



FIRE DEPARTMENT

9 METROTECH CENTER BROOKLYN, N.Y. 11201-3857

TO: Admin. Unit _____, Batt. _____ Via: Division: _____

FROM: Daniel A. Nigro

EHS

RE: **Hazardous Materials Information Filing**

DATE: 03-21-01

Under Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act ("SARA") of 1970, the New York State General Municipal Law/Section 209-U, as well as local laws, facilities which store or handle certain hazardous substance within New York City must file relevant information concerning those substances with the Fire Department. The information filed with the Fire Department is made up of Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS), which are a manufacturer's summary of a product's potential hazards; Facility Inventory Forms (FIF), which were developed to fulfill Federal and City filing requirements; and form 209-U, which covers New York State filing requirements, Section 209-U of the General Municipal law.

The Bureau of Operation's Toxic Substance Unit is the recipient of the foregoing information. It is that Unit's responsibility to gather all the hazardous materials information filed with the unit and ensure that each administrative unit, via the Division Command, receives the data which pertains to its district.

Enclosed is a copy of the hazardous substance filings, which pertain to your administrative district. Company Commanders should review this information and consider pre-incident planning items such as: entry into the CIDS program, target hazard program, facility drills, etc.

Particular attention should be paid to the box marked "EHS", i.e., Extremely Hazardous Substances.

Units having any questions regarding this procedure should contact the Toxic Substance Unit, Bureau of Operations, at (718) 999-0369, Fax: (718) 999-0034.

Daniel A. Nigro
Chief of Operations

DAN:GLM:ed

ATTACHMENT A - IRRITANTS

<u>Product</u>	<u>Total Amount</u>
Acetylene	120 lbs.
Aerolex Aerosol	96 oz.
Ajax Cleaner with Oxygen Bleach	1,659 oz.
Ansulex Low pH Liquid Fire Suppressant	15 gal.
Antifreeze Ethylene Glycol Base GM	55 gal.
Battery-Nickel Cadmium Battery	220 jars
Biosperse 255 Microbiocide	49 gal.
Biosperse 257 Microbiocide	49 gal.
Bleach	4 gal.
Capture Pre-Mist Concentrate	1,296 oz.
Capture R Carpet Dry Cleaner	270 lb.
Citgo Pacemaker 68	1 gal.
Diesel Fuel	12,000 gal.
DWS 1625 Deposit Control Agent	39 gal.
DWS 2040 Cooling Water Treatment	39 gal.
Dyna Blue Cable Pulling Lubricant	1.5 gal.
E-Z 1,1,1 Trichloroethane	8 gal.
Enamelite 548 Jet Black	245 gal.
Enzyme Spotter D Millicare	432 oz.
Fantastik	2,656 oz.
Flame-Safe Firestop FS500/FST600 Series	5 gal.
Floorguard 100 Series	10 gal.
Freon 11	1,600 lbs.
Freon 12	13.5 lbs.
Freon 22	90 lb.
Freon 502	20.4 lbs.
KBS Seal Bags	10 bags
Kodak Color Developer Replenisher, Process E-6 & E-6AR	76 ltrs.
Kodak Color Developer Replenisher, Process E-6 Part B	4 gal.
Kodak First Developer Replenisher Process E-6 & E-6AR	4 gal.
Kodak Fixer & Replenisher E-6, E-7, E-6AR	256 oz.
Kodak Pre-Bleach & Replenisher, Process E-6, & D-6AR	4 gal.
Kodak Reversal Bath & Replenisher, Process E-6 & E-6AR	192 oz.
Lead Acid Batteries	21,228 lbs.
Liquid Scale Dissolver	9 gal.

ATTACHMENT A - IRRITANTS (continued)

<u>Product</u>	<u>Total Amount</u>
Lubricating Grease	96 cz.
Lysol Disinfectant	1,494 oz.
Mannville Pipe Insulation	2 rolls
Mobil Delvac 1310	990 gal.
Mr. Clean	1,998 oz.
Nickel Cadmium Industrial Batteries	7,820 lbs.
Pink Storm Lotion Handsoap	20 gal.
Pneumatic/Hydraulic Seal 545	20 oz.
R-102 Flushing Concentrate	6 gal.
Sandlight Nylon Floor Pads	40 pads
Scales SYN-460	13 gal.
Silicone	336 oz.
Sunnyside Paint Thinner	½ gal.
Super Chemzyme III	21 gal.
Super Hydraulic Oil	50 gal.
Swish Aerosol	224 oz.
Tool Cool	12 oz.
Vitalube Cleaning Fluid	1 gal.
WD-40	120 oz.
Windex Glass Cleaner	2,112 oz.

ATTACHMENT A - FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS

<u>Product</u>	<u>Total Amount</u>
Chloroethane-NU	1 qt.
NC-123 Aerosol	336 oz.
Rubber Cement	24 oz.
Shine-Up	3,240 oz.
Solvent Spotter A Millicare	432 oz.
TEL-X Aerosol	352 oz.
E-Z Alcohol	6 gal.
DS67 Aerosol	352 oz.
Flat Black Spray Paint	80 oz.

