Adsorption of some heavy metals from wastewater using fine sand and Zeolite

Benjamin, I.1, Rose, E. Kukla1, Teghtegh, F. Samoh1, John. O. Ajeigi1, Terhile. M. Iortile1, Tor. P. Njuntoo1, Solomon. D. Igibawase1, Christopher. N. Aibah.3

ABSTRACT

In this study, successive columns containing different types of solid state materials were used to investigate the treatment efficiency of soya bean oil mill wastewater (soap stock) using heavy metals analysis. Soap stock is a liquid waste obtained from soya bean oil industry from the neutralization process which has several environmental issues due to its high amount of organic and inorganic pollutants. Soap stock emerges from the refining process when oil is treated with a dilute alkali solution separating the FFAs as soaps. In this present study, an attempt was made at treating the wastewater using successive columns containing different types of solid state materials. The wastewater was passed through successive columns of fine sand, Zeolite and Zeolite/fine sand composite. This treatment method decreased the toxic concentration of heavy metals assessed which include Pb, Cu, Zn, Ni and Cd by mean percentages of 96.60%, 100%, 62.0%, 16.10% and 96.60% respectively. Most contaminants were removed in the Zeolite/sand composite column possibly as a result of ion exchange capacity in addition to high sorption affinity of Zeolite on its active sites. This simple Zeolite based method enabled us to obtain environmentally friendly treated soya bean oil water that can be safely used for irrigation purposes.

INTRODUCTION

Wastewater obtained from edible refined oil processing industries is a major issue of environmental concern particularly in under-developed or developing countries. The waste streams that come out from such oil refinery create serious environmental problem such as great threat to aquatic life due to its high organic content and among other issues. Hence its treatment is essential prior to its disposal. The choice of effluent treatment method depends on the organic content present in the effluent and its discharge conditions (Rose et al, 2020). Vegetable oil effluent entering the sewer system consists mainly of fats, oils, greases (FOG), sulphate and phosphates resulting in both high inorganic and organic loading for the receiving wastewater works (Rose et al, 2020). Edible oil industrial wastewaters usually come from the degumming, deacidification, deodorization and neutralization steps. In the neutralization step sodium salts of free fatty acid (soap stocks) are produced whose splitting through the use of sulphuric acid generates highly acidic and oily wastewaters. Its characteristics depend largely on the type of oil processed and on the process implemented that are high in chemical oxygen demand (COD), oil and grease, sulphate and phosphate content, resulting in both high inorganic as well as organic loading of the relevant wastewater treatment (Rose et al, 2020). Moreover, vegetable oil refinery wastewater is known to contain chemical compounds like phenol, heavy metals from bleaching earth, catalysts used in the hydrogenation process, oxidizable substances and fats and oils. Because of quantity and characteristic variations and complexity, wastewater treatment to meet the desired effluent standards is complicated, and the choice of methods of wastewater treatment depends on many local conditions and therefore, cannot be standardized (Rose et al, 2020). Different methods of treating edible oil mill wastewater have been reported, such methods include aerobic treatment, anaerobic digestion, reverse osmosis, electro dialysis, ultrafiltration and composting (Ahmaruzzaman, 2008) However, a cost effective and environmentally friendly method for the treatment of Oil processing Wastewater is not yet found. Building an effective treatment technology for oil processing Wastewaters is not economically feasible due to the cost implications. Recently, a zeolite based treatment method was developed for the treatment of olive mill wastewater which seemed to be a promising technology in the treatment of oil processing wastewaters (Ahmaruzzaman, 2008). This study adopts a similar zeolite based method in the treatment of soya bean oil mill wastewater known as soap stock. Adsorption has many advantages over the other processes of edible oil waste water because it has the characteristics of convenience, easy operation and simplicity in design. It has a wide application for removal of different pollutants. Other important advantages of this process include: low operation cost, high flexibility, simple design and operation, easy automation, lack of sensitivity to toxic pollutants and the capability of operation at very low concentration, environmentally friendly, less investment in terms of initial cost (Anagnostopoulos et al, 2013) The most important criteria in adsorption processes is to find a low cost adsorbent that is widely available, having high adsorption capacity, possess rapid rate of removal and having low adverse effect on the treated

