Supporting Information

Identification of Ah Receptor Agonists in Soil of E-waste Recycling Sites from Taizhou Area in China

CHAOFENG SHEN[1,2], SHENGBIAO HUANG[2], ZIJIAN WANG[2], MIN QIAO[2], XIANJIN TANG[1], CHUNNA YU[3], DEZHI SHI[1], YOUFENG ZHU[1], JIYAN SHI[1], XINCAI CHEN[1], KAREN SETTY[4] AND YINGXU CHEN[1*]

1. Department of Environmental Engineering, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou 310029, China;

2. Research Center for Eco-Environmental Sciences, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100085, China;

3. Department of Drug Metabolism and Pharmaceutical Analysis, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou 310058, China;

4. Bren School of Environmental Science and Management, University of California, Santa Barbara, 93106-5131,USA.

*Corresponding author. Phone: +86-571-8697-1159; fax: +86-571-8697-1898; e-mail: yxchen@zju.edu.cn.

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Number of figures: 7 (S1-S7)

TABLE S1. Comparison of PAH diagnostic ratios in Taizhou with published literature ratios

PAHs source		B[*b*]F/B[*k*]F	I[*cd*]P/BghiP	Phe/An	Flu/Pyr	Flu/(Flu+Pyr)
pyrolytic orgin[a]		N.A.[b]	N.A.	<10	>1	>0.5
petrogenic orgin[a]		N.A.	N.A.	>15	<1	<0.5
Automobiles[a]		1.26±0.19	0.33 ±0.06	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
coal/coke[a]		3.70 ± 0.17	1.09 ±0.03	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Wood[a]		0.92 ±0.16	0.28 ± 0.05	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Smelters[a]		2.69 ± 0.20	1.03 ±0.15	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
this study	small recycling workshops	1.47-2.09	12.55-14.38	N.A.	1.00-1.35	0.49-0.57
	large recycling plants	1.64-2.01	4.43-8.62	19.66-62.86	0.16-0.49	0.14-0.33

[a] From reference 12 .[b] N.A., not available.

FIGURE S1. Photos taken from e-waste recycling sites in Taizhou area: 1. Open burning of wire to recover metals; 2. A child playing beside an open burning site of printed circuit board; 3. Rudely dismantling of transformer; 4. Crudely dismantling of capacitor; 5. Children employed in recycling wire; 6. Children playing in e-waste recycling workshop; 7. simple household e-waste recycling workshop; 8. large-scale e-waste recycling plant.

