

**SWATCH TEST RESULTS OF DURACLEAN® WITH
LYCRA® COMMERCIAL CHEMICAL PROTECTIVE
GLOVES TO CHALLENGE
BY CHEMICAL WARFARE AGENTS**

Robert S. Lindsay
Suzanne A. Procell
Elaina H. Harrison

RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY DIRECTORATE

August 2003

Approved for public release, distribution is unlimited.

Research, Development and Engineering Command, AMSRD-ECB-RT, Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 21010-5424

Disclaimer

The findings in this report are not to be construed as an official Department of the Army position unless so designated by other authorizing documents.

REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE			<i>Form Approved OMB No. 0704-0188</i>
Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 1 hour per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to Washington Headquarters Services, Directorate for Information Operations and Reports, 1215 Jefferson Davis Highway, Suite 1204, Arlington, VA 22202-4302, and to the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (0704-0188), Washington, DC 20503.			
1. AGENCY USE ONLY (Leave Blank)	2. REPORT DATE	3. REPORT TYPE AND DATES COVERED	
	August 2003	Final; 03 Apr – 03 Jun	
4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE SWATCH TEST RESULTS OF DURACLEAN® WITH LYCRA® COMMERCIAL CHEMICAL PROTECTIVE GLOVES TO CHALLENGE BY CHEMICAL WARFARE AGENTS			5. FUNDING NUMBERS None
6. AUTHOR(S) Lindsay, Robert S., Procell, Suzanne A., Harrison, Elaina H.			
7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) DIR, ECBC, ATTN: AMSRD-ECB-RT-AT, APG, MD 21010-5424			8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER ECBC-TR-
9. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) Tech Dir, Edgewood Chemical Biological Center ATTN: AMSRD-ECB-EN-H, APG, MD 21010-5424			10. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY REPORT NUMBER
11. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES			
12a. DISTRIBUTION/AVAILABILITY STATEMENT Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.		12b. DISTRIBUTION CODE	
13. ABSTRACT (Maximum 200 words) Swatches from Wilshire Technologies Duraclean® with Lycra® gloves were challenged with liquid droplets of Sarin (GB) and mustard (HD) using modifications of the static diffusion procedure described in TOP 8-2-501. The cumulative mass of each agent that permeated each swatch was determined over time and the results for all swatches were used to determine an average cumulative mass for the gloves. From these data, a breakthrough time was calculated for each glove/agent combination for the purposes of comparison.			
14. SUBJECT TERMS HD Swatch testing Permeation testing GB Chemical protective gloves			15. NUMBER OF PAGES 36
			16. PRICE CODE
17. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF REPORT UNCLASSIFIED	18. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE UNCLASSIFIED	19. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF ABSTRACT UNCLASSIFIED	20. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT UL

Blank

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

As part of the Domestic Preparedness Program, Wilshire Technologies Duraclean® with Lycra® gloves were tested to assess their capability to protect in a chemical warfare (CW) agent environment. Swatches of material from the gloves were tested for resistance to permeation for Sarin (GB) and mustard (HD). From these data, the authors calculated the estimated time it would take to permeate the gloves with sufficient agent to cause physiological effects in a person wearing the gloves. The tests are described and the calculated breakthrough times are presented.

Blank

PREFACE

The work described in this report was authorized under the Expert Assistance (Equipment Test) Program for the U.S. Army Edgewood Chemical Biological Center (ECBC) Homeland Defense Business Unit.

The use of either trade or manufacturers' names in this report does not constitute an official endorsement of any commercial products. This report may not be cited for purposes of advertisement.

This report has been approved for public release. Registered users should request additional copies from the Defense Technical Information Center; unregistered users should direct such requests to the National Technical Information Service.

Blank

CONTENTS

1.	INTRODUCTION.....	9
2.	OBJECTIVES.....	9
3.	TESTING AND DATA ANALYSIS	9
3.1	TESTING OVERVIEW.....	9
3.2	LIQUID CHALLENGE/VAPOR PERMEATION TESTING (AGENT SWATCH TESTING)	10
3.2.1	Liquid Challenge/Vapor Permeation Testing Procedures	10
3.2.1.1	Test Procedure.....	11
3.2.2	Liquid Challenge/Vapor Permeation Testing Analysis.....	14
3.2.3	Relationship Between Liquid Challenge/Vapor Permeation Test Results and Skin Exposure.....	14
3.2.4	Evaluation Criteria for Liquid Challenge/Vapor Permeation Test Results.....	15
4	RESULTS AND DISCUSSION.....	16
5.	CONCLUSIONS	16
	ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS.....	17

APPENDIXES

APPENDIX A	MODIFIED STATIC DIFFUSION TEST PROCEDURE	18
APPENDIX B	OVERALL TEST RESULTS	21

TABLES

Table 1. Agent Breakthrough Criteria	16
Table 2. Swatch Test Results	16
Table B-1. Average HD Permeation.....	22
Table B-2. Average GB Permeation.....	24
Table B-3. Individual HD Swatch Data.....	26
Table B-4. Individual GB Swatch Data.....	28
Table B-5. HD Trial Run.....	30
Table B-6. HD Silicone Swatch Trial.....	31
Table B-7. GB Silicone Swatch Trial.....	33

FIGURES

Figure 1. Duraclean® with Lycra® glove Label	10
Figure 2. Duraclean® with Lycra® glove.....	10
Figure 3. TOP Permeation Cell.....	12
Figure 4. TOP Permeation Apparatus.....	12
Figure 5. MINICAMS™ and Stream Selection System.....	13
Figure B - 1: Average HD Permeation	35
Figure B - 2: Average GB Permeation.....	35
Figure B - 3: HD Permeation by Sampling Area.....	36
Figure B - 4: GB Permeation by Sampling Area	36

