PUBLIC SAFETY
MONTHLY REPORT
3/24/15-4/27/15

Mission Statement:

The Rutherford County Emergency Management Agency is charged with the overall responsibility of coordinating the county's preparedness for and response to disasters. Geographically, its authority extends to the entire county as defined by state law TCA 58-2-110.

The mission of the Emergency Management Agency is to develop a comprehensive emergency management program that seeks to: mitigate the effects of various hazards, to prepare for measures which will preserve life and minimize damage, to respond during emergencies, to provide assistance, and to establish a recovery system to return the community to a normal status after an event. This agency combines the local resources of Rutherford County, the City of Murfreesboro, the Town of Smyrna, and the City of LaVergne; along with State and Federal resources to mitigate, prepare for, respond to, and recover from the effects all types of emergencies including natural or man-made disasters, technological accidents, national security threats, and other disrupting incidents that may impact our area or the general populations.

Emergency Management Agency

Emergency Management Activity Report
March 24, 2015 – April 27, 2015

Mitigation:

Preparedness:

Date	Description
3/24/2015	Staff attended a meeting with the Kittrell Elementary SRO in Readyville.
3/26/2015	Staff attended the USAR Awareness Training at SORT in Murfreesboro.
3/27/2015	Staff attended a meeting with the Sheriff's Office regarding communications.
3/30/2015	Staff participated in a conference call with the National Weather Service at the Rutherford County EOC.
3/30/2015	Staff participated in a television interview for the City of Murfreesboro's Public Access Channel at the Rutherford County EOC.
3/31/2015	Staff met with a vendor regarding tree removal at the Lynch Hill Tower Site.
4/1/2015	Staff met with the American Red Cross at the Rutherford County EOC.
4/1/2015	Staff met with a vendor regarding communications at the Hutson Road Tower Site.
4/2/2015	Staff participated in a conference call with the National Weather Service at the Rutherford County EOC.
4/6/2015	Staff participated in a conference call with the National Weather Service at the Rutherford County EOC.
4/7/2015	Staff participated in the monthly TEMA Statewide Communications Drill at the Rutherford County EOC.
4/7/2015-4/8/2015	Staff attended a two-day Public Information Training Course at TEMA in Nashville.
4/8/2015	Staff attended the District #5 Homeland Security 2015 Grant Kick-off meeting in Nashville.
4/9/2015	Staff attended the NDMS TTX Planning Meeting in Nashville.
4/9/2015	Staff met with the State Program Reviewer on the 2013 Homeland Security Grant at the Rutherford County EOC.
4/13/2015	Staff participated in a conference call with the National Weather Service at the Rutherford County EOC.
4/14/2015	Staff participated in a conference call meeting with a Communications Vendor at the Rutherford County EOC.
4/15/2015	Staff participated in a County Safety Inspection at the Rutherford County EOC.

Emergency Management Agency

Emergency Management Activity Report
March 24, 2015 – April 27, 2015

4/15/2015	Staff attended the Smyrna Airport Exercise Meeting in Smyrna.
4/15/2015	Staff attended the CUD Water Wise Academy in Murfreesboro.
4/15/2015	Staff attended a meeting with Saint Thomas Rutherford in Murfreesboro.
4/15/2015	Staff attended the District #5 Homeland Security Communications Committee Meeting in Nashville.
4/16/2015	Staff attended a meeting with Murfreesboro Fire-Rescue in Murfreesboro.
4/16/2015	Staff attended the County Quarterly Safety Meeting at the Rutherford County Courthouse.
4/17/2015	Staff attended the 911 Telecommunicator Award Luncheon in Murfreesboro.
4/17/2015	Staff attended the SR840 MVA After Action Meeting at SORT.
4/20/2015	Staff participated in a conference call with the National Weather Service at the Rutherford County EOC.
4/21/2015	Staff attended the monthly Staff Call meeting in Murfreesboro.
4/21/2015	Staff participated in a conference call with a vendor regarding communications at the Rutherford County EOC.
4/21/2015	Staff attended a meeting at Saint Thomas Rutherford in Murfreesboro.
4/22/2015	Staff attended a meeting with American Red Cross in LaVergne.
4/23/2015	Staff attended a Percy Priest Lake Shareholder Summit in Nashville.
4/23/2015	Staff attended the District #5 Homeland Security 2015 Grant Allocation Meeting in Nashville.
4/23/2015	Staff taught a Haz-Mat Awareness Class to Rutherford County Fire-Rescue Department at the Rutherford County EOC.