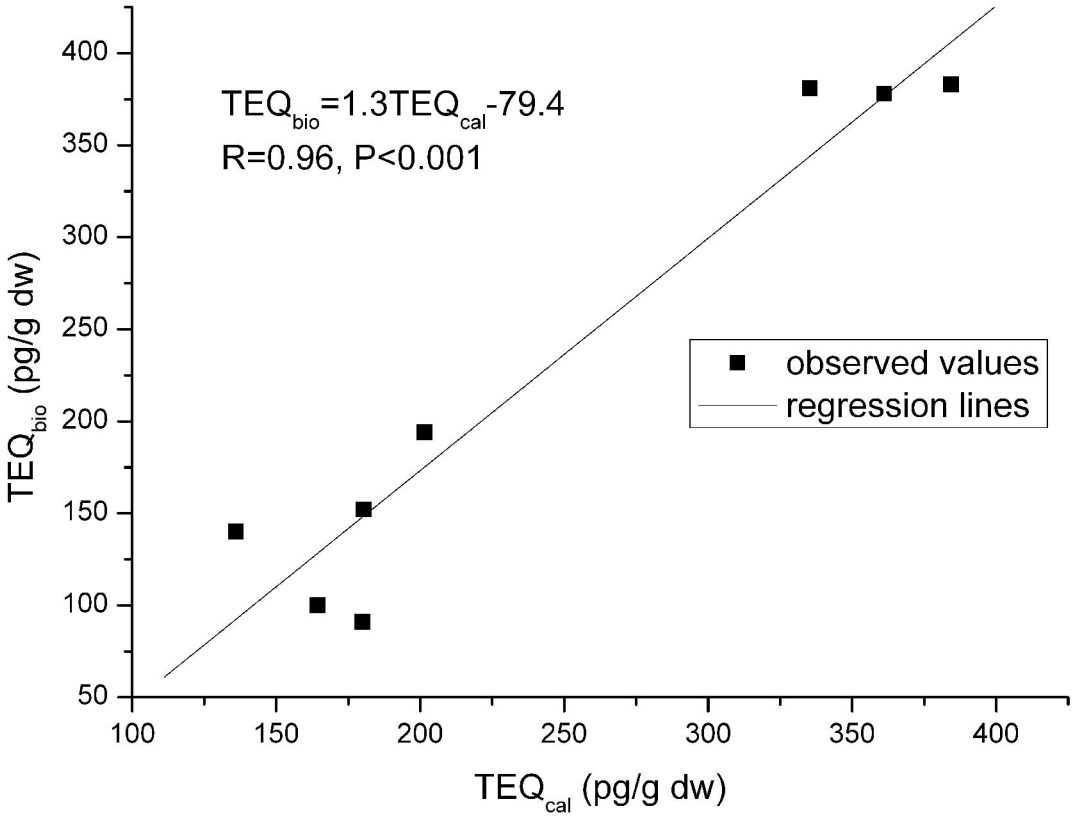

FIGURE S2. Relationship between TEQ_{cal} and TEQ_{bio} for soil extracts from e-waste recycling sites.

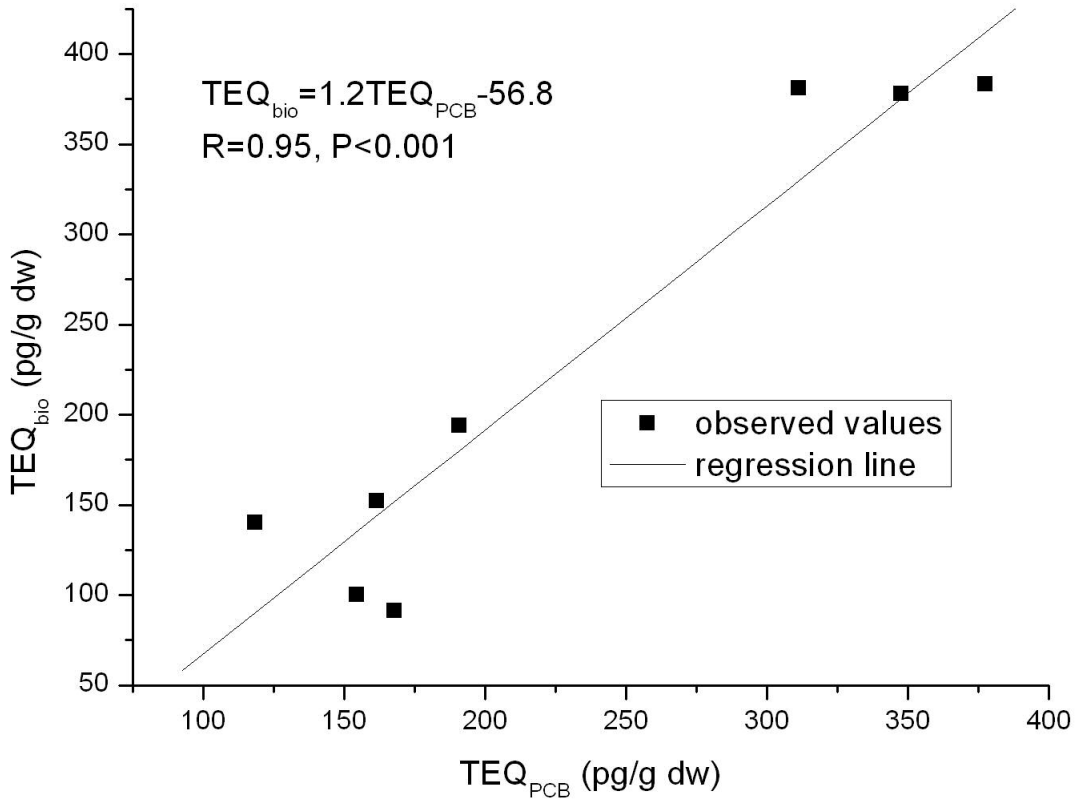

FIGURE S3. Relationship between TEQ_{PCB} and TEQ_{bio} for soil extracts from e-waste recycling sites.

