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Efficient removal of arsenate from oxic contaminated water by colloidal humic acidcoated goethite: batch and column experiments

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13	Abstract
14	Arsenic (As) contamination of groundwater frequently occurs and there is a need for cost-
15	effective in situ remediation techniques. The injection of iron oxide colloids coated with
16	humic substances has been proposed. This technology is based on injecting mobile humic
17	acid-coated goethite colloids that are subsequently deposited by aggregation in the
18	contaminated zone where the ionic strength is large, thereby creating an in situ reactive
19	barrier for As. While coagulation and deposition are desirable for colloid immobilization, its
20	effect on adsorption properties have been previously overlooked. This study was set up to
21	investigate if i) humic acid-coated goethite colloids retain their As(V) adsorption properties
22	after coagulation in quartz sand and ii) if batch As(V) adsorption data can predict As
23	immobilization in columns at variable flow conditions. Equilibrium batch adsorption
24	experiments showed that humic acid-coated goethite colloids coagulated and deposited on
25	quartz sand have equal As(V) adsorption capacity, but two-fold lower affinity than humic
26	acid-goethite colloids in suspension. This results indicated that there were some interactions
27	between the sand and colloids but the overall adsorption capacity was not affected. Column
28	experiments using sand coated with humic acid-goethite colloids (2.80 mg goethite g ⁻¹ sand)
29	and stepwise injection of As(V) (1 4.9 mg As L ⁻¹) showed a highly efficient As(V) removal
30	from the liquid phase as the outflow As(V) concentrations remained below the drinking water
31	limit (10 μ g As L ⁻¹) until about 45% of the sorbent capacity (30 mg As g ⁻¹ goethite) was
32	reached. The flow rate dependent leachate As concentrations, including responses to stop-
33	flow events, illustrated non-equilibrium sorption. The equilibrium batch adsorption

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