The staff is working on the 2014 Homeland Security Grant. We are working with other emergency departments throughout the county on setting up classes and other training.

Fixed site Communications (Slowed due to weather):

- Tweaking issues with Firenet
- Working 2 sites, Hutson and Bradyville
- Temp site at Eagleville Water Tower

Emergency Management Agency

Emergency Management Activity Report
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We are working 2015 Homeland Security requests from sub-committees.

Mobile Command is back in service.

Participated in National Defense Medical System Table Top Exercise

Provided HAZMAT Awareness class for RCFD

Upcoming Events:

- 4/28 CERT Volunteer Coordination Meeting
- 5/8 Discovery School Safety Social
- 5/11 PIO Working Group Meeting
- 6/17 Smyrna Airport Exercise

Response:

Date	Description
3/25/2015	Staff responded to a natural gas line rupture located at 960 John Rice Boulevard in Murfreesboro.
3/25/2015	Staff responded to a diesel fuel leak located at the Clarion Hotel at 2227 Old Fort Parkway in Murfreesboro.
4/14/2015	Staff responded to a motor vehicle accident with hazardous materials release and a fatality located on State Route 840 East at Mile Marker 65 on the Rutherford County/Wilson County Line.
4/15/2015	Staff responded to a diesel spill located on I-24 Westbound just before SR 840.
4/15/2015	Staff responded to a natural gas line rupture located at the Dollar General Store at 6127 Highway 99 in Rockvale.

Recovery:

Rutherford County
Emergency Management Agency

Tim Hooker Assistant Director

3/25/15
Natural gas line rupture

Approximately 9:30am EMA was notified from MPD dispatch of a ruptured gas line at the GMC dealership construction site located at 960 John Rice Blvd in Murfreesboro. Upon arrival it was noted that a back hoe had breached a 2" gas line had been breached during a dig at the C/D side of the building. The breach was high pressure as the gas company advised it was being fed by a 4" main. A gas line marker was plainly visible just a few feet from the dig. The worksite, approximately 20 workers, were evacuated to safe distance across the street. SW wind was pushing product across Medical center and Manson pike which were shut down. Atmos Gas was called to the scene for remediation. The release was almost 2 hours in duration as MPD's initial call was just after 9am. The responsible party was back hoe operator Gerald Rawllins, 615-978-3169 of Rawllins Incorporated, 931-685-9423 who was a subcontractor for S&W Electrical, 615-533-8482. The supervisor for S&W on scene advised that he did not have a dig permit. At 10:50 the leak was remediated. TEMA was notified and issued #415 to the incident.

Units on Scene- EMA, MFD, MPD, Amtos

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Rutherford County
Emergency Management Agency

Tim Hooker Assistant Director

3/25/15
Motor Coach Diesel Leak

Approximately 11:30 pm EMA was notified of a request to respond by Murfreesboro Fire to 2227 Old Fort Pkw to the Clarion Hotel parking lot where a motor coach bus had a mechanical issue with a fuel line. Approximately 50-60 gallons of diesel was released onto an asphalt medium in the rear parking lot of the hotel. Driver Kenneth Petri- 320 Laporte, North Lake IL, 60164, 708-220-1290 was the driver of the vehicle owned by Alexis Coach Lines- Arkansas Tag C(truck) 85344. Evergreen environmental was contracted for remediation. TEMA was notified and issued # 425 to the incident.

