The effect of pyrite on *Escherichia coli* in water: proof-of-concept for the elimination of waterborne bacteria by reactive minerals

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

**Figure S1** | *Escherichia coli* MG1655 cell death in 24-hour pyrite leachate with both catalase and EDTA added. When added together EDTA and catalase do not decrease the bactericidal efficacy of pyrite leachate. Displayed values represent mean CFU (N = 4, SEM) of viable bacteria at each time point.

**Figure S2** | Photo showing precipitate formation in pyrite leachate after the combined addition of EDTA and catalase. When EDTA and catalase are added together to distilled water (left), the precipitate does not form. The formation of the precipitate in pyrite leachate (right) may be a low-pH reaction between EDTA and catalase that disrupts the chemistry of both and leads to continued leachate bactericidal efficacy (Figure S1).