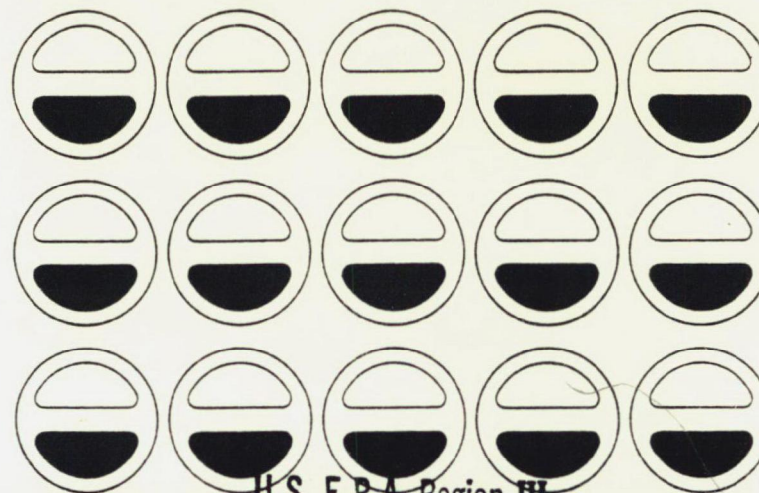


**PEI ASSOCIATES**



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

by

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## DISCLAIMER

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## SECTION 1

### INTRODUCTION

Under the Clean Air Act, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is responsible for establishing National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS's) and for reviewing them periodically to determine their adequacies on the basis of recent experience and research. In view of these responsibilities, the Strategies and Air Standards Division (SASD) of the Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards (OAQPS) is currently assessing health risks associated with alternative NAAQS's for lead. A staff paper<sup>1</sup> prepared by SASD describes a model for estimating lead uptake in children based on estimates of lead concentrations in air, food, and dirt; on estimates of the quantities of air, food, and dirt consumed by children; and estimates of the absorption of lead by the lungs and gut. PEI Associates, Inc. (PEI), has written a computer program, Multiyear Lead Uptake, which implements the SASD lead uptake model. The program provides daily lead uptake estimates for children in user-specified census tracts which may or may not be impacted by emissions from lead point sources. Children are grouped into cohorts according to age in a user-specified base year. The lead uptake estimates are month-specific and span the period from the birth of each group through the base year.

Multiyear Lead Uptake creates an output file which can be directly accessed by a second PEI program, Biokinetics, which determines end-of-the-month blood lead levels for each cohort from birth through the base year. This program is based on a four-compartment metabolic model developed by Harley and Kneip<sup>2</sup> which calculates lead concentrations in blood and selected organs based on daily lead uptake.

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

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



## SECTION 2

### ESTIMATION OF LEAD UPTAKE

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

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

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

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

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

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

TABLE 1. PARAMETERS IN LEAD UPTAKE MODEL

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

<sup>a</sup>Dimensionless.

TABLE 2. ESTIMATES FOR SELECTED PARAMETERS OF LEAD UPTAKE MODEL

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

<sup>a</sup>Defined in Table 1 and text.<sup>b</sup>Best estimate. Lower and upper bounds not specified.<sup>c</sup>Derived directly from lead criteria document.<sup>3</sup> Other values discussed in Appendix A.<sup>d</sup>PS = near point source.

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

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

<sup>a</sup>Defined in Table 1 and text.

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

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

<sup>a</sup> Outdoor lead concentration,  $\mu\text{g/m}^3$ .

<sup>b</sup> L = lower, U = upper.

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

## 2.1 DAILY LEAD UPTAKE FROM LUNGS

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

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

where INAIR is the average daily intake of air lead by respiration and ABSLUNG is the fraction of respired air lead which is absorbed into the blood stream. Table 2 lists lower and upper bound estimates of ABSLUNG recommended for use with the lead uptake computer program. These estimates appear in the lead staff paper<sup>1</sup> and are based on analyses by Chan and Lippman,<sup>4</sup> Davidson and Osburn,<sup>5</sup> and Phalen et al.<sup>6</sup> ABSLUNG is assumed to increase near point sources where large particles are more prevalent. Consequently, the bounds for point source locations provided in Table 2 are larger than those for general urban locations. A location is assumed to be near a point source whenever the value of SOURCEAQ exceeds a specified critical value (CRVAL). SOURCEAQ is discussed below.

INAIR is estimated by the formula

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

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

WAQ is estimated by the formula

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

where OUTAQ is the average ambient (i.e., outdoor) air lead concentration determined for the census tract for the specified month, and HOUT is the average number of hours spent outdoors per day. IORATIO is the ratio of indoor air lead concentration to outdoor air lead concentration. Table 2 lists values of HOUT by age group as determined by the lead staff<sup>1</sup> and by Pope.<sup>10</sup> The lower and upper bound values for IORATIO are 0.30 and 0.80, respectively, for general urban/rural locations. These are the bounds suggested for indoor microenvironments by the lead criteria document.<sup>3</sup> For locations near point sources where large particles are more prevalent and infiltration into homes is lower, a single "best" estimate of 0.3 is considered appropriate for IORATIO. A location is assumed to be near a point source whenever the value of SOURCEAQ exceeds CRVAL.

OUTAQ is estimated as

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

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

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

BKGD is estimated by the expression

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

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

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

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

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

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

## 2.2 DAILY LEAD UPTAKE RELATED TO DIET

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

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

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

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

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



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

### 2.3 DAILY LEAD UPTAKE RELATED TO DIRT

The average daily lead uptake related to dirt is estimated as

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

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

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

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

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

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

## 2.4 THE MULTIYEAR LEAD UPTAKE PROGRAM

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

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

### SECTION 3

#### USER PROMPTING AND OUTPUT FORMAT OF THE MULTIYEAR LEAD UPTAKE PROGRAM

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

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

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

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

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

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

01-06-1986  
 Strategies and Air Standards Division

SPECIFICATIONS FOR THIS ANALYSIS:

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

?

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

?

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

Press (Shift-FrtSc) to print these specifications.

Then press 'ENTER' to continue:

SPECIFICATIONS CONTINUED:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Press (Shift-FrtSc) to print these specifications.

Then press 'ENTER' to continue:

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

SPECIFICATIONS CONTINUED:

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

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

Enter name of output file in DOS format:

Enter last year of exposure (4 digits): 1980

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

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

Year 1974 ?

Year 1975 ?

Year 1976 ?

Year 1977 ?

Year 1978 ?

Year 1979 ?

Year 1980 ?

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

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

Year 1974 ?

Year 1975 ?

Year 1976 ?

Year 1977 ?

Year 1978 ?

Year 1979 ?

Year 1980 ?

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

Enter multiplicative factors to adjust AQ by year:

Year 1974 ?

Year 1975 ?

Year 1976 ?

Year 1977 ?

Year 1978 ?

Year 1979 ?

Year 1980 ?

Press Shift-FrtSc to print these specifications.

Press ENTER to continue:

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

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

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

## SECTION 4

### ESTIMATION OF BLOOD LEAD LEVELS

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

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

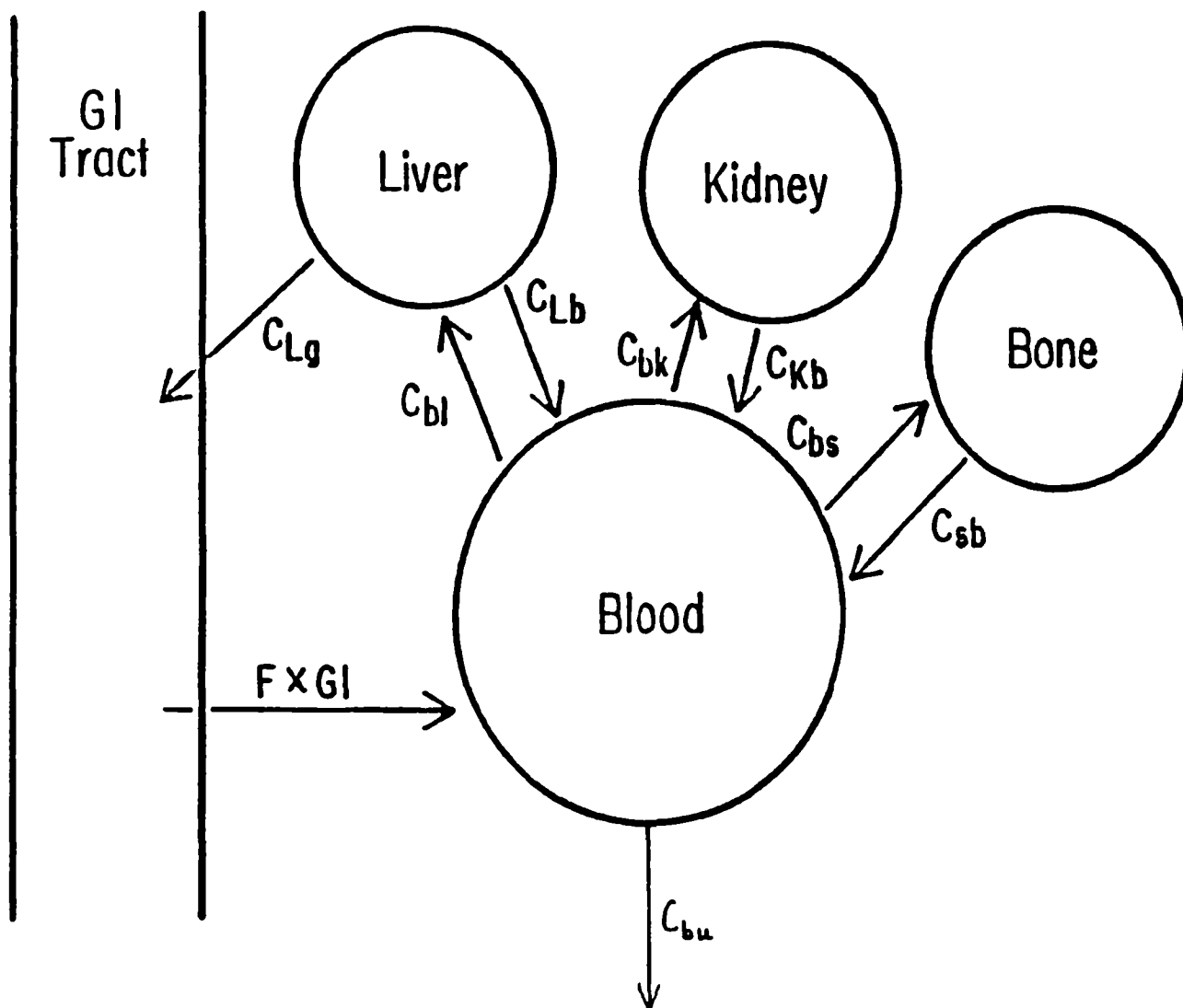


Figure 2. Lead pathways considered in Harley-Kneip integrated metabolic model.<sup>2</sup>



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

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

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

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

Where P = daily input to blood in ug/day

$C_{bs}$  = blood to skeleton removal rate (days<sup>-1</sup>)

$C_{sb}$  = skeleton to blood removal rate "

$C_{bl}$  = blood to liver removal rate "

$C_{lb}$  = liver to blood removal rate "

$C_{bk}$  = blood to kidney removal rate "

$C_{kb}$  = kidney to blood removal rate "

$C_{bu}$  = blood to urine removal rate "

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

F = fractional uptake from gastrointestinal tract to blood

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

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

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

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

etc.

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

TABLE 5. PARAMETER VALUES FOR THE BIOKINETICS PROGRAM

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

## SECTION 5

### USER PROMPTING AND OUTPUT FORMAT OF THE BIOKINETICS PROGRAM

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

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

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

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

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

```

+-----+
|
|          BIOKINETICS
|          Version 2.0
|          Calculates end-of-month blood lead
|          Concentrations for children age 0-6 years
|
|          01-06-1986
|          Strategies and Air Standards Division
|
+-----+

```

SPECIFICATIONS FOR THIS ANALYSIS:

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

?

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

?

Enter last year of child exposure (4 digits):

PROGRAM ONLY FOR 1980-1997

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

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

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

Pause to initialize arrays of data in program...

Begin calculations for each cohort within census tracts:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

the second is calculated as

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

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

## SECTION 6

### SENSITIVITY ANALYSES

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

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

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

<sup>a</sup>Lower and upper bound estimates used are values presented in Table 4 for "near point source."

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

TABLE 7. RESULTS OF SENSITIVITY ANALYSES

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

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

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

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

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

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## APPENDIX A

### ESTIMATES FOR SELECTED PARAMETER VALUES

Values for parameters of the lead uptake model given in Tables 2 and 3 of the main text that are not derived directly from the lead staff paper<sup>1</sup> are discussed in this appendix.

1. ABSDIET represents the average fraction of ingested dietary lead that is absorbed through the gastrointestinal tract into the bloodstream. Lead balance studies in infants (Alexander<sup>2</sup> and Ziegler<sup>3</sup>) report GI uptake factors in the range of 42 to 53 percent based on measurements of lead in the diet and excreta. Several studies<sup>4-6</sup> have found that adults absorb a much smaller fraction of ingested dietary lead with measurements ranging between 7 to 20 percent. For the present model, a range of 42 to 53 percent is used for infants up to their third year of life, 18 to 24 percent for children upon reaching their 7th year of life, and proportional, incremental values in intermediate ages.

