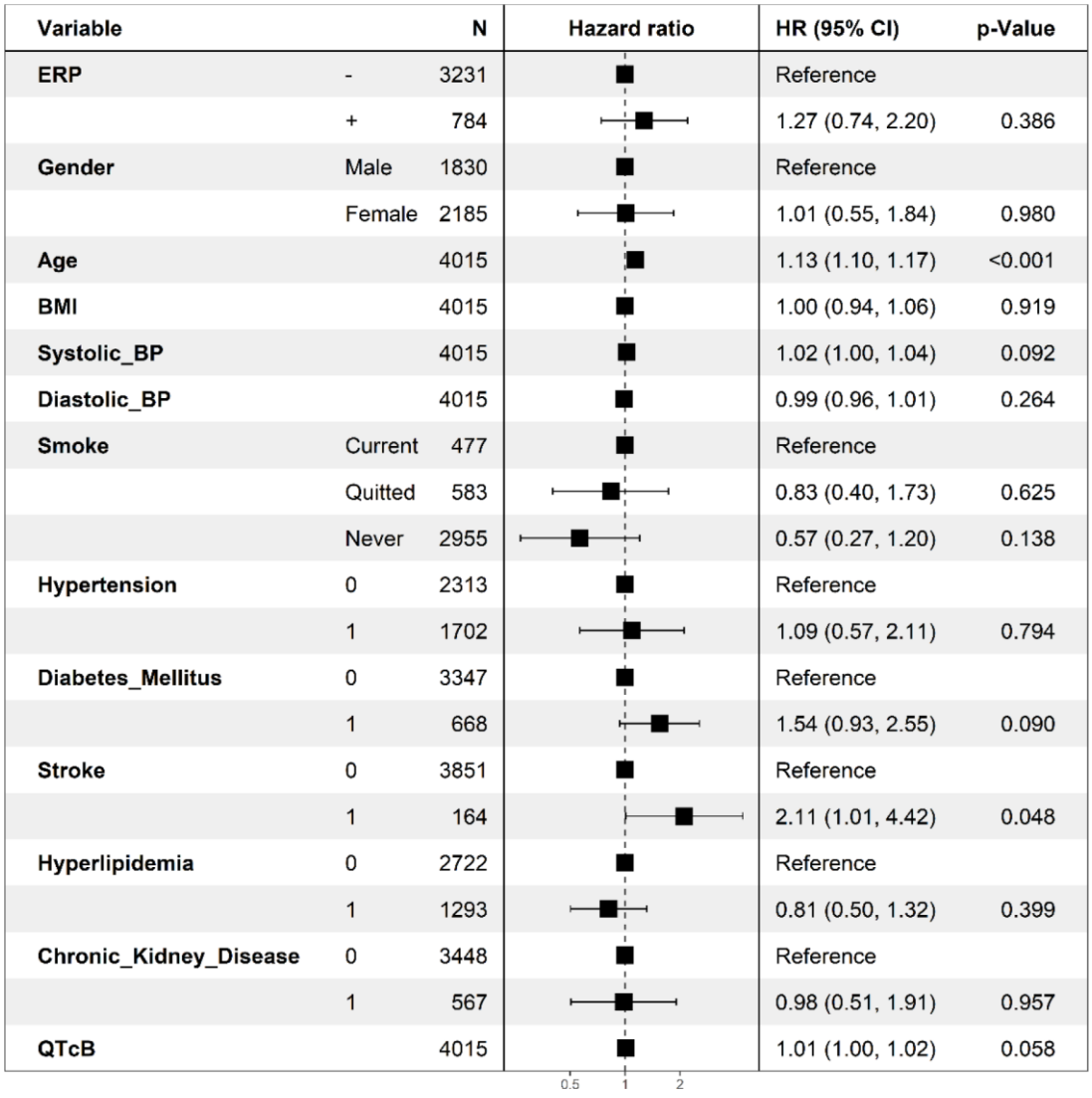
SUPPLEMENTARY FIGURES

Variable		N	Hazard ratio	HR (95% CI)	p-Value
ERP	-	3719		Reference	
	+	888		0.98 (0.81, 1.20)	0.877
Gender	Male	2202		Reference	
	Female	2405		0.71 (0.57, 0.87)	0.001
Age		4607		1.11 (1.10, 1.12)	<0.001
BMI		4607		0.96 (0.94, 0.98)	<0.001
Systolic_BP		4607		1.01 (1.01, 1.02)	<0.001
Diastolic_BP		4607		0.99 (0.98, 0.99)	0.003
Smoke	Current	605		Reference	
	Quitted	715		0.63 (0.50, 0.79)	<0.001
	Never	3287		0.50 (0.40, 0.63)	<0.001
Hypertension	0	2601		Reference	
	1	2006		0.87 (0.69, 1.11)	0.270
Diabetes_Mellitus	0	3785		Reference	
	1	822		1.51 (1.26, 1.81)	<0.001
Stroke	0	4377		Reference	
	1	230		1.94 (1.52, 2.48)	<0.001
Hyperlipidemia	0	3151		Reference	
	1	1456		0.89 (0.75, 1.06)	0.206
Chronic_Kidney_Disease	0	3941		Reference	
	1	666		1.35 (1.10, 1.66)	0.005
QTcB		4607		1.01 (1.00, 1.01)	<0.001

Supplementary Figure 1. Association between ERP and all-cause mortality. The hazard ratios and *P*-values were calculated by the Cox proportional hazards model adjusted for all covariables.

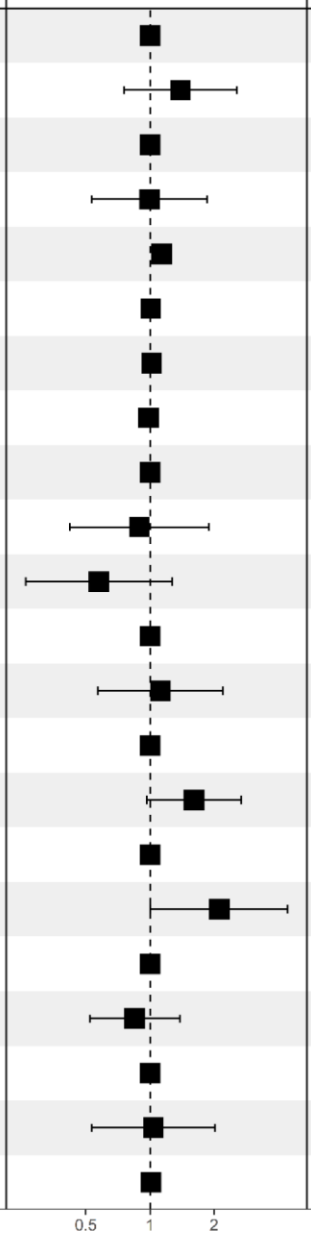


Supplementary Figure 2. Association between ERP and cardiovascular mortality. The hazard ratios and *P*-values were calculated by the Cox proportional hazards model adjusted for all covariables.

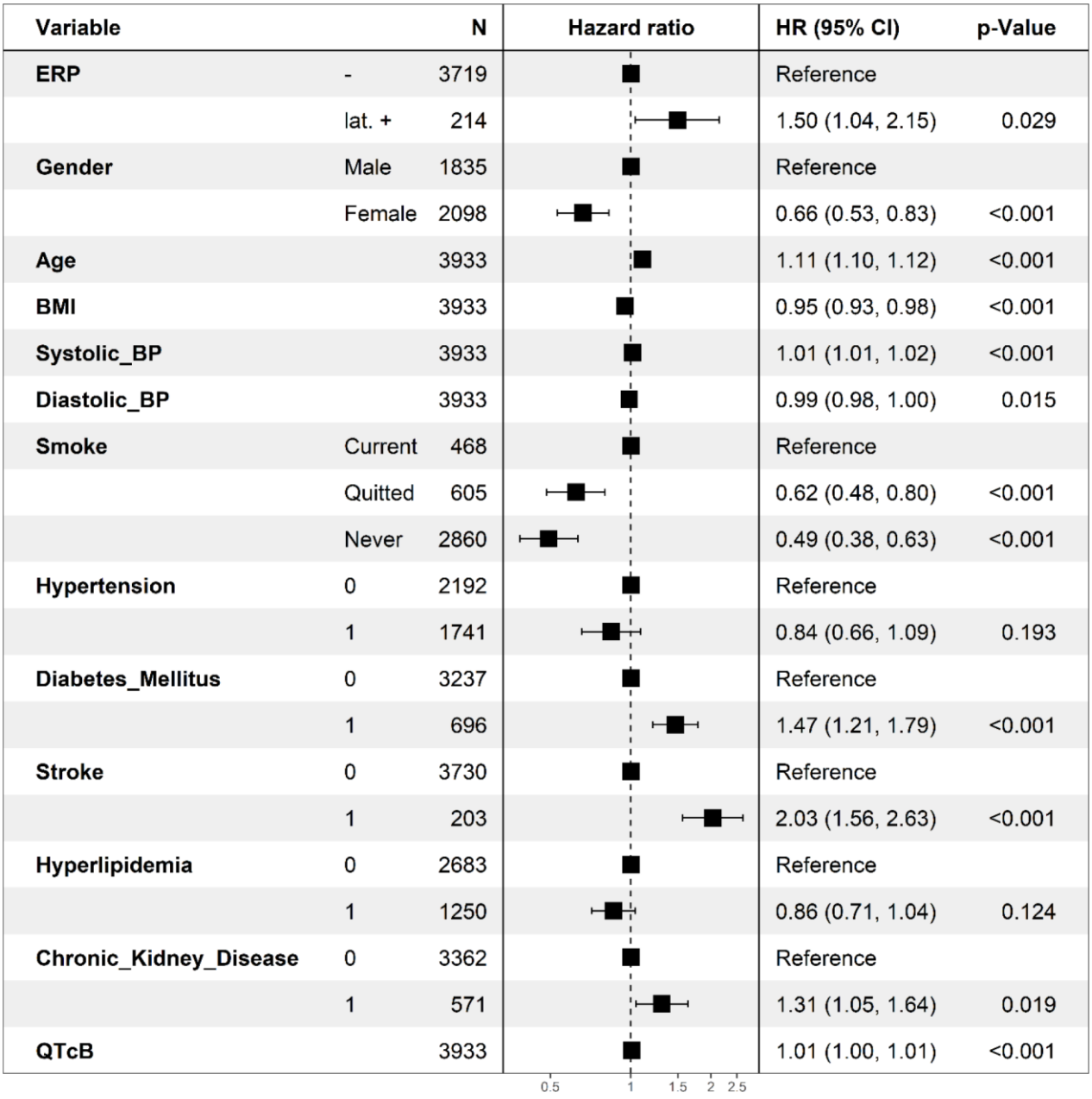
Variable		N	Hazard ratio	HR (95% CI)	p-Value
ERP	-	3719		Reference	
	inf. +	573		0.93 (0.74, 1.17)	0.534
Gender	Male	2038		Reference	
	Female	2254		0.72 (0.58, 0.89)	0.002
Age		4292		1.11 (1.10, 1.12)	<0.001
BMI		4292		0.95 (0.93, 0.98)	<0.001
Systolic_BP		4292		1.01 (1.01, 1.02)	<0.001
Diastolic_BP		4292		0.99 (0.98, 1.00)	0.004
Smoke	Current	554		Reference	
	Quitted	674		0.63 (0.49, 0.80)	<0.001
	Never	3064		0.49 (0.39, 0.63)	<0.001
Hypertension	0	2407		Reference	
	1	1885		0.88 (0.69, 1.12)	0.295
Diabetes_Mellitus	0	3517		Reference	
	1	775		1.54 (1.28, 1.85)	<0.001
Stroke	0	4072		Reference	
	1	220		1.97 (1.54, 2.53)	<0.001
Hyperlipidemia	0	2927		Reference	
	1	1365		0.88 (0.74, 1.06)	0.182
Chronic_Kidney_Disease	0	3670		Reference	
	1	622		1.36 (1.10, 1.69)	0.004
QTcB		4292		1.01 (1.00, 1.01)	<0.001

Supplementary Figure 3. Association between positive ERP in the inferior leads and all-cause mortality. The hazard ratios and *P*-values were calculated by the Cox proportional hazards model adjusted for all covariables.

