Supplementary information

Polyvinyl chloride microplastic detection by single particle inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry for the characterization of model microplastics

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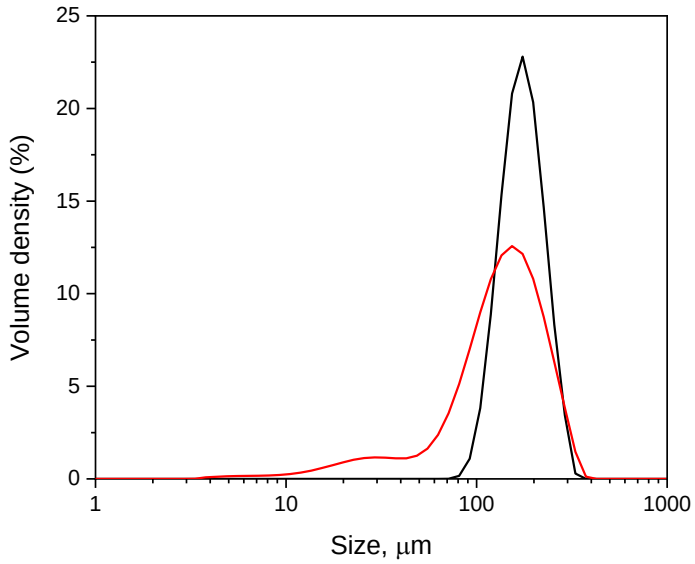

Figure S1. Laser diffraction size distributions obtained for original raw PVC material (black) and after cryogenic grinding process (red).

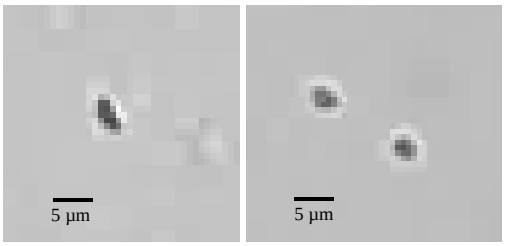

Figure S2. PVC particles from isolated fraction < 3 μm captured by CCD DIA camera.

