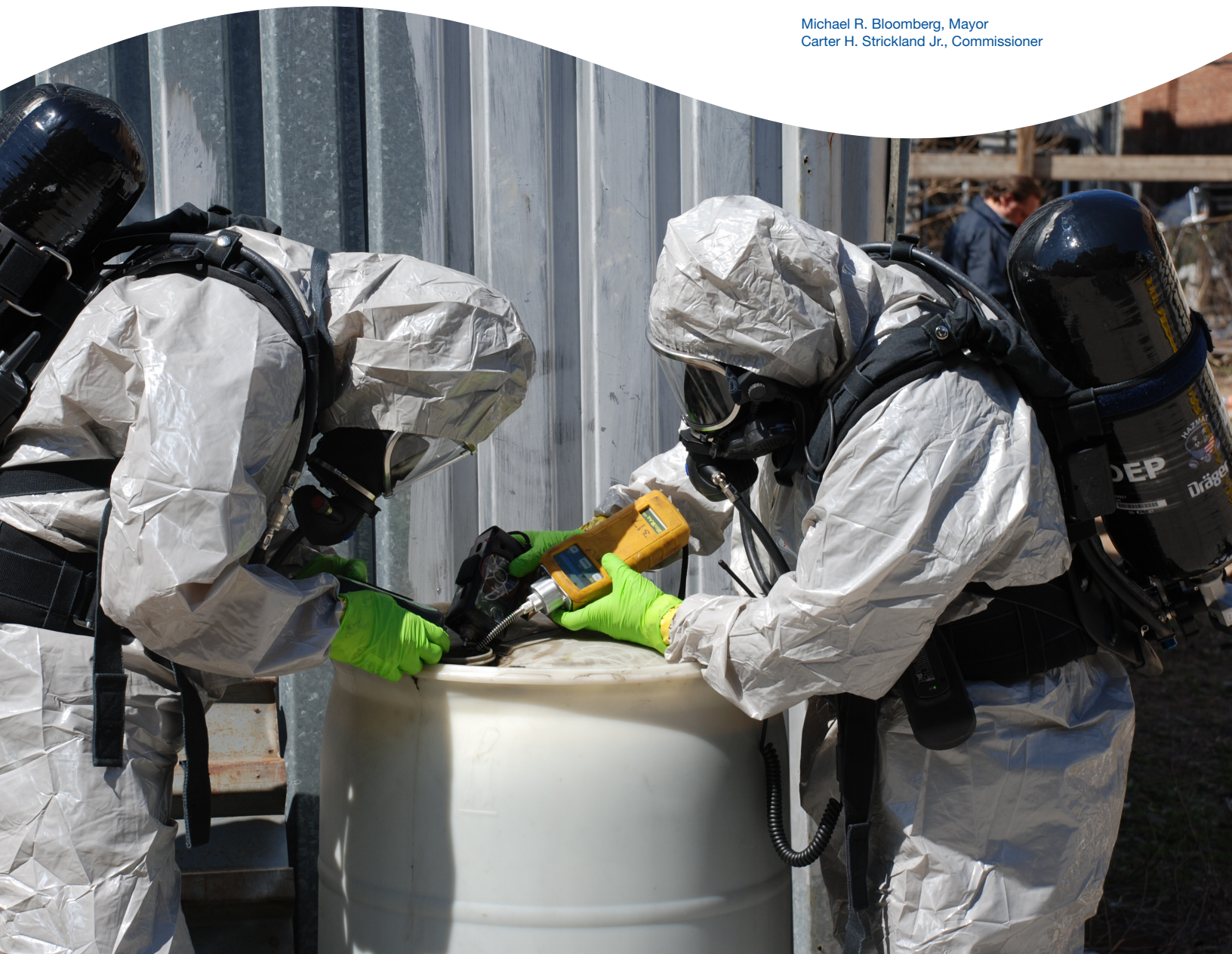


HAZARDOUS MATERIALS MANAGEMENT IN NEW YORK CITY 2012 Annual Report



Michael R. Bloomberg, Mayor
Carter H. Strickland Jr., Commissioner





October 1, 2012

I am pleased to present the New York City Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) Hazardous Materials Management 2012 Annual Report. You will find data from fiscal year 2012, 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 premeditated hazardous substance release.

