



HAZARDOUS MATERIALS MANAGEMENT IN NEW YORK CITY

2020 Annual Report

NYC
Environmental
Protection

Bill de Blasio
Mayor

Vincent Sapienza, P.E.
Commissioner



October 1, 2020

I am pleased to present the New York City Department of Environmental Protection's (DEP) 2020 Hazardous Materials Management Annual Report. You will find data from reporting year 2019 and fiscal year 2020 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 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 7,133 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, or contact the Right-to-Know Program by 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.

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 black ink, appearing to read "Vincent Sapienza". The signature is fluid and cursive.

Vincent Sapienza, P.E.

Commissioner

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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 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 the 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 RTK is comprised of Industrial Hygienist who possess the formal education and technical expertise to enforce Local Law 26 of 88. The reported information gathered from facilities is tallied and stored in the Citywide Facility Inventory Database (CFID) 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 may 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 substance releases. The HazMat responders are comprised of chemists and engineers who possess the formal education, technical and tactical expertise required to effectively carry out emergency responses collectively by 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 2020 Annual Report according to §24-715 of Local Law 26 of 1988.

ANALYSIS OF THE CITYWIDE FACILITY INVENTORY DATABASE (CFID)

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 (FIF) are submitted to provide detailed quantitative information for substances stored during each fiscal year. DEP collects and archives the reported information in the Citywide Facility Inventory Database (CFID). 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).

The CFID currently contains 12,686 reporting facilities within New York City. During reporting year 2019, 1,094 new facilities entered into the database 90 facilities became exempt from filing, and 211 went out of business.

DERTA's Tier II online system, simplifies the Right-to-Know Program filing process.

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

- Facility Inventory Forms
- Safety Data Sheet (SDS) 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.

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

Facilities in CFID Reporting Hazardous Substances by Community Board

Community Board	Bronx	Brooklyn	Manhattan	Queens	Staten Island
1	178	341	627	497	362
2	138	227	293	389	192
3	67	126	223	139	174
4	153	94	441	162	
5	99	249	1265	241	
6	106	180	449	98	
7	102	195	220	364	
8	109	87	318	140	
9	127	80	111	164	
10	128	128	99	143	
11	158	156	138	132	
12	212	168	188	282	
13		129		244	
14		128		92	
15		144			
16		74			
17		181			
18		235			
TOTAL:	1,577	2,922	4,372	3,087	728

Total Number Of Facilities In CFID –12,686

of Emergency Management. The DEP, after a comprehensive review process, may provide information deemed suitable based upon internal policy, to elected officials, the public, and the city's Local Emergency Planning Committee to further increase safety awareness.

Extremely Hazardous Substances (Top 20)

Of the 4,956 hazardous substances regulated by the New York City Community Right-to-Know law, only 590 are considered to be Extremely Hazardous Substances (EHS). The EPA developed a list of 474 chemicals that are considered EHS based on the toxicity exhibited by their potential to cause death or serious health effects. Each substance was assigned a Threshold Planning Quantity by EPA that triggers the need to report under §302 of SARA Title III. The EHS list and its threshold planning quantities are intended to help communities focus on the substances and facilities of the most immediate concern for the protection of public safety, and for emergency planning and response.

It is important to note that the use of EHS can be an integral part of a business. For example, the telecommunications industry in New York City uses an EHS, sulfuric acid contained in batteries which comprise the back-up power systems necessary in the case of electrical power failure. There is no community exposure to sulfuric acid in this case unless there is an accidental release. A community may be exposed to chemicals utilized by businesses that provide services we all use on a regular basis.

Facilities that use and store EHS at or above the Threshold Planning Quantity are required to submit a Risk Management Plan (RMP) to DEP.

The table below depicts the 20 most frequently reported Extremely Hazardous Substances in New York City. A facility can report an EHS more than once, therefore the frequency column in the table indicates the number of times a substance is reported not the number of facilities.

