

# **Effect of background water matrices on pharmaceutical and personal care products removal by UV-LED/TiO<sub>2</sub>**

Azar Fattahi<sup>1,2\*</sup>, Ivana Jaciw-Zurakowsky<sup>1</sup>, Nivetha Srikanthan<sup>2</sup>, Leslie M. Bragg<sup>2</sup>, Robert  
Liang<sup>1,2,3</sup>, Norman Zhou<sup>1</sup>, Mark R. Servos<sup>2</sup>, Maricor J. Arlos<sup>4\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Centre for Advanced Materials Joining, Department of Mechanical and Mechatronics  
Engineering, University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario, Canada, N2L3G1

<sup>2</sup>Department of Biology, University of Waterloo, Waterloo, ON, Canada, N2L3G1

<sup>3</sup>Waterloo Institute of Nanotechnology, University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario, N2L3G1

<sup>4</sup>Civil and Environmental Engineering, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada,  
T6G1H9

## **Table of Contents**

Title	Page (s)
<b>Data analysis</b>	2
<b>Literature studies (80 papers)</b>	3-7
<b>Pharmaceutical's abbreviations</b>	8-9
<b>Anova studies</b>	12-14
<b>PCA analysis</b>	15-16
<b>Concentration, Chemical and physical properties of the targeted PPCPs</b>	20-22
<b>References</b>	23-31

## Data analysis

Equation S1: Removal% during dark period

$$\text{Removal \%} = \frac{C_0 - C_f}{C_0} \times 100 \quad (1)$$

$C_0$  is the initial concentration (Table S1) and  $C_{60}$  in the concentrations at  $t=60$  min.

Equation S2: Langmuir-Hinshelwood kinetics model

$$\ln \frac{C_t}{C_0} = -k_{app} t \quad (2)$$

$C_0$  and  $C_t$  are the concentrations at  $t=0$  min and throughout the exposure period, respectively and  $k_{app}$  is the apparent first order reaction rate constant ( $\text{min}^{-1}$ )

Equation S3: EEO

$$EEO = \frac{1000 Pt}{V \log\left(\frac{C_i}{C_f}\right)} \quad (4)$$

$P$  is the rated power (kW),  $V$  is the volume of treated water (L) in the time  $t$  (h), and  $c_i$  and  $c_f$  are the initials and final concentrations, respectively.

**Table S1.** Studies in photocatalytic degradation of pharmaceuticals and personal care compounds in different water matrices

No.	Water Matrix	PPCP	Photocatalyst	light condition	Ref.
1	Ultrapure water	DCF, CBZ, SMX	Activated Carbon doped with TiO <sub>2</sub>	Xenon lamp (300 W)	[1]
2		DCF	TiO <sub>2</sub>	UV-C, solar irradiation	[2]
3		MER	TiO <sub>2</sub> immobilized on fiber glass	UV lamps (8 W)	[3]
4		ANT	TiO <sub>2</sub> - Reduced graphene oxide	UV-A (38 W m <sup>-2</sup> ), Visible irradiation (307.38 W m <sup>-2</sup> )	[4]
5		ACE, IBU, ANT	Activated Carbon doped with TiO <sub>2</sub>	Xenon lamp (765 W m <sup>-2</sup> )	[5]
6		TC	TiO <sub>2</sub>	UV-B lamp (7 W)	[6]
7		ATEN, ATOR, o-ATOR, p-ATOR, ATRZ, CBZ, eCBZ, DCF, FLX, NFLX, GFZ, IBU, NPX, SULF, TCS, TCB, TRIM, VEN	porous titanium – titanium dioxide (PTT) substrates	Controlled periodic illumination UV-LED (1.7×10 <sup>-3</sup> W)	[7]
8		DCF	Sulfur doped TiO <sub>2</sub>	Visible light	[8]
9		4-CP, NPX	Nickel, iron and copper doped with TiO <sub>2</sub>	UV lamps (15 W)	[9]
10		IBP, CTZ, NPX	TiO <sub>2</sub> immobilized on polyacrylonitrile/multiwall carbon nanotubes	Visible light (125 W), Xenon lamp	[10]
11		CBZ	TiO <sub>2</sub> / Ti <sub>3</sub> C <sub>2</sub> T <sub>x</sub>	UV light, Solar light	[11]
12		ACE	TiO <sub>2</sub> - Tungsten trioxide	Xenon lamp (500 W)	[12]
13		β blocker	Platinum doped with TiO <sub>2</sub> - Reduced graphene oxide-	Xenon lamp (300 W)	[13]
14		Phenol	Epoxy TiO <sub>2</sub> sand composite	UV-A lamps (15 W)	[14]
15		ACE	TiO <sub>2</sub> - pristine carbon nanotubes	High-pressure mercury lamp (7.53 mW m <sup>-2</sup> )	[15]
16		BPA	Nickel doped with TiO <sub>2</sub>	Visible light (25 W)	[16]
17		4-CP	Nitrogen doped with TiO <sub>2</sub>	Visible LED (100 W)	[17]

18	CBZ, SMZ, IBP	TiO <sub>2</sub> - Reduced graphene oxide immobilized on optical fiber	High-pressure UV Mercury vapor lamp (160 W)	[18]
19	DCP, BPA, IBU, FLU	Boron doped with TiO <sub>2</sub>	Visible light irradiation (150 W)	[19]
20	ATEN, ATOR, ATZ, CBZ, DCF, FLX, GEM, IBU, MON, NPX, SULF, TCS, TCB, TRIM, VEN	TiO <sub>2</sub>	UV-LED ( $1.7 \times 10^{-3}$ W)	[20]
21	CBZ, SMZ, IBP	TiO <sub>2</sub> - Reduced graphene oxide, Iron doped TiO <sub>2</sub>	Visible light source (150W)	[21]
22	ATEN, ATOR, o-ATOR, p-ATOR, ATRZ, CBZ, DCF, FLX, NFLX, GFZ, IBU, NPX, SULF, TCS, TCB, TRIM, VEN	TiO <sub>2</sub> immobilized onto quartz fiber filters and porous titanium sheets	UV-LED ( $1.7 \times 10^{-3}$ W)	[22]
23	DMX	Silver doped TiO <sub>2</sub>	UV-C (20 W)	[23]
24	IBU	Bismuth and nickel doped with TiO <sub>2</sub>	UV (36 W)	[24]
25	MBC, DMI	Iron doped with TiO <sub>2</sub>	Solar light (600 W m <sup>-2</sup> ), UV light (30 W m <sup>-2</sup> )	[25]
26	ACT, DCF, IBP, SMX,	TiO <sub>2</sub>	UV-C, UV-B, UV-A (10 mW)	[26]
27	ACV	TiO <sub>2</sub> - graphitic carbon nitride	Visible light (30 mW m <sup>-2</sup> )	[27]
28	EZ	Platinum doped TiO <sub>2</sub> film	UV (10 W)	[28]
29	DCF, ACE, AMX, AMP	Activated carbon doped TiO <sub>2</sub>	Solar UV (30 W m <sup>-2</sup> )	[29]
30	CIP	TiO <sub>2</sub>	UV-C	[30]
31	BPA, CBZ	Multiwall carbon nanotubes- TiO <sub>2</sub> - SiO <sub>2</sub>	UV light (1 mW m <sup>-2</sup> )	[31]
32	SP	Nitrogen doped TiO <sub>2</sub>	UV-LED light (32 mW m <sup>-2</sup> )	[32]
33	IFO, CP, TRO	TiO <sub>2</sub>	UV-A (8 W)	[33]
34	IBP, CBZ, ATEN	Immobilized TiO <sub>2</sub> with calcium alginate beads	UV-A light (38 mW m <sup>-2</sup> ), Visible light (307 mW m <sup>-2</sup> )	[34]
35	ACP	Nitrogen doped TiO <sub>2</sub>	Visible light	[35]
36	TCA	carbon doped TiO <sub>2</sub>	Visible light	[36]

