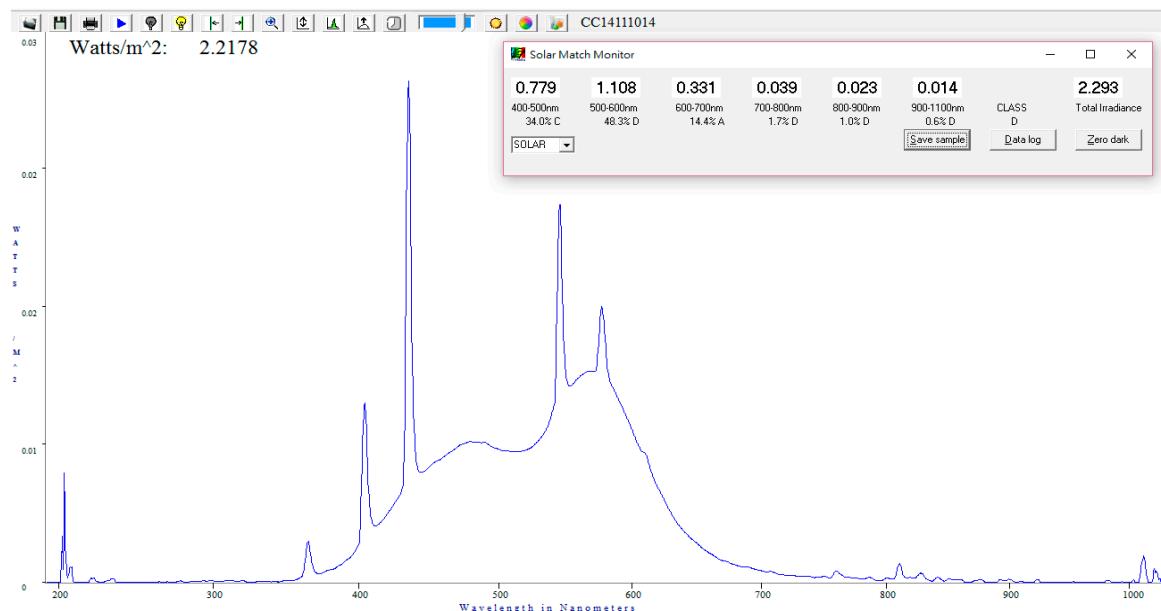


## Artificial sputum medium (ASM) composition

$\text{NaNO}_3$  ( $170 \text{ mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ ),  $\text{K}_2\text{HPO}_4$  ( $17.4 \text{ mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ ),  $\text{Na}_2\text{HPO}_4$  ( $14.2 \text{ mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ ),  $\text{MgCl}_2\cdot6\text{H}_2\text{O}$  ( $40.62 \text{ mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ ),  $\text{MgSO}_4\cdot7\text{H}_2\text{O}$  ( $49.33 \text{ mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ ),  $\text{CaCl}_2\cdot2\text{H}_2\text{O}$  ( $29.4 \text{ mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ ),  $\text{FeCl}_3\cdot6\text{H}_2\text{O}$  ( $1.0835 \text{ mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ ),  $\text{H}_3\text{BO}_3$  ( $2.47 \text{ mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ ),  $\text{MnCl}_2\cdot4\text{H}_2\text{O}$  ( $1.3683 \text{ mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ ),  $\text{ZnCl}_2$  ( $0.44 \text{ mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ ),  $\text{Na}_2\text{EDTA}$  ( $6.64 \text{ mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ ),  $\text{CoSO}_4\cdot7\text{H}_2\text{O}$  ( $0.0216 \text{ mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ ),  $\text{CuCl}_2\cdot2\text{H}_2\text{O}$  ( $0.00013 \text{ mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ ).

