

Supplementary Material S2: Detailed description of contributing studies.

The following detailed description of the participating studies below is based on the information provided by the principal investigators in IPCHEM and on scientific publications when available. This information is fully summarized in the Materials and Methods section of the present paper (see the main article). For more details, please refer to the contents of the articles referenced in each of the summaries below.

3xG: The 3xG survey is a Belgian and regional mother new-born prospective cohort aiming to investigate health in relation to children's lifestyle and environment in 3 municipalities in Flanders, Belgium (Van Den Heuvel et al., 2020). The 3xG project was initiated in 2009 and was programmed as a long-term follow-up study of children from before birth until the end of adolescence (<18 years). During the recruitment of pregnant women, biological samples including urine samples were collected for the analysis of the selected environmental chemicals, and also stored at -80°C/-20°C for later analysis. In total of 301 mothers were enrolled in the 3xG study between December 2010 and May 2015, half of whom had available data on urinary BPA concentrations.

DEMOCOPHES: The DEMOCOPHES study was the first major project aimed at harmonizing in practice Human Biomonitoring approaches at European level. A harmonized protocol was developed to collect comparable human biomonitoring data across Europe, taking into account the biomarkers (Becker et al., 2014). The pilot study of the COPHES/DEMOCOPHES study consisted of a cross-sectional survey including 120 mother-child pairs from 17 European countries, with the exception of Cyprus and Luxembourg that were set at 60 mother-child pairs (smaller national populations) (Den Hond et al., 2015). A selection of chemicals and biomarkers were measured in all the participating countries. However, BPA was included as an optional biomarker and was measured in six countries, namely Belgium, Denmark, Luxembourg, Slovenia, Spain, and Sweden (Covaci et al., 2015). The participating countries had common and specific strategies for the recruitment of the study population. In all the studies, the inclusion of mothers was based on the (random) selection of children aged 6-11 years who lived permanently with their mothers in the study area for at least the five last years. Children were selected either through population registers or through their schools. In each participating country, two areas with different levels of urbanization (urban and rural) were selected

for the recruitment. Therefore, the selected mother-child populations were not representative of their
respective countries. Overall, participants were recruited between January 2010 and March 2012 for a total
of 2 to 35 consecutive months. First-morning urine samples were collected in participants and, within 24h,
were aliquoted and stored at -20 °C for later analysis. The analytical method used for BPA measurement was
LC-MS/MS in Denmark, Luxembourg and Sweden, HPLC-MS/MS in Spain, GC-MS in Belgium, and GC-
MS/MS in Slovenia. The laboratories was qualified for BPA analysis after successfully passing a quality
assurance procedure (Schindler et al., 2014).

ELFE: The ELFE protocol study has been described previously (Dereumeaux et al., 2016; Charles et al., 2020).
The ELFE cohort is a component of the French HBM program. It's a national and longitudinal study aimed
at investigating the effects of environmental exposures on children's health. The study population of the
perinatal component was a random selection of adult mothers (> 18 years) who gave birth to a live-born baby
after at least 33 weeks, in one of the selected maternity units of the participating hospitals. A representative
national sample of 4145 pregnant women located in continental France in 2011 was enrolled between June
27 and December 5, 2011, covering 3 main seasonal periods of exposure to some chemicals of interest (winter,
autumn and summer). A spot urine sample was collected at the maternity in a 150 mL polypropylene
container for each pregnant woman, aliquoted in 10 mL polypropylene cryotubes and stored at -80°C.
Urinary BPA concentrations were analysed by GC-MS/MS in a subsample of 1764 pregnant women, while
preserving the national representativeness of maternity hospitals. The age of the ELFE participants with BPA
measurement ranged from 18 to 44 years old. A pilot ELFE study was successfully conducted to validate all
the aspects of the protocol study: questionnaires, sampling protocols, transport conditions and analytical
methods (Vandentorren et al., 2009; Oleko et al., 2011; Vandentorren et al., 2011).

ESB: The German Environmental Specimen Bank (ESB) is an annual collection of biological samples (blood,
plasma and urine) from a set of 120-150 volunteers recruited at each of four different sampling sites in
Germany (Kolossa-Gehring et al., 2012; Lermen et al., 2014; Lermen et al., 2019). The main goal of the
continuous collection of biological databases is to study the environmental exposures of the adult population
non-occupationally exposed, combining human biomonitoring with data from questionnaires. Participant
recruitment and biological sampling began in 1982 and continues to this day. A maximum of 75 healthy

students of each sex, aged 20-29 years, have been recruited during each recruitment cycle. Sampling is assumed to be representative of healthy young adults in Germany non-occupationally exposed. Each enrolled volunteer received at home an information kit on the German ESB and a container and for collecting the 24-hour urine samples at home. Participants signed an informed consent form, completed a standardized self-report questionnaire, and brought all of these with their self-urine collections to a scheduled appointment. The 24-hour urine samples were processed directly in the laboratory. The urine samples were portioned into the cleaned tubes and the tubes were stored at -80°C after sample processing. A subset of samples was immediately directly separated for the measurement of selected chemicals for the real-time monitoring.

FLEHSIII: The Flemish Environment and Health Survey (FLEHS) is the Belgian human biomonitoring program that aims to assess and monitor the human exposure of the Flemish population to environmental pollution and its impact on public health (Schoeters et al., 2017; Van Den Heuvel et al., 2020). The third cycle of the FLEHS included adults aged 50-65 years who were enrolled between May and December 2014. A total of 209 participants including 101 women were selected using a stratified clustered multistage design within randomly selected primary sampling units of general practitioners. Overall, the study design of the FLEHS recruitment aimed to provide a geographically representative sample of the Flemish population for the measurement of exposures to environmental chemicals. All the enrolled participants lived in Flanders for at least 10 years and signed an informed consent for their inclusion in the cohort. Each participant completed an individual information questionnaire. Spot urine samples were collected for biomarker analysis and stored at -80°C/-20°C.

HELIX: The Human Early-Life Exposome (HELIX) is a European collaborative research project that aims to characterize exposures to multiple environmental factors and associate these exposures with omics biomarkers and child health outcomes, in an "early-life exposome" approach. The HELIX study protocol has been described in detail by Vrijheid et al. (Vrijheid et al., 2014) and Maitre et al. (Maitre et al., 2018). The Helix data were based on six established population-based birth cohort studies from France, Greece, Lithuania, Norway, Spain, and the United Kingdom. The participating cohort studies were selected on the basis of pre-established criteria in accordance with the objectives of the Helix study protocol. In particular,

the cohorts included had to provide a substantial existing longitudinal data from early pregnancy through childhood; be able to follow children at similar ages; be able to integrate questionnaires, biological samples and clinical examinations using the standardized HELIX protocols; and be able to ensure heterogeneity with respect to exposures and population characteristics. The design of the HELIX project was a multi-level study encompassing all participants in mother-child pairs participants from the six existing cohorts included. All the mothers were recruited during pregnancy, between 1999 and 2010. A subcohort of mother-child pairs was recruited from the entire HELIX cohort between 2013 and 2016 for the study of environmental exposures and the "omics" component. For that purpose, about 200 mother-child pairs with sufficient stored biological samples for analysis of prenatal exposure biomarkers were randomly selected from each of the six original cohorts. For the present BPA Study, only data from the United Kingdom (BiB cohort) and Greece (RHEA cohort) were eligible for inclusion in the study protocol with respect to the recruitment period from the original cohort. In the entire HELIX subcohort, the biomarkers of exposure to selected environmental chemicals were measured in biological samples previously collected from mothers during pregnancy and stored in the cohort biobank. Non-persistent chemicals, including BPA, were measured in urine samples (Haug et al., 2018; Montazeri et al., 2019).

