

## Supplementary materials

### Seasonal variability of PM10 chemical composition including 1,3,5-triphenylbenzene, marker of plastic combustion and toxicity in Wadowice, South Poland

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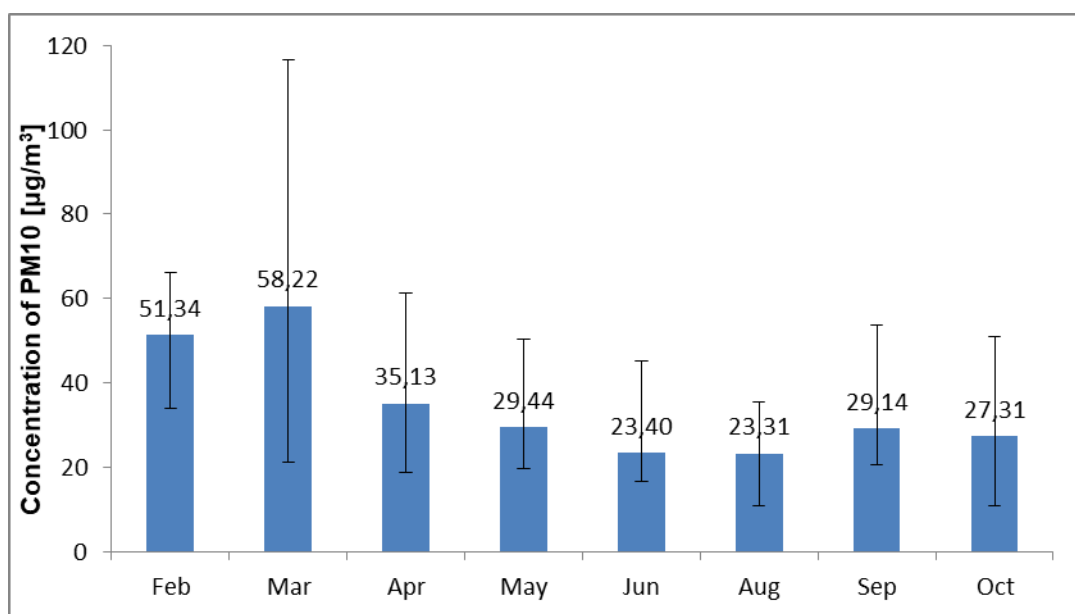
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**Table S1.** Monthly averages, minimal and maximal values of meteorological conditions in sampling period in Wadowice.

Month	Temperature [°C] (min – max)	Precipitation [mm] (min – max)	Pressure [hPa] (min – max)	Wind speed [m/s] (min – max)	Prevailing wind direction
February	1.5-7	0.0-0.0	969-984	3.4-5	SW
March	3-12.5	0.0-0.0	966-991	1.7-6.7	W/SW
April	1-15.5	0.2-22.3	973-991	1.3-6.5	W/N
May	4.5-21.5	0.2-30.6	971-992	1.5-4.1	N
June	14.5-19.5	1.9-7.4	977-986	1.7-4.7	W/N
August	13.5-31.5	0.2-29.3	970-982	0.0-4.1	W
September	9-19.5	1.0-57.8	972-988	1.3-5.6	W/E
October	7.5-16	0.1-11.8	961-986	1.0-8.1	W

**Table S2.** Chromatographic and mass spectrometric characterization of target analytes: retention time, mass of characteristic ions and correlation coefficients – R<sup>2</sup>.

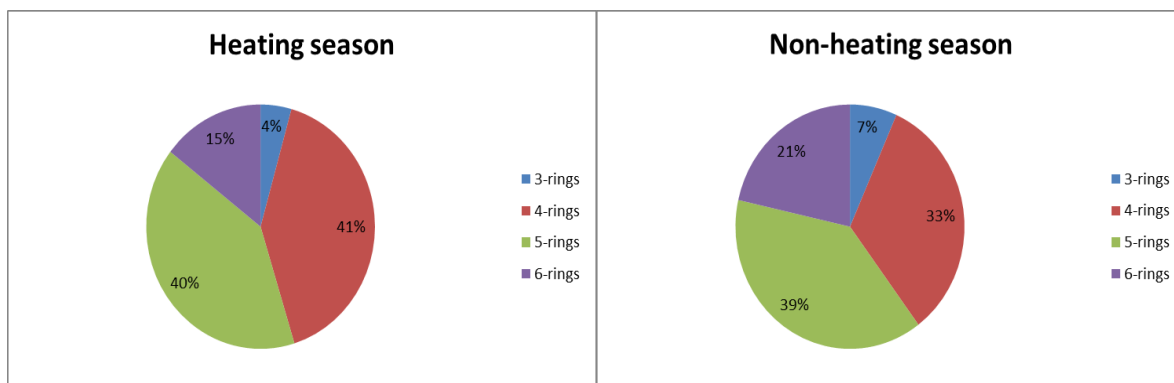
Compound	Retention time [min]	Precursor – products ions m/z	R <sup>2</sup>	MQL [ng/m <sup>3</sup> ]
Naphthalene	7.08	128 – 102,	0.9990	6.25
Acenaphthylene	10.15	152 – 150, 126	0.9999	0.26
Acenaphthene	10.43	153 – 150, 126	0.9998	0.02
Fluorene	11.50	165 – 163, 139	0.9997	0.14
Phenathrene	14.03	178 – 152, 176	0.9991	0.29
Anthracene	14.11	178 – 152, 176	0.9996	6.25
Fluoranthene	17.08	202 – 200, 174	0.9989	0.30
Pyrene	17.82	202 – 200, 174	0.9998	0.12
Benzo(a)anthracene	20.81	228 – 226, 202	0.9977	0.38
Chrysene	21.03	228 – 226, 202	0.9995	0.17
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	24.23	252 – 250, 226	0.9945	0.56
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	24.32	252 – 250, 226	0.9984	0.17
Benzo(a)pyrene	26.05	252 – 250, 226	0.9960	0.45
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	32.83	276 – 274, 248	0.9943	0.80
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	32.84	278 – 276, 252	0.9941	0.78
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	35.69	276 – 274, 248	0.9962	0.50
1,3,5- triphenylbenzene	25.02	306 – 289, 228	0,9991	0,18
Benzo[a]pyrene-d <sub>12</sub>	25.88	264 – 262, 216	-	-



