## \&EPA

Estimated Per Capita Water Ingestion in the United States

Based on Data Collected by the United States Department of Agriculture's 1994-96 Continuing Survey of Food Intakes by Individuals


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April, 2000

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Support provided under

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## PREFACE

This report presents current estimates of per capita water ingestion. The basis for these estimates is dietary and demographic data collected during a 1994 through 1996 survey conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA). In this survey, known as the Continuing Survey of Food Intakes by Individuals (CSFII), two non-consecutive days of food ingestion data were collected from a sample of more than 15,000 individuals in the 50 United States and the District of Columbia. Respondent information, in conjunction with food code, recipe, and nutrient data from USDA, forms the means of estimating per capita ingestion of plain drinking water (direct water) and water ingested indirectly. Water used in the final preparation of foods and beverages at home, or by food service establishments such as school cafeterias and restaurants is defined as indirect water. Quantities of ingested water reported in the USDA 1994 through 1996 CSFII are averaged by participant to generate a two-day average. These daily average ingestion amounts comprise the empirical distributions from which mean and upper percentile per capita ingestion estimates are produced.

The CSFII survey, and consequently estimates reported in this document, extend to the population of the United States. We augment population per capita ingestion estimates with estimates of per capita ingestion by various population subsets. These population subsets include (1) gender and age categories and (2) pregnant, lactating, and childbearing-age women. Subpopulation ingestion estimates support assessments of "at risk" populations.

EPA generated the estimates in this report in response to legislative mandates in Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1996. These mandates require up-to-date information on water ingestion to identify subpopulations at elevated risk of health effects from exposure to contaminants in drinking water. These up-to-date estimates also support characterization of health risks to sensitive populations from contaminants in drinking water. The estimates in this document characterize the empirical distributions of two-day average per capita ingestion of water for specific subpopulations. Subpopulation estimates apply to demographic categories but do not distinguish individuals with a history of serious illness or with lifestyles that effect water consumption.

Water ingestion rates for the overall population and for subpopulations have several important applications within the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA). Information on water intake is used in risk assessment and regulations which involve default values for water ingestion and in the estimation of risks to highly exposed and/or sensitive populations.

It is important to emphasize that risk is a function of both exposure and sensitivity. Sensitivity is determined by genetics, developmental stage (old as well as young), lifestyle, and preexisting disease
conditions. With the exception of age, these other determinants of sensitivity are not addressed in this report.

Water ingestion estimates in this document support the evaluation and possible revision of the standard water ingestion quantities of two liters for a 70-kilogram average adult and one liter for a 10-kilogram child. These standard quantities are used by many federal agencies including the EPA and the World Health Organization (WHO). The two liter standard is supported by a 1989 National Cancer Institute report on tap water consumption (Ershow and Cantor, 1989). Estimates of water ingested in this report differ from the estimates reported by Ershow and Cantor for several reasons. Ershow and Cantor's estimates are based on data from the 1977-78 USDA National Food Consumption Survey while the estimates reported here are based on 1994-96 data. Also, the 1989 report presents estimates of tap water ingestion. Ershow and Cantor define tap water as "water from the household tap." In this report, water coming from the tap is distinguished by source. Sources of water coming from the tap may include: community water, household well or cistern, a household or public spring, and other. Thus, estimates in this report are expected to differ from those reported in 1989 because the estimates in this report incorporate more recent ingestion data and thus reflect changes in ingestion behavior. Also, estimates will differ between the 1989 report and this report because the sources of water ingested are more definitive in this report. A third way that the estimates in this report differ from those in the 1989 report is that the 1994-96 data include water ingestion by pregnant and lactating women. These women were excluded from the 1989 report. To further address changes in water ingestion patterns, this report provides separate estimates for community water, bottled water, and water from other sources.

This report consists of the following chapters:

- Executive Summary, summarizes the most pertinent information contained in this report, including the main features of the CSFII data collection and results from the analysis.
- Chapter 1, Definitions, identifies water-related terms used in the report. Definitions distinguish indirect water from direct water and identify water sources.
- Chapter 2, Sources of Data, describes the surveys; summarizes the method of data collection; and identifies the respondent data files and concomitant information files used to establish the estimates. Appendix D provides the details of the sample design.
- Chapter 3, Methods, presents the means of determining source and amount of direct water ingested by survey respondents. Conventions for identifying and determining the amount of water ingested indirectly through food preparations are also presented. Data convention descriptions are followed by a summary of the statistical methods used for generating mean and empirical percentile
estimates and the size of the subpopulation to which the estimates are applicable. Appendix D records statistical estimation formulae.
- Chapter 4, Results, provides an overview of key results. These results are augmented with graphical presentations and numerous tables of the empirical distribution of estimated average daily per capita ingestion of water.
- Chapter 5, Discussion, discusses the advantages and disadvantages of the CSFII for estimating per capita water ingestion in the United States. Sources of error, bias, and uncertainty are defined, and the report's conclusions are presented.

Material included in the appendices augment the data convention descriptions and methods described in Chapters 2 and 3. Appendix E presents tabulated estimates of per capita water ingestion by water source and subpopulation for all respondents and for "consumers only."

- Appendix A, CSFII Survey Questions Pertaining to Water Ingestion, lists the household level questions that are used to determine water source, sample person questions that identify the number of fluid ounces and source of directly ingested water, and food item questions for determining foods with water added at home or by a food service facility.
- Appendix B, Examples of Procedures Used in the Estimation of Indirect Water Ingestion, provides three sets of examples. For food codes that were prepared at home or by food service establishments, Appendix B1 identifies how the proportion of indirect water in 100 grams of each food was estimated and provides examples. Appendix B2 provides examples, supplied by USDA, of how to estimate preparation water absorbed in foods such as cooked pasta, rice, cereal grains, beans, and legumes. USDA guidance and examples for calculating the percent and amount of moisture in 100 grams of food follow in Appendix B3.
- Appendix C, 1994-96 CSFII Food Codes, lists CSFII Food Codes at the three-digit level and the assignments of percentage of indirect water and commercial water in C 1 and C 2 , respectively. Commercially added waters are not included in the ingestion estimates presented in this report. Appendix C3 lists food codes and their corresponding proportions of water in 100 grams of food.
- Appendix D, Statistical Methods and Sample Design, provides the statistical formulae for generating point and interval estimates about the mean and upper percentiles of the distribution of two-day average per capita water ingestion. This appendix also provides the details of the sample design.
- Appendix E, Per Capita Water Ingestion Estimates, includes tabulated presentations of per capita water ingestion estimates. All estimates are from empirical distributions of two-day average amounts of water ingested. This appendix presents tables for the entire population and for individuals in specific subpopulations in four parts. Parts I and II record estimates of direct, indirect, and both direct and indirect water ingestion for all individuals. Parts III and IV contain water ingestion estimates for "consumers only." These estimates only include individuals who reported ingestion of the water under consideration. Therefore, these estimates do not include individuals who reported zero amounts of water ingested from the water source under consideration. Biological and commercially added waters are not included in the amounts of indirect water ingested.

Five sets of estimates comprise each part of this appendix. The five sets differ by the source of water ingested. These sources are community water, bottled water, water from other sources, missing source, and all sources. Each part contains three tables of estimates for each water source. These tables report water ingestion estimates by gender and broad age category; fine age category; and pregnant, lactating, and childbearing-age women. For each water source, ingestion estimates contained in Parts I and Parts III are reported in units of milliliters/person/day. Units for Parts II and IV are in milliliters/kilogram of body weight/day.

- Appendix F, Final SAB Report and EPA Response, includes the results of a review of the July 1999 version of this report by the Drinking Water Intake Subcommittee (DWIS), a special subcommittee of the EPA SAB. The EPA's response to this report is also included.

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The objective of the report is to provide current estimates of water ingestion for the population of the United States and selected subpopulations. The subpopulations include gender and age categories, pregnant women, lactating women and women of childbearing age. These ingestion estimates may be used in estimating risk to human health from the ingestion of contaminated waters. Knowledge of water ingestion is of fundamental importance to the mission of the Office of Water, and credible national estimates are of great utility to many EPA programs. In particular, the estimates support the development of risk assessments based on the ingestion of water that may be contaminated. The Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1996 require EPA to identify subpopulations at elevated risk of health effects from exposure to contaminants in drinking water and to conduct studies characterizing health risk to sensitive populations from contaminants in drinking water. The process of establishing human risk requires up-to-date information on water ingestion and this report responds to that need.

The reported estimates were calculated using data from the combined 1994, 1995, and 1996 Continuing Survey of Food Intakes by Individuals (CSFII), conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA). The CSFII is a complex, multistage area probability sample of the entire United States and is conducted to survey the food and beverage intake of the United States. The CSFII collected two non-consecutive days of food ingestion data from a sample of more than 15,000 individuals. The two days of dietary intake, in conjunction with food code, recipe, and nutrient data from the USDA, were used to identify the direct (plain drinking water) and indirect water consumed by each respondent. Indirect water is defined as water used in the final preparation of foods and beverages at home, or by food service establishments such as school cafeterias and restaurants. Quantities of ingested water reported were averaged by participant to generate a two-day average. These daily average ingestion amounts comprise the empirical distributions from which mean and percentile per capita ingestion estimates are produced.

This report provides ingestion estimates of direct water, indirect water and both direct and indirect water combined. ${ }^{1}$ Also provided are water ingestion amounts by water source. Sources include community water, bottled water, other sources, and all sources combined (total water) ${ }^{2}$. Other sources include water from private household wells and rain cisterns, and household and public springs.

[^0]Additionally, the report provides estimates of water consumption for "all individuals" and for "consumers only". The estimates for all individuals are based on all survey respondents in the population (or subpopulation) under consideration including those who reported no consumption of the water from the source under consideration during the two survey days. The "consumers only" estimates are based on only those respondents in the population (or subpopulation) of interest who reported ingestion of the water from the source under consideration during the two survey days and excludes the "zero" consumers. All estimates are provided in units of milliliters/person/day ( $\mathrm{ml} /$ person/day) and milliliters/kilogram of body weight/day ( $\mathrm{ml} / \mathrm{kg} / \mathrm{day}$ ).

The estimated mean two-day average per capita ingestion of community water is $927 \mathrm{ml} / \mathrm{person} / \mathrm{day}$. This mean ingestion estimate applies to all individuals in the United States population. A $90 \%$ confidence interval about this mean ingestion ranges from 902 to $951 \mathrm{ml} /$ person/day (See Table 4-1-B1). These estimates of community water are based on a sample of 15,303 individuals in the 50 United States and the District of Columbia. The sample was selected to represent the entire population of the United States based on 1990 census data.

The estimated 90th percentile of the empirical distribution of two-day average per capita ingestion of community water is 2.016 liters/person/day. The $90 \%$ bootstrap interval about the 90 th percentile estimate ranges from 1.991 to 2.047 liters/person/day. Therefore, current ingestion data indicate that 90 percent of the United States population ingests an amount of community water which is approximately less than or equal to the two liters/person/day estimate used as a standard ingestion value by many federal agencies (See Table 4-1-B1).

Women aged 15 to 44 years, the childbearing years, ingest a mean of 922 ml of community water per day ( $90 \%$ confidence interval is 887 to 957 ml ). This mean ingestion is similar to the mean daily per capita ingestion of community water for the United States population. Lactating women have the highest community water ingestion of any subpopulation identified in the sample. Lactating women reported a mean two-day average ingestion of 1.379 liters ( $90 \%$ confidence interval is 1.021 to $1.737 \mathrm{ml} /$ person/day). The 90th and 95th percentile estimates of ingestion of community water for lactating women are 2.872 and 3.434 liters/day, respectively (See Table 4-1-E).

The estimates of community water ingestion based on "consumers only" are higher than those based on all individuals because respondents reporting zero community water ingestion during the two survey days are excluded from the analysis. For "consumers only," the estimated mean two-day average per capita ingestion of community water is 1.0 liter/person/day ( $90 \%$ confidence interval is 976 to 1,024 $\mathrm{ml} /$ person/day). These estimates are based on the 14,012 respondents to the CSFII who reported consuming community water. The estimated 90th percentile of consumption is 2.069 liters/person/day (See Table 4-2-B1).

The highest consumption estimates (and therefore most conservative with regard to risk) are for total water ingestion by "consumers only." The estimated mean ingestion of total water by "consumers only" is $1,241 \mathrm{ml} / \mathrm{person} /$ day ( $90 \%$ confidence interval is 1,208 to $1,274 \mathrm{ml} /$ person/day). The estimated 90th and 95th percentiles are $2,345 \mathrm{ml} /$ person/day and $2,922 \mathrm{ml} /$ person/day, respectively (See Table $4-2-\mathrm{A}$ ).

For babies younger than one year old the estimated mean community water ingestion is 342 $\mathrm{ml} /$ person/day ( $90 \%$ confidence interval is 295 to $388 \mathrm{ml} /$ person/day); the estimated 90 th percentile is 878 $\mathrm{ml} /$ person/day ( $90 \%$ bootstrap interval is 849 to $918 \mathrm{ml} /$ person/day) ; and the 95 th percentile is 1,040 $\mathrm{ml} /$ person/day ( $90 \%$ bootstrap interval is 936 to $1121 \mathrm{ml} /$ person/day) (See Table $4-1-\mathrm{B} 1$ ). Thus, the standard one liter ingestion rate used in risk assessments for a 10-kilogram child is approximately less than or equal to the 95th percentile of the empirical distribution of community water ingestion for infants.

For babies younger than one year old who are water consumers, the estimated mean total water ingestion is $563 \mathrm{ml} /$ person/day ( $90 \%$ confidence interval is 508 to $618 \mathrm{ml} /$ person/day). The estimated 90th percentile is $968 \mathrm{ml} /$ person/day ( $90 \%$ bootstrap interval is 940 to $1,121 \mathrm{ml} /$ person/day) , and the estimated 95 th percentile is $1,236 \mathrm{ml} /$ person/day ( $90 \%$ bootstrap interval is 1,121 to $1,282 \mathrm{ml} /$ person/day). Thus, the one liter standard used in risk assessments for a 10-kilogram child is approximately less than or equal to the 90th percentile of the empirical distribution of total water ingestion for babies less than one year old when considering "consumers only" (See Table 4-2-D1).

The Recommended Dietary Allowances (RDA, 1989) for water intake are $1.5 \mathrm{ml} / \mathrm{K}$ cal and 980 K $\mathrm{cal} /$ day for a child between six months and one year old. Thus, the RDA for a 10 -kilogram child is equivalent to $1,275 \mathrm{ml}$ of water/day. Therefore, the default of 1 liter $/ 10-\mathrm{kg}$ child $/$ day is slightly lower than the RDA value of 1,275 milliliters per child per day.

For children one to ten years old, the estimated mean community water ingestion is $400 \mathrm{ml} / \mathrm{person} /$ day ( $90 \%$ confidence interval is 380 to $420 \mathrm{ml} /$ person/day); the 90 th percentile is $905 \mathrm{ml} / \mathrm{person} /$ day $(90 \%$ bootstrap interval is 863 to $935 \mathrm{ml} /$ person/day) and the 95 th percentile is $1,118 \mathrm{ml} /$ person/day $(90 \%$ bootstrap interval is 1,079 to $1,143 \mathrm{ml} /$ person/day), respectively (See Table $4-1-\mathrm{B} 1$ ). Thus, the standard one liter ingestion rate used for risk assessments for a 10-kilogram child lies between the 90th and 95th percentiles of the empirical distribution of community water ingestion for children one to ten years old.

For children one to ten years old who consume water, the estimated mean total water ingestion is 532 $\mathrm{ml} /$ person/day ( $90 \%$ confidence interval is 509 to $556 \mathrm{ml} /$ person/day). The estimated 90th percentile of total water ingestion is $1,004 \mathrm{ml} /$ person/day ( $90 \%$ bootstrap interval is 980 to $1,030 \mathrm{ml} /$ person/day), and the estimated 95 th percentile is $1,242 \mathrm{ml} /$ person/day ( $90 \%$ bootstrap interval is 1,198 to 1,284 $\mathrm{ml} /$ person/day) (See Table 4-2-D1). Thus, the one liter standard ingestion used in risk assessments for a 10-kilogram child is approximately less than or equal to the 90 th percentile of the empirical distributions of total water ingestion for children one to ten years old when considering "consumers only."

When considering water ingestion rates based on units of milliliters per kilogram of body weight per day, this analysis shows that the mean ingestion rates for babies younger than one year are estimated to be three to four times higher than the mean rates for the population as a whole. For example, the estimated community water ingestion rate is $46 \mathrm{ml} / \mathrm{kg} /$ day ( $90 \%$ confidence interval is 39 to $53 \mathrm{ml} / \mathrm{kg} /$ day) for babies in the U.S. population versus $16 \mathrm{ml} / \mathrm{kg} /$ day ( $90 \%$ confidence interval is 15 to $16 \mathrm{ml} / \mathrm{kg} / \mathrm{day}$ ) for the general population (See Table 4-1-B2). The estimated community water ingestion rate for babies consuming community water is $69 \mathrm{ml} / \mathrm{kg} /$ day ( $90 \%$ confidence interval is 62 to $77 \mathrm{ml} / \mathrm{kg} /$ day ) versus $17 \mathrm{ml} / \mathrm{kg} /$ day ( $90 \%$ confidence interval is 16 to $17 \mathrm{ml} /$ person/day) for the general population (See Table 4-2-B2).

The mean per capita ingestion of community water is 75 percent of the mean total water ingested from all sources. The mean bottled water ingested is 13 percent of the mean of total water ingestion, while water from other sources such as wells and rain cisterns is 10 percent of the mean of total water ingested.

Many federal agencies, including EPA, use the standard water ingestion quantities of two liters for a 70-kilogram adult and one liter for a 10-kilogram child. This 2-liter quantity of ingested water is supported by a National Cancer Institute (NCI) analysis of the USDA 1977-78 USDA National Food Consumption Survey (NFCS) data (1989, Ershow and Cantor). The mean per capita daily intake of tap water, as estimated from the 1977-78 NFCS data is 1.193 liters/person/day. The estimated percentile corresponding to two liters per day ingested is the 88th. There are a number of differences in the methodologies used in the Ershow and Cantor study and this analysis. One difference is that the Ershow and Cantor estimates were based on 1977-78 data while the estimates in this document are based on data collected in 1994 through 1996. A second difference is that the 1977-78 NFCS was based on three consecutive days of food intake while the 1994-96 CSFII was based on two non-consecutive days. A third difference is that the Ershow and Cantor report defined tap water as "water from the household tap." In this report, water coming from the tap is distinguished by source. Sources of water coming from the tap may include: community water, household well or cistern, a household or public spring, and other. Another way that the estimates in this report differ from those in the 1989 report is that the 1994-96 data include water ingestion by pregnant and lactating women. These women were excluded from the 1989 report.

The CSFII surveys have advantages and limitations for estimating per capita water ingestion. The primary advantage of the CSFII surveys is that they were designed and conducted by the USDA to support unbiased estimation of food consumption across the population in the United States and the District of Columbia. One limitation of the CSFII surveys is that individual food consumption data were collected for only two days-a brief period which does not necessarily depict "usual intake." Usual dietary intake is defined as "the long-run average of daily intakes by an individual." Upper percentile estimates may differ for short-term and long-term data because short term food consumption data tend to be inherently more variable. It is important to note, however, that variability due to duration of the survey does not result in bias of estimates of overall mean consumption levels. A second limitation is that the multistage survey
design does not support interval estimates for many of the subpopulations reported in this document because of sparse representation in the sample. Therefore, only mean and percentile estimates are reported for all subpopulations considered here. The survey does support interval estimates for the U.S. population and some large subpopulations which are presented in Chapter 4. A third limitation is that the survey design does not support generating water consumption estimates for certain subpopulations of interest. Examples of such subpopulations are Native Americans with traditional lifestyles, people who live in hot climates, people who consume large amounts of water because of physical activity, and people with medical conditions necessitating increased water intake. While these individuals are participants in the survey, they are not present in sufficient numbers to support water ingestion estimates.

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## 1. DEFINITIONS

Biological Water is water found naturally in foods. This water source is not included in the estimates presented in this document.

Bottled Water is purchased plain water.

Broad Age Categories cover babies (less than one year old), children (one to 10 years old), young adults (11 to 19 years old), adults (20 years and older).

Commercial Water is water added by the manufacturer prior to merchandising. This water is not included in the estimates presented in this document. An example of commercial water is water added to bottled iced tea by the manufacturer.

Community Water is tap water from the community water supply.

Consumers are individuals who reported ingestion of the water source under consideration. Individuals with reported ingestions of zero are not considered consumers.

CSFII is the acronym for the USDA's Continuing Survey of Food Intakes by Individuals.

Direct Water is plain water ingested directly as a beverage.

Fine Age Categories include 11 age groupings. These groupings are less than six months (<0.5 years), between six months and one year ( 0.5 to 0.9 years), 1 to 3 years, 4 to 6 years, 7 to 10 years, 11 to 14 years, 15 to 19 years, 20 to 24 years, 25 to 54 years, 55 to 64 years, and 65 and older.

Food Code is an 8-digit number assigned to each unique food in the USDA Food Coding Database.

Food Coding Database is a database in the USDA CSFII 1994-96 Technical Support Files which contains information used to code foods and amounts, including descriptions of the food code.

Indirect Water is water added to foods and beverages during final preparation at home, or by food service establishments such as school cafeterias and restaurants. An example of indirect water is water added to dry cake mix.

Missing Water Source indicates that a survey participant responded "don't know" or "not ascertained" to the survey question regarding the source of water.

Nutrient Database is a database in the USDA 1994-96 CSFII Technical Support Files which contains nutrient composition information (including grams of water per 100 grams of food) used to calculate the nutrient value of foods ingested in the CSFII.

Other Water is water obtained from one of the following sources: a well or rain cistern (household's), spring (household's or public), or other source.

Preparation Water is water used to prepare foods. Preparation water includes the water used to prepare foods at home and by local food service establishments (indirect water), as well as, water added by commercial food manufacturers.

Recipe Database is a database in the USDA 1994-96 CSFII Technical Support Files which provides, for each food code, a standard recipe including the gram weight of each ingredient.

Technical Support Files consist of four USDA technical databases used to code food data collected in the 1994-96 CSFII. They are the Food Coding Database, the Nutrient Database, the Recipe Database, and the Pyramid Servings Database.

Total Water is the sum of direct and indirect water from all sources. Water sources include community water, bottled water, other water and missing sources.

# 2. USDA's CSFII SURVEY DESCRIPTION AND FILES 

A brief description of the USDA's 1994, 1995, and 1996 series of the Continuing Survey of Food Intakes by Individuals (CSFII) is presented in this chapter. Section 2.1 provides a description of the surveys, and Section 2.2 describes the process used to collect the dietary recall information. Files from which data were drawn to produce the estimates in this report are listed in Section 2.3. Section 2.4 presents a brief discussion about survey weights and their use. The details of the sample design and resulting survey weights are provided in Appendix D.

### 2.1 Survey Description

The CSFII, conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), collects dietary intake information from nationally representative samples of non-institutionalized persons residing in United States households. Households in these national surveys are sampled from the 50 states and Washington, D.C. Each survey collects daily consumption records for approximately 10,000 food codes across nine food groups. These food groups are (1) milk and milk products; (2) meat, poultry, and fish; (3) eggs; (4) dry beans, peas, legumes, nuts, and seeds; (5) grain products; (6) fruit; (7) vegetables; (8) fats, oils, and salad dressings; and (9) sweets, sugars, and beverages. Data provide "up-to-date information on food intakes by Americans for use in policy formation, regulation, program planning and evaluation, education, and research." The survey is "the cornerstone of the National Nutritional Monitoring and Related Research Program, a set of related federal activities intended to provide regular information on the nutritional status of the United States population" (CSFII survey documentation, p. 2-3).

The 1994-1996 CSFII was conducted according to a stratified, multi-area probability sample organized using estimates of the 1990 United States population. Stratification accounted for geographic location, degree of urbanization, and socioeconomics. Each year of the survey consisted of one sample with oversampling for low-income households. Eligibility for the low-income sample was limited to households with gross incomes at or below 130 percent of the federal poverty guidelines (DHHS 1996). The sample design aimed at specified precision levels for estimates of mean one-day consumption of saturated fat and iron.

Two days of dietary recall data were provided by 15,303 individuals across the three survey years. This constitutes an overall two-day response rate of 75.9 percent. Response rates for each survey year are provided in Table 2-1. Survey weights were corrected by the USDA for nonresponse.

TABLE 2-1 CSFII RESPONSE RATES

| YEAR | TOTAL ELIGIBLE <br> INDIVIDUALS SAMPLED | NUMBER WITH <br> TWO-DAY RESPONSE | (TWO-DAY) <br> RESPONSE RATE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1994 | 6,973 | 5,311 | $76.2 \%$ |
| 1995 | 6,664 | 5,072 | $76.1 \%$ |
| 1996 | 6,484 | 4,920 | $75.9 \%$ |

### 2.2 Dietary Records

Survey participants provided two non-consecutive, 24-hour days of dietary data. Both days' dietary recall information was collected by an in-home interviewer. Interviewers provided participants with an instructional booklet and standard measuring cups and spoons to assist them in adequately describing the type and amount of food ingested. If the respondent referred to a cup or bowl in their own home, a 2-cup measuring cup was provided to aid in the calculation of the amount consumed. The sample person could fill their own bowl or cup with water to represent the amount eaten or drunk, and the interviewer could then measure the amount consumed by pouring it into the 2 -cup measure. The Day 2 interview occurred 3 to 10 days after the Day 1 interview, but not on the same day of the week. The interviews allowed participants "three passes" through the daily intake record to maximize recall (CSFII survey documentation, p. 3-6). Proxy interviews were conducted for children aged six and younger and sampled individuals unable to report due to mental or physical limitations. The average questionnaire administration time for Day 1 intake was 30 minutes, while Day 2 averaged 27 minutes.

### 2.3 Data Files

The USDA records 1994-96 CSFII participant information in three record types. Data extracted from these record types provide the information to determine the amount and source of commodities ingested by participants. These data are publicly available on CD-ROM (See Section 5.4 References), and the three CSFII record types used for this report are described here. Record type 15 (RT15) reports household information. Generally the source of water is determined from these records. Record type 25 (RT25) records individual information. This is where the amount of direct water ingested is recorded. Record type 30 (RT30) records food items ingested on each of the two survey days by each individual. The amount of indirect water ingested can be calculated from these records in conjunction with the CSFII 1994-96 Technical Support Files including the food coding, recipe and nutrient databases. Refer to Appendix A for the CSFII questions related to the amount of water ingested and the source of the water. Chapter 3 details how these record types were combined to establish a working database of individual records with the amount, source, and type of ingestion (direct or indirect).

### 2.4 Survey Weights

USDA files provide a survey weight for each individual with two days of consumption data in the 1994-96 survey. These weights account for the probability that the individual was selected and contain adjustments for non-respondents. The recorded weights also reflect USDA's calibration to ensure that the sample is representative of population characteristics during the three years of the survey. Survey weights are applied during the generation of ingestion estimates recorded in this report. These weights project data from an individual to the population. Appendix D provides a more detailed discussion of the development and application of the three year, two day survey weights.

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## 3. METHODS

This chapter addresses the methods employed to produce the reported daily average per capita water ingestion estimates by source and type of ingestion. Section 3.1 defines the data conventions applied to the CSFII data to establish water ingestion records for each respondent with two days of consumption data. These conventions include identification of the records from CSFII used to determine the source and amount of directly ingested waters. We also describe CSFII auxiliary files and how they were used to quantify the amount of indirect water ingested by a survey participant. Section 3.2 summarizes the statistical methods used to estimate the mean and percentiles of the empirical distributions of daily average per capita water ingestion. Appendix D provides the statistical formulae used to calculate these estimates. Rounding procedures and units of measurement are recorded in Sections 3.3 and 3.4, respectively. Section 3.5 provides the minimum sample size requirements used to identify potentially unreliable estimates.

### 3.1 Data Conventions Applied to the 1994-96 CSFII Data

A series of CSFII records is used to define the source and type of water ingested by a survey respondent. We drew from household records and individual records to define the amount and source of plain water ingested as a beverage. The source and amount of indirect water ingestion was determined using the household and individual records in conjunction with the 1994-96 CSFII Technical Support Files including the food coding, recipe and nutrient databases. All CSFII data used are publicly available on CD-ROM (See Section 5.4 References). The following paragraphs describe the protocols followed for assigning the source and quantifying the amount of the daily average water ingested by each respondent with two days of consumption records.

CSFII record type 15 (RT15) reports household information. The source of water ingested is generally assigned from these records. Record type 25 (RT25) records the amount of direct water ingested. Record type 30 (RT30) reports food items ingested on each of the two survey days by each individual. The amount of indirect water ingested by each participant was calculated from food code records in conjunction with the 1994-96 CSFII Technical Support Files. A more detailed description of how information was drawn from these three sets of records to determine the average daily water ingestion for each survey participant is provided in the remainder of this chapter. We first describe the data conventions and then follow the description with a flow chart. As a point of reference, Appendix A contains all CSFII questions related to the amount of water ingested and the source of the water.

Water Ingestion listed as "Direct" is defined as plain water directly ingested by an individual. The amount of water ingested is recorded in CSFII RT25, variables D1_H2O_O and D2_H2O_O. The number following the letter D in these variables indicates the day of the survey to which the consumption corresponds. It is in these two variables that the amount of direct water ingested by participants is recorded
in fluid ounces ( fl oz ). This amount was converted to milliliters by multiplying the amount in fluid ounces by the conversion factor of $29.574 \mathrm{ml} / \mathrm{fl} \mathrm{oz}$.

The companion RT25 variables to which respondents to the question (D1_H2O_O) "How many fluid ounces of plain drinking water did you consume?" are directed are D1_H2O_H and D1_H2O_A. A similar set of variables records information for D2_H2O_O. The variable with the suffix "H" asks the respondent how much of this water was ingested at home. The choice of responses is all, most, some, none, don't know, and not ascertained. The variable D1_H2O_A asks what the source was of plain drinking water that did not come from your home. The choices of responses are tap/fountain, bottled, other, don't know, and not ascertained. If an individual answers with either of the last two responses, the source of that water is considered "missing."

Because the amount of plain, noncarbonated water ingested by an individual as recorded in the RT25 files does not completely designate the source of the water, RT15 household records were consulted. The RT15 variable, H2O_DRNK, records source information for the household. For this variable, the following conventions were applied to assign source.

## If H2O_DRNK is valued as

1, then the water source was a community water supply
2, then the water source was a household well or rain cistern
3, then the water source was a household or public spring
4, then the water source was considered bottled water (purchased)
96, it is defined explicitly as "other" and considered to be "other" water sources.

All remaining values of the associated variable, which include 98 for "don't know" and 99 for "not ascertained," are considered missing water sources.

To determine source for direct water ingestion (D1_H2O_O), if RT25 variable D1_H2O_H is valued as
"1" designating "all," then the source was derived from RT15 variable H2O_DRNK.
"2" designating "most," then $75 \%$ of the water ingested was allocated according to the RT15 variable H2O_DRNK and $25 \%$ according to the response to RT25 variable D1_H2O_A.
" 3 " designating "some," then $25 \%$ was allocated according to the RT15 variable H2O_DRNK and $75 \%$ according to the response to RT25 variable D1_H2O_A.
"4" designating "none," then the source was derived from RT25 variable D1_H2O_A.
" 8 " or "9" designating "don’t know" or "not ascertained," respectively, then $50 \%$ was allocated according to the RT15 variable H2O_DRNK and $50 \%$ according to the response to RT25 variable D1_H2O_A.

Indirect water is defined as water added to foods and beverages during final preparation at home or by local food service establishments (e.g., school cafeterias and restaurants). Excluded from indirect water are biological water and water added by the manufacturer during processing. For example, an apple contains biological water, and canned ready-to-serve soup contains water added by the manufacturer. The 1994-96 CSFII Food Coding Database contains 10,620 food codes. The food code descriptions contained in USDA's Food Coding Database generally do not indicate where the food was prepared. Therefore, in order to identify indirect water ingestion, each food code description, corresponding recipe and in some instances nutrient composition information associated with the reported food codes for the 1994-96 CSFII was reviewed. A subset of these food codes which contained preparation water was created. A food code was considered to contain preparation water if the food code recipe contained one of the following ingredients: (1) water; (2) an ingredient which had its own recipe which contained water; (3) brewed coffee or tea; and (4) pre-cooked pasta, rice, cereals, beans or legumes. The subset consisted of 7,560 food codes which contained preparation water. The food codes in this subset were then reviewed to identify and exclude those which appeared to be commercial products (e.g., yogurt, frozen milk desserts, frozen entrees, ready-to-serve soups, ready-to-serve fruitades and drinks, all soft drinks, and other food codes with descriptions identifying brand names). This resulted in a smaller subset of 2,478 food codes which were assumed to contain indirect water. Next the foods which could reasonably be assumed to have been prepared in final form in the home or by a food service establishment were identified (e.g., foods described as "made from home recipe," orange juice made from concentrate, infant formula made from concentrate, canned soup with water added). It was assumed that the recipe water in such foods was $100 \%$ indirect. For some foods, both homemade and commercially prepared varieties were identified under one food code. For these food codes, a "best guess" estimate was made as to the proportion which would have been home-prepared versus commercially processed. For example, it was estimated that $50 \%$ of pre-cooked beans to be home-prepared and $50 \%$ to be commercially canned. These allocations are documented in Appendix C1.

When a respondent supplied specific information about ingredients that differed from the standard recipe maintained in the Food Coding Database, this modification was recorded. This flexibility allowed the database to capture the specific type of fat, type of milk, and dilution of foods. For example, if the standard recipe in the Food Coding Database for an infant formula prepared from liquid concentrate calls for a specified amount of water to be added and a respondent reported making the formula with 3 times that amount of water, a recipe modification would be created to allow for this deviation from the standard recipe.

Appendix B1 contains examples for estimating the proportion of indirect water in 100 grams of a food. The ingredient amount as a percent of the prepared product ( $\mathrm{P} \%$ ) was calculated for each ingredient of each recipe that contains indirect water using the method provided in USDA guidance examples. Appendix B3 contains these guidance documents. The grams absorbed moisture per 100 grams cooked ingredient
(G_am) was calculated for pre-cooked pasta, rice, cereals, beans, and legumes using the total solids method provided by the USDA (refer to Appendix B2).

Next, the proportion of moisture in 100 grams of food as ingested ( $\mathrm{P} \_\mathrm{m}$ ) was found. These values were taken from a file (WTR_FC.TXT) provided by the USDA when available. The WTR_FC.TXT file contains the amounts of water in 100 grams of the CSFII 1994-96 foods. These amounts represent both water from survey recipes as well as from ingredients (referred to as PDS ingredients) used in the survey recipes. Adjustments were made by USDA for any moisture and fat losses/gains associated with the recipe in which the PDS codes with water appear. For those recipe ingredients not available in WTR_FC.TXT, the values were calculated as follows:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \mathrm{P} \_\mathrm{m}=(\mathrm{P} \%)\left(\mathrm{G} \_\mathrm{am} / 100\right), \text { for pre-cooked pasta, rice, cereals, beans, and legumes } \\
& \mathrm{P} \_\mathrm{m}=\mathrm{P} \%, \text { for water, brewed coffee and tea, and pds-coded ingredients }
\end{aligned}
$$

Then the proportion of indirect preparation water per 100 grams of food (G_i) was calculated for each ingredient. This was done by multiplying the proportion of moisture in 100 grams of a food as ingested ( $\mathrm{P} \_\mathrm{m}$ ) by the percentage of that ingredient assumed to be home or food service establishment prepared and dividing by 100. (Appendix B1 provides examples of these calculations.)

For recipes with indirect water, the ratio of the amount of water to the total grams in the recipe was derived by summing the values of $\mathrm{G}_{-} \mathrm{i}$ across all ingredients in the recipe. This water ratio was then multiplied by the amount of the given food ingested by the respondent to determine the number of grams of indirect water. Under the assumption that the density of this water is 1 , the number of grams of indirect water ingested from foods or beverages was converted to milliliters.

To assign the source of indirect water, several variables were consulted. First, if the respondent indicated in RT30 variable FOODSRCE that the source was $>1$, then the source was assumed to be tap water. If FOODSRCE $=1$ to indicate that the food items were obtained from the store, then it was assumed the recipe was prepared at home. In this case, RT15 variables H2O_COOK or H2O_BEVR were consulted. If the first three digits of the food code indicated that the ingested food was a beverage, then the water source was assigned to the record based on the response to $\mathrm{H} 2 \mathrm{O} \_\mathrm{BEVR}$. This question indicated, "What is the main source of the water used in your home for preparing beverages such as coffee, tea, juices, and baby formula?" The same source allocations in RT15 variable H2O_DRNK were applied to these records. Likewise, if the first three digits of the food code indicated that the food code was not a beverage, then the source was assigned according to the response to $\mathrm{H} 2 \mathrm{O} \_\mathrm{COOK}$, which asked, "What is the main source of the water used for cooking in your home?"

Figures 3-1 through 3-4 present flow charts of the data conventions for the assignment of water source.

For each of the 15,303 respondents with two days of records in the CSFII databases, a daily average ingestion value was determined for each water source and ingestion type (direct, indirect, and both direct and indirect). For subpopulation estimates, if a respondent was a member of the subpopulation but did not report ingestion of the specified water source and ingestion type, then that individual's average daily amount of water ingested entered the estimation algorithms as zero. These estimates are provided in the tables of this report identified as "All Individuals."

Ingestion (direct, indirect, and both direct and indirect) was also estimated for consumers with two days of records in the CSFII databases. Hence, these estimates do not include individuals who reported zero amounts of water ingested from the water source under consideration. These estimates are provided in the tables of this report identified as "Consumer Only."

The convention described in the preceding paragraphs produces individual daily averages in milliliters/person/day. If estimates are required on the milliliters/kilogram body weight/day basis, then the individual's daily average is divided by the individual's body weight in kilograms. The milliliters/kilogram body weight daily average for each individual then enters the estimating algorithm described in Section 3.2 and Appendix D, as do the milliliter daily averages.

Internal quality assurance and quality control procedures were utilized during the calculation of estimates for this report. Algorithm testing was conducted for data procedures. Data subsetting procedures were quality assessed by intermediate estimates verification. Final tabulated estimates were reviewed for consistency and validity. USDA experts were consulted on data assumptions.

### 3.2 Statistical Methods

This section summarizes the statistical methods used to generate point and interval estimates of daily average per capita water ingestion. Point estimates include the mean, 1st, 5th, 10th, 25th, 50th, 75th, 90th, 95th, and 99th percentiles. Mean estimates were generated using ratio estimation techniques. The mean, daily average per capita ingestion for a given commodity type, was estimated as the ratio of total ingestion by the United States population or subpopulation, divided by the estimate of the total number of individuals in the population or subpopulation. Empirical percentiles were estimated using nonparametric techniques. All estimates incorporated CSFII survey weights to project a sampled individual's ingestion to the population.

The majority of the per capita water ingestion estimates in this report are presented for specific subpopulations and water source. The design of the CSFII survey did not always support estimation of the variance when subpopulations were evaluated. Without a variance estimate, confidence intervals about the mean or bootstrap intervals about percentile estimates cannot be produced. Therefore, the tabulated presentations in Appendix E include only point estimates. However, the survey did support variance, and
thus interval estimation, for some subpopulations. These estimates are presented in the key figures of Chapter 4 augmenting tabulated estimates for the all individuals.

When a variance was estimated for the mean per capita ingestion, we estimated the variance of the mean using a Taylor series approximation of the deviation of estimates from their expected values. The Taylor series approximations were applied to ultimate clusters, which resulted in an overall estimate of the variance instead of estimating variance components due to sample-design stages. In Appendix D, we include the statistical formulae for generating both the mean estimate and the estimate of the confidence interval about the mean. We also provide the method for generating percentile estimates and estimates of $90 \%$ bootstrap intervals about the percentile estimates.

All three CSFII surveys are multistage, stratified-cluster samples. Sample weights, which project the data from a sampled individual to the population, are based on the probability of an individual being sampled at each stage of the sampling design. As mentioned in Chapter 2 of this report, the sample weights associated with each individual reporting two days of consumption data were adjusted to correct for nonresponse bias. These adjusted sample weights, which are recorded in the CSFII data in the variable SAM_WT, record the number of individuals the sampled person represents in the population. For example, a sample weight valued as 22 projects the data from the individual with that sample weight to 22 individuals in the population of the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Because the sample design contains multiple levels, specific information is necessary to partition the variance-of-the-mean estimate into components. That is, specification of the sample size and population size within each level of sampling is required. However, this information is not inherent in the CSFII data. Rather, the CSFII reports an adjusted sample weight for each individual who reported two non-consecutive days of consumption data during the survey. Given that only the adjusted weight was available, and not the specific sample and population size in each phase, it was necessary to estimate the mean using ratio estimation techniques and the variance of the mean using the ultimate cluster methodology, which does not partition the variance into sample design components (refer to Appendix D).

Interval estimates for percentiles are bootstrap intervals. The reported bootstrap intervals do not result from direct estimates of the standard deviation of the point estimate. Rather, the bootstrap estimates result from the percentile method, which estimates the lower and upper bounds for the interval estimate by the $100 \alpha$ percentile and $100(1-\alpha)$ percentile estimates from the nonparametric distribution of the given point estimate. This distribution of the observed values of the given point estimate is determined from repeated resampling of the empirical data.

### 3.3 Rounding Procedures

Tabulated estimates of per capita ingestion in milliliters are rounded to the nearest whole number. Conventional rounding procedures were applied such that the whole number remained the same if decimal estimates were less than 0.5 and increased by one if the decimal estimate was 0.5 or greater. Whole number presentations do not reflect significant digits as the number of significant digits is not available for the CSFII.

### 3.4 Units of Measure Including Conversion Factors

Per capita water ingestion estimates are presented in this report in units of $\mathrm{ml} /$ person/day or $\mathrm{ml} / \mathrm{kg}$ body $\mathrm{wt} /$ day. The person/day component reflects that estimates are based on an average of two days of consumption. When the units are $\mathrm{ml} / \mathrm{kg}$ body wt/day, the average water ingestion over two days by an individual is divided by the individual's body weight. Body weight is recorded in the CSFII in pounds (lb). These pounds are converted to kilograms by multiplying the reported body weight by a factor of 0.454 kg/b.

Survey participants reported the amount of plain water ingested directly as a beverage in fluid ounces. Reported ingestions were multiplied by 29.574 to convert fluid ounces to milliliters. Water ingested indirectly from foods with water added at home or locally during the final stage of preparation was estimated in grams as food consumption and recipe amount are reported in the CSFII in grams. These grams of water were converted into milliliters based on the assumption that the specific gravity of water is one for the temperature range of ingested foods.

### 3.5 Sample Size Criteria

Estimates based on small sample sizes may be less statistically reliable than estimates based on larger sample sizes. "Third Report on Nutrition Monitoring in the United States" suggest minimal reporting requirements (LSRO 1995). If the sample size is less than $30 *$ (variance inflation factor), the estimate of the mean may be unreliable and is marked with an asterisk. If the (sample size)*(1-percentile) is less than 8*(variance inflation factor), then the percentile estimate may be unreliable and is marked with an asterisk. The variance inflation factor for the two days of CSFII data is 1.60 . The variance inflation factor is sample design specific and is a broadly calculated design effect measure. In accordance with the suggested minimum reporting requirements, mean ingestions estimated with sample size $<48$ are marked with an asterisk to designate that they may be statistically unreliable. Similarly, percentiles estimated with sample size < 12.8/(1-percentile) are marked and may be statistically unreliable.

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Figure 3-1. Water Source Assignment for Direct Water Ingestion



Figure 3-3. Water Source Assignment for Indirect Water Ingestion



Figure 3-4. Data Conventions for Indirect Water Ingestion


## BEVERAGE FOOD CODES

110 Milk, human
111 Milk, fluid (regular, filled, buttermilk, and reconstituted)
112 Milk, fluid, evaporated and condensed
113 Milk, fluid, imitation
115 Flavored milk and milk drinks, fluid
117 Infant formulas, fluid, reconstituted concentrate,
reconstituted dry, and ready-to-feed
612 Citrus fruit juices
641 Fruit juices, excluding citrus
642 Nectars
644 Vinegar
672 Fruit juice baby food
921 Coffee
922 Coffee substitutes
923 Tea
924 Soft drinks
925 Fruitades and drinks
926 Beverages, nonfruit
927 Beverages, noncarbonated, without vitamin C, made from powdered mixes
928 Nonalcoholic beers, wines, cocktails
929 Beverage concentrates, dry, not reconstituted
931 Beers and ales
932 Cordials and liqueurs
933 Cocktails
934 Wines
935 Distilled liquors

## 4. RESULTS

This chapter presents point and interval estimates of the mean, 90th percentile and 95th percentile for select subpopulations. We augment tabulated estimates in this chapter with graphical presentations of the empirical distributions of per capita water ingestion estimates for select subpopulations. Because EPA anticipates that per capita ingestion of community water will be of primary interest to the readers of this report, we emphasize these results in this chapter. Since children less than one year of age and pregnant, lactating, and childbearing-age women are considered to be high risk subpopulations, we also discuss their estimates in this chapter. Finally, to reflect changes in consumer behavior since the 1977-78 survey, which was the basis for the Ershow and Cantor report, we report per capita ingestion of bottled water from 1994-96 CSFII.

This report provides tables and figures of per capita estimates of daily average water ingestion. Tables and figures of estimates are provided for all individuals and for "consumers only" by source, and type of ingestion. Sources of ingestion include community water, bottled water, other sources, and total water (all sources combined). Other sources include a household well, household rain cistern, household or public spring and other sources. Types of ingestion are direct for plain water ingested as a beverage, indirect for ingestion of the water added to foods and beverages during final preparation at home or by food service establishments (e.g., school cafeterias and restaurants), and both direct and indirect for combined direct and indirect water ingestion. Biological and commercial water are excluded from these estimates of water ingestion. Estimates are provided in both units of milliliters/person/day ( $\mathrm{ml} / \mathrm{person} /$ day) and milliliters/kilogram of body weight/day ( $\mathrm{ml} / \mathrm{kg} /$ day ).

Refer to Appendix E for a more comprehensive set of empirical distributions of estimated per capita water ingestion. In addition to the broad age categories reported in this chapter, Appendix E provides estimates of water ingestion by finer age categories. Appendix E also provides a more extensive percentile distribution which includes point estimates of the mean, and 1st, 5th, 10th, 25 th, 50 th, 75 th, 90 th, 95 th and 99th percentiles.

It should be noted that the dispersion of individuals for some subpopulations across CSFII estimation strata did not always support generation of variance estimates. Therefore, the following discussions will point out differences in mean per capita ingestion between subpopulations, but these differences are a quantitative statement and do not imply statistical differences. Without variance estimates about the means of the subpopulations, we cannot perform formal statistical tests to ascertain whether means for various subpopulations differ statistically.

## 4.1.a Ingestion of Community Water (ml/person/day)

The mean daily average of estimated per capita community water is $927 \mathrm{ml} /$ person. This average projects to the population of the United States. The $90 \%$ confidence interval about the mean is 902 to 951 $\mathrm{ml} /$ person/day. The estimated 90th percentile from the empirical distribution of daily average per capita community water ingestion is 2.016 liters. A $90 \%$ bootstrap interval about the 90 th percentile intake estimate for all individuals is 1.991 liters to 2.047 liters (See Table 4-1-A).

Figure 4-1-F1 depicts the empirical distribution of daily average per capita community water ingestion for all individuals during 1994-96. Considering that the 5th percentile estimate from this empirical distribution is zero and the 95th percentile estimate is 2.544 liters (See Appendix E, Part I, Table A1), the empirical distribution is obviously skewed. That is, the mean estimate is influenced by people ingesting either zero to a very little amount of water or very large volumes of water. Figure 4-1-G1 displays a histogram of daily average per capita community water estimates. This histogram illustrates that most of the daily average ingestion reported by CSFII respondents are less than two liters. The bar with the midpoint of 1.575 liters has an upper value of 2.2 liters. This is between the estimated 90th and 95th percentiles of the empirical distribution.

The mean daily average of estimated per capita ingestion of community water for "consumers only" is 1.0 liter/person ( $90 \%$ confidence interval is 976 ml to 1.024 liter/person). The estimated 90 th percentile from the empirical distribution of daily average per capita community water ingestion for consumers is 2.069 liters ( $90 \%$ bootstrap interval is 2.041 to 2.106 liters/person/day) (See Table 4-2-A). Figure 4-2-F1 portrays the empirical distribution of daily average per capita community water ingestion for consumers.

One point of clarification regarding the histograms (See Figures 4-1-G1, 4-1-G2, 4-2-G1, and $4-2-G 2$ ) is necessary. Amounts printed along the $x$-axis are midpoint values for all the bars except the first two. That is, the width of the third bar and beyond is 630 ml . The first bar for Figures $4-1-\mathrm{G} 1$ and 4-1-G2 represents nonconsumers (respondents with zero reported water ingestion or with missing ingestion) and respondents with minimal ingestion. In this case, minimal ingestion is more than zero but less than $157.5 \mathrm{ml} /$ day. The second bar represents ingestion of greater than $157.5 \mathrm{ml} /$ day but less than 630 $\mathrm{ml} /$ day. Therefore, the first two bars together represent ingestion of $630 \mathrm{ml} /$ day or less. All other bars are each intervals of $630 \mathrm{ml} /$ day. Bars are defined similarly for Figures $4-2-\mathrm{G} 1$ and $4-2-\mathrm{G} 2$ for consumers except that the first bar only represents respondents with minimal ingestion defined as more than zero but less than $157.5 \mathrm{ml} /$ day.

## 4.1.b Ingestion of Community Water ( $\mathbf{m l} / \mathrm{kg}$ of body weight/day)

The mean ingestion of community water for the United States population, reported in units of per kilogram of body weight, is $16 \mathrm{ml} / \mathrm{kg} /$ day ( $90 \%$ confidence interval is 15 to $16 \mathrm{ml} / \mathrm{kg} /$ day ) (See Table

4-1-B2). For "consumers only," the mean ingestion of community water is $17 \mathrm{ml} / \mathrm{kg} /$ day ( $90 \%$ confidence interval is 16 to $17 \mathrm{ml} / \mathrm{kg} /$ day) (See Table 4-2-B2). The 90th percentile from the empirical distribution of daily average per capita ingestion of community water for all individuals and "consumers only" is $33 \mathrm{ml} / \mathrm{kg}$ (See Table 4-1-B2 and Table 4-2-B2).

## 4.2.a Ingestion of Community Water by Age and Gender (ml/person/day)

In the United States population, individuals 20 years and older ingest an average of 1.098 liters ( $90 \%$ confidence interval is 1.068 to 1.127 liters) of community water per day. This is followed by individuals 11 to 19 years old who ingest an average of 683 ml daily ( $90 \%$ confidence interval is 634 to 732 ml ), children one to ten years old who ingest an average of 400 ml daily ( $90 \%$ confidence interval is 380 to 420 ml ), and children less than one year old who ingest an average of 342 ml daily ( $90 \%$ confidence interval is 295 to 388 ml ) (See Table 4-1-B1).

Results for "consumers only" by age category are similar. Individuals 20 years or older ingest an average of 1.176 liters of community water per day ( $90 \%$ confidence interval is 1.148 to 1.204 liters/day). Young adults 11 to 19 years old ingest an average of $735 \mathrm{ml} /$ day ( $90 \%$ confidence interval is 684 to 786 $\mathrm{ml} /$ day ), children one to ten years old ingest an average of $435 \mathrm{ml} /$ day ( $90 \%$ confidence interval is 414 to $457 \mathrm{ml} /$ day ), and children less than one year old ingest an average of $513 \mathrm{ml} /$ day ( $90 \%$ confidence interval is 460 to $567 \mathrm{ml} /$ day ) (See Table 4-2-B1).

The mean community water ingested by males is higher than that ingested by females in all age categories except for children younger than one year old and children one to ten years of age. The highest mean per capita ingestion by males is found in the 20 years and older age group. The mean for this group is 1.162 liters/person/day and the 90th percentile is 2.337 liters/person/day. For females 20 years and older, the mean daily average of estimated per capita community water ingestion is 1.039 liters, while the 90th percentile estimate is 2.126 liters. Ninetieth percentile estimates are less than two liters/person/day for males and females less than one year old, between the ages of one and ten, and between the ages of 11 and 19 (See Table 4-1-C1).

Similarly, male consumers ingest more community water on average than female consumers. Male consumers 20 years and older have the highest mean per capita ingestion ( 1.242 liters). The 90th percentile estimate of daily average per capita community water ingestion for male consumers 20 years and older is 2.387 liters. The daily average per capita community water ingestion for female consumers 20 years and older is 1.116 liters, and the 90th percentile estimate is 2.165 liters. The mean difference between the two genders for individuals 20 years and older is 126 ml or 4.2 fluid ounces. Ninetieth percentile estimates are less than two liters/person/day for male and female consumers for all age categories younger than 20 years old (See Table 4-2-C1).

## 4.2.b Ingestion of Community Water By Age and Gender ( $\mathbf{m l} / \mathrm{kg}$ of body weight/day)

For all individuals, the lowest mean daily average per capita ingestion from community water, reported per kilogram of body weight, is $12 \mathrm{ml} / \mathrm{kg}$ for individuals aged 11 to 19 years old. The highest mean daily average per capita ingestion is $46 \mathrm{ml} / \mathrm{kg}$ for children less than one year old. Adults 20 years and older have a mean daily average per capita ingestion of $15 \mathrm{ml} / \mathrm{kg}$, and children one to ten years old have a mean daily average per capita ingestion of $19 \mathrm{ml} / \mathrm{kg}$ (See Table 4-1-B2). This pattern is similar for consumers (See Table 4-2-B2). Thus, based on per kilogram body weight, the infants less than one year of age consume approximately three times the estimated amount of community water as the adult 20 years or older.

Males and females in the U.S. population have similar mean daily average per capita ingestion, reported per kilogram of body weight, from community water. Females have higher mean ingestion for all age groups except for individuals 11 to 19 years old ( $11 \mathrm{ml} / \mathrm{kg} / \mathrm{day}$ vs. $13 \mathrm{ml} / \mathrm{kg} /$ day) (See Table $4-1-\mathrm{C} 2$ ). The comparison between mean ingestion estimates for male and female consumers is similar (See Table 4-2-C2).

## 4.3.a Ingestion of Community Water for Children Younger Than One Year of Age (ml/person/day)

The age group with the lowest mean ingestion of direct and indirect community water for both genders is children less than one year old. This is also the only age group where the mean per capita ingestion by females ( 384 ml ) is higher than that for males ( 298 ml ) (See Table 4-1-C1). Similarly, female consumers less than one year old have a higher mean per capita ingestion of community water than male consumers ( $560 \mathrm{ml} /$ day vs. $462 \mathrm{ml} /$ day) (See Table 4-2-C1).

## 4.3.b Ingestion of Community Water for Children Younger Than One Year of Age ( $\mathrm{ml} / \mathrm{kg}$ of body weight/day)

Children younger than one year old have a mean intake of community water of $46 \mathrm{ml} / \mathrm{kg} / \mathrm{day}$, the highest of the age categories. The average for all individuals (all ages) is $16 \mathrm{ml} / \mathrm{kg} / \mathrm{day}$ (See Table 4-1-B2) Likewise, consumers less than one year old have the highest mean ingestion, $69 \mathrm{ml} / \mathrm{kg} / \mathrm{day}$. The mean for all individuals (all ages) is $17 \mathrm{ml} / \mathrm{kg} /$ day. Therefore, infants younger than one year of age ingest approximately three to four times the estimated amount of community water than do individuals in all age groups (See Table 4-2-B2).

## 4.4.a Ingestion of Community Water for Women in Childbearing Years (ml/person/day)

Lactating women have the highest mean water ingestion. The mean daily average ingestion by lactating women is 1.379 liters, while the means for pregnant women and women in childbearing years are 819 and 922 ml , respectively. The 75th percentile estimate for lactating women exceeds two liters ( 2.263
liters), compared to 1.272 liters for women of childbearing age. The 90th percentile daily average per capita ingestion by lactating women is 2.872 liters as compared to 2.008 liters for women in childbearing years. The 90th percentile estimate from the empirical distribution of daily average per capita ingestion of community water by pregnant women is 1.816 liters. The 95th percentile estimates from the empirical distributions of daily average per capita ingestion of community water for pregnant women, lactating women, and women aged 15 to 44 are 2.501, 3.434, and 2.604 liters, respectively (See Table 4-1-E and Appendix E, Part I, Table A3).

Similarly, for "consumers only," lactating women ingest more water than do pregnant women or women in the childbearing ages. The mean daily average ingestion, for "consumers only," of community water for lactating women is 1.665 liters, for pregnant women is 872 ml , and for women in childbearing years is 984 ml . As noted above, the 75th percentile estimate of ingestion, for "consumers only," for lactating women exceeds two liters/day ( 2.417 liters/day), compared to 1.314 liters/day for women of childbearing age and 1.424 liters/day for pregnant women. The 90th percentile estimate of ingestion for "consumers only" exceeds two liters/day for both lactating women and women of childbearing age (2.959 liters and 2.044 liters, respectively). The 95th percentile estimates of daily average per capita ingestion of community water for pregnant consumers, lactating consumers, and female consumers aged 15 to 44 are 2.588, 3.588, and 2.722 liters, respectively (See Table 4-2-E and Appendix E, Part III, Table A3).

## 4.4.b Ingestion of Community Water for Women in Childbearing Years ( $\mathrm{ml} / \mathrm{kg}$ of body weight/day)

When estimates are reported for all women of childbearing age in units of milliliter/kilogram of body weight/day, the mean ingestion by lactating women is the highest at $21 \mathrm{ml} / \mathrm{kg}$. Pregnant women have the lowest mean ingestion of community water with a mean of $13 \mathrm{ml} / \mathrm{kg}$. Women in childbearing years have an estimated mean ingestion of $14 \mathrm{ml} / \mathrm{kg}$. The 90th and 95th percentiles from the empirical distribution of daily average per capita ingestion per kilogram of body weight for lactating women both exceed $50 \mathrm{ml} / \mathrm{kg}$. Ninetieth percentile estimates for pregnant women and women in childbearing years are $32 \mathrm{ml} / \mathrm{kg}$, while the 95th percentile estimates from these two distributions are 43 and $39 \mathrm{ml} / \mathrm{kg}$, respectively (See Appendix E, Part II, Table A3).

The mean ingestion of community water is $26 \mathrm{ml} / \mathrm{kg} /$ day for lactating consumers, $14 \mathrm{ml} / \mathrm{kg} /$ day for pregnant consumers, and $15 \mathrm{ml} / \mathrm{kg} /$ day for female consumers aged 15 to 44 . The 90th and 95th percentiles of daily average per capita ingestion per kilogram of body weight for lactating consumers both exceed 50 $\mathrm{ml} / \mathrm{kg}$. Ninetieth percentile estimates for pregnant consumers and female consumers aged 15 to 44 are 33 and $32 \mathrm{ml} / \mathrm{kg} / \mathrm{day}$, while the 95th percentile estimates from these two groups are 43 and $39 \mathrm{ml} / \mathrm{kg} /$ day (See Appendix E, Part IV, Table A3).

### 4.5 Ingestion of Bottled Water and Water from Other Sources

Mean per capita ingestion of bottled water for the United States population is 161 ml . The 90th and 95th percentile estimates from the empirical distribution of daily average per capita ingestion of bottled water for the United States population are 591 ml and 1.036 liters, respectively (See Table 4-1-A). Mean ingestion of water from other sources by the United States population is 128 ml . Ninetieth and 95th percentile estimates of per capita ingestion of water from other sources are 343 ml and 1.007 liters, respectively (See Table 4-1-A). Other sources include water from wells, rain cisterns, springs, and sources identified by respondents as "other." Comparing the mean daily average per capita ingestion of bottled water and water from other sources to total water ingestion regardless of sources (1.232 liters) suggests that 13 percent of total water ingestion is attributable to bottled water while 10 percent is attributable to water from other sources. Community water comprises 75 percent of the total water ingestion by individuals in the United States population.

Daily average per capita ingestion for consumers of bottled water is $737 \mathrm{ml} /$ person. The 90th and 95th percentile estimates of ingestion for consumers of bottled water are 1.568 liters/person/day and 1.967 liters/person/day (See Table 4-2-A). The daily average per capita ingestion for consumers of water from other sources is 965 ml . The 90th and 95 th percentile estimates of daily per capita ingestion are 1.971 and 2.475 liters (See Table 4-2-A).

## 4.6.a Ingestion of Total Water for All Individuals

The mean estimate of total water ingestion (ingestion of water from all sources) for the general population is $1,232 \mathrm{ml} /$ person/day ( $90 \%$ confidence interval is 1,199 to $1,265 \mathrm{ml} /$ person/day). The 90 th and 95 th percentiles of the distribution are $2,341 \mathrm{ml} /$ person $/$ day and $2,908 \mathrm{ml} /$ person/day, respectively (See Table 4-1-D1). Approximately 84 percent of the U.S. population ingests two liters or less per day of total water (See Figure 4-1-F2).

For babies younger than one year old, the estimated mean consumption of total water is 484 $\mathrm{ml} /$ person/day ( $90 \%$ confidence interval is 438 to $530 \mathrm{ml} /$ person/day). The 90 th and 95 th percentiles of consumption are $949 \mathrm{ml} /$ person/day ( $90 \%$ bootstrap interval is 893 to $1,046 \mathrm{ml} /$ person/day) and 1,182 $\mathrm{ml} /$ person/day, ( $90 \%$ bootstrap interval is 1,046 to $1,282 \mathrm{ml} /$ person/day), respectively. The mean value of the daily total water ingestion for a child one to ten years old is $528 \mathrm{ml} / \mathrm{person} /$ day ( $90 \%$ confidence interval is 505 to $552 \mathrm{ml} /$ person/day). The 90th and 95th percentiles of total water ingestion are 1,001 $\mathrm{ml} /$ person/day ( $90 \%$ bootstrap interval is 980 to $1,027 \mathrm{ml} /$ person/day) and $1,242 \mathrm{ml} /$ person/day $(90 \%$ bootstrap interval is 1,189 to $1,264 \mathrm{ml} /$ person/day), respectively (See Table $4-1-\mathrm{D} 1$ ). Thus, approximately 90 percent of the children ten years of age or younger consume less than or equal to the standard default value of one liter per day.

## 4.6.b Ingestion of Total Water for "Consumers Only"

The most conservative water ingestion distributions for the two-day average per capita ingestion of water from all sources are by "consumers only". The estimated mean for the general population is 1,241 $\mathrm{ml} /$ person/day ( $90 \%$ confidence interval is 1,208 to $1,274 \mathrm{ml} /$ person/day). The 90 th and 95 th percentiles are $2,345 \mathrm{ml} /$ person/day ( $90 \%$ bootstrap interval is 2,315 to $2,378 \mathrm{ml} /$ person/day) and 2,922 $\mathrm{ml} /$ person/day ( $90 \%$ bootstrap interval is 2,848 to $2,959 \mathrm{ml} /$ person/day), respectively (See Table 4-2-D1). Approximately 83 percent of "consumers only" ingest less than or equal to the standard two liters/day when considering total water (See Fig. 4-2-F2). For "consumer only" infants younger than one year old, the estimated mean ingestion of total water is $563 \mathrm{ml} /$ person/day ( $90 \%$ confidence interval is 508 to 618 $\mathrm{ml} /$ person/day). The 90th and 95 th percentiles are $968 \mathrm{ml} /$ person/day ( $90 \%$ bootstrap interval is 940 to $1,121 \mathrm{ml} /$ person $/$ day ) and $1,236 \mathrm{ml} /$ person/day ( $90 \%$ bootstrap interval is 1,121 to $1,282 \mathrm{ml} /$ person/day), respectively. For "consumer only" children one to ten years of age, the estimated mean consumption of total water is $532 \mathrm{ml} /$ person/day ( $90 \%$ confidence interval is 509 to $556 \mathrm{ml} /$ person/day). The 90th and 95th percentiles are $1,004 \mathrm{ml} /$ person/day ( $90 \%$ bootstrap interval is 980 to $1,030 \mathrm{ml} /$ person/day) and 1,242 $\mathrm{ml} /$ person/day ( $90 \%$ bootstrap interval is 1,198 to $1,284 \mathrm{ml} /$ person/day), respectively (See Table 4-2-D2). Therefore, even by the most conservative estimate (i.e., water from all sources and excluding the zero consumers), $90 \%$ of all children ten years or younger drink less than or equal to the default value of one liter of water per day.

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Milliliters/Person/ Day

| Source | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sample } \\ \text { Size } \end{gathered}$ | Population | Mean |  |  | goth percentile |  |  | 95th percentile |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 90\% C. 1 |  |  | 90\% в. 1. . ** |  |  | 90\% в. 1 . ** |  |  |
|  |  |  | Estimate | Lower <br> Bound | Upper <br> Bound | Estimate | Lower <br> Bound | Upper <br> Bound | Estimate | Lower <br> Bound | Upper Bound |
| Comminity water | 15, 303 | 261,897,260 | 927 | 902 | 951 | 2,016 | 1,991 | 2,047 | 2,544 | 2,485 | 2,576 |
| Bottled water | 15,303 | 261,897. 260 | 161 | 147 | 176 | 591 | 591 | 632 | 1,036 | 1,006 | 1. 065 |
| Other Sources | 15, зоз | 261,897, 260 | 128 | 101 | 155 | 343 | 305 | 360 | 1,007 | 947 | 1,074 |
| Missing Source | 15, 303 | 261,897,260 | 16 | 13 | 20 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Al 1 Sources | 15,303 | 261, 897, 260 | 1. 232 | 1,199 | 1, 265 | 2,341 | 2,308 | 2,366 | 2,908 | 2,840 | 2,960 |

(1) Source of data: 1994-1996 USDA Continuing Survey of Food intakes by individuals(CSFII)

O9MAROO 10: $35 \mathrm{~m} \backslash$ PWX OSTWATERI REQOO3\ ROO3_2A.Ist
(2) Estimates are based on 2-day averages.
(3) Interval estimates may involve aggregation of variance estimation units when data are too sparse to support estimation of the variance
(4) All estimates exclude commercial and biological water
**: Percentile intervals were estimated using percentile bootstrap method with 1 , ooo bootstrap replications.
-: Means zero
*: The sample size does not meet mimumeporting requirements as described in the "Third Report on Nutrition Monitoring in the United States, 1994-96".

Figure 4-1-A. Estimated Mean and $90 \%$ Confidence Intervals Around the Mean Direct and Indirect Water Ingestion

By Source
All Individuals


| Age | Samplesize | Population | Mean |  |  | goth percentile |  |  | 95th percentile |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 90\% С. 1 . |  |  | 90\% в. 1 . ** |  |  | 90\% в. 1 . ** |  |  |
|  |  |  | Estimate | Lower <br> Bound | Upper <br> Bound | Estimate | Lower <br> Bound | Upper <br> Bound | Estimate | Lower <br> Bound | Upper <br> Bound |
| $<1$ | 359 | 3,772,296 | 342 | 295 | 388 | 878 | 849 | 918 | 1, 040 | 936 | 1, 121 |
| 1-10 | 3.980 | 40, 145,854 | 400 | 380 | 420 | 905 | 863 | 935 | 1,118 | 1,079 | 1, 143 |
| 11-19 | 1. 641 | 33,567,485 | 683 | 634 | 732 | 1,533 | 1,460 | 1,578 | 1,946 | 1,870 | 2,013 |
| $20+$ | 9. 323 | 184,411,625 | 1. 098 | 1,068 | 1,127 | 2,224 | 2,178 | 2.290 | 2,801 | 2,703 | 2,883 |
| All ages | 15. зо3 | 261, 897, 260 | 927 | 902 | 951 | 2,016 | 1,991 | 2,047 | 2,544 | 2,485 | 2,576 |

(1) Source of data: 1994-1996 USDA Continuing Survey of Food intakes by Individuals(CSFII)

O9MAROO 11:03 m IPWX OSTWATER\ REQOO3\ROO3_2B1.1st
(2) Estimates are based on 2-day averages.
(3) Interval estimates may involve aggregation of variance estimation units when data are too sparse to support estimation of the variance
(4) All estimates exclude commercial and biological water
**: Percentile intervals were estimated using percentile bootstrap method with 1 , ooo bootstrap replications.
-: Means zero.
*: The sample size does not meet minimreporting requirements as described in the "Third Report on Nutrition Monitoring in the United States, 1994-96".

Figure 4-1-B1. Estimated Mean and 90\% Confidence Intervals Around the Mean Direct and Indirect Community Water Ingestion

By Age Categories
All Individuals


Age (Years)

Miliiliters/kg of body weight/Day

(1) Source of data: 1994-1996 USDA Continuing Survey of Food intakes by Individuals(CSFII)

O9MAROO 12:46 m IPMX OSTWATER\REQOO3\ROO3_2B2.1 st
(2) Estimates are based on 2-day averages.
(3) Interval estimates may involve aggregation of variance estimation units when data are too sparse to support estimation of the variance
(4) All estimates exclude commercial and biological water
**: Percentile intervals were estimated using percentile bootstrap method with 1 , ooo bootstrap replications.
-: Means zero.
*: The sample size does not meet mi nim reporting requirements as described in the "Third Report on Nutrition Monitoring in the United States, l994-96". NOTE: 448 individuals did not report body weight. They represent $6,343,682$ individuals in the population.

