

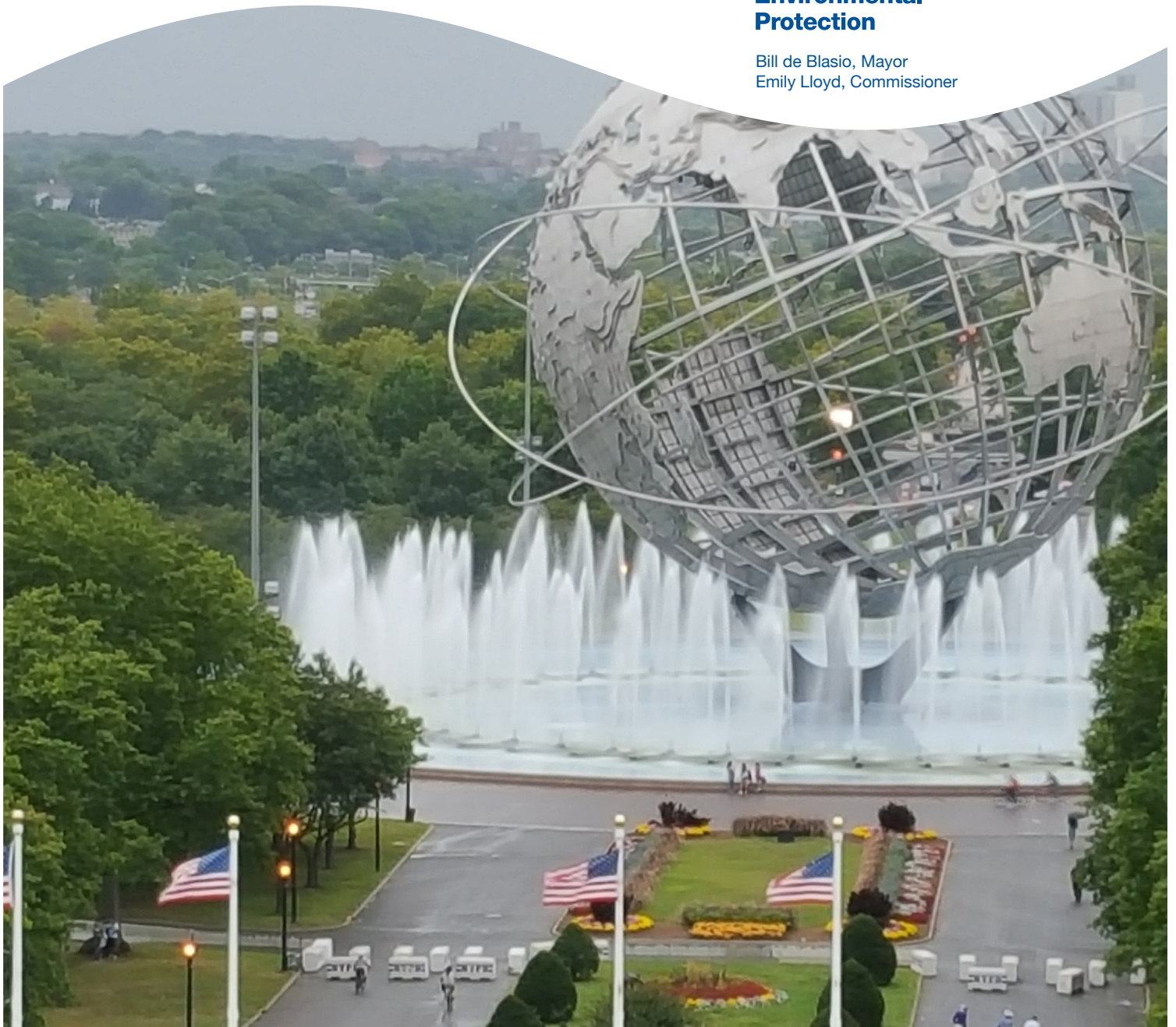
# HAZARDOUS MATERIALS MANAGEMENT IN NEW YORK CITY

## 2015 Annual Report



**Environmental  
Protection**

Bill de Blasio, Mayor  
Emily Lloyd, Commissioner







October 1, 2015

I am pleased to present the New York City Department of Environmental Protection's (NYCDEP) Hazardous Materials Management Annual Report for 2015. You will find data from fiscal year 2015 as required by Local Laws 26 and 92, also known as the "Community Right-to-Know Laws," as well as information about DEP's comprehensive Right-to-Know Program. Community Right-to-Know Laws require certain facilities to report information about hazardous substances they store, use, and process. Having a database of this information protects community members, facility workers, emergency response personnel, and the environment, in the event of an accidental or other release of hazardous substances.

In the past year, DEP performed more than 8,750 inspections of facilities that store hazardous substances to ensure compliance under the Right-to-Know Law.

To learn more about DEP's Right-to-Know Program, please visit our website at [nyc.gov/dep](http://nyc.gov/dep), or contact the Right-to-Know Program by email at [deptier2@dep.nyc.gov](mailto: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.

We all need to work together to keep our communities safe. So if you see or hear about materials that could be hazardous, please contact 311.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, which appears to read "Emily Lloyd". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a prominent initial "E".

Emily Lloyd,  
Commissioner



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## INTRODUCTION

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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 gives the New York City Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) the authority to respond to such releases.

Local Law 26 of 1988, the Community Right-to-Know (RTK) Law, requires the City to effectively regulate the storage, use, and handling of hazardous substances. As part of the law, DEP oversees the use and storage of hazardous substances that pose a threat to public health and environment in the city through its Right-to-Know Program.

