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AGENCE OTAN D'ENTRETIEN ET D'APPROVISIONNEMENT

NATO MAINTENANCE AND SUPPLY AGENCY

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IN REPLY REFER TO : LM-TE/87/07.00.LA/6775

REFERENCE A RAPPELER :

9 September 1987

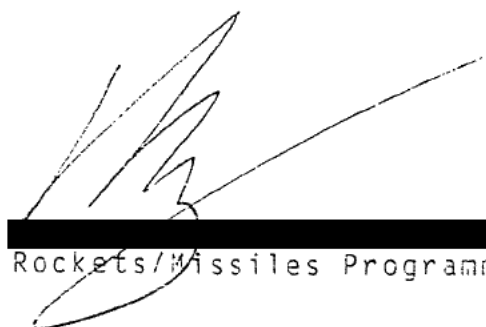
TO : LANCE DIRECTORY 1 AND 24

SUBJECT : CARC PAINT FOR LANCE WEAPON SYSTEM

1. The Engineering Change Proposal B9738 to the LANCE TDP has been approved by MICOM and specifies the replacement of the existing enamel paint by Chemical Agent Resistant Coating (CARC). Consequently this defines the configuration with respect to the paint to be used for the LANCE Weapon System end items.

2. The enclosure, extracted from Maintenance Engineering Directorate Technical Letter, provides some background information to the subject. TM 43-0139, dated 1st August 1986, contains additional information on applying CARC paint in the field.

3. Due to the implications of the above configuration change, this subject will be discussed during the 38th LANCE WSPC meeting, OCT 1987.

Encl:
a/s

Rockets/Missiles Programme

ALL SYSTEMS

1. CHEMICAL AGENT RESISTANT COATING (CARC) CAMOUFLAGE PATTERN PAINTING (CPP)

a. *Background.* The Army has adopted chemical agent resistant coating (CARC) as the coating for all combat and support equipment subject to chemical attack. CARC is a generic term which within the Army denotes polyurethane paint conforming to MIL-C-46168 for exterior topcoats and epoxy enamel conforming to MIL-C-22750 for interior topcoats. These paints enhance the decontamination process and are significantly more durable. This results in providing logistical benefits by reducing frequency of painting.

b. *Policy.* The Army has established the policy that equipment will not be repainted just to apply CARC. Equipment will be repainted only when the existing paint is in unserviceable condition. Repainting for cosmetic purposes is expressly prohibited. Complete repainting will only be accomplished at general support (GS) and depot level. Organization and direct support (DS) levels will be authorized one-quart kits of CARC and will only spot paint.

c. *General.*

(1) The following information is provided as advance guidance to users for spot painting with CARC, pending revision of TM 43-0139, Painting Instructions for Field Use. It is not intended to present precise and unerring instructions because the application of paint is a practiced art.

(2) Although this guidance is oriented toward brush or roller application, much of the information is also applicable to repainting. Spray application of CARC requires the use of respiratory protection prescribed in the Department of Army (DA) Office of the Surgeon General (OTSG) letter, 22 Feb 85, Subject: Occupational Health Requirements in Support of Painting Operations in the Army. Information relating to protective equipment is included in the DA OTSG letter, 29 Apr 85, Subject: Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) for Painting Operations. Due to the importance of these health and safety precautions, the DA OTSG letters have been included in Appendices A and B in this technical letter.

(3) The polyurethane paint (PUP) and epoxy primer/enamel are supplied as two-component kits. When the components of either the PUP or epoxy primer/enamel are mixed together, a chemical reaction commences. When applied to equipment, the chemical reaction, together with evaporation of solvents, forms a coating which is superior to alkyd coatings in durability, service life, and chemical resistance.

d. *CARC Application Characteristics.* CARC is more complicated to apply than the alkyd system. There is "more to go wrong" and persons painting with CARC will require a working understanding of the following:

(1) *Ratios and Mixing.* Accurate mixing of components in strict accordance with instructions provided with the kit is crucial. Graduated containers should be used when mixing only small amounts from each component. All mixing containers must be absolutely dry and clean.