Figure 4-1-B2. Estimated Mean and 90\% Confidence Intervals Around the Mean Direct and Indirect Community Water Ingestion

By Age Categories
All Individuals


Age (Years)

Milifiters/Person/ Day

| Age | Sample size | Population | Mean |  |  | goth percentile |  |  | 95th percentile |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 90\% C. 1 |  |  | 90\% в. 1 . ** |  |  | 90\% в. 1. . ** |  |  |
|  |  |  | Estimate | Lower <br> Bound | Upper <br> Bound | Estimate | Lower <br> Bound | Upper <br> Bound | Estimate | Lower <br> Bound | Upper <br> Bound |
| a. Female |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $<1$ | 185 | 1,925,330 | 384 | 321 | 447 | 904 | 842 | 969 | 1, 051* | 963* | 1,132* |
| 1-10 | 1,968 | 19, 495,194 | 394 | 367 | 421 | 915 | 830 | 956 | 1, 091 | 1,023 | 1, 138 |
| 11-19 | 825 | 16,496,841 | 590 | 546 | 634 | 1,307 | 1, 264 | 1.454 | 1,744 | 1. 578 | 1.839 |
| 20 + | 4. 572 | 96,012,199 | 1. 039 | 1, 005 | 1,072 | 2. 126 | 2,041 | 2, 197 | 2. 652 | 2,542 | 2,773 |
| All ages | 7. 550 | 133,929,564 | 880 | 854 | 906 | 1.941 | 1,908 | 1.975 | 2.419 | 2,366 | 2,476 |
| b. Male |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $<1$ | 174 | 1,846,966 | 298 | 243 | 353 | 868 | 831 | 882 | 945* | 882* | 1,142* |
| 1-10 | 2, 012 | 20,650, 660 | 406 | 384 | 427 | 894 | 882 | 938 | 1, 134 | 1,056 | 1,202 |
| 11-19 | 816 | 17,070,644 | 772 | 706 | 839 | 1. 658 | 1,504 | 1,843 | 2,016 | 1,977 | 2. 235 |
| $20+$ | 4. 751 | 88,399,426 | 1, 162 | 1, 125 | 1,199 | 2,337 | 2.290 | 2,384 | 2.935 | 2,840 | 3, 098 |
| All ages | 7. 753 | 127,967,696 | 975 | 943 | 1,007 | 2. 115 | 2,070 | 2,153 | 2,660 | 2,584 | 2,725 |

(1) Source of data: 1994-1996 USDA Continuing Survey of food intakes by individuals(CSFII)

O9MAROO 12:27 m \PMX OSTWATER\REQOOB\ROO3_2D1.1 st
(2) Estimates are based on 2-day averages.
(3) Interval estimates may involve aggregation of variance estimation units when data are too sparse to support estimation of the variance
(4) All estimates exclude commercial and biological water.
**: Percentile intervals were estimated using percentile bootstrap method with 1 , ooo bootstrap replications
-: Means zero.
*: The sample size does not meet mi nimreporting requirements as described in the "Third Report on Nutrition Monitoring in the United States, 1994-96".

Figure 4-1-C1. Estimated Mean and 90\% Confidence Intervals Around the Mean Direct and Indirect Community Water Ingestion

By Gender and Age Categories
All Individuals


[^1]All Individuals

## Milliliters/kg of body weight/Day

| Age | Sample Size | Population | Mean |  |  | goth percentile |  |  | 95th percentile |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 90\% С. 1. |  |  | 90\% в. 1 . ** |  |  | 90\% в. 1 . ** |  |  |
|  |  |  | Estimate | Lower <br> Bound | Upper <br> Bound | Estimate | Lower <br> Bound | Upper <br> Bound | Estimate | Lower <br> Bound | Upper <br> Bound |
| a. Female |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $<1$ | 174 | 1,851,027 | 49 | 40 | 59 | 126 | 113 | 131 | 157* | 141* | $170^{+}$ |
| 1-10 | 1, 843 | 18, 169, 754 | 20 | 18 | 21 | 44 | 40 | 47 | 59 | 51 | 65 |
| 11-19 | 805 | 16, 192,004 | 11 | 10 | 11 | 25 | 23 | 26 | 32 | 29 | 34 |
| $20+$ | 4.437 | 93, 104, 821 | 16 | 15 | 16 | 33 | 31 | 33 | 40 | 39 | 41 |
| All ages | 7. 259 | 129,317,606 | 16 | 16 | 17 | 34 | 33 | 35 | 44 | 42 | 45 |
| b. Male |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $<1$ | 170 | 1,824,866 | 43 | 34 | 52 | 134 | 101 | 139 | 155* | 137* | 205* |
| 1-10 | 1,901 | 19,635,340 | 19 | 18 | 20 | 41 | 39 | 43 | 53 | 51 | 59 |
| 11-19 | 801 | 16,825,363 | 13 | 12 | 14 | 26 | 25 | 28 | 36 | 32 | 42 |
| $20+$ | 4. 724 | 87,950,403 | 14 | 14 | 15 | 29 | 29 | зо | 37 | 36 | 39 |
| All ages | 7.596 | 126.235,972 | 15 | 15 | 16 | 31 | 31 | 32 | 41 | 40 | 44 |

(1) Source of data: 1994-1996 USDA Continuing Survey of Food intakes by Individuals(CSFII)

O9MAROO 12:31 m \PMXOSTWATER\REQOO3\ROO3_2D2.1 st (2) Estimates are based on 2-day averages.
(3) Interval estimates may involve aggregation of variance estimation units when data are too sparse to support estimation of the variance
(4) All estimates exclude commercial and biological water.
**: Percentile intervals were estimated using percentile bootstrap method with 1, ooo bootstrap replications
-: Means zero.
*: The sample size does not meet mi mumreporting requirements as described in the "Third Report on Nutrition Monitoring in the United States, 1994-96".
NOTE: 448 individuals did not report body weight. They represent 6, 343, 682 individuals in the population.

Figure 4-1-C2. Estimated Mean and 90\% Confidence Intervals Around the Mean Direct and Indirect Community Water Ingestion

By Gender and Age Categories
All Individuals


| Age | Samplesize | Population | Mean |  |  | goth percentile |  |  | 95th percentile |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 90\% С. 1 . |  |  | 90\% в. 1 . ** |  |  | 90\% в. 1 . ** |  |  |
|  |  |  | Estimate | Lower <br> Bound | Upper <br> Bound | Estimate | Lower <br> Bound | Upper <br> Bound | Estimate | Lower Bound | Upper <br> Bound |
| $<1$ | 359 | 3,772,296 | 484 | 438 | 530 | 949 | 893 | 1,046 | 1, 182 | 1,046 | 1,282 |
| 1-10 | 3.980 | 40, 145,854 | 528 | 505 | 552 | 1, 001 | 980 | 1,027 | 1. 242 | 1,189 | 1,264 |
| 11-19 | 1. 641 | 33,567,485 | 907 | 851 | 962 | 1,780 | 1,720 | 1,896 | 2, 185 | 2,062 | 2,346 |
| $20+$ | 9. 323 | 184,411,625 | 1. 460 | 1.422 | 1.498 | 2,549 | 2,513 | 2,604 | 3. 194 | 3. 028 | 3,313 |
| All ages | 15,303 | 261, 897, 260 | 1, 232 | 1,199 | 1, 265 | 2, 341 | 2,308 | 2,366 | 2,908 | 2,840 | 2.960 |

(1) Source of data: 1994-1996 USDA Continuing Survey of Food intakes by Individuals(CSFII)

O9MAROO 11: 12 m \PWX OSTWATERI REQOO3\ ROO3_2C1.1 st
(2) Estimates are based on 2-day averages.
(3) Interval estimates may involve aggregation of variance estimation units when data are too sparse to support estimation of the variance
(4) All estimates exclude commercial and biological water
**: Percentile intervals were estimated using percentile bootstrap method with 1 , ooo bootstrap replications.
-: Means zero
*: The sample size does not meet minimmeporting requirements as described in the "Third Report on Nutrition Monitoring in the United States, 1994-96".

Figure 4-1-D1. Estimated Mean and 90\% Confidence Intervals Around the Mean Total Direct and Indirect Water Ingestion

By Age Categories
All Individuals


Age (Years)

Miliiliters/kg of body weight/Day

| Age | sample <br> Size | Population | Mean |  |  | goth percentile |  |  | 95th percentile |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 90\% C. 1 |  |  | 90\% в. 1 . ** |  |  | 90\% в. 1 . ** |  |  |
|  |  |  | Estimate | Lower Bound | Upper Bound | Estimate | Lower Bound | Upper Bound | Estimate | Lower Bound | Upper Bound |
| $<1$ | 344 | 3,675,893 | 67 | 61 | 73 | 156 | 145 | 166 | 170 | 166 | 171 |
| 1-10 | 3, 744 | 37, 805, 094 | 25 | 24 | 26 | 49 | 48 | 50 | 64 | 61 | 66 |
| 11-19 | 1,606 | 33, 017,367 | 16 | 15 | 7 | зо | 29 | 32 | 39 | 38 | 41 |
| 20 + | 9. 161 | 181,055,224 | 20 | 19 | 20 | 35 | 35 | 36 | 44 | 43 | 45 |
| All ages | 14, 855 | 255,553,578 | 21 | 20 | 21 | 38 | 38 | 39 | 50 | 48 | 51 |

(1) Source of data: 1994-1996 USDA Continuing Survey of Food intakes by individuals(CSFII)

O9MAROO 11:16 m IPWX OSTWATERI REQOO3\ ROO3_2C2.1st
(2) Estimates are based on 2-day averages
(3) Interval estimates may involve aggregation of variance estimation units when data are too sparse to support estimation of the variance
(4) All estimates exclude commercial and biological water
**: Percentile intervals were estimated using percentile bootstrap method with 1 , ooo bootstrap replications.
-: Means zero.
*: The sample size does not meet mi nim reporting requirements as described in the "Third Report on Nutrition Monitoring in the United States, l994-96". NOTE: 448 individuals did not report body weight. They represent $6,343,682$ individuals in the population.

Figure $4-1-$ D2. Estimated Mean and $90 \%$ Confidence Intervals Around the Mean Total Direct and Indirect Water Ingestion

By Age Categories
All Individuals


Age (Years)

Milliliters/Person/ Day

| women Categories | Sample Size | Population | Mean |  |  | goth percentile |  |  | 95th percentile |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 90\% C. 1. |  |  | 90\% в. 1 . ** |  |  | 90\% в. 1 . ** |  |  |
|  |  |  | Estimate | Lower Bound | Upper Bound | Estimate | Lower Bound | Upper Bound | Estimate | Lower Bound | Upper Bound |
| Pregnant | 70 | 1,751,888 | 819 | 668 | 969 | 1.816* | 1,479* | 2,808* | 2,501* | 2,167* | 3.690* |
| Lactating | 41 | 1.171,868 | 1,379* | 1,021* | 1,737* | 2,872* | 2, 722* | 3, 452* | 3, 434* | 2,987* | 3. $803^{*}$ |
| Women Age 15-44 | 2,332 | 58,978,782 | 922 | 887 | 957 | 2,008 | 1,893 | 2,055 | 2,604 | 2,483 | 2,790 |

(1) Source of data: 1994-1996 USDA Continuing Survey of Food intakes by Individuals(CSFII)
(2) Estimates are based on 2-day averages.
(3) Interval estimates may involve aggregation of variance estimation units when data are too sparse to support estimation of the variance
(4) All estimates exclude commercial and biological water.
**: Percentile intervals were estimated using percentile bootstrap method with i, ooo bootstrap replications
-: Means zero.


Figure 4－1－E．Estimated Mean and 90\％Confidence Intervals Around the Mean Direct and Indirect Community Water Ingestion By Pregnant，Lactating，and Childbearing Age Women Categories All Individuals


Women Categories

Figure 4-1-F1. Cumulative Distribution of Per Capita Direct and Indirect Community Water Ingestion All Individuals


Figure 4-1-F2. Cumulative Distribution of Per Capita Direct and Indirect Total Water Ingestion All Individuals


Figure 4-1-G1. Histogram of Per Capita Direct and Indirect Community Water Ingestion All Individuals


Figure 4-1-G2. Histogram of Per Capita Direct and Indirect Total Water Ingestion All Individuals


| Source | Sample size | Population | Mean |  |  | goth percentile |  |  | 95th percentile |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 90\% С. 1. |  |  | 90\% в. 1 . ** |  |  | 90\% в. 1 . ** |  |  |
|  |  |  | Estimate | Lower Bound | Upper <br> Bound | Estimate | Lower <br> Bound | Upper <br> Bound | Estimate | Lower Bound | Upper Bound |
| Comminity water | 14, 012 | 242,641,675 | 1, ooo | 976 | 1,024 | 2,069 | 2,041 | 2,106 | 2,600 | 2,538 | 2,662 |
| Bottled water | 3, 078 | 57,316,806 | 737 | 710 | 764 | 1, 568 | 1,433 | 1,756 | 1,967 | 1,893 | 2,070 |
| Other Sources | 2, 129 | 34, 693, 744 | 965 | 904 | 1,025 | 1,971 | 1,925 | 2,015 | 2,475 | 2. 294 | 2,651 |
| Missing Source | 549 | 9,657,323 | 437 | 395 | 479 | 1, 141 | 993 | 1.302 | 1,456 | 1,375 | 1,813 |
| All Sources | 15,172 | 259,972, 235 | 1. 241 | 1,208 | 1,274 | 2,345 | 2,315 | 2,378 | 2,922 | 2,848 | 2.959 |

(1) Source of data: 1994-1996 USDA Continuing Survey of Food intakes by Individuals(CSFII)

O9MAROO 10: 31 m IPWX OSTWATERI REQOO3\ ROO3_1A.ISt
(2) Estimates are based on 2-day averages
(3) Interval estimates may involve aggregation of variance estimation units when data are too sparse to support estimation of the variance
(4) All estimates exclude comercial and biological water
**: Percentile intervals were estimated using percentile bootstrap method with 1 , ooo bootstrap replications.
-: Means zero
*: The sample size does not meet mi mum reporting requirements as described in the "Third Report on Nutrition Monitoring in the United States, 1994-96".

Figure $4-2$ - A. Estimated Mean and $90 \%$ Confidence Intervals Around the Mean Direct and Indirect Water Ingestion

By Source
Consumers Only


| Age | Sample Size | Population | Mean |  |  | goth percentile |  |  | 95th percentile |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 90\% C. 1. |  |  | 90\% в. 1 . ** |  |  | 90\% в. 1. . ** |  |  |
|  |  |  | Estimate | Lower Bound | Upper Bound | Estimate | Lower Bound | Upper <br> Bound | Estimate | Lower Bound | Upper <br> Bound |
| < 1 | 246 | 2,511,834 | 513 | 460 | 567 | 950 | 882 | 1,046 | 1,121* | 1,046* | 1,246* |
| 1-10 | 3, 619 | 36,867,691 | 435 | 414 | 457 | 937 | 910 | 947 | 1, 137 | 1,099 | 1,166 |
| 11-19 | 1, 536 | 31,173,365 | 735 | 684 | 786 | 1. 566 | 1,526 | 1,648 | 1.972 | 1,900 | 2,103 |
| 20 + | 8. 611 | 172,088, 785 | 1. 176 | 1, 148 | 1. 204 | 2. 284 | 2,244 | 2,338 | 2,848 | 2. 783 | 2,958 |
| All ages | 14. 012 | 242,641,675 | 1. 000 | 976 | 1, 024 | 2. 069 | 2,041 | 2,106 | 2.600 | 2,538 | 2,662 |

(1) Source of data: 1994-1996 USDA Continuing Survey of Food intakes by Individuals(CSFII

OBMAROO 14:30 m IPWXOSTWATER\ REQOO3\ROO3_1B1.1st
(2) Estimates are based on 2-day averages
(3) Interval estimates may involve aggregation of variance estimation units when data are too sparse to support estimation of the variance
(4) All estimates exclude comercial and biological water
**: Percentile intervals were estimated using percentile bootstrap method with 1 , ooo bootstrap replications.
-: Means zero
*: The sample size does not meet mi mum reporting requirements as described in the "Third Report on Nutrition Monitoring in the United States, 1994-96".

Figure 4-2-B1. Estimated Mean and 90\% Confidence Intervals Around the Mean Direct and Indirect Community Water Ingestion

By Age Categories
Consumers Only


Age (Years)

```
Table 4-2-B2. Estimated Direct and Indirect Commity Water Ingestion
By Age Categories
Consumers Only
```

Milliliters/kg of body weight/Day

(1) Source of data: 1994-1996 USDA Continuing Survey of Food intakes by Individuals(CSFII

OBMAROO 16:46 m IPWX OSTWATERI REQOO3\ROO3_1B2.1 st
(2) Estimates are based on 2-day averages
(3) Interval estimates may involve aggregation of variance estimation units when data are too sparse to support estimation of the variance
(4) All estimates exclude comercial and biological water
**: Percentile intervals were estimated using percentile bootstrap method with 1 , ooo bootstrap replications.
-: Means zero
*: The sample size does not meet minimm reporting requirements as described in the "Third Report on Nutrition Monitoring in the United States, lig94-96". NOTE: 448 individuals did not report body weight. They represent $6,343,682$ individuals in the population.

Figure 4-2-B2. Estimated Mean and 90\% Confidence Intervals Around the Mean Direct and Indirect Community Water Ingestion

By Age Categories
Consumers Only


Age (Years)

Milifiters/Person/ Day

| Age | Sample size | Population | Mean |  |  | goth percentile |  |  | 95th percentile |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 90\% с. 1. |  |  | 90\% B. I . ** |  |  | 90\% B. 1 . ** |  |  |
|  |  |  | Estimate | Lower Bound | Upper Bound | Estimate | Lower Bound | Upper Bound | Estimate | Lower Bound | Upper Bound |
| a. Female |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| < 1 | 128 | 1, 320, 308 | 560 | 494 | 626 | 967* | 918* | 1, 121* | 1. 122* | 1,037* | 1, 695* |
| 1-10 | 1, 807 | 18,020,621 | 426 | 398 | 455 | 940 | 876 | 959 | 1, 109 | 1, 065 | 1,166 |
| 11-19 | 768 | 15,249, 740 | 638 | 591 | 685 | 1,382 | 1,283 | 1. 536 | 1,774 | 1. 583 | 1,943 |
| $20+$ | 4. 227 | 89,385,243 | 1. 116 | 1,084 | 1, 148 | 2. 165 | 2, 112 | 2. 230 | 2,711 | 2,613 | 2,866 |
| All ages | 6.930 | 123,975,912 | 951 | 925 | 977 | 2,005 | 1.952 | 2. 040 | 2,482 | 2,416 | 2,575 |
| b. Male |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| < 1 | 118 | 1,191,526 | 462 | 405 | 519 | 881* | 855* | 1.121* | 1,121* | 882* | 1, 142* |
| 1-10 | 1. 812 | 18,847,070 | 444 | 423 | 466 | 934 | 868 | 958 | 1, 155 | 1,086 | 1,237 |
| 11-19 | 768 | 15,923,625 | 828 | 761 | 895 | 1.673 | 1,648 | 1,782 | 2,058 | 1,940 | 2,346 |
| 20 + | 4. 384 | 82, 703,542 | 1. 242 | 1,207 | 1. 277 | 2,387 | 2. 262 | 2.490 | 3. 016 | 2,812 | 3,256 |
| All ages | 7. 082 | 118, 665, 763 | 1, 052 | 1,020 | 1,084 | 2, 164 | 2, 125 | 2,204 | 2,733 | 2,591 | 2,860 |

(1) Source of data: 1994-1996 USDA Continuing Survey of food intakes by individuals(CSFII)

O9MAROO 13: 30 m \PWX OSTWATER\REQOO3\ROO3_1D1.1 st
(2) Estimates are based on 2-day averages.
(3) Interval estimates may involve aggregation of variance estimation units when data are too sparse to support estimation of the variance
(4) All estimates exclude commercial and biological water.
**: Percentile intervals were estimated using percentile bootstrap method with 1 , ooo bootstrap replications.
-: Means zero.
*: The sample size does not meet mi nimmeporting requirements as described in the "Third Report on Nutrition Monitoring in the United States, 1994-96".

Figure 4-2-C1. Estimated Mean and 90\% Confidence Intervals Around the Mean Direct and Indirect Community Water Ingestion

By Gender and Age Categories
Consumers Only


|  |  |  | Miliiliters/kg of body weight/ Day |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Age |  |  | Mean |  |  | goth percentile |  |  | 95th percentile |  |  |
|  |  |  | 90\% С. 1 . |  |  | 90\% B. 1. ** |  |  | 90\% B. 1. ** |  |  |
|  | sample <br> Size | Population | Estimate | Lower Bound | Upper <br> Bound | Estimate | Lower Bound | upper <br> Bound | Estimate | Lower Bound | Upper <br> Bound |
| a. Female |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $<1$ | 119 | 1,259,405 | 72 | 62 | 82 | 139* | 130* | 170* | 169* | 144* | 176* |
| 1-10 | 1. 688 | 16,731,906 | 21 | 20 | 23 | 45 | 44 | 47 | 61 | 58 | 65 |
| 11-19 | 752 | 15,031,443 | 12 | 11 | 12 | 26 | 22 | 27 | 32 | 29 | 35 |
| $20+$ | 4. 099 | 86,643,885 | 17 | 16 | 17 | 33 | 33 | 34 | 41 | 39 | 42 |
| All ages | 6. 658 | 119,666,639 | 17 | 17 | 18 | 35 | 34 | 35 | 45 | 44 | 47 |
| b. Male |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $<1$ | 115 | 1,180,289 | 66 | 55 | 77 | 139* | 114* | 170* | 175* | 139* | 205* |
| 1-10 | 1,705 | 17, 865,064 | 21 | 20 | 22 | 43 | 41 | 44 | 55 | 52 | 60 |
| 11-19 | 755 | 15, 717,364 | 14 | 13 | 15 | 27 | 25 | 29 | 38 | 32 | 44 |
| $20+$ | 4. 360 | 82,313,478 | 15 | 15 | 16 | 30 | 28 | 31 | 38 | 36 | 39 |
| All ages | 6,935 | 117,076, 195 | 16 | 16 | 17 | 32 | 32 | 33 | 43 | 41 | 44 |

(1) Source of data: 1994-1996 USDA Continuing Survey of food intakes by Individuals(CSFII)

O9MAROO 13: 11 m \PWKOSTWATERI REQOOB\ ROO3_1D2.1 st (2) Estimates are based on 2-day averages.
(3) Interval estimates may involve aggregation of variance estimation units when data are too sparse to support estimation of the variance.
(4) All estimates exclude commercial and biological water.
**: Percentile intervals were estimated using percentile bootstrap method with 1 , ooo bootstrap replications
-: Means zero.
*: The sample size does not meet mimumeporting requirements as described in the "Third Report on Nutrition Monitoring in the United States, liga-96".
NOTE: 448 individuals did not report body weight. They represent 6, 343, 682 individuals in the population.

Figure 4-2-C2. Estimated Mean and $90 \%$ Confidence Intervals Around the Mean Direct and Indirect Community Water Ingestion

By Gender and Age Categories
Consumers Only


By Age Categories
Consumers Only

(1) Source of data: 1994-1996 USDA Continuing Survey of Food intakes by Individuals(CSFII

O3MAROO 17:39 m \PMX OSTWATER\REQOO3\ROO3_1C1.1 st
(2) Estimates are based on 2-day averages
(3) Interval estimates may involve aggregation of variance estimation units when data are too sparse to support estimation of the variance
(4) All estimates exclude comercial and biological water
**: Percentile intervals were estimated using percentile bootstrap method with 1 , ooo bootstrap replications.
-: Means zero
*: The sample size does not meet mi mum reporting requirements as described in the "Third Report on Nutrition Monitoring in the United States, 1994-96".

Figure 4-2-D1. Estimated Mean and 90\% Confidence Intervals Around the Mean Total Direct and Indirect Water Ingestion

By Age Categories
Consumers Only


Age (Years)

Milliliters/kg of body weight/Day

(1) Source of data: 1994-1996 USDA Continuing Survey of Food intakes by individuals(CSFII)

IOMAROO 09: 43 m \PUX OSTWATER\ REQOO3\ ROO3_1C2.1 st
(2) Estimates are based on 2-day averages.
(3) Interval estimates may involve aggregation of variance estimation units when data are too sparse to support estimation of the variance
(4) All estimates exclude commercial and biological water
**: Percentile intervals were estimated using percentile bootstrap method with 1 , ooo bootstrap replications.
-: Means zero.
*: The sample size does not meet mi nim reporting requirements as described in the "Third Report on Nutrition monitoring in the United States, l994-96". NOTE: 448 individuals did not report body weight. They represent $6,343,682$ individuals in the population.

Figure 4-2-D2. Estimated Mean and 90\% Confidence Intervals Around the Mean Total Direct and Indirect Water Ingestion

By Age Categories
Consumers Only


Age (Years)

| women Categories | sample size | Population | Mean |  |  | goth percentile |  |  | 95th percentile |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 90\% c. |  |  | 90\% в. 1 . ** |  |  | 90\% B. 1. .** |  |  |
|  |  |  | Estimate | Lower <br> Bound | upper <br> Bound | Estimate | Lower Bound | Upper <br> Bound | Estimate | Lower Bound | Upper <br> Bound |
| Pregnant | 65 | 1,645,565 | 872 | 728 | 1, 015 | 1, 844* | 1,776* | 3,690* | 2,588* | 2,167* | 3, 690* |
| Lactating | 34 | 971,057 | 1,665* | 1,181* | 2,148* | 2,959* | 2,722* | 3, 452* | 3, 588* | 2,987* | 4.026* |
| Women Age 15-44 | 2, 176 | 55,251,477 | 984 | 946 | 1,022 | 2. 044 | 1,957 | 2, 175 | 2,722 | 2,455 | 2,873 |

(1) Source of data: 1994-1996 USDA Continuing Survey of Food intakes by Individuals(CSFII)

OBMAROO 17: 44 m \PVX OSTWATER\REQOO3\ROO3_1E. Ist
(2) Estimates are based on 2-day averages
(3) Interval estimates may involve aggregation of variance estimation units when data are too sparse to support estimation of the variance
(4) All estimates exclude commercial and biological water.
**: Percentile intervals were estimated using percentile bootstrap method with i, ooo bootstrap replications
-: Means zero.


Figure 4－2－E．Estimated Mean and 90\％Confidence Intervals Around the Mean Direct and Indirect Community Water Ingestion By Pregnant，Lactating，and Childbearing Age Women Categories Consumers Only


Women Categories

Figure 4-2-F1. Cumulative Distribution of Per Capita Direct and Indirect Community Water Ingestion Consumers Only


Figure 4-2-F2. Cumulative Distribution of Per Capita Direct and Indirect Total Water Ingestion Consumers Only


Figure 4-2-G1. Histogram of Per Capita Direct and Indirect Community Water Ingestion Consumers Only


Figure 4-2-G2. Histogram of Per Capita Direct and Indirect Total Water Ingestion Consumers Only


## 5. DISCUSSION

All surveys have strengths and limitations when assessed against the specific objective being addressed. There are also biases introduced in the survey process. Section 5.1 presents the strengths and limitations of the USDA's 1994-96 CSFII data for supporting the estimates reported in this document. Section 5.2 identifies and discusses sources of bias and error in the 1994-96 CSFII with respect to water ingestion estimates. Section 5.3 presents the report conclusions, and Section 5.4 provides a listing of references used in this report.

### 5.1 Survey Strengths and Limitations

The strengths of the USDA's 1994-96 CSFII survey for supporting estimates of per capita water ingestion are twofold. First, the survey design is structured to obtain a statistically representative sample of the United States population. Second, the survey is designed to record daily intakes of foods and nutrients and support estimation of food consumption. These features are in direct alignment with the objective of producing current, per capita water ingestion estimates for the United States population and for population subsets sensitive to potential contaminants in drinking water.

The 1994-96 CSFII survey design allows the combination of three years of data through a weighting scheme. This combination of three years provides a sample of over 15,000 respondents. With increased sample sizes, the precision and accuracy of estimates are improved and the support for subpopulation estimates is enhanced. This design structure, in conjunction with the implementation of a sampling protocol, increases the sample's representation of the United States population and minimizes seasonal and/or regional bias from respondents. Low-income individuals are oversampled to ensure their representation in the survey. Finally, the survey weight associated with each respondent's information to project the response to the population has been adjusted for nonresponse bias. These adjustments were based on sociodemographic factors. Nonresponse adjustments were also significantly reduced for the current CSFII. The response rate for participants with multiple days of food intake information is 75.9 percent for the 1994-96 CSFII, as opposed to approximately 45 percent for the 1989-91 CSFII.

The method employed to collect dietary intake data also strengthened the CSFII design for supporting per capita ingestion estimates. For example, the USDA's 1994-96 CSFII survey was administered by an interviewer on both days of data collection. This administration provided multiple passes through the day's intake to facilitate more complete responses. Previous surveys have relied on interviewer administration for the first day and self-administration on subsequent days. This change in administration method insures consistency with respect to the way responses are recorded across interview days.

Previous CSFII surveys have collected dietary intake information on consecutive days. This collection method raises issues about the contribution of within-individual variance to overall estimates. Because the 1994-96 CSFII collects data on two non-consecutive days, the within-individual variance component is diminished. The third change in data collection methods that facilitates completion of the objective of this report is that previous surveys included all members of a household in the survey. The 1994-96 survey includes a subsample of household members with sampling rates varying to achieve more responses from children and the elderly.

Another important feature of the 1994-96 CSFII that supports per capita estimation of water ingestion is the questionnaire design. The questionnaire collects data on a household's source of drinking water and water used for the preparation of foods and beverages. It also allows a respondent to indicate if water was ingested at home or away from home. This information directly supports the assignment of water source for both direct and indirect water intake. The 1994-96 CSFII Technical Support Files supported the estimation of the amount of water ingested through food. This enhances the estimation of indirect water ingestion and partitions it from water directly ingested as a beverage.

The limitations of the CSFII survey for supporting per capita ingestion estimates involve the length of time data were collected, the influence of extreme values on estimates, and the availability of information to support variance estimation. The CSFII survey collects only two non-consecutive days of data. Because daily averages are estimated from each respondent from only two days, the precision of an individual's daily average consumption is diminished. Also, the limited time period of dietary intake collection does not produce usual intake estimates. Usual intakes are defined as "the long run average of daily intakes of a dietary component by an individual." Rather, the estimates presented in this report characterize the empirical distribution of daily average per capita ingestion. Because the data from the CSFII are not usual intakes and some consumers report no direct and minimal amounts of indirect water ingestion, while other consumers report over two liters of ingestion, the empirical distribution of daily average per capita ingestion can be skewed.

Another limitation of the 1994-96 CSFII is a function of the way that survey data are reported. Data from two variance estimation units are required to generate an estimate of the variance within a variance estimation stratum. These variances are then summed across strata to generate a variance estimate for the subpopulation. For many of the subpopulations evaluated in this report, numerous strata did not have information for two variance estimation units. Because there is insufficient information in the naming convention, combining data across like strata was not possible. Therefore, the survey did not support variance estimation for many of the reported subpopulations. Because of this, means differences cannot be formally tested and interval estimates about the mean and upper percentiles cannot be supplied, except for the larger subpopulation. All reported differences are empirical as opposed to statistical. Also, certain variables, such as region, are at a summary level. USDA has named the States within a region. Estimates by State, however, are not trackable because USDA data do not contain a variable identifying States. For this reason, water ingestion estimates by State are not possible.

Statistically significant differences can be found by comparing the confidence intervals between two independent groups. If the confidence intervals for the two groups do not overlap, then the estimates for these groups are statistically significant at the 0.10 alpha level since $90 \%$ confidence intervals are reported. For example, children one to ten years old ( $90 \%$ confidence interval about the mean is 380 to 420 $\mathrm{ml} /$ person/day) ingest significantly less community water than children 11 to 19 years old ( $90 \%$ confidence interval about the mean is 634 to $732 \mathrm{ml} /$ person/day) (See Table 4-1-B1).

A final limitation is that the survey does not support water ingestion estimates for subpopulations with different lifestyles, occupations, or activities. Examples include:

- People with traditional life styles (e.g., Native Americans and recent immigrants).
- People who live in hot climate areas.
- People who consume large amounts of water because of physical activity.
- People with health conditions that affect water ingestion, such as diabetes, kidney disease, conditions requiring rapid rehydration needs (GI upsets, food poisoning), and disorders of water and sodium metabolism.

While individuals from these specific subpopulations are included in the survey and U.S. population estimates, they were not targeted during survey design and thus do not occur in high enough frequencies to support estimate generation.

### 5.2 Sources of Error, Bias, and Uncertainty

All surveys contain errors despite the diligence of the design statistician and the respondents. These errors ultimately lead to bias and uncertainty in the estimates resulting from the survey's data. Some errors are quantifiable, while others are not. Random error occurs in all stochastic processes. To quantify error and bias, we must know the true population value. In reality, these are not known. In general, the estimation process assumes that the true population value is known and the error is random or partitioned to assess components of the variance. In complex surveys, these assumptions may be violated.

In general, there are three sources of error in a survey. Two of these sources involve the survey design and data collection. The third source of error is introduced during the use of the data. The following paragraphs discuss these sources of error specific to the 1994-96 USDA's CSFII survey and its use to generate the estimates presented in this report.

The first source of error is attributed to the survey design. All designs are constructed to minimize the coefficient of variation with respect to a given parameter. For the 1994-96 CSFII, the goal was to
minimize the variance of the mean Day 1 saturated fat and iron intakes. In this report, we address water ingestion. Thus, the design has not been specifically structured to minimize the coefficient of variation with respect to water ingestion. Another design error is attributed to nonresponse and the representative nature of the sample frame. The CSFII adjusts for these through its sample weights. The method USDA used to derive survey sample weights is discussed in Chapter 2 of this report. For the combined three-year sample, the USDA estimates the variance inflation factor (VIF) for two-day respondents to be 1.60. The 1994-96 CSFII documentation describes the VIF as "the proportional increase in the variance of survey estimates resulting from the variation in weights" and indicates that the VIF measures "the broadly calculated average design effect" (CSFII survey documentation, p. 5-4 and 5-5).

The second source of error is measurement error. For the CSFII, this error presents itself in the records of foods and beverages ingested by the participant. Measurement error in this case is comprised of the amount of a food or beverage consumption reported and the completeness of the reported consumption record. It is generally anticipated that food and beverage intakes are under-reported (Swan, 1983).

The third source of error is introduced when data are used. The first incidence of this occurring is in the data coding and database building by the USDA. Other sources occur during applications of data conventions. As indicated in Chapter 3 of this report, assumptions were made about sources of water and about which foods were prepared at home or by a food service establishment.

### 5.3 Conclusion

The purpose of this study is to provide current estimates of per capita water ingestion in the United States. Results are presented for the general U.S. population and for certain sub-populations (i.e. gender and age categories, pregnant and lactating women). The data on water ingestion were obtained from the U.S. Department of Agriculture's 1994-96 Continuing Survey of Food Intake by Individuals. The estimates report mean and percentiles from empirical distributions for both direct (plain water ingested as a beverage) and indirect water (water added to food and beverages during preparation). Commercial and natural water in the food and beverages are not included in the analysis.

Two liters/person/day has been used as the default value for water ingestion by EPA, other Federal agencies, and the WHO. This value is supported by the National Cancer Institute's report (Ershow and Cantor, 1989) based on 1977-78 survey data. The two liters included the sum of direct and indirect tap water ingestion and was the 88th percentile for the United States population when excluding pregnant and lactating women and breast-fed children.

This analysis, based on 1994-96 CSFII data, found that 90 percent of the population of the United States ingests two liters/day or less of community water. This analysis also found that approximately 83 percent of the population ingests two liters/day or less of total water (i.e., water from all sources) (See Figure 4-1-F2).

For babies younger than one year of age who ingested community water during the two survey days (i.e., "consumers only"), this analysis showed that 90 percent ingested less than or equal to one liter/day of community water. For babies who ingested water from any source during the two survey days, this analysis showed that over 90 (but less than 95) percent ingested less than or equal to one liter/day of total water.

When considering water ingestion in units of milliliters per kilogram of body weight per day, this analysis shows that the mean per capita ingestion rates for babies younger than one year are estimated to be three to four times higher than the mean rates for the population as a whole.

Our results show that pregnant women do not differ significantly in their water intake compared with women of childbearing age (age 15-44). However, lactating women ingest significantly more water than the other two groups. These conclusions are a result of comparing the confidence intervals among the three groups of women. Note, however, that the pregnant women and lactating women are included in the larger group of childbearing-age women.

The mean community water ingested by males is significantly higher than that ingested by females in all age categories except for babies younger than one year old and children one to ten years of age. The highest mean per ingestion by males is found in males in the 20 years and older age group.

A comparison of ingestion by various sources, indicates that community water comprises 75 percent of the total water ingested by individuals in the United States population, followed by bottled water which constitutes 13 percent of total water ingested while 10 percent is attributable to water from other sources.

The results presented may be used in risk assessment analyses where exposures that occur through ingestion of water are of concern. The ingestion estimates presented provide the basis for evaluation of the proportion of the population that may be affected under various exposure scenarios.

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## Appendix A

## CSFII Survey Questions Pertaining to Water Ingestion

Chapter 3 of this report defines the data conventions applied to assign source and amount of water ingested by the respondent. These conventions are predicated on participant responses to survey questions. This appendix lists the questions used to assign source classifications, record the amount of water ingested by a participant, and identify food sources. These questions were extracted from the USDA's 1994-96 CSFII survey instrument, "WHAT WE EAT IN AMERICA: 1994-1996."

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## APPENDIX A

## CSFII Survey Questions Pertaining to Water Ingestion

## Record Type 15: Households.

Name Position W T
$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { HHID } & 3-7 & 5 & \mathrm{~N} & \text { Household identification number. }\end{array}$

Applies to all records.

10001-52999 = HHID

H2O_COOK 103-104 2 N H18. What is the main source of the water used for cooking in your home?

Applies to all records.

1 = Community water supply
2 = Well or rain cistern (household's)
$3=$ Spring (household's or public)
4 = Bottled water (purchased)
$96=$ Other
98 = Don't know
$99=$ Not ascertained

H2O_BEVR 105-106 2 N H19. What is the main source of the water used in your home for preparing beverages such as coffee, tea, juices, and baby formula?

Applies to all records.

1 = Community water supply
2 = Well or rain cistern (household's)
$3=$ Spring (household's or public)
4 = Bottled water (purchased)

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 96=\text { Other } \\
& 98=\text { Don't know } \\
& 99=\text { Not ascertained }
\end{aligned}
$$

H2O_DRNK 107-108 2 N H20. What is the main source of plain drinking water in your home?

Applies to all records.
1 = Community water supply
$2=$ Well or rain cistern (household's)
$3=$ Spring (household's or public)
4 = Bottled water (purchased)
$96=$ Other
$98=$ Don't know
$99=$ Not ascertained

## Record Type 25: Sample Persons.

Name Position W T

HHID $3-7 \quad 5 \quad \mathrm{~N}$ Household identification number.

Applies to all records.

10001-52999 = HHID
$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { SPNUM } & 8-9 & 2 & \mathrm{~N} & \text { Sample person (SP) number. }\end{array}$

Applies to all records.

1-23 = SP number

Now I'd like you to think about all of the plain drinking water that (you/NAME) had yesterday, regardless of where (you/he/she) drank it. By plain drinking water I mean tap water or any bottled water that is not carbonated, with nothing added to it, not even lemon.

D1_H2O_O 136-138 3 N $\begin{aligned} & \text { DA15. How many fluid ounces of plain drinking water did you drink } \\ & \text { yesterday - day 1? }\end{aligned}$

Applies to all records.

$$
\begin{aligned}
* \quad 0 & =\text { None } \\
1-995 & =\text { Fluid ounces } \\
998 & =\text { Don’t know } \\
999 & =\text { Not ascertained } \\
\text { * Skip } & \text { D1_H2O_H - D1_H2O_A }
\end{aligned}
$$

D1_H2O_H 139

D1_H2O_A 140

1 N DA16. How much of this plain drinking water came from your home? Would you say all, most, some, or none - day 1 ?

Applies if: D1_H2O_O > 0

$$
\begin{aligned}
* 1 & =\text { All } \\
2 & =\text { Most } \\
3 & =\text { Some } \\
4 & =\text { None } \\
8 & =\text { Don't know } \\
9 & =\text { Not ascertained }
\end{aligned}
$$

* Skip D1_H2O_A

1 N DA17. What was the main source of plain drinking water that did not come from your home? Was it tap water, water from a drinking fountain, bottled water, or something else - day 1 ?

Applies if: D1_H2O_H > 1

1 = Tap water / drinking fountain
2 = Bottled water
$6=$ Other
$8=$ Don't know

$$
\begin{aligned}
9 & =\text { Not ascertained } \\
\text { Blank } & =\text { Not applicable }
\end{aligned}
$$

Now I'd like you to think about all of the plain drinking water that (you/NAME) had yesterday, regardless of where (you/he/she) drank it. By plain drinking water I mean tap water or any bottled water that is not carbonated, with nothing added to it, not even lemon.

| D2_H2O_O 159-161 | 3 |  | DB13. How many fluid ounces of plain drinking water did you drink yesterday - day 2 ? |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Applies if: COMP_D2 = 1 |
|  |  |  | * $0=$ None |
|  |  |  | 1-995 = Fluid ounces |
|  |  |  | 998 = Don't know |
|  |  |  | 999 = Not ascertained |
|  |  |  | Blank $=$ Not applicable |
|  |  |  | * Skip D2_H2O_H - D2_H2O_A |
| D2_H2O_H 162 | 1 | N | DB14. How much of this plain drinking water came from your home? Would you say all, most some, or none - day 2 ? |
|  |  |  | Applies if: D2_H2O_O > 0 |
|  |  |  | * $1=$ All |
|  |  |  | $2=$ Most |
|  |  |  | 3 = Some |
|  |  |  | $4=$ None |
|  |  |  | $8=$ Don't know |
|  |  |  | $9=$ Not ascertained |
|  |  |  | Blank $=$ Not applicable |
|  |  |  | * Skip D2_H2O_A |

D2_H2O_A $163 \quad 1 \quad \mathrm{~N}$ DB15. What was the main source of plain
drinking water that did not come from your
home? Was it tap water, water from a
drinking fountain, bottled water, or
something else - day 2 ?

Applies if: D2_H2O_H > 1
$1=$ Tap water / drinking fountain
$2=$ Bottled water
6 = Other
$8=$ Don't know
$9=$ Not ascertained
Blank $=$ Not applicable

## Record Type 30: Food Items.

Name Position W T
$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { HHID } & 3-7 & 5 & \mathrm{~N} & \text { Household identification number. }\end{array}$

Applies to all records.

10001-52999 = HHID
$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { SPNUM } & 8-9 & 2 & \mathrm{~N} & \text { Sample person (SP) number. }\end{array}$

Applies to all records.

1-23 $=$ SP number

DAYCODE $64 \quad 1 \quad \mathrm{~N}$ Day $1 /$ day 2 indicator.

Applies to all records.
$1=$ Day 1
$2=$ Day 2

FOODCODE 67-74 8 N Food code. See File 4, "Food Codes and Abbreviated Descriptions" (Chapter 11 on the CD-ROM). Complete documentation of the Food Coding Data Base, nutrient Data Base, and other supporting files used in processing the CSFII 1994 is available in a directory on the CD-ROM [CD-ROM drive]:\TSF1994. For more information see the README.TXT file in the root directory of the CD-ROM.

Applies to all records.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& * \quad 11000000=\text { Human milk } \\
& 11100000-99999999=\text { Food code }
\end{aligned}
$$

* Skip FOODAMT.

Note: there is a non-zero amount for all foods except human milk (FOODCODE $=$ 11000000).

Applies if: FOODCODE > 11000000

$$
\begin{aligned}
0.01-99999.99 & =\text { Amount in grams } \\
\text { Blank } & =\text { Not applicable }
\end{aligned}
$$

FOODSRCE 100-101 2 N I7. Where was the food item obtained?

Applies to all records.

$$
1 \text { = Store }
$$

2 = Restaurant with table service
3 = Fast food place, pizza place
4 = Bar, tavern, lounge
5 = School cafeteria
6 = Other cafeteria
$7=$ Vending machine
8 = Child care center, family day
care home, adult day care
$9=$ Soup kitchen, shelter, food pantry
$10=$ Meals on Wheels
11 = Other community food program
$12=$ Grown or caught by you or someone you know
13 = Someone else / gift
14 = Mail order purchase
$15=$ Common coffee pot or snack tray
$16=$ Residential dining facility

* $20=$ Not applicable, breast-feeding

71 = Fish or seafood caught by you or someone you know and coming from: freshwater lake, pond, or river
$72=$ Fish or seafood caught by you or someone you know and coming from: ocean
$73=$ Fish or seafood caught by you or someone you know and coming from: bay, sound, or estuary
$74=$ Fish or seafood caught by you or someone you know and coming
from: don't know body of water
$96=$ Other
$98=$ Don't know
$99=$ Not ascertained

## * Skip EATHOME -EVERHOME.

## Appendix B

Examples of Procedures Used in the Estimation of Indirect Water Ingestion

This appendix is comprised of three subsections. Appendix B1 provides examples of estimating the proportion of indirect water in 100 grams of a food code. USDA-supplied examples for estimating the amount of preparation water in foods appear in Appendix B2. Finally, Appendix B3 presents USDA guidance and examples for calculation of $\mathrm{p} \%$ and GUi.

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## APPENDIX B1

## Examples for Estimating the Proportion of Indirect Water in 100 Grams of a Food

Definitions:

Food code
Mod number
Food code description
M\%
F\%
Ingredient code
Ingredient description
Grams
P\%

G_am

P_m

A_h
G_i
$=\quad$ An 8 digit number assigned to each unique food in the Food Coding Database.
$=\quad$ Identifies a specific recipe modification.
Food descriptions provided to each unique food in the Food Coding Database.
Moisture change during cooking.
Fat change during cooking.
A 5 digit number assigned to recipe ingredients.
Ingredient description provided in the USDA Recipe Database files, RECING.TXT and MODING.TXT.
Amount (grams) of recipe ingredients based on recipes defined by USDA. for the Calculation of P\% and GUi." method provided by USD A in Appendix B2 "Examples for Estimating Preparation W ater." contractor, SAIC, using the formula:

P_m $=(P \%)\left(G \_a m / 100\right)$

Assumed percent of ingredient that is home/restaurant prepared

Ingredient amount as a percent of the prepared product. Calculated using method provided in Appendix B 3, "USD A Guidance and Examples

Grams absorbed moisture per 100 grams cooked ingredient. Applies to pre-cooked pasta, rice, and cereals. Calculated using the "total solids"

Proportion of moisture in 100 grams of food as ingested. Obtained from the USDA WTR_FC file when available. Otherwise calculated by EPA

Proportion of indirect preparation water per 100 grams of food. Calculated by EPA contractor, SAIC, using the formula:
$\mathrm{G} \_\mathrm{i}=\left(\mathrm{P} \_\mathrm{m}\right)\left(\mathrm{A} \_\mathrm{h} / 100\right)$

## Examples in which the $\mathbf{P} \mathbf{m}$ calculated by USDA.

1. Food code with rec ipe water ingredient.

Food code: 9253091 0, modification code: 100424 , Lemonade with vitam in C adde d made from frozen concentrate $\mathrm{w} / 4$ cans of water.
$\mathrm{M} \%=0.0 \quad \mathrm{~F} \%=0.0$

| Ingredient code | Ingredient name | Grams | P\% | G_am | P_m | A_h |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 14292 | Lemona de, frz, conc, white | 438 |  |  |  |  |
| $14429 *$ | Water, municipal | 1,422 |  |  |  |  |
|  | Total | 1,860 |  |  | 0.7645 |  |

* Ingredient contains preparation water.

Food code with pre-cooked pasta ingredient
Food code: 56101010 . Mod code: 0 . Macaroni, co oked, fat not added in cooking.

| Ingredient code | Ingredient name | Grams | P\% | G_am | P_m | A_h | G_i |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $20100 *$ | Macaroni, ckd, enr | 100.00 |  |  | 0.6161 |  | $100 \%$ |
| 02047 | Salt, table | 0.60 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |

* Contains preparation water.


## Examples in which P_m calculated by EPA contractor, SAIC:

3. Food code with pre-cooked rice ingredient.

Food code: 5815641 0. Mod code: 0. Rice with onion s, Puerto R ican Style. M \%=31 .2 F5=0.0

| Ingredient code | Ingredient name | Grams | P\% | G_am |  | P_m |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 04610 | Margarine | 56.70 | 0.1014 |  |  |  |
| 11282 | Onions, raw | 70.00 | 0.0848 |  |  |  |
| 11264 | Mushrooms, cnd, drained | 98.63 | 0.1184 |  |  |  |
| $20045 *$ | Rice, white, long, reg, ckd, enr | 237.00 | 0.3265 | 64.2906 |  |  |
| 06045 | Soup, onion, cond, comm | 298.00 | 0.3688 |  |  |  |
|  | Total | 1.0000 |  |  |  |  |

* Contains preparation water.

4. Food code with pre-cooked legume ingredient.

Food code: 41 10601 0. Mod code: 0 . Red kidney beans, dry, cooked, fat ad ded in cooking. $\mathrm{M} \%=0.0 \mathrm{~F} \%=0.0$

| Ingredient code | Ingredient name | Grams | P\% | G_am | P_m |  | A_h |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $16033 *$ | Beans, kidney, red, mature, bld | 92.00 | 0.9154 | 62.5382 |  | 0.5725 |  |
| 10165 | Pork, cured, salt, raw | 8.00 | 0.0796 |  |  |  |  |
| 02047 | Salt, table | 0.50 | 0.0050 |  |  |  |  |
|  | Total |  | 1.0000 |  |  |  |  |

* Contains preparation water.

Food code with two recipe ingredients that contain preparation water.
Food code: 58160110 . Modcode: 0 . Rice with beans. $\mathrm{M} \%=0.0 \mathrm{~F} \%=0.0$

| Ingredient code | Ingredient name | Grams | P\% | G_am | P_m | A_h | G_i |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $20045 *$ | Rice, white, long, reg, ckd, enr | 158.00 | 0.4497 | 64.2906 | 0.2835 |  | $100 \%$ |
| $16050 *$ | Beans, white, mature, bld | 179.00 | 0.4996 | 58.3672 | 0.2916 |  | $100 \%$ |
| 02047 | Salt, table | 2.40 | 0.0067 |  |  |  |  |
| 04610 | Margarine, reg, stick, comp | 18.92 | 0.0528 |  |  |  |  |
|  | Total |  | 1.0000 |  |  |  |  |

* Contains preparation water.

6. Food code with brewed tea in gredient.

Food code: 92302200 . Modcode: 0 . Tea, leaf, pre-sweetened with sugar. $\mathrm{M} \%=0.0$. $\mathrm{F} \%=0.0$.

| Ingredient code | Ingredient name | Grams | P\% | G_am | P_m | A_h |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $14355 *$ | Tea, brewed | 236.80 | 0.9499 |  | 0.9499 | $100 \%$ |
| 19335 | Sugars, granulated | 12.50 | 0.0501 |  |  |  |
|  | Total |  | 1.0000 |  |  |  |

* Contains preparation water.


## APPENDIX B2 EXAMPLES FOR ESTIMATING PREPARATION WATER

Examples illustrating how preparation water can be estimated per 100 grams of cooked pasta, rice, legumes (dried beans and peas), and cereal grains such as bulgur, oatmeal, farina.

## Estimates based on the total solids approach:

Total solids $=100-$ moisture
Source for moisture value:
CSFII 1994-96 Survey Nutrient Database, Nutrient code 255
Basic algorithms:
[TS/ 100 g cooked $\times 100] / \mathrm{TS} / 100 \mathrm{~g}$ dry $=\mathrm{gm}$ dry ingr/ 100 g ckd
100 g cooked -gm dry ing $/ 100 \mathrm{~g}$ ckd $=\mathrm{gm}$ prep water $/ 100 \mathrm{~g}$ ckd

Example 1: Cooked rice, white, long-grain, regular

|  | $\underline{\text { PDS }} \frac{\text { code }}{}$ | $\underline{\text { Moisture }}$ | $\underline{\text { Total }} \underline{\text { Solids }}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| cooked rice | 20045 | 68.44 | 31.56 |
| dry rice | 20044 | 11.62 | 88.38 |

[ $31.56 \times 100$ ] / $88.38=35.709 \mathrm{gm}$ dry ingred $/ 100 \mathrm{~g}$ cooked If 100 grams dry rice has 88.38 grams total solids, 35.709 grams dry rice would provide 31.56 grams total solids, the same as in 100 grams cooked rice.
$100-35.709=64.291 \mathrm{gm}$ prep water $/ 100 \mathrm{~g}$ cooked
Since 100 grams cooked rice has 35.709 grams dry rice, the remainder is assumed to be water absorbed during preparation.

Example 2: Cooked (egg) noodles

|  | $\underline{\text { PDS }}$ code | Moisture | $\underline{\text { Total }}$ Solids |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| cooked noodle | 20110 | 68.70 | 31.30 |
| dry noodle | 20109 | 9.67 | 90.33 |

$\begin{aligned} {[31.30 \times 100] / 90.33 } & =34.651 \mathrm{gm} \text { dry ingred } / 100 \mathrm{~g} \text { cooked } \\ 100-34.651 & =65.349 \mathrm{gm} \text { prep water } / 100 \mathrm{~g} \text { cooked }\end{aligned}$

Notes:
Minor a djustments could be made to estimates of preparation water when rice, pasta, legumes, cooked cereal grains, etc. contain salt; however, the change is probably less than one percent.

The cooking yields for rice, pasta, dry beans, etc can be quite variable. For example, rice yields range between 243 to 375 (mean is 308).

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## APPENDIX B3

## USDA Guidance and Examples for the Calculation of $\mathrm{P} \%$ and GUi

Example 1: No moisture or fat change
Follow the steps/calculations below to calculate the amount of each ingredient required to prepare 100 grams of the food (GUi), and the amount of each ingredient as a proportion of the prepared food within each individual recipe.

|  | Recipe <br> Yield | Moist. <br> Change | Fat <br> Change | Fat <br> Code |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | (Ryld) | $\left(\right.$ M_chg $\left.^{\prime}\right)$ | (F_chg) | (F_Code) |
| 11513100 Cocoa and sugar mixture, whole milk | 100.00 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 |



[^2]
## Example 2: A moisture loss and no fat change

 each individual recipe.

|  | Recipe <br> Yield | Moist. <br> Change | Fat <br> Change | Fat <br> Code |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | (Ryld) | (M_chg) | (F_chg) | (F_Code) |
| 11512500 Spanish-style hot chocolate drink | 87.00 | -13.0 | 0.0 | 0 |


| Recipe Code | Ingredient Code | Ingredient description | Retn code | Recipe ingred amount | Ingred amount in 100 gms of recipe | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Amount } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { moist. } \\ & \text { in } 100 \mathrm{gm} \\ & \text { ingred } \end{aligned}$ | Amount of ingred moist. in 100 gms of recipe | Ingred moist. as percent of recipe total | Amount of moist. lost per ingred | Ingred amount in 100 gms of recipe adjusted for loss | Ingred amount as percent of prepared product | Ingred amount needed to prepare 100 gms of product |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | (Gmi) | (Gmi_100) | (M_100) | (Mi) | (Mi\%) | ( $\mathrm{Mi}-$ ) | (Pgmi) | ( $\mathrm{P} \%$ ) | (GUi) |
| 11512500 | 1096 | Milk, cnd, evap, whl | 2151 | 756.000 | 47.8273 | 74.040 | 35.4113 | 0.44053 | -5.7268 | 42.1005 | 0.48391 | 54.974 |
| 11512500 | 2010 | Cinnamon, ground | 0 | 0.287 | 0.0182 | 9.520 | 0.0017 | 0.00002 | -0.0003 | 0.0179 | 0.00021 | 0.021 |
| 11512500 | 14429 | Water, municipal | 0 | 711.000 | 44.9804 | 99.900 | 44.9355 | 0.55901 | -7.2671 | 37.7133 | 0.43349 | 51.702 |
| 11512500 | 19081 | Candies, swt choc | 0 | 113.400 | 7.1741 | 0.500 | 0.0359 | 0.00045 | -0.0058 | 7.1683 | 0.08239 | 8.246 |
|  |  |  | Recipe totals: | 1580.69 | 100.0000 |  | 80.3844 | 1.00000 | -13.000 | 87.0000 | 1.00000 |  |

(1)
(2)
(4)
(5)
(6)
(7)
(8)
(9)

Steps/Calculations: (1) $\quad$ Gmi $=$ Values are from the 1994-96 CSFII Recipe Database
(2) $\mathrm{Gmi} 100=(\mathrm{Gmi} / \operatorname{sum}(\mathrm{Gmi})) * 100$
(3) $\mathrm{Mi}_{\mathrm{L}} 100=$ Values are obtained from the 1994-96 CSFII Nutrient Database
(4) $\quad \mathrm{Mi}=\mathrm{Gmi} 100$ * $\left(\mathrm{M} \_100 / 100\right)$
(5) $\quad \mathrm{Mi} \%=\mathrm{Mi} / \operatorname{sum}(\mathrm{Mi})$
(6) $\mathrm{Mi}-=\mathrm{Mi} \% * \mathrm{M}_{-}$chg
(7) $\quad$ Pgmi $=$ Gmi_100 $+(\mathrm{Mi}-)$
(8) $\quad \mathrm{P} \%=\mathrm{Pgmi} / \operatorname{sum}($ Pgmi $)$
(9) Gui $=($ Gmi_100/Ryld $) * 100$

## Example 3: A moisture loss and a fat gain

 each individual recipe.

|  | Recipe <br> Yield | Moist. <br> Change | Fat <br> Change | Fat <br> Code |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | (Ryld) | (M_chg) | (F_chg) | (F_Code) |
| 56201520 Cornmeal mush, fried | 36.00 | -65.1 | 1.1 | 4615 |


| Recipe Code | Ingredient Code |  | Retn code | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Ingredient description |  |  | Ingred amount in 100 gms of recipe | Amount of moist. in 100 gms ingred | Amount of ingred moist. in 100 gms of recipe | Ingred moist. <br> as percent of recipe total | Amount of moist. lost per ingred | Ingred amount in 100 gms of recipe adjusted for loss | Ingred amount as percent of prepared product | Ingred amount needed to prepare 100 gms of product |
|  |  |  |  | (Gmi) | (Gmi_100) | (M_100) | (Mi) | (Mi\%) | (Mi-) | (Pgmi) | ( $\mathrm{P} \%$ ) | (GUi) |
| 56201520 | 2047 | Salt, table | 0 | 3.000 | 0.2755 | 0.200 | 0.0006 | 0.00001 | -0.0004 | 0.2751 | 0.00764 | 0.765 |
| 56201520 | 4615 | fat_added | 0 | - | 1.1000 | 0.000 | 0.0000 | 0.00000 | 0.0000 | 1.1000 | 0.03056 | 3.056 |
| 56201520 | 14429 | Water, municipal | 0 | 948.000 | 87.0523 | 99.900 | 86.9653 | 0.98339 | -64.0184 | 23.0339 | 0.63983 | 241.812 |
| 56201520 | 20022 | Cornmeal, degermed, enr, yel | 305 | 138.000 | 12.6722 | 11.590 | 1.4687 | 0.01661 | -1.0812 | 11.5910 | 0.32197 | 35.200 |
|  |  |  | Recipe totals: | 1089.00 | 101.1000 |  | 88.4345 | 1.00000 | -65.1000 | 36.0000 | 1.00000 |  |

Steps/Calculations: (1) Gmi $=$ Values are from the 1994-96 CSFII Recipe Database
(2) $\mathrm{Gmi} \_100=(\mathrm{Gmi} / \mathrm{sum}(\mathrm{Gmi})) * 100$
(3) Mi_100 $=$ Values are obtained from the 1994-96 CSFII Nutrient Database
(4) $\mathrm{Mi}=$ Gmi $100 *(\mathrm{M} 100 / 100)$
(5) $\mathrm{Mi} \%=\mathrm{Mi} /$ sum(Mi)
(6) $\mathrm{Mi}-=\mathrm{Mi} \% * \mathrm{M}_{-}$chg
(7) Pgmi $=$ Gmi_100 + (Mi-)
(8) $\mathrm{P} \%=\mathrm{Pgmi} / \mathrm{sum}(\mathrm{Pgmi})$
(9) $\quad$ Gui $=($ Gmi_100/Ryld) $* 100$

## Example 4: No moisture or fat change but an ingredient with a moisture loss

This situation requires calculating $\mathrm{P} \%$ and GUi amounts for ingredients of ingredients in a foodcode recipe using a two stage process:
Stage I. Calculate the amount of each ingredient required to prepare 100 grams of the food (GUi) and the amount of each ingredient as a proportion of the prepared food within each individual recipe. [Comparable to examples 1+2]
Stage II. Where an ingredient has a recipe (e.g., the ingredient 53114200 in the recipe 53114150), merge it's ingredient information with the foodcode recipe ingredient information and calculate compound ingredient $\mathrm{P} \%$ and Gui amounts.

## Stage I.

| Foodcode Recipe: | 53114150 Cake, lemon, lowfat, NS as to icing |
| :--- | :--- |
| Ingredient Recip e: | 53114200 Cake, lemon, lowfat, without icing |
| Ingredient Recipe: | 91305020 Icing, white |


|  |  |  |  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Recipe Code | Ingredient Code | Ingredient description | Retn code | Recipe ingred amount | Ingred amount in 100 gms of recipe | $\begin{array}{c}\text { Amount } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { moist. } \\ \text { in }\end{array}$ <br> $\begin{array}{c}100 \text { gms } \\ \text { ingred }\end{array}$ | Amount <br> of ingred moist. in 100 gms of recipe | Ingred moist. as percent of recipe total | Amount of moist. lost per ingred | Ingred amount in 100 gms of recipe adjusted for loss | Ingred amount as percent of prepared product | Ingred <br> amount <br> needed <br> to <br> prepare <br> 100 gms <br> of <br> product |
|  |  |  |  | (Gmi) | (Gmi_100) | (M_100) | (Mi) | (Mi\%) | (Mi-) | (Pgmi) | (P\%) | (GUi) |
| 53114150 | 53114200 | Cake, lemon, lowfat, w/o icing | 0 | 786.000 | 62.9808 | 29.617 | 18.6530 | 0.85379 | 0.0000 | 62.9808 | 0.62981 | 62.981 |
| 53114150 | 91305020 | Icing, white | 0 | 462.000 | 37.0192 | 8.629 | 3.1944 | 0.14621 | 0.0000 | 37.0192 | 0.37019 | 37.019 |
|  |  |  | Recipe Totals: | 1248.00 | 100.0000 |  | 21.8474 | 1.00000 | 0.0000 | 100.0000 | 1.00000 |  |
| 53114200 | 1123 | Eggs, chick, whl, raw/frz | 101 | 100.000 | 10.8217 | 75.330 | 8.1520 | 0.18657 | -3.7314 | 7.0903 | 0.08863 | 13.527 |
| 53114200 | 14429 | Water, municipal | 0 | 308.100 | 33.3416 | 99.900 | 33.3083 | 0.76231 | -15.2463 | 18.0954 | 0.22619 | 41.677 |
| 53114200 | 18142 | Cake, yel, dry mix, pudd-type | 301 | 515.970 | 55.8367 | 4.000 | 2.2335 | 0.05112 | -1.0223 | 54.8144 | 0.68518 | 69.796 |
|  |  |  | Recipe Totals: | 924.07 | 100.0000 |  | 43.6937 | 1.00000 | -20.0000 | 80.0000 | 1.00000 |  |
| 91305020 | 2047 | Salt, table | 0 | 1.500 | 0.2619 | 0.200 | 0.0005 | 0.00006 | 0.0000 | 0.2619 | 0.00262 | 0.262 |
| 91305020 | 2050 | Vanilla extract | 0 | 4.333 | 0.7566 | 52.580 | 0.3978 | 0.04610 | 0.0000 | 0.7566 | 0.00757 | 0.757 |
| 91305020 | 4610 | Margarine, reg, stick, comp, 80\% fat | 0 | 75.125 | 13.1181 | 15.700 | 2.0595 | 0.23869 | 0.0000 | 13.1181 | 0.13118 | 13.118 |
| 91305020 | 19336 | Sugars, pdr | 0 | 453.600 | 79.2061 | 0.300 | 0.2376 | 0.02754 | 0.0000 | 79.2061 | 0.79206 | 79.206 |
| 91305020 | 11100000 | Milk, nfs | 0 | 38.125 | 6.6573 | 89.121 | 5.9330 | 0.68761 | 0.0000 | 6.6573 | 0.06657 | 6.657 |
| 91305020 |  |  | Recipe Totals: | 572.68 | 100.0000 |  | 8.6285 | 1.00000 | 0.0000 | 100.0000 | 1.00000 |  |

Steps/Calculations: (1) $\quad \mathrm{Gmi}=$ Values are from the 1994-96 CSFII Recipe Database
(2) $\mathrm{Gmi} 100=(\mathrm{Gmi} /$ sum $(\mathrm{Gmi})) * 100$
(3) Mi_100 $=$ Values are obtained from the 1994-96 CSFII Nutrient Database
(4) $\mathrm{Mi}=$ Gmi_100 * ( $\mathrm{M} \_100 / 100$ )
(5) $\quad \mathrm{Mi} \%=\mathrm{Mi} /$ sum(Mi)
(6) $\quad \mathrm{Mi}-=\mathrm{Mi} \% * \mathrm{M}_{-}$chg
(7) $\quad$ Pgmi $=$ Gmi_100 $+(\mathrm{Mi}-)$
(8) $\quad \mathrm{P} \%=\mathrm{Pgmi} /$ sum $($ Pgmi $)$
(9) $\quad$ Gui $=($ Gmi_100/Ryld $) * 100$

Stage II.

| Foodcode recipe information |  |  |  |  |  | Ingredient recipe information in $\mathbf{1 0 0}$ grams of ingredient |  |  |  |  | (1) <br> Compound P\% | (2) <br> Compound GUi |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Recipe code | Rec yld | Ingred. <br> Code | $\begin{gathered} \text { Ingred } \\ \text { Gmi_100 } \end{gathered}$ | Ingred. P\% | Ingred. GUi | Rec yld | Ingred. Code | Ingred Gmi_100 | Ingred. P\% | Ingred. GUi |  |  |
|  | (Ryld) |  | (Gmi_100) | (P\%) | (GUi) | (I_Ryld) |  | (I_Gmi_100) | (I_P\%) | (I_GUi) | (C_P\%) | (C_GUi) |
| 53114150 | 100.0 | 53114200 | 62.9808 | 0.62981 | 62.981 | 80.0 | 1123 | 10.8217 | 0.08863 | 13.527 | 0.05582 | 8.519 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 14429 | 33.3416 | 0.22619 | 41.677 | 0.14246 | 26.249 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 18142 | 55.8367 | 0.68518 | 69.796 | 0.43153 | 43.958 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Ingredient r | e subtotals: | 0.62981 | 78.726 |
|  |  | 91305020 | 37.0192 | 0.37019 | 37.019 | 100.0 | 2047 | 0.2619 | 0.00262 | 0.262 | 0.00097 | 0.097 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2050 | 0.7566 | 0.00757 | 0.757 | 0.00280 | 0.280 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4610 | 13.1181 | 0.13118 | 13.118 | 0.04856 | 4.856 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 19336 | 79.2061 | 0.79206 | 79.206 | 0.29321 | 29.322 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 11100000 | 6.6573 | 0.06657 | 6.657 | 0.02465 | 2.464 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Ingredient | e subtotals: | 0.37019 | 37.019 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Foodco | ecipe totals: | 1.00000 | 115.745 |

(2) $\mathrm{C}_{-} \mathrm{GUi}=\left((\right.$ Gmi_100/Ryld $) *\left(\mathrm{I} \_\right.$Gmi_100/I_Rydl $) * 100$

## Example 5: A moisture loss and an ingredient with a moisture loss

This situation requires calculating nested ingredient amounts in a two stage process:
Stage I. Calculate the amount of each ingredient required to prepare 100 grams of the food (GUi) and the amount of each ingredient as a proportion of the prepared food within each individual recipe. [Comparable to example 2]
Stage II. Where an ingredient has a recipe (e.g., the ingredient 53116000 in the recipe 13210160), merge it's ingredient information with the foodcode recipe ingredient information and calculate compound ingredient $\mathrm{P} \%$ and GUi amounts.


