EPA/635/R-16/184b
Public Comment Draft
www.epa.gov/iris

Toxicological Review of Ethyl Tertiary Butyl Ether

(CASRN 637-92-3)

Supplemental Information

August 2016

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ABBREVIATIONS

AIC	Akaike's information criterion
ARCO	ARCO Chemical Company
AUC	area under the curve
BMD	benchmark dose
BMDL	benchmark dose lower confidence limit
BMDS	Benchmark Dose Software
BMDU	benchmark dose upper confidence limit
BMR	benchmark response
CASRN	Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number
CIIT	Chemical Industry Institute of Toxicology
CPN	chronic progressive nephropathy
CYP450	cytochrome P450
DNA	deoxyribonucleic acid
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
GI	gastrointestinal
HERO	Health and Environmental Research Online
HGPRT	hypoxanthine-guanine phosphoribosyl transferase
HIBA	2-hydroxyisobutyrate
HT	heterogeneous
KO	knockout
JPEC	Japan Petroleum Energy Center
MN	micronucleus, micronucleated
MNNCE	mature normochromatic erythrocyte population
MNPCE	micronucleated polychromatic erythrocyte
MNRETs	micronucleated reticulocytes
MTBE	methyl tertiary butyl ether
MPD	2-methyl-1,2-propane diol
NADPH	nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide phosphate
PBPK	physiologically-based pharmacokinetic
PCE	polychromatic erythrocytes
POD	point of departure
RET	reticulocyte
SD	standard deviation
SRBC	sheep red blood cell
TAME	tertiary amyl methyl ether
TBA	*tert*-butyl alcohol, *tert*-butanol
WT	wild type

APPENDIX A. OTHER AGENCY AND INTERNATIONAL ASSESSMENTS

Table A-1. Health assessments and regulatory limits by other national and international health agencies

Organization	Toxicity value
National Institute for Public Health and the Environment (Bilthoven, The Netherlands)	Oral noncancer tolerable daily intake: 0.25 mg/kg-day Inhalation noncancer tolerable concentration in air: 1.9 mg/m^3
American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists	Threshold limit value: 20.9 mg/m^3

APPENDIX B. INFORMATION IN SUPPORT OF HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND DOSE-REPONSE ANALYSIS

B.1. TOXICOKINETICS

B.1.1. Absorption

B.1.1.1. Human Studies

Most of the available human data on the uptake of ETBE were obtained from volunteers. Nihlén et al. (1998) exposed eight healthy male volunteers (average age: 29 years) to 5, 25, and 50 ppm (20.9, 104, and 210 mg/m^3) ETBE by inhalation for 2 hours. Each volunteer was exposed at each concentration in sequence with 2-week intervals between exposures. The study was performed according to the Declaration of Helsinki after approval by the Regional Ethical Committee of the institution where the study was performed, and written informed consent was obtained by the volunteers. The volunteers performed light physical exercise (50 watts) on a bicycle ergometer during exposure. Exhaled air was collected before exposure, every 30 minutes during exposure, and 6 times after exposure. The concentrations of ETBE and one of its primary metabolites, *tert*-butanol, were determined in exhaled air samples. Blood was drawn before exposure, approximately every 10 minutes during exposure, approximately every 30 minutes from 1 to 4 hours after exposure, and an additional 4 times up to 48 hours after exposure. Urine was collected prior to exposure, at 0 and 2 hours, and at approximately 4, 7, 11, 20, 22, and 46 hours after exposure. ETBE, *tert*-butanol, and acetone (an ETBE metabolite) concentrations were determined in blood and urine. The blood profiles of the parent compound and metabolites were similar at all three exposure levels and reflected exposure concentrations, as judged by linear increases in blood area-under-the-curve (AUC) values for the concentration-time curve calculated (but only reported in a graphical form by the authors).

Acetone levels were highly variable and appeared to reflect not only ETBE exposure, but the physical activity of the volunteers. Nihlén et al. (1998) calculated the ETBE doses to the volunteers to be 0.58, 2.9, and 5.8 mmol for the 20.9-, 104-, and 210-mg/m^3 exposure levels, respectively. The concentrations of ETBE in blood rose sharply during the first 30 minutes of exposure and kept rising at a lower rate until the end of exposure, reaching peak concentrations of about 10, 5.4, and 1.1 µM at 210, 104, and 20.9 mg/m^3, respectively. By 6 hours, the concentrations of ETBE had fallen to very low levels (<1 µM) even after the 210-mg/m^3 exposure. Based on blood AUC values for ETBE, the authors calculated two types of respiratory uptake: net respiratory uptake = (concentration in inhaled air – concentration in exhaled air) multiplied by the pulmonary

ventilation; and respiratory uptake = net respiratory uptake + amount exhaled during the exposure. During the 2 hours of exposure, the authors calculated that 32–34% of each dose was retained by the volunteers (respiratory uptake), and the net respiratory uptake was calculated to be 26% of the dose at all three exposure levels. Over 24 hours, the respiratory expiration was calculated as 45–50% of the respiratory uptake, and because the net respiratory uptake and expiration do not consider the amount of ETBE cleared during exposure, the net respiratory excretion was lower, at 30–31% of the net respiratory uptake. These authors determined that the ETBE blood:air partition coefficient in humans was 11.7.

Amberg et al. (2000) exposed six volunteers (three males and three females, average age 28 ± 2 years) to 4.5 ppm (18.8 mg/m^3) and 40.6 ppm (170 mg/m^3) ETBE respectively. The exposures lasted 4 hours, and the two concentrations were administered to the same volunteers 4 weeks apart. These volunteers were healthy nonsmokers and were asked to refrain from alcohol and medication intake from 2 days before until the end of the experiment. The study was performed according to the Declaration of Helsinki after approval by the Regional Ethical Committee of the institution where the study was performed, and written informed consent was obtained from the volunteers. Urine was collected at 6-hour intervals for 72 hours. Blood was drawn immediately after exposure and thereafter every 6 hours for 48 hours. ETBE and its primary metabolite, *tert*-butanol, were determined in blood; the same two substances, plus additional metabolites of *tert*-butanol, were assessed in urine. The authors estimated the retained doses to be 1,090 µmol following 170-mg/m^3 ETBE exposure and 121 µmol following 18.8-mg/m^3 exposure. These estimates were derived using a resting human respiratory rate of 9 L/minute (13 m^3/day) and a retention factor for ETBE of 0.3, which was based on data reported by Nihlén et al. (1998). These estimates of retained dose are lower than those reported during light exercise (Nihlén et al., 1998).

B.1.1.2. Animal Studies

Amberg et al. (2000) exposed F344 NH rats (5/sex/dose group) concurrent with the human volunteers in the same exposure chamber. Blood was taken from the tail vein of each rat at the end of the exposure period, and urine was collected for 72 hours at 6-hour intervals following exposure. Immediately after the 4-hour exposure period, the authors reported that blood levels of ETBE were lower in the rats than in humans, although exact values were not reported. The authors estimated that the rats received doses of 20.5 and 2.3 µmol at the 170- and 18.8-mg/m^3 exposures, respectively, using an alveolar ventilation rate of 0.169 L/minute and a retention factor of 0.3 for rats.

No published oral dosing studies of the absorption of ETBE in humans were identified. The Japan Petroleum Energy Center (JPEC), however, conducted an oral dosing study of the absorption of ETBE in rats after single and repeated dosing for 14 days (JPEC, 2008e, f). Seven-week-old Crl:CD(SD) male rats (4/dose group) were administered either a single oral dose of 5, 50, or

400 mg/kg [^{14}C]ETBE via gavage or 5 mg/kg-day [^{14}C]ETBE daily for 14 days. In the single-dose study by JPEC (2008f), plasma levels were compared to those observed after a single intravenous dose of 5 mg/kg-day [^{14}C]ETBE. There is no indication that a similar comparison was conducted in the repeated-dose study (JPEC, 2008e). Plasma radioactivity was measured in rats at 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, and 24 hours after the first exposure in the repeated dose study; 8 and 24 hours after the second to 13th exposures; and at 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 24, 32, 48, 72, 96, 120, 144, and 168 hours after the last exposure in the repeated dose study and after the single dose study.

Plasma radioactivity levels increased following a single dose of [^{14}C]ETBE; this increase was not proportional as the dose increased, especially at the high dose [i.e., the peak plasma radioactivity levels were 2,800, 22,100, and 89,900 ng equivalents of ETBE/mL (ng equivalent ETBE/mL) in the 5-, 50-, and 400-mg/kg dose groups, respectively]. Maximum plasma [^{14}C]ETBE levels (C_{max}) were estimated to be reached at 9.0, 11.5, and 8.0 hours after administration in the 5-, 50-, and 400-mg/kg dose groups, respectively. The [^{14}C]ETBE levels in the plasma were higher following oral exposure than after intravenous exposure (Table B-2). The estimated elimination plasma half-lives were 17.5, 19.8, and 9.9 hours for the 5-, 50-, and 400-mg/kg dose groups, respectively. With repeated dosing of 5 mg/kg-day [^{14}C]ETBE (JPEC, 2008e), the C_{max} was achieved 6 hours after the first exposure and increased until it reached a steady state around the fifth day of exposure. After the last exposure on Day 14, the C_{max}, of 6,660 ± 407 ng equivalent ETBE/mL was achieved 10 hours after administration of [^{14}C]ETBE, and plasma radioactivity steadily decreased after this point. The elimination plasma half-life from C_{max} to 24 hours was 17.9 hours after the first dose and 14.2 hours after the final dose. The elimination half-life from C_{max} to 168 hours after the final dose following repeated dosing was 24.7 hours. Based on radioactivity levels measured in urine and exhalation, more than 90% of the administered dose was absorbed.

In two parallel studies, the pharmacokinetics of ETBE was studied in mice (Sun and Beskitt, 1995a) and male Fischer 344 rats (Sun and Beskitt, 1995b). Study authors investigated the pharmacokinetics of [^{14}C]ETBE in mice and rats (3/sex/dose) exposed by nose-only inhalation at target concentrations of 500, 750, 1,000, 1,750, 2,500, and 5,000 ppm (2,090, 3,130, 4,180, 7,310, 10,450, and 20,900 mg/m^3) for a single 6-hour period (the true doses differed by less than 10% from the targets). Specific activity of the administered [^{14}C]ETBE and localization of the label were not reported. Note, that in the absence of the specific activity and localization of the label, it is not clear how the "mg ETBE equivalents" were calculated in the Sun and Beskitt (1995a, b) report or for the specific tissues. Of the three animals per sex exposed concurrently, two were used to determine blood and tissue concentrations of radiolabel, and the third was kept in a metabolism cage for up to 118 hours to quantify radiolabel elimination in urine, feces, as volatile in expired air and as exhaled CO_2. Exhaled organic volatiles were trapped in charcoal filters. Exhaled CO_2 was trapped in aqueous 1 M KOH. Samples from the 20,900-mg/m^3 treated animals were collected at 3, 6, 12, 18, 24, 48, 72, 96, and 118 hours after termination of exposure. At the lower exposure concentrations listed above, samples were collected at fewer time points; generally, at full-day intervals up to 96 hours. Animals

were euthanized either immediately after exposure or after being removed from the metabolic cages, and blood and kidneys were collected. Cages were washed and the wash fluid collected. Charcoal traps were eluted with methanol. Urine, cage wash, trapped $^{14}CO_2$, and charcoal filter eluates were measured directly by liquid scintillation spectrometry. Blood and kidney tissue from rats and blood and liver tissue from mice were combusted in a sample oxidizer and analyzed by liquid scintillation spectrometry.

Immediately upon cessation of exposure, radiolabel was quantified in the blood and kidneys of two rats and in the blood and liver of two mice. Results in Table B-1 demonstrate the absorption of radiolabel expressed as mg equivalents of ETBE into blood. Because the ETBE carbon(s) bearing the radiolabel was not identified, further speciation is not possible. The concentration of radiolabel in rat blood is proportionate with exposure concentration to the highest concentration (20,894 mg/m^3), although in mice, such proportionality is absent at concentrations of 10,447 mg/m^3 and above. These data indicate that ETBE is well absorbed following inhalation exposure, but that higher concentrations (e.g., 10,447 mg/m^3 and above) could saturate absorption mechanisms. Additional support for saturation of absorption is presented in Table B-1, demonstrating the elimination of radiolabel from rats and mice in these studies (Sun and Beskitt, 1995a, b).

Table B-1. Radioactivity in blood and kidney of rats and blood and liver of mice, following 6 hours of [^{14}C]ETBE inhalation exposure

Exposure level (mg/m^3)	F344 Rat[a]		CD-1 Mouse[a]	
	Blood[b]	Kidney[c]	Blood[b]	Liver[c]
2,089	0.037	0.074	0.154	0.208
3,134	0.062	0.094	0.340	0.348
4,179	0.080	0.116	0.336	0.540
7,313	0.124	0.152	0.481	0.724
10,447	0.156	0.185	0.474	0.628
20,894	0.114	0.182	0.408	0.592

[a]Mean values of one male and one female.
[b]In mg [^{14}C]ETBE equivalents per gram blood.
[c]In mg [^{14}C]ETBE equivalents.

Sources: Sun and Beskitt (1995a) and Sun and Beskitt (1995b).

No studies investigating dermal absorption of ETBE were identified, but because dermal absorption of homologous organic substances is thought to be a function of the octanol:water partition coefficient, ETBE might be assumed to penetrate rat skin relatively well. For humans, Potts RO (1992) have proposed an equation to calculate the dermal permeability coefficient, K_p:

$\log K_p$ (cm/sec) = –6.3 + 0.71 × $\log K_{ow}$ – 0.0061 × (molecular weight)

Using the $\log K_{ow}$ [identified as K_{oct} in Potts RO (1992)] values for ETBE (0.95–2.2) (Drogos and Diaz, 2001) and converting cm/second values to cm/hour, the estimated K_p values are 0.0020–0.016 cm/hour for ETBE.

Table B-2. Plasma radioactivity after a single oral or intravenous dose of [^{14}C]ETBE to male Crl:CD(SD) rats

Time (hours)	Radioactive concentration (ng eq of ETBE/mL)			
	Oral		Intravenous	
Dose administered	5 mg/kg	50 mg/kg	400 mg/kg	5 mg/kg
0.083	-	-	-	918 ± 188[a]
0.25	-	-	-	822 ± 165
0.5	-	-	-	914 ± 156
1	2,150 ± 281	11,100 ± 1,007	47,000 ± 11,900	907 ± 143
2	2,400 ± 151	12,100 ± 883	58,200 ± 7,340	923 ± 158
4	2,620 ± 109	14,800 ± 659	73,300 ± 6,800	929 ± 193
6	2,750 ± 146	18,700 ± 1,550	82,900 ± 12,500	981 ± 216
8	2,760 ± 265	19,900 ± 2,430	89,900 ± 16,300	973 ± 196
10	2,710 ± 303	21,400± 2,830	87,300 ± 15,300	943 ± 203
12	2,660 ± 426	22,000± 3,060	78,500 ± 18,100	862 ± 205
24	1,330 ± 419	10,800 ± 2,820	17,200 ± 6,460	383 ± 184
32	1,170 ± 424	9,310 ± 2,510	13,100 ± 6,580	334 ± 190
48	443 ± 271	3,900 ± 1,480	3,180 ± 1,480	144 ± 93.8
72	204 ± 165	1,660 ± 845	2,000 ± 1,820	65.2 ± 34.0
96	81.3 ± 70.3	792 ± 338	N.D.	31.3 ± 11.4
120	35.9 ± 44.0	385 ± 110	N.D.	16.1 ± 3.8
144	19.6 ± 26.0	179 ± 129	N.D.	11.9 ± 13.8
168	N.D.	85.4 ± 103	N.D.	N.D.

[a]Mean ± standard deviation; n = 4.
- = not measured, N.D. = not detected.
Source: JPEC (2008e).

ETBE is moderately absorbed following inhalation exposure in rats and humans, and blood levels of ETBE approached—but did not reach—steady-state concentrations within 2 hours. Nihlén et al. (1998) calculated the net respiratory uptake of ETBE in humans to be 26%. The AUC for the

concentration-time curve was linearly related to the ETBE exposure level, suggesting linear kinetics up to 209 mg/m^3. The JPEC studies (JPEC, 2008e, f) demonstrated that ETBE is readily absorbed following oral exposure in rats with >90% of a single dose (5–400 mg/kg-day) or repeated doses (5 mg/kg-day) estimated to be absorbed. In the repeated-dose study, peak plasma [^{14}C]ETBE levels were reached 6 hours after the first dose and 10 hours after the final (14th) dose, and the maximum plasma concentration reached a steady state on Day 5. No data are available on dermal absorption of ETBE.

B.1.2. Distribution

There are no in vivo data on the tissue distribution of ETBE in humans. Nihlén et al. (1995) measured the partitioning of ETBE and *tert*-butanol in air into human blood from 10 donors (5 males, 5 females), saline, or oil inside of sealed vials. Also, human tissue-to-blood partitioning coefficients were estimated in brain, fat, liver, kidney, lung, and muscle based upon their relative water and fat contents. Kaneko et al. (2000) conducted a similar series of in vitro studies to measure the partitioning of ETBE and *tert*-butanol in air to various rat tissues (5 male Wistar rats), including blood, brain, fat, liver, kidney, lung, muscle, and testes. The blood:air partition coefficients for ETBE were much lower than for *tert*-butanol. Both studies reported efficient uptake of these substances from air into blood, with blood:air partition coefficients of 11.7 and 11.6 for ETBE and 462 and 531 for *tert*-butanol in humans and rats, respectively. Nihlén et al. (1995) also estimated oil:water partition (log K_{ow}) coefficients and obtained values of 0.278 for *tert*-butanol and 22.7 for ETBE. These values have a similar ranking, but are not identical, to those listed in a report by Drogos and Diaz (2001) (namely, 0.35 for *tert*-butanol and 1.48–1.74 for ETBE). Nihlén et al. (1995) used the coefficients of tissue:air and blood:air partition coefficients to calculate human tissue:blood partition coefficients. These values are listed in Table B-3.

Table B-3. Blood:tissue partition coefficients for ETBE and *tert*-butanol

Partition coefficient	*tert*-butanol	ETBE
Blood:air	462	11.7
brain:blood	1.05	2.34
muscle:blood	1.06	1.78
fat:blood	0.646	11.6
lung:blood	1.02	0.835
kidney:blood	1.06	1.42
liver:blood	1.05	1.44

Source: Nihlén et al. (1998).

The JPEC (2008e, f) examined the distribution of radioactivity in 7-week-old Crl:CD(SD) male rats (4/dose group) following either a single oral dose of 5 or 400 mg/kg [^{14}C]ETBE via gavage or a repeated dose of 5 mg/kg-day for 7 or 14 days. Tissue samples were collected at 8, 24, 72, and 168 hours after a single dose; 8 and 24 hours after 7 days of repeated dosing; and 8, 24, 72, and 168 hours after 14 days of repeated dosing. Although the highest radioactivity levels were generally detected in plasma, [^{14}C]ETBE was also detected in all tissues examined (brain, peripheral nerve, eyes, submaxillary gland, thyroid gland, thymus, lungs, kidneys, heart, liver, adrenal glands, spleen, pancreas, bone marrow, mesenteric lymph node, prostate, epididymis, testes, muscle, skin, adipose tissue, stomach, large intestines, and small intestines). Tissue concentrations after a single 400 mg/kg dose of [^{14}C]ETBE were higher than after a single 5 mg/kg dose; however, the percent distribution of radioactivity in tissues was lower with the higher dose. Tissue radioactivity levels reached a maximum at 8 hours after a single dose of either 5 or 400 mg/kg [^{14}C]ETBE and rapidly decreased by 72 hours. In the repeated dosing study, the radioactivity was the same 8 hours after the seventh administration when compared to 8 hours after the 14th administration. The levels of [^{14}C]ETBE in the tissues declined steadily from 8 hours through 168 hours after the last exposure with the exception of adipose tissue. In adipose tissue, there was a rapid decline between 8 and 24 hours, but the levels remained consistent between the 24- and 168-hour time points. The percent radioactivity found in red blood cells was estimated to be 20–27% within 72 hours of administration, and little was found to be bound to plasma proteins.

Sun and Beskitt (1995a) and Sun and Beskitt (1995b) studied the distribution of radiolabel derived from [^{14}C]ETBE in rats and mice, respectively. Animals were subjected to a single nose-only inhalation exposure to [^{14}C]ETBE for 6 hours. Immediately upon cessation of exposure, radiolabel was quantified in the blood and kidneys of two rats and in the blood and liver of two mice. Results in Table B-1 (shown earlier) demonstrate the distribution of radiolabel expressed as mg equivalents of ETBE from blood to kidney (rats) and liver (mice) during exposure. The concentration of radiolabel in rat kidney and mouse liver parallels the concentration of radiolabel in blood of the respective species, leading to an expectation of the proportionate distribution of ^{14}C from ETBE to rat kidney and mouse liver up to exposure concentrations of 7,313 mg/m^3 in rats and 10,447 mg/m^3 in mice.

B.1.3. Metabolism

The metabolism of ETBE has been studied in rats and humans using both in vivo and in vitro methods. A schematic of the proposed metabolism of ETBE is presented in Figure B-1. Based on elucidated structures of urinary metabolites from rats that were exposed to ETBE by inhalation, ETBE is initially metabolized by cytochrome P450 (CYP) enzymes via oxidative deethylation by the addition of a hydroxyl group to the α-carbon of the ethyl ether group (Bernauer et al., 1998). The resulting hemiacetal is unstable and decomposes spontaneously into *tert*-butanol and acetaldehyde. In human liver microsome preparations, this step is catalyzed mainly by CYP2A6, with some contribution from CYP3A4 and CYP2B6 and possible contribution from CYP2E1 (Le Gal et al., 2001;

Hong et al., 1999a). Using data from rat hepatic microsome preparations, Turini et al. (1998) suggested that CYP2B1 might be one of the primary enzymes responsible for this step in rats. Acetaldehyde is oxidized to acetic acid by aldehyde dehydrogenase enzymes (some of which are polymorphically expressed) and eventually to carbon dioxide (CO_2). *tert*-Butanol can be sulfated, glucuronidated, and excreted into urine, or it can undergo further oxidation by the CYP enzymes (but not by alcohol dehydrogenases) to form 2-methyl-1,2-propane diol (MPD), and 2-hydroxyisobutyrate (HIBA), acetone, and formaldehyde (Bernauer et al., 1998). It should be noted that these metabolites have been identified in studies using liver preparations from human or rat studies using ETBE, MTBE, or *tert*-butanol (Bernauer et al., 1998; Cederbaum and Cohen, 1980b); however, all the enzymes that perform these metabolic steps have not been fully described. Excretion studies indicate that final metabolism to CO_2 plays only a minor role (see Section B.1.4.).

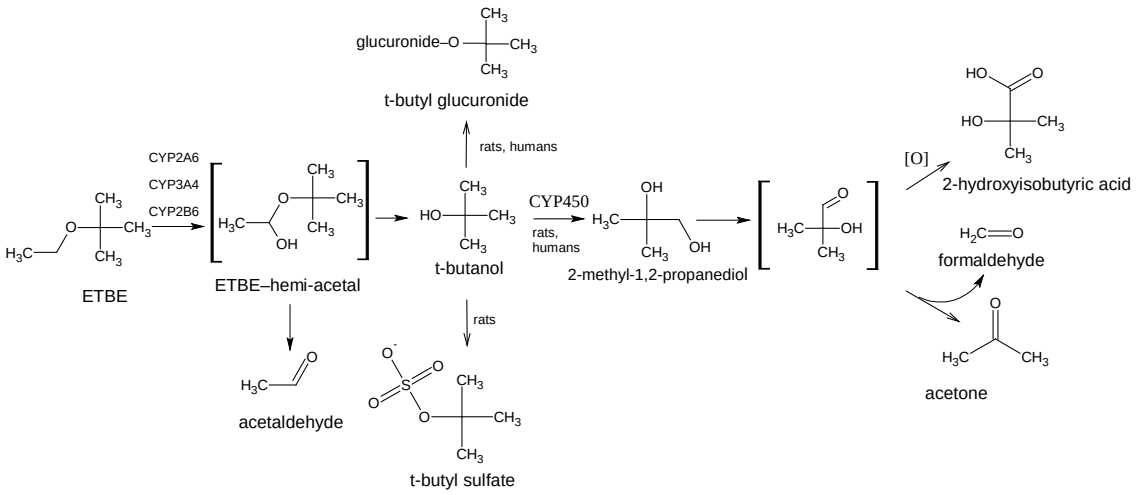


Figure B-1. Proposed metabolism of ETBE.

Source: Adapted from Dekant et al. (2001), NSF International (2003), ATSDR (1996), Bernauer et al. (1998), Amberg et al. (1999), and Cederbaum and Cohen (1980a).

Zhang et al. (1997) used computer models to predict the metabolites of ETBE. The metabolism model correctly predicted cleavage into *tert*-butanol and acetaldehyde and that *tert*-butanol would undergo glucuronidation and sulfation. For the further metabolism of *tert*-butanol, however, the computer model predicted reductive steps leading to metabolites that have not been identified in vivo or in vitro. The software did not predict the formation of MPD or HIBA, which have been found in vivo.

B.1.3.1. Metabolism in Humans

Metabolism of ETBE in Humans in Vivo

Nihlén et al. (1998) exposed eight healthy male volunteers (average age: 29 years) to 0, 20.9, 104, or 209 mg/m^3 ETBE by inhalation for 2 hours. Profiles of ETBE, *tert*-butanol, and acetone were established for blood throughout exposure and for up to 22 hours thereafter. The blood profiles of parent compounds and metabolites were similar at all three exposure levels and reflected exposure concentrations, as judged by linear increases in concentration-time AUC values calculated by the authors (only reported graphically). Acetone levels were highly variable before, during, and after the exposure period, and the variation could likely be due to variations in endogenous acetone production due to diet or physical activity.

The concentration of ETBE in blood rose sharply during the first 30 minutes of exposure and kept rising at a lower rate until the end of exposure to reach peak concentrations of about 10, 5, and 1 µM at 209, 104, and 20.9 mg/m^3, respectively. By 6 hours, ETBE concentrations had fallen to low levels even after exposure to 209 mg/m^3. The blood concentration of *tert*-butanol continued to rise for the full 2-hour exposure period, with peak values of about 12 and 7 µM at 209 and 104 mg/m^3, respectively. Blood concentrations leveled off for 3–4 hours and then began a slow decline to less than one-half maximum levels by 24 hours (*tert*-butanol levels could not be determined following 20.9 mg/m^3 exposure). Acetone blood levels began to increase after about 1 hour of exposure and continued to increase after the end of exposure (high dose) or leveled off for about 1½ hours after exposure (lower doses and controls). Blood acetone levels fell rapidly during the next half hour but remained slightly above normal for the exposed volunteers until 4 hours after exposure when measurements were terminated.

Amberg et al. (2000) exposed six volunteers (three males and three females; average age: 28 ± 2 years) to 18.8 and 170 mg/m^3 of ETBE. The exposures lasted 4 hours, and the two concentrations were administered to the same volunteers 4 weeks apart. Urine was collected at 6-hour intervals for 72 hours. Blood was drawn immediately, at 4 or 6 hours after exposure, and thereafter every 6 hours for 48 hours. Levels of parent ETBE and its primary metabolite, *tert*-butanol, were determined in blood and urine. In urine, two further metabolites of *tert*-butanol, MPD and HIBA, were also assayed.

At 170 mg/m^3, the mean peak blood concentration of ETBE was 12.1 ± 4.0 µM, although that for *tert*-butanol was 13.9 ± 2.2 µM. The corresponding values at 18.8 mg/m^3 were 1.3 ± 0.7 and 1.8 ± 0.2 µM, respectively. The time courses of metabolite appearance in urine after 170 mg/m^3 and 18.8 mg/m^3 were similar, but relative urinary levels of metabolites after 18.8 mg/m^3 differed from those after 170 mg/m^3. Using parent ETBE as the reference, molar ratios for total urinary excretion (ETBE:*tert*-butanol:MPD:HIBA) were 1:25:107:580 after 170 mg/m^3 and 1:17:45:435 after 18.8 mg/m^3. Individual variations were large, but the authors did not report any gender differences in the metabolism of ETBE based on data from only three subjects of each sex.

In Vitro Metabolism of ETBE Using Human Enzyme Preparations

The metabolism of ETBE has been studied in vitro using microsomal protein derived from human liver and from genetically-engineered cells expressing individual human CYP isozymes. Hong et al. (1997b) coexpressed human *CYP2A6* or *CYP2E1* with human CYP reductase in insect SF9 cells. In this heterologous expression system, in the presence of 1 mM ETBE, *tert*-butanol was formed at rates of 13.6 nmol/min-nmol CYP2A6 and 0.8 nmol/min-nmol CYP2E1, indicating a greater capacity for ETBE metabolism by CYP2A6 than by CYP2E1 at high (e.g., 1 mM) concentrations of ETBE.

Hong et al. (1999a) obtained hepatic microsomal protein preparations from 15 human donors liver microsomal samples and used them to evaluate the contributions of several CYP enzymes to ETBE metabolism. The 15 samples displayed very large interindividual variations in metabolic activities towards ETBE ranging from 179 to 3,130 pmol/minute-mg protein. Michaelis constant (K_m) values, estimated in three human liver microsomal samples using MTBE, ranged from 28 to 89 µM, with maximum substrate turnover velocity (V_{max}) values ranging from 215 to 783 pmol/minute-mg protein. The V_{max}/K_m ratios, however, varied only between 7.7 and 8.8. Following an evaluation of the activities of multiple different CYP forms in the 15 donor samples, it was demonstrated that the metabolism of ETBE was highly correlated with certain CYP forms. The highest degree of correlation was found for CYP2A6, which also displayed the highest metabolic capacity for ETBE.

As part of CYP inhibition studies in the same paper, human liver microsomes were co-incubated with ETBE in the presence of chemical inhibitors or specific antibodies against either CYP2A6 or CPY2E1. For chemical inhibition, coumarin was added to the liver microsomes prior to initiation of the reaction. For antibody inhibition, monoclonal antibodies against human CPY2A6 or CYP2E1 were preincubated with liver microsomes prior to incubation with the rest of the reaction mixture. Methanol alone caused approximately 20% inhibition of the metabolism of ETBE, and coumarin, a CYP2A6 substrate, caused a significant dose-dependent inhibition of ETBE metabolism which reached a maximal inhibition of 99% at 100-µM coumarin. Antibody against CYP2A6 inhibited metabolism by greater than 75%, but there was no inhibition by the antibody against CYP2E1.

In the same paper, several specific human CYPs were expressed into human β-lymphoblastoid cells which were used to evaluate ETBE metabolism. Based on the ETBE metabolizing activities in the 15 human liver microsomes and the enzyme activity profiles towards known CYP specific substrates, correlation coefficients (ranging from 0.94 for CYP2A6 to 0 for CYP2D6) were calculated for each CYP enzyme. The correlation ranking for ETBE metabolism by nine human CYP isozymes was as follows: 2A6 > 3A4 ≈ 2B6 ≈ 3A4/5 » 2C9 > 2E1 ≈ 2C19 » 1A2 ≈ 2D6. The reported direct enzyme activities towards ETBE by the heterologous expression systems (in pmol *tert*-butanol formed per minute per pmol CYP enzyme) were 1.61 for CYP2A6; 0.34 for CYP2E1; 0.18 for CYP2B6; and 0.13 for CYP1A2. CYPs 1B1, 2C8, 2C9, 2C19, and 2D6 were not

investigated. CYP3A4 and 1A1 did not metabolize ETBE. The authors concluded that CYP2A6 is the major enzyme responsible for the oxidative metabolism of ETBE in human livers. Furthermore, they concluded that the results of the correlation analysis and antibody inhibition study strongly suggest that CYP2E1 is not a major enzyme responsible for metabolism of ETBE. Le Gal et al. (2001) used similar human cytochrome preparations as Hong et al. (1999a) (i.e., from human donors) or genetically modified human β-lymphoblastoid cell lines transfected with CYP2A6, CYP2B6, CYP3A4, or CYP2E1 and human CYP reductase to elucidate the metabolism of ETBE, MTBE, and TAME. They identified acetaldehyde and *tert*-butanol as primary metabolites from ETBE.

B.1.3.2. Metabolism in Animals

Metabolism of ETBE in Animals In Vivo

Bernauer et al. (1998) studied the metabolism and excretion of [^{13}C]ETBE and *tert*-butanol in rats. F344 rats, 2/sex, were exposed via inhalation to 2,000 ppm (8,400 mg/m^3) ETBE; three male F344 rats received 250 mg/kg *tert*-butanol by gavage. Urine was collected for 48 hours. The excretion profile for ETBE metabolites was MPD > HIBA > *tert*-butanol-sulfate > *tert*-butanol-glucuronide. Oral administration of *tert*-butanol produced a similar metabolite profile, with HIBA > *tert*-butanol-sulfate > MPD » *tert*-butanol-glucuronide ≈ *tert*-butanol. *tert*-Butanol could not be detected in urine following inhalation exposure to ETBE. Traces of acetone were also detected in urine. Amberg et al. (2000) exposed F344 NH rats, 5/sex/dose, to ETBE in the same exposure chamber described earlier for the human volunteers. Urine was collected for 72 hours following exposure. Blood samples were drawn from the tail vein every 6 hours up to 48 hours. Peak blood levels of ETBE and *tert*-butanol were 5.3 ± 1.2 and 21.7 ± 4.9 µM at 170 mg/m^3 and 1.0 ± 0.7 and 5.7 ± 0.8 µM at 18.8 mg/m^3, respectively. Peak levels of *tert*-butanol were higher in rats than in humans. Similar to humans, rats excreted mostly HIBA in urine, followed by MPD and *tert*-butanol. The molar ratios for total urinary excretion of *tert*-butanol:MPD:HIBA were 1:2.3:15 after exposure to 170 mg/m^3 and 1:1.5:11 after exposure to 18.8 mg/m^3. Parent ETBE was not identified in rat urine in this study.

In a review covering mostly their own work on fuel oxygenate metabolism, Dekant et al. (2001) focused on aspects of ETBE metabolism which were considered quantitatively similar in humans and rats, with no sex-dependent differences and no likely accumulation of metabolites or parent compound. They reported that at a high exposure level (8,400 mg/m^3 ETBE), rats predominantly excreted the glucuronide of *tert*-butanol in urine; however at low exposure levels (16.7 mg/m^3 or 167.1 mg/m^3 ETBE), the relative concentration of *tert*-butanol to the received dose was much smaller. This seems to indicate that at high exposure levels, the normally rapid metabolism of *tert*-butanol to MPD and HIBA became saturated, forcing more of the *tert*-butanol through the glucuronidation pathway. The apparent final metabolite of ETBE was HIBA which can undergo further metabolism to acetone. The latter process appeared to play a minor role in the overall metabolism of ETBE. Dekant et al. (2001) also noted that many metabolites of the fuel

oxygenate ethers, such as formaldehyde, acetaldehyde, *tert*-butanol, HIBA, or acetone, occur naturally in normal mammalian physiology, providing a highly variable background that needs to be accounted for in metabolic experiments.

The JPEC (2008e, f) measured metabolite distribution in the plasma and urine of 7-week old Crl:CD(SD) male rats (4/dose group) following either a single oral dose of 5 or 400 mg/kg [^{14}C]ETBE via gavage or a repeated dose of 5 mg/kg-day for 7 or 14 days. Metabolites were measured in the plasma 8 hours after single or repeated dosing. Metabolites were measured in urine collected on Days 1, 7, and 14 after repeated dosing or during a 24-hour period after administration of the single dose. The number of doses did not appear to affect the metabolic pattern. The study authors determined the identities of five metabolites, and the results in plasma and urine are summarized in Table B-4 and Table B-5, respectively. When combined with what is known of the metabolic pathway for ETBE, these data indicate that ETBE is efficiently metabolized to *tert*-butanol, which is then metabolized to *tert*-butanol glucuronide, 2-methyl-1,2-propanediol, and finally to 2-hydroxyisobutyrate.

Although Sun and Beskitt (1995a) did not identify the radiolabel eliminated, their investigations do yield information pertinent to determining whether metabolic saturation might occur under bioassay conditions. In their single-exposure protocol (see Section B.1.1.2), rats and mice were exposed via inhalation to ETBE. These investigators reported the fraction of absorbed dose that was eliminated in urine and feces, as expired volatiles, and as expired CO_2 from one rat and one mouse. At inhaled concentrations between 4,180 and 7,310 mg/m^3 a shift in the primary route of elimination was observed, as demonstrated by a marked decrease in the fraction of radiolabel eliminated in urine and a marked increase in the fraction of radiolabel eliminated as volatiles in expired air, and (in rats) a doubling of the fraction eliminated as exhaled CO_2. Given the different solubilities, molecular size and other characteristics of ETBE and its multiple metabolites, it is envisioned that this shift in the elimination pattern of radiolabel is indicative of a shift in metabolism at these exposure levels.

Considering the potential shift in metabolic pattern relative to the pattern of toxicity can be informative, especially related to species and dose extrapolation. These data might still be considered preliminary because they are from one animal of each species, have not been replicated by other authors, and the radiolabel has not been speciated as to chemical form. The unfortunate limitation of the application of the PBPK model for human inhalation precludes its combination with rat PBPK models to complete species extrapolation. The inhalation toxicity study by Saito et al. (2013), however, demonstrated an increased incidence of urothelial hyperplasia at an exposure concentration of 6,270 mg/m^3 and higher, and an increased incidence of hepatocellular adenoma or carcinoma only at an exposure concentration of 20,900 mg/m^3. Additional data are required to determine whether increases in incidence could be related to pharmacokinetic effects (e.g., metabolic saturation).

Table B-4. Unchanged ETBE and its metabolites in plasma 8 hours after a single oral dose or repeated (7 or 14) daily oral dosing of [^{14}C]ETBE to male Crl:CD(SD) rats

Compound	Metabolite	% of dose			
		1 dose		7 doses	14 doses
		5 mg/kg-d	400 mg/kg-d	5 mg/kg-d	5 mg/kg-d
Unchanged ETBE	ETBE	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
P-1	2-hydroxyisobutyrate	75.4 ± 8.1[a]	35.7 ± 2.5	71.4 ± 4.7	69.8 ± 7.3
P-2	*tert*-butanol glucuronide	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
P-3	Not enough to determine	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
P-4	2-methyl-1,2-propanediol	9.7 ± 2.4	9.328 ± 0.9	9.1 ± 0.8	8.1 ± 1.4
P-5	*tert*-butanol	12.9 ± 3.1	55.0 ± 2.9	18.2 ± 3.8	22.2 ± 6.0

[a]Mean ± standard deviation; n = 4.
N.D. = not detected.

Source: JPEC (2008e, f) unpublished reports.

Table B-5. Unchanged ETBE and its metabolites in the urine (measured 0–24 hours) after a single oral dose or repeated (7 or 14) daily oral dosing of [^{14}C]ETBE to male Crl:CD(SD) rats

Compound	Metabolite	% of dose			
		1 dose		7 doses	14 doses
		5 mg/kg-d	400 mg/kg-d	5 mg/kg-d	5 mg/kg-d
Unchanged ETBE	ETBE	0.7 ± 0.5[a]	N.D.	0.9 ± 0.6	1.4 ± 0.4
P-1	2-hydroxyisobutyrate	53.0 ± 3.4	55.4 ± 4.7	58.9 ± 4.2	56.0 ± 5.2
P-2	*tert*-butanol glucuronide	29.2 ± 3.0	25.9 ± 4.6	22.8 ± 3.2	25.2 ± 5.8
P-3	Not enough to determine	2.5 ± 0.2	1.7 ±0.4	2.2 ± 0.3	1.7 ± 0.4
P-4	2-methyl-1,2-propanediol	13.1 ± 0.6	13.3 ± 2.5	13.4 ± 1.5	13.9 ± 2.3
P-5	*tert*-butanol	1.5 ± 0.5	3.7 ± 0.6	1.9 ± 0.2	1.8 ± 0.0

[a]Mean ± standard deviation; n = 4.
N.D. = not detected.

Source: JPEC (2008e, f) unpublished reports.

Metabolism of ETBE in Animal Tissues in Vitro

Using microsomal protein isolated from the olfactory epithelium from male Sprague-Dawley rats, Hong et al. (1997a) measured ETBE metabolism as the formation of *tert*-butanol (TBA). They found that metabolism occurred only in microsomal protein (not in cytosol) and only in the presence of an NADPH- (nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide phosphate) regenerating system. The metabolic activity was inhibited by 80% after treating the microsomal preparation with carbon monoxide and by 87% in the presence of coumarin (a CYP2A6 inhibitor), which indicates CYP involvement. Using an in vitro concentration of 1 mM ETBE, metabolic activity could not be detected in microsomal protein from the olfactory bulb, lungs or kidneys. Activity toward ETBE was 8.78, 0.95 and 0.24 nmol/minute/mg microsomal protein in olfactory mucosa, respiratory mucosa and liver, respectively. In olfactory mucosa, the authors reported a K_m value of 125 µM for ETBE.

Hong et al. (1999b) used hepatic microsomal protein derived from *Cyp2e1* knockout mice to investigate whether this enzyme plays a major role in ETBE metabolism. They compared the metabolizing activity of liver microsomes (incubated for 30 minutes at 37°C and with 0.1 mM ETBE) between the *Cyp2e1* knockout mice and their parental lineage strains using four or five female mice (7 weeks of age) per group. The ETBE-metabolizing activities were not significantly different between the *Cyp2e1* knockout strain (0.51 ± 0.24 nmol/minute-mg protein) compared to that observed in the *Cyp2e1* wild-type parental strains (0.70 ± 0.12 for C57BL/6N mice, and 0.66 ± 0.14 for 129/Sv mice). Therefore, microsomal protein from mice that did not express any CYP2E1 did not differ from microsomal protein derived from wild-type animals in their ability to metabolize ETBE in vitro, suggesting that CYP2E1 might contribute only little to ETBE metabolism in vivo. Furthermore, these authors evaluated potential sex- and age-dependent differences for the metabolism of 1 mM concentrations of ETBE by hepatic microsomal protein. Although activities in female knockout mice were approximately 60% of those in male knockout mice, the difference did not reach the level of statistical significance. Finally, observed rates of ETBE metabolism (approximately 0.5 to 0.9 nmol/min/mg microsomal protein) did not seem to differ when assayed at 0.1 or 1 mM, indicating that for mouse hepatic microsomal ETBE metabolism, saturation can occur at concentrations no higher than 0.1 mM in vitro, and that K_m values would be expected to be lower than 0.1 mM in vitro.

