TM 3-6665-308-10

TECHNICAL MANUAL

OPERATOR'S MANUAL

WATER TESTING KIT, CHEMICAL AGENTS AN-M2

(NSN 6665-00-171-9747)

AND

REFILL KIT, CHEMICAL AGENT DETECTOR, V-G, ABC-M30A1

(NSN 6665-00-909-3647)

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
DECEMBER 1975

This reprint includes all changes in effect at the time of publication; change 2.

WARNINGS

Do not use outdated kit because it will give unreliable test indications. A false negative indication would give a false sense of security while toxic agents actually are present in the water being tested.

Do not drink water if stored for more than five days even though the yellow or brown stain indicating arsenical is shorter than one-quarter inch.

Do not test for G-agents in direct sunlight. Testing in sunlight will give a false indication.

Use only uncontaminated water for cleaning bottles and vials.

Changes in Force: C2

TM 3-6665-308-10
*C2

Change No 2.

HEADQUARTERS
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
WASHINGTON, DC, *13 June 1977*

Operator's Manual
WATER TESTING KIT, CHEMICAL AGENTS AN-M2 (NSN 6665-00-171-9747) AND REFILL KIT, CHEMICAL AGENT DETECTOR, V-G, ABC-M90A1 (NSN 6665-00-909-3647)

TM 3-6665-308-10, 4 December 1975, is changed as follows:

Page 8, Paragraph 1-6c. Added as follows:

c. Discard dates. A discard date is marked on the outside of plastic case of the kit. Replace outdated kit with a new kit.

Page 8. Note is superseded as follows

*This change supersedes C1, 13 Semptember 1976

WARNING

There are no chemical components in the AN-M2 chemical agents Water Testing Kit that are physically harmful to personnel performing normal handling of or testing with the kit. However, do not taste or swallow any of the chemical components of the kit since this might cause sickness.

By Order of the Secretary of the Army:

BERNARD W. ROGERS
General United States Army
Chief of Staff

Official

PAUL T. SMITH
Major General United States Army
The Adjutant General

DISTRIBUTION:
To be distributed in accordance with DA Form 12-28, Operator maintenance requirementes for Chemical Kits and Sets Detector, Agent and Water Testing.

Page 10, Paragraph 2-1b line 2. Last sentence, delete in its entirety.

Page 15, Paragraph 2-6e (1). In line 4, "step b" is changed to read "(2) below." In line 2 of the note, "or" is changed to read "for."

Page 19, Paragraph 2-10. Superseded as follows:

2-10 Checking the Belt of Detector Tickets Before Use.

a. The following check of detector tickets in a belt should be performed just prior to checking suspected water to assure the belt is serviceable. The check is necessary to avoid false positive indications. No further check of this belt of tickets is required if used within a reasonable amount of time (up to one week) after the last check. Under the procedure below, a maximum of three tickets will be checked prior to use of the belt of tickets. If a blue color is obtained on any check of tickets from the belt, the belt is usable. If a blue color cannot be obtained the belt of tickets is unusable and a fresh kit should be obtained. All tickets used in the check should be discarded after the check.

(1) Remove the ticket from plastic envelope and save the envelope. Plastic pockets furnished with present kite are no longer needed and future kites

will not include them.

NOTE

Do not use outdated detector tickets. They will give unreliable results. Check discard date marked on the carton containing the kit components.

(2) Apply one or two drops of uncontaminated water from a canteen cup to the test spot on the round end of the ticket by any convenient means (dropper, stirring rod or twig, or by dipping the ticket in water).

(3) Place the ticket in the plastic envelope and knead gently until the test spot is thoroughly wetted as shown by a darker appearance. (To knead, press package gently between thumb and forefinger 20 to 30 times. Do this after each application of liquid to the ticket). Immerse the round end of the ticket into the canteen cup of uncontaminated water for 25 or 30 minutes.

(4) Apply one or two drops of solution from the white-dot squeeze bottle on the detector ticket.

(5) Apply two or three drops of solution from the substrate dispenser. Control drops carefully pressing the top of the dispenser.

