

## Supporting information

### Biomonitoring, exposure routes and risk assessment of chlorinated paraffins in humans: a mini-review

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**Table S1** Homologue profiles in human samples from different countries

Location	Sample	Homologue profiles/congener groups	Ref.
Northern Norway	Serum	SCCP: C <sub>11</sub> ; MCCP: C <sub>14</sub> ; SCCP: Cl <sub>5-6</sub> ; MCCP: Cl <sub>7-8</sub>	1
Australia	Serum	SCCP: 2012/13: C <sub>10</sub> /C <sub>11</sub> /C <sub>12</sub> /C <sub>13</sub> (20%/44%/17%/18%) 2014/15: C <sub>10</sub> /C <sub>11</sub> /C <sub>12</sub> /C <sub>13</sub> (3%/26%/38%/33%) 2012/13: Cl <sub>4-8</sub> ; 2014/15: Cl <sub>3-10</sub> MCCP: 2004/05: C <sub>14</sub> /C <sub>15</sub> /C <sub>16</sub> /C <sub>17</sub> (14%/33%/29%/23%) 2010/11: C <sub>14</sub> /C <sub>15</sub> /C <sub>16</sub> /C <sub>17</sub> (34%/34%/19%/13%) 2014/15: C <sub>14</sub> /C <sub>15</sub> /C <sub>16</sub> /C <sub>17</sub> (71%/20%/6%/3%); 2004/05: Cl <sub>4-8</sub> ; 2010/11: Cl <sub>4-7</sub> ; 2014/15: Cl <sub>3-8</sub>	2
Czech	Serum	SCCP: C <sub>10</sub> ; MCCP: C <sub>14</sub>	3
Guangzhou, China	Serum	SCCP: C <sub>10</sub> /C <sub>11</sub> /C <sub>12</sub> /C <sub>13</sub> (0.47% /21.1% /13.5 %/64.5 %) Cl <sub>7</sub> /Cl <sub>8</sub> /Cl <sub>9</sub> (20.3 % / 39.2 %/27.9 %) MCCP: C <sub>14</sub> (95.7%);	4
Jinan, China	Serum	SCCP: C <sub>10</sub> /C <sub>11</sub> /C <sub>12</sub> /C <sub>13</sub> (14.4%/20.9%/17.1%/47.6%) Cl <sub>5</sub> /Cl <sub>6</sub> /Cl <sub>7</sub> /Cl <sub>8</sub> /Cl <sub>9</sub> /Cl <sub>10</sub> /Cl <sub>11</sub> /Cl <sub>12</sub> /Cl <sub>13</sub> (5.5%/14.4%/35.8%/26.7%/11.6%/4.1%/1%/0.6%/0.3%) MCCP: C <sub>14</sub> /C <sub>15</sub> /C <sub>16</sub> /C <sub>17</sub> (53%/20.1%/18.5%/8.4%); Cl <sub>5</sub> /Cl <sub>6</sub> /Cl <sub>7</sub> /Cl <sub>8</sub> /Cl <sub>9</sub> /Cl <sub>10</sub> /Cl <sub>11</sub> /Cl <sub>12</sub> /Cl <sub>13</sub> (5.2%/14.1%/23.3%/28.5%/21.7%/2.1%/1.4%/0.7%)	5
Jinan, China	Serum	SCCP: C <sub>13</sub> (41.2%), followed by C <sub>10</sub> , C <sub>11</sub> , and C <sub>12</sub> . MCCP: C <sub>14</sub> (40.4%), followed by C <sub>15</sub> , C <sub>16</sub> , and C <sub>17</sub> ; Cl-homologues: SCCPs and MCCPs: Cl <sub>7-8</sub>	6
