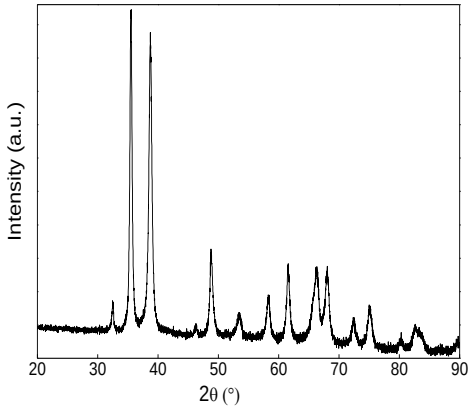

Fig. S1 XRD diffractogram of copper oxide (CuO).

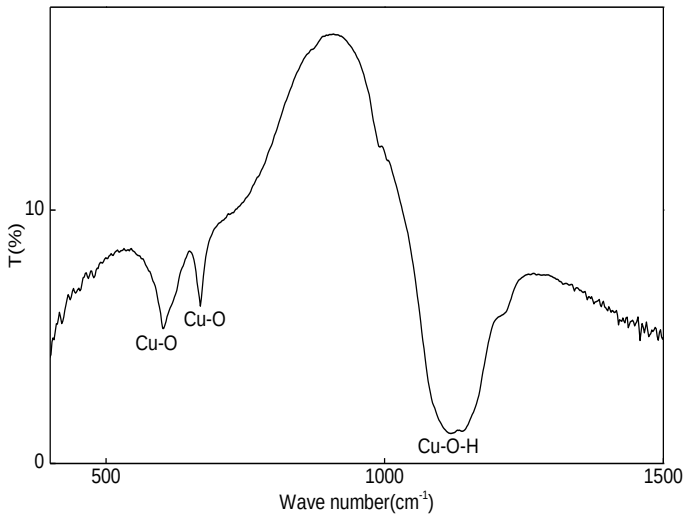

Fig. S2 FTIR spectrum of copper oxide.

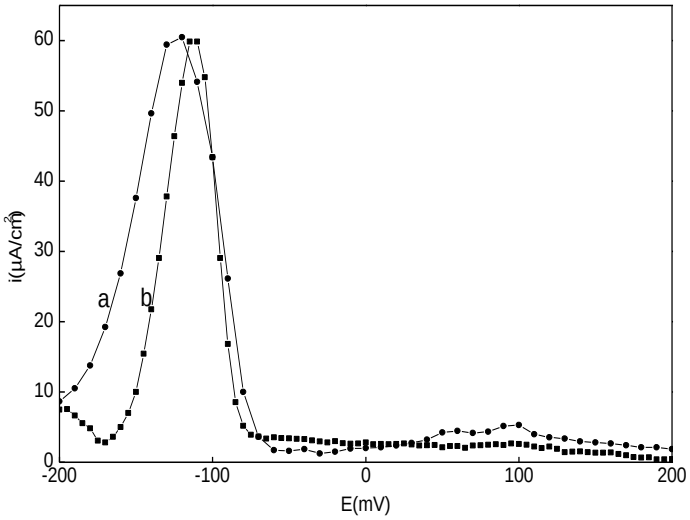

Fig. S3 Optimization of the SWV parameters (a) step potential: 25 mV, amplitude: 10 mV, duration: 1 s and scan rate 10 mV s^{-1}, (b) step potential: 25 mV, amplitude: 5 mV, duration: 5 s and scan rate 1 mV s^{-1}.

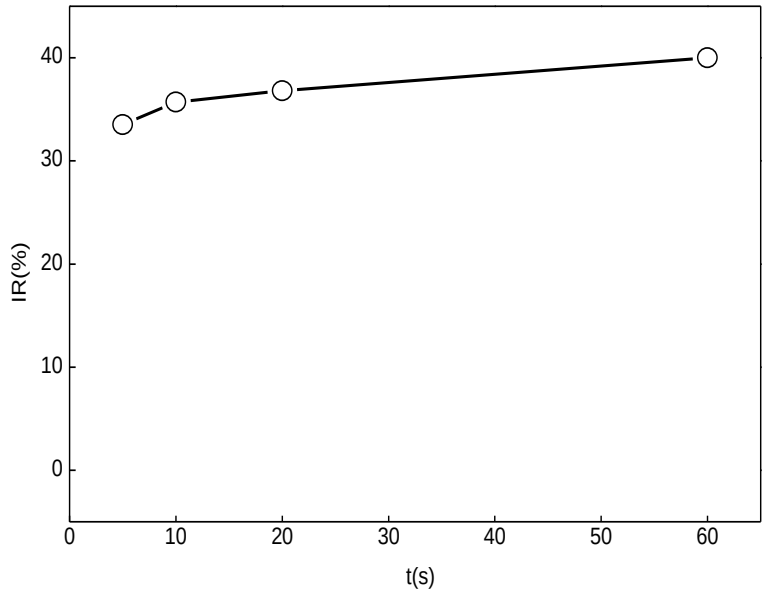

Fig. S4 Influence of the preconcentration time on the inhibition percentage.

