**Supplementary material**

**Monitoring exposure to polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons in an Australian population using pooled urine samples**

Phong K Thai a,b\*, Amy L Heffernan b, Leisa-Maree L Toms c, Zheng Li d, Antonia M Calafat d, Peter Hobson e, Sara Broomhall f, Jochen F Mueller b

a International Laboratory for Air Quality and Health, Queensland University of Technology, Brisbane, QLD, Australia;

b National Research Centre for Environmental Toxicology, University of Queensland, Brisbane, QLD, Australia;

c School of Public Health and Social Work and Institute of Health and Biomedical Innovation, Queensland University of Technology, Brisbane, QLD, Australia

d Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta, GA, USA;

e Sullivan Nicolaides Pathology, Taringa, QLD, Australia;

f The Department of Environment, Canberra, ACT, Australia

\*Corresponding author:

Phong Thai, Queensland University of Technology, Australia

(e) phong.thai@qut.edu.au;





Figure S1: Urinary concentration (ng/L) versus age (years) for all OH-PAHs. Triangles denote female pools, squares denote male pools. Horizontal line indicates mean concentration of four pools in each age strata. Note log axis for 1-NAP.