



Removal of Toxic Metal Lead from the Surface Water of Naya Raipur and Its Impact on Human Health

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Accepted on 3rd March, 2021

ABSTRACT

Lead is a major environmental concern due to its toxicological importance. The anthropogenic emission of lead is hundred times higher than of natural emissions. Lead particles may enter homes via shoes, clothes and fuels of vehicles. Lead metal at a trace levels, exploitation of these materials has tended to increased contamination of water. Lead has accumulated in the soil clay fraction due to its relatively large surface area and decreases with increasing depth in the soil profile. Now we have been prepared a novel sorben 5-Bromo-2-pyridylazo-5-diethylaminophenol and its adsorption ability for the removal of lead(II) from different waters was samples verified. In this investigation we reten the alumina with 5-Bromo-2-pyridylazo-5-diethylaminophenolat at pH 6.8. Here for the separation quantitative recoveries was analysed. The proposed method was successfully implemented for the determination of lead(II) in pond surface water sample found in kotani are as village of naya raipur. Lead is exceptional in that most lead in drinking-water arises from plumbing in buildings and the remedy consists principally of removing plumbing and fittings containing it, which requires both time and money.

Graphical Abstract

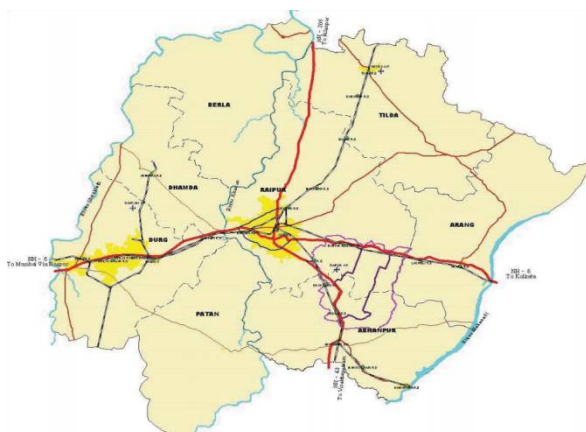


Figure 1. Location of the Sample Collection Site

Keywords: Toxic metals, sorption, Surface water, Lead(II), pH.