Supplemental Material

Use of a Cumulative Exposure Index to Estimate the Impact of Tap-Water Lead Concentration on Blood Lead Levels in 1- to 5-Year-Old Children (Montreal, Canada)

Gerard Ngueta, Belkacem Abdous, Robert Tardif, Julie St-Laurent, and Patrick Levallois

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Figure S1: Selection process.

Figure S2: Initial causal diagram based on available variables.

Figure S3: Scatter plot providing a crude estimation of Log(blood lead concentration) (in µg/dl) for cumulative water lead exposure index (in µg of Pb/kg of body weight) in Caucasians (blue circle) and Non-Caucasians children (red circle).

Table S1: Association between cumulative water lead exposure index and blood lead levels by assuming that children consume 100% of flushing or 100% of stagnant water.

Figure S4: Influence of changes in both gastrointestinal absorption rate and fraction of flushed (versus stagnant) water ingested on the distribution of cumulative water lead exposure index (CWLEI). CWLEI50_8020 assumes a gastrointestinal absorption rate of 50% and that children consume 80% of stagnant water and 20% of flushed water.
Table S2: Association between cumulative water lead exposure index and blood lead levels, assuming different gastrointestinal absorption rates and different fraction of flushed (versus stagnant) water ingested by children.

Table S3:

References