1 Department of Chemistry, Benue State University, Makurdi, Nigeria.
2 Department of Chemistry, University of Ilorin, Ilorin, Kwara State, Nigeria.
3 College of Education Oju, Benue State, Nigeria.
4 Department of Chemistry, Joseph Sarwuan Tarka University, Makurdi, Nigeria.
* Corresponding author’s e-mail: ishwahlz@gmail.com
water. Many adsorbents have been investigated reported for the treatment of edible oil wastewater but Zeolite has been proved to be more effective (Anagnostopoulos et al, 2012)

LITERATURE REVIEW

Edible vegetable oils are derived from the seed of such plants as soya bean, corn, palms, groundnut, olive tree, rapeseed/canola, linseed, cottonseed, castor, rice bran and sunflower. The oils are fatty acid esters of glycerol, commonly called triglycerides. The production of edible vegetable oils can be separated into two phases: extraction and refining (Anagnostopoulos et al, 2012)

The oils are extracted from the seeds by mechanical or hydraulic pressing or solvent extraction. The crude oil that results from the extraction process must be refined to make the oil acceptable for edible purposes. There refining process removes components such as free (unesterified) fatty acids, phosphatides, unsaponifiable components such as sterols and tocopherols, carotenoids, chlorophyll (color), and metals (Anari et al, 2010) Some by-products of low commercial value are obtained from vegetable oil refining processes. Important amounts of by-products such as soap stocks (SS), deodorizer fatty acid distillates (FAD) and acid oil (AO) are produced from the oil refining processes. These by-products are harmful to the environment if they cannot be used for any beneficial or industrial activity (Anari et al, 2010).

Soap stock emerges from the refining process when oil is treated with a dilute alkali solution separating the FFAs as soaps. This wet lipid mixture is separated from the crude oil by centrifugation. It is generated at a rate of about 6% of the input of oil entering the refining operation and its cost represents 1/10 of the refined oil cost. Soap stock is quite acidic, with pH values between 3.50- 5.50. This residual is also referred to as residual oleins (Auta et al, 2013). Neutralization process result in a by-product known as stock soap consist of the sodium soaps of free fatty acids (FFAs) present within the oil. Soap stocks always require subsequent treatment. The traditional method of treating soap stock is known as soap splitting. The soaps tock is split into fatty acids and water by acidification with strong acids usually H2SO4. This is often considered an attractive solution because it is relatively simple (Auta & Bansal et al, 2009). Soap stock is the least valuable by-product from oil processing, and it is generated at a rate of about 6% of the volume of crude soya bean oil refined, amounting to as much as 0.8 million MT in the United States annually.

Typically, Soya bean oil mill wastewater is composed of the water from the tissue of the fruit, the water used for the various stages of oil production, soya pulp, mucilage, pectin, and oil, among other things, suspended in a relatively stable emulsion. Moreover, it contains toxic organic and inorganic compounds. In general, soya bean oil mill wastewater is characterized by an intensive violet brown to black color, strong specific soya oil smell, high degree of organic pollution (chemical oxygen demand (COD) of 220 g/L, and biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) of 110 g/L), pH of 4.5-5.6, 45 g/L of organic compounds in total, high electrical conductivity (EC), high content of polyphenols (24 g/L), reduced sugars (60% of the dry weight), and high solid matter content (Bhatnagar & Borrega et al, 2013). Soya bean oil mill wastewater is characterized by an intensive toxic organic and inorganic compounds. In general, soya bean oil mill wastewater is composed of the water from the tissue of the fruit, the water used for the various stages of oil production, soya pulp, mucilage, pectin, and oil, among other things, suspended in a relatively stable emulsion. Moreover, it contains toxic organic and inorganic compounds. In general, soya bean oil mill wastewater is characterized by an intensive violet brown to black color, strong specific soya oil smell, high degree of organic pollution (chemical oxygen demand (COD) of 220 g/L, and biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) of 110 g/L), pH of 4.5-5.6, 45 g/L of organic compounds in total, high electrical conductivity (EC), high content of polyphenols (24 g/L), reduced sugars (60% of the dry weight), and high solid matter content (Bhatnagar & Borrega et al, 2013).
al, 2007)

