

Oxidation of Fe(II) in anaerobic groundwater with H₂O₂ for enhanced As(III) co-removal: A field study in Assam (India)

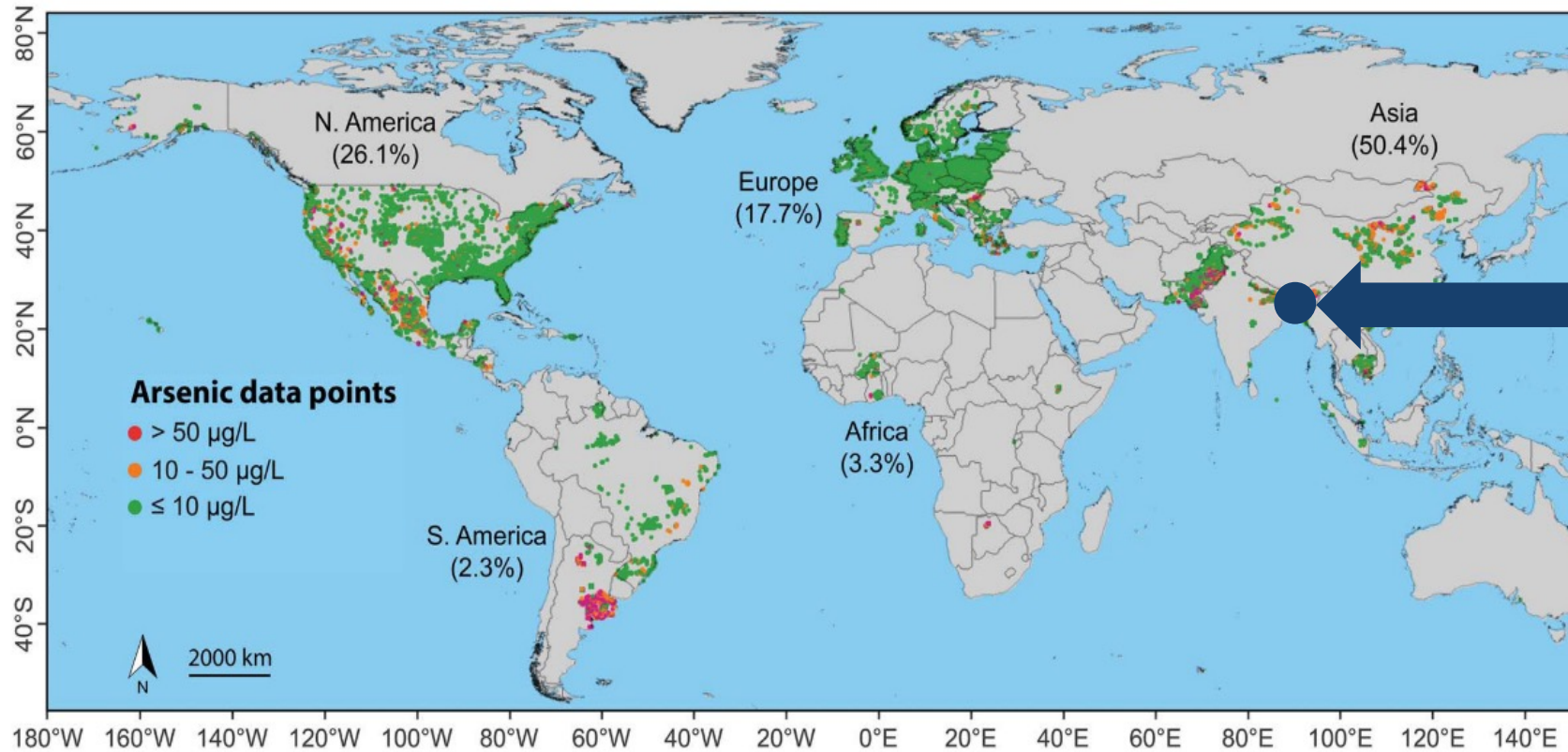
Mrinal Roy^a, Case M. van Genuchten^b, Luuk Rietveld^a, Doris van Halem^a

^aWater Management Department, Faculty of Civil engineering and Geosciences, Delft University of Technology

