

# CEE 680: Water Chemistry

Lecture #53

Redox Chemistry: Arsenic II, Geochemistry  
(Stumm & Morgan, Chapt.8 )

Benjamin; Chapter 9

# Arsenic Geology

- 20th in Abundance in Earth's Crust
- Typically Associated with Igneous or Sedimentary Rocks
  - Arsenic Concentrations Tend to be High in Igneous Rocks Containing Iron Oxides
- Often Associated with Sulfidic Ores

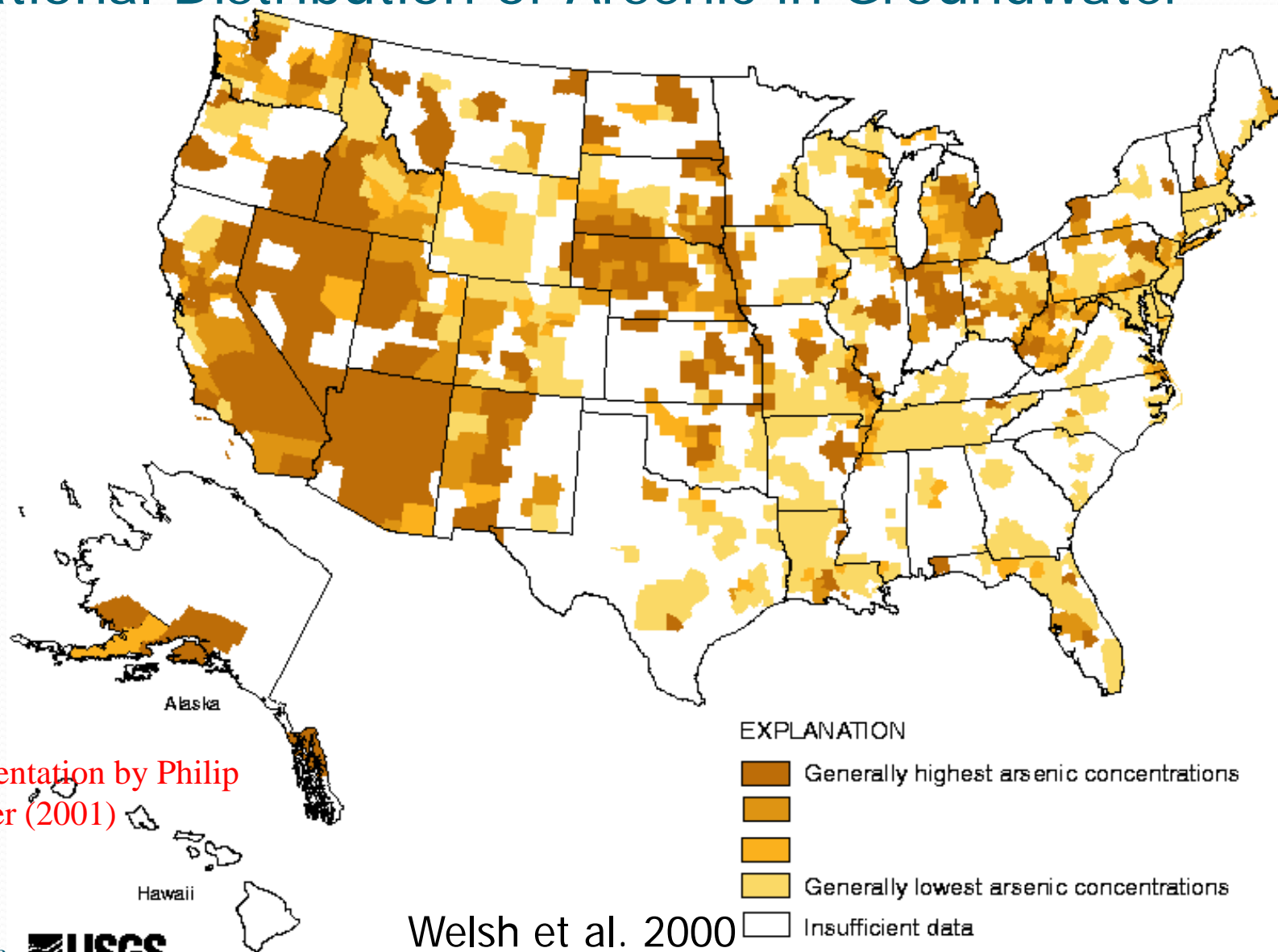
From presentation by Philip Brandhuber (2001)

# Geology (cont.)

- Approximately 245 Arsenic Bearing Minerals have been Identified
- Some Common Arsenic Bearing Minerals
  - Realgar ( $\text{AsS}$ )
  - Orpinent ( $\text{As}_2\text{O}_3$ )
  - Arsenopyrite ( $\text{FeAsS}$ )
  - Scorodite ( $\text{FeAsO}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ )

From presentation by Philip Brandhuber (2001)

# National Distribution of Arsenic in Groundwater



From presentation by Philip Brandhuber (2001)