2. Table 3 describes past and future trends in average daily dietary lead intake (INDIET) for 1974-1997. Year-specific estimates by Battye<sup>7</sup> of the mobile source contribution to ambient lead concentration in urban areas,  $\text{VEHIC } \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ , are used to estimate INADIET, the average daily lead intake related to atmospheric lead deposition on food surfaces before and during processing. Past trends in lead solder usage in canned foods,<sup>1</sup> anticipated future reductions in lead solder usage, and the anticipated impact of the expected revision of the lead drinking water standard<sup>8</sup> were used to make year-specific estimates of the contribution of these sources to average daily dietary lead intake. The contributions of soil lead and undetermined sources of lead remain constant in estimating average daily dietary lead intake between 1974-1997. The contribution of components of dietary lead intake, with the exception of the INADIET component, are combined to yield year-specific estimates of INMISC.

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

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

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

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

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

where  $CRD_5$  is the average daily deposition rate of  $5\ \mu\text{m}$  particles for a child between 0 and 6 years (50 to 75%, from Phalen et al.<sup>13</sup>);  $ARD_5$  is the average daily deposition rate of  $5\ \mu\text{m}$  particles for an 18-year old (35% from Phalen et al.);  $PbPS_{1.0}$  is the average percentage of lead particle mass collected near point sources that is comprised of particles that are larger than  $1.0\ \mu\text{m}$  in diameter (50 to 70%, from Landrigan et al.<sup>9</sup> and Dorn et al.<sup>10</sup>); and  $ARDPS$  is the estimated respiratory deposition rate for adults living near lead point sources (20 to 40%, estimated in the lead staff paper<sup>1</sup>).

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

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

5. VRESP, the volume of air respired each day, is dependent on age, body size, lung capacity, altitude, and activity of the child. The lead staff paper<sup>1</sup> estimates a range of 4 to  $5\ \text{m}^3$  day for 2- and 3-year old children based on various sources (ICRP,<sup>15</sup> Nutrition Foundation,<sup>16</sup> Phalen et al.<sup>13</sup>). Phalen et al. determined average ventilation rates for males and females, at different activity levels, from birth through age 18 from graphical fits of published tabulated data (Altman and Ditmer<sup>17,18</sup>). The calculations for low activity levels were used to construct the ranges of daily ventilation rates in Table 2 for children 0 to 6 years.



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APPENDIX B  
MULTIYEAR LEAD UPTAKE PROGRAM  
AND SAMPLE OUTPUTS

```

1000 REM ***** COHORT LEAD UPTAKE PROGRAM *****
1001 REM
1002 REM Arrays accomodate age groups 0-6, years of age 0-6, subgroups 1-6,
1003 REM calendar years 1974-97(0-23), upper & lower bounds(0-1), and
1004 REM unaffected or affected(0-1) by point source of lead.
1005 DIM PFRACT(6), IORATIO(6,1,1), HOUT(6,1)
1006 DIM VRESP(6,1), ABSLUNG(6,1,1)
1007 DIM ABSDIET(6,1), INDIET(6), INMISC(23)
1008 DIM DUST1(11,1,1), DUST2(11,1,1), INADIET(23)
1009 DIM AIR(11), OUTAQ(6,12), INAIR(6), BKGD(23), CRALT(6)
1010 DIM DIRTCONS(6,1), ABSDIRT(6,1), INDIRT(6)
1011 DIM GRP$(6), PREG(6), POP(6), MONTH$(12), MULT(6)
1012 TODAY$ = DATE$: LF$ = CHR$(10): CLS: LPRINT CHR$(12)
1013 PRINT TAB(12) "+-----+
1014 PRINT TAB(12) "|
1015 PRINT TAB(12) "|
1016 PRINT TAB(12) "|
1017 PRINT TAB(12) "| COHORT MULTI-YEAR LEAD UPTAKE PROGRAM
1018 PRINT TAB(12) "| Calculates daily uptake by month over lifetime
1019 PRINT TAB(12) "| For selected children age 0-6 years
1020 PRINT TAB(12) "|
1021 PRINT TAB(12) "|
1022 PRINT TAB(12) "| TAB(34) TODAY$ TAB(70) "|
1023 PRINT TAB(12) "| Strategies and Air Standards Division
1024 PRINT TAB(12) "|
1025 PRINT TAB(12) "+-----+
1026 PRINT LF$:LF$: "SPECIFICATIONS FOR THIS ANALYSIS: "
1027 PRINT "Enter name of study area or principal point source (in CAPS): ":
1028 INPUT SRC$
1029 PRINT "Enter name of control scenario to be analyzed (in CAPS): ":
1030 INPUT CTRL$
1031 INPUT "Lower(0) or upper(1) bound estimate? ", BND
1032 PRINT "Press (Shift-PrtSc) to print these specifications."
1033 INPUT "Then press 'ENTER' to continue: ", C$
1034 CLS: PRINT LF$: "SPECIFICATIONS CONTINUED: "
1035 PRINT: PRINT "Which of the following population groups should be included in
1036 this?"
1037 PRINT "analysis? If more than one, group populations will be added.
1038 PRINT "/*Note: LPH = lead-painted house: SOE = secondary occupational exposure
1039 */"
1040 INPUT " Children in LPH(unsound, with SOE (Y/N)? ", GRP$(1)
1041 INPUT " Children in LPH(unsound, no SOE (Y/N)? ", GRP$(2)
1042 INPUT " Children in LPH(sound, with SOE (Y/N)? ", GRP$(3)
1043 INPUT " Children in LPH(sound, no SOE (Y/N)? ", GRP$(4)
1044 INPUT " Children in non-LPH, with SOE (Y/N)? ", GRP$(5)
1045 INPUT " Children in non-LPH, no SOE (Y/N)? ", GRP$(6)
1046 INPUT "Should child groups be further subdivided for this analysis? (Y/N)? ",
1047 POP$
1048 IF POP$ <> "Y" AND POP$ <> "Y" THEN GOTO 500
1049 PRINT "Enter fraction of children in each subgroup, by age:"
1050 INPUT " Age 0 - 0.99: ", PFRACT(0)
1051 INPUT " Age 1 - 1.99: ", PFRACT(1)
1052 INPUT " Age 2 - 2.99: ", PFRACT(2)
1053 INPUT " Age 3 - 3.99: ", PFRACT(3)
1054 INPUT " Age 4 - 4.99: ", PFRACT(4)
1055 INPUT " Age 5 - 5.99: ", PFRACT(5)
1056 INPUT " Age 6 - 6.99: ", PFRACT(6)
1057 PRINT LF$:LF$: "Press (Shift-PrtSc) to print these specifications."
1058 INPUT "Then press 'ENTER' to continue: ", C$
1059 PRINT LF$:LF$: "SPECIFICATIONS CONTINUED: "

```

```

580 PRINT LF$;LF$:: INPUT "Enter last year of exposure (4 digits): ", YEAR
59 IF YEAR<1980 OR YEAR>1997 THEN PRINT
  "PROGRAM ONLY FOR YEARS OF EXPOSURE ENDING IN 1980-1997": GOTO 580
600 BYR = 0 : IF YEAR >= 1990 THEN BYR = 1
61 PRINT "This program uses a set of 1974-1997 background values for motor
  vehicles."
620 INPUT "Do you want to substitute a set of rural background values (Y/N) ":
  RURAL$
63 IF RURAL$ = "N" OR RURAL$ = "n" THEN GOTO 680
640 FOR Y = 0 TO 6
651 YY = YEAR - 6 + Y: Y2 = YY - 1974
66 PRINT " Year ": YY:: INPUT RURALB: BKGD(Y2) = RURALB
670 NEXT Y
680 PRINT "Should background values be used to indicate critical values"
69 INPUT " above which point source impact is assumed (Y/N) ": CV$
70 IF CV$ = "Y" OR CV$ = "y" THEN GOTO 720
710 PRINT "Enter alternate AQ critical value (ug/cu.m.) above which ":
  PRINT " point source impact should be assumed: "
72 FOR Y = 0 TO 6
73 YY = YEAR - 6 + Y
74 PRINT " Year ": YY:: INPUT CRALT(Y)
75 NEXT Y
760 INPUT "Enter additive background factor (other than vehicles) to adjust AQ
  ADD
77 PRINT "Enter multiplicative factors to adjust AQ by year: "
780 FOR Y = 0 TO 6
79 YY = YEAR - 6 + Y
80 PRINT " Year ": YY:: INPUT MULT(Y)
81 NEXT Y
820 PRINT "Press (Shift-PrtSc) to print these specifications."
83 INPUT "Then press 'ENTER' to continue: ", C$
84 OPEN FILE3$ FOR INPUT AS #3
850 REM *** Names of months: ***
86 FOR MTH = 1 TO 12
87 READ MONTH$(MTH)
88 NEXT MTH
89 DATA "JANUARY","FEBRUARY","MARCH","APRIL","MAY","JUNE","JULY","AUGUST","SEPT
  "OCT","OCTOBER","NOVEMBER","DECEMBER"
900 REM *** Hours/day spent outdoors ***
91 INPUT #3, ARRAY$: PRINT LF$,LF$,ARRAY$,LF$
92 FOR Y = 0 TO 6
93 FOR ED = 0 TO 1: INPUT #3, HOUT(Y,80): PRINT HOUT(Y,80): IF Y=0 ED
  0 THEN
94 REM *** Indoor/outdoor ratios to convert to indoor AQ: ***
95 INPUT #3, ARRAY$: PRINT LF$,LF$,ARRAY$,LF$
96 FOR Y = 0 TO 6
97 FOR IS = 0 TO 1
98 FOR IO = 0 TO 1
99 INPUT #3, IOCRATIO(Y,IS,80): PRINT IOCRATIO(Y,IS,80)
100 NEXT IS
101 NEXT Y
102 REM ***
103 REM *** AQ levels from motor vehicles added to background ***
104 INPUT #3, ARRAY$: PRINT LF$,LF$,ARRAY$,LF$
105 FOR CY = 1974 TO 1997
106 INPUT #3, VEHIC: Y2 = CY - 1974
107 IF RURAL$="N" OR RURAL$="n" THEN BKGD(Y2) = IOCRIO + VEHIC
108 IF RURAL$="Y" OR RURAL$="y" THEN BKGD(Y2) = IOCRIO + VEHIC
109 PRINT BKGD(Y2)
110 NEXT CY
111 REM ***
112 REM ***
113 INPUT #3, ARRAY$: PRINT LF$,LF$,ARRAY$,LF$

```

```

1170 REM *** Absorption in lung ***
1170 INPUT #3, ARRAY$: PRINT LF$,LF$,ARRAY$,LF$
1180 FOR Y = 0 TO 6
1190     FOR PS = 0 TO 1
1200         FOR BD = 0 TO 1
1210             INPUT #3, ABSLUNG(Y,PS,BD): PRINT ABSLUNG(Y,PS,BD):
1220         NEXT BD
1230     NEXT PS
1240 NEXT Y
1250 REM *** Pb intake from undetermined sources ***
1260 INPUT #3, ARRAY$: PRINT LF$,LF$,ARRAY$,LF$
1270 FOR CY = 0 TO 23
1280     INPUT #3, INMISC(CY): PRINT INMISC(CY):
1290 NEXT CY
1300 REM *** Pb dietary intake related to air ***
1310 INPUT #3, ARRAY$: PRINT LF$,LF$,ARRAY$,LF$
1320 FOR CY = 0 TO 23
1330     INPUT #3, INADIET(CY): PRINT INADIET(CY):
1340 NEXT CY
1350 REM *** Absorption in gut of lead from diet ***
1360 INPUT #3, ARRAY$: PRINT LF$,LF$,ARRAY$,LF$
1370 FOR Y = 0 TO 6
1380     FOR BD = 0 TO 1
1390         INPUT #3, ABSDIET(Y,BD): PRINT ABSDIET(Y,BD):
1400     NEXT BD
1410 NEXT Y
1420 REM *** Quantity of dirt consumed ***
1430 INPUT #3, ARRAY$: PRINT LF$,LF$,ARRAY$,LF$
1440 FOR Y = 0 TO 6
1450     FOR BD = 0 TO 1
1460         INPUT #3, DIRTCONS(Y,BD): PRINT DIRTCONS(Y,BD):
1470     NEXT BD
1480 NEXT Y
1490 REM *** Absorption in gut of Pb from dirt ***
1500 INPUT #3, ARRAY$: PRINT LF$,LF$,ARRAY$,LF$
1510 FOR Y = 0 TO 6
1520     FOR BD = 0 TO 1
1530         INPUT #3, ABSDIRT(Y,BD): PRINT ABSDIRT(Y,BD):
1540     NEXT BD
1550 NEXT Y
1560 REM *** Twelve discrete air Pb levels for interpolations ***
1570 INPUT #3, ARRAY$: PRINT LF$,LF$,ARRAY$,LF$
1580 FOR PB = 0 TO 11
1590     INPUT #1, AIR(PB): PRINT AIR(PB):
1600 NEXT PB
1610 REM *** Concentration of Pb in street dust ***
1620 INPUT #3, ARRAY$: PRINT LF$,LF$,ARRAY$,LF$
1630 FOR PB = 0 TO 11
1640     FOR PS = 0 TO 1
1650         FOR DD = 0 TO 1
1660             INPUT #3, DUST1(PB,PS,DD): PRINT DUST1(PB,PS,DD):
1670         NEXT DD
1680     NEXT PS
1690 NEXT PB
1700 REM *** Concentration of Pb in indoor dust ***
1710 INPUT #3, ARRAY$: PRINT LF$,LF$,ARRAY$,LF$
1720 FOR PB = 0 TO 11
1730     FOR PS = 0 TO 1
1740         FOR DD = 0 TO 1
1750             INPUT #3, DUST2(PB,PS,DD): PRINT DUST2(PB,PS,DD):
1760         NEXT DD
1770     NEXT PS
1780 NEXT PB
1790 REM ***
1800
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1880
1890
1900
1910
1920
1930
1940
1950
1960
1970
1980
1990

