AVIAN CONSUMPTION AND USE OF CONTAMINATED WATER SOURCES: TOXICOLOGICAL ASSESSMENTS OF EXPOSURE, EFFECTS AND SUSCEPTIBILITY.

Final Report - Part I

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Introduction

Availability of clean water sources is critical to the daily survival of wild bird species, while migratory species are dependent on water sources as they labor to reach their wintering or breeding grounds. Water availability in the western U.S. is a particularly important consideration in the life of local or migratory birds as its scarcity makes it a critical commodity. The occurrence of contaminated water sources in the arid or semi-arid areas of the western U.S. pose an important threat to local and migratory birds, as their need for water can often preclude their ability to choose between a variety of sources. Current data suggest that passerines and waterfowl are the species most at risk to injury from drinking acid mine tailings water (Stubblefield et al., 1997; Stratus, 2003). There is relatively little other data that exist on this topic, and what other information that does exist primarily addresses the toxicity of zinc, lead, and/or cyanide-rich water from mining sites and acidified water bodies to birds (Beyer et al., 2004; Henny et al., 1994; Rattner et al., 1987; Foster, 1999; Tyler and Omerod, 1992; Read and Pickering, 1999; Read, 1999; Sileo et al., 2004). Poisoning of birds that use toxic tailings waters is of particular concern in arid Australia, with approximately 1000 birds dying annually in gold mine tailings dams (Read, 1999; Minerals Council of Australia, 1996). Examples of bird poisonings from water sources other than cyanidecontaminated water in the U.S. include incidents at the Berkeley Pit, Butte, MT (ENSR, 1996) and a petroleum refinery fly ash pond in Delaware (Rattner et al., 2006). Such anthropogenic landscape modifications pose compounding problems for nomadic or migratory species that are in search of food, water, and/or resting sites.

Birds require water for the maintenance of cellular homeostasis, tissue integrity, food digestion, waste excretion, hygiene, and numerous biochemical reactions (Koutsos *et al.*, 2001). While many birds are able to obtain all of the water they require through succulent food, insects, or even metabolic water alone, most birds require drinking water as the primary source. Dehydrated birds often drink substantially more water than required to restore water homeostasis than their non-dehydrated counterparts (Takei *et al.*, 1988). Dehydrated migratory and/or nomadic birds have been observed gorge drinking (Klaassen, 2004). In addition, drinking rates may increase with increasing osmolarity of the drinking water (Goldstein and Skadhauge, 2000). Migratory birds that use mine tailings waters, which often

contain elevated levels of toxic metals, for stopover sites may be at increased risk to injury or death as a result of gorge drinking and physiological responses to "salt" water.

The acidic and metal-contaminated water in the tailings, pregnant leach solution, stormwater, and process water storage ponds located at Phelps Dodge's Tyrone, Chino, and Morenci mines is of concern due to its potential toxicity and adverse effects in avian species. From September to November 2000, United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) biologists investigated a series of incidents involving 221 bird deaths at three mine sites located in New Mexico and Arizona (Stratus, 2003). These bird deaths were assumed to be linked to consumption and/or use of acid mine tailings water as all of the carcasses were found near pregnant leach solution ponds, tailings ponds and associated lakes or storm water retention basins (Stratus, 2003). Other highly decomposed bird remains were observed on or near metal-contaminated waters but were not collected and included in the total count. Many of of the carcasses (approximately 40%) were found near a 280 acre uncovered tailings pond containing high concentrations of copper, zinc, aluminum, magnesium, cadmium, manganese, cobalt, and iron in standing water (Table A.1). Our goal was to perform a series of studies to develop an understanding of how avian drinking behavior can potentially influence the occurrence of acid mine water (AMW) toxicity events and to characterize the behavioral, clinical, and pathological signs of acid metal-enriched water toxicosis that likely occurred in the birds that were found dead at the Phelps Dodge mines.

In drinking water assessments, palatability and the nature of acid metalliferous pond water toxicity in one avian species, the mallard duck (*Anas platyrhynchos*), were assessed. The mallard duck was selected because it is a standard test species for both pesticides and contaminants with data available for both acid and metals toxicity. In addition, mallards are representative of a highly impacted family on the mining sites (Stratus, 2003).

Project Objectives

There are four primary objectives for this project, each represented by an individual study. The first evaluates effects in birds following consumption of synthetic acid metalliferous water (SAMW). The second, third and fourth objectives address the potential for altering SAMW toxicity based on availability of alternative water sources or chemical modification

of SAMW to reduce its toxicity. Exposure scenarios correspond to actual conditions measured at the Phelps Dodge mine sites where dead birds have been recovered. Mallards were food and water-fasted in all studies to simulate migratory physiological stressors of maintenance of water and energy balance in wild birds.

- 1. **Study A**. Assess the acute toxicity of acid SAMW under acute exposure scenarios simulating conditions at the Phelps Dodge mines in dehydrated mallard,
- 2. **Study B**. Assess the potential for alleviation of SAMW's avian toxic effects by neutralizing its acidic character,
- 3. **Study C**. Assess the potential role that clean water availability and consumption might play in protecting birds after a toxic exposure to SAMW, and
- 4. **Study D**. Assess the acute toxicity of SAMW to mallards after being diluted 10- and 100-fold.

Biomarkers of exposure and effect were the tools used to evaluate the toxicity of SAMW to mallards. These biomarkers include clinical chemistry, gross and histopathology, hematology, behavior, and mortality. Others have used or discuss the applicability of such endpoints to examine the toxic properties of metals to birds (Rattner *et al.*, 2006; Fairbrother *et al.*, 2004; Foster, 1999), and these methods have become common practice in toxicological studies. Clinical chemistry tests are useful tools that examine levels of important enzymes, electrolytes, minerals, and other proteins which help determine any physiological alteration that may be suggestive of disease, illness, or other dysfunction. Gross pathology is the recognition of disease or injury based on macroscopic examination of external and internal tissues at the time of autopsy. Histopathology is the diagnosis of disease or injury based on microscopic examination of tissues. Hematology is the science of blood, blood forming organs, and blood diseases. Complete blood counts are a common method used to diagnose blood diseases and assess immune function status. Behavioral endpoints identify the signs of toxicity associated with exposure to a particular chemical. Some behaviors can be used to

identify physiological dysfunctions. A table of clinical chemistry and hematology parameters and interpretations of alterations in parameters is provided below.

Table 1. Diseases/conditions associated with alterations in clinical chemistry parameters.

-	Diseases/Conditions Associated with Alteration in Parameter				
Parameter	Increase	Decrease			
Total Serum Protein (g/dl)	dehydration, anemia, liver and kidney dysfunction	malabsorption, malnutrition, kidney and liver dysfunction, dehydration			
Albumin (g/dl)	dehydration	GI malabsorption, malnutrition, kidney and liver dysfunction			
Globulin (g/dl)	kidney and liver dysfunction, dehydration, anemia	kidney and liver dysfunction, anemia			
Calcium (mg/dl)	excessive Vit A or D, excessive Ca intake, liver and kidney dysfunction, dehydration	hypoparathyroidism, elevated P, GI malabsorption, kidney dysfunction			
Phosphorus (mg/dl)	renal dysfunction, cell or tissue injury	GI malabsorption, hypkalemia, hypercalcemia			
Glucose (mg/dl)	acute stress, renal failure, pancreas dysfunction	liver dysfunction, elevated insulin, adrenal insufficiency			
Alkaline Phosphatase (U/l)	intra- and extrahepatic biliary obstruction, bone damage	NA			
Creatine Kinase (U/l)	heart or skeletal muscle damage	NA			
Aspartate Aminotransferase (U/l)	liver dysfunction/damage, trauma, shock, myocardial or kidney infarction	NA			
Uric Acid (mg/dl)	kidney dysfunction, GI bleeding	NA			
Cholesterol (mg/dl)	increased dietary cholesterol, liver dysfunction	myocardial infaction, liver dysfunction, acute illness, malnutrition			
Sodium (meq/l)	kidney dysfunction, dehydration, increased Na intake	heart, liver, or kidney dysfunction, vomiting, diarrhea, adrenal dysfunction			
Potassium (meq/l)	kidney dysfunction, increased K intake	vomiting, diarrhea, malabsorption, renal tubular acidosis, increased aldosterone secretion			
Chloride (meq/l)	similar causes as Na increase, metabolic acidosis, increased chloride intake	similar causes as Na decrease, metabolic alkalosis			
Hemoglobin	dehydration, increase in RBC production, RBC lysis	excessive destruction of RBCs, excessive bleeding			

Source: Kaplan et al., 2003 NA – Not Applicable

Table 2. Diseases/conditions associated with alterations in complete blood count parameters.

	Diseases/Conditions Associated with Alteration in Parameter				
Parameter	Increase	Decrease			
Total White Blood Cells	infection, recent inflammation, tissue damage	severe infection, presence of cytotoxic substance			
Heterophils/Lymphocytes/Monocytes/ Eosinophils/Basophils	recent inflammation, infection, increased adrenal stress response	severe infection, bone marrow disorder			
RBCs	fluid loss (dehydration and diarrhea)	anemia, hemolysis, hemorrhage			
Polychromasia	anemia	NA			
Hematocrit	dehydration	anemia, vitamin and mineral deficiencies, recent bleeding			
Mean Cell Volume	macrocytic anemia	microcytic anemia			

Sources: Fairbrother et al., 2004; Jain, 1993

Study A: Acute Toxicity of Synthetic Acid Mine Water to Mallards

Introduction

Consumption of acid metalliferous water found on mining and processing sites is hazardous to birds. Our goal in Study A was to develop an understanding of how avian drinking behavior can potentially influence the occurrence of acid metalliferous toxicity events and to characterize the behavioral, clinical, and pathological signs of acid metal-enriched water toxicosis that likely occurred in the birds that were found dead at the New Mexico and Arizona mine sites. The main purpose of this study was to assess the acute toxicity of synthetic AMW that is representative of tailings pond or pregnant leach solution water found at the Tyrone Mine under an acute exposure scenario using water- and food-fasted mallard ducks.

Methods

Synthetic Acid Metalliferous Water Synthesis and Analysis

Fifty gallons of SAMW was prepared according to water chemistry data obtained by the USFWS from a mine tailings pond where known bird mortalities have occurred (Stratus Consulting Inc. 2003; Table A.1). SAMW was formulated to match site water exactly in terms of both cation and anion concentrations. Metals and acid were added as chloride, nitrate, or sulfate salts to simulate site water ionic content. Reagent grade chemicals, deionized water, and 18 M trace-metal grade nitric acid were added to a 55 gallon drum and mixed using a reciprocating pump and electric mixer until most of the particulate material had dissolved. Any remaining undissolved chemical was removed with a GE Smart Water water filtration system that housed a 15 μm sediment filter. Nitric acid was used to adjust the pH to 2.0. The pH of the solution ranged between 2.01 and 2.03 from the time it was synthesized until the initiation of dosing (approx. 2 months). Concentrations of 15 elements in the solution were determined using flame and furnace atomic absorption spectroscopy and inductively-coupled plasma atomic emission spectroscopy (ICP-AES).

Study Design

Eighteen 18-20 week old mallards (9 males, 9 females; NPIP certified disease free) were obtained (Dan and Imogene's Flying Mallard Ducks, Hartville, MO) and transported to the Texas Tech University Animal Care Resources Center. Mallards were 22-24 weeks of age at the time of dosing. Birds were banded and maintained individually in 2.5 ft³ stainless steel rabbit cages at 20°C, 40-70% relative humidity, and 12h:12h light:dark photoperiod. All mallards acclimated for 1 month to acclimate to indoor, caged conditions prior to initiation of testing, with their body weight near or exceeding that recorded upon receipt into the animal facility. Ducks had *ad libitum* access to feed (Mazuri waterfowl maintenance diet in pellet form; PMI Nutritional, LLC, Brentwood, MO, USA) and reverse osmosis (RO) water during the acclimation period. All animal care was performed in accordance with the Texas Tech University ACRC and the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee.

Dosing of each mallard was staggered at 2-min intervals to allow for changing of water bottle reservoirs and waste-collection bottles. SAMW consumption was adjusted for the density of the dosing solution (1.05 g/ml) and control consumption was based on 1 g/ml for RO water. Total dose (g SAMW/kg body mass) for each bird was calculated by dividing the mass of SAMW consumed (g) by the bird's body mass (kg). Total dose units were converted to mL SAMW/kg body mass by dividing by the density. Animals were observed continuously throughout the exposure period, with behavioral observations and water consumption data collected.

The water consumption measurement system consisted of multiple components that were located outside of the cage. Drinking water reservoirs were made from a 1-L plastic water bottle with an attached rubber stopper, straight tubing connector, approximately 8 inches of tubing, ratchet clamp, and quick-disconnect connector. The water reservoir was connected to a standard avian drink cup with a spring-loaded lever (GQF Manufacturing Company Inc., Savannah, GA, USA). A majority of spillage drained into waste-collection devices consisting of an inverted top-half of a 1-gal jug and funnel connected by tubing to a 2-L plastic water bottle waste reservoir. Small amounts of spillage were also collected using aluminum pans located below the immediate drinking area. Water consumption was measured by weighing water in source and waste water reservoirs. Water consumed was defined as the difference between:

- A) the mass of water loss from in the source reservoir between the start and end of a defined time period, and
- B) the total waste water recovered from
 - 1. the waste water / spillage reservoir under the drinking cup,
 - 2. the waste pan immediately under the drinking area inside the cage, and
 - 3. any remaining water in the drinking cup.

The study was performed on three separate days during a one-week time period, with three control and three treatment ducks being tested on each day. During each day, three control mallards were provided with RO water and three were provided with SAMW *ad libitum* in the morning following a 24-hr fast and dehydration period. Food was withheld during the dosing period for both control and treatment groups. Body mass measurements were collected for each mallard before the initiation of the dehydration and fasting period, at the initiation of dosing, and at the time of euthanasia or death. Body mass was collected with an electronic balance to the nearest 0.1 g.

Animal Euthanasia and Sample Collection

Birds were determined to be in moribund condition by visual signs of wing droop, immobility, lack of response to touch/visual/auditory stimuli, and/or inability to hold head erectly. All treatment ducks were observed until they were *in extremis* weighed, and euthanized via carbon dioxide asphyxiation. Control birds were euthanized as close as possible to the time treatment animals died. Due to the moribund condition and reduced blood flow of treatment ducks, we were unable to collect blood samples via jugular or brachial venipuncture and instead collected blood using cardiac puncture. Whole blood was collected with 1 mL syringes and placed in 5 mL serum separator tubes for serum clinical chemistry, 2 ml microcentrifuge tubes for metal residues, and microhematocrit tubes for determination of erythrocyte packed cell volume (PCV). Whole blood in serum separator tubes was allowed to clot at room temperature for 30 minutes and then centrifuged at 6,000 rpm for 10 minutes. Serum was decanted into 2-ml microcentrifuge tubes and frozen at -80°C until being shipped for analysis. All serum samples from treatment mortalities contained insufficient amounts of serum for clinical chemistry analyses, they were diluted with 18.0 mega-ohm water to a 1:3, 1:4, or 1:9 serum to water ratio. Serum samples were

analyzed with a Hitachi 911 Analyzer at the Texas Veterinary Medical Diagnostic Laboratory (TVMDL) for total serum protein, albumin, globulins, calcium, phosphorus, glucose, creatine kinase (CK), aspartate aminotransferase (AST), uric acid, cholesterol, alkaline phosphatase (ALP), and electrolytes. Additional dilutions of control mallard serum in the ratios of 1:3 (n=6) and 1:4 (n=2) were sent for analysis and compared to undiluted control mallard serum samples. Serum volumes from each control mallard were not sufficient for analysis of both dilutions.

Grossly observable lesions were documented, and tissues were collected for both metal residue and histopathological analyses for all birds. Bile was collected from gall bladders using 1-inch 23 ga needles and 1 mL syringes, placed in microcentrifuge tubes, and frozen at -20°C until analysis. A section of left lung, left kidney, brain, spleen, pancreas, left testis, and salt gland were collected, weighed, and frozen at -20°C for future metal analyses. Sections of right lung, right testis, right kidney, salt gland, spleen, pancreas, brain, tongue, esophagus, trachea, heart, proventriculus, ventriculus, duodenum, jejunum, ileum, ceca, and large intestine were fixed in 10% buffered formalin and stored in jars until being processed at the Colorado State University Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory.

Histopathology

Tissue samples were embedded in paraffin and 5 µm sections of these tissues were histologically analyzed following routine hematoxylin and eosin staining. When dictated by histopathologic findings, specific tissue sections were also stained for the minerals, calcium and copper (VonKassa and Rhodanine methods, respectively). Primary histopathologic analysis was performed blindly without knowledge of treatment. Following analysis, observations in treated and control groups that were indistinguishable both qualitatively and quantitatively were considered to be background lesions and deemed unrelated to treatment.

Tissue Metals Analysis

Approximately 0.3-0.5 g of thawed tissue/fluid sample (liver, kidney, blood, or bile) was weighed in a 50 mL Teflon beaker. Samples were digested with trace-metal grade 18M nitric acid and 30% hydrogen peroxide. Digestion solutions were volumetrically diluted to 20 mL with milli-Q water, poured into 50 mL plastic centrifuge tubes, and stored at 4°C until

analysis. Any samples containing coagulated lipid were centrifuged at 3500 rpm for 10 minutes. Some digestion solutions containing excess lipid were filtered using filter paper. Aluminum was quantified by inductively coupled plasma-atomic emission spectroscopy using a background correction and all other elements (Cu, Zn, Mg, Mn, and Fe) by flame atomic absorption spectroscopy with a deuterium background correction. Values are reported on a wet weight (ww) basis. Standards for Cu, Zn, Mg, Mn, and Fe analyses were prepared in 3% nitric acid, while standards for Al analyses were prepared in an acid digested liver matrix. Spike returns for all 4 tissues were within $\pm 10\%$ of total. Mean percent recoveries ± SD for Cu, Zn, Fe, Mn, and Al in a standard reference material (DOLT-2) were $96.9 \pm 4.1 \text{ (n=3)}, 94.8 \pm 1.4 \text{ (n=3)}, 83.1 \pm 2.2 \text{ (n=3)}, 80.4 \pm 0.8 \text{ (n=3)}, \text{ and } 90.6 \pm 83.0 \text{ (n=2)},$ respectively. Mean recoveries of check standards throughout analyses for all elements and tissues were \pm 10%. Data were not corrected for percent recoveries of spikes or reference material. Where data are listed as not quantified (NQ), tissue concentrations were below the lowest calibration standard, or below the method detection limit (MDL), whichever was the higher value. MDLs for metal combinations in water and tissue matrices were calculated according to USEPA test methods (USEPA, 1994; 40 CFR part 136, Appendix B). MDLs for all analytes in water were less than 1% of the analyte concentrations determined in SAMW. MDL determination details can be found in the report appendices under Study A.

Statistical Methods

Measures of central tendency were expressed as the mean ± standard deviation unless noted otherwise. All data analyzed using parametric methods were tested for normality and homogeneity of variances. When non-gaussian distribution, heterogeneity of variance, or unbalanced design were observed, nonparametric tests were chosen for subsequent analysis. The effect of SAMW treatment on hematocrit was tested using Wilcoxon Rank Sum Test. Differences between control and SAMW-treatment group tissue metal concentrations were analyzed using t-tests. Body mass dynamics were analyzed using t-tests. Water consumption rates during the first three hours of dosing was analyzed using a linear mixed-effects model with dose after log transformation as the fixed factor and time as the random factor, as well as the interaction between dose and time. Any differences in the model were further analyzed using t-tests to determine differences between treatment groups during water

consumption time periods. Water consumption over time within treatment differences were analyzed using analysis of variance after log transformation of water consumption data. Absolute water consumption data for the first three 20-min periods were summed for each treatment group. Following summation, analysis of variance was used to test for within group differences in absolute water consumption during the first three 1-hr periods. Pearson's product-moment correlation was used to assess the relationship between total AMW consumption or hematocrit and time to death, as well as the relationship between 20 min, 40 min, 60 min, 120 min, and 180 min AMW consumption and time to death. All statistical analyses were performed with R (version 2.2.0; R Foundation, Vienna, Austria). Results of statistical tests were considered to be significant at p < 0.05. Serum clinical chemistry endpoints were not analyzed with statistical methods due to the small serum sample numbers obtained from treatment mortality mallards. For these reasons, data from 5 AMW treatment mallard serum samples (3 mortalities and 2 survivors) were compared qualitatively to 8 control mallard samples.

Results

Water Consumption Totals and Rates

Total doses of SAMW ranged from 52.4 - 270.1 mL SAMW/kg body mass for mortalities with a mean \pm SD of 106.8 ± 75.0 , while doses for the two survivor mallards were 25.6 and 40.0 mL SAMW/kg body mass(Table A.2). Total doses of control mallards ranged from 193.3 - 1,249.8 mL water/kg body mass with a mean \pm SD of 543.2 ± 358.8 .

There was a significant difference in water consumption rate (mL/kg/hr) due to the type of water (p < 0.01), as well as the drinking time period (p < 0.001) and the interaction between type of water and time period (p < 0.05). Control mallards drank significantly more water than AMW treatment mallards during the first three 20-min drinking periods and the subsequent two 1-hr drinking periods (p < 0.05 for all periods; Fig. A.1; Table A.3 and A.4). Control mallard water consumption rates were significantly higher during the first 20-minute drinking period in comparison to the third 20-min drinking period (p < 0.05) and the second and third 1-hr drinking periods (p < 0.001 for both periods). Drinking rates for SAMW treatment mallards were significantly higher during the first 20-min drinking period only in comparison to the third 1-hr drinking period (p < 0.01). Water consumption totals were

compared for the first three hours by totaling the initial three 20-minute intervals into a single hour value and comparing to the second and third hour data. Control totals were different from SAMW totals for all three hours of the assessment. Within controls, first hour consumption totals were significantly greater and double those of hours 2 and 3. Treatment totals for hour 1, over twice hour two and nearly 4 times hour 3 totals, were significantly higher than hour 3 values. Water consumption data after 3 hrs into the dosing study is not presented due to small sample sizes, deteriorating condition of treatment mallards, and unwillingness of mallards to continue to drink the dosing solution.

There were no significant relationships between time to death and total SAMW dose or any of the other consumption intervals. Although not significant, SAMW consumption following 60 min. appeared to be the best predictor of time to death (r=-0.57) when compared to all other time intervals. Relationships were not significant for any of the other time points most likely due to small sample sizes.

Signs of Toxicity

Common signs of toxicity, in general order of occurrence, among SAMW treatment mallards included lateral head shaking, nasal discharge or oral mucus production, signs of throat irritation, ataxia, signs of central nervous system (CNS) depression, increased breathing rate with shallow breaths, and death (Table A.5). Additional, less common signs of toxicity included regurgitation, subtle head and/or body shivering, coughing, and sneezing. Fecal material from treatment mallards was usually viscous, dark green, and lacking visible signs of urates (milky-white), while control mallards defecated clear and watery feces. None of these signs were observed in any of the control mallards. In most cases, vigorous lateral head shaking followed the first initial drinks. Oral mucus production was more common than nasal discharge. Mucus was usually clear and colorless; however, there were some instances of blue-green nasal discharge and/or oral mucus. Exaggerated swallowing behavior in the absence of drinking was suggestive of throat irritation and mucus production. Mallards that consumed enough SAMW to cause death showed all signs of toxicity through ataxia, and six of seven treatment mortalities showed signs of CNS depression. Signs of CNS depression included: reoccurring bouts of head dropping lasting 10-15 sec followed by recovery, lack of response to auditory/visual/touch stimuli, additional head droop and wing

droop, immobility, and/or closed eyelids. Seven of nine AMW treatment mallards died within 98-661 minutes following initiation of dosing. Two SAMW treatment mallards, one of each sex, survived exposure, presumably due to reduced consumption of SAMW. The two surviving mallards were euthanized and necropsied either 27 or 33 hours post-dose. No control mallards died prior to euthanasia at the termination of the study.

Mean percent body mass loss for control and treatment mallards following a 24-hr dehydration period prior to AMW exposure was 6.02 ± 1.3 and 6.66 ± 1.9 , respectively (Table A.6). While a 24-hr dehydration period resulted in an approximately 6% loss of body mass for both groups, the period from initiation of dosing to death resulted in a mean percent body mass change of 0.68 ± 1.1 for controls and -6.15 ± 2.2 for treatment mallards. Overall mean percent body mass loss of control and SAMW treatment mallards from a hydrated condition to death was 5.38 ± 1.4 and 12.5 ± 2.3 , respectively. Treatment period and overall study duration mass losses were significantly greater in SAMW treated birds.

Clinical Chemistry and Hematocrit

Mean percent recoveries of 1:3 serum sample dilutions ranged from 93.6% to 105% for all serum chemistry endpoints except for AST, which had a mean percent recovery of 115% (Table A.7). Mean percent recoveries of 1:4 serum sample dilutions ranged from 104% to 122% for all serum chemistry endpoints except for AST, which had a mean percent recovery of 146%. Overall mean percent recoveries, calculated as the mean of all individual percent recoveries from both 1:3 and 1:4 dilutions, ranged from 96.6% to 108% for all serum chemistry endpoints except for AST, which had an overall mean percent recovery of 123%.

All serum samples collected from SAMW treatment mallards were mildly to moderately hemolyzed, while control serum samples were not. Due to dilution-induced changes in some endpoints, changes in clinical chemistries were not considered notable until at least 30% elevated above or 20% depressed below control values. There was no apparent treatment-related effect on total serum protein, albumin, globulin, or cholesterol (Table A.8). SAMW-poisoned mallards had reduced mean serum levels of calcium, glucose, sodium, and chloride in comparison to control and treatment survivor mallards. Slight hypocalcaemia was observed in the 3 SAMW-poisoned mallards in comparison to both control and SAMW treatment survivor mallards. Mean glucose levels were nearly 10-fold lower in poisoned

mallards in comparison to survivor and control mallards, indicating severe hypoglycemia in mallards that died from SAMW. Mean sodium and chloride levels were only slightly lower (< 20%) in treatment mallards that died in comparison to both controls and treatment survivors.

Increased mean serum levels of phosphorus, ALP, CK, AST, uric acid, and potassium were observed in treatment mallards that died in comparison to both control and treatment survivor mallards. While mean potassium levels of SAMW-poisoned birds were only slightly elevated in comparison to controls, mean phosphorus, ALP, CK, AST, and uric acid levels ranged from approximately 2-15 times higher in mallards that died compared to controls. However, variability of these four endpoints for birds that died was relatively high and exceeded that of controls, which was likely influenced by reduced serum sample sizes of treatment mallards.

Mean hematocrit values from treatment mortalities were significantly higher than those of controls (p < 0.001). Mean hematocrits from the two SAMW treatment survivors were slightly elevated compared to controls, but lower than mean values from treatment mortalities. There was also a significant negative correlation between hematocrit and time to death (p=0.05; r=-0.75), with higher hematocrits coinciding with shorter times to death.

Pathology

Common grossly observable abnormalities in treated mallards included presence of increased clear or blue-green mucus and associated discoloration of the mucosa of esophagus, proventriculus, ventricular kaolin, and intestine. Clear or blue-green mucus was also present in the proximal trachea and nasopharynx of SAMW-treated mallards. Other abnormalities that were less common and more severe included petechial hemorrhages on the serosal surface of the duodenum and localized ulcerations of the ventriculus, mostly along the proventricular-ventricular junction, and duodenum. Reddening of the proventriculus, and erosion and reddening of the mucosa of the proximal duodenum, were noted in seven SAMW-treated birds. Similar lesions were absent in control birds.

Histopathologically, mild chronic portal hepatitis, mild to marked chronic heterophilic tracheitis were observed both in treated and control mallards and were considered background findings, unrelated to treatment. Minimal to mild splenic lymphoid necrosis

was noted in five SAMW-treated birds and in two control birds. Lymphoid necrosis is often a manifestation of stress in animals and is most likely a nonspecific effect. Increased incidence in treated birds as compared to controls is most likely an indicator of increased stress in treated birds.

Treatment-related histopathologic lesions were limited to esophagus, proventriculus, ventriculus, and duodenum (Table A.9). Esophagus in four of seven treated birds exhibited varying degrees of mucous gland ectasia with or without associated heterophilic inflammation. Occasionally glands were obliterated by heterophilic inflammation and necrosis. Condensed blue discoloration was often noted at the opening of the esophageal glands on the mucosa. This condensed material was negative for calcium and copper by special stains (VonKassa and Rhodanine methods, respectively). Its composition was uncertain but it could represent coagulated mucous and or other precipitate from SAMW.

Compared to control birds, the proventricular mucosa of treated birds (9/9) was variably eroded and denuded and covered by an amorphous layer of mucin and granular eosinophilic material (interpreted as fibrin). Often, along the eroded epithelium there was basophilic discoloration of the connective tissue scaffold suggesting mineralization. Additionally, there was marked congestion with or without heterophilic inflammation in the lamina propria and submucosa. The proventricular glands were within normal limits in treated and control animals. A male mallard survivor consuming the lowest dose of SAMW represented the most acute morphologic change in the proventricular mucosa. In this bird, individual or small clusters of mucosal epithelial cells were degenerative to necrotic (as indicated by cellular swelling, cytoplasmic eosinophilia and pyknosis) and in the process of being sloughed. In other areas there was complete loss of mucosal epithelium and the denuded connective tissue exhibited basophilic discoloration described above. In the two SAMW-treatment survivors, there was an apparent attempt at re-epithelization of focally extensive areas of the mucosa as suggested by lining of the mucosa by flattened epithelial cells as compared to columnar cells in the controls.

Changes in the ventriculus were noted in eight of nine SAMW-treated and one of nine control treated mallards (Table A.10). The changes in the control mallard included minimal infiltrate of heterophils in the submucosa. In contrast, the changes in the treated mallards were markedly more prominent and included a greater heterophilic response in the

submucosa with degenerate heterophils extending into the kaolin layer of some birds. Also, erosion or ulceration of the kaolin layer with subjacent congestion and hemorrhage were noted in most treated mallards (7/9). It is important to note that the changes in the ventriculus persisted while the proventriculus exhibited signs of repair in the SAMW-treated survivors.

Changes in the small intestine were noted in six of nine SAMW mallards. Changes in the small intestine included increase mucus and coagulated protein on the mucosal epithelial surface of the jejunum, small intestine congestion and hemorrhaging, and one case of coagulative necrosis in the duodenal lamina propria and denudation of the duodenal tips of villi.

Examples of macroscopic changes in internal tissues are provided in the appendix. Tissue Metal Residues

In general, tissues from SAMW-treated mallards tended to have elevated concentrations of metals when compared to control mallards (Table A.11). Mean kidney copper, zinc, magnesium, iron, and manganese concentrations were significantly higher in SAMW-treatment mallards when compared to controls (p<0.05). Mean kidney copper concentration were approximately 5 times higher in treatment mallards compared to controls, and mean kidney manganese concentrations were approximately 3.5 times higher in treatment mallards compared to controls. Mean blood copper, zinc, magnesium and iron concentrations from SAMW mallards were significantly higher than control mallards, as well (p<0.05). Blood copper levels were approximately 18 times higher in SAMW-treatment birds when compared to controls, and SAMW mallard mean blood zinc levels were approximately twice the mean of controls. There were no significant differences in liver metal concentrations; however, mean liver copper concentrations were approximately 50% higher in treatment mallards than those of controls. Bile concentrations of Cu and Mn in SAMW-treated mallards were significantly higher than those from controls (p<0.05). In general, the highest mean concentrations of Cu, Zn, Mg, and Fe were found in liver samples, while bile samples contained the highest mean levels of Mn. Most of the tissue Al concentrations in digested solutions, control and SAMW-treatment, fell below the lowest analytical standard concentration of 0.05 mg/L (approximately 5 ug/g tissue wt).

Discussion

Results of the present study indicate the synthetic version of the acid mine tailings pond water was highly toxic to mallards, with seven of nine mallards dying as quickly as 98 minutes following first exposure. Clinical, pathological, and tissue residue results from this study are consistent with literature pertaining to acute metal toxicosis, especially copper, in avian species. Time to death from other reports of copper or acid mine water-related waterfowl mortalities (Stubblefield *et al.* 1997; Henderson and Winterfield, 1975) have been similar to our findings, with birds being found *in extremis* or dead within 12-24 hrs following first *ad libitum* exposure.

Most of the clinical signs of toxicity, which were suggestive of renal dysfunction, liver damage, heart or muscle damage, potential biliary obstruction, dehydration, hemolysis, and/or shock (Table 1), are similar with previous reports of acute copper or acid mine water toxicosis in waterfowl (Stubblefield et al., 1997; ENSR, 1996). In addition to clinical signs of metals toxicosis, pathological signs of metal-induced damage, particularly copper, were observed in SAMW-treated mallards. Characteristic changes found in acute copper toxicosis are hemorrhage or necrosis of the liver and kidney, proventricular and ventricular necrosis, intestinal hemorrhage, elevated liver copper concentrations, and sometimes stomatitis (Henderson and Winterfield, 1975; Pullar, 1940; Jensen et al., 1991). Mallards from our studies demonstrated all of these changes with the exception of consistent liver and kidney damage and stomatitis. Reduced exposure duration and sudden mortality were likely responsible for the lack of stomatitis and kidney damage in our study. Based on the gross pathology and histopathology findings, we assume that the majority of the toxicity of the SAMW solution is related to the extremely high concentration of copper. Metal residues are also a commonly used and reliable index of exposure in acute/peracute metal toxicosis. While liver copper residues are commonly used as a reliable indicator of acute copper toxicosis, results from this study indicated that blood or kidney copper levels may be more sensitive indicators of acute copper toxicity in birds. All of the above signs of toxicity, with a particular emphasis on uric acid, liver enzymes, hematocrit, GI pathology, and tissue metal residues, are recommended for diagnosing AMW poisoning in birds.

While we recognize that the SAMW dosing solution used in this study had high concentrations of several potentially toxic metals, and several metals were at elevated levels

in more than one tissue in SAMW-treated mallards when compared to controls, we feel that the tissue residue data do not reflect acutely toxic levels for any of the metals except copper. For instance, mean liver and kidney Zn concentrations can range from 600-1100 µg/g dw and 1000-1700 µg/g dw, respectively, in zinc-poisoned mallards (Gasaway and Buss, 1972). Mean liver and kidney Zn concentrations from mallards in our study were 60.3 and 27.9 µg/g ww, or approximately 201 and 93 µg/g dw assuming 70% moisture, which are similar to reported control mallard liver and kidney Zn concentration (Gasaway and Buss, 1972). Conversely, a 970 mg dose of Zn shot in form of eight shot pellets containing 98% Zn resulted in mortality, incoordination, paralysis, anemia, macroscopic lesions in the cecum, intestine, gizzard, and liver, increased leukocyte counts, and alterations in liver enzyme, uric acid, phosphorus, glucose, calcium and total protein levels (Levengood *et al.*, 2000). Another common sign of zinc-intoxication is pancreatitis (Sileo *et al.*, 2004), which was not observed in Study A. While it is likely that zinc in the SAMW added to the overall toxicity, it is unlikely, based on the rapid progression to death and Zn tissue concentrations, that mallards in Study A were poisoned by Zn.

The lowest lethal dose of copper in mallards is noted to be 600 mg/kg (EXTOXNET, 1996). Another report indicates the dose required to produce mortality in adult mallards is 400 mg/kg (Pullar, 1940). As both of these cited doses are for copper sulfate, of which 40% is actually copper, their dose in copper alone is 240 and 160 mg/kg, respectively. Based on the geometric mean of these two values, 196 mg/kg, all seven of the lethally-treated AMW mallards consumed above the lowest lethal dose, as did one of the survivors (Table A.2). The average AMW consumption rate in the first 20 minutes was approximately 80 mL/kg/hr, which indicates there could be a high potential for acute mortality in a very short period of time in birds that are willing to drink AMW with such high concentrations of toxic metals.

Based on the findings from Study A, we conclude that acid metalliferous water bodies with similar chemical composition and acidity as SAMW pose a significant hazard to birds that come in contact with them. SAMW-treated mallards drink less water, on a time interval basis and overall, compared to control mallards. Despite reduced water consumption of SAMW-treated mallards, doses of SAMW were still sufficient to cause mortality and significant alterations in blood chemistry parameters and gastrointestinal pathology.

Table A.1. Concentrations of metals from mine-associated AMW, synthetic AMW dosing solution, and RO water analyzed by flame/furnace atomic absorption spectroscopy (AAS) and inductively-coupled plasma atomic emission spectroscopy (ICP-AES).

Element	Data from USFWS AMW investigation (mg/L at pH = 2)*	Measured Concentrations from Synthetic AMW (mg/L at pH = 2)	RO water (mg/L)
Cu	5840	5943	6.6
Al	3436	3718	3.5
Zn	2010	2071	2.3
Mg	1680	1596	1.8
Fe	1350	1351	1.2
Mn	738	746	< 0.5
Ca	400	493	< 0.1
Cd	21.9	22.2	< 0.5
Co	21.7	21.8	< 0.5
Na	12.4	17.3	0.1
Ni	10	10.8	< 0.5
Cr	4.2	4.8	<0.02
Se	0.534	0.639	<0.01
V	0.385	0.352	< 0.01
As	0.250	0.344	<0.01

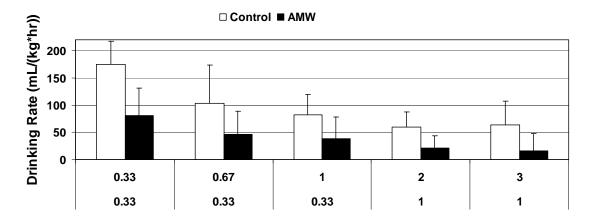
^{*} Data from Stratus Consulting, Inc. 2003. AMW samples from mine site collected on Sept. 12, 2000.

Table A.2. Total synthetic acid metalliferous water and estimated metal component doses among SAMW treatment birds.

	SAMW Consumption	Estimated Dose (mg/kg body mass)					
Mallard ID	(ml/kg body mass)	Cu	Al	Zn	Mg	Fe	Mn
M-3	270.1	1605	1004	559	431	365	202
M-1	150.0	891	558	311	239	203	112
F-1	139.8	831	520	290	223	189	104
F-4	108.5	645	403	225	173	147	80.9
M-5	75.9	451	282	157	121	103	56.6
F-3	71.8	427	95.2	149	115	97.0	53.5
M-2	52.4	311	195	109	83.6	70.8	39.1
F-2 ^a	40.0	238	149	83	64	54	29.9
M-4 ^a	25.6	152	95.2	53.0	40.9	34.6	19.1

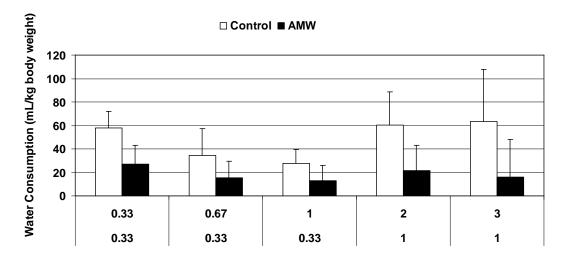
^a Survivor

A Mallard Water Consumption Rates: Acute Toxicity Study A



Study Duration: Top No. - Cummulative hrs at end of time step Bottom No. - Duration of time step (hr)

B Mallard Water Consumption Totals: Acute Toxicity Study A



Study Duration: Top No. - Cummulative hrs at end of time step Bottom No. - Duration of time step (hr)

Figure A.1. Water consumption rates (A) and totals (B) for mallard ducks provided either clean water or synthetic AMW. Values are mean + SD for bars and error bars, respectively. N=9 for each bar. In both graphs, control and treatment groups differed significantly ($p \le 0.05$) at all time points from 0.33 through three hours. See Tables A.3 and A.4 for within-group comparisons.

Table A.3. Mallard duck water consumption rates. Water consumption rate data was collected after the 3^{rd} hour, however SAMW mallard sample sizes decreased over time after the 3^{rd} hour. These data correspond to those demonstrated in Figure A.1.A. N=9 for each value. Letters indicate within group differences and asterisks indicate between group differences for each time step.