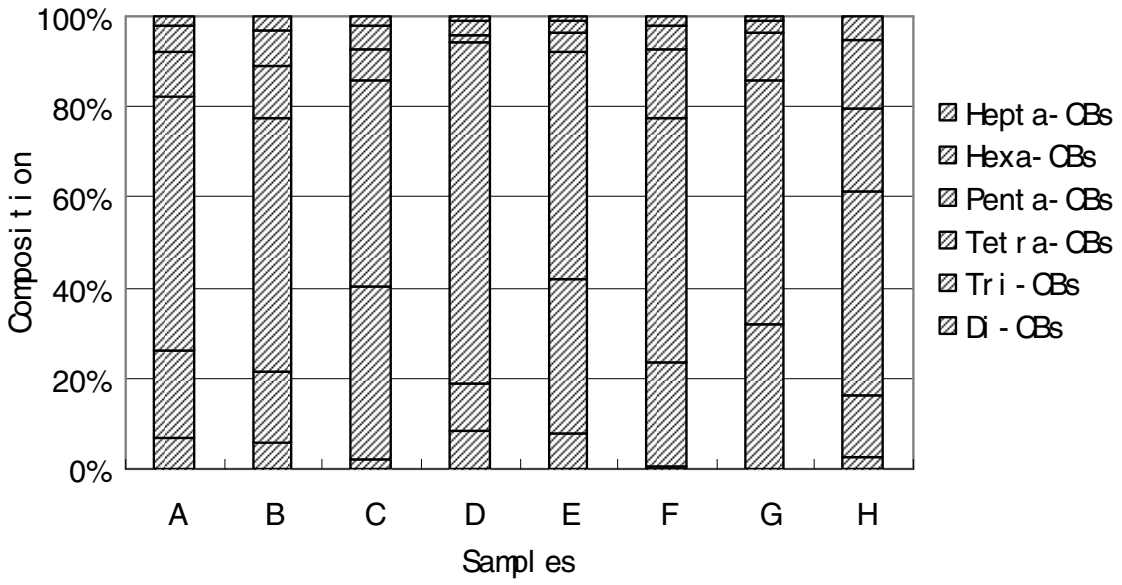

FIGURE S4. Composition of chlorobiphenyl homologues in soil samples from e-waste recycling sites.

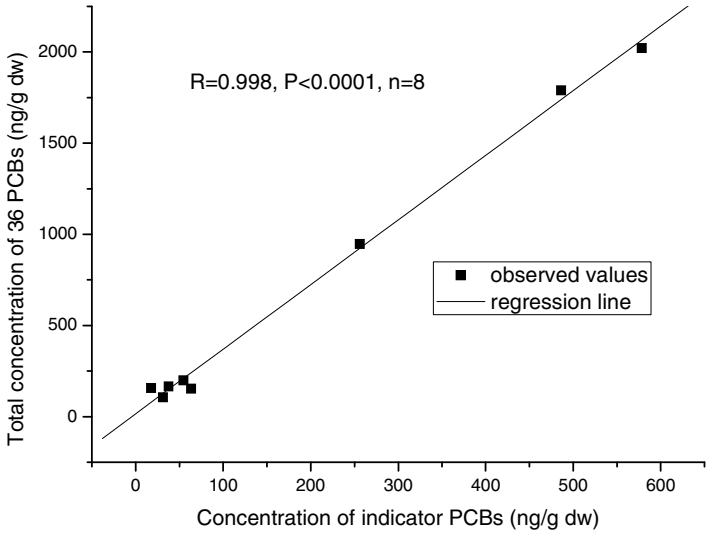

FIGURE S5. Relationship between concentration of indicator PCBs and total PCB concentration in soil from e-waste recycling sites.

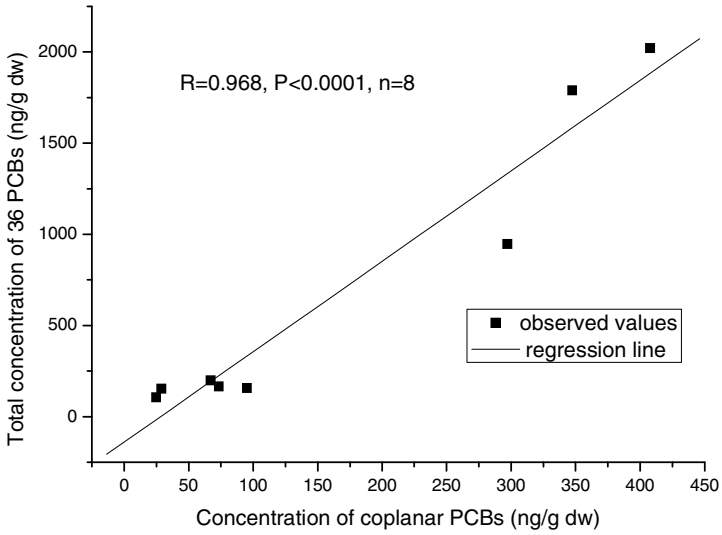

FIGURE S6. Relationship between concentration of coplanar PCBs and total PCB concentration in soil from e-waste recycling sites.