Welsh et al. 2000

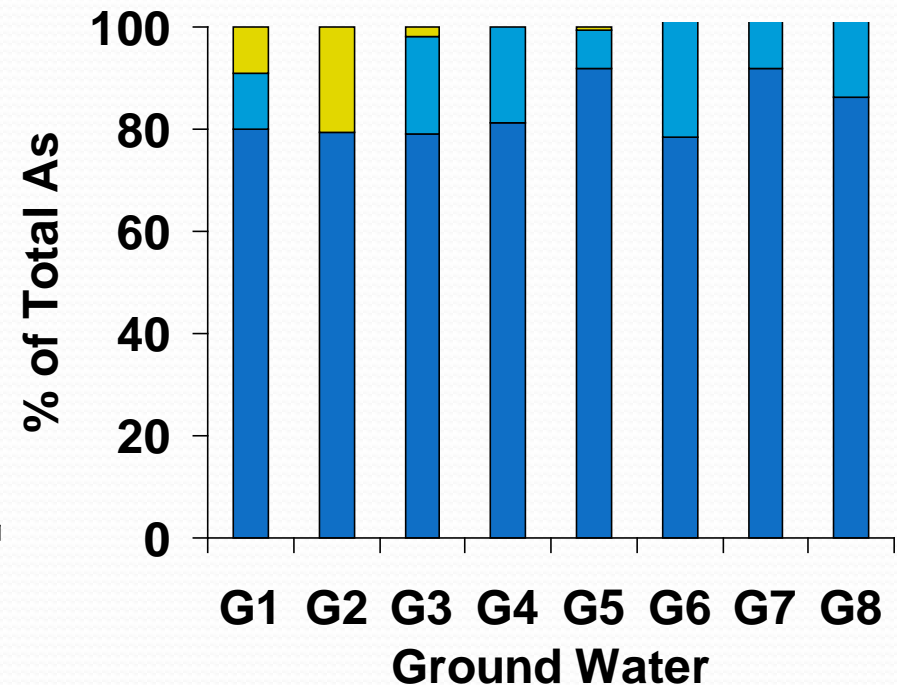
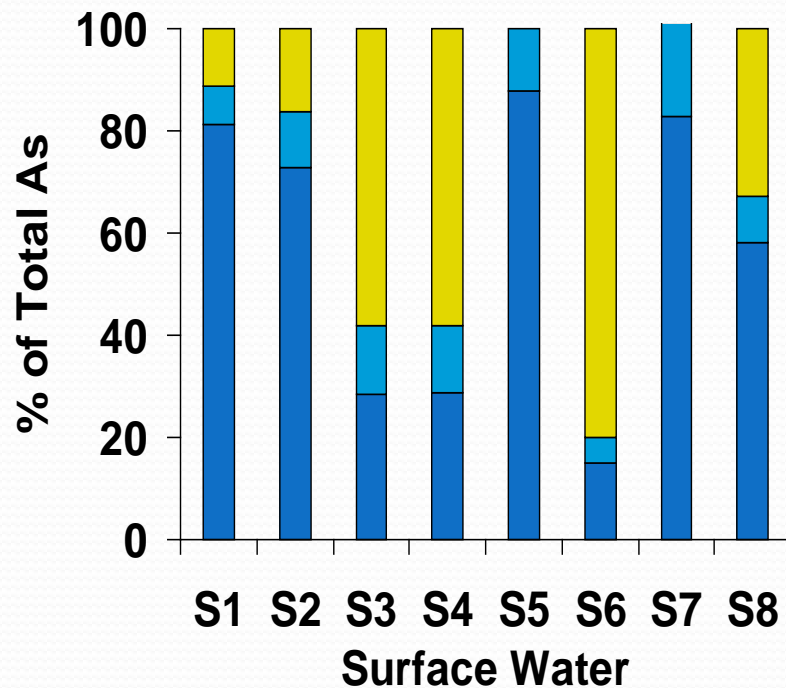
# Arsenic Mobility

- Theoretically As(III) tends to be more Mobile than As(V)
  - As(V) will Strongly Sorb to Iron Oxides
  - To a lesser Extent, As(V) will Sorb to Manganese Oxides
- However, As(V) Associated with Iron Oxides may be Transported (Colloidal As)
- Changes in Redox Conditions may Mobilize Arsenic

From presentation by Philip Brandhuber (2001)

# Arsenic Size Distribution

■ Size < 3K Dalton ■ 0.45u > Size > 3K Dalton ■ Size > 0.45u



From presentation by Philip Brandhuber (2001)  
Reference: Brandhuber and Amy 1998

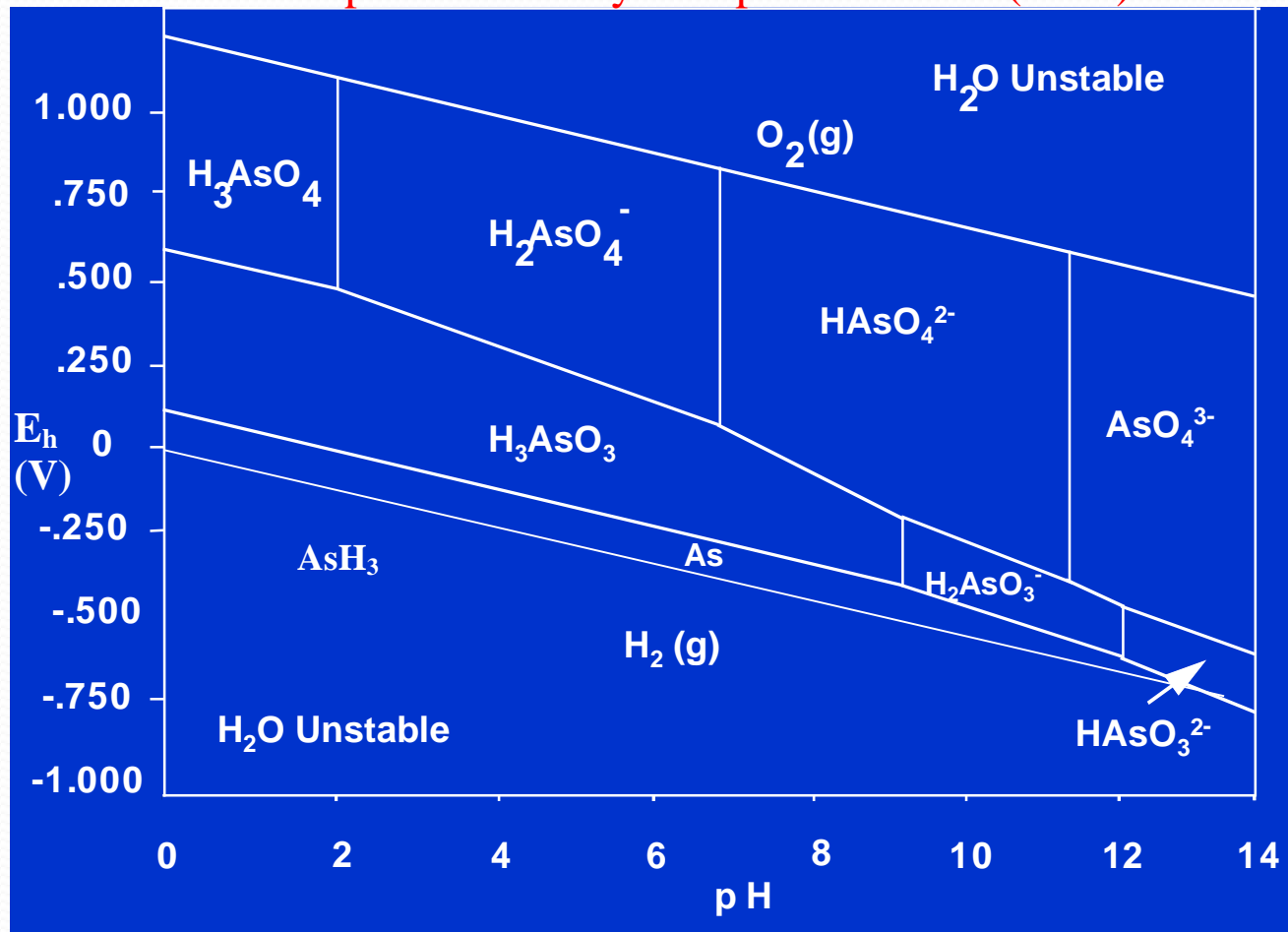
# Equilibrium constants used in the computer modeling