The BIB cohort's participants were initially recruited between March 2007 and November 2010 from the deprived multi-ethnic population of Bradford, the sixth largest city in the United Kingdom, with a high rates of infant morbidity and mortality (Wright et al., 2013). Pregnant women were all recruited at the Bradford Royal Infirmary's maternity unit at 26-28 weeks' gestation and completed an interviewer-administered questionnaire after giving their consent for inclusion in the BIB cohort. Urine samples were collected at 28 weeks gestation and stored in the BIB biobank. The population recruited for the BIB cohort was representative of the population of Bradford, with a predominance of White British and Pakistani origin, but also including people from other ethnic minorities. However, the recruited population was not considered representative of the UK population as a whole, as the city of Bradford, despite its similarities to other large cities in the United Kingdom, has a more precarious population and diversity.

The RHEA cohort's participants were initially recruited from February 2007 to February 2008, in the city of Heraklion, which covers the wider Greek region of Heraklion (Chatzi et al., 2017). Pregnant women were

recruited at around 28 weeks' gestation from two public and two private antenatal clinics in Heraklion. The Rhea cohort had planned to recruit a representative sample of mother-child pairs in early pregnancy in the Heraklion region of Greece. However, despite the efforts made in the recruitment process, the non-participants were more likely to be of lower socioeconomic status than the enrolled women. All recruited women in the RHEA cohort had to live in the study area, to be over 16 years of age, and were invited to provide biological samples and to participate in a face-to-face interview. All the urine samples collected were processed within 2 hours of collection. Samples were aliquoted and stored at -80 °C.

IBS: The Israeli Biomonitoring Study (IBS) is a cross-sectional study in the general adult population that aimed at investigating exposures to environmental chemicals and phytoestrogens (Berman et al., 2013; 2014). Adults aged 20-74 years were recruited between February and June 2011, so as to be representative of the distribution of the population in terms of urban and rural residence, ethnic groups, and geographic coverage. The sampling design consisted of door-knocking recruitment in selected areas in each residential area. Individuals who met the inclusion criteria and who agreed to participate in the study were enrolled. Individual information was collected by a trained interviewer. Smoking status was self-reported. A spot urine sample was collected from each participant at the time of the interview, transported at 4°C within 24 hours, and then were aliquoted frozen at -20°C. Later, the urine samples were transported on dry ice (-70°C) to Germany for laboratory analysis. A total of 249 participants were recruited, including 119 women with available urine samples.

OCC: The protocol study of the Odense Childhood Cohort (OCC) was previously published by Kyhl et al. (Kyhl et al., 2015). The OCC is a Danish prospective birth cohort designed to assess environmental factors during pregnancy and early childhood and their impact on child health. The sampling was drawn from Odense Municipality in the region of Southern Denmark. This is a region with a social distribution comparable to the Danish population as a whole. The sample consisted of newly diagnosed pregnant women residing in Odense Municipality during pregnancy and childbirth. A total of 2874 pregnant women were recruited at the Odense University Hospital during a 3-year period, between January 1, 2010 and December 31, 2012. A spot urine sample was collected in the included women at 28 weeks' gestation and stored at -80 °C. The OCC sampling provided data closely related to the distribution of the population of the Odense

Municipality. However, as is common in several birth cohorts, it also showed a slight skew in the distribution of the population and for certain characteristics (smoking, parity). BPA concentrations were measured by LC-MS/MS in a subsample of 849 women in morning spot urine samples (Jensen et al., 2019). Clinical information on the pregnant women was collected using a questionnaire completed during pregnancy, and the information on individual characteristics was collected using a self-reported questionnaire and the registration data from the municipality.

PBAT: Results on the HBM of phthalates and bisphenol A in the Austrian general population (PBAT) were previously published by Hartmann et al. (Hartmann et al., 2015; Hartmann et al., 2016) (2015; 2016). The PBAT data were obtained from the Austrian Study on Nutritional Status (ASNS), a national cross-sectional study conducted in Austria between 2010 and 2012. A total 1002 participants, including adolescents and adults, were recruited for the ASNS survey using quota sampling, in almost all Austrian provinces through companies, municipalities, clubs, and retirement homes. Individual information about the participants was collected through questionnaires. Spontaneous urine samples were collected before noon. Environmental exposures to phthalates and BPA were assessed in a subset of the PBAT study population from, including a total of 162 adult females (> 18 years), depending on the availability of urine samples. Urinary BPA concentrations were measured by on-line SPE-HPLC-MS/MS.

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