Jinan, China	Serum	SCCP: C <sub>13</sub> (39.4%); Cl <sub>7</sub> /Cl <sub>8</sub> (36.9%/27.8%) MCCP: C <sub>14</sub> /C <sub>15</sub> (41.6%/24.9%), Cl <sub>7</sub> /Cl <sub>8</sub> (26.4%/27.5%)	7
Hangzhou, China	Serum	SCCP: C <sub>10</sub> /C <sub>11</sub> /C <sub>12</sub> /C <sub>13</sub> (81.7%/2.6%/11.2%/4.5%) MCCP: C <sub>14</sub> /C <sub>15</sub> /C <sub>16</sub> /C <sub>17</sub> (54.1%/1.1%/39.8%/5%); CPs: Cl <sub>5</sub> /Cl <sub>6</sub> /Cl <sub>7</sub> /Cl <sub>8</sub> /Cl <sub>9</sub> /Cl <sub>10</sub> (18.3%/29.3%/20.1%/8.1%/20.8%/3.4%)	8
Dalian, China	Plasma	C-homologues: SCCPs: C <sub>10</sub> and C <sub>11</sub> ; Cl-homologues: SCCP: Cl <sub>5-8</sub>	9
Shenzhen, China	Whole blood	C-homologues: SCCP: C <sub>10</sub> /C <sub>11</sub> /C <sub>12</sub> /C <sub>13</sub> (7%/16%/17%/59%) MCCP: C <sub>14</sub> /C <sub>15</sub> /C <sub>16</sub> (42%/23%/18%) LCCP: C <sub>18</sub> /C <sub>19</sub> /C <sub>20</sub> (28%/15%/11%); Cl-homologues: SCCP: Cl <sub>7-9</sub> ; MCCP: Cl <sub>8-10</sub> ; LCCP: Cl <sub>8-9</sub>	10
Beijing, China	Maternal serum Cord Serum	SCCP: C <sub>10</sub> (77.3%–85.6%); Cl <sub>6</sub> /Cl <sub>7</sub> (37.1%–45.5%/28.9%–34.8%) MCCP: C <sub>14</sub> (54.1%–62.4%) ; Cl <sub>7-8</sub> (58.5%–67.6%)	11
Wuhan, China	Maternal serum Placenta Cord serum	SCCP: C <sub>10</sub> /C <sub>11</sub> /C <sub>12</sub> /C <sub>13</sub> (32%/27%/18%/23%) MCCP: C <sub>14</sub> /C <sub>15</sub> /C <sub>16</sub> /C <sub>17</sub> (42%/27%/18%/13%); SCCP: Cl <sub>5-7</sub> (67%);MCCP: Cl <sub>5-7</sub> (72%) SCCP: C <sub>10</sub> /C <sub>11</sub> /C <sub>12</sub> /C <sub>13</sub> (34%/28%/18%/20%) MCCP: C <sub>14</sub> /C <sub>15</sub> /C <sub>16</sub> /C <sub>17</sub> (35%/29%/21%/15%); SCCP: Cl <sub>5-7</sub> (77%) MCCP: Cl <sub>5-7</sub> (76%) SCCP: C <sub>10</sub> /C <sub>11</sub> /C <sub>12</sub> /C <sub>13</sub> (37%/31%/13%/19%) MCCP: C <sub>14</sub> /C <sub>15</sub> /C <sub>16</sub> /C <sub>17</sub> (49%/31%/13%/8%); SCCP: Cl <sub>5-7</sub> (77%); MCCP: Cl <sub>5-7</sub> (70%)	12