	<u>MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET</u>	Form # 853020
Revised: 4/20/2000	Supersedes: 5/4/1998	Page 1 of 9

I. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

Chemical/Trade Name (as used on label):

Lead-Acid Battery

Manufacturer's Name/Address

Yuasa, Inc.
P.O. Box 14145
2366 Bernville Road
Reading, PA 19612-4145

Chemical Family/Classification:

Electric Storage Battery

Telephone

For information and emergencies, contact Yuasa's
Environmental Resources Dept. (610) 208-1975

24-hour Emergency Response Contact:

CHEMTREC DOMESTIC: 800.424.9300
CHEMTREC INTERNATIONAL: 1.703.527.3887

II. HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS / IDENTITY INFORMATION

<u>Components</u>	<u>CAS Number</u>	<u>Approximate % by Wt. or Vol.</u>	<u>Air Exposure Limits ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)</u>		
			<u>OSHA</u>	<u>ACGIH</u>	<u>NIOSH</u>
Inorganic lead Compound:					
Lead	7439-92-1	60	50	150	100
* Antimony	7440-36-0	2	500	500	---
* Arsenic	7440-38-2	0.2	10	200	---
* Calcium	7440-70-2	0.2	---	---	---
* Tin	7440-31-5	0.2	2000	2000	---
Electrolyte (sulfuric acid)	7664-93-9	10-30	1000	1000	1000
Case Material:		5-10	N/A	N/A	N/A
Polypropylene	9003-07-0				
Polystyrene	9003-53-6				
Styrene Acrylonitrile	9003-54-7				
Acrylonitrile Butadiene Styrene	9003-56-9				
Styrene Butadiene	9003-55-8				
Polyvinylchloride	9002-86-2				
Polycarbonate	---				
Hard Rubber	---				
Polyethylene	---				
Other:					
Silicon dioxide (gel batteries only)	60676-86-0		N/A	N/A	N/A
			N/A	N/A	N/A
Sheet Molding Compound (glass reinforced polyester)	---				

- Inorganic lead and electrolyte (sulfuric acid) are the primary components of every battery manufactured by Yuasa, Inc. Other ingredients may be present dependent upon battery type. Contact your Yuasa representative for additional information.

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III. PHYSICAL DATA

Electrolyte:

<u>Boiling Point:</u>	203-204°F	<u>Specific Gravity (H₂O = 1):</u>	1.215 to 1.350
<u>Melting Point:</u>	Not Applicable	<u>Vapor Pressure (mm Hg):</u>	10
<u>Solubility in Water</u>	100%	<u>Vapor Density (AIR = 1):</u>	Greater than 1
<u>Evaporation Rate:</u> (Butyl acetate = 1)	Less than 1	<u>% Volatile by Weight</u>	Not Applicable
<u>Appearance and Odor:</u>	Manufactured article; no apparent odor. Electrolyte is a clear liquid with a sharp, penetrating, pungent odor.		

IV. FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

Flash Point: Not Applicable Flammable Limits: LEL = 4.1% (Hydrogen Gas) UEL = 74.2%

Extinguishing media: CO₂; foam; dry chemical

Special Fire Fighting Procedures: If batteries are on charge, shut off power. Use positive pressure, self-contained breathing apparatus. Water applied to electrolyte generates heat and causes it to spatter. Wear acid-resistant clothing.

Unusual Fire and Explosion hazards: Highly flammable hydrogen gas is generated during charging and operation of batteries. To avoid risk of fire or explosion, keep sparks or other sources of ignition away from batteries. Do not allow metallic materials to simultaneously contact negative and positive terminals of cells and batteries. Follow manufacturer's instructions for installation and service.

V. REACTIVITY DATA

Stability: Stable X
Unstable Conditions to Avoid: Prolonged overcharge; sources of ignition

Incompatibility: (materials to avoid)

Sulfuric acid: Contact with combustibles and organic materials may cause fire and explosion. Also reacts violently with strong reducing agents, metals, sulfur trioxide gas, strong oxidizers and water. Contact with metals may produce toxic sulfur dioxide fumes and may release flammable hydrogen gas.

Lead compounds: Avoid contact with strong acids, bases, halides, halogenates, potassium nitrate, permanganate, peroxides, nascent hydrogen and reducing agents.

Hazardous Decomposition Products:

Sulfuric acid: Sulfur trioxide, carbon monoxide, sulfuric acid mist, sulfur dioxide, and hydrogen.

Lead compounds: High temperatures likely to produce toxic metal fume, vapor or dust; contact with strong acid or base or presence of nascent hydrogen may generate highly toxic arsine gas.

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VI. HEALTH HAZARD DATA

Routes of Entry:

Sulfuric acid: Harmful by all routes of entry.

Lead compounds: Hazardous exposure can occur only when product is heated, oxidized or otherwise processed or damaged to create dust, vapor or fume.

