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1 **Effects of organic matter–goethite interactions on reactive transport**
2 **of nalidixic acid: column study and modeling**

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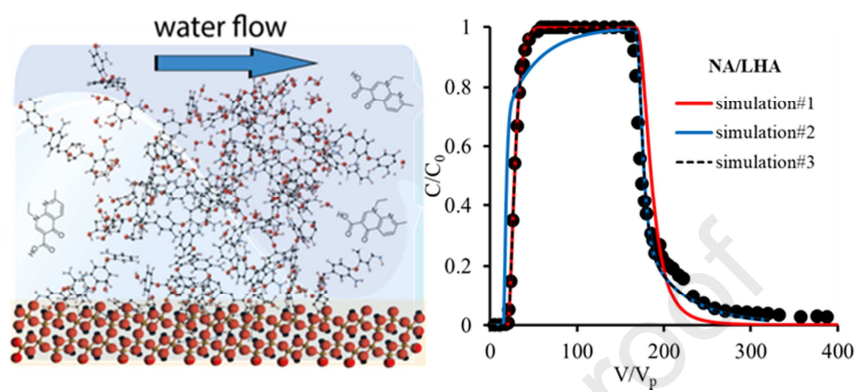
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Graphical Abstract

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28 **Abstract**

29 The fractionation of natural organic matter (NOM) and its impact on the binding of quinolones to
30 mineral surfaces and transport behaviour under flow-through conditions have been scarcely
31 investigated. In this study, the sorption and transport of a widely used quinolone antibiotic, Nalidixic
32 acid (NA), were investigated in goethite-coated sand (GCS) columns over a wide concentration range
33 (5 – 50 mg/L) of Leonardite humic acid (LHA), a representative NOM. Simultaneous injection of NA
34 and LHA in GCS columns mutually alter transport of each other, *i.e.* NA mobility and LHA molecular
35 fractionation. Preloading of GCS column with LHA dramatically facilitated the transport behaviour of
36 NA, where nonspecific interactions with LHA-covered goethite surfaces controlled NA mobility.
37 Simulations using a two-site nonequilibrium model showed that a modified sorption rate constant was
38 required to accurately describe the breakthrough curves of NA under these conditions. This altered
39 rate constant suggests that nonspecific interactions of NA on bound LHA may take place as an
40 additional binding mechanism affecting adsorption kinetics. NOM fractionation alters sorption
41 mechanisms and kinetics of quinolone antibiotics, which in turn affect their fractionation. These
42 results may have important implications for an accurate assessment of the fate of these types of
43 antibiotics in aquatic environments.

44 **Keywords:** Quinolones; Adsorption; Column; Reactive transport; Modeling.

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48 **1. Introduction**

49 Quinolone antibiotics are broad-spectra antimicrobial agents that are widely used in human and
50 veterinary medicine to treat and prevent infectious bacterial diseases (Oliphant and Green, 2002).
51 Due to their extensive uses and incomplete metabolisms *in vivo*, they can be disseminated into
52 terrestrial and aquatic environments at concentrations as high as several hundred ng per L
53 (Fatta-Kassinos et al., 2011). Adsorption to immobile soil/sediment minerals and/or mobile colloids
54 is one of the key processes governing the fate and mobility of quinolones in environment (Marsac et
55 al., 2016; Xu et al., 2017a; Yu et al., 2019). This process is strongly related to the nature and relative
56 abundance of mineral phases of common occurrence in the Earth's near-surface environment
57 (Cornell and Schwertmann, 2003). Among these reactive mineral surfaces, goethite (α -FeOOH) is the
58 most common and stable iron oxyhydroxide mineral with high specific surface area and high reactivity
59 (Liu et al., 2014), and generally found as coatings on less reactive soil particles, such as silica sand
60 (Stumm et al., 1992), in soils and sediments.

