Completed Study and Monograph Report for Backpack and Handgun Application of Liquid Spray in Utility Rights of Way (Agricultural Handlers Exposure Task Force)

Science (Statistics) Review : Discussant: George Fernandez

- Discuss the inadequacies in the current method of estimating standard deviation and 95% upper limit.
- Suggest currently available alternate methods to estimate arithmetic mean, its 95% Confidence Interval and 95% upper limit assuming the distribution of interested response variable is

lognormal.

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Table 4. Handgun ROW Application - Results of Primary Benchmark Analysis for Inhalation Exposure

	Inhalation					
Statistic	Unit Exposure (ug	(D.A				
	Estimate	95% CI	fRA95			
GM_S	3.24	1.77 – 5.89	1.8			
GSD_S	4.07	2.65 - 6.23				
$GM_{ m M}$	3.24	1.77 – 5.94	1.8			
GSD_M	4.07	2.65 - 6.32				
ICC	0.00	0.00 - 0.68				
	ean assuming SRS = "exp(average of 21 ln(UE)					
	tandard deviation assuming SRS = "exp(standar	d deviation of 21 ln(UE)) value	es"			
	mponent model-based geometric mean					
	emponent model-based geometric standard devia	ition				
ICC = intra-cluster						
$ m AM_S$	7.31	3.56 - 20.4	2.4			
AM_{U}	8.68	3.84 - 21.7	2.4			
AM_{M}	8.68	8.68 $3.84 - 22.4$				
AM _S = simple avera	ge of 17 unit exposures					
	nean based on $GM_S = GM_S*exp 0.5*((lnGSD_S))$					
$AM_M = variance con$	mponent model-based arithmetic mean = Givi _M *	$exp{0.5*((lnGSDM)^2)}$				
P95 _s	31.9	8.73 – 78.5	3.3			
P95 _U	32.6	12.6 - 82.5	2.6			
P95 _M	32.6	12.7 – 85.4	2.6			
	le (i.e., the 20th unit exposure out of 21 ranked in	ascending order)				
P95 _U = 95 th percenti	le based on $GM_S = GM_S * GSD_S^1.645$ —		L			
P95 _M = variance con	mponent model-based 95^{th} percentile = GM_M * G	$SD_{M}^{1.645}$	Incorre			
			adjustr			

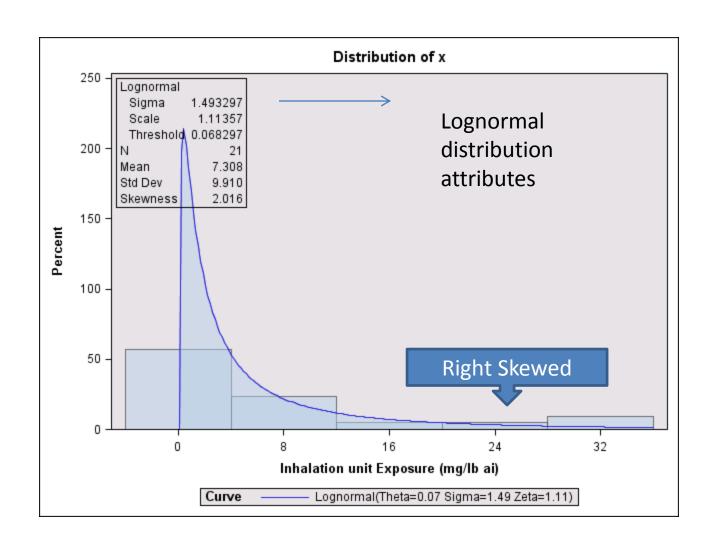




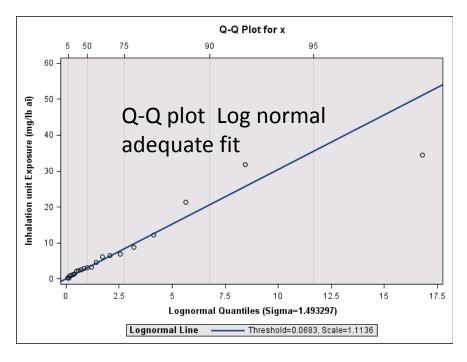
Under-estimate 95% upper limit

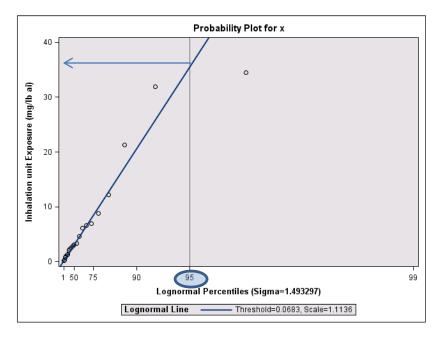
Normalized Inhalation Exposure (µg/lb ai) 34.5 4.6 0.902 6.93 3.35 6.51 0.178 31.9 1.17 2.82 Raw data from 21 MU 2.43 12.2 2.29 0.737 8.82 1.29 0.272 3.1 2.06 21.3 6.1

SAS Proc Univariate distribution analysis



The UNIVARIATE Procedure





Confidence Intervals for the Mean of a Log-Normal Distribution

Ulf Olsson

Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences

Journal of Statistics Education Volume 13, Number 1 (2005), www.amstat.org/publications/jse/v13n1/olsson.html

3.3 Cox method

Cox (quoted as "personal communication" in Land, 1971) has suggested that a confidence interval for $E(X) = \theta$ can be calculated in the following way:

Calculate a confidence interval for $log(\theta)$ as

$$\overline{Y} + \frac{S^2}{2} \pm z \sqrt{\frac{S^2}{n} + \frac{S^4}{2(n-1)}}$$
 (4)

Handgin ROW applications Results of Primary Benchmark analysis for Inhalation Exposture

The UNIVARIATE Procedure
Fitted Lognormal Distribution for x (Inhalation unit Exposure (mg/lb ai))

	Parameters for Lognormal Distribution			
	Parameter	Symbol	Estimate	
	Threshold	Theta	0.068297	
	Scale	Zeta	1.11357	
	Shape	Sigma	1.493297	
,	Mean		9.354579	
	Std Dev		26.75234	

Quantiles for Lognormal Distribution					
	Quantile				
Percent	Observed	Estimated			
1.0	0.17800	0.16268			
5.0	0.27200	0.32944			
10.0	0.73700	0.51755			
25.0	1.29000	1.18052			
50.0	3.10000	3.11351			
75.0	6.93000	8.40597			
90.0	21.30000	20.70987			
95.0	31.90000	35.57868			
99.0	34.50000	98.3 666			

Proc Univariate based calculation Cox's method

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		Quantile								
	number	Arithmatic	, Standard	95% Upper	LN	cox	сох	5%	Median	95%
ı	of	Mean LN	Deviation	Confidence	Geometric	Arithmatic	95%	Lower		Upper
ı	nonmissing	distribution	LN	interva	Mean	Mean	Upper	Limit		Limit
ı	values,		distribution			0.60	CLM for			22.6
ı	logx		GSD 4.07			8.68	AMean			32.6 ↓
	21	9.35458		21.5321	3.23829	8.67622	21.5894	0.32944	3.11351	35.5787