Study Duration						
At End of	Time Step	Water Consumption Rates [mL/(kg*hr)]				
Time Step	Duration	Cont	rol	SAM	1W	
(Hr)	(Hr)	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	
0.33	0.33	175.3 *a	42.2	81.1 ^a	49.8	
0.67	0.33	104.0 *ab	70.2	45.9 ^{ab}	42.7	
1	0.33	82.7 *b	36.8	38.8 ^{ab}	39.0	
2	1	59.8 * ^b	28.1	21.2^{ab}	22.0	
3	1	63.1 * ^b	44.5	15.9 ^b	32.3	

Table A.4. Mallard duck water consumption totals. Water consumption data was collected after the 3^{rd} hour, however SAMW mallard sample sizes decreased over time after the 3^{rd} hour. These data correspond to those demonstrated in Figure A.1.B. N=9 for each value. Letters indicated within group differences and asterisks indicate between group differences for each time step.

Study Duration						
At End of	Time Step	Water Consumption Totals [mL/kg]				
Time Step	Duration	Control AMW			W	
(Hr)	(Hr)	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	
0.33	0.33	58.1 *	13.1	26.8	16.4	
0.67	0.33	34.4 *	21.8	15.2	14.1	
1	0.33	27.3 *	11.5	12.8	12.9	
1 st hr total	1	120 *a	42.8	57.5 ^a	38.4	
2	1	60.1 *b	26.8	21.2^{ab}	22.0	
3	1	63.4 * ^b	42.0	15.9 ^b	32.3	

Table A.5. Signs of toxicity and associated means and ranges of times to signs of toxicity among SAMW-dosed mallards. Data are presented only for birds that demonstrated each specific sign.

	Time (min) to Signs of Toxicity Among SAMW-Exposed Mallards						
Statistical Measure	Head Shaking	Nasal Discharge/ Mucus	Throat Irritation	Ataxia	CNS Depression/ Dazed	Breathing Change	Death
Mean Time * (N)	11 (9)	45 (9)	50 (9)	117 (7)	259 (6)	183 (5)	305 (7)
Range of Times (min)	0 - 52	9 - 106	10 - 175	31 - 252	86 - 652	86 - 350	98 - 661

^{*}Two of nine mallards survived exposure due to reduced AMW consumption and are not included in the calculation of mean time to death. Number of mallards showing signs is in parentheses.

Table A.6. Mean (SD) percent body mass change of control and SAMW treatment mallards from study A. N = 9 for both groups except when noted otherwise.

	Percent Body Mass Change [Mean (SD)]		
Time Period	Control	SAMW	
Hydrated Condition To 24-Hr Into Dehydration (-24 hr to 0 hr)	-6.02 (1.3)	-6.66 (1.9)	
Initiation Of Dosing To Death	0.68 (1.1)**	-6.15 (2.2) [*]	
Hydrated Condition To Death	-5.38 (1.4)**	-12.5 (2.3) [*]	

^{*} N = 7

^{**} Significantly different than paired treatment mean by t-test at p < 0.001.

Table A.7. Comparison of serum clinical chemistry results from undiluted, 1:3, and 1:4 diluted serum samples from control mallards.

	Mean conc. ± 2 SD			Mean conc. ± 2 SD		
Parameter	Undiluted $(n = 8)$	1:3 dilution $(n = 6)$	Mean Recovery	1:4 dilution (n = 2)	Mean Recovery	Overall Mean Recovery*
Total Serum Protein (g/dl)	4.24 ± 0.64	4.14 ± 0.90	98.06%	4.89 ± 0.87	114.0%	102.1%
Albumin (g/dl)	2.22 ± 0.31	2.25 ± 0.42	100.9%	2.63 ± 0.49	119.5%	105.5%
Globulin (g/dl)	2.02 ± 0.41	1.87 ± 0.41	93.61%	2.25 ± 0.71	107.0%	96.95%
Calcium (mg/dl)	12.2 ± 0.98	11.9 ± 1.52	97.19%	13.3 ± 0.71	110.3%	100.5%
Phosphorus (mg/dl)	7.53 ± 4.70	8.04 ± 4.99	99.54%	7.28 ± 4.03	122.1%	105.2%
Glucose (mg/dl)	243 ± 145	262 ± 179	102.1%	244 ± 143	117.3%	105.9%
Alkaline Phosphatase (U/l)	112 ± 157	120 ± 152	101.6%	76.0 ± 49.5	108.8%	103.4%
Creatine Kinase (U/l)	1080 ± 1751	1283 ± 2259	104.7%	896 ± 245	118.0%	108.0%
Aspartate Aminotransferase (U/l)	36.2 ± 25.2	45.3 ± 34.6	115.4%	40.0 ± 0.00	145.8%	123.0%
Uric Acid (mg/dl)	5.42 ± 2.54	5.29 ± 2.68	94.11%	5.30 ± 5.37	104.3%	96.64%
Cholesterol (mg/dl)	308 ± 94.7	310 ± 105	99.19%	337 ± 77.8	114.2%	103.0%
Sodium (meq/l)	152 ± 14.3	156 ± 4.97	102.2%	177 ± 8.49	118.8%	106.4%
Potassium (meq/l)	7.32 ± 8.32	7.45 ± 9.31	96.29%	6.90 ± 6.08	110.9%	99.94%
Chloride (meq/l)	103 ± 4.89	99.8 ± 5.25	95.85%	113 ± 2.83	110.0%	99.39%

Note: Serum volumes from each mallard were not sufficient for analysis of both dilutions.

^{*} Calculated as the mean of all individual percent recoveries from both 1:3 and 1:4 dilutions.

Table A.8. Mean \pm SD serum clinical chemistry results from SAMW treatment and control mallards.

	Pa	rameter Mean ± S	D
Parameter (units)	SAMW Treatment Mortalities $(n = 3 \text{ of } 7)^a$	SAMW Treatment Survivors $(n = 2)^b$	Control $(n = 8 \text{ of } 9)^c$
Total Serum Protein (g/dl)	3.78 ± 1.25	3.00 ± 0.08	4.33 ± 0.54
Albumin (g/dl)	2.14 ± 0.68	1.56 ± 0.12	2.34 ± 0.27
Globulin (g/dl)	1.67 ± 0.58	1.45 ± 0.21	1.96 ± 0.28
Calcium (mg/dl)	10.8 ± 0.51	12.2 ± 0.62	12.2 ± 0.92
Phosphorus (mg/dl)	14.3 ± 5.79	8.59 ± 1.43	7.85 ± 2.27
Glucose (mg/dl)	29.6 ± 20.9	241 ± 40.5	258 ± 81.0
Alkaline Phosphatase (U/l)	192 ± 96.1	108 ± 53.3	109 ± 68.2
Creatine Kinase (U/l)	6579 ± 4797	902 ± 886	1186 ± 972
Aspartate Aminotransferase (U/l)	393 ± 100	73.0 ± 66.5	44 ± 14.8
Uric Acid (mg/dl)	79.7 ± 22.7	27.0 ± 15.8	5.29 ± 1.52
Cholesterol (mg/dl)	370 ± 162	261 ± 4.45	317 ± 48.6
Sodium (meq/l)	135 ± 23.5	166 ± 10.7	161 ± 9.96
Potassium (meq/l)	10.0 ± 4.64	4.52 ± 1.42	7.32 ± 4.11
Chloride (meq/l)	91.4 ± 5.79	107 ± 9.12	103 ± 6.52
Hematocrit	75 ± 6^{de}	63 ± 7.8	50 ± 5^{d}

^a Serum samples from treatment mallards were diluted either 1:4, 1:3, or 1:9 with 18.0 megaohm water. All parameter values have been corrected for dilution factors, but not for recoveries noted in Table A.7. Serum sample quantities from all other treatment mortalities were not sufficient for analysis.

b Survived exposure to SAMW. These birds were euthanized either 27 or 33 hours post-dose.

^c Mean calculated from 8 diluted control samples; two of 1:4 dilution and six of 1:3 dilution.

 $^{^{\}rm d}$ n = 7 for SAMW-exposed mallards (mortalities only); n = 9 for control mallards.

^e Mean is significantly different than paired control mean by Wilcoxon Rank Sum Test at p < 0.001.

Table A.9. Occurrence of histopathological changes in tissues following acute SAMW and control water treatments in mallard ducks.

Treatment	Esophagus	Proventriculus	Ventriculus	Duodenum
AMW-Treated (all birds)	4/7	9/9	8/9	6/9
AMW-Treated Survivor	1/2	2/2	2/2	0/2
Control	0/6	0/9	1/9	0/9

Table A.10. Nature of histopathological changes in the ventriculus following acute SAMW and control water treatments in mallard ducks.

Treatment	Erosion or ulceration of kaolin	Heterophilic inflammation	Congestion and hemorrhage
AMW-Treated	7/9	7/9	7/9
AMW-Treated Survivor	2/2	2/2	2/2
Control	0/1	1/1	0/1

Table A.11. Mean \pm SD concentrations of elements detected in livers, kidneys, blood, and bile from SAMW treatment and control mallards. N = 9 for each tissue/metal combination unless otherwise noted. NQ = Not Quantifiable.

Tissue	Concentrations of Elements ($\mu g/g$ wet weight \pm SD)				
	Cu	Zn	Mg	Fe	Mn
Liver (SAMW)	236 ± 111	60.3 ± 13.7	284 ± 37.6	1039 ± 508	13.5 ± 3.1
Liver (Control)	156 ± 142	59.2 ± 8.2	300 ± 20.7	1389 ± 589	5.3 ± 0.8
Kidney (SAMW)	38.1 ± 14.3***	27.9 ± 5.2**	$292\pm48.0^*$	$195 \pm 43.3^*$	$13.2 \pm 4.7^{***}$
Kidney (Control)	7.5 ± 1.4	21.8 ± 2.0	248 ± 29.3	148 ± 23.6	3.9 ± 1.2
Blood (SAMW)	$36.5 \pm 23.9^{***}$	$12.8 \pm 6.1^{**}$	139 ± 18.2***	$617 \pm 67.3^{***}$	NQ
Blood (Control)	2.0 ± 0.8	5.6 ± 3.4	99.2 ± 19.7	424 ± 19.7	NQ
Bile (SAMW)	$81.2 \pm 47.5^*$	NQ	203 ± 67.2	9.2 ± 3.6	37.9 ± 47.3
Bile (control)	39.4 ± 17.0	NQ	192 ± 38.0	8.1 ± 7.8	NQ

Treatment values differ from control values, *p<0.05, **p<0.01, ***p<0.001

 $^{^{}a}$ n = 7

Study B: Acute Toxicity of Neutralized Synthetic Acid Mine Water to Mallards

Introduction

One of the remediation techniques used on acid metalliferous water sources, such as tailings ponds, is the addition of lime to neutralize the acidic character and reduce dissolved metal content. Such a remediation technique may reduce the toxicity of AMW to avian species. Our goal in Study B was to assess the potential for alleviation of AMW's avian toxic effects by neutralizing its acidic character with lime.

Methods

Neutralized AMW Dosing Solution Preparation

Reagents for the preparation of the dosing solution included 95% CaOH (lime) and AMW that was synthesized in study A. Two 21-L batches of neutralized AMW (NAMW) were formulated and then mixed together into one 42-L batch. The first batch was prepared by adding 540.2 g of lime to 21-L of AMW in a large carboy. The solution was stirred periodically with a mixer while adding lime to the AMW solution. The pH of the mixed solution was 6.97 three days after being formulated. The second batch was prepared in the same manner, however 504.9 g of lime was added to the AMW solution. Both NAMW batches were combined to formulate approximately 42 L of the dosing solution. The NAMW solution contained a light green precipitate layer and a clear colorless aqueous layer when unstirred. A total of 1098 g of lime was added to the 42 liters of NAMW solution to adjust it to a pH of 7.21 on the first dosing day. The pH of the dosing solution gradually increased over an eight-day period (time from beginning of study to end of study) from 7.21 to 7.38 (Table B.1). Concentrations of elements in the aqueous layer of NAMW were measured by ICP-AES (Table B.2).

Study Design

Eighteen 22-24 week-old mallards of mixed sex were commercially obtained (see Study A) and transported to the Texas Tech University Animal Care Resources Center. Birds were banded and maintained in 2.5 ft³ stainless steel rabbit cages at 20°C, 40-70% relative humidity, and 12h:12h light:dark photoperiod. Ducks had *ad libitum* access to feed (Mazuri

waterfowl maintenance diet in pellet form; PMI Nutritional, LLC, Brentwood, MO, USA) and tap water. All mallards were allowed 2 weeks to acclimate to indoor, caged conditions prior to initiation of testing, with their body weight near or exceeding that recorded upon receipt into the animal facility. All animal care was performed in accordance with the Texas Tech University ACRC and the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee.

The study was performed during a 48-hr test period with nine control and nine NAMW treatment mallards. Three groups of six mallards were used in this study in order to facilitate reasonable timing of necropsies. A total of three females and three males were used in each 48-hr test. The first group was tested from November 12 - 14, 2005, the second group from November 13 - 15, 2005, and the third group from November 19 - 21, 2005. All mallards were fasted and dehydrated for 24 hrs prior to initiation of the dosing study. The NAMW dosing solution and tap water were presented to treatment and control mallards, respectively, in semicircular plastic bowls with an approximate volume of 350 mL. Bowls were used in this study instead of bottles to simulate field conditions in which birds would likely agitate metal precipitates in the sediment, and therefore receive an oral dose of AMW reflective of both the precipitate in addition to the aqueous solution. The drinking apparatus used in study A would not allow this type of drinking scenario. Control mallards received tap water instead of RO water to serve as a clean water source that is more representative of a natural clean water source for wild birds. Tap water was provided to control mallards for the remaining studies as well. Bowls were filled with approximately 300 mL of either NAMW or tap water at the initiation of dosing as well as when bowls needed to be re-filled. NAMW and sediments were mixed with an electric mixer during transfer from the stock solution container into individual plastic bowls. All mallards were allowed ad libitum access to NAMW, and water consumption data were not collected during the study, as the plastic bowls were not amenable to water wastage data collection. Animals were observed periodically throughout exposure duration and behavioral observations were collected. Food was withheld during the entire study period for all control and treatment mallards.

Animal Euthanasia and Sample Collection

Treatment and control birds were euthanized following 48 hrs access to either NAMW or tap water. All birds were allowed access to their designated water type until time of death.

Birds were euthanized by carbon dioxide asphyxiation. Blood was collected using cardiac puncture with 1 mL syringes. Whole blood was placed in 5 mL serum separator tubes for serum clinical chemistry, 2 ml microcentrifuge tubes for metal residues, and microhematocrit tubes for determination of erythrocyte PCV. Whole blood in serum separator tubes was allowed to clot at room temperature for 30 minutes and then centrifuged at 6,000 rpm for 10 minutes. Serum was decanted into 2-ml microcentrifuge tubes and frozen at -80°C until being shipped for analysis. Serum samples were analyzed with a Hitachi 911 Analyzer at TVMDL for total serum protein, albumin, globulins, calcium, phosphorus, glucose, CK, AST, uric acid, cholesterol, ALP, and electrolytes.

Gross pathological lesions were documented, and tissues were collected for both metal and histopathological analyses for all birds. Sections of right lung, right testis or ovaries, right kidney, salt gland, spleen, liver, pancreas, brain, tongue, esophagus, trachea, heart, proventriculus, ventriculus, duodenum, jejunum, ileum, ceca, and large intestine were fixed in 10% buffered formalin. Histopathology samples have been stored for possible analysis at a future date.

Statistical Methods

Measures of central tendency are expressed as the mean \pm standard deviation. All data analyzed using parametric methods were tested for normality and homogeneity of variances. When the assumptions of parametric tests were not met, data were reanalyzed after log transformation or analyzed using non-parametric methods. Body mass dynamics were analyzed using t-tests. Serum clinical chemistry endpoints and hematocrit were analyzed using either t-tests or Wilcoxon Rank Sum tests. All statistical analyses were performed with R (version 2.2.0; R Foundation, Vienna, Austria). Results of statistical tests were considered to be significant at p < 0.05.

Results

Signs of Toxicity

There were no mortality events during the study. Sublethal effects included mild dehydration, body mass loss, lethargy, and subtle shivering in NAMW mallards. Other common signs of toxicity in NAMW mallards included mild to vigorous lateral head shaking,

production of oral mucus, and gular fluttering. Less common signs of toxicity included subtle shivering and regurgitation. These signs of toxicity were absent in control birds. Nonetheless, all birds appeared to be in relatively good health at the time of euthanasia.

Both treatment groups lost approximately 5% body mass from the period 24-hrs prior to dose to the initiation of dose (Table B.3). NAMW mallards lost significantly more mass than control mallards from the periods from initiation of dosing to death (0 hr to 48 hr), as well as the period from hydrated condition to death (-24 hrs to 48 hrs). NAMW treatment mallards lost approximately 17% of body mass from the time of initiation of dose to completion of study, nearly twice that amount lost by controls.

Clinical Chemistry and Hematocrit

NAMW treatment mallards had significantly lower mean levels of serum total protein, albumin, and globulin in comparison to controls (p < 0.05; Table B.4). NAMW treatment mallards had elevated mean serum levels of phosphorus (p < 0.05), glucose (p < 0.001), alkaline phosphatase (p < 0.05), and uric acid (p < 0.01) when compared to control mallards. Electrolytes (sodium, potassium, and chloride) were also significantly elevated when compared to control mallards (p < 0.001). Mean serum uric acid levels and alkaline phosphatase levels were nearly 3.5 and 2 times higher, respectively, in NAMW treatment mallards when compared to control mallards.

Mean hematocrit levels from NAMW mallards were significantly higher than control hematocrit levels (p < 0.001). Mean hematocrits from NAMW mallards were approximately 23% higher than mean control hematocrit values.

Gross Pathology

Gross abnormalities in the oral cavity and esophagus of NAMW mallards included discoloration of the mucosal surface of the esophagus (light brown) and the presence of small to large amounts of yellow-green NAMW precipitate. There was a single case of NAMW precipitate in the proximal trachea of a NAMW treatment mallard. Proventricular lesions ranged from mild to severe reddening of the mucosal surface and inflammation. The most severe lesions were present in the ventriculus with abnormalities including discoloration (blue-green vs. yellow-green of controls) and ulcerations or mild to moderate erosion of the

kaolin. Duodenal and lower gastrointestinal contents of some NAMW birds were light green and similar in color and viscosity to the NAMW dosing solution, however no abnormalities were noted on the mucosal surfaces of these tissues.

Examples of macroscopic changes in internal tissues are provided in the appendix.

Discussion

The synthetic NAMW dosing solution tested in this study was mildly toxic to mallards. Gross lesions were generally mild to moderate and limited to the proventriculus and ventriculus in NAMW treated mallards following a 48-hr exposure period. Alterations in serum biochemistry parameters indicate that the NAMW has an effect on liver and kidney function, regulation of protein homeostasis, and electrolyte balance. Mallards were less averse to NAMW than SAMW and were observed using typical waterfowl filter-feeding behavior. Mallards do not only ingest water from the aqueous layer of NAMW, but also sift through the entire mixture and ingest precipitated metals.

Liming the acid metalliferous water source effectively reduced dissolved metal levels, however, the process ultimately increased precipitated levels of metals. Such practices on metal mining and processing sites may ultimately decrease the toxicity of acid metalliferous water to wildlife, but likely do not eliminate risk of injury. This study demonstrated that birds can accumulate metal sediments in their upper gastrointestinal tract. These metals can ultimately damage tissues and alter biochemical processes.

Table B.1. pH values of NAMW over an 8-day period during mallard study B. Treatment studies occurred from November 12 - 21, 2005.

Date	pH of NAMW
November 12, 2005	7.21
November 13, 2005	7.28
November 14, 2005	7.33
November 15, 2005	7.36
November 19, 2005	7.38

Table B.2. Concentrations of metals from the aqueous layer of synthetic neutralized AMW and tap water analyzed by inductively-coupled plasma atomic emission spectroscopy and flame AA. Analysis results for sodium were unreliable based on variability of check standard results.

Element	Measured Concentrations from NAMW Aqueous Layer (mg/L)	Measured Concentrations from SAMW (mg/L)	NAMW as % of SAMW	Measured Concentrations from Tap (mg/L)
Cu	0.715	5943	0.01	0.053
Al	1.325	3718	0.04	0.319
Zn	4.102	2071	0.20	0.024
Mg	1056	1596	66.17	37.62
Fe	0.266	1351	0.02	< 0.01
Mn	368.7	746	49.42	< 0.01
Ca	753.9	493	152.92	61.76
Cd	3.629	22.2	16.35	< 0.01
Co	0.119	21.8	0.55	< 0.01
Na	na	17.3	na	249.05
Ni	< 0.05	10.8	< 0.46	< 0.01
Cr	< 0.05	4.8	<1.04	< 0.01
Se	0.180	0.639	28.17	< 0.01
V	< 0.05	0.352	<14.20	0.01
As	< 0.05	0.344	<14.53	0.005

Table B.3. Mean \pm SD body mass changes of control and NAMW treatment group mallards in study B. N=9 for each group.

	Percent Body Mass Change [Mean ± SD]		
Time Period	Control	NAMW	
Hydrated Condition To Initiation of Dosing (After 24-Hr Dehydration24 hr to 0 hr)	-5.0 ± 3.0	-5.6 ± 1.3	
Initiation Of Dosing To Death (0 hr to 48 hr)	-3.3 ± 0.8 *	-12.1 ± 3.1	
Hydrated Condition To Death (-24 hr to 48 hr)	-8.2 ± 2.9*	-17.0 ± 3.7	

^{*} *p* < 0.001

Table B.4. Serum clinical chemistry and hematocrit results (mean \pm SD) from control and treatment mallards following a 48-hr acute *ad libitum* exposure to synthetic neutralized acid mine water.

	Parameter Mean ± SD			
Parameter (units)	Control $(n = 9)$	NAMW Treatment $(n = 7)^a$		
Total Serum Protein (g/dl)	4.13 ± 0.39	3.47 ± 0.48^{b}		
Albumin (g/dl)	2.25 ± 0.17	1.94 ± 0.27^{b}		
Globulin (g/dl)	1.87 ± 0.38	1.51 ± 0.23^{b}		
A/G Ratio	1.24 ± 0.24	1.27 ± 0.10		
Calcium (mg/dl)	12.8 ± 1.10	12.62 ± 1.12		
Phosphorus (mg/dl)	5.72 ± 0.87	7.07 ± 1.07^{b}		
Glucose (mg/dl)	179 ± 14.0	284 ± 83.8^d		
Alkaline Phosphatase (U/l)	65.5 ± 21.6	110 ± 43.7^b		
Creatine Kinase (U/l)	574 ± 293	1813 ± 3495		
Aspartate Aminotransferase (U/l)	82.4 ± 44.3	95.1 ± 77.7		
Uric Acid (mg/dl)	5.12 ± 2.14	18.1 ± 12.9^{c}		
Cholesterol (mg/dl)	315 ± 52.9	324 ± 106		
Sodium (meq/l)	160 ± 3.02	169 ± 1.62^d		
Potassium (meq/l)	4.22 ± 0.37	5.23 ± 0.77^{b}		
Chloride (meq/l)	107 ± 2.67	121 ± 7.29^{d}		
Hematocrit	51.8 ± 4.52	$63.9 \pm 5.23^{\rm e}$		

^a Serum sample quantities were insufficient for 2 of 9 NAMW treatment mallards.

^b Mean is significantly different than paired mean by Wilcoxon Rank Sum Test at p < 0.05.

^c Mean is significantly different than paired mean by Wilcoxon Rank Sum Test at p < 0.01.

^d Mean is significantly different than paired mean by Wilcoxon Rank Sum Test at p < 0.001.

^e N=9; Mean is significantly different than paired mean by t-test at p < 0.001.

Study C: Synthetic Acid Mine Water Time Course Study with Mallards

Introduction

Short-term exposure to acid metalliferous water followed by ingestion of clean water can potentially be survived by exposed birds. Therefore, clean water availability is an important requirement for survival of exposed birds in the field. The purpose of study C was to assess the potential role that clean water availability and consumption might play in protecting birds after a toxic exposure to SAMW.

Methods

Treatment Water Source

Treatment mallards were dosed with the same SAMW used in Study A. The pH of SAMW was measured at 2.05 and the density of SAMW was consistent with study A (1.05 g/mL).

Study Design

Thirty 8-week old mallards (15 males, 15 females) were obtained from a commercial gamebird grower (see study A), raised at The Institute of Environmental and Human Health aviary facility, and later transported to the Texas Tech University Animal Care Resources Center when the birds had reached approximately 22-weeks of age. Mallards were approximately 25-29 weeks of age at the time of dosing. Birds were banded and maintained individually in 2.5 ft³ stainless steel rabbit cages at 20°C, 40-70% relative humidity, and 12h:12h light:dark photoperiod. All mallards were allowed approximately three weeks to acclimate to indoor, caged conditions prior to initiation of testing, with their body weight near or exceeding that recorded upon receipt into the animal facility. Ducks had *ad libitum* access to feed (Mazuri waterfowl maintenance diet in pellet form; PMI Nutritional, LLC, Brentwood, MO, USA) and tap water during the acclimation period. All animal care was performed in accordance with the Texas Tech University ACRC and the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee.

The study was performed during two separate weeks, with 4 weeks in between each dosing trial. Sixteen mallards (8 males and 8 females) were tested during the first week and

fourteen mallards (7 males and 7 females) were tested during the second week. All mallards were fasted and dehydrated for a 24-hr period prior to the dosing period. During each trial, eight mallards were provided ad libitum access to SAMW for a maximum of 55-min or a maximum dose of 40 mL/kg, whichever event occurred first. The exposure duration and maximum dose were based on results from study A, which indicated that the lowest lethal dose was above 40 mL/kg and most birds did not consume that dose in less than one hour. Immediately following the SAMW exposure period, the water source was changed to tap water and SAMW treatment mallards were allowed ad libitum access. Control mallards were allowed free access to tap water at the same time SAMW treatment birds were provided tap water. Control mallards were pair-fed with SAMW treatment mallards. An individual mallard was assigned to be pair-fed with an individual of the same sex from the SAMW group. SAMW treatment mallards were allowed ad libitum access to food. Food was provided approximately three to four hours after birds first received access to water. Body mass measurements were collected for each mallard before the initiation of the dehydration and fasting period, at the initiation of dosing, and at the time of euthanasia. Body mass was collected with an electronic balance to the nearest 0.1 g.

Dosing of each mallard was staggered at 2-min intervals to allow for changing of water bottle reservoirs and waste-collection bottles. SAMW consumption was adjusted for the density of the dosing solution (1.05 g/ml) and control consumption was based on 1 g/ml for tap water. Animals were observed continuously throughout the exposure period, with behavioral observations and water consumption data collected. Water consumption measurement methods were the same as those used in Study A.

Animal Euthanasia and Sample Collection

Control and treatment birds were euthanized via carbon dioxide asphyxiation following either 1, 3, or 7 days post-dose. Whole blood was collected with 1 mL syringes and placed in 5 mL serum separator tubes for serum clinical chemistry, 2 ml microcentrifuge tubes for metal residues, and microhematocrit tubes for determination of erythrocyte PCV. Whole blood in serum separator tubes was allowed to clot at room temperature for 30 minutes and centrifuged at 6,000 rpm for 10 minutes. Serum was decanted into 2-ml microcentrifuge tubes and frozen at -80°C until shipped for analysis. Serum samples were analyzed with a

Hitachi 911 Analyzer at the TVMDL for total serum protein, albumin, globulins, calcium, phosphorus, glucose, CK, AST, uric acid, cholesterol, ALP, and electrolytes.

Gross pathological lesions were documented, and tissues were collected for histopathological analyses for all birds. Sections of right lung, testes or ovaries, right kidney, liver, spleen, pancreas, brain, tongue, esophagus, trachea, heart, proventriculus, ventriculus, duodenum, jejunum, ileum, ceca, and large intestine were fixed in 10% buffered formalin and stored in jars until processed.

Histopathology

Histopathological analyses were performed at Colorado State University's College of Veterinary Medicine and Biomedical Sciences. Tissue samples were embedded in paraffin and 5 µm sections of these tissues were histologically analyzed following routine hematoxylin and eosin staining. When dictated by histopathologic findings, specific tissue sections were also stained for minerals. Primary histopathologic analysis was performed blindly without knowledge of treatment. Following analysis, observations in treated and control groups that were indistinguishable both qualitatively and quantitatively were considered to be background lesions and deemed unrelated to treatment.

Statistical Methods

Measures of central tendency were expressed as the mean ± standard deviation. All data analyzed using parametric methods were tested for normality and homogeneity of variances. When the assumptions of parametric tests were not met, data were reanalyzed after log transformation or analyzed using non-parametric methods. To control for experimental-wise error, we used a linear mixed-effects model to analyze for a treatment-related effect on water consumption (mL/kg). Dose was used as the fixed factor and time as the random factor, as well as the interaction between dose and time. Any differences in the model were further analyzed using t-tests or Wilcoxon Rank-Sum Test to determine differences between treatment groups during consumption time periods. Among day SAMW total doses were analyzed using analysis of variance. SAMW treatment mortalities and their paired controls were not included in water consumption or total dose analyses. Serum clinical chemistry endpoints were analyzed using either t-tests or Wilcoxon Rank Sum tests. Differences in

body mass between treatment groups were analyzed using a linear mixed-effects model to determine differences in body mass change between treatment groups for all three bird collection time points. All statistical analyses were performed with R version 2.2.0 (R Foundation, Vienna, Austria). Results of statistical tests were considered to be significant at p < 0.05.

Results

Total Doses and Water Consumption

Total doses of SAMW in treated mallards ranged from 15.0 to 36.7 mL/kg, not including one female mallard that was accidentally allowed to consume 46.1 mL/kg SAMW and subsequently died. Total SAMW doses were not significantly different among the three different AMW-treated groups (Figure C.1, Tables C.1, C.2, and C.3).

On average, AMW treatment mallards tended to drink less tap water than controls during the day of SAMW treatment on a time interval basis. This was not the case in SAMW-treated mallards from the second to seventh day however. During these days, although not statistically significant in most cases, SAMW-treated mallards on average tended to consume more clean water than controls.

Food Consumption and Body Mass Dynamics

In general, SAMW-treated mallards consumed very little, if any food at all on the same day as treatment (Table C.4). Whereas the SAMW-treated mallards that did eat food were generally hesitant to consume it, pair-fed controls were very eager to eat and tended to devour all available food immediately after it was presented. Three of 13 mallards did not eat on the same day they were exposed to SAMW. Four of nine mallards were not eating 1 day after exposure, and three of nine mallards were still not eating 2 days after exposure. Normal *ad libitum* food consumption was determined to be approximately 66 ± 16 g/kg/day in our laboratory-maintained mallards. Whereas day 3 mallards were eating normal mean *ad libitum* food levels by 1 day after exposure, day 7 birds were not eating normal mean levels of food until 3 days after SAMW treatment.

There were no significant differences in body mass change between treatment groups for all three mallard collection time points (Table C.5) due to the paired feeding strategy.

Clinical Chemistry

There were no significant differences in clinical chemistry parameters between treatment groups for all three collection time points except for total serum protein and albumin levels (Table C.6). Total serum protein levels from SAMW mallards from day 1 were significantly reduced in comparison to controls (p < 0.01). Albumin levels from AMW mallards from all three collection time points were significantly reduced in comparison to controls (p < 0.05). Although not statistically different, mean levels of ALP, CK, AST, uric acid, and potassium were higher in day 1 and day 3 AMW mallards in comparison to controls, while mean sodium and chloride levels were lower in SAMW mallards in comparison to controls. Such trends were not observed in day 7 SAMW mallards.

Survival and Pathology

Two SAMW-treated female mallards died within the first 24 hrs of the study. One mallard consumed 31.0 mL/kg SAMW, while the other mallard consumed 46.1 mL/kg SAMW, a dose greater than our estimated lethal limit. Gross lesions in these birds were consistent with birds poisoned in Study A. There were no control group mortality events prior to euthanasia at the end of each study period.

Gross lesions in SAMW-treated mallards euthanized one day post-treatment included mild to severe ventricular and proventricular ulcerations and hemorrhaging, erosion of the kaolin, and presence of yellow-green oral mucus. Some ventricular ulcers were atypically black in color in comparison to brownish-yellow ulcers observed in mallards acutely poisoned by SAMW. Gross lesions in SAMW-treated mallards euthanized three days post-treatment were observed in similar tissues, however they were less severe in nature. Mild ventricular lesions were the most commonly observed abnormality. Gross treatment-related lesions in SAMW-treated mallards euthanized seven days post-treatment were relatively mild in nature and limited strictly to the ventriculus. Lesions were few in number and were only slightly raised in nature and/or colored brownish-green or brownish-orange. Bilateral testicular necrosis was noted in one SAMW-treated bird euthanized 7 days post-treatment. Since similar lesions were not observed in other treated male birds, it is likely that this was an incidental finding in this bird unrelated to treatment. The necrosis observed in the testis

was coagulative and would be consistent with infarction which could be related to previous kaolin ulceration and a transient septicemia.

As observed in previous studies, the histologic lesions were restricted to the anterior gastrointestinal tract, including esophagus, proventriculus, and ventriculus (Table C.7). Changes noted in the liver and trachea of many treated and control birds were determined to be background and unrelated to treatment.

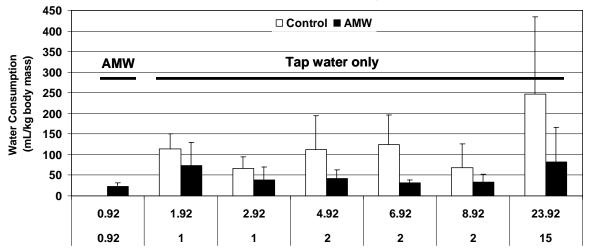
Definitive treatment-related changes in the proventriculus and esophagus are transient and were not observed after 1 day post treatment. They were most likely related to local irritation caused by ingestion of SAMW. The only observed esophageal lesion (dilated glands filled with mucous) was consistent with abundant mucus seen in the upper GI and respiratory tract of these birds. Changes (degeneration, ulceration and heterophilic inflammation) in the ventriculus lasted longer, until at least 3 days post-treatment, but were not seen in birds euthanized 7 days post treatment. These decreases in lesion severity over time were likely correlated with concurrent increases in food intake.

Examples of macroscopic changes in internal tissues are provided in the appendix.

Discussion

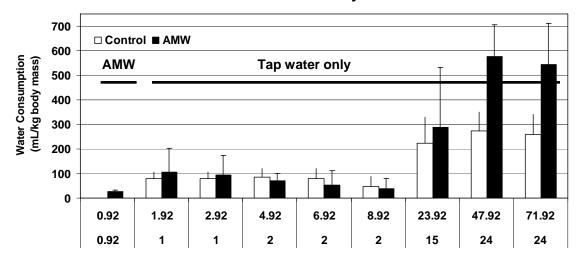
Nearly all mallards consuming typically sublethal doses of SAMW were able to survive exposure if allowed access to clean water and/or food. A time course evaluation of the healing process of upper gastrointestinal tract lesions in mallards treated with SAMW indicated most of the lesions can heal if a bird can obtain clean water and food. However, the healing process may be different in terms of duration and nature in wild birds that are exposed to more physiologically-stressed conditions than our laboratory mallards. The most significant finding from this study is the occurrence of prolonged anorexia and decreased food consumption in birds with mild to severe ventricular pathology. Whereas large birds, such as some waterfowl, may have enough fat stores to survive a period of several days without food, small birds, with higher bioenergetic demands and similar ventricular lesions, may be less likely to survive without food for a similar time period.

A Mallard Duck Water Consumption Rates for Day 1 Mallards: Time Course Study C



Study Duration: Top No. - Cummulative hrs at end of time step Bottom No. - Duration of time step (hr)

B Mallard Duck Water Consumption Totals for Day 3 Mallards: Time Course Study C

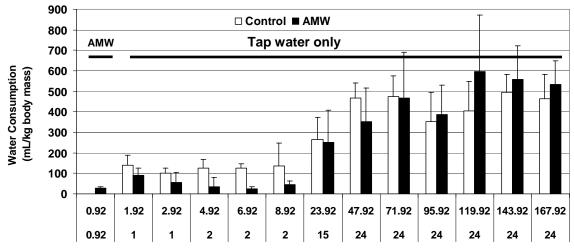


Study Duration: Top No. - Cummulative hrs at end of time step Bottom No. - Duration of time step (hr)

Figure C.1. Water consumption totals for mallards euthanized 1 day after SAMW exposure (A), 3 days after SAMW exposure (B), and 7 days after exposure (C, next page). Values are mean + SD for bars and error bars, respectively. N values and statistical assessments are presented in Tables C.1, C.2, and C.3.

Fig. C.1 continued on next page

C Mallard Duck Water Consumption Totals for Day 7 Mallards: Time Course Study C



Study Duration: Top No. - Cummulative hrs at end of time step Bottom No. - Duration of time step (hr)

Figure C.1. Continued

Table C.1. Water consumption totals (mean \pm SD) of mallards receiving tap water or SAMW. These data correspond to those demonstrated in Figure C.1.A. Treatment and control mallards were euthanized 1 day after treatment mallards were exposed to SAMW. SAMW mallards received SAMW only during the first 0.92 hr time step and received tap water for the remaining of the study. Values with asterisks differ significantly (p < 0.05). Time periods with no letter designation did not differ significantly between groups. N = 5 for both groups.

		Water Consumption (ml/kg body mass)			
Study Duration	_	Cor	ntrol	SAN	ИW
at End of Time Step (hrs)	Time Step Duration (hrs)	Mean	SD	Mean	SD
0.92	0.92	na	na	23.4	7.5
1.92	1	113	36.9	74.0	55.1
2.92	1	67.3	27.5	38.2	32.3
4.92	2	111	82.6	42.2	20.1
6.92	2	124*	72.7	31.1	7.9
8.92	2	68.0	58.1	33.4	19.2
23.92	15	248	187	82.3	84.7

Table C.2. Water consumption totals (mean \pm SD) of mallards receiving tap water or SAMW. These data correspond to those demonstrated in Figure C.1.B. Treatment and control mallards were euthanized 3 days after treatment mallards were exposed to SAMW. SAMW mallards received SAMW only during the first 0.92 hr time step and received tap water for the remaining of the study. Values with asterisks differ significantly (p < 0.05). Time periods with no letter designation did not differ significantly between groups. N = 4 for both groups.

		Water Consumption (ml/kg body mass)			
Study Duration	_	Cor	ntrol	SAN	ИW
at End of Time Step (hrs)	Time Step Duration (hrs)	Mean	SD	Mean	SD
0.92	0.92	na	na	26.3	5.9
1.92	1	79.1	28.0	104.6	98.2
2.92	1	78.7	26.9	95.0	77.9
4.92	2	85.1	34.3	70.4	29.0
6.92	2	80.7	39.7	53.8	57.7
8.92	2	47.2	42.2	37.1	42.1
23.92	15	224	106	288	243
47.92	24	273*	75.7	578	129
71.92	24	260 [*]	82.4	545	167

Table C.3. Water consumption totals (mean \pm SD) of mallards receiving tap water or SAMW. These data correspond to those demonstrated in Figure C.1.C. Treatment and control mallards were euthanized 7 days after treatment mallards were exposed to SAMW. SAMW mallards received SAMW only during the first 0.92 hr time step and received tap water for the remaining of the study. Values with asterisks differ significantly (p<0.05). Time periods with no letter designation did not differ significantly between groups. N = 5 for both groups.

		Water Consumption (ml/kg body mass)			
Study Duration		Con	ntrol	SAN	ИW
at End of Time Step (hrs)	Time Step Duration (hrs)	Mean	SD	Mean	SD
0.92	0.92	na	na	29.1	5.5
1.92	1	141	46.8	90.5	34.8
2.92	1	99.8	24.7	56.7	49.7
4.92	2	127*	42.0	34.8	46.9
6.92	2	126*	19.0	23.1	10.1
8.92	2	138	109	45.1	18.8
23.92	15	265	107	252	155
47.92	24	469	72.7	353	162
71.92	24	474	100	466	224
95.92	24	354	142	389	143
119.92	24	404	143	598	274
143.92	24	496	87.4	557	164
167.92	24	463	119	532	116

Table C.4. Total food consumption (g/kg/day) of SAMW treated mallards. Mallards were euthanized either 1, 3, or 7 days after exposure to SAMW for a maximum 55-min period. Controls mallards were pair-fed with SAMW treatment mallards. Values with different letters are significantly different.