Most Frequently Reported Extremely Hazardous Substances - Top 20

Rank	CAS Number	Chemical Name	Frequency Reported
1	7664-93-9	Sulfuric Acid	8151
2	50-00-0	Formaldehyde	1115
3	7722-84-1	Hydrogen Peroxide	477
4	7664-39-3	Hydrofluoric Acid	444
5	108-95-2	Phenol	423
6	108-05-4	Vinyl Acetate	267
7	7664-41-7	Ammonia	256
8	26628-22-8	Sodium Azide	238
9	67-66-3	Chloroform	174
10	7697-37-2	Nitric Acid	167
11	123-31-9	Hydroquinone	161
12	79-06-1	Acrylamide	109
13	75-56-9	Propylene Oxide	95
14	7647-01-0	Hydrochloric Acid	92
15	151-50-8	Potassium Cyanide	91
16	62-53-3	Aniline	82
17	129-00-0	Pyrene	66
18	108-91-8	Cyclohexylamine	62
19	143-33-9	Sodium Cyanide	61
20	7487-94-7	Mercuric Chloride	60

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, which 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:

- 517210 - Cellular and Other Wireless Telecommunications,
- 811111 - General Automotive Repair,
- 811121 - Automotive Body, Paint and Interior Repair & Maintenance,
- 812320 - Dry Cleaning Services, and
- 517110 - Wired Telecommunications Carriers.

The number of NAICS facilities in the CFID is shown in the table below.

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 12,686. The table below indicates that the 8,874 facilities in the top five reporting industries encompass 70% of the CFID.

Cellular and Other Wireless Telecommunications (55%) and General Automotive Repair (21%) 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 32% of the 8,874 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 25%, and Brooklyn contains the third highest number of facilities in these categories with 24%. The Bronx and Staten Island have 13% and 6% of the facilities in these NAICS codes respectively.

Top Five Industries in CFID Reporting to RTK by Borough

NAICS Code	Facility Type	Borough					Total by type	Percent of CFID
		Bronx	Brooklyn	Manhattan	Queens	Staten Island		
517210	Cellular and Other Wireless Telecommunications	548	1,098	1,989	1015	245	4,895	55%
811111	General Automotive Repair	343	562	106	670	150	1,831	21%
811121	Automotive Body, Paint and Interior Repair & Maintenance	163	236	29	309	72	809	9%
812320	Dry Cleaning Services	84	191	114	163	46	598	7%
517110	Wired Telecommunications Carriers	29	49	596	55	12	741	8%
Total Number of Facilities		1,167	2,136	2,834	2,212	525		
Borough as percent of City		13%	24%	32%	25%	6%		
Total							8,874	100%

FACILITY RIGHT-TO-KNOW (RTK) INSPECTIONS

With a total of 12,686 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 regular basis throughout the city. The inspections involve a full site inventory analysis that includes an assessment in the proper storage and segregation of hazardous substances by class. Class is usually related to chemical compatibility and hazardous characteristics such as 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).

If the facility is located in a flood zone, in addition to the safe storage principles, its also recommended: the facility stores chemicals in locations less likely to be flooded; elevates chemicals off the ground when possible; locks and secures storage cabinets to fixed structures; keeps caps and lids on all chemical containers tightly closed to prevent water from entering containers in case of flooding; keeps the number and quantity of stored chemicals to a reasonable minimum; uses concrete or fixed solid structures as secondary containment; securely anchors above-ground storage tanks and all tanks (including underground) be tightly capped and vented, or other openings that are not liquid-tight must be extended above the 100-year floodplain level. Storing and processing of water reactive chemicals or any chemical that may become flammable, explosive, or pose other environmental danger in case of flooding are prohibited in the 100-year floodplain.

There are many facilities that are required to comply with the RTK Law, and they may not be aware of that requirement. DERTA aims at new facilities by searching for specific trades using phone directories or lists of facilities compiled by specific North American Industry Classification System 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 an allotted 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.

