

DRAFT

**ESTIMATION OF DAILY LEAD
UPTAKE IN CHILDREN AND RESULTING
END-OF-MONTH BLOOD LEAD LEVELS**

by

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SECTION 1

INTRODUCTION

Under the Clean Air Act, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is responsible for establishing National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS's) and for reviewing them periodically to determine their adequacies on the basis of recent experience and research. In view of these responsibilities, the Strategies and Air Standards Division (SASD) of the Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards (OAQPS) is currently assessing health risks associated with alternative NAAQS's for lead. A staff paper¹ prepared by SASD describes a model for estimating lead uptake in children based on estimates of lead concentrations in air, food, and dirt; on estimates of the quantities of air, food, and dirt consumed by children; and estimates of the absorption of lead by the lungs and gut. PEI Associates, Inc. (PEI); has written a computer program, Multiyear Lead Uptake, which implements the SASD lead uptake model. The program provides daily lead uptake estimates for children in user-specified census tracts which may or may not be impacted by emissions from lead point sources. Children are grouped into cohorts according to age in a user-specified base year. The lead uptake estimates are month-specific and span the period from the birth of each group through the base year.

Multiyear Lead Uptake creates an output file which can be directly accessed by a second PEI program, Biokinetics, which determines end-of-the-month blood lead levels for each cohort from birth through the base year. This program is based on a four-compartment metabolic model developed by Harley and Kneip² which calculates lead concentrations in blood and selected organs based on daily lead uptake.

Section 2 of this report provides the formulas used by the Multiyear Lead Uptake Program to estimate lead uptake. The rationale behind these formulas is discussed in the staff paper and in Appendix A. User prompting statements and output format for this program are described in Section 3. Section 4 provides a brief description of the Biokinetics Program; Section 5 describes

user prompting statements and program output. The results of a sensitivity analysis to determine the effects of varying input parameter values on program output are discussed in Section 6.

SECTION 2

ESTIMATION OF LEAD UPTAKE

The lead uptake model is intended to be applied to a group of census tracts specified by the user. These census tracts comprise the "study area." Within the study area, the model provides estimates of the daily average lead uptake of specific population cohorts. A cohort is defined as all children with a set of user-defined characteristics that reside in a particular census tract in a specified year and fall into one of seven age groups: 0 to 0.99 year, 1 to 1.99 years, 2 to 2.99 years, 3 to 3.99 years, 4 to 4.99 years, 5 to 5.99 years, and 6 to 6.99 years. Consequently, a study area with 100 census tracts would contain 700 cohorts.

The daily average lead uptake (TDLU) of each member of a particular cohort is assumed to be identical. The value of TDLU is calculated by the expression

$$TDLU = UPLUNG + UPDIET + UPDIRT, \quad (1)$$

where UPLUNG is the daily average lead uptake from the lungs, UPDIET is the daily average lead uptake related to diet, and UPDIRT is the daily average lead uptake related to dirt ingestion. Sections 2.1, 2.2, and 2.3 discuss how UPLUNG, UPDIET, and UPDIRT are estimated.

Table 1 lists the parameters which appear in the lead uptake model and the units in which each should be expressed. Recommended values for many of these variables are presented in Tables 2, 3, and 4 and in the text. A lower bound estimate of TDLU is determined by using only lower bound parameter values in the lead uptake model. An upper bound estimate of TDLU is determined by using only upper bound parameter values. If bounds have not been determined for a variable, a "best estimate" value is used in both cases.

Estimates of TDLU are determined on a monthly basis to reflect the ambient air lead data used by the model. These data consist of 12 monthly

TABLE 1. PARAMETERS IN LEAD UPTAKE MODEL

Parameter	Units	Definition
ABSDIET	a	Fraction of ingested diet-related lead which is absorbed by gut
ABSDIRT	a	Fraction of ingested dirt-related lead which is absorbed by gut
ABSLUNG	a	Fraction of inhaled lead which is absorbed through the lungs into the bloodstream
BACK	$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	Background air lead concentration
CRYAL	$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	Critical outdoor air lead concentration
DIRTCONS	g/day	Quantity of dirt consumed
DUSTIN	$\mu\text{g}/\text{g}$	Lead concentration in indoor dust
DUSTST	$\mu\text{g}/\text{g}$	Lead concentration in street dust and soil
HOUT	hours/day	Time spent outdoors
INADIET	$\mu\text{g}/\text{day}$	Lead intake related to atmospheric lead which contaminates diet
INAIR	$\mu\text{g}/\text{day}$	Lead intake from air
INDIET	$\mu\text{g}/\text{day}$	Lead intake related to diet
INDIRT	$\mu\text{g}/\text{day}$	Lead intake from dirt
INMISC	$\mu\text{g}/\text{day}$	Dietary lead intake related to solder and miscellaneous sources (see text)
IORATIO	a	Ratio of indoor air lead concentration to outdoor air lead concentration
MULT	a	Multiplicative factor for adjusting SOURCEAQ
OUTAQ	$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	Outdoor air lead concentration
SOURCEAQ	$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	Air lead concentration related to point sources
TDLU	$\mu\text{g}/\text{day}$	Total daily lead uptake
UPDIET	$\mu\text{g}/\text{day}$	Lead uptake related to diet
UPDIRT	$\mu\text{g}/\text{day}$	Lead uptake from dirt
UPLUNG	$\mu\text{g}/\text{day}$	Lead uptake from lungs
VEHIC	$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	Air lead concentration related to motor vehicles
VRESP	m^3/day	Volume of air respired
WAQ	$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	Time-weighted air lead concentration
WDIRT	$\mu\text{g}/\text{g}$	Time-weighted concentration of lead in dirt

^aDimensionless.

TABLE 2. ESTIMATES FOR SELECTED PARAMETERS OF LEAD UPTAKE MODEL

Parameter ^a	Location	Bound	Age, years						
			0-0.99	1-1.99	2-2.99	3-3.99	4-4.99	5-5.99	6-6.99
ABSDIET	NA	Lower	0.42 ^c	0.42 ^c	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.18
		Upper	0.53 ^c	0.53 ^c	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.24
ABSDIRT	NA	b	0.3 ^c	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
ABSLUNG	General	Lower	0.15 ^c	0.15 ^c	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15
		Upper	0.30 ^c	0.30 ^c	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30
	PS ^d	Lower	0.40	0.40	0.35 ^c	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30
		Upper	0.70	0.65	0.60 ^c	0.60	0.55	0.55	0.50
DIRTCONS	NA	b	0.1 ^c	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
HOUT	NA	Lower	1.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
		Upper	2.0	3.0	4.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
IORATIO	General	Lower	0.3 ^c	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
		Upper	0.8 ^c	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
	PS	b	0.3 ^c	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
VRESP	NA	Lower	2.0	3.0	4.0 ^c	4.0 ^c	5.0	5.0	6.0
		Upper	3.0	5.0	5.0 ^c	5.0 ^c	7.0	7.0	8.0

^aDefined in Table 1 and text.^bBest estimate. Lower and upper bounds not specified.^cDerived directly from lead criteria document.³ Other values discussed in Appendix A.^dPS = near point source.

TABLE 3. YEAR-SPECIFIC ESTIMATES FOR VEHIC, INADIET, AND INMISC
PARAMETERS OF LEAD UPTAKE MODEL

Year	VEHIC, ^a μg/m ³	INADIET, ^a μg/day	INMISC, ^a μg/day
1974	1.28	30.9	19.6
1975	1.24	29.8	19.6
1976	1.20	28.9	19.6
1977	1.15	27.8	19.6
1978	1.04	25.1	19.6
1979	0.86	20.8	19.6
1980	0.53	12.9	17.8
1981	0.48	11.5	16.2
1982	0.42	10.3	14.8
1983	0.37	9.0	12.5
1984	0.27	6.5	12.0
1985	0.18	4.5	11.3
1986	0.02	0.55	10.6
1987	0.02	0.36	10.1
1988	0.02	0.36	9.3
1989	0.01	0.36	8.2
1990	0.01	0.36	7.1
1991	0.01	0.19	6.8
1992	0.01	0.19	6.4
1993	0.01	0.19	6.0
1994	0.01	0.19	5.7
1995	0.01	0.19	5.7
1996	0.01	0.19	5.7
1997	0.01	0.19	5.7

^aDefined in Table 1 and text.

TABLE 4. LOWER AND UPPER BOUND ESTIMATES FOR LEAD CONCENTRATION IN STREET DUST AND SOIL AND IN INDOOR DUST

OUTAQ ^a	Bound ^b	Lead concentration, $\mu\text{g/g}$			
		Street dust and soil (DIRTST)		Indoor dust (DIRTIN)	
		General	Near point source	General	Near point source
0	L	5	20	5	20
	U	30	300	30	100
0.2	L	40	80	70	70
	U	150	550	200	400
0.3	L	60	125	100	250
	U	250	600	250	600
0.4	L	100	200	200	300
	U	350	700	300	650
0.5	L	150	350	250	450
	U	450	800	400	700
0.6	L	200	450	300	550
	U	600	1000	500	750
0.7	L	250	550	350	600
	U	650	1150	600	800
0.8	L	300	650	450	650
	U	950	1300	700	900
1.0	L	500	750	525	800
	U	1150	1450	875	1150
1.25	L	600	850	625	1050
	U	1250	1600	1000	1400
1.5	L	700	1000	750	1200
	U	1400	1750	1150	1700
1.75	L	775	1075	800	1350
	U	1450	1950	1200	1900

^aOutdoor lead concentration, $\mu\text{g/m}^3$.

^bL = lower, U = upper.

average (January through December) air lead concentration values for each census tract. Section 2.4 describes a computer program developed by PEI that calculates TDLU values based on an input file consisting of monthly average air lead values spanning a user-specified 7-year exposure period.

2.1 DAILY LEAD UPTAKE FROM LUNGS

The daily average lead uptake from the lungs, UPLUNG, is estimated by the formula

$$UPLUNG = (INAIR)(ABSLUNG) \quad (2)$$

where INAIR is the average daily intake of air lead by respiration and ABSLUNG is the fraction of respired air lead which is absorbed into the blood stream. Table 2 lists lower and upper bound estimates of ABSLUNG recommended for use with the lead uptake computer program. These estimates appear in the lead staff paper¹ and are based on analyses by Chan and Lippman,⁴ Davidson and Osburn,⁵ and Phalen et al.⁶ ABSLUNG is assumed to increase near point sources where large particles are more prevalent. Consequently, the bounds for point source locations provided in Table 2 are larger than those for general urban locations. A location is assumed to be near a point source whenever the value of SOURCEAQ exceeds a specified critical value (CRVAL). SOURCEAQ is discussed below.

INAIR is estimated by the formula

$$INAIR = (WAQ)(VRESP) \quad (3)$$

where WAQ is the time-weighted air lead concentration and VRESP is the air volume respired per day. Table 2 lists lower and upper bounds for VRESP for the seven age groups as determined by Ferdo,⁷ ICRP,⁸ and the Nutrition Foundation.⁹

WAQ is estimated by the formula

$$WAQ = (1/24)[(HOUT)(OUTAQ) + (24 - HOUT)(IORATIO)(OUTAQ)] \quad (4)$$

where OUTAQ is the average ambient (i.e., outdoor) air lead concentration determined for the census tract for the specified month, and HOUT is the average number of hours spent outdoors per day. IORATIO is the ratio of indoor air lead concentration to outdoor air lead concentration. Table 2 lists values of HOUT by age group as determined by the lead staff¹ and by Pope.¹⁰ The lower and upper bound values for IORATIO are 0.30 and 0.80, respectively, for general urban/rural locations. These are the bounds suggested for indoor microenvironments by the lead criteria document.³ For locations near point sources where large particles are more prevalent and infiltration into homes is lower, a single "best" estimate of 0.3 is considered appropriate for IORATIO. A location is assumed to be near a point source whenever the value of SOURCEAQ exceeds CRVAL.

OUTAQ is estimated as

$$\text{OUTAQ} = (\text{MULT})(\text{SOURCEAQ}) + \text{BKGD}. \quad (5)$$

SOURCEAQ is the point-source-related component of the ambient lead concentration and is taken from a user-supplied input file specific to the point source(s) being considered, the control scenario hypothesized, and the year. Within this file, SOURCEAQ values are indexed by census tract and month.

MULT is a user-specified multiplicative factor by which SOURCEAQ values can be adjusted to simulate regulatory impacts on point-source emissions. MULT values are year-specific.

BKGD is estimated by the expression

$$\text{BKGD} = \text{VEHIC} + \text{ADD}. \quad (6)$$

VEHIC represents the year-specific contribution of motor vehicles to ambient lead concentrations. Table 3 lists recommended values for VEHIC. ADD is an additive factor which can be used to account for background air lead concentrations not associated with point sources or motor vehicles. ADD values are not year-specific.

In initial applications of the lead uptake model, the value of SOURCEAQ was estimated for the geographic centroid of each census tract by the Industrial Source Complex (ISC) dispersion model using emissions data for

lead point sources and local meteorological data. Values of SOURCEAQ were also calculated by the ISC model for receptor points on a radial grid surrounding each point source. Use of these radial grids permitted estimates of SOURCEAQ to be made at receptor points that were closer to the sources than any of the census tract centroids.

Values for MULT were determined by dividing the maximum SOURCEAQ value permitted under a given scenario by the largest "as is" or baseline SOURCEAQ value determined by the ISC. The latter value was always associated with a radial grid receptor point rather than with a geographic centroid. If, for example, the maximum SOURCEAQ value permitted after certain emission controls are implemented is $0.25 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ and the largest baseline SOURCEAQ value determined by ISC is $0.40 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, then $\text{MULT} = 0.25/0.40 = 0.625$. This MULT value is then multiplied by the SOURCEAQ value for each census tract centroid as indicated by Equation 5.

Where appropriate, the impacts on lead exposure of two or more point sources can be considered simultaneously. In these cases, source-specific MULT values can be used to adjust the baseline SOURCEAQ values associated with each source. The resulting source-specific SOURCEAQ values can then be added together to yield a SOURCEAQ value for each census tract representing the combined contribution of all point sources.

2.2 DAILY LEAD UPTAKE RELATED TO DIET

The formula used to estimate UPDIET, the average daily lead uptake related to diet, is

$$\text{UPDIET} = (\text{INDIET})(\text{ABSDIET}) \quad (7)$$

where INDIET is the average daily intake of lead from the diet and ABSDIET is the fraction of lead consumed which is absorbed through the gut into the bloodstream. Table 2 lists lower and upper bounds for ABSDIET by age group as estimated in the staff paper. INDIET is estimated as

$$\text{INDIET} = \text{INADIET} + \text{INMISC.} \quad (8)$$

INADIET is the average daily dietary lead intake related to the deposition of atmospheric lead on food surfaces before and during processing. INMISC is the

average daily dietary lead intake related to solder in canned foods, to water distribution systems, to soil lead, and to undetermined sources. Table 3 lists year-specific "best estimates" for INADIET and INMISC which reflect the downward trend expected in lead levels found in food and water (Appendix A).

2.3 DAILY LEAD UPTAKE RELATED TO DIRT

The average daily lead uptake related to dirt is estimated as

$$UPDIRT = (INDIRT)(ABSDIRT) \quad (9)$$

where INDIRT is the average daily intake of lead through ingestion of dirt and ABSDIRT is the fraction of ingested lead which is absorbed through the gut into the blood stream. The staff paper estimates ABSDIRT to be 0.30. INDIRT is estimated by the formula

$$INDIRT = (WDIRT)(DIRTCONS) \quad (10)$$

where DIRTCONS is the average quantity of dirt consumed during the period each day when a child is active. This period is assumed to have a duration of 12 hours. WDIRT is the time-weighted lead concentration of the dirt. The staff paper recommends a value of 0.1 g/day for DIRTCONS.¹ WDIRT is estimated by the formula

$$WDIRT = (1/12)[(HOUT)(DIRTST) + (12 - HOUT)(DIRTIN)] \quad (11)$$

DIRTST is the lead concentration of street dust and soil. DIRTIN is the lead concentration of indoor dust. DIRTST and DIRTIN vary with the ambient air lead concentration (OUTAQ) and reflect whether or not the census tract is considered to be significantly impacted by a point source. Point source impact is assumed to occur if the value of SOURCEAQ exceeds CRVAL. Table 4 lists values of DIRTST and DIRTIN for both nonimpacted and impacted census tracts according to OUTAQ value. These estimates were also obtained from the lead staff paper. Interpolation is used to determine DIRTST and DIRTIN values for OUTAQ values not appearing in the table.

2.4 THE MULTIYEAR LEAD UPTAKE PROGRAM

Sections 2.1 through 2.3 discuss how a TDLU value is estimated for a single cohort for a given month. The Multiyear Lead Uptake Program calculates month-by-month TDLU values by cohort from birth through a user-specified last year of exposure (LYOE). A separate output table presents estimates for each individual census tract; the individual cohorts within each census tract are identified according to age at the beginning of the LYOE. The number of children in each cohort is also indicated. These population data are obtained from an input data file provided by the user. Section 3 discusses the user prompting statements and output format of the Multiyear Uptake Program.

A second program, Biokinetics, uses the month-by-month daily lead uptake estimates from the Multiyear program to calculate end-of-month blood lead concentrations from birth through the LYOE for each cohort. The program implements the model described in Section 4. Section 5 discusses the user prompting statements and output format of the Biokinetics program. Section 6 discusses the results of a sensitivity analysis which evaluated the effects on program output of varying program input values.

SECTION 3

USER PROMPTING AND OUTPUT FORMAT OF THE MULTIYEAR LEAD UPTAKE PROGRAM

Appendix B contains a listing of the Multiyear Lead Uptake Program. Figure 1 lists the series of prompting statements by which the program elicits instructions, parameter values, and labeling information from the user.

