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Institute Report No. 297

Mutagenic Potential of BALLPOWDER®
in the Ames *Salmonella*/Mammalian
Microsome Mutagenicity Test

Steven K. Sano, BA, SGT
Earl W. Morgan, DVM, MAJ VC
and
Don W. Korte, Jr., PhD, MAJ, MSC

GENETIC TOXICOLOGY BRANCH
DIVISION OF TOXICOLOGY

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September 1988

Toxicology Series: 106

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88 12 19 08

UNCLASSIFIED

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE

REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE				Form Approved OMB No. 0704-0188	
1a. REPORT SECURITY CLASSIFICATION Unclassified			1b. RESTRICTIVE MARKINGS		
2a. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY			3. DISTRIBUTION/AVAILABILITY OF REPORT Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.		
2b. DECLASSIFICATION/DOWNGRADING SCHEDULE					
4. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER(S) Institute Report No. 297			5. MONITORING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER(S)		
6a. NAME OF PERFORMING ORGANIZATION Genetic Toxicology Branch Division of Toxicology		6b. OFFICE SYMBOL (If applicable) SGRD-ULE-T		7a. NAME OF MONITORING ORGANIZATION US Army Biomedical Research and Development Laboratory	
6c. ADDRESS (City, State, and ZIP Code) Letterman Army Institute of Research Presidio of San Francisco, CA 94129-6800			7b. ADDRESS (City, State, and ZIP Code) Ft. Detrick Frederick, MD 21701-5010		
8a. NAME OF FUNDING/SPONSORING ORGANIZATION US Army Medical Research & Development Command		8b. OFFICE SYMBOL (If applicable)		9. PROCUREMENT INSTRUMENT IDENTIFICATION NUMBER	
8c. ADDRESS (City, State, and ZIP Code) Ft. Detrick Frederick, MD 21701-5012			10. SOURCE OF FUNDING NUMBERS		
			PROGRAM ELEMENT NO. 62720A	PROJECT NO. 835	TASK NO. AB
			WORK UNIT ACCESSION NO. DA 303913		
11. TITLE (Include Security Classification) Mutagenic Potential of Ballpowder® in the Ames <u>Salmonella</u> /Mammalian Microsome Mutagenicity Test					
12. PERSONAL AUTHOR(S) Steven K. Sano, Earl W. Morgan, Don W. Korte, Jr.					
13a. TYPE OF REPORT Institute		13b. TIME COVERED FROM 11/24/84 to 12/14/84		14. DATE OF REPORT (Year, Month, Day) 1988 September	
15. PAGE COUNT 19					
16. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTATION Toxicology Series 106					
17. COSATI CODES			18. SUBJECT TERMS (Continue on reverse if necessary and identify by block number)		
FIELD	GROUP	SUB-GROUP	Mutagenicity, Ames Test		
			Genetic Toxicology, Ballpowder®		
19. ABSTRACT (Continue on reverse if necessary and identify by block number) The mutagenic potential of BALLPOWDER® was assessed by using the Ames Salmonella/Mammalian Microsome Mutagenicity Test. Tester strains TA98, TA100, TA1535, TA1537, and TA1538 were exposed to doses ranging from 5 mg/plate to 0.0016 mg/plate in both the presence and absence of metabolic activation. The test compound was not mutagenic under conditions of this test.					
20. DISTRIBUTION/AVAILABILITY OF ABSTRACT ☒ UNCLASSIFIED/UNLIMITED ☐ SAME AS RPT. ☐ DTIC USERS			21. ABSTRACT SECURITY CLASSIFICATION unclassified		
22a. NAME OF RESPONSIBLE INDIVIDUAL Edwin S. Beatrice, COL, MC			22b. TELEPHONE (Include Area Code) 415-561-3600		22c. OFFICE SYMBOL SGRD-UL-Z

DD Form 1473, JUN 86

Previous editions are obsolete.