Inhalation:

Sulfuric acid: Breathing of sulfuric acid vapors or mists may cause severe respiratory irritation.

Lead compounds: Inhalation of lead dust or fumes may cause irritation of upper respiratory tract and lungs.

Ingestion:

Sulfuric acid: May cause severe irritation of mouth, throat, esophagus and stomach.

Lead compounds: Acute ingestion may cause abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea and severe cramping. This may lead rapidly to systemic toxicity and must be treated by a physician.

Skin Contact:

Sulfuric acid: Severe irritation, burns and ulceration.

Lead compounds: Not absorbed through the skin.

Eye Contact:

Sulfuric acid: Severe irritation, burns, cornea damage, and blindness.

Lead compounds: May cause eye irritation.

Effects of Overexposure - Acute:

Sulfuric acid: Severe skin irritation, damage to cornea, upper respiratory irritation.

Lead compounds: Symptoms of toxicity include headache, fatigue, abdominal pain, loss of appetite, muscular aches and weakness, sleep disturbances and irritability.

Effects of Overexposure - Chronic:

Sulfuric acid: Possible erosion of tooth enamel, inflammation of nose, throat and bronchial tubes.

Lead compounds: Anemia; neuropathy, particularly of the motor nerves, with wrist drop; kidney damage; reproductive changes in males and females.

Carcinogenicity:

Sulfuric acid: The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has classified "strong inorganic acid mist containing sulfuric acid" as a Category I carcinogen, a substance that is carcinogenic to humans. This classification does not apply to liquid forms of sulfuric acid or sulfuric acid solutions contained within a battery. Inorganic acid mist (sulfuric acid mist) is not generated under normal use of this product. Misuse of the product, such as overcharging, may result in the generation of sulfuric acid mist.

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VI. HEALTH HAZARD DATA (continued)

Lead compounds: Lead is listed as a 2B carcinogen, likely in animals at extreme doses. Proof of carcinogenicity in humans is lacking at present.

Arsenic: Listed by National Toxicology Program (NTP), International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), OSHA and NIOSH as a carcinogen only after prolonged exposure at high levels.

Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Exposure:

Overexposure to sulfuric acid mist may cause lung damage and aggravate pulmonary conditions. Contact of sulfuric acid with skin may aggravate skin diseases such as eczema and contact dermatitis. Lead and its compounds can aggravate some forms of kidney, liver and neurologic diseases.

Emergency and First Aid Procedures:

Inhalation:

Sulfuric acid: Remove to fresh air immediately. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen.

Lead: Remove from exposure, gargle, wash nose and lips; consult physician.

Ingestion:

Sulfuric acid: Give large quantities of water; do not induce vomiting; consult physician.

Lead: Consult physician immediately.

Skin:

Sulfuric acid: Flush with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes; remove contaminated clothing completely, including shoes.

Lead: Wash immediately with soap and water.

Eyes:

Sulfuric acid and lead: Flush immediately with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes; consult physician.

Proposition 65:

Warning: Battery posts, terminals and related accessories contain lead and lead compounds, chemicals known to the state of California to cause cancer and reproductive harm. Wash hands after handling.

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VII. PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING AND USE

Spill or Leak Procedures:

Stop flow of material, contain/absorb small spills with dry sand, earth, and vermiculite. Do not use combustible materials. If possible, carefully neutralize spilled electrolyte with sodaash, sodium bicarbonate, lime, etc. Wear acid-resistant clothing, boots, gloves, and face shield. Do not allow discharge of unneutralized acid to sewer.

Waste Disposal Methods:

Spent batteries: Send to secondary lead smelter for recycling.

Place neutralized slurry into sealed containers and handle as applicable with state and federal regulations. Large water-diluted spills, after neutralization and testing, should be managed in accordance with approved local, state and federal requirements. Consult state environmental agency and/or federal EPA.

Handling and Storage:

Store batteries in cool, dry, well-ventilated areas with impervious surfaces and adequate containment in the event of spills. Batteries should also be stored under roof for protection against adverse weather conditions. Separate from incompatible materials. Store and handle only in areas with adequate water supply and spill control. Avoid damage to containers. Keep away from fire, sparks and heat.

Precautionary Labeling:

POISON - CAUSES SEVERE BURNS

DANGER - CONTAINS SULFURIC ACID

VIII. CONTROL MEASURES

Engineering Controls:

Store and handle in well-ventilated area. If mechanical ventilation is used, components must be acid-resistant.

Work Practices:

Handle batteries cautiously to avoid spills. Make certain vent caps are on securely. Avoid contact with internal components. Wear protective clothing when filling or handling batteries.

Respiratory Protection:

None required under normal conditions. When concentrations of sulfuric acid mist are known to exceed PEL, use NIOSH or MSHA-approved respiratory protection.

Protective gloves:

Rubber or plastic acid-resistant gloves with elbow-length gauntlet.

Eye Protection:

Chemical goggles or face shield.

