**Mandatory submission requirements for your manuscript:**

Title: **Comparison of algorithm for dominant algae classification in water supply source site in Yeongsan, Seomjin river basin using Statistical Machine Learning Technique**

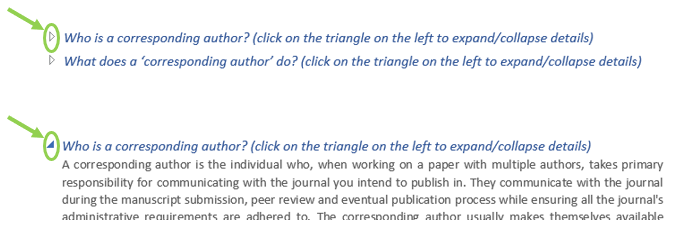
Job Code: BSLAH\_1\_2

Dear Author,

Welcome to Editage and thank you for giving us the opportunity to work with you! As part of your publication journey with us, we will assist you with submitting your manuscript to your preferred target journal. This document lists some MANDATORY information that is required by most journal submission systems.

This report is divided into 6 sections.

* Each section begins with a question that has details about the information requested in that section.
* If you are unclear about what you need to enter in that section, please click on the small triangle (as below) at the left of the question, to display the details.
* You can click on the arrow again to collapse this information.



**NEXT STEPS**

* **Please fill out the information requested in ALL sections of this document**. It is important that this information is filled out accurately and completely, to avoid a delay in submission or a desk rejection
* Please send us the completed document within **2 BUSINESS DAYS** to avoid any delays with submission.

We will be happy to provide further clarifications or answer any queries you may have. We look forward to continuing to be your partner in your publication journey towards acceptance!

Best regards,

**Editage – Publication Support**

|  |
| --- |
| **Section 1: CORRESPONDING AUTHOR** |

Click on the triangle on the left of the question to expand/collapse answers

# ***Q****: Who is a corresponding author?*

A corresponding author is the individual who, when working on a paper with multiple authors, takes primary responsibility for communicating with the journal you intend to publish in. He/she communicates with the journal during the manuscript submission, peer review and eventual publication process, while ensuring all the journal's administrative requirements are adhered to. The corresponding author usually makes him/herself available throughout the process to respond to editorial queries. He/she should also be available after publication to respond to critiques of the work and any questions that arise and to co-operate with requests for additional data or information.

# ***Q****: Can there be more than one corresponding author?*

In most cases, **NO** - if you have more than one corresponding authors, please include the details of the main corresponding author here. Most journals will accept **ONLY ONE CORRESPONDING AUTHOR** in their submission systems.

# ***Q****: What does a ‘corresponding author’ do?*

The corresponding author is:

* Responsible for the manuscript as it moves through the entire publication process
* The "time keeper" during each phase of the publication process
* The primary contact between the journal and all the other authors of the paper
* Responsible for ensuring that all authors have reviewed and approved the final version of the manuscript prior to submission
* The person who uploads the manuscript to the online submission site, or sends it to the journal for peer review
* Responsible for distributing communications from the journal (e.g., decision letters, reviewers’ reports).

# ***Q****: What is my ORCiD ID?*

Your ORCiD iD is a unique, open digital identifier that distinguishes you from every other researcher with the same or a similar name to you. Anyone who participates in research, scholarship, or innovation can register an ORCiD ID for themselves free of charge, and you can use the same ID throughout your whole career -- even if your name changes or you move to a different organization, discipline, or country.

# Corresponding author\*\*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Corresponding author’s  **SALUTATION** | Dr. | |
| Corresponding author’s  **FULL NAME** | First Name | Last Name |
| Kang-Young | Jung |
| Corresponding author’s  **ACADEMIC DEGREE** | PhD | |
| Corresponding author’s  **AFFILIATION** | **Education Planning Division,**  **National Institute of Environmental Human Resources Development** | |
| Street/postal address | **42, Hwangyeong-ro, Seo-gu, Incheon, Republic of Korea** | |
| Post code / Zip code | 22689 | |
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| Corresponding author’s  **FAX NUMBER** | **+82-32-568-2047** | |
| Corresponding author’s  **EMAIL ADDRESS** | happy3313@korea.kr | |
| Corresponding author’s  **ORCiD ID** | https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6903-2850 | |

*Questions/comments about this section (if any)*

|  |
| --- |
| [ |
| **Section 2: CO-AUTHORS** | |

Click on the triangle on the left of the question to expand/collapse answers

# ***Q****: What is author order?*

In many disciplines, the author order indicates the magnitude of contribution, with the first author adding the most value and the last author representing the most senior, predominantly supervisory role. However, sometimes multiple authors may have contributed equally, in which case the order of author names does not matter, and you can inform the journal editor of this. In order to avoid any authorship dispute, it is a good practice to discuss authorship and the order of authors at the beginning of the project itself and keep a record of each of the contributors involved throughout the project.

