

Hazardous Materials Management in New York City **2010 Annual Report**



Michael R. Bloomberg, Mayor
Cas Holloway, Commissioner





October 1, 2010

The New York City Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) presents the Hazardous Materials Management 2010 Annual Report, which includes data from the last fiscal year, as required by Local Laws 26 and 92, "Community Right-to-Know Laws." It also contains information about DEP's comprehensive Right-to-Know Program, designed to protect community members, facility workers, emergency response personnel, and the environment in the event of an accidental or premeditated hazardous substance release.

Community Right-to-Know Laws require commercial and industrial businesses and facilities to report information about hazardous substances they store, use, and process. The laws also distinguish a class of chemicals referred to as Extremely Hazardous Substances that must be reported in Risk Management Plans if stored in an amount that exceeds certain thresholds.

DEP has made great strides in the management of its Right-to-Know Program, including online filing and reporting of hazardous substances. This critical data assists New York City's emergency response personnel, who may be called upon to respond to a hazardous substance release or other emergency.

To learn more about DEP's Right-to-Know Program, please visit our website at www.nyc.gov/dep, or contact the Right-to-Know Program via email at deptier2@dep.nyc.gov, by phone at 718-595-4659 or write to us at Right-to-Know Program, New York City Department of Environmental Protection, 59-17 Junction Boulevard, Flushing, New York, 11373-5108. And if you discover materials that could be hazardous, please report it to 311.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Caswell F. Holloway".

Caswell F. Holloway
Commissioner

Hazardous Materials Management in New York City

2010 Annual Report

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Introduction

In 1987, the New York City Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Law, or “Spill Bill,” was ratified by New York State. The law recognizes the need to protect human health and the environment against the accidental or threatened release of hazardous substances, and empowers DEP to respond to such releases.

Local Law 26 of 1988, the Community Right-to-Know Law, requires the city to effectively regulate the storage, use, and release of hazardous substances. As part of the law, DEP monitors the use of hazardous substances that pose a threat to public health and the environment throughout the city. DEP adopted the Right-to-Know Program to manage and regulate hazardous substance reporting information. The Right-to-Know Program requires businesses and facilities to annually report the quantity, location, and nature of hazardous substances stored within their facilities throughout the five boroughs. The program also grants DEP the right to enforce action by issuing Commissioner’s Orders and Notices of Violation to help ensure safety, stability, and compliance in the regulation of hazardous substances. DEP prepared the New York City Hazardous Materials Management 2010 Annual Report according to §24-715 of Local Law 26 of 1988.

The Community Right-to-Know Program was designed to generate an annual inventory of pertinent

information regarding the storage of hazardous substances. The reported information is stored in the Citywide Facility Inventory Database (CFID) and made available to city, state, and federal agencies during emergency responses. The goal of the Right-to-Know Program and the CFID is to enhance citywide preparedness and to minimize the number of hazardous substance releases that often put emergency responders and the public at risk. These hazardous substances or hazardous materials are also known as HazMat.

DEP’s Bureau of Police and Security and Division of Emergency Response and Technical Assessment (DERTA) is the group within DEP authorized to implement and enforce the Right-to-Know Law. DERTA is a specially trained emergency response unit that responds to hazardous releases. The HazMat responders are comprised of chemists and engineers who possess the formal education, technical and tactical expertise to effectively operate and carry out emergency responses under the Spill Bill and the Right-to-Know Law.

All the information for DERTA’s HazMat responses are archived in its hazardous materials response database. The database contains information about the location of an incident, the incident description, the types of chemicals involved, and the emergency response action taken.



A DERTA HazMat team about to enter a “Hot Zone” to perform chemical analysis and sampling

Analysis of the Citywide Facility Inventory Database (CFID)

Growth of the Citywide Facility Inventory Database

On or before March 1st of each year, reporting facilities are required by the Right-to-Know Program to file Facility Inventory Forms (FIFs) that list the storage information for each hazardous substance stored during each fiscal year. DEP collects the reported information and archives it in the Citywide Facility Inventory Database (CFID). The CFID currently contains 8,395 facilities within New York City, a 9.5 percent increase over the 7,661 facilities reporting in the 2009 Fiscal Year.

To enhance the functionality and availability of the data collected in the CFID, DERTA has developed a program called the Tier II Filing System to allow reporting facilities the added option and convenience of submitting their chemical inventory online, as opposed to handwritten hard copies. With the implementation of the newly modified Tier II Filing System in place, facilities are able to file and update their hazardous substance inventories more quickly and efficiently. This efficiency generated by the system helps keep the CFID up-to-date so emergency response personnel from various city agencies can have access to a facility's storage data in the event of an emergency. This plays a crucial role in the remediation and control of a hazardous substance release. During the 2009 filing year, 53 percent of all facilities filed using our online system.

