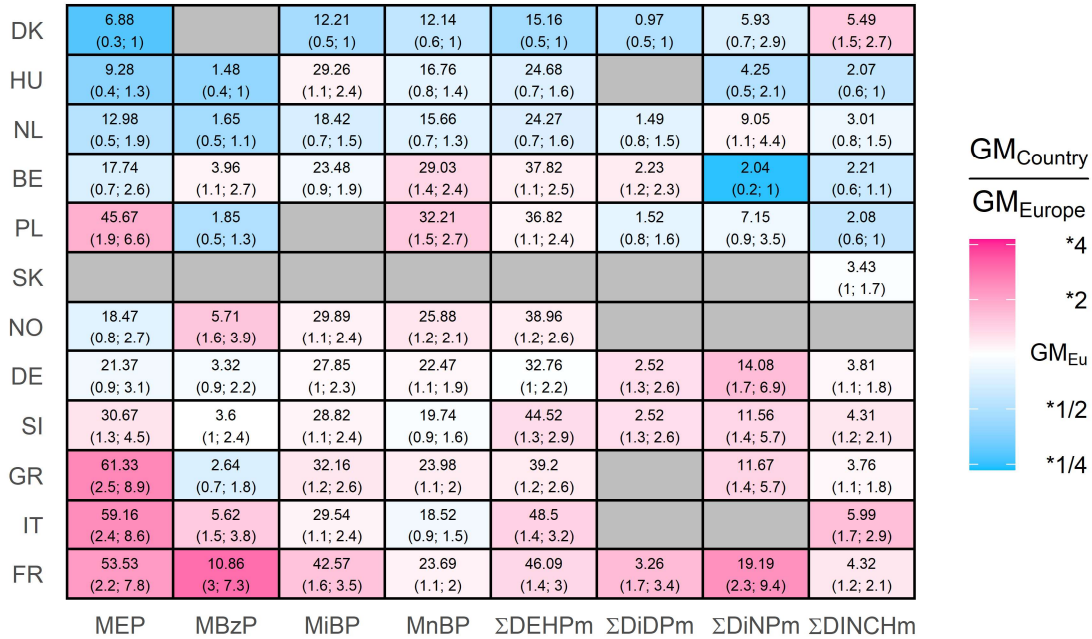
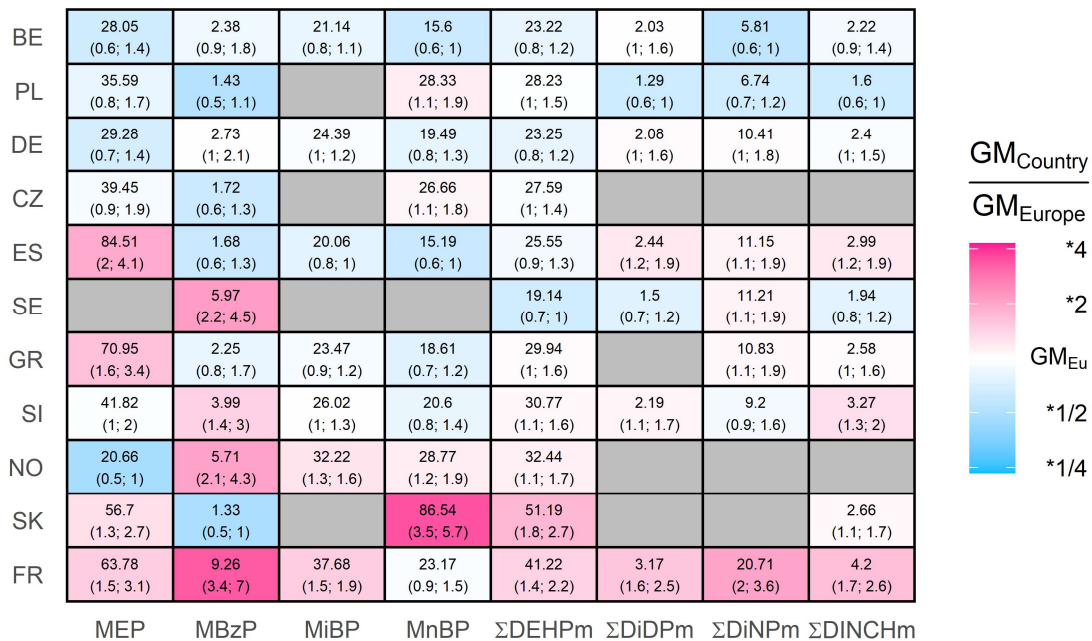


Children, GM in $\mu\text{g/L}$
(factor relative to GMEu; factor relative to lowest value per substance)



Adolescents, GM in $\mu\text{g/L}$
(factor relative to GMEu; factor relative to lowest value per substance)



Supplementary Figure 3. Heatmap of comparisons of each study's GM (exposure value geometric mean; $\mu\text{g/L}$) to the European GMs (GM_{Eu} , $\mu\text{g/L}$; in white). Grey cells: No or no quality-assured data for this metabolite or sum in this study. The darker blue the concentration of a metabolite or sum of a study is, the smaller is it relative to the GM_{Eu} . The darker pink the concentration is, the higher is it relative to the GM_{Eu} . Each cell gives the respective GM (calculated with survey methods) for a metabolite or sum from a country in $\mu\text{g/L}$. The first number in the brackets gives the proportion of that GM relative to the GM_{Eu} (e.g. 0.5 meaning this GM is half the GM_{Eu}). The second number in the bracket gives the proportion relative to the lowest GM of that metabolite or sum (e.g. 1 = the lowest GM; 7 = GM is 7 times higher than the lowest GM for that metabolite or sum). Σ DEHPm is the sum of OH-MEHP, oxo-MEHP, and cx-MEPP; Σ DiNPm the sum of OH-MiNP and cx-MiNP; Σ DiDPm the sum of OH-MiDP and cx-MiDP; and Σ DINCHm the sum of OH-MINCH and cx-MINCH.