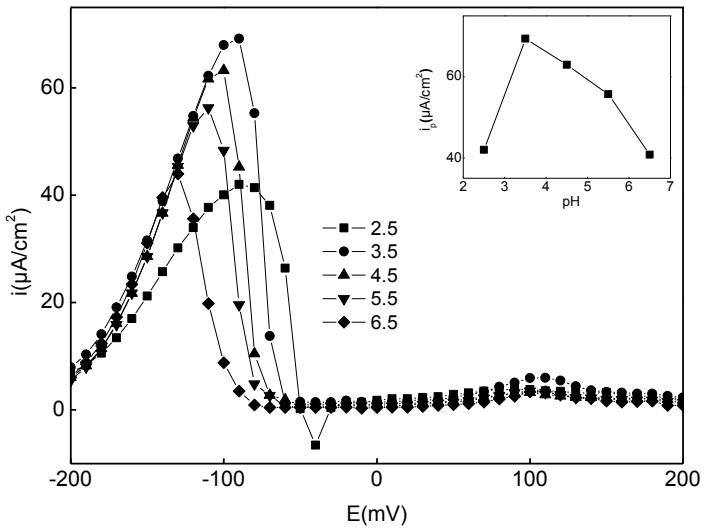

Fig. S5 Influence of pH on the voltammetric response of Cu-CPE (50% CuO).

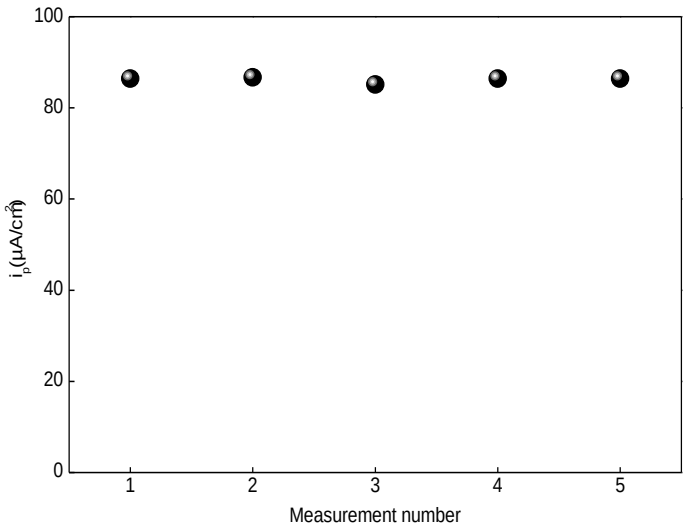

Fig. S6 Reproducibility of the base signal

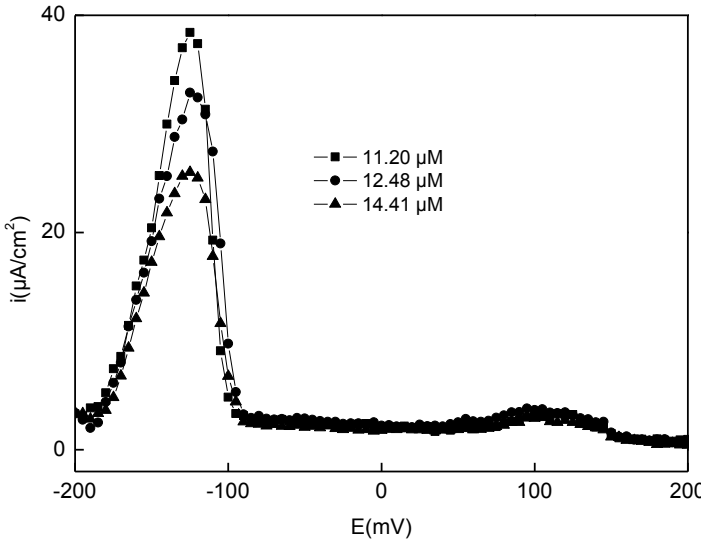

Fig. S7 Recovery study from river water using Cu-CPE (50% CuO), and adding methomyl standard solutions at three different concentrations.