Day	Food Consumption in g/kg/day [Mean \pm SD] (# of birds eating)
0	9.9 ± 11.7 (10/13)
1	36.3 ± 37.7 (5/9)
2	34.5 ± 39.2 (6/9)
3	53.1 ± 57.8 (4/5)
4	77.7 ± 58.6 (5/5)
5	79.8 ± 42.5 (5/5)
6	49.3 ± 25.5 (5/5)

Table C.5. Mean \pm SD body mass changes of control and SAMW treatment group mallards in study C. N = 4 for Day 1 and Day 3 mallards for both treatment groups. N = 5 for Day 7 mallards for both treatment groups.

	Control (mean \pm SD)		SD)	SAMW T	reatment (m	nean ± SD)
Time Period	Day 1	Day 3	Day 7	Day 1	Day 3	Day 7
% body mass change from hydrated condition to initiation of dosing	-8.3 ± 4.4	-6.8 ± 2.7	-8.8 ± 4.0	-8.1 ± 2.8	-9.4 ± 3.8	-7.8 ± 2.4
% body mass change from initiation of dosing to death	1.4 ± 2.1	1.1 ± 2.5	4.2 ± 7.7	-0.5 ± 4.3	0.1 ± 6.8	1.2 ± 6.02
% body mass change from hydrated condition to death	-7.1 ± 4.4	-5.8 ± 2.3	-5.1 ± 4.4	-8.7 ± 2.9	-9.5 ± 3.0	-6.8 ± 3.8

Table C.6. Serum clinical chemistry results (mean \pm SD) from Day 1, 3, and 7 control and treatment mallards from Study C.

			Parameter M	ean ± SD		
	Day 1	Birds	Day 3	Birds	Day 7	Birds
Parameter (units)	$ Control \\ (n = 4) $	SAMW $(n = 4)$	Control $(n = 4)$	SAMW (n = 4)	Control $(n = 5)$	$\begin{array}{c} SAMW \\ (n=5) \end{array}$
Total Serum Protein (g/dl)	4.1 ± 0.3**	2.7 ± 0.7	4.4 ± 0.7	3.2 ± 0.9	4.2 ± 0.8	3.5 ± 0.6
Albumin (g/dl)	$2.17 \pm 0.4^{**}$	1.3 ± 0.2	$2.1 \pm 0.3^*$	1.4 ± 0.3	$2.1 \pm 0.1^*$	1.7 ± 0.3
Globulin (g/dl)	1.9 ± 0.3	1.4 ± 0.4	2.3 ± 0.7	1.7 ± 0.6	2.1 ± 0.8	1.8 ± 0.4
A/G Ratio	1.2 ± 0.3	0.9 ± 0.1	1.0 ± 0.4	0.9 ± 0.2	1.1 ± 0.3	1.0 ± 0.2
Calcium (mg/dl)	14.0 ± 2.9	14.4 ± 5.2	16.6 ± 6.0	15.8 ± 5.7	19.6 ± 11.9	15.4 ± 6.2
Phosphorus (mg/dl)	5.0 ± 0.8	5.3 ± 1.4	6.2 ± 2.2	4.9 ± 1.0	7.9 ± 5.2	6.3 ± 2.6
Glucose (mg/dl)	208.2 ± 28.7	336 ± 257	185 ± 20.8	204 ± 48.4	219 ± 45.8	201 ± 23.6
Alkaline Phosphatase (U/l)	1137 ± 2099	1210 ± 1821	230 ± 239	508 ± 625	274 ± 402	248 ± 251
Creatine Kinase (U/l)	503 ± 397	610 ± 285	301 ± 109	437 ± 76.4	407 ± 113	284 ± 105
Aspartate Aminotransferase (U/l)	36.2 ± 13.2	59.5 ± 38.0	27.2 ± 14.9	43.2 ± 22.8	61.0 ± 46.4	34.0 ± 15.3
						Continued

Table C.6. Continued.

	Parameter Mean \pm SD						
	Day 1	Birds	Day 3	Day 3 Birds		Day 7 Birds	
Parameter (units)	Control (n = 4)	SAMW (n = 4)	Control (n =4)	SAMW (n = 4)	Control $(n = 5)$	SAMW (n = 5)	
Uric Acid (mg/dl)	2.5 ± 0.6	8.8 ± 5.9	2.7 ± 0.5	3.9 ± 2.1	4.0 ± 1.8	2.6 ± 1.2	
Cholesterol (mg/dl)	292 ± 95.2	167 ± 66.4	337 ± 175	186 ± 100	208 ± 92.8	208 ± 86.0	
Sodium (meq/l)	159 ± 6.6	143 ± 18.6	160 ± 1.9	153 ± 2.7	154 ± 9.2	157 ± 4.9	
Potassium (meq/l)	4.4 ± 0.4	8.8 ± 7.4	4.4 ± 1.0	4.8 ± 1.2	7.4 ± 6.2	5.3 ± 1.9	
Chloride (meq/l)	111 ± 3.9	102 ± 8.5	111 ± 2.8	108 ± 8.4	109 ± 3.8	111 ± 1.7	

Mean is significantly different than paired mean by t-test (p < 0.05). Mean is significantly different than paired mean by t-test (p < 0.01).

Table C.7. Occurrence of histopathological changes in gastrointestinal tract tissues following 1, 3, and 7 days post-treatment with SAMW treatment in mallards.

Pathology	Mortalities	Day 1	Day 3	Day 7
Esophagus	2/2	0/4	0/4	0/5
Ventriculus	1/2	4/4	2/4	0/5
Proventriculus	2/2	2/4	1/4	0/5

Study D: Dose-Response Acute Toxicity of Synthetic Acid Mine Water to Mallards

Introduction

Study A demonstrated acute toxicity of a synthetic AMW representative of a high level of AMW contamination. Other tailings ponds and pregnant leach solutions associated with the Tyrone, Morenci, and Chino mines contain lower levels of AMW contamination (Stratus, 2003). The goals of study D were to 1) compare the acute toxicity of SAMW with SAMWs that are representative of lower levels of AMW contamination 2) provide a first step towards the determination of dose-response relationship and 3) determine if findings from this dose-response study are consistent with other reports from SAMW and AMW acute toxicity studies.

Methods

Treatment Water Source and Preparation

SAMW treatment group mallards were dosed with same SAMW that was used in Study A. The pH of SAMW was 2.00. Twenty liters of 1/10 SAMW and 1/100 SAMW were formulated by sequentially diluting the stock SAMW solution 10-fold and 10-fold again with deionized water, producing 1/10th and 1/100th strength nominal SAMW solutions, respectively (Table D.1). Each step in the dilution was accompanied by 2 hr of mixing prior to removal of the stock SAMW for use in the dilution. Following dilution, the pH of the 1/10 SAMW solution was 2.70 and the 1/100 SAMW was 3.28. Eighteen mL of 18M nitric acid was added to the 1/10 SAMW to adjust the pH to 2.02. Thirteen mL of 18M nitric acid was added to the 1/100 SAMW solution to adjust the pH to 2.04. The pHs of tap water, 1/100 SAMW, 1/10 SAMW, and SAMW dosing solutions ranged from 8.18 to 8.31, 2.10 to 2.11, 2.10 to 2.11, and 2.06 to 2.08, respectively, during the study.

Study Design

Thirty-two 8-week old mallards (16 males, 16 females) were obtained from a commercial gamebird grower (see Study A), raised at The Institute of Environmental and Human Health avian facility, and later transported to the Texas Tech University Animal Care Resources Center when the birds had reached approximately 20 to 22 weeks of age. Mallards were

approximately 22 - 24 weeks of age at the time of dosing. Birds were banded and maintained individually in 2.5 ft³ stainless steel rabbit cages at 20°C, 40-70% relative humidity, and 12h:12h light:dark photoperiod. All mallards were allowed at least two weeks to acclimate to indoor, caged conditions prior to initiation of testing, with their body weight near or exceeding that recorded upon receipt into the animal facility. Ducks had *ad libitum* access to feed (Mazuri waterfowl maintenance diet in pellet form; PMI Nutritional, LLC, Brentwood, MO, USA) and tap water during the acclimation period. All animal care was performed in accordance with the Texas Tech University ACRC and the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee.

The study was performed over an 11-day period, with two groups of sixteen (equal sex per trial) tested at a time. All mallards were fasted and dehydrated for a 24-hr period prior to dosing. During each half of the study, four groups of four mallards were provided *ad libitum* access to SAMW, 1/10 SAMW, 1/100 SAMW, or tap water for a maximum of 48 hours. Mallards were not allowed access to food for the duration of the study. Body mass measurements were collected for each mallard before the initiation of the dehydration and fasting period, at the initiation of dosing, at 24 hrs post-dose for survivors, and at the time of euthanasia. Body mass was collected with an electronic balance to the nearest 0.1 g.

Dosing of each mallard was staggered at 2-min intervals to allow for changing of water bottle reservoirs and waste-collection bottles. Consumption of different treatment water sources was not adjusted for the density of the solutions and is reported in g of water/kg body mass. Animals were observed continuously throughout the exposure period while behavioral observations and water consumption data were collected. Water consumption measurement methods were the same as those used in Study A.

Animal Euthanasia and Sample Collection

Birds were determined to be in moribund condition by visual signs of wing droop, immobility, lack of response to touch/visual/auditory stimuli, and/or inability to hold head erectly. All treatment ducks were observed until they were *in extremis*, at which time were weighed and then euthanized via carbon dioxide asphyxiation. Control birds were euthanized as close as possible to the time treatment animals died. Due to the moribund

condition and reduced blood flow of treatment ducks, we were unable to collect blood samples via jugular or brachial venipuncture and instead collected blood using cardiac puncture. Whole blood was collected with 1 mL syringes and placed in 5 mL serum separator tubes for serum clinical chemistry, 2 ml microcentrifuge tubes for metal residues, and microhematocrit tubes for determination of erythrocyte PCV. An additional 1 mL heparinized blood sample was collected from mallards from the second half of the study for the purpose of complete blood counts. Blood smears were performed during sample collections. Whole blood in serum separator tubes was allowed to clot at room temperature for 30 minutes and then centrifuged at 6,000 rpm for 10 minutes. Serum was decanted into 2-ml microcentrifuge tubes and frozen at -80°C until being shipped for analysis. Serum volumes from 6 of 7 SAMW samples, 2 of 8 1/10 SAMW samples, and 1 of 8 1/100 SAMW samples were not sufficient for clinical chemistry analysis and were diluted two-fold with 18 mega-ohm deionized water. All other samples were submitted undiluted. Serum samples were analyzed with a Hitachi 911 Analyzer at the TVMDL for total serum protein, albumin, globulins, calcium, phosphorus, glucose, CK, AST, uric acid, cholesterol, ALP, hemoglobin, and electrolytes. Serum clinical chemistry data were corrected for dilutions. Heparinized whole blood samples with blood smears were shipped on ice for determination of complete blood counts.

Gross pathological lesions were documented, and tissues were collected for histopathological analyses for all birds. Sections of right lung, testes or ovaries, right kidney, liver, spleen, pancreas, brain, tongue, esophagus, trachea, heart, proventriculus, ventriculus, duodenum, jejunum, ileum, ceca, and large intestine were fixed in 10% buffered formalin and stored in jars until processed. Histopathology samples have been stored for possible analysis at a future date.

Statistical Methods

Measures of central tendency were expressed as the mean ± standard deviation. All data analyzed using parametric methods were tested for normality and homogeneity of variances. When the assumptions of parametric tests were not met, data were reanalyzed after log transformation or analyzed using non-parametric methods. Differences in total and first hour dose among groups were analyzed using analysis of variance or Kruskal-Wallis Tests. Body

mass and hematology parameters were analyzed using analysis of variance or Kruskal-Wallis tests. Not all clinical chemistry parameters could be analyzed using either analysis of variance or Kruskal-Wallis tests; therefore, these parameters were analyzed using both tests. Because analysis of variance is generally a robust test for sample testing among means and tests for homogeneity of variance are generally poor (Zar, 1998) only the assumption of normality was applied to the clinical chemistry dataset. If the assumption of normality was met, results from the analysis of variance test were used in place of Kruskal-Wallis test results. All statistical analyses were performed with R (version 2.2.0; R Foundation, Vienna, Austria). Results of statistical tests were considered to be significant at p < 0.05.

Results

First Hour and Total Water Consumption

There were no significant differences in first hour water consumption among treatment groups (p = 0.17; Table D.2). Two mallards in the SAMW treatment group consumed greater than 50 mL/kg in the first hour. Total water consumption increased significantly as metal content decreased (Table D.2) and was significantly different (p < 0.001) between all pairs of treatment groups except for 1/10 SAMW and 1/100 SAMW treatment groups.

Signs of Toxicity

Signs of toxicity in SAMW and 1/10 SAMW treatment group mallards were similar to those reported in study A. SAMW-treated mallards were euthanized *in extremis* 241 ± 137 minutes following initiation of dosing. Two 1/10 SAMW-treated mallards were euthanized *in extremis* 226 and 328 minutes following initiation of dosing. Survivor mallards from the 1/10 SAMW treatment group were lethargic, consumed very little water, and were occasionally heard wheezing while breathing on the second day of dosing. Mallards from the 1/100 SAMW treatment group initially responded to the treated water with vigorous lateral head shaking and regurgitation, however similar signs of toxicity were observed less on the second day of dosing. Despite these signs of toxicity, no 1/100 SAMW-treated mallards died. Signs of toxicity were absent in control mallards.

There were no significant among group differences in body mass for the pre-dose dehydration period (Table D.3). Multiple between group differences in body mass change existed for the other two time periods (Table D.3).

Clinical Chemistry

Multiple parameters were significantly affected by SAMW treatments. SAMW and 1/10 SAMW treatment mallards had significantly elevated creatine kinase, aspartate transaminase, and uric acid levels when compared to both control and 1/100 SAMW mallard treatment groups (Table D.4). Alkaline phosphatase levels were significantly elevated in SAMW-treated mallards when compared only to 1/100 SAMW and control group mallards. Phosphorus levels of 1/10 SAMW and SAMW-treated mallards were significantly elevated when compared to 1/100 SAMW-treated mallards only, and potassium levels of SAMW-treated mallards were significantly elevated when compared to 1/100 SAMW-treated mallards. SAMW-treated mallard serum glucose levels were significantly lower compared to 1/10 SAMW-treated mallard levels.

Hematology

Percent heterophil counts in SAMW and 1/10 SAMW treatment mallards were significantly elevated when compared to both control and 1/100 SAMW treatment groups (p < 0.001; Table D.5). Conversely, percent lymphocyte counts in SAMW and 1/10 SAMW treatment mallards were significantly reduced when compared to control and 1/100 SAMW treatment groups (p < 0.001; Table D.5). Absolute lymphocyte counts were also reduced in SAMW and 1/10 SAMW treatment groups when compared to the 1/100 SAMW group (p < 0.001; Table D.5). Mean cell volumes of 1/10 SAMW mallards were significantly elevated when compared to 1/100 SAMW mallards (p < 0.05; Table D.5). Blood samples from SAMW mallards were too hemolyzed to determine mean cell volumes. Mean hematocrit values were highest in SAMW treatment mallards and decreased as dilution of metal content increased.

Gross Pathology

Common grossly observable abnormalities in mallards that died in the SAMW and 1/10 SAMW treatment groups were consistent with those identified in Study A. Gross lesions in survivors from the 1/10 SAMW treatment group were similar and sometimes appeared more severe than those that belonged to their lethally-treated counterparts. Additionally, surviving mallards from the 1/10 SAMW group sustained lesions on the ventral surfaces of the tongue and upper and lower mandibles. There were no treatment-related gross lesions observed in the 1/100 AMW or control groups.

Examples of macroscopic changes in internal tissues are provided in the appendix.

Discussion

Behavioral, clinical, and pathological responses of SAMW and 1/10 SAMW-treated mallards were similar to those observed from mallards acutely poisoned with SAMW in study A. Three of eight mallards in the SAMW treatment group consumed a dose in the first hour that is above the lowest lethal dose (31.0 mL/kg). Such a finding suggests that birds have the potential to obtain a lethal dose in a short period of time. The surviving six of eight survivors from the 1/10 SAMW treatment group sustained severe gastrointestinal injuries and alterations of some clinical chemistry endpoints that are indicative of liver, kidney, and/or muscle damage or dysfunction. Gastrointestinal lesions can induce anorexia in birds, as seen in Study C, and can have potentially lethal implications for birds with high bioenergetic demands or that are experiencing physiologically stressful circumstances.

One confounding factor in Studies A, C, and D, is the contribution of the acidic nature of the solution to the overall toxicity of SAMW and AMW. Acidic water containing low levels of hazardous metals, such as the 1/100 SAMW tested in this study, appear to pose less of a hazard to birds. However, ducklings exposed to drinking water at pH 3.0 without any added metals experience 67% mortality over a 5-day exposure period (Foster, 1999). Acid-only solutions may produce age-dependent toxicity in avian species, however data are limited.

The observed pathologies suggest that AMWs with character similar to the 1/10 SAMW pose a significant health risk to wild birds that ingest them. These findings are consistent with the literature pertaining to the acute toxicity of lower levels of AMW contamination or copper supplementation (ENSR, 1996; Stubblefield *et al.*, 1997; Jensen *et al.*, 1991).

Table D.1. Concentrations of metals in the SAMW solution analyzed by flame/furnace atomic absorption spectroscopy and inductively-coupled plasma atomic emission spectroscopy and estimated concentrations of metals in 10-fold and 100-fold SAMW dilutions.

Element	Stock SAMW (mg/L at pH = 2)	1/10 SAMW (mg/L at pH = 2) (nominal concentrations)	1/100 SAMW (mg/L at pH = 2) (nominal concentrations)
Cu	5943	594	59.4
Al	3718	372	37.2
Zn	2071	207	20.7
Mg	1596	160	16.0
Fe	1351	135	13.5
Mn	746	74.6	7.46
Ca	493	49.3	4.93
Cd	22.2	2.22	0.22
Co	21.8	2.18	0.22
Na	17.3	1.73	0.17
Ni	10.8	1.08	0.11
Cr	4.8	0.48	0.05
Se	0.639	0.06	0.01
V	0.352	0.04	0.004
As	0.344	0.03	0.003

Table D.2. Mean \pm SD and ranges of first hour and total water consumption (g/kg) and associated percent mortality and time to death for tap water, 1/100 SAMW, 1/10 SAMW, and SAMW treatment groups. N = 8 for all treatment groups. Treatment groups with different letters differed significantly. NA is not applicable.

	Water Cor	nsumption		
Treatment	First Hr (g/kg) (mean ± SD) [range]	Total (g/kg) (mean ± SD) [range]	% Mortality	Time To Death (mean ± SD)
Tap Water	53.9 ± 32.8 [25.9 – 123.6]	$689 \pm 225^{\text{ a}}$ [344.7 – 1028.6]	0	NA
1/100 SAMW	31.7 ± 17.6 [2.3 – 53.2]	269 ± 112^{b} [105.6 – 425.4]	0	NA
1/10 SAMW	42.2 ± 22.0 [10.5 – 71.0]	190 ± 59.9 ^b [77.0 – 279.5]	25	277 (n = 2)
SAMW	28.9 ± 21.5 $[2.6 - 59.6]$	69.1 ± 21.4 ° [39.3 – 100.7]	100	241 ± 137 (n = 8)

Table D.3. Mean \pm SD body mass changes of control, SAMW, 1/10 SAMW, and 1/100 SAMW treatment group mallards in study D. N = 8 for each group. All SAMW treatment mallards and two 1/10 SAMW treatment mallards died on the day of dosing. All other mallards survived the entire study duration of 48 hrs. Treatment groups with different letters differed significantly.

	Percent Body Mass Change [Mean ± SD]					
Time Period	Control	1/100 SAMW	1/10 SAMW	SAMW		
Hydrated Condition To Initiation of Dosing (After 24-Hr Dehydration - -24 hr to 0 hr)	-6.2 ± 0.8	-6.4 ± 1.5	-5.7 ± 0.6	-6.6 ± 1.3		
Initiation Of Dosing To Death	-1.9 ± 0.9 ^a	-3.3 ± 1.1 ^{ab}	-9.7 ± 3.9 °	-5.6 ± 1.8 bc		
Hydrated Condition To Death	-7.9 ± 1.4 ^a	-9.5 ± 1.5 ^{ab}	-14.9 ± 3.9 °	-11.9 ± 2.3 bc		

Table D.4. Serum clinical biochemistry (mean \pm SD) results from SAMW, 1/10 SAMW, 1/100 SAMW, and tap water treatment group mallards. N = 8 for all treatment groups except the SAMW group, where N = 7. Treatment groups with different letters differed significantly.

	Parameter Mean ± SD					
Serum Parameter	Tap Water	1/100 SAMW	1/10 SAMW	SAMW		
Total Serum Protein (g/dl)	4.31 ± 0.524	3.94 ± 0.38	4.14 ± 0.81	4.12 ± 0.89		
Albumin (g/dl)	2.17 ± 0.25	2.03 ± 0.25	1.96 ± 0.37	1.94 ± 0.50		
Globulin (g/dl)	2.2 ± 0.4	1.9 ± 0.2	2.2 ± 0.5	2.2 ± 0.5		
A/G Ratio	1.04 ± 0.22^{a}	$1.20\pm0.41^{~ab}$	$1.12\pm0.35~^{a}$	$1.64\pm0.37^{\ b}$		
Calcium (mg/dl)	13.1 ± 0.99	12.3 ± 0.37	14.3 ± 2.44	18.3 ± 10.9		
Phosphorus (mg/dl)	5.88 ± 1.65^{a}	4.28 ± 0.66^{ab}	8.32 ± 2.96^{ac}	8.17 ± 4.24^{ac}		
Glucose (mg/dl)	236 ± 48.9^a	195 ± 10.7^{a}	338 ± 141^{ab}	193 ± 100^{ac}		
Alkaline Phosphatase (U/l)	$107 \pm 55.0^{\rm \ a}$	132 ± 80.7^{a}	$155\pm95.5~^{ab}$	$252\pm107^{\ b}$		
Creatine Kinase (U/l)	405 ± 262^{a}	$468\pm236~^a$	$1280 \pm 1009^{\ b}$	$1058\pm362^{\ b}$		
Aspartate Aminotransferase (U/l)	$45\pm25~^a$	34 ± 17^{a}	$146\pm98^{\ b}$	$220\pm87^{\ b}$		
Uric Acid (mg/dl)	$4.76\pm2.17^{\ a}$	$3.67\pm1.68^{\rm \ a}$	27.3 ± 17.8 b	$54.4 \pm 27.2^{\text{ c}}$		
Cholesterol (mg/dl)	409 ± 161	309 ± 50.1	334 ± 52.9	353 ± 113		
Sodium (meq/l)	157 ± 4.4	160 ± 6.0	154 ± 13.7	166 ± 3.9		
Potassium (meq/l)	5.17 ± 2.24^{a}	3.73 ± 0.42^{ab}	6.30 ± 2.60^{a}	6.64 ± 1.73^{ac}		
Na/K ratio	35.0 ± 12.4	48.9 ± 17.7	33.2 ± 11.3	49.5 ± 18.6		
Chloride (meq/l)	108 ± 2.0	110 ± 5.0	105 ± 12.9	112 ± 7.0		
Hemoglobin	15 ± 5	13 ± 9	165 ± 262	18 ± 16		

Table D.5. Mean \pm SD complete blood count values from control, 1/100 SAMW, 1/10 SAMW, and SAMW treatment groups. N = 4 for all groups except hematocrit where N = 8. Eosinophils and basophils were not detected for SAMW treatment group complete blood counts. Treatment groups with different letters differed significantly.

Treatment Group	Total WBCs (per uL)	Heterophils	Lymphocytes	Monocytes	Eosinophils	Basophils	Polychro- masia (RBCs)
Control	27225 ± 5463	42 ± 11 ^a	55 ± 13 ^a	1.0 ± 0.8	0.8 ± 1.5	1.0 ± 2.0	0/4
1/100 SAMW	15700 ± 4188	42 ± 3 ^a	52 ± 4 ^a	0.5 ± 0.6	2.3 ± 2.1	3.3 ± 2.1	0/4
1/10 SAMW	33238 ± 18834	86 ± 3^{b}	12 ± 5 b	1.8 ± 1.5	0.3 ± 0.5	0.3 ± 0.5	2/4
SAMW	20825 ± 15934	90 ± 7 ^b	$10\pm7^{\ b}$	1.0 ± 2.0	0	0	0/4

Table D.5. Continued.

Differential White Blood Cell Count (Absolute No. / uL)								
Treatment Group	Heterophils	Lymphocytes	Monocytes	Eosinophils	Basophils	RBCs (x 10 ⁶ /uL)	Hematocrit (%)	Mean Cell Volume
Control	11026 ± 1394	15544 ± 6535 ^a	280 ± 206	161 ± 321	214 ± 428	3.01 ± 0.53	45 ± 1 ^a	151 ± 22.7 ab
1/100 SAMW	6626 ± 2257	8123 ± 1710 ^{ab}	74 ± 85	392 ± 404	485 ± 251	3.90 ± 0.60	$47\pm4~^{a}$	119 ± 19.3 ^a
1/10 SAMW	28009 ± 14943	4598 ± 4040 ^b	468 ± 412	82 ± 163	82 ± 164	2.30 ± 1.09	58 ± 10 ^b	184± 28.6 * ^b
SAMW	19355 ± 16114	1242 ± 908 ^b	228 ± 456	0	0	2.79 ± 1.33	$67 \pm 4^{\text{ c}}$	na

^{*} N = 3

Conclusion

Based on the findings from our studies and findings from other reports, we conclude that acid metalliferous water bodies pose a significant hazard to wildlife that come in contact with them. Birds that are not averse to AMW have a potential increased risk of injury following oral exposure, and possibly dermal/feather or ocular exposure as well. Thousands of migrating birds are likely to be injured every year in the western U.S. due to exposure to AMW; however limited monitoring effort prevents the ability to accurately assess the severity of this issue. We have presented data concerning the acute toxicity of multiple SAMWs that likely reflect worst-case, yet realistic exposure scenarios that correspond to actual conditions measured at the Phelps Dodge mine sites. While it appears that more typical concentrations of hazardous metals may be on the order of 2-10 times lower than those investigated in study A (Stratus, 2003), ponds of relatively lower levels of metal contamination, such as those examined in study D, may still pose a significant hazard to wildlife (ENSR, 1996; Stratus, 2003).

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AVIAN CONSUMPTION AND USE OF CONTAMINATED WATER SOURCES: TOXICOLOGICAL ASSESSMENTS OF EXPOSURE, EFFECTS AND SUSCEPTIBILITY

Final Report – Part I - APPENDICES

Report No. RWO55-T04-47-A

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A Note on Organization

These Appendices are organized in the same order as they are referenced or as they appear as tables and figures in the Interim Report. Tables and figures are numbered using the same table and figure numbers as appear in the Report with the suffix ".APP". Raw data are presented and, in some instances, summary statistics as well.

Study A: MDL Determination

Method detection limits (MDL) were calculated for Cu, Al, Zn, Mg, Fe, Mn, Ca, Cd, Co, Na, Ni, Cr, Se, V, and As in 3% nitric acid (v:v), and Cu, Zn, Mg, Fe, and Mn in mallard liver and pig blood acid digest matrices. A minimum of seven samples per sample matrix were analyzed in duplicate for all reported analytes. The MDL procedure was not iterated for any sample matrix analyzed by atomic absorption methods. MDLs for Al, Cr, and Ca in nitric acid samples were generated from analyses of multiple iterations of laboratory standards in water on a Leeman Labs ICP-AES. ICP data were generated by the Texas Tech University Geosciences Department.

Liver and blood samples for MDL determinations were digested and diluted in the same manner as samples analyzed in Study A. Digestion matrices were filtered with filter paper prior to being analyzed by flame AAS. All liver and blood matrix levels of analytes, except Mn, were greater than 10 times the MDL of analytes in reagent water. For scenarios where the level of sample analyte exceeds 10 times the MDL of analyte in reagent, MDL values are usually not reported for such matrices because MDLs determined under such circumstances may not reflect method variance at lower analyte concentrations. However, because liver and blood contain substantial constitutive levels of all metals analyzed, we report estimated MDLs for liver and blood matrices for demonstration purposes. MDLs for Mn in liver and blood matrices are representative of the true MDL.

Study A, MDL APP: Table 1. Method detection limits for multiple elements in water, liver, or pig blood matrices. N=8 for all MDLs except when noted otherwise. MDL values were calculated using standard deviations documented in Study A, MDL APP: Table 2 as follows: $MDL = SD * t_{(n-1, 0.99)}$, where t is the student's t value for degrees of freedom (n-1) at the 99% confidence interval. NA is not analyzed in the specific matrix.

		Method Detection Lir	nit
Element	Water (mg/L)	Liver Matrix (µg/g)	Blood Matrix (µg/g)
Cu	0.003 ^a	0.881 ^a	0.179^{a}
Al	0.1^{c}	NA	NA
Zn	0.001^{a}	0.636^{a}	0.104^{a}
Mg	0.0003^{a}	5.44 ^a	2.055^{a}
Fe	0.017^{a}	3.685^{a}	4.176 ^a
Mn	0.006^{a}	0.738^{a}	0.235^{a}
Ca	0.1^{c}	NA	NA
Cd	0.001^{a}	NA	NA
Co	0.009^{a}	NA	NA
Na	0.001^{a}	NA	NA
Ni	0.01^{a}	NA	NA
Cr	0.02^{c}	NA	NA
Se	0.003^{bd}	NA	NA
V	0.002^{bd}	NA	NA
As	0.001^{b}	NA	NA

^a Flame-AAS; ^b Furnace-AAS; ^c ICP-AES; ^d N=7

Study A, MDL APP: Table 2. Mean \pm SD analyte concentrations for multiple elements in water, liver, or pig blood matrices. N=8 for all concentrations except when noted otherwise. NA is not analyzed in the specific matrix.

	Mean ± SD Analyte concentrations of Samples Used in MDL Determination									
Element	Water (mg/L)	Liver Matrix (ug/g)	Blood Matrix (ug/g)							
Cu	0.012 ± 0.001	16.22 ± 0.294	1.388 ± 0.060							
Al	NA	NA	NA							
Zn	0.005 ± 0.0002	51.66 ± 0.212	14.36 ± 0.035							
Mg	0.004 ± 0.0001	176.3 ± 1.814	50.2 ± 0.685							
Fe	0.098 ± 0.006	424.4 ± 1.229	281.3 ± 1.393							
Mn	0.013 ± 0.002	3.326 ± 0.246	2.404 ± 0.078							
Ca	NA	NA	NA							
Cd	0.004 ± 0.0004	NA	NA							
Co	0.027 ± 0.003	NA	NA							
Na	0.006 ± 0.0003	NA	NA							
Ni	0.046 ± 0.004	NA	NA							
Cr	NA	NA	NA							
Se	$0.007 \pm 0.001^*$	NA	NA							
V	$0.009 \pm 0.0006^*$	NA	NA							
As	0.009 ± 0.0003	NA	NA							

Figure A.1-Table A.3-Table A.4 APP

	Water Reservoir Wts (g)												
Time Start	Time Period (min)	Start	Finish	Waste	g drunk	mL/kg	mL/kg/hr	comments					
SAMW Mallards													
B-26	male	1.018 kg											
900	0-20	674.2	557.3	54.4	62.5	58.5	177.2	start dosing					
920	21-40	833.1	738.1	51.2	43.8	41.0	124.2						
940	41-60	850	651.4	163.8	34.8	32.6	98.6						
1000	60-120	912.4	761.3	131.9	19.2	18.0	28.4	dead at 1038					
1100	121-180	734.5	733.4	1.1	0	0	0						
B-28	Male	0.878 kg											
908	0-20	965.8	939.4	7.7	18.7	20.3	61.5	start					
928	21-40	889.3	878.1	4.8	6.4	6.9	21.0	dosing					
948	41-60	1007.5	999.1	8.4	0	0	0						
1008	60-120	1030.2	1011.3	6.5	12.4	13.4	13.4						
1108	121-180	939.4	919.2	13	7.2	7.8	7.8						
1208	181-240	919.2	915.6	3.6	0	0	0						
1308	241-300	915.6	901.1	10.9	3.7	4.0	4.0						
1408	301-420	901.1	898.6	2.5	0	0	0						
1608	421-death	898.6	841.6	41.1	15.9	18.1	4.5	dead at 2009					

Figure A.1-Table A.3-Table A.4 APP. Continued

	Water Reservoir Wts (g)											
Time Start	Time Period (min)	Start	Finish	Waste	g drunk	mL/kg	mL/kg/h r	comments				
SAMW Mallards												
G-10	Female	0.982 kg	0.870 kg									
930	0-20	733	695.6	21.9	15.5	15.0	45.6	start dosing				
950	21-40	737.8	729	4.6	4.2	4.1	12.3					
1010	41-60	880.7	873.5	4.7	2.5	2.4	7.3					
1030	60-120	760.5	741.1	19	0.4	0.4	0.4					
1130	121-180	695.6	688.9	3.9	2.8	2.7	2.7					
1230	181-240	688.9	676.7	6.1	6.1	5.9	5.9					
1330	241-300	676.7	675.6	1.1	0	0.0	0.0					
1430	301-420	675.6	673.4	2.2	0	0.0	0.0					
1630	421-540	673.4	670.4	3	0	0.0	0.0					
1830	540-630	670.4	668.6	1.8	0	0.0	0.0					
2000								water taken away at 2000				
930	(day 2) 0-60	663.2	652	2.9	8.3	9.1	9.1	water provided at 930				
1030	61-120	652	648.1	2.4	1.5	1.6	0.8					
1230	121-death	648.1	647.6	0.5	0	0.0	0.0					
1630	stop							euthanize at ~1900				

Figure A.1-Table A.3-Table A.4 APP. Continued

		Water R	eservoir V	Vts (g)				
Time Start	Time Period (min)	Start	Finish	Waste	g drunk	mL/kg	mL/kg/hr	comments
SAMW Mallards								
B-30	male	0.969 kg						
934	0-20	786.4	761.2	10.7	14.5	14.2	43.2	start dosing
954	21-40	883.3	835.7	11.9	35.7	35.1	106.3	
1014	41-60	762.9	712.4	18	32.5	31.9	96.8	
1034	60-120	956	787.1	91.9	77	75.7	75.7	
1134	121-180	761.2	577.6	80.7	102.9	101.1	101.1	
1234	181-240	577.6	321.8	243.6	12.2	12.0	12.0	
1334	241-300	632.4	627.1	5.4	0	0	0	Euthanize at 1346
G-12	Female	0.889 kg						
938	0-20	841.5	793.3	24.9	23.3	25.0	75.6	Start dosing
958	21-40	877.6	850	16.9	10.7	11.5	34.7	
1018	41-60	998.7	976.5	13	9.2	9.9	29.9	
1038	60-120	1011	922.5	69.6	18.9	20.2	20.2	
1138	121-180	793.3	777	11.4	4.9	5.2	14.2	Died at 1200

Figure A.1-Table A.3-Table A.4 APP. Continued

	Water Reservoir Wts (g)											
Time Start	Time Period (min)	Start	Finish	Waste	g drunk	mL/kg	mL/kg/hr	comments				
SAMW Mallards												
B-32	male	0.930 kg	0.863 kg									
930	0-20	987.4	970.6	7.9	8.9	9.1	27.6	start dosing				
950	21-40	845	840.6	4.1	0.3	0.3	0.9					
1010	41-60	872.8	865.1	7.7	0	0	0					
1030	60-120	740.4	736.5	2.3	1.6	1.6	1.6					
1130	121-180	970.6	964.7	3.7	2.2	2.2	2.2					
1230	181-300	964.7	957.8	4.5	2.4	2.5	1.2					
1430	301-240	957.8	957.8	0	0	0	0					
1630	241-450	957.8	926.7	21.5	9.6	9.8	2.8					
2000	stop							water taken away at 2000				
930	0-150	925.7	914.1	11.6	0	0	0	Water provided at 930 Euthanize				
1200	stop							at 1230				

Figure A.1-Table A.3-Table A.4 APP. Continued

	Water Reservoir Wts (g)											
Time Start	Time Period (min)	Start	Finish	Waste	g drunk	mL/kg	mL/kg/hr	comments				
SAMW Mallards												
G-14	female	0.907 kg										
934	0-20	721	657.7	33.6	29.7	31.2	94.5	start dosing				
954	21-40	835.1	808.9	9.3	16.9	17.8	53.8					
1014	41-60	712	695.6	7.6	8.8	9.2	28.0					
1034	60-120	925.4	897.1	7	21.3	22.4	22.4					
1134	121-180	657.7	639	9.1	9.6	10.1	10.1					
1234	181-300	639	605.1	27	6.9	7.2	3.6					
1434	301-death	605.1	442.5	152.5	10.1	10.6	9.9	Euthanize at 1530				
B-34	Male	0.847 kg										
938	0-20	776.5	748.4	10.4	17.7	19.9	60.3	Start dosing				
958	21-40	849.1	828.6	7.9	12.6	14.2	42.9					
1018	41-60	976.1	950.5	6.2	19.4	21.8	66.1					
1038	60-120	922.1	879.2	25.1	17.8	20.0	20.0	Died at 1137				

Figure A.1-Table A.3-Table A.4 APP. Continued

	Water Reservoir Wts (g)												
Time Start	Time Period (min)	Start	Finish	Waste	g drunk	mL/kg	mL/kg/hr	comments					
SAMW Mallards													
G-7	female	0.853 kg											
904	0-20	807.8	642.6	122.4	42.8	47.8	144.8	start dosing					
924	21-40	901.8	883.6	13.2	5	5.6	16.9						
944	41-60	783.2	764.4	12.1	6.7	7.5	22.7						
1004	60-120	1008.5	956.6	34.4	17.5	19.5	19.5						
1104	121-180	642.6	611.1	18.9	12.6	14.1	14.1						
1204	181-240	611.1	575.4	21.7	14	15.6	15.6						
1304	241-300	575.4	518.9	44.8	11.7	13.1	13.1						
1404	301-420	518.9	410.8	93.2	14.9	16.6	8.3						
1604	stop	593.7	421.9	163.2	8.6	9.6	6.7	Euthanize at 1730					

Figure A.1-Table A.3-Table A.4 APP. Continued

		Water R	Reservoir V	Wts (g)				
Time Start	Time Period (min)	Start	Finish	Waste	g drunk	mL/kg	mL/kg/hr	comment
Control Mallards								
B-27	male	0.939 kg						
906	0-20	980.2	922.8	23	34.4	36.6	111.0	start dosing
926	21-40	903.5	869	17.1	17.4	18.5	56.2	
946	41-60	892.9	872.2	7.1	13.6	14.5	43.9	
1006	60-120	1016.9	948	53.7	15.2	16.2	16.2	
1106	121-180	922.8	854.3	41.7	26.8	28.5	28.5	
1206	181-240	854.3	820.9	18.7	14.7	15.6	15.6	
1306	241-300	820.9	719.6	60.7	40.6	43.2	43.2	
1406	301-420	719.6	666.5	13.1	40	42.6	21.3	
1606	421-death	950.3	856.3	49.8	44.2	47.1	8.9	Euthaniz at 2122
G-6	Female	0.907 kg						
902	0-20	1034.1	627.3	348.4	58.4	64.4	195.1	start dosing
922	21-40	928.2	899.3	10.2	18.7	20.6	62.5	C
942	41-60	870.4	829.1	20.2	21.1	23.3	70.5	
1002	60-120	963.6	859.2	36.2	68.2	75.2	75.2	
1102	121-180	982	847.1	68.4	66.5	73.3	73.3	
1202	181-240	842.1	644.3	102.5	95.3	105.1	105.1	
1302	241-300	644.3	500.9	73.9	69.5	76.6	76.6	
1402	301-420	916.1	652.5	170.1	93.5	103.1	51.5	
1602	421-death	987.7	518.6	300.1	169	186.3	64.9	Euthaniz at 1854