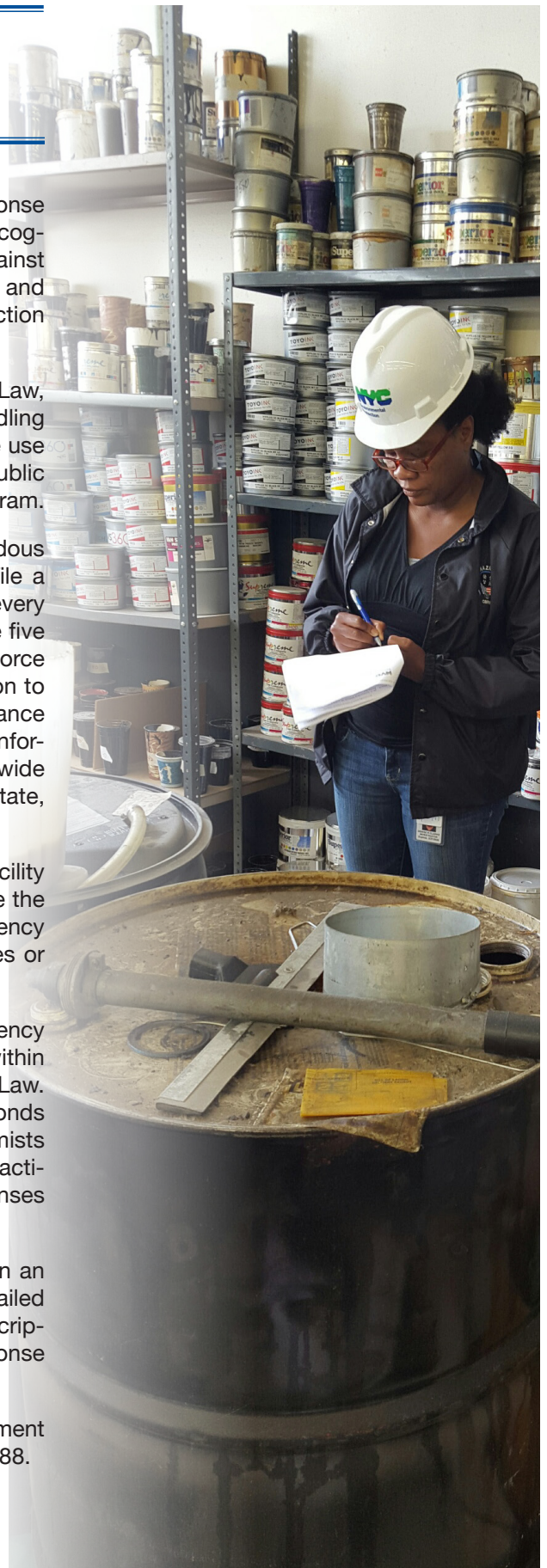
The RTK Program manages the reporting and storage of hazardous substances by requiring businesses and facilities to annually file a report detailing the quantity, location, and chemical nature of every hazardous substance stored within their facilities throughout the five boroughs. The program also grants DEP the authority to enforce action by issuing Commissioner’s Orders and Notices of Violation to help ensure safety and stability in regulation of hazardous substance and compliance under the Spill Bill and RTK Law. The reported information gathered from facilities is tallied and stored in the Citywide Facility Inventory Database that is readily made available to city, state, and federal agencies during emergency responses.

The goal of the Right-to-Know Program and the Citywide Facility Inventory Database is to enhance preparedness and to minimize the number of hazardous substance releases that often put emergency responders and the public at risk. These hazardous substances or materials are also referred to as HazMat.

DEP’s Bureau of Police and Security’s 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 comprise chemists and engineers who possess the formal education, technical and tactical expertise to effectively operate and carry out emergency responses collectively enforcing the Spill Bill and the Right-to-Know Law.

All the information for DERTA’s HazMat responses is archived in an agency-wide response database. The database consists of detailed information regarding the location of an incident, the incident description, the types of chemicals involved and the emergency response action taken for remediation.

DEP has prepared the New York City Hazardous Materials Management 2015 Annual Report according to §24-715 of Local Law 26 of 1988.







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# ANALYSIS OF THE CITYWIDE FACILITY INVENTORY DATABASE

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## Growth of the Citywide Facility Inventory Database

On or before March 1 of each year, facilities that store hazardous substances are required under the Right-to-Know Law to file their inventory through DEP's Right-to-Know Program. Facility Inventory Forms are submitted to provide detailed quantitative information for substances stored during each fiscal year. DEP collects the reported information and archives it in the Citywide Facility Inventory Database (CFID). The CFID currently contains 10,997 reporting facilities within New York City.

DERTA uses its online system, Tier II, to simplify the filing process for facilities reporting under the Right-to-Know Program.

The online system allows the facility to simply enter their inventories and quantities, and the computer processes all calculations and fees to ensure a proper submission. This keeps entries accurate, allows for greater efficiencies, and manages the tracking of data.

As a result, the data in the CFID will be more accurate and up to date, helping emergency responders from various city agencies to perform their functions more effectively.

Over the years, more facilities have opted to file electronically. During the 2014 filing year, 88% of facilities filed using our online Tier II filing system. DEP's improved system allows facilities to submit their payment online using an electronic check or credit card making it more convenient for facility operators. The system also makes it easier for facilities to obtain account information on demand.

