



AD-A212 080

Institute Report No. 352

Primary Ocular Irritation Potential
of Ball Powder® in Male Rabbits

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DIVISION OF TOXICOLOGY

July 1989

Toxicology Series: 131

20030203160

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Primary Ocular Irritation Potential of Ball Powder® in Male Rabbits (Toxicology Series 131)--Morgan *et al.*

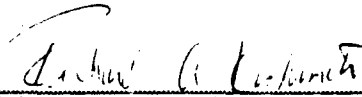
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Richard A. Kishimoto
COL, MSC
Acting Commander

20 July 1987
(date)

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		
2b. DECLASSIFICATION / DOWNGRADING SCHEDULE			APPROVED FOR PUBLIC RELEASE; DISTRIBUTION IS UNLIMITED.		
4. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER(S) Institute Report No.: 352			5. MONITORING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER(S)		
6a. NAME OF PERFORMING ORGANIZATION Mammalian Toxicology 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) Fort 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) Fort Detrick Frederick, Maryland 21701-5012		10. SOURCE OF FUNDING NUMBERS:			
		PROGRAM ELEMENT NO. 62720	PROJECT NO. A835	TASK NO. AB	WORK UNIT ACCESSION NO. DA303913
11. TITLE (Include Security Classification) (U) Primary Ocular Irritation Potential of Ball Powder® in Male Rabbits					
12. PERSONAL AUTHOR(S) EW Morgan, GFS Hiatt, and DW Korte, Jr.					
13a. TYPE OF REPORT Institute		13b. TIME COVERED FROM 24 JAN 85 TO 5 MAR 85	14. DATE OF REPORT (Year, Month, Day) July 1989		15. PAGE COUNT 19
16. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTATION Toxicology Series No. 131					
17. COSATI CODES			18. SUBJECT TERMS (Continue on reverse if necessary and identify by block number)		
FIELD	GROUP	SUB-GROUP	Ocular Irritation, Ball Powder®, Rabbit Nitrocellulose, Mammalian Toxicology, Propellants.		
19. ABSTRACT (Continue on reverse if necessary and identify by block number) The potential for Ball Powder® to produce primary eye irritation was evaluated in male New Zealand White rabbits by using a modified Draize method. Slight conjunctival vasodilation and chemosis (indicative of mild inflammation) and three small pinpoint erosions were the most serious responses observed. The results indicate that Ball Powder® is not a primary ocular irritant under conditions of this study.					
20. DISTRIBUTION / AVAILABILITY OF ABSTRACT ☒ UNCLASSIFIED/UNLIMITED ☐ SAME AS RPT ☐ DTIC USERS			21. ABSTRACT SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED		
22a. NAME OF RESPONSIBLE INDIVIDUAL RICHARD A. KISHIMOTO, COL, MSC			22b. TELEPHONE (Include Area Code) (415) 561-3600		22c. OFFICE SYMBOL SGRD-ULZ

ABSTRACT

The potential for Ball Powder® to produce primary eye irritation was evaluated in male New Zealand White rabbits by using a modified Draize method. Slight conjunctival vasodilation and chemosis (indicative of mild inflammation) and three small pinpoint erosions were the most serious responses observed. The results indicate that Ball Powder® is not a primary ocular irritant under conditions of this study.

Key Words: Ball Powder®, Nitrocellulose, Ocular Irritation, Mammalian Toxicology, Rabbits, Munition, Propellant

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PREFACE

TYPE REPORT: Primary Eye Irritation 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 Officer: Gunda Reddy, PhD

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

GLP STUDY NUMBER: 84037

STUDY DIRECTOR: LTC Don W. Korte, Jr., PhD, MSC
Diplomate, American Board of Toxicology

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: MAJ Earl W. Morgan, DVM, VC, Diplomate
American College of Veterinary Preventive Medicine
American Board of Toxicology

CO-PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Gerald F.S. Hiatt, PhD

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, and an aliquot of the test compound will be retained in the LAIR Archives.