. (Continued)

**Table S1 . (Continued)**

Location	Sample	Homologue profiles/congener groups	Ref.
Mianyang, China	Maternal serum, cord serum, placenta and breast milk	C-homologues: SCCP: maternal serum: C <sub>10</sub> /C <sub>11</sub> /C <sub>12</sub> /C <sub>13</sub> (40%/31%/13%/16%); cord serum: C <sub>10</sub> /C <sub>11</sub> /C <sub>12</sub> /C <sub>13</sub> (42%/30%/13%/15%); Placenta: C <sub>10</sub> /C <sub>11</sub> /C <sub>12</sub> /C <sub>13</sub> (39%/33%/15%/14%); breast milk: C <sub>10</sub> /C <sub>11</sub> /C <sub>12</sub> /C <sub>13</sub> (39%/32%/13%/16%); MCCP: Maternal serum: C <sub>14</sub> /C <sub>15</sub> /C <sub>16</sub> /C <sub>17</sub> (44%/29%/17%/10%); cord serum: C <sub>14</sub> /C <sub>15</sub> /C <sub>16</sub> /C <sub>17</sub> (44%/29%/17%/10%); Placenta: C <sub>14</sub> /C <sub>15</sub> /C <sub>16</sub> /C <sub>17</sub> (36%/30%/21%/12%); breast milk: C <sub>14</sub> /C <sub>15</sub> /C <sub>16</sub> /C <sub>17</sub> (46%/27%/17%/9%); Cl-homologues: SCCP: maternal serum: Cl <sub>5</sub> /Cl <sub>6</sub> /Cl <sub>7</sub> /Cl <sub>8</sub> (43%/26%/18%/9%); cord serum: Cl <sub>5</sub> /Cl <sub>6</sub> /Cl <sub>7</sub> /Cl <sub>8</sub> (42%/29%/18%/9%); Placenta: Cl <sub>5</sub> /Cl <sub>6</sub> /Cl <sub>7</sub> /Cl <sub>8</sub> (31%/35%/22%/9%); breast milk: Cl <sub>5</sub> /Cl <sub>6</sub> /Cl <sub>7</sub> /Cl <sub>8</sub> (43%/26%/18%/9%) MCCP: maternal serum: Cl <sub>5</sub> /Cl <sub>6</sub> /Cl <sub>7</sub> /Cl <sub>8</sub> (49%/24%/17%/7%); cord serum: Cl <sub>5</sub> /Cl <sub>6</sub> /Cl <sub>7</sub> /Cl <sub>8</sub> (57%/22%/14%/5%); Placenta: Cl <sub>5</sub> /Cl <sub>6</sub> /Cl <sub>7</sub> /Cl <sub>8</sub> (49%/28%/14%/6%); breast milk: Cl <sub>5</sub> /Cl <sub>6</sub> /Cl <sub>7</sub> /Cl <sub>8</sub> (57%/22%/13%/6%)	13
Henan, China	Placenta	C-homologues: SCCP: C <sub>10</sub> /C <sub>11</sub> /C <sub>12</sub> /C <sub>13</sub> (58.7%/35.59%/2.04%/3.67%) MCCP: C <sub>14</sub> /C <sub>15</sub> /C <sub>16</sub> /C <sub>17</sub> (15.62%/83.44%/0.83%/0.11%); Cl-homologues: SCCP:Cl <sub>5</sub> /Cl <sub>6</sub> /Cl <sub>7</sub> /Cl <sub>8</sub> /Cl <sub>9</sub> /Cl <sub>10</sub> (0.74%/38.99%/52.21%/5.82%/0.74%/1.5%) MCCP: Cl <sub>7</sub> /Cl <sub>8</sub> (86.713%/12.473%)	14
Kyoto and Sendai in Japan, Beijing in China, and Seoul and Busan in Korea	Breast milk	C-homologues: SCCP: C <sub>10</sub> ; Cl-homologues: SCCP: Cl <sub>6-9</sub>	15
UK	Breast milk	C-homologues: SCCP: C <sub>10-13</sub> ; MCCP:C <sub>14-16</sub> ; Cl-homologues: Cl <sub>5-10</sub>	16
Shanghai, Jiaxing, and Shaoxing (China), Stockholm (Sweden), and Bodø (Norway)	Breast milk	C-homologues: in total: SCCP and MCCP:C <sub>14</sub> , followed by C <sub>11</sub> and C <sub>15</sub> ; LCCPs: C <sub>18</sub> . Scandinavian: C <sub>11</sub> for SCCPs and C <sub>14</sub> for MCCPs. Cl-homologues: China: Cl <sub>2-14</sub> (53.3% -54.1%); Scandinavian: Cl <sub>2-14</sub> (52.1% - 53.0%)	17
Shijiazhuang, China	Breast milk	C-homologues: SCCP: C <sub>10</sub> /C <sub>11</sub> /C <sub>12</sub> (29.1%/28.8%/34.9%); Cl-homologues: SCCP: Cl <sub>6</sub> /Cl <sub>7</sub> /Cl <sub>8</sub> (39.1%/27.6%/33.3%)	18
China	Breast milk	C-homologues: SCCP: C <sub>10</sub> / C <sub>11</sub> (51%/28%) MCCP: C <sub>14</sub> (82%), Cl-homologues: SCCP: Cl <sub>6-7</sub> ; MCCP: Cl <sub>7-8</sub>	19
China	Breast milk	C-homologues: SCCP: C <sub>10</sub> /C <sub>11</sub> (47%/31%) MCCP: C <sub>14</sub> (70%), Cl-homologues: SCCP: Cl <sub>6-7</sub> (31%/43) MCCP: Cl <sub>7-8</sub> (34%/40%)	20
Northern China	Hair	C-homologues: SCCP: C <sub>10</sub> /C <sub>11</sub> /C <sub>13</sub> (36.2%/27.7%/19.4%); Cl-homologues: SCCP: Cl <sub>6-7</sub> MCCP: Cl <sub>7-8</sub>	21
	Nails	C-homologues: SCCP: C <sub>10</sub> /C <sub>11</sub> /C <sub>13</sub> (39.2%/29.7%/17.0%); Cl-homologues: SCCP: Cl <sub>6-7</sub> ; MCCP: Cl <sub>7-8</sub>	

