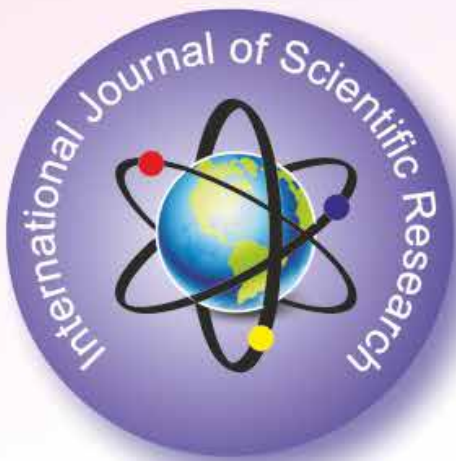


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INDEX

Sr. No.	Title	Author	Subject	Page No.
1	A Simple Teaching Module For Histology: Integration Of Traditional Hands-On Laboratory Methods And Modern Computer Technology.	Mrs. Vandana A. Tendolkar, Dr. Archana U.shekokar	Biotechnology	1-2
2	Synthesis And Studies On Metal Complexes Of 5-(Furan-2-Yl)-3- (2-Hydroxy Phenyl)1-H Pyrazole-1- Carbothiohydrazide	P.Saravana Bhava, P.Tharmaraj , S.Johnson Raja	Chemistry	3-6
3	Determination Of Inorganic Hazardous Air Pollutant Levels In Ambient Air Repairable Suspended Particulate Matter (P.m10) In And Around Tirupati, Chittoor District, Andhra Pradesh, India.	Mr.E. Shyam Sundar, Mr.P.M.N.Prasad, V. Hanuman Reddy, Dr. Y.V.Rami Reddy	CHEMISTRY	7-9
4	Adaptation and Convergence of International Financial Reporting Standards	Dr.S.K.Khatik, Mr.Binoy Arickal	Commerce	10-13
5	A Conceputal Framework Of Green Supply Chain Management	Dr. Vipul Chalotra	Commerce	14-15
6	Perspectives Of Food Processing In India Under Tourism Segment	Dr. S. Asaithambi	Economics	16-19
7	Global Business Perspectives Of Tourism In The Globalised Era	Prof. S. Selvamani, Dr. M. Perumal	Economics	20-22
8	A Study Of Trade Diversifications In Saarc Region	Dr.Dinesh Kumar, Sanjeev, Ruchi Singh	Economics	23-25
9	A study of professional commitment among B. Ed. Teacher educators of Bangalore University	Dr. Kotreshwaraswamy A. Surapuramath	EDUCATION	26-27
10	Self Concept of Collge Students	Dr. S. K. Panneer Selvam	EDUCATION	28-29
11	Leveraging Technology For Enhancing Teaching Effectiveness	Dr Mahalaxmi Krishnan	Education	30-31
12	Utilization Of Computers In Secondary Schools	Dr. Praveena, K. B.	Education	32-33
13	New Scheme For Data Hiding Using N-Ary Tree Structure	D.Sampath Kumar, N. Suma	Engineering	34-35
14	Bioaccumlation Of Heavy Metal In Labeo Rohita From River Panchgang.	Ms.Pallavi T.Kininge, Ms.Sushma C.Bondre, Dr.Milind Kale, Dr.M.M.Pillai., Ms.Amaraja Kulkarni	Engineering	36-39
15	Energy Optimization And Power Scheduling In Low Power Sensor Network	Prof.MS.Vaishali R , Prof.D.K.shende, Prof. MS. Shubhangi	Engineering	40-42
16	Analysis Of Power Transients In Transmission Devices For Stable Operation	Sunil Kumar Mahapatro	Engineering	43-45
17	Modeling Of Pv Module And Examining The Effect Of Irradiance In Matlab	Sangita S. Kondawar , Prof. U.B. Vaidya	Engineering	46-49
18	Role of ICT in Automobile Industry	Ms.A.Josephine Stella, Dr.K.Rajeswari	Finance	50-52
19	Collection And Services Of Special Libraries In Raebareli (India): A Survey	Dr. Sharad Kumar Sonker, Pooja	Library Science	53-55
20	Information Seeking Behaviour Of Medical & Engineering Professionals Of Lucknow: A Comparative Study	Vijeta Faraijia, Dr. M. P. Singh, Dr. Anurag Shrivastava	Library Science	56-60
21	Contact Details & Contact Number Of The Authors	Pushpendra Singh, Prof. K.L. Mahawar	Library Science	61-64