61 Quinolones binding on minerals can however be strongly influenced by Natural Organic Matter
62 (NOM) (Gu and Karthikeyan, 2008; Yan et al., 2012; Peng et al., 2015; Martínez-Mejía et al., 2017;
63 Qin et al., 2018; Cheng et al., 2018). Some studies have suggested that the presence of NOM can
64 provide additional sorption sites for quinolones due to hydrophobic interactions, π - π interactions,
65 ligand exchange, and hydrogen bonding between NOM and quinolones, thus promoting the
66 adsorption of quinolones (Peng et al., 2015; Martínez-Mejía et al., 2017; Qin et al., 2018). However,
67 other studies have reported that NOM will suppress quinolones binding because of the competition
68 for sorption sites on minerals (Cheng et al., 2018), or electrostatic repulsions between the coated

69 NOM and quinolones (Gu and Karthikeyan, 2008; Yan et al., 2012). Although NOM may interact
70 strongly with both minerals (Vindedahl et al., 2016) and antibiotics (Aristilde and Sposito, 2013;
71 Richter et al., 2009), little is known about these co-occurring molecular interactions in natural
72 settings where water migrates through soils and sediments. This is complicated by the complex
73 nature of NOM — which consists of a polydisperse mixture of organic molecules of varying
74 molecular size and chemical composition — and by its molecular fractionation resulting from its
75 association to mineral surfaces. Currently available studies on the subject (Cheng et al., 2018;
76 Kulshrestha et al., 2004; Qin et al., 2018; Yan et al., 2012) were limited to batch experiments, and
77 little is known about the influence of NOM on binding and transport of antibiotics under
78 flow-through conditions. Accounting for dynamic flow on nonequilibrium sorption of quinolones is
79 particularly relevant when multiple mechanisms (*e.g.* binding *vs* co-binding and NOM molecular
80 fractionation) concurrently influence breakthrough.

81 In this study, we addressed these concerns by studying the mobility of Nalidixic acid (NA), a
82 model quinolone antibiotic, over a wide concentration range (5 – 50 mg/L) of Leonardite humic acid
83 (LHA), a representative hydrophilic NOM. The NOM concentration range was chosen in order to
84 cover a wide variety of dissolved organic carbon found in shallow groundwater, soil pore waters and
85 surface waters (Degueldre et al., 1996; McKnight et al., 1992). Transport was studied under water
86 saturated flow conditions, which are chosen to emulate contaminant migration and transformation in
87 natural environments such as aquifer and sediments. Columns were packed with goethite-coated sand,
88 a structurally stable and hydraulically conductive porous medium, to mimic natural mineral
89 assemblages (Hanna et al., 2014). Impacts of LHA on NA transport was investigated in two scenarios:

90 (i) NOM initially present in contaminated water and then interact with co-occurring compound to
91 mineral surfaces or (ii) NOM found as organic coatings on the mineral surface as in natural
92 sedimentary materials (McKnight et al., 1992). In both cases, molecular fractionation of LHA and NA
93 breakthrough were monitored by High Performance Liquid Chromatography (HPLC), UltraViolet
94 Visible (UV-Vis) spectrophotometry and Total Organic Carbon (TOC) analyses of column effluents.
95 A transport model that accounts for adsorption kinetics was used to help us in understanding the
96 modifications in adsorption and desorption fronts of the breakthrough behavior of NA over a wide
97 range of conditions. Changes in sorption kinetics can result from modifications in binding mechanisms
98 and thus explain how NA transportation is facilitated in the presence of LHA.

99

100 **2. Materials and methods**

101 *2.1. Materials*

102 All reagents except Leonardite humic acid were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich and were used
103 without further purification. All solutions were prepared with ultrapure water. Leonardite Humic
104 Acid Standard (1S104H) was purchased from the International Humic Substance Society. A LHA
105 stock solution (2 g/L, 1276 mg C/L) was prepared by dissolving 2 g LHA in 100 mL of 1 M NaOH,
106 then diluted to 1 L with ultrapure water. A 1 mM stock solution of Nalidixic acid (NA) (purity >99%)
107 was prepared by dissolving 1 mmole NA in 20 mL of 1 M NaOH, then diluted to 1 L with ultrapure
108 water.

109 *2.2. Synthesis of goethite-coated sand (GCS)*

110 Goethite was prepared as described in previous studies (Marsac et al.,2016; Hanna et al., 2014),

111 and coated onto cleaned Fontainebleau quartz sand (100-150 μm) as previously detailed
112 (Scheidegger et al., 1993; Hanna et al., 2014). All sample preparation and characterization procedures
113 are in the Supplementary Material. All synthetic solids were washed with doubly distilled deionized
114 water to remove soluble Fe and electrolyte ions. The solids were then stored in an anaerobic $\text{N}_2(\text{g})$
115 chamber at ambient temperature.