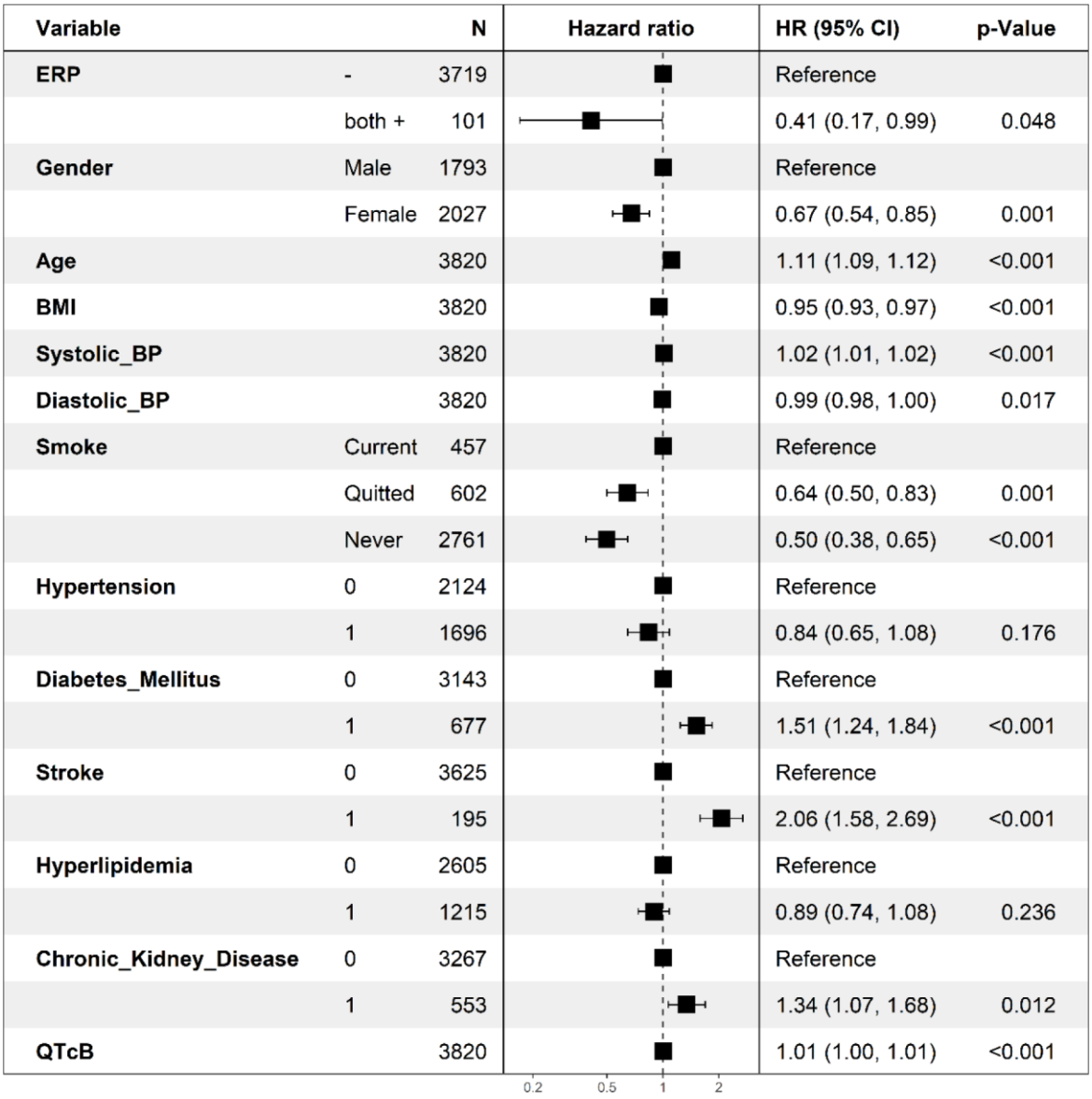
Variable		N	Hazard ratio	HR (95% CI)	p-Value
ERP	-	3231		Reference	
	inf. +	502		1.39 (0.76, 2.55)	0.288
Gender	Male	1687		Reference	
	Female	2046		0.99 (0.53, 1.86)	0.987
Age		3733		1.13 (1.10, 1.17)	<0.001
BMI		3733		1.01 (0.94, 1.07)	0.843
Systolic_BP		3733		1.02 (1.00, 1.04)	0.051
Diastolic_BP		3733		0.99 (0.96, 1.01)	0.271
Smoke	Current	433		Reference	
	Quitted	548		0.89 (0.42, 1.89)	0.764
	Never	2752		0.58 (0.26, 1.27)	0.170
Hypertension	0	2137		Reference	
	1	1596		1.12 (0.57, 2.19)	0.743
Diabetes_Mellitus	0	3104		Reference	
	1	629		1.61 (0.97, 2.67)	0.067
Stroke	0	3577		Reference	
	1	156		2.11 (1.01, 4.43)	0.048
Hyperlipidemia	0	2521		Reference	
	1	1212		0.85 (0.52, 1.38)	0.504
Chronic_Kidney_Disease	0	3204		Reference	
	1	529		1.04 (0.53, 2.02)	0.918
QTcB		3733		1.01 (1.00, 1.02)	0.026



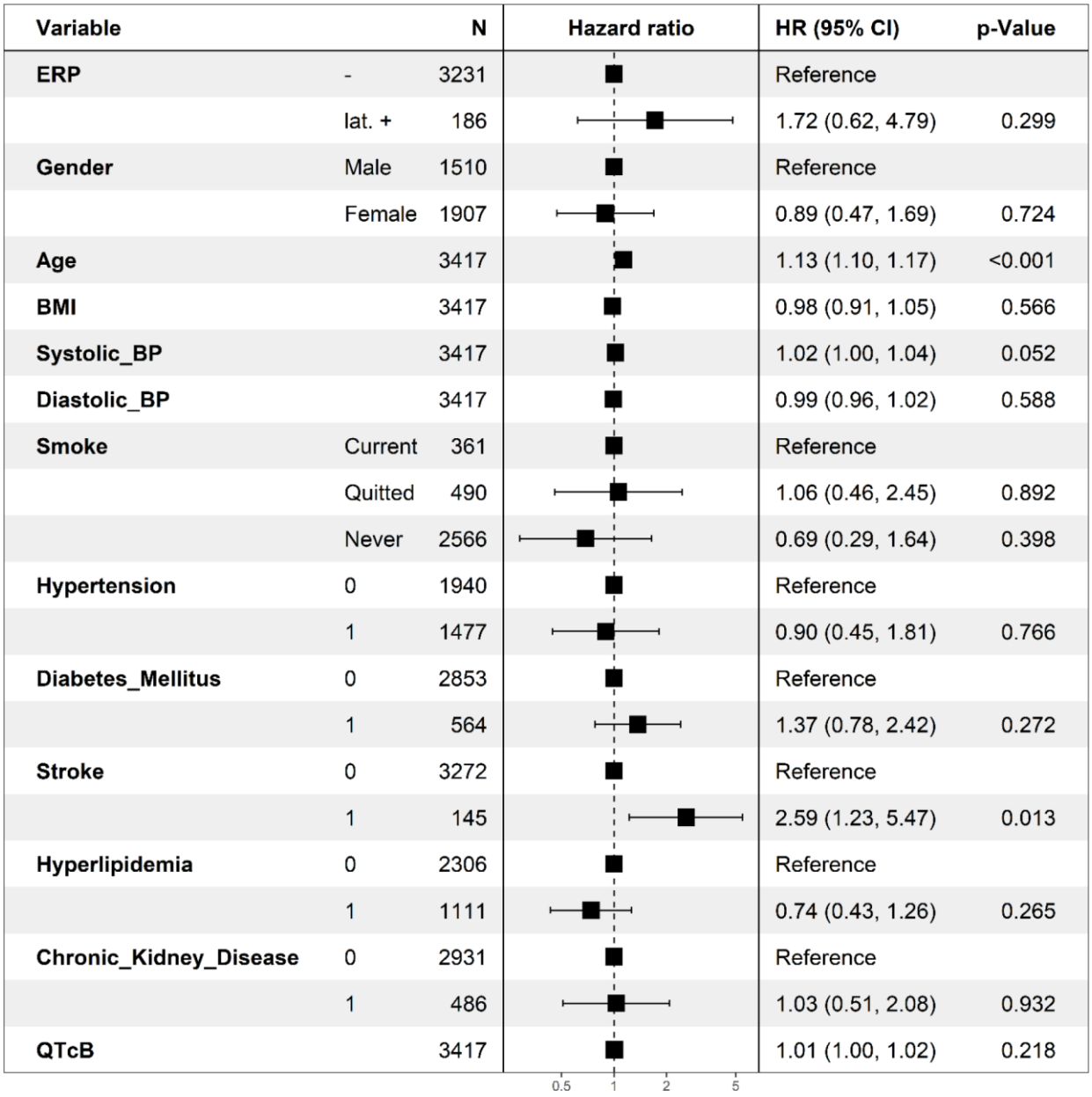
Supplementary Figure 4. Association between positive ERP in the inferior leads and cardiovascular mortality. The hazard ratios and *P*-values were calculated by the Cox proportional hazards model after adjusting for covariables.



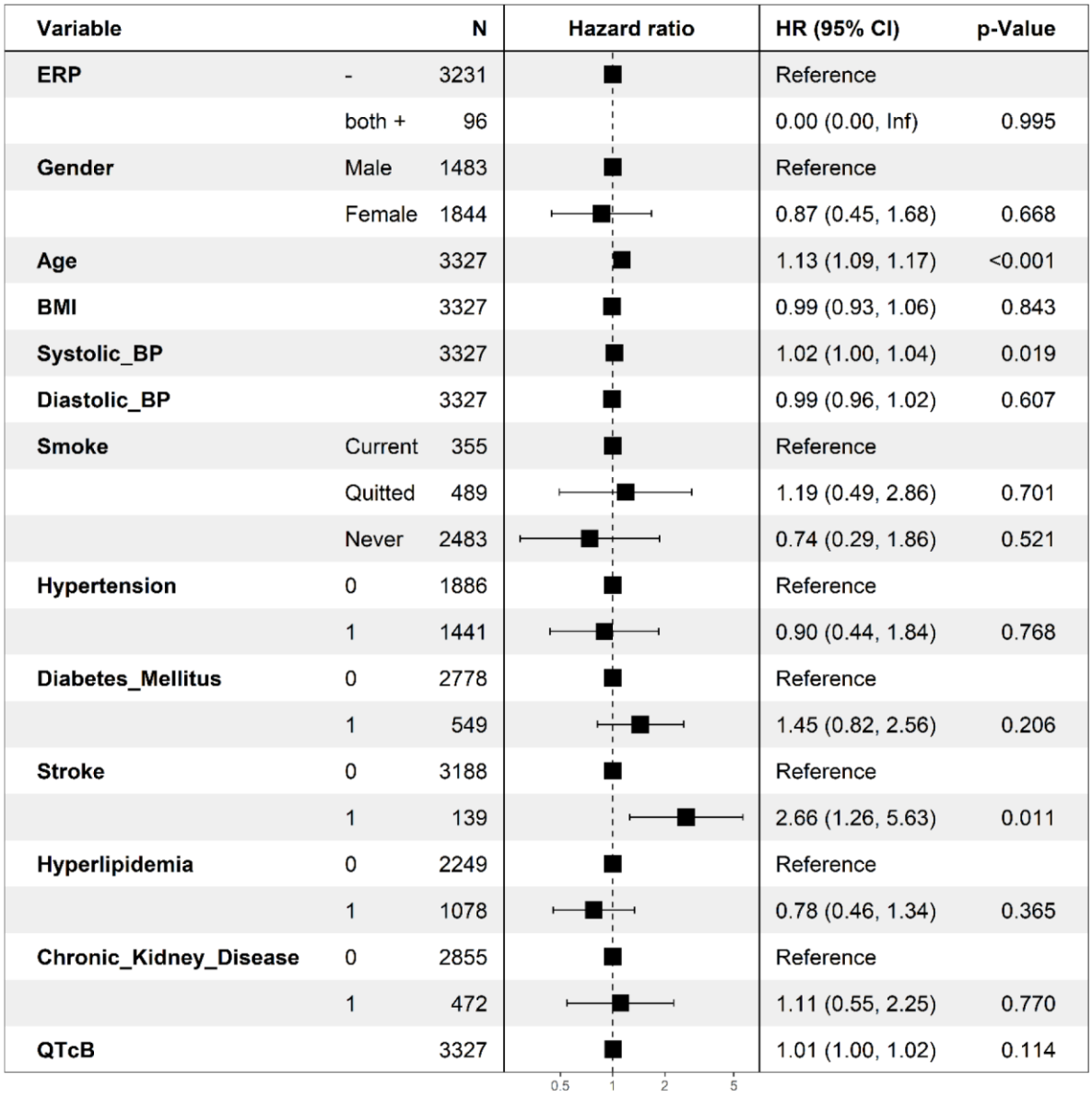
Supplementary Figure 5. Association between ERP-positive in the lateral leads and all-cause mortality. The hazard ratios and *P*-values were calculated by the Cox proportional hazards model after adjusting for covariables.



Supplementary Figure 6. Association between positive ERP in both the inferior and lateral leads and all-cause mortality. The hazard ratios and *P*-values were calculated by the Cox proportional hazards model after adjusting for covariables.



Supplementary Figure 7. Association between positive ERP in the lateral leads and cardiovascular mortality. The hazard ratios and *P*-values were calculated by the Cox proportional hazards model after adjusting for covariables.



Supplementary Figure 8. Association between positive ERP in both inferior and lateral leads and cardiovascular mortality. The hazard ratios and *P*-values were calculated by the Cox proportional hazards model after adjusting for covariables.

