

SSDs – Good Idea, Bad Practice

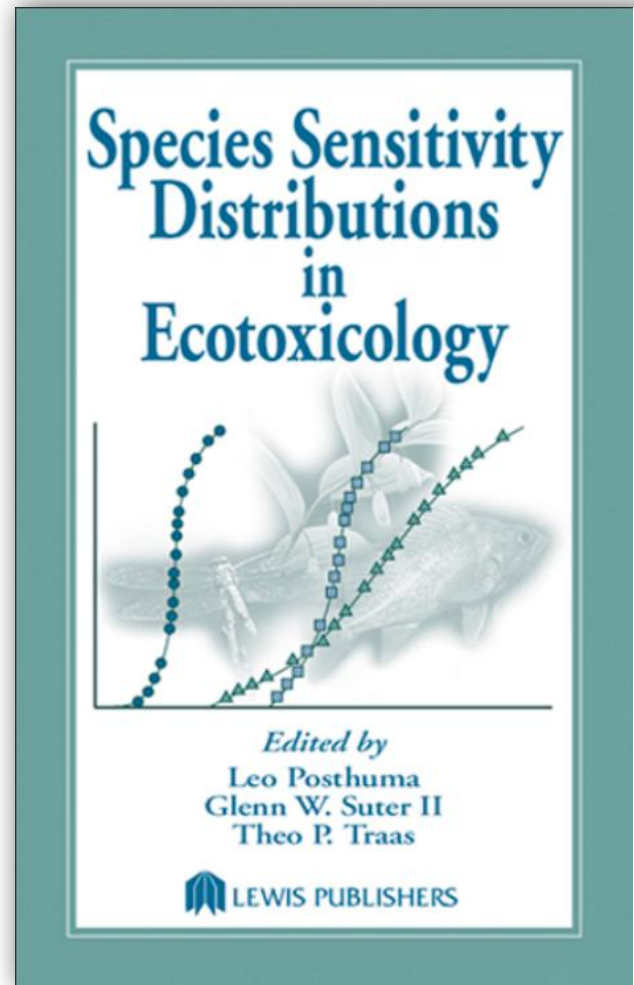
Prof. David Fox
Australian Centre for Environmetrics
University of Melbourne

18 May 2011

Forbes & Callow (2002)

- Q1** Do SSDs clarify or obscure the setting of ecological effects thresholds for risk assessment?
- Q2** Do SSDs reduce or introduce uncertainty into risk assessment?
- *“If the SSD approach is to lead to better risk assessments, improvements are needed in how the theory is put into practice”*
 - *“Since the species used for input into the sensitivity distributions generally are not derived from any known community, the ecological interpretation of the resulting risk probability is not obvious”*
 - *“There is little reason to expect haphazard collections of literature data to accurately reflect the percentage of species at risk in actual communities in nature”*

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SSD SWoT Analysis

Strengths

- Puts (toxicity) calculations on more rational, transparent basis
- (Partially) overcomes arbitrariness of AF approach
- Has as objective protection of defined fraction of all species
- Provides a logical link between C-R modelling and inference based on model outputs

Weaknesses

- The list is long!

Weaknesses / Issues

- Species selection
- End-point selection
- Which toxicity measure?
- Mixtures of toxicity measures
- Relevance to ecological / community function
 - Assumes that sensitivity of a community depends on sensitivity of individual species of which it is comprised
- Assumes no interaction between species
- No assessment of measurement error or uncertainties in input data
- No (explicit) relationship to ecosystem processes
- No accepted method of updating results (triggers, threshold concentrations etc.)
- Little or no validation
- Choice of x in HC x

Weaknesses / Issues

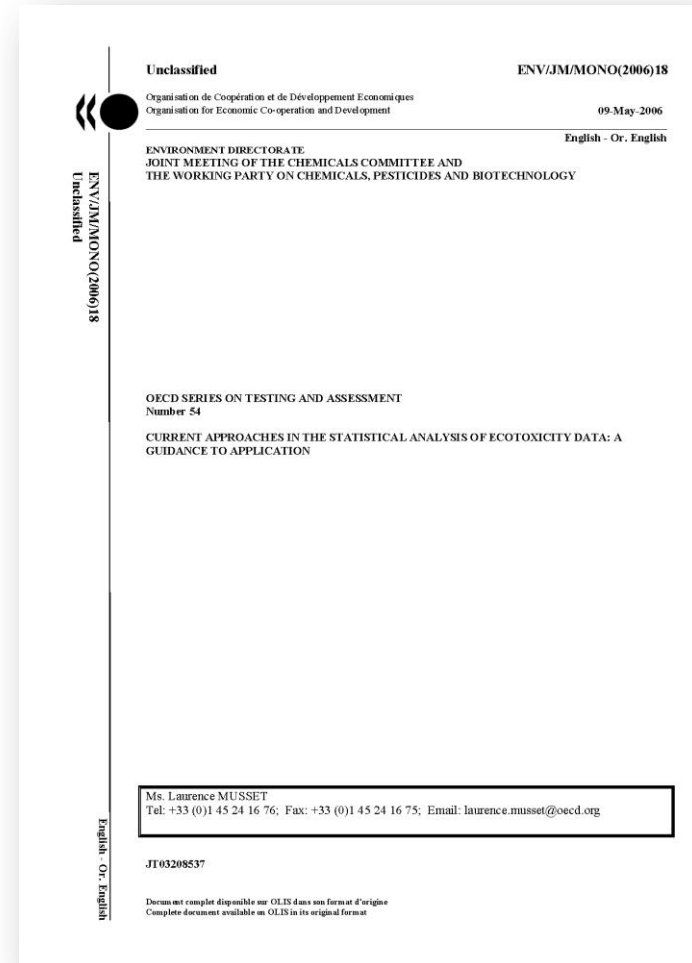
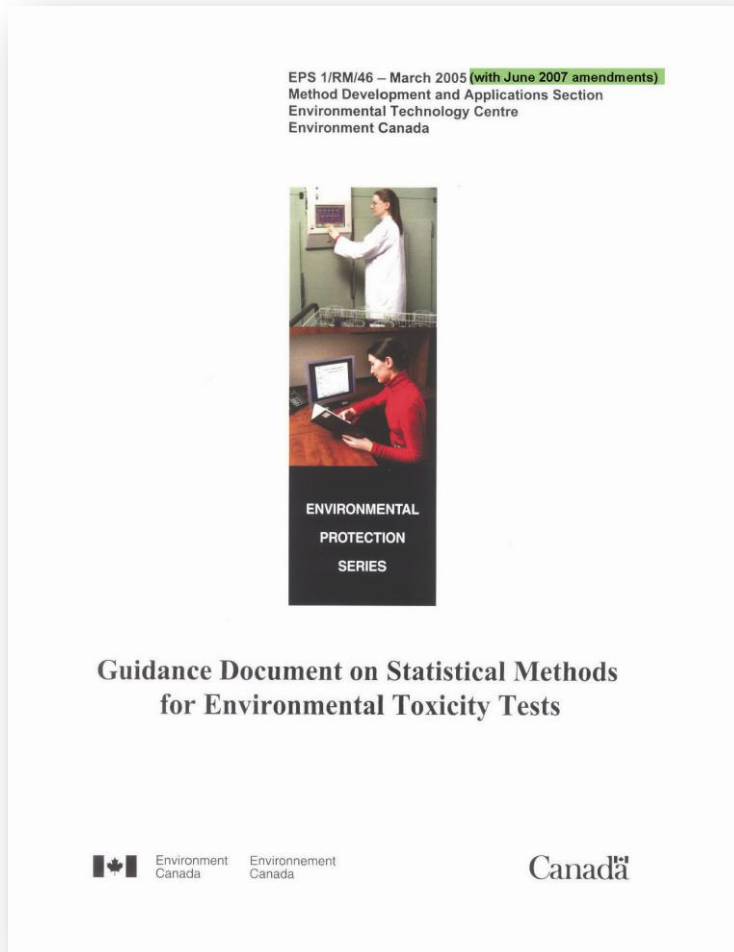
- No *ecological* basis for the parametric form of the SSD, yet ...
- Results of SSD modelling critically dependent on this choice
- Should all parts of the SSD (i.e. the fitted *cdf*) be treated as equally important?

SSD modelling represents an attempt to move away from the arbitrariness of AFs yet the identification of an SSD requires arbitrary decisions about:

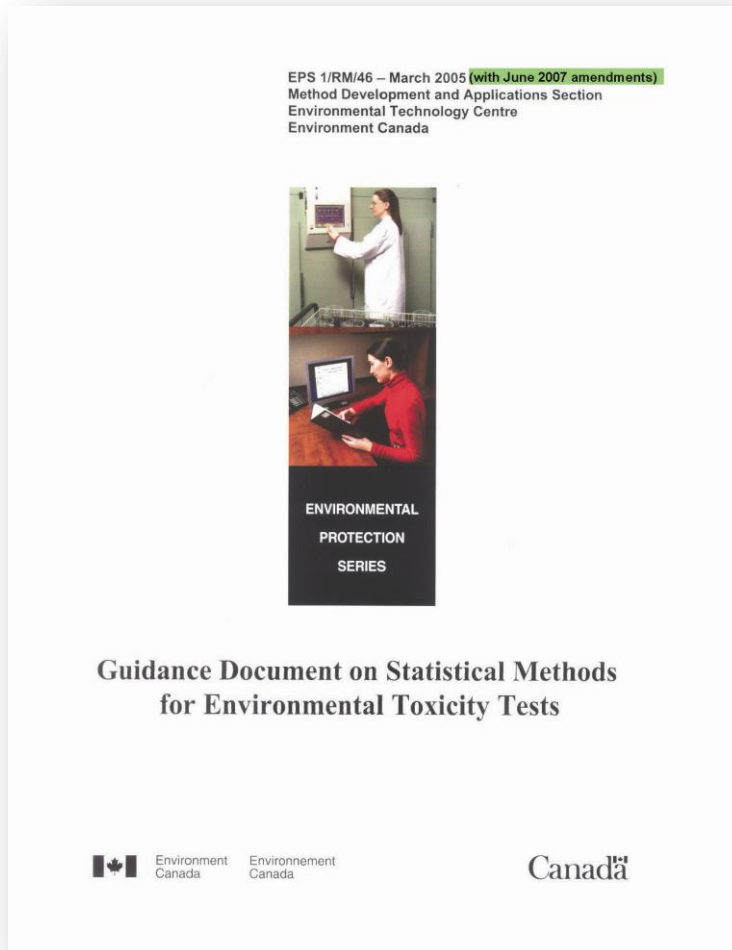
- Choice of probability model
- Choice of species
- Choice of functional form for C-R model
- Choice of estimation strategy
- Choice of x
- Magnitude of ACRs

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Issue: The design of C-R experiments



Issue: Getting good advice



“Canadian investigators ...are often reluctant and sometimes actively hostile to the idea of continuing with logarithms for statistical analysis”



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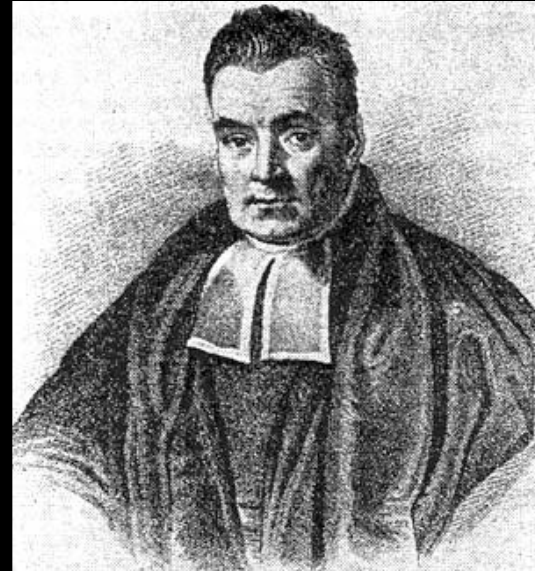
Issue: Statistical framework and metrics