# ***Q****: How should I write an author contribution statement?*

Sample Author Contribution statement: John Smith: Conceptualization, Methodology, Software; Priya Singh: Data curation, Writing- Original draft preparation; Wang Wu: Visualization, Investigation; Jan Jansen: Supervision; Ajay Kumar: Software, Validation; Sun Qi: Writing- Reviewing and Editing

* Conceptualization: Ideas; formulation or evolution of overarching research goals and aims
* Methodology: Development or design of methodology; creation of models
* Software: Programming, software development; designing computer programs; implementation of the computer code and supporting algorithms; testing of existing code components
* Validation: Verification, whether as a part of the activity or separate, of the overall replication/ reproducibility of results/experiments and other research outputs
* Formal analysis: Application of statistical, mathematical, computational, or other formal techniques to analyze or synthesize study data
* Investigation: Conducting a research and investigation process, specifically performing the experiments, or data/evidence collection
* Resources: Provision of study materials, reagents, materials, patients, laboratory samples, animals, instrumentation, computing resources, or other analysis tools
* Data Curation: Management activities to annotate (produce metadata), scrub data and maintain research data (including software code, where it is necessary for interpreting the data itself) for initial use and later reuse
* Writing - Original Draft: Preparation, creation and/or presentation of the published work, specifically writing the initial draft (including substantive translation)
* Writing - Review & Editing: Preparation, creation and/or presentation of the published work by those from the original research group, specifically critical review, commentary or revision – including pre-or post-publication stages
* Visualization: Preparation, creation and/or presentation of the published work, specifically visualization/ data presentation
* Supervision: Oversight and leadership responsibility for the research activity planning and execution, including mentorship external to the core team
* Project administration: Management and coordination responsibility for the research activity planning and execution
* Funding acquisition: Acquisition of the financial support for the project leading to this publication

**AUTHOR ORDER:** Please enter the author order as it should appear in the final publication (start with first author as #1). Please add or delete rows as needed.

