

# 1 Prioritised substance group: Flame retardants

Responsible author	Lisa Melymuk	E-mail	<a href="mailto:melymuk@recetox.muni.cz">melymuk@recetox.muni.cz</a>
Short name of institution	MU	Phone	+420 549 493 995
Co-authors	Jana Klánová, Lola Bajard, Garry Codling		

## 1.1 Background information

Flame retardant (FR) is the term given to any compound or mixture added to a consumer product or building material to reduce the flammability and thus improve product safety. Flame retardants can be either chemically-bound to the material of the consumer product, or chemical additives (not bound to the product material). A range of both inorganic and organic FRs are in use; however of concern with respect to HBM4EU are in particular the **synthetic organic flame retardants**. There are three primary types of synthetic organic FRs categorised based on their elemental composition, these being bromine (Br), chlorine (Cl) and phosphate (P).

Since the 1970s, the primary FR compounds used were the polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDEs) and hexabromocyclododecane<sup>1</sup> (HBCDD). However, due to concerns regarding their persistence, toxicity and bioaccumulative potential, these compounds have been added to the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants ([www.pops.int](http://www.pops.int)), including the most recent addition of deca-BDE (also called BDE-209, referring to the PBDE with 10 bromines) in 2017. Yet, although these compounds are regulated under the Stockholm Convention and through other regulatory mechanisms, the need for FRs has not decreased and this has led to a broadening of the market for FR compounds, with a wide range of replacement compounds used globally. These replacement compounds are typically brominated, chlorinated and organophosphate compounds, some of which are mentioned below. In the following document, OPE (organophosphate esters), refers to the organophosphate-based FRs, while NBFR (novel brominated flame retardant) refers to the brominated replacements for PBDEs and HBCDD.

### 1.1.1 Hazardous Properties

PBDEs and HBCDDs have been identified to have a range of adverse health effects, including potential neurotoxic, endocrine, and carcinogenic effects.<sup>inter alia, 1–3</sup> The toxicity of tetrabromobisphenol A (TBBPA) is also well-studied and it has been identified to have a range of potential hazardous properties.<sup>4–7</sup> Early evidence suggests that a number of the replacement FRs may have similar health concerns,<sup>8–10</sup> and moreover, insufficient evidence exists to evaluate toxicity for many of these new FRs. The toxicity and human exposure of selected FRs has been investigated in individual studies, and aquatic toxicity has received significant attention, but there remain large gaps in toxicity studies of directly applicability to human populations.

Bis(2-ethylhexyl)tetrabromophthalate (BEH-TEBP) and 2-ethylhexyl-2,3,4,5-tetrabromobenzoate (EH-TBB) have been identified as potentially bioaccumulative.<sup>11</sup> Decabromodiphenyl ethane (DBDPE) is structurally similar to BDE-209 and hypothesised to have similar toxicity. Triphenyl phosphate (TPHP) is identified by ECHA as very toxic to aquatic life, has been found to affect oestrogen receptor binding activities in zebrafish,<sup>12</sup> and may be associated with altered hormone levels and decreased semen quality in men.<sup>13</sup> Tris-2-chloroethyl phosphate (TCEP) was also found

---

<sup>1</sup> Actually, six isomers of HBCDD exist. Therefore, sometimes the plural HBCDDs is used as synonymous for HBCDD.

to affect oestrogen receptor binding activities in zebrafish,<sup>12</sup> may affect neurodevelopment, with multiple mechanisms of toxicity,<sup>8</sup> and is a possible reproductive toxin.<sup>14</sup> TCIPP may also affect neurodevelopment<sup>8</sup> and is potentially carcinogenic.<sup>14</sup> Tris(1,3-dichloropropyl)phosphate (TDCIPP) may be associated with altered hormone levels and decreased semen quality in men,<sup>13</sup> may affect neurodevelopment, with multiple mechanisms of toxicity,<sup>8</sup> and also may be carcinogenic.<sup>14</sup>

The OPEs in particular are seeing significant recent use as FRs, and the levels in consumer products, and in the environment are typically orders of magnitude higher than the brominated and chlorinated FRs.<sup>15,16</sup> A number of OPEs have evidence of toxic effects in mammals, but generally toxicity data is insufficient, and is a crucial knowledge gap considering the high environmental levels of these compounds. Short-term and long-term toxicological data are needed, including additive or synergistic effects of FR mixtures. Many flame retardants exist in mixtures, e.g., the technical mixtures of the PBDEs, and Firemaster 550, which contains triphenyl phosphate (TPHP), isopropylated triphenyl phosphate isomers (ip-TPP), 2-ethylhexyl-2,3,4,5-tetrabromobenzoate (EH-TBB) and bis(2-ethylhexyl)-2,3,4,5-tetrabromophthalate (BEH-TEBP). In terms of toxicity, the PBDEs have received attention as mixtures and as individual compounds,<sup>17</sup> and there is evidence of Firemaster 550 as an endocrine disrupting compound and obesogen.<sup>9</sup> However, there is generally little attention given to the toxic effects of the typical mixtures of FRs occurring indoors and to which humans are exposed. Thus, the issue of mixture toxicity is highly relevant to FRs, and remains a large data gap within the toxicological knowledge on FRs.

Further knowledge gaps exist in the area of carcinogenicity, especially for hormonal cancers; there is limited information on long-term and chronic health effects; reproductive health and endocrine disrupting effects also require further investigation. Finally, epidemiological studies that include mixtures of FRs are critical to assess links between exposure and health outcomes.

### 1.1.2 Exposure Characteristics

FRs are widely used in consumer products and building materials, in particular in electronics, textiles and furnishings, automobiles and other vehicles, building insulation, flooring, appliances and ducting, and studies have identified a range of FRs in all of these product groups.<sup>18–23</sup> The amounts of and types of FRs vary widely even within product groupings, and can be found at up to percentage levels in consumer products, but typically are in the µg/g range.

There is extremely limited information on EU and/or global production of FRs.

The provision of this information is challenging for the following reasons: (1) FR producers maintain proprietary control of the chemical composition of some commercial FR mixtures, and information may not be publicly available; (2) regulations and/or information on commercial production of FRs provided for the EU region may not reflect the use in the EU or the potential for human exposure, since many FRs enter the EU already incorporated into consumer products manufactured in other regions, and chemicals already incorporated into consumer products may not be included in some chemical inventories; and (3) the FR market is rapidly changing in response to regulations and shifts in product requirements, and usage information becomes quickly out of date. Further complexity of information of FRs in consumer products arises from variability in FR mass in the same products due to manufacturing variability or use and complex products such as cars contain a range of FRs with components from global sources.

Human exposure to FRs can occur through a variety of exposure pathways, via inhalation, ingestion (either through food or ingestion of indoor dusts, as FRs migrate from products and materials into the indoor and outdoor environment) and dermal exposure, including through direct contact with flame-retarded consumer products.<sup>24</sup> In addition to use as FRs, a number of these compounds (particularly the phosphorus-based FRs) also act as plasticizers,<sup>14</sup> and thus are also added to

synthetic materials for this purpose. The exposure pathways differ based on the compound properties and FR use. For example, while adult exposure to some FRs is primarily through diet, for babies and toddlers, due to the hand-to-mouth behaviour and mouthing of toys, the primary exposure pathway is through ingestion of house dust.<sup>25</sup>

In general, human exposure to PBDEs is lower in Europe than in North America,<sup>26</sup> while evidence from indoor dust and chemical usage suggests higher human exposure to HBCDDs in Europe than in North America based on identified correlations between dust and serum concentrations.<sup>27,28</sup> The strong interpretations of exposure trends from PBDEs suggest that sufficient biomarker data for other FRs, once obtained, will enable similar improvements in understanding of FR exposure and effects in the European population. Some evidence of regional differences in exposure pathways within Europe for the NBRFRs and OPEs,<sup>29</sup> however there is no systematic overview of regional differences.

### 1.1.3 Policy Relevance

A small number of FRs are restricted both within the EU as well as at the international level. PBDEs and HBCDD are restricted under the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, and now have limited use. Many replacement/alternative FRs are registered under REACH, however there are currently no regulations for a number of FR compounds. Given the existing regulations on flame retardants both at the international (e.g., Stockholm Convention) and European level (e.g., REACH), HBM4EU can contribute by providing information on the effect of legislative restrictions and bans on concentrations in the European human population, particularly with respect to establishing baseline exposure concentrations for current-use flame retardants. Evaluating and comparing temporal trends for banned/restricted vs. current-use FRs will also allow us to determine if current regulations are effective across the EU, and if the emerging FRs are showing signs of accumulation in the environment or within the European population. For the majority of FRs there are no established safety limits, health-based reference values or guidance values, and limited knowledge of usage volumes due to manufacturer confidentiality.

Of the list of 62 FRs in HBM4EU, 1 is registered under REACH under the 10000-100000 t/y tonnage band, 7 FRs at 1000-10000 t/y and 9 at 100-1000 t/y; 3 FRs are not registered under REACH but listed under CoRAP based on (among others) high aggregated tonnage and wide dispersive use. 28 of the 62 FRs are not registered under REACH.

Of concern is the relative lack of information regarding the use, exposure pathways and toxicity of many of these compounds. The European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) identified 17 brominated FRs which are currently in use and with detectable levels in environmental and/or human matrices, and a further ten brominated FRs that have concentrations >0.1% in consumer products and materials, but lack any information on human and environmental levels or even occurrence at all.<sup>30</sup> In conjunction with a lack of exposure data, there also is a lack of physicochemical and toxicological information for many of these compounds, and what information is available for some compounds is based on the chemical properties (e.g., quantitative structure–activity relationship models), and estimates rather than direct evidence. This makes it difficult for regulatory bodies and legislative agencies to make informed decisions. Furthermore, the broad suite of known FRs covers a wide range of structures and properties, meaning that in most cases each individual FR must be independently studied to understand emission, exposure and toxicity. Conclusively, it can be said that large data gaps exist for a wide number of FRs.

HBM4EU provides a platform to identify geographic patterns and time trends of exposure from existing data sets and to identify and rectify where major gaps exist through additional targeted investigation. This will allow regulatory agencies to identify any FRs that may be of concern and to make informed decisions.