22	Indian Banking Industry: Competition And Opportunities	Bind Kumar Tiwary, Bind Kumar Tiwary	Management	65-67
23	Advertisement Attraction Of Vodafone Mobile Services Television Commercials With Special Reference To Erode District	Dr. V. M. Senthilkumar, Dr. P.Anbuoli	Management	68-70
24	A Study On Customer Satisfaction Towards Tvs Scooty In Thanjavur District Of Tamilnadu	Mrs. R.RENUKA, Dr. M. K. DURGAMANI	MARKETING	70-72
25	Jhumur Dance In Tea Gardens Of Barak Valley: A Development Dimension	Dr Partha Sarkar	Mass Communication	73-74
26	Cytohistopathological Correlation of Thyroid Swelling	Dr. Chetna J. Mistry, Dr. T. Y. Vijapura, Dr. Rupti K Pande	Medical Science	75-76
27	Can hormonal influence be a cause of auditory neuropathy	Ms.Archana, Mr.AyasMuhammed ,Ms. Maya,Ms.Jyoti	Medical Science	77-78
28	Application Of Auditory Evoked Potentials In Differential Diagnosis Of Acoustic Schwannoma From Jugular Foramen Schwannoma –A Case Report	Ms.Archana, Mr.AyasMuhammed, Ms.Saffa	Medical Science	79-80
29	Prevalence And Antibiotic Susceptibility Pattern Of Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus Aureus In A Tertiary Care Hospital, Jamnagar, Gujarat.	Dr. Viral P Shah , Dr. Neetu Mundra , Dr. Swati Vachhani , Dr. Hiral Y Shah , Dr. Hiral Gadhvi , Dr. Hitesh Shingala , Dr. Mala sinha	Medical science	81-82
30	Audiological Profile In Osteogenesis Imperfecta: A Case Report	Ranjana Elizabeth James, Kishan M M, Prasanna V	Medical Science.	83-84
31	Preventive Modalities In The Management Of Obesity: A Review	Dr. Deep Inder , Dr. Pawan Kumar	Medical Sciences	85-86
32	Isolation And Antibiotics Susceptibility Patterns Of Acinetobacterbaumannii From Various Clinical Samples In Tertiary Care Hospital, Jamnagar , Gujarat.	Dr. Hiral Y Shah, Dr. Viral P Shah, Dr. Hiral MGadhavi , Dr. NeetuA Mundra , Dr. Hitesh K Singala , Mala sinha	Medical Sciences	87-88
33	Phenomenological Insights For A Critique Of Positivist Approach In Social Sciences.	Dr. Pardeep Kumar, Dr. Jatinder Kumar Sharma	Philosophy	89-90
34	Developing National Integration In India Through Physical Education Activities	Mr.S.Dhanaraj , Dr.A.Palanisamy	Physical Education	91-92
35	Microcontroller Based Color Measurement Using Rgb Leds	T. N. Ghorude , A. D. Shaligram	Science	93-95
36	Civil Society Role in Combating Corruption:A Small but Radical Idea	Dr.P. Sakthivel, Dr.H. Munavarjan	SocialSciences	96-97
37	Protozoan diversity of Kapsi lake kapsi (MS) India	Ade P. P.	Zoology	98-100
38	Cloud To Devising Messaging (C2dm) And Their Applications For Mobile Devices.	Biren M Patel, Vijaykumar B Gadhavi, Mr Ashish Kumar	Zoology	101-103

Determination Of Inorganic Hazardous Air Pollutant Levels In Ambient Air Repairable Suspended Particulate Matter (P.m10) In And Around Tirupati, Chittoor District, Andhra Pradesh, India.



CHEMISTRY

KEYWORDS : Tirupati - AAQ- Inorganic Hazardous Air Pollutants (As, Ni, Se, Be, Cd, Cr, Co, Pb, Mn and Hg) - ICP-MS.