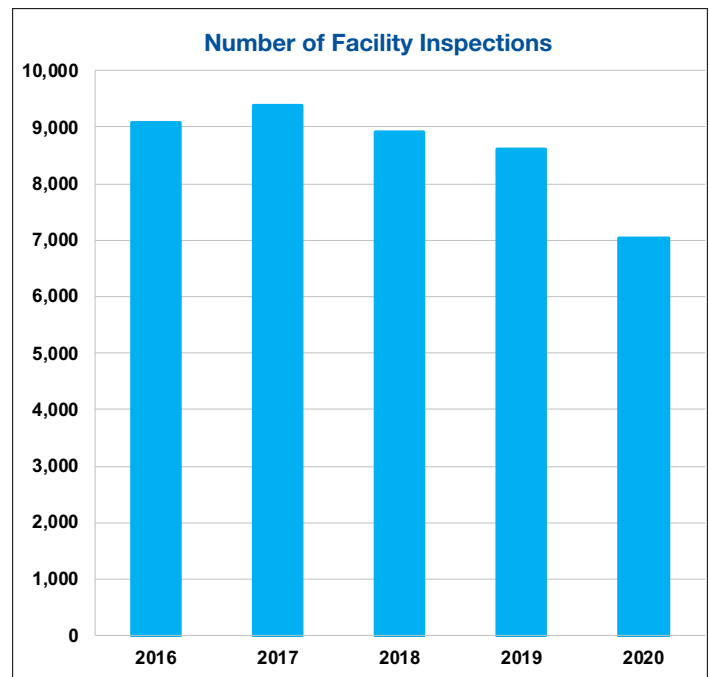
During an emergency response, DERTA also conducts immediate (unscheduled), RTK inspections of facilities responsible for hazardous substance releases involving odors or spills. These inspections may result in the finding of hazardous substances that have been unreported by the facility. Such findings require the facilities to file under the RTK Law. In addition these findings allow DERTA to issue a Commissioner’s Order and a Notice of Violation if the facility does not comply with the order.



Facilities Inspected for Fiscal Years 2016-2020

In Fiscal Year 2020, DERTA completed 6,765 facility inspections and 368 Con Edison transformer inspections with a grand total of 7,133 inspections completed. During Covid-19 inspections were suspended from March thru June, 2020 resulting in a minimum of 2500 less inspections conducted.

The table below indicates the number of DERTA inspections performed in Fiscal Year 2020.



Facility Inspections Completed in FY 2020

Community Board	Bronx	Brooklyn	Manhattan	Queens	Staten Island
1	119	242	213	319	236
2	126	81	106	312	102
3	54	45	46	60	100
4	93	49	189	74	
5	59	178	493	195	
6	72	107	169	49	
7	43	134	72	276	
8	44	46	119	51	
9	71	36	30	102	
10	76	64	22	80	
11	110	101	60	54	
12	138	128	43	205	
13		88		163	
14		53		39	
15		97			
16		49			
17		140			
18		143			
Total by Borough	1005	1,781	1562	1979	438

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 (SDS), and failure to submit a Risk Management Plan. The majority of violations this year were issued for failure to submit a Facility Inventory Form. DERTA issued 341 Notices of Violation to facilities for non-compliance with reporting requirements.

The table and graph show the number of violations issued for Fiscal Years 2016-2020.



Notices Of Violation Issued for Fiscal Year 2016 - 2020

Type of Violations	Number Of Violations Issued				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Failure to File FIF	543	393	851	362	331
Failure to submit SDS	1	2	0	0	0
Failure to provide copies of FIF & SDS to emergency responders	0	0	4	0	4
Failure to Meet Labeling Requirement	0	0	2	0	4
Failure to Grant Access	10	6	3	3	1
Failue to File RMP	1	9	1	0	1
Total Violations	555	410	861	365	341

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). As per federal law these facilities must submit a new RMP every five years. Currently, there are 375 registered in the RTK Program 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 limits, resulting in reduced risks to facility workers, emergency response personnel, and the community.

For the 2019 reporting year, 19 new RMPs have been received, 57 facilities have reported updates to their plans, 130 affidavits have been received indicating that no change has been made to their facility's RMP and 20 inspections were completed.

On March 1 of each year, a facility must submit either an affidavit stating there have been no changes from the previous calendar year, or they must provide an updated RMP. The table below indicates facilities that have filed an RMP.

Facility Risk Management Plans

Community Board	Bronx	Brooklyn	Manhattan	Queens	Staten Island
1	8	6	50	23	9
2	5	14	4	7	8
3	4	4	4	0	5
4	2	2	23	3	
5	3	8	40	7	
6	1	1	15	6	
7	1	9	11	15	
8	2	2	6	2	
9	2	1	2	1	
10	4	2	0	3	
11	3	2	3	1	
12	2	2	6	5	
13		2		3	
14		2		5	
15		6			
16		2			
17		1			
18		5			
Total by Borough	37	71	164	81	22

EMERGENCY RESPONSE



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

EMERGENCY RESPONSE (Continued)

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 is to ensure that any accidental release or intentional 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 intentional 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 (NOV). A failure to notify DEP of a hazardous substance release also incurs the issuance of a Notice of Violation.

During Fiscal Year 2020, DERTA issued 10 Commissioner's Orders of which 3 NOVs were served for failure to comply with the Commissioner Orders.