37		NB, MTZ	Silver doped hollow TiO <sub>2</sub>	High pressure mercury lamp (125 W)	[37]
38		4-NP	Iron doped with TiO <sub>2</sub>	Visible light (150 W)	[38]
39		MMA	Nitrogen doped TiO <sub>2</sub>	Natural sun light, UV light	[39]
40		AMX, 2,4-DCP	Silver doped TiO <sub>2</sub>	Visible light (180 W m <sup>-2</sup> )	[40]
41		OFX	Nickel doped TiO <sub>2</sub>	Solar light	[41]
42		CHD	TiO <sub>2</sub>	UV-A (10 W)	[42]
43		ACE, SMZ, CMT, PRO	TiO <sub>2</sub> nanofibers	UV-A (10 W)	[43]
44		LEVO	TiO <sub>2</sub>	UV-C	[44]
45		CAP	Silver doped TiO <sub>2</sub>	UV (30W)	[45]
46		AMX	Lead doped TiO <sub>2</sub>	UV-C (15 W)	[46]
47		2,4-DCP	Chromium doped TiO <sub>2</sub>	Visible light halogen lamp (1000 W)	[47]
48		VEN, FLX, SMZ	TiO <sub>2</sub> nano wire	Pressure mercury lamp (2.7 ×10 <sup>-4</sup> W m <sup>-2</sup> )	[48]
49		NFLX, ATOR, TRIM, ATRZ, LIN, FLX, VEN, SMZ, DCF, TRIM, BPA, GEM, ATRZ, CBZ, IBU	TiO <sub>2</sub> nano wire	Pressure mercury lamp (2.7 ×10 <sup>-4</sup> W m <sup>-2</sup> )	[49]
50		IBP, ATEN, CBZ	Alginate supported TiO <sub>2</sub>	UV light (80 ×10 <sup>-6</sup> W m <sup>-2</sup> )	[34]
51		INH, Sulfa, Trim, NFIX, Lin, MXF, MTZ	TiO <sub>2</sub> - Biobased polyethylene terephthalate	Xenon lamp (1.5 kW)	[44]
52		BPA	Zirconium doped TiO <sub>2</sub>	UV light (20 W)	[50]
53		SCP, SPR, SMZ	TiO <sub>2</sub>	High-pressure mercury lamp (125 W)	[51]
54	Surface water	DCF, MEM	TiO <sub>2</sub> -SnS <sub>2</sub> nanocomposite	Xenon arc lamp (450 W)	[52]
55		CIP, OFX	TiO <sub>2</sub>	Solar light (1366 W m <sup>-2</sup> )	[53]
56		SMZ	TiO <sub>2</sub>	UV-C (0.5 mW m <sup>-2</sup> )	[54]
57		CBZ, SMZ	Magnetic carbon nanotube-TiO <sub>2</sub> Composites	Solar simulator (1000 W m <sup>-2</sup> )	[55]

58		CBZ, GEM, TRIM, WAR, MET	TiO <sub>2</sub> film deposited on a stainless-steel mesh	Mercury low pressure UV lamp (40 W)	[56]
59		BPA	Nitrogen, fluorine co-doped TiO <sub>2</sub>	Simulated sunlight xenon lamp (1600 W)	[57]
60		CBZ	Nitrogen doped TiO <sub>2</sub>	Solar simulator xenon arc lamp (150 W)	[58]
61		ACE, ATEN, ATOR, o-ATOR, p-ATOR, ATRZ, CAFF, CBZ, eCBZ, DESVEN, DCF, FLX, NFLX, GEM, IBU, NPX, MON, SMZ, SULF, TCS, TRIM, VEN	Silver doped TiO <sub>2</sub>	UV-LED (2060 and 2300 mW)	[59]
62	<b>Wastewater effluent</b>	GEM, NPX, HCT	TiO <sub>2</sub>	UV-A (10 W)	[60]
63		CBZ, DCF, TRIM	Nitrogen doped TiO <sub>2</sub> , Iron doped TiO <sub>2</sub>	Direct sunlight (29.7 ± 5.3 W m <sup>-2</sup> )	[61]
64		ACT, FRS, NMD, DZP	TiO <sub>2</sub>	UV-A, UV-C (6 W)	[62]
65		CBZ, DCF, IOP, GEM, MET, SMZ, TRIM, WAR	Immobilized TiO <sub>2</sub> on PVDF dual layer hollow fiber membrane	UV lamps (40 W)	[63]
66		IBU	TiO <sub>2</sub>	UV high intensity LEDs (10 W)	[64]
67		DCF, CAFF, IFO, FP, RXM, AZM	TiO <sub>2</sub>	Sunlight exposure	[65]
68		MTZ	Iron doped TiO <sub>2</sub>	UV-C (125 W)	[66]
69		TCS	Carbon nanotube doped TiO <sub>2</sub>	UV-C (6 W)	[67]
70		ACE, ANT, CAFF, KET, MET, SMZ, CBZ, HCT, DCF	TiO <sub>2</sub>	Solar irradiation	[68]
71		DCF, CBZ, IBU, PRO	TiO <sub>2</sub> immobilized on quartz sand	simulate solar light, Xenon high (55 W)	[69]
72		CMT, PRO, CBZ	Immobilized electrospun TiO <sub>2</sub> nanofiber	UV (4 W)	[70]
73		ATEN, HCT, OFX, TRIM	TiO <sub>2</sub>	UV (30 W m <sup>-2</sup> )	[71]
74		MTN, CLT, BFN, CBZ, DCF, SMX	TiO <sub>2</sub>	Xenon lamp (1500 W)	[72]

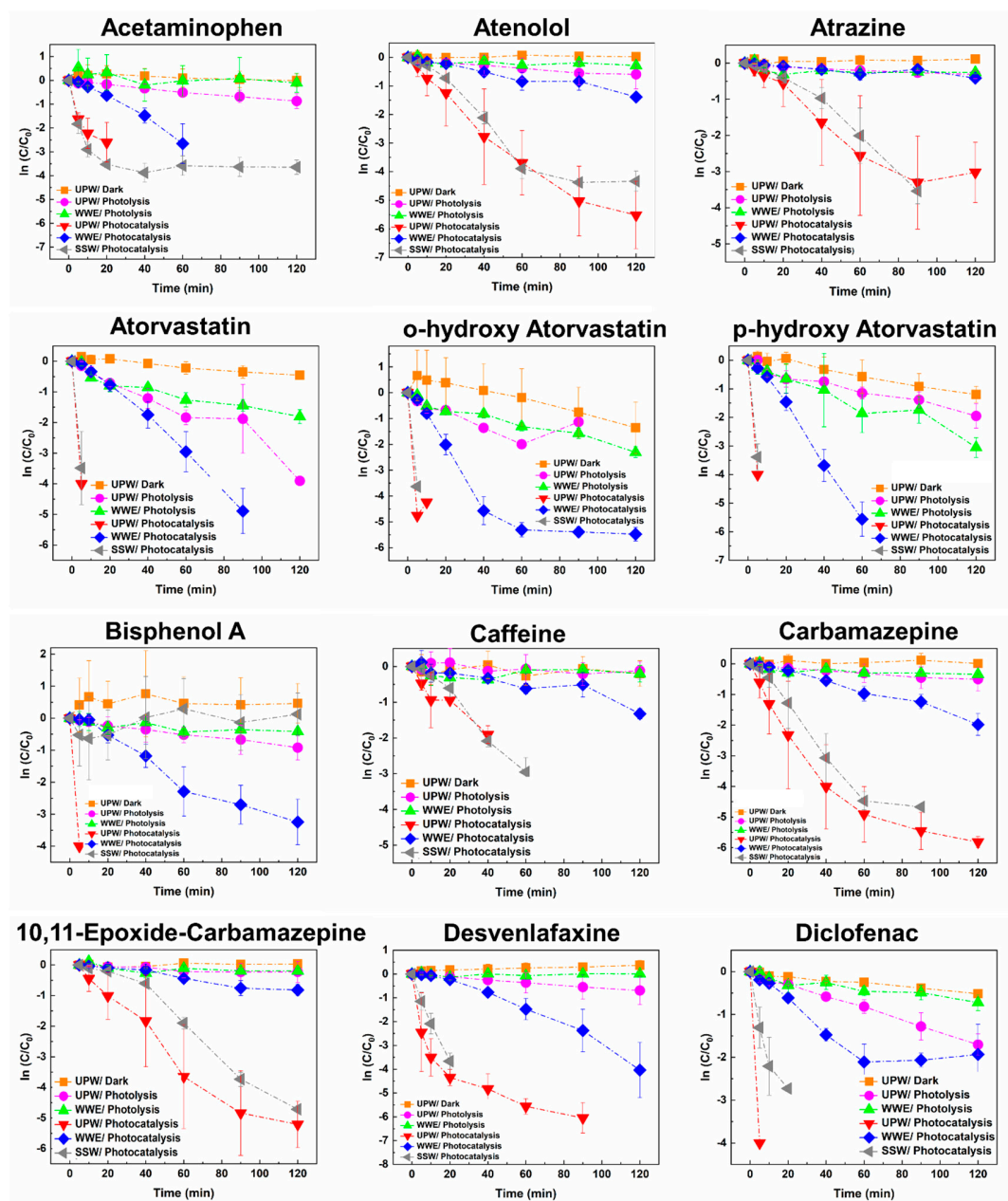
75	FLX, DCF, CBZ, BPA, OFX, NFLX, GEM, PAR, CLOT, AZM, LOR, PRO, FRS, HCT, FN, Losartan, KETO, CR, FCZ, CPFX, Xanax, TRF, TCA, HHCB, MK, AHTN	TiO <sub>2</sub>	UV light	[73]
76	BPA	TiO <sub>2</sub>	UV-A (0.7 W)	[74]
77	USAN, ATEN, ATRZ, AZM, BZF, CAFF, CBZ, CPFX, IBU, INDO, IPU, KETO, LIN, NPX, NIC, NFLX, OFX, PX, PRAV, PRMB, PRO, PP, R, SBL, SIM, SMZ, TRIM, VEN	TiO <sub>2</sub>	Solar simulator xenon lamp (765 W m <sup>-2</sup> )	[75]
78	OFX, ACE, DCF, CAF, CBZ, TRIM, TBZ, ACP	TiO <sub>2</sub>	UV, xenon lamp (300 W)	[76]
79	CBZ	Membrane bioreactor TiO <sub>2</sub>	UV-A (8 W)	[77]
80	ATEN, PRO	TiO <sub>2</sub>	Solar simulator xenon lamp (1000 W)	[78]

