

# Kinetics and mechanistic aspects of As(III) oxidation by aqueous chlorine, chloramines, and ozone: Relevance to drinking water treatment

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**Abstract:** Kinetics and mechanisms of As(III) oxidation by free available chlorine (FAC-the sum of HOCl and OCl<sup>-</sup>), ozone (O<sub>3</sub>), and monochloramine (NH<sub>2</sub>Cl) were investigated in buffered reagent solutions. Each reaction was found to be first order in oxidant and in As(III), with 1:1 stoichiometry. FAC-As(III) and O<sub>3</sub>-As(III) reactions were extremely fast, with pH-dependent, apparent second-order rate constants,  $k''_{app}$ , of  $2.6 (\pm 0.1) \times 10^5 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$  and  $1.5 (\pm 0.1) \times 10^6 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$  at pH 7, whereas the NH<sub>2</sub>Cl-As(III) reaction was relatively slow ( $k''_{app} = 4.3 (\pm 1.7) \times 10^{-1} \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$  at pH 7). Experiments conducted in real water samples spiked with 50 µg/L As(III) ( $6.7 \times 10^{-7} \text{ M}$ ) showed that a 0.1 mg/L Cl<sub>2</sub> ( $1.4 \times 10^{-6} \text{ M}$ ) dose as FAC was sufficient to achieve depletion of As(III) to <1 µg/L As(III) within 10 s of oxidant addition to waters containing negligible NH<sub>3</sub> concentrations and DOC concentrations <2 mg-C/L. Even in a water containing 1 mg-N/L ( $7.1 \times 10^{-5} \text{ M}$ ) as NH<sub>3</sub>, >75% As(III) oxidation could be achieved within 10 s of dosing 1-2 mg/L Cl<sub>2</sub> ( $1.4\text{-}2.8 \times 10^{-5} \text{ M}$ ) as FAC. As(III) residuals remaining in NH<sub>3</sub>-containing waters 10 s after dosing FAC were slowly oxidized ( $t_{1/2} \geq 4 \text{ h}$ ) in the presence of NH<sub>2</sub>Cl formed by the FAC-NH<sub>3</sub> reaction. Ozonation was sufficient to yield >99% depletion of 50 µg/L As(III) within 10 s of dosing 0.25 mg/L O<sub>3</sub> ( $5.2 \times 10^{-6} \text{ M}$ ) to real waters containing <2 mg-C/L of DOC, while 0.8 mg/L O<sub>3</sub> ( $1.7 \times 10^{-5} \text{ M}$ ) was sufficient for a water containing 5.4 mg-C/L of DOC. NH<sub>3</sub> had negligible effect on the efficiency of As(III) oxidation by O<sub>3</sub>, due to the slow kinetics of the O<sub>3</sub>-NH<sub>3</sub> reaction at circumneutral pH. Time-resolved measurements of As(III) loss during chlorination. © 2006 American Chemical Society.

**Index Keywords:** Concentration (process); Oxidation; Ozone; pH effects; Reaction kinetics; Stoichiometry; Water treatment; Buffered reagent solutions; DOC concentrations; Time resolved measurements; Arsenic; ammonia; arsenic; chloramine derivative; chlorine; drinking water; ozone; Arsenic; Concentration (process); Oxidation; Ozone; pH effects; Reaction kinetics; Stoichiometry; Water treatment; arsenic; chlorine; drinking water; oxidation; ozone; water treatment; aqueous solution; article; chlorination; concentration (parameters); kinetics; molecular model; oxidation; ozonation; pH measurement; stoichiometry; water treatment; Ammonia; Arsenic; Cations; Chloramines; Chlorine; Hydrogen-Ion Concentration; Kinetics; Oxidation-Reduction; Ozone; Water Purification; Water Supply

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