```

```

2050 FOR CTRACT = 1 TO 9999
2100 IF EOF(1) THEN GOTO 2510 ELSE GOSUB 2810: REM To get tract data
2200 IF BND = 0 THEN BD$ = "LOWER"
2300 IF BND = 1 THEN BD$ = "UPPER"
2400 TITLE$ = SFC$ + " - " + CTRL$
2500 TL% = 35 - LEN(TITLE$) / 2
2610 FOR B% = 1 TO TL%: TITLE$ = " " + TITLE$: NEXT B%
2700 LPRINT CHR$(12): LPRINT " ": LPRINT " ": LPRINT TITLE$
2800 LPRINT TAB(11) BD$ " BOUND ESTIMATES OF DAILY LEAD UPTAKE BY MONTH"
2900 LPRINT TAB(20) "FOR COHORTS IN CENSUS TRACT ": TRACT$
3000 LPRINT " ": LPRINT " ": LPRINT"=====
=====
3100 LPRINT " Age                      Daily Lead Uptake (ug/day) by Month
3200 LPRINT YEAR " Pop      year          1    2    3    4    5    6    7    8    9   10   11
3300 LPRINT"-----
---";
3400 FOR AG = 6 TO 0 STEP -1
3500 LPRINT" ": LPRINT" ": LPRINT USING"### " : AG:: LPRINT USING"#####":
POP(AG);
3600 LASTY = 6 - AG
3700 FOR Y = 6 TO LASTY STEP -1
3800 CY = YEAR - 6 + Y: LPRINT" ": LPRINT TAB(13) CY: " ";
3900 IY = CY - 1974
4000 IF CV$ = "Y" OR CV$ = "y" THEN CRVAL = BKGD(IY)
4100 IF CV$ = "N" OR CV$ = "n" THEN CRVAL = CRALT(Y)
4200 PRINT #2, " ":
4300 PRINT #2, USING"\          \": TRACT$:
4400 PRINT #2, USING"####": AG:
4500 PRINT #2, USING"#####": POP(AG):
4600 PRINT #2, USING"##### " : CY:
4700 FOR MO = 1 TO 12
4800 IF (OUTAQ(Y,MO) > CRVAL) THEN PS = 1 ELSE PS = 0
4900 GOSUB 2560: REM *** Dust Interpolations ***
5000 GOSUB 2670: REM *** Uptake Calculations ***
5100 LPRINT USING "#####": TDLU:
5200 PRINT#2, USING "#####": TDLU:
5300 NEXT MO
5400 NEXT Y
5500 PRINT #2, " ":
5600 NEXT AG
5700 LPRINT" ": LPRINT" ": LPRINT"=====
=====
5800 LPRINT"Cohorts in this table include:"
5900 IF GRP$(1) = "." OR GRP$(1) = "/" THEN LPRINT " LPH unsound, with BGE"
6000 IF GRP$(2) = "." OR GRP$(2) = "/" THEN LPRINT " LPH unsound, no BGE"
6100 IF GRP$(3) = "/" OR GRP$(3) = "." THEN LPRINT " LPH sound, with BGE"
6200 IF GRP$(4) = "Y" OR GRP$(4) = "y" THEN LPRINT " LPH sound, no BGE"
6300 IF GRP$(5) = "Y" OR GRP$(5) = "y" THEN LPRINT " non-LPH, with BGE"
6400 IF GRP$(6) = "Y" OR GRP$(6) = "y" THEN LPRINT " non-LPH, no BGE"
6500 PD = PS * 11: LPRINT TAB(51) "Page":PS
6600 NEXT CTRACT: REM *** End of calculations for census tract ***
6700 LPRINT CHR$(12): LPRINT LF$:LF$: "Calculations completed."
6800 TODAY$ = DATE$: NOW$ = TIME$: LPRINT TODAY$: " ": NOW$
6900 CLOSE #1,#2
7000 END
7100 REM
7200 REM *** Dust Interpolation subroutine ***
7300 REM
7400 LR = CTRCT - 1000: IF LR = 110 THEN GOTO 2070
7500 LSTRT = LSTRT + (11.0*LR*PS*CRV) + LUT (11.0*LR*CRV) + LSTRT*(1.0*PS*CRV)
7600 LEND = LEND + (11.0*LR*PS*CRV) + LUT (11.0*LR*CRV) + LEND*(1.0*PS*CRV)
7700 LUT = LUT + (11.0*LR*PS*CRV) + LUT*(1.0*PS*CRV)
7800 LUT = LUT + (11.0*LR*PS*CRV) + LUT*(1.0*PS*CRV)

```

```

2630 IF (AQ >= AIR(CHK)) AND (AQ < AIR(CHK+1)) THEN 2640
      ELSE NEXT CHK
2640 DUSTST = DUST1(CHK,PS,BND) + (DUST1(CHK+1,PS,BND) - DUST1(CHK,PS,BND))
      * (AQ-AIR(CHK)) / (AIR(CHK+1)-AIR(CHK))
2650 DUSTIN = DUST2(CHK,PS,BND) + (DUST2(CHK+1,PS,BND) - DUST2(CHK,PS,BND))
      * (AQ-AIR(CHK)) / (AIR(CHK+1)-AIR(CHK))
2660 RETURN
2670 REM
2680 REM *** Uptake Calc. for Calendar Year(CY), Year of Age(AG), & Month(MO) **
2690 REM
2700 IY = CY - 1974: REM Convert cal. year to index year
2710 AQ = OUTAQ(Y,MO)
2720 H = HOUT(Y,BND): IO = IORATIO(Y,PS,BND)
2730 WAQ = (H * AQ + (24-H) * IO * AQ) / 24
2740 UPLUNG = VRESP(Y,BND) * WAQ * ABSLUNG(Y,PS,BND)
2750 UPDIET = (INMISC(IY) + INADIET(IY)) * ABSDIET(Y,BND)
2760 WDIRT = (H * DUSTST + (12 - H) * DUSTIN) / 12
2770 UPDIRT = DIRTCONS(Y,BND) * WDIRT * ABSDIRT(Y,BND)
2780 TOLU = UPLUNG + UPDIET + UPDIRT
2790 RETURN
2800 REM
2810 REM ***** Census Tract Data Subroutine *****
2820 REM
2830 INPUT #1, TRACT#
2840 REM Input population data ***
2850 FOR GP = 1 TO 6: INPUT #1, PREG(GP): NEXT GP: REM ** Data not used
2860 PRINT LF#: "Census tract ": CTRACT "=": TRACT#: " Child pops:":
2870 FOR AG = 0 TO 6
2880 POP(AG) = 0
2890 INPUT #1, SAME#
2900 IF SAME# < CTRACT# THEN PRINT LF#: "ERROR IN INPUT FILE. STOP PROGRAM":
      GOTO 2520
2910 FOR GP = 1 TO 6
2920 INPUT #1, GRFPOP
2930 IF GRF#(GP) = "Y" OR GRF#(GP) = "V" THEN POP(AG) = POP(AG) + GRFPOP
2940 NEXT GP
2950 IF POP# = "Y" OR POP# = "V" THEN POP(AG) = POP(AG) + PFRACT(AG)
2960 PRINT USING "####": POP(AG):
2970 NEXT AG
2980 REM Input Air Quality Data ***
2990 FOR MO = 1 TO 12
3000 INPUT #1, AQIN: AQIN = AQIN / 1000
3010 REM Convert nanograms cu.m. to micrograms cu.m. of input
3020 FOR Y2 = 6 TO 0 STEP -1
3030 Y1 = (YEAR-1974) - 6 + Y2: REM BEGD(0-22) is for 1974-1996
3040 OUTAQ(Y2,MO) = MULT(Y2) * AQIN + BEGD(Y1)
3050 NEXT Y2
3060 NEXT MO
3070 RETURN

```



JULF2 00/L DUST 1.2/U LOWER 19.00

1 2		DAILY PL UPTAKE SY MONTH											
1991	FOR YEAR	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

5	00	1976	29	29	29	29	29	30	29	29	29	29	29
6	00	1979	45	45	45	45	45	46	45	45	45	44	45
7	00	1977	52	52	52	52	52	53	52	52	52	54	52
8	00	1977	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	55	56
9	00	1976	56	56	57	56	56	56	56	56	57	57	56
0	00	1975	65	65	64	65	64	65	64	64	64	62	64
1	00	1974	67	66	66	66	66	67	66	66	64	65	66

[illegible]

4	73	155	24	24	24	24	24	31	20	24	24	24	24	24
4	73	157	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	44	44	43
4	73	1573	52	52	52	52	52	53	52	52	52	51	52	52
4	73	1577	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	55	55	56
4	73	1578	59	59	57	59	59	59	58	56	57	57	57	58

[illegible][illegible]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----

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CONFIDENTIAL

GULFE 55/LC DUST 1,2/0 LOW 10.50

AGE			DAILY PE UPTAKE BY MONTH											
1960	POP	YEAR	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<hr/>														
<hr/>														
6	30	1980	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29
6	32	1979	45	45	44	45	44	45	45	45	44	44	45	45
6	33	1978	52	52	51	52	52	52	52	52	52	51	52	52
6	35	1977	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
6	30	1976	50	50	57	50	57	50	50	50	57	57	52	57
6	30	1975	64	63	60	64	64	65	65	65	64	64	65	64
6	32	1974	66	67	65	60	60	67	67	60	66	65	66	66
<hr/>														
5	31	1980	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29
5	31	1979	45	45	44	45	44	45	45	45	44	44	45	45
5	31	1978	52	52	51	52	52	52	52	52	52	51	52	52
5	31	1977	50	50	55	50	55	50	50	50	55	55	50	55
5	31	1976	50	50	57	50	57	50	50	50	57	57	52	57
5	31	1975	64	63	64	64	64	65	65	65	64	64	65	64
<hr/>														
4	34	1980	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29
4	34	1979	45	45	44	45	44	45	45	45	44	44	45	45
4	34	1978	52	52	51	52	52	52	52	52	52	51	52	52
4	34	1977	50	50	55	50	55	50	50	50	55	55	50	55
4	34	1976	50	50	57	50	57	50	50	50	57	57	52	57
<hr/>														
3	34	1980	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29
3	34	1979	45	45	44	45	44	45	45	45	44	44	45	45
3	34	1978	52	52	51	52	52	52	52	52	52	51	52	52
3	34	1977	50	50	55	50	55	50	50	50	55	55	50	55
<hr/>														
2	34	1980	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29
2	34	1979	45	45	44	45	44	45	45	45	44	44	45	45
2	34	1978	52	52	51	52	52	52	52	52	52	51	52	52
2	34	1977	50	50	55	50	55	50	50	50	55	55	50	55
<hr/>														
1	34	1980	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29
1	34	1979	45	45	44	45	44	45	45	45	44	44	45	45
1	34	1978	52	52	51	52	52	52	52	52	52	51	52	52
1	34	1977	50	50	55	50	55	50	50	50	55	55	50	55
<hr/>														
0	34	1980	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29
0	34	1979	45	45	44	45	44	45	45	45	44	44	45	45
0	34	1978	52	52	51	52	52	52	52	52	52	51	52	52
<hr/>														
0	34	1977	50	50	55	50	55	50	50	50	55	55	50	55
<hr/>														
0	34	1976	50	50	57	50	57	50	50	50	57	57	52	57
<hr/>														
0	34	1975	64	63	64	64	64	65	65	65	64	64	65	64
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LEH: 10-10-80  
 LEH: 10-10-80

GULF2 80/L DUST 1,2/0 LOWER 54.00

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1980 POP YEAR 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

5	53	1970	29	29	30	29	29	30	30	30	29	29	29	29
6	53	1979	45	45	46	45	45	45	46	45	45	44	44	45
5	53	1970	52	52	53	52	52	52	52	52	51	51	51	52
6	53	1977	56	56	57	56	56	56	57	56	56	55	55	56
5	53	1970	53	53	54	53	53	53	54	53	53	52	52	53
6	53	1975	65	65	66	65	65	65	66	65	65	64	64	64
5	53	1976	60	60	61	60	60	60	61	60	60	59	59	60

5	54	1970	29	29	30	29	29	30	30	30	29	29	29	29
6	54	1979	45	45	46	45	45	45	46	45	45	44	44	45
5	54	1970	52	52	53	52	52	52	52	52	51	51	51	52
6	54	1977	56	56	57	56	56	56	57	56	56	55	55	56
5	54	1976	52	52	53	52	52	52	53	52	52	51	51	52
6	54	1975	65	65	66	65	65	65	66	65	65	64	64	64

4	70	1970	29	29	30	29	29	30	30	30	29	29	29	29
5	70	1979	45	45	46	45	45	45	46	45	45	44	44	45
4	70	1970	52	52	53	52	52	52	52	52	51	51	51	52
5	70	1977	56	56	57	56	56	56	57	56	56	55	55	56
4	70	1976	53	53	54	53	53	53	54	53	53	52	52	53