TEST SUBSTANCE: Ball Powder®

INCLUSIVE STUDY DATES: 24 January 1985 - 5 March 1985

OBJECTIVE:

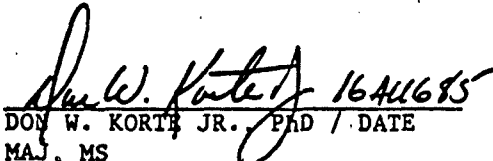
The objective of this study was to determine the primary ocular irritation potential of Ball Powder® in male New Zealand White rabbits.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

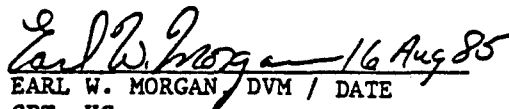
Charlotte Speckman provided technical assistance. SP4 James J. Fisher, PFC Scott L. Schwebe, Richard D. Spieler, Charlotte Speckman, and Diane Arevalo provided care for the animals. Colleen S. Kamiyama and Brenda V. Goce provided administrative and clerical support during the performance of this study and preparation of the report.

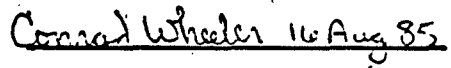
SIGNATURES OF PRINCIPAL SCIENTISTS INVOLVED IN THE STUDY

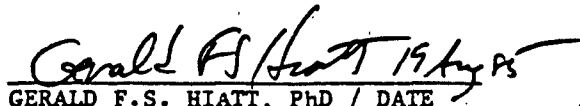
We, the undersigned, declare that GLP Study 84037 was performed under our supervision, according to the procedures described herein, and that this report is an accurate record of the results obtained.


DON W. KORTE JR., PhD / DATE
MAJ, MS
Study Director


LANCE O. LOLLINI, DVM / DATE
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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

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PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94129-6800

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF:

SGRD-ULZ-QA

10 July 1989

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: GLP Compliance for GLP Study 84037

1. This is to certify that the protocol for LAIR GLP Study 84037 was reviewed on 1 November 1984.
2. The institute report entitled "Primary Ocular Irritation of Ballpowder," Toxicology Series 131, was audited on 12 May 1987.

Carolyn M. Lewis

CAROLYN M. LEWIS, MS
Diplomate, American Board of
Toxicology
Quality Assurance Auditor

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Abstract	i
Preface	iii
Acknowledgments	iv
Signatures of Principal Scientists	v
Report of Quality Assurance Unit	vi
Table of Contents	vii
 INTRODUCTION	 1
Objective of Study	1
 MATERIALS	 1
Test Substance	1
Animal Data	2
Husbandry	2
 METHODS	 3
Group Assignment/Acclimation	3
Dose Levels and Administration	3
Compound Preparation	3
Test Procedures	3
Ocular Examination/Grading	4
Duration of Study	4
Changes/Deviations	4
Storage of Raw Data and Final Report	6
 RESULTS	 6
Cornea	6
Iris/Anterior Chamber	7
Lens	7
Conjunctiva	7
Control Eyes	8
Pathology Report	8
 DISCUSSION	 8
 CONCLUSION	 9
 REFERENCES	 10

TABLE OF CONTENTS (cont.)

APPENDICES	11
Appendix A. Chemical Data	12
Appendix B. Animal Data	13
Appendix C. Historical Listing of Study Events.....	14
Appendix D. Tabulated Ocular Data.....	15
Appendix E. Summary of Ocular Observations	17
Appendix F. Pathology Report.....	18
OFFICIAL DISTRIBUTION LIST.....	19

**Primary Ocular Irritation Potential of Ball Powder® in Male Rabbits—
Morgan et al.**

INTRODUCTION

Nitroguanidine, a primary component of US Army triple-base propellants, is now 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, conducted a review of 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 Ball Powder®, a fielded nitrocellulose-based propellant, was also requested as a baseline against which future formulations will be compared.

Objective of Study

The objective of this study was to determine the primary ocular irritation potential of Ball Powder® in male New Zealand White rabbits.

MATERIALS

Test Substance

Name: Ball Powder® (Olin WC 844 double base spheroidal propellant)

LAIR Code Number: TA45

Chemical Composition:

<u>Component</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Nitroglycerin	10.235
Dinitrotoluene	0.685
Diphenylamine	1.105
Dibutylphthalate	5.255
Nitrocellulose	83.23
Total Volatiles	1.045
Moisture and Volatiles	0.895
Residual Solvent	0.49
Calcium Carbonate	0.09
Sodium Sulfate	0.12

Source: Badger Army Ammunition Plant
Baraboo, WI 53913

Other test substance information is presented in Appendix A.

