Figure F-A-2a: Piece K-1 (also labeled K-13).

Figure 135. WTC beams . **NISTNCSTAR1-3C Appxs.pdf, Attachment A, WJE No. 2003.0323.0,** Page A-497,
NISTNCSTAR 1-3C Appxs.pdf, File page (211 of 258),
http://wtc.nist.gov/WTCfinal1-3.zip

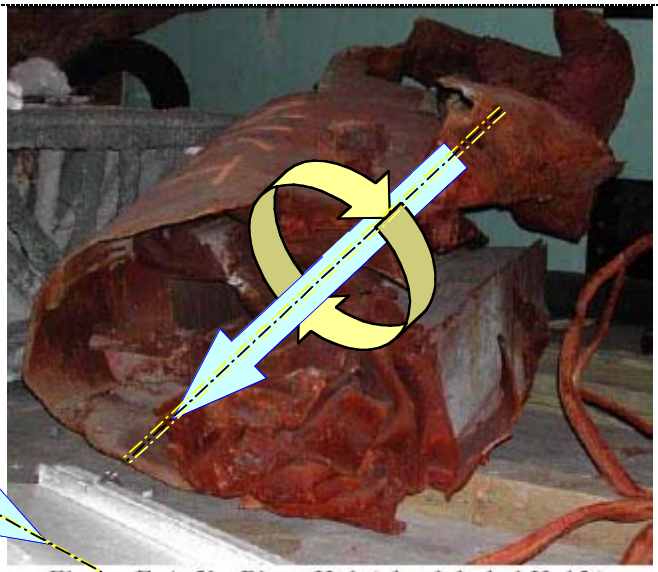


Figure F-A-2b: Piece K-1 (also labeled K-13(.

Figure 136. WTC beams . **NISTNCSTAR1-3C Appxs.pdf, Attachment A, WJE No. 2003.0323.0, Page A-497,** NISTNCSTAR 1-3C Appxs.pdf,
File page (211 of 258),
http://wtc.nist.gov/WTCfinal1-3.zip

Figure F-A-2c: Collapsed part of Column 210.

Figure 137. WTC beams . **NISTNCSTAR1-3C Appxs.pdf, Attachment A, WJE No. 2003.0323.0, ,**
NISTNCSTAR 1-3C Appxs.pdf, File page (211 of 258),
http://wtc.nist.gov/WTCfinal1-3.zip

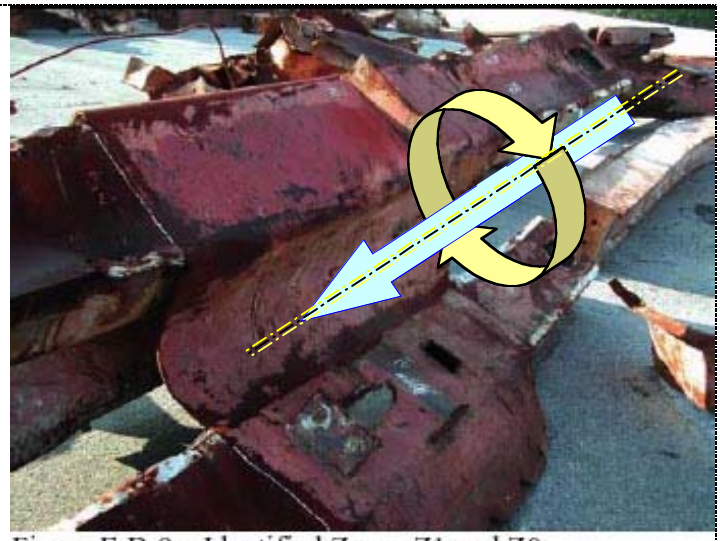


Figure F-B-9c: Identified Zones Z1 and Z0.

Figure 138. WTC beams . **NISTNCSTAR1-3C Appxs.pdf, Attachment B, WJE No. 2003.0323.0, ,**
NISTNCSTAR 1-3C Appxs.pdf, File page (234 of 258),
http://wtc.nist.gov/WTCfinal1-3.zip

If the WTC was destroyed by a gravity collapse, what would engineers expect to see?

Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc.
(Document and Evaluate the Steel Recovered from the WTC Towers)

Piece ID Mark: M-4		**By & Date:** CP & JH / 25 June 2003	
Bldg: WTC 1 or WTC 2	**Column:** unknown	**Floors:** unknown	Fire effects

Figure F-B-9a: Overall view of piece M-4.

Figure F-B-9b: Identified Zone Z2. Possible fire effects on inside faces of column elements at window location.

Figure F-B-9c: Identified Zones Z1 and Z0.

This is an unidentified exterior column panel from WTC 1 or WTC 2. The recovered piece is a partial panel, consisting of approximately the upper one-half to two-thirds of the panel.

This panel exhibits possible fire effects on the inside faces of all three columns at some window locations, as exhibited by loss of most paint and the presence of local buckling or "dishing" of the inside faces of the columns. The side faces and outside face of the columns exhibit little or none of these fire effects.

Zones of interest were identified on the inside faces of two of the columns as follows:

Z4: At window location just below the middle spandrel element. Loss of paint and severe distortions suggest possible fire effects.
Z3: At spandrel section at middle of panel. Little or no visible indication of fire effects.
Z2: At window location between middle and upper spandrel elements. Inside face of columns exhibit loss of paint and inward local buckling or dishing, both indicative of possible fire effects.
Z1: At upper spandrel section. Little or no visible indication of fire effects.
Z0: At window location above upper spandrel element. Little or no indication of fire effects.

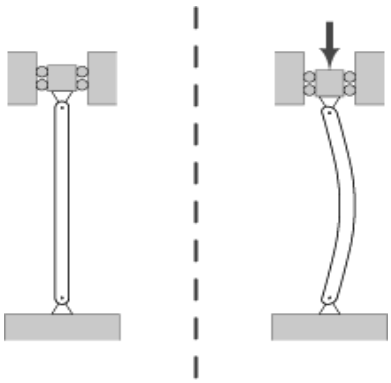


Figure 139. WTC beams. **NISTNCSTAR1-3C Appxs.pdf, Attachment B, WJE No. 2003.0323.0, Page B-520,** NISTNCSTAR 1-3C Appxs.pdf, File page (234 of 258), http://wtc.nist.gov/WTCfinal1-3.zip

