

## Accepted Manuscript

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PII: S1385-8947(17)31986-1  
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cej.2017.11.074>  
Reference: CEJ 18045

To appear in: *Chemical Engineering Journal*

Received Date: 2 October 2017  
Revised Date: 13 November 2017  
Accepted Date: 15 November 2017

Please cite this article as: D. Li, G. Ji, J. Hu, S. Hu, X. Yuan, Remediation strategy and electrochemistry flushing & reduction technology for real Cr(VI)-contaminated soils, *Chemical Engineering Journal* (2017), doi: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cej.2017.11.074>

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**Remediation strategy and electrochemistry flushing & reduction technology for  
real Cr(VI)-contaminated soils**

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**Abstract**

Exposure pathways to contaminated soils determine that the impact assessment of contaminated soils should be health risk-based, which use soil concentration,  $\text{mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$ , rather than leaching concentration,  $\text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ , to evaluate the threat of contaminated soils to human health. In this study, desorption kinetics experiments with a real heavily Cr(VI)-contaminated soils of  $600\pm 28 \text{ mg Cr(VI)}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$  were conducted at pH 6.8, 12.0 and 55, 90°C, respectively. The final removals with pH 6.8 were 46.7% at 55°C and 59.5% at 90°C, respectively. It means that the insoluble Cr(VI) is the challenge to meeting the regulatory remediation limits and the remediation strategy for

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