

Supporting Information

**Unexpectedly High Concentrations of a Newly Identified Organophosphate Ester,
Tris(2,4-di-*tert*-butylphenyl) Phosphate, in Indoor Dust from Canada**

Runzeng Liu* and Scott A. Mabury

Department of Chemistry, University of Toronto, 80 St. George Street, Toronto, M5S
3H6, Ontario Canada

*Corresponding author

Dr. Runzeng Liu

Department of Chemistry, University of Toronto

E-mail: rz.liu@utoronto.ca

Table of Contents

Table S1. Information on analyte name, abbreviations and CAS No.

Table S2. Optimized multiple-reaction monitoring parameters in LC-MS/MS analysis.

Table S3. Validation and performance data of the developed method.

Table S4. Comparison of OPE concentrations in indoor dust collected from North America.

Table S5. Pearson's correlation matrix for the concentrations of AO168 and related transformation products in indoor dust.

Table S6. Estimated daily intakes (EDI, ng/kg bw/day) of OPEs by ingestion of indoor dust for toddlers and adults in Canada.

Figure S1. MRM chromatograms of EHDPP (the first peak) and an unknown peak (the second peak).

Table S1. Information on analyte name, abbreviations and CAS No.

Analyte name	Abbreviation	CAS
Tris(2-chloroethyl) phosphate	TCEP	115-96-8
Tris(1,3-dichloro-2-propyl) phosphate	TDCIPP	13674-87-8
Triphenyl phosphate	TPHP	115-86-6
Tricresyl phosphate	TMPP	1330-78-5
2-Ethylhexyl diphenyl phosphate	EHDPP	1241-94-7
Tris(2-ethylhexyl) phosphate	TEHP	78-42-2
Tris(2,4-di- <i>tert</i> -butylphenyl) phosphate	AO168=O (T2,4DtBPP)	95906-11-9
Tris(2,4-di- <i>tert</i> -butylphenyl) phosphite	AO168	31570-04-4
Bis(2,4-di- <i>tert</i> -butylphenyl) phosphate	B2,4DtBPP	69284-93-1
2,4-Di- <i>tert</i> -butylphenol	2,4DtBP	96-76-4
Triphenylphosphate-d15	TPHP-d15	1173020-30-8

Table S2. Optimized multiple-reaction monitoring parameters in LC-MS/MS analysis.

Compounds	Precursor ion (<i>m/z</i>)	Product ion (<i>m/z</i>)	Cone potential (V)	Collision energy (V)	Inonization
TCEP	285.1	99.1	36	22	ESI+
		223.0		10	
TDCIPP	429.2	99.1	32	20	ESI+
		209		14	
TPHP	327.2	77.1	68	32	ESI+
		152.2		32	
TMPP	369.2	91.2	72	36	ESI+
		165.2		42	
EHDPP	363.2	77.1	18	54	ESI+
		251.1		12	
TEHP	435.4	71.1	26	12	ESI+
		99.0		20	
AO168=O	663.3	327.1	54	54	ESI+
		495.3		32	
AO168	647.3	147.3	48	48	ESI+
		235.1		50	
B2,4D <i>t</i> BPP	475.5	251.2	4	34	ESI+
		363.3		18	
TPHP-d15	342.2	82.1	68	32	ESI+
		149.2		26	
2,4D <i>t</i> BP	205.3		50		ESI-
		189.2		24	

Table S3. Validation and performance data of the developed method.

Compounds	Recovery (%)	RSD (%)	Matrix effect (%)	MQL (ng/g)
TCEP	91	4.1	98	0.2
TDCIPP	77	5.1	86	5.0
TPHP	95	5.4	96	0.4
TMPP	90	6.4	87	0.3
TEHP	82	4.1	83	1.0
EHDPP	76	1.7	87	0.8
AO168=O	77	12	81	0.5
2,4D <i>t</i> BP	91	5.4	90	12
B2,4D <i>t</i> BPP	57	13	99	3.0
AO168	88	12	93	0.6

Table S4. Comparison of OPE concentrations in indoor dust collected from North America.