In 2012, DEP performed more than 9,100 inspections of facilities that store hazardous substances to ensure compliance under the Right-to-Know Law. DEP also began a new hazardous substance cost mitigation initiative for implementation during emergency responses to facilitate the timely removal of abandoned hazardous substances to preserve public safety.

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. To report materials that could be hazardous, please contact 311.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Carter H. Strickland, Jr." with a stylized flourish at the end.

Carter H. Strickland, Jr.
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 empowers DEP with the jurisdiction 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 the regulation of hazardous substances 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 (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 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 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 are archived in its hazardous materials 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 2012 Annual Report according to §24-715 of Local Law 26 of 1988.



ANALYSIS OF THE CITYWIDE FACILITY INVENTORY DATABASE

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 (RTK) Program. Facility Inventory Forms (FIFs) 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 8,802 reporting facilities within New York City.

To further improve and simplify the filing process for facilities reporting under RTK, DERTA uses its online Tier II Filing System to allow facilities the option and convenience of submitting their chemical inventory electronically as an alternative to handwritten hard copies.

DERTA continually enhances the user-friendly interface of their online reporting system to help facilitate the rigors of filing hard copies by hand. The online system gives the facility the advantage of simply entering their

inventories and quantities, and the computer essentially expedites the process by estimating all the calculations and fees to ensure proper submission. This option not only saves paper but also eliminates the timely correspondence letters sent by mail as a result of submission errors. It also keeps entries accurate and allows for greater efficiencies and management in tracking data.

As a result, the data in the CFID will be more accurate and up to date, which can attribute to a higher level of performance by emergency responders from various city agencies.

Over the years, more facilities have opted to file electronically. During the 2011 filing year, 77 percent of facilities filed using our online Tier II filing system. In the previous year, 65 percent filed. DERTA recently improved the system to allow facilities to submit their payment online using an electronic check or credit card (Master Card, Discover or American Express). This feature is now available to our customers. The system was further improved to allow facilities to retrieve lost or forgotten password.

The information contained within the CFID is often used by the New York City Police Department, 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. 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 and Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA). During fiscal year 2012, there were 383 new facilities entered into the database, while 58 became exempt from filing and 338 went out of business.

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

- Facility Inventory Forms
- 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

Number of Facilities in CFID Reporting Hazardous Substances by Community Board

Community Board	Bronx	Brooklyn	Manhattan	Queens	Staten Island
1	111	260	341	337	296
2	111	168	185	305	146
3	41	92	137	109	134
4	93	61	273	116	
5	66	175	645	192	
6	69	135	267	79	
7	60	136	131	331	
8	80	58	217	119	
9	106	59	83	121	
10	85	87	69	113	
11	103	125	111	101	
12	168	109	130	243	
13		91		199	
14		83		70	
15		110			
16		46			
17		127			
18		187			
TOTAL	1093	2109	2589	2435	576

Total Number of Facilities in CFID: 8,802

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

Manhattan	36.3%
Queens	27.3%
Brooklyn	18.1%
Bronx	10.8%
Staten Island	7.5%

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	22	40	100	59	51
2	14	37	34	48	25
3	4	6	8	12	25
4	10	6	66	6	
5	8	23	131	29	
6	9	15	45	7	
7	13	18	15	53	
8	11	5	31	9	
9	14	9	15	9	
10	13	6	6	14	
11	11	9	10	20	
12	15	4	25	29	
13		9		55	
14		7		16	
15		9			
16		3			
17		7			
18		29			
TOTAL	144	242	486	366	101

Total For City: 1339



FACILITY RIGHT-TO-KNOW (RTK) INSPECTIONS

With a total of 8,802 facilities reporting annually, the RTK program grants DERTA 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 physically justify the quantities of hazardous substances reported by the facility in the CFID. In turn, all discrepancies are updated by DERTA in an inspection report.

