

**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 [508 standards](#) due to the complexity of the information being presented. If you need assistance accessing journal content, please contact [ehp508@niehs.nih.gov](mailto:ehp508@niehs.nih.gov). Our staff will work with you to assess and meet your accessibility needs within 3 working days.

### **Supplemental Material**

#### **Serum Levels of Perfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) in Adolescents and Young Adults Exposed to Contaminated Drinking Water in the Veneto Region, Italy: A Cross-Sectional Study Based on a Health Surveillance Program**

Gisella Pitter, Filippo Da Re, Cristina Canova, Giulia Barbieri, Maryam Zare Jeddi, Francesca Daprà, Flavio Manea, Rinaldo Zolin, Anna Maria Bettega, Giampaolo Stopazzolo, Silvia Vittorii, Lorena Zambelli, Marco Martuzzi, Domenico Mantoan, and Francesca Russo

#### **Table of Contents**

**Table S1.** Bivariate analyses (Kruskal-Wallis test) on the association between potential predictors and serum concentrations of PFOA, PFOS, and PFHxS in the entire study population (n=18,122 subjects with complete records for all variables).

**Table S2.** Multivariable linear regression models for the association between potential predictors and serum concentrations of PFOA, PFOS, and PFHxS in the study population stratified by predominant residential area (Red Area A: n=11,102 subjects; Red Area B: n=7,020 subjects).

**Table S3.** Multivariable linear regression models for the association between potential predictors and serum concentrations of PFOA, PFOS, and PFHxS in the subset of study population recruited after August 2018 (n=3,605 subjects with complete records for all variables).

**Table S4.** Multivariable linear regression models for the association between potential predictors and serum concentrations of PFOA, PFOS, and PFHxS in the subset of study population recruited after August 2018 (n=3,605 subjects) stratified by predominant residential area (Red Area A: n=1,495 subjects; Red Area B: n=2,110 subjects).

**Figure S1.** Concentrations of PFOA in drinking water from waterworks of the Red Area, by time period.

**Figure S2.** Concentrations of PFOS in drinking water from waterworks of the Red Area, by time period.

**Figure S3.** Concentrations of PFBA in drinking water from waterworks of the Red Area, by time period.

**Figure S4.** Concentrations of PFBS in drinking water from waterworks of the Red Area, by time period.

**Figure S5.** Sum of the concentrations of other PFAS in drinking water from waterworks of the Red Area, by time period.