(2) *Pot Life.* Once the components of PUP or the epoxy primer/enamel (EPE) are mixed, the painter either uses it or loses it. At room temperature, the average pot life of PUP is approximately eight hours; the average pot life of EPE is approximately 15 hours. However, the higher the environmental temperature, the shorter the pot life. At temperatures approaching 100°, the average pot life of PUP is approximately two hours, and the average pot life of EPE is approximately six hours. Thorough cleanup of equipment used for mixing and applying PUP/EPE within these times is mandatory. Unserviceable PUP/EPE admix must be discarded as a hazardous waste in accordance with (IAW) AR 420-47, Solid and Hazardous Wastes, by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (RCRA) because they contain ignitable solvents. See section Technical References, par. j, below.

(3) *Shelf Life.* Guaranteed shelf life of PUP and EPE is one year, which is the expected catalytic potency of the Component "B," PUP, and EPE. The shelf life can be extended several years given optimum storage containers and conditions.

(4) *Storage Temperature.* PUP and EPE must be stored at temperatures between 32° and 120° to ensure proper application consistency and maximum shelf life.

(5) *Substrate Temperature and Painting Environment Temperature.* The surface to be painted should be no less than 60° and no more than 100° during painting, and for at least four hours; preferably six hours, after

application. Minimum substrate temperature of 60° is necessary for good adhesion. PUP topcoat will cure, very slowly, at temperatures down to 20°.

(a) The polyisocyanate component of PUP is hygroscopic; i.e., it will absorb moisture from the air. Once a container is opened, it should be used that day. Partially used containers must be kept sealed when not in use.

(b) Serviceable contents appear as clear white to pale yellow liquid. If the contents have thickened and appear crystalline in consistency, the containers should be resealed and processed as hazardous waste IAW AR 420-47. Unserviceable Component "B," PUP, is a hazardous waste, RCRA, due to ignitable solvent content, not because it contains hexamethylene di-isocyanate (HDI). See section Technical References, par. j.

(6) *Surface Preparation.* It is imperative that the surface to be painted is absolutely free of all moisture and is clean; i.e., no sanding debris, carbon deposit, grease, wax, salt, oil, diesel fuel, solvents, or hydraulic/transmission fluid contamination, including fingerprints. After application, the painted surface should not be subjected to driving rain or pressurized wash water for at least four, preferably six hours.

e. *Planning Considerations.* The effect of the CARC application characteristics is to require the spot painting of CARC be conducted as a well supervised and planned event; i.e., a company and/or battalion motor stable. Factors which will influence the scheduling of the spot painting motor stables are the following:

(1) In accordance with letter, OTSG, DA, 2 Feb 85, Subject: Occupational Health Requirements in Support of Painting in the Army, the volume of work for one painter, using brush or roller indoors or outdoors, cannot exceed one quart per day per vehicle/item of equipment at any one time. The intent of the OTSG guidance is to preclude a soldier spot painting more than one quart of CARC per day and to preclude more than one soldier painting a vehicle at one time.

(2) A delay of up to 90 days may be initially experienced in requesting CARC through normal supply channels. National stock numbers are the following:

(a) PUP top coat, specification MIL-C-46168, quart kit

* green 383 - NSN 8010-01-160-6741

* brown 383 - NSN 8010-01-160-6744

* black - NSN 8010-01-141-2419

sand - NSN 8010-01-141-2416

*Comprises the woodland, three-color camouflage system; any one vehicle will be approximately 44% green 383, 41% black, and 15% brown 383.

(b) Epoxy primer, ferrous and non-ferrous surfaces, specification MIL-P-53022A, quart kit
NSN 8010-01-193-0516

(c) Epoxy enamel, interior application, white, specification MIL-C-22750, two-quart kit
NSN 8010-01-053-2647

(d) Thinner, specification MIL-T-81772
one gallon - NSN 8010-00-181-8080
five gallon - NSN 8010-00-181-8079

(3) A mixed gallon kit of PUP top coat or EPE will cover, in brush application, approximately 400 square feet; a mixed quart will coat approximately 100 square feet.