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE
UNCLASSIFIED

ABSTRACT

The mutagenic potential of BALLPOWDER® was assessed by using the Ames *Salmonella*/Mammalian Microsome Mutagenicity Test. Tester strains TA98, TA100, TA1535, TA1537, and TA1538 were exposed to doses ranging from 5 mg/plate to 0.0016 mg/plate in both the presence and absence of metabolic activation. The test compound was not mutagenic under conditions of this test.

Key Words: Mutagenicity, Genetic Toxicology, Ames Test, BALLPOWDER®

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Unannounced	☐
Justification	
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Distribution/	
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PREFACE

TYPE REPORT: Ames Test GLP Study Report

TESTING FACILITY:

US Army Medical Research and Development Command
Letterman Army Institute of Research
Presidio of San Francisco, CA 94129-6800

SPONSOR:

US Army Medical Research and Development Command
US Army Biomedical Research and Development Laboratory
Fort Detrick, MD 21701-5010

PROJECT/WORK UNIT/APC: #3E162720A835/180/TLB0

GLP STUDY NUMBER: 84041

STUDY DIRECTOR: MAJ Don W. Korte, Jr., PhD, MS

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Steven K. Sano, BA, SGT

CO-PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: MAJ Earl W. Morgan, DVM, VC

REPORT AND DATA MANAGEMENT:

A copy of the final report, study protocol, retired SOPs, raw data, analytical, stability, and purity data of the test compound, tissues, and an aliquot of the test compound will be retained in the LAIR Archives.

TEST SUBSTANCE: BALLPOWDER®

INCLUSIVE STUDY DATES: 26 November - 14 December 1984

OBJECTIVE:

The objective of this study was to determine the mutagenic potential of BALLPOWDER® (50/50 blend of lots BAJ-47670 and BAJ-47671, LAIR Code TA045) by using the Ames *Salmonella*/Mammalian Microsome Mutagenicity Test.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

SP4 John R. Ryabik, BS; SP4 Paul B. Simboli, BS; and Mr. John Dacey provided research assistance.

SIGNATURES OF PRINCIPAL SCIENTISTS AND MANAGERS
INVOLVED IN THE STUDY

We, the undersigned, declare that GLP study number 84041 was performed under our supervision, according to the procedures described herein, and that this report is an accurate record of the results obtained.

Don W. Korte Jr. 29 Jan 88
DON W. KORTE JR. / PHD/DATE
MAJ, MSC
Study Director

Steven K. Sano 19 JAN 86
STEVEN K. SANO, BA / DATE
SP4, USA
Principal Investigator

Earl W. Morgan 2 Jul 87
EARL W. MORGAN / DVM/DATE
MAJ, VC
Co-Principal Investigator

Conrad R. Wheeler 15 June 88
CONRAD R. WHEELER, PhD/DATE
DAC
Analytical Chemist



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

LETTERMAN ARMY INSTITUTE OF RESEARCH
PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94129-6800

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF:

SGRD-ULZ-QA

28 September 1988

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: GLP Statement of Compliance

1. This is to certify that the protocol for GLP Study 84041 was reviewed on 18 September 1984.
2. The institute report entitled "Mutagenic Potential of Ballpowder in the Ames Salmonella/Mammalian Microsome Mutagenicity Test," Toxicology Series 106, was audited on 26 September 1988.

Carolyn M. Lewis

CAROLYN M. LEWIS
Chief, Quality Assurance

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**Mutagenic Potential of BALLPOWDER® in the Ames
Salmonella/Mammalian Microsome Mutagenicity Test--
Sano et al**

INTRODUCTION

Nitroguanidine is a primary component of US Army triple-base propellants and is now being produced in a Government-owned contractor-operated ammunition plant. The US Army Biomedical Research and Development Laboratory (USABRDL), as part of its mission to evaluate the environmental and health hazards of military-unique propellants generated by US Army munitions manufacturing facilities, reviewed the nitroguanidine data base and identified significant gaps in the toxicity data (1). The Division of Toxicology, LAIR, was tasked by USABRDL to develop a genetic and mammalian toxicity profile for nitroguanidine, related intermediates/by-products of its manufacture, and its environmental degradation products. A genetic and acute mammalian toxicity profile of BALLPOWDER®, a fielded nitrocellulose-based propellant (Cartridge 5.56 mm, Ball, M193), was also requested as a baseline against which future formulations will be compared.

