Electronic Supplementary Information

Table 1. Effects of Au NCs and their preparation reagents on the relative CL intensity of rhodamine 6G-$K_3Fe(CN)_6$ system.

Added reagents	Relative CL intensity
BSA	5
$HAuCl_4$	17
BSA+$HAuCl_4$	9
Au NCs	104

Table 2. Comparison of proposed method for the determination of BPA with reported techniques.

Method	Linear range (μM)	Detection limit (μM)	Sample	Reference
CL1	0.8−12	0.31	Polycarbonate	13
CL2	0.3−80	0.08	Plastic	14
ECL1	0.06−80	0.042	Paper	15
ECL2	1−20	0.15	Water	16
ECL3	0.44−22	0.35	Water	17
ECL4	1−16	1	Water	18
ECL5	0.1−11	0.083	Water	19
CL3	0.001-10	0.00012	Water	37
CL4	0.2−10	0.07	Water	This work

Table 3. Tolerance of various species on the determination of BPA.

Species	Tolerance ratio[a]	Species	Tolerance ratio[a]
Na^+	1000	NO_3^-	1000
K^+	1000	$C_2O_4^{2-}$	500
Mg^{2+}	500	HCO_3^-	400
Ca^{2+}	500	CO_3^{2-}	400
Zn^{2+}	300	HPO_4^-	300
Cu^{2+}	300	Ethanol	300
Pb^{2+}	300	Glucose	500
Fe^{3+}	100	Citric acid	100
Cl^-	1000	Tartaric acid	100
SO_4^{2-}	1000	Malic acid	100

[a] The ratio of concentration between the interfering substances and BPA, i.e. [ion]/[BPA].

Table 4. Determination of BPA in water samples.

Samples	Added (μM)	Found (μM)	Recovery (%)
Tap water	0	ND[d]	
	0.250	0.227	93.0
	0.500	0.482	96.4
Bottled drinking water 1[a]	0	0.181	
	1.00	1.243	106.2
	2.00	2.197	100.8
Bottled drinking water 2[b]	0	0.372	
	4.00	4.438	101.7
		4.18[c]	
	5.00	5.392	100.4
		5.30[c]	
river water	0	4.724	
	0.400	5.105	95.3
	0.800	5.571	105.9

[a] 5 months, [b] 10 months, [c] contrastive CL method,[37] [d] not detected.