

# ***Test Kit***

## ***Instructions***

### **Aromatic Isocyanates**

Skin contamination can be controlled with safe work practices and handling procedures. It is important to realize that surface contamination does not in itself represent employee exposure. However, tools, machinery controls or telephones that are handled with contaminated gloves represent potential exposures when touched by unprotected skin. A weekly detection/decontamination program will maintain a clean and safe working environment.

The primary health concern of isocyanate usage is respiratory sensitization of the work force. Laboratory studies with animals have demonstrated that **only** dermal contact can induce respiratory sensitizations to both TDI and MDI. Aliphatic isocyanates, such as HDI, are skin sensitizers. Therefore, with low vapor pressure isocyanates, reduction of skin contact should be the primary concern.

### **Directions for Use**

Note: gloves should be worn during testing. The decontamination solution contains ammonia, which is irritating to the nasal passages and skin. Use this solution only in well ventilated areas. Avoid any skin contact with the decontamination solution.

#### Surface Contamination Detection SWYPES™

1. Lightly spray the area or item (workbench, tool, control knob) with developing solution.
2. Wait at least 30 seconds, then wipe with a Surface SWYPE™ pad.
3. Allow 3 minutes for the color to develop. A red-orange color is specific for isocyanates.

#### Cleaning/Decontamination

1. Wet area thoroughly with decontamination solution. Use an abrasive pad if necessary to enhance penetration.
2. Allow the solution to react for at least 5 minutes. Rinse with water.
3. Recheck the area with a Surface SWYPE™ to verify decontamination is complete.
4. To decontaminate tools, soak in decontamination solutions for at least 5 minutes and rinse with water. Recheck with Surface SWYPE™ to verify decontamination is complete.

### Skin Contamination Detection SWYPES™

1. Wipe the skin with the cloth portion of the Skin SWYPE™ pad.
2. Pour ¼” of cleaning solution into the small cup provided with the kit.
3. Put the Skin SWYPE™ in the cup, cloth end down and color detection strip up.
4. The developing solution will wick up to the color detection strip and a color change will occur if contamination is present.

## **D-TAM™ Skin Cleanser**

Challenging the common approach used in other skin cleansers, D-TAM™, contains no cosmetic additives such as aloe, lanolin, emollients or moisturizers that may enhance chemical absorption. It contains no harsh surfactants such as limonene or alcohol that can strip the natural barrier properties of the skin. D-TAM™ is formulated with high molecular weight ingredients that will not penetrate the skin.

### Cleaning and Decontamination

1. DO NOT WET SKIN. Apply D-TAM™ directly to contaminated skin. Rub gently to work up a white lather. Rinse thoroughly with lukewarm water and gently pat dry.
2. Retest with Skin SWYPE™ to verify decontamination is complete.
3. Repeat if necessary. D-TAM™ is most effective in reducing skin absorption when used promptly after chemical exposure occurs.

## **PERMEA-TEC™ Pads**

PERMEA-TEC™ pads are break-through indicators worn underneath protective gloves. It is recommended that the detectors be placed on the thumb, middle finger and palm as these represent the areas of most frequent contact and glove abrasion.

To determine a user-safe time period for the particular glove, follow this procedure.

1. Affix PERMEA-TEC™ pads to the areas listed above on the outside of the glove currently being worn. Don the glove to be evaluated over the first glove.
2. After one hour, remove the outside glove and the underlying PERMEA-TEC™ pads.
3. Develop the pad by slowly adding ten drops of clean tap water to the white border strip. A positive indication of break-through results in a color change characteristic to the specific aromatic amine being used.
4. If no break-through is indicated, apply fresh PERMEA-TEC™ pads and continue to wear the outside glove for another hour. Follow step 3 to determine if break-through has occurred.
5. By repeating Steps 3 and 4, you can determine a user-safe time period for gloves.