The Ames Salmonella/Mammalian Microsome Mutagenicity Test is a short-term screening assay that utilizes histidine auxotrophic mutant strains of *Salmonella typhimurium* to detect those compounds which are potentially mutagenic in mammals. A mammalian microsomal enzyme system is incorporated in the assay to increase sensitivity by simulating in vivo metabolic activation of the test compound. The Ames Test is an inexpensive yet highly predictive and reliable assay for detecting mutagenic activity and thus carcinogenic potential (2).

Objective of the Study

The objective of this study was to determine the mutagenic potential of BALLPOWDER® (50/50 blend of lots BAJ-47670 and BAJ-47671, LAIR Code TA045) by using the Ames Salmonella/Mammalian Microsome Mutagenicity Test.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Test Compound

Product name: WC 844 Double-base Spheroidal Propellant

LAIR Code number: TA045

Physical state: Solid

Source: Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Baraboo, WI 53913

Storage: BALLPOWDER® (50/50 blend of lots BAJ-47670 and BAJ-47671) was received from Badger Army Ammunition Plant (AAP) on 6 September 1984 and assigned the LAIR Code number TA045. The test compound was stored at room temperature (21°C) until used.

Chemical Properties/Analysis: Data provided by Badger AAP characterizing the chemical composition and purity of the test material are presented in Appendix A.

Test Solvent

The test compound and the positive control chemicals were dissolved in grade I dimethyl sulfoxide (lot 113F-0450) obtained from Sigma Chemical Co. (St. Louis, MO).

Chemical Preparation

BALLPOWDER® was stored at room temperature (21°C) until used. On the day before dosing, 300 mg of the test compound was measured into a sterile vial and again stored at room temperature. On the day of dosing, the 300 mg of the test compound that had been measured into a sterile vial was dissolved in 6 ml grade I dimethyl sulfoxide to achieve a 5% (w/v) solution. Aliquots of this solution were used to dose the test plates.

Test Strains

Salmonella strains TA98, TA100, TA1535, TA1537, and TA1538, obtained directly from Dr. Bruce Ames, University of California, Berkeley, CA, were used. These strains were maintained in our laboratory at -80°C. Quality controls were run concurrently with the test substance to establish the validity of their special features and to determine the spontaneous reversion rate. Descriptions of the strains,

their geretic markers, and the methods for strain validation are given in the LAIR SOP, OP-STX-1 (3).

Test Format

BALLPOWDER® was evaluated for mutagenic potential according to the methods of Ames et al (4). A detailed description of the methodology is given in LAIR SOP, OP-STX-1 (3).

Toxicity Tests

Toxicity tests were conducted to determine a sublethal concentration of the test substance. This toxicity level was found by using minimal glucose agar (MGA) plates, concentrations of BALLPOWDER® ranging from 1.6×10^{-3} mg/plate to 5 mg/plate and approximately 10^8 cells of TA100 per plate. Top agar containing trace amounts of histidine and biotin was placed on the plates. Strain verification was confirmed on the bacteria, along with a determination of the spontaneous reversion rate. After incubation, the growth on the plates was observed. Since none of the plates showed decreased macrocolony formation (below the level of the spontaneous reversion plates) or an observable reduction in the density of the background lawn, a maximum "limit" dose of 5 mg per plate was used in the mutagenicity assay.

Mutagenicity Tests

The test substance was evaluated over a 1000-fold range of concentrations, decreasing from the minimum toxic level (the maximum or limit dose) by a dilution factor of 5, both with and without 0.5 ml of the S-9 microsome fraction. The S-9 was purchased from Litton Bionetics (Kensington, MD). The optimal titer of this S-9, as determined by Litton Bionetics, was 0.75 mg protein/plate. After all the ingredients were added, the top agar was mixed, then overlaid on MGA plates. These plates contained 2% glucose and Vogel Bonner "E" Concentrate (5). The water used in this medium and in all reagents came from a Polymetric model 200-3 Water Purifier (Sunnyvale, CA). Plates were incubated upside down in the dark, at 37°C for 48 hours. Plates were prepared in triplicate and the average revertant counts were recorded. The average number of revertants at each dose level was compared to the average number of spontaneous revertants (negative control). The spontaneous reversion rate (with and without S-9) was monitored by averaging the counts from two determinations run simultaneously with the test compound assay. The spontaneous reversion rate was determined by inoculating one set of plates before and one set after the test compound assay plates so that any change in spontaneous

