



Arsenic cycle in the environment. Major reactions in the soil–water and sediment–rock systems to influence the environmental transport, distribution and availability of arsenic. Oxygen availability controls the arsenate–arsenite redox reactions. Adsorption and precipitation of arsenate and arsenite immobilize the soluble arsenic. Slow release of arsenic from rocks and sediments or oxidative dissolution of arsenopyrite ($FeAsS$) from sediments contribute flux of arsenic in the environment. Methylation of arsenite to monomethylarsonic acid (MMA) or dimethylarsinic acid (DMA) followed by other organoarsenic compounds, constitute the major biological reactions in the arsenic cycle.