

Redox Behavior of Chromium in the Reduction, Coagulation, and Biotic Filtration (RCbF) Drinking Water Treatment—A Pilot Study

Daniel Mahringer ^{1,*}, Sami S. Zerelli ^{1,2} and Aki S. Ruhl ^{1,3}

¹ German Environment Agency (UBA), Section II 3.3, Schichauweg 58, 12307 Berlin, Germany

² Gesellschaft zur Förderung der Naturwissenschaftlich-Technischen Forschung, Volmerstr. 7B, 12489 Berlin, Germany

³ Water Treatment, Technische Universität Berlin, Faculty III – Process Sciences, Sekr. KF4, Straße des 17. Juni 135, 10623 Berlin, Germany

* Correspondence: daniel.mahringer@uba.de; Tel.: +49-30-8903-4184

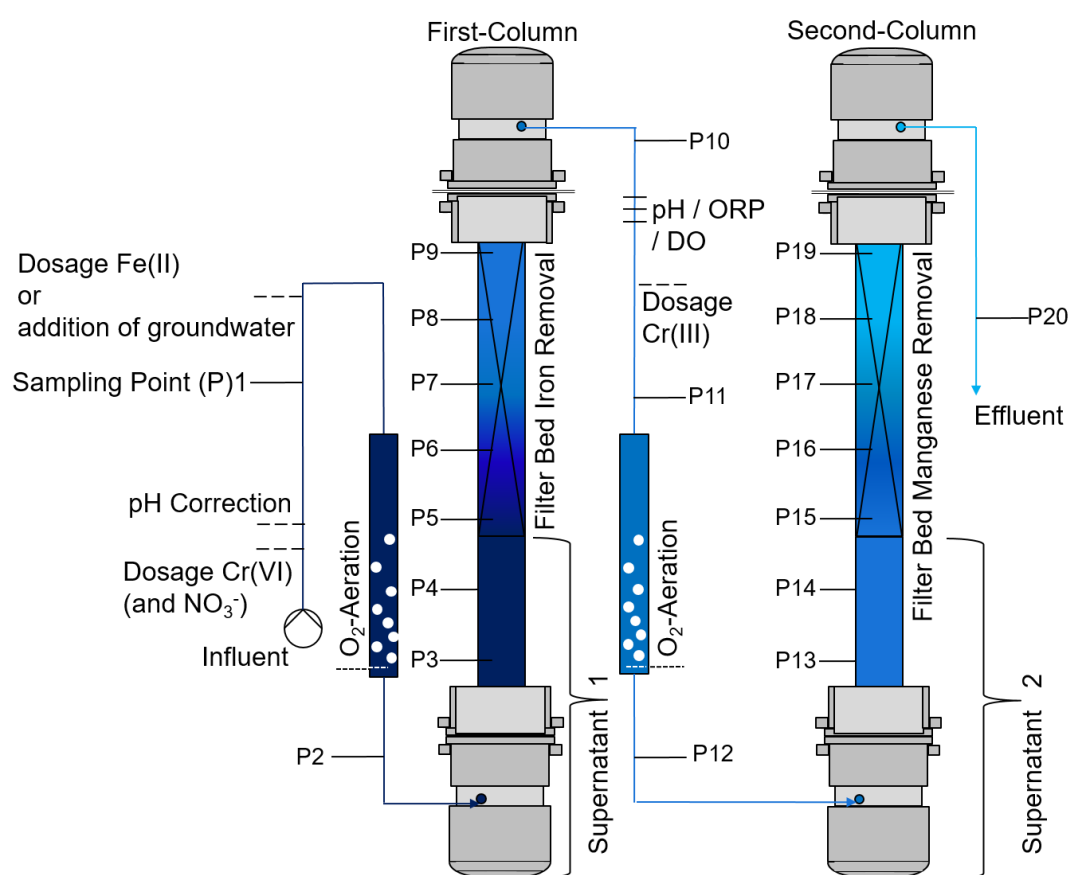


Figure S1. Simplified scheme of the pilot plant at technical scale.

