Table S1. Descriptive characteristics among those missing and not missing urine samples.

	Not missing urine sample	Missing urine sample (n =	
	(n = 3160)	1930)	
Characteristic	Mean (SD) or %	Mean (SD) or %	
Age, years, mean (SD)*	54.3 (12.9)	57.2 (12.5)	
Female	62.8	65.3	
BMI (kg/m <sup>2</sup> ), mean (SD)	31.7 (7.1)	31.9 (7.5)	
Highest level of education completed*			
Less than high school	17.0	25.3	
High school/GED	37.3	36.0	
College degree/certificate	28.9	23.0	
Graduate/professional school	16.8	15.7	
Household income status*			
Low	13.4	18.9	
Lower-middle	22.7	26.8	
Upper-middle	31.1	27.7	
High	32.8	26.6	
Neighborhood SES z-score, mean (SD)*	0.07 (5.0)	-0.9 (4.9)	
Medical Insurance Access	87.1	86.1	
Smoking status*			
Never	70.9	63.6	
Former	17.3	20.9	
Current	11.8	15.5	
Physical activity*	11.0	10.0	
Poor	47.0	53.5	
Intermediate	32.5	29.8	
Ideal	20.5	16.7	
Nutritional status*	20.3	10.7	
Poor	57.9	64.9	
Intermediate	40.9	34.6	
Ideal	1.2	0.6	
Alcohol consumption, past 12 months	45.2	46.8	
Occupation*	т.у2	70.0	
Management/professional	37.5	32.6	
Service	23.3	28.1	
Sales	18.4	16.0	
Other	20.9	23.3	
Hypertension	59.2	61.4	
Diabetes*	20.6	24.1	
Hyperlipidemia	29.3	30.2	
eGFR, mL/min/1.73m <sup>2</sup> , mean (SD)*	94.4 (21.3)	90.5 (22.4)	
		` /	
Serum creatinine, mg/dL, mean (SD)*	1.0 (0.3)	1.1 (0.8)	
Serum Cystatin C, mg/L, mean (SD)*	0.7 (0.3)	0.8 (.5)	
$PM_{2.5}$ 1-year mean ( $\mu g/m^3$ )*	12.1 (0.6)	12.4 (0.6)	
$PM_{2.5}$ 3-year mean ( $\mu g/m^3$ )*	12.3 (0.4)	12.5 (0.5)	
O <sub>3</sub> 1-year mean (ppb)*	40.1 (1.7)	40.4 (3.8)	
O <sub>3</sub> 3-year mean (ppb)*	40.8 (1.5)	40.4 (3.7)	

