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A Study of the Removal of heavy metals from the influent of the Glass Companies

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Abstract: - Science and technology have bestowed numerous advantages onto humankind; but, it is impossible to prevent nature from striking back when there is an excessive incursion into its sphere of influence. Gotass H. B. uence. Gotass H. B. **1948** made the astute observation that our planet is like to a car without an exhaust pipe because our natural resources are finite while our activities are boundless. As a result, we cannot continue adding contaminants to the hemisphere indefinitely and without control for an infinitely long length of time. The atmosphere, hydrosphere, lithosphere, and biosphere collectively make up what we refer to as the environment. Environment can also be written as air, water, land, and life. The biosphere, in particular, is wholly reliant on the other components, including humanity, which makes up an essential element of it. The biosphere is an open system that allows individual living beings to accept resources from the lithosphere, atmosphere, and hydrosphere and incorporate them into their bodies. The biosphere is contaminated whenever these things get polluted. A beautiful, clean, and risk-free environment is just as important to one's health as maintaining a healthy diet. Therefore, "evolution not revolution" is what is required for the preservation of our natural resources. It is impossible to achieve environmental purity or safety by piecemeal efforts or by settling for short solutions; rather, we need to work in conjunction with the agencies, the elements of nature, and also with will continue to exist. the people. Today, the preservation of the environment or the protection of the environment is the single most important aspect in determining whether or not we will to continue to exist.

Keywords: specific mathematical roots, potentially hazardous substances, undesirable foreign materials, industrialization and urbanization

Introduction

Because of human activity, potentially hazardous substances are being introduced into the natural world on a daily basis. It contributes to pollution. The human race is not only the polluter but also the one who suffers the effects of pollution. As a result of his contribution to pollution, man has made life more difficult not just for himself but also for future generations. It is possible to define water pollution

as "an undesirable change in the physical, chemical, physiological, or biological characteristics of natural waters, directly or indirectly as the result of the activities of man, so that they become less useful or will harmfully affect human life or that of any other desirable living organism or industrial processes, living conditions, or cultural assets or that may or will waste deteriorate water resources." This definition of water pollution was developed by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) in 1987. Pollution has been around for as long as civilisation has been. Even if its expansion does not adhere to any specific mathematical roots, it is undeniably dependent on the expansion of the human population. It has been demonstrated beyond a reasonable doubt that the rate of industrialization and urbanization is progressing at a significantly slower pace than the rate of population growth.

Heavy Metal

Density is often considered to be the defining characteristic of heavy metals, despite the fact that there is no universally accepted meaning of the term "heavy metal." The term "heavy metals" refers to a class of chemical elements that have a specific gravity that is at least five times higher than the specific gravity of water. At a temperature of 4 degrees Celsius, the specific gravity of water is 1 g/cm³ (39 F). The term "specific gravity" refers to a method of determining the density of a particular quantity of a solid substance by comparing it to the density of an identical quantity of water. Asbestos, which has a specific gravity of 5.7, cadmium, which has a specific gravity of 8.85, iron, which has a specific gravity of 7.9, lead, which has a specific gravity of 11.34, and mercury, which has a specific gravity of 13.546 are some well-known poisonous metallic elements (Lide 1992).

Tools Using In Research

- Mortar and pestle
- Standard test sieves
- Electronic balance
- Electronic rotary shaking machine
- Digital pH, TDS and conductivity meter
- Automatic surface area analyzer counter
- UV-VIS spectrophotometer
- Perkin-Elmer double beam AAS
- FTIR
- Flame photometer

The main factor contributing to ecological discord is water contamination, which is brought on by an increase in the concentration of heavy metals. In the industrial region, the concentrations of heavy metals such as As, Cd (II), Cu, Cr (VI), Pb, Hg, Ni, and Zn, amongst others, are significantly higher than the allowable limits. There are many approaches that can be taken to treat heavy metals, but one

that shows promise is the application of activated carbon, despite the fact that the price of commercial activated carbon (CAC) is very high (Raju et al. 2008).

The techniques that are now available for removing heavy metals from waste water are not only somewhat expensive but also harmful to the environment. It is required, as a result, to search for agricultural byproducts that are reasonably plentiful in our surroundings and then to turn such material into an adsorbent. (Jnr Horsfall Michael 2005)

PREPARATION OF SORBENTS:

Natural and easily available various agro waste material will be used to prepare low cost absorbents for the heavy metals removal. To remove the trace amount of metal ions present in various agro waste, they will be washed thrice with deionized water and rinsed with 1% HCL. Then they will be dried at room temperature ($\sim 25^{\circ}\text{C}$) for 24 h and then ground using a grinder to increase the surface area. Standard test sieves will be used for the particle size determination i.e. 50-100 mesh (150 μm). Various agro waste will be analyzed for their physiochemical characteristics such as moisture content, density, ash content, SiO_2 , Al_2O_3 , Fe_2O_3 , CaO , MgO , organics etc We will treat various agro waste with other materials to enhance sorption capacity. Various physiochemical modifications will be attempted such as -

- Different particle sizes of various agro waste will be mixed in different ratios.

Activated Carbon (AC) will be prepared from various agro waste as follows :

- Various agro waste will be carbonized at different temperature in microwave. Then it will be activated by carbon dioxide gas for one hour. The prepared activated carbon is known as unmodified activated carbon..
- A portion of powdered agro waste will be chemically activated by washing with 10% H_2SO_4 (by weigh 1:1) for 5h. Then the material will be carbonized in .microwave and will be activated by carbon dioxide gas for one hour. The AC so obtained is known as modified.AC.

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Conclusion

In human life Water is vital for human & all kind living things. The addition of undesirable foreign materials pollutes water. The quality of water thus lowers down in respect of its uses. Modernisation of societies through industrialization has not only disturbed the natural equilibrium between plants, animals and human beings but has also eroded the older value systems. Environmental pollution, in true sense, is a natural phenomenon. Plants, animals and human beings all have been causing environmental pollution through their routine life cycle since their existence.

The pollution may perhaps be "Right thing at wrong place". Salt in the sea is not pollutant, but salt in the river is pollutant. It deals with the introductory remark about pollution and the methods used for the removal of heavy metals from waste water and describe survey of various glass industries at Ferozabad. It also describes the tools used for the Some of them are Mortar & pestle, Standard test

sieves, Electronic balance, Electronic rotary shaking machine, Digital pH, TDS & conductivity meter, Automatic surface area analyzer counter, UV-VIS spectrophotometer, Perkin-elmer double beam AAS, FTIR, Flame photometer.. It also describes the methods adopted for the removal of pollutants by previous workers. Firozabad is situated between 27°-27° 24' North latitude and 77°60' and 70°04' east longitude in the south western corner of Uttar Pradesh. It is situated at about 30 km. east of Agra. Distt. It is bound by Etah Distt. in the north, Etawah Distt. in the east and Mainpuri Distt. In the South. The district comprises of an area of about 230750 hac. The total population of the district is 1260265 of which 953319 resides in rural area and 306946 in urban area. The culture and analytical methods employed for pollutants and metals present in glass industries waste water.

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