Supporting Information:

Spatial extent and ecotoxicological risk assessment of a micropollutant-contaminated wastewater plume in Lake Geneva

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Conductivity calculations:

Fig. S1 Illustration of the statistical analysis methodology. The relevant (background) area of the lake was divided in 100 x 100 x 1 meters volumetric cells depicted in blue. The red line exemplifies the trajectory of a submersible though the water column.

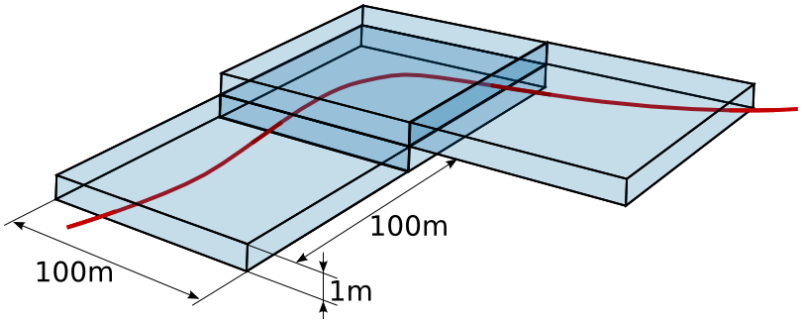
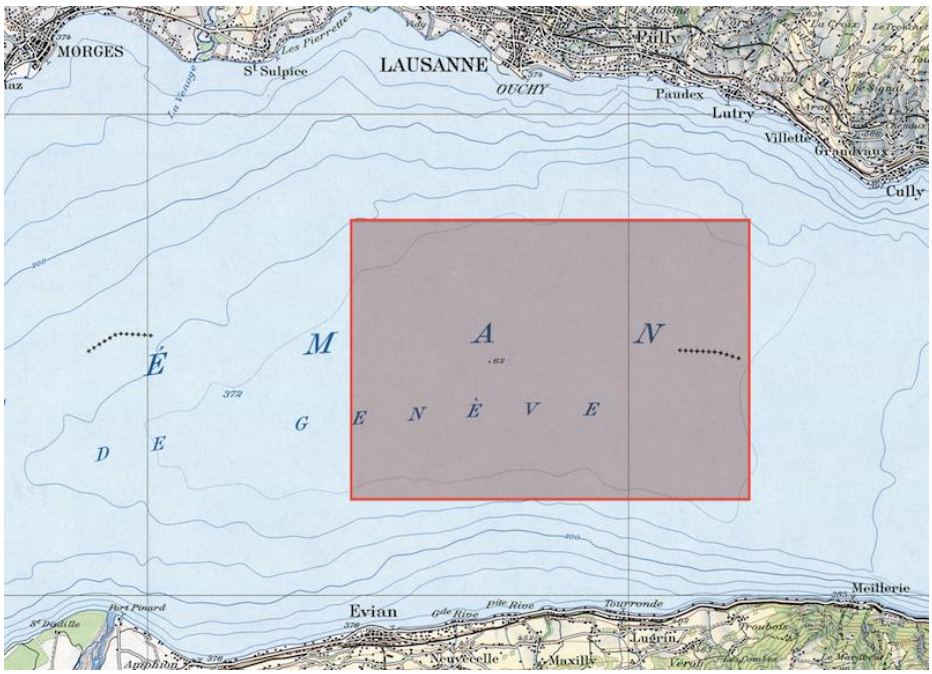


Fig. S2 The deepest portion of the Grand Lac region of Lake Geneva, which was utilized to calculate the background level for each of the environmental variables analyzed.



Trajectories and depth profiles of the five MIR-dives in the Vidy Bay area:

Fig. S3a)-e) Trajectories and respective depth profiles of the five submersible dives in the Vidy Bay area. Blue lines are indicating the MIR trajectories. Purple triangles represent water sampling points.