**Table S2.** Pharmaceuticals and personal care products (PPCP) and their abbreviations

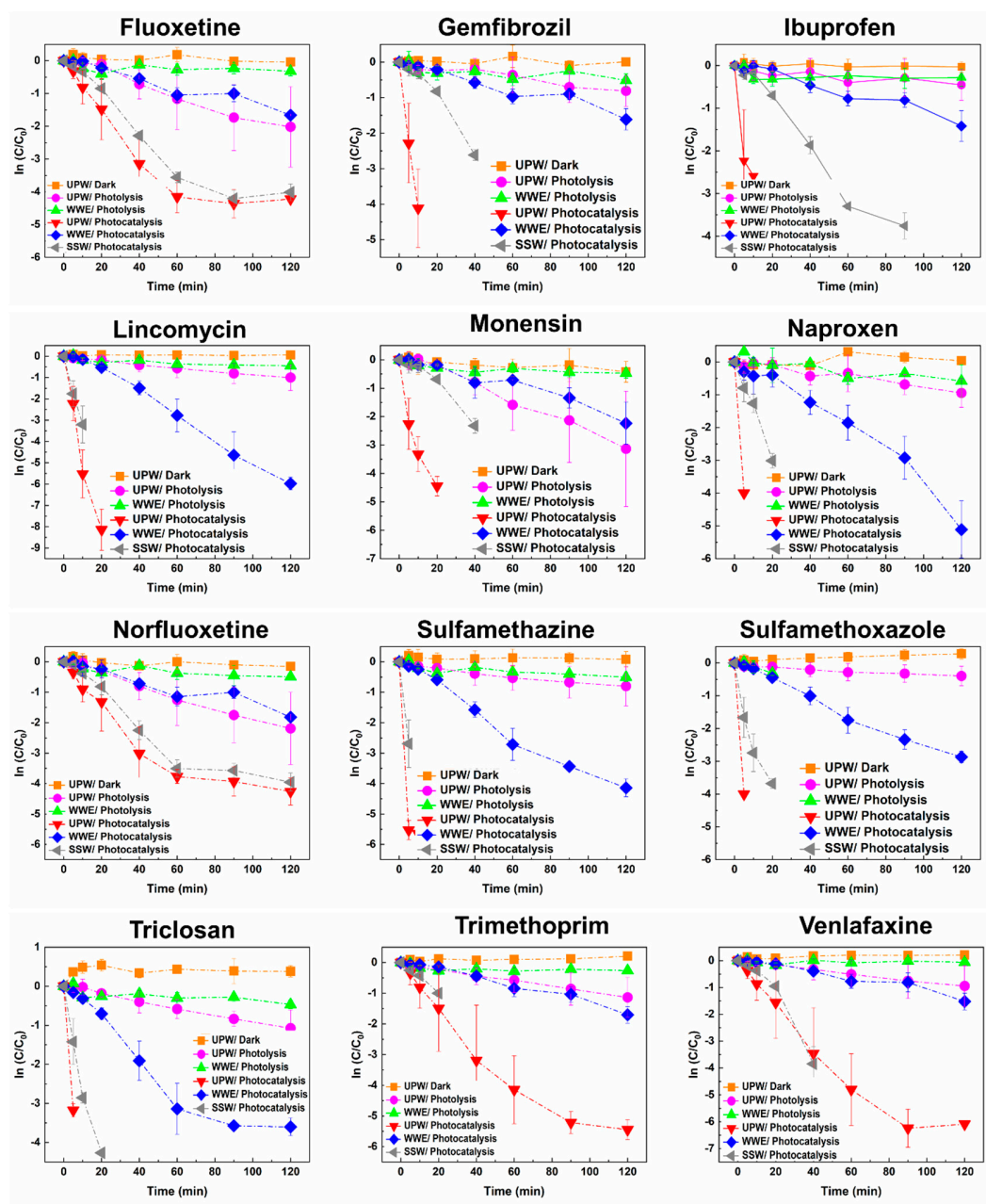
PPCP	Abb.	PPCP	Abb.
<b>Acephate</b>	APT	<b>Isoniazid</b>	INH
<b>Acetaminophen</b>	ACE	<b>Isoproturon</b>	IPU
<b>Acetamiprid</b>	ACP	<b>Iopromide</b>	IOP
<b>Acyclovir</b>	ACV	<b>Ketoprofen</b>	KeTO
<b>Alprazolam</b>	Xanax	<b>Ketorolac</b>	KET
<b>Amoxicillin</b>	AMX	<b>Levofloxacin</b>	LEVO
<b>Ampicillin</b>	AMP	<b>Lincomycin</b>	LIN
<b>Antipyrine</b>	ANT	<b>Lorazepam</b>	LOR
<b>Atenolol</b>	ATEN	<b>Malathion</b>	MMA
<b>Atorvastatin</b>	ATOR	<b>Memantine</b>	MEM
<b>o-Hydroxy atorvastatin</b>	o-ATOR	<b>Meropenem</b>	MER
<b>p-Hydroxy atorvastatin</b>	p-ATOR	<b>mesotrione</b>	MTN
<b>Atrazine</b>	ARTZ	<b>Metoprolol</b>	MET
<b>Azithromycin</b>	AZM	<b>Metronidazole</b>	MTZ
<b>bifenthrin</b>	BFN	<b>Monensin</b>	MON
<b>Benzafibrate</b>	BZF	<b>Moxifloxacin</b>	MXF
<b>Bisphenol A</b>	BPA	<b>Musk ketone</b>	MK
<b>Caffeine</b>	CAFF	<b>4-nitrophenol</b>	4-NP
<b>Carbamazepine</b>	CBZ	<b>Naproxen</b>	NPX
<b>Carvedilol</b>	CR	<b>Nicotine</b>	NIC
<b>10,11-Epoxyde Carbamazepine</b>	eCBZ	<b>Nimesulide</b>	NMD
<b>Cetirizine</b>	CTZ	<b>Nitrobenzene</b>	NB
<b>Chloramphenicol</b>	CAP	<b>Nimesulide</b>	NMD
<b>4-chlorophenol</b>	4-CP	<b>Norfluoxetine</b>	NFLX
<b>Chlorhexidine Digluconate</b>	CHD	<b>Ofloxacin</b>	OFX
<b>Cimetidine</b>	CMT	<b>Pravastatin</b>	PRAV
<b>Ciprofloxacin</b>	CIP	<b>Paraxanthine</b>	PX
<b>Clothianidin</b>	CLT	<b>Paroxetine</b>	PAR
<b>Clotrimazole</b>	CLOT	<b>Primidone</b>	PRMB
<b>Cyclophosphamide</b>	CP	<b>Propyphen.</b>	PP
<b>Desvenlafaxine</b>	DESVEN	<b>Propranolol</b>	PRO
<b>Dexamethasone</b>	DXM	<b>Spiramycin</b>	SP
<b>Diazepam</b>	DZP	<b>Sulfachlorpyridazine</b>	SCP
<b>Diclofenac</b>	DCF	<b>Sulfamethazine</b>	SMZ
<b>2,4-dichlorophenol</b>	2,4-DCP	<b>Sulfamethoxazole</b>	SULFA
<b>Ethenzamide</b>	EZ	<b>Sulfapyridine</b>	SPR



<b>Fenofibrate</b>	FN	<b>Ranitidine</b>	R
<b>Fenoprofen</b>	FP	<b>Roxithromycin</b>	RXM
<b>Flurbiprofen</b>	FLU	<b>Salbutamol</b>	SBL
<b>Fluconazole</b>	FCZ	<b>Simazine</b>	SIM
<b>Fluoroquinolone</b>	FQ	<b>Tetracycline</b>	TC
<b>Fluoxetine</b>	FLX	<b>Terbinafine</b>	TRF
<b>Furosemide</b>	FRS	<b>thiabendazole</b>	TBZ
<b>Galaxolide</b>	HHCB	<b>Tonalide</b>	AHTN
<b>Gemfibrozil</b>	GEM	<b>2,4,6-Trichloroanisole</b>	TCA
<b>Hydrochlorothiazide</b>	HCT	<b>Triclosan</b>	TCS
<b>Ibuprofen</b>	IBU	<b>Trimethoprim</b>	TRIM
<b>Ifosfamide</b>	IFO	<b>Trofosfamide</b>	TRO
<b>Indomethacine</b>	INDO	<b>Venlafaxine</b>	VEN
		<b>Warfarin</b>	WAR



**Fig. S1 (continued)** Removal of targeted PPCPs in ultrapure water (UPW), wastewater effluent (WWE), and synthetic surface water (SSW) under dark (120 min dark irradiation using P25), photolysis (120 min under UV-LED irradiation without P25) and photocatalysis (120 min under UV-LED irradiation and using P25) treatments.