Acid-Base Reactions	log K
$\text{AsO}_4^{3-} + \text{H}^+ = \text{HAsO}_4^{2-}$	11.60
$\text{AsO}_4^{3-} + 2\text{H}^+ = \text{H}_2\text{AsO}_4^-$	18.35
$\text{AsO}_4^{3-} + 3\text{H}^+ = \text{H}_3\text{AsO}_4$	20.60
$\text{AsO}_3^{3-} + \text{H}^+ = \text{HAsO}_3^{2-}$	13.41
$\text{AsO}_3^{3-} + 2\text{H}^+ = \text{H}_2\text{AsO}_3^-$	25.52
$\text{AsO}_3^{3-} + 3\text{H}^+ = \text{H}_3\text{AsO}_3$	34.74
Surface Reactions (Intrinsic Adsorption Constants)	log K <sup>int</sup>
$\equiv\text{Fe}^{\text{w},\text{s}}\text{OH} + \text{H}^+ = \equiv\text{Fe}^{\text{w},\text{s}}\text{OH}_2^+$	7.29
$\equiv\text{Fe}^{\text{w},\text{s}}\text{OH} = \equiv\text{Fe}^{\text{w},\text{s}}\text{O}^- + \text{H}^+$	-8.93
$\equiv\text{Fe}^{\text{w}}\text{OH} + \text{Ca}^{2+} = \equiv\text{Fe}^{\text{w}}\text{OCa}^+ + \text{H}^+$	-5.85
$\equiv\text{Fe}^{\text{s}}\text{OH} + \text{Ca}^{2+} = \equiv\text{Fe}^{\text{s}}\text{OHCa}^{2+}$	4.97
$\equiv\text{Fe}^{\text{w},\text{s}}\text{OH} + \text{SO}_4^{2-} + \text{H}^+ = \equiv\text{Fe}^{\text{w},\text{s}}\text{SO}_4^- + \text{H}_2\text{O}$	7.78
$\equiv\text{Fe}^{\text{w},\text{s}}\text{OH} + \text{SO}_4^{2-} = \equiv\text{Fe}^{\text{w},\text{s}}\text{OHSO}_4^{2-}$	0.79
$\equiv\text{Fe}^{\text{w},\text{s}}\text{OH} + \text{PO}_4^{3-} + 3\text{H}^+ = \equiv\text{Fe}^{\text{w},\text{s}}\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$	31.29
$\equiv\text{Fe}^{\text{w},\text{s}}\text{OH} + \text{PO}_4^{3-} + 2\text{H}^+ = \equiv\text{Fe}^{\text{w},\text{s}}\text{HPO}_4^- + \text{H}_2\text{O}$	25.39
$\equiv\text{Fe}^{\text{w},\text{s}}\text{OH} + \text{PO}_4^{3-} + \text{H}^+ = \equiv\text{Fe}^{\text{w},\text{s}}\text{PO}_4^{2-}$	17.72
$\equiv\text{Fe}^{\text{w},\text{s}}\text{OH} + \text{AsO}_4^{3-} + 3\text{H}^+ = \equiv\text{Fe}^{\text{w},\text{s}}\text{H}_2\text{AsO}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$	29.31
$\equiv\text{Fe}^{\text{w},\text{s}}\text{OH} + \text{AsO}_4^{3-} + 2\text{H}^+ = \equiv\text{Fe}^{\text{w},\text{s}}\text{HASO}_4^- + \text{H}_2\text{O}$	23.51
$\equiv\text{Fe}^{\text{w},\text{s}}\text{OH} + \text{AsO}_4^{3-} = \equiv\text{Fe}^{\text{w},\text{s}}\text{OHAsO}_4^{3-}$	10.58
$\equiv\text{Fe}^{\text{w},\text{s}}\text{OH} + \text{AsO}_3^{3-} + 3\text{H}^+ = \equiv\text{Fe}^{\text{w},\text{s}}\text{H}_2\text{AsO}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$	40.20

From: Hering &  
Elimelech, 1996;  
AWWARF Report

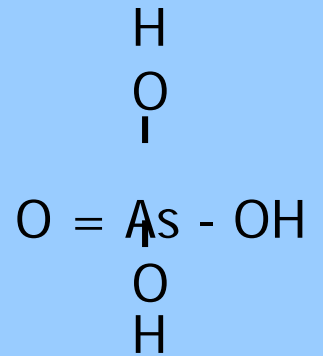
# Arsenic $E_h$ - pH Diagram in Pure Water

From presentation by Philip Brandhuber (2001)

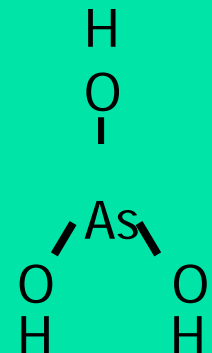


Reference: Ferguson and Garvis (1972)

Arsenate



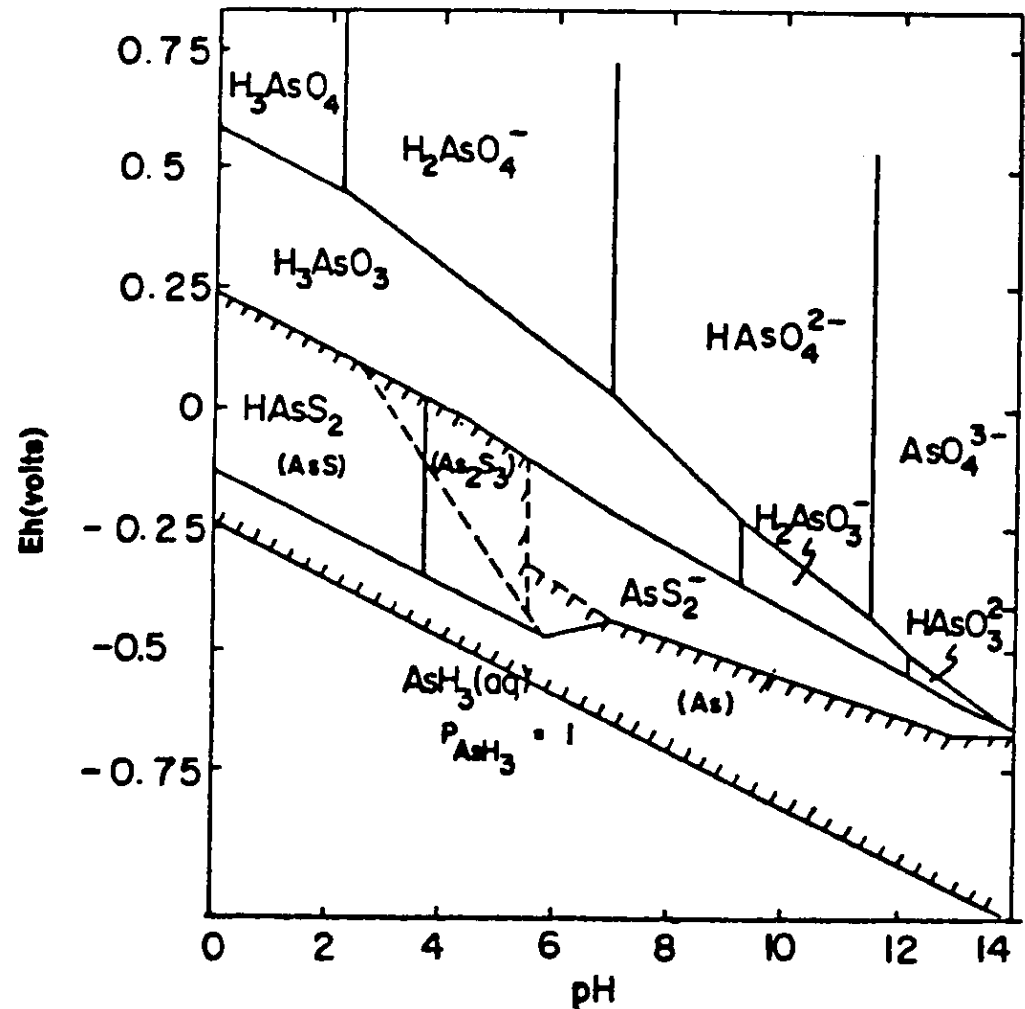
Arsenite





# As and S

- Ferguson & Gavis, 1972 [Wat. Res. 6:1259]
- $As_T = 10^{-5} \text{ M}$
- $S_T = 10^{-3} \text{ M}$
- Solids in ( )



From: Evangelou, 1998, Environmental Soil and Water Chemistry, Wiley Publ.

# Regulatory Dates I

- 1942, Public Health Service Establishes 50 ppb Standard
- 1975, EPA formalizes 50 ppb Standard
- 1989, EPA misses the First of Several Deadlines for Revising Rule
- June 22, 2000, EPA Proposes MCL of 5 ppb
- January 22, 2001, EPA Publishes Final Rule, MCL of 10 ppb

From presentation by Philip Brandhuber (2001)

