

Research and Reviews: Journal of Chemistry

Metal Pollution: A Review

Babita Seliya*

Department of Biotechnology, Graphic Era University, Dehradun, India

Review Article

Received: 25/05/2016
Revised: 01/06/2016
Accepted: 26/06/2016

*For Correspondence

Babita Seliya
Department of Biotechnology, Graphic
Era University, Dehradun, India, Tel:
+919997095117
E-mail: Babitaseliya@gmail.com

Keywords: Metal toxicity, Bioremediation,
Heavy metals

ABSTRACT

The primary threats to human health from heavy metals are related to exposure to lead, cadmium, mercury and arsenic [1-3]. These metals had been largely studied and their results on human wellbeing most commonly reviewed by way of global our bodies such because the WHO. Heavy metals had been utilized by people for hundreds and hundreds of years. Even though a number of hostile well-being results of heavy metals [4-7] were recognized for a very long time, exposure to heavy metals continues, and is even growing in some ingredients of the sector, in designated in much less developed nations, although emissions have declined in most developed countries over the last one hundred years. Cadmium compounds are currently customarily utilized in re-chargeable nickel-cadmium batteries. Cadmium emissions have multiplied dramatically during the 20th century, one reason being that cadmium-containing products are rarely re-cycled, however in general dumped along with family waste. Cigarette smoking is a major supply of cadmium publicity. In non-smokers, meals are the predominant source of cadmium exposure. Latest information indicate that hostile well-being results of cadmium exposure may occur at slash exposure phases than earlier expected, certainly within the form of kidney injury however in all likelihood additionally bone results and fractures. Many participants in Europe already exceed these exposure stages and the margin could be very narrow for big groups. As a result, measures will have to be taken to minimize cadmium exposure in the general population so as to cut down the hazard [7,8] of antagonistic health effects. The general populace is primarily exposed to mercury by way of meals, fish being a foremost supply of methyl mercury publicity, and dental amalgam. The general population does no longer face a massive wellness threat from methyl mercury, even though special businesses with excessive fish consumption could attain blood stages associated with a low threat of neurological injury to adults. On the grounds that there is a danger to the foetus in specified, pregnant women should

preclude a excessive intake of particular fish, comparable to shark, swordfish and tuna; fish (equivalent to pike, walleye and bass) taken from polluted recent waters will have to certainly be refrained from. There has been a debate on the security of dental amalgams and claims were made that mercury from amalgam could motive a form of illnesses. Nonetheless, there aren't any stories so far which have been competent to show any associations between amalgam fillings and in poor health wellbeing. The general populace is uncovered to steer from air and food in roughly equal proportions. In the course of the last century, lead emissions to ambient air have triggered considerable air pollution, ordinarily as a result of lead emissions from petrol. Children are particularly prone to steer exposure as a result of excessive gastrointestinal uptake and the permeable blood–mind barrier. Blood stages in children will have to be diminished under the phases thus far considered applicable, latest data indicating that there could also be neurotoxic effects of lead at scale back levels of publicity than previously predicted. Despite the fact that lead in petrol has dramatically decreased over the final a long time, thereby lowering environmental exposure, phasing out any final makes use of lead components in motor fuels will have to be prompted. The use of lead-founded paints ^[9-12] should be abandoned, and lead must now not be utilized in meals containers. In distinctive, the general public should be mindful of glazed meals containers ^[13-16], which can leach lead into food. Exposure to arsenic is in most cases through consumption of food and consuming water, food being the major supply in most populations. Long-term publicity to arsenic in drinking-water is most likely involving improved dangers of epidermis melanoma, but also another cancers, as well as different skin lesions reminiscent of hyperkeratosis and pigmentation alterations. Occupational publicity to arsenic, peculiarly by means of inhalation, is causally related to lung cancer. Clear publicity–response relationships and excessive dangers have been discovered.

