

Supplementary information

Fate of Single Walled Carbon Nanotubes in Wetland Ecosystems

Ariette Schierz^{1,2}, Benjamin Espinasse^{1,2}, Mark R. Wiesner^{1,2}, Joseph H. Bisesi, Tara Sabo-Attwood, and P. Lee Ferguson^{1,2,4,*}

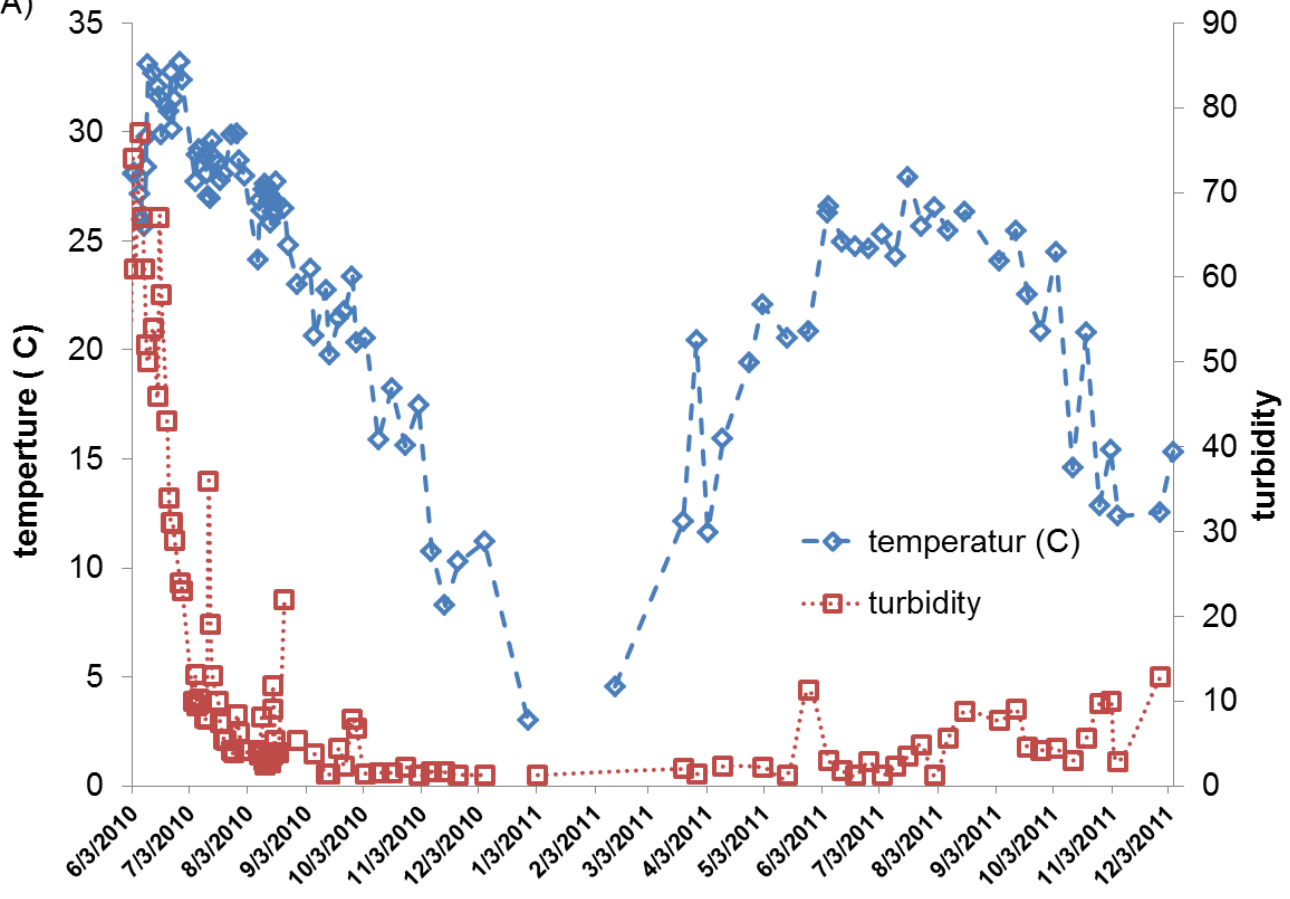
¹*Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering, Duke University, Durham, North Carolina, USA.*