Heavy metals are also present in the soya bean oil mill wastewater. Heavy metals are elements having atomic weights between 63.5 and 200.6, and a specific gravity greater than 5.0. Most of the heavy metals are dangerous to health or to the environment. Heavy metals in industrial wastewater include lead, chromium, mercury, uranium, selenium, zinc, arsenic, cadmium, silver, gold, and nickel (Ismail, B et al, 2013). The main threats to human health from heavy metals are associated with exposure to lead, cadmium, mercury and arsenic. These metals have been extensively studied and their effects on human health regularly reviewed by international bodies such as the World Health Organization and Food and Agricultural Organization. Acute heavy metal intoxications may damage central nervous function, the cardiovascular and gastrointestinal (GI) systems, lungs, kidneys, liver, endocrine glands, and bones. Non-biodegradable contaminants pose a serious health and environmental hazard and removal of these wastes cannot be achieved using secondary methods (Jambulingam et al, 2007).

Hence, tertiary/advanced wastewater treatment methods such as ion exchange, precipitation, membrane separation, electrolysis and adsorption can be used to remove these recalcitrant wastes. So far, a number of efficient methods have been developed for heavy metal removal. Some researchers have reviewed various methods for the removal of heavy metals such as chemical precipitation, ion exchange, reverse osmosis, electrodialysis, ultrafiltration, nanofiltration, coagulation, flocculation and floatation. Generally, these processes are efficient in removing the bulk of metals from solution at high or moderate concentrations. However, chemical processes produce a large amount of metallic sludge, making metal recovery difficult (Jayarajan, M et al, 2011 & Johar, N et al, 2012). For these reasons, adsorption technology has gained a wider application due to its inherent low cost, simplicity, versatility and robustness. Adsorption is commonly used technique for the removal of metal ions from various industrial effluents (Khan, N.A et al, 2004 & Diez, V et al, 2012).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Study Area

This research work was conducted in Makurdi town, the headquarters of Benue State. Makurdi town is the headquarters of Makurdi Local Government Area and capital of Benue State. The town is located between latitude 7°38’N - 7°50’N, and longitude 8°24’E and 8°38’E and 104 meters elevation. It is situated in the Benue valley in the North Central region of Nigeria. It is traversed by the second largest river in the country, the River Benue.

Collection and preservation of soap stock

Exactly 5 liters of fresh Soap stock was collected (using plastic container) at Seraph oil mills, Nigeria Limited, which is located at Km 7 Gboko Road Makurdi, Benue State. The Soap stock was then transported immediately to Chemistry laboratory at Benue State University and was stored at room temperature prior to analysis.

Sample Digestion

The digestion method described by Anwar e tal (2014) was adopted with slight modification. 50mL of the sample was measured and transferred into beaker containing 10mL of concentrated HNO3. The sample was boiled slowly on a hot plate to 20mL. Another 5mL of conc. HNO3 was then added and heated until digestion was completed. The sample was filtered and transferred into 100mL volumetric flask and made to mark with distilled water. The digest was used for flame photometry and heavy metals analysis of the wastewater (Anwar, A et al, 2014).

Physical Precipitation of soap stock

Physical separation was carried out using glass cylinders with diameter 10 cm and length 20 cm. After 5 h of gravity separation, two kinds of suspended solids were observed: a floating part and a precipitated part. The floating part was decanted and the precipitate filtered using filter paper and a less turbid sample was obtained (Anwar, A et al, 2014).