Country	Environment	Number of samples	TCEP	TDCIPP	TEHP	EHDPP	TPHP	TMPP	Reference
Canada	Offices	54	210 – 1.13e5	299 – 1.05e4	3.25 – 1.12e3	138 – 4.72e4	481 – 4.51e4	31.5 – 2.11e4	This study
			GM: 4.09e3	GM: 2.16e3	GM: 141	GM: 1.61e3	GM: 2.74e3	GM: 442	
			Median: 3.98e3	Median: 2.22e3	Median: 195	Median: 1.30e3	Median: 2.66e3	Median: 428	
Canada	Homes	30	174 – 5.79e3	146 – 1.05e4	2.94 – 316	130 – 2.92e4	484 – 4.66e4	7.79 – 3.14e3	This study
			GM: 621	GM: 982	GM: 105	GM: 742	GM: 1.42e3	GM: 66.0	
			Median: 535	Median: 1.12e3	Median: 128	Median: 673	Median: 1.08e3	Median: 302	
Canada	Homes	23	73.7 – 6.75e3	206 – 9.53e3	18.6 – 611	150 – 8.40e3	377 – 3.19e4	0.871 – 116	1
			Median: 181	Median: 917	Median: 101	Median: 754	Median: 2.35e3	Median: 6.18	
USA	Homes	49	-	197–39,530	-	-	99.5–40,350	-	2
				GM: 1.39e3			GM: 1.02e3		
USA	Homes	20	123 – 9.08e3	ND – 8.94e3	ND – 1.86e4	ND – 4.76e3	22.5 – 2.48e4	ND – 453	1
			Median: 1.44e3	Median: 3.68e3	Median: 1.36e3	Median: 889	Median: 3.04e3	Median: 82.5	
USA	Homes	16	330 – 1.10e5	920 – 4.40e4	ND – 340	140 – 1.50e3	-	180 – 1.00e4	3
			Median: 2.70e3	Median: 2.10e3	Median: ND	Median: 560		Median: 680	
USA	Children care centers	14	280 – 1.70e3	550 – 4.20e3	-	370 – 5.90e3	480 – 1.50e4	ND – 42.0	4
			Median: 730	Median: 2.10e3		Median: 1.70e3	Median: 2.40e3	Median: ND	

GM: geometric mean; ND: not detected; -: not investigated.

Table S5. Pearson's correlation matrix for the concentrations of AO168 and related transformation products in indoor dust.

	AO168	AO168=O	B2,4D <i>t</i> BPP
AO168	1		
AO168=O	-.0.122	1	
B2,4D <i>t</i> BPP	0.044	0.566**	1
** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).			

Table S6. Estimated daily intakes (EDI, ng/kg bw/day) of OPEs by ingestion of indoor dust for toddlers and adults in Canada.

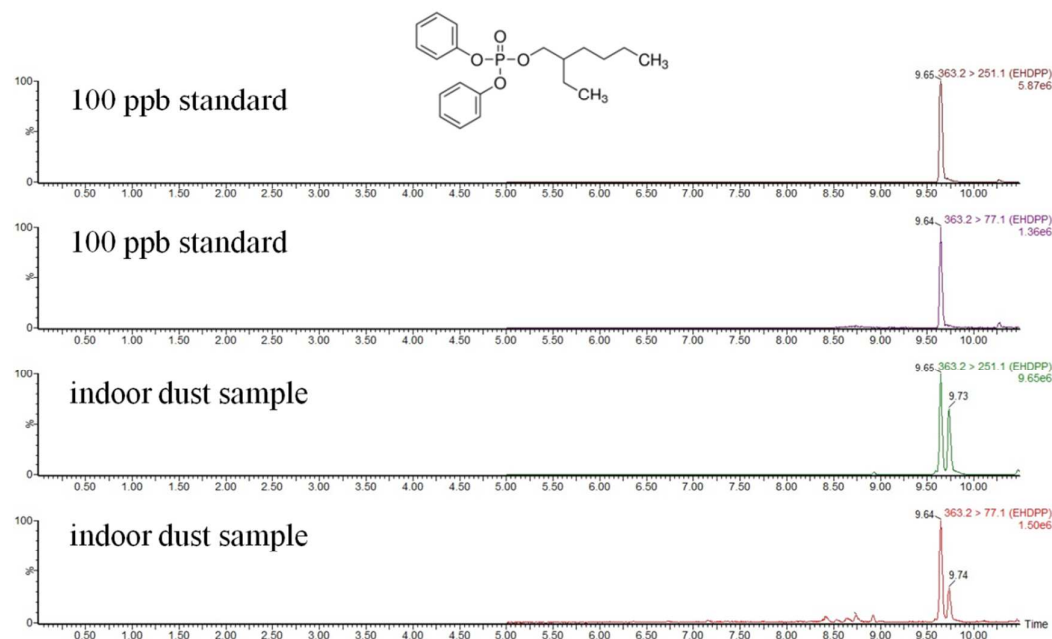
Compounds	Adults				Toddlers	
	Office		Home		Home	
	GM	95 th percentile	GM	95 th percentile	GM	95 th percentile
TCEP	0.57	1.78	0.25	0.62	4.78	12.0
TDCIPP	0.30	0.51	0.39	1.04	7.55	20.0
TPHP	0.38	0.95	0.57	2.62	10.9	50.5
TMPP	0.06	0.26	0.03	0.17	0.57	3.37
TEHP	0.02	0.05	0.04	0.07	0.81	1.33
EHDPP	0.22	0.84	0.30	1.50	5.70	29.0
AO168=O	0.28	0.50	0.77	1.31	14.8	25.3
ΣOPEs	2.62	4.20	3.23	6.09	62.3	118

