

## Editorial Note on Graphene Oxide for Water Treatment

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### Editorial Note

Pollutants in water are a problem that concerns humankind because drinking water with inadequate contaminants concentrations can cause major health problems, and several technologies have been utilized to reduce or eliminate those contaminants in drinking water.

Adsorption has been highlighted because of its low cost and ease of removal process and graphene oxide has been reported as an excellent adsorbent because it contains functional groups that provide stability, antifouling, and hydrophilicity, all of which are important in the removal of contaminants from water.

The current investigation can be based on a study of literature relating to graphene oxide, water pollutants, and their effects on human health. To report the ability to remove pollutants and elements that can influence positively or negatively to the pollutants removal process, a complete examination and critical study of each has to be conducted.

Human survival and development are both dependent on water.

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Water is a natural resource, and water use is increasing as a result of population increase, industrialization, and the crucial management of water pollution. Graphite can be oxidized and exfoliated to produce GO. GO is typically made by chemically oxidizing graphite using the Brodie, Staudenmaier, or Hummers procedures, or variations of these procedures, and then exfoliating the graphite oxide using various reduction techniques such as thermal, microwave, or laser.