

Table S3. Global Tap Water Hardness and the Corresponding Nano/Microplastic (NMP) Precipitation Efficiency upon Boiling.

Area	Country	Hardness (mg L ⁻¹)	Reference	Corresponding ^a NMP precipitation efficiency (%)
Asia	China	160	24	77 ± 1.2
	Japan	49	25	25 ± 3.2
	Kazakhstan	61	25	33 ± 0.6
	Kyrgyzstan	150	25	77 ± 1.2
	Nepal	190	25	84 ± 2.0
	Philippines	180	25	84 ± 2.0
	Singapore	35	25	25 ± 3.2
	Thailand	160	25	77 ± 1.2
	Korea	560	26	90 ± 1.2
	India	180	27	84 ± 2.0
	Iran	220	28	84 ± 2.0
	Afghanistan	600	29	90 ± 1.2
	Pakistan	170	30	77 ± 1.2
	Turkey	48	31	25 ± 3.2
	Iraq	370	32	90 ± 1.2
	Saudi Arabia	610	33	90 ± 1.2
	Indonesia	290	34	84 ± 2.0
Malaysia	61	35	33 ± 0.6	
Europe	Andorra	20	25	25 ± 3.2
	Austria	190	25	84 ± 2.0
	Estonia	150	25	77 ± 1.2
	France	180	25	84 ± 2.0
	Germany	190	25	84 ± 2.0
	Poland	220	25	84 ± 2.0
	Sweden	89	25	34 ± 0.9
	Spain	210	25	84 ± 2.0
	Switzerland	230	25	84 ± 2.0
	UK	37	25	25 ± 3.2
	Italy	270	36	84 ± 2.0
	Romania	70	37	33 ± 0.6
	Denmark	160	38	77 ± 1.2
	Finland	13	39	25 ± 3.2
	Norway	3	40	25 ± 3.2
	Netherlands	61	41	33 ± 0.6
	Greece	26	42	25 ± 3.2
Russia	90	43	34 ± 0.9	
North America	USA	120	44	77 ± 1.2
	USA	250	44	84 ± 2.0
	Canada	20	45	25 ± 3.2
	Mexico	180	46	84 ± 2.0
	Mexico	570	47	90 ± 1.2

Area	Country	Hardness (mg L ⁻¹)	Reference	Corresponding ^a NMP precipitation efficiency (%)
South America	Brazil	270	48	84 ± 2.0
	Colombia	170	49	77 ± 1.2
	Argentina	210	50	84 ± 2.0
	Ecuador	69	51	33 ± 0.6
	Chile	21	52	25 ± 3.2
Africa	Ethiopia	67	25	33 ± 0.6
	Zambia	360	25	90 ± 1.2
	Malawi	532	53	90 ± 1.2
	South Africa	430	54	90 ± 1.2
	Nigeria	210	55	84 ± 2.0
	Niger	110	56	47 ± 4.2
	Egypt	690	57	90 ± 1.2
	Algeria	51	58	25 ± 3.2
	Cameroon	51	59	25 ± 3.2
	Ghana	180	60	84 ± 2.0
	Tunisia	260	61	84 ± 2.0
	Libya	210	62	84 ± 2.0
	Libya	1700	63	90 ± 1.2
	Morocco	300	64	90 ± 1.2
	Kenya	50	65	25 ± 3.2
	Sudan	270	66	84 ± 2.0
	Zimbabwe	190	67	84 ± 2.0
Tanzania	120	68	77 ± 1.2	
Mozambique	1500	69	90 ± 1.2	
Oceania	Australia	180	70	84 ± 2.0
	New Zealand	38	25	25 ± 3.2

^a According to the present study, the tested NMP precipitation efficiencies mainly dominated by water temperature and hardness instead of NMP properties. Therefore, the precipitation efficiencies in different water hardness upon boiling drawn for polystyrene nanoplastics were considered for assessing the human NMP exposure through boiled water consumption. The precipitation efficiencies were preliminarily divided into 7 categories (Table S5): 0–59 mg L⁻¹: 25 ± 3.2%; 60–79 mg L⁻¹: 33 ± 0.6%; 80–99 mg L⁻¹: 34 ± 0.9%; 100–119 mg L⁻¹: 47 ± 4.2%; 120–179 mg L⁻¹: 77 ± 1.2%; 180–299 mg L⁻¹: 84 ± 2.0%; ≥ 300 mg L⁻¹: 90 ± 1.2%.