water

MDPI

Supplementary Materials

Table S1. MS data of DCF and six suspected TPs in deionized water (a), drinking water (b) and wastewater effluent (c) after oxidation with 292 mA/cm².

Compound	Molecular Formula	Matrix	R_t (min)	Exp. Mass (m/z)	Calc. Mass (m/z)	ppm Error	Literature
TP_4	$C_{14}H_{11}NO_3Cl_2$	a,b,c	24.09	310.0047	310.0043	−1.3	[9,12,13,38,54]
TP_8	$C_{13}H_9NO_3Cl_2$	a,b,c	23.72	295.9901	295.9887	−4.9	[12]
TP_15	$C_{13}H_9NO_2Cl_2$	a,b,c	23.18	279.9942	279.9938	−1.6	[9,12,13,53]
TP_34	$C_7H_6O_3$	a,b	7.72	137.0251	137.0244	−5	[11]
TP_41	$C_4H_4O_4$	a,b,c	5.41	115.0044	115.0037	−6.3	[25]
TP_46	$C_2H_2O_4$	a,b,c	14.33	88.9884	88.9880	−4.3	[11,25]

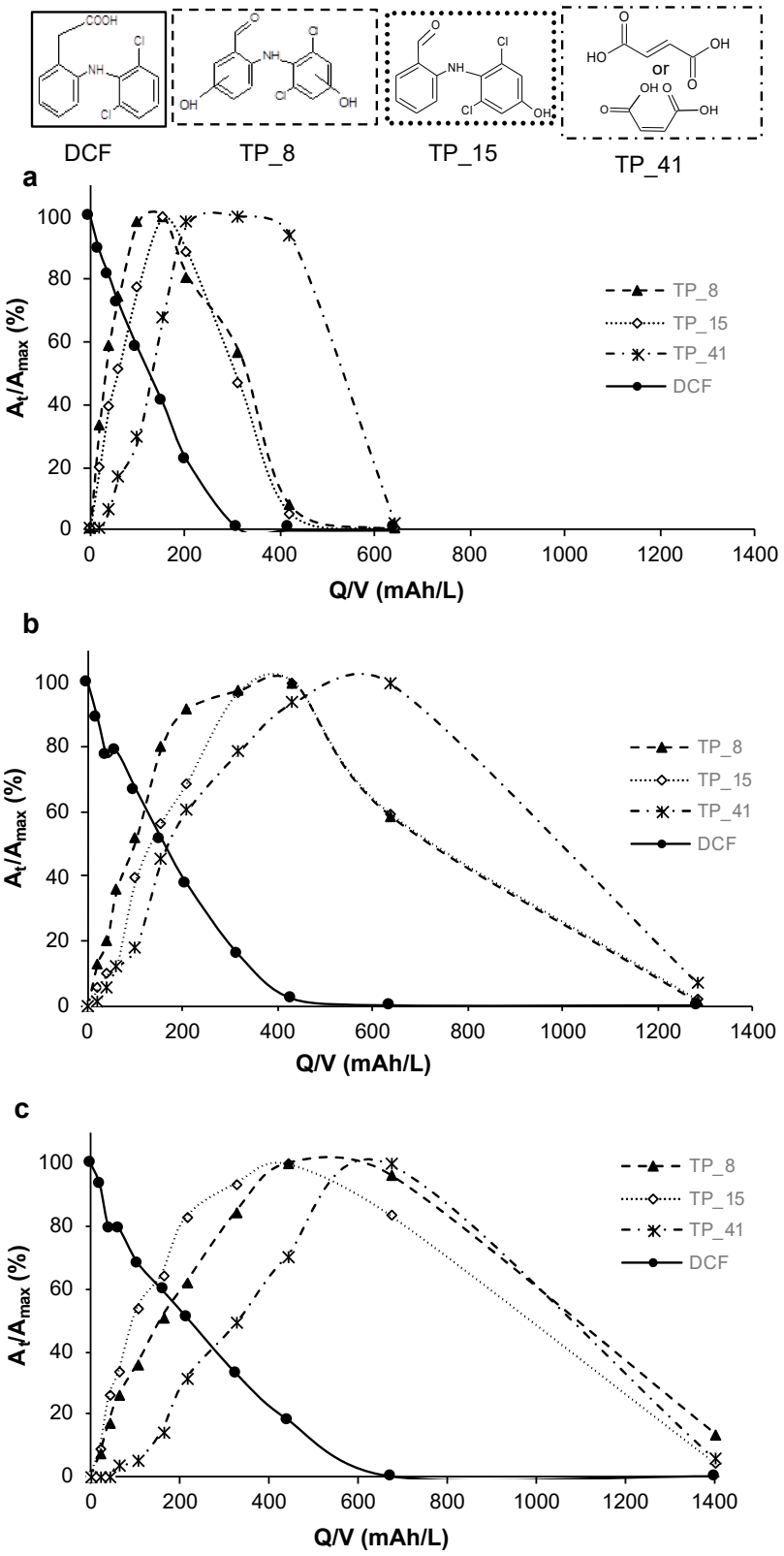

Figure S1. Formation and degradation curves of DCF TPs expressed as %-variation of the peak area of the respective EIC over the applied charge per volume (Q/V) in deionized water (a), drinking water (b) and wastewater effluent (c) at 292 mA/cm².

