1	Supplementary information
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4	Dehalogenation of diatrizoate using nanoscale zero-valent iron: impacts of
5	various parameters and assessment of aerobic biological post-treatment
6	
7	Pan-Pan He, Chuan-Shu He, Qi Liu, Yang Mu*
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10	CAS Key Laboratory of Urban Pollutant Conversion, Collaborative Innovation Centre
11	of Suzhou Nano Science and Technology, Department of Chemistry, University of
12	Science and Technology of China, Hefei, China
13	
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16	*Corresponding author:
17	Prof. Yang Mu, Fax: +86 551 63607907; E-mail: yangmu@ustc.edu.cn
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19	There are 7 pages in supporting information, including 1 table and 4 figures,
20	detailed descriptions about the DABA sorption experiment.
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## 26 DABA adsorption experiments by nZVI

100 mL of 30  $\mu$ M DABA solution was added into a 150 mL serum bottle with pH at 7.0, then was purged with nitrogen for 15 min. Further, 0.05 g nZVI was added into the solution in the anaerobic operation box, and then the bottle was immediately sealed tightly with rubber stoppers and aluminum caps following with continuous shaking with 150 rpm at 25°C for 120 h by using a bath shaker.

Source Voltage (kV):	4
Source Current (uA):	12.75
Vaporizer Thermocouple OK:	Yes
Vaporizer Temp (C):	80
Sheath Gas Flow Rate (arb):	20.00
Aux Gas Flow Rate(arb):	5.00
Sweep Gas Flow Rate(arb):	0.02
Capillary Temp OK:	Yes
Capillary Voltage (V):	35.00
Capillary Temp (C):	275
Tube Lens Voltage (V):	40

 Table S1 Summary of LC-ESI-MS parameters for intermediates identification



**Figure S1** Liquid chromatography of LC-ESI-MS for the identification of products from DTA dehalogenation using nZVI





**Figure S2** Mass spectrometry of LC-ESI-MS for the identification of products from DTA dehalogenation using nZVI



Figure S3 Change of DABA concentration for DABA adsorption experiments by nZVI



**Figure S4** Reduction of  $NO_3^-$  and formation of  $NH_4^+$  during DTA dehalogenation by nZVI in the presence of 10 mg L<sup>-1</sup>  $NO_3^-$ .