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Nota di contenuto	Human Exposure to Arsenic and other Potentially Toxic Metals in some waters of Biu Volcanic Province, North-Eastern Nigeria; Contents; CHAPTER ONE: GENERAL INTRODUCTION; 1.1 INTRODUCTION; 1.2 LOCATION, EXTENT AND ACCESSIBILITY; 1.3 RELIEF AND DRAINAGE; 1.4 CLIMATE AND VEGETATION; 1.5 SETTLEMENT AND LAND USE; CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW; 2.1 INTRODUCTION; 2.2 EFFECTS OF TRACE ELEMENTS IN VOLCANIC AREAS; CHAPTER THREE: DETAILED GEOLOGY AND HYDROGEOLOGY OF THE STUDY AREA; 3.1 DETAILED GEOLOGY; 3.2 HYDROGEOLOGY OF THE STUDY AREA; CHAPTER FOUR: HYDROGEOCHEMISTRY; 4.1 INTRODUCTION 4.2 METHODOLOGY 4.3 ANALYTICAL TECHNIQUE; CHAPTER FIVE: PRESENTATION OF RESULTS/DISCUSSIONS; 5.1 PRESENTATION OF RESULTS; 5.2 Soil Sample Analysis Results; 5.3 DISCUSSION OF RESULT; 5.4 Trace Element Exposure and Human Health; 5.5 Trace Elements and Human Health Impact; CHAPTER SIX: SUMMARY, CONCLUSION/RECOMMENDATION; 6.1 SUMMARY; 6.2 CONCLUSION; 6.3 RECOMMENDATIONS; REFERENCES CITED; APPENDIX
Sommario/riassunto	The Biu Volcanic Province is one of the largest Volcanic Provinces in

Nigeria covering an area of 5000 km² with a thickness of 250m. Geochemical analysis of the volcanic soil revealed the complete leaching of the major elements (CaO, K₂O, MgO, MnO, and TiO₂) from the surface soil probably into water sources. This may explain the extremely high Ca and K levels especially in the stream water where they display values of 348mg/l and 36 mg/l as against 200mg/l to 12 mg/l respectively of WHO admissible limits for drinking water. The accumulation of transition metals in the soil (Co 84-111ppm; Cr: 2
