ABSTRACT

The presence of chromium and lead as hazardous pollutants are well known in the world. It cause many nervous disorders, kidney and liver failure and is thus under intensive investigation for their removal from the industrial waste waters by different techniques. The search for more efficient methods for their removal is also under inquiry. The work reported in this article was carried out to remove chromium and lead from the samples of effluents collected from a local industrial cluster by its adsorption on Nymphaea alba (nilofar flower). The estimation of chromium and lead in industrial effluents before and after adsorption was accomplished applying U.V. spectrophotometery and by atomic absorption spectrometry. The results suggested that the method of removal of chromium and lead from the effluent can be done efficiently and effectively.