Units on Scene- EMA, MFD, MPD

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Rutherford County
Emergency Management Agency

Tim Hooker Assistant Director

04/14/2015
MVA- Fatality Hazmat
65mm Hwy 840 east

Approximately 7:40 am notification was received of an MVA involving a POV and tractor trailer at the above location. No hazmat or placarding information was indicated. As a precautionary measure EMA responded. Upon arrival a tandem trailer belonging to ABF Freight Systems, DOT# 082866- 3801 OLD GREENWOOD RD., FORT SMITH, AR 72903; (479) 785-8700 was noted on its side off the right shoulder with the tractor separated and still upright. Another passenger vehicle was further east with the rear of the car missing. The female driver of the car was deceased as a result of being thrown from the vehicle. There were no injuries sustained to the driver of the truck. A placard was indicated on the front trailer, black and white and marked skull and crossbones with and inhalation hazard indicated. I obtained the bill of lading from the driver which indicated a high pressure cylinder of Deuterated Diborane20% in Deterium with UN number of 1953. This is a highly toxic gas with an IDLH of 15ppm. MSDS attached. It could not be determined if there was a breach of product unless entry was made. Hazmat operational functions were initiated in order to gain entry and intelligence to determine the integrity of the container and determine if there was an actual public safety issue or threat. SORT called in extra personnel and the hazmat trailer to assist. A Trooper on scene who had been down wind of the trailer indicated he smelled an odor which was identified precursors to the material in question and reported feeling dizzy. The highway was shut down both directions and traffic re-routed with assistance from THP, SO, and TDOT. According to the shipper the container was strapped to a pallet on board, but the location in the trailer was unknown. Level A entry was made (SITREP below). It was later determined that the product had not lost containment and the cylinder was secured in overpack without incident. The west bound lanes were re-opened at approximately 10:30. The East bound lanes remained closed for several hours more pending a fatality investigation. Hepaco was contracted by the trucking company to take control of the cylinder and remediate any other issues. TEMA assigned # 617 to the incident.

Conditions: Overcast- Scattered periods of rain. WSW wind @ 15/ Pressure 30.7 steady/
Humidity 95%/ Dewpoint 66'

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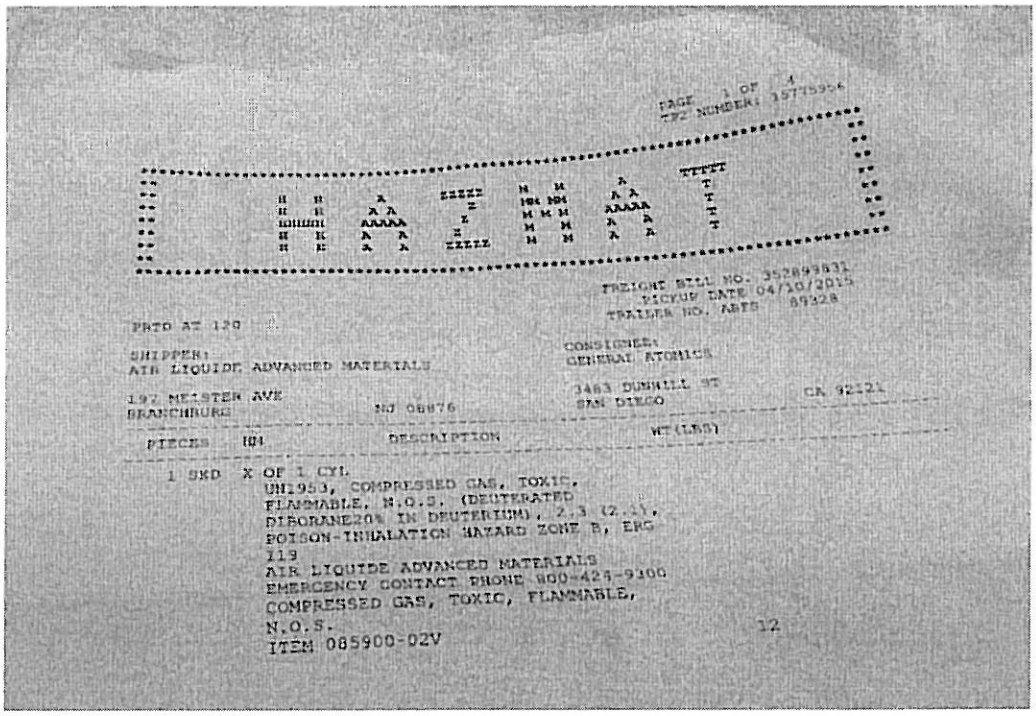
Operational SITREP
Entry Team 1- Smith/Green Entry
Team 2 - Ingle/Smith
RIT- Adam/Josh
Decon - Scott- FD Booster,
Med - Stone/Blackburne.
Team Vitals taken 08:55.
Safety brief and coms check- 09:45
Team 1 On Air- 09:57
Team 1 Hot Zone Entry 10:00
Team 1 Trailer door bolt cut and door opened 10:03
Team 1 Container located several feet inside trailer 10:07
Team 1 Container examined and deemed in good condition- No apparent Breach/Hazard
Container placed in overpack at the rear of the truck. 10:18
Team 1 Decon 10:20
Team 1 In cold zone-off air- 10:25