(6) Continue kneading for about two minutes; then examine the ticket. If the blue color does not

develop, discard the ticket and obtain a fresh one.

(7) After the belt of tickets has been determined to be serviceable, proceed with b. below.

b. Testing For Nerve Agent In Water

(1) Remove ticket from plastic envelope and save envelope.

(2) Apply one or two drops of suspected water to the test spot on the square end of the ticket by any convenient means (dropper, stirring rod, twig, or by dipping the ticket in the water).

(3) Place the ticket in the plastic envelope and knead gently until the test spot is thoroughly wetted as shown by a darker appearance. (To knead, press package gently between thumb and forefinger 20 to 30 times). Do this after each application of liquid to the ticket. Immerse the square end of the ticket into a suitable container of suspected contaminated water for 25 to 30 minutes. Do not use the canteen cup for holding water suspected of being contaminated with nerve agent.

(4) Apply one or two drops of solution from the white-dot squeeze bottle on the detector ticket.

(5) Apply two or three drops of solution from the substrate dispenser. Control drops by carefully pressing the top of the dispenser.

(6) Continue kneading for about one minute; then examine the ticket. The appearance of a blue color indicates no agent. If the ticket remains colorless or turns to orange, G or V agent is PRESENT. Compare the color obtained with a blank in a above. If in doubt, wait for three minutes and then compare the color with a blank in a above.

(7) To save time, the test for contaminated water may be conducted at the same time as the detector ticket belt check in a above.

Page 21, Paragraph 2-10g. Deleted in its entirety.

Page 22, Paragraph 3-1b (5). Superseded as follows:

(5) Check Discard Date. For AN-M2 Water Testing Kit See Page 8, Paragraph 1-6c. For M30A1, Refill Kit, See NOTE Paragraph 2-10.

TECHNICAL MANUAL
No. 3-6665-308-10

HEADQUARTERS
DEPARTMENT OF THE
ARMY
WASHINGTON, DC,
4 December 1976

Operator's Manual

WATER TESTING KIT, CHEMICAL AGENTS AN-M2 (NSN 6665-00-171-9747)

AND

REFILL KIT, CHEMICAL AGENT DETECTOR, V-G, ABC-M30A1 (NSN 6665-00-909-3647)

Current as of October 1975

CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Section I. GENERAL

1-1. Purpose and Scope

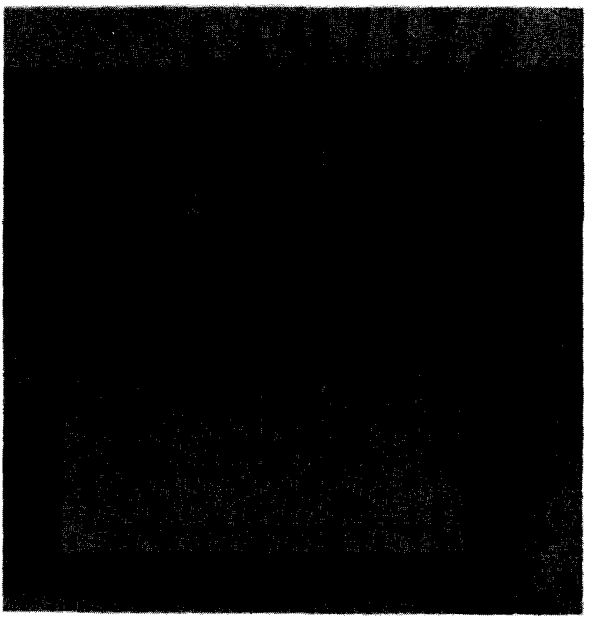
This manual is for your use in operating and maintaining the AN-M2 Chemical Agents Water Testing Kit, explains the purpose of the kit, details test procedures, and gives instructions for the care of the kit. The manual also includes information on the M30A1 Refill Kit (Refill Kit, Chemical Agent Detector V-G, ABC-M30A1) used as an accessory to the water testing kit.

