Supporting Information for

Feasibility of a Selective Epoxidation Technique for Use in Quantification of Peracetic Acid in Air Samples Collected on Sorbent Tubes

By

Callee M. Walsh, Stephen R. Jackson, Notashia N. Baughman, Jason E. Ham, and J. R. Wells

Exposure Assessment Branch, Health Effects Laboratory Division, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, 1095 Willowdale Road Morgantown, West Virginia 26505, USA

Table S1. Determination of PAA loss due to possible XAD-7 sorbent saturation through sorbent capacity experiments.

Sample ID	Experiment	PAA (µg)	PAA (ppb)[a]	Corrected Peak Area	Ratio[b]	SD[c]	n[d]
A	Blank Chamber	0	0	1.63×10^{-4}	1.0	2.70×10^{-5}	3
B	Second Tube[e]	498	2000	1.07×10^{-4}	0.7	2.94×10^{-5}	4

[a] concentration in ppb is related to a chamber containing 80L of air.
[b] ratio of corrected peak area relative to sample A.
[c] standard deviation.
[d] number of replicates per sample treatment.
[e] sorbent tube placed after 350 mg XAD-7 tube used for collection of 2000 ppb PAA.

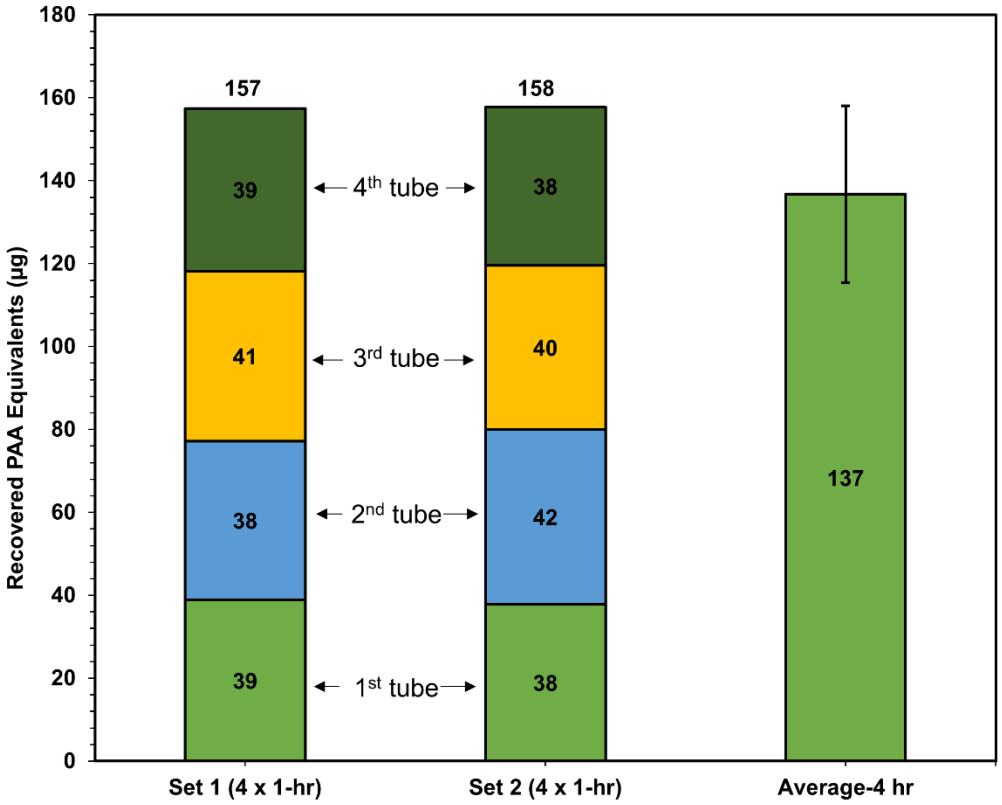

Figure S1. Repeated 1-hour (stacked bars) compared to an average of 4-hour gas-phase measurements (n=6, **Average-4 hr**) from a chamber containing a total of 199 µg of PAA (which equates to 800 ppb in 80 L air). For 4-hour, 60 L samples, a maximum of 149 µg could be collected. Recovered quantities are presented in micrograms. Error bar represents standard deviation.