

## SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

# Colorimetric quantification for residual poly-DADMAC in water treatment

Ilil Levakov<sup>1</sup>, Ido Maor<sup>1,2,†</sup>, Chen Barak<sup>1</sup>, Yael Kirshenbaum<sup>2</sup> and Giora Rytwo<sup>1,2,\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Environmental Physical Chemistry Laboratory, MIGAL-Galilee Research Institute, Kiryat Shmona, 1101602, Israel

<sup>2</sup> Environmental Sciences & Water Sciences Departments, Tel Hai College, Upper Galilee, 1220800 Israel

† Deceased

\* Correspondence: rytwo@telhai.ac.il or giorarytwo@gmail.com; Tel.: +972-4-7700516

Figure S1: Spectra of an initial 20  $\mu\text{M}$  FG upon complexation with the following increasing concentrations of commercial PD: 1  $\mu\text{M}$  (red full line), 5  $\mu\text{M}$  (gray square dots), 10  $\mu\text{M}$  (blue dashes), 20  $\mu\text{M}$  (orange long dashes), and 50  $\mu\text{M}$  (green round dots). Full details on the preparation of the samples presented in section 2.2.

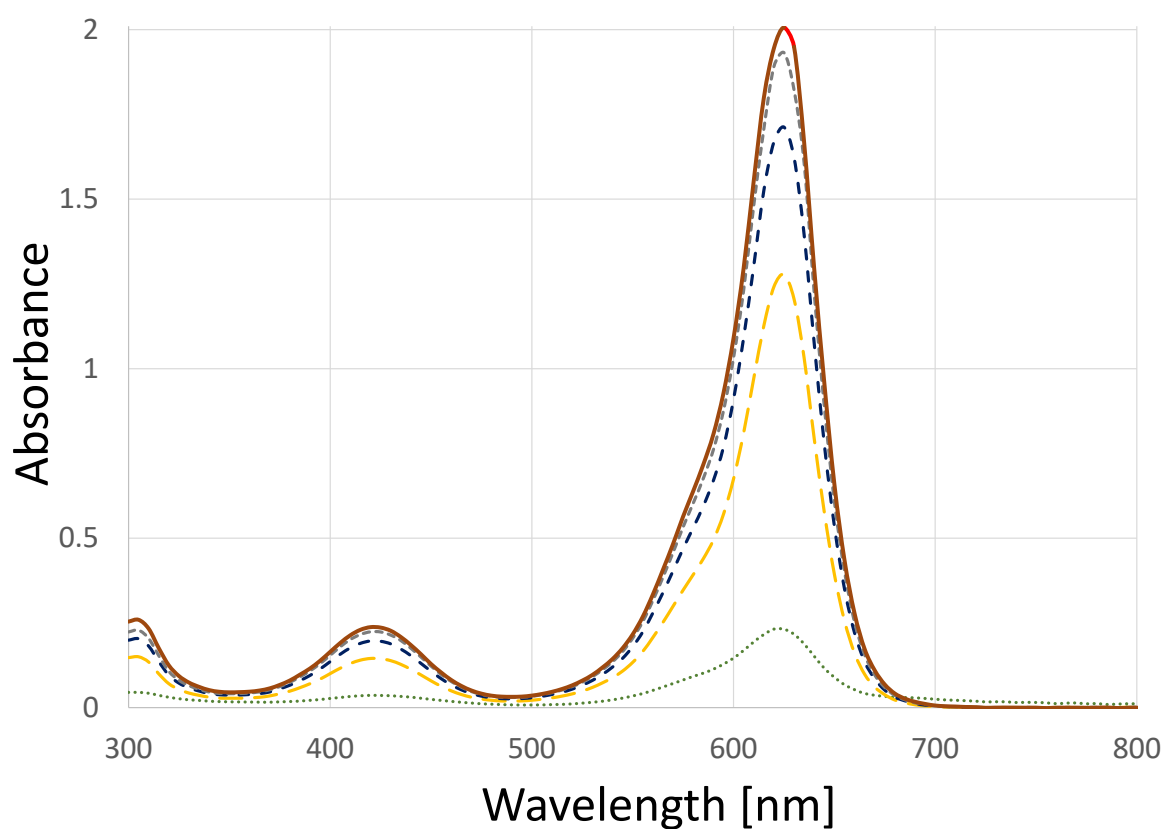


Figure S2: Normalized spectra of an initial 20  $\mu\text{M}$  FG upon complexation with commercial PD in distilled water (blue full line), cyanobacteria polluted water (green dashed line) and cowshed effluents (red square dots). Vertical axis is normalized by the maximum absorption at 624nm of each spectrum, and slightly shifted up to emphasize similarity and/or difference in the spectra pattern. Additional information in section 3.4.