Animal Data

Six male New Zealand White rabbits (Elkhorn Rabbitry, 5265 Starr Way, Watsonville, CA) were identified individually with ear tattoos numbered 85F026, 85F028 - 85F031, and 85F039. Animal weights on dosing day ranged from 3.0 to 3.9 kg. Additional animal data appear in Appendix B.

Husbandry

The rabbits were housed individually in stainless steel, screen-bottomed, battery-type cages with automatically flushing dumptanks. The diet consisted of approximately 150 g/day of Certified Purina Chow® Diet 5322 (Ralston Purina Company, Checkerboard Square, St. Louis, MO); water was provided by continuous drip from a central line. The animal room temperature was maintained at 17.8°C to 20.6°C and relative humidity ranged from 31% to 58%, except for occasional humidity spikes as high as 65% (room washing). The photoperiod was 12 hours of light per day.

METHODS

Conduct of this study was in accordance with the LAIR Standard Operating Procedure OP-STX-33, "Primary Eye Irritation Study", and guidelines promulgated by the EPA for ocular irritation testing (2,3).

Group Assignment/Acclimation

Study rabbits were assigned to two dose groups of 3 males each. These animals were quarantined in the Division of Animal Care and Services for 14 days and acclimated for 12 days in the GLP Suite before dosing. While in quarantine the animals were treated once with Canex® and mineral oil for ear mites. During these periods they were observed daily for signs of illness.

Dosage Levels and Administration

One-tenth milliliter (0.113 g) of Ball Powder® was administered once to one eye of each rabbit by gently pulling the lower lid away from the conjunctival cul-de-sac to form a cup into which the compound was instilled. Upper and lower lids were then held gently together for one second to prevent loss of material.

Compound Preparation

Ball Powder® is a spheroidal (0.5 - 1.5 mm) pellet and was administered neat (without any physical modification).

Test Procedures

On 18 Feb 85, both eyes of each Group 1 animal were examined, for any preexisting abnormalities, by the procedure detailed under the "Ocular Examination/Grading" subheading. For each animal, the eye with the nearest normal appearance was designated for treatment, the other eye serving as an untreated control. On 19 Feb 85, a dose of 0.1 ml Ball Powder® was placed in the designated eye of each rabbit in this group. Group 2 rabbits underwent the same examination on 25 Feb 85 and the same treatment procedure on 26 Feb 85.

Ocular Examination/Grading

Initially, each eye was observed unaided in a darkened room with focal illumination (penlight). Structures examined included the lids and surrounding fur, the conjunctiva (semilunar, palpebral, and bulbar), the cornea, and the iris. Grading of the cornea, iris, and conjunctiva was performed according to Table 1 (4). During the 24-, 48-, and 72-hour observations, each eye was also examined with a slit lamp. Special attention was given to integrity of the corneal surface, thickness of the corneal stroma, clarity of anterior chamber fluid, iridial morphology, clarity of the lens, and lenticular surface morphology (5). Additionally, any areas appearing grossly abnormal were examined under high magnification. All observations, including normal appearance, were detailed on the grading sheet. Following this, fluorescein dye (Fluor-I-Strips, Ayerst Laboratories, Inc., New York, NY) was introduced into the eye, which was then observed under ultraviolet light. Any corneal areas reacting with the dye (a sign of discontinuity of the corneal epithelium) were described with respect to area and intensity of fluorescence. Examination and grading of ocular reactions were performed in this fashion at 1, 4, 24, 48, and 72 hours after dosing. Fluorescein staining was omitted from the 1- and 4-hour observations. Due to an almost total lack of reaction on the 7th day after dosing, the study was terminated in accordance with the protocol, and the animals were submitted for necropsy. No scoring or observations were performed at 14 or 21 days.

Duration of Study

Appendix C is a complete historical listing of study events.

Changes/Deviations

Slit lamp examination was added to the standard observation procedures. The slit lamp enables one to detect subtle reactions not grossly observable and to evaluate more thoroughly those abnormalities which are grossly observable. Color photographic documentation was not performed due to lack of significant response to test compound.