Table S1. Composition of drinking water (groundwater), which was used as test water.

Parameter	Value	Unit
Calcium	185	mg l ⁻¹
Magnesium	18.2	mg l ⁻¹
Iron	0.012	mg l ⁻¹
(Iron in groundwater)	ca. 2.4	mg l ⁻¹
Manganese	<0.003	mg l ⁻¹
(Manganese in groundwater)	ca. 0.5	mg l ⁻¹
Ammonium	<0.01	mg l ⁻¹
(Ammonium in groundwater)	ca. 0.5	mg l ⁻¹
Chloride	89.5	mg l ⁻¹
Sulphate	232	mg l ⁻¹
Nitrate	0.62	mg l ⁻¹
ortho-Phosphate	<0.02	mg l ⁻¹
Chromium	<0.0005	mg l ⁻¹
Turbidity	0.17	FNU
Spectral adsorption coefficient (SAK) 436	<0.1	l m ⁻¹
pH at 25 °C	7.3	-
Conductivity at 25 °C	1211	µS cm ⁻¹
Carbon dioxide	9	mg l ⁻¹
Acid capacity to pH 4.3	5.6	mmol l ⁻¹
Base capacity to pH 8.2	0.39	mmol l ⁻¹

For experiments with NO₃⁻ or O₂ dosage variation, Cr(VI) (12 µg l⁻¹) and subsequently Fe(II)

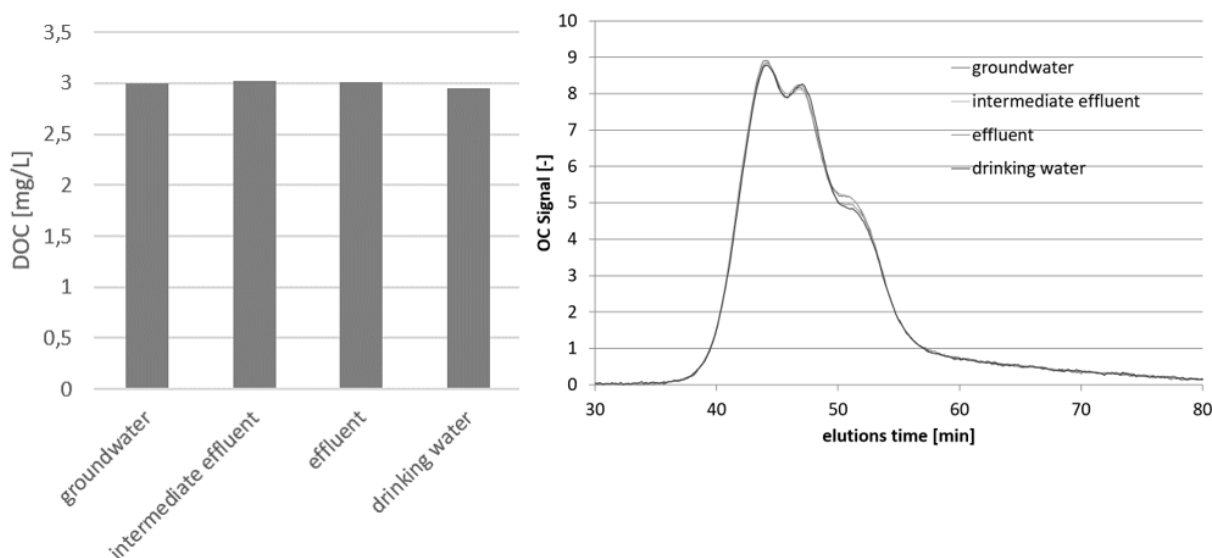


Figure S2. DOC development in pilot plant; left: total DOC; right: fractioned DOC with LC-OCD.