The information contained within the CFID is utilized by the New York City Police Department (NYPD), the Fire Department of New York, the New York City Office of Emergency Management, the New York City Department of Sanitation and the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene to safely navigate their units away from potentially dangerous hazardous substances stored within a facility during an emergency response. Additionally, the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the NYPD Joint Terrorist Task Force have also used the site to conduct safety assessments and determine areas of vulnerability for citywide emergency planning. The CFID also provides information

to elected officials, the public, and the city's Local Emergency Planning Committee to further increase safety awareness around reporting facilities.

The CFID data is collected under both the New York City Community Right-to-Know Law and Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA). During Fiscal Year 2010, there were 1,285 new facilities entered into the database, while 32 became exempt from filing, 474 went out of business and 15 facilities were deleted due to multiple entries.

The RTK Program has also received reporting data from a large portion of the power utility sector. In Fiscal Year 2010, 50,439 electrical facilities were reported in the CFID. These electrical facilities include power stations, overhead transformers, underground transformers, rectifiers, pad mount, and network transformers. These facilities store, handle, use, or process hazardous substances such as polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), petroleum distillates, and mineral spirits. Keeping the information about these hazardous substances in the database contribute to DEP's safe response goal.

The comprehensive information collected by the Right-To-Know Program consists of:

- Facility Inventory Forms (FIFs)
- A Material Safety Data Sheet for each reportable chemical
- Risk Management Plans (RMPs), if required
- Site Plans indicating storage location
- Notice of accidental spills and releases
- Extremely Hazardous Substance/Regulated Toxic Substance Reports
- Name(s) of emergency coordinators at extremely hazardous substance facilities

Table 1: Number of Facilities in CFID Reporting Hazardous Substances by Community Board

Community Board	Number of Facilities In CFID				
	Bronx	Brooklyn	Manhattan	Queens	Staten Island
1	112	241	318	342	265
2	101	156	156	307	134
3	38	84	128	103	117
4	82	51	273	108	
5	55	166	603	187	
6	67	125	255	76	
7	52	118	131	330	
8	73	56	228	123	
9	106	61	77	110	
10	81	84	66	107	
11	106	120	93	104	
12	163	110	126	233	
13		80		197	
14		79		69	
15		108			
16		48			
17		127			
18		179			
TOTAL:	1,036	1,993	2,454	2,396	516
Total Number of Facilities in CFID – 8,395					

Table 2: Number of Electrical Facilities Reporting Hazardous Substances by Borough

Type of Transformer	Bronx	Brooklyn	Manhattan	Queens	Staten Island
Network	3,111	6,304	9,883	5,820	273
Padmount	151	39	0	106	1,162
URD	7	29	0	56	1,977
Overhead	3,241	3,674	1	5,700	8,644
Rectifiers	0	0	27	0	0
Power Stations	28	37	37	92	40
TOTAL:	6,538	10,083	9,948	11,774	12,096
Total Number of Facilities Reporting - 50,439					

Facilities in CFID Reporting 10,000 Pounds or More of a Hazardous Substance by Community Board

Of the 8,395 facilities in the CFID, 1,248 facilities reported 10,000 pounds or more of a hazardous substance. The percent-of-city total represented by each borough in descending order is:

Manhattan	34.40%
Queens	28.30%
Brooklyn	18.60%
Bronx	11.40%
Staten Island	7.30%

Number of Facilities Reporting 10,000 Pounds or More of a Hazardous Substance by Community Board

Community Board	Bronx	Brooklyn	Manhattan	Queens	Staten Island
1	25	42	92	52	47
2	17	34	16	44	23
3	3	6	7	9	22
4	8	5	65	6	
5	8	21	115	29	
6	9	13	38	6	
7	11	20	17	48	
8	7	6	28	7	
9	19	8	13	8	
10	12	6	7	14	
11	9	9	10	20	
12	14	3	21	38	
13		8		59	
14		7		13	
15		9			
16		4			
17		7			
18		24			
TOTAL	142	232	429	353	92
Total Number of Facilities Reporting 10,000 Pounds or More of a Hazardous Substance – 1,248					

Risk Management Plans

According to Local Law 92 of 1993, any facility that stores Extremely Hazardous Substances (EHS) or regulated toxic substances, listed under this law, in quantities exceeding federally determined thresholds are required to file Risk Management Plans (RMPs). According to the federal law, facilities must submit a new RMP at least once every five years.