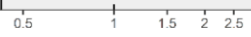
Variable		N	Hazard ratio	HR (95% CI)	p-Value
ERP	-	1117		Reference	
	+	341		1.04 (0.58, 1.86)	0.886
Gender	Male	704		Reference	
	Female	754		0.34 (0.16, 0.73)	0.006
BMI		1458		0.96 (0.89, 1.04)	0.339
Systolic_BP		1458		1.02 (1.00, 1.05)	0.093
Diastolic_BP		1458		0.96 (0.93, 1.00)	0.057
Smoke	Current	259		Reference	
	Quitted	181		0.63 (0.31, 1.27)	0.198
	Never	1018		0.40 (0.21, 0.79)	0.008
Hypertension	0	1012		Reference	
	1	446		0.94 (0.42, 2.10)	0.880
Diabetes_Mellitus	0	1278		Reference	
	1	180		1.80 (0.96, 3.35)	0.065
Stroke	0	1416		Reference	
	1	42		1.56 (0.55, 4.40)	0.404
Hyperlipidemia	0	993		Reference	
	1	465		0.93 (0.53, 1.64)	0.801
Chronic_Kidney_Disease	0	1223		Reference	
	1	235		1.62 (0.91, 2.88)	0.103
QTcB		1458		1.01 (1.00, 1.03)	0.012

Supplementary Figure 9. Association between ERP and all-cause mortality among individuals aged 55-64 years. The hazard ratios and *P*-values were calculated by the Cox proportional hazards model after adjusting for covariables.

Variable		N	Hazard ratio	HR (95% CI)	p-Value
ERP	-	1660		Reference	
	+	390		1.01 (0.73, 1.39)	0.953
Gender	Male	930		Reference	
	Female	1120		0.56 (0.39, 0.80)	0.001
BMI		2050		1.00 (0.96, 1.04)	0.906
Systolic_BP		2050		1.02 (1.00, 1.03)	0.008
Diastolic_BP		2050		0.97 (0.96, 0.99)	0.004
Smoke	Current	238		Reference	
	Quitted	282		0.66 (0.45, 0.97)	0.032
	Never	1530		0.44 (0.31, 0.64)	<0.001
Hypertension	0	1105		Reference	
	1	945		0.86 (0.57, 1.30)	0.480
Diabetes_Mellitus	0	1626		Reference	
	1	424		1.18 (0.88, 1.59)	0.264
Stroke	0	1939		Reference	
	1	111		1.98 (1.33, 2.95)	0.001
Hyperlipidemia	0	1376		Reference	
	1	674		0.97 (0.73, 1.28)	0.804
Chronic_Kidney_Disease	0	1748		Reference	
	1	302		1.30 (0.93, 1.82)	0.119
QTcB		2050		1.01 (1.00, 1.01)	0.001

Supplementary Figure 10. Association between ERP and all-cause mortality among individuals aged 65-74 years. The hazard ratios and *P*-values were calculated by the Cox proportional hazards model after adjusting for covariables.

Variable		N	Hazard ratio	HR (95% CI)	p-Value
ERP	-	942		Reference	
	+	157		0.87 (0.65, 1.17)	0.357
Gender	Male	568		Reference	
	Female	531		0.81 (0.62, 1.07)	0.143
BMI		1099		0.92 (0.89, 0.95)	<0.001
Systolic_BP		1099		1.02 (1.01, 1.03)	<0.001
Diastolic_BP		1099		0.98 (0.97, 0.99)	0.002
Smoke	Current	108		Reference	
	Quitted	252		0.78 (0.55, 1.09)	0.150
	Never	739		0.68 (0.48, 0.96)	0.030
Hypertension	0	484		Reference	
	1	615		0.85 (0.61, 1.17)	0.319
Diabetes_Mellitus	0	881		Reference	
	1	218		1.42 (1.11, 1.81)	0.005
Stroke	0	1022		Reference	
	1	77		1.89 (1.35, 2.64)	<0.001
Hyperlipidemia	0	782		Reference	
	1	317		0.82 (0.64, 1.04)	0.101
Chronic_Kidney_Disease	0	970		Reference	
	1	129		1.22 (0.90, 1.65)	0.196
QTcB		1099		1.01 (1.00, 1.01)	0.008



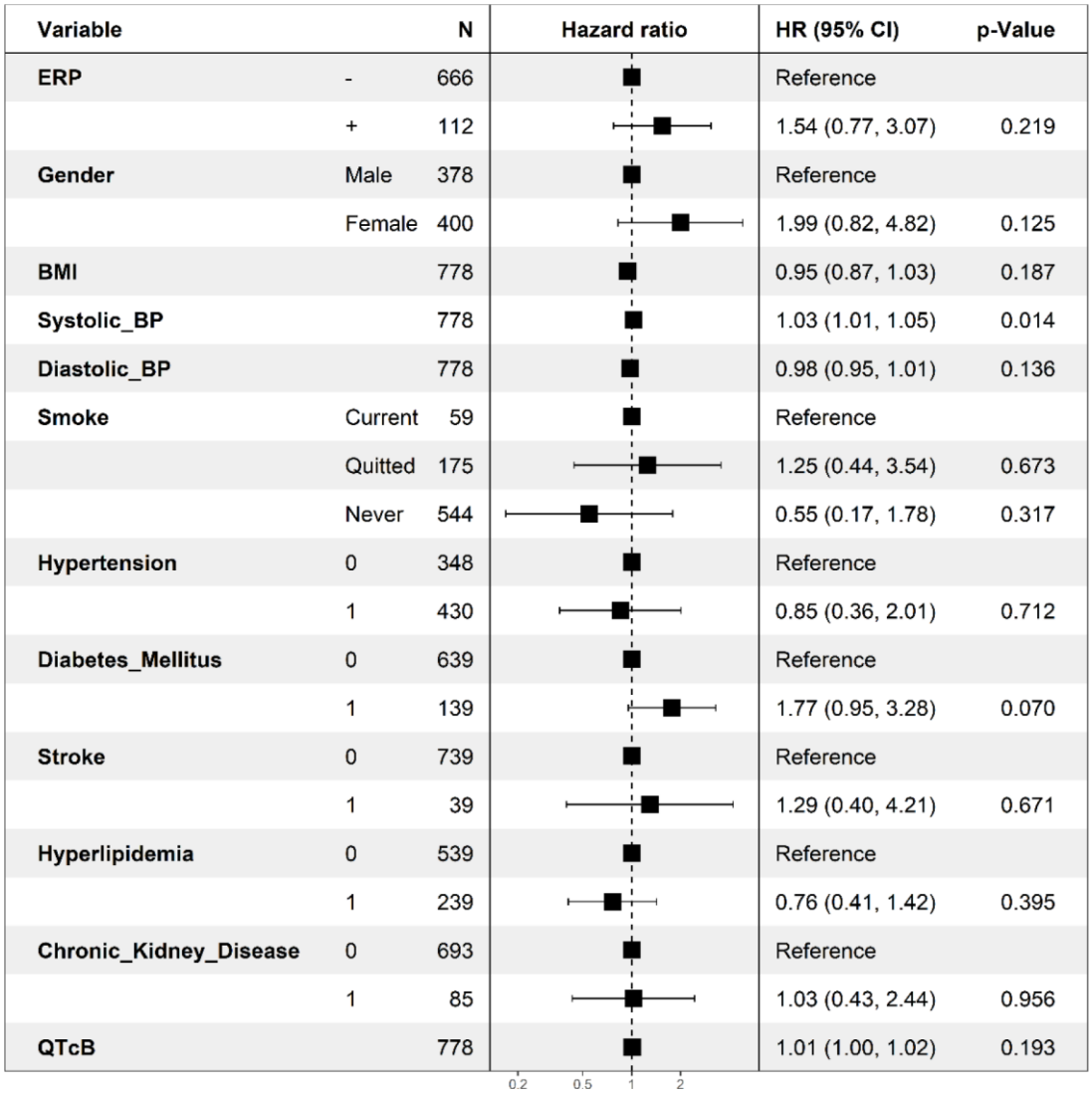
Supplementary Figure 11. Association between ERP and all-cause mortality among individuals aged ≥75 years. The hazard ratios and *P*-values were calculated by the Cox proportional hazards model after adjusting for covariables.

Variable		N	Hazard ratio	HR (95% CI)	p-Value
ERP	-	1076		Reference	
	+	326		1.08 (0.21, 5.68)	0.928
Gender	Male	660		Reference	
	Female	742		0.25 (0.03, 1.91)	0.183
BMI		1402		1.23 (1.02, 1.47)	0.027
Systolic_BP		1402		1.02 (0.93, 1.13)	0.654
Diastolic_BP		1402		0.90 (0.79, 1.03)	0.139
Smoke	Current	235		Reference	
	Quitted	169		0.00 (0.00, Inf)	0.999
	Never	998		1.27 (0.21, 7.78)	0.798
Hypertension	0	977		Reference	
	1	425		1.46 (0.09, 24.09)	0.790
Diabetes_Mellitus	0	1237		Reference	
	1	165		0.00 (0.00, Inf)	0.999
Stroke	0	1364		Reference	
	1	38		0.00 (0.00, Inf)	0.999
Hyperlipidemia	0	954		Reference	
	1	448		1.09 (0.20, 6.03)	0.922
Chronic_Kidney_Disease	0	1180		Reference	
	1	222		4.83 (1.03, 22.61)	0.046
QTcB		1402		0.99 (0.95, 1.03)	0.503

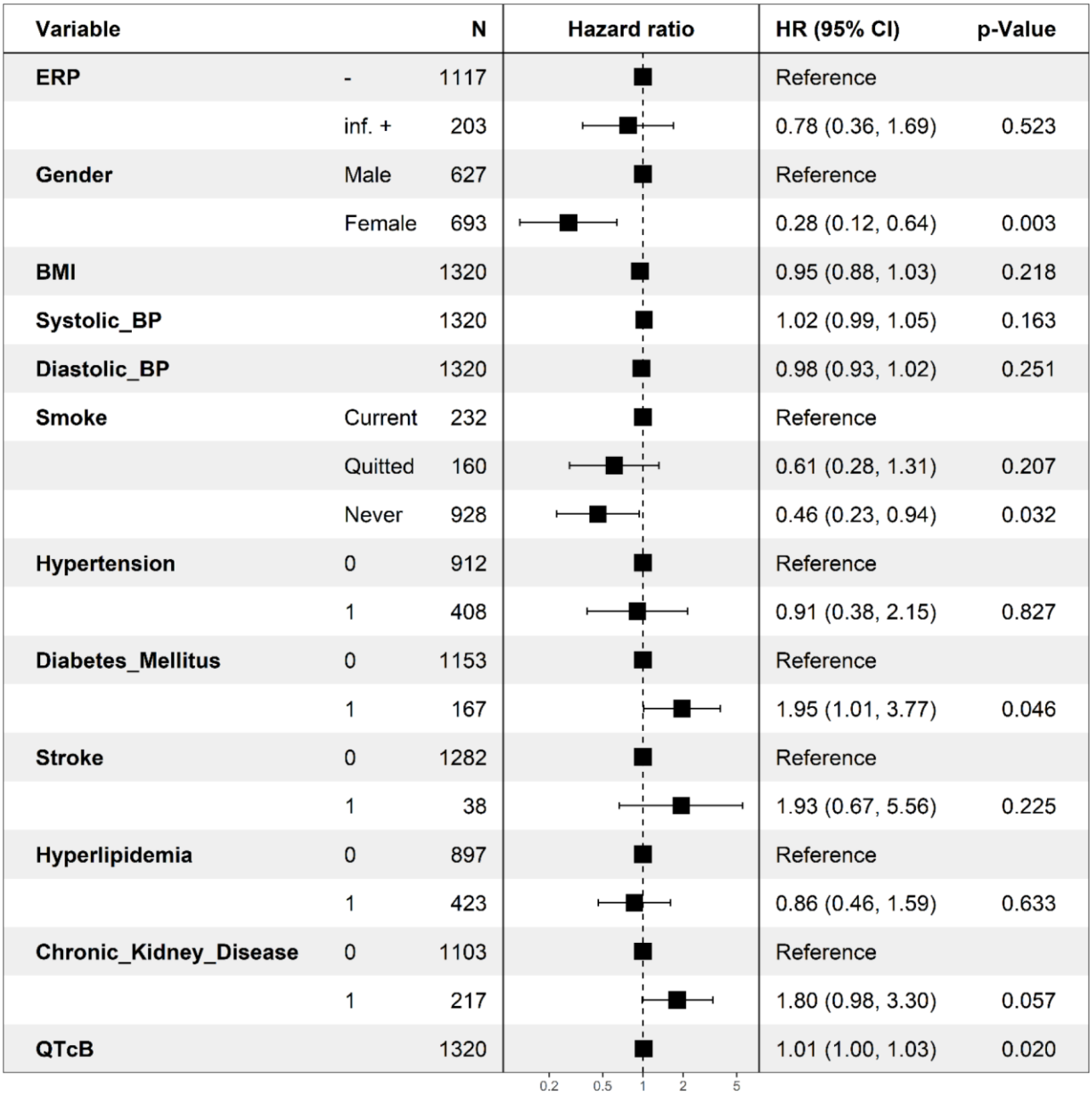
Supplementary Figure 12. Association between ERP and cardiovascular mortality among individuals aged 55-64 years. The hazard ratios and *P*-values were calculated by the Cox proportional hazards model after adjusting for covariables.