Mr.E. Shyam Sundar	Vice President, Environment Division, Vimta Labs Limited, Hyderabad-051
Mr.P.M.N.Prasad	Research Scholar, C/O. Dr. Y.V.Rami Reddy, Associate Professor - Chemistry, Dept. of Chemistry, S.V.University, Tirupati
V. Hanuman Reddy	Research Scholar, C/O. Dr. Y.V.Rami Reddy, Associate Professor - Chemistry, Dept. of Chemistry, S.V.University, Tirupati
Dr. Y.V.Rami Reddy	Associate Professor, Department of Chemistry, S.V.University - Tirupati

ABSTRACT

Air Pollution monitoring studies are one of the most important concern in this present environmental conditions of the atmosphere. Due to the industrialization, vehicular growing, urbanization day by day the air pollution levels are increasing rapidly. Today the air quality is quite different in urban areas and cities then compared too few years back of the natural air quality. USEPA has identified 188 compounds are hazardous depending upon its chemical and physical characteristics. These compounds are called as Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs). Out of these 188 compounds 33 compounds are most commonly found in urban areas. These pollutants will be generated from Industrial sources, vehicular emissions, burning of fossil fuels, etc. In this study we made an attempt to study the inorganic hazardous air pollutants like Arsenic, Beryllium, Cadmium, Chromium, Cobalt, Lead, Manganese, Mercury, Nickel and Selenium in Ambient Air Suspended Particulate Matter of in and around the Tirupati area. For this study we were selected five different sampling locations in Tirupati. Sampling was carried out 24 hourly and twice a week for P.M.10 in the month of February 2012. These samples were digested and subjected to analysis for As, Be, Cd, Cr, Co, Ni, Mn, Pb, Se and Hg using Inductively Coupled Plasma -Mass Spectrometer (ICP-MS) based on USEPA Compendium method IO 3.5. The concentration levels of this inorganic hazardous air pollutant are summarized in Table-3 and Table-4.

1. Introduction

Ambient Air Quality evaluation studies are one of the most important concerns in these present environmental conditions of the atmosphere. While compared to past decade, now a days the population increased, industrialization increased more than ten times, vehicular movement is also increased in cities and urban areas. Rapid growing of this Industrialization, utilization of fossil fuel for various industrial activities, vehicular movements and other man made sources; the pollution rate is increasing rapidly in the cities and urban areas. USEPA has identified 188 hazardous air pollutants which are called as HAPs. Out of these 33 HAPs are commonly identified in most of urban and cities. Particulate matter (PM) is linked with all sorts of health problems from a runny nose and coughing, to bronchitis, emphysema, asthma, and even death. Toxic (heavy) metals, chromium and nickel in particular, have been defined by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) as potential cancer causing agents¹. Particles are generated to the atmosphere through a variety of physical and chemical mechanisms; these are emitted into the atmosphere from various sources, vehicular emission, industrial and natural processes, by combustion of fossil fuels etc. In ambient air, metals, metalloids and their compounds are mainly encountered as part of particulate matter. They may be present in the non-soluble, non-stoichiometric mixture phase (for example as spinels) or as soluble ionic compounds (salts). To a lesser extent and under certain Environmental conditions, gaseous forms (e.g. organometallic compounds) occur which may or may not be adsorbed on particles. The effects of toxic air pollutants in particulate matters on environment and human health have been of great global concern. Atmospheric toxic air pollutants are found in urban areas represent a mixture of primary particles emitted from various sources and secondary particles from aerosols formed by chemical reactions. The morphology and composition of these particles may change through several processes, including vapour condensation, evaporation and coagulation. The final 'products' usually vary according to origin, chemical composition and physical properties, leading to particular deposition patterns in the human respiratory system. The high influx of population to urban areas, increase in consumption patterns and unplanned urban and industrial development has led to the problem of air pollution.