INTRODUCTION

Heavy metallic pollution has grown to be one of the vital principal environmental issues that pose severe wellness hazard. Exceptional industries variety use exclusive sort of heavy metals and directly or indirectly discharge wastewater containing toxic components into the environment ^[17-23]. Trace amounts of heavy metals including copper, iron, and zinc are required by human beings. Use of excessive levels of these metals may also be poisonous to the human beings due to their toxicity and accumulation conduct ^[24-28].

Distinctive approaches have being used to decontaminate the environment from pollutants. However, many of the ways are used but the method required high amount and no long term high effects. Thus the new approach is

followed which include the organic procedure which is inexpensive and efficient system of treating metal-bearing effluents as these method may just furnish a possible method out to steel elimination from contaminated environment [29-32].

SOURCES OF HEAVY METALS

Aluminium: Common sources of bioavailable Aluminum incorporate: aluminum cookware, flatware and above all coffee pots; aluminum hydroxide anti-acid formulations; some varieties of cosmetics, peculiarly deodorants; and a few herbs or natural merchandise [33-35]. Aluminum cookware is primarily of problem if acid foods are cooked reminiscent of tomato paste (involves salicylates). In cosmetics and deodorants, aluminum chloride is also reward as an astringent. In water purification, alum (sodium aluminum sulfate) could also be used to coagulate dispersed solids and reinforce water readability. Alumina or Al_2O_3 is very steady chemically and not bioavailable. Silica limits the solubility of aluminum and aluminum silicate will not be very bioavailable. Clays, bentonite for illustration, contain aluminum that has bad bio-availability. Aluminum food containers are manufactured with polymer or plastic coatings that prevent direct meals-aluminum contact supplied such coatings are not damaged. In the GI tract, phosphates react with aluminum ions forming insoluble aluminum phosphates. If this phosphate-blockading have been 100% effective, then almost no aluminum could be absorbed. Clearly, this phosphate-forming method is incomplete in view that physique tissue levels (such as hair) regularly include measurable quantities of aluminum. Within the body aluminum follows a route of growing phosphate attention: cytosol, plasma, mobile nucleus. Once in the nucleus, it adversely affects protein formation and proper function of the body [36, 37]. Lengthy lived cells corresponding to neurons are prone to long-time period accumulation. Aluminum is considered neurotoxic and is implicated as a stabilizing agent (through aluminum phosphate bonds) in neurofibrillary tangles in Alzheimer's ailment

Antimony: Antimony (chemical image Sb) has two valences: Sb^{+3} and Sb^{+5} . Sb^{+3} are the extra toxic however is customarily excreted in feces. Sb^{+5} , much less poisonous, bind less good to physique tissues and is excreted ordinarily in urine. Antimony can be assimilated through inhalation of Sb salt or oxide dirt, ingested with (contaminated) foods or fluids, or absorbed transdermally. Inhalation could occur in industrial areas where smelting or alloying is finished (mainly with copper, silver, lead, tin). Sb is present in tobacco at about 0.01% by using weight; about 20% of that is mostly inhaled by means of cigarette smoking. Antimony compounds are generally used for fireproofing plastics and textiles, and this element could also be discovered in battery electrodes, ceramics and pigments [38-40]. Antimony may also be absorbed with the the standard use of firearms or dealing with of gun powder. Exposure of Skin can produce rashes or "antimony spots" which resemble small pox and chicken pox. Certain molds can produce the highlyneurotoxic stibine gas from Antimony; cetylcholinestelase activity is inhibited with stibine.

Arsenic: Arsenic is a highly reactive metal, forms a varieties of compounds, either inorganic or natural. Natural Arsenic compounds like Arsenosugars, Arsenocholine, Arsenobetaine and Tetramethylarsonium salts incorporate carbon and are commonly determined in sea-living organisms. Arsenate derivative of Arsenic are often identified to be extra toxic and are most of the time of geological origin. These can be located in agricultural soil and groundwater used for consuming or irrigation, Industrially, Arsenic and its compounds are regularly used in the construction of pesticides, herbicides and pesticides as good as in semiconductor [41-43] manufacturing to improve

copper and lead alloys throughout batteries manufacturing system. In relation to Arsenic, the peripheral anxious procedure is the fundamental target. Early indicators of Arsenic publicity are immoderate perspiration, muscle tenderness or weakness and changes in the skin pigmentation.

