

# Supplementary Materials: Trace Organic Removal during River Bank Filtration for Two Types of Sediment

**Victoria Burke<sup>1,\*</sup>, Laura Schneider<sup>1</sup>, Janek Greskowiak<sup>1</sup>, Patricia Zerball-van Baar<sup>2</sup>, Alexander Sperlich<sup>2</sup>, Uwe Dünnbier<sup>2</sup> and Gudrun Massmann<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup> Working Group Hydrogeology and Landscape Hydrology, Department of Biology and Environmental Sciences, Carl von Ossietzky University of Oldenburg, D-26111 Oldenburg, Germany;

laura.schn@web.de (L.S.); janek.greskowiak@uni-oldenburg.de (J.G.); gudrun.massmann@uni-oldenburg.de (G.M.)

<sup>2</sup> Berliner Wasserbetriebe, 10864 Berlin, Germany; Patricia.Zerball-Vanbaa@bwb.de (P.Z.-v.B.); Alexander.Sperlich@bwb.de (A.S.); Uwe.Duennbier@bwb.de (U.D.)

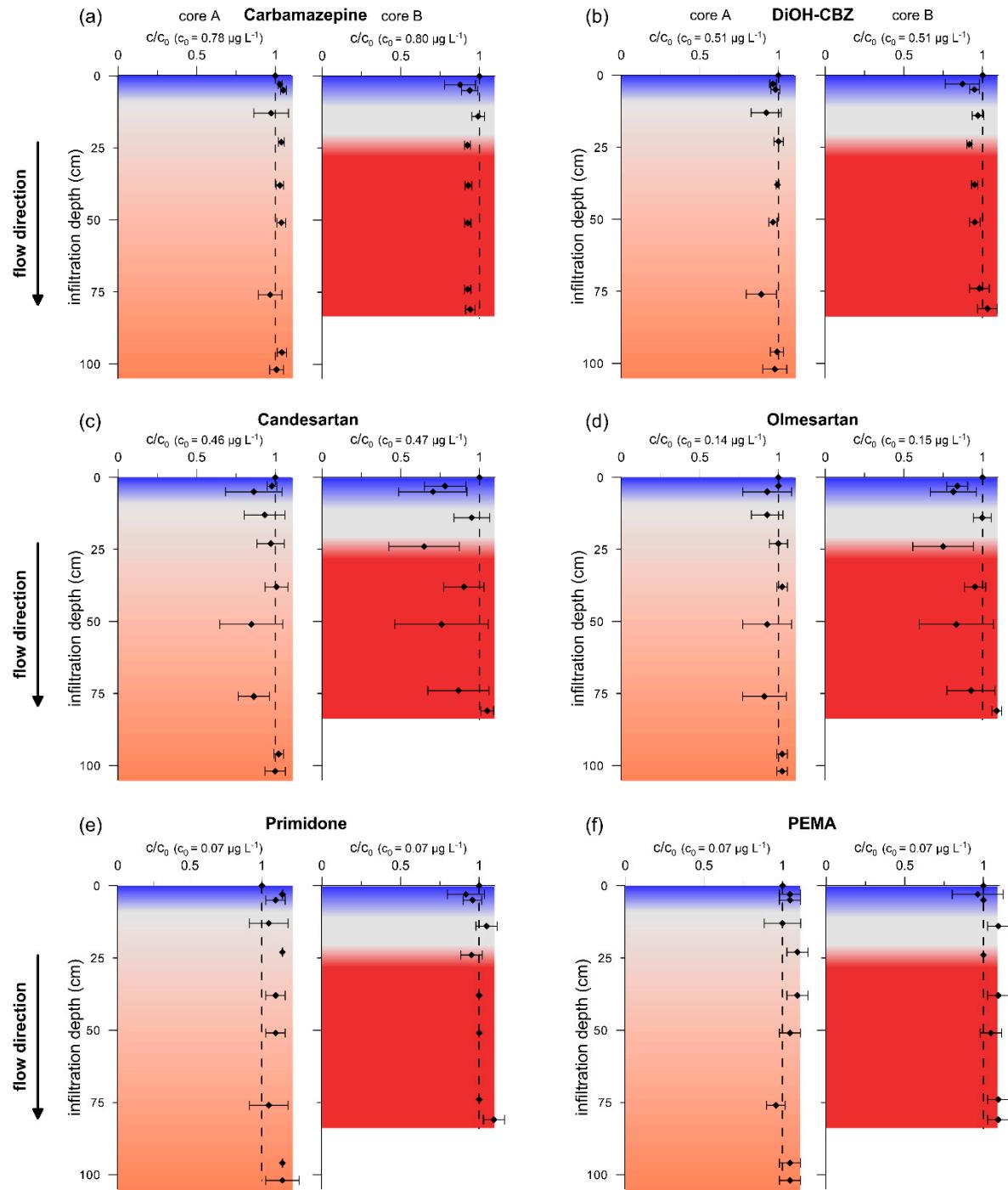
\* Correspondence: victoria.burke@uni-oldenburg.de; Tel.: +49-441-7984683