reversion rate during the dosing procedure would be detected. This spontaneous reversion rate was also compared with historical values for this laboratory and those cited in Ames et al (4). Concurrent sterility and strain verification controls were run. All reagents, test compounds, and media were checked for sterility by plating samples of each on MGA media and incubating them at 37°C with the test plates. The *Salmonella* strains were verified by a standard battery of tests. The following tests were run to determine if:

- Lipopolysaccharide layer (LP) alteration causes growth inhibition in the presence of crystal violet.

- An ampicillin-resistant R factor has allowed growth in strains TA98 and TA100 in the presence of ampicillin-impregnated disks.

- Absence of excision repair mechanism has inhibited growth in the presence of ultraviolet light.

Four known mutagens were tested as positive controls to confirm the responsiveness of the strains to the mutation process. These compounds (benzo[a]pyrene, 2-aminofluorene, 2-aminoanthracene, and N-methyl-N'-nitro-n-nitrosoguanidine) were obtained from Sigma Chemical Co. (St. Louis, MO). The test compound and mutagens were handled during this study in accordance with the standards published in NIH Guidelines for the Laboratory Use of Chemical Carcinogens (DHHS Publication No. (NIH) 81-2385, May 1981).

Data Interpretation

According to Brusick (6), a compound is considered mutagenic if the following criteria are met:

1. For strains TA98 and TA100, a positive dose response (correlated dose response) over three dose concentrations is achieved with at least the highest dose yielding a revertant colony count greater than or equal to twice the spontaneous colony count for the strain. A strong correlated dose response in strain TA100 without a doubling of the individual colony count may also be considered positive.

2. For strains TA1535, TA1537, and TA1538, a correlated dose response over three concentrations is achieved with at least one dose yielding a revertant colony count three times the spontaneous colony count for the strain.

Storage of the Raw Data and Final Report

A copy of the final report, study protocols, raw data, SOPs, and an aliquot of the test compound will be retained in the LAIR archives.

Deviations from the Protocol/SOP

None.

RESULTS

On 5 December 1984, the toxicity level determination was performed on BALLPOWDER® (Table 1). For this experiment all sterility, strain verification, and negative controls were normal (Table 2). No toxicity was observed after exposure of the tester strain (TA100) to the highest dose used (5 mg/plate).

Normal results were obtained for all sterility, strain verification, and negative controls during the Ames Test performed on 12-14 December 1984 (Table 3). BALLPOWDER® did not induce any appreciable increase in the revertant colony counts relative to those of the negative control cultures (Table 3).

Individual plate scores for the toxicity test, verification controls, and the mutagenicity test are presented in Appendix B.

TABLE 1: TOXICITY DETERMINATION FOR BALLPOWDER®

GLP STUDY: 84041 7 DEC 84 PERFORMED BY: SANO, MORGAN

TA100 REVERTANT PLATE COUNT

<u>TEST COMPOUND CONCENTRATION</u>	<u>MEAN ±1SD</u>	<u>BACKGROUND LAWN*</u>
NEGATIVE CONTROL	65 ± 9.0	NL
5.0 mg/plate	79 ± 9.2	NL
1.0 mg/plate	97 ±11.5	NL
0.2 mg/plate	92 ± 6.0	NL
0.04 mg/plate	88 ± 2.1	NL
0.008 mg/plate	82 ± 8.1	NL
0.0016 mg/plate	85 ± 4.2	NL

STRAIN VERIFICATION FOR TOXICITY DETERMINATION

	<u>TA100*</u>
HISTIDINE REQUIREMENT	G
AMPICILLIN RESISTANCE	G
UV	NG
CRYSTAL VIOLET SENSITIVITY	NG (12mm)
STERILITY CONTROL	NG