Cadmium: This element is insidiously toxic with chronic accumulations affecting renal function, pulmonary and cardiovascular tissues, bone, and the peripheral nervous procedure. Without intervention, the organic half of-lifetime of Cadmium in humans exceeds twenty years. Cadmium extra incorporate: hypertension, weight reduction, microcytic-hypochromic anemia, lymphocytosis, proteinuria with losing of beta-2 macroglobulin, emphysema and pulmonary fibrosis (if inhalation was a route of infection), atherosclerosis, steomalacia and lumbar affliction, and peripheral neuropathy. Acute inhalation of Cadmium dusts, fumes or soluble salts may just produce cough, pneumonitis, and fatigue. Environmental sources incorporate: mining and smelting events, pigments and paints, electroplating, electroplated ingredients (e.g. nuts and bolts), batteries (Ni-Cd), plastics and artificial rubber, photographic and engraving techniques, ancient drum. Excess heavy metal ^[44-46] accumulation in soils is toxic to humans and other animals. Exposure to heavy metals is normally chronic (exposure over a longer period of time), due to food chain transfer. Acute (immediate) poisoning from heavy metals is rare through ingestion or dermal contact, but is possible. Chronic problems associated with long-term heavy metal exposures are: Lead –mental lapse. Cadmium– affects kidney, liver, and GI tract. Arsenic-skin poisoning, affects kidneys and central nervous system. The most common problem causing cationic metals (metallic elements whose forms in soil are positively charged cations e.g., Pb^{2+}) are mercury, cadmium, lead, nickel, copper, zinc, chromium, and manganese. The most common anionic compounds (elements whose forms in soil are combined with oxygen and are negatively charged e.g., MO_4^{2-}) are arsenic, molybdenum, selenium, and boron.

CONTAMINATION CAUSED BY THE HEAVY METALS

Soil Contamination: Excess heavy metal [\[Figure 1\]](#) accumulation in soils is poisonous to humans and different animals. Publicity to heavy metals is as a rule chronic (publicity over an extended interval of time), as a result of food chain switch. Acute (immediate) poisoning from heavy metals ^[47-50] is infrequent by means of ingestion or dermal contact, however is possible.

Drastic problems associated with long-term heavy metallic exposures are:

- Lead–intellectual lapse.
- Cadmium–affects kidney, liver, and GI tract.
- Arsenic–dermis poisoning, impacts kidneys and central frightened approach.

Essentially the most usual problem inflicting cationic metals (metallic elements whose Types in soil are positively charged cations e.g., Pb^{2+}) are cadmium, mercury, lead, nickel, copper, zinc, chromium, and manganese ^[51-54]. The most common anionic compounds (elements whose types in soil are combined with oxygen and are negatively charged e.g., MO_4).

Water contamination: Water contamination proves to be probably the most involving human effects on the environment. Enterprise, urbanization and agriculture mostly introduce various pollutants including heavy metals, bacteria, agrochemicals ^[55] and medications. This pollution could have direct effects on human well-being; inflicting

a broad sort of afflictions starting from diarrhea to melanoma. Water infection proves to be one of the crucial regarding human effects on the atmosphere. Industry, urbanization and agriculture commonly introduce more than a few pollution including heavy metals, microorganism, agrochemicals, and medication. These pollutants would have direct results on human well-being, causing a huge sort of afflictions starting from diarrhea to melanoma. New industrial and urban centres and agriculture and livestock have resulted in deforestation. Illness of surface water with faecal-derived pathogens poses a large risk to human health and represents a predominant barrier for the utilization of untreated river water for consuming or different domestic functions. Just lately, some pollution concerning anthropic pursuits like heavy metals and trace elements as Ag, Al, As, Be, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Mn, Ni, Pb, U and Zn [56-57].