Soya Bean Oil Mill Wastewater Treatment Using Successive Steps

The soya bean oil mill wastewater (Soap stock) was passed through three designed treatment steps, following physical separation. Each treatment consists of successive column containing different solid-state materials. The columns were made of transparent glass material with an internal diameter of 2 cm and a length of 20 cm. The columns were sealed from the bottom using two pieces of gauze fabric firmly held by strings and tape. The columns were packed with solid state materials to 15 cm height. The packing process was done in 5 cm increments to avoid segregation of particles. The columns were mounted vertically on a wooden holder in the laboratory. Each treatment system was replicated three times. The contact times between the soya bean oil mill wastewater and solid-state materials were 1 h for fine sand, 2 h for zeolite and 4h for the fine zeolite/sand composite. The physicochemical parameters used to evaluate the treatment efficiency for each method were pH, phosphate, turbidity, sulphate, nitrate and metal ions concentration (Anwar, A et al, 2014).

Characterization of Zeolite Y

Zeolite Y was synthesized and characterized using PXRD, EDS and FTIR. The PXRD used was a Bruker D8 Advance diffractometer operating with a copper X-ray tube, a monochromator with a Linx Eye detector. The PXRD data were collected using Cu Kα1 (1.5406A) radiation, over the 2θ range between 5 - 60° using a step size of 0.022° for 43 minutes. The EDS spectrum was produced on an EDAX Phoenix, EDX with a Carl Zeiss 1530 VP spectrometer. The samples were sprinkled onto...
12 mm aluminium stubs using “carbon sticky tabs”. These were then gold coated using an Emitech SC 7640 gold/ palladium sputter coater to reduce the static charges during the analysis. The PerkinElmer paragon 1000 FTIR spectrophotometer was used to collect FTIR data for the sample. The sample was prepared by making discs of a small amount of the sample (T 3 mg) in KBr and measurements were carried out over IR region of 1200-400 cm⁻¹ for the zeolite. A background spectrum was measured before the sample to compensate for atmospheric conditions around the FTIR instrument.

**Determination of heavy metals in soap stock using Atomic Absorption Spectrometry**

The concentrations of heavy metals in the wastewater (soap stock) were analyzed before and after treatment to assess the decrease in concentrations of the pollutants using atomic Absorption Spectrometry.

**Zinc**
Approximately 11.24 g of zinc oxide was dissolved in deionised water and diluted to 1 L in a volumetric flask. 1 ppm, 2 ppm, 3 ppm, 4 ppm and 5 ppm solutions were made from the stock solution. The AAS was calibrated at a wavelength of 213.9 nm under lamp current of 5 mA using fuel acetylene (Diez, V. et al, 2012).

**Lead**
About 1.5 g of lead nitrate Pb(NO₃)₂ was dissolved in deionised water and diluted to 1 L in a volumetric flask. 1 ppm, 2 ppm, 3 ppm, 4 ppm and 5 ppm were prepared from the stock. The AAS was calibrated at 217.0 nm wavelength, spectra bond of 1 nm and current of 5 mA using acetylene and air as fuel (Diez, V. et al, 2012).

**Nickel**
About 4.0 g of Ni(NO₃)₂·6H₂O was dissolved in deionised water and diluted to 1 L in a volumetric 1 ppm, 2 ppm, 3 ppm, 4 ppm and 5 ppm were prepared from the stock solution. The AAS was calibrated at 213.9 nm wavelength, spectra bond of 1 nm and current of 5 mA using acetylene and air as fuel (Diez, V. et al, 2012).

**Cadmium**
Exactly 2 g of cadmium nitrate was dissolved in 250 mL of de-ionized water and diluted to 1 L in a volumetric flask. 1 ppm, 2 ppm, 3 ppm, 4 ppm and 5 ppm were prepared from the stock solution. The AAS was calibrated at a wavelength of 228.8 nm at a spectra bond of 0.4 nm and lamp current of 3.5 mA using fuel acetylene and nitrous oxide.

