What is Claimed:

1) A material for biocontainers comprising:

a multilayer film and a porous substrate attached to the multilayer film wherein the porous substrate is a woven nylon is embedded within the multilayer film or embedded within a tie resin layer, wherein the film comprises an outer strength zone formed of one or more polymeric layers disposed adjacent to the porous substrate, a gas impermeable zone disposed on the outer strength zone; the gas impermeable zone being made of ethylene vinyl alcohols; and a contact zone disposed on the outer strength zone, wherein the contact zone is formed of a low extractables polyolefin material, wherein an outer protective layer is formed on the substrate to encapsulate the substrate so as to provide abrasion resistance and puncture resistance.

2) The material of claim 1 wherein the substrate is formed with a polymer backing to attach the substrate to the film.

3) The material of claim 1 wherein the substrate is formed with a polymer backing to attach the substrate to the film, the substrate is formed of a material selected from the group consisting of woven and non-woven fibrous material and the polymer backing of the substrate is selected from the group consisting of polyolefins, polyurethanes and nylons.

4) The material of claim 1 wherein the substrate further comprises a material selected from the group consisting of woven fibrous material selected from the group consisting of polyester, aramids, carbon, metal and polyolefins.

5) The material of claim 1 wherein the substrate further comprises a non-woven fibrous material selected from the group consisting of nylon, polyester, aramids, carbon, metal and polyolefins.

6) A biocontainer having at least two walls and an inner volume defined by the at least two walls, the biocontainer being formed of the material of claim 1, wherein the contact zone is disposed on a surface of the inner volume.

7) The biocontainer of claim 6 wherein the substrate is formed of a material selected from the group consisting of woven and non-woven fibrous material and the polymer backing of the substrate is selected from the group consisting of polyolefins, polyurethanes and nylons.

8) The biocontainer of claim 6 wherein the substrate is formed of a material selected from the group consisting of woven fibrous material selected from the group consisting of nylon, polyester, aramids, carbon, metal and polyolefins.

9) The biocontainer of claim 6 wherein the substrate is formed of a non-woven fibrous material selected from the group consisting of nylon, polyester, aramids, carbon, metal and polyolefins.
10) The biocontainer of claim 6 wherein the film is formed of a multilayered film having a first interior zone, an intermediate gas impermeable zone and a support zone on the exterior side of the gas impermeable zone.
11) The biocontainer of claim 6 wherein the film is formed of a multilayered film having one or more layers of polyethylene and one or more layers of gas impermeable polymers.
12) The biocontainer of claim 6 wherein the film is formed of a multilayered film having a first interior side layer formed of one or more layers forming an inner contact zone, one or more layers of a gas impermeable zone and one or more layers of polymers on the exterior side of the of gas impermeable zone forming an outer strength zone.
13) The biocontainer of claim 6 wherein the substrate has one or more openings formed in it to provide a device selected from the group consisting of a viewing port and a port.
14) The biocontainer of claim 6 wherein the substrate has one or more elongate openings formed in it to provide a viewing port into the interior of the biocontainer.
15) A method of testing a biocontainer of claim 6 comprising attaching a gas pressure source to an inlet of the biocontainer, closing any other inlet or outlet in the biocontainer, attaching a pressure gauge to the biocontainer or pressure source to read the pressure within the biocontainer, inflating the biocontainer until full and at a desired pressure and monitoring the pressure over time to determine whether any pressure decay occurs.
16) The material of claim 1 wherein the substrate has one or more openings formed in it to provide a device selected from the group consisting of a viewing port and a port.
17) A method of dispensing comprising a biocontainer having at least two walls and an inner volume defined by the at least two walls, the biocontainer being formed of a material having an inner film and an outer porous substrate attached to each other wherein the outer porous substrate is formed of a woven fibrous nylon material so as to provide abrasion resistance to the biocontainer, the biocontainer being filled with a desired volume of a liquid, attaching a pressure source with a pressure gauge to the biocontainer, attaching a valve to the outlet of the biocontainer, inflating the biocontainer to a desired pressure and selectively opening and closing the valve to dispense the liquid, wherein the porous woven fibrous nylon material is embedded within the inner film or embedded within a tie resin layer, wherein the inner film

comprises an outer strength zone formed of one or more polymeric layers disposed adjacent to the porous substrate, a gas impermeable zone disposed on the outer strength zone; the gas impermeable zone being made of ethylene vinyl alcohols; and a contact zone disposed on the outer strength zone, wherein the contact zone is formed of a low extractables polyolefin material, wherein an outer protective layer is formed on the porous substrate to encapsulate the porous substrate so as to provide abrasion resistance and puncture resistance.

18) The method of claim 17 wherein the biocontainer is pressurized once.

19) The method of claim 17 further comprising adding additional gas pressure to the biocontainer when it reaches a threshold minimum pressure during dispensing.