HEAVY METAL TOXICITY

Commonly, irritable wellbeing challenge related to heavy metal (accumulation) perhaps customarily divided into 2 types, i.e. heavy metallic poisoning induced by way of immoderate extrinsic publicity and genetic issues equivalent to Wilson disease.

Many metals, in hint quantities, are as a rule relevant to common physiological procedures; for examples, iron in oxygen transport, manganese and selenium in antioxidant method and zinc in metabolism. With these main metals toxicity happens when concentrations are either too low or too high [58,59].

Acute and persistent arsenic toxicity, as good as arsine gas toxicity involves adverse effects on the fearful, cardiovascular, respiratory, gastrointestinal, hepatic, renal, hematopoietic, immunological, and dermatologic programs. Mercury exposure, together with exposure to brief chain alkyl mercury, elemental mercury, and acute inorganic salt. Lead, cadmium, and manganese have discovered a kind of makes use of in enterprise, craft, and agriculture as a result of their bodily and chemical homes. Poisoning precipitated through excessive concentration of those metals adversely has an impact on on kidney, hematopoietic cells, anxious system, and bones. It additionally seems that the penalties of exposure to lead in adults are much less severe than the types of exposure related to hyperactivity in neonates.

It has also been hypothesized that these metals exert their poisonous outcomes by using damaging biological safety, which exist within the body to serve as protecting mechanisms in opposition to exogenous toxins. The challenge of metallic toxicity becomes even more tricky as a result of simultaneous or successive publicity of the final population to extraordinary physical, chemical, biological, and psychological explanations in the environment [60-62].

METHOD OF REMOVING METAL POLLUTION

Bioremediation

Bioremediation is considered replacement processing approaches for casting off the heavy metals ions from polluted subject. Bioremediation [63,64] is of course residing organisms to cut down the environmental pollutants into less toxic forms. It's adopted through bacteria and fungi or vegetation to degrade or detoxify hazardous components to human well-being /or the atmosphere. The microorganisms are also remote from an indigenous contaminated discipline or elsewhere and follow to the contaminated website online. Contaminant materials are modified with the aid of dwelling organisms through reactions that take location as a part of their metabolic tactics. The usage of microbial metabolism method has offered a potential, safer, extra efficient and less pricey for cleaning of pollutions. The concepts of the bioremediation may also be divided into a few tactics that including:

- Biofilters
- Bioventing
- biosorption
- composting
- bioaugmentation
- Bioreactor
- Land farming

These causes include the presence of microbial populace educated of degrading the pollution, the availability of contaminants to the microbial ^[65,66] populace and the atmosphere explanations as like as soil style, temperature, pH, the presence of oxygen or other electron acceptors, and vitamins and minerals. Bioremediation are specified process for cleansing the polluted environments from the surroundings (industrials emissions and soil vent gases), solids (soils, sediments and also sludge), beverages (groundwater, industrial effluents) and uncooked substances from industrial processing. Residing or non-residing microorganisms can use their enzymes to achieve within the mission ^[67-68].



Figure 1. Metal contamination.

CONCLUSION

The overall populace does now not face a significant wellbeing danger from methyl mercury, despite the fact that distinctive groups with excessive fish consumption may just gain blood levels related to a low hazard of neurological damage to adults. Considering there is a threat to the fetus in specific, pregnant females must restrict a high intake of precise fish, such as shark, swordfish and tuna. Fish, corresponding to pike, walleye and bass, taken from polluted contemporary waters will have to specifically be avoided. Lengthy-time period exposure to arsenic in consuming water is mostly regarding accelerated risks of skin cancer, but also another cancers, and different epidermis lesions corresponding to hyperkeratosis and pigmentation changes. Occupational publicity to arsenic, chiefly by means of inhalation, is causally related to lung cancer. Clear exposure–response relationships and excessive dangers have been observed.

