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U.S. ARMY CHEMICAL MATERIALS AGENCY

Characteristics of Mustard (Blister) Agents

Mustard (blister) agent, purified sulfur mustard or distilled mustard, has a 5 percent sulfur impurity, less odor and greater blistering power than the original mustard agent used in World War I. Mustard agent is also known as H, HD or HT.

Agent H contains about 20-30 percent impurities and HD is a nearly pure substance. HT is a mixture of 60 percent HD and 40 percent of another substance called T. In its pure liquid state, mustard agent is colorless. However, when exposed to impurities, it becomes a pale yellow to brown oily substance. Mustard agent freezes at 58° F, is liquid at any temperature above 58° F, boils (becomes a vapor with a garlic-like odor) at 419° F and can remain active in the soil for at least three years.

Exposure to mustard agent causes inflammation of the eyes, nose, throat, trachea, bronchi and lung tissue and blisters the skin. In amounts approaching the lethal dose, injury to bone marrow, lymph nodes and spleen may occur. Mustard agent is toxic and the International Agency for Research on Cancer has deemed it a carcinogen (cancer-causing agent).

Lewisite, also a blister agent, is a colorless liquid with an odor similar to Geraniums. Exposure causes irritation to eyes, skin, respiratory tract and circulatory system and the effects are immediate, within seconds.

Where is mustard agent stored?

Anniston Chemical Activity, Ala.; Blue Grass Army Depot, Ky.; Deseret Chemical Depot, Utah; Pine Bluff Arsenal, Ark.; Pueblo Chemical Depot, Colo. and Umatilla Chemical Depot, Ore. Depending upon the site, the mustard agent is stored in bulk containers and in munitions, such as mortars and projectiles.

Both Johnston Atoll, a group of islands about 800 miles southwest of Hawaii, and Edgewood Chemical Activity, Md., previously stored mustard agent. Destruction at Edgewood was complete in February 2006. Destruction of mustard agent on Johnston Atoll was complete in 1999.

Lewisite is only stored at Deseret Chemical Depot, Utah.

Are mustard agents harmful?

It would take an accident such as an explosion or fire in order to be exposed to mustard agent. In a fire, most of the agent would burn up, but some would stay in the smoke. Emergency officials call this smoky cloud and the invisible parts around it the plume.

As the plume drifts away from the scene of the accident, small drops of the blister agent may fall to the ground. These liquid drops are called the aerosol. The aerosol is harmful if it makes contact with the skin or if contaminated food or drink is consumed. This is very unlikely because the aerosol is heavy and quickly falls out of the plume close to the accident site.

Some tiny parts of the mustard, called vapor, stay in the plume as it drifts from the accident. Vapor inhalation is harmful. Because the vapor travels farther from the accident than the aerosol, it is the greater danger over a large area. Do not depend on seeing or smelling mustard vapors when asked to take protective action. Invisible mustard vapors will expand beyond any visible smoke, and the faint garlic-like odor of mustard is not a trustworthy sign of a hazard because lower levels of vapor, which are odorless, can be harmful. However, the vapor becomes less harmful the farther the plume

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(410) 436-3629
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Characteristics of Mustard (Blister) Agents (continued)

travels as it mixes clean air. The clean air dilutes the agent until it is no longer harmful.

To better understand a mustard exposure, one can use the following analogy. Like mustard, perfume in a bottle is liquid. When sprayed, the liquid becomes an aerosol. If sprayed on someone, the perfume drops will cling to skin, hair and clothes. If sprayed the other side of the room, the aerosol drops won't touch skin or clothing, but the fragrance is still detectable. That fragrance is the vapor.

What are the signs of exposure?

Symptoms of mustard exposure may not show up for two to 24 hours. Symptoms may include redness and stinging of eyes or skin, followed by skin blisters, burning of the nose and sinuses, sore throat and hoarseness or coughing. The severity of exposure depends on how much mustard is in the vapor and the length of time of exposure.

Avoiding the mustard vapor should always be the primary goal. However, anyone with symptoms

of mustard exposure should call for medical help immediately and follow those instructions. Anyone outside before taking shelter or leaving the area who suspects mustard exposure should take the following steps.

- If in a sealed shelter, take off outer clothing, put them in a plastic bag and seal the bag.
- If water is available in the shelter, wash or take a cool to warm (not hot) shower, using lots of soap and water. Keep soap out of eyes; just use lots of water.
- Don't ventilate or leave the sealed shelter until told to do so. Anyone who does leave the area should tell emergency responders or medical staff about any possible mustard exposure.
- Tell emergency responders about the sealed bag so that they can arrange for its safe removal after the emergency.