Variable		N	Hazard ratio	HR (95% CI)	p-Value
ERP	-	1489		Reference	
	+	346		0.83 (0.28, 2.47)	0.744
Gender	Male	792		Reference	
	Female	1043		0.38 (0.13, 1.10)	0.075
BMI		1835		1.02 (0.90, 1.15)	0.773
Systolic_BP		1835		1.00 (0.96, 1.04)	0.946
Diastolic_BP		1835		1.00 (0.95, 1.05)	0.986
Smoke	Current	183		Reference	
	Quitted	239		0.89 (0.26, 3.01)	0.850
	Never	1413		0.68 (0.21, 2.19)	0.517
Hypertension	0	988		Reference	
	1	847		1.72 (0.50, 5.93)	0.391
Diabetes_Mellitus	0	1471		Reference	
	1	364		1.17 (0.47, 2.92)	0.731
Stroke	0	1748		Reference	
	1	87		3.59 (1.30, 9.92)	0.014
Hyperlipidemia	0	1229		Reference	
	1	606		0.87 (0.37, 2.04)	0.744
Chronic_Kidney_Disease	0	1575		Reference	
	1	260		0.26 (0.03, 1.90)	0.182
QTcB		1835		1.02 (1.00, 1.04)	0.017

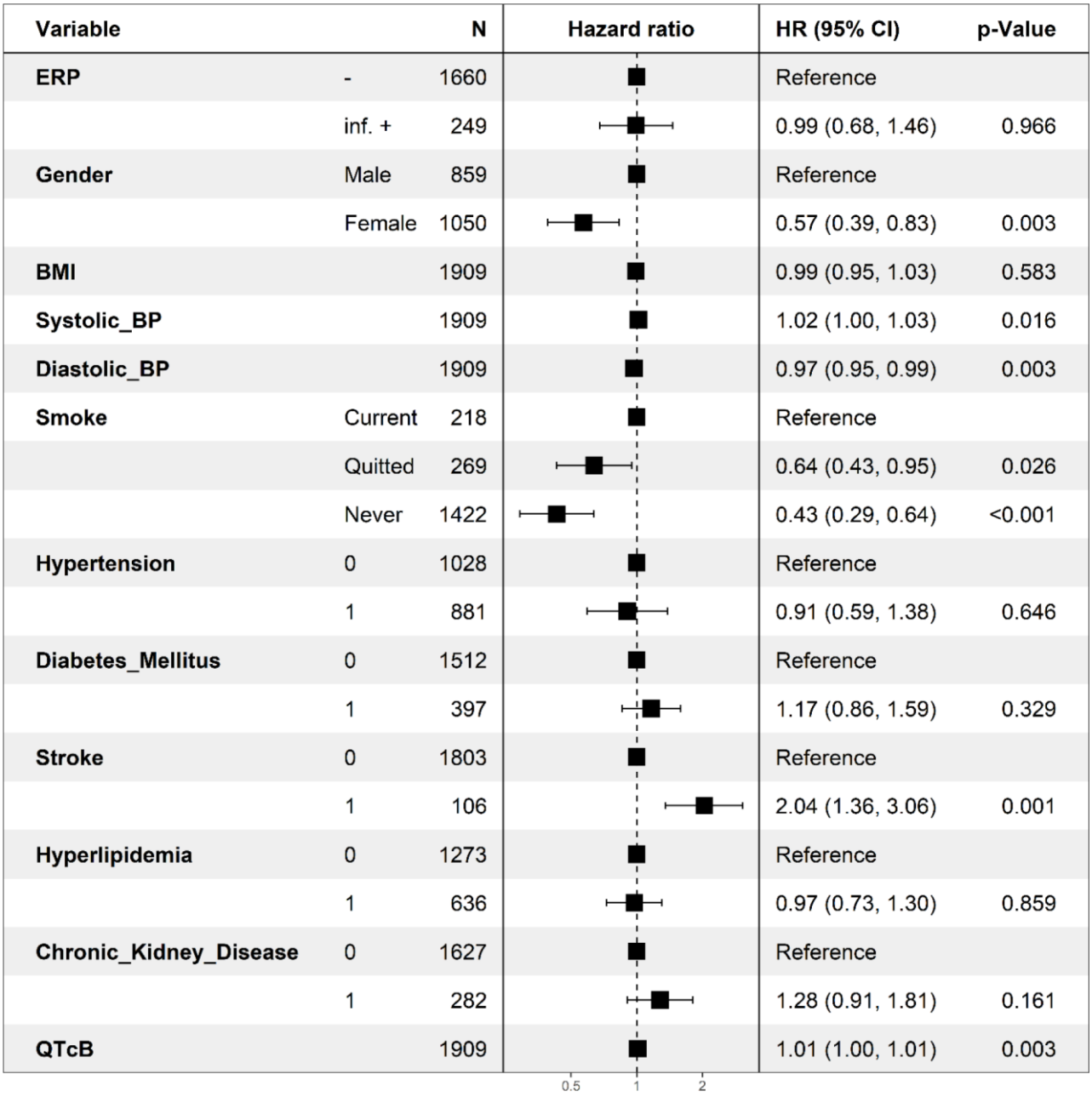
Supplementary Figure 13. Association between ERP and cardiovascular mortality among individuals aged 65-74 years. The hazard ratios and *P*-values were calculated by the Cox proportional hazards model after adjusting for covariables.



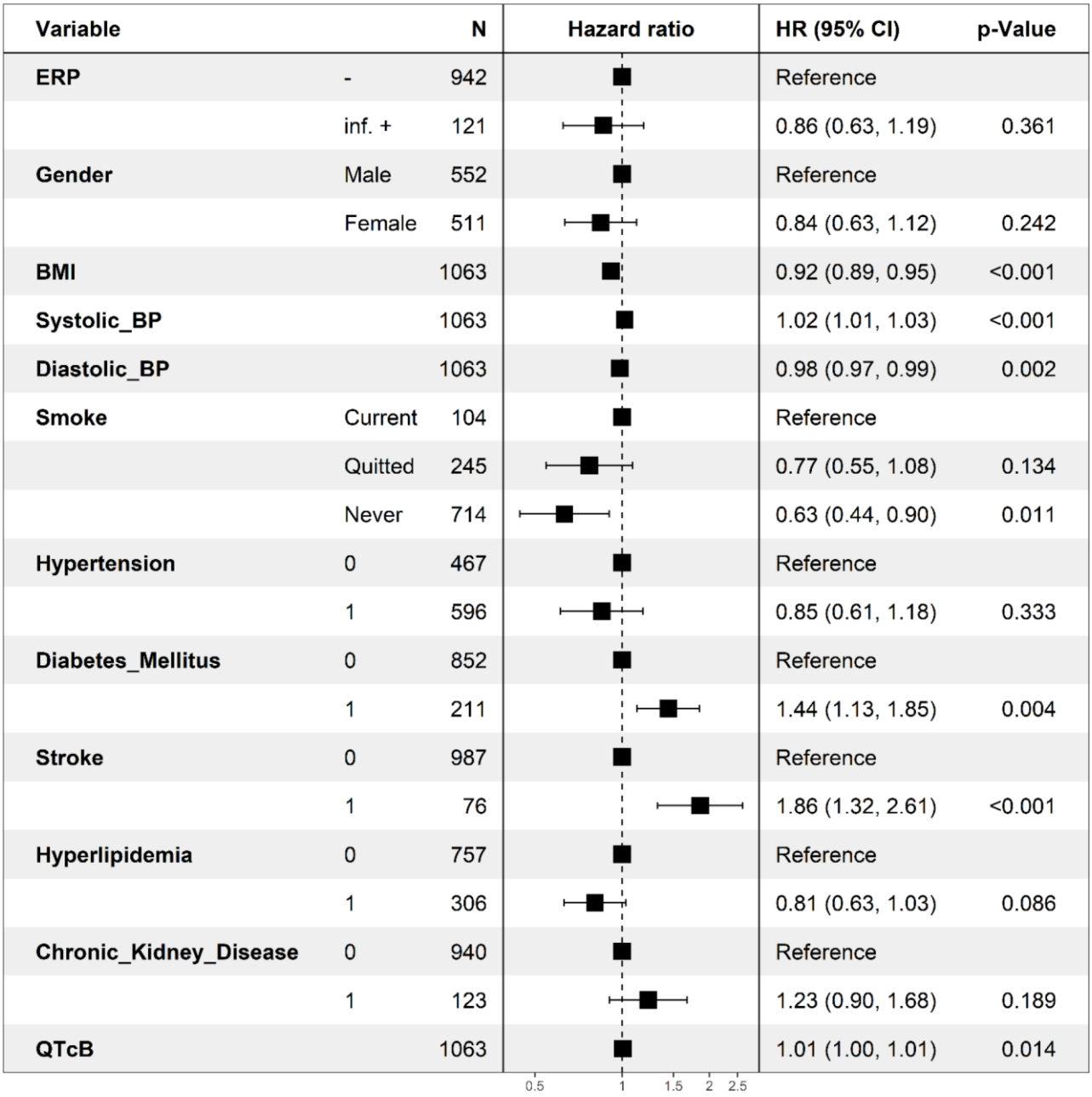
Supplementary Figure 14. Association between ERP and cardiovascular mortality among individuals aged ≥75 years. The hazard ratios and *P*-values were calculated by the Cox proportional hazards model after adjusting for covariables.



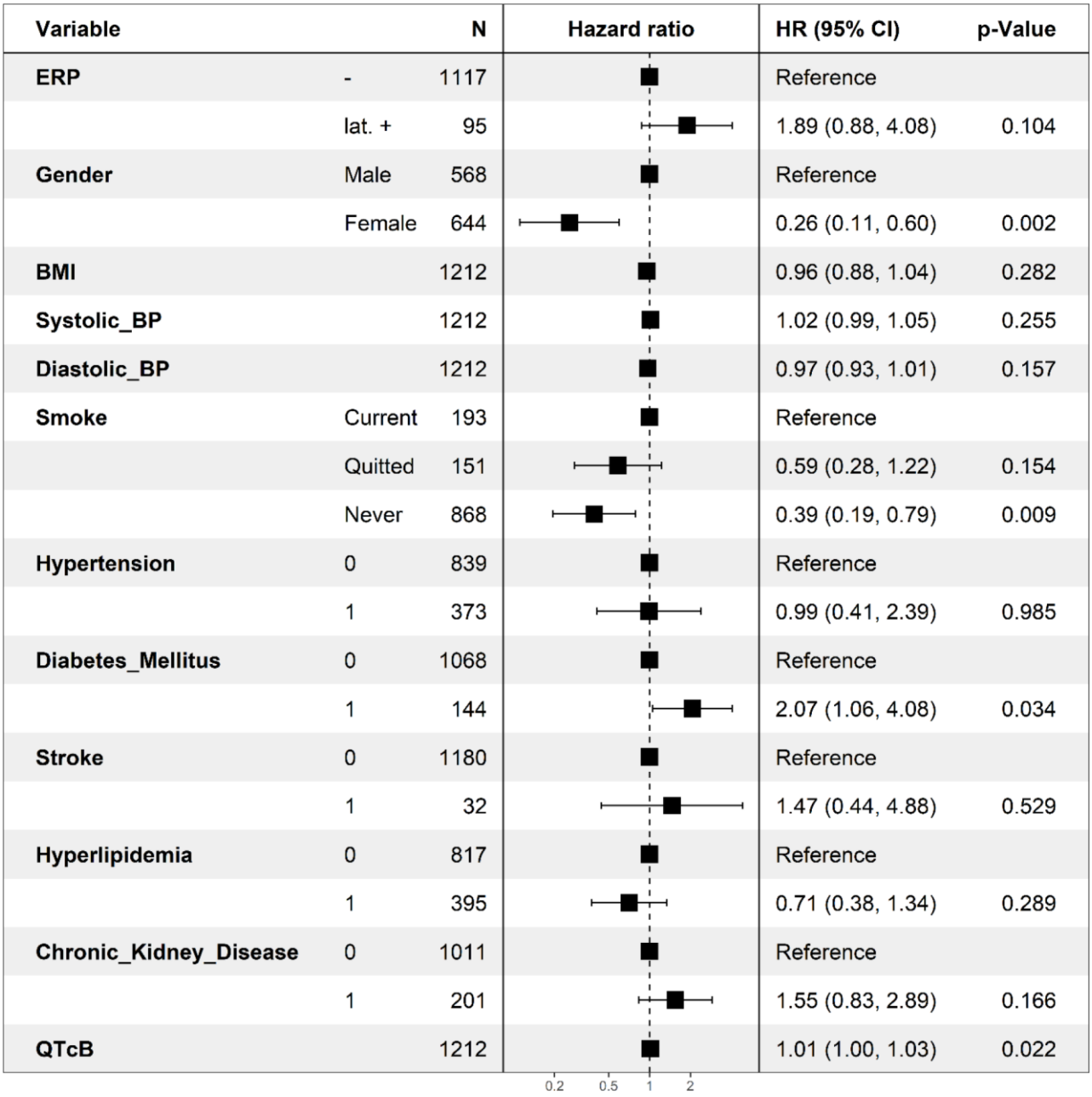
Supplementary Figure 15. Association between positive ERP in inferior leads and all-cause mortality among individuals aged 55-64 years. The hazard ratios and *P*-values were calculated by the Cox proportional hazards model after adjusting for covariables.



