# Chemical warfare agent detection



#### Lesson topic 4.2

# **Enabling Objectives**

- Perform the procedures to detect and classify chemical agent stimulants
- Describe the characteristics and capabilities of shipboard chemical agent detection equipment
- Describe the procedures to use the M256A1 chemical agent detection kit for unusual conditions
- Describe the procedures to use the M9
   chemical agent detection paper for usual and
   unusual conditions

# **Enabling Objectives**

- Oescribe the characteristics and capabilities of the M256A1 chemical agent detection kit
- Obscribe the characteristics and capabilities of the M9 chemical agent paper

#### Chemical Agent Detection Kit M256A1

Identifies the following
Blister agents
Blood agents
Nerve agents
¥Vapor state only



# **Characteristics**

#Twelve sampler detectors
#8 glass ampoules
#3 test spots: blister, blood & nerve
#Chemical heater (for blister agent)
#Protective strips & Tabs
#Lewisite detection tablet



# #One book M-8 paper #One set of operational instruction cards

# Identifying agents

**#Blister agent test spot** Purple/blue, mustard agent present Red/purple, phosgene oxime present Colorless, no blister agent **#Blood** agent test spot Pink or blue, blood agent present Colorless/tan, no blood agent

# Identifying agents

Kerve agent test spot
Colorless or peach, nerve agent present
Blue, no nerve agent
Lewisite marking pad
Olive green, Lewisite present
Tan, Lewisite not present

## M256A1 kit



# M256A1 kit





#25 sheets, 50 if perforated
#Capabilities
Nerve
Blister
Liquid form only

Response time 20 seconds or less





# Paper turns yellow, G-nerve agent Paper turns dark green, V-nerve agent paper turns red, blister agent





**#**Colored green for camouflage **H**Adhesive back Single roll in a cardboard dispenser **#**Detection capabilities Nerve Agents (G and V) ⊡blister agents (H and L) Iiquid state only



M-9 paper

Response time 10 seconds or less
Will work in rain, snow and sleet
Reaction is slower when paper is wet
Only red color appears for all agents







M-9 paper

 PAPER MAY CAUSE CANCER
 ALWAYS WEAR PROTECTIVE GLOVES
 DO NOT PLACE IN OR NEAR YOUR MOUTH OR ON YOUR SKIN

![](_page_15_Picture_2.jpeg)

**DANGER!** 

Shipboard mounted Portable unit

![](_page_16_Picture_2.jpeg)

#### **#**Primary function

Passive infrared imaging sensor that detects nerve agent clouds

#### **H**Used for

Attacks against sister ships in a task force
 Amphibious ships/boats proceeding ashore
 Forces in the vicinity of the landing area

**#**Secondary functions ✓Useful in low visibility/night & surveillance **Relative bearings #**Components Sensor unit Pivot mount Power conversion unit (PCU)

# **Sensor unit**

# **Pivot mount**

# Power conversion unit

# Improved (Chemical Agent) Point Detector System (IPDS)

Shipboard mounted **Hermanent unit H**Automatic Hotects vapor nerve agents at a level of 0.3 mg/m3✓Sarin (GB) ✓Soman (GD) 

#### **#**Components

- ▲1 detector on bridge (RDU)
- 2 Intake Filter Housing Units(Port & STBD side on Bridge)
- Expanded Dual Cell Ion Mobility Spectrometer
- △1 CDU (Control Display Unit in DCC.
- **#**Response time 3 minutes

![](_page_22_Picture_1.jpeg)

![](_page_23_Picture_1.jpeg)

a fixed-point detection system designed for continuous operation during periods of elevated threat. As a fixed point detector, IPDS does not inform the operator of conditions everywhere on the ship; rather, it informs the operator of conditions at two external air sampling points, and provides an alarm at even low agent vapor concentrations.

After a chemical attack, agent may be present both as liquid and as a vapor cloud around all or part of the ship; or in the event of a near miss; the vapor cloud might be all that the ship encounters. Monitoring with IPDS would alert the crew to the presence of the agent vapor, and detector paper (not a part of IPDS) would indicate the presence of liquid agent

Chemical agents considered to pose the greatest threat may be divided into groups: Nerve Agents such as, GA, GB, GD, and VX, and Blister Agent HD, which primarily attacks the skin and respiratory system. All are extremely toxic, a few breaths of nerve agent vapor can be lethal, and small amount of blister can cause severe burns. These agents, when present in a liquid form, can also be absorbed through the skin with lethal results

IPDS has two Detection Units (DU), each contain two ion mobility spectroscopy (IMS) cells, which have opposite polarities so that nerve and blister agents can be detected simultaneously. The IMS cells are maintained at an elevated temperature of 180 degrees F. to eliminate the effects of ambient environmental conditions and to prevent condensation of the agent vapor in the system. The external temperature of the operator accessible portions of the DU is approximately 140 degrees F.

# **Summary and review**

- System (IPDS) Improved (Chemical Agent) Point Detection
- Huse of the (IPDS)
- ₩M-8 & M-9 Paper
- Chemical Warfare Directional Detector (CWDD). AN/KAS-1