

Physicochemical and biological ageing processes of (micro)plastics in the environment: a multi-tiered study on polyethylene

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Supplementary information, Tables S1-S2 and Figs. S1-S3

Table S1 Chemical features of lake water used in the experiments.

Variable	Unit	Value
Date	-	18/02/2021
pH	-	8.2
Electrical conductivity	$\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$	210
Alkalinity	mmol/l	1.5
Chemical Oxygen Demand	mg/L	18
Na⁺	mg/L	2.84
NH₄⁺	mg/L	0.95
K⁺	mg/L	1.59
Mg²⁺	mg/L	3.88
Ca²⁺	mg/L	16.75
F⁻	mg/L	1.3
Cl⁻	mg/L	3.73
NO₃⁻	mg/L	3.55
SO₄²⁻	mg/L	15.7

Table S2 Chemical composition of salt depositions in biofouled plastics after UV ageing in air, analyzed by means of SEM-EDX. Data are shown as average \pm standard deviation after 5 measurements.

Element	Concentration (wt%)
C	47.81 \pm 18.55
O	30.1 \pm 10.44
Ca	21.41 \pm 1.58
Cl	7.2 \pm 4.69
K	4.36 \pm 4.84
Na	2.61 \pm 1.01

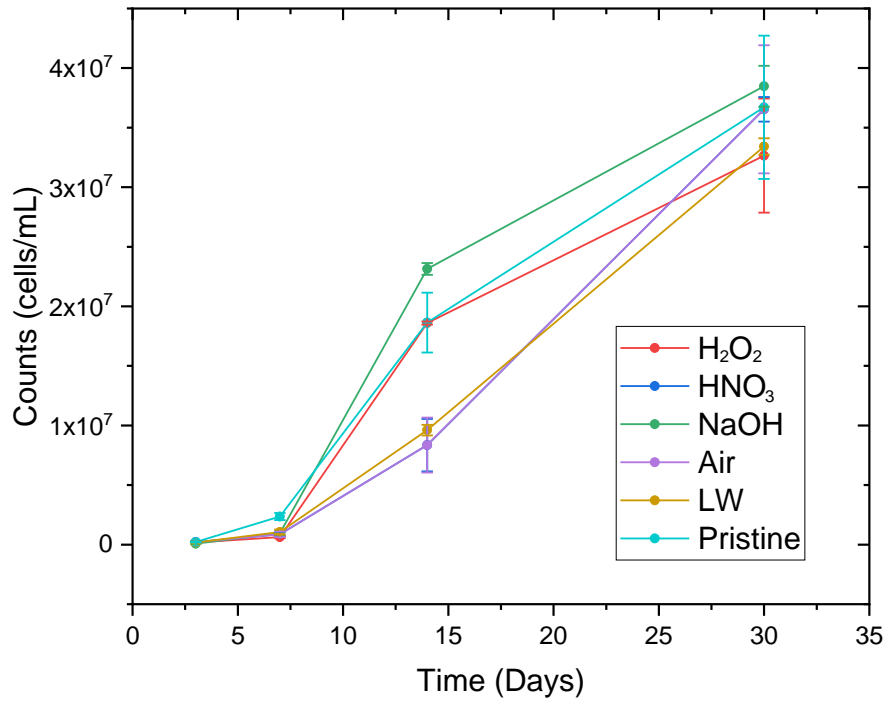


Fig. S1 Algal growth in all the incubation batches for pristine PE fragments (in light blue), and previously UV aged in H₂O₂ (in red), HNO₃ (in blue), NaOH (in green), air (in purple), and lake water (LW, in brown). Error bars indicate the standard deviation values after 3 measurements.

