SUPPORTING INFORMATION FOR:

Solvent Suitability for HFPO-DA ("GenX" Parent Acid) in Toxicological Studies

Hannah K. Liberatore,[1] Stephen R. Jackson,[2] Mark J. Strynar,[2] and James P. McCord[2,*]

[1] Center for Computational Toxicology and Exposure, Office of Research and Development, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina 27711, United States

[2] Center for Environmental Measurement and Modeling, Office of Research and Development, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina 27711, United States

[*] Email: mccord.james@epa.gov; Phone: 919-541-2137

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Table S1. Instrument Parameters for Fluoroether E-1 GC-Headspace Method

Autosampler Parameters	
Agitator temperature	30 °C
Agitator program	2 min; series of 10-s agitations and 2-s pauses
Headspace syringe temperature	40 °C
Headspace volume injected	0.5 mL
GC Parameters	
Inlet temperature	200 °C
Carrier gas (He) flow	1.5 mL/min
Split flow	22.5 mL/min
GC column composition	5% phenyl, 95% dimethyl polysiloxane (30 m × 0.25 mm × 0.25 μm)
Oven temperature program	35 °C for 2 min; 15 °C/min to 150 °C; hold 0.25 min
Transfer line temperature	280 °C
MS Parameters	
Ionization type	Electron ionization (EI)
Electron energy	70 eV
Emission current	50 μA
Source temperature	280 °C
m/z range	40-600
Resolution	60,000 (at *m/z* 200)

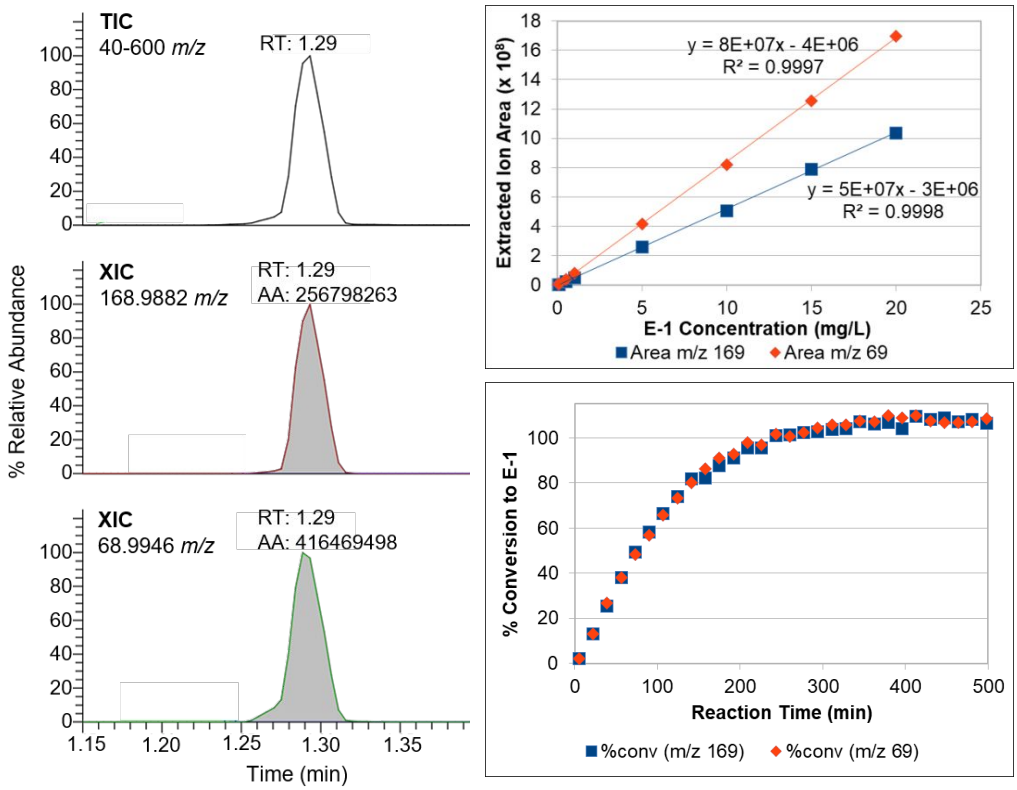

Figure S1. Extracted ion chromatogram (XIC) auto-integrated area (AA) of quantifier (68.9946 *m/z*) and qualifier (168.9882 *m/z*) ions (*left*) used to construct calibration curves (*top right*) and quantify the formation of E-1 from HFPO-DA (*bottom right*). Example chromatogram shown: 5 mg/L E-1 standard in DMSO.