The information contained within the CFID is often used by the New York City Police Department, the Fire Department of New York and the New York City Office of Emergency Management. The CFID also provides information to elected officials, the public, and the city's Local Emergency Planning Committee to further increase safety awareness.

The CFID data is collected under both the New York City Community Right-to-Know Law (RTK) and Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA). During fiscal year 2015, there were 924 new facilities entered into the database, while 110 became exempt from filing and 579 went out of business.

There are many facilities that may be required to comply with the RTK Law; however they may not be aware of the fact. DERTA targets new facilities by searching for specific trades using phone directories or lists of facilities compiled by specific Standard Industrial Classification codes that may be procured from information groups. Oftentimes, citizen complaints to 311 may lead DERTA to businesses that are required to file but have not done so. In those cases, an inspection of the facility is performed and the business is given a specified time to file under the RTK law. New facilities are also identified by performing "survey" inspections; these are inspections performed on businesses that are not in the CFID, but are adjacent to or on the same block as the routine facility inspections.



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

- Facility Inventory Forms
- 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

### Top Five Industries Reporting to RTK by Borough

The “North American Industry Classification System,” or NAICS code, is a number assigned by the Federal government to businesses that identifies the industrial category to which any given business belongs.

More than half of all facilities in the CFID are industries that are identified by the following five NAICS Codes: Cellular and Other Wireless Telecommunications; General Automotive Repair; Automotive Body, Paint and Interior Repair & Maintenance; Dry Cleaning

Services; and Wired Telecommunications Carriers. The number of facilities in the CFID with these NAICS codes is shown in the table below. The total number of reporting facilities in CFID is 10,997 as of June 30, 2015. The table below indicates that the 7,038 facilities in the top five reporting industries encompass 64% of the CFID.

Cellular and Other Wireless Telecommunications (39%) and General Automotive Repair (8%) are the top two industries filing with the Right-To-Know Program, followed by Automotive Body, Paint and Interior Repair & Maintenance; Dry Cleaning Services; and Wired Telecommunications Carriers.

Approximately 29% of the 7,038 facilities comprising the top five NAICS codes are located in Manhattan, and most of them are Cellular and Other Wireless Telecommunications. Queens contains the second highest number of facilities in these categories with 26%, followed by Brooklyn with 25%. The Bronx and Staten Island have 14% and 6% of the facilities in these NAICS codes respectively.

### Facilities in CFID Reporting Hazardous Substances by Community Board

Community Board	Number Of Facilities In CFID					Total
	Bronx	Brooklyn	Manhattan	Queens	Staten Island	
1	144	298	476	372	341	1,631
2	126	194	254	346	179	1,099
3	58	123	213	133	167	694
4	134	78	345	147		704
5	95	208	857	211		1,371
6	101	164	356	98		719
7	83	184	196	357		820
8	108	80	285	147		620
9	125	78	104	138		445
10	110	123	96	123		452
11	129	151	141	123		544
12	201	148	171	265		785
13		104		228		332
14		124		90		214
15		131				131
16		68				68
17		159				159
18		209				209
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,414</b>	<b>2,624</b>	<b>3,494</b>	<b>2,778</b>	<b>687</b>	<b>10,997</b>

## Facilities in CFID Reporting 10,000 Pounds or More of a Hazardous Substance

Manhattan	37.25%
Queens	25.29%
Brooklyn	18.83%
Bronx	10.79%
Staten Island	7.84%

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

Community Board	Bronx	Brooklyn	Manhattan	Queens	Staten Island	Total
1	27	44	100	61	54	286
2	16	39	36	55	32	178
3	6	6	9	8	28	57
4	10	4	64	7		85
5	4	28	168	25		225
6	11	19	60	7		97
7	12	31	17	52		112
8	8	4	33	9		54
9	16	8	12	9		45
10	13	5	3	15		36
11	14	13	14	21		62
12	20	5	26	32		83
13		6		54		60
14		6		13		19
15		9				9
16		6				6
17		7				7
18		34				34
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>1455</b>

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## FACILITY RIGHT-TO-KNOW INSPECTIONS

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With a total of 10,997 facilities reporting annually, the Right-to-Know program grants DEP the jurisdiction to enforce the Right-to-Know Law by conducting facility inspections on a routinely scheduled basis throughout the city. The inspections often involve a full site inventory analysis that also includes an assessment in the proper storage and segregation of hazardous substances by class. Class is usually related to chemical compatibility and hazardous characteristics like corrosivity, flammability and toxicity. Scheduled inspections performed by DERTA personnel confirm the quantities of hazardous substances reported by the facility in the Citywide Facility Inventory Database (CFID). Any discrepancies are updated by DERTA in an inspection report.

