

Supplementary Information

Risk Simulation of Soil Contamination by Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons from Sewage Sludge used as Fertilizers

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Table S1. Conditions for the GC-EI-MS-MS analysis of PAHs

PAHs compounds	Retention time / min	Parent ion / (<i>m/z</i>)	Wave-form type	ESL / (<i>m/z</i>)	CID amplitude / V
naphthalene	9.14	128	Resonant	56	0.6
acenaphthylene	13.3	152	Resonant	48	0.2
acenaphthene	13.9	153	Resonant	67	0.2
fluorene	15.9	165	Resonant	73	0.2
phenanthrene	19.6	178	Resonant	78	0.2
anthracene	19.8	178	Resonant	78	0.2
fluoranthene	24.3	202	Resonant	89	0.2
pyrene	25.2	202	Resonant	89	0.2
benzo(a)anthracene	30.7	228	Resonant	101	0.2
chrysene	30.8	228	Resonant	101	0.2
benzo(b)fluoranthene	35.8	252	Resonant	111	0.2
benzo(k)fluoranthene	36.0	252	Resonant	111	0.2
benzo(a)pyrene	37.2	252	Resonant	111	0.2
indeno(1,2,3-c,d)pyrene	42.0	276	Resonant	122	0.6
dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	42.2	276	Resonant	122	0.6
benzo(g,h,i)perylene	42.9	276	Resonant	122	0.6

ESL = excitation storage level. CID = collision induced dissociation.

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Table S2. Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon (PAH) median, minimum and maximum concentrations in soil samples from the control plots (STEST), (n = 18)

PAHs	Median / ($\mu\text{g kg}^{-1}$)	Minimum / ($\mu\text{g kg}^{-1}$)	Maximum / ($\mu\text{g kg}^{-1}$)	Occurrence
naphthalene	< LOQ	< LOD	6.3	d.q.
acenaphthylene	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	n.d.
acenaphthene	< LOD	< LOD	1.3	d.q.
fluorene	< LOQ	< LOD	1.8	d.q.
phenanthrene	1.0	< LOD	3.7	d.q.
anthracene	< LOQ	< LOD	1.3	d.q.
fluoranthene	< LOQ	< LOD	1.9	d.q.
pyrene	< LOD	< LOD	1.5	d.q.
benzo(a)anthracene	< LOQ	< LOD	3.0	d.q.
chrysene	< LOQ	< LOD	2.3	d.q.
benzo(b)fluoranthene	< LOQ	< LOD	< LOQ	d.n.q.
benzo(k)fluoranthene	< LOD	< LOD	< LOQ	d.n.q.
benzo(a)pyrene	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	n.d.
indeno(1,2,3-c,d)pyrene	< LOD	< LOD	4.5	d.q.
dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	< LOD	< LOD	< LOQ	d.n.q.
benzo(g,h,i)perylene	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	n.d.

LOD = limit of detection; LOQ = limit of quantification; d.q. = detected and quantified; d.n.q. = detected and not quantified; n.d. = not detected.

Table S3. Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon (PAH) median, minimum and maximum concentrations in soil samples from the sewage sludge (SS) treated plots (SDLIN), n = 18

PAHs	Median / ($\mu\text{g kg}^{-1}$)	Minimum / ($\mu\text{g kg}^{-1}$)	Maximum / ($\mu\text{g kg}^{-1}$)	Occurrence
naphthalene	< LOQ	< LOQ	3.27	d.q.
acenaphthylene	< LOD	< LOD	< LOQ	d.n.q.
acenaphthene	< LOQ	< LOD	1.66	d.q.
fluorene	< LOQ	< LOD	1.54	d.q.
phenanthrene	1.6	< LOD	2.74	d.q.
anthracene	< LOQ	< LOD	2.04	d.q.
fluoranthene	0.76	< LOD	2.81	d.q.
pyrene	< LOD	< LOD	2.63	d.q.
benzo(a)anthracene	< LOQ	< LOD	3.32	d.q.
chrysene	1.6	< LOD	4.47	d.q.
benzo(b)fluoranthene	< LOQ	< LOD	6.45	d.q.
benzo(k)fluoranthene	< LOD	< LOD	< LOQ	d.n.q.
benzo(a)pyrene	< LOD	< LOD	< LOQ	d.n.q.
indeno(1,2,3-c,d)pyrene	< LOD	< LOD	5.52	d.q.
dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	< LOD	< LOD	3.26	d.q.
benzo(g,h,i)perylene	< LOD	< LOD	3.34	d.q.