References

1. Kabamba M, et al. Toxic Heavy Metals in Ambient Air of Kinshasa, Democratic Republic Congo. *J Environ Anal Chem.* 2016;3:178.
2. Mihdhir AA, et al. Detection, Identification and Characterization of Some Heavy Metals Tolerant Bacteria. *J Microb Biochem Technol* 2016;8:226-230.
3. Woitke, P. et al. Analysis and assessment of heavy metal pollution in suspended solids and sediments of the river Danube. *Chemosphere* 2003;633–642.
4. Graeme KA and Pollack CV.Jr Heavy metal toxicity, Part I: arsenic and mercury. *J Emerg Med* 1998;16:45-56.
5. Khan I, et al. Comparative Analysis of Heavy Metal Profile of *Brassica campestris* (L.) and *Raphanus sativus* (L.) Irrigated with Municipal Waste Water of Sargodha City. *J Clin Toxicol* 2016;6:307.
6. Mishra A and Shukla SK Heavy Metal Toxicity: A Blind Evil. *J Forensic Res* 5:e116.
7. Mustapha MU and Halimoon N Microorganisms and Biosorption of Heavy Metals in the Environment: A Review Paper. *J Microb Biochem Technol.* 2015;7:253-256.
8. Kotasthane T and Pote S. Impact of Pollutions on Environment and Its Hazards. *J Ecosys Ecograph* 2016; S5:011.
9. Aktan Y, et al. Characterization of lead-resistant river isolates *Enterococcus faecalis* and assessment of its multiple metal and antibiotic resistance. *Environ Monit Assess.*2013;185: 5285-5293.
10. Inoue KI Heavy Metal Toxicity. *J Clinic Toxicol* 2013;S3:007.
11. Almalih MA, et al. Removal of Heavy Metal Ions from Industrial Wastewater by *Scolecite*. *J Environ Anal Toxicol* 2015;5:302.
12. Goyer RA.Toxic effects of metals. In: casarett and Doull's Toxicology.The Science of Poisons. (ed) Klaassen, C.D. 3rd Ed. Macmillan Publishing Company, 582-653,1986.
13. Fu, J. et al. Heavy metals in surface sediments of the Jialu River, China: Their relations to environmental factors. *J. Hazard. Mater.* 270,2014;102–109.
14. Bragato, C, et al. Accumulation of nutrients and heavy metals in *Phragmites australis* (Cav.) Trin. Ex. Steudel and *Bolboschoenus maritimus* (L.) Palla in a constructed wetland of the Venice lagoon watershed. *Environ. Pollut* 144:3.
15. Littele .P and Wiffen RD. Emission and deposition of petrol engine exhaust Pb-I, Deposition of exhaust Pb to plant and soil surfaces. *Atmospheric Environment* 1977;11:437.
16. Wren CD. Probable case of mercury poisoning in a wild otter, *Lutra Canadensis*, in northern Ontario. *Canadian Field-Naturalist* 1985;99:112-114.
17. Singh KP, et.al. Studies on distribution and fractionation of heavy metals in Gomti river sediments - a tributary of the Ganges,India. *J. Hydrol* 2005;312:14–27.
18. Xin K, et al. Land use change impacts on heavy metal sedimentation in Mangrove Wetlands - A case study in Dongzhai Harbor of Hainan, China. *Wetlands* 2014; 34:1–8.
19. Yi Y,et al. Ecological risk assessment of heavy metals in sediment and human health risk assessment of heavy metals in fishes in the middle and lower reaches of the Yangtze River basin. *Environ. Pollut* 2011;2575–2585.
20. Beyer WN, et al. Metal contamination in wildlife living near two zinc smelters. *Environmental Pollution, Ser A* 1985;33:63-86.
21. Barlas N,et al. Assessment of heavy metal residues in the sediment and water samples of Uluabat Lake, Turkey. *B. Environ. Contam. Tox.*74, 2005;286–293.
22. Gumgum B, et al. Heavy-metal pollution in water, sediment and fish from the Tigris River in Turkey. *Chemosphere*1994;111–116.

