### Table 6: \(^{14}C\) concentrations and stable isotope data for all samples

| Subject | ARMS Lab | Sex | Age (y) | Sex (y) | Isotope | Location | Bomb pulse calibration year | %C (PMU) | %N (PMU) | %C (PMU) | %N (PMU) |
|---------|----------|-----|---------|---------|----------|----------|-----------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Healthy | Male (M)  | OA  | 20.0 (y) | 15.2 (y) | 0.00000  | Lateral | 10545/1062 | 12.400  | 12.540  | 12.400  | 12.540  |
| OA      | Female (F) | OA  | 20.0 (y) | 15.1 (y) | 0.00000  | Lateral | 10545/1062 | 12.400  | 12.540  | 12.400  | 12.540  |
| Healthy | Female (F) | OA  | 20.0 (y) | 15.2 (y) | 0.00000  | Lateral | 10545/1062 | 12.400  | 12.540  | 12.400  | 12.540  |

**Notes:**
- **ARMS Lab:** The Archeological Research Management System laboratory.
- **Sex:** The sex of the subject.
- **Age:** The age of the subject in years.
- **Isotope:** The type of isotope used for the measurement.
- **Location:** The location of the sample.
- **Bomb pulse calibration year:** The year in which the bomb pulse peak occurred.
- **%C (PMU):** The percent carbon measured by the PMU.
- **%N (PMU):** The percent nitrogen measured by the PMU.

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**Table 5:** Individual data for all doses of nonen (including \(^{14}C\) concentration (pmc) percent modern carbon) and stable isotope data. The bomb pulse calibration year(s) represents the year(s) or years (for dose event(s)) in which the atmospheric level (according to Keen et al. 2006) correspond to the measured \(^{14}C\) concentration (PMU) of the tissue sample. For most doses born before or in the beginning of the bomb pulse peak, two possible corresponding years are given, which represent the ascending and descending part of the bomb pulse curve.

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**References:**

Väisälä C, et al. Br J Sports Med 2020; 54:1433–1437. doi: 10.1136/bjsports-2019-101360