

Supplementary Materials

# Assessing The Efficacy of Coagulation ( $\text{Al}^{3+}$ ) and Chlorination in Water Treatment Plant Processes: Inactivating Chironomid Larvae for Improved Tap Water Quality

Haerul Hidayaturrahman <sup>1,2</sup>, Hyuk Jun Kwon <sup>1</sup>, Yumeng Bao <sup>1</sup>, Shaik Gouse Peera <sup>1,\*</sup> and Tae Gwan Lee <sup>1,\*</sup>

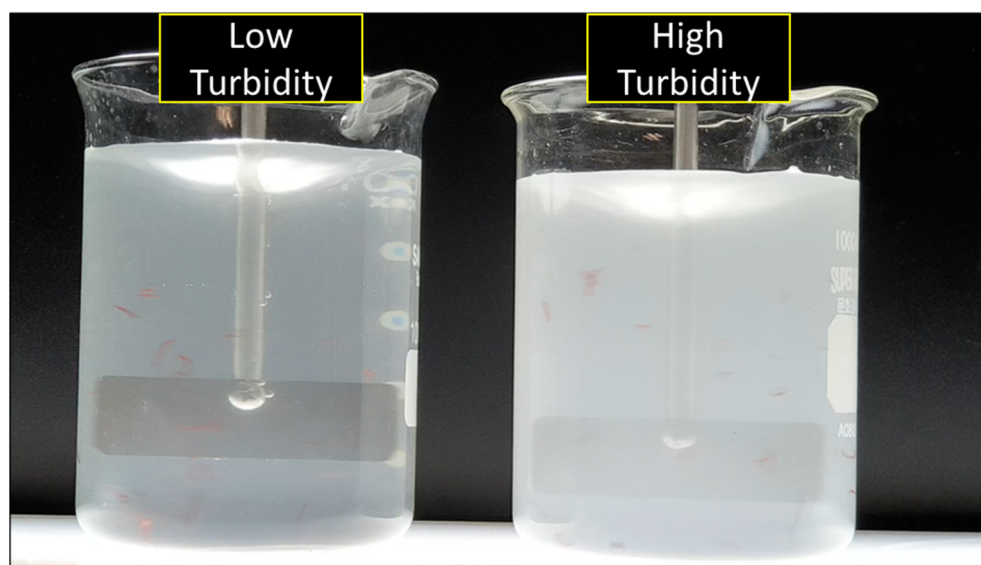
<sup>1</sup> Department of Environmental Science, Keimyung University, Daegu 42601, Republic of Korea; haerul.hidayat@gmail.com (H.H.); kanata86@nate.com (H.J.K.); yumengbao994@gmail.com (Y.B.)

<sup>2</sup> National Research and Innovation Agency, Central Jakarta 10340, Indonesia

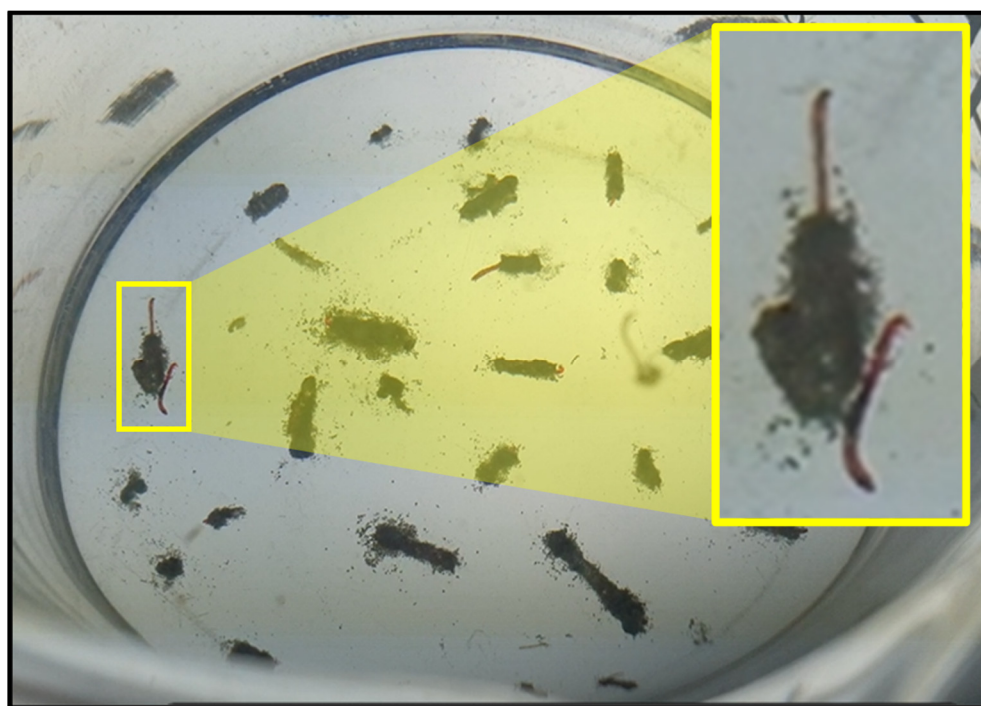
\* Correspondence: gouse@kmu.ac.kr (S.G.P.); wateree@kmu.ac.kr (T.G.L.)