2. Present Study

Tirupati is one of the famous pilgrim in Andhra Pradesh, India. Lakhs of pilgrims will visit Tirupati every day. The vehicular pollution is one of most important concern in Tirupati due to the pilgrim area. In view of the air pollution effects on human health, we made an attempt to study the levels of trace metals like As, Be, Cd, Cr, Co, Ni, Mn, Pb, Se and Hg. USEPA has identified 188 compounds are hazardous air pollutants. As per USEPA Clean air Act -1970 the above specified eleven trace metals are called as Hazardous air pollutants. These pollutants may cause the health effects to human being and some of these metals are also may cause cancer to the human body. Some of these hazardous air pollutants also give effect on future generations. The prime objective of the air monitoring is to evaluate the existing air quality of the Tirupati area with respect to these specified hazardous air pollutants (As, Be, Cd, Cr, Co, Ni, Mn, Pb, Se and Hg) levels. For this study we selected five sampling locations which are having more vehicle moment. Ambient air quality monitoring has been carried out with a frequency of alternative days in week at each location. At each of these locations, sampling stations were operated for 24 hours. In this regard we collected fifteen RSPM (PM10) samples in five selected locations. These samples are collected both working days and holidays period in the month of February 2012. Ambient Air Particles with an aerodynamic diameter smaller than 10 μm (PM10) were collected on 8'x10' cellulose membrane filters exposed for 24 hours using Repairable Dust Samplers (Envirotech), at the average flow rate of 1.2 m³ /min. Filters were pre-weighed and then dried in a desiccators for at least 24 hours after being exposed to air. The samples are collected at the following locations in and around the Tirupati area:

- Near S.V.U.Red Building
- Gandhi Road
- Near RTC Bus stand
- K.T.Road
- Alipiri Bypass road

The details of sampling locations with date and time and total volume of air collected is given in below table.

TABLE-1
DETAILS OF AMBIENT AIR QUALITY MONITORING LOCA-

TIONS

Sample Code	Location	Date and Time of Sampling Started	Date and Time of Sampling Started	Volume of Air Sampled
AAQ1	Near S.V.U.Red Building	05-02-2012 & 8:30 a.m	06-02-2012 & 8:45 a.m	1710
AAQ2	Near S.V.U.Red Building	08-02-2012 & 7:30 a.m	09-02-2012 & 8:00 a.m	1648
AAQ3	Near S.V.U.Red Building	10-02-2012 & 7:10 a.m	11-02-2012 & 7:40 a.m	1654
AAQ4	Gandhi Road	05-02-2012 & 9:15 a.m	06-02-2012 & 9:10 a.m	1702
AAQ5	Gandhi Road	08-02-2012 & 8:10 a.m	09-02-2012 & 8:25 a.m	1664
AAQ6	Gandhi Road	10-02-2012 & 7:40 a.m	11-02-2012 & 7:58 a.m	1612
AAQ7	Near RTC Bus stand	05-02-2012 & 8:35 a.m	06-02-2012 & 8:52 a.m	1714
AAQ8	Near RTC Bus stand	08-02-2012 & 8:30 a.m	09-02-2012 & 8:15 a.m	1672
AAQ9	Near RTC Bus stand	10-02-2012 & 8:15 a.m	11-02-2012 & 8:32 a.m	1646
AAQ10	K.T.Road	05-02-2012 & 8:50 a.m	06-02-2012 & 8:40 a.m	1622
AAQ11	K.T.Road	08-02-2012 & 8:45 a.m	09-02-2012 & 9:05 a.m	1648
AAQ12	K.T.Road	10-02-2012 & 8:10 a.m	11-02-2012 & 8:18 a.m	1622
AAQ13	Alipiri Bypass road	05-02-2012 & 9:40 a.m	06-02-2012 & 9:30 a.m	1650
AAQ14	Alipiri Bypass road	08-02-2012 & 8:35 a.m	09-02-2012 & 8:45 a.m	1648
AAQ15	Alipiri Bypass road	10-02-2012 & 8:05 a.m	11-02-2012 & 8:20 a.m	1636

TABLE-2
TECHNIQUES USED FOR AMBIENT AIR QUALITY MONITORING

Sr. No.	Parameter	Technique	Technical Protocol	Minimum Detectable Limit (mg/m ³)
1	As, Be, Cd, Cr, Co, Ni, Mn, Pb, Se and Hg	ICP-MS	Based On USEPA Compendium Method IO - 3.5S	0.001