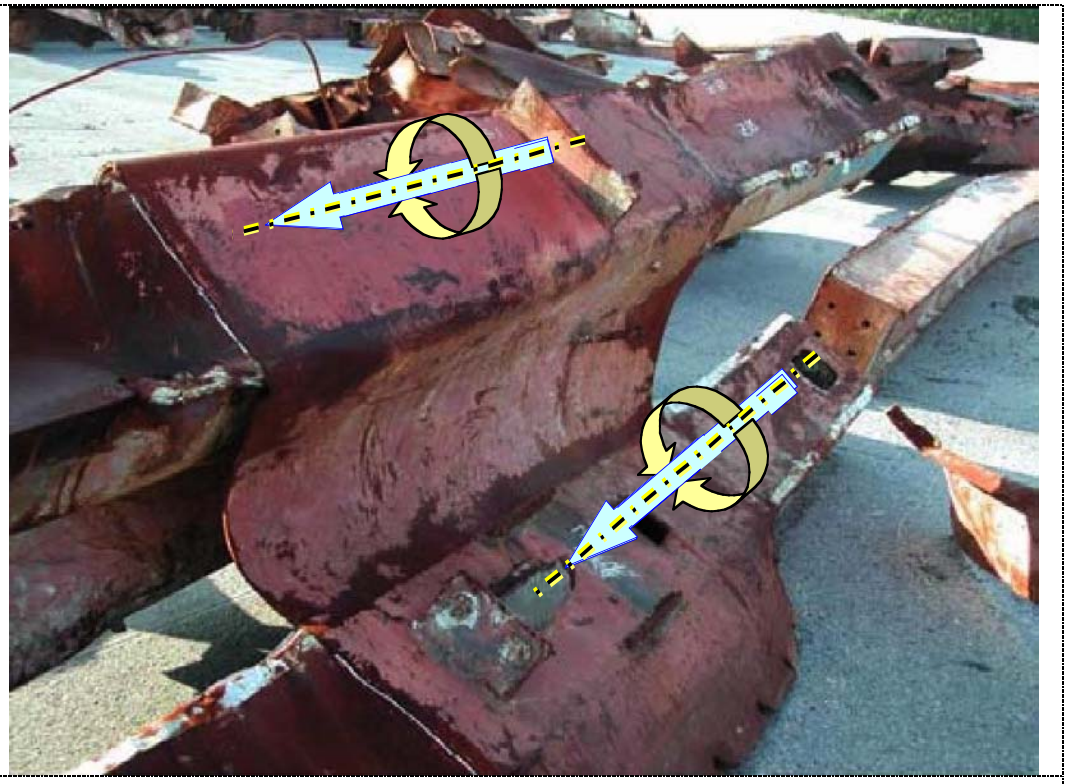


Figure 140. The spandrel belt looks like a wet tissue was draped across the beams and spraypainted bright red. Rigid once again.

Source: Attachment A, **WJE** No. 2003.0323.0, Page B-520, NISTNCSTAR 1-3C Appxs.pdf, File page, (234 of 258), http://wtc.nist.gov/WTCfinal1-3.zip

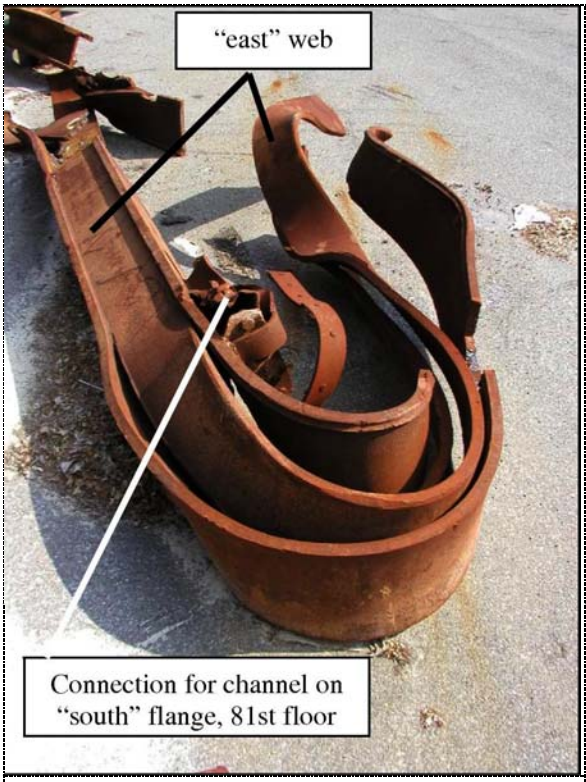


Figure 143. "Jellification"of WTC core columns.

Source: Page 203, NISTNCSTAR 1-3C chaps.pdf, File page, (253 of 336), http://wtc.nist.gov/WTCfinal1-3.zip
(9/05): NISTNCSTAR1-3C-chaps P253 c.jpg

Figure 141.

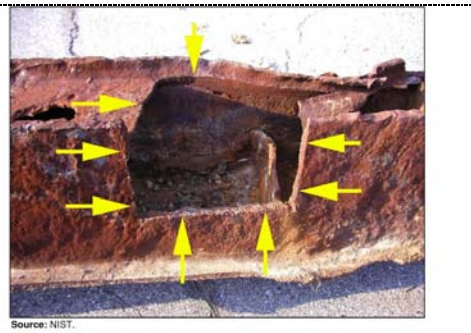
Figure 142

Figure 141. and Figure 142. Another example of jellification: spandrel belts appear to have had the mechanical properties of wet tissue paper before resolidifying.