Figure A.1-Table A.3-Table A.4 APP. Continued

		Water F	Reservoir \	Wts (g)				
Time Start	Time Period (min)	Start	Finish	Waste	g drunk	mL/kg	mL/kg/hr	comments
Control Mallards								
G-8	female	0.877 kg						
910	0-20	1009.3	890.7	44.2	74.4	84.8	257.1	start dosing
930	21-40	946.2	711.4	154.9	79.9	91.1	276.1	
950	41-60	929.9	710.8	190.6	28.5	32.5	98.5	
1010	60-120	908.7	126.3	696.6	85.8	97.8	97.8	
1110	121-180	890.7	80.4	691.8	118.5	135.1	135.1	
1210	181-240	934.9	722.7	121.3	90.9	103.6	103.6	
1310	241-300	722.7	80.8	576.7	65.2	74.3	74.3	
1410	301-420	930.5	277.6	618.8	34.1	38.9	19.4	
1610	421-487	944.9	84	551.9	309	352.3	320.3	
1716	487-death	950.8	280	460.3	210.5	240.0	48.0	Euthanize at 2217
B-29	male	1.063 kg						
932	0-20	979	823.3	94.6	61.1	57.5	174.2	Start dosing
952	21-40	898.9	861	16.3	21.6	20.3	61.6	
1012	41-60	828.8	768.4	37.7	22.7	21.4	64.7	
1032	60-120	859	800.7	11.4	46.9	44.1	44.1	
1132	121-180	823.3	794	17.2	12.1	11.4	11.4	
1232	181-240	794	754.8	5.7	33.5	31.5	31.5	
1332	241-death	754.8	740.1	7.1	7.6	7.2	11.0	Euthanize at 1409

Figure A.1-Table A.3-Table A.4 APP. Continued

		Water R	Reservoir V	Vts (g)				_
Time Start	Time Period (min)	Start	Finish	Waste	g drunk	mL/kg	mL/kg/hr	comments
Control Mallards								
G-11	female	0.840 kg						
936	0-20	856	791.4	22.3	42.3	50.4	152.6	start dosing
956	21-40	868.7	770.7	79.7	18.3	21.8	66.0	
1016	41-60	872	791.3	60.5	20.2	24.0	72.9	
1036	60-120	947.6	766.3	109.9	71.4	85.0	85.0	
1136	121-180	791.4	573.5	106.9	111	132.1	132.1	
1236	181-240	938.2	858.7	44.5	35	41.7	41.7	
1336	241-300	858.7	795.9	28.2	34.6	41.2	41.2	
1436	301-death	795.9	na	na	na			Euthanize at 1503; spilled some- void
G-15	Female	0.852 kg						
940	0-20	778.2	698.2	40.9	39.1	45.9	139.1	start dosing
1000	21-40	853	813.8	11.4	27.8	32.6	98.9	
1020	41-60	882.9	783.9	78	21	24.6	74.7	
1040	60-120	918.4	850.2	35.7	32.5	38.2	38.1	
1140	121-180	698.2	659.9	13.7	24.6	28.9	28.9	
1240	181-300	659.9	537.8	92.8	29.3	34.4	17.2	
1440	301-death	537.8	476.1	47.2	14.5	17.0	68.1	Euthanize at 1455

Figure A.1-Table A.3-Table A.4 APP. Continued

		***		TT: ()				
		Water R	leservoir V	Vts (g)				
Time Start	Time Period (min)	Start	Finish	Waste	g drunk	mL/kg	mL/kg/hr	comments
Control Mallards								
G-33	male	0.979 kg						
936	0-20	960.3	818.2	86.7	55.4	56.6	171.5	start dosing
956	21-40	770.3	716.8	21.3	32.2	32.9	99.7	
1016	41-60	791	742.6	30.1	18.3	18.7	56.6	
1036	60-120	944.2	834.7	75.8	33.7	34.4	34.4	
1136	121-180	818.2	725.4	51.5	41.3	42.2	42.2	
1236	181-300	725.4	525.2	128.2	72	73.5	36.8	
1436	301-death	949.8	947.6	1.7	0.5	0.5	0.2	Euthanize at 1649

Figure A.1-Table A.3-Table A.4 APP. Continued

		Water I	Reservoir V	Wts (g)				
Time Start	Time Period (min)	Start	Finish	Waste	g drunk	mL/kg	mL/kg/hr	comments
Control Mallards	, , ,							
G-13	female	0.985 kg	0.983 kg					
932	0-20	1034.6	724.3	242.5	67.8	68.8	208.6	start dosing
952	21-40	860	753.5	60.2	46.3	47.0	142.4	
1012	41-60	767.8	650.2	62.2	55.4	56.2	170.4	
1032	60-120	964.4	463.8	440.7	59.9	60.8	60.8	
1132	121-180	724.3	278.9	399.1	46.3	47.0	47.0	
1232	181-300	1011.7	394.6	555	62.1	63.0	31.5	
1432	301-420	939.8	620.9	256.5	62.4	63.4	31.7	
1632	421-631	924.8	702.6	183.6	38.6	39.2	11.2	
2002	stop						na	Water removed
932	(day 2) 0- 150	701.4	286.3	259.3	155.8	158.5	63.4	Water provided
1202	end						na	at 932 Euthanize at 1207

Figure A.1-Table A.3-Table A.4 APP. Continued

		Water I	Reservoir V	Wts (g)				
Time Start	Time Period (min)	Start	Finish	Waste	g drunk	mL/kg	mL/kg/hr	comments
Control Mallards								
B-31	male	1.083 kg	1.047 kg					
940	0-20	952	803.6	88.2	60.2	55.6	168.4	start dosing
1000	21-40	939.8	853.3	60.6	25.9	23.9	72.5	
1020	41-60	950.6	883.1	34.5	33	30.5	92.3	
1040	60-120	902	651	157.2	93.8	86.6	86.6	
1140	121-180	803.6	660.7	67.5	75.4	69.6	69.6	
1240	181-240	920	713.8	140.2	66	60.9	60.9	
1340	241-300	713.8	591.2	82	40.6	37.5	37.5	
1440	301-420	991.2	834.4	105.1	51.7	47.7	23.9	
1640	420-540	834.4	695.2	97.1	42.1	38.9	19.4	
1840	541-620	695.2	594.1	60	41.1	38.0	28.5	
2000	stop							Water removed
930	(day 2) 0- 60	924.7	308.9	485.5	130.3	124.4	124.4	Water provided at 930
1030	61-180	1030.5	80.1	884.8	65.6	62.6	31.3	
1230	180-420	1019.2	577.3	322.2	119.7	114.3	28.6	
1630		end						Euthanize at 1926

Table A.5. APP

Treatment

Bird ID	b-26	g-7	b-28	g-10	b-30	g-12	b-32	g-14	b-34	avg
Start dosing	900	904	908	930	934	938	930	934	938	
Death	1038	1730	2009	1900 (next day)	1346	1200	1230 (next day)	1530	1137	
Time to Death (min)	98	506	661	2010	252	142	1620	356	119	304.9
Reason for Death	mortality	mortality	mortality	euthanized (survivor)	mortality	mortality	euthanized (survivor)	mortality	mortality	(w/out Survivors)

Controls

Bird ID	g-6	b-27	g-8	b-29	g-11	b-31	g-13	b-33	g-15
Start dosing	902	906	910	932	936	940	932	936	940
Death	1854	2122	2217	1409	1503	1926	1207	1649	1455
Time to Death (min)	NA								
Reason for Death	euthanized								

Table A.6. APP

				Во	dy weights	(g)						
Treatment	b-26	g-7	b-28	g-10	b-30	g-12	b-32	g-14	b-34	avg	st. err.	sd
hydrated	1080	912	936	982	1035	956	980	967	896	971.56	19.27	57.82
24 hr dehydrated-prior to dosing	1018	853	878	870	969	889	930	907	847	906.78	18.91	56.73
death	NC	777	813	835	929	NC	863	836	817	838.57	15.93	47.79
b.w. change from hydrated to death		-135	-123	-147	-106		-117	-131	-79	-119.71	7.42	22.25
% b.w. change from hydrated to death		-14.803	-13.141	-14.969	-10.242		-11.939	-13.547	-8.817	-12.49	0.77	2.31
b.w. change from initiation of dosing to death		-76	-65	-35	-40		-67	-71	-30	-54.86	6.37	19.11
% b.w. change from initiation of dosing to death		-8.910	-7.403	-4.023	-4.128		-7.204	-7.828	-3.542	-6.15	0.73	2.18
hydrated condition to initiation of dosing (-24 hr to 0 hr)	-62	-59	-58	-112	-66	-67	-50	-60	-49	-64.78	6.25	18.75
% b.w. hydrated condition to initiation of dosing (-24 hr to 0 hr)	-5.741	-6.469	-6.197	-11.405	-6.377	-7.008	-5.102	-6.205	-5.469	-6.66	0.62	1.87
Controls	g-6	b-27	g-8	b-29	g-11	b-31	g-13	b-33	g-15	avg	st. err.	sd
hydrated	965	999	955	1129	898	1083	1058	1037	905	1003.22	26.58	79.73
24 hr dehydrated-prior to dosing	907	939	877	1063	840	1047	985	979	852	943.22	27.09	81.27
death	914	938	885	1090	840	1038	983	986	872	949.56	27.28	81.84
b.w. change from hydrated to death	-51	-61	-70	-39	-58	-45	-75	-51	-33	-53.67	4.60	13.81
% b.w. change from hydrated to death	-5.285	-6.106	-7.330	-3.454	-6.459	-4.155	-7.089	-4.918	-3.646	-5.38	0.48	1.45
b.w. change from initiation of dosing to death	7	-1	8	27	0	-9	-2	7	20	6.33	3.76	11.27
% b.w. change from initiation of dosing to death	0.772	-0.106	0.912	2.540	0.000	-0.860	-0.203	0.715	2.347	0.68	0.38	1.15
hydrated condition to initiation of dosing (-24 hr to 0 hr)	-58	-60	-78	-66	-58	-36	-73	-58	-53	-60.00	4.02	12.07
% b.w. hydrated condition to initiation of dosing (-24 hr to 0 hr)	-6.010	-6.006	-8.168	-5.846	-6.459	-3.324	-6.900	-5.593	-5.856	-6.02	0.43	1.28

Table A.7. APP

ID	Dilution	TSP	Albumin	Globulin	A/G Ratio	Calcium	P	Glucose	ALP	CK	AST
B-29	1x	4.635	2.31	2.3	0.99	12.26	4.95	169.3	90.7	863.6	32
B-29	5x	1.04	0.56	0.5	1.17	2.61	1.17	38.6	18.7	196.6	8
	x5	5.2	2.8	2.5	1.17	13.05	5.85	193	93.5	983	40
	% of 1x dil	112.19%	121.21%	108.70%	118.18%	106.44%	118.18%	114.00%	103.09%	113.83%	125.00%
G-11	1x	3.956	2.08	1.9	1.11	11.87	6.9	243.9	51.1	663.3	24
G-11	5x	0.917	0.49	0.4	1.15	2.71	1.74	58.8	11.7	162	8
	x5	4.585	2.45	2	1.15	13.55	8.7	294	58.5	810	40
	% of 1x dil	115.90%	117.79%	105.26%	103.60%	114.15%	126.09%	120.54%	114.48%	122.12%	166.67%
G-15	1x	4.4	2.34	2.1	1.14	12.15	9.52	219.4	187.2	3006.3	64
G-15	4x	1.143	0.61	0.5	1.14	3.09	2.3	57	46.5	830.1	19
	x4	4.572	2.44	2	1.14	12.36	9.2	228	186	3320.4	76
	% of 1x dil	103.91%	104.27%	95.24%	100.00%	101.73%	96.64%	103.92%	99.36%	110.45%	118.759
B-31	1x	4.206	2.35	1.9	1.27	12.25	6.24	195.4	70.8	279.1	33
B-31	4x	1.027	0.59	0.4	1.35	2.93	1.55	48.4	18.3	68.3	10
	x4	4.108	2.36	1.6	1.35	11.72	6.2	193.6	73.2	273.2	40
	% of 1x dil	97.67%	100.43%	84.21%	106.30%	95.67%	99.36%	99.08%	103.39%	97.89%	121.219
G-13	1x	4.44	2.35	2.1	1.12	12.76	5.33	195.5	237.3	380.1	36
G-13	4x	1.014	0.52	0.5	1.05	2.97	1.34	46.9	46.6	90	11
	x4	4.056	2.08	2	1.05	11.88	5.36	187.6	186.4	360	44
	% of 1x dil	91.35%	88.51%	95.24%	93.75%	93.10%	100.56%	95.96%	78.55%	94.71%	122.229
											Contin

Table A.7. APP Continued.

ID	Dilution	TSP	Albumin	Globulin	A/G Ratio	Calcium	Phosphorus	Glucose	ALP	CK	AST
G-8	1x	3.707	1.91	1.8	1.06	12.51	10.76	296.4	181.7	931.4	25
G-8	4x	0.848	0.48	0.4	1.3	3.01	2.73	76.2	48.7	246.9	7
	x4	3.392	1.92	1.6	1.3	12.04	10.92	304.8	194.8	987.6	28
	% of 1x dil	91.50%	100.52%	88.89%	122.64%	96.24%	101.49%	102.83%	107.21%	106.03%	112.00%
B-27	1x	4.536	2.2	2.3	0.94	12.56	10.48	399.7	37	929.4	34
B-27	4x	1.159	0.61	0.5	1.11	3.2	2.65	106.1	10.7	255.5	8
	x4	4.636	2.44	2	1.11	12.8	10.6	424.4	42.8	1022	32
	% of 1x dil	102.20%	110.91%	86.96%	118.09%	101.91%	101.15%	106.18%	115.68%	109.96%	94.12%
B-33	1x	4.014	2.23	1.8	1.25	11.18	6.08	233	37.6	1586.5	42
B-33	4x	1.021	0.56	0.5	1.21	2.64	1.49	58.9	9.9	433.2	13
	x4	4.084	2.24	2	1.21	10.56	5.96	235.6	39.6	1732.8	52
	% of 1x dil	101.74%	100.45%	111.11%	96.80%	94.45%	98.03%	101.12%	105.32%	109.22%	123.81%
ID	Dilution	Uric Acid	Cholesterol	Sodium	K	Na/K Ratio	Chloride				
B-29	1x	3.51	330.1	157.5	4.36	36.1	106				
B-29	5x	0.68	72.9	36	0.95	37.9	22.4				
	x5	3.4	364.5	180	4.75	37.9	112				
	% of 1x dil	96.87%	110.42%	114.29%	108.94%	104.99%	105.66%				

Table A.7. APP Continued

ID	Dilution	Uric Acid	Cholesterol	Sodium	K	Na/K Ratio	Chloride
G-11	1x	6.45	262.2	141.2	8.02	17.6	99.7
G-11	5x	1.44	61.9	34.8	1.81	19.2	22.8
	x5	7.2	309.5	174	9.05	19.2	114
	% of 1x dil	111.63%	118.04%	123.23%	112.84%	109.09%	114.34%
G-15	1x	6.49	299.5	151.6	5.19	29.2	102.7
G-15	4x	1.58	77.4	40.1	1.3	30.8	25.5
	x4	6.32	309.6	160.4	5.2	30.8	102
	% of 1x dil	97.38%	103.37%	105.80%	100.19%	105.48%	99.32%
B-31	1x	4.13	360.5	160.2	4.11	39	105.3
B-31	4x	0.93	88.6	38.8	0.95	40.8	23.9
	x4	3.72	354.4	155.2	3.8	40.8	95.6
	% of 1x dil	90.07%	98.31%	96.88%	92.46%	104.62%	90.79%
G-13	1x	4.59	286.7	160.2	4.55	35.2	107.4
G-13	4x	1.02	66.1	38.7	1.04	37.2	24.4
	x4	4.08	264.4	154.8	4.16	37.2	97.6
	% of 1x dil	88.89%	92.22%	96.63%	91.43%	105.68%	90.88%
G-8	1x	6.15	237.6	149.5	11.45	13.1	103.6
G-8	4x	1.49	59.1	38.9	2.78	14	25.3
	x4	5.96	236.4	155.6	11.12	14	101.2
	% of 1x dil	96.91%	99.49%	104.08%	97.12%	106.87%	97.68%

Table A.7. APP Continued.

ID	Dilution	Uric Acid	Cholesterol	Sodium	K	Na/K Ratio	Chloride
B-27	1x	6.97	312	143.7	15.57	9.2	101.9
B-27	4x	1.76	79.7	38.4	3.81	10.1	25.5
	x4	7.04	318.8	153.6	15.24	10.1	102
	% of 1x dil	101.00%	102.18%	106.89%	97.88%	109.78%	100.10%
B-33	1x	5.09	377.6	153.4	5.27	29.1	104.2
B-33	4x	1.15	94	39.5	1.3	30.4	25.1
	x4	4.6	376	158	5.2	30.4	100.4
	% of 1x dil	90.37%	99.58%	103.00%	98.67%	104.47%	96.35%

Table A.8. APP

ID	Correction Factor	TSP	Albumin	Globulin	A/G ratio	Calcium	Phosphorus	Glucose	ALP	СК	AST
SAMW Mortalities											
G-14	5	2.35	1.35	1	1.35	10.85	20.6	53.5	302.5	4032	340
B-30	10	4.35	2.5	2	1.35	10.3	13	20	133	12112	520
B-34	4	4.656	2.56	2	1.22	11.32	9.24	15.2	139.2	3593.6	320
SAMW Survivors											
B-32	1	2.937	1.65	1.3	1.28	11.81	7.58	211.9	69.8	275.7	26
G-10	4	3.056	1.48	1.6	3.76	12.68	9.6	269.2	145.2	1528	120
Controls											
B-29	5	5.2	2.8	2.5	1.17	13.05	5.85	193	93.5	983	40
G-11	5	4.585	2.45	2	1.15	13.55	8.7	294	58.5	810	40
G-15	4	4.572	2.44	2	1.14	12.36	9.2	228	186	3320.4	76
B-31	4	4.108	2.36	1.6	1.35	11.72	6.2	193.6	73.2	273.2	40
G-13	4	4.056	2.08	2	1.05	11.88	5.36	187.6	186.4	360	44
G-8	4	3.392	1.92	1.6	1.3	12.04	10.92	304.8	194.8	987.6	28
B-27	4	4.636	2.44	2	1.11	12.8	10.6	424.4	42.8	1022	32
B-33	4	4.084	2.24	2	1.21	10.56	5.96	235.6	39.6	1732.8	52

Table A.8. APP Continued.

ID	Correction Factor	Uric Acid	Cholesterol	Sodium	Potassium	Na/K ratio	Chloride
SAMW Mortalities							
G-14	5	100.9	192.5	161.5	9.3	17.4	89
B-30	10	82.6	408	117	15	7.8	98
B-34	4	55.72	510.8	126	5.8	21.7	87.2
SAMW Survivors							
B-32	1	15.8	264.3	173.5	3.51	49.4	113.3
G-10	4	38.12	258	158.4	5.52	114.8	100.4
Controls							
B-29	5	3.4	364.5	180	4.75	37.9	112
G-11	5	7.2	309.5	174	9.05	19.2	114
G-15	4	6.32	309.6	160.4	5.2	30.8	102
B-31	4	3.72	354.4	155.2	3.8	40.8	95.6
G-13	4	4.08	264.4	154.8	4.16	37.2	97.6
G-8	4	5.96	236.4	155.6	11.12	14	101.2
B-27	4	7.04	318.8	153.6	15.24	10.1	102
B-33	4	4.6	376	158	5.2	30.4	100.4

Table A.9, Table A.10. APP

B-31 (056-30750) Control

Slide 1 – Pancreas, lung, spleen, liver (mild portal infiltrate of mononuclear cells including lymphocytes and macrophages) and kidney -wnl

Slide 2 – Duodenum, jejunum, ileum-wnl

Slide 3 – Esophagus, testis, salt gland, pancreas – wnl

Slide 4 – Tongue, esophagus, trachea (mild mucosal heterophilic infiltrate),

ventriculus – wnl

Slide 5 – Heart–wnl

Slide 6 – Brain – wnl

Slide 7 - Proventriculus -wnl

B-26 (056-30751) AMW

Slide 1. Lungs, liver (mild portal mononuclear infiltrate), kidney wnl. Spleen lymphoid necrosis noted within follicles (often observed in cases of severe stress)

Slide 2. Esophagus –wnl. Small intestine, some sections of jejunum exhibit increased mucus and coagulated protein (special stains negative for copper and calcium)on the surface.

Slide 3. Trachea (minimal mucosal heterophilic infiltrate), tongue –wnl.

Slide 4. Pancreas, testis – wnl. Proventriculus-congestion, increased mucus, (special stains negative for copper and calcium)

Slide 5. Heart - wnl

Slide 6. Brain – wnl

Slide 7. Erosion of kaolin layer and hemorrhage. Severe erosion of mucosa of proventriculus. There is a basophilic zone, midway through the eroded mucosal folds at the junction of proventriculus and ventriculus, suggestive of mineral

B-30 (056-30752) AMW

Slide 1. Liver, lungs, kidney-wnl. Spleen -minimal lymphoid necrosis

Slide 2. Small intestine –congestion (some sections show extensive autolysis).

Esophagus, mineralization at the ostia of mucus glands. Mucous glands are ecstatic and filled with mucus. Vesicles containing mucous and serous fluid present in the keratinized layer.

Slide 3 Pancreas, testis, salt gland-wnl

Slide 4 Ventriculus-mild infiltrate of heterophils in foci of the superficial lamina propria of the mucosa. Kaolin layer is unremarkable. Tongue, esophagus, trachea (mild mucosal heterophilic infiltrate)-wnl

Slide 5. Heart-wnl

Slide 6 Brain -wnl.

Slide 7 Proventriculus, mucosa is denuded and cover with amorphous eosinophilic slightly granular debris, consistent with fibrin. Marked

congestion. Ventriculus is as above except there is erosion of kaolin at junction with proventriculus

B-32 (056-30753) AMW (survivor)

- Slide 1 Lungs, spleen, kidney, liver (mild portal mononuclear infiltrate) -wnl.
- Slide 2. Duodenum, jejunum, ileum-wnl
- Slide 3. Salt glands, testis, pancreas-wnl
- Slide 4. Tongue, esophagus, trachea-wnl. Ventriculus, ventriculitis, focally extensive degeneration of kaolin with accumulation of degenerate heterophils in the degenerative kaolin (IMAGE-2)
- Slide 5. Heart-wnl
- Slide 6. Brain –wnl
- Slide 7. Proventriculus, marked congestion, Villi are lined by flattened attenuated epithelium suggestive of repair and regeneration (IMAGE-3). In other areas the lining is columnar (normal) but the crypts appear to be hyperplastic. Ventriculus, erosion of kaolin and hemorrhage.

B28 (056-30754) AMW

- Slide 1 Spleen, mild lymphoid necrosis. Pancreas, liver (mild portal mononuclear infiltrates), and lungs –wnl
- Slide 2. Small intestine (small necrotic areas at tips of villi in some sections. These are areas of coagulative necrosis in the lamina propria and overlying epithelium appears viable) and pancreas –wnl
- Slide 3. Salt gland, testis -wnl
- Slide 4. Trachea, mucosal congestion, hemorrhage and sloughing. Numerous heterophils in mucus in the lumen. Ventriculus- extensive ulceration and erosion of kaolin layer with hemorrhage and heterophilic ventriculitis (IMAGE-4).
- Slide 5. Heart wnl
- Slide 6. Brain wnl
- Slide 7. Proventriculus, mucosal epithelium is denuded, there is marked submucosa congestion and hemorrhage. Necrotic cells are present the crypts. (This might represent the earliest damage to the mucosa of proventriculus). The lesion extends to the junction of ventriculus and proventriculus (IMAGE-5).

B33 (056-30755) Control

- Slide 1. Kidney, liver (minimal portal mononuclear infiltrates), spleen, lungs-wnl.
- Slide 2. Pancreas, duodenum, jejunum, ileum –wnl
- Slide 3. Testis, salt gland, proventriculus (IMAGE -6), tongue –wnl
- Slide 4. Ventriculus (IMAGE -7), trachea, esophagus-wnl
- Slide5. Heart -wnl
- Slide6. Brain- wnl

B34 (056-30756) AMW

- Slide 1. Kidney, liver (mild portal mononuclear infiltrates), lungs wnl. Spleen minimal necrosis in follicles,
- Slide 2. Pancreas, jejunum (congestion), duodenum, ileum-wnl. Proventriculus abundant mucous (special stains negative for copper and calcium) on surface and congestion
- Slide 3. Testis and salt gland -wnl
- Slide 4. Trachea (mild mucosal heterophilic infiltrate), esophagus, tongue –wnl. Ventriculus- minimal heterophilic infiltrates into the submucosa and kaolin layer at the junction with glandular epithelium. Separation of the kaolin layer from the epithelium in this area (artifact cannot be ruled out).
- Slide 5. Heart-wnl
- Slide 6. Brain -wnl
- Slide 7. Proventriculus, mucosa is denuded and surface covered by amorphous exudate. Also the connective tissue fibers of mucosal scaffold are hyperbasophilic (special stains negative for copper and calcium)

B29 (056-30757) Control

- Slide 1. Lung, kidney, liver (mild portal mononuclear infiltrates) wnl. Spleen some necrosis.
- Slide 2. Pancreas, duodenum, jejunum, ileum-wnl
- Slide 3. Testis (immature), salt glands-wnl
- Slide 4. Ventriculits, minimal heterophilic infiltrate into superficial submucosa.

trachea (moderate mucosal heterophilic infiltrates), tongue, esophagus-wnl

- Slide 5. Heart-wnl
- Slide 6. Brain wnl
- Slide 7. Proventriculus wnl

G-7 (056-30758) (AMW)

- Slide 1. Liver (portal infiltrate), lungs, kidney-wnl
- Slide 2. Pancreas, duodenum, jejunum, ileum-wnl
- Slide 3. Salt gland-wnl
- Slide 4. Tongue, trachea –wnl. Ventriculus mild heterophilic infiltration in lamina propria.
- Slide 5. Heart- wnl
- Slide 6. Brain-wnl
- Slide 7. Proventriculus, mucosa is denuded and there is abundant congestion, hemorrhage and mild heterophilic infiltrate in the submucosa. Ventriculus, kaolin layer is separating from the glandular layer at junction of ventriculus and proventriculus. Abundant hemorrhage and moderate heterophilic inflammation (IMAGE 8).

G 10 (056-30759) AMW survivor

Slide 1. Lungs one granuloma present, most likely incidental finding. Liver, vacuolar change and mild portal mononuclear infiltrate. Kidney-wnl

Slide 2. Eosphagus, heterophilic inflammation in mucous glands. Bluish discoloration at ostia of some glands. Vesicles filled with serous or mucous fluid in keratinized layer. Duodenum, pancreas, ileum, jejunum –wnl

Slide 3. Spleen, salt gland, proventriculus –wnl

Slide 4. Trachea (mild heterophilic infiltrate), tongue-wnl. Esophagus, same as in slide 2. Ventriculus multifocal erosion and loss of kaolin layer with subjacent necrosis and heterophilic inflammation.

Slide 5. Heart-wnl

Slide 6. Brain-wnl

Slide 7. Proventriculus, mucosal lining is attenuated multifocally (lining epithelial cells are flattened indicating some cell loss and attempt at reepithelization of the surface. Ventriculus, heterophilic inflammation and extensinsive hemorrhage in submucosa. The kaolin layer has separated from glandular layer at junction of proventriculus and ventriculus.

B27 (056-30760) Control

Slide 1. Lungs, liver (mild portal mononuclear infiltrate), kidney-wnl

Slide 2. Proventriculus, pancreas, duodenum, jejunum, ileum-wnl.

Slide 3. Spleen, testis, salt gland-wnl.

Slide 4. Trachea, heterophilic infiltrate in the submucosa (marked). Tongue and ventriculus –wnl.

Slide 5. Heart-wnl

Slide6. Brain-wnl

G8 (056-30761) (control)

Slide 1. Liver (mild portal mononuclear infiltrate), lungs, kidney-wnl

Slide 2. Pancreas, duodenum jejunum, ileum-wnl.

Slide 3. Spleen, minimal lymphoid necrosis. Proventriculus, salt gland-wnl.

Slide 4. Tongue, small pustule composed of degenerate heterophils noted in deep squamous mucosa and numerous heterophils in dermis and some translocating through the squamous mucosa. Trachea (moderate mucosal heterophilic infiltrate), ventriculus –wnl.

Slide 5. Heart-wnl

Slide 6. Brain-wnl

G-15 (056-30762) control

Slide 1. Liver (mild portal mononuclear infiltrate), kidney, lungs-wnl

- Slide 2. Proventricilus, pancreas, duodenum, jejunum, ileum
- Slide 3. Spleen, salt gland-wnl
- Slide 4. Tongue, ventriculus –wnl
- Slide 5. Heart-wnl
- Slide 6. Brain-wnl

G-14 (056-30763) AMW

- Slide 1. Liver, kidney, lungs –wnl
- Slide 2. Pancreas, duodenum(congestion), jejunum, ileum –wnl.
- Slide 3. Esophagus, minimal heterophilic infiltrate in and around mucous glands.

Trachea (mild mucosal heterophilic infiltrate) and salt glands –wnl. Spleen, mild lymphoid necrosis

- Slide 4. Tongue-wnl. Ventriculus –erosion and loss of kaolin layer with extensive hemorrhage and heterophilic inflammation in the mucosa.
- Slide 5. Heart-wnl
- Slide 6. Brain-wnl.
- Slide 7. Proventriculus, Area of ulceration and intense heterophilic inflammation at junction of proventriculus and esophagus (in the squamous mucosa)(IMAGE-9). The mucosa of proventriculus is denuded and covered by amorphous debris and scaffolding of submucosa is basophilic (mineralized).

G-12 (056-30764) AMW

- Slide 1. Liver, lungs, kidney-wnl
- Slide 2. Pancreas, duodenum, jejunum, ileum, marked congestion and loss of mucosal epithelium (autolysis).
- Slide 3. Esophagus, mineralization and necrosis with heterophilic infiltration at multiple foci in the mucosa (IMAGE-10). These foci are centered mucous glands. Salt gland and spleen wnl.
- Slide 4. Ventriculus, trachea and tongue –wnl.
- Slide 5. Heart-wnl
- Slide 6. Brain –wnl
- Slide 7. Proventriculus. Multifocally the superficial submucosa is basophilic, clear line of demarcation between affected and non-affected deeper submucosa.

G-11 (056-30765) Control

- Slide 1. Liver (mild portal mononuclear infiltrate), lungs, kidney –wnl
- Slide 2. Pancreas, duodenum, jejunum, ileum –wnl
- Slide 3. Salt gland and spleen -wnl
- Slide 4. Trachea (moderate mucosal heterophilic infiltrate), tongue, esophagus (IMAGE-11), ventriculus-wnl

- Slide 5. Heart-wnl
- Slide 6. Brain –wnl.
- Slide 7. Proventriculus wnl.

G-13 (056-30766) Control

- Slide 1. Liver (mild portal mononuclear infiltrates), lungs and kidney –wnl
- Slide 2. Pancreas, duodenum jejunum, ileum-wnl
- Slide 3. Salt glands, proventriculus, esophagus, spleen –wnl
- Slide 4. Trachea, (mild heterophilic infiltration into mucosa) ventriculus, tongue-wnl.
- Slide 5. Heart-wnl

G-6 (056-30767) Control

- Slide 1. Liver (portal infiltrates), lungs and kidney-wnl
- Slide 2. Pancreas, duodenum, jejunum, ileum –wnl.
- Slide 3. Salt glands, spleen –wnl
- Slide 4. Tongue, ventriculus, trachea (mild portal heterophilic infiltrate) –wnl.
- Slide 5. Heart-wnl
- Slide 6. Brain -wnl.
- Slide 7. Proventriculus, wnl.

Table A.9, Table A.10. APP Continued

Animal #	Esophagus	Proventriculus	Ventriculus	Spleen
B-31 056-30750	-	-	-	
B-26 056-30751	-	+	+	+
B-30 056-30752	+	+	+	+
B-32 056-30753*	-	+	+	-
B-28 056-30754	Not examined	+	+	+
B33 056-30755	-	-	-	-
B34 056-30756	-	+	+	+
B29 056-30757	-	-	+	+
G7 056-30758	Not examined	+	+	Not examined
G10 056-30759*	+	+	+	-
B27 056-30760	Not examined	-	-	-
G8 056-30761	Not examined	-	-	+
G15 056-30762	Not examined	-	-	-
G-14 056-30763	+	+	+	+
G12 056-30764	+	+	-	_
G11 056-30765	-	-	-	-
G13 056-30766	-	-	-	-
G6 056-30767	-	-	-	-

^{*} indicates a treated survivor

Changes in the ventriculus

Animal #	Erosion or ulceration of kaolin	Heterophilic inflammation	Congestion and hemorrhage
B-26 056-30751	+	-	+
B-30 056-30752	+	+	+
B-32 056-30753*	+	+	+
B-28 056-30754	+	+	+
B34 056-30756	+/-	+	-
B29 056-30757	-	+	-
G7 056-30758	+	+	+
G10 056-30759*	+	+	+
G-14 056-30763	+	+	+
G12 056-30764	-	<u>-</u>	-

Table A.11. APP

	Bird ID	Cu	Zn	Mg	Fe	Mn
c	b-33 liver	86.5	61.0	289.3	1411.2	6.0
c	b-29 liver	143.4	72.6	291.4	787.0	4.5
c	g-8 liver	50.4	59.3	321.5	1915.4	5.1
c	g-6 liver	153.0	58.6	332.0	1282.5	5.6
c	b-27 liver	144.4	59.7	318.3	976.6	5.0
c	g-13 liver	99.0	46.3	298.7	1354.2	4.3
c	b-31 liver	524.4	53.0	267.6	1245.8	4.8
c	g-11 liver	88.2	52.7	301.7	2672.2	6.9
c	g-15 liver	116.1	69.9	281.0	856.2	5.7
	avg	156.2	59.2	300.1	1389.0	5.3
	st dev	142.1	8.2	20.7	588.8	0.8
t	b-28 liver	189.7	80.6	282.6	1068.9	16.1
t	b-26 liver	221.2	57.5	354.6	1764.9	14.4
t	g-14 liver	242.9	39.2	294.8	1418.6	14.2
t	b-32 liver	406.6	75.6	289.6	848.9	9.4
t	g-7 liver	98.5	52.8	227.8	557.6	16.2
t	b-30 liver	390.6	63.2	297.7	1740.5	10.1
t	g-10 liver	247.3	63.8	242.8	648.7	9.8
t	b-34 liver	249.4	66.9	306.2	952.7	17.7
t	g-12 liver	81.1	43.3	258.2	350.9	13.7
	avg	236.4	60.3	283.8	1039.1	13.5
	st dev	111.0	13.7	37.6	508.1	3.1

Table A.11. APP Continued

	Bird ID	Cu	Zn	Mg	Fe	Mn
c	b-33	8.3	22.1	248.8	160.7	3.9
c	b-29	8.5	26.5	274.7	161.9	4.3
c	g-8	5.8	20.2	276.8	124.4	3.7
c	g-6	8.7	22.7	263.9	158.7	6.0
c	b-27	8.1	21.6	259.0	164.4	4.2
c	g-13	5.2	20.5	200.6	152.0	2.1
c	b-31	7.6	19.7	273.4	148.6	3.6
c	g-11	6.3	21.8	206.8	164.7	2.6
c	g-15	9.4	21.2	228.6	94.5	4.9
	avg	7.5	21.8	248.1	147.8	3.9
	st dev	1.4	2.0	29.3	23.6	1.2
t	b-28	28.2	32.1	304.5	121.5	11.9
t	b-26	41.8	29.5	337.5	245.4	16.0
t	g-14	50.1	26.6	304.8	244.8	12.8
t	b-32	11.9	21.7	246.9	182.7	4.7
t	g-7	50.5	21.4	288.6	152.2	13.0
t	b-30	59.5	37.4	322.3	208.7	22.6
t	g-10	29.8	28.4	293.6	164.4	11.3
t	b-34	35.4	29.9	188.2	232.3	12.3
t	g-12	36.0	23.8	339.7	205.4	14.5
	avg	38.1	27.9	291.8	195.3	13.2
	st dev	14.3	5.2	48.0	43.3	4.7

Table A.11. APP Continued

Blood	(11g/g)	
Dioou	(ug/g/	

	Bird ID	Cu	Zn	Mg	Fe	Mn
c	b-33	1.7	2.9	85.4	416.0	BQL *
c	b-29	1.8	4.0	74.1	429.2	BQL
c	g-8	1.5	4.1	84.6	418.8	BQL
c	g-6	4.1	10.1	105.8	432.0	BQL
c	b-27	1.7	4.0	102.0	425.9	BQL
c	g-13	1.8	4.1	129.1	391.2	BQL
c	b-31	1.5	3.8	86.7	465.5	BQL
c	g-11	1.6	4.7	129.9	412.7	BQL
c	g-15	2.2	12.9	95.2	423.4	BQL
	avg	2.0	5.6	99.2	423.9	NQ **
	st dev	0.8	3.4	19.7	19.7	
t	b-28	24.8	8.0	120.5	538.8	BQL
t	b-26	64.9	19.8	133.9	653.5	BQL
t	g-14	28.8	8.5	138.8	625.2	BQL
t	b-32	1.8	7.0	132.2	600.2	BQL
t	g-7	43.1	10.9	161.0	559.1	BQL
t	b-30	71.4	22.3	162.1	672.6	BQL
t	g-10	5.0	6.7	113.6	525.4	BQL
t	b-34	45.2	12.9	127.7	647.3	BQL
t	g-12	43.3	19.5	160.3	729.7	BQL
	avg	36.5	12.8	138.9	616.9	NQ
	st dev	23.9	6.1	18.2	67.3	

^{*} BQL – Below quantifiable level ** NQ – Not quantifiable

Table A.11. APP Continued

Bil	e Metals (ug	g/g)				
		Cu	Zn	Mg	Fe	Mn
c	b-33	73.9	BQL	202.1	11.1	BQL
c	b-29	52.6	2.2	264.0	6.4	BQL
c	g-8	24.0	BQL	157.6	3.7	BQL
c	g-6	30.0	BQL	156.1	4.9	BQL
c	b-27	17.5	BQL	210.0	4.5	BQL
c	g-13	37.7	1.1	177.8	28.1	BQL
c	b-31	30.3	BQL	201.0	4.5	BQL
c	g-11	44.0	BQL	215.8	5.7	3.9
c	g-15	44.3	BQL	140.7	4.2	BQL
	avg	39.4	NQ	191.7	8.1	NQ
	st dev	17.0		38.0	7.8	
t	b-28	116.7	1.8	206.8	11.9	59.1
t	b-26	40.0	BQL	139.3	5.8	2.0
t	g-14	55.4	BQL	239.6	8.1	37.3
t	b-32	62.6	BQL	137.9	8.8	8.0
t	g-7	129.8	BQL	285.9	14.5	134.2
t	b-30	61.0	2.2	282.3	10.8	7.9
t	g-10	174.3	BQL	263.5	12.7	88.1
t	b-34	51.4	BQL	120.8	6.4	2.0
t	g-12	39.8	BQL	149.3	3.5	2.0
	avg	81.2	NQ	202.8	9.2	37.9
	st dev	47.5		67.2	3.6	47.3

Table B.2. APP

				Bo	dy weights	(g)					
Treatment	Y-4	R-30	R-31	Y-1	R-27	Y-3	R-34	Y-8	R-32	avg	sd
hydrated	1099.1	840	983	1144	842	1265	989	1004	959	1013.9	137.7
24 hr dehydrated-prior to dosing	1036	787	917	1057	794	1194	931	965	928	956.6	128.0
death	930	704	790	889	716	983	826	890	817	838.3	93.9
b.w. change from hydrated to death	-169	-136	-193	-255	-126	-282	-163	-114	-142	-175.6	58.2
% b.w. change from hydrated to death	-15.4	-16.2	-19.6	-22.3	-15.0	-22.3	-16.5	-11.4	-14.8	-17.0	3.7
b.w. change from initiation of dosing to death	-106	-83	-127	-168	-78	-211	-105	-75	-111	-118.2	45.1
% b.w. change from initiation of dosing to death	-10.2	-10.5	-13.8	-15.9	-9.8	-17.7	-11.3	-7.8	-12.0	-12.1	3.1
hydrated condition to initiation of dosing (- 24 hr to 0 hr)	-63	-53	-66	-87	-48	-71	-58	-39	-31	-57.3	17.0
% b.w. hydrated condition to initiation of dosing (-24 hr to 0 hr)	-5.7	-6.3	-6.7	-7.6	-5.7	-5.6	-5.9	-3.9	-3.2	-5.6	1.3
Controls	R-29	Y-5	Y-6	R-26	Y-2	R-28	R-33	Y-7	Y-9	avg	sd
hydrated	906	1011	1029	829	1049	1171	940	1156	995	1009.6	110.6
24 hr dehydrated-prior to dosing	847	958	973	758	962	1088	920	1126	1000	959.1	112.3
death	825	929	933	732	921	1069	887	1096	958	927.8	111.7
b.w. change from hydrated to death	-81	-82	-96	-97	-128	-102	-53	-60	-37	-81.8	28.0
% b.w. change from hydrated to death	-8.9	-8.1	-9.3	-11.7	-12.2	-8.7	-5.6	-5.2	-3.7	-8.2	2.9
b.w. change from initiation of dosing to death	-22	-29	-40	-26	-41	-19	-33	-30	-42	-31.3	8.4
% b.w. change from initiation of dosing to death	-2.6	-3.0	-4.1	-3.4	-4.3	-1.7	-3.6	-2.7	-4.2	-3.3	0.9
hydrated condition to initiation of dosing (- $24 \text{ hr to } 0 \text{ hr})$	-59	-53	-56	-71	-87	-83	-20	-30	5	-50.4	30.3
% b.w. hydrated condition to initiation of dosing (-24 hr to 0 hr)	-6.5	-5.2	-5.4	-8.6	-8.3	-7.1	-2.1	-2.6	0.5	-5.0	3.1

Table B.3. APP

ID	TSP	Albumin	Globulin	A/G ratio	Calcium	Phosphorus	Glucose	ALP	CK	AST	Uric Acid
NAMW											
y-4	3.054	1.75	1.3	1.3	11.23	6.68	241	101.5	481.8	39	9.34
r-30	3.427	1.88	1.5	1.2	11.83	6.88	197.1	144.4	9724	229	6.89
y-1	2.853	1.61	1.2	1.3	12.2	5.56	394.7	30.7	540.6	89	30.96
r-27	3.29	1.83	1.5	1.3	12.12	7.4	294.8	151.4	466.2	65	14.79
y-3	4.125	2.4	1.7	1.4	14.46	9.02	403.7	83.7	884.3	176	41
r-32	4.084	2.17	1.9	1.1	13.71	7.41	239	108.1	431.1	43	15.12
y-8	3.463	1.93	1.5	1.3	12.76	6.51	220.3	148.8	161.4	25	8.89
Controls											
r-29	4.055	2.27	1.8	1.3	12.83	4.35	185.3	79.5	149.6	12	5.55
y-5	3.633	2.12	1.5	1.4	11.56	5.18	176.6	45.2	463.4	72	5.64
y-6	3.633	2.12	1.5	1.4	11.56	5.18	176.6	45.2	463.4	72	5.64
r-26	4.376	2.33	2	1.1	12.6	6.04	199.8	102	767.7	155	5.61
y-2	4.389	2.6	1.8	1.5	12.9	4.98	166.6	71	530.5	71	4.55
r-28	4.056	2.12	1.9	1.1	14.07	7.13	172.4	44.9	498	80	9.83
y-7	4.781	2.05	2.7	0.8	12.88	5.95	160.6	45.9	298.7	39	3.74
r-33	4.425	2.3	2.1	1.1	14.86	6.57	173.3	66.7	1006.7	107	2.74
y-9	3.846	2.3	1.5	1.5	11.93	6.11	201.6	89.1	990.3	134	2.74

Table B.3. APP Continued.

