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UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460



OPP OFFICIAL RECORD
HEALTH EFFECTS DIVISION
SCIENTIFIC DATA REVIEWS
EPA SERIES 361

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY AND
POLLUTION PREVENTION

MEMORANDUM

Date: September 9, 2010

SUBJECT: Acephate and Methamidophos: Benchmark Dose Analysis of Acute Oral Studies and derivation of a Point of Departure and Relative Potency Factor.

PC Code: 103301
Decision No.: 440319
Petition No.: NA
Risk Assessment Type: NA
TXR No.: 0055521
MRID No.: NA

DP Barcode: D383706
Registration No.: NA
Regulatory Action: NA
Case No.: NA
CAS No.: NA
40 CFR: NA

FROM: John Liccione
Toxicologist/Risk Assessor
RABV
Health Effects Division (7905P)

THROUGH: Jack Arthur
Branch Chief
RABV
Health Effects Division (7905P)

TO: Michael Metzger
Branch Chief
RABVII
Health Effects Division (7905P)

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12/1/09
2/1/10

I. CONCLUSIONS

RAB5 performed benchmark dose (BMD) analyses of several acute oral studies on acephate and methamidophos in order to establish a point of departure (POD) for acephate (single-chemical assessment) and an acephate-based relative potency factor (RPF) to convert methamidophos residues formed from the application of acephate to acephate-equivalent concentrations.

Based on the analyses, it is concluded that the use of acephate (POD of 0.304) as the index chemical will provide the most health-protective and most scientifically supportable approach for the acephate single-chemical assessment and that an RPF of 2.76 should be used to convert methamidophos residues to acephate-equivalent concentrations.

This memo summarizes the approach and presents the results of BMD analyses and POD and RPF derivation.

II. BACKGROUND

BMD analyses were performed with EPA's Benchmark Dose Software (Version 2.1.1) using an exponential model for continuous data. The data selected for evaluation consisted of decreased brain and red blood cell (RBC) cholinesterase (ChE) activities, the most relevant effects. The analyses focused on both pup and adult data from the comparative cholinesterase (CCA) studies that entailed single dose exposures. The CCA studies allow for the evaluation of pup vs. adult sensitivity and allow for removal of the FQPA factor since the most sensitive group (i.e., the pup) is considered. OPP has previously used the exponential model for modeling ChE activity. Model runs for ChE activity were conducted with an appropriate benchmark response level (10%), and statistical (e.g., goodness of fit values) and graphical results were used in model evaluation.

III. RESULTS

The results of the BMD analyses are summarized in Table 1 below. Details are included in the appendix.

TABLE 1: Results of BMD Exponential Modeling for Brain and RBC ChE Data on Acephate and Methamidophos

Chemical/Study	Sex/age	Endpoint	BMD Results	
			BMD10	BMDL10
Acephate MRID 44203302 Acute Study	Male	Hippocampus ChE	2.29167	1.30024
	Female	Hippocampus ChE	1.80914	1.17087
	Male	RBC ChE	(No adequate fit)	(No adequate fit)
	Female	RBC ChE	3.72746	2.52384
Acephate MRID 46151801 CCA Study	Adult Male	Brain ChE	1.65457	1.38198
	Adult Female	Brain ChE	(no adequate fit)	(no adequate fit)
	Adult Male	RBC ChE	(no adequate fit)	(no adequate fit)
	Adult Female	RBC ChE	(no adequate fit)	(no adequate fit)
Acephate MRID 46151801 CCA Study	Pup Male	Brain ChE	0.513127	0.303985
	Pup Female	Brain ChE	2.47396	1.01307
	Pup Male	RBC ChE	(no adequate fit)	(no adequate fit)
	Pup Female	RBC ChE	(no adequate fit)	(no adequate fit)
Methamidophos MRID 43025001 Acute Study	Male	Brain ChE	0.226159	0.208557
	Female	Brain ChE	(no adequate fit)	(no adequate fit)
Methamidophos MRID 43345801 ACN Study	Male	Brain ChE	(no adequate fit)	(no adequate fit)
	Female	Brain ChE	(no adequate fit)	(no adequate fit)
Methamidophos 46594003Ad	Adult Male	Brain ChE	0.293899	0.204274
	Adult Female	Brain ChE	(no adequate fit)	(no adequate fit)
Methamidophos 46594003Pup	Pup Male	Brain ChE	0.185773	0.136508
	Pup Female	Brain ChE	0.196438	0.144398
	Pup Male	RBC ChE	0.0629786	0.0345784
	Pup Female	RBC ChE	0.262528	0.125689

Table 2 below summarizes the oral RPFs for acephate and methamidophos based on the brain ChE data for pup. The RBC ChE data for pup was not amenable to BMD modeling and therefore oral RPFs are not presented for the RBC compartment.

Table 2. Acephate and Methamidophos ORAL RPFs for Pup Brain ChE Data

Pesticide	Oral RPF (acephate-based)	Oral RPF (methamidophos-based)	BMD₁₀	BMDL₁₀
Acephate	1.0	0.363	0.51	0.304
Methamidophos	2.76	1.0	0.186	0.137

Based on the results in Table 2, it is recommended that a BMDL10 of 0.304 mg/kg from the PND11 male brain ChE inhibition be used¹ as the POD for the combined acephate and methamidophos assesment. It is further recommended that a RPF of 2.76 be used to convert residues of methamidophos to acephate-equivalent concentrations.

¹ The methamidophos-based POD of 0.137 would be equivalent to 0.378 (2.76 x 0.137) POD for acephate.

APPENDIX

Acephate; MRID 44203302
 Male RBC ChE

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Exponential Model. (Version: 1.61; Date: 7/24/2009)
Input Data File: C:\Usepa\BMDS21\Data\exp_test_Setting.(d)
Gnuplot Plotting File:
                                     Tue May 25 08:57:51 2010
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BMDS Model Run

The form of the response function by Model:

- Model 2: $Y[\text{dose}] = a * \exp\{\text{sign} * b * \text{dose}\}$
- Model 3: $Y[\text{dose}] = a * \exp\{\text{sign} * (b * \text{dose})^d\}$
- Model 4: $Y[\text{dose}] = a * [c - (c-1) * \exp\{-b * \text{dose}\}]$
- Model 5: $Y[\text{dose}] = a * [c - (c-1) * \exp\{-(b * \text{dose})^d\}]$

Note: Y[dose] is the median response for exposure = dose;
 sign = +1 for increasing trend in data;
 sign = -1 for decreasing trend.

- Model 2 is nested within Models 3 and 4.
- Model 3 is nested within Model 5.
- Model 4 is nested within Model 5.

Dependent variable = Mean
 Independent variable = Dose
 Data are assumed to be distributed: normally
 Variance Model: $\exp(\ln\alpha + \rho * \ln(Y[\text{dose}]))$
 rho is set to 0.
 A constant variance model is fit.

Total number of dose groups = 5
 Total number of records with missing values = 0
 Maximum number of iterations = 250
 Relative Function Convergence has been set to: 1e-008
 Parameter Convergence has been set to: 1e-008

MLE solution provided: Exact

Initial Parameter Values

Variable	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4	Model 5
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
lnalpha	9.77394	9.77394	9.77394	
9.77394				
rho(S)	0	0	0	
0				
a	1451.32	1451.32	2725.8	
2725.8				
b	0.00116256	0.00116256	0.00740575	
0.00740575				

```

0.412286      c      --      --      0.412286
1            d      --      1      --

```

(S) = Specified

Parameter Estimates by Model

Variable	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4	Model 5
lnalpha	11.7481	11.7481	10.6389	
rho	0	0	0	
a	2056.26	2056.26	2424.92	
b	0.00147775	0.00147775	0.0426332	
c	--	--	0.517415	
d	--	1	--	1

Table of Stats From Input Data

Dose	N	Obs Mean	Obs Std Dev
0	2	2596	193
5	2	1937	183.8
25	2	1778	207.2
125	2	1307	244.7
500	2	1180	43.1

Estimated Values of Interest

Model	Dose	Est Mean	Est Std	Scaled Residual
2	0	2056	355.7	2.146
	5	2041	355.7	-0.414
	25	1982	355.7	-0.8098
	125	1709	355.7	-1.6
	500	982.2	355.7	0.7865
3	0	2056	355.7	2.146
	5	2041	355.7	-0.414
	25	1982	355.7	-0.8098
	125	1709	355.7	-1.6
	500	982.2	355.7	0.7865
4	0	2425	204.3	1.184
	5	2200	204.3	-1.823
	25	1658	204.3	0.8324
	125	1260	204.3	0.3229
	500	1255	204.3	-0.5171
5	0	2425	204.3	1.184
	5	2200	204.3	-1.823
	25	1658	204.3	0.8324
	125	1260	204.3	0.3229
	500	1255	204.3	-0.5171

Other models for which likelihoods are calculated:

Model A1: $Y_{ij} = \mu(i) + e(ij)$
 $\text{Var}\{e(ij)\} = \sigma^2$

Model A2: $Y_{ij} = \mu(i) + e(ij)$
 $\text{Var}\{e(ij)\} = \sigma(i)^2$

Model A3: $Y_{ij} = \mu(i) + e(ij)$
 $\text{Var}\{e(ij)\} = \exp(\ln \alpha + \log(\mu(i)) * \rho)$

Model R: $Y_{ij} = \mu + e(i)$
 $\text{Var}\{e(ij)\} = \sigma^2$

Likelihoods of Interest

Model	Log(likelihood)	DF	AIC
A1	-53.86971	6	119.7394
A2	-51.68182	10	123.3636
A3	-53.86971	6	119.7394
R	-67.56781	2	139.1356
2	-63.74074	3	133.4815
3	-63.74074	3	133.4815
4	-58.1945	4	124.389
5	-58.1945	4	124.389

Additive constant for all log-likelihoods = -9.189. This constant added to the above values gives the log-likelihood including the term that does not depend on the model parameters.

Explanation of Tests

Test 1: Does response and/or variances differ among Dose levels? (A2 vs. R)
 Test 2: Are Variances Homogeneous? (A2 vs. A1)
 Test 3: Are variances adequately modeled? (A2 vs. A3)
 Test 4: Does Model 2 fit the data? (A3 vs. 2)

Test 5a: Does Model 3 fit the data? (A3 vs 3)
 Test 5b: Is Model 3 better than Model 2? (3 vs. 2)

Test 6a: Does Model 4 fit the data? (A3 vs 4)
 Test 6b: Is Model 4 better than Model 2? (4 vs. 2)

Test 7a: Does Model 5 fit the data? (A3 vs 5)
 Test 7b: Is Model 5 better than Model 3? (5 vs. 3)
 Test 7c: Is Model 5 better than Model 4? (5 vs. 4)

Tests of Interest

Test	-2*log(Likelihood Ratio)	D. F.	p-value
Test 1	31.77	8	0.0001023
Test 2	4.376	4	0.3575
Test 3	4.376	4	0.3575
Test 4	19.74	3	0.000192
Test 5a	19.74	3	0.000192
Test 5b	-3.268e-013	0	N/A

Test 6a	8.65	2	0.01324
Test 6b	11.09	1	0.0008668
Test 7a	8.65	2	0.01324
Test 7b	11.09	1	0.0008668
Test 7c	-5.684e-014	0	N/A

The p-value for Test 1 is less than .05. There appears to be a difference between response and/or variances among the dose levels, it seems appropriate to model the data.

The p-value for Test 2 is greater than .1. A homogeneous variance model appears to be appropriate here.

The p-value for Test 3 is greater than .1. The modeled variance appears to be appropriate here.

The p-value for Test 4 is less than .1. Model 2 may not adequately describe the data; you may want to consider another model.

The p-value for Test 5a is less than .1. Model 3 may not adequately describe the data; you may want to consider another model.

Degrees of freedom for Test 5b are less than or equal to 0. The Chi-Square test for fit is not valid.

The p-value for Test 6a is less than .1. Model 4 may not adequately describe the data; you may want to consider another model.

The p-value for Test 6b is less than .05. Model 4 appears to fit the data better than Model 2.

The p-value for Test 7a is less than .1. Model 5 may not adequately describe the data; you may want to consider another model.

The p-value for Test 7b is less than .05. Model 5 appears to fit the data better than Model 3.

Degrees of freedom for Test 7c are less than or equal to 0. The Chi-Square test for fit is not valid.

Benchmark Dose Computations:

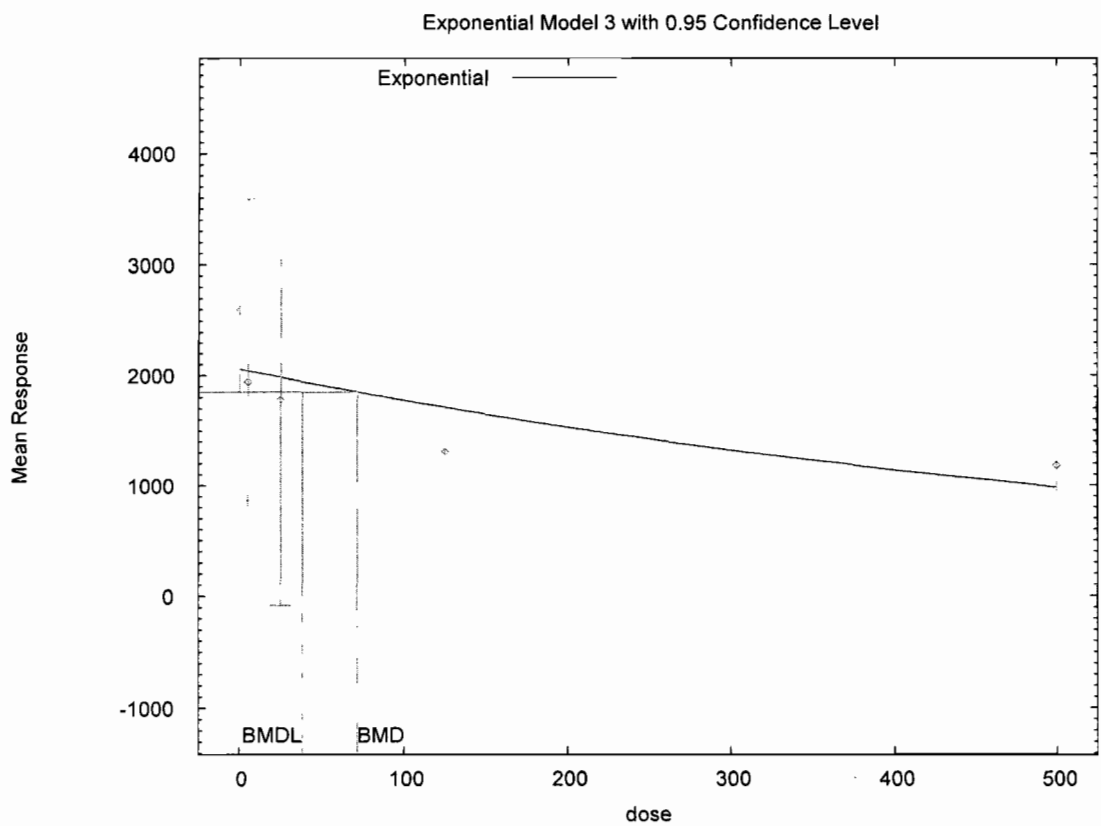
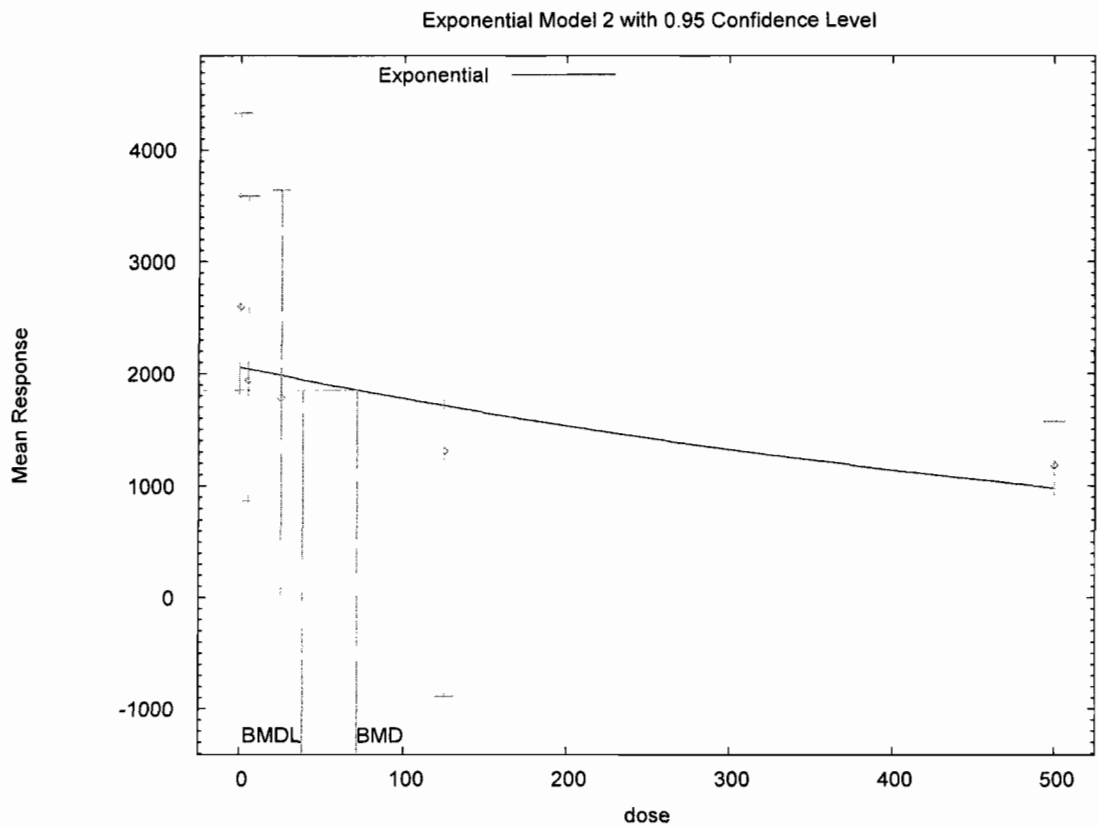
Specified Effect = 0.100000

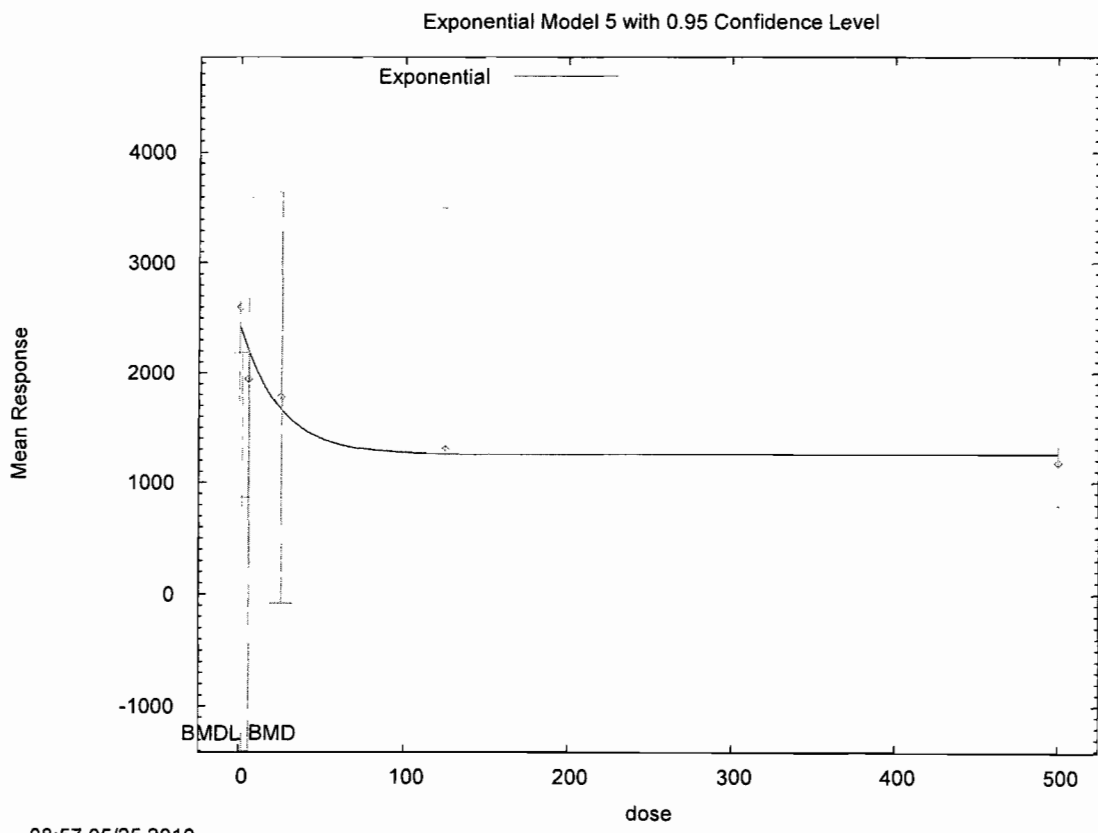
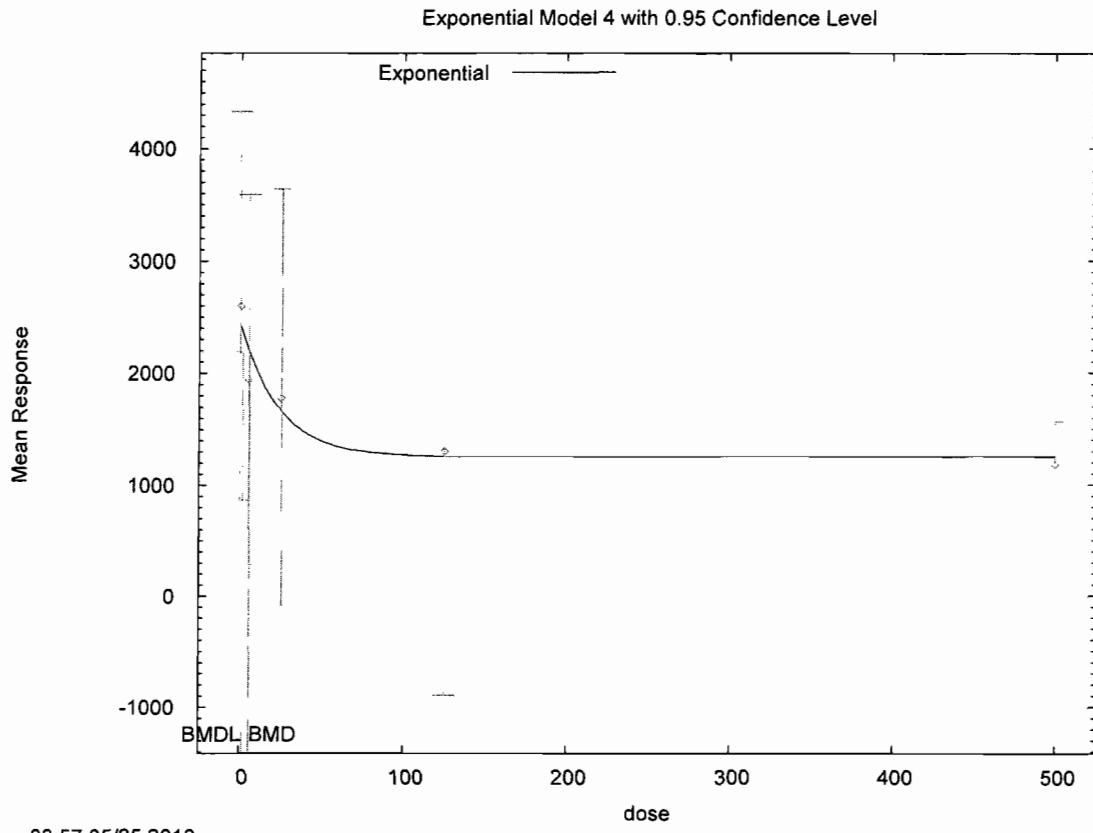
Risk Type = Relative deviation

Confidence Level = 0.950000

BMD and BMDL by Model

Model	BMD	BMDL
2	71.2978	38.0257
3	71.2978	38.0257
4	5.44661	1.47329
5	5.44661	1.47329





Acephate; MRID 44203302
Male RBC ChE

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=====
Exponential Model. (Version: 1.61; Date: 7/24/2009)
Input Data File: C:\Usepa\BMDS21\Data\exp_test_Setting.(d)
Gnuplot Plotting File:
                                     Tue May 25 09:14:22 2010
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BMDS Model Run

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The form of the response function by Model:
Model 2:    Y[dose] = a * exp{sign * b * dose}
Model 3:    Y[dose] = a * exp{sign * (b * dose)^d}
Model 4:    Y[dose] = a * [c-(c-1) * exp{-b * dose}]
Model 5:    Y[dose] = a * [c-(c-1) * exp{-(b * dose)^d}]
```

Note: Y[dose] is the median response for exposure = dose;
 sign = +1 for increasing trend in data;
 sign = -1 for decreasing trend.

Model 2 is nested within Models 3 and 4.
 Model 3 is nested within Model 5.
 Model 4 is nested within Model 5.

Dependent variable = Mean
 Independent variable = Dose
 Data are assumed to be distributed: normally
 Variance Model: $\exp(\ln\alpha + \rho * \ln(Y[\text{dose}]))$
 The variance is to be modeled as $\text{Var}(i) = \exp(\ln\alpha + \log(\text{mean}(i)) * \rho)$

Total number of dose groups = 5
 Total number of records with missing values = 0
 Maximum number of iterations = 250
 Relative Function Convergence has been set to: 1e-008
 Parameter Convergence has been set to: 1e-008

MLE solution provided: Exact

Initial Parameter Values				
Variable	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4	Model 5
lnalpha	-7.58216	-7.58216	-7.58216	-
rho	2.36954	2.36954	2.36954	
a	1451.32	1451.32	2725.8	
b	0.00116256	0.00116256	0.00740575	
c	--	--	0.412286	
d	--	1	--	

Parameter Estimates by Model

Variable	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4	Model 5
lnalpha	-83.282	-83.282	-7.72769	-
rho	12.769	12.769	2.44638	
a	1823.92	1823.92	2361.42	
b	0.000873882	0.000873882	0.0310877	
c	--	--	0.52042	
d	--	1	--	1

Table of Stats From Input Data

Dose	N	Obs Mean	Obs Std Dev
0	2	2596	193
5	2	1937	183.8
25	2	1778	207.2
125	2	1307	244.7
500	2	1180	43.1

Estimated Values of Interest

Model	Dose	Est Mean	Est Std	Scaled Residual
2	0	1824	543.8	2.008
	5	1816	528.8	0.3237
	25	1785	473	-0.01945
	125	1635	270.7	-1.714
	500	1178	33.41	0.07319
3	0	1824	543.8	2.008
	5	1816	528.8	0.3237
	25	1785	473	-0.01945
	125	1635	270.7	-1.714
	500	1178	33.41	0.07319
4	0	2361	280.5	1.183
	5	2198	257	-1.438
	25	1750	194.4	0.2071
	125	1252	129.1	0.6004
	500	1229	126.2	-0.5484
5	0	2361	280.5	1.183
	5	2198	257	-1.438
	25	1750	194.4	0.2071
	125	1252	129.1	0.6004
	500	1229	126.2	-0.5484

Other models for which likelihoods are calculated:

Model A1: $Y_{ij} = \mu(i) + e(ij)$
 $\text{Var}\{e(ij)\} = \sigma^2$

Model A2: $Y_{ij} = \mu(i) + e(ij)$
 $\text{Var}\{e(ij)\} = \sigma(i)^2$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Model A3: } & Y_{ij} = \mu(i) + e(ij) \\ & \text{Var}\{e(ij)\} = \exp(\alpha + \log(\mu(i))) * \rho \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Model R: } & Y_{ij} = \mu + e(i) \\ & \text{Var}\{e(ij)\} = \sigma^2 \end{aligned}$$

Likelihoods of Interest

Model	Log(likelihood)	DF	AIC
A1	-53.86971	6	119.7394
A2	-51.68182	10	123.3636
A3	-53.8118	7	121.6236
R	-67.56781	2	139.1356
2	-60.677	4	129.354
3	-60.677	4	129.354
4	-57.30858	5	124.6172
5	-57.30858	5	124.6172

Additive constant for all log-likelihoods = -9.189. This constant added to the above values gives the log-likelihood including the term that does not depend on the model parameters.

Explanation of Tests

- Test 1: Does response and/or variances differ among Dose levels? (A2 vs. R)
 Test 2: Are Variances Homogeneous? (A2 vs. A1)
 Test 3: Are variances adequately modeled? (A2 vs. A3)
 Test 4: Does Model 2 fit the data? (A3 vs. 2)
- Test 5a: Does Model 3 fit the data? (A3 vs 3)
 Test 5b: Is Model 3 better than Model 2? (3 vs. 2)
- Test 6a: Does Model 4 fit the data? (A3 vs 4)
 Test 6b: Is Model 4 better than Model 2? (4 vs. 2)
- Test 7a: Does Model 5 fit the data? (A3 vs 5)
 Test 7b: Is Model 5 better than Model 3? (5 vs. 3)
 Test 7c: Is Model 5 better than Model 4? (5 vs. 4)

Tests of Interest

Test	-2*log(Likelihood Ratio)	D. F.	p-value
Test 1	31.77	8	0.0001023
Test 2	4.376	4	0.3575
Test 3	4.26	3	0.2347
Test 4	13.73	3	0.003296
Test 5a	13.73	3	0.003296
Test 5b	0	0	N/A
Test 6a	6.994	2	0.03029
Test 6b	6.737	1	0.009444
Test 7a	6.994	2	0.03029
Test 7b	6.737	1	0.009444
Test 7c	-8.811e-013	0	N/A

The p-value for Test 1 is less than .05. There appears to be a

difference between response and/or variances among the dose levels, it seems appropriate to model the data.

The p-value for Test 2 is greater than .1. Consider running a homogeneous model.

The p-value for Test 3 is greater than .1. The modeled variance appears to be appropriate here.

The p-value for Test 4 is less than .1. Model 2 may not adequately describe the data; you may want to consider another model.

The p-value for Test 5a is less than .1. Model 3 may not adequately describe the data; you may want to consider another model.

Degrees of freedom for Test 5b are less than or equal to 0. The Chi-Square test for fit is not valid.

The p-value for Test 6a is less than .1. Model 4 may not adequately describe the data; you may want to consider another model.

The p-value for Test 6b is less than .05. Model 4 appears to fit the data better than Model 2.

The p-value for Test 7a is less than .1. Model 5 may not adequately describe the data; you may want to consider another model.

The p-value for Test 7b is less than .05. Model 5 appears to fit the data better than Model 3.

Degrees of freedom for Test 7c are less than or equal to 0. The Chi-Square test for fit is not valid.

Benchmark Dose Computations:

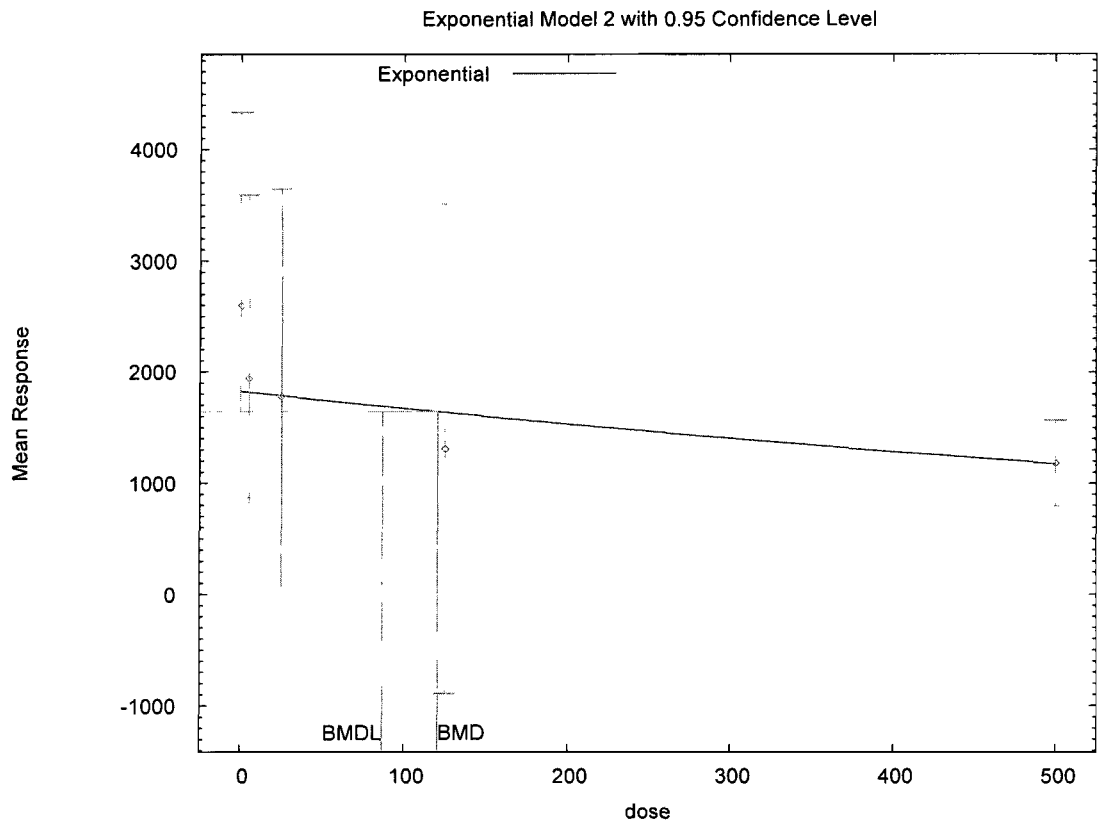
Specified Effect = 0.100000

Risk Type = Relative deviation

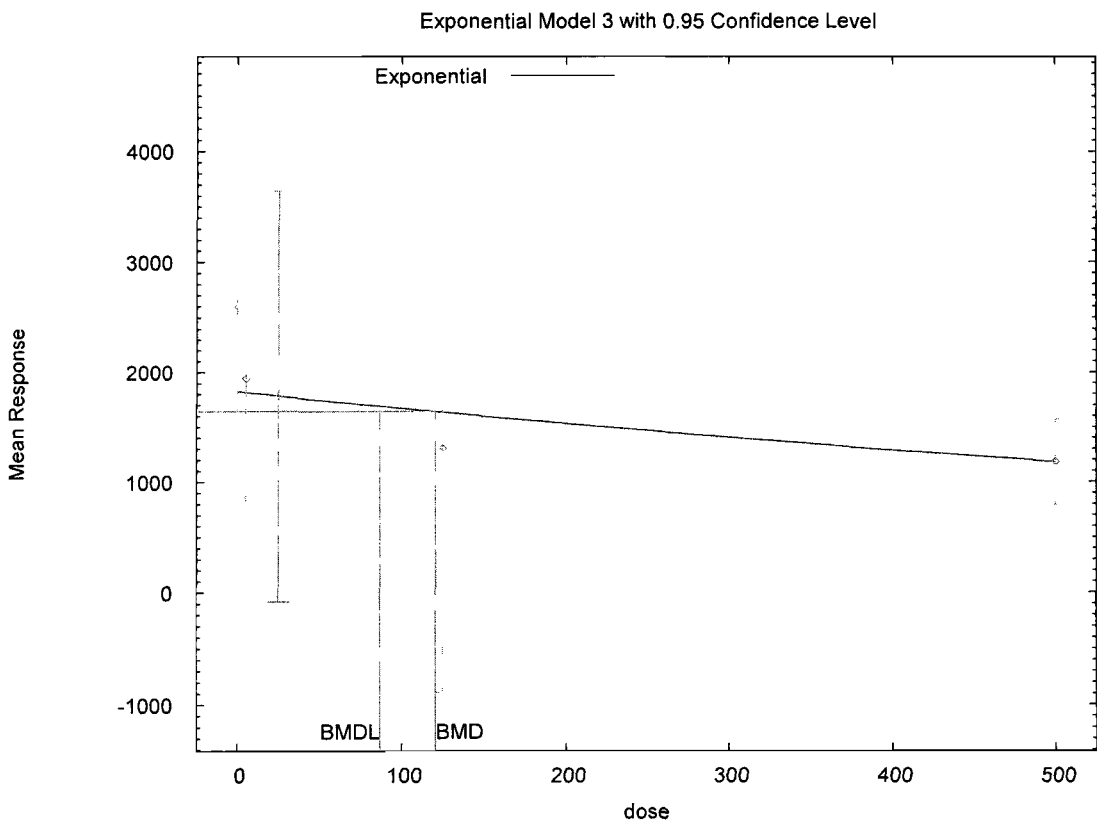
Confidence Level = 0.950000

BMD and BMDL by Model

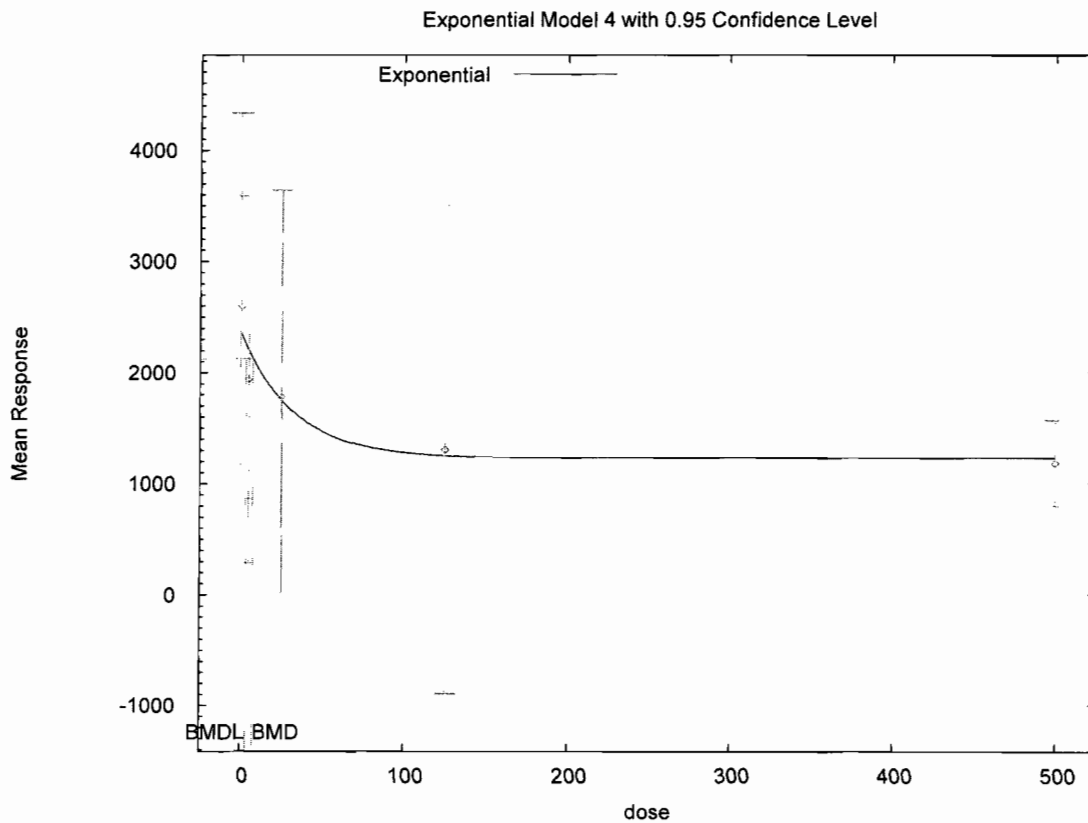
Model	BMD	BMDL
2	120.566	86.8319
3	120.566	86.8319
4	7.52211	3.25401
5	7.52211	3.25401



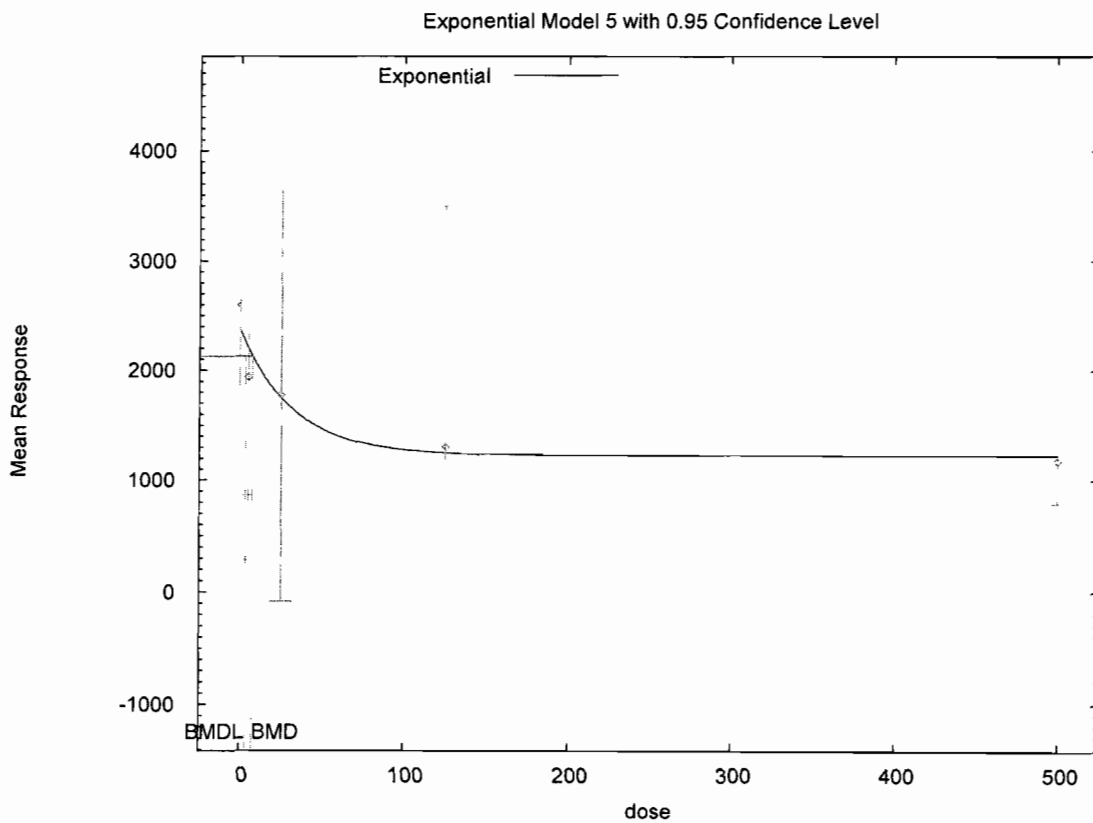
09:14 05/25 2010



09:14 05/25 2010



09:14 05/25 2010



09:14 05/25 2010

Acephate; MRID 44203302
Male Hippocampus ChE

Warning: optimum may not have been found form model 1 (BMDL). Bad process completion in Optimization routine.

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Exponential Model. (Version: 1.61; Date: 7/24/2009)
Input Data File: C:\Usepa\BMD521\Data\exp_test_Setting.(d)
Gnuplot Plotting File:
                                     Mon May 24 09:40:23 2010
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BMDS Model Run

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The form of the response function by Model:
Model 2:   Y[dose] = a * exp{sign * b * dose}
Model 3:   Y[dose] = a * exp{sign * (b * dose)^d}
Model 4:   Y[dose] = a * [c-(c-1) * exp{-b * dose}]
Model 5:   Y[dose] = a * [c-(c-1) * exp{-(b * dose)^d}]
```

Note: Y[dose] is the median response for exposure = dose;
sign = +1 for increasing trend in data;
sign = -1 for decreasing trend.

Model 2 is nested within Models 3 and 4.
Model 3 is nested within Model 5.
Model 4 is nested within Model 5.

Dependent variable = Mean
Independent variable = Dose
Data are assumed to be distributed: normally
Variance Model: $\exp(\ln\alpha + \rho * \ln(Y[dose]))$
The variance is to be modeled as $\text{Var}(i) = \exp(\ln\alpha + \log(\text{mean}(i)) * \rho)$

Total number of dose groups = 5
Total number of records with missing values = 0
Maximum number of iterations = 250
Relative Function Convergence has been set to: 1e-008
Parameter Convergence has been set to: 1e-008

MLE solution provided: Exact

Initial Parameter Values

Variable	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4	Model 5
lnalpha	-2.58609	-2.58609	-2.58609	-
rho	0.977311	0.977311	0.977311	
a	1.98017	1.98017	6.6675	
b	0.0024492	0.0024492	0.00993515	
c	--	--	0.185691	

1 d -- 1 --

Parameter Estimates by Model

Variable	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4	Model 5
lnalpha	-0.301276	-0.301276	-2.62861	-
rho	-0.0942359	-0.094236	1.08434	
a	5.79844	5.79843	5.93956	
b	0.0287506	0.0287506	0.0521014	
c	--	--	0.237421	
d	--	1	--	1

Table of Stats From Input Data

Dose	N	Obs Mean	Obs Std Dev
0	2	6.35	0.792
5	2	4.37	0.382
25	2	2.78	0.714
125	2	1.51	0.148
500	2	1.3	0.566

Estimated Values of Interest

Model	Dose	Est Mean	Est Std	Scaled Residual
2	0	5.798	0.7918	0.9851
	5	5.022	0.7972	-1.157
	25	2.826	0.8191	-0.07923
	125	0.1594	0.9379	2.036
	500	3.313e-006	1.559	1.179
3	0	5.798	0.7918	0.9851
	5	5.022	0.7972	-1.157
	25	2.826	0.8191	-0.07923
	125	0.1594	0.9379	2.036
	500	3.313e-006	1.559	1.179
4	0	5.94	0.7058	0.8224
	5	4.901	0.636	-1.18
	25	2.641	0.4549	0.4307
	125	1.417	0.3245	0.4057
	500	1.41	0.3237	-0.4814
5	0	5.94	0.7058	0.8224
	5	4.901	0.636	-1.18
	25	2.641	0.4549	0.4307
	125	1.417	0.3245	0.4057
	500	1.41	0.3237	-0.4814

Other models for which likelihoods are calculated:

Model A1: $Y_{ij} = \mu(i) + e(ij)$

$$\text{Var}\{e(ij)\} = \text{Sigma}^2$$

Model A2: $Y_{ij} = \text{Mu}(i) + e(ij)$
 $\text{Var}\{e(ij)\} = \text{Sigma}(i)^2$

Model A3: $Y_{ij} = \text{Mu}(i) + e(ij)$
 $\text{Var}\{e(ij)\} = \exp(\text{lalpha} + \log(\text{mean}(i)) * \text{rho})$

Model R: $Y_{ij} = \text{Mu} + e(i)$
 $\text{Var}\{e(ij)\} = \text{Sigma}^2$

Likelihoods of Interest

Model	Log(likelihood)	DF	AIC
A1	4.084636	6	3.830729
A2	6.489946	10	7.020108
A3	4.415234	7	5.169531
R	-11.60272	2	27.20545
2	-4.440097	4	16.88019
3	-4.440097	4	16.88019
4	2.683894	5	4.632213
5	2.683894	5	4.632213

Additive constant for all log-likelihoods = -9.189. This constant added to the above values gives the log-likelihood including the term that does not depend on the model parameters.

