

Figure 1: Kaplan-Meier curves with confidence bands illustrating the effects of treatment on age at first estrous in female pups treated from gestational day 6.

Table 1: Comparison of Age at First Estrus

| | | Naïve Control | Vehicle Control ¹ | BPA 2.5 | BPA 8.0 | BPA 25 | BPA 80 | BPA 260 | BPA 840 | BPA 2700 | BPA 100K | BPA 300K | EE2 0.5 | EE2 5.0 |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------------|---------|---------|--------|--------|---------|---------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------|-----------|
| Accelerated Failure Time | Unadjusted | 0.516 | <.001 *** | 0.925 | 0.922 | 0.888 | 0.674 | 0.479 | 0.602 | 0.800 | 0.153 | 0.404 | 0.273 | <.001 *** |
| Log-Rank | Unadjusted | 0.505 | 0.503 | 0.949 | 0.969 | 0.972 | 0.512 | 0.298 | 0.566 | 0.673 | 0.390 | 0.643 | 0.311 | <.001 *** |
| | Dunnett-Adjusted ² | 0.998 | 0.503 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 0.999 | 0.952 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 0.987 | 1.000 | 0.960 | <.001 *** |

P-Values under Vehicle Control are not comparable. For the accelerated failure time model, this is the omnibus test of homogeneity; it is rejected due to EE2 5.0 differing. For the log-rank results, this is a test of linear trend for the low BPA doses. All other p-values are comparable.

References

Kalbfleisch, J. D., & Prentice, R. L. (2002). *The Statistical Analysis of Failure Time Data* (2nd ed.). New York: John Wiley & Sons.

² Dunnett-adjustments are simulated and include all dose groups rather than only the sub-groups discussed. This is adequte since no results are significant except for EE2 5.0 demonstrating that this result is significant regardless of the magnitude of the adjustment.