1-2. Maintenance Forms and Records

Maintenance forms and records that you are required to use are explained in TM 38-750.

1-3. Recommending Improvements

You can improve this manual by recommending changes using DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms) or a letter. Mail the form direct to Commander, Edgewood Arsenal, ATTN: SAREA–DE–ET, Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 21010. A reply will be furnished direct to you.



1	Reagent K	15 ampoules	Blue band on ampoule
2	Reagent J	5 gm. powder	Gray cap and band
3	Reagent E	30 tablets (wrapped)	Red cap and band
4	Reagent G	55 tablets	White cap and band
5	Reagent H	20 tablets	Dark green cap and band
6	Reagent D	15 tablets	Blue cap and band
7	Reagent I	40 tablets (wrapped)	Orange cap and band

Figure 1. Water testing kit, chemical agents, AN-M2.

Section II. DESCRIPTION AND DATA

1-4. Description

a. The AN-M2 Chemical Agents Water Testing Kit consists of equipment and reagents in a clear plastic case. The case measures 6½ x 3 x 3¾ inches. Clear plastic partitions divide the interior of the case into 14 compartments. Nonsterile cotton in the compartments and a cellulose fiber pad inside the cover hold the contents of the kit firmly in place when the cover is closed. The kit also contains instruction cards. Placement of the contents is shown in figure 1. The kit (case and contents) weighs 1½ pounds.

b. Description of the ABC-M30A1, V-G, Chemical Agent Detector, Refill Kit is contained in chapter 2, section II.

Continued from page 4 illustration

8	Reagent C	75 metallic pellets	Brown cap and band
9	Reagent F	15 test papers	Black cap and band
10	Reagent A	30 tablets (wrapped)	Light green cap and band
11	Reagent B	15 test papers	Yellow cap and band
12	Reagent X	50 tablets	Black cap
13	Pipe cleaners		
14	Teat tubes and scoop		
15	Brush		
16	Bottle P		
17	Glass tube assembly		
18	Instruction cards		

1-5. Purpose

a. The AN-M2 Chemical Agents Water Testing Kit is intended to be used to make limited qualitative tests of potential sources of drinking water for contamination by certain toxic chemical agents.

b. A negative test indicates that water taken from the source at the time of the test can be used. A positive test indicates that the water cannot be used without purification (TM 8-285).

WARNING

Do not use an outdated kit because it will give unreliable test indications. A false negative indication would give a false sense of security while toxic agents actually are present in the water being tested.

1-6. Contents

a. Reagents. The AN-M2 kit contains enough chemical reagents for 15 complete tests. Solid reagents and test papers are contained in glass vials with colored plastic screw caps. The side of each vial is marked with a 3/8-inch colored band and an identifying letter of the same color of the cap. Reagent vials can be used to measure water if the bottle P is lost or broken. Liquid reagent is contained in glass ampoules, which are lightly scored at a constriction around each. Each ampoule is marked with a narrow blue band next to the scoring.

NOTE

Reagent tablets A, E, and I are foil-wrapped. If any of these tablets are crumbled or powdered, the contents of the foil wrapping can be used in place of an unbroken tablet.

b. Other Components. The kit also contains:

(1) One 40-milliliter capacity clear glass bottle with a plastic cap. A yellow band is painted around the neck of the bottle and the letter P is marked on the side in black. The side of the bottle is graduated with lines at the 10 and 25 milliliter levels.

(2) One clear plastic vial with a black metal screw cap. There is a yellow band around the upper half of the vial. When not being used for the chlorine demand test (para 2-8), this vial is used to store the vial containing reagent X.

NOTE

The band around the vial is the same shade of yellow as that around bottle P. If either of the containers is lost or broken, required color tests can be made using the other container for color comparison.

(3) One glass tube assembly consisting of a glass tube fitted into a tapered rubber stopper is designed to fit snugly into the bottle lettered P. The tube assembly is marked with yellow band and the letter L

marked in yellow. It is contained in the small fiberboard carton marked with the letter L (fig. 1).

(4) One metal scoop marked with the letter J. The scoop is used for measuring reagent J (para 2-9).