Turini et al. (1998) investigated the effects of ETBE exposure on P450 content and activities, and characteristics of ETBE metabolism in hepatic microsomal protein from male Sprague-Dawley rats in an attempt to elucidate the role of CYP2E1 in ETBE metabolism. Administration of ETBE at 200 or 400 mg/kg for 4 days did not alter hepatic CYP profiles, but the administration of 2 mL ETBE/kg resulted in significant increases of metabolic activities toward substrates characteristic for CYP2B and CYP2E1 (p-NPH) forms, but not of activities catalyzed by CYP3A or 1A forms. Studies of ETBE metabolism were based on high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) detection of the acetaldehyde ETBE metabolite. Induction of CYP2B forms in vivo via the administration of phenobarbital slightly reduced the K_m value and produced a

significant, approximate three-fold increase in V_{max}; in these preparations, chemical inhibition of CYP2B forms resulted in significant inhibition of ETBE metabolism. Studies with CYP enzymes purified from rats confirmed metabolic competency of several CYP forms, with the activity of purified rat CYP forms 2B1 > 2E1 > 1A1 > 2C11. Chemical inhibition of CYP2E1 did not reduce ETBE metabolic activity; CYP2A forms were not evaluated. In microsomal preparations from rats treated with phenobarbital (a CYP2B inducer), incubation with chemical inhibitors of CYP2B forms produced a significant decrease in ETBE metabolism. Pretreatment of rats with chemicals known as inducers of CYP2E1, CYP3A and CYP1A forms did not result in significant changes in K_m or V_{max} values for ETBE metabolism, measured in vitro. The results of these investigations indicate that, in rats, CYP2E1 is apparently minimally involved in ETBE metabolism, and that under some conditions, CYP2B forms can contribute to ETBE metabolism. The role of CYP2A forms was not studied in this investigation. This study also investigated the kinetic constants for ETBE metabolism in control rat hepatic microsomal protein, indicating a K_m value of 6.3 mM and a V_{max} value of 0.93 nmol/min/mg microsomal protein. When compared to the kinetic constants indicated by the results of Hong et al. (1999b), it can be expected that the rate of ETBE metabolism at in vitro at concentrations below 1 mM would be higher in mouse than in rat microsomal preparations.

The enzymes that metabolize *tert*-butanol to MPD, HIBA, and even acetone, have not been fully characterized; however, *tert*-butanol is not subject to metabolism by alcohol dehydrogenases (Dekant et al., 2001).

B.1.4. Elimination

B.1.4.1. Elimination in Humans

Nihlén et al. (1998) exposed eight healthy male volunteers (average age, 29 years) to 20.9, 104, and 209 mg/m^3 ETBE by inhalation for 2 hours. ETBE, and two metabolites (*tert*-butanol and acetone) were measured in urine for up to 22 hours after exposure. The blood profiles of the parent compound and metabolites were similar at all three exposure levels and reflected exposure concentrations. The authors estimated the inhaled amount of ETBE in the volunteers to be 0.58, 2.9, and 5.8 mmol for the 20.9-, 104-, and 209-mg/m^3 exposure levels, respectively. Based on blood AUC values for ETBE and metabolites, the authors calculated that respiratory uptake was 32–34% in humans, and net uptake (which excludes ETBE exhaled during exposure) was calculated to be 26% of the dose at all three exposure levels. During the 24 hours following the start of inhalation exposure, respiratory expiration was calculated at 45–50% of the inhaled ETBE (respiratory uptake), and net respiratory expiration was 31% (of the net respiratory uptake), of which *tert*-butanol accounted for only 1.4–3.8%. Urinary excretion of parent ETBE (as % of the respiratory uptake of ETBE) accounted for even less: 0.12, 0.061, and 0.056% after the exposures to 20.9, 104, and 209 mg/m^3, respectively. The authors identified four phases of elimination of ETBE from blood, with half-lives of about 2 and 20 minutes and 1.7 and 28 hours. Only one phase for elimination of *tert*-butanol from blood was identified with a half-life of 12 hours compared to

10 hours in another study with volunteers (Johanson et al., 1995). In urine, ETBE displayed two phases of elimination, with half-lives of about 8 minutes and 8.6 hours. The half-life of *tert*-butanol in urine was determined to be 8 hours (Johanson et al., 1995).

ETBE displayed a multi-phasic elimination from blood. The first phase likely indicates uptake into highly-perfused tissues. The other phases could indicate uptake into less-perfused tissues and fat, and metabolism events. The apparent total body clearance of ETBE (based on the net respiratory uptake) was 0.57 L/hour-kg (average of the three exposure levels). The metabolic clearance was calculated as 0.39 L/hour-kg and the exhalation clearance as 0.35 L/hour-kg. These authors reported that the kinetics of ETBE in humans was linear over the range of concentrations studied (Nihlén et al., 1998).

In the study by Amberg et al. (2000) described earlier (Section B.1.3.1), two elimination half-lives were found for ETBE (1.1 ± 0.1 and 6.2 ± 3.3 hours) at the high exposure concentration (170 mg/m^3) although *tert*-butanol displayed only one half-life (9.8 ± 1.4 hours). At the low exposure concentration (18.8 mg/m^3), only the short half-life for ETBE could be measured at 1.1 ± 0.2 hours, although that for *tert*-butanol was 8.2 ± 2.2 hours. The predominant urinary metabolite identified was HIBA, excreted in urine at 5–10 times the amount of MPD and 12–18 times the amount of *tert*-butanol (note: urine samples had been treated with acid before analysis to cleave conjugates). Excretion of unchanged ETBE in urine was minimal. The time courses of urinary elimination after 170 and 18.8 mg/m^3 were similar, but relative urinary levels of HIBA after 18.8 mg/m^3 were higher, although those for MPD were lower, as compared to 170 mg/m^3. HIBA in urine showed a broad maximum at 12–30 hours after exposure to both concentrations, with a slow decline thereafter. MPD in urine peaked at 12 and 18 hours after 170 and 18.8 mg/m^3, respectively, although *tert*-butanol peaked at 6 hours after both concentrations. The time to peak of the three metabolites reflected the sequence of their formation and interconversion as ETBE is metabolized. Interindividual variations were large, but the authors did not report gender differences in the toxicokinetics of ETBE. Amberg et al. (2000) calculated that 43 ± 12% of the 170 mg/m^3 dose and 50 ± 20% of the 18.8 mg/m^3 dose had been excreted in urine by 72 hours. Respiratory elimination was not monitored.

B.1.4.2. Elimination in Animals

Amberg et al. (2000) exposed F344 NH rats, 5/sex/dose, concurrent with the human volunteers in the same exposure chamber. Urine was collected for 72 hours following exposure. Similar to humans, rats excreted mostly HIBA in urine, followed by MPD and *tert*-butanol. Parent ETBE was not identified in rat urine. The half-life for *tert*-butanol in rat urine was 4.6 ± 1.4 hours at 170 mg/m^3 but could not be calculated at 18.8 mg/m^3. Corresponding half-lives were 2.6 ± 0.5 and 4.0 ± 0.9 hours for MPD, and 3.0 ± 1.0 and 4.7 ± 2.6 hours for HIBA. The authors concluded that rats eliminated ETBE considerably faster than humans. Urinary excretion accounted for 53 ± 15 and

50 ± 30% of the estimated dose at 170- and 18.8-mg/m^3 exposures, respectively, with the remainder of the dose being eliminated via exhalation, as suggested by the authors.

Bernauer et al. (1998) studied the excretion of [^{13}C]ETBE and MTBE in rats. F344 rats, 2/sex, were exposed via inhalation to 8,400 mg/m^3 ETBE or 7,200 mg/m^3 MTBE for 6 hours, or 3 male F344 rats received 250 mg/kg *tert*-butanol by gavage. Urine was collected for 48 hours, and ETBE metabolite prevalence in urine was MPD > HIBA > *tert*-butanol-sulfate > *tert*-butanol-glucuronide. Oral administration of *tert*-butanol produced a similar metabolite profile, with relative amounts of HIBA > *tert*-butanol-sulfate > MPD » *tert*-butanol-glucuronide ≈ *tert*-butanol.

Although there are several unpublished reports relevant to the elimination of ETBE following inhalation exposure, no additional peer-reviewed publications were identified. Unpublished reports have not gone through the public peer-review process and are of unknown quality. They are included here as additional information only.

Table B-6. Elimination of [^{14}C]ETBE-derived radioactivity from rats and mice within 96 hours following a single 6-hour inhalation exposure

Exposure level (mg/m^3)	Volatile organics[a]	Exhaled CO_2[a]	Urine[a]	Feces[a]	Total[b]
F344 Rat[c]					
2,090	37	1	60	2	9.9
3,130	36	1	62	2	17.5
4,180	42	1	56	2	22.1
7,310	58	2	38	3	56.9
10,400	52	2	45	2	56.2
20,900[d]	63 (51)	2 (1)	34 (44)	1 (3)	97.5 (116)
CD-1 Mouse[e]					
2,090	10	1	74	16	6.38
3,130	28	2	60	10	7.9
4,180	29	2	64	6	12.8
7,310	42	2	46	10	13.7
10,400	42	2	47	10	22.7
20,900[d]	44 (37)	5 (2)	39 (57)	12 (2)	18.9 (28)

[a]Percent of total eliminated radioactivity; mean of one male and one female.
[b]In mg [^{14}C]ETBE equivalents.

Sources: [c]Sun and Beskitt (1995b); [d]values in parentheses: Borghoff (1996); [e]Sun and Beskitt (1995b).

During 96 hours in metabolic cages, rats eliminated approximately 60% of the radioactivity in urine, approximately 38% was recovered as exhaled organic volatiles, and approximately 1% as exhaled CO_2. This pattern was maintained at an exposure concentration of 4,180 mg/m^3; above that, urinary excretion of radioactivity decreased to 34% of the recovered radioactivity, although exhalation of organic volatiles increased to 63%. A shift in the elimination profile of radiolabel was seen at concentrations of 7,310 mg/m^3 and above, which remained fairly constant to the highest exposure of 20,900 mg/m^3. In this range of concentrations, approximately 39% of the eliminated radiolabel was found in urine, approximately 58% was exhaled as organic volatiles, and 2% was eliminated as exhaled CO_2.

A review of the data demonstrating the percentage of recovered radiolabel via various routes of elimination demonstrate, in the rat and mouse, a pattern indicative of metabolic saturation occurring at inhaled concentrations above 4,180 mg/m^3.

In rats, the time course of elimination indicated that exhalation of organic volatiles was essentially complete by 24 hours, although urinary excretion of ETBE-derived radioactivity displayed a broad peak at 12–48 hours. The bulk of each dose was eliminated within 48 hours after the end of exposure. At 20,900 mg/m^3, $^{14}CO_2$ exhalation and fecal excretion of radioactivity remained rather constant from 12 to 118 hours. In comparing the total radiolabel eliminated to the inhaled concentrations (Table B-6), a proportionate relationship is observed in rats at all concentrations, but less than proportionate elimination of total radiolabel at the highest concentration in mice. The complete data set led the authors of the report to conclude that saturation of the inhalation absorptive processes might have occurred at concentrations of approximately 7,310 mg/m^3 (see Section B.1.1.2) The findings of Sun and Beskitt (1995a) in mice, at 20,900 mg/m^3 were essentially confirmed by Borghoff (1996) (unpublished report) in a pilot study that used the identical species, experimental protocol, materials, and methods but was conducted at a different laboratory later (Table B-6).

Similarities between rats (Sun and Beskitt, 1995b) and mice (Sun and Beskitt, 1995a) are evident. Both species demonstrate similar elimination pathways and present evidence of saturation of metabolic pathways at concentrations lower than those which demonstrate saturation of absorptive pathways. Metabolic saturation (evidenced as a shift from urine as the predominant elimination pathway and an increase in the fraction of dose eliminated via exhalation) occurred in both species at concentrations approximating 7,310 mg/m^3. Noteworthy differences between the two species were that, in general, mice eliminated a smaller percentage of the dose in the form of volatile organics and a higher amount in urine, at least up to 4,180 mg/m^3 (Table B-6) and excreted about five times as much [^{14}C]ETBE-derived radioactivity via feces than did rats. The total amounts of eliminated radioactivity (mg equivalents) were considerably higher in rats than in mice; however, the values in the respective columns of Table B-6 are not corrected for body weight. When normalized to body weight, it is apparent that mice absorbed a higher dose than rats; however, the total eliminated radioactivity at 20,900 mg/m^3 showed no further increase over the values at

10,450 mg/m^3, indicating that the absorptive capacities of mice had become saturated; however, this analysis conducted in rats does not indicate a saturation of absorptive capacities over the range of concentrations studied.

Borghoff (1996), in an unpublished report, conducted studies to establish experimental conditions for future bioassays of ETBE, based on the two studies previously conducted by Sun and Beskitt (1995a, b). The experimental protocol and materials were identical to the ones used by Sun and Beskitt (1995a, b); however, in this pilot study, only three male F344 rats and three male CD-1 mice were used per experiment, with the only one exposure level at 20,900 mg/m^3. Also, only blood was collected from the animals, while the whole carcasses were liquefied and assayed for retained radioactivity immediately after exposure and after the end of the animals' stay in metabolic cages. The carbon at "the central position of the *tert*-butyl group" was radiolabeled. Radioactive ETBE was obtained by mixing [^{14}C]ETBE with unlabeled material in the gas phase for a specific activity of 2.74 µCi/mmol. It was found that rats, when assayed immediately after exposure, had absorbed 2.57 ± 0.14 µCi radioactivity, although the balance of radioactivity after 96 hours in metabolic cages from other animals accounted for 3.17 ± 0.08 µCi (mean ± standard deviation [SD], n = 3). The authors could not make any suggestion as to the origin of this discrepancy. Absorbed doses in mice were 0.85 ± 0.08 µCi immediately after exposure and 0.77 ± 0.16 µCi for other mice placed in metabolism cages. Elimination values detected in these rats and mice are shown in parentheses in Table B-6; the percentage values shown in this table were based on the total body burden of the individual animals from which the elimination data were obtained, not on group means.

Mice had eliminated most of the dose within 12 hours after exposure, rats within 24 hours. Organic volatiles collected on charcoal filters were analyzed for ETBE and *tert*-butanol contents. Rats exhaled 22% of the absorbed ETBE within 1 hour after exposure, 12% during the following 2 hours, and only another 3% during the next 3 hours. *tert*-Butanol exhalation accounted for 1% of the total during the first hour, 3% during the following 2 hours, and 4% during the last 3 hours of the experimental period. Mice, on the other hand, exhaled 16% of the unmetabolized ETBE within 1 hour after exposure and 1% during the following 2 hours, with immeasurable amounts thereafter. *tert*-Butanol exhalation made up 6% of total during the first hour, 8% in the next 2 hours, and 4% during the final 3 hours. Elimination of ETBE, *tert*-butanol, HIBA, and MPD in urine were assayed. During 24 hours of collection, rats eliminated about 7 times as much *tert*-butanol as ETBE in urine; in mice, the ratio was >60. HIBA was detected in urine of both species but could not be quantified. MPD was not detected. These results could be interpreted as suggesting that mice metabolize, and hence, eliminate ETBE faster than rats.

Unpublished reports by the JPEC (2008e) determined that following oral exposure of 7-week-old Crl:CD(SD) male rats to [^{14}C]ETBE, the largest amount of radioactivity was recovered in expired air, followed by urinary excretion, with very little excretion occurring via the feces. With increasing dose, increasing proportions of radioactivity were found in expired air. The total radioactivity recovered by 168 hours after a single dose of 5 mg/kg [^{14}C]ETBE was 39.16% in the

urine, 0.58% in the feces, and 58.32% in expired air, and, after a single dose of 400 mg/kg, 18.7% in the urine, 0.15% in the feces, and 78.2% in expired air. With repeated dosing, the recovery of radioactivity through excretion increased through day 6 when a steady state was achieved; however, the radioactivity level in the feces increased throughout the 14 days, but the level was too low to affect the total recovery. After 14 days, 36.3% of the administered dose was recovered in the urine, 2.33% was recovered in the feces, and 56.7% was recovered in expired air.

B.1.5. Physiologically Based Pharmacokinetic Models

A physiologically based pharmacokinetic (PBPK) model of ETBE and its principal metabolite *tert*-butanol has been developed for humans exposed while performing physical work (Nihlén and Johanson, 1999). The Nihlén and Johanson model is based on measurements of blood concentrations of eight individuals exposed to 5, 25, and 50 ppm ETBE for 2 hours while physically active. This model differs from conventional PBPK models in that the tissue volumes and blood flows were calculated from individual data on body weight and height. Additionally, to account for physical activity, blood flows to tissues were expressed as a function of the workload. These differences from typical PBPK models preclude allometric scaling of this model to other species for cross-species extrapolation. As there are no oral exposure toxicokinetic data in humans, this model does not have a mechanism for simulating oral exposures, which prevents use of the model in route-to-route extrapolation.

Many PBPK models have been developed for the structurally related substance, MTBE, in rats and humans (Borghoff et al., 2010; Leavens and Borghoff, 2009; Blancato et al., 2007; Kim et al., 2007; Rao and Ginsberg, 1997; Borghoff et al., 1996). These MTBE models can be modified for ETBE by using the available toxicokinetic data described above. EPA's model evaluation and use for the dose-response modeling in this assessment can be found below.

EPA evaluated a PBPK model of ETBE and its principle metabolite *tert*-butanol that was developed for humans exposed while performing physical work (Nihlén and Johanson, 1999). As previously mentioned, the Nihlén and Johanson model is not appropriate for rodents or for oral exposures, precluding cross-species or route-to-route extrapolations. Thus, EPA developed a PBPK model for ETBE and its metabolite, *tert*-butanol, in the rat. This section present details on this model and applicability to this assessment.

A PBPK model for ETBE and *tert*-butanol in rats was developed in acslX (Advanced Continuous Simulation Language, Aegis, Inc., Huntsville, Alabama) by adapting information from the many PBPK models that were developed in rats and humans for MTBE and the metabolite *tert*-butanol that is common to both MTBE and ETBE (Borghoff et al., 2010; Leavens and Borghoff, 2009; Blancato et al., 2007; Kim et al., 2007; Rao and Ginsberg, 1997; Borghoff et al., 1996). A brief description highlighting the similarities and differences in the Blancato et al. (2007) and Leavens and Borghoff (2009) models is given, followed by an evaluation of the MTBE models and the assumptions adopted from MTBE models or modified in the ETBE model.

The Blancato et al. (2007) model is an update of the earlier Rao and Ginsberg (1997) model, and the Leavens and Borghoff (2009) model is an update of the Borghoff et al. (1996) model. Both the Blancato et al. (2007) and Leavens and Borghoff (2009) models are flow-limited models that predict amounts and concentrations of MTBE and *tert*-butanol in blood and six tissue compartments: liver, kidney, fat, brain, and rapidly and slowly perfused tissues. These tissue compartments are linked through blood flow, following an anatomically accurate, typical, physiologically based description (Andersen, 1991). The parent (MTBE) and metabolite (*tert*-butanol) models are interlinked by the metabolism of MTBE to *tert*-butanol in the liver. Routes of exposure included in the models are oral and inhalation for MTBE; Leavens and Borghoff (2009) included inhalation exposure to *tert*-butanol. Oral doses are assumed to be 100% bioavailable and 100% absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract represented with a first-order rate constant. Following inhalation of MTBE or *tert*-butanol, the chemical is assumed to directly enter the systemic blood supply, and the respiratory tract is assumed to be at a pseudo-steady state. Metabolism of MTBE by CYP450s to formaldehyde and *tert*-butanol in the liver is described with two Michaelis-Menten equations representing high- and low-affinity enzymes. *tert*-Butanol is either conjugated with glucuronide or sulfate or further metabolized to acetone through 2-methyl-1,2-propanediol and 2-hydroxyisobutyrate; both of these processes are described by a single Michaelis-Menten equation in the models. All model assumptions are valid for *tert*-butanol and were applied to the EPA-developed *tert*-butanol PBPK model, except for the separate brain compartment. The brain compartment was lumped with the compartment for other richly perfused tissues in the EPA *tert*-butanol PBPK model.

In addition to differences in parameter values between the Blancato et al. (2007) and the Leavens and Borghoff (2009) models, there were three differences in the model structure: (1) the alveolar ventilation was reduced during exposure, (2) the rate of *tert*-butanol metabolism increased over time due to induction of CYP enzymes, and (3) binding of MTBE and *tert*-butanol to α_{2u}-globulin was simulated in the kidney of male rats. The Blancato et al. (2007) model was configured through EPA's PBPK modeling framework, ERDEM (Exposure-Related Dose Estimating Model), which includes explicit pulmonary compartments. The modeling assumptions related to alveolar ventilation, explicit pulmonary compartments, and induction of metabolism of *tert*-butanol are discussed in the model evaluation section.

MTBE and *tert*-butanol binding to α_{2u}-globulin in the kidneys of male rats was incorporated in the PBPK model of MTBE by Leavens and Borghoff (2009). Binding to α_{2u}-globulin is one hypothesized mode of action for the observed kidney effects in MTBE-exposed animals. For a detailed description of the role of α_{2u}-globulin and other modes of action in kidney effects, see the kidney Mode of Action section of the main volume (see Section 1.2.1). Binding of MTBE to α_{2u}-globulin was applied to sex differences in kidney concentrations of MTBE and *tert*-butanol in the Leavens and Borghoff (2009) model but acceptable estimates of MTBE and *tert*-butanol pharmacokinetics in the blood are predicted in other models that did not consider α_{2u}-globulin

binding. Moreover, as discussed below, the Leavens and Borghoff (2009) model did not adequately fit the available *tert*-butanol i.v. dosing data, adding uncertainty to the binding parameters they estimated. Given the lack of ETBE concentration data in kidney tissue following ETBE exposure, binding to α_{2u}-globulin could not be applied to the ETBE PPBK model; however, this binding does not significantly affect blood concentrations, so this data gap is not considered critical to estimating systemic concentration of ETBE.

B.1.5.1. Evaluation and Modification of Existing *tert*-Butanol Submodels

The Blancato et al. (2007) and Leavens and Borghoff (2009) models were evaluated by comparing predictions from the *tert*-butanol portions of the models with the *tert*-butanol i.v. data of Poet and Borghoff (1997) (Figure B-2). Neither model adequately represented the *tert*-butanol blood concentrations. Modifications of model assumptions for alveolar ventilation, explicit pulmonary compartments, and induction of metabolism of *tert*-butanol did not significantly improve model fits to the data.

A) B)

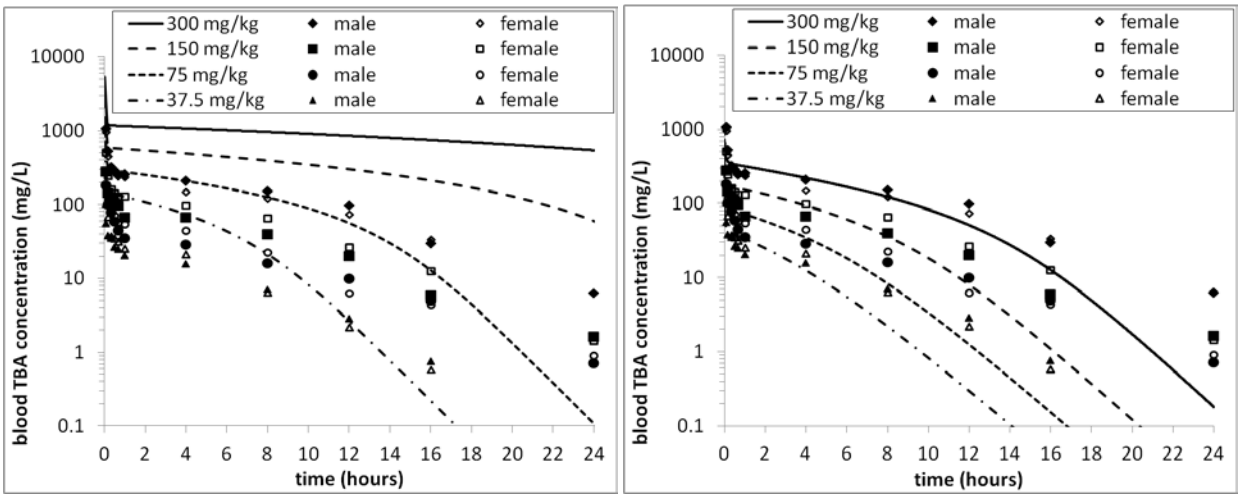


Figure B-2. Comparison of the *tert*-butanol portions of existing MTBE models with *tert*-butanol blood concentrations from i.v. exposure by Poet and Borghoff (1997).

Neither the a) Blancato et al. (2007) nor the b) Leavens and Borghoff (2009) model adequately represents the measured *tert*-butanol blood concentrations.

Attempts to reoptimize model parameters in the *tert*-butanol submodels of Blancato et al. (2007) and Leavens and Borghoff (2009) to match blood concentrations from the i.v. dosing study were unsuccessful. To account for the *tert*-butanol blood concentrations after i.v. *tert*-butanol exposure, the model was modified by adding a pathway for reversible sequestration of *tert*-butanol in the blood. This could represent binding of *tert*-butanol to proteins in blood (see Figure B-3). The JPEC pharmacokinetic studies show that approximately 60% of the radiolabel in whole blood is in

the plasma, providing some limited evidence for association of *tert*-butanol with components in blood. The PBPK model represented the rate of change of *tert*-butanol amount in the sequestered blood compartment (A_{blood2}) with the equation:

$$dA_{blood2}/dt = K_{ON}*CV* - K_{OFF}*C_{blood2}$$

where K_{ON} is the binding rate constant, CV is the free *tert*-butanol concentration in blood, K_{OFF} is the unbinding rate constant, and C_{blood2} is the concentration of *tert*-butanol bound in blood (equal to A_{blood2}/V_{blood}).

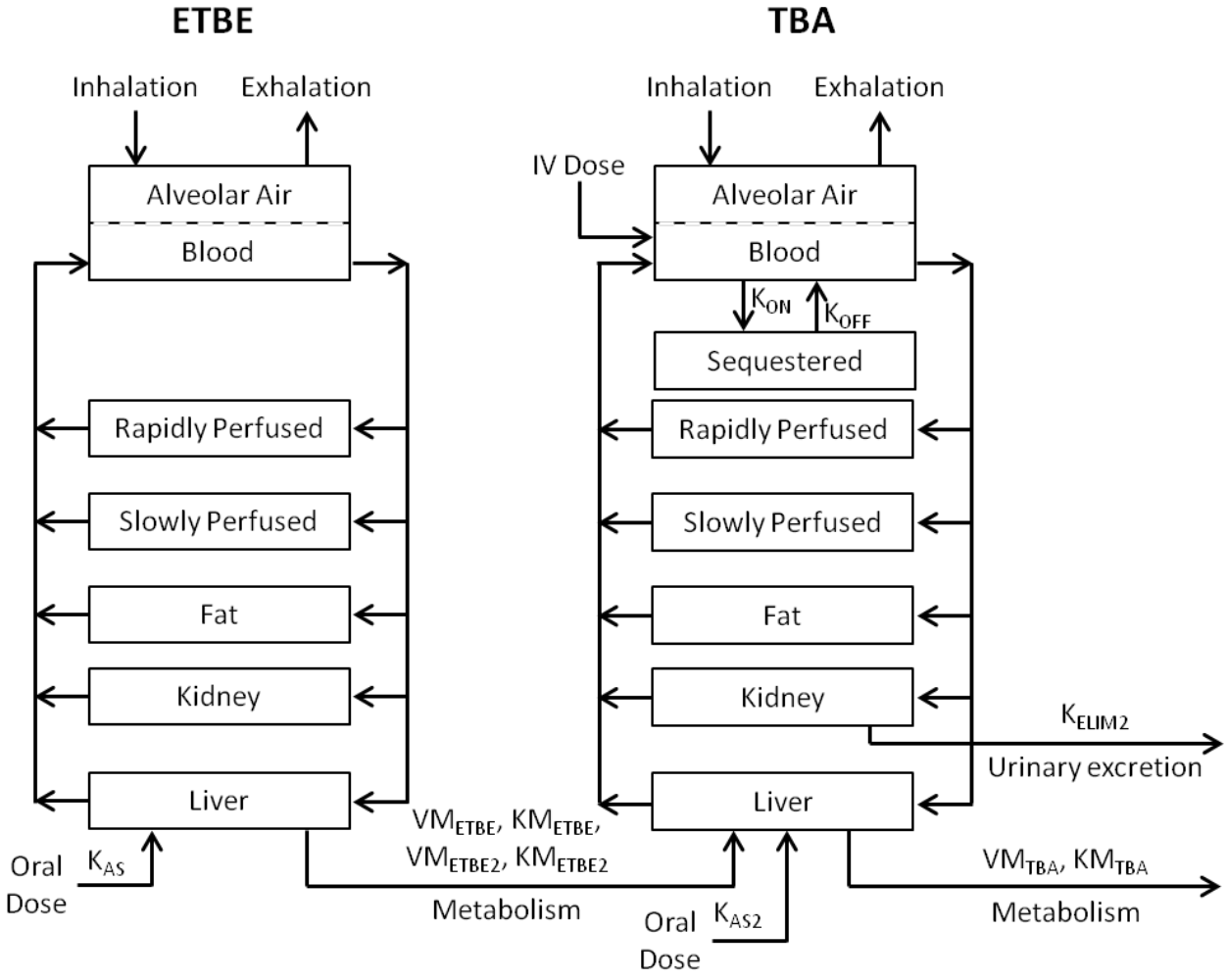


Figure B-3. Schematic of the PBPK model for ETBE and its major metabolite *tert*-butanol in rats.

Exposure can be via multiple routes including inhalation, oral, or i.v. dosing. Metabolism of ETBE and *tert*-butanol occur in the liver and are described by Michaelis-Menten equations with two pathways for ETBE and one for *tert*-butanol. ETBE and *tert*-butanol are cleared via exhalation, and *tert*-butanol is additionally cleared via urinary excretion. See Table B-7 for definitions of parameter abbreviations.

The physiologic parameter values were obtained from the literature (Brown et al., 1997) and are shown in Table B-7. *tert*-Butanol partition coefficients were obtained from literature that determined the ratios of measured tissue:air and blood:air partition coefficients (Borghoff et al., 1996). The parameters describing rate constants of metabolism and elimination of *tert*-butanol were obtained from the literature (Blancato et al., 2007) and kept fixed because these have been optimized to *tert*-butanol blood concentrations measured after MTBE exposure, which is also metabolized to *tert*-butanol. The parameters describing *tert*-butanol absorption and *tert*-butanol sequestration in blood were estimated by optimizing the model to the blood *tert*-butanol time-course data simultaneously for rats exposed via i.v., inhalation, and oral routes (Leavens and Borghoff, 2009; Poet and Borghoff, 1997; ARCO, 1983).

The model parameters were estimated with the acslX optimization routine to minimize the log-likelihood function of estimated and measured *tert*-butanol concentrations. The Nedler-Mead algorithm was used with heteroscedasticity allowed to vary between 0 and 2. The predictions of the model with optimized parameters have a much improved fit to the *tert*-butanol blood concentrations after *tert*-butanol i.v. as shown in panel A of Figure B-4. Additionally, the model adequately estimates the *tert*-butanol blood concentrations after inhalation and oral gavage exposures. The optimized parameter values are shown in Table B-8.

The ARCO (1983) study measured *tert*-butanol in plasma only, not whole blood like the Poet and Borghoff (1997) and Leavens and Borghoff (2009) studies. Based on the measurements of plasma and whole blood by JPEC (2008f), the concentration of *tert*-butanol in plasma is approximately 60% of the concentration in whole blood. The *tert*-butanol plasma concentrations measured by ARCO were increased (divided by 60%) to the expected concentration in whole blood for comparison with the PBPK model.

B.1.5.2. ETBE Model Parameterization and Fitting

The ETBE submodel used the same physiological parameters as *tert*-butanol obtained from Brown et al. (1997) and shown in Table B-7.

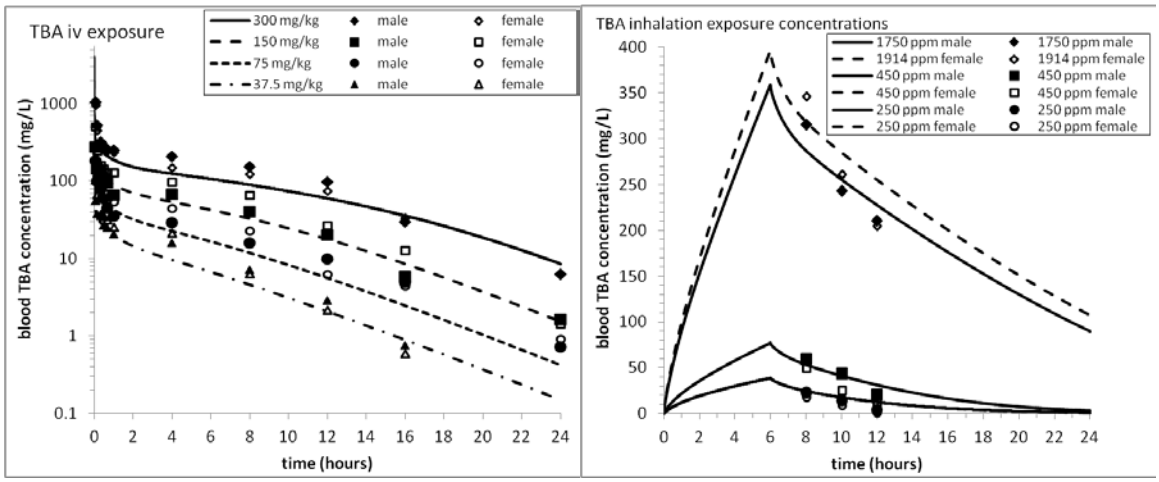
ETBE partition coefficients were obtained from Nihlén et al. (1995) which were calculated for in tissues by relating measured blood:air, water:air, and oil:air partition coefficients to reported compositions of water and lipids in rat tissues. The parameters describing ETBE absorption and metabolism were optimized to fit the blood and urine time-course data for rats exposed to ETBE via oral and inhalation routes (JPEC, 2008f; Amberg et al., 2000; Borghoff, 1996). During the optimization, parameters describing *tert*-butanol were held constant. The model parameters were estimated with the acslX optimization routine in the same way as the *tert*-butanol submodel. The optimized parameter values are shown in Table B-8. The predictions of the model with optimized parameters for ETBE oral gavage by JPEC (2008f) are shown in Figure B-5.

Table B-7. PBPK model physiologic parameters and partition coefficients

Body weight and organ volumes as fraction of body weight		
Body Weight (kg)	0.25	Brown et al. (1997)
Body fraction that is blood perfused (Fperf)	0.8995	Brown et al. (1997)
Liver	0.034	Brown et al. (1997)
Kidney	0.007	Brown et al. (1997)
Fat	0.07	Brown et al. (1997)
Rapidly perfused	0.04	Brown et al. (1997)
Slowly perfused	0.7485	[a]
Blood	0.074	Brown et al. (1997)
Cardiac output and organ blood flows as fraction of cardiac output		
Cardiac output (L/hr)	5.38	Brown et al. (1997)[b]
Alveolar ventilation (L/hr)	5.38	Brown et al. (1997)[c]
Liver	0.174	Brown et al. (1997)[d]
Kidney	0.141	Brown et al. (1997)
Fat	0.07	Brown et al. (1997)
Rapidly perfused	0.279	[e]
Slowly perfused	0.336	Brown et al. (1997)
Partition coefficients for ETBE		
Blood:air	11.7	Nihlén et al. (1995)
Liver:blood	1.68	Nihlén et al. (1995)
Fat:blood	12.3	Nihlén et al. (1995)
Rapidly perfused:blood	2.34	[f]
Slowly perfused:blood	1.71	[g]
Kidney:blood	1.42	Nihlén et al. (1995)
Partition coefficients for *tert*-butanol		
Blood:air	481	Borghoff et al. (1996)
Liver:blood	0.83	Borghoff et al. (1996)
Fat:blood	0.4	Borghoff et al. (1996)
Rapidly perfused:blood	0.83	Borghoff et al. (1996)
Slowly perfused:blood	1.0	Borghoff et al. (1996)
Kidney:blood	0.83	Borghoff et al. (2001)

[a]Fperf - Σ(other compartments).
[b]$15.2*BW^{0.75}$.
[c]Alveolar ventilation is set equal to cardiac output.
[d]sum of liver and gastrointestinal (GI) blood flows.
[e]1 - Σ(all other compartments).
[f]Set equal to brain tissue.
[g]Set equal to muscle tissue.

A) B)



C)

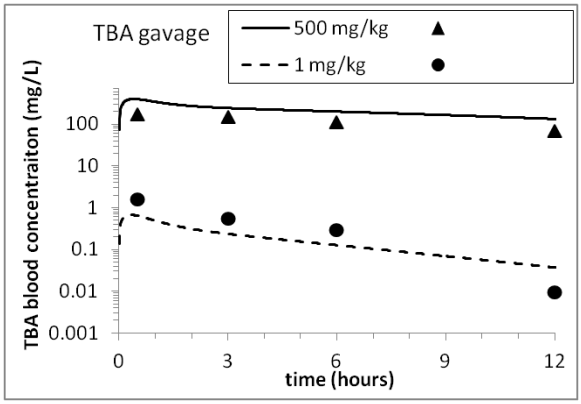


Figure B-4. Comparison of EPA model predictions with measured *tert*-butanol blood concentrations for i.v., inhalation and oral gavage exposure to *tert*-butanol.

A) i.v. data from Poet and Borghoff (1997) B) inhalation data from Leavens and Borghoff (2009) and C) oral gavage data from ARCO (1983) with the optimized parameter values as shown in Table B-8.

Table B-8. Rate constants determined by optimization of the model with experimental data

Parameter	Value	Source or Reference
tert-butanol rate constants		
Metabolism (VM_{TBA}; mg/kg-hr)[a]	8.0	Blancato et al. (2007)
Metabolism (KM_{TBA}; mg/L)	28.8	Blancato et al. (2007)
Urinary elimination (K_{ELIM2}; 1/hr)	0.5	Blancato et al. (2007)
tert-butanol sequestration rate constant (K_{ON}; L/hr)	0.148	Optimized
tert-butanol unsequestration rate constant (K_{OFF}; L/hr)	0.0134	Optimized
Absorption from gastrointestinal (GI) (K_{AS2}; 1/hr)	0.5	Optimized
ETBE rate constants		
Metabolism high affinity (VM_{ETBE}; mg/L-hr)	1.89	Optimized
Metabolism high affinity (KM_{ETBE}; mg/L)	0.035	Optimized
Metabolism low affinity (VM_{ETBE2}; mg/L-hr)	15.2	Optimized
Metabolism low affinity (KM_{ETBE2}; mg/L)	10.0	Optimized
Absorption from GI (K_{AS}; 1/hr)	0. 5	Optimized

[a]Scaled by $BW^{0.7}$ ($0.25^{0.7}$ = 0.379).

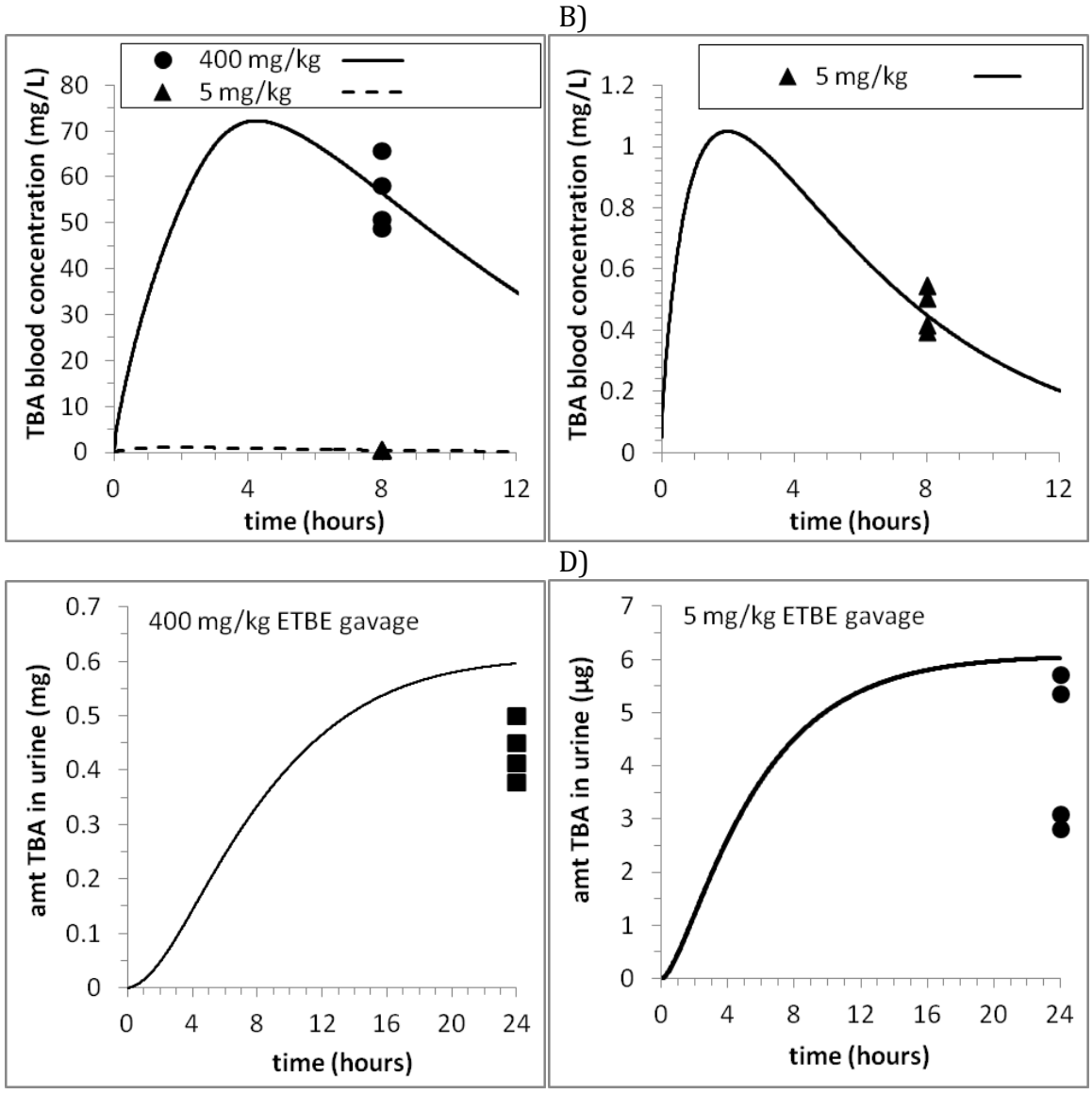


Figure B-5. Comparison of EPA model predictions with measured amounts of *tert*-butanol after oral gavage of ETBE.

The data points show the measurements from the four individual rats in the JPEC (2008f) study. The concentrations of *tert*-butanol in blood are shown in A) for the 5- and 400-mg/kg doses, and B) for only the 5-mg/kg dose. The amount of *tert*-butanol in urine is shown in C) for the 400-mg/kg dose and in D) for the 5-mg/kg dose. The model predictions used the optimized parameter values as shown in Table B-8.

This study measured *tert*-butanol in plasma only, not whole blood as in Amberg et al. (2000) and other *tert*-butanol studies. Based on the measurements of plasma and whole blood by JPEC (2008f), the concentration of *tert*-butanol in plasma is approximately 60% of the concentration in whole blood. The *tert*-butanol plasma concentrations measured by JPEC were increased (divided by 60%) to the expected concentration in whole blood for comparison with the PBPK model. The predictions of the model with optimized parameters are compared with amounts measured by Amberg et al.

