

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. Our staff will work with you to assess and meet your accessibility needs within 3 working days.

Supplemental Material

Erratum: “Measurement of Novel, Drinking Water-Associated PFAS in Blood from Adults and Children in Wilmington, North Carolina”

Nadine Kotlarz, James McCord, David Collier, C. Suzanne Lea, Mark Strynar, Andrew B. Lindstrom, Adrien A. Wilkie, Jessica Y. Islam, Katelyn Matney, Phillip Tarte, Madison E. Polera, Kemp Burdette, Jamie DeWitt, Katlyn May, Robert C. Smart, Detlef R.U. Knappe, and Jane A. Hoppin

Table of Contents

Table S1. Mass-labeled analytical standards used for per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) analysis.

Table S2. Method Performance and Quality Assurance. Mean, standard deviation (SD) and coefficient of variation (CV) for calf serum blanks and spikes at 1 ng/mL and 5 ng/mL. Mean and SD for legacy PFAS present in human serum Standard Reference Material (SRM) 1957 are shown for comparison with reference values determined by an interlaboratory comparison among six laboratories [1].

Table S3. Within run and between run precision for GenX Exposure Study serum samples analyzed in duplicate.

Table S4. Lowest, median, and highest method reporting limit (MRL) for PFAS across eight analytical runs.

Table S5. Concentrations of PFAS in 20 stored serum samples collected in 2008-2009 from 30-44 year old women participating in an unrelated research study, living in the Raleigh, Durham, and Chapel Hill, NC area [2].

Table S6. Spearman’s correlation coefficients between PFAS in serum.

Table S7. Serum concentrations of fluoroethers and legacy PFAS in 44 Wilmington, NC residents (42 adults and 2 children) who provided samples in November 2017 and May 2018.

Table S8. Serum concentrations of legacy PFAS in 344 Wilmington, NC residents and the US population based on NHANES data from 2015-2016 survey year.

Table S9. Erroneous concentrations of PFO5DoA reported for first serum sample collected from 344 Wilmington, North Carolina, residents.

Figure S1. Molecular structures of the six fluoroethers detected in serum samples from Wilmington, NC.

References