(5) Two test tubes (5 ml.).

(6) One test tube brush.

(7) Two pipe cleaners (furnished for use when cleaning the glass tube assembly (3) above).

(8) Instruction cards.

1-7. Capability

The AN-M2 Chemical Agents Water Testing Kit can be used to test 15 samples of water. The tests of which the kit is capable include specific test for arsenical such as ED and L (para 2–3), for mustards and cyanogen chloride (para 2-4) and for G-agents (para 2-7); and tests for pH (acidity or alkalinity) (para 2-5) and for chlorine demand (para 2-6). The pH test and chlorine demand test are not specific for any chemical agent, but a pH value less than six or a positive chlorine demand indicates that a toxic chemical agent may be present in the water tested. If any test yields positive results, the water cannot be used safely without purification.

NOTE

There are no chemical components in the AN-M2 Chemical Agents Water Testing Kit that are physically harmful to personnel

performing normal handling of or testing with the kit.

1-8. Limitations

a. The kit cannot be used to test water which has been chlorinated or iodinated because these treatments may interfere with the test for mustard.

b. Water may give a negative test for nitrogen mustards and still produce symptoms (nausea, cramps) if consumed in large quantities. Hence, if even the faintest blue color develops in the test for mustards (para 2-4), the water should not be used without purification.

c. The tests provided by the kit are not quantitative and therefore cannot be used to determine the degree of contamination of water.

d. The kit can give no indication as to whether or not water contains bacterial contamination.

e. The kit cannot detect the presence of V-agents in water. However, if the M30A1 Refill Kit is available, the presence of V or G agents can be detected. The use of both the AN–M2 and the M30A1 kits are required to distinguish between V and G agents (para 2-8).

CHAPTER 2
OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

Section I. AN-M2 CHEMICAL AGENTS WATER TESTING KIT

2-1. Instructions for use

a. Perform tests in the following sequence: arsenic test (para 2-3), mustards test (para 2-4), pH test (para 2-5), chlorine demand test (para 2-6), and G-agents (para 2–7). If any test is positive (indicates the presence of agent), no further tests need be performed: *the water under test cannot be used without purification* (TM 8-285).

b. Irritant or vomiting agents may not be detected by the kit. After obtaining a negative test, carefully smell and taste a small sample of the water under test before concluding that it contains no chemical agent.

2-2. Water Samples

Fill both a canteen cup and a canteen with water to be tested. Set aside the sample in the canteen for use in the chlorine demand test (para 2-6). Use the water in the canteen cup for making all other tests.

2-3. Arsenic Test

Assemble the following equipment and reagents: bottle P, glass tube assembly, reagent B (test papers),

reagent A, and reagent C. Start the test and while it is progressing, perform the other tests.

WARNING

Do not drink water if stored for more than five days even though the yellow or brown stain indicating arsenicals is shorter than one-quarter inch.

a. Fill the bottle marked P to the 25 ml. mark with water from the canteen cup.

b. Drop two tablets of reagent A (light green cap and band) into the bottle and swirl the contents of the bottle until the tablets are dissolved.

c. Take one test paper from vial B (yellow cap and band). Touch only the top end of the paper and keep it dry.

d. Carefully insert the test paper in the upper end of the glass tube assembly (para *1-6b* (3)). Bend the paper near the top so that it will not slip all the way into the tube.

e. Drop five pellets of reagent C (brown cap and band) into the bottle.

j. Promptly fit the rubber stopper of the glass tube assembly into the mouth of the bottle. If the bottle is cold, warm it in the hand.

g. Put the bottle into the kit and let the contents react for 20 minutes; during the reaction, vapor

from the bottle comes into contact with the test paper in the tube.

h. After 20 minutes, remove the paper from the glass tube assembly. If a yellow to brown stain one-quarter of an inch or more long appears on the paper, the test is positive, arsenic is present, and the water must not be used.

i. A stain less than one-quarter of an inch long indicates a negative test.