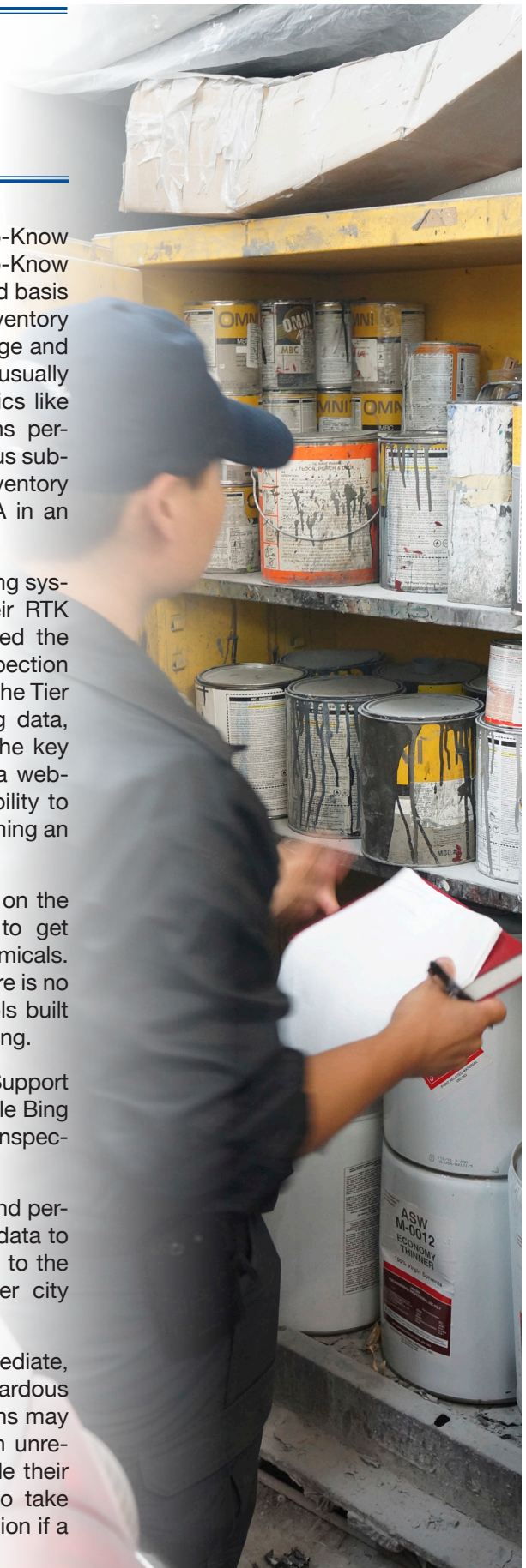
DERTA continues to enhance their in-house inspection reporting system that enables DERTA inspectors to remotely submit their RTK inspection data directly from the field. The system is called the DERTA Inspection Reporting System. The DERTA Inspection Reporting System integrates the CFID data, which consists of the Tier II Filing data and Geographic Information Systems mapping data, with the inspection data generated by DERTA inspectors. The key approach in the design of the system is its functionality as a web-based reporting system that allows DERTA inspectors the ability to readily access information directly from the CFID when performing an inspection or responding to an emergency.

The DERTA Inspections Reporting System continues to grow on the technology front. Offline functionality enables inspectors to get inspection data, such as facility location and stored chemicals. Inspectors are also able to save inspection data even when there is no active connection to the CFID database. Data assurance tools built into the system track every field change in order for easy auditing.

New mapping tools enable facilities to be located either by Geo Support X, Y coordinates or by latitude and longitude. An easily readable Bing Maps facility view on the inspection systems web page enables inspectors to get a bird's eye view of the facilities they will inspect.

In the event of a response, a new inspection can be initiated and performed on the spot. The inspection system is ready to send data to the NYC Data Share program, currently hosted at DOITT and to the Mayor's Office so that the information is available to other city agencies.

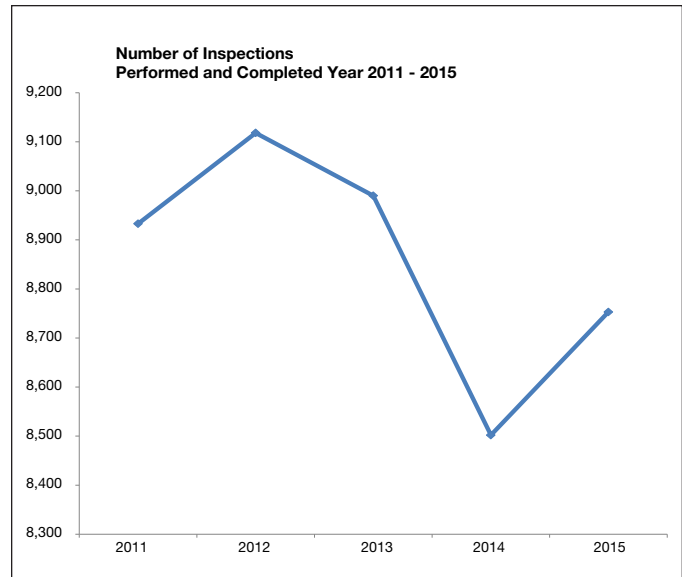
During an emergency response, DERTA also conducts immediate, unscheduled, RTK inspections of facilities responsible for hazardous substance releases, involving odors or spills. These inspections may result in the finding of hazardous substances that have been unreported by the facility. Such findings require the facilities to file their stored substances under the RTK Law, and allow DERTA to take action by issuing a Commissioner's Order and Notice of Violation if a facility fails to comply with the order.



## Facilities Inspected for Fiscal Year 2011-2015

In Fiscal Year 2015, DERTA completed 8,753 facility inspections and identified 924 new facilities that were added to the CFID. DERTA issued 811 Notices of Violation to facilities for noncompliance with reporting requirements.

The table below indicates the number of DERTA inspections performed and completed as organized by Community Boards by each borough in Fiscal Year 2015.