Blank

SWATCH TEST RESULTS OF DURACLEAN® WITH LYCRA® COMMERCIAL CHEMICAL PROTECTIVE GLOVES TO CHALLENGE BY CHEMICAL WARFARE AGENTS

1. INTRODUCTION

In 1996, Congress passed Public Law 104-201 (Defense Against Weapons of Mass Destruction Act of 1996), directing the Department of Defense (DoD) to assist other federal, state, and local agencies in enhancing preparedness for terrorist attacks using weapons of mass destruction. The DoD responded by forming the Domestic Preparedness Program that same year. One of the objectives of the Domestic Preparedness Program was to enhance emergency and hazardous material response to nuclear, biological and chemical (NBC) terrorism incidents. As part of an effective response, people who are responding to an incident will use personal protective equipment to protect them from exposure to chemical agents or biological agents. The specific personal protective equipment (PPE) that will be used depends upon the situation that they encounter and what they have on hand. In some cases, chemical protective gloves may be required to enter a contaminated or potentially contaminated area.

2. OBJECTIVES

This study evaluated one common and commercially available glove design to assess how well it resisted vapor permeation from liquid contamination¹ by chemical agents Sarin (GB) and mustard (HD). This information is intended for federal, state and local emergency and HAZMAT personnel as an aid in their evaluation (and possible modification) of current work rules regarding specific chemical protective gloves currently in inventory, and as an aid in future procurement of appropriate chemical protective gloves. This is especially important if these personnel choose to include military chemical and biological agent protection as a criterion. The information supplements data and information provided by the glove manufacturers. The gloves were tested in new, as-received condition. The effects of aging, temperature extremes, laundering, and other factors are beyond the intended scope of this test program. These tests were conducted to assess percutaneous (i.e., skin) protection only.

3. TESTING AND DATA ANALYSIS

3.1 Testing Overview.

The Duraclean® with Lycra® glove was manufactured by Wilshire Technologies, Inc. (Carlsbad, CA). The label stated the glove was 100% polyurethane and the glove was white in color. The part number was 13033-2. Figure 1 is a digital photograph of the glove label. Figure 2 is a digital photograph of the glove in its packaging. Tests included the measurement of permeation of both GB and HD through material swatches.

¹ Throughout this report the term permeation is used even though for some of the tests the precise mechanism of agent transfer is not determined and penetration is possibly involved also.



Figure 1. Duraclean® with Lycra® glove Label



Figure 2. Duraclean® with Lycra® glove

3.2 Liquid Challenge/Vapor Permeation Testing (Agent Swatch Testing)

3.2.1 Liquid Challenge/Vapor Permeation Testing Procedures

This testing was conducted to measure the permeation of chemical agents GB and HD through glove swatches over a 24-hr period. The test was intended to assess how well the glove materials resist agent permeation. The amount of agent applied and duration of exposure

do not represent any particular threat that responders may encounter, but they do serve as a common point of reference for all test results. The testing was performed by the Applied Test Team, Research and Technology Directorate, Edgewood Chemical Biological Center (ECBC).

3.2.1.1 Test Procedure.

The test methodology was taken from TOP 8-2-501² and is described in Appendix A. Twelve swatches were cut from three pairs of the glove design to be tested. Six of the twelve swatches were cut from the palm and six were cut from the cuff. Swatches were taken from approximately the same locations for all gloves - from the center of the palm and from the cuff area near the end of the glove. Three of the palm swatches and three of the cuff swatches were allocated to GB testing and the remainder were allocated to HD testing. In the analysis, the palm swatch was assumed to represent the palm, fingers and back of the hand, and the cuff was assumed to represent the remainder of the glove that covers the wrist and forearm area. Swatch thicknesses were measured with an Ames Dial Comparator, Model 2 (B. C. Ames Co., Waltham, MA). Five readings per swatch were taken and averaged to yield an average thickness for each swatch. The individual thickness readings for all swatches were then used to calculate the average swatch thickness in mils. For each test, six test swatches were placed in six test cells. Figure 3 is a digital photograph of the test cell used. Laboratory personnel applied a predetermined liquid agent challenge (10g/m^2) to the top surface of each swatch; droplet application to the surface of the first swatch was at time zero. Agent was then applied to the surface of each succeeding swatch, at roughly 1-min intervals. The upper chamber of each test cell was sealed. The test cell was then placed into a TOP permeation test apparatus with system control and data acquisition system, fabricated by Battelle Memorial Institute (Columbus, Ohio). A digital photo of the permeation apparatus is shown in Figure 4. The test cell inlet was connected to the manifold from which clean air at the test conditions was drawn. The test cell outlet was connected to the vacuum source whose flow rate was metered by a mass flow controller. Thus a 1.0 L/min flow of air was maintained in the lower test cell chamber beneath each swatch.

² Test Operations Procedure (TOP) 8-2-501, Permeation and Penetration of Air-Permeable, Semipermeable and Impermeable Materials with Chemical Agents or Simulants (Swatch Testing). U.S. Army Dugway Proving Ground, UT. 3 March 1997, UNCLASSIFIED Report (AD A322329).