Units On Scene- EMA, SO, SORT, EMS, County Fire Rescue, Alamaville Fire, Walter Hill Fire.


PAGE 1 OF 1
FREIGHT BILL NO. 352893831
PICKUP DATE 04/10/2015
TRAILER NO. ABFS 89328
PRTD AT 120
SHIPPER:
AIR LIQUIDE ADVANCED MATERIALS
197 MEISTER AVE
BRANCHBURG NJ 08876
CONSIGNEE:
GENERAL ATOMICS
3483 DUNHILL ST
SAN DIEGO CA 92121
PIECES HM DESCRIPTION WT(LBS)
1 SKD X OF 1 CYL
UN1953, COMPRESSED GAS, TOXIC,
FLAMMABLE, N.O.S. (DEUTERATED
DIBORANE20% IN DEUTERIUM), 2.3 (2.1),
POISON-INHALATION HAZARD ZONE B, ERG
119
AIR LIQUIDE ADVANCED MATERIALS
EMERGENCY CONTACT PHONE 800-424-9300
COMPRESSED GAS, TOXIC, FLAMMABLE,
N.O.S.
ITEM 085900-02V
12

Material Name: Poisonous Deuterated Diborane mixtures (≥1.6%) in deuterium
Chemical Formula of Principal Gas:
B2D6
Synonyms of Principal Gas:
Boron deuteride, diboron hexadeutride, deuterated boroethane
Manufacturer: Voltaix, LLC Post Office Box 5357, North Branch, New Jersey 08876-5357, USA
Voice: 908-231-9060 or 800-VOLTAIX, Facsimile: 908-231-9063
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Component	CAS Registry Number	Concentration	Exposure Guidelines
Deuterated Diborane	20396-66-1	≥1.6%	0.1 ppm TLV-TWA (ACGIH)
Deuterium	7782-39-0	Balance	Simple asphyxiant

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW
DANGER! PYROPHORIC, ASPYXIANT.
Deuterated diborane mixtures are colorless gases with a repulsive odor. As exposure deadens the sense of smell, do not use smell to determine deuterated diborane concentration. These mixture's immediate health hazards are that they are poison gases and may cause thermal burns. They are flammable gases that are *usually* pyrophoric (autoigniting in air). They may form mixtures with air that do not autoignite, but are flammable or explosive. Deuterated diborane is reactive with water, oxidizers and halogens.
NFPA 704 Rating (determined by Voltaix): Fire 4 Reactivity 3 Special W
Potential Health Effects
Routes of Exposure:
At low concentrations, the primary route is inhalation. At high concentrations, based on diborane, deuterated diborane may autoignite, creating a thermal burn risk, but reducing the toxic hazard.
Lengths of Exposure:
Based on diborane, deuterated diborane is expected to be toxic in acute (4 hour) and subacute (6 hours/day for several months) tests.
Severity of Effect:
Depends on concentration and duration.
Target Organs:
Lungs. Some neurological effects have also been reported.
Type of Effect:
Respiratory irritation and impairment, pulmonary edema.