\*p<0.05

	Pollutant					
	1-year PM <sub>2.5</sub>	3-year PM <sub>2.5</sub>	1-year O <sub>3</sub>	3-year O <sub>3</sub>		
	Beta (95% CI)	Beta (95% CI)	Beta (95% CI)	Beta (95% CI)		
<b>eGFR</b> <60 mL/min/1.73m <sup>2</sup>						
Model 1 <sup>a</sup>	1.32 (1.09, 1.60)*	1.56 (1.24, 1.97)*	1.01 (0.95, 1.07)	1.00 (0.94, 1.06)		
Model 2 <sup>b</sup>	1.00 (0.83, 1.22)	1.14 (0.91, 1.42)	1.01 (0.96, 1.06)	1.02 (0.96, 1.08)		
Model 3 <sup>c</sup>	1.00 (0.83, 1.20)	1.12 (0.90, 1.39)	1.00 (0.95, 1.05)	1.01 (0.95, 1.07)		
Model 4 <sup>d</sup>	1.08 (0.85, 1.38)	1.26 (0.93, 1.70)	1.06 (0.99, 1.13)	1.07 (0.99, 1.16)		
Model 5 <sup>e</sup>	1.00 (0.82, 1.22)	1.13 (0.91, 1.42)	1.01 (0.95, 1.06)	1.02 (0.96, 1.08)		
UACR >30 mg/g						
Model 1 <sup>a</sup>	1.06 (0.87, 1.30)	1.05 (0.81, 1.36)	1.02 (0.96, 1.09)	1.01 (0.94, 1.08)		
Model 2 <sup>b</sup>	0.91 (0.73, 1.12)	0.83 (0.64, 1.06)	0.99 (0.94, 1.05)	1.00 (0.94, 1.07)		
Model 3 <sup>c</sup>	0.89 (0.72, 1.10)	0.78 (0.60, 1.02)	1.00 (0.94, 1.06)	1.00 (0.94, 1.07)		
Model 4 <sup>d</sup>	1.02 (0.81, 1.29)	0.94 (0.68, 1.30)	1.02 (0.94, 1.10)	1.03 (0.94, 1.12)		
Model 5 <sup>e</sup>	0.90 (0.72, 1.13)	0.82 (0.64, 1.05)	1.01 (0.94, 1.07)	1.01 (0.94, 1.08)		
Serum Creatinine >0.9 mg/dL						
Model 1 <sup>a</sup>	0.95 (0.85, 1.05)	0.89 (0.75, 1.04)	1.01 (0.98, 1.04)	1.01 (0.98, 1.04)		
Model 2 <sup>b</sup>	0.86 (0.75, 0.98)*	0.83 (0.68, 1.02)	1.02 (0.99, 1.06)	1.03 (1.00, 1.07)		
Model 3 <sup>c</sup>	0.86 (0.76, 0.98)*	0.84 (0.68, 1.02)	1.02 (0.99, 1.05)	1.03 (1.00, 1.07)		
Model 4 <sup>d</sup>	0.87 (0.75, 1.00)	0.85 (0.68, 1.05)	1.03 (0.99, 1.07)	1.03 (0.99, 1.08)		
Model 5 <sup>e</sup>	0.84 (0.74, 0.96)*	0.83 (0.68, 1.02)	1.03 (1.00, 1.06)	1.03 (1.00, 1.07)		
Cystatin C >0.71 mg/g						
Model 1 <sup>a</sup>	1.29 (1.12, 1.48)*	1.46 (1.22, 1.74)	1.00 (0.98, 1.02)	0.98 (0.96, 1.00)		
Model 2 <sup>b</sup>	0.98 (0.86, 1.12)	1.03 (0.89, 1.18)	1.00 (0.98, 1.03)	1.00 (0.98, 1.03)		
Model 3 <sup>c</sup>	1.00 (0.88, 1.14)	1.04 (0.91, 1.20)	1.00 (0.98, 1.03)	1.00 (0.97, 1.02)		
Model 4 <sup>d</sup>	1.04 (0.90, 1.21)	1.16 (0.99, 1.37)	1.01 (0.98, 1.04)	1.01 (0.98, 1.04)		
Model 5 <sup>e</sup>	0.98 (0.86, 1.11)	1.03 (0.89, 1.18)	1.00 (0.98, 1.03)	1.00 (0.98, 1.03)		

 Table S2. Results from logistic regression of dichotomized outcomes.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup>Model 1 unadjusted, accounting for clustering on census tract

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>b</sup>Model 2 adjusted for age, sex, BMI, education level, NSES z-score, medical insurance, smoking status, physical activity, alcohol consumption, occupation, and hyperlipidemia, accounting for clustering by census tract

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>c</sup>Model 3 adjusted for all covariates in model 2, plus use of non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, diuretic medication, and statin medications, accounting for clustering by census tract

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>d</sup>Model 4 adjusted for all covariates in model 2, plus diabetes and hypertension, accounting for clustering by census tract.

 $^{e}$ Model 5 adjusted for all covariates in model 2, plus the other pollutant,  $O_3$  in  $PM_{2.5}$  models, and  $PM_{2.5}$  in  $O_3$  models, accounting for clustering by census tract \*p<0.05

**Table S3.** Results from linear regression of residential distance to A1 or A2 road and markers of renal function (N = 5090).

