Table generated by Dr. Abby Li for the purpose of discussion during the December 19, 2014 teleconference

Assignment 1: Clean up Table 1 as illustration of the kind of negative and positive data that needs to be provided so the EPA's appendix can better support their conclusion that the anion appears to impact toxicity. Table was reviewed by David Eastman and Alan Stern

Table 1. Example table of selected effects of dietary exposure to ammonium chloride (2.1 or 4%) or potassium chloride (3%) on selected non-neoplastic histopathology (Lin and Kuijpers, 2004)

Exposure duration Initial number of rats assigned	**Dietary concentration Overall Intake mmol/kg body weight/day (a)**	**Adrenals Zona glomerulosa hypertrophy** (b)	**Liver**	**Kidney Severe and very severe (total) tubular nephrosis (c)**	**Stomach**	**Brain**
4 week N=10/sex	2.1% NH_4Cl: M 41, F 42 4% NH_4Cl : M 80, F 78 KCl not tested	0%: 0/20 2.1%: 0/20 4%: 3/20	No effect for the NH_4Cl high dose and KCl groups	No effect for NH_4Cl and KCl	Not examined	Not examined
13 week N=10/sex	2.1% NH_4Cl: M 30, F 34 4% NH_4Cl: M 57, F 69 3% KCl: M 30, F 35	0%: 1/20 2.1%: 2/20 4%: 14/20 (M)** KCl: 5/20	No effect for the NH_4Cl high dose and KCl groups	No effect for NH_4Cl and KCl	No effect for the NH_4Cl high dose and KCl groups	No effect for the NH_4Cl high dose and KCl groups
18 month N=15/sex	1% NH_4Cl: M 9, F 11 2.1% NH_4Cl: M 19, F 26 3% KCl: M 21, F 25	0%:0/26 (d) 1%: 0/26 2.1%: 4/26 KCl: 7/26	No effect for the NH_4Cl high dose and KCl groups	No effect for NH_4Cl and KCl	No effect for the NH_4Cl high dose and KCl groups	No effect for the NH_4Cl high dose and KCl groups
30 month N=50/sex	1% NH_4Cl: M 9, F 10 2.1% NH_4Cl: F 19, F 23 3% KCl: M 20, F 23	0%: 11/94 (d) 1%: 21/94 (M)* 2.1%: 65/94 (M&F)** KCl: 54/94 (M&F)**	No effect for the NH_4Cl high dose and KCl groups	1%: No effect 2.1%: Decreased incidence (M)* KCl: No effect	No effect for the NH_4Cl high dose and KCl groups	No effect for the NH_4Cl high dose and KCl groups

(a) Dietary concentration and overall intake as presented by authors
(b) Incidence for males and females were combined, * P<0.05; ** P<0.01 compared to concurrent control reported for sex indicated in parenthesis
(c) Authors' conclusions * P<0.05; ** P<0.01 compared to concurrent control reported if either male of female were significant
(d) Incidence for 18 mo and 30 mo was reported to be 13-15 rats/sex/group and 47-50 rats/sex/group for 18-30 mo sacrifice period, respectively. For purposes of this table, the lowest number was used which makes the incidence proportionally higher.