- 1 **Title:** Quantifying Molybdenum Isotopic Speciation in Sulfidic Water: Implications for the
- 2 Paleoredox Proxy
- 3 **Authors:** Stephan R. Hlohowskyj*¹, Xinming Chen³, Stephen J. Romaniello^{4,6}, Trent P.
- 4 Vorlicek², Ariel D. Anbar^{3,4} Timothy W. Lyons⁵ Anthony Chappaz¹

5 Affiliations:

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16 17

19

25

26

- 1. Department of Earth and Atmospheric Sciences, Central Michigan University, Mount Pleasant, Michigan, 48859 USA
 - 2. Department of Biochemistry, Chemistry, and Geology, Minnesota State University, Mankato, Minnesota, 56001USA
 - 3. School of Earth and Space Exploration, Arizona State University, Tempe, Arizona, 85281 USA
 - 4. Department of Chemistry and Biochemistry, Arizona State University, Tempe, Arizona, 85281 USA
 - 5. Department of Earth and Planetary Sciences, University of California, Riverside, California, 92521 USA
 - 6. University of Tennessee, Department of Earth and Planetary Sciences, Knoxville, Tennessee, 37996 USA
- *Corresponding author: S.R. Hlohowskyj, hloho1sr@cmich.edu
- 20 Contents:
- 21 Number of pages: 2
- 22 Number of Figures: 1
- Figure S1: Supplementary figure showing the first order relationship of our chemical kinetic
- data for two Mo species.

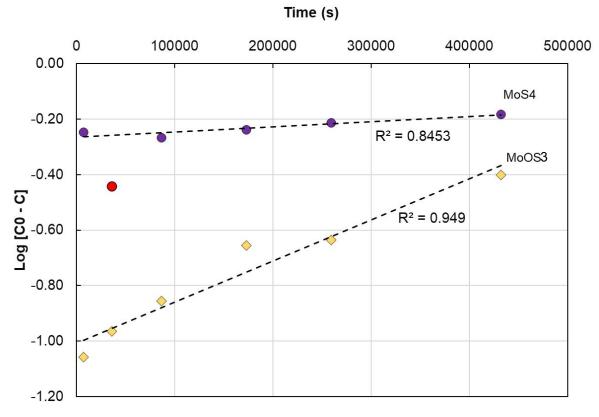


Figure S1-Sn. Demonstration of first order thiomolybdate species, plotted as time versus the log of concentration initial [C0] minus concentration [C] during the first 432000 seconds (120 hours). Dark circles represent tetrathiomolybdate species, while diamonds represent trithiomolybdate. The notable outlier for tetrathiomolydate appears at 36000 seconds was not included in the calculated linear regression ($p \le 0.05$).