## Inspections Completed in FY2015

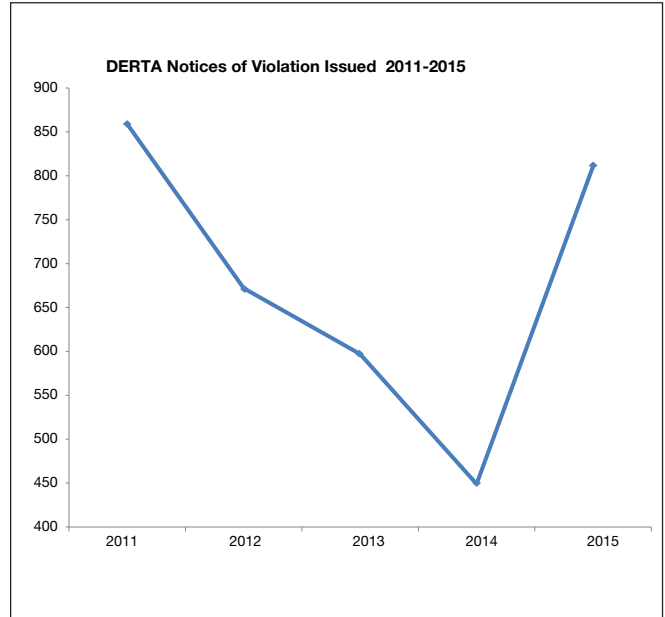
Community Board	Bronx	Brooklyn	Manhattan	Queens	Staten Island	Total
1	125	325	160	333	265	1208
2	139	131	115	343	112	840
3	59	70	52	94	126	401
4	111	51	175	103		440
5	85	147	497	199		928
6	82	141	171	59		453
7	51	144	77	320		592
8	72	52	137	75		336
9	110	60	50	97		317
10	101	80	36	78		295
11	149	106	58	90		403
12	164	87	85	205		541
13		91		141		232
14		46		50		96
15		87				87
16		36				36
17		148				148
18		149				149
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,248</b>	<b>1,951</b>	<b>1,613</b>	<b>2,187</b>	<b>503</b>	<b>7,502</b>

**Total DERTA Inspections: 8,753 including 1,251 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, improper labeling of hazardous substance containers, failure to submit Safety Data Sheets and failure to submit a Risk Management Plan. The majority of violations this year were issued for failure to submit a Facility Inventory Form. A breakdown of violations issued for Fiscal Year 2011-2015 is shown below:



## Notices of Violation Issued for Fiscal Year 2011-2015

Violations	Number Of Violations Issued				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Failure to File FIF	846	652	582	425	774
Failure to submit MSDS	0	1	3	1	0
Failure to provide copies of FIF&SDS to emergency responders	1	7	4	4	3
Failure to Meet Labeling Requirement	3	4	6	10	27
Failure to Grant Access	7	5	2	9	7
Failure to File RMP	2	3	0	0	0
<b>Total Violations For Fiscal Year:</b>	<b>859</b>	<b>672</b>	<b>597</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>811</b>

## 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 a Risk Management Plan (RMP). According to the federal law, facilities must submit a new RMP at least once every five years. Currently, the RTK Program has registered 337 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 2014 reporting year, 18 new RMPs have been

received, 70 facilities have reported updates to their plans, and 154 affidavits have been received indicating that no change has been made to their facility's RMP.

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 from the previous calendar year, or they must provide an update of the previously accepted RMP by March 1 of each year that reflects the changes of the previous year. A breakdown of these facilities by borough and Community Boards is shown below:

### Facilities Submitting Risk Management Plans

Community Board	Bronx	Brooklyn	Manhattan	Queens	Staten Island	Total
1	8	7	45	16	10	86
2	6	15	8	4	5	38
3	0	2	2	0	4	8
4	1	2	20	4		27
5	2	7	37	10		56
6	2	1	12	3		18
7	1	7	10	12		30
8	1	0	5	3		9
9	1	1	2	1		5
10	4	2	0	3		9
11	2	3	3	1		9
12	2	2	6	6		16
13		1		7		8
14		2		4		6
15		4				4
16		1				1
17		1				1
18		6				6
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>337</b>

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# EMERGENCY RESPONSE

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## Emergency Response Activities

DERTA's HazMat Emergency Response originated in DEP's Bureau of Science and Technology in the 1970s. The team consists of specially trained responders, known as HazMat Specialists.

DERTA's HazMat Specialists, who possess an exceptionally high level of training in emergency response, are on call 24/7 to respond to reported incidents and perform chemical analyses at response sites. Under the Citywide Incident Management System, HazMat emergency responders arrive at a potentially dangerous site to perform chemical identification of hazardous substance. 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.) This ensures an accurate chemical identification and determines 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 under strict accordance with the United States Department of Transportation Federal Regulations and Guidelines.

DERTA's HazMat team utilizes the latest advanced equipment and analytical instruments, specifically designed for field use, to 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, working alongside federal, state and local law enforcement agencies to immediately assess any potential chemical hazard if and when it develops. DERTA also conducts air plume dispersion modeling to perform risk assessments.

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.

## 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 or threatened releases of hazardous substances into the environment.

In the event of a hazardous chemical release, the bill authorizes the Commissioner of DEP to issue an order to the accountable party. The order stipulates a series of remedial instructions involving mitigation to be performed immediately by licensed contractors within a timely manner, as estimated by DERTA and agreed to by the responsible party. Failure or a refusal to comply with the Commissioner's Order results in the issuance of a Notice of Violation by DERTA. A failure to notify DEP of a hazardous substance release also incurs the issuance of a Notice of Violation.



