

# Supplementary Information

## The Influence of Salinity and Matrix Effect in the Determination of Antifouling Biocides in Estuarine Waters of Patos Lagoon (Southern Brazil)

Luís A. E. Dominguez,<sup>a</sup> Sergiane S. Caldas,<sup>b</sup> Ednei G. Primel<sup>b</sup> and Gilberto Fillmann<sup>\*,a</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Instituto de Oceanografia, Programa de Pós-Graduação em Oceanografia Química, Física e Geológica and <sup>b</sup>Escola de Química e Alimentos, Programa de Pós-Graduação em Química Tecnológica e Ambiental, Universidade Federal do Rio Grande-FURG, Av. Itália, km 8 s/n, 96203-900 Rio Grande-RS, Brazil

Typical interface conditions of the precursor ions was: capillary voltage 4 kV, nebulizer gas flow 550 L h<sup>-1</sup>, desolvation flow gas 50 L h<sup>-1</sup>, source block temperature 100 °C and desolvation temperature 350 °C. Nitrogen was

used as nebulizing, desolvation gas, and argon was used as collision gas. The optimized fragmentation conditions are shown in Table S1.

**Table S1.** LC-ESI-MS/MS conditions of fragmentation

Compound	Transition ( <i>m/z</i> ) parent ion → daughter ion	Cone voltage / V	Collision energy / eV	Dwell time / s
Diuron	233 > 72 <sup>a</sup>	28	20	0.2
	233 > 46	27	15	
Irgarol	254 > 198 <sup>a</sup>	30	30	0.2
	254 > 108	30	19	

<sup>a</sup>Transition used for quantification.