STERILITY CONTROL FOR TOXICITY DETERMINATION

<u>MATERIAL TESTED</u>	<u>OBSERVATION*</u>
MINIMAL GLUCOSE AGAR PLATES	NG
TOP AGAR	NG
DILUENT WATER	NG
NUTRIENT BROTH	NG
TEST COMPOUND (HIGHEST DOSE)	NG

* NL=Normal Lawn, G=Growth, NG=No Growth, ST=Slight Toxicity

**TABLE 2: STRAIN VERIFICATION AND STERILITY TESTING
FOR THE MUTAGENICITY DETERMINATION OF BALLPOWDER®**

GLP STUDY: 84041 13 DEC 84 PERFORMED BY: SANO, MORGAN

STRAIN VERIFICATION

OBSERVATIONS*

<u>STRAIN</u>	<u>HISTIDINE REQUIREMENT</u>	<u>AMPICILLIN RESISTANCE</u>	<u>UV REPAIR</u>	<u>CRYSTAL VIOLET</u>	<u>CONTROL</u>
TA98	NG	G	NG	NG	NG
TA100	NG	G	NG	NG	NG
TA1535	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG
TA1537	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG
TA1538	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG

STERILITY CONTROL FOR MUTAGENICITY DETERMINATION

<u>MATERIAL TESTED</u>	<u>OBSERVATION*</u>
MINIMAL GLUCOSE AGAR PLATES	NG
TOP AGAR	NG
DILUENT WATER	NG
NUTRIENT BROTH	NG
TEST COMPOUND (HIGHEST DOSE)	NG
S-9	NG

*G = Growth, NG = No Growth

TABLE 3: MUTAGENICITY ASSAY FOR BALLPOWDER®

REVERTANTS/PLATE (MEAN $\pm$ 1 SD)

COMPOUND	DOSE/PLATE	TA98	TA100
WITHOUT S-9			
NEG CONTROL	0.0 μ g	16 $\pm$ 7.6	110 $\pm$ 9.1
MNNG*	2.0 μ g	-	2189 $\pm$ 210.1
MNNG*	20.0 μ g	-	-
TA045	5000 μ g	14 $\pm$ 2.3	74 $\pm$ 5
TA045	1000 μ g	15 $\pm$ 3.2	61 $\pm$ 4.2
TA045	200 μ g	14 $\pm$ 0.6	66 $\pm$ 6.7
TA045	40.0 μ g	24 $\pm$ 2.3	69 $\pm$ 4.2
TA045	8.0 μ g	16 $\pm$ 0	75 $\pm$ 4
TA045	1.6 μ g	14 $\pm$ 1.5	80 $\pm$ 3.6
WITH S-9			
NEG CONTROL	0.0 μ g	18 $\pm$ 7.3	86 $\pm$ 13
2-AA*	2.0 μ g	1049 $\pm$ 432.9	1783 $\pm$ 208.4
2-AF*	2.0 μ g	581 $\pm$ 79.9	467 $\pm$ 31.8
BP*	2.0 μ g	428 $\pm$ 50.1	281 $\pm$ 104.3
TA045	5000 μ g	14 $\pm$ 4	77 $\pm$ 8.6
TA045	1000 μ g	13 $\pm$ 1	76 $\pm$ 2
TA045	200 μ g	18 $\pm$ 4	58 $\pm$ 4
TA045	40.0 μ g	19 $\pm$ 3.5	76 $\pm$ 6.1
TA045	8.0 μ g	20 $\pm$ 0.6	59 $\pm$ 5
TA045	1.6 μ g	11 $\pm$ 6.4	74 $\pm$ 11.8

* 2-AA = 2-aminoanthracene, 2-AF = 2-aminofluorene, BP = benzo[a]pyrene, MNNG = N-methyl-N'-nitro-n-nitrosoguanidine

TABLE 3 (cont.): MUTAGENICITY ASSAY FOR BALLPOWDER®

REVERTANTS/PLATE (MEAN $\pm$ 1 SD)