## Solar light spectrum



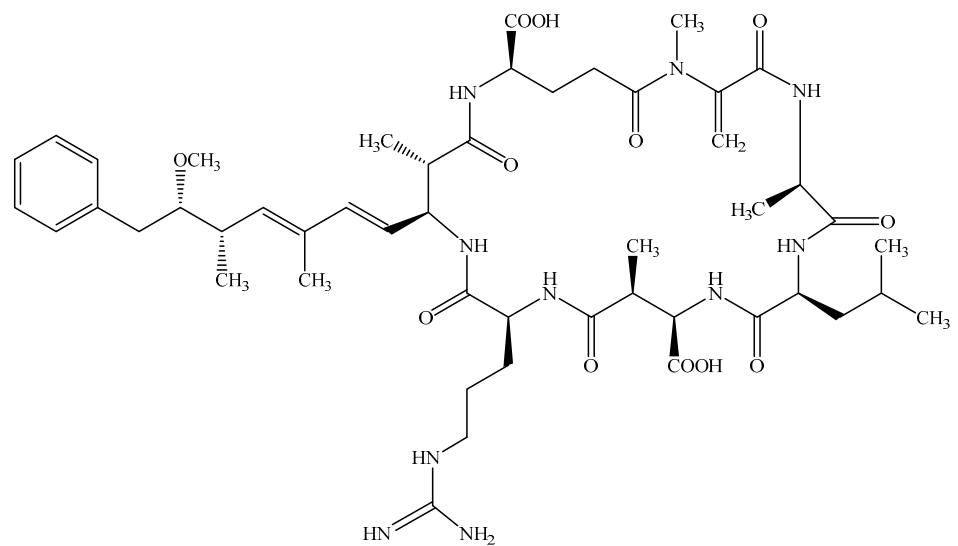
**Figure S1.** Solar light spectrum utilized in the present study for the day-like simulation with a total solar wavelength radiance of  $2.3 \text{ W}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}$ .

$2.3 \text{ W}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}$  is the light intensity used for culturing *M. aeruginosa*, and that light intensity mimics real environmental conditions for reservoir water in the depth of  $\sim 3 \text{ m}$  [90].

**Table S1.** Copper sulfate pentahydrate and hydrogen peroxide concentrations.

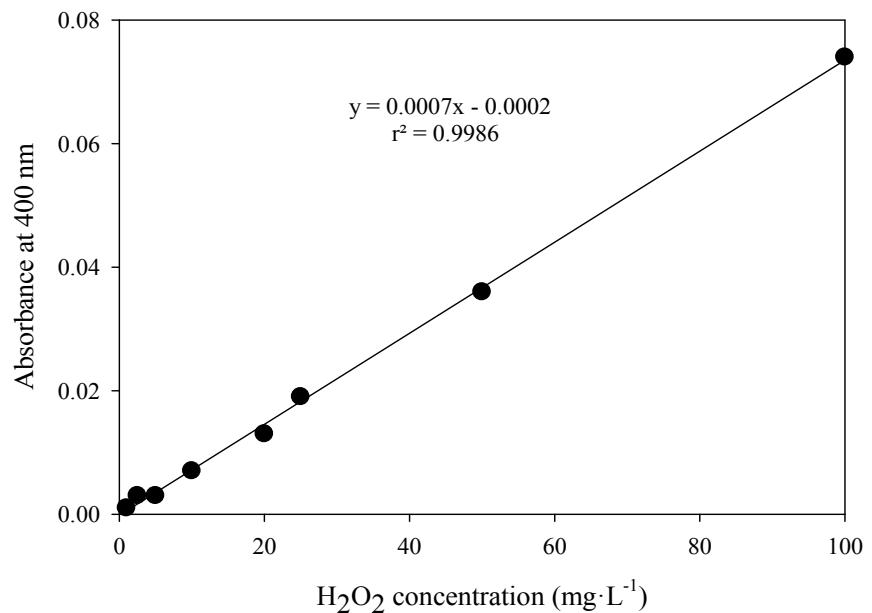
Copper Sulfate Pentahydrate $\text{CuSO}_4\cdot5\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ( $\text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ )	Copper Cu (II) ( $\text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ )	Hydrogen Peroxide $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ ( $\text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ )
0	0	0
0.05	0.013	1
0.1	0.026	2
0.5	0.13	3
1	0.26	5
1.5	0.38	10
2	0.51	20

### Microcystin-LR chemical structure



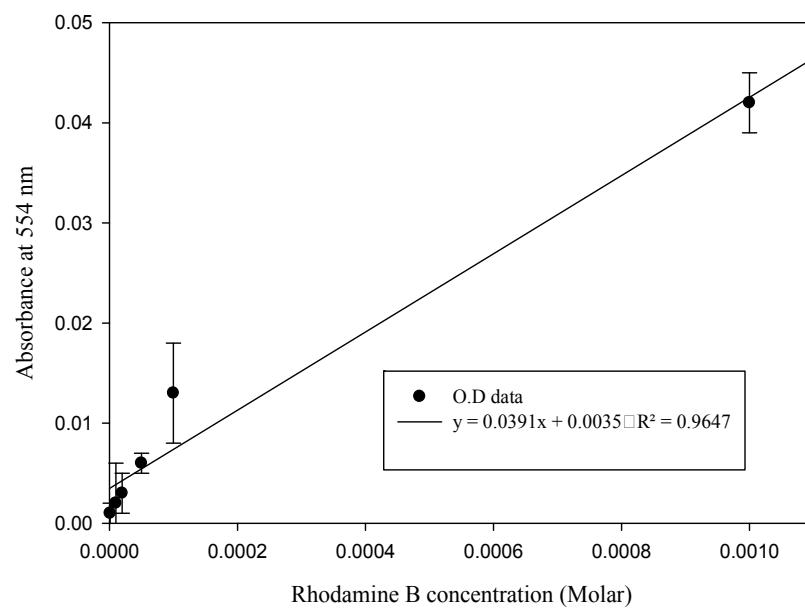
**Figure S2.** Structure of MC-LR.

### Quantification of residual hydrogen peroxide



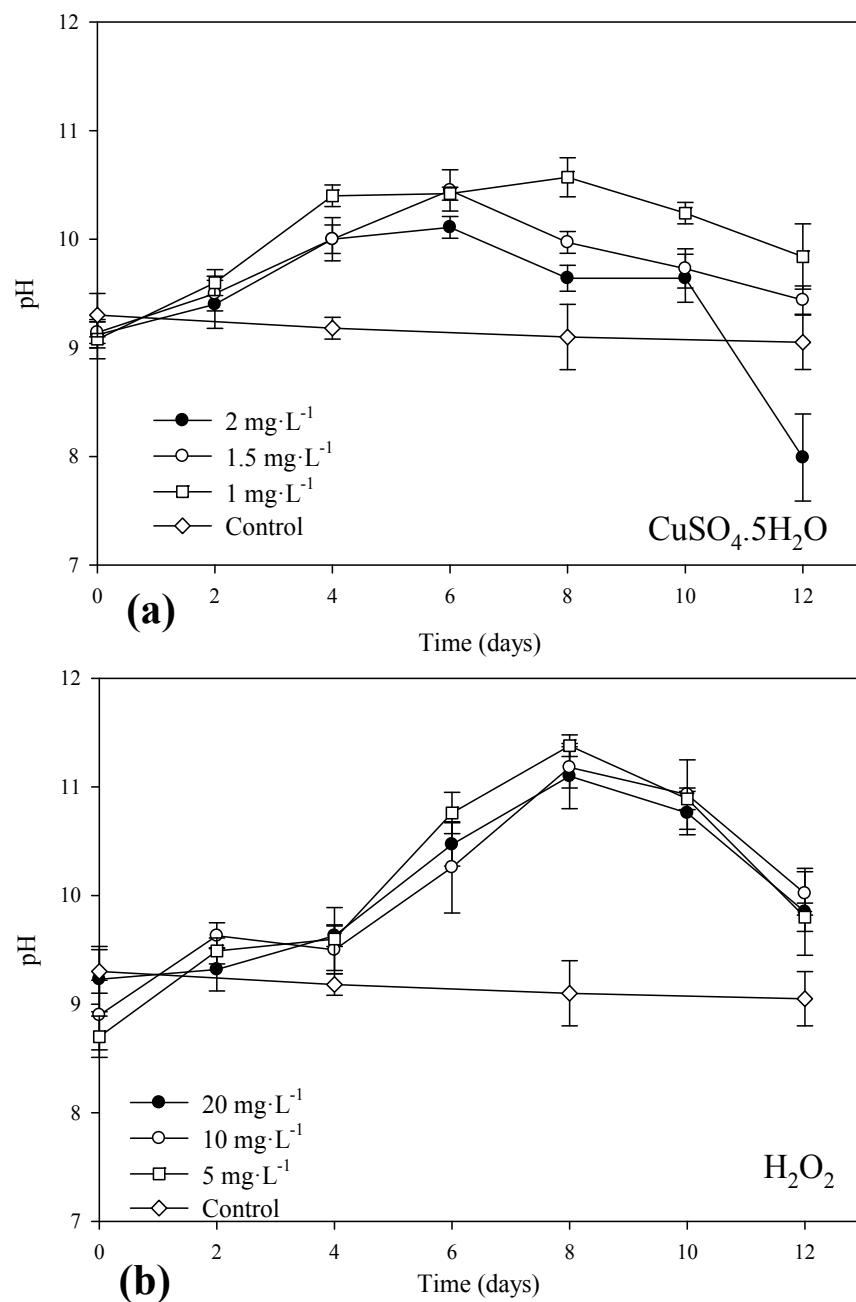
**Figure S3.** Hydrogen peroxide concentration calibration curve.

### Quantification of residual hydroxyl radicals



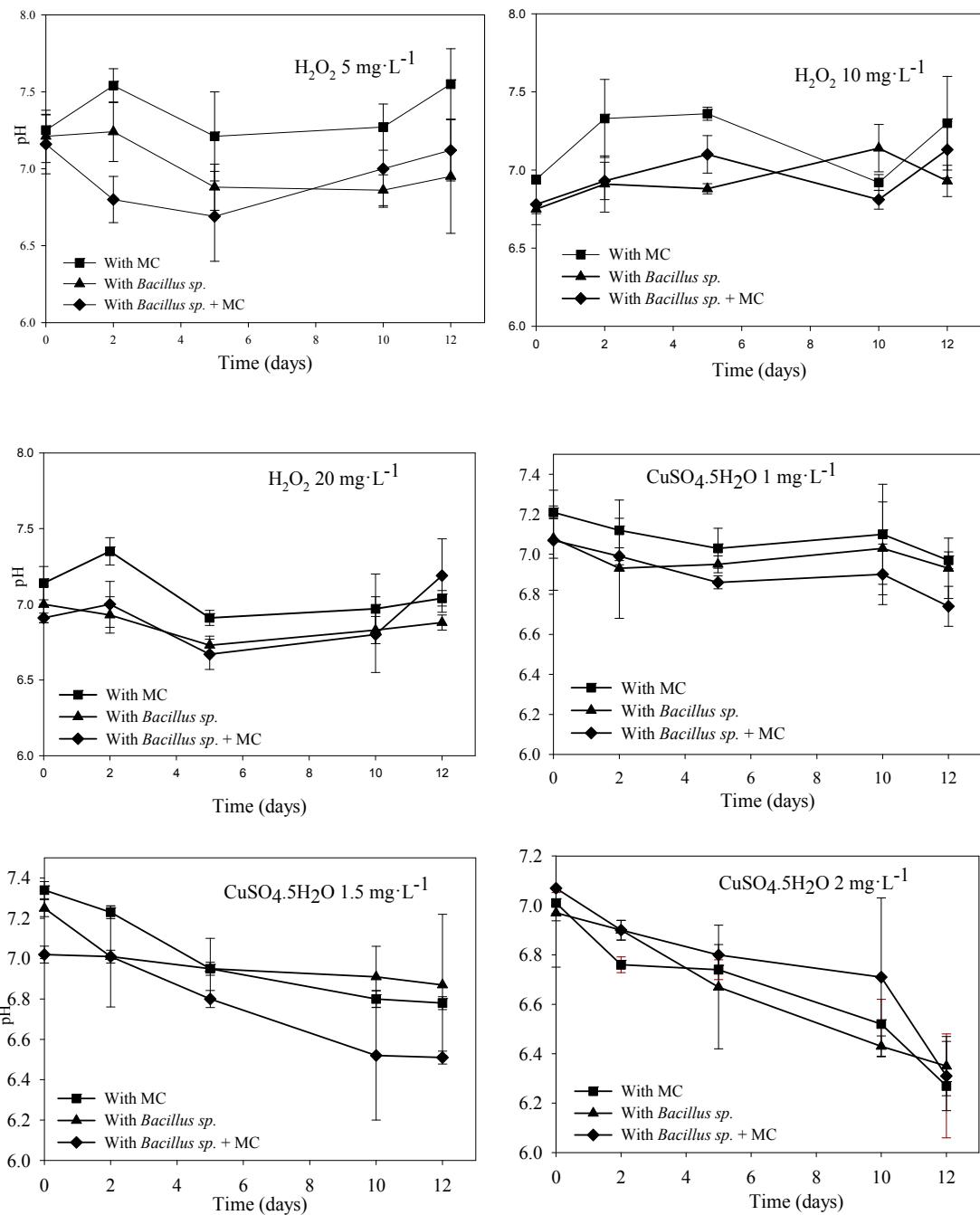
**Figure S4.** Rhodamine B absorbance calibration curve. The error bars represent one standard deviation for three measurements.

pH evolution in *Microcystis* culture incubated with H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> and copper sulfate