²*Center for the Environmental Implications of NanoTechnology (CEINT), Duke University, Durham, NC, USA.*

³*Department of Environmental and Global Health, Center for Environmental and Human Toxicology, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL, USA.*

⁴*Nicholas School of the Environment, Duke University, Durham, North Carolina, USA.*

(A)



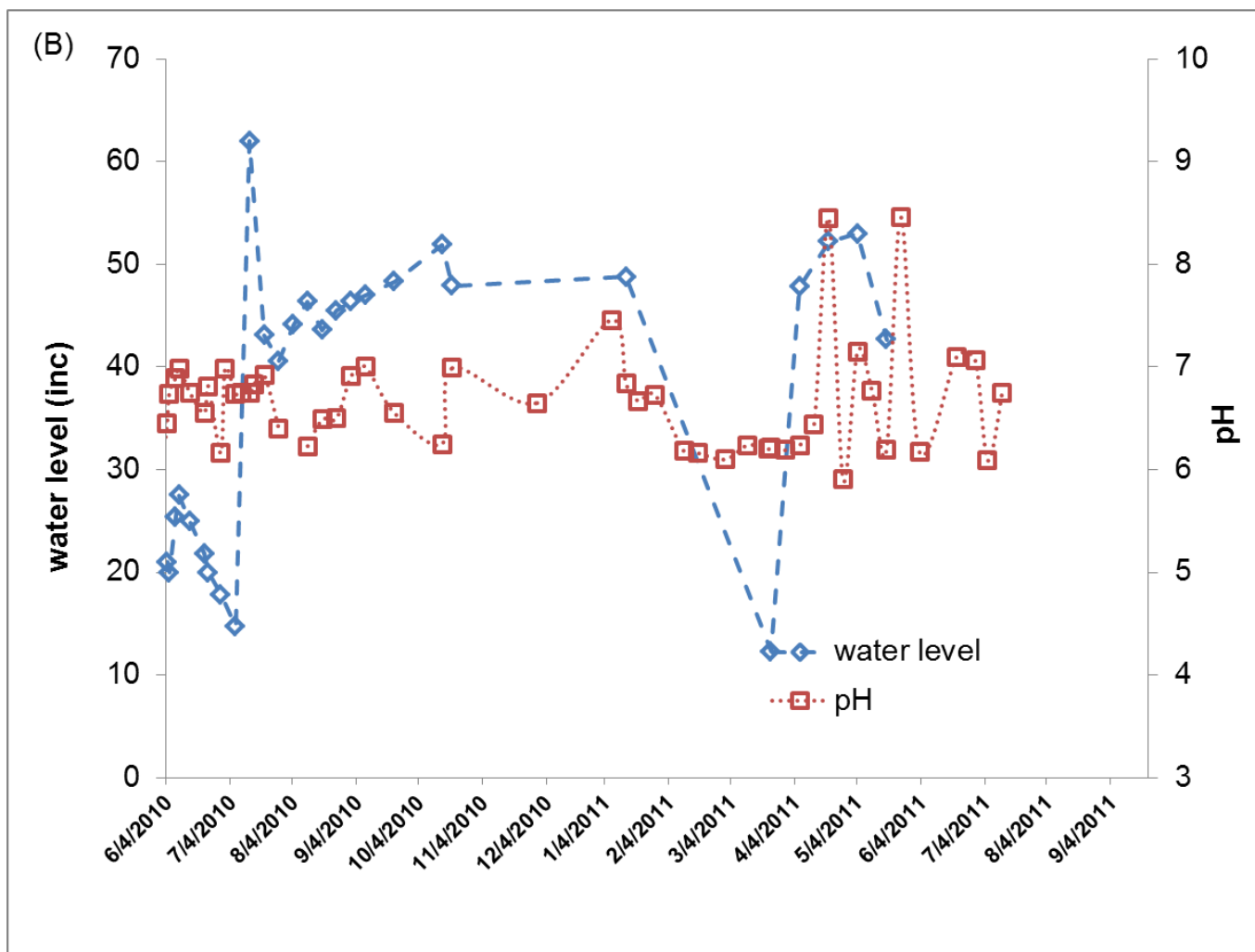


Figure SI-1: Water temperature and turbidity (A) and water level and pH (B) in SWNT mesocosm treatment pre and post-dosage. The experiment was initiated on August 16, 2010 by dosing SWNT SG65 suspended in 0.5% gum Arabic in the water column.