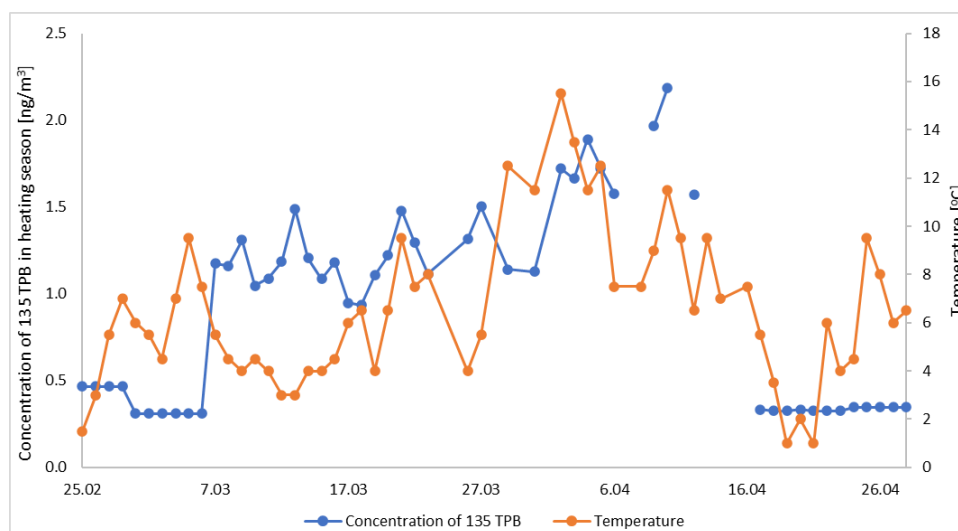
**Figure S1.** Time series of monthly average PM10 concentrations during the sampling period.

**Table S3.** Concentrations of analyzed components constituting to mass closure, collected during the heating and non-heating seasons

