



Decontamination of Biological Agents from the Surface of Materials of Military Importance

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Report Documentation Page

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Outline



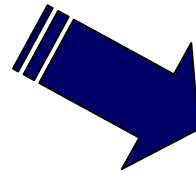
- Objectives
- Requirements & Guidelines
- Test Challenges
- Procedures
- Results & Conclusions
- Future Issues





Objectives

- **Develop method to determine the efficacy of candidate decontaminants on surfaces of military importance**
- **Begin to bridge the gap between laboratory testing and 'real world' application**

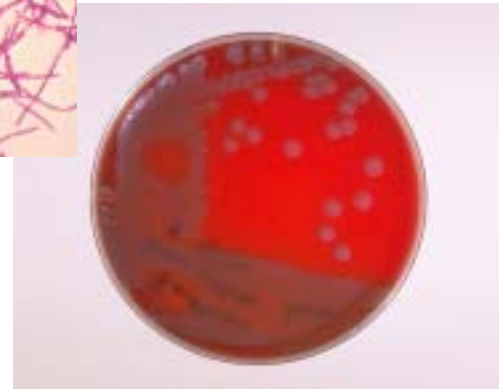




Requirements & Guidelines



- Utilize decontamination procedures in FM 3-5 as a guideline, modifying for the evaluation of decontaminants
- Provide quantitative assessment of decontaminant(s) efficacy





Requirements & Guidelines



Test Layout

- Surfaces
 - Sand, soil, concrete, asphalt
 - ~1 cm² surface area
 - Approximately 1 inch (2.54 cm) deep
- Challenge levels
 - *Bacillus anthracis* spores: 10⁶ spores/cm²
(JSFDS TEMP: Table 1-6)
- Replicates: Five
- Decontaminant amounts (FM 3-5)
 - Based on amount of decontaminant required for 10 g/m² chemical agent challenge (50:1 w/w)



Requirements & Guidelines



Test Layout (cont.)

- Allow contamination to remain 60 min prior to decontamination (NATO requirements AEP 7)
- Decontaminant contact time: 30 min. (FM 3-5)



Test Challenges

- Agent application to material surface
- Decontaminant application to the surface
- Agent recoverability from the surface
- Distinguish between bacteriostatic and bacteriocidal effect
- Reduction of background contamination on surfaces
- Effective quench/neutralization of decontaminant after 30 minutes



Procedure

- Select appropriate method to quench decontaminant
 - Example: For oxidizers, consider a reducing agent, such as sodium metabisulfite or sodium thiosulfate
 - Determine appropriate concentration of neutralization solution
 - Use an excess of neutralizer based upon molar ratios
 - Assay solution to verify absence of active component after neutralization
- Neutralize decontaminant and test on agent
 - Demonstrate minimal effect of neutralized decontaminant on viability of biological agent
 - Demonstrate recoverability of spores from surfaces

Procedure

Eliminate background contaminants from the surfaces

Spiked and untreated controls were tested



Asphalt & Concrete

- Boiled for 5 minutes
- Dried at 120 °C in dry convection oven
 - Asphalt – 2 hours
 - Concrete – 1 hour

Soil & Sand

- Autoclaved 60 minutes at 132°C , 28.5 psi, on a dry cycle
- Dried for 2 hours at 120 °C in dry convection oven