2-4. Mustards Test

Assemble a test tube, reagent D, and reagent E.

a. Rinse the test tube with water from the canteen cup.

b. Discard the rinse water and fill the test tube to a depth of approximately one-half inch with water from the canteen cup.

c. Drop one tablet of reagent D (blue cap and band) into the test tube and shake the test tube until the tablet is dissolved.

d. Bring the contents of the test tube to a boil using any convenient source of heat such as a match or cigarette lighter. If the liquid is not brought to a boil, the test will give positive results only when high concentrations are present and may give a negative indication even when mustards are present in dangerous amounts. During cold weather, keep the contents of the test warm for five minutes after boiling by

holding the tube in the hand or placing it in an upright position in an inside pocket.

e. If a yellow color develops in the liquid, the water contains a heavy concentration of cyanogen chloride and cannot be used. If no yellow color appears, continue the tests using steps described in *f* and *g* below.

f. Drop two tablets of reagent E (red cap and band) into the test tube.

g. Shake the tube gently and watch carefully (against a white background) for any change in color in the liquid or curd from white to red or to blue. The color change may be slight and may last for only a short time.

(1) Any color change from white to red or to blue, even if the color fades rapidly, indicates the presence of nitrogen mustards. A yellow color indicates the presence of cyanogen chloride. These colors indicate positive tests; the water cannot be used.

(2) A white color indicates the absence of nitrogen mustards and cyanogen chloride and is a negative test.

2-5. pH Test

The pH test shows the degree of acidity or alkalinity of a solution by comparison of a test color with a chart in the instruction card (fig. 1). The color chart parked in the Kit shows seven colors, each of which

corresponds to a pH value between 4.5 and 7.5, in increments of 0.5.

a. Dip a strip of test paper from vial F (black cap and band) into the water in the canteen cup.

b. Remove the test paper from the water and compare the color of the wetted end with the color chart.

c. If the resulting color most closely resembles a color less than 6, possible contamination is indicated. The test is *positive* and the water cannot be used.

d. If the color of the test paper most closely resembles a color numbered 6 or higher, the test is negative.

2-6. Chlorine Demand Test

Use the water in the canteen for performing this test. Assemble the plastic vial with black screw cap, reagent G (white cap and band), and reagent X (black cap and white letter) to make the test.

a. Remove the cap from the canteen and drop in three tablets of reagent G. Screw the cap on tightly and shake the canteen vigorously for five minutes; then allow the solution to stand for five minutes.

b. Remove the vial of reagent X from the plastic vial. Using water from the canteen (containing reagent G), fill the plastic vial to the bottom of the yellow band.

c. Drop one tablet of reagent X into the vial and swirl the contents until the tablet is completely dissolved.

d. Compare the color of the liquid in the vial with the color of the yellow band around the vial.

(1) If the liquid is colorless or if its color is lighter than that of the band, possible contamination is indicated. The test is *positive* and the water cannot be used.

(2) If the color of the liquid is as deep or deeper than the color of the band, the test is negative.

NOTE

The water in the canteen is no longer needed, discard it.

e. Decontaminating Cup and Canteen. Perform the following decontaminating operation on the contaminated cup and canteen after the test procedures have been completed.

(1) If possible the contaminated cup and canteen should be boiled in hot soapy water, rinsed and air dried. If this operation is not possible, perform step *b*.

(2) Wash the contaminated cup and canteen thoroughly with soap and water. Rinse them in clean water and air dry.

NOTE

If more detailed and extensive decontaminating operations are required or individual equipment other than the cup and canteen refer to FM 21-40.

2-7. G-Agents Test

Assemble the following equipment and reagents:

a. Bottle P, one test tube, reagent I (orange cap and band), reagent H (dark green cap and band), metal scoop, reagent J (gray cap and band), and reagent K (letter K on carton and blue band on ampoule).