#### 1.1.4 Technical Aspects

Highly lipophilic FRs, particularly those with higher persistence, such as the PBDEs, can be detected in parent compound form in human matrices, most commonly in human serum<sup>31–33</sup> and breast milk.<sup>34,35</sup> In contrast, some NBFRs and many OPEs are metabolised in the body, and more commonly used biomarkers of exposure are metabolites detected in urine.<sup>36,37</sup> However, many of the metabolites are uncertain, and metabolic pathways are only characterised for a limited number of FRs.<sup>38–43</sup> Biomarkers for many FRs of emerging concern are unknown. Target matrices for biomonitoring for the emerging FRs can be inferred from physicochemical properties of the molecules, considering their structural similarity to better quantified compounds, and/or relying on chemical modelling techniques, but there is a lack of practical measurement data for many compounds. Many biomonitoring studies report high detection frequencies of FR biomarkers in human matrices, but there is little systematic assessment of temporal or spatial trends. PBDEs are one of the few compounds where generalisation of trends and distributions has been made from biomarkers.<sup>33</sup> Quantification of a rapidly increasing temporal trend of PBDEs in maternal milk in Sweden<sup>44,45</sup> lead to initial concerns regarding human exposure to PBDEs and first regulatory actions.

Analytical methods for PBDEs and HBCDD in serum and milk are relatively well-established, and have been applied around the world.<sup>33,46–52</sup> Analysis for PBDEs is typically via GC-MS, and instrumental parameters vary in individual methods. Analysis of HBCDD can be via GC-MS or LC-MS, however the GC-MS method has limited accuracy<sup>53</sup> and does not allow quantification of individual isomers. LC-MS is strongly recommended for HBCDD. The widespread use of C13-labelled internal standards for both PBDEs and HBCDD allows reliable quantification of these compounds.

Within the replacement NBFRs and OPEs, analytical methods are less established, and recent interlaboratory comparisons have identified large inconsistencies in laboratory performance.<sup>53,54</sup> As the group of flame retardants is defined by its use, not by its chemical identity, it includes many structurally different chemicals. Thus, analytical methods will differ for certain sub-groups of flame retardants. While the phosphorous flame retardants are a relatively homogenous group, the NBFRs vary greatly. Consequently, methods will have to be optimised for each individual compound. The availability of standards often limits method developments. However, new standards become available each year, and specific interests can be communicated to the producers of analytical standards. Certified reference materials are usually not available, or are not applicable. Older reference materials (e.g., <2000) are not often useful as they do not contain the current complex mixture of FRs that are the replacements for the PBDEs and HBCDD.

## 1.2 Categorisation of Substances

Category A are substances for which HBM data are sufficient to provide an overall picture of exposure levels across Europe, and interpretation of biomonitoring results in terms of health risks is possible. These substances have identified toxicity to humans and/or environmental systems, and have been regulated/restricted in view of this. Category B substances have some existing HBM data, but it is insufficient to provide a clear picture of human exposure across Europe. Category C substances have scarce HBM data for the European population and require greater knowledge on toxicological characteristics; some biomonitoring data from outside Europe exists. Category D substances have no HBM data from Europe, but some limited HBM data from outside Europe, which can inform on appropriate methods and target matrices. Category E substances have no HBM data. Of the 62 FRs, 9 are in Category A, 12 in Cat. B, 14 in Cat. C, 12 in Cat. D, and 15 in Cat. E.

A detailed breakdown of the separate categorisation based on the availability of toxicological information and HBM data which was combined to determine the overall categorisation listed in Table 1 is available upon request, along with references to support the categorisation.

**Table 1-1: Substances included in the substance group, listed according to availability of toxicology and human biomarker data, in category A, B, C, D, E substances**

Cat.	Abbrev./ Acronym	Systematic name	CAS No.	Regulation
A	BDE-28 <sup>2</sup>	2,4,4'-Tribromodiphenyl ether	41318-75-6	Restricted under REACH and listed on Stockholm Convention
A	BDE-47	2,2',4,4'-Tetrabromodiphenyl ether	5436-43-1	Restricted under REACH and listed on Stockholm Convention
A	BDE-99	2,2',4,4',5-Pentabromodiphenyl ether	60348-60-9	Restricted under REACH and listed on Stockholm Convention
A	BDE-100	2,2',4,4',6-Pentabromodiphenyl ether	189084-64-8	Restricted under REACH and listed on Stockholm Convention
A	BDE-153	2,2',4,4',5,5'-Hexabromodiphenyl ether	68631-49-2	Restricted under REACH and listed on Stockholm Convention
A	BDE-154	2,2',4,4',5,6'-Hexabromodiphenyl ether	207122-15-4	Restricted under REACH and listed on Stockholm Convention
A	BDE-183	2,2',3,4,4',5',6'-Heptabromodiphenyl ether	207122-16-5	Restricted under REACH and listed on Stockholm Convention
A	BDE-209	2,2',3,3',4,4',5,5',6,6'-decabromodiphenyl ether	1163-19-5	Restricted under REACH and listed on Stockholm Convention
A	<b>HBCDD</b>	Hexabromocyclododecane	3194-55-6, 25637-99-4, 1093632-34-8	On REACH Authorisation List and listed on the Stockholm Convention
B	TPHP	Triphenyl phosphate	115-86-6	Registered under REACH under the 1000-10000 T/y tonnage band and under CoRAP (suspected ED, consumer use High (aggregated) tonnage, Wide dispersive use)
B	TMPP	Tricresyl phosphate	1330-78-5	Registered under REACH, entered onto CoRAP for evaluation based on High (aggregated) tonnage, Suspected PBT/vPvB, Wide dispersive use.
B	TCEP	Tris-2-chloroethyl phosphate	115-96-8	SVHC (Toxic for reproduction (Article 57c)) all uses require an Authorisation under Annex XIV of REACH from 21/08/2015. Being considered for a restriction under Article 69(2)
B	TCIPP	Tris(1-chloro-2-propyl) phosphate	13674-84-5	Registered under REACH
B	TDCIPP	Tris(1,3-dichloropropyl)phosphate	13674-87-8	Registered under REACH, Entered onto CoRAP for evaluation in 2019 as potential endocrine disruptor

<sup>2</sup> Individual PBDE congeners are included rather than homologue groups (as in previous scoping document) in line with existing analytical methods and HBM data.

Cat.	Abbrev./ Acronym	Systematic name	CAS No.	Regulation
B	TNBP	Tri-n-butyl phosphate	126-73-8	Registered under REACH, Entered onto CORAP for evaluation in 2012 based on CMR, High (aggregated) tonnage, Wide dispersive use
B	TBBPA	Tetrabromobisphenol A	79-94-7	Registered under REACH under the 1000-10000 T/y tonnage band and under CoRAP (suspected PBT/vPvB, endocrine disruptor, consumer use, exposure of environment, etc.)
B	TBOEP	Tri(2-butoxyethyl) phosphate	78-51-3	Registered under REACH under 1000-10000 T/y tonnage band
B	BEH-TEBP	Bis(2-ethylhexyl)tetrabromophthalate	26040-51-7	Registered under REACH under the 100-1000 T/y tonnage band and under CoRAP (suspected PBT/vPvB and ED, Other hazard based concern, Exposure of environment, Wide dispersive use)
B	EH-TBB	2-ethylhexyl-2,3,4,5-tetrabromobenzoate	183658-27-7	None
B	BTBPE	1,2-bis(2,4,6-tribromophenoxy)ethane	37853-59-1	Not registered under REACH
B	DDC-CO	Dechlorane Plus	13560-89-9	Registered under REACH under 100-1000 T/y tonnage band
C	TEHP	Tris(2-ethylhexyl) phosphate	78-42-2	Registered under REACH under 1000-10000 T/y tonnage band
C	EHDPP	2-ethylhexyl diphenyl phosphate	1241-94-7	Registered under REACH under 1000-10000 T/y tonnage band
C	DDC-DBF	Dechlorane 602 (1,2,3,4,6,7,8,9,10,10,11,11-Dodecachloro-1,4,4a,5a,6,9,9a,9b-octahydro-1,4:6,9 dimethanodibenzofuran)	31107-44-5	Not registered under REACH
C	DBDPE	Decabromodiphenylethane	84852-53-9	Registered under REACH under the 10000-100000 T/y tonnage band and under CoRAP (suspected PBT/vPvB, High (aggregated) tonnage and Wide dispersive use).
C	TEP	Triethyl phosphate	78-40-0	Registered under REACH
C	HBB	Hexabromobenzene	87-82-1	Not registered under REACH
C	DBE-DBCH	Tetrabromoethylcyclohexane	3322-93-8	Not registered under REACH
C	DBHCTD	Hexachlorocyclopentenyl dibromocyclooctane	51936-55-1	Not registered under REACH



Cat.	Abbrev./ Acronym	Systematic name	CAS No.	Regulation
C	PBEB	Pentabromoethylbenzene	85-22-3	Not registered under REACH
C	DDC-Ant	Dechlorane 603 (1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,12,12,13,13-Dodecachloro-1,4,4a,5,8,8a,9,9a,10,10a-decahydro-1,4:5,8:9,10-trimethanoanthracene)	13560-92-4	None
C	2,4,6-TBP	2,4,6-tribromophenol	118-79-6	Not registered under REACH but under CoRAP (suspected PBT/vPvB, CRM, High (aggregated) tonnage, High RCR, Wide dispersive use)
C	PBT	Pentabromotoluene	87-83-2	Not registered under REACH
C	PBB-Acr	Pentabromobenzyl acrylate	59947-55-1	Registered under REACH under 100-1000 T/y tonnage band
C	V6	2,2-bis(chloromethyl)trimethylenebis[bis(2-chloroethyl) phosphate]	38051-10-4	Registered under REACH under the 100-1000 T/y tonnage band
D	ip-TPP	Isopropyl triphenyl phosphate	68937-41-7	Registered under REACH under the 1000-10000 T/y tonnage band
D	BPA-BDPP	Bisphenol A bis(diphenylphosphate)	5945-33-5	Registered under REACH
D	TBCO	1,2,5,6-tetrabromocyclooctane	3194-57-8	None
D	PBP	Pentabromophenol	608-71-9	Not registered under REACH
D	DBP	2,4-dibromophenol	615-58-7	Not registered under REACH
D	TIBP	Tri-iso-butyl phosphate	126-71-6	Registered under REACH under the 1000-10000 T/y tonnage band
D	TnPP	Tri-n-propyl-phosphate	513-08-6	Not registered under REACH
D	TDBPP	Tris(2,3-dibromopropyl) phosphate	126-72-7	Restricted under REACH
D	CDP	Cresyl diphenyl phosphate	26444-49-5	Not registered under REACH
D	HCTBPH	Dechlorane 604 (1,2,3,4,7,7-hexachloro-5-(2,3,4,5-tetrabromophenyl)-bicyclo[2.2.1]hept-2-ene)	34571-16-9	Not registered under REACH
D	OBTMPI	Octabromotrimethyphenyl indane	1084889-51-9, 1025956-65-3, 893843-07-7, 155613-93-7	Not registered under REACH