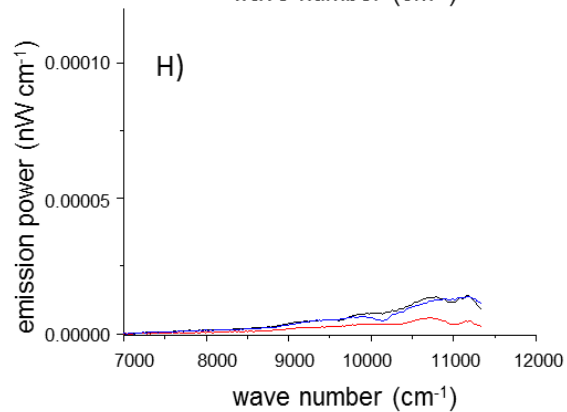
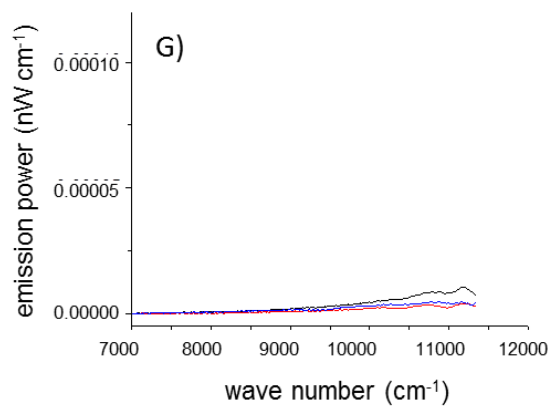
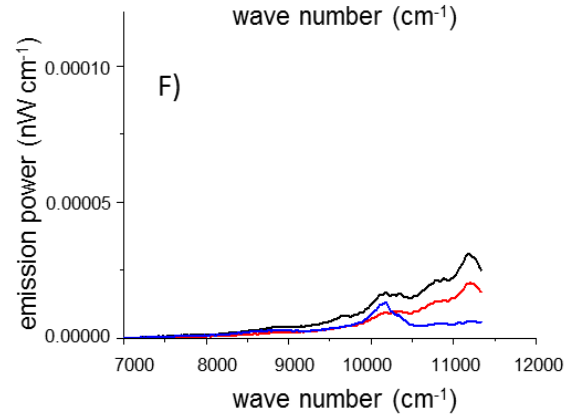
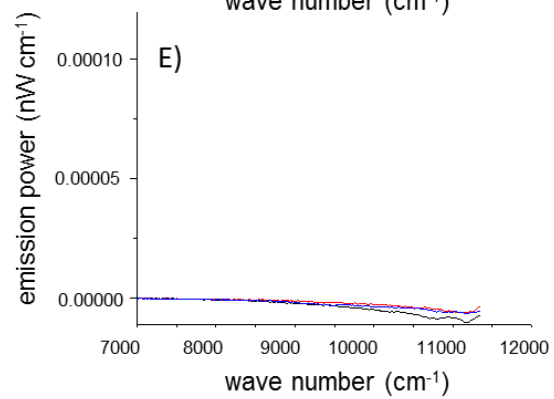