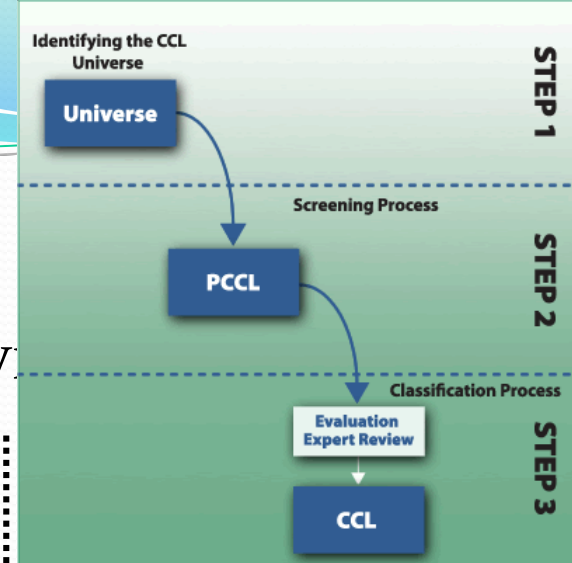
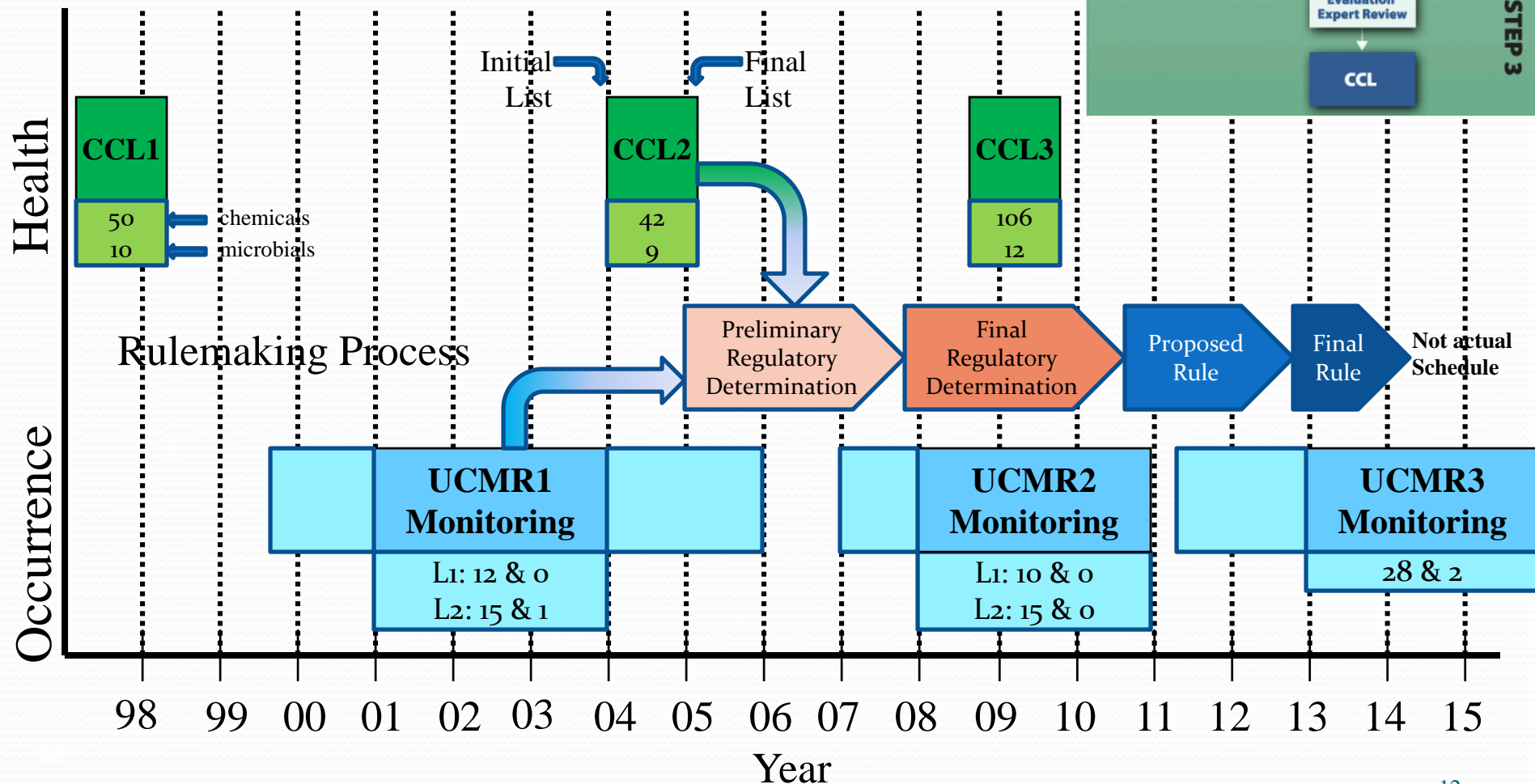
# Regulatory Dates II

- March 20, 2001, EPA Announces it will “Reassess” Costs and Scientific Issues, Delay Rule 60 Days
- April 23, 2001, EPA Announces Additional Delay of Nine Months
- May 22, 2001, EPA Announces Delay Until February 22, 2002
- July 19, 2001, EPA Request Comment on MCL’s of 20, 5 and 3 as Alternative to 10 ppb
- October 31, 2001, EPA announces that As standard will be 10 ppb (effective 2006?)

From presentations by Brandhuber (2001) & Kempic (2001)