**Fig. S1 (continued)** Removal of targeted PPCPs in ultrapure water (UPW), wastewater effluent (WWE), and synthetic surface water (SSW) under dark (120 min dark irradiation using P25), photolysis (120 min under UV-LED irradiation without P25) and photocatalysis (120 min under UV-LED irradiation and using P25) treatments.

**Table S3.** *p*-values for One-Way ANOVA tests (SigmaPlot,  $\alpha=0.05$ ) during 60 min equilibrium period, photolysis and photocatalysis. Tukey tests (multiple comparisons) were conducted when a statistical significance was detected with overall statistical significance level of 0.05.

	Equilibrium Period			Photolysis	Photocatalysis		
Compound	UPW vs. SSW	UPW vs. WWE	SSW vs. WWE	UPW vs. WWE	MQW vs. SSW	MQW vs. WWE	SSW vs. WWE
Acetaminophen	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
<i>p</i> -value	0.223	0.223	0.223	0.124	0.206	0.002	<0.001
Atenolol	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
<i>p</i> -value	0.450	0.450	0.450	0.432	0.631	0.022	0.056
Atorvastatin	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
<i>p</i> -value	0.283	0.283	0.283	0.002	0.0305	0.003	0.012
o-Hydroxy Atorvastatin	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
<i>p</i> -value	0.02	0.002	0.176	0.167	0.593	0.013	0.003
p-Hydroxy Atorvastatin	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
<i>p</i> -value	0.056	0.018	0.056	0.005	0.560	0.007	0.017
Atrazine	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
<i>p</i> -value	0.790	0.790	0.790	0.290	0.823	0.037	0.062
Bisphenol A	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
<i>p</i> -value	0.004	0.003	0.995	1	<0.001	<0.001	0.022
Caffeine	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
<i>p</i> -value	0.486	0.486	0.486	0.048	0.145	0.145	0.145

Carbamazepine	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
<i>p-value</i>	0.436	0.436	0.436	0.783	0.069	0.069	0.069
10,11-Epoxyde Carbamazepine	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
<i>p-value</i>	0.927	0.927	0.927	0.602	0.165	0.014	0.150
Desvenlafaxine	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
<i>p-value</i>	0.099	0.099	0.099	0.099	0.154	<0.001	<0.009
Diclofenac	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
<i>p-value</i>	0.016	0.006	0.649	0.006	0.009	0.971	0.012
Fluoxetine	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
<i>p-value</i>	0.426	0.426	0.426	0.416	0.020	<0.001	0.001
Gemfibrozil	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
<i>p-value</i>	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	<0.001	<0.001	0.685
Ibuprofen	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
<i>p-value</i>	0.113	0.113	0.113	0.113	0.004	0.011	0.840
Lincomycin	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
<i>p-value</i>	0.506	0.506	0.506	0.554	0.154	<0.001	0.002
Monensin	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
<i>p-value</i>	0.019	0.011	0.790	0.230	0.003	0.002	0.769
Naproxen	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
<i>p-value</i>	0.255	0.255	0.255	0.565	<0.001	<0.001	0.010
Norfluoxetine	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No

<i>p-value</i>	0.417	0.417	0.417	0.417	0.403	0.03	0.153
Sulfamethazine	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
<i>p-value</i>	0.283	0.283	0.283	0.033	0.163	0.003	0.023
Sulfamethoxazole	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
<i>p-value</i>	0.712	0.712	0.712	0.122	0.022	0.008	0.548
Triclosan	No	No	No	No	No	yes	No
<i>p-value</i>	0.330	0.330	0.330	0.330	0.159	0.037	0.445
Trimethoprim	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
<i>p-value</i>	0.762	0.762	0.762	0.762	0.236	0.027	0.225
Venlafaxine	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
<i>p-value</i>	0.578	0.578	0.578	0.578	0.075	0.009	0.204

**Table S4.** PPCPs types and number of bonds

PPCPs	#rings	aromatic ring	#OH (Hydroxy)	H bond acceptor	H bond donor	Carboxyl (COOH)	Anisole (OCH <sub>3</sub> )	Methyl (CH <sub>3</sub> )	Amide (NHCO)
BPA	2	2	2	2	2			2	
NPX	2	2	-	3	1	1	1	1	
ATOR	4	4	3	5	4	1		2	1
pATOR	4	4	3	5	4	1		2	1
oATOR	4	4	3	6	5	1		2	1
SULF	2	2		4	2		1	1	0
TCS	2	2	1	1	1				
SMZ	2	2		5	2			2	0
IBU	1	1		2	1	1		3	
LIN	2	0	4	7	5			4	
GFZ	1	1		3	1	1		4	1
MON	5	0	3	11	4	1		8	
desVEn	2	1	2	3	2			2	
ACE	1	1	2	3	2			1	
CBZ	3	2							
eBCZ	3	4	2	2	1				
VEN	2	1	1	3	1		1	2	
CAFF	2	2		3				3	
TRIM	2	2		7	2		3	3	
NFLX	3	2		6	2	1		1	
ATEN	1	1	1	4	3			2	
FLX	2	2		2	1			1	

ATRZ	1	1		5	2			3	
DCF	2	2		3	2	1			1

, The PCA analysis couldn't provide required scores due to the lack of data points

**Table S5.** Correlation coefficient in PCA matrix

Variables	UPW	SSW	WWE
<b>Charge</b>	-0.45	-0.33	-0.26
<b>Log D<sub>ow</sub></b>	0.53	0.40	0.45
<b>Solubility</b>	-0.53	-0.50	-0.57
<b>Weight</b>	0.34	0.65	0.58

\*Correlation matrix calculated using principle component analysis function (multivariate analysis), OriginPro 8.

**Table S6.** Extracted Eigenvectors in three water matrices

	UPW		SSW		WWE	
	PC1 (60.36%)	PC2 (16%)	PC1 (49.7%)	PC2 (26.7%)	PC1 (58.09%)	PC2 (18.05%)
<b>Charge</b>	-0.41	0.51	-0.14	0.68	-0.37	0.68
<b>Log D<sub>ow</sub></b>	0.52	-0.20	0.49	0.40	0.47	-0.14
<b>Solubility</b>	-0.51	-0.15	-0.53	-0.42	-0.51	-0.05
<b>Weight</b>	0.35	0.81	0.46	-0.32	0.37	0.72

**Table S7.** Total organic carbon for **wastewater effluent** upon collection from the Waterloo treatment plant and after photocatalytic tests were performed on the matrix.

Inorganics	Units	Waterloo Treatment Plant	120 min dark treatment	120 min photolysis	120 min photocatalysis
------------	-------	--------------------------	------------------------	--------------------	------------------------



Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	mg L <sup>-1</sup>	9.37	8.70	8.20	6.90
----------------------------	--------------------	------	------	------	------

**Table S8.** *p*-values for One-Way ANOVA tests (SigmaPlot,  $\alpha=0.05$ ) for EEO. Tukey tests (multiple comparisons) were conducted when a statistical significance was detected with overall statistical significance level of 0.05.

Compound	UPW vs. SSW	UPW vs. WWE	SSW vs. WWE
Acetaminophen	No	Yes	Yes
<i>p</i> -value	0.988	0.023	0.014
Atenolol	No	Yes	Yes
<i>p</i> -value	0.877	<0.001	<0.001
Atorvastatin	Yes	Yes	Yes
<i>p</i> -value	0.002	0.019	<0.001
o-Hydroxy Atorvastatin	No	Yes	Yes
<i>p</i> -value	0.989	<0.001	<0.001
p-Hydroxy Atorvastatin	No	Yes	Yes
<i>p</i> -value	0.809	<0.001	<0.001
Atrazine	No	Yes	Yes
<i>p</i> -value	0.578	<0.001	<0.001
Bisphenol A	Yes	Yes	Yes
<i>p</i> -value	0.025	<0.001	<0.001
Caffeine	No	Yes	Yes
<i>p</i> -value	0.594	<0.001	<0.001
Carbamazepine	No	Yes	Yes
<i>p</i> -value	0.995	<0.001	<0.001

10,11-Epoxy Carbamazepine	No	Yes	Yes
<i>p</i> -value	0.611	<0.001	<0.001
Desvenlafaxine	No	Yes	Yes
<i>p</i> -value	0.343	0.004	<0.001
Diclofenac	No	No	No
<i>p</i> -value	0.967	0.967	0.967
Fluoxetine	No	Yes	Yes
<i>p</i> -value	0.845	<0.001	<0.001
Gemfibrozil	No	Yes	Yes
<i>p</i> -value	0.163	<0.001	<0.001
Ibuprofen	No	Yes	Yes
<i>p</i> -value	0.148	0.001	<0.001
Lincomycin	No	Yes	Yes
<i>p</i> -value	0.393	0.001	<0.001
Monensin	No	Yes	Yes
<i>p</i> -value	0.345	0.007	0.002
Naproxen	Yes	Yes	Yes
<i>p</i> -value	0.026	<0.001	<0.001
Norfluoxetine	No	Yes	Yes
<i>p</i> -value	0.689	<0.001	<0.001
Sulfamethazine	No	Yes	Yes
<i>p</i> -value	0.831	<0.001	<0.001
Sulfamethoxazole	Yes	Yes	Yes
<i>p</i> -value	0.011	<0.001	<0.001
Triclosan	No	Yes	Yes