LOD = limit of detection; LOQ = limit of quantification; d.q. = detected and quantified; d.n.q. = detected and not quantified; n.d. = not detected.

Table S4. Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon (PAH) median, minimum and maximum concentrations in soil samples from the sewage sludge (SS) treated plots (SDL8N), n = 18

PAHs	Median / ($\mu\text{g kg}^{-1}$)	Minimum / ($\mu\text{g kg}^{-1}$)	Maximum / ($\mu\text{g kg}^{-1}$)	Occurrence
naphthalene	< LOQ	< LOD	< LOQ	d.n.q.
acenaphthylene	< LOQ	< LOD	2.4	d.q.
acenaphthene	< LOQ	< LOD	2.2	d.q.
fluorene	< LOQ	< LOD	1.8	d.q.
phenanthrene	2.9	< LOD	3.9	d.q.
anthracene	1.5	< LOD	2.4	d.q.
fluoranthene	< LOD	< LOD	4.4	d.q.
pyrene	< LOD	< LOD	3.3	d.q.
benzo(a)anthracene	3.8	< LOD	5.0	d.q.
chrysene	6.7	< LOD	10.4	d.q.
benzo(b)fluoranthene	9.6	< LOD	11.65	d.q.
benzo(k)fluoranthene	< LOQ	< LOD	8.0	d.q.
benzo(a)pyrene	< LOQ	< LOD	< LOQ	d.n.q.
indeno(1,2,3-c,d)pyrene	7.3	< LOD	14.0	d.q.
dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	< LOQ	< LOD	11.0	d.q.
benzo(g,h,i)perylene	6.4	< LOD	10.2	d.q.

LOD = limit of detection; LOQ = limit of quantification; d.q. = detected and quantified; d.n.q. = detected and not quantified; n.d. = not detected.

Table S5. Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon (PAH) median, minimum and maximum concentrations in the sewage sludge used in SDL1N and SDL8N plots, n = 18

PAHs	Average / ($\mu\text{g kg}^{-1}$)	Minimum / ($\mu\text{g kg}^{-1}$)	Median / ($\mu\text{g kg}^{-1}$)	Maximum / ($\mu\text{g kg}^{-1}$)
naphthalene	51.65	20.6	49.35	88.8
acenaphthylene	13.52	< LOD	< LOD	81.1
acenaphthene	33.07	< LOD	33.5	80.8
fluorene	74.55	< LOD	79.65	124.3
phenanthrene	387.42	84.5	415.7	622.9
anthracene	25.27	8.8	15.4	82.0
fluoranthene	78.52	< LOD	93.4	123.3
pyrene	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	161.7
benzo(a)anthracene	41.05	< LOD	43.25	90.5
chrysene	112.93	62.2	103.2	173.4
benzo(b)fluoranthene	107.95	< LOD	123.15	183.0
benzo(k)fluoranthene	47.32	< LOD	47.8	100.5
benzo(a)pyrene	143.93	83.5	157.3	175.2
indeno(1,2,3-c,d)pyrene	52.57	< LOD	35.65	122.2
dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	18.13	< LOD	6.05	81.3
benzo(g,h,i)perylene	63.37	< LOD	42.7	176.2

Table S6. Simulation of soil PAH concentrations after ten years of yearly successive applications of sewage sludge rates and simulation of soil PAH limit concentrations in $\mu\text{g kg}^{-1}$

PAHs	C_0^{PAH}	C_{10}^{PAH}	C_{∞}^{PAH}
naphthalene	1.83	1.84	1.84
acenaphthylene	0.50	0.51	0.51
acenaphthene	1.22	1.33	1.33
fluorene	2.77	2.81	2.81
phenanthrene	14.47	20.16	20.16
anthracene	0.94	2.22	2.23
fluoranthene	2.94	6.71	6.73
pyrene	1.54	9.03	12.18
benzo(a)anthracene	1.54	4.79	4.90
chrysene	4.24	17.33	18.79
benzo(b)fluoranthene	4.05	11.74	11.93
benzo(k)fluoranthene	1.78	11.04	15.93
benzo(a)pyrene	5.40	14.11	14.23
indeno(1,2,3-c,d)pyrene	1.97	6.53	6.74
dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	0.68	2.69	2.88
benzo(g,h,i)perylene	2.38	7.23	7.38
$\sum_{j=1-16} \text{PAH}_j$	48.25	120.07	130.57