Table S2a. Distribution of urinary metabolites (ng/ml) for 31 glass-plastic duplicates.

	N > MDL (%)[a]	GM (95% CI)	Minimum	25th Pctl	50th Pctl	75th Pctl	Maximum
BCIPP	0 (0)	<MDL	<MDL	<MDL	<MDL	<MDL	<MDL
BDCIPP	31 (100)	0.83 (0.53, 1.3)	0.06	0.31	0.81	2.17	9.87
DPHP	31 (100)	1.06 (0.8, 1.41)	0.19	0.77	1.01	1.66	7.19
ip-PPP	31 (100)	0.29 (0.23, 0.37)	0.06	0.19	0.33	0.55	0.65
tb-PPP	1 (3)	<MDL	<MDL	<MDL	<MDL	<MDL	0.32

[a]Each pair of duplicates was considered >MDL when one or more duplicate was >MDL.
Summary statistics calculated using geometric mean concentrations from each pair of duplicates.

Table S2b. Distribution of urinary metabolites (ng/ml) for 30 plastic-plastic duplicates.

	N > MDL (%)[a]	GM (95% CI)	Minimum	25th Pctl	50th Pctl	75th Pctl	Maximum
BCIPP	0 (0)	<MDL	<MDL	<MDL	<MDL	<MDL	<MDL
BDCIPP	29 (97)	0.69 (0.43, 1.13)	<MDL	0.24	0.60	1.74	10.38
DPHP	28 (93)	0.79 (0.42, 1.48)	<MDL	0.25	0.81	1.41	340.36
ip-PPP	22 (73)	0.24 (0.14, 0.39)	<MDL	0.06	0.26	0.68	4.00
tb-PPP	7 (23)	<MDL	<MDL	<MDL	<MDL	<MDL	0.47

[a]Each pair of duplicates was considered >MDL when one or more duplicate was >MDL.
Summary statistics calculated using geometric mean concentrations from each pair of duplicates.

BDCIPP, DPHP and ip-PPP were detected among all of the 31 (100%) glass aliquots but only 29 (94%) of the plastic duplicates; this difference was not statistically significant (p=0.49, Fisher's exact test). Detection frequencies and GM concentrations were similar to other adult populations in the U.S. and Norway [9, 10, 27, 28] and lower than measured in pooled samples from an Australian study [29] (Supplemental Table S2).

Table S2. Comparison of GM (95% CI) concentrations of urinary PFR metabolites (ng/ml).

Region (sample size)	Year	BDCIPP	DPHP	ip-PPP	Reference
Massachusetts (n=50)	2005-2015	0.37 (0.32-0.42)	1.5 (1.13, 2.0)	0.43 (0.35, 0.54)	This study
California (n=28)	2015	3.3 (2.5, 4.2)	1.2 (0.97, 1.5)	2.0 (1.5, 2.5)	Butt et al. (in press)
New Jersey (n=22)	2013-2014	2.4 (1.5, 3.7)	1.9 (1.1,3.4)	0.85 (0.67, 1.1)	Butt et al. (2014)
North Carolina (n=53)	2012	0.63 (0.49, 0.81)[a]	1.7 (1.36, 2.18)[a]	NR	Hoffman et al. (2015)
United States (n=9)	2011	0.41 (NR)	3.0 (NR)	NR	Cooper et al. (2011)
Massachusetts (n=29)	2009	0.41 (0.28, 0.59)	1.9 (1.2, 3.0)[b]	NR	Carignan et al. (2013)
Massachusetts (n=45)	2002-2007	0.13 (NR)	0.31 (NR)	NR	Meeker et al. (2013)
California (n=14)	2011	0.09[c,d] (NR)	0.44[c,d] (NR)	NR	Dodson et al. (2014)
Norway (n=48)[e]	2012	0.12[e] (NR)	0.51[e] (NR)	NR	Cequier et al. (2015)
Australia (n=924, pooled)[f]	2010-2011	1.00[c] (NR)	24.4[c] (NR)	NR	Van den Eede et al. (2015)
Australia (n=2300, pooled)[g]	2012-2013	0.66[c] (NR)	64.4[c] (NR)	NR	Van den Eede et al. (2015)

Normalized using a mean specific gravity of 1.024 unless otherwise indicated
NR=Not reported
[a]Confidence intervals obtained from study authors, n=52 for TBBA
[b]Previously unpublished data obtained from the authors
[c]Not SG normalized
[d]Median concentrations
[e]Normalized using a mean specific gravity of 1.015, 244 urine samples total
[f]57 pools of 7 individuals and 20 pools of 28 individuals
[g]23 pools of 100 individuals