<i>p</i> -value	0.261	<0.001	<0.001
Trimethoprim	No	Yes	Yes
<i>p</i> -value	1	<0.001	<0.001
Venlafaxine	No	Yes	Yes
<i>p</i> -value	0.903	<0.001	<0.001

**Table S9.** Chemical and physical properties of targeted PPCPs in three water matrices and their concentrations UPW = ultrapure water; SSW = synthetic surface water; WWE = wastewater effluent

	UPW				SSW				WWE				
	charge <sup>a</sup>	logD <sup>b</sup>	log S <sup>c</sup>	Conc. <sup>d</sup>	Charge	LogD	Log S	Conc.	Charge	LogD	log S	Conc.	MW
ACE	0	0.91	-1.132	1.6	-0.03	0.89	-1.12	1.96	0	0.906	-1.131	0.04	151.16
ATEN	1	-2.678	0.428	2	0.98	-1.24	0.1	1.96	1	-2.14	0.428	0.01	266.34
ATOR	-0.98	3.7	-5.34	1.92	-1	2.09	-3.36	1.72	-1	2.76	-4.36	0.05	558.64
pATOR	0	5.75	-7.37	1.03	-0.04	5.75	-7.37	1.92	0	5.75	-7.37	0.09	556.63
oATOR	-0.98	3.3912	-4.86	1.32	-1.15	1.71	-2.8	1.8	-1.01	2.44	-3.86	0.1	574.65
ATRZ	0	2.19	-3.79	2.18	0	2.2	-3.8	2.08	0	2.19	-3.8	0	214.68
BPA	0	4.04	-3.18	1.69	-0.02	4.04	-3.18	2.85	0	4.04	-3.18	0.03	228.29
CAFF	-0.02	-0.55	-0.44	2.8	-0.68	-0.55	-0.44	2.44	-0.17	-0.55	-0.44	0.01	194.19
CBZ	0	2.77	-3.79	2.52	0	2.77	-3.79	2.4	0	2.77	-3.79	0.02	236.27
eBCZ	0.08	1.97	-3.33	2.69	0	1.97	-3.33	2.52	0.01	1.97	-3.33	0.01	236.27
desVEn	1	-0.22	0	1.08	0.87	1.63	-1.24	1.64	0.98	0.687	-0.286	0.03	263.37
DCF	-0.99	2.263	-2.289	1.69	-1	0.855	-0.29	3.04	-1	1.368	-1.293	0.03	296.15
FLX	1	1.037	-2.703	1.69	0.98	2.38	-2.26	2.16	1	1.5042	-1.269	0.01	309.33
GFZ	-0.97	2.8	-1.716	1.87	-1	1.14	0	2	-1	1.852	-0.726	0.01	250.33
IBU	-0.93	2.67	-2.36	2.19	-1	0.85	-0.39	1.96	-0.99	1.71	-1.39	0.01	206.28
LIN	1	-2.27	-0.412	2.85	0.48	-0.6	-2.1	2.88	0.9	-1.33	-1.372	0.05	406.5
MON	-1	3.052	-3.302	1.73	-1	1.49	-1.31	2.24	-0.99	2.12	-2.31	0.02	670.9
NPX	-0.98	1.17	-1.63	1.93	-1	-0.36	0	1.88	-1	0.251	-0.637	0.04	230.6

<b>NFLX</b>	1	-1.07	-1.945	2.24	0.98	-1.01	-2.02	2.72	1	-0.971	-2.064	0.01	319.33
<b>SMZ</b>	-0.092	0.613	-2.78	2.24	-0.91	-0.06	-1.77	2.2	-0.5	0.39	-2.51	0.04	278.33
<b>SULF</b>	-0.41	0.596	-1.97	1.82	-0.99	-0.11	-0.36	1.72	-0.87	0.145	-1.3	0.03	253.28
<b>TCS</b>	-0.02	4.97	-5.27	2.32	-0.68	4.5	-4.79	2.6	-0.17	4.9	-5.193	0.05	289.54
<b>TRIM</b>	0.93	0.269	-1.616	1.96	0.12	1.23	-2.74	2.08	0.59	0.918	-2.415	0.01	290.32
<b>VEN</b>	1	-0.0713	0	1.61	0.89	1.78	-1.62	1.88	0.99	0.836	-0.668	0.01	277.4

<sup>a</sup> Net charge off PPCPs in ultrapure water (UPW), synthetic surface water (SSW) and wastewater effluents (WWE) taken from <http://Chemicalize.org> based on their pH (UPW: pH= 6, WWE: pH=7, SSW: pH=8)

<sup>b</sup> Dow=pH corrected for Kow, taken from <https://pubchem.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/>, <http://Chemicalize.org>

<sup>c</sup> Solubility, taken from <https://pubchem.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/>, <http://Chemicalize.org>

<sup>d</sup> The nominal concentration for all target compounds were 2 µg L<sup>-1</sup>. The values reported here are the measured concentrations by LC-MS/MS and has considered uncertainties in the experiments and analytical work

UPW: ultrapure water; SSW: Synthetic river water; WWE: wastewater effluents

**Table S10.** List of PPCPs, isotopically labeled standard and suppliers

Pharmaceutical	Supplier	Pharmaceutical	Supplier
	r		r
Acetaminophen	Sigma	Gemfibrozil	Sigma
d- Acetaminophen	CDN	d- Gemfibrozil	CDN
Atenolol	Sigma	Ibuprofen	Sigma
d-Atenolol	CDN	d- Ibuprofen	CDN
Atrazine	Sigma	Lincomycin	Sigma
d- Atrazine	CDN	d-Lincomycin	TRC
Atorvastatin	TRC <sup>1</sup>	Naproxen	Sigma
d-Atorvastatin	TRC	d- Naproxen	CDN
d-hydroxy Atorvastatin (o- or 2-)	TRC	Norfluoxetine	Sigma
d-hydroxy Atorvastatin (p- or 4-)	TRC	d-Norfluoxetine	CDN
hydroxy Atorvastatin (o- or 2-)	TRC	Monensin	Sigma
hydroxy Atorvastatin (p- or 4-)	TRC	Sulfamethoxazole	Sigma
Carbamazepine	Sigma	d-Sulfamethoxazole	TRC
d- Carbamazepine	CDN	Sulfamethazine	Sigma <sup>2</sup>
10,11epoxide- Carbamazepine	Sigma	d-Sulfamethazine	TRC
d-10,11epoxide- Carbamazepine	CDN	Triclosan	Sigma
Caffeine	CDN	d-Triclosan	CDN <sup>3</sup>
d-Caffeine	Sigma	Trimethoprim	Sigma
Diclofenac	Sigma	d- Trimethoprim	CDN
d-Diclofenac	CDN	Venlafaxine	Sigma
Fluoxetine	Sigma	d- Venlafaxine	CDN
d- Fluoxetine	CDN		

<sup>1</sup> Toronto Research Chemicals <https://www.trc-canada.com/><sup>2</sup> Sigma-Aldrich Inc. <https://www.sigmaaldrich.com/canada-english.html><sup>3</sup> CDN Isotopes [https://cdnisotopes.com/ca/?\\_\\_store=ca\\_view](https://cdnisotopes.com/ca/?__store=ca_view)

## References

1. Mouchtari, E. M. El; CDaou, C.; Rafqah, S.; Najjar, F.; Anane, H.; Piram, A.; Hamade, A.; Briche, S.; Wong-Wah-Chung, P. TiO<sub>2</sub> and Activated Carbon of Argania Spinosa Tree Nutshells Composites for the Adsorption Photocatalysis Removal of Pharmaceuticals from Aqueous Solution. *J. Photochem. Photobiol. A Chem.* **2020**, 388, 112183.
2. Díaz-Rodríguez, D.; Palacios-Antón, M. E.; Santana, R. M. D. R.; Quiroz-Fernández, L. S.; Gómez-Salcedo, Y.; de Lucena, A. L. A.; Napoleão, D. C.; Rodriguez-Diaz, J. M. Comparative Study of the Degradation of the Diclofenac Drug Using Photo-Peroxidation and Heterogeneous Photocatalysis with UV-C and Solar Radiation. *Water, Air, Soil Pollut.* **2020**, 231 (4), 1–12.
3. Altamirano Briones, A.; Córdor Guevara, I.; Mena, D.; Espinoza, I.; Sandoval-Pauker, C.; Ramos Guerrero, L.; Vargas Jentsch, P.; Muñoz Bisesti, F. Degradation of Meropenem by Heterogeneous Photocatalysis Using TiO<sub>2</sub>/Fiberglass Substrates. *Catalysts* **2020**, 10 (3), 344.
4. Monteagudo, J. M.; Durán, A.; Martínez, M. R.; San Martín, I. Effect of Reduced Graphene Oxide Load into TiO<sub>2</sub> P25 on the Generation of Reactive Oxygen Species in a Solar Photocatalytic Reactor. Application to Antipyrine Degradation. *Chem. Eng. J.* **2020**, 380, 122410.
5. Peñas-Garzón, M.; Gómez-Avilés, A.; Belver, C.; Rodriguez, J. J.; Bedia, J. Degradation Pathways of Emerging Contaminants Using TiO<sub>2</sub>-Activated Carbon Heterostructures in Aqueous Solution under Simulated Solar Light. *Chem. Eng. J.* **2020**, 124867.
6. Valério, A.; Wang, J.; Tong, S.; de Souza, A. A. U.; Hotza, D.; González, S. Y. G. Synergetic Effect of Photocatalysis and Ozonation for Enhanced Tetracycline Degradation Using Highly Macroporous Photocatalytic Supports. *Chem. Eng. Process. Intensif.* **2020**, 149, 107838.
7. Liang, R.; Van Leuwen, J. C.; Bragg, L. M.; Arlos, M. J.; Fong, L. C. M. L. C.; Schneider, O. M.; Jaciw-Zurakowsky, I.; Fattahi, A.; Rathod, S.; Peng, P. Utilizing UV-LED Pulse Width Modulation on TiO<sub>2</sub> Advanced Oxidation Processes to Enhance the Decomposition Efficiency of Pharmaceutical Micropollutants. *Chem. Eng. J.* **2019**, 361, 439–449.
8. Yi, C.; Liao, Q.; Deng, W.; Huang, Y.; Mao, J.; Zhang, B.; Wu, G. The Preparation of Amorphous TiO<sub>2</sub> Doped with Cationic S and Its Application to the Degradation of DCFs