(4) The following are approximate dry and cure times, given substrate and environmental temperature maintained at approximately 75°:

(a) Epoxy primers:

Dry-to-touch - 20 to 30 minutes

Suitable for overcoating with PUP - 30 minutes

(b) Polyurethane paint topcoat:

Dry-to-touch - 20 to 30 minutes

Dry thorough - 4 to 6 hours

Dry for impact resistance, e.g., walking on it - 6 to 8 hours

Cured throughout - 7 to 14 days

f. Surface Preparation.

(1) Scratches or other light damage to the PUP topcoat will require buff sanding confined to the immediate blemished area.

(2) Damage or corrosion extending to the substrate will require sanding and repriming. All evidence of corrosion must be abraded from the substrate. The surface immediately surrounding the exposed substrate should then be sanded, utilizing the featheredging technique; i.e., sand away the paint film (primer and topcoat) in such a fashion that the thickness of the film is smoothly tapered from the bare metal/substrate to the top of the paint film.

(3) Sanding of any type is followed by wiping down the exposed area to be painted using a clean cloth wetted with MIL-T-81772 thinner to remove all loose sanding debris, mill scale, grease, oil (including fingerprints), and diesel/gasoline residue. Do not use other petroleum or alcohol-based thinners or cleaning agents of any kind. The surface to be spot painted is then wiped down with a clean, dry cloth to ensure removal of all moisture. Persons using cloths wetted with MIL-T-81772 thinner should wear rubber gloves to preclude absorption and defatting of the hands.

g. Mixing.

(1) Mixing operations must be conducted in a well ventilated area away from open flame, welding torches, and combustion heaters. (See paragraph *i.(3).*) Personnel mixing the paint should wear eye protection; i.e., safety glasses, splash goggles, or face shield, and clothes providing full skin coverage, especially gloves. Droplets of mixed PUP and EPE on the skin harden quickly and are difficult to remove.

(2) Component "A" of the EPE will require stirring to ensure even distribution of all ingredients. Component "A" PUP must be thoroughly agitated, by shaking or stirring up to 30 minutes, to ensure solids settled to the bottom of the container are again placed into suspension as a smooth homogenous liquid. If mechanical paint shakers are not available, a paint stirring accessory for the three-eighths inch drill should be used.

CAUTION

Use of an electric drill may present an ignition hazard. The drill and metal paint containers should be electrically grounded before use.

(3) Components "A" and "B," EPE, and PUP must be mixed together in strict accordance with instructions provided with the kit. Containers used for mixing must be clean and dry. Recommend the following plastic disposable pails:

(a) For mixing a one-quart kit — pail, five pint, NSN 7240-00-889-3785.

(b) For mixing a one-gallon kit — pail, five quart, NSN 7420-00-061-1163.

(4) Component "B" should be slowly stirred into Component "A" in mixing either EPE or PUP. The blended contents or admix should be stirred, about 15 minutes, until the mixed contents form a smooth homogenous liquid. The EPE or PUP admix should be thinned, only if necessary, to a viscosity permitting smooth brush application with MIL-T-81772 thinner. The EPE admix must then be allowed to stand 30 minutes prior to use; the PUP admix, 15 minutes.

NOTE

Do not use any other thinner.

(5) Immediate cleanup of mixing and painting accessories, using MIL-T-81772 thinner, is necessary to preclude the loss and contamination of future mixing and painting of CARC. Persons cleaning these accessories should wear eye protection and rubber gloves to preclude absorption and defatting of the hands.

h. Application.

(1) *General.* Spot painters applying EPE and/or PUP, by brush or roller, must wear clothing and gloves affording full skin coverage. Applications must be in accordance with letter, OTSG, DA, 22 Feb 85, Subject: Occupational Health Requirements in Support of Painting in the Army. Note that the OTSG guidance applies to all paints/coatings.