|  | **SALUTA-TION** | **FULL NAME** | **ACADEMIC DEGREE** | **AFFILIATION**  (with street address) | **EMAIL ADDRESS** | [**AUTHOR CONTRIBUTION STATEMENT**](#_Q:__How) |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | Mr. | *FIRST name:*  Seong-Yun  *LAST name:*  Hwang | MSc | *Department and Organization name*  **Yeongsan River Environment Research Center,**  **National Institute of Environmental Research** | [hsyliark@korea.kr](mailto:hsyliark@korea.kr)  **First author** | Conceptualization, Methodology, Software,  Data Curation, Visualization,  Writing - Original Draft,  Writing - Review & Editing |
| *Street address*  5, Cheomdangwagi-ro, 208beon-gil, Buk-gu, Gwangju, Republic of Korea |
| *Postal / Zip code*  61011 |
| 2 | Dr. | *FIRST name:*  Byung-Woong  *LAST name:*  Choi | PhD | *Department and Organization name*  **Yeongsan River Environment Research Center,**  **National Institute of Environmental Research** | [bchoi628@korea.kr](mailto:bchoi628@korea.kr) | Supervision, Methodology |
| *Street address*  5, Cheomdangwagi-ro, 208beon-gil, Buk-gu, Gwangju, Republic of Korea |
| *Postal / Zip code*  61011 |
| 3 | Mr. | *FIRST name:*  Jong-Hwan  *LAST name:*  Park | MSc | *Department and Organization name*  **Yeongsan River Environment Research Center,**  **National Institute of Environmental Research** | [thanks@korea.kr](mailto:thanks@korea.kr) | Supervision |
| *Street address*  5, Cheomdangwagi-ro, 208beon-gil, Buk-gu, Gwangju, Republic of Korea |
| *Postal / Zip code*  61011 |
| 4 | Dr. | *FIRST name:*  Dong-Seok  *LAST name:*  Shin | PhD | *Department and Organization name*  **Yeongsan River Environment Research Center,**  **National Institute of Environmental Research** | [sds8488@korea.kr](mailto:sds8488@korea.kr) | Supervision |
| *Street address*  5, Cheomdangwagi-ro, 208beon-gil, Buk-gu, Gwangju, Republic of Korea |
| *Postal / Zip code*  61011 |
| 5 | Mr. | *FIRST name:*  Hyeon-Su  *LAST name:*  Chung | MSc | *Department and Organization name*  **Yeongsan River Environment Research Center,**  **National Institute of Environmental Research** | [jys7246@korea.kr](mailto:jys7246@korea.kr) | Investigation, Resources |
| *Street address*  5, Cheomdangwagi-ro, 208beon-gil, Buk-gu, Gwangju, Republic of Korea |
| *Postal / Zip code*  61011 |
| 6 | Ms. | *FIRST name:*  Mi-Sun  *LAST name:*  Son | MSc | *Department and Organization name*  **Yeongsan River Environment Research Center,**  **National Institute of Environmental Research** | [miza03@korea.kr](mailto:miza03@korea.kr) | Investigation, Resources |
| *Street address*  5, Cheomdangwagi-ro, 208beon-gil, Buk-gu, Gwangju, Republic of Korea |
| *Postal / Zip code*  61011 |
| 7 | Mr. | *FIRST name:*  Chae-Hong  *LAST name:*  Lim | MSc | *Department and Organization name*  **Yeongsan River Environment Research Center,**  **National Institute of Environmental Research** | [chaehong@korea.kr](mailto:chaehong@korea.kr) | Investigation, Resources |
| *Street address*  5, Cheomdangwagi-ro, 208beon-gil, Buk-gu, Gwangju, Republic of Korea |
| *Postal / Zip code*  61011 |
| 8 | Ms. | *FIRST name:*  Hyeon-Mi  *LAST name:*  Choi | MSc | *Department and Organization name*  **Yeongsan River Environment Research Center,**  **National Institute of Environmental Research** | [chm2022@korea.kr](mailto:chm2022@korea.kr) | Investigation, Resources |
| *Street address*  5, Cheomdangwagi-ro, 208beon-gil, Buk-gu, Gwangju, Republic of Korea |
| *Postal / Zip code*  61011 |
| 9 | Dr. | *FIRST name:*  Don-Woo  *LAST name:*  Ha | PhD | *Department and Organization name*  **Yeongsan River Environment Research Center,**  **National Institute of Environmental Research** | [hahaha9909@korea.kr](mailto:hahaha9909@korea.kr) | Investigation, Resources |
| *Street address*  5, Cheomdangwagi-ro, 208beon-gil, Buk-gu, Gwangju, Republic of Korea |
| *Postal / Zip code*  61011 |
| 10 | Dr. | *FIRST name:*  Kang-Young  *LAST name:*  Jung | PhD | *Department and Organization name*  **Education Planning Division,**  **National Institute of Environmental Human Resources Development** | [happy3313@korea.kr](mailto:happy3313@korea.kr)  **corresponding author\*\*** | Conceptualization,  Visualization, Validation, Visualization, Writing - Review & Editing |
| *Street address*  **42, Hwangyeong-ro, Seo-gu, Incheon, Republic of Korea** |
| *Postal / Zip code*  22689 |

*Questions/comments about this section (if any)*

|  |
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| [Write here]  ***.*** |

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| **Section 3: ARTICLE TYPE & DATA SOURCE** |

Click on the triangle on the left of the question to expand/collapse answers

# ***Q****: Which article types fall under PRIMARY research and how can I differentiate between them – original research (RCTs, cohort, case-control, cross-sectional, surveys, qualitative) and case report/case series?*

Primary research is based on data collected by the researchers, broadly classified into original research and case reports/case series.

1. ORIGINAL RESEARCH - This is the most common type of journal manuscript used to publish full reports of data from research. It may be called an Original Article, Research Article, Research, or just Article, depending on the journal. The Original Research format is suitable for many different fields and different types of studies. It includes full Introduction, Methods, Results, and Discussion sections (IMRAD structure).

