Supplementary Material

Microplastic fibre releases from industrial wastewater effluent: a textile wet processing mill in China

Carmen K. M. Chan,^A Curie Park,^B King Ming Chan,^C Daniel C. W. Mak,^{C,D} James K. H. Fang^D and Denise M. Mitrano^{E,F}

^ACambridge Institute for Sustainability Leadership, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, CB2 1QA, UK.

^BInstitute for Manufacturing, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, CB3 0FS, UK.

^cSchool of Life Sciences, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Sha Tin, New Territories, Hong Kong.

^DDepartment of Applied Biology and Chemical Technology, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hung Hom, Kowloon, Hong Kong.

^EDepartment of Environmental Systems Science, Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule (ETH) Zurich 8092, Switzerland.

FCorresponding author. Email: denise.mitrano@usys.ethz.ch

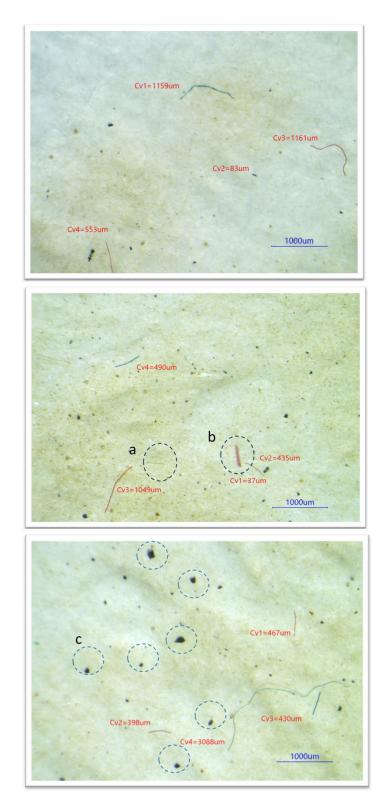


Figure S1: Stereomicroscope images from ImageFocus Alpha illustrating how count and measurements were taken and counting criteria were applied A. Fibrous shape which was organic (natural) was excluded B. Microplastic fibre at width ($>20\mu m$) was excluded C. Microplastics were excluded

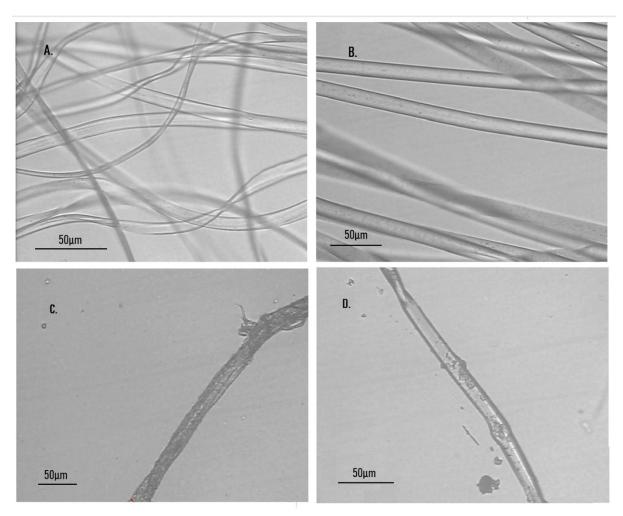


Figure S2: High-resolution microscopic images A. Microplastic fibres from production fabric base yarn fibres FDY75D/36F B. Microplastic fibres from production fabric pile yarn DTY 150D/288F. C & D. Microplastic fibres from effluent

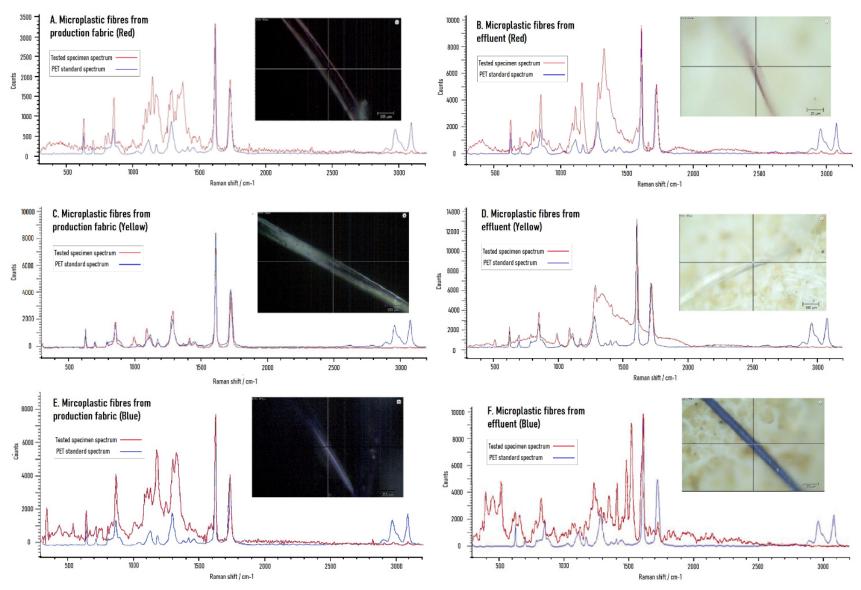


Figure S3: Micro-Raman spectrophotometer images with matching polyester standard spectrum against microplastic fibres specimens found in production and effluent.