Clean Water For A Green Planet (CWGP)

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This study aimed to examine the effectiveness of potassium iodide on treating industrial wastewater from lead. Due to the high toxicity of lead, IHME also estimated that lead exposure accounted for 12.4% of the global burden of idiopathic developmental intellectual disability, 2.5% of the global burden of coronary artery disease and 2.4% of the global burden of stroke. The study methodology contained three phases. First, a litre of stock solution that contains 1000 ppm of lead ions was prepared. Second, the limiting reagent of the lead ions were calculated in order to terminate the chemical reaction. Third, the sample were tested using the ICP test. The results at first weren't successful because there was a huge difference in the purity of the chemicals and the solubility, the experiment was reexamined and the reasons that had spoiled the previous experiment were taken into consideration, after the experiment was reexamined on three more samples the results showed more successful were 99.7% of lead ions were removed. Moreover, three goals were achieved: water purification from toxic lead ions, using lead iodide in many industries such as solar cells, batteries, gamma rays and x-rays and the presence of highly efficient agricultural water for the agriculture.