

RemovAs

Development of an Arsenic Removal Device to Treat Drinking Water using Locally-Sourced Materials and Appropriate Technology



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En collaboration avec San Diego University (USD)

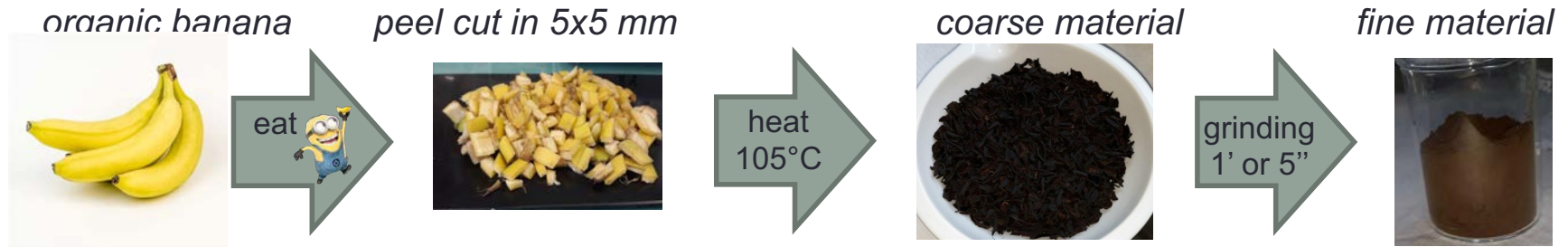


Objective:

Test banana peel as a sorbent material to remove arsenic from
polluted freshwater, in an ecofriendly and low cost process

Experimental methodology

1. Sorbent material preparation



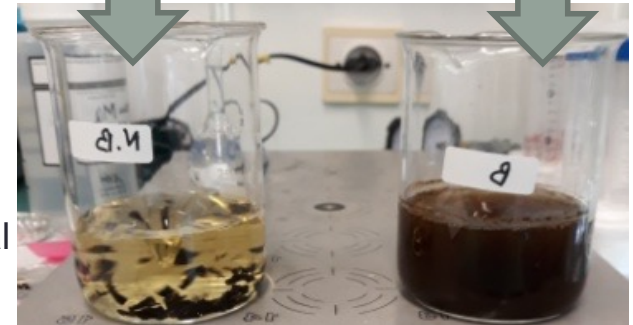
2. Sorbent material test

on arsenic removal from water



Liquid batch

1 L synthetic groundwater
+ 10 g material
+ 0.1 mg As



Flow-through

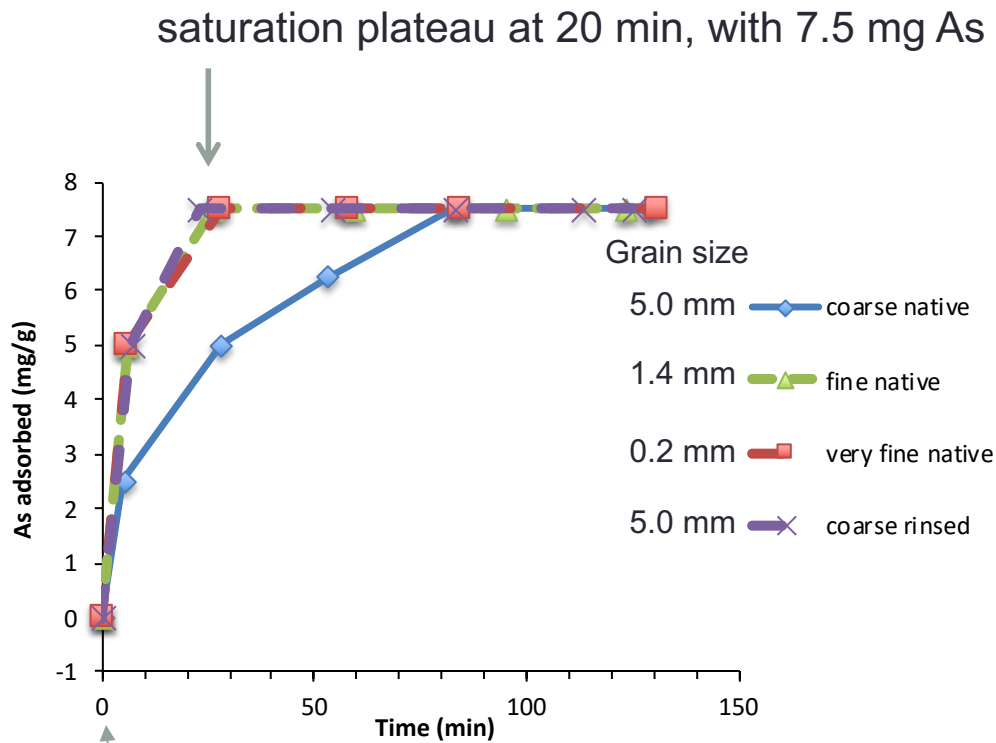


Studied parameters:

- material size?
coarse, fine, very fine grains
- material acid/base rinsing?
 H_2SO_4 / NaOH (0.4 M)?