Signs and Symptoms of Exposure:
Diaphragmatic pain, shortness of breath, headache, vertigo, chills and nausea.
Medical Conditions that may be Aggravated by Exposure:
None identified.
Reported Carcinogenic and Reproductive Effects:

NTP has not reported genetic or long-term toxicology and carcinogenesis effects studies. Based on diborane, deuterated diborane is expected to be negative in the *Salmonella* assay.

Inhalation

This is the primary route of exposure.
1) Remove the affected person from the gas source or contaminated area. Note: Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), including positive pressure, self contained breathing apparatus, may be required to assure the safety of the rescuer.
2) If the affected person is not breathing spontaneously, administer rescue breathing.
3) If the affected person does not have a pulse, administer CPR.
4) If medical oxygen and appropriately trained personnel are available, administer 100% oxygen to the affected person.
5) Summon an emergency ambulance. If an ambulance is not available, contact a physician, hospital, or poison control center for instruction.
6) Keep the affected person warm, comfortable, and at rest while awaiting professional medical care. *Monitor the breathing and pulse continuously.* Administer rescue breathing or CPR if necessary.

Skin Contact

Flush with a copious stream of water while removing contaminated clothing. Continue flushing until the professional medical assistance arrives, but for no less than fifteen minutes. Treat thermal burns by assuring that affected area is cool by flushing with cool water, then apply dry sterile dressings. If the patient is burned on the face, neck, head, or chest, assume that the airway may also have been burned and obtain professional medical assistance immediately.

Eye Contact

Flush continuously with clean water until the professional medical assistance arrives, but for no less than thirty minutes. Continuation of flushing until patient is transferred to an ophthalmologist or emergency physician is recommended.

Ingestion

Ingestion is not an observed route of exposure to gaseous hazardous materials.

Chronic Effects

None is known to Voltaix.

Note to Physicians:

The reaction product of deuterated diborane and moist air or water is boron oxide. Therefore, skin and eye burns should be irrigated to the extent the physician feels necessary to remove the boron oxide to an acceptable degree. Thereafter, treatment for burns is as usual.

Flammability and Explosivity

Flash Point:
Not applicable, these materials are gases.
Flammability Limits in Air (% by volume):
Upper Lower
Diborane 98% 0.8%
Deuterium 75% 5%
The other diluents are nonflammable gases.
Autoignition Temperature:
Based on pure diborane, approximately 40 to 50°C (100 to 125°F). Deuterated diborane mixtures may autoignite in moist air.
Flammability Classification (per 29 CFR 1910.1200):
Flammable gas.
Known or Anticipated Hazardous Products of Combustion:
Boron oxide
Properties that may Initiate or Intensify Fire:

Heating cylinder to the point of initiating polymerization of the deuterated diborane or activating the pressure relief device.

Reactions that Release Flammable Gases:

Thermal decomposition or reaction with water releases deuterium.

Extinguishing Media

None.

Fire Fighting Instructions

The only safe way to extinguish a flammable gas fire is to stop the flow of gas. If the flow cannot be stopped, allow the entire contents of the cylinder to burn. Cool the cylinder and surroundings with water from a suitable distance. Extinguishing the fire without stopping the flow of gas may permit the formation of ignitable or explosive mixtures with air. These mixtures may propagate to a source of ignition. Excessive pressure may develop in gas cylinders exposed to fire, which may result in explosion, regardless of the cylinder's content. Cylinders with pressure relief devices (PRD's) may release their contents through such devices if the cylinder is exposed to fire. Cylinders without PRD's have no provision for controlled release and are therefore more likely to explode if exposed to fire. Positive pressure, self contained breathing apparatus is required for all fire fighting involving hazardous materials.Full structural fire fighting (bunker) gear is the *minimum* acceptable attire. The need for proximity, entry, and flashover protection and special protective clothing should be determined for each incident by a competent fire fighting safety professional.

