**METHODS**

*Overmatching analysis*

The incorporation of numerous matching variables in the Propensity Score Matching (PSM) model may have overmatched households, causing the case-control effect estimates to be biased downward [1-3]. Therefore, the potential effect of overmatching on our results was assessed. To examine the potential for overmatching in the case-control analysis, several robustness checks were performed. First, the data were re-analyzed unmatched using chi-squared tests. Next, the data were re-analyzed with an additional set of control households (N = 47) using unmatched chi-square tests [3, 4]. The additional controls were households from the same study population that fit the control criteria of the present study [5]. Finally, the control households matched to cases by PSM were compared to the unmatched additional control households to determine: 1) if the exposures of interest are statistically different in between the two control groups (indicating if the matched control group is representative of a random sample from the study population) using a chi-square test; and 2) if the propensity score is strongly associated with the presence of contamination among the control group using logistic regression.

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