3	70	1970	29	29	30	29	29	30	30	30	29	29	29	29
4	70	1979	45	45	46	45	45	45	46	45	45	44	44	45
3	70	1970	52	52	53	52	52	52	52	52	51	51	51	52
4	70	1977	56	56	57	56	56	56	57	56	56	55	55	56

2	70	1970	29	29	30	29	29	30	30	30	29	29	29	29
3	70	1979	45	45	46	45	45	45	46	45	45	44	44	45
2	70	1970	52	52	53	52	52	52	52	52	51	51	51	52

1	57	1970	29	29	30	29	29	30	30	30	29	29	29	29
2	57	1979	45	45	46	45	45	45	46	45	45	44	44	45

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GULF 557L POST 1,270 LOWER 55.00

AGE DAILY PE UPTAKE BY MONTH

1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988

5	35	1980	29	29	29	29	30	29	30	31	31	30	29	29	30
5	35	1979	45	45	45	45	45	45	46	47	45	44	45	45	45
5	35	1978	52	52	52	52	52	52	53	54	53	52	52	52	53
5	35	1977	50	50	50	50	50	50	57	57	50	50	50	50	57
5	35	1976	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	57	55	57	56	56	56
5	35	1975	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	64	65	65	65
5	35	1974	66	66	67	67	67	67	67	66	67	66	66	66	67

5	37	1980	29	29	29	29	30	29	30	31	31	30	29	29	30
5	37	1979	45	45	45	45	45	45	46	47	45	44	45	45	45
5	37	1978	52	52	52	52	52	52	53	54	53	52	52	52	53
5	37	1977	50	50	50	50	50	50	57	57	50	50	50	50	57
5	37	1976	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	57	55	57	56	56	56
5	37	1975	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	64	65	65	65

5	40	1980	29	29	29	29	30	29	30	31	31	30	29	29	30
5	40	1979	45	45	45	45	45	45	46	47	45	44	45	45	45
5	40	1978	52	52	52	52	52	52	53	54	53	52	52	52	53
5	40	1977	50	50	50	50	50	50	57	57	50	50	50	50	57
5	40	1976	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	57	55	57	56	56	56

5	40	1975	29	29	29	29	30	29	30	31	31	30	29	29	30
5	40	1974	45	45	45	45	45	45	46	47	45	44	45	45	45
5	40	1973	52	52	52	52	52	52	53	54	53	52	52	52	53
5	40	1972	50	50	50	50	50	50	57	57	50	50	50	50	57

5	40	1971	29	29	29	29	30	29	30	31	31	30	29	29	30
5	40	1970	45	45	45	45	45	45	46	47	45	44	45	45	45
5	40	1969	52	52	52	52	52	52	53	54	53	52	52	52	53

5	40	1968	29	29	29	29	30	29	30	31	31	30	29	29	30
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5	40	1967	45	45	45	45	45	45	46	47	45	44	45	45	45
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5	40	1966	29	29	29	29	30	29	30	31	31	30	29	29	30
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1965-1966 1967-1968  
1969-1970 1971-1972

GULF2 40/L DUST 1.2/U LOWER 36.00

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AGE DAILY PP UPTAKE BY MONTH

1980 POP YEAR 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

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5	64	1975	31	33	35	39	35	39	39	32	35	29	31	31
6	64	1979	47	45	45	47	46	47	46	47	47	44	47	47
5	64	1976	54	53	53	54	53	54	55	55	54	52	54	54
6	64	1977	55	57	56	55	56	58	59	57	57	55	58	57
5	64	1978	55	57	55	55	55	60	61	61	60	57	60	60
5	64	1975	67	66	65	67	65	67	63	60	67	64	67	66
5	64	1976	67	66	67	67	67	67	70	70	68	66	69	68

5	62	1980	31	31	31	31	30	31	31	32	30	29	31	30
5	62	1979	47	45	46	47	46	47	46	47	47	44	47	47
5	62	1978	54	53	53	54	53	54	55	55	54	52	54	54
5	62	1977	55	57	56	55	56	57	57	57	57	55	58	57
5	62	1976	60	59	58	60	58	60	61	61	60	57	60	60
5	62	1975	67	66	65	67	65	67	66	66	67	64	67	66

4	44	1980	31	31	31	31	30	31	31	32	30	29	31	30
4	44	1979	47	45	46	47	46	47	46	47	47	44	47	47
4	44	1978	54	53	53	54	53	54	55	55	54	52	54	54
4	44	1977	55	57	56	55	56	57	57	57	57	55	58	57
4	44	1976	60	59	58	60	58	60	61	61	60	57	60	60

3	44	1980	31	31	31	31	30	31	31	32	30	29	31	30
3	44	1979	47	45	46	47	46	47	46	47	47	44	47	47
3	44	1978	54	53	53	54	53	54	55	55	54	52	54	54
3	44	1977	55	57	56	55	56	57	57	57	57	55	58	57

2	44	1980	31	31	31	31	30	31	31	32	30	29	31	30
2	44	1979	47	45	46	47	46	47	46	47	47	44	47	47
2	44	1978	54	53	53	54	53	54	55	55	54	52	54	54

1	44	1980	31	31	31	31	30	31	31	32	30	29	31	30
1	44	1979	47	45	46	47	46	47	46	47	47	44	47	47

0	44	1980	31	31	31	31	30	31	31	32	30	29	31	30
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LOWEST DUST 1.2/U

50

GULF 171 DUST 1.270 LOWER 37.03

AGE DAILY PD UPTAKE BY MONTH

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

0	11	1980	33	31	32	32	32	33	31	35	39	45	39	34
0	11	1979	50	47	50	49	49	50	48	52	55	61	55	51
0	11	1978	56	54	56	55	56	57	55	59	62	68	62	57
0	11	1977	61	59	61	59	60	61	59	63	66	71	67	62
0	11	1976	63	61	62	61	62	63	61	65	68	73	68	64
0	11	1975	70	67	70	68	69	70	68	72	75	79	75	71
0	11	1974	71	69	71	70	71	72	69	74	76	81	76	73

0	22	1980	33	31	32	32	32	33	31	35	39	45	39	34
0	22	1979	50	47	50	49	49	50	48	52	55	61	55	51
0	22	1978	56	54	56	55	56	57	55	59	62	68	62	57
0	22	1977	61	59	61	59	60	61	59	63	66	71	67	62
0	22	1976	63	61	62	61	62	63	61	65	68	73	68	64
0	22	1975	70	67	70	68	69	70	68	72	75	79	75	71

0	33	1980	33	31	32	32	32	33	31	35	39	45	39	34
0	33	1979	50	47	50	49	49	50	48	52	55	61	55	51
0	33	1978	56	54	56	55	56	57	55	59	62	68	62	57
0	33	1977	61	59	61	59	60	61	59	63	66	71	67	62
0	33	1976	63	61	62	61	62	63	61	65	68	73	68	64

0	33	1980	33	31	32	32	32	33	31	35	39	45	39	34
0	33	1979	50	47	50	49	49	50	48	52	55	61	55	51
0	33	1978	56	54	56	55	56	57	55	59	62	68	62	57
0	33	1977	61	59	61	59	60	61	59	63	66	71	67	62

0	11	1980	33	31	32	32	32	33	31	35	39	45	39	34
0	11	1979	50	47	50	49	49	50	48	52	55	61	55	51
0	11	1978	56	54	56	55	56	57	55	59	62	68	62	57

0	11	1980	33	31	32	32	32	33	31	35	39	45	39	34
0	11	1979	50	47	50	49	49	50	48	52	55	61	55	51

0	11	1980	33	31	32	32	32	33	31	35	39	45	39	34
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DEPARTED 19, RU  
10-LEH, 10 50

GULF2 507L DUST 1,270 LOWER 38.70

AGE POP YEAR DAILY PC UPTAKE BY MONTH

AGE	POP	YEAR	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
5	19	1975	31	37	37	41	38	38	31	31	30	28	29	31
6	19	1979	46	43	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	45	45	47
7	19	1975	53	52	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	52	52	54
8	19	1977	57	56	57	56	56	57	57	57	57	56	56	58
9	19	1976	59	58	59	58	58	59	59	59	59	58	58	60
10	19	1975	66	65	65	65	65	66	66	66	66	64	65	67
11	19	1974	68	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	66	67	68

5	23	1980	31	29	31	31	30	31	31	31	30	29	29	31
6	23	1979	46	45	46	45	46	45	46	45	46	45	45	47
7	23	1978	53	52	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	52	52	54
8	23	1977	57	56	57	56	56	57	57	57	57	56	56	58
9	23	1976	59	58	59	58	58	59	59	59	59	58	58	60
10	23	1975	66	65	65	65	65	66	66	66	66	64	65	67

5	16	1980	31	29	31	31	30	31	31	31	30	29	29	31
6	16	1979	46	45	46	45	46	45	46	45	46	45	45	47
7	16	1978	53	52	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	52	52	54
8	16	1977	57	56	57	56	56	57	57	57	57	56	56	58
9	16	1976	59	58	59	58	58	59	59	59	59	58	58	60

5	16	1979	46	45	46	45	46	45	46	45	46	45	45	47
6	16	1978	53	52	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	52	52	54
7	16	1977	57	56	57	56	56	57	57	57	57	56	56	58

5	7	1979	45	45	46	45	46	45	46	45	46	45	45	47
6		1977	53	52	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	52	52	54

5		1979	45	45	46	45	46	45	46	45	46	45	45	47
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5			45	45	46	45	46	45	46	45	46	45	45	47
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LOWRY 010, 10

010, 10

AGE DAILY PC UPTAKE BY MONTH

AGE	POP	YEAR	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
5	52	1980	30	29	30	31	29	31	29	29	29	28	28	29
5	52	1979	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
6	52	1978	53	52	52	53	52	54	52	51	52	51	51	52
6	52	1977	57	56	56	57	56	57	56	55	56	55	55	56
6	52	1976	59	58	58	59	58	60	57	57	57	57	57	58
6	52	1975	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
6	52	1974	67	66	67	67	66	69	66	65	66	65	65	67
5	53	1980	30	29	30	31	29	31	29	29	29	28	28	29
5	53	1979	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
6	53	1978	53	52	52	53	52	54	52	51	52	51	51	52
6	53	1977	57	56	56	57	56	57	56	55	56	55	55	56
6	53	1976	59	58	58	59	58	60	57	57	57	57	57	58
6	53	1975	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
5	54	1980	30	29	30	31	29	31	29	29	29	28	28	29
5	54	1979	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
6	54	1978	53	52	52	53	52	54	52	51	52	51	51	52
6	54	1977	57	56	56	57	56	57	56	55	56	55	55	56
6	54	1976	59	58	58	59	58	60	57	57	57	57	57	58
6	54	1975	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
5	55	1980	30	29	30	31	29	31	29	29	29	28	28	29
5	55	1979	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
6	55	1978	53	52	52	53	52	54	52	51	52	51	51	52
6	55	1977	57	56	56	57	56	57	56	55	56	55	55	56
6	55	1976	59	58	58	59	58	60	57	57	57	57	57	58
6	55	1975	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
5	56	1980	30	29	30	31	29	31	29	29	29	28	28	29
5	56	1979	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
6	56	1978	53	52	52	53	52	54	52	51	52	51	51	52
6	56	1977	57	56	56	57	56	57	56	55	56	55	55	56
6	56	1976	59	58	58	59	58	60	57	57	57	57	57	58
6	56	1975	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
5	57	1980	30	29	30	31	29	31	29	29	29	28	28	29
5	57	1979	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
6	57	1978	53	52	52	53	52	54	52	51	52	51	51	52
6	57	1977	57	56	56	57	56	57	56	55	56	55	55	56
6	57	1976	59	58	58	59	58	60	57	57	57	57	57	58
6	57	1975	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
5	58	1980	30	29	30	31	29	31	29	29	29	28	28	29
5	58	1979	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
6	58	1978	53	52	52	53	52	54	52	51	52	51	51	52
6	58	1977	57	56	56	57	56	57	56	55	56	55	55	56
6	58	1976	59	58	58	59	58	60	57	57	57	57	57	58
6	58	1975	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
5	59	1980	30	29	30	31	29	31	29	29	29	28	28	29
5	59	1979	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
6	59	1978	53	52	52	53	52	54	52	51	52	51	51	52
6	59	1977	57	56	56	57	56	57	56	55	56	55	55	56
6	59	1976	59	58	58	59	58	60	57	57	57	57	57	58
6	59	1975	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
5	60	1980	30	29	30	31	29	31	29	29	29	28	28	29
5	60	1979	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
6	60	1978	53	52	52	53	52	54	52	51	52	51	51	52
6	60	1977	57	56	56	57	56	57	56	55	56	55	55	56
6	60	1976	59	58	58	59	58	60	57	57	57	57	57	58
6	60	1975	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60



ILF2 83/L DUST 1,2/U LOWER 127.02

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FE	DAILY PS UPTAKE BY MONTH													
18J	POP	YEAR	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

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5	28	1974	41	37	34	36	31	35	31	30	32	29	29	36
5	28	1975	57	55	51	53	47	52	47	47	50	44	45	52
5	28	1976	64	62	58	60	54	59	54	54	56	51	52	59
5	28	1977	68	67	62	64	58	63	58	57	60	55	56	64
5	28	1978	67	66	64	66	60	65	60	60	62	57	58	66
5	28	1979	76	75	72	73	67	72	67	66	70	64	64	73
5	28	1980	77	76	73	74	69	73	69	69	71	66	66	74

