

**Increased organohalogen diversity after disinfection of water from a prescribed
burned watershed**

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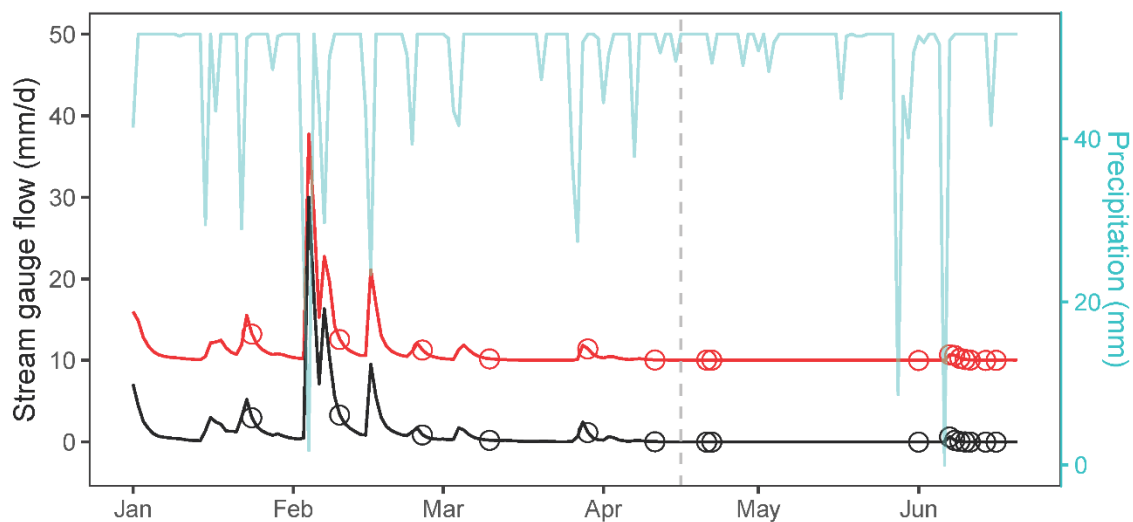


Figure S1. Stream gauge flow for the first half of 2016 in the burned (red) and unburned (black) watersheds in the Santee Experimental Forest, South Carolina, USA. The burned watershed flow is offset by 10 mm/d from the unburned for easier visualization. Grab sample timepoints are indicated by open circles. The dotted gray line shows the date of the prescribed burn (April 16). The secondary y-axis shows precipitation at the nearest USGS meteorological station to the study site, Turkey Creek. Flow and precipitation retrieved from the Santee Experimental Forest Portal Data.

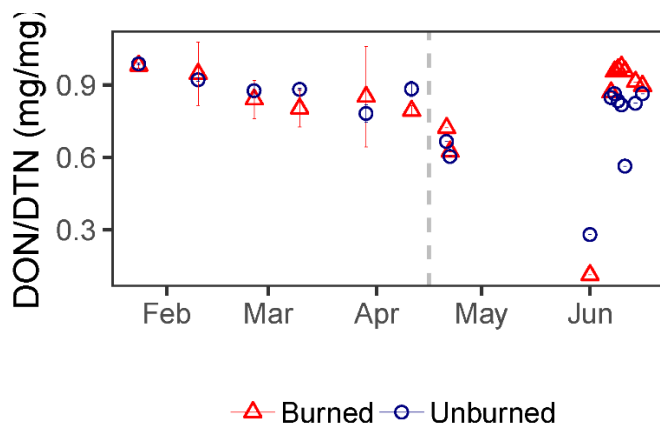


Figure S2. DON/DTN ratio in the burned (red triangles) and unburned (blue circles) watersheds. The gray dotted line indicates the date of the prescribed burn (April 16).