Steps/Calculations: (1) $\quad \mathrm{Gmi}=$ Values are from the $1994-96$ CSFII Recipe Database
(2) $\mathrm{Gmi} 100=(\mathrm{Gmi} /$ sum $(\mathrm{Gmi})) * 100$
(3) Mi_100 $=$ Values are obtained from the 1994-96 CSFII Nutrient Database
(4) $\mathrm{Mi}=$ Gmi 100 * (M_100/100)
(5) $\mathrm{Mi} \%=\mathrm{Mi} / \operatorname{sum}(\mathrm{Mi})$
(6) $\quad \mathrm{Mi}-=\mathrm{Mi} \% * \mathrm{M}_{-}$chg
(7) $\quad$ Pgmi $=$ Gmi_100 $+(\mathrm{Mi}-)$
(8) $\mathrm{P} \%=\mathrm{Pgmi} / \mathrm{sum}(\mathrm{Pgmi})$
(9) $\quad$ Gui $=($ Gmi_100/Ryld $) * 100$

Stage II.

| Foodcode recipe information |  |  |  |  |  | Ingredient recipe information in $\mathbf{1 0 0}$ grams of ingredient |  |  |  |  | (1) Compound$\mathrm{P} \%$ | (2) <br> Compound GUi |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Recipe code | Rec yld | Ingred. Code | $\begin{gathered} \text { Ingred } \\ \text { Gm1_100 } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Ingred. P\% | Ingred. GUi | Rec yld | Ingred. Code | $\begin{gathered} \text { Ingred } \\ \text { Gm1_100 } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Ingred. | Ingred. GUi |  |  |
|  | (Ryld) |  | (Gmi_100) | (P\%) | (GUi) | (I_Ryld) |  | (I_Gmi_100) | (I_P \%) | (I_GUi) | (C_P\%) | (C_GUi) |
| 13210160 | 65.4 | 1077 | 30.8307 | 0.23105 | 47.142 |  |  |  |  |  | 0.23105 | 47.142 |
|  |  | 1123 | 18.9533 | 0.16330 | 28.981 |  |  |  |  |  | 0.16330 | 28.981 |
|  |  | 2010 | 0.0727 | 0.00105 | 0.111 |  |  |  |  |  | 0.00105 | 0.111 |
|  |  | 2047 | 0.0474 | 0.00072 | 0.072 |  |  |  |  |  | 0.00072 | 0.072 |
|  |  | 9100 | 15.6681 | 0.12796 | 23.957 |  |  |  |  |  | 0.12796 | 23.957 |
|  |  | 9156 | 0.3791 | 0.00306 | 0.580 |  |  |  |  |  | 0.00306 | 0.580 |
|  |  | 14429 | 0.3119 | 0.00201 | 0.477 |  |  |  |  |  | 0.00201 | 0.477 |
|  |  | 19335 | 12.6355 | 0.19320 | 19.320 |  |  |  |  |  | 0.19320 | 19.320 |
|  |  | 42222 | 2.1480 | 0.02405 | 3.284 |  |  |  |  |  | 0.02405 | 3.284 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Subtotals: | 0.74640 | 123.924 |
|  |  | 53116000 | 18.9533 | 0.25360 | 28.981 | 88.0 | 1123 | 25.2838 | 0.20346 | 28.732 | 0.05160 | 8.327 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2047 | 0.1689 | 0.00192 | 0.192 | 0.00049 | 0.056 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4610 | 14.2600 | 0.15219 | 16.205 | 0.03860 | 4.696 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 14429 | 0.1040 | 0.00072 | 0.118 | 0.00018 | 0.034 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 18369 | 0.4846 | 0.00540 | 0.551 | 0.00137 | 0.160 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 19335 | 25.2838 | 0.28732 | 28.732 | 0.07286 | 8.327 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 20084 | 27.5593 | 0.29799 | 31.317 | 0.07557 | 9.076 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 11100000 | 6.8556 | 0.05100 | 7.790 | 0.01293 | 2.258 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Ingredient | e subtotals: | 0.25360 | 32.934 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Foodco | ecipe totals: | 1.00000 | 156.858 |

Steps/Calculations:
(1) C_P\% = P\% * I_P\%
(2) $\mathrm{C}_{-} \mathrm{GUi}=\left((\mathrm{Gmi} 100 / \mathrm{Ryld}) *\left(\mathrm{I} \_\overline{\mathrm{G} m i} \_100 / \mathrm{I} \_\right.\right.$Rydl $) ~-~ * 100$

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## Appendix C <br> 1994-96 CSFII Food Codes

Appendix C1 lists percent allocations of food codes to indirect (implying that water was added during final preparation at home or by food service establishments such as school cafeterias and restaurants) and commercial water. Note that three-digit food codes for groups of foods which are assumed to be commercial (e.g. 281, "frozen or shelf stable meals") are not included in this list. Also note that 8-digit food codes for commercial ready-to-serve products which are included under a 3-digit food code groups were assumed to have no indirect water (e.g., food code 26100250 "Fish stick, patty, or fillet, NS as to type, battered, fried," was assumed to be $100 \%$ commercial.)

All three-digit food codes from the CSFII appear in Appendix C2. Finally, the proportion of indirect water per 100 grams of a food code is listed in Appendix C3.

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## APPENDIX C1

## Assumptions for the Assignment of Water Type for 3-digit Food Code Series in the USDA 1994-96 CSFII Recipe Database

Note: Food codes that appear to be commercial are removed from this listing.

|  |  | Indirect | Commercial |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \% | \% |
| 111 | Milk, fluid (regular, filled, buttermilk, and dry reconstituted) | 100 | 0 |
| 112 | Milk, fluid, evaporated and condensed | 100 | 0 |
| 115 | Flavored milk and milk drinks, fluid | 100 | 0 |
| 116 | Milk-based meal replacements, fluid | 100 | 0 |
| 117 | Infant formulas, fluid, reconstituted concentrate, reconstituted dry, and ready-to-feed | 100 | 0 |
| 132 | Puddings, custards, and other milk desserts | 100 | 0 |
| 147 | Cheese soups | 90 | 10 |
| 232 | Veal | 100 | 0 |
| 241 | Chicken | 100 | 0 |
| 243 | Duck | 100 | 0 |
| 261 | Finfish | 100 | 0 |
| 263 | Shellfish | 100 | 0 |
| 271 | Meat, poultry, fish in gravy or sauce or creamed | 100 | 0 |
| 272 | Meat, poultry, fish with starch item (include white potatoes) | 100 | 0 |
| 273 | Meat, poultry, fish with starch item and vegetables | 100 | 0 |
| 274 | Meat, poultry, fish with vegetables (excluding white potatoes) | 90 | 10 |
| 283 | Soups, broths, extracts from meat, poultry, fish base | 90 | 10 |
| 284 | Gelatin and gelatin-based meal supplements | 100 | 0 |
| 285 | Gravies from meat, poultry, fish base | 90 | 10 |
| 321 | Egg dishes | 100 | 0 |
| 331 | Egg substitute, from powdered mixture | 100 | 0 |
| 332 | Egg substitute, from frozen mixture | 100 | 0 |
| 333 | Egg substitute, from liquid mixture | 100 | 0 |
| 411 | Dried beans | 50 | 50 |
| 412 | Dried beans mixtures | 50 | 50 |
| 413 | Dried peas, lentils, and mixtures | 50 | 50 |
| 416 | Soups with legumes as major ingredient | 90 | 10 |
| 418 | Meat substitutes, mainly vegetable protein | 50 | 50 |
| 522 | Cornb read, corn muffins, tortillas | 50 | 50 |
| 523 | Other muffins, popovers | 50 | 50 |
| 524 | Other quick breads | 50 | 50 |
| 531 | Cakes | 90 | 10 |
| 532 | Cookies | 90 | 10 |
| 533 | Pies | 90 | 10 |
| 534 | Cobblers, eclairs, turnovers, other pastries | 90 | 10 |
| 535 | Danish, breakfast pastries, doughnuts, granola bars | 90 | 10 |
| 536 | Co ffee cake, not ye ast | 90 | 10 |
| 551 | Pancakes | 100 | 0 |
| 553 | French toast | 100 | 0 |
| 555 | Flour-water patties | 100 | 0 |
| 557 | Rice flour cakes | 100 | 0 |
| 561 | Pastas | 100 | 0 |
| 562 | Cooked cereals, rice | 100 | 0 |
| 581 | Grain mixtures | 100 | 0 |
| 584 | So ups with grain product as major ingred ient | 90 | 10 |
| 612 | Citrus fruit juices | 100 | 0 |
| 634 | Mixtures of fruits and nonfruit items | 100 | 0 |
| 641 | Fruit juices, excluding citrus | 100 | 0 |


| 715 | W hite potatoes, mashed, stuffed, puffs | 100 | 0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 717 | Potato recipes | 100 | 0 |
| 718 | Potato soups | 90 | 10 |
| 719 | Puerto R ican starchy vegetables | 100 | 0 |
| 722 | Dark-green nonleafy vegetables | 100 | 0 |
| 723 | Dark-gree n vegetable soups | 90 | 10 |
| 732 | Pumpkin | 100 | 0 |
| 735 | Deep-yellow vegetable soups | 90 | 10 |
| 744 | To mato sauces | 100 | 0 |
| 745 | To mato mixtures | 100 | 0 |
| 746 | Tomato soups | 90 | 10 |
| 753 | Other vegetables mixtures, cooked | 100 | 0 |
| 754 | Other cooke d vegetables, cooked with sauces, batters, casseroles | 90 | 10 |
| 756 | Vege table soups | 100 | 0 |
| 771 | White potato with meat, poultry, fish (mixtures) | 100 | 0 |
| 772 | Puerto R ican starchy vegetable (viandas) mixtures | 100 | 0 |
| 773 | Other veg etable mixtures | 100 | 0 |
| 775 | Puerto R ican stews or soups with starchy vegetables (viandas) | 100 | 0 |
| 813 | Other fats | 100 | 0 |
| 913 | Syrups, honey, molasses, sweet toppings | 100 | 0 |
| 915 | Gelatin desserts or salads | 100 | 0 |
| 921 | Coffee | 100 | 0 |
| 922 | Coffee substitutes | 100 | 0 |
| 923 | Tea | 100 | 0 |
| 926 | B everages, no nfruit | 100 | 0 |
| 927 | Beverages, noncarbonated, without vitamin C, made from powdered mixes | 100 | 0 |
| 933 | Cock tails | 100 | 0 |

## 11 MILKS AND MILK DRINKS

110 Milk, human
111 Milk, fluid (regular, filled, buttermilk, and dry reconstituted)
112 Milk, fluid, evaporated and condensed
113 Milk, fluid, imitation
114 Yogurt
115 Flavo red milk and milk drinks, fluid
116 Milk-based meal replacements, fluid
117 Infant formulas, fluid, reconstituted concentrate, reconstituted dry, and ready-to-feed
118 Milk, dry, and powdered mixtures with dry milk, not reconstituted
119 Infant formulas, dry, not reconstituted

## 12 CREAMS AND CREAM SUBSTITUTES

121 Sweet dairy cream
122 Cream substitutes
123 Sour cream

13 MILK DESSERTS, SAUCES, GRAVIES
131 Milk desserts, frozen
132 Pud dings, custards, and other milk desserts
133 Milk desserts baby food
134 White sauces and milk gravies

## 14 CHEESES

140 Cheese, NS as to type
141 Natural cheeses
142 Cottage cheeses
143 Cream cheeses
144 Processed cheeses and cheese spreads
145 Imitation cheeses
146 Cheese mixtures
147 Cheese soups

20 MEAT, NS AS TO TYPE

200 Meat, NS as to type
21 BEEF

210 Beef, NFS
211 Beef steak
213 Beef oxtails, neckbones, short ribs
214 Beef roasts, stew meat, corned beef, beef brisket, sandwich steaks
215 Gro und beef, beef patties, beef meatballs
216 Other beef items (beef bacon, dried beef, pastrami)
217 Beef baby food

220 Pork, NFS; ground, dehydrated
221 Pork chops
222 Pork steaks, cutlets
223 Ham
224 Pork roasts
225 Canadian bacon
226 Bacon, salt pork
227 Other pork items (spareribs, cracklings, skin, miscellaneous parts)
228 Pork baby food
23 LAMB, VEAL, GAME, OTHER CARCASS MEAT

230 Lamb, NFS
231 Lamb and goat
232 Veal
233 Game
234 Lamb or veal baby food
24 POULTRY

241 Chicken
242 Turkey
243 Duck
244 Other poultry
247 Poultry baby food
25 ORGAN MEATS, SAUSAGES AND LUNCHMEATS, AND MEAT SPREADS
251 Organ meats and mixtures
252 Frankfurters, sausages, lunchmeats, meat spreads
26 FISH AND SHELLFISH

261 Finfish
262 Other seafood
263 Shellfish

27 MEAT, POULTRY, FISH WITH NONMEAT ITEMS
271 Meat, poultry, fish in gravy or sauce or creamed
272 Meat, poultry, fish with starch item (include white potatoes)
273 Meat, poultry, fish with starch item and vegetables
274 Meat, poultry, fish with vegetables (excluding white potatoes)
275 Sandwiches with meat, poultry, fish
276 Meat, poultry, fish with nonmeat items baby food
28 FROZEN PLATE MEALS, SOUPS, AND GRAVIES WITH MEAT, POULTRY, FISH BASE; GELATIN AND GELATIN-BASED DRINKS

281 Frozen plate meals with meat, poultry, fish as major ingredient
283 Soups, broths, extracts from meat, poultry, fish base

284 Gelatin and gelatin-b ased meal supplements
285 Gravies from meat, poultry, fish base
31 EGGS

311 Chicken eggs
312 Other poultry eggs

32 EGG MIXTURES

321 Egg dishes
322 Egg sandwiches
323 Egg soups
324 Meringues
33 EGG SUBSTITUTES
330 Egg substitute, NS as to form
331 Egg substitute, from powdered mixture
332 Egg substitute, from frozen mixture
333 Egg substitute, from liquid mixture

## 34 EGGS BABY FOOD

341 Eggs baby food

## 35 FROZEN PLATE MEALS WITH EGG AS MAJOR INGREDIENT

350 Frozen plate meals with egg as major ingredient

## 41 LEGUMES

411 Dried beans
412 Dried beans mixtures
413 Dried peas, lentils, and mixtures
414 Soybean derived products (exc luding milks)
415 Frozen plate meals with legumes as major ingredient
416 Soups with legumes as major ingredient
417 Legumes baby food
418 Me at substitutes, mainly vegetable protein
419 Meat substitute sandwiches

42 NUTS, NUT BUTTERS, AND NUT MIXTURES
421 Nuts
422 Nut butters
423 Nut butter sandwiches
424 Coconut beverages
425 Nut mixtures
43 SEEDS AND SEED MIXTURES
431 Seeds
44 CAROB PRODUCTS
441 Carob powder, flour
442 Carob chips, syrup

## 50 FLOUR AND DRY MIXES

500 Flour and dry mixes
51 YEAST BREADS, ROLLS

510 Breads, rolls, NFS
511 White breads, rolls
512 W hole wheat breads, rolls
513 W heat, cracked wheat breads, rolls
514 Rye breads, rolls
515 Oat breads
516 Multigrain breads, rolls
517 Cottonseed breads
518 Other breads

52 QUICK BREADS

521 Biscuits
522 Cornbread, corn muffins, tortillas
523 Other muffins, popovers
524 Other quick breads

53 CAKES, COOKIES, PIES, PASTRIES

531 Cakes
532 Cookies
533 Pies
534 Cobblers, eclairs, turnovers, other pastries
535 Danish, breakfast pastries, doughnuts, granola bars
536 Coffee cake, not yeast

54 CRACKERS AND SALTY SNACKS FROM GRAIN PRODUCTS

541 Sweet crackers
542 Low sodium crackers
543 Nonsweet crackers
544 Salty snacks from grain products
55 PANCAKES, WAFFLES, FRENCH TOAST, OTHER GRAIN PRODUCTS

551 Pancakes
552 Waffles
553 French toast
554 Crepes
555 Flour-water patties
556 Flour-milk patties
557 Rice flour cakes
558 Funnel cakes

56 PASTAS, COOKED CEREALS, RICE

561 Pastas
562 Cooked cereals, rice

57 CEREALS, NOT COOKED OR NS AS TO COOKED

570 Cereal, not specified as to cooked
571-574 Ready-to-eat cereals
576 Cereal grains, not cooked
578 Cereals baby food
58 GRAIN MIXTURES, FROZEN PLATE MEALS, SOUPS

581 Grain mixtures
583 Frozen plate meals with grain mixture as major ingredient
584 Soups with grain product as major ingredient
585 Grain mixtures baby food
61 CITRUS FRUITS, JUICES

611 Citrus fruits
612 Citrus fruit juices

62 DRIED FRUITS
621 Dried fruits
63 OTHER FRUITS

631 Fruits, excluding berries
632 Berries
633 Mix tures of two or more fruits
634 Mixtures of fruits and nonfruit items
64 FRUIT JUICES AND NECTARS EXCLUDING CITRUS

641 Fruit juices, excluding citrus
642 Nectars
644 Vinegar

67 FRUITS AND JUICES BABY FOOD
671 Fruits and fruit mixtures baby food
672 Fruit juice baby food
673 Fruits with cereal baby food
674 Fruit desserts and fruit-flavored puddings and yogurt baby food
71 WHITE POTATOES AND PUERTO RICAN STARCHY VEGETABLES
710 White potatoes, NFS
711 White potatoes, baked and boiled
712 White potatoes, chips and sticks
713 White potatoes, creamed, scalloped, au gratin
714 White potatoes, fried
715 White potatoes, mashed, stuffed, puffs
716 Potato salad
717 Potato recipes
718 Potato soups
719 Puerto Rican starchy vegetables
72 DARK-GREEN VEGETABLES

721 Dark-green leafy vegetables

722 Dark-green nonleafy vegetables
723 Dark-green vegetable soups
73 DEEP-YELLOW VEGETABLES

731 Carrots
732 Pumpkin
733 Squash, winter
734 Sweetpotatoes
735 Deep-yellow vegetable soups

74 TOMATOES AND TOMATO MIXTURES

741 Tomatoes, raw
742 Tomatoes, cooked
743 Tomato juices
744 Tomato sauces
745 Tomato mixtures
746 Tomato soups
747 Tomato sandwiches

75 OTHER VEGETABLES

751 Other vegetables, raw
752 Other vegetables, cooked
753 Other vegetables mixtures, cooked
754 Other cooked vegetables, cooked with sauces, batters, casseroles
755 Olives, pickles, relishes (excluding tomatoes)
756 Vegetable soups
761 Dark-green vegetables baby food
762 Deep-yellow vegetables baby food
764 Vegetables other than dark-green, deep-yellow, and tomato baby food
766 Vegetables with meat baby food
767 Vegetables with liver baby food

77 VEGETABLES W ITH MEAT, POULT RY, FISH

771 White potato with meat, poultry, fish (mixtures)
772 Puerto Rican starchy vegetable (viandas) mixtures
773 Other vegetable mixtures
775 Puerto Rican stews or soups with starchy vegetables (viandas)

## 81 FATS

811 Table fats
812 Cooking fats
813 Other fats

82 OILS

821 Vegetable oils

## 83 SALAD DRESSINGS

831 Regular salad dressings

832 Low-calorie salad dressings
91 SUGARS AND SWEETS

911 Sugars
912 Sugar replacements or substitute
913 Syrups, honey, molasses, sweet toppings
914 Jellies, jams, preserves
915 Gelatin desserts or salads
916 Ices or popsicles
917 Candies
918 Chewing gums

## 92 NONALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES

921 Coffee
922 Coffee substitutes
923 Tea
924 Soft drinks
925 Fruitades and drinks
926 Beverages, non fruit
927 Beverages, noncarbonated, without vitamin C, made from powdered mixes
928 No nalcoholic beers, wines, cocktails
929 Beverage concentrates, dry, not reconstituted
93 ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES
931 Beers and ales
932 Cordials and liqueurs
933 Cocktails
934 Wines
935 Distilled liquors

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APPENDIX C3

## Proportion of Indirect Water per 100 grams of USDA 1994-96 CSFII Foods

| Food code | Modcode | Start date | End date | G_i |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 11114200 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.8920 |
| 11120000 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.9071 |
| 11121100 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.8702 |
| 11121210 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.9061 |
| 11121300 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.9071 |
| 11122000 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.9021 |
| 11210000 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.4847 |
| 11210200 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.4847 |
| 11211000 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.4847 |
| 11211200 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.4847 |
| 11211600 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.4763 |
| 11212000 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.4807 |
| 11212200 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.4807 |
| 11213000 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.8625 |
| 11213050 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.7330 |
| 11213200 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.8625 |
| 11220200 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.4365 |
| 11512500 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.4335 |
| 11514100 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.8623 |
| 11514300 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.9221 |
| 11514500 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.9386 |
| 11515400 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.9029 |
| 11518000 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.8969 |
| 11518050 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.8846 |
| 11518100 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.8965 |
| 11541000 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.0633 |
| 11541100 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.1307 |
| 11541400 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.0646 |
| 11541400 | 101023 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.0646 |
| 11542000 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.5100 |
| 11551100 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.3154 |
| 11552200 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.2732 |
| 11561010 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.4606 |
| 11651010 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.8826 |
| 11710102 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.4887 |
| 11710103 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.8771 |
| 11710112 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.4887 |
| 11710113 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.8745 |
| 11710122 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.4887 |
| 11710123 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.8745 |
| 11710202 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.4887 |
| 11710203 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.8720 |
| 11710402 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.4887 |
| 11710403 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.8720 |
| 11710502 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.4887 |
| 11710503 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.8758 |
| 11710552 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.4887 |
| 11710553 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.8758 |
| 11710602 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.4887 |
| 11710603 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.8771 |
| 11710603 | 101078 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.9345 |
| 11710712 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.4927 |
| 11710713 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.8771 |
| 11710713 | 100584 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.9081 |
| 11710902 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.4887 |
| 11710903 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.8720 |
| 11710903 | 101155 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.8882 |
| 11710952 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.4887 |
| 11710952 | 100302 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.7414 |
| 11710953 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.8631 |
| 11720052 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.4927 |
| 11720053 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.8732 |
| 11720202 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.4887 |
| 11720203 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.8720 |
| 11720302 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.4887 |
| 11720303 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.8732 |
| 11720402 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.4887 |
| 11720402 | 101098 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.6565 |
| 11720403 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.8720 |
| 11720403 | 100669 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.8949 |
| 11720452 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.4887 |
| 11720502 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.4887 |


| 11720503 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.8732 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 11720602 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.4887 |
| 11720603 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.8732 |
| 11740103 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.8606 |
| 11740302 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.4919 |
| 11740303 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.8606 |
| 11740403 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.8707 |
| 11740503 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.8732 |
| 11740603 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.8631 |
| 13210150 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.0023 |
| 13210160 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.0020 |
| 13210180 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.2519 |
| 13210190 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.2486 |
| 13210300 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.0019 |
| 13210300 | 200045 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.0019 |
| 13210300 | 201627 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.0019 |
| 13210300 | 201916 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.0019 |
| 13210300 | 202337 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.0018 |
| 13210300 | 202532 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.0019 |
| 13210350 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.5940 |
| 13210350 | 202228 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.0659 |
| 13210350 | 202769 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.0658 |
| 13210410 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.1399 |
| 13210410 | 100370 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.1387 |
| 13210410 | 100396 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.1512 |
| 13210410 | 100923 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.1350 |
| 13210410 | 200118 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.1399 |
| 13210410 | 200423 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.1413 |
| 13210410 | 201036 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.1394 |
| 13210410 | 202246 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.1403 |
| 13210410 | 202515 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.1364 |
| 13210410 | 202676 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.1403 |
| 13210410 | 202760 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.1387 |
| 13210410 | 203005 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.1387 |
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| 13210500 | 201871 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.0071 |
| 13210500 | 202999 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.0070 |
| 13210500 | 203651 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.0071 |
| 13210520 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.0083 |
| 13210520 | 100720 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.0083 |
| 13210520 | 200727 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.0083 |
| 13210520 | 201398 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.0083 |
| 13210520 | 201921 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.0083 |
| 13210810 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.0041 |
| 13250100 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.0781 |
| 13250200 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.0400 |
| 13252100 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.0424 |
| 13252200 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.1271 |
| 14610200 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.3874 |
| 14610210 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.2610 |
| 14610210 | 100313 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.2544 |
| 14610250 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.2484 |
| 14650160 | 0 | 01/01/95 | 12/31/96 | 0.8068 |
| 14710200 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.2200 |
| 22210310 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.0125 |
| 23220020 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.0503 |
| 23220030 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.0111 |
| 24158200 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.2033 |
| 24158210 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.2033 |
| 24158220 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.3377 |
| 24301210 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.0726 |
| 24302010 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.2064 |
| 25110170 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.0694 |
| 25110410 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.0725 |
| 25110410 | 201803 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.0725 |
| 25160130 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.3166 |
| 25221710 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.1800 |
| 26100150 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.1264 |
| 26107150 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.1474 |
| 26107150 | 201662 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.1474 |
| 26107150 | 202685 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.1474 |
| 26107150 | 203695 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.1474 |
| 26109150 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.1310 |
| 26109150 | 101070 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.1310 |
| 26109150 | 203652 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.1310 |
| 26109180 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.7150 |
| 26115150 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.1256 |
| 26115150 | 201594 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.1256 |
| 26117150 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.1304 |
| 26117150 | 201691 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.1304 |
| 26125150 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.1254 |


| 26127150 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.1300 |
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| 26127150 | 100862 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.1300 |
| 26127150 | 202977 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.1300 |
| 26129150 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.1255 |
| 26131150 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.1217 |
| 26133150 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.1526 |
| 26133150 | 101117 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.1526 |
| 26137150 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.1243 |
| 26145150 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.1503 |
| 26151150 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.1262 |
| 26151150 | 202740 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.1262 |
| 26157150 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.1306 |
| 26157150 | 100778 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.1306 |
| 26157150 | 203463 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.1306 |
| 26304150 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.1336 |
| 26311150 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.1242 |
| 27111000 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.0400 |
| 27111000 | 100297 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.0401 |
| 27111000 | 200853 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.0401 |
| 27111000 | 203703 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.0403 |
| 27111050 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.1100 |
| 27111050 | 100766 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.1059 |
| 27111050 | 100885 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.1086 |
| 27111050 | 100986 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.1066 |
| 27111050 | 200854 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.1090 |
| 27111050 | 200866 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.1090 |
| 27111050 | 200925 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.1100 |
| 27111050 | 201010 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.1070 |
| 27111050 | 201056 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.1092 |
| 27111050 | 202053 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.1093 |
| 27111050 | 202297 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.1099 |
| 27111050 | 202965 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.1123 |
| 27111050 | 203655 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.1090 |
| 27111100 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.0760 |
| 27111300 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.1138 |
| 27111300 | 100794 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.1163 |
| 27111300 | 203223 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.1138 |
| 27111310 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.0885 |
| 27111310 | 100552 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.0885 |
| 27112000 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.1703 |
| 27112010 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.0543 |
| 27112010 | 202333 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.0541 |
| 27112010 | 202838 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.0537 |
| 27112100 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.0843 |
| 27113300 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.1493 |
| 27113300 | 203077 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.1487 |
| 27113300 | 203529 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.1489 |
| 27115000 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.4101 |
| 27115000 | 100322 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.4101 |
| 27116300 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.4674 |
| 27116350 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.1706 |
| 27118130 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.1709 |
| 27118140 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.1107 |
| 27118180 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.4050 |
| 27120020 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.4707 |
| 27120060 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.4726 |
| 27120130 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.1418 |
| 27120150 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.2554 |
| 27130040 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.1101 |
| 27130050 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.0737 |
| 27130100 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.2895 |
| 27135020 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.0330 |
| 27135030 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.2413 |
| 27141030 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.1107 |
| 27141050 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.2727 |
| 27141050 | 203594 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.2727 |
| 27142100 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.5454 |
| 27146100 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.2261 |
| 27146350 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.0894 |
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| 27242400 | 203638 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.2410 |
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| 27416150 | 202798 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.1217 |
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| 27416500 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.2928 |
| 27418210 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.2500 |
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| 27420170 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.0947 |
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| 32105050 | 201117 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.2128 |
| 32105050 | 201720 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.2129 |
| 32105050 | 201839 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.2128 |
| 32105050 | 201934 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.2129 |
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| 56207160 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.6967 |
| 56207180 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.6573 |
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| 58145114 | 100092 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.5014 |
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| 58401200 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.6971 |
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| 58402010 | 100776 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.3207 |
| 58402020 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.5104 |
| 58402030 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.0839 |
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| 58403010 | 100737 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.4202 |
| 58403010 | 100877 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.3918 |
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| 58403040 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.5032 |
| 58403100 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.4740 |
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| 58404010 | 100617 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.6590 |
| 58404030 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.6339 |
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| 58404100 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.6314 |
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| 58404510 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.6349 |
| 58404520 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.4424 |
| 58406010 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.4371 |
| 58406020 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.4922 |
| 58407010 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.9457 |
| 58407020 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.4500 |
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| 58421060 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.2568 |
| 58421080 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.6060 |
| 58450300 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.0836 |
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| 71501040 | 200880 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.5987 |
| 71501040 | 201066 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.5981 |
| 71501040 | 201328 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.5984 |
| 71501040 | 201337 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.5981 |
| 71501040 | 201365 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.5979 |
| 71501040 | 201376 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.5980 |
| 71501040 | 201380 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.5984 |
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| 71501040 | 201544 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.5987 |
| 71501040 | 201756 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.5981 |
| 71501040 | 201782 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.5987 |
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| 71501040 | 202031 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.5974 |
| 71501040 | 202301 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.5987 |
| 71501040 | 202321 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.6010 |
| 71501040 | 202324 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.5980 |
| 71501040 | 202567 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.5981 |
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| 71501040 | 202827 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.5998 |
| 71501040 | 202976 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.5987 |
| 71501040 | 203160 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.5984 |
| 71501090 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.6327 |
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| 71501090 | 202764 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.6327 |
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| 71801000 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.2410 |
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| 71801100 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.1038 |
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| 71801100 | 203642 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.1037 |
| 71801100 | 203644 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.1038 |
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| 71803010 | 100369 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.2006 |
| 71901110 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.1972 |
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| 71901110 | 202259 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.1972 |
| 71905210 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.0363 |
| 71931010 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.0823 |
| 72202010 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.3013 |
| 72202020 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.1859 |
| 72202020 | 201220 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.1860 |
| 72202020 | 203164 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.1707 |
| 72202020 | 203240 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.1859 |
| 72302000 | 202861 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.6191 |
| 72306000 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.7985 |
| 72308000 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.6466 |
| 72308500 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.8140 |
| 72308500 | 100393 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.8134 |
| 73210110 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.0028 |
| 73211110 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.0149 |
| 73501000 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.6048 |
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| 73501000 | 101148 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.6048 |
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| 74402200 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.1707 |
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| 74402310 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.2204 |
| 74501010 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.0943 |
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| 74601010 | 101021 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.2467 |
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| 74602010 | 100088 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.3863 |
| 74602010 | 100683 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.5862 |
| 74602010 | 100759 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.6538 |
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| 74602010 | 101096 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.3207 |
| 74602050 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.8037 |
| 74602100 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.4553 |
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| 74604500 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.4743 |
| 74604600 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.0823 |
| 74605010 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.4320 |
| 74606010 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.7167 |
| 74606020 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.5466 |
| 75302030 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.1284 |
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| 75340160 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.0663 |
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| 75412010 | 203569 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.1177 |
| 75412060 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.0685 |
| 75412060 | 202021 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.0685 |
| 75412060 | 203584 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.0685 |
| 75418030 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.1286 |
| 75439500 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.2894 |
| 75440100 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.0377 |
| 75440110 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.0311 |
| 75440170 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.0539 |
| 75440200 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.2261 |
| 75440400 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.5022 |
| 75460700 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.1535 |
| 75460710 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.1552 |
| 75460800 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.2126 |
| 75460810 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.2046 |
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| 75649010 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.4915 |
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| 75649010 | 100724 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.6590 |
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| 75651000 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.5563 |
| 75651000 | 100341 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.5591 |
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| 75651020 | 100002 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.5862 |
| 75651020 | 100061 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.3207 |
| 75651030 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.5000 |
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| 75651040 | 100117 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.3258 |
| 75651050 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.4915 |
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| 75652040 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.4380 |
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| 75657000 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.9494 |
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| 81302020 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.1523 |
| 81302030 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.5117 |
| 83101500 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.0343 |
| 83105100 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.2434 |
| 83111000 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.0006 |
| 91301100 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.6747 |
| 91301200 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.6776 |
| 91304050 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.0773 |
| 91361010 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.5378 |
| 91361030 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.6957 |
| 91361040 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.6962 |
| 91405500 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.1247 |
| 91407150 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.2233 |
| 91501010 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.8393 |
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| 91501020 | 100610 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.5320 |
| 91501020 | 202715 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.5859 |
| 91501020 | 203421 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.5392 |
| 91501020 | 203486 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.5368 |
| 91501030 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.7785 |
| 91501030 | 202037 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.7785 |
| 91501040 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.5021 |
| 91501040 | 100903 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.4866 |
| 91501050 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.7780 |
| 91501060 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.6536 |
| 91501070 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.1792 |
| 91501070 | 100448 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.1792 |
| 91501090 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.5169 |
| 91501100 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.6879 |
| 91501110 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.4866 |
| 91501110 | 100348 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.4866 |
| 91501110 | 100840 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.4759 |
| 91501110 | 100965 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.4638 |
| 91501120 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.4950 |
| 91511010 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.9785 |
| 91511030 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.9213 |
| 91511050 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.8462 |
| 91511060 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.7706 |
| 91511070 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.1787 |
| 91511080 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.5411 |
| 91511090 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.5627 |
| 91511100 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.8091 |
| 91511110 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.5728 |
| 91512010 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.5104 |
| 91520100 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.4736 |
| 91550100 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.1384 |
| 91580000 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 1.0000 |
| 92100000 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 1.0000 |
| 92100500 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 1.0000 |


| 92101000 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 1.0000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 92101500 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 1.0000 |
| 92101600 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.9044 |
| 92101640 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 1.0000 |
| 92101650 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.9289 |
| 92101660 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 1.0000 |
| 92101670 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.9289 |
| 92101700 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 1.0000 |
| 92101800 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.9289 |
| 92101900 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.3567 |
| 92101900 | 201503 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.3558 |
| 92101900 | 203108 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.3567 |
| 92103000 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.9909 |
| 92104000 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 1.0000 |
| 92105000 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.8000 |
| 92105010 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.9702 |
| 92106000 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.9909 |
| 92111000 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.9909 |
| 92111010 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 1.0000 |
| 92114000 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.9909 |
| 92121000 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.9328 |
| 92121010 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.9546 |
| 92121020 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.9392 |
| 92121030 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.9684 |
| 92121040 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.9328 |
| 92130000 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.9332 |
| 92130010 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.9678 |
| 92130020 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.9546 |
| 92150000 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.9909 |
| 92151000 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.9909 |
| 92151100 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.9909 |
| 92152000 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 1.0000 |
| 92153000 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.9909 |
| 92153100 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.9909 |
| 92161000 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.4917 |
| 92161000 | 202295 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.4907 |
| 92201010 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.9740 |
| 92202010 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.9905 |
| 92203000 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.9872 |
| 92203110 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.9872 |
| 92204000 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.9499 |
| 92301000 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.1000 |
| 92301100 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.1000 |
| 92301130 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.0950 |
| 92301190 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.0950 |
| 92302000 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 1.0000 |
| 92302200 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.9499 |
| 92302300 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.9958 |
| 92302400 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.9499 |
| 92302500 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 1.0000 |
| 92302600 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.9499 |
| 92302700 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.9958 |
| 92302800 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.9499 |
| 92304000 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 1.0000 |
| 92304700 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.9958 |
| 92305000 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.9122 |
| 92305010 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.9941 |
| 92305040 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.9734 |
| 92305050 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.9734 |
| 92305090 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.9934 |
| 92305110 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.9934 |
| 92305180 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.9941 |
| 92305800 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.9734 |
| 92306000 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 1.0000 |
| 92306050 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 1.0000 |
| 92306700 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 1.0000 |
| 92510170 | 100213 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.6064 |
| 92510170 | 100303 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.6872 |
| 92510610 | 100385 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.1935 |
| 92511010 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.7786 |
| 92511010 | 100545 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.8665 |
| 92511010 | 100913 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.8296 |
| 92511010 | 101121 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.7645 |
| 92511020 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.7092 |
| 92511110 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.7094 |
| 92511250 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.7163 |
| 92511250 | 100960 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.7710 |
| 92511260 | 100797 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.6935 |
| 92511350 | 101061 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.4474 |
| 92512050 | 0 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 1.5428 |
| 92530510 | 101073 | 01/01/94 | 12/31/96 | 0.1935 |


| 92530520 | 100166 | $01 / 01 / 94$ | $12 / 31 / 96$ | 0.1935 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 92530520 | 101152 | $01 / 01 / 94$ | $12 / 31 / 96$ | 0.5454 |
| 92530610 | 100656 | $01 / 01 / 94$ | $12 / 31 / 96$ | 0.3243 |
| 92530610 | 100796 | $01 / 01 / 94$ | $12 / 31 / 96$ | 0.1935 |
| 92530910 | 0 | $01 / 01 / 94$ | $12 / 31 / 96$ | 0.7089 |
| 92530910 | 100424 | $01 / 01 / 94$ | $12 / 31 / 96$ | 0.7645 |
| 92530910 | 100655 | $01 / 01 / 94$ | $12 / 31 / 96$ | 0.7851 |
| 92530910 | 203128 | $01 / 01 / 94$ | $12 / 31 / 96$ | 0.8503 |
| 92531020 | 0 | $01 / 01 / 94$ | $12 / 31 / 96$ | 0.7128 |
| 92531020 | 100998 | $01 / 01 / 94$ | $12 / 31 / 96$ | 0.7433 |
| 92541010 | 0 | $01 / 01 / 94$ | $12 / 31 / 96$ | 0.9081 |
| 92541010 | 100274 | $01 / 01 / 94$ | $12 / 31 / 96$ | 0.9772 |
| 92541010 | 101001 | $01 / 01 / 94$ | $12 / 31 / 96$ | 0.9518 |
| 92541010 | 101126 | $01 / 01 / 94$ | $12 / 31 / 96$ | 0.9674 |
| 92541020 | 0 | $01 / 01 / 94$ | $12 / 31 / 96$ | 0.9046 |
| 92541020 | 100860 | $01 / 01 / 94$ | $12 / 31 / 96$ | 0.9499 |
| 92541040 | 0 | $01 / 01 / 94$ | $12 / 31 / 96$ | 0.9938 |
| 92541100 | 0 | $01 / 01 / 94$ | $12 / 31 / 96$ | 0.9081 |
| 92541100 | 100761 | $01 / 01 / 94$ | $12 / 31 / 96$ | 0.8316 |
| 92542000 | 0 | $01 / 01 / 94$ | $12 / 31 / 96$ | 0.8716 |
| 92542000 | 100878 | $01 / 01 / 94$ | $12 / 31 / 96$ | 0.9532 |
| 92542000 | 101019 | $01 / 01 / 94$ | $12 / 31 / 96$ | 0.9314 |
| 92544000 | 0 | $01 / 01 / 94$ | $12 / 31 / 96$ | 0.9024 |
| 92544000 | 100183 | $01 / 01 / 94$ | $12 / 31 / 96$ | 0.8740 |
| 92544000 | 100229 | $01 / 01 / 94$ | $12 / 31 / 96$ | 0.8222 |
| 92544000 | 100230 | $01 / 01 / 94$ | $12 / 31 / 96$ | 0.9204 |
| 92544000 | 100276 | $01 / 01 / 94$ | $12 / 31 / 96$ | 0.9475 |
| 92544000 | 100287 | $01 / 01 / 94$ | $12 / 31 / 96$ | 0.9244 |
| 92544000 | 100306 | $01 / 01 / 94$ | $12 / 31 / 96$ | 0.8240 |
| 92544000 | 100463 | $01 / 01 / 94$ | $12 / 31 / 96$ | 0.7581 |
| 92544000 | 100751 | $01 / 01 / 94$ | $12 / 31 / 96$ | 0.9636 |
| 92544000 | 100898 | $01 / 01 / 94$ | $12 / 31 / 96$ | 0.9233 |
| 92544000 | 100915 | $01 / 01 / 94$ | $12 / 31 / 96$ | 0.9718 |
| 92544000 | 101141 | $01 / 01 / 94$ | $12 / 31 / 96$ | 0.8726 |
| 92544000 | 101164 | $01 / 01 / 94$ | $12 / 31 / 96$ | 0.9002 |
| 92544000 | 201653 | $01 / 01 / 94$ | $12 / 31 / 96$ | 0.8614 |
| 92544000 | 202341 | $01 / 01 / 94$ | $12 / 31 / 96$ | 0.9319 |
| 92552000 | 0 | $01 / 01 / 94$ | $12 / 31 / 96$ | 0.9883 |
| 92610010 | 0 | $01 / 01 / 94$ | $12 / 31 / 96$ | 0.7868 |
| 92611010 | 0 | $01 / 01 / 94$ | $12 / 31 / 96$ | 0.8874 |
| 92611100 | 0 | $01 / 01 / 94$ | $12 / 31 / 96$ | 0.4223 |
| 92611510 | 0 | $01 / 01 / 94$ | $12 / 31 / 96$ | 0.8932 |
| 92612010 | 0 | $01 / 01 / 94$ | $12 / 31 / 96$ | 0.7400 |
| 92613010 | 0 | $01 / 01 / 94$ | $12 / 31 / 96$ | 0.4182 |
| 92613510 | 0 | $01 / 01 / 94$ | $12 / 31 / 96$ | 0.3876 |
| 92731000 | 0 | $01 / 01 / 94$ | $12 / 31 / 96$ | 0.9081 |
| 92741000 | 0 | $01 / 01 / 94$ | $12 / 31 / 96$ | 0.9950 |
| 92751000 | 0 | $01 / 01 / 94$ | $12 / 31 / 96$ | 0.9079 |
| 93301120 | 0 | $01 / 01 / 94$ | $12 / 31 / 96$ | 0.0758 |
| 93301180 | 0 | $01 / 01 / 94$ | $12 / 31 / 96$ | 0.6379 |
| 93301180 | 100804 | $01 / 01 / 94$ | $12 / 31 / 96$ | 0.6379 |
| 93301400 | 0 | $01 / 01 / 94$ | $12 / 31 / 96$ | 0.6618 |
| 93302000 | 0 | $01 / 01 / 94$ | $12 / 31 / 96$ | 0.5911 |
| 93302100 | 0 | $01 / 01 / 94$ | $12 / 31 / 96$ | 0.0253 |
| 93404600 | 0 | $01 / 01 / 94$ | $12 / 31 / 96$ | 0.3613 |
| 94004100 | 0 | $01 / 01 / 94$ | $12 / 31 / 96$ | 0.4340 |
| 94000 | 0 | $01 / 01 / 94$ | $12 / 31 / 96$ | 1.0000 |

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## APPENDIX D

## STATISTICAL METHODS AND SAMPLE DESIGN

This appendix describes the statistical methods used to generate point and interval estimates of daily average per capita water ingestion. Point estimates include the mean, 1 st, 5 th, 10th, 25 th, 50 th, 75th, 90th, 95th, and 99th percentiles. Mean estimates were generated using ratio estimation techniques. Empirical percentiles were estimated using nonparametric techniques. All estimates incorporated CSFII survey weights to project a sampled individual's consumption to the population.

The majority of the per capita water ingestion estimates in this report are presented for specific subpopulations and water source. The design of the CSFII survey did not always support estimation of the variance when subpopulations were evaluated. Without a variance estimate, confidence intervals about the mean or bootstrap intervals about percentile estimates cannot be produced. Therefore, the tabulated presentations in Appendix E include only point estimates. However, the survey did support variance, and thus interval estimation, for some subpopulations. These estimates are presented in the key figures of Chapter 4 augmenting tabulated estimates for all individuals.

When a variance was estimated for the mean per capita ingestion, we estimated the variance of the mean using a Taylor series approximation of the deviation of estimates from their expected values. The Taylor series approximations were applied to ultimate clusters, which resulted in an overall estimate of the variance instead of estimating variance components due to sample-design stages. We include the statistical formulae for generating both the mean estimate and the estimate of the confidence interval about the mean. We also provide the method for generating percentile estimates and estimates of $90 \%$ bootstrap intervals about the percentile estimates.

The primary sampling stage of this CSFII divided the 50 United States and the District of Columbia into 1,404 primary sampling units (PSUs). A Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), a fraction of an MSA, counties, or groups of counties comprised a PSU. The federal Office of Management and Budget defines an MSA as "a geographic area consisting of a large population nucleus together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with the nucleus" (CSFII survey documentation, p. 14-4).

In general, an MSA constituted a single PSU for the 1994-1996 CSFII. There were three exceptions: New York, Los Angeles, and Chicago. The New York MSA was divided into three PSUs while the other two exceptions each comprised two PSUs. From the 1,404 PSUs constituting the United States, the primary stage CSFII sample selected 62 PSUs. The 24 largest of the 1,404 PSUs were included in the CSFII with certainty. The remaining 1,380 PSUs were assigned to one of 38 strata based on their 1990 population, percentage of black and Hispanic populations, and per capita income. One PSU was then selected from each of the 38 strata with selection probability proportional to the 1990
population. Of the 62 PSUs resulting from the first stage, 50 were MSAs and 12 were non-MSAs.

Then, each of the 62 sampled PSUs was divided into 36 area segments consisting of blocks or groups of blocks. Twelve area segments were sampled each year of the survey with three segments sampled during each quarter of the given year. From a sampled area segment, households were drawn from dwelling unit listings, and individuals were then selected from the sampled household. Individual selection occurred to ensure specified estimation criteria for given sex-age categories based on screening questionnaire results.

To facilitate variance estimation, PSUs were assigned to variance estimation strata (VES). Two PSUs, referred to in the CSFII documentation as variance estimation units (VEU), were assigned to a variance estimation stratum. The 38 PSUs sampled were paired with adjacent PSUs to form 19 VES. The 24 PSUs that were sampled with certainty formed 24 VES. Each PSU that was sampled with certainty had one half of its area segments assigned to a VEU within the VES. The remaining area segments from the PSU were assigned to the second VEU within the area segment. Therefore, the 1994-96 CSFII is comprised of 43 VES. Variance estimation was not supported for several subpopulations evaluated in this report because data must be available from each VEU to generate a variance for a VES. When samples at the subpopulation level are small, this is not the case.

For this report, an ultimate cluster is considered the aggregate of the sampled individuals within a VEU. The ultimate cluster method is supported by the survey design. It is also necessary for estimating the variance of the mean estimate. Because the sample design contains multiple levels, such as VES and VEU, specific information is necessary to partition the variance-of-the-mean estimate into components. That is, specification of the sample size and population size within each level of sampling is required. However, this information is not inherent in the CSFII data. Rather, the CSFII reports an adjusted sample weight for each individual who reported 2 nonconsecutive days of consumption data during the survey. Given that only the adjusted weight was available, and not the specific sample and population size in each phase, it was necessary to estimate the mean using ratio estimation techniques and the variance of the mean using the ultimate cluster methodology, which does not partition the variance into sample design components.

All estimates presented in this report incorporate three-year, two-day survey weights. These weights were constructed in two phases. First, an annual set of survey weights for two-day respondents was built using the sampling fraction for the year. This sampling fraction is the product of the probability of selecting the PSU, the area segment within the PSU, the household within the segment, and then selecting an eligible individual within the household. These weights were adjusted for nonresponse and calibrated using the "raking ratio weighting" process, which allows the sum of the final yearly weights to equal the March Current Population Survey (CPS) population within 16 sociodemographic cells. Annual weights were combined using the same iterative raking weighting procedure to match cell totals for the three consecutive years (CSFII survey documentation, p. 5-6). These adjusted sample
weights, which are recorded in the CSFII data in the variable SAM_WT, record the number of individuals the sampled person represents in the population. For example, a sample weight valued as 22 projects the data from the individual with that sample weight to 22 individuals in the population of the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

The mean, daily average per capita ingestion for a given commodity type was estimated as the ratio of total consumption ingested by the United States population or subpopulation, divided by the estimate of the total number of individuals in the population or subpopulation.

Let $R_{t}$ designate the mean, daily average per capita ingestion for the $t^{\text {th }}$ water source and subpopulation category. $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{t}}$ is then estimated as

$$
\hat{R}_{t}=\frac{\hat{Y}_{t}}{\hat{X}} .
$$

To estimate the numerator,

$$
\hat{Y}_{t},
$$

or the total daily average consumption for the $t^{\text {th }}$ type, let
$\mathrm{h}=$ variance estimation stratum (VES)
$\mathrm{h}=1 . .43$
$\mathrm{i}=$ variance estimation units (VEU) $\quad \mathrm{i}=1,2$
$\mathrm{j}=$ individual
$\mathrm{j}=1,2,3, \ldots, \mathrm{n}_{\text {hi }}$
and $y_{\text {thij }}$ be the daily average consumption in milliliters from the $\mathrm{t}^{\text {th }}$ source by the $\mathrm{j}^{\text {th }}$ individual sampled from the $\mathrm{i}^{\text {th }}$ variance estimation unit in the $\mathrm{h}^{\text {th }}$ variance estimation stratum. The survey weight for the $\mathrm{j}^{\text {th }}$ individual in the $\mathrm{i}^{\text {th }}$ VEU from the $\mathrm{h}^{\text {th }}$ VES is designated $\mathrm{w}_{\text {hij }}$.

To estimate

$$
\hat{X},
$$

the total number of individuals in the population or subpopulation, the variable $\mathrm{x}_{\mathrm{hij}}$ is valued as 1 if the $\mathrm{j}^{\text {th }}$ person is in the $\mathrm{i}^{\text {th }}$ VEU in the $\mathrm{h}^{\text {th }}$ VES. Otherwise, $\mathrm{x}_{\mathrm{hij}}$ is valued as zero.

Then

$$
\hat{Y}_{t}=\sum_{h=1}^{43} \sum_{i=1}^{2} \sum_{j=1}^{n_{k n}} w_{h j} y_{k i j}
$$

and

$$
\hat{X}=\sum_{h=1}^{43} \sum_{i=1}^{2} \sum_{j=1}^{n_{h i}} w_{h i j} x_{h i j} .
$$

To estimate the variance of the mean $\left(\mathrm{V}\left(\mathrm{R}_{t}\right)\right)$, first define the linearized variable

$$
\hat{Z}_{t h i j}
$$

as

$$
\hat{Z}_{t h j j}=\frac{w_{h j}\left(y_{t h i j}-\hat{R}_{t}\right)}{\hat{X}} .
$$

Thus, the value

$$
\hat{Z}_{t h i j}
$$

is the weighted difference between the daily average consumption for the $\mathrm{j}^{\text {th }}$ individual and the estimated mean, daily average per capita ingestion for the population.

Then, as the first component of the cluster, the values of

$$
\hat{z}_{t h i j}
$$

are summed across the $\mathrm{n}_{\text {thi }}$ sampled individuals in the $\mathrm{i}^{\text {th }}$ VEU from the $\mathrm{h}^{\text {th }}$ VES. That is,

$$
\hat{Z}_{t h i}=\sum_{j=1}^{n_{t h i}} \hat{z}_{t h i j}
$$

This calculation was performed for each of the two VEUs comprising a given VES. The mean of the VEU weighted deviations for each VES was then determined as

$$
\bar{Z}_{t h}=\frac{\hat{Z}_{t h 1}+\hat{Z}_{t h 2}}{2}
$$

The ultimate cluster variance of the mean was calculated as

$$
\left.V\left(\hat{R}_{t}\right) \approx V\left(\hat{Z}_{t}\right)\right)=\sum_{h=1}^{43} 2\left[\left(\hat{Z}_{t h 1}-\bar{Z}_{t h}\right)^{2}+\left(\hat{Z}_{t h 2}-\bar{Z}_{t h}\right)^{2}\right] .
$$

A 90-percent confidence interval about the estimated mean, daily average per capita ingestion was estimated as

$$
C . I_{90}=\hat{R}_{t} \pm 1.645 *\left(V\left(\hat{R}_{t}\right)\right)^{1 / 2} .
$$

To demonstrate that the variance of the mean was estimated using a Taylor Series approximation applied to ultimate clusters, define the function $\mathrm{g}(\mathrm{X}, \mathrm{Y})$ as $\mathrm{Y} / \mathrm{X}$, where Y is the estimated total of the daily average consumption by the population in the 50 United States and the District of Columbia, and X is the estimated population in the 50 United States and the District of Columbia. Notice that the function $\mathrm{g}(\mathrm{X}, \mathrm{Y})$ is the estimator for the mean, daily average per capita ingestion, as defined above. Let $\mu_{\mathrm{y}}$ and $\mu_{x}$, respectively, be the expected values of the variables $Y$ and $X$. Then, the function $F(X, Y)$ can be expanded in a Taylor series about these expected values such that

$$
F(X, Y)=F\left(\mu_{x}, \mu_{y}\right)+\partial F_{x}\left(\mu_{x}, \mu_{y}\right)\left(X-\mu_{x}\right)+\partial F_{y}\left(\mu_{x}, \mu_{y}\right)\left(Y-\mu_{y}\right)+\text { higher order terms. }
$$

$\partial \mathrm{F}_{\mathrm{x}}\left(\mu_{\mathrm{x}}, \mu_{\mathrm{y}}\right)$ is the first order partial derivative of F with respect to X evaluated at the expected value of X , and $\partial \mathrm{F}_{\mathrm{y}}\left(\mu_{\mathrm{x}}, \mu_{\mathrm{y}}\right)$ is the first order partial derivative of F with respect to Y evaluated at the expected value of $Y$. If $F(X, Y)$ is defined as $E(g(X, Y))$, then

$$
E\left(\frac{\hat{Y}}{\hat{X}}\right)=\frac{\mu_{y}}{\mu_{x}}
$$

since $\mathrm{E}\left(\mathrm{X}-\mu_{\mathrm{x}}\right)=0$ and $\mathrm{E}\left(\mathrm{Y}-\mu_{\mathrm{y}}\right)=0$. Therefore, if the higher order terms of the series are considered negligible, the mean estimator is unbiased.

Define the variance of the estimated mean as $\mathrm{V}(\mathrm{F}(\mathrm{X}, \mathrm{Y}))$. If $\mathrm{F}(\mathrm{X}, \mathrm{Y})$ is defined as $\mathrm{E}(\mathrm{g}(\mathrm{X}, \mathrm{Y}))$, then

$$
V(F(X, Y))=E\left[F(X, Y)-F\left(\mu_{x}, \mu_{y}\right)\right]^{2}
$$

Thus, the variance of the mean can be calculated as

$$
V(F(X, Y))=\left(\partial F_{x}\right)^{2} E\left(X-\mu_{x}\right)^{2}+\left(\partial F_{y}\right)^{2} E\left(Y-\mu_{y}\right)^{2}+2\left(\partial F_{x}\right)\left(\partial F_{y}\right) E\left(X-\mu_{x}\right)\left(Y-\mu_{y}\right),
$$

which is equivalent to

$$
V(F(X, Y))=\left(\partial F_{x}\right)^{2} V(X)+\left(\partial F_{y}\right)^{2} V(Y)+2\left(\partial F_{x}\right)\left(\partial F_{y}\right) \operatorname{Cov}(X, Y) .
$$

Based on a method suggested by Woodruff (Woodruff 1971), which creates a synthetic variable from the variable portion of the Taylor series variance estimate, the Taylor series variance estimate can be approximated as

$$
V(F(X, Y))=V\left(Z_{i}\right),
$$

where the synthetic variable is

$$
Z_{i}=\partial F_{x}(X, Y) x_{i}+\partial F_{y}(X, Y) y_{i} .
$$

If $F(X, Y)$ is defined as $E(g(X, Y))$, which in this case is

$$
E\left(\frac{\hat{Y}_{t}}{\hat{X}}\right)=\frac{\sum_{h=1}^{43} \sum_{i=1}^{2} \sum_{j=1}^{n_{k i}} w_{h i j} Y_{t h i j}}{\sum_{h=1}^{43} \sum_{i=1}^{2} \sum_{j=1}^{n_{b i}} w_{h i j} X_{h i j}}
$$

then $\mathrm{Z}_{\mathrm{i}}$ becomes $\mathrm{Z}_{\text {thij }}$ in keeping with the sample design, and

$$
Z_{t h i j}=\frac{-\left(\sum_{h=1}^{43} \sum_{i=1}^{2} \sum_{j=1}^{n_{\text {kij }}} w_{h i j} Y_{t h i j}\right) * w_{h i j} X_{h i j}}{\left(\sum_{h=1}^{43} \sum_{i=1}^{2} \sum_{j=1}^{n_{\text {ki }}} w_{h i j} X_{h i j}\right)^{2}}+\frac{w_{h i j} Y_{t h i j}}{\sum_{h=1}^{43} \sum_{i=1}^{2} \sum_{j=1}^{n_{h i j}} w_{h i j} X_{h i j}}
$$

After collecting like terms and substituting the estimators for the summations as they are defined previously, the equation becomes

$$
\hat{Z}_{t h i j}=\frac{w_{h i j}\left(y_{t h j}-\hat{R}_{t} x_{h i j}\right)}{\hat{X}} .
$$

Since $\mathrm{X}_{\mathrm{hij}}$ is 1 if the $\mathrm{j}^{\text {th }}$ individual is in the sample, and 0 otherwise, the estimator for $\mathrm{Z}_{\text {thij }}$ can be expressed as

$$
\hat{Z}_{t h i j}=\frac{w_{h j}\left(y_{t h i j}-\hat{R}_{t}\right)}{\hat{X}} .
$$

Notice that this expression of

$$
\hat{Z}_{i h j}
$$

is the weighted difference between the daily average consumption for the $\mathrm{j}^{\text {th }}$ individual and the estimated mean, daily average per capita ingestion for the population, as defined earlier.

Estimates presented in this report were generated by coding the estimation formulae in SAS ${ }^{\circledR}$, the statistical computing language. The linear approximation to the Taylor series estimate of the variance was the method of choice because estimates were verified using SUDAAN, a commercially available software package based on the same approach (Shah 1996).

Using the same synthetic variable Z, the procedure invoked by SUDAAN, when there is sampling with replacement at the first stage of the sample design (DESIGN $=W$ ) , estimates the variance as

$$
\operatorname{Var}(Z)=\sum_{h=1}^{H} n_{h} S^{2}{ }_{h}
$$

where

$$
S^{2}{ }_{h}=\sum_{i=1}^{n_{h}}\left[z_{h i}-\bar{z}_{h}\right]^{2} /\left[n_{h}-1\right]
$$

with

$$
z_{h i}=\sum_{j=1}^{m_{\text {hi }}} z_{h i j}
$$

and

$$
\bar{z}_{h}=\sum_{i=1}^{n_{h}} z_{h i} / n_{h} .
$$

Notice that if the value 2-for the two VEUs sampled from each VES with replacement - is substituted for $\mathrm{n}_{\mathrm{h}}$ in the previous four equations, which are listed as written in the April 1996 technical manual for SUDAAN version 7.0, then the estimator becomes the ultimate cluster estimator listed in Section 3.1.1 (Shah 1996).

To generate percentile estimates, denote the $\mathrm{p}^{\text {th }}$ percentile of the distribution F as $\theta_{\mathrm{p}}$. Define $\theta_{\mathrm{p}}$ as

$$
\theta_{\mathrm{p}}=\inf \{\mathrm{F}(\mathrm{Y}) \geq \mathrm{p}\} .
$$

The cumulative distribution, $\mathrm{F}(\mathrm{Y})$, is estimated as

$$
F(\hat{Y})=\sum_{h=1}^{43} \sum_{i=1}^{2} \sum_{j=1}^{n_{h i}} w_{h i j}{ }^{*} a_{h i j}
$$

with

$$
w_{h i j}^{*}=\frac{w_{h i j}}{\sum_{h=1}^{43} \sum_{i=1}^{2} \sum_{j=1}^{n_{h i j}} w_{h i j}}=\frac{w_{h i j}}{\hat{X}}
$$

and $\mathrm{a}_{\mathrm{hij}}=1$ if $\mathrm{y}_{\mathrm{hij}} \leq \mathrm{y} ; 0$ otherwise.

Thus, the $\mathrm{p}^{\text {th }}$ percentile is estimated as

$$
\hat{F}^{-1}(p), 0<p<1 .
$$

Computationally, $\mathrm{y}_{\mathrm{hij}}$ is arranged in ascending order across all values of the indices. The survey weights associated with the arranged $y_{\text {hij }}$ are summed until the first instance when the value of p is exceeded.

In addition to percentiles from the empirical distributions of daily average water intake, tables in Chapter 4 reports 90 -percent interval estimates for the 90th, 95th, and 99th percentiles. Reported interval estimates are nonparametric estimates resulting from bootstrapping techniques reported by Efron (Efron 1982).

The reported bootstrap intervals do not result from direct estimates of the standard deviation of the point estimate. Rather, the bootstrap estimates result from the percentile method, which estimates the lower and upper bounds for the interval estimate by the $100 \alpha$ percentile and $100(1-\alpha)$ percentile estimates from the nonparametric distribution of the given point estimate. This distribution of the observed values of the given point estimate is determined from repeated resampling of the empirical data.

Resampling was conducted, with replacement, in accordance with the structure of the sampling
data. That is, sampling was conducted at the Variance Estimation Unit (VEU) level. For each bootstrap sampling iteration, the $\mathrm{n}_{\mathrm{hij}}$ daily average intake values in a VEU were resampled with replacement until the resample contained $\mathrm{n}_{\mathrm{hij}}$ observations. The frequency of a given consumption value from the VEU in the resample is determined by either a Poisson or binomial random number generator. If the number of observations remaining to be drawn for the resample at the $k^{\text {th }}$ draw, where $0<k \leq n_{\text {hij }}$, is greater than 50 , and the ratio of the number of observations remaining to be drawn to the number of draws remaining is less than five, then the random number for the frequency the given observation appears in the resample results from a Poisson distribution. The mean of the Poisson distribution is the ratio of the number of observations remaining to be drawn to the number of draws remaining. If the number of observations remaining to be included in the resample is less than or equal to 50 , the frequency for the given observation results from a binomial random number generator. The binomial distribution for the random generator has an $n$ equal to the number of remaining draws and a p of one divided by the number of remaining draws. This method is an adaptation of a method provided by Ahrens and Dieter (Kennedy 1980).

As an illustration of the resampling algorithm, suppose there are 129 observations in a given VEU. At the initiation of the bootstrap resampling, the ratio of the number of observations remaining to be drawn in the resample to the number of draws remaining is 1 . Therefore, a number is generated from a Poisson random number generator with the mean of 1 . The number from the random generator determines the number of times the value of the first observation from the original sample is included in the bootstrap resample. Further, suppose that after the 99th draw from the sample, 101 observations were included in the bootstrap resample. For the 100th draw, there are 28 (129-101) observations remaining to be included in the resample. After the 99th draw, there are 30 draws remaining to be conducted. Therefore, the frequency with which the 100th observation in the original sample will appear in the resample is determined from a binomial random generator with $n=28$ and $p=1 / 30$.

One thousand resamples were drawn from each VEU. For each complete set of VEUs, the given point estimate was calculated. Therefore, if ( $\mathrm{x}^{*}, \mathrm{x}^{*}{ }_{2}, \mathrm{x}{ }_{3}{ }_{3}, \ldots ., \mathrm{x}{ }^{*} 1000$ ) represents the 1,000 bootstrap resamples, then let $\left(\mathrm{p}^{*}, \mathrm{p}^{*}{ }_{2}, \mathrm{p}^{*}{ }_{3}, \ldots, \mathrm{p}^{*}{ }_{1000}\right)$ represent the resulting estimates of the $\mathrm{p}^{\text {th }}$ percentile from the 1,000 resamples. The value of the 5 th percentile of the empirical distribution of the given percentile estimate from the bootstrap resamples ( $\mathrm{p}{ }_{5 \%}$ ) is the lower bound for the 90 -percent bootstrap interval estimate. Likewise, the value of the 95 th percentile from the distribution of bootstrap estimates ( $\mathrm{p}{ }^{*}{ }_{95 \%}$ ) is the upper bound estimate for the 90 -percent interval estimate. The central point of the estimated 90 -percent interval is not necessarily the reported value of the $p^{\text {th }}$ percentile estimate; this is due to the asymmetry of the distribution of the percentile estimates.

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Appendix E<br>Per Capita Water Ingestion Estimates

Tabulated estimates of per capita water ingestion are presented in four parts. Each part includes estimates of the mean and empirical percentiles from the empirical distribution of daily average per capita ingestion and contains five sets of tables which differ by water source. These sources are community water, bottled water, water from other sources, missing source, and total water. Units are milliliters/person/day for Parts I and III, and milliliters/kilogram of body weight/day for Parts II and IV.

For a given source of water, tables of estimates are presented by type of ingestion. Direct ingestion estimates are reported first. Direct ingestion is defined as plain water ingested as a beverage. Estimates of indirect ingestion-water ingested through foods with water added at the final phase of preparation, at home or locally-follow the estimates of directly ingested water. The third set of estimates is total ingestion, which is direct and indirect water ingested from that given source.