Recently, DERTA has designed an in-house inspection reporting system that enables DERTA inspectors to remotely submit their RTK inspection data from the field. The system is called the DERTA Inspection Reporting System (DIRS). The DIRS integrates the CFID data, which consists of the Tier II Filing data and Geographic Information Systems (GIS) 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

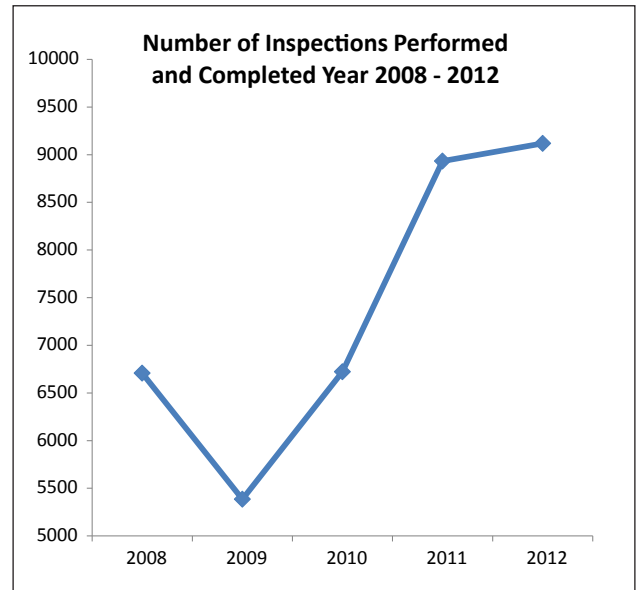
inspection or responding to an emergency. Other advantages include its ability to handle simultaneous data input from multiple users, a reduction in data corruption, and a greater reliability with less maintenance concerns. In turn, it creates an enhanced inspection database platform that can easily be tracked and managed for various functions, which can also include violation disputes. This year the inspection system has been supplemented by a mobile version of the program installed on mobile handheld computers. These mobile computers are connected to the NYC NYCWin network, which allows the inspectors to share and store information wirelessly. The inspectors are also able to get accurate up-to-date facility information from DEP while on their inspection site.

During an emergency response, DERTA also conducts immediate, unscheduled, RTK inspections of facilities responsible for hazardous substance releases, involving odors or spills. The outcome of these inspections has the potential to detect unreported hazardous substances that, as a result, are cited as illegally stored. These 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 (NOV) if a facility fails to comply to the order.

Facilities Inspected for Fiscal Year 2008-2012

In Fiscal Year 2012, DERTA completed 9,118 facility inspections. It also identified 383 new facilities that were added to the CFID. In addition, 672 Notices of Violation (NOVs) were issued to facilities for noncompliance with reporting requirements.

The table indicate the number of DERTA inspections performed and completed as organized by Community Boards by each borough in Fiscal Year 2012.