23. Gupta V and P P Bakre. Metal contamination in mammalian fauna of Sariska tiger reserve, Alwar, India”, *Journal of Ecophysiology and Occupational Health* 2012;12:43-48.
24. Gupta V. Mammalian Scat as a Bio-indicator of Heavy Metals Contamination in Western Rajasthan, India. *International Journal of Scientific and Research Publications* 2012;2:121-127.
25. VGaumat and P P.Bakre .Metal contamination in mammalian fauna of Keoladeo National Park, Bharatpur (India). *Environment and Agriculture: Biodiversity Agriculture and Pollution in South Asia* 200;577-580.
26. Way CA and Schroder GD. Accumulation of lead and cadmium in wild population of the commensal rat, *Rattus norvegicus*. *Archives of Environmental Contamination and Toxicology* 1982;11:407-417.
27. Reidinger Jr. RF, Factors influencing Arizona bat population levels, Ph.D. Thesis, Univ. Arizona, Tucson, 172, 1972.
28. M.G. Petit and J.S. Altenbach. A chronological record of environmental chemicals from analysis of stratified vertebrate excretion deposited in a sheltered environment. *Environmental Research* 1973;6:339-343.
29. Gebre AE, et al. The Pollution Profile of Modjo River Due to Industrial Wastewater Discharge, in Modjo Town, Oromia, Ethiopia. *J Environ Anal Toxicol* 2016;6:363.
30. Roberts RD and MS Johnson. Dispersal of heavy metals from abandoned mine working and their transference through terrestrial food chains. *Environmental Pollution* 1978;16:293-310.
31. Andrew SH, et al. Cadmium in small mammals from grassland established on metalliferous mine waste”, *Environmental Pollution Ser A* 1984;33:153-162.
32. D.R. Clark Jr, et al. Estimating pesticide burdens of bats from guano analysis. *Bulletin of Environmental Contamination Toxicology* 1982;29:214-220.
33. Issa SYI, et al. Determination of Toxic Contents and Metals in Different Cosmetic Products in the Arabian Market. *J Environ Anal Toxicol* 2016;6:376.
34. Smith KR and Aust AE. Mobilization of iron from urban particulates lead to generation of reactive oxygen species in vitro and induction of ferritin synthesis in human during epithelia cells. *Chem. Res. Toxicol* 10:824-834.
35. Nwidi IC and Agunwamba JC. Kinetics of Biosorption of Three Heavy Metals by Five Free Microorganisms. *J Bioremed Biodeg* 2016;7:339.
36. Hopkins. Experimental lead poisoning in the baboon,” *Brit. J. Industr. Med* 1970;27:130-140.
37. L Sileo and W.N. Beyer. Heavy metals in white-tailed deer living near a zinc smelter in Pennsylvania. *Journal of Wildlife Diseases* 1985;21:289-296.
38. Ma Z, et al. Ecological risk assessment of heavymetals in surface sediments of six major Chinese freshwater lakes. *J Environ Qual.* 42, 2013;341–350.
39. WangY. M. Modelingrhizotoxicity and uptake of Zn and Co singly and in binary mixture in wheat interms of the cell membrane surface electrical potential. *Environ. Sci. Technol* 47,2013;2831–2838.
40. Akcay S and Er Dedekarginoglu B. Smoking Cessation in Lung Cancer. *J Lung Cancer Diagn Treat* 2016;1:105.
41. Tantry BA, et al. Arsenic Exposure: Mechanisms of Action and Related Health Effects. *J Environ Anal Toxicol* 2015; 5:327.
42. Gaumat V and Bakre P P. Mammalian dung as a bioindicator of heavy metal contamination. *Proceedings of Academy of Environmental Biology* 1998;7:99-102.
43. Gupta V and P.P.Bakre. Exposure of Captive Wild Mammals to Heavy metals Contamination in Jodhpur Zoological Garden, Rajasthan, India, *IOSR Journal of Environmental Science, Toxicology And Food Technology (IOSR-JESTFT)* 2012;2:38- 42.

