



Supplementary Materials

Formaldehyde Emissions from Wooden Toys: Comparison of Different Measurement Methods and Assessment of Exposure

Morgane Even ^{1,2,3,*}, Olaf Wilke ², Sabine Kalus ², Petra Schultes ⁴, Christoph Hutzler ¹ and Andreas Luch ^{1,3}

- ¹ German Federal Institute for Risk Assessment (BfR), Department of Chemical and Product Safety, Max-Dohrn-Strasse 8-10, 10589 Berlin, Germany; christoph.hutzler@bfr.bund.de (C.H.); and reas.luch@bfr.bund.de (A.L.)
- ² Bundesanstalt für Materialforschung und -prüfung (BAM), Division 4.2–Materials and Air Pollutants, Unter den Eichen 44-46, 12203 Berlin, Germany; olaf.wilke@bam.de (O.W.); sabine.kalus@bam.de (S.K.)
- ³ Freie Universität Berlin, Department of Biology, Chemistry, Pharmacy, Institute of Pharmacy, Königin-Luise-Strasse 2-4, 14195 Berlin, Germany
- ⁴ Chemical and Veterinary Analytical Institute Münsterland-Emscher-Lippe (CVUA-MEL), Joseph-König-Str. 40, 48147 Münster, Germany; petra.schultes@cvua-mel.de
- * Correspondence: morgane.even@bam.de



Figure S1. Representative pictures of the investigated toy samples.

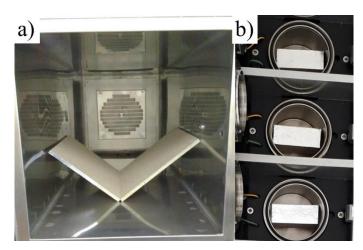


Figure S2. Example image of chamber loading for sample #1 in the 1 m³ chamber (**a**) and the microchamber (**b**).

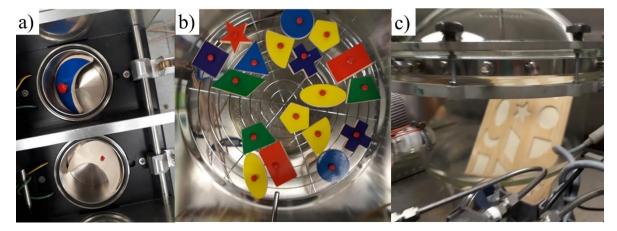


Figure S3. Example image of chamber loading for sample #7: Pieces in the microchamber (**a**), pieces in the desiccator (**b**) and plate in the desiccator (**c**).

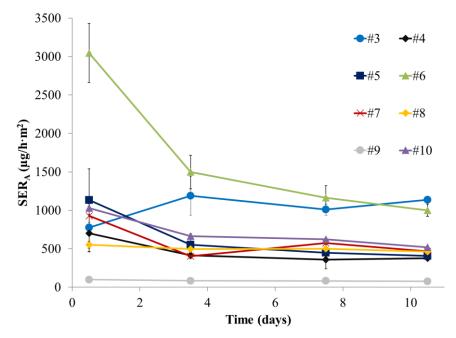


Figure S4. Emission profiles of formaldehyde from wooden toy pieces in the microchamber over 10 days (n = 2; SER_A, area-specific emission rate). Error bars represent standard deviation (SD).

Table S1. Dimensions of the samples for chamber studies; *: sample edges were partly covered; *:
approximated shape; ellipses, circles: 1 st dimension are diameters.

	Microchamber Samples									
No.	Geometric Shape	1st Dimensio n (cm)	2nd Dimensi on (cm)	Face Surface Area (cm²)	Perimete r (cm)	Thickne ss (cm)	Total Surface Sample Surface Area (cm²)	Weight (g)		
#1¥		1.0	2.0	0.0		0.17	160	3.2/3.3/3.4		
#2¥	parallelepiped	4.0	2.0	8.0		0.16	16.0	3.3/3.4/3.6		
#3	parallelepiped	2.97	2.99	8.9		1.40	34.4	5.5/6.2		
#4	cylinder	4.03		12.8		0.27	28.9	1.8/2.3		
#5¥	half ellipse*	4.40	2.30	8.3	8.0	0.37	19.7	1.3/1.4		
#6¥	triangle*	4.55	2.20	5.0	8.0	0.39	12.6	1.6		
#7	2 half ellipses*	5.00 and 4.20	5.00 and 1.80	9.0	14.3	0.41	24.0	2.1		
#8¥	quarter circle*	5.54	86°	5.8	6.7	1.84	23.9	8.5		
#9	ellipse*	4.07	3.50	11.2	13.8	0.48	29.0	8.3		
#10	parallelepiped*	2.98	2.04	6.1	11.4	0.48	16.9	1.9		
			Dessi	cator Sam	ples					
No.	Number of P	ieces	Total Pieces Surface Area (cm ²)		Number	Number of Plates		Total Plates Surface Area (cm ²)		
#5	16		651		1		1456			
#7	18		711		1		1426			
#8	8	8		828		2		1475		
				amber Sa						
No.	Number of PlatesTotal Plates Surface Area (cm²)						ea (cm²)			
#1¥	-			0.93						
#2¥		2					0.70			

Table S2. Flask method values of the samples similar to those studied in the microchamber and of samples after microchamber testing (mg/kg_{toy}); usually, different pieces of the same toy sample were put together in the flask: the values reported here are the mean and standard deviation of the measurement with samples having the same characteristics (in particular color) than the samples studied in the microchambers; *: ±30% SD were estimated from experience of CVUA-MEL because there were no replicates.

No.	Similar Samples	After Microchamber (n = 1)	
#1	$116 \pm 35^* (n = 1)$	not measured	
#2	$117 \pm 35^* (n = 1)$	not measured	
#3	$310 \pm 80 \ (n = 2)$	$346 \pm 104^*$	
#4	$865 \pm 21 (n = 2)$	$365 \pm 110^*$	
#5	$250 \pm 39 \ (n = 4)$	$309 \pm 75^*$	
#6	$530 \pm 27 (n = 3)$	$561 \pm 158^*$	
#7	$345 \pm 71 (n = 2)$	$286 \pm 86^*$	
#8	$101 \pm 13 (n = 3)$	not measured	
#9	$47 \pm 14^* (n = 1)$	not measured	
#10	$344 \pm 103^* (n = 1)$	not measured	