3. Analytical Methodology

All the filter papers has coded and subjected to go for metal digestion and analysis of trace and toxic metals as per USEPA Compendium method -3.5. The PM10 filter paper is divided into

1 x 8 " strip equalling parts from the exposed filter. A part of filter strip is cut as small pieces and placed in an extraction tube. To this extraction tube 20 ml of the 4% Nitric acid is added and subjected to metal digestion. The extraction tube is closed with Cap and sonicated for 3 hours at 69 °C in sonication bath. The filter was occasionally checked during sonication period and used a clean pyrex or quartz glass rod to adjust the filter to the bottom of the tube without getting any floats out of the acid. After sonication, the sample is allowed to cool to room temperature and is filtered using Watman numbered 42 filter paper. The final volume of the sample is made up to 50 ml in volumetric flask with double distilled water. Transferred the sample extract to a polypropylene bottle then the sample was ready for analysis. In order to eliminate the interference from the filter paper, a blank sample treated and analyzed exactly in a similar way as that of sample filter paper. Inductively Coupled Plasma -Mass Spectrometer (ICP-MS) is one of the best techniques for determination of metal concentrations up to ppb levels in different matrices. By using this ICP-MS we can able to determine the metal concentrations upto ng/m³ in Ambient Air Particulate matters. Multi elements standard was used to determine all the eleven metal concentrations in single aspiration. Seven different working standards were prepared and made standard curve using the standards in ICP-MS. The correlation coefficient is observed greater than 0.999 for each of the element. After the completion of standard curve preparation, one standard check and one QC check was analyzed. Seven different linear concentration standards were prepared, ranging from 0.001 mg/L-0.1 mg/L. Before conducting sample analysis, different concentrations of standards were analysed and linear curve was prepared. All metals having good linear graph with correlation coefficients of > 0.999 were observed in the preparation of standard curves.

4. Results and Discussion:

ICP-MS is the most useful technique for the determination of trace metals upto parts per trillion levels. Since, AAS-GFA is a single element analyser, it takes more time to analyse multiple elements. ICP-MS is a very useful technique to determine trace levels of metals in a single aspiration. In this study the following elements like As, Be, Cd, Cr, Co, Ni, Mn, Pb, Se and Hg are analyzed in ambient air quality levels of Tirupati by using ICP-MS techniques. The test results are shown in Table-1 and Table -2.

Table -1
Test Results of Hazardous Air Pollutants (Inorganic) in and Around the Tirupati

Sample Code	Location	Date of Sampling	Arsenic as As	Lead as Pb	Beryllium as Be	Cadmium as Cd	Chromium as Cr	Manganese as Mn
Unit	-	-	ng/m ³	µg/m ³	ng/m ³	ng/m ³	µg/m ³	µg/m ³
AAQ1	Near S.V.U. Red Building	02-02-2012	3.4	0.13	10.3	5.4	0.041	0.34
AAQ2	Near S.V.U. Red Building	04-02-2012	3.2	0.11	14.2	7.2	0.036	0.23
AAQ3	Near S.V.U. Red Building	06-02-2012	3.2	0.086	13.8	5.8	0.022	0.29
AAQ4	Gandhi Road	02-02-2012	2.8	0.19	10.4	6.9	0.029	0.19
AAQ5	Gandhi Road	04-02-2012	2.9	0.22	11.9	4.9	0.024	0.24
AAQ6	Gandhi Road	06-02-2012	3.4	0.26	8.6	4.1	0.018	0.22
AAQ7	Near RTC Bus stand	02-02-2012	3.8	0.49	9.2	12.1	0.048	0.37
AAQ8	Near RTC Bus stand	04-02-2012	4.4	0.42	14.3	10.7	0.044	0.41

AAQ9	Near RTC Bus stand	06-02-2012	4.0	0.44	12.1	9.7	0.047	0.38
AAQ10	K.T.Road	02-02-2012	3.1	0.39	8.8	8.8	0.029	0.27
AAQ11	K.T.Road	04-02-2012	2.2	0.28	11.9	7.9	0.036	0.22
AAQ12	K.T.Road	06-02-2012	2.9	0.41	13.4	8.4	0.040	0.42
AAQ13	Alipiri Bypass road	02-02-2012	2.8	0.40	9.8	7.9	0.029	0.32
AAQ14	Alipiri Bypass road	04-02-2012	3.8	0.37	12.8	8.8	0.028	0.23
AAQ15	Alipiri Bypass road	06-02-2012	3.4	0.40	13.6	4.9	0.034	0.31