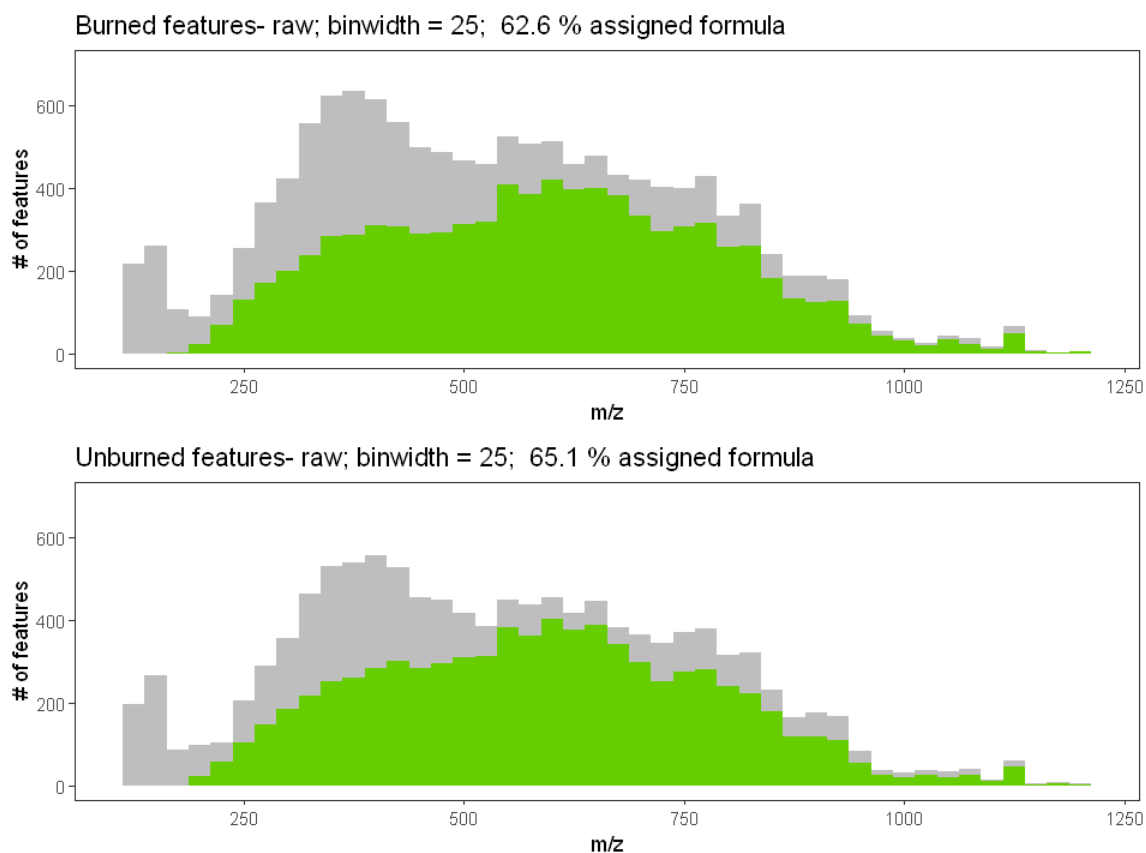


Figure S3. m/z distribution of all features detected (gray) and features with assigned formula (green) for the Burned and Unburned watersheds

