Supplementary Information for:

Transport and attenuation of particles of different density and surface charge: a karst aquifer field study

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Method		Tap water	Spring water	Limit of detection
Cation concentration	$[mg \ L^{-1}]$			
ICP^{a}	Na^+	6.2	6.7	0.03
AAS^b	K^+	0.7	0.7	0.2
ICP^{a}	Ca^{2+}	122.1	106.8	0.13
ICP^{a}	Mg^{2+}	8.6	8.8	0.0004
Anion concentration	$/mg \; L^{-1}$			
IC^{c}	CI-	10.7	11.1	1.5
Titration	$\rm HCO_3^{-}$	341	339	1
IC^{c}	$\mathrm{SO}_4{}^{2-}$	10.5	10.7	2.5
IC^{c}	NO_3^{-}	14.8	15.0	0.75
Total dissolved solids	$[mg \ L^{-1}]$			
Calculated from io	n content	514.5	499.3	
pH /-/				
Hach Portable Met	ter^d	7.6	7.3	I
Electrical conductivit	$y \ / \mu S \ cm^{-1} /$			
Hach Portable Met	ter^d	556	569	
	^a TS 1CAP 63(<u>00 DUO; ^bJei</u>	na NovAA 4000	3; ^c Dionex DX 120;
		^{d} Hach Por	table Meter HC)40d equipped with
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Table S1: Tap water and spring water chemistry at the test site during stable discharge conditions of $0.8 \text{ m}^3 \text{ s}^{-1}$ in April 2015.



Figure S1: Probability density functions of particle distributions on filters for three examples with mean particle concentrations per image (\overline{x}) of (A) 4.2, (B) 2.3, and (C) 0.6. Calculated values for a Kolmogorov-Smirnov test are well above the critical values at a significance level of $\alpha = 5\%$ and n = 400 ($\lambda =$ standard deviation; $a_{obs} =$ Kolmogorov-Smirnov values; a_{crit} = critical Kolmogorov-Smirnov values).



Silicate particles

Figure S2: Observed (obs) versus nominal standard deviations (stdev) of particle enumeration for each of the analyzed filters. Filled symbols show analysis that were considered for further processing, unfilled symbols show analysis that were excluded (Si⁰: unmodified silicate particles; Si^{COOH}: carboxylated silicate particles; PS⁰: unmodified polystyrene particles; PS^{COOH}: carboxylated polystyrene particles)