# FACT SHEET

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**Deployment Health Support Directorate**

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## Deseret Test Center

## DTC Test 69-14

Shortly after President Kennedy's inauguration in 1961, the Secretary of Defense, Robert McNamara, directed that a total review of the U.S. military be undertaken. The study consisted of 150 separate projects. The chemical and biological warfare review was known as Project 112. As part of the Project 112 review, the Joint Chiefs of Staff convened a working committee that recommended a research, testing, and development program for chemical and biological weapons. To oversee this program, the Deseret Test Center (DTC) was established at Fort Douglas, Utah, in 1962. Both land-based and ship-based tests were conducted during the period 1962 – 1973. The Deseret Test Center closed in 1973.

The purpose of DTC Test 69-14 was to determine the hazards associated with inadvertent release of the MC-1 bomb during takeoff and landing, as well as the hazards resulting from bomb damage caused by hostile fire. The secondary objective was to determine the adequacy of leak suppressant and disposal procedures for damaged MC-1 bombs.

Simulant and/or water-filled 750 pound MC-1 bombs with or without bursters were used in the test. The simulant used was di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (DEHP.)

DTC Test 69-14 was conducted between July and November 1971 at Dugway Proving Ground, Utah.

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| **Test Name** | DTC Test 69-14 |
| **Testing Organization** | US Army Deseret Test Center |
| **Test Dates** | July – November 1971 |
| **Test Location** | Dugway Proving Ground, Utah |
| **Test Operations** | DTC Test 69-14 consisted of 26 trials. Eighteen bullet-impact trials and eight simulated inadvertent releases were conducted. The primary test objective was to determine the hazards associated with inadvertent release of the MC-1 bomb during takeoff and landing and to determine the adequacy of leak suppressant and disposal procedures for damaged MC-1 bombs. |
| **Participating Services** | US Army, US Air Force, and Deseret Test Center Personnel |
| **Units and Ships Involved** | F-4 aircraft with MC-1 bombs |
| **Dissemination Procedures** | In the simulated inadvertent release trials, an MC-1 bomb was released from an F-4 aircraft. All bombs were equipped with the MAU-91 tail fin mounted "lo-drag" display. Six releases were made over a dry lake bed. These were followed by releases over concrete. For the bullet-impact trials, bombs were again filled with water and equipped with the central burster. Both water-filled and simulant-filled bombs were subjected to 50- and 30-caliber fire, 20mm armor piercing incendiary fire and 20mm high explosive incendiary fire. |
| **Agents, Simulants, Tracers** | Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (DEHP) |
| **Ancillary Testing** | Not identified |
| **Decontamination** | Not identified |
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| **Potential Health Risks Associated with Agents, Simulants, Tracers** | Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (DEHP)<br>This chemical is commonly present in flexible plastics and therefore widespread in the environment and of some concern for the general population. While low level exposures have not been shown to cause serious health effects, acute exposure to high levels of this chemical can cause irritation of the skin, eyes, and respiratory tract. DEHP has caused cancer in some animal testing, but the relevance of this testing to cancer in humans is uncertain.<br><br>(Sources: DHHS PHS ATSDR ToxFAQs, Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate #117-81-7, April 1993, and Toxicological Profile for Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (DEHP), draft for public comment, September 2000, both available at http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov as of October 1, 2002. Also WHO International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monographs on the Evaluation of Carcinogenic Risks to Humans (vol. 77, Some Industrial Chemicals updated February 23, 2000), available at http://193.51.164.11/htdocs/announcements/vol77.htm as of October 4, 2002.) |