



## Arsenic in the Environment: ISGSD - India Chapter

Date and time: **25<sup>th</sup> July 2018; Wednesday, 1.30 to 5.45 PM**  
Venue: **Seminar room, Centre for Earth Science, IISc**



**Prof. K. A. Natarajan** is an Emeritus Professor & Raja Ramanna Fellow at the Department of Materials Engineering, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. He has worked extensively on Karnataka gold mines and the role of various microbial populations in acid mine drainage, releasing arsenic and iron in the environment. This leads to the accumulation of As(III) and As(V) in ground and surface waters. He will also speak about the bioremediation of arsenic and its detoxification aspects.

**Dr. Laura Richards** is a Leverhulme Early Career Research Fellow at the School of Earth & Environmental Sciences, University of Manchester. She will talk about her work on the Lower Mekong Basin in Cambodia (NE/J023833/1 to Polya et al), tracing the dominant groundwater flowpaths in a heavily arsenic-contaminated aquifer using geochemical tracers (e.g. As, Fe, SO<sub>4</sub>, δ<sup>18</sup>O, δ<sup>2</sup>H, 3H/3He, etc). She will also speak about her work in Myanmar (Leverhulme Trust and EPSRC support), India (UK-India NERC-DST Newton Water Quality project) and across S/SE Asia (Leverhulme Trust support).



**Dr. Bhaskar Das** is an Associate Professor at the Department of Environment and Water Resources Engineering, School of Civil Engineering. Dr. Das was a student of the great scientist late Prof. Dipankar Chakraborti and has worked rigorously on the arsenic problem and mitigation issues in the lower Gangetic plains. He will talk about the subclinical arsenic poisoning, predicting an enhanced lifetime cancer risk for the population in the southern part of Kolkata.

**Dr. Devanita Ghosh** is a DST INSPIRE Faculty Fellow at the Centre for Earth Sciences, IISc. She has been working on the arsenic contamination and the role of microbial populations in the lower Gangetic plains for the past eight years. She will talk about the role of organic carbon from natural and anthropogenic sources in sustaining selective microbial populations, which leads to arsenic metabolism in the contaminated water bodies.

