

Note to Readers: If you need assistance accessing items in this Supplemental Material, please contact ehp508@niehs.nih.gov. Our staff will work with you to assess and meet your accessibility needs within 3 working days.

Table of Contents for Supplemental Material

Vehicular Traffic-Related Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbon Exposure and Breast Cancer Incidence: The Long Island Breast Cancer Study Project (LIBCSP)

Irina Mordukhovich, Jan Beyea, Amy H. Herring, Maureen Hatch, Steven D. Stellman, Susan L. Teitelbaum, David B. Richardson, Robert C. Millikan, Lawrence S. Engel, Sumitra Shantakumar, Susan E. Steck, Alfred I. Neugut, Pavel Rossner Jr., Regina M. Santella, and Marilie D. Gammon

Figure S1. Traffic-count measurement density in a 25-km wide section of the study area. Each symbol represents a measurement location. Long Island Breast Cancer Study Project, 1996-1997.

Table S1. Case-control sample sizes following participant recruitment procedures, participation rates, and exposure data availability, Long Island Breast Cancer Study Project, 1996-1997.

Table S2. Correlations between selected residential vehicular traffic PAH exposure variables, Long Island Breast Cancer Study Project, 1996-1997.