^bDepartment of Geochemistry, Geological Survey of Denmark and Greenland



Arsenic in groundwater

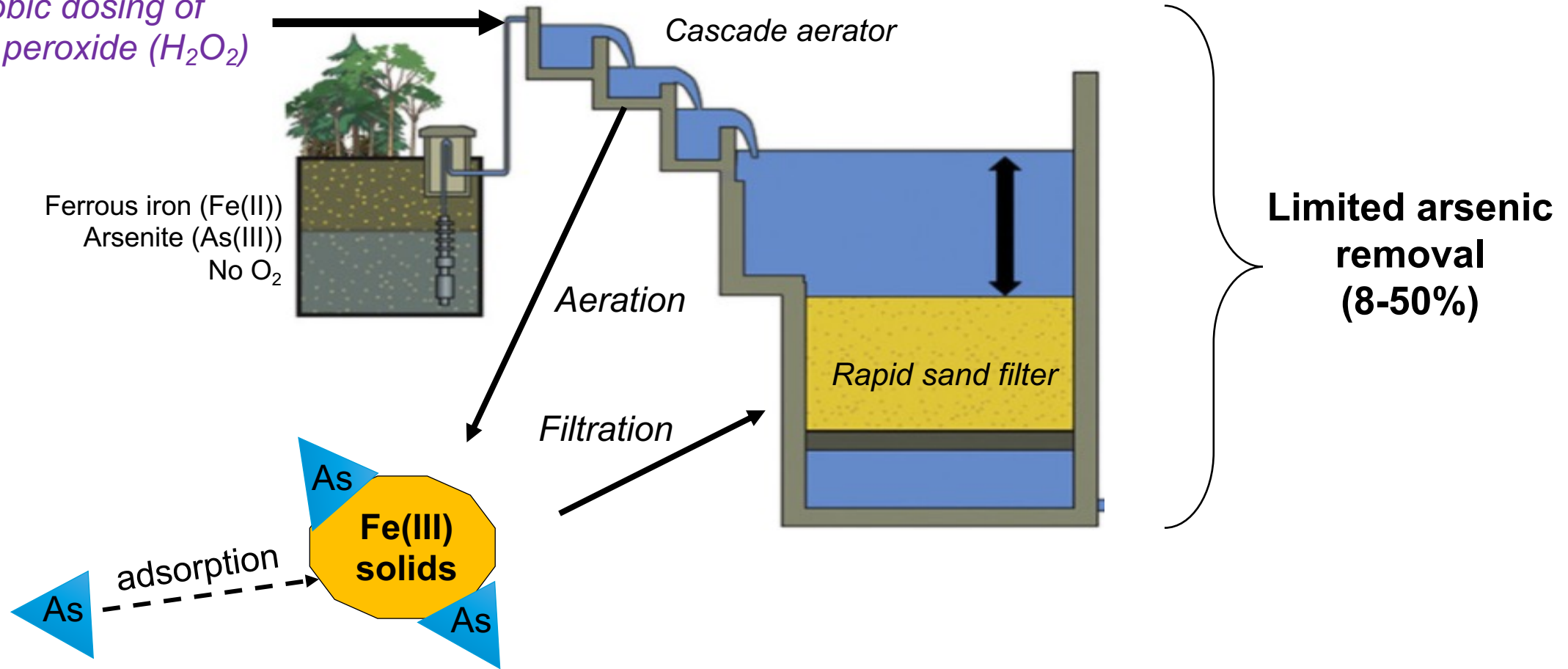


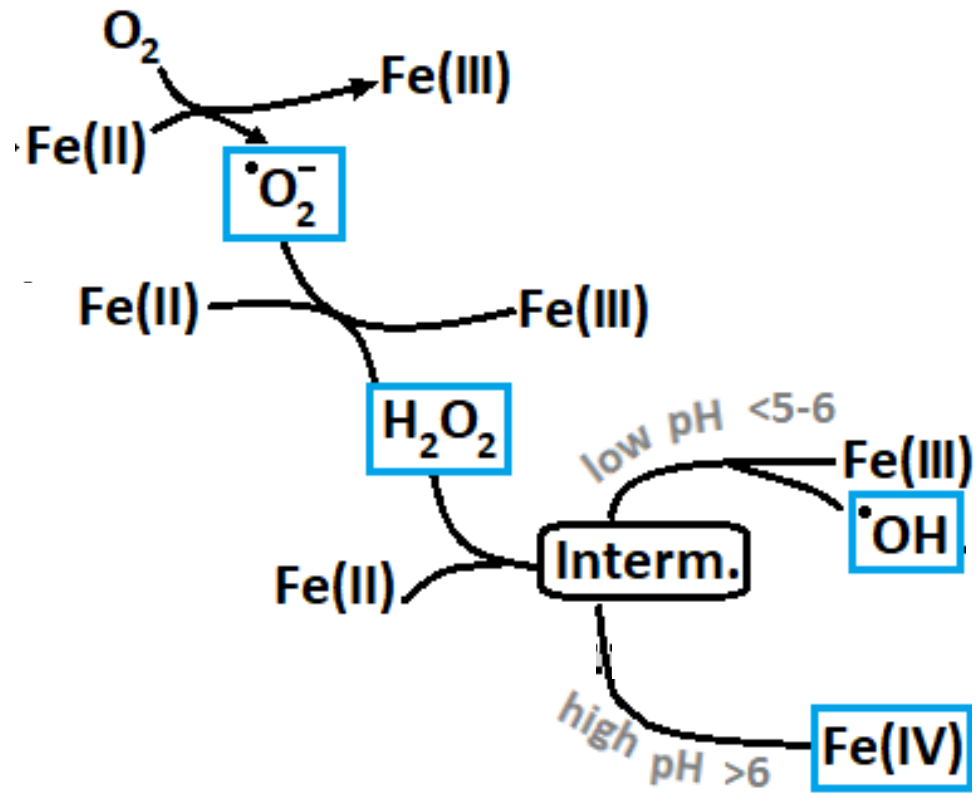
Source: Podgorski and Berg, 2020

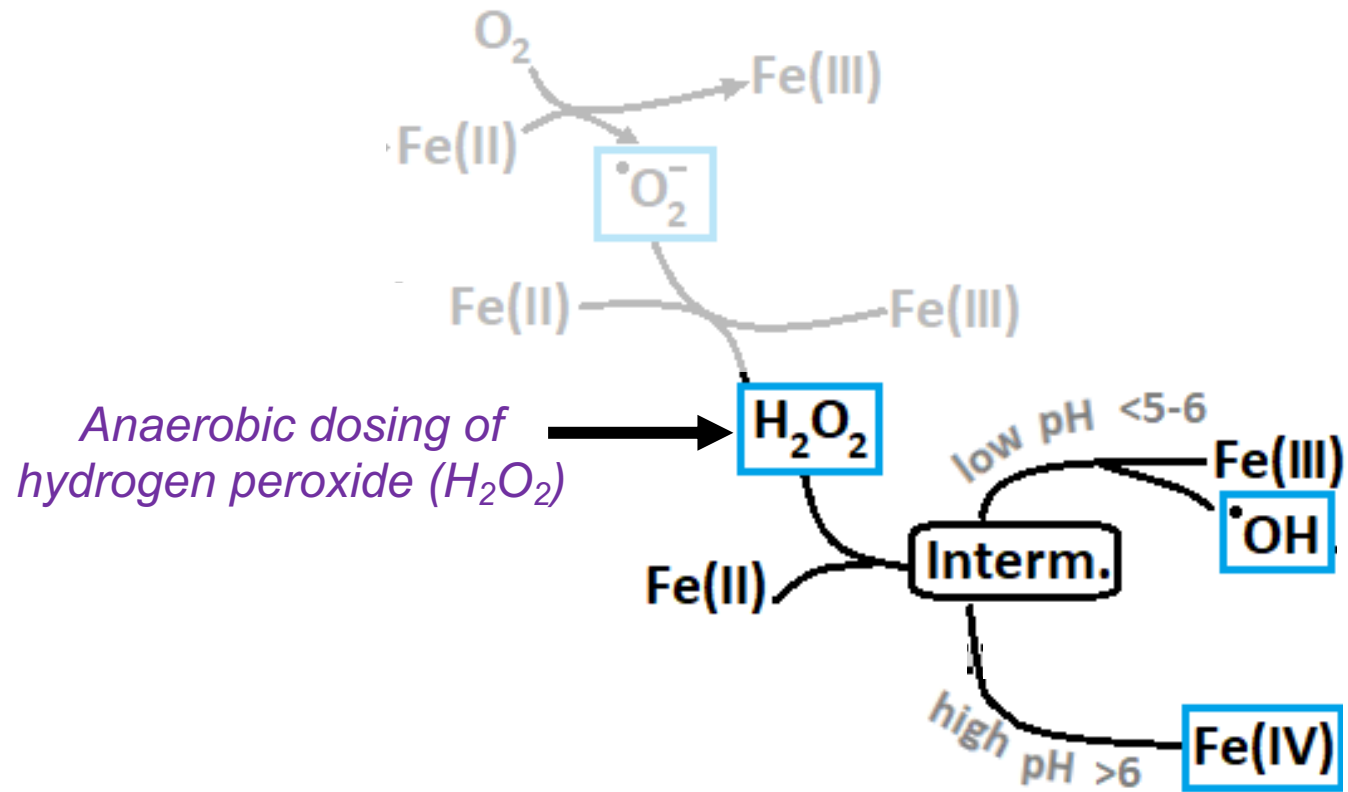