Currently, the RTK Program has registered 295 active RMP facilities operating within the five boroughs. Since the enactment of this law, many facilities have significantly reduced their inventories of EHS to levels below reportable thresholds resulting in reduced risks to facility workers, emergency response personnel and the community. For the 2010 reporting year, 235 new RMPs have been received, 10 facilities have reported updates

to their Plans, and 40 affidavits have been received indicating that no change has been made to their facility's RMP. In addition, added security has been a primary focus at all facilities storing EHS. NYPD's Counter Terrorism Bureau has been working with DERTA in performing risk vulnerability assessments at these facilities.

Once a RMP has been filed, the facilities must submit either an affidavit stating there have been no changes in the facility or its surroundings since the previous calendar year, or must provide an update of the previously accepted RMP by March 1st of each year that reflects the changes the previous year. A breakdown of these facilities by borough and Community Boards is shown below.

Facilities Submitting RMPs

Community Board	Bronx	Brooklyn	Manhattan	Queens	Staten Island
1	6	6	45	17	10
2	7	9	4	7	5
3	0	2	2	0	2
4	1	2	19	4	
5	2	5	25	8	
6	3	1	10	2	
7	0	6	6	10	
8	1	0	6	3	
9	1	2	2	1	
10	2	2	0	3	
11	2	1	2	1	
12	2	2	5	8	
13		1		6	
14		2		4	
15		4			
16		1			
17		1			
18		4			
TOTAL	27	51	126	74	17
Total Number of Facilities submitting RMPs - 295					

Facilities Inspected for Fiscal Year 2006-2010

In Fiscal Year 2010, DERTA completed 6,723 facility inspections. It also identified 1,285 new facilities that were added to the CFID. In addition, 728 Notices of Violation (NOVs) were issued to facilities for noncompliance with reporting requirements.

During RTK inspections, proper container labeling is checked and recommendations are provided on safe storage and handling. NOVs are issued to facilities for failure to submit a Facility Inventory Form and/or a Risk Management Plan, failure to label containers properly, failure to grant access to DEP personnel and failure to file a completed Material Safety Data Sheet, which includes information on composition, physical properties, and health hazards of a particular substance.

The two tables below indicate the number of inspections performed by DERTA from 2006-2010 and the number of inspections completed as organized by Community Boards by each borough in Fiscal Year 2010.

Number of DERTA Inspections

2006	6,888
2007	6,533
2008	6,707
2009	5,386
2010	6,723

Number of Inspections Completed

Community Board	Bronx	Brooklyn	Manhattan	Queens	Staten Island
1	126	208	172	310	208
2	100	107	102	308	85
3	47	61	47	75	77
4	61	43	172	88	
5	48	129	450	153	
6	67	91	157	51	
7	28	102	66	317	
8	61	43	124	80	
9	94	60	50	89	
10	63	68	35	77	
11	95	83	41	96	
12	158	78	76	187	
13		70		153	
14		59		38	
15		76			
16		34			
17		113			
18		137			
TOTAL:	948	1562	1492	2022	370

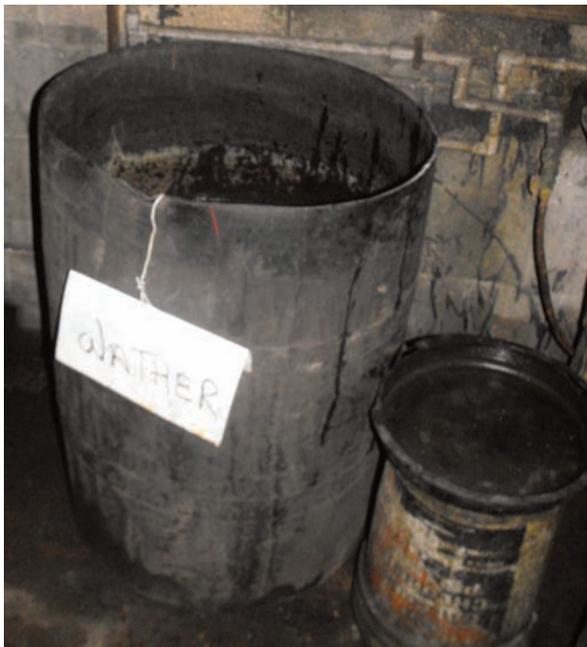
Total For CFID - 6,394

Total DERTA Inspections - 6,723 including 329 inspections for Con Ed Transformers