TABLE 1: Grades for Ocular Lesions*

CORNEA	
Opacity: degree of density (area of greatest density taken for reading)	
No ulceration or opacity	0
Scattered or diffuse areas of opacity (other than slight dulling of normal luster), details of iris clearly visible	1†
Easily discernible translucent areas, details of iris slightly obscured	2
Nacreous areas, no details of iris visible, size of pupil barely discernible	3
Opaque cornea, iris not discernible through opacity.....	4
IRIS	
Normal	0
Markedly deepened rugae, congestion, swelling, moderate circumiridial hyperemia or injection, any of these or any combination thereof, iris still reacting to light (sluggish reaction is positive)	1†
No reaction to light, hemorrhage, gross destruction (any or all of these)	2
CONJUNCTIVA	
Redness: (refers to palpebral and bulbar conjunctiva, excluding cornea and iris)	
Blood vessels normal	0
Some blood vessels definitely hyperemic (injected).....	1
Diffuse, crimson color, individual vessels not easily discernible.....	2†
Diffuse, beefy red.....	3
Chemosis: (lids and/or nictitating membranes)	
No swelling	0
Any swelling above normal including nictitating membranes.....	1
Obvious swelling with partial eversion of lids.....	2†
Swelling with lids about half-closed.....	3
Swelling with lids more than half-closed.....	4

* Adapted from Table 6 in Draize et al. (4).

† Indicates minimum level for a positive response.

Group 1 animals were sent to necropsy on 27 Feb 85 instead of 26 Feb as specified in the protocol because of a scheduling conflict in necropsy.

With these exceptions, this study was completed in accordance with the appropriate protocol and addenda. It is believed that none of these changes/deviations had a negative effect on the performance of the study or the validity of the results.

Storage of Raw Data and Final Report

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

RESULTS

Tabulation of the Draize-type ocular grading results is presented in Appendix D and a summary of the ocular observations in Appendix E.

Significant amounts of the test compound were present in the conjunctival cul-de-sac of the six rabbits at one and four hours after dosing. Reduced quantities of the test compound, ranging from a few granules to moderate amounts, were present in the treated eyes of the six rabbits 24 hours after dosing. A few granules of the test compound could still be observed in the eye of one rabbit (85F039) 48 hours after dosing. No test compound was observed in any rabbit's eye 72 hours after dosing.

Cornea

Ball Powder® produced no grossly observable effects in the cornea. All treated eyes were assigned zero scores for both opacity and area involvement at all observations after dosing.

Slit lamp examination with fluorescein staining revealed small pinpoint corneal erosions in 2 rabbits (85F028, 85F030). These erosions were present at the 24-, 48-, and 72-hour observations. One rabbit (85F039) exhibited a very small corneal erosion on Day 7 after dosing. However, this

rabbit's cornea had been normal until this observation, and since no other lesions were detected in any of the rabbits after 72 hours, this was considered an incidental finding. All other slit lamp observations revealed corneas of normal thickness, indicating lack of edema, and smooth surfaces, indicating epithelial integrity.

Iris/Anterior Chamber

No grossly observable reactions were produced in the iris by Ball Powder®. Iridial scores were consistently zero at all observation times.

One rabbit (85F026) on slit lamp examination exhibited very slight increased vascularization of circumiridial vessels at the 24-hour observation. No other iridial abnormalities were detected by slit lamp examination of the treated eyes. Circumiridial vessels (with the one exception) and surface morphology were normal at all times after dosing. Close examination of anterior chamber fluid revealed no evidence of the presence of protein or cells (signs of iridial inflammation).

Lens

The lens was not scored under the Draize-type grading system because of the difficulty in making unaided observations. At all times after dosing, the lens appeared normal during slit lamp examination. No changes were observed in clarity or surface morphology.

Conjunctiva

In this study, Ball Powder® produced only two grossly observable responses—slight conjunctival redness and swelling. At 1 hour after dosing, 2 of 6 treated eyes exhibited slight vasodilatation in the bulbar (sclera) or semilunar (nictitating membrane) conjunctiva. At 4 hours after dosing, all 6 treated eyes exhibited slight vasodilatation. The vasodilatation decreased to 4 of 6 at 24 hours and only 1 of 6 at 48 hours after dosing. Conjunctival redness scores of 1 were assigned to the treated eyes and slit lamp examination confirmed the presence of dilated vessels within the outer layers

of the sclera and the nictitating membrane. At 1 hour, one animal, and at 4 hours, three animals exhibited slight conjunctival swelling, graded 1 on the Draize scale. Swelling of the nictitating membrane was confirmed by slit lamp examination in these rabbits.