All water source and type of ingestion estimates are presented for three sociodemographic subsets. These sociodemographic subsets are as follows:

Gender and Broad Age Categories
Fine Age Categories
Pregnant, Lactating, and Childbearing Aged Women

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# APPENDIX E <br> Tables of Estimated Water Ingestion 

## Part I: <br> Estimates of Direct, Indirect, and Both Direct and Indirect Water Ingestion All Individuals <br> Milliliters/Person/Day

Table Page
A. Community Water
A1. Gender by Broad Age Categories ..... I-1
A2. Fine Age Categories ..... I-3
A3. Pregnant, Lactating, and Childbearing Age Women Categories ..... I-4
B. Bottled Water
B1. Gender by Broad Age Categories ..... I-5
B2. Fine Age Categories ..... I-7
B3. Pregnant, Lactating, and Childbearing Age Women Categories ..... I-8
C. Other Sources
C1. Gender by Broad Age Categories ..... I-9
C2. Fine Age Categories ..... I-11
C3. Pregnant, Lactating, and Childbearing Age Women Categories ..... I-12
D. Missing Source
D1. Gender by Broad Age Categories ..... I-13
D2. Fine Age Categories ..... I-15
D3. Pregnant, Lactating, and Childbearing Age Women Categories ..... I-16
E. All Sources
E1. Gender by Broad Age Categories ..... I-17
E2. Fine Age Categories ..... I-19
E3. Pregnant, Lactating, and Childbearing Age Women Categories ..... I-20
Part II:
Estimates of Direct, Indirect, and Both Direct and Indirect Water Ingestion All Individuals Milliliters/Kilograms of body weight/Day
Table Page
A. Community Water
A1. Gender by Broad Age Categories ..... II-1
A2. Fine Age Categories ..... II-3
A3. Pregnant, Lactating, and Childbearing Age Women Categories ..... II-4
B. Bottled Water
B1. Gender by Broad Age Categories ..... II-5
B2. Fine Age Categories ..... II-7
B3. Pregnant, Lactating, and Childbearing Age Women Categories ..... II-8
C. Other Sources
C1. Gender by Broad Age Categories ..... II-9
C2. Fine Age Categories ..... II-11
C3. Pregnant, Lactating, and Childbearing Age Women Categories ..... II-12
D. Missing Source
D1. Gender by Broad Age Categories ..... II-13
D2. Fine Age Categories ..... II-15
D3. Pregnant, Lactating, and Childbearing Age Women Categories ..... II-16
E. All Sources
E1. Gender by Broad Age Categories ..... II-17
E2. Fine Age Categories ..... II-19
E3. Pregnant, Lactating, and Childbearing Age Women Categories ..... II-20
Part III:
Estimates of Direct, Indirect, and Both Direct and Indirect Water Ingestion Consumers Only Milliliters/Person/Day
Table Page
A. Community Water
A1. Gender by Broad Age Categories ..... III-1
A2. Fine Age Categories ..... III-3
A3. Pregnant, Lactating, and Childbearing Age Women Categories ..... III-4
B. Bottled Water
B1. Gender by Broad Age Categories ..... III-5
B2. Fine Age Categories ..... III-7
B3. Pregnant, Lactating, and Childbearing Age Women Categories ..... III-8
C. Other Sources
C1. Gender by Broad Age Categories ..... III-9
C2. Fine Age Categories ..... III-11
C3. Pregnant, Lactating, and Childbearing Age Women Categories ..... III-12
D. Missing Source
D1. Gender by Broad Age Categories ..... III-13
D2. Fine Age Categories ..... III-15
D3. Pregnant, Lactating, and Childbearing Age Women Categories ..... III-16
E. All Sources
E1. Gender by Broad Age Categories ..... III-17
E2. Fine Age Categories ..... III-19
E3. Pregnant, Lactating, and Childbearing Age Women Categories ..... III-20
$* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *$
Part IV:
Estimates of Direct, Indirect, and Both Direct and Indirect Water Ingestion Consumers Only Milliliters/Kilograms of body weight/Day
Table Page
A. Community Water
A1. Gender by Broad Age Categories ..... IV-1
A2. Fine Age Categories ..... IV-3
A3. Pregnant, Lactating, and Childbearing Age Women Categories ..... IV-4
B. Bottled Water
B1. Gender by Broad Age Categories ..... IV-5
B2. Fine Age Categories ..... IV-7
B3. Pregnant, Lactating, and Childbearing Age Women Categories ..... IV-8
C. Other Sources
C1. Gender by Broad Age Categories ..... IV-9
C2. Fine Age Categories ..... IV-11
C3. Pregnant, Lactating, and Childbearing Age Women Categories ..... IV-12
D. Missing Source
D1. Gender by Broad Age Categories ..... IV-13
D2. Fine Age Categories ..... IV-15
D3. Pregnant, Lactating, and Childbearing Age Women Categories ..... IV-16
E. All Sources
E1. Gender by Broad Age Categories ..... IV-17
E2. Fine Age Categories ..... IV-19
E3. Pregnant, Lactating, and Childbearing Age Women Categories ..... IV-20

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| Gender | Age | Sampize | Population | Mean | P1 | P5 | P10 | P25 | P50 | P75 | p9o | P95 | P99 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| a. Female |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Di rect | < 1 | 185 | 1,925,330 | 57 | - | - | - | - | - | 55 | 175 | 257* | 474* |
|  | 1-10 | 1.968 | 19,495,194 | 259 | - | - | - | - | 147 | 350 | 653 | 917 | 1,445 |
|  | 11-19 | 825 | 16, 496, 841 | 407 | - | - | - | - | 230 | 582 | 1, 057 | 1.443 | 2, 241* |
|  | 20 + | 4. 572 | 96, 012, 199 | 549 | - | - | - | - | 349 | 817 | 1,395 | 1, 865 | 3, 062 |
|  | All ages | 7.550 | 133, 929,564 | 482 | - | - | - | - | 262 | 701 | 1,213 | 1,655 | 2, 836 |
| I ndirect | $<1$ | 185 | 1,925,330 | 327 | - | - | - | - | 177 | 628 | 801 | 947* | 1, 245* |
|  | 1-10 | 1,968 | 19, 495, 194 | 135 | - | - | - | 12 | 83 | 205 | 354 | 444 | 704 |
|  | 11-19 | 825 | 16, 496, 841 | 183 | - | - | - | 6 | 96 | 258 | 470 | 685 | 1, 157* |
|  | 20 + | 4. 572 | 96, 012, 199 | 489 | - | - | - | 119 | 365 | 700 | 1, 080 | 1,394 | 2,367 |
|  | Al' ages | 7. 550 | 133,929,564 | 398 | - | - | - | 58 | 258 | 585 | 949 | 1. 273 | 2, 093 |
| Di rect and Indirect | $<1$ | 185 | 1,925,330 | 384 | - | - | - | - | 261 | 681 | 904 | 1,051* | 1, 533* |
|  | 1-10 | 1. 968 | 19, 495, 194 | 394 | - | - | 14 | 117 | 295 | 552 | 915 | 1, 091 | 1,784 |
|  | 11-19 | 825 | 16, 496, 841 | 590 | - | - | 17 | 160 | 407 | 845 | 1,307 | 1,744 | 2.589* |
|  | 20 + | 4. 572 | 96, 012, 199 | 1, оз9 | - | - | 53 | 370 | 870 | 1, 461 | 2, 126 | 2,652 | 4, 197 |
|  | Al' ages | 7.550 | 133,929,564 | 880 | - | - | 29 | 249 | 675 | 1, 258 | 1. 941 | 2.419 | 3. 802 |
| b. Male |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Di rect | < 1 | 174 | 1,846,966 | 60 | - | - | - | - | - | 53 | 209 | 295* | 563* |
|  | 1-10 | 2. 012 | 20,650,660 | 267 | - | - | - | - | 175 | 354 | 699 | 920 | 1, 409 |
|  | 11-19 | 816 | 17, 070, 644 | 544 | - | - | - | 68 | 348 | 702 | 1,277 | 1,638 | 3, 637* |
|  | 20 + | 4. 751 | 88, 399,426 | 600 | - | - | - | - | 352 | 865 | 1,450 | 1, 891 | 3,773 |
|  | Al' ages | 7. 753 | 127,967,696 | 531 | - | - | - | - | 294 | 709 | 1, 301 | 1,867 | 3.426 |
| 1 ndirect | $<1$ | 174 | 1,846,966 | 238 | - | - | - | - | 41 | 419 | 779 | 878* | 1, $052^{*}$ |
|  | 1-10 | 2. 012 | 20,650, 660 | 139 | - | - | - | 12 | 86 | 204 | 350 | 474 | 751 |
|  | 11-19 | 816 | 17, 070, 644 | 228 | - | - | - | 11 | 128 | зоз | 568 | 820 | 1, 377* |
|  | 20 + | 4. 751 | 88, 399,426 | 562 | - | - | - | 122 | 412 | 785 | 1, 210 | 1,597 | 3, 094 |
|  | Al' ages | 7. 753 | 127.967,696 | 445 | - | - | - | 54 | 266 | 630 | 1, 064 | 1,412 | 2.732 |
| Di rect and Indirect | $<1$ | 174 | 1, 846,966 | 298 | - | - | - | - | 60 | 572 | 868 | 945* | 1, $254 *$ |
|  | 1-10 | 2. 012 | 20,650,660 | 406 | - | - | 8 | 118 | 310 | 590 | 894 | 1. 134 | 1,717 |
|  | 11-19 | 816 | 17, 070, 644 | 772 | - | - | 54 | 233 | 549 | 1, 018 | 1,658 | 2,016 | 3, 943* |
|  | 20 + | 4. 751 | 88, 399,426 | 1, 162 | - | - | 89 | 465 | 982 | 1,584 | 2,337 | 2,935 | 4.910 |
|  | Al 1 ages | 7.753 | 127.967,696 | 975 | - | - | 39 | 284 | 741 | 1, 364 | 2, 115 | 2,660 | 4. 477 |

Source of data: 1994-1996 USDA Continuing Survey of Food intakes by individuals(CSFII)
ZOMAROO 10: 40 M: \PWX OSTWATER\ REQOO2\ROOZ_E1. LST Estimates are based on 2 -day averages.
All estimates exclude commercial and biological water.
-: Means zero.
*: The sample size does not meet minimmeporting requirements as describedinthe "Third Report on Nutrition monitoring in the United States, 1994-96".

| Gender | Age | Sampsize | Population | mean | P1 | P5 | P10 | P25 | P50 | P75 | P9o | P95 | P99 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| c. Both sexes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Di rect | $<1$ | 359 | 3,772,296 | 58 | - | - | - | - | - | 56 | 184 | 288 | $552^{*}$ |
|  | 1-10 | 3.980 | 40, 145,854 | 263 | - | - | - | - | 174 | 352 | 696 | 919 | 1. 415 |
|  | 11-19 | 1, 641 | 33, 567,485 | 477 | - | - | - | 41 | 282 | 638 | 1, 162 | 1,536 | 3, 046 |
|  | 20 + | 9. 323 | 184, 411, 625 | 573 | - | - | - | - | 351 | 823 | 1,417 | 1,879 | 3. 402 |
|  | Al' ages | 15,303 | 261, 897, 260 | 506 | - | - | - | - | 290 | 707 | 1,270 | 1,769 | 3. 240 |
| 1 ndirect | $<1$ | 359 | 3,772,296 | 284 | - | - | - | - | 68 | 563 | 800 | 919 | 1, 307* |
|  | 1-10 | 3. 980 | 40, 145, 854 | 137 | - | - | - | 12 | 84 | 205 | 352 | 457 | 734 |
|  | 11-19 | 1. 641 | 33,567,485 | 206 | - | - | - | 8 | 111 | 287 | 511 | 770 | 1. 314 |
|  | 20 + | 9. 323 | 184,411,625 | 524 | - | - | - | 120 | 384 | 739 | 1, 145 | 1,491 | 2,688 |
|  | Al' ages | 15. зо3 | 261, 897,260 | 421 | - | - | - | 56 | 262 | 605 | 1, 008 | 1,334 | 2, 373 |
| Di rect and Indirect | $<1$ | 359 | 3,772,296 | 342 | - | - | - | - | 173 | 652 | 878 | 1,040 | 1,438* |
|  | 1-10 | 3.980 | 40, 145, 854 | 400 | - | - | 12 | 118 | 302 | 571 | 905 | 1,118 | 1.731 |
|  | 11-19 | 1, 641 | 33, 567,485 | 683 | - | - | 26 | 191 | 473 | 937 | 1, 533 | 1,946 | 3. 671 |
|  | 20 + | 9. 323 | 184,411,625 | 1,098 | - | - | 66 | 418 | 920 | 1. 522 | 2. 224 | 2,801 | 4. 488 |
|  | All ages | 15, зоз | 261, 897, 260 | 927 | - | - | 32 | 264 | 710 | 1,313 | 2,016 | 2,544 | 4. 242 |

Source of data: 1994-1996 USDA Continuing Survey of Food Intakes by Individuals(CSFII)
ZOMAROO 10: 40 M: \PMK OSTWATER\ REQOO2\ROO2_E1. LST
Estimes are based on 2 -day averages.
All estimates exclude commercial and biological water
-: Means zero.
*: The sample size does not meet minimreporting requirements as described in the "Third Report on Nutrition Monitoring in the United States, 1994-96"

|  | Age | Sampsize | Population | Mean | P1 | P5 | P10 | P25 | P50 | P75 | P9O | P95 | P99 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Direct | <0. 5 | 199 | 2,004, 144 | 25 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 94 | 117* | 328* |
|  | o. 5-0.9 | 160 | 1, 768, 152 | 96 | - | - | - | - | - | 116 | 275 | 428* | 613* |
|  | 1-3 | 1. 834 | 12,262,345 | 184 | - | - | - | - | 103 | 259 | 472 | 677 | 1, 050 |
|  | 4-6 | 1, 203 | 12,531,561 | 274 | - | - | - | - | 173 | 371 | 700 | 880 | 1,456* |
|  | 7-10 | 943 | 15, 351,948 | 317 | - | - | - | 53 | 223 | 450 | 768 | 1. озо | 1. $518^{*}$ |
|  | 11-14 | 816 | 15,578,741 | 414 | - | - | - | 56 | 252 | 567 | 1, 010 | 1, 531 | 2, 200* |
|  | 15-19 | 825 | 17, 988, 744 | 531 | - | - | - | 8 | 294 | 707 | 1, 242 | 1,572 | 3, 753* |
|  | 20-24 | 686 | 18, 723,140 | 629 | - | - | - | - | 289 | 776 | 1,450 | 2,618 | 4.881* |
|  | 25-54 | 4. 923 | 113,455,262 | 561 | - | - | - | - | 342 | 816 | 1,414 | 1. 885 | 3. 388 |
|  | 55-64 | 1. 544 | 21,190,446 | 561 | - | - | - | - | 365 | 826 | 1,402 | 1,760 | 2. 744 |
|  | 65 + | 2, 170 | 31, 042, 777 | 593 | - | - | - | 26 | 463 | 919 | 1,409 | 1, 805 | 2,477 |
|  | Al' ages | 15, зоз | 261,897,260 | 506 | - | - | - | - | 290 | 707 | 1,270 | 1,769 | 3. 240 |
| Indirect | <0. 5 | 199 | 2,004, 144 | 255 | - | - | - | - | - | 537 | 842 | 933* | 1,086* |
|  | 0. 5-0.9 | 160 | 1, 768, 152 | 316 | - | - | - | 14 | 155 | 614 | 759 | 841* | 1,257* |
|  | 1-3 | 1. 834 | 12,262,345 | 129 | - | - | - | 20 | 85 | 189 | 308 | 432 | 704 |
|  | 4-6 | 1, 203 | 12,531,561 | 145 | - | - | - | 16 | 92 | 221 | 360 | 458 | 774* |
|  | 7-10 | 943 | 15, 351,948 | 136 | - | - | - | 4 | 76 | 203 | 366 | 482 | 747* |
|  | 11-14 | 816 | 15,578,741 | 180 | - | - | - | 6 | 103 | 254 | 449 | 629 | 1, 147* |
|  | 15-19 | 825 | 17,988, 744 | 229 | - | - | - | 12 | 116 | 310 | 590 | 853 | 1, 500* |
|  | 20-24 | 686 | 18, 723,140 | 345 | - | - | - | 59 | 237 | 501 | 823 | 1, 141 | 1, 780* |
|  | 25-54 | 4. 923 | 113,455,262 | 541 | - | - | - | 118 | 382 | 750 | 1,190 | 1. 567 | 2.957 |
|  | 55-64 | 1, 544 | 21,190,446 | 581 | - | - | - | 183 | 487 | 801 | 1, 197 | 1,548 | 2,544 |
|  | 65 + | 2, 170 | 31, 042, 777 | 534 | - | - | - | 195 | 472 | 770 | 1,076 | 1,317 | 2, 061 |
|  | Al' ages | 15,303 | 261, 897,260 | 421 | - | - | - | 56 | 262 | 605 | 1,008 | 1,334 | 2,373 |
| Direct and Indirect | <0. 5 | 199 | 2, 004, 144 | 280 | - | - | - | - | 35 | 552 | 861 | 945* | 1, $286^{*}$ |
|  | 0. 5-0.9 | 160 | 1, 768,152 | 412 | - | - | - | 36 | 322 | 712 | 884 | 1. 101* | 1, 493* |
|  | 1-3 | 1, 834 | 12,262,345 | 313 |  | - | - | 74 | 236 | 469 | 691 | 942 | 1,358 |
|  | 4-6 | 1, 203 | 12,531,561 | 420 | - | - | 22 | 133 | 330 | 591 | 917 | 1, 165 | 1, 902* |
|  | 7-10 | 943 | 15,351,948 | 453 | - | - | 29 | 139 | 355 | 671 | 978 | 1,219 | 1, 914* |
|  | 11-14 | 816 | 15,578, 741 | 594 | - | - | 27 | 181 | 435 | 801 | 1,365 | 1,722 | 2,541* |
|  | 15-19 | 825 | 17,988, 744 | 760 | - | - | 25 | 201 | 540 | 1, озо | 1,610 | 2,062 | 3.830* |
|  | 20-24 | 686 | 18, 723,140 | 974 | - | - | 65 | 296 | 676 | 1,185 | 2,036 | 3. 041 | 5. $320{ }^{*}$ |
|  | 25-54 | 4. 923 | 113,455,262 | 1,102 | - | - | 82 | 414 | 892 | 1,516 | 2, 271 | 2,863 | 4. 672 |
|  | 55-64 | 1, 544 | 21,190,446 | 1, 142 | - | - | 32 | 469 | 1,023 | 1,597 | 2,247 | 2,679 | 4. 183 |
|  | $65+$ | 2, 170 | 31,042,777 | 1, 127 | - | - | 16 | 545 | 1,067 | 1,601 | 2,139 | 2,551 | 3. 661 |
|  | All ages | 15, 303 | 261, 897, 260 | 927 | - | - | 32 | 264 | 710 | 1,313 | 2,016 | 2,544 | 4. 242 |

Source of data: 1994-1996 USDA Continuing Survey of Food intakes by Individuals(CSFII)
2OMAROO 10: 42 M: \PMX OSTWATERI REQOO2\ROO2_E2. LST Estimates are based on 2 -day averages.

All estimates exclude commercial and biological water.
-: Means zero.
*: The sample size does not meet mi mumreporting requirements as described in the "Third Report on Nutrition Monitoring in the United States, 1994-96"

| women Categories | Age | Sampize | Population | Mean | P1 | P5 | P10 | P25 | P50 | P75 | P90 | P95 | P99 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| a. Pregnant |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Di rect |  | 70 | 1,751,888 | 505 | - | - | - | - | 147 | 903 | 1,405* | 1,720* | 2,207* |
| 1 ndirect |  | 70 | 1,751,888 | 314 | - | - | - | 27 | 193 | 371 | 785* | 1,202* | 1, 451* |
| Di rect and indirect |  | 70 | 1,751,888 | 819 | - | - | 13* | 71 | 521 | 1,331 | 1, 816* | 2,501* | 3, 433* |
| b. Lactating |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Direct |  | 41 | 1,171, 868 | 907* | - | - | - | - | 336* | 1,680* | 2,230* | 2,793* | 3,575* |
| Indirect |  | 41 | 1,171,868 | 472* | - | - | - | 12* | 300* | 568* | 1.045* | 1.669* | 2,593* |
| Di rect and indirect |  | 41 | 1,171,868 | 1,379* | - | - | - | 116* | 1,226* | 2.263* | 2,872* | 3,434* | 4. 024 * |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Di rect |  | 2,332 | 58,978, 782 | 518 | - | - | - | - | 261 | 705 | 1,360 | 1,869 | 3,602 |
| Indirect |  | 2,332 | 58,978,782 | 404 | - | - | - | 66 | 266 | 573 | 972 | 1,307 | 2.332 |
| Di rect and Indirect |  | 2,332 | 58,978,782 | 922 | - | - | 43 | 281 | 696 | 1. 272 | 2,008 | 2,604 | 4.330 |

Source of data: 1994-1996 USDA Continuing Survey of Food Intakes by Individuals(CSFII)
ZOMAROO 10: 43 M: \PWY OSTWATER\ REQOO2\ROO2_E3. LST Estimates are based on 2 -day averages
All estimates exclude commercial and biological water.
-: Means zero.
*: The sample size does not meet minimreporting requirements as described in the "Third Report on Nutrition Monitoring in the United States, 1994-96"

| Gender | Age | Sampize | Population | Mean | P1 | P5 | P10 | P25 | P50 | P75 | P90 | P95 | P99 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| a. Female |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Di rect | < 1 | 185 | 1,925,330 | 20 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 54 | 125* | 257* |
|  | 1-10 | 1. 968 | 19, 495, 194 | 65 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 235 | 450 | 887 |
|  | 11-19 | 825 | 16,496, 841 | 104 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 345 | 650 | 1,465* |
|  | 20 + | 4. 572 | 96, 012, 199 | 165 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 660 | 993 | 1,881 |
|  | All ages | 7.550 | 133,929,564 | 140 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 521 | 933 | 1, 865 |
| I ndirect | $<1$ | 185 | 1,925,330 | 75 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 358 | 607* | 883* |
|  | 1-10 | 1,968 | 19,495, 194 | 11 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 45 | 360 |
|  | 11-19 | 825 | 16,496, 841 | 10 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 292* |
|  | 20 + | 4. 572 | 96, 012, 199 | 34 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 237 | 803 |
|  | All ages | 7. 550 | 133,929,564 | 28 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 175 | 722 |
| Di rect and Indirect | $<1$ | 185 | 1,925,330 | 95 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 520 | 656* | 898* |
|  | 1-10 | 1. 968 | 19,495, 194 | 76 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 292 | 478 | 994 |
|  | 11-19 | 825 | 16,496, 841 | 114 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 414 | 702 | 1. $548^{*}$ |
|  | 20 + | 4. 572 | 96, 012, 199 | 198 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 799 | 1,205 | 2,103 |
|  | All ages | 7.550 | 133,929,564 | 168 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 665 | 1, 065 | 1,952 |
| b. Male |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Di rect | < 1 | 174 | 1, 846,966 | 24 |  | - | - | - | - | - | 78 | 109* | 238* |
|  | 1-10 | 2,012 | 20,650,660 | 57 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 230 | 395 | 800 |
|  | 11-19 | 816 | 17, 070, 644 | 105 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 323 | 765 | 1,547* |
|  | 20 + | 4. 751 | 88, 399,426 | 147 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 527 | 942 | 1,891 |
|  | Al' ages | 7. 753 | 127.967.696 | 125 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 462 | 837 | 1.780 |
| 1 ndirect | $<1$ | 174 | 1, 846,966 | 105 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 428 | 800* | 1, $012{ }^{*}$ |
|  | 1-10 | 2, 012 | 20,650,660 | 9 |  | - | - | - | - | - | - | 23 | 223 |
|  | 11-19 | 816 | 17, 070, 644 | 14 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 52 | 403* |
|  | 20 + | 4. 751 | 88,399,426 | 34 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 162 | 854 |
|  | All ages | 7. 753 | 127.967.696 | 28 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 116 | 774 |
| Di rect and Indirect | $<1$ | 174 | 1,846,966 | 129 | - | - | - | - | - | 60 | 521 | 800* | 1, 141* |
|  | 1-10 | 2. 012 | 20,650,660 | 66 |  | - | - | - | - | - | 237 | 460 | 837 |
|  | 11-19 | 816 | 17, 070, 644 | 119 |  |  | - |  | - | - | 402 | 871 | 1, 715* |
|  | 20 + | 4.751 | 88, 399,426 | 182 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 673 | 1, 178 | 2,365 |
|  | Al' ages | 7. 753 | 127.967.696 | 154 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 530 | 1,006 | 2,112 |

Source of data: 1994-1996 USDA Continuing Survey of Food intakes by individuals(CSFII)
ZOMAROO 10: 40 M: \PWX OSTWATERI REQOO2\ ROOZ_E1. LST Estimates are based on 2 -day averages.
All estimates exclude commercial and biological water.
-: Means zero.
*: The sample size does not meet mi nimmeporting requirements as described in the "Third Report on Nutrition Monitoring in the United States, 1994-96".

Milliliters/Person/ Day

| Gender | Age | Sampize | Population | Mean | P1 | P5 | P10 | P25 | P50 | P75 | P9o | P95 | P99 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| c. Both sexes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Direct | < 1 | 359 | 3,772,296 | 22 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 73 | 116 | 258* |
|  | 1-10 | 3.980 | 40, 145, 854 | 61 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 232 | 431 | 815 |
|  | 11-19 | 1, 641 | 33,567,485 | 104 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 345 | 680 | 1,516 |
|  | 20 + | 9. 323 | 184,411,625 | 156 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 589 | 970 | 1,890 |
|  | All ages | 15, зоз | 261, 897,260 | 133 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 471 | 883 | 1.847 |
| 1 ndirect | $<1$ | 359 | 3,772,296 | 90 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 366 | 745 | 932* |
|  | 1-10 | 3.980 | 40, 145, 854 | 10 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 31 | 294 |
|  | 11-19 | 1, 641 | 33,567,485 | 12 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 11 | 379 |
|  | 20 + | 9, 323 | 184,411,625 | 34 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 230 | 825 |
|  | All ages | 15. 303 | 261, 897,260 | 28 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 137 | 738 |
| Di rect and Indirect | $<1$ | 359 | 3,772,296 | 111 | - | - | - | - | - | 23 | 522 | 793 | 1, 083* |
|  | 1-10 | 3.980 | 40, 145, 854 | 71 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 264 | 472 | 906 |
|  | 11-19 | 1,641 | 33,567,485 | 116 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 414 | 764 | 1,648 |
|  | 20 + | 9. 323 | 184,411,625 | 190 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 754 | 1, 183 | 2, 155 |
|  | All ages | 15, зоз | 261, 897,260 | 161 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 591 | 1, оз6 | 2,005 |

Source of data: 1994-1996 USDA Continuing Survey of Food Intakes by Individuals(CSFII)
ZOMAROO 10: 40 M: \PWX OSTWATER\ REQOO2\ROO2_E1. LST
Estimates are based on 2 -day averages
All estimates exclude commercial and biological water
-: Means zero.
*: The sample size does not meet minimreporting requirements as described in the "Third Report on Nutrition Monitoring in the United States, 1994-96"

|  | Age | Sampsize | Population | Mean | P1 | P5 | P10 | P25 | P50 | P75 | p9o | P95 | P99 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Direct | <0. 5 | 199 | 2, 004, 144 | 18 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 76 | 98* | 178* |
|  | o. 5-0.9 | 160 | 1, 768, 152 | 26 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 57 | 205* | 329* |
|  | 1-3 | 1. 834 | 12,262,345 | 52 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 209 | 345 | 658 |
|  | 4-6 | 1, 203 | 12,531,561 | 65 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 235 | 459 | 875* |
|  | 7-10 | 943 | 15,351,948 | 65 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 219 | 456 | 822* |
|  | 11-14 | 816 | 15,578, 741 | 86 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 289 | 530 | 1, 330* |
|  | 15-19 | 825 | 17, 988, 744 | 120 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 438 | 818 | 1,579* |
|  | 20-24 | 686 | 18, 723,140 | 196 | - | - | - | - | - | 66 | 679 | 1,277 | 2,586* |
|  | 25-54 | 4. 923 | 113,455,262 | 170 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 630 | 1,001 | 1,891 |
|  | 55-64 | 1. 544 | 21,190,446 | 124 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 446 | 877 | 1,673 |
|  | 65 + | 2. 170 | 31,042,777 | 105 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 350 | 814 | 1,418 |
|  | All ages | 15, зоз | 261,897,260 | 133 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 471 | 883 | 1,847 |
| Indirect | <0. 5 | 199 | 2,004,144 | 93 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 414 | 744* | 952* |
|  | 0. 5-0.9 | 160 | 1, 768, 152 | 86 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 359 | 714* | 805* |
|  | 1-3 | 1. 834 | 12, 262,345 | 11 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 52 | 292 |
|  | 4-6 | 1, 203 | 12,531,561 | 7 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 207* |
|  | 7-10 | 943 | 15,351,948 | 11 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 44 | 375* |
|  | 11-14 | 816 | 15,578, 741 | 14 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 56 | 478* |
|  | 15-19 | 825 | 17, 988, 744 | 10 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 258* |
|  | 20-24 | 686 | 18, 723,140 | 18 | \% | - | - | - | - | - | - | 107 | 346* |
|  | 25-54 | 4. 923 | 113,455,262 | 36 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 235 | 882 |
|  | 55-64 | 1, 544 | 21,190,446 | 38 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 314 | 885 |
|  | 65 + | 2, 170 | 31,042,777 | 31 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 237 | 727 |
|  | All ages | 15, зоз | 261, 897,260 | 28 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 137 | 738 |
| Direct and Indirect | <0. 5 | 199 | 2,004,144 | 110 | - | - | - | - | - | 38 | 519 | 809* | 1,045* |
|  | o. 5-0.9 | 160 | 1, 768, 152 | 113 | - | - | - | - | - | 5 | 496 | 727* | 1, 006* |
|  | 1-3 | 1. 834 | 12, 262,345 | 62 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 235 | 411 | 820 |
|  | 4-6 | 1, 203 | 12,531,561 | 73 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 279 | 521 | 915* |
|  | 7-10 | 943 | 15,351,948 | 76 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 271 | 497 | 917* |
|  | 11-14 | 816 | 15,578,741 | 100 |  |  | - | - | - | - | 344 | 679 | 1, 415* |
|  | 15-19 | 825 | 17, 988, 744 | 130 | - | - | - |  | - | - | 468 | 867 | 1,775* |
|  | 20-24 | 686 | 18, 723,140 | 214 | - | - | - | - | - | 111 | 727 | 1. 299 | 2, 816* |
|  | 25-54 | 4. 923 | 113,455,262 | 206 | - | - | - | - | - | 24 | 801 | 1,210 | 2. 129 |
|  | 55-64 | 1, 544 | 21,190,446 | 162 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 588 | 1,183 | 2.277 |
|  | 65 + | 2,170 | 31,042,777 | 136 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 591 | 1, оз8 | 1,957 |
|  | All ages | 15, зо3 | 261, 897,260 | 161 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 591 | 1,036 | 2,005 |

Source of data: 1994-1996 USDA Continuing Survey of Food intakes by Individuals(CSFII)
2OMAROO 10: 42 M: \PMX OSTWATERI REQOO2\ROO2_E2. LST Estimates are based on 2 -day averages.

All estimates exclude commercial and biological water.
-: Means zero.
*: The sample size does not meet mi mumreporting requirements as described in the "Third Report on Nutrition monitoring in the United States, liga-96"

| nomen Categories Age | Sampize | Population | Mean | P1 | P5 | P10 | P25 | P50 | P75 | p9o | P95 | P99 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| a. Pregnant |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Di rect | 70 | 1,751,888 | зоо | - | - | - | - | - | 301 | 1,282* | 1, 485* | 1, 800* |
| Indirect | 70 | 1,751,888 | 55 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 105* | 440* | 772* |
| Di rect and Indirect | 70 | 1,751,888 | 355 | - | - | - | - | - | 393 | 1, 286* | 1,829* | 1.976* |
| b. Lactating |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Direct | 41 | 1,171,868 | 85* | - | - | - | - | - | - | 164* | 529* | 1, 151* |
| Indirect | 41 | 1, 171, 868 | 93* | - | - | - | - | - | - | 265* | 802* | 918* |
| Di rect and I ndirect | 41 | 1,171, 868 | 178* | - | - | - | - | - | - | 780* | 1, оз1* | 1, $235^{*}$ |
| c. Women Age 15-44 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Di rect | 2,332 | 58,978,782 | 182 | - | - | - | - | - | 103 | 691 | 1,045 | 1,891 |
| Indirect | 2,332 | 58,978,782 | 29 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 178 | 758 |
| Di rect and Indirect | 2,332 | 58,978,782 | 212 | - | - | - | - | - | 117 | 828 | 1, 183 | 2, 059 |

Source of data: 1994-1996 USDA Continuing Survey of Food Intakes by Individuals(CSFII)
ZOMAROO 10: 43 M: \PWK OSTWATERI REQOO2\ROO2_E3. LST Estimes are based on 2 -day averages.
All estimates exclude commercial and biological water
-: Means zero.
*: The sample size does not meet mimumreporting requirements as described in the "Third Report on Nutrition monitoring in the United States, 1994-96"

| Gender | Age | Sampize | Population | Mean | P1 | P5 | P10 | P25 | P50 | P75 | P9o | P95 | P99 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| a. Female |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Di rect | $<1$ | 185 | 1,925,330 | 5 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 176* |
|  | 1-10 | 1,968 | 19,495, 194 | 31 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 224 | 755 |
|  | 11-19 | 825 | 16, 496, 841 | 74 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 207 | 499 | 1, 182* |
|  | 20 + | 4. 572 | 96, 012, 199 | 64 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 58 | 484 | 1,310 |
|  | Al' ages | 7. 550 | 133,929,564 | 60 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 59 | 466 | 1. 184 |
| 1 ndirect | $<1$ | 185 | 1,925,330 | 16 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5* | 451* |
|  | 1-10 | 1,968 | 19,495, 194 | 15 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 99 | 376 |
|  | 11-19 | 825 | 16, 496, 841 | 25 |  | - | - | - | - | - | 39 | 173 | 496* |
|  | 20 + | 4. 572 | 96, 012, 199 | 65 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 89 | 503 | 1. 232 |
|  | All ages | 7. 550 | 133,929,564 | 52 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 36 | 355 | 1, 074 |
| Di rect and Indirect | < 1 | 185 | 1,925,330 | 21 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 249* | 468* |
|  | 1-10 | 1.968 | 19,495,194 | 46 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 88 | 395 | 899 |
|  | 11-19 | 825 | 16,496, 841 | 99 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 310 | 707 | 1.846* |
|  | 20 + | 4.572 | 96, 012, 199 | 130 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 389 | 1, 111 | 2,073 |
|  | All ages | 7. 550 | 133,929,564 | 112 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 281 | 928 | 1.893 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Direct | $<1$ | 174 | 1,846,966 | 5 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 13* | 126* |
|  | 1-10 | 2, 012 | 20,650,660 | 36 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 21 | 271 | 743 |
|  | 11-19 | 816 | 17, 070, 644 | 52 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 337 | 1, 135* |
|  | 20 + | 4. 751 | 88, 399,426 | 90 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 200 | 641 | 1, 664 |
|  | All ages | 7. 753 | 127.967.696 | 75 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 114 | 516 | 1.428 |
| 1 ndirect | $<1$ | 174 | 1,846,966 | 21 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 89* | 519* |
|  | 1-10 | 2. 012 | 20,650,660 | 17 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | 106 | 407 |
|  | 11-19 | 816 | 17, 070, 644 | 31 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 230 | 713* |
|  | 20 + | 4. 751 | 88, 399,426 | 89 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 178 | 706 | 1. 589 |
|  | Al' ages | 7. 753 | 127.967.696 | 69 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 86 | 506 | 1.392 |
| Direct and Indirect | < 1 | 174 | 1, 846,966 | 26 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 10 | 148* | 556* |
|  | 1-10 | 2. 012 | 20,650,660 | 53 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 119 | 414 | 1. 012 |
|  | 11-19 | 816 | 17,070,644 | 83 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 211 | 632 | 1,432* |
|  | 20 + | 4. 751 | 88, 399,426 | 180 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 651 | 1,413 | 2,800 |
|  | All ages | 7. 753 | 127.967.696 | 144 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 395 | 1, 120 | 2.389 |

Source of data: 1994-1996 USDA Continuing Survey of Food intakes by individuals(CSFII)
ZOMAROO 10: 40 M: \PMX OSTMATER\ REQOOZ\ROOZ_E1. LST Estimates are based on 2 -day averages.
All estimates exclude commercial and biological water.
-: Means zero.
*: The sample size does not meet minimmeporting requirements as describedinthe "Third Report on Nutrition monitoring in the United States, 1994-96".

| Gender | Age | Sampsize | Population | Mean | P1 | P5 | P10 | P25 | P50 | P75 | pgo | P95 | P99 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| c. Both sexes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Direct | $<1$ | 359 | 3, 772,296 | 5 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 161* |
|  | 1-10 | 3.980 | 40, 145, 854 | 33 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 234 | 750 |
|  | 11-19 | 1. 641 | 33, 567,485 | 63 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 137 | 434 | 1. 172 |
|  | 20 + | 9. 323 | 184, 411, 625 | 77 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 118 | 585 | 1. 418 |
|  | Al' ages | 15, зоз | 261, 897, 260 | 67 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 92 | 472 | 1,407 |
| 1 ndirect | $<1$ | 359 | 3,772,296 | 18 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 81 | $556 *$ |
|  | 1-10 | 3. 980 | 40, 145, 854 | 16 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 105 | 385 |
|  | 11-19 | 1. 641 | 33, 567,485 | 28 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 33 | 206 | 669 |
|  | 20 + | 9. 323 | 184,411,625 | 77 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 122 | 594 | 1,421 |
|  | Al' ages | 15. зо3 | 261, 897, 260 | 60 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 60 | 418 | 1, 240 |
| Di rect and Indirect | $<1$ | 359 | 3,772,296 | 23 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 148 | 556* |
|  | 1-10 | 3. 980 | 40, 145, 854 | 50 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 103 | 405 | 920 |
|  | 11-19 | 1,641 | 33, 567,485 | 90 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 286 | 666 | 1,710 |
|  | 20 + | 9. 323 | 184,411,625 | 154 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 532 | 1,243 | 2,373 |
|  | All ages | 15, зоз | 261, 897, 260 | 128 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 343 | 1,007 | 2,152 |

Source of data: 1994-1996 USDA Continuing Survey of Food Intakes by Individuals(CSFII)
ZOMAROO 10: 40 M: \PWX OSTWATER\ REQOO2\ROO2_E1. LST
Estimes are based on 2 -day averages.
All estimates exclude commercial and biological water.
-: Means zero.
*: The sample size does not meet minimreporting requirements as described in the "Third Report on Nutrition Monitoring in the United States, 1994-96"

|  | Age | Sampsize | Population | Mean | P1 | P5 | P10 | P25 | P50 | P75 | p9o | P95 | p99 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Direct | $<0.5$ | 199 | 2,004, 144 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 112* |
|  | o. 5-0.9 | 160 | 1, 768, 152 | 8 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 14* | 198* |
|  | 1-3 | 1,834 | 12,262,345 | 23 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 141 | 554 |
|  | 4-6 | 1, 203 | 12,531,561 | 29 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 188 | 654* |
|  | 7-10 | 943 | 15, 351,948 | 46 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 87 | 338 | 825* |
|  | 11-14 | 816 | 15,578,741 | 70 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 170 | 523 | 1, 157* |
|  | 15-19 | 825 | 17, 988, 744 | 56 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 119 | 353 | 1,211* |
|  | 20-24 | 686 | 18, 723, 140 | 42 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 235 | 1,071* |
|  | 25-54 | 4. 923 | 113,455,262 | 73 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 112 | 505 | 1. 415 |
|  | 55-64 | 1, 544 | 21,190,446 | 103 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 344 | 701 | 1,617 |
|  | $65+$ | 2. 170 | 31, 042, 777 | 96 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 311 | 799 | 1, 552 |
|  | All ages | 15, 303 | 261,897,260 | 67 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 92 | 472 | 1,407 |
| Indirect | <0. 5 | 199 | 2,004, 144 | 15 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 411* |
|  | 0. 5- 0. 9 | 160 | 1, 768, 152 | 22 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 84* | 554* |
|  | 1-3 | 1, 834 | 12,262,345 | 12 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 89 | 279 |
|  | 4-6 | 1, 203 | 12,531,561 | 14 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 90 | 324* |
|  | 7-10 | 943 | 15,351,948 | 22 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 16 | 147 | 420* |
|  | 11-14 | 816 | 15,578, 741 | 35 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 77 | 233 | 756* |
|  | 15-19 | 825 | 17, 988, 744 | 21 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | 150 | 422* |
|  | 20-24 | 686 | 18, 723, 140 | 20 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 103 | 605* |
|  | 25-54 | 4. 923 | 113,455, 262 | 81 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 118 | 595 | 1,516 |
|  | 55-64 | 1, 544 | 21,190,446 | 108 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 411 | 799 | 1,538 |
|  | 65 + | 2, 170 | 31,042,777 | 75 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 208 | 667 | 1. 213 |
|  | All ages | 15, 303 | 261, 897,260 | 60 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 60 | 418 | 1. 240 |
| Direct and Indirect | <0. 5 | 199 | 2,004, 144 | 18 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 86* | 468* |
|  | o. 5-0.9 | 160 | 1, 768, 152 | 30 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 23 | 202* | 554* |
|  | 1-3 | 1. 834 | 12,262,345 | 35 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 8 | 295 | 710 |
|  | 4-6 | 1,203 | 12,531,561 | 43 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 32 | 322 | 830** |
|  | 7-10 | 943 | 15,351,948 | 67 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 206 | 554 | 1. 049 * |
|  | 11-14 | 816 | 15,578,741 | 106 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 341 | 800 | 1, 811* |
|  | 15-19 | 825 | 17, 988, 744 | 77 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 234 | 552 | 1, 411* |
|  | 20-24 | 686 | 18, 723,140 | 62 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 459 | 1, 304* |
|  | 25-54 | 4.923 | 113,455,262 | 153 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 503 | 1, 215 | 2.428 |
|  | 55-64 | 1. 544 | 21,190,446 | 211 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 885 | 1,466 | 2,786 |
|  | $65+$ | 2,170 | 31,042,777 | 171 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 697 | 1,416 | 2. 269 |
|  | All ages | 15, зо3 | 261,897,260 | 128 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 343 | 1,007 | 2.152 |

Source of data: 1994-1996 USDA Continuing Survey of Food intakes by Individuals(CSFII)
2OMAROO 10: 42 M: \PMX OSTWATERI REQOO2\ ROO2_E2. LST Estimates are based on 2 -day averages.

All estimates exclude
-: Means zero.
*: The sample size does not meet mi mumreporting requirements as described in the "Third Report on Nutrition Monitoring in the United States, 1994-96"

## Miliiliters/Person/ Day

| Women Categories | Age | Sampize | Population | Mean | P1 | P5 | P10 | P25 | P50 | P75 | p9o | P95 | P99 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| a. Pregnant |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Di rect |  | 70 | 1,751,888 | 62 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 141* | 1,289* |
| 1 ndirect |  | 70 | 1,751,888 | 41 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 225* | 858* |
| Direct and Indirect |  | 70 | 1,751,888 | 103 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 613* | 1, 666* |
| b. Lactating |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Di rect |  | 41 | 1,171,868 | 106* | - | - | - | - | - | - | 237* | 609* | 1, $511^{*}$ |
| I ndirect |  | 41 | 1, 171, 868 | 88* | - | - | - | - | - | - | 213* | 699* | 1, $060{ }^{*}$ |
| Direct and Indirect |  | 41 | 1,171,868 | 194* | - | - | - | - | - | - | 446* | 1,624* | 2, 336* |
| c. Women Age 15-44 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Di rect |  | 2,332 | 58,978,782 | 54 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 354 | 1, 172 |
| I ndirect |  | 2,332 | 58,978, 782 | 50 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 271 | 1, 134 |
| Direct and Indirect |  | 2,332 | 58,978, 782 | 104 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 176 | 778 | 1,970 |

Source of data: 1994-1996 USDA Continuing Survey of Food Intakes by Individuals(CSFII)
ZOMAROO 10: 43 M: \PWY OSTWATER\ REQOO2\ROO2_E3. LST Estimates are based on 2 -day averages.
All estimates exclude commercial and biological water.
-: Means zero.
*: The sample size does not meet minimreporting requirements as described in the "Third Report on Nutrition Monitoring in the United States, 1994-96"

| Gender | Age | Sampsize | Population | Mean | P1 | P5 | P10 | P25 | P50 | P75 | p9o | P95 | P99 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| a. Female |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Di rect | < 1 | 185 | 1, 925, 330 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 9* |
|  | 1-10 | 1.968 | 19, 495, 194 | 7 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 222 |
|  | 11-19 | 825 | 16, 496, 841 | 18 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 356* |
|  | 20 + | 4. 572 | 96, 012, 199 | 13 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 368 |
|  | All ages | 7.550 | 133,929,564 | 13 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 345 |
| 1 ndirect | $<1$ | 185 | 1,925,330 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
|  | 1-10 | 1,968 | 19,495,194 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
|  | 11-19 | 825 | 16,496, 841 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
|  | 20 + | 4. 572 | 96, 012, 199 | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
|  | All ages | 7. 550 | 133,929,564 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Di rect and Indirect | $<1$ | 185 | 1,925,330 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 29* |
|  | 1-10 | 1.968 | 19, 495, 194 | 8 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 237 |
|  | 11-19 | 825 | 16, 496, 841 | 18 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 387* |
|  | 20 + | 4. 572 | 96, 012, 199 | 17 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 502 |
|  | All ages | 7.550 | 133,929,564 | 15 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 465 |
| b. Male |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Di rect | $<1$ | 174 | 1, 846,966 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | $3^{1 *}$ |
|  | 1-10 | 2, 012 | 20,650,660 | 6 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 147 |
|  | 11-19 | 816 | 17, 070, 644 | 13 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 353* |
|  | 20 + | 4.751 | 88,399,426 | 14 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 468 |
|  | All ages | 7. 753 | 127.967,696 | 12 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 350 |
| Indirect | $<1$ | 174 | 1, 846,966 | 10 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
|  | 1-10 | 2, 012 | 20,650,660 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
|  | 11-19 | 816 | 17,070,644 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | $7 *$ |
|  | 20 + | 4.751 | 88,399,426 | 6 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 12 |
|  | All ages | 7. 753 | 127.967.696 | 5 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Di rect and Indirect | $<1$ | 174 | 1,846,966 | 11 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 43* |
|  | 1-10 | 2. 012 | 20,650,660 | 7 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 236 |
|  | 11-19 | 816 | 17,070, 644 | 16 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 462* |
|  | 20 + | 4. 751 | 88,399,426 | 19 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 571 |
|  | All ages | 7. 753 | 127.967.696 | 17 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 476 |

Source of data: 1994-1996 USDA Continuing Survey of Food lntakes by individuals(CSFII)
ZOMAROO 10: 40 M: \PMX OSTWATERI REQOO2\ROOZ_E1. LST Estimates are based on 2 -day averages.
All estimates exclude commercial and biological water.
-: Means zero.
*: The sample size does not meet mi mumreporting requirements as described in the "Third Report on Nutrition monitoring in the United States, 1994-96"

## Miliiliters/Person/ Day

| Gender | Age | Sampsize | Population | Mean | P1 | P5 | P10 | P25 | P50 | P75 | p9o | P95 | P99 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| c. Both sexes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Di rect | < 1 | 359 | 3,772,296 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 27* |
|  | 1-10 | 3. 980 | 40, 145,854 | 6 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 179 |
|  | 11-19 | 1, 641 | 33, 567,485 | 15 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 354 |
|  | 20 + | 9. 323 | 184,411,625 | 13 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 442 |
|  | All ages | 15, зо3 | 261, 897, 260 | 12 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 351 |
| 1 ndirect | < 1 | 359 | 3,772,296 | ${ }_{6}$ | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
|  | 1-10 | 3. 980 | 40, 145,854 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
|  | 11-19 | 1, 641 | 33, 567,485 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
|  | 20 + | 9, 323 | 184, 411,625 | 5 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
|  | All ages | 15, зоз | 261, 897, 260 | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Di rect and Indirect | $<1$ | 359 | 3,772,296 | 7 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 43* |
|  | 1-10 | 3.980 | 40, 145,854 | 8 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 237 |
|  | 11-19 | 1,641 | 33,567,485 | 17 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 457 |
|  | 20 + | 9. 323 | 184,411,625 | 18 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 556 |
|  | All ages | 15, зоз | 261, 897, 260 | 16 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 471 |

Source of data: 1994-1996 USDA Continuing Survey of Food intakes by Individuals(CSFII)
Estimates are based on 2 -day averages.
All estimates exclude commercial and biological water.
-: Means zero.
*: The sample size does not meet minimreporting requirements as described in the "Third Report on Nutrition Monitoring in the United States, 1994-96"

|  | Age | Sampize | Population | Mean | P1 | P5 | P10 | P25 | P50 | P75 | p9o | P95 | P99 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Direct | <0. 5 | 199 | 2, 004, 144 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 29* |
|  | o. 5- 0. 9 | 160 | 1, 768, 152 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 25* |
|  | 1-3 | 1, 834 | 12,262,345 | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 115 |
|  | 4-6 | 1, 203 | 12,531,561 | 8 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 230* |
|  | 7-10 | 943 | 15, 351, 948 | 7 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 210* |
|  | 11-14 | 816 | 15,578, 741 | 10 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 319* |
|  | 15-19 | 825 | 17, 988, 744 | 20 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 489* |
|  | 20-24 | 686 | 18, 723, 140 | 18 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 579* |
|  | 25-54 | 4. 923 | 113,455,262 | 14 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 466 |
|  | 55-64 | 1. 544 | 21,190,446 | 10 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 267 |
|  | 65 + | 2, 170 | 31, 042, 777 | 9 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 171 |
|  | All ages | 15, зоз | 261,897,260 | 12 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 351 |
| I ndirect | $<0.5$ | 199 | 2, 004, 144 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
|  | 0. 5-0.9 | 160 | 1, 768, 152 | 13 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 484* |
|  | 1-3 | 1. 834 | 12,262,345 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 35 |
|  | 4-6 | 1, 203 | 12,531,561 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
|  | 7-10 | 943 | 15,351,948 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
|  | 11-14 | 816 | 15,578, 741 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
|  | 15-19 | 825 | 17, 988, 744 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | $6^{*}$ |
|  | 20-24 | 686 | 18, 723,140 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
|  | 25-54 | 4. 923 | 113,455,262 | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
|  | 55-64 | 1, 544 | 21, 190, 446 | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
|  | 65 + | 2, 170 | 31, 042, 777 | 8 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 118 |
|  | All ages | 15, зоз | 261, 897, 260 | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Di rect and Indirect | <0. 5 | 199 | 2, 004, 144 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | $32^{*}$ |
|  | o. 5-0.9 | 160 | 1, 768, 152 | 14 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 499* |
|  | 1-3 | 1, 834 | 12,262,345 | 7 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 173 |
|  | 4-6 | 1, 203 | 12,531,561 | 8 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 255* |
|  | 7-10 | 943 | 15,351,948 | 8 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 240* |
|  | 11-14 | 816 | 15,578, 741 | 12 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | $350{ }^{*}$ |
|  | 15-19 | 825 | 17, 988, 744 | 22 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 635* |
|  | 20-24 | 686 | 18, 723,140 | 21 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 682* |
|  | 25-54 | 4. 923 | 113,455, 262 | 19 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 530 |
|  | 55-64 | 1, 544 | 21,190,446 | 14 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 438 |
|  | 65 + | 2, 170 | 31, 042, 777 | 17 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 477 |
|  | Al' ages | 15, зо3 | 261, 897, 260 | 16 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 471 |

Source of data: 1994-1996 USDA Continuing Survey of Food intakes by Individuals(CSFII)
2OMAROO 10: 42 M: \PMX OSTWATERI REQOO2\ROO2_E2. LST Estimates are based on 2 -day averages.

All estimates exclu
-: Means zero.
*: The sample size does not meet mi mumreporting requirements as described in the "Third Report on Nutrition Monitoring in the United States, 1994-96"

## Miliiliters/Person/ Day



Source of data: 1994-1996 USDA Continuing Survey of Food Intakes by Individuals(CSFII)
ZOMAROO 10: 43 M: \PWY OSTWATER\ REQOO2\ROO2_E3. LST Estimates are based on 2 -day averages
All estimates exclude commercial and biological water
-: Means zero.
*: The sample size does not meet minimreporting requirements as described in the "Third Report on Nutrition Monitoring in the United States, 1994-96"

| Gender | Age | Sampize | Population | Mean | P1 | P5 | Pıo | P25 | P50 | P75 | P9O | P95 | P99 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| a. Female |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Di rect | $<1$ | 185 | 1,925,330 | 83 | - | - | - | - | 9 | 111 | 223 | 341* | 597* |
|  | 1-10 | 1,968 | 19,495, 194 | 362 | - | - | - | 113 | 258 | 470 | 797 | 1, 035 | 1,710 |
|  | 11-19 | 825 | 16, 496, 841 | 602 | - | - | 45 | 207 | 447 | 814 | 1,322 | 1,731 | 3, 064* |
|  | 20 + | 4. 572 | 96, 012, 199 | 791 | - | - | 77 | 286 | 591 | 1, 057 | 1, 643 | 1,942 | 3. 657 |
|  | Al' ages | 7. 550 | 133,929,564 | 695 | - | - | 26 | 226 | 497 | 939 | 1,487 | 1. 881 | 3. 291 |
| 1 ndirect | $<1$ | 185 | 1,925,330 | 421 | - | - | - | 57 | 400 | 671 | 884 | 968* | 1, 286 * |
|  | 1-10 | 1.968 | 19,495, 194 | 162 | - | - | 2 | 38 | 111 | 232 | 383 | 486 | 733 |
|  | 11-19 | 825 | 16, 496, 841 | 219 | - | - | - | 36 | 130 | 304 | 544 | 757 | 1, 161* |
|  | 20 + | 4. 572 | 96, 012, 199 | 592 | - | 14 | 78 | 237 | 487 | 803 | 1, 204 | 1,519 | 2,450 |
|  | All ages | 7.550 | 133,929,564 | 481 | - | - | 24 | 124 | 355 | 684 | 1, 067 | 1,365 | 2,293 |
| Direct and Indirect | $<1$ | 185 | 1,925,330 | 503 | - | - | - | 198 | 493 | 748 | 949 | 1.104* | 1,648* |
|  | 1-10 | 1.968 | 19,495, 194 | 524 | 5 | 82 | 137 | 253 | 440 | 706 | 993 | 1. 224 | 2, оз1 |
|  | 11-19 | 825 | 16, 496, 841 | 821 | - | 100 | 206 | 357 | 651 | 1,109 | 1,637 | 1,949 | 3, 076* |
|  | 20 + | 4. 572 | 96, 012, 199 | 1,383 | 59 | 316 | 476 | 792 | 1, 216 | 1,775 | 2,413 | 2,925 | 4. 506 |
|  | Al' ages | 7. 550 | 133,929,564 | 1,176 | 13 | 177 | 286 | 564 | 1,012 | 1,573 | 2, 215 | 2,698 | 4. 250 |
| b. Male |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Direct | $<1$ | 174 | 1,846,966 | 90 | - | - | - | - | зо | 109 | 268 | 341* | $608^{*}$ |
|  | 1-10 | 2, 012 | 20,650,660 | 365 | - | - | - | 113 | 282 | 498 | 786 | 945 | 1. 529 |
|  | 11-19 | 816 | 17, 070, 644 | 714 | - | - | 63 | 228 | 494 | 923 | 1,472 | 1,946 | 3, 793* |
|  | 20 + | 4. 751 | 88,399,426 | 851 | - | - | 42 | 285 | 642 | 1. 113 | 1, 864 | 2,349 | 4. 154 |
|  | Al' ages | 7. 753 | 127.967.696 | 743 | - | - | 4 | 226 | 524 | 961 | 1,643 | 2,116 | 3,800 |
| Indirect | < 1 | 174 | 1.846,966 | 374 | - | - | - | 13 | 334 | 699 | 897 | 984* | 1, $238{ }^{*}$ |
|  | 1-10 | 2, 012 | 20,650,660 | 167 | - | - | 1 | 32 | 113 | 236 | 385 | 525 | 859 |
|  | 11-19 | 816 | 17, 070, 644 | 276 | - | - | - | 54 | 191 | 370 | 661 | 895 | 1,426* |
|  | 20 + | 4. 751 | 88, 399,426 | 691 | - | 2 | 58 | 243 | 538 | 932 | 1, 412 | 1,849 | 3,556 |
|  | Al' ages | 7. 753 | 127.967.696 | 547 | - | - | 15 | 127 | 371 | 755 | 1, 211 | 1,597 | 3. 072 |
| Di rect and Indirect | $<1$ | 174 | 1, 846,966 | 464 | - | - | - | 89 | 413 | 730 | 963 | 1, 276* | 1,502* |
|  | 1-10 | 2. 012 | 20,650,660 | 532 | 3 | 74 | 130 | 256 | 449 | 719 | 1, 024 | 1,253 | 1, 814 |
|  | 11-19 | 816 | 17,070,644 | 990 | - | 137 | 236 | 442 | 754 | 1,302 | 1, 895 | 2. 425 | 4, $008^{*}$ |
|  | 20 + | 4. 751 | 88, 399,426 | 1,542 | 48 | 296 | 510 | 833 | 1,327 | 1,968 | 2,738 | 3,517 | 5.522 |
|  | Al' ages | 7. 753 | 127.967.696 | 1.290 | 7 | 148 | 276 | 582 | 1, 065 | 1,710 | 2.482 | 3. 138 | 5. 186 |

Source of data: 1994-1996 USDA Continuing Survey of Food intakes by individuals(CSFII)
ZOMAROO 10: 40 M: \PMX OSTWATER\ REQOO2\ROOZ_E1. LST Estimates are based on 2 -day averages.
All estimates exclude commercial and biological water.
-: Means zero.
*: The sample size does not meet minmmreporting requirements as describedin the "Third Report on Nutrition Monitoring in the United States, 1994-96".

| Gender | Age | Sampize | Population | Mean | P1 | P5 | P10 | P25 | P50 | P75 | P90 | P95 | P99 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| c. Both sexes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| c. Both sexes | $<1$ | 359 | 3,772,296 | 86 | - | - | - | - | 17 | 110 | 232 | 348 | 598* |
|  | 1-10 | 3.980 | 40, 145, 854 | 364 | - | - | - | 113 | 264 | 472 | 792 | 994 | 1,538 |
|  | 11-19 | 1. 641 | 33,567,485 | 659 | - | - | 50 | 224 | 467 | 866 | 1,416 | 1. 841 | 3,728 |
|  | 20 + | 9. 323 | 184,411,625 | 820 | - | - | 54 | 285 | 617 | 1, 062 | 1,760 | 2. 124 | 3. 835 |
|  | All ages | 15, 303 | 261, 897, 260 | 719 | - | - | 17 | 226 | 520 | 943 | 1,535 | 1, 897 | 3,775 |
| 1 ndirect | $<1$ | 359 | 3,772,296 | 398 | - | - | - | 28 | 366 | 680 | 887 | 984 | 1,390* |
|  | 1-10 | 3. 980 | 40, 145, 854 | 164 | - | - | 1 | 35 | 111 | 232 | 385 | 500 | 778 |
|  | 11-19 | 1. 641 | 33,567,485 | 248 | - | - | - | 44 | 152 | 337 | 594 | 819 | 1,365 |
|  | 20 + | 9, 323 | 184, 411, 625 | 640 | - | 9 | 67 | 241 | 510 | 857 | 1. 302 | 1. 657 | 2.927 |
|  | All ages | 15, зо3 | 261, 897,260 | 513 | - | - | 20 | 126 | 359 | 715 | 1, 135 | 1.481 | 2.651 |
| Di rect and Indirect | $<1$ | 359 | 3,772,296 | 484 | - | - | - | 124 | 449 | 747 | 949 | 1, 182 | 1,645* |
|  | 1-10 | 3.980 | 40, 145, 854 | 528 | 4 | 75 | 133 | 254 | 444 | 710 | 1,001 | 1, 242 | 1.891 |
|  | 11-19 | 1, 641 | 33,567,485 | 907 | - | 118 | 219 | 395 | 715 | 1, 188 | 1,780 | 2, 185 | 3,805 |
|  | 20 + | 9, 323 | 184,411,625 | 1,460 | 55 | 302 | 492 | 817 | 1,271 | 1, 863 | 2,549 | 3. 194 | 5. 155 |
|  | All ages | 15, зоз | 261, 897,260 | 1,232 | 9 | 163 | 283 | 573 | 1, 037 | 1,633 | 2,341 | 2,908 | 4.805 |

Source of data: 1994-1996 USDA Continuing Survey of Food Intakes by Individuals(CSFII)
ZOMAROO 10: 40 M: \PWX OSTWATER\ REQOO2\ROO2_E1. LST
Estimes are based on 2 -day averages.
All estimates exclude commercial and biological water
-: Means zero.
*: The sample size does not meet minimreporting requirements as described in the "Third Report on Nutrition Monitoring in the United States, 1994-96"

|  | Age | Sampsize | Population | Mean | P1 | P5 | P10 | P25 | P50 | P75 | P9O | P95 | P99 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Di rect | $<0.5$ | 199 | 2,004, 144 | 46 | - | - | - | - | - | 77 | 116 | 164* | 334* |
|  | o. 5-0.9 | 160 | 1, 768, 152 | 132 | - | - | - | - | 56 | 203 | 345 | 448* | 741* |
|  | 1-3 | 1, 834 | 12,262,345 | 263 | - | - | - | 59 | 194 | 352 | 584 | 772 | 1,160 |
|  | 4-6 | 1. 203 | 12,531,561 | 376 | - | - | - | 117 | 288 | 521 | 772 | 984 | 1. $645^{*}$ |
|  | 7-10 | 943 | 15,351,948 | 434 | - | - | 57 | 168 | 342 | 586 | 923 | 1, 122 | 1, 721* |
|  | 11-14 | 816 | 15,578, 741 | 580 | - | - | 65 | 223 | 442 | 708 | 1,280 | 1,673 | 2,844* |
|  | 15-19 | 825 | 17, 988, 744 | 726 | - | - | - | 214 | 519 | 934 | 1.479 | 1,986 | 3, 804* |
|  | 20-24 | 686 | 18, 723, 140 | 884 | - | - | - | 212 | 579 | 1,059 | 1,872 | 2,938 | 5.489* |
|  | 25-54 | 4. 923 | 113,455,262 | 818 | - | - | 37 | 260 | 590 | 1,062 | 1,817 | 2,233 | 3.790 |
|  | 55-64 | 1, 544 | 21,190,446 | 798 | - | - | 80 | 314 | 633 | 1,092 | 1,631 | 1,883 | 2,816 |
|  | $65+$ | 2. 170 | 31, 042, 777 | 802 | - | - | 118 | 352 | 702 | 1. 062 | 1,586 | 1, 858 | 2. 659 |
|  | Al' ages | 15, зо3 | 261,897,260 | 719 | - | - | 17 | 226 | 520 | 943 | 1,535 | 1,897 | 3. 775 |
| Indirect | <0. 5 | 199 | 2, 004, 144 | 363 | - | - | - | - | 317 | 679 | 889 | 957* | 1, 143* |
|  | 0. 5-0.9 | 160 | 1, 768, 152 | 437 | - | ${ }^{1 *}$ | 15 | 89 | 381 | 677 | 841 | 1,001* | 1, 394* |
|  | 1-3 | 1, 834 | 12,262,345 | 155 | - | - | 7 | 42 | 111 | 218 | 355 | 483 | 735 |
|  | 4-6 | 1, 203 | 12,531,561 | 168 | - | - | 4 | 40 | 116 | 236 | 373 | 494 | 905* |
|  | 7-10 | 943 | 15,351,948 | 170 | - | - | - | 29 | 107 | 246 | 412 | 521 | 767* |
|  | 11-14 | 816 | 15,578, 741 | 231 | - | - | - | 46 | 150 | 312 | 556 | 787 | 1. $178^{*}$ |
|  | 15-19 | 825 | 17, 988, 744 | 264 | - | - | - | 42 | 156 | 354 | 653 | 896 | 1,500* |
|  | 20-24 | 686 | 18, 723,140 | 386 | - | - | 4 | 91 | 273 | 538 | 877 | 1, 191 | 1,856** |
|  | 25-54 | 4. 923 | 113,455,262 | 662 | - | 7 | 57 | 235 | 505 | 889 | 1, 368 | 1, 804 | 3. 194 |
|  | 55-64 | 1, 544 | 21,190,446 | 732 | - | 82 | 186 | 358 | 607 | 944 | 1,366 | 1,734 | 2,733 |
|  | $65+$ | 2,170 | 31,042,777 | 648 | - | 82 | 171 | 342 | 582 | 857 | 1, 163 | 1.435 | 2. 168 |
|  | Al' ages | 15, зоз | 261,897,260 | 513 | - | - | 20 | 126 | 359 | 715 | 1,135 | 1,481 | 2. 651 |
| Direct and Indirect | <0. 5 | 199 | 2,004, 144 | 409 | - | - | - | 2 | 394 | 696 | 903 | 969* | 1, з07* |
|  | o. 5-0.9 | 160 | 1, 768, 152 | 569 | - | 30* | 86 | 248 | 548 | 771 | 1,126 | 1,272* | 1,671* |
|  | 1-3 | 1, 834 | 12,262,345 | 417 | 1 | 46 | 90 | 196 | 346 | 580 | 805 | 993 | 1,393 |
|  | 4-6 | 1, 203 | 12,531,561 | 544 | 4* | 87 | 147 | 276 | 462 | 719 | 1,017 | 1,267 | 2,026** |
|  | 7-10 | 943 | 15,351,948 | 604 | 6* | 115 | 174 | 305 | 512 | 808 | 1,130 | 1,422 | 2,170* |
|  | 11-14 | 816 | 15,578,741 | 811 | 10* | 119 | 209 | 382 | 643 | 1,066 | 1,623 | 1.960 | 3.025* |
|  | 15-19 | 825 | 17,988, 744 | 990 | - | 108 | 231 | 407 | 768 | 1,276 | 1,891 | 2,387 | 4. $020{ }^{*}$ |
|  | 20-24 | 686 | 18, 723,140 | 1,271 | ${ }^{1 *}$ | 117 | 237 | 554 | 1, ooo | 1,577 | 2,506 | 3,608 | 5. $796^{*}$ |
|  | 25-54 | 4.923 | 113,455,262 | 1,480 | 41 | 301 | 473 | 798 | 1, 272 | 1,893 | 2,631 | 3, 333 | 5. 244 |
|  | 55-64 | 1,544 | 21,190,446 | 1,529 | 118 | 473 | 652 | 946 | 1,378 | 1,952 | 2,557 | 2.997 | 4. 393 |
|  | $65+$ | 2. 170 | 31,042,777 | 1,451 | 245 | 531 | 651 | 935 | 1,344 | 1.832 | 2,323 | 2,708 | 3. 747 |
|  | Al' ages | 15. 303 | 261, 897, 260 | 1,232 | 9 | 163 | 283 | 573 | 1, 037 | 1,633 | 2,341 | 2,908 | 4. 805 |

Source of data: 1994-1996 USDA Continuing Survey of Food intakes by Individuals(CSFII)
2OMAROO 10: 42 M: \PMX OSTWATERI REQOO2\ROO2_E2. LST Estimates are based on 2 -day averages.
Al l estimptes exctude coner and biot ogit
-: Means zero.
*: The sample size does not meet mi mumreporting requirements as described in the "Third Report on Nutrition Monitoring in the United States, 1994-96"

Milliliters/Person/ Day


Source of data: 1994-1996 USDA Continuing Survey of Food Intakes by Individuals(CSFII)
ZOMAROO 10: 43 M: \PWY OSTWATER\ REQOO2\ROO2_E3. LST Estimates are based on 2 -day averages
All estimates exclude commercial and biological water.
-: Means zero.
*: The sample size does not meet minimreporting requirements as described in the "Third Report on Nutrition Monitoring in the United States, 1994-96"

| Gender | Age | Sampsize | Population | Mean | P1 | P5 | P10 | P25 | P50 | P75 | p9o | P95 | P99 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| a. Female |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Di rect | < 1 | 174 | 1,851,027 | 7 | - | - | - | - | - | 7 | 22 | 27* | 67 |
|  | 1-10 | 1,843 | 18, 169, 754 | 13 | - | - | - | - | 7 | 18 | 32 | 43 | 75 |
|  | 11-19 | 805 | 16, 192, 004 | 7 | - | - | - | - | 5 | 10 | 19 | 25 | $42^{*}$ |
|  | 20 + | 4.437 | 93, 104, 821 | 8 | - | - | - | - | 5 | 12 | 21 | 27 | 47 |
|  | All ages | 7. 259 | 129,317,606 | 9 | - | - | - | - | 5 | 12 | 22 | зо | 52 |
| 1 ndirect | $<1$ | 174 | 1,851,027 | 43 | - | - | - | - | 21 | 76 | 118 | 139* | 176* |
|  | 1-10 | 1.843 | 18, 169, 754 | 7 | - | - | - | 1 | 4 | 10 | 18 | 23 | 41 |
|  | 11-19 | 805 | 16, 192, 004 | 3 | - | - | - | - | 2 | 5 | 9 | 12 | 21* |
|  | 20 + | 4.437 | 93, 104, 821 | 8 | - | - | - | 2 | 6 | 11 | 17 | 22 | 37 |
|  | All ages | 7. 259 | 129,317,606 | 7 | - | - | - | 1 | 5 | 10 | 17 | 22 | 47 |
| Di rect and Indirect | < 1 | 174 | 1,851,027 | 49 | - | - | - | - | 31 | 82 | 126 | 157* | 198* |
|  | 1-10 | 1.843 | 18, 169, 754 | 20 | - | - | 1 | 5 | 15 | 27 | 44 | 59 | 96 |
|  | 11-19 | 805 | 16, 192, 004 | 11 | - | - | - | 3 | 8 | 15 | 25 | 32 | 47* |
|  | 20 + | 4.437 | 93, 104, 821 | 16 | - | - | 1 | 6 | 13 | 22 | 33 | 40 | 62 |
|  | All ages | 7. 259 | 129,317,606 | 16 | - | - | 1 | 5 | 12 | 22 | 34 | 44 | 75 |
| b. Male |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Direct | $<1$ | 170 | 1, 824, 866 | 8 | - | - | - | - | - | 7 | 27 | 38* | 81* |
|  | 1-10 | 1,901 | 19,635,340 | 12 | - | - | - | - | 7 | 17 | 31 | 40 | 72 |
|  | 11-19 | 801 | 16, 825, 363 | 9 | - | - | - | 1 | 6 | 12 | 19 | 26 | 65* |
|  | 20 + | 4. 724 | 87,950,403 | 7 | - | - | - | - | 5 | 10 | 18 | 25 | 45 |
|  | All ages | 7. 596 | 126,235,972 | 8 | - | - | - | - | 5 | 11 | 21 | 29 | 52 |
| 1 ndirect | $<1$ | 170 | 1,824,866 | 35 | - | - | - | - | 5 | 55 | 114 | 141* | 205* |
|  | 1-10 | 1,901 | 19,635,340 | 7 | - | - | - | - | 4 | 9 | 17 | 23 | 42 |
|  | 11-19 | 801 | 16, 825, 363 | 4 | - | - | - | - | 2 | 5 | 9 | 13 | $25 *$ |
|  | 20 + | 4. 724 | 87, 950,403 | 7 | - | - | - | 1 | 5 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 39 |
|  | All ages | 7. 596 | 126,235,972 | 7 | - | - | - | 1 | 4 | 9 | 15 | 20 | 46 |
| Di rect and Indirect | < 1 | 170 | 1,824,866 | 43 | - | - | - | - | 7 | 79 | 134 | 155* | 205* |
|  | 1-10 | 1,901 | 19,635,340 | 19 | - | - | - | 5 | 14 | 27 | 41 | 53 | 87 |
|  | 11-19 | 801 | 16, 825,363 | 13 | - | - | 1 | 4 | 9 | 17 | 26 | 36 | 67* |
|  | 20 + | 4. 724 | 87,950,403 | 14 | - | - | 1 | 6 | 12 | 20 | 29 | 37 | 61 |
|  | All ages | 7. 596 | 126,235,972 | 15 | - | - | 1 | 5 | 12 | 20 | 31 | 41 | 79 |

Source of data: 1994-1996 USDA Continuing Survey of Food intakes by individuals(CSFII)
ZOMAROO 10: 45 M: \PMX OSTWATERI REQOO2\ROOZ_F1. LST Estimates are based on 2 -day averages.
All estimates exclude commercial and biological water.
-: Means zero.
*: The sample size does not meet mi nimm reporting requirements as described in the "Third Report on Nutrition Monitoring in the United States, l994-96". NOTE: 448 individuals did not report body weight. They represent 6, 343, 682 individuals in the population.