ID	Cholesterol	Sodium	Potassium	Chloride
NAMW				
y-4	250.1	169.1	3.81	116.1
r-30	251.3	170.6	5.7	116.9
y-1	311.8	169	5.93	132.6
r-27	287.7	171.8	5.58	127.1
y-3	556.7	168.1	5.85	126.2
r-32	311.2	166.8	4.67	113
y-8	302.8	169.1	5.04	117
Controls				
r-29	279.7	157.5	3.55	107.9
y-5	334.5	163.9	3.91	110.9
y-6	334.5	163.9	3.91	110.9
r-26	300.4	158.2	4.38	105.7
y-2	411.6	156.9	4.43	103.1
r-28	247.9	162.7	4.28	107
y-7	272.1	156.4	4.52	106.4
r-33	282.1	158.1	4.75	104.1
y-9	373.6	160.4	4.24	107.6

Figure C.1, C.2, C.3 and Table C.1, C.2, C.3. APP

				Wat	er Reservoir V	Wts (g)					
Date	Time	Cumulative Time (hrs)	Time Period (hrs)	Start (g)	Finish (g)	Spilled (g)	g drunk	mL/kg	mL/kg/hr	Comments	Dose per time period (mL/kg)
BL-15		Body mass (kg)									
SAMW	male	9-Feb	10-Feb	11-Feb	12-Feb	13-Feb	14-Feb	15-Feb	16-Feb		
		1.145	1.125	1.059	1.045	1.025	1.057	1.145	1.089		
9-Feb	919			126.7	78.4	14.9	33.4	27.8		start-AMW	
9-Feb	934	0.92	0.92	92.6	78.7	3.2	10.7	8.9	40.0	AMW	36.7
9-Feb	1014	1.92	1	1026.7	751.8	120.2	154.7	135.1	135.1	clean	135.1
9-Feb	1114	2.92	1	751.8	486.8	105.5	159.5	139.3	139.3	clean	139.3
9-Feb	1214	4.92	2	948.9	462.5	355.0	131.4	114.8	57.4	clean	114.8
9-Feb	1414	6.92	2	914.4	624.7	269.2	20.5	17.9	9.0	clean	17.9
9-Feb	1614	8.92	2	624.7	422.4	121.0	81.3	71.0	35.5	clean	71.0
9-Feb	1814	23.92	15	1007.9	80.0	767.5	160.4	140.1		clean	140.1
10-Feb	914			1074.8	79.8	707.4	287.6	255.6			
10-Feb	1814	47.92	24	1035.7	795.5	162.0	78.2	69.5			325.2
11-Feb	914			795.5	103.2	519.3	173.0	163.4			
11-Feb	1510			994.3	599.2	303.4	91.7	86.6			
11-Feb	1824	71.92	24	982.8	97.2	690.9	194.7	183.9			433.8
12-Feb	914			1021.2	387.8	509.7	123.7	118.4			
12-Feb	1852	95.92	24	1005.4	94.2	810.2	101.0	96.7			215.0
13-Feb	914			985.6	383.0	424.7	177.9	173.6			
13-Feb	1717	119.92	24	1043.2	79.8	697.5	265.9	259.4			433.0
14-Feb	914			924.4	223.7	423.6	277.1	262.2			
14-Feb	1725	143.92	24	1053.5	79.9	678.1	295.5	279.6			541.7
15-Feb	914			1004.3	238.8	344.6	420.9	367.6			
15-Feb	1705	167.92	24	1009.9	79.8	650.3	279.8	244.4			612.0
											Continued

Figure C.1, C.2, C.3 and Table C.1, C.2, C.3. APP Continued

				Wat	er Reservoir V	Wts (g)					
Date	Time	Cumulative Time (hrs)	Time Period (hrs)	Start (g)	Finish (g)	Spilled (g)	g drunk	mL/kg	mL/kg/hr	Comments	Dose per time period (mL/kg)
BL-15 (cont.)		Body mass (kg)									
SAMW	male	9-Feb	10-Feb	11-Feb	12-Feb	13-Feb	14-Feb	15-Feb	16-Feb		
		1.145	1.125	1.059	1.045	1.025	1.057	1.145	1.089		
16-Feb	914			1035.6	881.5	106.3	47.8	43.9			
16-Feb	1022			stop							

Figure C.1, C.2, C.3 and Table C.1, C.2, C.3. APP Continued

BL-14 SAMW n	Time male	Cumulative Time (hrs) Body weight (kg) 9-Feb 1.212	Time Period (hrs)	Start (g)	Finish (g)	Spilled (g)	g drunk	mL/kg	mL/kg/hr	Comments	Dose per time period (mL/kg)
SAMW n		(kg) 9-Feb		11-Feb							
				11-Feb							
		1.212	1 201		12-Feb	13-Feb	14-Feb	15-Feb	16-Feb		
			1.281	1.27	1.283	1.254	1.243	1.263	1.213		
9-Feb	921	0.92	0.92	126.4	79.0	19.5	27.9	21.9	23.9	start-AMW	21.9
9-Feb 1	1016	1.92	1	904.8	760.0	40.9	103.9	85.7	85.7	clean	85.7
9-Feb 1	1116	2.92	1	760.0	700.6	38.2	21.2	17.5	17.5	clean	17.5
9-Feb 1	1216	4.92	2	700.6	699.1	1.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	clean	0.2
9-Feb 1-	1416	6.92	2	699.1	569.6	89.9	39.6	32.7	16.3	clean	32.7
9-Feb 1	1616	8.92	2	569.6	476.6	57.1	35.9	29.6	14.8	clean	29.6
9-Feb 1	1816	23.92	15	905.2	79.7	682.6	142.9	117.9		clean	117.9
10-Feb 9	916			939.2	79.6	498.4	361.2	282.0			
10-Feb 1	1817	47.92	24	918.2	79.3	684.7	154.2	120.4			402.3
11-Feb 9	916			947.3	267.0	324.0	356.3	280.6			
11-Feb 1	1827			918.2	225.8	426.1	266.3	209.7			
12-Feb 9	916	71.92	24	913.5	329.9	390.1	193.5	150.8			490.2
12-Feb 1	1854			937.3	217.1	483.3	236.9	184.6			
	916	95.92	24	906.7	191.7	403.2	311.8	248.6			335.5
13-Feb 1	1719			899.0	79.3	638.3	181.4	144.7			
14-Feb 9	916	119.92	24	930.8	309.3	359.5	262.0	210.8			393.3
14-Feb 1	1727			883.2	79.4	615.3	188.5	151.6			
15-Feb 9	916	143.92	24	986.9	370.8	352.6	263.5	208.6			362.4
15-Feb 1	1707			963.5	79.9	573.8	309.8	245.3			
16-Feb 9	916	167.92	24	906.1	454.3	291.4	160.4	132.2			453.9

Figure C.1, C.2, C.3 and Table C.1, C.2, C.3. APP Continued

				Wat	er Reservoir V	Wts (g)					
Date	Time	Cumulative Time (hrs)	Time Period (hrs)	Start (g)	Finish (g)	Spilled (g)	g drunk	mL/kg	mL/kg/hr	Comments	Dose per time period (mL/kg)
RE-15		Body weight (kg)									
SAMW	female	9-Feb	10-Feb	11-Feb	12-Feb						
		1.09	1.169	1.16	1.058						
9-Feb	925	0.92	0.92	127.1	79.7	22.1	25.3	22.1	24.1	start-AMW	22.1
9-Feb	1020	1.92	1	954.6	890.1	31.7	32.8	30.1	30.1	clean	30.1
9-Feb	1120	2.92	1	890.1	831.3	24.6	34.2	31.4	31.4	clean	31.4
9-Feb	1220	4.92	2	831.3	748.6	17.9	64.8	59.4	29.7	clean	59.4
9-Feb	1420	6.92	2	748.6	661.6	18.9	68.1	62.5	31.2	clean	62.5
9-Feb	1620	8.92	2	661.6	557.1	32.4	72.1	66.1	33.1	clean	66.1
9-Feb	1820	23.92	15	924.0	870.6	20.6	32.8	30.1		clean	30.1
10-Feb	920			870.6	129.6	260.6	480.4	410.9			
10-Feb	1820	47.92	24	904.1	78.9	568.6	256.6	219.5			630.5
11-Feb	920			896.7	317.7	219.4	359.6	310.0			
11-Feb	1828	71.92	24	935.2	78.7	489.0	367.5	316.8			626.8
12-Feb	920			885.5	586.1	192.3	107.1	101.2			
12-Feb	1100			stop							

Figure C.1, C.2, C.3 and Table C.1, C.2, C.3. APP Continued

				Wate	er Reservoir V	Vts (g)					
Date	Time	Cumulative Time (hrs)	Time Period (hrs)	Start (g)	Finish (g)	Spilled (g)	g drunk	mL/kg	mL/kg/hr	Comments	Dose per time period (mL/kg)
BL-12		Body weight (kg)									
SAMW	male	9-Feb	10-Feb	11-Feb	12-Feb						
		1.139	1.175	1.187	1.142						
9-Feb	929			127.9	79.8	24.9	23.2	19.4		start-AMW	
9-Feb	938	0.92	0.92	100.5	79.5	6.5	14.5	12.1	34.4	AMW	31.5
9-Feb	1024	1.92	1	1006.8	883.7	46.3	76.8	67.4	67.4	clean	67.4
9-Feb	1124	2.92	1	883.7	750.5	46.2	87.0	76.4	76.4	clean	76.4
9-Feb	1224	4.92	2	750.5	688.2	12.9	49.4	43.4	21.7	clean	43.4
9-Feb	1424	6.92	2	688.2	659.1	7.8	21.3	18.7	9.4	clean	18.7
9-Feb	1624	8.92	2	659.1	657.6	1.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	clean	0.3
9-Feb	1824	23.92	15	657.6	285.8	182.2	189.6	166.5		clean	166.5
10-Feb	924			1009.1	556.8	66.3	386.0	328.5			
10-Feb	1822	47.92	24	1040.5	665.4	17.8	357.3	304.1			632.6
11-Feb	924			1008.3	365.8	276.5	366.0	308.3			
11-Feb	1833	71.92	24	993.4	867.3	4.0	122.1	102.9			411.2
12-Feb	924			867.3	588.0	123.6	155.7	136.3			
12-Feb	1345			stop							

Figure C.1, C.2, C.3 and Table C.1, C.2, C.3. APP Continued

				Wate	er Reservoir V	Vts (g)					
Date	Time	Cumulative Time (hrs)	Time Period (hrs)	Start (g)	Finish (g)	Spilled (g)	g drunk	mL/kg	mL/kg/hr	Comments	Dose per time period (mL/kg)
BL-5		Body weight (kg)									
control	male	9-Feb	10-Feb	11-Feb	12-Feb	13-Feb	14-Feb	15-Feb	16-Feb		
		1.053	1.046	1.032	1.013	1.003	1.046	1.173	1.03		
9-Feb	1015	1	1	912.1	649.5	140.1	122.5	116.3	116.3	clean	116.3
9-Feb	1115	2	1	1004.7	728.7	161.2	114.8	109.0	109.0		109.0
9-Feb	1215	4	2	728.7	604.6	39.0	85.1	80.8	40.4		80.8
9-Feb	1415	6	2	604.6	325.0	130.1	149.5	142.0	71.0		142.0
9-Feb	1615	8	2	962.2	728.2	176.5	57.5	54.6	27.3		54.6
9-Feb	1815	24	15	728.2	136.2	275.9	316.1	300.2			300.2
10-Feb	915			962.8	356.1	386.2	220.5	210.8			
10-Feb	1825	48	24	1008.6	201.8	561.4	245.4	234.6			445.4
11-Feb	915			1018.8	272.5	548.6	197.7	191.6			
11-Feb	1835	72	24	949.4	516.8	219.5	213.1	206.5			398.1
12-Feb	915			1032.1	589.1	302.1	140.9	139.1			
12-Feb	1856	96	24	992.8	461.3	374.7	156.8	154.8			293.9
13-Feb	915			951.1	537.0	311.3	102.8	102.5			
13-Feb	1726	120	24	1016.1	567.1	267.8	181.2	180.7			283.2
14-Feb	915			1028.9	190.9	552.1	285.9	273.3			
14-Feb	1731	144	24	965.7	340.6	411.9	213.2	203.8			477.2
15-Feb	915			1000.5	554.5	175.4	270.6	230.7			
15-Feb	1710	168	24	1008.9	255.4	404.0	349.5	298.0			528.6
16-Feb	915			1016.5	803.8	153.2	59.5	57.8			
16-Feb	1150			stop							

Figure C.1, C.2, C.3 and Table C.1, C.2, C.3. APP Continued

				Wate	er Reservoir V	Vts (g)					ъ
Date	Time	Cumulative Time (hrs)	Time Period (hrs)	Start (g)	Finish (g)	Spilled (g)	g drunk	mL/kg	mL/kg/hr	Comments	Dose per time period (mL/kg)
RE-7		Body weight (kg)									
control	female	9-Feb	10-Feb	11-Feb	12-Feb	13-Feb	14-Feb	15-Feb	16-Feb		
		1.053	1.046	1.032	1.013	1.003	1.046	1.173	1.03		
9-Feb	1019	1	1	1020.5	734.7	199.4	86.4	82.1	82.1	clean	82.1
9-Feb	1119	2	1	937.4	755.0	132.8	49.6	47.1	47.1		47.1
9-Feb	1219	4	2	755.0	600.4	97.6	57.0	54.1	27.1		54.1
9-Feb	1419	6	2	899.3	771.1	80.3	47.9	45.5	22.7		45.5
9-Feb	1619	8	2	771.1	702.1	25.1	43.9	41.7	20.8		41.7
9-Feb	1819	24	15	702.1	546.1	32.3	123.7	117.5	117.5		117.5
10-Feb	919			955.6	475.1	296.4	184.1	176.0			
10-Feb	1831	48	24	932.1	726.4	37.3	168.4	161.0			337.0
11-Feb	919			726.4	533.2	19.4	173.8	168.4			
11-Feb	1837	72	24	993.2	745.3	118.3	129.6	125.6			294.0
12-Feb	919			1012.5	779.8	73.2	159.5	127.9			
12-Feb	1859	96	24	779.8	565.2	67.9	146.7	157.5			285.4
13-Feb	919	120	24	1012.5	631.3	103.7	277.5	146.3			146.3
14-Feb	919	144	24	1051.0	252.8	477.8	320.4	265.3			265.3
15-Feb	919	168	24	984.6	291.9	356.4	336.3	273.1			273.1
16-Feb	919			890.7	755.6	77.2	57.9	326.5			
16-Feb	1600			stop							

Figure C.1, C.2, C.3 and Table C.1, C.2, C.3. APP Continued

				Wate	er Reservoir V	Vts (g)					
Date	Time	Cumulative Time (hrs)	Time Period (hrs)	Start (g)	Finish (g)	Spilled (g)	g drunk	mL/kg	mL/kg/hr	Comments	Dose per time period (mL/kg)
BL-10		Body weight (kg)									
control	male	9-Feb	10-Feb	11-Feb	12-Feb	13-Feb	14-Feb	15-Feb	16-Feb		
		0.984	1.052	1.035	1.035	1.034	1.032	1.08	1.009		
9-Feb	1023	1	1	966.8	663.6	193.3	109.9	111.7	111.7	clean	111.7
9-Feb	1123	2	1	866.1	588.4	198.1	79.6	80.9	75.6		80.9
9-Feb	1223	4	2	867.9	615.3	127.5	125.1	127.1	63.6		127.1
9-Feb	1423	6	2	615.3	411.0	109.5	94.8	96.3	48.2		96.3
9-Feb	1623	8	2	850.6	632.0	127.2	91.4	92.9	46.4		92.9
9-Feb	1823	24	15	632.0	175.2	252.0	204.8	208.1			208.1
10-Feb	923			923.5	79.9	610.0	233.6	222.1			
10-Feb	1834	48	24	884.3	207.2	350.4	326.7	310.6			532.6
11-Feb	923			927.5	168.5	415.1	343.9	332.3			
11-Feb	1839	72	24	924.5	487.0	163.4	274.1	264.8			597.1
12-Feb	923			872.9	825.8	36.2	10.9	10.5			
12-Feb	1901	96	24	825.8	494.3	171.0	160.5	155.1			165.6
13-Feb	923			984.0	273.0	378.4	332.6	321.7			
13-Feb	1730	120	24	848.2	330.0	246.9	271.3	262.4			584.0
14-Feb	923			855.9	427.6	132.4	295.9	286.7			
14-Feb	1735	144	24	943.9	369.9	246.5	327.5	317.3			604.1
15-Feb	923			955.0	513.4	185.4	256.2	237.2			
15-Feb	1713	168	24	909.7	328.3	257.0	324.4	300.4			537.6
16-Feb	923			951.0	724.7	118.4	107.9	106.9			
16-Feb	1446			stop							

Figure C.1, C.2, C.3 and Table C.1, C.2, C.3. APP Continued

				Wat	er Reservoir V	Vts (g)					_
Date	Time	Cumulative Time (hrs)	Time Period (hrs)	Start (g)	Finish (g)	Spilled (g)	g drunk	mL/kg	mL/kg/hr	Comments	Dose per time period (mL/kg)
RE-10		Body weight (kg)									
control	female	9-Feb	10-Feb	11-Feb	12-Feb						
		0.881	0.95	0.981	0.902						
9-Feb	1025	1	1	973.5	724.3	168.9	80.3	91.1	91.1	clean	91.1
9-Feb	1125	2	1	1010.2	312.1	607.4	90.7	103.0	103.0		103.0
9-Feb	1225	4	2	991.4	644.8	210.3	136.3	154.7	77.4		154.7
9-Feb	1425	6	2	644.8	579.1	36.4	29.3	33.3	16.6		33.3
9-Feb	1625	8	2	961.4	858.3	41.1	62.0	70.4	35.2		70.4
9-Feb	1825	24	15	858.3	563.2	177.9	117.2	133.0			133.0
10-Feb	925			1016.3	770.2	59.1	187.0	196.8			
10-Feb	1836	48	24	770.2	707.0	18.5	44.7	47.1			243.9
11-Feb	925			1069.7	931.4	11.7	126.6	129.1			
11-Feb	1841	72	24	931.4	874.5	21.0	35.9	36.6			165.6
12-Feb	925	_	_	874.5	784.2	19.1	71.2	78.9		_	
12-Feb	1208			stop							

Figure C.1, C.2, C.3 and Table C.1, C.2, C.3. APP Continued

				Wate	er Reservoir V	Vts (g)					
Date	Time	Cumulative Time (hrs)	Time Period (hrs)	Start (g)	Finish (g)	Spilled (g)	g drunk	mL/kg	mL/kg/hr	Comments	Dose per time period (mL/kg)
BL-13		Body weight (kg)									
control	male	9-Feb	10-Feb	11-Feb	12-Feb						
		1.047	1.056	1.097	1.058						
9-Feb	1027	1	1	989.6	576.5	301.0	112.1	107.1	107.1	clean	107.1
9-Feb	1127	2	1	934.7	429.2	429.4	76.1	72.7	72.7		72.7
9-Feb	1227	4	2	891.2	698.2	127.0	66.0	63.0	31.5		63.0
9-Feb	1427	6	2	698.2	193.0	402.4	102.8	98.2	49.1		98.2
9-Feb	1627	8	2	854.9	840.2	7.7	7.0	6.7	3.3		6.7
9-Feb	1827	24	15	840.2	294.0	329.0	217.2	207.4			207.4
10-Feb	927			892.1	79.1	646.1	166.9	158.0			
10-Feb	1838	48	24	894.5	594.9	159.8	139.8	132.4			290.4
11-Feb	927		_	926.5	622.6	105.4	198.5	180.9		_	_
11-Feb	1843	72	24	865.0	723.9	41.3	99.8	91.0			271.9
12-Feb	927			723.9	236.5	376.8	110.6	104.5			
12-Feb	1455			stop							

Figure C.1, C.2, C.3 and Table C.1, C.2, C.3. APP Continued

				Wate	er Reservoir V	Wts (g)					
Date	Time	Cumulative Time (hrs)	Time Period (hrs)	Start (g)	Finish (g)	Spilled (g)	g drunk	mL/kg	mL/kg/hr	Comments	Dose per time period (mL/kg)
RE-6		Body weight (kg)									
SAMW	female	9-Feb	9-Feb (time of death)								
mortality		0.828	0.82								
9-Feb	915			126.8	79.0	16.8	31.0	35.7		start-AMW ~ 45 mL	
9-Feb	931	0.92	0.92	93.7	78.9	5.7	9.1	10.5	50.3	~15 mL AMW	46.1
9-Feb	1010			972.7	na	na	na	na		clean-never freely drank	

Figure C.1, C.2, C.3 and Table C.1, C.2, C.3. APP Continued

				Wate	er Reservoir V	Vts (g)					
Date	Time	Cumulative Time (hrs)	Time Period (hrs)	Start (g)	Finish (g)	Spilled (g)	g drunk	mL/kg	mL/kg/hr	Comments	Dose per time period (mL/kg)
BL-7		Body weight (kg)									
SAMW	male	9-Feb	10-Feb								
		1.105	1.034								
9-Feb	917			127.7	79.7	31.6	16.4	14.1		start-AMW	
9-Feb	948	0.92	0.92	115.6	95.1	18.3	2.2	1.9	17.8	AMW	16.0
9-Feb	1012	1.92	1	1017.6	940.9	18.7	58.0	52.5	52.5	clean	52.5
9-Feb	1112	2.92	1	940.9	896.0	25.6	19.3	17.5	17.5	clean	17.5
9-Feb	1212	4.92	2	896.0	873.3	7.6	15.1	13.7	6.8	clean	13.7
9-Feb	1412	6.92	2	873.3	844.4	6.0	22.9	20.7	10.4	clean	20.7
9-Feb	1612	8.92	2	844.4	838.9	4.0	1.5	1.4	0.7	clean	1.4
9-Feb	1812	23.92	15	838.9	823.7	6.6	8.6	7.8		clean	7.8
10-Feb	912			823.7	803.4	14.7	5.6	5.4		clean	
10-Feb	1635			stop							

Figure C.1, C.2, C.3 and Table C.1, C.2, C.3. APP Continued

				Wat	er Reservoir V	Wts (g)					
Date	Time	Cumulative Time (hrs)	Time Period (hrs)	Start (g)	Finish (g)	Spilled (g)	g drunk	mL/kg	mL/kg/hr	Comments	Dose per time period (mL/kg)
RE-9		Body weight (kg)	10 E.I.								
SAMW	female	9-Feb	10-Feb (found dead @ 815)								
mortality		0.823	0.775								
9-Feb	923	0.92	0.92	126.4	83.8	15.8	26.8	31.0	33.8	start-AMW	31.0
9-Feb	1018	1.92	1	957.3	789.2	83.3	84.8	103.0	125.2	clean	103.0
9-Feb	1118	2.92	1	789.2	662.0	68.6	58.6	71.2	86.5	clean	71.2
9-Feb	1218	4.92	2	662.0	598.7	21.9	41.4	50.3	30.6	clean	50.3
9-Feb	1418	6.92	2	598.7	552.8	22.0	23.9	29.0	17.6	clean	29.0
9-Feb	1618	8.92	2	552.8	494.9	23.0	34.9	42.4	25.8	clean	42.4
9-Feb	1818	23.92	15	928.9	844.5	53.6	30.8	37.4		clean	37.4
10-Feb	918			stop							

Figure C.1, C.2, C.3 and Table C.1, C.2, C.3. APP Continued

			_	Wate	er Reservoir V	Vts (g)					
Date	Time	Cumulative Time (hrs)	Time Period (hrs)	Start (g)	Finish (g)	Spilled (g)	g drunk	mL/kg	mL/kg/hr	Comments	Dose per time period (mL/kg)
RE-16		Body weight (kg)									
SAMW	female	9-Feb	10-Feb								
		0.978	0.987								
9-Feb	927	0.92	0.92	127.8	99.3	13.4	15.1	14.7	16.0	start-AMW	14.7
9-Feb	1022	1.92	1	902.5	881.5	13.8	7.2	6.5	22.8	clean	6.5
9-Feb	1122	2.92	1	881.5	879.5	1.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	clean	0.5
9-Feb	1222	4.92	2	879.5	816.5	5.2	57.8	52.3	29.6	clean	52.3
9-Feb	1422	6.92	2	816.5	763.8	5.6	47.1	42.6	24.1	clean	42.6
9-Feb	1622	8.92	2	763.8	677.2	33.0	53.6	48.5	27.4	clean	48.5
9-Feb	1822	23.92	15	677.2	654.1	3.5	19.6	17.7		clean	17.7
10-Feb	922			654.1	554.3	27.5	72.3	65.4		clean	
10-Feb	1355			stop							

Figure C.1, C.2, C.3 and Table C.1, C.2, C.3. APP Continued

				Wate	er Reservoir V	Vts (g)					
Date	Time	Cumulative Time (hrs)	Time Period (hrs)	Start (g)	Finish (g)	Spilled (g)	g drunk	mL/kg	mL/kg/hr	Comments	Dose per time period (mL/kg)
BL-16		Body weight (kg)									
control	male	9-Feb 1.137	10-Feb 1.114								
9-Feb	1017	1	1	1017.4	875.0	54.2	88.2	77.6	77.6	clean	77.6
9-Feb	1117	2	1	1018.9	781.0	115.4	122.5	107.7	117.0	clean	107.7
9-Feb	1217	4	2	781.0	501.7	101.0	178.3	156.8	78.4	clean	156.8
9-Feb	1417	6	2	996.7	720.7	105.1	170.9	150.3	75.2	clean	150.3
9-Feb	1617	8	2	720.7	553.1	66.7	100.9	88.7	44.4	clean	88.7
9-Feb	1817	24	15	969.0	388.6	342.5	237.9	209.2		clean	209.2
10-Feb	917			1061.9	289.2	398.6	374.1	335.8		clean	
10-Feb	1828			stop							

Figure C.1, C.2, C.3 and Table C.1, C.2, C.3. APP Continued

				Wate	er Reservoir V	Wts (g)					
Date	Time	Cumulative Time (hrs)	Time Period (hrs)	Start (g)	Finish (g)	Spilled (g)	g drunk	mL/kg	mL/kg/hr	Comments	Dose per time period (mL/kg)
RE-1		Body weight (kg)									
control	female	9-Feb	10-Feb								
		1.006	1.012								
9-Feb	1021	1	1	1011.7	705.7	210.0	96.0	95.4	95.4	clean	95.4
9-Feb	1121	2	1	859.9	694.0	119.0	46.9	46.6	46.6	clean	46.6
9-Feb	1221	4	2	694.0	565.0	93.1	35.9	35.7	17.8	clean	35.7
9-Feb	1421	6	2	565.0	458.9	65.4	40.7	40.5	20.2	clean	40.5
9-Feb	1621	8	2	884.8	733.3	113.3	38.2	38.0	19.0	clean	38.0
9-Feb	1821	24	15	733.3	183.5	402.7	147.1	146.2		clean	146.2
10-Feb	921			945.3	760.4	134.7	50.2	49.6		clean	
10-Feb	1230			stop							

Figure C.1, C.2, C.3 and Table C.1, C.2, C.3. APP Continued

				Wate	er Reservoir V	Wts (g)					
Date	Time	Cumulative Time (hrs)	Time Period (hrs)	Start (g)	Finish (g)	Spilled (g)	g drunk	mL/kg	mL/kg/hr	Comments	Dose per time period (mL/kg)
RE-12		Body weight (kg)									
control	female	9-Feb	10-Feb								
		0.978	1.01								
9-Feb	1029	1	1	1049.9	572.8	367.5	109.6	112.1	112.1	clean	112.1
9-Feb	1129	2	1	984.1	872.0	71.6	40.5	41.4	41.4	clean	41.4
9-Feb	1229	4	2	872.0	805.5	31.9	34.6	35.4	17.7	clean	35.4
9-Feb	1429	6	2	805.5	619.4	91.2	94.9	97.0	48.5	clean	97.0
9-Feb	1629	8	2	619.4	519.2	86.1	14.1	14.4	7.2	clean	14.4
9-Feb	1829	24	15	939.3	749.2	41.7	148.4	151.7		clean	151.7
10-Feb	929			979.8	796.2	93.9	89.7	88.8		clean	
10-Feb	1615			stop							

Figure C.1, C.2, C.3 and Table C.1, C.2, C.3. APP Continued

				Wate	er Reservoir V	Vts (g)					
Date	Time	Cumulative Time (hrs)	Time Period (hrs)	Start (g)	Finish (g)	Spilled (g)	g drunk	mL/kg	mL/kg/hr	Comments	Dose per time period (mL/kg)
GR-16		Body weight (kg)									
SAMW	male	18-Mar	19-Mar								
		0.981	0.976								
18-Mar	900	0.92	0.92	117.9	80.0	11.5	26.4	25.6	28.0	start-AMW	25.6
18-Mar	955	1.92	1	964.4	892.8	16.2	55.4	56.5	56.5	clean	56.5
18-Mar	1055	2.92	1	978.1	932.1	17.1	28.9	29.5	29.5	clean	29.5
18-Mar	1155	4.92	2	892.8	814.2	48.8	29.8	30.4	15.2	clean	30.4
18-Mar	1355	6.92	2	932.1	843.3	56.7	32.1	32.7	16.4	clean	32.7
18-Mar	1555	8.92	2	814.2	751.4	33.1	29.7	30.3	15.1	clean	30.3
18-Mar	1755	24	15	843.3	96.0	582.7	164.6	167.8		clean	167.8
19-Mar	900			856.9	480.0	262.7	114.2	117.0		clean	
19-Mar	1115			stop						clean	

Figure C.1, C.2, C.3 and Table C.1, C.2, C.3. APP Continued

				Wate	er Reservoir V	Vts (g)					
Date	Time	Cumulative Time (hrs)	Time Period (hrs)	Start (g)	Finish (g)	Spilled (g)	g drunk	mL/kg	mL/kg/hr	Comments	Dose per time period (mL/kg)
YE-76		Body weight (kg)									
SAMW	female	18-Mar	19-Mar	20-Mar	21-Mar						
		0.916	1.07	1.148	1.003						
18-Mar	902	0.92	0.92	116.3	81.4	15.3	19.6	20.4	22.2	start-AMW	20.4
18-Mar	957	1.92	1	1023.3	925.0	32.7	65.6	71.6	71.6	clean	71.6
18-Mar	1057	2.92	1	997.9	884.7	54.5	58.7	64.1	64.1	clean	64.1
18-Mar	1157	4.92	2	925.0	846.9	16.3	61.8	67.5	33.7	clean	67.5
18-Mar	1357	6.92	2	884.7	607.6	156.6	120.5	131.6	65.8	clean	131.6
18-Mar	1557	8.92	2	846.9	758.7	14.8	73.4	80.1	40.1	clean	80.1
18-Mar	1757	24	15	953.3	79.2	337.1	537.0	586.2		clean	586.2
19-Mar	902			942.3	79.2	600.4	262.7	245.5		clean	
19-Mar	1243			1062.3	79.5	805.2	177.6	166.0		clean	
19-Mar	1710	48	24	1013.5	605.0	140.5	268.0	250.5			662.0
20-Mar	902			966.2	163.1	336.4	466.7	406.5			
20-Mar	1515	72	24	1062.4	128.9	550.3	383.2	333.8			740.3
21-Mar	902			1064.3	525.7	374.4	164.2	143.0			
21-Mar	1335			stop							

Figure C.1, C.2, C.3 and Table C.1, C.2, C.3. APP Continued

				Wat	er Reservoir V	Vts (g)					
Date	Time	Cumulative Time (hrs)	Time Period (hrs)	Start (g)	Finish (g)	Spilled (g)	g drunk	mL/kg	mL/kg/hr	Comments	Dose per time period (mL/kg)
YE-80		Body weight (kg)									
SAMW	female	18-Mar	19-Mar								
		1.049	1.09								
18-Mar	904			121.5	80.3	16.0	25.2	22.9		start-AMW	
18-Mar	929	0.92	0.92	97.1	80.7	9.1	7.3	6.6	32.2	amw	29.5
18-Mar	959	1.92	1	1015.5	493.0	363.7	158.8	151.4	151.4	clean	151.4
18-Mar	1059	2.92	1	940.5	668.4	196.3	75.8	72.3	72.3	clean	72.3
18-Mar	1159	4.92	2	964.7	717.1	180.0	67.6	64.4	32.2	clean	64.4
18-Mar	1359	6.92	2	978.9	862.2	85.0	31.7	30.2	15.1	clean	30.2
18-Mar	1559	8.92	2	951.3	811.4	93.2	46.7	44.5	22.3	clean	44.5
18-Mar	1759	24	15	862.2	79.3	593.5	189.4	180.6		clean	180.6
19-Mar	904			986.4	586.0	210.1	190.3	174.6		clean	
19-Mar	1400			stop							

Figure C.1, C.2, C.3 and Table C.1, C.2, C.3. APP Continued

				Wate	er Reservoir V	Vts (g)					
Date	Time	Cumulative Time (hrs)	Time Period (hrs)	Start (g)	Finish (g)	Spilled (g)	g drunk	mL/kg	mL/kg/hr	Comments	Dose per time period (mL/kg)
GR-18		Body weight (kg)									
SAMW	male	18-Mar	19-Mar	20-Mar	21-Mar	22-Mar	23-Mar	24-Mar	25-Mar		
		1.06	1.002	0.965	1.004	1.048	1.086	1.096	1.047		
18-Mar	906	0.92	0.92	118.9	78.5	5.0	35.4	31.8	34.7	start-AMW	31.8
18-Mar	1001	1.92	1	973.1	701.8	179.1	92.2	87.0	87.0	clean	87.0
18-Mar	1101	2.92	1	984.6	823.3	134.4	26.9	25.4	25.4	clean	25.4
18-Mar	1201	4.92	2	991.4	861.8	99.2	30.4	28.7	14.3	clean	28.7
18-Mar	1401	6.92	2	823.3	738.7	56.9	27.7	26.1	13.1	clean	26.1
18-Mar	1601	8.92	2	861.8	774.6	42.4	44.8	42.3	21.1	clean	42.3
18-Mar	1801	24	15	979.5	387.4	347.0	245.1	231.2			231.2
19-Mar	906	48	24	1001.6	825.3	51.5	124.8	124.6			124.6
20-Mar	906	72	24	963.7	396.3	223.7	343.7	356.2			356.2
21-Mar	906	86	24	1059.8	239.1	433.3	387.4	385.9			385.9
22-Mar	906	120	24	1029.0	83.1	472.7	473.2	451.5			451.5
23-Mar	906			991.0	151.5	455.5	384.0	353.6			
23-Mar	1715	144	24	1073.7	753.8	54.0	265.9	244.8			598.4
24-Mar	906			1045.4	342.0	303.4	400.0	365.0			
24-Mar	1750	168	24	998.3	412.8	336.7	248.8	227.0			592.0
25-Mar	906			803.3	791.3	4.8	7.2	6.9			
25-Mar	953			stop							