COMPOUND	DOSE/PLATE	TA1535	TA1537	TA1538
WITHOUT S-9				
NEG CONTROL	0.0 μ g	21 $\pm$ 2.1	6 $\pm$ 1.4	21 $\pm$ 3
MNNG*	2.0 μ g	-	-	-
MNNG*	20.0 μ g	2070 $\pm$ 331.3	-	-
TA045	5000 μ g	14 $\pm$ 4	5 $\pm$ 3.5	17 $\pm$ 2.9
TA045	1000 μ g	17 $\pm$ 5.9	4 $\pm$ 0.6	16 $\pm$ 3.8
TA045	200 μ g	16 $\pm$ 3.6	4 $\pm$ 1.5	18 $\pm$ 7.5
TA045	40.0 μ g	14 $\pm$ 4.4	4 $\pm$ 0.6	21 $\pm$ 3.5
TA045	8.0 μ g	19 $\pm$ 2.5	4 $\pm$ 1.5	10 $\pm$ 4.4
TA045	1.6 μ g	16 $\pm$ 1.2	8 $\pm$ 4	5 $\pm$ 4.5
WITH S-9				
NEG CONTROL	0.0 μ g	12 $\pm$ 3.6	6 $\pm$ 3.9	18 $\pm$ 7.1
2-AA*	2.0 μ g	-	210 $\pm$ 16.8	1177 $\pm$ 85.9
2-AF*	2.0 μ g	-	-	562 $\pm$ 134.7
BP*	2.0 μ g	-	53 $\pm$ 13.5	92 $\pm$ 10.1
TA045	5000 μ g	8 $\pm$ 2.5	2 $\pm$ 1	15 $\pm$ 3.2
TA045	1000 μ g	12 $\pm$ 1.2	4 $\pm$ 2.5	11 $\pm$ 5.5
TA045	200 μ g	6 $\pm$ 2	7 $\pm$ 1	12 $\pm$ 2
TA045	40.0 μ g	10 $\pm$ 1.5	7 $\pm$ 3.6	11 $\pm$ 8.4
TA045	8.0 μ g	14 $\pm$ 2.1	3 $\pm$ 1	20 $\pm$ 5.7
TA045	1.6 μ g	9 $\pm$ 1.2	4 $\pm$ 1	9 $\pm$ 2.1

* 2-AA = 2-aminoanthracene, 2-AF = 2-aminofluorene, BP = benzo[a]pyrene, MNNG = N-methyl-N'-nitro-n-nitrosoguanidine

DISCUSSION

Certain test criteria must be satisfied before an Ames Test can be considered a valid assessment of a compound's mutagenic potential. First, the special features of the Ames strains must be verified. These features include demonstration of ampicillin resistance, LP (lipopolysaccharide) layer alterations, and DNA excision repair deficiencies. Second, the *Salmonella* strains must be susceptible to mutation by known mutagens. Third, the optimal concentration of the test compound must be determined by treating TA100 with a broad range of doses and observing the potential toxic effects on macrocolonies and microcolonies. If these tests are performed and expected data are obtained, then the results of the Ames Test can be considered valid.

After validation of bacterial strains and selection of optimal sublethal doses, BALLPOWDER® was evaluated in the Ames Test. Criteria for a positive response include both a correlated dose-response relationship over three dose concentrations and a revertant colony count at least two times (TA98 or TA100) or three times (TA1535, TA1537, or TA1538) the spontaneous revertant colony count (6). BALLPOWDER® did not induce the requisite dose-response relationship or the increase in revertant colony counts necessary for a positive response. Thus, the results of this assay indicate that BALLPOWDER® is not mutagenic when evaluated in the Ames Test.

CONCLUSION

BALLPOWDER® was evaluated in the Ames Test, in both the presence and absence of metabolic activation, and did not produce a mutagenic response at the dose levels tested.

