

the first large debris that was ejected from the dust cloud toward WTC 7. Its trajectory, visible in Figure 5–40 and Figure 5–41, suggests that it may have reached the south face of WTC 7.

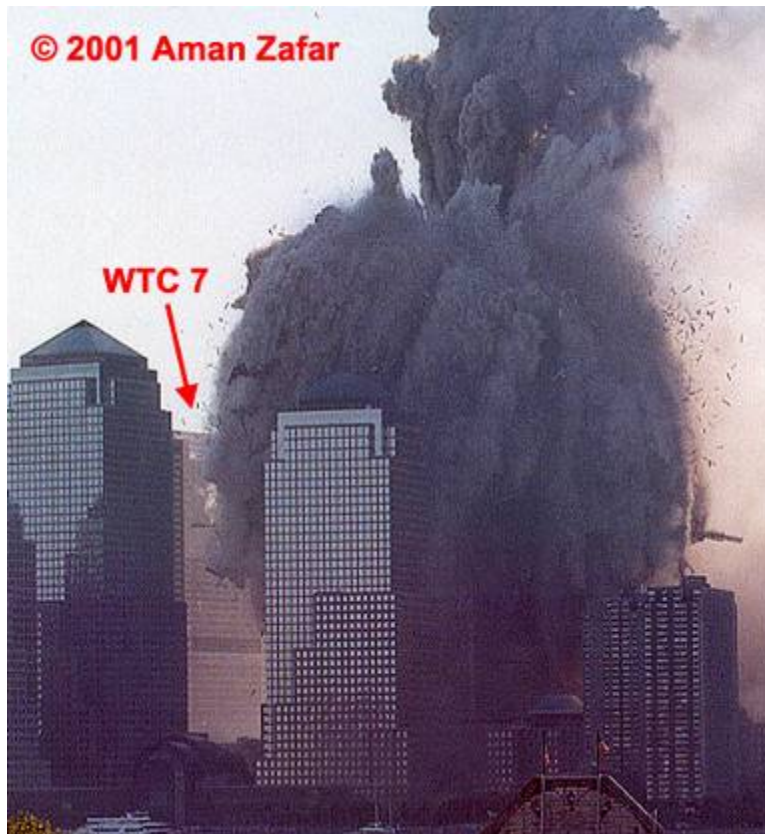


Figure 5–44. Cropped photograph showing the collapse of WTC 1, taken from southwest of the WTC site $10.6 \text{ s} \pm 0.2 \text{ s}$ after the collapse initiated.

The intensity levels have been adjusted.

When the photograph in Figure 5–45 was taken, pieces of debris were also appearing from the dust cloud higher up and to the east of the large steel section. (See the fourth pair of images in Figure 5–40 and the second pair in Figure 5–41.) In Figure 5–46, it is apparent that several other large pieces of debris were present in this area. The highest piece visible was ejected the furthest and formed the distinct arc visible in the last image pairs of Figure 5–40 and Figure 5–41. As noted above, the large debris below the highest piece was also thrown toward the south face of WTC 7 on a somewhat lower trajectory.

A large amount of smaller debris is visible outside of the primary debris field in Figure 5–46. Their size and shape suggest that many of these smaller pieces are individual 3.6 m (12 ft) long aluminum cladding that covered the outer steel skeleton of the towers. These are described in NIST NCSTAR 1-5A. The opacity of the dust cloud created by the collapse of WTC 1 is also evident in the photograph.

The imagery of the collapse of WTC 1 indicates that the vast majority of debris fell relatively close to the tower and did not impact WTC 7 directly. However, there were at least a few substantial pieces of the exterior steel frame that were expelled far enough to impact the south side of WTC 7. A substantial amount of dust and small debris is likely to have struck the south face.