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VIII. CONTROL MEASURES (continued)

Other Protection:

Acid-resistant apron. Under severe exposure or emergency conditions, wear acid-resistant clothing and boots.

Emergency Flushing:

In areas where sulfuric acid is handled in concentrations greater than 1%, emergency eyewash stations and showers should be provided, with unlimited water supply.

IX. OTHER REGULATORY INFORMATION

NFPA Hazard Rating for sulfuric acid:

Flammability (Red)	=	0
Health (Blue)	=	3
Reactivity (Yellow)	=	2

Sulfuric acid is water-reactive if concentrated.

U.S. DOT

The transportation of wet and moist charged (moist active) batteries within the continental United States is regulated by the U.S. DOT through the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 49 (CFR 49). These regulations classify these types of batteries as a hazardous material. Refer to CFR 49, 173.159 for more details pertaining to the transportation of wet and moist batteries. The shipping information is as follows:

Proper Shipping Name: Batteries, wet, filled with acid
Hazardous Class: 8
UN Identification: UN2794
Packing Group: III
Label / Placard Required: Corrosive

Some Yuasa batteries have been tested and meet the non-spillable criteria listed in CFR 49, 173.159 (d) (3) (i) and (ii). Non spillable batteries are excepted from CFR 49, Subchapter C requirements, provided that the following criteria are met:

1. The batteries must be protected against short circuits and securely packaged.
2. The batteries and their outer packaging must be plainly and durably marked "NONSPILLABLE" or "NON - SPILLABLE BATTERY".

The exception from CFR 49, Subchapter C translates to no proper shipping name, no hazardous class, no UN number, no packing group and no hazardous labels when transporting a non-spillable battery.

Contact your Yuasa representative for additional information regarding the classification of batteries.

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IX. OTHER REGULATORY INFORMATION (continued)

IATA

The international transportation of wet and moist charged (moist active) batteries is regulated by the International Air Transport Association (IATA). These regulations also classify these types of batteries as a hazardous material. The batteries must be packed according to IATA Packing Instruction 800. The shipping information is as follows:

Proper Shipping Name: Batteries, wet, filled with acid
Hazardous Class: 8
UN Identification: UN2794
Packing Group: III
Label / Placard Required: Corrosive

Some Yuasa batteries have been tested and meet the non-spillable criteria listed in IATA Packing Instruction 806. Non-spillable batteries must be packed according to IATA Packing Instruction 806. The shipping information for non-spillable batteries is as follows:

Proper Shipping Name: Batteries, wet, non-spillable
Hazardous Class: 8
UN Identification: UN2800
Packing Group: III
Label / Placard Required: Corrosive

In addition, some Yuasa non-spillable batteries have been tested and meet the nonregulated criteria listed in IATA special provision A67. These batteries are excepted from all IATA regulations provided that the batteries' terminals are protected against short circuits.

Contact your Yuasa representative for additional informational regarding the classification of batteries.

IMDG

The international transportation of wet and moist charged (moist active) batteries is regulated by the International Maritime Dangerous Goods code (IMDG). These regulations also classify these types of batteries as a hazardous material. The batteries must be packed according to IMDG code pages 8120 and 8121. The shipping information is as follows:

Proper Shipping Name: Batteries, wet, filled with acid
Hazardous Class: 8
UN Identification: UN2794
Packing Group: III
Label / Placard Required: Corrosive

Some Yuasa batteries have been tested and meet the non-spillable criteria listed on page 8121. Non-spillable batteries must be packed according to IMDG page 8121. The shipping information for non-spillable batteries is as follows:

Proper Shipping Name: Batteries, wet, non-spillable
Hazardous Class: 8
UN Identification: UN2800
Packing Group: III
Label / Placard Required: Corrosive

In addition, some Yuasa non-spillable batteries have been tested and meet the nonregulated criteria listed in the IMDG code page 8121. These batteries are excepted from all IMDG code provided that the batteries' terminals are protected against short circuits.

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IX. OTHER REGULATORY INFORMATION (continued)

Contact your Yuasa representative for additional informational regarding the classification of batteries.

RCRA: Spent lead-acid batteries are not regulated as hazardous waste by the EPA when recycled, however state and international regulations may vary.

CERCLA (Superfund) and EPCRA:

(a) Reportable Quantity (RQ) for spilled 100% sulfuric acid under CERCLA (Superfund) and EPCRA (Emergency Planning Community Right to Know Act) is 1,000 lbs. State and local reportable quantities for spilled sulfuric acid may vary.

(b) Sulfuric acid is a listed "Extremely Hazardous Substance" under EPCRA, with a Threshold Planning Quantity (TPQ) of 1,000 lbs.

(c) EPCRA Section 302 notification is required if 1,000 lbs. or more of sulfuric acid is present at one site. The quantity of sulfuric acid will vary by battery type. Contact your Yuasa representative for additional information.