5	57	1981	41	39	34	36	31	35	31	30	32	29	29	36
5	57	1978	57	55	51	53	47	52	47	47	50	44	45	52
5	57	1976	64	62	58	60	54	59	54	54	56	51	52	59
5	57	1977	68	67	62	64	58	63	58	57	60	55	56	64
5	57	1976	69	68	64	66	60	65	60	60	62	57	58	66
5	57	1975	76	75	72	73	67	72	67	66	70	64	64	73

4	21	1980	41	39	34	36	31	35	31	30	32	29	29	36
4	21	1979	57	55	51	53	47	52	47	47	50	44	45	52
4	21	1978	64	62	58	60	54	59	54	54	56	51	52	59
4	21	1977	68	67	62	64	58	63	58	57	60	55	56	64
4	21	1976	69	68	64	66	60	65	60	60	62	57	58	66

5	21	1980	41	39	34	36	31	35	31	30	32	29	29	36
5	21	1979	57	55	51	53	47	52	47	47	50	44	45	52
5	21	1978	64	62	58	60	54	59	54	54	56	51	52	59
5	21	1977	68	67	62	64	58	63	58	57	60	55	56	64

5	21	1980	41	39	34	36	31	35	31	30	32	29	29	36
---	----	------	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

5	21	1979	57	55	51	53	47	52	47	47	50	44	45	52
5	21	1978	64	62	58	60	54	59	54	54	56	51	52	59

5	21	1978	64	62	58	60	54	59	54	54	56	51	52	59
5	21	1977	68	67	62	64	58	63	58	57	60	55	56	64

5	21	1976	69	68	64	66	60	65	60	60	62	57	58	66
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GCLP2 007L DUST 1,270 LOWER 123.51

AGE DAILY PE UPTAKE BY MONTH

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

6	64	1980	31	31	31	32	33	33	33	29	31	30	30	31
6	67	1979	48	47	48	47	46	51	45	43	47	46	46	43
6	64	1978	54	54	55	53	53	57	52	54	54	53	53	55
6	67	1977	55	55	59	57	57	61	56	58	58	58	57	58
6	69	1976	61	61	61	59	59	63	58	58	60	58	59	61
6	67	1975	67	67	68	68	68	70	65	65	67	65	66	68
6	69	1974	69	68	69	68	67	72	67	68	69	67	67	69

5	34	1980	31	31	31	32	33	33	33	29	31	30	30	31
5	37	1979	48	47	48	47	46	51	45	43	47	46	46	43
5	34	1978	54	54	55	53	53	57	52	54	54	53	53	55
5	37	1977	55	55	59	57	57	61	56	58	58	58	57	58
5	39	1976	61	61	61	59	59	63	58	58	60	58	59	61
5	37	1975	67	67	68	68	68	70	65	65	67	65	66	68

6	47	1980	31	31	31	32	33	33	33	29	31	30	30	31
6	47	1979	48	47	48	47	46	51	45	43	47	46	46	43
6	47	1978	54	54	55	53	53	57	52	54	54	53	53	55
6	47	1977	55	55	59	57	57	61	56	58	58	58	57	58
6	47	1976	61	61	61	59	59	63	58	58	60	58	59	61

7	47	1980	31	31	31	32	33	33	33	29	31	30	30	31
7	47	1979	48	47	48	47	46	51	45	43	47	46	46	43
7	47	1978	54	54	55	53	53	57	52	54	54	53	53	55
7	47	1977	55	55	59	57	57	61	56	58	58	58	57	58

8	34	1980	31	31	31	32	33	33	33	29	31	30	30	31
8	37	1979	48	47	48	47	46	51	45	43	47	46	46	43
8	34	1978	54	54	55	53	53	57	52	54	54	53	53	55

9	34	1980	31	31	31	32	33	33	33	29	31	30	30	31
9	37	1979	48	47	48	47	46	51	45	43	47	46	46	43

10	34	1980	31	31	31	32	33	33	33	29	31	30	30	31
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DAILY F. UPTAKE BY MONTH

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=====

POP	YEAR	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
233	1976	29	31	31	30	30	29	29	29	30	30	31	30
233	1979	45	45	46	44	46	45	45	44	46	46	47	46
233	1977	52	52	52	52	53	52	52	51	53	53	54	53
233	1977	56	56	57	56	57	56	56	55	57	57	58	57
233	1976	55	56	59	57	59	56	57	57	58	59	60	59
233	1975	65	65	66	64	66	65	64	64	65	66	67	66
233	1976	67	67	67	65	67	66	66	65	67	67	69	67

176	1980	29	31	31	29	30	29	29	29	30	30	31	30
176	1979	45	45	46	44	46	45	45	44	46	46	47	46
176	1978	52	52	52	52	53	52	52	51	53	53	54	53
176	1977	56	56	57	56	57	56	56	55	57	57	58	57
176	1976	55	56	59	57	59	56	57	57	58	59	60	59
176	1975	65	65	66	64	66	65	64	64	65	66	67	66

175	1980	29	31	31	29	30	29	29	29	30	30	31	30
175	1979	45	45	46	44	46	45	45	44	46	46	47	46
175	1978	52	52	52	52	53	52	52	51	53	53	54	53
175	1977	56	56	57	56	57	56	56	55	57	57	58	57
175	1976	55	56	59	57	59	56	57	57	58	59	60	59

175	1980	29	31	31	29	30	29	29	29	30	30	31	30
175	1979	45	45	46	44	46	45	45	44	46	46	47	46
175	1978	52	52	52	52	53	52	52	51	53	53	54	53
175	1977	56	56	57	56	57	56	56	55	57	57	58	57

175	1980	29	31	31	29	30	29	29	29	30	30	31	30
175	1979	45	45	46	44	46	45	45	44	46	46	47	46
175	1978	52	52	52	52	53	52	52	51	53	53	54	53

175	1980	29	31	31	29	30	29	29	29	30	30	31	30
175	1979	45	45	46	44	46	45	45	44	46	46	47	46

175	1980	29	31	31	29	30	29	29	29	30	30	31	30
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L-PAS.0 5, 6, 7, 8

APPENDIX C  
BIOKINETICS PROGRAM  
AND SAMPLE OUTPUTS

```

0 REM ***** BIOKINETICS Version 2 *****
10 REM Calculate lead organ burdens for continuous exposure of cohorts.
20 REM Program adapted from Dr. N. Harley, NYU School of Medicine, 12/85.
30 DIM CBLBO(84),CBOBL(84),SCALE(84),FACTOR(84)
40 DIM GU(6),CLIGUT(6)
50 DIM TB(6,84),TC(84),TBO(84),TL(84),TK(84),WT(84)
60 DIM CBLUR(84),WTB(84),WTBO(84),GI(84),CLIGU(84),WTFAC(84)
70 DIM UPTAKE(6,12),HIGH6(260,6),SUM12M(6),SUMYR(6),SUMMO(6,12)
80 DIM CGROUP(6),CPOP(6),SUMHI(6),HIGHFB(260,6),GEOM(6)
90 DIM TRAVGQ(6),TRAVG6(6),TRLVL36(6)
100 TODAY$ = DATE$: LF$ = CHR$(10): LPRINT CHR$(12): CLS
110 PRINT TAB(12) "+-----+
120 PRINT TAB(12) "|
130 PRINT TAB(12) "|
140 PRINT TAB(12) "|
150 PRINT TAB(12) "|
160 PRINT TAB(12) "|
170 PRINT TAB(12) "|
180 PRINT TAB(12) "|
190 PRINT TAB(12) "|
200 PRINT TAB(12) "|
210 PRINT TAB(12) "|
220 PRINT TAB(12) "+-----+
230 PRINT LF$:LF$: "SPECIFICATIONS FOR THIS ANALYSIS:"
240 PRINT "Enter name of study area or principal point source (in CAPS): ":
250 INPUT SRC$
260 PRINT "Enter name of control scenario to be analyzed (in CAPS): ":
270 INPUT CTRL$
280 INPUT "Enter last year of child exposure (4 digits): ", YEAR
290 IF YEAR<1980 OR YEAR>1997 THEN PRINT "PROGRAM ONLY FOR 1980-1997": GOTO 300
300 INPUT "Enter name of input file in DOS format: ", FILE$
310 INPUT "What type of uptake estimates -- upper(1) or lower(0) bounds": BUD
320 PRINT "Do you want the geometric mean blood concentration for each census
330 INPUT "tract during the next to last year of exposure(Y/N)": G10$
340 PRINT LF$: "Inputs complete. Press (Shift-FrtSc) to print specifications."
350 INPUT "Then press ENTER to continue: ", C$
360 PRINT LF$:LF$: "Pause to initialize arrays of data in program...": LF$
370 REM *** urinary excretion half-times
380 DATA 9.9,9.9,9.9,10,10
390 FOR IX= 0 TO 6: READ SCALE(IX): NEXT IX
400 FOR IX= 1 TO 84
410 FL= (IX-1)/12
420 CBLUR(IX)= LOG(2)/SCALE(IX)
430 NEXT IX
440 REM *** bone turnover scale
450 DATA 85,85,36,36,38,38,38
460 FOR IX= 0 TO 6: READ FACTOR(IX): NEXT IX
470 FOR IX= 1 TO 84
480 KX= (IX-1)/12
490 CBLBO(IX)= .3*FACTOR(IX)/85
500 NEXT IX
510 REM *** bone removal half-times
520 DATA 1175,1175,1175,1175,1175,1175,1175
530 FOR IL= 0 TO 6: READ FACTOR(IL): NEXT IL
540 FOR IL= 1 TO 84
550 LX= (IL-1)/12
560 CBOBL(IL)= LOG(2)/FACTOR(IL)
570 NEXT IL
580 REM *** GI uptake factors
590 DATA 1,1,1,1,1,1,1

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610 FOR IX= 0 TO 6: READ CLIGU(IX): NEXT IX
620 FOR IX= 1 TO 84
630     KX= (IX-1)\12
640     CLIGU(IX)= CLIGU(KX)
650     GI(IX)= GU(KX)
660 NEXT IX
670 REM *** Body weight with age
680 DATA 4.5,6.6,7.7,4.8,8.5,9.9,2.9,6.10,10.4
690 DATA 12,12,12,12,13,13,13,13,14,14,14,14
700 DATA 15,15,15,15,16,16,16,16,17,17,17,17
710 DATA 18,18,18,18,18,18,18,18,18,18,18,18
720 DATA 19,19,19,19,19,19,19,19,19,19,19,19
730 DATA 21,21,21,21,21,21,21,21,21,21,21,21
740 DATA 23,23,23,23,23,23,24,24,24,24,25,25: REM Added line
750 FOR IX= 1 TO 84
760     READ WT(IX)
770     WTB(IX)= 80*WT(IX)
780 NEXT IX
790 REM *** Use mitchell Ca data and divide by .37 for ash weight
800 DATA 30,40,45,50,55,60,65,75,80,85,92,100
810 DATA 105,105,110,115,120,122,125,130,135,137,140,145
820 DATA 150,151,155,157,160,162,165,167,170,173,175,180
830 DATA 180,182,185,185,188,190,190,192,195,196,198,200
840 DATA 200,203,205,206,207,210,210,213,214,215,217,220
850 DATA 220,221,223,225,226,230,230,231,232,235,236,240
860 DATA 241,243,245,247,250,251,254,255,257,260,262,265: REM Added line
870 FOR IX= 1 TO 84
880     READ WTBO(IX)
890     WTBO(IX)= WTBO(IX)/.37
900 NEXT IX
910 REM *****
920 PRINT LF$: "Begin calculations for each cohort within census tracts:"
930 OPEN FILE# FOR INPUT AS #1
940 FOR CTRACT = 1 TO 9999
950     CT = CTRACT
960     IF EOF(1) THEN GOTO 1140
970     FOR AG = 6 TO 0 STEP -1
980         INPUT #1, BLANK$: REM Blank line precedes age group data.
990         FOR Y = AG TO 0 STEP -1
1000             INPUT #1, TRACT, CGROUP(AG), CPOP(AG), CYEAR
1010             TRACT$ = STR$(TRACT): PRINT LF$: LF$
1020             FOR L= 1 TO 5: IF LEN(TRACT$)<7 THEN TRACT$ = TRACT$+" ": NEXT L
1030             PRINT LF$: TRACT$: CGROUP(AG): CPOP(AG): CYEAR:
1040             FOR MO = 1 TO 12
1050                 INPUT #1, UPTAKE(Y,MO)
1060                 PRINT UPTAKE(Y,MO):
1070             NEXT MO
1080         NEXT Y
1090     PRINT LF$: LF$: GOSUB 1150: REM Cohort calc. for age group AG
1100 NEXT AG
1110 PRINT LF$: LF$
1120 GOSUB 1160: REM *** Output Table for 1 census tract
1130 NEXT CTRACT
1140 GOSUB 1190: REM *** Output tables required 10/11/85. ***
1150 LOW$ = TIME$: LPRINT CHR$(12): LF$: LF$: TODAY$ = " ": NOW$
1160 STOP
1170 END
1180 REM
1190 REM ***** Process One Cohort *****
1200 REM
1210 REM *** Initial values for each cohort:
1220     DONE = 0: DONE = .
1230     LIVER = 0: LIVER = 0