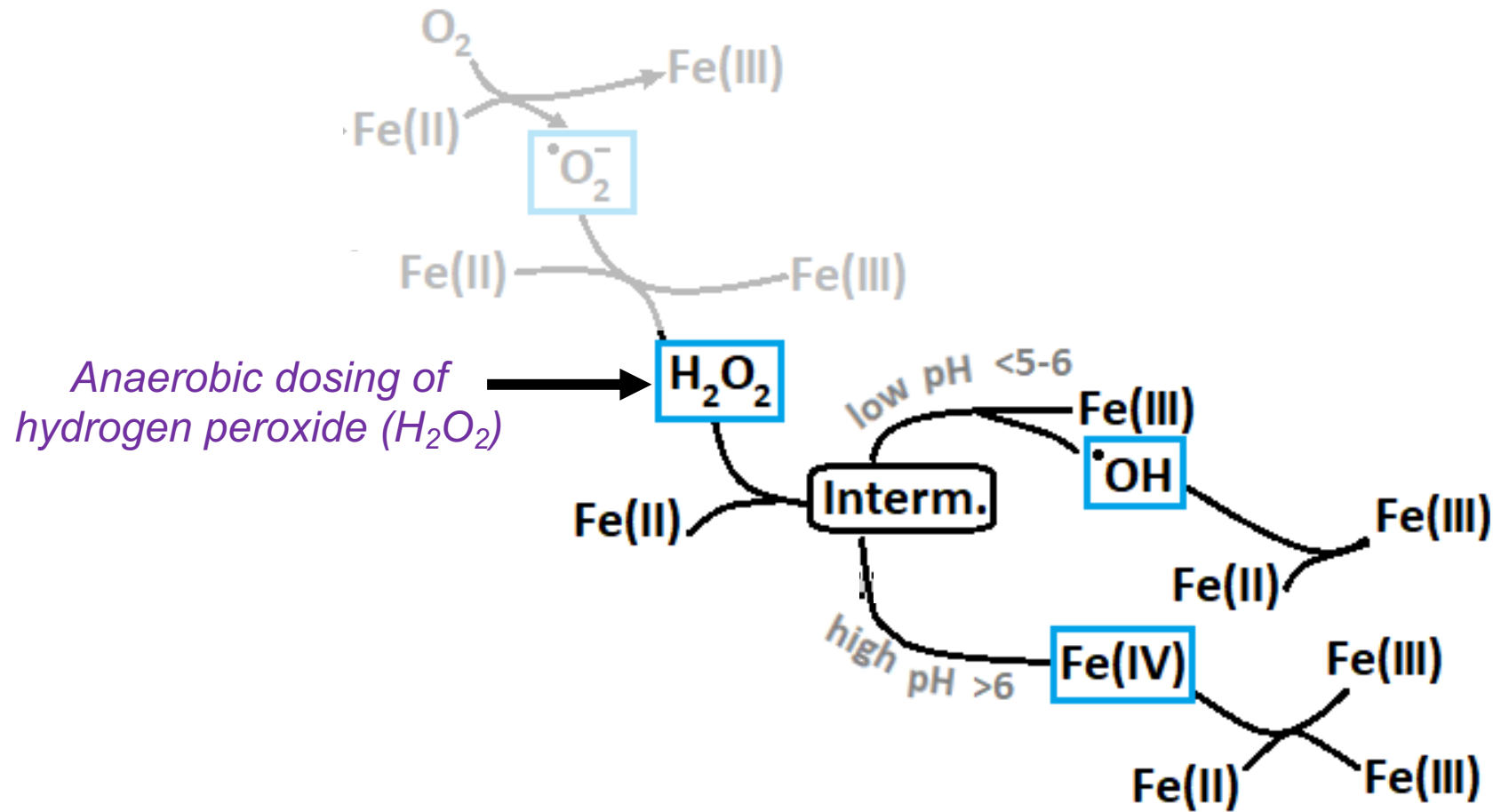
Aeration-filtration

Anaerobic dosing of
hydrogen peroxide (H_2O_2)







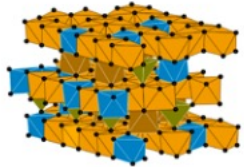


Research question

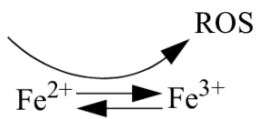
How does **arsenic** uptake by precipitating iron change in **groundwater** when **hydrogen peroxide** is applied as oxidant compared to dissolved **oxygen** (aeration)?



Research objectives



Fe(III)-solids minerology



Stoichiometric yield of ROS per mol of oxidized Fe(II)
 (ROS:Fe(II) = 1:1 for H₂O₂ and 1:3 for O₂).