- under Visible Light Irradiation. *Sci. Total Environ.* **2019**, *684*, 527–536.
9. Hinojosa-Reyes, M.; Camposeco-Solis, R.; Ruiz, F.; Rodríguez-González, V.; Moctezuma, E. Promotional Effect of Metal Doping on Nanostructured TiO<sub>2</sub> during the Photocatalytic Degradation of 4-Chlorophenol and Naproxen Sodium as Pollutants. *Mater. Sci. Semicond. Process.* **2019**, *100*, 130–139.
  10. Uheida, A.; Mohamed, A.; Belqziz, M.; Nasser, W. S. Photocatalytic Degradation of Ibuprofen, Naproxen, and Cetirizine Using PAN-MWCNT Nanofibers Crosslinked TiO<sub>2</sub>-NH<sub>2</sub> Nanoparticles under Visible Light Irradiation. *Sep. Purif. Technol.* **2019**, *212*, 110–118.
  11. Shahzad, A.; Rasool, K.; Nawaz, M.; Miran, W.; Jang, J.; Moztahida, M.; Mahmoud, K. A.; Lee, D. S. Heterostructural TiO<sub>2</sub>/Ti<sub>3</sub>C<sub>2</sub>T<sub>x</sub> (MXene) for Photocatalytic Degradation of Antiepileptic Drug Carbamazepine. *Chem. Eng. J.* **2018**, *349*, 748–755.
  12. Namshah, K. S.; Mohamed, R. M. WO<sub>3</sub>-TiO<sub>2</sub> Nanocomposites for Paracetamol Degradation under Visible Light. *Appl. Nanosci.* **2018**, *8* (8), 2021–2030.
  13. Shinde, Y.; Wadhai, S.; Ponkshe, A.; Kapoor, S.; Thakur, P. Decoration of Pt on the Metal Free RGO-TiO<sub>2</sub> Composite Photocatalyst for the Enhanced Photocatalytic Hydrogen Evolution and Photocatalytic Degradation of Pharmaceutical Pollutant  $\beta$  Blocker. *Int. J. Hydrogen Energy* **2018**, *43* (8), 4015–4027.
  14. Abdel-Maksoud, Y. K.; Imam, E.; Ramadan, A. R. Sand Supported TiO<sub>2</sub> Photocatalyst in a Tray Photo-Reactor for the Removal of Emerging Contaminants in Wastewater. *Catal. Today* **2018**, *313*, 55–62.
  15. Czech, B.; Tyszczyk-Rotko, K. Visible-Light-Driven Photocatalytic Removal of Acetaminophen from Water Using a Novel MWCNT-TiO<sub>2</sub>-SiO<sub>2</sub> Photocatalysts. *Sep. Purif. Technol.* **2018**, *206*, 343–355.
  16. Blanco-Vega, M. P.; Guzmán-Mar, J. L.; Villanueva-Rodríguez, M.; Maya-Treviño, L.; Garza-Tovar, L. L.; Hernández-Ramírez, A.; Hinojosa-Reyes, L. Photocatalytic Elimination of Bisphenol A under Visible Light Using Ni-Doped TiO<sub>2</sub> Synthesized by Microwave Assisted Sol-Gel Method. *Mater. Sci. Semicond. Process.* **2017**, *71*, 275–282.
  17. Abdelhaleem, A.; Chu, W. Photodegradation of 4-Chlorophenoxyacetic Acid under Visible LED Activated N-Doped TiO<sub>2</sub> and the Mechanism of Stepwise Rate Increment of the Reused Catalyst. *J. Hazard. Mater.* **2017**, *338*, 491–501.



- <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jhazmat.2017.05.056>.
18. Lin, L.; Wang, H.; Xu, P. Immobilized TiO<sub>2</sub>-Reduced Graphene Oxide Nanocomposites on Optical Fibers as High Performance Photocatalysts for Degradation of Pharmaceuticals. *Chem. Eng. J.* **2017**, *310*, 389–398.
  19. Bilgin Simsek, E. Solvothermal Synthesized Boron Doped TiO<sub>2</sub> Catalysts: Photocatalytic Degradation of Endocrine Disrupting Compounds and Pharmaceuticals under Visible Light Irradiation. *Appl. Catal. B Environ.* **2017**, *200*, 309–322.  
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.apcatb.2016.07.016>.
  20. Arlos, M. J.; Liang, R.; Li Chun Fong, L. C. M.; Zhou, N. Y.; Ptacek, C. J.; Andrews, S. A.; Servos, M. R. Influence of Methanol When Used as a Water-Miscible Carrier of Pharmaceuticals in TiO<sub>2</sub> Photocatalytic Degradation Experiments. *J. Environ. Chem. Eng.* **2017**, *5* (5), 4497–4504. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jece.2017.08.048>.
  21. Lin, L.; Wang, H.; Jiang, W.; Mkaouar, A. R.; Xu, P. Comparison Study on Photocatalytic Oxidation of Pharmaceuticals by TiO<sub>2</sub>-Fe and TiO<sub>2</sub>-Reduced Graphene Oxide Nanocomposites Immobilized on Optical Fibers. *J. Hazard. Mater.* **2017**, *333*, 162–168.  
<https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jhazmat.2017.02.044>.
  22. Arlos, M. J.; Hatat-Fraile, M. M.; Liang, R.; Bragg, L. M.; Zhou, N. Y.; Andrews, S. A.; Servos, M. R. Photocatalytic Decomposition of Organic Micropollutants Using Immobilized TiO<sub>2</sub> Having Different Isoelectric Points. *Water Res.* **2016**, *101*, 351–361.
  23. Pazoki, M.; Parsa, M.; Farhadpour, R. Removal of the Hormones Dexamethasone (DXM) by Ag Doped on TiO<sub>2</sub> Photocatalysis. *J. Environ. Chem. Eng.* **2016**, *4* (4), 4426–4434.  
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jece.2016.09.034>.
  24. Bhatia, V.; Dhir, A. Transition Metal Doped TiO<sub>2</sub> Mediated Photocatalytic Degradation of Anti-Inflammatory Drug under Solar Irradiations. *J. Environ. Chem. Eng.* **2016**, *4* (1), 1267–1273. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jece.2016.01.032>.
  25. Kaur, T.; Sraw, A.; Toor, A. P.; Wanchoo, R. K. Utilization of Solar Energy for the Degradation of Carbendazim and Propiconazole by Fe Doped TiO<sub>2</sub>. *Sol. Energy* **2016**, *125*, 65–76. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.solener.2015.12.001>.
  26. Eskandarian, M. R.; Choi, H.; Fazli, M.; Rasoulifard, M. H. Effect of UV-LED Wavelengths on Direct Photolytic and TiO<sub>2</sub> Photocatalytic Degradation of Emerging Contaminants in Water. *Chem. Eng. J.* **2016**, *300*, 414–422.