Bayesian

Frequentist



NOEC –
free zone

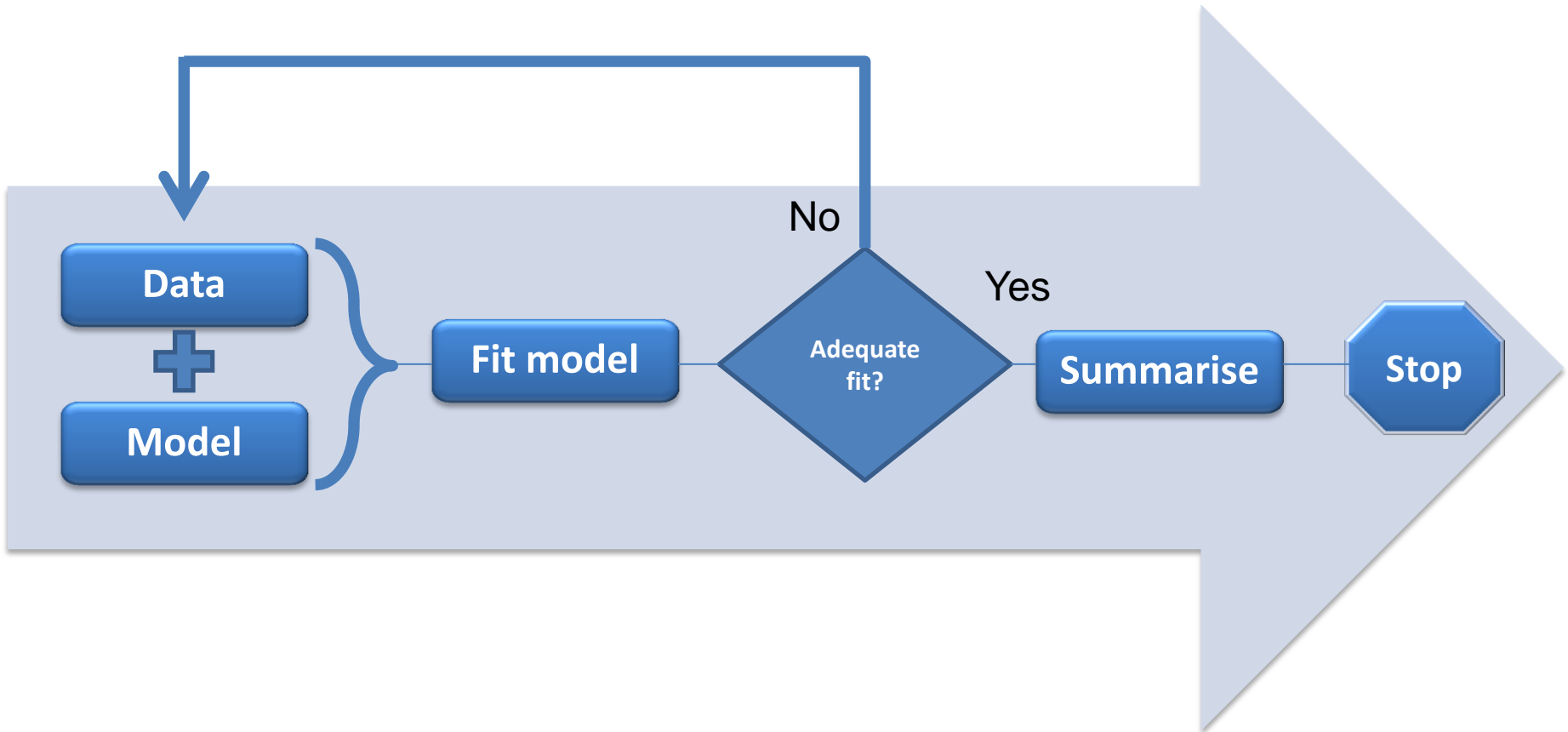


Issue: Modelling approaches

data = model + error

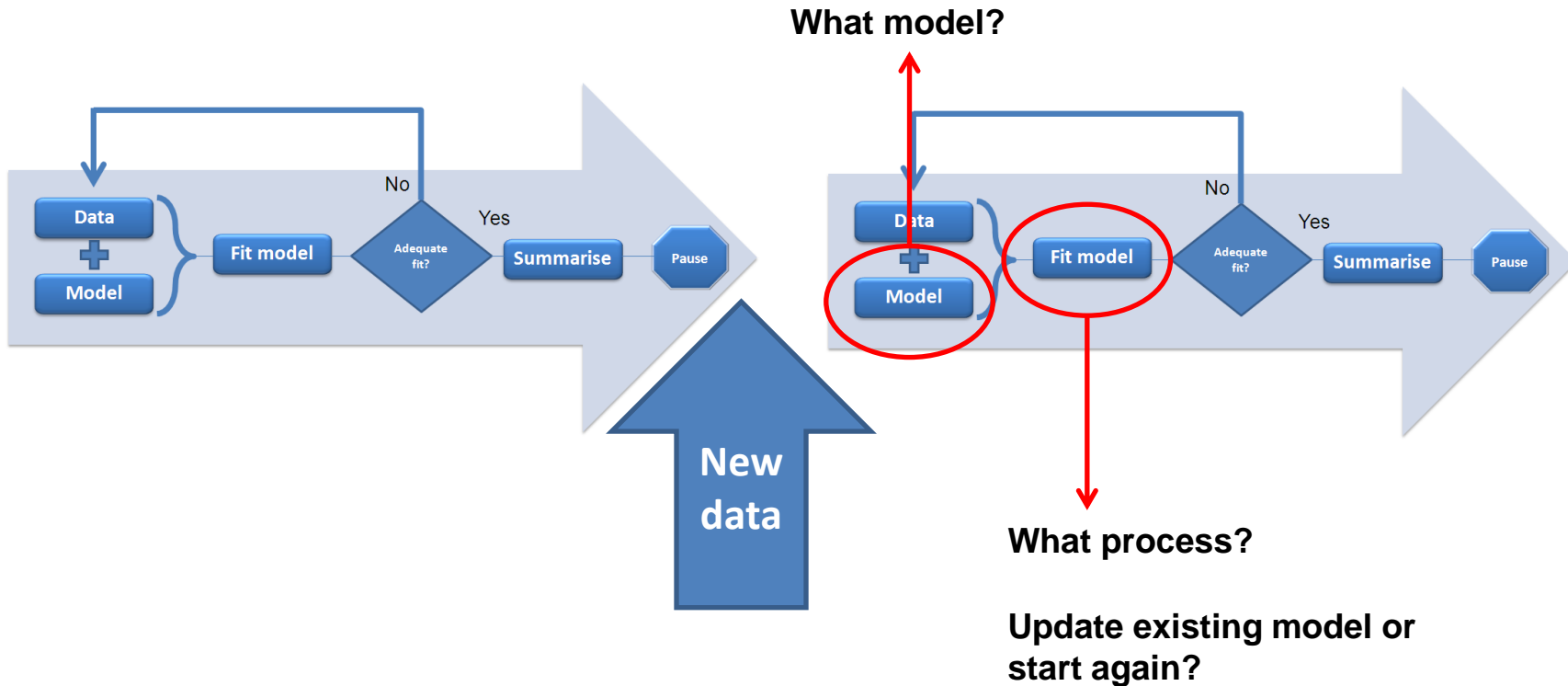
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Issue: Modelling approaches



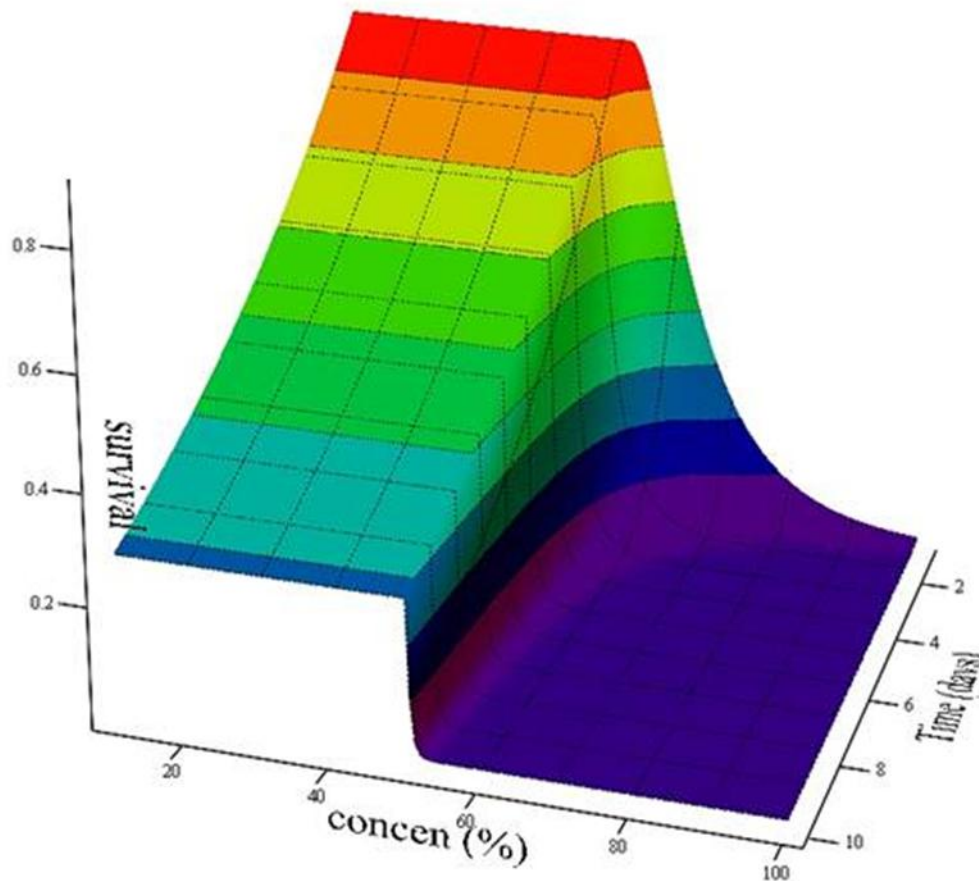
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Issue: Modelling approaches



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Issue: Challenging the assumptions



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BIOSTATISTICAL TOOLS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL TOXICOLOGY
Providing Industry Standard Solutions for Over 16 Years

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ToxCalc

A COST EFFECTIVE SOLUTION FOR THE TOXICOLOGY LAB

ToxCalc™ v5.0 is a complete statistical package specifically designed for environmental toxicity testing. ToxCalc was developed by Tidepool Scientific Software, the publishers of the new Comprehensive Environmental Toxicity Information System™, known as CETIS. Since ToxCalc is a Microsoft® Excel™ add-in, it provides you with all the flexibility and utility you expect from the world's most popular spreadsheet.

ToxCalc determines virtually all required toxicity indices using U.S. EPA approved parametric and non-parametric statistical methods. ToxCalc incorporates extensive built-in error checking and alerts the user of data entry errors or statistical incompatibility. Entered data can also be checked for accuracy using a system of double entry. The program supports unlimited treatment levels, unlimited replicates, and up to two user specified controls.

SOFTWARE FEATURES

- Custom data entry screens and endpoints;
- Flexible package capable of addressing a wide variety of test designs;
- Custom templates can be created and stored;
- Data visualization aids you in selecting the appropriate statistical methods;
- **Automatically chooses the appropriate methods and data transforms;**
- Random access data management

TOXCALC SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS

- Windows™ 95, 98, ME, NT, 2000, XP or Microsoft Vista™
- Microsoft® Excel™ 2000, 2002, or 2003 (Note: ToxCalc 5.0 is not compatible with Excel™ 2007)
- Pentium III or higher speed processor
- At least 128 MB of RAM (256 MB is recommended)
- 60 MB of hard disk space
- CD/DVD drive for software installation

"ToxCalc 5.0 has been a very helpful tool for data management and analysis here in our laboratory...by combining all the relevant statistical analyses needed for the vast majority of regulatory programs currently requiring toxicity studies."

"We use ToxCalc 5.0 to produce customized reports of multiple analyses and graphs as required for each client or regulatory agency. It has made the reporting process neater, faster, easier to understand and more cost effective."

-Chris Nally, President
American Aquatic Testing, Inc.

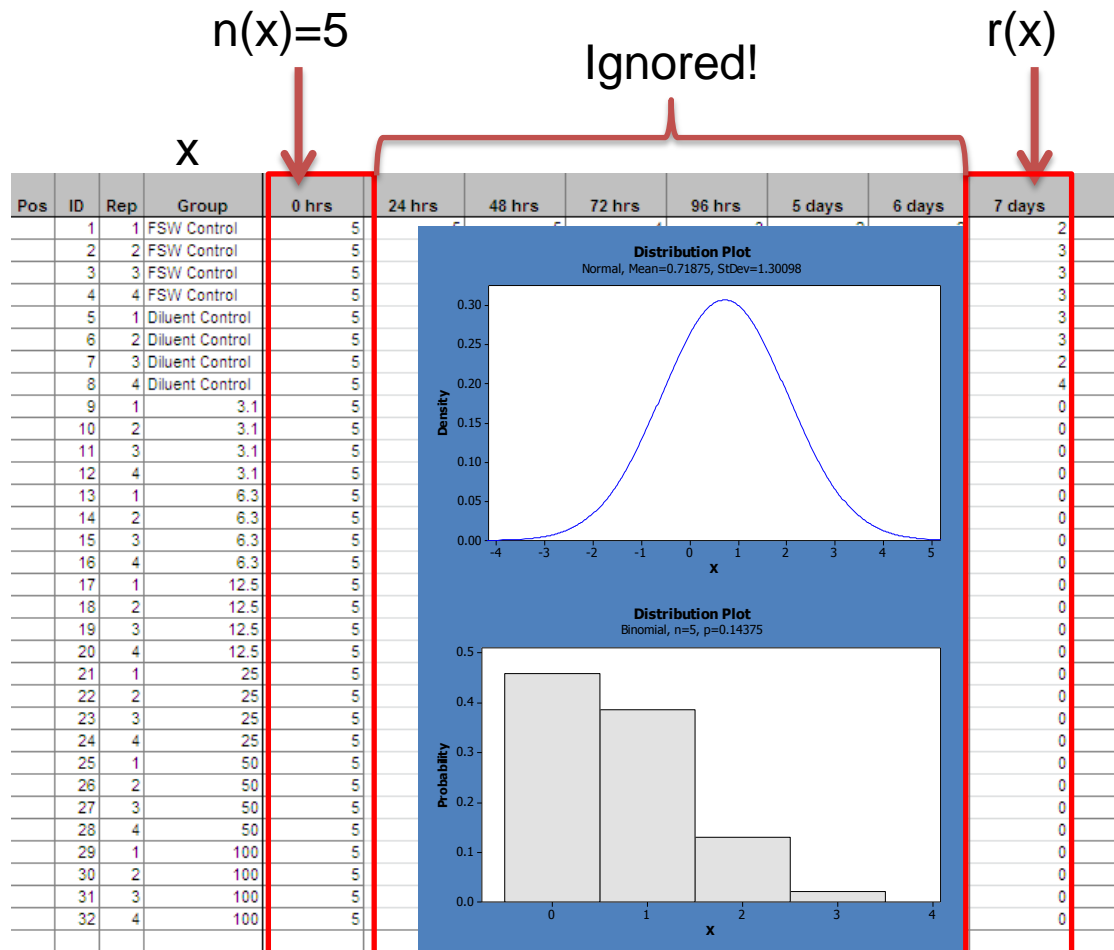
"We have been using ToxCalc exclusively for all of our aquatic toxicity data analysis and QA/QC management for well over 15 years and plan to continue to do so into the future. We have found it straight forward, comprehensive and yet easy to use. And the technical support from Tidepool has been excellent as well."

Issue: Statistical driver or mute passenger?

