Table 1S.

 Pre-concentration/separation methods to accomplish the speciation of inorganic As species by HG-based non-chromatographic techniques.

Matrix	Species	Procedure	Detection	LODa, µg L-1	EF <sup>b</sup>	Ref.
CPE						
natural waters	As(III)	Selective reaction between As(III) and Pyronine B in presence of SDS at	HG-AAS	0.008	25.7	[18]
	As(V)	pH 10 followed by extraction of As(III)-Pyronine B complex into Triton				
		X-114. Total i-As was extracted after pre-reduction of As(V) to As(III)				
		with Na <sub>2</sub> S <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> ; As(V) calculated by difference.				
Lake water	As(III)	Selective formation of As(III)-APDC (at pH 4.6) and As(V)-molybdate	HG-AFS	As(III): 0.009	As(III): 9.3	[23]
	As(V)	(at pH 2.4) complexes followed by extraction into Triton X-114. As		As(V): 0.012	As(V): 7.9	
		species determined separately.				
DLLME						
Fruit juices	As(III)	Selective reaction between As(III) and APDC at pH 3 followed by	HG-AFS	1.2		[30]
	As(V)	As(III)-APDC complex extraction into CCl <sub>4</sub> in dispersive medium				
		(methanol). Total i-As was extracted after pre-reduction of As(V) to				
		As(III) with $Na_2S_2O_3$ (pH 1.7-1.8); As(V) calculated by difference.				
ATPS						
tap water	As(III)	Selective extraction of As(III)-APDC at pH 6 using ATPS (electrolyte	HG-ICP-OES	0.20 (µg kg <sup>-1</sup> )		[84]
		and polymer based) composed of L64 (copolymers) + $Na_2SO_4 + H_2O$ .				
co-precipitation						
drinking water	As(III)	Selective co-precipitation of As(III) with DBDTC at pH 2. After	HG-AFS	0.05		[5]
	As(V)	separation, the co-precipitated As(III)-DBDTC was dissolved with				
		NaOH-H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> . Total i-As was co-precipitated after pre-reduction of				

		As(V) to As(III) with KI-K <sub>2</sub> S <sub>2</sub> O <sub>7</sub> ; As(V) calculated by difference.				
SPE						
natural waters	As(V)	Selective adsorption of As(V) at pH 6 on aluminum hydroxide gel	HG-AFS	0.003	167°	[14]
	As(III)	followed by dissolution in concentrated HCl and pre-reduction with				
		thiourea-ascorbic acid. Total i-As was adsorbed after pre-oxidation of				
		As(III) to As(V) with KMnO <sub>4</sub> ; As(III) calculated by difference.				
natural waters	As(III)	Selective reaction between As(III) and APDC with next retention of the	HG-AFS	0.0074	25.6	[9]
	As(V)	As(III)-APDC complex on the column packed with cigarette filter. Total				
		i-As was extracted after pre-reduction of $As(V)$ to $As(III)$ with thiourea-				
		ascorbic acid; As(V) calculated by difference. Eluent: 1.68 M HCl.				
sea water	As(III)	Selective formation of As(III)-APDC complex followed by its sorption	HG-AAS	As(III): 0.02	20.4	[25]
	As(V)	on the mini-column contains PTFE particles as sorbent. Total i-As was		As(V): 0.03		
		extracted after pre-reduction of $As(V)$ to $As(III)$ with thiourea; $As(V)$				
		calculated by difference. Eluent: 2 M HCl.				
natural waters	As(V)	Selective sorption of As(V) at pH 3.5 on the G-COOH (column	HG-AAS	0.0021	50.3	[4]
	As(III)	technique). Retained As(V) was eluted with 0.5 M NaOH and then pre-				
		reduced to As(III) with KI-ascorbic acid. Total i-As was extracted after				
		pre-oxidation of As(III) to As(V) with KMnO4; As(III) calculated by				
		difference.				
natural waters	As(III)	Selective formation and retention of the As(III)-APDC complex at pH 3	HG-AFS	As(III): 0.0038	25.4	[10]
	As(V)	on the micro-column packed with SWCNTs followed by elution with		As(V): 0.0043		
		20% HNO3. Total i-As was extracted after pre-reduction of As(V) to				
		As(III) with thiourea; As(V) calculated by difference.				