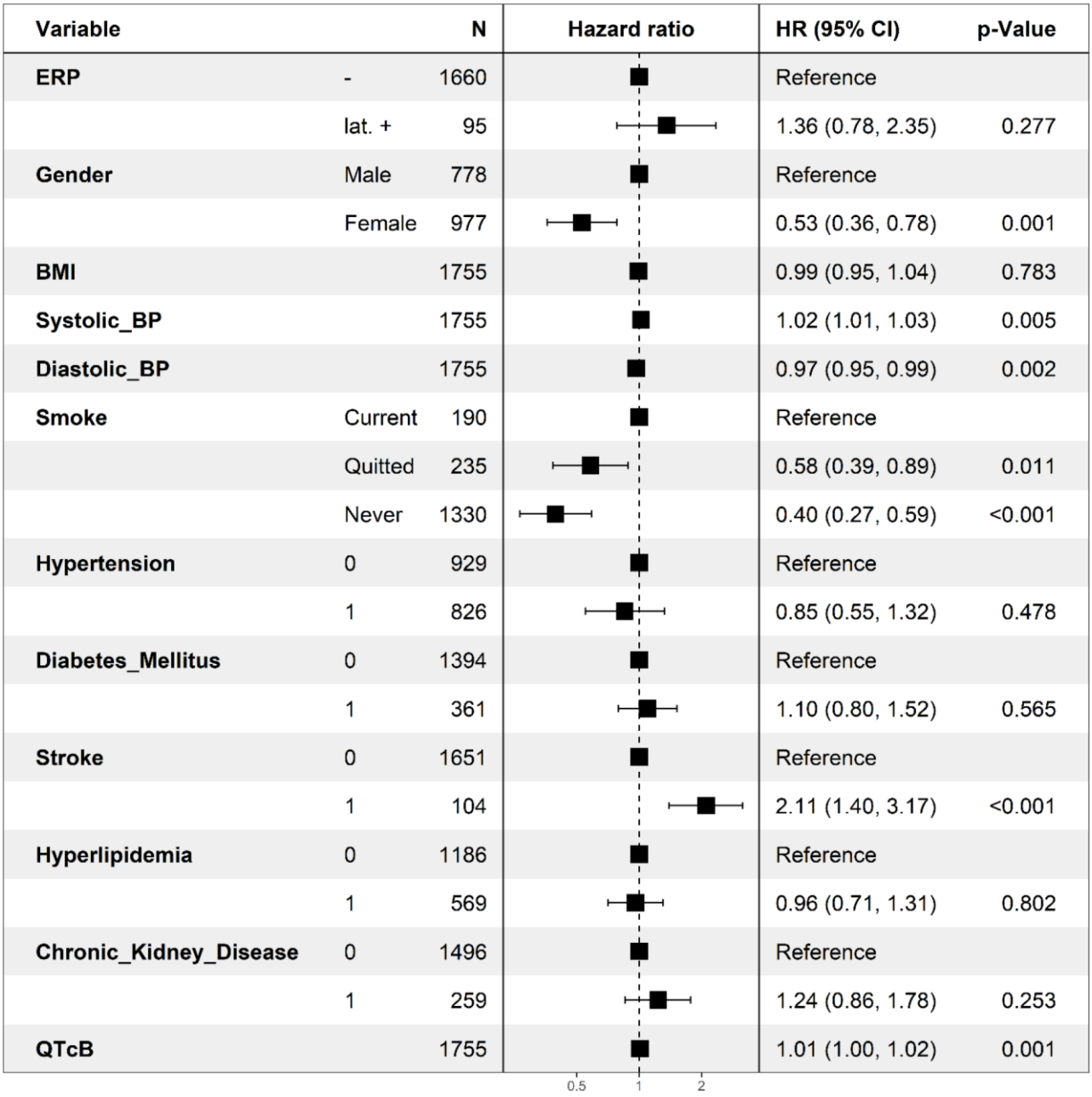
Supplementary Figure 16. Association between positive ERP in the inferior leads and all-cause mortality among individuals aged 65-74 years. The hazard ratios and *P*-values were calculated by the Cox proportional hazards model after adjusting for covariables.



Supplementary Figure 17. Association between positive ERP in the inferior leads and all-cause mortality among individuals aged ≥75 years. The hazard ratios and *P*-values were calculated by the Cox proportional hazards model after adjusting for covariables.

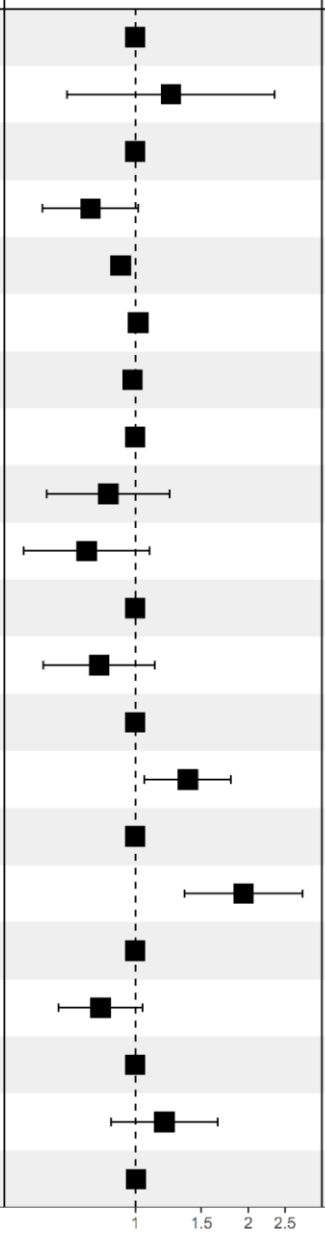


Supplementary Figure 18. Association between positive ERP in the lateral leads and all-cause mortality among individuals aged 55-64 years. The hazard ratios and *P*-values were calculated by the Cox proportional hazards model after adjusting for covariables.

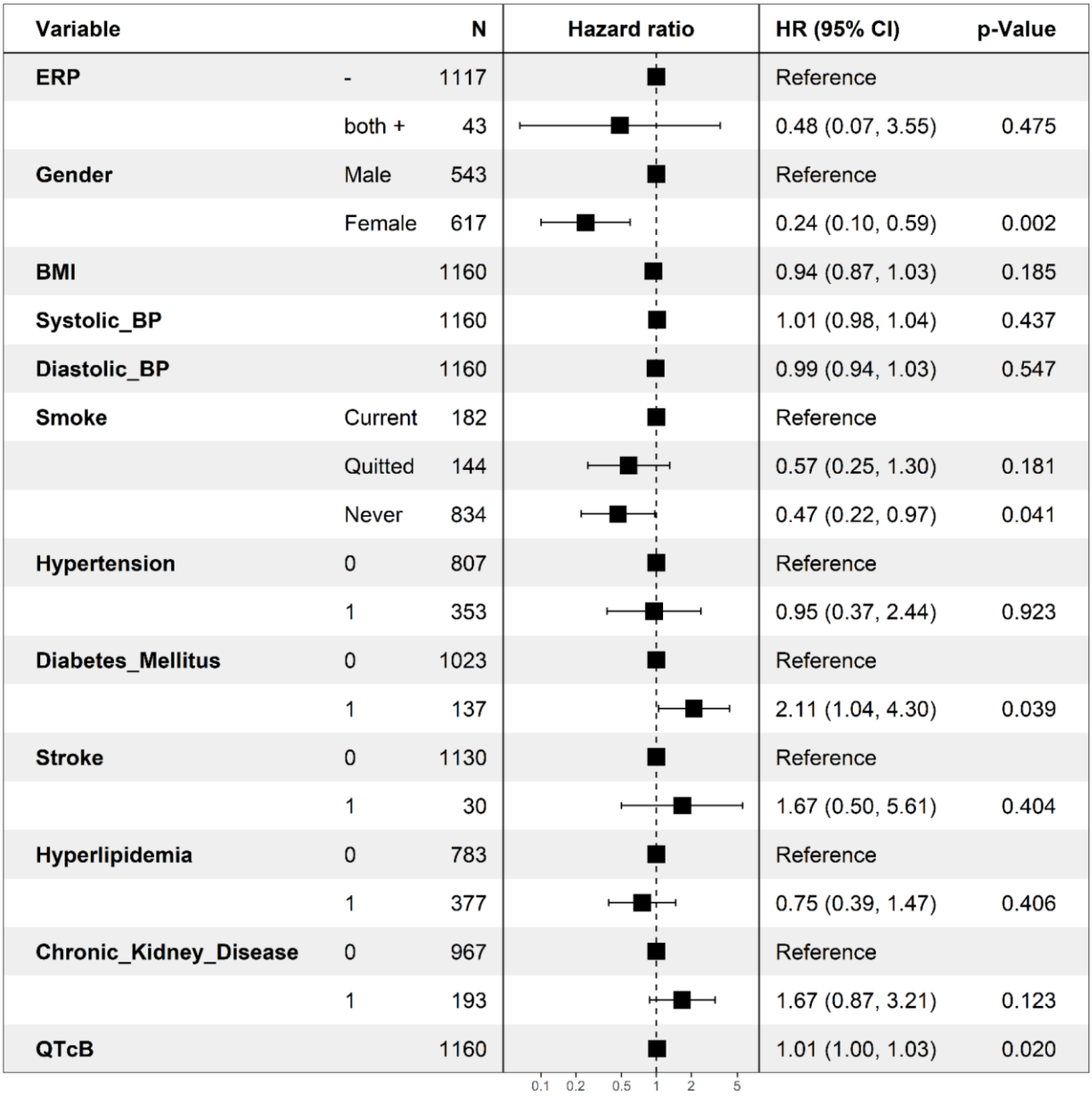


Supplementary Figure 19. Association between positive ERP in the lateral leads and all-cause mortality among individuals aged 65-74 years. The hazard ratios and *P*-values were calculated by the Cox proportional hazards model after adjusting for covariables.

