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Determination of levels of some metal contaminants in the freshwater environments of Osun State, Southwest Nigeria: A risk assessment approach to predict health threat

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1	Determination of levels of some metal contaminants in the freshwater environments of
2	Osun State, Southwest Nigeria: a risk assessment approach to predict health threat
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11	Abstract
12	This study evaluated levels of heavy metals and macro-elements in ten major rivers in Osun
13	State, Southwest Nigeria. Triplicate water samples collected from selected rivers were analyzed
14	for metal pollutants by atomic absorption spectrophotometry. Concentrations were obtained as
15	follows: iron: $60 - 960 \mu g L^{-1}$; manganese: ND $- 3 \mu g L^{-1}$; chromium $0 - 2100 \mu g L^{-1}$;
16	aluminium: $0 - 800 \ \mu g \ L^{-1}$; copper: $0 - 1350 \ \mu g \ L^{-1}$; zinc: $10 - 650 \ \mu g \ L^{-1}$; calcium: $6400 - 6400 \ L^$
17	$232000~\mu g~L^{-1}$ and magnesium: $2000-71000~\mu g~L^{-1}$ but lead was not detected. While most of
18	the parameters fell within the threshold values for drinking water, iron, chromium, aluminium
19	and calcium exceeded at some locations. The pollution order of the rivers, especially with heavy
20	metals had the order: $R8 > R3 > R2 > R5 > R10 > R6 > R4 > R1 > R7 > R9$; which implies that
21	R8 and R3 are the most polluted. The health risk assessment results revealed that hazard quotient

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