(2000) after ETBE inhalation in Figure B-6. Although the fit of the model to the data for the 4-ppm exposure are sufficient, the prediction of the *tert*-butanol blood concentration after the 40-ppm exposure is higher than was measured. The *tert*-butanol blood concentration would be reduced if exposed animals were reducing their breathing rate or other breathing parameters but the exposure concentration of 40-ppm ETBE exposure is unlikely to be high enough to cause a change in breathing parameters because at the much higher ETBE concentration in the ARCO (1983) study (5,000 ppm), changes in breathing were not noted and the model predictions fit measured concentrations well. The urinary elimination of *tert*-butanol is underestimated by the *tert*-butanol submodel (Figure B-6). The rate constant for *tert*-butanol urinary elimination (K_{ELIM2}) 0.5/hour was obtained from the literature [the same value was used by Blancato et al. (2007); Rao and Ginsberg (1997), and Leavens and Borghoff (2009)], which is supported by multiple studies of MTBE and *tert*-butanol. To match the measured amount of *tert*-butanol in urine, the rate constant would need to be increased to 1.5/hour as shown in Figure B-6. Urinary elimination of *tert*-butanol is the minor elimination route; elimination is primarily by metabolism and exhalation, so increasing urinary elimination does not noticeably change the fit to the *tert*-butanol blood concentrations. Additionally, increasing the urinary elimination rate worsens the model predictions for urinary elimination after oral gavage (Figure B-5); therefore, the rate constant obtained from the literature (0.5/hour) was used for model predictions. The predictions of the model with optimized parameters were compared with the amounts of ETBE and *tert*-butanol exhaled after exposure to 5,000-ppm ETBE as measured by ARCO (1983) in Figure B-7. The EPA model fits the measured amounts well.

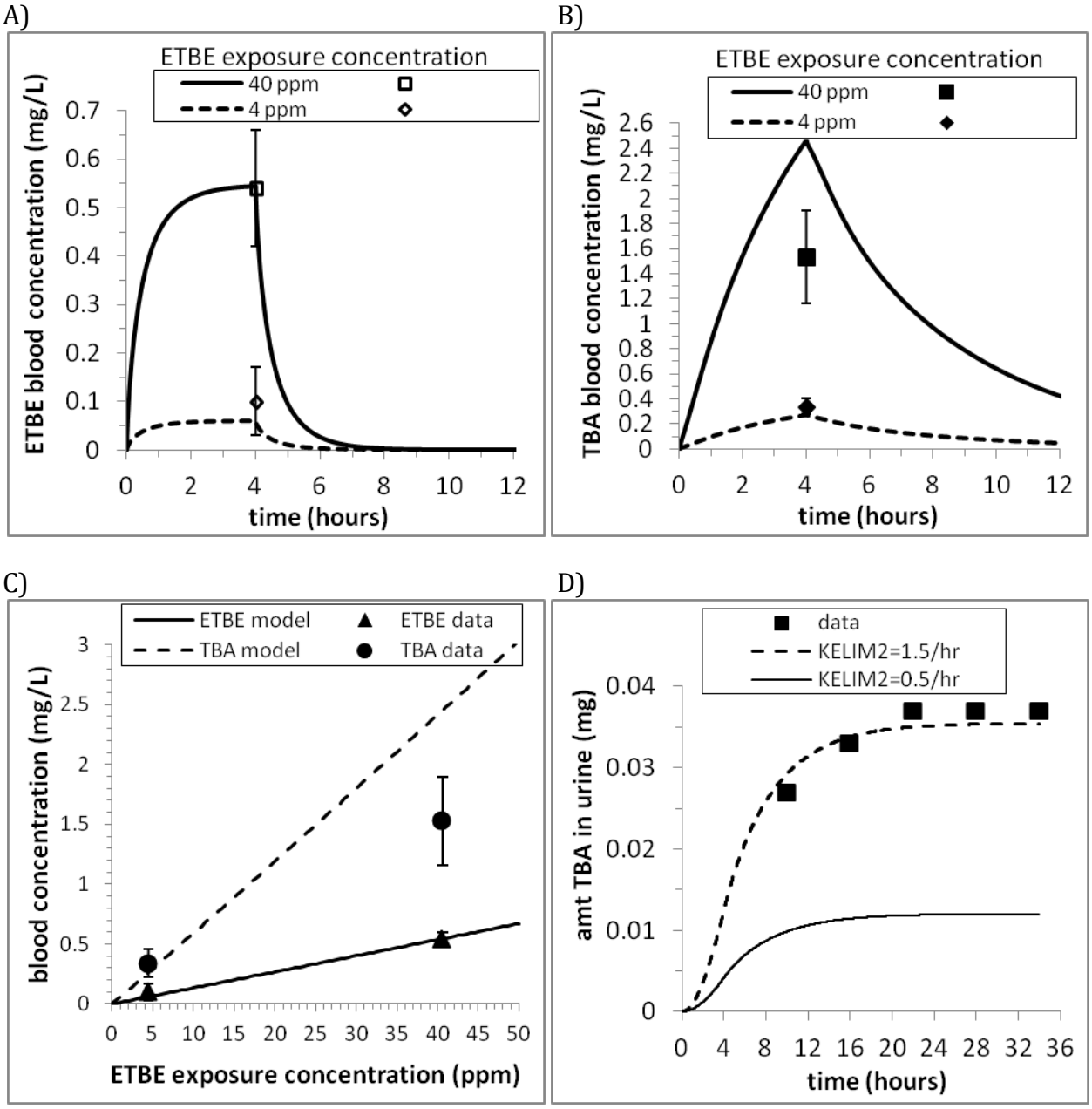


Figure B-6. Comparison of EPA model predictions with measured amounts after a 4-hour inhalation exposure to 4 and 40 ppm ETBE.

Concentrations in blood are shown in A) for ETBE, B) for *tert*-butanol. In C) the measured ETBE and *tert*-butanol blood concentrations for exposures to 4 and 40 ppm ETBE are compared with model predictions of exposures from 0 to 50 ppm ETBE. The amount of *tert*-butanol in urine is shown in D) for the 40 ppm exposure for two values of K_{ELIM2}, the rate constant for *tert*-butanol urinary elimination. The value 0.5/hr was obtained from Blancato et al. (2007) and is used in all other EPA model predictions (e.g. Figure B-5). The increased rate constant 1.5/hr improves the fit of the model to urinary data. The 4 ppm exposure did not significantly increase the amount of urine over background. The data are from Amberg et al. (2000). The model predictions used the optimized parameter values as shown in Table B-8.

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A) B)

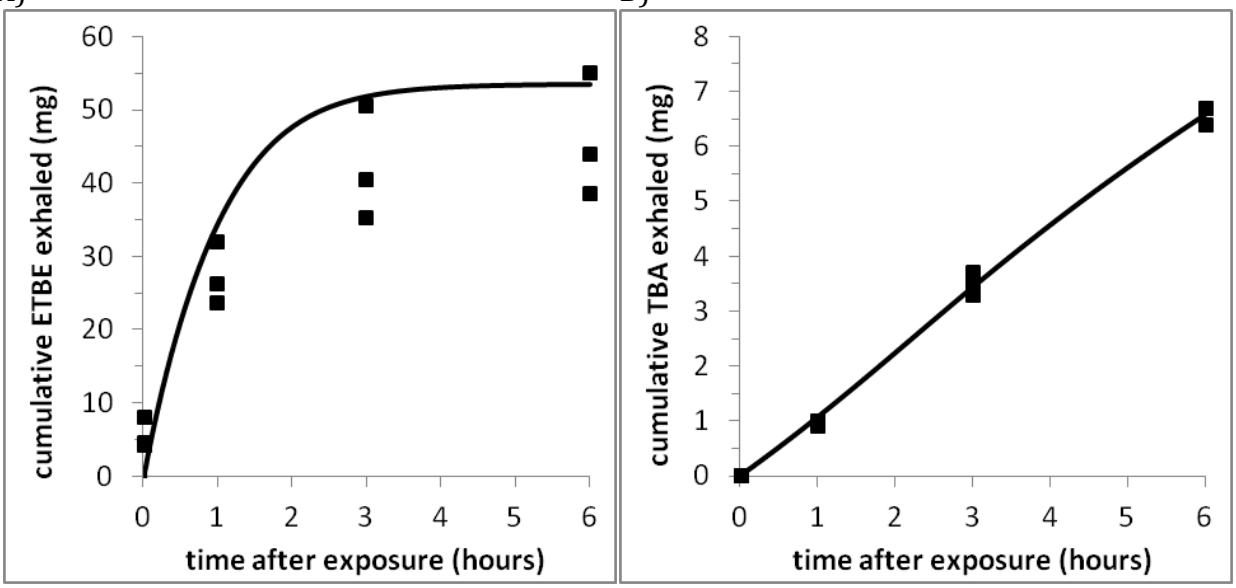


Figure B-7. Comparison of EPA model predictions with measured amounts of A) ETBE and B) *tert*-butanol in exhaled breath after a 6-hour inhalation exposure to 5,000 ppm ETBE.

The data points show the individual measurements of the three rats in the ARCO (1983) study. The model predictions used the optimized parameter values as shown in Table B-8.

Induction of *tert*-butanol metabolizing enzymes was included in the Leavens and Borghoff (2009) model of MTBE based on their study of rats exposed for 8 days to *tert*-butanol via inhalation. The enzyme induction equation and parameters developed in the Leavens and Borghoff (2009) model were applied to the *tert*-butanol submodel and are:

$$V_{max}TBAIND = V_{max}TBA*INDMAX(1-exp(-KIND*t))$$

where $V_{max}TBAIND$ is the maximum metabolic rate after accounting for enzyme induction, $V_{max}TBA$ is the metabolism rate constant from Table B-8 for both *tert*-butanol pathways, INDMAX is the maximum percent increase in $V_{max}TBA$ (124.9), and KIND is the rate constant for enzyme induction (0.3977/day). The increased *tert*-butanol metabolism better estimates the measured *tert*-butanol blood concentrations as shown in a comparison of the model predictions and experimental measurements in Figure B-8. The model better predicted blood concentrations in female rats than male rats. The male rats have lower *tert*-butanol blood concentrations after repeated exposures than female rats and this difference could indicate greater induction of *tert*-butanol metabolism in males or other physiologic changes such as ventilation, or urinary excretion. The current data for *tert*-butanol metabolism do not provide sufficient information for resolving this difference between male and female rats. The only repeat dose study with ETBE was by oral gavage for 14 days at 5 mg/kg-day and *tert*-butanol blood concentrations did not decline

after repeated doses (JPEC, 2008e). The internal dose of *tert*-butanol after repeated ETBE dosing in the JPEC (2008e) study was much lower than in the *tert*-butanol repeated dosing study (Leavens and Borghoff, 2009) and possibly the lower *tert*-butanol blood concentration was not sufficient to cause significant induction of *tert*-butanol metabolizing enzymes. The comparison of the model predictions and experimental measurements assuming no enzyme induction are shown in Figure B-9. An alternative explanation of the repeat dose studies is that some *tert*-butanol metabolism occurs in the respiratory tract and after inhalation exposure there is greater induction of enzymes than after oral exposure.

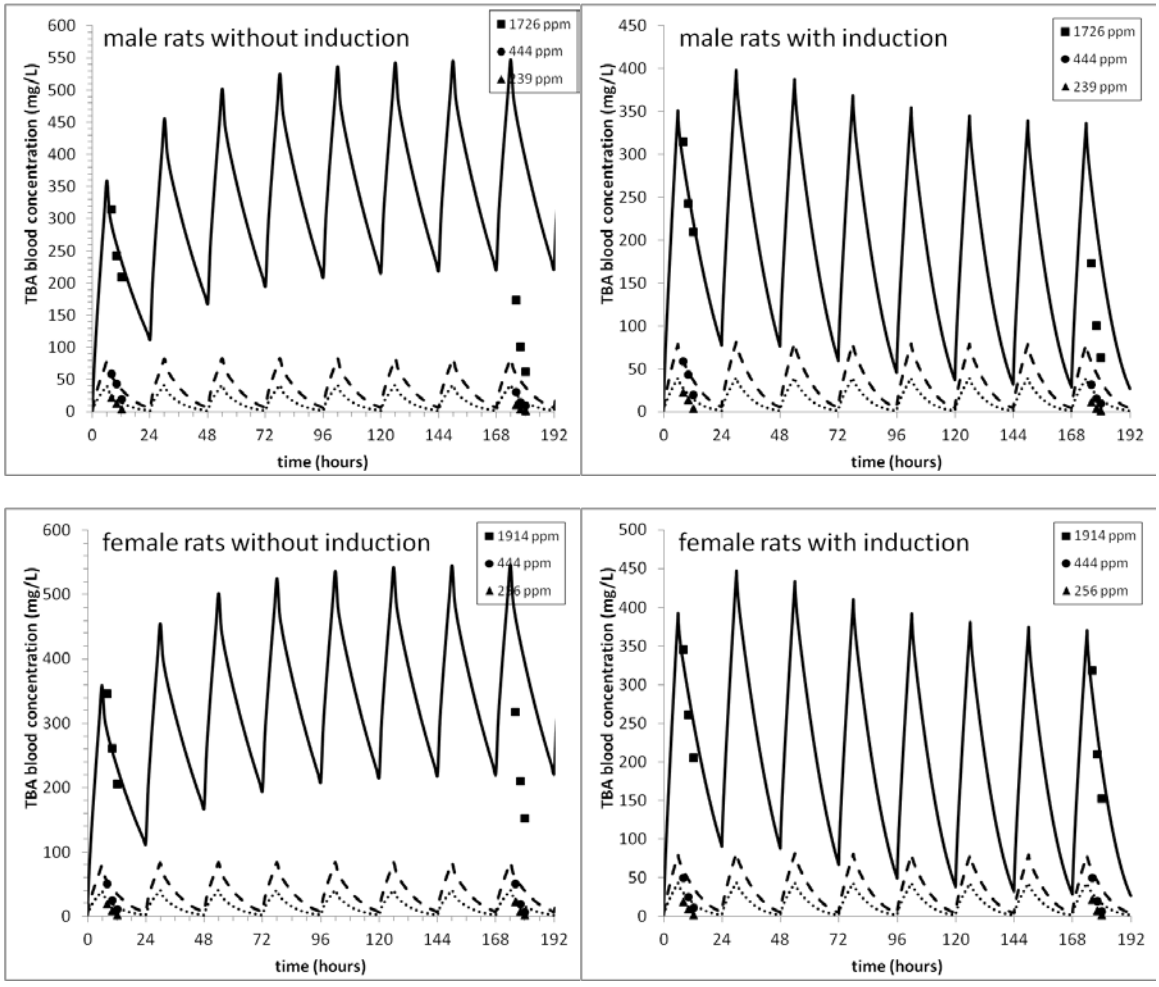


Figure B-8. Comparison of EPA model predictions with measured amounts of *tert*-butanol in blood after repeated inhalation exposure to *tert*-butanol, 5 mg/kg-day ETBE oral gavage for up to 14 days in male rats.

The data show the individual measurements of the four rats in the JPEC (2010b) study. *tert*-Butanol blood concentrations are not well predicted by the model at the highest *tert*-butanol exposure concentration without enzyme induction.

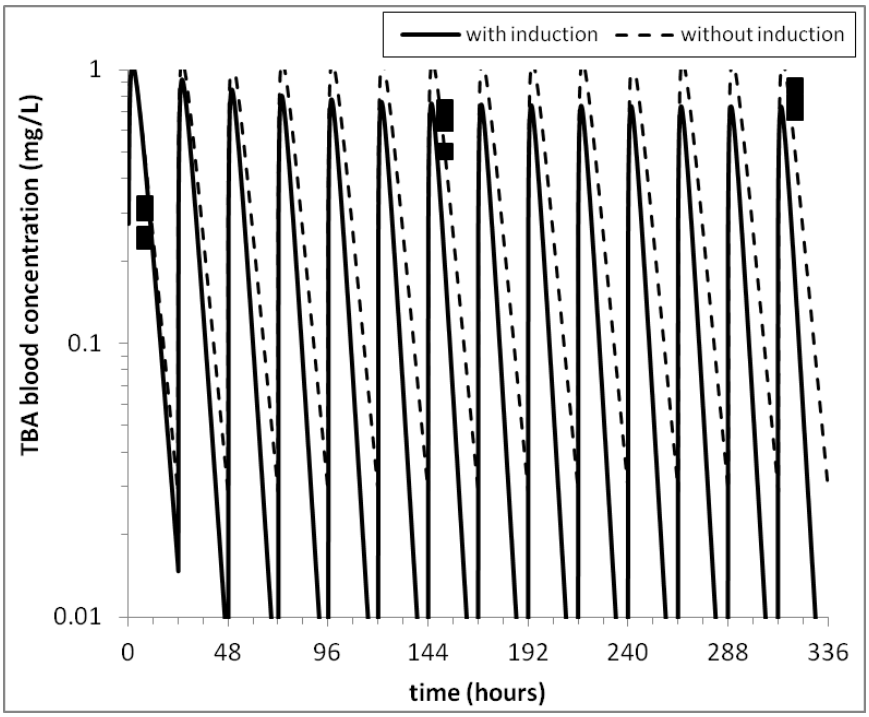


Figure B-9. Comparison of EPA model predictions with measured amounts of *tert*-butanol in blood after 5 mg/kg-day ETBE oral gavage for up to 14 days in male rats.

The data show the individual measurements of the four rats in the JPEC (2010b) study. Adding enzyme induction to the model has a small effect on the predicted *tert*-butanol blood concentrations and the model predictions are closer to measured data when induction is not included.

B.1.5.3. Summary of the PBPK Model for ETBE

A PBPK model for ETBE and *tert*-butanol was developed by adapting previous models for MTBE and *tert*-butanol (Leavens and Borghoff, 2009; Blancato et al., 2007). Published *tert*-butanol models (or sub-models) do not adequately represent the *tert*-butanol blood concentrations measured in the i.v. study (Poet and Borghoff, 1997). The addition of a sequestered blood compartment for *tert*-butanol substantially improved the model fit. The alternative modification of changing to diffusion-limited distribution between blood and tissues also improved the model fit, but was considered less biologically plausible. Physiological parameters and partition coefficients were obtained from published measurements. The rate constants for *tert*-butanol metabolism and elimination were from a published PBPK model of MTBE with a *tert*-butanol subcompartment (Blancato et al., 2007). Additional model parameters were estimated by calibrating to data sets for i.v., oral and inhalation exposures and repeated dosing studies for both ETBE and *tert*-butanol. Although the model modestly overpredicted the *tert*-butanol blood concentration by approximately 1.5-fold in one case (Amberg et al., 2000), overall, the model produced acceptable fits to multiple rat time-course datasets of ETBE and *tert*-butanol blood levels following either inhalation or oral gavage exposures.

B.1.5.4. ETBE Model Application

The PBPK model described above was applied to conduct route-to-route extrapolation based on an equivalent internal dose. Cross chemical comparisons were made on an internal dose basis using data from both the ETBE and *tert*-butanol (TBA) Toxicological Reviews. For simulating studies where ETBE or *tert*-butanol was administered in drinking water, the consumption was modeled as episodic, based on the pattern of drinking observed in rats by Spiteri (1982).

The PBPK model was used to calculate four internal dosimetrics: the daily average TBA blood concentration (TBA_{BLOOD}), the daily amount of TBA metabolized in the liver (TBA_{MET}), the daily average of ETBE blood concentration ($ETBE_{BLOOD}$), and the daily amount of ETBE metabolized in the liver ($ETBE_{MET}$). The times to reach steady state for the dose metrics were much shorter than the duration of the toxicity studies so the steady state values were considered representative of the study and were used. To calculate steady state values for daily exposure to ETBE or TBA (i.e., the oral exposure studies), the simulations were run until the daily average value had a < 1% change between consecutive days. To calculate the steady state values in instances when study protocols did not expose animals daily (inhalation exposure studies occurring five days per week or gavage studies occurring 4 days per week), a full week was simulated with exposure days according to the study protocol. The daily average after a full week exposure was used as the steady state value because TBA blood concentration was negligible (< 0.1 μg/L) after two consecutive days without an exposure. To better inform the contribution of the parent compound or metabolite of ETBE on kidney and liver toxicity, kidney and liver responses were compared across studies based on these internal doses. Each mechanistic question was evaluated for each of the following toxicity endpoints:

- Relative change in kidney weights
- Extra risk of marked or severe CPN
- Extra risk of kidney urothelial hyperplasia
- Extra risk of kidney tumors
- Extra risk of liver tumors

Of the endpoints evaluated herein, absolute kidney weight, urothelial hyperplasia, and liver tumors were considered for dose-response evaluation in Volume 1, Section 2 Dose-Response Analysis.

For continuous endpoints, responses were expressed in terms of relative changes to normalize for differences in control organ weights. For the quantal endpoints, comparisons are made based on extra risk [(%incidence- control %incidence) ÷ (1- control%incidence)] to normalize for differences in control incidences. Because evaluating sex differences was not an

objective of this analysis and clear differences in sensitivity was observed between sexes, males and females were evaluated separately.

Spearman's rank correlation coefficient ("rho") was calculated for all comparisons made between kidney and liver endpoints and internal dose metrics. The strength of the dose-response for the raw kidney and liver relative weight data was calculated using the Jonckheere-Terpstra trend test.

Relative kidney weights were compared based on internal doses calculated from the PBPK model (Figure B-10). Oral and inhalation ETBE studies were found to be quantitatively consistent across all dose metrics, with the strongest Spearman's rank correlations (rho > 0.93 males; > 0.79 females) for the *tert*-butanol dose metrics. *tert*-Butanol inhalation exposure yielded a consistently weaker dose-response compared to oral *tert*-butanol exposure (panels A, B, D, and E); however, the *tert*-butanol metabolized dose yielded the strongest correlations as the dose metric (rho = 0.92 males; 0.90 females). When ETBE and *tert*-butanol were combined, ETBE studies yielded a consistent dose-response relationship with oral studies of *tert*-butanol (rho > 0.90), whereas including the inhalation study of *tert*-butanol reduced the rho to 0.7~0.81.

Urothelial (transitional epithelial) hyperplasia is a renal lesion observed after 2 year exposures in both ETBE and *tert*-butanol administration studies. Because females administered ETBE did not have any reported hyperplasia, and female hyperplasia was observed in only one *tert*-butanol study, only male data were analyzed (Figure B-11). Oral and inhalation ETBE studies were quantitatively consistent across all dose metrics, with the strongest rank correlations (>0.89) for the *tert*-butanol dose metrics. When including the *tert*-butanol dataset, a consistent dose-response relationship was observed using either *tert*-butanol blood concentration or *tert*-butanol metabolized (rank correlations of 0.85-0.86).

CPN is a renal lesion observed after 2 years following both ETBE and TBA exposure in the same studies as urothelial hyperplasia. A statistically significant dose-response for CPN was observed in both males and females exposed to either compound, and all datasets were analyzed based on internal dose (Figure B-12). In males, ETBE oral and inhalation studies were quantitatively consistent across all analyzed dose metrics (rank correlations >0.8~1). In females, the relationship was consistent across studies for the TBA dose metrics (rank correlations >0.6~0.8), but not for the ETBE blood concentration dose metric (rank correlation of 0.37). When including the TBA dataset in the analyses, a consistent dose-response relationship was observed using either TBA blood concentration or TBA metabolized dose (rank correlations of 0.72~0.93), with the strongest correlations occurring with the TBA blood concentration for males (rank correlation = 0.93) and the metabolism rate of TBA (rank correlation = 0.87) for females.

Oral administration of TBA increased kidney tumors in male rats; however, no statistically significant increase in kidney tumors was observed following oral or inhalation exposure to ETBE. Conversely, inhalation ETBE exposure significantly increased liver tumors, but liver tumors were not significantly increased following oral TBA exposure. No significant increase in liver or kidney

tumors were observed in females following ETBE or TBA administration, so the analyses were confined to males.

The results indicate that studies administering ETBE either orally or inhalationally achieved similar or higher levels of TBA blood concentrations or TBA metabolic rates as those induced by direct TBA administration (Figure B-13). Neither dose metric yielded a consistent dose-response for kidney tumors from TBA or ETBE studies, and as result, the correlation coefficients were low and not significant (Figure B-13). Liver tumors following ETBE oral or inhalation exposure were not consistent using either ETBE or *tert*-butanol metabolism rate dose metric (Figure B-14) and the correlation coefficients were not significant. These data indicate that internal dose is inadequate to explain differences in tumor response across these studies.

Altogether, the PBPK model-based analysis indicates that kidney weight, urothelial hyperplasia, and chronic progressive nephropathy (CPN) yielded a consistent dose-response relationship using TBA blood concentration as the dose metric for both ETBE and TBA studies. Kidney and liver tumors, however, were not consistent using any dose metric. These data are consistent with TBA mediating the noncancer kidney effects following ETBE administration, but additional factors besides internal dose are necessary to explain the induction of liver and kidney tumors.

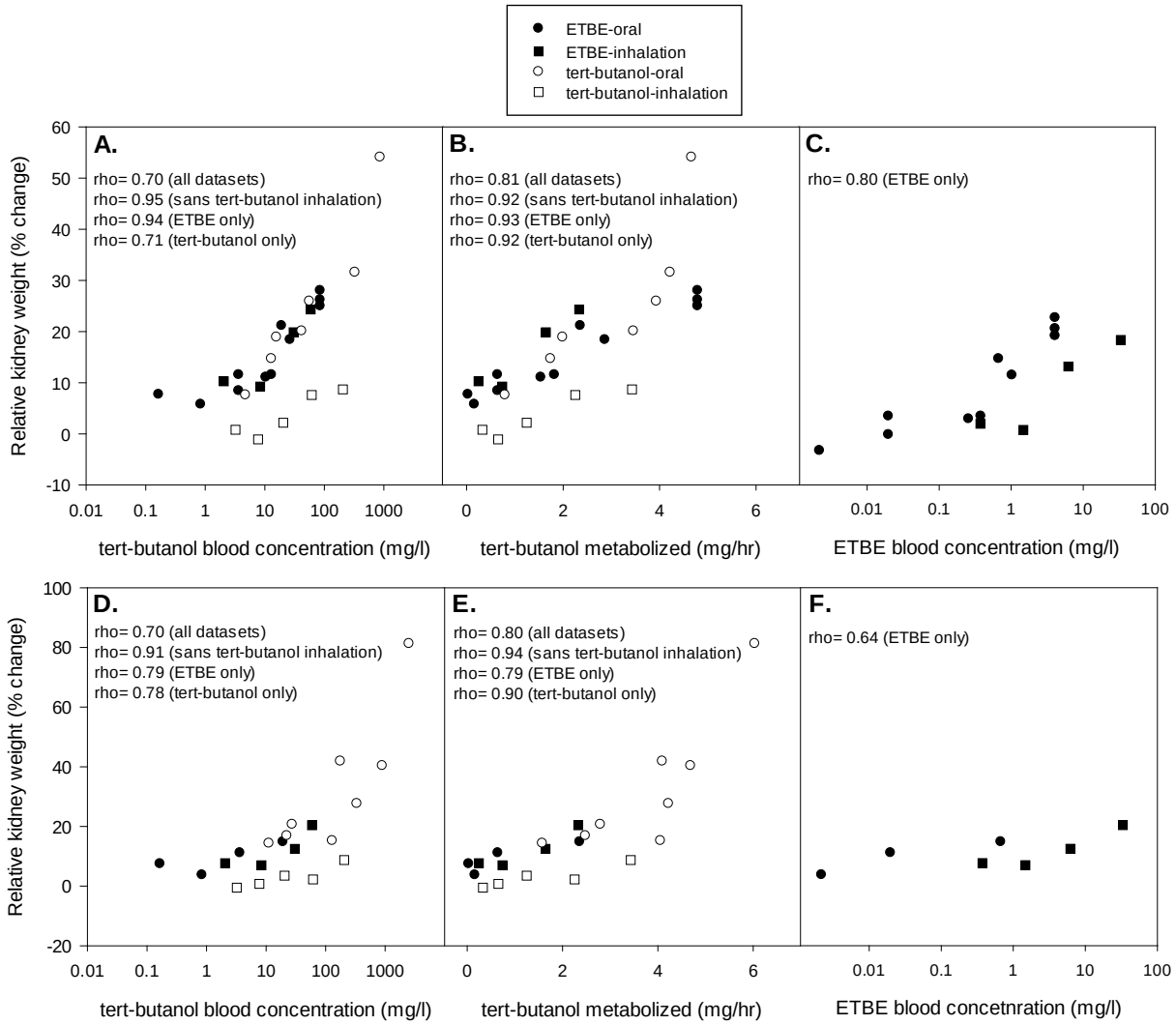


Figure B-10. Comparisons of relative kidney weights in male (A-C) and female rats (D-F) following ETBE (black) or *tert*-butanol (white) inhalation (square) or oral (circle) exposure with internal dose metrics calculated from the PBPK model.

Male kidney weights are compared with *tert*-butanol blood concentration (A), the metabolism rate of *tert*-butanol in the liver (B) and ETBE blood concentration (C). Female kidney weights are compared with *tert*-butanol blood concentration (D), the metabolism rate of *tert*-butanol in the liver (E), and ETBE blood concentration (F).

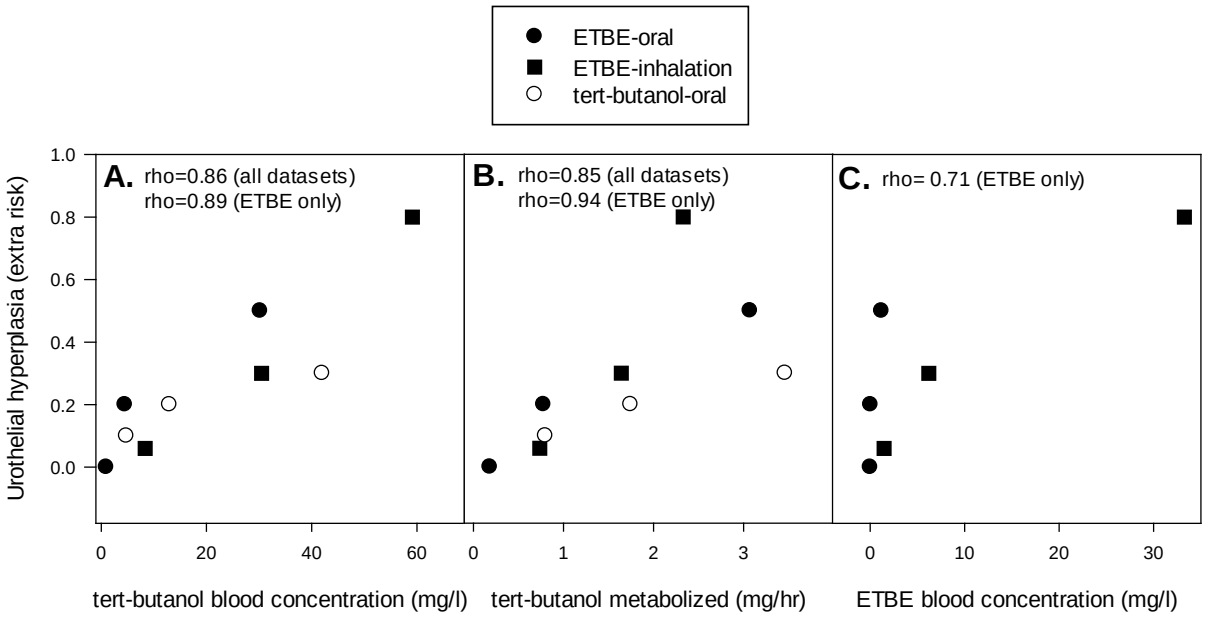


Figure B-11. Comparisons of urothelial hyperplasia in male rats following ETBE (black) or *tert*-butanol (white) inhalation (square) or oral (circle) exposure with internal dose metrics calculated from the PBPK model.

Male urothelial hyperplasia is compared with *tert*-butanol blood concentration (A), the metabolism rate of *tert*-butanol in the liver (B), and the blood concentration of ETBE (C).

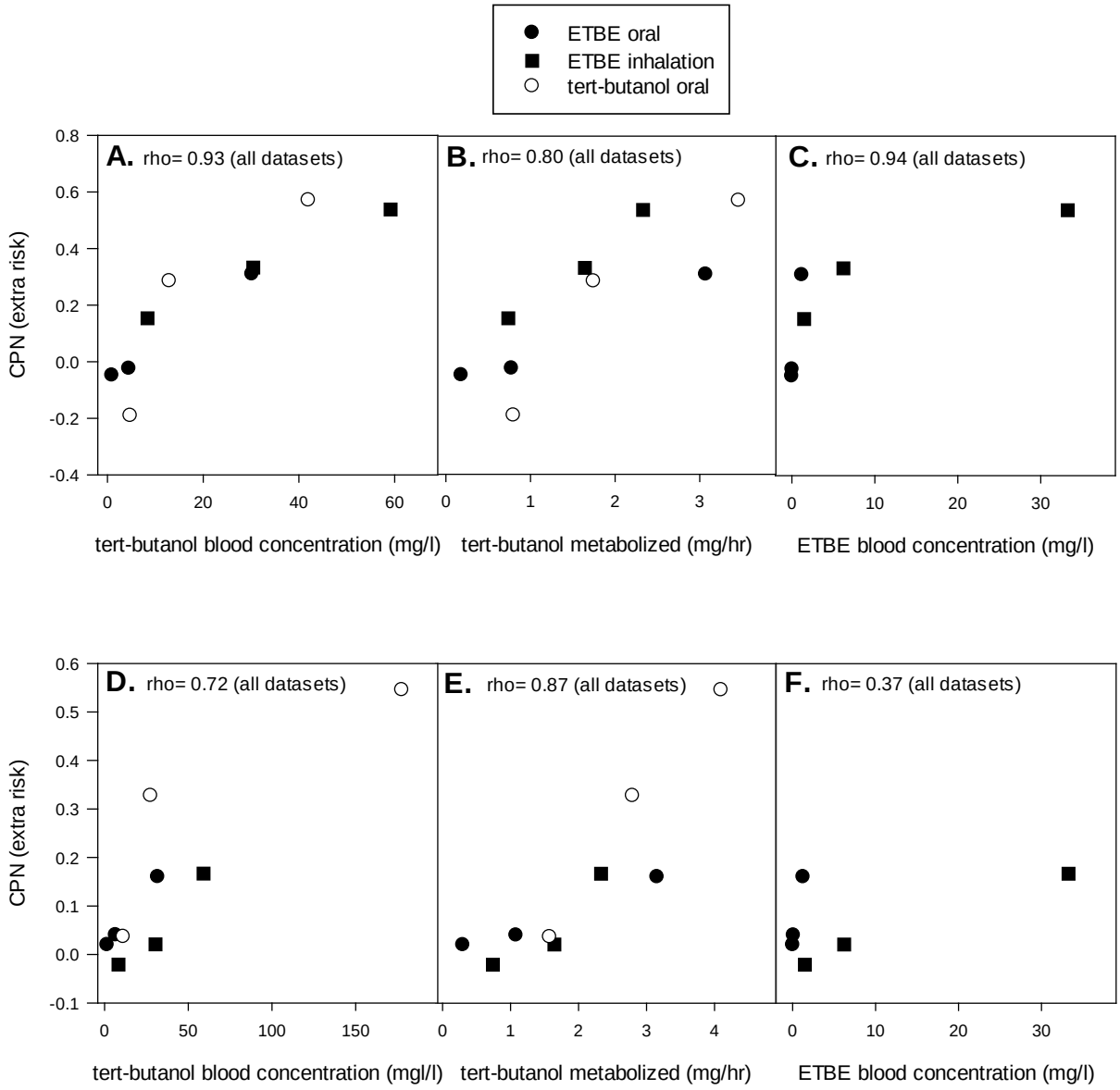


Figure B-12. Comparisons of marked or severe CPN in male and female rats following ETBE (black) or *tert*-butanol (white) inhalation (square) or oral (circle) exposure with internal dose metrics calculated from the PBPK model.

Male CPN are compared with *tert*-butanol blood concentration (A), the metabolism rate of *tert*-butanol in the liver (B), and the blood concentration of ETBE (C). Female CPN are compared with *tert*-butanol blood concentration (D), the metabolism rate of *tert*-butanol in the liver (E), and ETBE blood concentration (F).

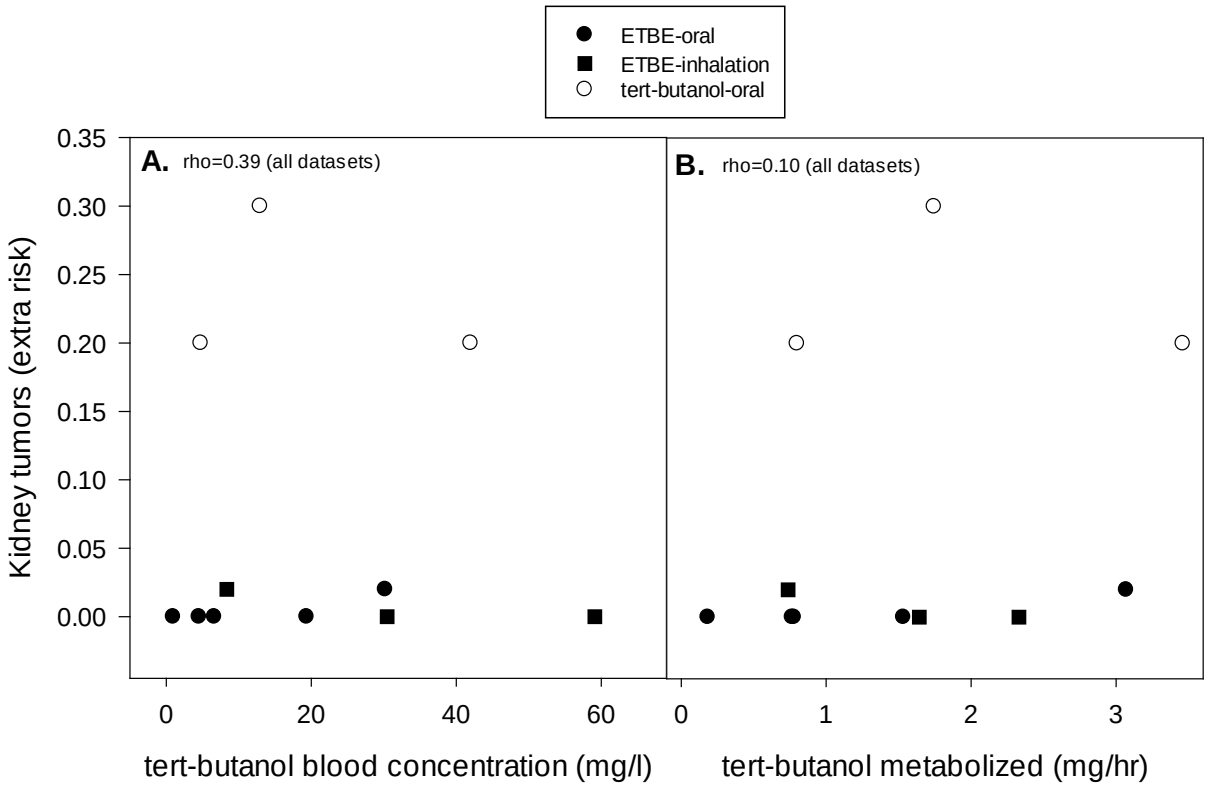


Figure B-13. Comparisons of kidney tumors in male rats following 2 year oral or inhalation exposure to ETBE or *tert*-butanol with internal dose metrics calculated from the PBPK model.

Dose metrics represented are *tert*-butanol blood concentration (A) and the metabolism rate of *tert*-butanol in the liver (B).

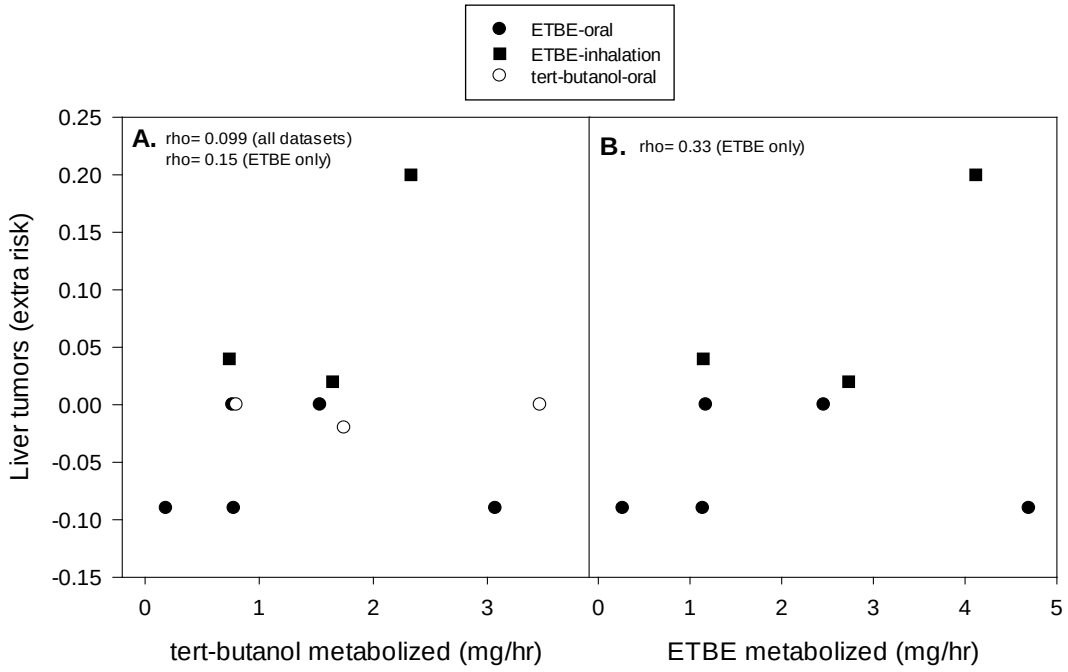


Figure B-14. Comparisons of liver tumors in male rats following 2 year oral or inhalation exposure to ETBE or *tert*-butanol with internal dose metrics calculated from the PBPK model.

Dose metrics expressed are metabolism rate of *tert*-butanol (A) and metabolism rate of ETBE (B).

B.1.5.5. PBPK Model Code

The PBPK acslX model code is made available electronically through EPA's Health and Environmental Research Online (HERO) database. All model files can be downloaded in a zipped workspace from HERO (www.epa.gov/hero).

B.2. OTHER PERTINENT TOXICITY INFORMATION

B.2.1. Other Toxicological Effects

B.2.1.1. Synthesis of Other Effects

The database for effects other than kidney, liver, reproductive, and cancer contain only 11 rodent studies. These included decreased body weight, increased adrenal weights, altered spleen weights, and increased mortality. All selected studies used inhalation, oral gavage, or drinking water exposures for ≥90 days. Shorter duration multiple exposure studies that examined immunological endpoints were also included. No studies were removed for methodological concerns.

Kidney effects

Numerical absolute kidney weight data are presented in Table B-9.