*WORD COUNT: 3000-6000 words (can go up to 12,000 in some cases)*

Based on the study design, original research can be of the following types:

* Randomized controlled trials - A controlled clinical trial that randomly (by chance) assigns participants to two or more groups. An ‘intervention’ is given to one or more groups and differences between the ‘intervention’ and ‘control’ groups are studied.
* Cohort Study (Prospective Observational Study) - A clinical research study in which people who presently have a certain condition or receive a particular treatment (exposure) are followed over time and compared with another group of people who are not affected by the condition (not exposed) to look at differences in outcomes.
* Case-control Study - Case-control studies begin with the outcomes and do not follow people over time. Researchers choose people with a particular outcome (the cases) and interview the groups or check their records to ascertain what different experiences they had (exposure). They compare the odds of having an experience (exposure) with the outcome to the odds of having an experience (exposure) without the outcome.
* Cross-sectional study - The observation of a defined population at a single point in time or time interval. Exposure and outcome are determined simultaneously.
* Surveys – Descriptive survey research uses surveys to gather data about varying subjects. This data aims to know the extent to which different conditions can be obtained among these subjects.
* Qualitative studies – These often involve investigating perspectives, experiences and processes as they relate to a particular phenomenon. Qualitative research relies on data obtained by the researcher from first-hand observation, interviews, questionnaires, focus groups, participant-observation, recordings made in natural settings, documents, and artifacts. The data are generally nonnumerical.

1. CASE REPORT / CASE SERIES - Clinical case studies present the details of real patient cases from medical or clinical practice. The cases presented are usually those that contribute significantly to the existing knowledge on the field. The study is expected to discuss the signs, symptoms, diagnosis, and treatment of a disease. These are considered primary literature and usually have a word count similar to that of an original article.

*WORD COUNT: 3000-6000 words*

# ***Q****: Which article types fall under SECONDARY research and how can I differentiate between them – Review articles (literature review, systematic review, meta-analysis)?*

Secondary research is based on data collected by other researchers.

REVIEW ARTICLES provide a critical and constructive analysis of existing published literature in a field, through summary, analysis, and comparison, often identifying specific gaps or problems and providing recommendations for future research. These are considered as secondary literature since they generally do not present new data from the author's experimental work. Review articles can be of three types, broadly speaking:

* Literature review
* Systematic reviews
* Meta-analyses

*WORD COUNT*: *Review articles can be of varying lengths depending upon the journal and subject area.*

* *Narrative reviews or literature reviews: between 8000-40,000*
* *Systematic reviews: usually less than 10,000 words*
* *Some journals also publish shorter reviews, around 3000-5000 words long.*

# ***Q****: What are the types of COMMUNICATION articles (perspective, opinion, commentary, letter to the editor)?*

1. PERSPECTIVE - Perspective pieces are scholarly reviews of fundamental concepts or prevalent ideas in a field. These are usually essays that present a personal point of view critiquing widespread notions pertaining to a field. A perspective piece can be a review of a single concept or a few related concepts. These are usually short articles.

*WORD COUNT: Around 2000 words*

1. OPINION - Opinion articles present the author’s viewpoint on the interpretation, analysis, or methods used in a particular study. It allows the author to comment on the strength and weakness of a theory or hypothesis. Opinion articles are usually based on constructive criticism and should be backed by evidence. Such articles promote discussion on current issues concerning science. These are also relatively short articles.

*WORD COUNT: 1500-2000 words*

1. COMMENTARY: Commentaries are short articles that draw attention to or present a criticism of a previously published article, book, or report, explaining why it interested them and how it might be illuminating for readers.

*WORD COUNT: 1000-1500 words*

1. LETTER TO THE EDITOR: A letter to the editor provides a means of communication between the author of an article and the reader of a journal, allowing continued dialog about journal content to take place. Although not original research per se, a letter may provide new insight, make corrections, offer alternate theories, or request clarification about content printed in the journal.

**ARTICLE TYPE**

Please select your article type from the list below. If the article type is not listed or you are unsure of your article type, please elaborate on your concern in the ‘Questions’ section below.

|  |
| --- |
| **PRIMARY RESEARCH** (Based on data from YOUR research) |
| ORIGINAL RESEARCH   * Study involving HUMAN participants   + Randomized Controlled Trial   + Non-randomized Controlled Trial   + Cohort Study (Prospective Observational Study)   + Case-control Study   + Cross-sectional study   + Survey   + Qualitative study   + Other: (Please specify) * Study involving ANIMAL participants * IN-VITRO / lab study   CASE REPORT / CASE SERIES |
| **SECONDARY RESEARCH** (Based on data from OTHER research) |
| * Literature review * Systematic review * Meta-analysis |
| **COMMUNICATION ARTICLES** |
| * Perspective * Opinion * Commentary * Letter to the Editor |