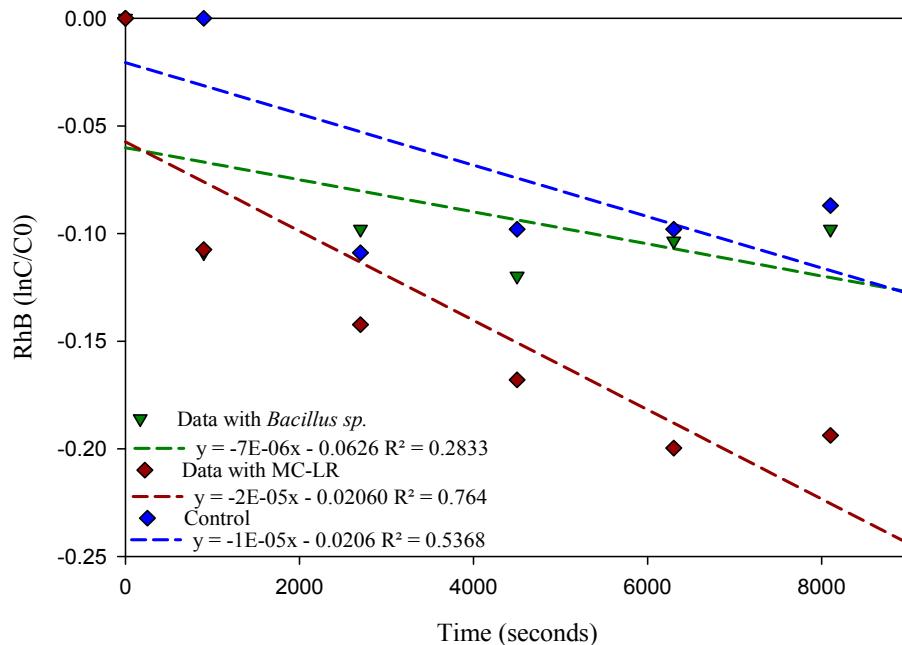
**Figure S5.** Variation of the pH during *M. aeruginosa* growth under different dosages of (a) copper sulfate; (b) H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> at 25 °C. The error bars represent one standard deviation for three measurements.

**pH evolution in MC-LR and *Bacillus sp.* incubated with H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> and copper sulfate**

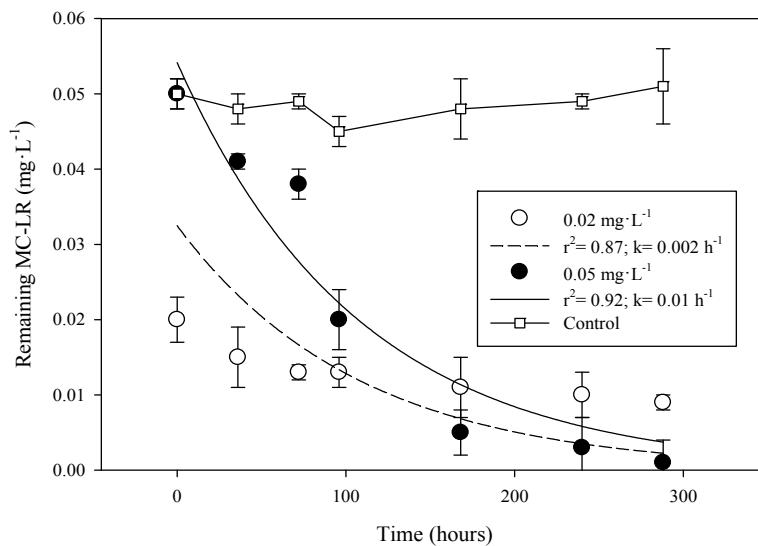


**Figure S6.** pH evolution under different concentrations of copper sulfate pentahydrate speciation and hydrogen peroxide at 25 °C. The error bars represent one standard deviation for three measurements.

### Residual hydroxyl radicals



**Figure S7.** OH radicals estimation graphs using RhB ( $10^{-3}$  M), with *Bacillus* sp. ( $8.7 \times 10^6$  CFU/mL), and MC-LR ( $0.2 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ ) under  $2.293 \text{ watt} \cdot \text{m}^{-2}$ , at  $25^\circ\text{C}$ .



**Figure S8.** MC-LR degradation under  $8-9 \times 10^6$  CFU/mL *Bacillus* sp. at  $25^\circ\text{C}$ . The error bars represent one standard deviation for three measurements.

### References

1. Acevedo, M.F. *Data Analysis and Statistics for Geography, Environmental Science, and Engineering*; CRC Press: Boca Raton, FL, USA, 2012.