Description of document:	U.S. Army Dugway Proving Ground Technical Report Bibliography for Corporate Author = Proctor and Gamble Company, 2010
Requested date:	2009
Released date:	26-January-2010
Posted date:	21-November-2016
Source of document:	FOIA Request DPG Legal Office 5450 Doolittle Avenue Dugway, UT 84022-5002 Submit FOIA Request by email: Click here

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS, U.S. ARMY DUGWAY PROVING GROUND
DUGWAY UT 84022-5000

January 26, 2010

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF:

Office of the Command Judge Advocate

We are in receipt of your email in which you request copies of citations for reports produced by several corporate authors. Please find the following bibliographies enclosed:

a. Whirlpool Corporation – there are 23 records. Twenty of these documents are still classified.

b. Proctor and Gamble – there were six documents located and all are unclassified.

c. General Mills, Inc. – there are 151 documents, the majority of which are classified.

d. Cornell Aeronautical Lab Inc. – there are 280 documents, the majority of which are classified.

e. Dow Chemical – there were 62 records located, six of which are still classified.

Your request was processed in accordance with the provisions of the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), 5 USC Section 552. While you agreed to pay processing costs, they were less than the minimum charge.

If you have questions regarding our response to your request, please direct them to Ms. Teresa S. Shinton, FOIA Officer, US Army Dugway Proving Ground, Legal Office, 5450 Doolittle Avenue MS#2, Dugway, Utah 84022-5002; telephone (435) 831-3333; email: teresa.shinton@us.army.mil

Sincerely,

Teresa Shinton

for Kateni T. Leakehe
Major, US Army
Command Judge Advocate

Enclosures

Date: 20100125
Criteria: (CORPAUTHOR CONTAINS_AND {proctor, gamble})
Execution Time: 0.172 seconds
Your search yielded 6 records.

STAFF - S/(AllCaveats) Copyright - Y Export - Y

CBRNIAC Number: CB-023164
Site Holding: CB
AD Number:
Title: Alternatives to Toxicity Testing in Animals: Challenges and Opportunities.
Author(s): Daston, George P. McNamee, Pauline
Report Number:
Publish Date: 20051201
Abstract: We have learned over time that the development of successful alternative methods in toxicology testing requires the successful integration of three elements: First, there must be a solid foundation of understanding the basic biology and toxicology of the tissues and organs being studied. Second, in vitro platforms must be available that can be modified to make them amenable for toxicity testing. Third, one needs to convince the scientific community, which is skeptical by nature and training (and rightfully so), that the alternative methods fulfill their intended purpose and have been rigorously validated. In vitro mutagenicity screening methods have been used for many years and are a good illustration of these three points. Initially, the basic biology that needed to be understood was that DNA is the molecular basis for heredity and that mutations are, in fact, manifestations of damage to the DNA. Furthermore, several types of mutations (e.g., point mutations, insertions, deletions) require the development of different in vitro models. In vitro platforms, the second element, were adapted from extensive research into the molecular biology of prokaryotes, and later, eukaryotic cells. The third element involved years of assay standardization, replication of results in multiple laboratories, and comparisons with in vivo results.
Descriptive Note: Journal Article
Corp Author Name: PROCTOR AND GAMBLE CO CINCINNATI OH
Distribution Statement: Approved for Public Release; Distribution Unlimited. Copyrighted Material. Availability: Environmental Health Perspectives, 113(12), December 2005.
Subject Keywords:
Page Count: 10
CB Collection: UA
Media Type: PDF
Document Classification: U
Supplemental Notes:

CBRNIAC Number: CB-036071
Site Holding: CB DT
AD Number: A453064
Title: Photochemical Approaches to Decontamination.
Author(s):
Report Number:
Publish Date: 20031120
Abstract: A six month project to: Evaluate singlet oxygen, superoxide and hydrogen abstraction for reaction with chemical weapons simulants. Identify principal products and reaction pathways. Determine approximate conversion to products. Evaluate reaction confined to a surface.
Descriptive Note: Briefing Charts
Corp Author Name: PROCTOR AND GAMBLE CO CINCINNATI OH
Distribution Statement: Approved for Public Release; Distribution Unlimited.
Subject Keywords: BRIEFING CHARTS; CHEMICAL AGENT SIMULANTS; COMPONENT REPORTS; DECONTAMINATION; HYDROGEN; HYROGEN ABSTRACTION; OXIDATION; OXYGEN; PHOTOBASE; PHOTOCHEMICAL REACTIONS; PHOTOTECHNOLOGY; REACTIVE SURFACES; SINGLET OXYGEN; SUPEROXIDES; SYMPOSIA

Page Count: 25
CB Collection: UA
Media Type: PDF
Document Classification: U
Supplemental Notes: See also ADM001851. Presented at the 2003 Joint Service Scientific Conference on Chemical & Biological Defense Research held in Towson, MD on 17-20 Nov 2003. Published in the Proceedings of the 2003 Joint Service Scientific Conference on Chemical & Biological Defense Research, 2003.

CBRNIAC Number: CB-036322
Site Holding: CB
AD Number:
Title: Photochemically Reactive Surfaces for Decontamination.
Author(s): Willey, Alan Tinlin, James
Report Number:
Publish Date: 20060210
Abstract: The objective of the project was to evaluate the application of photochemical systems to the destruction of chemical warfare agent (CWA) simulants. A number of reactive species including singlet oxygen, superoxide and radicals were generated photolytically and their reaction with known CWA simulants was followed by GC-MS. By using solar simulators or low power UV (7 percent) lamps we were able to show removal of a mustard simulant with all three photolytic species. However, the same species were less succesful with G agent and VX simulants. Only the radical approach showed some activity and this was slow and produced multiply by products. Preliminary investigation into whether these species could be prepared as photolytic ractive surfaces was initiallys succesful, showing reactivity towards the mustard simulant. However, reactivity was determined to be due to the rate at which the surface was dissolved into the simulant, creating a homolytic solution reaction.
Descriptive Note: Final Report, 20 May 2003-30 Jun 2004
Corp Author Name: PROCTOR AND GAMBLE CO CINCINNATI OH
Distribution Statement: Approved for Public Release; Distribution Unlimited.
Subject Keywords:
Page Count: 5
CB Collection: UA
Media Type: PDF
Document Classification: U
Supplemental Notes:

CBRNIAC Number: CB-067444
Site Holding: CB
AD Number:
Title: Interlaboratory Variations in the Determination of Acute Oral LD50.
Author(s): Griffith, John F.
Report Number:
Publish Date: 19641101
Abstract: Independent determinations of the acute oral LD50 in 200- to 300-g albino rats were made of four commercial chemical products by six testing laboratories. The products tested were sodium bicarbonate, sodium alkylbenzene sulfonate, a granular household detergent, and a liquid household detergent. Interlaboratory differences of two- to threefold were observed in the LD50 values, which could be accounted for in part by differences in dose concentration and vehicle. In other cases differences were observed that could not be attributed to these or other known factors.
Descriptive Note: Journal Article
Corp Author Name: PROCTOR AND GAMBLE CO CINCINNATI OH
Distribution Statement: Approved for Public Release; Distribution Unlimited. Copyrighted Material. Availability: Toxicology and Applied Pharmacology, 6(6): 726-730, November 1964.
Subject Keywords:
Page Count: 5
CB Collection: UA
Media Type: PDF

Document Classification: U
Supplemental Notes:

CBRNIAC Number: CB-074055
Site Holding: CB DT
AD Number: A483549
Title: Portable ClO2 for Biological Warfare Decon. Final Report, 1 November 2003-31 May 2006
Author(s): Willey, Alan Tinlin, James
Report Number: PGC-5318008 ARO-46206-1-CH
Publish Date: 20050831
Abstract: This report contains an update on the work carried out for the year 2004/2005 on the electrochemical decon system. This system produces the oxidant, chlorine dioxide(ClO2), at an electrode from an aqueous solution containing sodium hypochlorite. This activated solution can then be sprayed onto any contaminated surface. ClO2 has previously been shown to be highly effective at decontaminating mustard, VX and biological agents. Unfortunately, ClO2 is inactive towards G-agents and so additional chemistry is required to produce a universal decontamination system. Previous work has involved the addition of various nucleophiles to the decon solution in order to attack any G-agent via nucleophilic substitution. More recent work has focused on a completely new approach and has lead to the identification of a much more effective nucleophile, the hypobromite ion (BrO-), as the decon-active species for G-agents. BrO can be generated electrochemically using the current technology and, as such, does not require any fundamental changes in our approach. Furthermore, it is produced from the electrolysis of stable, inexpensive NaBr salt that can be readily incorporated into the sodium chlorite solution. This nucleophile has demonstrated high activity towards G-agent stimulants here at P&G and against G-agent at ECBC.
Descriptive Note: Final Report
Corp Author Name: PROCTOR AND GAMBLE CO CINCINNATI OH
Distribution Statement: Approved for Public Release; Distribution Unlimited.
Subject Keywords: ACTIVATION; AQUEOUS SOLUTIONS; BIOLOGICAL AGENTS; BIOLOGICAL WARFARE; CHLORINE DIOXIDES; CONTAMINATION; DECONTAMINATION; ELECTROCHEMISTRY; G AGENTS; HYPOBROMITES; HYPOCHLORITES; IDENTIFICATION; IMMEDIATE DECONTAMINATION; MUSTARD AGENTS; NUCLEOPHILIC REACTIONS; PORTABLE DECONTAMINATION; STIMULI; VX AGENT
Page Count: 5
CB Collection: UA
Media Type: PDF
Document Classification: U
Supplemental Notes:

CBRNIAC Number: CB-093347
Site Holding: CB
AD Number:
Title: An Up-and-Down Procedure for Acute Toxicity Testing.
Author(s): Bruce, Robert D.
Report Number:
Publish Date: 19850101
Abstract: An up-and down method for acute toxicity (LD50) testing has been developed and statistically evaluated. Compared with the "classical" procedure, this method permits a major reduction in the number of animals used. In the up-and-down procedure, animals are dosed one at a time. If an animal survives, the dose for the next animal is increased; if it dies, the dose is decreased. A survey of 48 acute toxicity tests in rats showed that the great majority of the animals that ultimately died did so within 1 or 2 days. Because of this, it suffices to observe each animal for 1 or 2 days before dosing the next animal. It is recommended, however, that surviving animals be monitored for delayed death for a total of 7 days. The procedure for estimating the LD50 takes into account all deaths, and may be performed using widely available computer program packages. Testing in females alone is recommended, based on the observation that they were generally more sensitive in the survey of 48 studies; selective follow-up in males may sometimes be indicated. The procedure has been tested, by simulation, on 10 of the survey studies. It produced excellent agreement with the original studies. The 95% confidence interval for the LD50 averaged ±32% by the up-and-down method, compared with ±15% for conventional studies using 40 to 50 animals. The up-and-down

procedure will require only 6 to 10 animals, provided that the initial estimate of the LD50 is within a factor of 2 of the true LD50. The method cannot be recommended for testing materials where deaths beyond 2 days DOStdosing are the rule.

Descriptive Note: Journal Article
Corp Author Name: PROCTOR AND GAMBLE CO CINCINNATI OH
Distribution Statement: Approved for Public Release; Distribution Unlimited. Copyrighted Material. Availability: Fundamental and Applied Toxicology, 5(1): 151-157, 1985.
Subject Keywords:
Page Count: 7
CB Collection: UA
Media Type: PDF
Document Classification: U
Supplemental Notes: