

**Table 1 - Operating parameters for the voltammetric analysis (Differential Pulse Voltammetry and Adsorptive Stripping Voltammetry) of the solutions obtained from the ashes of potatoes samples.**

<b>Analytes</b>	<b>Techniques</b>	<b>Electrolytes</b>	<b>Reagent</b>
<b>Pt</b>	DPV/a	H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> 1 M	[N <sub>2</sub> H <sub>4</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> ] = 1.2 mmol L <sup>-1</sup> , [H <sub>2</sub> CO] = 0.6 mmol L <sup>-1</sup>
<b>Rh</b>	DPSAV	HCl 0.42 M	[H <sub>2</sub> CO] = 0.02 mol L <sup>-1</sup>

**Table 2 - Operating parameters for the Differential Pulse Voltammetry and Adsorptive Stripping Voltammetry analysis of the solutions obtained from the potatoes samples.**

<b>Parameter</b>	<b>Pt</b>	<b>Rh</b>
Initial potential (mV)	-300	-900
Final potential (mV)	-1000	-1200
Current range	Automatic	Automatic
Potential scan rate (mV s <sup>-1</sup> )	50	10
Potential of deposition (mV)	-	-700
Cycle n <sup>o</sup>	1	1
Deposition time (s)	-	30
Stirring rate (r.p.m.)	300	300
Size of the drop (a.u.)	60	60
Delay time before potential sweep (s)	10	10
Working electrode	Hanging mercury drop electrode	
Auxiliary electrode	Glassy carbon	
Reference electrode	Ag/AgCl/KCl (sat)	
Flowing gas	Nitrogen (99.998%)	

**Table 3 - Platinum and rhodium concentrations in potatoes samples**

Sample	Pt ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{Kg}$ )	Rh ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{Kg}$ )
1	16	0.01464
2	8.9	0.01645
3	56	0.0008
4	6.7	0.00855
5	65	0.0008
6	109	0.0008
7	13	0.0008
8	69	0.0008
9	20	0.0008
10	12	0.0008
11	12	0.0008
12	17	0.0008
13	23	0.0008
14	21	0.0008
15	1.3	0.0008
16	0.007	0.017
17	0.007	0.0008
18	0.007	0.0008
19	0.007	0.0008
20	0.007	0.0008
21	0.007	0.0008
22	0.21	0.0008
23	0.007	0.0303
24	0.007	0.0085
25	0.007	0.0008
26	0.007	0.0008
27	0.288	0.0087
28	0.233	0.0008
29	0.326	0.0008
30	0.007	0.0087
31	0.007	0.0008
32	0.007	0.0008
33	0.007	0.015
34	0.007	0.0008
35	0.007	0.016
36	0.007	0.016
37	0.16	0.0008
38	23	0.0008

**Table 4 - Platinum and rhodium concentrations in environmental matrices [29]**

<b>Place</b>	<b>Pt (<math>\mu\text{g}/\text{Kg}</math>)</b>	<b>Rh (<math>\mu\text{g}/\text{Kg}</math>)</b>	<b>Sample</b>
<b>Stuttgart</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>roadside grass (1993)</b>
	<b>4.6</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>roadside grass (0.2 meters) (1994)</b>
<b>Gent (Belgio)</b>	<b>1.4-1.7</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>roadside grass</b>
<b>Germania</b>	<b>3.61</b>	<b>0.65</b>	<b>roadside grass (1994)</b>
	<b>10.6</b>	<b>1.54</b>	<b>roadside grass (1997)</b>
	<b><math>\leq 0.03</math></b>	<b><math>\leq 0.03</math></b>	<b>Area uncontaminated (1997)</b>
<b>Sheffield</b>	<b>0.07-5.4</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>Bark</b>
<b>Bialystok (Polonia)</b>	<b>8.63</b>	<b>0.65</b>	<b>roadside grass (1 meters)</b>
<b>San Francisco</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>Bark</b>

**Table 5 Contamination categories based on EF values.**

<b>EF &lt; 2</b>	<b>Deficiency to minimal enrichment</b>
<b>EF 2 - 5</b>	<b>Moderate enrichment</b>
<b>EF 5 - 20</b>	<b>Significant enrichment</b>
<b>EF 20 - 40</b>	<b>Very high enrichment</b>
<b>EF N 40</b>	<b>Extremely high enrichment</b>

**Table 6- Geoaccumulation classes**

<b>Class</b>	<b>Index</b>	<b>Significance</b>
<b>0</b>	<b>&lt; 0</b>	<b>Practically uncontaminated</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>0-1</b>	<b>Uncontaminated to moderately contaminated</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>1-2</b>	<b>Moderately contaminated</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>2-3</b>	<b>Moderately to heavily contaminated</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>3-4</b>	<b>Heavily contaminated</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>4-5</b>	<b>Heavily to extremely contaminated</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>Extremely contaminated</b>