Cat.	Abbrev./ Acronym	Systematic name	CAS No.	Regulation
D	TBX	2,3,5,6-tetrabromo-p-xylene	23488-38-2	Not registered under REACH
E	DBNPG	Dibromoneopentylglycol	3296-90-0	Registered under REACH under the 100-1000 T/y tonnage band
E	TDBP-TAZTO	Tris(2,3-dibromopropyl)isocyanurate	52434-90-9	Not registered under REACH
E	RBDPP	Resorcinol bis(diphenyl phosphate)	57583-54-7	Not registered under REACH
E	TTBNPP	Tris(tribromoneopentyl)phosphate	19186-97-1	Registered under REACH under the 100-1000 T/y tonnage band
E	EBTEBPI	N,N'-ethylenebis(tetrabromophthalimide)	32588-76-4	Registered under REACH under the 100-1000 T/y tonnage band and under CoRAP (suspected PBT/vPvB, consumer use, Exposure of environment, Exposure of workers, Wide dispersive use)
E	HEEHP-TEBP	2-(2-hydroxyethoxy)ethyl 2-hydroxypropyl 3,4,5,6-tetrabromophthalate	20566-35-2	Registered under REACH under 100 – 1000 T/y
E	TTBP-TAZ	2,4,6-tris(2,4,6-tribromophenoxy)-1,3,5-triazine	25713-60-4	Not registered under REACH
E		Melamine polyphosphate	20208-95-1, 218768-84-4	Not registered under REACH
E		Diethylphosphinic acid	813-76-3	Not registered under REACH
E	BDBP-TAZTO	1,3-bis(2,3-dibromopropyl)-5-(2-propen-1-yl)-1,3,5-triazine-2,4,5(1H,3H,5H)-trione	75795-16-3	None
E	4'-PeBPO-BDE208	Pentabromophenoxy-nonabromodiphenyl ether	58965-66-5	Not registered under REACH
E	TBNPA	Tribromoneopentyl alcohol	1522-92-5	Registered under REACH under 100 – 1000 T/y
E	HBCYD	Hexabromocyclodecane	25495-98-1	None
E	DBS	Dibromostyrene	31780-26-4	Not registered under REACH
E	DBP-TAZTO	1-(2,3-dibromopropyl)-3,5-diallyl-1,3,5-triazine-2,4,6(1H,3H,5H)-trione	57829-89-7	None

**Table 1-2: Compounds recommended to remove from priority list**

Cat.	Abbrev./ Acronym	Systematic name	CAS No.	Notes
NA	Mirex/Dechlorane	Perchloropentacyclodecane	2385-85-5	Mirex was previously listed in FR target list, however it is banned under the Stockholm Convention, and has not been in use in EU for >35 years. It is recommended to be excluded from further HBM activities.

**Table 1-3: Compounds to be considered for addition to priority list**

Cat.	Abbrev./ Acronym	Systematic name	CAS No.	Notes
E		benzene, ethenyl-, polymer with 1,3-butadiene, brominated	1195978-93-8	Suggested by ECHA; selected by a large part of the Expanded Polystyrene (EPS) and Extruded Polystyrene (XPS) Industry as replacement to HBCDD, suspected persistence (not registered under REACH because a polymer)
E		1,1'-(isopropylidene)bis[3,5-dibromo-4-(2,3-dibromopropoxy)benzene]	21850-44-2	Suggested by ECHA; registered under REACH under the 1000-10000 T/y tonnage band and under CoRAP (suspected PBT/vPvB, endocrine disruptor, High (aggregated) tonnage)
E		1,1'-(isopropylidene)bis[3,5-dibromo-4-(2,3-dibromo-2-methylpropoxy)benzene]	97416-84-7	Suggested by ECHA; registered under REACH under the 100-1000 T/y tonnage band and under CoRAP (suspected PBT/vPvB, endocrine disruptor, Exposure of environment)
E		bis( $\alpha,\alpha$ -dimethylbenzyl) peroxide	80-43-3	Suggested by ECHA; used as a flame retardant synergist; registered under REACH under the 10000-100000 tonnage band and under CoRAP (suspected PBT/vPvB, Consumer use, Exposure of environment, Exposure of workers, High (aggregated) tonnage, High RCR, Wide dispersive use)
E		(pentabromophenyl)methyl acrylate	59447-55-1	Suggested by ECHA, registered under REACH under the 100-1000 T/y tonnage band
E		2-Butyne-1,4-diol, polymer with 2-(chloromethyl)oxirane, brominated, dehydrochlorinated, methoxylated	68441-62-3	Suggested by ECHA, registered under REACH under the 1,000-10,000 T/y tonnage band
E		2,2,6,6-tetrakis(bromomethyl)-4-oxaheptane-1,7-diol	109678-33-3	Suggested by ECHA, registered under REACH under a confidential tonnage band

### 1.3 Policy related questions

1. What are current HBM levels of legacy/regulated FRs (e.g., PBDEs and HBCDD)? How do these compare to any historical records? Is the current legislative framework and proposed actions leading to a significant decline in restricted compounds and is this uniform across the EU?
2. What is the exposure of the European population to current use FRs? In particular, what is the exposure of sensitive sub-groups (e.g., infants and children)?
3. How do the levels of legacy FRs compare to levels of new/emerging FRs? Is any temporal or spatial trend observed? Can we relate this to use patterns and/or production volume?
4. How does exposure to FRs differ between adults and children, males and females?
5. How does exposure differ by geographic area within Europe? Do countries/regions have different FR exposure levels?
6. Are there one or more occupationally exposed sub-groups? What occupations are associated with high exposure to FRs?
7. Is elevated exposure to FRs associated with particular consumption patterns or lifestyles?
8. What are the relevant exposure pathways for FRs, e.g., diet, air, water, indoor environmental exposure?
9. Do certain flame retardants co-occur in HBM matrices?
10. What current information is available regarding toxicity of FRs, both as individual compounds and as the mixtures of FRs typically occurring in indoor environments and diet?
11. Can exposure to FRs be linked with any adverse health effects?
12. What are the population groups most at risk?
13. As FR market shifts towards replacement/alternative FRs, does human exposure reflect that trend? E.g., DBDPE as replacement for BDE-209;
14. What additional FRs should be prioritised for further information regarding exposure and/or toxicity? How can use and risk information be combined to identify and prioritise knowledge gaps for further assessment?
15. Can reference values be established for any FRs?

### 1.4 Research activities to be undertaken

The list of FRs is extensive, and not fixed, as new FRs are identified in human and environmental matrices on a regular basis. Therefore, flexibility must be maintained in the list of relevant and priority compounds. However, of the current list of 62 FRs, we highlight 20 individual compounds to receive attention based on evidence of toxicity but a lack of HBM data.

- ▶ **TPHP, TMPP, TCEP, TCIPP, TDCIPP, TNBP, TBBPA, and TBOEP** are Cat. B compounds for which available HBM data suggests significant human exposure, and there is sufficient evidence of toxicity to warrant concern
- ▶ **TEHP, EHDPP, DDC-DBF, ip-TPP, V6, 2,4,6-TBP and TDBPP** are Cat. C and D compounds with very limited HBM data, and in some cases none at all within Europe, but suggestion of toxicological concern.
- ▶ **DBNPG, TDBP-TAZTO, RBDPP, melamine polyphosphate and EBTEBPI** are Cat. E compounds for which no HBM data exists but toxicological evidence suggests concern.

Additionally, we highlight the 6 compounds which entirely lack toxicological and HBM data: diethylphosphinic acid, BDBP-TAZTO, 4'-PeBPO-BDE208, HBCYD, DBS and DBP-TAZTO. These compounds should receive attention in the form of suspect screening to determine if they are present in any human matrices and warrant further attention.

**Table 1-4: Listing of research activities to be carried out to answer the policy questions summed up in 1.3**

Policy question	Substance	Available knowledge <sup>3</sup>	Knowledge gaps and activities needed
1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 13, 15	<b>PBDEs</b> (BDE-28, BDE-47, BDE-99, BDE-100, BDE-153, BDE-154, BDE-183, BDE-209)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>Established analytical methods, widely available analytical standards, reference materials</b></li> <li>▶ <b>Existing information on temporal trends and geographic differences in human matrices and exposure pathways (e.g.,<sup>26,33,55,56</sup>)</b></li> <li>▶ <b>Biomonitoring data for PBDEs in a range of human matrices (primarily serum, maternal milk) in a large number of studies:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Sweden<sup>33,35,44,46,49,56–72</sup></li> <li>○ Norway<sup>51,73–80</sup></li> <li>○ Germany<sup>81–83</sup></li> <li>○ France<sup>31,84–87</sup></li> <li>○ Denmark<sup>86,88,89</sup></li> <li>○ Finland<sup>86,90,91</sup></li> <li>○ Belgium<sup>92–96</sup></li> <li>○ Netherlands<sup>97–101</sup></li> <li>○ Spain<sup>102–107</sup></li> <li>○ Poland<sup>108</sup></li> <li>○ Austria<sup>109</sup></li> <li>○ Czech Republic<sup>110–113</sup></li> <li>○ Italy<sup>114</sup></li> <li>○ UK<sup>47</sup></li> <li>○ Greece<sup>32,115</sup></li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Gaps: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Biomonitoring data for Southern and Central/Eastern Europe</li> <li>▶ Coherence and synthesis in data</li> </ul> Activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Synthesis and/or meta-analysis of existing HBM data to identify time trends in exposure and possible regional differences. Inform on whether current regulatory structure can effectively lead to decreases in human exposure</li> </ul> Statistical evaluation of average concentrations, time trends and potential variance between population subgroups both regional and at risk (meta-analysis).