Explanation of Tests

- Test 1: Does response and/or variances differ among Dose levels? (A2 vs. R)
- Test 2: Are Variances Homogeneous? (A2 vs. A1)
- Test 3: Are variances adequately modeled? (A2 vs. A3)
- Test 4: Does Model 2 fit the data? (A3 vs. 2)

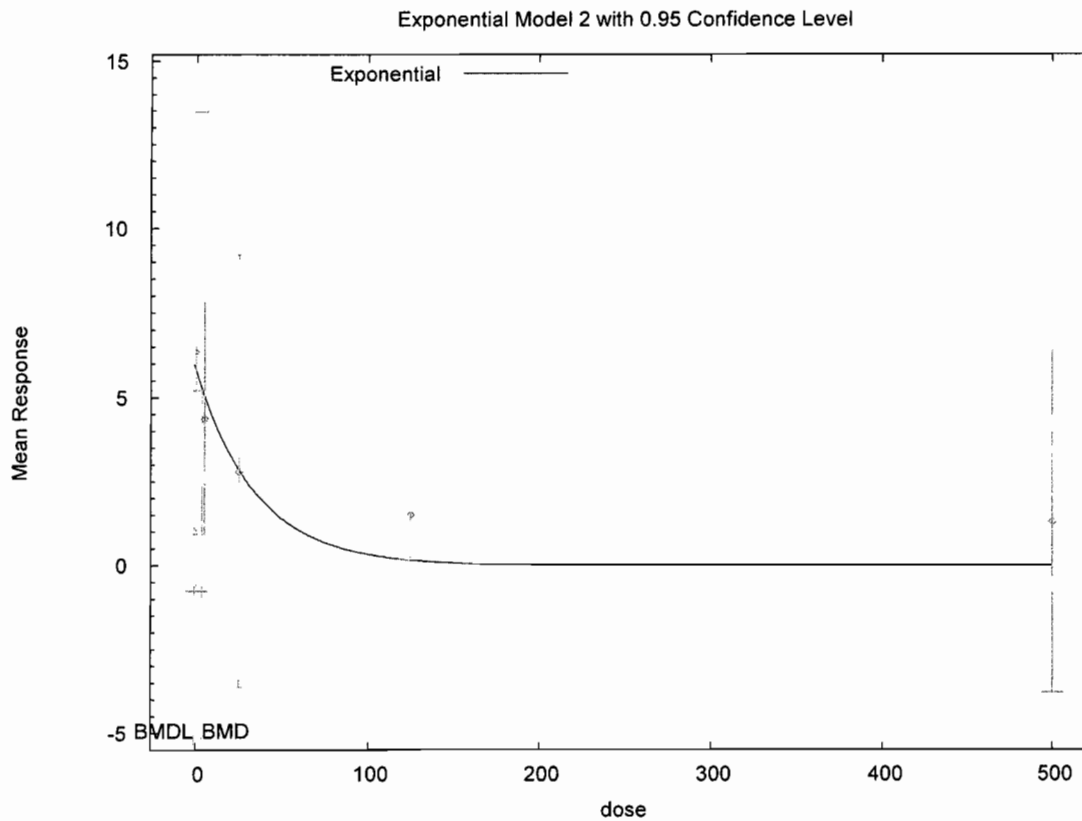
- Test 5a: Does Model 3 fit the data? (A3 vs 3)
- Test 5b: Is Model 3 better than Model 2? (3 vs. 2)

- Test 6a: Does Model 4 fit the data? (A3 vs 4)
- Test 6b: Is Model 4 better than Model 2? (4 vs. 2)

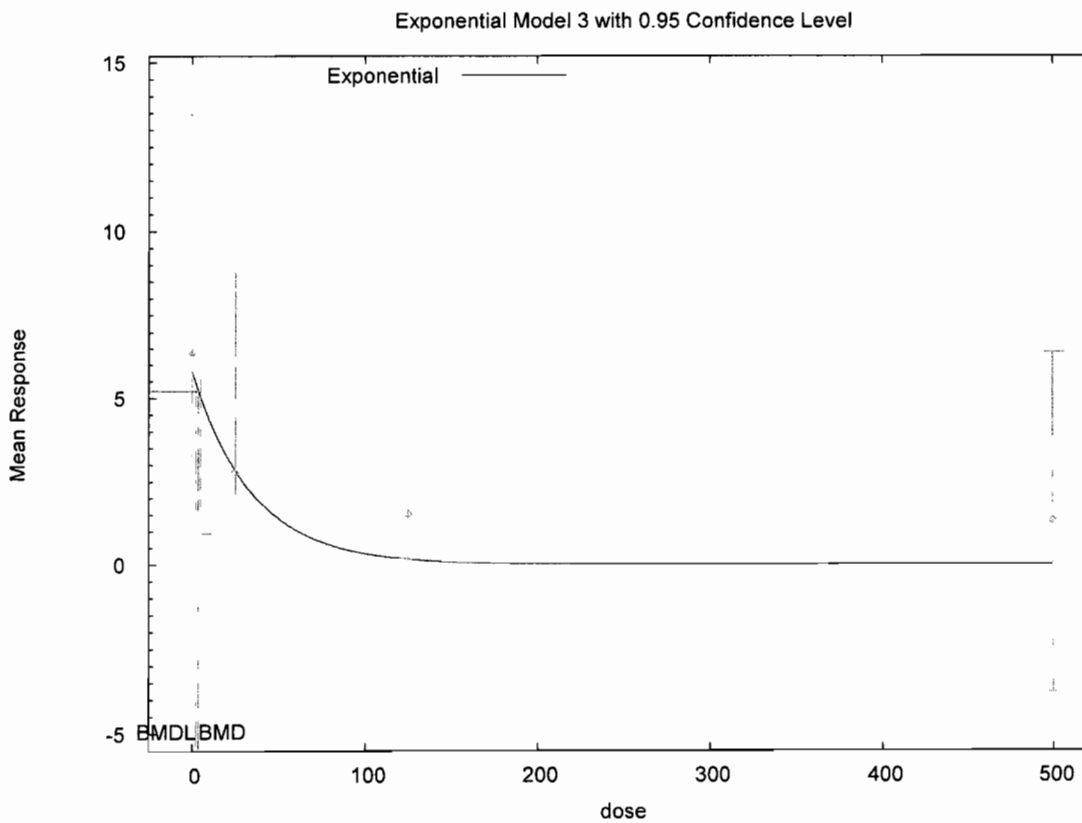
- Test 7a: Does Model 5 fit the data? (A3 vs 5)
- Test 7b: Is Model 5 better than Model 3? (5 vs. 3)
- Test 7c: Is Model 5 better than Model 4? (5 vs. 4)

Tests of Interest

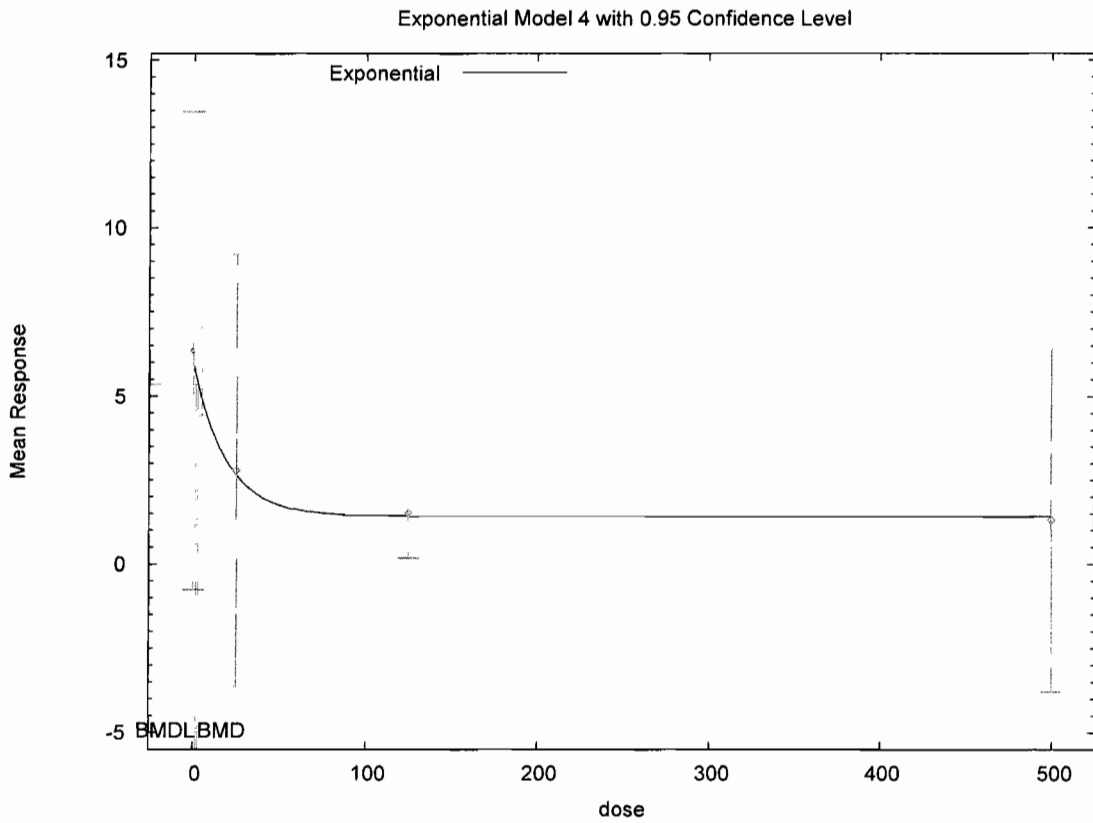
Test	-2*log(Likelihood Ratio)	D. F.	p-value
Test 1	36.19	8	< 0.0001
Test 2	4.811	4	0.3073
Test 3	4.149	3	0.2458
Test 4	17.71	3	0.0005046
Test 5a	17.71	3	0.0005046
Test 5b	-7.319e-013	0	N/A
Test 6a	3.463	2	0.177
Test 6b	14.25	1	0.0001602
Test 7a	3.463	2	0.177
Test 7b	14.25	1	0.0001602



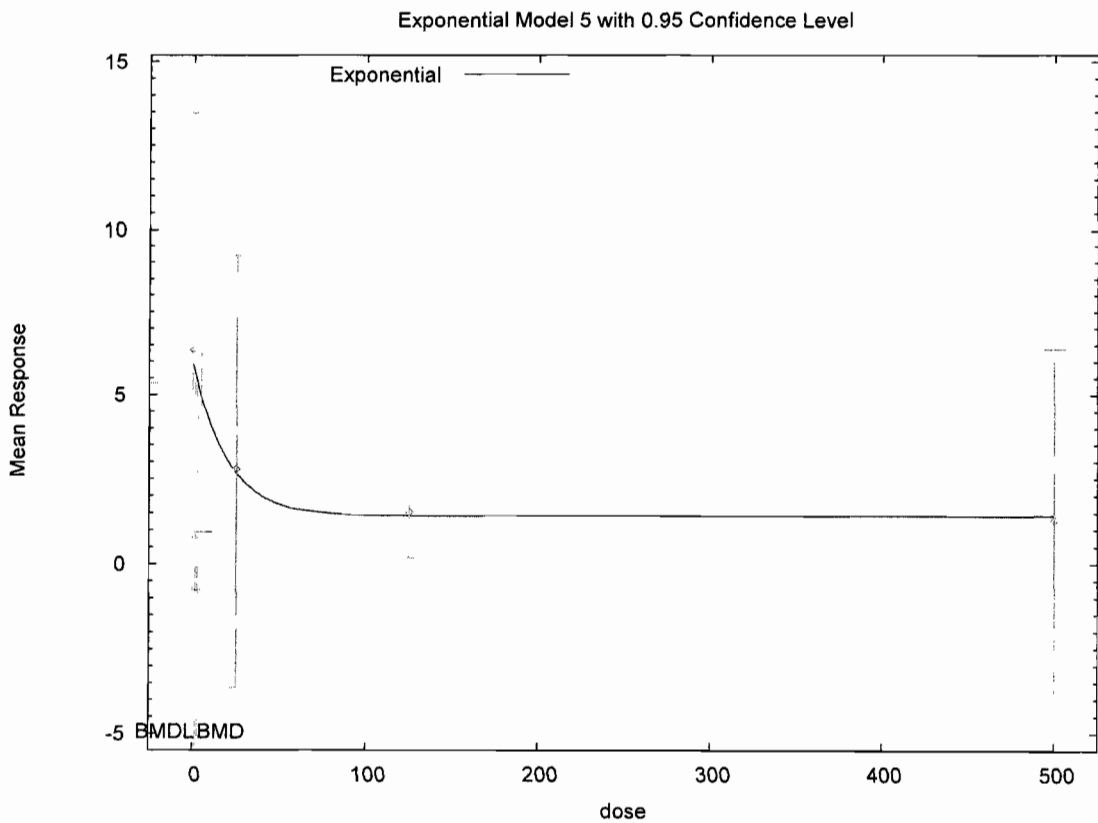
09:40 05/24 2010



09:40 05/24 2010



09:40 05/24 2010



09:40 05/24 2010

Acephate; MRID 44203302
 Male Hippocampus ChE

Warning: optimum may not have been found form model 1 (BMDL). Bad process completion in Optimization routine.
 Warning: optimum may not have been found form model 2 (BMDL). Bad process completion in Optimization routine.

```
=====
Exponential Model. (Version: 1.61; Date: 7/24/2009)
Input Data File: C:\Usepa\BMDs21\Data\exp_test_Setting.(d)
Gnuplot Plotting File:
                                     Mon May 24 09:33:31 2010
=====
```

BMDS Model Run

The form of the response function by Model:

- Model 2: $Y[\text{dose}] = a * \exp\{\text{sign} * b * \text{dose}\}$
- Model 3: $Y[\text{dose}] = a * \exp\{\text{sign} * (b * \text{dose})^d\}$
- Model 4: $Y[\text{dose}] = a * [c - (c-1) * \exp\{-b * \text{dose}\}]$
- Model 5: $Y[\text{dose}] = a * [c - (c-1) * \exp\{-(b * \text{dose})^d\}]$

Note: Y[dose] is the median response for exposure = dose;
 sign = +1 for increasing trend in data;
 sign = -1 for decreasing trend.

- Model 2 is nested within Models 3 and 4.
- Model 3 is nested within Model 5.
- Model 4 is nested within Model 5.

Dependent variable = Mean
 Independent variable = Dose
 Data are assumed to be distributed: normally
 Variance Model: $\exp(\ln\alpha + \rho * \ln(Y[\text{dose}]))$
 rho is set to 0.
 A constant variance model is fit.

Total number of dose groups = 5
 Total number of records with missing values = 0
 Maximum number of iterations = 250
 Relative Function Convergence has been set to: 1e-008
 Parameter Convergence has been set to: 1e-008

MLE solution provided: Exact

Initial Parameter Values

Variable	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4	Model 5
lnalpha	-1.81693	-1.81693	-1.81693	-
rho(S)	0	0	0	0

6.6675	a	1.98017	1.98017	6.6675
0.00993515	b	0.0024492	0.0024492	0.00993515
0.185691	c	--	--	0.185691
1	d	--	1	--

(S) = Specified

Parameter Estimates by Model

Variable	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4	Model 5
lnalpha	0.00263274	0.0026326	-1.38055	-
rho	0	0	0	
a	5.6065	5.6065	6.06937	
b	0.0224156	0.0224156	0.0617464	
c	--	--	0.242118	
d	--	1	--	1

Table of Stats From Input Data

Dose	N	Obs Mean	Obs Std Dev
0	2	6.35	0.792
5	2	4.37	0.382
25	2	2.78	0.714
125	2	1.51	0.148
500	2	1.3	0.566

Estimated Values of Interest

Model	Dose	Est Mean	Est Std	Scaled Residual
2	0	5.606	1.001	1.05
	5	5.012	1.001	-0.9068
	25	3.201	1.001	-0.5949
	125	0.3403	1.001	1.652
	500	7.607e-005	1.001	1.836
3	0	5.607	1.001	1.05
	5	5.012	1.001	-0.9068
	25	3.201	1.001	-0.5949
	125	0.3403	1.001	1.652
	500	7.607e-005	1.001	1.836
4	0	6.069	0.5014	0.7915
	5	4.848	0.5014	-1.347
	25	2.452	0.5014	0.925
	125	1.472	0.5014	0.1084
	500	1.47	0.5014	-0.4781
5	0	6.069	0.5014	0.7915
	5	4.848	0.5014	-1.347
	25	2.452	0.5014	0.925

125	1.472	0.5014	0.1084
500	1.47	0.5014	-0.4781

Other models for which likelihoods are calculated:

- Model A1: $Y_{ij} = \mu(i) + e(ij)$
 $\text{Var}\{e(ij)\} = \sigma^2$
- Model A2: $Y_{ij} = \mu(i) + e(ij)$
 $\text{Var}\{e(ij)\} = \sigma(i)^2$
- Model A3: $Y_{ij} = \mu(i) + e(ij)$
 $\text{Var}\{e(ij)\} = \exp(\ln \alpha + \log(\text{mean}(i)) * \rho)$
- Model R: $Y_{ij} = \mu + e(i)$
 $\text{Var}\{e(ij)\} = \sigma^2$

Likelihoods of Interest

Model	Log(likelihood)	DF	AIC
A1	4.084636	6	3.830729
A2	6.489946	10	7.020108
A3	4.084636	6	3.830729
R	-11.60272	2	27.20545
2	-5.013164	3	16.02633
3	-5.013164	3	16.02633
4	1.902758	4	4.194484
5	1.902758	4	4.194484

Additive constant for all log-likelihoods = -9.189. This constant added to the above values gives the log-likelihood including the term that does not depend on the model parameters.

Explanation of Tests

- Test 1: Does response and/or variances differ among Dose levels? (A2 vs. R)
- Test 2: Are Variances Homogeneous? (A2 vs. A1)
- Test 3: Are variances adequately modeled? (A2 vs. A3)
- Test 4: Does Model 2 fit the data? (A3 vs. 2)
- Test 5a: Does Model 3 fit the data? (A3 vs 3)
- Test 5b: Is Model 3 better than Model 2? (3 vs. 2)
- Test 6a: Does Model 4 fit the data? (A3 vs 4)
- Test 6b: Is Model 4 better than Model 2? (4 vs. 2)
- Test 7a: Does Model 5 fit the data? (A3 vs 5)
- Test 7b: Is Model 5 better than Model 3? (5 vs. 3)
- Test 7c: Is Model 5 better than Model 4? (5 vs. 4)

Tests of Interest

Test	-2*log(Likelihood Ratio)	D. F.	p-value
Test 1	36.19	8	< 0.0001
Test 2	4.811	4	0.3073

Test 3	4.811	4	0.3073
Test 4	18.2	3	0.0004008
Test 5a	18.2	3	0.0004008
Test 5b	-3.57e-013	0	N/A
Test 6a	4.364	2	0.1128
Test 6b	13.83	1	0.0001999
Test 7a	4.364	2	0.1128
Test 7b	13.83	1	0.0001999
Test 7c	-6.759e-013	0	N/A

The p-value for Test 1 is less than .05. There appears to be a difference between response and/or variances among the dose levels, it seems appropriate to model the data.

The p-value for Test 2 is greater than .1. A homogeneous variance model appears to be appropriate here.

The p-value for Test 3 is greater than .1. The modeled variance appears to be appropriate here.

The p-value for Test 4 is less than .1. Model 2 may not adequately describe the data; you may want to consider another model.

The p-value for Test 5a is less than .1. Model 3 may not adequately describe the data; you may want to consider another model.

Degrees of freedom for Test 5b are less than or equal to 0. The Chi-Square test for fit is not valid.

The p-value for Test 6a is greater than .1. Model 4 seems to adequately describe the data.

The p-value for Test 6b is less than .05. Model 4 appears to fit the data better than Model 2.

The p-value for Test 7a is greater than .1. Model 5 seems to adequately describe the data.

The p-value for Test 7b is less than .05. Model 5 appears to fit the data better than Model 3.

Degrees of freedom for Test 7c are less than or equal to 0. The Chi-Square test for fit is not valid.

Benchmark Dose Computations:

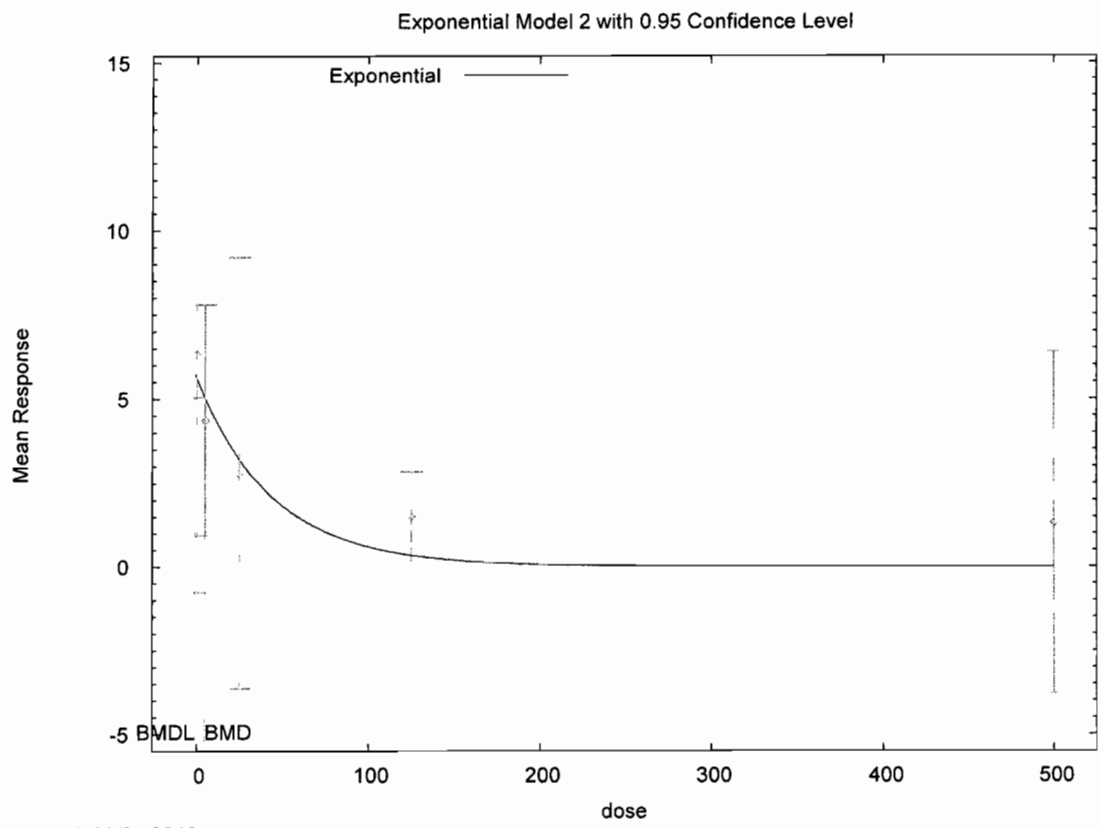
Specified Effect = 0.100000

Risk Type = Relative deviation

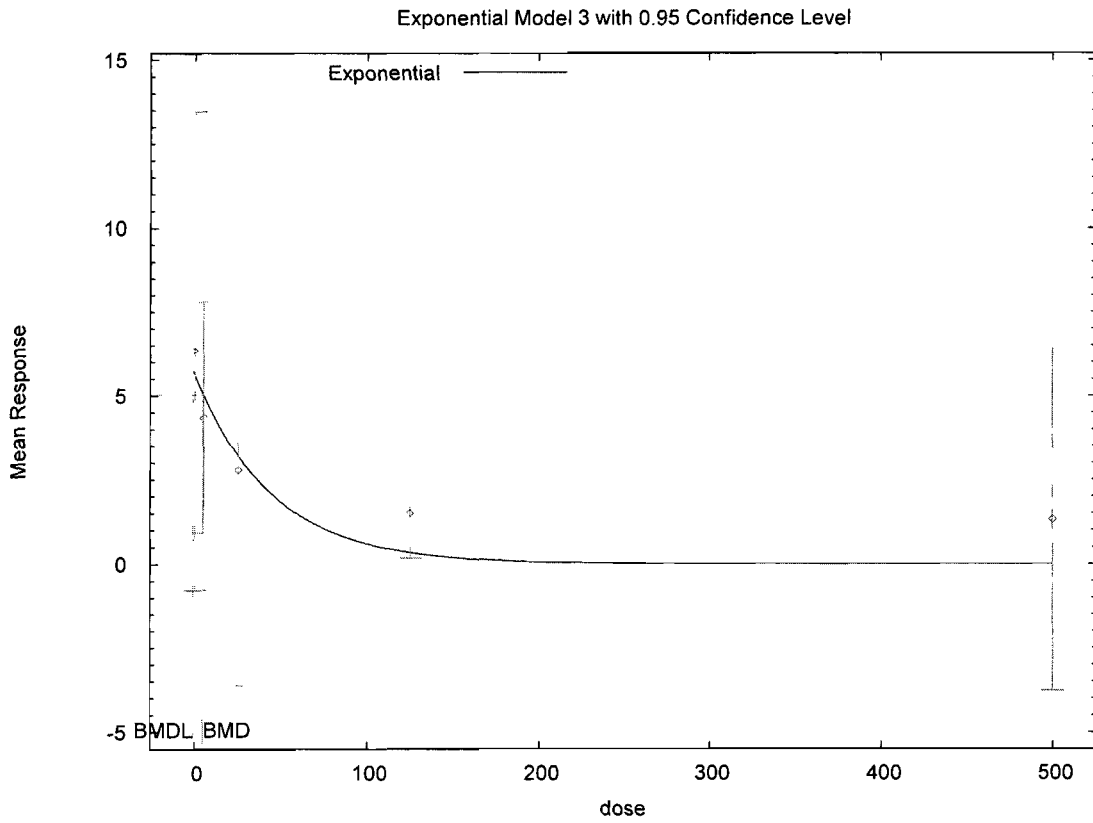
Confidence Level = 0.950000

BMD and BMDL by Model

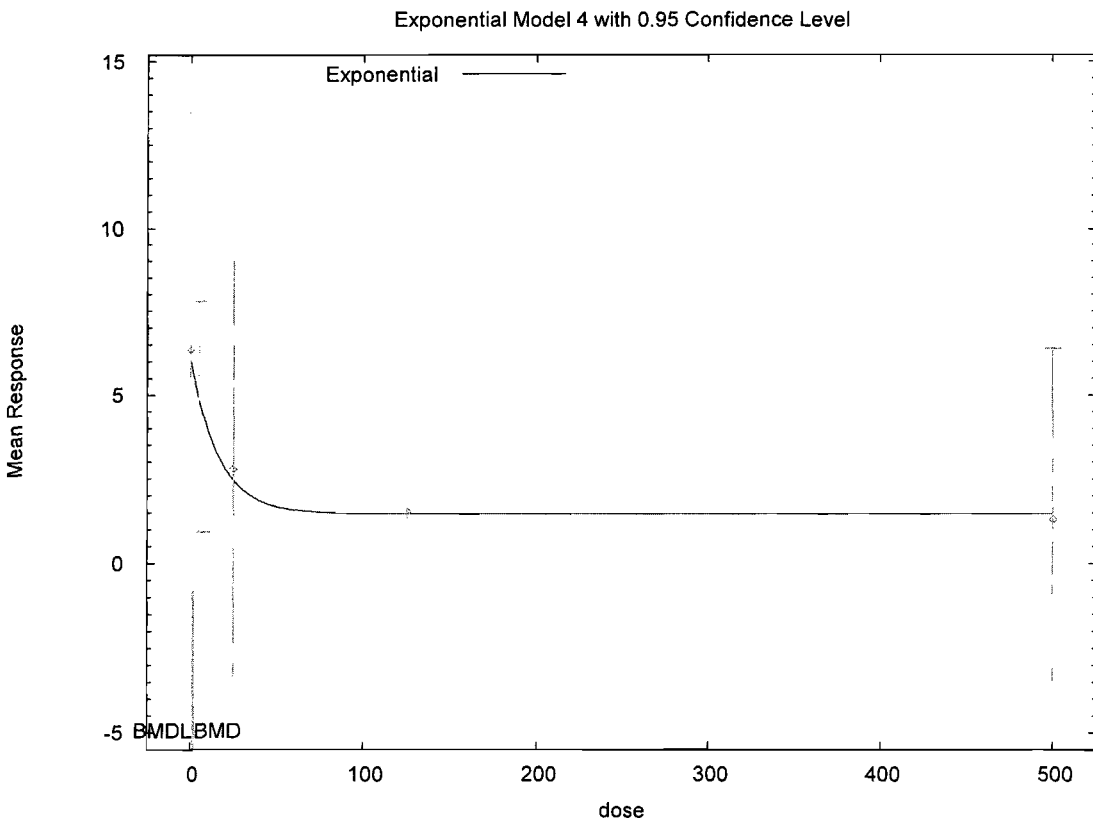
Model	BMD	BMDL
2	4.70032	Bad completion
3	4.70032	Bad completion
4	2.29167	1.30024
5	2.29167	1.30024



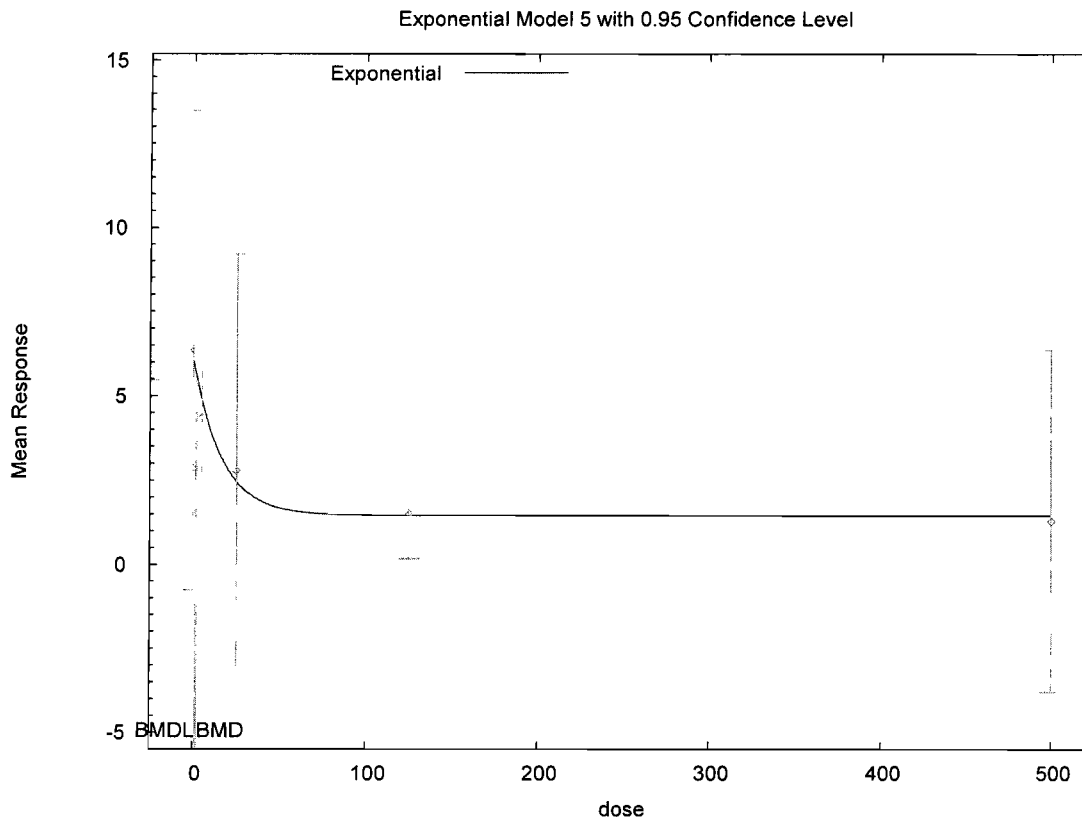
09:33 05/24 2010



09:33 05/24 2010



09:33 05/24 2010



09:33 05/24 2010

Acephate; MRID 44203302
 Female RBC ChE

```
!!! Warning: optimum may not have been found for Model 3      !!!
!!! Bad completion code in maximum likelihood optimization routine !!!
!!! Try choosing different initial values                      !!!
```

Warning: optimum may not have been found form model 2 (BMDL). Bad process completion in Optimization routine.

```
=====
Exponential Model. (Version: 1.61; Date: 7/24/2009)
Input Data File: C:\Usepa\BMDS21\Data\exp_test_Setting.(d)
Gnuplot Plotting File:
                                           Tue May 25 09:42:00 2010
=====
```

BMDS Model Run

~~~~~

The form of the response function by Model:

- Model 2:  $Y[\text{dose}] = a * \exp\{\text{sign} * b * \text{dose}\}$
- Model 3:  $Y[\text{dose}] = a * \exp\{\text{sign} * (b * \text{dose})^d\}$
- Model 4:  $Y[\text{dose}] = a * [c - (c-1) * \exp\{-b * \text{dose}\}]$
- Model 5:  $Y[\text{dose}] = a * [c - (c-1) * \exp\{-(b * \text{dose})^d\}]$

Note: Y[dose] is the median response for exposure = dose;  
 sign = +1 for increasing trend in data;  
 sign = -1 for decreasing trend.

Model 2 is nested within Models 3 and 4.  
 Model 3 is nested within Model 5.  
 Model 4 is nested within Model 5.

Dependent variable = Mean  
 Independent variable = Dose  
 Data are assumed to be distributed: normally  
 Variance Model:  $\exp(\ln\alpha + \rho * \ln(Y[dose]))$   
 The variance is to be modeled as  $\text{Var}(i) = \exp(\ln\alpha + \log(\text{mean}(i)) * \rho)$

Total number of dose groups = 5  
 Total number of records with missing values = 0  
 Maximum number of iterations = 250  
 Relative Function Convergence has been set to: 1e-008  
 Parameter Convergence has been set to: 1e-008

MLE solution provided: Exact

Initial Parameter Values

| Variable   | Model 2   | Model 3   | Model 4    | Model 5 |
|------------|-----------|-----------|------------|---------|
| lnalpha    | -15.1994  | -15.1994  | -15.1994   | -       |
| 15.1994    |           |           |            |         |
| rho        | 3.35564   | 3.35564   | 3.35564    |         |
| 3.35564    |           |           |            |         |
| a          | 1407.04   | 1407.04   | 2797.2     |         |
| 2797.2     |           |           |            |         |
| b          | 0.0013541 | 0.0013541 | 0.00767472 |         |
| 0.00767472 |           |           |            |         |
| c          | --        | --        | 0.376567   |         |
| 0.376567   |           |           |            |         |
| d          | --        | 1         | --         |         |
| 1          |           |           |            |         |

Parameter Estimates by Model

| Variable  | Model 2    | Model 3   | Model 4   | Model 5 |
|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| lnalpha   | -46.3595   | -15.1994  | -0.517925 | -       |
| 0.517925  |            |           |           |         |
| rho       | 7.81719    | 3.35564   | 1.40019   |         |
| 1.40019   |            |           |           |         |
| a         | 1921.62    | 1407.04   | 2648.03   |         |
| 2648.03   |            |           |           |         |
| b         | 0.00111594 | 0.0013541 | 0.0535526 |         |
| 0.0535526 |            |           |           |         |
| c         | --         | --        | 0.447374  |         |
| 0.447374  |            |           |           |         |
| d         | --         | 1         | --        | 1       |

Table of Stats From Input Data

| Dose | N | Obs Mean | Obs Std Dev |
|------|---|----------|-------------|
| 0    | 2 | 2664     | 281.4       |
| 5    | 2 | 2288     | 173.2       |
| 25   | 2 | 1565     | 263.8       |
| 125  | 2 | 1269     | 31.1        |
| 500  | 2 | 1106     | 89.8        |

Estimated Values of Interest

| Model | Dose | Est Mean | Est Std | Scaled Residual |
|-------|------|----------|---------|-----------------|
| 2     | 0    | 1922     | 585.7   | 1.792           |
|       | 5    | 1911     | 573.1   | 0.9305          |
|       | 25   | 1869     | 525.2   | -0.8179         |
|       | 125  | 1671     | 339.5   | -1.676          |
|       | 500  | 1100     | 66.15   | 0.1309          |
| 3     | 0    | 0        | 0       | 1.#IO           |
|       | 5    | 0        | 0       | 1.#IO           |
|       | 25   | 0        | 0       | 1.#IO           |
|       | 125  | 0        | 0       | 1.#IO           |
|       | 500  | 0        | 0       | 1.#IO           |
| 4     | 0    | 2648     | 192.3   | 0.1175          |
|       | 5    | 2304     | 174.4   | -0.1319         |
|       | 25   | 1568     | 133.2   | -0.0349         |
|       | 125  | 1186     | 109.6   | 1.065           |
|       | 500  | 1185     | 109.5   | -1.016          |
| 5     | 0    | 2648     | 192.3   | 0.1175          |
|       | 5    | 2304     | 174.4   | -0.1319         |
|       | 25   | 1568     | 133.2   | -0.0349         |
|       | 125  | 1186     | 109.6   | 1.065           |
|       | 500  | 1185     | 109.5   | -1.016          |

Other models for which likelihoods are calculated:

Model A1:  $Y_{ij} = \mu(i) + e(ij)$   
 $\text{Var}\{e(ij)\} = \sigma^2$

Model A2:  $Y_{ij} = \mu(i) + e(ij)$   
 $\text{Var}\{e(ij)\} = \sigma(i)^2$

Model A3:  $Y_{ij} = \mu(i) + e(ij)$   
 $\text{Var}\{e(ij)\} = \exp(\alpha + \log(\mu(i))) * \rho$

Model R:  $Y_{ij} = \mu + e(i)$   
 $\text{Var}\{e(ij)\} = \sigma^2$

Likelihoods of Interest

| Model | Log(likelihood) | DF | AIC      |
|-------|-----------------|----|----------|
| A1    | -54.2029        | 6  | 120.4058 |
| A2    | -50.14268       | 10 | 120.2854 |
| A3    | -52.93776       | 7  | 119.8755 |
| R     | -69.22654       | 2  | 142.4531 |
| 2     | -63.01435       | 4  | 134.0287 |
| 3     | -484.9148       | 4  | 977.8296 |
| 4     | -54.41036       | 5  | 118.8207 |
| 5     | -54.41036       | 5  | 118.8207 |

Additive constant for all log-likelihoods = -9.189. This constant added to the above values gives the log-likelihood including the term that does not depend on the model parameters.

#### Explanation of Tests

Test 1: Does response and/or variances differ among Dose levels? (A2 vs. R)  
 Test 2: Are Variances Homogeneous? (A2 vs. A1)  
 Test 3: Are variances adequately modeled? (A2 vs. A3)  
 Test 4: Does Model 2 fit the data? (A3 vs. 2)  
  
 Test 5a: Does Model 3 fit the data? (A3 vs 3)  
 Test 5b: Is Model 3 better than Model 2? (3 vs. 2)  
  
 Test 6a: Does Model 4 fit the data? (A3 vs 4)  
 Test 6b: Is Model 4 better than Model 2? (4 vs. 2)  
  
 Test 7a: Does Model 5 fit the data? (A3 vs 5)  
 Test 7b: Is Model 5 better than Model 3? (5 vs. 3)  
 Test 7c: Is Model 5 better than Model 4? (5 vs. 4)

#### Tests of Interest

| Test    | -2*log(Likelihood Ratio) | D. F. | p-value   |
|---------|--------------------------|-------|-----------|
| Test 1  | 38.17                    | 8     | < 0.0001  |
| Test 2  | 8.12                     | 4     | 0.08726   |
| Test 3  | 5.59                     | 3     | 0.1333    |
| Test 4  | 20.15                    | 3     | 0.0001578 |
| Test 5a | 864                      | 3     | < 0.0001  |
| Test 5b | -843.8                   | 0     | N/A       |
| Test 6a | 2.945                    | 2     | 0.2293    |
| Test 6b | 17.21                    | 1     | < 0.0001  |
| Test 7a | 2.945                    | 2     | 0.2293    |
| Test 7b | 861                      | 1     | < 0.0001  |
| Test 7c | -2.842e-014              | 0     | N/A       |

The p-value for Test 1 is less than .05. There appears to be a difference between response and/or variances among the dose levels, it seems appropriate to model the data.

The p-value for Test 2 is less than .1. A non-homogeneous variance model appears to be appropriate.

The p-value for Test 3 is greater than .1. The modeled variance appears to be appropriate here.

The p-value for Test 4 is less than .1. Model 2 may not adequately describe the data; you may want to consider another model.

The p-value for Test 5a is less than .1. Model 3 may not adequately describe the data; you may want to consider another model.

Degrees of freedom for Test 5b are less than or equal to 0. The Chi-Square test for fit is not valid.

The p-value for Test 6a is greater than .1. Model 4 seems to adequately describe the data.



The p-value for Test 6b is less than .05. Model 4 appears to fit the data better than Model 2.

The p-value for Test 7a is greater than .1. Model 5 seems to adequately describe the data.

The p-value for Test 7b is less than .05. Model 5 appears to fit the data better than Model 3.

Degrees of freedom for Test 7c are less than or equal to 0. The Chi-Square test for fit is not valid.

Benchmark Dose Computations:

Specified Effect = 0.100000

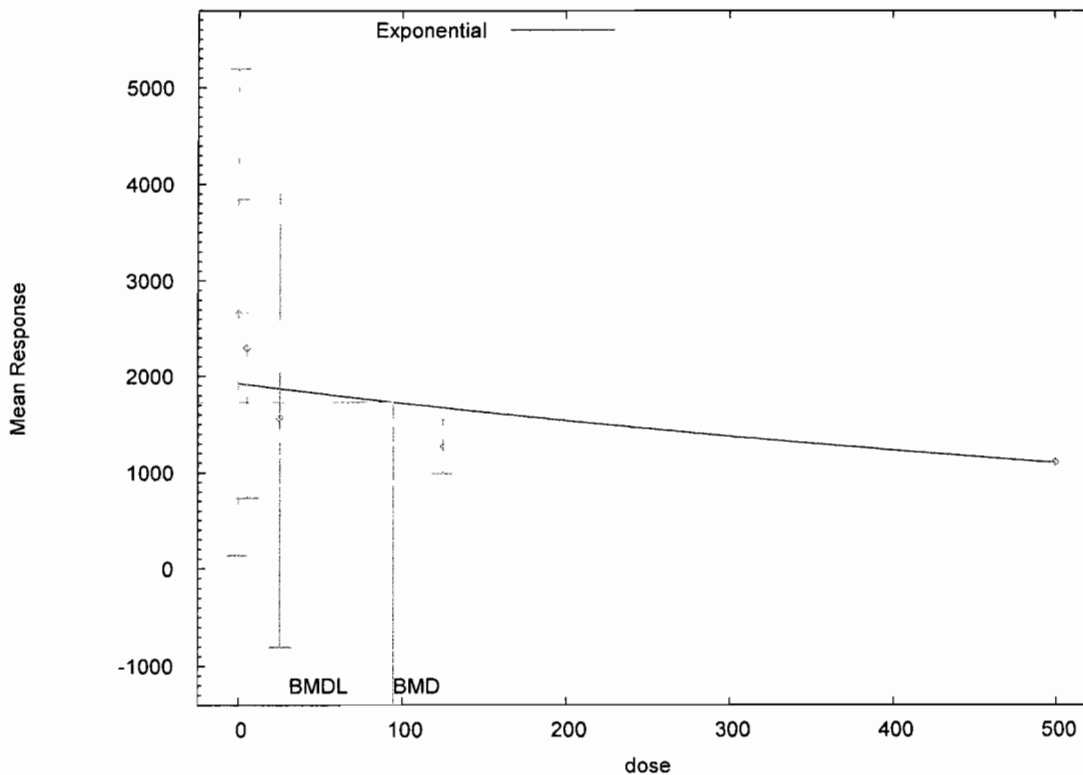
Risk Type = Relative deviation

Confidence Level = 0.950000

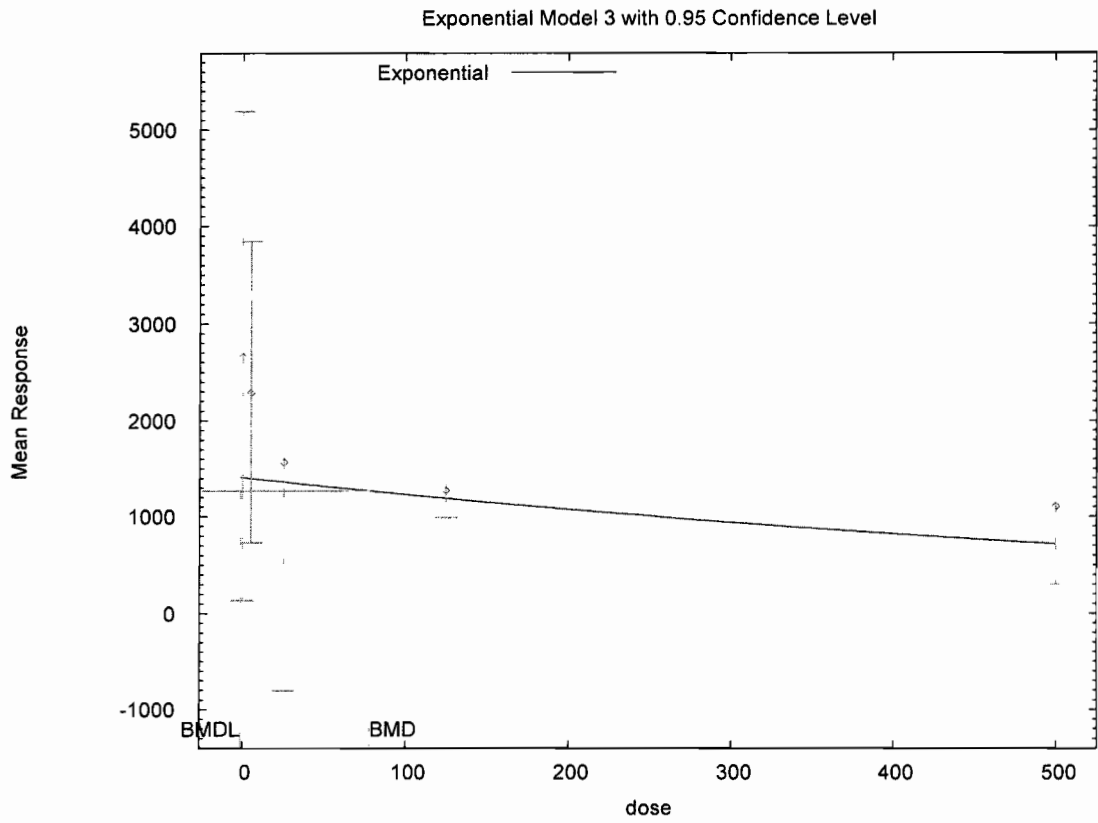
BMD and BMDL by Model

| Model | BMD     | BMDL           |
|-------|---------|----------------|
| 2     | 94.414  | 66.7705        |
| 3     | 77.8088 | Bad completion |
| 4     | 3.72746 | 2.52378        |
| 5     | 3.72746 | 2.52384        |

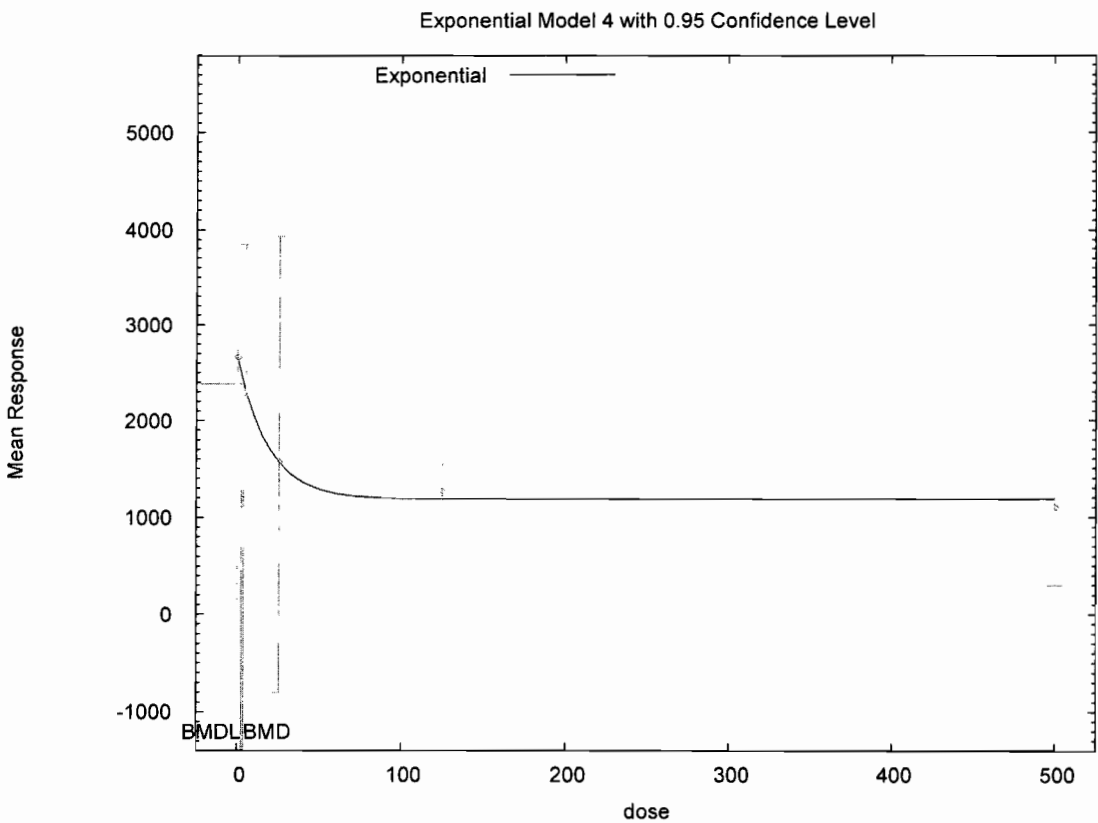
Exponential Model 2 with 0.95 Confidence Level



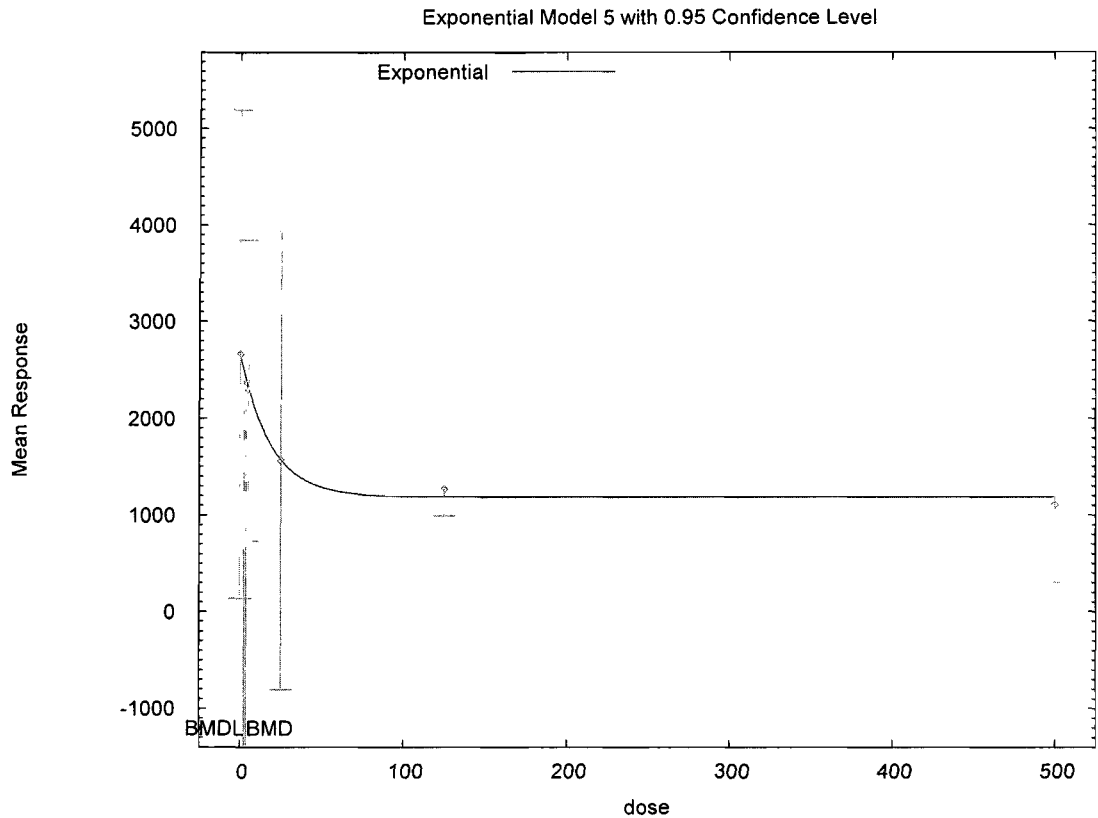
09:42 05/25 2010



09:42 05/25 2010



09:42 05/25 2010



Acephate; MRID 44203302  
 Female RBC ChE

```

=====
Exponential Model. (Version: 1.61; Date: 7/24/2009)
Input Data File: C:\Usepa\BMDS21\Data\exp_test_Setting.(d)
Gnuplot Plotting File:
=====
Tue May 25 09:35:54 2010
=====
    
```

BMDS Model Run

```

The form of the response function by Model:
Model 2: Y[dose] = a * exp{sign * b * dose}
Model 3: Y[dose] = a * exp{sign * (b * dose)^d}
Model 4: Y[dose] = a * [c - (c-1) * exp{-b * dose}]
Model 5: Y[dose] = a * [c - (c-1) * exp{-(b * dose)^d}]
    
