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Standard Test Method for Measuring Repellency, Retention, and Penetration of Liquid Pesticide Formulation Through Protective Clothing Materials¹

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INTRODUCTION

The health and safety of agricultural workers involved in the mixing, loading and application of liquid pesticides can be affected by dermal exposure to liquid pesticide formulations. Use of protective clothing can assist in minimizing the danger of contact with potentially harmful pesticides. Nonporous materials that provide excellent protection to the user are usually not suitable for many agricultural environments ~~where in which~~ there is a potential for heat stress. Therefore, garments made of porous materials ~~which that~~ can provide a balance between risk from pesticide exposure and user comfort can also be used as ~~Personal Protective Equipment~~ personal protective equipment (PPE) for agricultural workers. The movement of liquid pesticides through these materials is primarily ~~due to a result of~~ penetration through spaces between fibers and interstices between yarns. As these materials provide protection either by repelling or retaining liquid pesticide, the measurement of these properties ~~are is~~ also important. This test method is used to measure repellency, retention, and penetration of liquid pesticides through protective clothing materials.

The degree of contamination depends on numerous factors such as type of exposure, application technique, and pesticide formulation. Worker exposure to liquid pesticides can range from low exposure ~~due to~~ caused by spray drift to high exposure as in the case of an accidental spill while mixing or handling of concentrates. As the level of exposure can vary considerably, this test method is designed to rate relative performance of PPE materials at two levels of contamination.

1. Scope

1.1 This test method measures repellency, retention and penetration of a known volume of liquid pesticide when applied to protective clothing material. No external hydrostatic or mechanical pressure is applied to the test specimen during or after the application of the liquid pesticide.

1.2 This test method is designed to measure performance of protective clothing materials at two levels of contamination. Low level of contamination is achieved by applying 0.1-mL liquid formulation and high level by applying 0.2 mL.

1.3 This test method does not measure resistance to permeation or degradation.

1.4 This test method is suitable for field strength pesticide formulations. This test method may not be suitable for testing protective clothing materials against volatile pesticides.

1.5 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as the standard.

1.6 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*²

D 123 Terminology Relating to Textiles

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee F23 on Personal Protective Clothing and Equipment and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee F23.30 on Chemicals.

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² For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

3. Terminology

3.1 Definitions:

3.1.1 *analytical technique, n*—a procedure whereby the concentration of the test challenge chemical in a collection medium is quantitatively determined.

3.1.1.1 *Discussion*—The procedure selected is often based on the pesticide to be analyzed. Applicable techniques include but are not limited to gas chromatography, high pressure liquid chromatography, and radionuclide tagging/detection counting. —These techniques are often specific to individual chemical and collection medium combinations. Applicable techniques include, but are not limited to, flame ionization, photo ionization, electro-chemical, ultraviolet and infrared spectrophotometry, gas and liquid chromatography, colorimetry, length-of-stain detector tubes, and radionuclide tagging/detection counting.

3.1.2 *coated fabric, n*—a flexible material composed of a textile fabric and an adherent polymeric or other material applied to one or both surfaces.

3.1.3 *degradation, n*—a deleterious change in one or more properties of a material.

3.1.4 *liquid pesticide formulation penetration, n*—a mixture of raw materials, including but not limited to active ingredients, inert ingredients, and a base solvent. —for chemical protective clothing, the movement of substances through voids in protective clothing materials or items on a non-molecular level.

3.1.4.1 *Discussion*—Additional ingredients could include emulsifiers and surfactants. Solvents used in the formulation could be water, isopropyl alcohol, or petroleum distillate. Solid materials (powders, granules, and so forth) may be dissolved or emulsified to form a liquid or suspension. These formulations may be ready to use or concentrates which require dilution to field strength. —Voids include gaps, pores, holes, and imperfections in closures, seams, interfaces and protective clothing materials. Penetration does not require a change of state; solid chemicals move through voids in the materials as solids, liquids as liquids and gases as gases. Penetration is a distinctly different mechanism from permeation.