Source: S14-C1B (WTC2,Col.219, Fl92) Seat Detail: 2110, Appendix B, NISTNCSTAR 1-3C Appxs.pdf, File page (128 of 258), http://wtc.nist.gov/WTCfinal1-3.zip
(9/05): S14-CIM (WTC2) Col.219.jpg

Figure 144. WTC beams**.** These beams did not buckle. The beam on the left is straight with portions missing. Images show deterioration due to erosion/corrosion mechanism.

Figure 145. WTC beams



Source: NIST.

Figure 6–23. Photograph showing the location, size, shape, and orientation of sample removed from panel K-16 prior to its arrival on the NIST campus. Sample was analyzed in FEMA/BPAT study. Yellow areas indicate flame cut edges.

Figure 146. Eroded WTC beams
NIST-NCSTAR1-3C-chaps P317c.jpg

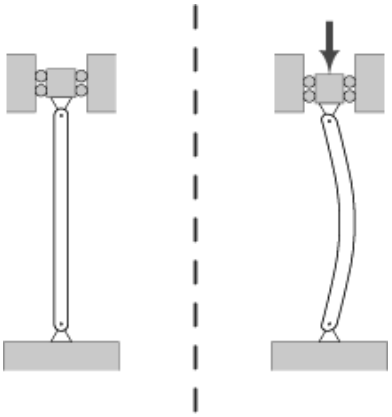


Figure 147 Buckling behavior. Buckling doesn't leave beams straight with missing material, like that shown in Figures **144** and **145**.
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Buckling

What possible explanation is there for this evidence, no matter what hypothetical fire event is posited?

- **A gravity collapse (with or without heat) won't cause this type of failure.**
- **Bombs won't cause this type of failure.**
- **Nukes won't cause this type of failure.**
- **Cutting torches won't cause this type of failure.**

Figure 148. These columns don't look like 500,000 tons of building landed on them.
Source: trees2.jpg, http://www.annv.com/media/photo/2006-08/23929053.jpg, http://www.annv.com/news/local/groundzero/nn-wtcrelics-pg2006,0,17616.photogallery?index=1

Figure 149. These WTC beams (wheatchex) stabbed into the street without buckling.

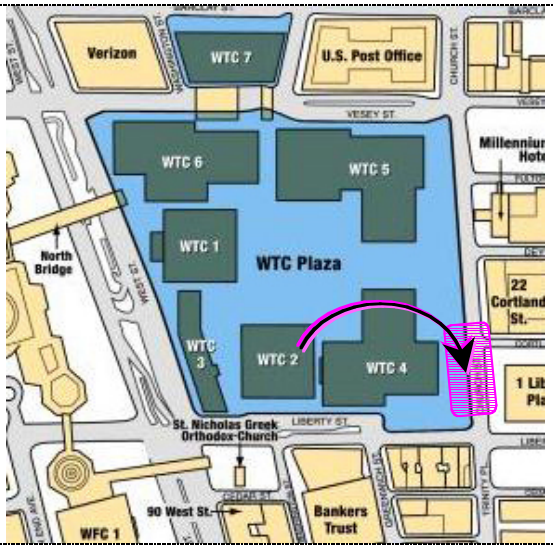


Figure 150. Those wheatchex flew a long way, approximately 500 feet.
http://www.sharpeningstones.com/911_math/wtc_map.jpg

Figure 151. *Hutchison-Effect beams*

Figure 152. *Hutchison-Effect beams*

Figure 153. A Red Bull can, "DEWed" by Hutchison Effects.

Figure 154. Hazmat vehicle on West Street, in front of WTC6, victimized by DEW on 9/11/01. Note similarities to Figure **153**.
(9/11/01) 010911_WTC6_911_1328.jpg..

Figure 155. wtc-lidar092701-site.jpg.
(9/23-26/01) Source: more

Figure 156. WTC4 footprint at the bottom, the remaining WTC4 north wing on the right, and the WTC2 footprint above.
(9/23/01) Source: USGS/NOAA

Figure 157. Red box outlines the region of Figure 60.