REFERENCES

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Appendix A: CHEMICAL DATA SHEET

PROPELLANT DESCRIPTION SHEET				REPORTS CONTROL SYMBOL EXEMPT - PARA 7-2e AR 335-15			
TO		FROM		DATE			
		Badger Army Ammunition Plant Baraboo, Wisconsin 53913		10 August 1984			
DA LOT NUMBER 50/50 blend of lots BAJ-47670 and BAJ-47671			COMPOSITION NUMBER WC 844 for Cartridge 5.56 mm, BALL, M193				
MFG AT Badger Army Ammunition Plant			PACKED AMOUNT LB				
CONTRACT NUMBER DAAA09-73-C-0004			SPECIFICATION NUMBER MIL-P-3984E w/Amendment 4 and Drawing No. C10542743 Rev. C				
NITROCELLULOSE							
ACCEPTED BLEND NUMBERS		NITROGEN CONTENT		KI STARCH(65.3°C)			
Nitrocellulose (NC) extracted from excessed Single Base Propellant.		MAX %		MIN			
		MIN %		MIN			
		AVG %		MIN			
NC complied with MIL-N-244A				EXPLOSION HR			
MANUFACTURE OF PROPELLANT							
POUNDS SOLVENT PER POUND NC/DRY WEIGHT INGREDIENTS CONSISTING OF POUNDS ALCOHOL AND POUNDS							
PER 100 POUNDS SOLVENT. PERCENTAGE REMIX TO WHOLE							
TEMPERATURE		PROCESS-SOLVENT RECOVERY AND DRYING		TIME			
FROM	TO			DAYS	HOURS		
PROPELLANT COMPOSITION TESTS OF FINISHED PROPELLANT STABILITY AND PHYSICAL TESTS							
CONSTITUENT	% FORMULA	% TOLERANCE	% MEASURED	HEAT TEST 1200	FORMULA	ACTUAL	
Nitroglycerin			10.235	No Explosion (HRS)	Min 60 min	65 min.*	
Dinitrotoluene			0.685	FORM OF PROPELLANT	Min 5	5+*	
Diphenylamine			1.105	Dust&Foreign Mat.		0.02	
Dibutylphthalate			5.255	Graphite		0.075	
Nitrocellulose			83.23	Grav. Density		1.008	
Total Volatiles			1.045	Nitrogen		13.075	
Moisture and Volatiles			0.895				
Residual Solvent			0.49				
Calcium Carbonate			0.09				
Sodium Sulfate			0.12				
CLOSED BOMB			PROPELLANT DIMENSIONS (INCHES)				
TEST	LOT NUMBER	TEMP °F	RELATIVE HUMIDITY	SPEC	DIE	FINISHED	
STANDARD			100.00%	100.00%	LENGTH (L)	SPEC	ACTUAL
					DIAMETER (D)		
					PERF DIA (d)		
REMARKS				PACKED			
				SAMPLED			
				TEST FINISHED			
				OFFERED			
				DESCRIPTION SHEETS FORWARDED			
TYPE OF PACKING CONTAINER							
REMARKS *Tested 29 February 1984.							
SIGNATURE OF CONTRACTOR'S REPRESENTATIVE				SIGNATURE OF GOVERNMENT QUALITY ASSURANCE REPRESENTATIVE			

Appendix B: INDIVIDUAL PLATE SCORES

BALLPOWDER® (TA045)
TOXICITY TEST
TA100

DOSE/PLATE	5.0 mg	1.0 mg	0.2 mg	0.04 mg
PLATE 1	81	84	91	87
PLATE 2	69	106	98	86
PLATE 3	87	101	86	90
BACKGROUND LAWN	NL	NL	NL	NL

DOSE/PLATE	0.008 mg	0.0016 mg	NEG CONTROL
PLATE 1	83	86	74
PLATE 2	89	80	56
PLATE 3	73	88	64
BACKGROUND LAWN	NL	NL	

Appendix B (cont.): INDIVIDUAL PLATE SCORES

NEGATIVE CONTROLS FOR MUTAGENICITY TESTS
BALLPOWDER® (TA045)