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## EMERGENCY RESPONSE (Continued)

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The regulation of hazardous substances under the Right-to-Know Law is archived in DERTA's Citywide Facility Inventory Database (CFID) under the Right-to-Know Program. The vast enriched database lists the quantities in pounds, categorizes the storage classes, and outlines the potential dangers of hazardous substances stored within facilities. The information submitted by the facilities is recorded on a document referred to as the Facility Inventory Form. Facilities are required by law to either submit their Facility Inventory Form by hard copy or electronically online by no later than March 1 of every year.

During Fiscal Year 2015, DERTA issued 30 Commissioner's Orders. Of which, 15 Notices of Violation (NOV) were served for failure to comply; one NOV was issued for failure to notify.

### Public Safety and Cost Reduction Mitigation Initiative

#### Mitigation and Removal

As a progressive measure in the mitigation and removal of hazardous waste throughout the five boroughs, DERTA recently formulated and developed its own tactical plan in dealing with removal of abandoned hazardous substances off-site as a cost cutting strategic alternative, if and when a responsible party is unidentifiable or unknown.

With nearly 3,500 response incidents per year and counting, 415 (12%) of these incidents involve abandoned chemicals. Under routine circumstances, these substances are removed and transported by certified environmental contractors. The process, which incurs thousands of dollars in cost, and distance are calculated by the vendor to set a price to be agreed upon by DERTA with specific terms set forth to ensure a safe and secure pickup.

In certain cases however, where the quantity and volume of the abandoned substance meets the threshold standards within the plan, DERTA puts their hazardous waste management skills to use by performing the removal and transportation of the abandoned hazardous substance. The substance is overpacked by DERTA and safely transported to a secure location

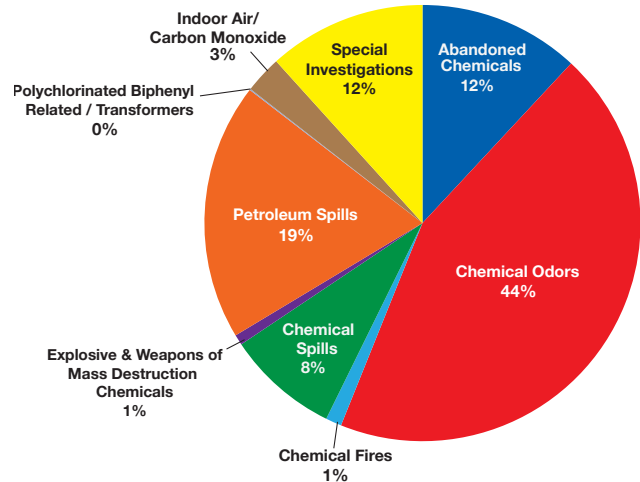
where it can be stored and bid out in a relatively safe and timely manner. This, in turn, avoids the lingering effects of pickups during off-hour late nights, weekends, and holidays, which are exorbitant contributing factors in high costs. The plan also considerably reduces the dependency of overnight (third part) security personnel and, most importantly, expedites the removal of hazardous substances from the streets to preserve a fixture of public health and safety.

In a typical abandoned chemical response scenario, there are three contributing factors that determine whether or not the hazardous substance removal will be undertaken by an environmental contractor. Prior to this, a preliminary stage involves the sampling, characterization, and identification of the abandoned material on-site through a combination of instrumentation readings and wet chemistry analyses by DERTA responders. If the material is deemed to be a petroleum-based product, the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation is notified for the removal. If the material is deemed to exhibit non-hazardous properties, the Department of Sanitation is notified for the removal. If the material is deemed to exhibit hazardous properties and characteristics, the removal, mitigation, and transport of the material will be the sole responsibility of DERTA, provided that it does not exceed the allowable storage quantities. Once the material is contained and secure, DERTA determines the strategies involved in its removal. With the cost reduction mitigation initiative as an option, DERTA continues to raise the bar in efficiency and maximizes the safety and health of New York City.



## Hazardous Materials Responses by Incident Type

DERTA responded to 3,479 incidents of hazardous material releases in Fiscal Year 2015. Of these incidents, 44.2% were responses to reports of chemical odors; 19% were petroleum spills; 12% were abandoned chemicals; 8% were responses to chemical spills and 12% were responses to special investigations.



## Hazardous Materials Responses by Incident Type - Fiscal Year 2015

CATEGORY	JUL '14	AUG '14	SEP '14	OCT '14	NOV '14	DEC '14
Abandoned Chemicals	43	44	45	51	27	21
Chemical Odors	160	146	145	123	124	125
Chemical Fires	2	3	1	4	3	1
Chemical Spills	32	23	25	22	20	21
Explosive & Weapons Of Mass Destruction Chemicals	2	6	0	5	2	0
Petroleum Spills	66	54	64	50	38	51
Polychlorinated Biphenyl Related/Transformers	2	0	1	0	0	0
Indoor Air/Carbon Monoxide	1	6	2	7	4	4
Special Investigations	25	21	21	26	20	13
Asbestos	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total for Month</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>236</b>

CATEGORY	JAN '15	FEB '15	MAR '15	APR '15	May '15	JUN '15
Abandoned Chemicals	18	13	40	28	41	44
Chemical Odors	131	120	114	88	129	131
Chemical Fires	2	4	9	1	7	4
Chemical Spills	7	23	12	22	37	46
Explosive & Weapons Of Mass Destruction Chemicals	1	2	2	5	0	2
Petroleum Spills	41	30	58	72	71	68
Polychlorinated Biphenyl Related/Transformers	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indoor Air/Carbon Monoxide	16	18	21	6	7	4
Special Investigations	38	55	72	40	44	32
Asbestos	0	0	0	0	0	1
<b>Total for Month</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>332</b>

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## TOXIC CHEMICAL RELEASES

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In accordance with §313 of Title III of the Federal Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA), companies and facilities within New York 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 2013.