Notices of Violations Issued

The Right-to-Know Program is authorized to issue Notices of Violation to facilities for failure to submit completed Facility Inventory Forms (FIFs), improper labeling of hazardous substance containers, failure to submit Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) and failure to submit a Risk Management Plan (RMP) The majority of violations this year were issued for failure to submit a Facility Inventory Form. A breakdown of violations issued for Fiscal Years 2006-2010 are as follows:

Notices of Violation Issued					
Violations	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Failure to File FIFs	258	367	576	256	714
Failure to Submit MSDS	0	3	0	2	1
Failure to Provide Copies of FIF and MSDS to Emergency Responders	1	2	0	1	0
Failure to Meet Labeling Requirements	4	11	4	2	6
Failure to Grant Access	5	5	4	4	7
Failure to File RMP	1	0	2	0	0
Total Violations for Fiscal Year:	269	388	586	265	728



A large open tub labeled “wather,” observed during a Right-to-Know inspection, contains a highly corrosive acid dangerously situated on the work floor next to a small metal container that lacks chemical identification

Emergency Response

Emergency Response Activities

DERTA's HazMat Emergency Response team is one of the oldest and most technically advanced units in New York City. It originated in DEP's Bureau of Science and Technology in the 1970s. The team consists of over 40 responders, known as HazMat Specialists, who possess an exceptionally high level of training in emergency response.

DERTA's HazMat Specialists are on call 24/7 to respond to reported incidents and perform chemical analyses at response sites. Their scope of work in hazmat emergency response involves improper chemical storage, abandonment, illegal dumping, spills, gas leaks, overturned tanker trucks, and nuclear and biological threats.

Under the Citywide Incident Management System (CIMS), HazMat emergency responders arrive at a potentially dangerous site to perform chemical identification of the hazardous substance(s). To ensure maximum safety and security, the response team determines zones of delineation and develops strategies on proper containment, mitigation, and decontamination procedures.

Determining an effective mitigation strategy of the site relies heavily on on-site wet chemistry analysis and a sampling of the unknown chemical (in air, water or soil) so as to ensure an accurate chemical identification and conclude whether or not the hazardous substance can be

safely transported off the contaminated site without causing injury or harm to emergency response personnel, the community and the environment. The chemical identification process also determines the proper containment protocol required for transport and disposal, in accordance with the United States Department of Transportation Federal Regulations and Guidelines.

DERTA's HazMat team uses the latest in advanced equipment and analytical instrumentation, specifically designed for field usage, to accurately identify dangerous agents and hazardous unknown chemicals. The low-level detection equipment allows the team to conduct high-tech environmental monitoring for special events throughout the city. During these events, DERTA works alongside federal, state and local law enforcement agencies to immediately assess any potential chemical hazard if and when it develops. DERTA also conducts several air plume dispersion modeling techniques to perform risk assessments for facilities storing extremely hazardous substances or during chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and explosive incidents.

DERTA's responsibility to the city ensures that any accidental release or threatened release of a hazardous substance be contained, controlled and remediated without endangering the community and the environment.



HazMat Specialists overpack a hazardous material for proper disposal



DERTA Hazmat Specialists perform unknown chemical sampling and analysis during a hazardous emergency drill

Enforcement Action

Title 24, Chapter 6 of the New York City Administrative Code, also known as the New York City Hazardous Substances Emergency Response Law (L.L. 42/87) or “Spill Bill,” was enacted to authorize DEP to respond to emergencies caused by releases or threatened releases of hazardous substances into the environment. The “Spill Bill” authorizes the Commissioner of DEP to issue a Commissioner’s Order to any responsible party. The Order instructs the party to implement necessary response measures in the event of a release or threat of release. Failure or refusal to comply with a Commissioner’s Order or failure to properly notify the DEP of a release of a listed hazardous material results in the issuance of a Notice of Violation (NOV) by DERTA.

The regulation of hazardous substances under the Right-to-Know Laws is archived in DERTA’s Citywide Facility Inventory Database (CFID) under the Right-to-Know (RTK) Program. The vast database lists the quantities, categorizes the storage classes and outlines the potential dangers of hazardous substances stored within

facilities. The information submitted by facilities is recorded on Facility Inventory Forms (FIFs). Facilities are required to submit FIFs by hard copy or electronically online by no later than March 1st of every year.