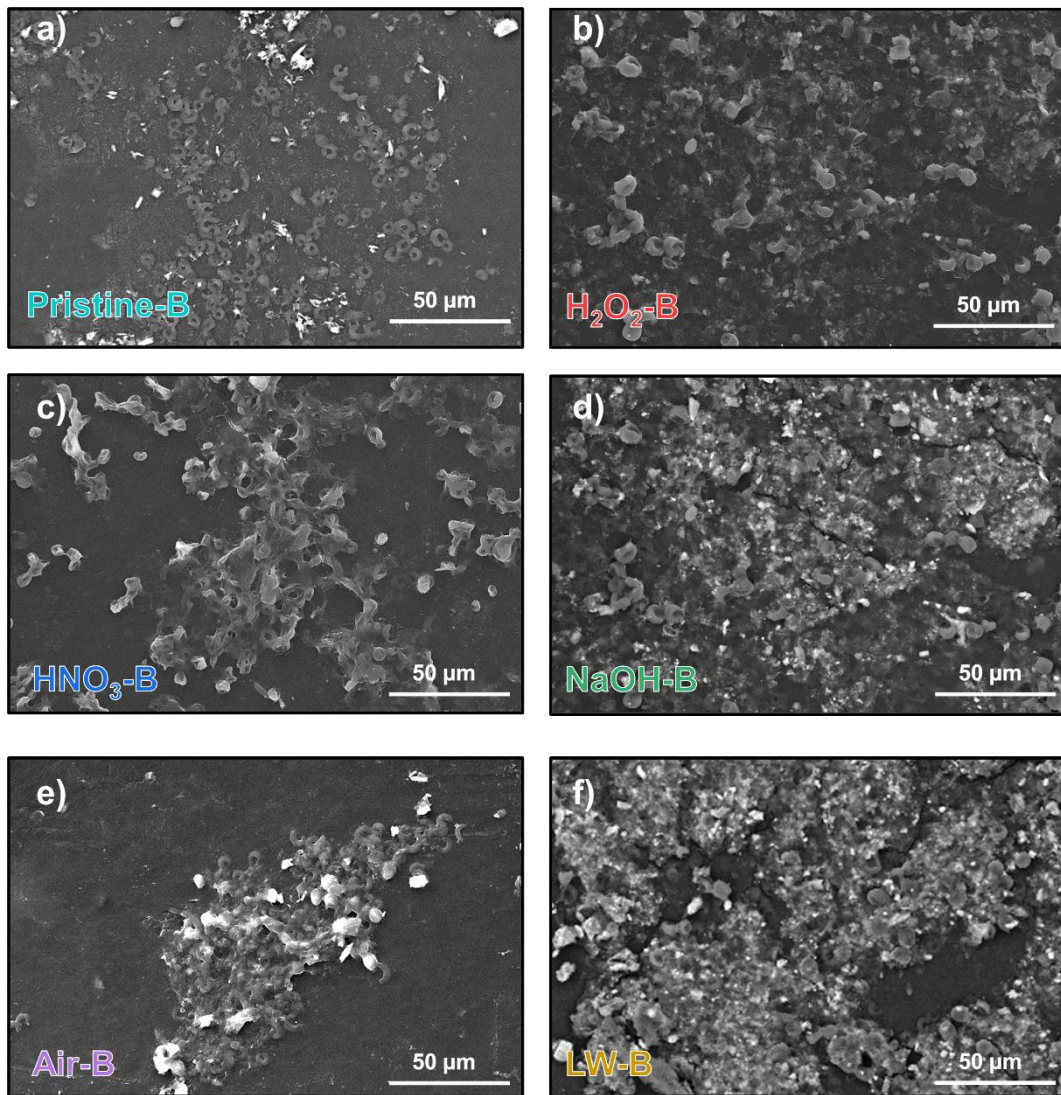


Fig. S2: SEM micrographs of the different PE MPs at 500x magnifications after 30 days of biofouling. a) pristine PE (Pristine-B), and previously UV aged in: b) H₂O₂ (H₂O₂-B), c) HNO₃ (HNO₃-B), d) NaOH (NaOH -B), e) air (Air-B), and f) lake water (LW-B).

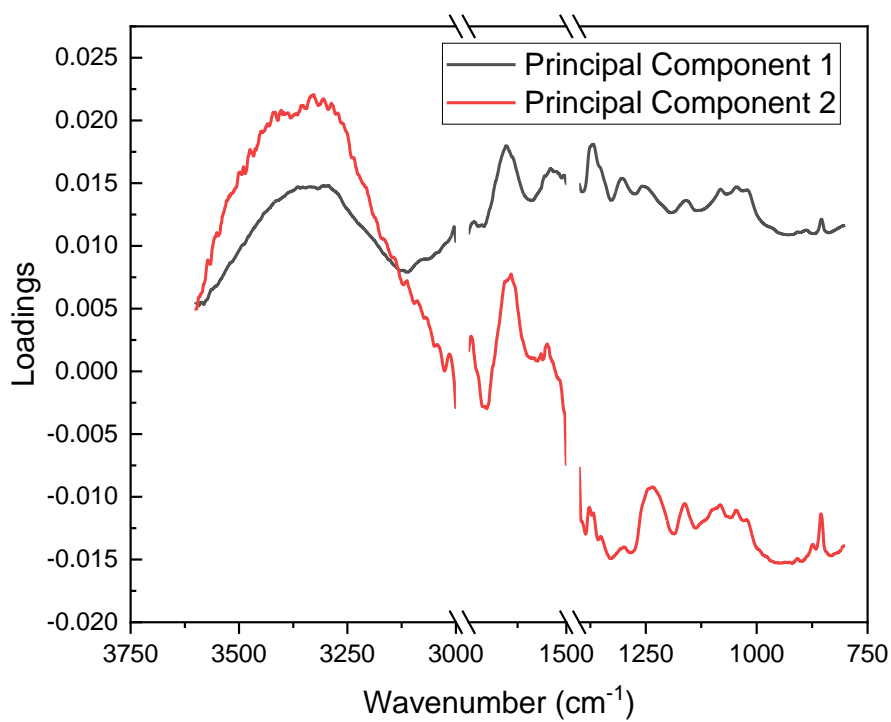


Fig. S3 Loading values at different FT-IR bands for principal component 1 (in black) and 2 (in red), representing the 96.91% and 1.99% of the total variance, respectively.