Figure C.1, C.2, C.3 and Table C.1, C.2, C.3. APP Continued

				Wate	er Reservoir V	Vts (g)					
Date	Time	Cumulative Time (hrs)	Time Period (hrs)	Start (g)	Finish (g)	Spilled (g)	g drunk	mL/kg	mL/kg/hr	Comments	Dose per time period (mL/kg)
YE-83		Body weight (kg)									
SAMW	female	18-Mar	19-Mar	20-Mar	21-Mar	22-Mar	23-Mar	24-Mar	25-Mar		
		0.801	0.762	0.712	0.728	0.815	0.857	0.883	0.807		
18-Mar	908	0.92	0.92	109.4	80.4	6.6	22.4	26.6	29.1	start-AMW	26.6
18-Mar	1003	1.92	1	1060.9	1021.2	8.0	31.7	39.6	39.6	clean	39.6
18-Mar	1103	2.92	1	914.0	877.2	8.3	28.5	35.6	35.6	clean	35.6
18-Mar	1203	4.92	2	1021.2	1005.9	14.4	0.9	1.1	0.6	clean	1.1
18-Mar	1403	6.92	2	877.2	862.7	8.0	6.5	8.1	4.1	clean	8.1
18-Mar	1603	8.92	2	1005.9	978.0	7.1	20.8	26.0	13.0	clean	26.0
18-Mar	1803	24	15	995.9	79.9	510.4	405.6	506.4		clean	506.4
19-Mar	908	48	24	978.0	127.4	594.2	256.4	336.5		clean	336.5
20-Mar	908	72	24	1050.7	873.5	17.5	159.7	224.3		clean	224.3
21-Mar	908	96	24	873.5	79.4	351.3	442.8	608.2			608.2
22-Mar	908			1058.2	122.9	455.7	479.6	588.5			
22-Mar	1753	120	24	991.0	224.5	389.7	376.8	462.3			1050.8
23-Mar	908	144	24	1044.6	217.6	136.6	690.4	805.6			805.6
24-Mar	908			1004.7	533.7	168.4	302.6	342.7			
24-Mar	1752	168	24	992.6	469.9	264.3	258.4	292.6			635.3
25-Mar	908			1005.8	869.8	68.8	67.2	83.3			
25-Mar	1250			stop							

Figure C.1, C.2, C.3 and Table C.1, C.2, C.3. APP Continued

				Wate	er Reservoir V	Vts (g)					
Date	Time	Cumulative Time (hrs)	Time Period (hrs)	Start (g)	Finish (g)	Spilled (g)	g drunk	mL/kg	mL/kg/hr	Comments	Dose per time period (mL/kg)
GR-21		Body weight (kg)									
SAMW	male	18-Mar	19-Mar	20-Mar	21-Mar						
		1.055	1.028	1.008	0.989						
18-Mar	910			120.6	86.8	16.4	17.4	15.7		start-AMW	
18-Mar	932	0.92	0.92	96.3	78.6	0.4	17.3	15.6	34.2	amw	31.3
18-Mar	1005	1.92	1	872.9	347.9	262.1	262.9	249.2	249.2	clean	249.2
18-Mar	1105	2.92	1	955.4	663.9	71.7	219.8	208.3	104.2	clean	208.3
18-Mar	1205	4.92	2	901.8	760.7	23.7	117.4	111.3	55.6	clean	111.3
18-Mar	1405	6.92	2	1006.8	1000.4	3.7	2.7	2.6	1.3	clean	2.6
18-Mar	1605	8.92	2	892.4	888.0	2.6	1.8	1.7		clean	1.7
18-Mar	1805	24	15	1000.4	516.1	92.6	391.7	371.3		clean	371.3
19-Mar	910	48	24	888.0	77.7	414.2	396.1	385.3		clean	385.3
20-Mar	910	72	24	984.5	77.7	503.7	403.1	399.9			399.9
21-Mar	910			947.7	724.8	138.6	84.3	85.2		_	
21-Mar	1022			stop							

Figure C.1, C.2, C.3 and Table C.1, C.2, C.3. APP Continued

				Wat	er Reservoir V	Vts (g)					
Date	Time	Cumulative Time (hrs)	Time Period (hrs)	Start (g)	Finish (g)	Spilled (g)	g drunk	mL/kg	mL/kg/hr	Comments	Dose per time period (mL/kg)
YE-88		Body weight (kg)									
SAMW	female	18-Mar	19-Mar	20-Mar	21-Mar	22-Mar	23-Mar	24-Mar	25-Mar		
		0.934	0.962	1.047	1.085	1.093	1.11	1.092	1.039		
18-Mar	912			115.6	79.0	18.0	18.6	19.0		start-AMW	
18-Mar	935	0.92	0.92	96.6	78.9	8.3	9.4	9.6	31.1	amw	28.6
18-Mar	1007	1.92	1	922.5	609.3	214.9	98.3	105.2	105.2	clean	105.2
18-Mar	1107	2.92	1	996.2	788.4	146.4	61.4	65.7	65.7	clean	65.7
18-Mar	1207	4.92	2	908.0	789.6	91.0	27.4	29.3	14.7	clean	29.3
18-Mar	1407	6.92	2	969.3	798.9	141.8	28.6	30.6	15.3	clean	30.6
18-Mar	1607	8.92	2	789.6	598.2	138.6	52.8	56.5	28.3	clean	56.5
18-Mar	1807	24	15	997.2	79.2	671.2	246.8	264.2		clean	264.2
19-Mar	912	48	24	971.2	77.8	339.1	554.3	576.2			576.2
20-Mar	912			960.8	78.8	550.7	331.3	316.4			
20-Mar	1536	72	24	942.9	78.0	450.5	414.4	508.5			824.9
21-Mar	912	96	24	945.4	78.4	435.5	431.5	397.7			397.7
22-Mar	912			924.7	85.6	565.4	273.7	250.4			
22-Mar	1757	120	24	979.3	81.3	450.8	447.2	409.1			659.6
23-Mar	912			941.4	283.3	351.9	306.2	275.9			
23-Mar	1720	144	24	929.8	78.2	627.7	223.9	201.7			477.6
24-Mar	912			949.5	79.2	531.1	339.2	310.6			
24-Mar	1700	168	24	951.7	811.0	77.2	63.5	58.2			368.8
25-Mar	912			811.0	540.0	117.5	153.5	140.6			
25-Mar	1630			stop							

Figure C.1, C.2, C.3 and Table C.1, C.2, C.3. APP Continued

				Wate	er Reservoir V	Vts (g)					
Date	Time	Cumulative Time (hrs)	Time Period (hrs)	Start (g)	Finish (g)	Spilled (g)	g drunk	mL/kg	mL/kg/hr	Comments	Dose per time period (mL/kg)
GR-17		Body weight (kg)									
control	male	18-Mar	19-Mar								
		1.008	1.029								
18-Mar	1000	1	1	1026.5	536.4	382.3	107.8	106.9	106.9	start-clean	106.9
18-Mar	1100	2	1	1048.5	741.3	247.9	59.3	58.8	58.8	clean	58.8
18-Mar	1200	4	2	946.7	539.4	305.4	101.9	101.1	50.5	clean	101.1
18-Mar	1400	6	2	969.7	635.1	234.5	100.1	99.3	49.7	clean	99.3
18-Mar	1600	8	2	906.7	832.0	35.6	39.1	38.8	19.4	clean	38.8
18-Mar	1800	24	15	1006.5	621.4	232.0	153.1	151.9		clean	151.9
19-Mar	1000			1018.1	538.1	395.7	84.3	81.9		clean	
19-Mar	1245			stop							

Figure C.1, C.2, C.3 and Table C.1, C.2, C.3. APP Continued

				Wate	er Reservoir V	Vts (g)					
Date	Time	Cumulative Time (hrs)	Time Period (hrs)	Start (g)	Finish (g)	Spilled (g)	g drunk	mL/kg	mL/kg/hr	Comments	Dose per time period (mL/kg)
YE-78		Body weight (kg)									
control	female	18-Mar	19-Mar	20-Mar	21-Mar						
		1.039	1.208	1.298	1.075						
18-Mar	1002	1	1	994.9	620.3	291.2	83.4	80.3	80.3	start-clean	80.3
18-Mar	1102	2	1	942.1	595.9	236.7	109.5	105.4	105.4	amw	105.4
18-Mar	1202	4	2	923.5	719.5	128.4	75.6	72.8	36.4	clean	72.8
18-Mar	1402	6	2	849.4	301.7	423.4	124.3	119.6	59.8	clean	119.6
18-Mar	1602	8	2	906.9	605.1	198.1	103.7	99.8	49.9	clean	99.8
18-Mar	1802	24	15	902.2	79.9	439.0	383.3	368.9		clean	368.9
19-Mar	910			534.7	429.8	28.7	76.2	63.1		clean	
19-Mar	1002	48	24	985.1	78.5	546.4	360.2	298.2		clean	361.3
20-Mar	1002	72	24	1024.7	78.8	490.2	455.7	351.1		clean	80.6
21-Mar	1002			1037.9	79.0	631.1	327.8	304.9			_
21-Mar	1510			stop							

Figure C.1, C.2, C.3 and Table C.1, C.2, C.3. APP Continued

				Wate	er Reservoir V	Wts (g)					
Date	Time	Cumulative Time (hrs)	Time Period (hrs)	Start (g)	Finish (g)	Spilled (g)	g drunk	mL/kg	mL/kg/hr	Comments	Dose per time period (mL/kg)
YE-82		Body weight (kg)									
control	female	18-Mar	19-Mar								
		0.882	0.907								
18-Mar	1004	1	1	1002.1	732.1	115.7	154.3	174.9	174.9	start-clean	174.9
18-Mar	1104	2	1	994.9	919.9	2.7	72.3	82.0	82.0	amw	82.0
18-Mar	1204	4	2	980.9	303.7	476.1	201.1	228.0	114.0	clean	228.0
18-Mar	1404	6	2	919.9	682.6	30.8	206.5	234.1	117.1	clean	234.1
18-Mar	1604	8	2	890.4	706.4	43.0	141.0	159.9	79.9	clean	159.9
18-Mar	1804	24	15	1026.6	249.6	266.6	510.4	578.7		clean	578.7
19-Mar	1004			940.3	200.0	498.2	242.1	266.9		clean	
19-Mar	1535			stop							

Figure C.1, C.2, C.3 and Table C.1, C.2, C.3. APP Continued

				Wat	er Reservoir V	Vts (g)					
Date	Time	Cumulative Time (hrs)	Time Period (hrs)	Start (g)	Finish (g)	Spilled (g)	g drunk	mL/kg	mL/kg/hr	Comments	Dose per time period (mL/kg)
GR-19		Body weight (kg)									
control	male	18-Mar 0.882	19-Mar 0.907								
18-Mar	1006	1	1	1004.5	537.4	327.8	139.3	102.6	102.6	start-clean	102.6
18-Mar	1106	2	1	930.0	459.9	377.3	92.8	68.3	68.3	clean	68.3
18-Mar	1206	4	2	938.0	344.2	440.5	153.3	112.9	56.4	clean	112.9
18-Mar	1406	6	2	896.9	271.4	466.1	159.4	117.4	58.7	clean	117.4
18-Mar	1606	8	2	936.3	711.7	147.1	77.5	57.1	28.5	clean	57.1
18-Mar	1806	24	15	857.4	77.7	618.7	161.0	118.6		clean	118.6
19-Mar	916			552.9	398.3	89.2	65.4	48.7		clean	
19-Mar	1006			940.5	79.8	603.5	257.2	191.5		clean	
19-Mar	1718	48	24	1021.0	79.7	680.2	261.1	194.4		clean	434.6
20-Mar	1006			1022.6	80.0	645.7	296.9	224.6			
20-Mar	1530	72	24	1035.5	79.6	593.5	362.4	274.1			498.7
21-Mar	1006			1066.1	164.9	577.5	323.7	242.7			
21-Mar	1900	96	24	1059.2	692.9	190.5	175.8	131.8			374.4
22-Mar	1006	120	24	1031.2	545.3	106.9	379.0	284.3			284.3
23-Mar	1006			1057.1	549.0	235.4	272.7	199.2			
23-Mar	1725	144	24	1038.7	763.7	39.9	235.1	171.7			370.9
24-Mar	1006			1008.2	617.3	143.8	247.1	176.1			
24-Mar	1755	168	24	1040.1	889.6	27.0	123.5	88.0			264.1
25-Mar	1006			889.6	82.3	779.8	27.5	20.5			
25-Mar	1115			stop							

Figure C.1, C.2, C.3 and Table C.1, C.2, C.3. APP Continued

Date	Time	Cumulative Time (hrs)	Time Period (hrs)	Water Reservoir Wts (g)							
				Start (g)	Finish (g)	Spilled (g)	g drunk	mL/kg	mL/kg/hr	Comments	Dose per time period (mL/kg)
YE-81		Body weight (kg)									
control	female	18-Mar	19-Mar	20-Mar	21-Mar	22-Mar	23-Mar	24-Mar	25-Mar		
		0.911	0.936	0.906	0.917	0.974	1.007	1.077	0.955		
18-Mar	1008	1	1	942.6	386.4	409.8	146.4	160.7	160.7	start-clean	160.7
18-Mar	1108	2	1	1051.6	538.3	411.9	101.4	111.3	111.3	clean	111.3
18-Mar	1208	4	2	876.4	180.8	518.0	177.6	195.0	97.5	clean	195.0
18-Mar	1408	6	2	920.4	77.9	718.7	123.8	135.9	67.9	clean	135.9
18-Mar	1608	8	2	896.0	83.2	526.2	286.6	314.6	157.3	clean	314.6
18-Mar	1808	24	15	1010.8	610.9	129.7	270.2	296.6		clean	296.6
19-Mar	1008			961.9	80.2	657.2	224.5	239.9		clean	
19-Mar	1400			930.6	80.1	752.2	98.3	105.0		clean	
19-Mar	1713	48	24	951.4	79.3	676.7	195.4	208.8		clean	553.6
20-Mar	1008			962.4	79.5	703.6	179.3	197.9			
20-Mar	1520	72	24	995.7	79.4	780.6	135.7	149.8			347.7
21-Mar	1008	96	24	968.1	363.0	256.3	348.8	380.4			380.4
22-Mar	1008	120	24	970.8	343.5	299.1	328.2	337.0			337.0
23-Mar	1008			936.6	268.1	438.8	229.7	228.1			
23-Mar	1727	144	24	921.9	502.9	165.2	253.8	252.0			480.1
24-Mar	1008			912.0	302.6	325.8	283.6	263.3			
24-Mar	1757	168	24	928.7	607.0	131.0	190.7	177.1			440.4
25-Mar	1008			911.2	371.5	448.7	91.0	95.3			
25-Mar	1410			stop							

Figure C.1, C.2, C.3 and Table C.1, C.2, C.3. APP Continued

				Wate	er Reservoir V	Vts (g)					
Date	Time	Cumulative Time (hrs)	Time Period (hrs)	Start (g)	Finish (g)	Spilled (g)	g drunk	mL/kg	mL/kg/hr	Comments	Dose per time period (mL/kg)
GR-22		Body weight (kg)									
control	male	18-Mar	19-Mar	20-Mar	21-Mar						
		1.176	1.168	1.148	1.148						
18-Mar	1010	1	1	952.3	885.3	15.6	51.4	43.7	43.7	start-clean	43.7
18-Mar	1110	2	1	991.4	904.7	36.8	49.9	42.4	42.4	clean	42.4
18-Mar	1210	4	2	885.3	740.6	67.8	76.9	65.4	32.7	clean	65.4
18-Mar	1410	6	2	904.7	707.1	113.9	83.7	71.2	35.6	clean	71.2
18-Mar	1610	8	2	970.5	928.3	18.6	23.6	20.1	10.0	clean	20.1
18-Mar	1810	24	15	973.4	562.2	185.3	225.9	192.1		clean	192.1
19-Mar	1010	48	24	928.3	597.0	107.0	224.3	192.0		clean	192.0
20-Mar	1010	72	24	983.6	459.9	263.4	260.3	226.7			226.7
21-Mar	1010			1042.1	997.5	13.8	30.8	26.8			
21-Mar	1152			stop							

Figure C.1, C.2, C.3 and Table C.1, C.2, C.3. APP Continued

				Water Reservoir Wts (g)							
Date	Time	Cumulative Time (hrs)	Time Period (hrs)	Start (g)	Finish (g)	Spilled (g)	g drunk	mL/kg	mL/kg/hr	Comments	Dose per time period (mL/kg)
YE-85		Body weight (kg)									
control	female	18-Mar	19-Mar	20-Mar	21-Mar	22-Mar	23-Mar	24-Mar	25-Mar		
		0.934	0.962	1.047	1.085	1.093	1.11	1.092	1.039		
18-Mar	1012	1	1	958.3	654.0	103.8	200.5	214.7	214.7	start-clean	214.7
18-Mar	1112	2	1	910.0	712.0	77.1	120.9	129.4	129.4	clean	129.4
18-Mar	1212	4	2	927.8	696.9	122.1	108.8	116.5	58.2	clean	116.5
18-Mar	1412	6	2	887.7	666.9	92.0	128.8	137.9	69.0	clean	137.9
18-Mar	1612	8	2	928.1	723.8	46.2	158.1	169.3	84.6	clean	169.3
18-Mar	1812	24	15	943.6	430.8	135.9	376.9	403.5		clean	403.5
19-Mar	1012	48	24	918.3	344.7	209.4	364.2	378.6		clean	378.6
20-Mar	1012	72	24	1007.6	306.2	149.4	552.0	527.2		clean	527.2
21-Mar	1012			1018.3	79.2	604.2	334.9	308.7		clean	
21-Mar	1645	96	24	981.4	702.1	11.3	268.0	247.0			555.7
22-Mar	1012	120	24	1023.8	262.7	180.4	580.7	531.3			531.3
23-Mar	1012			982.5	324.2	307.3	351.0	316.2			
23-Mar	1730	144	24	957.7	672.4	28.7	256.6	231.2			547.4
24-Mar	1012			1021.7	409.6	222.2	389.9	357.1			
24-Mar	1800	168	24	991.4	725.7	61.9	203.8	186.6			543.7
25-Mar	1012			964.9	747.3	33.7	183.9	177.0			
25-Mar	1825			stop							

Table C.4. APP

Date	Time	Start Mass (g)	Stop Mass (g)	Spilled food (g)	Food Intake (g)	g food/kg body mass	g/kg/day	Comments
BL-7 SAMW	male	Body mass (kg) 9-Feb 1.105	10-Feb 1.034					
9-Feb 9-Feb	1301 1445	744.8 744.8	na 744.8	na 0	na O	0.0		start food measurements
9-Feb	915	744.8 743.3	743.3 742.7	0.2	0.4	0.4	1.8	food taken away at 915; necropsied on 2/10/2006 in afternoon
BL-16 control	male	Body mass (kg) 9-Feb 1.137	10-Feb 1.114					
9-Feb	1713	522.4	na	na	na			start food measurements
10-Feb	918	522.4	520.9	0	1.5	1.3		stop food
10-Feb	1230	519.6	519.2	0	0.4	0.4	1.7	measurements; euthanized in evening on 2/10/2006

Table C.4. APP Continued

Time	Start Mass (g)	Stop Mass (g)	Spilled food (g)	Food Intake (g)	g food/kg body mass	g/kg/day	Comments
Body mass (kg)							
9-Feb	10-Feb	11-Feb	12-Feb	13-Feb	14-Feb	15-Feb	16-Feb
1.145	1.125	1.059	1.045	1.025	1.057	1.145	1.089
1304	751	na	na	na	0.0		start food consumption measurements
						0.0	
						0.0	
						0.0	
						0.0	
						0.0	
						7.9	
				21.4		29.2	
1640 1957	155 172.5	121 157.1	0.4	33.6 15	29.3	42.4	stop food consumption measurements ; euthanized on 2/16/2006
	Body mass (kg) 9-Feb 1.145 1304 1446 1704 1859 925 1530 941 1650 941 1900 941 1450 1733 941 1623 941 1640	Body mass (kg) 9-Feb 10-Feb 1.145 1.125 1304 751 1446 751 1704 751 1859 751 925 149 1530 149 941 149 1650 149 941 149 1900 149 941 149 1450 149 1733 149 941 146.9 1623 189.4 941 177.6 1640 155	Body mass (kg) 9-Feb 10-Feb 11-Feb 1.145 1.125 1.059 1304 751 na 1446 751 751 1704 751 751 1859 751 751 1925 149 149 1530 149 149 149 149 1650 149 149 1900 149 149 1900 149 149 1450 149 149 1450 149 149 1450 149 149 1450 149 149 1450 149 149 1450 149 149 1733 149 146.9 941 146.9 139.1 1623 189.4 177.6 941 177.6 155 1640 155 121	Time Start Mass (g) (g) (food (g) (g) Body mass (kg) 9-Feb 10-Feb 11-Feb 12-Feb 1.145 1.125 1.059 1.045 1304 751 na na 1446 751 751 0 1704 751 751 0 1859 751 751 0 1859 751 751 0 1530 149 149 0 1530 149 149 0 1650 149 149 0 1650 149 149 0 1941 149 149 0 1900 149 149 0 1900 149 149 0 1900 149 149 0 1450 149 149 0 1450 149 149 0 1733 149 146.9 0.8 941 146.9 139.1 0.8 1623 189.4 177.6 0.7 941 177.6 155 1.2	Time Start Mass (g) Stop Mass (p) food (g) Food Intake (g) Body mass (kg) 9-Feb 10-Feb 11-Feb 12-Feb 1.059 13-Feb 1.025 1.145 1.125 1.059 1.045 1.025 1304 751 na na na 1446 751 751 0 0 1704 751 751 0 0 1859 751 751 0 0 925 149 149 0 0 941 149 149 0 0 941 149 149 0 0 1900 149 149 0 0 941 149 149 0 0 1450 149 149 0 0 1450 149 149 0 0 1450 149 149 0 0 1623 189.4 177.6 0.7 11.1 941	Time Start Mass (g) Stop Mass (g) food (g) Food Intake (g) loodrig body mass Body mass (kg) 9-Feb 10-Feb 11-Feb 12-Feb 13-Feb 14-Feb 1.145 1.125 1.059 1.045 1.025 1.057 1304 751 na na na 1446 751 751 0 0 0.0 1704 751 751 0 0 0.0 1859 751 751 0 0 0.0 925 149 149 0 0 0.0 1530 149 149 0 0 0.0 941 149 149 0 0 0.0 1650 149 149 0 0 0.0 1900 149 149 0 0 0.0 1901 149 149 0 0 0.0 1450 149 149 0	Time Start Mass (g) Stop Mass (g) food (g) Food Intake (g) loothing body body mass g/kg/day body mass Body mass (kg) 9-Feb 10-Feb 11-Feb 12-Feb 13-Feb 14-Feb 15-Feb 1.145 1.125 1.059 1.045 1.025 1.057 1.145 1304 751 na na na na 1446 751 751 0 0 0.0 0.0 1.145 1.057 1.057 1.057 1.057

Table C.4. APP Continued

Date	Time	Start Mass (g)	Stop Mass (g)	Spilled food (g)	Food Intake (g)	g food/kg body mass	g/kg/day	Comments
BL-5	Body mass (kg)							
control	9- Feb	10-Feb	11-Feb	12-Feb	13-Feb	14-Feb	15-Feb	16-Feb
male	1.053	1.046	1.032	1.013	1.003	1.046	1.173	1.03
ne	ote: did n	ot start giving	this bird food	until 2/13 b	pecause paire	d-dosed bird	l did not eat i	ıntil then
13-Feb	1735	1.3	na	na	na	na		start food measurements
14-Feb	942	1.3	0	0	1.3	1.2	1.2	
15-Feb	1626	7	0	0	7	6.0		
15-Feb	942	11.1	0	0	11.1	9.5	15.4	
15-Feb	1645	21.4	0	0	21.4	18.2		
15-Feb	1959	33.6	0	0	33.6	28.6	46.9	stop food measurements ; euthanized on 2/16/2006
RE-7	extra 9- Feb	10-Feb	11-Feb	12-Feb	13-Feb	14-Feb	15-Feb	16-Feb
female	1.019	1.057	1.12	1.061	1.083	1.074	1.145	1.032
9-Feb 10-Feb	1730 1035	1.7 1.7	na 0	na 0	na 1.7	received	d the avg. of	measurements; the remaining the 7 day study
11-Feb	1035	9.3	0	0	9.3	8.3	8.3	
12-Feb	1035	46	0	0.2	45.8	43.2	43.2	
12-Feb	1910	18.6	0	0	18.6	17.5		
13-Feb	1035	18.9	0	0	18.9	17.5	35.0	
13-Feb	1500	2.3	0	0	2.3	2.1		
13-Feb	1747	13	0	0	13	12.0		
14-Feb	1035	0.8	0	0	0.8	0.7	14.9	
14-Feb	1633	13.4	0	0	13.4	12.5		
15-Feb	1035	16	0	0	16	14.0	26.5	
15-Feb	1655	24.2	0	0	24.2	21.1		stop food
15-Feb	2000	25.6	0	0	25.6	22.4	43.5	measurements; euthanized on 2/16/2006

Table C.4. APP Continued

Date	Time	Start Mass (g)	Stop Mass (g)	Spilled food (g)	Food Intake (g)	g food/kg body mass	g/kg/day	Comments
BL-14	Body mass (kg))							
SAMW	9- Feb	10-Feb	11-Feb	12-Feb	13-Feb	14-Feb	15-Feb	16-Feb
male	1.212	1.281	1.27	1.283	1.254	1.243	1.263	1.213
9-Feb	1306	672.2	na	na	na			start food consumption measurements
9-Feb	1446	672.2	672.2	0	0	0.0		
9-Feb	1705	672.2	669	0	3.2	2.6		
10-Feb	1012	669	626.2	8.9	33.9	26.5	29.1	
10-Feb	1543	138	106.9	0	31.1	24.3		
11-Feb	1011	124.7	74	1.1	49.6	39.1	63.3	
11-Feb	1654	171.1	144.5	2.1	24.5	19.3		
12-Feb	1011	144.5	107.3	0	37.2	29.0	48.3	
12-Feb	1906	159.2	121.5	0	37.7	29.4		
13-Feb	1011	184.1	176.7	2.9	4.5	3.6	33.0	
13-Feb	1452	176.7	150.3	0.4	26	20.7		
13-Feb	1737	150.3	150	0	0.3	0.2		
14-Feb	1011	150	129.4	0.9	19.7	15.8	36.8	
14-Feb	1628	184.7	163.8	0	20.9	16.8		
15-Feb	1011	163.8	136.7	0	27.1	21.5	38.3	
15-Feb	1651	185.1	167.6	0	17.5	13.9		
15-Feb	2001	167.6	161.5	0	6.1	4.8	18.7	stop food consumption measurements ; euthanized on 2/16/2006

Table C.4. APP Continued

Date	Time	Start Mass (g)	Stop Mass (g)	Spilled food (g)	Food Intake (g)	g food/kg body mass	g/kg/day	Comments
BL-10	Body mass (kg))							
control	9- Feb	10-Feb	11-Feb	12-Feb	13-Feb	14-Feb	15-Feb	16-Feb
male	0.984	1.052	1.035	1.035	1.034	1.032	1.08	1.009
no 9-Feb	ote: did no	ot start giving 520.8	this bird food t	until 17:16 na	because paire	ed-dosed bir	d did not eat	until then start food consumption measurements
10-Feb	1015	520.8	517.6	0	3.2	3.0	3.0	
10-Feb	1546	33.9	4.3	0	29.6	28.1		
11-Feb	1015	31.1	0	0	31.1	30.0	58.2	
11-Feb	1658	49.6	19	0.3	30.3	29.3		
12-Feb	1015	24.5	0	0.4	24.1	23.3	52.6	
12-Feb	1907	37.2	4.7	0.3	32.2	31.1		
13-Feb	1015	37.7	11.3	0.4	26	25.1	56.3	
13-Feb	1453	4.5	3.6	0	0.9	0.9		
13-Feb	1740	26	20.4	0	5.6	5.4		
14-Feb	1015	20.7	0	0	20.7	20.1	26.3	
14-Feb	1630	19.7	0	0	19.7	19.1		
15-Feb	1015	20.9	0	0	20.9	19.4	38.4	
15-Feb	1654	27.1	7.9	0	19.2	17.8		_
15-Feb	2002	25.4	6.4	0	19	17.6	35.4	stop food consumption measurements ; euthanized on 2/16/2006

Table C.4. APP Continued

Date	Time	Start Mass (g)	Stop Mass (g)	Spilled food (g)	Food Intake (g)	g food/kg body mass	g/kg/day	Comments
	Body							
RE-9	mass (kg)							
SAMW	9-Feb	10-Feb						
female	0.823	0.775						
9-Feb	1307	695.7	na		na		na	na
9-Feb	1447	695.7	695.7	0	na	0		
9-Feb	1706	695.7	695.7	0	na	0		stop food consumption
10-Feb	1017	695.7	695.7	0	na	0	0	measurements; found dead @ 8:15 on 2/10/2006
RE-1	Body mass (kg)							
control female	9-Feb 1.006	10-Feb 1.012						

note: never received food because RE-9 never ate and eventually died in the middle of the night

Table C.4. APP Continued

Date	Time	Start Mass (g)	Stop Mass (g)	Spilled food (g)	Food Intake (g)	g food/kg body mass	g/kg/day	Comments
RE-15	Body mass (kg)							
SAMW	9- Feb	10-Feb	11-Feb	12-Feb				
female	1.09	1.169	1.16	1.056				
9-Feb	1308	672.8	na	na	na			start food consumption measurements
9-Feb	1448	672.8	672.8	0	0	0.0		
9-Feb	1708	672.8	670.2	1.4	1.2	1.1		
10-Feb	1020	670.2	650.8	2	17.4	14.9	16.0	
10-Feb	1550	650.8	629.8	4.2	16.8	14.4		
11-Feb	1020	629.8	529.5	12.2	88.1	75.9	90.3	
11-Feb	1701	681.7	642.3	2.3	37.1	32.0		
11-Feb	1846	642.3	623	2.6	16.7	14.4	46.4	stop food consumption measurements ; euthanized on 2/12/2006
RE-10	Body mass (kg) 10- Feb	11-Feb	12-Feb	10-Feb				
female	0.95	0.981	0.902	0.95				
no 9-Feb	te: did no	ot start giving 528	this bird food	until 17:19 na	because paire	ed-dosed bir na	d did not eat	until then start food consumption
10 5 1	1022	500	50 < 0	0	1.2	1.2	1.2	measurements
10-Feb	1023	528	526.8	0	1.2	1.3	1.3	
10-Feb	1555	17.4	0	1.5	15.9	16.7	22.1	
11-Feb	1024	16.8	25.6	0.7	16.1	16.4	33.1	
11-Feb	1704 1848	88.1 37.1	35.6 15.3	2.8	52.5 19	53.5 19.4	72.9	stop food measurements ; euthanized on 2/12/2006

Table C.4. APP Continued

Date	Time	Start Mass (g)	Stop Mass (g)	Spilled food (g)	Food Intake (g)	g food/kg body mass	g/kg/day	Comments
RE-15	Body mass (kg)							
SAMW	9- Feb	10-Feb	11-Feb	12-Feb				
female	1.09	1.169	1.16	1.056				
9-Feb	1308	672.8	na	na	na			start food consumption measurement
9-Feb	1448	672.8	672.8	0	0	0.0		
9-Feb	1708	672.8	670.2	1.4	1.2	1.1		
10-Feb	1020	670.2	650.8	2	17.4	14.9	16.0	
10-Feb	1550	650.8	629.8	4.2	16.8	14.4		
11-Feb	1020	629.8	529.5	12.2	88.1	75.9	90.3	
11-Feb	1701	681.7	642.3	2.3	37.1	32.0		
11-Feb	1846	642.3	623	2.6	16.7	14.4	46.4	consumption measurement ; euthanized on 2/12/2006
RE-10	Body mass (kg) 10- Feb	11-Feb	12-Feb	10-Feb				
female	0.95	0.981	0.902	0.95				
			this bird food		_		d did not eat	start food
9-Feb	1719	528	na	na	na	na		consumptior measurement
10-Feb	1023	528	526.8	0	1.2	1.3	1.3	
10-Feb	1555	17.4	0	1.5	15.9	16.7		
11-Feb	1024	16.8	0	0.7	16.1	16.4	33.1	
11-Feb	1704	88.1	35.6	0	52.5	53.5		stop food

Table C.4. APP Continued

Date	Time	Start Mass (g)	Stop Mass (g)	Spilled food (g)	Food Intake (g)	g food/kg body mass	g/kg/day	Comments
BL-12	Body mass (kg)							
SAMW	9- Feb	10-Feb	11-Feb	12-Feb				
male	1.139	1.175	1.187	1.142				
9-Feb	1310	693.4	na	na	na	na		start food measurements
9-Feb	1711	693.4	693.4	0	0	0.0		
9-Feb	1724	693.4	693.4	0	0	0.0		
10-Feb	1028	693.4	689.3	0.2	3.9	3.3	3.3	
10-Feb	1600	689.3	681.1	0.5	7.7	6.6		
11-Feb	1028	689.3	642.1	0.9	46.3	39.0	45.6	
11-Feb	1709	687.4	657.7	2.2	27.5	23.2		
11-Feb	1851	588.7	588.6	0	0.1	0.1	23.3	stop food measurements ; euthanized on 2/12/2006
BL-13	Body mass (kg) 9-							
control	Feb	10-Feb	11-Feb	12-Feb				
male	1.047	1.056	1.097	1.058				
note	did not	start giving thi	s bird food un	til 2/10/200)6 because pa	ired-dosed l	oird did not e	at until then start food
10-Feb	1030	4.1	na	na	na	na	0	consumption measurements
10-Feb	1601	4.1	0	0	4.1	3.9		
11-Feb	1030	7.7	0	0	7.7	7.0	10.9	
11-Feb	1712	46.3	9.9	0	36.4	33.2		
11-Feb	1853	27.5	15.6	0	11.9	10.8	44.0	stop food measurements ; euthanized on 2/12/2006

Table C.4. APP Continued

Date	Time	Start Mass (g)	Stop Mass (g)	Spilled food (g)	Food Intake (g)	g food/kg body mass	g/kg/day	Comments
YE-76	Body mass (kg)							
SAMW	18- Mar	19-Mar	20-Mar	21-Mar				
female	0.916	1.07	1.148	1.003				
18-Mar	1207	82.5	na	na	na	na		start food consumption measurements
18-Mar	1316	82.5	82.5	0	0	0.0		
18-Mar	1640	82.5	62.5	19	1	1.1		
18-Mar	1822	86.3	83.9	1.3	1.1	1.2		
19-Mar	940	83.9	43.4	13.5	27	25.2	27.5	
19-Mar	1722	85.2	0.2	40.6	44.4	41.5	0.4.4	
20-Mar 20-Mar	940 1540	50.7 71.9	0	3.8	49.2 68.1	42.9 59.3	84.4	
20-Mar	1838	45.9	0	0.8	45.1	39.3	98.6	stop food measurement ; euthanized on 3/21/2006
YE-78 control	Body mass (kg) 18- Mar 1.039	19-Mar 1.208	20-Mar 1.298	21-Mar 1.075				
Terriare	1.057	1.200	1.270	1.075				
18-Mar	1641	1	na	na	na	na		start food measurement
18-Mar	1823	1	0	0	1	1.0		
19-Mar	942	1.1	0	0	1.1	0.9	1.9	
19-Mar	1725	27	0	1.1	25.9	21.4		
20-Mar	942	44.4	0	0.7	43.7	33.7	55.1	
20-Mar	1543	49.2	0	2.8	46.4	35.7		
20-Mar	1840	68.1	0	0.6	67.5	52.0	a= -	stop food measurement
20-Mar	1915	45.1	45.1	0	0	0.0	87.8	; euthanized on 3/21/2006

Table C.4. APP Continued

Date	Time	Start Mass (g)	Stop Mass (g)	Spilled food (g)	Food Intake (g)	g food/kg body mass	g/kg/day	Comments
GR-16 SAMW	18-	mass (kg)						
male	Mar 0.981	0.976						
18-Mar	1209	88.8	na	na	na	na		start food measurements
18-Mar	1317	88.8	88.8	0	0	0.0		
18-Mar	1643	88.8	88.8	0	0	0.0		
18-Mar	1825	88.8	87.4	0	1.4	1.4	1.4	stop food measurements ; euthanized on 3/19/2006
GR-17	•	mass (kg)						
control	18- Mar	19-Mar						
male	1.008	1.029						
	note	this bird did 1	not receive foo	d until 182	6 b/c its paire	ed bird did n	ot eat until th	
18-Mar	1826	1.4	na	na	na	na		start food measurements stop food
19-Mar	941	1.4	0	0.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	measurements; euthanized on 3/19/2006

Table C.4. APP Continued

Date	Time	Start Mass (g)	Stop Mass (g)	Spilled food (g)	Food Intake (g)	g food/kg body mass	g/kg/day	Comments
YE-80	Body	mass (kg)						
	18-							
SAMW	Mar	19-Mar						
female	1.049	1.09						
10.34	1011	7 0.0						start food
18-Mar	1211	78.8	na	na	na	na		measurements
18-Mar	1318	78.8	78.8	0	0	0.0		
18-Mar	1645	78.8	78.4	0.1	0.3	0.3		
18-Mar	1828	78.4	69.9	0	8.5	8.1	8.4	stop food measurements euthanized on 3/19/2006
YE-82	Body	mass (kg)						
control	18- Mar	19-Mar						
female	0.882	0.907						
	note	this bird did	not receive foc	od until 164	6 b/c its paire	ed bird did r	ot eat until th	nen
18-Mar	1646	0.3	na	na	na	na		start food measurements
18-Mar	1829	0.3	0	0	0.3	0.3		measurements
19-Mar	941	8.5	0	1.8	6.7	7.4	7.7	stop food measurements ; euthanized on 3/19/2006

Table C.4. APP Continued

Date	Time	Start Mass (g)	Stop Mass (g)	Spilled food (g)	Food Intake (g)	g food/kg body mass	g/kg/day	Comments
GR-19	Body	mass (kg)						
control	18- M ar	19-Mar	20-Mar	21-Mar	22-Mar	23-Mar	24-Mar	25-Mar
male	1.358	1.343	1.322	1.334	1.333	1.369	1.403	1.342
note: th 21-Mar 21-Mar 22-Mar	945 945 1649 945	3.2 3.2 7.8	food until 3/22 na 0 0	1/2006 @ 9 na 1.2 0.9	45 b/c its pa na 2 6.9	na 1.5 5.2	oird did not ea	start food measurements
22-Mar	1800	16.1	0	4.2	11.9	8.9		
23-Mar	945	29.7	0	0.9	28.8	21.0	30.0	
23-Mar	1741	45.7	0	2.5	43.2	31.6		
24-Mar	945	41.5	0	0.7	40.8	29.1	60.6	
24-Mar	1713	71.3	22.6	0	48.7	34.7		
24-Mar	1821	55.5	45.9	0	9.6	6.8	41.6	stop food consumption measurements; euthanized on 3/25/2006

Table C.4. APP Continued

Date	Time	Start Mass (g)	Stop Mass (g)	Spilled food (g)	Food Intake (g)	g food/kg body mass	g/kg/day	Comments
GR-19	Body	mass (kg)						
control	18- Mar	19-Mar	20-Mar	21-Mar	22-Mar	23-Mar	24-Mar	25-Mar
male	1.06	1.002	0.965	1.004	1.048	1.086	1.096	1.047
18-Mar	1213	81.3	na	na	na	na		start food measurements
18-Mar	1320	81.3	81.3	0	0	0.0		
18-Mar	1648	81.3	81.3	0	0	0.0		
18-Mar	1832	81.3	81.3	0	0	0.0		
19-Mar	944	81.3	81.3	0	0	0.0	0	
19-Mar	1727	81.3	81.3	0	0	0.0		
20-Mar	944	81.3	81.3	0	0	0.0	0.0	
20-Mar	1546	81.3	81.3	0	0	0.0		
21-Mar	944	81.3	77.4	0.7	3.2	3.2	3.2	
21-Mar	1647	77.4	68.2	1.4	7.8	7.8		
22-Mar	944	68.2	49.3	2.8	16.1	15.4	23.1	
22-Mar	1758	81.3	50.7	0.9	29.7	28.3		
23-Mar	944	96	48.2	2.1	45.7	42.1	70.4	
23-Mar	1739	89.4	46.2	1.7	41.5	38.2		
24-Mar	944	74.4	0	3.1	71.3	65.1	103.3	
24-Mar	1710	73.1	39.4	0.8	32.9	30.0		
24-Mar	1820	39.4	33.3	0.3	5.8	5.3	35.3	stop food measurements; euthanized on 3/25/2006