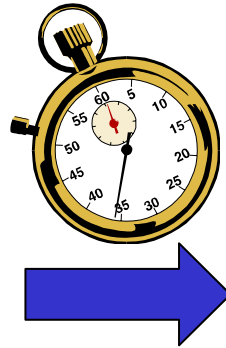
Procedure

Add Agent

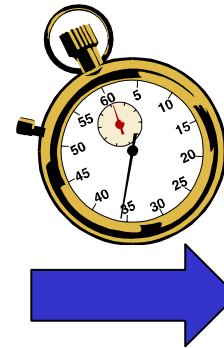
Add Decontaminant

Neutralize

60 minutes



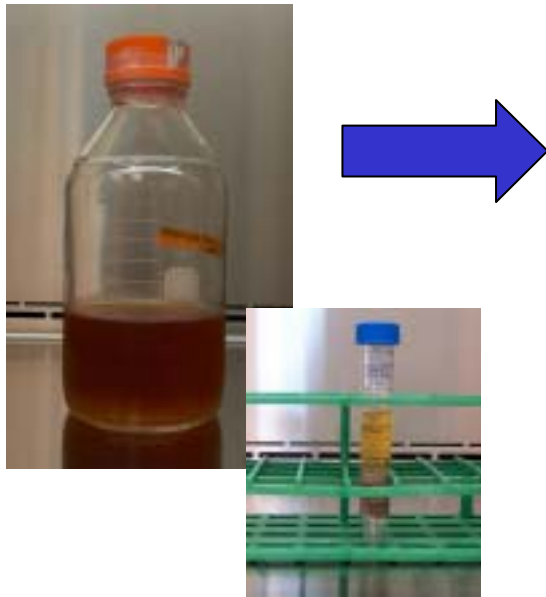
30 minutes



Procedure

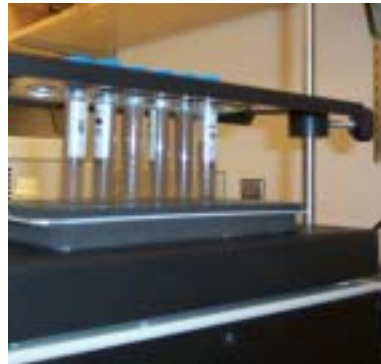
Add Media

- Final volume = 5 ml

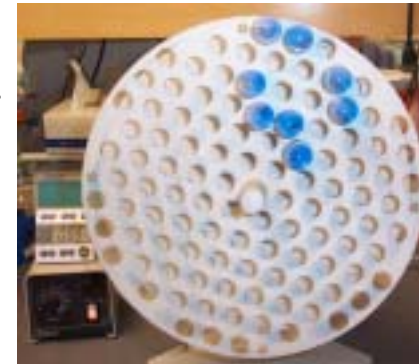


Vortex

- Sand & soil



or



Rotating Shaker

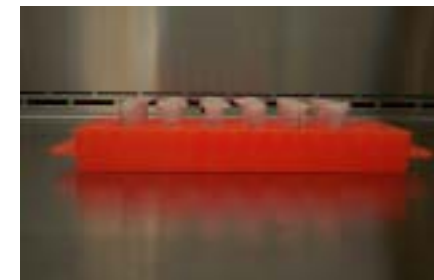
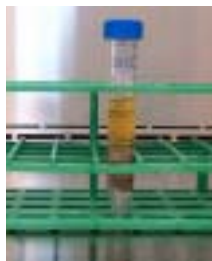
- Concrete & asphalt

Viability Assay



Procedure

- Serial dilutions from each sample
 - Perform dilutions in media (900 μ l media per tube)
- Plate 100 μ l from each dilution tube, in duplicate
- Incubate at 37°C
 - Plates – 48 hours
 - Dilution tubes – up to 20 days (determined by test deadline)
 - Sample containing material - incubate with shaking

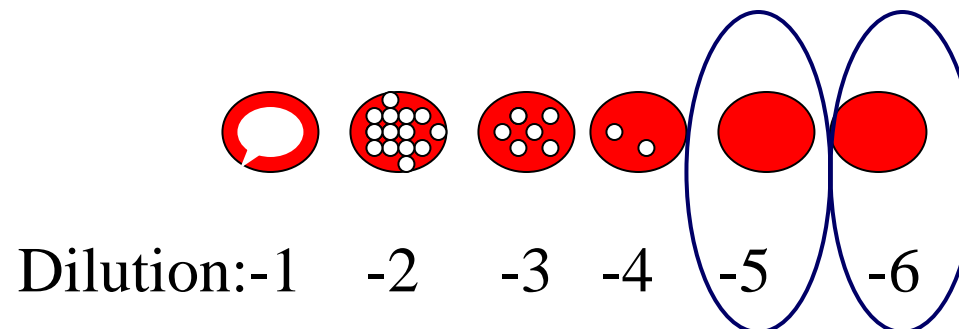




Procedure

Determine Efficacy of Decontaminant

- Count colony forming units
- Select highest two dilutions where zero growth is observed
 - Pipette remaining volume in each corresponding dilution tube into fresh 25 ml of media
 - Allow tubes to incubate in shaker/incubator for 48 hrs
 - Subsample tubes and plate in duplicate on appropriate media
 - Incubate plates and count colony forming units





Results & Conclusions

- To date, we have tested this procedure on:
 - Peroxygen-based decontaminants
 - Alkaline
 - Acidic
 - Hypochlorite-based decontaminants
- Recoverability of biological agents from surfaces treated with *neutralized* decontaminant
 - Not significantly different from untreated surfaces ($p < 0.05$)
 - Minimal variability within replicates (< 0.5 log)
- Decontaminant efficacy results were consistent (minimal variability) for plastic and stainless steel substrates
- Variable decontaminating results were observed (> 2 log difference) when asphalt, concrete, soil or sand surfaces were treated with *active* decontaminant



Future Issues

- Porous surfaces (asphalt, concrete, soil, sand, etc.)
 - Interaction between biological agent and decontaminant
 - Interaction between decontaminant and surface materials
 - Aggregation of spores
- Application of agent and decontaminant
- Number of days to incubate dilution tubes
- Media selection
- Standardization of procedures
- Validation





Acknowledgements



We thank the Joint Service Family of Decontamination Systems (JSFDS) Program for their support.

Backup Slides



References

NATO References

Quadripartite Standardization Agreements (QSTAG), Standard 747, Edition 2, AEP-7. *NBC Survivability Acceptance Criteria, Design Guidelines, and Test Procedures for Defense Equipment Decontamination Survivability Criteria for Military Equipment, Section II. Acceptance Criteria.*

FM 3-5 References

Decontamination Stations

“Detailed Equipment Decon” section

- Pages 4-18 through 4-22
- Pages 4-19 through 4-23 (Change 1, 31 Jan 02)



References

Calculation of Decontaminant Amount

$$(10\text{g agent/m}^2) \times (50\text{g decon/g agent}) = 500\text{g decon/m}^2$$

$$(500\text{g decon/m}^2) \times (\text{m}^2/10^4 \text{ cm}^2) = 0.05\text{g decon/cm}^2$$