WARNING

Do not test for G-agents in direct sunlight. Testing in sunlight will give a false indication.

b. Using the bottle marked P, rinse three times using small amounts of water sample from the canteen cup. Throw away the rinsings and fill the bottle to the 25-ml. mark with water from the cup.

c. Drop a tablet of reagent H into the bottle and swirl the liquid to dissolve the tablet. If a yellow or green color appears, discard the solution and proceed as described in *i* below. If no yellow or green color appears, proceed with the test as follows.

d. Rinse test tube three times with small amounts of water sample from the canteen cup. Discard the rinsings each time; then fill the test tube half full with water from the cup. Drop two tablets of reagent I into the test tube and shake the tube to dissolve the tablets.

e. With the scoop, measure one level scoopful of reagent J into the test tube and shake for two minutes.

f. Pour the contents of the test tube into the solution of reagent H *(c* above) in bottle P, place the plastic cap on the bottle, and shake the bottle for two minutes.

g. Snap off the tip of one of the ampoules (blue band) of reagent K and pour the reagent into bottle P. Replace the plastic cap and shake the bottle for an additional two minutes. Add enough water from the canteen cup to bring the level of solution in the bottle just below the yellow band around the neck. Let the solution stand for approximately five minutes until two distinct layers appear in the liquid.

h. A yellow color in the upper layer of the solution as dark or darker than the yellow on the bottle is a *positive* test for G-agents. Certain toxic insecticides will also give a positive test. A yellow color in the lower layer of the solution indicates dangerous concentrations of G-agents.

i. If the chlorine demand test (para 2–6) was negative and if the upper layer of solution in this test is either colorless or has a color lighter than that of the yellow band around the bottle, the test for G-agent is negative.

j. If a yellow or green color appeared after the addition of reagent H *(c* above), rinse and fill the

bottle marked P as described in *b* above and proceed with the test as follows:

(1) Drop two tablets of reagent I into bottle P and shake to dissolve.

(2) Add one level scoop of reagent J to the solution and immediately add one tablet of reagent H. Replace cap on bottle and shake for two minutes.

(3) Continue the test as described in *g* through *h* above.

2-8. Distinguishing Between V and G Agents

The following tests can be used to distinguish the difference between V and G agents:

a. Testing with the detector tickets of the M30A1 Refill Kit will give a positive test and show the presence of either V or G agent (para 2-10).

b. Testing with the AN–M2 test kit and gaining a positive test shows the presence of G agent (para 2-7)

NOTE

Due to the greater sensitivity of the detector ticket of the M30A1 Refill Kit, it is possible to detect concentrations of G-agents which are not detected by the AN–M2. Therefore, this differentation is possible only with higher concentrations of agents.

Section II. REFILL KIT, CHEMICAL AGENTS DETECTOR, V-G, ABC-M30A1

2-9. Description

The M30A1 Refill Kit (Refill Kit, Chemical Agent Detector, V-G, ABC-M30A1) gives the AN-M2 water testing kit a capability for detecting anti-cholinesterase (V- and G-agents). It is not issued as a component of the AN–M2 kit but is requisitioned separately. The kit consists of a fiberboard box containing those components shown in figure 2.

NOTE

The M8 Chemical Agent Detector Paper cannot be used for detecting the presence of agents in water. It is used for suspected liquid agent droplets on surfaces.

2-10. Instructions for Use

a. Remove ticket from plastic envelope and save the envelope.

NOTE

Do not use outdated detector tickets. They will give unreliable results. Cheek discard date on carton.

b. Apply one or two drops of suspected water to the test spot on the square end of the ticket by any convenient means (dropper, stirring rod, or twig, or by dipping the ticket in the water).