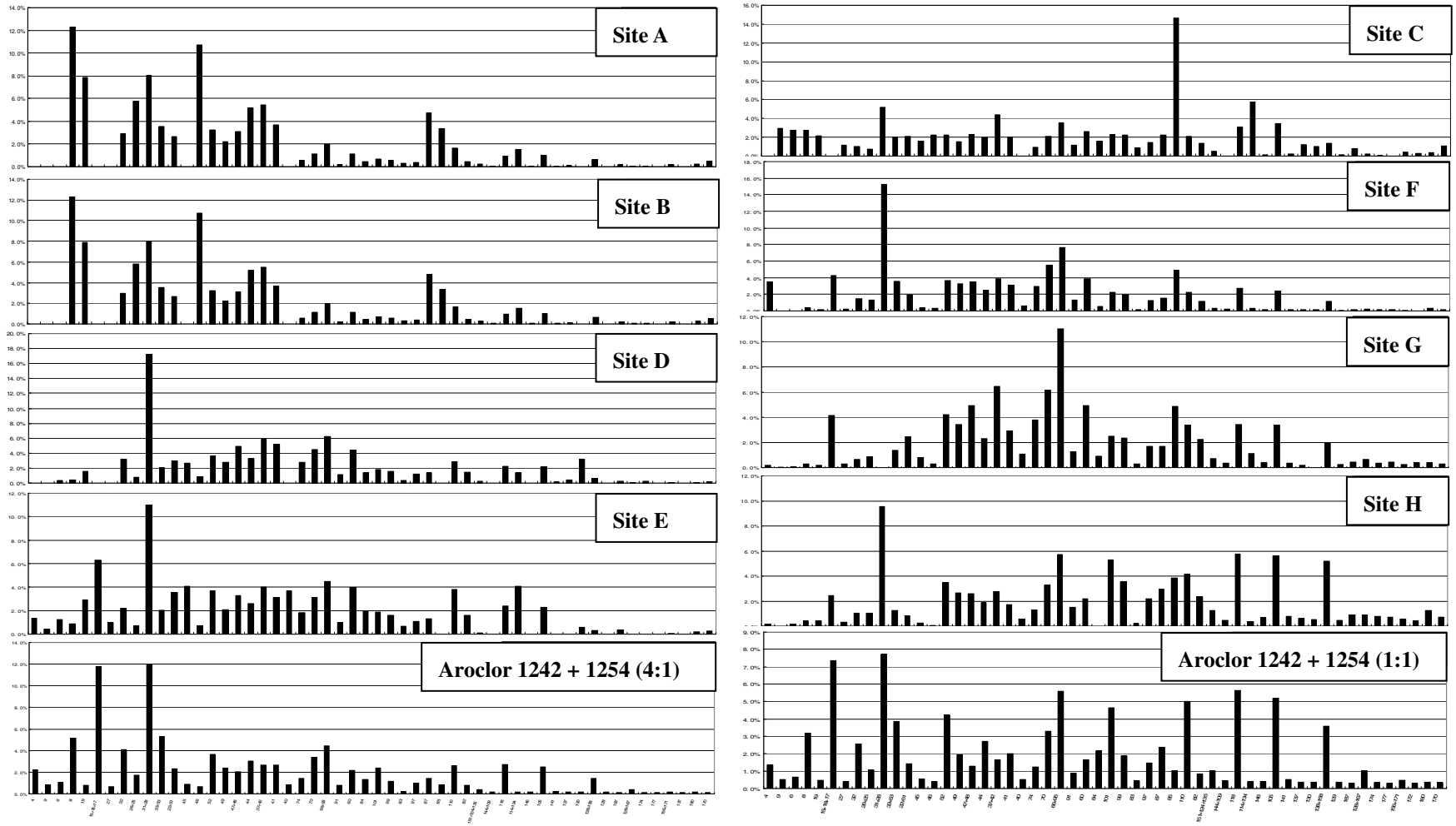

FIGURE S7. Comparison of PCB fingerprint between soil samples and Aroclor mixtures.