

Supplementary Material (SM)

Table S1 Decay rates of human-associated assay markers and general *Enterococcus*, *E. coli* or *Bacteroidales* assay markers extracted from studies that tested decay of human sources.

Reference	Setup	Light	Water matrix	Assay (target)	Decay model
Jeanneau et al. 2012	Sewage 18.5 °C aerobic	dark	freshwater	HF183SYBR (qPCR Human <i>Bacteroidales</i>)	Chick-Watson or biphasic Chick-Watson (Natural log-transformed)
					^a Portion of first phase ($\pm 2 \times \text{se}$)
				ENT (culturable <i>Enterococcus</i>)	1
					-1.39 \pm 0.04
			seawater	EC (culturable <i>E. coli</i>)	0.99 \pm 0.00
					-0.41 \pm 0.04
				HF183SYBR (qPCR Human <i>Bacteroidales</i>)	1
				ENT (culturable <i>Enterococcus</i>)	-1.03 \pm 0.16
				EC (culturable <i>E. coli</i>)	0.97 \pm 0.02
					0.90 \pm 0.04
Green et al. 2011	Sewage 12.8 °C aerobic	sunlit	freshwater	HF183Taqman (qPCR Human <i>Bacteroidales</i>)	Delayed Chick-Watson (Natural log-transformed)
					^c Lag phase (95% CI), days
					3.089 (2.913~3.289)
					-3.194 (-3.668~-2.811)
				HumM2 (qPCR Human <i>Bacteroidales</i>)	-0.904 (-1.071~-0.721)
			seawater	ENT-QPCR (qPCR <i>Enterococci</i>)	1.521 (1.226~1.777) -1.071 (-1.202~-0.944)
				HF183Taqman (qPCR Human <i>Bacteroidales</i>)	4.332 (3.519~5.012) -0.578 (-0.827~-0.378)
				HumM2 (qPCR Human <i>Bacteroidales</i>)	4.387 (3.462~5.229) -0.236
					0.869 0.855

			<i>Bacteroidales</i>		(-0.368~-0.147)	
			ENT-QPCR (qPCR <i>Enterococcus</i>)	2.281 (1.596~2.884)	-0.652 (-0.794, -0.523)	0.929
	dark	freshwater	HF183Taqman (qPCR Human <i>Bacteroidales</i>)	2.872 (2.666~3.055)	-3.083 (-3.502~-2.662)	0.973
			HumM2 (qPCR Human <i>Bacteroidales</i>)	3.639 (3.008~3.925)	-5.666 (-16.350~-1.232)	0.387
			ENT-QPCR (qPCR <i>Enterococcus</i>)	1.578 (0.951~2.291)	-0.900 (-1.140~-0.721)	0.92
		seawater	HF183Taqman (qPCR Human <i>Bacteroidales</i>)	5.884 (5.77~5.911)	-4.660 (-5.066~-4.264)	0.986
			HumM2 (qPCR Human <i>Bacteroidales</i>)	3.464 (2.170~5.366)	-0.143 (-0.308~-0.041)	NA ^d
			ENT-QPCR (qPCR <i>Enterococcus</i>)	5.658 (5.401~5.854)	-2.680 (-3.286~-2.077)	0.921
Walters & Field, 2009	Human feces 13 °C aerobic				Chick-Watson for exponential phase only (Natural log-transformed)	
					Exponential phase, days	^b Decay rate (95% CI), day ⁻¹
		sunlit	freshwater	HF183SYBR (qPCR Human <i>Bacteroidales</i>)	4~10	-1.7 (-2.1~-1.4)
				ENT-IDEXX (culturable <i>Enterococcus</i>)	3~10	-1.6 (-2.2~-0.90)
				EC-IDEXX (culturable <i>E. coli</i>)	0~14	-0.47 (-0.76~-0.18)
		dark	freshwater	HF183SYBR (qPCR Human <i>Bacteroidales</i>)	4~10	-1.4 (-1.7~-0.98)
				ENT-IDEXX (culturable <i>Enterococcus</i>)	3~10	-0.97 (-1.2~-0.74)
				EC-IDEXX (culturable <i>E. coli</i>)	0~14	-0.29 (-0.80~0.21)
Walters et al. 2009	Sewage 17 °C aerobic				Chick-Watson (Natural log-transformed)	

			^b Decay rate (95% CI), day ⁻¹
sunlit	seawater	BacHum (qPCR Human)	-1.30
		<i>Bacteroidales</i>	(-2.37~-0.219)
		ENT-QPCR (qPCR)	-0.278
		<i>Enterococcus</i>	(-0.410~-0.145)
		ENT-MF (culturable)	-2.21
		<i>Enterococcus</i>	(-5.48~1.06)
dark	seawater	BacHum (qPCR Human)	-0.264
		<i>Bacteroidales</i>	(-0.462~-0.066)
		ENT-QPCR (qPCR)	-0.241
		<i>Enterococcus</i>	(-0.344~-0.138)
		ENT-MF (culturable)	-0.907
		<i>Enterococcus</i>	(-1.32~-0.493)

^a In biphasic first-order model, the two phases are the two portion of the population that has different decay rates. The first phase is the predominant part of the population.

^b only decay rate of 1st phase is listed because it accounts for 0.99 portion of the population. Standard error determined from the three model-fitted decay rates of the triplicate microcosms rather than from the model fitting performance on measured concentration. 95% confidence interval is assumed to be mean \pm 2se.

^c 95% confidence interval determined from the model fitting performance on measured concentration.

^d limited time points were used to fit the first-order decay function, R² calculation not reliable.

Table S2 The ratios of concentrations of the human-associated assays (HF183Taqman) and concentrations of several general fecal markers including ENT-MF, ENT-IDEXX, ENT-QPCR, EC-MF, EC-IDEXX and EC-QPCR for singleton samples. '-' indicates that the human marker was below the lower limit of quantification and '*' indicates that the general marker was too high to be quantifiable so that the ratio could not be calculated. *Italic* indicates the ratio for human is only about 1 order of magnitude higher than the ratio for the other source in doubletons listed in table 1.

Singleton	HF183Taqman /ENT-MF	HF183Taqman /ENT-IDEXX	HF183Taqman /ENT-QPCR	HF183Taqman /EC-MF	HF183Taqman /EC-IDEXX	HF183Taqman /EC-QPCR
cow	9.48×10^{-2}	7.04×10^0	5.80×10^{-2}	1.23×10^0	*	1.70×10^{-2}
deer	2.13×10^0	1.01×10^0	3.03×10^{-2}	5.91×10^{-2}	1.36×10^{-2}	3.14×10^{-3}
dog	-	-	-	-	-	-
horse	-	-	-	-	-	-
pig	-	-	-	-	-	-
human	1.94×10^4	7.79×10^3	5.74×10^2	1.15×10^1	6.08×10^0	5.33×10^{-1}
septage	1.37×10^2	4.93×10^2	4.01×10^{-1}	2.94×10^2	1.22×10^2	2.21×10^0
sewage	9.45×10^1	1.51×10^2	8.74×10^{-1}	3.13×10^1	8.15×10^0	4.81×10^0

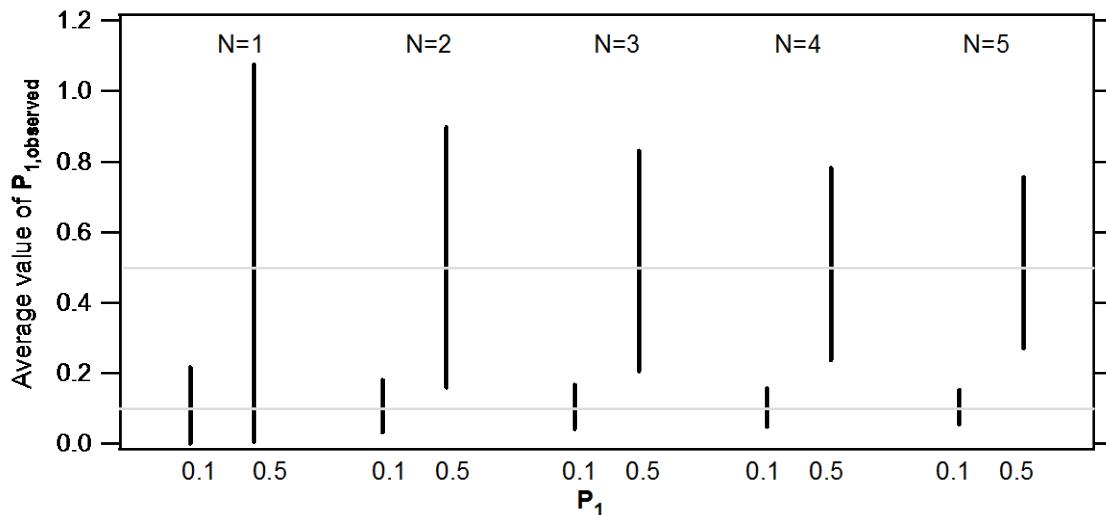


Figure S1 95% confidence interval of average value of $P_{1,observed}$ calculated from multiple samples at $\sigma_M = 0.2$ and $\sigma_{1_feces} = 0.5$. N is number of samples. True P_1 value of 0.1 and 0.5 are evaluated. When the confidence intervals for P_1 of 0.1 and 0.5 does not overlap at $N \geq 3$, one can distinguish a site with <10% or >50% of contribution from human source.