Supporting information:

Evaluation of Butyl Rubber as Sorbent Material for the Removal of Oil and Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons from Seawater

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This supporting material contains 1 table and 1 figure.

FIGURE S1. Sorption capacities of +17BR vs contact time with various pollutants.

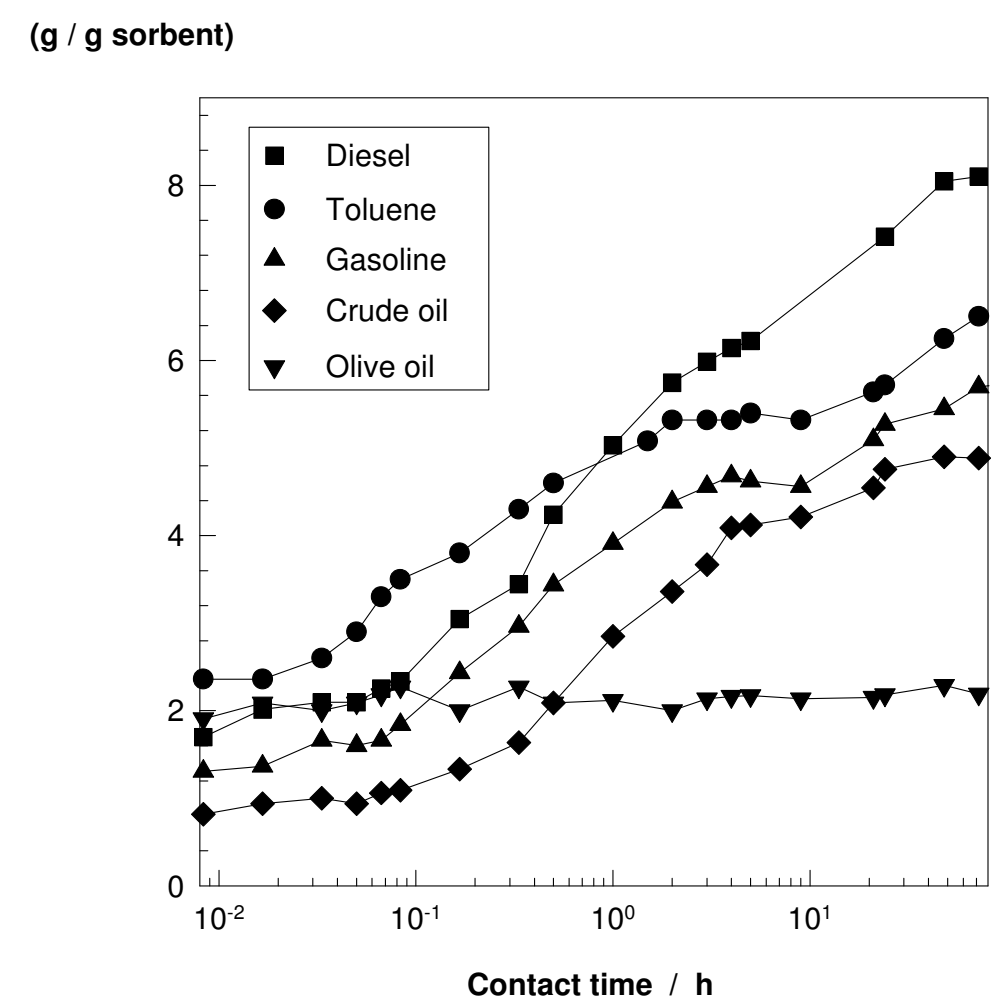

TABLE S1. Sorbent uptake capacities within 2 min for test solutions on the water level together with the equilibrium sorption capacities (in parenthesis).

Sorbent	Sorbed Pollutant ($g\ g^{-1}$)					
	TOLUENE	GASOLINE	DIESEL	CRUDE OIL	OLIVE OIL	FUEL OIL
-18BR	17.6 (17.8)	18.2 (16.7)	20.1 (20.3)	21.9 (23.0)	8.7 (7.9)	16.3 (15.4)
-2BR	15.7 (13.3)	18.1 [d] (14.5)	18.6 (15.8)	6.2 [c] (10.8)	5.4 (5.1)	6.1 (13.0)[b]
+17BR	1.8 (1.7)[a]	2.7 [d] (2.0)[a]	1.3 (0.9)[a]	2.1 (1.2)[a]	1.4 (0.5)[a]	2.3 (2.6)[a]
PP	11.5 (11.4)	10.9 (9.9)	11.0 (11.4)	13.1 (15.5)	13.6 (15.3)	16.0 (15.7)

[a] values recorded after 5 min of contact time with the pollutant.

[b] equilibrium value recorded after 1 h of contact time with fuel oil.

[c] the sorbed amount of crude oil from water level is less than the maximum capacity of -2BR sorbent due to the slower rate of sorption.

[d] both -2BR and +17BR sorbents absorb larger amounts of petroleum products if they are on the water surface rather than in pure state; this is probably due to fact that the presence of polar water molecules increases hydrophobic attractive interactions between the organic molecules and the polymer chains so that more pollutant enters into the polymer network structure.