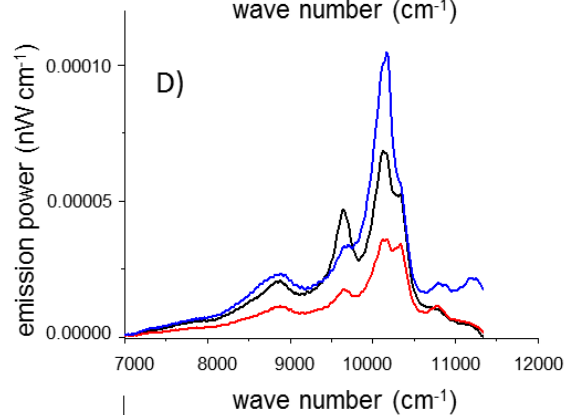
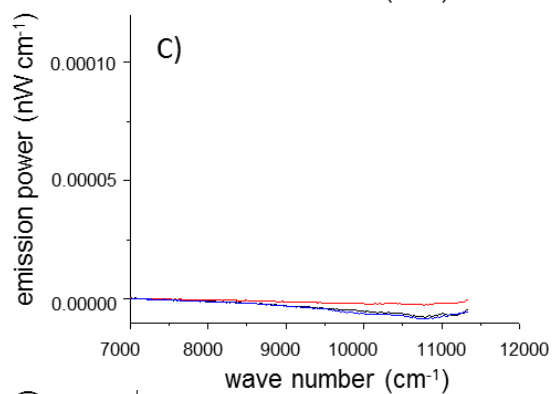
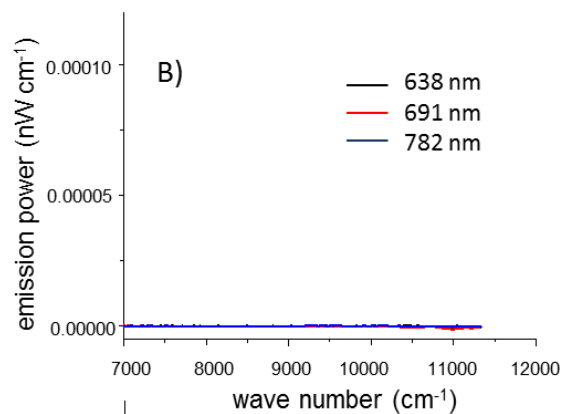
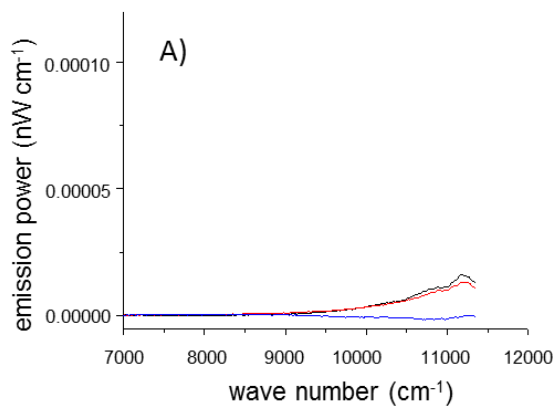