	Residential distance				
	<150m (n=111)	150-299m (n=166)	300-999m (n=1210)	≥1000m (n=3603)	Log-transformed distance to road (continuous)
	Beta (95% CI)	Beta (95% CI)	Beta (95% CI)		Beta (95% CI)
eGFR				REF	
Model 1 <sup>a</sup>	-1.7 (-6.3, 2.8)	-0.09 (-3.7, 3.5)	1.1 (-1.4, 3.5)		-0.3 (-1.2, 0.7)
Model 2 <sup>b</sup>	-1.4 (-4.7, 2.0)	3.2 (1.2, 5.2)*	0.5 (-0.6, 1.6)		-0.3 (-0.8, 0.2)
Model 3 <sup>c</sup>	0.4 (-4.5, 5.4)	2.8 (-0.09, 5.8)	-0.3 (-2.2, 1.6)		-0.3 (-1.0, 0.3)
Model 4 <sup>d</sup>	-1.7 (-5.1, 1.7)	3.2 (1.2, 5.3)*	0.4 (-0.7, 1.5)		-0.3 (-0.8, 0.2)
Log UACR				REF	
Model 1 <sup>a</sup>	0.1 (-0.2, 0.4)	-0.2 (-0.4, -0.003)*	-0.1 (-0.2, 0.002)*		0.02 (-0.03, 0.07)
Model 2 <sup>b</sup>	0.1 (-0.2, 0.4)	-0.3 (-0.4, -0.1)*	-0.08 (-0.2, 0.03)		0.01 (-0.03, 0.06)
Model 3 <sup>c</sup>	0.1 (-0.4, 0.7)	-0.3 (-0.5, -0.07)*	-0.04 (-0.2, 0.1)		-0.01 (-0.09, 0.06)
Model 4 <sup>d</sup>	0.2 (-0.08, 0.5)	-0.2 (-0.4, -0.1)*	-0.07 (-0.2, 0.03)		0.003 (-0.04, 0.05)
Serum Creatinine				REF	
Model 1 <sup>a</sup>	0.04 (-0.09, 0.2)	-0.04 (-0.08, -0.0005)*	0.007 (-0.04, 0.05)		-0.003 (-0.02, 0.01)
Model 2 <sup>b</sup>	0.05 (-0.09, 0.2)	-0.06 (-0.09, -0.03)*	0.006 (-0.03, 0.04)		-0.002 (-0.02, 0.01)
Model 3 <sup>c</sup>	-0.04 (-0.1, 0.01)	-0.07 (-0.1, -0.02)*	0.02 (-0.03, 0.08)		0.005 (-0.008, 0.02)
Model 4 <sup>d</sup>	0.06 (-0.08, 0.2)	-0.06 (-0.08, -0.03)*	0.008 (-0.03, 0.04)		-0.004 (-0.02, 0.01)
Cystatin C				REF	
Model 1 <sup>a</sup>	0.02 (-0.04, 0.07)	-0.04 (-0.07, -0.008)*	-0.006 (-0.04, 0.03)		0.002 (-0.009, 0.01)
Model 2 <sup>b</sup>	0.003 (-0.07, 0.08)	-0.05 (-0.1, 0.004)	0.005 (-0.02, 0.03)		0.002 (-0.006, 0.009)
Model 3 <sup>c</sup>	-0.03 (-0.09, 0.02)	-0.05 (-0.09, -0.02)*	0.02 (-0.02, 0.06)		0.004 (-0.007, 0.02)
Model 4 <sup>d</sup>	0.01 (-0.05, 0.07)	-0.05 (-0.08, -0.03)*	0.007 (-0.02, 0.03)		0.0004 (-0.007, 0.008)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup>Model 1 unadjusted, accounting for clustering on census tract

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>b</sup>Model 2 adjusted for age, sex, BMI, education level, NSES z-score, medical insurance, smoking status, physical activity, alcohol consumption, occupation, and hyperlipidemia, accounting for clustering by census tract

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>c</sup>Model 3 adjusted for all covariates in model 2, plus use of non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, diuretic medication, and statin medications, accounting for clustering by census tract

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>d</sup>Model 4 adjusted for all covariates in model 2, plus diabetes and hypertension, accounting for clustering by census tract.

