

Table S1 Air samples for VOCs during tattoo removal from pig skin and patients (in ppb).

| Analyte | Breathing zone | Periphery of Treatment Room | Employee Workstation |
|---|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| | <i>Tattoo removal from pig skin†</i> | | |
| 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene | ND | [0.12] | [0.19] |
| 2,2,4-Trimethylpentane | ND | [0.24] | [0.35] |
| 2-Butanone | ND | [0.49] | [0.78] |
| Acetone | 26 | 21 | 18 |
| Benzene | [0.57] | [0.51] | [0.59] |
| Carbon disulfide | ND | ND | [0.21] |
| Chloromethane | [0.73] | [0.69] | [0.66] |
| Dichlorodifluoromethane | [0.52] | [0.53] | [0.52] |
| Ethyl acetate | [0.18] | [0.16] | 1.6 |
| Ethylbenzene | [0.18] | [0.22] | [0.59] |
| Heptane | ND | [0.12] | [0.40] |
| Hexane | [0.20] | [0.22] | ND |
| Isopropyl alcohol | 9,600 | 2,000 | 14,000 |
| m & p-Xylene | [0.57] | [0.65] | [1.9] |
| Methylene chloride | [0.30] | [0.26] | [0.28] |
| o-Xylene | [0.20] | [0.22] | [0.54] |
| Propene | 1.7 | 1.8 | 2.0 |
| Toluene | [0.75] | [0.77] | 1.2 |
| Trichlorofluoromethane | [0.68] | [0.65] | [0.64] |
| <i>Tattoo removal from human skin††</i> | | | |
| Day 1 | | | |
| Acetone | 35 | 35 | 23 |
| Ethyl acetate | [3.4] | [4.0] | [4.9] |
| Ethylbenzene | [5.7] | [5.6] | 13 |
| Isopropyl alcohol | 5,800 | 5,100 | 4,800 |
| m & p-Xylene | 16 | 16 | 35 |
| o-Xylene | [3.4] | [3.4] | 7.5 |
| Day 2 | | | |
| Acetone | 28 | 29 | 140 |
| Ethyl acetate | ND | ND | [4.5] |
| Ethylbenzene | 23 | [8.6] | [9.8] |
| Isopropyl alcohol | 3,900 | 4,300 | 4,300 |
| m & p-Xylene | 39 | 26 | 29 |
| o-Xylene | [11] | [5.8] | [6.8] |

[] = Estimated concentration; this concentration was between the minimum detectable concentration and minimum quantifiable concentration.

† = The duration of these samples was 89–92 minutes.

†† = The duration of these samples was 90 minutes on day one and 48 minutes on day two.

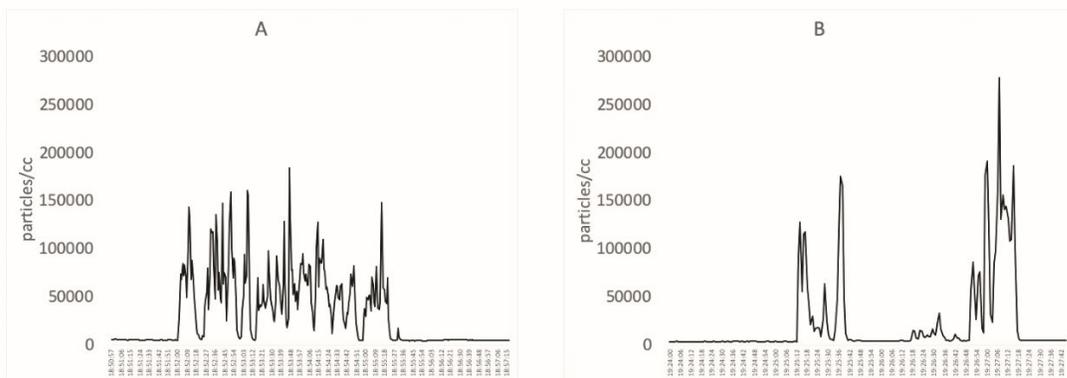


Figure S2. Particle concentration measurements made using the roaming CPC during tattoo removal from human skin. Peaks were noted as the CPC was moved into the laser surgeon's breathing zone and the area around the tattoo itself.

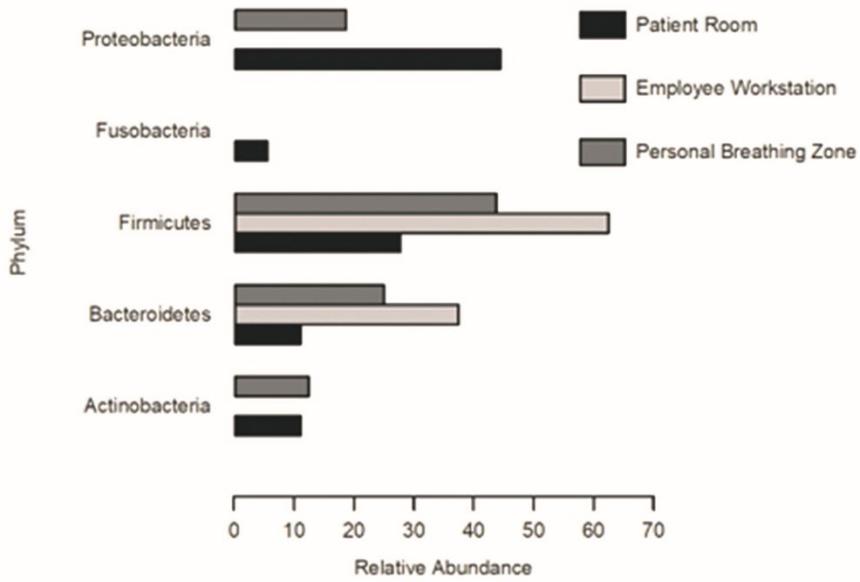


Figure S3. Relative abundance of five bacterial phyla from air samples (n=6) collected in three locations during laser tattoo removal from patients.