Control Eyes

At no time during the study did the untreated eyes exhibit any change from their normal condition on the day of dosing. Small corneal lesions were observed in four of the control eyes at the preliminary examination 24 hours before dosing. These slight lesions resolved by the day of dosing and no further abnormalities were observed during the study.

Pathology Report

Lesions observed were considered incidental and in no way related to the treatment. The pathologist's report is presented in Appendix F.

DISCUSSION

The primary goal of ocular toxicity testing is to determine the potential for ocular damage resulting from accidental contact of the test compound with the eye. For this purpose, the Draize-type irritation test, used in the present study, is especially well-suited. An important feature of this test is that the route and type of exposure (ocular instillation followed by a forced blink) closely mimics potential human exposures.

Consumer Product Safety Commission Guidelines, which the EPA recommends for ocular irritation testing, state that an animal has exhibited a positive reaction if the test substance produces one or more of the following signs: ulceration of the cornea (other than a fine stippling); opacity of the cornea (other than a slight dulling of the normal luster); inflammation of the iris (other than a slight deepening of the rugae or a slight hyperemia of the circumcorneal blood vessels); an obvious swelling in the conjunctiva with partial eversion of the lids; or a diffuse crimson-red coloration in the conjunctiva with individual vessels not easily discernible (2).

Guidelines for classification of chemicals as ocular irritants or nonirritants have been published and form the basis for evaluation in the present study (6). These Interagency Regulatory Liaison Group (IRLG) guidelines state: "[a] test result is considered positive if four or more animals exhibit a positive reaction. If only one animal exhibits a positive reaction, the test result is regarded as negative."

In this study, Ball Powder® produced no positive reactions, as defined by the IRLG. Slight conjunctival redness and swelling, indicating mild inflammation, and three small pinpoint erosions were the only responses observed. Since Ball Powder® is insoluble in physiological solutions, these minor reactions could be attributed to physical irritation. These reactions, although scorable, did not achieve sufficient severity to warrant consideration as a "positive response." Due to this lack of positive response, Ball Powder® is classified as a nonirritant by the results of the present study.

CONCLUSION

Ball Powder® exhibited minimal potential to produce ocular irritation under conditions of this study.

REFERENCES

1. Kenyon KF. A data base assessment of environmental fate aspects of nitroguanidine. Frederick, MD: US Army Medical Bioengineering Research and Development Laboratory, 1982, DTIC No ADA 125591.
2. Primary eye irritation study. LAIR Standard Operating Procedure OP-STX-33, Letterman Army Institute of Research, Presidio of San Francisco, CA, 15 June 1984.
3. Environmental Protection Agency. Office of Pesticides and Toxic Substances, Office of Toxic Substances (TS-792). Primary eye irritation. In: Health effects test guidelines. Washington, DC: Environmental Protection Agency, August 1982; EPA 560/6-82-001.
4. Draize JH, Woodard G, Calvery HO. Methods for the study of irritation and toxicity of substances applied topically to the skin and mucous membranes. J Pharmacol Exp Ther 1944; 82:377-390.
5. MacDonald TO, Baldwin HA, Beasley CH. Slit lamp examination of experimental animal eyes I. Techniques of illumination and the normal animal eye. J Soc Cosmet Chem 1973; 24:163-180.
6. Interagency Regulatory Liaison Group. Recommended guidelines for acute eye irritation testing. January 1985.