Number of Inspections Completed in FY2012

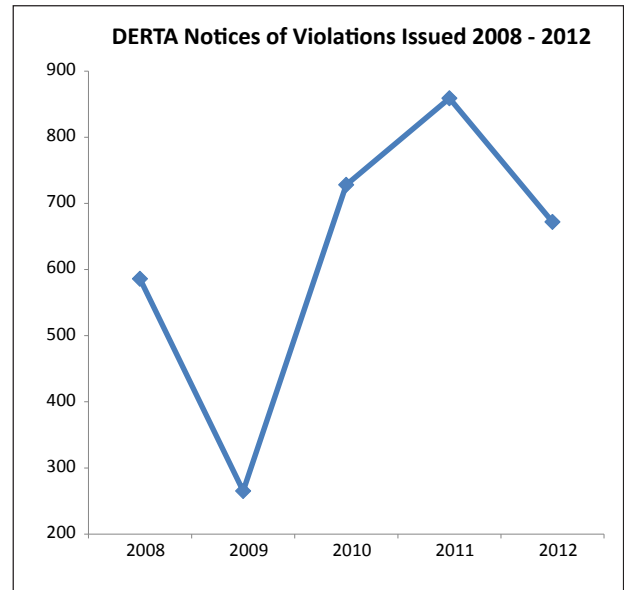
Community Board	Bronx	Brooklyn	Manhattan	Queens	Staten Island
1	125	352	224	360	238
2	122	192	128	368	90
3	50	91	60	76	102
4	80	49	223	108	
5	71	177	481	190	
6	66	143	198	71	
7	56	133	83	354	
8	62	58	142	83	
9	104	59	59	90	
10	69	82	35	87	
11	104	111	51	99	
12	186	146	72	248	
13		75		151	
14		79		53	
15		100			
16		45			
17		142			
18		164			
TOTAL	1095	2198	1756	2338	430

Total for CFID: 7,817

Total DERTA Inspections: 9,118 including 1,301 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 file 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 Year 2008-2011 are as follows:



Notices of Violation (NOV) Issued for Fiscal Year 2008-2012

Violations	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Failure to File FIF	576	256	714	846	652
Failure to submit MSDS	0	2	1	0	1
Failure to provide copies of FIF & MSDS to emergency responders	0	1	0	1	7
Failure to Meet Labeling Requirement	4	2	6	3	4
Failure to Grant Access	4	4	7	7	5
Failue to File RMP	2	0	0	2	3
Total Violations for Fiscal Year:	586	265	728	859	672

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 is 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 308 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 2012 reporting year, 17 new RMPs have been received, 45 facilities have reported updates to

their plans, and 126 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 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 Board is shown below.

Facilities Submitting Risk Management Plans

Community Board	Bronx	Brooklyn	Manhattan	Queens	Staten Island
1	7	5	45	17	10
2	7	10	7	6	5
3	0	1	2	0	2
4	1	2	16	4	
5	2	5	32	8	
6	2	1	11	3	
7	0	8	8	10	
8	2	0	5	3	
9	1	2	2	1	
10	4	2	0	3	
11	3	1	3	1	
12	2	2	6	6	
13		1		5	
14		2		4	
15		4			
16		1			
17		1			
18		4			
TOTAL	31	52	137	71	17

Total Numbers of Facilities Submitting RMPs: 308



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 more than 40 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 (CIMS), 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 United States Department of Transportation Federal Regulations and Guidelines.

DERTA's HazMat team utilizes the latest 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, working alongside federal, state and local law enforcement agencies to immediately assess any potential chemical hazard if and when it develops. DERTA also conducts several potential 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.



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 a Commissioner’s Order to the accountable party. The order stipulates a series of remedial instructions involving mitigation to be performed 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) by DERTA. A failure to notify DEP of a hazardous substance release also incurs the issuance of a NOV.

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 a Facility Inventory Form (FIF). Facilities are required by law to either submit their FIFs by hard copy or electronically online by no later than March 1 of every year.

During Fiscal Year 2012, DERTA issued 13 NOVs for failure to comply with the 29 Commissioner’s Orders issued. Two NOVs were issued for failure to notify DERTA of a release of a hazardous substance.

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 the removal of abandoned hazardous substances off-site as a cost cutting strategic alternative – if and when a responsible party is unidentifiable or unknown.

With more than 2,400 response incidents per year and counting, nearly 371 (15.3%) 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, involves a bidding-out process where time, quantity 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.