# New regulated contaminants

- UCMR: 12 months of sampling within w

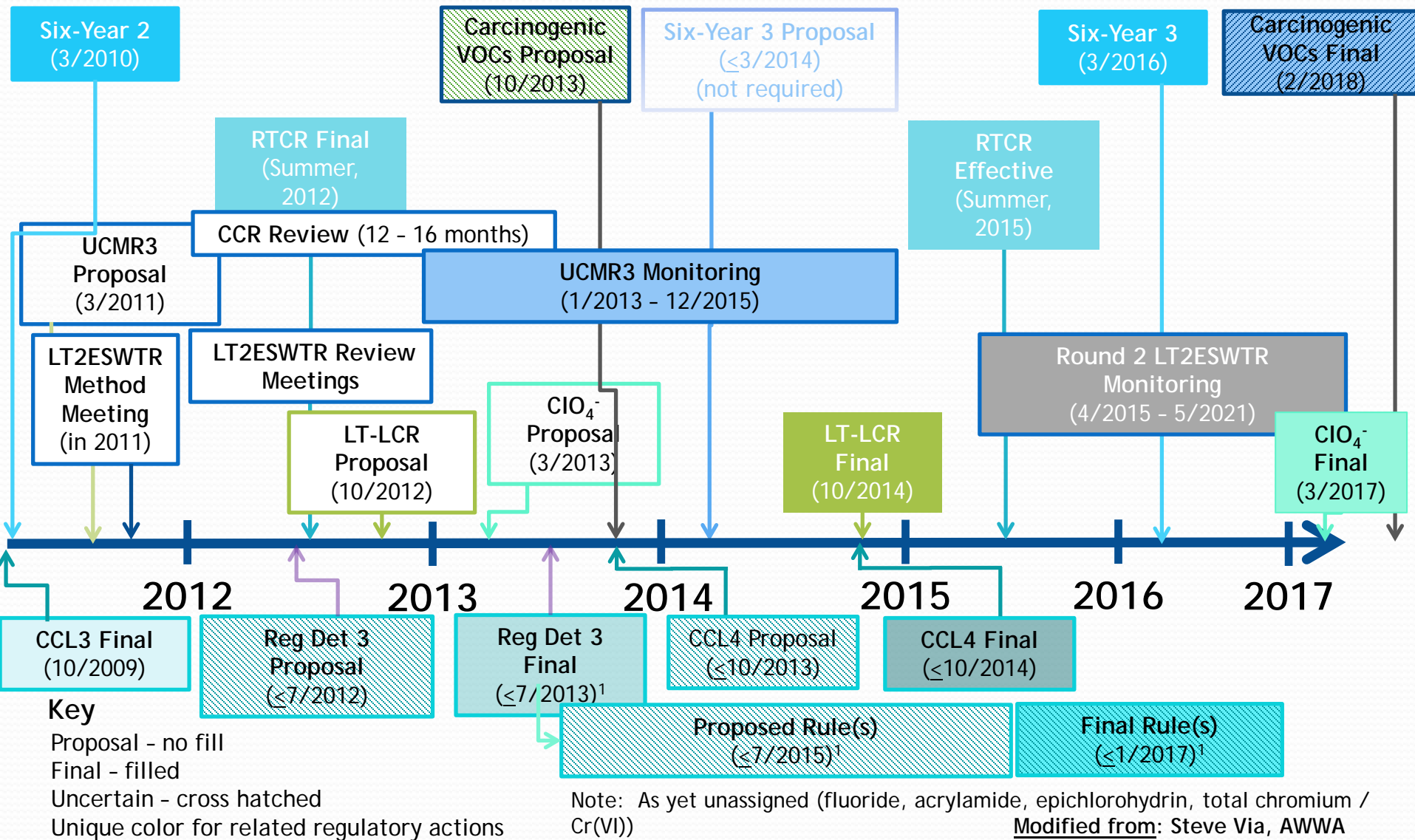


# Other new or revised rules expected

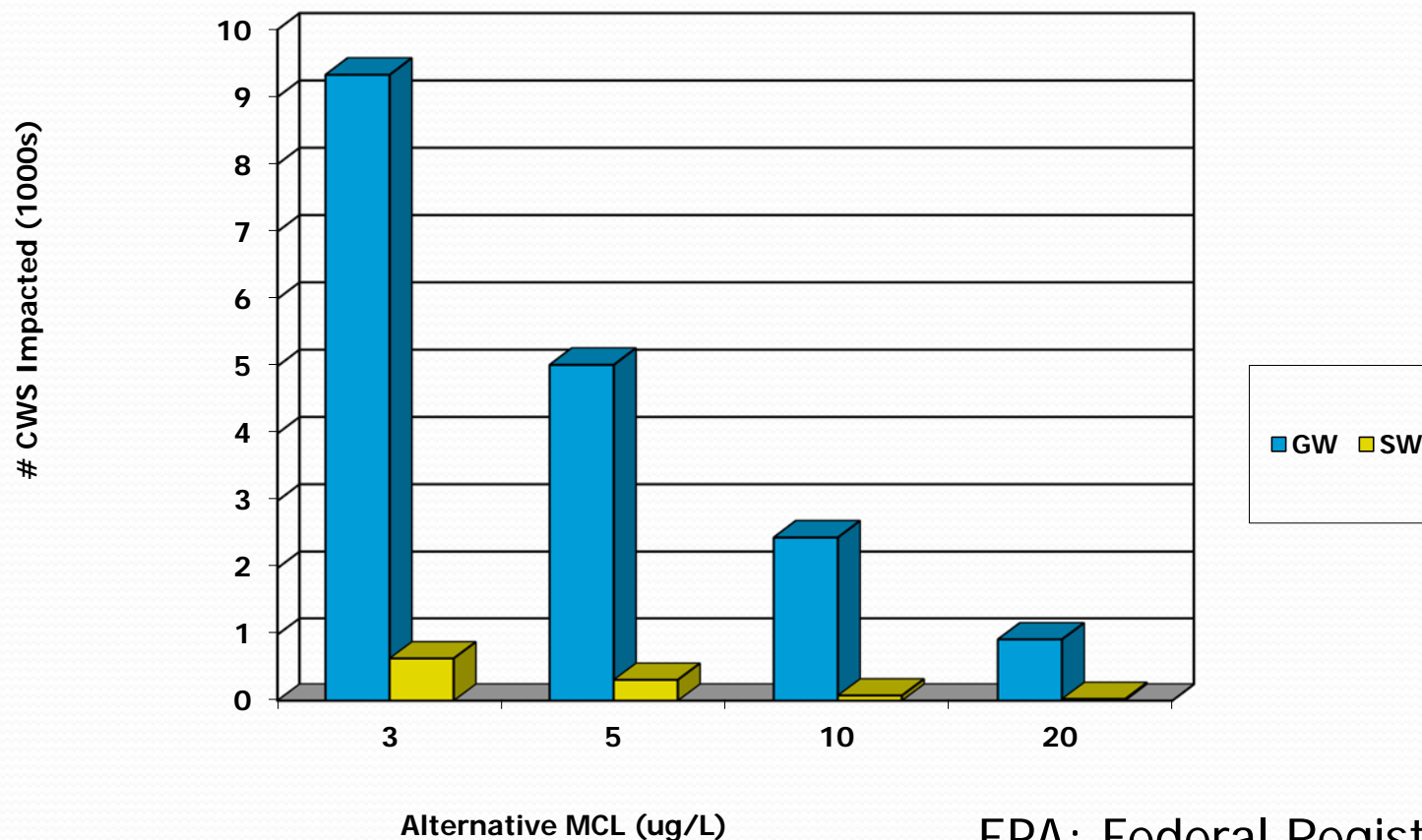
- Revised TCR
  - *E. coli* in; fecal coliforms out <5% positive for TC as before
  - Published: Feb 13, 2013 with Apr 1, 2016 effective date
    - [http://water.epa.gov/lawsregs/rulesregs/sdwa/tcr/regulation\\_revisions.cfm](http://water.epa.gov/lawsregs/rulesregs/sdwa/tcr/regulation_revisions.cfm)
- Revised Pb/Cu Rule
  - New site selection criteria & sampling procedures
    - no flushing or removal or aerators
  - Same 0.015 mg/L & 1.3 mg/L action levels (in 10% of samples)
- Perchlorate ( $\text{ClO}_4^-$ )
  - Peer review in 1/2017; Proposed rule is delayed
    - States: MA @ 2µg/L; CA @ 6µg/L; others advisory @ 1-18µg/L
- Chlorate ( $\text{ClO}_3^-$ )
  - Could be a problem for on-site hypochlorite generation (Stanford, 2014)
- Hexavalent Chromium
  - Currently regulated as total Cr
  - Likely carcinogen: Final health assessment: end of 2011
  - Late addition to UCMR 3 (2013-2015)