Table C.4. APP Continued

Date	Time	Start Mass (g)	Stop Mass (g)	Spilled food (g)	Food Intake (g)	g food/kg body mass	g/kg/day	Comments
YE-83	Body	mass (kg)						
SAMW	18- Mar	19-Mar	20-Mar	21-Mar	22-Mar	23-Mar	24-Mar	25-Mar
female	0.801	0.762	0.712	0.728	0.815	0.857	0.883	0.807
18-Mar	1215	70.5	na	na	na	na		start food measurements
18-Mar	1322	70.5	70.5	0	0	0.0		
18-Mar	1648	70.5	70.5	0	0	0.0		
18-Mar	1833	70.5	70.5	0	0	0.0		
19-Mar	948	70.5	62.4	4.6	3.5	4.6	4.6	
19-Mar	1733	87	86.7	0.3	0	0.0		
20-Mar	948	86.7	86.7	0	0	0.0	0.0	
20-Mar	1548	86.7	86.7	0	0	0.0		
21-Mar	948	86.7	86.7	0	0	0.0	0.0	
21-Mar	1653	86.7	78.2	4.2	4.3	5.9		
22-Mar	948	78.2	27.8	5.9	44.5	54.6	60.5	
22-Mar	1803	95.4	56	5.7	33.7	41.3		
23-Mar	948	93.6	14.7	5.3	73.6	85.9	127.2	
23-Mar	1746	89.3	28.3	7.2	53.8	62.8		
24-Mar	948	52.6	0	3.2	49.4	55.9	118.7	
24-Mar	1718	75.6	7.1	3.1	65.4	74.1		
24-Mar	1823	7.1	0	0.4	6.7	7.6	81.7	stop food measurements; euthanized on 3/25/2006

Table C.4. APP Continued

				Spilled	Food	g		
Date	Time	Start Mass (g)	Stop Mass (g)	food (g)	Intake (g)	food/kg body mass	g/kg/day	Comments
						111455		
YE-81	Body	mass (kg)						
control	18- Mar	19-Mar	20-Mar	21-Mar	22-Mar	23-Mar	24-Mar	25-Mar
female	0.911	0.936	0.906	0.917	0.974	1.007	1.077	0.955
note: did	not recei		950 on 3/19/20 opped eating-					(paired dosed bird
19-Mar	1215	3.5	na	na	na	na		start food measurements
19-Mar	1322	3.5	0	1.4	2.1	2.2		
19-Mar	1734	0	0	0	0	0.0		
20-Mar	948	0	0	0	0	0.0	2.2	
20-Mar	1549	0	0	0	0	0.0		
21-Mar	948	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	
21-Mar	1648	0	0	0	0	0.0		
21-Mar	1833	0	0	0	0	0.0		
22-Mar	948	4.3	0	0	4.3	4.4	4.4	
22-Mar	1733	44.5	0	9.7	34.8	35.7		_
23-Mar	948	33.7	0	0.6	33.1	32.9	68.6	
23-Mar	1548	73.6	0	9.9	63.7	63.3		
24-Mar	948	63.7	0	2.2	61.5	57.1	120.4	
24-Mar	1653	49.4	0	5.6	43.8	40.7		
24-Mar	948	65.4	15.3	3.3	46.8	43.5	84.1	stop food n measurements; euthanized on 3/25/2006

Table C.4. APP Continued

Date	Time	Start Mass (g)	Stop Mass (g)	Spilled food (g)	Food Intake (g)	g food/kg body mass	g/kg/day	Comments
YE-88	Body	mass (kg)						
SAMW	18- Mar	19-Mar	20-Mar	21-Mar	22-Mar	23-Mar	24-Mar	25-Mar
female	0.934	0.962	1.047	1.085	1.093	1.11	1.092	1.039
18-Mar	1217	76.2	na	na	na	na		start food measurements
18-Mar	1323	76.2	75.8	0.2	0.2	0.2		
18-Mar	1650	75.8	70.1	1.1	4.6	4.9		
18-Mar	1836	70.1	68.7	0.4	1	1.1		
19-Mar	954	68.7	68.7	0	0	0.0	6.2	
19-Mar	1739	68.7	62	2.1	4.6	4.8		
20-Mar	954	62	8.2	13.5	40.3	38.5	43.3	
20-Mar	1552	67.2	4.0	8.6	54.6	52.1		
21-Mar	954	49	0.1	6.8	42.1	38.8	91.0	
21-Mar	1658	74.6	0	2.9	71.7	66.1		
22-Mar	954	91.6	0	0.9	90.7	83.0	149.1	
22-Mar	1810	92.3	10	1.5	80.8	73.9		
23-Mar	954	81.1	0	1.1	80	72.1	146.0	
23-Mar	1754	97.2	5	3	89.2	80.4		
24-Mar	954	32.3	0	0.7	31.6	28.9	109.3	
24-Mar	1724	66.1	0	2	64.1	58.7		
24-Mar	1826	11	0	0.2	10.8	9.9	68.6	stop food measurements; euthanized on 3/25/2006

Table C.4. APP Continued

Date	Time	Start Mass (g)	Stop Mass (g)	Spilled food (g)	Food Intake (g)	g food/kg body mass	g/kg/day	Comments
YE-85	Body	mass (kg)						
control	18- Mar	19-Mar	20-Mar	21-Mar	22-Mar	23-Mar	24-Mar	25-Mar
female	0.868	0.909	1.071	1.132	1.092	1.081	1.101	1.015
18-Mar	1327	0.2	na	na	na	na		start food measurements
18-Mar	1651	0.2	0	0	0.2	0.2		
18-Mar	1838	4.6	0	0.1	4.5	5.2		
19-Mar	956	1	0	0	1	1.1	6.5	
19-Mar	1740	0	0	0	4.6	5.1		
20-Mar	956	4.6	0	0	40.3	37.6	38.1	
20-Mar	1556	40.3	0	5.3	35	32.7		
21-Mar	956	54.6	0	2.9	51.7	45.7	78.4	
21-Mar	1700	42.1	0	1.5	40.6	35.9		
22-Mar	956	71.7	0	5.2	66.5	60.9	96.8	
22-Mar	1813	90.7	0	3.5	87.2	79.9		
23-Mar	956	80.8	0	0.9	79.9	73.9	153.8	
23-Mar	1756	80	0	2	78	72.2		
24-Mar	956	89.2	19.1	3.2	66.9	60.8	132.9	
24-Mar	1727	53.9	0	1.7	52.2	47.4		
24-Mar	1828	64.1	46.8	1.6	15.7	14.3	61.7	stop food measurements; euthanized on 3/25/2006

Table C.4. APP Continued

Date	Time	Start Mass (g)	Stop Mass (g)	Spilled food (g)	Food Intake (g)	g food/kg body mass	g/kg/day	Comments		
GR-21	Dody	r mass (Ira)								
GR-21	Бойу 18-	mass (kg)								
SAMW	16- Mar	19-Mar	20-Mar	21-Mar						
male	1.055	1.028	1.008	0.989						
18-Mar	1219	72.8	na	na	na	na		start food consumption measurements		
18-Mar	1325	72.8	72.8	0	0	0.0		measarements		
18-Mar	1653	72.8	72.8	0	0	0.0				
18-Mar	1840	72.8	72.8	0	0	0.0				
19-Mar	956	72.8	72.8	0	0	0.0	0.0			
19-Mar	1742	72.8	72.8	0	0	0.0				
20-Mar	956	72.8	72.8	0	0	0.0	0.0			
20-Mar	1600	72.8	72.8	0	0	0.0				
20-Mar	1845	72.8	72.8	0	0	0.0	0	stop food consumption measurements; euthanized on 3/21/2006		
GR-22	Body mass (kg) 18-	19-Mar	20-Mar	21-Mar						
	Mar									
male	1.176	1.168	1.148	1.148						
note: this bird was never given food b/c its paired dosed bird never ate										

Table C.5. APP

			Body Weights				
Day 1 Birds							
Treatment	RE-16	BL-7	RE-9	GR-16	YE-80	avg	sd
hydrated	1080	1181	894	1030	1193	1075.6	122.4
24 hr dehydrated-prior to dosing	978	1105	823	981	1049	987.2	105.8
death	987	1034	na	976	1090	1021.8	52.0
b.w. change from hydrated to death	-93	-147	na	-54	-103	-99.3	38.2
% b.w. change from hydrated to death	-8.6	-12.4	na	-5.2	-8.6	-8.7	2.9
b.w. change from initiation of dosing to death	9	-71	na	-5	41	-6.5	47.1
% b.w. change from initiation of dosing to death	0.9	-6.4	na	-0.5	3.9	-0.5	4.3
hydrated condition to initiation of dosing (-24 hr to 0 hr)	-102	-76	-71	-49	-144	-88.4	36.3
% b.w. hydrated condition to initiation of dosing (-24 hr to 0 hr)	-9.4	-6.4	-7.9	-4.8	-12.1	-8.1	2.8
Controls	RE-12	RE-1	BL-16	GR-17	YE-82	avg	sd
hydrated	1048	1062	1233	1069	1050	1092.4	79.1
24 hr dehydrated-prior to dosing	978	1006	1137	1008	882	1002.2	91.2
death	1010	1012	1114	1029	907	1014.4	73.6
b.w. change from hydrated to death	-38	-50	-119	-40	-143	-78	49.3
% b.w. change from hydrated to death	-3.6	-4.7	-9.7	-3.7	-13.6	-7.1	4.4
b.w. change from initiation of dosing to death	32	6	-23	21	25	12.2	21.9
% b.w. change from initiation of dosing to death	3.3	0.6	-2.0	2.1	2.8	1.4	2.1
hydrated condition to initiation of dosing (-24 hr to 0 hr)	-70	-56	-96	-61	-168	-90.2	46.1
% b.w. hydrated condition to initiation of dosing (-24 hr to 0 hr)	-6.7	-5.3	-7.8	-5.7	-16.0	-8.3	4.4

Table C.5. APP Continued

Day 3 Birds		Body V	Weights			
Treatment	RE-15	BL-12	YE-76	GR-21	avg	sd
hydrated	1185	1227	1079	1138	1157.3	63.6
24 hr dehydrated-prior to dosing	1090	1139	916	1055	1050.0	95.7
death	1056	1142	1003	989	1047.5	69.3
b.w. change from hydrated to death	-129	-85	-76	-149	-109.8	34.9
% b.w. change from hydrated to death	-10.9	-6.9	-7.0	-13.1	-9.5	3.0
b.w. change from initiation of dosing to death	-34	3	87	-66	-2.5	66.0
% b.w. change from initiation of dosing to death	-3.1	0.3	9.5	-6.3	0.1	6.8
hydrated condition to initiation of dosing (-24 hr to 0 hr)	-95	-88	-163	-83	-107.25	37.5
% b.w. hydrated condition to initiation of dosing (-24 hr to 0 hr)	-8.0	-7.2	-15.1	-7.3	-9.4	3.8
Controls	RE-10	BL-13	YE-78	GR-22	avg	sd
hydrated	984	1122	1106	1226	1109.5	99.1
24 hr dehydrated-prior to dosing	881	1047	1039	1176	1035.8	120.8
death	902	1058	1075	1148	1045.8	103.5
b.w. change from hydrated to death	-82	-64	-31	-78	-63.8	23.2
% b.w. change from hydrated to death	-8.3	-5.7	-2.8	-6.4	-5.8	2.3
b.w. change from initiation of dosing to death	21	11	36	-28	10	27.3
% b.w. change from initiation of dosing to death	2.4	1.1	3.5	-2.4	1.1	2.5
hydrated condition to initiation of dosing (-24 hr to 0 hr)	-103	-75	-67	-50	-73.75	22.1
% b.w. hydrated condition to initiation of dosing (-24 hr to 0 hr)	-10.5	-6.7	-6.1	-4.1	-6.8	2.7

Table C.5. APP Continued

Day 7 Birds	_						
Treatment	BL-15	BL-14	GR-18	YE-83	YE-88	avg	sd
hydrated	1242	1315	1117	860	1057	1118.2	176.4
24 hr dehydrated-prior to dosing	1145	1212	1060	801	934	1030.4	165.0
death	1089	1213	1047	807	1039	1039	147.2
b.w. change from hydrated to death	-153	-102	-70	-53	-18	-79.2	51.2
% b.w. change from hydrated to death	-12.3	-7.8	-6.3	-6.2	-1.7	-6.8	3.8
b.w. change from initiation of dosing to death	-56	1	-13	6	105	8.6	59.2
% b.w. change from initiation of dosing to death	-4.9	0.1	-1.2	0.7	11.2	1.2	6.0
hydrated condition to initiation of dosing (-24 hr to 0 hr)	-97	-103	-57	-59	-123	-87.8	28.9
% b.w. hydrated condition to initiation of dosing (-24 hr to 0 hr)	-7.8	-7.8	-5.1	-6.9	-11.6	-7.8	2.4
Controls	BL-5	BL-10	GR-19	YE-81	YE-85	avg	sd
hydrated	1127	1053	1424	1049	996	1129.8	170.9
24 hr dehydrated-prior to dosing	1053	984	1358	911	868	1034.8	194.0
death	1030	1009	1342	955	1015	1070.2	154.6
b.w. change from hydrated to death	-97	-44	-82	-94	19	-59.6	48.7
% b.w. change from hydrated to death	-8.6	-4.2	-5.8	-9.0	1.9	-5.1	4.4
b.w. change from initiation of dosing to death	-23	25	-16	44	147	35.4	68.4
% b.w. change from initiation of dosing to death	-2.2	2.5	-1.2	4.8	16.9	4.2	7.7
hydrated condition to initiation of dosing (-24 hr to 0 hr)	-74	-69	-66	-138	-128	-95	35.0
% b.w. hydrated condition to initiation of dosing (-24 hr to 0 hr)	-6.6	-6.6	-4.6	-13.2	-12.9	-8.8	4.0

Table C.6. APP

ID	Sex	TSP	Albumin	Globulin	A/G ratio	Calcium	Phosphorus	Glucose	ALP	CK	AST
- 10											
Day 1 S	SAMW										
RE-16	F	3.641	1.63	2.0	0.8	21.77	7.39	208.6	884.8	460.8	48
BL-7	M	2.084	1.02	1.1	1.0	11.11	4.27	225.8	39.1	327.6	17
GR-16	M	2.408	1.20	1.2	1.0	10.33	4.55	188.9	40.3	982.6	108
YE-80	F	2.630	1.26	1.4	0.9	14.40	5.14	720.2	3876.2	667.1	65
Day 1 C	Control										
RE-1	F	5.099	2.29	2.8	0.8	30.65	6.51	196.7	134.5	267.8	24
RE-12	F	4.464	2.26	2.2	1.0	18.03	5.53	190.7	159.6	288.9	24
BL-16	M	4.258	2.62	1.6	1.6	11.96	4.78	219.9	56.5	302.3	29
GR-17	M	3.709	2.03	1.7	1.2	11.69	3.93	242.7	47.3	322.4	38
YE-82	F	3.990	1.77	2.2	0.8	14.22	5.80	179.3	4285.4	1097.9	54

Table C.6. APP Continued

ID	Sex	Uric Acid	Cholesterol	Na	K	Cl
Day 1 SA	A NASS/					
_						
RE-16	F	4.44	93.3	161.2	6.14	113.1
BL-7	M	11.33	136.8	143.4	5.42	101.2
GR-16	M	3.59	189.6	149.6	4.01	100.9
YE-80	F	15.99	246.9	117.2	19.80	92.4
Day 1 Co	ontrol					
RE-1	F	2.8	180.1	167.7	3.92	115.5
RE-12	F	1.87	413.0	158.5	4.83	113.0
BL-16	M	3.21	290.2	156.3	4.36	109.2
GR-17	M	2.01	285.3	152.2	4.43	106.7
YE-82	F	2.8	180.1	167.7	3.92	115.5

Table C.6. APP Continued

ID	Sex	TSP	Albumin	Globulin	A/G ratio	Calcium	Phosphorus	Glucose	ALP	CK	AST
Day 3 S	AMW										
•		2.574	1 55	2.0	0.0	22.20	5.50	102 5	1262.2	517.6	22.0
RE-15	F	3.574	1.55	2.0	0.8	22.39	5.52	183.5	1362.3	517.6	33.0
BL-12	M	2.703	1.39	1.3	1.1	11.17	4.50	276.0	52.4	484.4	76
GR-21	M	2.142	1.05	1.1	1.0	10.76	3.67	169.3	29.1	356.8	40
YE-76	F	4.257	1.81	2.4	0.7	18.72	5.98	189.1	589.7	388.7	24
Day 3 C	Control										
RE-10	F	5.473	2.34	3.1	0.7	18.76	7.43	162.8	573.1	270.4	17
BL-13	M	3.783	2.00	1.8	1.1	11.72	3.83	209.8	87.1	165.3	13
GR-22	M	4.032	2.46	1.6	1.6	11.87	5.06	173.5	47.6	419.7	45
YE-78	F	4.305	1.70	2.6	0.7	24.04	8.70	192.5	211.6	347.5	34

Table C.6. APP Continued

ID	Sex	Uric Acid	Cholesterol	Na	K	Cl
D 2 S	ANAXY					
Day 3 S	AIVI W					
RE-15	F	2.55	70.7	153.5	4.31	108.9
BL-12	M	2.47	173.4	156.3	6.63	116.9
GR-21	M	7.0	183.7	149.8	4.2	96.6
YE-76	F	3.7	315.6	154.0	4.2	108.4
Day 3 C	Control					
RE-10	F	2.03	544.2	161.4	3.95	112.2
BL-13	M	2.6	291.4	157.1	3.57	111.2
GR-22	M	2.80	385.5	159.9	4.36	106.5
YE-78	F	3.23	126.9	160.7	5.90	112.6

Table C.6. APP Continued

ID	Sex	TSP	Albumin	Globulin	A/G ratio	Calcium	Phosphorus	Glucose	ALP	CK	AST
Day 7 S	AMW										
BL-15	M	2.872	1.49	1.4	1.1	11.73	3.95	204.6	96.2	153.2	19.0
BL-14	M	3.421	1.97	1.5	1.4	11.52	4.21	215.0	47.9	390.5	39
GR-18	M	3.075	1.44	1.6	0.9	11.53	4.98	229.4	56.6	191.2	20
YE-83	F	3.511	1.53	2.0	0.8	16.77	9.65	167.4	570.1	350.1	36
YE-88	F	4.426	1.96	2.5	0.8	25.73	8.61	191.3	468.2	336.8	56
Day 7 C	ontrol										
RE-7	F	5.242	2.32	2.9	0.8	25.92	9.26	161.8	201.0	435.1	49
BL-5	M	3.328	1.95	1.4	1.4	10.81	4.23	204.0	145.7	482.4	36
BL-10	M	3.694	2.18	1.5	1.4	11.12	5.43	216.2	48.1	399.2	44
GR-19	M	3.666	2.08	1.6	1.3	11.39	3.85	190.0	79.2	505.2	65
YE-81	F	5.223	2.13	3.1	0.7	29.4	9.56	186.7	990.8	431.7	21
YE-85	F	4.853	2.14	2.7	0.8	35.52	16.33	298.1	108.8	218.7	139

Table C.6. APP Continued

ID	Sex	Uric Acid	Cholesterol	Na	K	Cl
Day 7 S.	AMW					
BL-15	M	1.69	192.1	160.1	3.70	112.2
BL-14	M	1.23	259.2	158.1	4.01	112.7
GR-18	M	2.9	245.3	163.4	4.2	112.5
YE-83	F	3.2	278.6	152.0	6.4	109.4
YE-88	F	4.11	65.4	152.6	8.03	109.4
Day 7 C	ontrol					
RE-7	F	4.1	135.0	163.4	5.8	114.0
BL-5	M	3.3	206.3	161.4	4.57	113.1
BL-10	M	3.05	246.7	160.5	4.22	112.0
GR-19	M	2.38	339.9	156.5	3.77	106.0
YE-81	F	4.29	154.2	154.7	6.16	110.6
YE-85	F	7.09	95.4	138.7	18.37	104.3

Table C.7. APP

056-64590 (BL-5) Control, day 7

- Slide 1. Liver, mild diffuse lipidosis and chronic portal hepatitis, moderate. Kidney, spleen, lung, Vas (abundant sperm), within normal limits (wnl)
- Slide 2. Duodenum, jejunum, ileum, pancreas, wnl.
- Slide 3. Gal bladder, brain, testis, esophagus, proventriculus, wnl
- Slide 4. Esophagus, trachea, ventriculus, wnl.
- Slide 5. Heart, wnl.

056-64591 (BL-7) AMW, day 1, 16.34ml/kg

- Slide 1. Liver, mild portal chronic hepatitis. Kidney, spleen, lung wnl.
- Slide 2. Pancreas, duodenum, jejunum, ileum winl.
- Slide 3. Proventriculus, surface epithelium is attenuated, flattened to low cuboidal Vacuolated and crypts are hyperplastic with frequently visible mitotic figures (regeneration). Testis and heart, wnl.
- Slide 4. Trachea, esophagus, gal bladder and brain, wnl
- Slide 5. Ventriculitis, acute, sever, ulcerative (loss of kaolin layer), hemorrhagic with heterophilic infiltration

056-64592 (BL-10) Control, day 7

- Slide 1. Liver, minimal periportal lipidosis, mild chronic portal hepatitis, lungs, spleen, kidney, wnl.
- Slide 2. Pancreas, duodenum, jejunum, ileum, wnl.
- Slide 3. Proventriculus, testis, pancreas, wnl.
- Slide 4. Ventriculus, wnl.
- Slide 5. Trachea, esophagus and heart, wnl.
- Slide 6. Brain, wnl.

056-64593 (BL-12), AMW, day 3, 32.14ml/kg

- Slide 1. Liver, mild portal hepatitis, kidney, liver, lung, and spleen, wnl.
- Slide 2. Pancreas, duodenum, jejunum, ileum, wnl.
- Slide 3. Proventriculus, gallbladder and testis, wnl.
- Slide 4. Brain, heart, wnl.
- Slide 5. Ventriculus, wnl
- Slide 6. Esophagus, trachea, wnl.

056-64594 (BL-13), control, day 3

- Slide 1. Liver, mild, chronic portal hepatitis, kidney, lung, and spleen, wnl.
- Slide 2. Pancreas, duodenum, jejunum, ileum, wnl.
- Slide 3. Proventriculus, testis, esophagus, trachea, wnl.
- Slide 4. Heart, brain, wnl.
- Slide 5. Ventriculus, gal bladder, wnl.

056-64595 (BL-14), AMW, day 7, 22.35ml/kg

- Slide 1. Liver, mild diffuse vacuolar change, mild chronic portal hepatitis. Kidney, spleen, lungs, wnl.
- Slide 2. Duodenum, pancreas, jejunum, ileum, wnl.
- Slide 3. Heart, brain, wnl.
- Slide 4. Testis, trachea, esophagus, Proventriculus wnl.
- Slide 5. Gal Bladder, ventriculus, wnl.

056-64596 (BL-15), AMW, day 7, 37.39ml/kg

- Slide 1. Liver, moderate diffuse, vacuolar change and mild chronic portal hepatitis. Spleen, kidney and lungs, wnl.
- Slide 2. Pancreas, duodenum, jejunum, ileum and large intestine, wnl.
- Slide 3. Trachea, testis, esophagus, proventriculus, and gallbladder wnl.
- Slide 4. Brain and heart, wnl.
- Slide 5. Ventriculitis, ulcerative, heterophilic with loss of kaolin layer. There is loss of Glandular epithelium with replacement by fibrous tissue.

056-64597 (BL-16), Control, day 1

- Slide 1. Liver, minimal chronic portal hepatitis, lungs, spleen and kidney, wnl.
- Slide 2. Pancreas, duodenum, jejunum, ileum wnl.
- Slide 3. Testis, proventriculus, gallbladder, wnl.
- Slide 4. Heart and brain, wnl.
- Slide 5. Ventriculus, wnl.
- Slide 6. Trachea and esophagus, wnl.

056-64598 (GR-16), AMW, day 1, 26.91ml/kg

- Slide 1. Liver, minimal chronic portal hepatitis. Kidney, vas, lungs, spleen, wnl.
- Slide 2. Pancreas, duodenum, jejunum, ileum, large intestine, wnl.
- Slide 3. Esophagus, trachea, proventriculus, testis, gallbladder, wnl.
- Slide 4. Brain, heart, wnl.
- Slide 5. Ventriculitis, hemorrhagic, heterophilic with degeneration of kaolin layer.

056-64599 (GR-17) control, day 1

- Slide 1. Liver, minimal vacuolar change, diffuse and minimal chronic portal hepatitis. Lung, kidney and spleen, wnl.
- Slide 2. Pancreas, duodenum, jejunum, ileum, wnl.
- Slide 3. Trachea, gallbladder, testis, proventriculus, wnl.
- Slide 4. Brain, heart, wnl.
- Slide 5. Ventriculus, wnl.

056-64600 (GR-18) AMW, day 7, 33.4 ml/kg

- Slide 1. Liver, minimal chronic portal hepatitis, kidney, spleen, lungs, wnl.
- Slide 2. Pancreas, duodenum, jejunum, ileum, large intestine, wnl.
- Slide 3. Esophagus, proventriculus, trachea, wnl. Testis, seminiferous tubule necrosis, severe diffuse, subacute (approximately 4 days old) with intertstial infiltrates of macrophages, fibroblasts and heterophils.
- Slide 4. Heart, brain, wnl.
- Slide 5. Liver, ventriculus, gallbladder, wnl.

056-64601 (GR-19) Control, day 7

- Slide 1. Liver, minimal diffuse fatty change, minimal chronic portal hepatitis. Kidney, vas, spleen, lungs, wnl.
- Slide 2. Pancreas, jejunum, ileum, duodenum, large intestine, wnl.
- Slide 3. Testis, glabladder, proventriculus, wnl.
- Slide 4. Brain, heart, wnl.
- Slide 5. Trachea, esophagus, wnl.
- Slide 6. Ventriculus, wnl.

056-64602 (GR-21) AMW, day 3, 32.89 ml/kg

- Slide 1. Kidney, lung, liver, and spleen, wnl.
- Slide 2. Pancreas, duodenum jejunum, large intestine, wnl.
- Slide 3. Proventriculus, minimal vacuolation in the surface epithelium. Testis, gallbladder, esophagus, wnl. Trachea, extensive artifact.
- Slide 4. Brain, heart, wnl.
- Slide 5. Ventriculus, ventriculitis, hemorrhagic and heterophilic, with degeneration and ulceration of kaolin with attenuation of glandular layer in the deepest part of the ulcer.

056-64603 (GR-22) Control, day 3

- Slide 1. Liver, minimal chronic portal hepatitis. Spleen, kidney, lungs, wnl.
- Slide 2. Pancreas, duodenum, jejunum, ileum, large intestine.
- Slide 3. Trachea, esophagus, proventriculus, testis, wnl.
- Slide 4. Brain and heart, wnl.
- Slide 5. Gallbladder and ventriculus, wnl.

056-64604 (RE-1), control day 1.

- Slide 1. Liver, fatty change, periportal to midzonal, moderate with minimal chronic portal hepatitis. Spleen, lung, kidney, wnl.
- Slide 2. Pancreas, duodenum, jejunum, large intestine, wnl.
- Slide 3. Trachea, esophagus, proventriculus, gallbladder, wnl.
- Slide 4. Brain and heart, wnl.
- Slide 5. Ventriculus wnl.
- Slide 6. Ovary, wnl.

056-64605 (RE-6), AMW, day 0, 48.43ml/kg

- Slide 1. Liver, fatty change, mild periportal to midzonal with minimal chronic portal hepatitis. Lung, spleen, kidney, wnl.
- Slide 2. Pancreas, duodenum, jejunum, ileum, large intestine, wnl.
- Slide 3. Ovary and gallbladder wnl. Esophagus, isolated ectatic mucous gland with basophilic discoloration at ostia. Trachea, minimal submucosal mixed inflammation.
- Slide 4. Brain and heart, wnl
- Slide 5. Proventriculus, mucosal lining is extensively sloughed and surface covered by basophilic to amphophilic material. Some basophilic discoloration of connective tissue subjacent to the denuded mucosa. Ventriculus, wnl.

056-64606 (RE-7), control, day 0

- Slide 1. Liver, fatty change, periportal to midzonal, mild. Minimal chronic portal hepatitis. Kidney, lungs, spleen, wnl.
- Slide 2. Pancreas, duodenum, jejunum, ileum, large intestine, wnl.
- Slide 3. Trachea, esophagus, ovary, wnl.
- Slide 4. Brain, heart, wnl.
- Slide 5. Proventriculus, ventriculus, wnl.

056-64607 (RE-9), AMW, day 0, 31.62 ml/kg

- Slide 1. Liver, chronic portal hepatitis, minimal. Kidney, lung, spleen, wnl.
- Slide 2. Pancreas, duodenum, jejunum, ileum, wnl.
- Slide 3. Esophagus, numerous dilated and ectatic submucosal mucous glands with presence of degenerate cells in the lumina. The ostia contain basophilic substance. Trachea, mucosa in attenuated in extensive areas (single layer of flattened cells. Marked heterophilic infiltrate in the lumen and submucosa. Galbladder, wnl.
- Slide 4. Brain, heart, wnl.
- Slide 5. Proventriculus, erosion to ulceration of surface epithelium. Many crypts are attenuated, dilated and filled with necrotic debris. Ventriculus, extensive ulceration of kaolin layer with subjacent hemorrhage and necrosis of glandular epithelium. Minimal inflammation (peracute condition).

056-64608 (RE-10), control, day 3.

- Slide 1. Liver, vacuolar change, mild diffuse. Kidney, spleen, lungs, wnl.
- Slide 2. Ovary, esophagus, trachea, wnl.
- Slide 3. Heart and brain, wnl.
- Slide 4. Proventriculus and ventriculus, wnl.
- Slide 5. Pancreas, duodenum, jejunum, ileum, wnl.

056-64609 (RE-12) control, day 1.

- Slide 1. Liver, minimal diffuse, vacuolar change and minimal chronic portal hepatitis. Lungs, spleen, kidney, wnl.
- Slide 2. Pancreas, duodenum, jejunum, large intestine, wnl.
- Slide 3. Ovary, trachea, esophagus, gallbladder, wnl.
- Slide 4. Heart wnl.
- Slide 5. Ventriculus and proventriculus, wnl.

056-64610 (RE-15), AMW, day 3, 22.53 ml/kg

- Slide 1. Liver, minimal diffuse, fatty change. Kidney, lung, spleen, wnl.
- Slide 2. Pancreas, duodenum, jejunum, large intestine, wnl.
- Slide 3. Ovary, gallbladder, esophagus, wnl. Trachea, moderate heterophilic and mixed submucosal inflammation.
- Slide 4. Brain and heart, wnl.
- Slide 5. Proventriculus, ventriculus, wnl.

056-64611 (RE -16) AMW, day 1, 14.99ml/kg

- Slide 1. Minimal chronic portal hepatitis and mild diffuse fatty change. Lungs, spleen and kidney, wnl.
- Slide 2. Pancreas, duodenum, jejunum, ileum, wnl.
- Slide 3. Esophagus, trachea, ovary, wnl.
- Slide 4. Bain and heart, wnl.
- Slide 5. Ventriculus, hemorrhage and heterophilic inflammation proventriculus, wnl.

056-64612 (YE-76) AMW day 3, 20.83ml/kg

- Slide 1. Liver, minimal chronic portal hepatitis. Lungs, spleen, kidney, wnl.
- Slide 2. Pancreas, duodenum, jejunum, ileum, wnl.
- Slide 3. Trachea, esophagus, gallbladder, adrenal, ovary, wnl.
- Slide 4. Brain and heart, wnl.
- Slide 5. Erosion and degeneration of kaolin layer with heterophilic inflammation. Proventriculus, wnl.

056-64613 (YE – 78) control, day 3

- Slide 1. Liver, minimal diffuse, fatty change. Lung, spleen, kidney, wnl.
- Slide 2. Ovary, adrenal, gallbladder, esophagus, wnl. Trachea, mild mucosal heterophilic and mixed inflammation.
- Slide 3. Pancreas, duodenum, jejunum, ileum, large intestine, wnl.
- Slide 4. Brain and heart, wnl.
- Slide 5. Proventriculus, ventriculus, wnl.

Table C.7. APP Continued

056-64614 (YE -80) AMW, day 1, 27.64 ml/kg

- Slide 1. Liver, mild, diffuse, fatty change. Lung, kidney, spleen, wnl.
- Slide 2. Pancreas, duodenum, jejunum, ileum, large intestine, wnl.
- Slide 3. Galbladder, ovary, esophagus and trachea, wnl.
- Slide 4. Brain and heart, wnl.
- Slide 5. ProventriculusAttenuation, vacuolation and erosion of surface epithelium. attenuation and necrosis of crypt epithelium with heterophilic inflammation in the lamina propria. Ventriculus, degeneration, erosion and ulceration of kaolin layer with heterophilic inflammation and hemorrhage.

056-64615 (YE-81) control, day 7

- Slide 1. Liver, diffuse, mild fatty change, minimal chronic portal hepatitis. Kidney, spleen, lung, wnl.
- Slide 2. Pancreas, duodenum, jejunum, ileum, wnl.
- Slide 3. Esophagus, ovary, gallbladder, wnl. Trachea, mild submucosal heterophilicand mixed inflammation.
- Slide 4. Heart and brain, wnl.
- Slide 5. Proventriculus, ventriculus, wnl.

056-64616 (YE-82) control, day 1.

- Slide 1. Liver, mild diffuse fatty change and regional marked, periportal and midzonal fatty change. Lung, spleen, kidney, wnl.
- Slide 2. Pancreas, duodenum, jejunum, ileum, wnl.
- Slide 3. Ovary, trachea, esophagus, gallbladder wnl. Proventriculus, mucosal lining not in section.
- Slide 4. Heart and brain, wnl.
- Slide 5. Ventriculus, wnl.

056-64617 (YE-83) AMW, day 7, 27.96ml/kg

- Slide 1. Liver, lipid change, diffuse, severe. Chronic portal hepatitis, minimal. Spleen, kidney and lung, wnl.
- Slide 2. Pancreas, duodenum, jejunum, ileum, large intestine, wnl.
- Slide 3. Galbladder, proventriculus, ovary, esophagus, wnl. Trachea, submcusal mixed and heterophilic inflammation.
- Slide 4. Heart and brain, wnl.
- Slide 5. Ventriculus, wnl.

Table C.7. APP Continued

056-64618 (YE-85) control, day 7

- Slide 1. Liver, diffuse, severe fatty change and minimal portal hepatitis chronic. Spleen, kidney, and lung, wnl.
- Slide 2. Pancreas, duodenum, jejunum, ileum, large intestine, wnl.
- Slide 3. Esophagus, proventriculus, ovary, gallbladder, wnl. Trachea, minimal submucosal heterophilic and mixed inflammation.
- Slide 4. Heart, brain, wnl.
- Slide 5. Proventriculus, wnl.

056-64619 (YE-88), AMW, day 7, 29.98 ml/kg

- Slide 1. Liver, diffuse, moderate fatty change. Minimal chronic portal hepatitis. Two coalescing granulomas in the parenchyma (most likely incidental). Spleen, kidney and lung, wnl.
- Slide 2. Pancreas, duodenum, jejunum, ileum, large intestine, wnl.
- Slide 3. Esophagus, gallbladder, proventriculus, ovary, within normal limits. Trachea, moderate submucosal mixed and heterophilic inflammation.
- Slide 4. Heart, brain, wnl.
- Slide 5. Ventriculus, wnl.