“Automatically chooses the appropriate methods and data transforms”

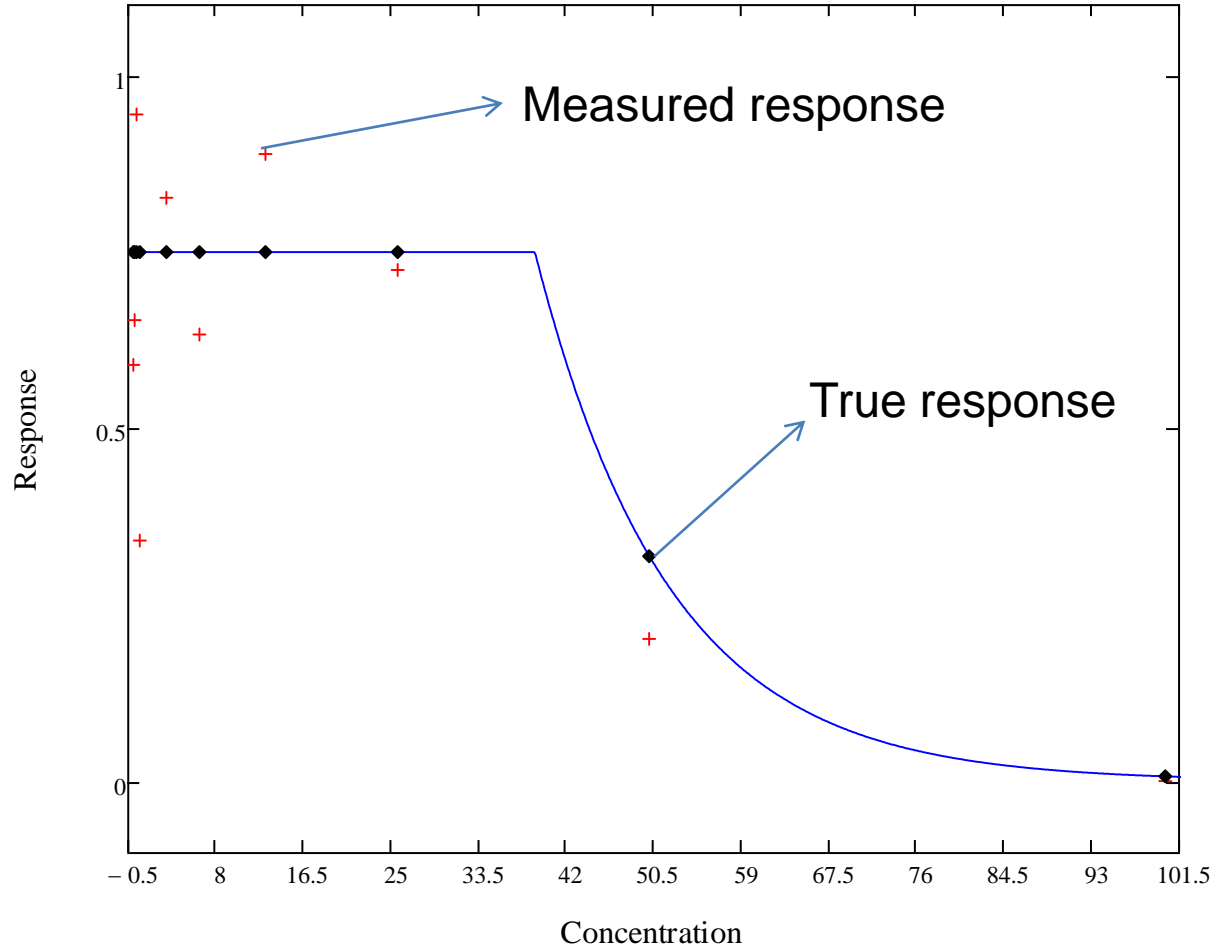
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Issue: Wasteful models and wrong methods

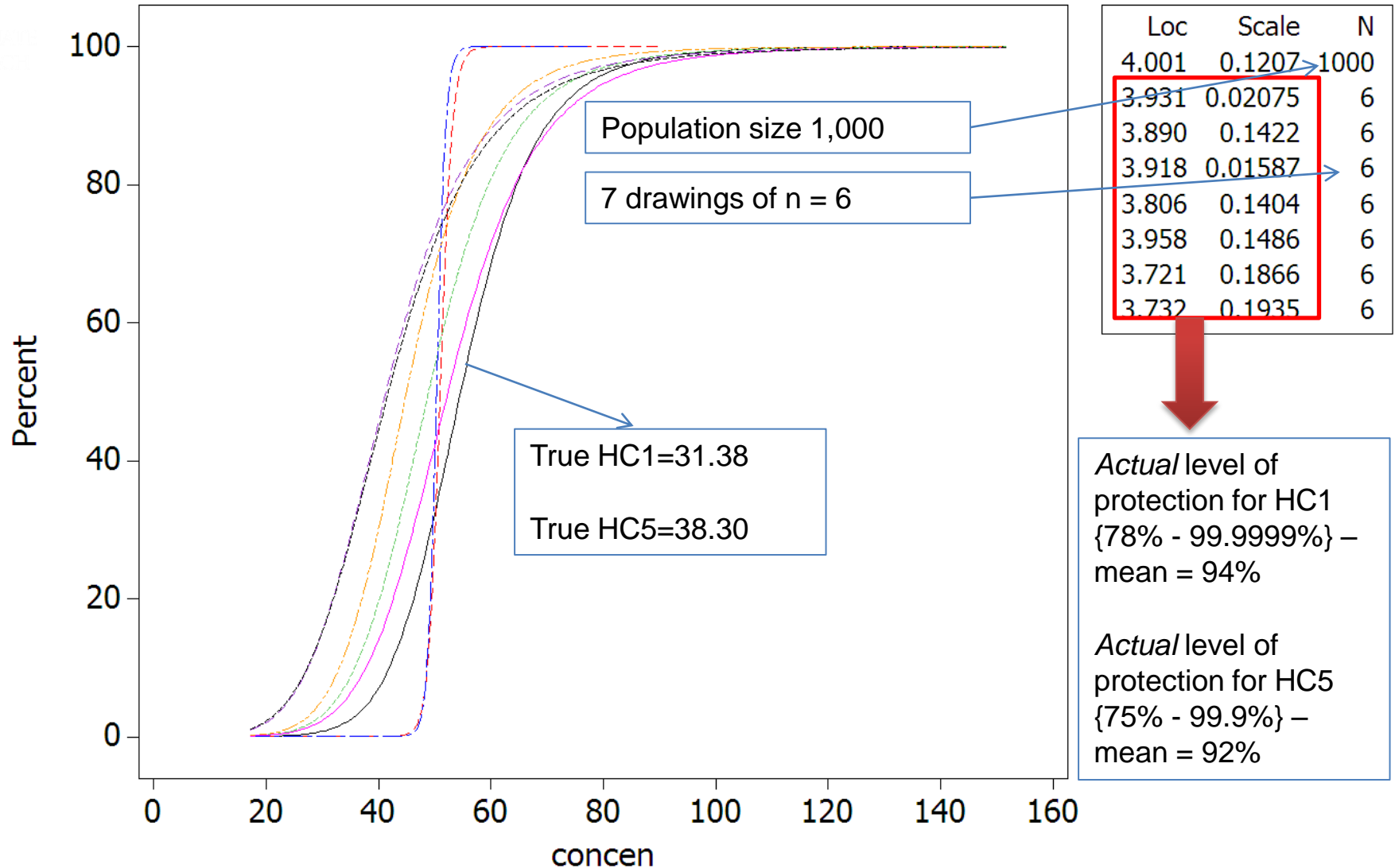


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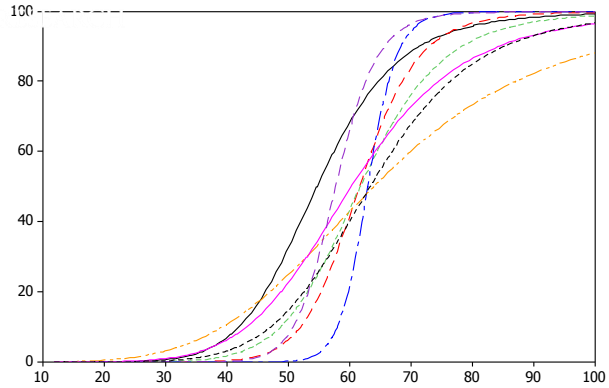
Issue: Small datasets



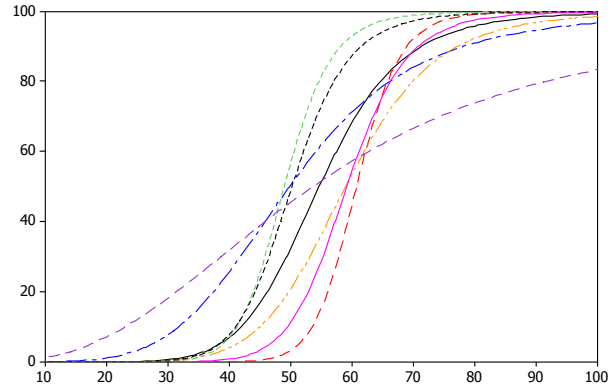
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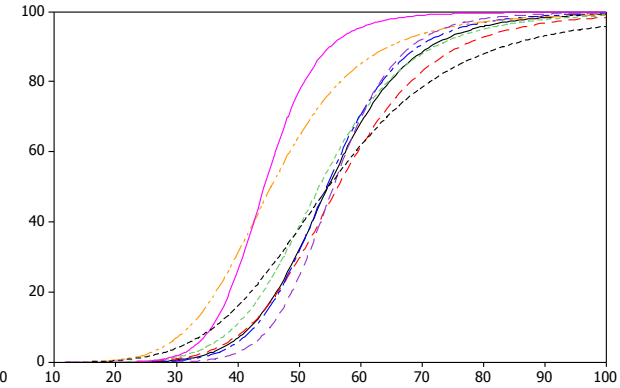
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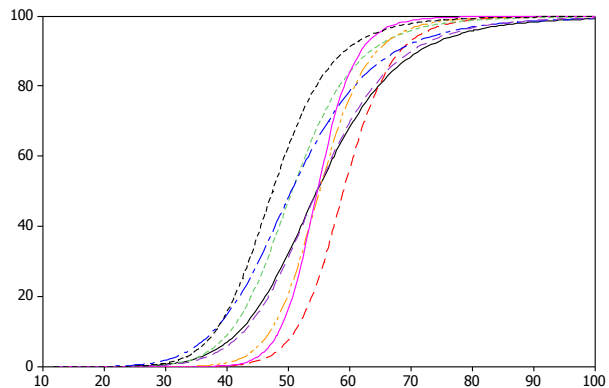
$\sigma = 0.5$