**Revised LCR:  
not before 2020**

# A “simple” view of what’s happening



# Impact to Utilities, Alternative MCL's



From presentation by Philip Brandhuber (2001)

EPA: Federal Register  
65(121):38888

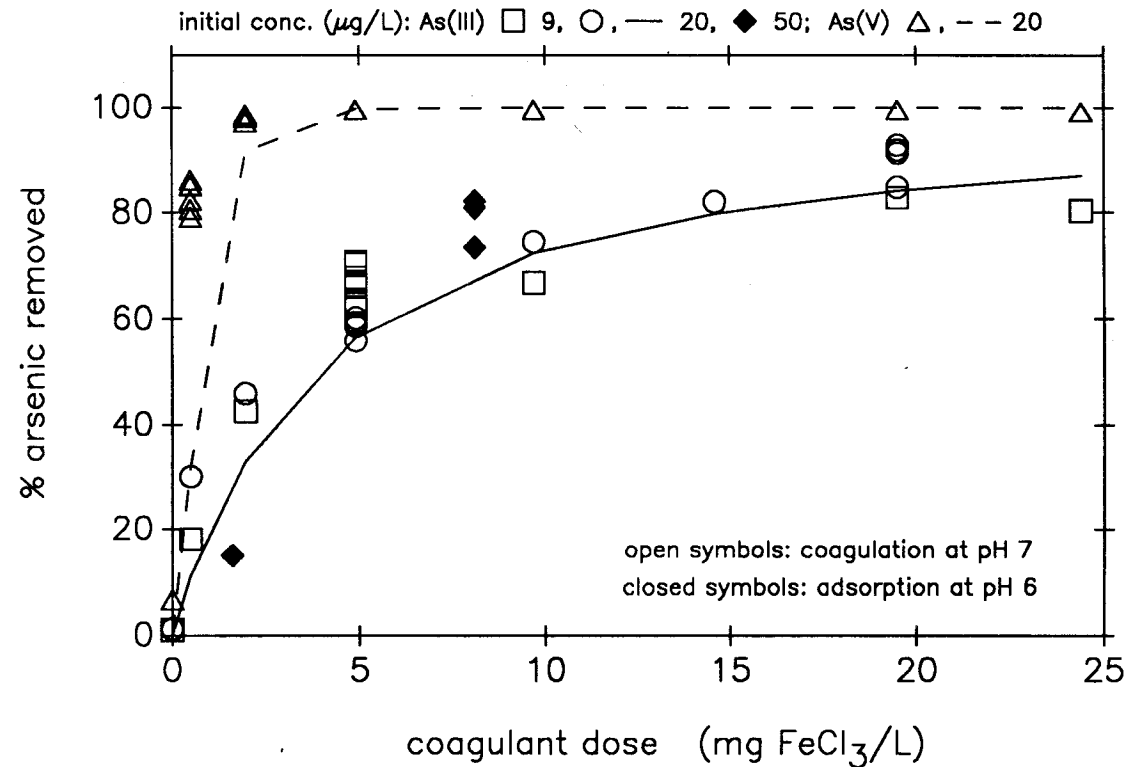
- Key Features of Arsenic's Chemistry in Water
  - Present in two Oxidation States
  - Behaves as an Acid
- Arsenate (As(V))
  - $\text{H}_3\text{AsO}_4 \Rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{AsO}_4^- \Rightarrow \text{HAsO}_4^{2-} \Rightarrow \text{AsO}_4^{3-}$
- Arsenite (As(III))
  - $\text{H}_3\text{AsO}_3 \Rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{AsO}_3^- \Rightarrow \text{HAsO}_3^{2-}$

From presentation by Philip Brandhuber (2001)