116 Previous work (Hanna et al., 2010, 2014) from our group confirmed that the coating procedure did
117 not alter goethite particles and no silicates were released from quartz sand. The goethite content
118 deposited on the sand surface, measured by acid digestion analysis, was 0.99 g/100 g of sand.

119 2.3. Breakthrough Column Experiments

120 Breakthrough column experiments were conducted at constant flow rate and under water-saturated
121 conditions. pH conditions (i.e. pH 5) were specifically selected to ensure stable goethite coatings on
122 sand and high adsorption of NA and LHA on goethite. Briefly, 15 g of dry goethite coated sand was
123 packed into a glass chromatographic column of 1.6 cm internal diameter to give a porous bed length
124 of 4.7 cm. After packing to a uniform bulk density ($1.59 \pm 0.05 \text{g/cm}^3$), the column was wetted
125 upward with a 0.01 M NaCl solution at pH_{in} 5 and 0.5 mL/min. The pore volume (V_{p}) was estimated
126 by weight differences between the saturated and dry column. Once the column became water
127 saturated, the flow characteristics of the porous bed were determined by a nonreactive tracer
128 (bromide) experiment and described by the classic advection dispersion equation (ADE). The fitting
129 parameters of the bromide elution confirmed the flow homogeneity and predominance of a
130 convective regime in the column.

131 10 μM NA and different concentrations of LHA (0, 5, 10, 50 mg/L) were equilibrated in 0.01 M

132 NaCl at pH_{in} 5 and then injected simultaneously into column at 0.5 mL/min. LHA and NA
133 concentrations in the effluents were measured. After total breakthrough of NA/LHA, desorption was
134 initiated by injecting 0.01 M NaCl at pH_{in} 5 into column at 0.5 mL/min. After the desorption of
135 NA/LHA, the solid was transferred to 0.1 M NaOH and shaken for 1 week. Then the supernatants were
136 filtered (0.2 μm), and analyzed by UV-Vis spectrometry and TOC analyzer.

137 In another experimental series, a LHA solution (5, 10 or 50 mg/L) in 0.01 M NaCl at pH_{in} 5 was
138 thereafter injected into the column with a continuous mode at 0.5 mL/min. The effluent of the
139 column was collected and stored at 4°C for further analyses. After the complete breakthrough of
140 LHA, 10 μM NA with the corresponding LHA (5, 10, 50 mg/L) in 0.01 M NaCl at pH_{in} 5 was injected
141 in the same column at the same constant flow rate. NA concentrations in the collected fractions were
142 measured by HPLC/UV.

143 The concentration of LHA in the effluent solution was determined by a total organic carbon (TOC)
144 analyzer (Shimadzu TOC-VCSH). The UV absorbance of LHA samples were recorded in the range
145 of 200 - 800 nm with a UV-visible spectrophotometer using 1 cm quartz cell. The following specific
146 UV absorbance parameters were calculated as indicators of NOM fractionation. The relative
147 absorbance ratio E_2/E_3 is defined as the ratio of absorbance at 250 nm and 365 nm. E_2/E_3 has been
148 reported to inversely correlate with the molecular weight (Mw) and aromaticity of NOM (Li et al.,
149 2009; Peuravuori and Pihlaja, 1997; Qin et al., 2015). Specific ultraviolet absorbance of LHA at 280
150 nm (SUVA_{280}) was used to estimate NOM aromaticity by dividing the molar absorptivity at 280 nm
151 (m^{-1}) by the TOC concentration (mg/L) in the solution (Qin et al., 2015; Hur et al., 2003). The
152 parameter S_R (slope ratio) is the ratio of the slope of the shorter wavelength region (275 nm – 295 nm)

153 to that of the longer wavelength region (350 nm – 400 nm) (Helms et al., 2008). S_R is reported to be
 154 negatively correlated with the M_w (Helms et al., 2008; Valencia et al., 2013).

155 Aqueous NA concentrations were determined by high performance liquid chromatography
 156 (Waters 600 Controller) using a UV detector (Waters 2489) and a reversed-phase C18 column (250
 157 mm×4.6 mm i.d., 5 μ m). The mobile phase (1 mL/min) was a mixture of acetonitrile/water (60:40 v/v)
 158 contained 0.1% formic acid. The detector was set to 258 nm for NA.

