

Supplementary Table S1: Select information for 24 Mammary Gland Carcinogens examined in the analysis.

<i>Compound</i>	<i>Probable Routes of Human Non-Occupational Exposure^a</i>	<i>Predominant Source Type for NATA-modeled Exposure among Our Study Population^b</i>	<i>IARC Classification^c</i>	<i>Overall Confidence in Exposure Assessment^d</i>
Acrylamide	-Ingestion of certain foods that have been cooked and processed at high temperature -Tobacco smoke -Ingestion of contaminated drinking water -Dermal contact with polyacrylamide products	Major	2A	Lower
Acrylonitrile	-Inhalation of ambient air, particularly near industrial plant manufacturing/using acrylonitrile -Dermal contact with products containing acrylonitrile -Tobacco smoke	Background	2B	Higher
Benzene	-Inhalation of ambient air, particularly in areas with heavy vehicular traffic, gasoline stations, and industrial plants manufacturing/using benzene -Ingestion of food and drinking water -Tobacco smoke -Dermal contact with consumer products containing benzene -Use and storage of gasoline and gas-powered tools	On-road	1	Higher
Benzidine	-General population not thought to be exposed; benzidine may only be produced for captive use in the United States. -Tobacco smoke	Background	1	Lower
1,3-Butadiene	-Inhalation of ambient air, particularly in areas with heavy vehicular traffic and manufacturing and processing facilities -Ingestion of drinking water -Dermal contact directly with 1,3-butadiene or products containing this compound -Tobacco smoke	On-road	1	Lower
Carbon tetrachloride	-Inhalation of ambient air -Indoor air, particularly from building materials or products used in home -Ingestion of contaminated foods and drinking water -Dermal contact with carbon tetrachloride and products containing this compound -Tobacco use	Background	2B	Medium
Chloroprene	-Inhalation of ambient air	Major	2B	Lower
1,4-Dioxane	-Inhalation of ambient air -Ingestion of drinking water -Dermal contact with contaminated consumer products	Major	2B	Medium
Ethyl carbamate	-Ingestion of fermented foods and alcoholic beverages -Ingestion of drinking water -Tobacco smoke	Major	2A	Medium
Ethylene dibromide	-Inhalation of ambient air -Ingestion of drinking water -Tobacco smoke	Background	2A	Medium
Ethylene dichloride	-Inhalation of ambient air -Ingestion of drinking water -Dermal contact with ethylene dichloride or consumer products containing this compound -Tobacco smoke	Background	2B	Medium
Ethylene oxide	-Inhalation of ambient air, particularly near areas of heavy vehicular traffic and industrial facilities -Tobacco smoke	Background	1	Higher
Ethylidene dichloride	-Inhalation of ambient air, particularly near source areas -Ingestion of contaminated drinking water -Use of consumer products that contain ethylidene dichloride	Major	3	Medium

Supplementary Table S1: Select information for 24 Mammary Gland Carcinogens examined in the analysis.

<i>Compound</i>	<i>Probable Routes of Human Non-Occupational Exposure^a</i>	<i>Predominant Source Type for NATA-modeled Exposure among Our Study Population^b</i>	<i>IARC Classification^c</i>	<i>Overall Confidence in Exposure Assessment^d</i>
Hydrazine	-Tobacco smoke -Ingestion of food -Dermal contact with vapors and other products containing hydrazine	Major	2B	Lower
Methylene chloride	-Inhalation of ambient air -Indoor air, particularly from consumer products -Ingestion of food and drinking water -Dermal contact with consumer products containing methylene chloride -Tobacco smoke	Area	2B	Higher
4,4'-Methylene bis(2-chloroaniline)	-Inhalation of ambient air, particularly near industrial plant manufacturing/using 4,4'-Methylene bis(2-chloroaniline) -Dermal contact with compound in vicinity of production and manufacturing facilities	Major	1	Lower
Nitrobenzene	-Inhalation of ambient air -Ingestion of drinking water -Dermal contact -Tobacco smoke	Major	2B	Lower
Propylene dichloride	-Inhalation of ambient air -Ingestion of drinking water -Dermal contact with this propylene dichloride and other products containing this compound -Tobacco smoke	Background	1	Lower
Propylene oxide	-Inhalation of ambient air -Ingestion of contaminated food -Use of consumer products -Tobacco smoke	Major	2B	Higher
Styrene	-Indoor air, particularly from building materials and consumer products -Ingestion of foods packaged in polystyrene -Ingestion of contaminated drinking water -Inhalation of ambient air, particularly near industrial sources, heavy vehicular traffic, and incineration emissions -Tobacco smoke -Use of consumer products	Major	2B	Lower
2,4-Toluene diisocyanate	-Use of consumer products containing this compound -Inhalation of contaminated ambient air	Major	2B	Lower
o-Toluidine	-Ingestion of food -Tobacco smoke -Dermal contact with o-toluidine or other products containing this compound	Major	1	Lower
Vinyl chloride	-Inhalation of ambient air, particularly near industrial sources -Ingestion of food and drinking water -Tobacco smoke	Major	1	Medium
Vinylidene chloride	-Inhalation of ambient air, particularly near industrial sources -Ingestion of food and drinking water -Dermal contact with vinylidene chloride or other products containing this compound	Major	3	Medium

^aAbstracted from the *Hazardous Substances Database* (<http://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/newtoxnet/hsdb.htm>) and the US EPA Air Toxics Web Site *Health Effects Notebook for Hazardous Air Pollutants*

^bSee NATA glossary of terms (<http://www.epa.gov/ttn/atw/nata2002/gloss.html>)

^cObtained from Agents Classified by the *IARC Monographs*, Volumes 1-11 (<http://monographs.iarc.fr/ENG/Classification/ClassificationsGroupOrder.pdf>)

^dProvided by US EPA as part of NATA documentation (<http://www.epa.gov/ttn/atw/nata2002/02pdfs/2002polls.pdf>)