

Removal efficiencies of suspended solids and lead by modified tannin from guava leaves

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Introduction

Due to industrial activity and technological development, releases of Pb(II) and suspended solids to the environment are on the rise. Pb(II) pose a significant threat to the environment and public health because of **toxicity**, incremental **accumulation** in the food chain and **persistence** in the ecosystem. Moreover, the treatment methods require high capital investment and creating sludge disposal problem.

➔ **Production and characterization** of modified tannin from guava leaves.

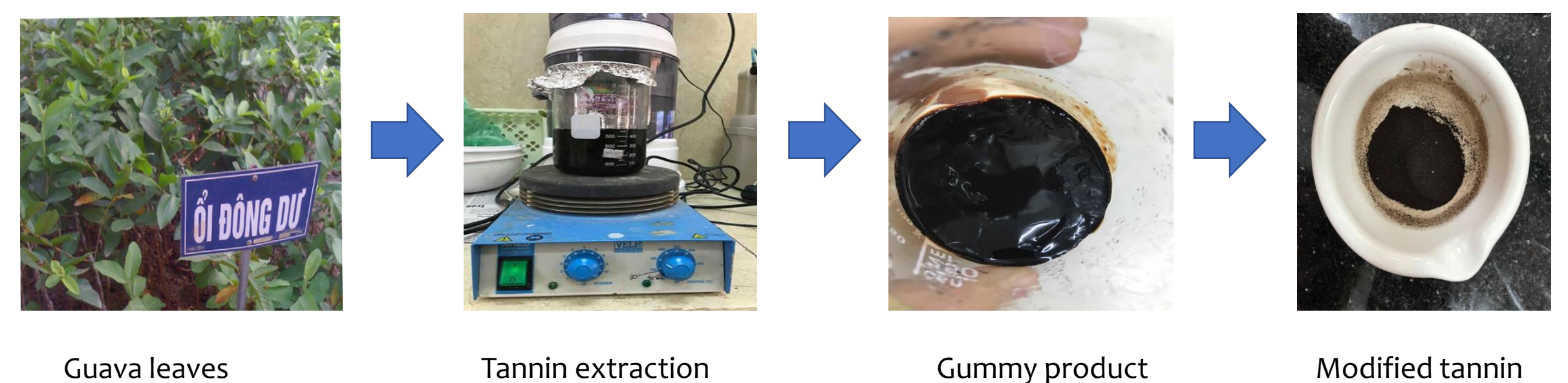
➔ Determination of **turbidity and lead removal efficiencies** in synthetic wastewater by modified tannin combined with alum.

Methods and Materials

❖ Extraction of Tannin:

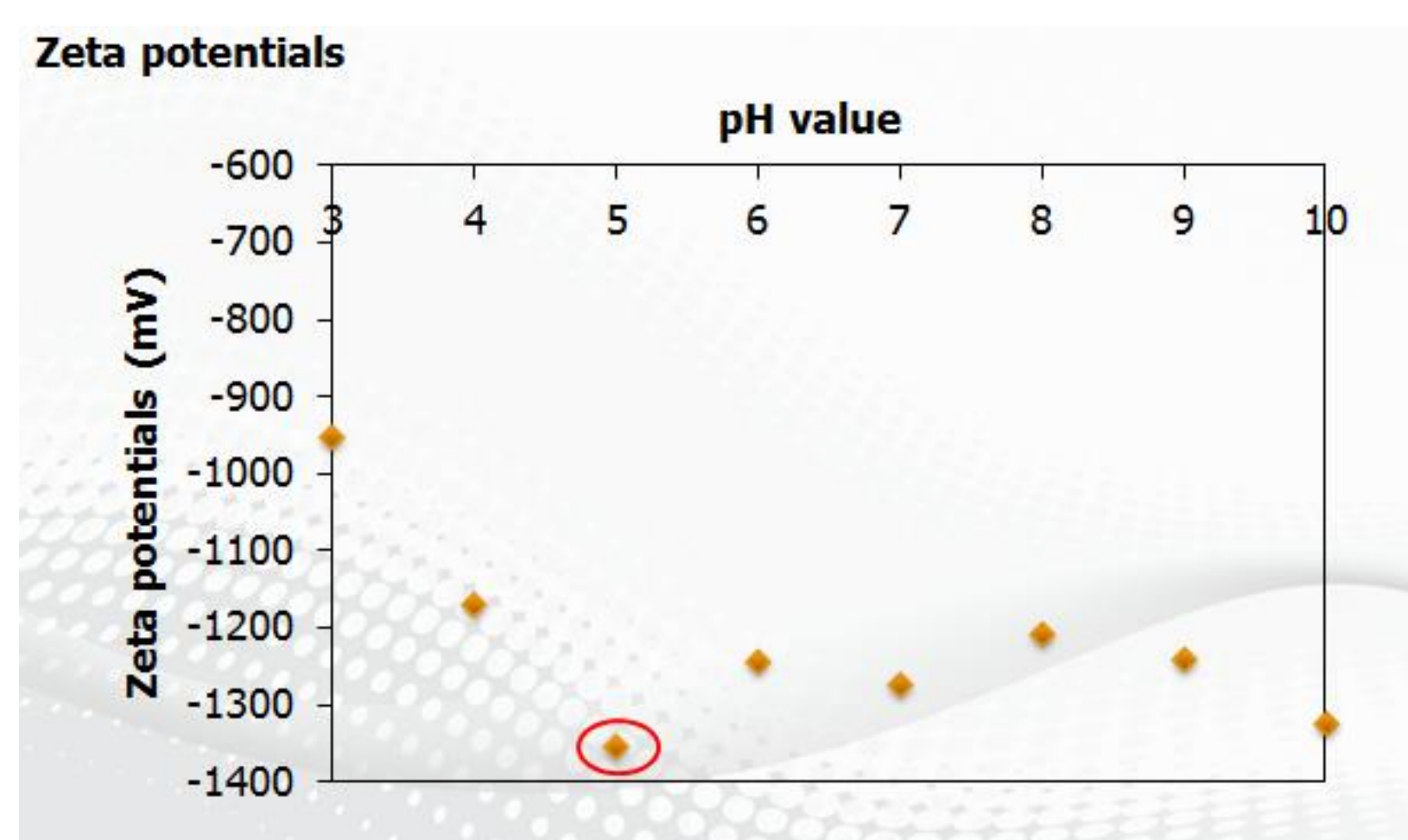


❖ Modification of Tannin extract:

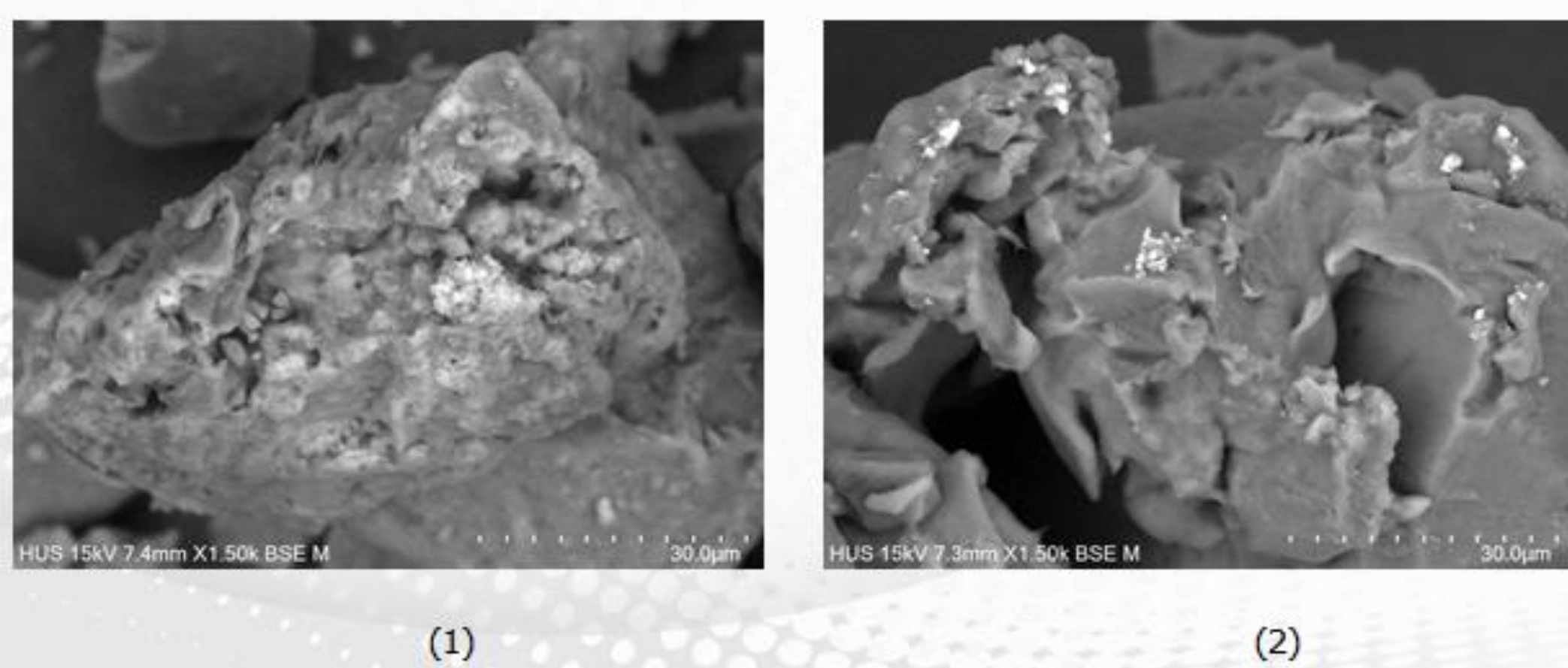


Results and Discussion

❖ Characterization of modified tannin

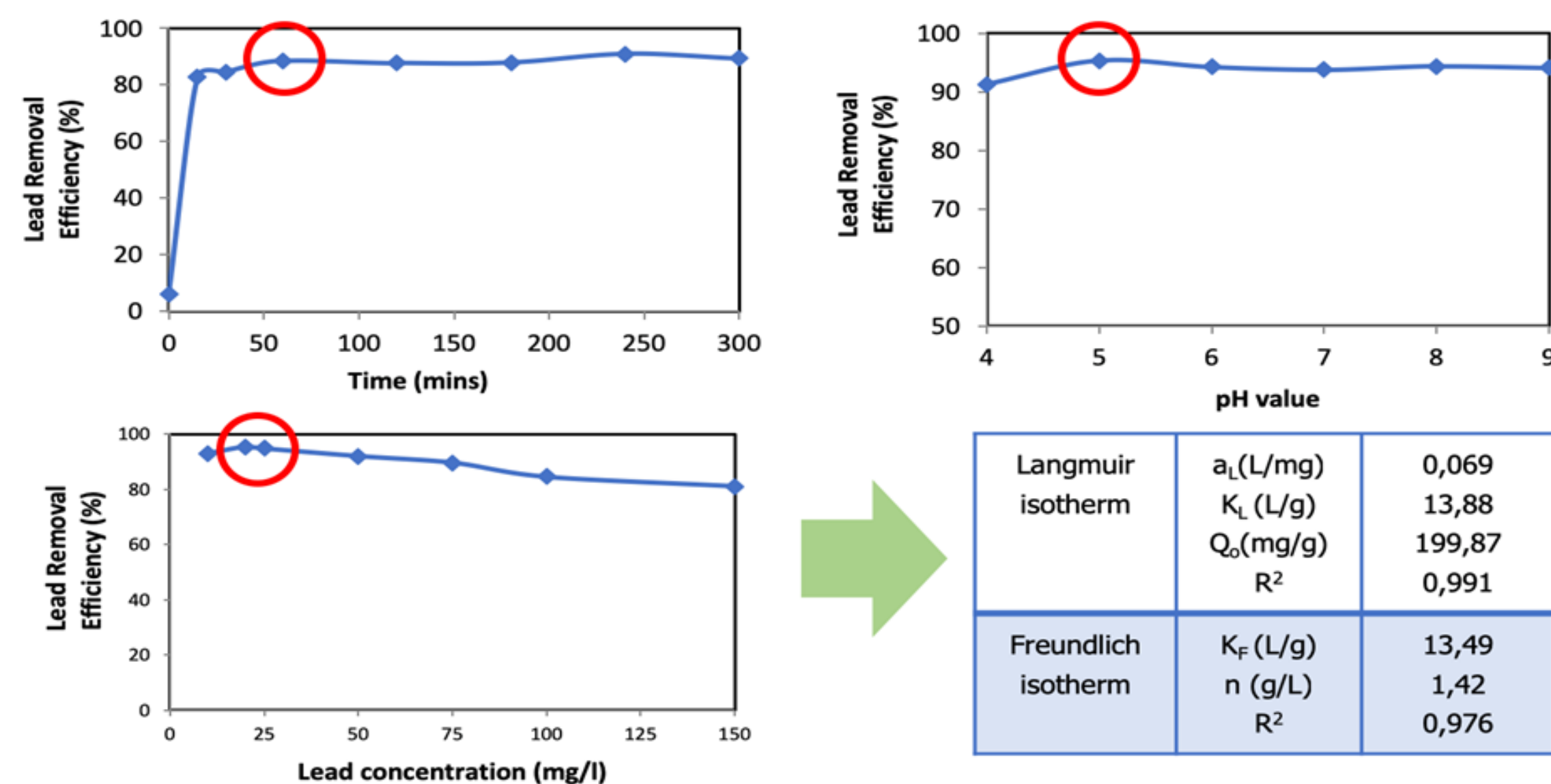


Surface structure



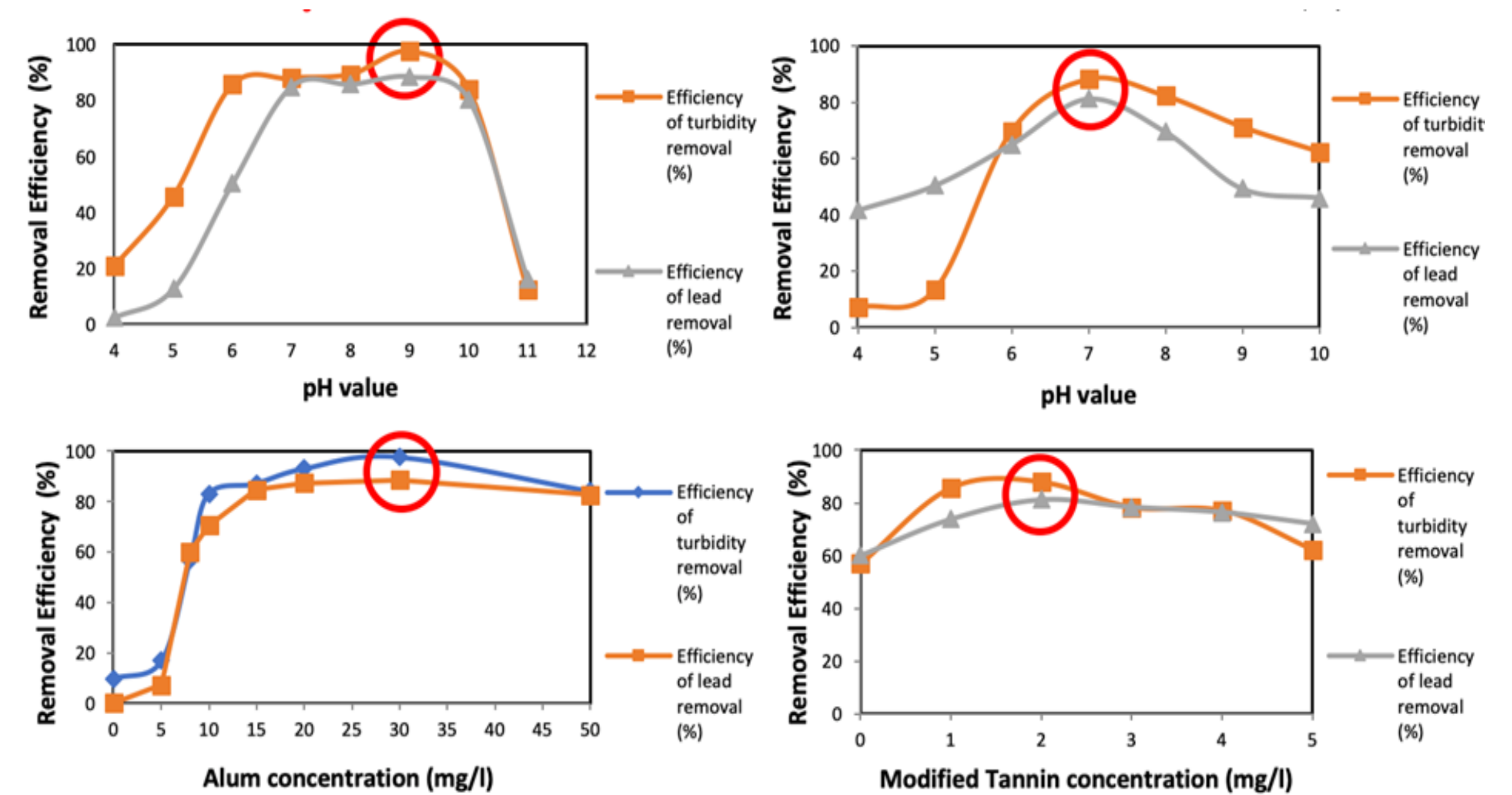
SEM images of modified tannin (1) before and (2) after lead adsorption.

❖ Lead removal efficiencies in synthetic wastewater 1 containing only Pb(II)



Results and Discussion

❖ Turbidity and lead removal efficiencies in synthetic wastewater 2 containing kaolin + Pb(II)



Conclusions

- Modified tannin could be applied as a **flocculant** and **metal adsorbent**.
- The highest Pb (II) removal efficiencies **95.32 %** was obtained at **60 minute contacting time** and **pH 5**. Experimental data were fitted to Langmuir isotherm ($R^2 = 0.991$), the monolayer adsorption capacity of modified tannin was **199.87 mg/g**.
- **2 mg/l** modified tannin with **8 mg/l** alum resulted in the same efficiencies of **81.20 %** lead and **88.02 %** turbidity removal as when **15 mg/l** alum was used solely.
- Modified tannin from guava leaves is an appropriate material in simultaneous removal of suspended solids and lead in terms of its **high sorption capacity, natural origin and abundance in Vietnam**.

Contact

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