Table C.7. APP Continued

First Cohort

Animal #	Day euthanized	Treatment	Esophagus	Proventriculus	Ventriculus
RE-6	0	AMW 48.43 ml/kg	+	+	
RE-9	0	AMW 31.62ml/kg	+ (+trach)	+	+
RE-1	1	Control			
RE-16	1	AMW 14.99 ml/kg			+
RE-12	1	Control			
BL-7	1	AMW 16.34 ml/kg		+	+
BL-16	1	Control			
RE-15	3	AMW 22.53 ml/kg			
RE-10	3	Control			
BL-12	3	AMW 32.14 ml/kg			
BL-13	3	Control			
BL-15	7	AMW 37.39 ml/kg			
BL-5	7	Control			
BL-14	7	AMW 22.35 ml/kg			
BL-10	7	Control			
RE-7	7	Control			

Second Cohort

GR-16	1	AMW 26.91		+
GD 17	4	ml/kg		
GR-17	l	Control		
YE-80	1	AMW	+	+
1 L-00	1	27.64ml/kg	ı	1
YE-82	1	Control		
CD 21	3	AMW 32.89	+/-(Minimal	
GR-21	3	ml/kg	vacoulation)	+
GR-22	3	Control		
VE 76	3	AMW 20.83		
YE-76	3	ml/kg		+
YE-78	3	Control		
GR-18	7	A N 4337 22 4 1/L		
(TESTIS)	7	AMW 33.4 ml/kg		
GR-19	7	Control		
VE 92	7	AMW 27.96		
YE-83	7	ml/kg		
YE-81	7	Control		
VE 00	7	AMW		
YE-88	7	29.98ml/kg		
YE-85	7	Control		

Table D.2. APP

		Wate	r Reservoir Wts (g	(3)				
Date	Time	Start (g)	Finish (g)	Spilled (g)	g drunk	g/kg	g/kg/hr	Comments
F-101		Body weight (g)						
C-A	female	14-Aug	15-Aug	16-Aug				
		845	841	835				
14-Aug	1034	911.3	873.5	6.7	31.1	36.8	36.8	start dosin
14-Aug	1134	931.2	79.5	715	136.7	161.8		
14-Aug	1412	873.5	79.2	549	245.3	290.3		
15-Aug	945	891.4	879.8	5.9	5.7	6.8		
15-Aug	1034	879.8	78.6	540.9	260.3	309.5		
16-Aug	820	936.7	597.1	256	83.6	100.1		
16-Aug	1034	857.5	463.9	315.2	78.4	93.9		
16-Aug	1418	stop						euthanized
-		-			48 hr total	905.3		

Table D.2. APP Continued

		Wate	er Reservoir Wts (g)				
Date	Time	Start (g)	Finish (g)	Spilled (g)	g drunk	g/kg	g/kg/hr	Comments
M-101		Body weight (g)						
С-В	male	14-Aug	15-Aug	16-Aug				
		1166	1167	1152				
14-Aug	1036	931.4	807.1	55.1	69.2	59.3	59.3	start dosing
14-Aug	1136	918.8	79.3	482.1	357.4	306.5		
15-Aug	815	807.1	742.2	11.8	53.1	45.5		
15-Aug	1036	742.7	79.6	441.1	222	190.2		
16-Aug	822	925.3	605	130.7	189.6	164.6		
16-Aug	1036	605	470	56.6	78.4	68.1		
16-Aug	1514	stop						euthanized
					48 hr total	766.2		

Table D.2. APP Continued

		Wate	r Reservoir Wts (g	(;)				
Date	Time	Start (g)	Finish (g)	Spilled (g)	g drunk	g/kg	g/kg/hr	Comments
M-105		Body weight (g)						
C-C	male	14-Aug	15-Aug	16-Aug				
		1060	1050	1026				
14-Aug	1052	794.1	761.1	5.5	27.5	25.9	25.9	start dosing
14-Aug	1152	748.2	338	249.8	160.4	151.3		
15-Aug	1052	761.1	79.9	505.4	175.8	167.4		
16-Aug	1052	744	79.9	605.4	58.7	57.2		
16-Aug	1615	stop						euthanized
16-Aug	1036	605	470	56.6	78.4	68.1		
16-Aug	1514	stop						euthanized
					48 hr total	344.7		

Table D.2. APP Continued

		Wat	er Reservoir Wts (g	(;)				
Date	Time	Start (g)	Finish (g)	Spilled (g)	g drunk	g/kg	g/kg/hr	Comments
F-107		Body weight (g)						
C-D	male	14-Aug	15-Aug	16-Aug				
		1030	1021	1017				
14-Aug	1056	919.3	889.8	1.5	28	27.2	27.2	start dosing
14-Aug	1156	875.3	249.8	221.4	404.1	392.3		
15-Aug	1056	889.8	526.1	62.2	301.5	295.3		
16-Aug	1056	526.1	476.4	2.5	47.2	46.4		
16-Aug	1514	stop						euthanized
					48 hr total	714.8		

Table D.2. APP Continued

		Wate	er Reservoir Wts (g	(;)				
Date	Time	Start (g)	Finish (g)	Spilled (g)	g drunk	g/kg	g/kg/hr	Comments
M-111		Body weight (g)						
С-Е	male	22-Aug	23-Aug	24-Aug				
		1098	1094	1070				
22-Aug	1014	845.3	803	9.5	32.8	29.9	29.9	start dosing
22-Aug	1114	894.7	396.1	207.7	290.9	264.9		
23-Aug	1014	906.1	394.5	316.8	194.8	178.1		
24-Aug	1014	394.5	353.5	13	28	26.2		
24-Aug	1524	stop						euthanzied (1524
					48 hr total	472.9		

Table D.2. APP Continued

		Wate	r Reservoir Wts (g	(;)				
Date	Time	Start (g)	Finish (g)	Spilled (g)	g drunk	g/kg	g/kg/hr	Comments
F-109		Body weight (g)						
C-F	female	14-Aug	15-Aug	16-Aug				
		757	763	750				
22-Aug	1006	722.1	453.3	175.2	93.6	123.6	123.6	start dosin
22-Aug	1106	798.2	164.3	423.8	210.1	277.5		
22-Aug	1742	714.1	81.6	458.8	173.7	229.5		
23-Aug	830	802.5	555.8	225.5	21.2	27.8		
23-Aug	1006	797.5	149.6	365.5	282.4	370.1		
24-Aug	1006	783.2	319	348.9	115.3	153.7		
24-Aug	1440	stop						euthanized
					48 hr total	1028.6		

Table D.2. APP Continued

		Wate	er Reservoir Wts (g	(3)				
Date	Time	Start (g)	Finish (g)	Spilled (g)	g drunk	g/kg	g/kg/hr	Comments
F-113		Body weight (g)						
C-G	female	22-Aug	23-Aug	24-Aug				
		1030	1038	1000				
22-Aug	1020	900.7	668.7	159.5	72.5	70.4	70.4	start dosing
22-Aug	1120	944.4	424.2	202.1	318.1	308.8		
23-Aug	1020	846.8	415.4	255	176.4	169.9		
24-Aug	1020	415.4	325.3	25.4	64.7	64.7		
24-Aug	1615	stop						euthanzied @ 1615
					48 hr total	549.2		

Table D.2. APP Continued

		Wat	er Reservoir Wts (g	(;)				
Date	Time	Start (g)	Finish (g)	Spilled (g)	g drunk	g/kg	g/kg/hr	Comments
M-109		Body weight (g)						
С-Н	male	14-Aug	15-Aug	16-Aug				
		988	988	971				
22-Aug	1004	894.4	830.3	6.7	57.4	58.1	58.1	start dosing
22-Aug	1104	873.6	413.3	135.6	324.7	328.6		
23-Aug	1004	877.5	227.6	311.7	338.2	342.3		
24-Aug	1004	510	177	229.8	103.2	106.3		
	1525	stop						euthanized
					48 hr total	729.0		

Table D.2. APP Continued

		Wate	er Reservoir Wts (g)				
Date	Time	Start (g)	Finish (g)	Spilled (g)	g drunk	g/kg	g/kg/hr	Comments
M-104		Body weight (g)						
100x-A	male	14-Aug	15-Aug	16-Aug				
		993	975	957				
14-Aug	1046	836.3	771.5	18.7	46.1	46.4	46.4	start dosing
14-Aug	1146	809.7	616.8	57.7	135.2	136.2		
15-Aug	1046	616.8	312.9	181.2	122.7	125.8		
16-Aug	1046	312.9	260	44.3	8.6	9.0		
16-Aug	1140	stop						euthanized
					48 hr total	308.4		

Table D.2. APP Continued

		Wat	er Reservoir Wts (g	(;)				
Date	Time	Start (g)	Finish (g)	Spilled (g)	g drunk	g/kg	g/kg/hr	Comments
F-105		Body weight (g)						
100x-B	female	14-Aug	15-Aug	16-Aug				
		1032	1027	1000				
14-Aug	1050	804.4	797.8	4.2	2.4	2.3	2.3	start dosing
14-Aug	1150	880.9	802.2	10	68.7	66.6		
15-Aug	1050	797.8	749.1	11	37.7	36.7		
16-Aug	1050	749.1	749.1	0	0	0.0		
16-Aug	1419	stop						euthanized
					48 hr total	105.6		

Table D.2. APP Continued

		Wat	ter Reservoir Wts (g	(3)				
Date	Time	Start (g)	Finish (g)	Spilled (g)	g drunk	g/kg	g/kg/hr	Comments
F-106		Body weight (g)						
100x-C	female	14-Aug	15-Aug	16-Aug				
		958	945	927				
14-Aug	1058	916.8	860.5	41.4	14.9	15.6	15.6	start dosing
14-Aug	1158	888	710.6	82.8	94.6	98.7		
15-Aug	1058	860.5	632.6	106.6	121.3	128.4		
16-Aug	1058	632.6	530.2	86.1	16.3	17.6		
16-Aug	1325	stop						euthanized
					48 hr total	242.7		

Table D.2. APP Continued

		Wa	ter Reservoir Wts (g	(;)				
Date	Time	Start (g)	Finish (g)	Spilled (g)	g drunk	g/kg	g/kg/hr	Comments
M-107		Body weight (g)						
100x-D	male	14-Aug	15-Aug	16-Aug				
		1244	1236	1226				
14-Aug	1100	878.5	848.7	4.5	25.3	20.3	20.3	start dosing
14-Aug	1200	908.3	665	90.7	152.6	122.7		
15-Aug	1100	848.7	654.4	72.2	122.1	98.8		
16-Aug	1100	654.4	624.7	14.7	15	12.2		
16-Aug	1330	stop						euthanized
					48 hr total	241.8		

Table D.2. APP Continued

		War	ter Reservoir Wts (g	(;)				
Date	Time	Start (g)	Finish (g)	Spilled (g)	g drunk	g/kg	g/kg/hr	Comments
M-112		Body weight (g)						
100x-E	male	22-Aug	23-Aug	24-Aug				
		968	944	918				
22-Aug	1016	899.8	826.2	22.1	51.5	53.2	53.2	start dosing
22-Aug	1116	936.6	882	17.1	37.5	38.7		
23-Aug	1016	882	831.1	15.5	35.4	37.5		
24-Aug	1016	831.1	824.3	3.8	3	3.3		
24-Aug	1339	stop						euthanzied @ 1339
					48 hr total	129.4		

Table D.2. APP Continued

		Wate	r Reservoir Wts (g	g)				
Date	Time	Start (g)	Finish (g)	Spilled (g)	g drunk	g/kg	g/kg/hr	Comments
F-114		Body weight (g)						
100x-F	female	22-Aug	23-Aug	24-Aug				
		1002	989	974				
22-Aug	1024	930.6	877.8	19.5	33.3	33.2	33.2	start dosing
22-Aug	1124	821.2	644.3	35.7	141.2	140.9		
23-Aug	1024	644.3	227.3	256.4	160.6	162.4		
24-Aug	1024	227.3	136.1	17.7	73.5	75.5		
24-Aug	1345	stop						euthanzied @ 1345
					48 hr total	336.5		

Table D.2. APP Continued

		Wate	r Reservoir Wts (g	(3)				
Date	Time	Start (g)	Finish (g)	Spilled (g)	g drunk	g/kg	g/kg/hr	Comments
F-115		Body weight (g)						
100x-G	female	22-Aug	23-Aug	24-Aug				
		789	777	755				
22-Aug	1030	875.3	822.6	24.6	28.1	35.6	35.6	start dosing
22-Aug	1130	920.9	78.9	775.9	66.1	83.8		
22-Aug	1744	822.6	523.4	197.7	101.5	128.6		
23-Aug	1030	825.8	277.3	410.7	137.8	177.3		
24-Aug	1030	277.3	246.6	11.8	18.9	25.0		
24-Aug	1204	stop						euthanzied 1204
					48 hr total	425.4		

Table D.2. APP Continued

		Wate	er Reservoir Wts (g	(3)				
Date	Time	Start (g)	Finish (g)	Spilled (g)	g drunk	g/kg	g/kg/hr	Comments
M-113		Body weight (g)						
100x-H	male	22-Aug	23-Aug	24-Aug				
		1086	1078	1056				
22-Aug	1022	907.2	810.6	45.8	50.8	46.8	46.8	start dosing
22-Aug	1122	727	418.6	130.7	177.7	163.6		
23-Aug	1022	877.4	468.6	244.2	164.6	152.7		
24-Aug	1022	468.6	414.5	17.8	36.3	34.4		
24-Aug	1427	stop						euthanzied 1427
					48 hr total	363.1		

Table D.2. APP Continued

		Wate	r Reservoir Wts (g	(3)				
Date	Time	Start (g)	Finish (g)	Spilled (g)	g drunk	g/kg	g/kg/hr	Comments
M-100		Body weight (g)						
10x-A	male	14-Aug 1030						
14-Aug	1030	879.4	864.9	3.7	10.8	10.5	10.5	start dosing
14-Aug	1130	904.7	728.5	5.3	170.9	165.9		
14-Aug	1416	stop						euthanized @ 14:16; immobile; hea droop
					total	176.4		1

Table D.2. APP Continued

		Wate	r Reservoir Wts (g	(;)				
Date	Time	Start (g)	Finish (g)	Spilled (g)	g drunk	g/kg	g/kg/hr	Comments
F-100		Body weight (g)						
10x-B	female	14-Aug	15-Aug					
		959	870					
14-Aug	1032	902.9	862	10.8	30.1	31.4	31.4	start dosing
14-Aug	1132	912.7	750.4	12.5	149.8	156.2	6.8	
15-Aug	1032	862	796.2	26.8	39	44.8	1.867816	
16-Aug	1032	796.2	796.2	0	0			
16-Aug	1035	stop						euthanized
		_			48 hr total	232.4		

Table D.2. APP Continued

		Wate	r Reservoir Wts (g	(3)				
Date	Time	Start (g)	Finish (g)	Spilled (g)	g drunk	g/kg	g/kg/hr	Comments
F-103		Body weight (g)						
10x-C	female	14-Aug	15-Aug	16-Aug				
		976	941	904				
14-Aug	1042	829.7	791.9	16.2	21.6	22.1	22.1	start dosing
14-Aug	1142	861.6	800.9	33.6	27.1	27.8		
15-Aug	1042	791.9	545	221.4	25.5	27.1		
16-Aug	1042	545	545	0	0	0		euthanized
					48 hr total	77.0		

Table D.2. APP Continued

		Wate	er Reservoir Wts (g	(;)				
Date	Time	Start (g)	Finish (g)	Spilled (g)	g drunk	g/kg	g/kg/hr	Comments
M-103		Body weight (g)						
10x-D	male	14-Aug	15-Aug	16-Aug				
		1039	987	938				
14-Aug	1044	704.3	654.9	15.5	33.9	32.6	32.6	start dosing
14-Aug	1144	799	455.5	167.8	175.7	169.1		
15-Aug	1044	654.9	403.1	175	76.8	77.8		
16-Aug	1044	403.1	395	5.1	3	3.2		
16-Aug	1139	stop						euthanized
		-			48 hr total	279.5		

Table D.2. APP Continued

		Wat	er Reservoir Wts (g	(3)				
Date	Time	Start (g)	Finish (g)	Spilled (g)	g drunk	g/kg	g/kg/hr	Comments
F-111		Body weight (g)						
10x-E	female	22-Aug	23-Aug	24-Aug				
		911	823	809				
22-Aug	1012	812.9	744.1	13.1	55.7	61.1	61.1	start dosing
22-Aug	1112	793	664.9	15.9	112.2	123.2		
23-Aug	1012	664.9	648.1	11.8	5	6.1		very lethargi and weak; mucus in esophagus ar
24-Aug	1012	648.1	648.1	0	0	0		trachea euthanzied a 10:23
24-Aug	10:23	stop			48 hr total	190.4		

Table D.2. APP Continued

		Wate	er Reservoir Wts (g)				
Date	Time	Start (g)	Finish (g)	Spilled (g)	g drunk	g/kg	g/kg/hr	Comments
M-114		Body weight (g)						
10x-F	male	22-Aug	23-Aug	24-Aug				
		1036	937	883				
22-Aug	1028	821.1	744.7	8	68.4	66.0	66.0	start dosing
22-Aug	1128	857.5	564.4	150	143.1	138.1		
23-Aug	1028	876	719.2	135.6	21.2	22.6		
24-Aug	1028	719.2	703	14.5	1.7	1.9		
24-Aug	1103	stop						euthanized 1103
					48 hr total	226.8		

Table D.2. APP Continued

		Wate	r Reservoir Wts (g	(3)				
Date	Time	Start (g)	Finish (g)	Spilled (g)	g drunk	g/kg	g/kg/hr	Comments
M-108		Body weight (g)						
10x-G	male	22-Aug						
		1125						
22-Aug	1002	782.9	686.4	16.6	79.9	71.0	71.0	start dosing
22-Aug	1102	700.6	549.3	30.5	120.8	107.4		
22-Aug	1530	stop						euthanized @ 1530; unable t hold head up; immobile and wing droop
					total	178.4		

Table D.2. APP Continued

		Wate	er Reservoir Wts (g	(;)				
Date	Time	Start (g)	Finish (g)	Spilled (g)	g drunk	g/kg	g/kg/hr	Comments
F-112		Body weight (g)						
10x-H	female	22-Aug	23-Aug	24-Aug				
		1065	982	935				
22-Aug	1018	866.7	801.7	19.7	45.3	42.5	42.5	start dosing
22-Aug	1118	901.5	785.3	19.4	96.8	90.9		
23-Aug	1018	785.3	737	22.1	26.2	26.7		
24-Aug	1018	737	727.3	2.2	7.5	8.0		
24-Aug	1202	stop						euthanzied 1202
					total	160.1		

Table D.2. APP Continued

		Water	r Reservoir Wts (g)				
Date	Time	Start (g)	Finish (g)	Spilled (g)	g drunk	g/kg	g/kg/hr	Comments
M-102		Body weight (g)						
1x-A	male	14-Aug						
		952						
14-Aug	1038	575.5	562.6	8.9	4	4.2	4.2	start dosing
14-Aug	1138	481.6	256.5	168.1	57	59.9		
14-Aug	1708	stop					euthanized @	1708; in extrem
					total	64.1		

Table D.2. APP Continued

		Wate	r Reservoir Wts (g	(;)				
Date Ti	Time	Start (g)	Finish (g)	Spilled (g)	g drunk	g/kg	g/kg/hr	Comments
F-102		Body weight (g)						
1x-B	female	14-Aug						
		975						
14-Aug	1040	615.9	607.6	5.8	2.5	2.6	2.6	start dosing
14-Aug	1140	782.4	739.6	7	35.8	36.7		
14-Aug	1845	stop						845; head droop apid breathing
					total	39.3		

Table D.2. APP Continued

		Water	r Reservoir Wts (g)				
Date Time	Time	Start (g)	Finish (g)	Spilled (g)	g drunk	g/kg	g/kg/hr	Comments
F-104		Body weight (g)						
1x-C	female	14-Aug						
		812						
14-Aug	1048	674.7	610.4	15.9	48.4	59.6	59.6	start dosing
14-Aug	1148	728.3	713	8.3	7	8.6		
14-Aug	1211	stop					euthanized @ 12 immobile, and si	
					total	68.2		

Table D.2. APP Continued

		Water						
Date Time	Time	Start (g)	Finish (g)	Spilled (g)	g drunk	g/kg	g/kg/hr	Comments
M-106		Body weight (g)						
1x-D	male	14-Aug						
		919						
14-Aug	1054	640	609.6	10.7	19.7	21.4	21.4	start dosing
14-Aug	1154	730.1	619.6	37.7	72.8	79.2		
14-Aug	1312	stop					euthanized @ 13 immobile	312; in extremis;
					total	100.7		

Table D.2. APP Continued

)	Reservoir Wts (g)	Water		
Comments	g/kg/hr	g/kg	g drunk	Spilled (g)	Finish (g)	Start (g)	Time	Date Time
						Body weight (g)		F-110
						22-Aug	female	1x-E
						892		
start dosing	29.7	29.7	26.5	14	457.2	497.7	1008	22-Aug
		20.2	18	25.9	562.4	606.3	1108	22-Aug
1344; head and acreased breathing rate	wing-droop, in					stop	1344	22-Aug
		49.9	total					

Table D.2. APP Continued

		Wate						
Date Time	Time	Start (g)	Finish (g)	Spilled (g)	g drunk	g/kg	g/kg/hr	Comments
M-110		Body weight (g)						
1x-F	male	22-Aug						
		990						
22-Aug	1010	689.4	642.2	13.9	33.3	33.6	33.6	start dosing
22-Aug	1110	691.2	452.6	177.2	61.4	62.0		
22-Aug	1230	stop						@ 1230; wings; dazed look
					total	95.7		

Table D.2. APP Continued

		Water	r Reservoir Wts (g	(;)				
Date	Time	Start (g)	Finish (g)	Spilled (g)	g drunk	g/kg	g/kg/hr	Comments
M-115		Body weight (g)						
1x-G	male	22-Aug						
		1119						
22-Aug	1026	689	653.2	11.2	24.6	22.0	22.0	start dosing
22-Aug	1126	578.7	80	468.2	30.5	27.3		
22-Aug	1450	653.2	192.9	451.9	8.4	7.5		
22-Aug	1501	stop						20 1501; mostly axic; trance-like
					total	56.7		

Table D.2. APP Continued

		Wate						
Date Time	Time	Start (g)	Finish (g)	Spilled (g)	g drunk	g/kg	g/kg/hr	Comments
F-108		Body weight (g)						
1x-H	female	22-Aug						
		943						
22-Aug	1000	669.4	601.7	12.9	54.8	58.1	58.1	start dosing
22-Aug	1100	703.9	618.6	66.5	18.8	19.9		
22-Aug	1325	stop						1325; wing-droop very lethargic
					total	78.0		

Table D.2. APP Continued

Bird ID	Dose Time Start	Time of Death	Time to Death (min)
1X-A	1038	1708	390
1X-B	1040	1845	485
1X-C	1048	1211	83
1X-D	1054	1312	138
1X-H	1000	1325	205
1X-E	1008	1344	216
1X-F	1010	1230	140
1X-G	1026	1501	275
		avg	241.5
		SD	136.6
10X-G	1002	1530	328
10X-A	1030	1416	226
		avg	277.0
		SD	72.1

Table D.3. APP

				Body V	Weights					
SAMW	1x-G	1x-E	1x-F	1x-H	1x-A	1x-B	1x-C	1x-D	avg	sd
hydrated	1185	960	1065	1005	1020	1068	850	1037	1023.8	96.0
24 hr dehydrated-prior to dosing	1119	892	990	943	952	975	812	960	955.4	87.1
death	1057	817	952	893	877	918	782	919	901.9	84.0
b.w. change from hydrated to death	-128	-143	-113	-112	-143	-150	-68	-118	-121.9	26.2
% b.w. change from hydrated to death	-10.8	-14.9	-10.6	-11.1	-14.0	-14.0	-8.0	-11.4	-11.9	2.3
b.w. change from initiation of dosing to death	-62	-75	-38	-50	-75	-57	-30	-41	-53.5	16.8
% b.w. change from initiation of dosing to death	-5.5	-8.4	-3.8	-5.3	-7.9	-5.8	-3.7	-4.3	-5.6	1.8
hydrated condition to initiation of dosing (-24 hr to 0 hr)	-66	-68	-75	-62	-68	-93	-38	-77	-68.4	15.6
% b.w. hydrated condition to initiation of dosing (-24 hr to 0 hr)	-5.6	-7.1	-7.0	-6.2	-6.7	-8.7	-4.5	-7.4	-6.6	1.3
1/10 SAMW	10x-F	10x-E	10x-H	10x-G	10x-A	10x-B	10x-C	10x-D	avg	sd
hydrated	1095	976	1122	1196	1082	1022	1040	1102	1079.4	67.3
24 hr dehydrated-prior to dosing	1036	911	1065	1125	1030	959	976	1039	1017.6	66.8
death	883	809	935	1069	990	832	904	938	920.0	84.0
b.w. change from hydrated to death	-212	-167	-187	-127	-92	-190	-136	-164	-159.4	39.1
% b.w. change from hydrated to death	-19.4	-17.1	-16.7	-10.6	-8.5	-18.6	-13.1	-14.9	-14.9	3.9
b.w. change from initiation of dosing to death	-153	-102	-130	-56	-40	-127	-72	-101	-97.6	39.1
% b.w. change from initiation of dosing to death	-14.8	-11.2	-12.2	-5.0	-3.9	-13.2	-7.4	-9.7	-9.7	3.9
hydrated condition to initiation of dosing (-24 hr to 0 hr)	-59	-65	-57	-71	-52	-63	-64	-63	-61.8	5.7
% b.w. hydrated condition to initiation of dosing (-24 hr to 0 hr)	-5.4	-6.7	-5.1	-5.9	-4.8	-6.2	-6.2	-5.7	-5.7	0.6

Table D.3. APP Continued

				Body V	Weights					
1/100 SAMW	100x-G	100x-F	100x-E	100x-H	100x-A	100x-B	100x-C	100x-D	avg	st.dev.
hydrated	865	1060	1024	1151	1046	1095	1027	1360	1078.5	140.1
24 hr dehydrated-prior to dosing	789	1002	968	1086	993	1032	958	1244	1009.0	128.0
death	755	974	918	1056	957	1000	927	1226	976.6	133.3
b.w. change from hydrated to death	-110	-86	-106	-95	-89	-95	-100	-134	-101.9	15.3
% b.w. change from hydrated to death	-12.7	-8.1	-10.4	-8.3	-8.5	-8.7	-9.7	-9.9	-9.5	1.5
b.w. change from initiation of dosing to death	-34	-28	-50	-30	-36	-32	-31	-18	-32.4	8.9
% b.w. change from initiation of dosing to death	-4.3	-2.8	-5.2	-2.8	-3.6	-3.1	-3.2	-1.4	-3.3	1.1
hydrated condition to initiation of dosing (-24 hr to 0 hr)	-76	-58	-56	-65	-53	-63	-69	-116	-69.5	20.2
% b.w. hydrated condition to initiation of dosing (-24 hr to 0 hr)	-8.8	-5.5	-5.5	-5.6	-5.1	-5.8	-6.7	-8.5	-6.4	1.5
Controls	С-Е	C-G	С-Н	C-F	C-A	С-В	С-С	C-D	avg	st.dev.
hydrated	1166	1112	1065	795	903	1242	1129	1091	1062.9	145.2
24 hr dehydrated-prior to dosing	1098	1030	988	757	845	1166	1060	1030	996.8	134.0
death	1070	1000	971	750	835	1152	1026	1017	977.6	128.5
b.w. change from hydrated to death	-96	-112	-94	-45	-68	-90	-103	-74	-85.3	21.7
% b.w. change from hydrated to death	-8.2	-10.1	-8.8	-5.7	-7.5	-7.2	-9.1	-6.8	-7.9	1.4
b.w. change from initiation of dosing to death	-28	-30	-17	-7	-10	-14	-34	-13	-19.1	10.1
% b.w. change from initiation of dosing to death	-2.6	-2.9	-1.7	-0.9	-1.2	-1.2	-3.2	-1.3	-1.9	0.9
hydrated condition to initiation of dosing (-24 hr to 0 hr)	-68	-82	-77	-38	-58	-76	-69	-61	-66.1	14.0
% b.w. hydrated condition to initiation of dosing (-24 hr to 0 hr)	-5.8	-7.4	-7.2	-4.8	-6.4	-6.1	-6.1	-5.6	-6.2	0.8

Table D.4. APP

ID	Dilution	Sex	TSP	Albumin	Globulin	A/G Ratio	Calcium	P	Glucose	ALP	CK
SA	MW										
1x-F	2x	m	3.672	1.84	1.8	2	13.04	5.24	187	175	1200
1x-H	2x	f	4.868	2.14	2.8	1.56	42.56	11.44	74	171	695
1x-E	2x	f	3.366	1.24	2.2	1.16	14.16	13.58	279.4	258	1428
1x-G	2x	m	2.668	1.3	1.4	1.9	13.52	12.3	213.2	346.8	1473
1x-C	2x	f	4.69	2.26	2.4	1.86	18.12	2.8	209.8	443.8	644
1x-B				N	ot submitted;	not enough ser	rum for analys	is			
1x-D	2x	m	5.05	2.46	2.6	1.9	14.98	4.64	57.8	207	716
1x-A	1x	m	4.489	2.36	2.1	1.11	11.44	7.21	332.1	163.5	1250
1/10 5	SAMW										
10x-G	2x	m	3.802	1.6	2.2	1.46	13.1	10.26	235	190.4	912
10x-E	1x	f	4.337	1.86	2.5	0.75	15.02	9.39	419.8	72.2	1956
10x-F	2x	m	5.832	2.74	3	1.78	18.5	14.4	641.6	121	3399
10x-H	1x	f	3.345	1.63	1.7	0.95	11.79	5.92	361.7	97.6	265
10x-A	1x	m	3.898	2.05	1.8	1.11	13.2	5.39	311.9	99.5	1409
10x-C	1x	f	4.675	2.01	2.7	0.75	17.24	6.46	220.7	317.9	418
10x-B	1x	f	3.861	2.06	1.8	1.14	13.44	7.45	225.6	68.8	1035
10x-D	1x	m	3.393	1.71	1.7	1.02	12.01	7.3	284.5	274.5	846

Table D.4. APP Continued

ID	Dilution	Sex	TSP	Albumin	Globulin	A/G Ratio	Calcium	P	Glucose	ALP	CK
1/100 \$	SAMW										
100x-G	1x	f	3.904	1.77	2.1	0.83	12.48	3.77	204.4	302.6	281.
100x-F	1x	f	4.326	2.27	2.1	1.1	12.9	3.64	200.2	113.7	671.
100x-E	2x	m	4.458	2.3	2.2	2.14	11.96	4.38	176.4	62.8	346
100x-H	1x	m	3.306	1.7	1.6	1.06	12.04	5.63	184.1	117.3	882.
100x-C	1x	f	4.167	2.22	1.9	1.14	12.49	3.76	197.9	164.7	383
100x-A	1x	m	3.955	1.9	2.1	0.92	12.53	4.59	190.3	81.1	264.
100x-D	1x	m	3.583	1.83	1.8	1.04	11.96	4.49	207.2	165.3	258
100x-B	1x	f	3.835	2.23	1.6	1.39	11.85	3.94	201.3	52.1	656
Cor	ntrol										
c-F	1x	f	5.409	2.51	2.9	0.87	15.17	4.98	272.3	30.5	404
с-Н	1x	m	3.724	1.99	1.7	1.15	11.99	3.67	216.1	160.9	174
с-Е	1x	m	3.997	1.94	2.1	0.94	12.85	8.44	303.9	192.7	185
c-G	1x	f	4.13	1.95	2.2	0.89	13.95	7.8	301.8	101.4	381
c-C	1x	m	4.113	2.34	1.8	1.32	13.03	6.94	183.8	131.4	501
c-B	1x	m	4.032	2.18	1.9	1.18	12.44	5.08	210.1	96.3	154
c-A	1x	f	4.631	1.93	2.7	0.71	12.99	5.17	193.3	104.2	487
c-D	1x	f	4.465	2.51	2	1.28	12.71	4.94	206.2	41.5	952

Table D.4. APP Continued

ID	Dilution	Sex	AST	Uric Acid	Cholesterol	Na	K	Na/K Ratio	Cl	Hemoglobin	Necrops PCV
SAN	МW										
1x-F	2x	m	258	42.26	417.8	164.2	7.48	44	119.2	4	62
1x-H	2x	f	214	84.98	276.2	158.4	6.66	47.6	109.2	0	67
1x-E	2x	f	356	77.84	304	166.6	4.76	70	108.4	30	63
1x-G	2x	m	264	83.14	238.4	170.2	9.28	36.6	118.4	38	64
1x-C	2x	f	80	16.88	266.4	167.4	4.26	78.6	115.8	14	64
1x-B				Not sub	omitted; not enoug	gh serum foi	analysis				76
1x-D	2x	m	204	41.9	413.6	169.2	7.64	44.2	116.8	6	68
1x-A	1x	m	163	34.25	551.5	164.7	6.43	25.6	99.9	35	68
1/10 S	AMW										
10x-G	2x	m	224	50.26	352.8	153.4	7.06	43.4	105.6	4	67
10x-E	1x	f	107	20.05	274.5	131.9	9.17	14.4	92.9	273	51
10x-F	2x	m	306	53.54	394	174	10.72	32.4	129.8	772	52
10x-H	1x	f	31	11.87	293.2	152.4	4.66	32.7	105.2	48	60
10x-A	1x	m	223	36.91	351.5	155.7	4.31	36.1	94	22	72
10x-C	1x	f	42	4.72	413.2	172.3	3.38	51	118	12	45
10x-B	1x	f	148	24.3	273.4	147.1	4.42	33.3	94.3	38	67
10x-D	1x	m	86	17.1	321.4	148.6	6.64	22.4	102.7	152	53

Table D.4. APP Continued

ID	Dilution	Sex	AST	Uric Acid	Cholesterol	Na	K	Na/K Ratio	Cl	Hemoglobin	Necropsy PCV
1/100 S	SAMW										
100x-G	1x	f	10	3.89	236	165.3	3.93	42.1	116.8	18	39
100x-F	1x	f	56	2.51	296.8	161.9	3.69	43.9	110.3	27	49
100x-E	2x	m	16	7.44	363.6	149.6	3.28	91.2	112	2	52
100x-H	1x	m	27	2.61	261.1	166	4	41.5	111.4	7	51
100x-C	1x	f	42	3.17	340.2	163	3.28	49.7	114	9	46
100x-A	1x	m	35	4.4	309.9	153.3	3.72	41.2	100.1	5	50
100x-D	1x	m	31	2.31	286	155.8	4.52	34.5	106.7	25	47
100x-B	1x	f	57	3.02	381.8	161.6	3.41	47.4	110.7	13	44
Cont	trols										
c-F	1x	f	38	8.25	786.2	153.7	4.02	38.2	104.5	9	45
с-Н	1x	m	13	2.18	336.1	158.3	3.15	50.3	108.3	11	44
c-E	1x	m	44	4.84	299.4	153	9.12	16.8	110	15	43
c-G	1x	f	81	7.62	376.4	155	8.04	19.3	109	16	45
c-C	1x	m	55	4.7	407.6	166.6	5.05	33	109.9	23	46
c-B	1x	m	10	2.66	342.4	155.3	3.14	49.5	106	10	45
c-A	1x	f	67	4.13	288.6	155.7	3.86	40.3	107.7	19	45
c-D	1x	f	53	3.66	438	160.1	4.95	32.3	110.1	18	46

Table D.5. APP

					Differential (%)			
Dose Group	Individual	Total WBCs	Heterophils	Lymphocytes	Monocytes	Eosinophils	Basophils	Red Blood Cells (x10 ⁶ /uL)
control	C-F	21400	50	43	0	3	4	3.59
control	C-H	24600	53	45	2	0	0	2.71
control	C-E	28900	34	65	1	0	0	2.43
control	C-G	34000	31	68	1	0	0	3.30
Average		27225	42	55	1.0	0.8	1.0	3.01
SD		5463	11	13	0.8	1.5	2.0	0.53
SAMW	1X-F	4700	83	17	0	0	0	1.96
SAMW	1X-H	13800	91	9	0	0	0	3.03
SAMW	1X-E	42000	99	1	0	0	0	1.59
SAMW	1X-G	22800	85	11	4	0	0	4.56
Average		20825	90	10	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.79
SD		15934	7	7	2.0	0.0	0.0	1.33
1/10 SAMW	10X-G	10800	88	9	3	0	0	0.79
1/10 SAMW	10X-E	32650	85	14	0	0	1	2.39
1/10 SAMW	10X-F	56900	81	18	1	0	0	2.65
1/10 SAMW	10X-H	32600	88	8	3	1	0	3.38
Average		33238	86	12	1.8	0.3	0.3	2.30
SD		18834	3	5	1.5	0.5	0.5	1.09
1/100 SAMW	100X-E	14800	41	55	1	0	3	4.74
1/100 SAMW	100X-F	21600	46	47	0	4	3	3.47
1/100 SAMW	100X-H	14700	38	56	1	4	1	3.91
1/100 SAMW	100X-G	11700	42	51	0	1	6	3.48
Average		15700	42	52	0.5	2.3	3.3	3.90
SD		4188	3	4	0.6	2.1	2.1	0.60

Table D.5. APP Continued

			Al	osolute (per uL)					
Dose Group	Individual	Heterophils	Lymphocytes	Monocytes	Eosinophils	Basophils	PCV	MCV	Comments
control	C-F	10700	9202	0	642	856	48	133.7	
control	С-Н	13038	11070	492	0	0	46	169.7	small lymphocytes
control	C-E	9826	18785	289	0	0	42	172.8	small lymphocytes
control	C-G	10540	23120	340	0	0	43	130.3	some small lymphocytes
Average		11026	15544	280	161	214	45	151.6	
SD		1394	6535	206	321	428	3	22.7	
SAMW	1X-F	3901	799	0	0	0	62		hemolyzed; hct from necropsy
SAMW	1X-H	12558	1242	0	0	0	67		hemolyzed; hct from necropsy
SAMW	1X-E	41580	420	0	0	0	63		hemolyzed; hct from necropsy
SAMW	1X-G	19380	2508	912	0	0	71		
Average		19355	1242	228	0	0	66		
SD		16114	908	456	0	0	4		
1/10 SAMW	10X-G	9504	972	324	0	0			hemolyzed
1/10 SAMW	10X-E	27753	4571	0	0	327	48	200.8	polychromasia 1+
1/10 SAMW	10X-F	46089	10242	569	0	0	53	200	polychromasia few; anisocytosis few
1/10 SAMW	10X-H	28688	2608	978	326	0	51	150.9	-
Average		28009	4598	468	82	82	51	183.9	
SD		14943	4040	412	163	164	3	28.6	

Table D.5. APP Continued

			At	osolute (per uL)					
Dose Group	Individual	Heterophils	Lymphocytes	Monocytes	Eosinophils	Basophils	PCV	MCV	Comments
1/100 SAMW	100X-E	6068	8140	148	0	444	46	97	
1/100 SAMW	100X-F	9936	10152	0	864	648	50	144.1	
1/100 SAMW	100X-H	5586	8232	147	588	147	46	117.6	
1/100 SAMW	100X-G	4914	5967	0	117	702	41	117.8	
Average		6626	8123	74	392	485	46	119.1	
SD		2257	1710	85	404	251	4	19.3	

Photographs of Animal Caging and Pathology

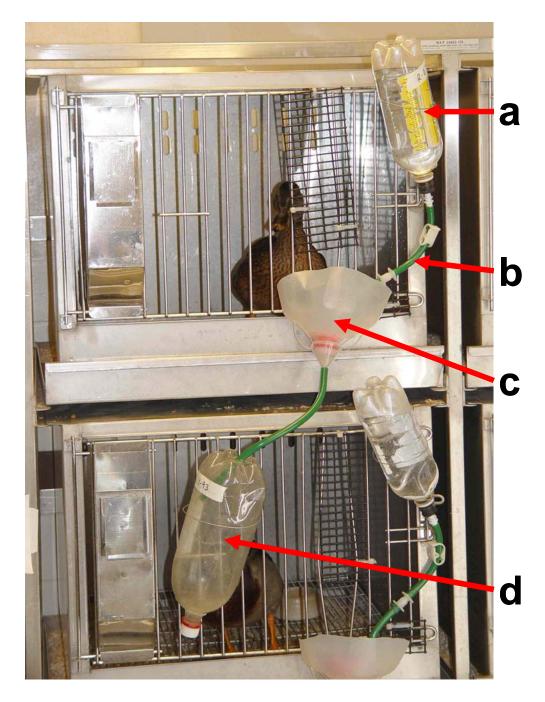


Figure 1. A) Water is supplied from a gravity fed reservoir attached to the upper portion of the cage front door. B) Tube clamps and quick release fittings allow for rapid change-out when monitoring short-interval drinking rates. C) Each cage is provided with a sipper-type watering cup that sits at the bottom of a water spillage collector. Birds have free access to all the water they care to drink or spill. Several sets of fresh and waste water reservoirs are available for each cage allowing for multiple data collection times in short study periods. D) Waste collection occurs in a bottom reservoir where spilled water is collected. Overall, Water consumption = (Water used from upper reservoir) – (Spillage collected in bottom reservoir).



Figure 2. Water provision and waste collection system – view from above. Ducks press the yellow bar in the sipper cup, which releases drinking water into the cup. Some ducks play with the sipper cups, resulting in increased waste water. Waste collection system allows quantification of waste spillage, avoiding incorrect interpretation of drinking rates.



Figure 3. Mallard ducks are maintained in stainless steel rabbit cages modified for collection of water consumption and spillage data. Consistent lighting for each cage is maintained using fluorescent lamps mounted vertically adjacent to the cage rack

Note: The following photographs of pathological lesions are presented from the mouth through the gastrointestinal tract to the small intestine, following the order encountered anatomically. Though the photos are attributed to specific studies, the pathologies are demonstrated as representative lesions often found across multiple studies. Refer to the report text of each study to determine the specific lesions from that study.



Figure 4. Oral lesions on lateral portion of tongue and inner lower mandible from a mallard treated with 1/10 SAMW in study D.



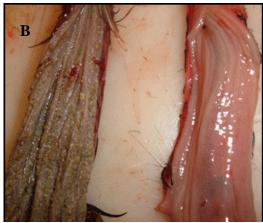


Figure 5. A) Proximal esophagus from a neutralized AMW-treated mallard containing neutralized AMW precipitate and mucus. B) Left: A discolored proximal esophagus with mucus from a SAMW-treated mallard from study A. Right: An esophagus from a control mallard.

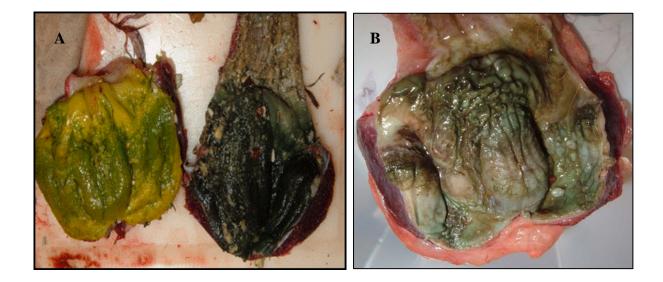


Figure 6. A) Kaolin layer of ventriculus from a control mallard (left) and a mallard treated with SAMW in Study A (right). B) Ventriculus of a neutralized AMW-treated mallard, Study B.

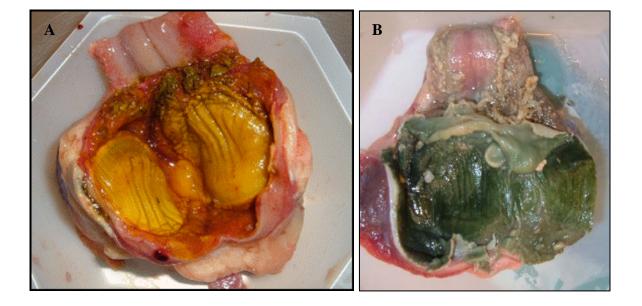


Figure 7. A) Ventriculus of a mallard one day after one hour of access to SAMW in Study C. B) Proventriculus and kaolin of ventriculus from a mallard treated with SAMW in Study D.

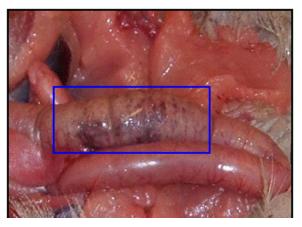


Figure 8. Petechial hemorrhage on the serosal surface of the proximal duodenum from a mallard treated with SAMW in Study A.



Figure 9. Ulcerations and flocculent material in the proximal duodenum of the same Study A bird as Figure 8.



Figure 10. Duodenal loop from a SAMW-treated mallard (left) and a control mallard (right) from Study A.