

just one column. It is unlikely that explosive charges would have been applied to just one column or that such activity could have taken place without being detected.

- Observations for WTC 7 do not match the typical sequence of events for a controlled demolition. Video evidence clearly shows a sequence of failures (initiation, vertical progression, horizontal progression, and global collapse) based on a single point of initiation. This collapse sequence is inconsistent with a typical controlled demolition where charges are placed in multiple locations across the building and detonated in rapid succession.

17. Role of Con Edison Substation. The Con Edison substation played no role in the fires that caused the collapse of WTC 7. Electronic communications into and out of the Con Ed substation show that the substation continued to operate until it was intentionally shut down at 4:33 p.m. Additionally, there was no evidence of a fire in the Con Edison substation.

- Even though utility power to the rest of WTC 7 was lost at 9:59 a.m., auxiliary utility power to the Con Edison substation from transmission switching station feeders allowed internal operations to be maintained. At 4:33 p.m., the utility control center isolated the WTC 7 Con Edison substation by opening the 138 kV circuit breakers feeding the WTC 7 substation.
- Fire detector signals from the Con Edison substation were monitored off-site throughout the day. One fire detector within the Con Edison substation gave an alarm when WTC 1 collapsed, and stayed in alarm mode until the substation was isolated from incoming feeders at 4:33 p.m. However, there were no other indications (e.g., no high temperature alarms from the transformers, no visible smoke emanating from the Con Edison building) that a fire occurred within the substation during that period of time. Likely causes of the fire alarm were the smoke and dust dispersed in the area of the substation from the collapse of WTC 1.