Table B-9. Evidence pertaining to kidney weight effects in animals exposed to ETBE

Reference and study design	Results (percent change compared to control)			
Fujii et al. (2010); JPEC (2008d) rat, Sprague-Dawley oral - gavage P0, male (24/group): 0, 100, 300, 1,000 mg/kg-d daily for 16 wk beginning 10 wk prior to mating P0, female (24/group): 0, 100, 300, 1,000 mg/kg-d daily for 17 wk beginning 10 wk prior to mating to lactation day 21	**P0, Male**		**P0, Female**	
	Dose (mg/kg-d)	Absolute weight	Dose (mg/kg-d)	Absolute weight
	0	-	0	-
	100	5%	100	-2%
	300	8%	300	0%
	1,000	18%*	1,000	7%*

Reference and study design	Results (percent change compared to control)			
Gaoua (2004b) rat, Sprague-Dawley oral - gavage P0, male (25/group): 0, 250, 500, 1,000 mg/kg-d daily for a total of 18 wks beginning 10 wk before mating until after weaning of the pups P0, female (25/group): 0, 250, 500, 1,000 mg/kg-d daily for a total of 18 wk beginning 10 wk before mating until PND 21 F1, males and females (25/group/sex): via P0 dams in utero daily through gestation and lactation, then F1 doses beginning PND 22 until weaning of the F2 pups	**P0, Male**		**P0, Female**	
	Dose (mg/kg-d)	Absolute weight	Dose (mg/kg-d)	Absolute weight
	0	-	0	-
	250	11%*	250	-1%
	500	15%*	500	2%
	1,000	21%*	1,000	5%
	F1, Male		**F1, Female**	
	Dose (mg/kg-d)	Absolute weight	Dose (mg/kg-d)	Absolute weight
	0	-	0	-
	250	10%	250	4%
	500	22%*	500	3%
	1,000	58%*	1,000	11%*
Hagiwara et al. (2011); JPEC (2008c) rat, Fischer 344 oral - gavage male (12/group): 0, 1,000 mg/kg-d daily for 23 wk	**Male**			
	Dose (mg/kg-d)	Absolute weight		
	0	-		
	1,000	19%*		
Miyata et al. (2013); JPEC (2008b) rat, CRL:CD(SD) oral - gavage male (15/group): 0, 5, 25, 100, 400 mg/kg-d; female (15/group): 0, 5, 25, 100, 400 mg/kg-d daily for 26 wk	**Male**		**Female**	
	Dose (mg/kg-d)	Absolute weight	Dose (mg/kg-d)	Absolute weight
	0	-	0	-
	5	1%	5	1%
	25	6%	25	0%
	100	5%	100	7%
	400	25%*	400	10%*
JPEC (2008a) rat, CRL:CD(SD) inhalation - vapor male (NR): 0, 150, 500, 1,500, 5,000 ppm (0, 627, 2,090, 6,270, 20,900 mg/m^3)[b]; female (NR): 0, 150, 500, 1,500, 5,000 ppm (0, 627, 2,090, 6,270, 20,900 mg/m^3); dynamic whole body chamber; 6 hr/d, 5 d/wk for 13 wk; generation method, analytical concentration and method were reported	**Male**		**Female**	
	Dose (mg/m^3)	Absolute weight	Dose (mg/m^3)	Absolute weight
	0	-	0	-
	627	10%	627	1%
	2,090	11%	2,090	-1%
	6,270	18%*	6,270	4%
	20,900	16%*	20,900	7%

Reference and study design	Results (percent change compared to control)			
JPEC (2008a) rat, CRL:CD(SD) inhalation - vapor male (6/group): 0, 5,000 ppm (0, 20,900 mg/m^3)[a]; female (6/group): 0, 5,000 ppm (0, 20,900 mg/m^3)[a] dynamic whole body chamber; 6 hr/d, 5 d/wk for 13 wk followed by a 28 day recovery period; generation method, analytical concentration and method were reported	**Male**		**Female**	
	Dose (mg/m^3)	Absolute weight	Dose (mg/m^3)	Absolute weight
	0	-	0	-
	20,900	19%	20,900	8%
Medinsky et al. (1999); Bond et al. (1996b) rat, Fischer 344 inhalation - vapor male (48/group): 0, 500, 1,750, 5,000 ppm (0, 2,090, 7,320, 20,900 mg/m^3)[a]; female (48/group): 0, 500, 1,750, 5,000 ppm (0, 2,090, 7,320, 20,900 mg/m^3)[a] dynamic whole body chamber; 6 hr/d, 5 d/wk for 13 wk; generation method, analytical concentration and method were reported	**Male**		**Female**	
	Dose (mg/m^3)	Absolute weight	Dose (mg/m^3)	Absolute weight
	0	-	0	-
	2,090	7%	2,090	4%
	7,320	10%*	7,320	12%*
	20,900	19%*	20,900	21%*
Medinsky et al. (1999); Bond et al. (1996a) mice, CD-1 inhalation - vapor male (40/group): 0, 500, 1,750, 5,000 ppm (0, 2,090, 7,320, 20,900 mg/m^3)[a]; female (40/group): 0, 500, 1,750, 5,000 ppm (0, 2,090, 7,320, 20,900 mg/m^3)[a] dynamic whole body chamber; 6 hr/d, 5 d/wk for 13 wk; generation method, analytical concentration and method were reported	**Male**		**Female**	
	Dose (mg/m^3)	Absolute weight	Dose (mg/m^3)	Absolute weight
	0	-	0	-
	2,090	9%	2,090	0%
	7,320	10%	7,320	6%
	20,900	5%	20,900	4%

[a]4.18 mg/m^3 = 1 ppm.
*: result is statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) based on analysis of data by study authors.
-: for controls, no response relevant; for other doses, no quantitative response reported.
(n): number evaluated from group.

Body weight

As presented in Table B-9, body weights were significantly reduced compared with vehicle controls following 2-year oral and inhalation exposures to ETBE (Saito et al., 2013; Suzuki et al., 2012; JPEC, 2010a, b). Reductions were also reported in studies of exposure durations shorter than 2 years (Banton et al., 2011; Hagiwara et al., 2011; Fujii et al., 2010; JPEC, 2008a, b; Gaoua, 2004b; Medinsky et al., 1999); however, these effects were frequently not statistically significant. Food consumption did not correlate well with body weight (Saito et al., 2013; Suzuki et al., 2012; JPEC, 2010a, b). Water consumption was reduced in the 2-year oral exposure study (JPEC, 2010a).

Palatability and reduced water consumption due to ETBE exposure might contribute to the reduced body weight, particularly for oral exposures. Ptyalism, which is frequently observed with unpalatable chemicals following gavage, was observed in rats gavaged for 18 weeks (Gaoua, 2004b). Body weight changes are poor indicators of systemic toxicity but are important when evaluating relative organ weight changes. Because body weight was most severely affected in 2-year studies, and 2-year kidney and liver weights are not appropriate for analysis as stated in Sections 1.2.1 and 1.2.2, thus EPA concluded that body weight is not a hazard of ETBE exposure.

Adrenal weight

Adrenal weights were increased in 13-week and 23-week studies (see Table B-10). For instance, a 13-week inhalation study found that absolute adrenal weights were increased in male and female rats (Medinsky et al., 1999). In another study, absolute and relative adrenal weights were increased in male rats (Hagiwara et al., 2011). None of the observed organ weight changes corresponded with functional or histopathological changes, thus EPA concluded that adrenal effects were not hazard of ETBE exposure.

Immune system

Functional immune assays represent clear evidence of immunotoxicity and generally outweigh immune organ weight and cell population effects when establishing hazard (WHO, 2012) (see Table B-12). The single published functional assay available reported that the number of IgM^+ sheep red blood cell (SRBC)-specific antibody forming cells was not significantly affected after a 28-day oral exposure to ETBE (Banton et al., 2011). Relative spleen weights were inconsistently affected in male and female rats following oral and inhalation >13 week exposures to ETBE (see Table B-12). The only dose responsive changes in spleen weights were increased relative weights in male rats and decreased absolute weights in female rats following 2 year inhalation exposure (Saito et al., 2013; JPEC, 2010b) and increased relative weights in female rats following 2 year oral exposure (Suzuki et al., 2012; JPEC, 2010a). Spleen weights are heavily influenced by the proportion of red blood cells which do not impact immune function of the organ (Elmore, 2006). Thus, spleen weight changes must be correlated with histopathological and functional changes for evidence of Immunotoxicity (Elmore, 2006), none of which are observed for ETBE. $CD3^+$, $CD4^+$, and $CD8^+$ T cells were modestly reduced in male mice after 6 or 13 weeks of ETBE exposure via inhalation but are not correlated with any change in T cell function as indicated by the SRBC assay (Li et al., 2011). No other indicators of histopathological or functional changes were reported with a single chemical exposure. The ETBE database contains no evidence of altered immune function that correlate with modest T cell population reductions and altered splenic organ weights, thus EPA concluded that immune effects is not a hazard of ETBE exposure.

Mortality

Mortality was significantly increased in male and female rats following a 2-year ETBE inhalation exposure (Saito et al., 2013; JPEC, 2010b) but not significantly affected following a 2-year drinking water exposure (Suzuki et al., 2012; JPEC, 2010a). Increased mortality in male rats correlated with increased CPN severity in the kidney. Increased mortality in females was attributed to pituitary tumors by the study authors; however, pituitary tumors were not dose responsively increased by ETBE exposure. Survival was also reduced in a chronic gavage study at the highest exposure in males and females after 72 weeks (data not shown), and after 104 weeks survival was reduced 54% in males at the highest dose (Maltoni et al., 1999). After 104 weeks, however, survival in the controls was approximately 25% in males and 28% in females which is much lower than anticipated for a 2-year study (Maltoni et al., 1999). The survival data in this study was likely confounded by chronic respiratory infections which could have contributed to the reduced survival (Malarkey and Bucher, 2011). These data do not suggest that mortality was increased in these studies due to excessively high exposure concentrations of ETBE, thus EPA concluded that mortality was not a hazard of ETBE exposure.

B.2.1.2. Mechanistic Evidence

No relevant mechanistic data are available for these endpoints.

B.2.1.3. Summary of Other Toxicity Data

EPA concluded that the evidence does not support body weight changes, adrenal and immunological effects, and mortality as potential human hazards of ETBE exposure based on confounding factors, lack of progression, and study quality concerns.

Table B-10. Evidence pertaining to body weight effects in animals exposed to ETBE

Reference and study design	Results (percent change compared to control)
Banton et al. (2011) rat, Sprague-Dawley oral - gavage female (10/group): 0, 250, 500, 1,000 mg/kg-d daily for 28 consecutive days	**Female** Dose (mg/kg-d) / Body weight 0 / - 250 / 3% 500 / 5% 1,000 / -1%
Fujii et al. (2010); JPEC (2008d) rat, Sprague-Dawley oral - gavage P0, male (24/group): 0, 100, 300, 1,000 mg/kg-d daily for 16 wk beginning 10 wk prior to mating; P0, female (24/group): 0, 100, 300, 1,000 mg/kg-d daily for 17 wk beginning 10 wk prior to mating to lactation day 21	**P0, Male** / **P0, Female** Dose (mg/kg-d) / Body weight / Dose (mg/kg-d) / Body weight 0 / - / 0 / - 100 / -4% / 100 / 1% 300 / -4% / 300 / 1% 1,000 / -7% / 1,000 / 5%
Gaoua (2004b) rat, Sprague-Dawley oral - gavage P0, male (25/group): 0, 250, 500, 1,000 mg/kg-d daily for a total of 18 wk beginning 10 wk before mating until after weaning of the pups P0, female (25/group): 0, 250, 500, 1,000 mg/kg-d daily for a total of 18 wk beginning 10 wk before mating until PND 21 F1, male (25/group): 0, 250, 500, 1,000 mg/kg-d dams dosed daily through gestation and lactation, then F1 doses beginning PND 22 until weaning of the F2 pups F1, female (24-25/group): 0, 250, 500, 1,000 mg/kg-d P0 dams dosed daily through gestation and lactation, then F1 dosed beginning PND 22 until weaning of the F2 pups	**P0, Male** / **P0, Female** Dose (mg/kg-d) / Final body weight / Dose (mg/kg-d) / Final body weight 0 / - / 0 / - 250 / -1% / 250 / -7% 500 / -3% / 500 / -2% 1,000 / -5%* / 1,000 / 0% **F1, Male** / **F1, Female** Dose (mg/kg-d) / Final body weight / Dose (mg/kg-d) / Final body weight 0 / - / 0 / - 250 / 0% / 250 / -2% 500 / 3% / 500 / -3% 1,000 / 1% / 1,000 / 2%
Hagiwara et al. (2011); JPEC (2008c) rat, Fischer 344 oral - gavage male (12/group): 0, 1,000 mg/kg-d daily for 23 wk	**Male** Dose (mg/kg-d) / Final body weight 0 / - 1,000 / -5%*

Reference and study design	Results (percent change compared to control)			
Miyata et al. (2013);JPEC (2008b) rat, CRL:CD(SD) oral - gavage male (15/group): 0, 5, 25, 100, 400 mg/kg-d; female (15/group): 0, 5, 25, 100, 400 mg/kg-d daily for 26 wk	**Male**		**Female**	
	Dose (mg/kg-d)	Body weight	Dose (mg/kg-d)	Body weight
	0	-	0	-
	5	-6%	5	-5%
	25	0%	25	-2%
	100	-5%	100	-2%
	400	2%	400	-3%
Maltoni et al. (1999) rat, Sprague-Dawley oral - gavage male (60/group): 0, 250, 1,000 mg/kg-d; female (60/group): 0, 250, 1,000 mg/kg-d; 4 d/wk for 104 wk; observed until natural death	Male No significant difference at any dose Female No significant difference at any dose			
Suzuki et al. (2012); JPEC (2010a) rat, Fischer 344 oral - water male (50/group): 0, 625, 2,500, 10,000 ppm (0, 28, 121, 542 mg/kg-d)[a]; female (50/group): 0, 625, 2,500, 10,000 ppm (0, 46, 171, 560 mg/kg-d)[a] daily for 104 wk	**Male**		**Female**	
	Dose (mg/kg-d)	Terminal body weight	Dose (mg/kg-d)	Terminal body weight
	0	-	0	-
	28	-4%	46	-10%*
	121	-7%*	171	-11%*
	542	-9%*	560	-17%*
JPEC (2008a) rat, CRL:CD(SD) inhalation - vapor male (NR): 0, 150, 500, 1,500, 5,000 ppm (0, 627, 2,090, 6,270, 20,900 mg/m^3)[b]; female (NR): 0, 150, 500, 1,500, 5,000 ppm (0, 627, 2,090, 6,270, 20,900 mg/m^3) dynamic whole body chamber; 6 hr/d, 5 d/wk for 13 wk; generation method, analytical concentration and method were reported	**Male**		**Female**	
	Dose (mg/m^3)	Body weight	Dose (mg/m^3)	Body weight
	0	-	0	-
	627	0%	627	-6%
	2,090	1%	2,090	-7%
	6,270	-1%	6,270	-7%
	20,900	-7%	20,900	-11%
JPEC (2008a) rat, CRL:CD(SD) inhalation - vapor male (6/group): 0, 5,000 ppm (0, 20,900 mg/m^3)[b]; female (6/group): 0, 5,000 ppm (0, 20,900 mg/m^3)[b] dynamic whole body chamber; 6 hr/d, 5 d/wk for 13 wk followed by a 28 day recovery period; generation method, analytical concentration and method were reported	**Male**		**Female**	
	Dose (mg/m^3)	Body weight	Dose (mg/m^3)	Body weight
	0	-	0	-
	20,900	3%	20,900	4%

Reference and study design	Results (percent change compared to control)			
Medinsky et al. (1999); Bond et al. (1996b) rat, Fischer 344 inhalation - vapor male (48/group): 0, 500, 1,750, ,5,000 ppm (0, 2,090, 7,320, 20,900 mg/m^3)[b]; female (48/group): 0, 500, 1,750, 5,000 ppm (0, 2,090, 7,320, 20,900 mg/m^3)[b] dynamic whole body chamber; 6 hr/d, 5 d/wk for 13 wk; generation method, analytical concentration and method were reported	**Male**		**Female**	
	Dose (mg/m^3)	Body weight	Dose (mg/m^3)	Body weight
	0	-	0	-
	2,090	2%	2,090	-3%
	7,320	4%	7,320	3%
	20,900	2%	20,900	6%*
Medinsky et al. (1999); Bond et al. (1996b) mice, CD-1 inhalation - vapor male (40/group): 0, 500, 1,750, 5,000 ppm (0, 2,090, 7,320, 20,900 mg/m^3)[b]; female (40/group): 0, 500, 1,750, 50,00 ppm (0, 2,090, 7,320, 20,900 mg/m^3)[b] dynamic whole body chamber; 6 hr/d, 5 d/wk for 13 wk; generation method, analytical concentration and method were reported	**Male**		**Female**	
	Dose (mg/m^3)	Body weight	Dose (mg/m^3)	Body weight
	0	-	0	-
	2,090	0%	2,090	-2%
	7,320	-1%	7,320	-1%
	20,900	-3%	20,900	2%
Saito et al. (2013);JPEC (2010b) rat, Fischer 344 inhalation - vapor male (50/group): 0, 500, 1,500, 5,000 ppm (0, 2,090, 6,270, 20,900 mg/m^3)[b]; female (50/group): 0, 500, 1,500, 5,000 ppm (0, 2,090, 6,270, 20,900 mg/m^3)[b] dynamic whole body inhalation; 6 hr/d, 5 d/wk for 104 wk; generation method, analytical concentration and method were reported	**Male**		**Female**	
	Dose (mg/m^3)	Body weight	Dose (mg/m^3)	Body weight
	0	-	0	-
	2,090	-7%*	2,090	-6%*
	6,270	-7%*	6,270	-10%*
	20,900	-26%*	20,900	-23%*

[a]Conversion performed by study authors.
[b]4.18 mg/m^3 = 1 ppm.
NR: not reported; *: result is statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) based on analysis of data by study authors.
-: for controls, no response relevant; for other doses, no quantitative response reported.
Percent change compared to controls calculated as 100 × ((treated value – control value) ÷ control value).

Table B-11. Evidence pertaining to adrenal effects in animals exposed to ETBE

Reference and study design	Results (percent change compared to control)			
Adrenal Weight				
Hagiwara et al. (2011); JPEC (2008c) rat, Fischer 344 oral - gavage male (12/group): 0, 1,000 mg/kg-d daily for 23 wk	**Male** Dose (mg/kg-d) 0 1,000	 Absolute weight - 16%*	 Relative weight - 19%*	
Medinsky et al. (1999); Bond et al. (1996b) rat, Fischer 344 inhalation - vapor male (48/group): 0, 500, 1,750, 5,000 ppm (0, 2,090, 7,320, 20,900 mg/m^3)[a]; female (48/group): 0, 500, 1,750, 5,000 ppm (0, 2,090, 7,320, 20,900 mg/m^3)[a] dynamic whole body chamber; 6 hr/d, 5 d/wk for 13 wk; generation method, analytical concentration and method were reported	**Male** Dose (mg/m^3) 0 2,090 7,320 20,900	 Absolute weight - 11% 9% 34%*	**Female** Dose (mg/m^3) 0 2,090 7,320 20,900	 Absolute weight - 7% 7% 18%*
Medinsky et al. (1999); Bond et al. (1996a) mice, CD-1 inhalation - vapor male (40/group): 0, 500, 1,750, 5,000 ppm (0, 2,090, 7,320, 20,900 mg/m^3)[a]; female (40/group): 0, 500, 1,750, 5,000 ppm (0, 2,090, 7,320, 20,900 mg/m^3)[a] dynamic whole body chamber; 6 hr/d, d/wk for 13 wk; generation method, analytical concentration and method were reported	**Male** Dose (mg/m^3) 0 2,090 7,320 20,900	 Absolute weight - 0% 50% 0%	**Female** Dose (mg/m^3) 0 2,090 7,320 20,900	 Absolute weight - -8% 8% -8%

[a]4.18 mg/m^3 = 1 ppm.
*: result is statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) based on analysis of data by study authors.
-: for controls, no response relevant; for other doses, no quantitative response reported.
(n): number evaluated from group.

Table B-12. Evidence pertaining to immune effects in animals exposed to ETBE

Reference and study design	Results (percent change compared to control)
Functional Immune Effects	
Banton et al. (2011) rat, Sprague-Dawley oral - gavage female (10/group): 0, 250, 500, 1,000 mg/kg-d daily for 28 consecutive days immunized i.v. 4 days prior to sacrifice with sheep red blood cells	**Female** Dose (mg/kg-d) / IgM antibody forming cells/10^6 spleen cells / IgM antibody forming cells/spleen 0 / - / - 250 / -21% / -20% 500 / 42% / 36% 1,000 / 8% / 8%
Immune Cell Populations	
Li et al. (2011) mice, 129/SV inhalation - vapor male (6/group): 0, 500, 1,750, 5,000 ppm (0, 2,090, 7,320, 20,900 mg/m^3)[a] whole body, 6 hr/d for 5 d/wk over 6 wk; generation method not reported; analytical concentration and method were reported	**Male** Dose (mg/m^3) / Number of CD3+ T cells / Number of CD4+ T cells / Number of CD8+ T cells 0 / - / - / - 2,090 / -18%* / -16% / -13% 7,320 / -16% / -11% / -14% 20,900 / -21%* / -17%* / -25%
Li et al. (2011) mice, C57BL/6 inhalation – vapor male (6/group): 0, 500, 1,750, 5,000 ppm (0, 2,090, 7,320, 20,900 mg/m^3)[a] whole body, 6 hr/d for 5 d/wk over 6 wk; generation method not reported; analytical concentration and method were reported	**Male** Dose (mg/m^3) / Number of CD3+ T cells / Number of CD4+ T cells / Number of CD8+ T cells 0 / - / - / - 2,090 / -14% / -15% / -12% 7,320 / -13% / -11% / -13%* 20,900 / -24%* / -23%* / -23%*
Li et al. (2011) mice, C57BL/6 inhalation - vapor male (5/group): 0, 500, 1,750, 5,000 ppm (0, 2,090, 7,320, 20,900 mg/m^3)[a] whole body, 6 hr/d for 5 d/wk over 13 wk; generation method not reported; analytical concentration and method were reported	**Male** Dose (mg/m^3) / Number of CD3+ T cells / Number of CD4+ T-cells / Number of CD8+ T cells 0 / - / - / - 2,090 / -9% / -11% / -8% 7,320 / -17%* / -28%* / -12% 20,900 / -24%* / -37%* / -20%

Reference and study design	Results (percent change compared to control)
Spleen Weight	
Banton et al. (2011) rat, Sprague-Dawley oral - gavage female (10/group): 0, 250, 500, 1,000 mg/kg-d daily for 28 consecutive days	**Female** Dose (mg/kg-d) / Absolute weight / Relative weight 0 / - / - 250 / -3% / 0% 500 / -15% / -18% 1,000 / -9% / 0%
Fujii et al. (2010); JPEC (2008d) rat, Sprague-Dawley oral - gavage P0, male (24/group): 0, 100, 300, 1,000 mg/kg-d daily for 16 wk beginning 10 wk prior to mating P0, female (24/group): 0, 100, 300, 1,000 mg/kg-d daily for 17 weeks beginning 10 weeks prior to mating to lactation day 21	**P0, Male** Dose (mg/kg-d) / Absolute weight / Relative weight 0 / - / - 100 / -4% / -1% 300 / -2% / 2% 1,000 / 0% / 8% **P0, Female** Dose (mg/kg-d) / Absolute weight / Relative weight 0 / - / - 100 / 0% / -2% 300 / -2% / -3% 1,000 / -1% / -5%
Hagiwara et al. (2011); JPEC (2008c) rat, Fischer 344 oral - gavage male (12/group): 0, 1,000 mg/kg-d daily for 23 wk	**Male** Dose (mg/kg-d) / Absolute weight / Relative weight 0 / - / - 1,000 / -5% / 0%
Suzuki et al. (2012); JPEC (2010a) rat, Fischer 344 oral - water male (50/group): 0, 625, 2,500, 10,000 ppm (0, 28, 121, 542 mg/kg-d)[a]; female (50/group): 0, 625, 2,500, 10,000 ppm (0, 46, 171, 560 mg/kg-d)[a] daily for 104 wk	**Male** Dose (mg/kg-d) / Absolute weight / Relative weight 0 / - / - 628 / -3% / -35% 121 / 19% / 3%* 542 / 39% / -45% **Female** Dose (mg/kg-d) / Absolute weight / Relative weight 0 / - / - 46 / -35% / 2% 171 / -1% / 28% 560 / -50%* / 55%*
JPEC (2008a) rat, CRL:CD(SD) inhalation - vapor male (NR): 0, 150, 500, 1,500, 5,000 ppm (0, 627, 2,090, 6,270, 20,900 mg/m^3)[b]; female (NR): 0, 150, 500, 1,500, 5,000 ppm (0, 627, 2,090, 6,270, 20,900 mg/m^3) dynamic whole body chamber; 6 hr/d, 5 d/wk for 13 wk; generation method, analytical concentration and method were reported	**Male** Dose (mg/m^3) / Absolute weight / Relative weight 0 / - / - 627 / 0% / 0% 2,090 / 7% / 5% 6,270 / -1% / 1% 20,900 / -9% / -2% **Female** Dose (mg/m^3) / Absolute weight / Relative weight 0 / - / - 627 / -9% / -3% 2,090 / -2% / 5% 6,270 / -5% / 1% 20,900 / 1% / 12%

Reference and study design	Results (percent change compared to control)					
JPEC (2008a) rat, CRL:CD(SD) inhalation - vapor male (6/group): 0, 5,000 ppm (0, 20,900 mg/m^3)[b]; female (6/group): 0, 5,000 ppm (0, 20,900 mg/m^3)[b] dynamic whole body chamber; 6 hr/d, 5 d/wk for 13 wk followed by a 28 day recovery period; generation method, analytical concentration and method were reported	**Male**			**Female**		
	Dose (mg/m^3)	Absolute weight	Relative weight	Dose (mg/m^3)	Absolute weight	Relative weight
	0	-	-	0	-	-
	20,900	10%	6%	20,900	6%	0%
Saito et al. (2013); JPEC (2010b) rat, Fischer 344 inhalation - vapor male (50/group): 0, 500, 1,500, 5,000 ppm (0, 2,090, 6,270, 20,900 mg/m^3)[b]; female (50/group): 0, 500, 1,500, 5,000 ppm (0, 2,090, 6,270, 20,900 mg/m^3)[b] dynamic whole body inhalation; 6 hr/d, 5 d/wk for 104 wk; generation method, analytical concentration and method were reported	**Male**			**Female**		
	Dose (mg/m^3)	Absolute weight	Relative weight	Dose (mg/m^3)	Absolute weight	Relative weight
	0	-	-	0	-	-
	2,090	4%	15%	2,090	5%	30%
	6,270	32%	43%*	6,270	-39%	-31%
	20,900	17%	66%*	20,900	-43%*	-25%
Medinsky et al. (1999); Bond et al. (1996b) rat, Fischer 344 inhalation - vapor male (48/group): 0, 500, 1,750, 5,000 ppm (0, 2,090, 7,320, 20,900 mg/m^3)[b]; female (48/group): 0, 500, 1,750, 5,000 ppm (0, 2,090, 7,320, 20,900 mg/m^3)[b] dynamic whole body chamber; 6 hr/d, 5 d/wk for 13 wk; generation method, analytical concentration and method were reported	**Male**		**Female**			
	Dose (mg/m^3)	Absolute weight	Dose (mg/m^3)	Absolute weight		
	0	-	0	-		
	2,090	6%	2,090	-3%		
	7,320	3%	7,320	3%		
	20,900	5%	20,900	0%		

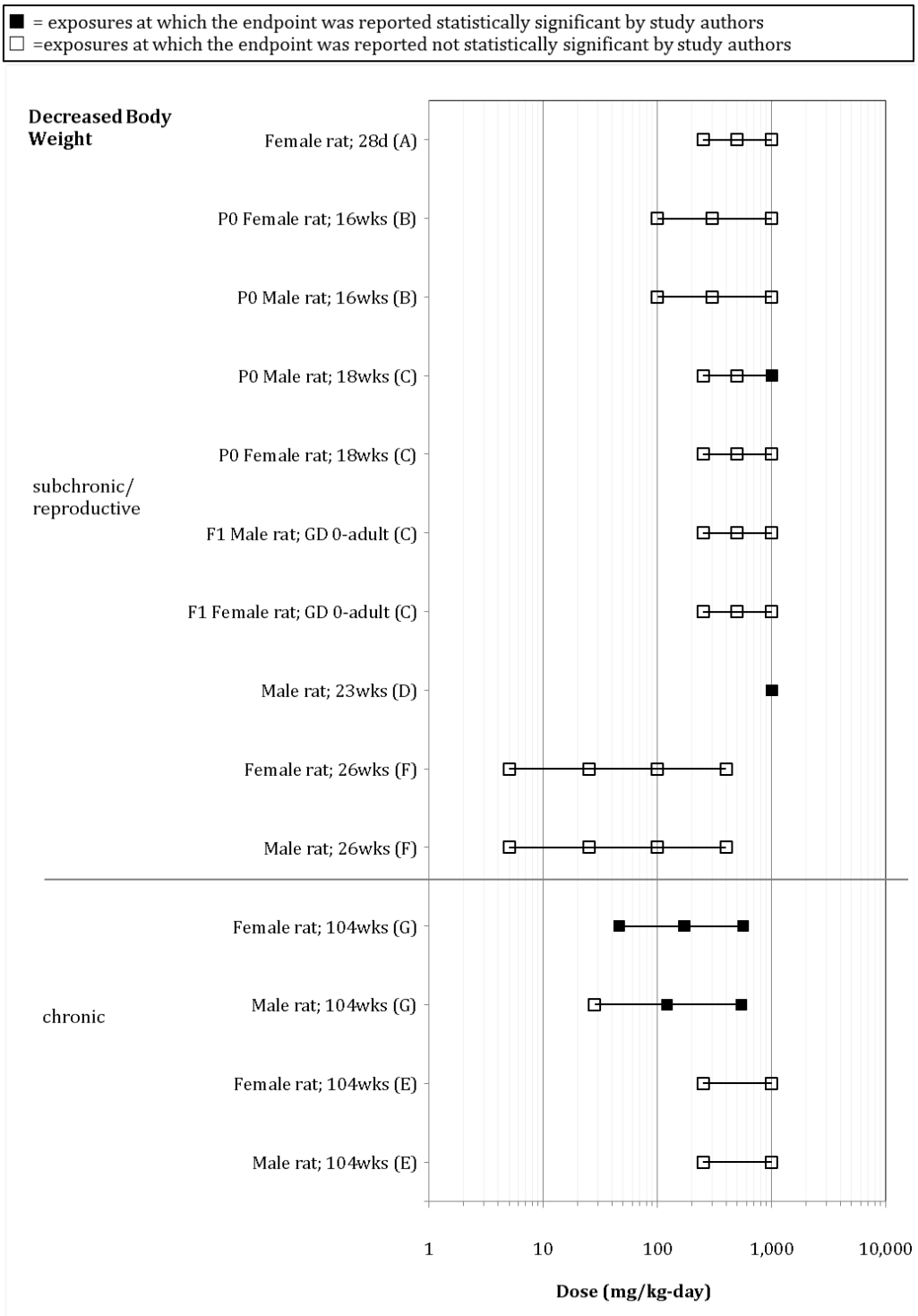
Reference and study design	Results (percent change compared to control)			
Medinsky et al. (1999); Bond et al. (1996a) mice, CD-1 inhalation - vapor male (40/group): 0, 500, 1,750, 5,000 ppm (0, 2,090, 7,320, 20,900 mg/m^3)[b]; female (40/group): 0, 500, 1,750, 5,000 ppm(0, 2,090, 7,320, 20,900 mg/m^3)[b] dynamic whole body chamber; 6 hr/d, 5 d/wk for 13 wk; generation method, analytical concentration and method were reported	**Male**		**Female**	
	Dose (mg/m^3)	Absolute weight	Dose (mg/m^3)	Absolute weight
	0	-	0	-
	2,090	-5%	2,090	-11%
	7,320	0%	7,320	-2%
	20,900	-15%	20,900	-11%

[a]Conversion performed by study authors.
[b]4.18 mg/m^3 = 1 ppm.
NR: not reported; *: result is statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) based on analysis of data by study authors.
-: for controls, no response relevant; for other doses, no quantitative response reported.
(n): number evaluated from group.

Table B-13. Evidence pertaining to mortality in animals exposed to ETBE

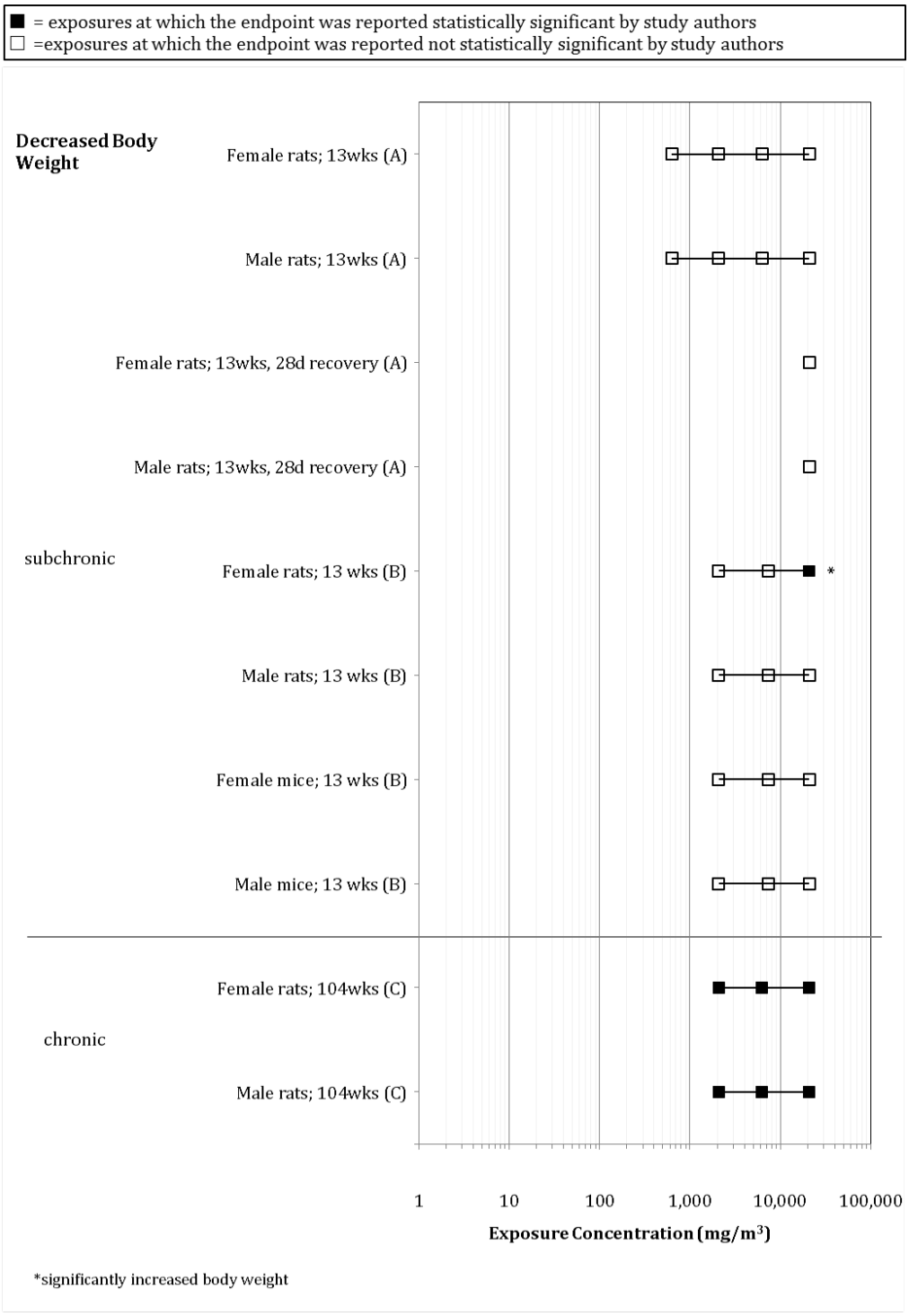
Reference and study design	Results (percent change compared to control)			
Maltoni et al. (1999) rat, Sprague-Dawley oral - gavage male (60/group): 0, 250, 1,000 mg/kg-d; female (60/group): 0, 250, 1,000 mg/kg-d 4 d/wk for 104 wk; observed until natural death	**Male**		**Female**	
	Dose (mg/m^3)	Survival at 104 wk	Dose (mg/m^3)	Survival at 104 wk
	0	-	0	-
	250	-8%	250	-8%
	1,000	-54%	1,000	18%
Suzuki et al. (2012); JPEC (2010a) rat, Fischer 344 oral - water male (50/group): 0, 625, 2,500, 10,000 ppm (0, 28, 121, 542 mg/kg-d)[a]; female (50/group): 0, 625, 2,500, 10,000 ppm (0, 46, 171, 560 mg/kg-d)[a] daily for 104 wk	**Male**		**Female**	
	Dose (mg/kg-d)	% survival	Dose (mg/kg-d)	% survival
	0	-	0	-
	628	-3%	46	3%
	121	-11%	171	6%
	542	-11%	560	6%
Saito et al. (2013);JPEC (2010b) rat, Fischer 344 inhalation - vapor male (50/group): 0, 500, 1,500, 5,000 ppm (0, 2,090, 6,270, 20,900 mg/m^3)[b]; female (50/group): 0, 500, 1,500, 5,000 ppm (0, 2,090, 6,270, 20,900 mg/m^3)[b] dynamic whole body inhalation; 6 hr/d, 5 d/wk for 104 wk; generation method, analytical concentration and method were reported	**Male**		**Female**	
	Dose (mg/m^3)	Survival at 104 wk	Dose (mg/m^3)	Survival at 104 wk
	0	-	0	-
	2,090	-14%	2,090	3%
	6,270	-9%	6,270	-21%*
	20,900	-32%*	20,900	-21%*

[a]Conversion performed by study authors.
[b]4.18 mg/m^3 = 1 ppm.
NR: not reported; *: result is statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) based on analysis of data by study authors.
-: for controls, no response relevant; for other doses, no quantitative response reported.
(n): number evaluated from group.



Sources: (A) Banton et al., 2011 (B) Fujii et al., 2010; JPEC, 2008e (C) Gaoua, 2004b (D) Hagiwara et al., 2011 (E) Maltoni et al., 1999 (F) Miyata et al., 2013; JPEC, 2008c (G) Suzuki et al., 2012; JPEC, 2010a

Figure B-15. Exposure-response array of body weight effects following oral exposure to ETBE.



Sources: (A) JPEC, 2008b (B) Medinsky et al., 1999; Bond et al., 1996 (C) Saito et al., 2013; JPEC, 2010b

Figure B-16. Exposure-response array of body weight effects following inhalation exposure to ETBE.

B.2.2. Genotoxicity Studies

B.2.2.1. Bacterial Systems

Mutagenic potential of ETBE has been tested by Zeiger et al. (1992) using different *Salmonella typhimurium* strains for 311 chemicals, including ETBE, both in the absence and presence of metabolic activation (S9). Preincubation protocol was followed and precaution was exercised to account for the volatility of the compound. One dose of 10,000 µg/plate was tested using different Salmonella strains including TA97, TA 98, TA100, TA1535. The results showed that the ETBE did not cause mutations in any of the Salmonella strains tested. It should be noted that TA102, a sensitive strain for oxidative metabolite, was not used in this study. The available genotoxicity data for *tert*-butanol are discussed below, and the summary of the data is provided in Table B-14.

B.2.2.2. In Vitro Mammalian Studies

Limited available studies (two) in in vitro mammalian systems were unpublished reports. Vergnes and Kubena (1995b) evaluated the mutagenicity of ETBE using the hypoxanthine-guanine phosphoribosyl transferase (HGPRT) forward mutation assay in Chinese hamster ovary K1-BH4 cells. Duplicate cultures were treated with five concentrations of ETBE (>98% purity; containing 13-ppm AO22, an antioxidant stabilizer) ranging from 100 to 5,000 µg/mL, both in the presence and absence of S9 activation. No statistically significant or concentration-related increase in the HGPRT mutation frequencies were observed at any of the ETBE concentrations tested, either in the absence or in the presence of metabolic (S9) activation.

The same author [(Vergnes and Kubena, 1995b) unpublished report] studied the clastogenic potential of ETBE in vitro using chromosome aberration assay in Chinese hamster ovary cells. The cells were exposed from 100 to 5,000 µg/mL of ETBE in culture medium, both in the presence and absence of S9 metabolic activation system. No statistically significant or concentration-related increase in the frequency of chromosomal aberrations, in the presence or absence of the S9 metabolic activation system, was observed. Neither the effect of the antioxidant stabilizer used in ETBE nor control for volatility of the compound was described for both studies although capped glass bottles were used in the experiments.

B.2.2.3. In Vivo Animal Studies

In vivo studies were conducted by same authors that tested ETBE for in vitro genotoxicity. Vergnes and Kubena (1995a), unpublished report, performed an in vivo bone marrow micronucleus (MN) test in mice in response to ETBE exposure. Male and female CD-1 mice (5 animals/sex/group) were exposed to ETBE by inhalation at target concentrations of 0, 400, 2,000, and 5,000 ppm (0, 1,671, 8,357, and 20,894 mg/m^3) for 6 hours/day, for 5 days. Following treatment, polychromatic erythrocytes (PCE) from bone marrow were analyzed for micronucleus

formation. The results showed that no statistically significant increases in the mean percentages of micronucleated polychromatic erythrocytes (MNPCE) were observed in mice (male or female) when exposed to ETBE.

In addition to Vergnes and co-authors, four animal studies were conducted by the JPEC in rats using different routes of exposure (oral, inhalation, intraperitoneal or drinking water) to detect micronucleus as a result of exposure to ETBE [JPEC (2007c); JPEC (2007a); JPEC (2007d); JPEC (2007b) published as Noguchi et al. (2013)].

The first two studies (oral and intraperitoneal injection) were part of an acute (2 days) exposure. In the first study, both male and female F344 rats (5 animals/sex/dose group) were administered ETBE (99.3% pure) via gavage at doses of 0, 500, 1,000, or 2,000 mg/kg-day separated by 24 hours in olive oil [(JPEC, 2007a), unpublished report]. Animals were sacrificed, and bone marrow smears were collected and stained 24 hours after the final administration. Following treatment, polychromatic erythrocytes from bone marrow were analyzed for MN formation. The results were expressed as the ratio of polychromatic erythrocytes/total erythrocytes. There were no treatment-related effects on the number of MNPCE or the ratio of PCE/total erythrocytes. ETBE was determined to be negative for micronuclei induction in rat bone marrow cells after acute oral exposure.

