

- Sample materials which adsorb the chemical warfare agents efficiently should be selected.
- It must be possible to desorb the agents from the sample materials for analysis.
- The sample material should not have properties which accelerate the breakdown rate of the chemical warfare agents.

Several different types of sample materials may be found in a battlefield environment, and the recommended types are listed below:

- *Liquids from bombs or shells.* If bombs or shells containing liquids are found, they should be sampled because the liquid is likely to be a chemical warfare agent.
- *Other liquids.* Liquids or damp spots found in the contaminated area should be checked with detection paper for the presence of chemical warfare agents. If the test result is positive, samples should be collected for further analysis.
- *Filter canisters.* Filter canisters used by personnel exposed to, or believed to be exposed to, the chemical warfare agents should be collected.
- *Textile materials, leather.* Samples of textile materials or leather used by personnel exposed to the chemical attack should be collected because these materials have been shown to adsorb chemical warfare agents efficiently.
- *Polymers.* Polymers such as rubber, plastic, paint etc. also adsorb chemical warfare agents efficiently and should be collected if they are found in the contaminated area.