(2) *Epoxy primer.* Apply evenly, in one coat, over exposed substrate; apply over portions of exposed original primer coat utilizing "feathering-in technique"; i.e., tapering off quantity applied to a fine edge. After application, ensure immediate cleanup of all equipment.

(3) *Polyurethane paint (PUP).*

(a) *General.*

(1) Ensure surface over which PUP is applied is dry and clean; i.e., free of all contaminants such as water or petroleum residue and granular debris of any kind.

(2) PUP is a high solids coating. Apply evenly to ensure conformance with the original coat surrounding the painted area utilizing the feathering-in technique. Too much PUP may inhibit proper drying/curing of the PUP coat and the epoxy primer.

(b) *Application over epoxy primer (EP).* Allow the primer coat to air dry a minimum of 20 minutes, or until dry to touch, before topcoating with PUP. EP, which has been allowed to dry more than 24 hours (especially when "baked" by hot sun), may require light scuff sanding to ensure proper PUP adherence.

(c) *Application over PUP.* Recoating may be performed when original coating is tacky. Once the original PUP coat has cured for 14 days or more (especially when "baked" by hot sun), light scuff sanding may be required to ensure proper adherence.

(d) *Spot painting over alkyd.* PUP can be applied over a well cured; i.e., 90 days alkyd paint. The alkyd coating must be sound; e.g., no corrosion, no substrate showing and absolutely free of absorbed or deposited carbon, salt, diesel fuel, gasoline, oils, hydraulic/transmission fluids, solvents, wax, etc.

(e) *Application over lacquer.* PUP cannot be applied over lacquer coatings or vinyl. The lacquer must be completely removed necessitating repriming with epoxy primer and application of PUP topcoat.

i. *Miscellaneous.*

(1) CARC should not be spot painted over surfaces such as exhausts, mufflers, and turbo-chargers which will be subjected to temperatures in excess of 400°. Heat resistant paint must be used.

(2) Welding of CARC-painted surfaces will require abrading away the CARC down to the substrate in the immediate area to be welded. If a CARC painted surface is on the backside of the weld spot, it must also be abraded to the substrate prior to welding. After welding is completed, all crazed surfaces should be abraded away to ensure that condensation formed on and below the surface of the substrate is eliminated prior to epoxy repriming and PUP overcoating.

(3) PUP admix has a flash point of around 38°. This low flash point is due exclusively to the incorporation of methyl ethyl ketone (MEK) in the formulation.

(4) The primary method of identifying CARC-painted equipment is to look for the words "CARC" stenciled in close vicinity to the data plate. A field expedient method of identifying a CARC, compared with an alkyd painted surface, is to thoroughly wet a cloth with acetone; i.e., fingernail polish remover, and briskly rub the painted surface for twenty seconds. Evidence of actual paint removal from the painted surface onto the cloth indicates an alkyd painted surface.

j. *Technical References.*

(1) Questions regarding personnel safety issues should be referred to the local medical support facility.

(2) Questions regarding environmental issues such as waste disposal should be directed to the Environmental Coordinator, Directorate for Facilities Engineers, or Directorate for Engineering and Housing, local supporting installation.

(3) Questions and/or comments regarding this application guidance should be directed to Commander, U.S. Army Missile Command, ATTN: AMSMI-LC-ME-T, Redstone Arsenal, AL 35898-5238.

(T. Newton, AMSMI-LC-ME-T, AUTOVON 746-2356 or (205) 876-2356)

APPENDIX A

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH REQUIREMENTS IN SUPPORT OF PAINTING IN THE ARMY



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE SURGEON GENERAL
WASHINGTON, DC 20310

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

DASG-PSP

22 FEB 1985

SUBJECT: Occupational Health Requirements in Support of Painting
in the Army

SEE DISTRIBUTION

1. Reference.

- a. Message HQDA, DASG-PSP, DTG 241930Z Aug 84, subject: Clarification of Approved Respiratory Protection for All Paint Systems (Alkyd, CARC, Oil Resin, etc.)
- b. DODI 6055.1, DOD Occupational Safety and Health Program, 26 October 1984.
- c. DOD 6055.5M, DOD Occupational Health Surveillance Manual, 26 July 1982 and change 1 thereto.
- d. TB MED 502, Respiratory Protection Program, February 1982.