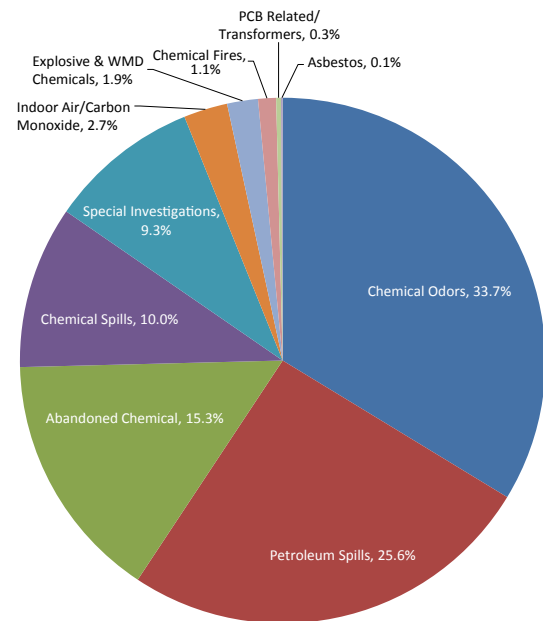
In certain cases, however, where the quantity and volume of the abandoned substance meets the threshold standards within the plan, DERTA puts their hazardous waste management skills to use by performing the removal and transportation of the abandoned hazardous substance. The substance is overpacked by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

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 (i) the material is deemed to be a petroleum-based product, the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) is notified for the removal; (ii) if the material is deemed to exhibit non-hazardous properties, the Department of Sanitation is notified for the removal; and (iii) 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 allowable storage quantities are not exceeded. 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 2,430 incidents of hazardous material releases in Fiscal Year 2012. Of these incidents, 33.7 percent were responses to reports of chemical odors; 25.6 percent were petroleum spills; 15.3 percent were abandoned chemicals 10 percent were responses to chemical spills and 9.3 percent were responses to special investigations.



CATEGORY	JUL '11	AUG '11	SEP '11	OCT '11	NOV '11	DEC '11
ABANDONED CHEMICALS	45	44	39	36	27	19
CHEMICAL ODORS	62	67	83	63	53	61
CHEMICAL FIRES	6	3	5	2	0	1
CHEMICAL SPILLS	25	23	23	18	13	17
EXPLOSIVE & WMD CHEMICALS	1	0	2	1	1	2
PETROLEUM SPILLS	65	53	52	43	50	47
PCB RELATED/TRANSFORMERS	0	0	1	0	1	0
INDOOR AIR/CARBON MONOXIDE	5	7	1	3	10	9
SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS	19	28	20	19	19	16
ASBESTOS	0	2	0	0	0	0
TOTAL FOR MONTH	228	227	226	185	174	172

CATEGORY	JAN '12	FEB '12	MAR '12	APR '12	May '12	JUN '12	TOTAL FY 2012
ABANDONED CHEMICALS	27	21	30	29	29	25	371
CHEMICAL ODORS	29	55	61	78	113	95	820
CHEMICAL FIRES	2	2	3	3	0	0	27
CHEMICAL SPILLS	17	17	23	25	23	18	242
EXPLOSIVE & WMD CHEMICALS	5	6	9	9	9	0	45
PETROLEUM SPILLS	52	39	57	53	53	58	622
PCB RELATED/TRANSFORMERS	0	0	2	0	3	1	8
INDOOR AIR/CARBON MONOXIDE	10	4	5	4	6	2	66
SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS	14	16	17	19	21	17	225
ASBESTOS	0	1	0	1	0	0	4
TOTAL FOR MONTH	156	161	207	221	257	216	2430