<sup>\*</sup>p < 0.05

**Table S4.** Results from linear regression of residential distance to A1 road and markers of renal function.

	Residential distance				
	<150m (n=35)	150-299m (n=98)	≥300m (n=835)	≥1000m (n=4122)	Log-transformed distance to road (continuous)
	Beta (95% CI)	Beta (95% CI)	Beta (95% CI)		Beta (95% CI)
eGFR				REF	
Model 1 <sup>a</sup>	-4.5 (-11.0, 2.1)	-0.3 (-4.3, 3.8)	2.1 (-0.3, 4.6)		-0.1 (-1.1, 0.9)
Model 2 <sup>b</sup>	-2.1 (-8.9, 4.7)	2.9 (0.4, 5.4)*	0.5 (-0.5, 1.6)		-0.5 (-1.0, 0.05)
Model 3 <sup>c</sup>	0.5 (-8.2, 9.2)	3.1 (0.2, 6.1)*	-0.4 (-2.1, 1.2)		-0.1 (-0.9, 0.7)
Model 4 <sup>d</sup>	-2.2 (-8.9, 4.5)	3.1 (0.6, 5.6)*	0.4 (-0.7, 1.5)		-0.4 (-0.9, 0.1)
Log of urine					
albumin/creatinine					
ratio					
Model 1 <sup>a</sup>	0.5 (-0.03, 1.0)	-0.1 (-0.5, 0.2)	-0.09 (-0.2, 0.04)		-0.002 (-0.06, 0.06)
Model 2 <sup>b</sup>	0.4 (-0.2, 1.0)	-0.2 (-0.4, 0.04)	-0.03 (-0.2, 0.1)		0.0007 (-0.04, 0.04)
Model 3 <sup>c</sup>	0.1 (-0.8, 1.0)	-0.3 (-0.6, -0.06)	-0.01 (-0.2, 0.2)		0.008 (-0.06, 0.08)
Model 4 <sup>d</sup>	0.5 (-0.009, 0.9)	-0.2 (-0.4, 0.02)	-0.009 (-0.1, 0.1)		-0.007 (-0.05, 0.03)
Serum Creatinine				REF	
Model 1 <sup>a</sup>	-0.02 (-0.09, 0.06)	-0.03 (-0.06, 0.009)	-0.02 (-0.06, 0.03)		0.01 (-0.004, 0.03)
Model 2 <sup>b</sup>	-0.01 (-0.09, 0.07)	-0.06 (-0.09, 0.02)	-0.01 (-0.04, 0.02)		0.01 (-0.002, 0.02)
Model 3 <sup>c</sup>	-0.06 (-0.1, 0.02)	-0.06 (-0.1, -0.01)*	-0.005 (-0.04, 0.03)		0.003 (-0.02, 0.02)
Model 4 <sup>d</sup>	-0.006 (-0.08, 0.07)	0.06 (-0.09, -0.02)*	-0.009 (-0.04, 0.02)		0.008 (-0.004, 0.02)
Cystatin C				REF	
Model 1 <sup>a</sup>	0.03 (-0.03, 0.08)	-0.04 (-0.08, -0.007)	-0.03 (-0.05, -0.004)		0.007 (-0.004, 0.02)
Model 2 <sup>b</sup>	-0.02 (-0.1, 0.1)	-0.05 (-0.1, 0.02)	-0.009 (-0.04, 0.02)		0.008 (0.0005, 0.02)
Model 3 <sup>c</sup>	-0.04 (-0.1, 0.05)	-0.06 (-0.1, -0.02)	-0.003 (-0.03, 0.02)		0.003 (-0.009, 0.02)
Model 4 <sup>d</sup>	-0.01 (-0.07, 0.05)	-0.06 (-0.08, -0.03)*	-0.006 (-0.02, 0.01)		0.006 (-0.0009, 0.01)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup>Model 1 unadjusted, accounting for clustering on census tract

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>b</sup>Model 2 adjusted for age, sex, BMI, education level, NSES z-score, medical insurance, smoking status, physical activity, alcohol consumption, occupation, and hyperlipidemia, accounting for clustering by census tract

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>c</sup>Model 3 adjusted for all covariates in model 2, plus use of non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, diuretic medication, and statin medications, accounting for clustering by census tract

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>d</sup>Model 4 adjusted for all covariates in model 2, plus diabetes and hypertension, accounting for clustering by census tract.

p < 0.05

Table S5. Correlation matrix between  $PM_{2.5}$  and  $O_3$ 

	1-year PM <sub>2.5</sub>	3-year PM <sub>2.5</sub>	1-year O <sub>3</sub>	3-year O <sub>3</sub>
1-year PM <sub>2.5</sub>	1.00			
3-year PM <sub>2.5</sub>	0.86	1.00		
1-year O <sub>3</sub>	0.12	0.044	1.00	
3-year O <sub>3</sub>	-0.069	-0.033	0.94	1.00