Results

Liquid batch experiments – As removal by banana peels vs. time and material preparation



Time 0: 10 g banana peel + 0.1 mg As

- Fine vs. coarse: slower removal with coarse, but similar capacity
- Coarse rinsed vs. native: adsorption faster with rinsing, balancing size effect
- Fine vs. very fine: no effect

Conclusion

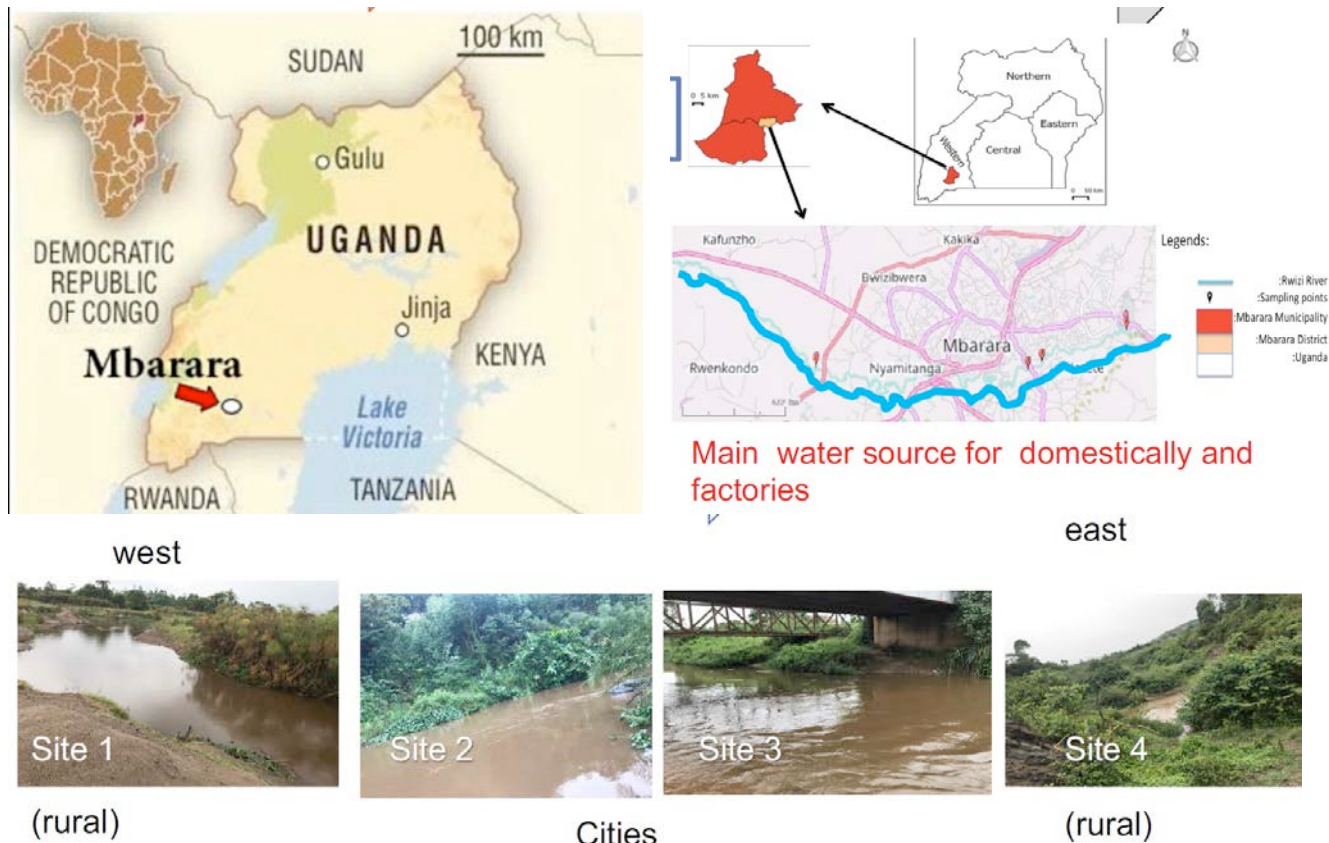
- Banana peel appears a promising sorbent material for As removal from groundwater.
- Sorption capacity = 7.5 mg As / g banana peel
- Grinding the material into smaller grain size tends to improve the removal kinetics, but not the capacity.
- Future works: Flow through experiment must find a compromise between the contact time with sorbent material and the flowrate.

Acknowledgements:

- ECCOREV federation
- Charifa Ismaila, Internship student from IUT Génie des Procédés, AMU

Suite du projet

- Poursuite de la collaboration avec l'UDS avec un cas d'étude en Ouganda avec le financement en 2019 par l'UDS d'un stage de 6 mois d'une étudiante de M2 AMU (marie SOANIRINA), pour l'étude sur place de la pollution d'une rivière (eau et sédiments)



- Projet mis actuellement en veille suite à la crise COVID