```

Note: Y[dose] is the median response for exposure = dose;  
 sign = +1 for increasing trend in data;  
 sign = -1 for decreasing trend.

Model 2 is nested within Models 3 and 4.  
 Model 3 is nested within Model 5.  
 Model 4 is nested within Model 5.

Dependent variable = Mean  
 Independent variable = Dose  
 Data are assumed to be distributed: normally  
 Variance Model:  $\exp(\ln\alpha + \rho * \ln(Y[\text{dose}]))$   
 rho is set to 0.  
 A constant variance model is fit.

Total number of dose groups = 5  
 Total number of records with missing values = 0  
 Maximum number of iterations = 250  
 Relative Function Convergence has been set to: 1e-008  
 Parameter Convergence has been set to: 1e-008

MLE solution provided: Exact

Initial Parameter Values

| Variable | Model 2   | Model 3   | Model 4    | Model 5 |
|----------|-----------|-----------|------------|---------|
| lnalpha  | 9.84058   | 9.84058   | 9.84058    |         |
| rho(S)   | 0         | 0         | 0          |         |
| a        | 1407.04   | 1407.04   | 2797.2     |         |
| b        | 0.0013541 | 0.0013541 | 0.00767472 |         |
| c        | --        | --        | 0.376567   |         |
| d        | --        | 1         | --         |         |

(S) = Specified

Parameter Estimates by Model

| Variable | Model 2    | Model 3    | Model 4   | Model 5 |
|----------|------------|------------|-----------|---------|
| lnalpha  | 12.0733    | 12.0733    | 9.97363   |         |
| rho      | 0          | 0          | 0         |         |
| a        | 2141.72    | 2141.72    | 2655.15   |         |
| b        | 0.00187867 | 0.00187867 | 0.0550475 |         |
| c        | --         | --         | 0.447269  |         |
| d        | --         | 1          | --        | 1       |

Table of Stats From Input Data

| Dose | N | Obs Mean | Obs Std Dev |
|------|---|----------|-------------|
|------|---|----------|-------------|

|     |   |      |       |
|-----|---|------|-------|
| 0   | 2 | 2664 | 281.4 |
| 5   | 2 | 2288 | 173.2 |
| 25  | 2 | 1565 | 263.8 |
| 125 | 2 | 1269 | 31.1  |
| 500 | 2 | 1106 | 89.8  |

Estimated Values of Interest

| Model | Dose | Est Mean | Est Std | Scaled Residual |
|-------|------|----------|---------|-----------------|
| 2     | 0    | 2142     | 418.5   | 1.765           |
|       | 5    | 2122     | 418.5   | 0.562           |
|       | 25   | 2043     | 418.5   | -1.617          |
|       | 125  | 1693     | 418.5   | -1.434          |
|       | 500  | 837.2    | 418.5   | 0.9085          |
| 3     | 0    | 2142     | 418.5   | 1.765           |
|       | 5    | 2122     | 418.5   | 0.562           |
|       | 25   | 2043     | 418.5   | -1.617          |
|       | 125  | 1693     | 418.5   | -1.434          |
|       | 500  | 837.2    | 418.5   | 0.9085          |
| 4     | 0    | 2655     | 146.5   | 0.08549         |
|       | 5    | 2302     | 146.5   | -0.1355         |
|       | 25   | 1558     | 146.5   | 0.06579         |
|       | 125  | 1189     | 146.5   | 0.7717          |
|       | 500  | 1188     | 146.5   | -0.7875         |
| 5     | 0    | 2655     | 146.5   | 0.08549         |
|       | 5    | 2302     | 146.5   | -0.1355         |
|       | 25   | 1558     | 146.5   | 0.06579         |
|       | 125  | 1189     | 146.5   | 0.7717          |
|       | 500  | 1188     | 146.5   | -0.7875         |

Other models for which likelihoods are calculated:

Model A1:  $Y_{ij} = \mu(i) + e(ij)$   
 $\text{Var}\{e(ij)\} = \sigma^2$

Model A2:  $Y_{ij} = \mu(i) + e(ij)$   
 $\text{Var}\{e(ij)\} = \sigma(i)^2$

Model A3:  $Y_{ij} = \mu(i) + e(ij)$   
 $\text{Var}\{e(ij)\} = \exp(\alpha + \log(\text{mean}(i)) * \rho)$

Model R:  $Y_{ij} = \mu + e(i)$   
 $\text{Var}\{e(ij)\} = \sigma^2$

Likelihoods of Interest

| Model | Log(likelihood) | DF | AIC      |
|-------|-----------------|----|----------|
| A1    | -54.2029        | 6  | 120.4058 |
| A2    | -50.14268       | 10 | 120.2854 |
| A3    | -54.2029        | 6  | 120.4058 |
| R     | -69.22654       | 2  | 142.4531 |
| 2     | -65.36667       | 3  | 136.7333 |
| 3     | -65.36667       | 3  | 136.7333 |
| 4     | -54.86814       | 4  | 117.7363 |
| 5     | -54.86814       | 4  | 117.7363 |

Additive constant for all log-likelihoods = -9.189. This constant added to the above values gives the log-likelihood including the term that does not depend on the model parameters.

#### Explanation of Tests

Test 1: Does response and/or variances differ among Dose levels? (A2 vs. R)  
 Test 2: Are Variances Homogeneous? (A2 vs. A1)  
 Test 3: Are variances adequately modeled? (A2 vs. A3)  
 Test 4: Does Model 2 fit the data? (A3 vs. 2)

Test 5a: Does Model 3 fit the data? (A3 vs 3)  
 Test 5b: Is Model 3 better than Model 2? (3 vs. 2)

Test 6a: Does Model 4 fit the data? (A3 vs 4)  
 Test 6b: Is Model 4 better than Model 2? (4 vs. 2)

Test 7a: Does Model 5 fit the data? (A3 vs 5)  
 Test 7b: Is Model 5 better than Model 3? (5 vs. 3)  
 Test 7c: Is Model 5 better than Model 4? (5 vs. 4)

#### Tests of Interest

| Test    | -2*log(Likelihood Ratio) | D. F. | p-value  |
|---------|--------------------------|-------|----------|
| Test 1  | 38.17                    | 8     | < 0.0001 |
| Test 2  | 8.12                     | 4     | 0.08726  |
| Test 3  | 8.12                     | 4     | 0.08726  |
| Test 4  | 22.33                    | 3     | < 0.0001 |
| Test 5a | 22.33                    | 3     | < 0.0001 |
| Test 5b | -2.302e-012              | 0     | N/A      |
| Test 6a | 1.33                     | 2     | 0.5141   |
| Test 6b | 21                       | 1     | < 0.0001 |
| Test 7a | 1.33                     | 2     | 0.5141   |
| Test 7b | 21                       | 1     | < 0.0001 |
| Test 7c | 0                        | 0     | N/A      |

The p-value for Test 1 is less than .05. There appears to be a difference between response and/or variances among the dose levels, it seems appropriate to model the data.

The p-value for Test 2 is less than .1. Consider running a non-homogeneous variance model.

The p-value for Test 3 is less than .1. You may want to consider a different variance model.

The p-value for Test 4 is less than .1. Model 2 may not adequately describe the data; you may want to consider another model.

The p-value for Test 5a is less than .1. Model 3 may not adequately describe the data; you may want to consider another model.

Degrees of freedom for Test 5b are less than or equal to 0. The Chi-Square test for fit is not valid.

The p-value for Test 6a is greater than .1. Model 4 seems to adequately describe the data.

The p-value for Test 6b is less than .05. Model 4 appears

to fit the data better than Model 2.

The p-value for Test 7a is greater than .1. Model 5 seems to adequately describe the data.

The p-value for Test 7b is less than .05. Model 5 appears to fit the data better than Model 3.

Degrees of freedom for Test 7c are less than or equal to 0. The Chi-Square test for fit is not valid.

Benchmark Dose Computations:

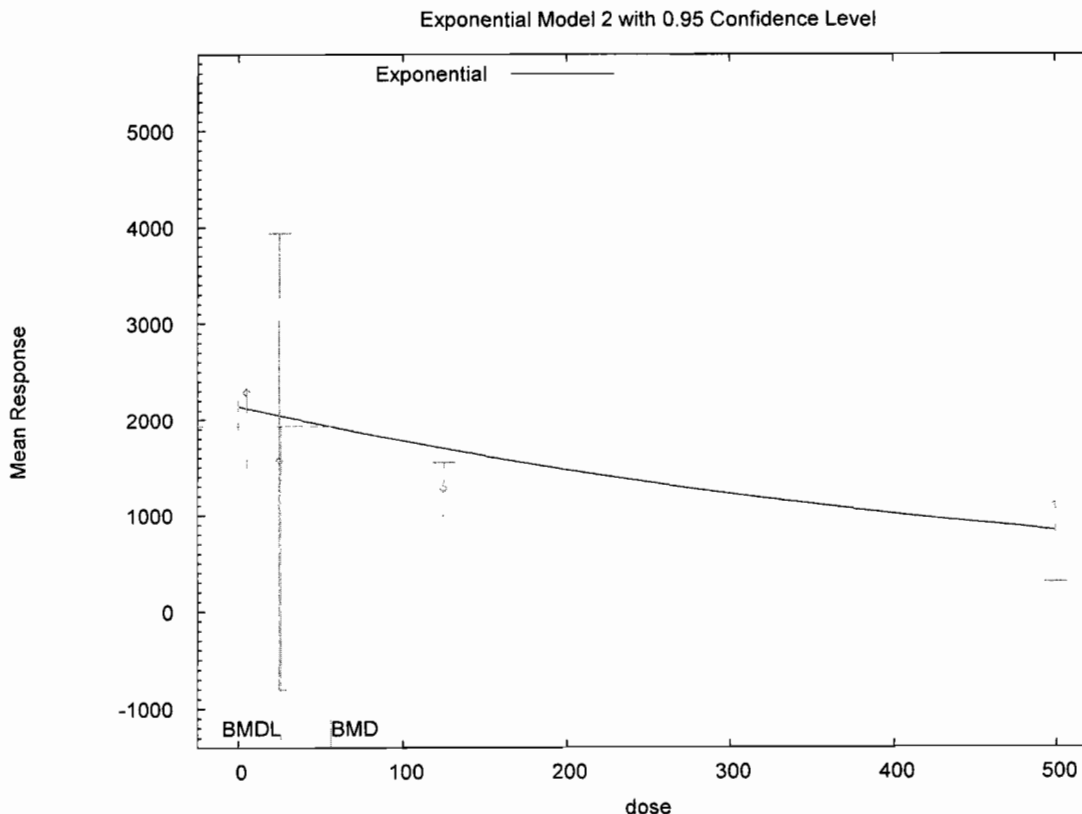
Specified Effect = 0.100000

Risk Type = Relative deviation

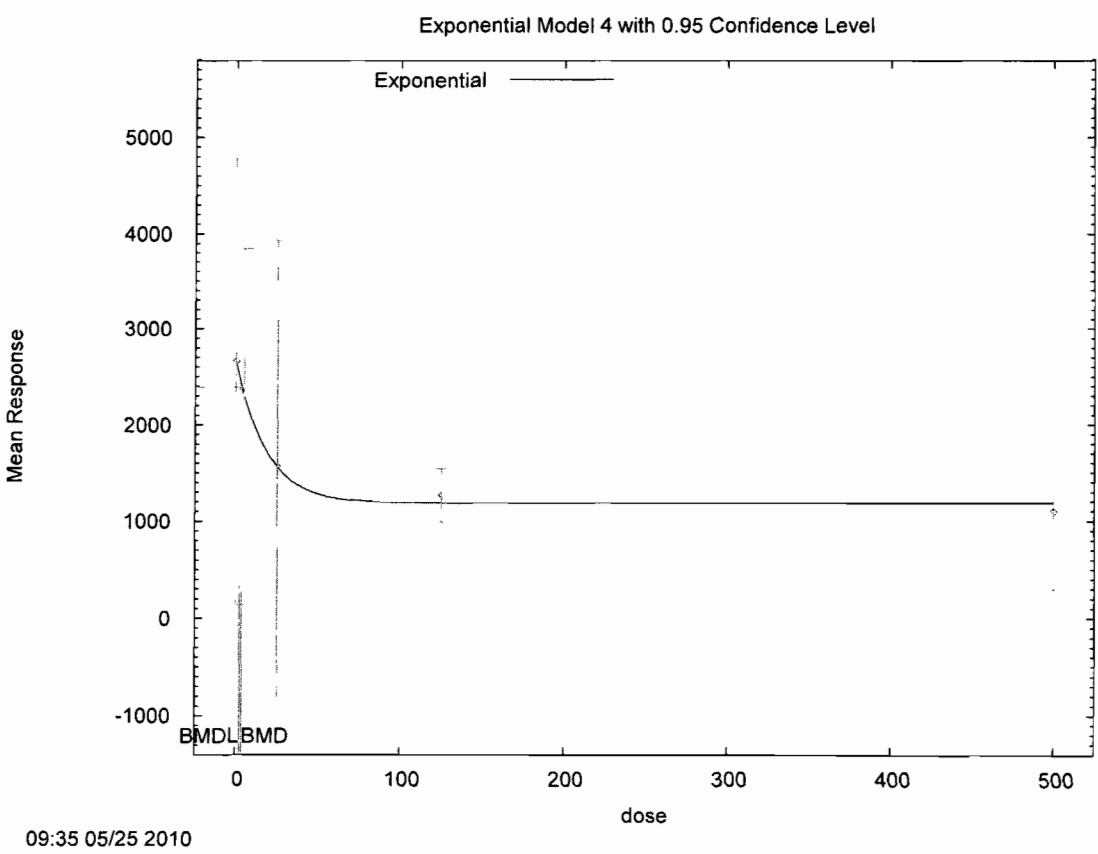
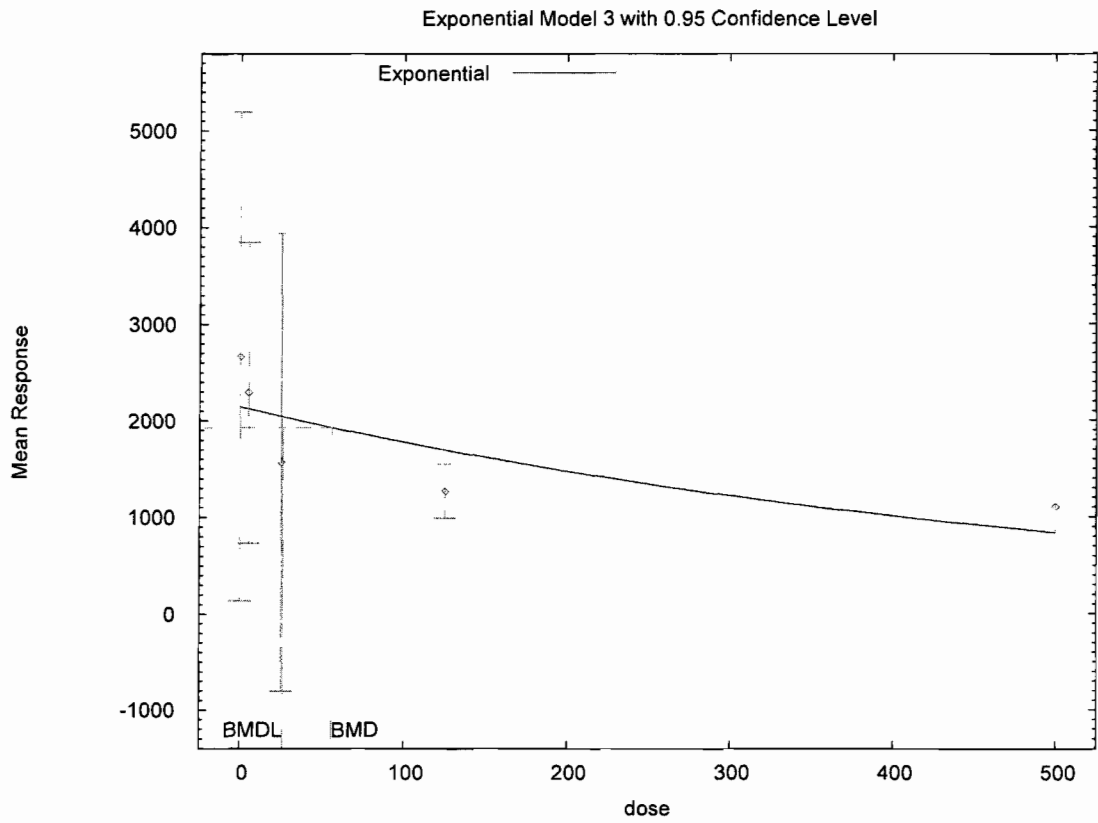
Confidence Level = 0.950000

BMD and BMDL by Model

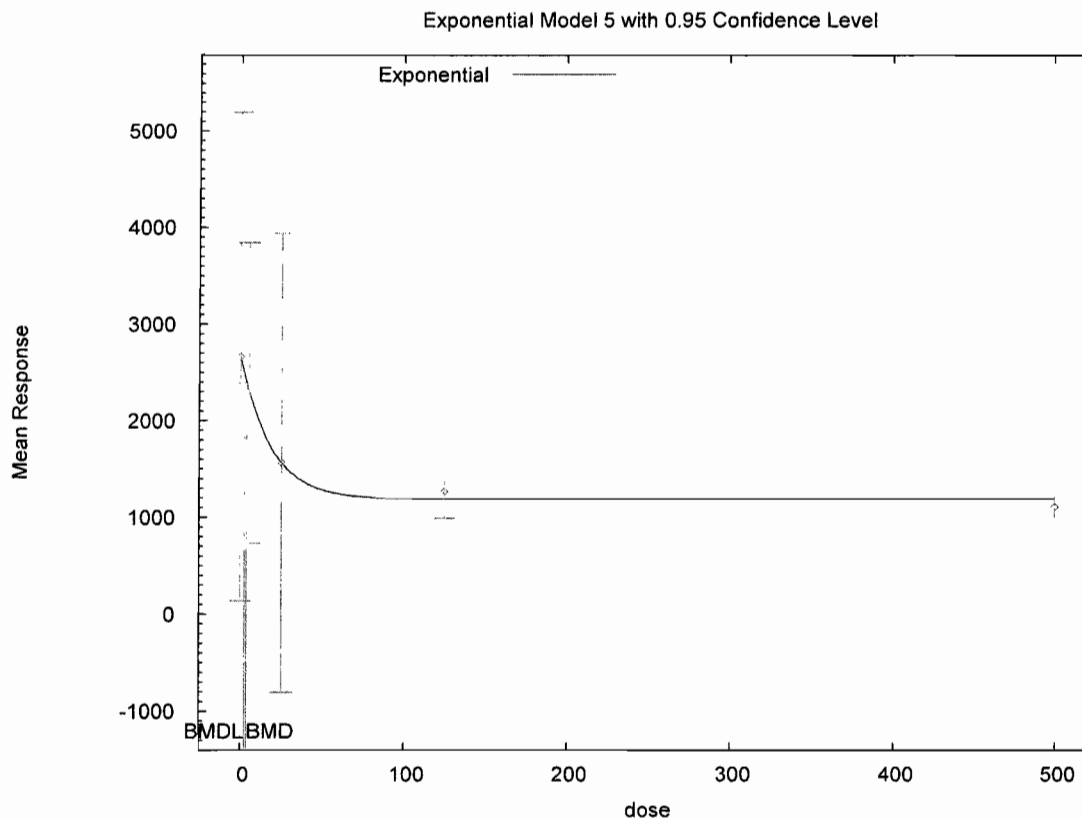
| Model | BMD     | BMDL    |
|-------|---------|---------|
| 2     | 56.0824 | 26.0497 |
| 3     | 56.0825 | 26.0497 |
| 4     | 3.62547 | 2.42415 |
| 5     | 3.62547 | 2.42415 |



09:35 05/25 2010







09:35 05/25 2010

Acephate; MRID 44203302  
 Female Hippocampus ChE

Warning: optimum may not have been found form model 1 (BMDL). Bad process completion in Optimization routine.

```

=====
Exponential Model. (Version: 1.61; Date: 7/24/2009)
Input Data File: C:\Usepa\BMDS21\Data\exp_test_Setting.(d)
Gnuplot Plotting File:
                                     Mon May 24 14:46:48 2010
=====
    
```

BMDS Model Run

```

-----
The form of the response function by Model:
Model 2:  Y[dose] = a * exp{sign * b * dose}
Model 3:  Y[dose] = a * exp{sign * (b * dose)^d}
Model 4:  Y[dose] = a * [c-(c-1) * exp{-b * dose}]
Model 5:  Y[dose] = a * [c-(c-1) * exp{-(b * dose)^d}]
    
```

Note: Y[dose] is the median response for exposure = dose;  
 sign = +1 for increasing trend in data;  
 sign = -1 for decreasing trend.

Model 2 is nested within Models 3 and 4.  
 Model 3 is nested within Model 5.

Model 4 is nested within Model 5.

Dependent variable = Mean  
 Independent variable = Dose  
 Data are assumed to be distributed: normally  
 Variance Model:  $\exp(\ln\alpha + \rho * \ln(Y[\text{dose}]))$   
 The variance is to be modeled as  $\text{Var}(i) = \exp(\ln\alpha + \log(\text{mean}(i)) * \rho)$

Total number of dose groups = 5  
 Total number of records with missing values = 0  
 Maximum number of iterations = 250  
 Relative Function Convergence has been set to: 1e-008  
 Parameter Convergence has been set to: 1e-008

MLE solution provided: Exact

Initial Parameter Values

| Variable  | Model 2    | Model 3      | Model 4   | Model 5 |
|-----------|------------|--------------|-----------|---------|
| lnalpha   | -6.71031   | -6.71031     | -6.71031  | -       |
| 6.71031   |            |              |           |         |
| rho       | 3.62984    | 3.62984      | 3.62984   |         |
| 3.62984   |            |              |           |         |
| a         | 1.61695    | 1.51496      | 6.72      |         |
| 6.72      |            |              |           |         |
| b         | 0.00302024 | 2.49752e-006 | 0.0104996 |         |
| 0.0104996 |            |              |           |         |
| c         | --         | --           | 0.131803  |         |
| 0.131803  |            |              |           |         |
| d         | --         | 2            | --        |         |
| 1         |            |              |           |         |

Parameter Estimates by Model

| Variable  | Model 2   | Model 3    | Model 4   | Model 5 |
|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|---------|
| lnalpha   | -0.41653  | -6.19457   | -6.80547  | -       |
| 6.80547   |           |            |           |         |
| rho       | -0.031723 | 7.14528    | 5.37127   |         |
| 5.37127   |           |            |           |         |
| a         | 6.07609   | 3.0169     | 4.38937   |         |
| 4.38937   |           |            |           |         |
| b         | 0.0425953 | 0.00235576 | 0.0172136 |         |
| 0.0172136 |           |            |           |         |
| c         | --        | --         | 0.212161  |         |
| 0.212161  |           |            |           |         |
| d         | --        | 1          | --        | 1       |

Table of Stats From Input Data

| Dose | N | Obs Mean | Obs Std Dev |
|------|---|----------|-------------|
| 0    | 2 | 6.4      | 1.216       |
| 5    | 2 | 4.44     | 0.332       |
| 25   | 2 | 2.24     | 0.354       |
| 125  | 2 | 1.35     | 0.021       |
| 500  | 2 | 0.93     | 0.049       |

Estimated Values of Interest

| Model | Dose | Est Mean   | Est Std | Scaled Residual |
|-------|------|------------|---------|-----------------|
| 2     | 0    | 6.076      | 0.7891  | 0.5805          |
|       | 5    | 4.911      | 0.7918  | -0.8405         |
|       | 25   | 2.095      | 0.8025  | 0.2558          |
|       | 125  | 0.0296     | 0.8586  | 2.175           |
|       | 500  | 3.421e-009 | 1.106   | 1.189           |
| 3     | 0    | 3.017      | 2.334   | 2.05            |
|       | 5    | 2.982      | 2.238   | 0.9215          |
|       | 25   | 2.844      | 1.891   | -0.4519         |
|       | 125  | 2.247      | 0.8152  | -1.557          |
|       | 500  | 0.929      | 0.03472 | 0.04091         |
| 4     | 0    | 4.389      | 1.768   | 1.608           |
|       | 5    | 4.104      | 1.476   | 0.3217          |
|       | 25   | 3.18       | 0.744   | -1.787          |
|       | 125  | 1.333      | 0.07208 | 0.326           |
|       | 500  | 0.9319     | 0.02754 | -0.09692        |
| 5     | 0    | 4.389      | 1.768   | 1.608           |
|       | 5    | 4.104      | 1.476   | 0.3217          |
|       | 25   | 3.18       | 0.744   | -1.787          |
|       | 125  | 1.333      | 0.07208 | 0.326           |
|       | 500  | 0.9319     | 0.02754 | -0.09692        |

Other models for which likelihoods are calculated:

Model A1:  $Y_{ij} = \mu(i) + e(ij)$   
 $\text{Var}\{e(ij)\} = \sigma^2$

Model A2:  $Y_{ij} = \mu(i) + e(ij)$   
 $\text{Var}\{e(ij)\} = \sigma(i)^2$

Model A3:  $Y_{ij} = \mu(i) + e(ij)$   
 $\text{Var}\{e(ij)\} = \exp(\alpha + \log(\mu(i))) * \rho$

Model R:  $Y_{ij} = \mu + e(i)$   
 $\text{Var}\{e(ij)\} = \sigma^2$

Likelihoods of Interest

| Model | Log(likelihood) | DF | AIC       |
|-------|-----------------|----|-----------|
| A1    | 3.809922        | 6  | 4.380156  |
| A2    | 16.1151         | 10 | -12.23019 |
| A3    | 12.78946        | 7  | -11.57893 |
| R     | -12.41965       | 2  | 28.83929  |
| 2     | -3.516221       | 4  | 15.03244  |
| 3     | -2.451957       | 4  | 12.90391  |
| 4     | 6.117484        | 5  | -2.234969 |
| 5     | 6.117484        | 5  | -2.234969 |

Additive constant for all log-likelihoods = -9.189. This constant added to the above values gives the log-likelihood including the term that does not depend on the model parameters.

## Explanation of Tests

Test 1: Does response and/or variances differ among Dose levels? (A2 vs. R)  
 Test 2: Are Variances Homogeneous? (A2 vs. A1)  
 Test 3: Are variances adequately modeled? (A2 vs. A3)  
 Test 4: Does Model 2 fit the data? (A3 vs. 2)

Test 5a: Does Model 3 fit the data? (A3 vs 3)  
 Test 5b: Is Model 3 better than Model 2? (3 vs. 2)

Test 6a: Does Model 4 fit the data? (A3 vs 4)  
 Test 6b: Is Model 4 better than Model 2? (4 vs. 2)

Test 7a: Does Model 5 fit the data? (A3 vs 5)  
 Test 7b: Is Model 5 better than Model 3? (5 vs. 3)  
 Test 7c: Is Model 5 better than Model 4? (5 vs. 4)

## Tests of Interest

| Test    | -2*log(Likelihood Ratio) | D. F. | p-value  |
|---------|--------------------------|-------|----------|
| Test 1  | 57.07                    | 8     | < 0.0001 |
| Test 2  | 24.61                    | 4     | < 0.0001 |
| Test 3  | 6.651                    | 3     | 0.08388  |
| Test 4  | 32.61                    | 3     | < 0.0001 |
| Test 5a | 30.48                    | 3     | < 0.0001 |
| Test 5b | 2.129                    | 0     | N/A      |
| Test 6a | 13.34                    | 2     | 0.001266 |
| Test 6b | 19.27                    | 1     | < 0.0001 |
| Test 7a | 13.34                    | 2     | 0.001266 |
| Test 7b | 17.14                    | 1     | < 0.0001 |
| Test 7c | -1.599e-014              | 0     | N/A      |

The p-value for Test 1 is less than .05. There appears to be a difference between response and/or variances among the dose levels, it seems appropriate to model the data.

The p-value for Test 2 is less than .1. A non-homogeneous variance model appears to be appropriate.

The p-value for Test 3 is less than .1. You may want to consider a different variance model.

The p-value for Test 4 is less than .1. Model 2 may not adequately describe the data; you may want to consider another model.

The p-value for Test 5a is less than .1. Model 3 may not adequately describe the data; you may want to consider another model.

Degrees of freedom for Test 5b are less than or equal to 0. The Chi-Square test for fit is not valid.

The p-value for Test 6a is less than .1. Model 4 may not adequately describe the data; you may want to consider another model.

The p-value for Test 6b is less than .05. Model 4 appears to fit the data better than Model 2.

The p-value for Test 7a is less than .1. Model 5 may not adequately describe the data; you may want to consider another model.

The p-value for Test 7b is less than .05. Model 5 appears to fit the data better than Model 3.

Degrees of freedom for Test 7c are less than or equal to 0. The Chi-Square test for fit is not valid.

Benchmark Dose Computations:

Specified Effect = 0.100000

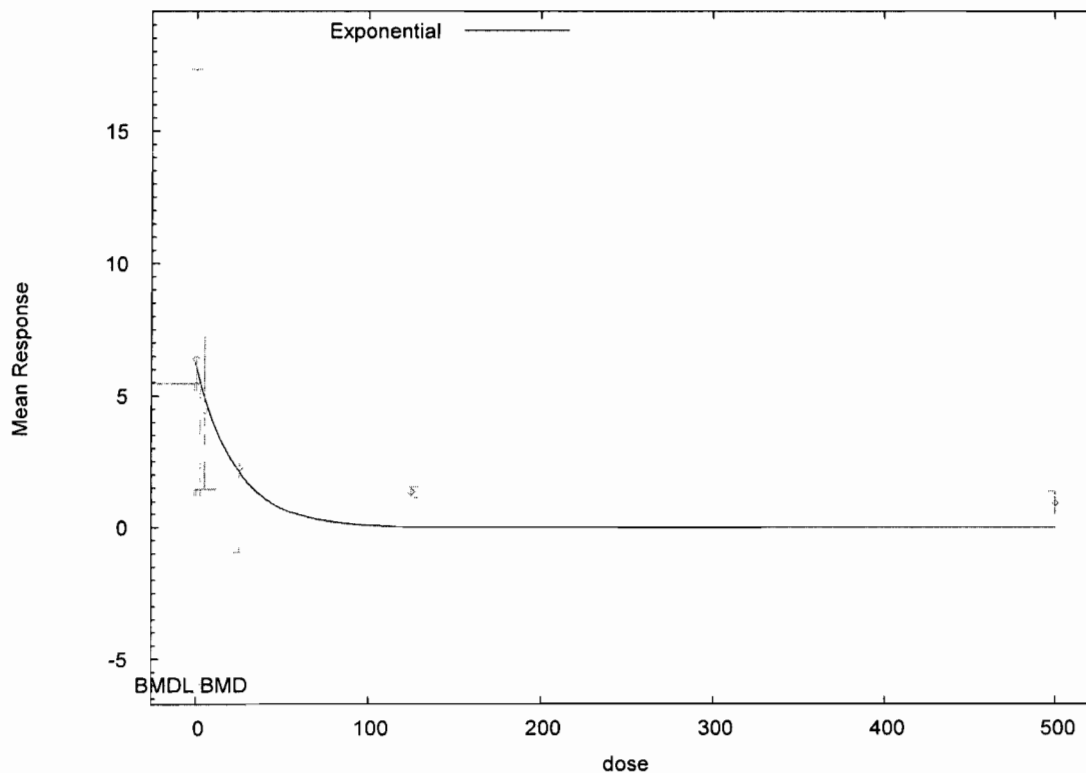
Risk Type = Relative deviation

Confidence Level = 0.950000

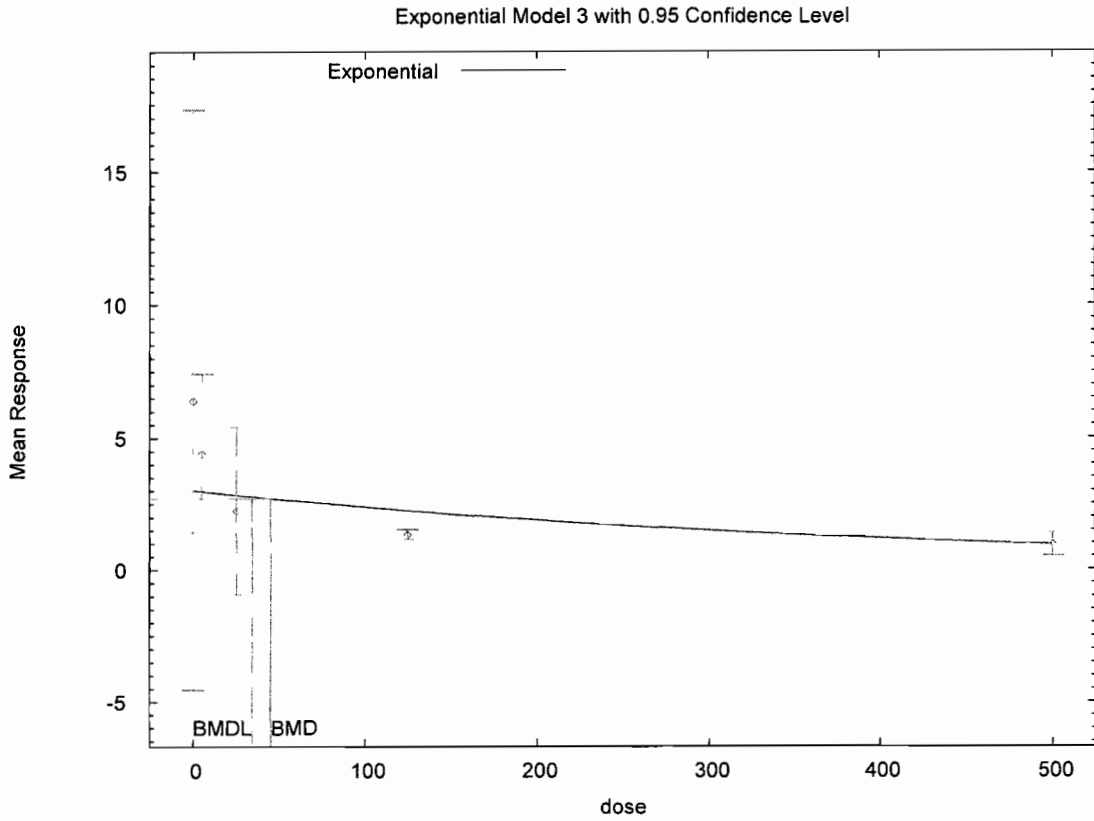
BMD and BMDL by Model

| Model | BMD     | BMDL           |
|-------|---------|----------------|
| 2     | 2.47352 | Bad completion |
| 3     | 44.7247 | 34.1588        |
| 4     | 7.88558 | 6.42746        |
| 5     | 7.88558 | 6.42746        |

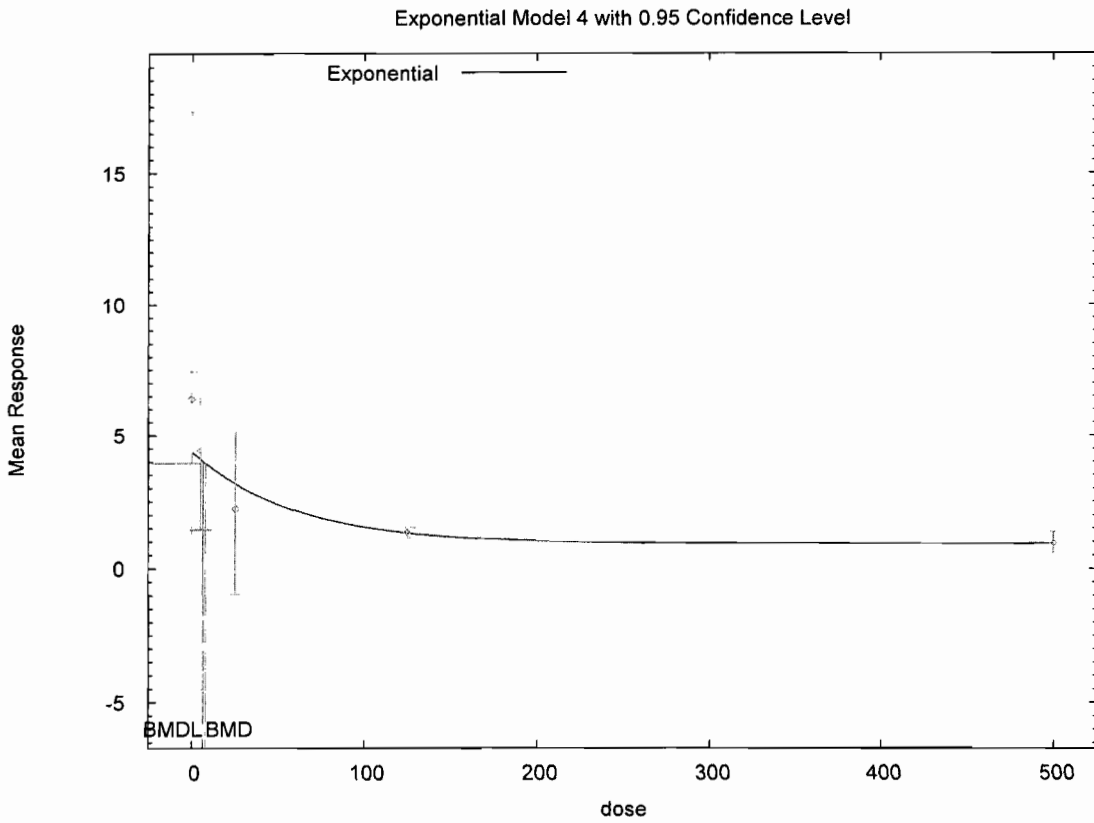
Exponential Model 2 with 0.95 Confidence Level



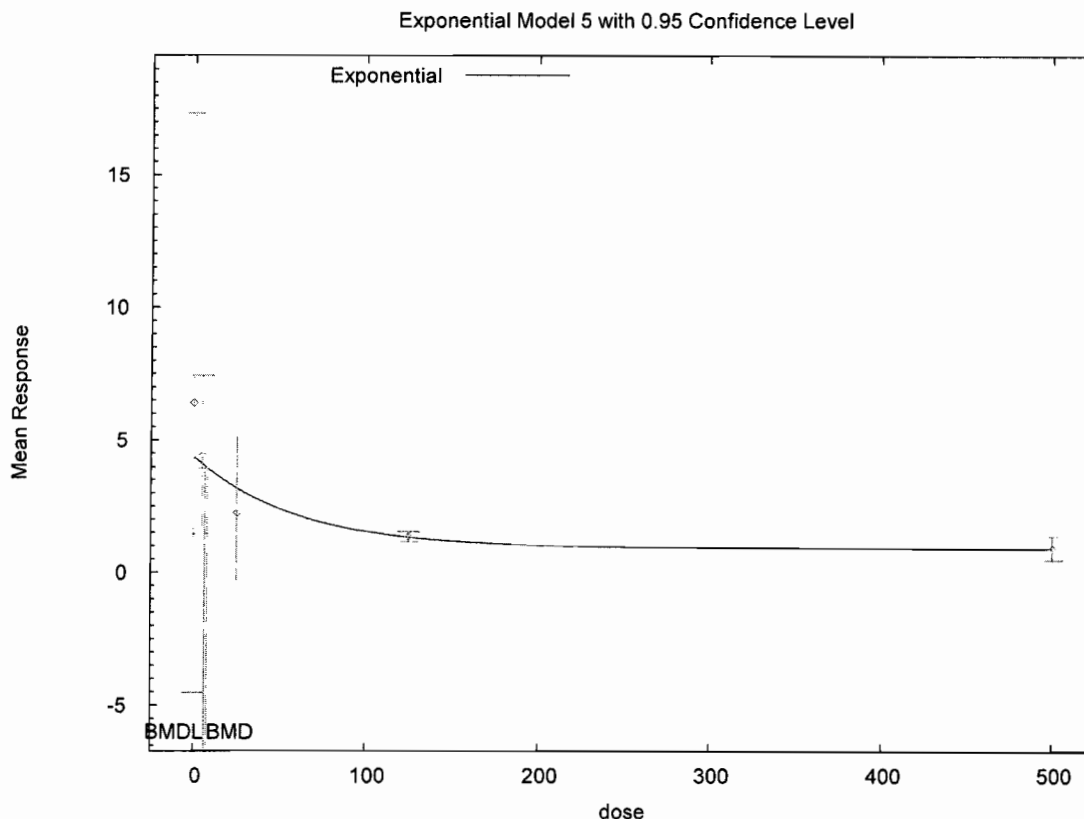
14:46 05/24 2010



14:46 05/24 2010



14:46 05/24 2010



14:46 05/24 2010

Acephate; MRID 44203302  
 Female Hippocampus ChE

Warning: optimum may not have been found form model 1 (BMDL). Bad process completion in Optimization routine.

```

=====
Exponential Model. (Version: 1.61; Date: 7/24/2009)
Input Data File: C:\Usepa\BMDS21\Data\exp_test_Setting.(d)
Gnuplot Plotting File:
                                     Mon May 24 09:49:43 2010
=====
    
```

BMDS Model Run

```

The form of the response function by Model:
Model 2:  Y[dose] = a * exp{sign * b * dose}
Model 3:  Y[dose] = a * exp{sign * (b * dose)^d}
Model 4:  Y[dose] = a * [c-(c-1) * exp{-b * dose}]
Model 5:  Y[dose] = a * [c-(c-1) * exp{-(b * dose)^d}]
    
```

Note: Y[dose] is the median response for exposure = dose;  
 sign = +1 for increasing trend in data;

sign = -1 for decreasing trend.

Model 2 is nested within Models 3 and 4.  
 Model 3 is nested within Model 5.  
 Model 4 is nested within Model 5.

Dependent variable = Mean  
 Independent variable = Dose  
 Data are assumed to be distributed: normally  
 Variance Model:  $\exp(\ln\alpha + \rho \cdot \ln(Y[\text{dose}]))$   
 rho is set to 0.  
 A constant variance model is fit.

Total number of dose groups = 5  
 Total number of records with missing values = 0  
 Maximum number of iterations = 250  
 Relative Function Convergence has been set to: 1e-008  
 Parameter Convergence has been set to: 1e-008

MLE solution provided: Exact

Initial Parameter Values

| Variable | Model 2    | Model 3    | Model 4   | Model 5 |
|----------|------------|------------|-----------|---------|
| lnalpha  | -1.76198   | -1.76198   | -1.76198  | -       |
| rho(S)   | 0          | 0          | 0         |         |
| a        | 1.61695    | 1.61695    | 6.72      |         |
| b        | 0.00302024 | 0.00302024 | 0.0104996 |         |
| c        | --         | --         | 0.131803  |         |
| d        | --         | 1          | --        |         |

(S) = Specified

Parameter Estimates by Model

| Variable | Model 2   | Model 3   | Model 4   | Model 5 |
|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| lnalpha  | -0.270811 | -0.270811 | -1.51614  | -       |
| rho      | 0         | 0         | 0         |         |
| a        | 6.0652    | 6.0652    | 6.25191   |         |
| b        | 0.0420851 | 0.0420851 | 0.0729433 |         |
| c        | --        | --        | 0.191122  |         |
| d        | --        | 1         | --        | 1       |

Table of Stats From Input Data



| Dose | N | Obs Mean | Obs Std Dev |
|------|---|----------|-------------|
| 0    | 2 | 6.4      | 1.216       |
| 5    | 2 | 4.44     | 0.332       |
| 25   | 2 | 2.24     | 0.354       |
| 125  | 2 | 1.35     | 0.021       |
| 500  | 2 | 0.93     | 0.049       |

Estimated Values of Interest

| Model | Dose | Est Mean   | Est Std | Scaled Residual |
|-------|------|------------|---------|-----------------|
| 2     | 0    | 6.065      | 0.8734  | 0.5421          |
|       | 5    | 4.914      | 0.8734  | -0.768          |
|       | 25   | 2.118      | 0.8734  | 0.1977          |
|       | 125  | 0.03149    | 0.8734  | 2.135           |
|       | 500  | 4.407e-009 | 0.8734  | 1.506           |
| 3     | 0    | 6.065      | 0.8734  | 0.5421          |
|       | 5    | 4.914      | 0.8734  | -0.768          |
|       | 25   | 2.118      | 0.8734  | 0.1977          |
|       | 125  | 0.03149    | 0.8734  | 2.135           |
|       | 500  | 4.407e-009 | 0.8734  | 1.506           |
| 4     | 0    | 6.252      | 0.4686  | 0.4469          |
|       | 5    | 4.706      | 0.4686  | -0.8042         |
|       | 25   | 2.011      | 0.4686  | 0.6902          |
|       | 125  | 1.195      | 0.4686  | 0.4665          |
|       | 500  | 1.195      | 0.4686  | -0.7994         |
| 5     | 0    | 6.252      | 0.4686  | 0.4469          |
|       | 5    | 4.706      | 0.4686  | -0.8042         |
|       | 25   | 2.011      | 0.4686  | 0.6902          |
|       | 125  | 1.195      | 0.4686  | 0.4665          |
|       | 500  | 1.195      | 0.4686  | -0.7994         |

Other models for which likelihoods are calculated:

Model A1:  $Y_{ij} = \mu(i) + e(ij)$   
 $\text{Var}\{e(ij)\} = \sigma^2$

Model A2:  $Y_{ij} = \mu(i) + e(ij)$   
 $\text{Var}\{e(ij)\} = \sigma(i)^2$

Model A3:  $Y_{ij} = \mu(i) + e(ij)$   
 $\text{Var}\{e(ij)\} = \exp(\alpha + \log(\mu(i))) * \rho$

Model R:  $Y_{ij} = \mu + e(i)$   
 $\text{Var}\{e(ij)\} = \sigma^2$

Likelihoods of Interest

| Model | Log(likelihood) | DF | AIC       |
|-------|-----------------|----|-----------|
| A1    | 3.809922        | 6  | 4.380156  |
| A2    | 16.1151         | 10 | -12.23019 |
| A3    | 3.809922        | 6  | 4.380156  |
| R     | -12.41965       | 2  | 28.83929  |
| 2     | -3.645947       | 3  | 13.29189  |
| 3     | -3.645947       | 3  | 13.29189  |
| 4     | 2.580688        | 4  | 2.838625  |
| 5     | 2.580688        | 4  | 2.838625  |

Additive constant for all log-likelihoods = -9.189. This constant added to the above values gives the log-likelihood including the term that does not depend on the model parameters.

#### Explanation of Tests

Test 1: Does response and/or variances differ among Dose levels? (A2 vs. R)  
 Test 2: Are Variances Homogeneous? (A2 vs. A1)  
 Test 3: Are variances adequately modeled? (A2 vs. A3)  
 Test 4: Does Model 2 fit the data? (A3 vs. 2)

Test 5a: Does Model 3 fit the data? (A3 vs 3)  
 Test 5b: Is Model 3 better than Model 2? (3 vs. 2)

Test 6a: Does Model 4 fit the data? (A3 vs 4)  
 Test 6b: Is Model 4 better than Model 2? (4 vs. 2)

Test 7a: Does Model 5 fit the data? (A3 vs 5)  
 Test 7b: Is Model 5 better than Model 3? (5 vs. 3)  
 Test 7c: Is Model 5 better than Model 4? (5 vs. 4)

#### Tests of Interest

| Test    | -2*log(Likelihood Ratio) | D. F. | p-value   |
|---------|--------------------------|-------|-----------|
| Test 1  | 57.07                    | 8     | < 0.0001  |
| Test 2  | 24.61                    | 4     | < 0.0001  |
| Test 3  | 24.61                    | 4     | < 0.0001  |
| Test 4  | 14.91                    | 3     | 0.001894  |
| Test 5a | 14.91                    | 3     | 0.001894  |
| Test 5b | 3.109e-014               | 0     | N/A       |
| Test 6a | 2.458                    | 2     | 0.2925    |
| Test 6b | 12.45                    | 1     | 0.0004173 |
| Test 7a | 2.458                    | 2     | 0.2925    |
| Test 7b | 12.45                    | 1     | 0.0004173 |
| Test 7c | -1.457e-012              | 0     | N/A       |

The p-value for Test 1 is less than .05. There appears to be a difference between response and/or variances among the dose levels, it seems appropriate to model the data.

The p-value for Test 2 is less than .1. Consider running a non-homogeneous variance model.

The p-value for Test 3 is less than .1. You may want to consider a different variance model.

The p-value for Test 4 is less than .1. Model 2 may not adequately describe the data; you may want to consider another model.

The p-value for Test 5a is less than .1. Model 3 may not adequately describe the data; you may want to consider another model.

Degrees of freedom for Test 5b are less than or equal to 0. The Chi-Square test for fit is not valid.

The p-value for Test 6a is greater than .1. Model 4 seems to adequately describe the data.

The p-value for Test 6b is less than .05. Model 4 appears to fit the data better than Model 2.

The p-value for Test 7a is greater than .1. Model 5 seems to adequately describe the data.

The p-value for Test 7b is less than .05. Model 5 appears to fit the data better than Model 3.

Degrees of freedom for Test 7c are less than or equal to 0. The Chi-Square test for fit is not valid.

Benchmark Dose Computations:

Specified Effect = 0.100000

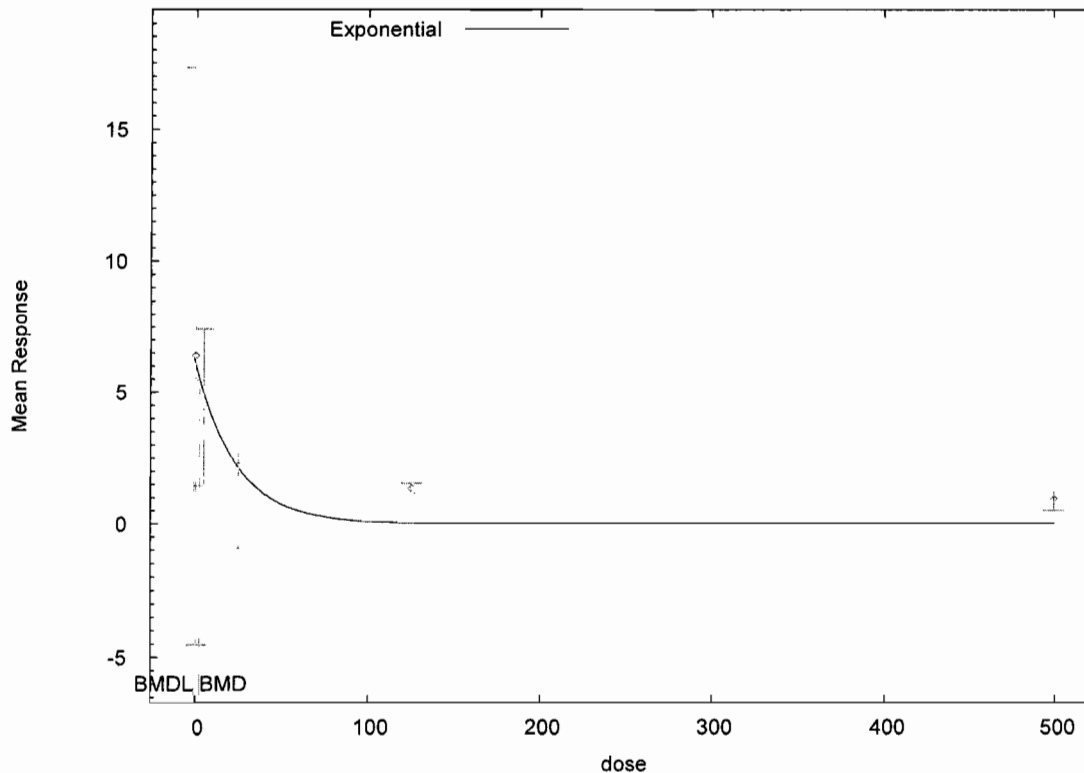
Risk Type = Relative deviation

Confidence Level = 0.950000

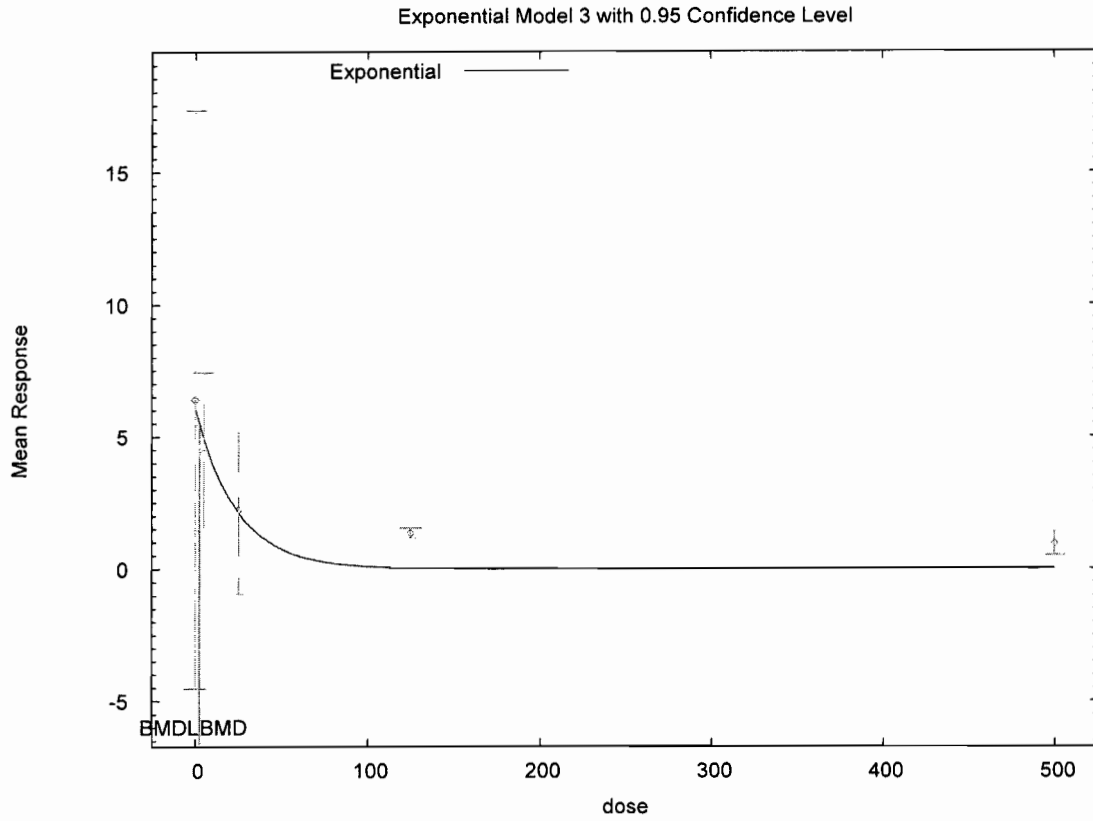
BMD and BMDL by Model

| Model | BMD     | BMDL           |
|-------|---------|----------------|
| 2     | 2.50351 | Bad completion |
| 3     | 2.50351 | 2.14639        |
| 4     | 1.80914 | 1.17087        |
| 5     | 1.80914 | 1.17087        |

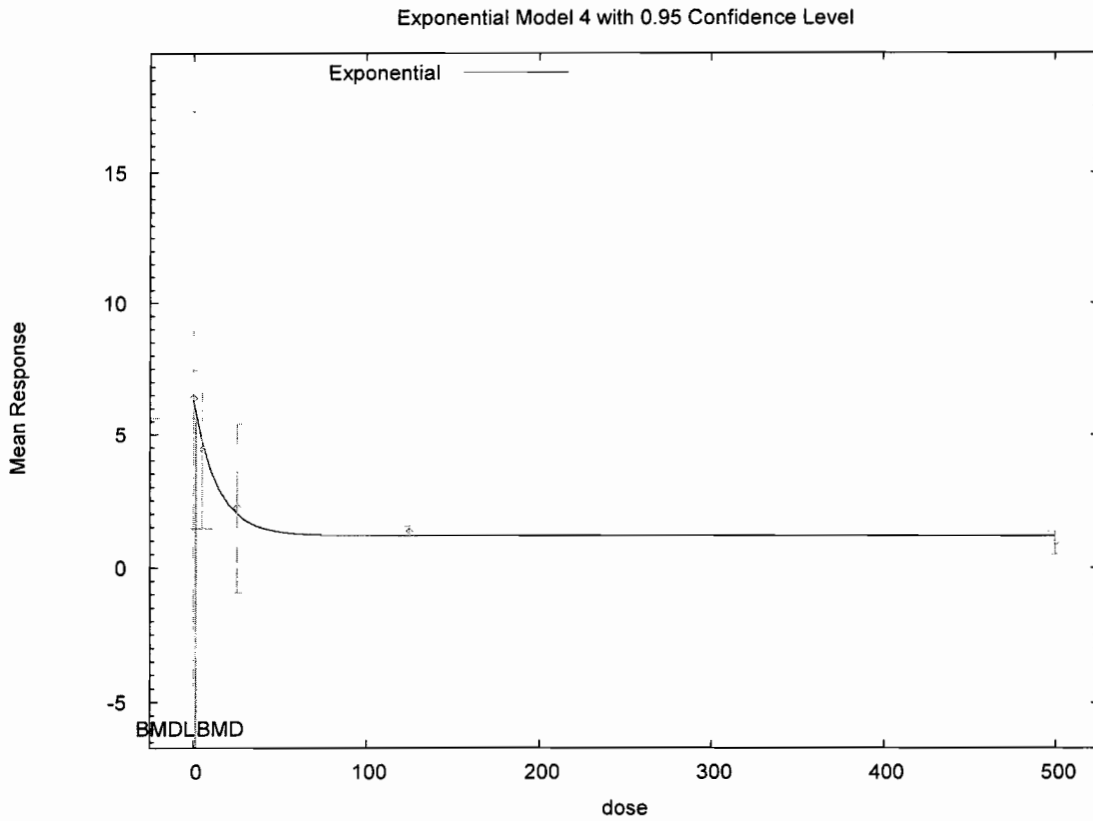
Exponential Model 2 with 0.95 Confidence Level



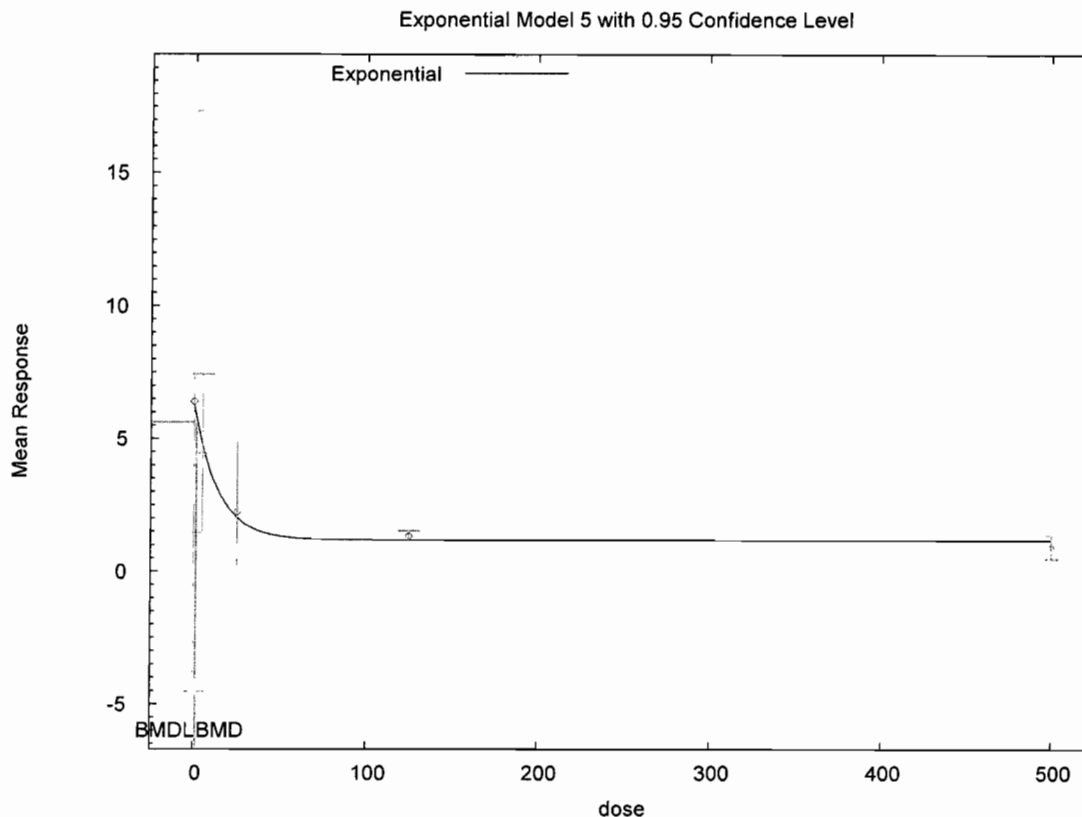
09:49 05/24 2010



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09:49 05/24 2010



09:49 05/24 2010

Acephate  
 MRID 46151801  
 Male RBC ChE