2. This letter updates the OTSG guidance concerning the occupational health requirements in support of painting in the Army. The use of the term "standard" means the Occupational Safety and Health Administration's Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL), the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists' Threshold Limit Value (TLV) or OTSG policy, whichever is lowest.

3. The detailed respiratory requirements are at Inclosure 1 and included is the need to document exposure when it is desired to use respiratory protection other than approved airline respirators during paint spraying operations. This documentation must be developed through a sampling strategy that accounts for all possible paint spraying activities within the booths. The sampling must be accomplished during the painting of different vehicles/equipment, when the booth's filters are clean and dirty, when changes/modifications occur in or to the booths, and for each painter. The sampling will be in accordance with the US Army Environmental Hygiene Agency's protocols and of sufficient number to be statistically correct IAW NIOSH criteria. The documentation will be revalidated biennially if the initial sampling results are below one-half of the standard and semi-annually if greater than one-half of the standard. Additional monitoring will be required whenever there has been a production, process, control or personnel change or whenever there is any other reason to suspect a change which may result in new or additional exposures.

4. Medical surveillance is required for anyone who works more than 30 days per year in either paint spraying operations or in brush or roller application when

DASG-PSP

SUBJECT: Occupational Health Requirements in Support of Painting
in the Army

respiratory protection is required. The specific medical surveillance guidelines will be provided under separate cover. It is anticipated that organizational maintenance (Unit Maintenance) activities by either a vehicle/equipment operator or unit maintenance section personnel will not encompass brush touch-up painting of sufficient quantity to warrant medical surveillance. Personnel involved in painting at the direct support, general support and depot levels of maintenance will normally require medical surveillance.

5. It must be noted that it is likely that paint spraying operations in large vehicular booths will involve painting in a confined space some time during the operations with the corresponding requirement for an airline respirator. To this end, consideration should be given to installing the capability to use airline respirators at all booths even though current operations may not require their use.

6. In accordance with DODI 6055.1 the use of personal protective equipment does not obviate the requirement to institute engineering control measures. The ventilation design specifications for various types of spray paint booths are provided at Inclosure 2.

FOR THE SURGEON GENERAL:

H. V. Re... *clive h. d.*

2 Incl

as

Colonel, MC
Chief, Preventive Medicine
Consultants Division

DISTRIBUTION:

CINC USAREUR (AEAGD-SM, AEMPS-PM)
ODCSLOG (DALO-SMP-P)
ODCSOPS (DAMO-NCC, DAMO-CSS)
C, NGB (NGB-ZA)
C, USAR (DAAR-ZA)
Cdr, AMC (AMCSM-PMD, AMCED-D, AMCSG)
Cdr, FORSCOM (AFLG, AFMD)
Cdr, TRADOC (ATPL-MM, ATCD-NC, ATMD-PM)
Cdr, HSC (HSCL-P)
Cdr, 8th US Army (DJ-MS-PM, MDJ-PM)
Cdr, USARJ (AJGD-S, AJGD-PO, AJEH-E)
Cdr, USAEC (CC-LOG-LS)
Cdr, WESTCOM (APLG-MM)
Cdr, USAEHA (HSHB-OH, HSHB-OI)
Cdr, 5PMU (EAMC-PM)

DASG-PSP

SUBJECT Occupational Health Requirements in Support of Painting
in the Army

Cdr, USAPACEHEA

Cdr, USALEA (DALO-LER)

Cdr, TROSCOM (DRSTR-WN)

Cdr, 10TH MED LAB

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION
FOR ALL PAINT SYSTEMS (Alkyd, CARC, Oil Resin, etc.)