COMPOUND	DOSE/PLATE	TA98	TA100	TA1535	TA1537	TA1538
<u>WITHOUT S-2</u>						
NEG CONTROL (START RUN)	0.0 mg	18	112	19	6	25
		19	111	24	5	19
		8	126	22	5	19
NEG CONTROL (END RUN)	0.0 mg	17	108	19	8	24
		8	101	19	4	23
		28	102	20	5	18
<u>WITH S-2</u>						
NEG CONTROL (START RUN)	0.0 mg	27	78	11	5	28
		11	97	12	2	16
		27	99	19	10	10
NEG CONTROL (END RUN)	0.0 mg	18	88	9	3	21
		14	87	10	6	11
		12	64	13	12	23

Appendix B (cont.): INDIVIDUAL PLATE SCORES

POSITIVE CONTROLS FOR MUTAGENICITY TESTS
BALLPOWDER® (TA045)

COMPOUND*	DOSES/PLATE	TA98	TA100	TA1535	TA1537	TA1538
2-AA	2.0 µg	1239	1605	-	229	1162
		1355	2012	-	199	1099
		554	1731	-	201	1269
2-AF	2.0 µg	590	457	-	-	418
		497	503	-	-	685
		656	442	-	-	583
BP	2.0 µg	486	303	-	66	98
		396	167	-	53	97
		403	372	-	39	80
MNNG	2.0 µg	-	2395	-	-	-
		-	2197	-	-	-
		-	1975	-	-	-
MNNG	20.0 µg	-	-	2183	-	-
		-	-	1697	-	-
		-	-	2330	-	-

* 2-AA = 2-aminoanthracene, 2-AF = 2-aminofluorene, BP = benzo[a]pyrene,
 MNNG = N-methyl-N'-nitro-n-nitrosoguanidine

Appendix B (cont.): INDIVIDUAL PLATE SCORES

MUTAGENICITY TESTS
BALLPOWDER® (TA045)

WITHOUT S-2

COMPOUND	DOSE/PLATE	TA98	TA100	TA1535	TA1537	TA1538
TA045	5.0 mg	17	74	15	1	15
		13	69	18	5	15
		13	79	10	8	20
TA045	1.0 mg	11	62	10	4	14
		16	56	21	5	20
		17	64	19	4	13
TA045	0.2 mg	14	69	13	4	10
		13	70	15	2	19
		14	58	20	5	25
TA045	0.04 mg	23	66	19	4	21
		27	74	11	4	18
		23	68	12	5	25
TA045	0.008 mg	16	75	19	4	13
		16	79	21	6	12
		16	71	16	3	5
TA045	0.0016 mg	14	84	15	4	10
		16	77	15	7	5
		13	79	17	12	1

Appendix B (cont.): INDIVIDUAL PLATE SCORES

MUTAGENICITY TESTS
BALLPOWDER® (TA045)

WITH S-2

COMPOUND	DOSE/PLATE	TA98	TA100	TA1535	TA1537	TA1538
TA045	5.0 mg	10 18 15	86 75 69	8 10 5	2 3 1	11 17 16
TA045	1.0 mg	13 12 14	74 76 78	11 13 13	4 6 1	16 11 5
TA045	0.2 mg	18 14 22	57 62 54	8 4 6	8 7 6	12 10 14
TA045	0.04 mg	23 17 17	71 75 83	10 11 8	10 8 3	15 16 1
TA045	0.008 mg	20 19 20	64 54 59	12 16 13	2 3 4	15 26 18
TA045	0.0016 mg	14 4 16	87 64 71	10 8 8	3 5 4	10 11 7

Distribution List

Commander
US Army Biomedical Research and
Development Laboratory (27)
ATTN: SGRD-UBZ-C
Fort Detrick, Frederick, MD 21701-5010

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5001 Eisenhower Avenue
Alexandria, VA 22333

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US Army Environmental Hygiene
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Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 21010

Dean
School of Medicine
Uniformed Services University of the
Health Sciences
4301 Jones Bridge Road
Bethesda, MD 20014

Commander
US Army Materiel Command
ATTN: AMCEN-A
5001 Eisenhower Avenue
Alexandria, VA 22333

HQDA
ATTN: DASG-PSP-E
Falls Church, VA 22041-3258

HQDA
ATTN: DAEN-RDM
20 Massachusetts, NW
Washington, D.C. 20314