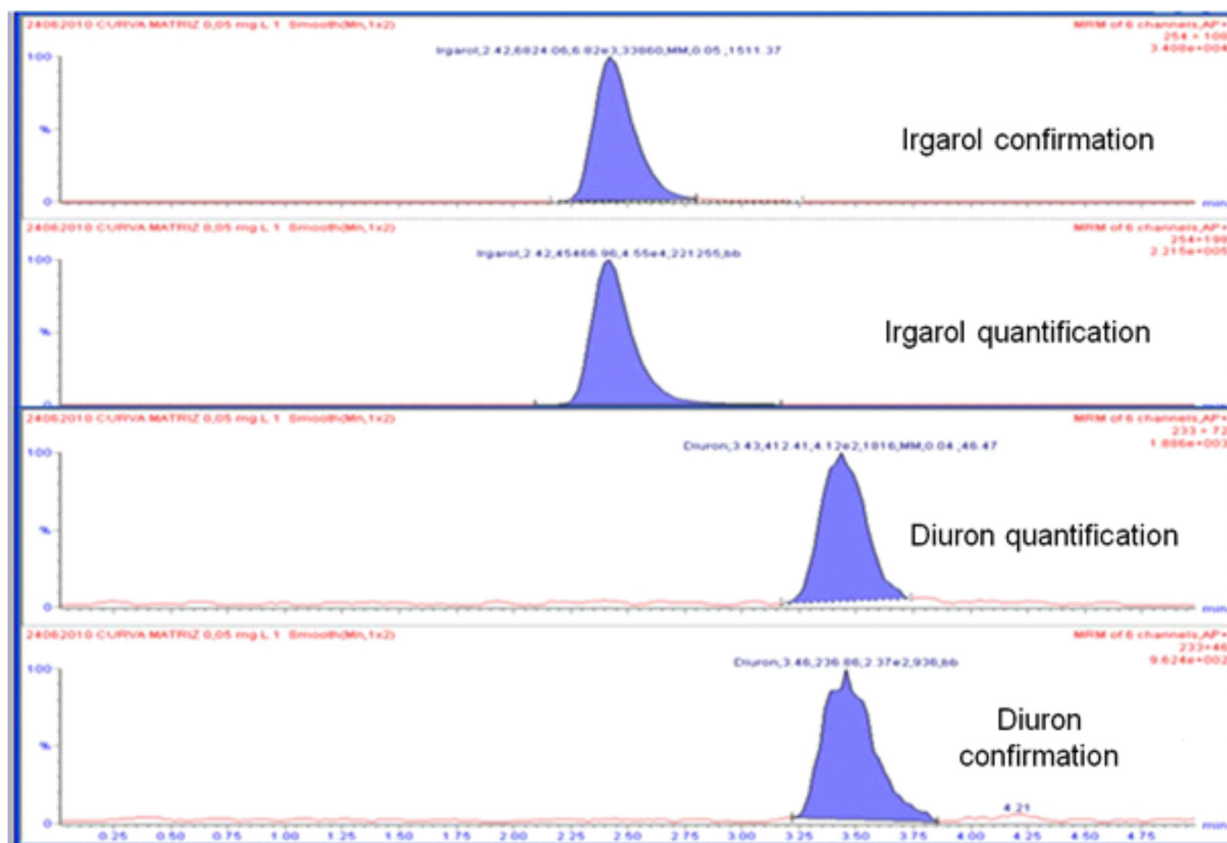
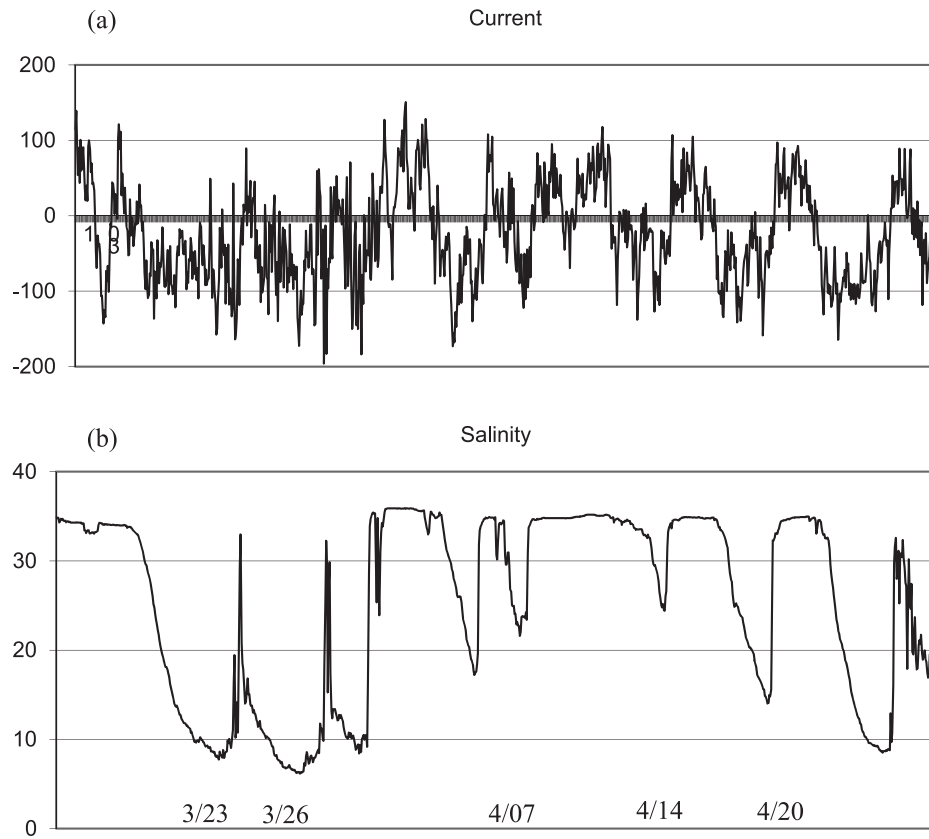


Figure S1. Analytical solution chromatograms of diuron and irgarol 0.05 mg L<sup>-1</sup> with the ions used for quantification and confirmation.



**Figure S2.** Intensity ( $\text{cm s}^{-1}$ ) and direction (positive - flooding; negative - ebb) of current (a) and salinity (b) obtained every hour between 03/16 and 04/26/09 at a 3-m depth near site U. Sampling dates are indicated. Source: Laboratory of Coastal and Estuarine Oceanography (Institute of Oceanography - Universidade Federal do Rio Grande).