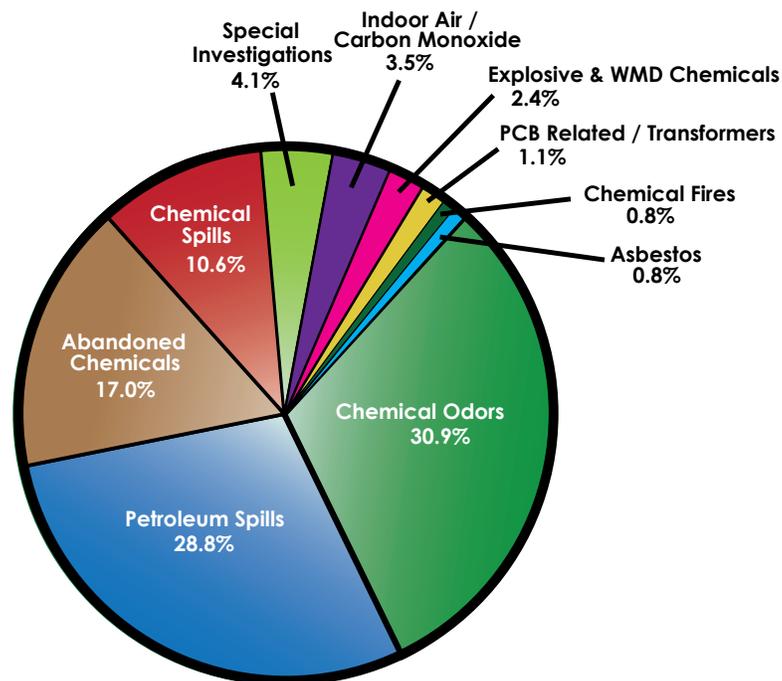
The RTK program also enforces the Right-to-Know Laws that authorize DERTA personnel to conduct routine facility inspections throughout the five boroughs on a daily basis and perform sudden (informal) inspections during emergency responses. The routine inspections help validate the quantities of hazardous substances reported and the emergency response inspections bear the potential of exposing unreported hazardous substances that are illegally stored. These findings require the facilities to file FIFs under the RTK Law, and allow DERTA the right to issue a Commissioner’s Order and NOV if the facility fails to comply.

During Fiscal Year 2010, DERTA issued 22 NOVs for failure to comply with the 39 Commissioner’s Orders issued.

Emergency Response

Hazardous Materials Responses by Incident Type

DERTA responded to 2,651 incidents of hazardous material releases in Fiscal Year 2010. Of these incidents, 30.9 percent were responses to reports of chemical odors; 28.8 percent were responses to reports of petroleum spills; 17.0 percent were abandoned chemicals 10.6 percent were responses to chemical spills and 4.1 percent were responses to special investigations.



Hazardous Materials Responses by Incident

Responses: Fiscal '10 (July 2009 – June 2010)

Category	July '09	Aug '09	Sep '09	Oct '09	Nov '09	Dec '09
Abandoned Chemicals	40	34	41	39	32	29
Chemical Odors	110	102	101	73	70	39
Chemical Fires	7	1	0	0	0	4
Chemical Spills	35	28	33	21	18	19
Explosive & WMD Chemicals	7	1	4	6	15	6
Petroleum Spills	84	91	73	90	63	55
PCB Related/Transformers	3	0	0	3	0	6
Indoor Air/Carbon Monoxide	4	7	7	6	1	7
Special Investigations	7	8	9	6	3	6
Asbestos	1	7	1	2	4	0
Total For Month:	298	279	269	246	206	171

Category	Jan '10	Feb '10	Mar '10	Apr '10	May '10	Jun '10	Total FY2010
Abandoned Chemicals	32	27	33	45	48	50	450
Chemical Odors	56	42	55	71	48	51	818
Chemical Fires	1	0	1	2	5	1	22
Chemical Spills	18	5	16	26	32	30	281
Explosive & WMD Chemicals	3	3	5	2	9	3	64
Petroleum Spills	35	32	47	55	75	64	764
PCB Related/Transformers	5	4	4	2	2	1	30
Indoor Air/Carbon Monoxide	10	21	8	6	6	9	92
Special Investigations	17	8	15	14	7	10	110
Asbestos	2	0	0	0	3	0	20
Total For Month:	179	142	184	223	235	219	2,651

Toxic Chemical Releases

Source: United States Environmental Protection Agency's (USEPA) New York State Toxic Release Inventory data

In accordance with §313 of Title III of the federal Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA), companies and facilities within the City must file their Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) data with the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation. The most current TRI data available is for Fiscal Year 2008.

USEPA receives information on chemical emission reports submitted by facilities under the federal SARA Title III law. SARA Title III requires the reporting of annual releases of toxic chemicals to the air, water and land. Section 313 of that law mandates annual release reporting for more than 650 chemicals. These reports are due to the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation no later than July 1st of each year and cover activities for the previous calendar year.