<sup>3</sup> Complete database of evaluated HBM knowledge is available upon request from flame retardants CGL

Policy question	Substance	Available knowledge <sup>3</sup>	Knowledge gaps and activities needed
1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 13, 15	HBCDD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>Established analytical methods, widely available analytical standards, reference materials</b></li> <li>▶ <b>Biomonitoring data for HBCDDs in many studies in a range of human matrices (primarily serum, maternal milk):</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Belgium<sup>28,92-94,96</sup></li> <li>○ Norway<sup>28,51,77-80,116</sup></li> <li>○ Netherlands<sup>98-100</sup></li> <li>○ France<sup>84,86</sup></li> <li>○ UK<sup>47</sup></li> <li>○ Denmark<sup>86</sup></li> <li>○ Finland<sup>86</sup></li> <li>○ Sweden<sup>35,46,49,56,60</sup></li> <li>○ Germany<sup>83</sup></li> <li>○ Czech Republic<sup>111,112</sup></li> <li>○ Spain<sup>52</sup></li> <li>○ Greece<sup>32</sup></li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>Gaps:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Biomonitoring data for Southern and Central/Eastern Europe</li> <li>▶ Coherence and synthesis in data</li> </ul> <p>Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Synthesis and/or meta-analysis of existing HBM data needed to identify time trends in exposure and possible regional differences. Inform on whether current regulatory structure can effectively lead to decreases in human exposure</li> </ul> <p>Statistical evaluation of average concentrations, time trends and potential variance between population subgroups both regional and at risk (meta-analysis).</p>
2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13	Cat. B	<p>Biomonitoring data for NBRs and CFRs in milk, serum for selected countries, small study sizes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ France<sup>31</sup></li> <li>○ Germany<sup>117</sup></li> <li>○ Norway<sup>118,119</sup></li> <li>○ Netherlands<sup>97</sup></li> <li>○ Sweden<sup>46,72,120</sup></li> <li>○ UK<sup>47,121</sup></li> <li>○ Belgium<sup>96,121-123</sup></li> <li>○ Finland<sup>124</sup></li> <li>○ Greece<sup>125</sup></li> <li>○ Romania<sup>125</sup></li> <li>○ UK<sup>47</sup></li> <li>○ Ireland<sup>126</sup></li> <li>○ Czech Rep.<sup>112</sup></li> <li>○ Slovakia<sup>127</sup></li> <li>○ France<sup>31,84,128</sup></li> </ul> <p>Many studies report only TBBPA or a sub-set of Cat. B FRs</p> <p>Biomonitoring data for OPEs, usually OPE metabolites in urine. Studies usually report a sub-set of the OPEs; methods vary widely between studies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Norway<sup>36,118,129,130</sup></li> <li>○ Germany<sup>37,131,132</sup></li> <li>○ Finland<sup>124</sup></li> <li>○ Sweden<sup>133-136</sup></li> <li>○ Belgium<sup>137</sup></li> </ul>	<p>Interlaboratory validation exercises</p> <p>Development of SOPs for determination of compounds in target human matrices</p> <p>Synthesis of existing data regarding biomonitoring and exposure – evaluation of data gaps for regions and compounds.</p> <p>Screening of existing HBM projects or biobank archives for Cat. B substances with lack of HBM data. Particular data gap for Southern and Eastern Europe</p>

Policy question	Substance	Available knowledge <sup>3</sup>	Knowledge gaps and activities needed
	<b>Cat. C substances</b>	<p>HBM data for individual locations, or based on small method development studies; variability in matrices and analytical methods; many values below detection limits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ TEHP<sup>118,124,129</sup></li> <li>○ EHDPP<sup>129,130,136</sup></li> <li>○ DDC-DBF<sup>31,76,117,119,122</sup></li> <li>○ DBDPE<sup>46,47,59,76,119,122,126,138</sup></li> <li>○ HBB<sup>46,76,119,122,126,127,138</sup></li> <li>○ DBE-DBCH<sup>46,47,59,127</sup></li> <li>○ DBHCTD<sup>76,119,127,139</sup></li> <li>○ PBEB<sup>46,59,127,138</sup></li> <li>○ DDC-Ant<sup>31,76,117,119,122</sup></li> <li>○ 2,4,6-TBP<sup>73,75,140</sup></li> <li>○ PBT<sup>59,127</sup></li> <li>○ PBB-Acr<sup>127</sup></li> <li>○ V6<sup>141</sup></li> </ul>	<p>Evaluation of published methods to determine validity and applicability.</p> <p>Assessment of HBM data quality – appropriateness of monitored matrices for target compounds</p> <p>Screening of existing data regarding biomonitoring and exposure for all target FR – evaluation of data gaps for regions and compounds.</p> <p>Screening of existing HBM projects or biobank archives for Cat. C substances.</p>
<b>2, 9, 10, 14</b>	<b>Cat. D substances</b>	<p>Limited HBM data, often none from Europe:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ OBTMPI<sup>139,142</sup></li> <li>○ TIBP<sup>129,143</sup></li> <li>○ TBX<sup>46,59,139,144</sup></li> <li>○ TBCO<sup>127</sup></li> <li>○ HCTBPH<sup>139,145</sup></li> <li>○ BPA-BDPP<sup>146</sup></li> <li>○ ip-TPP<sup>147</sup></li> <li>○ PBP<sup>140</sup></li> <li>○ TnPP<sup>148,149</sup></li> </ul>	<p>Evaluation of existing methods, matrices to provide recommendations for future screening or method development.</p> <p>Screen (semi-quantitative) for presence of compounds in human and/or environmental matrices, using existing biobank archives where possible</p> <p>Develop validated methods to improve quantification for compounds that are consistently identified or listed as high concern based on gathered toxicity information</p>
<b>2, 14</b>	<b>Cat. E substances</b>	<p>No available HBM or toxicity information for diethylphosphinic acid, BDBP-TAZTO, 4'-PeBPO-BDE208, HBCYD, DBS and DBP-TAZTO</p> <p>Toxicity information but no HBM data for DBNPG, TDBP-TAZTO, RBDPP, TTBNPP, EBTEBPI, HEHP-TEBP, TTBP-TAZ, and melamine polyphosphate</p>	<p>Screen (semi-quantitative) for presence of compounds in human and/or environmental matrices, using existing biobank archives where possible</p> <p>Develop validated methods to improve quantification for compounds that are consistently identified or listed as high concern based on gathered toxicity information</p>



## 1.5 References

1. Chevrier, J.; Harley, K. G.; Bradman, A.; Gharbi, M.; Sjödin, A.; Eskenazi, B. Polybrominated diphenyl ether (PBDE) flame retardants and thyroid hormone during pregnancy. *Environ. Health Perspect.* **2010**, *118*, 1444–1449.
2. (Covaci, A.; Gerecke, A. C.; Law, R. J.; Voorspoels, S.; Kohler, M.; Heeb, N. V.; Leslie, H.; Allchin, C. R.; de Boer, J. Hexabromocyclododecanes (HBCDs) in the Environment and Humans: A Review. *Environ. Sci. Technol.* **2006**, *40*, 3679–3688.
3. Herbstman, J. B.; Sjödin, A.; Kurzon, M.; Lederman, S. a; Jones, R. S.; Rauh, V.; Needham, L. L.; Tang, D.; Niedzwiecki, M.; Wang, R. Y.; et al. Prenatal exposure to PBDEs and neurodevelopment. *Environ. Health Perspect.* **2010**, *118*, 712–719.
4. Institute for Health and Consumer Protection. *2,2',6,6'-TETRABROMO-4,4'-ISOPROPYLIDENE DIPHENOL (TETRABROMOBISPHENOL-A or TBBP-A) Part II – Human Health - Summary Risk Assessment Report*; Bootle, Merseyside, UK, 2006.
5. Haneke, K. E. *Tetrabromobisphenol A [79-94-7] - Review of Toxicological Literature Review of Toxicological Literature*; Research Triangle Park, NC, USA, 2002.
6. Lai, D. Y.; Kacew, S.; Dekant, W. Tetrabromobisphenol A (TBBPA): Possible modes of action of toxicity and carcinogenicity in rodents. *Food Chem. Toxicol.* **2015**, *80*, 206–214.
7. Birnbaum, L. S.; Staskal, D. F. Brominated Flame Retardants: Cause for Concern? *Environ. Health Perspect.* **2003**, *112*, 9–17.
8. (Dishaw, L. V.; Powers, C. M.; Ryde, I. T.; Roberts, S. C.; Seidler, F. J.; Slotkin, T. A.; Stapleton, H. M. Is the PentaBDE replacement, tris (1,3-dichloro-2-propyl) phosphate (TDCPP), a developmental neurotoxicant? Studies in PC12 cells. *Toxicol. Appl. Pharmacol.* **2011**, *256*, 281–289.
9. Patisaul, H. B.; Roberts, S. C.; Mabrey, N.; Mccaffrey, K. A.; Gear, R. B.; Braun, J.; Belcher, S. M.; Stapleton, H. M. Accumulation and endocrine disrupting effects of the flame retardant mixture Firemaster® 550 in rats: an exploratory assessment. *J. Biochem. Mol. Toxicol.* **2013**, *27*, 124–136.
10. Springer, C.; Dere, E.; Hall, S. J.; McDonnell, E. V.; Roberts, S. C.; Butt, C. M.; Stapleton, H. M.; Watkins, D. J.; McClean, M. D.; Webster, T. F.; et al. Rodent thyroid, liver, and fetal testis toxicity of the monoester metabolite of bis-(2-ethylhexyl) tetrabromophthalate (TBPH), a novel brominated flame retardant present in indoor dust. *Environ. Health Perspect.* **2012**, *120*, 1711–1719.
11. EFSA Panel on Contaminants in the Food Chain (CONTAM). Scientific Opinion on Brominated Flame Retardants (BFRs) in Food: Brominated Phenols and their Derivatives. *EFSA J.* **2012**, *10*, 2634.
12. Liu, X.; Ji, K.; Choi, K. Endocrine disruption potentials of organophosphate flame retardants and related mechanisms in H295R and MVLN cell lines and in zebrafish. *Aquat. Toxicol.* **2012**, *114*, 173–181.
13. Meeker, J. D.; Stapleton, H. M. House dust concentrations of organophosphate flame retardants in relation to hormone levels and semen quality parameters. *Environ. Health Perspect.* **2010**, *118*, 318–323.
14. van der Veen, I.; de Boer, J. Phosphorus flame retardants: properties, production, environmental occurrence, toxicity and analysis. *Chemosphere* **2012**, *88*, 1119–1153.
15. Mizouchi, S.; Ichiba, M.; Takigami, H.; Kajiwara, N.; Takamuku, T.; Miyajima, T.; Kodama, H.; Someya, T.; Ueno, D. Exposure assessment of organophosphorus and organobromine flame retardants via indoor dust from elementary schools and domestic houses. *Chemosphere* **2015**, *123*, 17–25.
16. Stapleton, H. M.; Misenheimer, J.; Hoffman, K.; Webster, T. F. Flame retardant associations between children's handwipes and house dust. *Chemosphere* **2014**, *116*, 54–60.
17. Darnerud, P. O.; Eriksen, G. S.; Johannesson, T.; Larsen, P. B.; Viluksela, M. Polybrominated diphenyl ethers: occurrence, dietary exposure, and toxicology. *Environ. Health Perspect.* **2001**, *1019*, 49–68.
18. Vojta, Š.; Bečanová, J.; Melymuk, L.; Komprdová, K.; Kohoutek, J.; Kukučka, P.; Klánová, J. Screening for halogenated flame retardants in European consumer products, building materials and wastes. *Chemosphere* **2017**, *168*, 457–466.
19. Kajiwara, N.; Noma, Y.; Takigami, H. Brominated and organophosphate flame retardants in selected consumer products on the Japanese market in 2008. *J. Hazard. Mater.* **2011**, *192*, 1250–1259.
20. ARCADIS. *Identification and evaluation of data on flame retardants in consumer products*; Brussels, 2011.