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) 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.

TRI data presented in this section refer to 25 New York City facilities that have reported their releases to EPA, and only address air emissions that account for the majority of releases.

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

- North American Industry Classification System 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.

The top five toxic chemicals released in New York City are ammonia, tetrachloroethylene (PERC), toluene, n-hexane and xylene (mixed isomers). These substances represent more than 98% of the total reported releases by weight. Ammonia alone represents 89% of the total reported released.

These releases were mostly from facilities in the following industrial sectors: electric services (89.1% of the total releases), petroleum bulk stations and terminals (5.5%), other fabricated wire product manufacturing (5%), other chemical and allied products (0.2%), other warehousing and storage (0.2%).

Releases from facilities in the electric services industry accounted for all the ammonia emissions. Other fabricated wire product manufacturing and other miscellaneous chemical products and preparation manufacturing accounted for all tetrachloroethylene releases. Petroleum bulk stations and terminals, petrochemical manufacturing accounted for all the toluene releases.

In analyzing the TRI release data in air, it is important to understand that the data does not represent the total value of toxic air emissions from the 25 reporting facilities alone in New York City. Under the minimum criteria required for reporting, there are many other types of facilities in the city that do not meet the requirements under SARA Title III, §313, but when their emissions are cumulatively added, they are a significant source and contributing factor in toxic air emissions. For example, dry cleaners, an industry that is not factored into the TRI data as an industry whole, represents a significant source for toxic air emissions. There are currently 743 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 data reporting. As a result, dry cleaners are generally exempt from filing TRI data, and PERC, therefore, is generally unaccounted for in the release figures.

The list on page 13-14 shows the release figures in air, in pounds per year, for all TRI substances by Community Boards.

## Year 2013 Toxic Release Inventory Data In New York City By Community Board

Based on Year 2013 Section 313 data submitted to the State Emergency Response Commission

CB	CHEMICAL NAME	RELEASE TO AIR (Pounds Per Year)
B01	1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE (1 detail record).....	98.00
	LEAD (1 detail record).....	0.40
	LEAD COMPOUNDS (1 detail record).....	0.41
	NAPHTHALENE (2 detail records).....	18.00
	POLYCYCLIC AROMATIC COMPOUNDS (2 detail records).....	0.93
	<b>Summary for Community Board B01 (7 detail records).....</b>	<b>117.74</b>
B09	1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE (1 detail record)	13.60
	<b>Summary for Community Board B09 (1 detail record)</b>	<b>13.60</b>
<b>Total for BRONX (8 detail records)</b>		<b>131.34</b>
K01	1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE (2 detail records).....	181.93
	BENZENE (2 detail records).....	536.42
	ETHYLBENZENE (2 detail records).....	171.76
	NAPHTHALENE (1 detail record).....	58.00
	N-HEXANE (2 detail records).....	2,480.08
	POLYCYCLIC AROMATIC COMPOUNDS (1 detail record).....	0.19
	POTASSIUM BROMATE (1 detail record).....	250.00
	TOLUENE (2 detail records).....	1,232.94
	XYLENE (MIXED ISOMERS) (2 detail records).....	1,109.66
	<b>Summary for Community Board K01 (15 detail records).....</b>	<b>6,020.98</b>
K02	AMMONIA (1 detail record)	54,831.00
	<b>Summary for Community Board K02 (1 detail record)</b>	<b>54,831.00</b>
K05	COPPER (1 detail record).....	96.00
	LEAD COMPOUNDS (1 detail record).....	50.49
	METHANOL (1 detail record).....	10.00
	METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE (1 detail record).....	10.00
	N-BUTYL ALCOHOL (1 detail record).....	10.00
	TOLUENE (1 detail record).....	10.00
	XYLENE (MIXED ISOMERS) (1 detail record).....	10.00
	<b>Summary for Community Board K05 (7 detail records).....</b>	<b>196.49</b>
K06	1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE (1 detail record).....	56.00
	BENZO(G,H,I)PERYLENE (1 detail record).....	0.02
	LEAD (1 detail record).....	0.19
	NAPHTHALENE (1 detail record).....	7.00
	POLYCYCLIC AROMATIC COMPOUNDS (1 detail record).....	0.02
	<b>Summary for Community Board K06 (5 detail records).....</b>	<b>63.23</b>
K07	1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE (2 detail records).....	108.55
	LEAD (1 detail record).....	0.06
	NAPHTHALENE (2 detail records).....	13.20
	N-HEXANE (2 detail records).....	1.01
	XYLENE (MIXED ISOMERS) (2 detail records).....	328.85
	<b>Summary for Community Board K07 (9 detail records).....</b>	<b>451.67</b>
K15	LEAD (1 detail record).....	0.13
	<b>Summary for Community Board K15 (1 detail record).....</b>	<b>0.13</b>
<b>Total for BROOKLYN (38 detail records)</b>		<b>61,563.50</b>