The user first enters the name of the study area or principal point source as a means of labeling the area to which the lead uptake estimates apply. Next the user enters the name of the control scenario to which the estimates apply. Responses to these two prompts are used solely to label output tables.

The program next requests whether lower or upper bound estimates are to be determined. The program then asks for information as to which population subgroups are to be included in the uptake estimates. Note that the user can include children from any of six demographic subgroups defined according to presence of lead-based paint in housing (yes or no), housing condition (sound or unsound), and potential for indirect or secondary occupation lead exposure (yes or no). The program also asks if the population age groups are to be further subdivided. If the answer is yes, the user can specify what fraction of each age group should be included in the lead uptake determination. This allows the user to focus on the effects of age-related factors (e.g., pica) on lead uptake.

In response to the next prompting, the user enters the name of a user-created file which contains values for all input parameters other than SOURCEAQ and population. This file is referred to as the "Arrays" file. Section 2 contains recommended values for this file.

The user next enters the name of a user-created file which contains population data for each of the six demographic groups by age group and census tract for the study area under consideration. This file also must list 12 values (January through December) of SOURCEAQ for each census tract. These SOURCEAQ values are the monthly average air lead concentration from sources in

COHORT MULTI-YEAR LEAD UPTAKE PROGRAM
Calculates daily uptake by month over lifetime
For selected children age 0-6 years

01-06-1986
Strategies and Air Standards Division

SPECIFICATIONS FOR THIS ANALYSIS:

Enter name of study area or principal point source (in CAPS):

?

Enter name of control scenario to be analyzed (in CAPS):

?

Lower(0) or upper(1) bound estimate?

Press (Shift-PrtSc) to print these specifications:

Then press 'ENTER' to continue:

SPECIFICATIONS CONTINUED:

Which of the following population groups should be included in this analysis? If more than one, group populations will be added.

(Note: LPH = lead-painted house; SOE = secondary occupational exposure)

Children in LPH\unsound, with SOE (Y/N)?

Children in LPH\unsound, no SOE (Y/N)?

Children in LPH\sound, with SOE (Y/N)?

Children in LPH\sound, no SOE (Y/N)?

Children in non-LPH, with SOE (Y/N)?

Children in non-LPH, no SOE (Y/N)?

Should child groups be further subdivided for this analysis(Y/N)?

Press (Shift-PrtSc) to print these specifications.

Then press 'ENTER' to continue:

Figure 1. User prompting statements of the Multiyear Lead Uptake Program.
(continued)

SPECIFICATIONS CONTINUED:

Enter name of input (Arrays) file in DOS format:

Enter name of input (AQ) file in DOS format:

Enter name of output file in DOS format:

Enter last year of exposure (4 digits): 1980

This program uses a set of 1974-1997 background values for motor vehicles.

Do you want to substitute a set of rural background values (Y/N) ?

Year 1974 ?

Year 1975 ?

Year 1976 ?

Year 1977 ?

Year 1978 ?

Year 1979 ?

Year 1980 ?

Should background values be used to indicate critical values
above which point source impact is assumed (Y/N) ?

Enter alternate AQ critical value (ug/cu.m.) above which
point source impact should be assumed:

Year 1974 ?

Year 1975 ?

Year 1976 ?

Year 1977 ?

Year 1978 ?

Year 1979 ?

Year 1980 ?

Enter additive background factor (other than vehicles) to adjust AQ:

Enter multiplicative factors to adjust AQ by year:

Year 1974 ?

Year 1975 ?

Year 1976 ?

Year 1977 ?

Year 1978 ?

Year 1979 ?

Year 1980 ?

Press (Shift-Print) to print these specifications.

Then press ENTER to continue:

Figure 1. User prompting statements of the Multiyear Lead Uptake Program.

the study area during the base year. Paul has developed a program, MATCH-AQ, which creates this file using population data from the Bureau of Census and dispersion modeling estimates of lead air quality.¹¹ The program yields separate data sets for 1980 and for each of two future years specified by the user. The user of the lead uptake program specifies which data set to use by entering the appropriate file name in response to a request for the "input POPAQ file." The user also specifies the name of an output file which will serve as input to the Biokinetics program.

The user next enters the last year of the seven-year exposure period for which the program will calculate lead uptake values. The user is then given a choice of 1) having BKGD represent urban locations by incorporating the values of VEHIC listed in Table 3 or 2) specifying an alternative set of BKGD values which better represent rural locations. If the user chooses the latter option, the program requests a value for each year of the exposure period. The program also asks whether the critical value (CRVAL) for each year should equal the BKGD value specified for that year. If the answer is no, the user is asked to specify a CRVAL for each year in the exposure period. The remaining prompts request that the user enter a single value for the additive background factor (ADD) and seven year-specific values for MULT.

SECTION 4

ESTIMATION OF BLOOD LEAD LEVELS

Harley and Kneip have developed an integrated metabolic model which estimates day-by-day blood lead levels based on daily uptake of lead into the bloodstream.² The model assumes that most (over 95%) of the lead in the body is contained in four compartments (bone, liver, kidney, and blood) and that lead moves among these compartments in a predictable manner. Figure 2 shows the various lead pathways considered in the Harley-Kneip model. Figure 3 presents the mathematical relationships which the model uses in an iterative manner to estimate the total lead content in each compartment as the body receives varying daily lead inputs. Harley and Kneip have incorporated these relationships into a computer program for estimating blood lead concentrations in children 1 to 6 years of age.¹² PEI has adapted the Harley-Kneip program to accept daily lead uptake values (i.e., TDLU) as estimated for a cohort by the Multiyear Lead Uptake Program. The resulting Biokinetics Program tracks a cohort from birth on January 1 of a user-specified calendar year through the last day of a user-specified calendar year. A year is assumed to contain 12 months of 30 days. The cohort receives the same daily lead uptake for each of the 30 days in a month. This value is the TDLU value estimated for that month by the Multiyear Lead Uptake Model. The Biokinetics Program calculates the resulting blood lead concentration on a daily basis but prints out only end-of-the-month values. Thus, 360 sequential blood lead concentrations are calculated for a given year, but only the 12 end-of-the-month values are actually printed out.

Table 5 lists the parameter values used by Harley and Kneip in their model.¹ These have been incorporated into the Biokinetics Program. Note that many of these values change with the age of the child. Section 5 presents typical output from the Biokinetics Program.

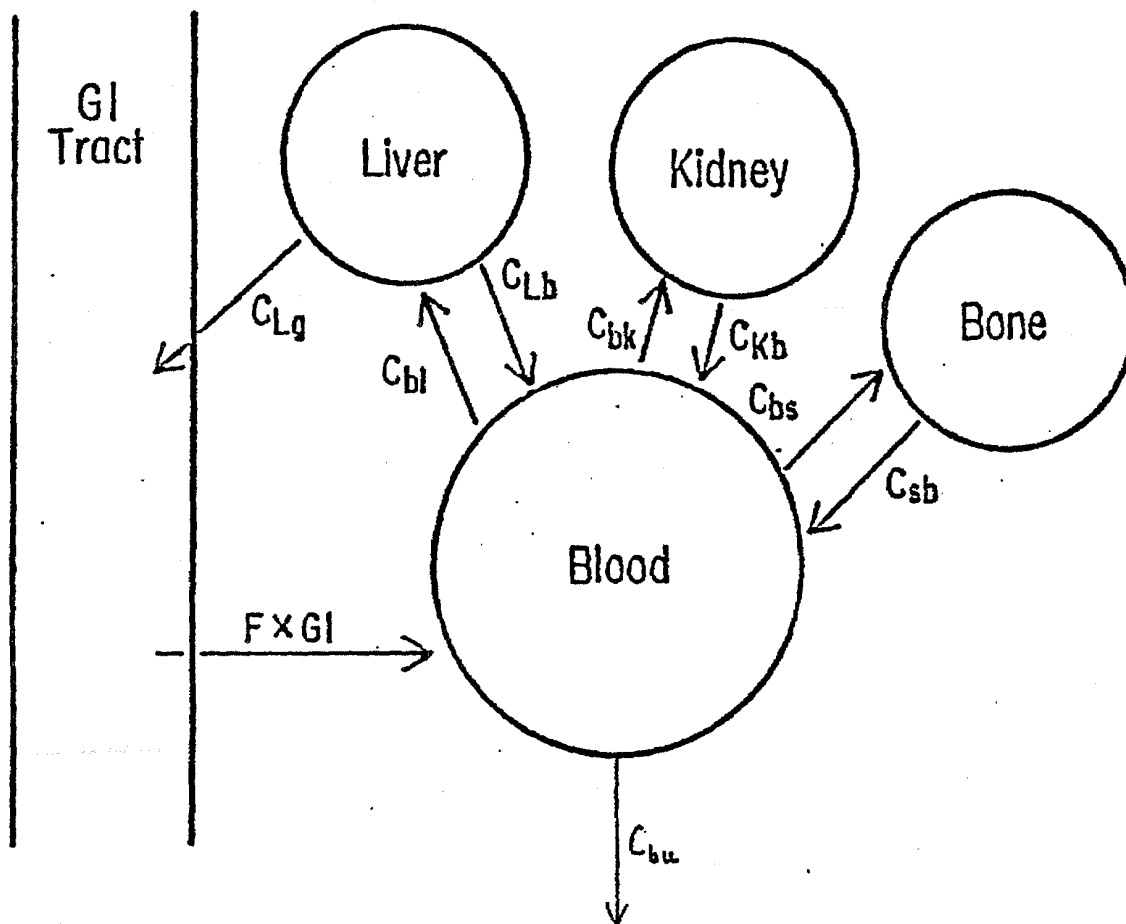


Figure 2. Lead pathways considered in Harley-Kneip integrated metabolic model.²

$$\begin{aligned} dB/dt &= P - C_{bs} \times B - C_{bl} \times B - C_{bk} \times B + C_{sb} \times S + C_{lb} \times L + \\ &\quad C_{kb} \times K - C_{bu} \times B + F \times C_{lg} \times L \end{aligned}$$

$$dS/dt = C_{bs} \times B - C_{sb} \times S$$

$$dL/dt = C_{bl} \times B - C_{lb} \times L - C_{lg} \times L$$

$$dK/dt = C_{bk} \times B - C_{kb} \times K$$

Where P = daily input to blood in ug/day

C_{bs} = blood to skeleton removal rate (days⁻¹)

C_{sb} = skeleton to blood removal rate "

C_{bl} = blood to liver removal rate "

C_{lb} = liver to blood removal rate "

C_{bk} = blood to kidney removal rate "

C_{kb} = kidney to blood removal rate "

C_{bu} = blood to urine removal rate "

C_{lg} = liver to gastrointestinal tract removal rate "

F = fractional uptake from gastrointestinal tract to blood

B, S, L, K = total lead content in blood, skeleton, liver, kidney (ug)

The organ burdens are calculated in an iterative manner using the expressions

$$B(t+1) = B(t) + dB/dt$$

$$S(t+1) = S(t) + dS/dt$$

etc.

Figure 3. Harley-Kneip integrated metabolic model for determining lead levels in four body compartments.²

TABLE 5. PARAMETER VALUES FOR THE BIOKINETICS PROGRAM

Parameter	Exploration	Age, years						
		0-0.99	1-1.99	2-2.99	3-3.99	4-4.99	5-5.99	6-6.99
C_{bs}	Blood to bone, removal rate, days ⁻¹	0.300	0.300	0.134	0.134	0.134	0.134	0.134
C_{sb}	Bone to blood, removal rate, days ⁻¹	2.65×10^{-4}	2.65×10^{-4}	2.65×10^{-4}	2.65×10^{-4}	2.65×10^{-4}	2.65×10^{-4}	2.65×10^{-4}
C_{bl}	Blood to liver, removal rate, days ⁻¹	0.0301	0.0301	0.0301	0.0301	0.0301	0.0301	0.0301
C_{lb}	Liver to blood, removal rate, days ⁻¹	0.0130	0.0130	0.0130	0.0130	0.0130	0.0130	0.0130
C_{bk}	Blood to kidney, removal rate, days ⁻¹	0.0100	0.0100	0.0100	0.0100	0.0100	0.0100	0.0100
C_{kb}	Kidney to blood, removal rate, days ⁻¹	0.0301	0.0301	0.0301	0.0301	0.0301	0.0301	0.0301
C_{bu}	Blood to urine, removal rate, days ⁻¹	0.0334	0.0334	0.0334	0.0334	0.0334	0.0301	0.0301
C_{lg}	Liver to gastrointestinal tract, removal rate, days ⁻¹	3	3	5	5	5	10	10
F	Fractional uptake from gastrointestinal tract to blood	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3

SECTION 5

USER PROMPTING AND OUTPUT FORMAT OF THE BIOKINETICS PROGRAM

Appendix C contains a listing of the Biokinetics Program. Figure 4 lists the series of prompting statements by which the program elicits instructions, parameter values, and labeling information from the user.

The user first enters the name of the study area or principal point source as a means of labeling the area to which the program estimates apply. Next the user enters the name of the control scenario to which the estimates apply. Responses to the two prompts are used solely to label output tables.

The program next requests the calendar year which will be the last year of the 7-year exposure period. The user should enter the same year previously specified for the Multiyear Lead Uptake Program run which created the input data file for the Biokinetics Program. The user then enters the name of this file and indicates which estimates (lower or upper bound) the file contains. The last prompting statement asks if the user wants the geometric mean of the 12 end-of-month blood lead values calculated for each cohort's sixth year of exposure.

Appendix C contains printouts for "lower bound" and "upper bound" runs of the program for the study area previously discussed in Section 3. Each printout consists of a separate table for each census tract in the study area and four tables which present results averaged across all census tracts. Values tabulated in the census tract tables are end-of-the-month blood lead concentrations from birth through the last year of the exposure period. The format is similar to that of the Multiyear Lead Uptake Program in that estimates are arranged according to the cohort's age in the last year.

The last two pages of each printout contain the four summary tables. These tables pertain only to those cohorts whose seventh year of life is the last year of the 7-year exposure period. (If the last year of the exposure period year is 1980, for example, these would be those children born at the beginning of 1974.) Summary Table 1 presents month-by-month geometric means of the end-of-the-month blood lead concentrations of all cohorts born on January 1 of the

BIOKINETICS
Version 2.0
Calculates end-of-month blood lead
Concentrations for children age 0-6 years

01-06-1986
Strategies and Air Standards Division

SPECIFICATIONS FOR THIS ANALYSIS:

Enter name of study area or principal point source (in CAPS):

?

Enter name of control scenario to be analyzed (in CAPS):

?

Enter last year of child exposure (4 digits):

PROGRAM ONLY FOR 1980-1997

What type of uptake estimates -- upper(1) or lower(0) bounds?

Do you want the geometric mean blood concentration for each census
tract during the next to last year of exposure(Y/N)?

Inputs complete. Press (Shift-PrtSc) to print specifications.
Then press 'ENTER' to continue:

Pause to initialize arrays of data in program...

Begin calculations for each cohort within census tracts:

Figure 4. User-prompting statements of the
Biokinetics Program.

first year listed in the left-hand column. These values are calculated as follows. Let x_{ijk} be the end-of-the-month blood lead concentration for cohort i in the year j and month k . Then y_{jk} , the blood lead concentration listed in Summary Table 1 for month k of calendar year j , is calculated by the expression

$$y_{jk} = \exp[\sum(p_i)(\ln x_{ijk})/\sum p_i] \quad (12)$$

where p_i is the number of children in cohort i and the summations include all cohorts in the study area which meet the stipulation stated above. Note that y_{jk} is a population-weighted geometric mean.

Summary Table 2 presents population-weighted geometric means of annual average blood lead levels for the same cohorts considered in Summary Table 1. The geometric mean for year j , y_j , is calculated as

$$y_j = \exp[\sum(p_i)(\ln m_{ij})/\sum p_i] \quad (13)$$

where m_{ij} is the arithmetic mean of the 12 end-of-the-month blood lead concentration values for cohort i in year j , p_i is the number of children in cohort i , and the summations include all cohorts meeting the previously stated stipulation.

The seven values listed in the right-hand column of Summary Table 3 are calculated as follows. Let h_{ij} be the highest end-of-the-month blood lead concentration for cohort i in year j . Then y_j , the blood lead concentration listed in the right-hand column of Summary Table 3 for calendar year j is calculated by the expression

$$y_j = \exp[\sum(p_i)(\ln h_{ij})/\sum p_i] \quad (14)$$

where p_i is the number of children in cohort i and the summations include all cohorts in the study area which meet the stipulation stated above. Thus y_j is a population-weighted geometric mean of the highest end-of-month blood lead concentration.

In developing Summary Table 4, the program first calculates a_i , the arithmetic mean of the x_{ij} values for the first four years of a cohort's life, and b_i , the arithmetic mean of the x_{ij} values for the next three years of a cohort's

life. The first value listed in the right-hand column of Summary Table 4 is calculated as

$$w_a = \exp[\sum(p_i)(\ln a_i)/\sum p_i] ; \quad (15)$$

the second is calculated as

$$w_b = \exp[\sum(p_i)(\ln b_i)/\sum p_i] . \quad (16)$$

The summations include all cohorts in the study area which meet the stated stipulation. The quantities w_a and w_b are both population-weighted geometric means.

SECTION 6

SENSITIVITY ANALYSES

Multiple runs of the Multiyear Lead Uptake and Biokinetics program were made to assess the effects on blood lead estimates of varying the values assigned to selected input parameters. All runs used the same study area, a set of census tracts surrounding a secondary smelter located in a relatively densely populated area of a U.S. city. The parameters listed in Table 6 were selected for the sensitivity analyses because of their apparently large influence on blood lead estimates relative to that of other parameters. Listed in Table 6 is the initial value used for each parameter, an alternate value substituted for the initial value, and the scenario being analyzed.