*Questions/comments about this section (if any)*

|  |
| --- |
| [Write here]  This article is about water quality and algorithm for dominant algae classification.  So, it is not involve human participants.  Therefore, I don’t know how to answer questions in Section 3. |

|  |
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| **Section 4: ETHICAL COMPLIANCE** |

The principles of good research practice encourage you to consider the wider consequences of your research and engage with the interests of your participants. The requirement for ethical approval applies not only to interventions like **clinical trials** but also to a range of other activities such as **questionnaires, case note reviews, telephone surveys**, and **collecting samples or data**

Click on the triangle on the left of the question to expand/collapse answers

# ***Q****: What is ETHICAL APPROVAL and why is it needed?*

Research ethics govern the standards of conduct for scientific researchers. It is important to adhere to ethical principles in order to protect the dignity, rights and welfare of research participants. As such, all research involving human beings should be reviewed by an **ETHICS COMMITTEE** to ensure that the appropriate ethical standards are being upheld. Discussion of the ethical principles of beneficence, justice and autonomy are central to ethical review.

# ***Q****: What is INFORMED CONSENT and when is it needed?*

For all research involving human participants, informed consent to participate in the study should be obtained from participants (or their parent or legal guardian in the case of children under 16) and a statement to this effect should appear in the manuscript. An informed consent document is typically used to provide subjects with the information they need to make a decision to volunteer for a research study. Participants have the right to know who has access to their data and what is being done with it.

# ***Q****: What is CONSENT FOR PUBLICATION and when is it needed?*

For all manuscripts that include details, images, or videos relating to an individual person, written informed consent for the publication of these details must be obtained from that person (or their parent or legal guardian in the case of children under 18). The consent must be for publication of their details under the Creative Commons Attribution License 4.0 (such that they will be freely available on the internet). If the person has died, consent for publication must be obtained from their next of kin. The manuscript must include a statement that written informed consent for publication was obtained.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Did you apply for ethical approval for your study? | NO |
| If your answer is no/NA, please clarify why ethical approval is not applicable/required | The data for use this research from water quality monitoring data and algae alert system data. |
| If you answered ‘**YES’** to applying for ethical approval, please answer the remaining questions here.  If you answered ‘**NO**’ or ‘**NOT APPLICABLE**’, please proceed to **SECTION 5** | |
| Please state the name of the  **ETHICS COMMITTEE** |  |
| Please provide the  **APPROVAL NUMBER** |  |
| Did you obtain [**INFORMED CONSENT**](#_Q:__What) from the participants in your study? | Choose an item. |
| In what **FORM** did you obtain Informed Consent to participate | Oral / Written / As part of questionnaire / Other (please specify) |
| Did you obtain [**CONSENT FOR PUBLICATION**](#_Q:__What_1) from the participants in your study? | Choose an item. |

*Questions/comments about this section (if any)*

|  |
| --- |
| [Write here]  This article is about water quality and algorithm for dominant algae classification.  So, it is not involve human participants. |

|  |
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| **Section 5: DISCLOSURES** |

Click on the triangle on the left of the question to expand/collapse answers

# ***Q****: What is a CONFLICT of INTEREST and how do I write the statement?*

A Conflict of Interest is defined as a set of conditions in which professional judgment concerning a primary interest, such as the validity of research, may be influenced by a secondary interest, such as financial gain.

When an investigator, author, editor, or reviewer has a financial/personal interest or belief that could affect his/her objectivity, or inappropriately influence his/her actions, a potential competing interest exists. Such relationships are also known as dual commitments, competing interests, or competing loyalties.

Examples of **FINANCIAL** competing interests include (but are not limited to):

* Employment or voluntary involvement
* Collaborations with advocacy groups relating to the content of the article
* Grants from an entity paid to the author or organization
* Personal fees received by the author/s as honoraria, royalties, consulting fees, lecture fees, testimonies, etc
* Patents held or pending by the authors, their institutions or funding organizations, or licensed to an entity whether earning royalties or not
* Royalties being received by the authors or their institutions
* Stock or share ownership
* Benefits related to the development of products as an outcome of the work

Examples of **NON-FINANCIAL** competing interests include (but are not limited to):

* Receipt of drugs, specialist equipment, tools, computer programs, digital applications, etc or access to data repositories, archival resources, museum collections, etc by an entity that might benefit or be at a disadvantage financially or reputationally from the published findings.
* Holding a position on the boards of industry bodies or private companies that might benefit or be at a disadvantage financially or reputationally from the published findings.
* Writing assistance or administrative support from a person or organization that might benefit or be at a disadvantage from the published findings.
* Personal, political, religious, ideological, academic and intellectual competing interests which are perceived to be relevant to the published content.
* Involvement in legal action related to the work.

