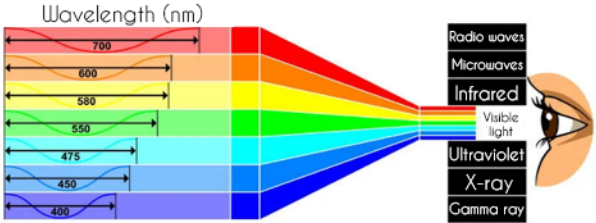
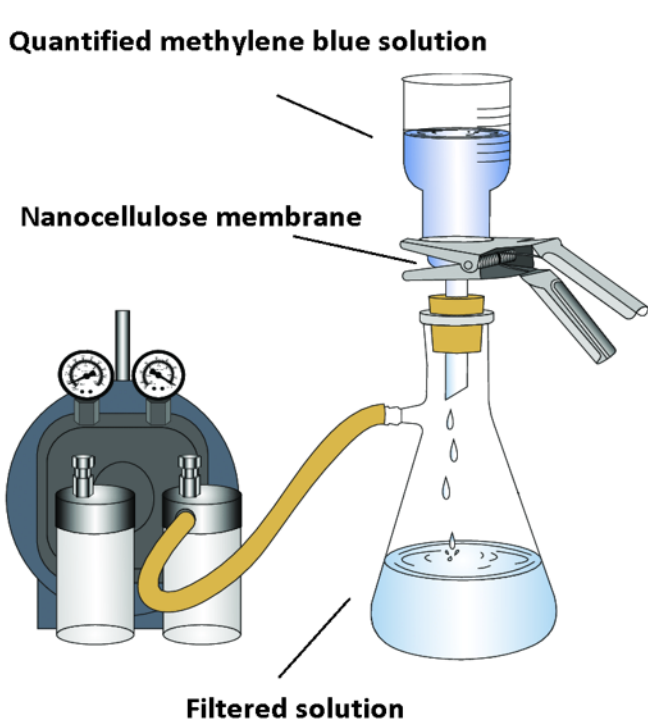


Emerging pollutants and managing wastewater and waste

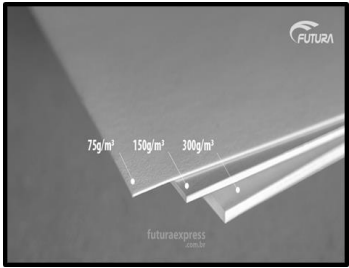
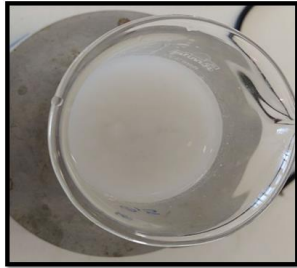
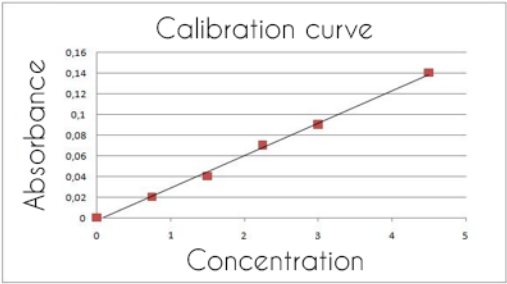
Disposing of dyes in sewage systems from laboratory activities has serious consequences for the environment, from the affected ecosystems to potential damage to populations that use water in their activities. Water treatment systems are ineffective for removing these substances from the effluents they receive, being only responsible for the potability of the water and the reduction of turbidity. Molybdenum oxides are substances that have active sites in their structure that have a high selective adsorption power for heavy metals and dyes. Nanocellulose membranes have characteristics that are of great value in filtration systems, since they have a high specific surface area, high mechanical strength and the possibility of incorporating adsorptive agents, such as the proposed molybdenum oxides. Such characteristics place the membranes as an alternative for filtration systems, since in addition to all the mentioned characteristics, it is built from a material that is obtained from a renewable source, contributing to the reduction of the use of fossil fuels as raw material for construction of filter materials.



Beer-Lambert Law

$$A = \epsilon c l$$

A	Absorbance	
ϵ	Molar absorption coefficient	M ² cm ⁻¹
c	Molar concentration	M
l	optical path length	cm



Images taken from websites