The estimated daily intake (EDI) was calculated from the equation as below:

$$EDI = C \times DIR \times IEF / BW$$

Where “C” is the concentration of target analyte, “DIR” is the dust ingestion rate (g/day), “IEF” is indoor exposure fraction, and “BW” is the body weight (kg). The body weights for toddlers and adults were 13 and 80 kg,⁵ respectively, and “DIR” of 0.1 and 0.05 g/d was used for toddlers and adults,⁵ respectively. The IEFs were 63.8% and 22.3% for home and office for adults in literature.⁶ For toddlers, the IEFs were 100% and 0% for home and office.

Figure S1. MRM chromatograms of EHDPP (the first peak) and an unknown peak (the second peak).



References:

1. Vykoukalova, M.; Venier, M.; Vojta, S.; Melymuk, L.; Becanova, J.; Romanak, K.; Prokes, R.; Okeme, J. O.; Saini, A.; Diamond, M. L.; Klanova, J., Organophosphate esters flame retardants in the indoor environment. *Environ. Int.* **2017**, *106*, 97-104.
2. Hoffman, K.; Garantziotis, S.; Birnbaum, L. S.; Stapleton, H. M., Monitoring indoor exposure to organophosphate flame retardants: Hand wipes and house dust. *Environ. Health. Persp.* **2015**, *123*, (2), 160-165.
3. Dodson, R. E.; Perovich, L. J.; Covaci, A.; Van den Eede, N.; Ionas, A. C.; Dirtu, A. C.; Brody, J. G.; Rudel, R. A., After the PBDE phase-out: A broad suite of flame retardants in repeat house dust samples from California. *Environ. Sci. Technol.* **2012**, *46* (24), 13056-13066.
4. Stubbings, W. A.; Schreder, E. D.; Thomas, M. B.; Romanak, K.; Venier, M.; Salamova, A., Exposure to brominated and organophosphate ester flame retardants in US childcare environments: Effect of removal of flame-retarded nap mats on indoor levels. *Environ. Pollut.* **2018**, *238*, 1056-1068.

5. Zheng, X. B.; Qiao, L.; Covaci, A.; Sun, R. X.; Guo, H. Y.; Zheng, J.; Luo, X. J.; Xie, Q. L.; Mai, B. X., Brominated and phosphate flame retardants (FRs) in indoor dust from different microenvironments: Implications for human exposure via dust ingestion and dermal contact. *Chemosphere* **2017**, *184*, 185-191.
6. Abdallah, M. A. E.; Harrad, S.; Covaci, A., Hexabromocyclododecanes and tetrabromobisphenol-A in indoor air and dust in Birmingham, UK: Implications for human exposure. *Environ. Sci. Technol.* **2008**, *42* (18), 6855-6861.