(d) EPCRA Section 312 Tier 2 reporting is required for batteries if sulfuric acid is present in quantities of 500 lbs. or more and/or if lead is present in quantities of 10,000 lbs. or more.

(e) Supplier Notification: This product contains toxic chemicals, which may be reportable under EPCRA Section 313 Toxic Chemical Release Inventory (Form R) requirements. If you are a manufacturing facility under SIC codes 20 through 39, the following information is provided to enable you to complete the required reports:

<u>Toxic Chemical</u>	<u>CAS Number</u>	<u>Approximate % by Wt.</u>
Lead	7439-92-1	60
Sulfuric Acid	7664-93-9	10-30
* Antimony	7440-36-0	2
* Arsenic	7440-38-2	0.2

If you distribute this product to other manufacturers in SIC Codes 20 through 39, this information must be provided with the first shipment of each calendar year.

The Section 313 supplier notification requirement does not apply to batteries, which are "consumer products".

* Not present in all battery types. Contact your Yuasa representative for additional information.

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IX. OTHER REGULATORY INFORMATION (continued)

TSCA

Ingredients in Yuasa's batteries are listed in the TSCA Registry as follows:

<u>Components</u>	<u>CAS Number</u>	<u>TSCA Status</u>
<u>Electrolyte</u>		
Sulfuric Acid (H ₂ SO ₄)	7664-93-9	Listed
<u>Inorganic lead Compound:</u>		
Lead (Pb)	7439-92-1	Listed
Lead Oxide (PbO)	1317-36-8	Listed
Lead Sulfate (PbSO ₄)	7446-14-2	Listed
Antimony (Sb)	7440-36-0	Listed
Arsenic (As)	7440-38-2	Listed
Calcium (Ca)	7440-70-2	Listed
Tin (Sn)	7440-31-5	Listed

CAA

Yuasa, Inc. supports preventative actions concerning ozone depletion in the atmosphere due to emissions of CFC's and other ozone depleting chemicals (ODC's), defined by the USEPA as Class I substances. Pursuant to Section 611 of the Clean Air Act Amendments (CAAA) of 1990, finalized on January 19, 1993, Yuasa, established a policy to eliminate the use of Class I ODC's prior to the May 15, 1993 deadline.

Mar 15 '99

1:14

P.01

Post-it® Fax Note	7671	Date	3/15	# of pages	5
To	E-10	From	BC BLAICH		
Co./Dept.		Co.			
Phone #		Phone #			
Fax #		Fax #			

File Index No. _____
 Termination Date _____
 In Reply Refer to _____



BATTALION 1

To: Gerald A. Barbara Chief of Fire Prevention
 Thru: Peter J. Ganci Chief of Operations
 From: William P. Blaich Battalion Chief
 Subject: Dangerous Condition at 7 World Trade Center - Update
 Date: March 14, 1999

The managers of 7 World Trade Center have installed a 6,000 Gallon Fuel Oil Tank. This tank is installed on steel beams at a height of approximately 15 feet above the floor. That is, a suspended diesel fuel oil tank. The area surrounding the tank has a firewall rating of four hours. The bottom of the tank area is concrete over Q-Decking. The only access into this area is through a hatch in the floor. There is no dike to prevent fuel from pouring out of this hatch in the event of a leak, if it could be opened with the weight of the oil on it. The room that houses this tank enclosure also contains the access doors to two elevator pits and is adjacent to a handicap elevator. Diesel Fuel is transferred from this tank to a pump for movement to the upper floor via a pipe which breeches the elevator bank walls containing elevators 21 and 22. At this time, the location of the tank vent pipe is unknown. The tank enclosure is also adjacent to the main lobby.

None of the elevator access doors are equipped with a dike to prevent diesel fuel oil from leaking into the pits. In the event of a leak, fuel oil would fill the elevator shaft with fumes that would permeate the entire building. A smoky fuel oil fire would be a disaster! An overfill would severely endanger members attempting to contain it.

Elevator Shafts Affected:

ELEVATOR BANK	FLOORS	Machinery Room
Low Rise	1 through 13	14 th FL
Handicap	1 through 22	23 rd FL (Secure Area)

Applicable Code Violations:

New York City Administrative Code, Chapter 27-4076 a. I.A: Fuel Oil Tanks may not exceed 4000gals...

New York City Building Code, Sub-chapter 14, Article 17 – Fuel Oil Equipment, Sect. 27-829, Sub Sect 4b-1 (Maximum Tank Size, above the lowest floor): The maximum allowable tank size is 275 Gals.

Sect. 27-830, Sub Sect (f): Piping From Transfer Pump To Storage Tanks Above
The Lowest Floor: In violation of sub sections 1, 2, 3, 5.

Attachment 1 to this report is a copy of the Memorandum between the Port
Authority and Fire Department. This Memo states that the Bureau of Fire
Prevention can notify the Port Authority's General Manager of Risk Management
who will remedy presented deficiencies

Attachment 2 is F.P. Directive 6-54(R), which allows the Fire Department to issue
Violation Orders to subcontractors of the Port Authority.