# Coagulation

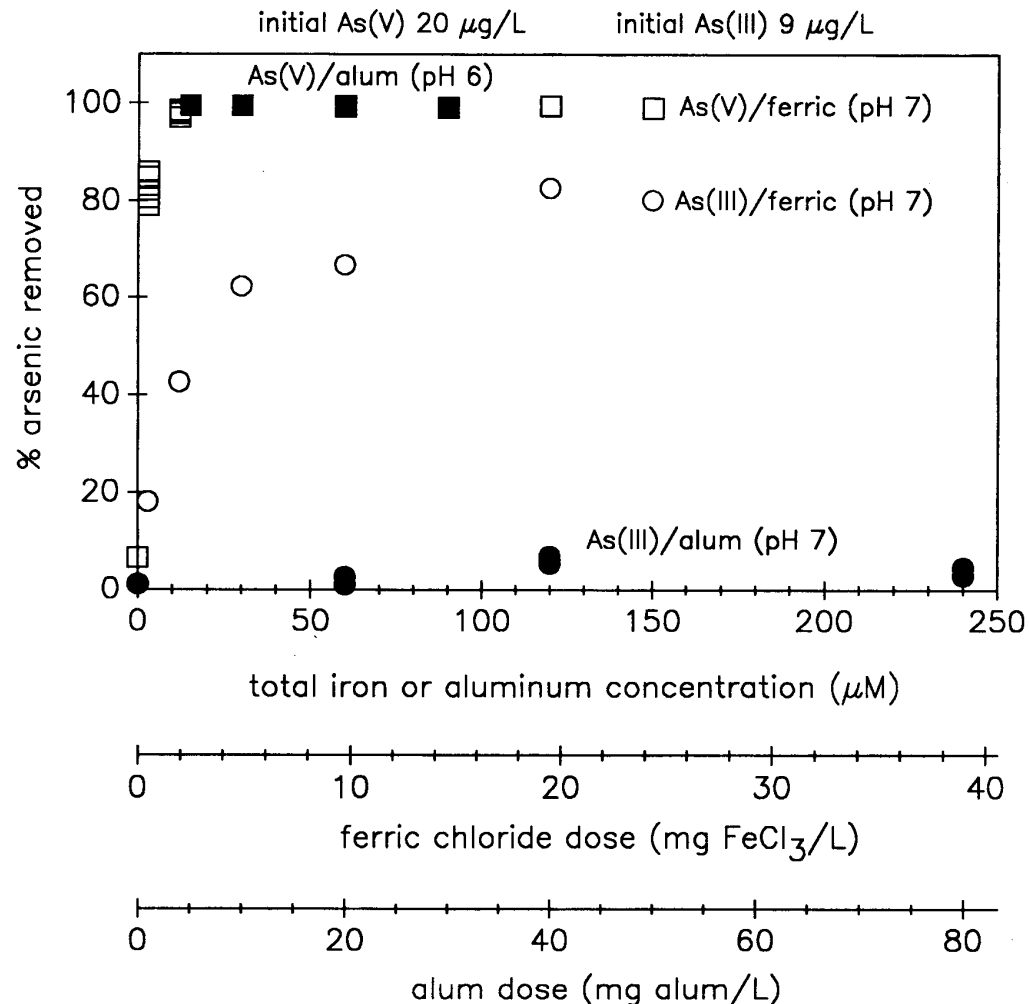
- As(V) is much better removed than As(III)



From: Hering &  
Elimelech, 1996;  
AWWARF Report

# Coagulation

- Alum vs Ferric
  - Fe(III) is clearly better
  - Why?



From: Hering &  
Elimelech, 1996;  
AWWARF Report

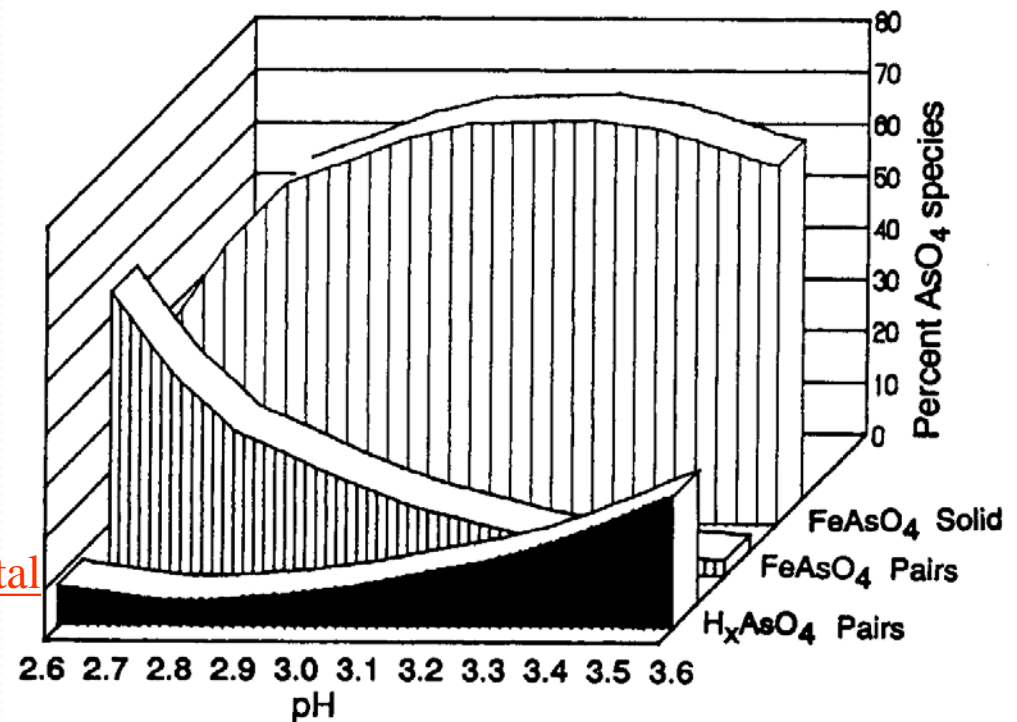
- Oxidize
  - -  $\text{Cl}_2$  -  $\text{MnO}_4^-$  -  $\text{O}_3$
- Treat
  - - RO/NF - Coagulation/MF - Activated Alumina - Ion Exchange - Greensand - Iron media (GFH)
- Dispose of Residual
  - - POTW - Dewater - Landfill

From presentation by Philip Brandhuber (2001)

# Ferrous Arsenite

- Initial Arsenite:Fe ratio of 1:1
  - From GEO-CHEM-PC

From: Evangelou, 1998, Environmental Soil and Water Chemistry, Wiley Publ.



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- To next lecture

DAR