1. Spray Painting Indoors. An approved airline respirator is the standard respirator to be worn when paint spraying; however, alternatives are permitted when spray operations are not conducted in a confined space and statistically valid sampling results document the personal exposure levels.

a. Large vehicular or walk-in booths.

(1) If the di-isocyanate concentration is below the standard, a full face piece chemical cartridge respirator with a paint prefilter is required.

(2) If the solvent concentration is less than 10 times the standard, a paint-spray respirator is required.

(3) If the pigment containing lead or chromate concentration is less than 10 times the standard, an organic vapor respirator with a HEPA filter is required.

b. Spray cabinet or conveyor-type booths.

(1) If the contaminant (solvent, pigment or diisocyanate) concentration is below the standard, no respiratory protection is required.

(2) If the diisocyanate concentration exceeds the standard, an airline respirator is required.

(3) If the solvent concentration exceeds the standard, but is less than 10 times the standard, a paint-spray respirator is required.

(4) If the pigment containing lead or chromate concentration exceeds the standard, but is less than 10 times the standard, an organic vapor respirator with the HEPA filter is required.

2. Spray Painting Outdoors.

a. If in a confined space, an airline respirator is required.

b. If not in a confined space, a paint-spray respirator is required.

3. Brush or roller paint indoors or outdoors.

a. Using 1 quart or less, not in a confined space, no respiratory protection is required.

b. Using over 1 quart, not in a confined space, an organic vapor respirator is required.

c. In a confined space, an approved airline respirator is required.

d. Application of a water base paint does not normally require respiratory protection; however, local preventive medicine/industrial hygiene personnel will determine the requirements.

NOTE 1: Approved respirators which provide more protection than the recommended device may be substituted in accordance with TB MED 502.

NOTE 2: One quart refers to one quart per day per painter per vehicle/equipment at any one time.

NOTE 3: A confined space, for the purpose of determining respiratory protection required during operations, is defined as:

A. General

(1) Any area where dilution ventilation cannot take place or air flow is obstructed; or

(2) Under or in vehicles/equipment

B. Indoors - Not in Spray Paint Booths

(1) Less than 10,000, cubic feet; or

(2) Ceiling height less than 16 feet; or

(3) Touchup paint area contains partitions, balconies or other structural barriers to the extent that they obstruct cross ventilation; or

(4) Outside air is not mechanically distributed at a minimum rate of 3.5 cfm per square foot of the bay/room/area where touchup painting takes place.

C. Outdoors

(1) Where two or more sides are blocked by buildings, partitions, or barriers; or

(2) Under a canopy or roof less than 16 feet in height.

APPENDIX B

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE) FOR PAINTING OPERATIONS



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE SURGEON GENERAL
WASHINGTON, DC 20310

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

DASG-PSP/85-2

29 APR 1985

SUBJECT: Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) for Painting Operations

SEE DISTRIBUTION

1. Reference. See Appendix for a listing of references (Encl 1).
2. This letter provides guidance on the recommended PPE, excluding respiratory protection, for use when paint spraying. Guidance on respiratory protection was provided in reference 1. The recommendations are limited to spraying with coatings which are routinely applied to vehicles. A review of existing regulations, technical bulletins and technical manuals (references 2-6) indicates that these publications have not been revised to reflect the current Army policy to use Chemical Agent Resistant Coatings (CARC) (reference 7). Therefore, recommendations are made for the systems established in existing documents and for CARC.
3. PPE requirements for existing paint systems (references 2-6) should consist of cloth gloves, cloth coveralls, eye protection, and a head covering. The cloth coveralls should be removed and hygienic showers taken prior to changing into street clothing if any of the coatings to include the primer, contain lead or chromate pigments. The use of gloves is limited to protecting the hands from overspray and paint adherence. The solvents used for thinning the alkyd enamels are not absorbed through the skin; therefore, impervious gloves are not required.
4. The same requirements are recommended for use with CARC (i.e., cloth coveralls, eye protection, and head coverings) with the additional requirement for impervious gloves. Impervious gloves are required because CARC may contain cellosolve acetate (2-ethoxy, ethylacetate) which has a skin notation (reference 8). Thus, if the potential for skin contact is present, impervious gloves should be worn (reference 9). The latest specification for CARC (reference 10) does not require the inclusion of cellosolve acetate. However, since the solvent portion of the specification is written in only generic terms, there is no guarantee it will not be present in any specific batch. This situation can only be addressed by personnel at the installation where the painting is being performed by consulting the accompanying Materiel Safety Data Sheet. If cellosolve acetate is not present, cloth gloves to preclude adherence of the paint to the hands are acceptable. It should be noted that it is very difficult to clean CARC from butyl rubber gloves; therefore, a silicon rubber glove is recommended when cellosolve acetate is present.