```

=====
Exponential Model. (Version: 1.61; Date: 7/24/2009)
Input Data File: C:\Usepa\BMDs21\Data\exp_test_Setting.(d)
Gnuplot Plotting File:
                                                    Mon May 17 10:42:49 2010
=====
    
```

BMDs Model Run

```

The form of the response function by Model:
Model 2:  Y[dose] = a * exp{sign * b * dose}
Model 3:  Y[dose] = a * exp{sign * (b * dose)^d}
Model 4:  Y[dose] = a * [c - (c-1) * exp{-b * dose}]
Model 5:  Y[dose] = a * [c - (c-1) * exp{-(b * dose)^d}]
    
```

Note: Y[dose] is the median response for exposure = dose;  
 sign = +1 for increasing trend in data;  
 sign = -1 for decreasing trend.

Model 2 is nested within Models 3 and 4.  
 Model 3 is nested within Model 5.  
 Model 4 is nested within Model 5.

Dependent variable = Mean  
 Independent variable = Dose  
 Data are assumed to be distributed: normally  
 Variance Model:  $\exp(\ln\alpha + \rho * \ln(Y[\text{dose}]))$   
 The variance is to be modeled as  $\text{Var}(i) = \exp(\ln\alpha + \log(\text{mean}(i)) * \rho)$

Total number of dose groups = 5  
 Total number of records with missing values = 0  
 Maximum number of iterations = 250  
 Relative Function Convergence has been set to: 1e-008  
 Parameter Convergence has been set to: 1e-008

MLE solution provided: Exact

Initial Parameter Values

| Variable | Model 2    | Model 3    | Model 4  | Model 5 |
|----------|------------|------------|----------|---------|
| lnalpha  | -3.96558   | -3.96558   | -3.96558 | -       |
| rho      | 2.24783    | 2.24783    | 2.24783  |         |
| a        | 2.22082    | 2.22082    | 2.688    |         |
| b        | 0.00804937 | 0.00804937 | 0.136697 |         |
| c        | --         | --         | 0.690901 |         |
| d        | --         | 1          | --       |         |

Parameter Estimates by Model

| Variable | Model 2    | Model 3   | Model 4    | Model 5 |
|----------|------------|-----------|------------|---------|
| lnalpha  | -1.71988   | -2.73738  | -1.71988   | -       |
| rho      | 0.0466741  | 1.23293   | 0.0466745  |         |
| a        | 2.33515    | 2.3375    | 2.33515    |         |
| b        | 0.00805998 | 0.0858792 | 0.00805998 |         |
| c        | --         | --        | 0          |         |
| d        | --         | 13.8448   | --         | 12.9977 |

Table of Stats From Input Data

| Dose | N  | Obs Mean | Obs Std Dev |
|------|----|----------|-------------|
| 0    | 10 | 1.95     | 0.28        |
| 0.5  | 10 | 2.49     | 0.42        |
| 1    | 10 | 2.35     | 0.19        |

|     |    |      |      |
|-----|----|------|------|
| 2.5 | 10 | 2.56 | 0.53 |
| 10  | 10 | 2.07 | 0.42 |

Estimated Values of Interest

| Model | Dose | Est Mean | Est Std | Scaled Residual |
|-------|------|----------|---------|-----------------|
| 2     | 0    | 2.335    | 0.4316  | -2.822          |
|       | 0.5  | 2.326    | 0.4316  | 1.203           |
|       | 1    | 2.316    | 0.4316  | 0.2462          |
|       | 2.5  | 2.289    | 0.4314  | 1.99            |
|       | 10   | 2.154    | 0.4308  | -0.6189         |
| 3     | 0    | 2.337    | 0.4294  | -2.853          |
|       | 0.5  | 2.337    | 0.4294  | 1.123           |
|       | 1    | 2.337    | 0.4294  | 0.09205         |
|       | 2.5  | 2.337    | 0.4294  | 1.638           |
| 4     | 10   | 2.07     | 0.3984  | -1.109e-007     |
|       | 0    | 2.335    | 0.4316  | -2.822          |
|       | 0.5  | 2.326    | 0.4316  | 1.203           |
|       | 1    | 2.316    | 0.4316  | 0.2462          |
|       | 2.5  | 2.289    | 0.4314  | 1.99            |
| 5     | 10   | 2.154    | 0.4308  | -0.6189         |
|       | 0    | 2.338    | 0.4294  | -2.853          |
|       | 0.5  | 2.338    | 0.4294  | 1.123           |
|       | 1    | 2.338    | 0.4294  | 0.09205         |
|       | 2.5  | 2.337    | 0.4294  | 1.638           |
|       | 10   | 2.07     | 0.3984  | -3.331e-008     |

Other models for which likelihoods are calculated:

- Model A1:  $Y_{ij} = \mu(i) + e(ij)$   
 $\text{Var}\{e(ij)\} = \sigma^2$
- Model A2:  $Y_{ij} = \mu(i) + e(ij)$   
 $\text{Var}\{e(ij)\} = \sigma(i)^2$
- Model A3:  $Y_{ij} = \mu(i) + e(ij)$   
 $\text{Var}\{e(ij)\} = \exp(\alpha + \log(\text{mean}(i))) * \rho$
- Model R:  $Y_{ij} = \mu + e(i)$   
 $\text{Var}\{e(ij)\} = \sigma^2$

Likelihoods of Interest

| Model | Log(likelihood) | DF | AIC       |
|-------|-----------------|----|-----------|
| A1    | 25.12208        | 6  | -38.24417 |
| A2    | 30.66978        | 10 | -41.33955 |
| A3    | 26.3927         | 7  | -38.7854  |
| R     | 16.4211         | 2  | -28.8422  |
| 2     | 17.03384        | 4  | -26.06767 |
| 3     | 18.01219        | 5  | -26.02438 |
| 4     | 17.03384        | 4  | -26.06767 |
| 5     | 18.01219        | 6  | -24.02438 |

Additive constant for all log-likelihoods = -45.95. This constant added to the above values gives the log-likelihood including the term that does not depend on the model parameters.

## Explanation of Tests

Test 1: Does response and/or variances differ among Dose levels? (A2 vs. R)  
 Test 2: Are Variances Homogeneous? (A2 vs. A1)  
 Test 3: Are variances adequately modeled? (A2 vs. A3)  
 Test 4: Does Model 2 fit the data? (A3 vs. 2)

Test 5a: Does Model 3 fit the data? (A3 vs 3)  
 Test 5b: Is Model 3 better than Model 2? (3 vs. 2)

Test 6a: Does Model 4 fit the data? (A3 vs 4)  
 Test 6b: Is Model 4 better than Model 2? (4 vs. 2)

Test 7a: Does Model 5 fit the data? (A3 vs 5)  
 Test 7b: Is Model 5 better than Model 3? (5 vs. 3)  
 Test 7c: Is Model 5 better than Model 4? (5 vs. 4)

## Tests of Interest

| Test    | -2*log(Likelihood Ratio) | D. F. | p-value   |
|---------|--------------------------|-------|-----------|
| Test 1  | 28.5                     | 8     | 0.0003884 |
| Test 2  | 11.1                     | 4     | 0.02551   |
| Test 3  | 8.554                    | 3     | 0.03585   |
| Test 4  | 18.72                    | 3     | 0.0003127 |
| Test 5a | 16.76                    | 2     | 0.0002293 |
| Test 5b | 1.957                    | 1     | 0.1619    |
| Test 6a | 18.72                    | 3     | 0.0003127 |
| Test 6b | -2.132e-014              | 0     | N/A       |
| Test 7a | 16.76                    | 1     | < 0.0001  |
| Test 7b | -8.299e-008              | 1     | N/A       |
| Test 7c | 1.957                    | 2     | 0.3759    |

The p-value for Test 1 is less than .05. There appears to be a difference between response and/or variances among the dose levels, it seems appropriate to model the data.

The p-value for Test 2 is less than .1. A non-homogeneous variance model appears to be appropriate.

The p-value for Test 3 is less than .1. You may want to consider a different variance model.

The p-value for Test 4 is less than .1. Model 2 may not adequately describe the data; you may want to consider another model.

The p-value for Test 5a is less than .1. Model 3 may not adequately describe the data; you may want to consider another model.

The p-value for Test 5b is greater than .05. Model 3 does not seem to fit the data better than Model 2.

The p-value for Test 6a is less than .1. Model 4 may not adequately describe the data; you may want to consider another model.

Degrees of freedom for Test 6b are less than or equal to 0. The Chi-Square test for fit is not valid.

The p-value for Test 7a is less than .1. Model 5 may not adequately



describe the data; you may want to consider another model.

The p-value for Test 7b is less than .05. Model 5 appears to fit the data better than Model 3.

The p-value for Test 7c is greater than .05. Model 5 does not seem to fit the data better than Model 4.

Benchmark Dose Computations:

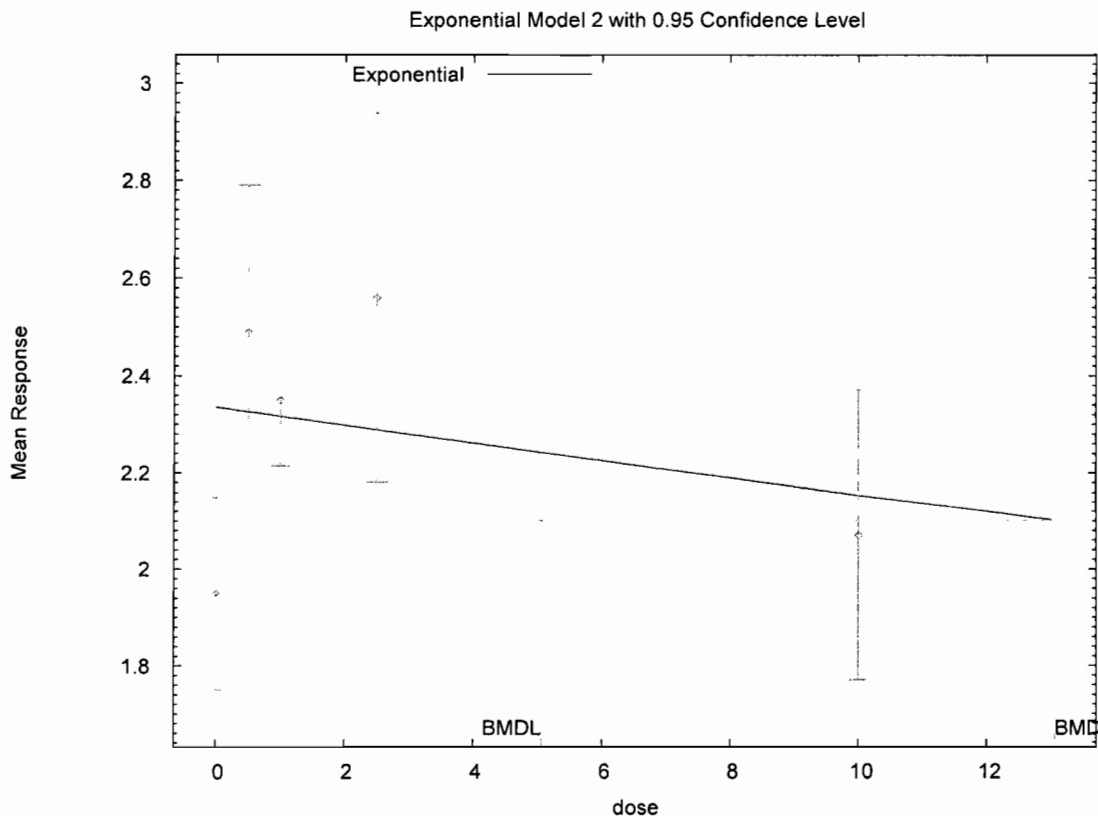
Specified Effect = 0.100000

Risk Type = Relative deviation

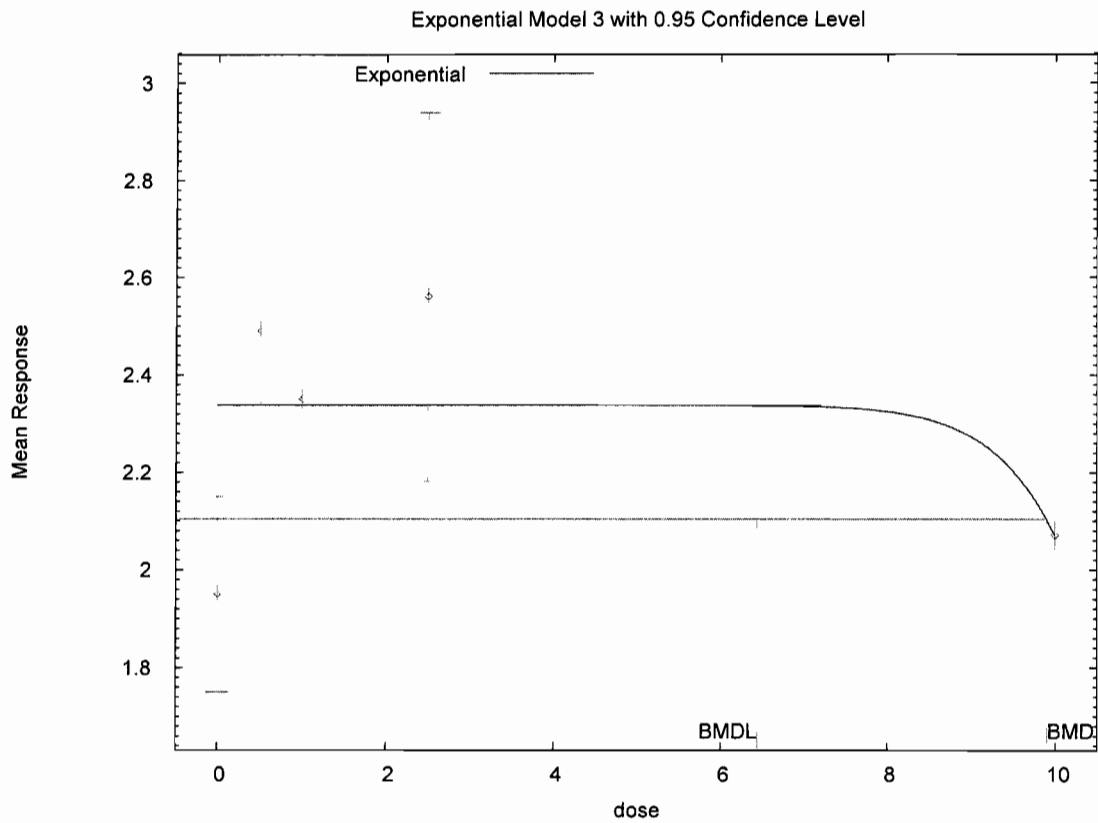
Confidence Level = 0.950000

BMD and BMDL by Model

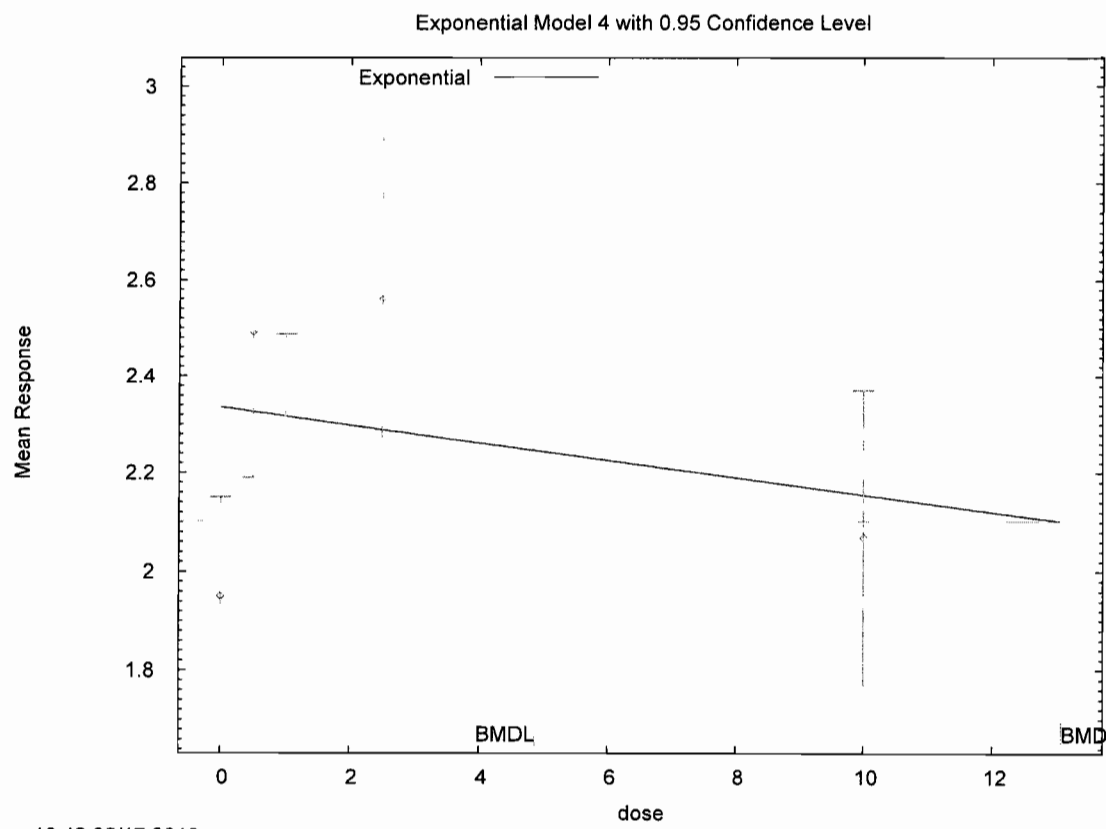
| Model | BMD     | BMDL    |
|-------|---------|---------|
| 2     | 13.0721 | 5.0665  |
| 3     | 9.89739 | 6.44146 |
| 4     | 13.0721 | 4.87449 |
| 5     | 9.88867 | 2.6943  |



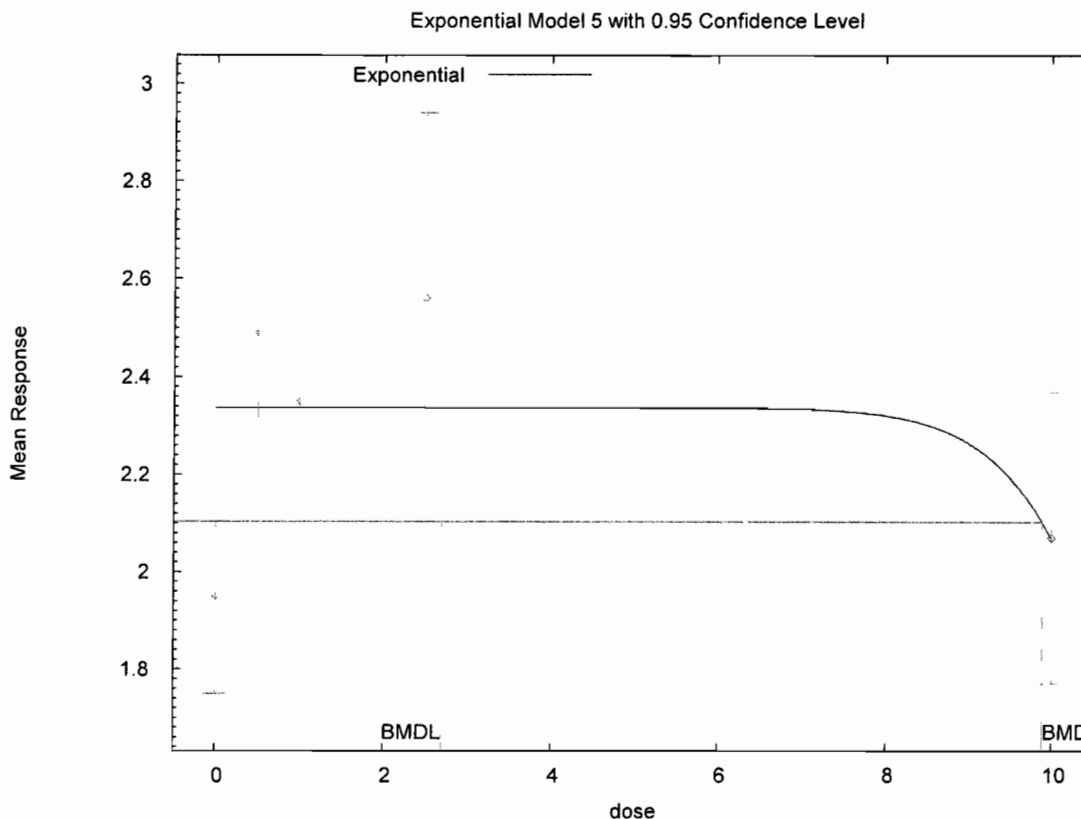
10:42 05/17 2010



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10:42 05/17 2010



10:42 05/17 2010

Acephate 4615180  
pup female brain che

```

=====
Exponential Model. (Version: 1.61; Date: 7/24/2009)
Input Data File: C:\Usepa\BMDS21\Data\exp_test_Setting.(d)
Gnuplot Plotting File:
                                           Fri May 28 13:04:09 2010
=====
    
```

~~~~~  
BMD5 Model Run
~~~~~

```

The form of the response function by Model:
Model 2:  Y[dose] = a * exp{sign * b * dose}
Model 3:  Y[dose] = a * exp{sign * (b * dose)^d}
Model 4:  Y[dose] = a * [c - (c-1) * exp{-b * dose}]
Model 5:  Y[dose] = a * [c - (c-1) * exp{-(b * dose)^d}]
    
```

Note: Y[dose] is the median response for exposure = dose;  
 sign = +1 for increasing trend in data;  
 sign = -1 for decreasing trend.

Model 2 is nested within Models 3 and 4.

Model 3 is nested within Model 5.  
 Model 4 is nested within Model 5.

Dependent variable = Mean  
 Independent variable = Dose  
 Data are assumed to be distributed: normally  
 Variance Model:  $\exp(\ln\alpha + \rho \cdot \ln(Y[\text{dose}]))$   
 rho is set to 0.  
 A constant variance model is fit.

Total number of dose groups = 5  
 Total number of records with missing values = 0  
 Maximum number of iterations = 250  
 Relative Function Convergence has been set to: 1e-008  
 Parameter Convergence has been set to: 1e-008

MLE solution provided: Exact

Initial Parameter Values

| Variable | Model 2   | Model 3   | Model 4  | Model 5 |
|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|---------|
| lnalpha  | 0.344074  | 0.344074  | 0.344074 |         |
| rho(S)   | 0         | 0         | 0        |         |
| a        | 3.89058   | 3.89058   | 5.65562  |         |
| b        | 0.0438513 | 0.0438513 | 0.282882 |         |
| c        | --        | --        | 0.533747 |         |
| d        | --        | 1         | --       |         |

(S) = Specified

Parameter Estimates by Model

| Variable | Model 2   | Model 3   | Model 4   | Model 5 |
|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| lnalpha  | 0.432266  | 0.419565  | 0.432266  |         |
| rho      | 0         | 0         | 0         |         |
| a        | 4.97422   | 4.84179   | 4.97422   |         |
| b        | 0.0425878 | 0.0623952 | 0.0425878 |         |
| c        | --        | --        | 0         |         |
| d        | --        | 1.81214   | --        | 18      |

Table of Stats From Input Data

| Dose | N  | Obs Mean | Obs Std Dev |
|------|----|----------|-------------|
| 0    | 10 | 4.844    | 0.8156      |

|     |    |       |        |
|-----|----|-------|--------|
| 0.5 | 10 | 4.382 | 1.412  |
| 1   | 10 | 5.386 | 1.392  |
| 2.5 | 10 | 4.545 | 1.516  |
| 10  | 10 | 3.17  | 0.9698 |

Estimated Values of Interest

| Model | Dose | Est Mean | Est Std | Scaled Residual |
|-------|------|----------|---------|-----------------|
| 2     | 0    | 4.974    | 1.241   | -0.3312         |
|       | 0.5  | 4.869    | 1.241   | -1.243          |
|       | 1    | 4.767    | 1.241   | 1.578           |
|       | 2.5  | 4.472    | 1.241   | 0.1867          |
|       | 10   | 3.249    | 1.241   | -0.2026         |
| 3     | 0    | 4.842    | 1.233   | 0.006185        |
|       | 0.5  | 4.833    | 1.233   | -1.157          |
|       | 1    | 4.81     | 1.233   | 1.477           |
|       | 2.5  | 4.678    | 1.233   | -0.3397         |
| 4     | 0    | 3.164    | 1.233   | 0.01387         |
|       | 0    | 4.974    | 1.241   | -0.3312         |
|       | 0.5  | 4.869    | 1.241   | -1.243          |
|       | 1    | 4.767    | 1.241   | 1.578           |
|       | 2.5  | 4.472    | 1.241   | 0.1867          |
| 5     | 10   | 3.249    | 1.241   | -0.2026         |
|       | 0    | 4.871    | 1.23    | -0.06815        |
|       | 0.5  | 4.871    | 1.23    | -1.258          |
|       | 1    | 4.871    | 1.23    | 1.326           |
|       | 2.5  | 4.545    | 1.23    | -1.117e-007     |
|       | 10   | 3.17     | 1.23    | 1.828e-009      |

Other models for which likelihoods are calculated:

- Model A1:  $Y_{ij} = \mu(i) + e(ij)$   
 $\text{Var}\{e(ij)\} = \sigma^2$
- Model A2:  $Y_{ij} = \mu(i) + e(ij)$   
 $\text{Var}\{e(ij)\} = \sigma(i)^2$
- Model A3:  $Y_{ij} = \mu(i) + e(ij)$   
 $\text{Var}\{e(ij)\} = \exp(\alpha + \log(\mu(i))) * \rho$
- Model R:  $Y_{ij} = \mu + e(i)$   
 $\text{Var}\{e(ij)\} = \sigma^2$

Likelihoods of Interest

| Model | Log(likelihood) | DF | AIC      |
|-------|-----------------|----|----------|
| A1    | -33.60184       | 6  | 79.20368 |
| A2    | -30.94339       | 10 | 81.88679 |
| A3    | -33.60184       | 6  | 79.20368 |
| R     | -41.66348       | 2  | 87.32697 |
| 2     | -35.80666       | 3  | 77.61331 |
| 3     | -35.48913       | 4  | 78.97826 |
| 4     | -35.80666       | 3  | 77.61331 |
| 5     | -35.33311       | 5  | 80.66622 |

Additive constant for all log-likelihoods = -45.95. This constant added to the

above values gives the log-likelihood including the term that does not depend on the model parameters.

#### Explanation of Tests

Test 1: Does response and/or variances differ among Dose levels? (A2 vs. R)  
 Test 2: Are Variances Homogeneous? (A2 vs. A1)  
 Test 3: Are variances adequately modeled? (A2 vs. A3)  
 Test 4: Does Model 2 fit the data? (A3 vs. 2)

Test 5a: Does Model 3 fit the data? (A3 vs 3)  
 Test 5b: Is Model 3 better than Model 2? (3 vs. 2)

Test 6a: Does Model 4 fit the data? (A3 vs 4)  
 Test 6b: Is Model 4 better than Model 2? (4 vs. 2)

Test 7a: Does Model 5 fit the data? (A3 vs 5)  
 Test 7b: Is Model 5 better than Model 3? (5 vs. 3)  
 Test 7c: Is Model 5 better than Model 4? (5 vs. 4)

#### Tests of Interest

| Test    | -2*log(Likelihood Ratio) | D. F. | p-value  |
|---------|--------------------------|-------|----------|
| Test 1  | 21.44                    | 8     | 0.006066 |
| Test 2  | 5.317                    | 4     | 0.2563   |
| Test 3  | 5.317                    | 4     | 0.2563   |
| Test 4  | 4.41                     | 3     | 0.2205   |
| Test 5a | 3.775                    | 2     | 0.1515   |
| Test 5b | 0.6351                   | 1     | 0.4255   |
| Test 6a | 4.41                     | 3     | 0.2205   |
| Test 6b | -1.421e-014              | 0     | N/A      |
| Test 7a | 3.463                    | 1     | 0.06277  |
| Test 7b | 0.312                    | 1     | 0.5764   |
| Test 7c | 0.9471                   | 2     | 0.6228   |

The p-value for Test 1 is less than .05. There appears to be a difference between response and/or variances among the dose levels, it seems appropriate to model the data.

The p-value for Test 2 is greater than .1. A homogeneous variance model appears to be appropriate here.

The p-value for Test 3 is greater than .1. The modeled variance appears to be appropriate here.

The p-value for Test 4 is greater than .1. Model 2 seems to adequately describe the data.

The p-value for Test 5a is greater than .1. Model 3 seems to adequately describe the data.

The p-value for Test 5b is greater than .05. Model 3 does not seem to fit the data better than Model 2.

The p-value for Test 6a is greater than .1. Model 4 seems to adequately describe the data.

Degrees of freedom for Test 6b are less than or equal to 0. The Chi-Square test for fit is not valid.

The p-value for Test 7a is less than .1. Model 5 may not adequately describe the data; you may want to consider another model.

The p-value for Test 7b is greater than .05. Model 5 does not seem to fit the data better than Model 3.

The p-value for Test 7c is greater than .05. Model 5 does not seem to fit the data better than Model 4.

Benchmark Dose Computations:

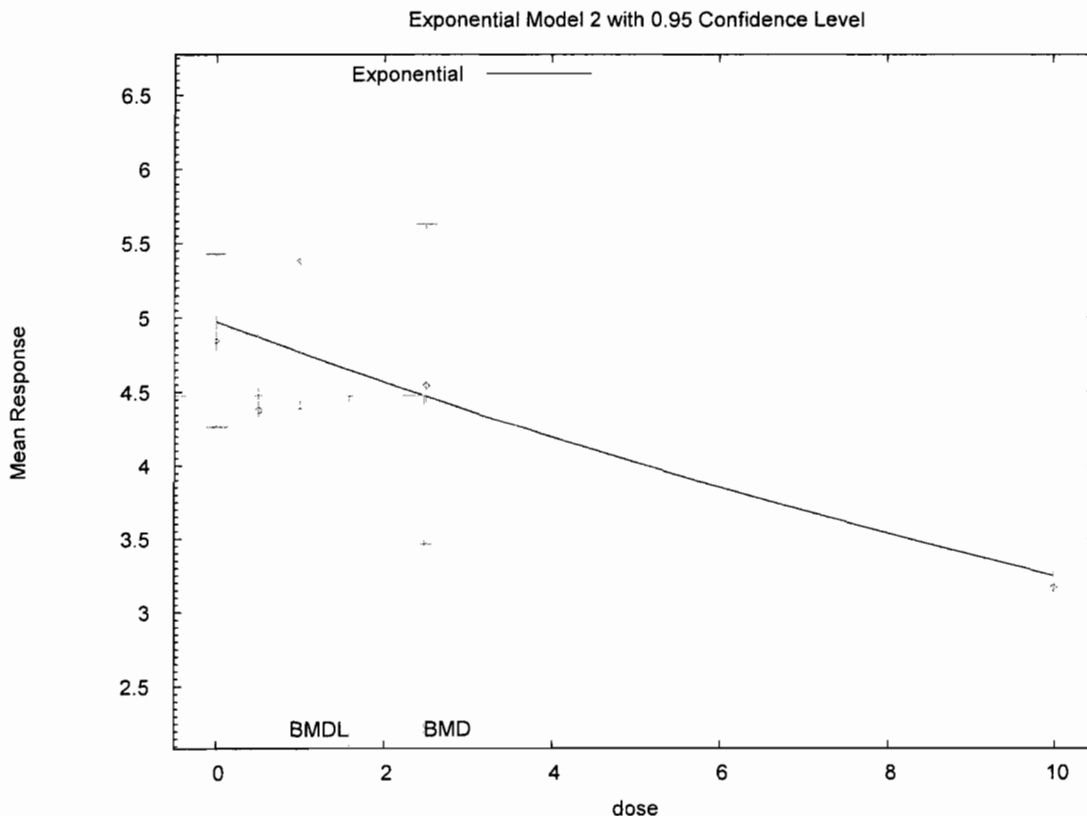
Specified Effect = 0.100000

Risk Type = Relative deviation

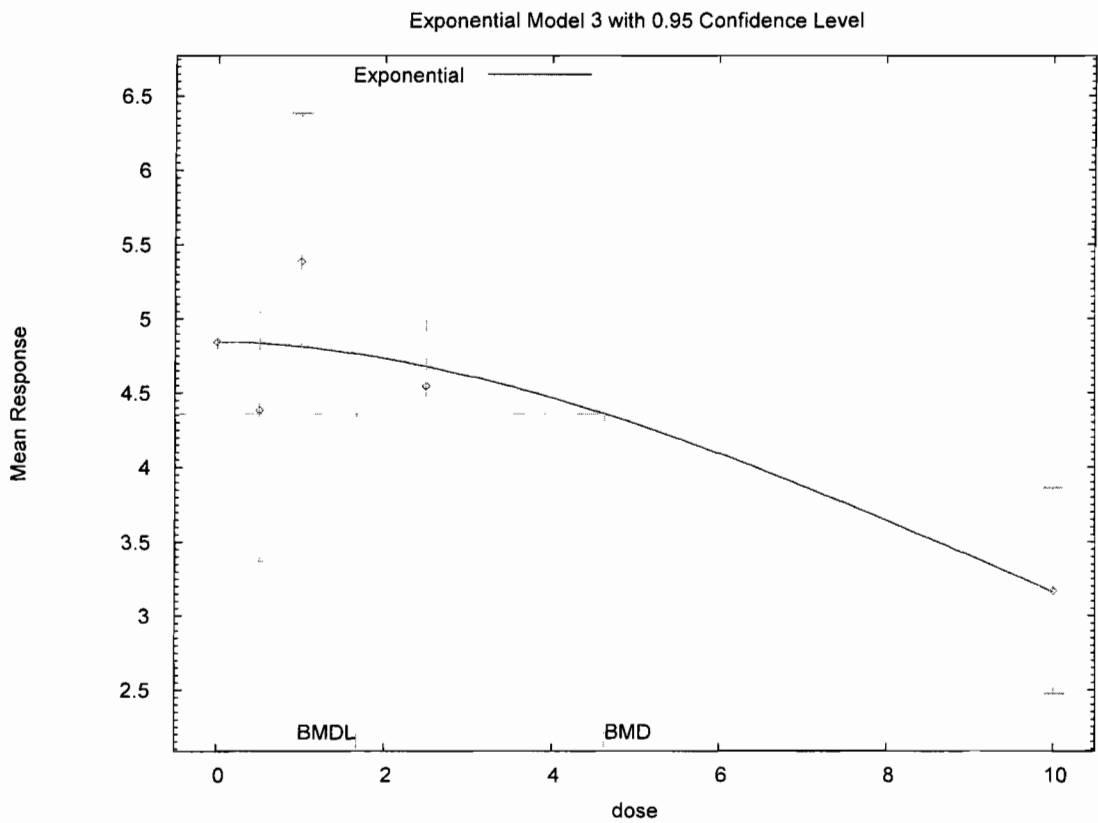
Confidence Level = 0.950000

BMD and BMDL by Model

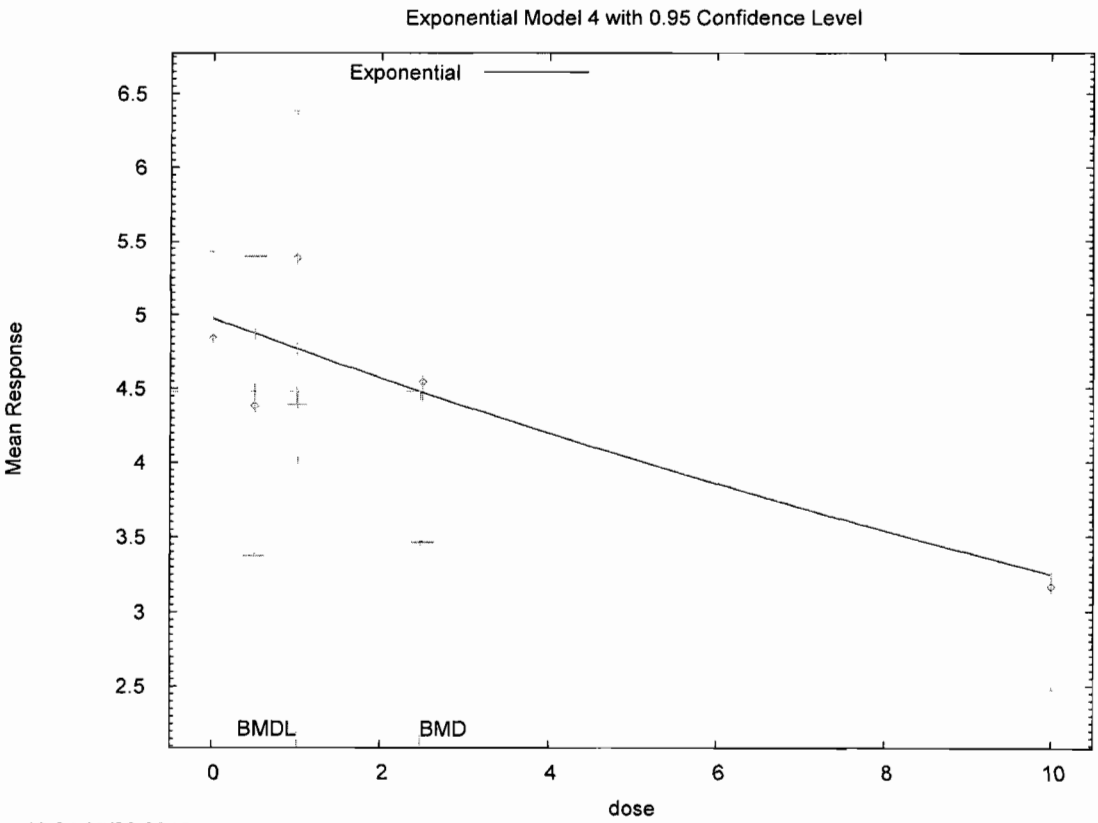
| Model | BMD     | BMDL    |
|-------|---------|---------|
| 2     | 2.47396 | 1.5852  |
| 3     | 4.62946 | 1.66739 |
| 4     | 2.47396 | 1.01307 |
| 5     | 2.56504 | 1.23841 |



13:04 05/28 2010

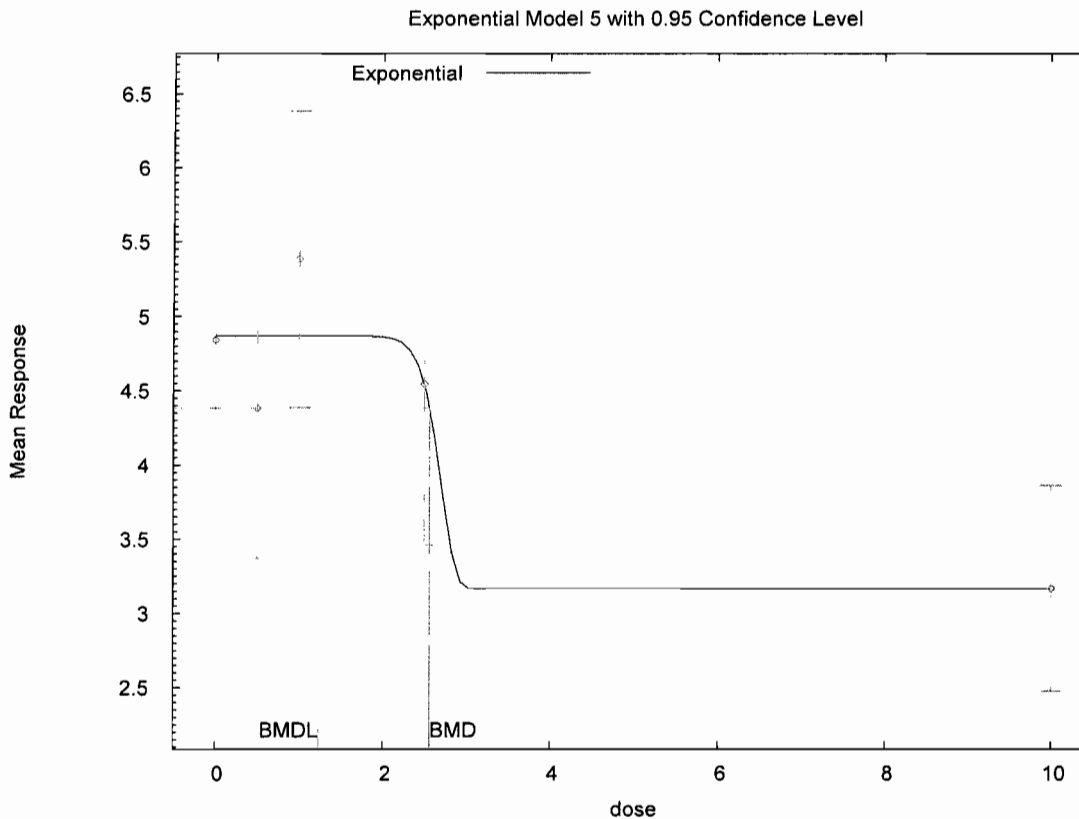


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Acephate 46151801  
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Exponential Model. (Version: 1.61; Date: 7/24/2009)
Input Data File: C:\Usepa\BMDS21\Data\exp_test_Setting.(d)
Gnuplot Plotting File:
                                     Fri May 28 12:54:49 2010
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BMDS Model Run

The form of the response function by Model:

- Model 2:  $Y[\text{dose}] = a * \exp\{\text{sign} * b * \text{dose}\}$
- Model 3:  $Y[\text{dose}] = a * \exp\{\text{sign} * (b * \text{dose})^d\}$
- Model 4:  $Y[\text{dose}] = a * [c - (c-1) * \exp\{-b * \text{dose}\}]$
- Model 5:  $Y[\text{dose}] = a * [c - (c-1) * \exp\{-(b * \text{dose})^d\}]$

Note: Y[dose] is the median response for exposure = dose;  
 sign = +1 for increasing trend in data;  
 sign = -1 for decreasing trend.

Model 2 is nested within Models 3 and 4.  
 Model 3 is nested within Model 5.  
 Model 4 is nested within Model 5.

Dependent variable = Mean  
 Independent variable = Dose  
 Data are assumed to be distributed: normally  
 Variance Model:  $\exp(\ln\alpha + \rho \cdot \ln(Y[\text{dose}]))$   
 rho is set to 0.  
 A constant variance model is fit.

Total number of dose groups = 5  
 Total number of records with missing values = 0  
 Maximum number of iterations = 250  
 Relative Function Convergence has been set to: 1e-008  
 Parameter Convergence has been set to: 1e-008

MLE solution provided: Exact

Initial Parameter Values

| Variable | Model 2  | Model 3  | Model 4  | Model 5 |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|---------|
| lnalpha  | -1.16404 | -1.16404 | -1.16404 | -       |
| 1.16404  |          |          |          |         |
| rho(S)   | 0        | 0        | 0        |         |
| 0        |          |          |          |         |
| a        | 3.45536  | 3.45536  | 5.21314  |         |
| 5.21314  |          |          |          |         |
| b        | 0.043809 | 0.043809 | 0.299202 |         |
| 0.299202 |          |          |          |         |
| c        | --       | --       | 0.535734 |         |
| 0.535734 |          |          |          |         |
| d        | --       | 1        | --       |         |
| 1        |          |          |          |         |

(S) = Specified

Parameter Estimates by Model

| Variable | Model 2   | Model 3   | Model 4  | Model 5 |
|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|---------|
| lnalpha  | -0.8543   | -0.8543   | -1.10039 | -       |
| 1.10039  |           |           |          |         |
| rho      | 0         | 0         | 0        |         |
| 0        |           |           |          |         |
| a        | 4.47623   | 4.47623   | 4.91021  |         |
| 4.91021  |           |           |          |         |
| b        | 0.0484152 | 0.0484152 | 0.574275 |         |
| 0.574275 |           |           |          |         |
| c        | --        | --        | 0.608192 |         |
| 0.608192 |           |           |          |         |
| d        | --        | 1         | --       | 1       |

Table of Stats From Input Data

| Dose | N  | Obs Mean | Obs Std Dev |
|------|----|----------|-------------|
| 0    | 10 | 4.965    | 0.7511      |
| 0.5  | 10 | 4.47     | 0.7346      |
| 1    | 10 | 3.836    | 0.3535      |

|     |    |       |        |
|-----|----|-------|--------|
| 2.5 | 10 | 3.644 | 0.5343 |
| 10  | 10 | 2.933 | 0.4694 |

Estimated Values of Interest

| Model | Dose | Est Mean | Est Std | Scaled Residual |
|-------|------|----------|---------|-----------------|
| 2     | 0    | 4.476    | 0.6524  | 2.369           |
|       | 0.5  | 4.369    | 0.6524  | 0.4863          |
|       | 1    | 4.265    | 0.6524  | -2.078          |
|       | 2.5  | 3.966    | 0.6524  | -1.562          |
|       | 10   | 2.758    | 0.6524  | 0.8442          |
| 3     | 0    | 4.476    | 0.6524  | 2.369           |
|       | 0.5  | 4.369    | 0.6524  | 0.4863          |
|       | 1    | 4.265    | 0.6524  | -2.078          |
|       | 2.5  | 3.966    | 0.6524  | -1.562          |
|       | 10   | 2.758    | 0.6524  | 0.8442          |
| 4     | 0    | 4.91     | 0.5768  | 0.2998          |
|       | 0.5  | 4.43     | 0.5768  | 0.2164          |
|       | 1    | 4.07     | 0.5768  | -1.281          |
|       | 2.5  | 3.444    | 0.5768  | 1.094           |
|       | 10   | 2.993    | 0.5768  | -0.329          |
| 5     | 0    | 4.91     | 0.5768  | 0.2998          |
|       | 0.5  | 4.43     | 0.5768  | 0.2164          |
|       | 1    | 4.07     | 0.5768  | -1.281          |
|       | 2.5  | 3.444    | 0.5768  | 1.094           |
|       | 10   | 2.993    | 0.5768  | -0.329          |

Other models for which likelihoods are calculated:

- Model A1:  $Y_{ij} = \mu(i) + e(ij)$   
 $Var\{e(ij)\} = \sigma^2$
- Model A2:  $Y_{ij} = \mu(i) + e(ij)$   
 $Var\{e(ij)\} = \sigma(i)^2$
- Model A3:  $Y_{ij} = \mu(i) + e(ij)$   
 $Var\{e(ij)\} = \exp(\alpha + \log(\mu(i))) * \rho$
- Model R:  $Y_{ij} = \mu + e(i)$   
 $Var\{e(ij)\} = \sigma^2$

Likelihoods of Interest

| Model | Log(likelihood) | DF | AIC      |
|-------|-----------------|----|----------|
| A1    | 4.101066        | 6  | 3.797868 |
| A2    | 7.810165        | 10 | 4.37967  |
| A3    | 4.101066        | 6  | 3.797868 |
| R     | -19.42932       | 2  | 42.85863 |
| 2     | -3.642492       | 3  | 13.28498 |
| 3     | -3.642492       | 3  | 13.28498 |
| 4     | 2.509849        | 4  | 2.980302 |
| 5     | 2.509849        | 4  | 2.980302 |

Additive constant for all log-likelihoods = -45.95. This constant added to the above values gives the log-likelihood including the term that does not depend on the model parameters.

## Explanation of Tests

Test 1: Does response and/or variances differ among Dose levels? (A2 vs. R)  
 Test 2: Are Variances Homogeneous? (A2 vs. A1)  
 Test 3: Are variances adequately modeled? (A2 vs. A3)  
 Test 4: Does Model 2 fit the data? (A3 vs. 2)

Test 5a: Does Model 3 fit the data? (A3 vs 3)  
 Test 5b: Is Model 3 better than Model 2? (3 vs. 2)

Test 6a: Does Model 4 fit the data? (A3 vs 4)  
 Test 6b: Is Model 4 better than Model 2? (4 vs. 2)

Test 7a: Does Model 5 fit the data? (A3 vs 5)  
 Test 7b: Is Model 5 better than Model 3? (5 vs. 3)  
 Test 7c: Is Model 5 better than Model 4? (5 vs. 4)

## Tests of Interest

| Test    | -2*log(Likelihood Ratio) | D. F. | p-value   |
|---------|--------------------------|-------|-----------|
| Test 1  | 54.48                    | 8     | < 0.0001  |
| Test 2  | 7.418                    | 4     | 0.1154    |
| Test 3  | 7.418                    | 4     | 0.1154    |
| Test 4  | 15.49                    | 3     | 0.001444  |
| Test 5a | 15.49                    | 3     | 0.001444  |
| Test 5b | -6.395e-014              | 0     | N/A       |
| Test 6a | 3.182                    | 2     | 0.2037    |
| Test 6b | 12.3                     | 1     | 0.0004518 |
| Test 7a | 3.182                    | 2     | 0.2037    |
| Test 7b | 12.3                     | 1     | 0.0004518 |
| Test 7c | -7.105e-015              | 0     | N/A       |

The p-value for Test 1 is less than .05. There appears to be a difference between response and/or variances among the dose levels, it seems appropriate to model the data.

The p-value for Test 2 is greater than .1. A homogeneous variance model appears to be appropriate here.

The p-value for Test 3 is greater than .1. The modeled variance appears to be appropriate here.

The p-value for Test 4 is less than .1. Model 2 may not adequately describe the data; you may want to consider another model.

The p-value for Test 5a is less than .1. Model 3 may not adequately describe the data; you may want to consider another model.

Degrees of freedom for Test 5b are less than or equal to 0. The Chi-Square test for fit is not valid.

The p-value for Test 6a is greater than .1. Model 4 seems to adequately describe the data.

The p-value for Test 6b is less than .05. Model 4 appears to fit the data better than Model 2.

The p-value for Test 7a is greater than .1. Model 5 seems

to adequately describe the data.

The p-value for Test 7b is less than .05. Model 5 appears to fit the data better than Model 3.

Degrees of freedom for Test 7c are less than or equal to 0. The Chi-Square test for fit is not valid.

Benchmark Dose Computations:

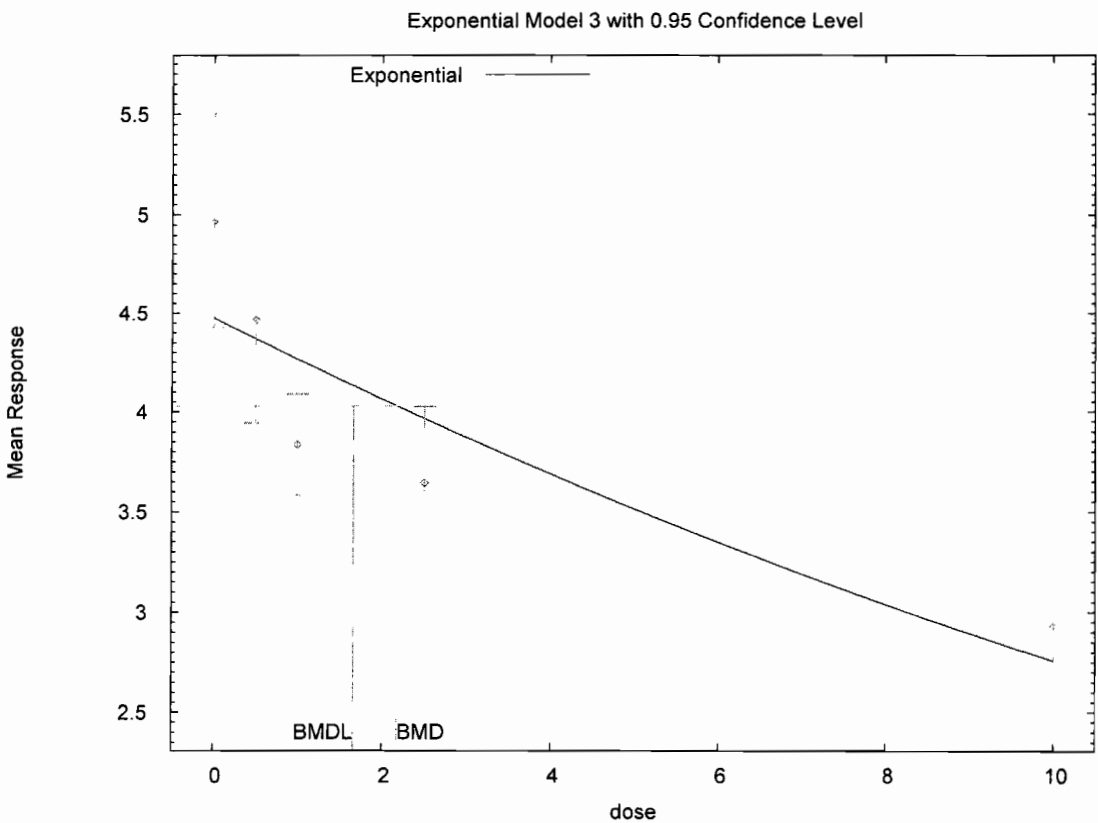
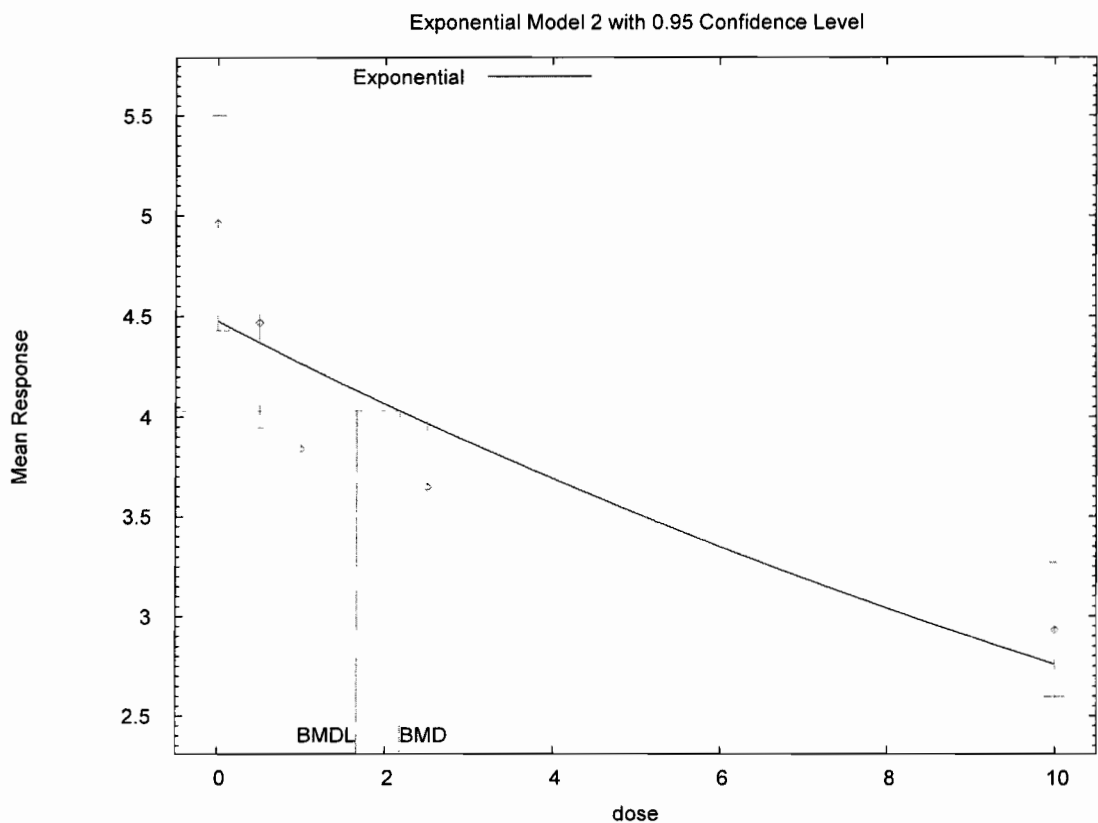
Specified Effect = 0.100000

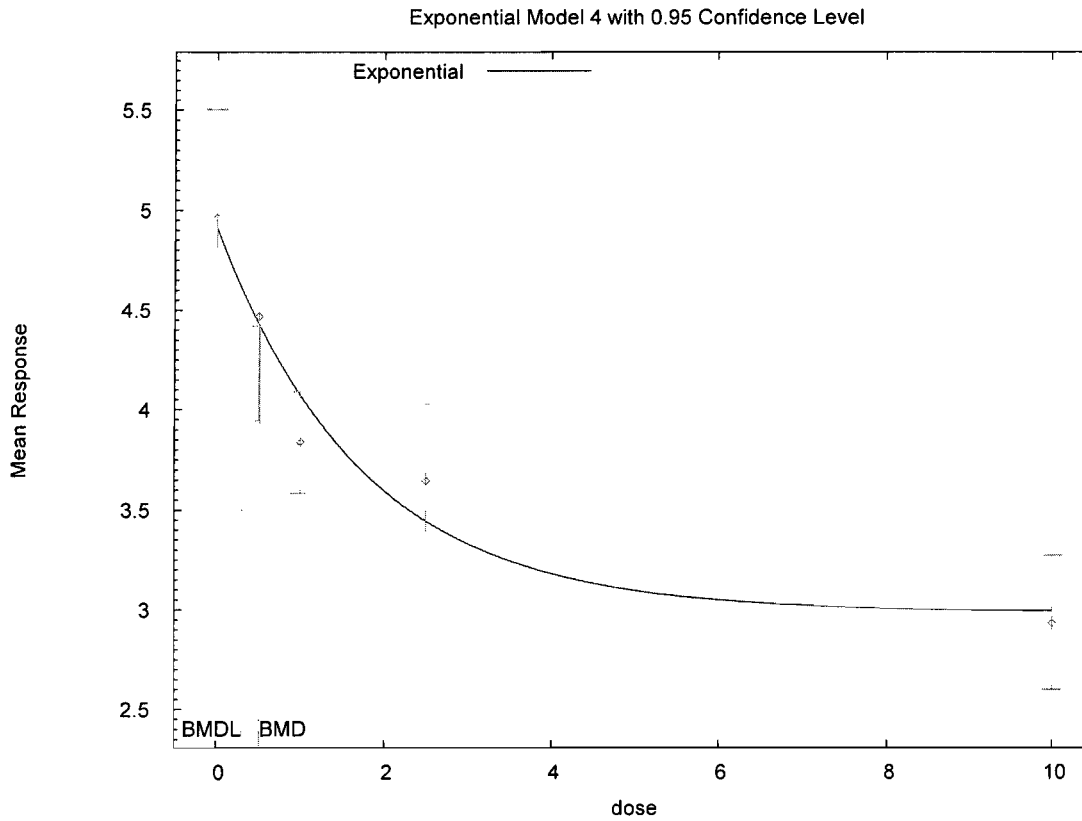
Risk Type = Relative deviation

Confidence Level = 0.950000

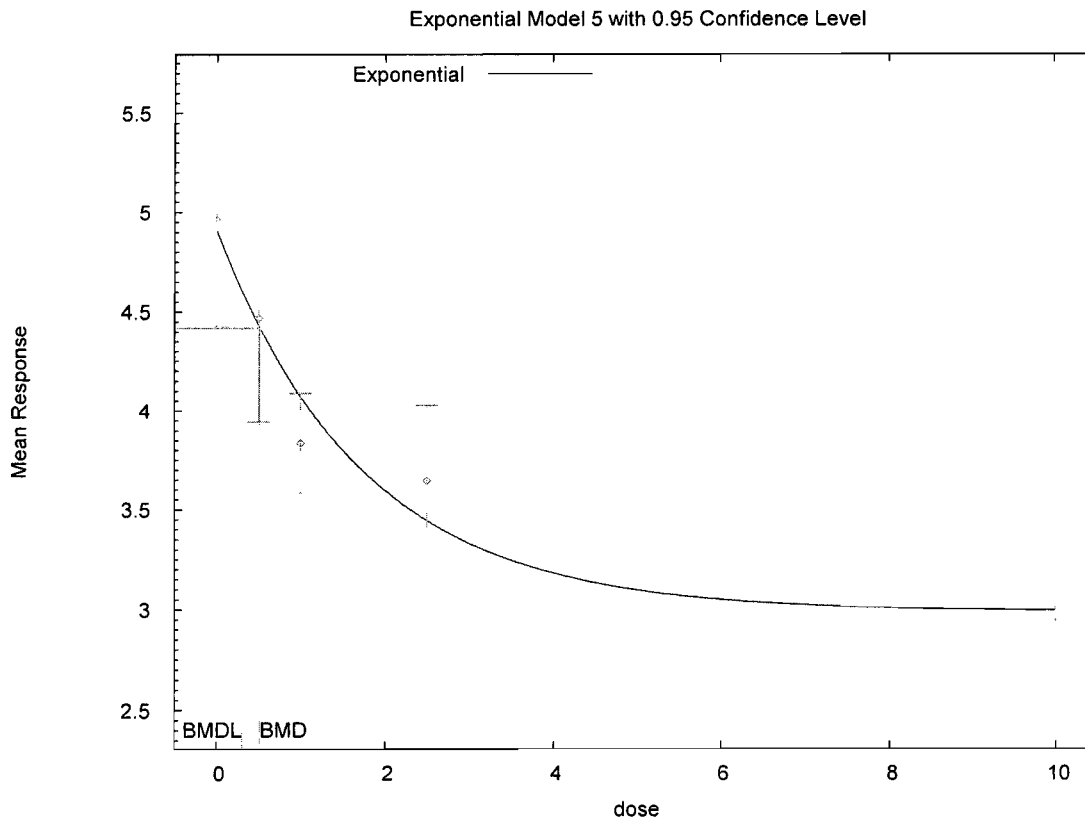
BMD and BMDL by Model

| Model | BMD      | BMDL     |
|-------|----------|----------|
| 2     | 2.17618  | 1.66388  |
| 3     | 2.17618  | 1.66388  |
| 4     | 0.513127 | 0.303985 |
| 5     | 0.513127 | 0.303985 |





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Acephate  
 MRID 46151801  
 Female Brain

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Exponential Model. (Version: 1.61; Date: 7/24/2009)
Input Data File: C:\Usepa\BMDS21\Data\exp_test_Setting.(d)
Gnuplot Plotting File:
                                     Wed May 05 09:09:48 2010
=====
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BMDS Model Run

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The form of the response function by Model:
Model 2: Y[dose] = a * exp{sign * b * dose}
Model 3: Y[dose] = a * exp{sign * (b * dose)^d}
Model 4: Y[dose] = a * [c-(c-1) * exp{-b * dose}]
Model 5: Y[dose] = a * [c-(c-1) * exp{-(b * dose)^d}]
```