**Copper**
1 g of copper was dissolved in 25 mL of HCl. Few drops of nitric acid was added and diluted to 1 L in a volumetric flask with de-ionized water. 1 ppm, 2 ppm, 3 ppm, 4 ppm and 5 ppm were prepared from the stock solution. The AAS was calibrated at a wavelength of 309.3 nm and spectra band pass of 0.4 nm, lamp current of 10 mA using fuel acetylene and nitrous oxide.
RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Chemical composition of fine sand

The chemical composition of the fine sand used in this present study was determined by X-ray fluorescence spectrometer (ARL 9900 OASIS Model) as shown in (Table 1). Silicon dioxide was found to be the predominant oxide, 92.49%. Other oxides present were Al₂O₃ 7.44%, CaO 0.06% and MgO 0.09%. The silicon to aluminum ratio of the fine sand used was 12.40. This characterization data obtained is in line with earlier investigation reported (Alluri et al, 2007).

PXRD

The PXRD data compared against the ICDD database for the theoretical phases showed good agreement that the targeted Zeolite Y was formed as clearly seen from the matched patterns (fig. 1). The PXRD patterns for the Zeolite Y was a single crystalline phase with high degree of crystallinity.

Synthesis of Zeolite Y

SEM-EDS

The elemental composition of zeolite Y was determined using energy dispersive spectroscopy (EDAX Phoenix model) as shown in (Table 2). The result revealed that Zeolite Y consist of 48.7% Oxygen, 9.2% Sodium, 11.2% Aluminum and 30.7% Silicon. The Si/Al ratio (2.7%) calculated was found to be in good agreement with the data obtained from PXRD (2.4%) as calculated from the molecular formula of the Zeolite Y (Na₅₄.91Al₅₆Si₁₃₆O₃₈₄).

FTIR

A broad band was observed in the region 1019 cm⁻¹ which was attributed to the asymmetric vibrations of Si-O bridging and Si-O non-bridging bonds. The band in the range 717 cm⁻¹ is due to the symmetric stretching of internal vibrations while the internal vibrations due to the bending of the T-O tetrahedra occurred between 455 cm⁻¹. Vibrations of the double six rings (D6R) connecting the sodalite cages occurred between 579 cm⁻¹ while that around 626 cm⁻¹ is assigned to the symmetric stretching of external T-O linkages in the Zeolite. The band at 1150 cm⁻¹ was attributed to the asymmetric stretching of external T-O linkages in the Zeolite respectively.

Adsorption of heavy metals

The results presented in table 3 showed a decrease in the concentration of heavy metals using the zeolite-based technique.

Lead

For the raw wastewater sample 0.7555±0.00mg/L was obtained, 0.1475±0.00mg/L for physical precipitation, 0.0760±0.00mg/L for Zeolite filter and 0.026±0.00mg/L for Zeolite/sand filter respectively. The decrease in the values could be attributed to the ion exchange and absorption affinity of the Zeolite material used. The values obtained were within that of maximum allowable concentration (MAC) limits by FAO (2011) and EPA (2016) for irrigation water with values ranging from 0.5 to 0.01mg/L (Babel, S al, 2003).
Copper
For the raw wastewater sample 0.285±0.000mg/L was obtained, 0.0352±0.00mg/L for physical precipitation, 0.026±0.000mg/L for sand filter, 0.005mg/L for Zeolite filter and was less than the detectable limit using the Zeolite/sand filter. The decrease in the values could be attributed to the ion exchange and adsorption properties of Zeolite. The values obtained were within the maximum allowable concentration limits by FAO (2011) for irrigation water (Babel, S al, 2003)

