Supplemental Data

for the manuscript

“Combined precipitative and colloidal fouling of reverse osmosis membranes”

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Fig. S1. BW30-365 membranes before (a, c) and after (b, d) compaction by DI water permeation at 300 psi.
Fig. S2. Normalized permeate flux (a) and permeate conductivity (b) under three different scenarios (U1, U2, U3; see Table 1) of RO membrane fouling by feed water undersaturated with respect to CaSO$_4$. 
**Fig. S3.** SEM micrograph and corresponding X-ray energy dispersive spectroscopy (EDS) elemental maps of a cross-section of the fouling layer consisting of gypsum crystals and silica particles.
Fig. S4. Optical image of a gypsum-covered membrane surface stained by Coomassie Brilliant Blue G-250 dye (a) and the chemical structure of the dye (b). Light areas in the photograph correspond to areas covered by CaSO$_4$ crystals and, therefore, not available to permeate flux and the dye.