TABLE 6. INITIAL AND ALTERNATE PARAMETER VALUES USED IN SENSITIVITY ANALYSES

Parameter(s)	Initial value	Alternate value	Scenario analyzed
DIRTCONS	0.1 g/day	0.2 g/day	Baseline exposure Lower and upper bound runs
INMISC	Year-specific estimates (see Table 3)	See text	Precontrol exposure and post-control exposure (1.0 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ standard) Lower and upper bound runs
DUSTIN	Lower bound estimates ^a	Upper bound estimates ^a	Baseline exposure Lower bound run
DIRTST	Lower bound estimates ^a	Upper bound estimates ^a	Baseline exposure Lower bound run
DUSTIN + DIRTST	Lower bound estimates ^a	Upper bound estimates ^a	Baseline exposure Lower bound run
DUSTIN + DIRTST	Upper bound estimates ^a	Lower bound estimates ^a	Baseline exposure Upper bound run

^aLower and upper bound estimates used are values presented in Table 4 for "near point source."

The selection of alternative values for the sensitivity analyses was based on the following considerations:

1. While the estimate of 0.1 g/day for the average daily consumption of dirt in young children is generally accepted (lead staff paper¹ and lead criteria document³), it is based on a limited amount of data, and most likely is a conservative value. A doubled value of 0.2 g/day of dirt ingestion was arbitrarily chosen to assess how sensitive the model was to this parameter.
2. INMISC represents the dietary lead intake due to lead from solder in canned foods and water distribution systems, natural sources of lead, indirect sources (i.e., historical accumulations of deposited atmospheric lead), as well as sources of lead that have not yet been determined according to the criteria document. Estimates of INMISC are derived in the lead staff paper¹ from calculations presented in the criteria document, which in turn are based on the most recent available data on mean dietary lead intake (1982-1984), and on projections of future trends in the lead content of canned food and of drinking water by the criteria document and EPA's Office of Drinking Water, respectively. Because these projections involve various assumptions on the economic and technologic feasibility of future controls on lead exposure, it was of interest to test how sensitive the model outputs were to these assumptions. Rather than assume that the use of lead-soldered cans in the canning industry would continue to decline after 1983 (the most recent data of lead solder can usage), it was simply assumed that no further controls would be implemented in the canning industry. As a result, rather than a steady decline in INMISC from 12.7 in 1983 to 5.7 $\mu\text{g/day}$ in 1997, there would be a decrease from 12.7 to 12.0 $\mu\text{g/day}$ in 1997 (due solely to expected improvements in lead drinking water quality).
3. Estimates of the lead concentrations in indoor dust, and in street dust and soil associated with different air lead concentrations were obtained from the lead staff paper¹ and were derived from various studies which measured air lead levels and dust and/or surface soil lead concentrations concurrently. Although the studies sampled a broad spectrum of homes, none of the studies included data from homes with reported lead paint hazards. Given the complex variables involved in the air lead/dust soil lead relationship (e.g., deposition rates, chemical and physical characteristics of the lead particles and soils, topographic and meteorologic conditions, frequency of street washings and precipitation, transport of dust and soil into homes, etc.), it is not surprising that a range of soil and dust lead concentrations are estimated for any given air lead concentration. To test the impact the ranges have on the model outputs, three runs were made. The first used the upper bound value of DUSTIN and lower bound value for DIRST; the second used the lower bound value of DUSTIN and the upper bound value for DIRST; and the third used upper bound values for both parameters.

In general, the air quality (SOURCEAQ) throughout each census tract is assumed to equal the air quality at the geographic center of the census tract. In some cases, the geographic center may be a significant distance from the population center of a census tract. Air quality at the two points could be significantly different, with the air quality at the population center being considered the more accurate indicator of exposure for the children residing in the census tract. To determine the magnitude of the discrepancy, alternative SOURCEAQ input files were developed using the ISC dispersion model and two radial grids.

A series of runs were made to assess the effect of receptor point location on blood lead estimates. In one run, the SOURCEAQ for each census tract was determined using the geographic centroid of the census tract as the receptor point for the ISC model. In another run, geographic centroids were used for all but the two census tracts closest to the smelter. A radial grid receptor point 1000 m from the smelter was used for the census tract nearest the smelter; a receptor point 2000 m from the smelter was used for the other census tract. These receptor points approximated the locations of the population centroids of the two census tracts. In a third run, radial grid receptor points 500 m from the smelter were used for both census tracts. These locations were assumed to represent residential areas experiencing air lead levels near the maximum levels expected in the two census tracts.

Results of the different sensitivity analyses are given in Table 7. To illustrate the effects of the various adjustments, blood lead levels predicted by the model using parameter values given in Tables 2, 3, and 4 are also shown for different scenarios. As noted previously, all of the sensitivity analyses used the same U.S. secondary lead smelter. The results presented in Table 7 for runs without any adjustments apply to the same smelter.

Based on the results of the sensitivity analyses, the following conclusions can be drawn.

1. Doubling the estimate for the average daily dirt ingestion rate from 0.1 to 0.2 g/day significantly increased the blood lead estimates. The marked sensitivity of the model to this parameter, which is based on a limited amount of data in relation to the other parameters, should be highlighted. Furthermore, none of the analyses completed to date were intended to model children with pica. Although no precise estimates are available, the amount of dirt ingested by children with a high degree of pica is significantly

TABLE 7. RESULTS OF SENSITIVITY ANALYSES

Air lead scenario	Parameter(s) tested (value)	Blood lead levels ^a		
		0-3 years	4-6 years	36th month
Baseline-lower bound	No adjustments	19.4	14.3	19.2
Baseline-upper bound	No adjustments	27.0	21.2	27.1
Baseline-lower bound	DUSTCONS (0.2 g/day)	31.6	23.6	31.9
Baseline-upper bound	DUSTCONS (0.2 g/day)	44.4	35.5	45.4
Baseline-lower bound	DUSTIN (upper bound estimates)	23.3	17.4	23.1
Baseline-lower bound	DIRTST (upper bound estimates)	20.4	15.5	20.6
Baseline-lower bound	DUSTIN + DIRTST (upper bounds)	24.3	18.6	24.5
Baseline-upper bound	DUSTIN + DIRTST (lower bounds)	21.4	15.9	21.3
Baseline-lower bound	Radial grid air quality values ^b substituted for geographic centroid values at 1000 or 2000 meters only	19.3	14.3	19.1
Baseline-upper bound	Radial grid air quality values ^b substituted for geographic centroid values at 500 meters only	26.9	21.1	27.0
Baseline-lower bound	Radial grid air quality values ^b substituted for geographic centroid values at 500 meters only	19.5	14.4	19.2
Baseline-upper bound	Radial grid air quality values ^b substituted for geographic centroid values at 500 meters only	27.1	21.3	27.2
Precontrol-lower bound	No adjustments	5.2	2.4	4.4
Precontrol-upper bound	No adjustments	9.9	5.9	9.7
Precontrol-lower bound	INMISC (canned food lead constant post-1983)	5.3	2.6	4.5
Precontrol-upper bound	INMISC (canned food lead constant post-1983)	10.0	6.3	9.8
Post-control (1.0 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) - lower bound	No adjustments	1.4	1.1	1.3
Post-control (1.0 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) - upper bound	No adjustments	3.5	3.4	3.6
Post-control (1.0 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) - lower bound	INMISC (canned food lead constant post-1983)	2.0	1.6	1
Post-control (1.0 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) - upper bound	INMISC (canned food lead constant post-1983)	4.4	4.2	4.6

^aBlood lead levels presented represent average levels of the 7-year cohorts born to the beginning of the time period analyzed (1974-1980, 1983-1989, or 1990-1996), at different periods in their life. These levels are used in the risk assessment as indicators of exposure for estimating the risks associated with alternative lead NAAQS of various health effects.

^bBlood lead results shown are averages across all census tracts surrounding point source. In contrast to area averages, blood lead levels in individual census tracts that were reanalyzed indicate significant differences from baseline run (see text).

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larger than for children who ingest dirt in the course of normal hand-to-mouth behavior, which is what the estimate of 0.1 g/day is intended to represent. It is clear from this analysis that the exposure and blood lead estimates for children with a high degree of pica would be significantly greater compared to those of other children.

2. The use in the model of the upper bounds of the ranges of indoor dust lead concentrations and outdoor soil/dust lead concentrations rather than the lower bounds significantly affects the blood lead estimates of the model. The results further indicate that indoor dust lead exerts a significantly greater impact on exposure than does outdoor soil/dust lead. As Equation 11 indicates, the contribution of DIRTIN to WDIRT is greater than the contribution of DIRTST to WDIRT. It should be emphasized that none of the runs completed to date were intended to model children exposed to significant concentrations of lead in paint. For those children living in homes with lead paint hazards, it is clear that significantly higher lead exposures and blood lead levels would be estimated due to the higher levels of lead in indoor, and possibly, outdoor dust.
3. Using radial grid air quality values for receptors points at 1000 and 2000 meters that approximate the locations of the population centroids of the two closest census tracts, rather than using geographic centroid air quality values for those tracts, did not affect the results significantly. For one of the census tracts (Census Tract A), the geographic centroid of the census tract was actually closer to the source than the population centroid. Assigning radial grid air lead concentrations at 500 meters for the two closest census tracts did not significantly increase the blood lead estimates when averaged across all census tracts surrounding the point source (Table 7). The effects of altered air quality on blood lead estimates for individual census tracts was more evident. For example, an approximate 35 percent increase in blood lead estimates for Census Tract A resulted when the radial grid estimates were used for the upper bound run. For the other census tract, the use of radial grid air quality values rather than geographic centroid values did not significantly increase air lead exposure due to the relatively closer proximity of the geographic centroid to the point source. The resulting blood lead estimates for this census tract are not significantly different. It is possible that for other lead point sources, modeling with radial grid air lead concentrations that approximate the population centroids, rather than geographic centroid values, might better represent actual exposures and result in significant differences in blood lead estimates.
4. The assumption that further reductions in canned food lead levels will not occur in the future noticeably alters the blood lead estimates only for the post-control 1990-1996 scenario. Estimates for the precontrol 1983-1989 time period are not significantly affected. Based on projections in the criteria document, it appears most likely that further controls by can manufacturers will continue.

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APPENDIX A
ESTIMATES FOR SELECTED PARAMETER VALUES

Values for parameters of the lead uptake model given in Tables 2 and 3 of the main text that are not derived directly from the lead staff paper¹ are discussed in this appendix.

1. ABSDIET represents the average fraction of ingested dietary lead that is absorbed through the gastrointestinal tract into the bloodstream. Lead balance studies in infants (Alexander² and Ziegler³) report GI uptake factors in the range of 42 to 53 percent based on measurements of lead in the diet and excreta. Several studies⁴⁻⁶ have found that adults absorb a much smaller fraction of ingested dietary lead with measurements ranging between 7 to 20 percent. For the present model, a range of 42 to 53 percent is used for infants up to their third year of life, 18 to 24 percent for children upon reaching their 7th year of life, and proportional, incremental values in intermediate ages.

2. Table 3 describes past and future trends in average daily dietary lead intake (INDIET) for 1974-1997. Year-specific estimates by Battye⁷ of the mobile source contribution to ambient lead concentration in urban areas, $\text{VEHIC } \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, are used to estimate INADIET, the average daily lead intake related to atmospheric lead deposition on food surfaces before and during processing. Past trends in lead solder usage in canned foods,¹ anticipated future reductions in lead solder usage, and the anticipated impact of the expected revision of the lead drinking water standard⁸ were used to make year-specific estimates of the contribution of these sources to average daily dietary lead intake. The contributions of soil lead and undetermined sources of lead remain constant in estimating average daily dietary lead intake between 1974-1997. The contribution of components of dietary lead intake, with the exception of the INADIET component, are combined to yield year-specific estimates of INMISC.

3. ABSLUNG represents the fraction of inhaled lead that is deposited into and subsequently absorbed through the lungs into the bloodstream. In the staff paper, data on particle size distributions of airborne lead mass, collected from various urban, rural, and industrial areas, are combined with particle respiratory deposition and absorption data to calculate the absorption rate of inhaled lead particles for a 2-year old child living in generalized urban/rural areas (15 to 30%) as well as near stationary lead sources (35 to 60%). Data were obtained from Landrigan et al.,⁹ Dorn et al.,¹⁰ Chan and Lippmann,¹¹ Davidson and Osborn,¹² and Phalen et al.¹³

Age-related differences in deposition efficiencies estimated by Phalen et al. are not large for the relatively small particle diameters that predominate in generalized urban/rural areas. Therefore, the range estimated for a 2-year old is applied to all ages of young children (0 to 7 years) living in those areas. Near point-sources, there is generally a greater fraction of coarse-mode particles (>2.5 μm) in the ambient air. Consequently, the fraction of particle mass that deposit in the lungs of young children and are absorbed is estimated to be larger than that of adults. Particle deposition efficiencies for 5 μm particles were derived from Phalen et al. as a function of age and ventilatory state (e.g., low activity, light exertion) to calculate average daily deposition rates by age:

Age	% deposition at low activity	% deposition at light exertion	Average daily deposition rate
0	80	65	75
1	75	60	70
2	70	55	65
3	65	50	60
4	60	45	55
5	60	45	55
6	55	40	50
18	35	35	35

Average respiratory deposition/absorption rates for different ages living near lead point sources were calculated using the equation

$$[(\text{CRD}_5 - \text{ARD}_5) \times \text{PbPS}_{1.0}] + \text{ARDPS}$$

where CRD_5 is the average daily deposition rate of 5 μm particles for a child between 0 and 6 years (50 to 75%, from Phalen et al.¹³); ARD_5 is the average daily deposition rate of 5 μm particles for an 18-year old (35% from Phalen et al.); $PbPS_{1.0}$ is the average percentage of lead particle mass collected near point sources that is comprised of particles that are larger than 1.0 μm in diameter (50 to 70%, from Landrigan et al.⁹ and Dorn et al.¹⁰); and $ARDPS$ is the estimated respiratory deposition rate for adults living near lead point sources (20 to 40%, estimated in the lead staff paper¹).

The calculated ranges were rounded off to yield the rates listed in Table 2. It should be noted that deposition efficiencies for 5 μm particles were combined with data on the percentage of lead particles larger than 1 μm around point sources to calculate point source area respiratory deposition rates. The available data related to particle size in the published literature do not permit a more direct comparison and calculation.

4. HOUT represents the amount of time spent outdoors. Among young children, this value varies depending on their stage of development (i.e., infant, toddler, preschool), season, geographical location, and family behavior. The values for a 2-year old child in Table 2 were obtained from the lead staff paper.¹ Estimates for other ages were developed by Pope,¹⁴ who analyzed the time spent by children indoors, outdoors, and in motor vehicles, with respect to season and day of week.

5. VRESP, the volume of air respired each day, is dependent on age, body size, lung capacity, altitude, and activity of the child. The lead staff paper¹ estimates a range of 4 to 5 m^3 day for 2- and 3-year old children based on various sources (ICRP,¹⁵ Nutrition Foundation,¹⁶ Phalen et al.¹³). Phalen et al. determined average ventilation rates for males and females, at different activity levels, from birth through age 18 from graphical fits of published tabulated data (Altman and Dittmer^{17,18}). The calculations for low activity levels were used to construct the ranges of daily ventilation rates in Table 2 for children 0 to 6 years.

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APPENDIX B

MULTIYEAR LEAD UPTAKE PROGRAM
AND SAMPLE OUTPUTS

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100 REM ***** COHORT LEAD UPTAKE PROGRAM *****
20 REM
30 REM Arrays accommodate age groups 0-6, years of age 0-6, subgroups,
40 REM calendar years 1974-77(0-23), upper & lower bounds(0-1), and
50 REM unaffected or affected(0-1) by point source of lead.
60 DIM PFRACT(6), IORATIO(6,1,1), HOUT(6,1)
70 DIM VRESP(6,1), ABSLUNG(6,1,1)
80 DIM ABSDIET(6,1), INDIET(6), INMISC(23)
90 DIM DUST1(11,1,1), DUST2(11,1,1), INADIET(23)
100 DIM AIR(11), OUTAQ(6,12), INAIR(6), BKGD(23), CRALT(6)
110 DIM DIRTCNS(6,1), ABSDIRT(6,1), INDIRT(6)
120 DIM GRP$(6), PREG(6), POP(6), MONTH$(12), MULT(6)
130 TODAY$ = DATE$: LF$ = CHR$(10): CLS: LPRINT CHR$(12)
140 PRINT TAB(12) "+-----+
150 PRINT TAB(12) "I
160 PRINT TAB(12) "I
170 PRINT TAB(12) "I
180 PRINT TAB(12) "I
190 PRINT TAB(12) "I
200 PRINT TAB(12) "I
210 PRINT TAB(12) "I
220 PRINT TAB(12) "I
230 PRINT TAB(12) "I
240 PRINT TAB(12) "I
250 PRINT TAB(12) "I
260 PRINT TAB(12) "+-----+
270 PRINT LF$:LF$: "SPECIFICATIONS FOR THIS ANALYSIS: "
280 PRINT "Enter name of study area or principal point source (in CAPS): ":
INPUT SRC$
290 PRINT "Enter name of control scenario to be analyzed (in CAPS): ":
INPUT CTRL$
300 (MS: "Lower(0) or upper(1) bound estimate? ", BND
310 PRINT "Press (Shift-PrtSc) to print these specifications."
320 PRINT "Then press 'ENTER' to continue: ", C$
330 CLS: GOTO LF$: "SPECIFICATIONS CONTINUED: "
340 PRINT: PRINT "Which of the following population groups should be included
in it?"
350 PRINT "Analysis? If more than one, group populations will be added
360 PRINT "Notes: LPH = lead-painted house; SOE = secondary occupational exposure
370 INPUT " Children in LPH\unsound. with SOE (Y/N)? ", GRP$(1)
380 INPUT " Children in LPH\unsound. no SOE (Y/N)? ", GRP$(2)
390 INPUT " Children in LPH\sound. with SOE (Y/N)? ", GRP$(3)
400 INPUT " Children in LPH\sound. no SOE (Y/N)? ", GRP$(4)
410 INPUT " Children in non-LPH. with SOE (Y/N)? ", GRP$(5)
420 INPUT " Children in non-LPH. no SOE (Y/N)? ", GRP$(6)
430 INPUT "Should child groups be further subdivided for this analysis? (Y/N) ":
POP$
440 IF POP$ <> "Y" AND POP$ <> "N" THEN GOTO 530
450 PRINT "Enter fraction of children in each subgroup, by age:"
460 INPUT " Age 0 - 0.99: ", PFRACT(0)
470 INPUT " Age 1 - 1.99: ", PFRACT(1)
480 INPUT " Age 2 - 2.99: ", PFRACT(2)
490 INPUT " Age 3 - 3.99: ", PFRACT(3)
500 INPUT " Age 4 - 4.99: ", PFRACT(4)
510 INPUT " Age 5 - 5.99: ", PFRACT(5)
520 INPUT " Age 6 - 6.99: ", PFRACT(6)
530 PRINT LF$:LF$: "Press (Shift-PrtSc) to print these specifications."
540 INPUT "Then press 'ENTER' to continue: ", C$
550 LPRINT CHR$(12): CLS: PRINT LF$:LF$: "SPECIFICATIONS CONTINUED: "
560 PRINT "Enter name of study area or principal point source (in CAPS): "