```

```

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

```

```

1720 TITLE$ = SRC$ + " - " + CNAME$
1730 TL% = 35 - LEN(TITLE$) / 2
1740 FOR B% = 1 TO TL%: TITLE$ = " " + TITLE$: NEXT B%
1750 LPRINT CHR$(12): LF$: LF$: TITLE$
1760 LPRINT TAB(13) BD$: " BOUND ESTIMATES OF END-OF-MONTH BLOOD LEAD "
1770 LPRINT TAB(13) "CONCENTRATIONS FOR COHORTS IN CENSUS TRACT": TRACT$
1780 LPRINT LF$: "=====
=====
1790 LPRINT " Age                               End-of-Month Blood Lead Concentration (ug/dl
2010 LPRINT YEAR: " Pop      Year           1      2      3      4      5      6      7      8      9     10     11     1
2100 LPRINT"-----
2110 FOR AG = 6 TO 0 STEP -1
2120 LPRINT LF$:: LPRINT USING"###  #####": CGROUP(AG), CPOP(AG):
2130 FOR Y = 0 TO AG
2140 YY = YEAR -AG + Y: LPRINT TAB(13) YY: "      ":
2150 FOR MO = 1 TO 12
2160 I = Y*12 + MO
2170 LPRINT USING "### ": TB(AG,I):
2180 IF YY < YEAR THEN GOTO 2120
2190 IF TB(AG,I) > HIGHPB(CT,AG) THEN HIGHPB(CT,AG) = TB(AG,I)
2200 NEXT MO
2210 NEXT Y
2220 NEXT AG
2230 LPRINT LF$: "=====
=====
2240 TRPOP = 0
2250 FOR AG = 0 TO 6: TRPOP = TRPOP + CPOP(AG): NEXT AG
2260 REM *** Donna Sledge option:
2270 IF (GMO$="N" OR GMO$="n") THEN GOTO 2280
2280 TRPOPQ = TRPOP - CPOP(0): REM age 0 not born in next-to-last year.
2290 FOR AG = 1 TO 6
2300 LOGAVG = LOG(TRAVERG(AG))
2310 WTSUMQ = WTSUMQ + CPOP(AG) * LOGAVG
2320 NEXT AG
2330 GEOMQ = EXP(WTSUMQ/TRPOPQ): WTSUMQ = 0: REM Reset for next census tract
2340 LPRINT "Population-Weighted Geometric Mean Conc. during": (YEAR-1): " = ":
2350 LPRINT USING "###.#": GEOMQ: LPRINT " ug/dl."
2360 REM *** Jeff Cohen footnote:
2370 TRSUM36=0: TRPOP36=0
2380 FOR AG=0 TO 6
2390 TRPOP36 = TRPOP36 + CPOP(AG)
2400 TRSUM36 = TRSUM36 + CPOP(AG) * LOG(TRLVL36(AG))
2410 NEXT AG
2420 TRGM36 = EXP(TRSUM36/TRPOP36)
2430 LPRINT "Population-Weighted Geometric Mean Conc. in 36th mo. = ":
2440 LPRINT USING "###.#": TRGM36:
2450 LPRINT " ug/dl."
2460 REM ***
2470 FOR Y2=0 TO 3: TRSUM4 = TRSUM4 + LOG(TRAVERG(Y2)): NEXT Y2
2480 TRGM4 = EXP(TRSUM4/4): TRSUM4 = 0: REM reset for next census tract
2490 LPRINT "Geometric Mean of Annual Avg. Concs. for the 34-month Cohort":
2500 LPRINT " During Years": (YEAR-6): "-": (YEAR-3): "=":
2510 LPRINT USING "###.#": TRGM4: LPRINT " ug/dl."
2520 FOR Y2=4 TO 6: TRSUM6 = TRSUM6 + LOG(TRAVERG(Y2)): NEXT Y2
2530 TRGM6 = EXP(TRSUM6/3): TRSUM6 = 0: REM reset for next census tract
2540 LPRINT " During Years": (YEAR-3): "-": (YEAR): "=":
2550 LPRINT USING "###.#": TRGM6: LPRINT " ug/dl."
2560 TRSUM4 = 0: TRSUM6 = 0: REM: Reset for next census tract
2570 REM ***
2580 LPRINT "Highest end-of-month blood lead occurring in": (YEAR): " by age group: "

```



```

2540 IF (G=2) THEN LPRINT LF$;
2550 NEXT G
2560 PG = PG+1: LPRINT LF$;LF$: LPRINT TAB(32) "Page"; PG
2570 RETURN
2580 REM
2590 REM ***** Output Tables for All 84-Month Cohorts in Study Area *****
2600 REM
2610 LPRINT CHR$(12); LF$;LF$
2620 LPRINT TAB(17) "SUMMARY DATA FOR 84-MONTH COHORTS "
2630 LPRINT TITLE$; LF$;LF$;LF$;LF$: TAB(33); "Table 1."
2640 LPRINT TAB(15) "GEOMETRIC MEANS OF ";BD$; " BOUND ESTIMATES OF END-OF-MONTH
"
2650 LPRINT TAB(16) "BLOOD LEAD CONCENTRATIONS FOR ALL 84-MONTH COHORTS "
2660 LPRINT LF$; " =====
== ==="
2670 LPRINT "
                Mean Blood Lead Concentration (ug/dl)"
2680 LPRINT "
                Year      1    2    3    4    5    6    7    8    9   10   11   ..
"
2690 LPRINT "
                -----
- -: LF$:
2700 FOR Y = 0 TO 6
2710     YY = YEAR - 6 + Y: LPRINT TAB(13) YY: "    ";
2720     FOR MO = 1 TO 12
2730         GEOMMO = EXP(SUMMO(Y,MO)/TOT6)
2740         LPRINT USING "### "; GEOMMO;
2750     NEXT MO
2760 NEXT Y
2770 LPRINT LF$; " =====
= ==="
2780 LPRINT LF$;LF$;LF$;LF$: LPRINT TAB(33) "Table 2."
2790 LPRINT TAB(12)"GEOMETRIC MEANS OF ";BD$;" BOUND ESTIMATES OF ANNUAL AVERAGE
"
2800 LPRINT TAB(15) "BLOOD LEAD CONCENTRATIONS FOR ALL 84-MONTH COHORTS "
2810 LPRINT TAB(20) "=====
"
2820 LPRINT TAB(20) "
                Mean Blood Lead "
2830 LPRINT TAB(20) " Year      Concentration (ug/dl)"
2840 LPRINT TAB(20) "-----", LF$
2850 FOR Y = 0 TO 6
2860     YY = YEAR - 6 + Y: LPRINT TAB(20) YY: "    ";
2870     GEOMYR = EXP(SUMYR(Y)/TOT6): LPRINT USING "###.#"; GEOMYR
2880     IF Y = 3 THEN SUM1 = SUM1 + GEOMYR
2890     IF Y = 3 THEN SUM2 = SUM2 + GEOMYR
2900 NEXT Y
2910 MEAN1 = SUM1 / 4: MEAN2 = SUM2 / 3
2920 LPRINT LF$;LF$: TAB(20); (YY-6) "-" (YY-3): TAB(33):: LPRINT USING "###.#
MEAN1
2930 LPRINT LF$: TAB(20); (YY-2) "-" (YY): TAB(33):: LPRINT USING "###.#";
MEAN2
2940 LPRINT LF$: TAB(20) "=====
"
2950 LPRINT CHR$(12); LF$;LF$
2960 LPRINT TAB(17) "SUMMARY DATA FOR 84-MONTH COHORTS"
2970 LPRINT TITLE$: LF$;LF$
2980 FOR Y2=0 TO 3: GEOM(Y2) = EXP(SUMH1(Y2),TOT6): NEXT Y2
2990 LPRINT TAB(10) "
                Table 3. Study Area Means(b) of Highest
3000 LPRINT TAB(10) " End-of-Month Blood Lead Concentration by Cohort Age "
3010 LPRINT TAB(10) "+-----+
"
3020 LPRINT TAB(10) " Cohort      Calendar      Blood Lead      "
3030 LPRINT TAB(10) " Age(Years)      Year      Concentration (ug/dl) "
3040 LPRINT TAB(10) "+-----+
"
3050 FOR Y2 = 0 TO 3
3060     Y1 = YEAR - 6 + Y2
3070     LPRINT TAB(10) " Cohort      Age      Year      Concentration (ug/dl) "
3080     LPRINT USING "###.#": GEOM(Y2):: LPRINT "
"

