Journal of Heavy Metal Toxicity and Diseases
ISSN: 2473-6457

Open access Short Communication

Contamination of Soil, Ground Water and Environment by Extraction of Uranium Mine

Yingjie Zhang*
Department of Biochemistry, University of Sydney, Australia

INTRODUCTION

Uranium is a weighty metal which has been utilized as a plentiful wellspring of concentrated energy for more than 60 years. Uranium happens in many rocks in centralizations of 2 to 4 sections for every million and is as normal in the World's outside as tin, tungsten and molybdenum. Uranium happens in seawater, and can be recuperated from the seas. Uranium was found in 1789 by Martin Klaproth, a German scientific expert, in the mineral called pitchblende. It was named after the planet Uranus, which had been found 8 years sooner.

DESCRIPTION

Uranium was evidently shaped in supernovae around 6.6 a long time back. While it isn't normal in the planetary group, today its sluggish radioactive rot gives the principal wellspring of intensity inside the Earth, causing convection and mainland float. The high thickness of uranium implies that it likewise tracks down involves in the falls of yachts and as stabilizers for airplane control surfaces, as well with respect to radiation protecting. Uranium has a softening mark of 1132˚C. The synthetic image for uranium is U. The main uranium mine that had its store investigated in Brazil is situated in the district of the Poços de Caldas Level (Minas Gerais) and presently, mining exercises never again happen there. In any case, a serious ecological issue happens at the site: Corrosive mine waste. A choice to screen such conditions is through the examination of the microalgae local area, as this can furnish data about species with biotechnological potential for remediation activities. In the current review, an examination of the piece of the microalgae local area found in the UDC/INB uranium mine pit (point CM) and in the Antas Supply (point 14) was done, and a correlation was made between these focuses to distinguish the current species that assume significant parts in the biotechnology region. The normal outcome was to find much lower microalgae variety in CM than in P14. Nonetheless, the outcomes were practically the same: In both testing locales, a systematically different microalgae verdure was found, overwhelmed by the *Bacillariophyceae* and *Chlorophyceae* classes. Moreover, at the two locales, microalgae were recorded which are broadly utilized in biotechnological cycles of natural remediation, expulsion of pollutants from wastewater, creation of biofuels, colors, drugs, among others, showing that the utilization of microalgae for different objects is an exceptionally encouraging and earth manageable way. Uranium (U) is improved in the waters of the southern Colorado Level, including waters of the Navajo Country. The district has normally happening U in rocks and a past filled with U mining which might increment U focuses in waters. In spite of earlier examination into the centralization of U in the waters of the Navajo Country, a system has not been laid out to comprehend the variety of U in the district's groundwater [1-4].

CONCLUSION

To this end, we analyzed information from 6 examinations to lay out where and why U is probably going to be improved in waters of the southern Colorado Level. We show that U focuses are connected with the presence of U-rich stone bodies, height, and nearby spring saltiness. Moreover, we show that U focuses in waters downstream from deserted U mines are higher than in waters that are not downstream from mines, and that the region around mines has a raised U fixation comparative with foundation U fixations. Our work can go about as an aide for neighborhood water withdrawal, provincial water remediation and relief endeavors, and gives a way to figuring out the geological examples of U fixation in waters of the southern Colorado Level.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

None.

Received:	01-November-2022	**Manuscript No:**	IPJHMCT-22-14911
Editor assigned:	03-November-2022	**PreQC No:**	IPJHMCT-22-14911 (PQ)
Reviewed:	17-November-2022	**QC No:**	IPJHMCT-22-14911
Revised:	22-November-2022	**Manuscript No:**	IPJHMCT-22-14911 (R)
Published:	29-November-2022	**DOI:**	10.21767/2473-6457.22.7.25

Corresponding author Yingjie Zhang, Department of Biochemistry, University of Sydney, Australia, E-mail: Zhang@gmail.com

Citation Zhang Y (2022) Contamination of Soil, Ground Water and Environment by Extraction of Uranium Mine. J Heavy Met Toxicity Dis. 7:25.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

REFERENCES

1. Anderson RT, Vrionis HA, Ortiz-Bernad I, Resch CT, Long PE, et al. (2003) Stimulating the *in situ* activity of geobacter species to remove uranium from the groundwater of a uranium-contaminated aquifer. Appl Environ Microbiol 69(10): 5884-5891.

2. Geoffrey MG (2010) Metals, minerals and microbes: Geomicrobiology and bioremediation. Microbiology 156(3): 609-643.

3. Francis AJ, Dodge CJ, McDonald JA, Halada GP, (2005) Decontamination of uranium-contaminated steel surfaces by hydroxycarboxylic acid with uranium recovery. Environ Sci Technol 39(13): 5015-21.

4. Wu WM, Carley J, Gentry T, Ginder-Vogel MA, Fienen M, et al. (2006) Pilot-scale *in situ* bioremedation of uranium in a highly contaminated aquifer. 2. Reduction of u (VI) and geochemical control of u(VI) bioavailability. Environ Sci Technol 40(12): 3986-95.