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350 PRINT "Enter name of input (AQ) file in DOS format: ". FILE1$
360 PRINT "Enter name of input (AQ) file in DOS format: ". FILE1$
370 INPUT "Enter name of output file in DOS format: ". FILE2$
380 PRINT LF$;LF$; INPUT "Enter last year of exposure (4 digits): ". YEAR
390 IF YEAR = 1980 OR YEAR = 1997 THEN PRINT
400 PROGRAM ONLY FOR YEARS OF EXPOSURE ENDING IN 1980-1997. GOTO 500
410 IF YEAR = 1980 THEN BYR = 1
420 PRINT "This program uses a set of 1974-1997 background values for AQ."
430 INPUT "Do you want to substitute a set of rural background values (Y/N) ".
    RURAL$
440 IF RURAL$ = "N" OR RURAL$ = "n" THEN GOTO 680
450 FOR Y = 0 TO 5
460 YY = YEAR - 6 + Y: Y2 = YY - 1974
470 PRINT "Year ": YY: INPUT RURALB: BKGD(Y2) = RURALB
480 NEXT Y
490 PRINT "Should background values be used to indicate critical values?"
500 INPUT "Above which point source impact is assumed (Y/N) ". CV$
510 IF CV$ = "Y" OR CV$ = "y" THEN GOTO 720
520 PRINT "Enter alternate AQ critical value (ug/cu.m.) above which "
530 PRINT "point source impact should be assumed: "
540 FOR Y = 0 TO 5
550 YY = YEAR - 6 + Y
560 PRINT "Year ": YY: INPUT CRALT(Y)
570 NEXT Y
580 INPUT "Enter additive background factor (other than vehicles) to add to AQ."
590 ADD = 0
600 INPUT "Enter multiplicative factors to adjust AQ by year: "
610 FOR Y = 0 TO 6
620 YY = YEAR - 6 + Y
630 PRINT "Year ": YY: INPUT MULT(Y)
640 NEXT Y
650 PRINT "Press (Shift-PrtSc) to print these specifications."
660 INPUT "Then press 'ENTER' to continue: ". C$
670 OPEN FILE3$ FOR INPUT AS #3
680 REM *** Names of months: ***
690 FOR MTH = 1 TO 12
700 READ MONTH$(MTH)
710 NEXT MTH
720 REM *** Hours/day spent outdoors ***
730 INPUT #3, ARRAY$: PRINT LF$.LF$.ARRAY$.LF$
740 FOR PD = 0 TO 6
750 FOR BD = 0 TO 1: INPUT #3, HOUT(Y,BD): PRINT HOUT(Y,BD)
760 NEXT BD
770 NEXT Y
780 REM *** Indoor/outdoor ratios to convert to indoor AQ: ***
790 INPUT #3, ARRAY$: PRINT LF$.LF$.ARRAY$.LF$
800 FOR Y = 0 TO 6
810 FOR PS = 0 TO 1
820 FOR BD = 0 TO 1
830 INPUT #3, IORATIO(Y,PS,BD): PRINT IORATIO(Y,PS,BD)
840 NEXT BD
850 NEXT PS
860 NEXT Y
870 REM *** AQ levels from motor vehicles added to background ***
880 INPUT #3, ARRAY$: PRINT LF$.LF$.ARRAY$.LF$
890 FOR CY = 1974 TO 1997
900 INPUT #3, VEHIC: Y2 = CY-1974
910 IF RURAL$ = "N" OR RURAL$ = "n" THEN BKGD(Y2) = VEHIC + ADD
920 IF RURAL$ = "Y" OR RURAL$ = "y" THEN BKGD(Y2) = BKGD(Y2) + ADD
930 PRINT BKGD(Y2)
940 NEXT CY
950 REM *** Air volume required ***
960 INPUT #3, ARRAY$: PRINT LF$.LF$.ARRAY$.LF$
970 FOR Y = 0 TO 6
980 YY = YEAR - 6 + Y
990 INPUT #3, HOUT(Y,BD): PRINT HOUT(Y,BD)

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1150 FOR CY = 0 TO 23: INPUT #3, VRESPT(189): PRINT VRESPT(189): NEXT CY
1160 NEXT Y
1170 REM *** Absorption in lung ***
1180 INPUT #3, ARRAY$: PRINT LF$,LF$,ARRAY$.LF$
1190 FOR Y = 0 TO 5
1200 FOR PS = 0 TO 1
1210 FOR BD = 0 TO 1
1220 INPUT #3, ABSLUNG(Y,PS,BD): PRINT ABSLUNG(Y,PS,BD):
1230 NEXT BD
1240 NEXT PS
1250 NEXT Y
1260 NEXT Y
1270 REM *** Pb intake from undetermined sources ***
1280 INPUT #3, ARRAY$: PRINT LF$,LF$,ARRAY$.LF$
1290 FOR CY = 0 TO 23
1300 INPUT #3, INMISC(CY): PRINT INMISC(CY):
1310 NEXT CY
1320 REM *** Pb dietary intake related to air ***
1330 INPUT #3, ARRAY$: PRINT LF$,LF$,ARRAY$.LF$
1340 FOR CY = 0 TO 23
1350 INPUT #3, INADIET(CY): PRINT INADIET(CY):
1360 NEXT CY
1370 REM *** Absorption in gut of lead from diet ***
1380 INPUT #3, ARRAY$: PRINT LF$,LF$,ARRAY$.LF$
1390 FOR Y = 0 TO 5
1400 FOR BD = 0 TO 1
1410 INPUT #3, ABSDIET(Y,BD): PRINT ABSDIET(Y,BD):
1420 NEXT BD
1430 NEXT Y
1440 REM *** Quantity of dirt consumed ***
1450 INPUT #3, ARRAY$: PRINT LF$,LF$,ARRAY$.LF$
1460 FOR Y = 0 TO 5
1470 FOR BD = 0 TO 1
1480 INPUT #3, DIRTCONS(Y,BD): PRINT DIRTCONS(Y,BD):
1490 NEXT BD
1500 NEXT Y
1510 REM *** Absorption in gut of Pb from dirt ***
1520 INPUT #3, ARRAY$: PRINT LF$,LF$,ARRAY$.LF$
1530 FOR Y = 0 TO 5
1540 FOR BD = 0 TO 1
1550 INPUT #3, ABSDIRT(Y,BD): PRINT ABSDIRT(Y,BD):
1560 NEXT BD
1570 NEXT Y
1580 REM *** Twelve discrete air Pb levels for interpolation ***
1590 INPUT #3, ARRAY$: PRINT LF$,LF$,ARRAY$.LF$
1600 FOR PS = 0 TO 11
1610 INPUT #3, AIR(PS): PRINT AIR(PS):
1620 NEXT PS
1630 REM *** Concentration of Pb in street dust ***
1640 INPUT #3, ARRAY$: PRINT LF$,LF$,ARRAY$.LF$
1650 FOR PS = 0 TO 11
1660 FOR BD = 0 TO 1
1670 INPUT #3, DUST1(PS,PS,BD): PRINT DUST1(PS,PS,BD):
1680 NEXT BD
1690 NEXT PS
1700 REM *** Concentration of Pb in indoor dust ***
1710 INPUT #3, ARRAY$: PRINT LF$,LF$,ARRAY$.LF$
1720 FOR PS = 0 TO 11
1730 FOR BD = 0 TO 1
1740 INPUT #3, DUST2(PS,PS,BD): PRINT DUST2(PS,PS,BD):
1750 NEXT BD
1760 NEXT PS
1770 PRINT " "
1780 PRINT " "
1790 PRINT " "

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2030 OPEN FILE$ FOR INPUT AS #1
2040 OPEN FILE2$ FOR OUTPUT AS #2
2050 FOR CTRACT = 1 TO 9999
2060 IF CTR(1) THEN GOTO 2510 ELSE GOSUB 2510: REM To get house date
2070 IF UNO = 0 THEN SD$ = "LEADER"
2080 IF TID = 1 THEN SD$ = "LEADER"
2090 TITLE$ = CTR$ + " " + SD$ + " " + CTR$
2100 FL$ = 35 - LEN(TITLE$) / 2
2110 FOR BX = 1 TO FL$: TITLE$ = " " + TITLE$: NEXT BX
2120 LPRINT CHR$(12): LPRINT " ": LPRINT " ": LPRINT TITLE$
2130 LPRINT TAB(11) SD$ " BOUND ESTIMATES OF DAILY LEAD UPTAKE BY MONTH"
2140 LPRINT TAB(20) "FOR COHORTS IN CENSUS TRACT "; TRACT$
2150 LPRINT " ": LPRINT " ": LPRINT "=====
=====
2160 LPRINT " Age Daily Lead Uptake (ug/day) by Month"
2170 LPRINT YEAR " Pop Year 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11
2180 LPRINT "=====
2190 FOR AG = 5 TO 9 STEP -1
2200 LPRINT " ": LPRINT " ": LPRINT USING "### " AG: LPRINT "=====
POP(AG):
2210 LASTY = 6 - AG
2220 FOR Y = 6 TO LASTY STEP -1
2230 CY = YEAR - 6 + Y: LPRINT " ": LPRINT TAB(13) CY: "
2240 LY = CY - 1974
2250 IF CV$ = "Y" OR CV$ = "V" THEN CRVAL = PRGVAL
2260 IF CV$ = "N" OR CV$ = "P" THEN CRVAL = CRCT(Y)
2270 PRINT #2, " ":
2280 PRINT #2, USING "\ " TRACT$:
2290 PRINT #2, USING "###": AG:
2300 PRINT #2, USING "#####": POP(AG):
2310 PRINT #2, USING "##### " CY:
2320 FOR MO = 1 TO 12
2330 IF (OUTAQ(Y,MO) > CRVAL) THEN PS = 1 ELSE PS = 0
2340 GOSUB 2560: REM *** Dust Interpolations ***
2350 GOSUB 2670: REM *** Uptake Calculations ***
2360 LPRINT USING "#####": TOLU:
2370 PRINT #2, USING "#####": TOLU:
2380 NEXT MO
2390 PRINT #2, " ":
2400 NEXT AG
2410 LPRINT " ": LPRINT " ": LPRINT "=====
=====
2420 LPRINT "Cohorts in this table include:"
2430 IF GRP$(1) = "Y" OR GRP$(1) = "V" THEN LPRINT " LPH/unsound, vit
2440 IF GRP$(2) = "Y" OR GRP$(2) = "V" THEN LPRINT " LPH/unsound, vit
2450 IF GRP$(3) = "Y" OR GRP$(3) = "V" THEN LPRINT " LPH/sound, vit
2460 IF GRP$(4) = "Y" OR GRP$(4) = "V" THEN LPRINT " LPH/sound, no EOL
2470 IF GRP$(5) = "Y" OR GRP$(5) = "V" THEN LPRINT " non-LPH, with DOE
2480 IF GRP$(6) = "Y" OR GRP$(6) = "V" THEN LPRINT " non-LPH, no DOE
2490 PG = PG + 1: LPRINT TAB(31): "Page":PG
2500 NEXT CTRACT: REM *** End of calculations for census tract ***
2510 LPRINT CHR$(12): PRINT LF$:LF$: "Calculations completed."
2520 TODAY$ = DATE$: NOW$ = TIME$: LPRINT TODAY$: " ": NOW$
2530 CLOSE #1,#2
2540 END
2550 REM
2560 REM *** Dust Interpolation subroutine ***
2570 REM
2580 AQ = OUTAQ(Y,MO): IF AQ < 1.5 THEN GOTO 2620
2590 DUST1$ = DUST1(10,PS,BND) + (DUST1(11,PS,BND) - DUST1(10,PS,BND)
2600 * (AQ - 1.5) / .25 : REM 0.25 = width of last AQ interval 10 to 11
2610 DUST2$ = DUST2(10,PS,BND) + (DUST2(11,PS,BND) - DUST2(10,PS,BND)
2620 REM 0.25 = width of last AQ interval 10 to 11