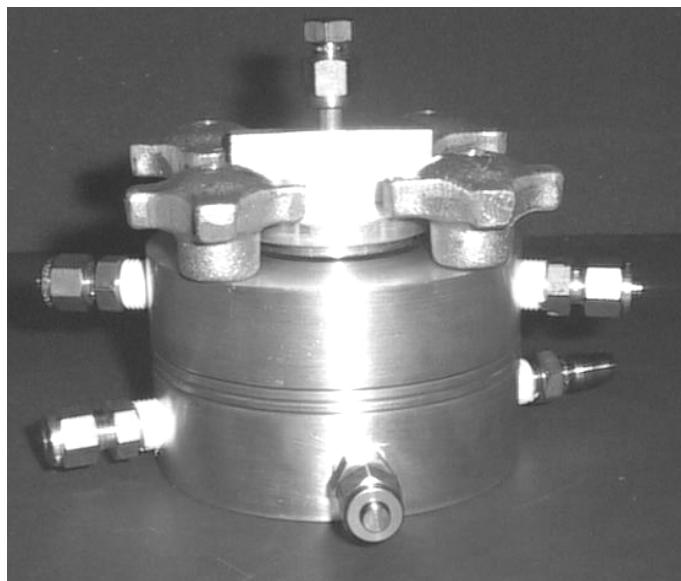


Figure 3. TOP Permeation Cell



Figure 4. TOP Permeation Apparatus

During the 24-hr test period, gas samples were taken on a sequential basis by a laboratory MINICAMSTM (OI Analytical, CMS Field Products Group, Birmingham, AL) with stream selection system (a miniaturized gas chromatograph (GC) with flame photometric detector and sampling system) from the airstream beneath each swatch. Air sampling by the MINICAMSTM began for the first swatch approximately 6 min following agent application. For

HD, subsequent 3-min cycles of the MINICAMS™ were composed of 2.5 minutes of desorption of collected agent vapor from the pre-concentrator tube (PCT) onto the GC column followed by 0.5 minutes of gas sampling (collection of agent vapor in the PCT). For GB, subsequent 2.5-min cycles of the MINICAMS™ were composed of 2 minutes of desorption followed by 0.5 minutes of gas sampling. Sampling was done sequentially through the six test swatches (three each from two separate sampling areas). The sampling sequence was then repeated. Each test swatch was sampled approximately once every 15-18 minutes. Prior to running the test swatches, a set of six silicone swatches was run against each agent (one each 1 microliter droplet was applied to the surface of each swatch) to insure that the test setup was running properly. In addition, a 2-hour HD trial run was conducted with 3 glove swatches to assess the magnitude of permeation and for further assurance that the MINICAMS™ system was operating properly.

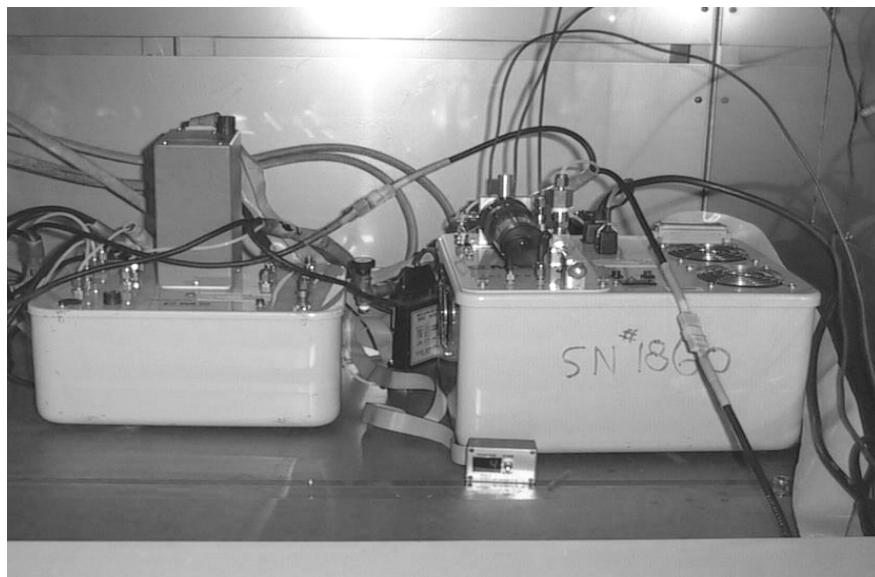


Figure 5. MINICAMS™ and Stream Selection System

The MINICAMS™ first determined the amount of agent vapor in each gas sample. Using this result, the amount (ng) of agent vapor present in the airstream that passed beneath the swatch over the time from the previous gas sample to the current gas sample was determined by the MINICAMS™ permeation software. The calculations assumed that the permeation rate is constant such that the mass permeating increases linearly over the 15-18 min interval. The permeation for each time interval was the average of the permeation rates (flux, $\text{ng}/\text{cm}^2/\text{min}$) for the current and the previous gas samples multiplied by 15 or 18 min. This amount of agent vapor per unit area was presumed to be the amount of agent vapor per unit area that had permeated the swatch over that time interval. The cumulative mass of agent permeating the swatch per unit area at any elapsed time during the 24-hr test was defined as M_f . It was based on the mass permeated in the time interval over the effective swatch area, which was the opening in the permeation cell (10 cm^2), and was determined by the MINICAMS™ permeation software. Over the 24-hr test period, a series of M_f values was calculated for each swatch.

3.2.2 Liquid Challenge/Vapor Permeation Testing Analysis.

The glove had M_f data for 6 swatches for each of the two agents over the 24-hr test period. The M_f data were taken for each of the three swatches from one sampling area tested with one of the agents. For this report, the average (of three swatches) cumulative permeation (M_f) was calculated. This average was then presented, at each of the reported elapsed times, as representative of the glove's permeation resistance at that sampling area. The reported elapsed time for each sampling area was the average of the elapsed times for the three swatches.

