Supporting Information Figures and Tables

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Fig. S1. X-ray diffractograms for washed MIP and NIP



Fig. S2. Chromatographic analysis of 1000 µgL-1 ketoprofen standard solution.

Table S1

Effect of washing solvent in solid-phase extraction of ketoprofen using NIP

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | % Recovery |
| Compound | H2O | MeOH/H2O (5:95, v/v) | TEA/ACN(1:99, v/v) | TEA/H2O(1:99, v/v) | TEA/H2O(5:95, v/v) |
| Ketoprofen | 87.44 | 61.63 | 2.01 | 50.34 | 5.61 |
| Fenoprofen | 5.43 | 0.99 | 2.35 | 1.34 | 2.09 |
| Gemfibrozil | 0.90 | 0.90 | 0.57 | 1.77 | 0.08 |
| Triclosan | 17.59 | 10.12 | 3.31 | 14.39 | 12.93 |

MeOH: methanol; TEA: triethylamine; ACN: acetonitrile; H2O: water

Table S2

Concentrations (µg/L) of ketoprofen reported in literature

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| WWTP – City - Country | Influent | Effluent | Reference |
| Darvill – Pietermaritzburg – South Africa | 3.15 | 0.38 | 11 |
| Amanzimtoti – Durban – South Africa | 8.6 | 1.55 | 12 |
| Northern – Durban – South Africa | <10 | 1.0 | 13 |
| Baltimore Back River – MD – United States | 1.20 | 0.28 | 35 |
| Kallby – Lund - Sweden | 1.35 | 0.48 | 36 |

Table S3

Literature data on the removal rates of ketoprofen from WWTPs

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Country | %Removal | Reference |
| Korea | 94 | 29 |
| Czech Republic | 72 | 39 |
| Spain | 40 - 100 | 40 |
| Tokyo | 45 | 41 |