

# **EXHIBIT M**

**Frequently Asked Questions**  
**Edgewood Arsenal Chemical Agent Exposure Studies: 1955 – 1975**

**Q: Where did the Army get its test participants?**

A: Army enlisted men assigned to installations near Edgewood Arsenal were the initial source of volunteers. Over time, the Army recruited volunteers from throughout the United States and from other Services. About 75 service members participated during each 30-60 day testing period. As a group, the volunteers selected to participate in the studies were above average in physical and mental qualifications when compared to other service members.

**Q: Were study participants true volunteers?**

A: The Army obtained the voluntary consent of volunteers and provided them with study information.

**Q: Does the Department of Defense still conduct human experimentation with chemical agents?**

A: No. Current medical chemical defense programs involving human subjects do not involve the exposure of these subjects to chemical agents.

There are medical chemical defense programs that involve the use of human subjects in controlled clinical trials to test and evaluate the safety and effectiveness, of medical products (drugs, therapies, *etc.*) to protect against chemical agents. The use of human subjects in these trials involves volunteers who have provided informed consent. All use of human subjects in these trials is in full compliance with the "Common Rule," Federal Policy for the Protection of Human Subjects, Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations, Federal Acquisition Regulations (FAR), DOD Directives and Instructions, and *all* other applicable laws, regulations, issuances, and requirements.

**Q: What databases are the Department of Defense maintaining on veterans exposed to chemical and biological agents?**

A: DoD maintains a Project 112/SHAD (Shipboard Hazard and Defense) database. This database contains the names of veterans who were participated in Project 112/SHAD testing in the 1960s and 1970s. It contains more than 6,000 names and is updated as needed when we discover additional veterans who were part of this testing. We also maintain a database containing the names of veterans who participated in mustard agent tests during World War II. We are currently in the process of populating our third exposure database, the Edgewood Arsenal Chemical Agent Exposure Studies database (1955-1975). The Edgewood Arsenal Chemical Agent Exposure Studies Database (1955-1975) is part of the database of all other chemical and biological testing since World War II.

004136

**Q: Besides names and service numbers, what other information does the DoD database contain on the Edgewood volunteers?**

A: For each individual, the database will contain the following:

- Type of test (i.e., performance, equipment etc.)
- Type of exposure (i.e., injection, intravenous (IV) etc.)
- Date of exposure
- Agent/simulant name
- Agent/simulant amount if recorded
- Treatments required as a result of the exposure
- Documents describing the test procedures, if available.

**Q: Who maintains the database for veterans exposed to radiation?**

A: The Defense Threat Reduction Agency maintains information on veterans exposed to radiation during the Nuclear Test Personnel Review (NTPR) Program.

**Q: What types of tests were conducted at Edgewood?**

A: Table 1 provides a rough breakout of volunteer hours against various experimental categories:

Incapacitating compounds (i.e. vomiting agent)	29.9%
Lethal compounds (i.e. sarin)	14.5 %
Riot control compounds (i.e. CS)	14.2%
Protective equipment and clothing (masks, rubber suits, etc.)	13.2%
Development evaluation and test procedures	12.5%
Effects of drugs and environmental stress on human physiological mechanisms (i.e. wakefulness)	6.4%
Human factors tests (ability to follow instructions)	2.1%
Other (visual studies, sleep deprivation, etc.)	7.2%

**Q: Did the Army expose the volunteers to hallucinogenic compounds?**

A: Yes, there were studies at Edgewood that exposed volunteers to hallucinogenic drugs like LSD. Although the current medical literature indicates that such exposure may have some long-lasting effects among some individuals, such as "flashbacks" (visual hallucinations without new drug exposure), the volunteer records from the times of the Edgewood studies did not record these kinds of after effects among the Edgewood study volunteers.

004132