Containment

This material is a gas at atmospheric conditions. The only means of containment is the enclosure of the space into which the material is released. Such containment is described in Section 7.

Clean Up

Clean up consists of passing the entire gas volume of the enclosure through appropriate exhaust gas treatment equipment (EGTE). Purge the enclosure with a non-reactive gas, such as nitrogen, through the EGTE until an acceptably low level of contamination remains. Equipment contaminated by this material must then be cleaned or decommissioned appropriately.

Evacuation

If the release is not contained in an appropriate device or system, all personnel not appropriately protected (see Section 8) must evacuate the contaminated spaces. Consider evacuation of additional areas, as a precaution against the spread of the release.

Special Instructions

Most, but not all, releases of deuterated diborane mixtures into air will autoignite, producing boron oxide, a white powder that may be suspended in the air if produced in this manner. As not all leaks will autoignite, consider the possible formation of ignitable or explosive mixtures with air.

Handling

Handle this material only in sealed, purged systems. The design of handling systems for hazardous materials is beyond the scope of this MSDS, and should be performed by a competent, experienced professional. Consider the use of doubly-contained piping; diaphragm or bellows sealed, soft seat valves; backflow prevention devices; flash arrestors; and flow monitoring or limiting devices. Gas cabinets, with appropriate exhaust treatment, are recommended, as is automatic monitoring of the secondary enclosures and work areas for release.

Handle sealed gas cylinders in accordance with CGA P-1, *Safe Handling of Compressed Gases in Containers*. Some material may have accumulated behind the outlet plug. Face the outlet away from you and wear appropriate protective equipment when removing the plug to connect the cylinder to your system. Never

introduce any substance into a gas cylinder. If you believe your cylinder may have been contaminated, notify Voltaix immediately. Provide as much information as possible on the nature and quantity of contamination.

Storage

Store cylinders in accordance with CGA P-1, *Safe Handling of Compressed Gases in Containers*, local building and fire codes and other relevant regulations. Materials should be segregated, by the hazards they comprise, for
storage.
Protect the cylinders from direct sunlight, precipitation, mechanical damage, and temperatures above 55°C (130°F).
Ship and store cylinders with the outlet plug and valve protective cap in place.

Engineering Controls

Local exhaust is required. Secondary containment, with appropriate exhaust gas treatment, is strongly encouraged and is required in some jurisdictions. Monitor the work area and the secondary containment continuously for release of the material. Automatic alerting
of personnel and automatic shutdown of flow are appropriate in most applications and are required in some jurisdictions. Purge all primary containment systems with a nonreactive gas, such as nitrogen, before introducing Deuterated Diborane mixture.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Respiratory Protection:
Positive pressure, full face, air supplied breathing apparatus should be used for work within the secondary containment equipment if a leak is suspected or the primary containment is to be opened, *e.g.*, for a cylinder change. Air supplied breathing apparatus is required for response to demonstrated or suspected releases from the primary containment.

Eye/Face Protection:
When using respiratory protection as described above, use a face mask that provides splash and impact protection for the face and eyes. For handling sealed cylinders, wear safety glasses.

Skin Protection:
Wear appropriate gloves when handling sealed cylinders. Use gloves and other skin protection, as assigned by a competent safety professional, when working within the secondary enclosure with the primary enclosure compromised, *e.g.*, cylinder changing, to protect from exposure to the material. For response to demonstrated or suspected releases from the primary containment, the need for whole-body exposure protection should be determined by a competent safety professional.

Other Protection:
Wear appropriate protective footwear when moving cylinders. Select per OSHA 29CFR1901.132 and 1910.133.

Exposure Guidelines

ACGIH OSHA NIOSH
TLV-TWA TLV-STEL PEL-TWA PEL-STEL REL-TWA (10 hr) REL-STEL IDLH
Based on diborane 0.1 ppm NE 0.1 ppm NE 0.1 ppm NE 15 ppm
The diluents are simple asphyxiants.