In the second study (intraperitoneal injection), male and female F344 rats (5 animals/sex/dose group) were administered two ETBE intraperitoneal injections separated by 24 hours at doses of 0, 250, 500, 1,000, or 2,000 mg/kg-day in olive oil (Noguchi et al., 2013; JPEC, 2007b). Animals were sacrificed, and bone marrow smears were collected and stained 24 hours after the final injection. All animals in the 2,000 mg/kg-day group died on the first day of treatment. There were no treatment-related effects on either the number of MNPCEs or the ratio of polychromatic erythrocytes/total erythrocytes. In addition, no dose-dependent tendencies for increase in MNPCE/PCE or alterations in the ratios of PCE/total erythrocytes were noted in either sex of the treated groups. ETBE was determined to be negative for micronuclei induction in rats after acute intraperitoneal exposure.

The next two studies (drinking water and inhalation) were part of 13-week toxicity studies in rats where ETBE effects on the micronuclei in PCE were examined at the end of the study. In the first 13-week study, male and female F344 rats (10 animals/sex/dose group) were administered drinking water containing 0, 1,600, 4,000, or 10,000 ppm ETBE for 13 weeks (Noguchi et al., 2013; JPEC, 2007d). The concentrations were stated to be equivalent to 0, 101, 259, and 626 mg/kg-day in males and 0, 120, 267, and 629 mg/kg-day in females. Following treatment, polychromatic erythrocytes from bone marrow were analyzed for MN formation. The results were expressed as the ratio of PCE/total erythrocytes. There were no treatment-related effects on the number of MNPCEs or the ratio of PCE/total erythrocytes.

In the second 13-week study (inhalation), male and female F344 rats (10 animals/sex/dose group) were exposed to ETBE (99.2–99.3% pure) through whole-body inhalation exposure at 0,

500, 1,500, or 5,000 ppm (0, 2,089, 6,268, or 20,894 mg/m^3) for 6 hours/day, 5 days/week (Noguchi et al., 2013; JPEC, 2007b). Normochromatic and polychromatic erythrocytes and micronuclei were counted as in the previous study. There were no treatment-related effects on the number of MNPCE or the ratio of PCE/total erythrocytes. ETBE was determined to be negative for micronuclei induction in rat bone marrow cells after a 13-week inhalation exposure.

Weng et al. conducted several studies evaluating the differential genotoxicity of ETBE in various tissues or systems (i.e., erythrocytes, leukocytes, liver, and sperm) in C57BL/6 wild-type and *Aldh2* knockout mice after subchronic inhalation exposure. All studies used the same exposures (i.e., to 0, 500, 1,750 and 5,000 ppm ETBE for 6 hours/day, 5 days/week for 13 weeks). Deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) strand breaks were observed in leukocytes of male (all concentrations) and female (high dose only) *Aldh2* knockout mice and with the high dose in wild type male mice (Weng et al., 2011).

Weng et al. (2012) studied the differential genotoxic effects of subchronic exposure to ETBE in the liver of C57BL/6 wild-type and *Aldh2* knockout mice. DNA strand breaks in the hepatocytes of male and female with different *Aldh2* genotypes were determined using alkaline comet assay. In addition, 8-hydroxyguanine DNA-glycosylase (hOGG1)-modified oxidative base modification, and 8-hydroxydeoxyguanosine were determined as endpoints for genetic damage. There was significant increase in damage in all three exposure groups in the knockout male mice, although the increase was only found in 5,000 ppm exposure group for the knockout female mice. In the wild-type, significant DNA damage was seen only in males in the 5,000 ppm group, but not in females. This indicates the sensitivity of sex differences both in knockout and wild-type mice.

In another study by the same authors (Weng et al., 2013), the authors performed in vivo micronucleus tests (on what appear to be the same set of animals), in addition to the DNA strand breaks, 8-hydroxyguanine DNA-glycosylase (hOGG1)-modified oxidative base modification, and 8-hydroxydeoxyguanosine. The mice (wild-type and knockout, males and females) were exposed to 0, 500, 1,750 and 5,000 ppm ETBE for 6 hours/day, 5 days/week for 13 weeks. Peripheral blood samples were obtained and processed to detect micronucleated reticulocytes (MN-RETs) and micronuclei in the mature normochromatic erythrocyte population (MN-NCE). The results indicate that ETBE significantly affected frequencies of MN-RETs in male and female mice. In knockout male mice, the frequencies of MN-RETs of 1,750 ppm and 5,000 ppm exposure groups were significantly increased when compared with the control group. In the wild-type male mice, however, only the 5,000 ppm group had a higher frequency of MN-RETs than that of control group. In female mice, there was no difference in the frequencies of MN-RETs between exposure groups and control group in wild-type mice. In the same exposure group (5,000 ppm), the knock-out mice had a higher frequency of MN-RETs compared to the wild-type. These results inform the influence of *Aldh2* and sex difference on genotoxicity as a result of exposure to ETBE.

In yet another study by the same authors (Weng et al., 2014), DNA strand breaks and 8-hydroxyguanine DNA-glycosylase (hOGG1)-modified oxidative base modification were measured in

sperm collected from the left caudia epididymis. In addition to the 13-week protocol used in the other studies, Weng et al. (2014) also included an additional 9-week study where the male mice (wild-type, knockout, and heterogeneous [HT]) were exposed to 0, 50, 200 and 500 ppm ETBE for 6 hours/day, 5 days/week for 9 weeks. In the 13-week study, there were significant increases in damage in all three exposure groups in the knockout male mice, but only in the two highest dose groups in the wild-type males. In the 9-week study, there was no change in the wild-type mice, but both the heterogeneous and the knockout mice had significant increases in the two highest doses.

Table B-14. Summary of genotoxicity (both in vitro and in vivo) studies of ETBE

Species	Test System	Dose/Conc.	Results[a]		Comments	Reference
Bacterial systems						
			-S9	+S9		
Salmonella typhimurium (TA97, TA98, TA100, TA1535)	Mutation Assay	10,000 µg/plate	-	-	Preincubation procedure was followed. Experiment was conducted in capped tubes to control for volatility	Zeiger et al. (1992)
In vitro systems						
Chinese Hamster Ovary cells (*hgprt* locus)	Gene Mutation Assay	100, 300, 1,000, 3,000, 5,000 µg/mL	-	-	Experiments conducted both with and without metabolic activation	Vergnes and Kubena (1995b) (unpublished report)
Chinese Hamster Ovary cells	Chromosomal Aberration Assay	100, 300, 1,000, 3,000, 5,000 µg/mL	-	-	Experiments conducted both with and without metabolic activation	Vergnes (1995) (unpublished report)
In vivo animal studies						
CD-1 mice (male and female)	Bone Marrow Micronucleus test	0, 400, 2,000, 5,000 ppm (0, 1670, 8,360, 20,900 mg/m^3)[b]	-		Whole body Inhalation, 6 hr/d, 5 d, 5 animals/sex/group	Vergnes and Kubena (1995a) (unpublished report)
Fischer 344 rats (male and female)	Bone Marrow Micronucleus test	0, 500, 1,000, 2,000 mg/kg-d	-		Oral gavage, 24 hr apart, 2 d, 5 animals/sex/group	JPEC (2007b) (unpublished report)
Fischer 344 rats (male and female)	Bone Marrow Micronucleus test	0, 250, 500, 1,000, 2,000 mg/kg-d	-		Intraperitoneal injection, 24 hr apart, 2 d, 5 animals/sex/group	Noguchi et al. (2013); JPEC (2007b),unpublished report

Species	Test System	Dose/Conc.	Results[a]		Comments	Reference
Fischer 344 rats (male and female)	Bone Marrow Micronucleus test	0, 1600, 4000, 10,000 ppm (0, 101, 259, 626 mg/kg-d in males; 0, 120, 267, 629 mg/kg-d in females)[c]	-		Drinking water, 13 wk, 10 animals/sex/group	Noguchi et al. (2013); JPEC (2007c), unpublished report
Fischer 344 rats (male and female)	Bone Marrow Micronucleus test	0, 500, 1,500, 5,000 ppm (0, 2,090, 6,270, 20,900 mg/m^3)[b]	-		Whole body inhalation, 6 hr/d, 5 d/wk, 13 wk. 10 animals/sex/group	Noguchi et al. (2013); JPEC (2007c), unpublished report
C57BL/6 wild-type (WT) and *Aldh2* knockout (KO) mice	DNA strand breaks (alkaline comet assay), leukocytes	0, 500, 1,750 and 5,000 ppm	Male – WT/KO	+[d]/+	Whole body inhalation, 6 hr/d, 5 d/wk, 13 wk	Weng et al. (2011)
			Female WT/KO	-/+[d]		
C57BL/6 wild-type (WT) and *Aldh2* knockout (KO) mice	DNA strand breaks (alkaline comet assay)	0, 500, 1,750 and 5,000 ppm	Male – WT/KO	+[d]/+	Whole body inhalation, 6 hr/d, 5 d/wk, 13 wk	Weng et al. (2012)
			Female WT/KO	-/+[d]		
C57BL/6 wild-type (WT) and *Aldh2* knockout (KO) mice	Micronucleus assay, erythrocytes	0, 500, 1,750 and 5,000 ppm	Male* WT/KO	+[d]/+	Whole body inhalation, 6 hr/d, 5 d/wk, 13 wk	Weng et al. (2013)
			Female* WT/KO	-/+		
C57BL/6 wild-type (WT) and *Aldh2* knockout (KO) mice	DNA strand breaks (alkaline comet assay); sperm	0, 50, 200 and 500 ppm	WT/HT/KO	-/+/+	Whole body inhalation, 6 hr/d, 5 d/wk, 9 wk	Weng et al. (2014)
C57BL/6 wild-type (WT) and *Aldh2* knockout (KO) mice	DNA strand breaks (alkaline comet assay); sperm	0, 500, 1,750 and 5,000 ppm	WT/KO	+/+	Whole body inhalation, 6 hr/d, 5 d/wk, 13 wk	Weng et al. (2014)

[a]+ = positive; − = negative; (+), equivocal.
[b]4.18 mg/m^3 = 1 ppm.
[c]Conversions performed by study authors.
[d]Positive in highest dose tested.
*When the data of ETBE-induced MN-RETs (micronucleated reticulocytes) were normalized with corresponding control, the effect disappeared.

B.2.2.4. Summary

Limited studies have been conducted to understand the genotoxic potential of ETBE. Most studies indicate that ETBE does not induce genotoxicity in the systems tested. More recently, Weng and co-authors seem to illustrate the influence of *Aldh2* on the genotoxic effects of ETBE. With respect to overall existing database, it should be noted that the array of genotoxic tests conducted are limited. The inadequacy of the database is two dimensional: (a) the coverage of the studies across the genotoxicity tests needed for proper interpretation of the weight of evidence of the data; (b) the quality of the available data. With respect to the array of types of genotoxicity tests available, ETBE has only been tested in one bacterial assay. Limited (two) studies are available with respect to in vitro studies. Existing in vivo studies have all been tested only for the micronucleus assay, DNA strand breaks, or both. Key studies in terms of chromosomal aberrations, DNA adducts etc are missing. It should also be noted that the few existing studies are unpublished reports lacking peer review. Given the above limitations; significant deficiencies; and sparse database both in terms of quality and quantity; it is implicit that the database is inadequate or insufficient to draw any conclusions on the effect of ETBE with respect to genotoxicity.

B.3. SUPPLEMENTAL ORGAN WEIGHT DATA

B.3.1. Relative Kidney Weight Data

Table B-15. Evidence pertaining to relative kidney weight effects in animals exposed to ETBE

Reference and study design	Results (percent change compared to control)			
Fujii et al. (2010); JPEC (2008d) rat, Sprague-Dawley oral - gavage P0, male (24/group): 0, 100, 300, 1,000 mg/kg-d daily for 16 wk beginning 10 wk prior to mating P0, female (24/group): 0, 100, 300, 1,000 mg/kg-d daily for 17 weeks beginning 10 weeks prior to mating to lactation day 21	**P0, Male**		**P0, Female**	
	Dose (mg/kg-d)	Relative weight	Dose (mg/kg-d)	Relative weight
	0	-	0	-
	100	8%*	100	-3%
	300	12%*	300	-1%
	1,000	26%*	1,000	2%

Reference and study design	Results (percent change compared to control)			
Gaoua (2004b) rat, Sprague-Dawley oral - gavage P0, male (25/group): 0, 250, 500, 1,000 mg/kg-d daily for a total of 18 wk beginning 10 wk before mating until after weaning of the pups P0, female (25/group): 0, 250, 500, 1,000 mg/kg-d daily for a total of 18 wk beginning 10 wk before mating until PND 21 F1, males and females (25/group/sex): via P0 dams in utero daily through gestation and lactation, then F1 doses beginning PND 22 until weaning of the F2 pups	**P0, Male**		**P0, Female**	
	Dose (mg/kg-d)	Relative weight	Dose (mg/kg-d)	Relative weight
	0	-	0	-
	250	11%*	250	9%
	500	18%*	500	5%
	1,000	28%*	1,000	3%
	F1, Male		**F1, Female**	
	Dose (mg/kg-d)	Relative weight	Dose (mg/kg-d)	Relative weight
	0	-	0	-
	250	10%*	250	6%
	500	19%*	500	6%
	1,000	58%*	1,000	10%*
Hagiwara et al. (2011); JPEC (2008c) rat, Fischer 344 oral - gavage male (12/group): 0, 1,000 mg/kg-d daily for 23 wk	**Male**			
	Dose (mg/kg-d)	Relative weight		
	0	-		
	1,000	25%*		
Miyata et al. (2013);JPEC (2008b) rat, CRL:CD(SD) oral - gavage male (15/group): 0, 5, 25, 100, 400 mg/kg-d; female (15/group): 0, 5, 25, 100, 400 mg/kg-d daily for 26 wk	**Male**		**Female**	
	Dose (mg/kg-d)	Relative weight	Dose (mg/kg-d)	Relative weight
	0	-	0	-
	5	8%	5	7%
	25	6%	25	4%
	100	12%*	100	11%*
	400	21%*	400	15%*
Suzuki et al. (2012); JPEC (2010a) rat, Fischer 344 oral - water male (50/group): 0, 625, 2,500, 10,000 ppm (0, 28, 121, 542 mg/kg-d)[a]; female (50/group): 0, 625, 2,500, 10,000 ppm (0, 46, 171, 560 mg/kg-d)[a] daily for 104 wk	**Male**		**Female**	
	Dose (mg/kg-d)	Relative weight	Dose (mg/kg-d)	Relative weight
	0	-	0	-
	28	0%	46	13%*
	121	12%*	171	22%*
	542	31%*	560	37%*

Reference and study design	Results (percent change compared to control)			
JPEC (2008a) rat, CRL:CD(SD) inhalation - vapor male (NR): 0, 150, 500, 1,500, 5,000 ppm (0, 627, 2,090, 6,270, 20,900 mg/m^3)[b]; female (NR): 0, 150, 500, 1,500, 5,000 ppm (0, 627, 2,090, 6,270, 20,900 mg/m^3) dynamic whole body chamber; 6 hr/d, 5 d/wk for 13 wk; generation method, analytical concentration and method were reported	**Male**		**Female**	
	Dose (mg/m^3)	Relative weight	Dose (mg/m^3)	Relative weight
	0	-	0	-
	627	10%	627	8%
	2,090	9%	2,090	7%
	6,270	20%*	6,270	12%*
	20,900	24%*	20,900	20%*
JPEC (2008a) rat, CRL:CD(SD) inhalation - vapor male (6/group): 0, 5,000 ppm (0, 20,900 mg/m^3)[b]; female (6/group): 0, 5,000 ppm (0, 20,900 mg/m^3)[b] dynamic whole body chamber; 6 hr/d, 5 d/wk for 13 wk followed by a 28 day recovery period; generation method, analytical concentration and method were reported	**Male**		**Female**	
	Dose (mg/m^3)	Relative weight	Dose (mg/m^3)	Relative weight
	0	-	0	-
	20,900	15%*	20,900	5%
Saito et al. (2013); JPEC (2010b) rat, Fischer 344 inhalation - vapor male (50/group): 0, 500, 1,500, 5,000 ppm (0, 2,090, 6,270, 20,900 mg/m^3)[b]; female (50/group): 0, 500, 1,500, 5,000 ppm (0, 2,090, 6,270, 20,900 mg/m^3)[b] dynamic whole body inhalation; 6 hr/d, 5 d/wk for 104 wk; generation method, analytical concentration and method were reported	**Male**		**Female**	
	Dose (mg/m^3)	Relative weight	Dose (mg/m^3)	Relative weight
	0	-	0	-
	2,090	19%*	2,090	11%*
	6,270	26%*	6,270	16%*
	20,900	66%*	20,900	51%*

[a]Conversion performed by study authors.
[b]4.18 mg/m^3 = 1 ppm.
NR: not reported; *: result is statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) based on analysis of data by study authors.
-: for controls, no response relevant; for other doses, no quantitative response reported.
Percent change compared to controls calculated as 100 × ((treated value – control value) ÷ control value).

B.3.2. Absolute Liver Weight Data

Table B-16. Evidence pertaining to absolute liver weight effects in animals exposed to ETBE

Reference and study design	Results (percent change compared to control)			
Fujii et al. (2010); JPEC (2008d) rat, Sprague-Dawley oral - gavage P0, male (24/group): 0, 100, 300, 1,000 mg/kg-d daily for 16 wk beginning 10 wk prior to mating P0, female (24/group): 0, 100, 300, 1,000 mg/kg-d daily for 17 wk beginning 10 wk prior to mating to lactation day 21	**P0, Male**		**P0, Female**	
	Dose (mg/kg-d)	Absolute weight	Dose (mg/kg-d)	Absolute weight
	0	-	0	-
	100	-3%	100	-1%
	300	-1%	300	3%
	1,000	13%*	1,000	14%*
Gaoua (2004b) rat, Sprague-Dawley oral - gavage P0, male (25/group): 0, 250, 500, 1,000 mg/kg-d daily for a total of 18 wk beginning 10 wk before mating until after weaning of the pups P0, female (25/group): 0, 250, 500, 1,000 mg/kg-d daily for a total of 18 wk beginning 10 wk before mating until PND 21 F1, male (25/group): 0, 250, 500, 1,000 mg/kg-d P0 dams dosed daily through gestation and lactation, then F1 doses beginning PND 22 until weaning of the F2 pups F1, female (24-25/group): 0, 250, 500, 1,000 mg/kg-d P0 dams dosed daily through gestation and lactation, then F1 dosed beginning PND 22 until weaning of the F2 pups	**P0, Male**		**P0, Female**	
	Dose (mg/kg-d)	Absolute weight	Dose (mg/kg-d)	Absolute weight
	0	-	0	-
	250	2%	250	-1%
	500	2%	500	4%
	1,000	17%*	1,000	6%
	F1, Male		**F1, Female**	
	Dose (mg/kg-d)	Absolute weight	Dose (mg/kg-d)	Absolute weight
	0	-	0	-
	250	0%	250	1%
	500	14%*	500	3%
	1,000	27%*	1,000	10%*
Hagiwara et al. (2011); JPEC (2008c) rat, Fischer 344 oral - gavage male (12/group): 0, 1,000 mg/kg-d daily for 23 wk	**Male**			
	Dose (mg/kg-d)	Absolute weight		
	0	-		
	1,000	21%*		

Reference and study design	Results (percent change compared to control)			
Miyata et al. (2013); JPEC (2008b) rat, CRL:CD(SD) oral - gavage male (15/group): 0, 5, 25, 100, 400 mg/kg-d; female (15/group): 0, 5, 25, 100, 400 mg/kg-d daily for 26 wk	**Male**		**Female**	
	Dose (mg/kg-d)	Absolute weight	Dose (mg/kg-d)	Absolute weight
	0	-	0	-
	5	-2%	5	-4%
	25	7%	25	-1%
	100	4%	100	2%
	400	19%	400	9%
Suzuki et al. (2012); JPEC (2010a) rat, Fischer 344 oral - water male (50/group): 0, 625, 2,500, 10,000 ppm (0, 28, 121, 542 mg/kg-day)[a]; female (50/group): 0, 625, 2,500, 10,000 ppm (0, 46, 171, 560 mg/kg-day)[a] daily for 104 wk	**Male**		**Female**	
	Dose (mg/kg-d)	Absolute weight	Dose (mg/kg-d)	Absolute weight
	0	-	0	-
	28	-11%*	46	-5%
	121	-4%	171	-2%
	542	2%	560	-10%
JPEC (2008a) rat, CRL:CD(SD) inhalation - vapor male (NR): 0, 150, 500, 1,500, 5,000 ppm (0, 627, 2,090, 6,270, 20,900 mg/m^3)[b]; female (NR): 0, 150, 500, 1,500, 5,000 ppm (0, 627, 2,090, 6,270, 20,900 mg/m^3) dynamic whole body chamber; 6 hr/d, 5 d/wk for 13 wk; generation method, analytical concentration and method were reported	**Male**		**Female**	
	Dose (mg/m^3)	Absolute weight	Dose (mg/m^3)	Absolute weight
	0	-	0	-
	627	5%	627	-3%
	2,090	6%	2,090	-8%
	6,270	4%	6,270	-2%
	20,900	2%	20,900	5%
JPEC (2008a) rat, CRL:CD(SD) inhalation - vapor male (6/group): 0, 5,000 ppm (0, 20,900 mg/m^3)[b]; female (6/group): 0, 5,000 ppm (0, 20,900 mg/m^3)[b] dynamic whole body chamber; 6 hr/d, 5 d/wk for 13 wk followed by a 28 day recovery period; generation method, analytical concentration and method were reported	**Male**		**Female**	
	Dose (mg/m^3)	Absolute weight	Dose (mg/m^3)	Absolute weight
	0	-	0	-
	20,900	13%	20,900	11%

Reference and study design	Results (percent change compared to control)			
Saito et al. (2013); JPEC (2010b) rat, Fischer 344 inhalation - vapor male (50/group): 0, 500, 1,500, 5,000 ppm (0, 2,090, 6,270, 20,900 mg/m^3)[b]; female (50/group): 0, 500, 1,500, 5,000 ppm (0, 2,090, 6,270, 20,900 mg/m^3)[b] dynamic whole body inhalation; 6 hr/d, 5 d/wk for 104 wk; generation method, analytical concentration and method were reported	**Male**		**Female**	
	Dose (mg/m^3)	Absolute weight	Dose (mg/m^3)	Absolute weight
	0	-	0	-
	2,090	1%	2,090	-3%
	6,270	11%*	6,270	-8%
	20,900	10%	20,900	1%
Medinsky et al. (1999); Bond et al. (1996b) rat, Fischer 344 inhalation - vapor male (48/group): 0, 500, 1,750, 5,000 ppm (0, 2,090, 7,320, 20,900 mg/m^3)[b]; female (48/group): 0, 500, 1,750, 5,000 ppm (0, 2,090, 7,320, 20,900 mg/m^3)[b] dynamic whole body chamber; 6 hr/d, 5 d/wk for 13 wk; generation method, analytical concentration and method were reported	**Male**		**Female**	
	Dose (mg/m^3)	Absolute weight	Dose (mg/m^3)	Absolute weight
	0	-	0	-
	2,090	6%	2,090	2%
	7,320	14%*	7,320	9%
	20,900	32%*	20,900	26%*
Medinsky et al. (1999); Bond et al. (1996a) mice, CD-1 inhalation - vapor male (40/group): 0, 500, 1,750, 5,000 ppm (0, 2,090, 7,320, 20,900 mg/m^3)[b]; female (40/group): 0, 500, 1,750, 5,000 ppm(0, 2,090, 7,320, 20,900 mg/m^3)[b] dynamic whole body chamber; 6 hr/d, 5 d/wk for 13 wk; generation method, analytical concentration and method were reported	**Male**		**Female**	
	Dose (mg/m^3)	Absolute weight	Dose (mg/m^3)	Absolute weight
	0	-	0	-
	2,090	4%	2,090	2%
	7,320	13%*	7,320	19%*
	20,900	18%*	20,900	33%*

[a]Conversion performed by study authors.
[b]4.18 mg/m^3 = 1 ppm.
NR: not reported; *: result is statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) based on analysis of data by study authors.
-: for controls, no response relevant; for other doses, no quantitative response reported.
Percent change compared to controls calculated as 100 × ((treated value – control value) ÷ control value).

APPENDIX C. DOSE-RESPONSE MODELING FOR THE DERIVATION OF REFERENCE VALUES FOR EFFECTS OTHER THAN CANCER AND THE DERIVATION OF CANCER RISK ESTIMATES

C.1. Benchmark Dose Modeling Summary

This appendix provides technical detail on dose-response evaluation and determination of points of departure (PODs) for relevant toxicological endpoints. The endpoints were modeled using EPA's Benchmark Dose Software (BMDS, version 2.2). Sections C.1.1.1 and C.1.1.2 (non-cancer) and Section C.1.2 (cancer) describe the common practices used in evaluating the model fit and selecting the appropriate model for determining the POD, as outlined in the *Benchmark Dose Technical Guidance Document* U.S. EPA (2012). In some cases, it might be appropriate to use alternative methods based on statistical judgment; exceptions are noted as necessary in the summary of the modeling results.

C.1.1. Non-cancer Endpoints

C.1.1.1. Evaluation of Model Fit

For each dichotomous endpoint, BMDS dichotomous models[1] were fitted to the data using the maximum likelihood method. Each model was tested for goodness-of-fit using a chi-square goodness-of-fit test (χ^2 p-value < 0.10 indicates lack of fit). Other factors were also used to assess model fit, such as scaled residuals, visual fit, and adequacy of fit in the low-dose region and in the vicinity of the benchmark response (BMR).

For each continuous endpoint, BMDS continuous models[2] were fitted to the data using the maximum likelihood method. Model fit was assessed by a series of tests as follows. For each model, first the homogeneity of the variances was tested using a likelihood ratio test (BMDS Test 2). If Test 2 was not rejected (χ^2 p-value ≥ 0.10), the model was fitted to the data assuming constant variance. If Test 2 was rejected (χ^2 p-value < 0.10), the variance was modeled as a power function of the mean, and the variance model was tested for adequacy of fit using a likelihood ratio test (BMDS

[1] Unless otherwise specified, all available BMDS dichotomous models besides the alternative and nested dichotomous models were fitted. The following parameter restrictions were applied: For the log-logistic model, restrict slope ≥ 1; for the gamma and Weibull models, restrict power ≥ 1.

[2] Unless otherwise specified, all available BMDS continuous models were fitted. The following parameter restrictions were applied: For the polynomial models, restrict the coefficients b1 and higher to be nonnegative or nonpositive if the direction of the adverse effect is upward or downward, respectively; for the Hill, power, and exponential models, restrict power ≥ 1.

Test 3). For fitting models using either constant variance or modeled variance, models for the mean response were tested for adequacy of fit using a likelihood ratio test (BMDS Test 4, with χ^2 p-value < 0.10 indicating inadequate fit). Other factors were also used to assess the model fit, such as scaled residuals, visual fit, and adequacy of fit in the low-dose region and in the vicinity of the BMR.

C.1.1.2. Model Selection

For each endpoint, the BMDL estimate (95% lower confidence limit on the benchmark dose (BMD), as estimated by the profile likelihood method and Akaike's information criterion (AIC) value were used to select a best-fit model from among the models exhibiting adequate fit. If the BMDL estimates were "sufficiently close," that is, differed by at most three-fold, the model selected was the one that yielded the lowest AIC value. If the BMDL estimates were not sufficiently close, the lowest BMDL was selected as the POD.

Table C-1. Non-cancer endpoints selected for dose-response modeling for ETBE

Endpoint, Study	Sex, Strain, Species	Doses and Effect Data				
ORAL						
Urothelial hyperplasia of the renal pelvis Suzuki et al. (2012); JPEC (2010a)	Male F344 rats	Dose (mg/kg-d)	0	28	121	542
		Incidence / Total	0 / 50	0 / 50	10 / 50	25 / 50
Increased absolute kidney weight Miyata et al. (2013); JPEC (2008b)	Male Sprague-Dawley rats	Dose (mg/kg-d)	0	5	25	100	400
		No. of animals	15	15	14	15	13
		Mean ± SD	3.27 ± 0.34	3.29 ± 0.3	3.47 ± 0.32	3.42 ± 0.48	4.09 ± 0.86
Increased relative kidney weight Miyata et al. (2013); JPEC (2008b)	Male Sprague-Dawley rats	Dose (mg/kg-d)	0	5	25	100	400
		No. of animals	15	15	14	15	13
		Mean ± SD	0.52 ± 0.04	0.56 ± 0.05	0.55 ± 0.04	0.58 ± 0.07	0.63 ± 0.07
Increased absolute kidney weight Miyata et al. (2013); JPEC (2008b)	Female Sprague-Dawley rats	Dose (mg/kg-d)	0	5	25	100	400
		No. of animals	15	15	15	15	15
		Mean ± SD	1.88 ± 0.2	1.89 ± 0.16	1.88 ± 0.15	2.02 ± 0.21	2.07 ± 0.23
Increased relative kidney weight Miyata et al. (2013); JPEC (2008b)	Female Sprague-Dawley rats	Dose (mg/kg-d)	0	5	25	100	400
		No. of animals	15	15	15	15	15
		Mean ± SD	0.54 ± 0.06	0.58 ± 0.07	0.56 ± 0.04	0.6 ± 0.06	0.62 ± 0.06
Increased absolute kidney weight Gaoua (2004b)	P0 Male Sprague-Dawley rats	Dose (mg/kg-d)	0	250	500	1,000
		No. of animals	25	25	25	25
		Mean ± SD	3.58 ± 0.413	3.96 ± 0.446	4.12 ± 0.624	4.34 ± 0.434

Endpoint, Study	Sex, Strain, Species	Doses and Effect Data				
Increased relative kidney weight Gaoua (2004b)	P0 Male Sprague-Dawley rats	Dose (mg/kg-d)	0	250	500	1,000
		No. of animals	25	25	25	25
		Mean ± SD	0.59628 ± 0.053	0.66246 ± 0.052	0.70569 ± 0.076	0.76341 ± 0.063
Increased absolute kidney weight Gaoua (2004b)	P0 Female Sprague-Dawley rats	Dose (mg/kg-d)	0	250	500	1,000
		No. of animals	25	24	22	25
		Mean ± SD	2.24 ± 0.185	2.22 ± 0.16	2.29 ± 0.207	2.35 ± 0.224
Increased relative kidney weight Gaoua (2004b)	P0 Female Sprague-Dawley rats	Dose (mg/kg-d)	0	250	500	1,000
		No. of animals	25	24	22	25
		Mean ± SD	0.70673 ± 0.11	0.77143 ± 0.198	0.74388 ± 0.16	0.72691 ± 0.06
Increased absolute kidney weight Gaoua (2004b)	F1 Male Sprague-Dawley rats	Dose (mg/kg-d)	0	250	500	1,000
		No. of animals	24	25	24	25
		Mean ± SD	3.38 ± 0.341	3.73 ± 0.449	4.13 ± 0.64	5.34 ± 5.39
Increased relative kidney weight Gaoua (2004b)	F1 Male Sprague-Dawley rats	Dose (mg/kg-d)	0	250	500	1,000
		No. of animals	24	25	24	25
		Mean ± SD	0.57406 ± 0.043	0.63368 ± 0.046	0.68399 ± 0.068	0.90836 ± 0.958
Increased absolute kidney weight Gaoua (2004b)	F1 Female Sprague-Dawley rats	Dose (mg/kg-d)	0	250	500	1,000
		No. of animals	25	24	25	23
		Mean ± SD	2.24 ± 0.178	2.34 ± 0.242	2.3 ± 0.226	2.49 ± 0.284

Endpoint, Study	Sex, Strain, Species	Doses and Effect Data				
Increased relative kidney weight Gaoua (2004b)	F1 Female Sprague-Dawley rats	Dose (mg/kg-d)	0	250	500	1,000
		No. of animals	25	24	25	23
		Mean ± SD	0.69219 ± 0.061	0.73338 ± 0.075	0.7305 ± 0.048	0.76202 ± 0.097
Increased absolute kidney weight Fujii et al. (2010); JPEC (2008d)	Male Sprague-Dawley rats	Dose (mg/kg-d)	0	100	300	1,000
		No. of animals	24	24	24	24
		Mean ± SD	3.46 ± 0.57	3.62 ± 0.45	3.72 ± 0.35	4.07 ± 0.53
Increased relative kidney weight Fujii et al. (2010); JPEC (2008d)	Male Sprague-Dawley rats	Dose (mg/kg-d)	0	100	300	1,000
		No. of animals	24	24	24	24
		Mean ± SD	0.546 ± 0.059	0.592 ± 0.06	0.609 ± 0.042	0.689 ± 0.049
Increased absolute kidney weight Fujii et al. (2010); JPEC (2008d)	Female Sprague-Dawley rats	Dose (mg/kg-d)	0	100	300	1,000
		No. of animals	21	22	23	19
		Mean ± SD	2.17 ± 0.18	2.13 ± 0.14	2.17 ± 0.17	2.33 ± 0.24
Increased relative kidney weight Fujii et al. (2010); JPEC (2008d)	Female Sprague-Dawley rats	Dose (mg/kg-d)	0	100	300	1,000
		No. of animals	24	24	24	24
		Mean ± SD	0.674 ± 0.053	0.656 ± 0.048	0.668 ± 0.057	0.687 ± 0.045
INHALATION						
Urothelial hyperplasia of the renal pelvis Saito et al. (2013); JPEC (2010b)	Male F344 rats	Exposure concentration (mg/m^3)	0	2,090	6,270	20,900
		Incidence / Total	2 / 50	5 / 50	16 / 49	41 / 50

Endpoint, Study	Sex, Strain, Species	Doses and Effect Data					
Increased absolute kidney weight JPEC (2008a)	Male Sprague-Dawley rats	Exposure concentration (ppm)	0	150	500	1,500	5,000
		No. of animals	10	10	10	10	10
		Mean ± SD	3.15 ± 0.243	3.45 ± 0.385	3.49 ± 0.314	3.72 ± 0.365	3.64 ± 0.353
Increased relative kidney weight JPEC (2008a)	Male Sprague-Dawley rats	Exposure concentration (ppm)	0	150	500	1,500	5,000
		No. of animals	10	10	10	10	10
		Mean ± SD	0.584 ± 0.042	0.644 ± 0.064	0.638 ± 0.046	0.7 ± 0.073	0.726 ± 0.047
Increased absolute kidney weight JPEC (2008a)	Female Sprague-Dawley rats	Exposure concentration (ppm)	0	150	500	1,500	5,000
		No. of animals	10	10	10	10	10
		Mean ± SD	1.84 ± 0.129	1.85 ± 0.18	1.83 ± 0.118	1.92 ± 0.173	1.97 ± 0.16
Increased relative kidney weight JPEC (2008a)	Female Sprague-Dawley rats	Exposure concentration (ppm)	0	150	500	1,500	5,000
		No. of animals	10	10	10	10	10
		Mean ± SD	0.545 ± 0.04	0.587 ± 0.056	0.583 ± 0.035	0.613 ± 0.06	0.656 ± 0.043
Increased absolute kidney weight Medinsky et al. (1999); Bond et al. (1996b)	Male F344 rats	Exposure concentration (ppm)	0	500	1,750	5,000	
		No. of animals	11	11	11	11	
		Mean ± SD	1.73 ± 0.155	1.85 ± 0.137	1.903 ± 0.1	2.067 ± 0.124	

Endpoint, Study	Sex, Strain, Species	Doses and Effect Data				
Increased absolute kidney weight Medinsky et al. (1999); Bond et al. (1996b)	Female F344 rats	Exposure concentration (ppm)	0	500	1,750	5,000
		No. of animals	10	11	11	11
		Mean ± SD	1.077 ± 0.069	1.125 ± 0.048	1.208 ± 0.076	1.306 ± 0.055

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C.1.1.3. Modeling Results

Below are tables summarizing the modeling results for the noncancer endpoints modeled.

Oral Exposure Endpoints

Table C-2. Summary of BMD modeling results for urothelial hyperplasia of the renal pelvis in male F344 rats exposed to ETBE in drinking water for 104 weeks (IPEC, 2010a) modeled with doses as mg/kg-day (calculated by study authors); BMR = 10% extra risk

Model[a]	Goodness of fit		BMD_{10Pct} (mg/kg-d)	$BMDL_{10Pct}$ (mg/kg-d)	Basis for model selection
	p-value	AIC			
Gamma	0.196	127.93	88.1	60.9	Of the models that provided an adequate fit and a valid BMDL estimate, the Quantal-Linear model was selected based on lowest AIC.
Logistic	1.00E-03	139.54	217	177	
LogLogistic	0.264	127.28	85.3	49.5	
Probit	0.0015	138.30	197	162	
LogProbit	0.374	126.14	85.8	51.3	
Weibull	0.202	128.00	85.7	60.7	
Multistage 3°[b] Multistage 2°[c]	0.395	126.07	79.3	60.5	
Quantal-Linear[c]	**0.395**	**126.07**	**79.3**	**60.5**	

[a]Selected model in bold; scaled residuals for selected model for doses 0, 28, 121, and 542 mg/kg-day were 0.000, -1.377, 1.024, and -0.187, respectively.
[b]For the Multistage 3° model, the beta coefficient estimates were 0 (boundary of parameters space), and the model reduced to the Multistage 2° model.
[c]The Multistage 2° model and Quantal-Linear models appear equivalent, however differences exist in digits not displayed in the table.

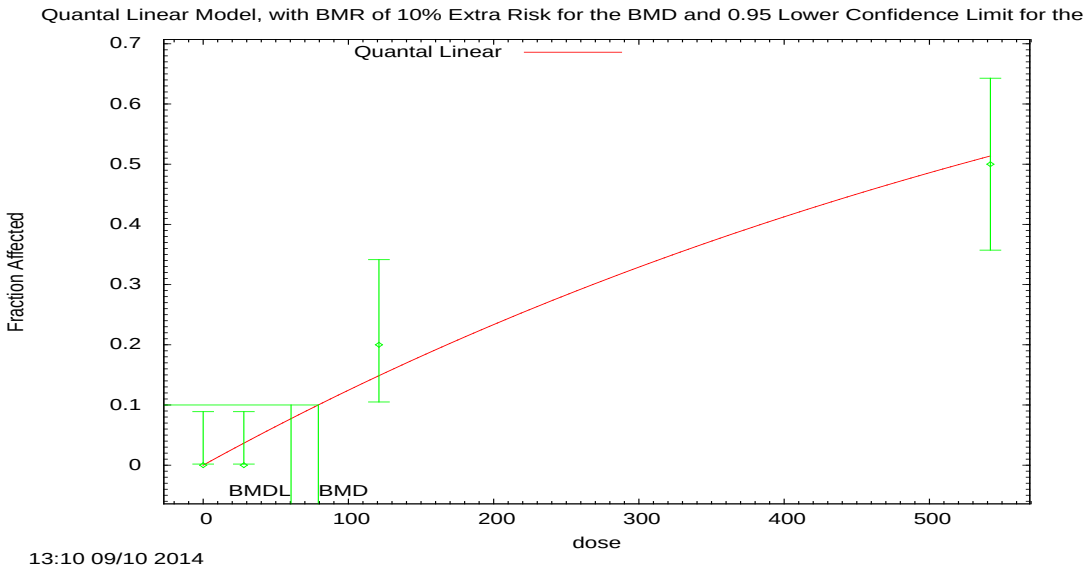

Figure C-1. Plot of incidence rate by dose, with fitted curve for selected model; dose shown in mg/kg-day.

Quantal Linear Model using Weibull Model (Version: 2.16; Date: 2/28/2013)

The form of the probability function is: P[response] = background + (1-background)*[1-EXP(-slope*dose)]

Benchmark Dose Computation.

BMR = 10% Extra risk

BMD = 79.3147

BMDL at the 95% confidence level = 60.5163

Parameter Estimates

Variable	Estimate	Default Initial Parameter Values
Background	0	0.0192308
Slope	0.00132839	0.00124304
Power	n/a	1

Analysis of Deviance Table

Model	Log (likelihood)	# Param's	Deviance	Test d.f.	p-value
Full model	-59.6775	4			
Fitted model	-62.0369	1	4.71891	3	0.1936
Reduced model	-92.7453	1	66.1356	3	<.0001

AIC: = 126.074

Goodness of Fit Table

Dose	Est. Prob.	Expected	Observed	Size	Scaled Resid
0	0	0	0	50	0
28	0.0365	1.826	0	50	-1.377
121	0.1485	7.424	10	50	1.024
542	0.5132	25.662	25	50	-0.187

Chi^2 = 2.98 d.f = 3 P-value = 0.3948

Table C-3. Summary of BMD modeling results for increased absolute kidney weight in male S-D rats exposed to ETBE by daily gavage for 26 weeks (Miyata et al., 2013; JPEC, 2008d); BMR = 10% relative deviation from the mean

Model[a]	Goodness of fit		BMD_{10RD} (mg/kg-d)	$BMDL_{10RD}$ (mg/kg-d)	Basis for model selection
	p-value	AIC			
Exponential (M2) Exponential (M3)[b]	0.752	-47.963	186	126	The linear model was selected based on lowest AIC.
Exponential (M4) Exponential (M5)[c]	0.603	-46.156	157	67.7	
Hill	0.605	-46.161	156	63.6	
Power[d] Polynomial 2°[e] Linear[f]	**0.774**	**-48.055**	**176**	**115**	
Polynomial 3°[g]	0.774	-48.055	176	115	

[a]Modeled variance case presented (BMDS Test 2 *p*-value = <0.0001), selected model in bold; scaled residuals for selected model for doses 0, 5, 25, 100, and 400 mg/kg-day were -0.421, -0.288, 1.29, -0.669, and 0.15, respectively.
[b]For the Exponential (M3) model, the estimate of d was 1 (boundary), and the model reduced to the Exponential (M2) model.
[c]For the Exponential (M5) model, the estimate of d was 1 (boundary), and the model reduced to the Exponential (M4) model.
[d]For the Power model, the power parameter estimate was 1, and the model reduced to the Linear model.
[e]For the Polynomial 2° model, the b2 coefficient estimate was 0 (boundary of parameters space), and the model reduced to the Linear model.
[f]The Linear and Polynomial 3° models appear equivalent, however differences exist in digits not displayed in the table.
[g]The Linear model, Polynomial 2° and 3° models and the Power models appear equivalent, however differences exist in digits not displayed in the table.