Fig. S3a) Sampling date: June 21, 2011

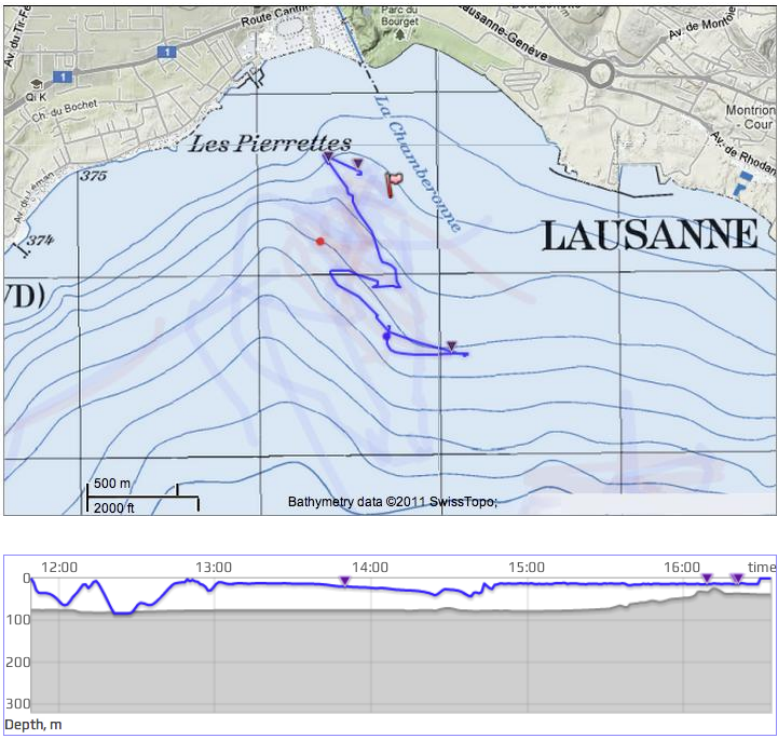


Fig. S3b) Sampling date: July 8, 2011

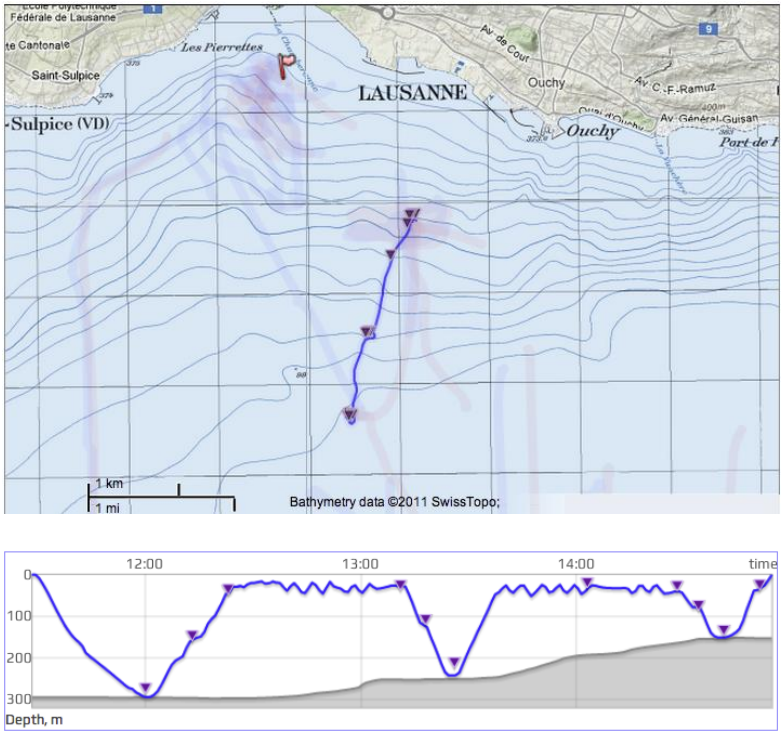


Fig. S3c) Sampling date: July 19, 2011

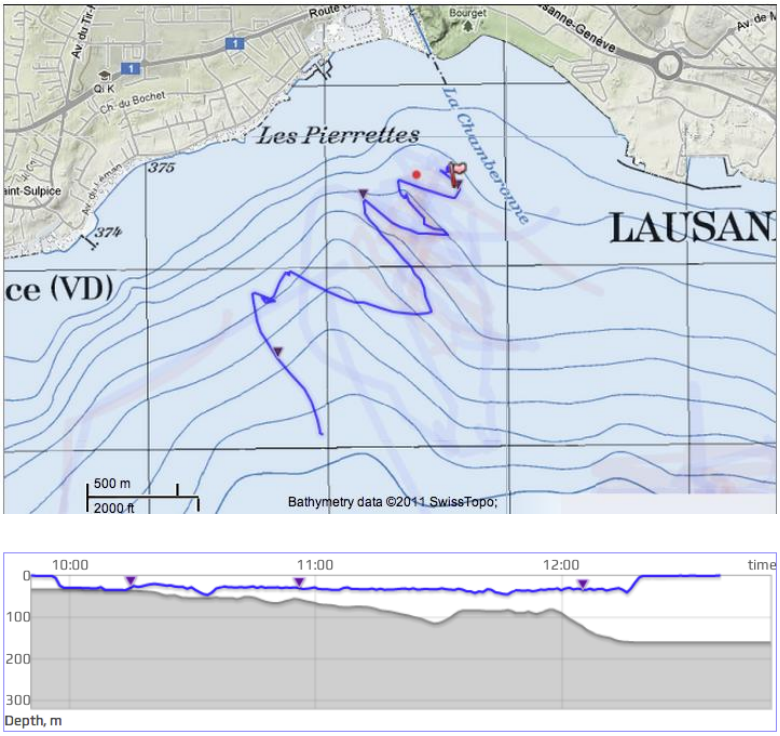


Fig. S3d) Sampling date: August 4, 2011

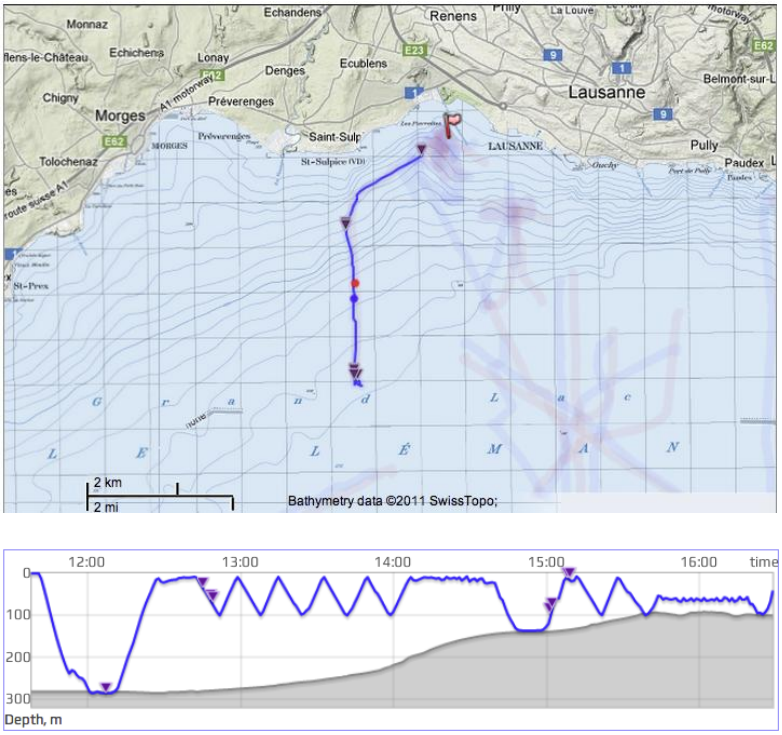
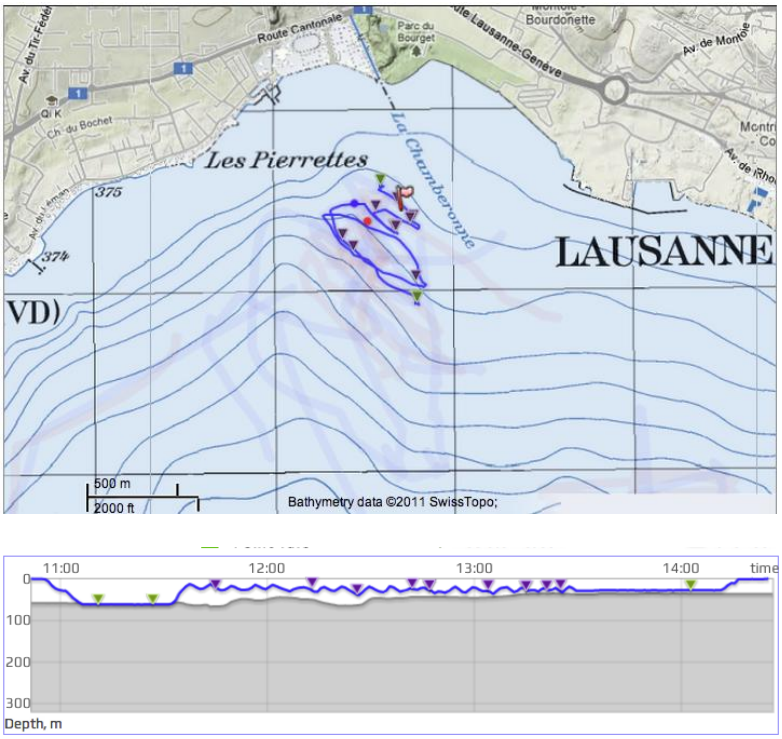


Fig. S3e) Sampling date: August 16, 2011



Ecotoxicological Risk Assessment

Fig. S4a)-d) Map of risk quotient (RQ) for azithromycin (a), ciprofloxacin (b), diclofenac (c), and sulfamethoxazole (d), respectively, in the Vidy Bay (Lake Geneva). Colors indicate cumulative RQ. RQ-values above 1 (red) indicate a potential risk. Flag indicates the WWTP outfall. Dot size scales with sample depth. Note that in the case of diclofenac, the highest RQ is likely due to sample contamination during workup (see main text).