Note: Y[dose] is the median response for exposure = dose;  
 sign = +1 for increasing trend in data;  
 sign = -1 for decreasing trend.

Model 2 is nested within Models 3 and 4.  
 Model 3 is nested within Model 5.  
 Model 4 is nested within Model 5.

Dependent variable = Mean  
 Independent variable = Dose  
 Data are assumed to be distributed: normally  
 Variance Model: exp(lnalpha +rho \*ln(Y[dose]))  
 rho is set to 0.  
 A constant variance model is fit.

Total number of dose groups = 5  
 Total number of records with missing values = 0  
 Maximum number of iterations = 250  
 Relative Function Convergence has been set to: 1e-008  
 Parameter Convergence has been set to: 1e-008

MLE solution provided: Exact

Initial Parameter Values

| Variable | Model 2   | Model 3   | Model 4  | Model 5 |
|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|---------|
| lnalpha  | 0.48874   | 0.48874   | 0.48874  |         |
| rho(S)   | 0         | 0         | 0        |         |
| a        | 5.87086   | 5.87086   | 8.9565   |         |
| b        | 0.0486709 | 0.0486709 | 0.298427 |         |
| c        | --        | --        | 0.497643 |         |
| d        | --        | 1         | --       |         |



(S) = Specified

Parameter Estimates by Model

| Variable | Model 2   | Model 3   | Model 4   | Model 5   |
|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| lnalpha  | 0.854454  | 0.854454  | 0.854454  |           |
| rho      | 0         | 0         | 0         |           |
| a        | 7.76399   | 7.76399   | 7.76399   |           |
| b        | 0.0483929 | 0.0483929 | 0.0483929 |           |
| c        | --        | --        | 0         | 5.24625e- |
| d        | --        | 1         | --        | 1         |

Table of Stats From Input Data

| Dose | N  | Obs Mean | Obs Std Dev |
|------|----|----------|-------------|
| 0    | 10 | 8.53     | 0.21        |
| 0.5  | 10 | 7.4      | 1.44        |
| 1    | 10 | 5.96     | 1.9         |
| 2.5  | 10 | 7.83     | 1.73        |
| 10   | 10 | 4.68     | 0.58        |

Estimated Values of Interest

| Model | Dose | Est Mean | Est Std | Scaled Residual |
|-------|------|----------|---------|-----------------|
| 2     | 0    | 7.764    | 1.533   | 1.58            |
|       | 0.5  | 7.578    | 1.533   | -0.368          |
|       | 1    | 7.397    | 1.533   | -2.965          |
|       | 2.5  | 6.879    | 1.533   | 1.961           |
|       | 10   | 4.785    | 1.533   | -0.2174         |
| 3     | 0    | 7.764    | 1.533   | 1.58            |
|       | 0.5  | 7.578    | 1.533   | -0.368          |
|       | 1    | 7.397    | 1.533   | -2.965          |
|       | 2.5  | 6.879    | 1.533   | 1.961           |
|       | 10   | 4.785    | 1.533   | -0.2174         |
| 4     | 0    | 7.764    | 1.533   | 1.58            |
|       | 0.5  | 7.578    | 1.533   | -0.368          |
|       | 1    | 7.397    | 1.533   | -2.965          |
|       | 2.5  | 6.879    | 1.533   | 1.961           |
|       | 10   | 4.785    | 1.533   | -0.2174         |
| 5     | 0    | 7.764    | 1.533   | 1.58            |
|       | 0.5  | 7.578    | 1.533   | -0.368          |
|       | 1    | 7.397    | 1.533   | -2.965          |
|       | 2.5  | 6.879    | 1.533   | 1.961           |
|       | 10   | 4.785    | 1.533   | -0.2174         |

Other models for which likelihoods are calculated:

Model A1:  $Y_{ij} = \mu(i) + e(ij)$   
 $Var\{e(ij)\} = \sigma^2$

Model A2:  $Y_{ij} = \mu(i) + e(ij)$   
 $\text{Var}\{e(ij)\} = \sigma(i)^2$

Model A3:  $Y_{ij} = \mu(i) + e(ij)$   
 $\text{Var}\{e(ij)\} = \exp(\alpha + \log(\text{mean}(i))) * \rho$

Model R:  $Y_{ij} = \mu + e(i)$   
 $\text{Var}\{e(ij)\} = \sigma^2$

Likelihoods of Interest

| Model | Log(likelihood) | DF | AIC      |
|-------|-----------------|----|----------|
| A1    | -37.21849       | 6  | 86.43698 |
| A2    | -16.85842       | 10 | 53.71684 |
| A3    | -37.21849       | 6  | 86.43698 |
| R     | -56.64988       | 2  | 117.2998 |
| 2     | -46.36134       | 3  | 98.72268 |
| 3     | -46.36134       | 3  | 98.72268 |
| 4     | -46.36134       | 3  | 98.72268 |
| 5     | -46.36134       | 4  | 100.7227 |

Additive constant for all log-likelihoods = -45.95. This constant added to the above values gives the log-likelihood including the term that does not depend on the model parameters.

Explanation of Tests

- Test 1: Does response and/or variances differ among Dose levels? (A2 vs. R)
- Test 2: Are Variances Homogeneous? (A2 vs. A1)
- Test 3: Are variances adequately modeled? (A2 vs. A3)
- Test 4: Does Model 2 fit the data? (A3 vs. 2)
  
- Test 5a: Does Model 3 fit the data? (A3 vs 3)
- Test 5b: Is Model 3 better than Model 2? (3 vs. 2)
  
- Test 6a: Does Model 4 fit the data? (A3 vs 4)
- Test 6b: Is Model 4 better than Model 2? (4 vs. 2)
  
- Test 7a: Does Model 5 fit the data? (A3 vs 5)
- Test 7b: Is Model 5 better than Model 3? (5 vs. 3)
- Test 7c: Is Model 5 better than Model 4? (5 vs. 4)

Tests of Interest

| Test    | -2*log(Likelihood Ratio) | D. F. | p-value  |
|---------|--------------------------|-------|----------|
| Test 1  | 79.58                    | 8     | < 0.0001 |
| Test 2  | 40.72                    | 4     | < 0.0001 |
| Test 3  | 40.72                    | 4     | < 0.0001 |
| Test 4  | 18.29                    | 3     | 0.000384 |
| Test 5a | 18.29                    | 3     | 0.000384 |
| Test 5b | 0                        | 0     | N/A      |
| Test 6a | 18.29                    | 3     | 0.000384 |
| Test 6b | 0                        | 0     | N/A      |
| Test 7a | 18.29                    | 2     | 0.000107 |
| Test 7b | 0                        | 1     | 1        |
| Test 7c | 0                        | 1     | 1        |

The p-value for Test 1 is less than .05. There appears to be a difference between response and/or variances among the dose levels, it seems appropriate to model the data.

The p-value for Test 2 is less than .1. Consider running a non-homogeneous variance model.

The p-value for Test 3 is less than .1. You may want to consider a different variance model.

The p-value for Test 4 is less than .1. Model 2 may not adequately describe the data; you may want to consider another model.

The p-value for Test 5a is less than .1. Model 3 may not adequately describe the data; you may want to consider another model.

Degrees of freedom for Test 5b are less than or equal to 0. The Chi-Square test for fit is not valid.

The p-value for Test 6a is less than .1. Model 4 may not adequately describe the data; you may want to consider another model.

Degrees of freedom for Test 6b are less than or equal to 0. The Chi-Square test for fit is not valid.

The p-value for Test 7a is less than .1. Model 5 may not adequately describe the data; you may want to consider another model.

The p-value for Test 7b is greater than .05. Model 5 does not seem to fit the data better than Model 3.

The p-value for Test 7c is greater than .05. Model 5 does not seem to fit the data better than Model 4.

Benchmark Dose Computations:

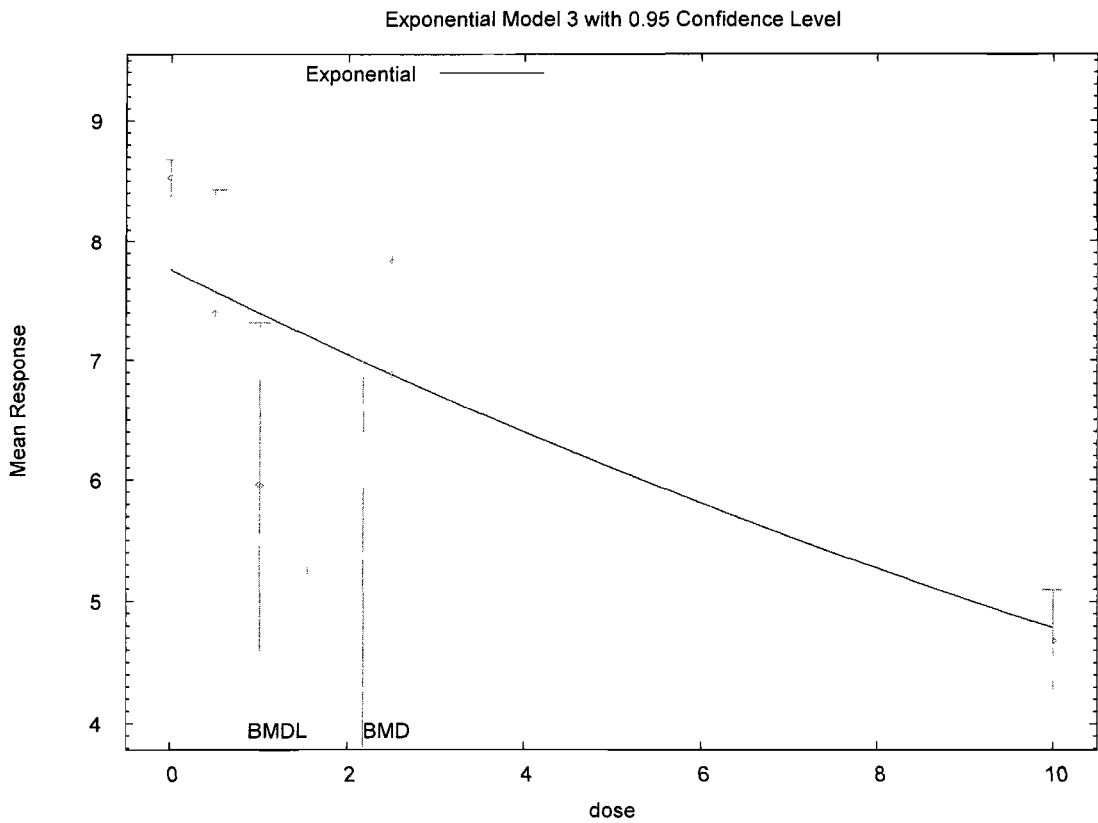
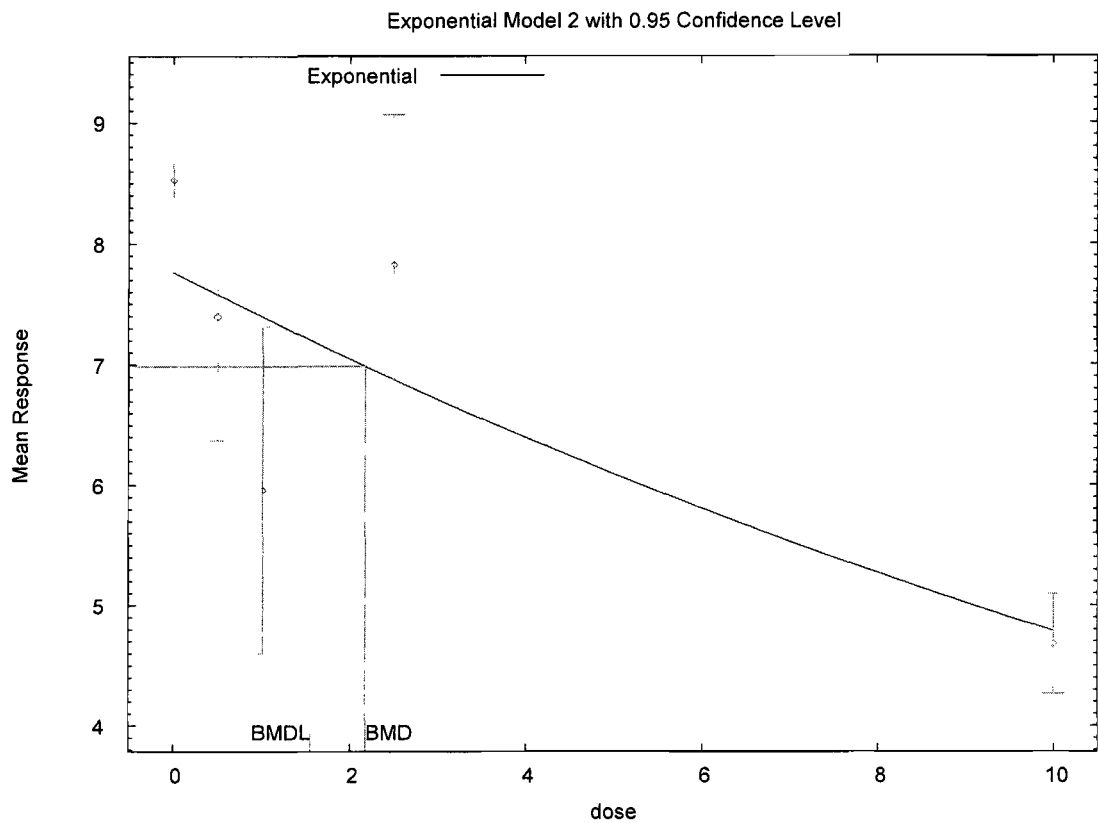
Specified Effect = 0.100000

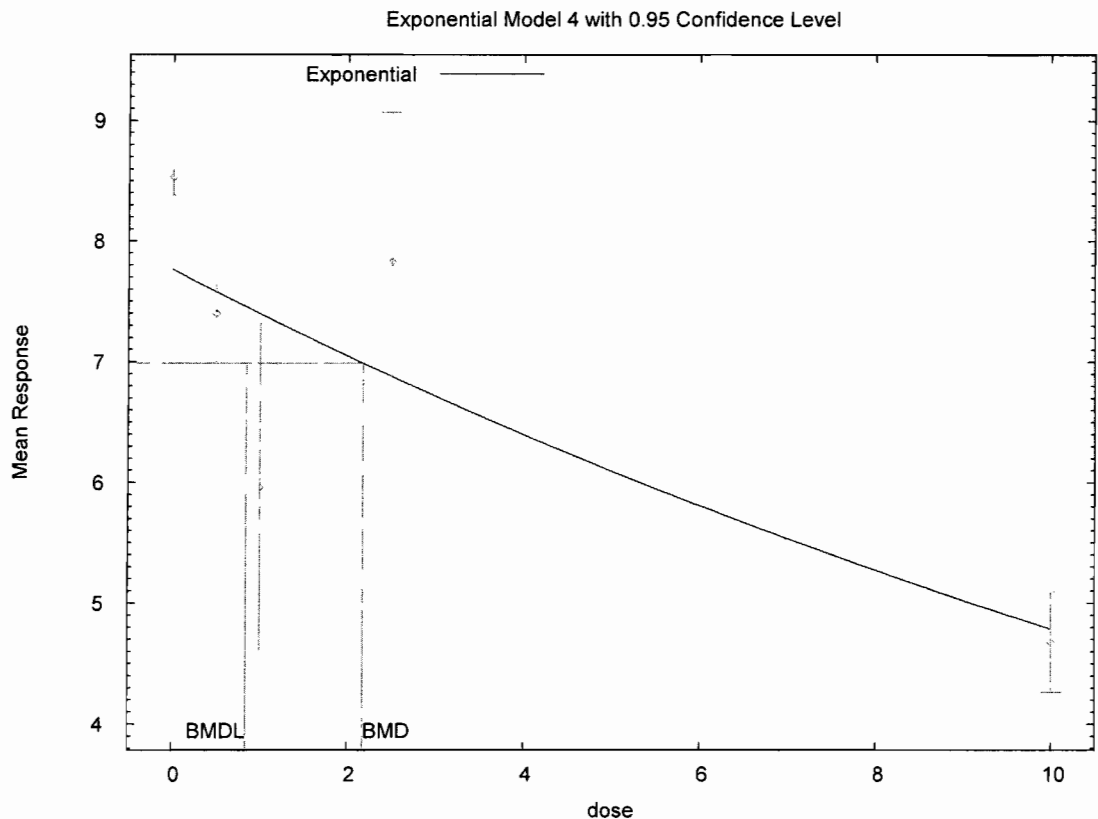
Risk Type = Relative deviation

Confidence Level = 0.950000

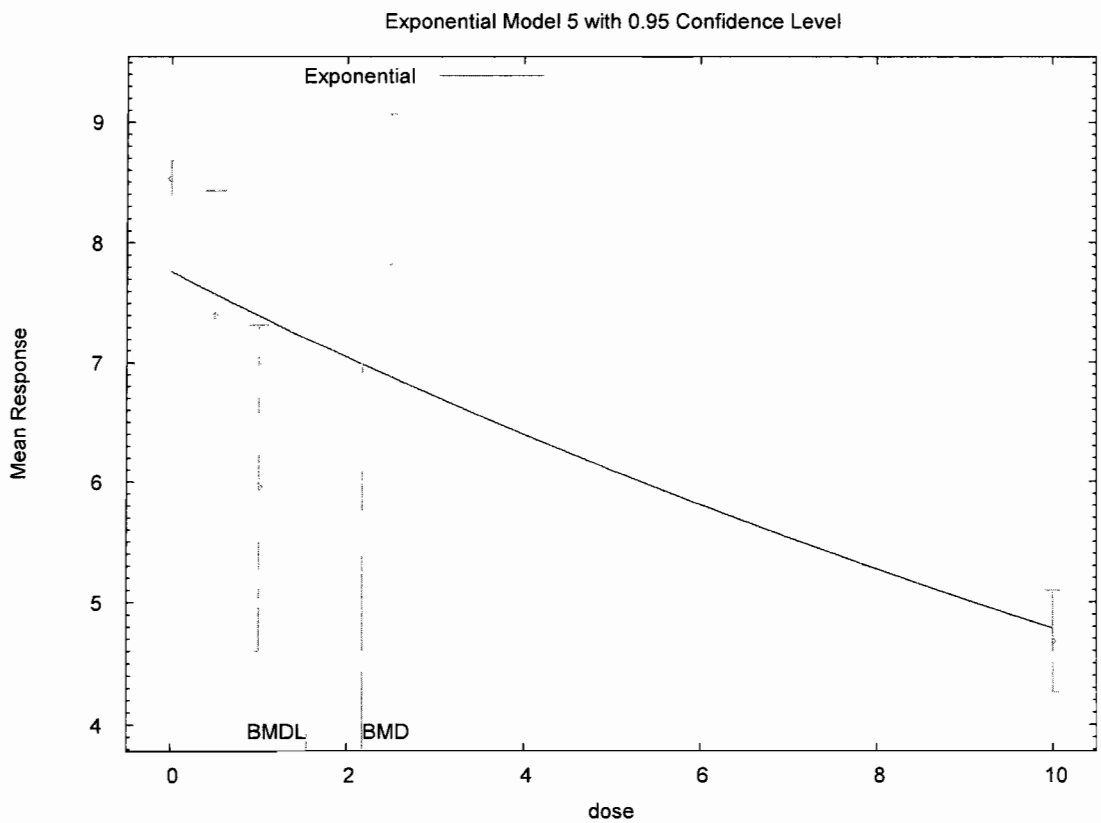
BMD and BMDL by Model

| Model | BMD     | BMDL     |
|-------|---------|----------|
| 2     | 2.17719 | 1.54662  |
| 3     | 2.17719 | 1.54662  |
| 4     | 2.17719 | 0.847525 |
| 5     | 2.17719 | 1.54662  |





09:09 05/05 2010



09:09 05/05 2010

Acephate  
 MRID 46151801  
 Female Brain

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Exponential Model. (Version: 1.61; Date: 7/24/2009)
Input Data File: C:\Usepa\BMDS21\Data\exp_test_Setting.(d)
Gnuplot Plotting File:
 Thu May 06 08:30:20 2010
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BMDS Model Run

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The form of the response function by Model:
Model 2: Y[dose] = a * exp{sign * b * dose}
Model 3: Y[dose] = a * exp{sign * (b * dose)^d}
Model 4: Y[dose] = a * [c-(c-1) * exp{-b * dose}]
Model 5: Y[dose] = a * [c-(c-1) * exp{-(b * dose)^d}]

```

Note: Y[dose] is the median response for exposure = dose;  
 sign = +1 for increasing trend in data;  
 sign = -1 for decreasing trend.

Model 2 is nested within Models 3 and 4.  
 Model 3 is nested within Model 5.  
 Model 4 is nested within Model 5.

Dependent variable = Mean  
 Independent variable = Dose  
 Data are assumed to be distributed: normally  
 Variance Model:  $\exp(\ln\alpha + \rho * \ln(Y[dose]))$   
 The variance is to be modeled as  $\text{Var}(i) = \exp(\ln\alpha + \log(\text{mean}(i)) * \rho)$

Total number of dose groups = 5  
 Total number of records with missing values = 0  
 Maximum number of iterations = 250  
 Relative Function Convergence has been set to: 1e-008  
 Parameter Convergence has been set to: 1e-008

MLE solution provided: Exact

Initial Parameter Values

| Variable | Model 2   | Model 3   | Model 4  | Model 5 |
|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|---------|
| lnalpha  | 1.93206   | 1.93206   | 1.93206  |         |
| rho      | -1.12909  | -1.12909  | -1.12909 | -       |
| a        | 5.87086   | 5.87086   | 8.9565   |         |
| b        | 0.0486709 | 0.0486709 | 0.298427 |         |
| c        | --        | --        | 0.497643 |         |
| d        | --        | 1         | --       |         |

Parameter Estimates by Model

| Variable | Model 2   | Model 3   | Model 4   | Model 5 |
|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| lnalpha  | -7.78191  | -8.67515  | -7.78191  | -       |
| rho      | 4.42293   | 4.84698   | 4.42293   |         |
| a        | 7.81678   | 7.43      | 7.81678   |         |
| b        | 0.0506332 | 0.0958034 | 0.0506332 |         |
| c        | --        | --        | 0         |         |
| d        | --        | 18        | --        | 17.5751 |

Table of Stats From Input Data

| Dose | N  | Obs Mean | Obs Std Dev |
|------|----|----------|-------------|
| 0    | 10 | 8.53     | 0.21        |
| 0.5  | 10 | 7.4      | 1.44        |
| 1    | 10 | 5.96     | 1.9         |
| 2.5  | 10 | 7.83     | 1.73        |
| 10   | 10 | 4.68     | 0.58        |

Estimated Values of Interest

| Model | Dose | Est Mean | Est Std | Scaled Residual |
|-------|------|----------|---------|-----------------|
| 2     | 0    | 7.817    | 1.928   | 1.17            |
|       | 0.5  | 7.621    | 1.823   | -0.384          |
|       | 1    | 7.431    | 1.724   | -2.698          |
|       | 2.5  | 6.887    | 1.457   | 2.046           |
|       | 10   | 4.711    | 0.6292  | -0.1567         |
| 3     | 0    | 7.43     | 1.687   | 2.062           |
|       | 0.5  | 7.43     | 1.687   | -0.05624        |
|       | 1    | 7.43     | 1.687   | -2.756          |
|       | 2.5  | 7.43     | 1.687   | 0.7499          |
|       | 10   | 4.68     | 0.5502  | -8.39e-010      |
| 4     | 0    | 7.817    | 1.928   | 1.17            |
|       | 0.5  | 7.621    | 1.823   | -0.384          |
|       | 1    | 7.431    | 1.724   | -2.698          |
|       | 2.5  | 6.887    | 1.457   | 2.046           |
|       | 10   | 4.711    | 0.6292  | -0.1567         |
| 5     | 0    | 7.43     | 1.687   | 2.062           |
|       | 0.5  | 7.43     | 1.687   | -0.05624        |
|       | 1    | 7.43     | 1.687   | -2.756          |
|       | 2.5  | 7.43     | 1.687   | 0.7499          |
|       | 10   | 4.68     | 0.5502  | 1.138e-009      |

Other models for which likelihoods are calculated:

Model A1:  $Y_{ij} = \mu(i) + e(ij)$   
 $\text{Var}\{e(ij)\} = \sigma^2$

Model A2:  $Y_{ij} = \mu(i) + e(ij)$   
 $\text{Var}\{e(ij)\} = \sigma(i)^2$

Model A3:  $Y_{ij} = \mu(i) + e(ij)$   
 $\text{Var}\{e(ij)\} = \exp(\lambda + \log(\text{mean}(i)) * \rho)$

Model R:  $Y_{ij} = \mu + e(i)$   
 $\text{Var}\{e(ij)\} = \sigma^2$

## Likelihoods of Interest

| Model | Log(likelihood) | DF | AIC      |
|-------|-----------------|----|----------|
| A1    | -37.21849       | 6  | 86.43698 |
| A2    | -16.85842       | 10 | 53.71684 |
| A3    | -37.04427       | 7  | 88.08855 |
| R     | -56.64988       | 2  | 117.2998 |
| 2     | -42.14443       | 4  | 92.28886 |
| 3     | -39.93778       | 5  | 89.87557 |
| 4     | -42.14443       | 4  | 92.28886 |
| 5     | -39.93778       | 5  | 89.87557 |

Additive constant for all log-likelihoods = -45.95. This constant added to the above values gives the log-likelihood including the term that does not depend on the model parameters.

## Explanation of Tests

Test 1: Does response and/or variances differ among Dose levels? (A2 vs. R)  
 Test 2: Are Variances Homogeneous? (A2 vs. A1)  
 Test 3: Are variances adequately modeled? (A2 vs. A3)  
 Test 4: Does Model 2 fit the data? (A3 vs. 2)  
 Test 5a: Does Model 3 fit the data? (A3 vs 3)  
 Test 5b: Is Model 3 better than Model 2? (3 vs. 2)  
 Test 6a: Does Model 4 fit the data? (A3 vs 4)  
 Test 6b: Is Model 4 better than Model 2? (4 vs. 2)  
 Test 7a: Does Model 5 fit the data? (A3 vs 5)  
 Test 7b: Is Model 5 better than Model 3? (5 vs. 3)  
 Test 7c: Is Model 5 better than Model 4? (5 vs. 4)

## Tests of Interest

| Test    | -2*log(Likelihood Ratio) | D. F. | p-value  |
|---------|--------------------------|-------|----------|
| Test 1  | 79.58                    | 8     | < 0.0001 |
| Test 2  | 40.72                    | 4     | < 0.0001 |
| Test 3  | 40.37                    | 3     | < 0.0001 |
| Test 4  | 10.2                     | 3     | 0.01694  |
| Test 5a | 5.787                    | 2     | 0.05538  |
| Test 5b | 4.413                    | 1     | 0.03566  |
| Test 6a | 10.2                     | 3     | 0.01694  |
| Test 6b | -2.132e-013              | 0     | N/A      |
| Test 7a | 5.787                    | 2     | 0.05538  |
| Test 7b | -1.135e-010              | 0     | N/A      |
| Test 7c | 4.413                    | 1     | 0.03566  |

The p-value for Test 1 is less than .05. There appears to be a



difference between response and/or variances among the dose levels, it seems appropriate to model the data.

The p-value for Test 2 is less than .1. A non-homogeneous variance model appears to be appropriate.

The p-value for Test 3 is less than .1. You may want to consider a different variance model.

The p-value for Test 4 is less than .1. Model 2 may not adequately describe the data; you may want to consider another model.

The p-value for Test 5a is less than .1. Model 3 may not adequately describe the data; you may want to consider another model.

The p-value for Test 5b is less than .05. Model 3 appears to fit the data better than Model 2.

The p-value for Test 6a is less than .1. Model 4 may not adequately describe the data; you may want to consider another model.

Degrees of freedom for Test 6b are less than or equal to 0. The Chi-Square test for fit is not valid.

The p-value for Test 7a is less than .1. Model 5 may not adequately describe the data; you may want to consider another model.

Degrees of freedom for Test 7b are less than or equal to 0. The Chi-Square test for fit is not valid.

The p-value for Test 7c is less than .05. Model 5 appears to fit the data better than Model 4.

#### Benchmark Dose Computations:

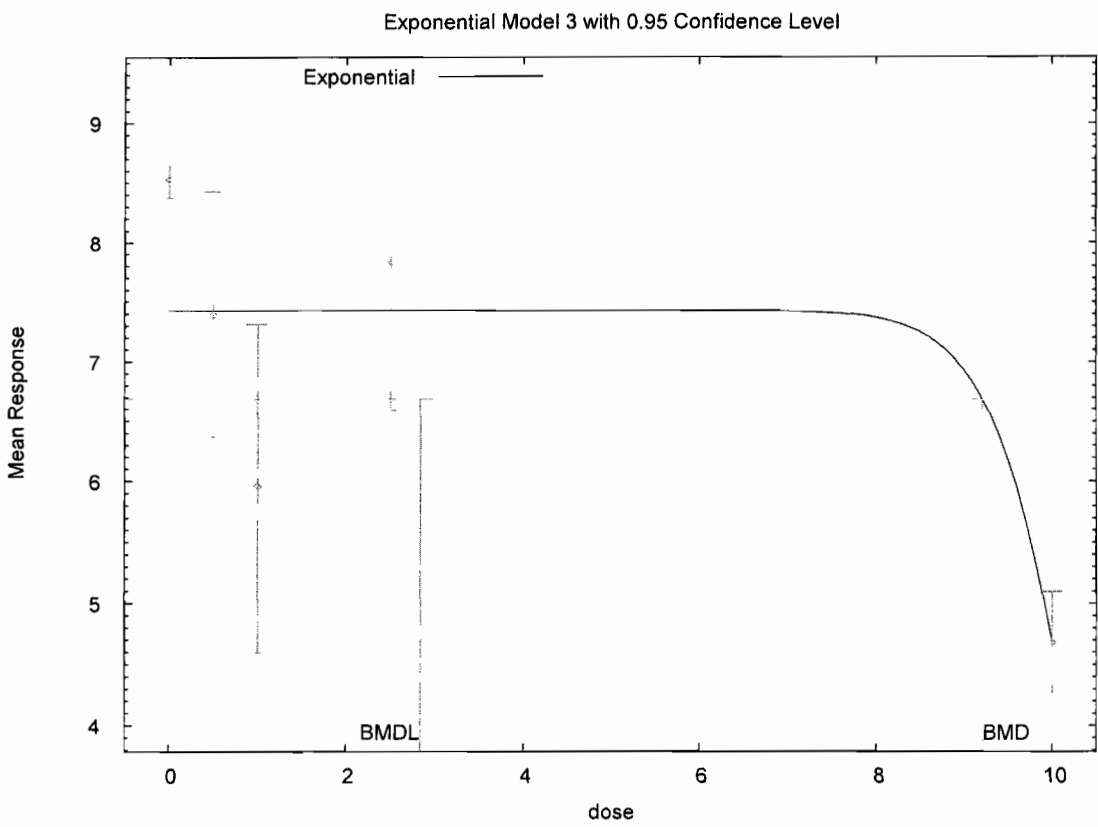
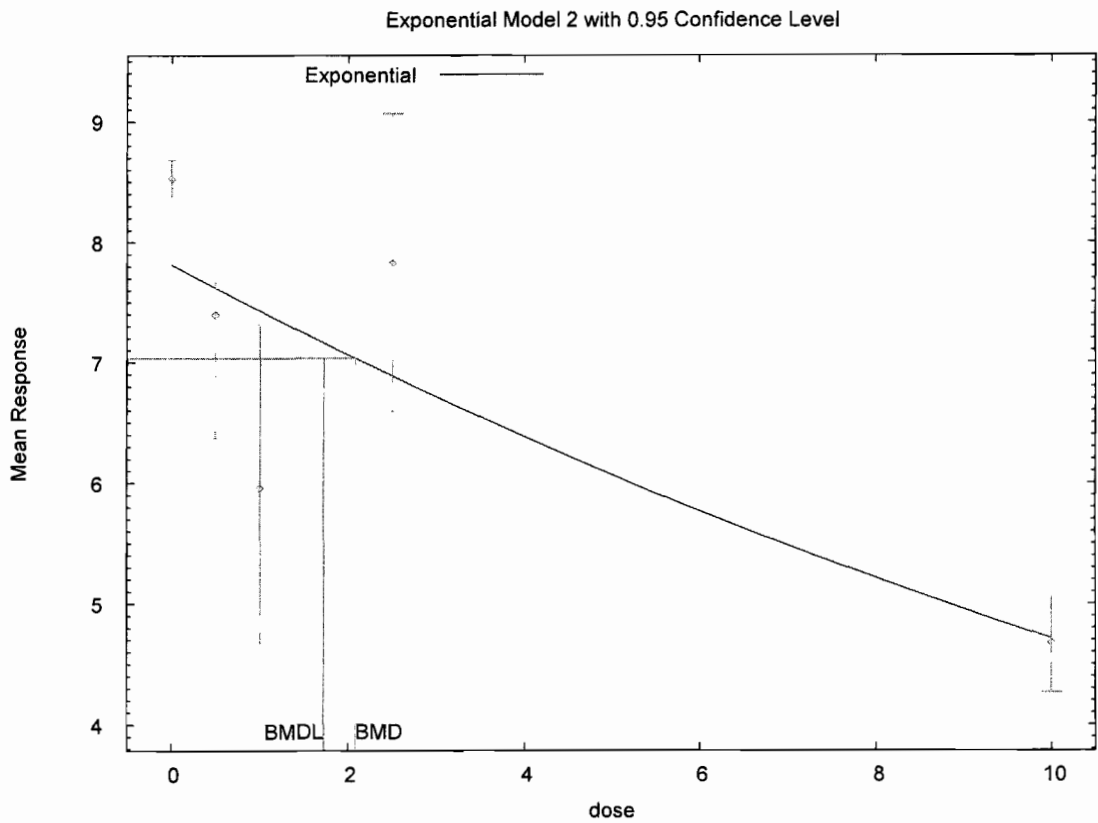
Specified Effect = 0.100000

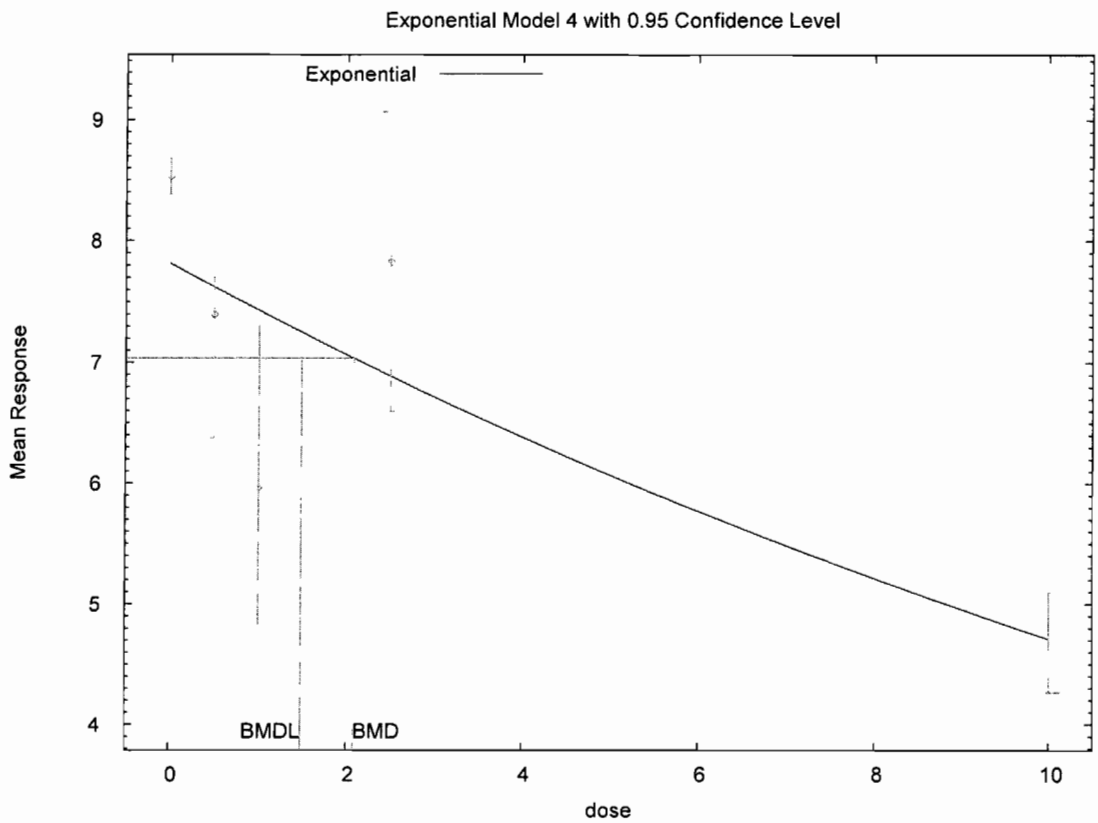
Risk Type = Relative deviation

Confidence Level = 0.950000

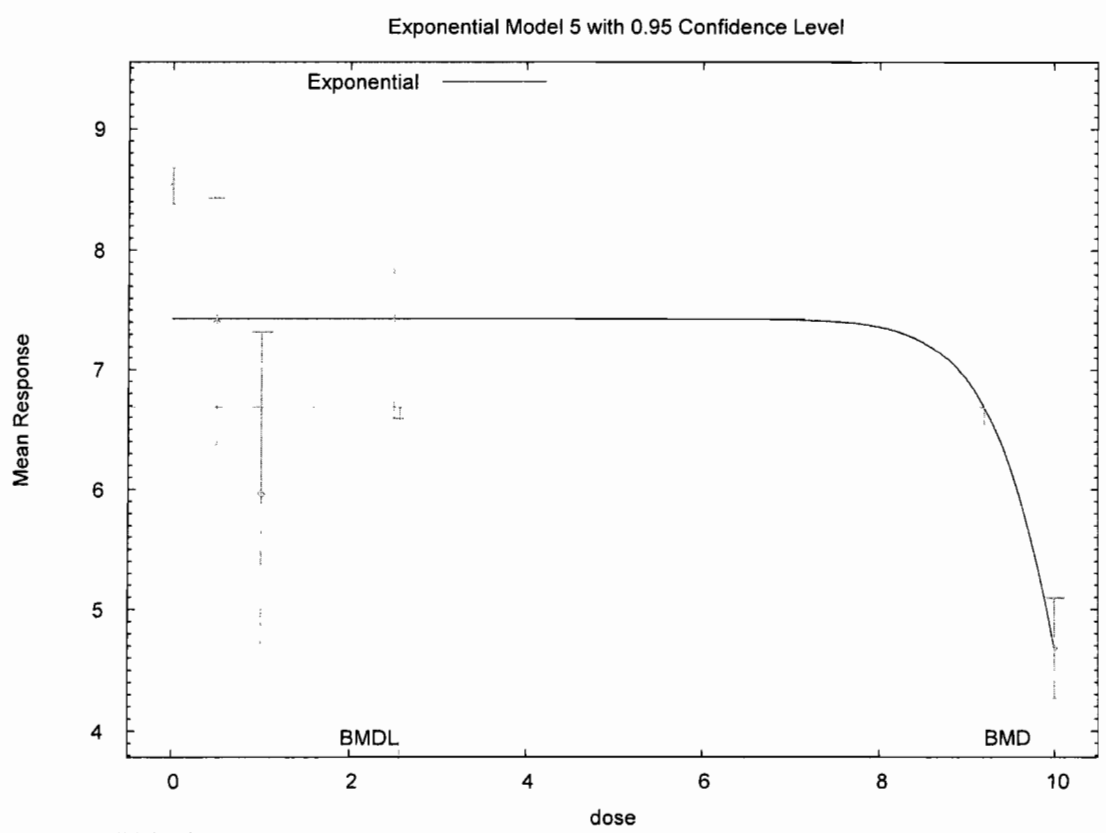
#### BMD and BMDL by Model

| Model | BMD     | BMDL    |
|-------|---------|---------|
| 2     | 2.08086 | 1.72587 |
| 3     | 9.21135 | 2.83442 |
| 4     | 2.08086 | 1.48553 |
| 5     | 9.19308 | 2.56793 |





08:30 05/06 2010



08:30 05/06 2010

Acephate  
 MRID 46151801  
 Female RBC ChE