```

```

0120 GEOMA = EXP(SUMMA/TOT6); GEOMB = EXP(SUMMB/TOT6)
0140 LPRINT TAB(10) " Table 4. Study Area Means(b) of Blood Lead "
0150 LPRINT TAB(10) " Indicators(c) by Cohort Age "
0150 LPRINT TAB(10) "+-----+"
0160 LPRINT TAB(10) "| Cohort | Calendar | Blood Lead Indicator |"
0170 LPRINT TAB(10) "| Age(Years)| Years | Concentration (ug/dl) |"
0180 LPRINT TAB(10) "|-----|"
0190 LPRINT TAB(10) "| 0-3 |"; (YEAR-6); "-"; (YEAR-3); "|";
0200 LPRINT USING "###.#"; GEOMA;: LPRINT " |"
0210 LPRINT TAB(10) "| 4-6 |"; (YEAR-2); "-"; YEAR; "|";
0220 LPRINT USING "###.#"; GEOMB;: LPRINT " |"
0230 LPRINT TAB(10) "+-----+"
0240 LPRINT LF$;LF$
0250 GEOM36 = EXP(SUMM36/TOT6)
0260 LPRINT TAB(10) "Population-weighted Geometric Mean Concentration "
0270 LPRINT TAB(10) "in 36th month of life =";
0280 LPRINT USING "###.#"; GEOM36;: LPRINT " ug/dl."
0290 LPRINT LF$;LF$;LF$; " FOOTNOTES:
0300 LPRINT " (a) Seven year (84-month) cohorts are born January 1 of the "
0310 LPRINT " first year and experience 7 full years (84 months)"
0320 LPRINT " of exposure prior to their 7th birthday."
0330 LPRINT " (b) Table 1-4 means are population-weighted geometric means "
0340 LPRINT " of a blood lead indicator for the seven-year cohort in each
"
0350 LPRINT " census tract."
0360 LPRINT " (c) Table 4 blood lead indicator for the seven-year cohort in
0370 LPRINT " one census tract is the arithmetic mean of highest end-of-
0380 LPRINT " month blood concentration during each year in a series of
0390 LPRINT " years."
0400 RETURN

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GULF? 507L 0007 1,270 0000 00.00

AGE	POP	YEAR	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
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6	68.	1974	51	41	35	31	29	27	26	24	24	23	23	22
6	68.	1975	19	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	17	16	15
6	68.	1976	26	26	26	26	25	25	25	25	23	24	24	24
6	68.	1977	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
6	68.	1978	21	21	21	21	21	22	21	21	22	21	22	22
6	68.	1979	19	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	17	16	15
6	68.	1980	14	14	14	14	14	15	14	14	14	14	13	12

6	75.	1975	49	45	33	31	28	26	25	24	23	22	22	21
6	75.	1976	17	17	17	16	17	17	17	17	16	16	16	16
6	75.	1977	25	25	25	25	24	24	24	24	23	23	23	23
6	75.	1978	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	22	22
6	75.	1979	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
6	75.	1980	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	14	15	15

4	73.	1976	44	35	31	28	25	24	22	21	21	20	20	19
4	73.	1977	17	17	17	17	16	16	16	16	15	15	15	16
4	73.	1978	23	23	23	23	22	22	22	22	21	21	21	21
4	73.	1979	18	18	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
4	73.	1980	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14

3	73.	1977	42	35	29	27	24	23	22	21	21	21	19	19
3	73.	1978	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	14	14	15	15
3	73.	1979	21	21	21	21	19	21	21	21	19	19	19	19
3	73.	1980	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	13	14	14

2	73.	1978	39	32	27	25	23	22	21	19	19	18	18	17
2	73.	1979	14	14	14	14	13	13	13	13	13	12	13	13
2	73.	1980	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	13	12	13	13

1	73.	1979	14	14	14	14	13	13	13	13	13	12	13	13
1	73.	1980	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	13	13	13

0	73.	1980	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
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POPULATION-WEIGHTED GEOMETRIC EAR CONC. DURING 1974 = 16.1 UC/DL.

POPULATION-WEIGHTED GEOMETRIC EAR CONC. DURING 1975 = 17.5 UC/DL.

GEOMETRIC EAR OF ANNUAL AVG. CONC. FOR THE 14-YEAR CHART

DURING YEARS 1974-1977 = 16.1 UC/DL

410 DORT 6 YEARS 1970-1975 = 12.2 US/CI

HIGHEST END-OF-MONTH FLOOD LEAD OCCURRING IN 1951 BY AGE GROUP:

( 1 ) = 22.5 ( 2 ) = 9.4 ( 3 ) = 14.1

( 3 ) = 13.9 ( 4 ) = 14.3 ( 5 ) = 14.5

( 6 ) = 14.5

CULPE 30/L DIST 1,270 LONES 17.55

AGE			BLOOD PS CONC											
POP	YEAR		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
6	38.	1974	50	41	34	21	29	27	26	24	24	23	23	22
6	38.	1975	19	17	19	17	15	17	19	17	15	15	13	12
6	38.	1976	26	26	26	26	24	25	25	25	23	24	24	24
6	38.	1977	22	25	23	25	22	23	23	25	23	23	23	21
6	38.	1978	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	22	21	22	22
6	38.	1979	19	17	19	17	17	17	17	17	17	19	20	21
6	38.	1980	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	13	13
5	34.	1975	40	40	35	25	30	28	25	24	23	23	22	21
5	31.	1976	17	17	17	16	16	17	17	17	16	16	16	16
5	31.	1977	25	25	25	25	23	24	24	24	22	23	23	23
5	31.	1978	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	22	22
5	31.	1979	19	17	15	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	16
5	31.	1980	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
4	37.	1975	44	40	35	25	35	34	22	21	21	20	20	19
4	39.	1977	17	17	17	17	16	16	16	16	15	15	16	16
4	37.	1978	23	23	23	23	22	22	22	22	21	21	21	21
4	37.	1979	18	17	18	19	16	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
4	37.	1980	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
3	34.	1977	42	35	29	27	34	23	22	21	21	20	19	19
3	32.	1978	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	14	14	15	15
3	31.	1979	21	21	21	21	19	21	21	21	20	18	19	19
3	31.	1980	15	15	14	15	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
2	31.	1977	39	32	27	25	23	21	21	19	19	18	18	17
2	31.	1978	14	14	14	14	13	13	13	13	12	12	13	13
2	31.	1979	14	13	15	15	14	14	14	14	13	13	13	12
1	31.	1979	34	27	23	21	19	18	17	17	16	16	16	15
1	31.	1980	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
0	31.	1980	22	15	15	15	15	15	11	11	11	11	11	11

POPULATION WEIGHT GEOMETRIC MEAN CONC. DURING 1979 = 17.5 UC/01.

POPULATION WEIGHT GEOMETRIC MEAN CONC. IN 1980 = 17.1 UC/01.

GEOMETRIC MEAN OF ANIMAL TISSUE CONC. FOR THE 84-MONTH COHORT

0.147 UC/01 IN 1977 = 25.0 UC/01

AND DURING YEARS 1975-1979 = 17.9 COTED

GHEST END-OF-MONTH FLOOD LEAD OCCURRING IN 1981 BY AGE GROUP:

( 1 ) = 22.1 ( 2 ) = 19.4 ( 3 ) = 14.8

( 4 ) = 13.5 ( 5 ) = 14.1 ( 6 ) = 14.7

( 7 ) = 14.5

GULF = 5.71 5.27 5.27 5.27 5.27 5.27 5.27 5.27 5.27 5.27 5.27 5.27 5.27 5.27

AGE 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12  
 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987

53.	1974	50	41	35	31	29	27	26	25	25	23	23	22
53.	1975	49	40	34	30	28	26	25	24	23	22	21	20
53.	1976	26	26	26	26	25	25	25	25	24	24	24	24
53.	1977	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
53.	1978	21	21	21	21	21	22	22	22	22	21	21	22
53.	1979	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
53.	1980	15	14	15	14	14	15	14	14	14	14	13	13

54.	1975	47	40	34	31	29	28	26	24	24	23	22	21
54.	1976	17	17	18	16	17	17	17	17	16	16	16	16
54.	1977	25	25	25	25	24	24	24	24	23	23	23	23
54.	1978	21	21	21	21	21	21	22	21	21	21	21	22
54.	1979	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
54.	1980	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15

7.	1976	44	36	31	26	25	24	23	21	21	20	20	19
7.	1977	17	17	17	17	16	16	16	16	15	15	15	16
7.	1978	23	23	24	23	22	22	22	22	21	21	21	21
7.	1979	18	18	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
7.	1980	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14

7.	1977	42	35	31	27	24	23	22	21	21	20	19	19
7.	1978	35	36	34	31	29	28	27	26	25	24	24	25
7.	1979	21	21	21	21	20	20	20	20	19	19	19	19
7.	1980	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14

57.	1976	39	32	28	25	23	22	21	19	19	18	16	17
57.	1977	14	14	14	14	13	13	13	13	12	12	12	13
57.	1978	14	15	15	15	14	14	14	14	13	13	13	13

57.	1979	14	14	14	14	13	13	13	13	12	12	12	12
57.	1980	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	8	8	8	9

1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
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POPULATION-WEIGHTED GEOGRAPHIC DATA CONC. DURING 1979 = 10.4 US/MT.  
 POPULATION-WEIGHTED GEOGRAPHIC DATA CONC. IN 1979 = 10.9 US/MT.  
 GEOGRAPHIC DATA OF ANNUAL AVG. CONC. FOR THE 1979-1987 PERIOD  
 1974-1977 = 10.4 US/MT.

~~AND DURING YEARS 1970-1971 = 12.1 CG/101~~

GHEST END-OF-MONTH FLOOD LEAD OCCURRING IN 1980 BY AGE GROUP:

~~( 1 ) = 12.0 ( 2 ) = 12.0 ( 3 ) = 12.0~~

~~( 3 ) = 14.0 ( 4 ) = 14.4 ( 5 ) = 14.9~~

~~( 6 ) = 14.0~~



CULF2 3.7L 0.65 1.270 LEAF2 35.00

AGE BLOOD PC CONC

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

6	36.	1974	51	41	35	32	29	27	26	25	25	23	23	22
6	36.	1975	19	19	21	21	18	17	17	17	18	18	18	18
6	36.	1976	26	26	26	26	25	25	25	25	24	24	24	24
6	36.	1977	32	32	22	22	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	24
6	36.	1978	21	21	21	21	21	21	22	22	22	22	22	22
6	36.	1979	17	17	17	17	17	17	21	21	22	19	20	20
6	36.	1980	15	14	14	14	15	14	14	14	14	14	13	14

5	50.	1975	47	41	34	31	30	30	33	24	24	23	22	22
5	50.	1976	17	17	18	18	17	17	17	17	16	16	16	17
5	50.	1977	25	25	25	25	24	24	24	24	23	23	23	23
5	50.	1978	21	21	21	21	21	21	22	22	22	22	22	22
5	50.	1979	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	21	19	17	19	20
5	50.	1980	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15

4	40.	1975	44	36	30	28	25	24	22	22	21	21	20	20
4	40.	1977	17	17	17	17	16	16	16	17	15	15	16	16
4	40.	1978	23	23	23	23	22	22	23	23	21	21	21	22
4	40.	1979	18	18	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
4	40.	1980	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14

3	40.	1977	42	35	29	27	24	23	22	21	21	21	19	19
3	40.	1978	15	15	16	16	15	15	15	16	15	14	15	15
3	40.	1979	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	19	19	19	19
3	40.	1980	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14

2	40.	1977	39	32	27	25	23	21	21	21	19	19	18	18
2	40.	1978	14	14	14	14	13	13	13	14	13	12	13	13
2	40.	1980	14	15	15	15	14	14	14	14	13	13	13	14

1	40.	1977	34	28	24	22	20	19	17	17	17	16	16	15
1	40.	1980	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14

0	40.	1977	28	22	18	16	15	14	13	11	11	11	11	10
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POPULATION MEANT OF GEOMETRIC BLD CONC. DURING 1974 = 16.4 UG/DL

POPULATION MEANT OF GEOMETRIC BLD CONC. IN 1975 = 20.2 UG/DL

GEOMETRIC MEAN OF ANNUAL BLD CONC. FOR THE 14-MONTH COHORT

During 1974-1977 = 20.2 UG/DL

A.D. DURING YEARS 1970-1991 = 12.1 08/01

HIGHEST END-OF-MONTH FLOOD LEAD OCCURRING IN 1980 BY AGE GROUP:

( 1 ) = 12.1 ( 2 ) = 7.4 ( 3 ) = 4.7

( 4 ) = 14.1 ( 5 ) = 14.5 ( 6 ) = 15.3

( 7 ) = 14.7

CULP2 CYLE 0007 9,270 LOWER 30.00

AGE BLOOD PC CONC

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

5	54.	1974	52	42	35	33	29	26	27	23	25	24	24	23
4	54.	1975	25	25	25	25	15	17	25	25	18	18	25	19
4	54.	1976	27	27	26	27	25	26	26	23	25	24	25	25
4	54.	1977	23	23	23	23	23	23	24	24	23	23	24	24
4	54.	1978	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	23	22	22	22	23
4	54.	1979	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	21	20	20	20	20
4	54.	1980	15	15	15	15	15	15	14	15	14	14	14	14

5	52.	1975	31	41	34	32	25	27	26	23	25	23	23	23
5	52.	1976	18	18	18	18	17	17	18	18	17	16	17	17
5	52.	1977	23	23	23	23	24	23	25	23	23	23	24	24
5	52.	1978	22	21	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
5	52.	1979	20	19	19	20	19	20	20	20	20	19	20	20
5	52.	1980	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15

4	48.	1976	45	37	32	28	25	24	24	23	22	21	21	20
4	48.	1977	17	17	17	18	16	17	17	17	16	15	16	16
4	48.	1978	24	24	24	24	23	23	23	23	22	21	22	22
4	48.	1979	19	19	19	19	19	19	20	20	20	19	20	20
4	48.	1980	15	14	14	15	15	15	15	15	15	14	15	15

5	48.	1977	44	33	29	27	24	24	27	26	21	20	20	19
5	48.	1978	16	16	16	16	15	16	16	16	15	15	15	15
5	48.	1979	21	21	21	21	20	21	21	21	19	19	20	20
5	48.	1980	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	15	16

5	52.	1975	41	30	28	18	33	22	21	20	20	19	19	18
5	52.	1976	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
5	52.	1977	15	15	15	15	14	15	15	15	14	13	14	14

5	52.	1978	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
5	52.	1979	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15

POPULATION HEIGHT & GEOMETRIC EAR CONC. DURING 1974 = 15.3 UC/DL.

POPULATION HEIGHT & GEOMETRIC EAR CONC. DURING 1975 = 15.3 UC/DL.

GEOMETRIC MEAN OF ANNUAL PC CONC. FOR THE POPULATION DURING

DURING YEAR 1974-1979 = 15.3 UC/DL.

~~AND DURING YEARS 1975-1977 = 1.0 US/11~~  