159 Column experiments were conducted in duplicates and showed a good reproducibility within 5 %
 160 of relative standard deviation.

161 2.4. Model approach

162 The transport of NA both in the presence and absence of LHA through the columns was simulated
 163 using a one-dimensional advection-dispersion model coupled with two-site nonequilibrium
 164 adsorption model (van Genuchten and Wagenet, 1989). The two-site nonequilibrium model is based
 165 on the assumption that two types of sorption sites exist, an equilibrium site and a kinetic site.
 166 Sorption is instantaneous on the equilibrium site and described by a sorption isotherm (Type 1,
 167 equilibrium), and time dependent on the kinetics site and follows first-order kinetics (Type 2, kinetic)
 168 (van Genuchten and Wagenet, 1989). The final governing equations of the model are given by:

$$169 \quad \frac{\partial C}{\partial t} + \left(\frac{\rho}{\theta}\right) \left(\frac{\partial S_1}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial S_2}{\partial t}\right) = D \frac{\partial^2 C}{\partial x^2} - v \frac{\partial C}{\partial x} \quad (1)$$

$$170 \quad S_1 = K_d C^\beta \quad (2)$$

$$171 \quad \frac{\partial S_2}{\partial t} = \alpha [(1 - f)K_d C^\beta - S_2] \quad (3)$$

172 In these equations, C is the volume-averaged solution concentration of the adsorbate (NA) (μ M), t is
 173 time (h), ρ is the bulk density of goethite-coated sand in the column (g/cm^3), θ is the volumetric water

174 content (cm^3/cm^3), and it equals to the porosity of the saturated column, S_1 and S_2 are sorbed-phase
175 concentrations of NA on the equilibrium and kinetic nonequilibrium sites ($\mu\text{mol/g}$), respectively, D is
176 the dispersion coefficient (cm^2/h), x is distance (cm), v is the average pore water velocity (cm/h), f is
177 the fraction of equilibrium sites (Type 1), α is the first-order rate coefficient associated with the
178 kinetic site (h^{-1}), and K_d is the Freundlich isotherm adsorption coefficient (cm^3/g) related to the
179 sorption capacity, and β is the Freundlich exponent that characterizes the degree of nonlinearity.

180 Hydrus-1D program was used to obtain the model parameters for the two-site nonequilibrium
181 model. The values of θ and D were obtained by fitting the breakthrough data of the Br^- tracer, and the
182 values of β , K_d , f and α were obtained by fitting the transport data of NA. The best fitted f value to
183 describe the mobility of NA alone lied at 0.6. This value was then kept constant for all simulations,
184 which allows to reduce the number of estimated parameters. A complete sensitivity analysis, including
185 the modeling approach used in the present work, is provided in the Supplementary Material.

186

187 **3. Results and discussion**

188 *3.1. Mutual effects of NA sorption and LHA molecular fractionation*

189 Simultaneous injection of NA and LHA in goethite-coated sand column alters NA mobility. This can
190 be seen through the increased steepness of asymmetrical breakthrough curve of NA at larger LHA
191 concentrations while the breakthrough point remained constant (Fig. 1). The latter was shifted down
192 only with the highest concentration of LHA (i.e. 50 mg/L), leading to a rapid breakthrough of NA.
193 While the NA retention did not vary the outflow pH, probably due to the low NA loading (10 μM), the
194 presence of LHA caused pH variations in the initial stage. The increase in pH suggested that proton

195 co-sorption is involved when the COO⁻ groups of LHA replaced the surface –OH on goethite due to
196 ligand exchange mechanism (Gu et al., 1994). At higher LHA loading, more COO⁻ groups replaced
197 surface –OH group resulting in more significant increase in pH. When all –OH groups are consumed,
198 the effluent pH decreased and finally approached the influent pH after reaching total breakthrough
199 (Fig. 1).