Facilities meeting the following criteria are required to submit TRI data:

- North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) code ranges from sections 31 through 33. The NAICS code ranges refer to facilities in the

manufacturing and industrial sections. Starting in 1998, power-generating facilities were also required to report

- Ten or more full-time employees
- Manufacture or process 25,000 pounds per year or otherwise use 10,000 pounds of a listed toxic chemical during the calendar year

TRI data presented in this section refer to 29 New York City facilities that have reported their releases to USEPA, and only address air emissions that account for the majority of releases.

The top five toxic chemicals released in New York City are, in descending order: Ammonia, Sulfuric Acid, Trichloroethylene, Toluene and Tetrachloroethylene. These substances represent more than 89 percent of the total reported releases by weight. Ammonia alone represents 56 percent of the total reported releases.

These releases were from facilities in the following industrial sectors: electric services (77.3 percent of the total releases); petroleum bulk stations and terminals (7.5 percent); metal coating and allied services (7.1 percent); other chemical and allied product merchants, wholesalers (4.5 percent); metal stampings, unfinished, manufacturing (2.3 percent).



A storage area containing drums filled with toxic chemicals are found during an emergency response. The containers must be inventoried, labeled and reported under the Right-to-Know Law

Releases from facilities in the electric services industry accounted for all the sulfuric acid and the ammonia emissions. Metal stampings, unfinished, manufacturing accounted for all of the Trichloroethylene releases. Miscellaneous fabricated wire products account for all Tetrachloroethylene releases.

In analyzing the TRI release data pertaining to air, it is important to understand that the data does not represent the total in toxic air emissions from facilities in New York City. There are many types of facilities in the city that do not meet the minimum reporting requirements under SARA Title III, §313, but when their emissions are cumulatively added, they are significant contributors in toxic air emissions. For example, dry cleaners, an industry that is not factored into the TRI data as an industry whole, represent a potential source for

toxic air emissions. There are currently 1,020 dry-cleaning facilities operating in the CFID that utilize a hazardous substance commonly referred to as PERC (chemical name Tetrachloroethylene or Perchloroethylene;) although PERC is not a chemical listed in the EHS list, it is still considered to be a probable carcinogen. Due to the relatively small operational size of a typical dry cleaning facility (less than 10 employees,) the toxic emissions generated by PERC by each dry cleaning facility tends to fall way below the threshold for TRI reporting. As a result, dry cleaners are generally exempt from filing TRI data, and PERC does not appear in the release figures in air.

The list on pages 14 - 16 shows the release figures in air, in pounds per year, for all TRI substances by Community Boards.



Emergency response personnel rely heavily on chemical identification labeling during a hazardous substance release. The importance of the Right-to-Know Program and the Citywide Facility Inventory Database helps agencies maintain a safe, calculated and efficient emergency response. Note that the cap is off on the bottom right container

Toxic Chemical Releases

2008 Toxic Release Inventory Data in New York City
Based on 2008 Section 313 Data Submitted to the State Emergency Response Commission

C. B.	Chemical Name	Release To Air (Pounds Per Year)
Bo1	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene (1 detail record)	79.00
	Benzo(G,H,I)Perylene (1 detail record)	0.01
	Lead Compounds (1 detail record)	0.79
	Naphthalene (2 detail records)	10.00
	N-Hexane (1 detail record)	0.00
	Polycyclic Aromatic Compounds (2 detail records)	1.54
	Summary For Community Board Bo1 (8 detail records)	91.34
Bo9	1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE (1 detail record)	31.90
	Summary For Community Board Bo9 (1 detail record)	31.90
B12	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene (1 detail record)	7.00
	Benzene (1 detail record)	64.00
	Ethylbenzene (1 detail record)	17.00
	Naphthalene (1 detail record)	4.00
	N-Hexane (1 detail record)	184.00
	Toluene (1 detail record)	164.00
	Xylene (Mixed Isomers) (1 detail record)	67.00
	Summary For Community Board B12 (7 detail records)	507.00
Total For Bronx (16 detail records)		630.24
Ko1	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene (3 detail records)	284.80
	Benzene (3 detail records)	585.06
	Ethylbenzene (3 detail records)	80.34
	Naphthalene (2 detail records)	19.00
	N-Hexane (3 detail records)	2,280.55
	Polycyclic Aromatic Compounds (1 detail record)	0.49
	Styrene (1 detail record)	1.00
	Toluene (3 detail records)	1,025.19
	Trichloroethylene (1 detail record)	8,565.00
	Xylene (Mixed Isomers) (3 detail records)	501.43
	Summary for Community Board Ko1 (23 detail records)	13,342.86
Ko2	Ammonia (1 detail record)	3076.00
	Mercury Compounds (1 detail record)	22.50
	Polycyclic Aromatic Compounds (1 detail record)	157.40
	Summary For Community Board Ko2 (3 detail records)	3255.90
Ko3	Polycyclic Aromatic Compounds (1 detail record)	595.20
	Summary for Community Board Ko3 (1 detail record)	595.20
Ko5	Copper (1 detail record)	115.00
	Lead Compounds (1 detail record)	86.10
	Methyl Isobutyl Ketone (1 detail record)	5.00
	Toluene (1 detail record)	5.00
	Summary for Community Board Ko5 (4 detail records)	211.10

