



Removal of Heavy Metals from Water

Why in News

Recently, a research team at the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Mandi has developed a **new method** for efficient removal of [heavy metals from water](#).

Key Points

▪ Background:

- Several methods like chemical precipitation, ion exchange, **adsorption**, membrane filtration, reverse osmosis, solvent extraction, and electrochemical treatment have been used to remove heavy metals from contaminated water.
- Many of these methods suffer from **high capital and operational costs**.
- Therefore, **adsorption is one of the best-suited methods**, due to its high efficiency, low-cost, and ease of operation.

▪ About the Research:

- A research team has developed a fibrous membrane filter using a **biopolymer-based material** that helps to separate out the heavy metals from water samples.
 - These membranes contain adsorbents materials that attract and hold the metals.
 - These adsorbents contain a large amount of a biopolymer, Chitosan, derived from crab shells that is mixed with a well-known polymer, Nylon.
- **Funding of Research:**The study was funded by the **Ministry of Mines, Government of India**.

▪ Process Used:

- The researchers have used a process called **“solution blowing”**, while regular fibre-based adsorbents are produced through a method called **“melt blowing”**.
- **Melt Blowing:**
 - It is a special technique for manufacturing material with **very fine fibers, down to 0.5 µm (in range of micrometers)**.
 - The fibers are elongated by blowing hot air at high speed concentrically along the fibers.
- **Solution Blowing:**
 - It starts from dissolving the polymer in solvent, e.g. cellulose in ionic liquid.
 - The solution is pumped through a spin nozzle where air is blown at high speed concentrically.
 - Solution blowing produces fibres that are **nanometres in diameter**, a hundred thousand times thinner than a single human hair. Finer than those produced through the process of Melt Blowing. This **increases the surface area** of fibers tremendously, resulting in better adsorption of heavy metals.
 - This method also enables **blending of higher concentration of natural polymers** like chitosan and lignin with synthetic polymers like Nylon.

- **Advantages:**

- **Higher Metal Removal Efficiency:** The normal absorbent fibres bind to the target metal only at their surface, in their nanofiber membranes.
 - The biopolymer-based material adsorption was seen to happen at the sub-surface scale as well, which translates to higher metal removal efficiency.
- **Reuse of Membrane:** The membranes could be reused at least eight times before there was considerable reduction in the efficiency of metal adsorption.
- **Recovery of Adsorbed Metal:** The adsorbed metal in a metal-hydroxyl nitrate form can be easily recovered. It is a value-addition to the membrane filter.
- **Industrial Production:** The researchers have provided a method to produce fibre-based adsorbents at large scale for handling larger volumes of metal-contaminated water.
- **Environmentally Efficient:** Using the solution blowing technique could replace the synthetic polymers with natural polymers.
 - It will be a welcome move in this era of environmental consciousness.

Heavy Metals

- **About:**

- The term heavy metal refers to any metallic chemical element that has a relatively **high density (> 5 g/cm³)** and is toxic or poisonous at low concentrations.
- **Examples of heavy metals** include mercury (Hg), cadmium (Cd), arsenic (As), chromium (Cr), thallium (Tl), and lead (Pb)

- **Source of Heavy Metals:**

- Heavy metals are introduced into the environment either by **natural means** or by **human activities**.
- **Natural Sources:**
 - Geographical phenomena like volcanic eruptions, weathering of rocks, leaching into rivers, lakes and oceans due to action of water.
- **Anthropogenic Sources:**
 - These metals are released into the water through anthropogenic activities such as mining, manufacturing, electroplating, electronics, discharge from auto exhaust, domestic waste, agricultural waste and fertilizer production.
 - The [Central Water Commission \(CWC\)](#) has reported that the samples from **two-thirds of the water quality stations** spanning India's major rivers are contaminated by one or more heavy metals, exceeding safe limits set by the [Bureau of Indian Standards](#).
 - Several villagers in **West Bengal** are suffering from sores and ulcers due to [arsenic poisoning](#) from drinking water. According to a recent report, the number of arsenic-affected habitations in India has **increased by 145% in the last five years (2015-20)**.

- **Effect of Heavy Metals on Human:**

- There are some **essential heavy metals** which the human body requires in trace amounts such as Cobalt, copper, zinc, and manganese but in the excessive amount, it can be detrimental to health.
- The heavy metals found in drinking water such as **lead, mercury, arsenic, and cadmium** have no beneficial effects on our body.
 - In fact, their accumulation inside the body can cause severe health problems.

Metals

Disease

Mercury	Minamata disease
Cadmium	Itai Itai
Lead	Anaemia
Arsenic	Black foot disease
Nitrates	Blue Baby Syndrome

Source: DTE

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