To estimate M_f at each elapsed time for a glove, the simplifying assumption was that the exposure was uniform over the entire glove, and that the glove permeated in a way that is representative of the two sampled sites. This permitted the determination of an average M_f at each average elapsed time. The average elapsed time was the sum of the reported elapsed times for both sampling areas divided by two. The palm and cuff surface areas of the gloves were assumed to be equal. The average M_f at any average elapsed time was calculated using the following equation:

$$\text{Average } M_f = [(\text{palm material } M_f) + (\text{cuff material } M_f)] / 2 \quad \text{Equation 1}$$

3.2.3 Relationship Between Liquid Challenge/Vapor Permeation Test Results and Skin Exposure.

The permeation test was designed to distinguish among material swatches according to their permeation resistance to chemical agents. It was not intended to specifically replicate threat scenarios that may be encountered in actual use. As previously reported by Belmonte³, it was instructive to estimate the agent dosage ($C_{it\text{skin}}$) that would result from such a standard agent challenge as a relative indication of possible physiological effects. This was done by converting the average M_f values to equivalent agent dosages. This relationship was developed by Fedele (written communication, Dr. P. Fedele, R&T Directorate, ERDEC, July 1997) and was reported by Belmonte³. For air-impermeable glove materials, the only mechanism for removal of agent vapor that permeates the barrier was assumed to be its permeation through the skin, so the equation is:

$$\text{Agent Dosage (mg} \cdot \text{min/m}^3\text{)} = \frac{M_f (\text{ng/cm}^2)}{\text{Permeability of skin to agent vapor (cm/min)}} \quad \text{Equation 2}$$

where skin permeability is 2 cm/min for HD and 0.1 cm/min for GB. The agent dosage was then compared to doses that are known to cause certain levels of toxicity. It was assumed that skin permeabilities of HD and GB are roughly constant over the entire body.

³ Test Results of Level A Suits to Challenge by Chemical and Biological Warfare Agents and Simulants: Summary Report. U. S. Army Edgewood Research Development and Engineering Center, MD. August 1998, UNCLASSIFIED Report (AD A353013).

3.2.4

Evaluation Criteria for Liquid Challenge/Vapor Permeation Test Results.

When analyzing the test results, it was useful to determine whether the data indicate that the chemical protective glove provides percutaneous protection over some period of time. Mustard vapor can produce erythema (reddening of the skin) at dosages of approximately 1039 mg-min/m³ on the backs of the hands. It can produce vesication (skin burns and blisters) at 2078 mg-min/m³ on the backs of the hands. It was assumed that the hands were protected by the test gloves and challenged uniformly by the liquid dose used on the swatches. Using the threshold skin reddening dosage, and the skin permeability for mustard and substituting values in Equation 2, we obtained the HD threshold M_f value

$$\text{Threshold } M_f = 2 \times 1039 = 2078 \text{ ng/cm}^2$$

Equation 3

Sarin vapor can produce incapacitation at percutaneous dosages of approximately 8000 mg-min/m³ and can cause lethality at dosages of 15000 mg-min/m³ where exposed persons are healthy, young, fit, and well-nourished males of approximately 70-kg mass. People who are smaller, less fit, etc., may exhibit adverse effects at lower doses (C_{t,skin}). Unlike mustard, Sarin acts systemically: the body reacts to the total amount of Sarin absorbed by the body. For this analysis it was assumed that the gloves were incorporated into a full ensemble protecting the entire body, but that only the gloves were challenged by liquid agent. The amount of Sarin agent per unit area (average M_f) necessary to permeate glove material covering the hands and forearms and produce a predetermined systemic effect was estimated by using the whole body dosage threshold of incapacitation (8000 mg-min/m³), the skin permeability to Sarin agent (0.1 cm/min) from Equation 2 and 8.41% as the fractional area (proportion of the total body area represented by the hands and forearms in the BRHA model⁴). The relationship is:

$$\text{Threshold } M_f = (\text{Threshold dose} \times \text{skin permeability}) / (\text{fractional area})$$

Equation 4

Substituting,

$$M_f = (8000 \times 0.1) / (0.0841) = 9,512 \text{ ng/cm}^2$$

Equation 5

The above values were used in the graphs of average M_f versus time and were summarized in Table 1. A physiologically derived breakthrough time was the time when the average M_f equals the breakthrough M_f criterion.

⁴ Fedele, Dr. Paul D., Nelson, Douglas, C., *A Method of Assessing Full Individual Protective System Performance Against Cutaneous Effects of Aerosol and Vapor Exposures*, U.S. Army Edgewood Research, Development and Engineering Center, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland, October, 1995; Section 1-3 "Body Region Hazard Analysis Process" included in the report for the JSLIST Program: Cronin, Tracy D., *Final Report for the Development of the Man-In-Simulant Test (MIST) Methodology for Evaluation of Chemical/Biological (CB) Protective Garments*, TECOM Project No. 8-EI-825-ABO-004, U.S. Army Dugway Proving Ground, Dugway, Utah, April 1996.

Table 1. Agent Breakthrough Criteria

Agent	Threshold Dosage (mg-min/m ³)	Physiological Effect	Skin Permeability, P _s (cm/min)	Threshold, M _f (ng/cm ²) ^a
HD	1,039	Erythema	2	2,078
HD	2,078	Vesication	2	4,156
GB	8,000	Incapacitation	0.1	9,512
GB	15,000	Lethality	0.1	17,836

^a These breakthrough criteria are not to be construed as safe threshold values, they are being used only to rank gloves.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION.

The physiologically derived breakthrough times and average swatch thicknesses are presented in Table 2.

Table 2. Swatch Test Results

Item	Average Swatch Thickness, mils	Physiologically Derived Breakthrough time, minutes	
		HD	GB
Duraclean® with Lycra®	5	5	14

The MINICAMS™ minimum detection limit for HD was 21.0 ng for all tests and the detection limit for GB was 1.0 ng for all tests. The material bubbled as GB droplets were applied, but there were no visible effects on any of the materials from either HD or GB exposure at the test conclusion. Physiologically derived breakthrough times should only be used to compare glove materials. Overall test results are presented in Appendix B. The HD average M_f data are presented in Table B-1 and the GB average M_f data are presented in Table B-2. The HD individual swatch data are given in Table B-3 and the GB individual swatch data are given in Table B-4. The HD trial run data are given in Table B-5. The HD silicone swatch trial data are shown in Table B-6 and the GB silicone swatch trial data are shown in Table B-7. The plot of the average HD permeation is shown in Figure B-1 and the plot of average GB permeation is shown in Figure B-2. The plot of HD permeation by sampling area is shown in Figure B-3 and the plot of GB permeation by sampling area is shown in Figure B-4.