Notes: 1) "N/A" means not applicable.
2) Unless otherwise specified, properties are reported at 0 ₀C (32 ₀F) and 1 atmosphere (1.0 bar, 14.7 psia).

Property Deuterated Diborane Deuterium
Appearance Colorless colorless
Odor Repulsive none
Physical state at atmospheric conditions Gas gas
pH N/A N/A
Vapor Pressure 2.8 bar (40 psia) at -78°C
(-108°F)
N/A

Vapor Density 1.2475 g/L at 0°C (32°F) 0.167 g/L
Boiling point (at 1 atm) -92.8°C (-135.1°F) -249.5°C (-417.1°F)
Melting point -164.9°C (-264.8°F) -254°C (-425°F)
Solubility in water (v/v) N/A, as deuterated
diborane reacts with
water
0.019
Specific gravity of liquid (water = 1) 0.341 at -33°C (-27.4°F) N/A
Molecular weight 33.707 4.032

Chemical Stability:

As expected with diborane, deuterated diborane is expected to polymerize spontaneously at room temperature, producing higher deuterated boranes and deuterium. At these concentrations, the polymerization does not present a safety concern. The diluents are stable materials.

Conditions to Avoid:
Elevated temperatures, sources of ignition, exposure to air.

Incompatibility with Other Materials:
Oxidizers, halogens, water.

Hazardous Decomposition, Reaction and Oxidation (other than burning) Products:
Boron oxide, higher deuterated boranes, deuterium.

Hazardous Polymerization:
Occurs at room and elevated temperatures, producing higher deuterated boranes and deuterium. This process increases the pressure in the container.

Acute Data (by route):
Exposure by inhalation: Based on diborane, LC_{50}, 4-hour, albino rat 40 ppm or 80 ppm, decreasing with age. The primary effect is the production of pulmonary edema. Reaction with air or water may produce irritation or thermal burns to skin, eyes and mucous membranes.

Chronic and Subchronic Data:
Based on diborane, most of the rats and both of the dogs exposed at 5 ppm for six hours per day for several months died. One of two dogs and none of ten guinea pigs similarly exposed at 1 to 2 ppm died. Diborane is listed in the *Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances* (RTECS), but no information on its carcinogenicity is available.

Special Studies:
None known to Voltaix.

Ecotoxicity:
None known to Voltaix.

Environmental Fate:
None known to Voltaix.

Classification under RCRA, 40 CFR 261:
Not Listed.

US EPA waste number and descriptions:
D001 (ignitability) and D003 (reactivity).

Special Instructions and Limitations:
Treat process and other exhaust streams appropriately before release to the atmosphere.

The information above is derived from Voltaix's interpretation of the US federal laws, regulations and policiesconcerning the material, as shipped by Voltaix, at the time this MSDS was prepared. Federal controls are subject to change and state and local controls may also apply. Proper waste disposal is the responsibility of the owner ofthe waste. The user is encouraged to consult with appropriate experts in developing a disposal plan.

Basic Description:

Compressed Gas, Toxic, Flammable, n.o.s. (Deuterated Diborane *x%* in Deuterium), Division 2.3 (Toxic Gas,Flammable Gas), UN 1953; Toxic – Inhalation Hazard, Inhalation Hazard Zone *Z*.
Note: Substitute the mixture concentration for x%.Substitute for Z, "A" if the concentration is ≥40%, "B" if the concentration is <40.00% but ≥8.00%, "C" if the concentration is <8.00% but ≥2.67%, or "D" <2.67% but ≥1.60%.

Additional Information for shipment by water:

IMDG Page Number 2125-1.

Additional Information for shipment by air:

Air transportation is not permitted.

