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2   Supplementary material

3   **Evaluating phthalate contaminants migration using  
4   thermal desorption–gas chromatography–mass  
5   spectrometry (TD-GC-MS)**6   **Yukihiro Ouchi, Hiroyuki Yanagisawa and Shigehiko Fujimaki \***7   Consumer & Retail Service Division, SGS Japan Inc. YBP East Tower 12F, 134 Godo-cho, Hodogaya-ku,  
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Table S1 quantitative and confirmation ions

|      | Quantitative ion ( <i>m/z</i> ) | Confirmation ion ( <i>m/z</i> ) |
|------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| DIBP | 223                             | 205                             |
| DBP  | 223                             | 205                             |
| BBP  | 206                             | 91                              |
| DEHP | 279                             | 167                             |
| DNOP | 279                             | 167                             |
| DINP | 293                             | 167                             |
| DIDP | 307                             | 167                             |

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**Table S2** Thermal desorption (TD) heating conditions and gas chromatography–mass spectrometry (GC–MS) parameter

| Apparatus                       | Parameters                 | Settings  |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|---|
| Furnace<br>(Heart-cut analysis) | Furnace temperature        | 200 °C → 40 °C/min → 300 °C → 10 °C/min<br>→ 340 °C (1 min)                           |
|                                 | Interface temperature      | 300 °C  |
|                                 | Sampling time              | 7.5 min   |
| GC                              | Column                     | 5% diphenyl dimethylpolysiloxane; length: 15 m; I.D.: 0.25 mm; film thickness: 0.1 μm |
|                                 | Injection port temperature | 320 °C  |
|                                 | Column oven temperature    | 100 °C → (20 °C/min) → 320 °C (5 min)   |
|                                 | Injection mode             | Split (split ratio: 1/50)   |
|                                 | Carrier gas                | Helium, 52.1 cm/s, constant linear velocity   |
| MS                              | Ion source temperature     | 230 °C  |
|                                 | Ionization method          | Electron ionization (EI); 70 eV   |

26 settings for Deca-BDE.

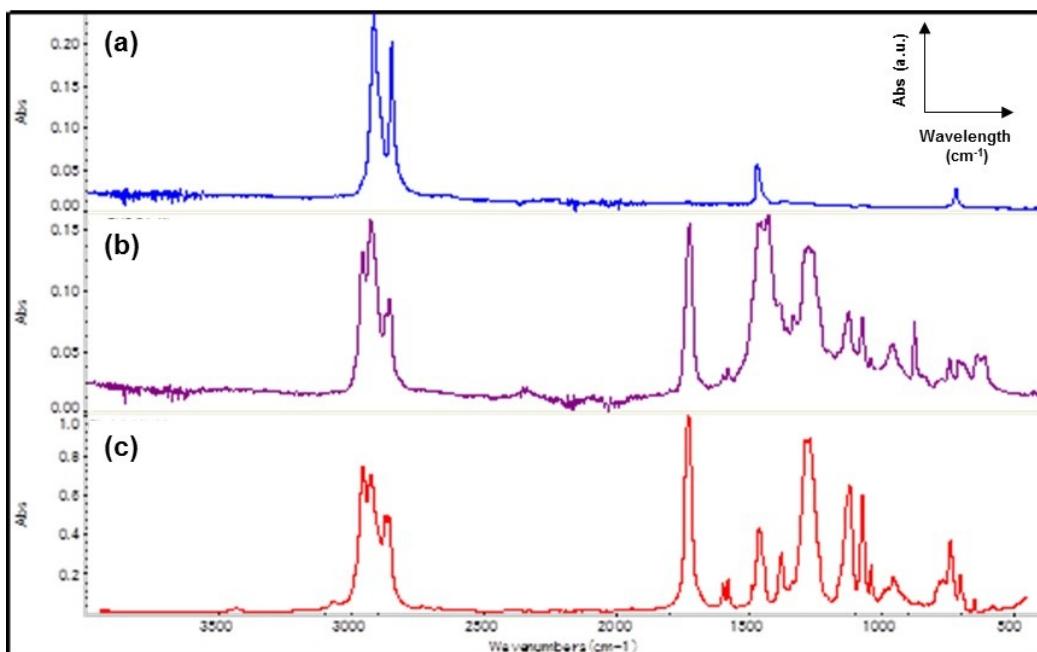
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32 **Table S3** Deca-BDE migration in the sample after 21 hours of contact with a PET sheet containing 22% (w / w) Deca-BDE.  
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| Unit (mg/cm <sup>2</sup> )            | n=1                  | n=2                  | n=3                  | Average              | STDEV                |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Daca-BDE<br>after 21 hours of contact | $1.8 \times 10^{-3}$ | $3.6 \times 10^{-3}$ | $3.6 \times 10^{-3}$ | $3.1 \times 10^{-3}$ | $1.1 \times 10^{-3}$ |

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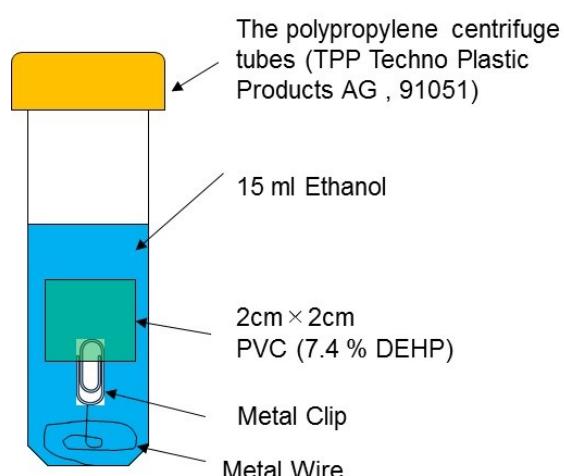
37 Fig. S1 FT-IR spectra of various polymers. (a) PE sheet after 352 hours of contact with a PVC sheet containing 7.4%  
 38 (w/w) DEHP; (b) PVC containing 7.4% (w/w) DEHP; (c) Standard DEHP spectrum retrieved from OMNIC 7.3 library.  
 39 FT-IR was not sensitive enough to detect the DEHP migration at the regulatory level.

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46 Fig.S2 Schematic of DEHP's migration test from PVC (plasticized) to solvent (ethanol).

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