Nickel
About 1.04465±0.00mg/L was obtained for the raw soya bean oil mill wastewater sample, 0.0355±0.00mg/L for physical precipitation, 0.058±0.00mg/L for sand filter, 0.040±0.00mg/L for Zeolite filter and 0.039±0.00mg/L for Zeolite/sand filter. The result shows a gradual decrease in the pollutant load from the raw wastewater to the final Zeolite/sand filter treatment, reducing the concentration within the maximum allowable limit of 0.2mg/L for agricultural water. Similar results were also reported for oil refinery wastewater treatment using the Zeolite and carbonaceous adsorbents (Kwon JS et al & Muthukumaran et al, 2010)

Zinc
About 1.3505±0.00mg/L was obtained for raw soya bean oil mill wastewater sample, 1.1505±0.00mg/L for physical precipitation, 1.0725±0.00mg/L for sand filter, 0.5975±0.00mg/L for Zeolite and 0.5135±0.00mg/L for Zeolite/sand filter. These values are within the maximum allowable concentration limit of 1.00- 2.00mg/L for irrigation water. Similar works were also reported by some researchers on adsorption of heavy metals from water and wastewater using low cost adsorbents from agricultural by-products (Pitakpoolsil et al & Varga et al 2013)

Cadmium
For the raw wastewater sample, 0.1455±0.00mg/L was obtained 0.0815±0.00mg/L for physical precipitation, 0.0195±0.00mg/L for sand filter, 0.062±0.00mg/L for Zeolite filter and 0.027±0.00mg/L for Zeolite/sand filter. The value obtained at the Zeolite/sand composite filter is in accordance with the recommended values of 0.01-0.002mg/L by FAO and EPA (2011). Similar results were also reported on heavy metal removal of edible oil by-products (Auta, M. and Hameed .B.H. (2013)

CONCLUSION
The treatment of soap stock was using successive steps that are raw wastewater, physical precipitation, sand treatment, Zeolite treatment and Zeolite/sand composite using solid state materials and testing the treatment efficiency using heavy metals analysis proved to be effective for edible oil effluent. This study found that the filtering abilities of Zeolite/sand composite works better for soya bean oil mill wastewater treatment. The simple Zeolite-based method can be used for the soya bean oil mill wastewater treatment as an environmentally friendly and cost effective method. The treatment efficiency on the removal of heavy metals such as Zn, Cu, Pb, Ni and Cd using AAS gave a good heavy metal reduction from the wastewater.

REFERENCES
Ahmaruzzaman, M. (2008). Adsorption of phenolic compounds on low-cost adsorbents: A review. Journal of Advanced Colloid Interface Science,1(2), 48-67.
Anagnostopoulos, V and Symeopoulos B. (2013). Sorption of europium by malt spent rootlets, a low cost biosorbent: effect of pH, kinetics and equilibrium studies. Journal of Radio Analytical and Nuclear Chemistry, 7(13), 295-298
Anagnostopoulos, V. Manariotis, I.D and Karapanagioti H.K. (2012). Removal of mercury from aqueous solutions by malt spent rootlets. Chemical Engineering Journal, 11(2), 135-141.
Anwar, A., Yousef N.Y., Hasan , Abdullah, S. Al-Farraj.,(2014). Olive mill wastewater treatment using a simple zeolite-based low-cost method Journal of Environmental Management 145, 341-348.
Ansari, R and Mosayebzadeh, Z. (2010). Removal of basic dye methylene blue from aqueous solutions using sawdust and sawdust coated with polypyrrole. Journal of the Iranian Chemical Society, 7(2), 339-350.
Alluri, H.K., Ronda, S.R., Settalluri, V.S., Bondili, V.S., Suryanarayana, V,Venkateshwar, P(2007). Biosorption: An eco-friendly alternative for heavy metal removal. African Journal of Biotechnology, 6(11), 2924-2931.
Aslan, S, Alyuz, B., Bozkurt, Z., Bakaoglu, M., (2009). Characterization and Biological Treatability of Edible Oil Wastewaters. Polish Journal of Environmental Studies. 18(4), 533-538.
Auta, M. and Hameed .B.H. (2013). Coalesced chitosan activated carbon composite for batch and fixed-bed adsorption of cationic and anionic dyes. Journal of Advanced Colloid Interface Science, 2(6), 199-206.
Babel, S.and Kurniawan T.A., (2003). Low-cost adsorbents for heavy metals uptake from contaminated water: a review. Journal of Hazard Material, 97(97), 219–243.
Bansal,M, Singh .D, Garg V.K. and Rose P. (2009). Use of Agricultural Waste for the Removal of Nickel Ions from Aqueous Solutions: Equilibrium and Kinetics Studies. International Journal of Civil and Environmental Engineering, 1(2), 108-114.
Bhatnagar A. and Minocha. A.K. (2006). Conventional and non-conventional adsorbents for removal of pollutants from water- A review, Indian Journal of Chemical Technology, 3(13), 203-217.
Borrega, M., Tolonen L.K., Bardot F, Testova L. and Sixta J.H. (2013). Potential of hot water extraction of birch wood to produce high-purity dissolving pulp after alkaline pulping. Journal of Biological Resource Management 145,
adsorbent for removal of rhodamine dye. Asian Journal of Applied Science, 6(4), 263-270.