Miliiliters/kg of Body Weight/ Day

| Gender | Age | Sampsize | Population | Mean | P1 | P5 | P10 | P25 | P50 | P75 | p9o | P95 | P99 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| c. Both sexes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Di rect | < 1 | 344 | 3, 675,893 | 7 | - | - | - | - | - | 7 | 24 | 38 | 81* |
|  | 1-10 | 3, 744 | 37, 805, 094 | 12 | - | - | - | - | 7 | 18 | 32 | 42 | 73 |
|  | 11-19 | 1. 606 | 33, 017, 367 | 8 | - | - | - | 1 | 5 | 11 | 19 | 26 | 52 |
|  | 20 + | 9. 161 | 181,055,224 | 8 | - | - | - | - | 5 | 11 | 19 | 26 | 46 |
|  | All ages | 14,855 | 255,553,578 | 8 | - | - | - | - | 5 | 12 | 21 | 29 | 52 |
| 1 ndirect | < 1 | 344 | 3,675,893 | 39 | - | - | - | - | 8 | 71 | 118 | 140 | 204* |
|  | 1-10 | 3. 744 | 37, 805, 094 | 7 | - | - | - | - | 4 | 10 | 17 | 23 | 42 |
|  | 11-19 | 1,606 | 33, 017,367 | 4 | - | - | - | - | 2 | 5 | 9 | 13 | 24 |
|  | 20 + | 9. 161 | 181,055,224 | 7 | - | - | - | 2 | 5 | 10 | 16 | 21 | 37 |
|  | Al' ages | 14.855 | 255,553,578 | 7 | - | - | - | 1 | 5 | 10 | 16 | 21 | 47 |
| Di rect and Indirect | $<1$ | 344 | 3,675,893 | 46 | - | - | - | - | 19 | 82 | 127 | 156 | 205* |
|  | 1-10 | 3. 744 | 37, 805, 094 | 19 | - | - | - | 5 | 15 | 27 | 42 | 56 | 91 |
|  | 11-19 | 1,606 | 33, 017,367 | 12 | - | - | 1 | 3 | 9 | 16 | 26 | 33 | 59 |
|  | 20 + | 9. 161 | 181,055,224 | 15 | - | - | 1 | 6 | 12 | 21 | 31 | 39 | 62 |
|  | Al' ages | 14.855 | 255,553,578 | 16 | - | - | 1 | 5 | 12 | 21 | 33 | 43 | 77 |

Source of data: 1994-1996 USDA Continuing Survey of Food Intakes by Individuals(CSFII)
ZOMAROO 10: 45 M: \PWX OSTWATER\ REQOO2\ROO2_F1. LST
Estimates are based on 2 -day averages.
All estimates exclude commercial and biological water
-: Means zero
*: The sample size does not meet mimumreporting requirements as described in the "Third Report on Nutrition Monitoring in the United States, 1994-96"
NOTE: 448 individuals did not report body weight. They represent 6, 343, 682 individuals in the population.

|  | Age | Sampize | Population | Mean | P1 | P5 | P10 | P25 | P50 | P75 | p9o | P95 | P99 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Di rect | $<0.5$ | 191 | 1,952,311 | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 16 | 21* | 44* |
|  | o. 5-0.9 | 153 | 1,723,582 | 11 | - | - | - | - | - | 13 | 35 | 41* | $89^{*}$ |
|  | 1-3 | 1, 752 | 11, 722,107 | 13 | - | - | - | - | 7 | 20 | 35 | 45 | 84 |
|  | 4-6 | 1, 113 | 11,650,111 | 14 | - | - | - | - | 9 | 20 | 35 | 45 | 82* |
|  | 7-10 | 879 | 14,432,876 | 10 | - | - | - | 2 | 7 | 15 | 25 | 32 | $51^{*}$ |
|  | 11-14 | 790 | 15, 190, 405 | 8 | - | - | - | 1 | 5 | 12 | 19 | 27 | 49** |
|  | 15-19 | 816 | 17, 826,962 | 8 | - | - | - | 1 | 5 | 11 | 18 | 24 | $56^{*}$ |
|  | 20-24 | 676 | 18,402,877 | 9 | - | - | - | - | 5 | 11 | 21 | 31 | $73^{*}$ |
|  | 25-54 | 4. 830 | 111,382,877 | 7 | - | - | - | - | 4 | 11 | 19 | 26 | 45 |
|  | 55-64 | 1, 516 | 20,691, 260 | 7 | - | - | - | - | 5 | 11 | 19 | 24 | 36 |
|  | 65 + | 2. 139 | 30,578,210 | 8 | - | - | - | - | 6 | 13 | 20 | 24 | 34 |
|  | All ages | 14.855 | 255,553,578 | 8 | - | - | - | - | 5 | 12 | 21 | 29 | 52 |
| Indirect | <0. 5 | 191 | 1,952,311 | 43 | - | - | - | - | - | 79 | 135 | 168* | 207* |
|  | o. 5-0.9 | 153 | 1,723,582 | 34 | - | - | - | 1 | 17 | 57 | 91 | 105* | 132* |
|  | 1-3 | 1. 752 | 11, 722,107 | 10 | - | - | - | 1 | 6 | 13 | 24 | 31 | 62 |
|  | 4-6 | 1, 113 | 11,650, 111 | 7 | - | - | - | 1 | 5 | 10 | 18 | 22 | $38 *$ |
|  | 7-10 | 879 | 14,432,876 | 4 | - | - | - | - | 3 | 6 | 13 | 16 | 25* |
|  | 11-14 | 790 | 15, 190, 405 | 4 | - | - | - | - | 2 | 6 | 9 | 12 | 24* |
|  | 15-19 | 816 | 17, 826,962 | 4 | - | - | - | - | 2 | 5 | 9 | 13 | $23^{*}$ |
|  | 20-24 | 676 | 18,402,877 | 5 | - | - | - | 1 | 3 | 7 | 13 | 16 | 25* |
|  | 25-54 | 4. 830 | 111,382,877 | 7 | - | - | - | 2 | 5 | 10 | 17 | 22 | 41 |
|  | 55-64 | 1,516 | 20,691, 260 | 8 | - | - | - | 3 | 6 | 10 | 16 | 21 | 37 |
|  | 65 + | 2,139 | 30,578,210 | 8 | - | - | - | 3 | 7 | 11 | 15 | 20 | 32 |
|  | All ages | 14. 855 | 255,553,578 | 7 | - | - | - | 1 | 5 | 10 | 16 | 21 | 47 |
| Direct and Indirect | <0. 5 | 191 | 1,952,311 | 47 | - | - | - | - | 5 | 90 | 139 | 170* | 217* |
|  | 0. 5-0.9 | 153 | 1,723,582 | 45 | - | - | - | 4 | 36 | 79 | 103 | 122* | 169* |
|  | 1-3 | 1, 752 | 11, 722,107 | 23 |  | - | - | 6 | 17 | 33 | 51 | 67 | 109 |
|  | 4-6 | 1, 113 | 11,650, 111 | 21 | - | - | 1 | 6 | 16 | 29 | 44 | 64 | 91* |
|  | 7-10 | 879 | 14,432, 876 | 15 |  | - | 1 | 5 | 11 | 21 | 32 | 39 | $6{ }^{*}$ |
|  | 11-14 | 790 | 15, 190,405 | 12 | - | - | 1 | 4 | 9 | 17 | 26 | 34 | $54^{*}$ |
|  | 15-19 | 816 | 17,826,962 | 12 | - | - | - | 3 | 9 | 16 | 25 | 32 | 61* |
|  | 20-24 | 676 | 18,402, 877 | 14 | - | - | 1 | 4 | 10 | 17 | 31 | 38 | $7{ }^{\text {* }}$ |
|  | 25-54 | 4.830 | 111,382,877 | 15 | - | - | 1 | 5 | 12 | 21 | 31 | 40 | 64 |
|  | 55-64 | 1,516 | 20,691, 260 | 15 | - | - | - | 6 | 13 | 22 | 31 | 38 | 57 |
|  | $65+$ | 2. 139 | 30,578,210 | 16 | - | - | - | 7 | 15 | 23 | 31 | 37 | 52 |
|  | All ages | 14, 855 | 255,553,578 | 16 | - | - | 1 | 5 | 12 | 21 | 33 | 43 | 77 |

Source of data: 1994-1996 USDA Continuing Survey of Food intakes by individuals(CSFII)
2OMAROO 10: 47 M: \PMX OSTWATERI REQOO2\ROO2_F2. LST Estimates are based on 2 -day averages.

All estimates exclude commercial and biological
-: Means zero.
*: The sample size does not meet mi mumreporting requirements as described in the "Third Report on Nutrition Monitoring in the United States, 1994-96"
NOTE: 448 individuals did not report body weight. They represent $6,343,682$ individuals in the population

```
Milliliters/Kg of Body Weight/ Day
```

| Pregnant and Lactating women Age | Sampize | Population | Mean | P1 | P5 | P10 | P25 | P50 | P75 | pgo | P95 | P99 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| a. Pregnant |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Di rect | 69 | 1,729,947 | 8 | - | - | - | - | 3 | 17 | 25* | 28* | $33^{*}$ |
| 1 ndirect | 69 | 1,729,947 | 5 | - | - | - | - | 3 | 7 | 13* | 17* | 19* |
| Di rect and Indirect | 69 | 1,729,947 | 13 | - | - | - | 1 | 8 | 22 | 32* | 43* | $46^{*}$ |
| b. Lactating |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Direct | 40 | 1,141,186 | 13* | - | - | - | - | 4* | 28* | 34* | 45* | $51^{*}$ |
| I ndirect | 40 | 1,141,186 | 8* | - | - | - | - | 3* | 9* | 14* | 21* | 55* |
| Di rect and Indirect | 40 | 1,141,186 | 21* | - | - | - | ${ }^{1 *}$ | 14* | 39* | 53* | 55* | $57^{*}$ |
| c. Women Age 15-44 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Direct | 2, 275 | 57,564,838 | 8 | - | - | - | - | 4 | 11 | 20 | 28 | 51 |
| Indirect | 2, 275 | 57.564.838 | 6 | - | - | - | 1 | 4 | 9 | 16 | 20 | 35 |
| Di rect and Indirect | 2. 275 | 57,564,838 | 14 | - | - | 1 | 4 | 11 | 20 | 32 | 39 | 66 |

Source of data: 1994-1996 USDA Continuing Survey of Food intakes by Individuals(CSFII)
2OMAROO 10: 48 M: \PMX OSTWATERI REQOO2\ROO2_F3. LST Estimates are based on 2 -day averages
All estimates exclude commercial and biological water
-: Means zero.
*: The sample size does not meet mimumreporting requirements as describedin the "Third Report on Nutrition Monitoring in the United States, 1994-96"
NOTE: 57 individuals did not report body weight. They represent 1,413 , 944 individuals in the population.

| Gender | Age | Sampsize | Population | Mean | P1 | P5 | P10 | P25 | P50 | P75 | pgo | P95 | P99 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| a. Female |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Di rect | < 1 | 174 | 1,851,027 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 8 | 25* | 37 |
|  | 1-10 | 1,843 | 18, 169, 754 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 11 | 20 | 43 |
|  | 11-19 | 805 | 16, 192, 004 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 7 | 11 | 25* |
|  | 20 + | 4.437 | 93, 104, 821 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 10 | 16 | зо |
|  | All ages | 7. 259 | 129,317,606 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 9 | 16 | 31 |
| 1 ndirect | $<1$ | 174 | 1,851,027 | 13 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 53 | 126* | 158* |
|  | 1-10 | 1.843 | 18, 169, 754 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 15 |
|  | 11-19 | 805 | 16, 192, 004 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | $6^{*}$ |
|  | 20 + | 4.437 | 93, 104, 821 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | 12 |
|  | All ages | 7. 259 | 129,317,606 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 14 |
| Di rect and Indirect | < 1 | 174 | 1,851,027 | 16 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 74 | 128* | 168* |
|  | 1-10 | 1.843 | 18, 169, 754 | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 13 | 22 | 51 |
|  | 11-19 | 805 | 16, 192, 004 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 8 | 12 | $28^{*}$ |
|  | 20 + | 4.437 | 93, 104, 821 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 12 | 19 | 34 |
|  | All ages | 7. 259 | 129,317,606 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 12 | 19 | 37 |
| b. Male |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Direct | $<1$ | 170 | 1, 824, 866 | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 13 | 20* | 43* |
|  | 1-10 | 1,901 | 19,635,340 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 9 | 18 | 42 |
|  | 11-19 | 801 | 16, 825, 363 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6 | 11 | 27* |
|  | 20 + | 4. 724 | 87,950,403 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 7 | 12 | 23 |
|  | All ages | 7. 596 | 126,235,972 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 7 | 13 | 28 |
| 1 ndirect | $<1$ | 170 | 1,824,866 | 14 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 62 | 98* | 147* |
|  | 1-10 | 1,901 | 19,635,340 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 14 |
|  | 11-19 | 801 | 16, 825, 363 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | ${ }^{6}$ |
|  | 20 + | 4. 724 | 87, 950,403 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 11 |
|  | All ages | 7. 596 | 126,235,972 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 13 |
| Di rect and Indirect | $<1$ | 170 | 1,824,866 | 18 | - | - | - | - | - | 8 | 74 | 100* | 167* |
|  | 1-10 | 1,901 | 19,635,340 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 11 | 22 | 47 |
|  | 11-19 | 801 | 16, 825,363 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6 | 13 | $28^{*}$ |
|  | 20 + | 4. 724 | 87,950,403 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 8 | 14 | 31 |
|  | All ages | 7. 596 | 126,235,972 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 8 | 16 | 37 |

source of data: 1994-1996 USDA Cont nuing survey of food intakes by nividuals(CSFII)
ZOMAROO 10: 45 M: \PWX OSTWATER\ REQOO2\ROO2_F1. LST Estimates are based on 2 -day averages
All estimates exclude commercial and bi ol ogi cal water.
-: Means zero.
*: The sample size does not meet mi mumreporting requirements as describedin the "Third Report on Nutrition Monitoring in the United States, liga-96". NOTE: 448 individuals did not report body weight. They represent 6, 343, 682 individuals in the population

Milliliters/kg of Body Weight/ Day

| Gender | Age | Sampsize | Population | Mean | P1 | P5 | P10 | P25 | P50 | P75 | p9o | P95 | P99 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| c. Both sexes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Di rect | < 1 | 344 | 3, 675,893 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 12 | 24 | $40^{*}$ |
|  | 1-10 | 3. 744 | 37, 805, 094 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 10 | 20 | 43 |
|  | 11-19 | 1, 606 | 33, 017, 367 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6 | 11 | 26 |
|  | 20 + | 9, 161 | 181, 055, 224 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 8 | 14 | 27 |
|  | Al' ages | 14.855 | 255,553,578 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 8 | 14 | 29 |
| 1 ndirect | $<1$ | 344 | 3, 675,893 | 14 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 55 | 104 | 161* |
|  | 1-10 | 3. 744 | 37, 805, 094 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 14 |
|  | 11-19 | 1,606 | 33, 017, 367 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6 |
|  | 20 + | 9, 161 | 181, 055, 224 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 12 |
|  | All ages | 14.855 | 255,553,578 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 13 |
| Di rect and Indirect | $<1$ | 344 | 3, 675, 893 | 17 | - | - | - | - | - | 5 | 76 | 123 | 169* |
|  | 1-10 | 3, 744 | 37, 805, 094 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 12 | 22 | 49 |
|  | 11-19 | 1,606 | 33, 017, 367 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 7 | 13 | 28 |
|  | 20 + | 9, 161 | 181, 055, 224 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | \% | 10 | 17 | 33 |
|  | Al' ages | 14.855 | 255,553,578 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 10 | 17 | 37 |

Source of data: 1994-1996 USDA Continuing Survey of Food intakes by Individuals(CSFII)
ZOMAROO 10: 45 M: \PWKOSTWATER\REQOOZ\ROO2_F1. LST
Estimates are based on 2-day averages.
All estimates exclude commercial and biological water
-: Means zero
*: The sample size does not meet minimreporting requirements as described in the "Third Report on Nutrition Monitoring in the United States, 1994-96"
NOTE: 448 individuals did not report body weight. They represent 6, 343, 682 individuals in the population.

Milliliters/kg of Body Weight/ Day

|  | Age | Sampize | Population | Mean | P1 | P5 | P10 | P25 | P50 | P75 | p9o | P95 | P99 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Direct | $<0.5$ | 191 | 1,952,311 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 13 | 16* | $38^{*}$ |
|  | o. 5-0.9 | 153 | 1,723,582 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6 | 26* | $42^{*}$ |
|  | 1-3 | 1, 752 | 11, 722,107 | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 15 | 25 | 51 |
|  | 4-6 | 1, 113 | 11,650,111 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 12 | 21 | 46* |
|  | 7-10 | 879 | 14,432,876 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 7 | 13 | $25^{*}$ |
|  | 11-14 | 790 | 15, 190, 405 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6 | 11 | 27* |
|  | 15-19 | 816 | 17,826,962 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 7 | 11 | 25* |
|  | 20-24 | 676 | 18,402,877 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 10 | 17 | 35* |
|  | 25-54 | 4. 830 | 111,382,877 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 9 | 14 | 27 |
|  | 55-64 | 1,516 | 20,691, 260 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6 | 12 | 23 |
|  | 65 + | 2. 139 | 30,578,210 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6 | 13 | 23 |
|  | All ages | 14. 855 | 255,553,578 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 8 | 14 | 29 |
| Indirect | <0. 5 | 191 | 1,952,311 | 16 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 67 | 138* | 163* |
|  | o. 5-0.9 | 153 | 1,723,582 | 11 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 45 | 85* | 104* |
|  | 1-3 | 1. 752 | 11, 722,107 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | 21 |
|  | 4-6 | 1, 113 | 11,650, 111 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | $1{ }^{*}$ |
|  | 7-10 | 879 | 14,432,876 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | $12^{*}$ |
|  | 11-14 | 790 | 15, 190,405 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 9* |
|  | 15-19 | 816 | 17, 826,962 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | $6^{*}$ |
|  | 20-24 | 676 | 18,402,877 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | $5^{*}$ |
|  | 25-54 | 4.830 | 111, 382, 877 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 13 |
|  | 55-64 | 1,516 | 20,691, 260 | 1 |  | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | 13 |
|  | 65 + | 2,139 | 30,578,210 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 11 |
|  | All ages | 14. 855 | 255,553,578 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 13 |
| Direct and Indirect | <0. 5 | 191 | 1,952,311 | 20 | - | - | - | - | - | 6 | 81 | 152* | 170* |
|  | o. 5-0.9 | 153 | 1, 723,582 | 14 | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 51 | 92* | 125* |
|  | 1-3 | 1, 752 | 11, 722,107 | 5 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 17 | зо | 61 |
|  | 4-6 | 1. 113 | 11, 650, 111 | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 13 | 24 | 49** |
|  | 7-10 | 879 | 14,432, 876 | 2 |  | - | - | - | - | - | 8 | 14 | $26^{*}$ |
|  | 11-14 | 790 | 15, 190,405 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 7 | 13 | 27* |
|  | 15-19 | 816 | 17,826,962 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 7 | 12 | $28^{*}$ |
|  | 20-24 | 676 | 18,402, 877 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 12 | 18 | 35* |
|  | 25-54 | 4.830 | 111,382,877 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 11 | 17 | 34 |
|  | 55-64 | 1,516 | 20,691, 260 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 8 | 16 | 32 |
|  | $65+$ | 2. 139 | 30,578,210 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 9 | 15 | 27 |
|  | All ages | 14, 855 | 255,553,578 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 10 | 17 | 37 |

Source of data: 1994-1996 USDA Continuing Survey of Food intakes by Individuals(CSFII)
2OMAROO 10: 47 M: \PMX OSTWATERI REQOO2\ROO2_F2. LST Estimates are based on 2 -day averages.

All estimates exclude commercial and biological water.
-: Means zero.
: The sample size does not meet mi numreporting requirements as describedin the "Third Report on Nutrition Monitoring in the United States, 1994-96"
NOTE: 448 individuals did not report body weight. They represent $6,343,682$ individuals in the population

## Milliliters/Kg of Body Weight/Day

| Pregnant and Lactating women Age | Sampsize | Population | Mean | P1 | P5 | P10 | P25 | P50 | P75 | p9o | P95 | P99 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| a. Pregnant |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Di rect | 69 | 1,729,947 | 5 | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | 21* | 22* | $3{ }^{*}$ |
| 1 ndirect | 69 | 1,729,947 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2* | 6* | ${ }^{11^{*}}$ |
| Di rect and Indirect | 69 | 1,729,947 | 5 | - | - | - | - | - | 6 | 21* | 29* | $31^{*}$ |
| b. Lactating |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Di rect | 40 | 1,141,186 | 1* | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3* | 8* | ${ }^{11^{*}}$ |
| I ndirect | 40 | 1,141,186 | 2* | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4* | 14* | 17* |
| Di rect and Indirect | 40 | 1,141,186 | 3* | - | - | - | - | - | - | 14* | 16* | $18^{*}$ |
| c. Women Age 15-44 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Di rect | 2, 275 | 57,564,838 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 11 | 17 | 31 |
| Indirect | 2, 275 | 57.564.838 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 12 |
| Di rect and Indirect | 2. 275 | 57,564,838 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 13 | 20 | 34 |

Source of data: 1994-1996 USDA Continuing Survey of Food intakes by Individuals(CSFII)
ZOMAROO 10: 48 M: \PWY OSTWATER\ REQOO2\ROO2_F3. LST Estimates are based on 2 -day averages.
All estimates exclude commercial and biological water.
-: Means zero.
*: The sample size does not meet mimumreporting requirements as describedin the "Third Report on Nutrition Monitoring in the United States, 1994-96" NOTE: 57 individuals did not report body weight. They represent 1,413 , 944 individuals in the population.

| Gender | Age | Sampize | Population | Mean | P1 | P5 | P10 | P25 | P50 | P75 | P9o | P95 | P99 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| a. Female |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Direct | < 1 | 174 | 1, 851,027 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | $18^{*}$ |
|  | 1-10 | 1, 843 | 18, 169, 754 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 10 | зо |
|  | 11-19 | 805 | 16, 192, 004 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | 10 | $23^{*}$ |
|  | 20 + | 4. 437 | 93, 104, 821 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 7 | 20 |
|  | All ages | 7. 259 | 129,317,606 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 8 | 22 |
| 1 ndirect | < 1 | 174 | 1,851,027 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | ${ }^{1 *}$ | $67 *$ |
|  | 1-10 | 1.843 | 18, 169, 754 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6 | 18 |
|  | 11-19 | 805 | 16, 192,004 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 3 | ${ }^{10}{ }^{*}$ |
|  | 20 + | 4. 437 | 93, 104, 821 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 8 | 20 |
|  | All ages | 7. 259 | 129,317,606 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 6 | 19 |
| Di rect and Indirect | < 1 | 174 | 1,851,027 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 16* | $67 *$ |
|  | 1-10 | 1,843 | 18, 169, 754 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | 18 | 40 |
|  | 11-19 | 805 | 16, 192,004 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6 | 12 | $3{ }^{*}$ |
|  | 20 + | 4.437 | 93, 104, 821 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6 | 17 | 33 |
|  | All ages | 7. 259 | 129,317.606 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6 | 16 | 35 |
| b. Male |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Di rect | < 1 | 170 | 1, 824, 866 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2* | 17* |
|  | 1-10 | 1,901 | 19,635,340 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 13 | 33 |
|  | 11-19 | 801 | 16, 825,363 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6 | $23 *$ |
|  | 20 + | 4. 724 | 87, 950,403 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 8 | 21 |
|  | All ages | 7. 596 | 126,235,972 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 8 | 23 |
| 1 ndirect | $<1$ | 170 | 1, 824, 866 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 11* | $60^{*}$ |
|  | 1-10 | 1,901 | 19,635,340 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6 | 20 |
|  | 11-19 | 801 | 16, 825,363 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | $11^{*}$ |
|  | 20 + | 4. 724 | 87, 950,403 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 8 | 20 |
|  | All ages | 7. 596 | 126,235,972 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 7 | 20 |
| Direct and Indirect | $<1$ | 170 | 1,824,866 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 21* | 63* |
|  | 1-10 | 1,901 | 19,635,340 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | 19 | 43 |
|  | 11-19 | 801 | 16, 825,363 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 10 | 27* |
|  | 20 + | 4. 724 | 87,950,403 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 7 | 17 | 33 |
|  | All ages | 7. 596 | 126,235,972 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 7 | 17 | 35 |

viduals(CSFII)
ZOMAROO 10: 45 M: \PWX OSTWATER\ REQOO2\ROO2_F1. LST Estimates are based on 2 -day averages.
All estimates exclude commercial and bi ological water.
-: Means zero.
*: The sample size does not meet mi mimreporting requirements as described in the "Third Report on Nutrition monitoring in the United States, 1994-96" NOTE: 448 individuals did not report body weight. They represent 6, 343, 682 individuals in the population

Milliliters/kg of Body Weight/ Day

| Gender | Age | Sampsize | Population | Mean | P1 | P5 | P10 | P25 | P50 | P75 | P90 | P95 | P99 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| c. Both sexes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Di rect | $<1$ | 344 | 3.675,893 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 22* |
|  | 1-10 | 3. 744 | 37, 805, 094 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 11 | 32 |
|  | 11-19 | 1, 606 | 33, 017, 367 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 7 | 23 |
|  | 20 + | 9, 161 | 181, 055, 224 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 8 | 21 |
|  | Al' ages | 14.855 | 255,553,578 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 8 | 22 |
| 1 ndirect | $<1$ | 344 | 3,675,893 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 9 | $66^{*}$ |
|  | 1-10 | 3, 744 | 37, 805, 094 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6 | 19 |
|  | 11-19 | 1,606 | 33, 017, 367 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 3 | 10 |
|  | 20 + | 9, 161 | 181, 055, 224 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 8 | 20 |
|  | All ages | 14.855 | 255,553,578 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 7 | 19 |
| Di rect and Indirect | < 1 | 344 | 3, 675,893 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 21 | $66^{*}$ |
|  | 1-10 | 3. 744 | 37, 805, 094 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 | 18 | 43 |
|  | 11-19 | 1,606 | 33, 017, 367 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 | 11 | 29 |
|  | 20 + | 9. 161 | 181, 055, 224 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 7 | 17 | 33 |
|  | Al' ages | 14.855 | 255,553,578 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6 | 16 | 35 |

Source of data: 1994-1996 USDA Continuing Survey of Food Intakes by Individuals(CSFII)
ZOMAROO 10: 45 M: \PWX OSTWATER\REQOO2\ROO2_F1. LST
Estimates are based on 2 -day averages
All estimates exclude commercial and biological water.
-: Means zero.
*: The sample size does not meet minimreporting requirements as described in the "Third Report on Nutrition Monitoring in the United States, 1994-96"
NOTE: 448 individuals did not report body weight. They represent 6, 343, 682 individuals in the population.

|  | Age | Sampize | Population | Mean | P1 | P5 | P10 | P25 | P50 | P75 | p9o | P95 | P99 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Direct | $<0.5$ | 191 | 1,952,311 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | $14^{*}$ |
|  | o. 5-0.9 | 153 | 1,723,582 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2* | 21* |
|  | 1-3 | 1, 752 | 11, 722,107 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 12 | 37 |
|  | 4-6 | 1, 113 | 11,650,111 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 10 | 35* |
|  | 7-10 | 879 | 14,432,876 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 13 | $28^{*}$ |
|  | 11-14 | 790 | 15, 190, 405 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | 10 | $23^{*}$ |
|  | 15-19 | 816 | 17,826,962 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 6 | $20^{*}$ |
|  | 20-24 | 676 | 18,402,877 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | $14^{*}$ |
|  | 25-54 | 4. 830 | 111,382,877 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 7 | 20 |
|  | 55-64 | 1,516 | 20,691, 260 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | 9 | 23 |
|  | 65 + | 2. 139 | 30,578,210 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 | 12 | 22 |
|  | All ages | 14. 855 | 255,553,578 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 8 | 22 |
| Indirect | <0. 5 | 191 | 1,952,311 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 85* |
|  | o. 5-0.9 | 153 | 1,723,582 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 10* | $6{ }^{*}$ |
|  | 1-3 | 1. 752 | 11, 722,107 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6 | 23 |
|  | 4-6 | 1, 113 | 11,650, 111 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 | 15* |
|  | 7-10 | 879 | 14,432,876 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 6 | 17* |
|  | 11-14 | 790 | 15, 190,405 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 4 | 15* |
|  | 15-19 | 816 | 17, 826,962 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | $6^{*}$ |
|  | 20-24 | 676 | 18,402,877 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | $8^{*}$ |
|  | 25-54 | 4.830 | 111,382,877 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 8 | 21 |
|  | 55-64 | 1,516 | 20,691, 260 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 | 11 | 21 |
|  | 65 + | 2,139 | 30,578,210 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 9 | 19 |
|  | All ages | 14. 855 | 255,553,578 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 7 | 19 |
| Direct and Indirect | <0. 5 | 191 | 1,952,311 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 15* | $86^{*}$ |
|  | 0. 5-0.9 | 153 | 1,723,582 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 | 24* | 63* |
|  | 1-3 | 1, 752 | 11, 722,107 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 21 | 48 |
|  | 4-6 | 1. 113 | 11, 650, 111 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 15 | $42^{*}$ |
|  | 7-10 | 879 | 14,432, 876 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 7 | 18 | 37* |
|  | 11-14 | 790 | 15, 190,405 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 7 | 16 | $36^{*}$ |
|  | 15-19 | 816 | 17, 826,962 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | 9 | 21* |
|  | 20-24 | 676 | 18,402, 877 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 7 | $20^{*}$ |
|  | 25-54 | 4.830 | 111,382,877 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6 | 16 | 33 |
|  | 55-64 | 1,516 | 20,691, 260 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 13 | 20 | 39 |
|  | $65+$ | 2. 139 | 30,578,210 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 10 | 20 | 35 |
|  | All ages | 14, 855 | 255,553,578 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6 | 16 | 35 |

Source of data: 1994-1996 USDA Continuing Survey of Food intakes by Individuals(CSFII)
2OMAROO 10: 47 M: \PMX OSTWATERI REQOO2\ROO2_F2. LST Estimates are based on 2 -day averages.
All estimates exclude commercial and bi
-: Means zero.
*: The sample size does not meet mi mumreporting requirements as described in the "Third Report on Nutrition Monitoring in the United States, 1994-96" NOTE: 448 individuals did not report body weight. They represent $6,343,682$ individuals in the population.

## Milliliters/kg of Body Weight/ Day

| Pregnant and Lactating women Age | Sampize | Population | Mean | P1 | P5 | P10 | P25 | P50 | P75 | pgo | P95 | P99 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| a. Pregnant |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Di rect | 69 | 1,729,947 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2* | 14* |
| 1 ndirect | 69 | 1,729,947 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2* | 14* |
| Di rect and Indirect | 69 | 1,729,947 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 9* | 21* |
| b. Lactating |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Di rect | 40 | 1,141,186 | 2* | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5* | 13* | 25* |
| 1 ndirect | 40 | 1,141,186 | 2* | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4* | 12* | $2{ }^{*}$ |
| Di rect and Indirect | 40 | 1,141,186 | 4* | - | - | - | - | - | - | 8* | 28* | 42* |
| c. Women Age 15-44 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Direct | 2. 275 | 57,564,838 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6 | 19 |
| 1 ndirect | 2. 275 | 57,564,838 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | 19 |
| Di rect and Indirect | 2. 275 | 57,564,838 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 12 | 31 |

Source of data: 1994-1996 USDA Continuing Survey of Food intakes by Individuals(CSFII)
ZOMAROO 10: 48 M: \PWY OSTWATER\ REQOO2\ROO2_F3. LST
Estimates are based on 2 -day averages.
All estimates exclude commercial and biological water.
-: Means zero.
*: The sample size does not meet mi mimreporting requirements as described in the "Third Report on Nutrition Monitoring in the United States, lag4-96" NOTE: 57 individuals did not report body weight. They represent 1,413 , 944 individuals in the population.

| Gender | Age | Sampsize | Population | Mean | P1 | P5 | P10 | P25 | P50 | P75 | p9o | P95 | P99 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| a. Female |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Di rect | $<1$ | 174 | 1,851,027 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
|  | 1-10 | 1,843 | 18, 169, 754 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 11 |
|  | 11-19 | 805 | 16, 192,004 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 10* |
|  | 20 + | 4.437 | 93, 104, 821 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6 |
|  | Al' ages | 7. 259 | 129, 317,606 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 7 |
| I ndirect | $<1$ | 174 | 1,851,027 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
|  | 1-10 | 1.843 | 18, 169, 754 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
|  | 11-19 | 805 | 16, 192, 004 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
|  | 20 + | 4. 437 | 93, 104, 821 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
|  | All ages | 7. 259 | 129, 317,606 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Di rect and indirect | $<1$ | 174 | 1,851,027 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | ${ }^{1 *}$ |
|  | 1-10 | 1.843 | 18, 169, 754 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 11 |
|  | 11-19 | 805 | 16, 192,004 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | ${ }^{10}{ }^{*}$ |
|  | 20 + | 4. 437 | 93, 104, 821 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 7 |
|  | Al' ages | 7. 259 | 129, 317,606 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 8 |
| b. Male |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Di rect | $<1$ | $170$ | 1,824,866 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4* |
|  | 1-10 | 1,901 | 19,635,340 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 8 |
|  | 11-19 | 801 | 16, 825,363 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | $8^{*}$ |
|  | 20 + | 4. 724 | 87,950,403 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 |
|  | Al' ages | 7. 596 | 126, 235,972 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6 |
| 1 ndirect | $<1$ | 170 | 1,824,866 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
|  | 1-10 | 1,901 | 19,635,340 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
|  | 11-19 | 801 | 16,825,363 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
|  | 20 + | 4. 724 | 87,950,403 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
|  | Al' ages | 7. 596 | 126, 235,972 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Di rect and Indirect | $<1$ | 170 | 1,824,866 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5* |
|  | 1-10 | 1,901 | 19,635,340 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 10 |
|  | 11-19 | 801 | 16, 825,363 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | $8^{*}$ |
|  | 20 + | 4. 724 | 87,950,403 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  | 7 |
|  | Al' ages | 7. 596 | 126, 235,972 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 8 |

Source of data: 1994-1996 USDA Continuing Survey of Food intakes by Individuals(CSFII)
ZOMAROO 10: 45 M: \PMX OSTWATERI REQOO2\ROO2_F1. LST Estimates are based on 2 -day averages.
All estimates exclude commercial and bi ological water.
-: Means zero.
*: The sample size does not meet minimmeporting requirements as described in the "Third Report on Nutrition Monitoring in the United States, lig9-96". NOTE: 448 individuals did not report body weight. They represent 6, 343, 682 individuals in the population

Miliiliters/kg of Body Weight/ Day

| Gender | Age | Sampsize | Population | Mean | P1 | P5 | P10 | P25 | P50 | P75 | pgo | P95 | P99 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| c. Both sexes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Di rect | < 1 | 344 | 3, 675,893 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | $3^{*}$ |
|  | 1-10 | 3, 744 | 37, 805, 094 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 9 |
|  | 11-19 | 1. 606 | 33, 017, 367 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 8 |
|  | 20 + | 9. 161 | 181, 055, 224 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6 |
|  | All ages | 14,855 | 255,553,578 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 7 |
| 1 ndirect | $<1$ | 344 | 3,675,893 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
|  | 1-10 | 3, 744 | 37, 805, 094 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
|  | 11-19 | 1,606 | 33, 017,367 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
|  | $20+$ | 9, 161 | 181, 055, 224 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
|  | Al' ages | 14.855 | 255,553,578 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Direct and Indirect | $<1$ | 344 | 3,675,893 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | $5^{*}$ |
|  | 1-10 | 3, 744 | 37, 805, 094 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 10 |
|  | 11-19 | 1,606 | 33, 017,367 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 9 |
|  | 20 + | 9. 161 | 181,055,224 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 7 |
|  | All ages | 14.855 | 255,553,578 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 8 |

Source of data: 1994-1996 USDA Continuing Survey of Food intakes by Individuals(CSFII)
Estimates are based on 2 -day averages
All estimates exclude commercial and biological water.
-: Means zero
*: The sample size does not meet mi nimmeporting requirements as described in the "Third Report on Nutrition monitoring in the United States, 1994-96"
NOTE: 448 individuals did not report body weight. They represent 6, 343, 682 individuals in the population.

Miliiliters/kg of Body Weight/ Day

|  | Age | Sampize | Population | Mean | P1 | P5 | P10 | P25 | P50 | P75 | p9o | P95 | P99 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Direct | $<0.5$ | 191 | 1,952,311 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4* |
|  | 0. 5-0.9 | 153 | 1,723,582 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2* |
|  | 1-3 | 1, 752 | 11, 722,107 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 8 |
|  | 4-6 | 1. 113 | 11, 650, 111 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | $8^{*}$ |
|  | 7-10 | 879 | 14,432,876 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | $9 *$ |
|  | 11-14 | 790 | 15, 190, 405 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | $8^{*}$ |
|  | 15-19 | 816 | 17,826,962 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | $8^{*}$ |
|  | 20-24 | 676 | 18,402,877 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | $8^{*}$ |
|  | 25-54 | 4. 830 | 111,382,877 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6 |
|  | 55-64 | 1. 516 | 20,691, 260 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 |
|  | 65 + | 2. 139 | 30,578,210 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 |
|  | All ages | 14.855 | 255,553,578 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 7 |
| Indirect | $<0.5$ | 191 | 1,952,311 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
|  | 0. 5-0.9 | 153 | 1,723,582 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 57* |
|  | 1-3 | 1. 752 | 11, 722,107 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
|  | 4-6 | 1, 113 | 11,650, 111 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
|  | 7-10 | 879 | 14,432, 876 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
|  | 11-14 | 790 | 15, 190, 405 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
|  | 15-19 | 816 | 17,826,962 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
|  | 20-24 | 676 | 18,402,877 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
|  | 25-54 | 4. 830 | 111,382,877 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
|  | 55-64 | 1. 516 | 20,691, 260 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
|  | $65+$ | 2,139 | 30,578,210 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
|  | All ages | 14.855 | 255,553,578 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Direct and Indirect | <0. 5 | 191 | 1,952,311 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4* |
|  | 0. 5-0.9 | 153 | 1,723,582 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 57* |
|  | 1-3 | 1,752 | 11, 722,107 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 11 |
|  | 4-6 | 1, 113 | 11,650, 111 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 9* |
|  | 7-10 | 879 | 14,432,876 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | $9 *$ |
|  | 11-14 | 790 | 15,190,405 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | $8^{*}$ |
|  | 15-19 | 816 | 17,826,962 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | $8^{*}$ |
|  | 20-24 | 676 | 18,402, 877 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | ${ }^{10}{ }^{*}$ |
|  | 25-54 | 4.830 | 111,382,877 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 7 |
|  | 55-64 | 1,516 | 20,691, 260 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 |
|  | 65 + | 2. 139 | 30,578,210 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 7 |
|  | All ages | 14,855 | 255,553,578 |  | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 8 |

Source of data: 1994-1996 USDA Continuing Survey of Food intakes by Individuals(CSFII)
2OMAROO 10: 47 M: \PMX OSTWATERI REQOO2\ROO2_F2. LST Estimates are based on 2 -day averages.
All estimates exclude commercial and bi ol ogi cal wat
-: Means zero.
: The sample size does not meet mi nim reporting requirements as described in the "Third Report on Nutrition Monitoring in the United States, 1994-96" NOTE: 448 individuals did not report body weight. They represent 6,343 , 682 individuals in the population.

Milliliters/Kg of Body Weight/Day

| Pregnant and Lactating homen Age | Sampsize | Population | Mean | P1 | P5 | P10 | P25 | P50 | P75 | p9o | P95 | P99 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| a. Pregnant |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Di rect | 69 | 1,729,947 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 19* |
| 1 ndirect | 69 | 1,729,947 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Direct and Indirect | 69 | 1,729,947 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 19* |
| b. Lactating |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Di rect | 40 | 1, 141, 186 | ${ }^{\text {* }}$ | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5* | 15* |
| Indirect | 40 | 1, 141,186 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | ${ }^{1 *}$ |
| Direct and 1ndirect | 40 | 1, 141, 186 | ${ }^{1 *}$ | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5* | 15* |
| c. nomen Age 15-44 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Direct | 2. 275 | 57,564,838 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 7 |
| 1 ndirect | 2. 275 | 57,564,838 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Direct and Indirect | 2. 275 | 57,564,838 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 8 |

Source of data: 1994-1996 USDA Continuing Survey of Food Intakes by Individuals(CSFII)
Estimates are based on 2 -day averages
All estimates exclude commercial and biological water.

## -: Means zero.

*: The sample size does not meet mimumreporting requirements as described in the "Third Report on Nutrition Monitoring in the United States, 1994-96" NOTE: 57 individuals did not report body weight. They represent 1,413 , 944 individuals in the population.

| Gender | Age | Sampsize | Population | Mean | P1 | P5 | P10 | P25 | P50 | P75 | p9o | P95 | P99 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| a. Female |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Di rect | < 1 | 174 | 1,851,027 | 10 | - | - | - | - | 2 | 14 | 29 | 39* | 75 |
|  | 1-10 | 1,843 | 18, 169, 754 | 17 | - | - | - | 6 | 13 | 23 | 38 | 48 | 83 |
|  | 11-19 | 805 | 16, 192, 004 | 11 | - | - | 1 | 4 | 8 | 15 | 23 | зо | 55* |
|  | 20 + | 4.437 | 93, 104, 821 | 12 | - | - | 1 | 4 | 9 | 16 | 25 | 31 | 50 |
|  | All ages | 7. 259 | 129,317,606 | 12 | - | - | 1 | 4 | 9 | 17 | 26 | 33 | 60 |
| 1 ndirect | $<1$ | 174 | 1,851,027 | 59 | - | - | - | 7 | 53 | 88 | 135 | 157* | 188* |
|  | 1-10 | 1.843 | 18, 169, 754 | 8 | - | - | - | 2 | 5 | 12 | 19 | 25 | 46 |
|  | 11-19 | 805 | 16, 192, 004 | 4 | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | 6 | 10 | 14 | $22^{*}$ |
|  | 20 + | 4.437 | 93, 104, 821 | 9 | - | - | 1 | 3 | 7 | 13 | 18 | 24 | 39 |
|  | All ages | 7. 259 | 129,317,606 | 9 | - | - | 1 | 3 | 6 | 12 | 18 | 25 | 55 |
| Di rect and Indirect | < 1 | 174 | 1,851,027 | 69 | - | - | - | 24 | 62 | 101 | 148 | 170* | 198* |
|  | 1-10 | 1.843 | 18, 169, 754 | 26 | - | 4 | 6 | 12 | 21 | 33 | 50 | 65 | 103 |
|  | 11-19 | 805 | 16, 192, 004 | 15 | - | 2 | 4 | 7 | 13 | 19 | 29 | 36 | $56 *$ |
|  | 20 + | 4.437 | 93, 104, 821 | 21 | 1 | 5 | 7 | 12 | 18 | 27 | 37 | 45 | 69 |
|  | All ages | 7. 259 | 129,317,606 | 22 | - | 4 | 6 | 11 | 18 | 27 | 39 | 50 | 88 |
| b. Male |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Direct | $<1$ | 170 | 1.824, 866 | 12 | - | - | - | - | 5 | 16 | 35 | 42* | 83* |
|  | 1-10 | 1,901 | 19,635,340 | 17 | - | - | - | 6 | 12 | 23 | 35 | 45 | 77 |
|  | 11-19 | 801 | 16, 825, 363 | 12 | - | - | 1 | 4 | 9 | 15 | 24 | 34 | 65* |
|  | 20 + | 4. 724 | 87,950,403 | 10 | - | - | 1 | 3 | 8 | 14 | 22 | 29 | 49 |
|  | All ages | 7. 596 | 126,235,972 | 12 | - | - | - | 4 | 8 | 15 | 25 | 34 | 61 |
| 1 ndirect | $<1$ | 170 | 1,824,866 | 52 | - | - | - | 1 | 34 | 86 | 134 | 155* | 205* |
|  | 1-10 | 1,901 | 19,635,340 | 8 | - | - | - | 2 | 5 | 11 | 19 | 27 | 46 |
|  | 11-19 | 801 | 16, 825, 363 | 5 | - | - | - | 1 | 3 | 6 | 10 | 15 | $25 *$ |
|  | 20 + | 4. 724 | 87, 950,403 | 9 | - | - | 1 | 3 | 7 | 11 | 18 | 23 | 43 |
|  | All ages | 7. 596 | 126,235,972 | 9 | - | - | - | 2 | 6 | 11 | 18 | 24 | 57 |
| Di rect and Indirect | < 1 | 170 | 1,824,866 | 65 | - | - | - | 10 | 51 | 100 | 157 | 169* | 230* |
|  | 1-10 | 1,901 | 19,635,340 | 25 | - | 4 | 6 | 11 | 20 | 33 | 48 | 62 | 91 |
|  | 11-19 | 801 | 16, 825,363 | 16 | - | 3 | 4 | 7 | 12 | 20 | 32 | 42 | $68 *$ |
|  | 20 + | 4. 724 | 87, 950,403 | 19 | - | 4 | 6 | 10 | 16 | 24 | 34 | 43 | 67 |
|  | All ages | 7. 596 | 126,235,972 | 20 | - | 3 | 6 | 10 | 16 | 25 | 38 | 49 | 86 |

Source of data: 1994-1996 USDA Continuing Survey of Food Intakes by Individuals(CSFII)
2OMAROO 10: 45 M: \PUX OSTWATERI REQOO2\ROO2_F1. LST Estimates are based on 2 -day averages.
All estimates exclude commercial and biological water.
: Means zero.
*: The sample size does not meet mi mumreporting requirements as describedinthe "Third Report on Nutrition Monitoring in the United States, 1994-96". NOTE: 448 individuals did not report body weight. They represent 6, 343, 682 individuals in the population

Milliliters/kg of Body Weight/ Day

| Gender | Age | Sampsize | Population | Mean | P1 | P5 | P10 | P25 | P50 | P75 | p9o | P95 | P99 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| c. Both sexes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Di rect | < 1 | 344 | 3, 675,893 | 11 | - | - | - | - | 3 | 15 | 32 | 41 | 81* |
|  | 1-10 | 3, 744 | 37, 805, 094 | 17 | - | - | - | 6 | 13 | 23 | 37 | 46 | 80 |
|  | 11-19 | 1, 606 | 33, 017,367 | 11 | - | - | 1 | 4 | 9 | 15 | 24 | 32 | 59 |
|  | 20 + | 9. 161 | 181,055,224 | 11 | - | - | 1 | 4 | 9 | 15 | 24 | зо | 50 |
|  | All ages | 14,855 | 255,553,578 | 12 | - | - | - | 4 | 9 | 16 | 26 | 34 | 60 |
| 1 ndirect | $<1$ | 344 | 3,675,893 | 56 | - | - | - | 3 | 45 | 86 | 134 | 163 | 204* |
|  | 1-10 | 3. 744 | 37, 805, 094 | 8 | - | - | - | 2 | 5 | 11 | 19 | 26 | 46 |
|  | 11-19 | 1,606 | 33, 017,367 | 4 | - | - | - | 1 | 3 | 6 | 10 | 14 | 25 |
|  | 20 + | 9. 161 | 181,055,224 | 9 | - | - | 1 | 3 | 7 | 12 | 18 | 23 | 41 |
|  | Al' ages | 14.855 | 255,553,578 | 9 | - | - | - | 2 | 6 | 11 | 18 | 25 | 56 |
| Di rect and Indirect | $<1$ | 344 | 3,675,893 | 67 | - | - | - | 16 | 57 | 101 | 156 | 170 | 218* |
|  | 1-10 | 3. 744 | 37, 805, 094 | 25 | - | 4 | 6 | 12 | 21 | 33 | 49 | 64 | 98 |
|  | 11-19 | 1,606 | 33, 017,367 | 16 | - | 2 | 4 | 7 | 13 | 20 | 30 | 39 | 64 |
|  | 20 + | 9. 161 | 181,055,224 | 20 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 11 | 17 | 26 | 35 | 44 | 68 |
|  | Al' ages | 14.855 | 255,553,578 | 21 | - | 4 | 6 | 10 | 17 | 26 | 38 | 50 | 87 |

Source of data: 1994-1996 USDA Continuing Survey of Food Intakes by Individuals(CSFII)
ZOMAROO 10: 45 M: \PWX OSTWATER\ REQOO2\ROO2_F1. LST
Estimates are based on 2-day averages.
All estimates exclude commercial and biological water.
-: Means zero
*: The sample size does not meet minimreporting requirements as described in the "Third Report on Nutrition Monitoring in the United States, 1994-96"
NOTE: 448 individuals did not report body weight. They represent 6, 343, 682 individuals in the population.

|  | Age | Sampize | Population | Mean | P1 | P5 | P10 | P25 | P50 | P75 | p9o | P95 | P99 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Di rect | $<0.5$ | 191 | 1,952,311 | 8 | - | - | - | - | - | 12 | 21 | 26* | $62^{*}$ |
|  | o. 5-0.9 | 153 | 1,723,582 | 15 | - | - | - | - | 7 | 24 | 38 | 47* | $91^{*}$ |
|  | 1-3 | 1, 752 | 11, 722,107 | 19 | - | - | - | 6 | 14 | 27 | 42 | 54 | 89 |
|  | 4-6 | 1, 113 | 11,650,111 | 19 | - | - | - | 7 | 14 | 26 | 41 | 52 | $86^{*}$ |
|  | 7-10 | 879 | 14,432,876 | 14 | - | - | 3 | 6 | 11 | 19 | 29 | 36 | $52^{*}$ |
|  | 11-14 | 790 | 15, 190, 405 | 12 | - | - | 1 | 4 | 9 | 15 | 24 | 33 | $51^{*}$ |
|  | 15-19 | 816 | 17,826,962 | 11 | - | - | - | 3 | 8 | 15 | 23 | зо | $62^{*}$ |
|  | 20-24 | 676 | 18,402,877 | 12 | - | - | - | 3 | 8 | 15 | 26 | 37 | $75^{*}$ |
|  | 25-54 | 4. 830 | 111,382,877 | 11 | - | - | 1 | 4 | 8 | 15 | 24 | 31 | 49 |
|  | 55-64 | 1,516 | 20,691, 260 | 11 | - | - | 1 | 4 | 8 | 15 | 22 | 27 | 38 |
|  | 65 + | 2. 139 | 30,578,210 | 11 | - | - | 2 | 5 | 10 | 16 | 22 | 27 | 38 |
|  | All ages | 14. 855 | 255,553,578 | 12 | - | - | - | 4 | 9 | 16 | 26 | 34 | 60 |
| Indirect | <0. 5 | 191 | 1,952,311 | 62 | - | - | - | - | 48 | 116 | 155 | 170* | 207* |
|  | o. 5-0.9 | 153 | 1,723,582 | 49 | - | - | 2 | 10 | 45 | 74 | 100 | 125* | 139* |
|  | 1-3 | 1. 752 | 11, 722,107 | 12 | - | - | - | 3 | 8 | 15 | 27 | 35 | 65 |
|  | 4-6 | 1, 113 | 11,650, 111 | 8 | - | - | - | 2 | 6 | 12 | 18 | 24 | 41* |
|  | 7-10 | 879 | 14,432,876 | 6 | - | - | - | 1 | 4 | 8 | 14 | 18 | 27* |
|  | 11-14 | 790 | 15, 190, 405 | 5 | - | - | - | 1 | 3 | 7 | 11 | 15 | 25* |
|  | 15-19 | 816 | 17, 826,962 | 4 | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | 5 | 10 | 14 | $23^{*}$ |
|  | 20-24 | 676 | 18,402,877 | 6 | - | - | - | 1 | 4 | 8 | 14 | 17 | $26^{*}$ |
|  | 25-54 | 4. 830 | 111,382,877 | 9 | - | - | 1 | 3 | 7 | 12 | 19 | 25 | 46 |
|  | 55-64 | 1,516 | 20,691, 260 | 10 | - | 1 | 2 | 5 | 8 | 13 | 18 | 25 | 38 |
|  | 65 + | 2,139 | 30,578,210 | 9 | - | 1 | 2 | 5 | 8 | 12 | 17 | 21 | 33 |
|  | All ages | 14.855 | 255,553,578 | 9 | - | - | - | 2 | 6 | 11 | 18 | 25 | 56 |
| Direct and Indirect | <0. 5 | 191 | 1,952,311 | 69 | - | - | - | - | 57 | 123 | 163 | 174* | 229* |
|  | o. 5-0.9 | 153 | 1, 723,582 | 64 | - | 3* | 9 | 25 | 57 | 88 | 119 | 163* | 184* |
|  | 1-3 | 1, 752 | 11, 722,107 | 31 | 侕 | 3 | 7 | 14 | 26 | 40 | 60 | 74 | 118 |
|  | 4-6 | 1. 113 | 11, 650, 111 | 27 | - | 4 | 7 | 14 | 23 | 36 | 51 | 68 | 97* |
|  | 7-10 | 879 | 14,432, 876 | 19 | - | 4 | 6 | 10 | 17 | 26 | 36 | 44 | 69* |
|  | 11-14 | 790 | 15, 190,405 | 16 | - | 3 | 4 | 8 | 14 | 21 | 32 | 40 | $60^{*}$ |
|  | 15-19 | 816 | 17, 826,962 | 15 | - | 2 | 4 | 6 | 12 | 19 | 29 | 38 | 66* |
|  | 20-24 | 676 | 18,402, 877 | 18 | - | 1 | 3 | 8 | 14 | 22 | 34 | 44 | 85* |
|  | 25-54 | 4.830 | 111,382,877 | 20 | - | 4 | 6 | 11 | 17 | 26 | 37 | 46 | 68 |
|  | 55-64 | 1,516 | 20,691, 260 | 20 | 2 | 6 | 8 | 12 | 18 | 26 | 35 | 42 | 59 |
|  | $65+$ | 2. 139 | 30,578,210 | 21 | 3 | 7 | 9 | 13 | 19 | 27 | 34 | 39 | 54 |
|  | All ages | 14, 855 | 255,553,578 | 21 | - | 4 | 6 | 10 | 17 | 26 | 38 | 50 | 87 |

Source of data: 1994-1996 USDA Continuing Survey of Food intakes by Individuals(CSFII)
2OMAROO 10: 47 M: \PMX OSTWATERI REQOO2\ROO2_F2. LST Estimates are based on 2 -day averages.

All estimates exclude commercial and biol
-: Means zero.
*: The sample size does not meet mi mumreporting requirements as described in the "Third Report on Nutrition Monitoring in the United States, 1994-96"
NOTE: 448 individuals did not report body weight. They represent 6,343 , 682 individuals in the population

Miliiliters/kg of Body Weight/ Day

| Pregnant and Lactating women Age | Sampsize | Population | Mean | P1 | P5 | P10 | P25 | P50 | P75 | p9o | P95 | P99 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| a. Pregnant |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Di rect | 69 | 1,729,947 | 14 | - | - | - | 4 | 14 | 22 | 29* | 31* | 33* |
| I ndirect | 69 | 1,729,947 | 6 | - | - | ${ }^{\text {* }}$ | 2 | 4 | 9 | 16* | 17* | 19* |
| Di rect and Indirect | 69 | 1,729,947 | 21 | - | 3* | 5* | 10 | 19 | 29 | 39* | 44* | 61* |
| b. Lactating |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Direct | 40 | 1,141,186 | 17* | - | - | - | 4* | 11* | 28* | 38* | 45* | $51^{*}$ |
| 1 ndirect | 40 | 1, 141, 186 | 11* | - | - | 1* | 3* | 7* | 13* | 23* | 26* | 63* |
| Di rect and Indirect | 40 | 1,141,186 | 28* | - | 6* | 9* | 12* | 25* | 41* | 53* | 57* | $7{ }^{*}$ |
| c. Women Age 15-44 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Direct | 2,275 | 57,564,838 | 12 | - | - | - | 4 | 9 | 16 | 26 | 32 | 60 |
| Indirect | 2,275 | 57.564.838 | 8 | - | - | - | 2 | 5 | 11 | 17 | 23 | 38 |
| Direct and Indirect | 2. 275 | 57,564,838 | 19 | - | 3 | 5 | 9 | 16 | 25 | 36 | 46 | 77 |

Source of data: 1994-1996 USDA Continuing Survey of Food intakes by Individuals(CSFII)
ZOMAROO 10: 48 M: \PWY OSTWATER\ REQOO2\ROO2_F3. LST
Estimates are based on 2 -day averages
All estimates exclude commercial and biological water.
-: Means zero.
*: The sample size does not meet mimumreporting requirements as describedin the "Third Report on Nutrition monitoring in the United States, 1994-96"
NOTE: 57 individuals did not report body weight. They represent 1,413,944 individuals in the population.

| Gender | Age | Sampize | Population | Mean | P1 | P5 | P10 | P25 | P50 | P75 | P9o | P95 | P99 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| a. Female |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Direct | < 1 | 67 | 748,519 | 146 | - | - | - | 46 | 105 | 176 | 290* | 444* | $608^{*}$ |
|  | 1-10 | 1, 381 | 14, 100, 005 | 358 | 27 | 56 | 67 | 117 | 235 | 463 | 774 | 1, о32 | 1,696 |
|  | 11-19 | 615 | 12, 066, 783 | 556 | 36* | 57 | 111 | 189 | 383 | 706 | 1, 186 | 1,536 | 2,406* |
|  | 20 + | 3. 282 | 68,559, 294 | 769 | 42 | 111 | 141 | 289 | 580 | 946 | 1, 615 | 1. 944 | 3. 650 |
|  | All ages | 5. 345 | 95,474,601 | 677 | 29 | 81 | 114 | 232 | 470 | 890 | 1,416 | 1.876 | 3. 248 |
| I ndirect | $<1$ | 120 | 1, 264,586 | 498 | 5* | 17* | 55* | 213 | 536 | 686 | 905* | 1. $032 *$ | 1. $298{ }^{+}$ |
|  | 1-10 | 1, 646 | 16,011,313 | 164 | 2 | 6 | 15 | 47 | 113 | 231 | 377 | 474 | 719 |
|  | 11-19 | 651 | 12,924,377 | 234 | 2* | 7 | 17 | 56 | 145 | 312 | 534 | 770 | 1, 305* |
|  | 20 + | 4. 064 | 85, 855,345 | 547 | 3 | 28 | 71 | 205 | 435 | 750 | 1, 127 | 1.436 | 2,379 |
|  | All ages | 6. 481 | 116,055,621 | 459 | 3 | 16 | 40 | 123 | 332 | 641 | 1. 019 | 1. 316 | 2. 251 |
| Direct and Indirect | $<1$ | 128 | 1,320, 308 | 560 | 10* | 51* | 86 | 246 | 542 | 760 | 967* | 1.122* | 1,584* |
|  | 1-10 | 1.807 | 18, 020, 621 | 426 | 6 | ${ }^{\circ}$ | 61 | 151 | 329 | 592 | 940 | 1,109 | 2, 014 |
|  | 11-19 | 768 | 15,249, 740 | 638 | 7* | 43 | 89 | 219 | 457 | 902 | 1,382 | 1.774 | 2,598* |
|  | 20 + | 4. 227 | 89, 385, 243 | 1,116 | 11 | 84 | 192 | 494 | 943 | 1,514 | 2. 165 | 2,711 | 4. 268 |
|  | All ages | 6. 930 | 123,975,912 | 951 | 9 | 59 | 118 | 341 | 747 | 1, 316 | 2,005 | 2.482 | 3. 863 |
| b. Male |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Di rect | $<1$ | 58 | 582,634 | 190 | 9* | 21* | 31* | 56 | 109 | 269 | 367* | 502* | 919* |
|  | 1-10 | 1,367 | 14, 755,961 | 374 | 20 | 53 | 59 | 129 | 266 | 489 | 785 | 972 | 1,462 |
|  | 11-19 | 650 | 13,501,612 | 688 | 29* | 66 | 115 | 228 | 472 | 820 | 1,395 | 1,772 | 3. 965 * |
|  | 20 + | 3. 416 | 64,456,588 | 822 | 45 | 111 | 118 | 294 | 590 | 1, 059 | 1,736 | 2. 243 | 4. 036 |
|  | All ages | 5. 491 | 93, 296, 795 | 728 | 29 | 76 | 116 | 235 | 473 | 944 | 1. 529 | 1.987 | 3. 785 |
| Indirect | < 1 | 108 | 1, 108, 046 | 397 | ${ }^{1 *}$ | 11* | 28* | 61 | 343 | 716 | 853* | 939* | 1, 163* |
|  | 1-10 | 1, 643 | 16, 760, 814 | 171 | 2 | 7 | 15 | 50 | 117 | 234 | 376 | 520 | 769 |
|  | 11-19 | 658 | 13, 738, 319 | 283 | 3* | 8 | 18 | 72 | 193 | 365 | 639 | 895 | 1,658* |
|  | 20 + | 4. 137 | 77,525,839 | 641 | 6 | 32 | 74 | 235 | 494 | 849 | 1. 294 | 1.679 | 3. 288 |
|  | All ages | 6. 546 | 109, 133, 018 | 521 | 4 | 15 | 42 | 133 | 352 | 711 | 1, 131 | 1.490 | 2,923 |
| Di rect and Indirect | $<1$ | 118 | 1, 191,526 | 462 | 1* | 16* | 30* | 79 | 441 | 736 | 881* | 1.121* | 1,281* |
|  | 1-10 | 1. 812 | 18, 847, 070 | 444 | 4 | зо | 60 | 155 | 355 | 618 | 934 | 1, 155 | 1,731 |
|  | 11-19 | 768 | 15,923, 625 | 828 | 7* | 67 | 118 | 299 | 595 | 1,059 | 1,673 | 2,058 | 3.984* |
|  | 20 + | 4.384 | 82, 703,542 | 1. 242 | 15 | 118 | 233 | 563 | 1, 038 | 1,644 | 2,387 | 3. 016 | 4. 939 |
|  | All ages | 7. 082 | 118, 665, 763 | 1,052 | 11 | 72 | 139 | 383 | 814 | 1,426 | 2, 164 | 2,733 | 4. 616 |

Source of data: 1994-1996 USDA Continuing Survey of Food Intakes by Individuals(CSFII)
ZOMAROO 10: 19 M: \PUX OSTMATER\REQOO2\ROO2_C1. LST
Estimates are based on 2 -day averages
All estimates exclude commercial and biological water
-: Means zero.
*: The sample size does not meet mi mumreporting requirements as described in the "Third Report on Nutrition monitoring in the United States, liga-96".

Milifiters/Person/ Day

| Gender | Age | Sampsize | Population | Mean | P1 | P5 | P10 | P25 | P50 | P75 | p9o | P95 | P99 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| c. Both sexes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Di rect | < 1 | 125 | 1, 331, 153 | 165 | 8* | 12* | 21* | 54 | 107 | 232 | 346* | 460* | 626* |
|  | 1-10 | 2.748 | 28,855,966 | 366 | 26 | 56 | 65 | 118 | 261 | 469 | 778 | 1, ooo | 1. 598 |
|  | 11-19 | 1, 265 | 25,568,395 | 626 | 36* | 59 | 115 | 223 | 467 | 767 | 1,298 | 1,672 | 3,548* |
|  | 20 + | 6. 698 | 133, 015, 882 | 795 | 43 | 111 | 130 | 292 | 589 | 1, 024 | 1,646 | 2, 117 | 3,792 |
|  | All ages | 10.836 | 188,771,396 | 702 | 29 | 82 | 116 | 233 | 472 | 943 | 1,467 | 1. 888 | 3. 660 |
| 1 ndirect | < 1 | 228 | 2,372,632 | 451 | 2* | 15* | 37 | 106 | 428 | 693 | 857 | 1,002* | 1, 349* |
|  | 1-10 | 3. 289 | 32, 772,127 | 168 | 2 | 7 | 15 | 48 | 115 | 232 | 377 | 492 | 759 |
|  | 11-19 | 1,309 | 26,662,696 | 260 | 2 | 7 | 18 | 64 | 167 | 339 | 585 | 825 | 1,380 |
|  | 20 + | 8. 201 | 163, 381, 184 | 592 | 4 | 29 | 74 | 219 | 472 | 795 | 1,202 | 1,549 | 2,778 |
|  | All ages | 13, 027 | 225,188,639 | 489 | 3 | 15 | 41 | 128 | 341 | 676 | 1, 071 | 1,412 | 2,543 |
| Di rect and Indirect | $<1$ | 246 | 2,511,834 | 513 | 2* | 30* | 51 | 175 | 496 | 747 | 950 | 1, 121* | 1,544* |
|  | 1-10 | 3. 619 | 36, 867,691 | 435 | 5 | зо | 61 | 154 | 341 | 605 | 937 | 1, 137 | 1,765 |
|  | 11-19 | 1. 536 | 31, 173,365 | 735 | 7 | 58 | 106 | 248 | 532 | 967 | 1,566 | 1.972 | 3. 686 |
|  | 20 + | 8, 611 | 172, 088, 785 | 1, 176 | 13 | 103 | 208 | 524 | 995 | 1,572 | 2. 284 | 2.848 | 4. 631 |
|  | All ages | 14, 012 | 242,641,675 | 1, ooo | 9 | 65 | 130 | 355 | 785 | 1,375 | 2,069 | 2,600 | 4. 273 |

Source of data: 1994-1996 USDA Continuing Survey of Food Intakes by Individuals(CSFII)
2OMAROO 10: 19 M: \PWX OSTWATER\ REQOO2\ROO2_C1. LST
Esti mates are based on 2-day averages.
All estimates exclude commercial and biological water.
-: Means zero.
*: The sample size does not meet mimumreporting requirements as described in the "Third Report on Nutrition Monitoring in the United States, 1994-96"

|  | Age | Sampsize | Population | Mean | P1 | P5 | P10 | P25 | P50 | P75 | p9o | P95 | P99 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Di rect | <0. 5 | 50 | 490, 176 | 102 | - | - | - | 30* | 71 | 114* | 176* | 309* | $431 *$ |
|  | o. 5-0.9 | 75 | 840, 977 | 202 | 8* | 23* | 43* | 57 | 129 | 258 | 434* | 530* | $819 *$ |
|  | 1-3 | 1, 136 | 7.660,920 | 295 | 26* | 43 | 57 | 114 | 223 | 365 | 584 | 814 | 1, $220{ }^{+}$ |
|  | 4-6 | 864 | 9, 088,991 | 378 | 19* | 49 | 78 | 137 | 281 | 466 | 779 | 985 | 1,664* |
|  | 7-10 | 748 | 12, 106, 055 | 402 | 20* | 53 | 82 | 144 | 286 | 563 | 903 | 1,056 | 1,592* |
|  | 11-14 | 634 | 12,056, 016 | 535 | 28* | 58 | 86 | 175 | 383 | 695 | 1, 168 | 1,612 | 2,521* |
|  | 15-19 | 631 | 13,512,379 | 706 | 38* | 76 | 116 | 229 | 492 | 886 | 1, 403 | 1,835 | 3. $801^{*}$ |
|  | 20-24 | 492 | 13,470, 713 | 875 | - | 79 | 114 | 233 | 506 | 946 | 1,880 | 3, 165 | 5, 124* |
|  | 25-54 | 3. 478 | 80, 890, 736 | 787 | 41 | 96 | 117 | 282 | 578 | 1,005 | 1. 682 | 2. 219 | 3,781 |
|  | 55-64 | 1. 114 | 15,334, 153 | 776 | 56* | 113 | 163 | 325 | 587 | 1, 038 | 1. 594 | 1. 871 | 2.799* |
|  | 65 + | 1, 614 | 23,320, 280 | 789 | 52 | 116 | 205 | 349 | 696 | 1, 054 | 1. 534 | 1, 858 | 2,588 |
|  | All ages | 10.836 | 188,771,396 | 702 | 29 | 82 | 116 | 233 | 472 | 943 | 1.467 | 1.888 | 3,660 |
| Indirect | <0. 5 | 100 | 987. 615 | 518 | 4* | 28* | 46* | 172 | 538 | 805 | 935* | 1.012* | 1,225* |
|  | o. 5-0.9 | 128 | 1, 385,017 | 403 | 1* | 14* | 25 | 87 | 365 | 669 | 782* | 963* | 1. $288{ }^{*}$ |
|  | 1-3 | 1, 524 | 10, 295, 268 | 154 | 2 | 8 | 17 | 48 | 111 | 215 | 340 | 460 | 715 |
|  | 4-6 | 1, 020 | 10,566,421 | 172 | 2* | 7 | 15 | 50 | 120 | 240 | 372 | 479 | 865* |
|  | 7-10 | 745 | 11,910,438 | 175 | 1* | 6 | 14 | 46 | 115 | 240 | 402 | 517 | $760{ }^{+}$ |
|  | 11-14 | 645 | 12,272,170 | 228 | 2* | 7 | 14 | 61 | 152 | 306 | 495 | 779 | 1, 184* |
|  | 15-19 | 664 | 14,390, 526 | 286 | 3* | 10 | 20 | 65 | 178 | 367 | 672 | 898 | 1,577* |
|  | 20-24 | 591 | 16, 211,641 | 398 | 2* | 11 | 32 | 118 | 284 | 537 | 865 | 1.200 | 1, 801* |
|  | 25-54 | 4. 349 | 100,921,430 | 608 | 4 | 28 | 69 | 201 | 464 | 807 | 1. 277 | 1. 639 | 3, 074 |
|  | 55-64 | 1. 364 | 18,901,985 | 651 | 7 | 44 | 117 | 271 | 546 | 847 | 1. 248 | 1. 639 | 2. 599 |
|  | 65 + | 1,897 | 27, 346, 128 | 606 | 8 | 60 | 134 | 294 | 533 | 813 | 1. 113 | 1,390 | 2. 136 |
|  | All ages | 13,027 | 225,188,639 | 489 | 3 | 15 | 41 | 128 | 341 | 676 | 1.071 | 1.412 | 2,543 |
| Direct and Indirect | <0. 5 | 111 | 1, 062, 136 | 529 | 4* | 32* | 49* | 179 | 543 | 809 | 943* | 1,064* | 1, 366* |
|  | o. 5-0.9 | 135 | 1,449,698 | 502 | 1* | 30* | 52 | 129 | 465 | 746 | 950 | 1,122* | 1, 529* |
|  | 1-3 | 1. 625 | 10,934,001 | 351 | 3 | 23 | 48 | 120 | 267 | 497 | 719 | 952 | 1,387 |
|  | 4-6 | 1, 110 | 11,586,632 | 454 | 5* | 38 | 75 | 173 | 363 | 606 | 940 | 1. 213 | 1, 985* |
|  | 7-10 | 884 | 14, 347, 058 | 485 | 6* | 37 | 74 | 175 | 377 | 708 | 995 | 1. 241 | 1,999* |
|  | 11-14 | 759 | 14,437, 898 | 641 | 7* | 59 | 115 | 235 | 473 | 832 | 1,415 | 1,742 | 2,564* |
|  | 15-19 | 777 | 16,735,467 | 817 | 7* | 51 | 99 | 266 | 603 | 1,065 | 1. 669 | 2. 159 | 3, 863* |
|  | 20-24 | 644 | 17.658,027 | 1, о33 | 10* | 68 | 122 | 359 | 711 | 1,218 | 2, 175 | 3. 082 | 5. $356{ }^{*}$ |
|  | 25-54 | 4. 599 | 106, 779,569 | 1,171 | 14 | 100 | 201 | 503 | 965 | 1,561 | 2.326 | 2.926 | 4. 735 |
|  | 55-64 | 1.410 | 19,484, 112 | 1. 242 | 11 | 115 | 237 | 651 | 1, 111 | 1,657 | 2,297 | 2,721 | 4. 222 |
|  | $65+$ | 1. 958 | 28, 167,077 | 1,242 | 24 | 155 | 310 | 704 | 1, 149 | 1,657 | 2,190 | 2.604 | 3. 668 |
|  | Al' ages | 14. 012 | 242,641,675 | 1,000 | 9 | 65 | 130 | 355 | 785 | 1,375 | 2, 069 | 2.600 | 4. 273 |

Source of data: 1994-1996 USDA Continuing Survey of Food Intakes by Individuals(CSFII)
2OMAROO 10: 22 M: \PVX OSTWATERI REQOO2\ROO2_C2. LST Estimes are based on 2 -day averages.

