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Supplementary Information

In-depth chemical profiling of tire and artificial turf crumb rubber: aging, transformation products, and transport pathways

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Figure S1. Chemical structure of compound classes selected for quantitation



Figure S2. Quantitation in crumb rubber extractables of (a) 2-amino-BTH, (b) 4-phenylazodiphenylamine, and (c) 6PPD-quinone.



Figure S3. Relative concentrations of crumb rubber samples from extractables in (a) PPDs and PPD TPs, (b) plasticizers, (c) vulcanizing accelerators, (d) benzothiazoles and benzotriazoles and (e) other rubber antioxidants.



Figure S4. Relationship between total peak area and number of features with crumb rubber age in positive ion mode for (a) leachables, (b) extractables, (c) gastric and (d) gastrointestinal sample preparation methods.



Figure S5. Relationship between total peak area and number of features with crumb rubber age in negative ion mode for (a) leachables, (b) extractables, (c) gastric and (d) gastrointestinal sample preparation methods.



Figure S6. Relationship between median retention time (RT) and median m/z with crumb rubber age in negative ion mode for (a) leachables, (b) extractables, (c) gastric and (d) gastrointestinal sample preparation methods.



Figure S7. PCA of extractables in negative ion mode.



Figure S8. PCA of leachables in (a) positive and (b) negative ion mode.



2-Hydroxybenzothiazole (Match 93.8)

2-Benzothiazolesulfonic acid (Match 85.7)





2-(4-morpholinyl)benzothiazole (Match 81.5)

N-cyclohexyl-2-benzothiazol-amine (Match 88.0)





2,2-dithiobis(benzothiazole) (Match 88.9)









Linoleyl ethanolamide (Match 87.7)







Stearoyl ethanolamide (Match 93.9)





Dibutyl phthalate (Match 93.9)

Dicyclohexyl phthalate (Match 86.9)





Bis(2-ethylhexyl)adipate (Match 95.4)









4-hexylaniline (Match 92.0)





Phenyl-p-tolyl-amine (Match 94.5)

4-aminodiphenylamine (Match 91.1)





4-nitrosodiphenylamine (Match 90.4)







3-methylaniline (Match 97.7)

4-anilinophenol (Match 93.5)







(-)-abietic acid (Match 87.6)







N-cyclohexyl-N-methylcyclohexanamine (Match 89.3)





1-phenylurea (Match 80.5)















4-(1-Phenylethyl)-N-[4-(1-phenylethyl)phenyl]aniline (Match 80.3)

N-octyl-2-pyrrolidone (Match 97.6)





Tributylamine (Match 97.5)







Phthalimide (Match 88.4)







2-ethyl-N-phenylhexanamide (Match 89.6)

N-Cyclohexylcyclohexanecarboxamide (Match 89.4)





N-benzyl-2-methylbenzamide (Match 99.0)





Melamine (Match 90.5)



Benzophenone-3 (Match 91.8)





Bis(2-ethylhexyl) amine (Match 93.3)







1-(2-ethylphenyl)-3-phenylurea (Match 88.5)







1,1-diethyl-3-phenylurea (Match 85.5)

Figure S9. Comparison between experimental and mzVault library MS/MS spectra in CD 3.3.





1-phenylguanidine



Naphthalen-2-amine



N,N-dicyclohexyl-2-benzothiazolesulfenamide



Figure S10. MS/MS Compounds identified from other sources (Level 2a).





Dicyclohexylamine (Match 99.6)



1,3-diphenylurea (Match 99.5)





1,3-diphenylguanidine (Match 99.3)

Benzyl butyl phthalate (Match 99.2)









2-aminobenzothiazole (Match 98.0)













Caprolactam (Match 96.2)









6PPD-quinone (Match 95.3)

N-isopropyl-N'-phenyl-1,4-phenylenediamine (IPPD) (Match 93.2)









2,2,4-trimethyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinoline (TMQ) (Match 84.9)

Figure S11. Comparison between experimental and in-house standard (Level 1).

TP 256



6QDI











TP 274

TP280b



TP282b



TP284a



TP298b



TP298c



DPPD-quinone



DTPD-quinone



Figure S12. MS/MS of PPD transformation products in extractables.



Figure S13. Hierarchical clustering of tire and turf crumb rubber leachables in positive ion mode.