HIGHEST END-OF-MONTH FLOOD LEAD OCCURRING IN 1980 BY AGE GROUP:  
( 0 ) = 23.5 ( 1 ) = 1.0 ( 2 ) = 5.5  
( 3 ) = 14.7 ( 4 ) = 15.1 ( 5 ) = 15.0  
( 6 ) = 15.0

CULTURE DATE: AUGUST 1, 1970 LENSES: 37.00

AGE BLOOD PC CONC

1-14 YEARS 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

6	11.	1974	54	43	37	33	31	29	27	27	28	23	26	34
6	11.	1975	31	31	31	31	25	25	25	21	23	21	21	20
4	11.	1975	28	27	28	20	27	27	27	26	27	29	28	27
4	11.	1977	24	24	24	24	24	25	24	26	26	21	27	26
6	11.	1978	23	22	23	23	23	23	23	24	25	27	23	24
5	11.	1979	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	22	23	24	23	22
4	11.	1980	16	16	16	16	16	16	15	16	17	18	16	15

5	22.	1975	51	41	37	31	30	25	26	27	27	28	26	24
5	22.	1976	19	18	19	19	16	16	18	19	19	20	19	18
5	22.	1977	27	26	27	27	26	26	26	27	26	28	27	25
5	22.	1978	23	22	23	23	23	23	23	24	25	27	23	24
5	22.	1979	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	22	23	24	23	22
5	22.	1980	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	17	18	20	18	17

4	33.	1975	45	37	32	29	27	26	24	24	25	26	23	21
4	33.	1977	18	17	18	18	17	17	17	16	18	19	16	17
4	33.	1978	25	24	25	25	24	24	24	25	25	27	25	24
4	33.	1979	20	21	21	21	20	21	20	21	22	24	23	22
4	33.	1980	16	16	16	16	16	16	15	16	17	19	16	15

1	33.	1977	46	36	31	26	26	25	23	23	24	25	23	21
1	33.	1978	17	16	17	17	16	16	16	17	17	18	17	16
1	33.	1979	22	22	23	23	21	22	21	20	22	24	22	21
1	33.	1980	13	13	15	15	15	15	15	16	17	17	17	16

2	1.	1975	42	33	29	26	24	23	21	22	23	24	21	19
2	1.	1976	15	14	15	15	14	15	14	15	15	16	15	15
2	1.	1977	16	16	16	16	15	15	15	16	17	18	17	15

1	1.	1978	15	14	15	15	14	15	14	15	16	17	16	15
1	1.	1979	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

1	1.	1980	15	14	15	15	14	15	14	15	16	17	16	15
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POPULATION-WEIGHTED GEOMETRIC EAF CONC. DURING 1974 = 21.00 UG/L.

POPULATION-WEIGHTED GEOMETRIC EAF CONC. IN 1980 = 22.1 UG/L.

GEOMETRIC MEAN OF ANIMAL AVG. CONC. FOR THE 14-MONTH COHORT

ADJUSTED MEAN FOR 1972 = 20.0 UG/L.

AND DURING YEARS 1973-1975 = 25.3 00701

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

( 1 ) = 25.0 ( 2 ) = 12.0 ( 3 ) = 10.0

( 3 ) = 19.9 ( 4 ) = 19.1 ( 5 ) = 19.5

( 6 ) = 10.0

CULF2 11/1 2007 12/10 LOWE 30.00

AGE BLOOD P2 CONC

AGE	POP	YEAR	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
5	19.	1974	52	41	35	32	29	27	26	25	25	23	23	23
5	19.	1975	19	17	21	20	16	17	19	17	18	15	16	17
5	19.	1976	26	25	27	26	25	25	25	25	24	24	24	25
5	19.	1977	23	22	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	24
5	19.	1978	21	21	22	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
5	19.	1979	19	17	21	21	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
5	19.	1980	15	15	15	15	15	15	14	14	14	14	13	14
5	23.	1975	50	41	34	31	28	27	26	24	24	22	22	22
5	23.	1976	15	15	18	16	17	17	17	17	16	16	16	17
5	23.	1977	25	25	25	25	24	24	24	24	23	23	23	24
5	23.	1978	21	21	21	21	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
5	23.	1979	17	17	19	17	17	17	17	20	20	19	19	20
5	23.	1980	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
4	15.	1976	45	36	31	28	25	24	23	22	22	21	20	20
4	15.	1977	17	17	17	17	16	16	16	17	16	16	16	16
4	15.	1978	23	23	24	24	22	23	23	23	22	21	21	22
4	15.	1979	19	17	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	20
4	15.	1980	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	15
3	15.	1977	43	35	30	27	24	23	22	21	21	20	19	19
3	15.	1978	15	15	16	16	15	15	15	16	15	14	15	15
3	15.	1979	21	21	21	21	20	20	20	20	19	19	19	20
3	15.	1980	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
2	15.	1976	41	32	28	25	23	22	21	20	19	19	18	18
2	15.	1977	16	16	16	16	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
2	15.	1980	15	15	15	15	14	14	14	14	14	13	13	14
1	15.	1978	25	15	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
1	15.	1980	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15

POPULATION-WEIGHTED GEOMETRIC BPF CONC. DURING 1970 = 16.9 UG/DL.  
 POPULATION-WEIGHTED GEOMETRIC BPF CONC. IN 1970 = 11.2 UG/DL.  
 GEOMETRIC BPF OF AVERAGE CONC. FOR THE 14-17 YTH GROUP  
 DURING 1970-1979 = 16.9 UG/DL

~~AND DURING YEARS 1970-1971 = 10.0 US/yr~~

HIGHEST END-OF-MONTH FLOOD LEAD OCCURRING IN 1971 BY AGE GROUP:

( 1 ) = 22.5 ( 2 ) = 19.7 ( 3 ) = 15.1

( 4 ) = 14.2 ( 5 ) = 14.5 ( 6 ) = 15.1

( 7 ) = 10.0



1.0 DURING YEARS 1979-1981 = 10.1 CG/ST  
HIGHEST END-OF-MONTH FLOOD LEAD OCCURRING IN 1955 BY AGE GROUP:  
( 1 ) = 22.5 ( 2 ) = 15.7 ( 3 ) = 15.5  
( 4 ) = 14.2 ( 5 ) = 14.5 ( 6 ) = 15.1  
( 7 ) = 14.7

SULF2 057L 0137 1,270 LOWER 190.72

AGE BLOOD PB CONC

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

6	28.	1974	58	47	38	35	30	30	27	25	26	24	23	25
6	28.	1975	22	22	22	22	19	21	22	22	19	15	16	22
6	28.	1976	33	31	29	26	26	28	26	26	25	24	24	27
6	28.	1977	26	26	25	25	24	25	24	24	25	23	24	24
6	28.	1978	25	24	23	24	23	24	23	23	23	22	22	24
6	28.	1979	23	22	22	22	21	22	21	21	22	20	20	22
6	28.	1980	18	17	16	17	16	16	15	15	15	15	14	15

5	57.	1975	31	42	18	15	29	29	28	25	24	23	22	24
5	57.	1976	20	20	19	20	17	19	18	16	17	16	17	19
5	57.	1977	29	27	26	25	25	27	25	25	24	22	24	26
5	57.	1978	25	24	23	24	22	23	22	23	23	22	22	24
5	57.	1979	22	22	21	22	21	22	21	20	21	20	20	22
5	57.	1980	18	16	17	17	16	17	16	16	16	15	15	17

4	21.	1975	52	42	34	31	26	26	23	22	23	21	20	22
4	21.	1977	21	21	19	19	17	13	17	17	16	16	16	18
4	21.	1978	27	27	26	27	25	25	23	24	23	22	22	24
4	21.	1979	22	22	21	21	20	21	20	20	21	19	20	22
4	21.	1980	13	17	16	17	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	17

3	21.	1977	52	41	33	31	25	26	23	21	22	20	20	21
3	21.	1978	19	18	17	16	19	17	16	16	15	15	15	17
3	21.	1979	25	24	23	24	21	22	21	21	21	19	19	21
3	21.	1980	17	17	16	16	15	15	15	15	15	14	14	16

2	24.	1978	48	38	31	28	24	24	21	20	21	18	18	20
2	24.	1979	22	18	18	18	16	15	14	14	14	13	13	15
2	24.	1980	19	18	17	18	15	16	15	15	15	14	14	16

1	27.	1977	62	48	27	25	21	21	18	18	18	16	16	17
1	27.	1978	12	12	11	11	10	11	9	10	9	9	9	10

47. 1980 21 20 18 17 14 14 12 11 12 11 10 10 10

POPULATION-WEIGHTED GEOMETRIC EAS CONC. DURING 1977 = 21.00 UG/DL

16-LEAF-WEIGHTED GEOMETRIC EAS CONC. 19.50 UG/DL

GEOMETRIC MEAN OF 2 YEARLY AVG. CONC. FOR THE 14-MONTH PERIOD

1977-1978 = 20.7 UG/DL

AND DURING YEARS 1970-1990 = 17.7 55/21  
HIGHEST END-OF-MONTH FLOOD LEAD OCCURRING IN 1980 BY AGE GROUP:

( 1 ) = 11.1 ( 2 ) = 12.4 ( 3 ) = 15.7  
( 4 ) = 17.4 ( 5 ) = 17.3 ( 6 ) = 15.2  
( 7 ) = 17.5

SULF2 6.7L DUST 1,270 LCHL 135.04

AGE

BLOOD PB CONC

1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

6	59.	1974	52	42	36	32	29	29	26	25	25	24	23	23
6	59.	1975	27	27	27	27	25	27	25	25	25	24	24	25
6	59.	1976	23	22	22	22	23	24	23	23	24	23	24	24
6	59.	1977	22	22	22	22	22	23	22	22	22	22	22	23
6	59.	1978	22	22	22	22	23	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
6	59.	1979	15	15	15	15	15	16	14	14	14	14	14	14

5	59.	1975	18	18	18	18	17	18	17	17	17	16	17	17
5	59.	1976	22	22	22	22	22	23	22	22	22	22	22	23
5	59.	1977	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	23
5	59.	1978	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15

4	47.	1974	45	37	32	28	26	26	23	22	22	21	21	21
4	47.	1977	17	17	18	17	16	17	16	16	16	16	16	17
4	47.	1978	24	24	24	24	23	24	22	23	22	22	22	22
4	47.	1979	19	19	20	19	19	21	19	19	21	19	20	20
4	47.	1980	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	14	15	15	15	15

3	47.	1977	44	36	31	27	25	25	22	21	21	20	20	21
3	47.	1978	18	18	17	16	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
3	47.	1979	21	21	22	22	20	21	21	21	19	19	19	21
3	47.	1980	16	16	16	16	16	15	16	16	16	16	16	16

2	39.	1974	41	33	28	25	23	23	21	19	19	19	18	18
2	39.	1975	14	14	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
2	39.	1980	15	15	15	15	14	15	14	14	14	14	14	14

1	39.	1974	14	14	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
1	39.	1980	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

0	39.	1980	14	14	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
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POPULATION-WEIGHTED GEOMETRIC BLOOD CONC. DURING 1974 = 19.1 UG/ML

POPULATION-WEIGHTED GEOMETRIC BLOOD CONC. DURING 1975 = 19.5 UG/ML

GEOMETRIC BLOOD OF BIRTH AVG. CONC. FOR THE 14-MONTH COHORT

1974-1980 = 19.1 UG/ML

AND DURING YEARS 1970-1980 = 12.7 CG/CI  
HIGHEST END-OF-MONTH FLOOD LEAD OCCURRING IN 1980 BY AGE GROUP:

( 1 ) = 23.5 ( 2 ) = 9.4 ( 3 ) = 5.5

( 3 ) = 14.9 ( 4 ) = 15.3 ( 5 ) = 15.6

( 6 ) = 15.5

~~SECRET~~

BLGDD PC CCPC

707 4545 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

233.	1474	51	41	35	31	29	27	26	24	25	24	24	22
233.	1475	15	15	21	21	29	15	19	19	18	18	19	19
233.	1476	26	26	27	26	25	25	25	25	24	24	25	24
233.	1477	21	21	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	24	24
233.	1478	21	21	22	21	22	21	22	21	22	22	22	22
233.	1479	19	19	21	19	21	19	21	19	20	20	20	20
233.	1480	15	15	15	14	15	14	14	14	14	14	14	14

[illegible][illegible]

775,	9-77	63	83	3-	27	25	21	22	2-	24	2-	2-	96
775,	-7	15	10	10	25	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
775,	1-77	2-	23	24	2-	20	2-	20	2-	19	19	19	19
775,	1-76	3-	23	16	2-	26	16	16	16	16	16	16	16

1-1-1	1-7-1	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
1-1-1	1-7-1	1-1	1-1	1-1	1-1	1-1	1-1	1-1	1-1	1-1	1-1	1-1	1-1
1-1-1	1-7-1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25

$\frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{1}{3} \quad \frac{1}{4} \quad \frac{1}{5} \quad \frac{1}{6} \quad \frac{1}{7} \quad \frac{1}{8} \quad \frac{1}{9} \quad \frac{1}{10} \quad \frac{1}{11} \quad \frac{1}{12} \quad \frac{1}{13} \quad \frac{1}{14} \quad \frac{1}{15}$   
 $\frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{1}{3} \quad \frac{1}{4} \quad \frac{1}{5} \quad \frac{1}{6} \quad \frac{1}{7} \quad \frac{1}{8} \quad \frac{1}{9} \quad \frac{1}{10} \quad \frac{1}{11} \quad \frac{1}{12} \quad \frac{1}{13} \quad \frac{1}{14} \quad \frac{1}{15}$

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FOR PLANTING - FLIGHT 0 10000000 00000000 DURING 1975 = 15.0 UG/DT.

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GEOMETRIC MEAN OF ANNUAL INFLATION RATES FOR THE 14-yr. In CONJECT

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SUMMARY DATA FOR 34-MONTH COHORTS  
GULF2 20/L - DUST 1,2/U (1974 - 1977)

TABLE 1.  
GEOMETRIC MEANS OF LOWER BOUND ESTIMATES OF END-OF-MONTH  
BLOOD LEAD CONCENTRATIONS FOR ALL 34-MONTH COHORTS(A)

YEAR	MEAN BLOOD LEAD CONCENTRATIONS (UG/DL)											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1974	51	42	35	32	29	28	25	25	25	24	23	23
1975	19	21	20	20	19	19	19	19	18	18	18	19
1976	28	28	27	26	25	25	25	25	24	24	24	25
1977	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	24	24
1978	21	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
1979	19	19	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
1980	15	15	15	15	15	15	14	14	14	14	14	14

TABLE 2.  
GEOMETRIC MEANS OF LOWER BOUND ESTIMATES OF ANNUAL AVERAGE  
BLOOD LEAD CONCENTRATIONS FOR ALL 34-MONTH COHORTS(A)

YEAR	MEAN BLOOD LEAD CONCENTRATION (UG/DL)
1974	35.4
1975	19.9
1976	25.2
1977	23.4
1978	21.8
1979	20.0
1980	14.7
1974 - 1977	24.3
1978 - 1980	18.6

SUMMARY DATA FOR 24-MONTH COHORTS  
GULF2 BU/L - DUST 1,2/0 (1974 - 1981)

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

COHORT	CALENDAR	BLOOD LEAD
AGE (YEARS)	YEARS	CONCENTRATION (UG/DL)
1	1974	51.3
1	1975	28.0
2	1976	28.3
3	1977	23.3
4	1978	22.4
5	1979	20.4
6	1980	15.1

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

COHORT	CALENDAR	BLOOD LEAD INDICATOR
AGE (YEARS)	YEARS	CONCENTRATION (UG/DL)
1-3	1974 - 1977	20.3
4-6	1978 - 1981	19.2

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

FOOTNOTES:

(A) SEVEN-YEAR (24-MONTH) COHORTS ARE BORN JANUARY 1 OF THE  
FIRST YEAR AN EXPERIMENTAL FULL YEARS (12 MONTHS)  
OF EXPOSURE PRIOR TO THEIR 7TH BIRTHDAY.

(B) TABLE 3 ENDS THE POPULATION-WEIGHTED GEOMETRIC YEARS  
OF A BLOOD LEAD INDICATOR FOR THE SEVEN-YEAR COHORT IN EACH  
CENSUS TRACT.

(C) TABLE 4 BLOOD LEAD INDICATOR FOR THE SEVEN-YEAR COHORT IN  
THE CENSUS TRACT IS THE MONTHLY LEAD OF HIGHEST END-OF-  
MONTH BLOOD CONCENTRATION DURING EACH YEAR IN A SERIES OF  
YEARS.

EACH, A SHOT GULF2 -

FOR THE YEAR

GULF2, EACH GULF2 -