Al estimates exclude commercial and biological water.
6: The sample size does not meet mi mumreporting requirements as described in the "Third Report on Nutrition Monitoring in the United States, lig4-96".

Milliliters/Person/ Day

| nomen Categories | Age | Sampize | Population | Mean | P1 | P5 | P10 | P25 | P50 | P75 | P90 | P95 | P99 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| a. Pregnant |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Di rect |  | 42 | 1, 105, 462 | 800* | - | 34* | 57* | 172* | 576* | 1, 365* | 1.420* | 1,927* | 2, $255^{*}$ |
| Indirect |  | 63 | 1,554.460 | 353 | - | 12* | 20* | 64 | 230 | 455 | 821* | 1,238* | 1, 463* |
| Di rect and Indirect |  | 65 | 1,645,565 | 872 | - | 14* | 29* | 116 | 553 | 1,424 | 1,844* | 2,588* | 3.448* |
| b. Lactating |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Di rect |  | 27 | 716, 055 | 1.484* | - | 67* | 104* | 584* | 1,587* | 1,875* | 2,630* | 2,837* | 3, 611* |
| I ndirect |  | 32 | 928,855 | 596* | - | 11* | 103* | 187* | 445* | 621* | 1,131* | 1,904* | 2,643* |
| Di rect and Indirect |  | 34 | 971,057 | 1,665* | - | 11* | 158* | 488* | 1,646* | 2,417* | 2,959* | 3,588* | 4, 098* |
| c. Women Age 15-44 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Direct |  | 1, 605 | 40, 717, 042 | 750 | 41 | 85 | 116 | 234 | 512 | 935 | 1,627 | 2. 193 | 3. 837 |
| I ndirect |  | 2,031 | 51,767,722 | 460 | 3 | 15 | 40 | 125 | 325 | 620 | 1,041 | 1,354 | 2.367 |
| Di rect and Indirect |  | 2. 176 | 55,251,477 | 984 | 9 | 58 | 125 | 355 | 756 | 1,314 | 2,044 | 2,722 | 4,397 |

Source of data: 1994-1996 USDA Continuing Survey of Food intakes by Individuals(CSFII)
2OMAROO 10: 23 M: \PMX OSTWATERI REQOO2\ ROO2_C3. LST
Estimates are based on 2-day averages.
All estimates exclude commercial and biological water
-: Means zero.
*: The sample size does not meet minimmeporting requirements as described in the "Third Report on Nutrition Monitoring in the United States, 1994-96"

Milliliters/Person/ Day

| Gender | Age | Sampize | Population | Mean | P1 | P5 | P10 | P25 | P50 | P75 | p9o | P95 | P99 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| a. Female |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Di rect | $<1$ | 29 | 284, 883 | 136* | - | - | - | 48* | 101* | 189* | 246* | 264* | 566* |
|  | 1-10 | 342 | 3, 633, 658 | 347 | - | 43 | 61 | 117 | 252 | 462 | 678 | 914 | 1, $262^{*}$ |
|  | 11-19 | 165 | 3,396, 721 | 503 | - | 56* | 99 | 175 | 341 | 635 | 963 | 1,448* | 3, 154* |
|  | 20 + | 952 | 22,196,372 | 712 | 39* | 105 | 119 | 263 | 555 | 940 | 1,434 | 1, 874 | 2,730* |
|  | Al' ages | 1. 488 | 29,511,634 | 637 | 28 | 78 | 114 | 232 | 469 | 834 | 1,406 | 1, 768 | 2,708 |
| Indirect | < 1 | 25 | 271,444 | 531* | - | 156* | 195* | 351* | 426* | 757* | 862* | 897* | 1, 103* |
|  | 1-10 | 120 | 1, 220,539 | 172 | - | 11* | 22* | 60 | 112 | 217 | 421* | 504* | 631* |
|  | 11-19 | 40 | 785,299 | 216* | - | 19* | 44* | 74* | 120* | 257* | 576* | 697* | 755* |
|  | 20 + | 342 | 7.624,946 | 423 | 8* | 58 | 105 | 177 | 350 | 583 | 901 | 1, 116 | 1, 658* |
|  | All ages | 527 | 9, 902, 228 | 378 | 7* | 37 | 78 | 118 | 273 | 517 | 806 | 1,007 | 1,568* |
| Di rect and I ndirect | < 1 | 40 | 419, 351 | 436* | - | - | 25* | 84* | 428* | 624* | 895* | 896* | 1,301* |
|  | 1-10 | 369 | 3, 922,610 | 375 | 18* | 51 | 85 | 161 | 289 | 473 | 765 | 993 | 1,347* |
|  | 11-19 | 167 | 3, 455,377 | 544 | 31* | 78* | 115 | 177 | 357 | 698 | 1, 116 | 1,537* | 3. $143^{*}$ |
|  | 20 + | 997 | 23,221,076 | 819 | 39* | 115 | 146 | 353 | 690 | 1, 065 | 1,747 | 1.975 | 3, 060* |
|  | All ages | 1.573 | 31,018,414 | 727 | зо | 86 | 117 | 266 | 532 | 947 | 1,542 | 1,893 | 3. оз1 |
| b. Male |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Di rect | < 1 | 37 | 414,687 | 105* | - | - | 22* | 46* | 73* | 104* | 207* | 234* | 459* |
|  | 1-10 | 355 | 3, 563, 001 | 332 | 21* | 39 | 59 | 115 | 235 | 440 | 692 | 809 | 1,441* |
|  | 11-19 | 136 | 2, 822,430 | 633 | - | 71* | 98 | 218 | 430 | 886 | 1,374 | 1, 752* | 2, 814* |
|  | 20 + | 888 | 18, 086, 181 | 720 | 45* | 113 | 134 | 260 | 522 | 939 | 1,419 | 1.890 | 3, 360* |
|  | Al' ages | 1. 416 | 24,886, 299 | 645 | 28 | 84 | 114 | 232 | 467 | 873 | 1,409 | 1,826 | 2,927 |
| Indirect | $<1$ | 26 | 338,581 | 574* | - | - | 265* | 311* | 541* | 801* | 901* | 1,025* | 1, $287^{*}$ |
|  | 1-10 | 121 | 1, 096,973 | 174 | - | 18* | 28* | 75 | 123 | 198 | 375* | 523* | 697* |
|  | 11-19 | 44 | 935,308 | 256* | - | 11* | 57* | 118* | 150* | 342* | 563* | 660* | 894* |
|  | 20 + | 286 | 5,328,324 | 567 | 6* | 53 | 114 | 233 | 355 | 679 | 1,202 | 1,578 | 3, 863* |
|  | Al' ages | 477 | 7. 699, 186 | 474 | 5* | 27 | 89 | 148 | 295 | 591 | 975 | 1,431 | 2.756* |
| Di rect and Indirect | < 1 | 48 | 575,019 | 414 | - | 29* | 46* | 79* | 317 | 688* | 805* | 1, 012* | 1,397* |
|  | 1-10 | 376 | 3,755,220 | 365 | 21* | 37 | 73 | 143 | 266 | 474 | 767 | 847 | 1,685* |
|  | 11-19 | 144 | 2,969,950 | 682 | 35* | 118* | 118 | 237 | 464 | 940 | 1,423 | 1,822* | 2,802* |
|  | 20 + | 937 | 18, 998, 203 | 845 | 47* | 116 | 152 | 337 | 592 | 1,096 | 1,774 | 2,303 | 3.855* |
|  | All ages | 1, 505 | 26, 298, 392 | 749 | 29 | 90 | 118 | 251 | 523 | 991 | 1,626 | 2,097 | 3. 781 |

Source of data: 1994-1996 USDA Continuing Survey of Food Intakes by Individuals(CSFII)
2OMAROO 10: 19 M: \PUX OSTWATER\ REQOO2\ROO2_C1.LS
Estimates are based on 2 -day averages.
All estimates exclude commercial and biological water
: Means zero.
*: The sample size does not meet mi mumreporting requirements as described in the "Third Report on Nutrition monitoring in the United States, liga-96".

Milliliters/Person/ Day

| Gender | Age | Sampize | Population | Mean | P1 | P5 | P10 | P25 | P50 | P75 | P9o | P95 | P99 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| c. Both sexes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Di rect | < 1 | 66 | 699,570 | 117 | - | - | - | 50 | 79 | 118 | 229* | 261* | 638* |
|  | 1-10 | 697 | 7. 196,659 | 340 | 20* | 41 | 59 | 116 | 236 | 451 | 684 | 825 | 1, 409* |
|  | 11-19 | 301 | 6, 219, 151 | 562 | - | 69 | 104 | 198 | 376 | 702 | 1, 274 | 1,535 | 2,884* |
|  | 20 + | 1. 840 | 40, 282,553 | 716 | 47 | 112 | 123 | 263 | 528 | 941 | 1,429 | 1. 889 | 2,857 |
|  | All ages | 2, 904 | 54, 397,933 | 641 | 29 | 83 | 114 | 232 | 468 | 855 | 1,408 | 1, 774 | 2, 834 |
| I ndirect | $<1$ | 51 | 610, 025 | 555 | - | 148* | 223* | 314* | 428 | 800* | 897* | 981* | 1, 256* |
|  | 1-10 | 241 | 2,317,512 | 173 | 3* | 12* | 26 | 72 | 114 | 204 | 405 | 513* | 652* |
|  | 11-19 | 84 | 1, 720,607 | 238 | $3^{*}$ | 16* | 57* | 96 | 140 | 314 | 587* | 701* | 826* |
|  | 20 + | 628 | 12,953,270 | 482 | $7 *$ | 59 | 108 | 195 | 355 | 592 | 972 | 1,360 | 2, 396* |
|  | All ages | 1. 004 | 17.601, 414 | 420 | 6* | 32 | 81 | 133 | 284 | 558 | 886 | 1. 164 | 1.959* |
| Direct and Indirect | < 1 | 88 | 994,370 | 423 | - | 22* | 45* | 81 | 362 | 686 | 894* | 941* | 1,432* |
|  | 1-10 | 745 | 7.677.830 | 371 | 21* | 56 | 83 | 147 | 280 | 473 | 768 | 912 | 1,455* |
|  | 11-19 | 311 | 6. 425,327 | 608 | 32* | 89 | 118 | 227 | 438 | 794 | 1,333 | 1. 679 | 2, 876* |
|  | 20 + | 1.934 | 42,219,279 | 831 | 45 | 116 | 148 | 351 | 649 | 1, 068 | 1,773 | 2, 101 | 3,525 |
|  | All ages | 3. 078 | 57, 316, 806 | 737 | зо | 89 | 118 | 266 | 532 | 975 | 1, 568 | 1.967 | 3,316 |

Source of data: 1994-1996 USDA Continuing Survey of Food Intakes by Individuals(CSFII)
2OMAROO 10: 19 M: \PWX OSTWATER\ REQOO2\ROO2_C1. LST
Esti mates are based on 2 -day averages.
Al estimates exclude commercial and bi ologicat water?
-: Means zero.
*: The sample size does not meet mimumreporting requirements as described in the "Third Report on Nutrition Monitoring in the United States, 1994-96"

|  | Age | Sampsize | Population | Mean | P1 | P5 | P10 | P25 | P50 | P75 | P90 | P95 | P99 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Direct | $<0.5$ | 40 | 406, 064 | 87* | - | 24* | 29* | 46* | 76* | 98* | 117* | 178* | 243* |
|  | o. 5-0.9 | 26 | 293,506 | 159* | - | - | - | 25* | 100* | 218* | 274* | 342* | $739 *$ |
|  | 1-3 | 344 | 2,371,802 | 268 | - | 28 | 46 | 99 | 222 | 346 | 577 | 665 | 1, 167* |
|  | 4-6 | 202 | 2,239,071 | 365 | - | 53* | 80 | 165 | 276 | 483 | 685 | 913* | 1, 305* |
|  | 7-10 | 151 | 2,585,786 | 383 | - | 45* | 78 | 116 | 263 | 511 | 776 | 845* | 1, 534* |
|  | 11-14 | 143 | 2,772,279 | 482 | - | 58* | 102 | 182 | 335 | 584 | 1,043 | 1,363* | 2, 128* |
|  | 15-19 | 158 | 3, 446, 872 | 627 | з0* | 72* | 100 | 208 | 452 | 823 | 1,399 | 1,598* | 2.970* |
|  | 20-24 | 169 | 4, 861, 349 | 754 | 30* | 77* | 107 | 217 | 478 | 996 | 1,536 | 2.259* | 2,942* |
|  | 25-54 | 1. 122 | 27,222,087 | 708 | 50* | 112 | 121 | 255 | 522 | 938 | 1.431 | 1,889 | 3,207* |
|  | 55-64 | 268 | 3, 848, 813 | 680 | 82* | 113 | 127 | 258 | 516 | 929 | 1,410 | 1. 727 | 2,377* |
|  | 65 + | 281 | 4, 350, 304 | 751 | 34* | 114 | 196 | 338 | 620 | 1, 055 | 1,371 | 1,626 | 2,445* |
|  | All ages | 2,904 | 54,397,933 | 641 | 29 | 83 | 114 | 232 | 468 | 855 | 1,408 | 1, 774 | 2,834 |
| Indirect | <0. 5 | 29 | 310, 776 | 597* | - | 162* | 206* | 314* | 577* | 843* | 903* | 992* | 1, 170* |
|  | 0. 5-0.9 | 22 | 299, 249 | 511* | - | - | 262* | 309* | 370* | 782* | 803* | 806* | 1. $266{ }^{*}$ |
|  | 1-3 | 128 | 843, 208 | 155 | - | 14* | 25 | 45 | 112 | 190 | 365* | 465* | $612^{*}$ |
|  | 4-6 | 60 | 577,698 | 163 | - | 24* | 29* | 82 | 110 | 199 | 332* | 451* | 636* |
|  | 7-10 | 53 | 896,606 | 197 | - | 6* | 12* | 83 | 135 | 221 | 422* | 515* | 749* |
|  | 11-14 | 47 | 896,029 | 249* | - | 11* | 42* | 88* | 148* | 364* | 584* | 680* | 786* |
|  | 15-19 | 37 | 824,578 | 227* | - | 38* | 68* | 118* | 133* | 236* | 587* | 687* | $880^{*}$ |
|  | 20-24 | 43 | 1,117,572 | 300* | - | 37* | 101* | 111* | 166* | 249* | 643* | 969* | 1, 863* |
|  | 25-54 | 346 | 8, 172,124 | 505 | 9* | 49 | 108 | 207 | 355 | 592 | 1,022 | 1,473 | 2,655* |
|  | 55-64 | 111 | 1,605,870 | 505 | - | 71* | 112* | 237 | 434 | 693 | 981* | 1, 151* | 1,361* |
|  | 65 + | 128 | 2,057, 704 | 471 | 7* | 44* | 114 | 238 | 424 | 626 | 820* | 1.095* | 1. $2933^{*}$ |
|  | Al' ages | 1. 004 | 17.601, 414 | 420 | 6* | 32 | 81 | 133 | 284 | 558 | 886 | 1. 164 | 1, 959* |
| Direct and Indirect | <0. 5 | 51 | 538,267 | 411 | 23* | 33* | 45* | 76* | 349 | 656* | 896* | 951* | 1, 193* |
|  | o. 5-0.9 | 37 | 456,103 | 437* | - | - | 16* | 85* | 361* | 689* | 802* | 808* | 1,578* |
|  | 1-3 | 368 | 2,532,201 | 302 | 15* | зо | 57 | 115 | 232 | 389 | 649 | 819 | 1,175* |
|  | 4-6 | 213 | 2,336,873 | 390 | 24* | 46* | 86 | 175 | 315 | 527 | 794 | 922* | 1, 319* |
|  | 7-10 | 164 | 2,808, 756 | 416 | 16* | 58* | 96 | 163 | 323 | 523 | 828 | 985* | 1, 767* |
|  | 11-14 | 148 | 2,896,893 | 538 | 33* | 87* | 115 | 212 | 361 | 696 | 1,099 | 1,420* | 2, 192* |
|  | 15-19 | 163 | 3,528,434 | 665 | 31* | 98* | 118 | 227 | 468 | 872 | 1,503 | 1,777* | 3. 149* |
|  | 20-24 | 179 | 5, 089, 216 | 786 | 31* | 79* | 116 | 262 | 532 | 1, 065 | 1,640 | 2,343* | 3. $126{ }^{*}$ |
|  | 25-54 | 1, 174 | 28, 487, 354 | 822 | 45* | 115 | 167 | 330 | 621 | 1, 062 | 1,773 | 1,981 | 3.786* |
|  | 55-64 | 279 | 3,987,578 | 860 | 75* | 114 | 152 | 325 | 685 | 1, 189 | 1, 833 | 2,306 | 2, 839* |
|  | $65+$ | 302 | 4, 655,131 | 910 | 37* | 122 | 234 | 465 | 785 | 1, 182 | 1, 766 | 2,074 | 2,548* |
|  | Al' ages | 3, 078 | 57, 316, 806 | 737 | зо | 89 | 118 | 266 | 532 | 975 | 1,568 | 1.967 | 3, 316 |

Source of data: 1994-1996 USDA Continuing Survey of Food Intakes by Individuals(CSFII)
2OMAROO 10: 22 M: \PMX OSTWATERI REQOO2\ROO2_C2. LST Estimes are based on 2 -day averages.

Al estimates exclude commercial and biological water.
-: Means zero.
*: The sample size does not meet mimumreporting requirements as described in the "Third Report on Nutrition Monitoring in the United States, 1994-96"

Milliliters/Person/ Day


Source of data: 1994-1996 USDA Continuing Survey of Food intakes by Individuals(CSFII)
ZOMAROO 10: 23 M: \PWX OSTWATER\ REQOO2\ROO2_C3. LST
Esti mates are based on 2 -day averages.
All estimates exclude commercial and biological water.
-: Means zero.
*: The sample size does not meet mi nimreporting requirements as described in the "Third Report on Nutrition monitoring in the United States, 1994-96"

Milliliters/Person/ Day

| Gender | Age | Sampsize | Population | Mean | P1 | P5 | P10 | P25 | P50 | P75 | p9o | P95 | P99 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| a. Female |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Di rect | < 1 | 4 | 59,663 | 168* | - | - | - | 29* | 143* | 190* | 218* | 227* | 235* |
|  | 1-10 | 179 | 1, 799, 716 | 337 | 24* | 45* | 66 | 114 | 234 | 461 | 766 | 862* | 1.090* |
|  | 11-19 | 108 | 2,258,831 | 540 | - | 55* | 129* | 204 | 353 | 702 | 1, 114* | 1,510* | 2,528* |
|  | 20 + | 514 | 9, 840,416 | 629 | 41* | 111 | 134 | 243 | 472 | 877 | 1,299 | 1. 626 | 2, 113* |
|  | All ages | 805 | 13,958, 626 | 575 | 28* | 83 | 116 | 232 | 418 | 799 | 1,177 | 1, 495 | 2, 125* |
| 1 ndirect | < 1 | 12 | 110, 865 | 273* | - | - | - | - | 263* | 399* | 543* | 591* | 762* |
|  | 1-10 | 181 | 1,824,025 | 164 | 4* | 9* | 14 | 48 | 112 | 240 | 383 | 432* | 583* |
|  | 11-19 | 102 | 2,072,992 | 195 | - | 5* | 18* | 67 | 118 | 257 | 416* | 734* | 787* |
|  | 20 + | 552 | 10, 707, 161 | 585 | 6* | 35 | 89 | 207 | 421 | 767 | 1, 140 | 1. 502 | 2,715* |
|  | Al' ages | 847 | 14, 715, 043 | 476 | ${ }^{4 *}$ | 22 | 40 | 118 | 311 | 651 | 1. 036 | 1. 337 | 2,528* |
| Di rect and Indirect | $<1$ | 13 | 117, 254 | 344* | - | - | 114* | 249* | 256* | 408* | 537* | 579* | 759* |
|  | 1-10 | 218 | 2,180, 680 | 416 | ${ }^{8 *}$ | 34* | 82 | 180 | 352 | 625 | 865 | 1. о39* | 1, 165* |
|  | 11-19 | 127 | 2,604,579 | 624 | - | 84* | 143* | 235 | 406 | 826 | 1,394* | 1,873* | 2,489* |
|  | 20 + | 616 | 11,910, 701 | 1,046 | 24* | 124 | 237 | 498 | 941 | 1,439 | 1,925 | 2,371 | 3, 123* |
|  | Al' ages | 974 | 16, 813, 214 | 894 | 11* | 89 | 167 | 352 | 710 | 1. 256 | 1,826 | 2. 225 | з. о35* |
| b. Male |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Di rect | $<1$ | 10 | 129,158 | 76* | - | - | - | - | 50* | 89* | 136* | 146* | 305* |
|  | 1-10 | 203 | 2, 084.816 | 354 | 21* | 54* | 58 | 114 | 269 | 473 | 742 | 813* | 1. 162* |
|  | 11-19 | 81 | 1, 563,190 | 565 | - | 92* | 128* | 191 | 373 | 782 | 1,156* | 1,556* | 2,157* |
|  | 20 + | 637 | 10,552, 786 | 758 | 25* | 73 | 117 | 236 | 518 | 1,021 | 1,557 | 1. 892 | 3. $266{ }^{*}$ |
|  | Al' ages | 931 | 14.329,950 | 672 | 24* | 58 | 112 | 224 | 468 | 907 | 1, 414 | 1. 859 | 3. 125 * |
| 1 ndirect | $<1$ | 11 | 152,538 | 252* | - | 63* | 69* | 83* | 101* | 415* | 537* | 598* | 807* |
|  | 1-10 | 227 | 2,169,448 | 164 | - | 4* | 8 | 32 | 102 | 235 | 398 | 551* | 819** |
|  | 11-19 | 88 | 1, 708,077 | 310 | - | 10* | 45* | 108 | 230 | 392 | 713* | 940* | 1, $014{ }^{*}$ |
|  | 20 + | 675 | 11,132,716 | 708 | 9* | 26 | 85 | 230 | 556 | 993 | 1.475 | 1.886 | 3.288* |
|  | All ages | 1, 001 | 15, 162, 779 | 581 | 4* | 17 | 44 | 133 | 401 | 802 | 1. 281 | 1.723 | 2.928* |
| Di rect and Indirect | $<1$ | 16 | 198,829 | 243* | - | - | - | 86* | 148* | 379* | 554* | 567* | $773 *$ |
|  | 1-10 | 259 | 2,566,652 | 426 | ${ }^{1 *}$ | 27 | 57 | 145 | 320 | 656 | 884 | 1,077 | 1, $630^{*}$ |
|  | 11-19 | 103 | 2,011, 715 | 702 | 2* | 59* | 177* | 311 | 564 | 941 | 1,366* | 1, 753* | 2,787* |
|  | 20 + | 777 | 13, 103, 334 | 1. 212 | 24* | 118 | 221 | 530 | 1, 001 | 1,660 | 2. 286 | 3. 017 | 4.883* |
|  | All ages | 1. 155 | 17.880, 530 | 1, 031 | 13* | 88 | 146 | 346 | 785 | 1,420 | 2,107 | 2.821 | 4.734* |

Source of data: 1994-1996 USDA Continuing Survey of Food Intakes by Individuals(CSFII)
2OMAROO 10: 19 M: \PUX OSTWATER\ REQOOZ ROOZ_C1. LST
Estimates are based on 2-day averages.
All estimates exclude commercial and biological water
-: Means zero.
*: The sample size does not meet mi mumreporting requirements as described in the "Third Report on Nutrition monitoring in the United States, liga-96".

Milliliters/Person/ Day

| Gender | Age | Sampize | Population | Mean | P1 | P5 | P10 | P25 | P50 | P75 | P90 | P95 | P99 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| c. Both sexes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Di rect | < 1 | 14 | 188, 821 | 105* | - | - | - | - | 56* | 141* | 205* | 227* | 313* |
|  | 1-10 | 382 | 3, 884,532 | 346 | 24* | 56 | 59 | 114 | 244 | 471 | 755 | 825 | 1, 094* |
|  | 11-19 | 189 | 3, 822,021 | 550 | 15* | 79* | 130 | 202 | 354 | 727 | 1, 157 | 1,565* | 2,542* |
|  | 20 + | 1. 151 | 20, 393, 202 | 696 | 27* | 88 | 124 | 241 | 496 | 936 | 1, 414 | 1. 851 | 2,954* |
|  | All ages | 1. 736 | 28, 288,576 | 624 | 25 | 67 | 114 | 231 | 466 | 827 | 1,375 | 1, 728 | 2,914 |
| I ndirect | $<1$ | 23 | 263,403 | 261* | - | - | - | 77* | 118* | 408* | 562* | 616* | 828* |
|  | 1-10 | 408 | 3,993,473 | 164 | 3* | 5 | 13 | 38 | 106 | 236 | 385 | 499 | 734* |
|  | 11-19 | 190 | 3, 781,069 | 247 | 2* | 6* | 28 | 88 | 178 | 326 | 627 | 756* | 1, oo9* |
|  | 20 + | 1,227 | 21,839, 877 | 648 | 7* | 31 | 88 | 218 | 483 | 873 | 1,319 | 1, 774 | 2,924* |
|  | All ages | 1. 848 | 29,877, 822 | 529 | 4 | 20 | 42 | 126 | 355 | 740 | 1,177 | 1. 525 | 2, 783 |
| Direct and Indirect | < 1 | 29 | 316, 083 | 280* | - | - | 55* | 127* | 225* | 415* | 559* | 569* | 810* |
|  | 1-10 | 477 | 4, 747,332 | 421 | 8* | 30 | 59 | 158 | 339 | 631 | 877 | 1, 055 | 1, 353* |
|  | 11-19 | 230 | 4.616, 294 | 658 | 4* | 87* | 147 | 274 | 445 | 855 | 1,372 | 1.877* | 2,776* |
|  | 20 + | 1,393 | 25,014, 035 | 1, 133 | 24 | 118 | 236 | 503 | 969 | 1,532 | 2,148 | 2,728 | 4. 619 |
|  | All ages | 2. 129 | 34, 693, 744 | 965 | 13 | 89 | 148 | 349 | 739 | 1,345 | 1,971 | 2. 475 | 3,820 |

Source of data: 1994-1996 USDA Continuing Survey of Food Intakes by Individuals(CSFII)
2OMAROO 10: 19 M: \PWX OSTMATERI REQOO2\ROO2_C1. LST
Estimates are based on 2 -day averages.
All estimates exclude commercial and biological water.
: Means zero.
*: The sample size does not meet mimumreporting requirements as described in the "Third Report on Nutrition Monitoring in the United States, 1994-96"

|  | Age | Sampize | Population | Mean | P1 | P5 | P10 | P25 | P50 | P75 | p9o | P95 | P99 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Di rect | <0. 5 | 6 | 61, 330 | 92* | - | - | - | 29* | 77* | 123* | 138* | 143* | 147* |
|  | o. 5- 0. 9 | 8 | 127.491 | 112* | - | - | - | - | 46* | 154* | 213* | 233* | $327 *$ |
|  | 1-3 | 158 | 953, 255 | 295 | 17* | 29* | 56 | 104 | 228 | 415 | 583 | 728* | 1, 027* |
|  | 4-6 | 108 | 1,078,663 | 337 | - | 33* | 52 | 138 | 256 | 476 | 662* | 701* | 812* |
|  | 7-10 | 116 | 1, 852, 614 | 377 | - | O* | 69* | 117 | 255 | 564 | 817 | 871 | 1, 094* |
|  | 11-14 | 100 | 1, 882,552 | 581 | - | 79* | 121* | 213 | 417 | 763 | 1, 122* | 1,239* | 2,962* |
|  | 15-19 | 89 | 1,939,469 | 520 | - | 69* | 129* | 185 | 352 | 640 | 1, 205* | 1,552* | 2, 451* |
|  | 20-24 | 53 | 1,480,096 | 525 | - | 72* | 113* | 214 | 310 | 741 | 1, 122* | 1,492* | 1, $860^{*}$ |
|  | 25-54 | 577 | 12,281, 111 | 672 | - | 74 | 116 | 234 | 470 | 931 | 1. 410 | 1, 832 | 2,927* |
|  | 55-64 | 237 | 3, 004, 802 | 724 | - | 112* | 137 | ззо | 524 | 926 | 1, 416 | 1, 865* | 3, 348* |
|  | 65 | 284 | 3, 627, 193 | 820 | 29* | 139 | 230 | 386 | 700 | 1. 031 | 1,434 | 1, 856 | з. оз9* |
|  | All ages | 1.736 | 28,288,576 | 624 | 25 | 67 | 114 | 231 | 466 | 827 | 1, 375 | 1. 728 | 2.914 |
| Indirect | <0. 5 | 13 | 94. 224 | 321* | - | - | 71* | 103* | 186* | 401* | 685* | 777* | 886* |
|  | o. 5-0.9 | 10 | 169, 179 | 227* | - | - | - | 53* | 85* | 414* | 555* | 561* | 567* |
|  | 1-3 | 182 | 1,091,562 | 137 | 2* | 7* | 19 | 43 | 93 | 202 | 283 | 416* | 539* |
|  | 4-6 | 112 | 1,133,993 | 154 | - | 4* | 8* | 41 | 100 | 226 | 324* | 497* | 836* |
|  | 7-10 | 114 | 1, 767,918 | 187 | - | 5* | 13* | зо | 115 | 285 | 400* | 573* | 762* |
|  | 11-14 | 106 | 1,922,240 | 286 | - | $6 *$ | 29* | 89 | 199 | 341 | 753* | 962* | 1, 024* |
|  | 15-19 | 84 | 1, 858, 829 | 206 | - | 8* | 21* | 67 | 146 | 291 | 405* | 585* | 728* |
|  | 20-24 | 46 | 1,259,298 | 302* | - | 13* | 22* | 94* | 151* | 406* | 732* | 1, о34* | 1, зо3* |
|  | 25-54 | 637 | 13,547,384 | 675 | 5* | 27 | 76 | 197 | 477 | 886 | 1. 423 | 1,950 | 3, o06* |
|  | 55-64 | 249 | 3, 227, 334 | 712 | 15* | 101* | 196 | 326 | 556 | 945 | 1,408 | 1,590* | 2,906* |
|  | 65 + | 295 | 3, 805, 861 | 614 | 5* | 60 | 122 | 271 | 574 | 883 | 1, 097 | 1. 332 | 1,981* |
|  | Al' ages | 1.848 | 29,877,822 | 529 | 4 | 20 | 42 | 126 | 355 | 740 | 1, 177 | 1. 525 | 2,783 |
| Direct and Indirect | <0. 5 | 15 | 117. 444 | 306* | - | 47* | 66* | 130* | 188* | 411* | 637* | 754* | 878* |
|  | 0. 5-0.9 | 14 | 198, 639 | 265* | - | - | - | 93* | 172* | 407* | 552* | 560* | 567* |
|  | 1-3 | 206 | 1, 243,498 | 347 | 5* | 26* | 43 | 132 | 291 | 481 | 710 | 761* | 1, 190* |
|  | 4-6 | 137 | 1, 382, 002 | 390 | - | 10* | 33 | 142 | 285 | 518 | 778 | 1,057* | 1, $332^{*}$ |
|  | 7-10 | 134 | 2, 121, 832 | 485 | 20* | 60* | 104 | 194 | 399 | 714 | 992 | 1, o93* | 1,623* |
|  | 11-14 | 121 | 2, 243,452 | 733 | 2* | 81* | 172* | 309 | 553 | 994 | 1.561* | 1, 884* | 3, $086{ }^{*}$ |
|  | 15-19 | 109 | 2,372,842 | 587 | 9* | 89* | 144* | 236 | 395 | 798 | 1, 221* | 1, 721* | 2,409* |
|  | 20-24 | 67 | 1, 809, 825 | 640 | 30* | 50* | 94* | 230 | 472 | 912 | 1, 305* | 1, 648* | 1,937* |
|  | 25-54 | 731 | 15, 480, 754 | 1, 124 | 22* | 118 | 213 | 474 | 917 | 1,537 | 2, 175 | 2,834 | 4, 728* |
|  | 55-64 | 272 | 3,504,576 | 1. 276 | 82* | 264 | 354 | 706 | 1, 110 | 1. 582 | 2, 365 | 2,916 | 5. $152^{*}$ |
|  | 65 + | 323 | 4, 218, 880 | 1. 259 | 59* | 214 | 360 | 680 | 1, 188 | 1,660 | 2,136 | 2,470 | 3, 707* |
|  | All ages | 2, 129 | 34, 693, 744 | 965 | 13 | 89 | 148 | 349 | 739 | 1,345 | 1,971 | 2,475 | 3.820 |

Source of data: 1994-1996 USDA Continuing Survey of Food Intakes by Individuals(CSFII)
2OMAROO 10: 22 M: \PVX OSTWATERI REQOO2\ROO2_C2. LST Estimes are based on 2 -day averages.

Al estimates exclude commercial and biological water.
-: Means zero.
*: The sample size does not meet mimumreporting requirements as described in the "Third Report on Nutrition monitoring in the United States, liga-96"

Milliliters/Person/ Day

| nomen Categories | Age | Sampsize | Population | Mean | P1 | P5 | P10 | P25 | P50 | P75 | p9o | P95 | P99 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| a. Pregnant |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Di rect |  | 5 | 130,533 | 827* | - | - | - | 120* | 243* | 872* | 1,412* | 2,000* | 3. $239 *$ |
| Indirect |  | 6 | 151,464 | 473* | - | - | - | 91* | 238* | 541* | 895* | 1,012* | 1, 107* |
| Di rect and I ndirect |  | 7 | 168,433 | 1.066* | - | - | - | 211* | 660* | 1,318* | 1, 676* | 1,807* | 3, 374* |
| b. Lactating |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Di rect |  | ${ }^{6}$ | 159, 015 | 783* | - | - | - | - | 563* | 968* | 1, 448* | 1,567* | 1,662* |
| Indirect |  | 7 | 182,414 | 565* | - | - | 96* | 168* | 268* | 955* | 1, озо* | 1,072* | 1. 106* |
| Di rect and Indirect |  | 7 | 182,414 | 1.248* | - | - | - | 348* | 915* | 1,667* | 2, 148* | 2,410* | 2,620* |
| C. Women Age 15-44 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Direct |  | 228 | 5,545,321 | 569 | 31* | 59* | 115 | 231 | 392 | 707 | 1,217 | 1,640* | 2,355* |
| 1 ndirect |  | 240 | 5,900, 845 | 501 | 4* | 24* | 36 | 112 | 270 | 622 | 1, 134 | 1,507* | 2.820* |
| Di rect and Indirect |  | 283 | 6, 759,992 | 904 | 12* | 88 | 145 | 320 | 666 | 1,208 | 1,863 | 2,319 | 3. 056 * |

Source of data: 1994-1996 USDA Continuing Survey of Food intakes by Individuals(CSFII)
2OMAROO 10: 23 M: \PWK OSTWATER\ REQOO2\ROO2_C3. LST
Estimates are based on 2-day averages.
All estimates exclude commercial and biological water.
-: Means zero.
*: The sample size does not meet minimureporting requirements as described in the "Third Report on Nutrition Monitoring in the United States, l994-96".

Milliliters/Person/ Day

| Gender | Age | Sampize | Population | mean | P1 | P5 | P10 | P25 | P50 | P75 | p9o | P95 | P99 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| a. Female |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Direct | < 1 | 2 | 24,350 | 57* | - | - | - | - | - | 51* | 87* | 99* | 109* |
|  | 1-10 | 56 | 598, 191 | 230 | - | 24* | 35* | 60 | 115 | зоз | 538* | 654* | 897* |
|  | 11-19 | 32 | 741,763 | 393* | - | 25* | 40* | 94* | 165* | 329* | 1, 277* | 1,417* | 1.933* |
|  | 20 + | 139 | 2, 877, 197 | 432 | 15* | 51* | 80 | 125 | 230 | 477 | 937 | 1,321* | 2, 114* |
|  | Al' ages | 229 | 4, 241,501 | 395 | 12* | 43* | 56 | 114 | 208 | 457 | 894 | 1,362* | 2, 049* |
| 1 ndirect | $<1$ | 2 | 10, 850 | 478* | - | - | - | - | 374* | 466* | 522* | 540* | 555* |
|  | 1-10 | 15 | 133,918 | 109* | - | - | - | 24* | 54* | 122* | 224* | 322* | 428* |
|  | 11-19 | 6 | 151,402 | 83* | - | - | - | 11* | 17* | 64* | 118* | 136* | 643* |
|  | 20 + | 45 | 836,217 | 412* | - | 28* | 60* | 118* | 288* | 554* | 836* | 1, 412* | 1, 474* |
|  | Al' ages | 68 | 1, 132,387 | 333 | - | 16* | 19* | 64 | 167 | 478 | 825* | 1, 141* | 1, $445^{*}$ |
| Direct and Indirect | < 1 | 4 | 35,200 | 187* | - | - | - | - | 45* | 227* | 439* | 499* | 547* |
|  | 1-10 | 65 | 671,246 | 227 | - | 17* | 27* | 56 | 118 | 280 | 559* | 721* | 949* |
|  | 11-19 | 33 | 747,478 | 407* | - | 27* | 45* | 107* | 189* | 349* | 1, 263* | 1,417* | 1.932* |
|  | 20 + | 166 | 3, 334,525 | 476 | 22* | 51* | 78 | 123 | 237 | 624 | 1, 058 | 1,570* | 2, 261* |
|  | Al' ages | 268 | 4, 788, 449 | 428 | 13* | 40 | 57 | 118 | 228 | 512 | 1, 029 | 1.446 | 2. 189* |
| b. Male |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Di rect | $<1$ | 5 | 59,261 | 30* | - | - | 8* | 13* | 21* | 33* | 40* | 42* | 44* |
|  | 1-10 | 62 | 677, 364 | 172 | 17* | 22* | 28* | 57 | 114 | 191 | 324* | 646* | 697* |
|  | 11-19 | 27 | 690,503 | 323* | - | 49* | 60* | 157* | 260* | 353* | 625* | 676* | 954* |
|  | 20 + | 144 | 2,834,667 | 423 | - | 33* | 54 | 116 | 229 | 526 | 946 | 1,403* | 2. $038{ }^{*}$ |
|  | Al' ages | 238 | 4.261,795 | 362 | 22* | 28* | 56 | 113 | 210 | 468 | 833 | 1.220* | 1.869* |
| Indirect | $<1$ | 1 | 16,693 | 1, 140* | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
|  | 1-10 | 22 | 183, 244 | 205* | - | - | - | 26* | 117* | 317* | 369* | 486* | 914* |
|  | 11-19 | 8 | 185,437 | 298* | - | - | - | 92* | 238* | 485* | 504* | 546* | 591* |
|  | 20 + | 50 | 896,412 | 578 | 7* | 48* | 105* | 195* | 352 | 728* | 1, 362* | 1,529* | 2, 127* |
|  | Al' ages | 81 | 1,281,786 | 492 | 3* | 23* | 50* | 124 | 325 | 645 | 1, 158* | 1,410* | 1.982* |
| Di rect and Indirect | < 1 | 6 | 75,954 | 274* | - | - | 9* | 15* | 28* | 43* | 641* | 891* | 1, 090* |
|  | 1-10 | 75 | 784, 182 | 196 | - | 26* | 28* | 56 | 117 | 237 | 396* | 656* | 1,051* |
|  | 11-19 | 31 | 772,835 | 360* | - | 42* | 56* | 118* | 259* | 419* | 741* | 1.028* | 1, 151* |
|  | 20 + | 169 | 3, 235,903 | 531 | $8^{*}$ | 37* | 58 | 118 | 276 | 686 | 1, 362 | 1,849* | 2.719* |
|  | All ages | 281 | 4, 868, 874 | 446 | ${ }^{\text {9* }}$ | 29 | 53 | 118 | 237 | 520 | 1,224 | 1,522 | 2.260* |

Source of data: 1994-1996 USDA Continuing Survey of Food Intakes by Individuals(CSFII)
2OMAROO 10: 19 M: \PMX OSTMATERI REQOO2\ROO2_C1. LST Estimates are based on 2 -day averages
All estimates exclude commercial and biological water.
-: Means zero.
*: The sample size does not meet mi mumreporting requirements as described in the "Third Report on Nutrition monitoring in the United States, le94-96"

Milifiters/Person/Day

| Gender | Age | Sampsize | Population | Mean | P1 | P5 | P10 | P25 | P50 | P75 | p9o | P95 | P99 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| C. Both sexes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Di rect | < 1 | 7 | 83, 611 | 38* | - | - | 10* | 16* | 25* | 35* | 44* | 78* | 104* |
|  | 1-10 | 118 | 1,275,555 | 199 | - | 25* | 32* | 58 | 115 | 235 | 580* | 654* | 842* |
|  | 11-19 | 59 | 1,432,266 | 359 | 17* | 56* | 58* | 109 | 231 | 352 | 671* | 1,351* | 1, 805* |
|  | 20 + | 283 | 5, 711,864 | 428 | 13* | 45 | 74 | 117 | 230 | 502 | 945 | 1. 392 | 2, 173* |
|  | All ages | 467 | 8,503,296 | 378 | 20* | 38 | 57 | 114 | 209 | 468 | 886 | 1. 291 | 2,024* |
| I ndirect | < 1 | 3 | 27. 543 | 879* | - | - | - | 424* | 660* | 900* | 1, 044* | 1,092* | 1, 130* |
|  | 1-10 | 37 | 317, 162 | 164* | - | - | 11* | 31* | 109* | 256* | 364* | 458* | 777* |
|  | 11-19 | 14 | 336,839 | 202* | - | 2* | $8^{*}$ | 16* | 119* | 289* | 497* | 535* | 693* |
|  | 20 + | 95 | 1,732,629 | 498 | 12* | 44* | 63* | 119 | 325 | 671 | 1,200* | 1,433* | 1,812* |
|  | All ages | 149 | 2,414,173 | 417 | 3* | 17* | 33 | 118 | 285 | 561 | 969 | 1,371* | 1, 710* |
| Di rect and Indirect | $<1$ | 10 | 111, 154 | 246* | - | 8* | 11* | 20* | 30* | 109* | 753* | 946* | 1, 101* |
|  | 1-10 | 140 | 1,455,428 | 210 | - | 18* | 28 | 57 | 118 | 256 | 539 | 664* | 1,051* |
|  | 11-19 | 64 | 1,520,313 | 383 | - | 52* | 58* | 118 | 250 | 377 | 995* | 1,319* | 1, 789* |
|  | 20 + | 335 | 6,570,428 | 503 | 13* | 46 | 78 | 118 | 266 | 668 | 1. 249 | 1,663 | 2, 364* |
|  | Al' ages | 549 | 9, 657, 323 | 437 | 13* | 32 | 57 | 118 | 236 | 521 | 1, 141 | 1.456 | 2, 252* |

Source of data: 1994-1996 USDA Continuing Survey of Food Intakes by Individuals(CSFII)
2OMAROO 10: 19 M: \PMX OSTMATER\ REQOO2\ROO2_C1. LST
Estimates are based on 2-day averages.
All estimates exclude commercial and biological water.
-: Means zero.
*: The sample size does not meet mi nimreporting requirements as described in the "Third Report on Nutrition monitoring in the United States, 1994-96"

Milliliters/Person/ Day

|  | Age | Sampize | Population | Mean | P1 | P5 | P10 | P25 | P50 | P75 | p9o | P95 | P99 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Direct | <0. 5 | 2 | 28,108 | 40* | - | - | - | - | 34* | 39* | 42* | 43* | 44* |
|  | o. 5- 0. 9 | 5 | 55,503 | 36* | - | - | 8* | 13* | 20* | 27* | 57* | 84* | 105* |
|  | 1-3 | 49 | 349, 799 | 140 | - | 19* | 24* | 41* | 81 | 147* | 292* | 467* | 668* |
|  | 4-6 | 34 | 393, 325 | 239* | - | 25* | 37* | 57* | 134* | 259* | 621* | 691* | 882* |
|  | 7-10 | 35 | 532,431 | 208* | - | 26* | 42* | 69* | 115* | 249* | 491* | 626* | 728* |
|  | 11-14 | 29 | 618, 858 | 258* | - | 48* | 61* | 104* | 186* | 320* | 486* | 552* | 749* |
|  | 15-19 | зо | 813,408 | 437* | - | 25* | 40* | 121* | 239* | 456* | 1, 182* | 1,413* | 1,920* |
|  | 20-24 | 27 | 706.427 | 470* | - | 111* | 115* | 145* | 317* | 608* | 919* | 1,023* | 1,530* |
|  | 25-54 | 166 | 3, 724, 898 | 437 | 10* | 36* | 67 | 118 | 233 | 498 | 979 | 1, 399* | 2,444* |
|  | 55-64 | 39 | 585,369 | 366* | - | 42* | 61* | 117* | 204* | 456* | 848* | 964* | 1, 318* |
|  | $65+$ | 51 | 695,170 | 388 | - | 35* | 45* | 96* | 148 | 490* | 942* | 1.294* | 1,914* |
|  | All ages | 467 | 8,503,296 | 378 | 20* | 38 | 57 | 114 | 209 | 468 | 886 | 1. 291 | 2,024* |
| Indirect | <0. 5 | 1 | 3. 457 | 307* | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
|  | o. 5-0.9 | 2 | 24. 086 | 961* | - | - | - | - | 720* | 930* | 1, 056* | 1.098* | 1. 131* |
|  | 1-3 | 23 | 149, 703 | 216* | - | - | - | 44* | 108* | 328* | 458* | 503* | 949* |
|  | 4-6 | 8 | 68,497 | 142* | - | - | - | 43* | 68* | 169* | 357* | 364* | 369* |
|  | 7-10 | 6 | 98,962 | 101* | - | - | - | 8* | 34* | 121* | 200* | 241* | 274* |
|  | 11-14 | 6 | 129, 089 | 155* | - | - | - | 15* | 18* | 138* | 396* | 474* | 747* |
|  | 15-19 | 8 | 207. 750 | 231* | - | - | 3* | 62* | 134* | 268* | 474* | 540* | 590* |
|  | 20-24 | 5 | 146,597 | 387* | - | - | - | 118* | 250* | 289* | 659* | 784* | 884* |
|  | 25-54 | 52 | 1, 057, 809 | 448 | 7* | 30* | 52* | 129 | 326 | 597 | 932* | 1,362* | 1,779* |
|  | 55-64 | 11 | 139,095 | 646* | - | - | - | 105* | 710* | 798* | 1, 168* | 1, 210* | 1,372* |
|  | $65+$ | 27 | 389, 128 | 624* | - | 96* | 118* | 119* | 321* | 814* | 1,449* | 1,523* | 2, 815* |
|  | Al' ages | 149 | 2, 414, 173 | 417 | 3* | 17* | 33 | 118 | 285 | 561 | 969 | 1,371* | 1.710* |
| Di rect and Indirect | <0. 5 | 3 | 31,565 | 69* | - | - | - | - | 35* | 41* | 67* | 187* | 283* |
|  | o. 5- 0.9 | 7 | 79,589 | 316* | - | - | 9* | 16* | 26* | 365* | 863* | 1. 001* | 1, 112* |
|  | 1-3 | 63 | 430,474 | 189 | - | 27* | 28* | 44 | 85 | 227 | 411* | 803* | 1, 110* |
|  | 4-6 | 39 | 426, 396 | 243* | - | 26* | 29* | 57* | 140* | 283* | 603* | 772* | 927* |
|  | 7-10 | 38 | 598,558 | 202* | - | 14* | 19* | 63* | 115* | 249* | 547* | 616* | 754* |
|  | 11-14 | 31 | 646, 015 | 278* | - | 49* | 76* | 112* | 223* | 349* | 503* | 630* | 935* |
|  | 15-19 | 33 | 874. 298 | 461* | - | 19* | 37* | 93* | 251* | 542* | 1. 208* | 1, 409* | 1, 908* |
|  | 20-24 | 29 | 746,436 | 521* | - | 113* | 118* | 138* | 290* | 683* | 1, 242* | 1, 426* | 1. $610^{*}$ |
|  | 25-54 | 192 | 4, 209,407 | 499 | 10* | 38* | 72 | 126 | 285 | 616 | 1. 242 | 1.669* | 2,378* |
|  | 55-64 | 46 | 678, 164 | 448* | - | 45* | 58* | 118* | 209* | 698* | 933* | 1,519* | 2.169* |
|  | $65+$ | 68 | 936,421 | 547 | - | 38* | 52* | 118 | 206 | 631 | 1, 446* | 1, 904* | 3, 283* |
|  | Al' ages | 549 | 9, 657. 323 | 437 | 13* | 32 | 57 | 118 | 236 | 521 | 1, 141 | 1.456 | 2, 252* |

Source of data: 1994-1996 USDA Continuing Survey of Food Intakes by Individuals(CSFII)
2OMAROO 10: 22 M: \PMX OSTWATERI REQOO2\ROO2 C2. LST Estimere are based on 2 -day averages.

Alhestimat exclude commercial and biologl cal water.
Means zero.
*: The sample size does not meet minimmeporting requirements as described in the "Third Report on Nutrition Monitoring in the United States, liga- 96".

Milliliters/Person/ Day

| nomen Categories | Age | Sampsize | Population | Mean | P1 | P5 | P10 | P25 | P50 | P75 | p9o | P95 | P99 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| a. Pregnant |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Di rect |  | 2 | 62,335 | 1,182* | - | - | - | - | 632* | 1, 144* | 1,451* | 1,554* | 1, $636{ }^{*}$ |
| Di rect and Indirect |  | 2 | 62,335 | 1,182* | - | - | - | - | 632* | 1, 144* | 1,451* | 1,554* | 1, 636* |
| b. Lactating |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Di rect |  | 4 | 81,473 | 739* | - | - | - | 278* | 593* | 777* | 1,092* | 1, 196* | 1, $280 \%$ |
| I ndirect |  | 2 | 58,554 | 64* | - | - | - | - | 55* | 63* | 68* | 70* | $7{ }^{*}$ |
| Di rect and Indirect |  | 5 | 117.029 | 547* | - | - | - | - | 327* | 668* | 1,026* | 1,190* | 1,321* |
| c. Women Age 15-44 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Direct |  | 79 | 2,000,910 | 494 | 22* | 53* | 79* | 125 | 227 | 620 | 1, 310* | 1,591* | 2, 346* |
| Indirect |  | 18 | 406,206 | 243* | - | 6* | 24* | 65* | 134* | 289* | 553* | 670* | 1, 245* |
| Di rect and Indirect |  | 86 | 2,139,248 | 508 | 24* | 55* | 76* | 121 | 235 | 704 | 1,353* | 1,644* | 2,333* |

Source of data: 1994-1996 USDA Continuing Survey of Food intakes by individuals(CSFII)
 Estimates are based on 2 -day averages.
All estimates exclude commercial and biological water.
-: Means zero.
*: The sample size does not meet mi mumreporting requirements as described in the "Third Report on Nutrition monitoring in the United States, 1994-96"

Milliliters/Person/ Day

| Gender | Age | Sampsize | Population | Mean | P1 | P5 | P10 | P25 | P50 | P75 | p9o | P95 | P99 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| a. Female |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Di rect | < 1 | 93 | 1, 040, 823 | 153 | - | - | - | 47 | 107 | 194 | 302* | 430* | 613* |
|  | 1-10 | 1, 737 | 17,502,840 | 403 | 21 | 52 | 88 | 166 | 292 | 521 | 822 | 1, 050 | 1, 801 |
|  | 11-19 | 753 | 15, 074, 715 | 659 | 29* | 82 | 114 | 229 | 466 | 825 | 1. 414 | 1,769 | 3. 132* |
|  | 20 + | 4. 190 | 87,674,589 | 867 | 54 | 115 | 203 | 352 | 700 | 1. 144 | 1, 704 | 2,009 | 3. 726 |
|  | All ages | 6, 773 | 121,292,967 | 768 | 39 | 106 | 142 | 289 | 584 | 971 | 1,538 | 1. 888 | 3, 514 |
| I ndirect | $<1$ | 151 | 1,608,970 | 503 | 8* | 14* | 56 | 266 | 479 | 687 | 892 | 1, 008* | 1, 304* |
|  | 1-10 | 1. 817 | 17, 739,130 | 178 | 2 | 8 | 20 | 52 | 125 | 243 | 394 | 494 | 750 |
|  | 11-19 | 724 | 14,322,028 | 252 | 2* | 13 | 24 | 71 | 162 | 339 | 578 | 780 | 1, $226{ }^{*}$ |
|  | 20 + | 4. 437 | 93, 102, 380 | 610 | 5 | 50 | 111 | 262 | 504 | 816 | 1,226 | 1,535 | 2,469 |
|  | All ages | 7. 129 | 126,772,508 | 508 | 4 | 24 | 54 | 158 | 376 | 710 | 1, 086 | 1.402 | 2,312 |
| Di rect and Indirect | $<1$ | 159 | 1, 680, 410 | 577 | 24* | 59* | 129 | 284 | 559 | 775 | 950 | 1,131* | 1.654* |
|  | 1-10 | 1. 951 | 19,334,648 | 528 | 19 | 94 | 147 | 257 | 445 | 706 | 993 | 1. 226 | 2,035 |
|  | 11-19 | 817 | 16, 313, 787 | 830 | 23* | 117 | 219 | 370 | 664 | 1, 111 | 1,652 | 1,955 | 3. $083{ }^{*}$ |
|  | 20 + | 4. 556 | 95, 645,114 | 1,389 | 111 | 331 | 487 | 799 | 1,221 | 1,776 | 2,416 | 2.928 | 4. 512 |
|  | All ages | 7.483 | 132,973,959 | 1. 185 | 50 | 194 | 296 | 576 | 1, 021 | 1,581 | 2, 221 | 2.703 | 4. 252 |
| b. Male |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Di rect | $<1$ | 98 | 1,075,483 | 154 | - | - | 19* | 49 | 88 | 180 | 322* | 428* | 787* |
|  | 1-10 | 1,773 | 18,520,556 | 408 | 23 | 53 | 88 | 169 | 318 | 560 | 818 | 990 | 1.577 |
|  | 11-19 | 755 | 15,627,938 | 780 | 49* | 106 | 135 | 293 | 542 | 940 | 1,558 | 1,989 | 3. 819* |
|  | 20 + | 4. 288 | 80, оз8,409 | 940 | 52 | 113 | 200 | 370 | 706 | 1, 179 | 1, 874 | 2,372 | 4. 277 |
|  | All ages | 6. 914 | 115,262,386 | 825 | 40 | 106 | 136 | 294 | 587 | 1. 054 | 1,679 | 2. 167 | 3. 899 |
| Indirect | < 1 | 134 | 1, 412,904 | 489 | 4* | 27* | 41 | 135 | 422 | 743 | 974 | 1,015* | 1, 315* |
|  | 1-10 | 1. 833 | 18,621, 257 | 185 | 2 | 8 | 17 | 57 | 130 | 253 | 409 | 540 | 907 |
|  | 11-19 | 732 | 15,278, 128 | 309 | 3* | 10 | зо | 101 | 217 | 395 | 708 | 897 | 1,536* |
|  | 20 + | 4. 567 | 84,354,879 | 725 | 7 | 51 | 114 | 281 | 562 | 950 | 1. 434 | 1,870 | 3. 612 |
|  | Al' ages | 7. 266 | 119, 667,168 | 585 | 4 | 23 | 57 | 169 | 410 | 790 | 1,237 | 1. 657 | 3. 168 |
| Direct and indirect | $<1$ | 151 | 1,560, 310 | 549 | 7* | 34* | 89 | 188 | 538 | 790 | 1, 121 | 1,278* | 1,567* |
|  | 1-10 | 1.993 | 20,495,833 | 536 | 14 | 87 | 134 | 261 | 451 | 721 | 1, 024 | 1. 254 | 1,817 |
|  | 11-19 | 809 | 16, 887, 932 | 1, 001 | 28* | 160 | 238 | 453 | 761 | 1,305 | 1,898 | 2,434 | 4. $011{ }^{*}$ |
|  | 20 + | 4.736 | 88, 054, 201 | 1,549 | 71 | 306 | 518 | 839 | 1,331 | 1,973 | 2,740 | 3,524 | 5. 526 |
|  | All ages | 7. 689 | 126,998, 276 | 1, з00 | 40 | 174 | 296 | 591 | 1, 070 | 1,716 | 2,483 | 3, 149 | 5. 212 |

Source of data: 1994-1996 USDA Continuing Survey of Food Intakes by Individuals(CSFII)
2OMAROO 10: 19 M: \PMX OSTWATERI REQOO2I ROO2_C1. LST
Estimates are based on 2 -day averages.
All estimates exclude commercial and biological water
-: Means zero.
*: The sample size does not meet mi mumreporting requirements as described in the "Third Report on Nutrition monitoring in the United States, liga-96".

Milliliters/Person/ Day

| Gender | Age | Sampize | Population | Mean | P1 | P5 | P10 | P25 | P50 | P75 | p9o | P95 | P99 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| c. Both sexes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Di rect | < 1 | 191 | 2,116,306 | 153 | - | - | - | 48 | 104 | 198 | 343 | 438* | 681* |
|  | 1-10 | 3. 510 | 36,023,396 | 405 | 22 | 53 | 88 | 168 | 295 | 528 | 819 | 1, 036 | 1. 642 |
|  | 11-19 | 1,508 | 30, 702,653 | 720 | 41 | 104 | 117 | 252 | 520 | 916 | 1.472 | 1,877 | 3, 744 |
|  | 20 + | 8. 478 | 167, 712,998 | 902 | 53 | 114 | 202 | 354 | 703 | 1. 172 | 1. 824 | 2,229 | 3.997 |
|  | All ages | 13.687 | 236,555,353 | 796 | 40 | 106 | 139 | 292 | 585 | 1,029 | 1, 646 | 2,006 | 3,781 |
| Indirect | $<1$ | 285 | 3, 021,874 | 497 | 7* | 18 | 53 | 216 | 454 | 734 | 919 | 1. 025 | 1. 392* |
|  | 1-10 | 3, 650 | 36,360, 387 | 181 | 2 | 8 | 19 | 56 | 127 | 250 | 397 | 517 | 802 |
|  | 11-19 | 1,456 | 29,600, 156 | 281 | 3 | 11 | 27 | 86 | 199 | 370 | 654 | 867 | 1,376 |
|  | 20 + | 9, 004 | 177.457,259 | 665 | 7 | 51 | 112 | 272 | 529 | 874 | 1, 314 | 1.676 | 2.958 |
|  | Al' ages | 14.395 | 246,439,676 | 545 | 4 | 24 | 56 | 164 | 392 | 745 | 1, 163 | 1,516 | 2,708 |
| Di rect and Indirect | < 1 | 310 | 3,240,720 | 563 | 15* | 53 | 90 | 249 | 548 | 789 | 968 | 1,236 | 1, 656* |
|  | 1-10 | 3. 944 | 39,830,481 | 532 | 15 | 89 | 139 | 258 | 449 | 711 | 1,004 | 1,242 | 1,901 |
|  | 11-19 | 1,626 | 33, 201, 719 | 917 | 24 | 142 | 236 | 401 | 720 | 1, 194 | 1,782 | 2,202 | 3.808 |
|  | 20 + | 9. 292 | 183, 699,315 | 1,465 | 94 | 323 | 502 | 825 | 1, 272 | 1, 867 | 2,551 | 3. 195 | 5. 159 |
|  | All ages | 15, 172 | 259, 972, 235 | 1,241 | 47 | 184 | 296 | 584 | 1, 045 | 1. 640 | 2. 345 | 2.922 | 4. 808 |

Source of data: 1994-1996 USDA Continuing Survey of Food Intakes by Individuals(CSFII)
2OMAROO 10: 19 M: \PWX OSTWATER\ REQOO2\ROO2_C1. LST
Estimates are based on 2-day averages.
Al estimates exclude comercial and bi ologicat water?
-: Means zero.
*: The sample size does not meet mimumreporting requirements as described in the "Third Report on Nutrition Monitoring in the United States, 1994-96"

Milliliters/Person/ Day

|  | Age | Sampsize | Population | Mean | P1 | P5 | P10 | P25 | P50 | P75 | P90 | P95 | P99 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Direct | $<0.5$ | 90 | 913,437 | 101 | - | - | 16* | 38 | 83 | 114 | 169* | 247* | 395* |
|  | o. 5-0.9 | 101 | 1, 202, 869 | 193 | - | - | - | 54 | 116 | 256 | 413* | 498* | 848* |
|  | 1-3 | 1, 556 | 10,421,967 | 309 | 18 | 46 | 55 | 115 | 229 | 408 | 611 | 814 | 1, 228 |
|  | 4-6 | 1. 074 | 11, 218, 361 | 420 | 23* | 56 | 105 | 176 | 342 | 562 | 804 | 1, 042 | 1. $652^{*}$ |
|  | 7-10 | 880 | 14, 383, 068 | 464 | 29* | 76 | 108 | 212 | 348 | 591 | 931 | 1, 140 | 1.776* |
|  | 11-14 | 761 | 14,552,468 | 621 | 35* | 80 | 112 | 234 | 465 | 753 | 1,313 | 1,708 | 2,898* |
|  | 15-19 | 747 | 16, 150, 185 | 809 | 46* | 108 | 146 | 283 | 580 | 1,006 | 1,551 | 2, 034 | 3, 837* |
|  | 20-24 | 600 | 16,694, 832 | 992 | 28* | 96 | 114 | 343 | 661 | 1, 187 | 1,907 | 3. 291 | 5,589* |
|  | 25-54 | 4. 433 | 102,627. 289 | 905 | 51 | 114 | 178 | 350 | 701 | 1, 162 | 1.870 | 2,340 | 3.894 |
|  | 55-64 | 1.410 | 19, 289,627 | 876 | 77 | 118 | 215 | 409 | 704 | 1, 164 | 1,651 | 1,890 | 2.831 |
|  | 65 + | 2, 035 | 29,101, 250 | 856 | 78 | 168 | 233 | 444 | 709 | 1,146 | 1,609 | 1, 865 | 2,735 |
|  | All ages | 13,687 | 236,555,353 | 796 | 40 | 106 | 139 | 292 | 585 | 1,029 | 1,646 | 2,006 | 3,781 |
| I ndirect | <0. 5 | 138 | 1,341,633 | 543 | 4* | 51* | 62 | 312 | 540 | 817 | 927 | 1,009* | 1, 203* |
|  | 0. 5-0.9 | 147 | 1, 680, 241 | 460 | ${ }^{\text {9* }}$ | 15* | 31 | 113 | 399 | 683 | 884 | 1,014* | 1.394* |
|  | 1-3 | 1, 703 | 11,405,483 | 166 | 2 | 11 | 22 | 53 | 119 | 227 | 366 | 494 | 740 |
|  | 4-6 | 1, 111 | 11,513,422 | 182 | 2* | 7 | 16 | 59 | 131 | 252 | 384 | 500 | 907* |
|  | 7-10 | 836 | 13,441,482 | 194 | 2* | 7 | 17 | 56 | 139 | 271 | 431 | 528 | 785* |
|  | 11-14 | 737 | 13,976,521 | 257 | 2* | 7 | 21 | 82 | 180 | 340 | 584 | 795 | 1, 184* |
|  | 15-19 | 719 | 15,623,635 | 303 | 3* | 15 | 29 | 89 | 210 | 387 | 685 | 903 | 1.566* |
|  | 20-24 | 623 | 17.079,600 | 423 | 3* | 13 | 42 | 136 | 297 | 571 | 918 | 1,216 | 1.911* |
|  | 25-54 | 4. 736 | 109, 036,598 | 689 | 6 | 42 | 98 | 263 | 526 | 909 | 1,395 | 1,840 | 3. 239 |
|  | 55-64 | 1. 521 | 20, 887, 210 | 742 | 19 | 118 | 216 | 379 | 617 | 947 | 1. 379 | 1, 735 | 2,743 |
|  | 65 + | 2. 124 | 30,453,851 | 661 | 17 | 118 | 207 | 354 | 592 | 863 | 1,171 | 1.442 | 2.175 |
|  | All ages | 14. 395 | 246,439,676 | 545 | 4 | 24 | 56 | 164 | 392 | 745 | 1, 163 | 1,516 | 2,708 |
| Direct and Indirect | <0. 5 | 156 | 1,507,727 | 544 | 12* | 52* | 85 | 217 | 545 | 805 | 947 | 1,078* | 1, 365* |
|  | o. 5-0.9 | 154 | 1,732,993 | 580 | 15* | 52* | 91 | 250 | 563 | 772 | 1, 130 | 1,273* | 1,672* |
|  | 1-3 | 1. 814 | 12, 143,483 | 422 | 12 | 57 | 98 | 203 | 351 | 582 | 807 | 993 | 1. 393 |
|  | 4-6 | 1, 193 | 12,438,322 | 548 | 22* | 95 | 151 | 282 | 468 | 721 | 1, 019 | 1. 268 | 2, оз1* |
|  | 7-10 | 937 | 15,248,676 | 608 | 14* | 122 | 180 | 313 | 514 | 809 | 1, 131 | 1.425 | 2,172* |
|  | 11-14 | 812 | 15,504,627 | 815 | 29* | 129 | 214 | 383 | 651 | 1,068 | 1,625 | 1,962 | з. озз* |
|  | 15-19 | 814 | 17.697. 092 | 1,006 | 22* | 152 | 240 | 427 | 776 | 1, зо3 | 1,897 | 2,414 | 4.027* |
|  | 20-24 | 678 | 18,544, 787 | 1,283 | 27* | 120 | 248 | 579 | 1,013 | 1,589 | 2,508 | 3, 632 | 5.801* |
|  | 25-54 | 4,906 | 113, 011, 204 | 1,486 | 79 | 323 | 483 | 801 | 1,273 | 1,894 | 2,638 | 3.337 | 5. 259 |
|  | 55-64 | 1, 541 | 21, 145,387 | 1,532 | 121 | 473 | 658 | 947 | 1,378 | 1,952 | 2,557 | 2,999 | 4. 395 |
|  | $65+$ | 2,167 | 30,997.937 | 1,453 | 273 | 532 | 651 | 939 | 1,345 | 1,833 | 2,324 | 2,708 | 3.750 |
|  | All ages | 15,172 | 259,972,235 | 1,241 | 47 | 184 | 296 | 584 | 1,045 | 1,640 | 2,345 | 2,922 | 4.808 |

Source of data: 1994-1996 USDA Continuing Survey of Food Intakes by Individuals(CSFII)
2OMAROO 10: 22 M: \PVX OSTWATERI REQOO2\ROO2_C2. LST Estimates are based on 2 -day averages

Al estimates exclude commercial and biological water.
*: The sample size does not meet mi mumreporting requirements as described in the "Third Report on Nutrition Monitoring in the United States, lig4-96".