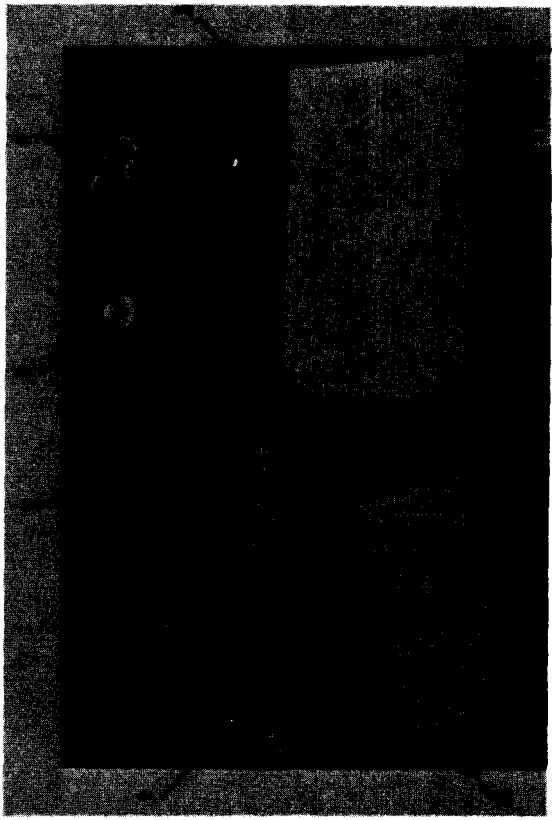


Figure 2. Refill Kit, Chemical Agent Detector, V–G, ABC–M30A1.

c. Place the ticket in the plastic envelope and knead gently until the test spot is thoroughly wetted as shown by a darker appearance. (To knead, press package gently between thumb and forefinger 20 to 30 times. Do this after each application of liquid to the ticket.) Immerse the square end of the ticket into the canteen cup for 25 to 30 minutes.

d. Apply one or two drops of solution from the white-dot squeeze bottle on the detector ticket.

e. Apply two or three drops of solution from the substrate dispenser. Control drops by carefully pressing the top of the dispenser.

f. Continue kneading for about one minute; then examine the ticket. The appearance of a *blue* color indicates NO AGENT. If the ticket remains *colorless* or turns to *orange*, G or V agent is PRESENT. Compare the color obtained with a blank *(g* below). If in doubt, wait for three minutes and then compare the color with a blank.

g. For a blank, use the round end of the ticket and follow directions in *(b)* through *(f)* above using uncontaminated water. A blue color should appear on the round end of the ticket.

---

1 One belt of 40 plastic pockets
2 One belt of 40 detector tickets
3 One filled white-dot squeeze bottle
4 One filled substrate bottle
5 Instruction card
6 ABC-M8 VGH Chemical Detector Paper

CHAPTER 3

MAINTENANCE INSTRUCTIONS

3-1. Maintenance

a. General. Neither the AN–M2 Water Testing Kit nor the M30A1 Refill Kit has replacement parts. When the reagents have been used, a new kit must be requisitioned.

b. After-Use Practices. Casualties might result from inaccurate test results caused by careless or improper use of the kit. Use the checklist below after every use of the kit to make sure that the kit is ready for the next use.

(1) Make sure that the reagent vials are securely capped with the correct caps.

(2) Return capped vials to their proper compartments in the case.

(3) Carefully wash and drain all equipment used in performing tests before replacing it in the case.

(4) Examine the kit for completeness of equipment, reagents and instruction pamphlet.

(5) Check discard date on carton.

WARNING

Use only uncontaminated water for cleaning bottles and vials.

3-2. Packaging and Storage

a. Each AN-M2 Chemical Agents Water Testing Kit is packaged in an individual carton 6¾x3¼x4¼ inches.

b. Each M30A1 Refill Kit, Chemical Agent Detector V-G is packaged individually in a fiberboard box 1⅝x5x3½ inches.

c. Store both the AN-M2 water testing kits and the M30A1 refill kits in a cool, dry place away from direct sunlight.

APPENDIX A

REFERENCES

FM 21-40 Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Defense.

TM 3–215 Military Chemistry and Chemical Agents (AFM 355-7).

TM 3–240 Field Behavior of Chemical, Biological, and Radiological Agents (AFM 105-7).

TM 8–285 Treatment of Chemical Agent Casualties and Conventional Military Chemical Injuries (NAVMED P-5041; AFM 160-12).

TM 38–750 The Army Maintenance Management Systems (TAMMS).

By Order of the Secretary of the Army:

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Chief of Staff

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Major General, United States Army
The Adjutant General

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