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 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.

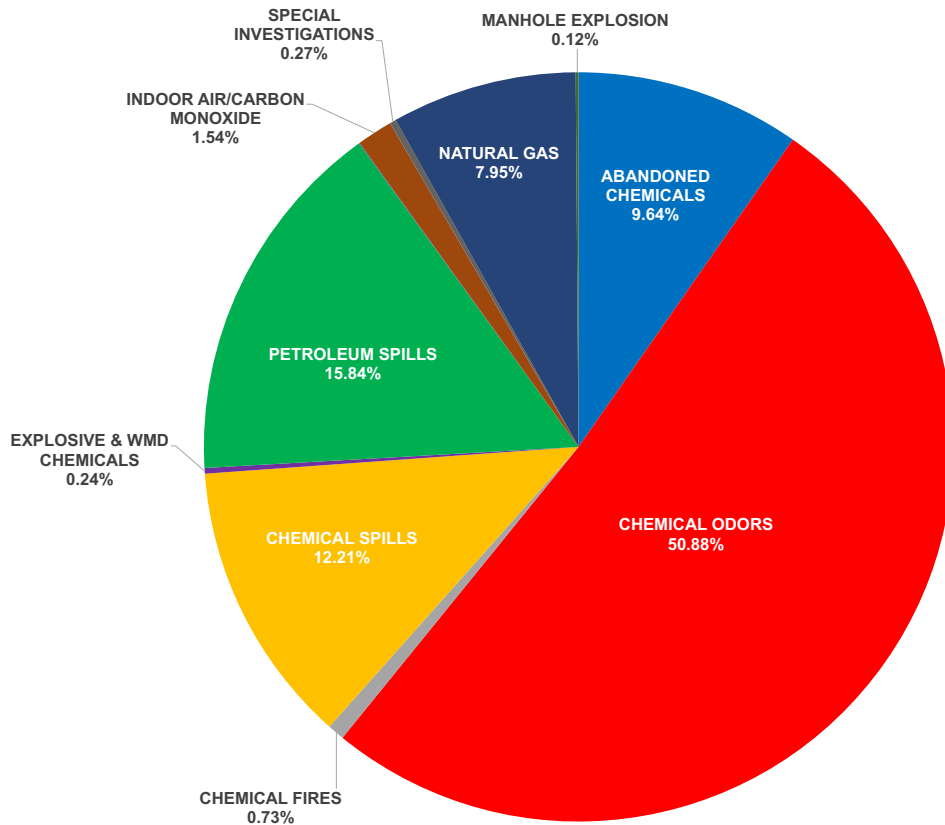
With approximately 3,300 response incidents per year and counting, 319 (10%) of these incidents involve abandoned chemicals. Under routine circumstances, these substances are removed and transported by certified environmental contractors.

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 cost contributing factors. The plan also considerably reduces the dependency of overnight (third party) 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. These include 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 3,308 incidents of hazardous material releases in Fiscal Year 2020. Of these incidents, 51% were responses to reports of chemical odors; 16% were petroleum spills; 10% were abandoned chemicals; 11% were responses to chemical spills and 8% were responses to natural gas leaks (see graph and table below).



Hazardous Materials Responses in Fiscal Year 2020 (July '19- June '20)

CATEGORY	FISCAL YEAR 2019												TOTAL
	JUL '19	AUG '19	SEP '19	OCT '19	NOV '19	DEC '19	JAN '20	FEB '20	MAR '20	APR '20	May '20	JUN '20	
ABANDONED CHEMICALS	28	44	27	40	25	22	25	31	14	15	11	37	319
CHEMICAL ODORS	146	186	205	181	165	139	148	110	78	66	105	154	1,683
CHEMICAL FIRES	6	3	4	3	0	3	2	0	0	0	2	1	24
CHEMICAL SPILLS	60	56	50	33	31	25	24	26	31	16	25	27	404
EXPLOSIVE & WMD CHEMICALS	4	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	8
PETROLEUM SPILLS	60	64	56	41	36	40	45	35	36	22	38	51	524
PCB RELATED/TRANSFORMERS	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
INDOOR AIR/CARBON MONOXIDE	8	4	2	4	8	4	6	9	3	1	0	2	51
SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	2	1	1	1	9
ASBESTOS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NATURAL GAS	24	32	31	30	22	24	20	24	20	6	14	16	263
MANHOLE EXPLOSION	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
WATERMAIN BREAK	2	3	1	2	1	1	3	3	2	0	0	0	18
TOTAL	341	394	377	335	290	259	275	238	186	127	196	290	3,308

TOXIC CHEMICAL RELEASES

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 reporting year 2019.