21. Stapleton, H. M.; Klosterhaus, S. L.; Keller, A.; Ferguson, P. L.; van Bergen, S.; Cooper, E. M.; Webster, T. F.; Blum, A. Identification of flame retardants in polyurethane foam collected from baby products. *Environ. Sci. Technol.* **2011**, *45*, 5323–5331.
22. Ballesteros-Gómez, A.; Brandsma, S. H.; de Boer, J.; Leonards, P. E. G. Analysis of two alternative organophosphorus flame retardants in electronic and plastic consumer products: Resorcinol bis-(diphenylphosphate) (PBDPP) and bisphenol A bis (diphenylphosphate) (BPA-BDPP). *Chemosphere* **2014**, *116*, 10–14.
23. Stapleton, H. M.; Klosterhaus, S. L.; Eagle, S.; Fuh, J.; Meeker, J. D.; Blum, A.; Webster, T. F. Detection of organophosphate flame retardants in furniture foam and U.S. house dust. *Environ. Sci. Technol.* **2009**, *43*, 7490–7495.
24. Harrad, S. J.; de Wit, C. A.; Abdallah, M. A.-E.; Bergh, C.; Björklund, J. A.; Covaci, A.; Darnerud, P. O.; de Boer, J.; Diamond, M. L.; Huber, S.; et al. Indoor contamination with hexabromocyclododecanes, polybrominated diphenyl ethers, and perfluoroalkyl compounds: an important exposure pathway for people? *Environ. Sci. Technol.* **2010**, *44*, 3221–3231.
25. Jones-Otazo, H. A.; Clarke, J. P.; Diamond, M. L.; Archbold, J. A.; Ferguson, G.; Harner, T.; Richardson, G. M.; Ryan, J. J.; Wilford, B. H. Is house dust the missing exposure pathway for PBDEs? An analysis of the urban fate and human exposure to PBDEs. *Environ. Sci. Technol.* **2005**, *39*, 5121–5130.
26. Hites, R. A. Polybrominated diphenyl ethers in the environment and in people: a meta-analysis of concentrations. *Environ. Sci. Technol.* **2004**, *38*, 945–956.
27. Harrad, S. J.; Ibarra, C.; Abdallah, M. A.-E.; Boon, R.; Neels, H.; Covaci, A. Concentrations of brominated flame retardants in dust from United Kingdom cars, homes, and offices: Causes of variability and implications for human exposure. *Environ. Int.* **2008**, *34*, 1170–1175.
28. Roosens, L.; Abdallah, M. A.-E.; Harrad, S. J.; Neels, H.; Covaci, A. Exposure to hexabromocyclododecanes (HBCDs) via dust ingestion, but not diet, correlates with concentrations in human serum: Preliminary results. *Environ. Health Perspect.* **2009**, *117*, 1707–1712.
29. Dirtu, A. C.; Ali, N.; Van den Eede, N.; Neels, H.; Covaci, A. Country specific comparison for profile of chlorinated, brominated and phosphate organic contaminants in indoor dust. Case study for Eastern Romania, 2010. *Environ. Int.* **2012**, *49*, 1–8.
30. European Food Safety Authority. EFSA Panel on Contaminants in the Food Chain (CONTAM); Scientific Opinion on Emerging and Novel Brominated Flame Retardants (BFRs) in Food. *EFSA J.* **2012**, *10*, 125.
31. Brasseur, C.; Pirard, C.; Scholl, G.; De Pauw, E.; Viel, J. F.; Shen, L.; Reiner, E. J.; Focant, J.-F. Levels of dechloranes and polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDEs) in human serum from France. *Environ. Int.* **2014**, *65*, 33–40.
32. Kalantzi, O. I.; Geens, T.; Covaci, A.; Siskos, P. A. Distribution of polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDEs) and other persistent organic pollutants in human serum from Greece. *Environ. Int.* **2011**, *37*, 349–353.
33. Darnerud, P. O.; Lignell, S.; Aune, M.; Isaksson, M.; Cantillana, T.; Redeby, J.; Glynn, A. Time trends of polybrominated diphenylether (PBDE) congeners in serum of Swedish mothers and comparisons to breast milk data. *Environ. Res.* **2015**, *138*, 352–360.
34. Siddique, S.; Xian, Q.; Abdelouahab, N.; Takser, L.; Phillips, S. P.; Feng, Y.-L.; Wang, B.; Zhu, J. Levels of dechlorane plus and polybrominated diphenylethers in human milk in two Canadian cities. *Environ. Int.* **2012**, *39*, 50–55.
35. Lignell, S.; Aune, M.; Darnerud, P. O.; Cnattingius, S.; Glynn, A. Persistent organochlorine and organobromine compounds in mother's milk from Sweden 1996–2006: Compound-specific temporal trends. *Environ. Res.* **2009**, *109*, 760–767.
36. Cequier, E.; Sakhi, A. K.; Marcé, R. M.; Becher, G.; Thomsen, C. Human exposure pathways to organophosphate triesters — A biomonitoring study of mother–child pairs. *Environ. Int.* **2015**, *75*, 159–165.
37. Fromme, H.; Lahrz, T.; Kraft, M.; Fembacher, L.; Mach, C.; Dietrich, S.; Burkardt, R.; Völkel, W.; Göen, T. Organophosphate flame retardants and plasticizers in the air and dust in German daycare centers and human biomonitoring in visiting children (LUPE 3). *Environ. Int.* **2014**, *71*, 158–163.
38. Ballesteros-Gómez, A.; Van den Eede, N.; Covaci, A. In Vitro Human Metabolism of the Flame Retardant Resorcinol Bis(diphenylphosphate) (RDP). *Environ. Sci. Technol.* **2015**, *49*, 3897–3904.

39. Su, G.; Letcher, R. J.; Crump, D.; Gooden, D. M.; Stapleton, H. M. In Vitro Metabolism of the Flame Retardant Triphenyl Phosphate in Chicken Embryonic Hepatocytes and the Importance of the Hydroxylation Pathway. *Environ. Sci. Technol.* **2015**, *2*, 100–104.
40. Ballesteros-Gomez, A.; Erratico, C. A.; Eede, N. Van den; Ionas, A. C.; Leonards, P. E. G.; Covaci, A. In vitro metabolism of 2-ethylhexyldiphenyl phosphate (EHDPHP) by human liver microsomes. *Toxicol. Lett.* **2015**, *232*, 203–212.
41. Van den Eede, N.; Maho, W.; Erratico, C. A.; Neels, H.; Covaci, A. First insights in the metabolism of phosphate flame retardants and plasticizers using human liver fractions. *Toxicol. Lett.* **2013**, *223*, 9–15.
42. Van den Eede, N.; de Meester, I.; Maho, W.; Neels, H.; Covaci, A. Biotransformation of three phosphate flame retardants and plasticizers in primary human hepatocytes: untargeted metabolite screening and quantitative assessment. *J. Appl. Toxicol.* **2016**, *36*, 1401–1408.
43. Van den Eede, N.; Ballesteros-Gómez, A.; Neels, H.; Covaci, A. Does Biotransformation of Aryl Phosphate Flame Retardants in Blood Cast a New Perspective on Their Debated Biomarkers? *Environ. Sci. Technol.* **2016**, *50*, 12439–12445.
44. Meironyte, D.; Noren, K.; Bergman, A. Analysis of polybrominated diphenyl ethers in Swedish human milk. A time-related trend study, 1972-1997. *J. Toxicol. Environ. Heal. Part A* **1999**, *58*, 329–341.
45. Solomon, G. M.; Weiss, P. M. Chemical contaminants in breast milk: Time trends and regional variability. *Environ. Health Perspect.* **2002**, *110*, 339–347.
46. Sahlström, L. M. O.; Sellström, U.; de Wit, C. A.; Lignell, S.; Darnerud, P. O. Brominated Flame Retardants in Matched Serum Samples from Swedish First-Time Mothers and Their Toddlers. *Environ. Sci. Technol.* **2014**, *48*, 7584–7592.
47. Tao, F.; Abou-Elwafa Abdallah, M.; Ashworth, D. C.; Douglas, P.; Toledano, M. B.; Harrad, S. Emerging and legacy flame retardants in UK human milk and food suggest slow response to restrictions on use of PBDEs and HBCDD. *Environ. Int.* **2017**, *105*, 95–104.
48. Zhu L, Ma B, H. R. Brominated flame retardants in serum from the general population in northern China. *Env. Sci Technol.* **2009**, *18*, 6963–6968.
49. Lignell, S.; Aune, M.; Glynn, A.; Cantillana, T.; Isaksson, M.; Aune, M.; Glynn, A.; Cantillana, T. *Polybrominated diphenylethers (PBDE) and hexabromocyclododecane (HBCD) in paired samples of blood serum and breast milk – a correlation study*; Uppsala, 2013.
50. Müller, M. H. B.; Polder, A.; Brynildsrud, O. B.; Lie, E.; Løken, K. B.; Manyilizu, W. B.; Mdegela, R. H.; Mokititi, F.; Murtadha, M.; Nonga, H. E.; et al. Brominated flame retardants (BFRs) in breast milk and associated health risks to nursing infants in Northern Tanzania. *Environ. Int.* **2016**, *89–90*, 38–47.
51. Thomsen, C.; Stigum, H.; Frøshaug, M.; Broadwell, S. L.; Becher, G.; Eggesbø, M. Determinants of brominated flame retardants in breast milk from a large scale Norwegian study. *Environ. Int.* **2010**, *36*, 68–74.
52. Eljarrat, E.; Guerra, P.; Martínez, E.; Farré, M.; Alvarez, J. G.; López-Teijón, M.; Barceló, D. Hexabromocyclododecane in Human Breast Milk: Levels and Enantiomeric Patterns. *Environ. Sci. Technol.* **2009**, *43*, 1940–1946.
53. Melymuk, L.; Goosey, E.; Riddell, N.; Diamond, M. L. Interlaboratory study of novel halogenated flame retardants: INTERFLAB. *Anal. Bioanal. Chem.* **2015**, *407*, 6759–6769.
54. Stubbings, W. A.; Riddell, N.; Chittim, B.; Venier, M. Challenges in the Analyses of Organophosphate Esters. *Environ. Sci. Technol.* **2017**, *4*, 292–297.
55. Venier, M.; Audy, O.; Vojta, Š.; Bečanová, J.; Romanak, K.; Melymuk, L.; Krátká, M.; Kukučka, P.; Okeme, J. O.; Saini, A.; et al. Brominated flame retardants in indoor environment - comparative study of indoor contamination from three countries. *Environ. Int.* **2016**, *94*, 150–160.
56. Glynn, A.; Lignell, S.; Darnerud, P. O.; Aune, M.; Halldin Ankarberg, E.; Bergdahl, I. A.; Barregård, L.; Bensryd, I. Regional differences in levels of chlorinated and brominated pollutants in mother's milk from primiparous women in Sweden. *Environ. Int.* **2011**, *37*, 71–79.
57. Meironyté Guvenius, D.; Aronsson, A.; Ekman-Ordeberg, G.; Bergman, Å.; Norén, K. Human prenatal and postnatal exposure to polybrominated diphenyl ethers, polychlorinated biphenyls, polychlorobiphenyls, and pentachlorophenol. *Environ. Health Perspect.* **2003**, *111*, 1235–1241.
58. Darnerud, P. O.; Aune, M.; Atuma, S.; Becker, W.; Bjerselius, R.; Cnattingius, S.; Glynn, A. Time trend of polybrominated diphenyl ether (PBDE) levels in breast milk from Uppsala, Sweden, 1996-2001. *Organohalogen Compd.* **2002**, *58*, 233–236.