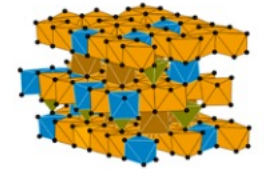
Adsorption of arsenic by Fe(III)-solids



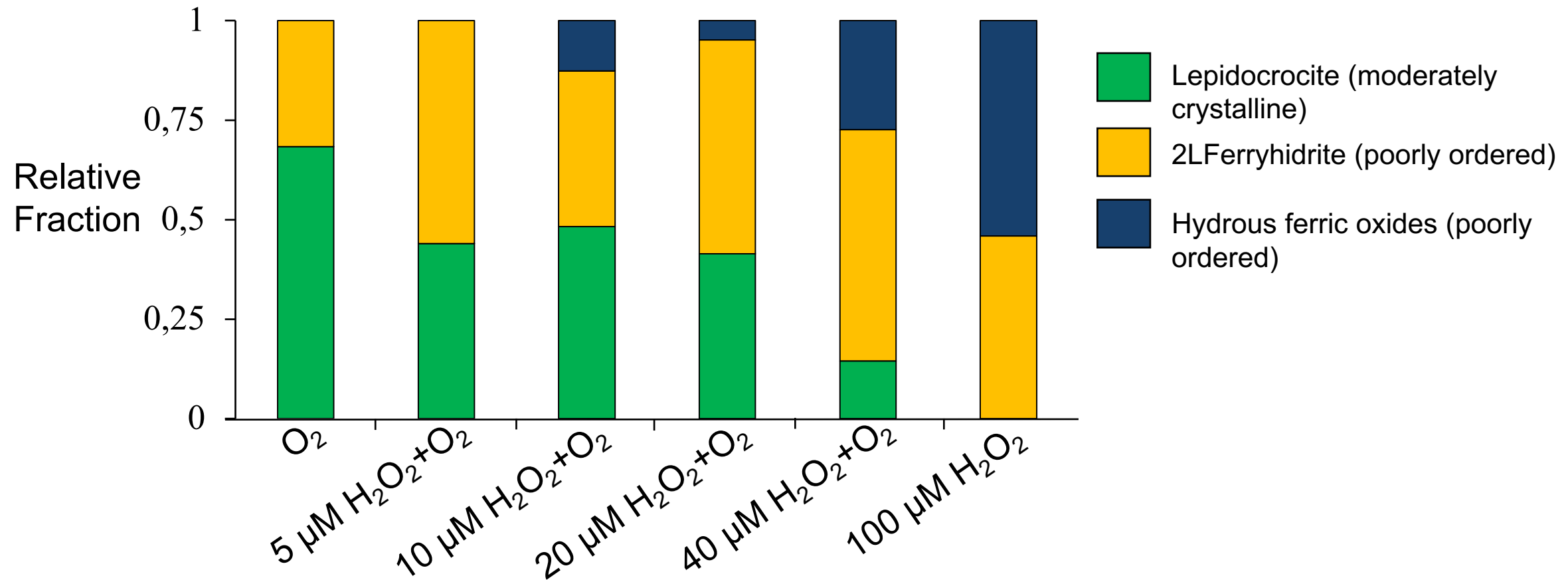
Relevance in various natural groundwater matrices