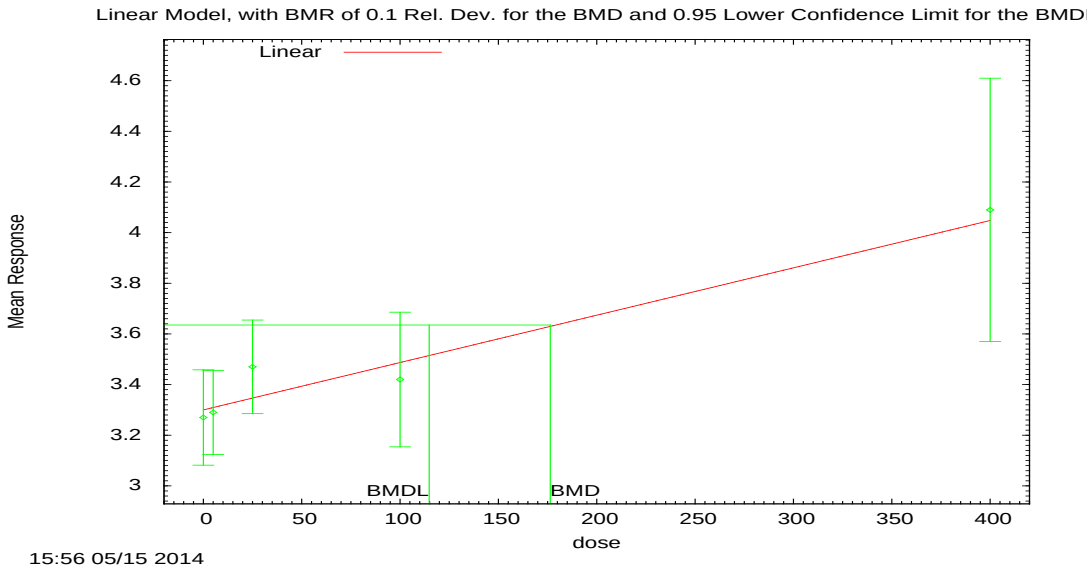

Figure C-2. Plot of mean response by dose, with fitted curve for selected model; dose shown in mg/kg-day.

Polynomial Model. (Version: 2.17; Date: 01/28/2013)

The form of the response function is: Y[dose] = beta_0 + beta_1*dose

A modeled variance is fit

Benchmark Dose Computation.

BMR = 10% Relative deviation

BMD = 176.354

BMDL at the 95% confidence level = 114.829

Parameter Estimates

Variable	Estimate	Default Initial Parameter Values
lα	-13.8218	-1.41289
rho	9.65704	0
beta_0	3.30477	3.30246
beta_1	0.00187393	0.00193902

Table of Data and Estimated Values of Interest

Dose	N	Obs Mean	Est Mean	Obs Std Dev	Est Std Dev	Scaled Resid
0	15	3.27	3.3	0.34	0.32	-0.421
5	15	3.29	3.31	0.3	0.325	-0.288
25	14	3.47	3.35	0.32	0.343	1.29
100	15	3.42	3.49	0.48	0.418	-0.669
400	13	4.09	4.05	0.86	0.859	0.15

Likelihoods of Interest

Model	Log(likelihood)	# Param's	AIC
A1	17.455074	6	-22.910149
A2	29.755425	10	-39.51085
A3	28.583571	7	-43.167142
fitted	28.027315	4	-48.05463
R	6.041664	2	-8.083328

Tests of Interest

Test	-2*log(Likelihood Ratio)	Test df	p-value
Test 1	47.4275	8	<0.0001
Test 2	24.6007	4	<0.0001
Test 3	2.34371	3	0.5042
Test 4	1.11251	3	0.7741

Table C-4. Summary of BMD modeling results for increased relative kidney weight in male S-D rats exposed to ETBE by daily gavage for 26 weeks (Miyata et al., 2013; JPEC, 2008d); BMR = 10% relative deviation from the mean

Model[a]	Goodness of fit		BMD_{10RD} (mg/kg-d)	$BMDL_{10RD}$ (mg/kg-d)	Basis for model selection
	p-value	AIC			
Exponential (M2)[b]	0.0262	-339.53	242	174	No model adequately fit the data.
Exponential (M3)[b]	0.0262	-339.53	242	174	
Exponential (M4) Exponential (M5)[c]	0.0472	-340.67	113	45.6	
Hill	0.0481	-340.71	112	47.2	
Power	<0.0001	-315.18	40,000	4.00E-13	
Polynomial 3°[d] Polynomial 2°[f] Linear	0.03	-339.83	231	161	

[a]Modeled variance case presented (BMDS Test 2 *p*-value = 0.0648, BMDS Test 3 *p*-value = 0.596), no model was selected as a best-fitting model.
[b]The Exponential (M2) model and the Exponential (M3) models appear equivalent, however differences exist in digits not displayed in the table.
[c]For the Exponential (M5) model, the estimate of d was 1 (boundary), and the model reduced to the Exponential (M4) model.
[d]For the Polynomial 3° model, the b3 and or coefficient estimates was 0 (boundary of parameters space), and the model reduced to the Polynomial 2° model. For the Polynomial 3° model, the b3 and b2 coefficient estimates were 0 (boundary of parameters space), and the model reduced to the Linear model.
[f]For the Polynomial 2° model, the b2 coefficient estimate was 0 (boundary of parameters space). The models in this row reduced to the Linear model.

Table C-5. Summary of BMD modeling results for increased absolute kidney weight in female S-D rats exposed to ETBE by daily gavage for 26 weeks (Miyata et al., 2013; JPEC, 2008d); BMR = 10% relative deviation from the mean

Model[a]	Goodness of fit		BMD_{10RD} (mg/kg-d)	$BMDL_{10RD}$ (mg/kg-d)	Basis for model selection
	p-value	AIC			
Exponential (M2) Exponential (M3)[b]	0.369	-168.25	406	271	The Exponential (M4) model was selected based on lowest BMDL.
Exponential (M4)	**0.670**	**-168.60**	**224**	**56.9**	
Exponential (M5)	0.865	-167.37	error[c]	0	
Hill	0.986	-169.37	error[c]	error[c]	
Power[d] Polynomial 3°[e] Polynomial 2°[f] Linear	0.382	-168.34	402	263	

[a]Constant variance case presented (BMDS Test 2 *p*-value = 0.425), selected model in bold; scaled residuals for selected model for doses 0, 5, 25, 100, and 400 mg/kg-day were 0.2257, 0.2206, -0.737, 0.3806, and -0.08999, respectively.
[b]For the Exponential (M3) model, the estimate of d was 1 (boundary), and the model reduced to the Exponential (M2) model.
[c]BMD or BMDL computation failed for this model.
[d]For the Power model, the power parameter estimate was 1, and the model reduced to the Linear model.
[e]For the Polynomial 3° model, the b3 coefficient estimates was 0 (boundary of parameters space), and the model reduced to the Polynomial 2° model. For the Polynomial 3° model, the b3 and b2 coefficient estimates were 0 (boundary of parameters space), and the model reduced to the Linear model.
[f]For the Polynomial 2° model, the b2 coefficient estimate was 0 (boundary of parameters space), and the model reduced to the Linear model.

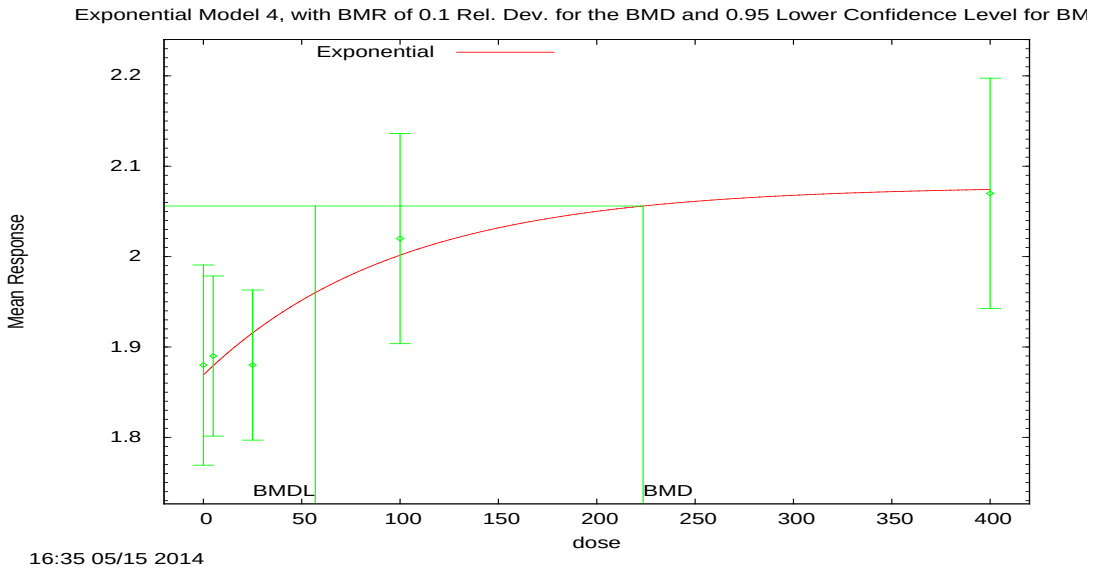

Figure C-3. Plot of mean response by dose, with fitted curve for selected model; dose shown in mg/kg-day.

Exponential Model. (Version: 1.9; Date: 01/29/2013)

The form of the response function is: Y[dose] = a * [c-(c-1) * exp(-b * dose)]

A constant variance model is fit

Benchmark Dose Computation.

BMR = 10% Relative deviation

BMD = 223.57

BMDL at the 95% confidence level = 56.8917

Parameter Estimates

Variable	Estimate	Default Initial Parameter Values
lnα	-3.35462	-3.36529
rho(S)	n/a	0
a	1.86911	1.786
b	0.0100557	0.00368689
c	1.11181	1.21697
d	1	1

1 **Table of Data and Estimated Values of Interest**

Dose	N	Obs Mean	Est Mean	Obs Std Dev	Est Std Dev	Scaled Resid
0	15	1.88	1.869	0.2	0.1869	0.2257
5	15	1.89	1.879	0.16	0.1869	0.2206
25	15	1.88	1.916	0.15	0.1869	-0.737
100	15	2.02	2.002	0.21	0.1869	0.3806
400	15	2.07	2.074	0.23	0.1869	-0.08999

2 **Likelihoods of Interest**

Model	Log(likelihood)	# Param's	AIC
A1	88.69837	6	-165.3967
A2	90.62918	10	-161.2584
A3	88.69837	6	-165.3967
R	82.20147	2	-160.4029
4	88.29837	4	-168.5967

3 **Tests of Interest**

Test	-2*log(Likelihood Ratio)	Test df	p-value
Test 1	16.86	8	0.03165
Test 2	3.862	4	0.4251
Test 3	3.862	4	0.4251
Test 6a	0.8	2	0.6703

4

Table C-6. Summary of BMD modeling results for increased relative kidney weight in female S-D rats exposed to ETBE by daily gavage for 26 weeks (Miyata et al., 2013; IPEC, 2008d); BMR = 10% relative deviation from the mean

Model[a]	Goodness of fit		BMD_{10RD} (mg/kg-d)	$BMDL_{10RD}$ (mg/kg-d)	Basis for model selection
	p-value	AIC			
Exponential (M2) Exponential (M3)[b]	0.111	-343.15	374	253	The Hill model is selected based on lowest BMDL.
Exponential (M4) Exponential (M5)[c]	0.163	-343.53	170	41.1	
Hill	**0.158**	**-343.47**	**191**	**20.1**	
Power[d] Polynomial 3°[e] Polynomial 2°[f] Linear	0.116	-343.25	369	244	

[a]Constant variance case presented (BMDS Test 2 *p*-value = 0.335), selected model in bold; scaled residuals for selected model for doses 0, 5, 25, 100, and 400 mg/kg-day were -0.917, 1.47, -0.738, 0.242, and -0.054, respectively.
[b]For the Exponential (M3) model, the estimate of d was 1 (boundary), and the model reduced to the Exponential (M2) model.
[c]For the Exponential (M5) model, the estimate of d was 1 (boundary), and the model row reduced to the Exponential (M4) model.
[d]For the Power model, the power parameter estimate was 1, and the model reduced to the Linear model.
[e]For the Polynomial 3° model, the b3 coefficient estimates was 0 (boundary of parameters space), and the model reduced to the Polynomial 2° model. For the Polynomial 3° model, the b3 and b2 coefficient estimates were 0 (boundary of parameters space), and the model row reduced to the Linear model.
[f]For the Polynomial 2° model, the b2 coefficient estimate was 0 (boundary of parameters space), and the model reduced to the Linear model.

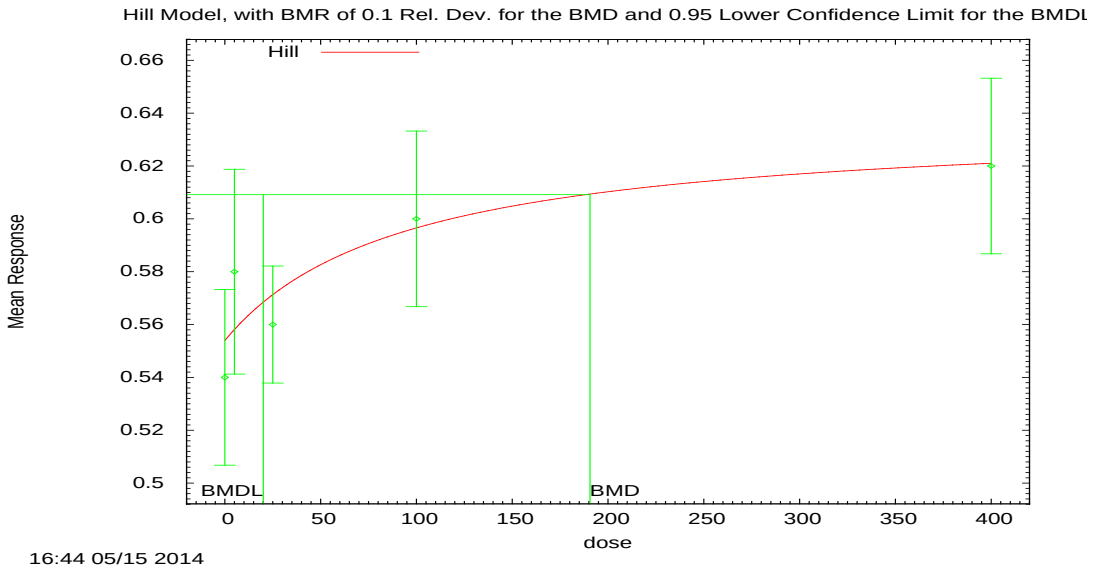

Figure C-4. Plot of mean response by dose, with fitted curve for selected model; dose shown in mg/kg-day.

Hill Model. (Version: 2.17; Date: 01/28/2013)

The form of the response function is: Y[dose] = intercept + v*dose^n/(k^n + dose^n)

A constant variance model is fit

Benchmark Dose Computation.

BMR = 10% Relative deviation

BMD = 190.577

BMDL at the 95% confidence level = 20.0557

Parameter Estimates

Variable	Estimate	Default Initial Parameter Values
α	0.00339206	0.00346
rho	n/a	0
intercept	0.553785	0.54
v	0.0828955	0.08
n	1	0.214814
k	94.6956	137.5

1 **Table of Data and Estimated Values of Interest**

Dose	N	Obs Mean	Est Mean	Obs Std Dev	Est Std Dev	Scaled Resid
0	15	0.54	0.554	0.06	0.0582	-0.917
5	15	0.58	0.558	0.07	0.0582	1.47
25	15	0.56	0.571	0.04	0.0582	-0.738
100	15	0.6	0.596	0.06	0.0582	0.242
400	15	0.62	0.621	0.06	0.0582	-0.054

2 **Likelihoods of Interest**

Model	Log(likelihood)	# Param's	AIC
A1	177.580484	6	-343.160967
A2	179.862753	10	-339.725506
A3	177.580484	6	-343.160967
fitted	175.736902	4	-343.473804
R	169.280788	2	-334.561576

3 **Tests of Interest**

Test	-2*log(Likelihood Ratio)	Test df	p-value
Test 1	21.1639	8	0.006724
Test 2	4.56454	4	0.335
Test 3	4.56454	4	0.335
Test 4	3.68716	2	0.1582

4

Table C-7. Summary of BMD modeling results for increased absolute kidney weight in P0 male S-D rats exposed to ETBE by daily gavage for a total of 18 wk beginning 10 wk before mating until after weaning of the pups (Gaoua, 2004a); BMR = 10% relative deviation from the mean

Model[a]	Goodness of fit		BMD_{10RD} (mg/kg-d)	$BMDL_{10RD}$ (mg/kg-d)	Basis for model selection
	p-value	AIC			
Exponential (M2) Exponential (M3)[b]	0.155	-38.410	551	423	The Hill model is selected based on lowest BMDL.
Exponential (M4)[c]	0.727	-40.012	255	123	
Exponential (M5)[c]	0.727	-40.012	255	123	
Hill	**0.811**	**-40.077**	**244**	**94.0**	
Power[d] Polynomial 3°[e] Polynomial 2°[f] Linear	0.199	-38.902	517	386	

[a]Constant variance case presented (BMDS Test 2 *p*-value = 0.119), selected model in bold; scaled residuals for selected model for doses 0, 250, 500, and 1,000 mg/kg-day were -0.0247, 0.14, -0.181, and 0.0657, respectively.
[b]For the Exponential (M3) model, the estimate of d was 1 (boundary), and the model reduced to the Exponential (M2) model.
[c]The Exponential (M4) model and the Exponential (M5) model appear equivalent, however differences exist in digits not displayed in the table.
[d]For the Power model, the power parameter estimate was 1, and the model reduced to the Linear model.
[e]For the Polynomial 3° model, the b3 coefficient estimates was 0 (boundary of parameters space, and the model reduced to the Polynomial 2° model. For the Polynomial 3° model, the b3 and b2 coefficient estimates were 0 (boundary of parameters space), and the model reduced to the Linear model.
[f]For the Polynomial 2° model, the b2 coefficient estimate was 0 (boundary of parameters space), and the model reduced to the Linear model.

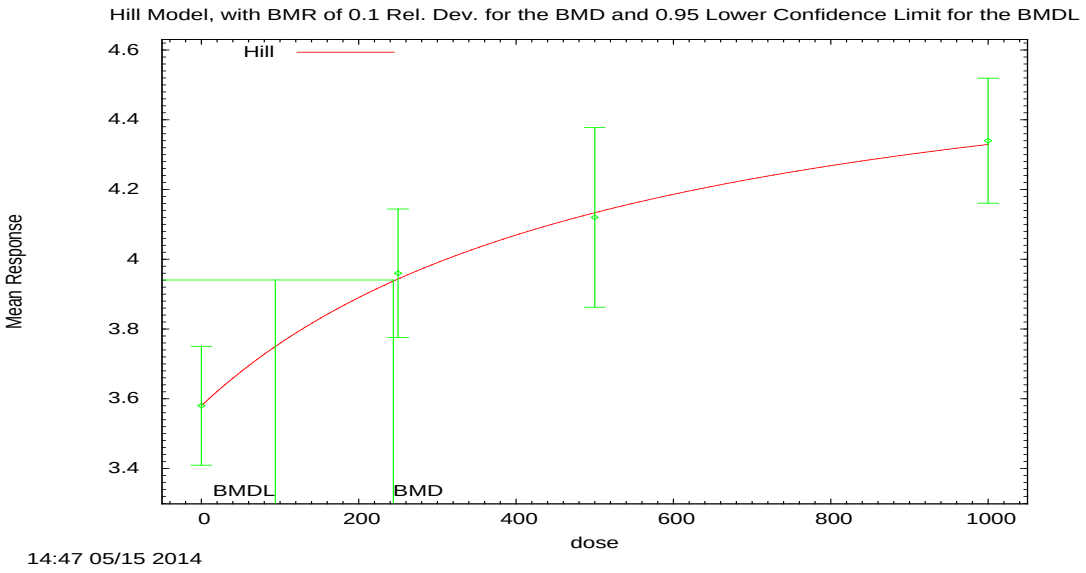

Figure C-5. Plot of mean response by dose, with fitted curve for selected model; dose shown in mg/kg-day.

Hill Model. (Version: 2.17; Date: 01/28/2013)
The form of the response function is: Y[dose] = intercept + v*dose^n/(k^n + dose^n)
A constant variance model is fit

Benchmark Dose Computation.
BMR = 10% Relative deviation
BMD = 243.968
BMDL at the 95% confidence level = 93.9617

Parameter Estimates

Variable	Estimate	Default Initial Parameter Values
α	0.227462	0.236804
rho	n/a	0
intercept	3.58236	3.58
v	1.16337	0.76
n	1	0.647728
k	548.322	250

Table of Data and Estimated Values of Interest

Dose	N	Obs Mean	Est Mean	Obs Std Dev	Est Std Dev	Scaled Resid
0	25	3.58	3.58	0.413	0.477	-0.0247
250	25	3.96	3.95	0.446	0.477	0.14
500	25	4.12	4.14	0.624	0.477	-0.181
1,000	25	4.34	4.33	0.434	0.477	0.0657

Likelihoods of Interest

Model	Log(likelihood)	# Param's	AIC
A1	24.067171	5	-38.134342
A2	26.992591	8	-37.985183
A3	24.067171	5	-38.134342
fitted	24.038627	4	-40.077253
R	9.48179	2	-14.963581

Tests of Interest

Test	-2*log(Likelihood Ratio)	Test df	p-value
Test 1	35.0216	6	<0.0001
Test 2	5.85084	3	0.1191
Test 3	5.85084	3	0.1191
Test 4	0.057089	1	0.8112

Table C-8. Summary of BMD modeling results for increased relative kidney weight in P0 male S-D rats exposed to ETBE by daily gavage for a total of 18 wk beginning 10 wk before mating until after weaning of the pups (Gaoua, 2004a); BMR = 10% relative deviation from the mean

Model[a]	Goodness of fit		BMD_{10RD} (mg/kg-d)	$BMDL_{10RD}$ (mg/kg-d)	Basis for model selection
	p-value	AIC			
Exponential (M2) Exponential (M3)[b]	0.0632	-449.45	415	355	The Hill model was selected based on lowest AIC.
Exponential (M4) Exponential (M5)[c]	0.871	-452.95	228	150	
Hill	**0.936**	**-452.97**	**224**	**137**	
Power[d] Polynomial 3°[e] Polynomial 2°[f] Linear	0.127	-450.86	378	316	

[a]Constant variance case presented (BMDS Test 2 *p*-value = 0.180), selected model in bold; scaled residuals for selected model for doses 0, 250, 500, and 1,000 mg/kg-day were -0.0131, 0.0533, -0.0566, and 0.0164, respectively.
[b]For the Exponential (M3) model, the estimate of d was 1 (boundary), and the model reduced to the Exponential (M2) model.
[c]For the Exponential (M5) model, the estimate of d was 1 (boundary), and the model reduced to the Exponential (M4) model.
[d]For the Power model, the power parameter estimate was 1, and the model reduced to the Linear model.
[e]For the Polynomial 3° model, the b3 coefficient estimates was 0 (boundary of parameters space), and the model reduced to the Polynomial 2° model. For the Polynomial 3° model, the b3 and b2 coefficient estimates were 0 (boundary of parameters space), and the model reduced to the Linear model.
[f]For the Polynomial 2° model, the b2 coefficient estimate was 0 (boundary of parameters space), and the model reduced to the Linear model.

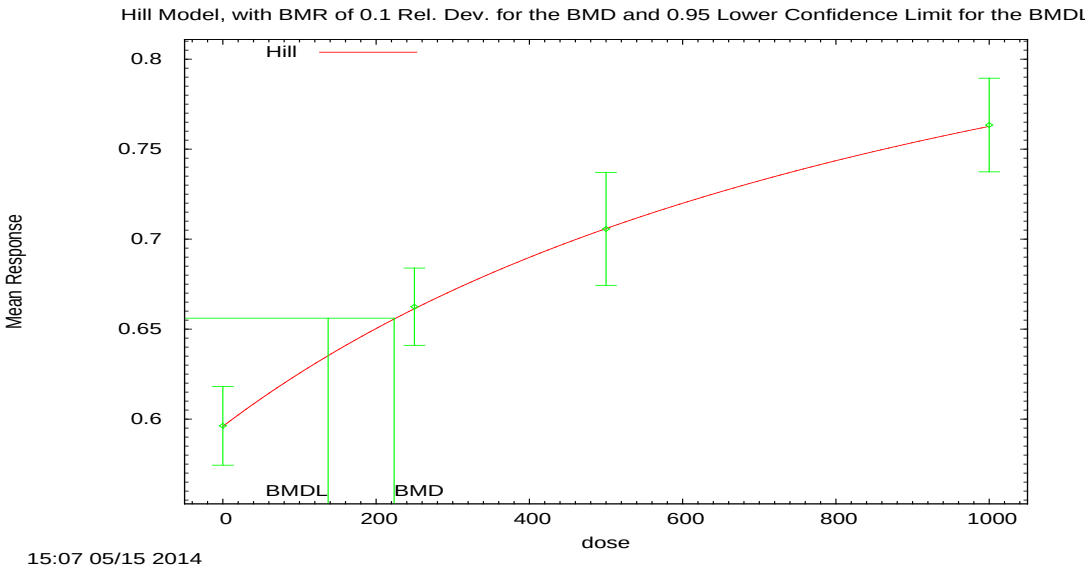

Figure C-6. Plot of mean response by dose, with fitted curve for selected model; dose shown in mg/kg-day.

Hill Model. (Version: 2.17; Date: 01/28/2013)

The form of the response function is: Y[dose] = intercept + v*dose^n/(k^n + dose^n)

A constant variance model is fit

Benchmark Dose Computation.

BMR = 10% Relative deviation

BMD = 223.505

BMDL at the 95% confidence level = 137.393

Parameter Estimates

Variable	Estimate	Default Initial Parameter Values
α	0.00366216	0.0038145
rho	n/a	0
intercept	0.596439	0.59628
v	0.345283	0.16713
n	1	0.221145
k	1,070.38	649.462

1 **Table of Data and Estimated Values of Interest**

Dose	N	Obs Mean	Est Mean	Obs Std Dev	Est Std Dev	Scaled Resid
0	25	0.596	0.596	0.053	0.0605	-0.0131
250	25	0.662	0.662	0.052	0.0605	0.0533
500	25	0.706	0.706	0.076	0.0605	-0.0566
1,000	25	0.763	0.763	0.063	0.0605	0.0164

2 **Likelihoods of Interest**

Model	Log(likelihood)	# Param's	AIC
A1	230.488384	5	-450.976768
A2	232.931535	8	-449.86307
A3	230.488384	5	-450.976768
fitted	230.48514	4	-452.97028
R	195.370878	2	-386.741756

3 **Tests of Interest**

Test	-2*log(Likelihood Ratio)	Test df	p-value
Test 1	75.1213	6	<0.0001
Test 2	4.8863	3	0.1803
Test 3	4.8863	3	0.1803
Test 4	0.0064882	1	0.9358

4

Table C-9. Summary of BMD modeling results for increased absolute kidney weight in P0 female S-D rats exposed to ETBE by daily gavage for a total of 18 wk beginning 10 wk before mating until after weaning of the pups (Gaoua, 2004a); BMR = 10% relative deviation from the mean

Model[a]	Goodness of fit		BMD_{10RD} (mg/kg-d)	$BMDL_{10RD}$ (mg/kg-d)	Basis for model selection
	p-value	AIC			
Exponential (M2)	**0.625**	**-214.58**	**1,734**	**1,030**	Exponential (M2) model is selected based on lowest AIC; however, BMDL is higher than the maximum dose.
Exponential (M3)	0.416	-212.86	1,458	1,040	
Exponential (M4)	0.327	-212.56	1,774	1,032	
Exponential (M5)	N/A[b]	-211.39	error[c]	0	
Hill	0.715	-213.39	error[c]	error[c]	
Power	0.418	-212.87	1,470	1,041	
Polynomial 3°	0.400	-212.81	1,409	1,035	
Polynomial 2°	0.400	-212.81	1,409	1,037	
Linear	0.619	-214.56	1,774	1,032	

[a]Constant variance case presented (BMDS Test 2 *p*-value = 0.391), selected model in bold; scaled residuals for selected model for doses 0, 250, 500, and 1,000 mg/kg-day were 0.5052, -0.7974, 0.1844, and 0.1033, respectively.
[b]No available degrees of freedom to calculate a goodness of fit value.
[c]BMD or BMDL computation failed for this model.

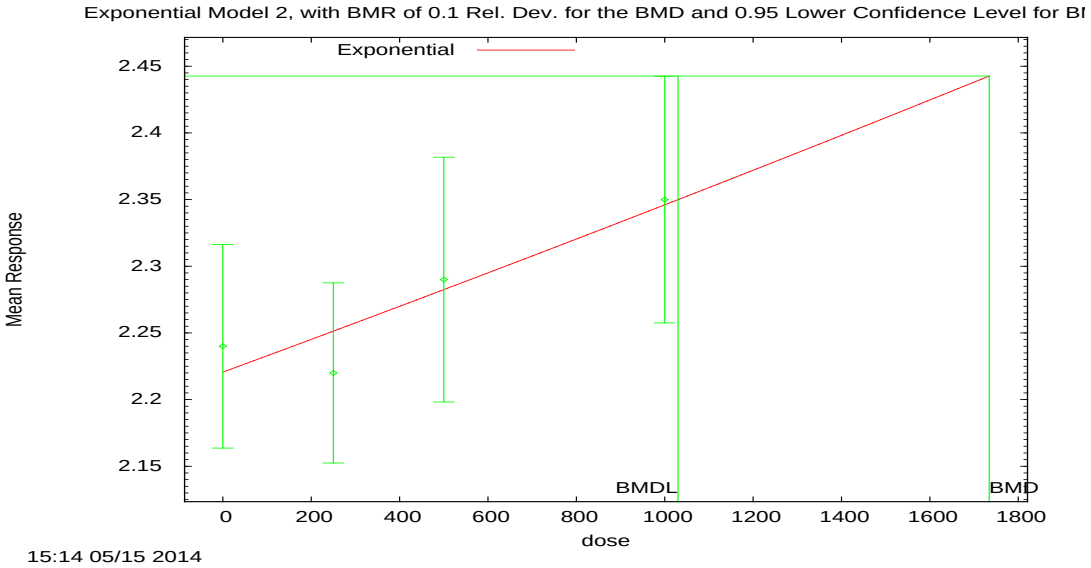

Figure C-7. Plot of mean response by dose, with fitted curve for selected model; dose shown in mg/kg-day.

Exponential Model. (Version: 1.9; Date: 01/29/2013)
The form of the response function is: Y[dose] = a * exp(sign * b * dose)
A constant variance model is fit

Benchmark Dose Computation.
BMR = 10% Relative deviation
BMD = 1,734.24
BMDL at the 95% confidence level = 1,030.08
Parameter Estimates

Variable	Estimate	Default Initial Parameter Values
lnα	-3.29773	-3.30752
rho(S)	n/a	0
a	2.22057	2.22078
b	0.0000549578	0.0000546688
c	0	0
d	1	1

Table of Data and Estimated Values of Interest

Dose	N	Obs Mean	Est Mean	Obs Std Dev	Est Std Dev	Scaled Resid
0	25	2.24	2.221	0.185	0.1923	0.5052
250	24	2.22	2.251	0.16	0.1923	-0.7974
500	22	2.29	2.282	0.207	0.1923	0.1844
1,000	25	2.35	2.346	0.224	0.1923	0.1033

Likelihoods of Interest

Model	Log(likelihood)	# Param's	AIC
A1	110.761	5	-211.522
A2	112.2635	8	-208.5269
A3	110.761	5	-211.522
R	107.4777	2	-210.9553
2	110.2909	3	-214.5817

Tests of Interest

Test	-2*log(Likelihood Ratio)	Test df	p-value
Test 1	9.572	6	0.1439
Test 2	3.005	3	0.3909
Test 3	3.005	3	0.3909
Test 4	0.9403	2	0.6249

Table C-10. Summary of BMD modeling results for increased relative kidney weight in P0 female S-D rats exposed to ETBE by daily gavage for a total of 18 wk beginning 10 wk before mating until after weaning of the pups (Gaoua, 2004a); BMR = 10% relative deviation from the mean

Model[a]	Goodness of fit		BMD_{10RD} (mg/kg-d)	$BMDL_{10RD}$ (mg/kg-d)	Basis for model selection
	p-value	AIC			
Exponential (M2) Exponential (M4)[b]	N/A	-283.41	1,258	829	No model adequately fit the data.
Exponential (M3)	N/A	-290.99	1,037	983	
Exponential (M5)	N/A[c]	-288.99	1,037	983	
Hill	<0.0001	-276.90	error[d]	error[d]	
Power	<0.0001	-296.86	1,648	1,056	
Polynomial 3°	0.00528	-292.51	-9,999	976	
Polynomial 2°	0.00236	-290.89	-9,999	945	
Linear	1.92E-04	-285.88	40,622	error[d]	

[a]Modeled variance case presented (BMDS Test 2 *p*-value = <0.0001, BMDS Test 3 *p*-value = <0.0001), no model was selected as a best-fitting model.
[b]For the Exponential (M4) model, the estimate of c was 0 (boundary), and the model reduced to the Exponential (M2) model.
[c]No available degrees of freedom to calculate a goodness of fit value.
[d]BMD or BMDL computation failed for this model.

Table C-11. Summary of BMD modeling results for absolute kidney weight in F1 male Sprague-Dawley rats exposed to ETBE by gavage in a two-generation study (Gaoua, 2004b); BMR = 10% relative deviation from the mean

Model[a]	Goodness of fit		BMD_{10RD} (mg/kg-d)	$BMDL_{10RD}$ (mg/kg-d)	Basis for model selection
	p-value	AIC			
Exponential (M2)	6.30E-04	89.912	232	175	Of the models that provided an adequate fit and a valid BMDL estimate, the Polynomial 3° model was selected based on lowest AIC.
Exponential (M3)	0.129	79.474	335	256	
Exponential (M4)	<0.0001	98.039	263	179	
Exponential (M5)	N/A[b]	82.504	347	267	
Hill	N/A[b]	82.509	347	267	
Power	0.0680	80.504	347	267	
Polynomial 3°	**0.374**	**77.965**	**318**	**235**	
Polynomial 2°	0.0943	79.973	330	251	
Linear	<0.0001	96.039	263	179	

[a]Modeled variance case presented (BMDS Test 2 *p*-value = <0.0001), selected model in bold; scaled residuals for selected model for doses 0, 250, 500, and 1,000 mg/kg-day were -0.584, 0.717, 0.225, and -0.837, respectively.
[b]No available degrees of freedom to calculate a goodness of fit value.

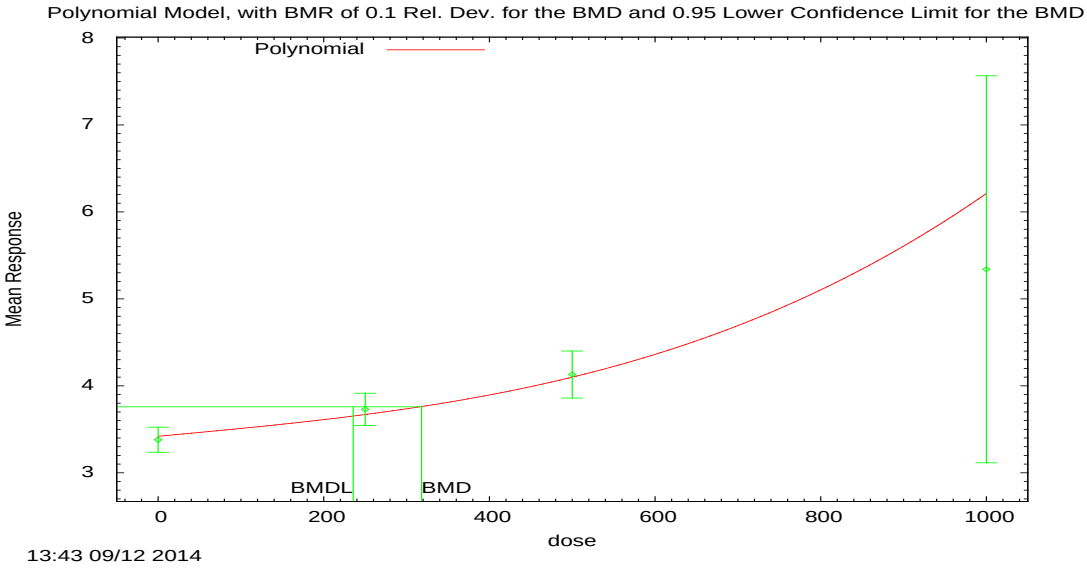

Figure C-8. Plot of mean response by dose, with fitted curve for selected model; dose shown in mg/kg-day.

Polynomial Model. (Version: 2.19; Date: 06/25/2014)

The form of the response function is: Y[dose] = beta_0 + beta_1*dose + beta_2*dose^2 + ...

A modeled variance is fit

Benchmark Dose Computation.

BMR = 10% Relative deviation

BMD = 318.084

BMDL at the 95% confidence level = 235.491

Parameter Estimates

Variable	Estimate	Default Initial Parameter Values
lnalpha	-13.8779	2.02785
rho	9.40248	0
beta_0	3.41732	3.38
beta_1	0.000881597	0.00138667
beta_2	2.23248E-28	0
beta_3	0.00000000190507	0.000000000693333

Table of Data and Estimated Values of Interest

Dose	N	Obs Mean	Est Mean	Obs Std Dev	Est Std Dev	Scaled Resid
0	24	3.38	3.42	0.341	0.313	-0.584
250	25	3.73	3.67	0.449	0.436	0.717
500	24	4.13	4.1	0.64	0.734	0.225
1,000	25	5.34	6.2	5.39	5.16	-0.837

Likelihoods of Interest

Model	Log(likelihood)	# Param's	AIC
A1	-146.32249	5	302.644981
A2	-32.521507	8	81.043013
A3	-33.58656	6	79.17312
fitted	-33.982384	5	77.964768
R	-149.897277	2	303.794554

Tests of Interest

Test	-2*log(Likelihood Ratio)	Test df	p-value
Test 1	234.752	6	<0.0001
Test 2	227.602	3	<0.0001
Test 3	2.13011	2	0.3447
Test 4	0.791648	1	0.3736

Table C-12. Summary of BMD modeling results for relative kidney weight in F1 male Sprague-Dawley rats exposed to ETBE by gavage in a two-generation study (Gaoua, 2004b); BMR = 10% relative deviation

Model[a]	Goodness of fit		BMD_{10RD} (mg/kg-d)	$BMDL_{10RD}$ (mg/kg-d)	Basis for model selection
	p-value	AIC			
Exponential (M2)	<0.0001	-298.20	249	194	No models provided an adequate fit and a valid BMDL estimate, therefore no model was selected.
Exponential (M3)	0.00994	-319.84	368	297	
Exponential (M4)	<0.0001	-287.10	239	196	
Exponential (M5)	N/A[b]	-315.83	382	306	
Hill	N/A[b]	-315.82	382	317	
Power	0.00326	-317.83	382	306	
Polynomial 3°	0.0592	-322.92	352	281	
Polynomial 2°	0.00360	-318.01	352	286	
Linear	<0.0001	-291.10	239	196	

[a]Modeled variance case presented (BMDS Test 2 *p*-value = <0.0001, BMDS Test 3 *p*-value = 0.0558), no model was selected as a best-fitting model.
[b]No available degrees of freedom to calculate a goodness of fit value.

Table C-13. Summary of BMD modeling results for absolute kidney weight in F1 female Sprague-Dawley rats exposed to ETBE by gavage in a two-generation study (Gaoua, 2004b); BMR = 10% relative deviation

Model[a]	Goodness of fit		BMD_{10RD} (mg/kg-d)	$BMDL_{10RD}$ (mg/kg-d)	Basis for model selection
	p-value	AIC			
Exponential (M2)	**0.311**	**-180.23**	**978**	**670**	**Of the models that provided an adequate fit and a valid BMDL estimate, the Exponential (M2)**
Exponential (M3)	0.147	-178.46	1,016	679	
Exponential (M4)	0.121	-178.16	980	654	

Exponential (M5)	N/A[b]	-176.44	1,019	613	**model was selected based on lowest AIC.**
Hill	N/A[b]	-176.44	1,019	611	
Power	0.145	-178.44	1,019	666	
Polynomial 3°	0.184	-178.80	1,001	684	
Polynomial 2°	0.159	-178.58	1,002	673	
Linear	0.301	-180.16	980	654	

[a]Constant variance case presented (BMDS Test 2 *p*-value = 0.159), selected model in bold; scaled residuals for selected model for doses 0, 250, 500, and 1,000 mg/kg-day were -0.05426, 0.8898, -1.173, and 0.3711, respectively.
[b]No available degrees of freedom to calculate a goodness of fit value.

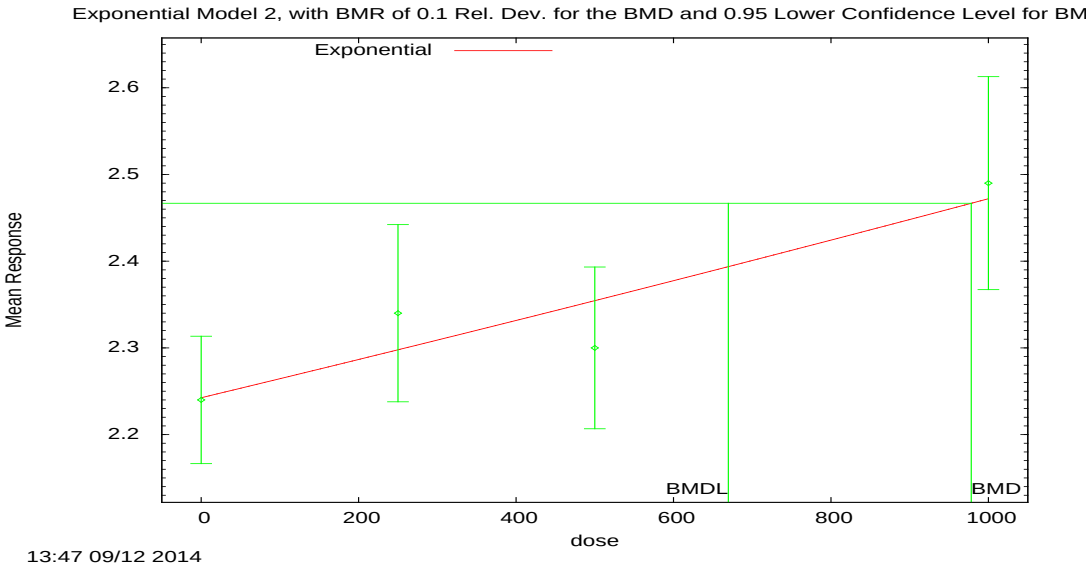

Figure C-9. Plot of mean response by dose, with fitted curve for selected model; dose shown in mg/kg-day.