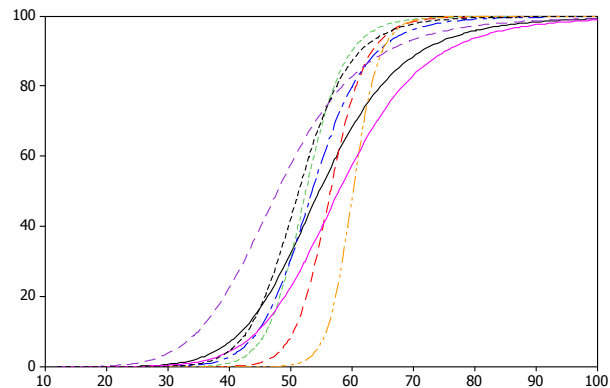
$\sigma = 0.2$



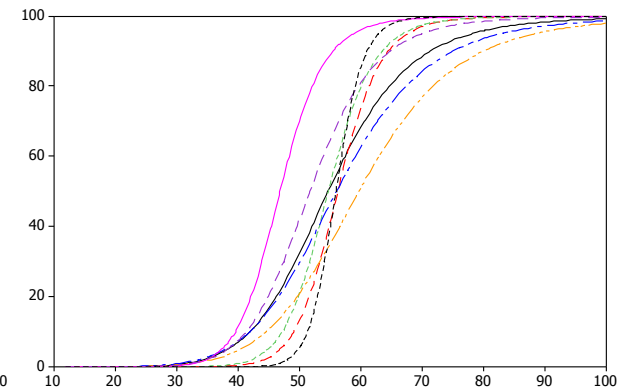
$\sigma = 0.1$



$\sigma = 0.05$



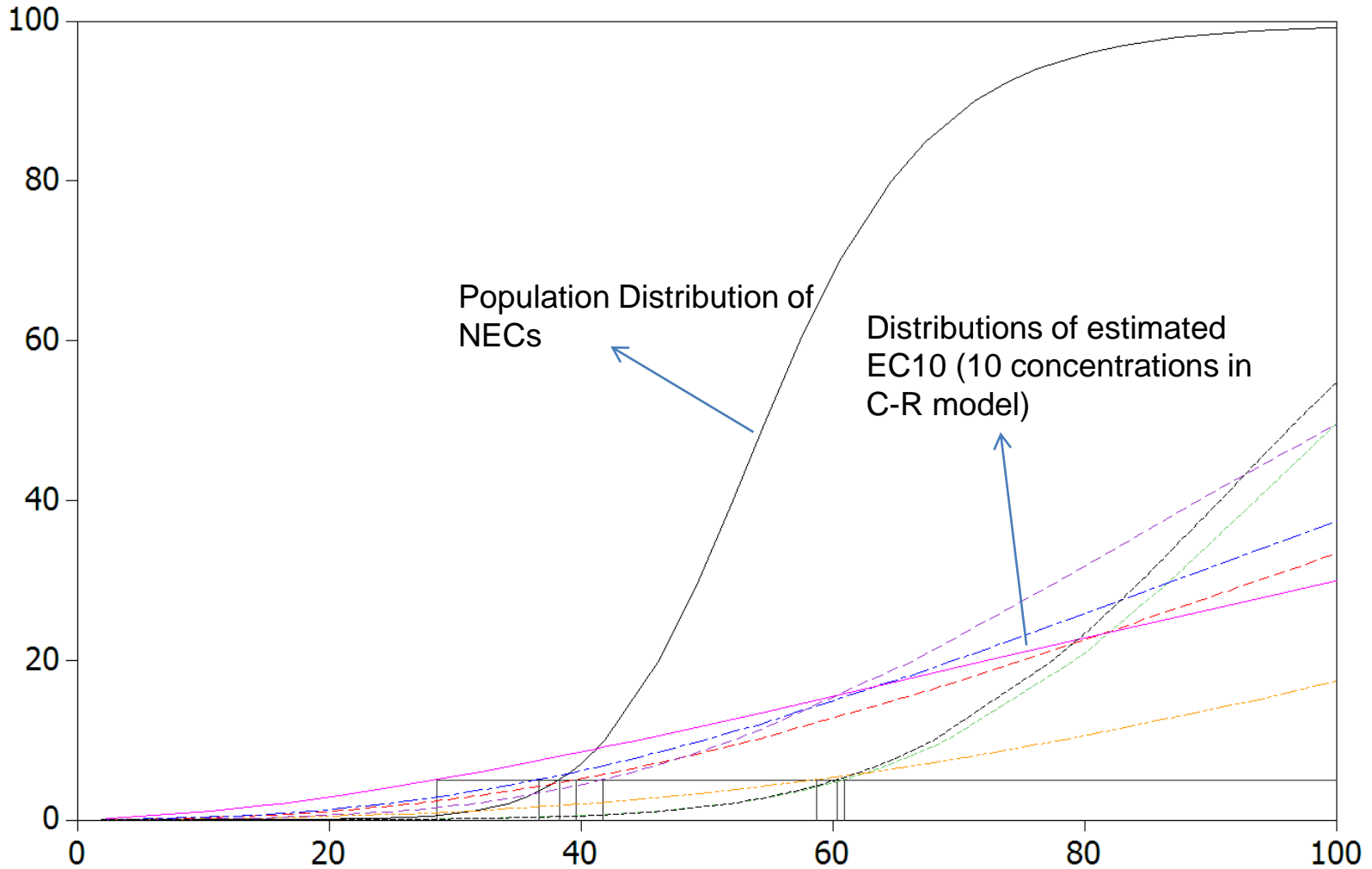
$\sigma = 0.01$



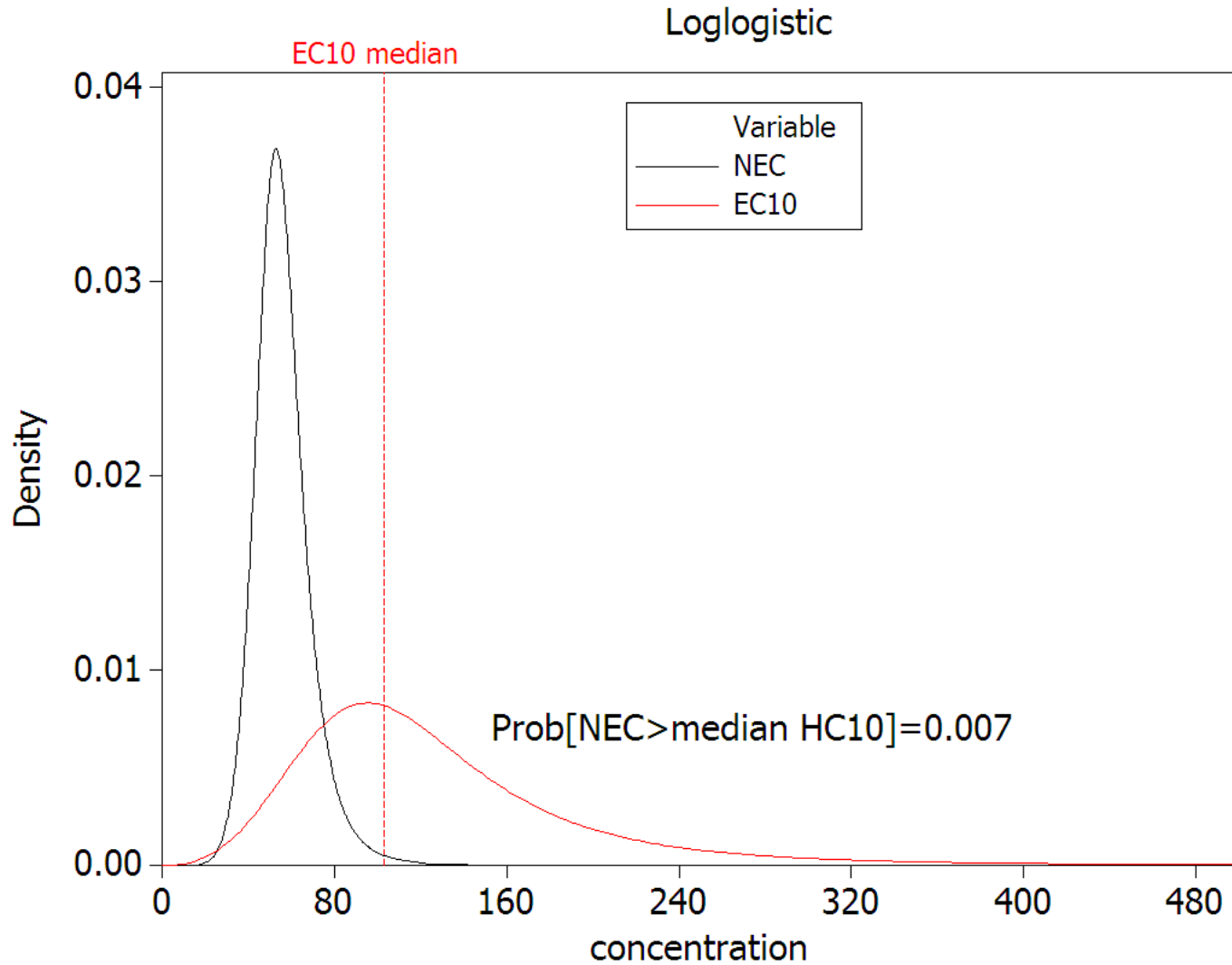
$\sigma = 0$

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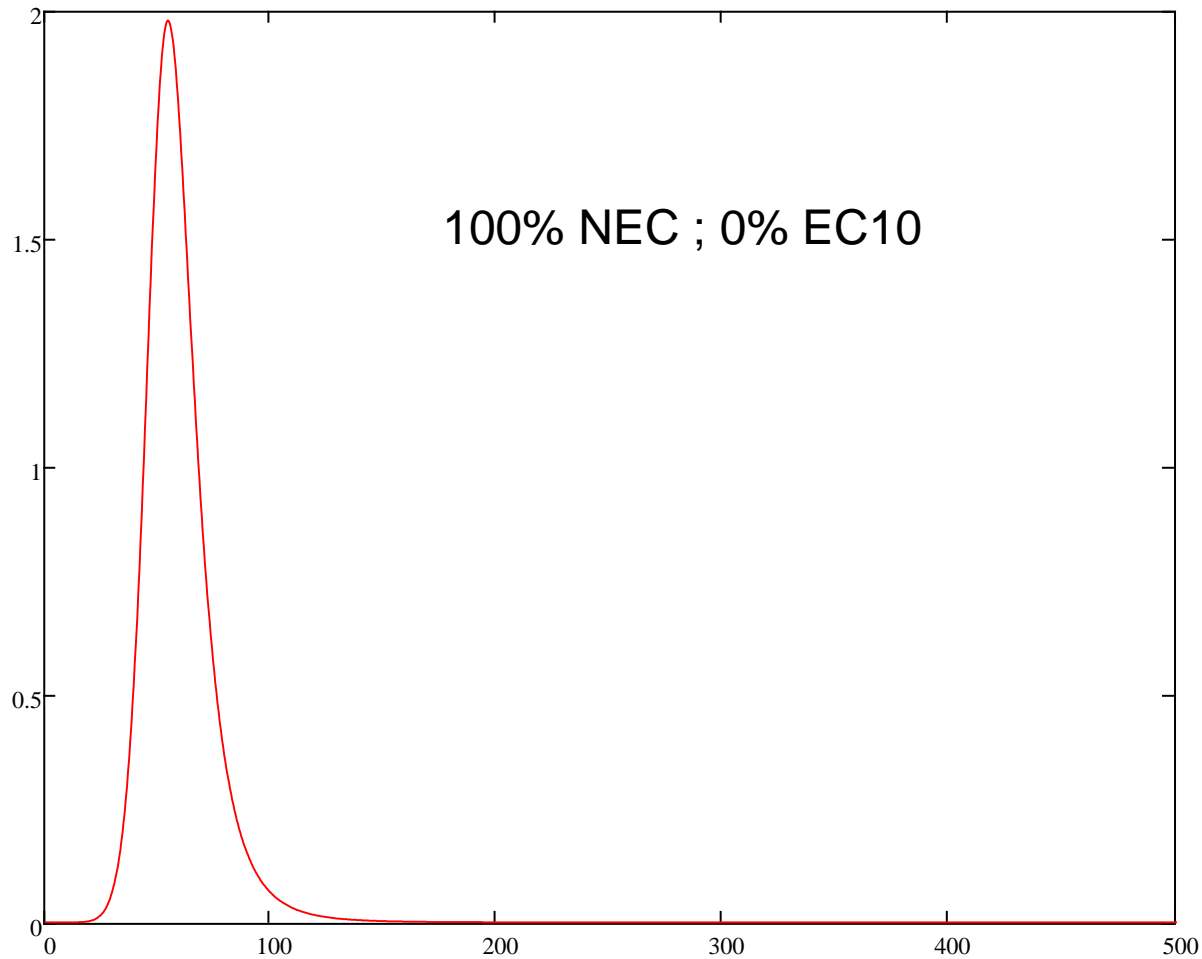
Issue: Mixtures of measures



