

Table 1. Demographics of participants of ACHS II.

Characteristic	African-Americans (n=172)	Whites (n=166)	Total (n=338)
		Median (Range)	
Age (years)	61 (26-86)	64 (27-87)	63 (26-87)
		Median (Interquartile Range)	
BMI (kg/m ²)	31.5 (26-37.2)	29 (25.3-35) ^a	30 (26-36.2)
Total years of residence	54 (40-64)	55 (40-64)	54 (41-64)
		Percentage (non-missing)	
Female	132 (76.7%)	113 (68.1%) ^a	245 (72.4%)
Reside in west Anniston	162 (94.2%)	132 (79.5%) ^a	294 (87%)

^ap<0.05 for African-Americans compared with whites using Fisher's exact test.

Table 2. Dioxin TEQs in pg/g lipid (90th percentile) for Anniston participants and in the U.S. general population by race group.

TEQ	Anniston (2014) 90 th percentile (95% CI)		NHANES (2001-2) ^a 90 th percentile (95% CI)	
	African American (n=172)	White (n=166)	Non-Hispanic Black (n=212)	Non-Hispanic White (n=640)
PCDD TEQ	21.6 (18.8-31.1)	16.8 (15.4-22.3)	29.4 (22.9-43.9)	27.5 (21.1-32.2)
PCDF TEQ	5.6 (4.9-7.3)	4.1 (3.6-4.8)	7.9 (6.2-9.5)	7.3 (6.5-8.7)
Non-ortho PCB TEQ	32.3 (29.4-48.4) ^b	10.3 (7.3-13.1)	9.8 (6.6-12.1)	8.4 (7.5-9.4)
Mono-ortho-PCB TEQ	6.8 (5.4-7.7) ^b	3.2 (2.6-3.9) ^b	2.5 (1.8-3.2)	2.1 (1.7-2.4)
Total TEQ	69.2 (64.8-96.9) ^b	31.7 (29.7-40.0)	47.6 (38.1-64.5)	43.6 (36.9-51.2)

^aPatterson et al. 2008¹⁶; 2005 WHO TEFs were used to calculate TEQs¹⁴.

^bDifference statistically significant at $\alpha < 0.05$ compared to NHANES when confidence intervals mutually exclusive.

Table 3. Non-ortho PCBs concentrations in pg/g lipid (50th percentile) for Anniston studies participants in 2007 and 2014.

Congener	Anniston (2007) 50 th percentile (95% CI)		Anniston (2014) 50 th percentile (95% CI)	
	African American (n=26)	White (n=9)	African American (n=26)	White (n=9)
PCB 126	107 (39.6-239)	17.5 (7.3-70.1)	94.1 (29.1-191.1)	16.0 (0-64.0)
PCB 169	31.6 (20.9-48.4)	16.8 (9.1-70.1)	37.6 (24.9-72.4)	20.8 (14.0-44.8)