Johar, N., Ahmad, I and Dufresne, A. (2012). Extraction, preparation and characterization of cellulose fibres and nanocrystals from rice husk. International Journal of Industrial Crops and Products, 37(1), 93–99.

Khan, N.A., Ibrahim S. and Subramaniam ,P. (2004). Elimination of Heavy Metals from Wastewater Using Agricultural Wastes as Adsorbents. Malaysian Journal of Science,1(23), 43 – 51.

Kwon JS., Yun S.T., Lee J.H., Kim S.O., Jo H.Y.,(2010). Removal of divalent heavy metals (Cd, Cu, Pb, and Zn) and arsenic (III) from aqueous solutions using scoria: kinetics and equilibrium of sorption. Journal of Hazard Material, 2 (6), 307–313.

Muthukumaran, K. and Beulah S.S. (2010). SEM and FT-IR studies on adsorption of mercury (II) and chromium (VI) from wastewater using chemically activated Syzygium jambolanum nut carbon. Asian Journal of Chemistry, 22(10), 7857-7864.

Oncel, M.S., Muheu A., Demirbas, E. and Kobya, M. (2013).A comparative study of chemical precipitation and electrocoagulation for treatment of coal acid drainage wastewater. Journal of Environmental Engineering,1, 989–995.

Pitakpoosil, W. and Hunsom, M. (2013). Adsorption of pollutants from biodiesel wastewater using chitosan flakes. Journal of the Taiwan Institute of Chemical Engineers, 44, 963–971.

Rose, E. K, Benjamin, I. Ahola, D. O, Donald, T. K, Fredrick, T. S, Aondoakaa, S. N. (2020). A simple Zeolite-based Treatment of Soya Bean Oil Mill Wastewater for Irrigation Purpose. American journal of Chemical Engineering, 8 (1), 19-26

Rose, E. K, Donald, T. K, Ahola, D. O, , Terungwa, L. Benjamin, I, John, A. O. (2020). Adsorption Studies of Silica Adsorbent Using Rice Husk as a Base Material for Metal Ions Removal from Aqueous Solution. American journal of Chemical Engineering, 8(2), 48-53.

Srikanth, P, Somasekhar S.A., Kanthi G.H and Raghu B.K. (2013).Analysis of Heavy Metals by Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy from the samples taken from Visakampafnam. International Journal of Environment, Ecology, Family and Urban Sciences (IJEEFUS), 1(6), 120-125.

Sierra,J., Martín, E., Montserrat. G., Cruaras, R., and Garau, M. A.,(2001).Characterization and evolution of a soil affected by olive oil mill wastewater disposal. Journal of Environmental science, 2(13), 202–211

Varga, M., Takács, M., Záray, G. and Varga, I. (2013). Comparative study of sorption kinetics and equilibrium of chromium (VI) on charcoals prepared from different low-cost materials. Journal of Micro Chemical Science, 107, 25–30 11(1), 70-81.