## Year 2013 Toxic Release Inventory Data (Continued)

C. B.	CHEMICAL NAME	RELEASE TO AIR (Pounds Per Year)
M06	AMMONIA (1 detail record) .....	58,521.00
	BENZO(G,H,I)PERYLENE (1 detail record) .....	0.04
	POLYCYCLIC AROMATIC COMPOUNDS (1 detail record).....	1.28
	<b>Summary for Community Board M06 (3 detail records) .....</b>	<b>58,522.32</b>
<b>Total for MANHATTAN (3 detail records)</b>		<b>58,522.32</b>
Q01	1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE (1 detail record) .....	125.20
	AMMONIA (2 detail records) .....	23,464.00
	BENZENE (1 detail record) .....	53.17
	BENZO(G,H,I)PERYLENE (2 detail records) .....	0.05
	CHLORODIFLUOROMETHANE (1 detail record) .....	277.00
	ETHYLBENZENE (1 detail record) .....	72.64
	NAPHTHALENE (2 detail records) .....	207.38
	POLYCYCLIC AROMATIC COMPOUNDS (3 detail records) .....	21.16
	TOLUENE (1 detail record) .....	1,452.00
	XYLENE (MIXED ISOMERS) (1 detail record) .....	636.70
	<b>Summary for Community Board Q01 (15 detail records).....</b>	<b>26,309.30</b>
Q07	THYLENE GLYCOL (1 detail record).....	10.00
	TETRACHLOROETHYLENE (1 detail record) .....	10.00
	ZINC (FUME OR DUST) (1 detail record) .....	5.00
	<b>Summary for Community Board Q07 (3 detail records)</b>	<b>25.00</b>
Q12	TETRACHLOROETHYLENE (1 detail record) .....	7,390.00
	<b>Summary for Community Board Q12 (1 detail record).....</b>	<b>7,390.00</b>
Q13	ETHYLBENZENE (1 detail record).....	33.70
	NAPHTHALENE (1 detail record).....	112.10
	<b>Summary for Community Board Q13 (2 detail records).....</b>	<b>145.80</b>
Q14	POLYCYCLIC AROMATIC COMPOUNDS (1 detail record).....	8.80
	<b>Summary for Community Board Q14 (1 detail record).....</b>	<b>8.80</b>
<b>Total for QUEENS (22 detail records)</b>		<b>33,878.90</b>
<b>Citywide Total</b>		<b>154,096.06</b>



# ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

Agency	Div/ Program	Time (min)	Emergency personnel				Totals	
			No.	Title	Salary	Subtotal		
DEP	Hazardous Materials Emergency Response	5 - 10	1	Executive Director	\$138,500.00	\$138,500.00	\$2,231,610.00	
			1	Deputy Director (HazMat)	\$131,690.00	\$131,690.00		
			1	Deputy Director (RTK)	\$80,526.00	\$80,526.00		
			4	WMD / Sr. HazMat Specialists	\$89,000.00	\$356,000.00		
			23	WMD / HazMat Specialists	\$60,000.00	\$1,380,000.00		
			1	Special Officer	\$48,520.00	\$48,520.00		
			1	Supervisor Electrician	\$96,374.00	\$96,374.00		
NYPD	Emergency Service Unit	23	1	Deputy Chief	\$205,701.00	\$205,701.00	\$2,312,217,175.00	
			1	Deputy Inspector	\$186,701.00	\$186,701.00		
			7	Captains	\$177,993.00	\$1,245,951.00		
			18	Lieutenants	\$139,883.00	\$2,517,894.00		
			47	Sergeants	\$119,664.00	\$5,624,208.00		
			262	Detectives	\$104,996.00	\$27,508,952.00		
			120	Police Officers	\$90,696.00	\$10,883,520.00		
	COBRA Trained	30	24,963	COBRA Trained Police Officers	\$90,696.00	\$2,264,044,248.00		
FDNY	FIRE	5 - 10	1	Assistant Chief	\$200,000.00	\$200,000.00	\$487,768,500.00	
			3	Deputy Assistant Chief	\$198,000.00	\$594,000.00		
			12	Deputy Chief	\$196,000.00	\$2,352,000.00		
			80	Battalion Chief	\$178,000.00	\$14,240,000.00		
			185	Captains	\$137,700.00	\$25,474,500.00		
			460	Lieutenants	\$121,800.00	\$56,028,000.00		
	4000	Firefighters	\$91,000.00	\$364,000,000.00				
	Medical			50	Officers	\$65,000.00		\$3,250,000.00
				190	Paramedic	\$57,000.00		\$10,830,000.00
				270	EMT	\$40,000.00		\$10,800,000.00
DOHMH	Office of Environmental Investigations; Office of Radiological Health	30-45	1	City Research Scientist (Radiation Response)	\$81,903.00	\$81,903.00	\$787,993.00	
			4	Scientist (Radiation Response)	\$67,473.75	\$269,895.00		
			5	Assoc. PH Sanitarian (Environmental Investigations)	\$64,674.60	\$323,373.00		
			2	Public Health Sanitarian II (Environmental Investigations)	\$56,411.00	\$112,822.00		
DSNY	Environmental Police Unit	10 - 45	1	Deputy Director	\$73,000.00	\$73,000.00	\$605,757.00	
			1	Lieutenant	\$95,957.00	\$95,957.00		
			6	Environmental Police Officers	\$72,800.00	\$436,800.00		
OEM	Office of Emergency Management	27	20	Responders	\$87,748.00	\$1,754,960.00	\$1,754,960.00	
<b>Budgets were submitted by individual agencies</b>						<b>Total:</b>	<b>\$2,805,365,995.00</b>	

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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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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 environment and the health and safety 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 in compliance with the Right-To-Know law for the reporting and submission of their chemical inventory data, which allows DEP to compile the Citywide Facility Inventory Database.
- All concerned individuals who report unsafe acts, storage or releases that involve the spread of hazardous substances into our environment.





**Environmental  
Protection**

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