59. Sahlström, L. M. O.; Sellström, U.; de Wit, C. A.; Lignell, S.; Darnerud, P. O. Estimated intakes of brominated flame retardants via diet and dust compared to internal concentrations in a Swedish mother-toddler cohort. *Int. J. Hyg. Environ. Health* **2015**, *218*, 422–432.
60. Lignell, S.; Aune, M.; Glynn, A.; Cantillana, T.; Fridén, U. *Levels of persistent halogenated organic pollutants (POP) in mother's milk from first-time mothers in Uppsala, Sweden: results from year 2012 and temporal trends for the time period 1996-2012*; Uppsala, 2015.
61. Björklund, J. A.; Sellström, U.; de Wit, C. A.; Aune, M.; Lignell, S.; Darnerud, P. O. Comparisons of polybrominated diphenyl ether and hexabromocyclododecane concentrations in dust collected with two sampling methods and matched breast milk samples. *Indoor Air* **2012**, *22*, 279–288.
62. Lignell, S.; Aune, M.; Darnerud, P. O.; Hanberg, A.; Larsson, S. C.; Glynn, A. Prenatal exposure to polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDEs) may influence birth weight among infants in a Swedish cohort with background exposure: a cross-sectional study. *Environ. Health* **2013**, *12*, 44.
63. Lind, Y.; Darnerud, P. O.; Atuma, S.; Aune, M.; Becker, W.; Bjerselius, R.; Cnattingius, S.; Glynn, A. Polybrominated diphenyl ethers in breast milk from Uppsala County, Sweden. *Environ. Res.* **2003**, *93*, 186–194.
64. van Bavel, B.; Hardell, L.; Kittl, A.; Liljedahl, M.; Karlsson, M.; Pettersson, Anneli Tysklind, M.; Lindström, G. HIGH LEVELS OF PBDES IN 5 % OF 220 BLOOD SAMPLES FROM THE SWEDISH POPULATION. *Organohalogen Compd.* **2002**, *58*, 161–164.
65. Sjödin, A.; Hagmar, L.; Klasson-Wehler, E.; Kronholm-Diab, K.; Jakobsson, E.; Bergman, A. Flame retardant exposure: polybrominated diphenyl ethers in blood from Swedish workers. *Environ. Health Perspect.* **1999**, *107*, 643–648.
66. Lignell, S.; Aune, M.; Darnerud, P. O.; Stridsberg, M.; Hanberg, A.; Larsson, S. C.; Glynn, A. Maternal body burdens of PCDD/Fs and PBDEs are associated with maternal serum levels of thyroid hormones in early pregnancy: a cross-sectional study. *Environ. Heal.* **2016**, *15*, 55.
67. Jakobsson, K.; Athanasiadou, M.; Christiansson, A.; Athanassiadis, I.; Bergman, Å.; Hagmar, L. *Polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDEs) in serum from Swedish men 1988-2002. A longitudinal study.*; Stockholm, 2002.
68. Karlsson, M.; Julander, A.; van Bavel, B.; Hardell, L. Levels of brominated flame retardants in blood in relation to levels in household air and dust. *Environ. Int.* **2007**, *33*, 62–69.
69. Pettersson, A.; Karlsson, M.; van Bavel, B.; Engwall, M.; Lindström, G.; Ohlson, C.-G. CONCENTRATION OF POLYBROMINATED DIPHENYLEETHERS AND THYROID HORMONES IN HUMAN PLASMA FROM EXPOSED WORKERS. *Organohalogen Compd.* **2002**, *58*, 269–272.
70. Guvenius, D. M.; Bergman, A.; Noren, K. Polybrominated diphenyl ethers in Swedish human liver and adipose tissue. *Arch. Environ. Contam. Toxicol.* **2001**, *40*, 564–570.
71. Hardell, L.; Lindstrom, G.; Van de Mieroop, E.; Wingfors, H.; Sundelin, E.; Liljegren, G. Concentrations of the flame retardant 2,2',4,4'-tetrabrominated diphenyl ether in human adipose tissue in Swedish persons and the risk for non-Hodgkin's lymphoma. *Oncol. Res.* **1998**, *10*, 429–432.
72. Sahlström, L. M. O.; Sellström, U.; de Wit, C. A.; Lignell, S.; Darnerud, P. O. Feasibility Study of Feces for Noninvasive Biomonitoring of Brominated Flame Retardants in Toddlers. *Environ. Sci. Technol.* **2015**, *49*, 606–615.
73. Thomsen, C.; Lundanes, E.; Becher, G. Brominated Flame Retardants in Archived Serum Samples from Norway: A Study on Temporal Trends and the Role of Age. *Environ. Sci. Technol.* **2002**, *36*, 1414–1418.
74. Caspersen, I. H.; Kvale, H. E.; Haugen, M.; Brantsæter, A. L.; Meltzer, H. M.; Alexander, J.; Thomsen, C.; Frøshaug, M.; Bremnes, N. M. B.; Broadwell, S. L.; et al. Determinants of plasma PCB, brominated flame retardants, and organochlorine pesticides in pregnant women and 3 year old children in The Norwegian Mother and Child Cohort Study. *Environ. Res.* **2016**, *146*, 136–144.
75. Thomsen, C.; Lundanes, E.; Becher, G. Brominated flame retardants in plasma samples from three different occupational groups in Norway. *J. Environ. Monit.* **2001**, *3*, 366–370.
76. Cequier, E.; Marcé, R. M.; Becher, G.; Thomsen, C. Comparing human exposure to emerging and legacy flame retardants from the indoor environment and diet with concentrations measured in serum. *Environ. Int.* **2015**, *74*, 54–59.
77. Thomsen, C.; Knutsen, H. K.; Liane, V. H.; Frøshaug, M.; Kvale, H. E.; Haugen, M.; Meltzer, H. M.; Alexander, J.; Becher, G. Consumption of fish from a contaminated lake strongly affects the concentrations of polybrominated diphenyl ethers and hexabromocyclododecane in serum. *Mol. Nutr. Food Res.* **2008**, *52*, 228–237.