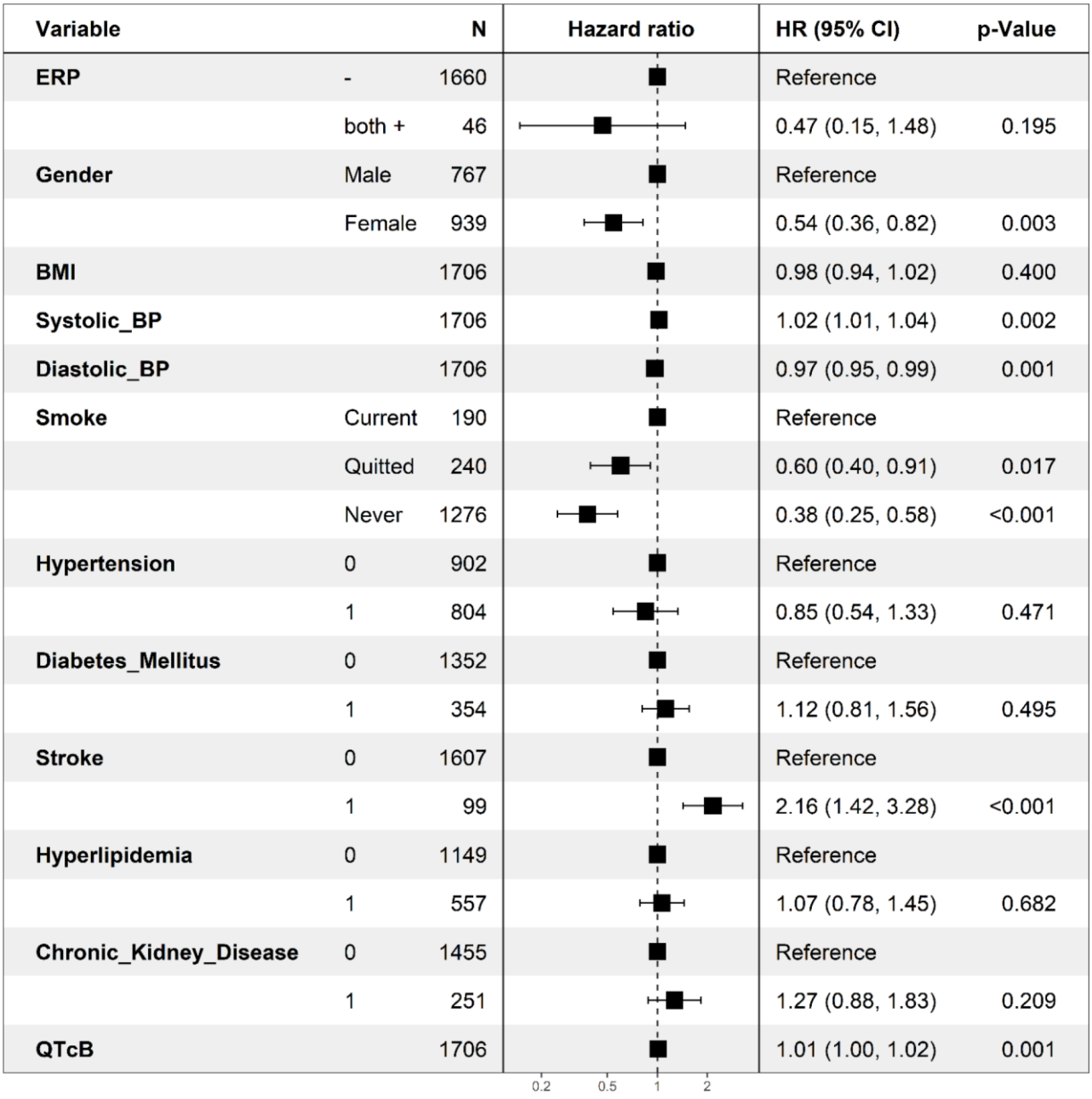
Variable		N	Hazard ratio	HR (95% CI)	p-Value
ERP	-	942		Reference	
	lat. +	24		1.24 (0.66, 2.35)	0.501
Gender	Male	489		Reference	
	Female	477		0.76 (0.57, 1.02)	0.066
BMI		966		0.91 (0.88, 0.95)	<0.001
Systolic_BP		966		1.02 (1.01, 1.03)	<0.001
Diastolic_BP		966		0.98 (0.97, 1.00)	0.012
Smoke	Current	85		Reference	
	Quitted	219		0.85 (0.58, 1.24)	0.393
	Never	662		0.74 (0.51, 1.09)	0.130
Hypertension	0	424		Reference	
	1	542		0.80 (0.57, 1.13)	0.206
Diabetes_Mellitus	0	775		Reference	
	1	191		1.38 (1.06, 1.80)	0.017
Stroke	0	899		Reference	
	1	67		1.94 (1.35, 2.79)	<0.001
Hyperlipidemia	0	680		Reference	
	1	286		0.81 (0.62, 1.05)	0.106
Chronic_Kidney_Disease	0	855		Reference	
	1	111		1.20 (0.86, 1.65)	0.280
QTcB		966		1.00 (1.00, 1.01)	0.052



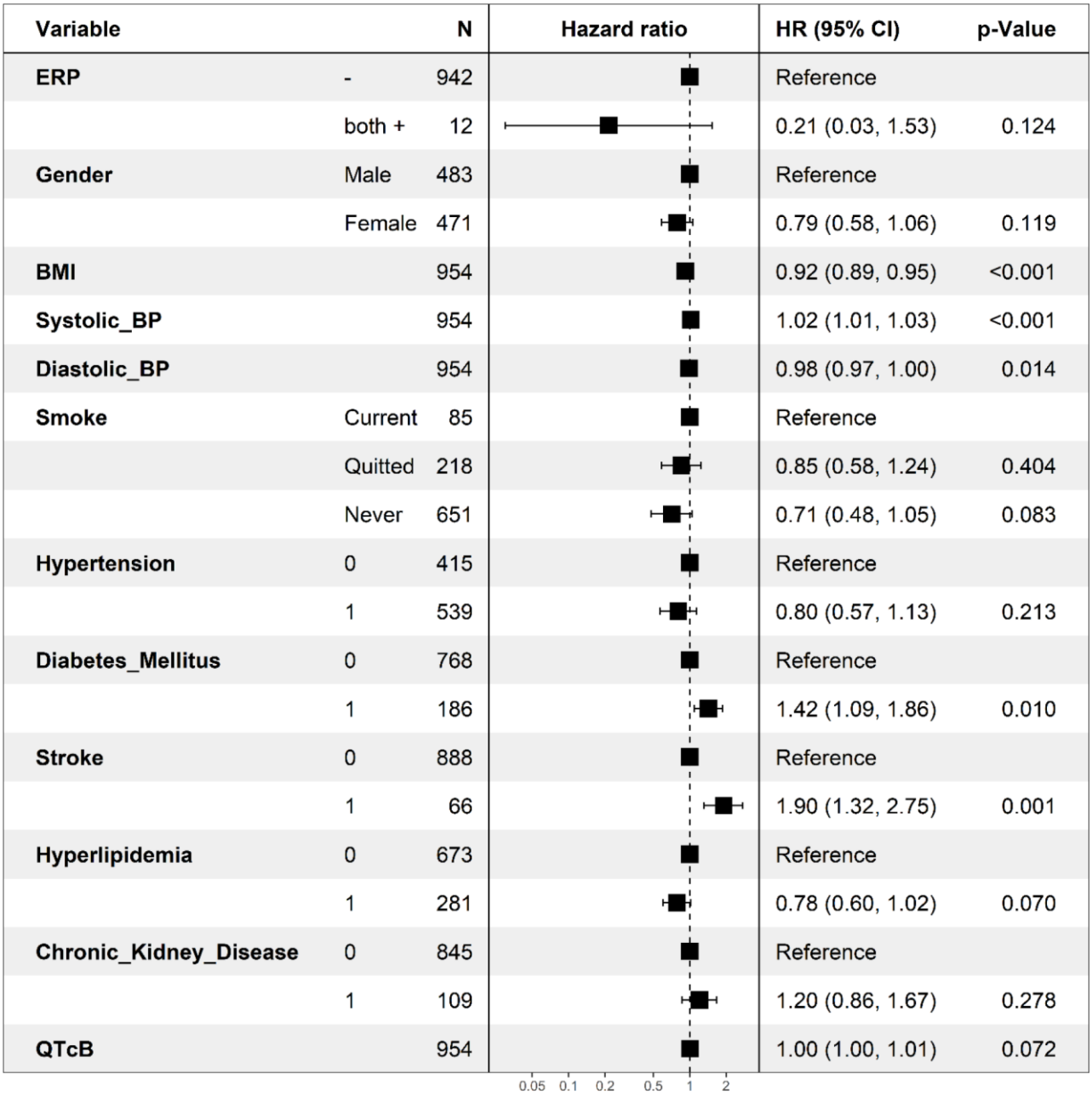
Supplementary Figure 20. Association between positive ERP in the lateral leads and all-cause mortality among those aged ≥75 years. The hazard ratios and *P*-values were calculated by the Cox proportional hazards model after adjusting for covariables.



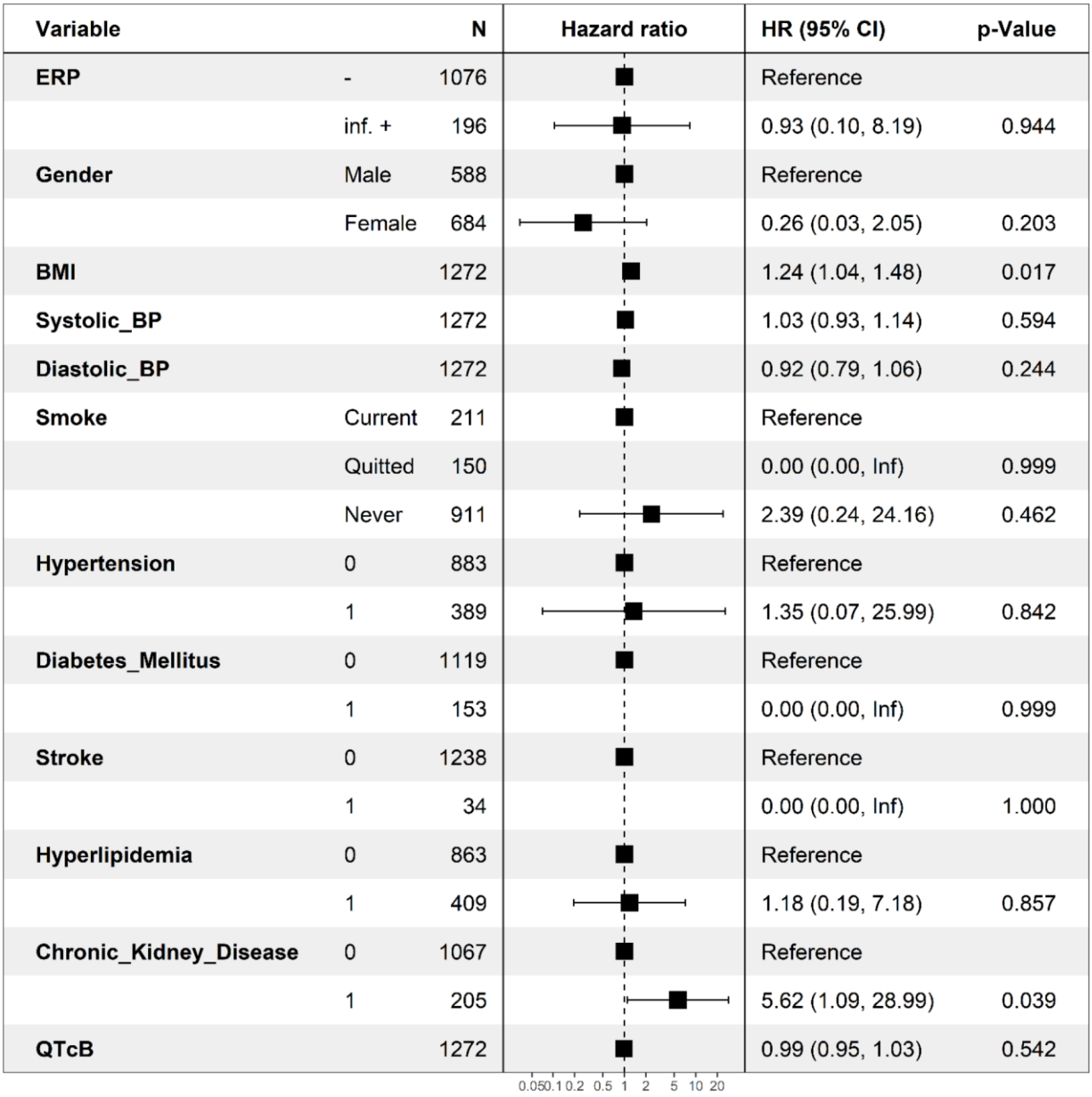
Supplementary Figure 21. Association between positive ERP in both inferior leads and lateral leads and all-cause mortality among individuals aged 55-64 years. The hazard ratios and *P*-values were calculated by the Cox proportional hazards model after adjusting for covariables.