Milliliters/Person/ Day

| nomen Categories | Age | Sampsize | Population | Mean | P1 | P5 | P10 | P25 | P50 | P75 | p9o | P95 | P99 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| a. Pregnant |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Di rect |  | 62 | 1,569,473 | 1, 014 | - | 103* | 188* | 400 | 952 | 1,413 | 1.798* | 1,889* | 2, $283^{*}$ |
| Indirect |  | 67 | 1,684,668 | 426 | - | 22* | 55* | 139 | 280 | 602 | 1.055* | 1,214* | 1, 455* |
| Di rect and Indirect |  | 70 | 1,751,888 | 1,318 | - | 181* | 370* | 745 | 1,228 | 1,776 | 2,339* | 2,674* | 3,557* |
| b. Lactating |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Di rect |  | 36 | 990,046 | 1,360* | - | 79* | 164* | 526* | 1,282* | 1,827* | 2,506* | 2,819* | 3,589* |
| Indirect |  | 40 | 1,145,475 | 672* | - | 13* | 110* | 228* | 444* | 939* | 1,325* | 1,725* | 2,907* |
| Di rect and Indirect |  | 41 | 1,171, 868 | 1,806* | - | 359* | 491* | 1, 068* | 1.498* | 2,474* | 3,021* | 3,767* | 4, 024* |
| c. Women Age 15-44 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Di rect |  | 2. 069 | 52,640,976 | 863 | 51 | 104 | 167 | 343 | 653 | 1. 062 | 1,769 | 2.223 | 4. 166 |
| Indirect |  | 2. 196 | 55,771,739 | 513 | 3 | 24 | 55 | 153 | 362 | 694 | 1, 129 | 1.452 | 2.413 |
| Direct and Indirect |  | 2. 314 | 58,549,659 | 1,265 | 43 | 223 | 345 | 616 | 1,065 | 1,621 | 2,366 | 2,952 | 4. 821 |

Source of data: 1994-1996 USDA Continuing Survey of Food intakes by Individuals(CSFII)
ZOMAROO 10: 23 M: \PWX OSTWATER\ REQOO2\ROO2_C3. LST
Estimates are based on 2 -day averages.
All estimates exclude commercial and biological water.

- Means zero.
*: The sample size does not meet mimumreporting requirements as described in the "Third Report on Nutrition monitoring in the United States, 1994-96"

| Gender | Age | Sampize | Population | Mean | P1 | P5 | P10 | P25 | P50 | P75 | p9o | P95 | P99 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| a. Female |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Di rect | $<1$ | 62 | 712,434 | 17 | - | 2* | 2* | 6 | 13 | 22 | з0* | 46* | 87* |
|  | 1-10 | 1, 301 | 13, 208, 205 | 17 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 13 | 22 | 38 | 48 | 84 |
|  | 11-19 | 603 | 11,915,618 | 10 | ${ }^{1 *}$ | 1 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 13 | 22 | 28 | $50^{*}$ |
|  | 20 + | 3. 182 | 66,310, 293 | 11 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 9 | 15 | 24 | зо | 50 |
|  | Al' ages | 5. 148 | 92, 146,550 | 12 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 9 | 16 | 26 | 33 | 57 |
| I ndirect | < 1 | 112 | 1, 209, 256 | 65 | ${ }^{1 *}$ | 2* | 6* | 28 | 58 | 91 | 135* | 146* | 195* |
|  | 1-10 | 1, 537 | 14,853, 747 | 9 | - | - | 1 | 2 | 6 | 12 | 19 | 25 | 46 |
|  | 11-19 | 636 | 12, 716,498 | 4 | - | - | - | 1 | 3 | 6 | 10 | 14 | 23* |
|  | 20 + | 3. 941 | 83, 243,962 | 8 | - | - | 1 | 3 | 6 | 12 | 17 | 23 | 37 |
|  | All ages | 6. 226 | 112,023,463 | 9 | - | - | 1 | 2 | 6 | 11 | 17 | 24 | 51 |
| Di rect and indirect | $<1$ | 119 | 1,259,405 | 72 | ${ }^{1 *}$ | 7* | 11* | 28 | 69 | 102 | 139* | 169* | 203* |
|  | 1-10 | 1. 688 | 16, 731,906 | 21 | - | 2 | 3 | 7 | 17 | 29 | 45 | 61 | 98 |
|  | 11-19 | 752 | 15, о31,443 | 12 | - | 1 | 2 | 4 | 9 | 16 | 26 | 32 | $48^{*}$ |
|  | 20 + | 4. 099 | 86,643, 885 | 17 | - | 1 | 3 | 7 | 14 | 23 | 33 | 41 | 63 |
|  | All ages | 6. 658 | 119, 666, 639 | 17 | - | 1 | 3 | 7 | 14 | 23 | 35 | 45 | 77 |
| b. Male |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Di rect | < 1 | 55 | 571,397 | 25 | ${ }^{1 *}$ | 4* | 5* | 7 | 17 | 33 | 41* | 77* | 158* |
|  | 1-10 | 1, 292 | 14, 064, 214 | 17 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 12 | 23 | 35 | 45 | 77 |
|  | 11-19 | 642 | 13, 374,583 | 11 | ${ }^{1 *}$ | 1 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 14 | 21 | 32 | 65* |
|  | $20+$ | 3. 401 | 64, 200, 732 | 10 | 1 | $1$ | 2 | 4 | 7 | 13 | 21 | 28 | 48 |
|  | Al 1 ages | 5.390 | 92,210,926 | 11 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 14 | 24 | 32 | 59 |
| 1 ndirect | $<1$ | 105 | 1,096,809 | 58 | - | 1* | 3* | 7 | 37 | 91 | 134* | 169* | 228* |
|  | 1-10 | 1, 545 | 15,864,359 | 8 | - | - | 1 | 2 | 6 | 11 | 18 | 26 | 46 |
|  | 11-19 | 646 | 13,574,491 | 5 | - | - | - | 1 | 3 | 6 | 10 | 15 | 25* |
|  | $20+$ | 4. 114 | 77, 152,431 | 8 | - | - | 1 | 3 | 6 | 11 | 16 | 21 | 40 |
|  | Al' ages | 6. 410 | 107, 688, 090 | 8 | - | - | 1 | 2 | 6 | 10 | 16 | 22 | 51 |
| Direct and Indirect | < 1 | 115 | 1, 180, 289 | 66 | - | 2* | 4* | 8 | 60 | 101 | 139* | 175* | 235* |
|  | 1-10 | 1, 705 | 17, 865, 064 | 21 | - | 1 | 3 | 8 | 16 | 28 | 43 | 55 | 87 |
|  | 11-19 | 755 | 15, 717,364 | 14 | - | 1 | 2 | 5 | 10 | 17 | 27 | 38 | 67* |
|  | $20+$ | 4. 360 | 82, 313,478 | 15 | - | 1 | 3 | 7 | 13 | 20 | зо | 38 | 62 |
|  | All ages | 6, 935 | 117,076, 195 | 16 | - | 1 | 3 | 7 | 13 | 21 | 32 | 43 | 81 |

Source of data: 1994-1996 USDA Continuing Survey of Food Intakes by Individuals(CSFII)
2OMAROO 10: 25 M: \PMX OSTMATERI REQOO2\ ROOZ_D1. LST Estimates are based on 2 -day averages
All estimates exclude commercial and bi ological water.
-: Means zero.
*: The sample size does not meet mi nimmreporting requirements as describedin the "Third Report on Nutrition Monitoring in the United States, l994-96". NOTE: 448 individuals did not report body weight. They represent 6, 343, 682 individuals in the population.

| Gender | Age | Sampize | Population | Mean | P1 | P5 | P10 | P25 | P50 | P75 | p9o | P95 | P99 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| c. Both sexes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Di rect | < 1 | 117 | 1, 283, 831 | 21 | 1* | 2* | 4* | 6 | 14 | 25 | 40* | 66* | 97* |
|  | 1-10 | 2,593 | 27, 272,419 | 17 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 12 | 22 | 36 | 46 | 82 |
|  | 11-19 | 1, 245 | 25,290, 201 | 11 | 1* | 1 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 13 | 22 | 28 | $58^{*}$ |
|  | 20 + | 6. 583 | 130,511,025 | 11 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 14 | 23 | зо | 50 |
|  | Al' ages | 10, 538 | 184,357,476 | 12 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 15 | 25 | 33 | 59 |
| Indirect | $<1$ | 217 | 2,306, 065 | 62 | - | 2* | 4 | 11 | 53 | 92 | 135 | 156* | 205* |
|  | 1-10 | 3. 082 | 30, 718, 106 | 8 | - | - | 1 | 2 | 6 | 11 | 18 | 25 | 46 |
|  | 11-19 | 1. 282 | 26, 290, 989 | 5 | - | - | - | 1 | 3 | 6 | 10 | 14 | 25 |
|  | 20 + | 8, 055 | 160, 396, 393 | 8 | - | - | 1 | 3 | 6 | 11 | 17 | 22 | 39 |
|  | Al' ages | 12,636 | 219, 711,553 | 8 | - | - | 1 | 2 | 6 | 11 | 17 | 23 | 51 |
| Di rect and Indirect | < 1 | 234 | 2,439,694 | 69 | - | 3* | 6 | 20 | 62 | 103 | 139 | 170* | 206* |
|  | 1-10 | 3. 393 | 34,596,970 | 21 | - | 2 | 3 | 7 | 16 | 29 | 44 | 59 | 95 |
|  | 11-19 | 1. 507 | зо, 748, 807 | 13 | - | 1 | 2 | 4 | 10 | 17 | 26 | 34 | 60 |
|  | 20 + | 8. 459 | 168,957,363 | 16 | - | 1 | 3 | 7 | 13 | 22 | 32 | 39 | 62 |
|  | All ages | 13,593 | 236, 742,834 | 17 | - | 1 | 3 | 7 | 13 | 22 | 33 | 44 | 79 |

Source of data: 1994-1996 USDA Continuing Survey of Food intakes by Individuals(CSFII)
2OMAROO 10: 25 M: \PMK OSTMATERI REQOO2\ROO2_D1. LST
Estimates are based on 2 -day averages.
All estimates exclude commercial and biological water.

- Means zero.
*: The sample size does not meet mi nimmeporting requirements as described in the "Third Report on Nutrition Monitoring in the United States, 1994-96"
NOTE: 448 individuals did not report body weight. They represent 6 , 343 , 682 individuals in the population

|  | Age | Sampize | Population | Mean | P1 | P5 | P10 | P25 | P50 | P75 | pgo | P95 | P99 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Direct | $<0.5$ | 47 | 476,543 | 16* | - | - | 2* | 5* | 12* | 20* | 26* | 39* | $7{ }^{*}$ |
|  | o. 5-0.9 | 70 | 807, 288 | 24 | 1* | 3* | 5* | 6 | 14 | 30 | 42* | 73* | 146* |
|  | 1-3 | 1, 087 | 7, 333,772 | 21 | 2* | 4 | 4 | 8 | 16 | 29 | 43 | 56 | $98^{*}$ |
|  | 4-6 | 804 | 8,458,405 | 19 | 1* | 3 | 4 | 7 | 14 | 26 | 40 | 52 | $92^{*}$ |
|  | 7-10 | 702 | 11,480, 242 | 13 | ${ }^{1 *}$ | 2 | 3 | 5 | 9 | 17 | 29 | 35 | $52^{*}$ |
|  | 11-14 | 617 | 11, 812,770 | 11 | ${ }^{1 *}$ | 1 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 13 | 22 | 32 | $51^{*}$ |
|  | 15-19 | 628 | 13,477,431 | 11 | ${ }^{1 *}$ | 1 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 13 | 21 | 26 | $59^{*}$ |
|  | 20-24 | 487 | 13, 297, о03 | 12 | - | 1 | 2 | 3 | 8 | 14 | 25 | 40 | $79^{*}$ |
|  | 25-54 | 3. 411 | 79, 285,198 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 7 | 14 | 23 | 31 | 49 |
|  | 55-64 | 1. 095 | 14,975,376 | 10 | ${ }^{1 *}$ | 1 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 13 | 21 | 27 | $42^{*}$ |
|  | 65 + | 1,590 | 22,953,448 | 11 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 9 | 15 | 22 | 26 | 37 |
|  | All ages | 10,538 | 184,357,476 | 12 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 15 | 25 | 33 | 59 |
| Indirect | <0. 5 | 96 | 965,618 | 86 | 1* | 4* | 6* | 27 | 79 | 131 | 168* | 202* | 235* |
|  | o. 5-0.9 | 121 | 1, 340,447 | 44 | - | ${ }^{1 *}$ | 3* | 8 | 37 | 71 | 93* | 117* | 134* |
|  | 1-3 | 1. 453 | 9, 814,247 | 12 | - | 1 | 1 | 4 | 8 | 15 | 26 | 33 | 64 |
|  | 4-6 | 941 | 9, 798, 343 | 8 | - | - | 1 | 2 | 6 | 12 | 18 | 23 | 41* |
|  | 7-10 | 688 | 11, 105,516 | 6 | - | - | - | 2 | 4 | 8 | 13 | 17 | $26^{*}$ |
|  | 11-14 | 623 | 11,978,961 | 5 | - | - | - | 1 | 3 | 6 | 10 | 13 | 24* |
|  | 15-19 | 659 | 14,312,028 | 4 | - | - | - | 1 | 3 | 6 | 10 | 15 | $26^{*}$ |
|  | 20-24 | 584 | 15,979, 741 | 6 | - | - | 1 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 14 | 17 | $26^{*}$ |
|  | 25-54 | 4. 268 | 99, 105,440 | 8 | - | - | 1 | 3 | 6 | 11 | 18 | 23 | 43 |
|  | 55-64 | 1. 337 | 18,429,651 | 9 | - | 1 | 1 | 4 | 7 | 11 | 17 | 23 | 38 |
|  | 65 + | 1. 866 | 26,881,561 | 9 | - | 1 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 12 | 16 | 21 | 33 |
|  | All ages | 12,636 | 219,711,553 | 8 | - | - | 1 | 2 | 6 | 11 | 17 | 23 | 51 |
| Direct and Indirect | <0. 5 | 106 | 1, 034, 566 | 88 | 1* | 5* | 7* | 27 | 85 | 131 | 169* | 204* | 240* |
|  | o. 5-0.9 | 128 | 1, 405, 128 | 56 | - | 3* | 6 | 14 | 52 | 83 | 116* | 127* | 170* |
|  | 1-3 | 1. 548 | 10, 417, 368 | 26 | - | 2 | 4 | 9 | 20 | 35 | 53 | 68 | 112 |
|  | 4-6 | 1, 025 | 10, 751,616 | 23 | - | 2 | 4 | 9 | 18 | 31 | 45 | 65 | 95* |
|  | 7-10 | 820 | 13,427,986 | 16 | - | 1 | 3 | 6 | 12 | 22 | 33 | 39 | $60^{*}$ |
|  | 11-14 | 736 | 14, 102, 256 | 13 | - | 1 | 2 | 5 | 10 | 17 | 27 | 36 | $54 *$ |
|  | 15-19 | 771 | 16,646,551 | 12 | - | 1 | 1 | 4 | 9 | 16 | 26 | 32 | 62* |
|  | 20-24 | 637 | 17,426, 127 | 15 | - | 1 | 2 | 5 | 11 | 18 | 31 | 39 | $8{ }^{*}$ |
|  | 25-54 | 4. 512 | 104, 816,948 | 16 | - | 1 | 3 | 7 | 13 | 21 | 32 | 40 | 65 |
|  | 55-64 | 1. 383 | 19, 011, 778 | 17 | - | 1 | 3 | 8 | 14 | 23 | 32 | 38 | 58 |
|  | $65+$ | 1.927 | 27,702,510 | 18 | - | 2 | 5 | 10 | 16 | 24 | 32 | 37 | 53 |
|  | All ages | 13,593 | 236, 742,834 | 17 | - | 1 | 3 | 7 | 13 | 22 | 33 | 44 | 79 |

Source of data: 1994-1996 USDA Continuing Survey of Food Intakes by Individuals(CSFII)
ZOMAROO 10: 27 M: \PMX OSTWATERT REQOO2\ROO2_D2. LST Estimes are based on 2 dav aver ages.

Al estimates exciude commercial and biological water.
Means zero.
. The sample size does not meet mi mumreporting requirements as described in the "Third Report on Nutrition Monitoring in the United States, 1994-96".
NOTE: 448 individuals did not report body weight. They represent 6,343 , 682 individuals in the population.

Milliliters/kg of Body weight/ Day

| nomen Categories | Age | Sampize | Population | Mean | P1 | P5 | P10 | P25 | P50 | P75 | pgo | P95 | P99 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| a. Pregnant |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Di rect |  | 42 | 1, 105,462 | 13* | - | 1* | 1* | 3* | 9* | 20* | 27* | 29* | $33^{*}$ |
| Indirect |  | 63 | 1,554,460 | 5 | - | - | - | 1 | 3 | 8 | 13* | 17* | $20^{*}$ |
| Di rect and Indirect |  | 65 | 1,645,565 | 14 | - | - | - | 2 | 9 | 22 | 33* | 43* | 47* |
| b. Lactating |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Di rect |  | 26 | 685,373 | 22* | - | - | 2* | 9* | 23* | 33* | 41* | 50* | $52^{*}$ |
| 1 ndirect |  | 31 | 898,173 | 10* | - | - | ${ }^{1 *}$ | 3* | 7* | 11* | 16* | 38* | 55* |
| Di rect and Indirect |  | 33 | 940, 375 | 26* | - | - | 2* | 9* | 20* | 41* | 54* | 55* | 57* |
| c. Women Age 15-44 Di rect |  | 1,567 | 39,712,711 | 11 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 15 | 24 | 32 | 57 |
| I ndirect |  | 1.985 | 50,599,021 | 7 | - | - | 1 | 2 | 5 | 10 | 17 | 21 | 37 |
| Direct and Indirect |  | 2. 126 | 54, 000, 618 | 15 | - | 1 | 2 | 6 | 12 | 21 | 32 | 39 | 66 |

Source of data: 1994-1996 USDA Continuing Survey of Food intakes by Individuals(CSFII)
2OMAROO 10: 31 M: \PWK OSTWATERI REQOO2\ROO2_D3. LST
Estimates are based on 2 -day averages
All estimates exclude commercial and biological water.
-: Means zero.
*: The sample size does not meet mi mum reporting requirements as described in the "Third Report on Nutrition Monitoring in the United States, 1994-96" NOTE: 57 individuals did not report body weight. They represent 1,413 , 944 individuals in the population

Milliliters/kg of Body Weight/ Day

| Gender | Age | Sampsize | Population | Mean | P1 | P5 | P1o | P25 | P50 | P75 | pgo | P95 | P99 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| a. Female |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Direct | $<1$ | 27 | 274,189 | 19* | - | 2* | 2* | 7* | 12* | 28* | 35* | 39* | 57* |
|  | 1-10 | 312 | 3, 327,723 | 16 | ${ }^{1 *}$ | 2 | 3 | 6 | 12 | 21 | 35 | 44 | 73* |
|  | 11-19 | 160 | 3,323,062 | 9 | ${ }^{1 *}$ | 1* | 2 | 3 | 7 | 10 | 19 | 25* | 49* |
|  | 20 + | 926 | 21,577,149 | 11 | ${ }^{1 *}$ | 2 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 14 | 23 | 28 | $40^{*}$ |
|  | All ages | 1. 425 | 28,502,123 | 11 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 15 | 24 | 31 | 48 |
| Indirect | < 1 | 25 | 271,444 | 91* | - | 24* | 32* | 45* | 68* | 133* | 153* | 161* | 181* |
|  | 1-10 | 109 | 1, 109, 864 | 9 | - | - | ${ }^{1 *}$ | 2 | 5 | 11 | 20* | 28* | 45* |
|  | 11-19 | 38 | 744,428 | 4* | - | - | ${ }^{1 *}$ | 1* | 2* | 6* | 9* | 12* | $16^{*}$ |
|  | 20 + | 332 | 7.443,482 | 7 | - | 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 9 | 14 | 17 | 29* |
|  | All ages | 504 | 9,569,218 | 9 | - | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 10 | 16 | 24 | 125* |
| Di rect and Indirect | $<1$ | 38 | 408,657 | 73* | 2* | 2* | 5* | 12* | 51* | 125* | 160* | 168* | 181* |
|  | 1-10 | 336 | 3,584,069 | 18 | ${ }^{1 *}$ | 2 | 4 | 8 | 13 | 22 | 37 | 51 | $80^{*}$ |
|  | 11-19 | 162 | 3, 381, 718 | 10 | ${ }^{1 *}$ | 1* | 2 | 3 | 8 | 12 | 21 | 28* | $50^{*}$ |
|  | 20 + | 969 | 22,579,106 | 13 | ${ }^{1 *}$ | 2 | 2 | 5 | 10 | 17 | 27 | 32 | $45^{*}$ |
|  | All ages | 1,505 | 29,953,550 | 14 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 10 | 17 | 28 | 36 | 65 |
| b. Male ${ }^{\text {b }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Di rect | < 1 | 36 | 403, 824 | 16* | - | 2* | 5* | 6* | 12* | 18* | 27* | 42* | 74* |
|  | 1-10 | 328 | 3,328,070 | 16 | ${ }^{1 *}$ | 2 | 3 | 6 | 12 | 21 | 29 | 43 | 75* |
|  | 11-19 | 129 | 2, 704, 178 | 10 | - | ${ }^{1 *}$ | 2 | 4 | 7 | 13 | 24 | 29* | $43^{*}$ |
|  | 20 + | 880 | 17,950, 961 | 9 | ${ }^{1 *}$ | 1 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 12 | 18 | 22 | $40^{*}$ |
|  | All ages | 1,373 | 24, 387, оз3 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 7 | 13 | 21 | 28 | 46 |
| 1 ndirect | $<1$ | 25 | 327, 718 | 78* | - | - | 24* | 40* | 68* | 100* | 142* | 150* | 182* |
|  | 1-10 | 114 | 1, 036, 771 | 10 | - | ${ }^{1 *}$ | 2* | 3 | 7 | 13 | 19* | 29* | 47* |
|  | 11-19 | 39 | 857. 865 | 4* | - | - | 1* | 2* | 3* | 6* | 10* | 13* | 16* |
|  | $20+$ | 283 | 5,276,685 | 7 | - | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 8 | 15 | 22 | 49** |
|  | Al' ages | 461 | 7.499, 039 | 10 | - | 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 10 | 20 | 35 | ${ }^{102 *}$ |
| Direct and Indirect | $<1$ | 47 | 564, 156 | 57* | 1* | 6* | 6* | 13* | 36* | 87* | 142* | 155* | 193* |
|  | 1-10 | 348 | 3,508, 201 | 18 | ${ }^{1 *}$ | 2 | 3 | 6 | 13 | 24 | 37 | 49 | 82* |
|  | 11-19 | 137 | 2,851,698 | 11 | ${ }^{1 *}$ | ${ }^{1 *}$ | 2 | 4 | 7 | 15 | 26 | 31* | 44* |
|  | 20 + | 929 | 18, 862,983 | 10 | ${ }^{*}$ | 1 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 14 | 22 | зо | $46^{*}$ |
|  | Al' ages | 1. 461 | 25, 787, 038 | 13 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 15 | 26 | 36 | 73 |

Source of data: 1994-1996 USDA Continuing Survey of Food intakes by lndividuals(CSFII)
2OMAROO 10: 25 M: \PVY OSTWATERI REQOO2\ROO2_D1. LST Estimates are based on 2 -day averages
All estimates exclude commercial and biological water
-: Means zero.
*: The sample size does not meet mi nimmreporting requirements as describedin the "Third Report on Nutrition Monitoring in the United States, l994-96". NOTE: 448 individuals did not report body weight. They represent 6, 343, 682 individuals in the population.

| Gender | Age | Sampize | Population | Mean | P1 | P5 | P10 | P25 | P50 | P75 | pgo | P95 | P99 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| c. Both sexes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Di rect | < 1 | 63 | 678, 013 | 17 | ${ }^{1 *}$ | 2* | 2* | 6 | 12 | 25 | 35* | 41* | $7{ }^{*}$ |
|  | 1-10 | 640 | 6, 655,793 | 16 | ${ }^{*}$ | 2 | 3 | 6 | 12 | 21 | 31 | 43 | $74 *$ |
|  | 11-19 | 289 | 6, 027,240 | 10 | ${ }^{1 *}$ | 1 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 12 | 22 | 27 | $46^{*}$ |
|  | $20+$ | 1. 806 | 39,528, 110 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 7 | 13 | 21 | 27 | 40 |
|  | Al' ages | 2, 798 | 52,889, 156 | 11 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 14 | 23 | 29 | 48 |
| Indirect | < 1 | 50 | 599,162 | 84 | - | 24* | 26* | 43* | 69 | 131* | 153* | 163* | 189** |
|  | 1-10 | 223 | 2,146, 635 | 9 | - | - | 1 | 3 | 6 | 12 | 19 | 29* | $52^{*}$ |
|  | 11-19 | 77 | 1,602,293 | 4 | - | - | 1* | 2 | 2 | 6 | 10* | 13* | $17^{*}$ |
|  | 20 + | 615 | 12,720, 167 | 7 | - | 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 9 | 15 | 19 | $30^{*}$ |
|  | Al' ages | 965 | 17,068,257 | 10 | - | 1 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 10 | 17 | 28 | ${ }^{111{ }^{*}}$ |
| Di rect and Indirect | $<1$ | 85 | 972,813 | 64 | 1* | 5* | 6* | 12 | 43 | 98 | 159* | 166* | 191* |
|  | 1-10 | 684 | 7.092,270 | 18 | ${ }^{1 *}$ | 2 | 3 | 7 | 13 | 23 | 37 | 50 | 82* |
|  | 11-19 | 299 | 6, 233,416 | 10 | ${ }^{1 *}$ | 1 | 2 | 4 | 7 | 13 | 24 | 28 | 47* |
|  | 20 + | 1. 898 | 41, 442, 089 | 12 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 9 | 16 | 25 | 31 | 46 |
|  | Al' ages | 2.966 | 55, 740, 588 | 13 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 9 | 16 | 27 | 36 | 72 |

Source of data: 1994-1996 USDA Continuing Survey of Food Intakes by Individuals(CSFII)
ZOMAROO 10: 25 M: \PMX OSTMATER\REQOO2\ROO2_DI.LST
Estimates are based on 2 -day averages.
All estimates exclude commercial and biological water
-: Means zero.
-: The sample size does not meet mi nimmeporting requirements as described in the "Third Report on Nutrition Monitoring in the United States, 1994-96"
NOTE: 448 individuals did not report body weight. They represent 6 , 343 , 682 individuals in the population

|  | Age | Sampsize | Population | Mean | P1 | P5 | P10 | P25 | P50 | P75 | pgo | P95 | P99 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Direct | $<0.5$ | 38 | 391, 744 | 16* | - | 5* | 6* | 8* | 12* | 16* | 30* | 38* | $52^{*}$ |
|  | 0. 5-0.9 | 25 | 286, 269 | 19* | - | 2* | 2* | 3* | 8* | 28* | 37* | 43* | 82* |
|  | 1-3 | 322 | 2,243,627 | 19 | ${ }^{1 *}$ | 2 | 4 | 8 | 15 | 26 | 41 | 52 | 75* |
|  | 4-6 | 182 | 2,070,523 | 18 | ${ }^{1 *}$ | 2 | 4 | 7 | 13 | 23 | 37 | 46* | 77* |
|  | 7-10 | 136 | 2,341,643 | 11 | - | 2* | 3 | 4 | 9 | 15 | 22 | 25* | $40^{*}$ |
|  | 11-14 | 135 | 2,660,079 | 10 | - | ${ }^{1 *}$ | 2 | 4 | 7 | 12 | 23 | 28* | 45* |
|  | 15-19 | 154 | 3, 367, 161 | 9 | ${ }^{1 *}$ | ${ }^{1 *}$ | 2 | 3 | 7 | 11 | 21 | 26* | $50^{*}$ |
|  | 20-24 | 162 | 4,633,496 | 11 | ${ }^{1 *}$ | 1* | 2 | 3 | 8 | 14 | 23 | 32* | 45* |
|  | 25-54 | 1, 104 | 26,813,412 | 10 | ${ }^{1 *}$ | 1 | 2 | 4 | 7 | 13 | 21 | 26 | $40^{*}$ |
|  | 55-64 | 264 | 3,797,637 | 9 | ${ }^{1 *}$ | 1 | 2 | 4 | 7 | 13 | 19 | 25 | 31* |
|  | $65+$ | 276 | 4,283,565 | 11 | ${ }^{1 *}$ | 2 | 3 | 5 | 9 | 15 | 20 | 24 | $38^{*}$ |
|  | All ages | 2. 798 | 52,889,156 | 11 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 14 | 23 | 29 | 48 |
| Indirect | <0. 5 | 28 | 299,913 | 106* | - | 26* | 34* | 59* | 125* | 143* | 160* | 165* | 180* |
|  | o. 5-0.9 | 22 | 299, 249 | 62* | - | - | 24* | 32* | 53* | 86* | 99* | 104* | 171* |
|  | 1-3 | 122 | 807, 294 | 13 | - | ${ }^{1 *}$ | 2* | 3 | 8 | 15 | 30* | 41* | 59* |
|  | 4-6 | 54 | 533,713 | 8 | - | 1* | 2* | 4 | 6 | 11 | 19* | 24* | 25* |
|  | 7-10 | 47 | 805,628 | 7* | - | - | - | 2* | 4* | 8* | 14* | 19* | 31* |
|  | 11-14 | 42 | 812, 300 | 5* | - | - | ${ }^{1 *}$ | 1* | 3* | 7* | 12* | 15* | 16* |
|  | 15-19 | 35 | 789,993 | 4* | - | ${ }^{1 *}$ | ${ }^{1 *}$ | 2* | 2* | 6* | 6* | 7* | 14* |
|  | 20-24 | 41 | 1, 056, 161 | 5* | - | ${ }^{*}$ | 2* | 2* | $3^{*}$ | 5* | 10* | 16* | $20^{*}$ |
|  | 25-54 | 339 | 8, 053, 196 | 7 | - | 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 16 | 22 | 34* |
|  | 55-64 | 109 | 1,588,766 | 7 | - | ${ }^{1 *}$ | 2* | 3 | 6 | 10 | 14* | 17* | 22* |
|  | 65 + | 126 | 2,022,044 | 7 | - | ${ }^{1 *}$ | 2* | 3 | 6 | 10 | 12* | 15* | 18* |
|  | All ages | 965 | 17,068, 257 | 10 | - | 1 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 10 | 17 | 28 | ${ }^{111{ }^{*}}$ |
| Di rect and I ndirect | <0. 5 | 49 | 523,947 | 73 | 5* | 6* | 8* | 13* | 48 | 134* | 163* | 168* | 180* |
|  | o. 5- 0.9 | 36 | 448, 866 | 54* | - | 2* | 2* | 8* | 43* | 89* | 100* | 104* | 199* |
|  | 1-3 | 345 | 2,400, 366 | 22 | 1* | 3 | 4 | 8 | 17 | 29 | 51 | 61 | $86 *$ |
|  | 4-6 | 192 | 2,159,073 | 19 | 1* | 2* | 4 | 8 | 15 | 25 | 39 | 49* | $7{ }^{*}$ |
|  | 7-10 | 147 | 2,532,831 | 13 | ${ }^{1 *}$ | 3* | 3 | 5 | 9 | 16 | 23 | 29* | 54* |
|  | 11-14 | 140 | 2,784,693 | 11 | ${ }^{1 *}$ | 2* | 2 | 4 | 8 | 15 | 24 | 28* | 45* |
|  | 15-19 | 159 | 3,448, 723 | 10 | ${ }^{1 *}$ | ${ }^{*}$ | 2 | 3 | 7 | 12 | 25 | 28* | 47* |
|  | 20-24 | 172 | 4, 861,363 | 11 | ${ }^{1 *}$ | 1* | 2 | 4 | 8 | 15 | 25 | 33* | $48^{*}$ |
|  | 25-54 | 1, 155 | 28,066,423 | 11 | ${ }^{1 *}$ | 2 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 15 | 24 | зо | $46^{*}$ |
|  | 55-64 | 274 | 3,925,911 | 12 | 1* | 1 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 17 | 27 | 33 | 41* |
|  | 65 + | 297 | 4,588, 392 | 13 | - | 2 | 3 | 7 | 12 | 17 | 26 | зо | 42* |
|  | Al' ages | 2.966 | 55,740,588 | 13 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 9 | 16 | 27 | 36 | 72 |

Source of data: 1994-1996 USDA Continuing Survey of Food Intakes by Individuals(CSFII)
2OMAROO 10: 27 M: \PUX OSTWATERI REQOO2\ROOZ_D2. LST Estimes are based on 2 -day averages.

All estimates exclude commercial and bi ological water.
-: Means zero.
*: The sample size does not meet mi mimreporting requirements as described in the "Third Report on Nutrition Monitoring in the United States, 1994-96"
NOTE: 448 individuals did not report body weight. They represent 6,343 , 682 individuals in the population.

Milliliters/kg of Body weight/ Day


Source of data: 1994-1996 USDA Continuing Survey of Food intakes by Individuals(CSFII)
ZOMAROO 10: 31 M: \PWX OSTWATER\ REQOO2\ROO2_D3. LST
Esti mates are based on 2 -day averages.
All estimates exclude commercial and biological water.
-: Means zero.
*: The sample size does not meet mi mumreporting requirements as described in the "Third Report on Nutrition Monitoring in the United States, 1994-96" NOTE: 57 individuals did not report body weight. They represent 1,413 , 944 individuals in the population

| Gender | Age | Sampsize | Population | Mean | P1 | P5 | P10 | P25 | P50 | P75 | pqo | P95 | P99 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| a. Female |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Di rect | < 1 | 4 | 59,663 | 19* | - | - | - | 5* | 13* | 20* | 23* | 25* | 26* |
|  | 1-10 | 175 | 1, 747,307 | 15 | - | 2* | 3 | 5 | 10 | 21 | 31 | 38* | $70^{*}$ |
|  | 11-19 | 106 | 2, 233, 118 | 10 | - | ${ }^{*}$ | 2* | 4 | 6 | 12 | 22* | 24* | 43* |
|  | 20 + | 500 | 9, 565,631 | 10 | ${ }^{1 *}$ | 1 | 2 | 4 | 7 | 13 | 20 | 25 | 35* |
|  | All ages | 785 | 13,605, 719 | 10 | ${ }^{*}$ | 2 | 2 | 4 | 7 | 14 | 22 | 28 | 39* |
| 1 ndirect | $<1$ | 12 | 110, 865 | 41* | - | - | - | - | 35* | 66* | 67* | 116* | 141* |
|  | 1-10 | 177 | 1, 768, 230 | 8 | - | - | 1 | 2 | 6 | 11 | 18 | 23* | 35* |
|  | 11-19 | 100 | 2, 047, 279 | 4 | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | 4 | 9* | 14* | 17* |
|  | 20 + | 540 | 10, 446, 166 | 9 | - | 1 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 12 | 19 | 25 | 45* |
|  | All ages | 829 | 14,372,540 | 9 | - | - | 1 | 2 | 6 | 11 | 19 | 24 | $50^{*}$ |
| Direct and Indirect | $<1$ | 13 | 117, 254 | 48* | - | - | 9* | 18* | 31* | 66* | 71* | 114* | 141* |
|  | 1-10 | 213 | 2,122,162 | 19 | - | 2* | 3 | 8 | 14 | 28 | 38 | 43* | 91* |
|  | 11-19 | 125 | 2,578,866 | 11 | - | 2* | 3* | 4 | 7 | 15 | 27* | 33* | 44* |
|  | 20 + | 598 | 11,563,738 | 16 | - | 2 | 3 | 7 | 14 | 22 | зо | 40 | 55* |
|  | All ages | 949 | 16,382,020 | 16 | - | 2 | 3 | 7 | 13 | 22 | 32 | 41 | 64* |
| b. Male |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Di rect | $<1$ | 10 | 129, 158 | 10* | - | - | - | - | 5* | 12* | 19* | 21* | $38^{*}$ |
|  | 1-10 | 193 | 1,996,346 | 16 | ${ }^{1 *}$ | 2* | 2 | 6 | 12 | 21 | 33 | 39* | 65* |
|  | 11-19 | 80 | 1,553,881 | 10 | - | ${ }^{1 *}$ | 2* | 3 | 7 | 16 | 23* | 24* | 37* |
|  | 20 + | 633 | 10,493,999 | 9 | - | 1 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 12 | 19 | 26 | 37* |
|  | All ages | 916 | 14, 173, 384 | 10 | - | 1 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 14 | 22 | 29 | 46* |
| Indirect | $<1$ | 11 | 152,538 | 32* | - | - | - | 10* | 11* | 47* | 62* | 88* | 137* |
|  | 1-10 | 217 | 2,076,929 | 8 | - | - | - | 2 | 5 | 11 | 20 | 25* | 42* |
|  | 11-19 | 86 | 1,673,025 | 5 | - | - | ${ }^{1 *}$ | 2 | 4 | 6 | 11* | 16* | 22* |
|  | 20 + | 672 | 11,084, 391 | 8 | - | - | 1 | 3 | 7 | 12 | 17 | 23 | $39^{*}$ |
|  | All ages | 986 | 14,986, 883 | 8 | - | - | 1 | 2 | 6 | 11 | 17 | 23 | 41* |
| Di rect and Indirect | $<1$ | 16 | 198,829 | 31* | - | - | 2* | 10* | 20* | 40* | 62* | 80* | 136* |
|  | 1-10 | 247 | 2,459,369 | 19 | - | ${ }^{1 *}$ | 3 | 7 | 14 | 28 | 43 | 54* | $7{ }^{*}$ |
|  | 11-19 | 101 | 1,976,663 | 12 | - | ${ }^{1 *}$ | 2* | 5 | 9 | 17 | 26* | 35* | 51* |
|  | 20 + | 773 | 13, 044,547 | 14 | - | 1 | 3 | 6 | 12 | 20 | 29 | 36 | 57* |
|  | All ages | 1,137 | 17.679,408 | 15 | - | 1 | 3 | 6 | 12 | 21 | 31 | 41 | 63* |

Source of data: 1994-1996 USDA Continuing Survey of Food Intakes by Individuals(CSFII)
2OMAROO 10: 25 M: \PVY OSTWATERI REQOO2\ROO2_D1. LST Estimates are based on 2 -day averages.
All estimates exclude commercial and biological water
-: Means zero.
*: The sample size does not meet mi nimmreporting requirements as describedin the "Third Report on Nutrition Monitoring in the United States, l994-96". NOTE: 448 individuals did not report body weight. They represent 6, 343, 682 individuals in the population

| Gender | Age | Sampize | Population | Mean | P1 | P5 | P10 | P25 | P50 | P75 | P90 | P95 | P99 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| c. Both sexes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Di rect | $<1$ | 14 | 188, 821 | 13* | - | - | - | 3* | $8^{*}$ | 20* | 25* | 26* | $37 *$ |
|  | 1-10 | 368 | 3, 743,653 | 15 | ${ }^{1 *}$ | 2 | 3 | 5 | 11 | 21 | 33 | 38 | $66^{*}$ |
|  | 11-19 | 186 | 3, 786,999 | 10 | - | 1* | 2 | 3 | 7 | 13 | 22 | 25* | $41^{*}$ |
|  | 20 + | 1. 133 | 20,059,630 | 9 | - | 1 | 2 | 4 | 7 | 13 | 19 | 25 | $36 *$ |
|  | All ages | 1,701 | 27,779,103 | 10 | - | 1 | 2 | 4 | 7 | 14 | 22 | 28 | 43 |
| 1 ndirect | < 1 | 23 | 263,403 | 36* | - | - | - | 8* | 16* | 60* | 67* | 102* | 152* |
|  | 1-10 | 394 | 3, 845, 159 | 8 | - | - | - | 2 | 6 | 11 | 19 | 24 | $39^{*}$ |
|  | 11-19 | 186 | 3, 720,304 | 4 | - | - | - | 1 | 3 | 5 | 10 | 15* | $22^{*}$ |
|  | 20 + | 1. 212 | 21,530,557 | 9 | - | - | 1 | 3 | 6 | 12 | 19 | 24 | $4{ }^{*}$ |
|  | All ages | 1. 815 | 29,359,423 | 8 | - | - | 1 | 2 | 6 | 11 | 18 | 24 | 45 |
| Di rect and Indirect | $<1$ | 29 | 316, 083 | 38* | - | 2* | 8* | 13* | 24* | 59* | 68* | 103* | 149* |
|  | 1-10 | 460 | 4,581,531 | 19 | - | 1 | 3 | 7 | 14 | 28 | 41 | 47 | $72^{*}$ |
|  | 11-19 | 226 | 4,555,529 | 12 | - | 1* | 2 | 5 | 8 | 15 | 27 | 35* | $52^{*}$ |
|  | 20 + | 1,371 | 24,608, 285 | 15 | - | 1 | 3 | 6 | 13 | 21 | зо | 39 | 58 |
|  | All ages | 2, 086 | 34, 061,428 | 16 | - | 1 | 3 | 6 | 12 | 21 | 32 | 41 | 63 |

Source of data: 1994-1996 USDA Continuing Survey of Food Intakes by Individuals(CSFII)
2OMAROO 10: 25 M: \PMK OSTMATERI REQOO2\ROO2_D1. LST
Estimates are based on 2 -day averages.
All estimates exclude commercial and biological water.
-: Means zero.
*: The sample size does not meet mi nimmeporting requirements as described in the "Third Report on Nutrition Monitoring in the United States, 1994-96"
NOTE: 448 individuals did not report body weight. They represent 6 , 343 , 682 individuals in the population

|  | Age | Sampize | Population | Mean | P1 | P5 | P10 | P25 | P50 | P75 | p9o | P95 | P99 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Direct | <0. 5 | 6 | 61, 330 | 13* | - | - | - | 5* | 11* | 16* | 19* | 20* | 21* |
|  | o. 5- o. 9 | 8 | 127, 491 | 12* | - | - | - | - | 5* | 15* | 23* | 26* | 39* |
|  | 1-3 | 155 | 940, 166 | 22 | 1* | 2* | 4 | 8 | 17 | 29 | 40 | 63* | $88^{*}$ |
|  | 4-6 | 102 | 1, 025,065 | 16 | - | 2* | 3* | 7 | 10 | 21 | 36* | 39* | 43* |
|  | 7-10 | 111 | 1,778,422 | 12 | 1* | 2* | 2* | 4 | 9 | 16 | 28* | зо* | 37* |
|  | 11-14 | 98 | 1, 865,461 | 11 | - | 1* | 2* | 4 | 8 | 16 | 23* | 24* | 39* |
|  | 15-19 | 88 | 1,921,538 | 8 | - | 1* | 2* | 3 | 6 | 11 | 19* | 25* | $38^{*}$ |
|  | 20-24 | 53 | 1,480,096 | 7 | - | ${ }^{*}$ | ${ }^{1 *}$ | 3 | 4 | 9 | 16* | 20* | $27 *$ |
|  | 25-54 | 564 | 12,034,902 | 9 | - | 1 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 12 | 19 | 25 | $36^{*}$ |
|  | 55-64 | 233 | 2,929,131 | 9 | - | 1* | 2 | 4 | 7 | 12 | 21 | 26* | $38^{*}$ |
|  | 65 + | 283 | 3, 615,501 | 11 | - | 2 | 4 | 5 | 10 | 16 | 21 | 27 | 35* |
|  | All ages | 1. 701 | 27, 779, 103 | 10 | - | 1 | 2 | 4 | 7 | 14 | 22 | 28 | 43 |
| I ndirect | <0. 5 | 13 | 94. 224 | 55* | - | - | ${ }^{\text {* }}$ | 11* | 35* | 71* | 113* | 140* | $163^{*}$ |
|  | o. 5- 0. 9 | 10 | 169, 179 | 26* | - | - | - | 6* | 10* | 44* | 60* | 64* | 66* |
|  | 1-3 | 180 | 1, 079, 700 | 10 | - | 1* | 1 | 3 | 7 | 13 | 23 | 30* | 41* |
|  | 4-6 | 105 | 1,074,286 | 8 | - | - | - | 2 | 5 | 11 | 16* | 24* | 27* |
|  | 7-10 | 109 | 1,691, 173 | 7 | - | - | - | 1 | 4 | 10 | 15* | 21* | 26* |
|  | 11-14 | 104 | 1,905, 149 | 6 | - | - | - | 2 | 4 | 7 | 15* | 18* | 22* |
|  | 15-19 | 82 | 1, 815, 155 | 3 | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | 4 | 6* | 9* | $10^{*}$ |
|  | 20-24 | 45 | 1, 229,619 | 4* | - | - | - | 1* | 2* | 5* | 9* | 18* | 24* |
|  | 25-54 | 627 | 13,353, 242 | 9 | - | - | 1 | 3 | 6 | 12 | 20 | 26 | $48^{*}$ |
|  | 55-64 | 246 | 3, 153,527 | 10 | - | 1* | 2 | 4 | 8 | 13 | 18 | 23* | $38^{*}$ |
|  | 65 + | 294 | 3, 794,169 | 9 | - | 1 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 12 | 17 | 20 | $28^{*}$ |
|  | All ages | 1. 815 | 29,359,423 | 8 | - | - | 1 | 2 | 6 | 11 | 18 | 24 | 45 |
| Direct and Indirect | <0. 5 | 15 | 117. 444 | 51* | - | 9* | 10* | 20* | 23* | 69* | 112* | 134* | 161* |
|  | o. 5-0.9 | 14 | 198, 639 | 30* | - | - | 2* | 10* | 20* | 44* | 62* | 65* | 66* |
|  | 1-3 | 202 | 1, 226,545 | 25 | - | 2* | 3 | 9 | 20 | 36 | 47 | 65* | 97* |
|  | 4-6 | 130 | 1, 322, 295 | 19 | - | - | 2 | 6 | 13 | 25 | 40 | 54* | 64* |
|  | 7-10 | 128 | 2, 032,691 | 16 | ${ }^{1 *}$ | 2* | 3 | 7 | 13 | 24 | 33* | 38* | 47* |
|  | 11-14 | 119 | 2, 226,361 | 14 | - | 1* | $3^{*}$ | 6 | 10 | 18 | зо* | 37* | $59^{*}$ |
|  | 15-19 | 107 | 2, 329, 168 | 9 | - | 1* | 2* | 4 | 7 | 11 | 19* | 27* | $40^{*}$ |
|  | 20-24 | 66 | 1, 780, 146 | 9 | - | ${ }^{1 *}$ | ${ }^{1 *}$ | 3 | 7 | 13 | 20* | 23* | $30^{*}$ |
|  | 25-54 | 716 | 15,202,422 | 15 | - | 1 | 3 | 6 | 12 | 21 | зо | 40 | 59* |
|  | 55-64 | 267 | 3,418, 529 | 17 | 1* | 3 | 5 | 9 | 15 | 21 | 31 | 39 | $52^{*}$ |
|  | 65 + | 322 | 4, 207, 188 | 18 | 1* | 3 | 5 | 9 | 16 | 24 | 31 | 37 | $50^{*}$ |
|  | All ages | 2,086 | 34,061,428 | 16 | - | 1 | 3 | 6 | 12 | 21 | 32 | 41 | 63 |

Source of data: 1994-1996 USDA Continuing Survey of Food Intakes by Individuals(CSFII)
2OMAROO 10: 27 M: \PUX OSTWATERT REQOO2\ROO2 D2. LST Estimes ar based on 2 dav aver ages.

Al estimates exclude commercial and biological water.
Means zero.
. The sample size does not meet mi mumreporting requirements as described in the "Third Report on Nutrition Monitoring in the United States, 1994-96".
NOTE: 448 individuals did not report body weight. They represent $6,343,682$ individuals in the population.

Milliliters/Kg of Body Weight/ Day

| women Categories | Age | Sampize | Population | Mean | P1 | P5 | P10 | P25 | P50 | P75 | p9o | P95 | P99 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| a. Pregnant |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Di rect |  | 5 | 130,533 | 11* | - | - | - | 2* | 4* | 11* | 15* | 26* | 52* |
| Indirect |  | 5 | 129,523 | ${ }^{8 *}$ | - | - | - | 1* | 3* | ${ }^{10 *}$ | 15* | 17* | ${ }^{18}{ }^{*}$ |
| Di rect and indirect |  | 6 | 146,492 | 17* | - | - | - | 7* | 13* | 20* | 21* | 27* | $55^{*}$ |
| b. Lactating |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Direct |  | ${ }^{6}$ | 159, 015 | 14* | - | - | - | - | ${ }^{10 *}$ | 17* | 23* | 25* | 27* |
| Indirect |  | 7 | 182,414 | 10* | - | - | 2* | 3* | 4* | 16* | 20* | 22* | 24* |
| Direct and Indirect |  | 7 | 182,414 | 22* | - | - | - | 6* | 16* | 33* | 42* | 43* | 44* |
| c. Women Age 15-44 Di rect |  | 222 | 5, 444,638 | 9 | ${ }^{1 *}$ | ${ }^{1 *}$ | 2 | 3 | 6 | 12 | 19 | 25* | 37* |
| Indirect |  | 235 | 5,797,693 | 8 | - | - | 1 | 2 | 4 | 10 | 19 | 26* | 49* |
| Di rect and Indirect |  | 275 | 6,607,689 | 15 | - | 1 | 3 | 5 | 10 | 20 | зо | 41 | 54* |

Source of data: 1994-1996 USDA Continuing Survey of Food intakes by Individuals(CSFII)
2OMAROO 10: 31 M: \PWK OSTWATERI REQOO2\ROO2_D3. LST
Estimates are based on 2 -day averages
All estimates exclude commercial and biological water.
-: Means zero.
*: The sample size does not meet mi nimmeporting requirements as described in the "Third Report on Nutrition Monitoring in the United States, l994-96".
NOTE: 57 individuals did not report body weight. They represent 1,413 , 944 individuals in the population.

Milliliters/kg of Body Weight/ Day

| Gender | Age | Sampsize | Population | Mean | P1 | P5 | P1o | P25 | P50 | P75 | pgo | P95 | P99 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| a. Female |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Di rect | $<1$ | 1 | 16. 021 | $3^{*}$ | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
|  | 1-10 | 52 | 555,285 | 10 | - | ${ }^{1 *}$ | 2* | 3 | 5 | 14 | 25* | 31* | 44* |
|  | 11-19 | 31 | 710, 128 | 8* | - | - | ${ }^{1 *}$ | 2* | 3* | 8* | 22* | 24* | $36 *$ |
|  | 20 + | 136 | 2,784,243 | 6 | - | ${ }^{1 *}$ | 1 | 2 | 4 | 7 | 12 | 22* | $28^{*}$ |
|  | All ages | 220 | 4, 065,677 | 7 | - | ${ }^{1 *}$ | 1 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 19 | 24* | 39* |
| Indirect | $<1$ | 1 | 7. 393 | 62* | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
|  | 1-10 | 10 | 106, 167 | 4* | - | - | - | - | 3* | 5* | 9* | 9* | $9 *$ |
|  | 11-19 | 5 | 119, 767 | 2* | - | - | - | - | ${ }^{1 *}$ | 2* | 2* | 2* | ${ }^{10}{ }^{*}$ |
|  | 20 + | 42 | 768,037 | 6* | - | - | ${ }^{1 *}$ | ${ }^{1 *}$ | 4* | 8* | 15* | 18* | 22* |
|  | All ages | 58 | 1, 001, 364 | 6 | - | - | ${ }^{1 *}$ | 1 | 3 | 6 | 15* | 17* | 26* |
| Direct and Indirect | $<1$ | 2 | 23,414 | 21* | - | - | - | - | - | 15* | 43* | 52* | 60* |
|  | 1-10 | 57 | 604,404 | 10 | - | ${ }^{1 *}$ | ${ }^{1 *}$ | 3 | 5 | 13 | 25* | зо* | 47* |
|  | 11-19 | 32 | 715,843 | ${ }^{8 *}$ | - | - | ${ }^{1 *}$ | 2* | 4* | 9* | 23* | 24* | $36^{*}$ |
|  | 20 + | 161 | 3. 209, 132 | 7 | - | ${ }^{1 *}$ | 1 | 2 | 4 | 9 | 17 | 22* | $31^{*}$ |
|  | All ages | 252 | 4,552,793 | 8 | - | ${ }^{1 *}$ | 1 | 2 | 4 | 9 | 21 | 25* | 41* |
| b. Male |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Di rect | < 1 | 5 | 59,261 | 3* | - | - | ${ }^{1 *}$ | 2* | 2* | 4* | 5* | 5* | 5* |
|  | 1-10 | 59 | 655,133 | 8 | - | ${ }^{1 *}$ | 2* | 3 | 5 | 9 | 19* | 26* | 37* |
|  | 11-19 | 27 | 690,503 | 5* | - | ${ }^{*}$ | ${ }^{1 *}$ | $3^{*}$ | 4* | 8* | 10* | 11* | 12* |
|  | 20 + | 144 | 2,834,667 | 5 | - | - | 1 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 11 | 19* | $28^{*}$ |
|  | All ages | 235 | 4, 239,564 | 6 | - | ${ }^{1 *}$ | 1 | 2 | 4 | 7 | 11 | 19* | $3^{*}$ |
| 1 ndirect | $<1$ | 1 | 16,693 | 87* | - | - | - | - |  | - | - | - | - |
|  | 1-10 | 20 | 174, 895 | 14* | - | - | - | 2* | 7* | 18* | 29* | 39* | 90* |
|  | 11-19 | 8 | 185,437 | 5* | - | - | - | 2* | 3* | 7* | 8* | 9* | $10^{*}$ |
|  | $20+$ | 49 | 885,950 | 7 | - | - | ${ }^{1 *}$ | 2* | 4 | ${ }^{\text {9* }}$ | 17* | 20* | 24* |
|  | Al' ages | 78 | 1,262,975 | 9 | - | - | ${ }^{1 *}$ | 2 | 5 | 9 | 19* | 24* | 75* |
| Direct and Indirect | $<1$ | 6 | 75,954 | 22* | - | - | ${ }^{1 *}$ | 2* | 4* | 5* | 49* | 68* | 83* |
|  | 1-10 | 71 | 758,109 | 10 | - | ${ }^{1 *}$ | ${ }^{1 *}$ | 3 | 6 | 10 | 27* | 31* | $68^{*}$ |
|  | 11-19 | 31 | 772,835 | 6* | - | ${ }^{1 *}$ | ${ }^{1 *}$ | 3* | 5* | 8* | 10* | 14* | 19* |
|  | 20 + | 168 | 3. 225,441 | 7 | - | - | 1 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 17 | 23* | $38^{*}$ |
|  | Al' ages | 276 | 4, 832,339 | 7 | - | - | 1 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 17 | 24 | 47* |

Source of data: 1994-1996 USDA Continuing Survey of Food Intakes by Individuals(CSFII)
ZOMAROO 10: 25 M: \PMX OSTWATERI REQOO2\ROO2_D1. LST Estimates are based on 2 -day averages
All estimates exclude commercial and biological water.
-: Means zero.
*: The sample size does not meet minimmeporting requirements as describedin the "Third Report on Nutrition monitoring in the United States, l994-96". NOTE: 448 individuals did not report body weight. They represent 6, 343, 682 individuals in the population.

Milliliters/kg of Body Weight/ Day

| Gender | Age | Sampize | Population | Mean | P1 | P5 | P10 | P25 | P50 | P75 | pgo | P95 | P99 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| c. Both sexes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Di rect | $<1$ | 6 | 75,282 | 3* | - | - | 1* | 2* | 3* | 4* | 5* | 5* | 5* |
|  | 1-10 | 111 | 1, 210, 418 | 9 | - | ${ }^{1 *}$ | 2* | 3 | 5 | 11 | 23* | 29* | 43* |
|  | 11-19 | 58 | 1, 400, 631 | 7 | - | ${ }^{*}$ | 1* | 2 | 4 | 8 | 11* | 22* | 33* |
|  | 20 + | 280 | 5, 618,910 | 6 | - | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 12 | 22 | $28^{*}$ |
|  | All ages | 455 | 8, 305, 241 | 6 | - | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 15 | 23 | 39* |
| 1 ndirect | $<1$ | 2 | 24,086 | 79* | - | - | - | - | 68* | 78* | 83* | 85* | $86^{*}$ |
|  | 1-10 | зо | 281,062 | 10* | - | - | - | 2* | 4* | 8* | 26* | 32* | $78^{*}$ |
|  | 11-19 | 13 | 305, 204 | 4* | - | - | - | 1* | 2* | 5* | 8* | 9* | 11* |
|  | 20 + | 91 | 1,653,987 | 7 | - | - | ${ }^{1 *}$ | 2 | 5 | 9 | 16* | 19* | 24* |
|  | All ages | 136 | 2, 264,339 | 7 | - | - | 1 | 2 | 4 | 9 | 17 | 20* | $61^{*}$ |
| Di rect and Indirect | $<1$ | 8 | 99, 368 | 22* | - | 1* | 1* | 2* | 3* | 5* | 72* | 79* | 85* |
|  | 1-10 | 128 | 1,362,513 | 10 | - | 1* | 1 | 3 | 5 | 12 | 27* | 31* | 54* |
|  | 11-19 | 63 | 1,488,678 | 7 | - | 1* | 1* | 2 | 4 | 8 | 17* | 23* | 33* |
|  | 20 + | 329 | 6, 434,573 | 7 | - | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 9 | 17 | 23 | 34* |
|  | All ages | 528 | 9, 385, 132 | 7 | - | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 9 | 19 | 24 | 46* |

Source of data: 1994-1996 USDA Continuing Survey of Food intakes by Individuals(CSFII)
2OMAROO 10: 25 M: \PMK OSTMATERI REQOO2\ROO2_D1. LST
Estimates are based on 2 -day averages.
All estimates exclude commercial and biological water.
-: Means zero.
": The sample size does not meet mi nimmeporting requirements as described in the "Third Report on Nutrition Monitoring in the United States, 1994-96".
NOTE: 448 individuals did not report body weight. They represent 6,343 , 682 individuals in the population.

|  | Age | Sampize | Population | Mean | P1 | P5 | P10 | P25 | P50 | P75 | p9o | P95 | P99 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Direct | $<0.5$ | 2 | 28,108 | 5* | - | - | - | - | 5* | 5* | 5* | 5* | 5* |
|  | o. 5-0.9 | 4 | 47, 174 | 3* | - | - | 1* | 1* | 2* | 3* | 3* | 3* | 3* |
|  | 1-3 | 47 | 339,587 | 10* | - | 2* | 2* | 3* | 6* | 10* | 24* | 28* | $39^{*}$ |
|  | 4-6 | 32 | 375,239 | 12* | - | ${ }^{1 *}$ | 2* | 3* | 7* | 15* | 29* | 36* | 44* |
|  | 7-10 | 32 | 495,592 | 7* | - | ${ }^{1 *}$ | ${ }^{*}$ | 3* | 4* | 11* | 16* | 19* | 22* |
|  | 11-14 | 28 | 587,223 | 6* | - | 1* | 1* | 2* | 5* | 8* | 10* | 19* | 21* |
|  | 15-19 | зо | 813,408 | 7* | - | ${ }^{1 *}$ | 1* | 2* | 4* | 8* | 14* | 24* | $36 *$ |
|  | 20-24 | 27 | 706,427 | 6* | - | - | - | 2* | 4* | 9* | 11* | 16* | 26* |
|  | 25-54 | 163 | 3,631,944 | 6 | - | - | 1 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 13 | 22* | 34* |
|  | 55-64 | 39 | 585,369 | 4* | - | ${ }^{1 *}$ | ${ }^{1 *}$ | 2* | 3* | 6* | ${ }^{\text {** }}$ | 11* | 11* |
|  | $65+$ | 51 | 695,170 | 5 | - | ${ }^{1 *}$ | ${ }^{1 *}$ | ${ }^{1 *}$ | 2 | 7* | 12* | 17* | 27* |
|  | Al 1 ages | 455 | 8, 305,241 | 6 | - | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 15 | 23 | 39* |
| Indirect | 0. 5-0.9 | 2 | 24,086 | 79* | - | - | - | - | 68* | 78* | 83* | 85* | 86* |
|  | 1-3 | 19 | 129,946 | 17* | - | - | - | 3* | 6* | 24* | 33* | 43* | 95* |
|  | 4-6 | 5 | 52, 154 | 6* | - | - | - | 2* | 3* | ${ }^{8 *}$ | 10* | 14* | 17* |
|  | 7-10 | 6 | 98,962 | 3* | - | - | - | - | 1* | 4* | 6* | 7* | 7* |
|  | 11-14 | 5 | 97. 454 | 3* | - | - | - | - | 1* | 5* | 7* | 8* | 12* |
|  | 15-19 | 8 | 207, 750 | 4* | - | - | - | ${ }^{1 *}$ | 2* | 3* | 8* | ${ }^{\text {9* }}$ | $10^{*}$ |
|  | 20-24 | 5 | 146,597 | 5* | - | - | - | 2* | 3* | 3* | 8* | 10* | 11* |
|  | 25-54 | 49 | 987, 029 | 6 | - | - | ${ }^{1 *}$ | ${ }^{1 *}$ | 4 | 8* | 15* | 19* | 25* |
|  | 55-64 | 10 | 131,233 | 7* | - | - | - | 2* | 6* | 9* | 15* | 16* | 19* |
|  | 65 + | 27 | 389, 128 | 8* | - | ${ }^{1 *}$ | 1* | 2* | 6* | 14* | 18* | 20* | 34* |
|  | All ages | 136 | 2, 264,339 | 7 | - | - | 1 | 2 | 4 | 9 | 17 | 20* | $61^{*}$ |
| Direct and Indirect | <0. 5 | 2 | 28,108 | 5* | - | - | - | - | 5* | 5* | 5* | 5* | 5* |
|  | o. 5-0.9 | 6 | 71,260 | 28* | - | - | 1* | 2* | 3* | 53* | 76* | 81* | $86^{*}$ |
|  | 1-3 | 58 | 404,320 | 14 | ${ }^{1 *}$ | 2* | 2* | 3 | 7 | 14 | 29* | 44* | 91* |
|  | 4-6 | 35 | 396,474 | 12* | - | ${ }^{1 *}$ | 2* | 3* | 7* | 15* | з0* | 38* | 48* |
|  | 7-10 | 35 | 561,719 | 7* | - | - | ${ }^{*}$ | 2* | 4* | ${ }^{9 *}$ | 15* | 20* | 24* |
|  | 11-14 | зо | 614,380 | 6* | - | 1* | 1* | 2* | 5* | 8* | 12* | 19* | 22* |
|  | 15-19 | 33 | 874, 298 | 7* | - | 1* | 1* | ${ }^{1 *}$ | 4* | 8* | 20* | 24* | $36^{*}$ |
|  | 20-24 | 29 | 746,436 | 7* | - | - | - | 2* | 4* | 10* | 17* | 18* | 26* |
|  | 25-54 | 187 | 4, 081,414 | 7 | - | - | 1 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 18 | 23* | $34^{*}$ |
|  | 55-64 | 45 | 670, 302 | 5* | - | ${ }^{1 *}$ | 1* | 2* | 3* | 7* | 11* | 15* | $20^{*}$ |
|  | $65+$ | 68 | 936,421 | 7 | - | ${ }^{1 *}$ | 1* | 1 | 3 | 9 | 19* | 26* | 44* |
|  | All ages | 528 | 9, 385, 132 | 7 | - | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 9 | 19 | 24 | $46^{*}$ |

Source of data: 1994-1996 USDA Continuing Survey of Food Intakes by Individuals(CSFII)
2OMAROO 10: 27 M: \PWX OSTWATER\ REQOO2\ROO2_D2. LST
Estimates are based on 2 -day averages.
Al estimates exclude commercial and biological water.
-: Means zero.
*: The sample size does not meet mi mumreporting requirements as described in the "Third Report on Nutrition Monitoring in the United States, 1994-96"
NOTE: 448 individuals did not report body weight. They represent $6,343,682$ individuals in the population

Milliliters/Kg of Body Weight/ Day

| women Categories | Age | Sampize | Population | Mean | P1 | P5 | P10 | P25 | P50 | P75 | pgo | P95 | P99 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| a. Pregnant |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Di rect |  | 2 | 62,335 | 20* | - | - | - | - | 11* | 20* | 25* | 26* | $28^{*}$ |
| Di rect and indirect |  | 2 | 62,335 | 20* | - | - | - | - | 11* | 20* | 25* | 26* | $28^{*}$ |
| b. Lactating |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Direct |  | 4 | 81,473 | 11* | - | - | - | 4* | 8* | 10* | 16* | 18* | $20 *$ |
| 1 ndirect |  | 2 | 58,554 | ${ }^{1 *}$ | - | - | - | - | ${ }^{1 *}$ | 1* | 1* | 1* | ${ }^{1 *}$ |
| Di rect and Indirect |  | 5 | 117. 029 | 8* | - | - | - | - | 5* | 8* | 15* | 18* | 21* |
| c. Women Age 15-44 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Direct |  | 78 | 1,965,169 | 8 | - | ${ }^{1 *}$ | ${ }^{1 *}$ | 2 | 4 | 8 | 22* | 27* | $39^{*}$ |
| Indirect |  | 17 | 370,465 | 4* | - | - | - | ${ }^{1 *}$ | 2* | 5* | 9* | ${ }^{10}{ }^{*}$ | $21^{*}$ |
| Di rect and Indirect |  | 85 | 2,103,507 | 8 | - | ${ }^{1 *}$ | 1* | 2 | 4 | 9 | 22* | 27* | 39* |

Source of data: 1994-1996 USDA Continuing Survey of Food intakes by individuals(CSFII)
ZOMAROO 10: 31 M: \PMXOSTWATERI REQOO2\ROO2_D3. LST Estimates are based on 2 -day averages.
All estimates exclude commercial and biological water.
-: Means zero.
*: The sample size does not meet mi mumreporting requirements as describedin the "Third Report on Nutrition monitoring in the United States, l994-96" NOTE: 57 individuals did not report body weight. They represent 1,413 , 944 individuals in the population.

Mililiters/kg of Body Weight/Day

| Gender | Age | Sampize | Population | Mean | P1 | P5 | P10 | P25 | P50 | P75 | p9o | P95 | P99 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| a. Female |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Di rect | < 1 | 86 | 994,044 | 19 | 2* | 2* | 2* | 6 | 13 | 26 | 37* | 44* | 84* |
|  | 1-10 | 1, 628 | 16, 326, 628 | 19 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 8 | 15 | 26 | 40 | 51 | 85 |
|  | 11-19 | 734 | 14, 799, 070 | 12 | ${ }^{1 *}$ | 2 | 2 | 5 | 9 | 16 | 24 | 31 | 55* |
|  | 20 + | 4. 064 | 84,905, 084 | 13 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 10 | 17 | 26 | 31 | 52 |
|  | All ages | 6. 512 | 117,024,826 | 14 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 11 | 18 | 27 | 35 | 61 |
| 1 ndirect | $<1$ | 142 | 1,550,183 | 70 | 1* | ${ }^{\text {* }}$ | 7 | 35 | 61 | 94 | 139 | 160* | 192* |
|  | 1-10 | 1, 702 | 16,544,839 | 9 | - | - | 1 | 3 | 6 | 12 | 20 | 26 | 48 |
|  | 11-19 | 706 | 14, 056, 801 | 5 | - | - | - | 1 | 3 | 6 | 11 | 15 | 23* |
|  | 20 + | 4. 306 | 90, 301,970 | 9 | - | 1 | 2 | 4 | 7 | 13 | 19 | 24 | 39 |
|  | All ages | 6. 856 | 122,453,793 | 10 | - | 1 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 12 | 19 | 26 | 57 |
| Di rect and Indirect | $<1$ | 149 | 1, 616,050 | 79 | 3* | 8* | 16 | 37 | 72 | 113 | 158 | 170* | 200* |
|  | 1-10 | 1. 826 | 18, 009, 208 | 26 | 1 | 4 | 7 | 13 | 21 | 33 | 50 | 66 | 104 |
|  | 11-19 | 798 | 16, 038, 142 | 15 | - | 2 | 4 | 7 | 13 | 20 | 29 | 36 | 56* |
|  | 20 + | 4. 421 | 92, 737, 736 | 21 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 12 | 18 | 27 | 37 | 45 | 69 |
|  | All ages | 7. 194 | 128,401,136 | 22 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 11 | 18 | 28 | 39 | 50 | 88 |
| b. Male |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Di rect | $<1$ | 94 | 1, 053,383 | 21 | 1* | 2* | 4* | 7 | 13 | 24 | 41* | 67* | 121* |
|  | 1-10 | 1, 671 | 17,585,596 | 19 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 8 | 14 | 25 | 37 | 46 | 79 |
|  | 11-19 | 740 | 15,382,657 | 13 | 1* | 2 | 2 | 5 | 9 | 16 | 25 | 35 | 65* |
|  | $20+$ | 4. 265 | 79,639, 289 | 11 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 9 | 15 | 23 | зо | 50 |
|  | All ages | 6. 770 | 113,660,925 | 13 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 10 | 16 | 26 | 35 | 64 |
| 1 ndirect | $<1$ | 130 | 1,390, 804 | 69 | 1* | 3* | 4 | 17 | 59 | 105 | 141 | 167* | 213* |
|  | 1-10 | 1. 726 | 17,651,589 | 9 | - | - | 1 | 3 | 6 | 12 | 20 | 28 | 47 |
|  | 11-19 | 718 | 15,075,280 | 5 | - | - | - | 2 | 3 | 6 | 11 | 15 | 25* |
|  | $20+$ | 4. 541 | 83,922,512 | 9 | - | 1 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 11 | 18 | 23 | 44 |
|  | Al' ages | 7. 115 | 118, 040, 185 | 9 | - | - | 1 | 3 | 6 | 11 | 18 | 25 | 59 |
| Di rect and Indirect | < 1 | 147 | 1,538,210 | 77 | 1* | 4* | 10 | 23 | 66 | 110 | 164 | 173* | 233* |
|  | 1-10 | 1. 882 | 19,480,513 | 25 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 12 | 20 | 33 | 48 | 62 | 91 |
|  | 11-19 | 794 | 16,642,651 | 16 | 1* | 3 | 4 | 8 | 13 | 21 | 32 | 42 | 69* |
|  | 20 + | 4,709 | 87, 605,178 | 19 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 10 | 16 | 24 | 34 | 43 | 67 |
|  | Al' ages | 7.532 | 125,266,552 | 20 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 10 | 16 | 25 | 38 | 49 | 86 |

Source of data: 1994-1996 USDA Continuing Survey of Food Intakes by Individuals(CSFII)
2OMAROO 10: 25 M: \PMX OSTWATERI REQOO2\ ROO2_DI. LST Estimates are based on 2 -day averages
All estimates exclude commercial and biological water
-: Means zero.
*: The sample size does not meet mi mimreporting requirements as described in the "Third Report on Nutrition monitoring in the United States, le94-96" NOTE: 448 individuals did not report body weight. They represent 6, 343, 682 individuals in the population.