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 1 of each year and cover activities for the previous calendar year.

TRI data presented in this section refer to 23 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 by descending order are ammonia, toluene, xylene (mixed isomers) 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene and n-hexane. These substances represent more than 97% of the total reported releases by weight. Ammonia alone represents 95% of the total reported released.

These releases were mostly from facilities in the following industrial sectors: electric services (95.48%), petroleum bulk stations and terminals (4.36%), other chemical and allied products (0.06%), nonferrous metal (except aluminum) smelting and refining (0.05%), paint and coating manufacturing (0.02%).

Releases from facilities in the electric services industry accounted for all the ammonia emissions, Paint and coating manufacturing and petroleum bulk stations and terminals accounted for all the toluene releases. Electric services industry and petroleum bulk stations and terminals accounted for all n-hexane 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 23 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, represents a significant source for toxic air emissions. There are currently 701 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 releases.

Year 2019 Toxic Release Inventory Data In New York City By Community Board

Based on Year 2019 Section 313 data submitted to the State Emergency Response Commission

Cb	Chemical Name	Release to Air (Pounds Per Year)
B01	XYLENE (MIXED ISOMERS)	799.61000
	NAPHTHALENE	14.51000
	1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	459.26000
	Summary For Community Board B01 (3 detail records)	
B03	PIPERONYL BUTOXIDE	5.00000
	Summary For Community Board B03 (1 detail record)	
B06	LEAD	4.21790
	Summary For Community Board B06 (1 detail record)	
B10	1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	14.00000
	Summary For Community Board B09 (1 detail record)	
Total for Bronx (6 detail record)		1,296.59790
K01	TOLUENE	330.00000
	N-HEXANE	406.16000
	POLYCYCLIC AROMATIC COMPOUNDS	0.41000
	XYLENE (MIXED ISOMERS)	132.45000
	BENZENE	228.47000
	ETHYLBENZENE	26.26000
	1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	171.37000
	LEAD	0.99980
	Summary For Community Board K01 (8 detail records)	
K02	NAPHTHALENE	0.46000
	AMMONIA	28,600.00000
	Summary For Community Board K02 (2 detail records)	
K05	NICKEL	3.00000
	COPPER	83.00000
	LEAD and LEAD COMPOUNDS	40.66000
	MANGANESE	4.00000
	DIISOCYANATES	3.00200
	Summary For Community Board K05 (5 detail records)	
K06	LEAD	21.86865
	Summary For Community Board K06 (1 detail record)	
K07	N-HEXANE	0.10000
	1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	11.70000
	Summary For Community Board K07 (2 detail records)	
K12	LEAD	8.21700
	Summary For Community Board K12 (1 detail record)	
K15	LEAD	31.00000
	Summary For Community Board K15 (1 detail record)	
Total For Brooklyn (20 detail records)		30,103.12745

Year 2019 Toxic Release Inventory Data (Continued)

M06		
	POLYCYCLIC AROMATIC COMPOUNDS	1.130000
	BENZO(G,H,I)PERYLENE	0.030000
	AMMONIA	63,671.000000
	Summary For Community Board M06 (3 detail records)	
M12		
	NITRIC ACID	5.00000
	Summary For Community Board M12 (1 detail record)	
Total For Manhattan (4 details records)		63,677.160000
Q01		
	POLYCYCLIC AROMATIC COMPOUNDS	173.02800
	BENZO(G,H,I)PERYLENE	0.01674
	MERCURY COMPOUNDS	1.10000
	AMMONIA	85,829.50000
	N-HEXANE	68.80000
	NAPHTHALENE	252.45000
	1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	204.50000
	ETHYLBENZENE	82.41000
	XYLENE (MIXED ISOMERS)	700.93000
	TOLUENE	1,522.25000
	BENZENE	58.37000
	Summary For Community Board Q01 (11 detail records)	
Q02		
	LEAD	45.23520
	Summary For Community Board Q02 (1 detail record)	
Q07		
	LEAD	3.90030
	NAPHTHALENE	10.00000
	BENZO(G,H,I)PERYLENE	0.00020
	POLYCYCLIC AROMATIC COMPOUNDS	0.06000
	Summary For Community Board Q07 (4 detail records)	
Q13		
	NAPHTHALENE	148.15000
	ETHYLBENZENE	43.89000
	Summary For Community Board Q13 (2 detail records)	
Q14		
	AMMONIA	9,640.90000
	Summary For Community Board Q14 (1 detail record)	
Total For Queens (19 detail records)		98,785.49044
SI01		
	LEAD	0.10720
	Summary For Community Board SI01 (1 detail record)	
SI02		
	LEAD	1.42830
	Summary For Community Board SI02 (1 detail record)	
Total For Staten Island (2 detail records)		1.53550

ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION - 2020

Agency	Division/Program	Response Time (min)	Emergency personnel				Totals
			No.	Title	Salary	Subtotal	
DEP	Hazardous Materials Emergency Response	5 - 10	1	Director	\$164,288.00	\$164,288.00	\$2,252,634.00
			1	Deputy Director	\$127,459.00	\$127,459.00	
			5	WMD / Sr. HazMat Specialists	\$99,052.00	\$495,260.00	
			14	WMD / HazMat Specialists	\$92,307.00	\$1,292,298.00	
			1	Special Officer	\$55,853.00	\$55,853.00	
			1	Supervisor Electrician	\$117,476.00	\$117,476.00	
NYPD	Emergency Service Unit	30	2	Deputy Chief	\$232,657.00	\$465,314.00	\$49,904,948.00
			6	Captains	\$201,187.00	\$1,207,122.00	
			15	Lieutenants	\$155,444.00	\$2,331,660.00	
			42	Sergeants	\$127,941.00	\$5,373,522.00	
			235	Detectives	\$112,966.00	\$26,547,010.00	
			131	Police Officers	\$106,720.00	\$13,980,320.00	
	Highway District Motor Carrier Safety Unit	30	1	Sergeant	\$127,941.00	\$127,941.00	\$981,701.00
			8	Police Officers	\$106,720.00	\$853,760.00	
	COBRA Trained UMOs	30	45	Lieutenants	\$155,444.00	\$6,994,980.00	\$154,395,910.00
			162	Sergeant	\$127,941.00	\$20,726,442.00	
			68	Detectives	\$112,966.00	\$7,681,688.00	
FDNY	FIRE	5 - 10	1	Assistant Chief	\$200,000.00	\$200,000.00	\$529,613,000.00
			3	Deputy Assistant Chief	\$198,000.00	\$594,000.00	
			8	Deputy Chief	\$196,000.00	\$1,568,000.00	
			60	Battalion Chief	\$178,000.00	\$10,680,000.00	
			190	Captains	\$137,700.00	\$26,163,000.00	
			460	Lieutenants	\$121,800.00	\$56,028,000.00	
			4500	Firefighters	\$91,000.00	\$409,500,000.00	
	Medical	5 - 10	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	5	City Research Scientist (Rad Response)	\$86,244.92	\$431,224.60	\$1,675,488.07
			1	Scientist (Radiation Response)	\$91,576.36	\$91,576.36	
			5	Assoc. Public Health Sanitarian (Environmental Investigations)	\$103,243.12	\$516,215.60	
			2	Health Services Manager	\$102,689.43	\$205,378.86	
			5	Public Health Sanitarian	\$86,218.53	\$431,092.65	
DSNY	Environmental Police Unit	10 - 45	1	Environmental Police Deputy Chief	\$140,991.00	\$140,991.00	\$796,976.28
			1	Environmental Police Lieutenant	\$103,854.00	\$103,854.00	
			1	City Research Scientist	\$90,000.00	\$90,000.00	
			6	Environmental Police Officers	\$77,021.88	\$462,131.28	
OEM	Office of Emergency Management	32	17	Responders	\$96,154.00	\$2,211,542.00	\$2,211,542.00
Budgets were submitted by individual agencies						Total:	\$741,832,199.35

ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

New York City Department of Environmental Protection

Vincent Sapienza, P.E., Commissioner

Bureau of Police and Security

Kevin McBride, Deputy Commissioner

Division of Emergency Response and Technical Assessment

Harry Mayer REP, Director

Joanne Nurse, Deputy Director

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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:
 - Division of Emergency Response and Technical Assessment,
 - New York City Police Department
 - New York City Fire Department,
 - New York City Department of Health & Mental Hygiene,
 - New York City Department of Sanitation,
 - New York City Office of Emergency Management, and
 - 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.



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