Study	Title	Description	SVOC and source material
Derudi et al. (2012) / Italy [90]	Emissions of air pollutants from scented candles burning in a test chamber	5 different coloured and scented candles and 3 made only from different paraffin-based candles burnt in laboratory scale test chamber. 4 candles burnt simultaneously, exhaust sampling. Gas pump passed through a PTFE filter (particles) and an adsorption tenax cartridge (gas phase). Analysed by GC/MS. Sampling stopped before candles blown out.	PAHs. Candles - scented and unscented
Derudi et al. (2014) /Italy [91]	Emission of air pollutants from burning candles with different composition in indoor environments	Three kinds of container candle with cotton wick tested in laboratory scale testing chamber. Candles had different wax compositions/characteristics - slack wax vs fully refined wax. Raw materials also characterised. laboratory scale test chamber, 4 candles burnt simultaneously, exhaust sampling. Gas pump passed through a PTFE filter (particles) and an adsorption tenax cartridge (gas phase). Analysed by GC/MS. Sampling stopped before candles blown out.	PAHs, candles - unscented
Kemmlein et al. (2003) / Germany [92]	Emissions of organophosphate and brominates flame retardants from selected consumer products and building materials	Emissions of selected FR in consumer products and building materials. measured in Glass cells/desiccators with volumes of 0.001, 0,02m^3 and 1m^3 standard VOC emission test chambers. Active air sampling using glass tubes with one or two PUF plugs for FR to adsorb to. BFR quantified by capillary GC/MS. POC analysed by HP GC/MS, BDP analysed by HPLC-DAD. Samples provided directly by manufacturers + 2 post consumer samples. Electronics also tested at 60°C.	Flame retardants – insulating materials, assembly foam, upholstery/mattresses, and electronics equipment
Manoukian et al. (2016) / France [88]	Measurements of VOC/SVOC emission factors from burning incenses in an environmental test chamber: influence of temperature,	Investigating the influence of temperature, relative humidity, and air exchange rate on the emission of VOCs and SVOCs during incense burning. In a VCE1000 experimental test chamber. The higher the ventilation the higher the emission factor. Particles collected on quartz glass fibre filters, analysed by GC-MS. T, RH, AER influences considered together by	PAHs, Phthalates – incense

	relative humidity, and air exchange rate	chemometric approach. The levels of each representing realistic extreme indoor conditions (T: 15-35C, RH: 40-70%, AER: 0.25-1.5h^{-1})	
Petry et al. (2014) [89]	Human health risk evaluation of selected VOC, SVOC, and particulate emissions from scented candles	Scented candle emission testing carried out in small (2.2m^3) and large (~26m^3) environmentally controlled emission chambers. Air samples taken at 2, 6, and 23h after ignition in chamber via ingoing and outgoing air stream. Low volume air sampling by tenax tubes analysed by GC/MS in small chamber. In large chamber air samples taken in human breathing zone - height of 1m within 1m of the candle, collected in an adsorbent cartridge assembly containing 2 PUF plugs with an internal layer of polymeric XAD resin in between. Analysed by GC/MS. Candle emission rates calculated and used to predict indoor air concentrations in a standard EU dwelling using 2 models.	PAHS/PCDD/PCDF. Candles – scented and unscented
Schripp et al. (2014) / Denmark [93]	Latex paint as a delivery vehicle for diethylphthalate and di-n-butylphthalate: Predictable boundary layer concentrations and emission rates	Formulations (F1 and F2) with known amounts of DEP and DnBP produced from commercially available latex paint. (F1 1% DEP 10%DEP; F2 0.6% DEP 6% DnBP). Both formulations (F1 & F2) tested in a small emission test chamber. Then F1 tested in 3 large (55m^3) chamber experiments (preliminary, phase1 and phase 2). Air samples collected using stainless steel tubes filled with tenax TA. Analyses performed according to ISO 16000-9. Tubes analysed via thermal desorption/ gas chromatography. Gas phase concentrations and emissions rates calculated.	diethylphthalate (DEP) and di-n-butylphthalate (DnBP). Latex paint.
Yu et al. (2009) / UK [94]	Exposure risk assessment of the emissions of wood preservative chemicals in indoor environments	Emissions testing of active substances (wood treatment chemicals) and VOCs from timber pretreated or coated using formulated products using the German AgBB method. BRE 2L microchambers, 4 samples of pretreated timbers (spruce & scots pine) and three coated pines. Sealed samples tested	Permethrin etc (pesticides?). pretreated and coated wood.

		immediately after exposure. Total airflow ($0.03m^3h^{-1}$) sampled for determination of SVOCs at the outlet using PUF sampler in a brass cylindrical capsule. Analysed by GC/MS. The emissions rates were comparted to ADI values given in the draft reports from the EU Biocides Directive to determine risk to building occupants. The emissions from the stud frame of a newly built test cabin ($27m^3$) were also monitored over a 2-year period. Emissions sampled about once a month using PUF samplers over a sampling period of 5 days.	
Horn et al. (2003) / Germany [95]	Suitability of small environmental chambers to test the emission of biocides from treated materials into the air	developing a method of measuring biocides by measuring the emission from two commercial products (plastic foil, wool carpet) and 7 types of biocidal formulations applied to wood or clay tiles (film preservatives, wood preservatives, fibre, leather, rubber, and polymerised materials preservatives, and masonry preservatives). Carpets and plastic films containing biocides were obtained from industrial manufacturers. Specimens for tests of all other products investigated in this work were produced and treated in the laboratory. Low volatility compounds show totally different emission curves to VOCs in chamber tests. 20L glass emissions test chambers for 100-200 days (one conducted over several years). PU foam plugs (12mm diameter50mm length) in glass tubes were used for sampling. Sampling was performed for up to 7 days, extracted then analysed by GC	Biocides (permethrin, propiconazol, dichlofluanid, tolyfluanid, IPBC, OIT). two commercial products (plastic foil, wool carpet), 7 types of biocidal formulations applied to wood or clay tiles (film preservatives, wood preservatives, fibre, leather, rubber, and polymerised materials preservatives, and masonry preservatives), and Carpets and plastic films containing biocides