3.1.5 *penetration/permeation, n*—the flow of a chemical through closures, porous materials, seams, and pinholes or other imperfections in a protective clothing material on a nonmolecular level. —for chemical protective clothing, the movement of chemicals, as molecules, through protective clothing materials by the processes of (1) absorption of the chemical into the contact surface of the material, (2) diffusion of the absorbed molecules throughout the material, and (3) desorption of the chemical from the opposite surface of the material.

3.1.5.1 *Discussion*—Permeation is a distinctly different mechanism from penetration.

3.1.6 *permeation/pesticide retention, n*—the process by which a chemical moves through a protective clothing material on a molecular level.

3.1.6.1 *Discussion*—Permeation involves: (1) sorption of molecules of the chemical into the contacted surface of a material; (2) diffusion of the sorbed molecules in the material; and (3) desorption of the molecules from the opposite surface of the material. —amount of pesticide active ingredient retained in the protective clothing material.

3.1.7 *pesticide retention/protective clothing, n*—the amount of pesticide active ingredient retained in the protective clothing material. —an item of clothing that is specifically designed and constructed for the intended purpose of isolating all or part of the body from a potential hazard; or, isolating the external environment from contamination by the wearer of the clothing.

3.1.8 *protective clothing material repellency, n*—any element, constituent or substance from which protective clothing is composed or can be made. —characteristic to resist wetting and penetration by a liquid.

3.1.9 *repellency/test chemical, n*—the characteristic to resist wetting and penetration by a liquid. —solid, liquid, gas, or mixture thereof, used to evaluate the performance of a protective clothing material.

3.1.9.1 *Discussion*—For the purpose of this test method, test chemical is limited to liquid chemicals that are a mixture of raw materials, including, but not limited to, active ingredients, inert ingredients, and a base solvent used in pesticide formulation. Additional ingredients could include emulsifiers and surfactants. Solvents used in the formulation could be water, isopropyl alcohol, or petroleum distillate. Solid materials (powders, granules, and so forth) may be dissolved or emulsified to form a liquid or suspension. These formulations may be ready to use or concentrates that require dilution to field strength. In some ultra-low volume applications, concentrated oil-based formulations are used without dilution; testing for this application is beyond the scope of this test method.

3.1.10 For other textile terminology see Terminology D 123.

3.1.11 For other protective clothing terminology see Terminology F 1494.

4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 A pipettor is used to apply liquid pesticide to the surface of the test assembly. The test assembly consists of single- or multiple-layer protective clothing material (test specimen) and an absorbent paper backed by polyethylene film (collector layer).

4.1.1 Another absorbent paper backed by polyethylene film is placed on the surface test specimen after a specified time to remove the remaining liquid.

4.1.2 The contaminated test specimen, collector layer, and paper used to remove liquid from the surface of the material are separated and extracted.

4.1.3 The extracts are analyzed quantitatively.

4.1.4 Data are used to calculate percent repellency, pesticide retention, and penetration.

5. Significance and Use

5.1 This ~~standard test method~~ can be used for laboratory screening of protective clothing material used to manufacture garments and accessories worn by pesticide workers.

~~5.2~~ 5.2 This test method can be used for the development and evaluation of new protective clothing materials.

~~5.3~~ 5.3 This test method can be used for the evaluation of protective clothing materials against new pesticide formulations.

6. Apparatus and Materials

6.1 Apparatus and materials for contamination of test specimen:

6.1.1 ~~Liquid Pesticide Formulation~~ Test Chemical, to contaminate the test specimen.

NOTE 1—Diluted and concentrated formulations can be used with this test method.

6.1.2 Pipettor, with disposable pipet tip, mounted on a support stand, for pipetting 0.1 ± 0.002 mL of liquid for low contamination level and 0.2 ± 0.004 mL for high contamination level.

