

ever-increasing consumption of commodities may lead to expansion of factories and rising production of industrial effluents [6]. Due to hygienic and environmental problems ~~that are~~ created by these ~~runoffs~~runoffs, it is crucially important to collect them from production sources rapidly without any defect and after their treatment, ~~dispose of them and disposal~~. For this reason, effluent treatment operation is an important and essential subject, and ~~those materials which are used for treatment~~materials used for treatment are expensive and uneconomic, and at the same ~~time~~time, they may ~~on the long-run~~leave ~~long-run~~adverse effects ~~in-on the~~ environment [7]. In this study, ~~adsorption of lead and mercury ions has been examined~~ by means of rice ash behavior with high rate of specific area as an adsorbent, ~~adsorption of lead and mercury ions has been examined~~.

The present research is intended to indicate the possibility for using RHA to remove ~~mercury~~Mercury and ~~lead~~Lead from aquatic solutions via adsorption. The impact of some factors ~~was investigated like including~~ primary pH (pH), Adsorption dose (m), contact time (t) primary concentration (C_0) and temperature (T) ~~was investigated~~.

Method of Operation

Behavior of Rice Husk Ash (RHA) and its Analysis

The waste materials ~~that~~created during burning of rice husk are called Rice Husk Ash (RHA). Rice husk (~~existing in~~Fig.1) is prepared by submersion of this husk in HCl aquatic solution ($N=1$) for ~~duration of~~four hours. Then, they are washed ~~several times by using~~distilled water ~~several times~~in order to remove the given acid from their texture, and afterward they are dried at room temperature. To prepare the needed rice husk ash, we ~~pick up some~~obtain an amount of this ~~material and pour it into a Chinese crucible~~material, ~~pour it into a Chinese crucible~~, and ~~put place~~it inside an electric arc furnace ~~with a temperature of~~up to $350^{\circ}C$ for ~~duration of four~~hours (~~we do the same~~this procedure is repeated at temperatures 400 and $600^{\circ}C$). Husks ~~will be were~~ frequently washed by water so that no acid trace appears in the strainer, and then we ~~dry dried~~them ~~in the ambient room at room temperature~~ambient temperature. After grinding a sample of rice husk in a mortar ~~that have been~~converted into the absorbent of RHA, they are divided into some particles with dimensions of smaller than $40\mu m$, $40-74\mu m$, $74-175\mu m$, and greater than $175\mu m$ by means of a linen sieve. The given experiments include determination of pH-~~variations in runoff~~ due to addition of different