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2630 RETURN
2640 FOR CHK = 0 TO 10
2650 IF (AQ <= AIR(CHK)) AND (AQ < AIR(CHK+1)) THEN 2640
2660 ELSE NEXT CHK
2670 WAG = (DUST1(CHK,PS,BND) + (DUST2(CHK+1,PS,BND) - DUST1(CHK,PS,BND)
      * (AQ - AIR(CHK)) / (AIR(CHK+1) - AIR(CHK)))
2680 RETURN
2690 REM
2700 REM *** Uptake Calc. for Calendar Year(CY), Year of Age(AG), & Month(MO) **
2710 REM
2720 IY = CY - 1974: REM Convert cal. year to index year
2730 AG = OUTAQ(Y,MO)
2740 H = HOUR(Y,BND): IO = ICRATIO(Y,PS,BND)
2750 WAG = (H * AG + (24-H) * IO * AG) / 24
2760 UPLUNG = VRESP(Y,BND) * WAG * ABSLUNG(Y,PS,BND)
2770 UPDIET = (INHISC(IY) + INADIET(IY)) * ABSDIET(Y,BND)
2780 WDIRT = (H * DUSTST + (12 - H) * DUSTIN) / 12
2790 UPDIRT = DIATCONS(Y,BND) * WDIRT * ABSDIRT(Y,BND)
2800 TOLU = UPLUNG + UPDIET + UPDIRT
2810 RETURN
2820 REM
2830 REM ***** Census Tract Data Subroutine *****
2840 REM
2850 INPUT #1, TRACT$
2860 REM Input population data ***
2870 FOR GP = 1 TO 6: INPUT #1, GRP$(GP): NEXT GP: REM ** Data for each
2880 PRINT LF$: "Census tract ": UTRACT "=": TRACT$: " Child pop.:"
2890 FOR AG = 0 TO 4:
2900 POP(AG) = 0
2910 INPUT #1, SAME$
2920 IF SAME$ <> TRACT$ THEN PRINT LF$: "ERROR IN INPUT FILE. STOP PROGRAM"
2930 GOTO 2520
2940 FOR GP = 1 TO 6
2950 INPUT #1, GRPPOP
2960 IF GRP$(GP) = "Y" OR GRP$(GP) = "V" THEN POP(AG) = POP(AG) + GRPPOP
2970 IF GRP$ = "N" OR GRP$ = "I" THEN POP(AG) = POP(AG) * 1.05
2980 PRINT USING "####": POP(AG):
2990 NEXT AG
3000 REM Input Air Quality Data ***
3010 FOR MO = 1 TO 12
3020 INPUT #1, AQIN: AQIN = AQIN / 1000
3030 REM Convert nanograms/cu.m. to micrograms/cu.m. on input
3040 FOR Y2 = 6 TO 0 STEP -1
3050 YY = (YEAR-1974) - 6 + Y2: REM EKGD(0-22) is for 1974-1996
3060 OUTAQ(Y2,MO) = MULF(Y2) * AQIN + EKGD(Y2)
3070 NEXT Y2
3080 NEXT MO
3090 RETURN
3100
3110

```

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AGE		BIRTH DATE MONTH												
100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114
100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114

॥ श्रीगणेशाय नमः ॥

DUP050454343

GULF OF MEXICO DUST 12/10 LOW 10.4

ADD			DAILY PM UPTAKE BY MONTH											
TIME	POP	YEAR	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
6	50	1976	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29
5	50	1977	45	45	44	45	44	45	45	45	44	44	45	45
4	51	1978	52	52	51	51	52	52	52	52	52	51	52	52
3	53	1977	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55
2	50	1978	58	58	57	58	57	58	58	58	57	57	58	57
1	50	1975	64	64	64	64	64	65	65	65	64	64	65	64
0	50	1974	66	67	65	66	66	67	67	66	66	65	66	66
5	54	1976	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29
4	51	1977	43	43	44	43	44	43	45	45	44	44	45	45
3	51	1978	52	52	51	52	52	52	52	52	52	51	52	52
2	51	1977	58	58	55	58	58	58	58	58	58	55	58	58
1	51	1975	64	64	64	64	64	65	65	65	64	64	65	64
0	51	1974	66	67	65	66	66	67	67	66	66	65	66	66
5	54	1976	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29
4	54	1977	43	43	44	43	44	43	45	45	44	44	45	45
3	54	1978	52	52	51	52	52	52	52	52	52	51	52	52
2	54	1977	58	58	55	58	58	58	58	58	58	55	58	58
1	54	1975	64	64	64	64	64	65	65	65	64	64	65	64
0	54	1974	66	67	65	66	66	67	67	66	66	65	66	66
5	54	1976	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29
4	54	1977	43	43	44	43	44	43	45	45	44	44	45	45
3	54	1978	52	52	51	52	52	52	52	52	52	51	52	52
2	54	1977	58	58	55	58	58	58	58	58	58	55	58	58
1	54	1975	64	64	64	64	64	65	65	65	64	64	65	64
0	54	1974	66	67	65	66	66	67	67	66	66	65	66	66
5	54	1976	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29
4	54	1977	43	43	44	43	44	43	45	45	44	44	45	45
3	54	1978	52	52	51	52	52	52	52	52	52	51	52	52
2	54	1977	58	58	55	58	58	58	58	58	58	55	58	58
1	54	1975	64	64	64	64	64	65	65	65	64	64	65	64
0	54	1974	66	67	65	66	66	67	67	66	66	65	66	66
5	54	1976	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29
4	54	1977	43	43	44	43	44	43	45	45	44	44	45	45
3	54	1978	52	52	51	52	52	52	52	52	52	51	52	52
2	54	1977	58	58	55	58	58	58	58	58	58	55	58	58
1	54	1975	64	64	64	64	64	65	65	65	64	64	65	64
0	54	1974	66	67	65	66	66	67	67	66	66	65	66	66

LPHV DUSTY NO 10
NON-LPH, NO 50

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[illegible]

ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥

DUP050454345

GILF 171 POST 1710 LOWER 1710

AGE DAILY FUEL UPTAKE BY MONTH

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

1	50	1.72	29	29	29	29	30	29	30	30	30	29	29	30
2	50	1.73	45	45	45	45	45	46	46	47	45	46	45	45
3	50	1.74	52	52	52	52	52	53	53	54	53	52	52	52
4	50	1.75	56	56	56	56	56	57	57	58	55	56	56	57
5	50	1.76	59	59	59	59	59	60	60	61	58	59	59	60
6	50	1.77	62	62	62	62	62	63	63	64	61	62	62	63
7	50	1.78	65	65	65	65	65	66	66	67	64	65	65	66

8	50	1.79	68	68	68	68	68	69	69	70	67	68	68	69
9	50	1.80	71	71	71	71	71	72	72	73	70	71	71	72
10	50	1.81	74	74	74	74	74	75	75	76	73	74	74	75
11	50	1.82	77	77	77	77	77	78	78	79	76	77	77	78
12	50	1.83	80	80	80	80	80	81	81	82	79	80	80	81

13	50	1.84	83	83	83	83	83	84	84	85	82	83	83	84
14	50	1.85	86	86	86	86	86	87	87	88	85	86	86	87
15	50	1.86	89	89	89	89	89	90	90	91	88	89	89	90
16	50	1.87	92	92	92	92	92	93	93	94	91	92	92	93
17	50	1.88	95	95	95	95	95	96	96	97	94	95	95	96

18	50	1.89	98	98	98	98	98	99	99	100	97	98	98	99
19	50	1.90	101	101	101	101	101	102	102	103	100	101	101	102
20	50	1.91	104	104	104	104	104	105	105	106	103	104	104	105
21	50	1.92	107	107	107	107	107	108	108	109	106	107	107	108
22	50	1.93	110	110	110	110	110	111	111	112	109	110	110	111

23	50	1.94	113	113	113	113	113	114	114	115	112	113	113	114
24	50	1.95	116	116	116	116	116	117	117	118	115	116	116	117
25	50	1.96	119	119	119	119	119	120	120	121	118	119	119	120
26	50	1.97	122	122	122	122	122	123	123	124	121	122	122	123
27	50	1.98	125	125	125	125	125	126	126	127	124	125	125	126

28	50	1.99	128	128	128	128	128	129	129	130	127	128	128	129
29	50	2.00	131	131	131	131	131	132	132	133	130	131	131	132
30	50	2.01	134	134	134	134	134	135	135	136	133	134	134	135
31	50	2.02	137	137	137	137	137	138	138	139	136	137	137	138
32	50	2.03	140	140	140	140	140	141	141	142	139	140	140	141

33	50	2.04	143	143	143	143	143	144	144	145	142	143	143	144
34	50	2.05	146	146	146	146	146	147	147	148	145	146	146	147
35	50	2.06	149	149	149	149	149	150	150	151	148	149	149	150
36	50	2.07	152	152	152	152	152	153	153	154	151	152	152	153
37	50	2.08	155	155	155	155	155	156	156	157	154	155	155	156

38	50	2.09	158	158	158	158	158	159	159	160	157	158	158	159
39	50	2.10	161	161	161	161	161	162	162	163	160	161	161	162
40	50	2.11	164	164	164	164	164	165	165	166	163	164	164	165
41	50	2.12	167	167	167	167	167	168	168	169	166	167	167	168
42	50	2.13	170	170	170	170	170	171	171	172	169	170	170	171

43	50	2.14	173	173	173	173	173	174	174	175	172	173	173	174
44	50	2.15	176	176	176	176	176	177	177	178	175	176	176	177
45	50	2.16	179	179	179	179	179	180	180	181	178	179	179	180
46	50	2.17	182	182	182	182	182	183	183	184	181	182	182	183
47	50	2.18	185	185	185	185	185	186	186	187	184	185	185	186

48	50	2.19	188	188	188	188	188	189	189	190	187	188	188	189
49	50	2.20	191	191	191	191	191	192	192	193	190	191	191	192
50	50	2.21	194	194	194	194	194	195	195	196	193	194	194	195
51	50	2.22	197	197	197	197	197	198	198	199	196	197	197	198
52	50	2.23	200	200	200	200	200	201	201	202	199	200	200	201

TEH 0414091

DUP050454346

[illegible]

DUP050454347

GULF 1971 OCT 1970 GULF 1970

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AGE	1971	1970	YEAR	DAILY FUEL UPTAKE BY MONTH												
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
4	19	1970		30	29	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
5	19	1970		40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
6	19	1970		50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
7	19	1970		57	50	57	50	50	57	57	57	57	57	56	50	50
8	19	1970		59	50	59	50	50	59	59	59	59	59	58	50	50
9	19	1970		66	55	66	50	50	66	66	66	66	66	64	55	57
10	19	1970		68	57	67	57	57	67	67	67	67	67	65	57	57
11	20	1970		30	29	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
12	20	1970		40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
13	20	1970		50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
14	20	1970		57	50	57	50	50	57	57	57	57	57	56	50	50
15	20	1970		59	50	59	50	50	59	59	59	59	59	58	50	50
16	20	1970		66	55	66	50	50	66	66	66	66	66	64	55	57
17	20	1970		68	57	67	57	57	67	67	67	67	67	65	57	57
18	21	1970		30	29	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
19	21	1970		40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
20	21	1970		50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
21	21	1970		57	50	57	50	50	57	57	57	57	57	56	50	50
22	21	1970		59	50	59	50	50	59	59	59	59	59	58	50	50
23	21	1970		66	55	66	50	50	66	66	66	66	66	64	55	57
24	22	1970		30	29	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
25	22	1970		40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
26	22	1970		50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
27	22	1970		57	50	57	50	50	57	57	57	57	57	56	50	50
28	22	1970		59	50	59	50	50	59	59	59	59	59	58	50	50
29	22	1970		66	55	66	50	50	66	66	66	66	66	64	55	57
30	22	1970		68	57	67	57	57	67	67	67	67	67	65	57	57
31	23	1970		30	29	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
32	23	1970		40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
33	23	1970		50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
34	23	1970		57	50	57	50	50	57	57	57	57	57	56	50	50
35	23	1970		59	50	59	50	50	59	59	59	59	59	58	50	50
36	23	1970		66	55	66	50	50	66	66	66	66	66	64	55	57
37	23	1970		68	57	67	57	57	67	67	67	67	67	65	57	57
38	24	1970		30	29	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
39	24	1970		40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
40	24	1970		50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
41	24	1970		57	50	57	50	50	57	57	57	57	57	56	50	50
42	24	1970		59	50	59	50	50	59	59	59	59	59	58	50	50
43	24	1970		66	55	66	50	50	66	66	66	66	66	64	55	57
44	24	1970		68	57	67	57	57	67	67	67	67	67	65	57	57
45	25	1970		30	29	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
46	25	1970		40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
47	25	1970		50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
48	25	1970		57	50	57	50	50	57	57	57	57	57	56	50	50
49	25	1970		59	50	59	50	50	59	59	59	59	59	58	50	50
50	25	1970		66	55	66	50	50	66	66	66	66	66	64	55	57
51	25	1970		68	57	67	57	57	67	67	67	67	67	65	57	57
52	26	1970		30	29	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
53	26	1970		40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
54	26	1970		50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
55	26	1970		57	50	57	50	50	57	57	57	57	57	56	50	50
56	26	1970		59	50	59	50	50	59	59	59	59	59	58	50	50
57	26	1970		66	55	66	50	50	66	66	66	66	66	64	55	57
58	26	1970		68	57	67	57	57	67	67	67	67	67	65	57	57
59	27	1970		30	29	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
60	27	1970		40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
61	27	1970		50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
62	27	1970		57	50	57	50	50	57	57	57	57	57	56	50	50
63	27	1970		59	50	59	50	50	59	59	59	59	59	58	50	50
64	27	1970		66	55	66	50	50	66	66	66	66	66	64	55	57
65	27	1970		68	57	67	57	57	67	67	67	67	67	65	57	57
66	28	1970		30	29	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
67	28	1970		40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
68	28	1970		50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
69	28	1970		57	50	57	50	50	57	57	57	57	57	56	50	50
70	28	1970		59	50	59	50	50	59	59	59	59	59	58	50	50
71	28	1970		66	55	66	50	50	66	66	66	66	66	64	55	57
72	28	1970		68	57	67	57	57	67	67	67	67	67	65	57	57
73	29	1970		30	29	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
74	29	1970		40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
75	29	1970		50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
76	29	1970		57	50	57	50	50	57	57	57	57	57	56	50	50
77	29	1970		59	50	59	50	50	59	59	59	59	59	58	50	50
78	29	1970		66	55	66	50	50	66	66	66	66	66	64	55	57
79	29	1970		68	57	67	57	57	67	67	67	67	67	65	57	57
80	30	1970		30	29	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
81	30	1970		40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
82	30	1970		50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
83	30	1970		57	50	57	50	50	57	57	57	57	57	56	50	50
84	30	1970		59	50	59	50	50	59	59	59	59	59	58	50	50
85	30	1970		66	55	66	50	50	66	66	66	66	66	64	55	57
86	30	1970		68	57	67	57	57	67	67	67	67	67	65	57	57
87	31	1970		30	29	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
88	31	1970		40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
89	31	1970		50	50											

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

DAILY P₁ UPTAKE BY MONTH

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
52 1-77	30	27	31	7	29	31	29	27	29	29	28	29
52 1-77	40	43	45	40	45	43	45	44	45	44	44	45
52 1-77	53	52	52	52	52	54	52	51	52	51	51	52
52 1-77	57	56	57	57	56	55	56	55	56	55	55	56
52 1-77	59	58	58	57	56	55	56	57	57	57	57	57
52 1-77	60	59	59	58	57	56	57	56	57	56	56	57
52 1-74	57	56	57	57	56	54	56	55	56	55	55	57
53 1-77	30	27	31	7	29	31	29	27	29	29	28	29
53 1-77	40	43	45	40	45	43	45	44	45	44	44	45
53 1-77	53	52	52	52	52	54	52	51	52	51	51	52
53 1-77	57	56	57	57	56	55	56	55	56	55	55	56
53 1-77	59	58	58	57	56	55	56	57	57	57	57	57
53 1-77	60	59	59	58	57	56	57	56	57	56	56	57
54 1-77	30	27	31	7	29	31	29	27	29	29	28	29
54 1-77	40	43	45	40	45	43	45	44	45	44	44	45
54 1-77	53	52	52	52	52	54	52	51	52	51	51	52
54 1-77	57	56	57	57	56	55	56	55	56	55	55	56
54 1-77	59	58	58	57	56	55	56	57	57	57	57	57
54 1-77	60	59	59	58	57	56	57	56	57	56	56	57
55 1-77	30	27	31	7	29	31	29	27	29	29	28	29
55 1-77	40	43	45	40	45	43	45	44	45	44	44	45
55 1-77	53	52	52	52	52	54	52	51	52	51	51	52
55 1-77	57	56	57	57	56	55	56	55	56	55	55	56
55 1-77	59	58	58	57	56	55	56	57	57	57	57	57
55 1-77	60	59	59	58	57	56	57	56	57	56	56	57
56 1-77	30	27	31	7	29	31	29	27	29	29	28	29
56 1-77	40	43	45	40	45	43	45	44	45	44	44	45
56 1-77	53	52	52	52	52	54	52	51	52	51	51	52
56 1-77	57	56	57	57	56	55	56	55	56	55	55	56
56 1-77	59	58	58	57	56	55	56	57	57	57	57	57
56 1-77	60	59	59	58	57	56	57	56	57	56	56	57
57 1-77	30	27	31	7	29	31	29	27	29	29	28	29
57 1-77	40	43	45	40	45	43	45	44	45	44	44	45
57 1-77	53	52	52	52	52	54	52	51	52	51	51	52
57 1-77	57	56	57	57	56	55	56	55	56	55	55	56
57 1-77	59	58	58	57	56	55	56	57	57	57	57	57
57 1-77	60	59	59	58	57	56	57	56	57	56	56	57

1977-78

50

TEH 0414095

DUP050454350

GROUP 1/1L DUST 1,2/0 LOWER 127.2

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AGE	1953	ACR	Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
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4	21	1971		41	37	34	30	31	35	31	30	32	29	29	26
4	20	1971		37	30	31	33	47	52	47	47	50	44	45	42
4	20	1971		34	30	30	30	34	50	54	54	56	51	52	54
4	20	1977		38	37	32	34	53	53	50	57	60	55	50	54
4	20	1978		37	30	34	30	63	65	60	60	62	57	58	60
4	20	1975		76	73	72	73	67	72	67	60	73	64	64	70
4	20	1974		77	70	72	75	69	70	64	60	71	66	60	74

4	27	1971		41	39	34	30	31	35	31	30	32	29	29	26
4	27	1970		37	30	31	33	47	52	47	47	50	44	45	42
4	27	1970		34	30	30	30	34	50	54	54	56	51	52	54
4	27	1972		38	37	32	34	53	53	50	57	60	55	50	54
4	27	1970		37	30	34	30	63	65	60	60	62	57	58	60
4	27	1975		76	73	72	73	67	72	67	60	73	64	64	70

4	21	1980		41	37	34	30	31	35	31	30	32	29	29	26
4	21	1979		37	30	31	33	47	52	47	47	50	44	45	42
4	21	1978		34	30	30	30	34	50	54	54	56	51	52	54
4	21	1977		38	37	32	34	53	53	50	57	60	55	50	54
4	21	1975		69	70	64	60	60	63	60	50	62	57	50	60

4	21	1970		41	37	34	30	31	35	31	30	32	29	29	26
4	21	1970		37	30	31	33	47	52	47	47	50	44	45	42
4	21	1970		34	30	30	30	34	50	54	54	56	51	52	54
4	21	1977		38	37	32	34	53	53	50	57	60	55	50	54

4	27	1970		41	37	34	30	31	35	31	30	32	29	29	26
4	27	1970		37	30	31	33	47	52	47	47	50	44	45	42
4	27	1970		34	30	30	30	34	50	54	54	56	51	52	54

4	27	1970		41	37	34	30	31	35	31	30	32	29	29	26
4	27	1970		37	30	31	33	47	52	47	47	50	44	45	42

4	27	1970		41	37	34	30	31	35	31	30	32	29	29	26
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LEWIS & CLARK
BOSTON, MA 02110

TEH 0414096

DUP050454351

CHLORINE DUST 1970-1971

AGE DAILY PM UPTAKE BY MONTH

FOR YEAR

64	1970	51	51	51	51	50	53	52	54	51	51	51
64	1971	48	47	48	47	46	51	45	45	47	45	44
64	1972	54	54	55	53	53	57	52	54	54	53	55
64	1973	50	50	50	50	50	51	50	50	50	50	50
64	1974	57	57	58	57	56	57	55	55	57	55	56
64	1975	59	58	59	58	57	57	56	59	57	57	58

64	1976	54	54	54	54	53	54	52	54	53	54	54
64	1977	50	47	48	47	46	51	45	45	47	45	44
64	1978	54	54	55	53	53	57	52	54	54	53	55
64	1979	50	50	50	50	50	51	50	50	50	50	50
64	1980	57	57	58	57	56	57	55	55	57	55	56

47	1970	41	41	41	41	40	43	40	41	40	40	41
47	1971	48	47	48	47	46	51	45	45	47	45	44
47	1972	54	54	55	53	53	57	52	54	54	53	55
47	1973	50	50	50	50	50	51	50	50	50	50	50
47	1974	57	57	58	57	56	57	55	55	57	55	56

47	1975	51	51	51	51	50	53	52	54	51	51	51
47	1976	48	47	48	47	46	51	45	45	47	45	44
47	1977	54	54	55	53	53	57	52	54	54	53	55
47	1978	50	50	50	50	50	51	50	50	50	50	50
47	1979	57	57	58	57	56	57	55	55	57	55	56

54	1970	51	51	51	51	50	53	52	54	51	51	51
54	1971	48	47	48	47	46	51	45	45	47	45	44
54	1972	54	54	55	53	53	57	52	54	54	53	55

54	1973	50	50	50	50	50	51	50	50	50	50	50
54	1974	57	57	58	57	56	57	55	55	57	55	56

54	1975	51	51	51	51	50	53	52	54	51	51	51
54	1976	48	47	48	47	46	51	45	45	47	45	44

CHLORINE DUST 1970-1971
100-104, 100-105

TEH 0414097

DUP050454352

GULF OF MEXICO DUST IN AIR LOWER 1000 FT.

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DATE: 1970 YEAR 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

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235	140	29	30	30	30	29	29	29	30	30	31	30
235	1470	45	45	46	46	45	45	44	46	46	47	46
235	1471	50	50	51	51	50	50	49	51	51	52	51
235	1477	55	55	57	57	56	56	55	57	57	58	57
235	1478	55	55	59	59	58	58	57	59	59	60	59
235	1475	55	55	60	60	59	59	58	60	60	61	60
235	1476	57	57	57	57	56	56	55	57	57	58	57

175	140	29	30	30	30	29	29	29	30	30	31	30
175	1470	45	45	46	46	45	45	44	46	46	47	46
175	1471	52	53	53	53	52	52	51	53	53	54	53
175	1477	50	50	57	57	56	56	55	57	57	58	57
175	1478	50	50	59	59	58	58	57	59	59	60	59
175	1475	45	45	50	50	49	49	48	50	50	51	50

4	175	1480	29	30	30	29	29	29	30	30	31	30
4	175	1470	45	45	46	46	45	45	44	46	46	47
4	175	1471	52	53	53	52	52	51	53	53	54	53
4	175	1477	50	50	57	57	56	56	55	57	57	58
4	175	1478	50	50	59	59	58	58	57	59	59	60

175	140	29	30	30	30	29	29	29	30	30	31	30
175	1470	45	45	46	46	45	45	44	46	46	47	46
175	1471	52	53	53	52	52	52	51	53	53	54	53
175	1477	50	50	57	57	56	56	55	57	57	58	57

175	140	29	30	30	30	29	29	29	30	30	31	30
175	1470	45	45	46	46	45	45	44	46	46	47	46
175	1471	52	53	53	52	52	52	51	53	53	54	53

175	140	29	30	30	30	29	29	29	30	30	31	30
175	1470	45	45	46	46	45	45	44	46	46	47	46

175	140	29	30	30	30	29	29	29	30	30	31	30
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LEWIS AND CLARK

1970, 1971, 1972

TEH 0414098

DUP050454353

APPENDIX C
BIOKINETICS PROGRAM
AND SAMPLE OUTPUTS


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370 FOR IX= 0 TO 8: READ CLIGUT: NEXT IX
380 DATA 3.3.5.5.5.10.10
390 FOR IX= 0 TO 8: READ CLIGUT(IX): NEXT IX
400 FOR IX= 1 TO 84
410     KX= (IX-1)/12
420     CLIGUT(IX)= CLIGUT(KX)
430     CL(IX)= GS(KX)
440 NEXT IX
450 REM *** Body weight with age
460 DATA 4.5.6.6.7.7.4.8.8.5.9.9.2.9.6.10.10.4
470 DATA 12.12.12.12.13.13.13.13.14.14.14.14
480 DATA 15.15.15.15.16.16.16.16.17.17.17.17
490 DATA 18.18.18.18.18.18.18.18.18.18.18.18
500 DATA 19.19.19.19.19.19.19.19.19.19.19.19
510 DATA 21.21.21.21.21.21.21.21.21.21.21.21
520 DATA 23.23.23.23.23.23.24.24.24.24.25.25: REM Added line
530 FOR IX= 1 TO 84
540     READ WT(IX)
550     WTB(IX)= 80*WT(IX)
560 NEXT IX
570 REM *** Use mitchell Ca data and divide by .37 for ash weight
580 DATA 30.40.45.50.55.60.65.75.80.85.92.100
590 DATA 105.105.110.115.120.125.130.135.137.140.145
600 DATA 150.151.155.157.160.162.165.167.170.173.175.180
610 DATA 180.182.185.185.188.190.190.192.195.195.198.200
620 DATA 200.203.205.206.207.210.210.213.214.215.217.220
630 DATA 220.221.223.225.226.230.230.231.232.235.235.240
640 DATA 241.243.247.247.250.251.254.255.257.260.262.265: REM Added line
650 FOR IX= 1 TO 84
660     READ WT80(IX)
670     WT60(IX)= WT80(IX)/.37
680 NEXT IX
690 REM *****
700 PRINT LF$: "Begin calculations for each cohort within census tracts:"
710 OPEN FILE$ FOR INPUT AS #1
720 FOR CTRACT = 1 TO 9999
730     CT = CTRACT
740     IF EOF(1) THEN GOTO 1140
750     FOR AG = 5 TO 0 STEP -1
760         INPUT #1, BLANK$: REM Blank line precedes age group data.
770         FOR Y = AG TO 0 STEP -1
780             INPUT #1, TRACT, CGROUP(AG), CPOP(AG), CYEAR
790             TRACT$ = STR$(TRACT): PRINT LF$: LF$
800             FOR L= 1 TO 5: IF LEN(TRACT$)<7 THEN TRACT$ = TRACT$+" ": NEXT L
810             PRINT LF$: TRACT$: CGROUP(AG): CPOP(AG): CYEAR:
820             FOR MD = 1 TO 12
830                 INPUT #1, UPTAKE(Y,MD)
840                 PRINT LF$: UPTAKE(Y,MD):
850             NEXT MD
860         NEXT AG
870     PRINT LF$: LF$: GOSUB 1190: REM Cohort calc. for age group AG
880 NEXT AG
890 PRINT LF$: LF$
900 GOSUB 1700: REM *** Output Table for 1 census tract
910 NEXT CTRACT
920 GOSUB 2590: REM *** Output tables required 10/11/85. ***
930 NOW$ = TIME$: LPRINT CHR$(12): LF$: LF$: TODAY$: " ": NOW$
940 STOP
950 END
960 REM
970 REM ***** Process One Cohort *****
980 REM
990 REM *** Initial values for each cohort:
1000 THONE = 200: DDONE = 0
1010 TLIVER = 0: DLIVER = 0
1020 THIDNEY = 0: DTHIDNEY = 0