**Figure S1.** The collection site for chironomid larvae.



**Figure S2.** Inactivate chironomid larvae through coagulation process.



**Figure S3.** The larvae died after being exposed to the coagulant for 5 days.

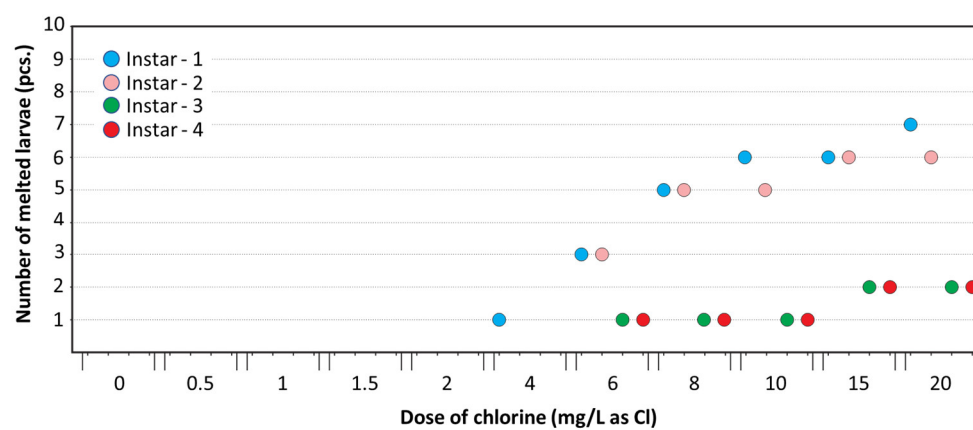


Figure S4. Total of melted larva after 5-day observation.

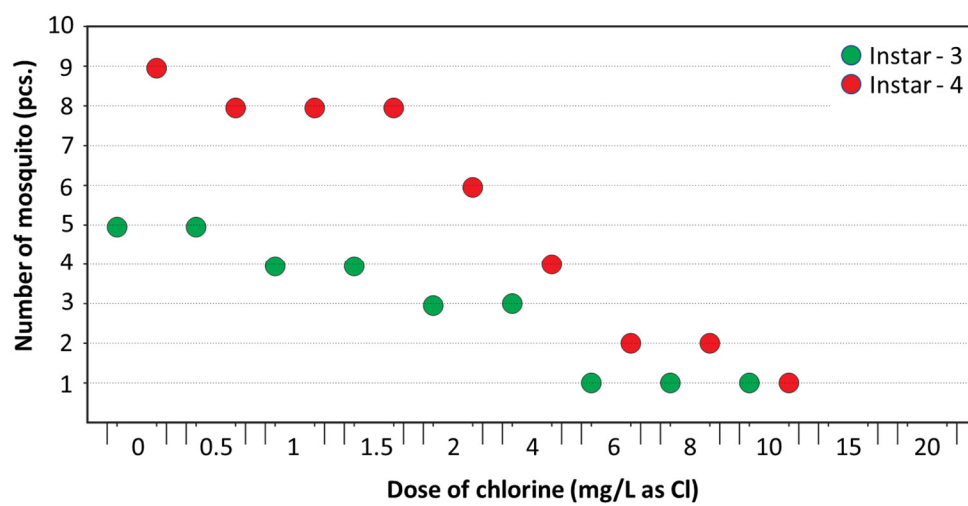


Figure S5. The total number of larvae that became adults after five days.