Milliliters/kg of Body Weight/ Day

| Gender | Age | Sampize | Population | Mean | P1 | P5 | P10 | P25 | P50 | P75 | P90 | P95 | P99 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| c. Both sexes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Di rect | < 1 | 180 | 2,047,427 | 20 | 1* | 2* | 2 | 7 | 13 | 26 | 40 | 56* | 90* |
|  | 1-10 | 3. 299 | 33,912, 224 | 19 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 8 | 14 | 25 | 39 | 48 | 82 |
|  | 11-19 | 1,474 | 30, 181, 727 | 12 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 9 | 16 | 24 | 32 | 59 |
|  | 20 + | 8. 329 | 164,544,373 | 12 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 10 | 16 | 25 | 31 | 51 |
|  | All ages | 13, 282 | 230, 685, 751 | 13 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 10 | 17 | 27 | 35 | 63 |
| Indirect | < 1 | 272 | 2,940,987 | 69 | 1* | 2 | 5 | 26 | 60 | 104 | 141 | 164 | 204* |
|  | 1-10 | 3. 428 | 34,196,428 | 9 | - | - | 1 | 3 | 6 | 12 | 20 | 27 | 48 |
|  | 11-19 | 1. 424 | 29,132,081 | 5 | - | - | - | 1 | 3 | 6 | 11 | 15 | 25 |
|  | 20 + | 8. 847 | 174, 224,482 | 9 | - | 1 | 1 | 4 | 7 | 12 | 18 | 24 | 41 |
|  | Al' ages | 13,971 | 240, 493,978 | 9 | - | - | 1 | 3 | 7 | 12 | 18 | 25 | 57 |
| Direct and Indirect | $<1$ | 296 | 3, 154,260 | 78 | 2* | 7 | 12 | 29 | 71 | 113 | 164 | 170 | 222* |
|  | 1-10 | 3, 708 | 37, 489, 721 | 26 | 1 | 4 | 7 | 12 | 21 | 33 | 49 | 64 | 98 |
|  | 11-19 | 1. 592 | 32,680, 793 | 16 | - | 3 | 4 | 7 | 13 | 20 | 31 | 39 | 64 |
|  | 20 + | 9. 130 | 180, 342,914 | 20 | 1 | 4 | 7 | 11 | 17 | 26 | 36 | 44 | 68 |
|  | Al' ages | 14.726 | 253, 667, 688 | 21 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 11 | 17 | 26 | 38 | 50 | 87 |

Source of data: 1994-1996 USDA Continuing Survey of Food Intakes by Individuals(CSFII)
2OMAROO 10: 25 M: \PWX OSTMATERI REQOO2\ROO2_D1. LST
Estimates are based on 2-day averages.
All estimates exclude commercial and biological water.
-: Means zero.
*: The sample size does not meet mi nimmeporting requirements as described in the "Third Report on Nutrition Monitoring in the United States, 1994-96"
NOTE: 448 individuals did not report body weight. They represent 6 , 343 , 682 individuals in the population

|  | Age | Sampsize | Population | Mean | P1 | P5 | P10 | P25 | P50 | P75 | pgo | P95 | P99 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Direct | <0. 5 | 85 | 885,484 | 17 | - | - | 4* | 8 | 13 | 21 | 32* | 39* | $79^{*}$ |
|  | o. 5-0.9 | 95 | 1,161,943 | 23 | ${ }^{1 *}$ | 2* | 2* | 6 | 14 | 31 | 42* | 68* | $110{ }^{*}$ |
|  | 1-3 | 1.487 | 9,980, 093 | 22 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 17 | зо | 44 | 59 | 91 |
|  | 4-6 | 992 | 10,406,545 | 21 | 2* | 3 | 5 | 9 | 16 | 28 | 43 | 53 | $92^{*}$ |
|  | 7-10 | 820 | 13,525,586 | 15 | ${ }^{1 *}$ | 3 | 4 | 7 | 12 | 20 | зо | 36 | $52^{*}$ |
|  | 11-14 | 735 | 14, 164, 132 | 13 | ${ }^{1 *}$ | 2 | 3 | 5 | 10 | 16 | 25 | 34 | $51^{*}$ |
|  | 15-19 | 739 | 16,017,595 | 12 | ${ }^{1 *}$ | 2 | 2 | 4 | 9 | 16 | 24 | 31 | 65* |
|  | 20-24 | 591 | 16.404, 248 | 14 | - | 1 | 2 | 5 | 10 | 16 | 27 | 41 | $76{ }^{*}$ |
|  | 25-54 | 4. 347 | 100, 655, 732 | 12 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 9 | 16 | 25 | 32 | 50 |
|  | 55-64 | 1, 384 | 18, 808, 794 | 12 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 9 | 16 | 23 | 28 | 39 |
|  | 65 + | 2,007 | 28,675,599 | 12 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 10 | 16 | 23 | 27 | 38 |
|  | All ages | 13. 282 | 230,685,751 | 13 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 10 | 17 | 27 | 35 | 63 |
| I ndirect | <0. 5 | 132 | 1,305,316 | 92 | 1* | 6* | 9 | 47 | 83 | 134 | 164 | 190* | 218* |
|  | o. 5-0.9 | 140 | 1,635,671 | 51 | ${ }^{1 *}$ | 2* | 3 | 12 | 46 | 75 | 104 | 125* | 139* |
|  | 1-3 | 1. 626 | 10, 889, 009 | 13 | - | 1 | 2 | 4 | 9 | 17 | 28 | 36 | 65 |
|  | 4-6 | 1, 025 | 10, 686, 893 | 9 | - | - | 1 | 3 | 7 | 13 | 19 | 25 | 41* |
|  | 7-10 | 777 | 12,620,526 | 6 | - | - | 1 | 2 | 5 | 9 | 14 | 18 | $28^{*}$ |
|  | 11-14 | 712 | 13,630,618 | 5 | - | - | - | 2 | 4 | 7 | 12 | 15 | 25* |
|  | 15-19 | 712 | 15,501, 463 | 5 | - | - | - | 1 | 3 | 6 | 10 | 15 | 25* |
|  | 20-24 | 614 | 16, 788, 204 | 6 | - | - | 1 | 2 | 4 | 9 | 14 | 18 | 26* |
|  | 25-54 | 4. 647 | 107, 058,970 | 9 | - | 1 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 12 | 19 | 26 | 47 |
|  | 55-64 | 1. 493 | 20, 388, 024 | 10 | - | 2 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 13 | 18 | 25 | 38 |
|  | 65 + | 2.093 | 29,989, 284 | 9 | - | 2 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 13 | 17 | 21 | 33 |
|  | All ages | 13.971 | 240,493,978 | 9 | - | - | 1 | 3 | 7 | 12 | 18 | 25 | 57 |
| Direct and Indirect | <0. 5 | 149 | 1,465,837 | 92 | 2* | 7* | 14 | 31 | 87 | 139 | 169 | 196* | 239* |
|  | o. 5-0.9 | 147 | 1,688,423 | 65 | 2* | 6* | 11 | 26 | 58 | 88 | 120 | 164* | 185* |
|  | 1-3 | 1,732 | 11,603, 245 | 31 | 1 | 4 | 7 | 15 | 26 | 40 | 60 | 74 | 118 |
|  | 4-6 | 1, 103 | 11,556,872 | 27 | ${ }^{1 *}$ | 5 | 8 | 14 | 23 | 36 | 51 | 68 | 97* |
|  | 7-10 | 873 | 14,329,604 | 20 | ${ }^{1 *}$ | 4 | 6 | 10 | 17 | 26 | 36 | 44 | $70^{*}$ |
|  | 11-14 | 786 | 15,116, 291 | 16 | 1* | 3 | 4 | 8 | 14 | 21 | 33 | 40 | $60^{*}$ |
|  | 15-19 | 806 | 17,564,502 | 15 | - | 2 | 4 | 7 | 12 | 19 | 29 | 38 | $66^{*}$ |
|  | 20-24 | 668 | 18,224,524 | 18 | - | 2 | 4 | 8 | 14 | 22 | 34 | 44 | $86^{*}$ |
|  | 25-54 | 4. 813 | 110, 938, 819 | 20 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 11 | 17 | 26 | 37 | 46 | 69 |
|  | 55-64 | 1, 513 | 20,646,201 | 20 | 2 | 6 | 8 | 12 | 18 | 26 | 35 | 42 | 59 |
|  | $65+$ | 2.136 | 30,533, 370 | 21 | 4 | 7 | 9 | 13 | 19 | 27 | 34 | 39 | 54 |
|  | Al' ages | 14, 726 | 253,667. 688 | 21 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 11 | 17 | 26 | 38 | 50 | 87 |

Source of data: 1994-1996 USDA Continuing Survey of Food Intakes by Individuals(CSFII)
2OMAROO 10: 27 M: \PUX OSTWATERI REQOO2\ROOZ_D2. LST Estimes are based on 2 -day averages.

Al estimates exclude commercial and biological water
-: Means zero.
*: The sample size does not meet mi mumreporting requirements as described in the "Third Report on Nutrition Monitoring in the United States, 1994-96".
NOTE: 448 individuals did not report body weight. They represent 6,343 , 682 individuals in the population.

Milliliters/kg of Body Weight/ Day

| women Categories | Age | Sampsize | Population | Mean | P1 | P5 | P10 | P25 | P50 | P75 | p9o | P95 | P99 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| a. Pregnant |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Di rect |  | 61 | 1,547,532 | 16 | - | 2* | 3* | 7 | 16 | 23 | 29* | 31* | 33* |
| Indirect |  | 66 | 1,662,727 | 7 | - | - | 1* | 2 | 4 | 9 | 16* | 17* | 19* |
| Di rect and Indirect |  | 69 | 1,729,947 | 21 | - | 3* | 5* | 10 | 19 | 29 | 39* | 44* | 61* |
| b. Lactating |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Di rect |  | 35 | 959,364 | 20* | - | ${ }^{1 *}$ | 4* | ${ }^{\text {* }}$ | 17* | 31* | 39* | 47* | 52* |
| 1 ndirect |  | 39 | 1,114,793 | 12* | - | - | 2* | 3* | 7* | 13* | 23* | 26* | 63* |
| Di rect and Indirect |  | 40 | 1,141,186 | 28* | - | 6* | 9* | 12* | 25* | 41* | 53* | 57* | $70^{*}$ |
| C. Women Age 15-44 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Direct |  | 2. 017 | 51,325,362 | 13 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 10 | 17 | 27 | 33 | 63 |
| 1 ndirect |  | 2, 145 | 54,504,373 | 8 | - | - | 1 | 2 | 6 | 11 | 18 | 23 | 39 |
| Di rect and Indirect |  | 2. 258 | 57,164,907 | 20 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 9 | 16 | 25 | 36 | 46 | 77 |

Source of data: 1994-1996 USDA Continuing Survey of Food intakes by Individuals(CSFII)
ZOMAROO 10: 31 M: \PWX OSTWATER\ REQOO2\ROO2_D3. LST
Estimates are based on 2 -day averages.
All estimates exclude commercial and biological water.
-: Means zero.
: The sample size does not meet mi mumreporting requirements as described in the "Third Report on Nutrition Monitoring in the United States, 1994-96". NOTE: 57 individuals did not report body weight. They represent 1,413 , 944 individuals in the population

## Appendix F <br> SAB Report and EPA Response

Appendix F1 includes the results of a review of the July 1999 version of this report by the Drinking Water Intake Subcommittee (DWIS), a special subcommittee of the EPA SAB. The OST's response to this report follows in Appendix F2.

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Appendix F1: SAB Report

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## EEPA AN SAB REPORT ON EPA's Per Capita Water Ingestion Estimates for the United States

A Review by the Executive Committees' Drinking Water Ingestion Subcommittee


#### Abstract

The Drinking Water Intake Subcommittee (DWIS) of the Science Advisory Board's (SAB) Executive Committee reviewed a report on the Estimated Per Capita Water Consumption in the United States. The document presents estimates of drinking water ingestion for the total U.S. population and a number of subgroups of interest. Estimates are given for many age, gender, and other descriptors. The Subcommittee was pleased with the report's use of a substantial existing data base to improve upon the current EPA estimates for drinking water ingestion. The current Report is largely descriptive and contains little discussion of factors embedded within the original survey and the Agency's analytical method for deriving estimates that inform the reader of important factors that should guide use of the estimates. The Subcommittee noted its desire to see a greater level of discussion on these elements so that unintended misuse of the data can be minimized.


Keywords: Drinking water ingestion, exposure factors, drinking water consumption, drinking water intake.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR
SCIENCE ADVISORY BOARD
December 20, 1999
EPA-SAB-EC-00-003

The Honorable Carol Browner
Administrator
United States Environmental Protection Agency
401 M Street, SW
Washington, DC 20460
Subject: An SAB Report on EPA's Per Capita Water Ingestion in the
United States
Dear Ms. Browner:
This report presents the results of a review by the Drinking Water Intake Subcommittee, a special subcommittee established by the EPA Science Advisory Board (SAB) Executive Committee in response to a request from the Agency's Office of Water to review its report entitled Estimated Per Capita Water Consumption in the United States. The review was carried out during two meetings with representatives of the Agency during July 1999. The Subcommittee concluded that the EPA report will be an important reference with extensive utility both inside and outside the Environmental Protection Agency. In addition, the Subcommittee believes that the U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Continuing Survey of Food Intake by Individuals (CSFII) was the best available information source for the Agency to use in developing its estimates of drinking water ingestion by the U. S. population. The CSFII also provides a valid data set for estimating water ingestion for a limited number of subgroups within the population. However, the Subcommittee has concerns about the descriptive nature of the EPA report because it contains no explicit discussion of how these estimates might reasonably be used by the Agency in its scientific assessment and policy considerations.

Even though the report will be invaluable in providing information about the distribution of water consumption among the general population, it may be of limited value in providing information about the drinking water consumption of certain subpopulations that may be of interest to the Agency and to other users of the report. However, this limitation is due to the characteristics of the CSFII survey and not because of the Agency's analysis and interpretation of the data. The CSFII survey was aimed at characterizing the food intake of the general population and was not designed to gather information on specific subgroups or situations (e.g., very young children, Native Americans, individuals with diseases which impact their water consumption or workers in hot environments). As a result, although specific groups of interest are represented in the survey in proportion to their occurrence in the general population, the information needed to identify them may not be present and, even when it is, the sample sizes in the subgroups that can be identified are often too small to provide useful information on their water intake (e.g., for young children in certain ethnic or socioeconomic groups). Further, even though Native Americans are represented in the survey, the information gathered in CSFII does not allow one to differentiate which of the Native Americans who were included in the survey follow traditional Native American culture and lifestyle and which of them practice contemporary urban and suburban lifestyles.

Several approaches are possible if the Agency finds that it needs information on the distribution of water intake in subgroups, or for situations that are not adequately described by CSFII. One is to commission special surveys designed to gather the needed information about these groups. A second approach would be to rely on current understanding of the physiological need for water by individuals in different situations (e.g., developmental stages, physiological states, or environments) to characterize the likely water consumption and then to couple this information with survey information on the distribution of these developmental stages, physiological states, and environments in the population. Each approach has its strengths and weaknesses.

The draft report could be considerably strengthened, and the potential for misinterpretation of its findings could be reduced substantially, if the Agency provided information on the statistical significance of differences in water consumption between major subgroups of the population. Without such information, users of the report may be inclined to emphasize the differences in water consumption among subgroups which may in fact be artifacts of small sample sizes.

The SAB is prepared to provide additional review and assistance as EPA further develops these estimates. We look forward to the response to these comments from the Assistant Administrator for the Office of Water.

## Sincerely,

Dr. Joan M. Daisey, Chair

Science Advisory Board

Dr. Henry Anderson, Cochairman Drinking Water Intake Subcommittee Science Advisory Board

Dr. Richard Bull, Cochairman
Drinking Water Intake Subcommittee
Science Advisory Board

## NOTICE

This report has been written as part of the activities of the Science Advisory Board, a public advisory group providing extramural scientific information and advice to the Administrator and other officials of the Environmental Protection Agency. The Board is structured to provide balanced, expert assessment of scientific matters related to problems facing the Agency. This report has not been reviewed for approval by the Agency and, hence, the contents of this report do not necessarily represent the views and policies of the Environmental Protection Agency, nor of other agencies in the Executive Branch of the Federal government, nor does mention of trade names or commercial products constitute a recommendation for use.

Distribution and Availability: This Science Advisory Board report is provided to the EPA Administrator, senior Agency management, appropriate program staff, interested members of the public, and is posted on the SAB website (www.epa.gov/sab). Information on its availability is also provided in the SAB's monthly newsletter (Happenings at the Science Advisory Board). Additional copies and further information are available from the SAB staff.

# U.S. Environmental Protection Agency <br> Science Advisory Board <br> Drinking Water Intake Subcommittee <br> Panel for Review of the EPA Report on Drinking Water Consumption July 8 and 19-20, 1999 

## Co-Chairs

Dr. Henry A. Anderson, Wisconsin Bureau of Public Health, Madison, WI
Dr. Richard Bull, Battelle Pacific Northwest Laboratories, Richland, WA

Panelists
Dr. Judy Bean, Children's Hospital Medical Center, Cincinnati, OH

Dr. Cynthia Bearer, Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, OH
Dr. John Evans, Harvard School of Public Health, Boston, MA

Dr. Anna Fan-Cheuk, California Environmental Protection Agency, Oakland, CA
Dr. Richard Gilbert, Battelle Washington Office, Washington, DC
Dr. Barbara L. Harper, Yakama Indian Nation, Richland, WA
Dr. Michael Jayjock, Rohm and Haas Co., Spring House, PA
Dr. Kai-Shen Liu, California Department of Health Services, Berkeley, CA

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## 1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The U. S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Science Advisory Board (SAB) was asked to perform a peer review of the Agency report Estimated Per Capita Water Consumption in the United States (hereafter referred to as the Report). The SAB Executive Committee established the Drinking Water Intake Subcommittee (DWIS) to conduct this review. The DWIS reviewed the Report during two meetings: one, a telephone conference meeting, on July 8, 1999 and the other, a face-to-face meeting, on July 19 to 20, 1999. Major Subcommittee comments on the EPA Report are contained below in this SAB report. Specific responses to the 11 charge questions are provided in Appendix $A$ to this $S A B$ report.

EPA is commended for seeking out databases that can be used for estimating ingestion of drinking water on a national scale. The database selected as the analytic basis for the report, the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Continuing Survey of Food Intake by Individuals (hereafter, the CSFII or the Survey), is the best available and has critical attributes that allow advancement of our understanding of ingestion of water by the general population of the United States. The Agency's efforts to develop ingestion estimates from the CSFII survey data were significant.

The committee believes that the EPA Report will be an important reference resource with extensive utility both within and outside the Agency. However, the following issues must be considered if the Report is to achieve its full potential.

### 1.1 EPA's goals and objectives as stated for this Report, and the analyses it contains, were too limited.

The Subcommittee is concerned that the Report is only descriptive and that it does not explicitly discuss how the estimates might be reasonably used. The Agency has both scientific and policy reasons for estimating water ingestion for the overall population, and for subpopulations, that are not discussed in the report. Some of these respond to the statutory mandate in the Safe Drinking Water Act. But there are other needs for information on drinking water intake in risk assessment and regulation which involve establishing default values for water ingestion, estimation of risks to highly exposed and/or sensitive subpopulations, and characterization of the distribution of individual risks or the impacts of specific control strategies. Important implications to these uses are not discussed in the current report.

EPA often uses default values for water ingestion levels when it develops allowable concentrations for contaminants in drinking water. The Subcommittee is encouraged that this EPA report provides information that will permit analysts to use specific data for water ingestion in many future situations where allowable concentrations must be developed. For others, the Report will provide assistance for developing information on the distribution of drinking water ingestion by individuals that includes new information and the relationship of ingestion to factors such as age, gender, and disease status.

While the report does a good job of characterizing the distribution of drinking water consumption in the entire US population, and in the major subdivisions of the US population (i.e., by age, sex, race, and geographic region), it does not provide the information that some users may want on drinking water ingestion by smaller subpopulations. Further, certain groups may have higher than normal water ingestion levels or they may be more sensitive to the effects of contaminants in drinking water. Examples of these would include very young children and workers in hot and/or dry climates.

This limitation exists because the CSFII data upon which the Agency relied for generating its estimates were collected in an effort to characterize the patterns of food consumption in the general population. They did not target certain subgroups that are now of heightened interest to EPA. Therefore the samples in certain subgroups are so small that the CSFII estimates of water consumption in these groups may be quite imprecise. Compounding this problem is the Report's omission of statistical confidence intervals for most of the ingestion estimates among subgroups of the population. If legislative mandates or regulatory analysis require information on the water consumption of these subgroups, further studies will be needed.

Many of the results presented in the report may be sensitive to assumptions made during data analysis. Examples of such data analysis conventions include the choice of regional boundaries and the assignment of a principal source for ingested water. Currently the report does not include a section analyzing the sensitivity of key results to these assumptions. The Subcommittee urges the Agency to conduct a sensitivity analysis and to add a section to the report describing the key findings from the sensitivity analysis.

Another key issue influencing the interpretation of the CSFII data is the choice of averaging time. We know that in many other settings (e.g., air pollution exposure assessment) heterogeneity tends to decrease as averaging time increases. The exact nature of the relationship between averaging time and observed heterogeneity depends on the features of the data being explored. For certain purposes (e.g., cancer risk assessment) the population distributions of long term average exposures may be of interest. The current EPA report provides information about drinking water intake averaged over TWO days. Therefore, to minimize the potential for misuse of the data in the EPA Report, users might benefit if the Agency clearly stated the averaging time on all tables and graphs in the report. Further, it may be necessary to more fully explore the sensitivity of results to alternative choices of averaging time.

Therefore, the Subcommittee recommends that the EPA Report discuss the characteristics of the EPA methods for estimating ingestion, and the USDA method for conducting the CSFII, that have important implications for those who must use the ingestion data.

### 1.2 The EPA Report should state that EPA did not have information that would allow calculation of confidence intervals for sub-populations.

A discussion point for the subcommittee centered on the question of whether it was appropriate to provide data without meaningful confidence intervals. The design of the CSFII survey requires use of an ultimate cluster methodology which is an aggregate of sampled persons within each primary sampling unit. Smaller subpopulations within the sample (e.g., the less than one year olds) did not meet these criteria. This prevents the calculation of confidence intervals using the ultimate cluster methodology. It would be good to clarify this point for the readers of the report.

### 1.3 The Agency should develop a strategy for the analysis, presentation and interpretation of the Report's data that is consistent with the intended uses of the data.

The Agency has taken a purely descriptive approach to the analysis and presentation of data. This results in numerous tables containing drinking water ingestion estimates for many conceivable combinations of attributes examined (e.g., Native American males by age group and by geographic region, etc.). While this superficially exhaustive presentation of data may seem attractive, the Subcommittee is concerned that this strategy for analysis, interpretation, and presentation of the data is inadequate and potentially misleading. We urge the Agency to develop a strategy for data analysis which, at a minimum, provides only those estimates of drinking water intake for which estimates of uncertainty can also be developed, and preferably which includes formal hypothesis tests of the significance of differences in the water consumption of various groups. Further, the number of tables presented in the report should be substantially reduced and limited to only those which support Agency needs and for which valid estimates of precision can be provided. If the Agency feels that certain tables for which valid estimates of precision can not be produced are necessary, this fact should be prominently displayed on each such table.

## 2. INTRODUCTION AND CHARGE

The Drinking Water Intake Subcommittee was asked to conduct a peer review of the Agency Report that provides estimates of per capita water intake in the United States. The Report contains estimates of the amount of direct and indirect water consumption. Direct water consumption is defined as plain water consumed directly as a beverage. Indirect water is that water added to foods and beverages during final home or restaurant preparation.

Empirical distributions of estimated water consumption were generated by water source and by the respondent's demographic and physical characteristics. Water sources include: a) the community water supply, b) bottled water, c) other sources including the respondent's own well, rain cistern, spring, or public spring. Physical and demographics characteristics include: age, gender, race, socioeconomic status, and geographic region. Estimates were also generated separately for pregnant and lactating women.

The distributions of estimated water ingestion include point estimates of the mean and the following percentiles: 1st, 5th, 10th, 25th, 50th, 75th, 90th, 95th, and 99th. Confidence intervals for the mean and bootstrap intervals for the upper percentiles are provided for only the larger subpopulations.

The charge to the Drinking Water Intake Subcommittee from the Office of Science and Technology, US EPA Office of Water included the following questions:
a) The distributions of estimated water intake were generated using standard statistical methodology for surveys with complex designs such as the 1994-96 CSFII. Is the statistical methodology used to generate the estimates appropriate? Should we consider rounding?
b) We have limited the calculation of confidence intervals about the mean and boot strap intervals for percentiles to the distributions for the larger sub-populations. The complex sample design makes the calculation and interpretation of results for smaller sub-populations virtually impossible to calculate and interpret. Is this an appropriate decision?
c) The CSFII survey is based on short-term survey data. Upper percentile estimates may differ for short-term and long-term data because short-term survey data tends to be inherently more variable. Is it appropriate to report upper percentile estimates such as the 99th percentile?
d) Are the data conventions used to identify direct and indirect water appropriate?
e) Do the data support estimates of sub-population distributions?
f) We have provided distributions of estimated water intake for numerous subpopulations. Should any additional sub-populations be added? Should any be excluded? Specify sub-populations.
g) USDA has identified two types of indirect water in foods. They are:
i. The amount of water in food as consumed.
ii. The amount of water used to prepare food.

The water intake report provides estimates of the amount of indirect water in food as consumed. If resources permit, we could expand our report as a future addendum to include estimates of the amount of indirect water used to prepare food. Would this be desirable?
h) Additional water intake estimates associated with types of food may be useful for specific risk-exposure analyses, e.g., cold beverage intake. Such analyses are feasible using the CSFII data. We could expand our report as a future addendum if resources permit. Are any such targeted analyses of significant interest at this time?
i) Intrinsic water is the water contained in foods and beverages at the time of market purchase. Intrinsic water includes commercial water (added to food products by food manufacturers) and biological water (found naturally in foods). Intrinsic water is not included in our current analysis. If resources permit, we could expand our report as a future addendum to includes estimates of intrinsic water. Would this be desirable?
j) What are the scientific limitations to the use of the water consumption estimates provided in this report (i.e., what other issues has the Subcommittee noted with the estimates that are not covered elsewhere)?
k) The water intake estimates provided in this report are based on all respondents, including those who did not report consuming water during the two survey days. If resources permit, we could also generate estimates of water consumption which exclude the zero consumers of water. We noticed that for some sub-populations, especially the less than one-year-old infants, a substantial proportion consumed zero or minimal amounts of tap water per day (presumably those who were breast fed or drank undiluted formula or milk); these zero consumers of water can contribute to lower estimates. Would this be desirable?

## 3. SUBCOMMITTEE COMMENTS

### 3.1 General Comments

The Drinking Water Intake Subcommittee (DWIS) of the EPA Science Advisory Board (SAB) has reviewed the Agency's report entitled Estimated Per Capita Water Consumption in the United States during two meetings: one on July 8, 1999 and the other on July 19 to 20, 1999. Specific responses to the Agency's charge questions are provided in Appendix A to this SAB report.

EPA used the Continuing Survey of Food Intake by Individuals (CSFII) as its data source for use in deriving its drinking water ingestion estimates. EPA is commended for seeking out databases that can be used for estimating drinking water ingestion for the population at a national scale. This was the best data source available and it had critical attributes that allow advancement of our understanding of drinking water ingestion in the general U. S. population and the Agency made good use of the data. Several strengths of the USDA 1994-96 CSFII database are worth highlighting.
a) The database is large, recent, and it is a population based survey.
b) The database permits the categorization of various sources of ingested water.
c) The convention used to estimate the fraction of water in each food as consumed was scientifically defensible.
d) The database permits a breakdown of the US population into some major groups based on age, gender, special populations of females, regions, and broad classifications of ingested water source.

The committee believes that the EPA Report will be an important source of information on drinking water ingestion. The report will enjoy extensive use as a reference resource for those within and outside of the Agency.

Even though this report will allow EPA to better understand contaminant exposures associated with drinking water ingestion it does not, nor was it intended to, provide insight into exposure to drinking water contaminants associated with dermal exposure (e.g., during bathing or showering). Further, even though it provides estimates for some combinations of attributes, many such attribute combinations are possible. Most of these are not included nor could all possible combinations of potential interest be covered (e.g., infants who live in hot climates and have health conditions which affect water intake). Therefore, to fully estimate contaminant exposures associated with drinking water, EPA will need to go beyond projections that are based solely on information contained in this specific Report.

Notwithstanding the strengths of the Survey and the EPA Report noted above, the Subcommittee does have a number of concerns with the Report. If the Report is to achieve its full potential there are a number of issues that require further attention. These are discussed in Sections 3.2 through 3.4 that follow.

### 3.2 EPA's goals and objectives as stated for this Report, and the analyses it contains, are too limited.

The report was constructed only as a descriptive report without an explicit discussion of how the estimates in the Report might reasonably be applied by users. The subcommittee has several recommendations for revision to address this current shortcoming:
a) The Report needs a prominent and early explanation of the logic used in the survey design and in the analyses used to develop the Agency's estimates. This explanation should be understandable by the educated layperson. This is not a criticism of the technical logic used in the analysis, rather, it simply recognizes that most users of these estimates will not have the specialized knowledge of statistics needed to understand fully the approach used.
b) The report must provide a much clearer indication of which estimates are reliable and which ones are not as reliable. The extensive tables of statistics that appear to break down the population to several subgroups provide potential users of the data with a false sense of security about the precision of the estimates. This practically guarantees that the results will be applied in ways not supportable by the database.

The Agency has both scientific and policy reasons for estimating water ingestion in the overall population and in subpopulations of interest. Some of these come from the statutory mandates of the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), but others come from the broader environmental health community, such as: a) risk assessment; b) development of default values; and c) sensitive subpopulations. The implications of the survey characteristics and the analyses supporting EPA's estimates on these uses of the ingestion estimates are not sufficiently discussed in the Report.

Risk assessments are scientifically-based efforts to estimate the impact that exposure to a contaminant, or groups of contaminants in water, may have on human health. For waterborne risk scenarios, it is important to construct as complete a picture of water ingestion as is possible. Some of the distinctions in the present estimates limit that capability. For example, as the Agency rightly points out, direct and indirect water represent only part of potential tap water ingestion (and therefore exposure to waterborne contamination). Commercial water (that water added by the manufacturer prior to marketing-not now included in the EPA estimates) is frequently taken from tap sources, although these are frequently far removed from the point of consumption. This does not mean that the estimates obtained from the present study cannot be used in developing risk assessments, but part of the exposure assessment may have to obtain broader categories of
water source than are identified in the present analysis of the data. Such limitations in the tabular data need to be clearly stated in the report.

In its current configuration, the report provides estimates that are composites of both those who reported drinking water during both survey days and those who reported drinking none on those days. As EPA noted in its charge to the Subcommittee, this could result in underestimates of drinking water ingestion. EPA traditionally uses a default value for water ingestion when converting a "safe dose" ( $\mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg} /$ day) to enforceable concentration limits in drinking water. The Report permits EPA to use improved data in developing such limits. However, the Subcommittee believes that such analyses should focus on those portions of the population that actually ingest drinking water. The estimates needed in this circumstance should not be diluted by including large numbers of individuals that reported no water ingestion during the survey (see Question 11 in Appendix A). In its current configuration, the report provides only the diluted estimates. Ingestion estimates should be developed by EPA to reflect only those who actually reported water ingestion as well as the current composite situation. When sufficient data are available to estimate confidence intervals, these Survey data can be used to develop default values.

Some subpopulations of interest are adequately represented in the report (e.g., pregnant women) but others identified included too few representatives (e.g., children of Native Americans). For this reason, the Subcommittee strongly recommends that the Report make explicit the limitations of the estimates. The breakout of pregnant and lactating women provides at least a starting point for defining the amount of water that is consumed by populations that may have special sensitivities. There are also some data that can be used to estimate water consumption by individuals of varying age. However, it is important to recognize and identify the limitations of these data for smaller populations (e.g., children of Native Americans/ Alaskans). In addition, other populations could be identified that consume higher amounts of water (e.g., diabetics and individuals with kidney disease) that, while not rare in the overall population, are well below the statistical power of the Survey to detect. If there are not sufficient data to support development of relatively robust measures of confidence, the use of the data to describe water ingestion by these smaller subgroups would be misleading and do a disservice to these groups. If these groups are to be a source of particular concern in the Agency's regulatory agenda, surveys should be conducted that are adequate to support such estimates. Some other data sources might be superior for such purposes (e.g., NHANES).

The report provided insight into the 1.0 liter/10 kilogram default value for ingestion of drinking water by children that is currently used by EPA. The analysis presented in the EPA report shows that water consumption per unit body weight is very high at birth and falls off sharply with age. The Subcommittee is encouraged that the EPA Report now provides information that will permit analysts to use specific data for water ingestion in many future instances where allowable concentrations must be developed. For others, the Report will provide a better basis for developing reasonable defaults.

In the Agency's derivation of maximum contaminant limit goals (MCLGs) the mathematical operation essentially converts consumption to $\mathrm{ml} / \mathrm{kg} /$ day, the Subcommittee believes that there is significant value to be gained from expressing estimates in these units as well as volume ingested. When shown in such units, the real differences in water consumption by age become much more apparent than when given as volume measures alone. $\mathrm{M} 1 / \mathrm{kg} /$ day figures are best used until ingestion stabilizes and then the daily volume becomes equally appropriate.

Clearly, the EPA Report is not intended to answer questions about other critical subpopulations (e.g., workers that consume very large quantities of water because of the exertion involved in their work or because of working in hot and/or dry climates). This points to an opportunity for future work in this area. Some of this information may already be available in the literature. If not such efforts could involve designing a relatively simple hypothesis and model of the determinants of water ingestion. Some independent variables for such a model of water ingestion could include: a) level of effort or metabolic rate; b) average ambient air temperature; c) average ambient relative humidity; d) body weight; and e)age.

Describing and capturing data for these predictor variables, and subsequent water ingestion for subpopulations that share common (and relatively narrow) ranges of these variables, could lead to the identification of the subpopulations of greatest concern for contaminant exposures through drinking water. It might also lead to the development and validation of a comprehensive model for the prediction of water ingestion from such parameters. The resulting simple hypothesis and model of the determinants of water ingestion could be used generically because it would reflect water needs of individuals. In some individuals most, if not all, of that water requirement might come from tap water. Those are the persons that the SDWA is intended to protect. If more accurate estimates of actual drinking water ingestion are needed, appropriate data could be collected by targeted surveys. The results could always be benchmarked against the basic water needs of individuals under different physiological conditions.

The value of some of the tabular distributions provided in the analysis is not clear. For example, water ingestion was provided by region. The Subcommittee's agrees with the need for regional estimates; however, the political regions identified in the Agency Report were probably too large. The within region variability of ingestion is probably much larger than that between regions.

It is important to emphasize that risk is a function of both exposure and sensitivity. Sensitivity is determined by genetics, developmental stage (old as well as young), lifestyle, and preexisting disease conditions that are not addressed in the Report. The Agency should simply point out that these other determinants of sensitivity are not addressed in the report.

### 3.3 The EPA Report should state that EPA did not have information that would allow calculation of confidence intervals for sub-populations.

A discussion point for the subcommittee centered on the question of whether it was appropriate to provide data without meaningful confidence intervals. The design of the CSFII survey requires use of an ultimate cluster methodology which is an aggregate of sampled persons within each primary sampling unit. Smaller subpopulations within the sample (e.g., the less than one year olds) did not meet these criteria. This prevents the calculation of confidence intervals using the ultimate cluster methodology. It would be good to clarify this point for the readers of the report.

### 3.4 The Agency needs to develop a strategy for the analysis, presentation, and interpretation of data that is consistent with the intended uses of the data.

The report should contain a description of the methodology used for analyzing the data. This would better explain the approach employed for those who are not experts in the sophisticated statistical techniques. In addition, the report should contain a strategy for future analyses of the data including some hypothesis testing.

Data validation and quality assurance procedures used in the development of the report should be prominently documented, with especial attention to conventions that were developed to handle some of the data.

The presentation of numerous tables containing estimates developed in the Agency analysis are clearly not appropriate for many of the applications the Agency will have for this information. Tables should be substantially reduced. Instead of numerous tables with estimates having unknown confidence levels the report should be limited to tables with estimates that support agency needs and for which valid estimates of reliability can be provided. These tables should be displayed in a useful way with significant figures appropriate to the level of precision in the estimates. The text surrounding these fewer tables should make clear the limitations of the estimates and whether they can be applied with confidence to evaluations of the subpopulations with which they are identified.

For example, the Subcommittee had very little confidence that the data reported for Native Americans reflected a Native American lifestyle (see Question 6 in Appendix A). There is a difference between "race" and "lifestyle". The reasons for different intake rates primarily reflects lifestyle (secondarily SES), and probably not race per se. If the Agency is convinced that this data reflects such a lifestyle, it should explain the rationale supporting the conclusion. A contrary conclusion should also be clearly explained.

Similarly, separate tables should be provided reflecting ingestion estimates for those respondents reporting water ingestion during the two days captured in the CSFII. This should be in addition to tables that reflect estimates based on a composite of respondents reporting tapwater
ingestion and those who did not report such ingestion. Both sets of analyses provide important perspectives depending upon the use that the data will be applied to by the Agency. There are also good reasons to display data in both in terms of $\mathrm{ml} / \mathrm{kg} /$ day as well as liters consumed. In all cases these data should include some measure of the precision of the estimate.

It is extremely important to segregate estimates for children by age for the reasons stated earlier. However, it is much less important to separate estimates for adults by age because the differences observed are much smaller. In adults the future analytical focus should be on identifying subpopulations that consume more water for other reasons, such as preexisting disease (e.g., diabetes mellitus), occupational conditions, or effects due to climate.

## Appendix A

## Responses to Specific Agency Charge Questions

## 1. Statistical Methodology

Charge Question 1: The distributions of estimated water intake were generated using standard statistical methodology for surveys with complex designs such as the 1994-96 CSFII. Is the statistical methodology used to generate the estimates appropriate?

The methodology described in the document is an appropriate technique to produce estimates from a multi-stage, stratified, clustered sample. The Agency, however, did not clearly state that the estimates were generated from a summary tape containing only final weights assigned to individuals. This means that the Agency was limited in what it could do with the data. References to the documents describing estimating equations for the US Department of Agriculture's Continuing Survey of Food Intakes by Individuals are needed.

## 2. Confidence Limits

Charge Question 2: We have limited the calculation of confidence intervals about the mean and boot strap intervals for percentiles to the distributions for the larger subpopulations. The complex sample design makes the calculation and interpretation of results for smaller sub-populations virtually impossible to calculate and interpret. Is this an appropriate decision?

Yes. However, the rationale for this is buried in the narrative. The Subcommittee recommends that the Agency state more clearly, and in a prominent place, its reasoning for not calculating such intervals throughout the report. Also, the convention of placing "zeros" as entries in the tables for place-holders where no estimates have been generated is confusing. The Subcommittee recommends inserting "dashes" in place of such zeros. This convention is used by others reporting results from such efforts.

## 3. Short-term Data and Long-term Estimates

Charge Question 3: The CSFII survey is based on short-term survey data. Upper percentile estimates may differ for short-term and long-term data because short-term survey data tends to be inherently more variable. Is it appropriate to report upper percentile estimates such as the 99th percentile?

The decision whether to report upper percentile estimates depends in part on whether the quality of these estimates is sufficient for their intended use. Quality may be judged by the number of individuals interviewed, the fulfillment of underlying assumptions, and the computed
statistical precision, bias and confidence in the percentile estimates. Uses of the drinking water ingestion estimates may be very broad and could include risk assessment, rule-development for microbial contaminants of drinking water and disinfection by-products, as well as other uses not now anticipated. Some uses of drinking water ingestion estimates may require the short-term survey data available from the present CSFII survey data (i.e., estimates of daily averages based on only two non-consecutive days of data), while other uses may need long-term survey data (i.e., estimates based on more than 2 days of data). For example, short term data and a knowledge of the variability of such data can be useful for risk assessments of acute health effects such as diarrhea due to microbiological contamination, whereas long term data and a knowledge of its variability are needed for risk assessments of long-term health effects such as cancer. As the short-term data available from the current CSFII survey are not ideally suited for all uses, it is particularly important that the report adequately describe the quality of the estimates so that users can judge if the results of the current survey are of sufficient quality. As indicated above, this quality can be described in various ways such as by providing variances and confidence limits for estimated percentiles, by carefully stating and explaining all assumptions used in obtaining those estimates, and by the number of individuals interviewed in the various subcategories.

The number of individuals interviewed in subcategories is sometimes very small in the CSFII data. This point is illustrated by reference to Table A-3b in Section 11e of the EPA Report. In this table, there is only one individual in the $<0.5$ year age category and only three individuals in the 0.5-0.9 age category. Clearly, upper percentiles should not be reported for categories for which the number of persons interviewed is so small. The National Center for Health Statistics has issued guidelines on minimum sample sizes required to obtain credible estimates. These guidelines should be considered by EPA as a way to decide when drinking water estimates should be flagged as being of lower than acceptable quality.

Taking these considerations into account, this Subcommittee believes it is appropriate that the lower and upper percentile estimates obtained from the CSFII survey be reported, but that additional guidance on their quality and when they should and should not be used should be provided.

## 4. Data Conventions

## Charge Question 4: Are the data conventions used to identify direct and indirect

 water appropriate?A series of conventions was established to allow the estimation of water intake as a result of water consumed as a component of foods. The procedure is described in detail and is essentially the same as that used previously by Ershow and Cantor (1989) and by the Office of Pesticides Program (Tolerance Assessment System, 1985). The procedures as described are appropriate and will allow EPA to account for moisture gained and lost during cooking and allow the estimation of the proportion of water from home supplies versus from commercial water sources. A quick check of the results of applying the conventions to the CSFII food codes
indicates that the procedures worked well. The results appear to be in the anticipated ranges. The data should be rounded to reflect the appropriate level of precision. It would also be useful to note in the text and on any files containing the factors that these represent a factor that is a composite of factors, e.g., that different types of rice, rice cooked different lengths of time and by different consumers will have different amounts of moisture and therefore different factors.

The Agency did not conduct a quality assurance check on the data. Given the multitude of uses for this information, the Subcommittee recommends that a formal QA/QC audit be conducted to ensure that the conventions were actually applied to each code as described in the methodology.

Where indirect water and intrinsic water are lost during cooking, it is necessary to determine how much is lost from each source. This is an arbitrary decision and the proposed approach seems reasonable. Validation of the estimates should be undertaken to verify the results.

## 5. Subpopulation Distributions

## Charge Question 5: Do the data support estimates of subpopulation

 distributions?The CSFII data were used to generate point and interval estimates of daily average per capita water ingestion in the manner presented in Section 8b of the EPA Report. Point estimates presented include the mean, 1st, 5th, 10th, 25th, 50th 75th, 90th, 95 th and 99 th percentiles. Subpopulations defined are gender, age, region, race, economic status, residential status and certain specific female subpopulations of pregnant and lactating women of childbearing age. The results are presented in section 11 by water source and by nine sociodemographic categories.

Examination of the tables on pages 11-3 through 11-326 easily reveals many subcategories without sufficient observations to support the point estimates. For example, Table A-3b on pages 11-15 and 11-16 shows point estimates of community water intake by race and fine age category. Between the American Indians and Native Alaskans, there is only one individual under 6 months and there are only three individuals in each of three other age categories. Presenting point estimates this way will likely mislead readers. Potential users should be cautioned about the uncertainty of point estimates having small sample sizes.

Whenever possible, point estimates should be presented with confidence intervals. But due to small sample size of some subpopulations, not all confidence intervals can be computed from the data. It is not clear how many interval estimates cannot be derived from the data available to the Agency. Only Tables 1, 2, and Figure 9-20 in Section 9 include 90\% confidence intervals. A survey of over 15,000 individuals should allow more confidence intervals to be calculated and presented.

Although parameter estimation, hypothesis testing, and modeling are difficult because of the complex nature of this survey, the valuable information collected deserves further exploration. A strategy should be developed to analyze, interpret, and present data on sub-populations in a systematic and meaningful way. The first set of tables presented should be for major subpopulations such as gender (male vs. female), age (infants, children, youth, adults), race (white, black, Asian/Pacific Islander, American Indian/Native Alaskan), and region (northeast, Midwest, south, west) without further subdivision. Both point and interval estimates should be provided for each category of these major subpopulations. Hypothesis testing should be carried out to see if the differences among categories are statistically significant.

In Section 11, ingestion estimates for nine sociodemographic subpopulations are presented by water source. No rationale is given for why, among all the possible combinations of major subpopulations that could have been selected, these nine combinations of sociodemographic variables were chosen for presentation. Further, without understanding the meaning and limitations of the data, over 200 pages of tables are of limited usefulness to readers. If the relative importance of various sociodemographic variables can be evaluated by modeling and hypothesis testing, cross-tabulation can be focused on a limited number of significant variables.

## 6. Subpopulations Included

Charge Question 6: We have provided distributions of estimated water intake for numerous subpopulations. Should any additional subpopulations be added? Should any be excluded? Specify subpopulations.

The Report provided distributions of estimated water intake for a relatively large number of subpopulations. As discussed earlier, the available data do not support reporting of some of the values that are placed in the tables. This does not negate the need to lay out water ingestion rates for subpopulations that might be at greater risk from drinking water contaminants. There are clearly examples that are at least as important as those reported upon. These are pointed out by the Subcommittee with the recognition that the CSFII database will not provide the needed data for such analyses. Nevertheless, the Agency is encouraged to seek better estimates of the distributions for two broad categories:
a) Sub-populations with different lifestyles, occupations, or activities.
I) Infants and toddlers are not a homogeneous group. There is a population of infants in the $0-3$ months of age group that receive constituted powdered formula exclusively. These infants could be consuming as much as $180-200 \mathrm{ml} / \mathrm{kg} /$ day from the same source of tap water.
ii) Dietary survey misses lifestyles of specific cultural groups (e.g., Native American, recent immigrants) that are still practiced
iii) People who live in hot climate areas.
iv) People who consume large amounts of water because of physical activity (can consume as much as $300-500 \mathrm{ml} / \mathrm{kg} /$ day)
b) Health conditions that affect water intake:
I) Diabetes
ii) Conditions requiring rapid rehydration needs (GI upsets, food poisoning)
iii) Disorders of water and sodium metabolism.

The subcommittee also noted that there are aspects of water ingestion that might be better addressed by taking a physiological approach. If total water ingestion is first thought of in terms of the needs that are defined by physiological state, developmental stage, levels of activity (reflected in metabolic rates), and environmental settings a general model could be constructed. This approach will always capture the upper limit, as one can assume that all of the water that is not intrinsic to food could be derived from the tap. Then more accurate estimates of sources of the actual water consumed could be constructed from survey information that is targeted to the sub-populations of interest. This could be a more efficient way of addressing drinking water ingestion by subpopulations of interest to EPA, in particular those noted in 'a' above.

## 7. Indirect Water

Charge Question 7: USDA has identified two types of indirect water in foods: a) the amount of water in food as consumed; and b) the amount of water used to prepare food. The water intake report provides estimates of the amount of indirect water in food as consumed. If resources permit, we could expand our report as a future addendum to include estimates of the amount of indirect water used to prepare food. Would this be desirable?

The current ingestion report provides estimates of the amount of indirect water in food as consumed. The amount of water used to prepare food may be greater, owing to evaporative loss during preparation. This loss can result in a concentration of non-volatile contaminants. Such increases are chemical specific. To be able to calculate the amount of residue concentration, both the amount of indirect water in food as consumed, and the amount of indirect water used to prepare food must be known. This analysis should be limited to only those foods where the amount of water added to prepare the food is known. The amount of water which is first boiled, then added to food such as that used to prepare infant formula, is not known.

The critical question is whether preparation leads to large changes in the distribution or ingestion of water contaminants in the population. Certainly in some cases the losses of water volume could be large, but are they consistent within individual consumers. In addition, it is not clear how common a practice unattended boiling or extensive boiling might be. There are many other more important variables that remain unaddressed with respect to sensitive populations.

Consequently, pursuit of this issue should reflect programmatic priorities with respect to sensitive subpopulations.

An omission in consideration of indirect water that could be significant appears to be soft drinks prepared from syrup in restaurants, fast-food establishments, and bars. Again, the pursuit of this detail has to set within the priorities of the program. However, some initial evaluations might be made by contacting the appropriate industry representatives to obtain information on the ratio of syrup to canned/bottled soda sold.

## 8. Food Types Not Covered

Charge Question 8: Additional water intake estimates associated with types of food may be useful for specific risk-exposure analyses, e.g., cold beverage intake. Such analyses are feasible using the CSFII data. We could expand our report as a future addendum if resources permit. Are any such targeted analyses of significant interest at this time?

This question was withdrawn by the Agency during the discussions at the July 19-20, 1999 Drinking Water Intake Subcommittee meeting.

## 9. Intrinsic Water

Charge Question 9: Intrinsic water is the water contained in foods and beverages at the time of market purchase. Intrinsic water includes commercial water (added to food products by food manufacturers) and biological water (found naturally in foods). Intrinsic water is not included in our current analysis. If resources permit, we could expand our report as a future addendum to include estimates of intrinsic water. Would this be desirable?

Yes, this would be desirable, but the Subcommittee would like to point out that the Agency's use of the term "intrinsic water" is unusual. In most instances intrinsic water is that in the raw food product, not water added by processors. In some cases (e.g., NASA) the term includes both free water and metabolic water that is derived from a food. There would be some value of using another term (e.g., commercial water) to describe this category. Care would have to be taken that it is not confused with bottled water, however.

The Subcommittee felt that one advantage of including intrinsic water (as the term is used in the Agency report) in the analysis would be to enable the derivation of a fluid requirement distribution by recognizing this additional source of water. This combined direct/indirect water ingestion distribution will be less variable than direct use only, as it is closer to a biological/physiological measure than one of lifestyle. However, this is only one of a number of other sources of water ingestion that would have to be known to construct the physiological need for water for individuals under different conditions. Knowing intrinsic water does capture another tap water source, even though it may be removed from the consumer's own tap water. The relative component of commercial water could then be calculated by examining only those
products with a major contribution to one or more subpopulations. Examples are soda in cans, iced tea in cans, bottled soda, beer, milk, prepared infant formulas.

## 10. Other Issues

Charge Question 10: What are the scientific limitations to the use of the water consumption estimates provided in this report (i.e., what other issues has the Subcommittee noted with the estimates that are not covered elsewhere)?

This report needs to be viewed as a key reference for population based information on water consumption. The following are examples of the many potential uses of the information.
a) It will be valuable to programs where consumption of water estimates are needed.
b) It will be useful to support Agency rule making.
c) It can be used to evaluate existing default water consumption rates and to provide new defaults for subpopulations.
d) It can serve as a reference to compare to other data sources containing similar information.

The document needs to keep these uses in mind and the text and tables should be designed to be user friendly for these purposes. Thus many users will prefer the data summarized in a $\mathrm{ml} / \mathrm{kg}$ body weight format while others will need the $\mathrm{ml} /$ day summary. Both formats should be provided. Keeping the uses in mind, it becomes especially important that the limitations of the Survey database and the ingestion estimates based upon it be clearly spelled out in the introduction and that the report contain only statistically valid estimates. It should be noted that some sensitive subpopulations are not in the database or cannot be identified in the database. These are identified under other charge question responses. It should be explicitly stated when data are sufficient (and give the criteria used) and when they are not. Where it is not obvious why estimates are not provided, it needs to be explained.

A use-restricting limitation is the survey design that precluded estimating water ingestion in subpopulations that either by choice, or access, utilize only one source of water for ingestion. The survey data identify and provide descriptive tables for three significant sources of ingested water; community tap water, bottled water and other (private wells, cisterns, etc). While the report provides detailed ingestion distributions for each water source within defined demographic groups, "sole source" subpopulations of water ingestion limit the utility of the report for local risk assessments. Such "sole source" ingestion distributions would be especially valuable to assessing health risks from ingestion. The overall national mean water ingestion finds community tap water contributing $75 \%$ of the water ingested. The tables provided show that the $75 \%$ contribution is not evenly distributed over the population. A valuable statistic not provided is the percent of
individuals obtaining virtually all their water from community taps or all from the other two sources and their estimated ingestion rates. Such individuals may be consuming nearly $1 / 3$ more tap water than the national estimate provides. If the size of this population is substantial, using the national ingestion estimate to characterize contaminant exposure to this group could significantly underestimate tap water contaminant risks. This underestimate may partially be seen in Section 9, figure 2 which shows that over 47 million US residents are estimated to consume no tap water. Since these individuals require fluid to survive, they probably represent those ingesting only "other" water from private wells or bottled water only. The inclusion of these "unexposed" individuals in the ingestion estimates leads to underestimates of ingestion among those with access to the water source. The potential for underestimating ingestion is even more pronounced for infants where Section 9 figure 3 shows nearly half of the infants drank no tap water. This probably reflects the high percentage of infants being breast fed or using bottled water to mix formula. This seriously reduces the utility of the information provided on this vulnerable population. Whenever possible it would be useful to many users to have confidence intervals around the estimates.

## 11. Zero-Values

Charge Question 11: The water intake estimates provided in this report are based on all respondents, including those who did not report consuming water during the two survey days. If resources permit, we could also generate estimates of water consumption which exclude the zero consumers of water. We noticed that for some sub-populations, especially the less than one-year-old infants, a substantial proportion consumed zero or minimal amounts of tap water per day (presumably those who were breast fed or drank undiluted formula or milk); these zero consumers of water can contribute to lower estimates. Would this be desirable?

Yes, it is desirable, probably necessary, to eliminate the non-consumers of community tap water from the survey statistics for purposes of developing a set of consumption estimates for use in predicting exposure to drinking water contaminants. The DWIS suggests that those data, for which there are adequate numbers of individuals, should be displayed both ways. In other words inclusive of the population and a second display of only those individuals that are consumers of tapwater.

Based on the projections in Section 9, Figure 3, approximately $50 \%$ of the children under 1 year of age do not ingest community tap water. The mean and upper confidence limits generated from data from which these projections were made will greatly reduce the estimated ingestion rates in some groups. A rough arithmetic estimate can be made of how important this would be by recognizing that removing half of the population that does not consume water will increase the mean consumption of water in the under 1 year of age group to approximately 90 $\mathrm{ml} / \mathrm{kg}$ body weight. This is roughly six times that of an adult. Thus, the differential between adults and children is at least twice that which is derived from currently utilized defaults. The subpopulation of children representing the highest tap water intake will be those fed reconstituted powdered formula. This will result in the greatest dose (per kg ) of water contaminants. There is
less impact in the general population, where only about $8 \%$ of the total population does not ingest community tap water. Nevertheless, the principle is the same.

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Appendix F2: EPA Response

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Chair<br>Science Advisory Board Executive Committee<br>U.S. Environmental Protection Agency<br>Ariel Rios Building<br>1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW<br>Washington, DC 20460

Re: EPA-SAB-EC-00-003
Dear Sir/Madam:
This is in response to the review of "Estimated Per Capita Water Ingestion in the United States," a report prepared by the Office of Water (OW), Office of Science and Technology. The Science Advisory Board (SAB) had many helpful and insightful suggestions. Technical staff in the OW have addressed the comments and recommendations in a revised document that will be completed by March 31, 2000. Our summary response to the SAB review and recommendations is enclosed.

The objective of the report is to present current, technically sound estimates of water ingestion by the U. S. population and certain subpopulations. These estimates will be useful in a wide variety of the Environmental Protection Agency program applications including risk assessments and regulation development. The SAB subcommittee expressed concerns about our lack of explicit guidance on the use of the estimates. We anticipate that guidance on the use of the estimates will be addressed in program-specific documents to be developed in the future.

The majority of the SAB comments concerned presentation and interpretation of the analysis results. The fundamental statistical methodology employed in our study was found to be "an appropriate technique to produce estimates from a multi-stage stratified clustered sample." As a consequence, no changes were made to the methodology, and the numerical estimates did not change. In response to SAB comments, changes were made in the organization of the report, key water ingestion estimates were identified and highlighted in the Report text, confidence intervals were provided for key subpopulations estimates, and the number of subpopulations included in the report was reduced. We have noted the SAB's recommendations for additional studies but are not able to implement these at this time.

The SAB suggested that formal inferential tests of differences between subpopulation water ingestion estimates be applied. While we have not done these, we do provide interval estimates about water ingestion estimates for major subpopulations. These interval estimates can be used to assess the extent of differences in subpopulation estimates.

We are grateful for the ongoing involvement of the Drinking Water Intake Sub-committee of the SAB in our efforts to revise and update our estimates of water ingestion rates for the U.S. population. The discussion and recommendations of the subcommittee have been very beneficial and led directly to a substantially improved report.

Sincerely,
J. Charles Fox

Assistant Administrator

## Enclosure

## Response to Science Advisory Board Recommendations

In July 1999 the Drinking Water Intake Subcommittee (DWIS) of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Science Advisory Board (SAB) reviewed the report Estimated Per Capita Water Consumption in the United States (hereafter referred to as the Report). The SAB provided its written comments and recommendations in December 1999. The following 16 points address the SAB's major findings and recommendations and describe our responses.

1. Report objective: The SAB expressed concern that the Report is purely descriptive and does not provide "an explicit discussion of how the estimates in the Report might reasonably be applied by users." It was EPA's intent to limit the Report's objective to the provision of current descriptive statistics on water ingestion for the population of the United States and selected subpopulations. The Report does identify some of the broad applications for these estimates including their use in the development of risk assessment and regulations which involve default values for water ingestion and in the estimates of risks to highly exposed and/or sensitive populations. We believe that more explicit guidance on the application of these estimates is out of the scope of the study. However, we anticipate that guidance on the use of estimates, will be addressed by EPA Program Offices in documents to be developed in the near future.
2. Overview of logic and survey design: The SAB stated that "The Report needs a prominent and early explanation of the logic used in the survey design and in the analyses used to develop the Agency's estimates." We have made some modifications to the text in the Report in order to respond to this SAB comment. The details of the statistical methodologies, which were in the main text of the Report, have been moved to an appendix. The initial chapters of the Report now provide summary descriptions of both the survey design and methodology. These explanations should be understandable to the general scientific audience. The user is also directed to the references to obtain additional background on the survey design and statistical methods.
3. Reliability of estimates: The SAB recommended that the report "must provide a much clearer indication of which estimates are reliable and which ones are not as reliable." In response to this comment, we have amended the Report to state that estimates based on small sample sizes may be less reliable than estimates based on larger sample sizes. As suggested by the SAB , we applied the minimal reporting requirements provided in the "Third Report on Nutrition Monitoring in the United States" published in 1995 by the Life Sciences Research Office of the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology. In accordance with this document, mean ingestions estimated with a sample size of less than 48 are marked with an asterisk to indicate that they may be statistically unreliable. Similarly, percentiles estimated with sample sizes less than 12.8/(1-percentile) may be statistically unreliable and are also marked.
4. USDA data: The SAB commented that the Agency did not clearly state that the estimates
were generated from a summary tape containing only final weights assigned to individuals. In response to this comment, the Report has been amended to include a more detailed explanation on how the survey weights were calculated by USDA. USDA provided sample weights for each survey respondent in the three survey years with two days of consumption data. Sample weights, which project the data from a sampled individual to the population, are based on the probability of an individual being sampled at each stage of the sampling design. The sample weights associated with each individual were adjusted by USDA for nonresponse to correct for nonresponse bias as discussed in Appendix D of the final Report. However, certain variables, for example, region, are at a summary level. USDA has named the States within a region. Estimates by State, however, are not trackable because USDA data do not contain a variable identifying States. For this reason, water ingestion estimates by State are not possible. Furthermore, variance estimating strata are numbered sequentially. The sequential numbering prevents aggregation of strata with similar consumption patterns and thus reduces the ability to generate certain subpopulation variance estimates. The USDA documentation referenced in the Report provide the details on the calculation of the survey weights.
5. Commercial water: The SAB recommends that the Report make clear that the estimates do not include commercial water (water added by the manufacturer prior to marketing). In response to this comment we have further emphasized throughout the report that the water ingestion estimates do not include commercial water or biological water (water found naturally in foods). Also, all tables of estimates now bear a footnote which states "All estimates exclude commercial and biological water."
6. Water ingestion by "consumers only": The SAB recommends that the Report include water ingestion estimates based on those respondents reporting water consumption during the two days captured by the CSFII. In response to this recommendation, we revised the Report to provide water ingestion estimates based on both the entire population and on "consumers only." The estimates for "all individuals" use water ingestion data from all survey respondents in the population (or subpopulation) including those who reported no consumption of the water from the source under consideration. The "consumers only" estimates include only individuals who reported ingestion of the water under consideration.
7. Survey limitations: The SAB strongly recommends that the Report make explicit the limitations of the estimates. Specifically, the SAB points out that some sub-populations of interest included are not represented in the report. In response to this recommendation, the "Discussion" chapter of the Report was amended to provide additional detail on the survey strengths and weaknesses. This chapter now specifically states that the survey design does not support generating water consumption estimates for certain subpopulations of interest. Examples of such sub-populations are Native Americans with traditional lifestyles, people who live in hot climates, people who consume large amounts of water because of physical activity, and people with medical conditions necessitating
increased water intake. The reason that the survey does not support estimation of water ingestion by certain sub-populations is that estimation for these sub-populations was not provided for in the design of the study. Rather, the survey is designed to support ingestion estimates by the U.S. population.
8. Units of milliliters/kilogram of body weight/day: The SAB recommends that the Report provide water ingestion estimates in both units of milliliters/person/day and on milliliters/kilogram of body weight/day. In response to this comment, the Report now provides all water ingestion estimates in both units of milliliters/person/day and milliliters/kilogram of body weight/day.
9. New studies: The SAB suggests that additional studies to collect current or retrospective information on subgroups of interest could augment the report. We have noted the recommendations but have limited the estimates to those supported by the USDA's 199496 CSFII as this survey was designed to collect consumption data from the U.S. population.
10. Confidence intervals: The SAB stated that the "report could be considerably strengthened, and the potential for misinterpretation of its findings could be reduced substantially, if the Agency provided information on the statistical significance of differences in water consumption between major subgroups of the population." In response to this recommendation, all key tables of water ingestion in the Results chapter of the Report now provide 90 percent confidence interval estimates about the mean per capita water ingestion and 90 percent bootstrap interval estimates of upper percentiles from the empirical distributions of per capita water ingestion. However, the limited sample sizes for certain sub-populations in conjunction with the survey design do not always support estimation of variance which is a necessary component of interval estimation. This is a characteristic of the survey data reporting by USDA. In response to the SAB recommendation, the Report provides detailed discussions of this limitation in both the Methods chapter and the Discussion chapter. Population and subpopulations with sample sizes that are large enough to support variance estimation have interval estimates reported in the main body of the Report. For the smaller subpopulations, as determined by the number of respondents in the survey, point estimates are segregated in the appendices.
11. Hypothesis testing: The SAB suggests providing information on statistical significance of differences in water consumption between major subgroups of the population. We have not applied formal inferential tests of differences between subpopulation water ingestion estimates; the objective of the Report was limited to presenting current per capita water consumption estimates. However, we provide interval estimates about water ingestion estimates for major subpopulations. These interval estimates can be employed by the user to assess the differences in subpopulations.
12. Data validation and quality assurance procedures: The $S A B$ suggests that data procedures should be prominently documented. In response to this suggestion, we have added a brief discussion in the "Methods" chapter of the Report which describes the data conventions and validation procedures applied to create the data subsets from which the estimates were created. This chapter also identifies the variables used to identify water consumption and sources. It also relates the file interrelationships and assumptions applied to water-containing foods. Data convention and validation procedures described in the Report are augmented with listings of pertinent survey questions, methods for calculating indirect water and listings of water containing food codes. These augmenting materials appear in the appendices.
13. Number of tables of estimated water ingestion: The SAB stated that the number of tables should be substantially reduced to reflect a limited number of subpopulations. EPA has done this. We deleted the tables for race/ethnicity, region, economic status, and residential status because of sparse data in some cells. We retained the estimates based on age (broad and fine), pregnant women, lactating women and women of childbearing age. We placed key tables of estimates which we considered of major interest to the user in the "Results" chapter. These tables provide 90 percent confidence intervals around the mean and 90 percent bootstrap intervals around the upper percentiles. Each table has a corresponding graphical display. A more comprehensive set of tables is provided in the Appendix E of the Report. We have flagged estimates in all tables that do not meet the minimal reporting requirements as defined in the "Third Report on Nutrition Monitoring in the United States". We have also added footnotes to the tables which address data limitations.
14. Averaging time: The $S A B$ recommends that the Agency make clear to the user that the water ingestion estimates are based on two-day averages. The 1994-96 Continuing Survey of Food Intake by Individuals (CSFII) collected two non-consecutive days of food ingestion data. Quantities of ingested water reported were averaged by participant to generate a two-day average. Throughout the Report we have stated that the estimates of water ingestion are based on the average of the two days water ingestion reported by individual survey respondents. Additionally, in response to the SAB recommendation, we have added a footnote to all tables of estimates which states: "Estimates are based on two-day averages."
15. Age categories: The $S A B$ states that it "is extremely important to segregate children by age..." and that "... it is much less important to separate estimates for adults by age because the differences are much smaller." The Report provides water ingestion estimates for broad age categories and fine age categories. In response to the SAB comment, we amended the broad age categories to include a single adult age group. The broad age categories now cover babies (less than one year old), children (one to 10 years old), young adults (11 to 19 years old), adults ( 20 years and older). The fine age categories include 11 age groupings. These groupings are less than six months ( $<0.5$
years), between six months and one year ( 0.5 to 0.9 years), 1 to 3 years, 4 to 6 years, 7 to 10 years, 11 to 14 years, 15 to 19 years, 20 to 24 years, 25 to 54 years, 55 to 64 years, and 65 and older.
16. Sensitivity analysis: The $S A B$ recommends that the $E P A$ conduct a sensitivity analysis of the data assumptions made during the data analysis. This comment pertains to the assumptions made about the source of drinking water (plain water ingested directly as a beverage). These assumptions, which are described in the "Methods" chapter of the Report, were necessary because the CSFII survey does not completely designate the source of the plain drinking water. We agree with the SAB's recommendation and a sensitivity analysis under is consideration for future work. Time and resources do not permit the Agency to conduct the analysis at this time.

[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ For the purpose of this report, indirect water does not include water found naturally in foods (biological water) and water added by commercial food and beverage manufacturers (commercial water).
    ${ }^{2}$ References in this report to the ingestion of community water, bottled water, and other water refer to the ingestion of the combined amount of direct and indirect community, bottled, or other water, respectively.

[^1]:    Table 4-1-C2. Estimated Direct and Indirect Commity Water Ingestion
    By Gender and Age Categories

[^2]:    Steps/Calculations: (1) $\mathrm{Gmi}=$ Values are from the 1994-96 CSFII Recipe Database
    (2) $\mathrm{Gmi} 100=(\mathrm{Gmi} /$ sum(Gmi) $) * 100$
    (3) $\mathrm{Mi} \_100=$ Values are obtained from the 1994-96 CSFII Nutrient Database
    (4) $\quad \mathrm{Mi}=\mathrm{Gmi} \_100 *\left(\mathrm{M} \_100 / 100\right)$
    (5) $\mathrm{Mi} \%=\mathrm{Mi} / \operatorname{sum}(\mathrm{Mi})$
    (6) $\mathrm{Mi}-=\mathrm{Mi} \% * \mathrm{M}_{-}$chg
    (7) $\quad$ Pgmi $=$ Gmi_100 $+(\mathrm{Mi}-)$
    (8) $\quad \mathrm{P} \%=\mathrm{Pgmi} / \operatorname{sum}(\mathrm{Pgmi})$
    (9) Gui $=($ Gmi_100/Ryld $) * 100$