```

TEH 0414101

```

1260 TBLOOD = 0: DBLOOD = 0
1280 I = 1
1270 CELLI = LOG(2)/(10*T): CLIBL = LOG(2)/(23*T)
1280 CBLKI = LOG(2)/(30*T): CKIBL = LOG(2)/(10*T)
1290 WBL = 5200: WBC = 5000: WLI = 1700: WKI = 300
1300 REM
1310 REM *** Calculations for each month of life ***
1320 AG% = AG
1330 ENDMO = (AG+1)*12
1340 FOR IX= 1 TO ENDMO
1350 YR% = (IX-1)\12: MO% = IX - YR%*12
1360 PRINT "TRACT=";TRACT$; " AGE GRP=";AG: " YR=";YR%: " MO=";MO%:
1370 INJECT = UPTAKE(YR%,MO%)
1380 PRINT " INJECT=": INJECT: " BLOOD=":
1390 FOR JX= 1 TO 30
1400 REM *** blood ***
1410 DBLOOD = INJECT + (LOG(2)/CLIGU(IX))*TLIVER*GI(IX)
1420 DBLOOD = DBLOOD - CBLBO(IX)*TBLOOD - CELLI*TBLOOD - CBLUT*TBLOOD
1430 DBLOOD = DBLOOD + CBOBL(IX)*TBONE + CLIBL*TLIVER + CKIBL*TKIDNEY
1440 DBLOOD = DBLOOD - CBLUR(IX)*TBLOOD
1450 TBLOOD = TBLOOD + DBLOOD
1460 REM *** liver ***
1470 DLIVER = CELLI*TBLOOD - CLIBL*TLIVER - 1/CLIGU(IX)*LOG(2)*TLIVER
1480 TLIVER = TLIVER + DLIVER
1490 REM *** kidney ***
1500 OKIDNEY = CBLKI*TBLOOD - CKIBL*TKIDNEY
1510 TKIDNEY = TKIDNEY + OKIDNEY
1520 REM *** bone ***
1530 DBONE = CBLBO(IX)*TBLOOD - CBOBL(IX)*TBONE
1540 TBONE = TBONE + DBONE
1550 NEXT JX
1560 TB(AG%,IX) = (TBLOOD/WTB(IX)) * 100: REM Convert ug/ml to ug/dl
1570 PRINT USING "###.##": TB(AG%,IX)
1580 IF IX=36 THEN TRVL36(AG) = TB(AG%,IX)
1590 REM ***
1600 IF (GMO$="N" OR GMO$="n") THEN GOTO 1640
1610 GMYR% = AG% - 1
1620 IF (YR%=GMYR%) THEN TRSUMQ = TRSUMQ + TB(AG%,IX)
1630 REM ***
1640 IF (AG<>6) THEN GOTO 1700
1650 POPWT = CPOP(AG)*LOG(TB(AG%,IX))
1660 SUMHI(YR%,MO%) = SUMHI(YR%,MO%) + POPWT
1670 IF (IX=36) THEN SUMM36 = SUMM36 + POPWT
1680 IF (TB(AG%,IX) > HIGH6(CT,YR%)) THEN HIGH6(CT,YR%) = TB(AG%,IX)
1690 SUM12M(YR%) = SUM12M(YR%) + TB(AG%,IX)
1700 NEXT IX
1710 TRAVSQ(AG) = TRSUMQ/12: TRSUMQ = 0: REM reset for next census tract
1720 PRINT AG: " TRAVSQ(AG)=": TRAVSQ(AG)
1730 REM *** Geom. means for 7-year cohorts (AG=6) ****
1740 IF (AG<>6) THEN GOTO 1880
1750 FOR Y2=0 TO 6
1760 SUMHI(Y2) = SUMHI(Y2) + CPOP(AG)*LOG(HIGH6(CT,Y2))
1770 YEARAVG = SUM12M(Y2)/12: SUM12M(Y2) = 0: REM Reset ***
1780 SUMYR(Y2) = SUMYR(Y2) + CPOP(AG)*LOG(YEARAVG)
1790 TRAVG6(Y2) = YEARAVG
1800 NEXT Y2
1810 TOT6 = TOT6 + CPOP(AG)
1820 SUM = 0
1830 FOR Y2=0 TO 3: SUM = SUM + HIGH6(CT,Y2): NEXT Y2
1840 SUMMA = SUMMA + CPOP(AG)*LOG(SUM/4): REM sum/4 = avg
1850 SUM = 0
1860 FOR Y2=0 TO 4: SUM = SUM + HIGH6(CT,Y2): NEXT Y2
1870 SUMME = SUMME + CPOP(AG)*LOG(SUM/3): REM sum/3 = avg
1880 RETURN
1890 REM
1900 REM ***** Output table for census tract *****

```

TEH 0414102

```

1710 IF BND = 0 THEN BD$ = "LOWER"
1720 IF BND = 1 THEN BD$ = "UPPER"
1840 TITLE$ = SRC$ + " - " + CTRL$
1840 TLR = 35 - LEN(TITLE$) / 2
1850 FOR BX = 1 TO TLR: TITLE$ = " " + TITLE$: NEXT BX
1860 LPRINT CHR$(147); LF$; LF$; TITLE$
1870 LPRINT TAB(13); BD$: " BOUND ESTIMATES OF END-OF-MONTH BLOOD LEAD"
1880 LPRINT TAB(13); "CONCENTRATIONS FOR COHORTS IN CENSUS TRACT"; TRACT$
1890 LPRINT LF$: "=====
=====
2000 LPRINT " Age                               End-of-Month Blood Lead Concentration (ug/dl
)"
2010 LPRINT YEAR: " Pop   Year           1   2   3   4   5   6   7   8   9  10  11  1
2"
2020 LPRINT "-----
-----
2030 FOR AG = 6 TO 0 STEP -1
2040   LPRINT LF$: LPRINT USING "###   #####"; CGROUP(AG), CPOP(AG);
2050   FOR Y = 0 TO AG
2060     YY = YEAR - AG + Y: LPRINT TAB(13); YY: "   ";
2070     FOR MC = 1 TO 12
2080       I = Y*12 + MC
2090       LPRINT USING "### ": TB(AG,I);
2100       IF YY <> YEAR THEN GOTO 2120
2110       IF TB(AG,I) > HIGHPB(CT,AG) THEN HIGHPB(CT,AG) = TB(AG,I)
2120     NEXT MC
2130   NEXT Y
2140 NEXT AG
2150 LPRINT LF$: "=====
=====
2160 TRPOP = 0
2170 FOR AG = 0 TO 6: TRPOP = TRPOP + CPOP(AG): NEXT AG
2180 REM *** Donna Sledge option:
2190 IF (GMO$="N" OR GMO$="n") THEN GOTO 2280
2200 TRPOPQ = TRPOP - CPOP(0): REM age 0 not born in next-to-last year.
2210 FOR AG = 1 TO 6
2220   LOGAVG = LOG(TRAVGQ(AG))
2230   WTSUMQ = WTSUMQ + CPOP(AG) * LOGAVG
2240 NEXT AG
2250 WGEOMQ = EXP(WTSUMQ/TRPOPQ): WTSUMQ = 0: REM Reset for next census tract
2260 LPRINT "Population-Weighted Geometric Mean Conc. during": (YEAR-1);
2270 LPRINT USING "###.#": GEOMQ: LPRINT " ug/dl."
2280 REM *** Jeff Cohen footnote:
2290 TRSUM36=0: TRPOP36=0
2300 FOR AG=2 TO 6
2310   TRPOP36 = TRPOP36 + CPOP(AG)
2320   TRSUM36 = TRSUM36 + CPOP(AG) * LOG(TRLVL36(AG))
2330 NEXT AG
2340 TRGM36 = EXP(TRSUM36/TRPOP36)
2350 LPRINT "Population-Weighted Geometric Mean Conc. in 36th mo. =":
2360 LPRINT USING "###.#": TRGM36;
2370 LPRINT " ug/dl."
2380 REM ***
2390 FOR Y2=0 TO 3: TRSUMA = TRSUMA + LOG(TRAVG6(Y2)): NEXT Y2
2400 TRGMA = EXP(TRSUMA/4): TRSUMA = 0: REM reset for next census tract
2410 LPRINT "Geometric Mean of Annual Avg. Concs. for the 64-month period"
2420 LPRINT " During Years": (YEAR-6): "--": (YEAR-3): " =":
2430 LPRINT USING "###.#": TRGMA: LPRINT " ug/dl."
2440 FOR Y2=4 TO 6: TRSUMB = TRSUMB + LOG(TRAVG6(Y2)): NEXT Y2
2450 TRGMB = EXP(TRSUMB/3): TRSUMB = 0: REM reset for next census tract
2460 LPRINT " During Years": (YEAR-2): "--": (YEAR): " =":
2470 LPRINT USING "###.#": TRGMB: LPRINT " ug/dl."
2480 TRSUMA = 0: TRSUMB = 0: REM: Reset for next census tract
2490 REM ***
2500 LPRINT "Highest end-of-month blood lead occurring in": YEAR: " by age group:"
2510 FOR G = 0 TO 6

```

TEH 0414103

DUP050454358

```

2530 LPRINT USING "###.#": HIGHPB(CT.G);
2540 IF (G=2) THEN LPRINT LF#;
2550 NEXT G
2560 IF = FOUR: LPRINT LF#;LF#; LPRINT TAB(32) "Page": PG
2570 RETURN
2580 FOR
2590 ***** Output Tables for All 84-Month Cohorts in Study Area *****
2600 FOR
2610 LPRINT CHR$(12): LF#;LF#
2620 LPRINT TAB(17) "SUMMARY DATA FOR 84-MONTH COHORTS "
2630 LPRINT TITLE#; LF#;LF#;LF#;LF#; TAB(33); "Table 1."
2640 LPRINT TAB(13) "GEOMETRIC MEANS OF ";BD#; " BOUND ESTIMATES OF END-OF-MONTH
"
2650 LPRINT TAB(16) "BLOOD LEAD CONCENTRATIONS FOR ALL 84-MONTH COHORTS "
2660 LPRINT LF#; "
=====
2670 LPRINT "
2680 LPRINT "
Year
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12
"
2690 LPRINT "
-----
": LF#;
2700 FOR Y = 0 TO 6
2710 YY = YEAR - 6 + Y: LPRINT TAB(13) YY: " ";
2720 FOR MO = 1 TO 12
2730 GEOMMO = EXP(SUMMO(Y,MO)/TOT6)
2740 LPRINT USING "### "; GEOMMO;
2750 NEXT MO
2760 NEXT Y
2770 LPRINT LF#; "
=====
2780 LPRINT LF#;LF#;LF#;LF#; LPRINT TAB(33) "Table 2."
2790 LPRINT TAB(12) "GEOMETRIC MEANS OF ";BD#; " BOUND ESTIMATES OF ANNUAL AVERAGE
"
2800 LPRINT TAB(15) "BLOOD LEAD CONCENTRATIONS FOR ALL 84-MONTH COHORTS "
2810 LPRINT TAB(20) "=====
2820 LPRINT TAB(20) "
Mean Blood Lead "
2830 LPRINT TAB(20) " Year Concentration (ug/dl)"
2840 LPRINT TAB(20) "-----": LF#
2850 FOR Y = 0 TO 6
2860 YY = YEAR - 6 + Y: LPRINT TAB(20) YY: " ";
2870 GEOMYR = EXP(SUMYR(Y)/TOT6); LPRINT USING "###.#": GEOMYR
2880 IF Y <= 3 THEN SUM1 = SUM1 + GEOMYR
2890 IF Y > 3 THEN SUM2 = SUM2 + GEOMYR
2900 NEXT Y
2910 MEAN1 = SUM1 / 4; MEAN2 = SUM2 / 3
2920 LPRINT LF#;LF#; TAB(20): (YY-6) "-" (YY-3); TAB(38):: LPRINT USING "###.# ";
MEAN1
2930 LPRINT LF#; TAB(20): (YY-2) "-" (YY); TAB(38):: LPRINT USING "###.# ";
MEAN2
2940 LPRINT LF#; TAB(20) "=====
2950 LPRINT CHR$(12): LF#;LF#
2960 LPRINT TAB(17) "SUMMARY DATA FOR 84-MONTH COHORTS"
2970 LPRINT TITLE#; LF#;LF#
2980 FOR Y2=0 TO 6: GEOM(Y2) = EXP(SUMH1(Y2)/TOT6); NEXT Y2
2990 LPRINT TAB(10) " Table 3. Study Area Means(b) of Highest "
3000 LPRINT TAB(10) " End-of-Month Blood Lead Concentration by Cohort Age "
3010 LPRINT TAB(10) "-----"
3020 LPRINT TAB(10) " Cohort Calendar Blood Lead "
3030 LPRINT TAB(10) " Age(Years) Year Concentration (ug/dl) "
3040 LPRINT TAB(10) "-----"
3050 FOR Y2 = 0 TO 6
3060 YY = YEAR - 6 + Y2
3070 LPRINT TAB(10) " "; Y2: " "; YY: " ";
3080 LPRINT USING "###.#"; GEOM(Y2):: LPRINT "
3090 NEXT Y2

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TEH 0414104

DUP050454359