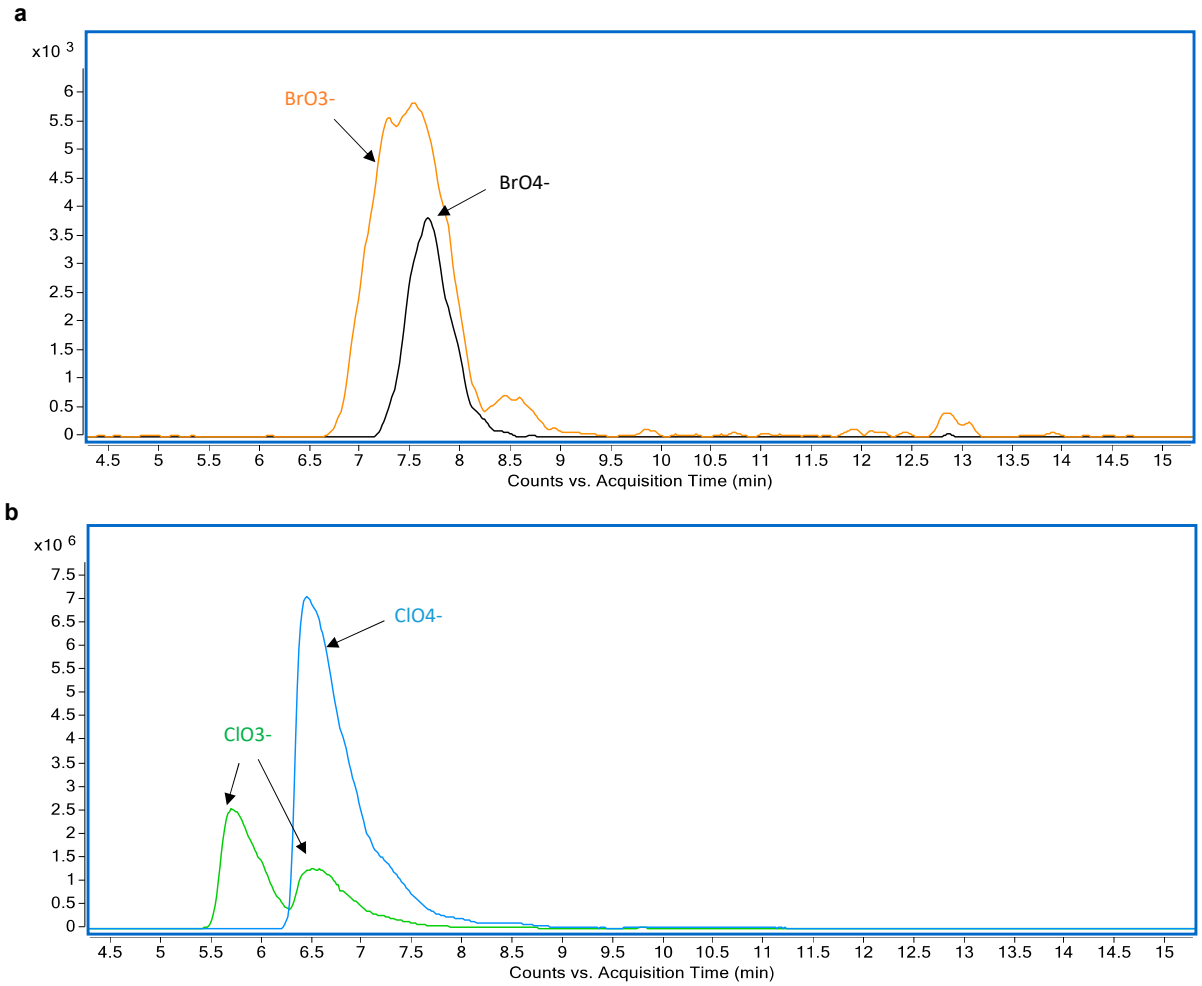

Figure S2. Extracted ion chromatograms of bromate (m/z 127.9) and perbromate (m/z 143.9) (**a**) and chlorate (m/z 83.5) and perchlorate (m/z 99.5) (**b**) resulting from RPLC-HILIC-MS analysis of drinking water at 292 mA/cm^2.