200 Since both NA and LHA can bind to goethite through ligand-exchange and hydrogen bonding (Cheng
201 et al., 2019; Xu et al., 2017a), competing for surface sorption sites could occur during simultaneous
202 injection. Oxygenated polycyclic aromatics and carboxylic compounds, which generally contain in
203 DOM of high oxidation state and high aromaticity, tend to have higher affinities for iron
204 oxyhydroxides than alcohols, ethers and aliphatics (Cheng et al., 2019; Lv et al., 2016, 2018; Coward
205 et al., 2019). As LHA exhibits high chemical heterogeneity with higher aromaticity (i.e. carbon
206 aromaticity of 0.58) (Thorn and Cox, 2009) and lower aliphatic carbons contents, we expect a
207 molecular fractionation caused by selective adsorption of LHA to goethite (Coward et al., 2019;
208 Kleber et al., 2007). This falls in line with the breakthrough behavior of LHA in goethite-coated sand
209 column, particularly in terms of the discrepancy between TOC and UV (Fig. 2 for LHA without NA).

210

211 Higher TOC values with respect to UV absorbance at 254 nm were observed during the first
212 adsorption stage, before both of the two parameters followed each other to reach their inflow values.
213 This can also be seen by the low SUVA₂₈₀ values observed at the first stage (lower PV values),
214 suggesting that aromatics were primarily and preferentially adsorbed to goethite in the column. In
215 addition, E_2/E_3 (Abs_{250nm}/Abs_{365nm}) and S_R of outflow solution were first lower than the initial value of

216 LHA and then increased sharply, and finally decreased to reach the initial value (Fig. 2c,d). This
217 confirms that LHA compounds with smaller molecular size were preferentially retained, leading to
218 higher Mw fractions in the column effluent (lower E_2/E_3 and S_R than the initial LHA). The increase in
219 both parameters above the initial value suggested that outflow solution contained lower Mw fractions
220 with higher aromaticity, while higher Mw fractions were adsorbed in the column. Note that different
221 reports have contrast results for humic acids fractionation onto Fe-oxides, which is likely related to the
222 HA nature/source (Kang and Xing, 2008; Qin et al., 2015, 2012; Seders Dietrich et al., 2013; Zhou et
223 al., 2001). Higher molecular weight were preferentially adsorbed and then replaced by lower ones in
224 solution for commercial HA (Sinopharm Chemical Reagent Co. Ltd. China.) to goethite (Qin et al.,
225 2015), while in other reports lower Mw molecules of NOM are firstly adsorbed onto iron oxides and
226 successively replaced by higher Mw fractions (Kang and Xing, 2008; Qin et al., 2012; Seders Dietrich
227 et al., 2013; Zhou et al., 2001). The preferential adsorption of relatively small size fractions can be
228 explained by their fast diffusion to the mineral surface, while the bigger HA compounds containing
229 more reactive groups can exhibit stronger overall binding, and thus replace the lower Mw fractions
230 during the adsorption process (Weng et al., 2007). The primary adsorption of lower Mw of LHA
231 aromatic components were also confirmed under batch conditions, where fast and simultaneous
232 decrease in TOC and UV was observed over the first 15 min of contact time (Fig. S1a). Higher TOC
233 values relative to UV were observed during adsorption kinetics, while E_2/E_3 and S_R values tend to
234 exceed the initial value after 6 h of contact time (Fig. S1b), suggesting that the lower Mw of LHA
235 components first adsorbed may be replaced by the larger LHA components on the goethite surface.
236 This is consistent with a recent kinetic study (Coward et al., 2019) showing a rapid primary phase

237 adsorption of aromatic and polycyclic aromatic compounds to goethite at the first stage, followed by
238 lignin-like and aliphatic compounds.

239 On the other hand, LHA fractionation under simultaneous injection with NA is illustrated using the
240 relative UV absorbance at 254 nm (ΔA_{250}) and 400 nm (ΔA_{400}) of outflow solutions for the three LHA
241 concentrations (empty symbols in Fig. 3). Except at the highest LHA loading (50 mg/L), the
242 breakthrough curves display a first step where high absorbance values were observed following by a
243 classical breakthrough step, whereby ΔA_{400} gradually increased from zero and tended to 1 (complete
244 breakthrough). The beginning of a second step coincides with the NA breakthrough, suggesting that
245 NA adsorption at the first step may influence LHA retention and thus mobilize some LHA compounds.
246 Compounds that are flushed out early have greater A_{400}/A_{254} ratios than in raw LHA (Fig. 3 and Fig.
247 S2). The greater absorbance at 400 nm is attributed to $\pi - \pi^*$ transitions of polycyclic aromatic
248 compounds (Chen et al., 2002). This suggests that the smaller aromatic compounds are preferentially
249 adsorbed than multiple benzene ring structures at the first stage of breakthrough. This result is also
250 consistent with the fractionation of LHA in column where lower Mw fractions were preferentially
251 adsorbed (lower E_2/E_3 and S_R than the initial LHA in Fig. 2).