Toxic Chemical Releases

C. B.	Chemical Name	Release To Air (Pounds Per Year)
Ko6	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene (1 detail record)	59.00
	Benzo(G,H,I)Perylene (1 detail record)	0.02
	Lead (1 detail record)	0.19
	Naphthalene (1 detail record)	10.00
	N-Hexane (1 detail record)	0.28
	Polycyclic Aromatic Compounds (1 detail record)	1.72
	Summary For Community Board Ko6 (6 detail records)	71.21
Ko7	Lead (1 detail record)	0.07
	Naphthalene (2 detail records)	25.00
	Polycyclic Aromatic Compounds (1 detail record)	22.00
	Xylene (Mixed Isomers) (2 detail records)	171.00
	Summary For Community Board Ko7 (7 detail records)	218.07
K15	Lead (1 detail record)	0.12
	Summary For Community Board K15 (1 detail record)	0.12
K17	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene (1 detail record)	375.00
	Methanol (1 detail record)	5.00
	Toluene (1 detail record)	5.00
	Xylene (Mixed Isomers) (1 detail record)	322.00
	Summary for Community Board K17 (4 detail records)	707.00
Total For Brooklyn (48 detail records)		18,401.46
Mo6	Ammonia (1 detail record)	41,540.00
	Benzo (G,H,I)Perylene (1 detail record)	0.09
	Dioxin And Dioxin-Like Compounds (1 detail record)	0.06
	Polycyclic Aromatic Compounds (1 detail record)	1.22
	Summary for Community Board Mo6 (4 detail records)	41,541.37
Total For Manhattan (4 detail records)		41,541.37
Qo1	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene (1 detail record)	128.92
	Ammonia (1 detail record)	23,220.00
	Benzene (1 detail record)	54.52
	Benzo(G,H,I)Perylene (1 detail record)	0.10
	Chlorodifluoromethane (1 detail record)	5,464.00
	Dioxin And Dioxin-Like Compounds (2 detail records)	0.46
	Ethylbenzene (1 detail record)	75.48
	Lead (1 detail record)	11.00
	Naphthalene (1 detail record)	193.65
	Polycyclic Aromatic Compounds (2 detail records)	25.00
	Sulfuric Acid (1994 and after "Acid Aerosols" only) (3 detail records)	25,005.00
	Toluene (1 detail record)	1,471.95
	Xylene (Mixed Isomers) (1 detail record)	654.34
	Summary for Community Board Qo1 (14 detail records)	56,304.42

Toxic Chemical Releases

C. B.	Chemical Name	Release To Air (Pounds Per Year)
Q02	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene (1 detail record)	15.00
	Benzene (1 detail record)	112.00
	Ethylbenzene (1 detail record)	30.00
	Naphthalene (1 detail record)	6.00
	N-Hexane (1 detail record)	311.00
	Toluene (1 detail record)	285.00
	Xylene (Mixed Isomers) (1 detail record)	125.00
	Summary for Community Board Q02 (7 detail records)	884.00
Q07	Polycyclic Aromatic Compounds (1 detail record)	0.10
	Summary For Community Board Q07 (1 detail record)	0.10
Q12	Benzo (G,H,I)Perylene (1 detail record)	0.04
	Dioxin and Dioxin-Like Compounds (1 detail record)	0.02
	Lead Compounds (1 detail record)	38.00
	Naphthalene (1 detail record)	34.00
	Polycyclic Aromatic Compounds (1 detail record)	2.40
	Tetrachloroethylene (1 detail record)	2,830.00
	Summary For Community Board Q12 (6 detail records)	2,904.46
Q13	ETHYLBENZENE (1 detail record)	32.53
	NAPHTHALENE (1 detail record)	110.57
	Summary For Community Board Q13 (2 detail records)	143.10
Q14	POLYCYCLIC AROMATIC COMPOUNDS (1 detail record)	8.88
	Summary For Community Board Q14 (1 detail record)	8.88
Total For Queens (30 detail records)		60,236.08
CITYWIDE TOTAL:		120,809.15