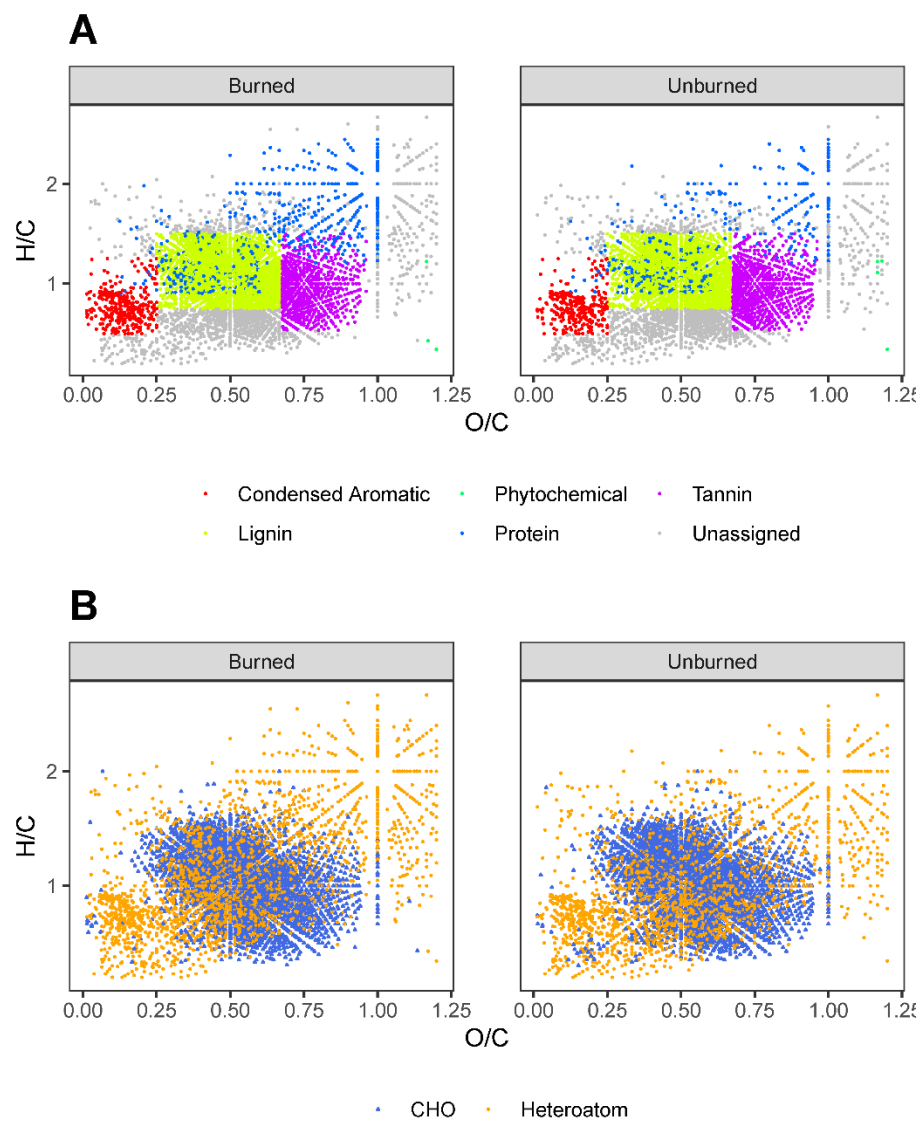


Figure S4. Van Krevelen plots of the burned and unburned watersheds. Panel A: van Krevelen categories. Panel B: CHO only and heteroatom (N,P,S) containing formulas.

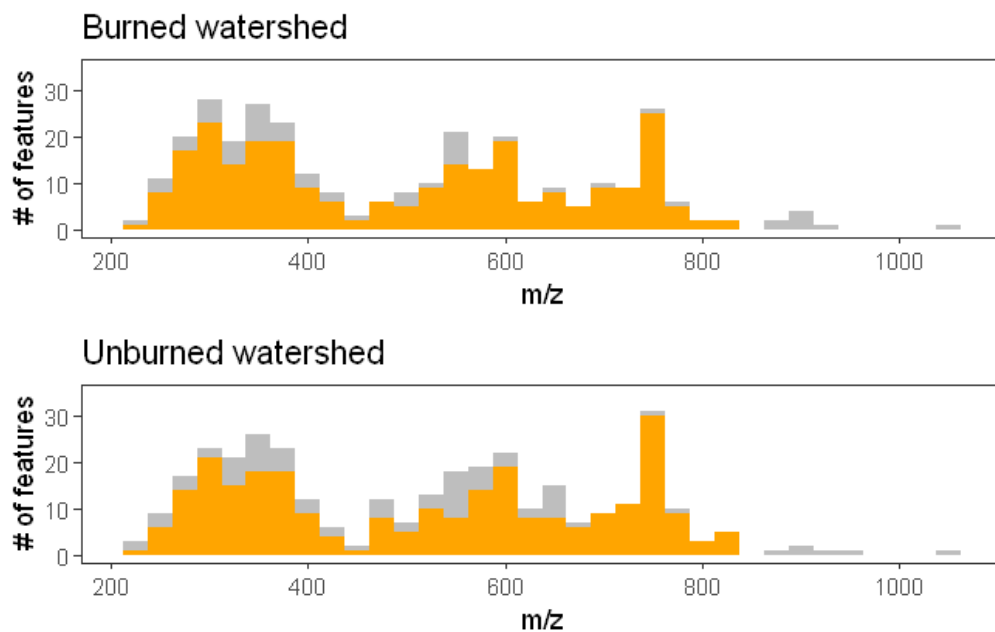


Figure S5 Polycondensed aromatic features. N-containing (orange) and all (grey) features.