TSCA Status:

This material is not listed on the Inventory of Chemical Substances. This material is supplied under the"Exemption for Research and Development" (40 CFR 720.36) of the Toxic Substances Control Act. As such, itsuse is restricted to R&D purposes and must be "by, or directly under the supervision of, a technically qualifiedindividual," as defined by 40 CFR 720.3(ee). Use for "commercial purposes", which EPA defines, in part, as "thepurpose of obtaining an immediate or eventual commercial advantage" (40 CFR 720.3(r)), is prohibited.

CERCLA Reportable Quantity (40CFR302.4):

This material is not listed. The Reportable Quantity (RQ) for "Unlisted Hazardous Wastes Characteristic of Ignitability" (D001) or "Unlisted Hazardous Wastes Characteristic of Reactivity" (D003) of 45.4 kg (100 lbs.) therefore applies).

SARA Title III Status (Section 302 (40CFR355), Section 311/312, Section 313 (40CFR372)):

40CFR355 lists diborane as an Extremely Hazardous Substance with a Threshold Planning Quantity (TPQ) of 45.4 kg (100 lbs.) and a Reportable Quantity (RQ) of 454 g (1 lb.). Diborane or deuterated diborane are not listed
in 40CFR372.
Note: State and local requirements may be more stringent.

References

Book of SEMI Standards, Facilities Standards and Safety Guidelines. Mountain View, CA: Semiconductor Equipment and Materials International, 1993.
Borak, Jonathan, M.D., Michael Callan and William Abbott, *Hazardous Materials Exposure: Emergency Response and Patient Care*. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1991.
Documentation of TLV's and BEI's. Cincinatti, Ohio: American Conference of Government Industrial Hygienists,
1992.

Material Safety Data Sheet for:
Poisonous Deuterated Diborane (B_2D_6)
Mixtures (≥1.6% in Deuterium)

Effects of Exposure to Toxic Gases: First Aid and Treatment. Lyndhurst, NJ: Matheson Gas Products, 1977.
Fire Protection Guide on Hazardous Materials. Quincy, MA: National Fire Protection Association, 1991.
Safe Handling of Compressed Gases in Containers (Pamphlet P-1). Arlington, VA: Compressed GasAssociation, Inc., 1991.

Derivation of this information

The information in this MSDS was obtained by estimating or calculating the characteristics of mixtures based on the characteristics and concentrations of their components. Mixtures of a range of compositions and any ofseveral diluents have similar characteristics. A single MSDS is therefore provided for them as a group.

Revision Indication

New

Disclaimer

Voltaix cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards that exist. Users are solely responsible for the safe storage, handling, use and disposal of this material, and for compliance with the applicable laws, regulations and accepted practices. Voltaix makes no representations or warranties, either expressed or implied, of merchantability, fitness for a particular purpose, or any other nature.

INCIDENT REPORT

Date: 04/15/2015

Time: 1915

Location: I-24 Westbound just before 840.

Type: Diesel Spill

Narrative: A large motor home traveling westbound on I-24 had the right front tire fail. This caused the fuel tank feed tube to be broken loose from its normal place. Fuel began leaking with the tube down. The driver stopped and secured the tube. SORT placed oil dry on the spill of less than five gallons. The driver called for roadside assistance to change his tire and repair the damage.

Units on scene included: RCSO, RCEMA, SORT and AVFRD.

Prepared by: Joe Gourley, 603.

Rutherford County
Emergency Management Agency

Tim Hooker Assistant Director

4/15/15
Gas line rupture

EMA received notification of a gas leak at Dollar General located at 6127 Hwy 99. A Mr. James Romines, TN DL 11470440 09/04/92, 423-582-2454 was subcontracted by Hughes Net to dig a hole for a post to hold a satellite dish and hit a supply line running from the meter to the building. TN one call had not been notified pre-dig and there were no utility markings at the site. Mr. Romines supervisor is Mr. Travis Hickman, 423-322-5934. The building was temporarily evacuated and the meter was shut down which stopped the leak. Horton Utility District responded, but would not remediate as their responsibility stops at the meter. Building management was advised to contact the building owner for repair.

Units on Scene- EMA, SO, Rutherford Co Fire/Rescue, SORT

Tim Hooker EMA602.

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