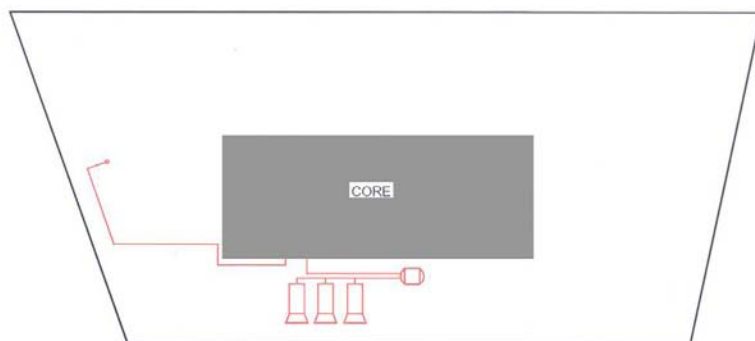
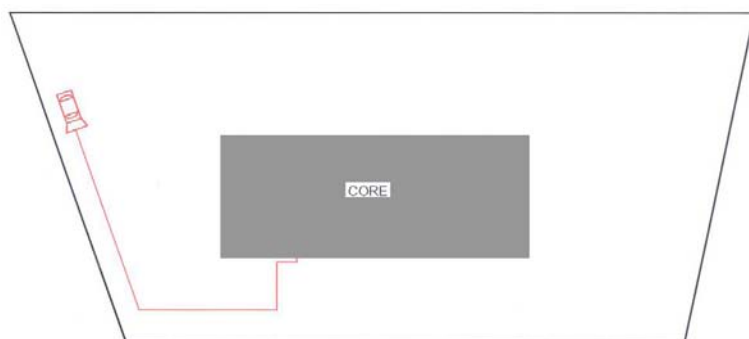




NCSTAR 1-1J, Figure 6-2

Figure 3-12. Schematic of the 7th floor of WTC 7 showing the locations of electrical generators and the fuel lines that connected them to below ground fuel tanks.



NCSTAR 1-1J, Figure 4-2

Figure 3-13. Schematic of the 9th floor of WTC 7 showing the locations of the electrical generator and the fuel line that connected it to below-ground fuel tanks.

The Mayor's OEM system, installed in 1999, consisted of a separate 27 m³ (6,000 gal) storage tank located on the 1st floor of the building, along with its pumps, in a separate space from the other pumps. Three generators and a 1.25 m³ (275 gal) day tank were located on the 7th floor.

Fuel Accounting

The Silverstein Properties building management had a contract with a fuel oil supplier to check and fill the base building system supply tanks (which had a total capacity of 110 m³ (24,000 gal)) regularly. Thus, NIST assumed that the base building tanks were full on September 11, 2001. In the days following the attacks on the WTC, a contractor (GZA 2002) recovered an estimated 100 m³ (23,000 gal) of fuel from these tanks. The uncertainty in these volumes is unknown, and NIST assumed that approximately 10 m³ ± 10 m³ was unaccounted.

The distribution system was designed to keep the three day tanks full by transferring fuel from the base building supply tanks, so NIST also assumed that these day tanks (total capacity of 2.7 m³ (600 gal)) were full on September 11, 2001. The fate of this fuel is unknown. The volume of the riser pipes was modest compared to the volume of the tanks, and it was not known how full of fuel they might have been. Thus, NIST assumed that the most fuel that could have been supplied to fires from the base building system was about 2.7 m³ (600 gal).

The two 27 m³ (6,000 gal) tanks for the Salomon Brothers system were found to be damaged by WTC 7 collapse debris and were empty; there was no significant quantity of fuel identified in the soil and gravel below the tanks. Thus, all 55 m³ (12,000 gal) of fuel from this system would have been available to feed