

Arsenic Removal for Drinking Water Production in Rural Nicaraguan Communities

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Propositions Accompanying the Dissertation

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Bayardo Jose Gonzalez Rodriguez

1. The scale of the arsenic problem in Nicaragua will only become truly visible after systematic, nation-wide monitoring campaigns of drinking water sources (this thesis).
2. The enhancement of As(V) rejection by NF at high temperatures is associated with the presence of other ions such as HCO_3^- and Cl^- (this thesis).
3. Low-pressure NF membranes can be an effective barrier for As(V) in rural Nicaragua – specially at high water temperatures (this thesis).
4. In Nicaragua we should stop talking about the source of As contamination, but start working on mitigation solutions (this thesis).
5. Arsenic in drinking water sources in Nicaragua is a forgotten deadly threat (Philippe Barragne-Bigot, August, 2013).
6. One of the key limitations to the development and management of water resources in developing countries is the lack of human and institutional capacity necessary to assimilate the modern advances in science and technology (Kodwo Andah, 2009).
7. Water research for developing countries should specifically include the applicability of its findings.
8. The high As removal efficiency of a water treatment system does not determine the success of its implementation.
9. Risk is a central fact of life for the poor (Banerjee, A. V., & Duflo, E., 2011).
10. If during your first experiments you get the expected results, you should not trust those results.

These propositions are regarded as opposable and defensible, and have been approved as such by the promotor Prof.dr.ir. L.C.Rietveld and copromotor Dr. Ir. Doris van Halem.