6.1.3 ~~Specimen Holder, that consists of a base plate (10 × 10 cm) and a cover plate (10 × 10 cm with a 6 × 6 cm opening in the center). The specimen holder is made of Plexiglas (4 mm thickness).~~ Specimen Holder, that consists of a base plate (100 by 100 mm) and a cover plate (100 by 100 mm with a 60 by 60 mm opening in the center). The specimen holder is made of polymethyl methacrylate (PMMA) (4-mm thickness).

6.1.4 ~~Stopwatch, to measure time in minutes.~~ Timer, accurate to 1 s.

6.1.5 ~~Two 8 × 8 cm Squares Absorbent Paper, two 80 by 80-mm squares of Whatman Benchkote Plus³ Paper; (absorbent paper backed by polyethylene film) per test specimen. One square is used to measure penetration, and the second to measure repellency.~~

NOTE 2—Substitutions are not recommended, as due to differences in sorptive properties, use of absorbent papers other than Benchkote Plus may affect the test results.

6.1.6 Container, to discard contaminated materials.

6.1.7 Fume Hood, with airflow control and a glass door

6.2 Apparatus and materials for the extraction:

6.2 Apparatus for Analysis Using Method A:

6.2.1 Balance, accurate to 0.001 g.

6.2.2 Tweezers.

6.2.3 Transparency Film, a 100 by 100-mm square cut from clear transparency film or similar material made of plastic film.

6.3 Apparatus for Analysis Using Method B

6.3.1 Solvent, appropriate for extraction of pesticide.

NOTE 3—Selection of the solvent is dependent on the pesticide and the analytical method used. A minimum extraction efficiency of 95 % is required. Procedure to calculate extraction efficiency is given in 8-311.2.1. Solvent with high volatility may not be appropriate, as there may be evaporation loss during handling operations.

6.2.2

6.3.2 Airtight Chemically Resistant Flasks/Bottles, suitable for extraction of pesticides.

6.2.3

6.3.3 Tweezers.

6.2.4

6.3.4 Timer, to measure time in minutes.

6.2.5

6.3.5 50 ± 0.2 mL Graduated Cylinder, bottle-top dispenser or other apparatus for accurate measurement of solvent.

6.2.6

6.3.6 Orbital Shaker.

6.2.7

6.3.7 Airtight Chemically Resistant Bottles, for storage.

7. Test Specimen

7.1 ~~Protective clothing material specimen may consist of a single layer or a composite of multiple layers that is representative of an actual protective clothing garment. In each test the outer surface should be contaminated with the pesticide formulation.~~

³ Pollution Prevention (P2) Guidance Manual for the Pesticide Formulating, Packaging, and Repackaging Industry: Implementing the P2 Alternative, United States Environmental Protection Agency document # EPA-821-B-98-017, Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics, Washington, DC, 20460.

³ Whatman Benchkote Plus absorbent paper is available through scientific products suppliers or from Whatman Company. Information on the paper and suppliers can be obtained from www.whatman.com

~~7.1.1 Each protective clothing material specimen should measure 8 × 8 cm.~~

~~7.1 Protective clothing material specimen may consist of a single layer or a composite of multiple layers that is representative of an actual protective clothing garment. Specimens with seams, closures, or other unions shall be cut such that the stitching is centered on the specimen. In each test the outer surface should be contaminated with the pesticide formulation.~~

~~7.1.1 Each protective clothing material specimen should measure 80 by 80 mm.~~

~~7.1.2 A minimum of three specimens shall be tested for each test material. Random sampling procedures described in Practice E 105 should be used for the selection of specimen.~~

8. Analysis of Pesticide

~~8.1 Select an analytical technique suitable for the analysis of the active ingredient in the pesticide formulation. The minimum detection limit for the analysis should be 0.01% of the active ingredient applied.~~

