

TEST KIT Instructions

Aromatic Amines

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.

Directions for Use

Note: Gloves should be worn during testing. The **DECON**tamination solution contains glutaraldehyde (OSHA PEL of .2 ppm) and is irritating to the nasal passages and skin. Use this solution only in well-ventilated areas and wear rubber gloves to protect the hands. ***Avoid any skin contact with the DECONtamination solution.***

Surface SWYPE™ indicators for contamination detection

1. Lightly spray the area or item (workbench, tool, control knob) with cleaning solution.
2. Wait at least 30 seconds, then wipe with a **Surface SWYPE™** indicator.
3. Allow 3 minutes for the color to develop. The color is specific for the amine detected. For example: MDA or MOCA = red, Ethacure = blue/green, or Phenylene diamine = purple.

Cleaning/Decontamination

1. Wet area thoroughly with cleaning solution. Use an abrasive pad if necessary to enhance penetration.
2. Spray the area with **DECON**tamination solution and allow 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, mix 1 part **DECON**tamination solution with 3 parts cleaning solution in a closed container. Let tools soak for approximately 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 developing 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 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®** 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. Rinse thoroughly with lukewarm water and gently pat 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. Develop the sensor 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™** Sensors and continue to wear the outside glove for another hour. Follow Step 3 to determine if breakthrough has occurred.
5. By repeating Steps 3 and 4, you can determine a user-safe time period for gloves.