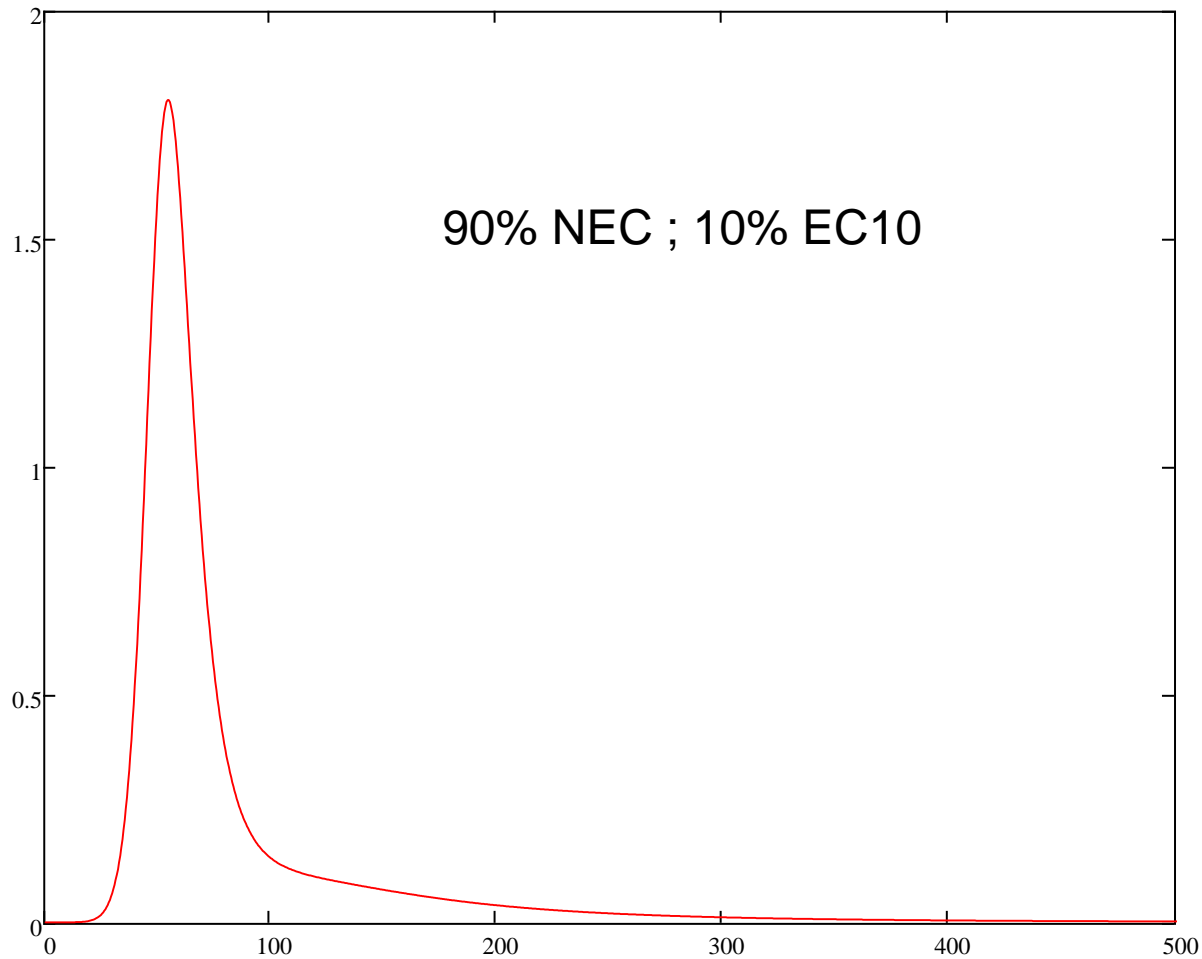
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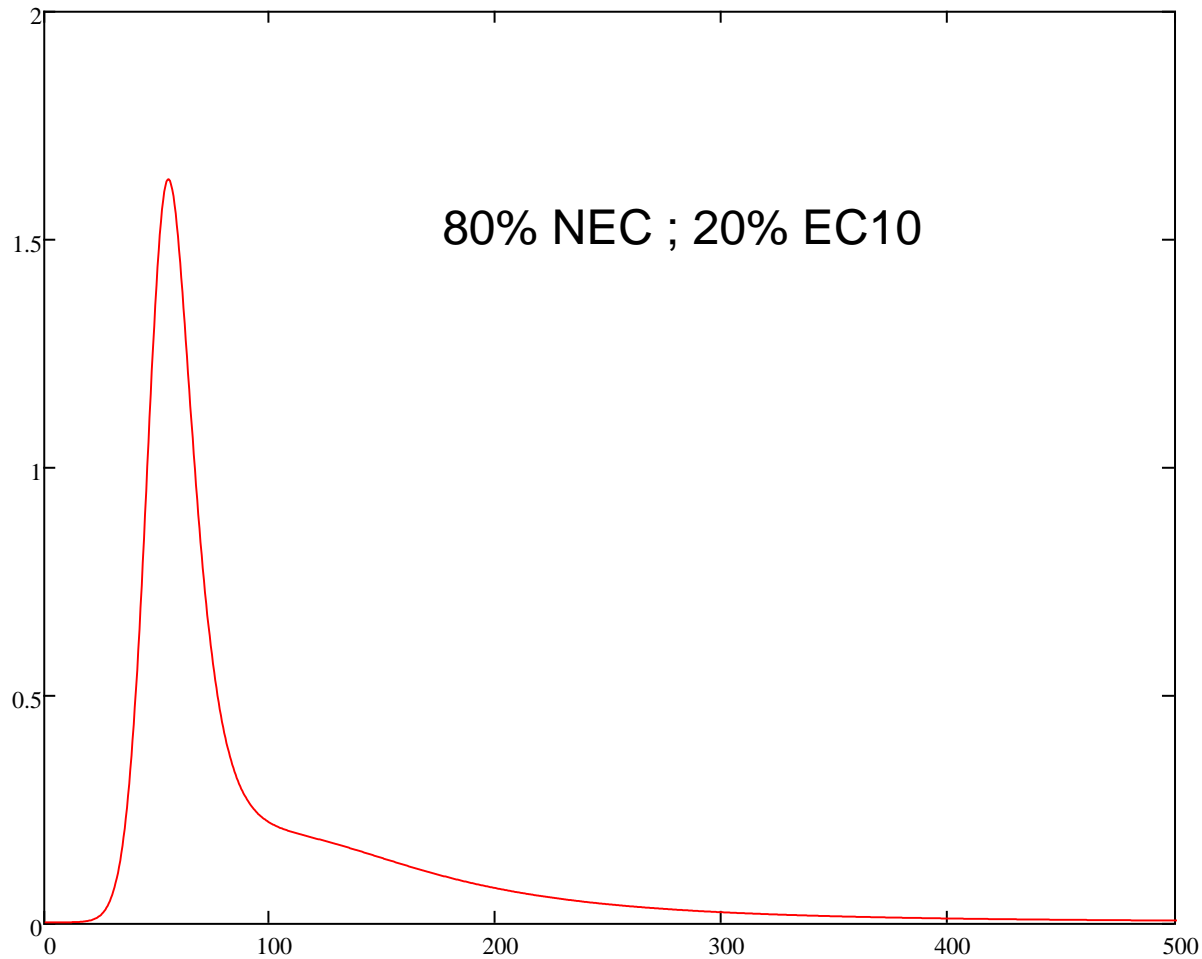
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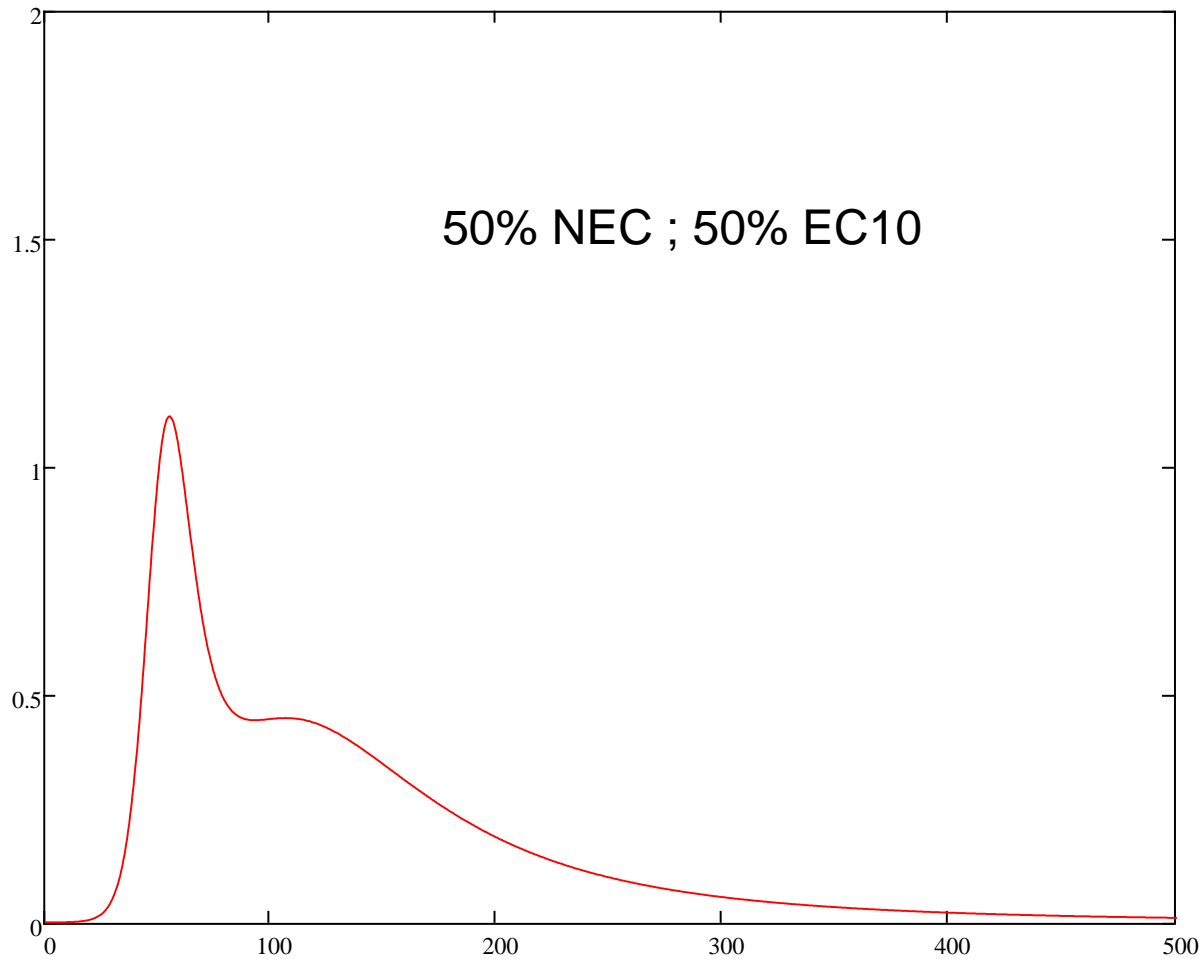
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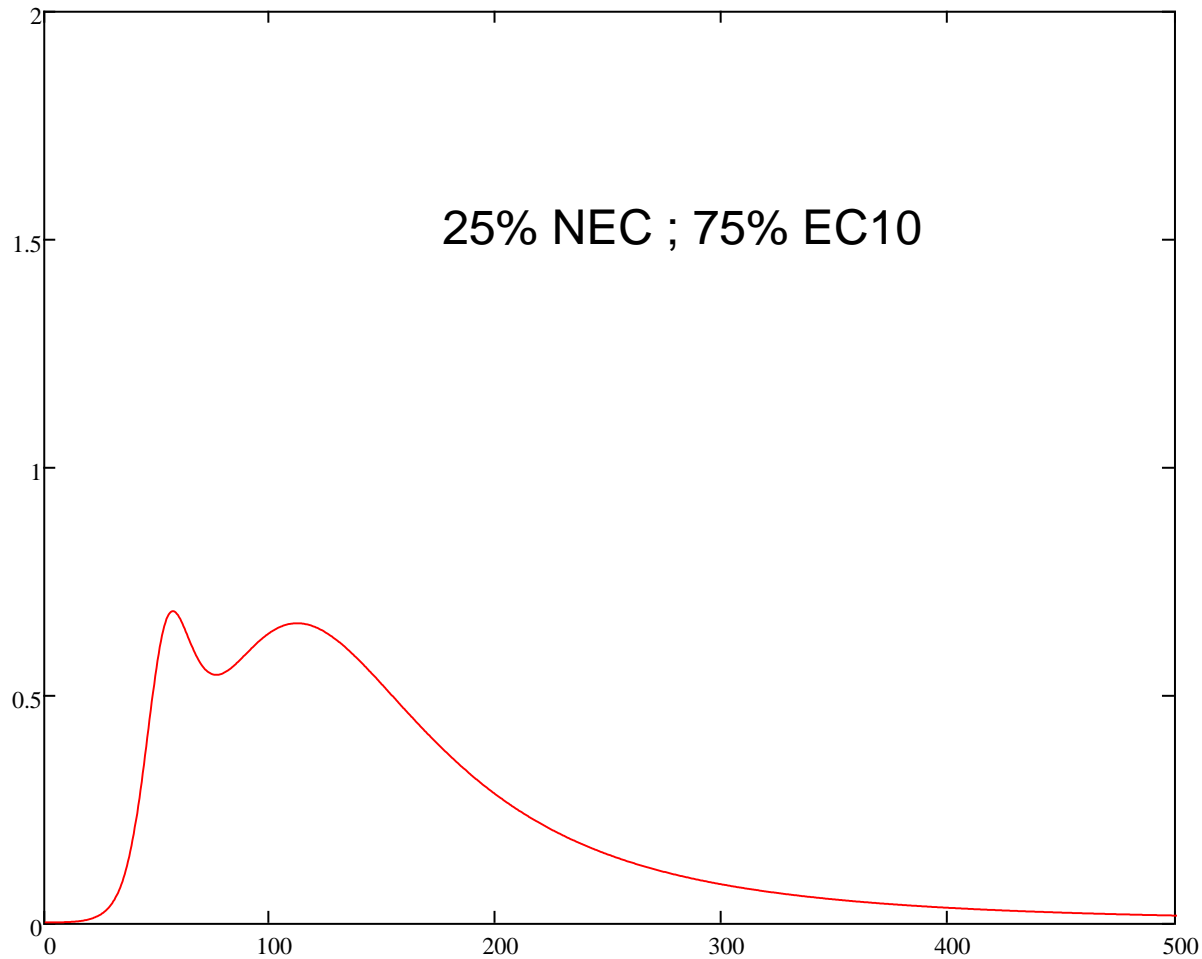
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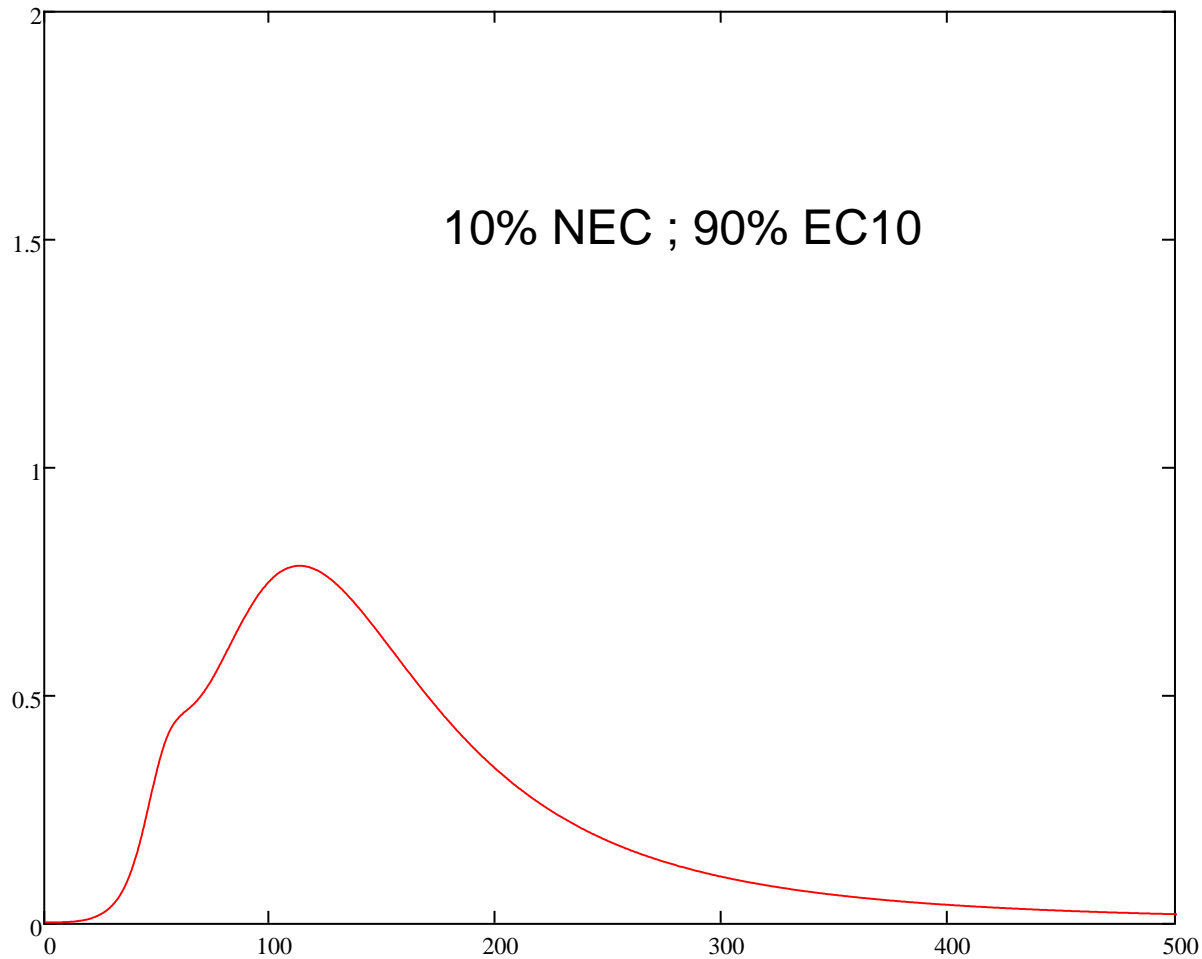
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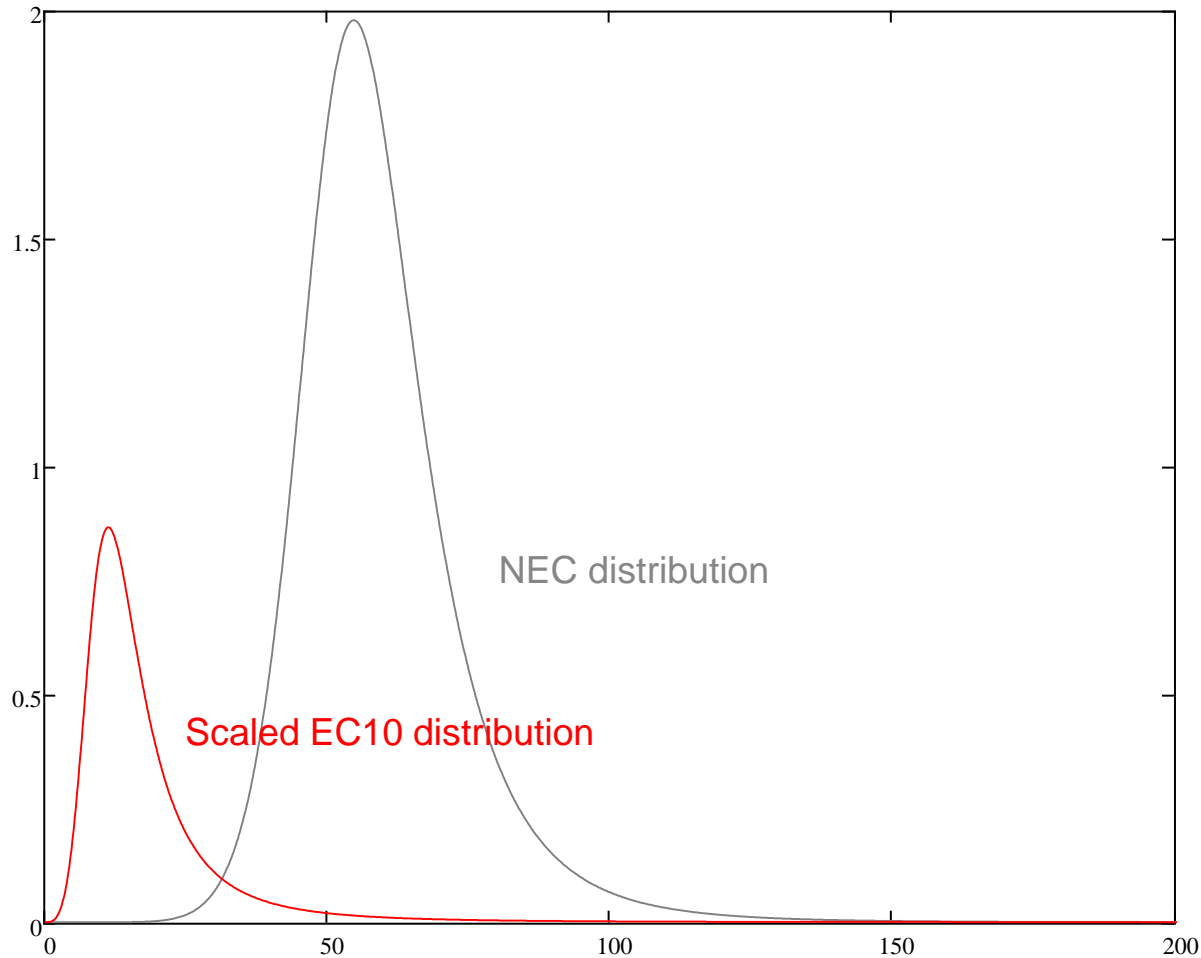