5. CONCLUSIONS

The test data revealed that the Duraclean® with Lycra® glove provides minimal protection from liquid CW agents. Physiologically derived breakthrough time should not be interpreted as the time that a glove can be safely worn, either for HD or GB. These times should only be used to compare glove materials.

ACRONYMS and ABBREVIATIONS

CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
Ct	Vapor exposure, product of vapor concentration (mg/m^3) and time (minutes)
$C_{\text{It}} \text{skin}$	Vapor exposure to skin
cm^2	Square centimeters
CW	Chemical warfare
$^{\circ}\text{F}$	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit
DoD	Department of Defense
ECBC	U.S. Army Edgewood Chemical Biological Center
g	Gram
GB	Sarin, Isopropylmethylphosphonofluoridate
GC	Gas chromatograph
HD	Sulfur Mustard; 2,2'-Dichlorodiethylsulfide
hr	Hour
in	Inch
kg	Kilograms
L	Liter
M_f	Cumulative mass permeation through the fabric (ng/cm^2)
m^2	Square meters
m^3	Cubic meters
mg	Milligram
min	Minute
μL	Microliter
ng	Nanogram
NBC	Nuclear, Biological and Chemical
ND	Non-detectable
NR	Not Reported
PCT	Pre-concentrator tube
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
P_s	Skin permeability
RH	Relative Humidity
TOP	Test Operations Procedure

Appendix A

Modified Static Diffusion Test Procedure

MODIFIED STATIC DIFFUSION TEST

This test procedure was adapted from Test Operations Procedure (TOP) 8-2-501, Permeation and Penetration of Air-Permeable, Semipermeable and Impermeable Materials with Chemical Agents or Simulants (Swatch Testing). U.S. Army Dugway Proving Ground, UT. 3 March 1997, UNCLASSIFIED Report (AD A322329). The test procedure was entitled “Semipermeable and Impermeable Materials Static Diffusion Penetration Testing (Liquid Agent Challenge/Vapor Penetration; delta p = 0, Single Flow Test)”. The following procedure was used:

1. Upon receipt of the gloves, all available information concerning the gloves will be recorded; date of manufacture, lot number, serial number, materials of construction, etc.

2. From each pair of gloves, one each 1 and 15/16 inch diameter material swatch will be taken from the cuff area for HD and one like-sized material swatch will be taken from the cuff area for GB. From the same pair of gloves, one each 1 and 15/16 in diameter material swatch will be taken from the palm area for HD and one like-sized material swatch will be taken from the palm area for GB. Swatches will be taken from at least 3 pairs of gloves (a minimum of 6 HD swatches and 6 GB swatches will be tested) for each glove model/style. Thickness measurements will be taken and recorded for each swatch. Each swatch will be placed in an airtight bag and given a unique serial number, which will be placed on the bag. A list of serial numbers will be kept with the swatches.

3. The environmental chamber will be controlled at a temperature of 90 +/- 2 °F (32.2 +/- 1 °C) and the maximum achievable relative humidity without occurrence of condensation (60% +/- 10% RH). The temperature and RH readings will be checked weekly with a calibrated meter. The test cell air will be drawn from the chamber air. [TOP 8-2-501 specifies that a system control and data acquisition system will be used but this system was not used due to budget constraints.] The temperature and RH will be recorded in a computer file. Flow rates will be manually recorded. [TOP 8-2-501 specifies that differential pressure monitoring will be done but differential pressure gages were not used due to budget constraints.]

4. The TOP test cell will be used. When assembling, the cell lugs will be tightened by hand to finger tight. The flow rate beneath each swatch will be 1 L/min, which will be controlled by a linear mass flow controller. The flows will be checked with a calibrated test meter weekly. Each test cell will be checked for leaks after assembly by connecting it to the vacuum source and checking that the inlet flow is the same as the outlet flow on the mass flow controller (cell lugs will be retightened if flows don't match).

5. The swatches will be preconditioned overnight in the environmental chamber. Eighty-mil silicone will be used as an indicator swatch to verify that the MINICAMS can detect agent vapor permeation (one silicone swatch per 6 glove swatches). [TOP 8-2-501 specifies that positive control and negative control swatches will be used but they were not used due to budgetary and schedule limitations.]

6. Agents GB and HD will be used. The contamination density will be 10 g/m² (eight 1 µL HD droplets or ten 1 µL GB droplets). The agent will be applied using the click/touch method with a

Hamilton repeating dispenser. [TOP 8-2-501 specifies that a robotic agent application system will be used for agent application but this was not done due to budget constraints.]

7. Seven swatches will be tested at once. MINICAMS with stream selection system will monitor vapor permeation with a 3-minute cycle per swatch. There will be 3 blank sampling intervals following the indicator swatch. Each swatch will be sampled once every 30 min. The MINICAMS will be standardized weekly.

8. The test length will be 24 hr.

9. The test cells and o-rings will be aerated between uses. No other cleaning method will be used.

10. The data to be reported are cumulative permeation (ng/cm^2) versus elapsed time from contamination (min) for each swatch. All recorded data will be placed in laboratory notebooks and a technical report will be drafted at the conclusion of this effort.

Blank

Appendix B
Overall Test Results

Table B - 1.