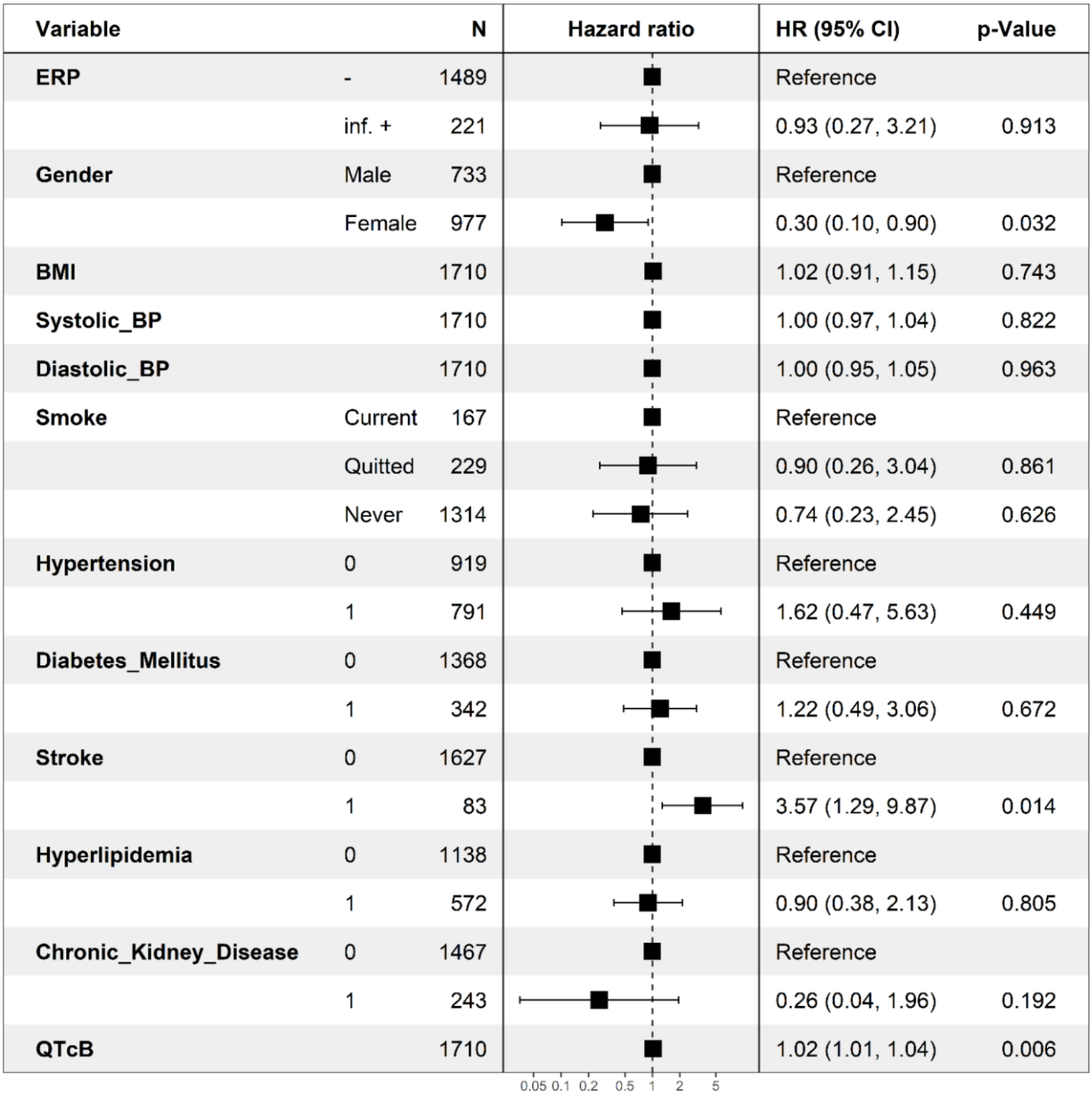
Supplementary Figure 22. Association between positive ERP in both inferior and lateral leads and all-cause mortality among individuals aged 65-74 years. The hazard ratios and *P*-values were calculated by the Cox proportional hazards model after adjusting for covariables.



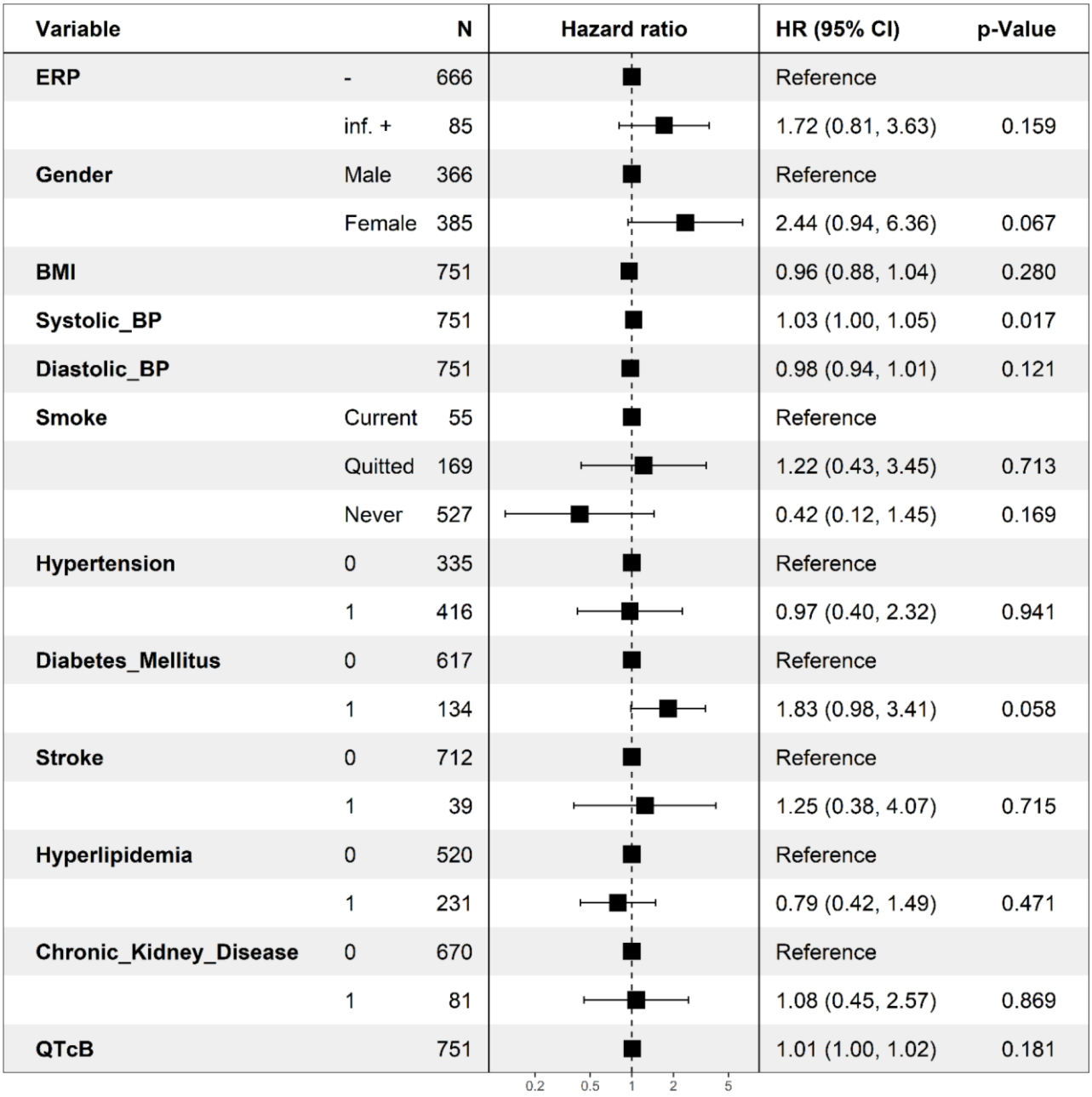
Supplementary Figure 23. Association between positive ERP in both inferior and lateral leads and all-cause mortality among individuals aged ≥75 years. The hazard ratios and *P*-values were calculated by the Cox proportional hazards model after adjusting for covariables.



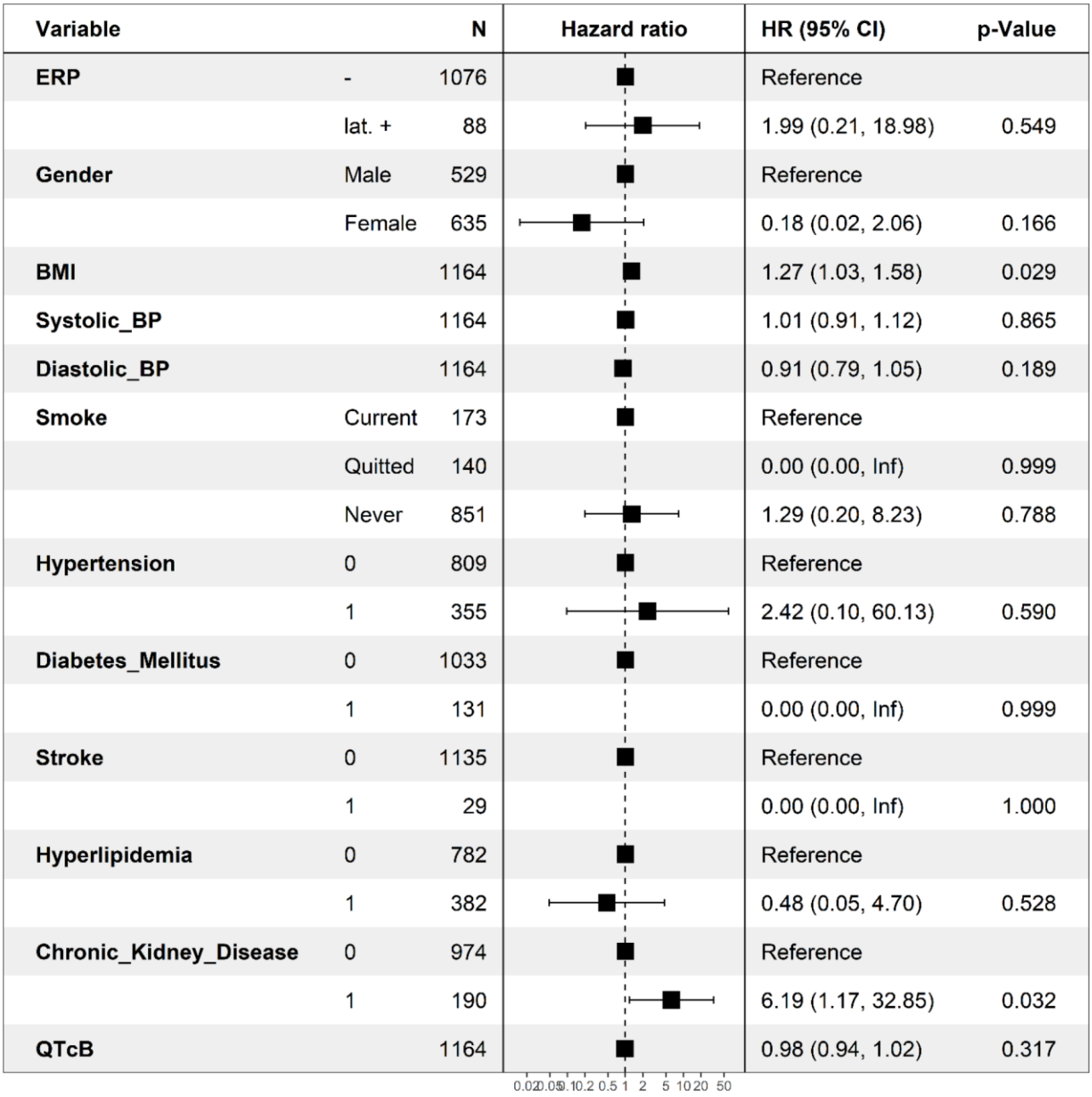
Supplementary Figure 24. Association between positive ERP in the inferior leads and cardiovascular mortality among individuals aged 55-64 years. The hazard ratios and *P*-values were calculated by the Cox proportional hazards model after adjusting for covariables.



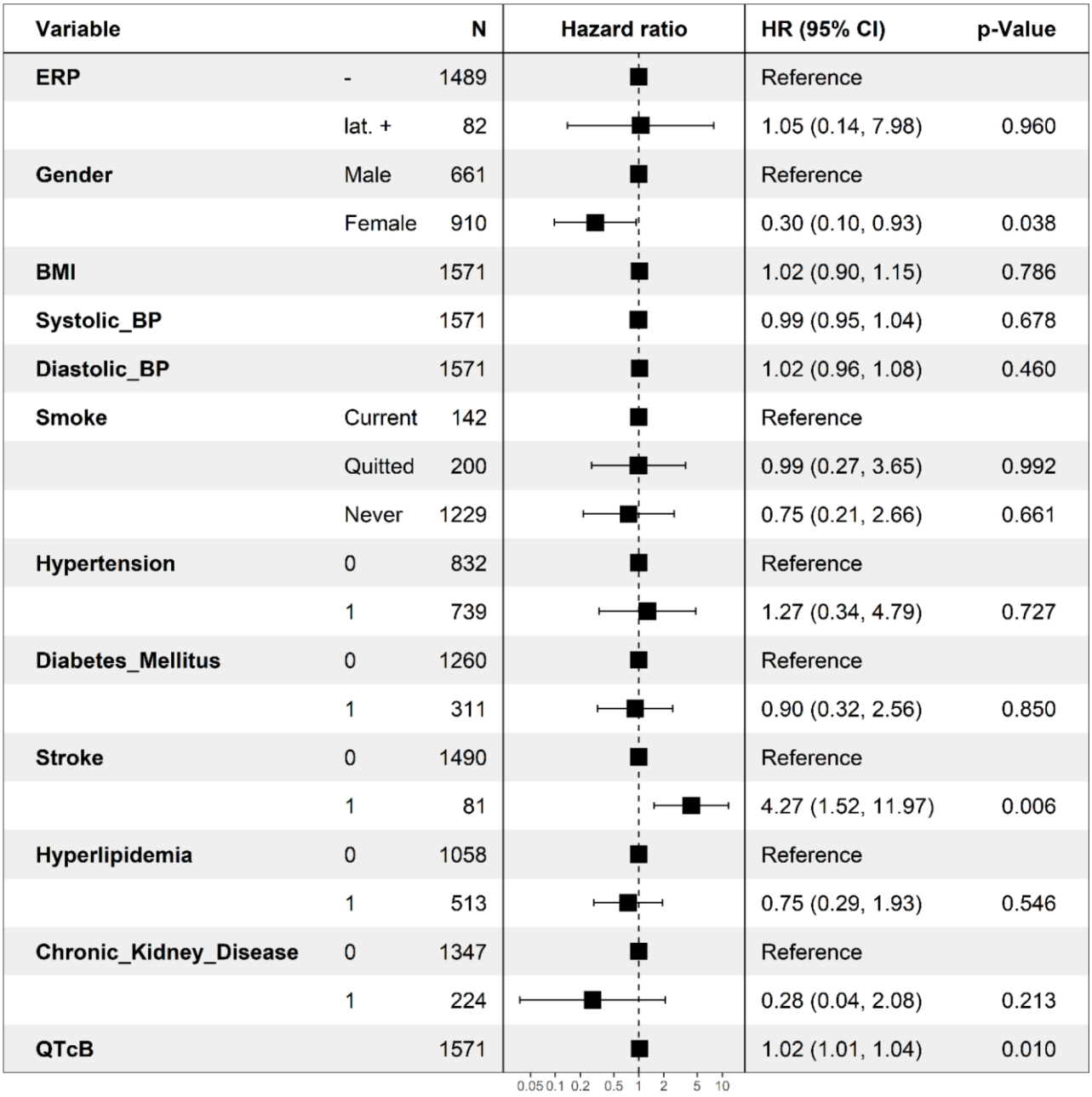
Supplementary Figure 25. Association between positive ERP in the inferior leads and cardiovascular mortality among individuals aged 65-74 years. The hazard ratios and *P*-values were calculated by the Cox proportional hazards model after adjusting for covariables.