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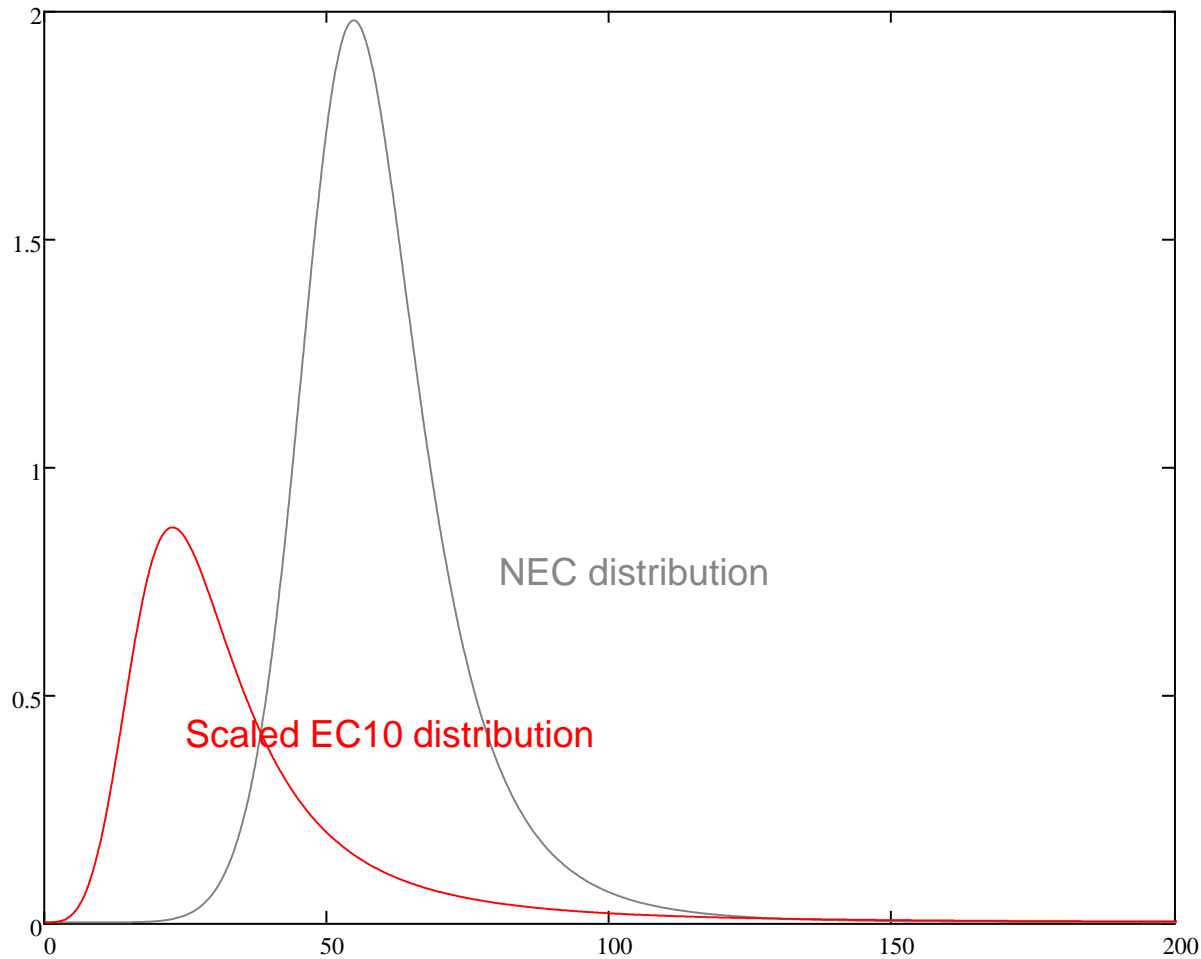
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Arbitrary scaling of EC10 data: scale factor = 10



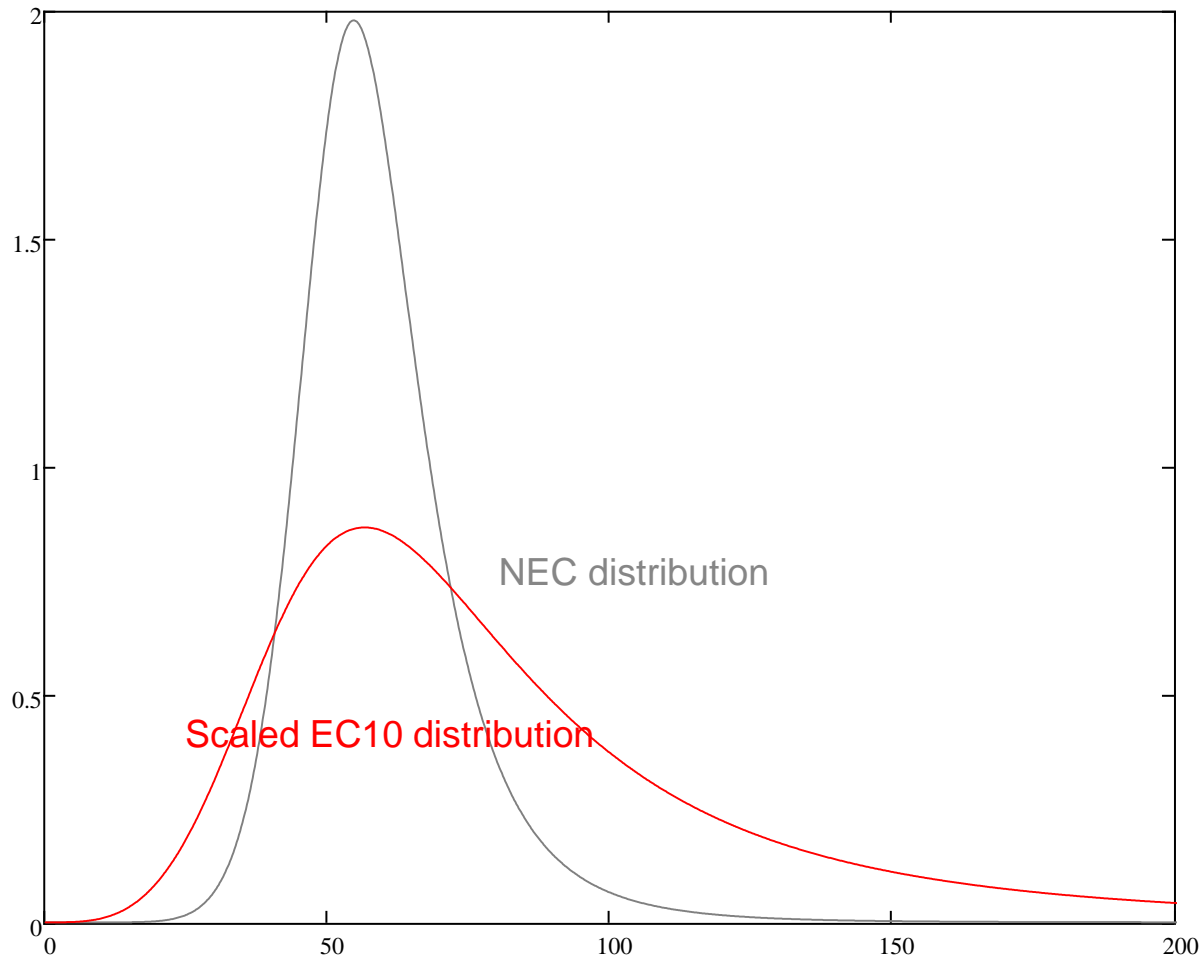
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Arbitrary scaling of EC10 data: scale factor = 5



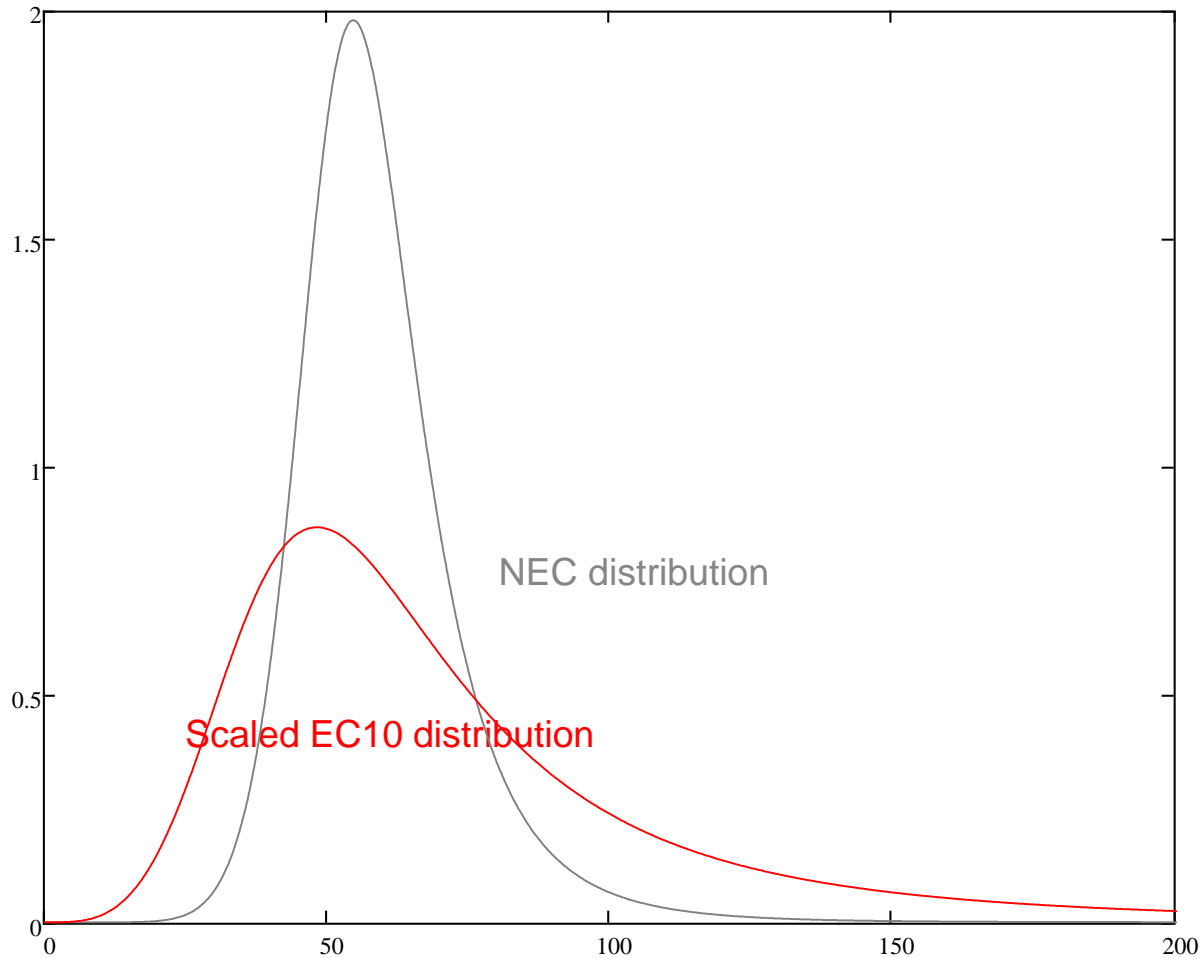
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Arbitrary scaling of EC10 data: scale factor = 2