Full disclosure about a relationship that could constitute a competing interest–even if the person doesn’t believe it affects their judgment– should be reported to the institution’s ethics group and to the journal editor to which a paper is submitted. To ensure transparency, any associations which can be perceived by others as a competing interest must also be declared.

Most publishers require disclosure in the form of a cover letter and/or footnote in the manuscript.

**EXAMPLE STATEMENT** for disclosure of Conflict of Interest:

* John Smith declares that he has no conflict of interest. Paula Taylor has received research grants from Drug Company A. Mike Schultz has received a speaker honorarium from Drug Company B and owns stock in Drug Company C.

Where authors have **NO COMPETING INTERESTS**, the statement should read “The author(s) declare(s) that they have no competing interests”.

# ***Q****: How can I describe the ‘ROLE OF FUNDING SOURCE’?*

You are requested to identify who provided financial support for the conduct of the research and/or preparation of the article and to briefly describe the role of the sponsor(s), if any, in study design; in the collection, analysis and interpretation of data; in the writing of the report; and in the decision to submit the article for publication. If the funding source(s) had no such involvement, then this should be stated.

# ***Q****: What is DATA AVAILABILITY and how do I write the statement?*

We encourage authors to ensure that their datasets are either deposited in publicly available repositories (where available and appropriate) or presented in the main manuscript or additional supporting files, in machine-readable format (such as spreadsheets rather than PDFs) whenever possible. For several journals, deposition of the data on which the conclusions of the manuscript rely, is required.

EXAMPLE DATA AVAILABILITY STATEMENTS:

* The datasets generated and/or analyzed during the current study are available in the [NAME] repository, [PERSISTENT WEB LINK TO DATASETS]
* The datasets used and/or analyzed during the current study are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.
* All data generated or analyzed during this study is included in this published article [AND ITS SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FILES].
* The datasets generated and/or analyzed during the current study are not publicly available due [REASON WHY DATA ARE NOT PUBLIC] but are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.
* The data that support the findings of this study are available from [THIRD PARTY NAME] but restrictions apply to the availability of these data, which were used under license for the current study, and so are not publicly available. Data are, however, available from the authors upon reasonable request and with permission of [THIRD PARTY NAME].
* **Data sharing is not applicable** to this article as no datasets were generated or analyzed during the current study.

# ***Q****: How can I find a suitable DATA REPOSITORY for my study?*

Consult the registry of research data repositories ([re3data](https://www.re3data.org/)) for a suitable repository for your discipline. Criteria to consider when choosing a repository are:

* Reputation: Is it certified? Have you come across favorable references to it? Are others using it to deposit data?
* Scope: Will it accept the data you want to deposit?
* Legal issues: Does it comply with the Data Protection Act? Can you add embargoes or access restrictions if needed?
* Sustainability: How long will your data be stored? Will a persistent identifier be assigned?

Useful links:

<https://www.nature.com/sdata/policies/repositories>

<https://journals.asm.org/content/list-data-repositories>

<https://clarivate.com/webofsciencegroup/master-data-repository-list/>

<https://www.springernature.com/de/authors/research-data-policy/repositories/12327124>

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Has this manuscript been **PUBLISHED** elsewhere in part or in entirety (even as part of your thesis)? | NO | |
| If YES, please provide the **URL** of the published paper |  | |
| Has this manuscript been **PRESENTED** (or will be presented)in part or in entirety at a meeting or conference? | NO | |
| If YES, please provide details of the **MEETING/CONFERENCE** where it was (or will be) presented | Name of meeting / conference |  |
| Date of meeting / conference |  |
| Would you like to declare any **CONFLICT OF INTEREST** (financial or non-financial)? | YES | |
| Please provide a **STATEMENT** fordisclosure of Conflict of Interest (**required**) | The authors declare no conflict of interest. | |
| Please provide information about your **FUNDING SOURCE(S)** | | |
| Name of funder | Ministry of Environment (ME) of the Republic of Korea | |
| Grant number | NIER-2023-01-01-043 | |
| Recipient of the grant | Yeongsan River Environment Research Center,  National Institute of Environmental Research | |
| Role of Funding Source | National Institute of Environmental Research (NIER) | |
| Were any **DATASETS** generated/analyzed as part of your study? | YES | |
| Please provide a **DATA AVAILABILITY** **STATEMENT** for your study (**required**) | NIER Water Environment Information System  (https://water.nier.go.kr/web) | |