**Table S1.** Information on the water composition of the lake water used as column inlet (averaged over the duration of the experiment, n = 8).

Na <sup>+</sup> (mg L <sup>-1</sup> )	K <sup>+</sup> (mg L <sup>-1</sup> )	Ca <sup>2+</sup> (mg L <sup>-1</sup> )	Mg <sup>2+</sup> (mg L <sup>-1</sup> )	Cl <sup>-</sup> (mg L <sup>-1</sup> )	SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>2-</sup> (mg L <sup>-1</sup> )	HCO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup> (mg L <sup>-1</sup> )
46.4	10.1	81.2	9.6	60.5	110.8	181
NH <sub>4</sub> -N (mg L <sup>-1</sup> )	NO <sub>3</sub> -N (mg L <sup>-1</sup> )	P <sub>total</sub> ( $\mu$ g L <sup>-1</sup> )	DOC (mg L <sup>-1</sup> )	TOC (mg L <sup>-1</sup> )	EC ( $\mu$ S cm <sup>-1</sup> )	pH
0.06	2.3	28.8	7.4	8.0	721	8.1

**Table S2.** Compilation of details describing the analytical method used for trace pollutant analysis (UHPLC-MSMS).

Compound Name	Formula	Retention	ESI	MRM Transitions					LOQ	
				1. MRM Transition		2. MRM Transition				
		Time (min)	Quantification	Cone Voltage (V)	Collision Energy (eV)	Qualification	Cone Voltage (V)	Collision Energy (eV)	( $\mu\text{g L}^{-1}$ )	
acesulfame	C4H5NO4S	2.0	-	161.8 > 82	30	20	161.8 > 78	30	20	0.1
candesartan	C24H20N6O3	6.8	+	441.1 > 263.1	14	10	441.1 > 192.1	14	26	0.01
carbamazepine	C15H12N2O	6.1	+	237 > 164.2	36	18	237 > 179.1	36	34	0.01
<i>DiOH-CBZ</i>	C15H14N2O3	5.1	+	270.9 > 180.1	24	28	270.9 > 253	24	6	0.02
FAA	C12H13N3O2	3.6	+	232.1 > 83.1	4	18	232.1 > 214.1	4	12	0.01
gabapentin	C9H17NO2	3.0	+	172.1 > 154.1	2	14	172.1 > 137	2	10	0.01
<i>gabapentin-lactame</i>	C9H15NO	5.6	+	154.1 > 95.0	30	20	154.1 > 67	30	20	0.01
metoprolol	C15H25NO3	4.0	+	268.2 > 116.1	30	16	268.2 > 71.7	30	12	0.01
olmesartan	C24H26N6O3	5.4	+	447.2 > 207.1	2	16	447.2 > 190.2	2	38	0.01
<i>oxypurinol</i>	C5H4N4O2	1.6	+	153 > 136	10	20	153 > 80	10	10	0.05
<i>PEMA</i>	C11H14N2O2	3.7	+	207.1 > 162.1	70	18	207.1 > 91.1	70	26	0.01
pregabalin	C8H17NO2	3.0	+	160.1 > 83.0	30	20	160.1 > 55	30	20	0.01
primidone	C12H14N2O2	4.6	+	219 > 162.1	60	18	219 > 119.1	60	32	0.01
<i>valsartan acid</i>	C14H10N4O2	5.6	+	267 > 206.1	35	25	267 > 151	35	27	0.01



**Figure S1.** Concentration depth profiles observed for compounds that behaved persistent during this study.