

Article

Arsenic in Petroleum-Contaminated Groundwater Near Bemidji, Minnesota Is Predicted to Persist for Centuries

Brady A. Ziegler ^{1,5}, G.-H. Crystal Ng ^{2,3}, Isabelle M. Cozzarelli ⁴, Aubrey J. Dunshee ² and Madeline E. Schreiber ^{5,*}

¹ Department of Geosciences, Trinity University; bziegler@trinity.edu

² Department of Earth & Environmental Sciences, University of Minnesota; gcng@umn.edu (G.-H.C.N.); duns0034@umn.edu (A.J.D.)

³ Saint Anthony Falls Laboratory, University of Minnesota

⁴ U.S. Geological Survey; icozzare@usgs.gov

⁵ Department of Geosciences, Virginia Tech

* Correspondence: mschreib@vt.edu; Tel.: +011-540-231-6521

Supplementary Materials

Table S1. Physical and chemical properties of bulk oil. Modified from Table 3 in [28].

Parameter	Value
Bulk oil	
Density (g/cm ³)	0.854
Initial total mass (g/m of aquifer thickness)	7.77 ×10 ⁶
BEX (mass fraction of initial oil)	0.010
Toluene (mass fraction of initial oil)	0.0035
NVDOC (mass fraction of initial oil)	0.40
Short-chain n-alkanes (mass fraction of initial oil)	0.074
Long-chain n-alkanes (mass fraction of initial oil)	0.1

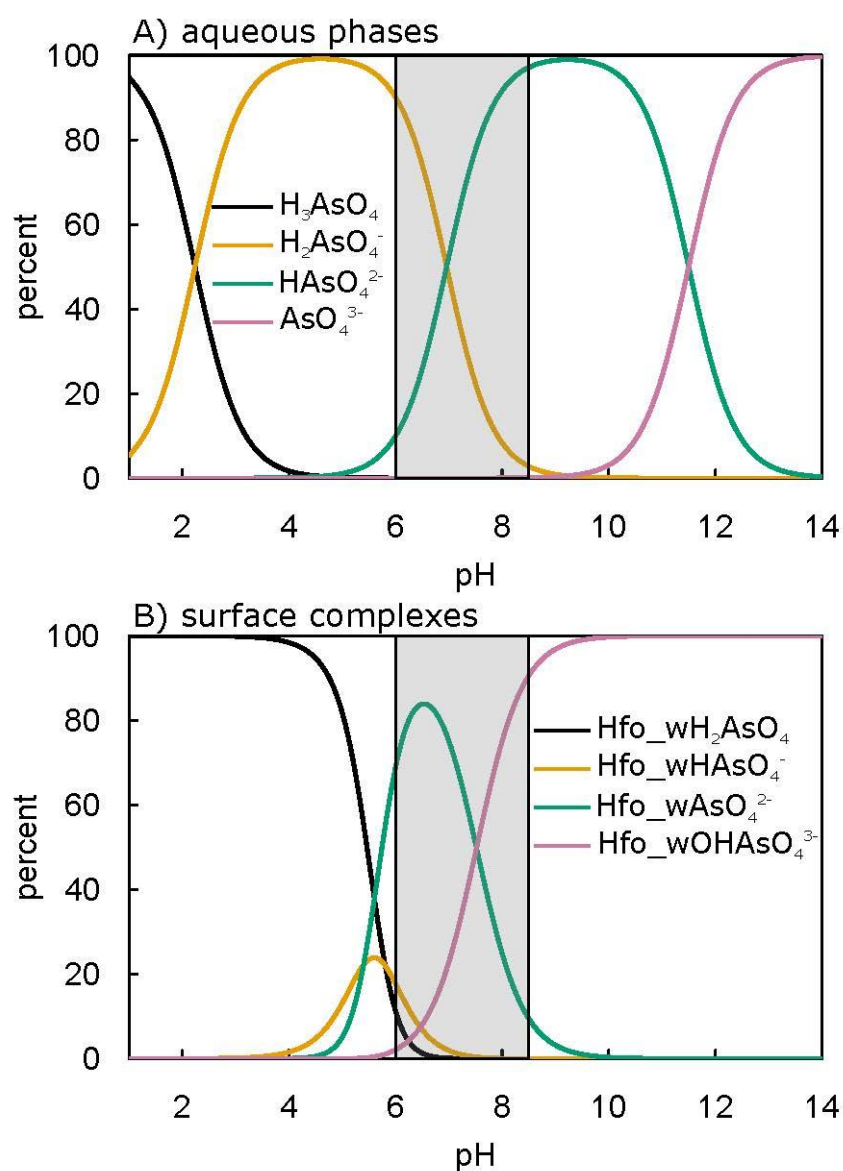


Figure S1. Generalized relative abundances of aqueous As(V) species (top) and As(V) surface complexes on $\text{Fe}(\text{OH})_3$ (bottom). Aqueous species are determined from acid dissociation constants in Table 1. Surface species are determined from intrinsic complexation constants in Table 1. Modeled As(V) species are triprotic (black; $\text{H}_3\text{AsO}_4/\text{Hfo_wH}_2\text{AsO}_4$), diprotic (gold; $\text{H}_2\text{AsO}_4^-/\text{Hfo_wHAsO}_4^-$), monoprotic (green; $\text{HAsO}_4^{2-}/\text{Hfo_wAsO}_4^{2-}$), and unprotonated (pink; $\text{AsO}_4^{3-}/\text{Hfo_wOHAsO}_4^{3-}$). The monoprotic surface species (green) is omitted from [59]. The gray box indicates the pH range of most groundwaters (6–8.5).