TOXIC CHEMICAL RELEASES

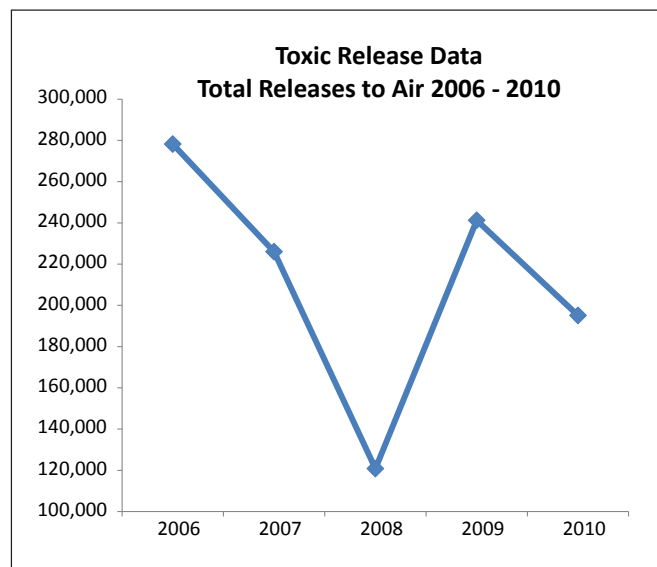
In accordance with §313 of Title III of the federal Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA), companies and facilities within New York City must file their Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) data with the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation. The most current TRI data available is for fiscal year 2010.

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 25 New York City facilities that have reported their releases to USEPA, 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 (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.



The top five toxic chemicals released in New York City by descending order are ammonia, chlorodifluoromethane, sulfuric acid, trichloroethylene, and tetrachloroethylene (perc). These substances represent more than 93 percent of the total reported releases by weight. Ammonia alone represents 38 percent of the total reported releases.

These releases were from facilities in the following industrial sectors: electric services (48.9% of the total releases), other chemical and allied products (37%), petroleum bulk stations and terminals (5.6%), metal coating and allied services (4.4%), metal stampings, unfinished, manufacturing (3.8%). Releases from facilities in the electric services industry accounted for all the ammonia and sulfuric acid emissions. Electric services and other chemical and allied products accounted for all of the chlorodifluoromethane releases. Other chemical and allied products accounted for all the trichlorofluoromethane 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 29 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 827 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 pages 16 - 17 shows the release figures in air, in pounds per year, for all TRI substances by Community Boards.

Year 2010 Toxic Release Inventory Data In New York City By Community Board (CB)

Based on Year 2010 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)	77.00
	LEAD COMPOUNDS (2 detail records)	1.19
	NAPHTHALENE (2 detail records)	567.00
	POLYCYCLIC AROMATIC COMPOUNDS (2 detail records)	1.06
	Summary for Community Board B01 (7 detail records)	646.25
B09	1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE (1 detail record)	32.90
	Summary for Community Board B09 (1 detail record)	32.90
Total for BRONX (8 detail records)		679.15
K01	1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE (3 detail records)	276.27
	BENZENE (3 detail records)	713.95
	ETHYLBENZENE (3 detail records)	154.34
	NAPHTHALENE (2 detail records)	40.00
	N-HEXANE (3 detail records)	3,081.36
	POLYCYCLIC AROMATIC COMPOUNDS (1 detail record)	0.45
	POTASSIUM BROMATE (1 detail record)	250.00
	STYRENE (1 detail record)	3.00
	TOLUENE (3 detail records)	1,507.03
	TRICHLOROETHYLENE (1 detail record)	8,591.00
	XYLENE (MIXED ISOMERS) (3 detail records)	1,002.42
	Summary for Community Board K01 (24 detail records)	15,619.82
	K02	AMMONIA (1 detail record)
Summary for Community Board K02 (1 detail record)		10,658.00
K05	COPPER (1 detail record)	105.00
	LEAD COMPOUNDS (1 detail record)	59.91
	METHANOL (1 detail record)	5.00
	METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE (1 detail record)	5.00
	TOLUENE (1 detail record)	5.00
	XYLENE (MIXED ISOMERS) (1 detail record)	5.00
Summary for Community Board K05 (6 detail records)	184.91	
K06	1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE (1 detail record)	53.00
	BENZO(G,H,I)PERYLENE (1 detail record)	0.01
	LEAD (1 detail record)	0.22
	NAPHTHALENE (1 detail record)	9.00
	POLYCYCLIC AROMATIC COMPOUNDS (1 detail record)	1.26
Summary for Community Board K06 (5 detail records)	63.49	
K07	1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE (2 detail records)	86.47
	LEAD (1 detail record)	0.06
	NAPHTHALENE (2 detail records)	11.70
	N-HEXANE (2 detail records)	0.78
	XYLENE (MIXED ISOMERS) (2 detail records)	254.70
	Summary for Community Board K07 (9 detail records)	353.71