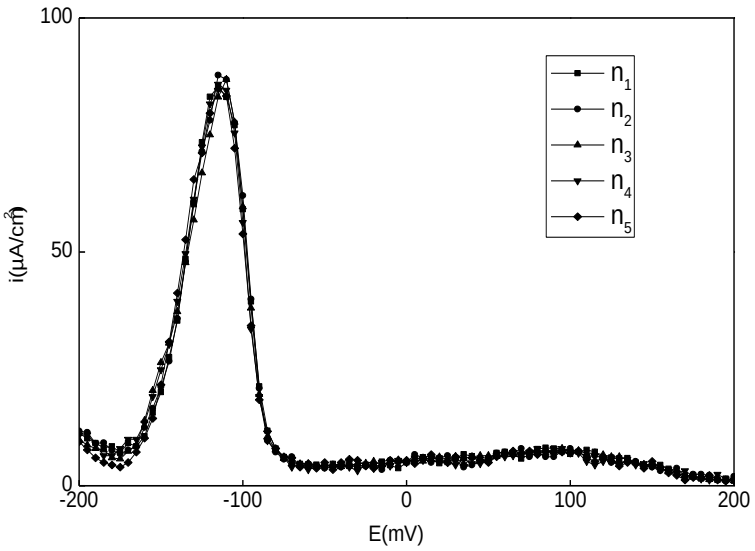

Fig. S8 Voltammetric response of Cu-CPE (50% CuO) in presence of 3.7×10^{-5} mol L^{-1} methomyl oxime and different interfering species : (n_1) As^{-}(1:1), F^{-}(1:1), Cl^{-}(1:1), NO_3^{-}(1:1), $Cr_2O_7^{2-}$(1:1), NH_4^{+}(1:1), Zn^{2+}(1:1), Na^{+}(1:1), Pb^{2+} (1:1), Cd^{2+}(1:1), Ca^{2+}(1:1), Mg^{2+}(1:1), Fe^{3+}(1:1), Hg^{2+}(1:1), (n_2) dithiocarbamate (1:10), (n_3) cysteine (1:10), (n_4) phenol (1:10), (n_5) glucose (1:10).

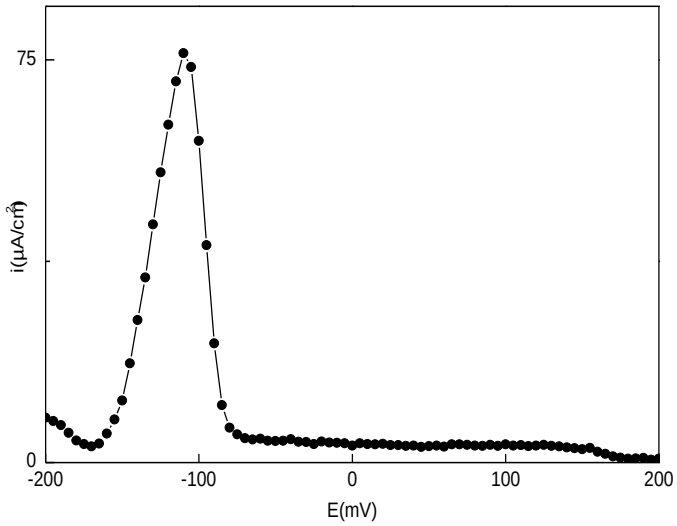

Fig. S9 Voltammetric response of Cu-CPE (50% CuO) in ground water

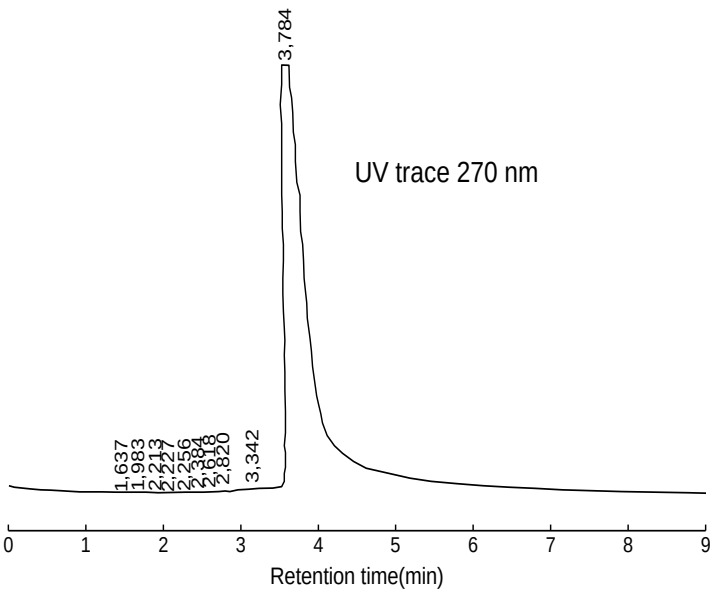

Fig. S10 Chromatogram obtained from ground water sample