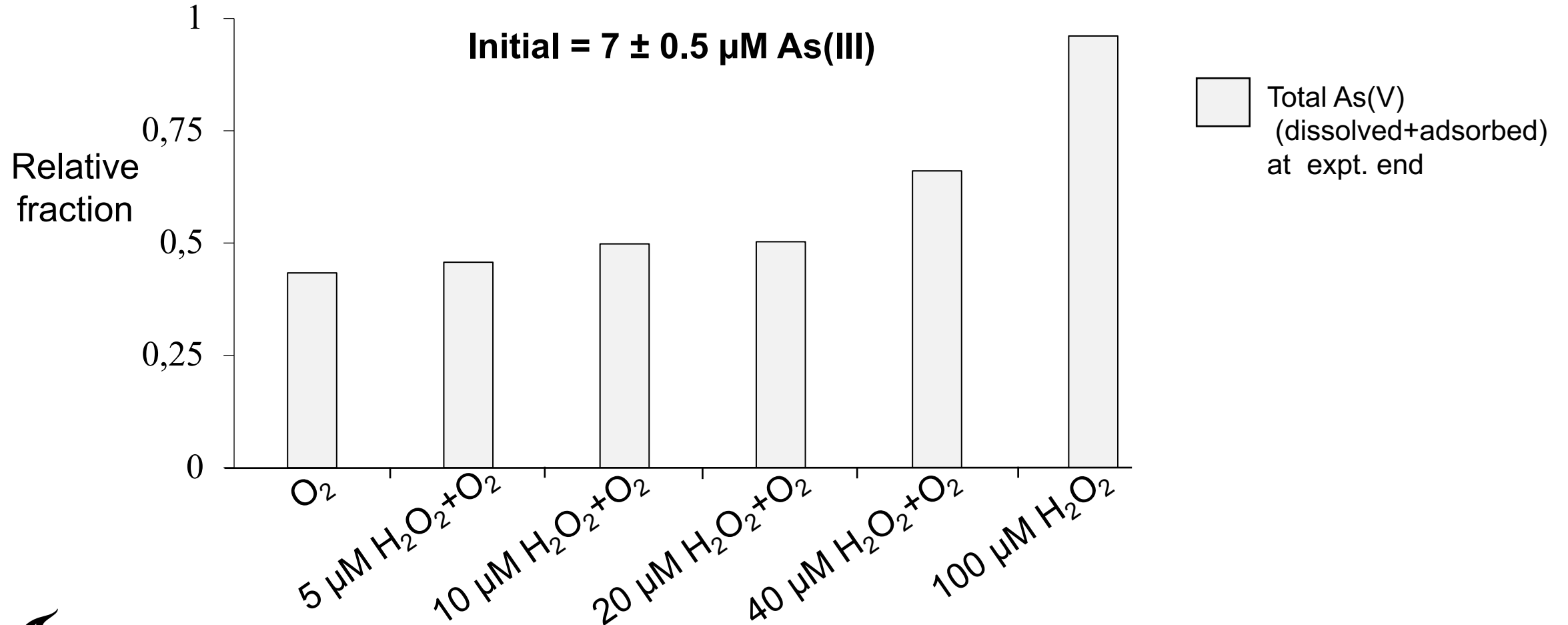
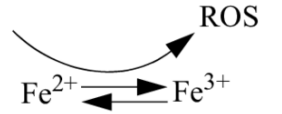
Fe(III) solids