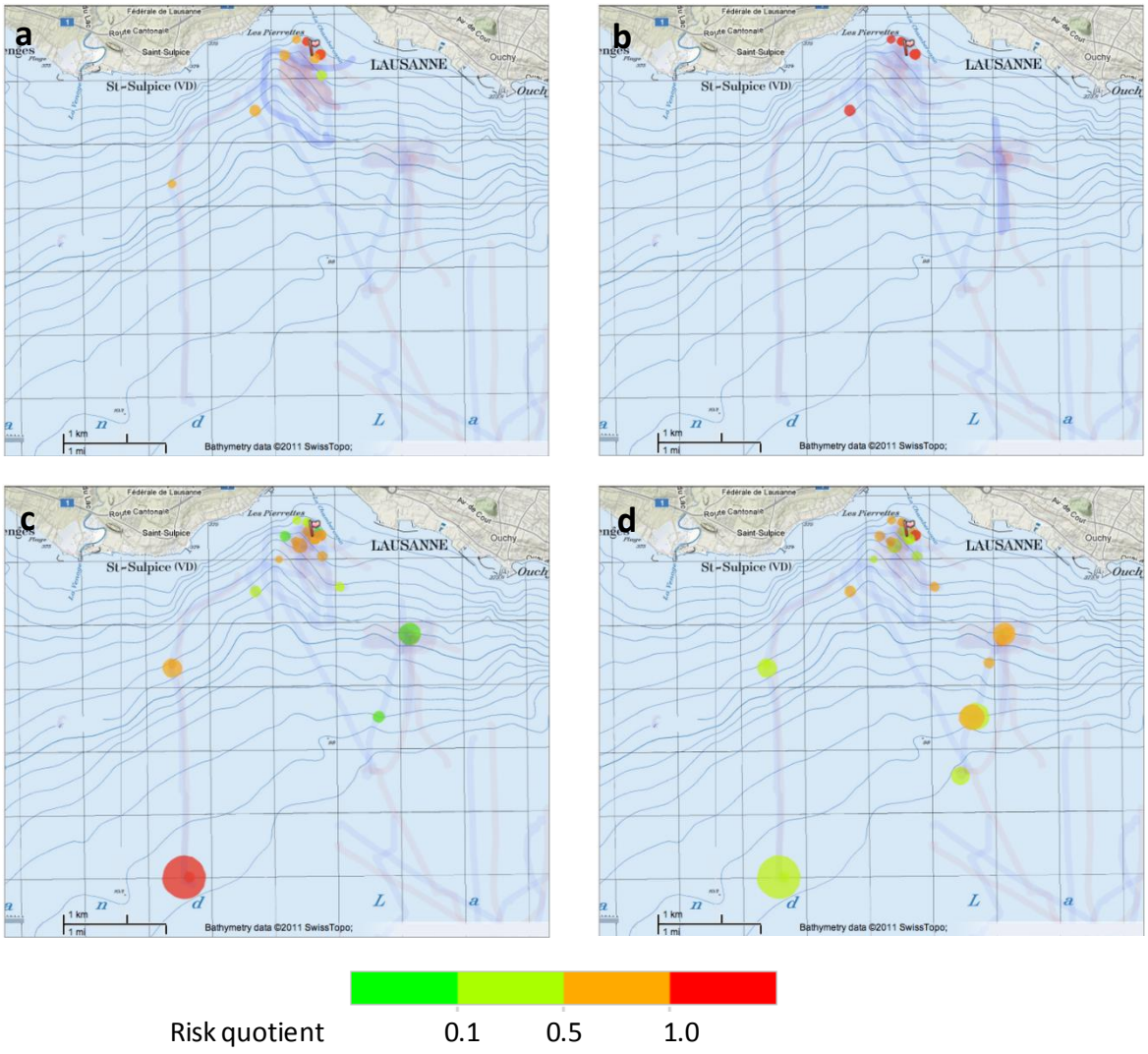


Figure S5a)-d): Map of risk quotient (RQ) for clarithromycin (a), propanolol (b), carbendazim (c), and terbutryn (d), respectively, in the Vidy Bay (Lake Geneva). Colors indicate cumulative RQ. Flag indicates the WWTP outfall. Dot size scales with sample depth.