Average HD Permeation					
Time (minutes)	M _f , Palm (ng/cm ²)	Time (minutes)	M _f , Cuff (ng/cm ²)	Average Time (minutes)	Average M _f (ng/cm ²)
8	2468	11	5446	10	3957
26	15077	29	24140	28	19608
44	32223	47	47414	46	39819
62	52633	65	74272	64	63452
80	75419	83	103263	82	89341
98	99665	101	133137	100	116401
116	124420	119	164004	118	144212
134	149694	137	195564	136	172629
152	175274	155	226634	154	200954
170	200754	173	256958	172	228856
188	225980	191	286617	190	256299
206	250369	209	315435	208	282902
224	273819	227	343053	226	308436
242	296291	245	369477	244	332884
260	318040	263	394740	262	356390
278	339234	281	418723	280	378978
296	359601	299	441616	298	400609
314	379620	317	462528	316	421074
332	398346	335	481902	334	440124
350	415496	353	500758	352	458127
368	431923	371	518649	370	475286
386	447355	389	535314	388	491335
404	461983	407	550963	406	506473
422	475892	425	565771	424	520831
440	489008	443	579697	442	534353
458	501395	461	592880	460	547138
476	513086	479	605259	478	559172
494	524216	497	616940	496	570578
512	534822	515	627911	514	581367
530	544775	533	638174	532	591474
548	554131	551	647849	550	600990
566	563089	569	657006	568	610047
584	571670	587	665606	586	618638
602	579830	605	673660	604	626745
620	587524	623	681270	622	634397
638	594760	641	688394	640	641577
656	601662	659	695108	658	648385
674	608127	677	701510	676	654819
692	614276	695	707643	694	660960
710	620318	713	713335	712	666827

Table B - 1, continued.

Average HD Permeation					
Time (minutes)	M _f , Palm (ng/cm ²)	Time (minutes)	M _f , Cuff (ng/cm ²)	Average Time (minutes)	Average M _f (ng/cm ²)
728	626063	731	718647	730	672355
746	631394	749	723740	748	677567
764	636466	767	728615	766	682541
782	641307	785	733315	784	687311
800	645891	803	737722	802	691807
818	650299	821	741905	820	696102
837	654523	840	745934	838	700228
855	658576	858	750019	856	704298
873	662479	876	753893	874	708186
891	666171	894	757323	892	711747
909	669685	912	760603	910	715144
927	673040	930	763720	929	718380
945	676238	948	766723	947	721480
963	679294	966	769575	965	724435
981	682202	984	772265	983	727233
999	684990	1002	774869	1001	729930
1018	687704	1021	777394	1019	732549
1036	690330	1039	779938	1037	735134
1054	692854	1057	782381	1055	737618
1072	695249	1075	784589	1073	739919
1090	697538	1093	786685	1091	742112
1108	699764	1111	788711	1110	744238
1126	701877	1129	790658	1128	746268
1144	703910	1147	792537	1146	748224
1162	705899	1165	794355	1164	750127
1180	707802	1183	796082	1182	751942
1199	709626	1202	797743	1200	753685
1217	711381	1220	799350	1218	755365
1235	713060	1238	800873	1236	756967
1253	714668	1256	802350	1254	758509

Note 1: Because the first reported average M_f was above the threshold criteria, the physiologically derived breakthrough time was estimated by assuming that the permeation was linear between time 0 and 10 minutes.

Table B - 3, continued.

Individual HD Swatch Data											
M_t , Cumulative Permeation (ng/cm^2), 23 April 03											
Time (min)	1 Palm	Time (min)	2 Cuff	Time (min)	3 Palm	Time (min)	4 Cuff	Time (min)	5 Palm	Time (min)	6 Cuff
993	648877	996	698547	999	752822	1002	986992	1005	653272	1008	639067
1011	651337	1014	701634	1018	756465	1021	989610	1024	655309	1027	640938
1030	653740	1033	705003	1036	759955	1039	992085	1042	657294	1045	642725
1048	656035	1051	708217	1054	763325	1057	994484	1060	659202	1063	644442
1066	658176	1069	710901	1072	766570	1075	996810	1078	661002	1081	646057
1084	660201	1087	713453	1090	769675	1093	999023	1096	662738	1099	647580
1102	662183	1105	715942	1108	772676	1111	1001133	1114	664434	1117	649059
1120	664097	1123	718345	1126	775507	1129	1003160	1132	666028	1135	650470
1138	665958	1141	720638	1144	778233	1147	1005137	1150	667540	1153	651837
1156	667766	1159	722882	1162	780930	1165	1007039	1168	668999	1171	653144
1174	669480	1177	725050	1180	783512	1183	1008823	1186	670415	1189	654372
1192	671101	1195	727135	1199	785986	1202	1010524	1205	671791	1208	655571
1211	672668	1214	729142	1217	788373	1220	1012178	1223	673102	1226	656729
1229	674173	1232	731047	1235	790652	1238	1013754	1241	674356	1244	657819
1247	675626	1250	732898	1253	792838	1256	1015280	1259	675540	1262	658872

Table B - 5.

HD Trial Run					
M _f , Cumulative Permeation (ng/cm ²), 22 April 03					
Time (min)	1 Cuff	Time (min)	2 Palm	Time (min)	3 Palm
1	117	4	693	7	1729
10	4978	13	4892	16	7489
19	11750	22	10207	25	14847
28	19549	31	16408	34	23615
37	27759	40	23380	43	33949
46	36638	49	30921	52	45459
55	46450	58	39031	61	58213
64	56846	67	47622	70	71826
73	67650	76	56628	79	85887
82	78721	85	65920	88	100391
91	90151	94	75500	97	115603
100	102187	103	85541	106	131395
109	114311	112	95593	115	146942
118	126373	121	105802	124	162623
127	138705				