**Table S2 The calculation equation for the EDI of CPs**

Exposure route	Equation
Dietary intake:	$EDI_{diet} = \sum \frac{C_i \times CR_i}{BW}$ <p>EDI<sub>diet</sub> is the estimated dietary intake of CPs, C<sub>i</sub> is CPs concentration in each food group, CR<sub>i</sub> is the daily consumption rate of each food, BW is body weight.</p>
Dust ingestion	$EDI_{dust} = \frac{C_{dust} \times IR \times T}{BW}$ <p>C<sub>dust</sub> is the concentration of CPs in dust; IR is the ingestion rate of dust (60 mg/d for toddlers and 30 mg/d for adults); T is the exposure time; BW is the body weight.</p>
Inhalation	$EDI_{inhalation} = \frac{C_{air} \times IR \times ED \times AF_{inhalation}}{BW}$ <p>C<sub>air</sub> is the concentration of CPs in air (ng/m<sup>3</sup>); IR is the inhalation rate (m<sup>3</sup>/d) that adjusted by body weight, gender and age; ED is the exposure duration; AF<sub>inhalation</sub> are the absorption fraction of inhalation.</p>
Dermal absorption (Dust)	$EDI_{dermal} = \frac{C_{dust} \times SA \times AS \times AF \times T}{BW}$ <p>C<sub>dust</sub> is the concentration of CPs in dust (ng/g); SA is skin exposure surface area (cm<sup>2</sup>); AS is the dust adhered to the skin; AF is the dermal absorption factor; T is the exposure time.</p>
Dermal absorption (Wristbands)	$EDI_{dermal} = \frac{C_{wb} \times SA \times AF}{BW \times AT}$ <p>C<sub>wb</sub> is the concentration of CPs in the wristbands (ng/cm<sup>2</sup>); SA is skin exposure surface area (cm<sup>2</sup>); AF is the fraction of analyte absorbed by skin; BW is the body weight; AT is the exposure time.</p>

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