78. Eggesbø, M.; Thomsen, C.; Jørgensen, J. V.; Becher, G.; Øyvind Odland, J.; Longnecker, M. P. Associations between brominated flame retardants in human milk and thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH) in neonates. *Environ. Res.* **2011**, *111*, 737–743.
79. Thomsen, C.; Haug, L. S.; Stigum, H.; Frøshaug, M.; Broadwell, S. L.; Becher, G. Changes in concentrations of perfluorinated compounds, polybrominated diphenyl ethers, and polychlorinated biphenyls in Norwegian breast-milk during twelve months of lactation. *Environ. Sci. Technol.* **2010**, *44*, 9550–9556.
80. Polder, A.; Thomsen, C.; Lindström, G.; Løken, K. B.; Skaare, J. U. Levels and temporal trends of chlorinated pesticides, polychlorinated biphenyls and brominated flame retardants in individual human breast milk samples from Northern and Southern Norway. *Chemosphere* **2008**, *73*, 14–23.
81. Fromme, H.; Körner, W.; Shahin, N.; Wanner, A.; Albrecht, M.; Boehmer, S.; Parlar, H.; Mayer, R.; Liebl, B.; Bolte, G. Human exposure to polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDE), as evidenced by data from a duplicate diet study, indoor air, house dust, and biomonitoring in Germany. *Environ. Int.* **2009**, *35*, 1125–1135.
82. Schroter-Kermani, C.; Helm, D.; Herrmann, T.; Papke, O. The German Environmental Specimen Bank - Application in Trend Monitoring of Polybrominated Diphenyl Ethers in Human Blood. *Organohalogen Compd.* **2000**, *47*, 49–52.
83. Fromme, H.; Hilger, B.; Albrecht, M.; Gries, W.; Leng, G.; Völkel, W. Occurrence of chlorinated and brominated dioxins/furans, PCBs, and brominated flame retardants in blood of German adults. *Int. J. Hyg. Environ. Health* **2016**, *219*, 380–388.
84. Antignac, J.-P.; Cariou, R.; Maume, D.; Marchand, P.; Monteau, F.; Zalko, D.; Berrebi, A.; Cravedi, J.-P.; Andre, F.; Le Bizec, B. Exposure assessment of fetus and newborn to brominated flame retardants in France: preliminary data. *Mol. Nutr. Food Res.* **2008**, *52*, 258–265.
85. Dereumeaux, C.; Saoudi, A.; Pecheux, M.; Berat, B.; de Crouy-Chanel, P.; Zaros, C.; Brunel, S.; Delamaire, C.; le Tertre, A.; Lefranc, A.; et al. Biomarkers of exposure to environmental contaminants in French pregnant women from the Elfe cohort in 2011. *Environ. Int.* **2016**, *97*, 56–67.
86. Antignac, J. P.; Main, K. M.; Virtanen, H. E.; Boquien, C. Y.; Marchand, P.; Venisseau, A.; Guiffard, I.; Bichon, E.; Wohlfahrt-Veje, C.; Legrand, A.; et al. Country-specific chemical signatures of persistent organic pollutants (POPs) in breast milk of French, Danish and Finnish women. *Environ. Pollut.* **2016**, *218*, 728–738.
87. Ploteau, S.; Antignac, J.-P.; Volteau, C.; Marchand, P.; Vénisseau, A.; Vacher, V.; Le Bizec, B. Distribution of persistent organic pollutants in serum, omental, and parietal adipose tissue of French women with deep infiltrating endometriosis and circulating versus stored ratio as new marker of exposure. *Environ. Int.* **2016**, *97*, 125–136.
88. Frederiksen, M.; Thomsen, M.; Vorkamp, K.; Knudsen, L. E. Patterns and concentration levels of polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDEs) in placental tissue of women in Denmark. *Chemosphere* **2009**, *76*, 1464–1469.
89. Frederiksen, M.; Thomsen, C.; Frøshaug, M.; Vorkamp, K.; Thomsen, M.; Becher, G.; Knudsen, L. E. Polybrominated diphenyl ethers in paired samples of maternal and umbilical cord blood plasma and associations with house dust in a Danish cohort. *Int. J. Hyg. Environ. Health* **2010**, *213*, 233–242.
90. Strandman, T.; Koistinen, J.; Kiviranta, H.; Vuorinen, P.; Tuomisto, J.; Vartiainen, T. Levels of some polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDEs) in fish and human adipose tissue in Finland. *Organohalogen Compd.* **1999**, *40*, 355–358.
91. Strandman, T.; Koistinen, J.; Vartiainen, T. Polybrominated Diphenyl Ethers (PBDEs) in Placenta and Human Milk. *Organohalogen Compd.* **2000**, *47*, 61–64.
92. Colles, A.; Koppen, G.; Hanot, V.; Nelen, V.; Dewolf, M.-C.; Noël, E.; Malisch, R.; Kotz, A.; Kypke, K.; Biot, P.; et al. Fourth WHO-coordinated survey of human milk for persistent organic pollutants (POPs): Belgian results. *Chemosphere* **2008**, *73*, 907–914.
93. Croes, K.; Colles, A.; Koppen, G.; Govarts, E.; Bruckers, L.; Van de Mieroop, E.; Nelen, V.; Covaci, A.; Dirtu, A. C.; Thomsen, C.; et al. Persistent organic pollutants (POPs) in human milk: A biomonitoring study in rural areas of Flanders (Belgium). *Chemosphere* **2012**, *89*, 988–994.
94. Roosens, L.; D'Hollander, W.; Bervoets, L.; Reynders, H.; Van Campenhout, K.; Cornelis, C.; Van Den Heuvel, R.; Koppen, G.; Covaci, A. Brominated flame retardants and perfluorinated chemicals, two groups of persistent contaminants in Belgian human blood and milk. *Environ. Pollut.* **2010**, *158*, 2546–2552.

95. Covaci, A.; de Boer, J.; Ryan, J. J.; Voorspoels, S.; Schepens, P. Distribution of Organobrominated and Organochlorinated Contaminants in Belgian Human Adipose Tissue. *Environ. Res.* **2002**, *88*, 210–218.
96. Schoeters, G.; Colles, A.; Hond, E. Den; Croes, K.; Vrijens, J.; Baeyens, W.; Nelen, V.; Mieroop, E. Van De; Covaci, A.; Bruckers, L.; et al. Chapter 2F The Flemish Environment and Health Study (FLEHS) - Second Survey (2007-2011): Establishing Reference Values for Biomarkers of Exposure in the Flemish Population. In *Biomarkers and Human Biomonitoring: Volume 1*; The Royal Society of Chemistry, 2012; Vol. 1, pp. 135–165.
97. Čechová, E.; Seifertová, M.; Kukučka, P.; Vojta, Š.; Quaak, I.; de Cock, M.; van de Bor, M.; Kočan, A. An effective clean-up technique for GC/EI-HRMS determination of developmental neurotoxicants in human breast milk. *Anal. Bioanal. Chem.* **2017**, *409*, 1311–1322.
98. Roze, E.; Meijer, L.; Bakker, A.; Van Braeckel, K. N. J. A.; Sauer, P. J. J.; Bos, A. F. Prenatal exposure to organohalogens, including brominated flame retardants, influences motor, cognitive, and behavioral performance at school age. *Environ. Health Perspect.* **2009**, *117*, 1953–1958.
99. Weiss, J.; Meijer, L.; Sauer, P. J. J.; Linderholm, L.; Athanassiadis, I.; Bergman, Å. PBDE and HBCDD levels in blood from Dutch mothers and infants - Analysis of a Dutch Groningen Infant Cohort. *Organohalogen Compd.* **2004**, *66*.
100. Meijer, L.; Weiss, J.; van Velzen, M. J. M.; Beouwer, A.; Bergman, ?? K E; Sauer, P. J. J. Serum concentrations of neutral and phenolic organohalogens in pregnant women and some of their infants in the Netherlands. *Environ. Sci. Technol.* **2008**, *42*, 3428–3433.
101. Meijer, L.; Martijn, A.; Melessen, J.; Brouwer, A.; Weiss, J.; de Jong, F. H.; Sauer, P. J. J. Influence of prenatal organohalogen levels on infant male sexual development: sex hormone levels, testes volume and penile length. *Hum. Reprod.* **2012**, *27*, 867–872.
102. Meneses, M.; Wingfors, H.; Schuhmacher, M.; Domingo, J. L.; Lindström, G.; Bavel, B. v. Polybrominated diphenyl ethers detected in human adipose tissue from Spain. *Chemosphere* **1999**, *39*, 2271–2278.
103. Garí, M.; Grimalt, J. O. Inverse age-dependent accumulation of decabromodiphenyl ether and other PBDEs in serum from a general adult population. *Environ. Int.* **2013**, *54*, 119–127.
104. Gómara, B.; Herrero, L.; Ramos, J. J.; Mateo, J. R.; Fernández, M. A.; García, J. F.; González, M. J. Distribution of Polybrominated Diphenyl Ethers in Human Umbilical Cord Serum, Paternal Serum, Maternal Serum, Placentas, and Breast Milk from Madrid Population, Spain. *Environ. Sci. Technol.* **2007**, *41*, 6961–6968.
105. Vizcaino, E.; Grimalt, J. O.; Lopez-Espinosa, M.-J.; Llop, S.; Rebagliato, M.; Ballester, F. Polybromodiphenyl ethers in mothers and their newborns from a non-occupationally exposed population (Valencia, Spain). *Environ. Int.* **2011**, *37*, 152–157.
106. Lopez-Espinosa, M.-J.; Costa, O.; Vizcaino, E.; Murcia, M.; Fernandez-Somoano, A.; Iñiguez, C.; Llop, S.; Grimalt, J. O.; Ballester, F.; Tardon, A. Prenatal Exposure to Polybrominated Flame Retardants and Fetal Growth in the INMA Cohort (Spain). *Environ. Sci. Technol.* **2015**, *49*, 10108–10116.
107. Gascon, M.; Fort, M.; Martínez, D.; Carsin, A.-E.; Fornis, J.; Grimalt, J. O.; Santa Marina, L.; Lertxundi, N.; Sunyer, J.; Vrijheid, M. Polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDEs) in breast milk and neuropsychological development in infants. *Environ. Health Perspect.* **2012**, *120*, 1760–1765.
108. Król, S.; Zabiegała, B.; Namieśnik, J. Monitoring and analytics of semivolatile organic compounds (SVOCs) in indoor air. *Anal. Bioanal. Chem.* **2011**, *400*, 1751–1769.
109. Hohenblum, P.; Steinbichl, P.; Rafflesberg, W.; Weiss, S.; Moche, W.; Vallant, B.; Scharf, S.; Haluza, D.; Moshhammer, H.; Kundi, M.; et al. *Pollution gets personal! A first population-based human biomonitoring study in Austria*; 2012; Vol. 215.
110. Crhova, S.; Cerna, M.; Grabic, R.; Tomšej, T.; Ocelka, T. POLYBROMINATED FLAME RETARDANTS IN HUMAN ADIPOSE TISSUE IN CZECH REPUBLIC INHABITANTS. THE PILOT STUDY. *Organohalogen Compd.* **2002**, *58*, 241–244.
111. Pulkrabová, J.; Hrádková, P.; Hajšlová, J.; Poustka, J.; Nápravníková, M.; Poláček, V. Brominated flame retardants and other organochlorine pollutants in human adipose tissue samples from the Czech Republic. *Environ. Int.* **2009**, *35*, 63–68.
112. Lankova, D.; Lacina, O.; Pulkrabová, J.; Hajslova, J. The determination of perfluoroalkyl substances, brominated flame retardants and their metabolites in human breast milk and infant formula. *Talanta* **2013**, *117*, 318–325.
113. Kazda, R.; Hajšlová, J.; Poustka, J.; Čajka, T. Determination of polybrominated diphenyl ethers in human milk samples in the Czech Republic: Comparative study of negative chemical ionisation mass