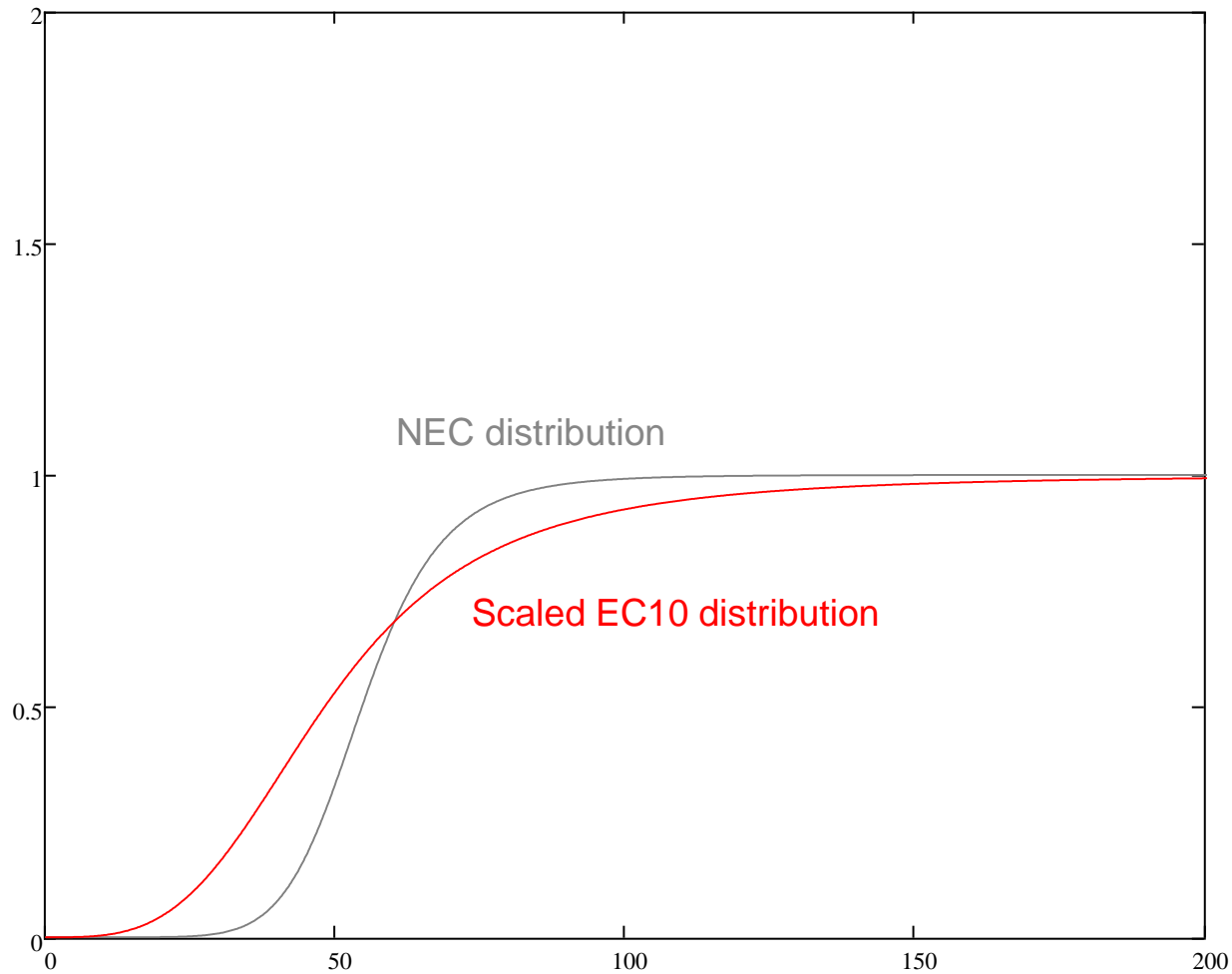
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Arbitrary scaling of EC10 data: scale factor = 2.345 ('optimal')