Exponential Model. (Version: 1.9; Date: 01/29/2013)
The form of the response function is: Y[dose] = a * exp(sign * b * dose)
A constant variance model is fit

Benchmark Dose Computation.
BMR = 10% Relative deviation
BMD = 978.157
BMDL at the 95% confidence level = 669.643

Parameter Estimates

Variable	Estimate	Default Initial Parameter Values
lnalpha	-2.91989	-2.94397
rho(S)	n/a	0
a	2.24252	2.24321
b	0.0000974385	0.000096475
c	0	0
d	1	1

Table of Data and Estimated Values of Interest

Dose	N	Obs Mean	Est Mean	Obs Std Dev	Est Std Dev	Scaled Resid
0	25	2.24	2.243	0.178	0.2322	-0.05426
250	24	2.34	2.298	0.242	0.2322	0.8898
500	25	2.3	2.354	0.226	0.2322	-1.173
1,000	23	2.49	2.472	0.284	0.2322	0.3711

Likelihoods of Interest

Model	Log(likelihood)	# Param's	AIC
A1	94.28268	5	-178.5654
A2	96.87585	8	-177.7517
A3	94.28268	5	-178.5654
R	87.16418	2	-170.3284
2	93.11474	3	-180.2295

Tests of Interest

Test	-2*log(Likelihood Ratio)	Test df	p-value
Test 1	19.42	6	0.003505
Test 2	5.186	3	0.1587
Test 3	5.186	3	0.1587
Test 4	2.336	2	0.311

Table C-14. Summary of BMD modeling results for relative kidney weight in F1 female Sprague-Dawley rats exposed to ETBE by gavage in a two-generation study (Gaoua, 2004b); BMR = 10% relative deviation

Model[a]	Goodness of fit		BMD_{10RD} (mg/kg-d)	$BMDL_{10RD}$ (mg/kg-d)	Basis for model selection
	p-value	AIC			
Exponential (M2) Exponential (M3)[b]	0.102	-412.25	1,064	702	No models provided an adequate fit and a valid BMDL estimate, therefore no model was selected.
Exponential (M4) Exponential (M5)[c]	0.0333	-410.28	1,067	489	
Hill	0.0335	-410.30	1,069	466	
Power	1.02E-04	-398.44	6.5E+06	error[d]	
Polynomial 3°	0.0333	-410.29	1,057	687	
Polynomial 2°[e] Linear	0.103	-412.26	1,063	686	

[a]Modeled variance case presented (BMDS Test 2 *p*-value = 0.00542, BMDS Test 3 *p*-value = 0.061), no model was selected as a best-fitting model.
[b]For the Exponential (M3) model, the estimate of d was 1 (boundary), and the model reduced to the Exponential (M2) model.
[c]For the Exponential (M5) model, the estimate of d was 1 (boundary), and the model reduced to the Exponential (M4) model.
[d]BMD or BMDL computation failed for this model.
[e]For the Polynomial 2° model, the b2 coefficient estimate was 0 (boundary of parameters space), and the model reduced to the Linear model.

Table C-15. Summary of BMD modeling results for increased absolute kidney weight in P0 male S-D rats exposed to ETBE by daily gavage for 16 weeks beginning 10 weeks prior to mating (Fujii et al., 2010); BMR = 10% relative deviation from the mean

Model[a]	Goodness of fit		BMD_{10RD} (mg/kg-d)	$BMDL_{10RD}$ (mg/kg-d)	Basis for model selection
	p-value	AIC			
Exponential (M2) Exponential (M3)[b]	0.668	-41.247	648	479	The Hill model was selected based on lowest BMDL. (BMDLs were greater than 3-fold difference.)
Exponential (M4) Exponential (M5)[c]	0.600	-39.779	438	163	
Hill	**0.613**	**-39.799**	**435**	**139**	
Power[d] Polynomial 3°[e] Polynomial 2°[f] Linear	0.700	-41.342	625	448	

[a]Constant variance case presented (BMDS Test 2 *p*-value = 0.102), selected model in bold; scaled residuals for selected model for doses 0, 100, 300, and 1,000 mg/kg-day were -0.202, 0.399, -0.232, and 0.0344, respectively.
[b]For the Exponential (M3) model, the estimate of d was 1 (boundary), and the model reduced to the Exponential (M2) model.
[c]For the Exponential (M5) model, the estimate of d was 1 (boundary), and the model reduced to the Exponential (M4) model.
[d]For the Power model, the power parameter estimate was 1, and the model reduced to the Linear model.
[e]For the Polynomial 3° model, the b3 coefficient estimates was 0 (boundary of parameters space), and the model reduced to the Polynomial 2° model. For the Polynomial 3° model, the b3 and b2 coefficient estimates were 0 (boundary of parameters space), and the model reduced to the Linear model.
[f]For the Polynomial 2° model, the b2 coefficient estimate was 0 (boundary of parameters space), and the model reduced to the Linear model.

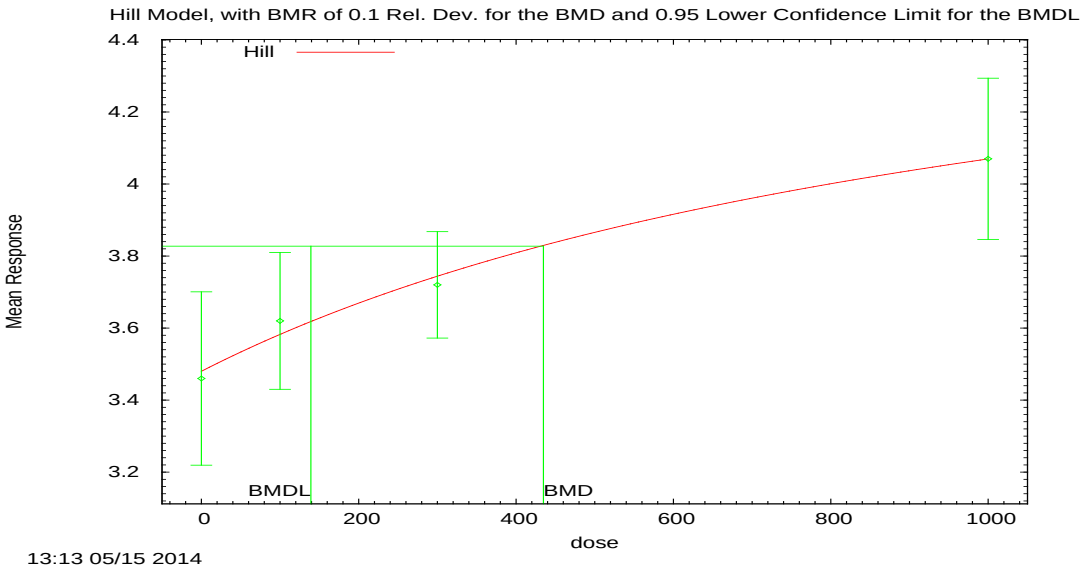

Figure C-10. Plot of mean response by dose, with fitted curve for selected model; dose shown in mg/kg-day.

Hill Model. (Version: 2.17; Date: 01/28/2013)

The form of the response function is: Y[dose] = intercept + v*dose^n/(k^n + dose^n)

A constant variance model is fit

Benchmark Dose Computation.

BMR = 10% Relative deviation

BMD = 434.715

BMDL at the 95% confidence level = 139.178

Parameter Estimates

Variable	Estimate	Default Initial Parameter Values
α	0.223598	0.2327
rho	n/a	0
intercept	3.47949	3.46
v	1.24601	0.61
n	1	0.27452
k	1,122	1,610

Table of Data and Estimated Values of Interest

Dose	N	Obs Mean	Est Mean	Obs Std Dev	Est Std Dev	Scaled Resid
0	24	3.46	3.48	0.57	0.473	-0.202
100	24	3.62	3.58	0.45	0.473	0.399
300	24	3.72	3.74	0.35	0.473	-0.232
1,000	24	4.07	4.07	0.53	0.473	0.0344

Likelihoods of Interest

Model	Log(likelihood)	# Param's	AIC
A1	24.027112	5	-38.054223
A2	27.13071	8	-38.26142
A3	24.027112	5	-38.054223
fitted	23.899392	4	-39.798783
R	14.313578	2	-24.627156

Tests of Interest

Test	-2*log(Likelihood Ratio)	Test df	p-value
Test 1	25.6343	6	0.0002604
Test 2	6.2072	3	0.102
Test 3	6.2072	3	0.102
Test 4	0.25544	1	0.6133

Table C-16. BMD modeling results for increased relative kidney weight in P0 male S-D rats exposed to ETBE by daily gavage for 16 weeks beginning 10 weeks prior to mating (Fujii et al., 2010); BMR = 10% relative deviation from the mean

Model[a]	Goodness of fit		BMD_{10RD} (mg/kg-d)	$BMDL_{10RD}$ (mg/kg-d)	Basis for model selection
	p-value	AIC			
Exponential (M2) Exponential (M3)[b]	0.0530	-460.12	471	401	The Hill model is selected as the only adequately fitting model.
Exponential (M4) Exponential (M5)[c]	0.0956	-461.22	256	150	
Hill	**0.108**	**-461.41**	**243**	**129**	
Power[d] Polynomial 3°[e] Polynomial 2°[f] Linear	0.0720	-460.73	439	367	

[a]Constant variance case presented (BMDS Test 2 *p*-value = 0.271), selected model in bold; scaled residuals for selected model for doses 0, 100, 300, and 1,000 mg/kg-day were -0.602, 1.25, -0.78, and 0.133, respectively.
[b]For the Exponential (M3) model, the estimate of d was 1 (boundary), and the model reduced to the Exponential (M2) model.
[c]For the Exponential (M5) model, the estimate of d was 1 (boundary), and the model row reduced to the Exponential (M4) model.
[d]For the Power model, the power parameter estimate was 1, and the model reduced to the Linear model.
[e]For the Polynomial 3° model, the b3 coefficient estimates was 0 (boundary of parameters space), and the model reduced to the Polynomial 2° model. For the Polynomial 3° model, the b3 and b2 coefficient estimates were 0 (boundary of parameters space), and the model reduced to the Linear model.
[f]For the Polynomial 2° model, the b2 coefficient estimate was 0 (boundary of parameters space), and the model reduced to the Linear model.

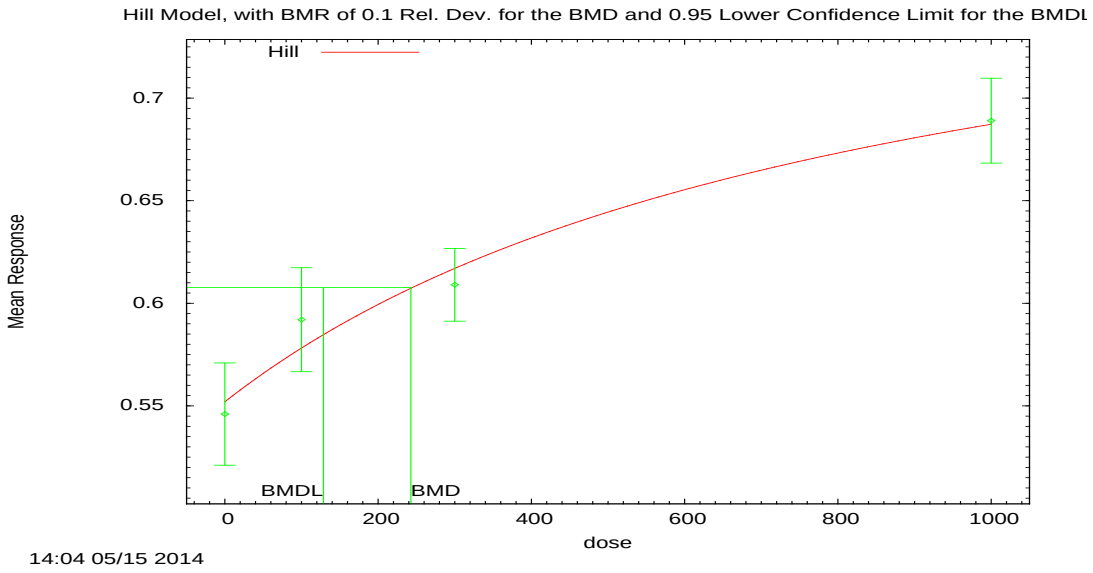

Figure C-11. Plot of mean response by dose, with fitted curve for selected model; dose shown in mg/kg-day.

Hill Model. (Version: 2.17; Date: 01/28/2013)

The form of the response function is: Y[dose] = intercept + v*dose^n/(k^n + dose^n)

A constant variance model is fit

Benchmark Dose Computation.

BMR = 10% Relative deviation

BMD = 242.739

BMDL at the 95% confidence level = 128.617

Parameter Estimates

Variable	Estimate	Default Initial Parameter Values
α	0.0027678	0.0028115
rho	n/a	0
intercept	0.552461	0.546
v	0.251763	0.143
n	1	0.204461
k	863.449	1,625.63

Table of Data and Estimated Values of Interest

Dose	N	Obs Mean	Est Mean	Obs Std Dev	Est Std Dev	Scaled Resid
0	24	0.546	0.552	0.059	0.0526	-0.602
100	24	0.592	0.579	0.06	0.0526	1.25
300	24	0.609	0.617	0.042	0.0526	-0.78
1,000	24	0.689	0.688	0.049	0.0526	0.133

Likelihoods of Interest

Model	Log(likelihood)	# Param's	AIC
A1	235.996644	5	-461.993287
A2	237.954442	8	-459.908884
A3	235.996644	5	-461.993287
fitted	234.705776	4	-461.411551
R	202.992245	2	-401.98449

Tests of Interest

Test	-2*log(Likelihood Ratio)	Test df	p-value
Test 1	69.9244	6	<0.0001
Test 2	3.9156	3	0.2707
Test 3	3.9156	3	0.2707
Test 4	2.58174	1	0.1081

Table C-17. Summary of BMD modeling results for increased absolute kidney weight in P0 female S-D rats exposed to ETBE by daily gavage for 17 weeks beginning 10 weeks prior to mating until lactation day 21 (Fujii et al., 2010); BMR = 10% relative deviation from the mean

Model[a]	Goodness of fit		BMD_{10RD} (mg/kg-d)	$BMDL_{10RD}$ (mg/kg-d)	Basis for model selection
	p-value	AIC			
Exponential (M2)	0.483	-199.73	1,135	781	Polynomial 2° is selected based on most parsimonious model with lowest AIC.
Exponential (M3)	0.441	-198.60	1,089	826	
Exponential (M4)	0.217	-197.67	1,144	771	
Exponential (M5)	N/A[b]	-196.66	error[c]	0	
Hill	N/A[b]	-196.66	error[c]	error[c]	
Power	0.441	-198.60	1,092	823	
Polynomial 3°[d] Polynomial 2°	**0.743**	**-200.60**	**1,094**	**905**	
Linear	0.467	-199.67	1,144	771	

[a]Constant variance case presented (BMDS Test 2 *p*-value = 0.103), selected model in bold; scaled residuals for selected model for doses 0, 100, 300, and 1,000 mg/kg-day were 0.499, -0.579, 0.0914, and -0.00282, respectively.
[b]No available degrees of freedom to calculate a goodness of fit value.
[c]BMD or BMDL computation failed for this model.
[d]For the Polynomial 3° model, the b3 coefficient estimates was 0 (boundary of parameters space), and the model reduced to the Polynomial 2° model.

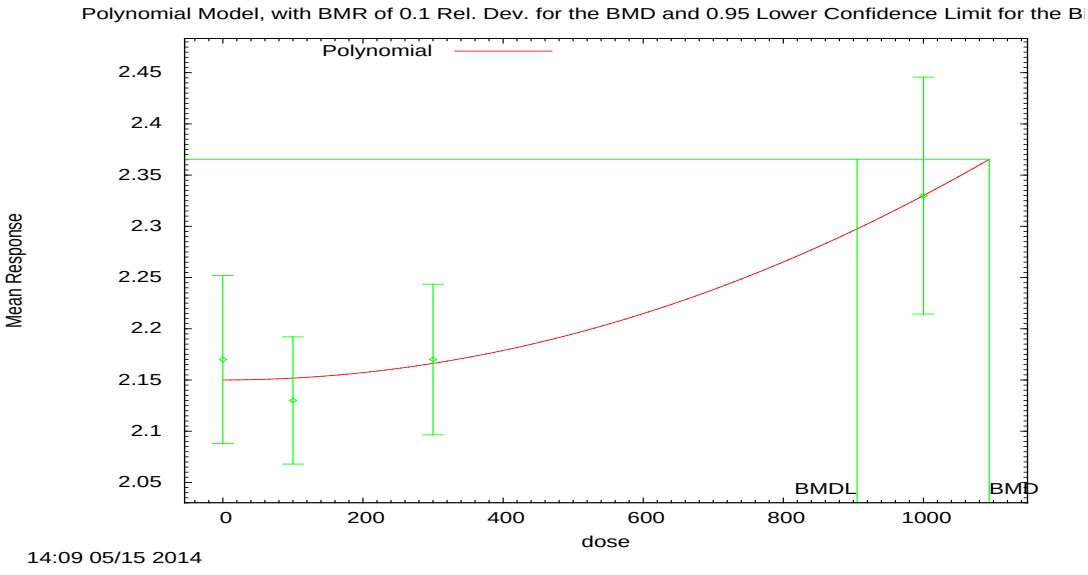

Figure C-12. Plot of mean response by dose, with fitted curve for selected model; dose shown in mg/kg-day.

Polynomial Model. (Version: 2.17; Date: 01/28/2013)
The form of the response function is: Y[dose] = beta_0 + beta_1*dose + beta_2*dose^2 + …
A constant variance model is fit

Benchmark Dose Computation.
BMR = 10% Relative deviation
BMD = 1,093.86
BMDL at the 95% confidence level = 905.267

Parameter Estimates

Variable	Estimate	Default Initial Parameter Values
α	0.0323691	0.0337309
rho	n/a	0
beta_0	2.1504	2.15624
beta_1	7.16226E-28	0
beta_2	0.000000179719	0

Table of Data and Estimated Values of Interest

Dose	N	Obs Mean	Est Mean	Obs Std Dev	Est Std Dev	Scaled Resid
0	21	2.17	2.15	0.18	0.18	0.499
100	22	2.13	2.15	0.14	0.18	-0.579
300	23	2.17	2.17	0.17	0.18	0.0914
1,000	19	2.33	2.33	0.24	0.18	-0.00282

Likelihoods of Interest

Model	Log(likelihood)	# Param's	AIC
A1	103.595625	5	-197.191249
A2	106.684319	8	-197.368637
A3	103.595625	5	-197.191249
fitted	103.298361	3	-200.596722
R	96.89324	2	-189.78648

Tests of Interest

Test	-2*log(Likelihood Ratio)	Test df	p-value
Test 1	19.5822	6	0.003286
Test 2	6.17739	3	0.1033
Test 3	6.17739	3	0.1033
Test 4	0.594528	2	0.7428

Table C-18. Summary of BMD modeling results for increased relative kidney weight in P0 female S-D rats exposed to ETBE by daily gavage for 17 weeks beginning 10 weeks prior to mating until lactation day 21 (Fujii et al., 2010); BMR = 10% relative deviation from the mean

Model[a]	Goodness of fit		BMD_{10RD} (mg/kg-d)	$BMDL_{10RD}$ (mg/kg-d)	Basis for model selection
	p-value	AIC			
Exponential (M2)	0.367	-471.62	2,953	1,482	Polynomial 2° is selected based on lowest AIC.
Exponential (M3)	0.208	-470.04	1,573	1,026	
Exponential (M4)	0.156	-469.61	3,056	1,506	
Exponential (M5)	N/A[b]	-468.07	error[c]	0	
Hill	N/A[b]	-468.07	error[c]	error[c]	
Power	0.208	-470.04	1,592	1,028	
Polynomial 3°	0.207	-470.03	1,511	1,172	
Polynomial 2°	**0.450**	**-472.03**	**1,751**	**1,254**	
Linear	0.366	-471.61	3,055	1,506	

[a]Constant variance case presented (BMDS Test 2 *p*-value = 0.665), selected model in bold; scaled residuals for selected model for doses 0, 100, 300, and 1,000 mg/kg-day were 0.849, -0.925, 0.0742, and 0.00257, respectively.
[b]No available degrees of freedom to calculate a goodness of fit value.
[c]BMD or BMDL computation failed for this model.

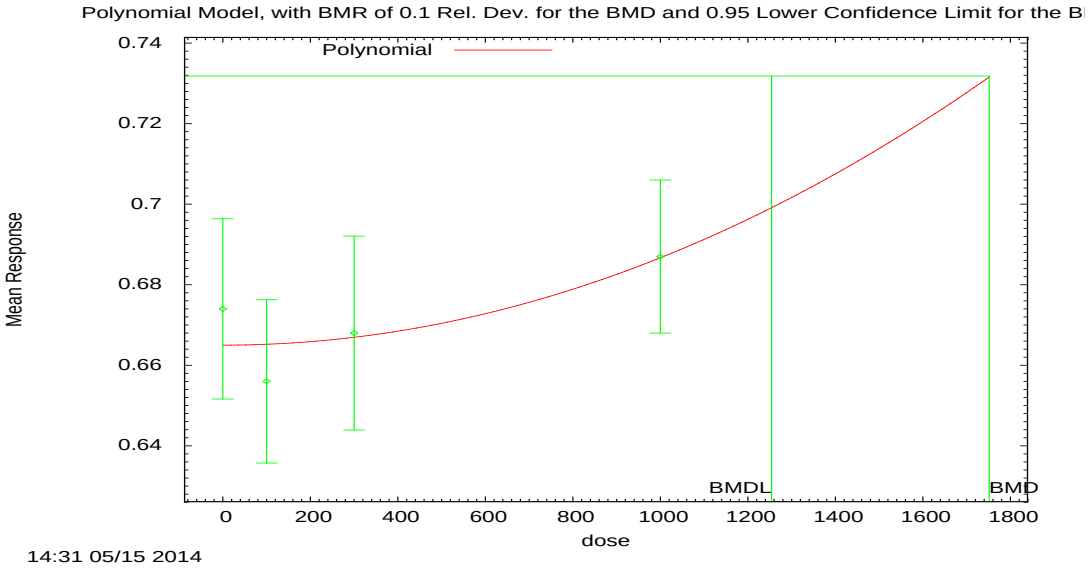

Figure C-13. Plot of mean response by dose, with fitted curve for selected model; dose shown in mg/kg-day.

Polynomial Model. (Version: 2.17; Date: 01/28/2013)

The form of the response function is: Y[dose] = beta_0 + beta_1*dose + beta_2*dose^2 + …
A constant variance model is fit

Benchmark Dose Computation.
BMR = 10% Relative deviation
BMD = 1,751.45
BMDL at the 95% confidence level = 1,254.17

Parameter Estimates

Variable	Estimate	Default Initial Parameter Values
α	0.00253026	0.00259675
rho	n/a	0
beta_0	0.665286	0.668151
beta_1	2.84343E-27	0
beta_2	0.0000000216877	0

Table of Data and Estimated Values of Interest

Dose	N	Obs Mean	Est Mean	Obs Std Dev	Est Std Dev	Scaled Resid
0	24	0.674	0.665	0.053	0.0503	0.849
100	24	0.656	0.666	0.048	0.0503	-0.925
300	24	0.668	0.667	0.057	0.0503	0.0742
1,000	24	0.687	0.687	0.045	0.0503	0.00257

Likelihoods of Interest

Model	Log(likelihood)	# Param's	AIC
A1	239.810603	5	-469.621206
A2	240.598408	8	-465.196816
A3	239.810603	5	-469.621206
fitted	239.01285	3	-472.0257
R	237.463901	2	-470.927802

Tests of Interest

Test	-2*log(Likelihood Ratio)	Test df	p-value
Test 1	6.26901	6	0.3937
Test 2	1.57561	3	0.6649
Test 3	1.57561	3	0.6649
Test 4	1.59551	2	0.4503

Inhalation Exposure Endpoints

Table C-19. Summary of BMD modeling results for urothelial hyperplasia of the renal pelvis in male F344 rats exposed to ETBE by whole-body inhalation for 6 hr/d, 5 d/wk, for 104 wk (JPEC, 2010b); BMR = 10% extra risk

Model[a]	Goodness of fit		BMC_{10Pct} (mg/m³)	$BMCL_{10Pct}$ (mg/m³)	Basis for model selection
	p-value	AIC			
Gamma	**0.874**	**164.37**	**2,734**	**1,498**	**Of the models that provided an adequate fit and a valid BMCL estimate, the Gamma model was selected based on lowest AIC.**
Logistic	0.146	166.30	4,329	3,522	
LogLogistic	0.814	164.40	3,010	1,831	
Probit	0.202	165.59	4,059	3,365	
LogProbit	0.633	164.57	3,050	1,896	
Weibull	0.758	164.44	2,623	1,478	
Multistage 3°	0.565	164.69	2,386	1,412	
Multistage 2°	0.565	164.69	2,386	1,422	
Quantal-Linear	0.269	165.16	1,541	1,227	

[a]Selected model in bold; scaled residuals for selected model for doses 0, 2,089, 6,268, and 20,893 mg/m³ were 0.036, -0.107, 0.104, and -0.040, respectively. Exposure concentrations were converted from 0, 500, 1,500, and 5,000 ppm to mg/m³ using the calculation mg/m³ = (102.17, molecular weight of ETBE) × ppm ÷ 24.45.

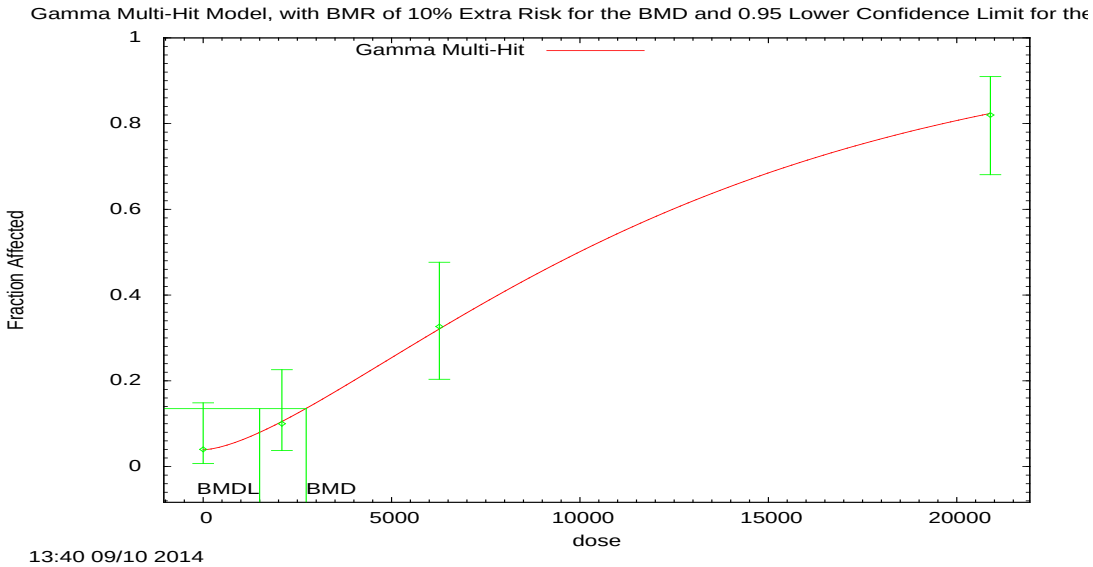

Figure C-14. Plot of incidence rate by dose, with fitted curve for selected model; dose shown in mg/m³.

Gamma Model. (Version: 2.16; Date: 2/28/2013)
The form of the probability function is: P[response]= background+(1-background)*CumGamma[slope*dose,power], where CumGamma(.) is the cummulative Gamma distribution function
Power parameter is restricted as power >=1

Benchmark Dose Computation.
BMR = 10% Extra risk
BMD = 2,734.41
BMDL at the 95% confidence level = 1,497.7

Parameter Estimates

Variable	Estimate	Default Initial Parameter Values
Background	0.0390054	0.0576923
Slope	0.000121504	0.000132454
Power	1.59019	1.84876

Analysis of Deviance Table

Model	Log(likelihood)	# Param's	Deviance	Test d.f.	p-value
Full model	-79.1741	4			
Fitted model	-79.1867	3	0.0253512	1	0.8735
Reduced model	-124.987	1	91.626	3	<.0001

AIC: = 164.373

Goodness of Fit Table

Dose	Est. Prob.	Expected	Observed	Size	Scaled Resid
0	0.039	1.95	2	50	0.036
2,089	0.1046	5.231	5	50	-0.107
6,268	0.3196	15.659	16	49	0.104
20,893	0.8222	41.109	41	50	-0.04

Chi^2 = 0.03 d.f = 1 P-value = 0.8737

Table C-20. Summary of BMD modeling results for increased absolute kidney weight in male S-D rats exposed to ETBE by whole-body inhalation for 6 hr/d, 5 d/wk for 13 wk (IPEC, 2008b); BMR = 10% relative deviation from the mean

Model[a]	Goodness of fit		BMD_{10RD} (ppm)	$BMDL_{10RD}$ (ppm)	Basis for model selection
	p-value	AIC			
Exponential (M2) Exponential (M3)[b]	0.168	-43.014	1,105	750	Of the models that provided an adequate fit and a valid BMDL estimate, the Hill model was selected based on lowest BMDL (BMDLs differed by more than 3).
Exponential (M4)	0.200	-42.943	380	1.73	
Exponential (M5)	0.200	-42.943	380	2.61	
Hill	**0.294**	**-43.484**	**264**	**15.4**	
Power[c] Polynomial 3°[d] Polynomial 2°[e] Linear	0.178	-43.133	1,071	703	

[a]Constant variance case presented (BMDS Test 2 *p*-value = 0.506), selected model in bold; scaled residuals for selected model for doses 0, 150, 500, and 1,500 ppm were -0.13, 0.54, -0.8, 0.38, respectively.
[b]For the Exponential (M3) model, the estimate of d was 1 (boundary), and the model reduced to the Exponential (M2) model.
[c]For the Power model, the power parameter estimate was 1, and the model reduced to the Linear model.
[d]For the Polynomial 3° model, the b3 coefficient estimates was 0 (boundary of parameters space), and the model reduced to the Polynomial 2° model. For the Polynomial 3° model, the b3 and b2 coefficient estimates were 0 (boundary of parameters space), and the model reduced to the Linear model.
[e]For the Polynomial 2° model, the b2 coefficient estimate was 0 (boundary of parameters space), and the model reduced to the Linear model.

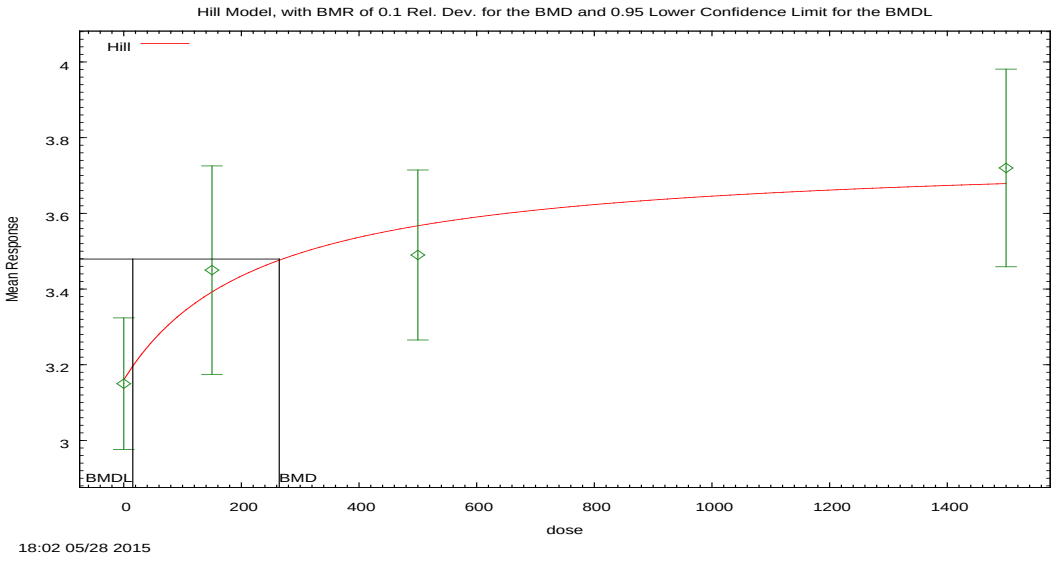

Figure C-15. Plot of mean response by dose, with fitted curve for selected model; dose shown in ppm.

Hill Model. (Version: 2.17; Date: 01/28/2013)
The form of the response function is: Y[dose] = intercept + v*dose^n/(k^n + dose^n)
A constant variance model is fit

Benchmark Dose Computation.
BMR = 10% Relative deviation
BMD = 264.371
BMDL at the 95% confidence level = 15.4115

Parameter Estimates

Variable	Estimate	Default Initial Parameter Values
alpha	0.101559	0.109774
rho	n/a	0
intercept	3.16295	3.15
v	0.600878	0.57
n	1	0.169179
k	237.864	157.5

Table of Data and Estimated Values of Interest

Dose	N	Obs Mean	Est Mean	Obs Std Dev	Est Std Dev	Scaled Resid
0	10	3.15	3.16	0.24	0.32	-0.129
150	10	3.45	3.4	0.38	0.32	0.542
500	10	3.49	3.57	0.31	0.32	-0.795
1,500	10	3.72	3.68	0.36	0.32	0.381

Likelihoods of Interest

Model	Log(likelihood)	# Param's	AIC
A1	26.293887	5	-42.587775
A2	27.46147	8	-38.922941
A3	26.293887	5	-42.587775
fitted	25.742228	4	-43.484456
R	19.334386	2	-34.668772

Tests of Interest

Test	-2*log(Likelihood Ratio)	Test df	p-value
Test 1	16.2542	6	0.01245
Test 2	2.33517	3	0.5058
Test 3	2.33517	3	0.5058
Test 4	1.10332	1	0.2935

Table C-21. Summary of BMD modeling results for increased relative kidney weight in male S-D rats exposed to ETBE by whole-body inhalation for 6 hr/d, 5 d/wk for 13 wk (JPEC, 2008b); BMR = 10% relative deviation from the mean

Model[a]	Goodness of fit		BMD_{10RD} (ppm)	$BMDL_{10RD}$ (ppm)	Basis for model selection
	p-value	AIC			
Exponential (M2) Exponential (M3)[b]	0.00625	-225.68	2,954	2,226	The Hill model was selected based on lowest AIC.
Exponential (M4) Exponential (M5)[c]	0.152	-232.27	623	256	
Hill	**0.175**	**-232.55**	**470**	**133**	
Power[d] Polynomial 3°[e] Polynomial 2°[f] Linear	0.00771	-226.13	2,792	2,051	

[a]Constant variance case presented (BMDS Test 2 *p*-value = 0.321), selected model in bold; scaled residuals for selected model for doses 0, 150, 500, 1,500, and 5,000 ppm were -0.599, 1.37, -1.04, 0.241, and 0.0322, respectively.
[b]For the Exponential (M3) model, the estimate of d was 1 (boundary), and the model reduced to the Exponential (M2) model.
[c]For the Exponential (M5) model, the estimate of d was 1 (boundary), and the model reduced to the Exponential (M4) model.
[d]For the Power model, the power parameter estimate was 1, and the model reduced to the Linear model.
[e]For the Polynomial 3° model, the b3 coefficient estimates was 0 (boundary of parameters space), and the model reduced to the Polynomial 2° model. For the Polynomial 3° model, the b3 and b2 coefficient estimates were 0 (boundary of parameters space), and the model reduced to the Linear model.
[f]For the Polynomial 2° model, the b2 coefficient estimate was 0 (boundary of parameters space), and the model reduced to the Linear model.

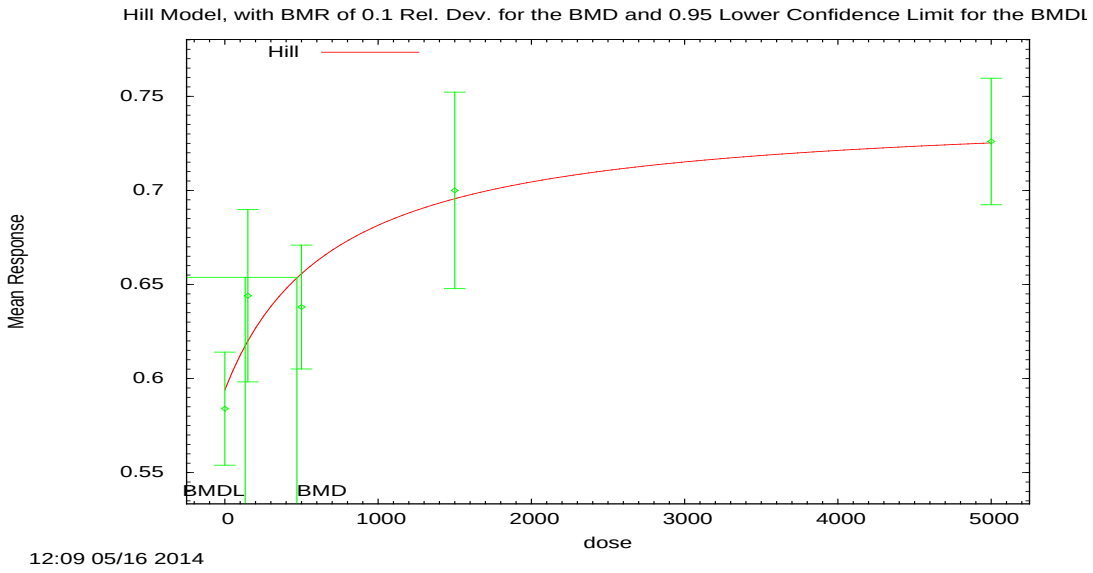

Figure C-16. Plot of mean response by dose, with fitted curve for selected model; dose shown in ppm.

Hill Model. (Version: 2.17; Date: 01/28/2013)
The form of the response function is: Y[dose] = intercept + v*dose^n/(k^n + dose^n)
A constant variance model is fit

Benchmark Dose Computation.
BMR = 10% Relative deviation
BMD = 470.166
BMDL at the 95% confidence level = 132.528

Parameter Estimates

Variable	Estimate	Default Initial Parameter Values
α	0.00299441	0.0031028
rho	n/a	0
intercept	0.594365	0.584
v	0.149823	0.142
n	1	0.147616
k	714.991	2,225.81

Table of Data and Estimated Values of Interest

Dose	N	Obs Mean	Est Mean	Obs Std Dev	Est Std Dev	Scaled Resid
0	10	0.584	0.594	0.042	0.0547	-0.599
150	10	0.644	0.62	0.064	0.0547	1.37
500	10	0.638	0.656	0.046	0.0547	-1.04
1,500	10	0.7	0.696	0.073	0.0547	0.241
5,000	10	0.726	0.725	0.047	0.0547	0.0322

Likelihoods of Interest

Model	Log(likelihood)	# Param's	AIC
A1	122.020272	6	-232.040543
A2	124.363765	10	-228.727531
A3	122.020272	6	-232.040543
fitted	120.275236	4	-232.550472
R	106.075094	2	-208.150188

Tests of Interest

Test	-2*log(Likelihood Ratio)	Test df	p-value
Test 1	36.5773	8	<0.0001
Test 2	4.68699	4	0.3209
Test 3	4.68699	4	0.3209
Test 4	3.49007	2	0.1746

Table C-22. Summary of BMD modeling results for increased absolute kidney weight in female S-D rats exposed to ETBE by whole-body inhalation for 6 hr/d, 5 d/wk for 13 wk (JPEC, 2008b); BMR = 10% relative deviation from the mean

Model[a]	Goodness of fit		BMD_{10RD} (ppm)	$BMDL_{10RD}$ (ppm)	Basis for model selection
	p-value	AIC			
Exponential (M2) Exponential (M3)[b]	0.8	-135.38	6,790	4,046	The Linear model is selected based on lowest AIC; however, the BMD is higher than the maximum dose.
Exponential (M4)	0.731	-133.76	error[c]	0	
Exponential (M5)	0.760	-132.29	error[c]	0	
Hill	0.760	-132.29	error[c]	error[c]	
Power[d] Polynomial 3°[e] Polynomial 2°[f] Linear	**0.806**	**-135.40**	**6,840**	**3,978**	

[a]Constant variance case presented (BMDS Test 2 *p*-value = 0.623), selected model in bold; scaled residuals for selected model for doses 0, 150, 500, 1,500, and 5,000 ppm were -0.0742, 0.0535, -0.578, 0.774, and -0.176, respectively.

[b]For the Exponential (M3) model, the estimate of d was 1 (boundary), and the model reduced to the Exponential (M2) model.

[c]BMD or BMDL computation failed for this model.

[d]For the Power model, the power parameter estimate was 1, and the model reduced to the Linear model.

[e]For the Polynomial 3° model, the b3 coefficient estimates was 0 (boundary of parameters space), and the model reduced to the Polynomial 2° model. For the Polynomial 3° model, the b3 and b2 coefficient estimates were 0 (boundary of parameters space), and the model reduced to the Linear model.

[f]For the Polynomial 2° model, the b2 coefficient estimate was 0 (boundary of parameters space), and the model reduced to the Linear model.

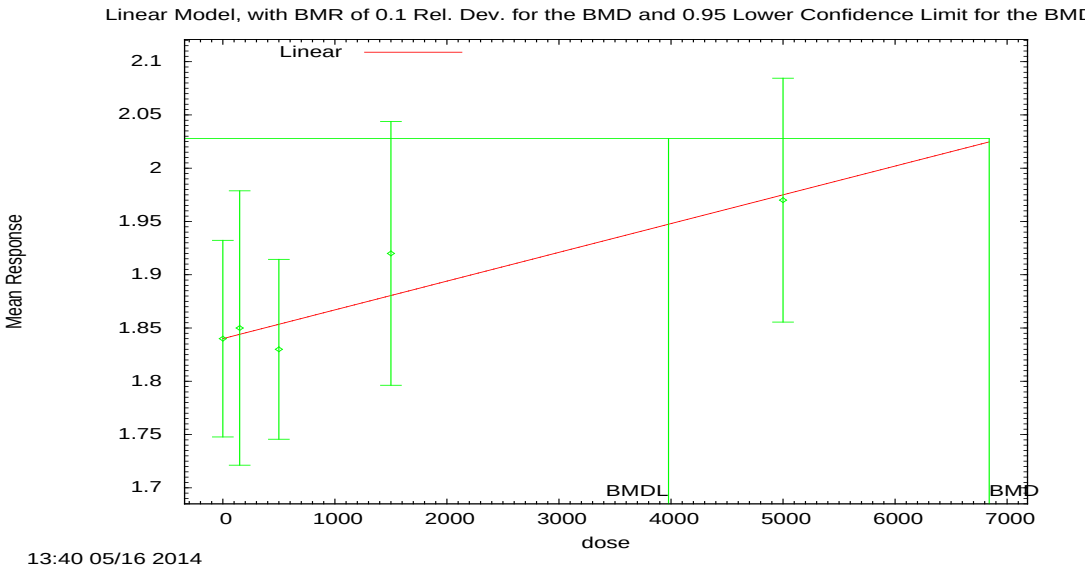

Figure C-17. Plot of mean response by dose, with fitted curve for selected model; dose shown in ppm.

Polynomial Model. (Version: 2.17; Date: 01/28/2013)

The form of the response function is: Y[dose] = beta_0 + beta_1*dose

A constant variance model is fit

Benchmark Dose Computation.