Year 2010 Toxic Release Inventory Data (Continued)

C. B.	CHEMICAL NAME	RELEASE TO AIR (Pounds Per Year)
K15	LEAD (1 detail record)	0.08
	Summary for Community Board K15 (1 detail record)	0.08
K17	METHANOL (1 detail record)	5.00
	TOLUENE (1 detail record)	5.00
	Summary for Community Board K17 (2 detail records)	10.00
Total for BROOKLYN (48 detail records)		26,890.01
M06	AMMONIA (1 detail record)	50,568.00
	BENZO(G,H,I)PERYLENE (1 detail record)	0.08
	DIOXIN AND DIOXIN-LIKE COMPOUNDS (1 detail record)	0.05
	POLYCYCLIC AROMATIC COMPOUNDS (1 detail record)	1.35
	Summary for Community Board M06 (4 detail records)	50,569.48
Total for MANHATTAN (4 detail records)		50,569.48
Q01	1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE (1 detail record)	124.24
	AMMONIA (1 detail record)	2,225.24
	BENZENE (1 detail record)	52.60
	BENZO(G,H,I)PERYLENE (3 detail records)	0.10
	CHLORODIFLUOROMETHANE (2 detail records)	62,500.60
	CHLOROTRIFLUOROMETHANE (1 detail record)	1,335.00
	DICHLORODIFLUOROMETHANE (1 detail record)	3,457.00
	DICHLOROTETRAFLUOROETHANE (CFC-114) (1 detail record)	1,802.00
	DIOXIN AND DIOXIN-LIKE COMPOUNDS (2 detail records)	0.32
	ETHYLBENZENE (1 detail record)	71.91
	ETHYLENE GLYCOL (1 detail record)	717.40
	LEAD (1 detail record)	32.49
	NAPHTHALENE (3 detail records)	245.61
	POLYCYCLIC AROMATIC COMPOUNDS (3 detail records)	28.76
	SULFURIC ACID (1994 AND AFTER "ACID AEROSOLS" ONLY) (1 detail record)	16,591.83
	TOLUENE (1 detail record)	1,444.46
	TRICHLOROFLUOROMETHANE (1 detail record)	14,126.00
	XYLENE (MIXED ISOMERS) (1 detail record)	630.56
	Summary for Community Board Q01 (26)	105,386.12
	Q02	1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE (1 detail record)
BENZENE (1 detail record)		99.00
ETHYLBENZENE (1 detail record)		26.00
NAPHTHALENE (1 detail record)		5.00
N-HEXANE (1 detail record)		255.00
TOLUENE (1 detail record)		242.00
XYLENE (MIXED ISOMERS) (1 detail record)		109.00
Summary for Community Board Q02 (7 detail records)		751.00
Q07	POLYCYCLIC AROMATIC COMPOUNDS (1 detail record)	0.10
	Summary for Community Board Q07 (1 detail record)	0.10
Q12	TETRACHLOROETHYLENE (1 detail record)	7,500.00
	Summary for Community Board Q12 (1 detail record)	7,500.00
Q13	ETHYLBENZENE (1 detail record)	32.20
	NAPHTHALENE (1 detail record)	106.45
	Summary for Community Board Q13 (2 detail records)	138.65
Q14	AMMONIA (1 detail record)	3,185.00
	POLYCYCLIC AROMATIC COMPOUNDS (1 detail record)	8.00
	Summary for Community Board Q14 (2 detail records)	3,193.00
Total for QUEENS (39 detail records)		116,968.87
Citywide Total		195,107.51

ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

Emergency personnel

Agency	Div/ Program	Time (min)	No.	Title	Salary	Subtotal	Totals	
DEP	Hazardous Materials Emergency Response	5 - 10	1	Executive Director	\$135,000.00	\$135,000.00		
			1	Deputy Director	\$118,800.00	\$118,800.00		
			7	WMD / Sr. HazMat Specialists	\$78,403.00	\$548,821.00		
			28	WMD / HazMat Specialists	\$56,514.00	\$1,582,392.00		
			3	HazMat Techs	\$58,436.00	\$175,308.00		
			1	Special Officer	\$47,093.00	\$47,093.00		
			1	Supervisor Electrician	\$96,374.00	\$96,374.00		\$2,568,788.00
NYPD	ESU	24	1	Deputy Chief	\$190,215.00	\$190,215.00		
			1	Inspector	\$181,121.00	\$181,121.00		
			6	Captains	\$164,444.00	\$986,664.00		
			19	Lieutenants	\$29,224.00	\$555,256.00		
			49	Sergeants	\$113,979.00	\$5,584,971.00		
			243	detectives	\$98,116.00	\$23,842,188.00		
			131	Police Officers	\$91,903.00	\$12,039,293.00		
	Citywide	30	22144	COBRA Trained Police Officers	\$91,903.00	\$2,035,100,032.00		\$2,078,479,740.00
FDNY	Fire	4 - 5	1	Assistant Chief	\$184,000.00	\$184,000.00		
			2	Deputy A. C.	\$180,000.00	\$360,000.00		
			11	Deputy Chief	\$179,000.00	\$1,969,000.00		
			62	Battalion Chief	\$161,000.00	\$9,982,000.00		
			176	Captains	\$125,500.00	\$22,088,000.00		
			443	Lieutenants	\$110,300.00	\$48,862,900.00		
			2564	Firefighters	\$90,300.00	\$231,529,200.00		
	Medical	5 -10	8	Deputy Chief	\$78,500.00	\$628,000.00		
			15	Captains	\$52,000.00	\$780,000.00		
			25	Lieutenants	\$50,000.00	\$1,250,000.00		
			180	Paramedic	\$50,500.00	\$9,090,000.00		
			250	EMT	\$39,100.00	\$9,775,000.00		\$336,498,100.00
DOHMH	Field Response in Bureau of Environmental Emergency Preparedness and Response; Office of Environmental Investigations and The Office Radiological Health	30 - 45	6	Managers	\$111,280.00	\$667,680.00		
			4	City Research Scientist	\$79,430.00	\$317,720.00		
			3	Admin. Staff Analyst	\$76,598.00	\$229,794.00		
			1	City Research Scientist	\$81,903.00	\$81,903.00		
			2	Scientist	\$65,592.00	\$131,184.00		
			2	Associate PH Sanitarians	\$67,698.00	\$135,396.00		
5	Public Health Sanitarians II	\$52,581.00	\$262,905.00	\$1,826,582.00				
DSNY	Environmental Police Unit	10 - 40	1	Lieutenant	\$93,134.00	\$93,134.00		
			5	Environmental Police Officers	\$69,339.00	\$346,695.00		
			1	City Research Scientist	\$70,000.00	\$70,000.00		\$509,829.00
OEM	Office of Emergency Management	29.5	19	Responders	\$82,175.00	\$1,561,325.00	\$1,561,325.00	

Budgets were submitted by Individual Agencies

Total: \$2,419,617,782.00

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: 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 act, storage or release that involves the spread of hazardous substances into our environment.



**Environmental
Protection**

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