DASG-PSP

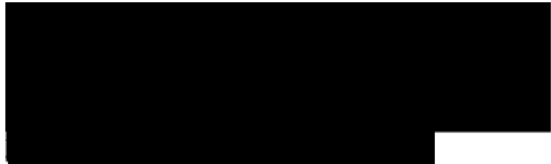
SUBJECT: Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) for Painting Operations

5. The use of barrier creams is acceptable; however, their usefulness in preventing the absorption of solvent through the skin is not documented. If a solvent with a skin notation is being used, then impervious gloves must be utilized. Barrier creams are useful in preventing the adherence of paints to the skin and in combating the "dryness" associated with the defatting action of most solvents. By preventing the adherence of paint to the skin, the practice of using solvents to remove the paint may be reduced. Notwithstanding, solvents must never be used to remove paint/coating from the skin.

6. The POC is LTC Ronald M. Bishop, telephone AV 227-2796.

FOR THE SURGEON GENERAL:

1 Encl



Colonel, MC
Chief, Preventive Medicine
Consultants Division

DISTRIBUTION:

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C, USAR (DAAR-ZA)
CDR, AMC (AMCSM-PMD, AMCED-D, AMCSG)
CDR, FORSCOM (AFLG, AFMD)
CDR, TRADOC (ATPL-MM, ATCD-NC, ATMD-PM)
CDR, HSC (HSCL-P)
CDR, 8TH US ARMY (DJ-MS-PM, MDJ-PM)
CDR, USARJ (AJGD-S, AJGD-PO, AJEH-E)
CDR, USACC (CC-LOG-LS)
CDR, WESTCOM (APLG-MM)
CDR, USAEHA (HSHB-OH, HSHB-OI)
CDR, 5TH PMY (EAMC-PM)
CDR, USAPACEHEA
CDR, USALEA (DALO-LER)
*CDR, TROSCOM (DRSTR-WN)
CDR, 10TH MED LAB

REFERENCES

1. Letter, HQDA, DASG-PSP, 22 February 1985, subject: Occupational Health Requirements in Support of Painting in the Army.
2. AR 750-58, Painting, Camouflage Painting and Marking of Army Material (with Change I), 25 February 1976.
3. TB 43-0144, Color, Marking and Camouflage Painting of Military Vehicles, Construction Equipment and Material Handling Equipment, 29 October 1976.
4. TB 746-95-1, Color, Marking and Camouflage Pattern Painting for Armament Command Equipment, 14 May 1976.
5. TM 43-0139, Painting Instructions for Field Use, 8 July 1975.
6. TC 5-200, Camouflage Pattern Painting, 28 August 1975.
7. Message, TSA, DALO-SMP-P, 032036Z Dec. 81, subject: Army Adoption of Chemical Agent Resistant Coating (CARC).
8. TLVs Threshold Limit Values for Chemical Substances and Physical Agents in the Workroom Environment with Intended Changes for 1984-85, American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH), Cincinnati, OH.
9. Guidelines for the Selection of Chemical Protective Clothing, Vols. 1 and 2, American Conference of Industrial Hygienists, Inc., Cincinnati, OH.
10. Military Specification, MIL-C-46168C(ME), Coating, Aliphatic Polyurethane, Chemical Agent Resistant, 28 March 1984.