27. Li, G.; Nie, X.; Gao, Y.; An, T. Can Environmental Pharmaceuticals Be Photocatalytically Degraded and Completely Mineralized in Water Using G-C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub>/TiO<sub>2</sub> under Visible Light Irradiation?—Implications of Persistent Toxic Intermediates. *Appl. Catal. B Environ.* **2016**, *180*, 726–732.
28. Lin, W.; Zheng, H.; Zhang, P.; Xu, T. Pt Deposited TiO<sub>2</sub> Films with Exposed {001} Facets for Photocatalytic Degradation of a Pharmaceutical Pollutant. *Appl. Catal. A Gen.* **2016**, *521*, 75–82. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.apcata.2015.10.032>.
29. Gar Alalm, M.; Tawfik, A.; Ookawara, S. Enhancement of Photocatalytic Activity of TiO<sub>2</sub> by Immobilization on Activated Carbon for Degradation of Pharmaceuticals. *J. Environ. Chem. Eng.* **2016**, *4* (2), 1929–1937. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jece.2016.03.023>.
30. Salma, A.; Thoröe-Boveleth, S.; Schmidt, T. C.; Tuerk, J. Dependence of Transformation Product Formation on PH during Photolytic and Photocatalytic Degradation of Ciprofloxacin. *J. Hazard. Mater.* **2016**, *313*, 49–59. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jhazmat.2016.03.010>.
31. Czech, B.; Buda, W. Photocatalytic Treatment of Pharmaceutical Wastewater Using New Multiwall-Carbon Nanotubes/TiO<sub>2</sub>/SiO<sub>2</sub> Nanocomposites. *Environ. Res.* **2015**, *137*, 176–184. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envres.2014.12.006>.
32. Vaiano, V.; Sacco, O.; Sannino, D.; Ciambelli, P. Photocatalytic Removal of Spiramycin from Wastewater under Visible Light with N-Doped TiO<sub>2</sub> Photocatalysts. *Chem. Eng. J.* **2015**, *261*, 3–8. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cej.2014.02.071>.
33. Lai, W. W.-P.; Lin, H. H.-H.; Lin, A. Y.-C. TiO<sub>2</sub> Photocatalytic Degradation and Transformation of Oxazaphosphorine Drugs in an Aqueous Environment. *J. Hazard. Mater.* **2015**, *287*, 133–141. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jhazmat.2015.01.045>.
34. Sarkar, S.; Chakraborty, S.; Bhattacharjee, C. Photocatalytic Degradation of Pharmaceutical Wastes by Alginate Supported TiO<sub>2</sub> Nanoparticles in Packed Bed Photo Reactor (PBPR). *Ecotoxicol. Environ. Saf.* **2015**, *121*, 263–270. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecoenv.2015.02.035>.
35. Zhang, X.; Zhou, J.; Gu, Y.; Fan, D. Visible-Light Photocatalytic Activity of N-Doped TiO<sub>2</sub> Nanotube Arrays on Acephate Degradation. *J. Nanomater.* **2015**, *2015*.
36. Lavand, A. B.; Malghe, Y. S. Nano Sized C-Doped TiO<sub>2</sub> as a Visible-Light Photocatalyst

- for the Degradation of 2, 4, 6-Trichlorophenol. *Adv. Mater. Lett* **2015**, 6 (8), 695–700.
37. Boxi, S. S.; Paria, S. Visible Light Induced Enhanced Photocatalytic Degradation of Organic Pollutants in Aqueous Media Using Ag Doped Hollow TiO<sub>2</sub> Nanospheres. *RSC Adv.* **2015**, 5 (47), 37657–37668.
  38. Sood, S.; Umar, A.; Mehta, S. K.; Kansal, S. K. Highly Effective Fe-Doped TiO<sub>2</sub> Nanoparticles Photocatalysts for Visible-Light Driven Photocatalytic Degradation of Toxic Organic Compounds. *J. Colloid Interface Sci.* **2015**, 450, 213–223.  
<https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jcis.2015.03.018>.
  39. Kadam, A. N.; Dhabbe, R. S.; Kokate, M. R.; Gaikwad, Y. B.; Garadkar, K. M. Preparation of N Doped TiO<sub>2</sub> via Microwave-Assisted Method and Its Photocatalytic Activity for Degradation of Malathion. *Spectrochim. Acta Part A Mol. Biomol. Spectrosc.* **2014**, 133, 669–676. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.saa.2014.06.020>.
  40. Leong, K. H.; Gan, B. L.; Ibrahim, S.; Saravanan, P. Synthesis of Surface Plasmon Resonance (SPR) Triggered Ag/TiO<sub>2</sub> Photocatalyst for Degradation of Endocrine Disturbing Compounds. *Appl. Surf. Sci.* **2014**, 319, 128–135.  
<https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.apsusc.2014.06.153>.
  41. Kundu, P.; Kaur, A.; Mehta, S. K.; Kansal, S. K. Removal of Ofloxacin from Aqueous Phase Using Ni-Doped TiO<sub>2</sub> Nanoparticles under Solar Irradiation. *J. Nanosci. Nanotechnol.* **2014**, 14 (9), 6991–6995.
  42. Das, R.; Sarkar, S.; Chakraborty, S.; Choi, H.; Bhattacharjee, C. Remediation of Antiseptic Components in Wastewater by Photocatalysis Using TiO<sub>2</sub> Nanoparticles. *Ind. Eng. Chem. Res.* **2014**, 53 (8), 3012–3020.
  43. Ramasundaram, S.; Yoo, H. N.; Song, K. G.; Lee, J.; Choi, K. J.; Hong, S. W. Titanium Dioxide Nanofibers Integrated Stainless Steel Filter for Photocatalytic Degradation of Pharmaceutical Compounds. *J. Hazard. Mater.* **2013**, 258–259, 124–132.  
<https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jhazmat.2013.04.047>.
  44. Nasuhoglu, D.; Rodayan, A.; Berk, D.; Yargeau, V. Removal of the Antibiotic Levofloxacin (LEVO) in Water by Ozonation and TiO<sub>2</sub> Photocatalysis. *Chem. Eng. J.* **2012**, 189–190, 41–48. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cej.2012.02.016>.
  45. Shokri, M.; Jodat, A.; Modirshahla, N.; Behnajady, M. A. Photocatalytic Degradation of Chloramphenicol in an Aqueous Suspension of Silver-Doped TiO<sub>2</sub> Nanoparticles.

- Environ. Technol.* **2013**, *34* (9), 1161–1166.
46. Mohammadi, R.; Massoumi, B.; Rabani, M. Photocatalytic Decomposition of Amoxicillin Trihydrate Antibiotic in Aqueous Solutions under UV Irradiation Using Sn/TiO<sub>2</sub> Nanoparticles. *Int. J. Photoenergy* **2012**, *2012*.
  47. Tian, B.; Li, C.; Zhang, J. One-Step Preparation, Characterization and Visible-Light Photocatalytic Activity of Cr-Doped TiO<sub>2</sub> with Anatase and Rutile Bicrystalline Phases. *Chem. Eng. J.* **2012**, *191*, 402–409.  
<https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cej.2012.03.038>.
  48. Hu, A.; Zhang, X.; Luong, D.; Oakes, K. D.; Servos, M. R.; Liang, R.; Kurdi, S.; Peng, P.; Zhou, Y. Adsorption and Photocatalytic Degradation Kinetics of Pharmaceuticals by TiO<sub>2</sub> Nanowires during Water Treatment. *Waste and Biomass Valorization* **2012**, *3* (4), 443–449.
  49. Hu, A.; Zhang, X.; Oakes, K. D.; Peng, P.; Zhou, Y. N.; Servos, M. R. Hydrothermal Growth of Free Standing TiO<sub>2</sub> Nanowire Membranes for Photocatalytic Degradation of Pharmaceuticals. *J. Hazard. Mater.* **2011**, *189* (1), 278–285.  
<https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jhazmat.2011.02.033>.
  50. Gao, B.; Lim, T. M.; Subagio, D. P.; Lim, T.-T. Zr-Doped TiO<sub>2</sub> for Enhanced Photocatalytic Degradation of Bisphenol A. *Appl. Catal. A Gen.* **2010**, *375* (1), 107–115.  
<https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.apcata.2009.12.025>.
  51. Yang, H.; Li, G.; An, T.; Gao, Y.; Fu, J. Photocatalytic Degradation Kinetics and Mechanism of Environmental Pharmaceuticals in Aqueous Suspension of TiO<sub>2</sub>: A Case of Sulfa Drugs. *Catal. Today* **2010**, *153* (3), 200–207.  
<https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cattod.2010.02.068>.
  52. Kovacic, M.; Papac, J.; Kusic, H.; Karamanis, P.; Loncaric Bozic, A. Degradation of Polar and Non-Polar Pharmaceutical Pollutants in Water by Solar Assisted Photocatalysis Using Hydrothermal TiO<sub>2</sub>-SnS<sub>2</sub>. *Chem. Eng. J.* **2020**, *382*, 122826.  
<https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cej.2019.122826>.
  53. Pretali, L.; Maraschi, F.; Cantalupi, A.; Albini, A.; Sturini, M. Water Depollution and Photo-Detoxification by Means of TiO<sub>2</sub>: Fluoroquinolone Antibiotics as a Case Study. *Catalysts* **2020**, *10* (6), 1–23. <https://doi.org/10.3390/catal10060628>.
  54. Yuan, R.; Zhu, Y.; Zhou, B.; Hu, J. Photocatalytic Oxidation of Sulfamethoxazole in the