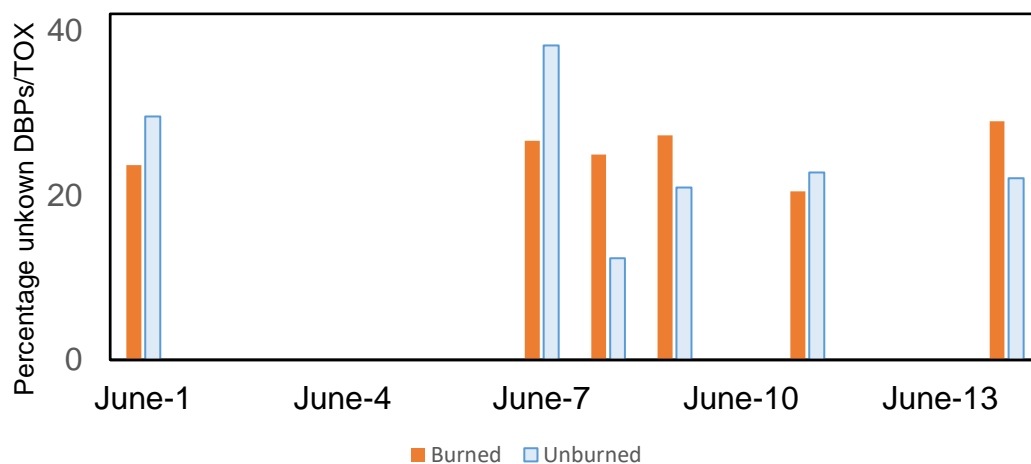


Figure S6 Percentage of total absorbable organic halides (TOX) not attributed to individual DBPs quantified in this study.

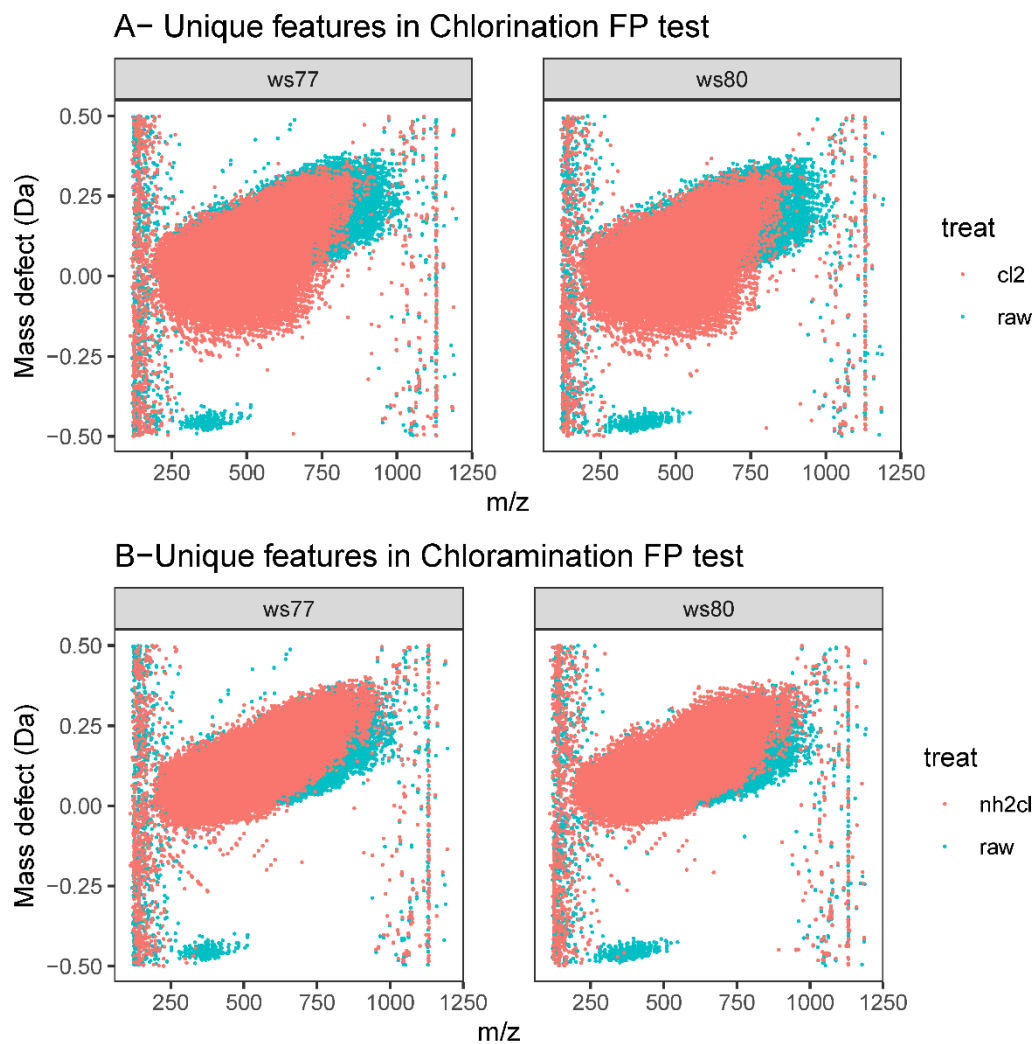


Figure S7 Mass defect comparison between raw water and chlorinated (Panel A) and chloraminated (Panel B)