```
=====
 Exponential Model. (Version: 1.61; Date: 7/24/2009)
 Input Data File: C:\Usepa\BMDS21\Data\exp_test_Setting.(d)
 Gnuplot Plotting File:
 Mon May 17 11:19:43 2010
=====
```

BMDS Model Run

The form of the response function by Model:

- Model 2:  $Y[\text{dose}] = a * \exp\{\text{sign} * b * \text{dose}\}$
- Model 3:  $Y[\text{dose}] = a * \exp\{\text{sign} * (b * \text{dose})^d\}$
- Model 4:  $Y[\text{dose}] = a * [c - (c-1) * \exp\{-b * \text{dose}\}]$
- Model 5:  $Y[\text{dose}] = a * [c - (c-1) * \exp\{-(b * \text{dose})^d\}]$

Note: Y[dose] is the median response for exposure = dose;  
 sign = +1 for increasing trend in data;  
 sign = -1 for decreasing trend.

- Model 2 is nested within Models 3 and 4.
- Model 3 is nested within Model 5.
- Model 4 is nested within Model 5.

Dependent variable = Mean  
 Independent variable = Dose  
 Data are assumed to be distributed: normally  
 Variance Model:  $\exp(\ln\alpha + \rho * \ln(Y[\text{dose}]))$   
 rho is set to 0.  
 A constant variance model is fit.

Total number of dose groups = 5  
 Total number of records with missing values = 0  
 Maximum number of iterations = 250  
 Relative Function Convergence has been set to: 1e-008  
 Parameter Convergence has been set to: 1e-008

MLE solution provided: Exact

Initial Parameter Values

| Variable | Model 2  | Model 3  | Model 4  | Model 5 |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|---------|
| lnalpha  | -1.4068  | -1.4068  | -1.4068  | -       |
| rho(S)   | 0        | 0        | 0        |         |
| a        | 2.30416  | 2.30416  | 3.1185   |         |
| b        | 0.027023 | 0.027023 | 0.253552 |         |
| c        | --       | --       | 0.613848 |         |
| d        | --       | 1        | --       |         |

(S) = Specified

Parameter Estimates by Model

| Variable    | Model 2   | Model 3   | Model 4   | Model 5 |
|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| -----       | -----     | -----     | -----     | -----   |
| lnalpha     | -1.22814  | -1.25595  | -1.22814  | -       |
| 1.25595 rho | 0         | 0         | 0         |         |
| 0 a         | 2.6859    | 2.63      | 2.6859    |         |
| 2.63 b      | 0.0263442 | 0.0871575 | 0.0263442 |         |
| 0.0892311 c | --        | --        | 0         |         |
| 0.046679 d  | --        | 9.55671   | --        | 11.0456 |

Table of Stats From Input Data

| Dose  | N   | Obs Mean | Obs Std Dev |
|-------|-----|----------|-------------|
| ----- | --- | -----    | -----       |
| 0     | 10  | 2.36     | 0.49        |
| 0.5   | 10  | 2.97     | 0.49        |
| 1     | 10  | 2.53     | 0.68        |
| 2.5   | 10  | 2.66     | 0.55        |
| 10    | 10  | 2.01     | 0.34        |

Estimated Values of Interest

| Model | Dose  | Est Mean | Est Std | Scaled Residual |
|-------|-------|----------|---------|-----------------|
| ----- | ----- | -----    | -----   | -----           |
| 2     | 0     | 2.686    | 0.5411  | -1.904          |
|       | 0.5   | 2.651    | 0.5411  | 1.866           |
|       | 1     | 2.616    | 0.5411  | -0.5029         |
|       | 2.5   | 2.515    | 0.5411  | 0.8491          |
|       | 10    | 2.064    | 0.5411  | -0.3147         |
| 3     | 0     | 2.63     | 0.5337  | -1.6            |
|       | 0.5   | 2.63     | 0.5337  | 2.015           |
|       | 1     | 2.63     | 0.5337  | -0.5926         |
|       | 2.5   | 2.63     | 0.5337  | 0.1778          |
|       | 10    | 2.01     | 0.5337  | -3.519e-007     |
| 4     | 0     | 2.686    | 0.5411  | -1.904          |
|       | 0.5   | 2.651    | 0.5411  | 1.866           |
|       | 1     | 2.616    | 0.5411  | -0.5029         |
|       | 2.5   | 2.515    | 0.5411  | 0.8491          |
|       | 10    | 2.064    | 0.5411  | -0.3147         |
| 5     | 0     | 2.63     | 0.5337  | -1.6            |
|       | 0.5   | 2.63     | 0.5337  | 2.015           |
|       | 1     | 2.63     | 0.5337  | -0.5926         |
|       | 2.5   | 2.63     | 0.5337  | 0.1778          |
|       | 10    | 2.01     | 0.5337  | -6.192e-008     |

Other models for which likelihoods are calculated:

Model A1:  $Y_{ij} = \mu(i) + e(ij)$

$$\text{Var}\{e(ij)\} = \text{Sigma}^2$$
 Model A2: 
$$Y_{ij} = \text{Mu}(i) + e(ij)$$

$$\text{Var}\{e(ij)\} = \text{Sigma}(i)^2$$
 Model A3: 
$$Y_{ij} = \text{Mu}(i) + e(ij)$$

$$\text{Var}\{e(ij)\} = \exp(\text{lalpha} + \log(\text{mean}(i)) * \text{rho})$$
 Model R: 
$$Y_{ij} = \text{Mu} + e(i)$$

$$\text{Var}\{e(ij)\} = \text{Sigma}^2$$

Likelihoods of Interest

| Model | Log(likelihood) | DF | AIC       |
|-------|-----------------|----|-----------|
| A1    | 10.16998        | 6  | -8.339958 |
| A2    | 12.5241         | 10 | -5.048204 |
| A3    | 10.16998        | 6  | -8.339958 |
| R     | 1.510524        | 2  | 0.9789524 |
| 2     | 5.703607        | 3  | -5.407213 |
| 3     | 6.398674        | 4  | -4.797349 |
| 4     | 5.703607        | 3  | -5.407213 |
| 5     | 6.398676        | 5  | -2.797351 |

Additive constant for all log-likelihoods = -45.95. This constant added to the above values gives the log-likelihood including the term that does not depend on the model parameters.

Explanation of Tests

- Test 1: Does response and/or variances differ among Dose levels? (A2 vs. R)
- Test 2: Are Variances Homogeneous? (A2 vs. A1)
- Test 3: Are variances adequately modeled? (A2 vs. A3)
- Test 4: Does Model 2 fit the data? (A3 vs. 2)
  
- Test 5a: Does Model 3 fit the data? (A3 vs 3)
- Test 5b: Is Model 3 better than Model 2? (3 vs. 2)
  
- Test 6a: Does Model 4 fit the data? (A3 vs 4)
- Test 6b: Is Model 4 better than Model 2? (4 vs. 2)
  
- Test 7a: Does Model 5 fit the data? (A3 vs 5)
- Test 7b: Is Model 5 better than Model 3? (5 vs. 3)
- Test 7c: Is Model 5 better than Model 4? (5 vs. 4)

Tests of Interest

| Test    | -2*log(Likelihood Ratio) | D. F. | p-value  |
|---------|--------------------------|-------|----------|
| Test 1  | 22.03                    | 8     | 0.004866 |
| Test 2  | 4.708                    | 4     | 0.3186   |
| Test 3  | 4.708                    | 4     | 0.3186   |
| Test 4  | 8.933                    | 3     | 0.0302   |
| Test 5a | 7.543                    | 2     | 0.02302  |
| Test 5b | 1.39                     | 1     | 0.2384   |
| Test 6a | 8.933                    | 3     | 0.0302   |
| Test 6b | 1.901e-013               | 0     | N/A      |
| Test 7a | 7.543                    | 1     | 0.006026 |
| Test 7b | 2.289e-006               | 1     | 0.9988   |

Test 7c 1.39 2 0.499

The p-value for Test 1 is less than .05. There appears to be a difference between response and/or variances among the dose levels, it seems appropriate to model the data.

The p-value for Test 2 is greater than .1. A homogeneous variance model appears to be appropriate here.

The p-value for Test 3 is greater than .1. The modeled variance appears to be appropriate here.

The p-value for Test 4 is less than .1. Model 2 may not adequately describe the data; you may want to consider another model.

The p-value for Test 5a is less than .1. Model 3 may not adequately describe the data; you may want to consider another model.

The p-value for Test 5b is greater than .05. Model 3 does not seem to fit the data better than Model 2.

The p-value for Test 6a is less than .1. Model 4 may not adequately describe the data; you may want to consider another model.

Degrees of freedom for Test 6b are less than or equal to 0. The Chi-Square test for fit is not valid.

The p-value for Test 7a is less than .1. Model 5 may not adequately describe the data; you may want to consider another model.

The p-value for Test 7b is greater than .05. Model 5 does not seem to fit the data better than Model 3.

The p-value for Test 7c is greater than .05. Model 5 does not seem to fit the data better than Model 4.

Benchmark Dose Computations:

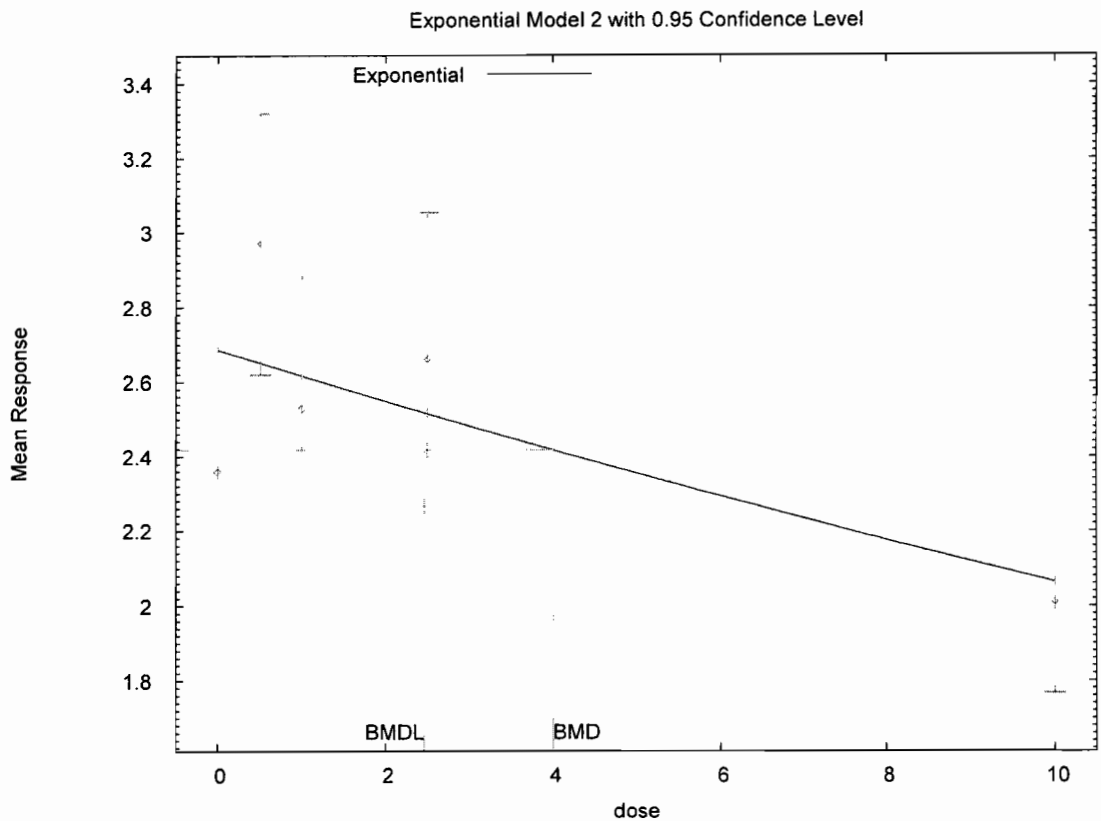
Specified Effect = 0.100000

Risk Type = Relative deviation

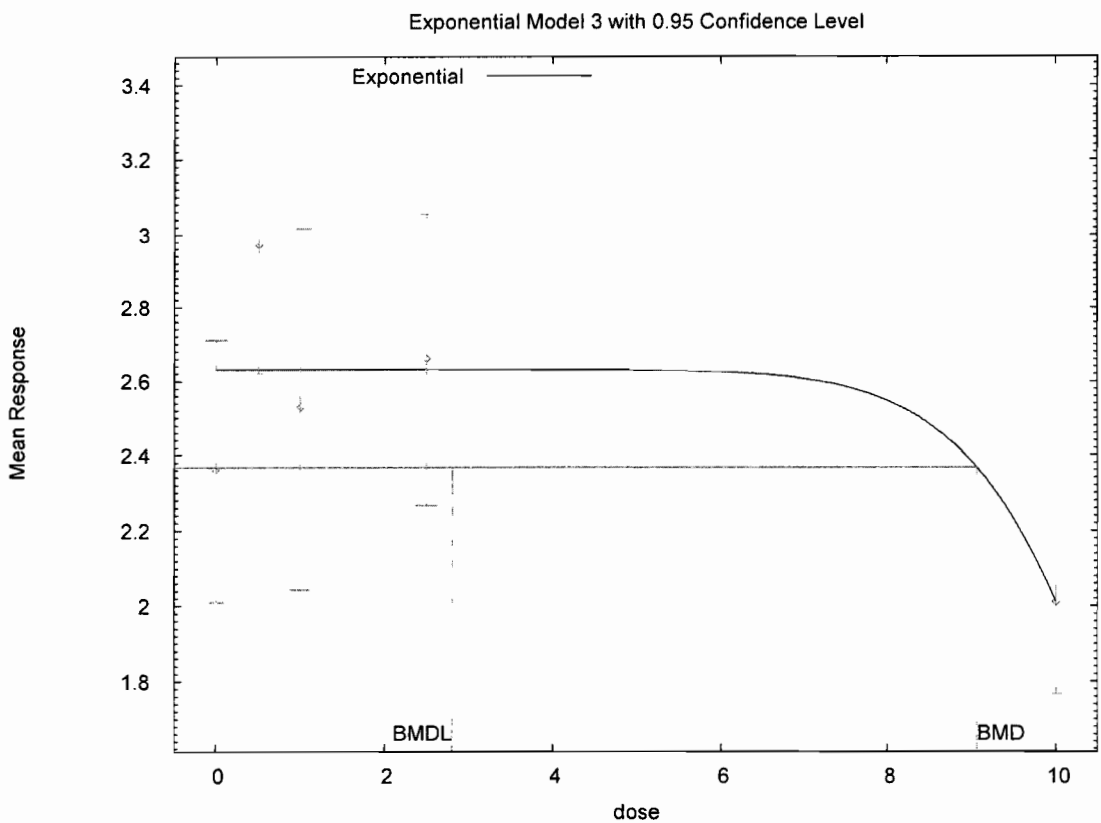
Confidence Level = 0.950000

BMD and BMDL by Model

| Model | BMD     | BMDL    |
|-------|---------|---------|
| 2     | 3.99939 | 2.46447 |
| 3     | 9.06629 | 2.80769 |
| 4     | 3.99939 | 1.76794 |
| 5     | 9.18307 | 2.27305 |

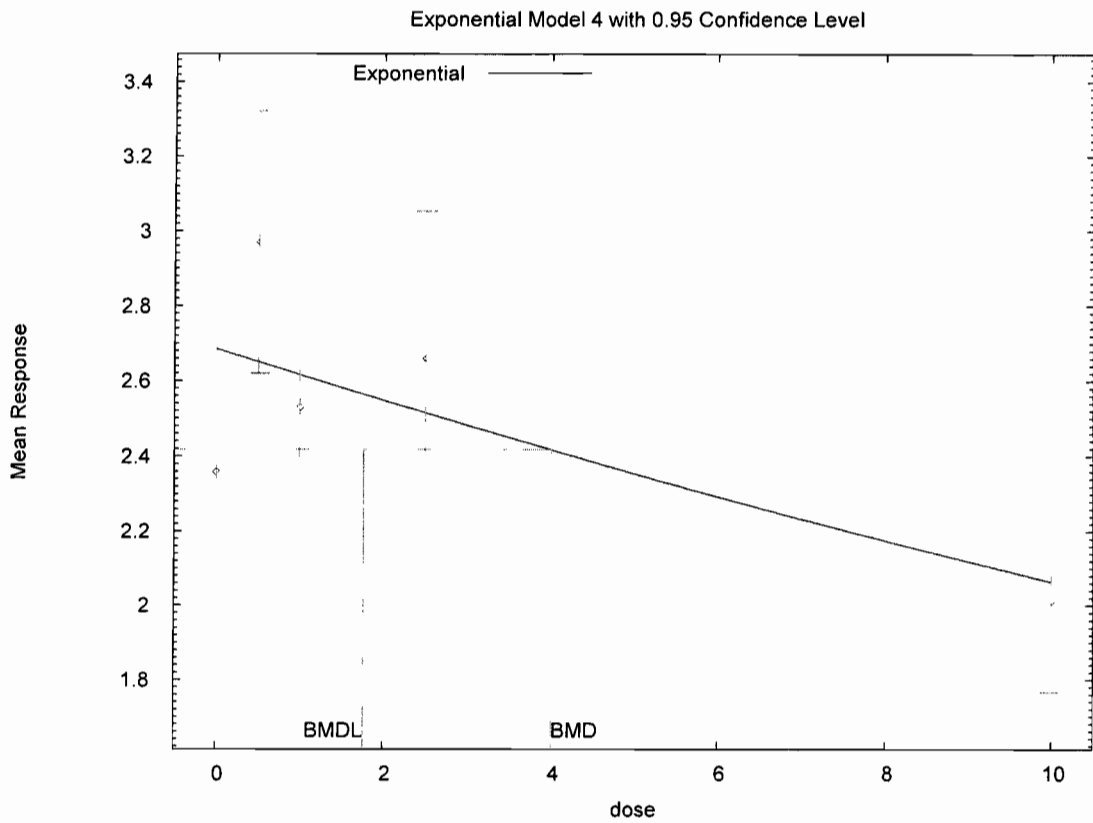


11:19 05/17 2010

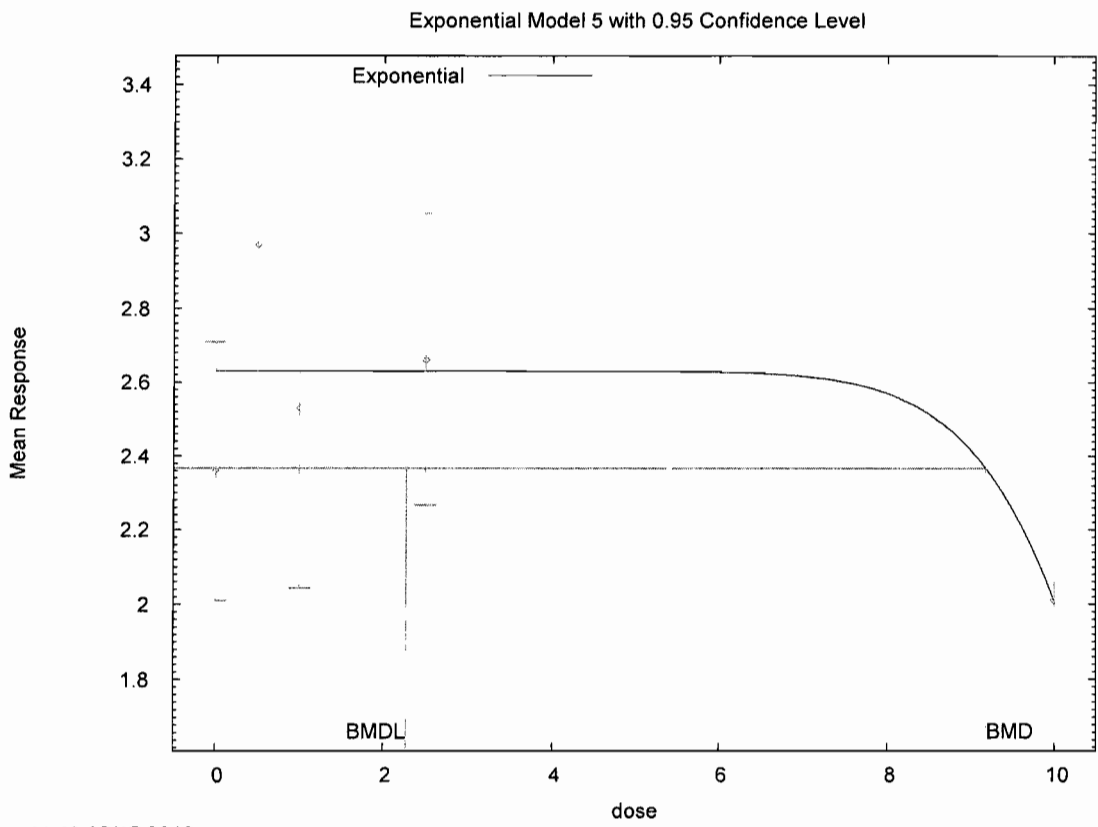


11:19 05/17 2010





11:19 05/17 2010



11:19 05/17 2010

Acephate  
 MRID 46151801  
 Male Brain ChE

```
=====
Exponential Model. (Version: 1.61; Date: 7/24/2009)
Input Data File: C:\Usepa\BMDS21\Data\exp_test_Setting.(d)
Gnuplot Plotting File:
 Wed May 05 08:45:16 2010
=====
```

BMDS Model Run

The form of the response function by Model:

- Model 2:  $Y[\text{dose}] = a * \exp\{\text{sign} * b * \text{dose}\}$
- Model 3:  $Y[\text{dose}] = a * \exp\{\text{sign} * (b * \text{dose})^d\}$
- Model 4:  $Y[\text{dose}] = a * [c - (c-1) * \exp\{-b * \text{dose}\}]$
- Model 5:  $Y[\text{dose}] = a * [c - (c-1) * \exp\{-(b * \text{dose})^d\}]$

Note: Y[dose] is the median response for exposure = dose;  
 sign = +1 for increasing trend in data;  
 sign = -1 for decreasing trend.

Model 2 is nested within Models 3 and 4.  
 Model 3 is nested within Model 5.  
 Model 4 is nested within Model 5.

Dependent variable = Mean  
 Independent variable = Dose  
 Data are assumed to be distributed: normally  
 Variance Model:  $\exp(\ln\alpha + \rho * \ln(Y[\text{dose}]))$   
 rho is set to 0.  
 A constant variance model is fit.

Total number of dose groups = 5  
 Total number of records with missing values = 0  
 Maximum number of iterations = 250  
 Relative Function Convergence has been set to: 1e-008  
 Parameter Convergence has been set to: 1e-008

MLE solution provided: Exact

| Variable | Initial Parameter Values |           |          |         |
|----------|--------------------------|-----------|----------|---------|
|          | Model 2                  | Model 3   | Model 4  | Model 5 |
| lnalpha  | 0.922736                 | 0.922736  | 0.922736 |         |
| rho(S)   | 0                        | 0         | 0        |         |
| a        | 5.65468                  | 5.65468   | 9.6495   |         |
| b        | 0.0632749                | 0.0632749 | 0.330841 |         |
| c        | --                       | --        | 0.424399 |         |

1 d -- 1 --

(S) = Specified

Parameter Estimates by Model

| Variable | Model 2   | Model 3   | Model 4  | Model 5 |
|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|---------|
| lnalpha  | 1.19495   | 1.19495   | 1.17663  |         |
| rho      | 0         | 0         | 0        |         |
| a        | 8.1811    | 8.1811    | 8.53035  |         |
| b        | 0.0668131 | 0.0668131 | 0.257991 |         |
| c        | --        | --        | 0.478782 |         |
| d        | --        | 1         | --       | 1       |

Table of Stats From Input Data

| Dose | N  | Obs Mean | Obs Std Dev |
|------|----|----------|-------------|
| 0    | 10 | 9.19     | 1.04        |
| 0.5  | 10 | 8.01     | 1.89        |
| 1    | 10 | 6.01     | 2.85        |
| 2.5  | 10 | 7.37     | 0.8         |
| 10   | 10 | 4.3      | 0.75        |

Estimated Values of Interest

| Model | Dose | Est Mean | Est Std | Scaled Residual |
|-------|------|----------|---------|-----------------|
| 2     | 0    | 8.181    | 1.818   | 1.755           |
|       | 0.5  | 7.912    | 1.818   | 0.17            |
|       | 1    | 7.652    | 1.818   | -2.858          |
|       | 2.5  | 6.923    | 1.818   | 0.7784          |
|       | 10   | 4.194    | 1.818   | 0.1841          |
| 3     | 0    | 8.181    | 1.818   | 1.755           |
|       | 0.5  | 7.912    | 1.818   | 0.17            |
|       | 1    | 7.652    | 1.818   | -2.858          |
|       | 2.5  | 6.923    | 1.818   | 0.7784          |
| 4     | 0    | 8.53     | 1.801   | 1.158           |
|       | 0.5  | 7.992    | 1.801   | 0.03114         |
|       | 1    | 7.519    | 1.801   | -2.65           |
|       | 2.5  | 6.417    | 1.801   | 1.673           |
| 5     | 0    | 8.53     | 1.801   | 1.158           |
|       | 0.5  | 7.992    | 1.801   | 0.03114         |
|       | 1    | 7.519    | 1.801   | -2.65           |
|       | 2.5  | 6.417    | 1.801   | 1.673           |

Other models for which likelihoods are calculated:

Model A1:  $Y_{ij} = \mu(i) + e(ij)$   
 $\text{Var}\{e(ij)\} = \sigma^2$

Model A2:  $Y_{ij} = \mu(i) + e(ij)$   
 $\text{Var}\{e(ij)\} = \sigma(i)^2$

Model A3:  $Y_{ij} = \mu(i) + e(ij)$   
 $\text{Var}\{e(ij)\} = \exp(\alpha + \log(\text{mean}(i))) * \rho$

Model R:  $Y_{ij} = \mu + e(i)$   
 $\text{Var}\{e(ij)\} = \sigma^2$

Likelihoods of Interest

| Model | Log(likelihood) | DF | AIC      |
|-------|-----------------|----|----------|
| A1    | -48.06841       | 6  | 108.1368 |
| A2    | -34.4889        | 10 | 88.97779 |
| A3    | -48.06841       | 6  | 108.1368 |
| R     | -66.97517       | 2  | 137.9503 |
| 2     | -54.87371       | 3  | 115.7474 |
| 3     | -54.87371       | 3  | 115.7474 |
| 4     | -54.41587       | 4  | 116.8317 |
| 5     | -54.41587       | 4  | 116.8317 |

Additive constant for all log-likelihoods = -45.95. This constant added to the above values gives the log-likelihood including the term that does not depend on the model parameters.

Explanation of Tests

- Test 1: Does response and/or variances differ among Dose levels? (A2 vs. R)
- Test 2: Are Variances Homogeneous? (A2 vs. A1)
- Test 3: Are variances adequately modeled? (A2 vs. A3)
- Test 4: Does Model 2 fit the data? (A3 vs. 2)
  
- Test 5a: Does Model 3 fit the data? (A3 vs 3)
- Test 5b: Is Model 3 better than Model 2? (3 vs. 2)
  
- Test 6a: Does Model 4 fit the data? (A3 vs 4)
- Test 6b: Is Model 4 better than Model 2? (4 vs. 2)
  
- Test 7a: Does Model 5 fit the data? (A3 vs 5)
- Test 7b: Is Model 5 better than Model 3? (5 vs. 3)
- Test 7c: Is Model 5 better than Model 4? (5 vs. 4)

Tests of Interest

| Test    | -2*log(Likelihood Ratio) | D. F. | p-value  |
|---------|--------------------------|-------|----------|
| Test 1  | 64.97                    | 8     | < 0.0001 |
| Test 2  | 27.16                    | 4     | < 0.0001 |
| Test 3  | 27.16                    | 4     | < 0.0001 |
| Test 4  | 13.61                    | 3     | 0.003486 |
| Test 5a | 13.61                    | 3     | 0.003486 |
| Test 5b | -2.842e-014              | 0     | N/A      |
| Test 6a | 12.69                    | 2     | 0.001751 |
| Test 6b | 0.9157                   | 1     | 0.3386   |

|         |             |   |          |
|---------|-------------|---|----------|
| Test 7a | 12.69       | 2 | 0.001751 |
| Test 7b | 0.9157      | 1 | 0.3386   |
| Test 7c | -3.283e-012 | 0 | N/A      |

The p-value for Test 1 is less than .05. There appears to be a difference between response and/or variances among the dose levels, it seems appropriate to model the data.

The p-value for Test 2 is less than .1. Consider running a non-homogeneous variance model.

The p-value for Test 3 is less than .1. You may want to consider a different variance model.

The p-value for Test 4 is less than .1. Model 2 may not adequately describe the data; you may want to consider another model.

The p-value for Test 5a is less than .1. Model 3 may not adequately describe the data; you may want to consider another model.

Degrees of freedom for Test 5b are less than or equal to 0. The Chi-Square test for fit is not valid.

The p-value for Test 6a is less than .1. Model 4 may not adequately describe the data; you may want to consider another model.

The p-value for Test 6b is greater than .05. Model 4 does not seem to fit the data better than Model 2.

The p-value for Test 7a is less than .1. Model 5 may not adequately describe the data; you may want to consider another model.

The p-value for Test 7b is greater than .05. Model 5 does not seem to fit the data better than Model 3.

Degrees of freedom for Test 7c are less than or equal to 0. The Chi-Square test for fit is not valid.

#### Benchmark Dose Computations:

Specified Effect = 0.100000

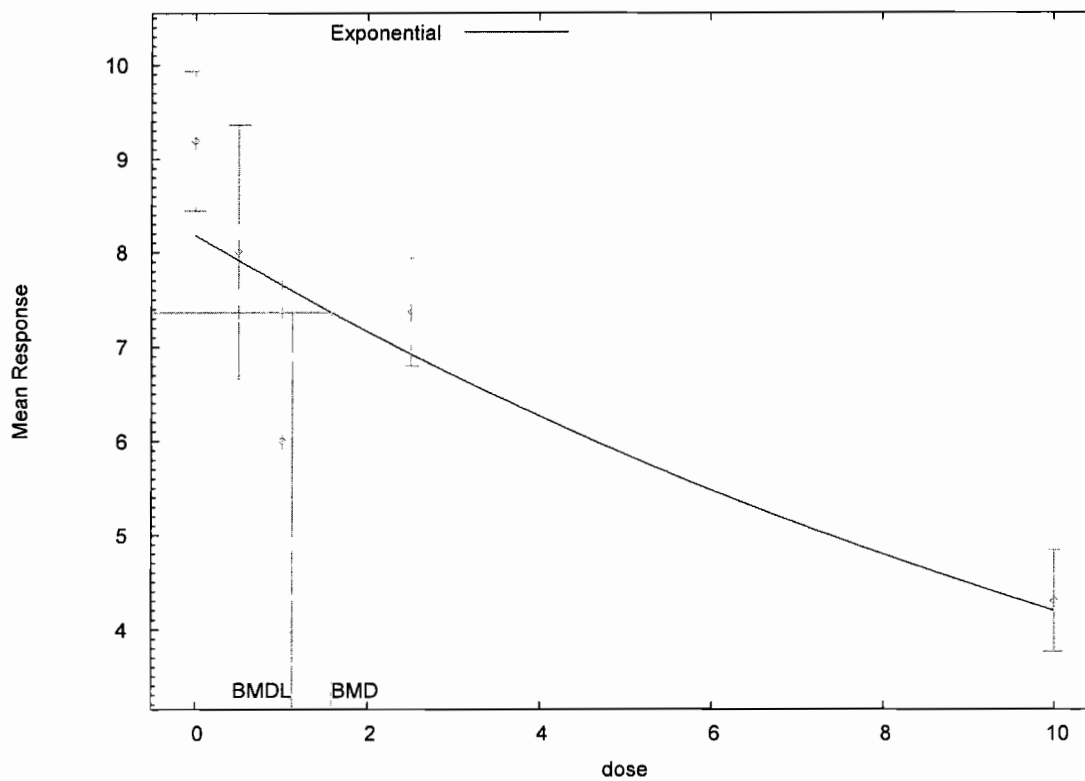
Risk Type = Relative deviation

Confidence Level = 0.950000

#### BMD and BMDL by Model

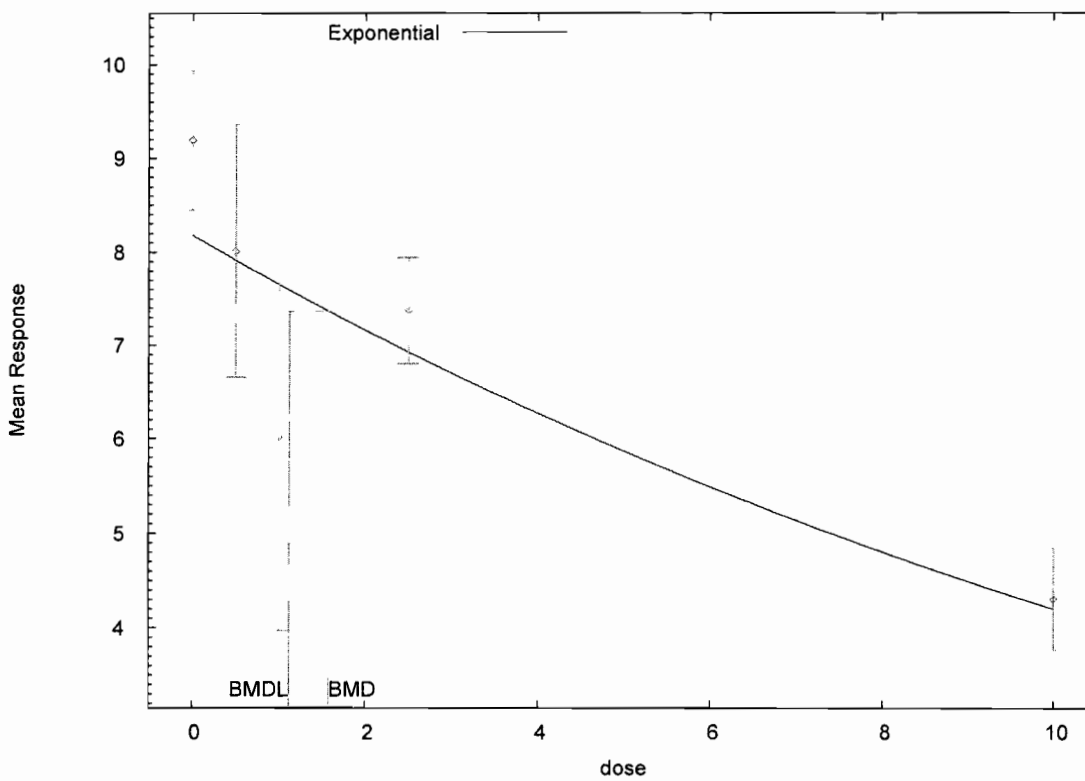
| Model | BMD      | BMDL     |
|-------|----------|----------|
| 2     | 1.57695  | 1.12009  |
| 3     | 1.57695  | 1.12009  |
| 4     | 0.82568  | 0.303293 |
| 5     | 0.825679 | 0.303293 |

Exponential Model 2 with 0.95 Confidence Level

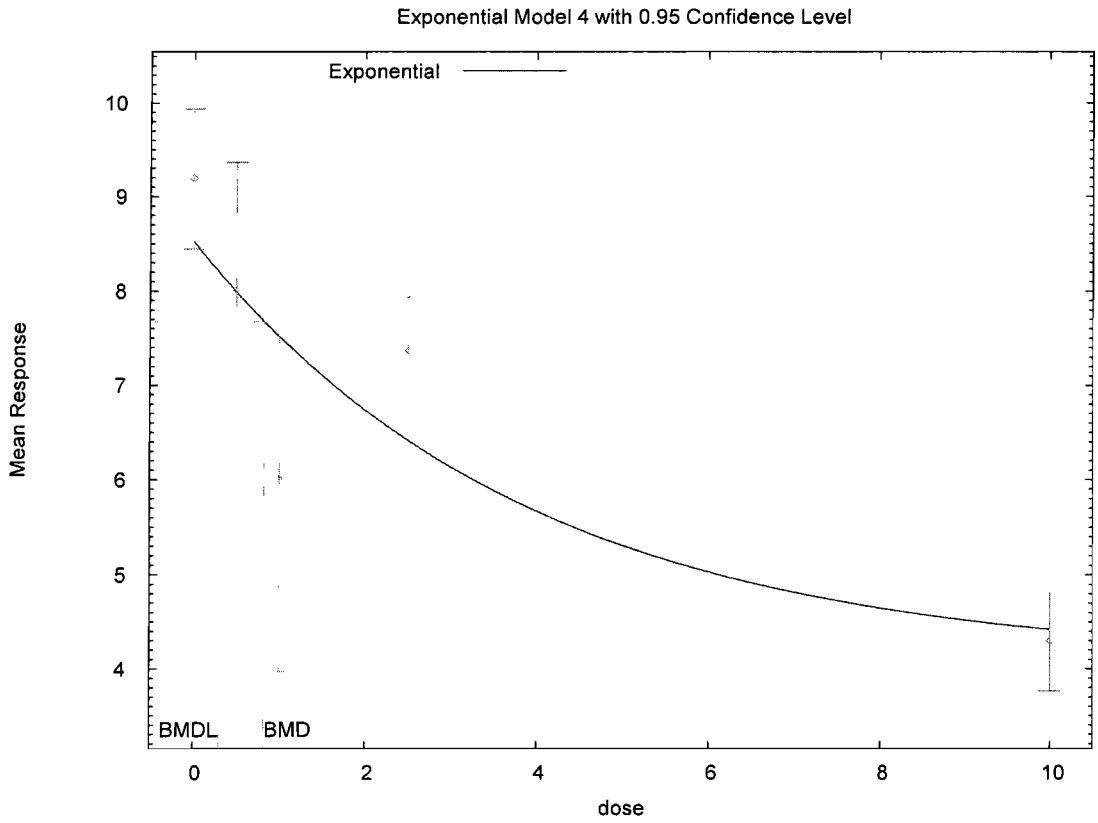


08:45 05/05 2010

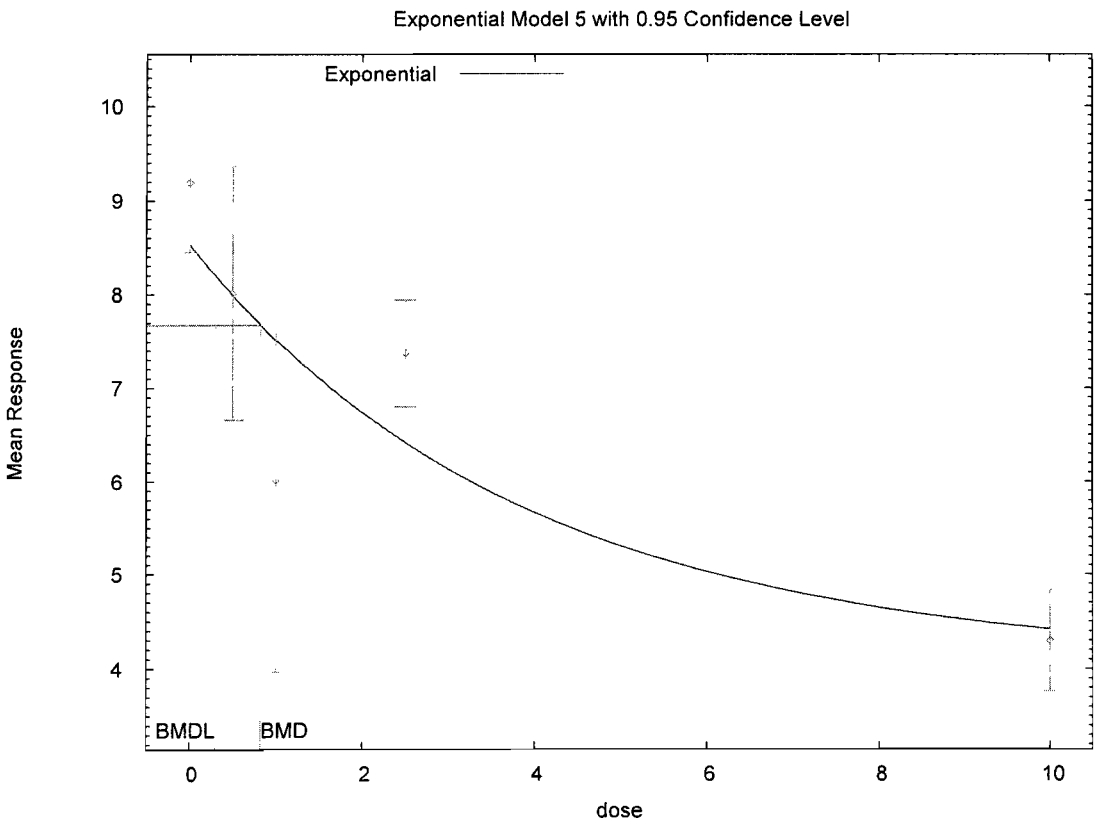
Exponential Model 3 with 0.95 Confidence Level



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08:45 05/05 2010

Acephate  
 MRID 46151801  
 Male Brain

```

=====
Exponential Model. (Version: 1.61; Date: 7/24/2009)
Input Data File: C:\Usepa\BMDS21\Data\exp_test_Setting.(d)
Gnuplot Plotting File:
 Wed May 05 08:56:40 2010
=====

```

BMDS Model Run

```

The form of the response function by Model:
Model 2: Y[dose] = a * exp{sign * b * dose}
Model 3: Y[dose] = a * exp{sign * (b * dose)^d}
Model 4: Y[dose] = a * [c-(c-1) * exp{-b * dose}]
Model 5: Y[dose] = a * [c-(c-1) * exp{-(b * dose)^d}]

```

Note: Y[dose] is the median response for exposure = dose;  
 sign = +1 for increasing trend in data;  
 sign = -1 for decreasing trend.

Model 2 is nested within Models 3 and 4.  
 Model 3 is nested within Model 5.  
 Model 4 is nested within Model 5.

Dependent variable = Mean  
 Independent variable = Dose  
 Data are assumed to be distributed: normally  
 Variance Model:  $\exp(\ln\alpha + \rho * \ln(Y[\text{dose}]))$   
 The variance is to be modeled as  $\text{Var}(i) = \exp(\ln\alpha + \log(\text{mean}(i)) * \rho)$

Total number of dose groups = 5  
 Total number of records with missing values = 0  
 Maximum number of iterations = 250  
 Relative Function Convergence has been set to: 1e-008  
 Parameter Convergence has been set to: 1e-008

MLE solution provided: Exact

Initial Parameter Values

| Variable | Model 2   | Model 3   | Model 4   | Model 5 |
|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| lnalpha  | -0.712361 | -0.712361 | -0.712361 | -       |
| rho      | 0.626961  | 0.626961  | 0.626961  |         |
| a        | 5.65468   | 5.65468   | 9.6495    |         |
| b        | 0.0632749 | 0.0632749 | 0.330841  |         |
| c        | --        | --        | 0.424399  |         |
| d        | --        | 1         | --        |         |



Parameter Estimates by Model

| Variable | Model 2   | Model 3   | Model 4  | Model 5 |
|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|---------|
| lnalpha  | -6.03898  | -6.03898  | -5.99878 | -       |
| rho      | 3.64713   | 3.64713   | 3.62486  |         |
| a        | 8.12352   | 8.12352   | 8.21573  |         |
| b        | 0.0636783 | 0.0636784 | 0.107549 |         |
| c        | --        | --        | 0.277846 |         |
| d        | --        | 1         | --       | 1       |

Table of Stats From Input Data

| Dose | N  | Obs Mean | Obs Std Dev |
|------|----|----------|-------------|
| 0    | 10 | 9.19     | 1.04        |
| 0.5  | 10 | 8.01     | 1.89        |
| 1    | 10 | 6.01     | 2.85        |
| 2.5  | 10 | 7.37     | 0.8         |
| 10   | 10 | 4.3      | 0.75        |

Estimated Values of Interest

| Model | Dose | Est Mean | Est Std | Scaled Residual |
|-------|------|----------|---------|-----------------|
| 2     | 0    | 8.124    | 2.227   | 1.515           |
|       | 0.5  | 7.869    | 2.101   | 0.2123          |
|       | 1    | 7.622    | 1.982   | -2.572          |
|       | 2.5  | 6.928    | 1.666   | 0.8393          |
|       | 10   | 4.297    | 0.6971  | 0.01239         |
| 3     | 0    | 8.124    | 2.227   | 1.515           |
|       | 0.5  | 7.869    | 2.101   | 0.2123          |
|       | 1    | 7.622    | 1.982   | -2.572          |
|       | 2.5  | 6.928    | 1.666   | 0.8393          |
|       | 10   | 4.297    | 0.6971  | 0.01239         |
| 4     | 0    | 8.216    | 2.265   | 1.36            |
|       | 0.5  | 7.905    | 2.112   | 0.157           |
|       | 1    | 7.611    | 1.972   | -2.567          |
|       | 2.5  | 6.817    | 1.615   | 1.083           |
|       | 10   | 4.307    | 0.7026  | -0.02994        |
| 5     | 0    | 8.216    | 2.265   | 1.36            |
|       | 0.5  | 7.905    | 2.112   | 0.157           |
|       | 1    | 7.611    | 1.972   | -2.567          |
|       | 2.5  | 6.817    | 1.615   | 1.083           |
|       | 10   | 4.307    | 0.7026  | -0.02994        |

Other models for which likelihoods are calculated:

Model A1:  $Y_{ij} = \mu(i) + e(ij)$   
 $\text{Var}\{e(ij)\} = \sigma^2$

Model A2:  $Y_{ij} = \mu(i) + e(ij)$

$$\text{Var}\{e(ij)\} = \text{Sigma}(i)^2$$

Model A3:  $Y_{ij} = \text{Mu}(i) + e(ij)$   
 $\text{Var}\{e(ij)\} = \exp(\text{lalpha} + \log(\text{mean}(i))) * \text{rho}$

Model R:  $Y_{ij} = \text{Mu} + e(i)$   
 $\text{Var}\{e(ij)\} = \text{Sigma}^2$

## Likelihoods of Interest

| Model | Log(likelihood) | DF | AIC      |
|-------|-----------------|----|----------|
| A1    | -48.06841       | 6  | 108.1368 |
| A2    | -34.4889        | 10 | 88.97779 |
| A3    | -47.19034       | 7  | 108.3807 |
| R     | -66.97517       | 2  | 137.9503 |
| 2     | -48.7652        | 4  | 105.5304 |
| 3     | -48.7652        | 4  | 105.5304 |
| 4     | -48.71019       | 5  | 107.4204 |
| 5     | -48.71019       | 5  | 107.4204 |

Additive constant for all log-likelihoods = -45.95. This constant added to the above values gives the log-likelihood including the term that does not depend on the model parameters.

## Explanation of Tests

- Test 1: Does response and/or variances differ among Dose levels? (A2 vs. R)  
 Test 2: Are Variances Homogeneous? (A2 vs. A1)  
 Test 3: Are variances adequately modeled? (A2 vs. A3)  
 Test 4: Does Model 2 fit the data? (A3 vs. 2)
- Test 5a: Does Model 3 fit the data? (A3 vs 3)  
 Test 5b: Is Model 3 better than Model 2? (3 vs. 2)
- Test 6a: Does Model 4 fit the data? (A3 vs 4)  
 Test 6b: Is Model 4 better than Model 2? (4 vs. 2)
- Test 7a: Does Model 5 fit the data? (A3 vs 5)  
 Test 7b: Is Model 5 better than Model 3? (5 vs. 3)  
 Test 7c: Is Model 5 better than Model 4? (5 vs. 4)

## Tests of Interest

| Test    | -2*log(Likelihood Ratio) | D. F. | p-value  |
|---------|--------------------------|-------|----------|
| Test 1  | 64.97                    | 8     | < 0.0001 |
| Test 2  | 27.16                    | 4     | < 0.0001 |
| Test 3  | 25.4                     | 3     | < 0.0001 |
| Test 4  | 3.15                     | 3     | 0.3691   |
| Test 5a | 3.15                     | 3     | 0.3691   |
| Test 5b | -5.684e-013              | 0     | N/A      |
| Test 6a | 3.04                     | 2     | 0.2187   |
| Test 6b | 0.11                     | 1     | 0.7401   |
| Test 7a | 3.04                     | 2     | 0.2187   |
| Test 7b | 0.11                     | 1     | 0.7401   |
| Test 7c | 0                        | 0     | N/A      |

The p-value for Test 1 is less than .05. There appears to be a difference between response and/or variances among the dose levels, it seems appropriate to model the data.

The p-value for Test 2 is less than .1. A non-homogeneous variance model appears to be appropriate.

The p-value for Test 3 is less than .1. You may want to consider a different variance model.

The p-value for Test 4 is greater than .1. Model 2 seems to adequately describe the data.

The p-value for Test 5a is greater than .1. Model 3 seems to adequately describe the data.

Degrees of freedom for Test 5b are less than or equal to 0. The Chi-Square test for fit is not valid.

The p-value for Test 6a is greater than .1. Model 4 seems to adequately describe the data.

The p-value for Test 6b is greater than .05. Model 4 does not seem to fit the data better than Model 2.

The p-value for Test 7a is greater than .1. Model 5 seems to adequately describe the data.

The p-value for Test 7b is greater than .05. Model 5 does not seem to fit the data better than Model 3.

Degrees of freedom for Test 7c are less than or equal to 0. The Chi-Square test for fit is not valid.

#### Benchmark Dose Computations:

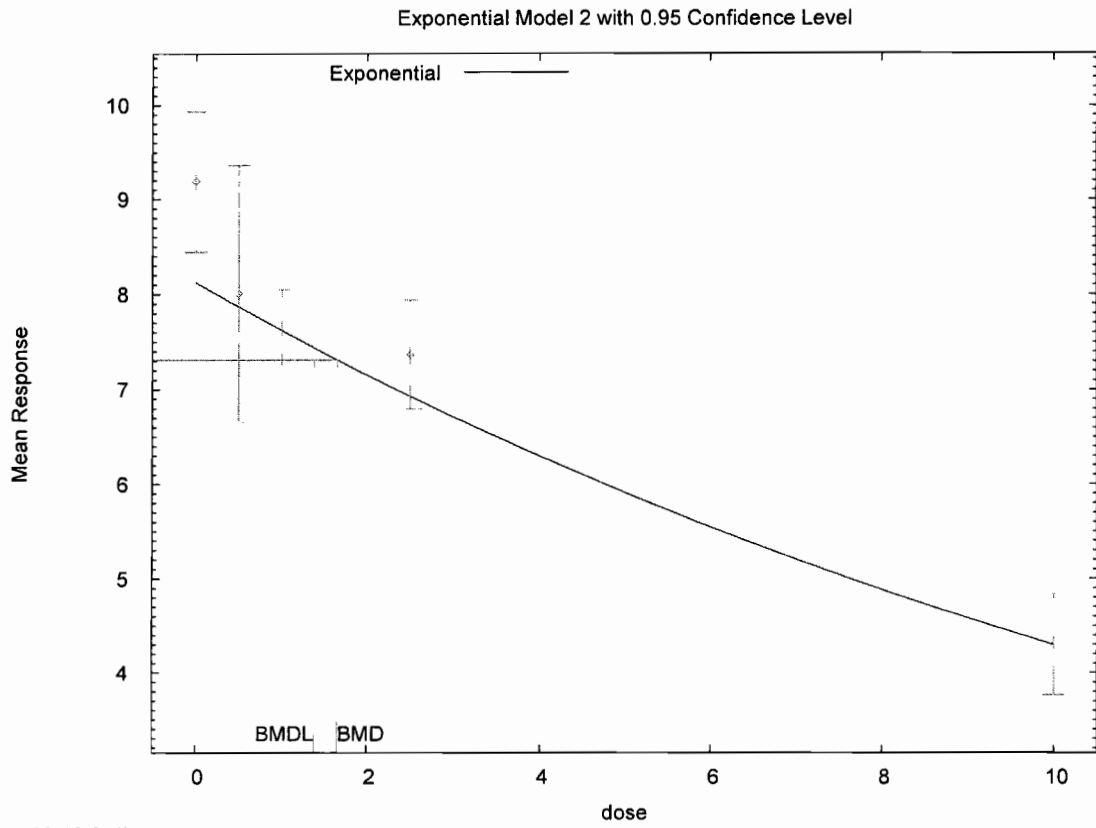
Specified Effect = 0.100000

Risk Type = Relative deviation

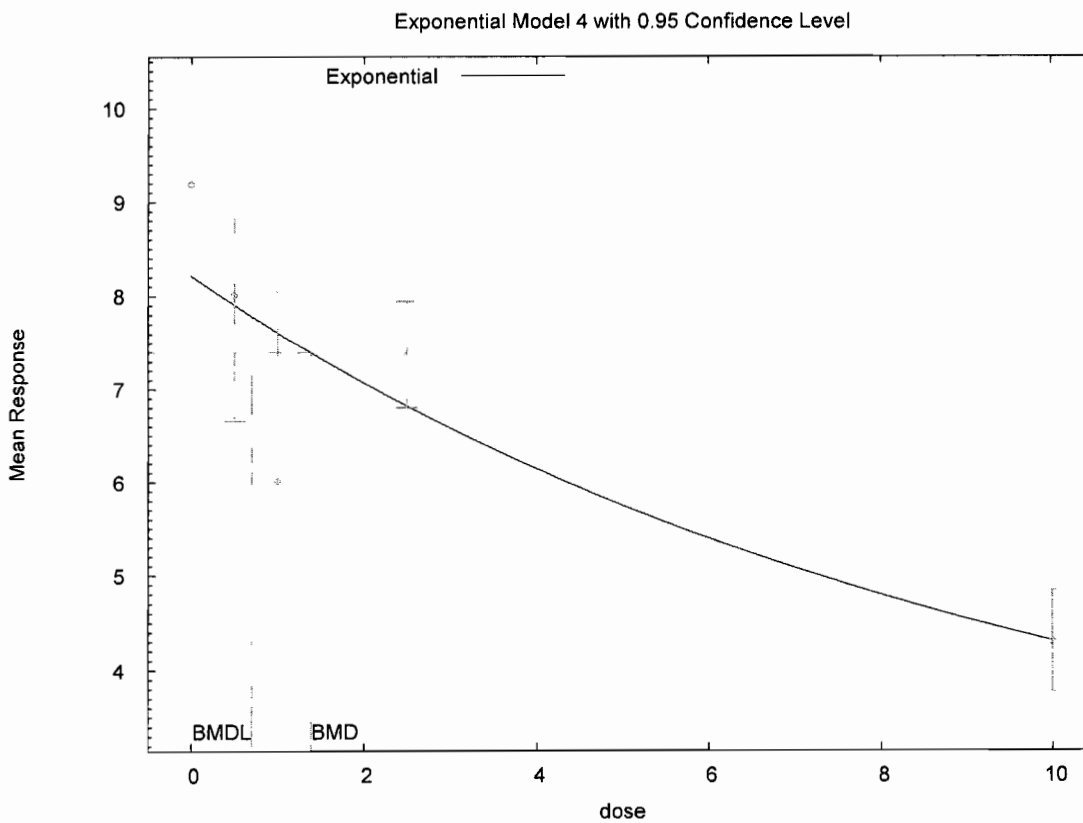
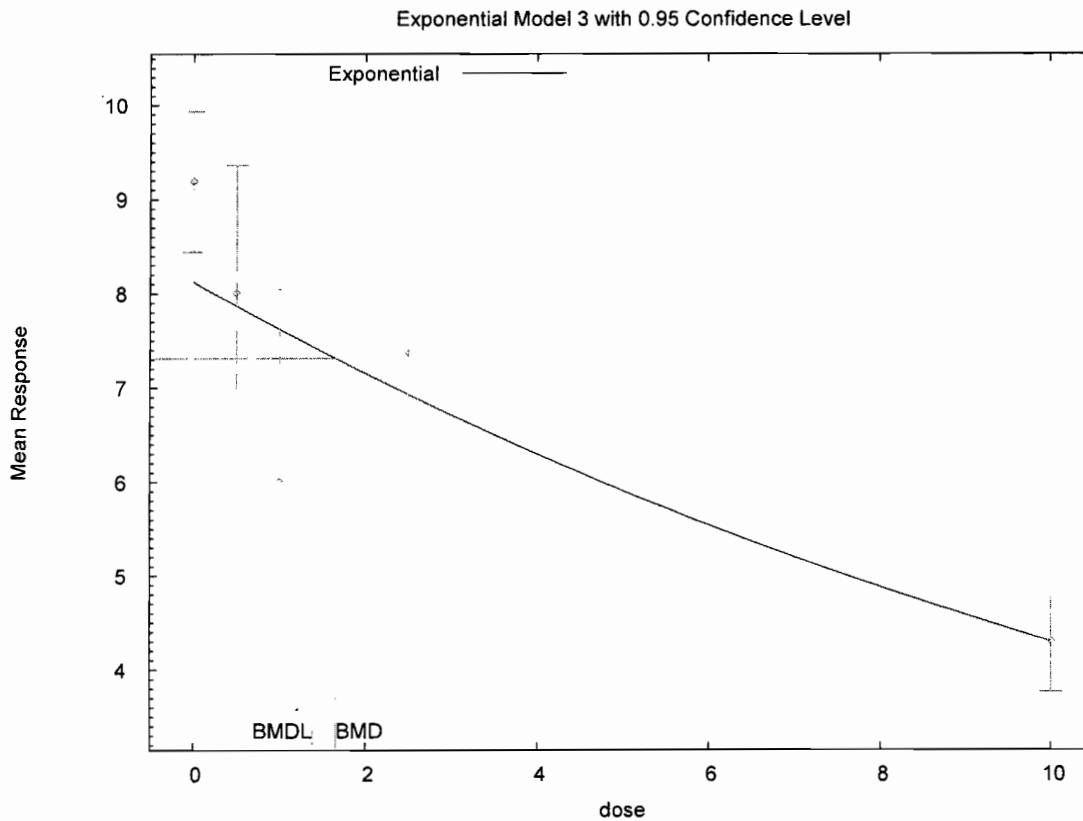
Confidence Level = 0.950000

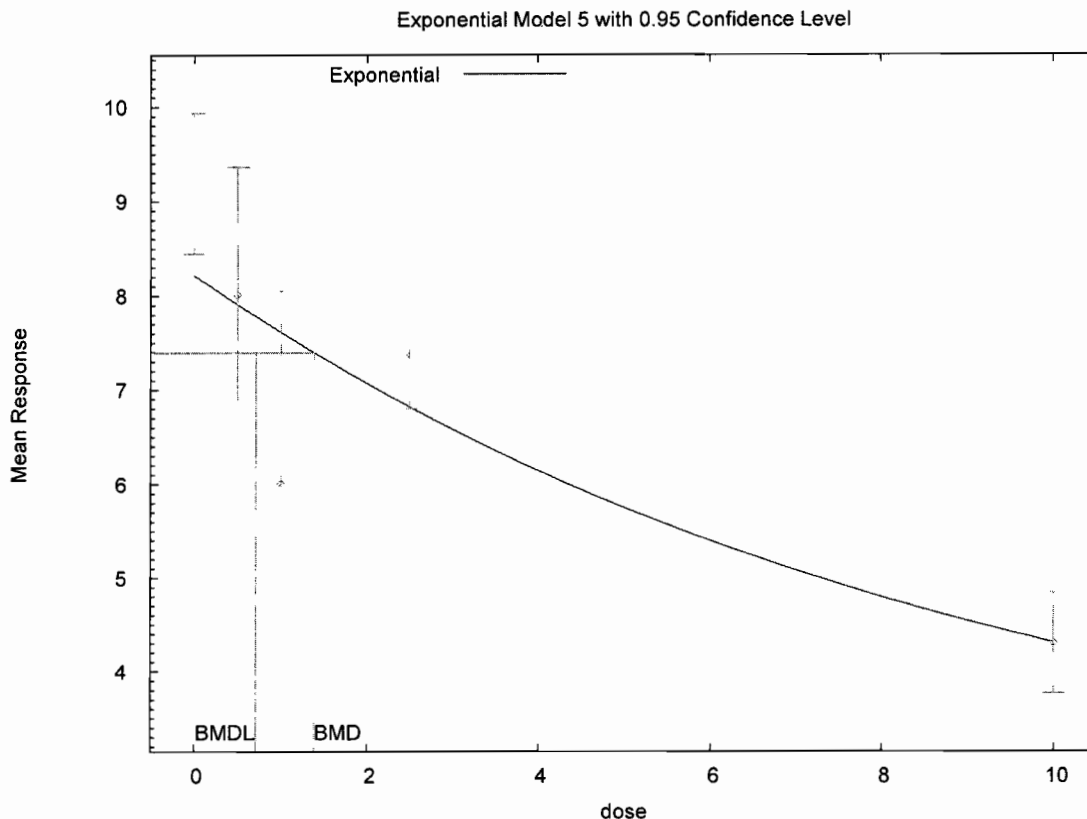
#### BMD and BMDL by Model

| Model | BMD     | BMDL     |
|-------|---------|----------|
| 2     | 1.65457 | 1.38198  |
| 3     | 1.65457 | 1.38198  |
| 4     | 1.38589 | 0.703295 |
| 5     | 1.38589 | 0.703295 |



08:56 05/05 2010





08:56 05/05 2010

Acephate  
 MRID 46151801  
 Male RBC ChE