Toxic chemical releases are investigated, sampled and analyzed in DEP's state-of-the-art mobile laboratory

Administrative Information

Response Times & Personnel Costs for FY2010

Agency	Div/Program	Time (min)	Emergency Personnel				Subtotal	Totals
			No.	Title	Salary			
DEP	Hazardous Materials	5-10	1	Executive Director	135,000	135,000	3,371,023	
			2	Deputy Directors	110,000	220,000		
			7	WMD/Sr. HazMat Specialists	80,142	560,994		
			29	WMD/HazMat Specialists	52,991	1,536,739		
			7	HazMat Techs	60,123	420,861		
			8	HazMat Interns	44,042	352,336		
			1	Special Officer	47,093	47,093		
			1	Supervisor Electrician	98,000	98,000		
NYPD	Hazardous materials Emergency Service Unit	24	1	Deputy Chief	183,347	183,347	1,873,826,005	
			1	Deputy Inspector	166,351	166,351		
			7	Captains	158,561	1,109,927		
			19	Lieutenants	129,224	2,455,256		
			38	Sergeants	109,886	4,175,668		
			280	Detectives	94,613	26,491,640		
			48	Police Officers	90,621	4,349,808		
	COBRA Trained Officers	30	20,248	Police Officers	90,621	1,834,894,008		
FDNY	Fire Unit	4-5	1	Assistant Chief	180,000	180,000	331,761,600	
			1	Deputy Asst Chief	176,700	176,700		
			9	Deputy Chiefs	178,000	1,602,000		
			52	Battalion Chiefs	161,000	8,372,000		
			173	Captains	125,500	21,711,500		
			419	Lieutenants	110,300	46,215,700		
			2,569	Firefighters	90,300	231,980,700		
	Medical Unit	5-10	8	Deputy Chiefs	78,500	628,000		
			15	Captains	52,000	780,000		
			25	Lieutenants	50,000	1,250,000		
			180	Paramedics	50,500	9,090,000		
			250	EMTs	39,100	9,775,000		
DOHMH	Office of Environmental Investigations and Office of Radiological Health	30-45	4	Managers	100,586	402,344	1,446,618	
			3	City Research Scientist	76,976	230,928		
			3	Associate Staff Analyst	72,923	218,769		
			1	PH Sanitarian I	45,711	45,711		
			1	Senior Scientist	60,565	60,565		
			2	Assistant Scientists	45,000	90,000		
			2	Associate PH Sanitarians	67,698	135,396		
			5	PH Sanitarian II	52,581	262,905		
DSNY	Environmental	10-40	2	Lieutenants	86,108	172,216	680,460	
	Police Unit	10-40	7	Envir. Police Officers	64,108	448,756		
			1	Envir. Police Officers	59,488	59,488		
OEM	Office of Emergency Management	30	1	Deputy Commissioner	149,072	149,072	1,959,272	
			21	Responders	86,200	1,810,200		

Budgets were submitted by individual agencies

Total: \$2,213,044,978

The NYPD's total cost so far exceeds that which was submitted in the 2009 report (\$40,709,282). Previously, COBRA certified officers, who are trained and equipped to work at the operational level of a hazmat incident, were not included. However, the cost total in the above 2010 figures, which includes COBRA certified officers, is a more accurate representation of the NYPD resources that can respond to a hazmat incident.



In 2010, DEP HazMat was summoned to respond to an abandoned trailer containing hundreds of unknown chemicals. HazMat Specialists safely sampled, analyzed and segregated the various types of hazardous chemicals for proper disposal and removal

Acknowledgments

The New York City Department of Environmental Protection would like to thank the members of the Hazardous Substance Advisory Board for their critical evaluation and suggestions on implementing the New York City Community Right-to-Know Law.

DEP also would like to thank the following:

- All emergency response personnel for their continued efforts to protect the citizens and the environment of New York City.
 - Agency coordinators who have provided information on emergency response included in this report: the Division of Environmental Response and Technical Assessment, the New York City Police Department, the New York City Fire Department, the New York City Department of Health & Mental Hygiene, the New York City Department of Sanitation, the New York City Office of Emergency Management, and the New York State Emergency Response Commission.
 - New York City-based facilities for submitting their chemical inventories for whom without the annual Citywide Facility Inventory Database would not be possible to maintain and keep up-to-date. We thank them for their cooperation and invaluable information.
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