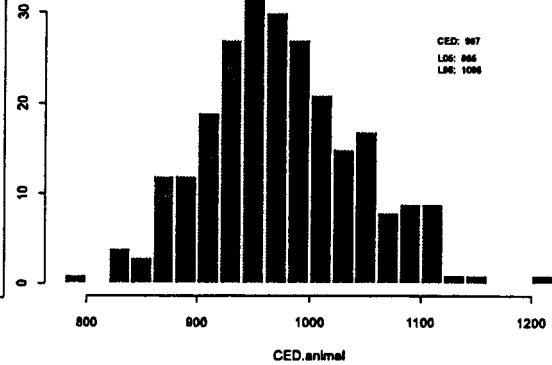
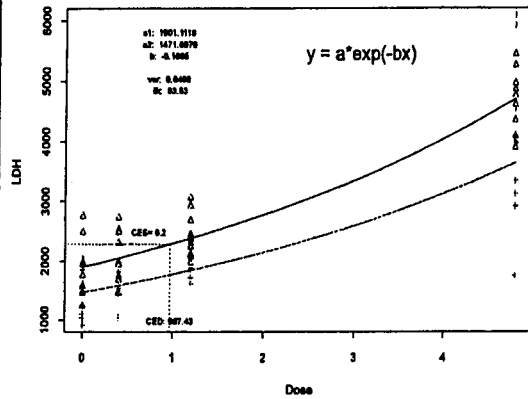


Regression curves



CES = 20% for LDH-increase

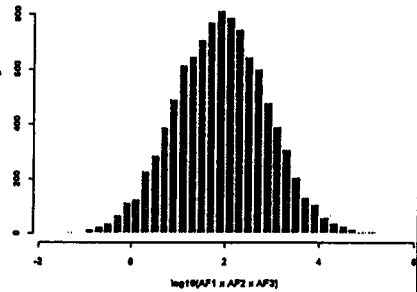


No difference in sensitivity between males (triangles) and females (plusses), so the data can be pooled for the derivation of the CED.

A problem is the choice of the CES. Is 20% critical?

Monte Carlo for AF_{tot} for EXA

| Assessment factor | Distribution | Geometric mean | Geometric standard deviation |
|---|----------------|----------------|------------------------------|
| AF ₁ : interspecies, kinetics | discrete value | 4 | - |
| interspecies, residual | lognormal | 1 | 6 |
| AF ₂ : intraspecies | discrete value | 10 | - |
| AF ₃ : duration of exposure semi-chronic to chronic | lognormal | 2 | 4 |

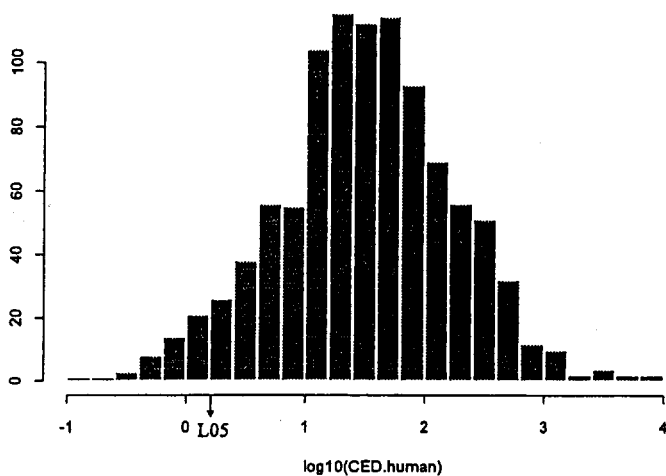


GM = 80
GSD = 9.6
P87 = 1000
P95 = 3300



This slide shows the probabilistic combination of (distributions of) assessment factors

CED-human for EXA



P5 = 0.25 mg.kg⁻¹bw.d⁻¹
AFtot relative to NOAEL is 1600



Conclusions and recommendations

- **Long-term goal: probabilistic RA?**

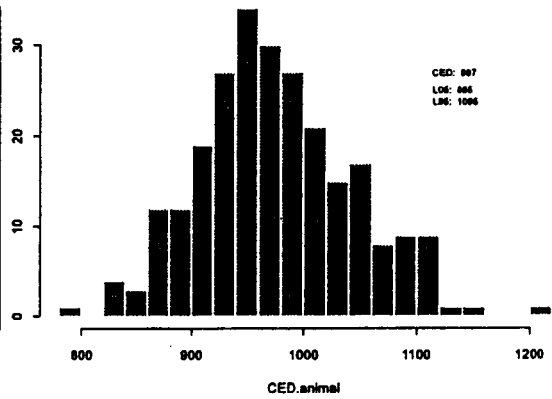
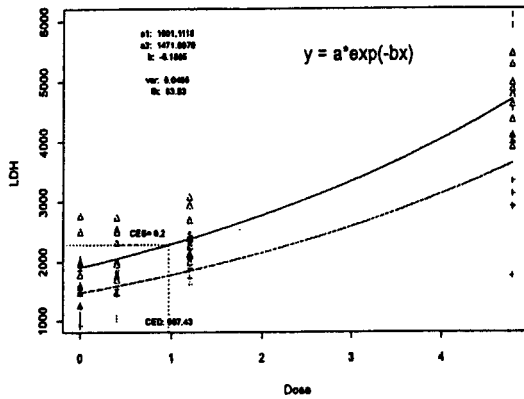
- **Stepwise-implementation**

- Investigate further distributions of AFs
- Investigate further probabilistic benchmark procedure
- Investigate further probabilistic exposure assessment
- Communication with risk managers

- **Further research:**

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- Intraspecies: research into human variability
- Refinement of extrapolation for study period
- CES-derivation

Regression curves



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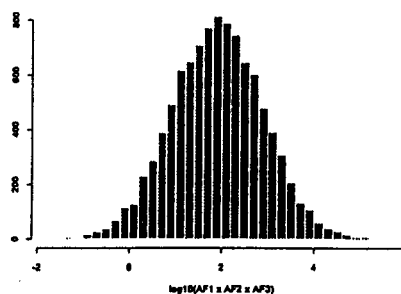


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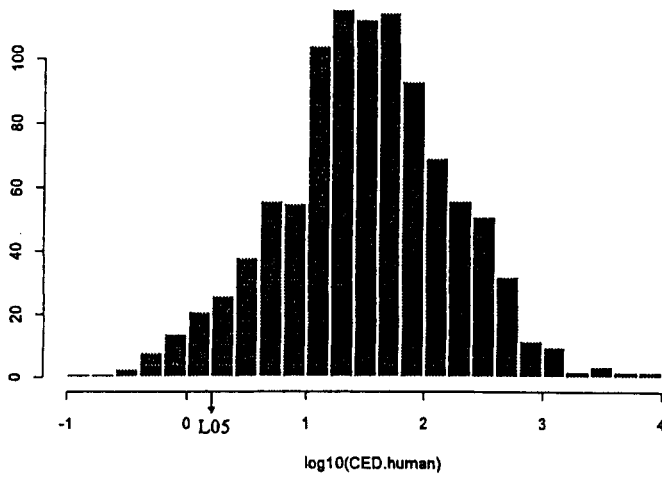


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