*Questions/comments about this section (if any)*

|  |
| --- |
| [Write here] |

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| --- |
| **Section 6: REVIEWERS** |

Click on the triangle on the left of the question to expand/collapse answers

# ***Q****: Who is a POTENTIAL reviewer and how can I pick one?*

A Potential/Recommended Reviewer is someone who an author would recommend, to the best of his/her knowledge, as being capable of providing an effective review of his/her manuscript. To indicate a Recommended Reviewer, the author must be able to provide the first name, last name and e-mail address of the Recommended Reviewer. Depending on the configuration of the submission site, a minimum number of Recommended Reviewers may be required in order to successfully submit a manuscript. As a suggestion, you may look at your reference list and select researchers whose articles you have cited in your manuscript. You may also name researchers who work in the same field and whom you may have met at international conferences. Please note that the recommended reviewers should not have worked closely with you and should not belong to the same institute as your own.

You can use this link for advice on how to pick a peer reviewer:

<https://www.editage.com/insights/how-to-select-peer-reviewers-advice-from-an-expert-journal-editor>

If you would like help with choosing a potential reviewer, please let us know through the Question box below.

# ***Q****: Who is an OPPOSED reviewer?*

An Opposed Reviewer is someone who an author does not want to have review his/her manuscript.

| Please list any [**POTENTIAL REVIEWERS**](#_Q:__Who) | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **SALUTATION** | **FULL NAME** | **ACADEMIC DEGREE** | **AFFILIATION**  (with street address) | **EMAIL ADDRESS** |
| 1 | Choose an item. | *FIRST name:*  *LAST name:* | E.g. PhD / MSc / MD / BSc | *Organization name* |  |
| *Street address* |
| *Postal / Zip code* |
| 2 | Choose an item. | *FIRST name:*  *LAST name:* | E.g. PhD / MSc / MD / BSc | *Organization name* |  |
| *Street address* |
| *Postal / Zip code* |
| 3 | Choose an item. | *FIRST name:*  *LAST name:* | E.g. PhD / MSc / MD / BSc | *Organization name* |  |
| *Street address* |
| *Postal / Zip code* |
| 4 | Choose an item. | *FIRST name:*  *LAST name:* | E.g. PhD / MSc / MD / BSc | *Organization name* |  |
| *Street address* |
| *Postal / Zip code* |
| 5 | Choose an item. | *FIRST name:*  *LAST name:* | E.g. PhD / MSc / MD / BSc | *Organization name* |  |
| *Street address* |
| *Postal / Zip code* |

| Please list any [**OPPOSED REVIEWERS**](#_Q:__Who_1) | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **SALUTATION** | **FULL NAME** | **ACADEMIC DEGREE** | **AFFILIATION**  (with street address) | **EMAIL ADDRESS** |
| 1 | Choose an item. | *FIRST name:*  *LAST name:* | E.g. PhD / MSc / MD / BSc | *Organization name* |  |
| *Street address* |
| *Postal / Zip code* |
| 2 | Choose an item. | *FIRST name:*  *LAST name:* | E.g. PhD / MSc / MD / BSc | *Organization name* |  |
| *Street address* |
| *Postal / Zip code* |
| 3 | Choose an item. | *FIRST name:*  *LAST name:* | E.g. PhD / MSc / MD / BSc | *Organization name* |  |
| *Street address* |
| *Postal / Zip code* |
| 4 | Choose an item. | *FIRST name:*  *LAST name:* | E.g. PhD / MSc / MD / BSc | *Organization name* |  |
| *Street address* |
| *Postal / Zip code* |
| 5 | Choose an item. | *FIRST name:*  *LAST name:* | E.g. PhD / MSc / MD / BSc | *Organization name* |  |
| *Street address* |
| *Postal / Zip code* |

*Questions/comments about this section (if any)*

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