Attachment 3 to this report is a copy of the first report forwarded 11/2/98.

Respectfully submitted,

William P. Blais
BC, BN-1, GR-19

Examined & Forwarded:

Deputy Chief

Division 1

Group

Date

Mar 15 1999

1:15

P.00

**MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE FIRE DEPARTMENT
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK AND THE PORT AUTHORITY OF NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY
EXECUTED AS OF DECEMBER 30, 1993**

On April 15, 1993, the Port Authority, in order to maintain and enhance the safety of Port Authority facilities, adopted a policy providing for the implementation of fire safety recommendations made by local government fire departments after a fire safety inspection of a Port Authority facility and for the prior review by local fire safety agencies of fire safety systems to be introduced or added to a facility.

The purpose of this Memorandum of Understanding is to reiterate the Port Authority's commitment to this policy and to set forth certain procedures to facilitate the implementation of this policy for buildings at Port Authority facilities located in New York City.

Specifically, the Fire Department of the City of New York ("FDNY") and the Port Authority hereby agree as follows:

1. FDNY, acting through its Bureau of Fire Prevention ("BFP"), shall have the right to conduct fire safety inspections at any Port Authority facility located in the City of New York. These inspections will generally be coordinated with the Port Authority's General Manager of Risk Management operations, but the BFP, at its option, may conduct inspections without prior notice to the Port Authority.
2. BFP will issue a letterhead report of its fire safety findings and recommendations for corrective action with respect to any deficiencies forming a part of such findings addressed to the Port Authority's General Manager of Risk Management operations. The Port Authority will promptly undertake the implementation of such findings (including undertaking corrective action with respect to any deficiencies) and shall notify BFP of the actions taken to implement such findings. BFP may at any time conduct follow-up inspections with respect to any matters recommended to the Port Authority for corrective action.
3. Prior to the introduction of a new fire safety system or the introduction of modifications to an existing fire safety system at any building located at a Port Authority facility in the City of New York, the Port Authority shall provide BFP with copies of the drawings and specifications or other appropriate description of such system or modification for review and approval. The Port Authority policy is and will continue to be to assure that such new or modified fire safety systems are in compliance with local codes and regulations. When circumstances or conditions are unusual, the Port Authority shall have the right to petition the Bureau of Fire Prevention for a variance in specific cases.

4. The Port Authority and BPP will seek to expeditiously resolve any issues arising out of matters covered by this Memorandum of Understanding.
5. Nothing in this Memorandum of Understanding is intended to limit or modify in any way any arrangements which the Port Authority currently has with local fire companies in New York City regarding either facility inspections or joint training exercises or any other matters.
6. The Port Authority shall continue to be exempt from all inspection and permit fees for PDNY inspections at its facilities.
7. No Commissioner, officer, agent or employee of the Port Authority or PDNY shall be held personally liable under any provision of this Memorandum or because of its execution or attempted execution or because of any breach or alleged breach thereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have caused this instrument to be signed and sealed by duly authorized officers thereof.

THE PORT AUTHORITY OF NEW YORK AND
NEW JERSEY

By: Stanley Brasz

Stanley Brasz
Executive Director

FIRE DEPARTMENT - CITY OF NEW YORK

By: William H. Fochan

William H. Fochan
Fire Commissioner
City of New York

**DIVISION OF FIRE PREVENTION
FIRE DEPARTMENT**

**F. P. Directive 6-5e (Revised)
(Revokes C. B. I. 6-54)**

May 22, 1978

The following is promulgated for the information and guidance of all personnel:

1. Motor vehicles in transit on piers shall be considered cargo, and shall not constitute any violation of Article 11, Chapter 19 of the Administrative Code.
2. Before any notifications relating to applications for bulk oil storage plants are forwarded to the Department of Ports and Terminals, or other interested agencies, a deputy chief inspector, accompanied by the supervisor of affected division, shall make an inspection of the area. This, for the purpose of determining other conditions not included in report of deputy chief that may effect approval of application.
3. Inspections of Port Authority property shall be made by the Division of Fire Prevention and Company Field Inspections, when requested by the Port Authority or whenever deemed necessary by this Department.
 - a. No orders shall be issued against the Port Authority or any of its subdivisions or designers performing functions directly related to and within the particular governmental endeavors of the Authority.
 - b. Orders can be issued to tenants, lessees and concessionaires and contractors and sub-contractors of the Authority for failure to obtain the required permits, certificates, or other violations under the jurisdiction of the Fire Department.
 - c. Port Authority property, except as herein provided, will be considered as not within our jurisdiction for enforcement purposes.

**AUGUSTUS A. BEEKMAN
Fire Commissioner**



FIRE DEPARTMENT

100 DUANE STREET NEW YORK, NY 10007
TEL. 212 570-4301 FAX 212 619-0650

BATTALION 1

E-10

COPY IN
3009 Fossil
CB

25-
9/19
13

TO: Gerard Barbara Chief Of Fire Prevention
FROM: William Blaich Battalion Commander
DATE: 10/18/99
SUBJECT: Dangerous Condition At 7 World Trade Center - Update 3

Diesel fuel fill and vent lines are planned to be re-routed through the ceiling of the first floor lobby and will not breach the elevator shafts.

