Supporting information for

Identifying Water Blending Area and the Associated Iron Release Risk by

Analyzing Sulfate or Strontium Concentrations in a Metropolitan Drinking

Water Distribution System

Linlin Pan^{1,2}, Guiwei Li^{1*}, Yitian He^{1,2}, Ruya Chen^{1,2}, Yao Zhang^{1,2}, Baoyou Shi^{1,2*}

1. Key Laboratory of Drinking Water Science and Technology, Research Center for

Eco-Environmental Sciences, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100085, China

2. University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100049, China

3. School of Environmental Science and Engineering, Zhejiang Gongshang University,

Hangzhou, 310012, Zhejiang, China

*Corresponding author,

Guiwei Li, E-mail: gwli@rcees.ac.cn

Baoyou Shi, E-mail: byshi@rcees.ac.cn

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<i>p</i> -Value	Al	Mn	Κ	Ca	Mg
SA-B	0.034*	0.126	0.129	0.316	0.085
BL-AC	0.029*	0.035*	0.096	0.008^{**}	0.009**

Table. S1 Significance comparison of metal ions in finished water and tap water

	Summer		Autumn			Winter			
WTP-B Turbidi (NTU)	(FeCl ₃ Dosage -50mg/L)			(FeCl ₃ Dosage -36mg/L)			(FeCl ₃ Dosage -32mg/L)		
	Turbidity	Fe	Fe	Turbidity val (NTU) %)	Fe	Fe	Turbidit y (NTU)	Fe	Fe
		concentration	Removal		concentration	Removal		concentration	Removal
	(1110)	$(\mu g/L)$	rate (%)		$(\mu g/L)$	rate (%)		$(\mu g/L)$	rate (%)
Accelerated									
Clarifying	0.52	350.01	-	1.45	335.60	-	0.57	194.11	-
Pond									
Carbon-	0.24	139.82	60.0%	0.24	111.95	66.5%	0.39	84 20	56 70/
Sand Filter								04.20	50.770
UV	0.26	86.07	75.4%	0.24	114.02	65.9%	0.44	112.42	42.3%
Finished Water	0.23	75.36	78.6%	0.21	79.12	76.3%	0.27	99.80	48.4%

Table. S2 Turbidity removal rate and total iron removal rate of each process in WTP B in three seasons