```

=====
Exponential Model. (Version: 1.61; Date: 7/24/2009)
Input Data File: C:\Usepa\BMDS21\Data\exp_test_Setting.(d)
Gnuplot Plotting File:
 Thu May 06 10:07:27 2010
=====

```

BMDS Model Run

```

The form of the response function by Model:
Model 2: Y[dose] = a * exp{sign * b * dose}
Model 3: Y[dose] = a * exp{sign * (b * dose)^d}
Model 4: Y[dose] = a * [c-(c-1) * exp{-b * dose}]
Model 5: Y[dose] = a * [c-(c-1) * exp{-(b * dose)^d}]

```

Note: Y[dose] is the median response for exposure = dose;  
 sign = +1 for increasing trend in data;  
 sign = -1 for decreasing trend.

Model 2 is nested within Models 3 and 4.  
 Model 3 is nested within Model 5.  
 Model 4 is nested within Model 5.

Dependent variable = Mean  
 Independent variable = Dose  
 Data are assumed to be distributed: normally  
 Variance Model:  $\exp(\ln\alpha + \rho * \ln(Y[\text{dose}]))$   
 rho is set to 0.  
 A constant variance model is fit.

Total number of dose groups = 5  
 Total number of records with missing values = 0  
 Maximum number of iterations = 250  
 Relative Function Convergence has been set to: 1e-008  
 Parameter Convergence has been set to: 1e-008

MLE solution provided: Exact

Initial Parameter Values

| Variable | Model 2    | Model 3    | Model 4  | Model 5 |
|----------|------------|------------|----------|---------|
| lnalpha  | -2.00488   | -2.00488   | -2.00488 | -       |
| rho(S)   | 0          | 0          | 0        |         |
| a        | 2.22082    | 2.22082    | 2.688    |         |
| b        | 0.00804937 | 0.00804937 | 0.136697 |         |
| c        | --         | --         | 0.690901 |         |
| d        | --         | 1          | --       |         |

(S) = Specified

Parameter Estimates by Model

| Variable | Model 2    | Model 3   | Model 4    | Model 5 |
|----------|------------|-----------|------------|---------|
| lnalpha  | -1.68135   | -1.71875  | -1.68135   | -       |
| rho      | 0          | 0         | 0          |         |
| a        | 2.33505    | 2.3375    | 2.33505    |         |
| b        | 0.00804446 | 0.0851304 | 0.00804446 |         |
| c        | --         | --        | 0          |         |
| d        | --         | 13.0916   | --         | 13.6387 |

Table of Stats From Input Data

| Dose | N  | Obs Mean | Obs Std Dev |
|------|----|----------|-------------|
| 0    | 10 | 1.95     | 0.28        |
| 0.5  | 10 | 2.49     | 0.42        |
| 1    | 10 | 2.35     | 0.19        |

|     |    |      |      |
|-----|----|------|------|
| 2.5 | 10 | 2.56 | 0.53 |
| 10  | 10 | 2.07 | 0.42 |

Estimated Values of Interest

| Model | Dose | Est Mean | Est Std | Scaled Residual |
|-------|------|----------|---------|-----------------|
| 2     | 0    | 2.335    | 0.4314  | -2.822          |
|       | 0.5  | 2.326    | 0.4314  | 1.204           |
|       | 1    | 2.316    | 0.4314  | 0.2467          |
|       | 2.5  | 2.289    | 0.4314  | 1.99            |
|       | 10   | 2.155    | 0.4314  | -0.6199         |
| 3     | 0    | 2.337    | 0.4234  | -2.894          |
|       | 0.5  | 2.337    | 0.4234  | 1.139           |
|       | 1    | 2.337    | 0.4234  | 0.09335         |
|       | 2.5  | 2.337    | 0.4234  | 1.662           |
|       | 10   | 2.07     | 0.4234  | -2.504e-008     |
| 4     | 0    | 2.335    | 0.4314  | -2.822          |
|       | 0.5  | 2.326    | 0.4314  | 1.204           |
|       | 1    | 2.316    | 0.4314  | 0.2467          |
|       | 2.5  | 2.289    | 0.4314  | 1.99            |
|       | 10   | 2.155    | 0.4314  | -0.6199         |
| 5     | 0    | 2.337    | 0.4234  | -2.894          |
|       | 0.5  | 2.337    | 0.4234  | 1.139           |
|       | 1    | 2.337    | 0.4234  | 0.09335         |
|       | 2.5  | 2.337    | 0.4234  | 1.662           |
|       | 10   | 2.07     | 0.4234  | -2.137e-008     |

Other models for which likelihoods are calculated:

- Model A1:  $Y_{ij} = \mu(i) + e(ij)$   
 $\text{Var}\{e(ij)\} = \sigma^2$
- Model A2:  $Y_{ij} = \mu(i) + e(ij)$   
 $\text{Var}\{e(ij)\} = \sigma(i)^2$
- Model A3:  $Y_{ij} = \mu(i) + e(ij)$   
 $\text{Var}\{e(ij)\} = \exp(\alpha + \log(\mu(i))) * \rho$
- Model R:  $Y_{ij} = \mu + e(i)$   
 $\text{Var}\{e(ij)\} = \sigma^2$

Likelihoods of Interest

| Model | Log(likelihood) | DF | AIC       |
|-------|-----------------|----|-----------|
| A1    | 25.12208        | 6  | -38.24417 |
| A2    | 30.66978        | 10 | -41.33955 |
| A3    | 25.12208        | 6  | -38.24417 |
| R     | 16.4211         | 2  | -28.8422  |
| 2     | 17.03382        | 3  | -28.06763 |
| 3     | 17.96863        | 4  | -27.93725 |
| 4     | 17.03382        | 3  | -28.06763 |
| 5     | 17.96863        | 5  | -25.93725 |

Additive constant for all log-likelihoods = -45.95. This constant added to the above values gives the log-likelihood including the term that does not depend on the model parameters.



## Explanation of Tests

Test 1: Does response and/or variances differ among Dose levels? (A2 vs. R)  
 Test 2: Are Variances Homogeneous? (A2 vs. A1)  
 Test 3: Are variances adequately modeled? (A2 vs. A3)  
 Test 4: Does Model 2 fit the data? (A3 vs. 2)

Test 5a: Does Model 3 fit the data? (A3 vs 3)  
 Test 5b: Is Model 3 better than Model 2? (3 vs. 2)

Test 6a: Does Model 4 fit the data? (A3 vs 4)  
 Test 6b: Is Model 4 better than Model 2? (4 vs. 2)

Test 7a: Does Model 5 fit the data? (A3 vs 5)  
 Test 7b: Is Model 5 better than Model 3? (5 vs. 3)  
 Test 7c: Is Model 5 better than Model 4? (5 vs. 4)

## Tests of Interest

| Test    | -2*log(Likelihood Ratio) | D. F. | p-value   |
|---------|--------------------------|-------|-----------|
| Test 1  | 28.5                     | 8     | 0.0003884 |
| Test 2  | 11.1                     | 4     | 0.02551   |
| Test 3  | 11.1                     | 4     | 0.02551   |
| Test 4  | 16.18                    | 3     | 0.001043  |
| Test 5a | 14.31                    | 2     | 0.0007822 |
| Test 5b | 1.87                     | 1     | 0.1715    |
| Test 6a | 16.18                    | 3     | 0.001043  |
| Test 6b | -3.553e-014              | 0     | N/A       |
| Test 7a | 14.31                    | 1     | 0.0001553 |
| Test 7b | 4.039e-008               | 1     | 0.9998    |
| Test 7c | 1.87                     | 2     | 0.3927    |

The p-value for Test 1 is less than .05. There appears to be a difference between response and/or variances among the dose levels, it seems appropriate to model the data.

The p-value for Test 2 is less than .1. Consider running a non-homogeneous variance model.

The p-value for Test 3 is less than .1. You may want to consider a different variance model.

The p-value for Test 4 is less than .1. Model 2 may not adequately describe the data; you may want to consider another model.

The p-value for Test 5a is less than .1. Model 3 may not adequately describe the data; you may want to consider another model.

The p-value for Test 5b is greater than .05. Model 3 does not seem to fit the data better than Model 2.

The p-value for Test 6a is less than .1. Model 4 may not adequately describe the data; you may want to consider another model.

Degrees of freedom for Test 6b are less than or equal to 0. The Chi-Square test for fit is not valid.

The p-value for Test 7a is less than .1. Model 5 may not adequately

describe the data; you may want to consider another model.

The p-value for Test 7b is greater than .05. Model 5 does not seem to fit the data better than Model 3.

The p-value for Test 7c is greater than .05. Model 5 does not seem to fit the data better than Model 4.

Benchmark Dose Computations:

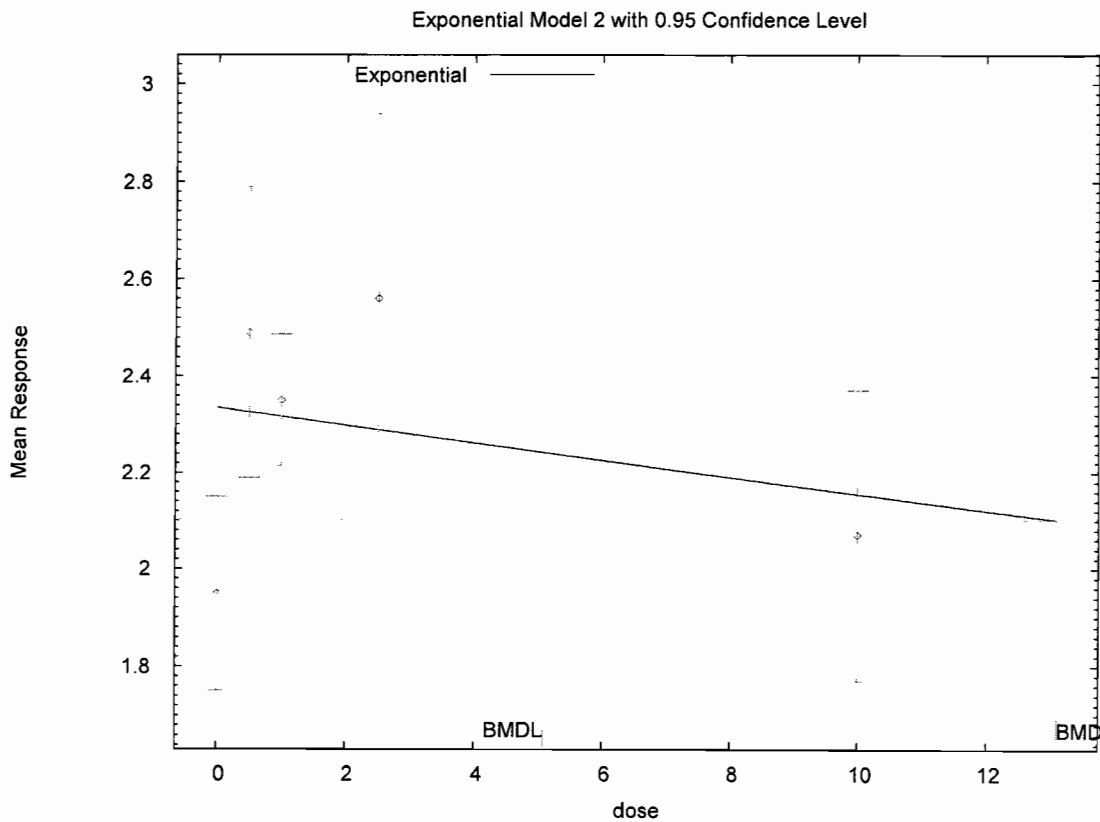
Specified Effect = 0.100000

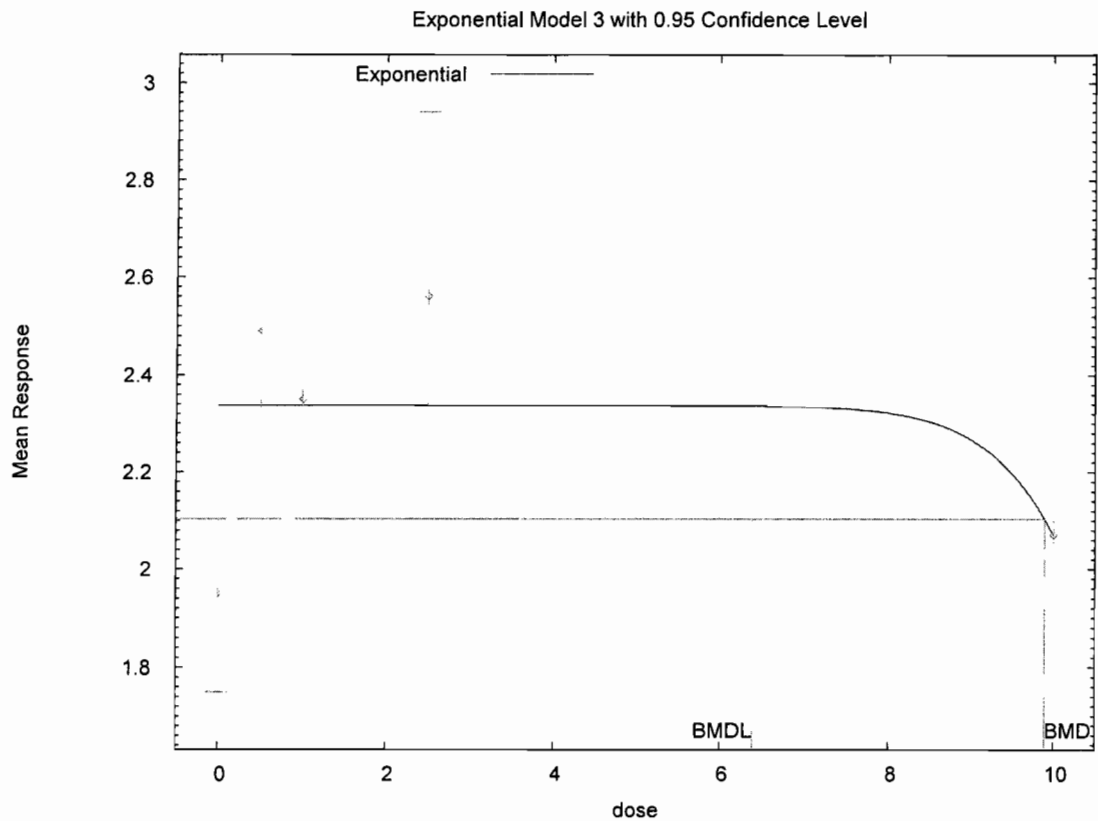
Risk Type = Relative deviation

Confidence Level = 0.950000

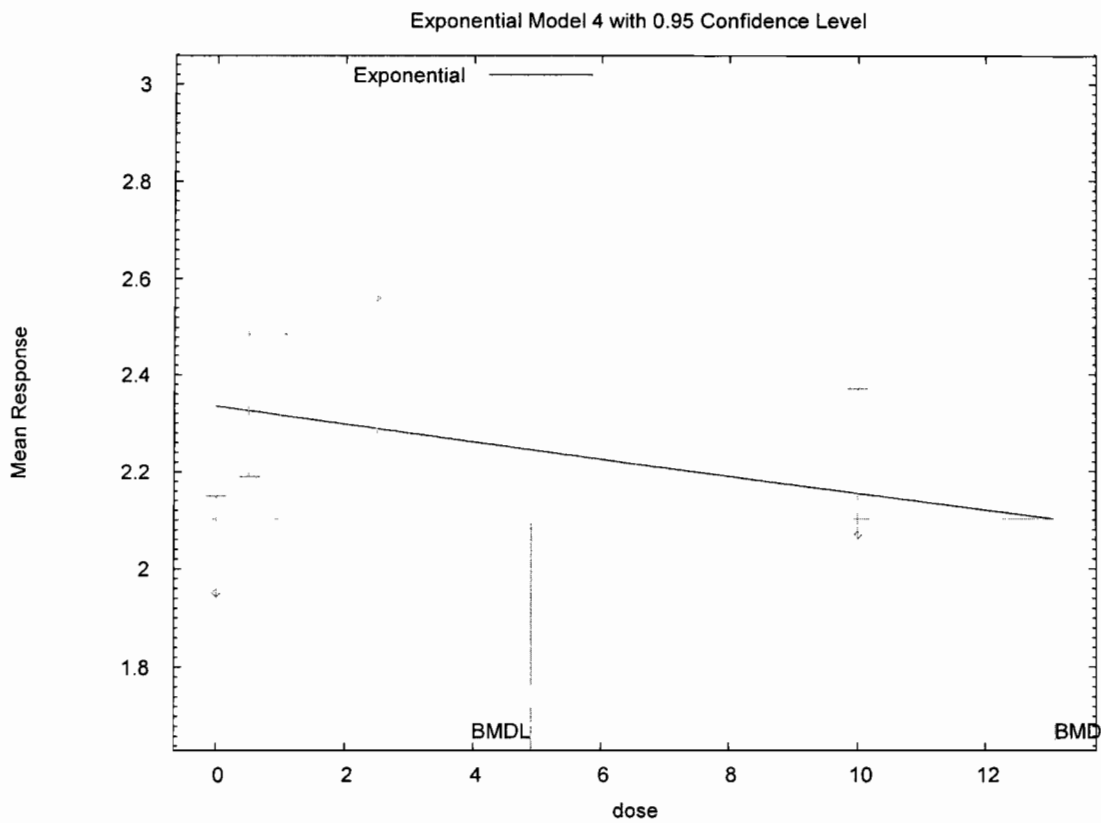
BMD and BMDL by Model

| Model | BMD     | BMDL    |
|-------|---------|---------|
| 2     | 13.0973 | 5.07802 |
| 3     | 9.89151 | 6.38326 |
| 4     | 13.0973 | 4.90191 |
| 5     | 9.87453 | 2.68962 |

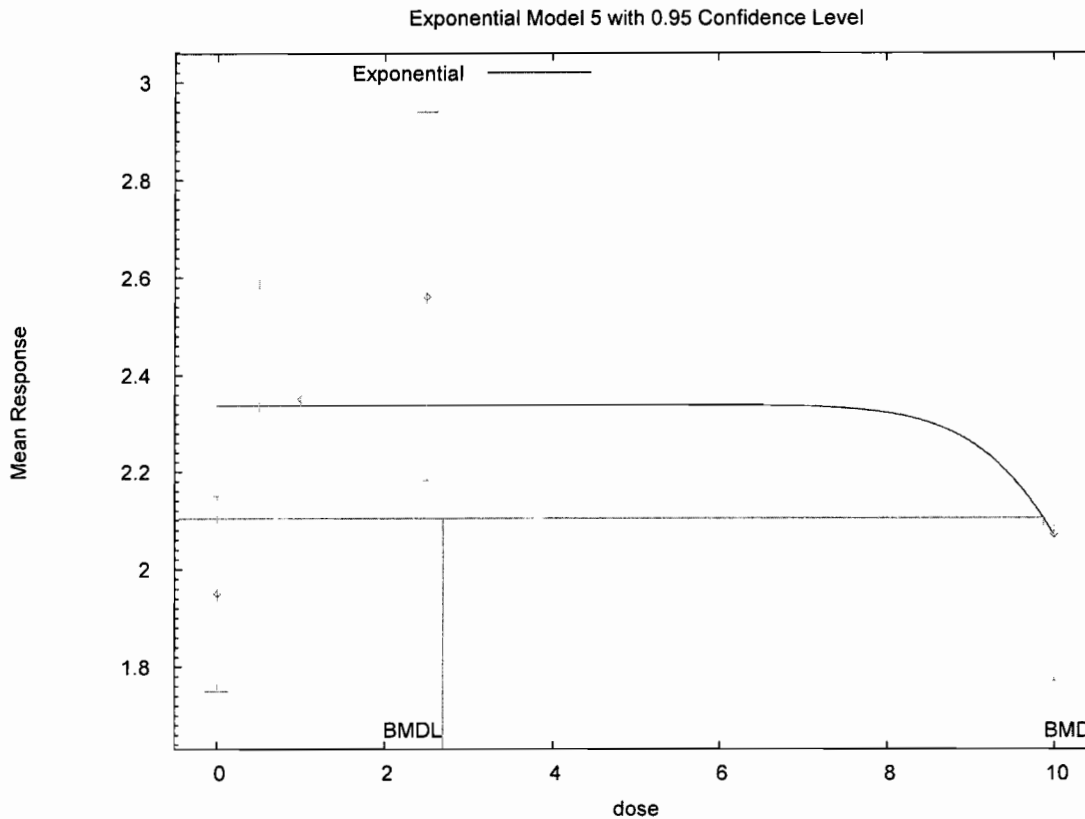




10:07 05/06 2010



10:07 05/06 2010



10:07 05/06 2010

Methamidophos; MRID 43025001  
Male Brain ChE

```
=====
Exponential Model. (Version: 1.61; Date: 7/24/2009)
Input Data File: C:\Usepa\BMDS21\Data\exp_test_Setting.(d)
Gnuplot Plotting File:
 Mon May 17 12:38:57 2010
=====
```

BMDS Model Run

```
~~~~~
The form of the response function by Model:
Model 2:   Y[dose] = a * exp{sign * b * dose}
Model 3:   Y[dose] = a * exp{sign * (b * dose)^d}
Model 4:   Y[dose] = a * [c-(c-1) * exp{-b * dose}]
Model 5:   Y[dose] = a * [c-(c-1) * exp{-(b * dose)^d}]
```

Note: Y[dose] is the median response for exposure = dose;  
 sign = +1 for increasing trend in data;  
 sign = -1 for decreasing trend.

Model 2 is nested within Models 3 and 4.  
 Model 3 is nested within Model 5.  
 Model 4 is nested within Model 5.

Dependent variable = Mean  
 Independent variable = Dose  
 Data are assumed to be distributed: normally  
 Variance Model:  $\exp(\ln\alpha + \rho * \ln(Y[\text{dose}]))$   
 The variance is to be modeled as  $\text{Var}(i) = \exp(\ln\alpha + \log(\text{mean}(i)) * \rho)$

Total number of dose groups = 4  
 Total number of records with missing values = 0  
 Maximum number of iterations = 250  
 Relative Function Convergence has been set to: 1e-008  
 Parameter Convergence has been set to: 1e-008

MLE solution provided: Exact

Initial Parameter Values

| Variable | Model 2  | Model 3  | Model 4  | Model 5 |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|---------|
| lnalpha  | -3.94478 | -3.94478 | -3.94478 | -       |
| rho      | 1.28991  | 1.28991  | 1.28991  |         |
| a        | 3.62196  | 3.62196  | 15.855   |         |
| b        | 0.180037 | 0.180037 | 0.524481 |         |
| c        | --       | --       | 0.162184 |         |
| d        | --       | 1        | --       |         |

Parameter Estimates by Model

| Variable | Model 2   | Model 3  | Model 4  | Model 5 |
|----------|-----------|----------|----------|---------|
| lnalpha  | 0.897785  | -7.56854 | -3.9526  | -       |
| rho      | -0.713709 | 4.48401  | 1.27891  |         |
| a        | 14.9343   | 10.3159  | 15.1009  |         |
| b        | 0.392077  | 0.150242 | 0.570022 |         |
| c        | --        | --       | 0.173225 |         |
| d        | --        | 1        | --       | 1.00762 |

Table of Stats From Input Data

| Dose | N | Obs Mean | Obs Std Dev |
|------|---|----------|-------------|
| 0    | 6 | 15.1     | 0.6         |
| 0.9  | 6 | 10.1     | 0.8         |
| 3.3  | 6 | 4.5      | 0.5         |
| 9    | 6 | 2.7      | 0.2         |

Estimated Values of Interest

| Model | Dose | Est Mean | Est Std | Scaled Residual |
|-------|------|----------|---------|-----------------|
| 2     | 0    | 14.93    | 0.597   | 0.6799          |
|       | 0.9  | 10.49    | 0.6771  | -1.425          |
|       | 3.3  | 4.095    | 0.9472  | 1.047           |
|       | 9    | 0.4382   | 2.103   | 2.635           |
| 3     | 0    | 10.32    | 4.254   | 2.755           |
|       | 0.9  | 9.011    | 3.142   | 0.849           |
|       | 3.3  | 6.283    | 1.4     | -3.121          |
|       | 9    | 2.668    | 0.2052  | 0.3763          |
| 4     | 0    | 15.1     | 0.7864  | -0.002733       |
|       | 0.9  | 10.09    | 0.6077  | 0.0385          |
|       | 3.3  | 4.519    | 0.3636  | -0.1274         |
|       | 9    | 2.69     | 0.2609  | 0.09664         |
| 5     | 0    | 15.09    | 0.7855  | 0.04186         |
|       | 0.9  | 10.11    | 0.6082  | -0.04164        |
|       | 3.3  | 4.511    | 0.3631  | -0.07325        |
|       | 9    | 2.692    | 0.261   | 0.0774          |

Other models for which likelihoods are calculated:

- Model A1:  $Y_{ij} = \mu(i) + e(ij)$   
 $\text{Var}\{e(ij)\} = \sigma^2$
- Model A2:  $Y_{ij} = \mu(i) + e(ij)$   
 $\text{Var}\{e(ij)\} = \sigma(i)^2$
- Model A3:  $Y_{ij} = \mu(i) + e(ij)$   
 $\text{Var}\{e(ij)\} = \exp(\alpha + \log(\text{mean}(i)) * \rho)$
- Model R:  $Y_{ij} = \mu + e(i)$   
 $\text{Var}\{e(ij)\} = \sigma^2$

Likelihoods of Interest

| Model | Log(likelihood) | DF | AIC        |
|-------|-----------------|----|------------|
| A1    | 3.767684        | 5  | 2.464631   |
| A2    | 8.407184        | 8  | -0.8143686 |
| A3    | 6.569476        | 6  | -1.138953  |
| R     | -50.161         | 2  | 104.322    |
| 2     | -10.69912       | 4  | 29.39824   |
| 3     | -20.07085       | 4  | 48.14171   |
| 4     | 6.563596        | 5  | -3.127191  |
| 5     | 6.569476        | 6  | -1.138953  |

Additive constant for all log-likelihoods = -22.05. This constant added to the above values gives the log-likelihood including the term that does not depend on the model parameters.

Explanation of Tests

- Test 1: Does response and/or variances differ among Dose levels? (A2 vs. R)
- Test 2: Are Variances Homogeneous? (A2 vs. A1)
- Test 3: Are variances adequately modeled? (A2 vs. A3)
- Test 4: Does Model 2 fit the data? (A3 vs. 2)
- Test 5a: Does Model 3 fit the data? (A3 vs 3)

Test 5b: Is Model 3 better than Model 2? (3 vs. 2)

Test 6a: Does Model 4 fit the data? (A3 vs 4)

Test 6b: Is Model 4 better than Model 2? (4 vs. 2)

Test 7a: Does Model 5 fit the data? (A3 vs 5)

Test 7b: Is Model 5 better than Model 3? (5 vs. 3)

Test 7c: Is Model 5 better than Model 4? (5 vs. 4)

#### Tests of Interest

| Test    | -2*log(Likelihood Ratio) | D. F. | p-value  |
|---------|--------------------------|-------|----------|
| Test 1  | 117.1                    | 6     | < 0.0001 |
| Test 2  | 9.279                    | 3     | 0.0258   |
| Test 3  | 3.675                    | 2     | 0.1592   |
| Test 4  | 34.54                    | 2     | < 0.0001 |
| Test 5a | 53.28                    | 2     | < 0.0001 |
| Test 5b | -18.74                   | 0     | N/A      |
| Test 6a | 0.01176                  | 1     | 0.9136   |
| Test 6b | 34.53                    | 1     | < 0.0001 |
| Test 7a | -3.446e-011              | 0     | N/A      |
| Test 7b | 53.28                    | 2     | < 0.0001 |
| Test 7c | 0.01176                  | 1     | 0.9136   |

The p-value for Test 1 is less than .05. There appears to be a difference between response and/or variances among the dose levels, it seems appropriate to model the data.

The p-value for Test 2 is less than .1. A non-homogeneous variance model appears to be appropriate.

The p-value for Test 3 is greater than .1. The modeled variance appears to be appropriate here.

The p-value for Test 4 is less than .1. Model 2 may not adequately describe the data; you may want to consider another model.

The p-value for Test 5a is less than .1. Model 3 may not adequately describe the data; you may want to consider another model.

Degrees of freedom for Test 5b are less than or equal to 0. The Chi-Square test for fit is not valid.

The p-value for Test 6a is greater than .1. Model 4 seems to adequately describe the data.

The p-value for Test 6b is less than .05. Model 4 appears to fit the data better than Model 2.

Degrees of freedom for Test 7a are less than or equal to 0. The Chi-Square test for fit is not valid.

The p-value for Test 7b is less than .05. Model 5 appears to fit the data better than Model 3.

The p-value for Test 7c is greater than .05. Model 5 does not seem to fit the data better than Model 4.

Benchmark Dose Computations:

Specified Effect = 0.100000

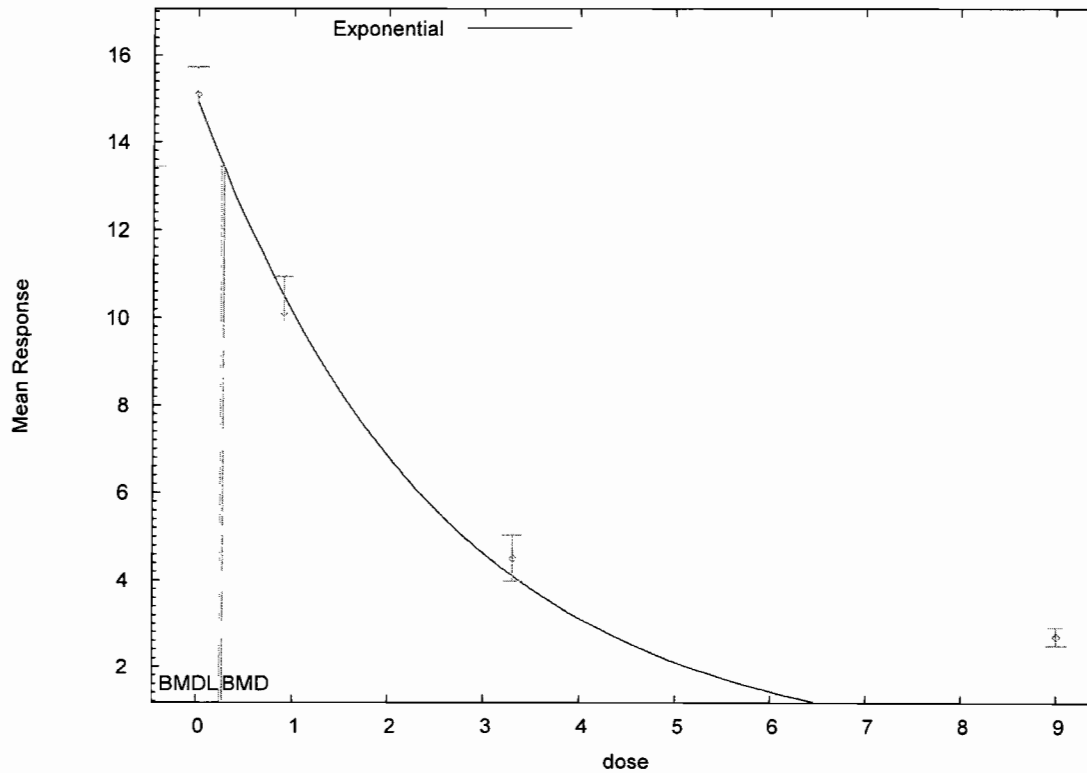
Risk Type = Relative deviation

Confidence Level = 0.950000

BMD and BMDL by Model

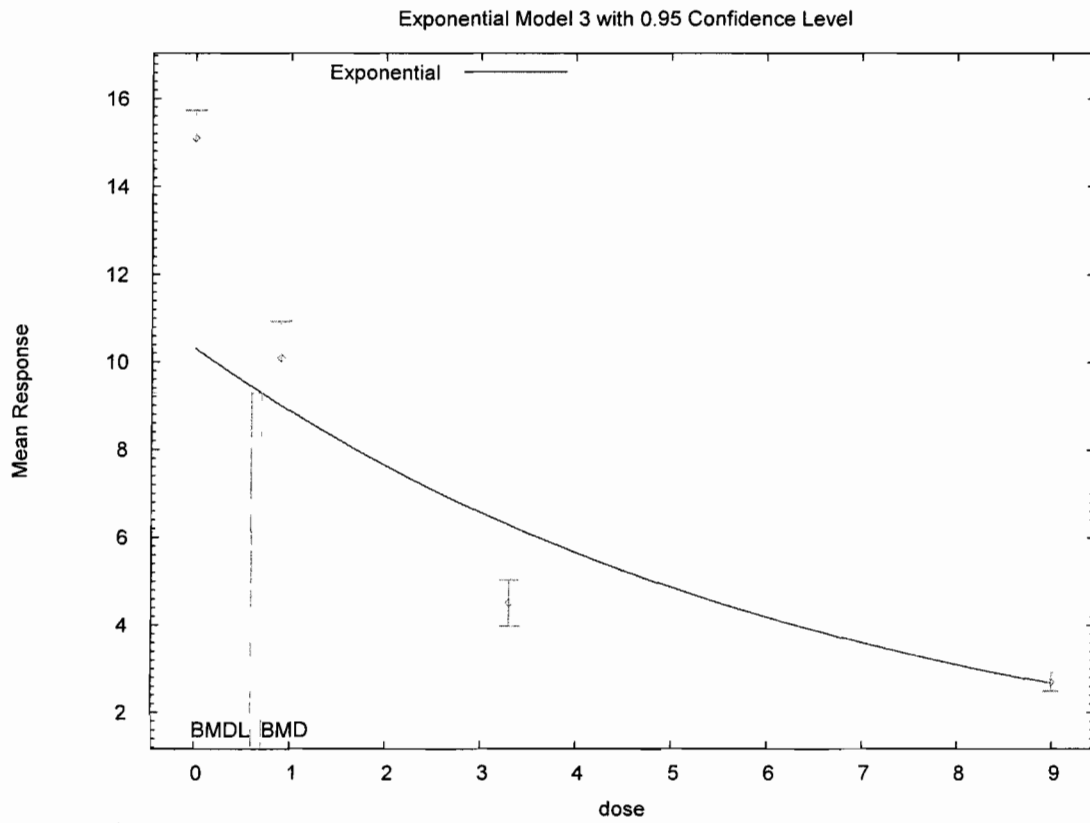
| Model | BMD      | BMDL     |
|-------|----------|----------|
| 2     | 0.268724 | 0.241661 |
| 3     | 0.701273 | 0.592691 |
| 4     | 0.226159 | 0.208557 |
| 5     | 0.23025  | 0.208596 |

Exponential Model 2 with 0.95 Confidence Level

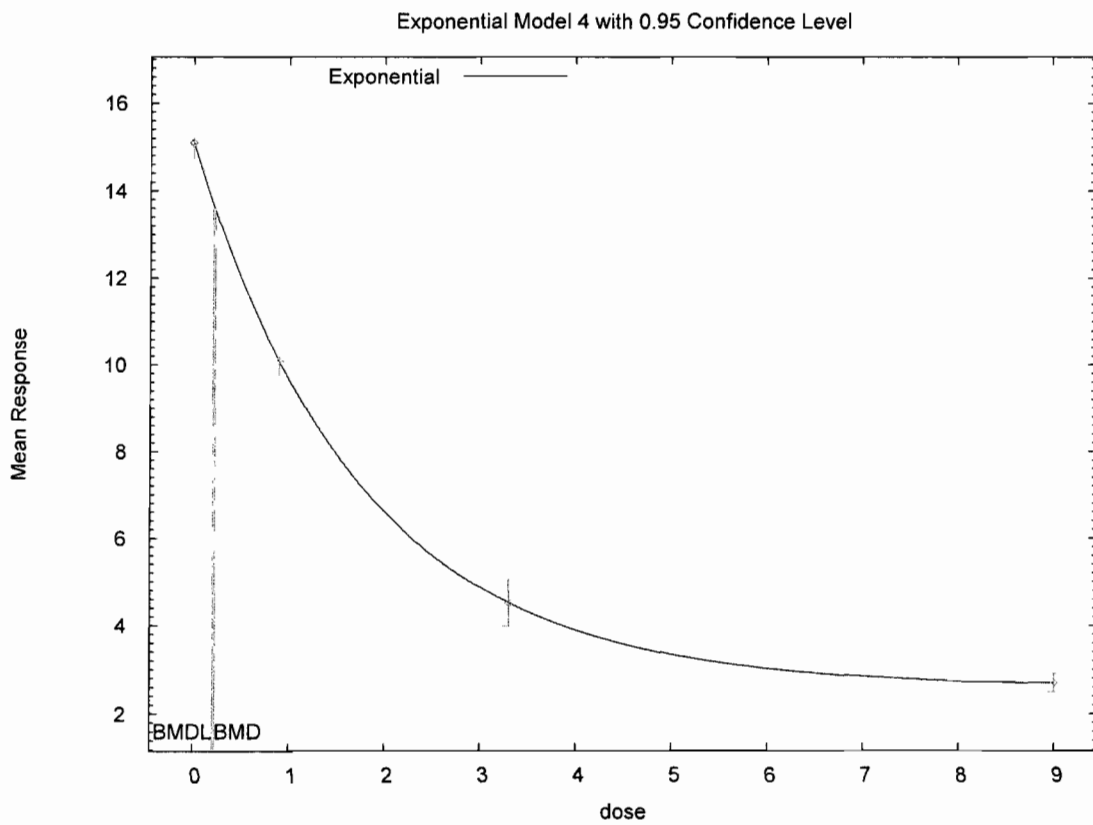


12:38 05/17 2010

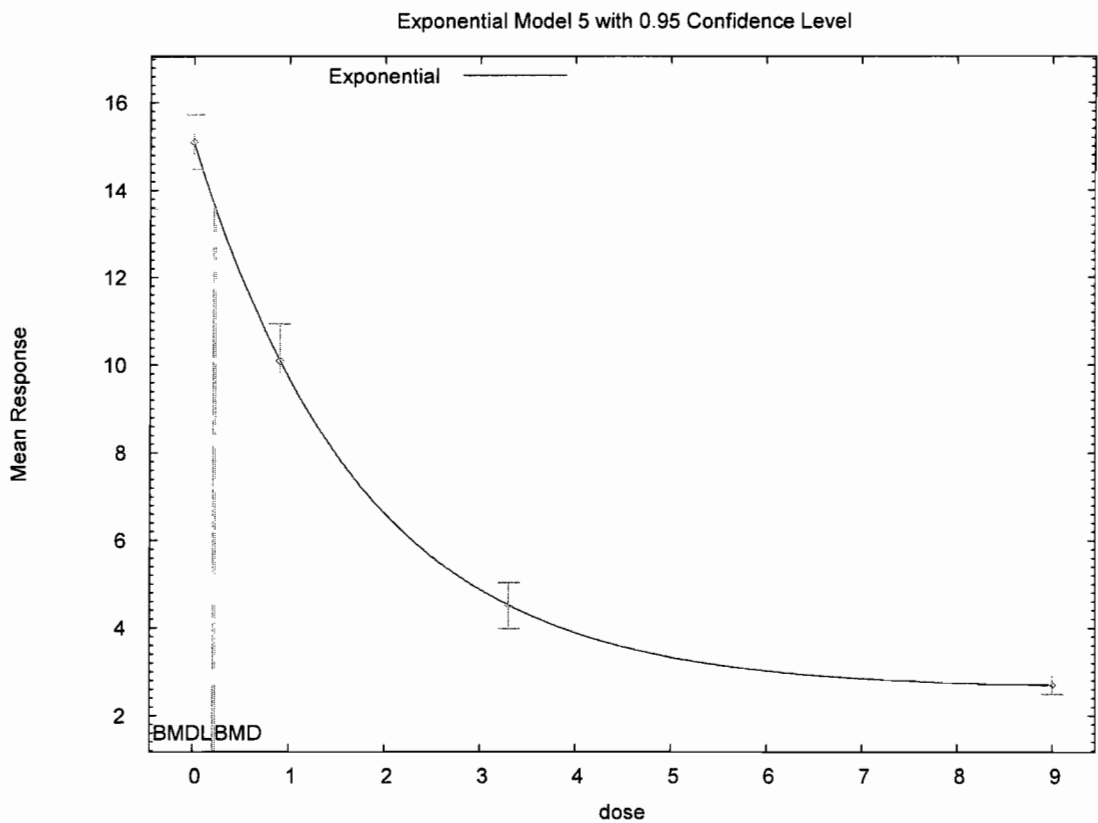




12:38 05/17 2010



12:38 05/17 2010



Methamidophos; MRID 46594003  
 Adult Male Brain ChE

```

=====
Exponential Model. (Version: 1.61; Date: 7/24/2009)
Input Data File: C:\Usepa\BMDS21\Data\exp_test_Setting.(d)
Gnuplot Plotting File:
                                     Mon May 10 11:45:51 2010
=====
    
```

BMDS Model Run

```

The form of the response function by Model:
Model 2:  Y[dose] = a * exp{sign * b * dose}
Model 3:  Y[dose] = a * exp{sign * (b * dose)^d}
Model 4:  Y[dose] = a * [c - (c-1) * exp{-b * dose}]
Model 5:  Y[dose] = a * [c - (c-1) * exp{-(b * dose)^d}]
    
```

Note: Y[dose] is the median response for exposure = dose;

sign = +1 for increasing trend in data;  
 sign = -1 for decreasing trend.

Model 2 is nested within Models 3 and 4.  
 Model 3 is nested within Model 5.  
 Model 4 is nested within Model 5.

Dependent variable = Mean  
 Independent variable = Dose  
 Data are assumed to be distributed: normally  
 Variance Model:  $\exp(\ln\alpha + \rho * \ln(Y[\text{dose}]))$   
 The variance is to be modeled as  $\text{Var}(i) = \exp(\ln\alpha + \log(\text{mean}(i)) * \rho)$

Total number of dose groups = 4  
 Total number of records with missing values = 0  
 Maximum number of iterations = 250  
 Relative Function Convergence has been set to: 1e-008  
 Parameter Convergence has been set to: 1e-008

MLE solution provided: Exact

Initial Parameter Values

| Variable | Model 2  | Model 3  | Model 4  | Model 5 |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|---------|
| lnalpha  | -1.82989 | -1.82989 | -1.82989 | -       |
| rho      | 0.470024 | 0.470024 | 0.470024 |         |
| a        | 8.00203  | 8.00203  | 12.159   |         |
| b        | 0.359864 | 0.359864 | 0.665422 |         |
| c        | --       | --       | 0.312114 |         |
| d        | --       | 1        | --       |         |

Parameter Estimates by Model

| Variable | Model 2   | Model 3    | Model 4   | Model 5 |
|----------|-----------|------------|-----------|---------|
| lnalpha  | -0.659936 | -0.42347   | -0.659937 | -       |
| rho      | 0.0129101 | -0.0935775 | 0.0129103 |         |
| a        | 11.6699   | 11.6153    | 11.6699   |         |
| b        | 0.358493  | 0.380847   | 0.358493  |         |
| c        | --        | --         | 0         |         |
| d        | --        | 1.07208    | --        | 1.67    |

Table of Stats From Input Data

| Dose | N | Obs Mean | Obs Std Dev |
|------|---|----------|-------------|
|------|---|----------|-------------|

|     |   |       |      |
|-----|---|-------|------|
| 0   | 6 | 11.58 | 0.92 |
| 0.3 | 6 | 10.68 | 0.81 |
| 0.6 | 6 | 9.3   | 0.31 |
| 1.2 | 6 | 7.59  | 0.94 |

Estimated Values of Interest

| Model | Dose | Est Mean | Est Std | Scaled Residual |
|-------|------|----------|---------|-----------------|
| 2     | 0    | 11.67    | 0.7304  | -0.3015         |
|       | 0.3  | 10.48    | 0.7299  | 0.6713          |
|       | 0.6  | 9.411    | 0.7294  | -0.3739         |
|       | 1.2  | 7.59     | 0.7284  | 0.0002693       |
| 3     | 0    | 11.62    | 0.7215  | -0.1198         |
|       | 0.3  | 10.53    | 0.7248  | 0.4935          |
|       | 0.6  | 9.458    | 0.7284  | -0.5319         |
|       | 1.2  | 7.541    | 0.7362  | 0.1623          |
| 4     | 0    | 11.67    | 0.7304  | -0.3015         |
|       | 0.3  | 10.48    | 0.7299  | 0.6713          |
|       | 0.6  | 9.411    | 0.7294  | -0.3739         |
|       | 1.2  | 7.59     | 0.7284  | 0.0002692       |
| 5     | 0    | 11.58    | 0.7199  | -0.0003249      |
|       | 0.3  | 10.68    | 0.7195  | -5.47e-005      |
|       | 0.6  | 9.3      | 0.7189  | 0.0009453       |
|       | 1.2  | 7.59     | 0.7181  | -0.0005859      |

Other models for which likelihoods are calculated:

- Model A1:  $Y_{ij} = \mu(i) + e(ij)$   
 $\text{Var}\{e(ij)\} = \sigma^2$
- Model A2:  $Y_{ij} = \mu(i) + e(ij)$   
 $\text{Var}\{e(ij)\} = \sigma(i)^2$
- Model A3:  $Y_{ij} = \mu(i) + e(ij)$   
 $\text{Var}\{e(ij)\} = \exp(\alpha + \log(\text{mean}(i))) * \rho$
- Model R:  $Y_{ij} = \mu + e(i)$   
 $\text{Var}\{e(ij)\} = \sigma^2$

Likelihoods of Interest

| Model | Log(likelihood) | DF | AIC      |
|-------|-----------------|----|----------|
| A1    | -4.086352       | 5  | 18.1727  |
| A2    | -0.6491752      | 8  | 17.29835 |
| A3    | -4.086324       | 6  | 20.17265 |
| R     | -24.29612       | 2  | 52.59223 |
| 2     | -4.43225        | 4  | 16.8645  |
| 3     | -4.370936       | 5  | 18.74187 |
| 4     | -4.43225        | 4  | 16.8645  |
| 5     | -4.086324       | 6  | 20.17265 |

Additive constant for all log-likelihoods = -22.05. This constant added to the above values gives the log-likelihood including the term that does not depend on the model parameters.

## Explanation of Tests

Test 1: Does response and/or variances differ among Dose levels? (A2 vs. R)  
 Test 2: Are Variances Homogeneous? (A2 vs. A1)  
 Test 3: Are variances adequately modeled? (A2 vs. A3)  
 Test 4: Does Model 2 fit the data? (A3 vs. 2)

Test 5a: Does Model 3 fit the data? (A3 vs 3)  
 Test 5b: Is Model 3 better than Model 2? (3 vs. 2)

Test 6a: Does Model 4 fit the data? (A3 vs 4)  
 Test 6b: Is Model 4 better than Model 2? (4 vs. 2)

Test 7a: Does Model 5 fit the data? (A3 vs 5)  
 Test 7b: Is Model 5 better than Model 3? (5 vs. 3)  
 Test 7c: Is Model 5 better than Model 4? (5 vs. 4)

## Tests of Interest

| Test    | -2*log(Likelihood Ratio) | D. F. | p-value  |
|---------|--------------------------|-------|----------|
| Test 1  | 47.29                    | 6     | < 0.0001 |
| Test 2  | 6.874                    | 3     | 0.07601  |
| Test 3  | 6.874                    | 2     | 0.03216  |
| Test 4  | 0.6919                   | 2     | 0.7076   |
| Test 5a | 0.5692                   | 1     | 0.4506   |
| Test 5b | 0.1226                   | 1     | 0.7262   |
| Test 6a | 0.6919                   | 2     | 0.7076   |
| Test 6b | 3.73e-014                | 0     | N/A      |
| Test 7a | -2.508e-012              | 0     | N/A      |
| Test 7b | 0.5692                   | 1     | 0.4506   |
| Test 7c | 0.6919                   | 2     | 0.7076   |

The p-value for Test 1 is less than .05. There appears to be a difference between response and/or variances among the dose levels, it seems appropriate to model the data.

The p-value for Test 2 is less than .1. A non-homogeneous variance model appears to be appropriate.

The p-value for Test 3 is less than .1. You may want to consider a different variance model.

The p-value for Test 4 is greater than .1. Model 2 seems to adequately describe the data.

The p-value for Test 5a is greater than .1. Model 3 seems to adequately describe the data.