252 It is worth noting that this early breakthrough of aromatics is not observed in LHA transport
253 experiments in the absence of NA (See UV absorbance at 400 nm in Fig. S3), confirming the impact of
254 NA retention on the LHA molecular fractionation in column. NA likely increased the mobility of some
255 LHA compounds through competitive binding with goethite surfaces. The full breakthrough behavior
256 of LHA in goethite-coated sand columns was also found affected by the co-existing NA (See
257 Breakthrough Curve (BTC) of LHA with and without NA in Fig. S4).

258

259 At low LHA loadings (5 or 10 mg/L), both NA and LHA compounds bind to surface sites of goethite
260 and the breakthrough of NA was only altered in the adsorption front (Fig. 1). In contrast, at higher
261 LHA loading (50 mg/L), NA breakthrough was altered both in the initial breakthrough point and
262 adsorption front. This rapid breakthrough of NA is likely ascribed to strong competitive adsorption of
263 LHA compounds to goethite, as well as intermolecular interactions between NA and unbound LHA
264 that decreased NA retention. This was confirmed further by a fluorescence test shown in Fig. S6.

265 This breakthrough behavior can be understood in terms of the competitive binding of NA and
266 carboxylic/aromatics compounds of LHA to the same surface sites of goethite (Cheng et al., 2019; Gu
267 et al., 1994). In particular, ligand exchange reaction with singly-coordinate $-OH$ sites of goethite
268 (Cheng et al., 2019) is likely to drive the first step in the breakthrough curve as our previous
269 spectroscopic work (Xu et al., 2017b) shows that NA binds both as metal- and hydrogen-bonded
270 complexes on these sites. Therefore, competitive binding of NA and carboxylic/aromatics compounds
271 of LHA on $-OH$ sites occur at the first step, followed probably by further adsorption of NA to LHA
272 covered goethite. We note that low amount of reactive phase (i.e. goethite ~ 1 wt %) in coated sand
273 material as well as the low amount of adsorbed NA (0.06 - $0.24 \mu\text{mol} / \text{m}^2$) hinder our ability to directly
274 assess possible modifications in binding mechanisms in the column system. In addition, the great
275 molecular complexity of LHA components and the strong overlapping of vibrational bands of NA and
276 LHA compounds explain why our attempt to get molecular-level details in the ternary
277 NA/LHA/goethite system failed. Instead, we used a macroscopic sorption model as a mean to examine
278 the possibility of different mechanisms involved during the simultaneous injection of NA and LHA. In

279 particular, a model integrating a sorption kinetic term was applied as a theoretical tool to describe the
280 influence of LHA on NA adsorption behavior. The model adequately predicted NA adsorption ($r^2 \geq$
281 0.9823, Table 1) using a lower K_d but a higher α at high LHA concentrations, thus suggesting the
282 modification of sorption mechanisms. The lower K_d indicates smaller NA surface loadings, whereas
283 the total amount of NA adsorbed was positively correlated with K_d (Fig. S7). Moreover, the higher α
284 value indicates faster kinetics, as suggested by the less tailing of NA in the presence of LHA (Fig. 1).
285 The long tailing observed in the breakthrough curve of NA without LHA was likely caused by
286 chemical kinetic limitations, as previously reported (Hanna et al., 2012, 2010), and confirmed here for
287 NA by the tailing mitigation obtained when a lower flow rate (0.1 mL/min) was applied (See Fig. S8).
288 To test whether modification of sorption kinetics takes place when NA interacts with LHA-covered
289 goethite, injection of NA in LHA preloaded columns was investigated, as detailed in the following
290 section.