Appendix A. Chemical Data	12
Appendix B. Animal Data	13
Appendix C. Historical Listing of Study Events.....	14
Appendix D. Tabulated Ocular Data.....	15
Appendix E. Summary of Ocular Observations	17
Appendix F. Pathology Report	18

Appendix A: CHEMICAL DATA

PROPELLANT DESCRIPTION SHEET					REPORTS CONTROL SYMBOL EXEMPT - PARA 7-2a AR 335-15				
TO			FROM Badger Army Ammunition Plant Baraboo, Wisconsin 53913		DATE 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(65.5°C)	STABILITY (134.5°C)				
Nitrocellulose (NC) extracted from excessed Single Base Propellant.			MAX %	MIN	MIN				
			MIN %	MIN	MIN				
			AVG %	MIN	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		FORMULA	ACTUAL			
Nitroglycerin			10.235	HEAT TEST 1200	Min 60 min	65 min.*			
Dinitrotoluene			0.685	No Explosion (HRS)	Min 5	5+*			
Diphenylamine			1.105	FORM OF PROPELLANT					
Dibutylphthalate			5.255	Dust&Foreign Mat.		0.02			
Nitrocellulose			83.23	Graphite		0.075			
Total Volatiles			1.045	Grav. Density		1.008			
Moisture and Volatiles			0.895	Nitrogen		13.075			
Residual Solvent			0.49						
Calcium Carbonate			0.09						
Sodium Sulfate			0.12						
CLOSED BOMB			PROPELLANT DIMENSIONS (INCHES)			WEAR VARIATION IN % OF WEAR DIMENSIONS			
TEST	LOT NUMBER	TEMP °F	RELATIVE DENSITY	RELATIVE FORCE	SPEC	DIE	FINISHED	SPEC	ACTUAL
					LENGTH (L)				
STANDARD			100.00%	100.00%	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: ANIMAL DATA

Species: *Oryctolagus cuniculus*

Strain: New Zealand White (albino)

Source: Elkhorn Rabbitry
5265 Starr Way
Watsonville, CA 95076

Sex: Male

Age: Young adults

Animals in each group: 3 males

Condition of animals at start of study: Normal

Body weight range at dosing: 3.0 - 3.9 kg

Identification procedures:

Ear tattoo numbers 85F026, 85F028 - 85F031, 85F039.

Pretest conditioning:

1. Quarantine/acclimation from 24 Jan - 18 Feb 1985
2. Animal eyes were examined 24 hours before dosing using slit lamp, fluorescein dye, and ultraviolet light.

Justification:

Laboratory rabbits are a proven sensitive animal model for ocular testing.

Appendix C: HISTORICAL LISTING OF STUDY EVENTS

<u>Date</u>	<u>Event</u>
24 Jan 85	Animals arrived at LAIR.
25 Jan 85	Animals were tattooed, weighed, examined for illness, placed under a two-week quarantine, and given one application of Canex®/mineral oil.
25 Jan - 7 Feb 85	Animals were checked daily by quarantine personnel.
7 Feb 85	Rabbits were certified healthy by a staff veterinarian and moved from quarantine to the GLP Suite.
8 Feb 85	Rabbits were separated into test groups and weighed.
18 Feb 85	Animals were checked for preexisting ocular injury (Group 1).
19 Feb 85	Group 1 rabbits were dosed and weighed. Eyes were scored 1 and 4 hours after exposure.
20 Feb 85	Eyes were scored 24 hours after exposure (Group 1).
21 Feb 85	Eyes were scored 48 hours after exposure (Group 1).
22 Feb 85	Eyes were scored 72 hours after exposure (Group 1).
25 Feb 85	Animals were checked for preexisting ocular injury (Group 2).
26 Feb 85	Eyes were scored 7 days after exposure (Group 1). Study of Group 1 was terminated and animals were weighed. Group 2 rabbits were dosed and weighed. Eyes were scored 1 and 4 hours after exposure.
27 Feb 85	Group 1 animals were submitted to necropsy. Eyes were scored 24 hours after exposure (Group 2).
28 Feb 85	Eyes were scored 48 hours after exposure (Group 2).
1 Mar 85	Eyes were scored 72 hours after exposure (Group 2).
5 Mar 85	Eyes were scored 7 days after exposure (Group 2). Study (Group 2) was terminated and animals were weighed and submitted for necropsy.