The p-value for Test 5b is greater than .05. Model 3 does not seem to fit the data better than Model 2.

The p-value for Test 6a is greater than .1. Model 4 seems to adequately describe the data.

Degrees of freedom for Test 6b are less than or equal to 0. The Chi-Square test for fit is not valid.

Degrees of freedom for Test 7a are less than or equal to 0. The Chi-Square test for fit is not valid.

The p-value for Test 7b is greater than .05. Model 5 does not seem to fit the data better than Model 3.

The p-value for Test 7c is greater than .05. Model 5 does not seem to fit the data better than Model 4.

Benchmark Dose Computations:

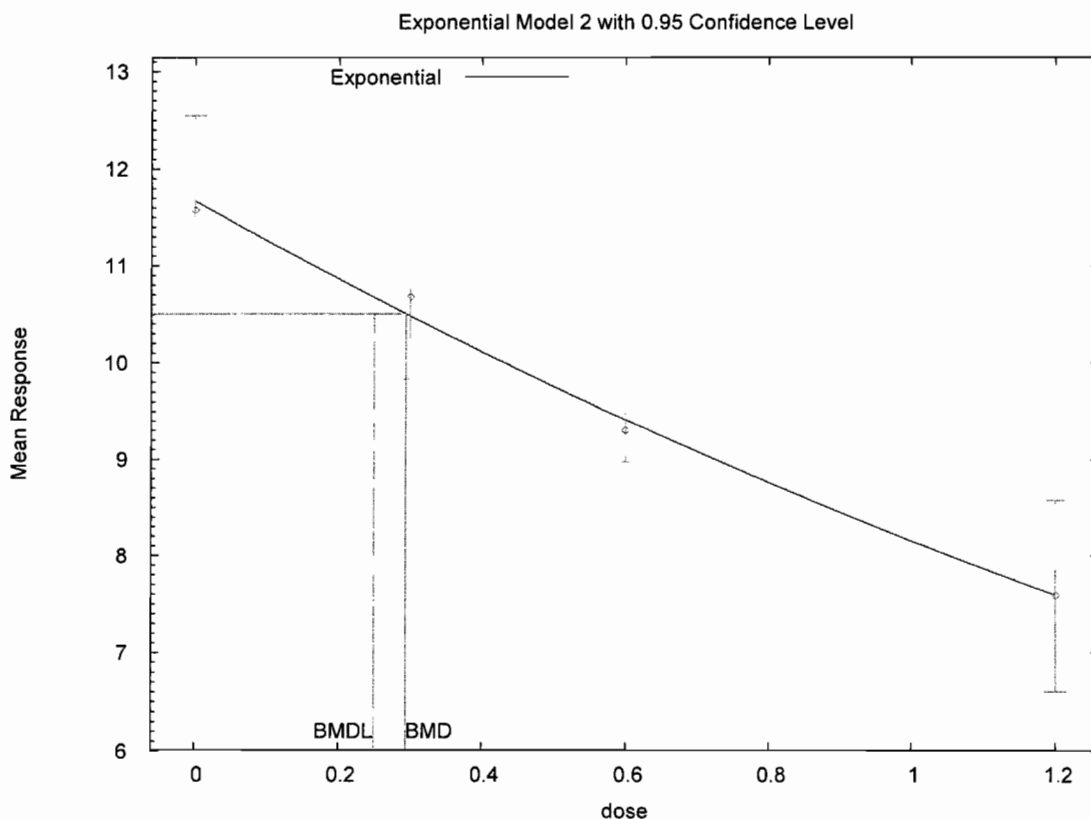
Specified Effect = 0.100000

Risk Type = Relative deviation

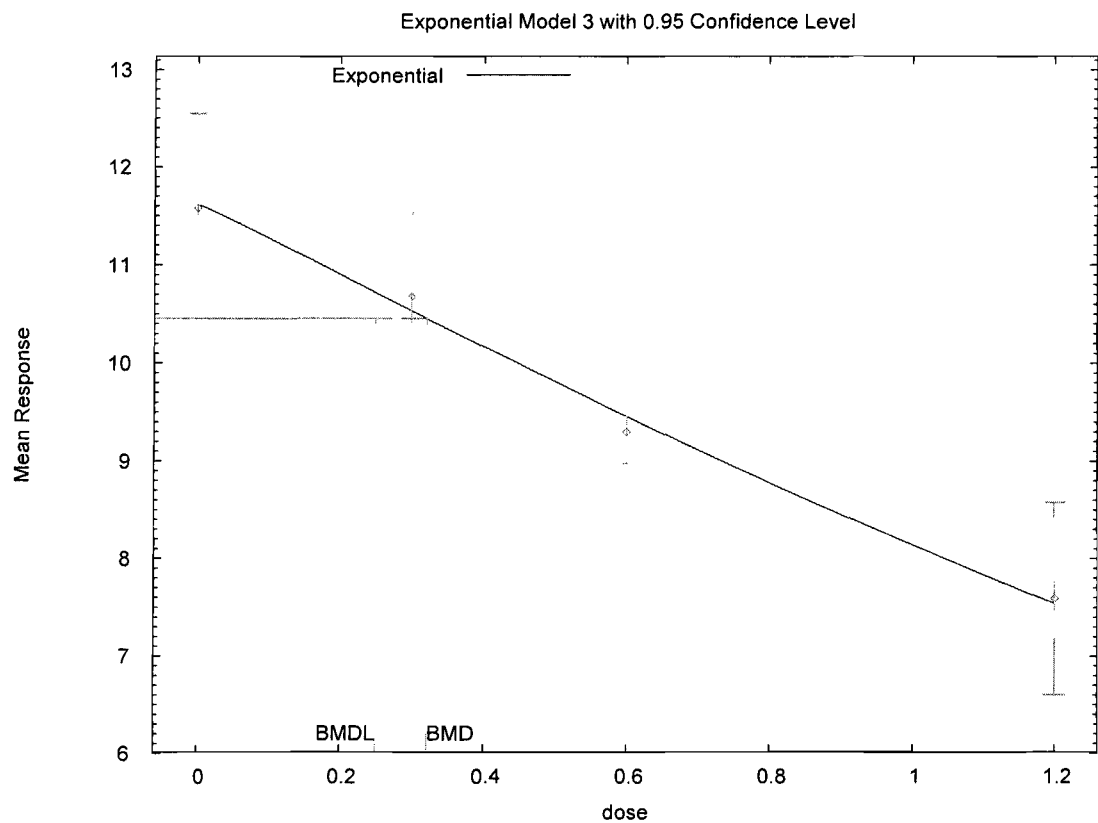
Confidence Level = 0.950000

BMD and BMDL by Model

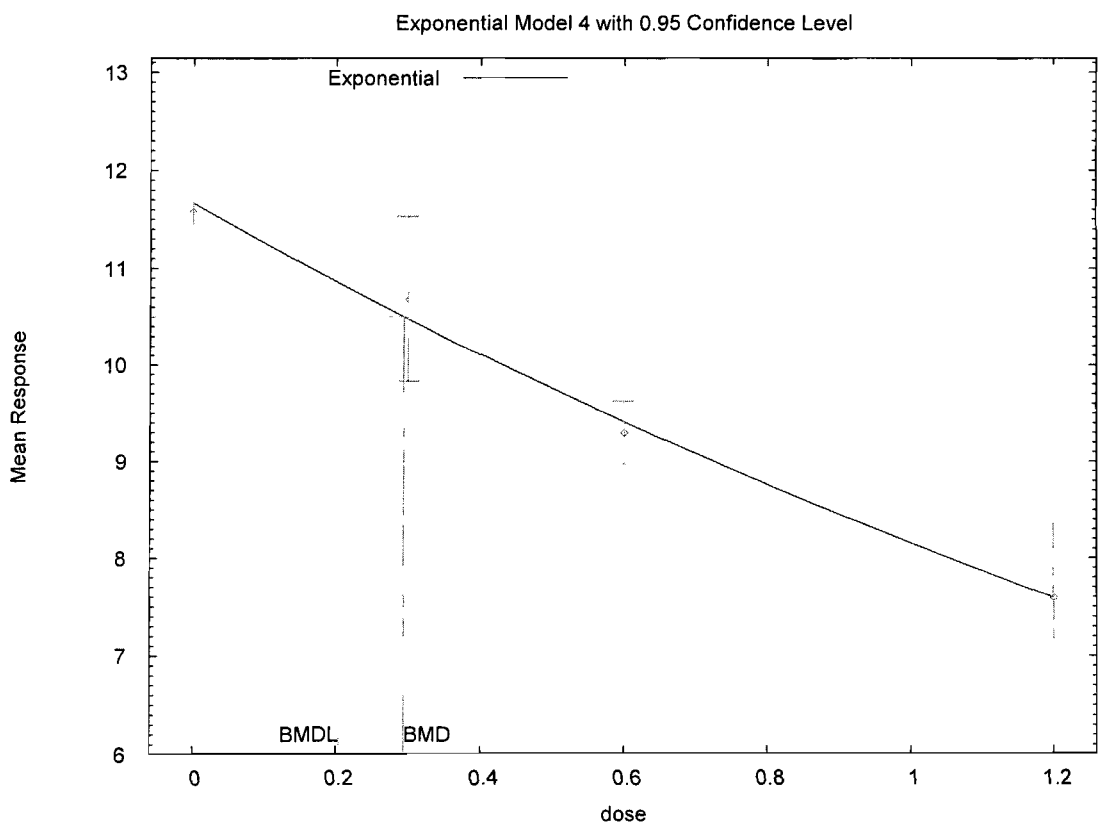
| Model | BMD      | BMDL     |
|-------|----------|----------|
| 2     | 0.293899 | 0.249326 |
| 3     | 0.321838 | 0.250261 |
| 4     | 0.293899 | 0.204274 |
| 5     | 0.356502 | 0.216039 |



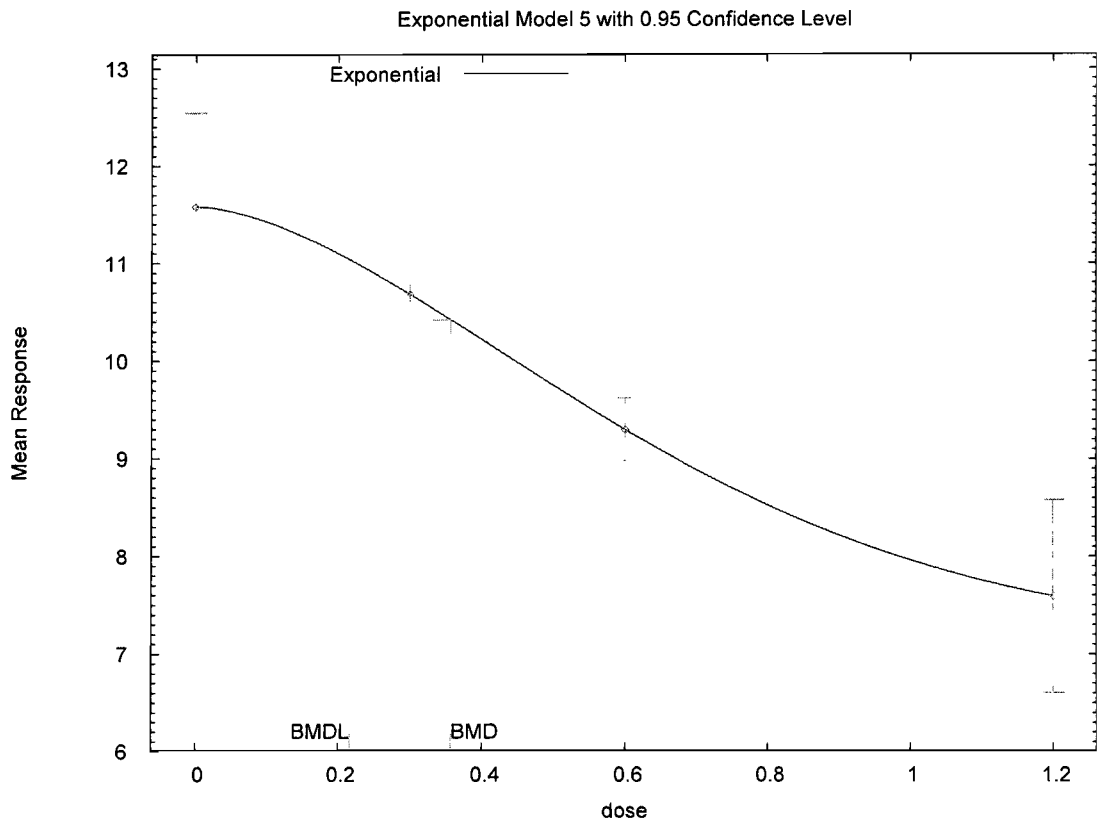
11:45 05/10 2010



11:45 05/10 2010



11:45 05/10 2010



11:45 05/10 2010

Methamidophos; MRID 46594003  
Pup Male Brain ChE

```

=====
Exponential Model. (Version: 1.61; Date: 7/24/2009)
Input Data File: C:\Usepa\BMDs21\Data\exp_test_Setting.(d)
Gnuplot Plotting File:
                                     Tue May 11 12:34:02 2010
=====
    
```

BMDs Model Run

The form of the response function by Model:

- Model 2:  $Y[dose] = a * \exp\{sign * b * dose\}$
- Model 3:  $Y[dose] = a * \exp\{sign * (b * dose)^d\}$
- Model 4:  $Y[dose] = a * [c - (c-1) * \exp\{-b * dose\}]$
- Model 5:  $Y[dose] = a * [c - (c-1) * \exp\{-(b * dose)^d\}]$

Note: Y[dose] is the median response for exposure = dose;  
 sign = +1 for increasing trend in data;  
 sign = -1 for decreasing trend.

- Model 2 is nested within Models 3 and 4.
- Model 3 is nested within Model 5.
- Model 4 is nested within Model 5.



Dependent variable = Mean  
 Independent variable = Dose  
 Data are assumed to be distributed: normally  
 Variance Model:  $\exp(\ln\alpha + \rho * \ln(Y[\text{dose}]))$   
 The variance is to be modeled as  $\text{Var}(i) = \exp(\ln\alpha + \log(\text{mean}(i)) * \rho)$

Total number of dose groups = 4  
 Total number of records with missing values = 0  
 Maximum number of iterations = 250  
 Relative Function Convergence has been set to: 1e-008  
 Parameter Convergence has been set to: 1e-008

MLE solution provided: Exact

Initial Parameter Values

| Variable | Model 2  | Model 3  | Model 4   | Model 5 |
|----------|----------|----------|-----------|---------|
| lnalpha  | -9.58899 | -9.58899 | -9.58899  | -       |
| rho      | 4.0595   | 4.0595   | 4.0595    |         |
| a        | 4.56642  | 4.56642  | 6.111     |         |
| b        | 0.748572 | 0.748572 | 0.883176  |         |
| c        | --       | --       | 0.0357552 |         |
| d        | --       | 1        | --        |         |

Parameter Estimates by Model

| Variable | Model 2  | Model 3  | Model 4  | Model 5 |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|---------|
| lnalpha  | -10.2992 | -10.7815 | -10.2992 | -       |
| rho      | 4.65271  | 4.90347  | 4.65271  |         |
| a        | 5.95389  | 5.82961  | 5.95389  |         |
| b        | 0.764802 | 0.98288  | 0.764802 |         |
| c        | --       | --       | 0        |         |
| d        | --       | 1.32336  | --       | 2.16856 |

Table of Stats From Input Data

| Dose | N  | Obs Mean | Obs Std Dev |
|------|----|----------|-------------|
| 0    | 10 | 5.82     | 0.293       |
| 0.1  | 10 | 5.65     | 0.196       |
| 0.2  | 10 | 5.11     | 0.409       |
| 0.4  | 10 | 4.37     | 0.131       |

## Estimated Values of Interest

| Model | Dose | Est Mean | Est Std | Scaled Residual |
|-------|------|----------|---------|-----------------|
| 2     | 0    | 5.954    | 0.3681  | -1.15           |
|       | 0.1  | 5.516    | 0.3081  | 1.38            |
|       | 0.2  | 5.109    | 0.2579  | 0.007219        |
|       | 0.4  | 4.385    | 0.1807  | -0.2575         |
| 3     | 0    | 5.83     | 0.3435  | -0.08847        |
|       | 0.1  | 5.565    | 0.3066  | 0.8749          |
|       | 0.2  | 5.19     | 0.2584  | -0.9821         |
|       | 0.4  | 4.359    | 0.1684  | 0.2066          |
| 4     | 0    | 5.954    | 0.3681  | -1.15           |
|       | 0.1  | 5.516    | 0.3081  | 1.38            |
|       | 0.2  | 5.109    | 0.2579  | 0.007219        |
|       | 0.4  | 4.385    | 0.1807  | -0.2575         |
| 5     | 0    | 5.811    | 0.3219  | 0.08966         |
|       | 0.1  | 5.63     | 0.302   | 0.211           |
|       | 0.2  | 5.145    | 0.2518  | -0.4353         |
|       | 0.4  | 4.362    | 0.1805  | 0.1383          |

Other models for which likelihoods are calculated:

|           |                                                                                         |
|-----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Model A1: | $Y_{ij} = \mu(i) + e(ij)$<br>$\text{Var}\{e(ij)\} = \sigma^2$                           |
| Model A2: | $Y_{ij} = \mu(i) + e(ij)$<br>$\text{Var}\{e(ij)\} = \sigma(i)^2$                        |
| Model A3: | $Y_{ij} = \mu(i) + e(ij)$<br>$\text{Var}\{e(ij)\} = \exp(\alpha + \log(\mu(i))) * \rho$ |
| Model R:  | $Y_{ij} = \mu + e(i)$<br>$\text{Var}\{e(ij)\} = \sigma^2$                               |

## Likelihoods of Interest

| Model | Log(likelihood) | DF | AIC       |
|-------|-----------------|----|-----------|
| A1    | 33.34035        | 5  | -56.6807  |
| A2    | 39.94542        | 8  | -63.89085 |
| A3    | 34.22224        | 6  | -56.44449 |
| R     | -1.117912       | 2  | 6.235824  |
| 2     | 32.42609        | 4  | -56.85217 |
| 3     | 33.85266        | 5  | -57.70533 |
| 4     | 32.42609        | 4  | -56.85217 |
| 5     | 34.22224        | 6  | -56.44449 |

Additive constant for all log-likelihoods = -36.76. This constant added to the above values gives the log-likelihood including the term that does not depend on the model parameters.

## Explanation of Tests

- Test 1: Does response and/or variances differ among Dose levels? (A2 vs. R)  
 Test 2: Are Variances Homogeneous? (A2 vs. A1)  
 Test 3: Are variances adequately modeled? (A2 vs. A3)  
 Test 4: Does Model 2 fit the data? (A3 vs. 2)

Test 5a: Does Model 3 fit the data? (A3 vs 3)  
 Test 5b: Is Model 3 better than Model 2? (3 vs. 2)

Test 6a: Does Model 4 fit the data? (A3 vs 4)  
 Test 6b: Is Model 4 better than Model 2? (4 vs. 2)

Test 7a: Does Model 5 fit the data? (A3 vs 5)  
 Test 7b: Is Model 5 better than Model 3? (5 vs. 3)  
 Test 7c: Is Model 5 better than Model 4? (5 vs. 4)

#### Tests of Interest

| Test    | -2*log(Likelihood Ratio) | D. F. | p-value  |
|---------|--------------------------|-------|----------|
| Test 1  | 82.13                    | 6     | < 0.0001 |
| Test 2  | 13.21                    | 3     | 0.004204 |
| Test 3  | 11.45                    | 2     | 0.003269 |
| Test 4  | 3.592                    | 2     | 0.1659   |
| Test 5a | 0.7392                   | 1     | 0.3899   |
| Test 5b | 2.853                    | 1     | 0.09119  |
| Test 6a | 3.592                    | 2     | 0.1659   |
| Test 6b | 0                        | 0     | N/A      |
| Test 7a | 0                        | 0     | N/A      |
| Test 7b | 0.7392                   | 1     | 0.3899   |
| Test 7c | 3.592                    | 2     | 0.1659   |

The p-value for Test 1 is less than .05. There appears to be a difference between response and/or variances among the dose levels, it seems appropriate to model the data.

The p-value for Test 2 is less than .1. A non-homogeneous variance model appears to be appropriate.

The p-value for Test 3 is less than .1. You may want to consider a different variance model.

The p-value for Test 4 is greater than .1. Model 2 seems to adequately describe the data.

The p-value for Test 5a is greater than .1. Model 3 seems to adequately describe the data.

The p-value for Test 5b is greater than .05. Model 3 does not seem to fit the data better than Model 2.

The p-value for Test 6a is greater than .1. Model 4 seems to adequately describe the data.

Degrees of freedom for Test 6b are less than or equal to 0. The Chi-Square test for fit is not valid.

Degrees of freedom for Test 7a are less than or equal to 0. The Chi-Square test for fit is not valid.

The p-value for Test 7b is greater than .05. Model 5 does not seem to fit the data better than Model 3.

The p-value for Test 7c is greater than .05. Model 5 does not seem to fit the data better than Model 4.

Benchmark Dose Computations:

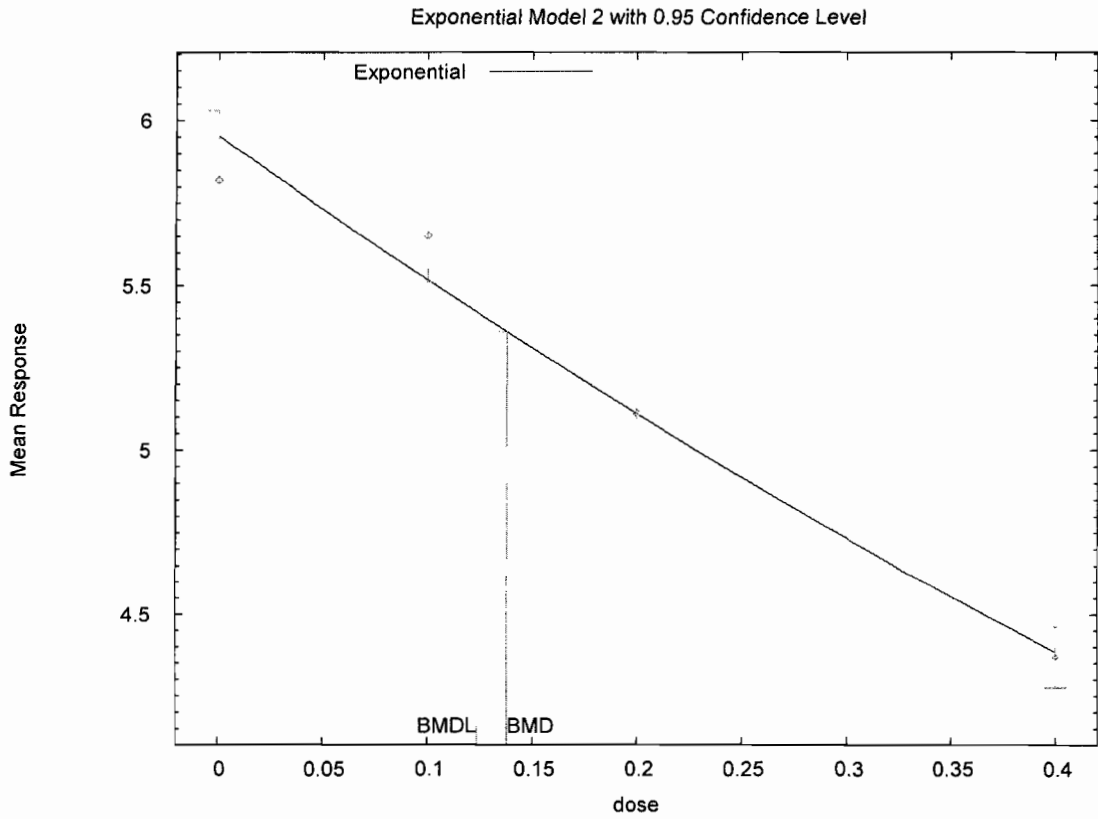
Specified Effect = 0.100000

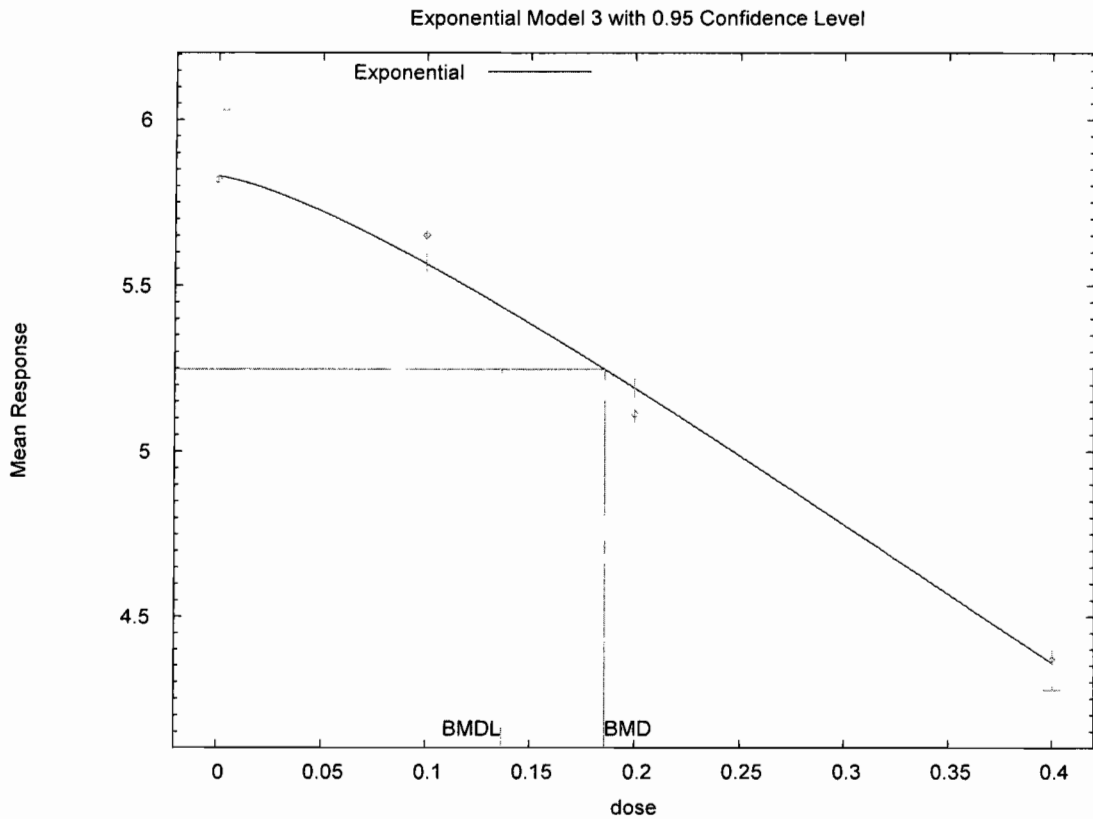
Risk Type = Relative deviation

Confidence Level = 0.950000

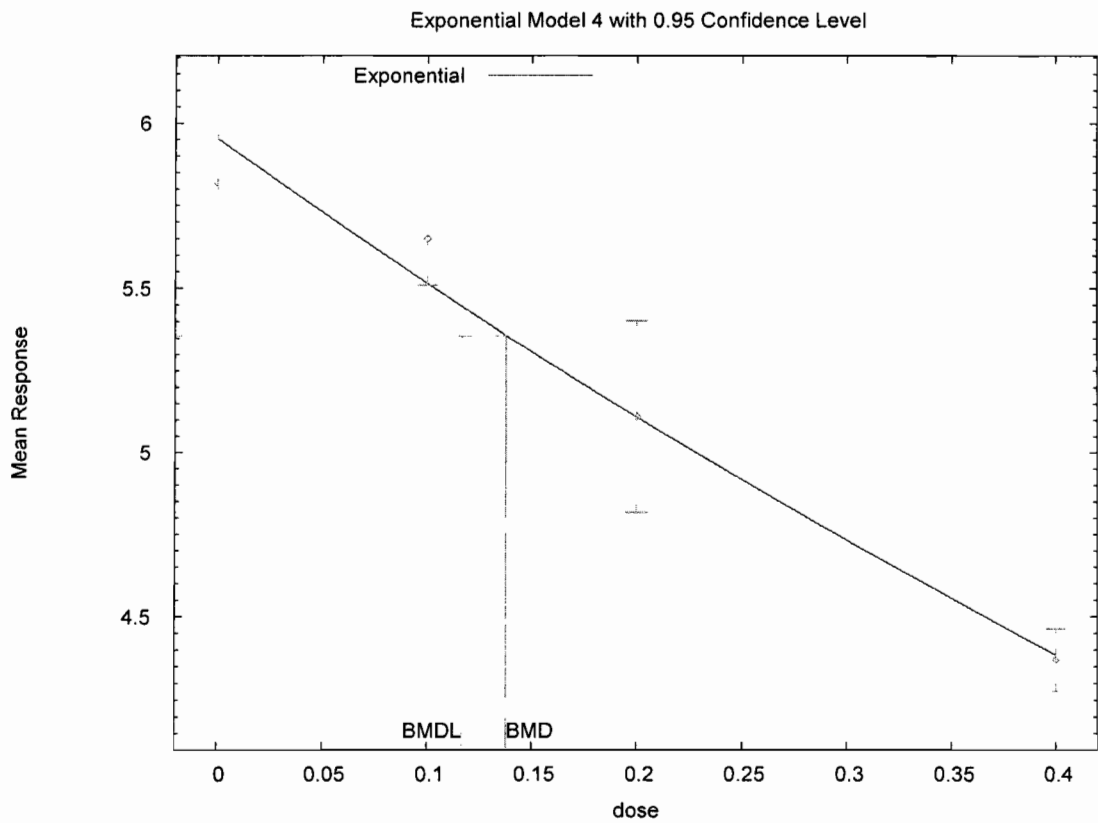
BMD and BMDL by Model

| Model | BMD      | BMDL     |
|-------|----------|----------|
| 2     | 0.137762 | 0.123473 |
| 3     | 0.185773 | 0.136508 |
| 4     | 0.137762 | 0.116722 |
| 5     | 0.184299 | 0.142706 |

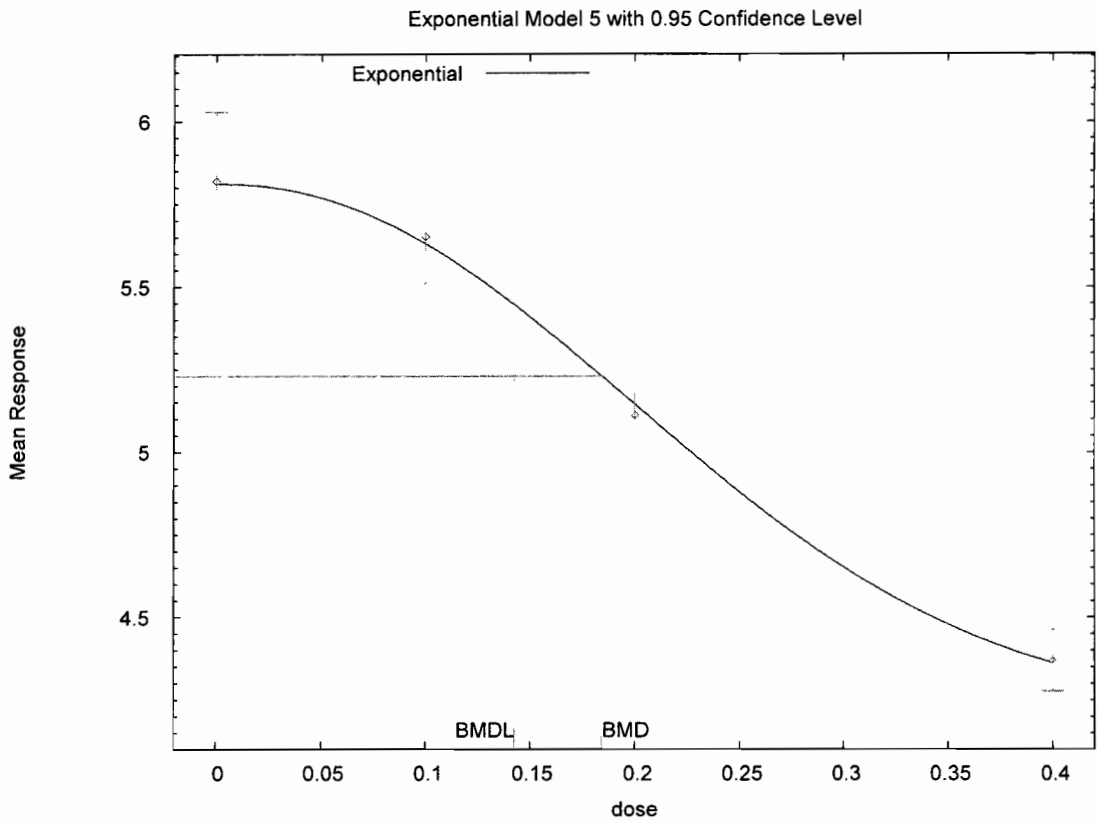




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Methamidophos; MRID 46594003  
Pup Female Brain ChE

```

=====
Exponential Model. (Version: 1.61; Date: 7/24/2009)
Input Data File: C:\Usepa\BMDS21\Data\exp_test_Setting.(d)
Gnuplot Plotting File:
                                     Tue May 11 13:02:10 2010
=====

```

BMDS Model Run

```

The form of the response function by Model:
Model 2:  Y[dose] = a * exp{sign * b * dose}
Model 3:  Y[dose] = a * exp{sign * (b * dose)^d}
Model 4:  Y[dose] = a * [c - (c-1) * exp{-b * dose}]

```

Model 5:  $Y[\text{dose}] = a * [c - (c-1) * \exp\{- (b * \text{dose})^d\}]$

Note: Y[dose] is the median response for exposure = dose;  
 sign = +1 for increasing trend in data;  
 sign = -1 for decreasing trend.

Model 2 is nested within Models 3 and 4.  
 Model 3 is nested within Model 5.  
 Model 4 is nested within Model 5.

Dependent variable = Mean  
 Independent variable = Dose  
 Data are assumed to be distributed: normally  
 Variance Model:  $\exp(\ln\alpha + \rho * \ln(Y[\text{dose}]))$   
 The variance is to be modeled as  $\text{Var}(i) = \exp(\ln\alpha + \log(\text{mean}(i)) * \rho)$

Total number of dose groups = 4  
 Total number of records with missing values = 0  
 Maximum number of iterations = 250  
 Relative Function Convergence has been set to: 1e-008  
 Parameter Convergence has been set to: 1e-008

MLE solution provided: Exact

Initial Parameter Values

| Variable | Model 2  | Model 3  | Model 4     | Model 5 |
|----------|----------|----------|-------------|---------|
| lnalpha  | -5.16111 | -5.16111 | -5.16111    | -       |
| rho      | 1.82977  | 1.82977  | 1.82977     |         |
| a        | 4.49747  | 4.49747  | 6.174       |         |
| b        | 0.864179 | 0.864179 | 0.912821    |         |
| c        | --       | --       | 0.000683511 |         |
| d        | --       | 1        | --          |         |

Parameter Estimates by Model

| Variable | Model 2  | Model 3  | Model 4  | Model 5 |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|---------|
| lnalpha  | -6.311   | -5.96168 | -6.311   | -       |
| rho      | 2.63667  | 2.32678  | 2.63667  |         |
| a        | 6.10263  | 5.89787  | 6.10263  |         |
| b        | 0.877212 | 1.2799   | 0.877212 |         |
| c        | --       | --       | 0        |         |
| d        | --       | 1.62996  | --       | 2.89803 |

Table of Stats From Input Data

| Dose | N  | Obs Mean | Obs Std Dev |
|------|----|----------|-------------|
| 0    | 10 | 5.88     | 0.299       |
| 0.1  | 10 | 5.74     | 0.543       |
| 0.2  | 10 | 5.26     | 0.299       |
| 0.4  | 10 | 4.22     | 0.289       |

Estimated Values of Interest

| Model | Dose | Est Mean | Est Std | Scaled Residual |
|-------|------|----------|---------|-----------------|
| 2     | 0    | 6.103    | 0.4625  | -1.522          |
|       | 0.1  | 5.59     | 0.412   | 1.15            |
|       | 0.2  | 5.121    | 0.367   | 1.201           |
|       | 0.4  | 4.297    | 0.2912  | -0.8322         |
| 3     | 0    | 5.898    | 0.4     | -0.1413         |
|       | 0.1  | 5.695    | 0.384   | 0.3729          |
|       | 0.2  | 5.291    | 0.3526  | -0.2824         |
|       | 0.4  | 4.216    | 0.2706  | 0.05086         |
| 4     | 0    | 6.103    | 0.4625  | -1.522          |
|       | 0.1  | 5.59     | 0.412   | 1.15            |
|       | 0.2  | 5.121    | 0.367   | 1.201           |
|       | 0.4  | 4.297    | 0.2912  | -0.8322         |
| 5     | 0    | 5.864    | 0.3982  | 0.131           |
|       | 0.1  | 5.765    | 0.3899  | -0.1993         |
|       | 0.2  | 5.251    | 0.3471  | 0.08614         |
|       | 0.4  | 4.221    | 0.2647  | -0.01789        |

Other models for which likelihoods are calculated:

- Model A1:  $Y_{ij} = \mu(i) + e(ij)$   
 $\text{Var}\{e(ij)\} = \sigma^2$
- Model A2:  $Y_{ij} = \mu(i) + e(ij)$   
 $\text{Var}\{e(ij)\} = \sigma(i)^2$
- Model A3:  $Y_{ij} = \mu(i) + e(ij)$   
 $\text{Var}\{e(ij)\} = \exp(\alpha + \log(\mu(i))) * \rho$
- Model R:  $Y_{ij} = \mu + e(i)$   
 $\text{Var}\{e(ij)\} = \sigma^2$

Likelihoods of Interest

| Model | Log(likelihood) | DF | AIC       |
|-------|-----------------|----|-----------|
| A1    | 21.53072        | 5  | -33.06145 |
| A2    | 24.77319        | 8  | -33.54638 |
| A3    | 22.49798        | 6  | -32.99597 |
| R     | -8.015557       | 2  | 20.03111  |
| 2     | 18.93527        | 4  | -29.87055 |
| 3     | 22.22825        | 5  | -34.4565  |
| 4     | 18.93527        | 4  | -29.87055 |
| 5     | 22.49798        | 6  | -32.99597 |

Additive constant for all log-likelihoods = -36.76. This constant added to the above values gives the log-likelihood including the term that does not



depend on the model parameters.

#### Explanation of Tests

Test 1: Does response and/or variances differ among Dose levels? (A2 vs. R)  
 Test 2: Are Variances Homogeneous? (A2 vs. A1)  
 Test 3: Are variances adequately modeled? (A2 vs. A3)  
 Test 4: Does Model 2 fit the data? (A3 vs. 2)

Test 5a: Does Model 3 fit the data? (A3 vs 3)  
 Test 5b: Is Model 3 better than Model 2? (3 vs. 2)

Test 6a: Does Model 4 fit the data? (A3 vs 4)  
 Test 6b: Is Model 4 better than Model 2? (4 vs. 2)

Test 7a: Does Model 5 fit the data? (A3 vs 5)  
 Test 7b: Is Model 5 better than Model 3? (5 vs. 3)  
 Test 7c: Is Model 5 better than Model 4? (5 vs. 4)

#### Tests of Interest

| Test    | -2*log(Likelihood Ratio) | D. F. | p-value  |
|---------|--------------------------|-------|----------|
| Test 1  | 65.58                    | 6     | < 0.0001 |
| Test 2  | 6.485                    | 3     | 0.09026  |
| Test 3  | 4.55                     | 2     | 0.1028   |
| Test 4  | 7.125                    | 2     | 0.02836  |
| Test 5a | 0.5395                   | 1     | 0.4627   |
| Test 5b | 6.586                    | 1     | 0.01028  |
| Test 6a | 7.125                    | 2     | 0.02836  |
| Test 6b | 1.421e-014               | 0     | N/A      |
| Test 7a | -7.105e-015              | 0     | N/A      |
| Test 7b | 0.5395                   | 1     | 0.4627   |
| Test 7c | 7.125                    | 2     | 0.02836  |

The p-value for Test 1 is less than .05. There appears to be a difference between response and/or variances among the dose levels, it seems appropriate to model the data.

The p-value for Test 2 is less than .1. A non-homogeneous variance model appears to be appropriate.

The p-value for Test 3 is greater than .1. The modeled variance appears to be appropriate here.

The p-value for Test 4 is less than .1. Model 2 may not adequately describe the data; you may want to consider another model.

The p-value for Test 5a is greater than .1. Model 3 seems to adequately describe the data.

The p-value for Test 5b is less than .05. Model 3 appears to fit the data better than Model 2.

The p-value for Test 6a is less than .1. Model 4 may not adequately describe the data; you may want to consider another model.

Degrees of freedom for Test 6b are less than or equal to 0. The Chi-Square test for fit is not valid.

Degrees of freedom for Test 7a are less than or equal to 0. The Chi-Square test for fit is not valid.

The p-value for Test 7b is greater than .05. Model 5 does not seem to fit the data better than Model 3.

The p-value for Test 7c is less than .05. Model 5 appears to fit the data better than Model 4.

Benchmark Dose Computations:

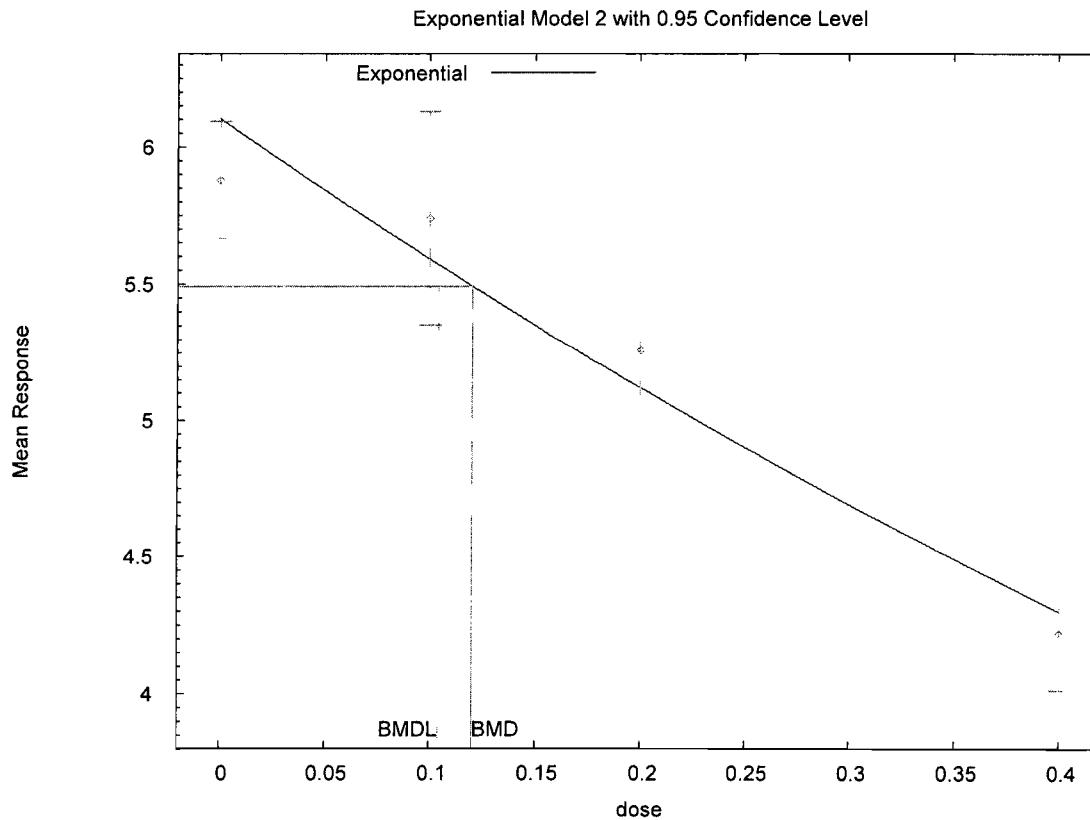
Specified Effect = 0.100000

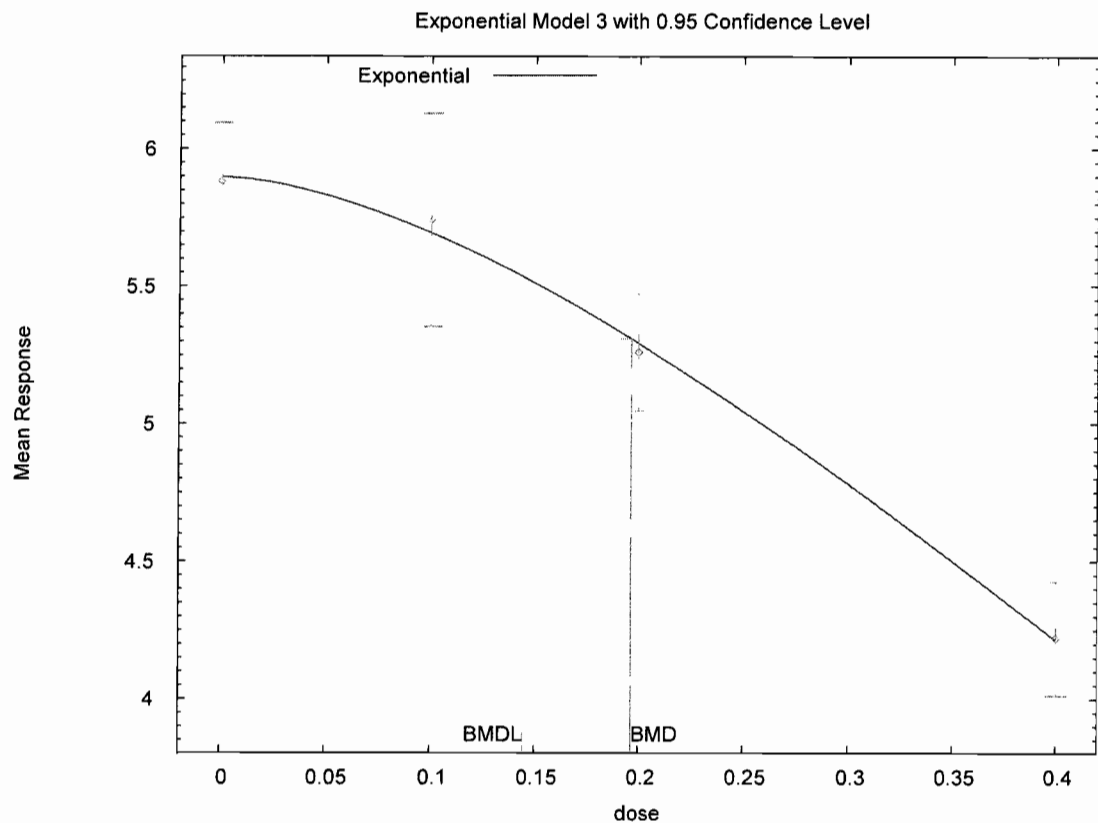
Risk Type = Relative deviation

Confidence Level = 0.950000

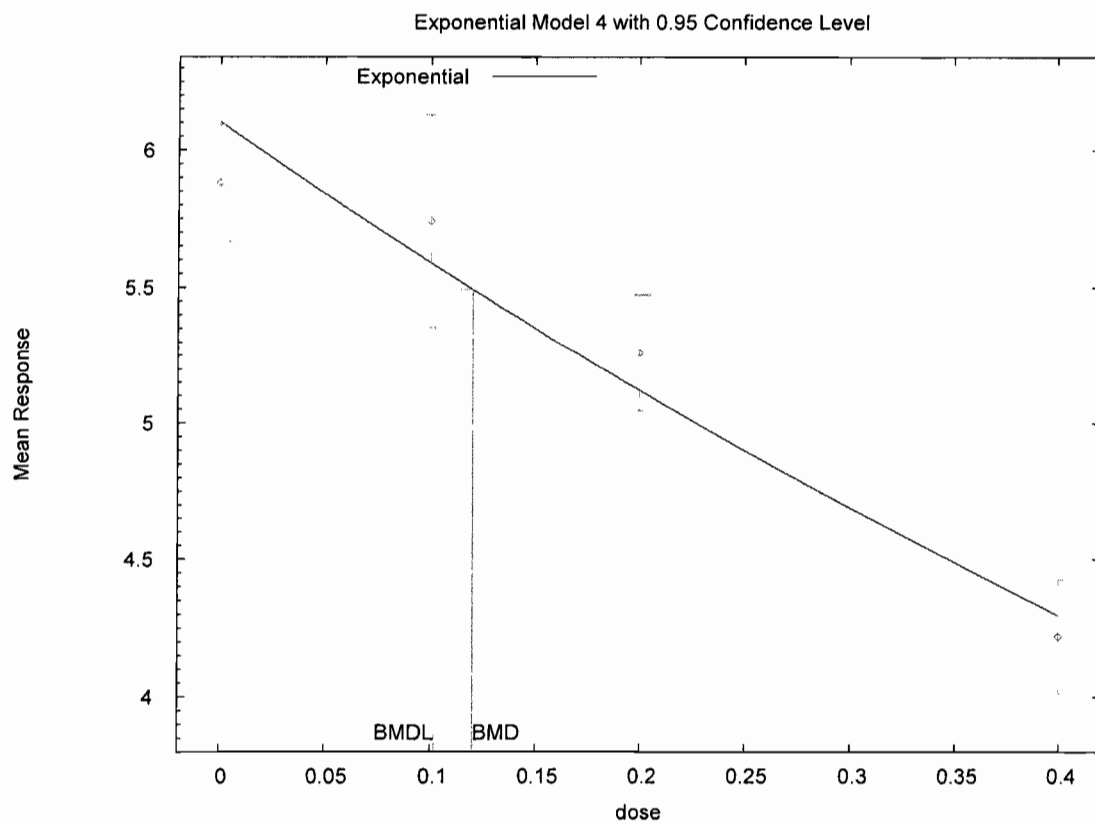
BMD and BMDL by Model

| Model | BMD      | BMDL     |
|-------|----------|----------|
| 2     | 0.120108 | 0.104143 |
| 3     | 0.196438 | 0.144398 |
| 4     | 0.120108 | 0.101836 |
| 5     | 0.196201 | 0.149676 |

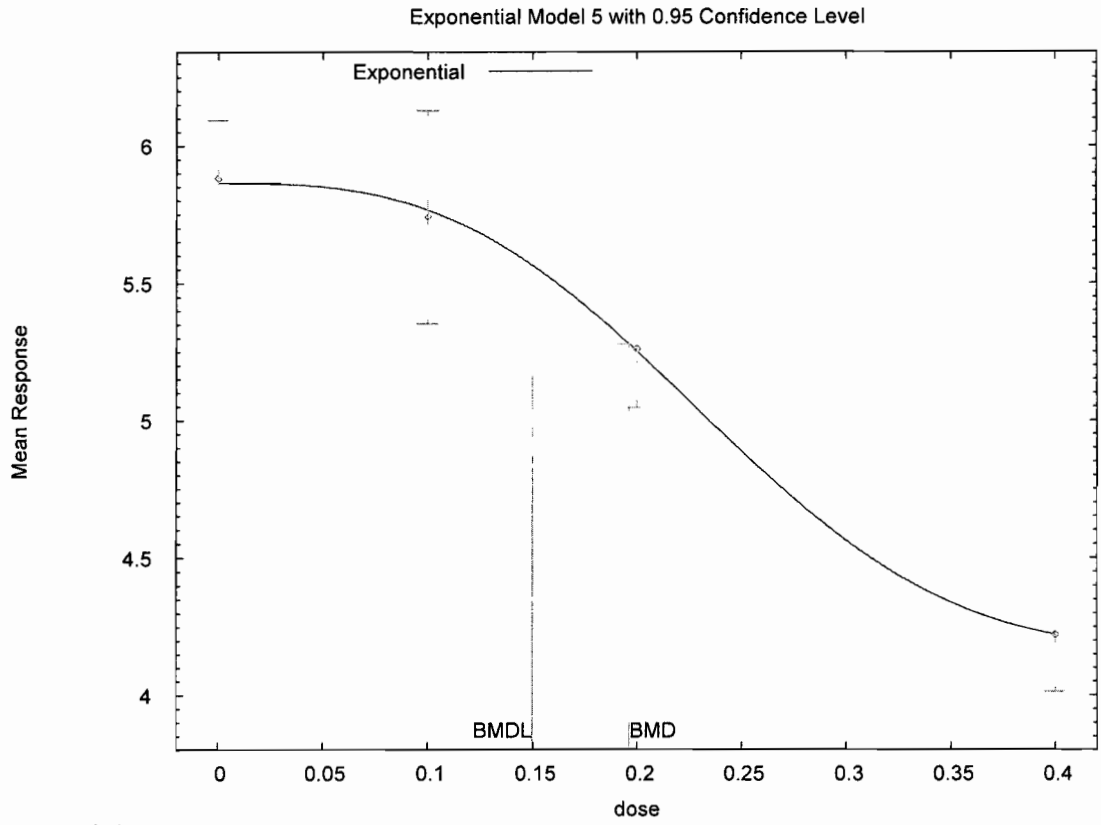




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# R189123

**Chemical Name:** Acephate

**PC Code:** 103301

**HED File Code:** 13000 Tox Reviews

**Memo Date:** 9/9/2010

**File ID:** 00000000

**Accession #:** 000-00-0137

**HED Records Reference Center**  
12/30/2010