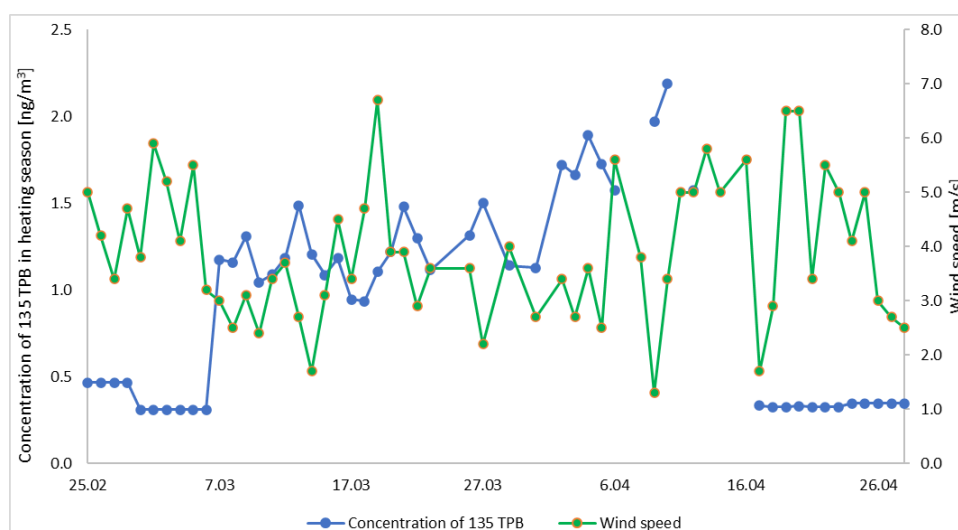
Concentration	Heating season			Non-heating season		
	min	max	average	min	max	average
$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$						
<b>PM10</b>	10.94	116.77	43.30	10.80	53.70	27.12
<b>OC</b>	5.90	39.32	14.46	3.84	20.75	7.66
<b>EC</b>	1.48	6.93	3.70	1.08	4.64	2.11
<b>Na<sup>+</sup></b>	0.00	3.94	2.07	1.15	2.68	1.78
<b>NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup></b>	0.00	5.01	1.40	0.26	2.45	0.92
<b>Mg<sup>2+</sup></b>	0.00	1.07	0.37	0.02	1.29	0.21
<b>K<sup>+</sup></b>	0.33	1.00	0.50	0.34	0.88	0.49
<b>Ca<sup>2+</sup></b>	0.00	3.20	0.72	0.02	2.63	0.81
<b>NO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup></b>	0.62	12.04	2.52	0.53	4.03	1.45
<b>SO<sub>4</sub><sup>2-</sup></b>	2.19	13.26	5.58	2.24	11.81	5.35
<b>Cl<sup>-</sup></b>	0.15	9.91	1.86	0.15	11.92	0.57
<b>PAHs [ng/m<sup>3</sup>]</b>						
<b>Naphthalene</b>	<MQL	<MQL	<MQL	<MQL	<MQL	<MQL
<b>Acenaphthylene</b>	0.26	1.88	0.57	0.27	0.90	0.54
<b>Acenaphthene</b>	0.02	0.11	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02
<b>Fluorene</b>	0.14	1.23	0.51	0.15	0.57	0.16
<b>Phenanthrene</b>	0.42	4.17	1.44	0.30	0.86	0.36
<b>Anthracene</b>	<MQL	<MQL	<MQL	<MQL	<MQL	<MQL
<b>Fluoranthene</b>	1.07	5.52	1.60	0.47	2.19	0.71
<b>Pyrene</b>	0.89	20.49	4.68	0.41	2.24	0.71
<b>Benzo(a)anthracene</b>	1.60	24.73	6.98	0.61	3.43	1.16
<b>Chrysene</b>	1.16	21.52	6.10	0.50	3.23	1.08
<b>Benzo(b)fluoranthene</b>	1.88	19.99	6.90	0.95	3.72	1.63
<b>Benzo(k)fluoranthene</b>	1.32	10.16	3.68	0.54	2.15	0.89
<b>Benzo(a)pyrene</b>	0.49	20.93	4.98	0.64	3.66	1.10
<b>Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene</b>	2.50	14.18	5.86	1.02	3.52	1.61
<b>Dibenz(a,h)anthracene</b>	1.60	20.00	6.24	1.17	3.59	1.43
<b>Benzo(g,h,i)perylene</b>	0.51	9.25	1.82	0.50	3.24	1.27
<b>1,3,5-triphenylbenzene</b>	0.39	2.56	0.83	0.26	0.90	0.30



**Figure S2.** Ring number distribution of PM<sub>10</sub> associated PAHs during heating and non-heating seasons.



**Figure S3.** Correlation between concentration of 135TPB and temperature through the heating season.



**Figure S4.** Correlation between concentration of 135TPB and wind speed through the heating season.

**Table S4.** Characteristic Pearson coefficient.

PAHs	Pearson	Relationship
Acenaphthylene	0.76	Strong relationship
Benzo[a]anthracene	0.72	Strong relationship
Benzo[a]pyrene	0.67	Moderate relationship
Benzo[b]fluoranthene	0.78	Strong relationship
Benzo[ghi]perylene	0.55	Moderate relationship
Benzo[k]fluoranthene	0.86	Strong relationship
Chrysene	0.73	Strong relationship
Dibenzo[a,h]anthracene	0.76	Strong relationship
Fluoranthene	0.38	Weak relationship
Fluorene	0.96	Very strong relationship
Indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene	0.89	Strong relationship
Phenanthrene	0.82	Strong relationship
Pyrene	0.66	Moderate relationship

**Table S5.** Characteristic diagnostic indicators from different sources (Yunker et al., 2002; Finardi et al., 2017; Kulshrestha et al., 2019; Manoli et al., 2004; Célia A. Alves et al. 2017; Khalili, Scheff and Holsen, 1995; Simoneit, 2015)

Ratio	Value range	Source
FLU/(FLU+PYR)	< 0.5	Petrol emission
	> 0.5	Diesel emission
ANT/(ANT+PHE)	< 0.1	Petrogenic emission
	> 0.1	Fuel combustion
FLT/(FLT+PYR)	< 0.4	Petrogenic emission
	0.4 – 0.5	Fuel combustion
	> 0.5	Coal and wood burning
BbF/BkF	0.92	Wood burning
	1.26	Vehicles
	2.5 – 2.9	Smelters
	3.5 – 3.9	Coal/coke
PYR/BaP	0.9 ± 0.4	Gasoline exhaust
	0.8 ± 0.9	Diesel exhaust
	0.70	Wood combustion
BaP/(BaP+CH)	0.08 – 0.39	Wood burning
	< 0.50	House heating
	> 0.50	Mobile sources
IcdP/(IcdP+BghiP)	0.18	Car
	0.37	Diesel exhaust
	0.56	Coal
	0.64	Wood burning
BaA/(BaA+CH)	0.50	Vehicles
	0.73	Gasoline and diesel exhausts