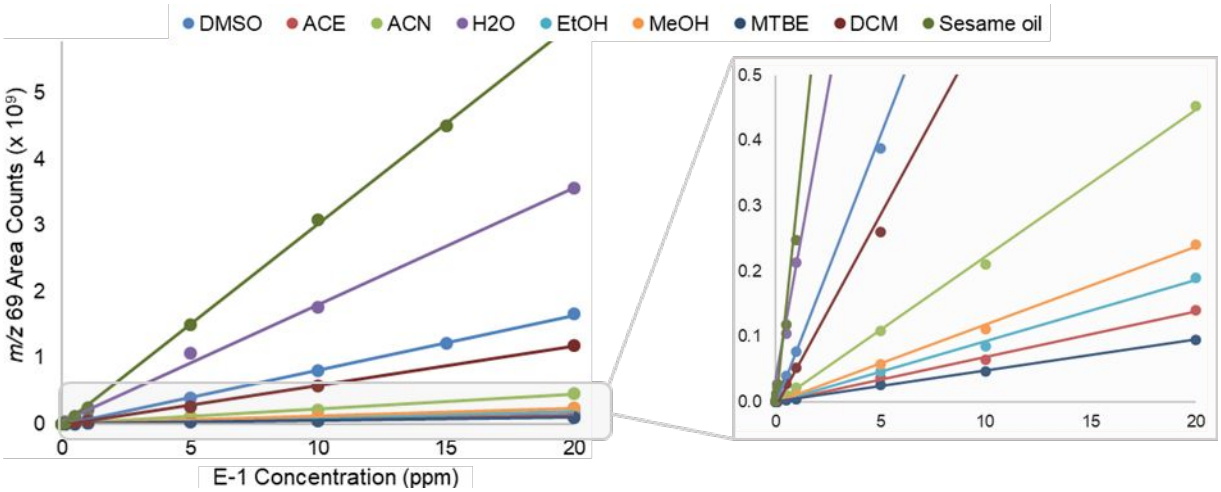

Figure S2. Regression lines for calibration of E-1 in each of the solvents tested; *Right*: zoomed inset to show lower sloped curves.

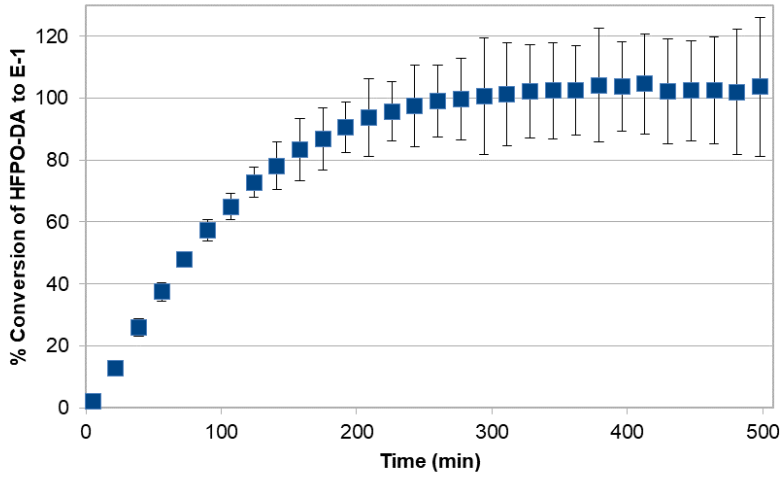

Figure S3. Formation of E-1 from HFPO-DA (60.6 µM) in DMSO, average ± 95% CI (n = 3).

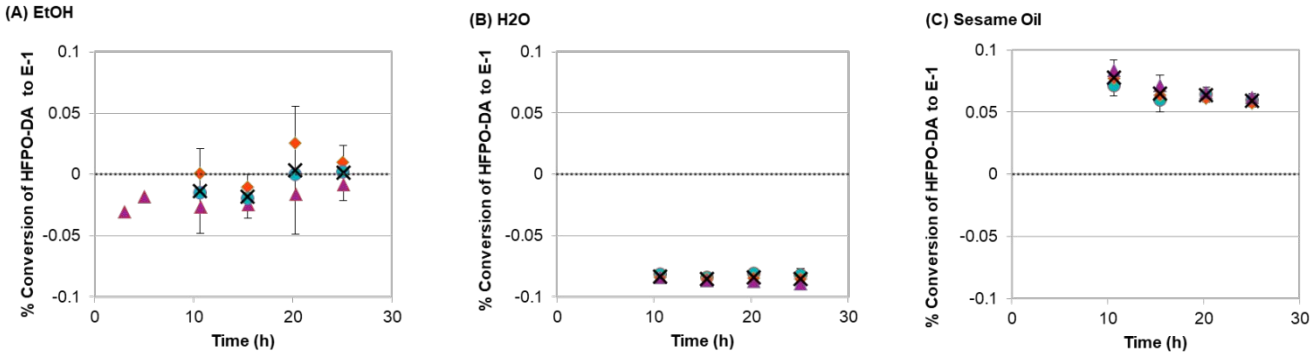

Figure S4. Measured E-1 formation in ethanol, water, and sesame oil over 25 h at room temperature, demonstrating no significant detection or change over time. Three replicates (●,◆,▲), average (×) ± 95% CI error bars.

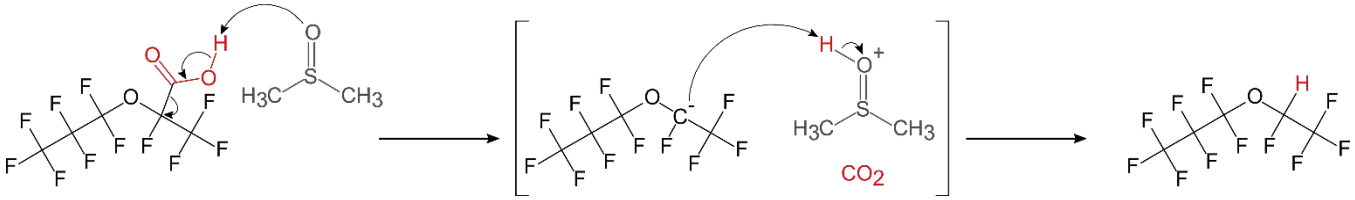

Figure S5. Proposed mechanism of DMSO solvent-mediated degradation of HFPO-DA to Fluoroether E-1.