291 3.2. Sorption of NA in LHA preloaded columns

292 Preloading of goethite coated sand columns with LHA dramatically changed the transport
293 behavior of NA in terms of both retardation factor and breakthrough curve shape (Fig. 4).
294 Asymmetrical curve shape with an extensive tailing became sigmoidal when NA was injected in
295 LHA preloaded columns. Increasing in LHA concentrations (from 0 to 50 mg/L) advanced the
296 breakthrough point, yet the latter remained very close for the three tested LHA concentrations.
297 Overall, the preliminary loading of column with LHA considerably facilitated the transport of NA,
298 with a very similar breakthrough behavior over the concentration range of LHA (5-50 mg/L).

299 As LHA ligand exchange predominantly involves ~ 3.3 sites/nm² of the reactive

300 singly-coordinated –OH groups of goethite (Cheng et al., 2019), it becomes useful to express
301 breakthrough results in terms of surface loadings. Based on our previous work (Cheng et al., 2019),
302 goethite surfaces expose a mixture of non-reacted –OH groups and bound LHA at C/Fe ratios below
303 0.1 (namely, 26 C/nm²). All -OH groups are, on the other hand, consumed above this ratio (Cheng et
304 al., 2019). Using the TOC of column effluents (Fig. 2a), the integrated area above the BTC shows
305 that the total LHA adsorbed in the column was ~75 mg C/g goethite, which is equivalent to ~42 C
306 atoms/nm² and therefore ~3 times the total crystallographic density of all surface oxygens (~15
307 sites/nm²) (Boily and Felmy, 2008; Cheng et al., 2019).

308 Under these conditions, NA retention was mainly driven by weak van der Waals-type hydrophobic
309 interactions, and/or through π - π electron coupling interactions with LHA-covered goethite surfaces.
310 These interactions could govern the transport behavior in preloaded columns, independently on the
311 LHA preloading concentration. This hypothesis was further confirmed in the simulation results using
312 a two-site nonequilibrium model of the breakthrough curves of NA in LHA-preloaded columns.
313 Similar adsorption parameters (K_d , α and β) described the breakthrough curve of NA for the three
314 preloading LHA concentration (Fig. 4, Table 1). The first-order rate coefficient associated with the
315 kinetically limited site (α) increased when column is previously loaded with LHA, suggesting the
316 modification of NA sorption kinetics. This phenomenon is also observed under batch conditions where
317 the presence of LHA affected the adsorption kinetics of NA (Fig. S10).

318 3.3. Impact of LHA on the breakthrough behavior of NA

319 Dynamic adsorption experiments in column provided relevant data on the dual binding
320 mechanisms of NA, *i.e.* adsorption to (i) goethite in competition with carboxylic/aromatics LHA

321 compounds, and (ii) LHA-covered goethite through nonspecific interactions, together with the
322 molecular fractionation of LHA. To highlight the impact of LHA on the NA mobility/transport in the
323 column system, full breakthrough curve consisting of both adsorption/desorption fronts was
324 determined for NA alone and NA in presence of 50 mg/L LHA.

325 As shown in Fig. 5a, the full breakthrough curve of NA is asymmetrical, and exhibits tailing both in
326 adsorption front and elution-wave, confirming the rate-limited sorption/desorption process of NA on
327 goethite surfaces. Interestingly, the desorption front can be well predicted with the same parameters
328 used for the adsorption, suggesting a reversible sorption process. As expected from previous column
329 tests, the presence of LHA alters the desorption front, making the full breakthrough curve of NA more
330 symmetrical, with less tailing in both adsorption and desorption fronts (Fig. 5b and Fig. S11). As it is
331 difficult to directly access molecular-level information in the NA/LHA/goethite system, we have
332 used the same model as for the previous column adsorption experiments, to describe the influence of
333 LHA on NA mobility. If the same adsorption parameters (i.e. α , K_d , β) were used for full BTC
334 description, the calculated curve failed to well describe the desorption tailing (Simulation#1 in Fig. 5b).
335 Attempt to describe better the latter by changing α (see Table S1) provided a curve where adsorption
336 front is shifted down with respect to the experimental data (Simulation#2). An accurate description of
337 the full breakthrough curve required two different values of α for adsorption and desorption fronts
338 (Simulation#3, See Table S1). Indeed, lower α for desorption than adsorption was needed, thereby
339 underscoring possible modification of surface reactions. Due to the very slow and incomplete
340 desorption of LHA compounds in column, the amount of LHA desorbed in the effluent solution
341 becomes below detection limit after 5 PV (Fig. S12), and extension up to 800 PV had no influence on