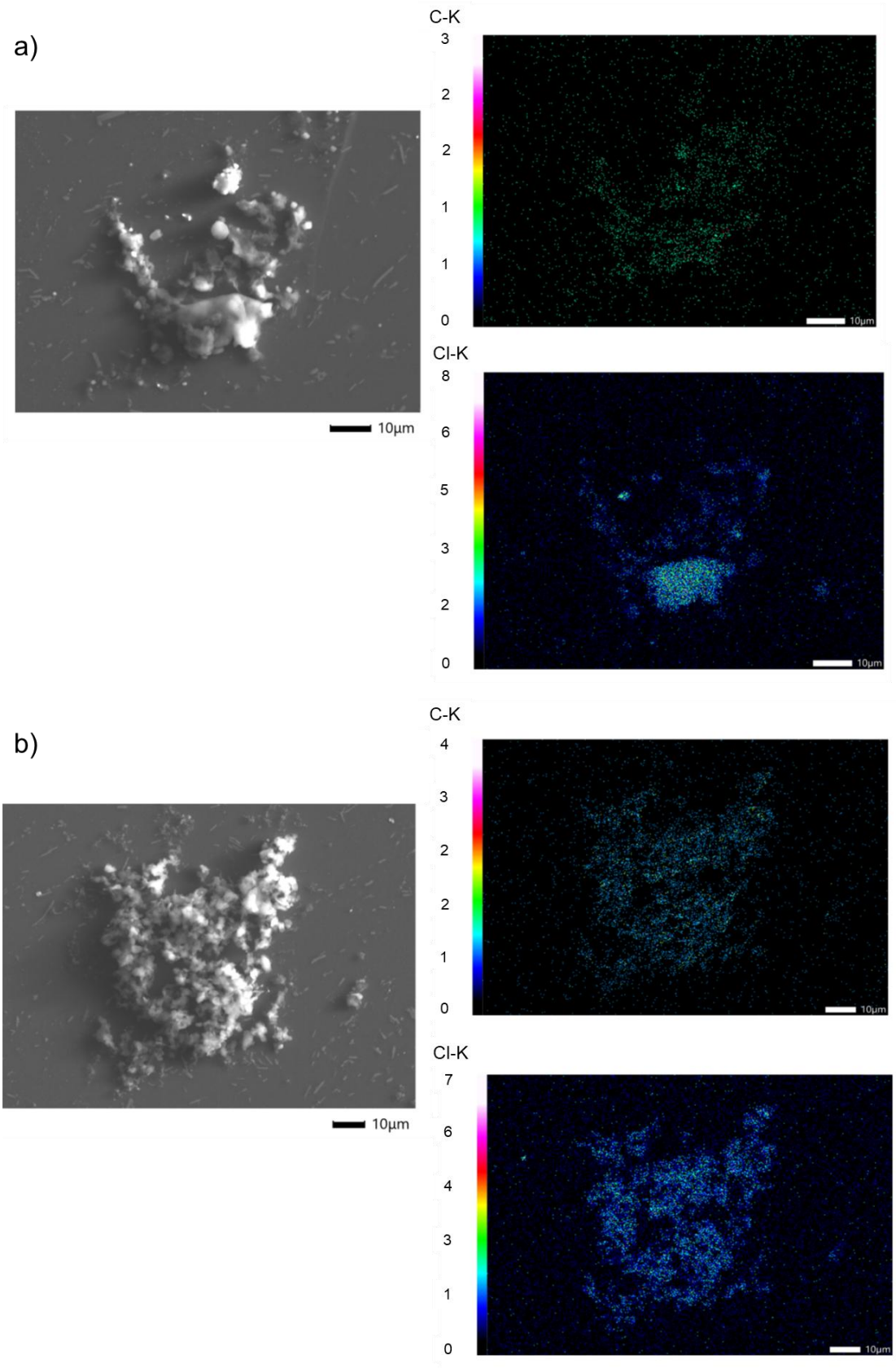

Figure S3. PVC particles from isolated fraction < 3 µm analyzed by FE-EPMA and WDS; a) x1300, b) x1000. Carbon and chlorine detection.

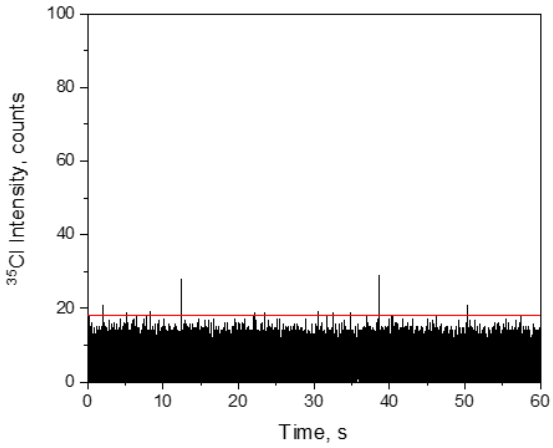

Figure S4. ^{35}Cl SP-ICP-MS time scan obtained for ultrapure water. Red line: critical value for identification of particle events ($\alpha = 2.867 \times 10^{-7}$; 5σ).

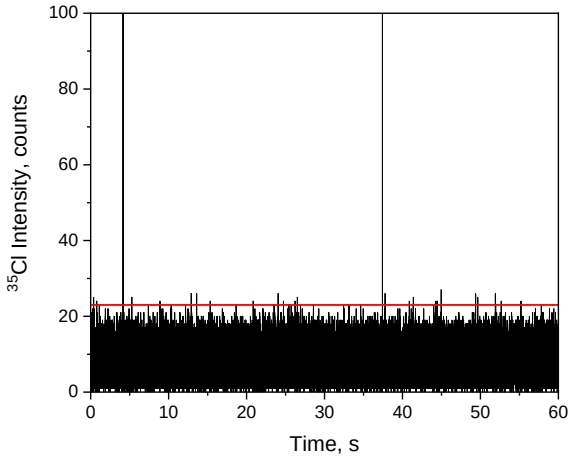

Figure S5. ^{35}Cl SP-ICP-MS time scan obtained for 3% acetic acid. Red line: critical value for identification of particle events ($\alpha = 2.867 \times 10^{-7}$; 5σ).

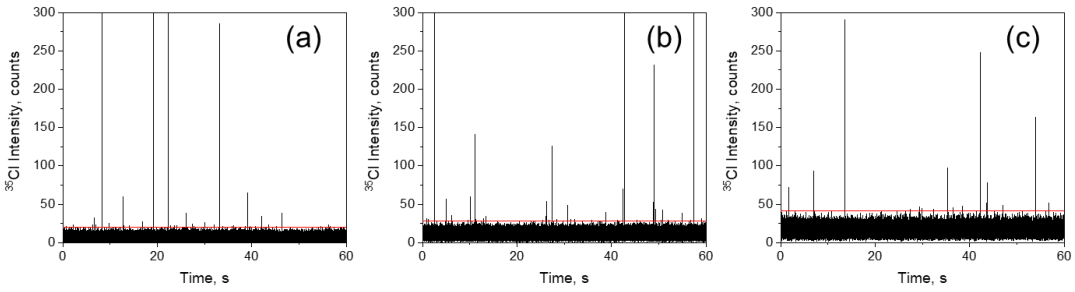

Figure S6. ^{35}Cl SP-ICP-MS time scans obtained for PVC drain pipes migration assays with ultrapure water for 72 hours; a) 20°C; b) 40°C; c) 60°C. Red line: critical value for identification of particle events ($\alpha = 2.867 \times 10^{-7}$; 5σ).