# **Special Issue**

# Soil-Water-Plant Cycle of Potentially Toxic Elements: Ecological and Human Health Risk Assessment Approach, and Remediation Strategies

## Message from the Guest Editors

The presence of potentially toxic elements (PTEs) in the environment is associated with geogenic and anthropogenic sources. Potentially toxic elements from these sources end up in water, soil, sediment, and air, and eventually infiltrate aquatic and terrestrial food chains. PTEs in aquatic and terrestrial environments pose an ecological and human health risk. This Special Issue aims to cover a wide range of topics, such as:

- Fate and transport of PTEs, particularly in soil-waterplant systems;
- Transfer of PTEs via the food chain in aquatic and terrestrial environments;
- Exposure pathways of PTEs (ingestion, inhalation, and dermal absorption)
- Toxicity, bioavailability, and mobility of PTEs and their species;
- Speciation analysis;
- Ecological and human health risk assessment;
- Remediation strategies for soil contaminated by PTEs (phytoremediation, phytomining, microbial-based bioremediation, constructed land, etc.)

### Guest Editors

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### **Deadline for manuscript submissions**

closed (10 August 2024)



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## **About the Journal**

## Message from the Editor-in-Chief

Minerals welcomes submissions that report basic and applied research in mineralogy. Research areas of traditional interest are mineral deposits, mining, mineral processing and environmental mineralogy. The journal footprint also includes novel uses of elemental and isotopic analyses of minerals for petrology, geochronology and thermochronology, thermobarometry, ore genesis and sedimentary provenance. Contributions are encouraged in emerging research areas such as applications of quantitative mineralogy to the oil and gas, manufacturing, forensic science, climate change, geohazard and health sectors.

### **Fditor-in-Chief**

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