342 the amount of LHA desorbed (data not shown). Solid-phase extraction conducted on the goethite
343 coated sand solid after termination of the column experiment revealed that at least 80 % of total sorbed
344 LHA are still present on the solid (total LHA adsorbed in the column was ~ 75 mg C/g goethite or
345 ~ 42 C atoms/nm²). This can also be observed visually since the solid kept its brown color (due to the
346 attachment of LHA), confirming the incomplete LHA desorption under our experimental conditions
347 and over the whole breakthrough time. A desorption batch experiment showed that only 40 % of initial
348 bound LHA (based on TOC measurement) were removed after 3 days and even under vigorous mixing
349 conditions (Fig. S13). This is consistent with previous works (Gu et al., 1994; Joo et al., 2008) where
350 the slow desorption kinetics and low desorption extent of NOM at oxide surfaces have been
351 attributed to the complex nature of NOM compounds (though different NOM were used in these
352 studies) and their multiple interactions involving multiple binding sites with oxide surfaces (Gu et al.,
353 1994; Joo et al., 2008). Therefore, experimental observations and simulation results suggested that
354 nonspecific interactions between NA and bound LHA compounds may influence desorption process.
355 While NA desorption is almost complete, most of sorbed LHA compounds remained attached to
356 goethite surfaces, resulting in modification in desorption kinetics.

357

358 **4. Conclusions**

359 NOM, one of the most widespread and ubiquitous components in aquatic and terrestrial
360 environments, can affect the mobility and fate of emerging contaminants. Here, we have considered
361 two situations where target contaminants (i) are present together with NOM in groundwater and
362 surface waters, then bind to mineral surfaces, and (ii) where they interact with NOM coatings on

363 minerals. In both scenarios, NOM strongly affected quinolone binding to goethite, and thus transport
364 behavior under flow through conditions. We notably demonstrated that LHA facilitated NA transport
365 in columns but this effect depends on how organic matter is contacted to mineral surfaces. When
366 LHA was present as a mineral coating, van der Waals-type hydrophobic interactions governed NA
367 transport. However, when both LHA and NA were initially present in the influent solution, the
368 breakthrough was characterized first by a primary step involving competitive adsorption of NA and
369 carboxylic/aromatics compounds, and a second step involving nonspecific adsorption of NA to
370 LHA-covered goethite. This two-step process controls both NA retention and LHA molecular
371 fractionation in column. NOM fractionation alters sorption mechanisms and kinetics of quinolone
372 antibiotics, which in turn affect their fractionation. Furthermore, the low and incomplete desorption
373 of LHA compounds from mineral surfaces also alters the desorption and mobility of NA under flow
374 through conditions.

375 Our work thereby shows how molecular interactions between the NOM and soil materials control
376 the migration of contaminants within surface and subsurface environments. This calls for in-depth
377 consideration of molecular characteristics of binding mechanisms in assessment studies of
378 contaminant fate. These findings can have important implications on the prediction of transport of
379 quinolone antibiotics, and of their ecological impacts in the environment.

380

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385

386 **Supplementary Material**

387 Details of the synthesis and characterization of goethite and goethite coated sand; kinetics experiment
388 conditions and results; experimental and calculated breakthrough curves; UV spectra; Fluorescence
389 results; Sensitivity tests.

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- NOM compounds with higher aromaticity and lower Mw are preferentially adsorbed.
- NOM fractionation alters sorption mechanisms and kinetics of quinolones.
- Multiple mechanisms influence NA mobility when NOM are present together with NA.
- Nonspecific interactions govern NA mobility when NOM are found as mineral coatings.
- A transport model is developed to interpret the modifications in binding mechanisms.

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Credit Author Statement:

WC, RM and KH designed the study. WC carried out the experiments and wrote the manuscript. LZ performed the calculations. JFB and KH: Wrote, reviewed and edited the manuscript. All authors discussed the results and commented on the manuscript.

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Declaration of interests

The authors declare that they have no known competing financial interests or personal relationships that could have appeared to influence the work reported in this paper.

The authors declare the following financial interests/personal relationships which may be considered as potential competing interests:

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