Table -2
Test Results of Hazardous Air Pollutants (Inorganic) in and Around the Tirupati

Sample Code	Location	Date of Sampling	Selenium as Se	Antimony as Sb	Cobalt as Co	Mercury as Hg
Unit	-	-	ng/m ³	ng/m ³	ng/m ³	ng/m ³
AAQ1	Near S.V.U. Red building	02-02-2012	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0
AAQ2	Near S.V.U. Red building	04-02-2012	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0
AAQ3	Near S.V.U. Red building	06-02-2012	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0
AAQ4	Gandhi Road	02-02-2012	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0
AAQ5	Gandhi Road	04-02-2012	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0
AAQ6	Gandhi Road	06-02-2012	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0
AAQ7	Near RTC Bus stand	02-02-2012	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0
AAQ8	Near RTC Bus stand	04-02-2012	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0
AAQ9	Near RTC Bus stand	06-02-2012	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0
AAQ10	K.T.Road	02-02-2012	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0
AAQ11	K.T.Road	04-02-2012	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0
AAQ12	K.T.Road	06-02-2012	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0
AAQ13	Alipiri Bypass road	02-02-2012	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0
AAQ14	Alipiri Bypass road	04-02-2012	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0
AAQ15	Alipiri Bypass road	06-02-2012	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0

4.1. Discussion:

Selenium, Antimony, Cobalt and Mercury are found Below Detection Limit (i.e <1 ng/m³).

4.2. Arsenic:

The arsenic levels in ambient air quality of in and around the Tirupati area is ranging from 2.2 – 4.4 ng/m³. The higher concentration of arsenic is observed in near RTC bus stand area and lower concentration level of arsenic is observed in K.T.Road.

4.3. Lead:

The Lead levels in ambient air quality of in and around the Tirupati area is ranging from 0.086 – 0.49 µg/m³. The higher concentration of Lead is observed in near RTC bus stand area and lower concentration level of lead is observed in near S.V.U.Red Building.

4.4. Cadmium:

The Cadmium levels in ambient air quality of in and around the Tirupati area is ranging from 4.1 – 12.1 ng/m³. The higher concentration of Cadmium is observed in near RTC bus stand area and lower concentration level of lead is observed in Gandhi Road.

4.5. Beryllium:

The Beryllium levels in ambient air quality of in and around the Tirupati area is ranging from 8.6 – 14.3 ng/m³. The higher concentration of Beryllium is observed in near RTC bus stand area and lower concentration level of lead is observed in Gandhi Road.

4.6. Chromium:

The Chromium levels in ambient air quality of in and around the Tirupati area is ranging from 0.018 – 0.048 µg/m³. The higher concentration of Chromium is observed in near RTC bus stand area and lower concentration level of lead is observed in near Gandhi Road.

4.7. Manganese:

The Manganese levels in ambient air quality of in and around the Tirupati area is ranging from 0.19 – 0.42 µg/m³. The higher concentration of Chromium is observed in KT Road area and lower concentration level of lead is observed in near Gandhi Road.

5. CONCLUSION:

In this study eleven Inorganic Hazardous Pollutants like As, Be, Cd, Cr, Co, Ni, Mn, Pb, Se and Hg are studied in ambient air quality levels of in and around the Tirupati area. In this study Se, Co, Sb and Hg are observed Below Detection Limit (i.e 1.0 ng/m³). The concentration levels of As, Ni and Pb in Ambient Air Quality of Tirupati area is less than that of NAAQS amended on 16th November 2009, published by Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Govt.of India. Mn, Be, Cd and Cr pollutants are detected in the ambient air quality of Tirupati area, but there is no specified limits for these pollutants. However, this study has given an awareness of concentration levels of Inorganic Hazardous Air Pollutants like As, Be, Cd, Cr, Co, Ni, Mn, Pb, Se and Hg in Ambient air Quality of Tirupati.

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