- spectrometry and time-of-flight high-resolution mass spectrometry. *Anal. Chim. Acta* **2004**, *520*, 237–243.
114. Ingelido, A. M.; Ballard, T.; Dellatte, E.; di Domenico, A.; Ferri, F.; Fulgenzi, A. R.; Herrmann, T.; Iacovella, N.; Miniero, R.; Pöpke, O.; et al. Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDEs) in milk from Italian women living in Rome and Venice. *Chemosphere* **2007**, *67*, S301–S306.
  115. Dimitriadou, L.; Malarvannan, G.; Covaci, A.; Iossifidou, E.; Tzafettas, J.; Zournatzi-Koioi, V.; Kalantzi, O.-I. Levels and profiles of brominated and chlorinated contaminants in human breast milk from Thessaloniki, Greece. *Sci. Total Environ.* **2016**, *539*, 350–358.
  116. Thomsen, C.; Molander, P.; Daae, H. L.; Jan??k, K.; Froshaug, M.; Liane, V. H.; Thorud, S.; Becher, G.; Dybing, E. Occupational exposure to hexabromocyclododecane at an industrial plant. *Environ. Sci. Technol.* **2007**, *41*, 5210–5216.
  117. Fromme, H.; Cequier, E.; Kim, J.-T.; Hanssen, L.; Hilger, B.; Thomsen, C.; Chang, Y.-S.; Völkel, W. Persistent and emerging pollutants in the blood of German adults: Occurrence of dechloranes, polychlorinated naphthalenes, and siloxanes. *Environ. Int.* **2015**, *85*, 292–298.
  118. Xu, F.; Tay, J.-H.; Covaci, A.; Padilla-Sánchez, J. A.; Papadopoulou, E.; Haug, L. S.; Neels, H.; Sellström, U.; de Wit, C. A. Assessment of dietary exposure to organohalogen contaminants, legacy and emerging flame retardants in a Norwegian cohort. *Environ. Int.* **2017**, *102*, 236–243.
  119. Cequier, E.; Marcé, R. M.; Becher, G.; Thomsen, C. Determination of emerging halogenated flame retardants and polybrominated diphenyl ethers in serum by gas chromatography mass spectrometry. *J. Chromatogr. A* **2013**, *1310*, 126–132.
  120. Larsson, K.; Wit, C. De; Berglund, M. *Tidstrender av kemiska ämnen i barns urin och utvärdering av förskoledamm som exponeringskälla*; Stockholm, 2017.
  121. Ali, N.; Harrad, S. J.; Goosey, E. R.; Neels, H.; Covaci, A. “Novel” brominated flame retardants in Belgian and UK indoor dust: implications for human exposure. *Chemosphere* **2011**, *83*, 1360–1365.
  122. Sales, C.; Poma, G.; Malarvannan, G.; Portolés, T.; Beltrán, J.; Covaci, A. Simultaneous determination of dechloranes, polybrominated diphenyl ethers and novel brominated flame retardants in food and serum. *Anal. Bioanal. Chem.* **2017**, *409*, 4507–4515.
  123. Dufour, P.; Pirard, C.; Charlier, C. Validation of a novel and rapid method for the simultaneous determination of some phenolic organohalogenes in human serum by GC–MS. *J. Chromatogr. B* **2016**, *1036*, 66–75.
  124. Makinen, M. S. E.; Makinen, M. R. A.; Koistinen, J. T. B.; Pasanen, A.-L.; Pasanen, P. O.; Kalliokoski, P. J.; Korpi, A. M. Respiratory and Dermal Exposure to Organophosphorus Flame Retardants and Tetrabromobisphenol A at Five Work Environments. *Environ. Sci. Technol.* **2009**, *43*, 941–947.
  125. Wang, W.; Abualnaja, K. O.; Asimakopoulos, A. G.; Covaci, A.; Gevao, B.; Johnson-Restrepo, B.; Kumosani, T. A.; Malarvannan, G.; Minh, T. B.; Moon, H. B.; et al. A comparative assessment of human exposure to tetrabromobisphenol A and eight bisphenols including bisphenol A via indoor dust ingestion in twelve countries. *Environ. Int.* **2015**, *83*, 183–191.
  126. Pratt, I.; Anderson, W.; Crowley, D.; Daly, S.; Evans, R.; Fernandes, A.; Fitzgerald, M.; Geary, M.; Keane, D.; Morrison, J. J.; et al. Brominated and fluorinated organic pollutants in the breast milk of first-time Irish mothers: is there a relationship to levels in food? *Food Addit. Contam. Part A* **2013**, *30*, 1788–1798.
  127. Čechová, E.; Vojta, Š.; Kukučka, P.; Kočan, A.; Trnovec, T.; Murínová, L. P.; de Cock, M.; van de Bor, M.; Askevold, J.; Eggesbø, M.; et al. Legacy and alternative halogenated flame retardants in human milk in Europe: Implications for children’s health. *Environ. Int.* **2017**, *108*, 137–145.
  128. Brasseur, C.; Pirard, C.; L’homme, B.; De Pauw, E.; Focant, J.-F. **Measurement of emerging dechloranes in human serum using modulated gas chromatography coupled to electron capture negative ionization time-of-flight mass spectrometry.** *Rapid Commun. Mass Spectrom.* **2016**, *30*, 2545–2554.
  129. Kucharska, A.; Cequier, E.; Thomsen, C.; Becher, G.; Covaci, A.; Voorspoels, S. Assessment of human hair as an indicator of exposure to organophosphate flame retardants. Case study on a Norwegian mother–child cohort. *Environ. Int.* **2015**, *83*, 50–57.
  130. Xu, F.; Giovanoulis, G.; Van Waes, S.; Padilla-Sanchez, J. A.; Papadopoulou, E.; Magn??r, J.; Haug, L. S.; Neels, H.; Covaci, A. Comprehensive study of human external exposure to organophosphate flame retardants via air, dust, and hand wipes: The importance of sampling and assessment strategy. *Environ. Sci. Technol.* **2016**, *50*, 7752–7760.



131. Reemtsma, T.; Lingott, J.; Roegler, S. Determination of 14 monoalkyl phosphates, dialkyl phosphates and dialkyl thiophosphates by LC-MS/MS in human urinary samples. *Sci. Total Environ.* **2011**, *409*, 1990–1993.
132. Schindler, B. K.; Weiss, T.; Sch??tze, A.; Koslitz, S.; Broding, H. C.; B??nnger, J.; Br??ning, T. Occupational exposure of air crews to tricresyl phosphate isomers and organophosphate flame retardants after fume events. *Arch. Toxicol.* **2013**, *87*, 645–648.
133. Poma, G.; Glynn, A.; Malarvannan, G.; Covaci, A.; Darnerud, P. O. Dietary intake of phosphorus flame retardants (PFRs) using Swedish food market basket estimations. *Food Chem. Toxicol.* **2017**, *100*, 1–7.
134. Gyllenhammar, I.; Glynn, A.; Jönsson, B. A. G.; Lindh, C. H.; Darnerud, P. O.; Svensson, K.; Lignell, S. Diverging temporal trends of human exposure to bisphenols and plasticizers, such as phthalates, caused by substitution of legacy EDCs? *Environ. Res.* **2017**, *153*, 48–54.
135. Jonsson, O. B.; Dyremark, E.; Nilsson, U. L. Development of a microporous membrane liquid-liquid extractor for organophosphate esters in human blood plasma: Identification of triphenyl phosphate and octyl diphenyl phosphate in donor plasma. *J. Chromatogr. B Biomed. Sci. Appl.* **2001**, *755*, 157–164.
136. Sundkvist, A. M.; Olofsson, U.; Haglund, P. Organophosphorus flame retardants and plasticizers in marine and fresh water biota and in human milk. *J. Environ. Monit.* **2010**, *12*, 943.
137. Van den Eede, N.; Neels, H.; Jorens, P. G.; Covaci, A. Analysis of organophosphate flame retardant diester metabolites in human urine by liquid chromatography electrospray ionisation tandem mass spectrometry. *J. Chromatogr. A* **2013**, *1303*, 48–53.
138. Gyllenhammar, I.; Glynn, A.; Cantillana, T.; Aune, M.; Ola, P.; Lignell, S.; Gyllenhammar, I.; Glynn, A.; Cantillana, T. Concentrations of four new brominated flame retardants (HBB, PBEB, BTBPE, DBDPE), PBDEs and HBCD in blood serum from first-time mothers in Uppsala 1996-2015 Concentrations of four new brominated flame retardants ( HBB , PBEB , BTBPE , DBDPE ), PBDEs . **2016**, 1–13.
139. Fernandes, A. R.; Mortimer, D.; Rose, M.; Smith, F.; Panton, S.; Garcia-Lopez, M. Bromine content and brominated flame retardants in food and animal feed from the UK. *Chemosphere* **2016**, *150*, 472–478.
140. Thomsen, C.; Leknes, H.; Lundanes, E.; Becher, G. A new method for determination of halogenated flame retardants in human milk using solid-phase extraction. *J. Anal. Toxicol.* **2002**, *26*, 129–137.
141. Alves, A.; Giovanoulis, G.; Nilsson, U. L.; Erratico, C. A.; Lucattini, L.; Haug, L. S.; Jacobs, G.; de Wit, C. A.; Leonards, P. E. G.; Covaci, A.; et al. Case study on screening emerging pollutants in urine and nails. *Environ. Sci. Technol.* **2017**, *acs.est.6b05661*.
142. Zhou, S. N.; Buchar, A.; Siddique, S.; Takser, L.; Abdelouahab, N.; Zhu, J. Measurements of Selected Brominated Flame Retardants in Nursing Women: Implications for Human Exposure. *Environ. Sci. Technol.* **2014**, *48*, 8873–8880.
143. Liu, X.; Yu, G.; Cao, Z.; Wang, B.; Huang, J. Organic flame retardants in offices, taxis and outsides in China: hand wipes, surface wipes and dust. *BFR 2017 Work.* **2017**.
144. Li, P.; Jin, J.; Wang, Y.; Hu, J.; Xu, M.; Sun, Y.; Ma, Y. Concentrations of organophosphorus, polybromobenzene, and polybrominated diphenyl ether flame retardants in human serum, and relationships between concentrations and donor ages. *Chemosphere* **2017**, *171*, 654–660.
145. Zhou, S. N.; Siddique, S.; Lavoie, L.; Takser, L.; Abdelouahab, N.; Zhu, J. Hexachloronorborene-based flame retardants in humans: Levels in maternal serum and milk. *Environ. Int.* **2014**, *66*, 11–17.
146. Zhao, F.; Wan, Y.; Zhao, H.; Hu, W.; Mu, D.; Webster, T. F.; Hu, J. Levels of Blood Organophosphorus Flame Retardants and Association with Changes in Human Sphingolipid Homeostasis. *Environ. Sci. Technol.* **2016**, *50*, 8896–8903.
147. Hoffman, K.; Lorenzo, A.; Butt, C. M.; Adair, L.; Herring, A. H.; Stapleton, H. M.; Daniels, J. L. Predictors of urinary flame retardant concentration among pregnant women. *Environ. Int.* **2017**, *98*, 96–101.
148. Ding, J.; Xu, Z.; Huang, W.; Feng, L.; Yang, F. Organophosphate ester flame retardants and plasticizers in human placenta in Eastern China. *Sci. Total Environ.* **2016**, *554–555*, 211–217.
149. Qiao, L.; Zheng, X. B.; Zheng, J.; Lei, W. X.; Li, H. F.; Wang, M. H.; He, C. T.; Chen, S. J.; Yuan, J. G.; Luo, X. J.; et al. Analysis of human hair to assess exposure to organophosphate flame retardants: Influence of hair segments and gender differences. *Environ. Res.* **2016**, *148*, 177–183.