natural waters	As(V)	As(V) was selectively separated from As(III) at pH 5.8 with the	HG-AFS	As(V): 0.014	16.3	[26]
	i-As	MWCNTs-BPEI packed mini-column. Retained As(V) was desorbed				
		using 0.6% NH <sub>4</sub> HCO <sub>3</sub> . Total i-As was extracted after pre-oxidation of				
		As(III) to As(V) with $H_2O_2$ .				
natural waters	As(V)	As(V) sorbs selectively at pH 3 on the nano ZrO <sub>2</sub> /B <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> hybrid sorbent	HG-AAS	0.00925	20	[16]
	As(III)	(column technique) and then desorbs by 3 M HCl followed by pre-				
		reduction with KI-ascorbic acid. Total i-As was extracted after pre-				
		oxidation of As(III) to As(V) with KMnO <sub>4</sub> . As(III) calculated by				
		difference.				
natural waters	As(III)	Selective sorption of As(III) and As(V) at pH 4 in two knotted reactors	HG-ICP-MS	As(III): 0.0027	As(III): 1.9	[11]
	As(V)	filled with PSTH-MNPs followed by elution using 7% HNO <sub>3</sub> -0.1%		As(V): 0.0032	As(V): 2.1	
		thiourea-2.8% L-cysteine and selective HG for As(III) and i-As. As(V)				
		calculated by difference.				
atural waters	As(III)	Selective biosorption of As(III) into the baker's yeast (Saccharomyces	HG-ICP-AES	As(III): 0.1	7°	[8]
	As(V)	cerevisiae). At pH 7 As(III) was accumulated by the yeast cells, while		As(V): 0.5		
		As(V) remained in solution. After separation, the solid phase was				
		prepared to be slurry for determination. As species determined in				
		separate phases.				
nerbicide,	As(V)	Selective biosorption of As(V) using column packed with yeast	HG-ICP-AES			[37]
esticide,	As(III)	(Saccharomyces cerevisiae) immobilized on the CPG. At pH 7 As(V)				
cigarette		sorbs selectively, whereas As(III) was not retained and passed directly				
		through the column. Both As(III) and As(V) determined separately.				
		Eluent: 3 M HNO <sub>3</sub> .				

ground water	As(V)	Selective retention of As(V) on the ESM at pH 11. Eluent: 2 M HNO <sub>3</sub> .	HG-AFS	0.001	33.3	[21]
rice products,	i-As (as	Strong anion exchange (SAX) cartridges for selective sorption of i-As	HG-AAS		0.02 mg kg <sup>-1</sup>	[41]
marine organism,	As(V))	coexisting with o-As at pH 6. Eluent: 0.4 M HNO <sub>3</sub> [41] or 0.5 M HCl	HG-AFS		0.08 mg kg <sup>-1</sup>	[79]
rice		[42,79].			1.3 ng g <sup>-1</sup>	[42]
marine algae	i-As (as	Polystyrene (PS) resin cartridge for selective sorption of AsBr <sub>3</sub> [55] or	HG-AFS		3.0 ng g <sup>-1</sup>	[55]
	As(III))	AsCl <sub>3</sub> [43] coexisting with As-sugars and/or o-As under strongly acidic			1.1ng g <sup>-1</sup>	[43]
		condition. Eluent: H <sub>2</sub> O				

APDC: ammonium pyrrolidinedithiocarbamate. ATPS: liquid-liquid extraction of aqueous two-phase systems. DBDTC: dibenzyldithiocarbamate. DLLME: dispersive liquid-liquid microextraction. SDS: sodium dodecyl sulfate. CPE: cloud point extraction. CPG: controlled pore glass. ESM: eggshell membrane. G-COOH: carboxylated nanoporous grapheme. HG-AAS: hydride generation atomic absorption spectrometry. HG-AFS: hydride generation atomic fluorescence spectrometry. HG-ICP-AES: hydride generation inductively-coupled plasma atomic emission spectrometry. HG-ICP-OES: hydride generation inductively-coupled plasma optical emission spectrometry. HG-ICP-MS: hydride generation inductively-coupled plasma optical emission spectrometry. HG-I

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> For As(V) as As(III) without or after previous pre-reduction step.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>b</sup> Enrichment factor: the ratio of the slopes of the calibration curves for As with and without pre-concentration.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>c</sup> Pre-concentration factor: the ratio of initial to final volume of enriched solution after pre-concentration.