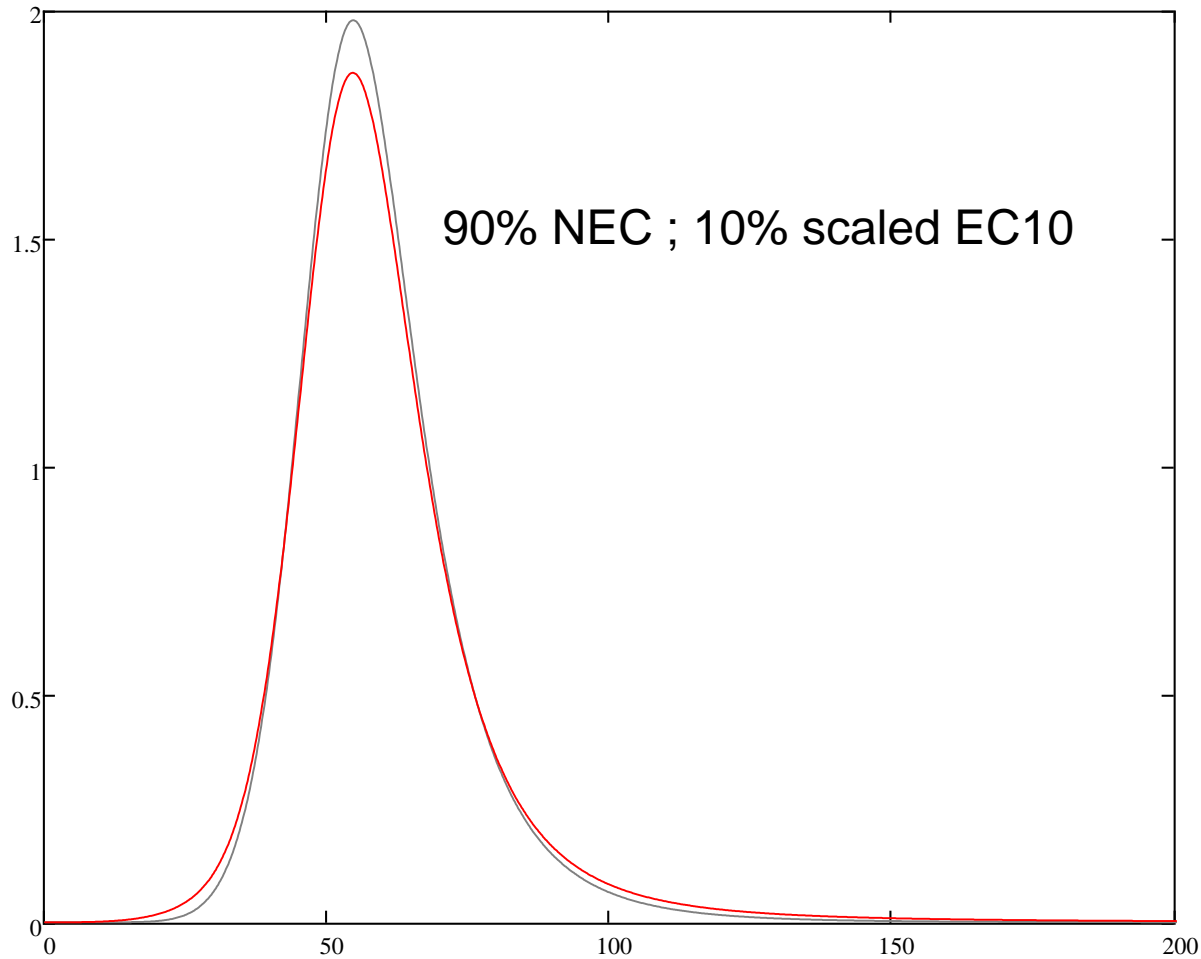
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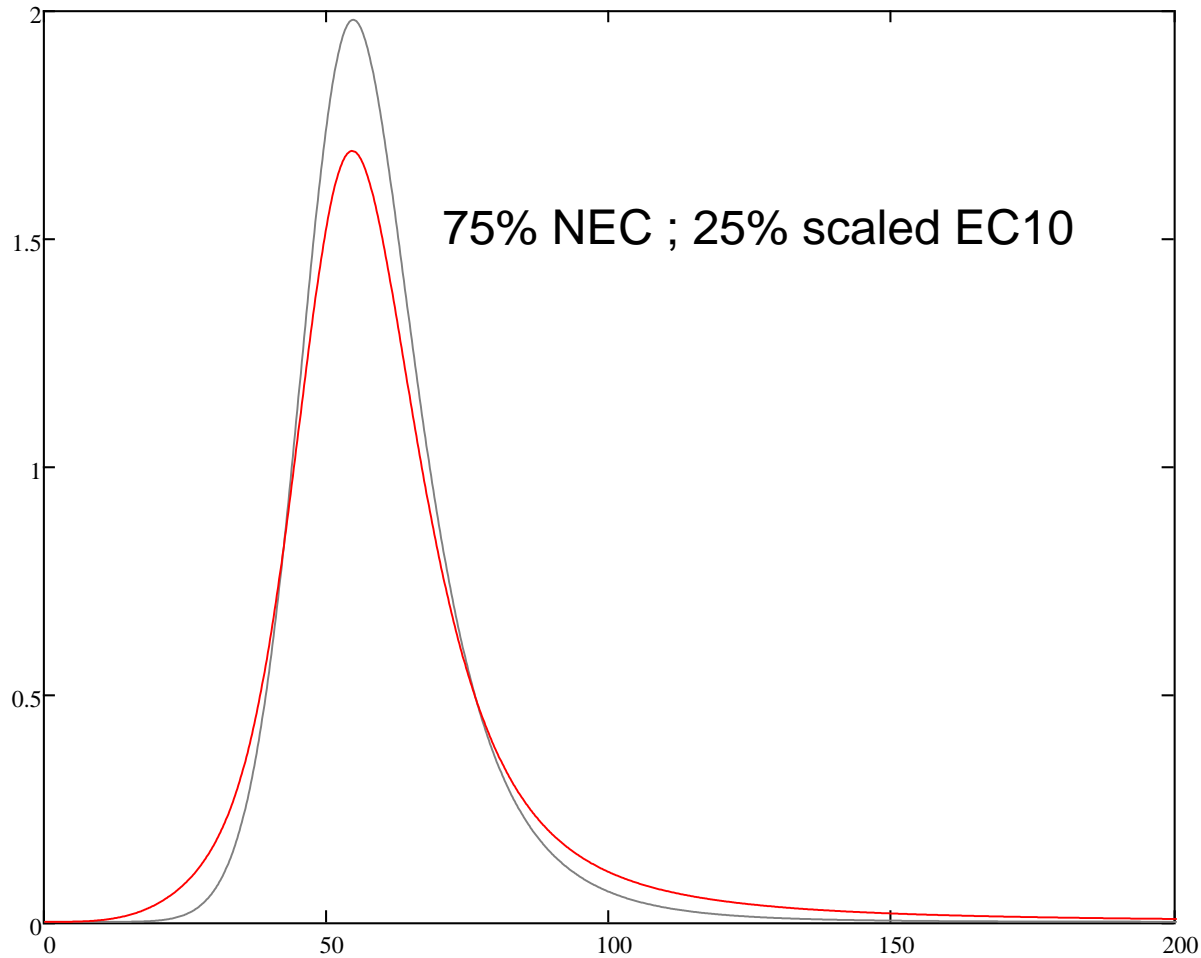
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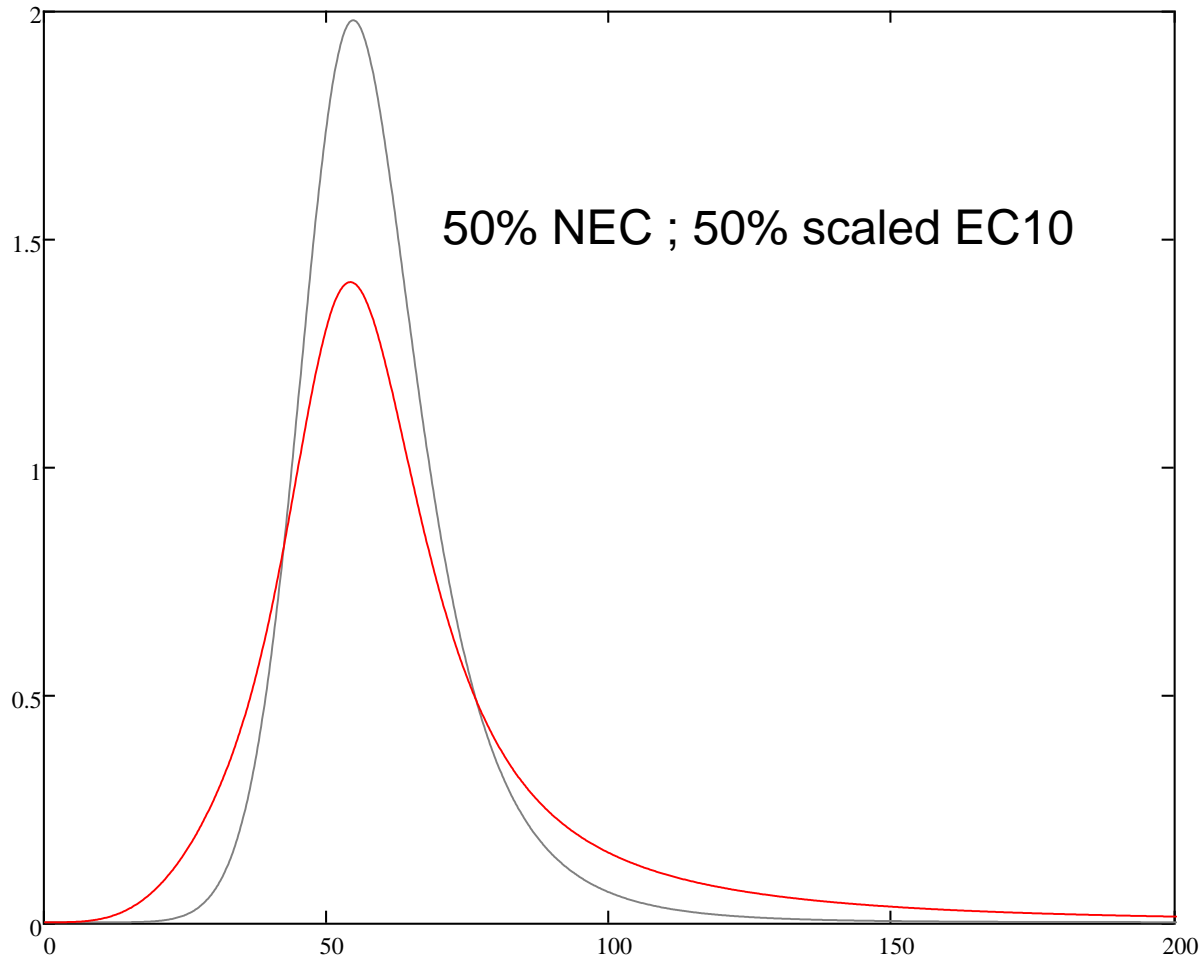
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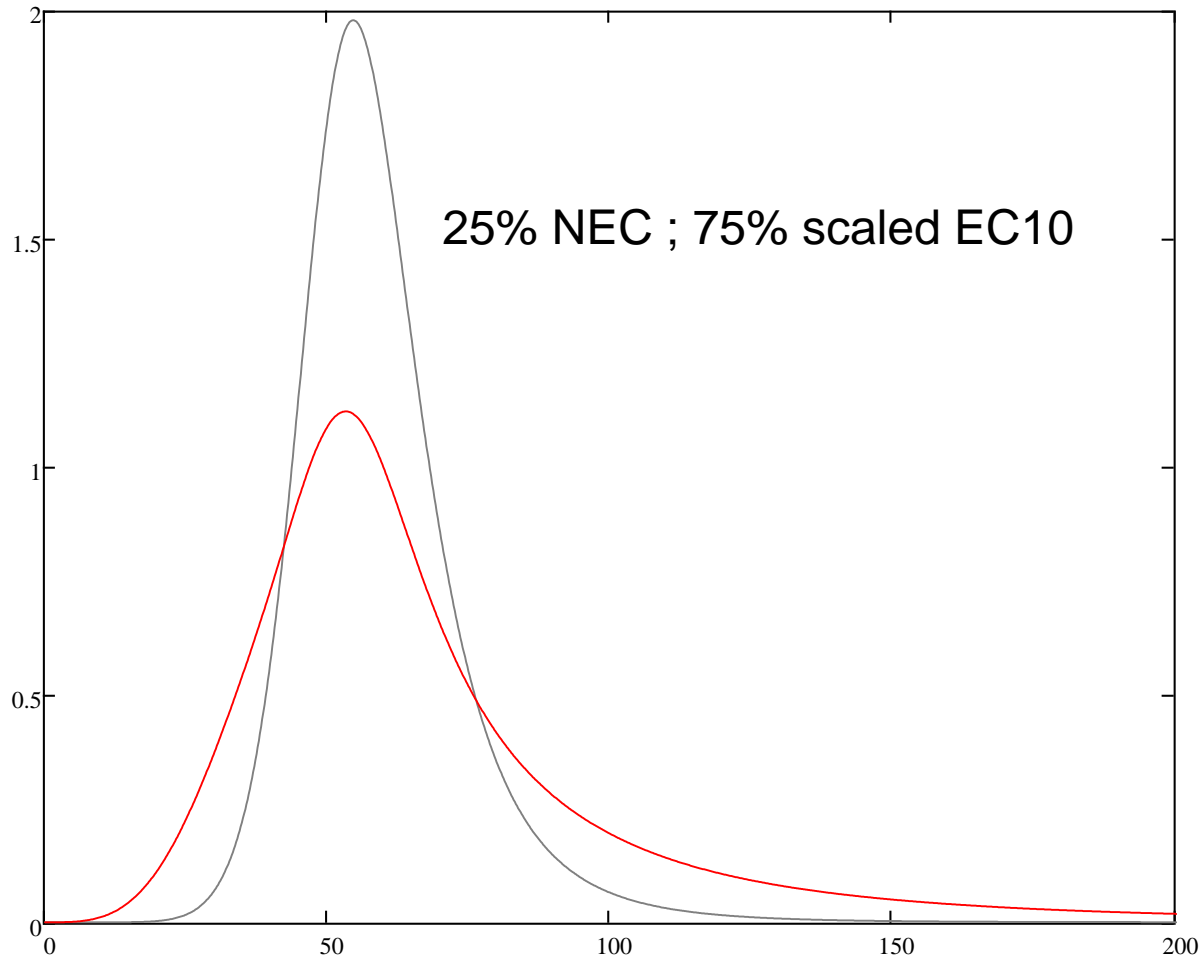
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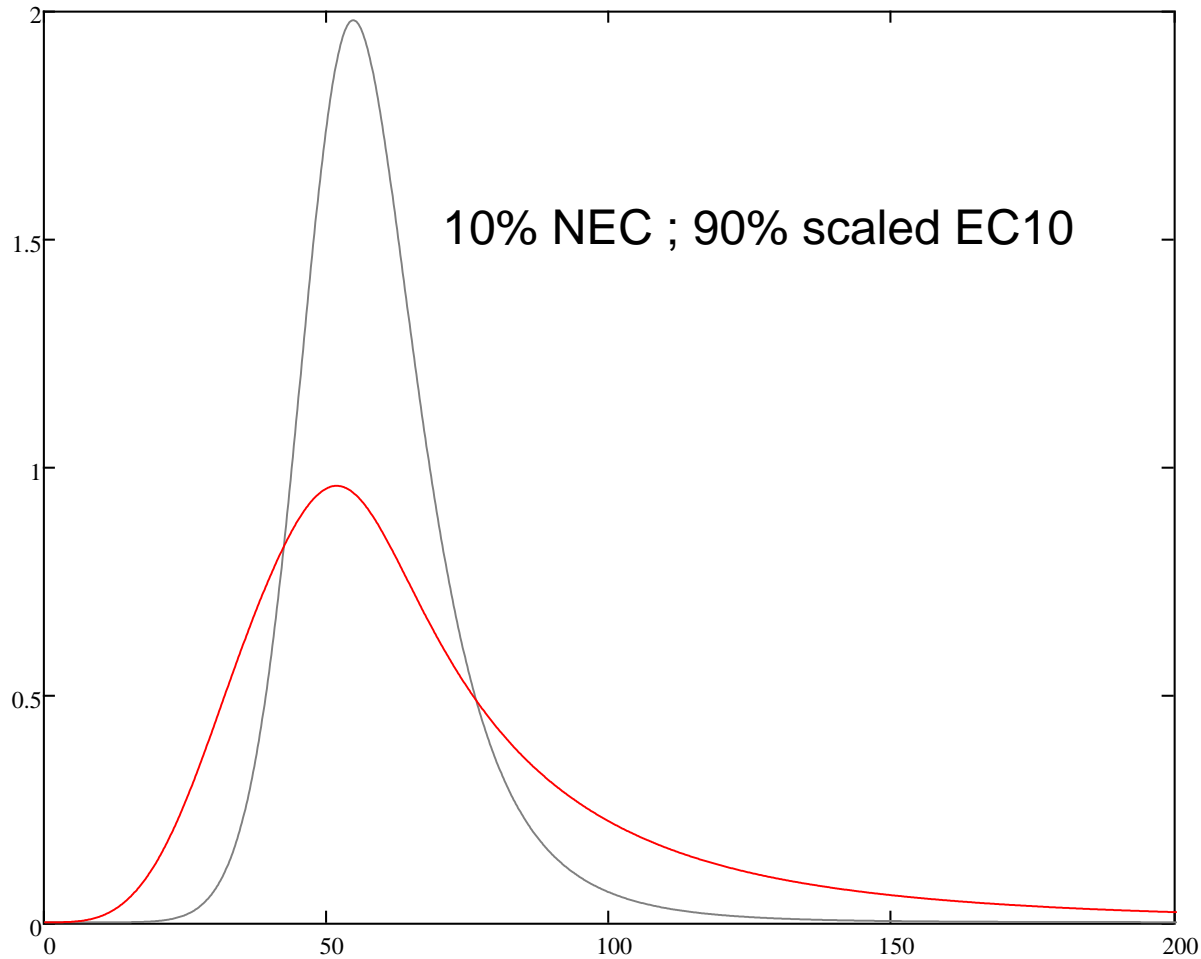
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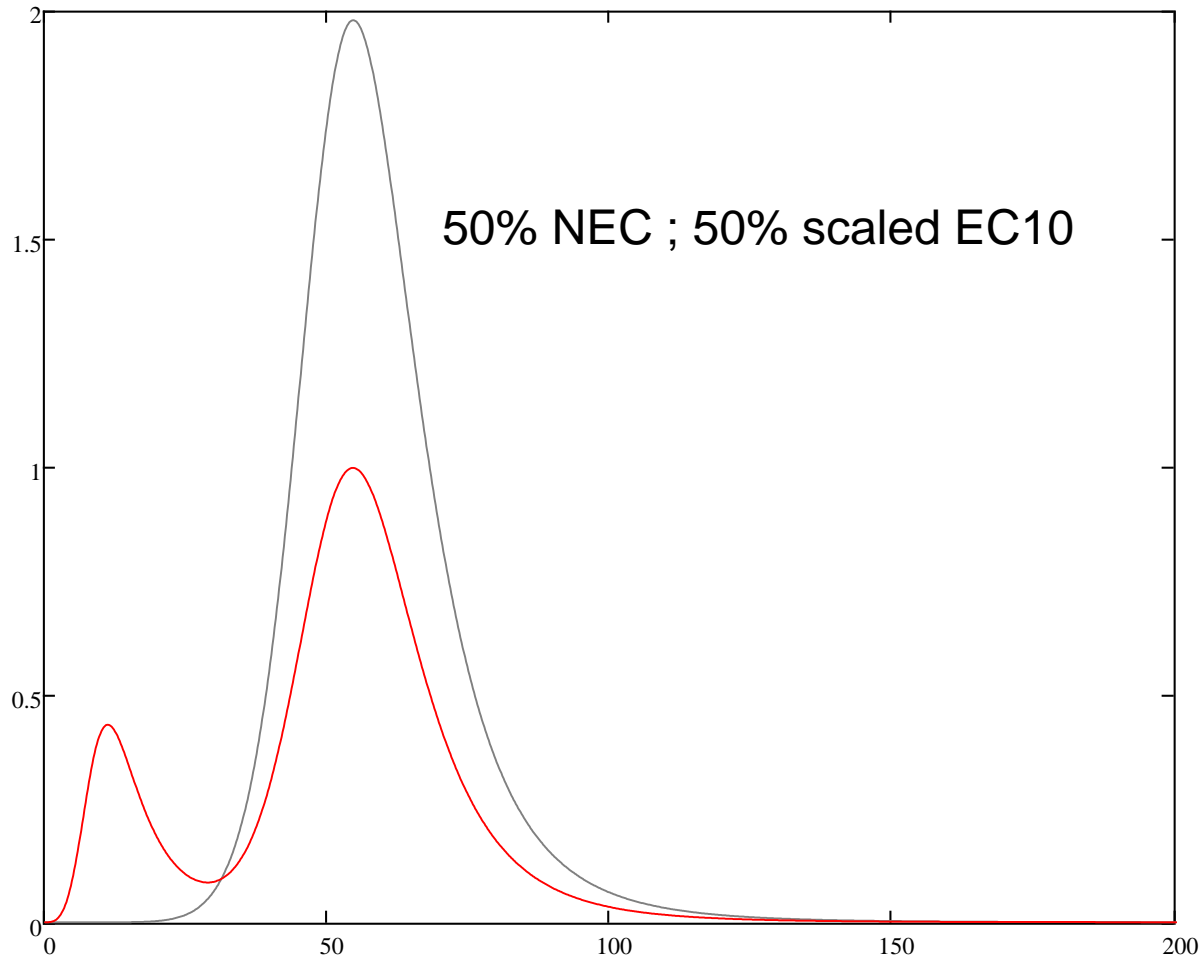
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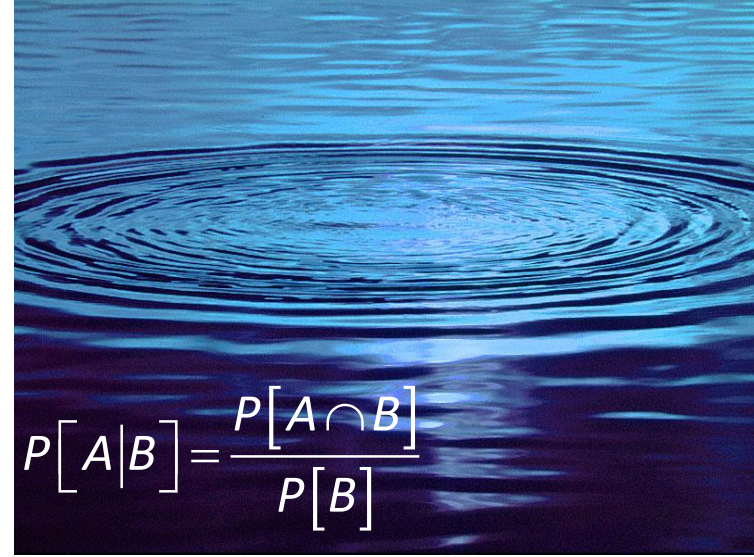
Arbitrary scaling of EC10 data: scale factor = 2.345 ('optimal')



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Arbitrary scaling of EC10 data: scale factor = 10





Thank You

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