Appendix D: TABULATED OCULAR DATA**CORNEAL OPACITY**
(score by animal)

<u>Rabbit Number</u>	<u>Base- Line</u>	<u>1 hr</u>	<u>4 hr</u>	<u>24 hr</u>	<u>48 hr</u>	<u>72 hr</u>
85F026	0	0	0	0	0	0
85F028	0	0	0	0	0	0
85F029	0	0	0	0	0	0
85F030	0	0	0	0	0	0
85F031	0	0	0	0	0	0
85F039	0	0	0	0	0	0

IRIS
(score by animal)

<u>Rabbit Number</u>	<u>Base- Line</u>	<u>1 hr</u>	<u>4 hr</u>	<u>24 hr</u>	<u>48 hr</u>	<u>72 hr</u>
85F026	0	0	0	0	0	0
85F028	0	0	0	0	0	0
85F029	0	0	0	0	0	0
85F030	0	0	0	0	0	0
85F031	0	0	0	0	0	0
85F039	0	0	0	0	0	0

Appendix D (cont.): TABULATED OCULAR DATA**CONJUNCTIVA (CHEMOSIS)**

(score by animal)

<u>Rabbit Number</u>	<u>Base- Line</u>	<u>1 hr</u>	<u>4 hr</u>	<u>24 hr</u>	<u>48 hr</u>	<u>72 hr</u>
85F026	0	1	1	0	0	0
85F028	0	0	1	0	0	0
85F029	0	0	0	0	0	0
85F030	0	0	1	0	0	0
85F031	0	0	0	0	0	0
85F039	0	0	0	0	0	0

CONJUNCTIVA (REDNESS)

(score by animal)

<u>Rabbit Number</u>	<u>Base- Line</u>	<u>1 hr</u>	<u>4 hr</u>	<u>24 hr</u>	<u>48 hr</u>	<u>72 hr</u>
85F026	0	1	1	1	0	0
85F028	0	0	1	1	0	0
85F029	0	1	1	1	0	0
85F030	0	0	1	0	1	0
85F031	0	0	1	0	0	0
85F039	0	0	1	1	0	0

Appendix E: SUMMARY OF OCULAR OBSERVATIONS

One Hour After Dosing

Slight hyperemia was present in 2 of the 6 test rabbits. This hyperemia was confined to the lower bulbar and palpebral conjunctiva and the nictitating membrane. Slight swelling (chemosis) of the nictitating membrane was also present in one rabbit. Both the vasodilatation and chemosis were visible with the unaided eye. All other structures appeared normal.

Four Hours After Dosing

Slight hyperemia was present in the conjunctiva of all rabbits. Slight conjunctival chemosis was present in 3 of 6 rabbits. All other structures appeared normal.

Twenty-four Hours After Dosing:

Slight hyperemia persisted in 4 of 6 rabbits. Small corneal erosions were noted in 2 rabbits (85F028, 85F030) after fluorescein staining. On slit lamp examination all other structures appeared normal with the exception of 3 animals that had very slight edema of the papillae along the margin of the nictitating membrane and medial canthus.

Forty-eight Hours After Dosing

Slight hyperemia was present in the conjunctiva in 1 of 6 rabbits. Pinpoint corneal erosions were still present in 2 rabbits. All other structures in each treated eye appeared normal, even by slit lamp examination.

Seventy-two Hours After Dosing

Pinpoint corneal erosions were still present in the 2 rabbits. All other structures examined by slit lamp appeared normal.

Seven Days After Dosing

A pinpoint corneal erosion was noted in rabbit 85F039. All other structures examined by slit lamp appeared normal.

Appendix F: PATHOLOGY REPORT

LAIR Gross Pathology Report GLP Study J4837

Study: GLP #84837, Toxicology Services Group

Test: Primary Ocular Irritation

Investigator: CPT Morgan

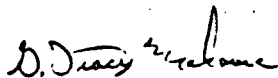
Test Substance: Ball powder (OLIN WC 844 double-base spheroidal propellant)

History: Study conducted in accordance with SOP-OP-STX-33. Number of animals: 6. Sex: male, Species: Rabbit NZW.

Findings:

<u>Animal ID #</u>	<u>LAIR Path #</u>	<u>Lesions</u>
85F026	36963	1. Pinworms - cecum 2. white focus (3mm), liver
85F028	36964	None
85F030	36965	White foci #8 (1-3mm), liver
85F029	37011	Pinworms - cecum
85F031	37012	Pinworms - cecum
85F039	37013	None

Comments: The lesions noted were considered incidental and not related to the treatment.



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