

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 **DECON**tamination solution.

Surface SWYPE™ indicators for contamination detection

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™** indicator.
3. Allow 3 minutes for the color to develop. A red-orange color is specific for isocyanates.

Cleaning/Decontamination

1. Wet area thoroughly with **DECON**tamination 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™** indicator to verify decontamination is complete.
4. To decontaminate tools, soak in **DECON**tamination solution for at least 5 minutes and rinse with water. Recheck with **Surface SWYPE™** indicator to verify decontamination is complete.

Skin SWYPE™ indicators for contamination detection

1. Wipe the skin with the cloth portion of the **Skin SWYPE™** indicator.
2. Pour ¼” of Developer solution into the small cup provided with the kit.
3. Put the **Skin SWYPE™** indicator in the cup, cloth end down and color detection strip up.
4. The Developer 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®** Skin Cleanser 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®** Skin Cleanser is formulated with high molecular weight ingredients that will not penetrate the skin.

Cleaning/Decontamination

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

PERMEA-TEC™ Sensors

PERMEA-TEC™ Sensors are break-through indicators worn underneath protective gloves. It is recommended that the sensors 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™** Sensors to the thumb, middle finger and palm 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™** Sensors.
3. A positive indication of break-through results in a color change characteristic to the specific isocyanate being used.
4. If no break-through is indicated, apply fresh **PERMEA-TEC™** Sensors and continue to wear the outside glove for another hour. Follow Step 2 to determine if breakthrough has occurred.
5. By repeating Steps 3 and 4, you can determine a user-safe time period for gloves.