BMR = 10% Relative deviation

BMD = 6,840.02

BMDL at the 95% confidence level = 3,978.09

Parameter Estimates

Variable	Estimate	Default Initial Parameter Values
α	0.021752	0.0236988
rho	n/a	0
beta_0	1.84346	1.84346
beta_1	0.0000269511	0.0000269511

1 **Table of Data and Estimated Values of Interest**

Dose	N	Obs Mean	Est Mean	Obs Std Dev	Est Std Dev	Scaled Resid
0	10	1.84	1.84	0.129	0.147	-0.0742
150	10	1.85	1.85	0.18	0.147	0.0535
500	10	1.83	1.86	0.118	0.147	-0.578
1,500	10	1.92	1.88	0.173	0.147	0.774
5,000	10	1.97	1.98	0.16	0.147	-0.176

2 **Likelihoods of Interest**

Model	Log(likelihood)	# Param's	AIC
A1	71.192285	6	-130.384569
A2	72.502584	10	-125.005168
A3	71.192285	6	-130.384569
fitted	70.701239	3	-135.402478
R	67.96809	2	-131.93618

3 **Tests of Interest**

Test	-2*log(Likelihood Ratio)	Test df	p-value
Test 1	9.06899	8	0.3365
Test 2	2.6206	4	0.6232
Test 3	2.6206	4	0.6232
Test 4	0.982091	3	0.8056

4

Table C-23. Summary of BMD modeling results for increased relative kidney weight in female S-D rats exposed to ETBE by whole-body inhalation for 6 hr/d, 5 d/wk for 13 wk (IPEC, 2008b); BMR = 10% relative deviation from the mean

Model[a]	Goodness of fit		BMD_{10RD} (ppm)	$BMDL_{10RD}$ (ppm)	Basis for model selection
	p-value	AIC			
Exponential (M2) Exponential (M3)[b]	0.147	-248.04	3,288	2,482	The Hill model was selected based on lowest BMDL.
Exponential (M4) Exponential (M5)[c]	0.240	-248.55	1,471	557	
Hill	**0.264**	**-248.74**	**1,330**	**316**	
Power[d] Polynomial 3°[e] Polynomial 2°[f] Linear	0.162	-248.26	3,167	2,334	

[a]Constant variance case presented (BMDS Test 2 *p*-value = 0.388), selected model in bold; scaled residuals for selected model for doses 0, 150, 500, 1,500, and 5,000 ppm were -0.874, 1.29, -0.235, -0.308, and 0.125, respectively.
[b]For the Exponential (M3) model, the estimate of d was 1 (boundary), and the model reduced to the Exponential (M2) model.
[c]For the Exponential (M5) model, the estimate of d was 1 (boundary), and the model reduced to the Exponential (M4) model.
[d]For the Power model, the power parameter estimate was 1, and the model reduced to the Linear model.
[e]For the Polynomial 3° model, the b3 coefficient estimates was 0 (boundary of parameters space), and the model reduced to the Polynomial 2° model. For the Polynomial 3° model, the b3 and b2 coefficient estimates were 0 (boundary of parameters space), and the model reduced to the Linear model.
[f]For the Polynomial 2° model, the b2 coefficient estimate was 0 (boundary of parameters space), and the model reduced to the Linear model.

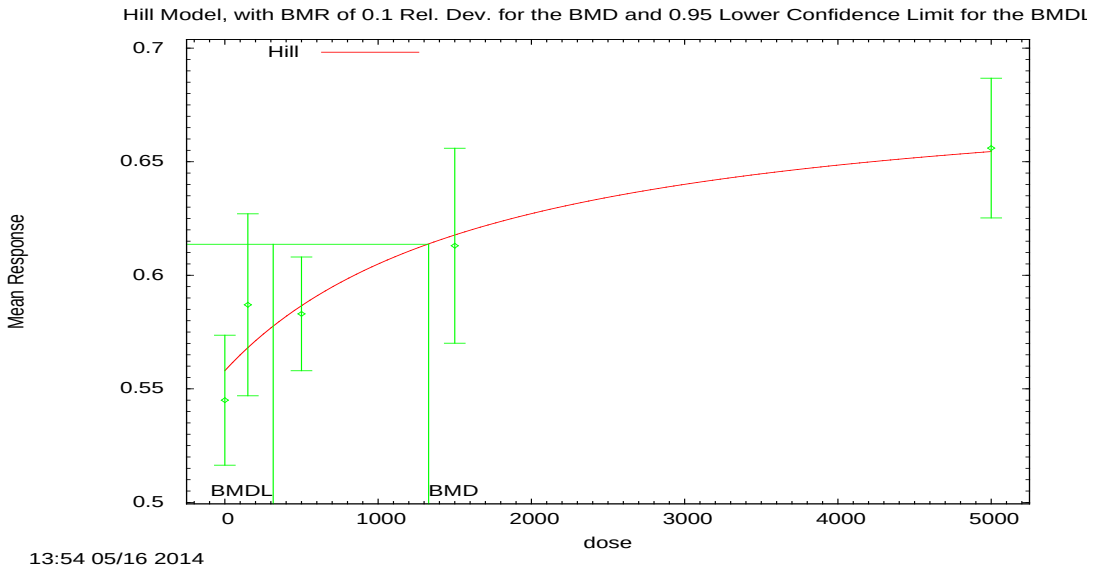

Figure C-18. Plot of mean response by dose, with fitted curve for selected model; dose shown in ppm.

Hill Model. (Version: 2.17; Date: 01/28/2013)

The form of the response function is: Y[dose] = intercept + v*dose^n/(k^n + dose^n)

A constant variance model is fit

Benchmark Dose Computation.

BMR = 10% Relative deviation

BMD = 1,329.5

BMDL at the 95% confidence level = 315.543

Parameter Estimates

Variable	Estimate	Default Initial Parameter Values
α	0.00216632	0.002282
rho	n/a	0
intercept	0.557859	0.545
v	0.130692	0.111
n	1	0.226907
k	1,785.17	1,916.67

1 **Table of Data and Estimated Values of Interest**

Dose	N	Obs Mean	Est Mean	Obs Std Dev	Est Std Dev	Scaled Resid
0	10	0.545	0.558	0.04	0.0465	-0.874
150	10	0.587	0.568	0.056	0.0465	1.29
500	10	0.583	0.586	0.035	0.0465	-0.235
1,500	10	0.613	0.618	0.06	0.0465	-0.308
5,000	10	0.656	0.654	0.043	0.0465	0.125

2 **Likelihoods of Interest**

Model	Log(likelihood)	# Param's	AIC
A1	129.701589	6	-247.403177
A2	131.770538	10	-243.541076
A3	129.701589	6	-247.403177
fitted	128.368125	4	-248.73625
R	117.090968	2	-230.181936

3 **Tests of Interest**

Test	-2*log(Likelihood Ratio)	Test df	p-value
Test 1	29.3591	8	0.0002742
Test 2	4.1379	4	0.3877
Test 3	4.1379	4	0.3877
Test 4	2.66693	2	0.2636

4

Table C-24. Summary of BMD modeling results for increased absolute kidney weight in male F344 rats exposed to ETBE by whole-body inhalation for 6 hr/d, 5 d/wk, for 13 wk (Medinsky et al., 1999; Bond et al., 1996b); BMR = 10% relative deviation from the mean

Model[a]	Goodness of fit		BMC_{10RD} (ppm)	$BMCL_{10RD}$ (ppm)	Basis for model selection
	p-value	AIC			
Exponential (M2) Exponential (M3)[b]	0.184	-129.97	3,107	2,439	The Hill model was selected based on lowest BMDL.
Exponential (M4) Exponential (M5)[c]	0.199	-129.71	1,798	808	
Hill	**0.224**	**-129.89**	**1,667**	**603**	
Power[d] Polynomial 3°[e] Polynomial 2°[f] Linear	0.208	-130.22	2,980	2,288	

[a]Constant variance case presented (BMDS Test 2 *p*-value = 0.540), selected model in bold; scaled residuals for selected model for doses 0, 500, 1,750, and 5,000 ppm were -0.441, 0.91, -0.635, and 0.166, respectively.
[b]For the Exponential (M3) model, the estimate of d was 1 (boundary), and the model reduced to the Exponential (M2) model.
[c]For the Exponential (M5) model, the estimate of d was 1 (boundary), and the model reduced to the Exponential (M4) model.
[d]For the Power model, the power parameter estimate was 1, and the model reduced to the Linear model.
[e]For the Polynomial 3° model, the b3 coefficient estimates was 0 (boundary of parameters space), and the model reduced to the Polynomial 2° model. For the Polynomial 3° model, the b3 and b2 coefficient estimates were 0 (boundary of parameters space), and the model reduced to the Linear model.
[f]For the Polynomial 2° model, the b2 coefficient estimate was 0 (boundary of parameters space), and the model reduced to the Linear model.

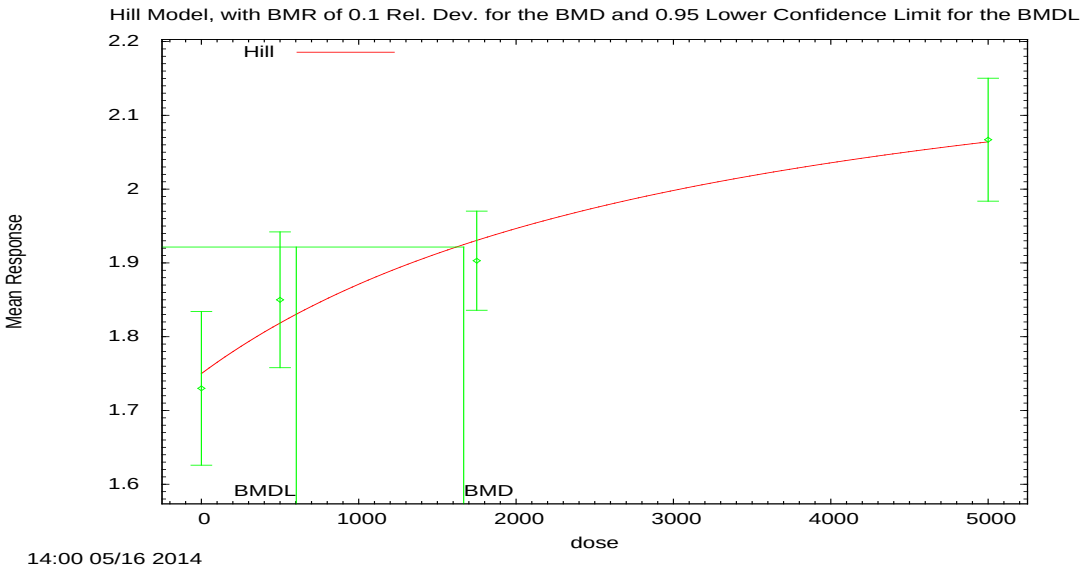

Figure C-19. Plot of mean response by dose, with fitted curve for selected model; dose shown in ppm.

Hill Model. (Version: 2.17; Date: 01/28/2013)

The form of the response function is: Y[dose] = intercept + v*dose^n/(k^n + dose^n)

A constant variance model is fit

Benchmark Dose Computation.

BMR = 10% Relative deviation

BMD = 1,666.92

BMDL at the 95% confidence level = 603.113

Parameter Estimates

Variable	Estimate	Default Initial Parameter Values
α	0.0160221	0.0170425
rho	n/a	0
intercept	1.74684	1.73
v	0.521534	0.337
n	1	0.225826
k	3,309.8	1,856.13

1 **Table of Data and Estimated Values of Interest**

Dose	N	Obs Mean	Est Mean	Obs Std Dev	Est Std Dev	Scaled Resid
0	11	1.73	1.75	0.155	0.127	-0.441
500	11	1.85	1.82	0.137	0.127	0.91
1,750	11	1.9	1.93	0.1	0.127	-0.635
5,000	11	2.07	2.06	0.124	0.127	0.166

2 **Likelihoods of Interest**

Model	Log(likelihood)	# Param's	AIC
A1	69.681815	5	-129.36363
A2	70.76062	8	-125.521241
A3	69.681815	5	-129.36363
fitted	68.943332	4	-129.886663
R	55.026208	2	-106.052416

3 **Tests of Interest**

Test	-2*log(Likelihood Ratio)	Test df	p-value
Test 1	31.4688	6	<0.0001
Test 2	2.15761	3	0.5403
Test 3	2.15761	3	0.5403
Test 4	1.47697	1	0.2242

4

Table C-25. Summary of BMD modeling results for increased absolute kidney weight in female F344 rats exposed to ETBE by whole-body inhalation for 6 hr/d, 5 d/wk, for 13 wk (Medinsky et al., 1999; Bond et al., 1996b); BMR = 10% relative deviation from the mean

Model[a]	Goodness of fit		BMC_{10RD} (ppm)	$BMCL_{10RD}$ (ppm)	Basis for model selection
	p-value	AIC			
Exponential (M2) Exponential (M3)[b]	0.0630	-187.67	2,706	2,275	The Exponential (M4) model was selected as the most parsimonious model of adequate fit.
Exponential (M4) Exponential (M5)[c]	**0.956**	**-191.20**	**1,342**	**816**	
Hill	N/A[d]	-189.20	1,325	741	
Power[e] Polynomial 3°[f] Polynomial 2°[g] Linear	0.0928	-188.45	2,552	2,111	

[a]Constant variance case presented (BMDS Test 2 *p*-value = 0.428), selected model in bold; scaled residuals for selected model for doses 0, 500, 1,750, and 5,000 ppm were -0.0252, 0.043, -0.02385, and 0.004872, respectively.
[b]For the Exponential (M3) model, the estimate of d was 1 (boundary), and the model reduced to the Exponential (M2) model.
[c]For the Exponential (M5) model, the estimate of d was 1 (boundary), and the model reduced to the Exponential (M4) model.
[d]No available degrees of freedom to calculate a goodness of fit value.
[e]For the Power model, the power parameter estimate was 1, and the model reduced to the Linear model.
[f]For the Polynomial 3° model, the b3 coefficient estimates was 0 (boundary of parameters space), and the model reduced to the Polynomial 2° model. For the Polynomial 3° model, the b3 and b2 coefficient estimates were 0 (boundary of parameters space), and the model reduced to the Linear model.
[g]For the Polynomial 2° model, the b2 coefficient estimate was 0 (boundary of parameters space), and the model reduced to the Linear model.

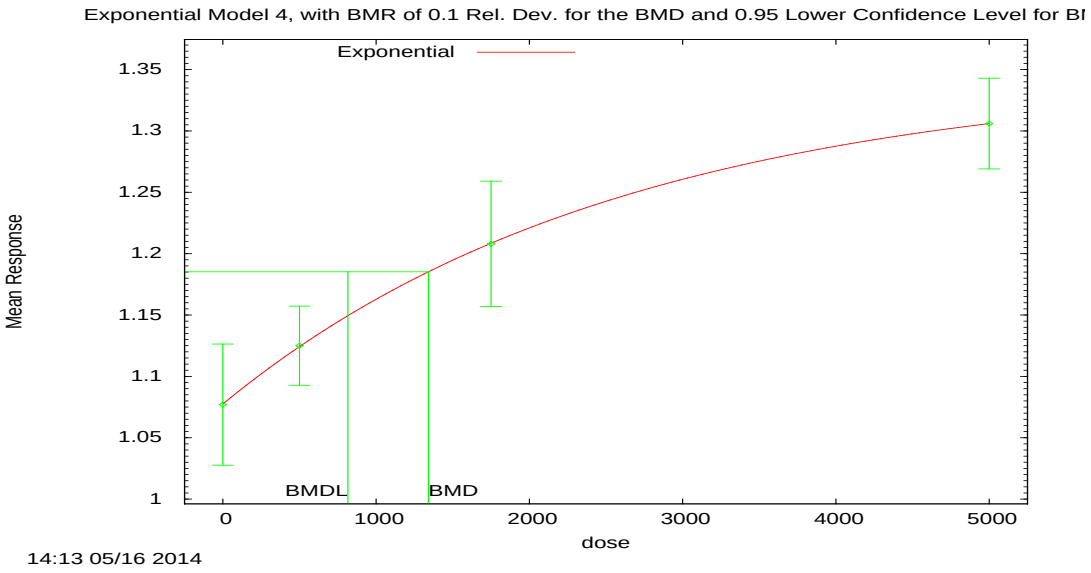

Figure C-20. Plot of mean response by dose, with fitted curve for selected model; dose shown in ppm.

Exponential Model. (Version: 1.9; Date: 01/29/2013)
The form of the response function is: Y[dose] = a * [c-(c-1) * exp(-b * dose)]
A constant variance model is fit

Benchmark Dose Computation.
BMR = 10% Relative deviation
BMD = 1,341.66
BMDL at the 95% confidence level = 815.742

Parameter Estimates

Variable	Estimate	Default Initial Parameter Values
lnα	-5.63259	-5.63266
rho(S)	n/a	0
a	1.07748	1.02315
b	0.000383798	0.000348471
c	1.24847	1.34027
d	1	1

Table of Data and Estimated Values of Interest

Dose	N	Obs Mean	Est Mean	Obs Std Dev	Est Std Dev	Scaled Resid
0	10	1.077	1.077	0.069	0.05983	-0.0252
500	11	1.125	1.124	0.048	0.05983	0.043
1,750	11	1.208	1.208	0.076	0.05983	-0.02385
5,000	11	1.306	1.306	0.055	0.05983	0.004872

Likelihoods of Interest

Model	Log(likelihood)	# Param's	AIC
A1	99.60217	5	-189.2043
A2	100.9899	8	-185.9798
A3	99.60217	5	-189.2043
R	75.30605	2	-146.6121
4	99.60063	4	-191.2013

Tests of Interest

Test	-2*log(Likelihood Ratio)	Test df	p-value
Test 1	51.37	6	<0.0001
Test 2	2.775	3	0.4276
Test 3	2.775	3	0.4276
Test 6a	0.003077	1	0.9558

PODs from Inhalation Studies – Use of PBPK Model for Route-to-route Extrapolation

A pharmacokinetic (PBPK) model for ETBE and its metabolite *tert*-butanol in rats has been developed, as described in APPENDIX B of the Supplemental Information. Using this model, route-to-route extrapolation of the inhalation benchmark concentration levels (BMCLs) to derive oral PODs was performed as follows. First, the internal dose in the rat at each inhalation $BMCL_{ADJ}$ (already adjusted to continuous exposure in mg/m^3) was estimated using the PBPK model to derive an "internal dose BMDL." Then, the oral dose concentration (assuming continuous exposure) that led to the same internal dose in the rat was estimated using the PBPK model. The resulting BMDL already reflects a continuous exposure so it is equivalent to a POD_{ADJ}, described above. This value was then converted to a human equivalent dose POD using the formula previously described in "PODs from oral studies":

$$POD_{HED} = POD_{ADJ}\ (mg/kg\text{-}day) \times DAF$$

A critical decision in the route-to-route extrapolation is the selection of the internal dose metric to use that established "equivalent" oral and inhalation exposures. For ETBE-induced kidney effects, the four options are the concentration of *tert*-butanol in blood, the rate of *tert*-butanol metabolism, the rate of ETBE metabolism, and the concentration of ETBE in blood. Note that using a kidney concentration for ETBE or *tert*-butanol will lead to the same route-to-route extrapolation relationship as using blood concentration of ETBE or *tert*-butanol, respectively, because the distribution from blood to kidney is independent of route. The major systemically available metabolite of ETBE is *tert*-butanol, which has also been shown to cause kidney toxicity, so *tert*-butanol is a plausible dose metric. There are no data to suggest that metabolites of *tert*-butanol mediate its renal toxicity, so the rate of *tert*-butanol metabolism is not a supported dose metric. The other metabolite of ETBE is acetaldehyde, but it is largely produced in the liver, and its systemic availability is limited due to its rapid clearance. Therefore, the rate of metabolism of ETBE is not supported as a dose metric for kidney toxicity. The final dose metric option is ETBE blood concentration. Although it is possible that *tert*-butanol contributes to the kidney effects of ETBE, it is clear that ETBE alone cannot fully account for the kidney effects, given the presence of systemically available *tert*-butanol following ETBE exposure. As demonstrated in Appendix B, comparing noncancer kidney effects following ETBE or *tert*-butanol administration based on internal dose yielded consistent dose-response relationships using *tert*-butanol blood concentration as the dose metric. Therefore, *tert*-butanol in blood was selected as the best available dose metric for route-to-route extrapolation, although recognizing that some uncertainty remains as to whether it can fully account for the kidney effects of ETBE.

Table C-26 summarizes the sequence of calculations leading to the derivation of a human-equivalent POD for each inhalation data set discussed above.

Table C-26. Summary of derivation of oral PODs derived from route-to-route extrapolation from inhalation exposures

Endpoint and reference	Species/sex	BMR	$BMCL_{ADJ}$ (mg/m^3)[a]	Internal dose[b] (mg/L)	Equivalent POD_{ADJ} (mg/kg-d)	Equivalent POD_{HED}[c] (mg/kg-d)
Kidney						
Increased urothelial hyperplasia Saito et al. (2013); JPEC (2010b)	Male F344 rats	10%	268	3.40	93.7	22.5
Increased absolute kidney weight JPEC (2008a)	Male Sprague-Dawley rats	10%	112	1.35	39.5	9.18
Increased relative kidney weight JPEC (2008a)	Male Sprague-Dawley rats	10%	99	1.19	34.9	8.38

Endpoint and reference	Species/sex	BMR	$BMCL_{ADJ}$ (mg/m^3)[a]	Internal dose[b] (mg/L)	Equivalent POD_{ADJ} (mg/kg-d)	Equivalent POD_{HED}[c] (mg/kg-d)
Increased absolute kidney weight JPEC (2008a)	Female Sprague-Dawley rats	10%	2,969	103	1,110	266
Increased relative kidney weight JPEC (2008a)	Female Sprague-Dawley rats	10%	236	2.96	82.8	19.9
Increased absolute kidney weight Medinsky et al. (1999)	Male F344 rats	10%	450	6.06	158	37.9
Increased absolute kidney weight Medinsky et al. (1999)	Female F344 rats	10%	609	8.60	213	51.1

[a]Conversion factor used: 1 ppm = 4.17 mg/m^3
[b]Average blood concentration of *tert*-butanol under continuous inhalation exposure to ETBE at the BMDL (from Table 2-1).
[c]Continuous ETBE oral human equivalent dose that leads to the same average blood concentration of *tert*-butanol as continuous inhalation exposure to ETBE at the BMCL (see text for details).

PODs from Oral Studies – Use of PBPK Model for Route-to-route Extrapolation

Because *tert*-butanol is the primary metabolite of ETBE and the evidence suggests it is involved in kidney toxicity, a PBPK model for ETBE and its metabolite *tert*-butanol in rats was developed, as described in Appendix B. Using this model, route-to-route extrapolation of the oral BMDLs to derive inhalation PODs was performed as follows. First, the internal dose in the rat at each oral BMDL (assuming continuous exposure) was estimated using the PBPK model to derive an "internal dose BMDL." Then, the inhalation air concentration (again assuming continuous exposure) that led to the same internal dose in the rat was estimated using the PBPK model. The resulting BMCL already reflects a continuous exposure so it is equivalent to a $BMCL_{ADJ}$, described above. This value was then converted to a human equivalent dose POD using the formula previously described in "PODs from inhalation studies":

$$BMCL_{HEC} = BMCL_{ADJ}\ (mg/m^3) \times (L_A \div L_H)\ \text{(interspecies conversion)}$$
$$= BMCL_{ADJ}\ (mg/m^3) \times (11.6 \div 11.7)$$
$$= BMCL_{ADJ}\ (mg/m^3) \times (0.992)$$

A critical decision in the route-to-route extrapolation is the selection of the internal dose metric to use that established "equivalent" oral and inhalation exposures. For ETBE-induced kidney effects, the four options are the concentration of *tert*-butanol in blood, the rate of *tert*-butanol metabolism, the rate of ETBE metabolism, and the concentration of ETBE in blood. Note that using a

kidney concentration for ETBE or *tert*-butanol will lead to the same route-to-route extrapolation relationship as using blood concentration of ETBE or *tert*-butanol, respectively, because the distribution from blood to kidney is independent of route. The major systemically available metabolite of ETBE is *tert*-butanol, which has also been shown to cause kidney toxicity, so *tert*-butanol is a plausible dose metric. There are no data to suggest that metabolites of *tert*-butanol mediate its renal toxicity, so the rate of *tert*-butanol metabolism is not a supported dose metric. The other metabolite of ETBE is acetaldehyde, but it is largely produced in the liver, and its systemic availability is limited due to its rapid clearance. Therefore, the rate of metabolism of ETBE is not supported as a dose metric. The final dose metric option is ETBE blood concentration. ETBE alone cannot fully account for the kidney effects, given the presence of systemically available *tert*-butanol following ETBE exposure and the relatively small concentrations of ETBE measured in the urine. As demonstrated in Appendix B, comparing noncancer kidney effects following ETBE or *tert*-butanol administration based on internal dose yielded consistent dose-response relationships using *tert*-butanol blood concentration as the dose metric. Therefore, *tert*-butanol in blood was selected as the best available dose metric for route-to-route extrapolation, although recognizing that some uncertainty remains as to whether it can fully account for the kidney effects of ETBE.

Table C-27 summarizes the sequence of calculations leading to the derivation of a human-equivalent POD for each inhalation data set discussed above.

Table C-27. Summary of derivation of inhalation PODs derived from route-to-route extrapolation from oral exposures

Endpoint and reference	Species/sex	BMR	BMDL (mg/kg-d)	Internal dose[a] (mg/L)	Equivalent POD_{HEC}[b] (mg/m^3)
Kidney					
Increased urothelial hyperplasia Suzuki et al. (2012); JPEC (2010a)	Male F344 rats	10%	60.5	2.11	171
Increased absolute kidney weight JPEC (2008b); Miyata et al. (2013)	Male Sprague-Dawley rats	10%	115	4.25	326
Increased relative kidney weight JPEC (2008b); Miyata et al. (2013)	Male Sprague-Dawley rats	NA	25[c]	1.99	70
Increased absolute kidney weight JPEC (2008b); Miyata et al. (2013)	Female Sprague-Dawley rats	10%	57	1.99	161
Increased relative kidney weight JPEC (2008b); Miyata et al. (2013)	Female Sprague-Dawley rats	10%	20	0.670	56
Increased absolute kidney weight (P0 generation) Gaoua (2004b)	Male Sprague-Dawley rats	10%	94	3.41	266

Endpoint and reference	Species/sex	BMR	BMDL (mg/kg-d)	Internal dose[a] (mg/L)	Equivalent POD_{HEC}[b] (mg/m^3)
Increased relative kidney weight (P0 generation) Gaoua (2004b)	Male Sprague-Dawley rats	10%	137	5.17	388
Increased absolute kidney weight (P0 generation) Gaoua (2004b)	Female Sprague-Dawley rats	10%	1,030	90.2	2,770
Increased relative kidney weight (P0 generation) Gaoua (2004b)	Female Sprague-Dawley rats	NA	1,000[c]	85.5	2,700
Increased absolute kidney weight (F1 generation) Gaoua (2004b)	Male Sprague-Dawley rats	10%	235	9.7	667
Increased relative kidney weight (F1 generation) Gaoua (2004b)	Male Sprague-Dawley rats	NA	250[c]	10.4	710
Increased absolute kidney weight (F1 generation) Gaoua (2004b)	Female Sprague-Dawley rats	10%	670	42.4	1,900
Increased relative kidney weight (F1 generation) Gaoua (2004b)	Female Sprague-Dawley rats	NA	500[c]	26.7	1,440
Increased absolute kidney weight (P0 generation) Fujii et al. (2010)	Male Sprague-Dawley rats	10%	139	5.25	394
Increased relative kidney weight (P0 generation) Fujii et al. (2010)	Male Sprague-Dawley rats	10%	129	4.83	365
Increased absolute kidney weight (P0 generation) Fujii et al. (2010)	Female Sprague-Dawley rats	10%	905	71.5	2,480
Increased relative kidney weight (P0 generation) Fujii et al. (2010)	Female Sprague-Dawley rats	10%	1,254	127	3,230

[a]Average blood concentration of *tert*-butanol under continuous oral exposure to ETBE at the BMDL (from Table 2-1).
[b]Continuous ETBE inhalation human equivalent concentration that leads to the same average blood concentration of *tert*-butanol as continuous oral exposure to ETBE at the BMDL (see text for details).
[c]BMD modeling failed to successfully calculate a BMD value (see Appendix C of the Supplemental Information). NOAEL or LOAEL was used for route-to-route extrapolation.
NA = not applicable

1

C.1.2. Cancer Endpoints

For the multistage cancer models, the coefficients were restricted to be non-negative (beta's ≥ 0). For each endpoint, multistage cancer models were fitted to the data using the maximum likelihood method. Each model was tested for goodness-of-fit using a chi-square goodness-of-fit test (χ^2 p-value < 0.05[3] indicates lack of fit). Other factors were used to assess model fit, such as scaled residuals, visual fit, and adequacy of fit in the low-dose region and in the vicinity of the BMR.

For each endpoint, the BMDL estimate (95% lower confidence limit on the BMD, as estimated by the profile likelihood method) and AIC value were used to select a best-fit model from among the models exhibiting adequate fit. If the BMDL estimates were "sufficiently close," that is, differed by more than three-fold, the model selected was the one that yielded the lowest AIC value. If the BMDL estimates were not sufficiently close, the lowest BMDL was selected as the POD.

The incidence of liver tumors in male F344 rats was found to be statistically significantly increased following a 2-year inhalation exposure; hepatocellular adenomas and a single hepatocellular carcinoma in the high-dose group were combined in modeling the dataset. The data were modeled using three different exposure metrics: administered concentration as ppm, administered concentration as mg/m^3, and an internal PBPK exposure concentration of ETBE metabolized.

Table C-28. Cancer endpoints selected for dose-response modeling for ETBE

Species / Sex Endpoint	Doses and Effect Data				
Hepatocellular adenomas and carcinomas JPEC (2010b)	Exposure Concentration (ppm)	0	500	1,500	5,000
	Exposure Concentration (mg/m^3)	0	2,089	6,268	20,893
	PBPK Concentration (mg/hr)	0	1.145	2.7316	4.125
	Incidence / Total	0 / 50	2 / 50	1 / 49	10 / 50

C.1.2.1. Modeling Results

Below are tables summarizing the modeling results for the cancer endpoints modeled.

[3] A significance level of 0.05 is used for selecting cancer models because the model family (multistage) is selected a priori *Benchmark Dose Technical Guidance Document*, U.S. EPA (2012).

Table C-29. Summary of BMD modeling results for hepatocellular adenomas and carcinomas in male F344 rats exposed to ETBE by whole-body inhalation for 6 hr/d, 5d/wk, for 104 wk; modeled with doses as administered exposure concentration in ppm (JPEC, 2010b); BMR = 10% extra risk

Model[a]	Goodness of fit			BMC_{10Pct} (ppm)	$BMCL_{10Pct}$ (ppm)	Basis for model selection
	p-value	Scaled residuals	AIC			
Three	0.0991	-0.030, 1.382, -0.898, and 0.048	84.961	2,942	1,735	Multistage 1° was selected based on lowest AIC.
Two	0.264	0.000, 1.284, -1.000, and 0.137	83.093	2,756	1,718	
One	**0.490**	**0.000, 1.009, -1.144, and 0.309**	**81.208**	**2,605**	**1,703**	

[a]Selected model in bold.

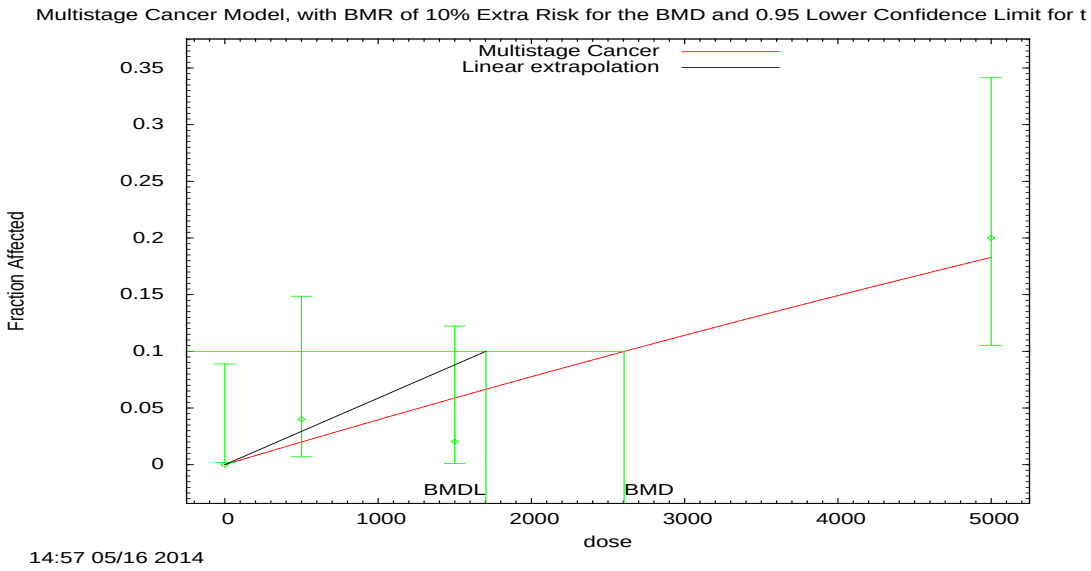

Figure C-21. Plot of incidence rate by dose, with fitted curve for selected model; dose shown in ppm.

Multistage Model. (Version: 3.4; Date: 05/02/2014)
The form of the probability function is: P[response] = background + (1-background)*[1-EXP(-beta1*dose^1-beta2*dose^2...)]
The parameter betas are restricted to be positive

Benchmark Dose Computation.
BMR = 10% Extra risk
BMD = 2,604.82
BMDL at the 95% confidence level = 1,703.47
BMDU at the 95% confidence level = 4,634.52
Collectively, (1703.47, 4634.52) is a 90% two-sided confidence interval for the BMD
Multistage Cancer Slope Factor = error

Parameter Estimates

Variable	Estimate	Default Initial Parameter Values
Background	0	0
Beta(1)	0.0000404483	0.0000438711

Analysis of Deviance Table

Model	Log(likelihood)	# Param's	Deviance	Test d.f.	p-value
Full model	-38.2989	4			
Fitted model	-39.6042	1	2.61063	3	0.4556
Reduced model	-48.0344	1	19.4711	3	0.0002184

AIC: = 81.2084

Goodness of Fit Table

Dose	Est. Prob.	Expected	Observed	Size	Scaled Resid
0	0	0	0	50	0
500	0.02	1.001	2	50	1.009
1,500	0.0589	2.885	1	49	-1.144
5,000	0.1831	9.155	10	50	0.309

Chi^2 = 2.42 d.f = 3 P-value = 0.4898

Table C-30. Summary of BMD modeling results for hepatocellular adenomas and carcinomas in male F344 rats exposed to ETBE by whole-body inhalation for 6 hr/d, 5d/wk, for 104 wk; modeled with doses as mg/m³ (IPEC, 2010b); BMR = 10% extra risk

Model[a]	Goodness of fit			BMD_{10Pct} (mg/m³)	$BMDL_{10Pct}$ (mg/m³)	Basis for model selection
	p-value	Scaled residuals	AIC			
Three	0.0991	-0.040, 1.382, -0.897, and 0.048	84.961	12,300	7,251	Multistage 1° was selected based on lowest AIC
Two	0.264	0.000, 1.284, -1.000, and 0.137	83.093	11,514	7,179	
One	**0.490**	**0.000, 1.009, -1.144, and 0.309**	**81.209**	**10,884**	**7,118**	

[a]Selected model in bold.

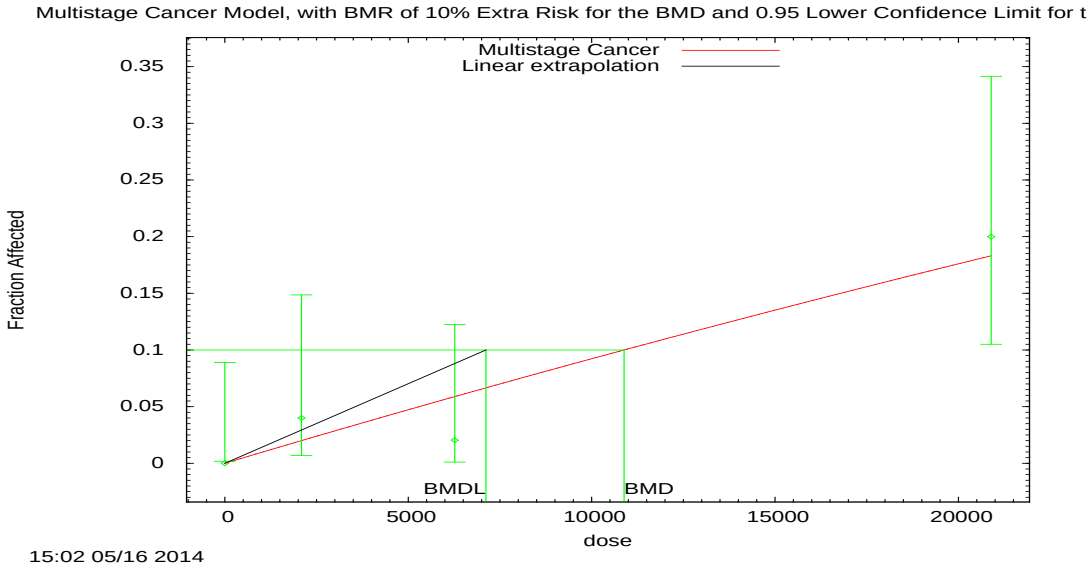

Figure C-22. Plot of incidence rate by dose, with fitted curve for selected model; dose shown in mg/m³.

Multistage Model. (Version: 3.4; Date: 05/02/2014)
The form of the probability function is: P[response] = background + (1-background)*[1-EXP(-beta1*dose^1-beta2*dose^2...)]
The parameter betas are restricted to be positive

Benchmark Dose Computation.
BMR = 10% Extra risk
BMD = 10,884.4
BMDL at the 95% confidence level = 7,118.08
BMDU at the 95% confidence level = 19,366.3
Collectively, (7,118.08, 19,366.3) is a 90% two-sided confidence interval for the BMD
Multistage Cancer Slope Factor = error

Parameter Estimates

Variable	Estimate	Default Initial Parameter Values
Background	0	0
Beta(1)	9.6799E-06	0.0000104989

Analysis of Deviance Table

Model	Log(likelihood)	# Param's	Deviance	Test d.f.	p-value
Full model	-38.2989	4			
Fitted model	-39.6044	1	2.61098	3	0.4556
Reduced model	-48.0344	1	19.4711	3	0.0002184

AIC: = 81.2087

Goodness of Fit Table

Dose	Est. Prob.	Expected	Observed	Size	Scaled Resid
0	0	0	0	50	0
2,089	0.02	1.001	2	50	1.009
6,268	0.0589	2.885	1	49	-1.144
20,893	0.1831	9.155	10	50	0.309

Chi^2 = 2.42 d.f = 3 P-value = 0.4897

Table C-31. Summary of BMD modeling results for hepatocellular adenomas and carcinomas in male F344 rats exposed to ETBE by whole-body inhalation for 6 hr/d, 5d/wk, for 104 wk; modeled with PBPK doses as ETBE metabolized, mg/hr (JPEC, 2010b); BMR = 10% extra risk

Model[a]	Goodness of fit			BMC_{10Pct} (mg/hr)	$BMCL_{10Pct}$ (mg/hr)	Basis for model selection
	p-value	Scaled residuals	AIC			
Three	0.177	0.000, 1.033, -1.433, and 0.587	84.574	3.20	2.34	Multistage 1° was selected based on lowest AIC
Two	0.144	0.000, 0.871, -1.574, and 0.798	85.271	3.09	2.19	
One	**0.184**	**0.000, 0.035, -1.713, and 1.378**	**84.446**	**3.03**	**1.98**	

[a]Selected model in bold.

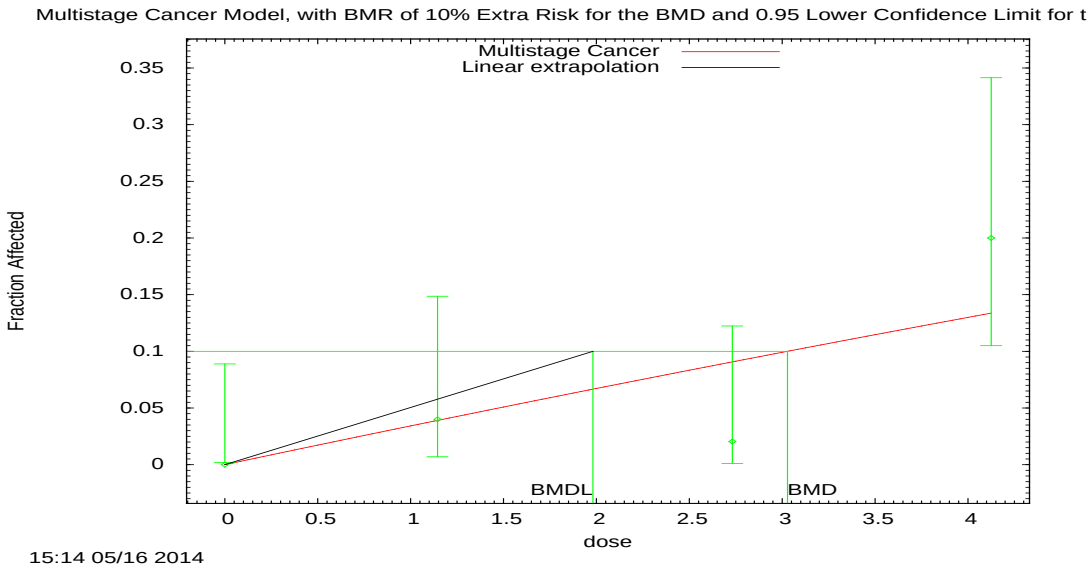

Figure C-23. Plot of incidence rate by dose, with fitted curve for selected model; dose shown in mg/hr.

Multistage Model. (Version: 3.4; Date: 05/02/2014)
The form of the probability function is: P[response] = background + (1-background)*[1-EXP(-beta1*dose^1-beta2*dose^2...)]
The parameter betas are restricted to be positive

Benchmark Dose Computation.
BMR = 10% Extra risk
BMD = 3.02863
BMDL at the 95% confidence level = 1.98128
BMDU at the 95% confidence level = 5.02417
Collectively, (1.98128, 5.02417) is a 90% two-sided confidence interval for the BMD
Multistage Cancer Slope Factor = error

Parameter Estimates

Variable	Estimate	Default Initial Parameter Values
Background	0	0
Beta(1)	0.0347882	0.0464377

Analysis of Deviance Table

Model	Log(likelihood)	# Param's	Deviance	Test d.f.	p-value
Full model	-38.2989	4			
Fitted model	-41.2229	1	5.84813	3	0.1192
Reduced model	-48.0344	1	19.4711	3	0.0002184

AIC: = 84.4459

Goodness of Fit Table

Dose	Est. Prob.	Expected	Observed	Size	Scaled Resid
0	0	0	0	50	0
1.145	0.039	1.952	2	50	0.035
2.7316	0.0907	4.442	1	49	-1.713
4.125	0.1337	6.684	10	50	1.378

Chi^2 = 4.83 d.f = 3 P-value = 0.1844

APPENDIX D. SUMMARY OF EXTERNAL PEER REVIEW AND PUBLIC COMMENTS AND EPA'S DISPOSITION

REFERENCES FOR APPENDICES

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