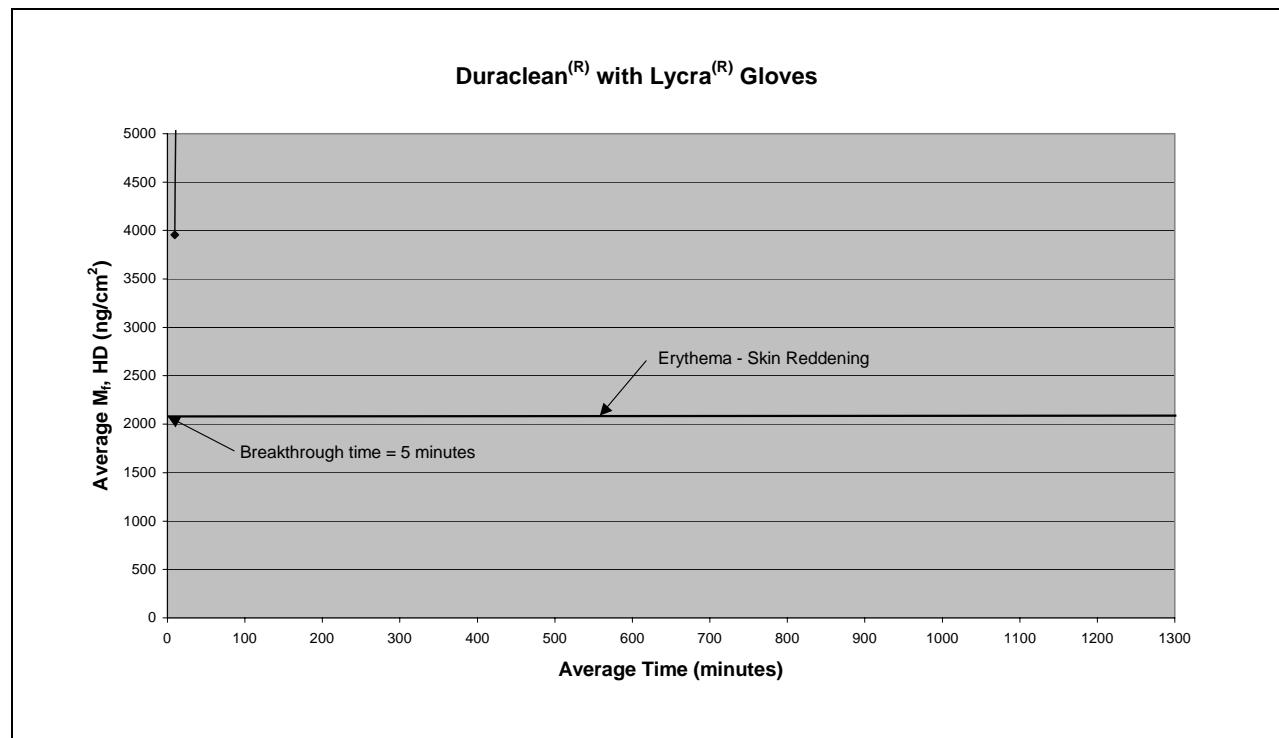


Figure B - 1: Average HD Permeation

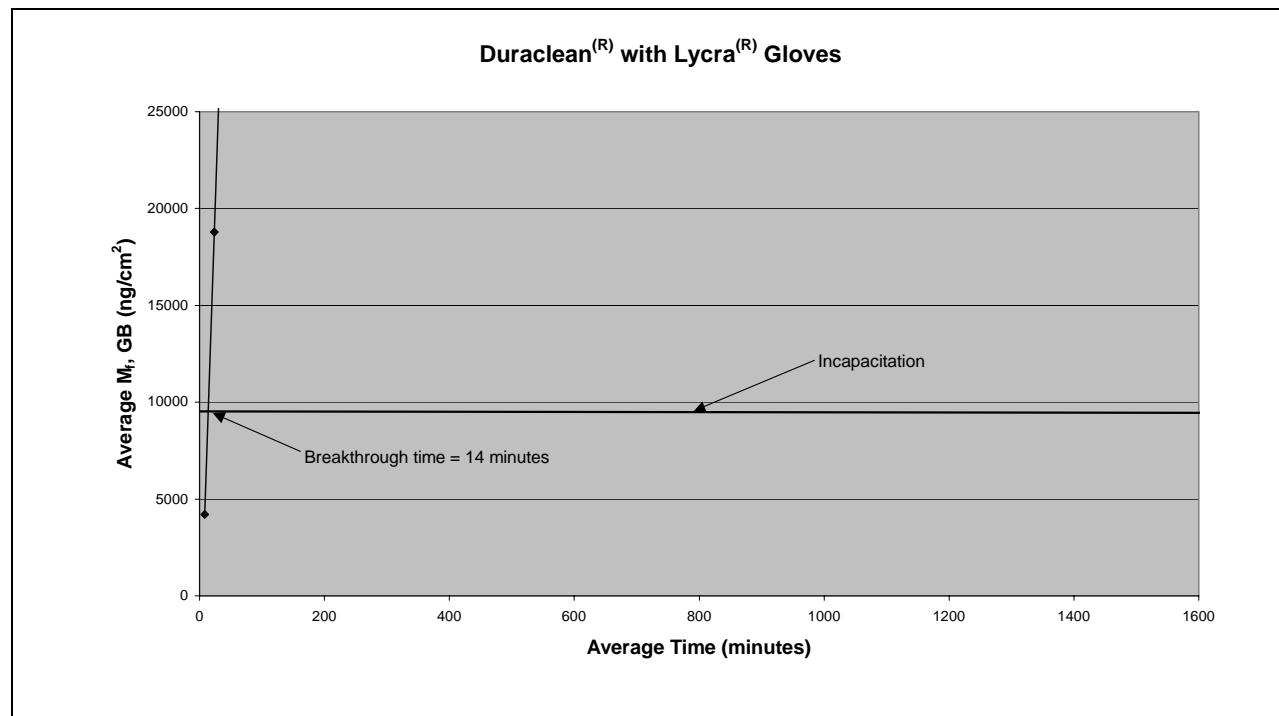


Figure B - 2: Average GB Permeation