44. T Kjellstrom and K. Borg. Cadmium in feces as an estimator of daily cadmium intake in Sweden, *Environmental Research* 1978;15:242-251.
45. T Kjellstrom and K. Borg. Cadmium in feces as an estimator of daily cadmium intake in Sweden, *Environmental Research* 1978;15:242-251.
46. T Kjellstrom and K. Borg. Cadmium in feces as an estimator of daily cadmium intake in Sweden, *Environmental Research* 1978;15:242-251.
47. Xenia ME and Refugio RV. Microorganisms Metabolism during Bioremediation of Oil Contaminated Soils. *J Bioremed Biodeg* 2016;7:340.
48. Akpomie Olubunmi O and Ejechi. Bernard O Bioremediation of Soil Contaminated with Tannery Effluent by Combined Treatment with Cow Dung and Microorganisms Isolated from Tannery Effluent. *J Bioremed Biodeg* 2016; 7:354.
49. Akpomie Olubunmi O and Ejechi Bernard O Bioremediation of Soil Contaminated with Tannery Effluent by Combined Treatment with Cow Dung and Microorganisms Isolated from Tannery Effluent. *J Bioremed Biodeg* 2016;7:354.
50. China National Environmental Monitoring Center. *The Background Concentrations of Soil Elements in China*. (China Environmental Science Press, Beijing, 1990.
51. Zook BC, et al. Lead poisoning in captive wild animals," *J. Wildl. Dis* 1972;8:264-272.
52. Dollahite JW, et al. Chronic lead poisoning in horses. *American Journal Veterinary Research* 1978;39:961-964.
53. Goldsmith CD and Scanlon PF. Lead levels in small mammals and selected invertebrates associated with highways of different traffic densities. *Bulletin of Environmental Contamination Toxicology* 1977;17:311-316.
54. Clark. D R. Lead concentrations: bats vs terrestrial mammals collected near a major highway". *Environmental Science & Technology* 1979;3:338-341.
55. Rusnam and Efrizal .The Ability of Water Plants to Reduce the Level of Mercury Pollution in Water Quality in Irrigation. *Int J Waste Resour* 2016; 6:225.
56. Sarker J, et al. Assessment of Coastal Water Pollution In Greater Noakhali-Bangladesh. *J Coast Zone Manag* 2016; 19:427.
57. Kanson Ha L. An ecological risk index for aquatic pollution control: Asedimentological approach. *Water Res.* 14, 975-1001;1980.
58. Shi H. Heavy Metal Toxicity and Therapeutics. *J Drug Metab Toxicol* 2013;4:20.
59. Satyapal GK, et al. Potential Role of Arsenic Resistant Bacteria in Bioremediation
60. Kowalczyk GS, et al. Identification of atmospherical particulate sources in Washington, D. C. using chemical element balances. *Environ. Sci. Tech* 1982; 16:79-90.
61. Dustman EH, et al. Elder, Mercury in wild animals from Lake St. Clair. In *Environmental mercury contamination*, ed. by R. Hurtung and B.D. Dinman, 46-52. Ann Arbor, Mich., Ann Arbor Science Publishers, 1972.
62. Kuzmenko T, et al. The Role of Genetic Polymorphism of IL-4 (C-589T) and TNfa (G-308A) and Regular Passive Smoking in Clinical Manifestations of Pneumonia in Infants. *Clin Pediatr* 2016;1:106
63. Siddiquee S, et al. Heavy Metal Contaminants Removal from Wastewater Using the Potential Filamentous Fungi Biomass: A Review. *J Microb Biochem Technol.* 2015;7:384-393.
64. Current Status and Future Prospects. *J Microb Biochem Technol* 2016;8:256-258.
65. Castaneda, et al. Groundwater contamination by ricefield pesticides and some influencing factors. *Jour. Environ. Sci. Health.* 31:83- 99.

66. Satyapal GK, et al. Potential Role of Arsenic Resistant Bacteria in Bioremediation: Current Status and Future Prospects. *J Microb Biochem Technol* 2016;8:256-258.
67. Singh D. Effect of Cigarette Smoking on Serum Homocysteine and Vitamin B12 Level in Male Population of Udaipur. *Biochem Anal Biochem* 2016;5: 282.
68. Uqab B, et al. Review on Bioremediation of Pesticides. *J Bioremed Biodeg* 2016;7:343.