~~8.2 To ensure that there is no interference due to chemicals that may be present in the test material, extract and analyze three 8 × 8 cm replicates of test specimen that have not been contaminated (blanks). The blanks should be tested prior to testing the contaminated specimen.~~

~~8.2.1 Extract the blanks using procedure 9.2.1-9.2.6~~

8. Selection of Analytical Technique

~~8.1 The procedure used to quantify the mass of test chemical/liquid in the test specimen and absorbent papers shall be determined before conducting the tests. The selection of procedure for analysis is based on the liquid test chemical selected.~~

~~8.1.1 Gravimetric analysis can be used if the liquid test chemical has (1) a low evaporation rate and (2) no filtration or selective retention of ingredients. Typically, pesticide formulations that are categorized as emulsifiable concentrates (relatively small particle size) and liquid concentrates (water-based solution concentrate with no particles) meet the criteria.~~

~~8.1.2 Analytical techniques such as gas chromatography or high-pressure liquid chromatography can be used for formulations with an active ingredient. This requires extraction (in most cases) and analysis of the active ingredient.~~

~~8.1.3 Use Method A if the gravimetric method is used for analysis. Use Method B if the procedure requires extraction and analysis of active ingredient.~~

9. Preparation of Test Apparatus and Materials

9.1 Calibration of the Pipettor

9.1.1 Calibration with Distilled Water

~~9.1.1.1 Calibrate the pipettor by weighing 0.1 mL (0.2 mL for higher contamination level) of distilled water. Take ten readings. The values shall be within the 2 % tolerance limits.~~

9.1.2 Calibration with Liquid Test Chemical

~~9.1.2.1 The pipettor shall be calibrated by each operator before conducting the tests. Use the same tip to dispense the test aliquot (0.1 or 0.2 mL) and record the weight to the third decimal place (0.001). Take ten readings. Each value shall be within the 2 % tolerance limits. Calculate the mean of ten readings. The mean value shall be used as the value for total amount of the liquid test chemical applied for Method A in 10.2.~~

~~8.2.2 Analyze the extracts using the analytical technique selected in 8.1~~

~~NOTE 4—Experience of the operator in pipetting the liquid test chemical according to the procedure provided by the manufacturer is crucial. Inexperience in aspirating and dispensing the liquid test chemical can result in errors. Electronic pipettors may reduce the error caused by operator experience.~~

~~NOTE 5—The viscosity of the liquids may affect the amount dispensed. Liquid buildup in the tip may occur for liquids that are more viscous. In case of buildup, use fresh tip for each application or change as required, based on the results of the ten consecutive readings taken in 9.1.2.~~

~~8.3 To verify the amount of pesticide applied, pipette the test aliquot (0.1 or 0.2 mL) into 100 mL of the solvent. Shake well and analyze the liquid using the analytical technique selected in 8.1~~

9.2 Preparation of the Test Assembly

~~9.2.1 Mount the pipettor on the support stand and place under the fume hood.~~

~~NOTE 6—If the height of the container with the liquid test chemical is greater than 25 mm, place the specimen holder on a raised platform so the test chemical can be aspirated with ease.~~

~~9.2.2 Place the collector layer with the absorbent side up on the base plate of the specimen holder. Then place the test specimen, outside face uppermost, followed by the cover plate. Place the specimen holder with the specimen and collector layer horizontally below the pipettor. Adjust the height of the pipettor to a distance of 30 ± 5 mm above specimen.~~

~~NOTE 7—A polymethyl methacrylate (PMMA) cover plate prevents the edges of the material from curling and also ensures contact between the layers.~~

~~9.2.3 Mark the position of the specimen holder on the stand or raised platform.~~

9.3 Conditioning and Testing Conditions

~~9.3.1 Unless otherwise specified, test specimens and absorbent paper shall be conditioned and tested at (20 ± 5°C) and 60 ± 10 % relative humidity for 24 h before testing.~~