Initial = $100 \pm 3 \mu\text{M Fe(II)}$

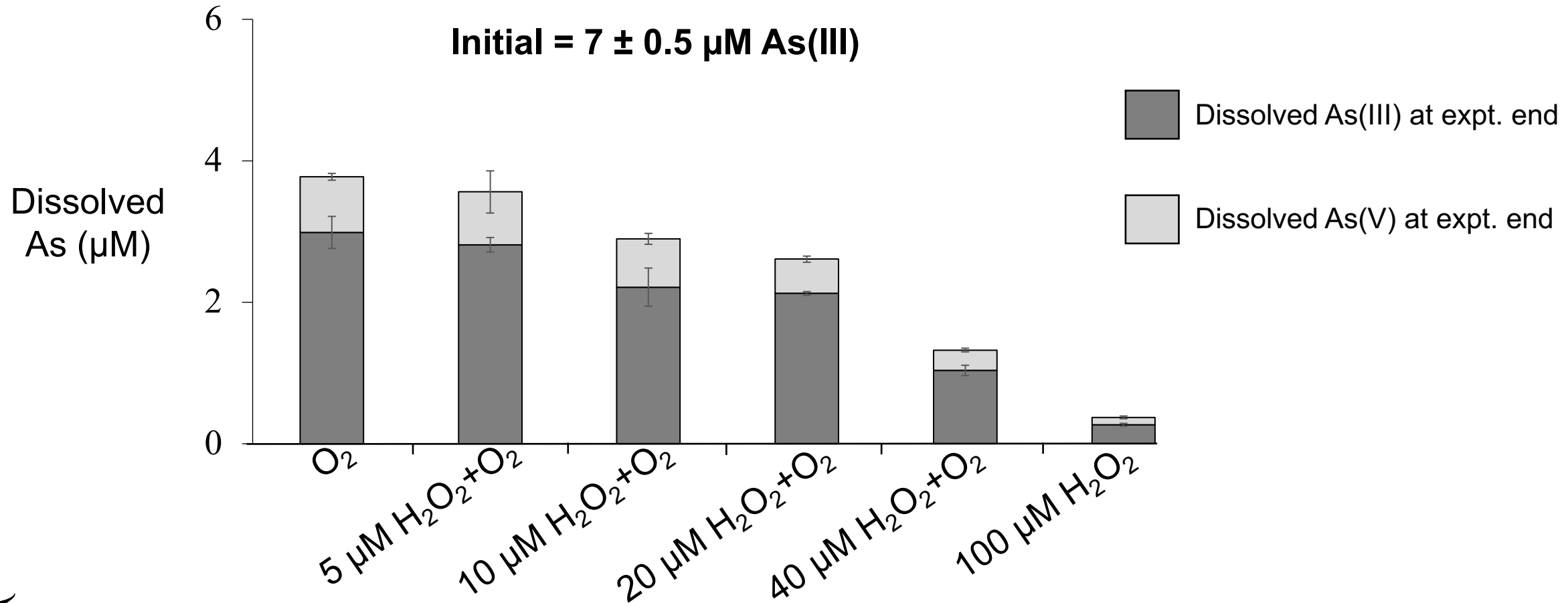


As(III) oxidation

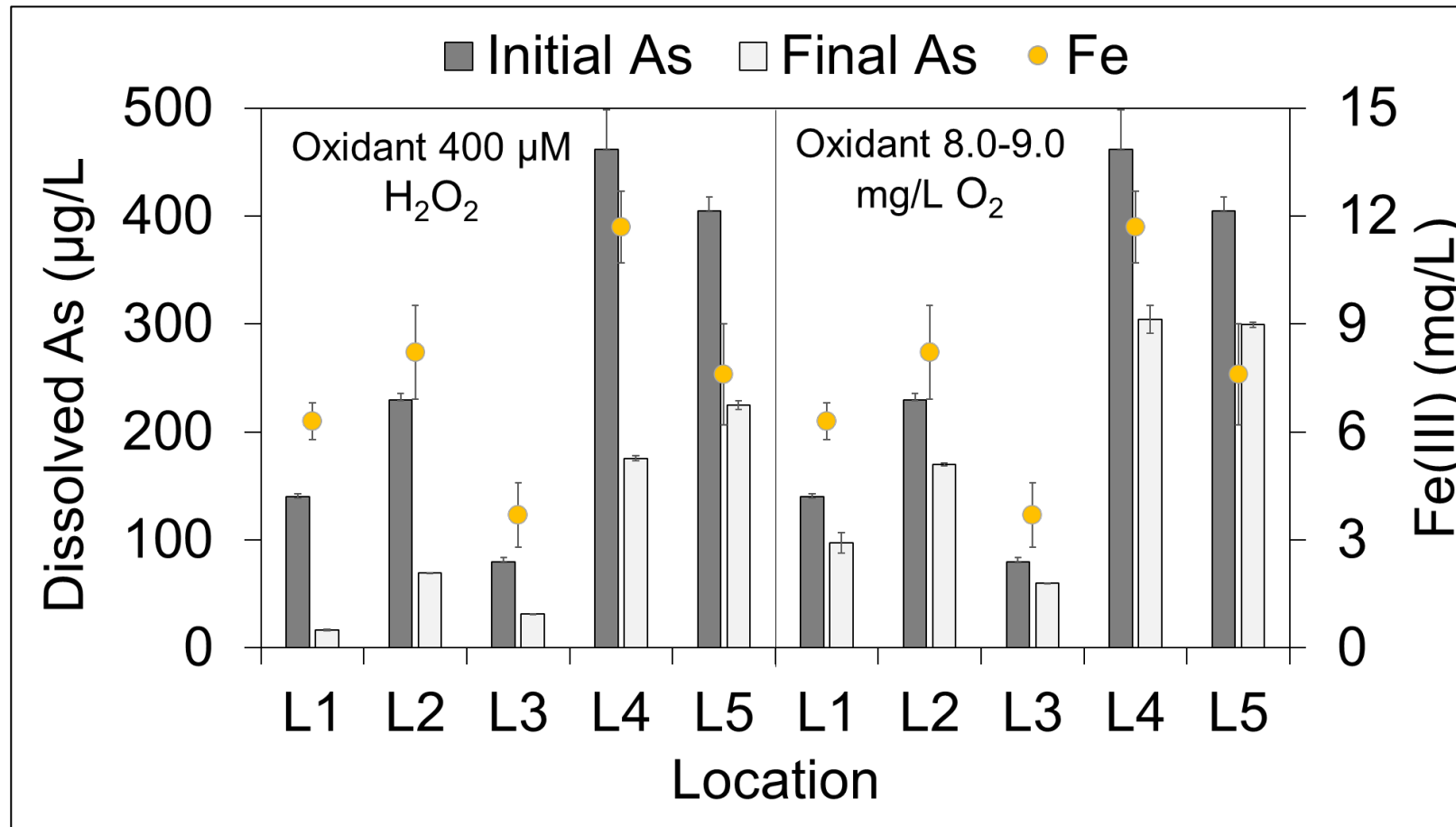




Arsenic uptake

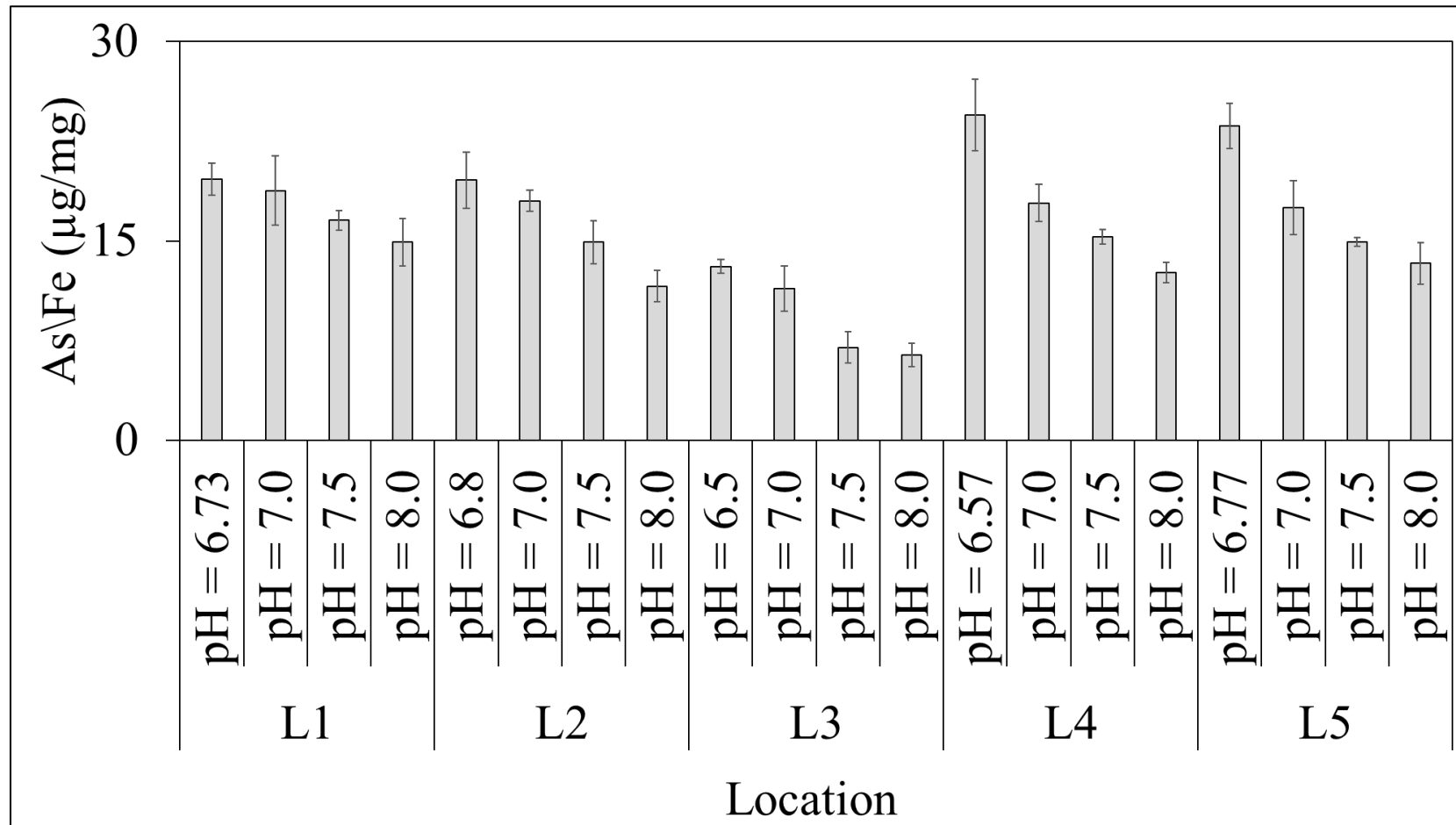


Natural groundwaters in Assam, India





Added pH advantage!



Take home message

Oxidising groundwater native-Fe(II) with H_2O_2 is advantageous for As(III) co-removal compared to O_2 due to:

- Poorly crystalline structure of Fe(III) solids
- More favourable stoichiometric yield of ROS
- pH advantage when aeration is avoided

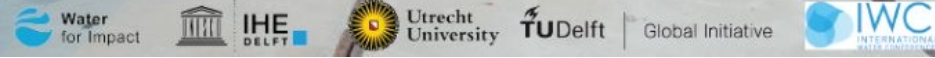
→ Results reproduceable in natural groundwater matrices.



Mrinal Roy
m.roy-1@tudelft.nl



Water Summit for Global Development 2022



Water for Impact

