### Environ Health Perspect

## DOI: 10.1289/EHP7331

**Note to readers with disabilities:** *EHP* strives to ensure that all journal content is accessible to all readers. However, some figures and Supplemental Material published in *EHP* articles may not conform to <u>508 standards</u> due to the complexity of the information being presented. If you need assistance accessing journal content, please contact <u>ehp508@niehs.nih.gov</u>. Our staff will work with you to assess and meet your accessibility needs within 3 working days.

# **Supplemental Material**

## Prenatal Exposure to Nitrate from Drinking Water and Markers of Fetal Growth Restriction: A Population-Based Study of Nearly One Million Danish-Born Children

Vanessa R. Coffman, Anja Søndergaard Jensen, Betina B. Trabjerg, Carsten B. Pedersen, Birgitte Hansen, Torben Sigsgaard, Jørn Olsen, Inger Schaumburg, Jörg Schullehner, Marie Pedersen, and Leslie T. Stayner

## **Table of Contents**

Table S1. Characteristics of the study population by low birthweight, 1991-2011.

**Table S2.** Difference in the mean birthweight (grams) for  $NO_3^-$  concentrations in household drinking water restricted to babies born to mothers who were on public water throughout their pregnancy, and restricted to babies born to mothers whose nitrate levels were never reported above the EU standard of 50 mg/L.

**Table S3.** Difference in mean body length at birth (millimeters) restricted to babies born to mothers who were on public water throughout their pregnancy, and restricted to babies born to mothers whose nitrate levels were never reported above the EU standard of 50 mg/L.

**Table S4.** Difference in mean head circumference (millimeters) restricted to babies born to mothers who were on public water throughout their pregnancy, and restricted to babies born to mothers whose nitrate levels were never reported above the EU standard of 50 mg/L.

**Table S5.** Adjusted odds ratios (aOR) for the association between term low birthweight and household  $NO_3^-$  concentration, restricted to babies born to mothers who were on public water throughout their pregnancy, and restricted to babies born to mothers whose nitrate levels were never reported above the EU standard of 50 mg/L.

**Table S6.** Difference in the mean birthweight (g) and body length at birth (mm) and odds of low birthweight for  $NO_3^-$  concentrations in household drinking water to babies born during the full cohort (1991-2011) and restricted to the later, lower exposure years (1997-2011).

**Table S7.** Difference in the mean birthweight (g), birth length (mm), head circumference (mm), and odds ratios (OR) for low birthweight using categorical and continuous variables for  $NO_3^-$  concentrations in household drinking water, restricting to those with a recorded value for maternal pre-pregnancy height and weight.

**Table S8.** Difference in the mean birthweight (g), birth length (mm), and head circumference (mm) using categorical and continuous variables for  $NO_3^-$  concentrations in household drinking water, adding one additional potential confounder to the base model.

**Table S9.** Adjusted odds ratios for the association between term low birthweight and household  $NO_3^-$  concentrations, adding one additional potential confounder to the base model.

**Table S10.** Difference in the mean birthweight (g), birth length (mm), head circumference (mm), and low birthweight for  $NO_3^-$  concentrations in household drinking water in two different exposure categorical schemes (five and four categories).