Figure S12: Representative NIRF-spectra of extracted sediment cores sections at in the aquatic (left) and terrestrial compartment (right) at water column (A,B 1-0 cm); depth 0- -1cm (C,D) ; -1 to -2 cm (E,F) and -2-3 cm (G,J) below sediment-water interface. Distribution of SWNT in aquatic and terrestrial sediment cores after 10 months.

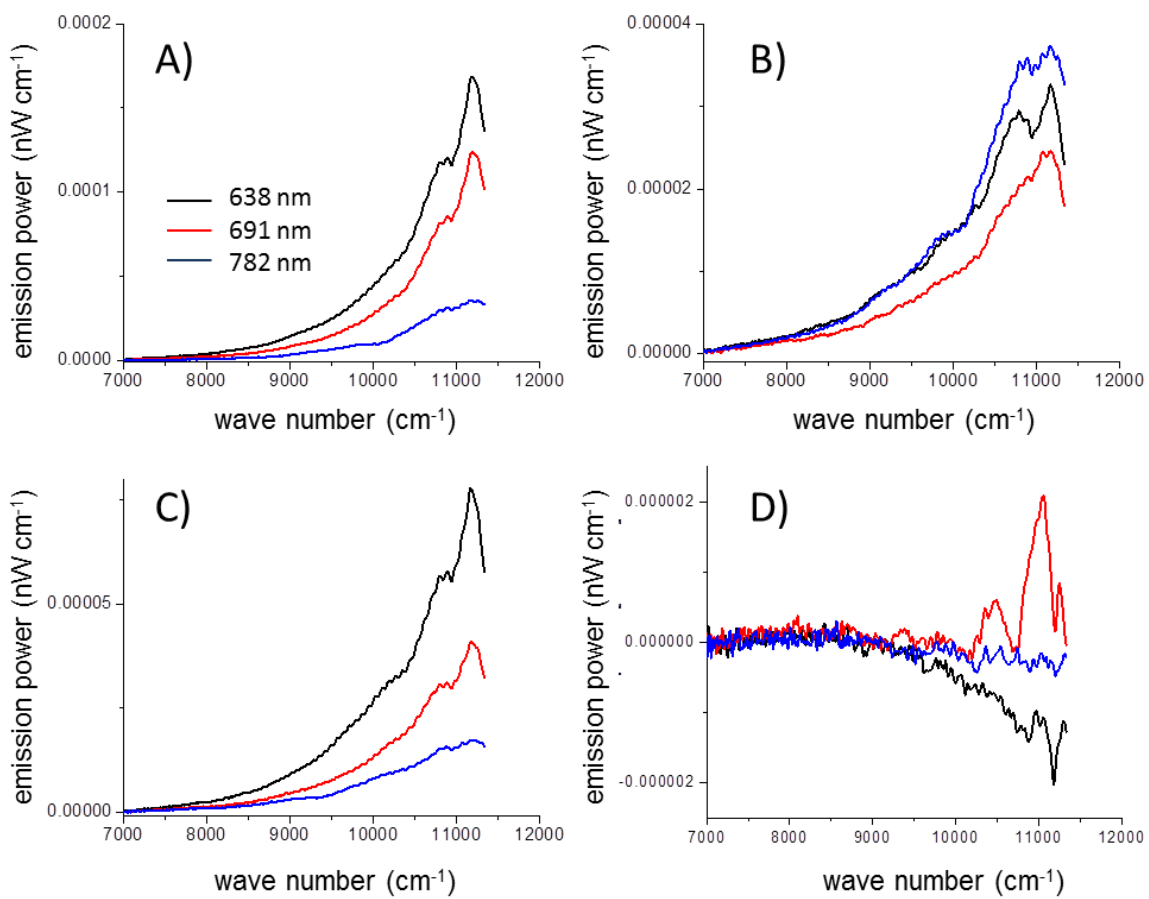


Figure S13: NIRF spectra of aquatic plant *Elodea* (waterweed) extracts (A) and *Lemna* (duckweed) (B), biofilm extracts (C) and mosquito fish extracts (D). NIRF spectra of plant samples show an elevated background signal possibly due to internal filter effects.

Table S11: Limits of quantification for different matrices for NIRF, Co and Mo (by ICP-MS)

matrix	MDL_{SWNT} ng g⁻¹	MDL_{Co} ng g⁻¹	MDL_{Mo} ng g⁻¹	MDL μg L⁻¹
sediment/soil	500	(1.8)**	(0.03)**	
plants*	1140	16	340	
biofilm*	250	7	140	
fish*	780	30	630	
water				5

*Normalized to wet weight (ng g⁻¹ wet weight)

**Values reflect Co and Mo concentration in the sediment

Table 2: SWNT concentration in surficial-sediment in the aquatic compartment [depth: 0- 1 cm] at 8, 10, and 12 months post SWNT amendment (n=3-8, from different locations), *NIRF spectra showed indication for presence of SWNT, but the concentration were below limit of quantification, sampling locations were assigned randomly, sediment cores C5-1, C5-2 and C5-3 were retrieved within 10 cm radius.

sampling date	April 2011 8 months		June 2011 10 months		August 2011 12 months	
Replicate Core	$m_{\text{SWNT}}/m_{\text{sed}}$ [$\mu\text{g/g}$ dry sediment]	SD	$m_{\text{SWNT}}/m_{\text{sed}}$ [$\mu\text{g/g}$ dry sediment]	SD	$m_{\text{SWNT}}/m_{\text{sed}}$ [$\mu\text{g/g}$ dry sediment]	SD
C1	9.4	1.4	2.7	0.9	25.1	6.3
C2	5.1	1.4	20.2	11.8	6.2	3.6
C3	13.5	4.0	61.2	8.8	17.7	6.0
C4			<LOQ*		<LOQ*	
C5 -1			10.3	2.1	<LOQ*	
C5 -2			5.8	1		
C5 -3			6.9*	3		
C6			1.9	0.5		