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Supplemental Material

Serum Half-Lives for Short- and Long-Chain Perfluoroalkyl Acids after Ceasing Exposure from Drinking Water Contaminated by Firefighting Foam

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Figure S1. Composition (weight concentration basis) of perfluorinated carboxylic acid (PFCA, dotted bars) and perfluorinated sulfonic acid (PFSA, open bars; branched PFOS in hatched bar) in drinking water and in first serum samples obtained from 26 airport employees. PFCA and PFSA with same number of carbons in the carbon chain (i.e. PFHxA vs. PFHxS, PFHpA vs. PFHpS, and PFOA vs. PFOS) are illustrated with same color. Although PFBA and PFPeA were elevated in the drinking water, they were below LOD in all the serum samples, so they were not presented.

Figure S2. Box plot of specific gravity adjusted urinary concentration of PFHpA, PFOA, PFPeS, PFHxS L-PFOS and 2/6m-PFOS at each sampling. PFHxS showed higher concentration than the rest of the PFAS, thus note a different scale on y-axis. The descriptive data are listed in Table S7.

Figure S3. Pattern of change in urine/serum ratio of a) PFPeS and b) L-PFOS for each individual over four paired samplings.