

## Biomonitoring

### Mercury

**Table B3: Mercury in women ages 16 to 49 years: Median and 95<sup>th</sup> percentile concentrations in blood, 1999-2016**

	Concentration of mercury in blood (µg/L)							
	1999-2000	2001-2002	2003-2004	2005-2006	2007-2008	2009-2010	2011-2012	2013-2014
<b>Median</b>	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.6
<b>95<sup>th</sup> percentile</b>	7.4	3.7	4.5	4.0	3.7	4.2	3.7	3.7
	<b>2015-2016</b>							
<b>Median</b>	0.7							
<b>95<sup>th</sup> percentile</b>	4.1							

DATA: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics and National Center for Environmental Health, National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey

NOTE: To reflect exposures to women who are pregnant or may become pregnant, the estimates are adjusted for the probability (by age and race/ethnicity) that a woman gives birth. The intent of this adjustment is to approximate the distribution of exposure to pregnant women. Results will therefore differ from a characterization of exposure to adult women without consideration of birth rates.

**Table B3a. Mercury in women ages 16 to 49 years: Median concentrations in blood, by race/ethnicity and family income, 2013-2016**

	Median concentration of mercury in blood (µg/L)		
<b>Race / Ethnicity</b>	<b>All Incomes<sup>‡</sup> (n=1,717)</b>	<b>&lt; Poverty Level (n=416)</b>	<b>≥ Poverty Level (n=1,174)</b>
<b>All Races/Ethnicities (n=1,717)</b>	0.6	0.5	0.7
<b>White non-Hispanic (n=568)</b>	0.5	0.4	0.6
<b>Black non-Hispanic (n=348)</b>	0.6	0.6	0.6
<b>Mexican-American (n=330)</b>	0.6	0.4	0.7
<b>All Other Races/Ethnicities<sup>†</sup> (n=471)</b>	0.9	0.8	1.0

DATA: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics and National Center for Environmental Health, National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey

NOTE: To reflect exposures to women who are pregnant or may become pregnant, the estimates are adjusted for the probability (by age and race/ethnicity) that a woman gives birth. The intent of this adjustment is to approximate the distribution of exposure to pregnant women. Results will therefore differ from a characterization of exposure to adult women without consideration of birth rates.

<sup>†</sup> The "All Other Races/Ethnicities" category includes all other races or ethnicities not specified, together with those individuals who report more than one race.

<sup>‡</sup> Includes sampled individuals for whom income information is missing.

**Table B3b. Mercury in women ages 16 to 49 years: 95<sup>th</sup> percentile concentrations in blood, by race/ethnicity and family income, 2013-2016**

Race / Ethnicity	95 <sup>th</sup> Percentile concentration of mercury in blood (µg/L)		
	All Incomes <sup>‡</sup> (n=1,717)	< Poverty Level (n=416)	≥ Poverty Level (n=1,174)
<b>All Races/Ethnicities</b> (n=1,717)	4.0	2.6	4.2
<b>White non-Hispanic</b> (n=568)	4.2	NA**	4.2
<b>Black non-Hispanic</b> (n=348)	2.8	2.7	NA**
<b>Mexican-American</b> (n=330)	1.8	1.5	2.6
<b>All Other Races/Ethnicities<sup>†</sup></b> (n=471)	6.4	NA**	7.6

DATA: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics and National Center for Environmental Health, National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey

NOTE: To reflect exposures to women who are pregnant or may become pregnant, the estimates are adjusted for the probability (by age and race/ethnicity) that a woman gives birth. The intent of this adjustment is to approximate the distribution of exposure to pregnant women. Results will therefore differ from a characterization of exposure to adult women without consideration of birth rates.

† The “All Other Races/Ethnicities” category includes all other races or ethnicities not specified, together with those individuals who report more than one race.

‡ Includes sampled individuals for whom income information is missing.

\*\* Not available. The estimate is not reported because it has large uncertainty: the relative standard error, RSE, is 40% or greater (RSE = standard error divided by the estimate), or the RSE cannot be reliably estimated.

**Table B3c: Mercury in children ages 1 to 5 years: Median and 95<sup>th</sup> percentile concentrations in blood, 1999-2016**

	Concentration of mercury in blood (µg/L)							
	1999-2000	2001-2002	2003-2004	2005-2006	2007-2008	2009-2010	2011-2012	2013-2014
<b>Median</b>	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
<b>95<sup>th</sup> percentile</b>	2.3	1.9	1.8	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.2
	<b>2015-2016</b>							
<b>Median</b>	0.2							
<b>95<sup>th</sup> percentile</b>	1.1							

DATA: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics and National Center for Environmental Health, National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey

**Table B3d: Mercury in children ages 1 to 17 years: Median and 95<sup>th</sup> percentile concentrations in blood, by age group, 2013-2016**

	Concentration of mercury in blood (µg/L)						
	All ages	Age 1 year	Age 2 years	Ages 3 to 5 years	Ages 6 to 10 years	Ages 11 to 15 years	Ages 16 to 17 years
<b>Median</b>	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4
<b>95<sup>th</sup> percentile</b>	1.6	1.0	0.9	1.4	1.6	1.5	2.1*

DATA: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics and National Center for Environmental Health, National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey

\* The estimate should be interpreted with caution because the standard error of the estimate is relatively large: the relative standard error, RSE, is at least 30% but is less than 40% (RSE = standard error divided by the estimate), or the RSE may be underestimated.