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Supplemental Material

A Probabilistic Approach to Evaluate the Risk of Decreased Total Triiodothyronine Hormone Levels following Chronic Exposure to PFOS and PFHxS via Contaminated Drinking Water

Antero Vieira Silva, Joakim Ringblom, Christian Lindh, Kristin Scott, Kristina Jakobsson, and Mattias Öberg

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Table S1. Spearman correlation results for PFAS in the sample population. Sample size $n = 1,845$ for PFHxS, PFOA and PFOS, $n = 723$ for PFNA, $n = 467$ for PFDA, $n = 228$ for PFHpA.

Figure S1. Benchmark dose-response analysis for females (left) and males (right) monkeys, using serum PFOS concentrations (x-axis) and free T₃ levels at day 184 (y-axis) as described in the Seacat study (2002). Doses are based on median serum concentrations measured in the dose groups.

Figure S2. The contribution of the different sources of uncertainty to the overall IMoE distribution, estimated for co-exposure to PFOS and PFHxS.