```

3100 LPRINT TAB(10) "-----"
3110 LPRINT LF$;LF$;LF$
3120 GEOMA = EXP(SUMMA/TOT6); GEOMB = EXP(SUMMB/TOT6)
3130 LPRINT TAB(10) " Table 4. Study Area Means(b) of Blood Lead "
3140 LPRINT TAB(10) " Indicators(c) by Cohort Age "
3150 LPRINT TAB(10) "-----"
3160 LPRINT TAB(10) " Cohort | Calendar | Blood Lead Indicator |
3170 LPRINT TAB(10) " Age(Years) | Years | Concentration (ug dl) |
3180 LPRINT TAB(10) "-----"
3190 LPRINT TAB(10) " 0-3 | | (YEAR-6); "-" | (YEAR-3); |
3200 LPRINT USING "###.##": GEOMA;: LPRINT " |"
3210 LPRINT TAB(10) " 4-6 | | (YEAR-2); "-" | YEAR: |
3220 LPRINT USING "###.##": GEOMB;: LPRINT " |"
3230 LPRINT TAB(10) "-----"
3240 LPRINT LF$;LF$
3250 GEOM36 = EXP(SUMM36/TOT6)
3260 LPRINT TAB(10) "Population-weighted Geometric Mean Concentration "
3270 LPRINT TAB(10) "in 36th month of life =";
3280 LPRINT USING "###.##": GEOM36;: LPRINT " ug/dl."
3290 LPRINT LF$;LF$;LF$; " FOOTNOTES:
3300 LPRINT " (a) Seven year (84-month) cohorts are born January 1 of the "
3310 LPRINT " first year and experience 7 full years (84 months) "
3320 LPRINT " of exposure prior to their 7th birthday."
3330 LPRINT " (b) Table 1-4 means are population-weighted geometric means "
3340 LPRINT " of a blood lead indicator for the seven-year cohort in each
census tract."
3350 LPRINT " (c) Table 4 blood lead indicator for the seven-year cohort in
one census tract is the arithmetic mean of highest 12th
month blood concentration during each year in a series of
years."
3400 RETURN
G

```

TEH 0414105

DUP050454360

CHLOR. 76 0.05 1,370 0.05 10.00

AGE BLOOD PL CONC

1973 POP YEAR 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

0	08.	1974	51	41	55	31	79	27	26	24	24	23	23	22
0	08.	1975	10	17	15	21	10	13	19	17	15	17	18	18
0	08.	1976	20	26	26	26	25	25	25	25	23	24	24	24
0	08.	1977	23	25	22	22	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23
0	08.	1978	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
0	08.	1979	10	17	16	17	19	21	19	17	20	19	19	21
0	08.	1980	14	14	14	14	14	15	14	14	14	14	15	17

0	73.	1975	47	47	33	31	30	28	25	24	23	22	22	21
0	73.	1976	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	16	16	16
0	73.	1977	23	23	23	23	24	24	24	24	24	23	23	23
0	73.	1978	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
0	73.	1979	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
0	73.	1980	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	14	15	15

4	73.	1976	44	33	33	30	25	24	22	21	21	20	20	19
4	73.	1977	17	17	17	17	15	16	16	16	15	15	15	16
4	73.	1978	23	23	23	23	22	22	22	22	21	21	21	21
4	73.	1979	18	18	19	19	19	19	19	17	19	19	19	18
4	73.	1980	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16

2	73.	1977	42	30	27	27	24	23	22	21	21	21	20	19
2	73.	1978	18	18	18	18	15	15	15	15	14	14	15	15
2	73.	1979	21	21	21	21	19	21	21	21	19	18	19	19
2	73.	1980	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16

2	81.	1974	39	34	27	25	23	22	21	17	17	15	15	17
2	81.	1975	14	14	14	14	13	13	13	13	13	12	13	13
2	81.	1976	14	15	15	15	14	14	14	14	14	13	13	13

1	81.	1977	14	20	24	21	20	19	17	17	17	16	15	15
1	81.	1978	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	8	8	9	9

0	81.	1979	22	16	15	14	13	12	11	11	11	11	10	10
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POPULATION-WEIGHTED GEOMETRIC MEAN CONC. DURING 1974 = 18.1 UG/ML.

POPULATION-WEIGHTED GEOMETRIC MEAN CONC. IN 5TH MO. = 19.5 UG/ML.

GEOMETRIC MEAN OF INDIVIDUAL AVG. CONCS. FOR THE 14-MONTH COHORT

DURING Y=1974-1977 = 23. UG/ML

TEH 0414106

DUP050454361

HIGHEST 510-05-NORTH BLOOD LEAD OCCURRING IN 195 BY AGE GROUP:

[illegible]

(3) = 12.0 (4) = 14.5 (5) = 14.5

$$\left(\frac{1}{2} \right) = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{1}{4}$$

DUP050454362

CHLFP AL DMSF 1270 LINC 10

AGE BLOOD PC CONC

1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023 2024 2025 2026 2027 2028 2029 2030 2031 2032 2033 2034 2035 2036 2037 2038 2039 2040 2041 2042 2043 2044 2045 2046 2047 2048 2049 2050 2051 2052 2053 2054 2055 2056 2057 2058 2059 2060 2061 2062 2063 2064 2065 2066 2067 2068 2069 2070 2071 2072 2073 2074 2075 2076 2077 2078 2079 2080 2081 2082 2083 2084 2085 2086 2087 2088 2089 2090 2091 2092 2093 2094 2095 2096 2097 2098 2099 2100

5	38.	1474	5	41	34	31	29	27	26	24	24	23	23	22
6	38.	1475	10	14	10	11	13	12	10	11	10	10	10	10
7	31.	1475	26	26	26	26	24	25	25	25	23	24	24	24
8	31.	1477	22	22	22	22	22	23	23	22	23	23	23	23
9	31.	1478	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	22	21	22	22
10	31.	1477	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
11	31.	1477	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14

12	31.	1477	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
13	31.	1478	17	17	17	17	16	17	17	17	16	16	16	16
14	31.	1477	22	22	22	22	22	24	24	24	22	22	22	22
15	31.	1477	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
16	31.	1477	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
17	31.	1478	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15

18	39.	1478	44	44	35	22	35	34	22	21	21	21	21	19
19	39.	1477	17	17	17	17	16	16	16	16	15	15	16	16
20	39.	1478	23	23	23	23	22	22	22	22	21	21	21	21
21	39.	1479	18	18	18	19	18	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
22	39.	1478	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14

23	31.	1477	42	42	29	27	24	23	20	21	21	21	19	19
24	31.	1477	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	14	14	14	15	15
25	31.	1479	21	21	21	21	19	21	21	20	18	18	19	19
26	31.	1478	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14

27	31.	1477	30	30	27	25	23	21	21	19	19	18	18	17
28	31.	1478	14	14	14	14	13	13	13	13	12	12	13	13
29	31.	1478	14	14	15	15	14	14	14	14	13	13	13	13

30	31.	1479	14	14	13	13	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
31	31.	1478	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9

32	31.	1478	22	22	15	15	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
----	-----	------	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

POPULATION-WEIGHTED GEOMETRIC MEAN CONC. DURING 1979 = 17.9 UC/01.

POPULATION-WEIGHTED GEOMETRIC MEAN CONC. IN 1979 = 17.9 UC/01.

GEOMETRIC MEAN OF ANNUAL 1980 CONC. FOR THE 24-MONTH COHORT

DURING YEARS 1-24 1977 = 22.4 UC/01

TEH 0414108

DUP050454363

HIGHEST SELF-NORTH FLOOD LEAD OCCURRING IN 19: BY AGE GROUP:

(1) = 13.1 (2) = 14.4 (3) = 14.8
(4) = 14.1 (5) = 14.7
(6) = 14.5

TEH 0414109

DUP050454364

HIGHEST END-OF-WORTH LEAD OCCURRING IN 1991 BY AGE GROUP:

(1) = 14.1 (2) = 14.1 (3) = 14.1
(4) = 14.1 (5) = 14.1 (6) = 14.1

TEH 0414111

DUP050454366

GULF 3.5/L BUST 1,270 LOWER 35.00

AGE BLOOD PB CONC
1983 POP YEAR 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

6	36.	1974	50	41	35	32	29	27	26	25	25	23	23	22
6	36.	1975	17	17	25	23	18	17	17	17	13	13	18	15
6	36.	1976	26	26	26	26	25	25	25	25	24	24	24	24
6	36.	1977	22	22	22	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	24
6	36.	1978	21	21	21	21	21	21	22	22	22	22	22	22
6	36.	1979	17	17	17	17	17	17	20	20	20	17	20	20
6	36.	1980	15	14	14	14	15	14	14	14	14	14	13	14

5	59.	1975	47	45	34	31	25	26	25	24	24	23	22	22
5	59.	1976	17	17	18	18	17	17	17	17	16	16	16	17
5	59.	1977	25	25	25	25	24	24	24	24	23	23	23	23
5	59.	1978	21	21	21	21	21	21	22	22	22	22	22	22
5	59.	1979	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	20	19	17	17	20
5	59.	1980	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15

4	48.	1976	44	36	30	25	25	24	22	22	21	20	20	20
4	48.	1977	17	17	17	17	16	16	16	17	15	15	16	16
4	48.	1978	23	23	23	23	22	22	23	23	21	21	21	22
4	48.	1979	18	18	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
4	48.	1980	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14

3	42.	1977	42	35	29	27	24	23	22	21	21	20	19	19
3	42.	1978	15	16	14	14	15	15	15	16	15	14	15	15
3	48.	1979	20	21	21	21	20	20	20	20	19	19	19	19
3	48.	1980	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14

2	41.	1978	39	32	27	25	23	21	21	20	19	18	18	18
2	41.	1979	14	14	14	14	13	13	13	14	13	12	13	13
2	41.	1980	14	15	15	15	14	14	14	14	13	13	13	14

1	41.	1979	34	23	24	21	20	18	18	17	17	16	16	15
1	41.	1980	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9

1	33.	1980	22	18	15	14	13	12	12	11	11	10	10	10
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POPULATION-WEIGHTED GEOMETRIC MEAN CONC. DURING 1979 = 13.4 UG/DL.
POPULATION-WEIGHTED GEOMETRIC MEAN CONC. IN 36TH MO. = 23.2 UG/DL.
GEOMETRIC MEAN OF ANNUAL AVG. CONCS. FOR THE 84-MONTH COHORT
DURING YEARS 1974-1977 = 23.5 UG/DL

TEH 0414112

DUP050454367

AND DURING YEARS 1978-1980 = 12.1 UG/DL
HIGHEST END-OF-MONTH BLOOD LEAD OCCURRING IN 1980 BY AGE GROUP:

(0) = 22.6 (1) = 9.4 (2) = 14.7
(3) = 14.1 (4) = 14.5 (5) = 15.0
(6) = 14.7

TEH 0414113

DUP050454368

GULF3 C3/L DUST 12/3 LOWER 30.00

AGE	POP	YEAR	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
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6	64.	1974	52	42	35	33	29	28	27	26	25	24	24	23
6	64.	1975	25	25	25	25	18	17	25	25	18	18	19	17
6	64.	1976	27	27	26	27	25	26	26	26	25	24	25	25
6	64.	1977	23	23	23	23	23	23	24	24	23	23	24	24
6	64.	1978	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	23	22	22	22	23
6	64.	1979	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	21	20	23	20	23
6	64.	1980	15	15	15	15	15	15	14	15	14	14	14	14

5	82.	1975	51	41	34	32	28	27	26	25	25	23	23	22
5	82.	1976	18	18	18	18	17	17	18	18	17	16	17	17
5	82.	1977	25	25	25	24	24	25	25	25	23	23	24	24
5	82.	1978	22	21	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
5	82.	1979	23	19	19	21	19	23	25	25	20	19	20	22
5	82.	1980	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15

4	49.	1976	45	37	35	28	25	24	24	23	22	20	21	20
4	49.	1977	17	17	17	18	16	17	17	17	16	15	16	16
4	49.	1978	24	24	24	24	23	23	23	23	22	21	22	22
4	49.	1979	19	19	19	19	19	19	20	20	20	19	20	20
4	49.	1980	15	14	14	15	15	15	15	15	15	14	15	15

3	49.	1977	44	35	29	27	24	24	23	22	21	20	20	19
3	49.	1978	16	16	16	16	15	16	16	16	15	15	15	15
3	49.	1979	21	21	21	22	20	20	21	21	19	19	20	20
3	49.	1980	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	15	14	14	15	14

2	62.	1978	41	33	28	26	23	22	21	20	20	19	19	18
2	62.	1979	14	14	14	14	13	14	14	14	13	13	13	13
2	62.	1980	15	15	15	16	14	15	15	15	14	13	14	14

1	62.	1979	36	29	24	22	20	19	19	18	17	16	16	16
1	62.	1980	10	10	10	10	9	9	9	10	9	9	9	9

2	74.	1980	24	17	16	15	13	13	12	12	11	10	11	10
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POPULATION-WEIGHTED GEOMETRIC MEAN CONC. DURING 1979 = 18.8 UG/D1.
 POPULATION-WEIGHTED GEOMETRIC MEAN CONC. IN 36TH MO. = 30.6 UG/D1.
 GEOMETRIC MEAN OF ANNUAL AVG. CONCS. FOR THE 84-MONTH COHORT
 DURING YEARS 1974-1977 = 24.5 UG/D1

TEH 0414114

DUP050454369

AND DURING YEARS 1978-1980 = 10.0 00/01
HIGHEST END-OF-MONTH FLOOD LEAD OCCURRING IN 1980 BY AGE GROUP:
(0) = 25.5 (1) = 10.0 (2) = 15.5
(3) = 14.7 (4) = 15.1 (5) = 15.6
(6) = 15.2

TEH 0414115

DUP050454370

CULTE 03/11 JUST 2,270 LOWER 27.33

AGE			BLOOD PB CONC											
1981	POP	YEAR	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
6	11.	1974	54	43	37	33	31	29	27	27	28	28	26	24
6	11.	1975	21	33	21	21	23	23	20	21	20	21	21	23
6	11.	1976	28	27	28	28	27	27	27	28	27	29	28	27
6	11.	1977	24	24	24	24	24	25	24	26	25	25	27	26
6	11.	1978	23	22	23	23	23	23	23	24	25	27	25	24
6	11.	1979	21	21	21	21	21	22	21	22	23	24	23	22
6	11.	1980	16	16	16	16	16	16	15	16	17	18	16	15
5	22.	1975	53	42	37	32	30	28	26	27	27	28	26	24
5	22.	1976	19	18	19	19	18	18	18	19	19	20	19	18
5	22.	1977	27	26	27	27	26	26	26	27	26	28	27	26
5	22.	1978	23	22	23	23	23	23	23	24	25	27	25	24
5	22.	1979	21	20	21	21	21	21	21	22	23	24	23	22
5	22.	1980	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	17	18	20	18	17
4	33.	1976	48	37	32	29	27	26	24	24	25	26	23	21
4	33.	1977	18	17	18	18	17	17	17	18	18	19	18	17
4	33.	1978	25	24	25	25	24	24	24	25	25	27	25	24
4	33.	1979	20	20	21	20	20	21	20	21	22	24	23	22
4	33.	1980	16	15	16	16	16	16	15	16	17	19	15	16
3	33.	1977	46	36	31	28	26	25	23	23	24	25	23	21
3	33.	1978	17	16	17	17	16	16	16	17	17	18	17	16
3	33.	1979	22	22	23	23	21	22	21	23	22	24	22	21
3	33.	1980	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	16	17	17	17	16
2	18.	1978	42	33	29	26	24	23	21	22	23	24	21	19
2	18.	1979	15	14	15	15	14	15	14	15	15	16	15	15
2	18.	1980	16	16	16	16	15	16	15	16	17	18	17	15
1	12.	1979	38	29	26	23	21	20	19	19	20	21	19	17
1	18.	1980	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	11	11	12	11	10
0	20.	1980	35	19	17	15	14	13	12	13	14	16	13	11

POPULATION-WEIGHTED GEOMETRIC MEAN CONC. DURING 1979 = 20.8 UG/DL.
 POPULATION-WEIGHTED GEOMETRIC MEAN CONC. IN 30TH MO. = 22.1 UG/DL.
 GEOMETRIC MEAN OF ANNUAL AVG. CONCS. FOR THE 84-MONTH COHORT
 DURING YEARS 1974-1977 = 26.5 UG/DL

TEH 0414116

DUP050454371

AND DURING YEARS 1975-1980 = 25.3 08/01
HIGHEST END-OF-MONTH BLOOD LEAD OCCURRING IN 1980 BY AGE GROUP:

(0) = 25.0 (1) = 12.3 (2) = 18.5
(3) = 18.9 (4) = 19.1 (5) = 19.5
(6) = 18.2

TEH 0414117

DUP050454372

GULF2 33/L 30ST 4,370 LOWER 30.00

AGE			BLOOD PB CONC											
1983	POP	YEAR	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
6	19.	1974	52	41	35	32	29	27	26	25	25	23	23	23
6	19.	1975	19	19	20	20	18	19	19	19	18	18	18	19
6	19.	1976	26	26	27	26	25	25	25	26	24	24	24	25
6	19.	1977	23	22	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	24
6	19.	1978	21	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
6	19.	1979	19	19	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
6	19.	1980	15	15	15	15	15	15	14	14	14	14	13	14
5	23.	1975	30	40	34	31	28	27	26	24	24	23	22	22
5	23.	1976	18	18	18	18	17	17	17	17	16	16	16	17
5	23.	1977	25	25	25	25	24	24	24	24	23	23	23	24
5	23.	1978	21	21	21	21	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
5	23.	1979	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	20	20	17	19	20
5	23.	1980	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
4	16.	1976	45	36	31	28	25	24	23	22	22	21	20	20
4	16.	1977	17	17	17	17	16	16	16	17	16	16	16	16
4	16.	1978	23	23	24	24	22	23	23	23	22	21	21	22
4	16.	1979	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	20
4	16.	1980	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	15
3	16.	1977	43	35	30	27	24	23	22	21	21	20	19	19
3	16.	1978	16	16	16	16	15	15	15	16	15	14	15	15
3	16.	1979	21	21	21	21	20	20	20	20	19	19	19	20
3	16.	1980	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
2	9.	1978	40	32	28	25	23	22	21	20	19	19	18	18
2	9.	1979	14	14	14	14	13	13	13	14	13	13	13	13
2	9.	1980	15	15	15	15	14	14	14	14	14	13	13	14
1	9.	1979	35	26	24	22	20	19	18	17	17	16	16	16
1	9.	1980	9	9	10	10	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
0	44.	1980	33	16	16	14	13	12	12	11	11	10	10	11

POPULATION-WEIGHTED GEOMETRIC MEAN CONC. DURING 1979 = 18.9 UG/DL.
 POPULATION-WEIGHTED GEOMETRIC MEAN CONC. IN 36TH MO. = 21.4 UG/DL.
 GEOMETRIC MEAN OF ANNUAL AVG. CONCS. FOR THE 24-MONTH COHORT
 DURING YEARS 1974-1977 = 24.2 UG/DL

TEH 0414118

DUP050454373

AND DURING YEARS 1970-1980 = 18.3 US/21
HIGHEST END-OF-MONTH FLOOD LEAD OCCURRING IN 1980 BY AGE GROUP:

(0) = 22.2 (1) = 9.7 (2) = 13.1
(3) = 14.2 (4) = 14.5 (5) = 15.1
(6) = 14.9

TEH 0414119

DUP050454374

SULF2 05/L BUST 1,2/0 LOWER 123.01

AGE			BLOOD PB CONC											
1980	POP	YEAR	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
6	52.	1974	51	41	35	32	29	23	26	24	24	23	22	22
6	52.	1975	19	17	20	20	18	19	19	19	18	17	18	18
6	52.	1976	26	26	26	26	25	25	25	25	23	24	24	24
6	52.	1977	23	22	22	22	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23
6	52.	1978	21	21	21	22	21	22	21	21	22	21	21	22
6	52.	1979	19	17	19	20	19	20	20	19	20	19	19	20
6	52.	1980	15	14	15	15	14	15	14	14	14	14	13	13
5	33.	1975	53	43	34	31	28	27	25	24	23	22	22	22
5	33.	1976	18	17	18	18	17	17	17	17	16	16	16	16
5	33.	1977	25	23	25	20	24	24	24	24	23	23	23	23
5	33.	1978	21	21	21	21	21	22	21	21	21	21	21	22
5	33.	1979	19	19	19	19	19	20	19	19	19	19	19	19
5	33.	1980	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	14	14	15
4	58.	1976	45	36	30	28	25	24	23	21	21	20	20	19
4	58.	1977	17	17	17	17	16	17	16	16	15	15	15	16
4	58.	1978	23	23	23	24	22	23	22	22	21	21	21	21
4	58.	1979	19	18	19	19	19	20	19	19	19	19	19	19
4	58.	1980	14	14	14	14	14	15	14	14	14	14	14	14
3	58.	1977	43	35	29	27	24	24	22	20	21	20	19	19
3	58.	1978	16	16	16	16	15	15	15	15	14	14	14	15
3	58.	1979	21	20	21	21	20	21	20	19	19	18	19	19
3	58.	1980	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
2	59.	1978	40	32	27	25	23	22	20	19	19	18	18	17
2	59.	1979	14	14	14	14	13	14	13	13	13	12	13	13
2	59.	1980	15	15	15	15	14	14	14	14	13	13	13	13
1	59.	1979	35	26	24	22	20	19	17	16	17	16	15	15
1	59.	1980	9	9	10	10	9	9	9	9	8	8	8	9
0	59.	1980	22	10	16	14	13	13	11	11	11	10	10	10

POPULATION-WEIGHTED GEOMETRIC MEAN CONC. DURING 1979 = 18.2 UG/D1.
 POPULATION-WEIGHTED GEOMETRIC MEAN CONC. IN 31TH MO. = 19.3 UG/D1.
 GEOMETRIC MEAN OF ANNUAL AVG. CONCS. FOR THE 84-MONTH COHORT
 DURING YEARS 1974-1979 = 25.7 UG/D1

TEH 0414120

DUP050454375

AND DURING YEARS 1978-1980 = 15.1 $\mu\text{g/dl}$
HIGHEST END-OF-MONTH BLOOD LEAD OCCURRING IN 1980 BY AGE GROUP:

(1) = 22.8 (2) = 9.7 (3) = 15.0
(4) = 14.2 (5) = 14.6 (6) = 15.1
(7) = 14.7

TEH 0414121

DUP050454376

GULF2 33/L BLST 1,270 LOWER 123.02

AGE			BLOOD PB CONC											
1983	POP	YEAR	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
6	28.	1974	58	47	38	35	30	30	27	25	26	24	23	25
6	28.	1975	22	22	22	22	19	21	20	20	19	18	18	20
6	28.	1976	30	30	29	30	26	28	26	26	25	24	24	27
6	28.	1977	26	26	25	25	24	25	24	24	25	23	24	26
6	28.	1978	25	24	23	24	23	24	23	23	23	22	22	24
6	28.	1979	23	22	22	22	21	22	21	21	22	20	20	22
6	28.	1980	18	17	16	17	16	16	15	15	15	15	14	15
5	57.	1975	50	46	36	35	29	29	26	25	26	23	22	24
5	57.	1976	20	20	19	20	17	19	18	18	17	16	17	19
5	57.	1977	29	29	28	28	25	27	25	25	24	23	24	26
5	57.	1978	25	24	23	24	22	23	22	23	23	22	22	24
5	57.	1979	22	22	21	22	20	22	20	20	21	20	20	22
5	57.	1980	18	18	17	17	16	17	16	16	16	15	15	17
4	21.	1976	52	42	34	31	26	26	23	22	23	21	20	22
4	21.	1977	20	20	19	19	17	18	17	17	16	16	16	18
4	21.	1978	27	27	26	27	23	25	23	24	23	22	22	24
4	21.	1979	22	22	21	21	20	21	20	20	21	19	20	22
4	21.	1980	13	17	16	17	15	16	15	15	16	15	15	17
3	21.	1977	52	41	33	30	25	26	23	21	22	20	20	21
3	21.	1978	19	18	18	18	16	17	16	16	15	15	15	17
3	21.	1979	25	24	23	24	21	22	21	21	21	19	19	21
3	21.	1980	17	17	16	16	15	16	15	15	15	14	14	16
2	39.	1978	48	38	30	28	24	24	21	20	20	18	18	20
2	39.	1979	17	16	16	16	14	15	14	14	14	13	13	15
2	39.	1980	19	18	17	18	15	16	15	15	15	14	14	16
1	39.	1979	43	34	27	25	21	21	18	18	18	16	16	17
1	39.	1980	12	12	11	11	10	11	10	10	9	9	9	10
0	47.	1980	31	24	18	17	14	14	12	11	12	11	10	12

POPULATION-WEIGHTED GEOMETRIC MEAN CONC. DURING 1979 = 20.0 UG/DL.
 POPULATION-WEIGHTED GEOMETRIC MEAN CONC. IN 36TH MO. = 22.5 UG/DL.
 GEOMETRIC MEAN OF ANNUAL AVG. CONCS. FOR THE 84-MONTH COHORT
 DURING YEARS 1974-1977 = 25.7 UG/DL

TEH 0414122

DUP050454377

AND DURING YEARS 1975-1995 = 19.9 US/01
HIGHEST END-OF-MONTH FLOOD LEAD OCCURRING IN 1980 BY AGE GROUP:

(1) = 31.1 (2) = 12.4 (3) = 18.9
(4) = 17.4 (5) = 17.8 (6) = 18.2
(7) = 17.9

TEH 0414123

DUP050454378

SULF2 33/L DUST 1,2/0 LOWER 135.31

AGE	1980	POP	YEAR	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
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6	69.	1974	52	42	36	32	29	29	26	25	25	24	23	23
6	69.	1975	23	25	25	22	19	23	19	17	18	18	18	19
6	69.	1976	27	27	27	27	25	27	25	25	25	24	24	25
6	69.	1977	23	23	23	23	23	24	23	23	24	23	24	24
6	69.	1978	22	22	22	22	22	23	22	22	22	22	22	23
6	69.	1979	20	25	25	20	20	21	20	20	20	20	20	21
6	69.	1980	15	15	15	15	15	16	14	14	14	14	14	14

5	39.	1975	51	41	36	31	29	28	25	24	25	23	23	23
5	39.	1976	18	18	18	18	17	18	17	17	17	16	17	17
5	39.	1977	25	26	26	26	24	26	24	24	24	23	23	24
5	39.	1978	22	22	22	22	22	23	22	22	22	22	22	23
5	39.	1979	25	25	25	25	19	21	19	19	20	20	20	20
5	39.	1980	15	15	15	15	16	16	15	15	15	15	15	15

4	47.	1976	45	37	32	28	26	26	23	22	22	21	20	20
4	47.	1977	17	17	18	17	16	17	16	16	16	16	16	17
4	47.	1978	24	24	24	24	23	24	23	23	22	22	22	22
4	47.	1979	19	19	20	19	19	20	19	19	20	19	20	20
4	47.	1980	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	14	15	15	15	15

3	47.	1977	44	36	31	27	25	25	22	21	21	20	20	20
3	47.	1978	16	16	17	16	15	16	15	15	15	15	15	15
3	47.	1979	21	21	22	22	20	21	20	20	19	19	19	20
3	47.	1980	14	14	14	14	14	15	14	14	14	14	14	15

2	39.	1978	41	33	29	25	23	23	20	19	20	19	18	18
2	39.	1979	14	14	15	15	13	14	13	13	13	13	13	14
2	39.	1980	15	15	15	15	14	15	14	14	14	14	14	14

1	39.	1977	36	29	25	22	20	20	18	17	17	16	16	16
1	39.	1980	10	10	10	10	9	10	9	9	9	9	9	9

0	39.	1980	24	17	16	14	13	13	12	11	11	11	10	10
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POPULATION-WEIGHTED GEOMETRIC MEAN CONC. DURING 1979 = 19.1 UG/D1.
 POPULATION-WEIGHTED GEOMETRIC MEAN CONC. IN 56TH MO. = 21.3 UG/D1.
 GEOMETRIC MEAN OF ANNUAL AVG. CONCS. FOR THE P4-MONTH COHORT
 DURING YEARS 1974-1977 = 24.4 UG/D1

TEH 0414124

DUP050454379

AND DURING YEARS 1973-1980 - 18.7 UG/DL
HIGHEST END-OF-MONTH BLOOD LEAD OCCURRING IN 1980 BY AGE GROUP:

(0) = 23.5 (1) = 9.9 (2) = 13.5
(3) = 14.9 (4) = 15.3 (5) = 15.8
(6) = 15.5

TEH 0414125

DUP050454380

GULF2 33/L 0037 1,270 LOW-22 135.02

AGE BLOOD PB CONC
1983 POP YEAR 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

6	233.	1974	51	41	35	31	29	27	26	24	25	24	24	22
6	233.	1975	19	19	26	26	19	19	19	19	18	18	19	17
6	233.	1976	26	26	27	26	25	25	25	25	24	24	25	24
6	233.	1977	22	22	23	22	23	23	23	23	23	23	24	24
6	233.	1978	21	21	22	21	22	21	22	21	22	22	22	22
6	233.	1979	19	19	20	19	20	19	20	19	20	20	20	20
6	233.	1980	15	15	15	14	15	14	14	14	14	14	14	14

5	176.	1975	49	45	34	30	29	26	25	24	24	23	23	22
5	176.	1976	17	17	18	18	17	17	17	17	16	16	17	17
5	176.	1977	25	25	25	25	24	24	24	24	23	23	24	23
5	176.	1978	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	22	22	22	22
5	176.	1979	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	20	20	20	20
5	176.	1980	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15

4	175.	1976	44	36	31	27	26	24	22	21	21	21	21	20
4	175.	1977	17	17	17	17	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
4	175.	1978	23	23	24	23	22	22	22	22	21	22	22	22
4	175.	1979	18	19	19	18	19	19	19	19	19	19	20	19
4	175.	1980	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	15	15

3	175.	1977	42	35	30	27	25	23	22	20	21	20	20	19
3	175.	1978	15	16	16	16	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
3	175.	1979	20	21	21	20	20	20	20	20	19	19	19	19
3	175.	1980	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14

2	198.	1978	39	33	28	25	23	21	20	19	19	19	19	18
2	198.	1979	14	14	14	14	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
2	198.	1980	14	15	15	15	14	14	14	14	13	14	14	14

1	198.	1977	34	23	24	21	20	13	17	16	17	16	16	15
1	198.	1980	9	10	10	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9

0	192.	1980	22	17	16	14	13	12	11	11	11	11	11	10
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POPULATION-WEIGHTED GEOMETRIC MEAN CONC. DURING 1979 = 18.3 UG/DL.
POPULATION-WEIGHTED GEOMETRIC MEAN CONC. IN 24TH MO. = 26.1 UG/DL.
GEOMETRIC MEAN OF ANNUAL AVG. CONCS. FOR THE 84-MONTH COHORT
DURING YEARS 1974-1977 = 23.6 UG/DL

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AND DURING YEARS 1970-1980 = 12.2 CG/CI
HIGHEST END-OF-MONTH FLOOD LEAD OCCURRING IN 1980 BY AGE GROUP:
(0) = 22.5 (1) = 9.8 (2) = 13.5
(3) = 14.4 (4) = 14.7 (5) = 15.3
(6) = 14.7

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SUMMARY DATA FOR 84-MONTH COHORTS
GULF2 80/L - DUST 1,2/U (1974 - 1980)

TABLE 1.
GEOMETRIC MEANS OF LOWER BOUND ESTIMATES OF END-OF-MONTH
BLOOD LEAD CONCENTRATIONS FOR ALL 84-MONTH COHORTS (A)

YEAR	MEAN BLOOD LEAD CONCENTRATIONS (UG/DL)											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1974	31	42	35	32	29	28	25	25	25	24	23	23
1975	19	20	20	20	19	19	19	19	18	18	18	19
1976	26	26	27	26	25	25	25	25	24	24	24	25
1977	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	24	24
1978	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
1979	19	19	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
1980	15	15	15	15	15	15	14	14	14	14	14	14

TABLE 2.
GEOMETRIC MEANS OF LOWER BOUND ESTIMATES OF ANNUAL AVERAGE
BLOOD LEAD CONCENTRATIONS FOR ALL 84-MONTH COHORTS (A)

YEAR	MEAN BLOOD LEAD CONCENTRATION (UG/DL)
1974	30.1
1975	18.9
1976	25.2
1977	23.1
1978	21.8
1979	19.2
1980	14.3
1974 - 1977	24.3
1978 - 1980	18.6

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SUMMARY DATA FOR 84-MONTH COHORTS
GULF2 30/L - DUST 1,2/U (1974 - 1980)

TABLE 3. STUDY AREA MEANS(B) OF HIGHEST
END-OF-MONTH BLOOD LEAD CONCENTRATION BY COHORT AGE

COHORT AGE (YEARS)	CALENDAR YEARS	BLOOD LEAD CONCENTRATION (UG/DL)
0	1974	51.3
1	1975	20.0
2	1976	26.3
3	1977	23.8
4	1978	22.4
5	1979	20.4
6	1980	15.3

TABLE 4. STUDY AREA MEANS(B) OF BLOOD LEAD
INDICATORS (C) BY COHORT AGE

COHORT AGE (YEARS)	CALENDAR YEARS	BLOOD LEAD INDICATOR CONCENTRATION (UG/DL)
0-3	1974 - 1977	30.5
4-6	1978 - 1980	19.2

POPULATION WEIGHTED GEOMETRIC MEAN CONCENTRATION
IN 36TH MONTH OF LIFE = 24.5 UG/DL.

FOOTNOTES:

- (A) SEVEN YEAR (84-MONTH) COHORTS ARE BORN JANUARY 1 OF THE FIRST YEAR AND EXPERIENCE 7 FULL YEARS (84 MONTHS) OF EXPOSURE PRIOR TO THEIR 7TH BIRTHDAY.
- (B) TABLE 3 MEANS ARE POPULATION WEIGHTED GEOMETRIC MEANS OF A BLOOD LEAD INDICATOR FOR THE SEVEN-YEAR COHORT IN EACH CENSUS TRACT.
- (C) TABLE 4 BLOOD LEAD INDICATOR FOR THE SEVEN-YEAR COHORT IN ONE CENSUS TRACT IS THE ARITHMETIC MEAN OF HIGHEST END-OF-MONTH BLOOD CONCENTRATION DURING EACH YEAR IN A SERIES OF YEARS.

BASG,A SASD*GULF2-80.

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