**The relevance of indoor dust as a pathway of human exposure to flame retardant chemicals ESR8**

At VU, this project will develop an integrated approach to assess the relevance of indoor dust for human exposure to FRs by means of observational studies (e.g. of hand/mouth-to-object and hand-to-mouth contact), personal sampling (inhalation and handwipes), saliva analyses, markers of dust and behavioural questionnaires. A method to quantify the observational data will be developed as well as specific questionnaires with regard to the indoor environment. The observational and questionnaire data used to assess exposure to indoor dust will be compared with concentrations of markers of dust in samples obtained via personal body sampling (e.g. via handwipes) and in saliva.