Respectfully Submitted,

William P. Blaich
Battalion Commander
Battalion 1 Group 19

Examined & Approved ☐ Disapproved ☐

Deputy Chief _____
Division 1 Date Group #

L-1.

F-10 Bldg Folder

File Index No. _____

Termination Date _____

In Reply Refer to _____



FIRE DEPARTMENT

BATTALION ONE

November 3, 1998

To: Edmund P. Cunningham Chief of Fire Prevention
 From: Thomas J. Haring Battalion Commander
 Subject: Fire Protection Concern - 7 World Trade Center
 Re: Attached memo Capt. Kelty to B.C. Blaich dated Oct 30, 1998

7 World Trade Center is in the process of installing a 6000-gallon diesel storage system approximately 15 feet above the floor level. The installation is on the ground floor of the building, in an enclosed room that provides access to two adjacent elevator pits supplying five (5) elevators each.

The following are fire protection concerns with respect to this installation.

1. Sprinkler – clearance, application rate and choice of extinguishing agent.
2. Storage system – containment, runoff into adjacent elevator pits, exposure of proposed structural elements in the event of flammable liquid fire.
3. Code compliance – or pending approvals of variances to such code.
4. Smoke control of exposed elevator shafts as result of flammable liquid fire.

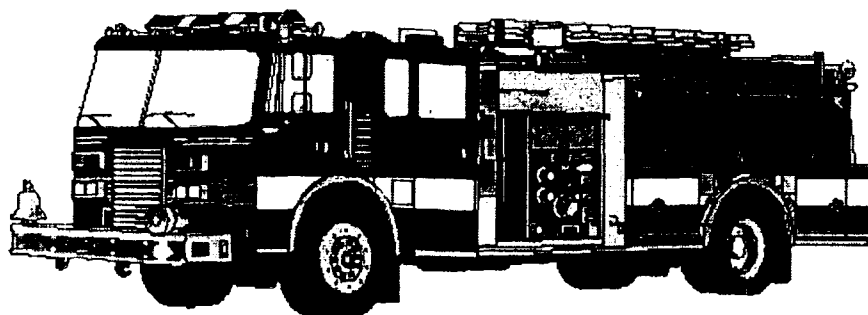
Thomas J. Haring
 Battalion Chief, Bn-1, Gr.-13

Deputy Chief _____
 Div. _____ Gr. _____ Date _____

SAVE WATER

SMOKE DETECTORS SAVE LIVES

SAVE WATER



ENGINE COMPANY 10 -- TEN HOUSE

Oct. 30, 1998

To: William Balich
From: Gene Kelty
Re: 7 World Trade Center - Fuel Tank

Battalion 01 Chief
Capt. Eng. 10

As per your memo, A visit was made to 7 W T C for inspection. Mr. Carrigan, the Fire Safety Director directed us around the building. The following items were addressed:

1. The tank is approximately 6,000 gal. not 10,000 as indicated on the A-8 (as per Mr. Carrigan). Mounted at the ceiling lever and empty.
2. The room that this tank is located within, also has access to the low rise elevator pits.
3. In this room is located a standpipe outlet.

My main concerns is that, any product loss would land on the floor, since this tank is located at the ceiling level with steel structural beams for support. This could cause a problem since the two elevator rooms are located here and any fire in this room would negate access to the elevator pits as well as the use of the standpipe outlet which is located at the front of the room.

FIRE DEPARTMENT REFERRAL REPORT

Div 1	Batt 1	Co E-10	D.O. 1
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Premises Location 7 World Trade Center

Boro Manhattan

10/12/98
DATE:
Zip 10038

	Bldg. Owner
xx	Bldg. Agent
	Occupant

Name Port Authority Type of Occupancy/Bldg COMM

Mailing Address Same Boro Manhattan Zip 10038

ITEM NUMBER	FILL IN ITEM NO.	NATURE OF REFERRAL	ROOM/FLOOR	LOCATION
1-E		(Defective/Improper) Electrical Wiring		
2-F*		No Grease Filter or Extinguishing System		
5-B		Unenclosed Stairway		
6-B		No Certificate Of Occupancy		
7-B		Unenclosed (Hository/Shaft)		
8-B		No Secondary Means of Egress		
9-B		Defective (Cornice/Brickwork/Masonry)		
10-B		Hole in (Wall/Ceiling/Floor/Fire stopping)		
11-B		Defective Chimney		
12-B		Structural Stability Affected		
13-B		Boiler Room Not Enclosed F.O. Acct. No.		
14-B		No Occupancy Sign Posted		
15-B		No Floor Load Sign		
16-B		Illegal Occupancy		
17-B		No Protection for Metal Floor Supports		
19-B		Water Leak in Vicinity of Electrical Wiring		
72-F	72-F	No Fire Dept. Permit for Fuel Oil	1	Buried Tanks & lobby
21-F		No Interior Fire Alarm System		
22-F		No Fire Drills		
27-F*		Defective Interior Alarm Box		
29-F		Sprinkler System Unserviceable		
32-B*		(Primary/Secondary) Means of Egress Substandard		
37-B		No (Exit Light Fixture/Exit Sign) for Egress		
38-B*		Unused (Shaft/Duck) Not Sealed Closed		
	72-F	ABOVE GROUND FUEL GAS D.F. TANK		
		BEING INSTALLED IN LOBBY WITH ACCESS		
		TO B-ELEVATOR CAR DOORS & PITS. + STAND PIPE		
		OUTLET		