- Presence of TiO<sub>2</sub>: Effect of Matrix in Aqueous Solution on Decomposition Mechanisms. *Chem. Eng. J.* **2019**, *359*, 1527–1536.  
<https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cej.2018.11.019>.
55. Awfa, D.; Ateia, M.; Fujii, M.; Yoshimura, C. Novel Magnetic Carbon Nanotube-TiO<sub>2</sub> Composites for Solar Light Photocatalytic Degradation of Pharmaceuticals in the Presence of Natural Organic Matter. *J. Water Process Eng.* **2019**, *31*, 100836.  
<https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jwpe.2019.100836>.
  56. Murgolo, S.; Yargeau, V.; Gerbasi, R.; Visentin, F.; El Habra, N.; Ricco, G.; Lacchetti, I.; Carere, M.; Curri, M. L.; Mascolo, G. A New Supported TiO<sub>2</sub> Film Deposited on Stainless Steel for the Photocatalytic Degradation of Contaminants of Emerging Concern. *Chem. Eng. J.* **2017**, *318*, 103–111.  
<https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cej.2016.05.125>.
  57. He, X.; Aker, W. G.; Pelaez, M.; Lin, Y.; Dionysiou, D. D.; Hwang, H. Assessment of Nitrogen–Fluorine-Codoped TiO<sub>2</sub> under Visible Light for Degradation of BPA: Implication for Field Remediation. *J. Photochem. Photobiol. A Chem.* **2016**, *314*, 81–92.  
<https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jphotochem.2015.08.014>.
  58. Avisar, D.; Horovitz, I.; Lozzi, L.; Ruggieri, F.; Baker, M.; Abel, M.-L.; Mamane, H. Impact of Water Quality on Removal of Carbamazepine in Natural Waters by N-Doped TiO<sub>2</sub> Photo-Catalytic Thin Film Surfaces. *J. Hazard. Mater.* **2013**, *244–245*, 463–471.  
<https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jhazmat.2012.09.058>.
  59. Fattahi, A.; Arlos, M. J.; Bragg, L. M.; Kowalczyk, S.; Liang, R.; Schneider, O. M.; Zhou, N.; Servos, M. R. Photodecomposition of Pharmaceuticals and Personal Care Products Using P25 Modified with Ag Nanoparticles in the Presence of Natural Organic Matter. *Sci. Total Environ.* **2020**, *752*, 142000.
  60. Paniagua, C. E. S.; Marson, E. O.; Ricardo, I. A.; Paiva, V. A. B.; Gonçalves, B. R.; Trovó, A. G. Matrix Effects on the Degradation of Gemfibrozil, Hydrochlorothiazide, and Naproxen by Heterogeneous Photocatalysis. *J. Braz. Chem. Soc.* **2020**, *31* (6), 1161–1169.
  61. Maniakova, G.; Kowalska, K.; Murgolo, S.; Mascolo, G.; Libralato, G.; Lofrano, G.; Sacco, O.; Guida, M.; Rizzo, L. Comparison between Heterogeneous and Homogeneous Solar Driven Advanced Oxidation Processes for Urban Wastewater Treatment: Pharmaceuticals Removal and Toxicity. *Sep. Purif. Technol.* **2020**, *236*, 116249.

62. Lumbaque, E. C.; Sirtori, C.; Vilar, V. J. P. Heterogeneous Photocatalytic Degradation of Pharmaceuticals in Synthetic and Real Matrices Using a Tube-in-Tube Membrane Reactor with Radial Addition of H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>. *Sci. Total Environ.* **2020**, 140629.
63. Paredes, L.; Murgolo, S.; Dzinun, H.; Othman, M. H. D.; Ismail, A. F.; Carballa, M.; Mascolo, G. Application of Immobilized TiO<sub>2</sub> on PVDF Dual Layer Hollow Fibre Membrane to Improve the Photocatalytic Removal of Pharmaceuticals in Different Water Matrices. *Appl. Catal. B Environ.* **2019**, 240, 9–18.
64. Jallouli, N.; Pastrana-Martínez, L. M.; Ribeiro, A. R.; Moreira, N. F. F.; Faria, J. L.; Hentati, O.; Silva, A. M. T.; Ksibi, M. Heterogeneous Photocatalytic Degradation of Ibuprofen in Ultrapure Water, Municipal and Pharmaceutical Industry Wastewaters Using a TiO<sub>2</sub>/UV-LED System. *Chem. Eng. J.* **2018**, 334, 976–984.
65. Almomani, F.; Bhosale, R.; Kumar, A.; Khraisheh, M. Potential Use of Solar Photocatalytic Oxidation in Removing Emerging Pharmaceuticals from Wastewater: A Pilot Plant Study. *Sol. Energy* **2018**, 172, 128–140.
66. Malakootian, M.; Olama, N.; Nasiri, A. Photocatalytic Degradation of Metronidazole from Aquatic Solution by TiO<sub>2</sub>-Doped Fe<sup>3+</sup> Nano-Photocatalyst. *Int. J. Environ. Sci. Technol.* **2019**, 16 (8), 4275–4284.
67. Ahmadi, M.; Motlagh, H. R.; Jaafarzadeh, N.; Mostoufi, A.; Saeedi, R.; Barzegar, G.; Jorfi, S. Enhanced Photocatalytic Degradation of Tetracycline and Real Pharmaceutical Wastewater Using MWCNT/TiO<sub>2</sub> Nano-Composite. *J. Environ. Manage.* **2017**, 186, 55–63.
68. Gimeno, O.; García-Araya, J. F.; Beltrán, F. J.; Rivas, F. J.; Espejo, A. Removal of Emerging Contaminants from a Primary Effluent of Municipal Wastewater by Means of Sequential Biological Degradation-Solar Photocatalytic Oxidation Processes. *Chem. Eng. J.* **2016**, 290, 12–20.
69. He, Y.; Sutton, N. B.; Rijnaarts, H. H. H.; Langenhoff, A. A. M. Degradation of Pharmaceuticals in Wastewater Using Immobilized TiO<sub>2</sub> Photocatalysis under Simulated Solar Irradiation. *Appl. Catal. B Environ.* **2016**, 182, 132–141.
70. Maeng, S. K.; Cho, K.; Jeong, B.; Lee, J.; Lee, Y.; Lee, C.; Choi, K. J.; Hong, S. W. Substrate-Immobilized Electrospun TiO<sub>2</sub> Nanofibers for Photocatalytic Degradation of Pharmaceuticals: The Effects of PH and Dissolved Organic Matter Characteristics. *Water*

- Res.* **2015**, *86*, 25–34.
71. Márquez, G.; Rodríguez, E. M.; Maldonado, M. I.; Álvarez, P. M. Integration of Ozone and Solar TiO<sub>2</sub>-Photocatalytic Oxidation for the Degradation of Selected Pharmaceutical Compounds in Water and Wastewater. *Sep. Purif. Technol.* **2014**, *136*, 18–26.
  72. Ahmed, M. M.; Brienza, M.; Goetz, V.; Chiron, S. Solar Photo-Fenton Using Peroxymonosulfate for Organic Micropollutants Removal from Domestic Wastewater: Comparison with Heterogeneous TiO<sub>2</sub> Photocatalysis. *Chemosphere* **2014**, *117*, 256–261.
  73. Sousa, M. A.; Gonçalves, C.; Vilar, V. J. P.; Boaventura, R. A. R.; Alpendurada, M. F. Suspended TiO<sub>2</sub>-Assisted Photocatalytic Degradation of Emerging Contaminants in a Municipal WWTP Effluent Using a Solar Pilot Plant with CPCs. *Chem. Eng. J.* **2012**, *198*, 301–309.
  74. Zhang, W.; Li, Y.; Su, Y.; Mao, K.; Wang, Q. Effect of Water Composition on TiO<sub>2</sub> Photocatalytic Removal of Endocrine Disrupting Compounds (EDCs) and Estrogenic Activity from Secondary Effluent. *J. Hazard. Mater.* **2012**, *215*, 252–258.
  75. Prieto-Rodríguez, L.; Miralles-Cuevas, S.; Oller, I.; Agüera, A.; Puma, G. L.; Malato, S. Treatment of Emerging Contaminants in Wastewater Treatment Plants (WWTP) Effluents by Solar Photocatalysis Using Low TiO<sub>2</sub> Concentrations. *J. Hazard. Mater.* **2012**, *211*, 131–137.
  76. Bernabeu, A.; Vercher, R. F.; Santos-Juanes, L.; Simón, P. J.; Lardín, C.; Martínez, M. A.; Vicente, J. A.; González, R.; Llosá, C.; Arques, A. Solar Photocatalysis as a Tertiary Treatment to Remove Emerging Pollutants from Wastewater Treatment Plant Effluents. *Catal. Today* **2011**, *161* (1), 235–240.
  77. Laera, G.; Chong, M. N.; Jin, B.; Lopez, A. An Integrated MBR–TiO<sub>2</sub> Photocatalysis Process for the Removal of Carbamazepine from Simulated Pharmaceutical Industrial Effluent. *Bioresour. Technol.* **2011**, *102* (13), 7012–7015.
  78. Ioannou, L. A.; Hapeshi, E.; Vasquez, M. I.; Mantzavinos, D.; Fatta-Kassinos, D. Solar/TiO<sub>2</sub> Photocatalytic Decomposition of  $\beta$ -Blockers Atenolol and Propranolol in Water and Wastewater. *Sol. Energy* **2011**, *85* (9), 1915–1926.