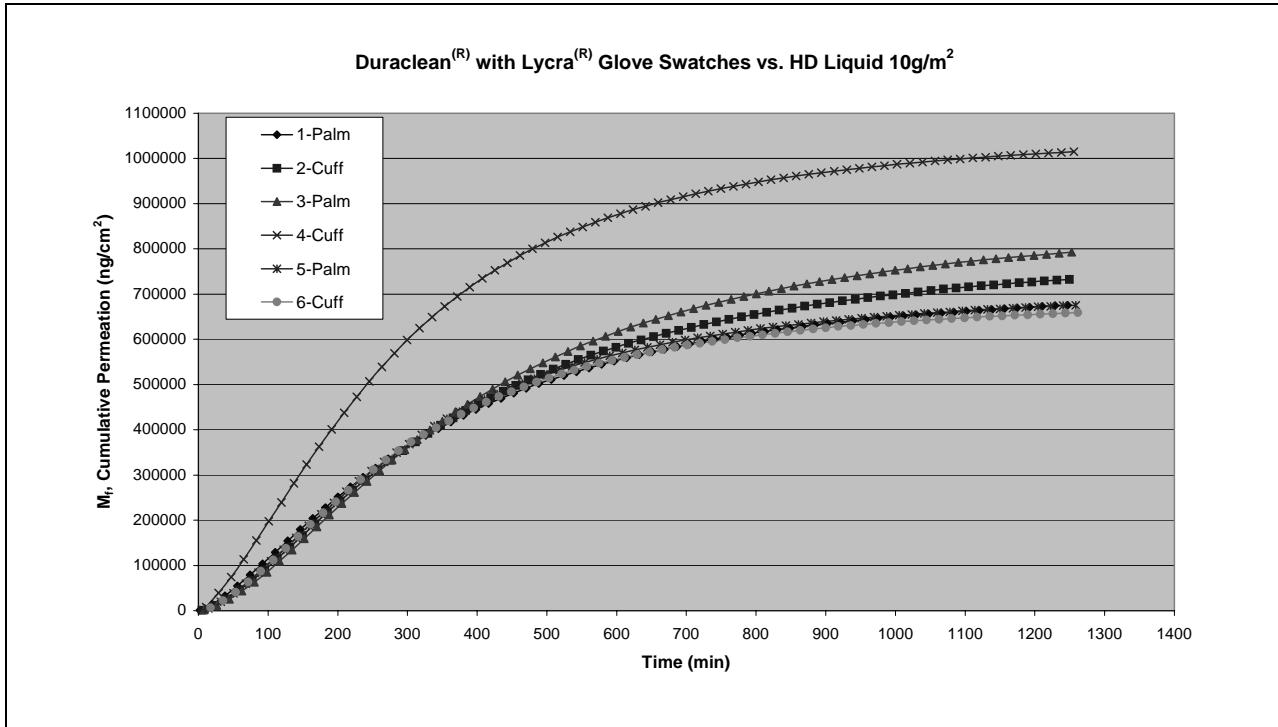


Figure B - 3: HD Permeation by Sampling Area

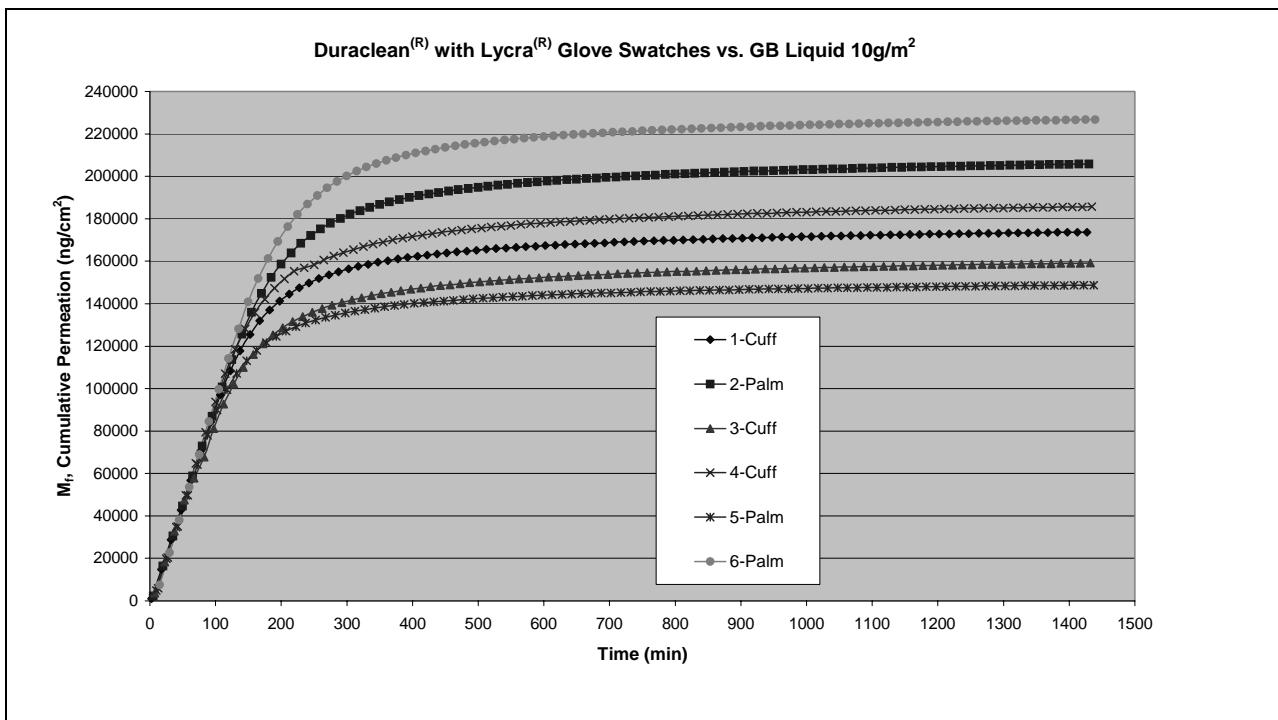


Figure B - 4: GB Permeation by Sampling Area