NOTE: Forward separate A-8 reports for Comb. items: Fire Prev. items, each Dept. Concerned
If Combustible Violations are involved, please provide Account Number(s)

Remarks: Possible illegal Fuel Oil tank in lobby

Found By-Signed William P. Blanch Rank BC Unit Bn-1 Initials of Officer on Duty WPB

Company Commander T. Lee Rank BC Unit BN-1 Date 10/12/98

For Bur. Of F.P. Only Referred to: Dept. _____ Date _____ Report No. _____

RETURN TO: FIRE DEPARTMENT-BUR. OF FIRE PREVENTION, 250 LIVINGSTON ST. BKLYN N.Y. 11201

TO BE FILLED IN BY F.D. INSPECTOR: Div _____ Batt. _____ Co. _____ D.O. _____ Date _____

Agent Name Port Authority Premises Location 7 World Trade Center

Disposition _____ Report No. _____

Signed _____ Dept. _____ Date _____

E-10 File Copy

File Index No.

Termination Date

In Reply Refer to



FIRE DEPARTMENT

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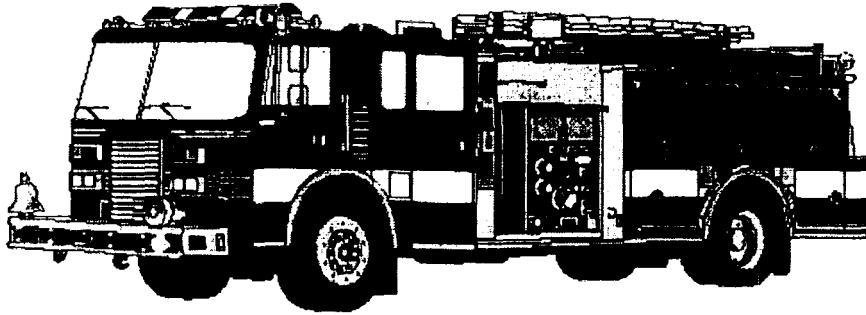
Thomas J. Haring
 Battalion Chief, Bn-1, Gr.-13

Deputy Chief _____
 Div. Gr. Date

SAVE WATER

SMOKE DETECTORS SAVE LIVES

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Capt. Eng. 10

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Div 1	Batt 1	Co E-10	D.O. 1
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Premises Location 7 World Trade CenterBoro Manhattan

10/12/98

DATE:
Zip 10038

	Bldg. Owner
xx	Bldg. Agent
	Occupant

Name Port AuthorityType of Occupancy/Bldg COMMMailing Address SameBoro ManhattanZip 10038

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RETURN TO: FIRE DEPARTMENT-BUR. OF FIRE PREVENTION, 250 LIVINGSTON ST. BKLYN N.Y. 11201

TO BE FILLED IN BY F.D. INSPECTOR:		Div	Batt	Co	D.O.	Date
Agent	Name	Port Authority		Premises Location		<u>7 World Trade Center</u>
Disposition						Report No.

Signed _____ Dept. _____ Date _____

FIRE DEPARTMENT

BUREAU OF FIRE PREVENTION

February 17, 1989

Mr. Irving Small
The Port Authority of
New York and New Jersey
One World Trade Center
New York, NY 10048

Re: Conditions at Seven World
Trade Center creating fire
safety problems

Dear Mr. Small:

On February 16, 1989 the above premises was inspected by a member of this Department due to the report of illegal storage and use of propane on the 41 floor. At that time he observed no storage or use of propane, but was told by a worker that propane cylinders had been stored and used at this site and that the propane had just been removed.

While the above noted premises is not compelled by law to comply with the regulations of this department regarding the use and storage of propane it is recommended that in the interest of life safety no propane be utilized or stored in any occupied structure in cylinders in excess of 1 lb.

Enclosed for your edification and guidance are copies of N.Y.C. regulations pertaining to the use and storage of propane.

Thank you for your cooperation in this matter.

Very truly yours,

John J. Toohey
John J. Toohey
Assistant Bureau Chief

JJT/JO'B/yj

SAFETY WATER

SMOKE DETECTORS SAVE LIVES

SAFETY WATER