Supplementary Figure 26. Association between positive ERP in the inferior leads and cardiovascular mortality among individuals aged ≥75 years. The hazard ratios and *P*-values were calculated by the Cox proportional hazards model after adjusting for covariables.



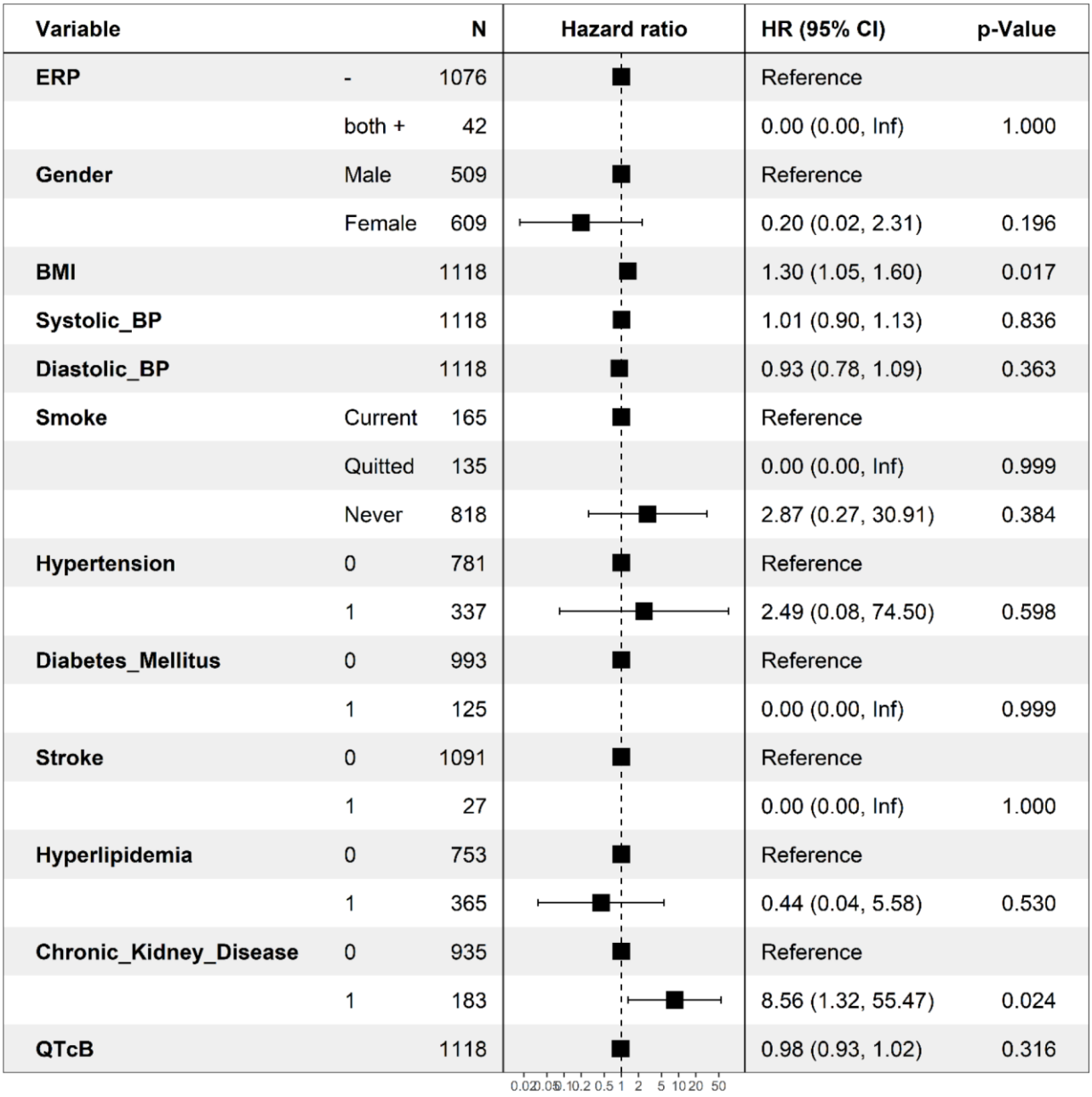
Supplementary Figure 27. Association between positive ERP in the lateral leads and cardiovascular mortality among individuals aged 55-64 years. The hazard ratios and *P*-values were calculated by the Cox proportional hazards model after adjusting for covariables.



Supplementary Figure 28. Association between positive ERP in the lateral leads and cardiovascular mortality among individuals aged 65-74 years. The hazard ratios and *P*-values were calculated by the Cox proportional hazards model after adjusting for covariables.

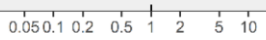
Variable		N	Hazard ratio	HR (95% CI)	p-Value
ERP	-	666		Reference	
	lat. +	16		1.99 (0.47, 8.37)	0.348
Gender	Male	320		Reference	
	Female	362		1.93 (0.72, 5.16)	0.191
BMI		682		0.93 (0.85, 1.01)	0.092
Systolic_BP		682		1.04 (1.01, 1.06)	0.002
Diastolic_BP		682		0.98 (0.95, 1.01)	0.220
Smoke	Current	46		Reference	
	Quitted	150		2.63 (0.58, 11.87)	0.210
	Never	486		1.01 (0.19, 5.35)	0.989
Hypertension	0	299		Reference	
	1	383		0.63 (0.25, 1.60)	0.329
Diabetes_Mellitus	0	560		Reference	
	1	122		1.57 (0.78, 3.14)	0.206
Stroke	0	647		Reference	
	1	35		1.69 (0.51, 5.59)	0.392
Hyperlipidemia	0	466		Reference	
	1	216		0.76 (0.38, 1.50)	0.424
Chronic_Kidney_Disease	0	610		Reference	
	1	72		1.11 (0.43, 2.87)	0.837
QTcB		682		1.00 (0.99, 1.02)	0.535

Supplementary Figure 29. Associations between positive ERP in the lateral leads and cardiovascular mortality among individuals aged ≥75 years. The hazard ratios and *P*-values were calculated by the Cox proportional hazards model after adjusting for covariables.

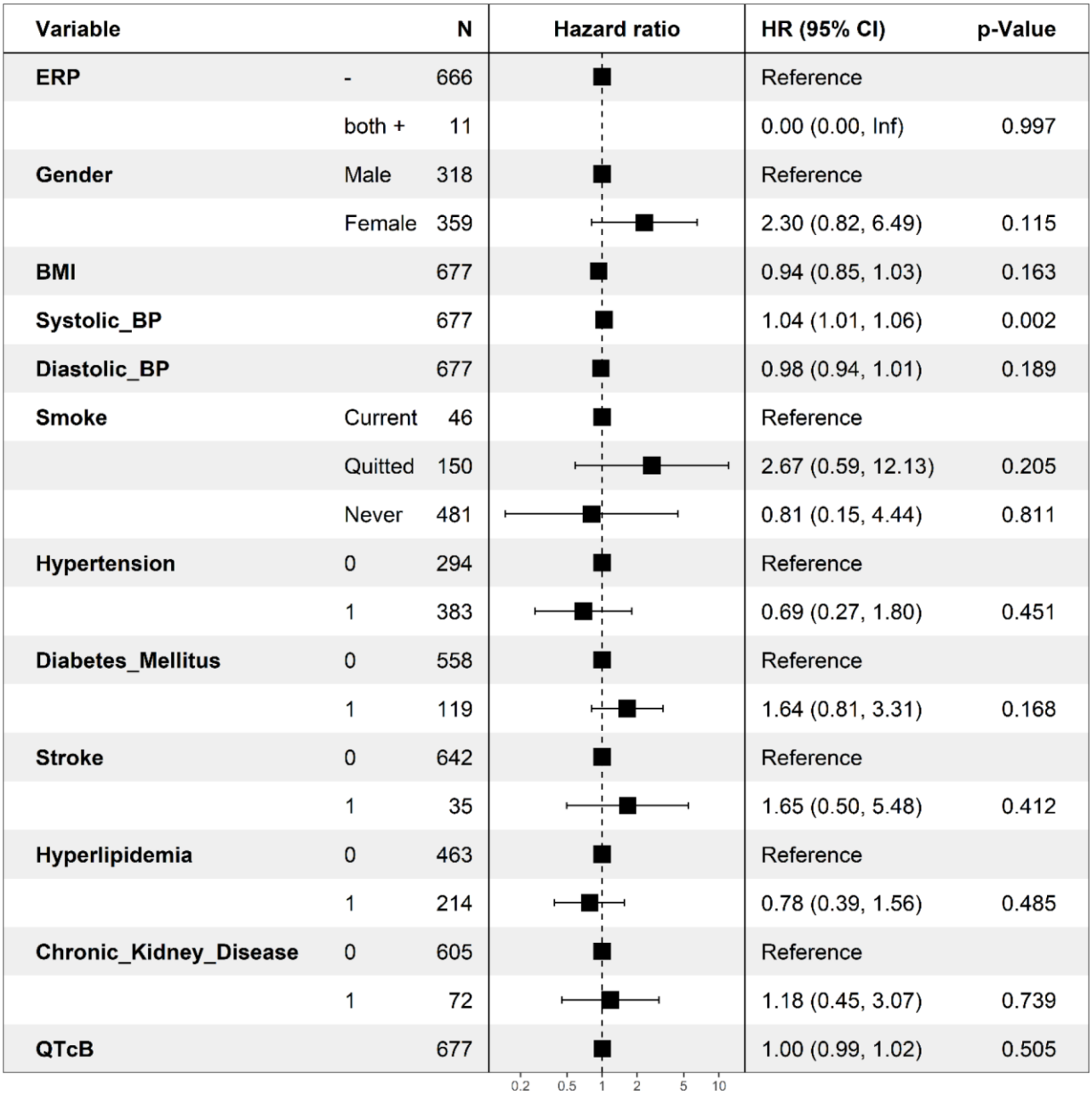


Supplementary Figure 30. Association between positive ERP in both inferior and lateral leads and cardiovascular mortality among individuals aged 55-64 years. The hazard ratios and *P*-values were calculated by the Cox proportional hazards model after adjusting for covariables.

Variable		N	Hazard ratio	HR (95% CI)	p-Value
ERP	-	1489		Reference	
	both +	43		0.00 (0.00, Inf)	0.998
Gender	Male	656		Reference	
	Female	876		0.23 (0.07, 0.76)	0.016
BMI		1532		1.02 (0.90, 1.16)	0.767
Systolic_BP		1532		1.00 (0.96, 1.04)	0.941
Diastolic_BP		1532		1.02 (0.97, 1.08)	0.440
Smoke	Current	144		Reference	
	Quitted	204		0.97 (0.26, 3.56)	0.962
	Never	1184		0.80 (0.23, 2.85)	0.732
Hypertension	0	811		Reference	
	1	721		1.11 (0.29, 4.21)	0.878
Diabetes_Mellitus	0	1227		Reference	
	1	305		0.95 (0.33, 2.68)	0.915
Stroke	0	1455		Reference	
	1	77		4.47 (1.59, 12.57)	0.005
Hyperlipidemia	0	1033		Reference	
	1	499		0.79 (0.30, 2.08)	0.637
Chronic_Kidney_Disease	0	1315		Reference	
	1	217		0.29 (0.04, 2.15)	0.224
QTcB		1532		1.03 (1.01, 1.05)	0.003



Supplementary Figure 31. Association between positive ERP in both inferior and lateral leads and cardiovascular mortality among individuals aged 65-74 years. The hazard ratios and *P*-values were calculated by the Cox proportional hazards model after adjusting for covariables.



Supplementary Figure 32. Association between positive ERP in both inferior and lateral leads and cardiovascular mortality among those aged ≥75 years. The hazard ratios and *P*-values were calculated by the Cox proportional hazards model after adjusting for covariables.