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# Effect of Storage on Physicochemical Characteristics of Some Selected Vegetable Oils

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(received April 21, 2015; revised August 20, 2015; accepted August 21, 2015)

**Abstract.** The quality of fats and oils is analysed by several physical and chemical parameters that are dependent on the source of oil as well as processing and storage conditions. In the present study, refractive index, peroxide, saponification, and acid values of different branded and unbranded vegetable oils were determined. Storage stability of oil samples were investigated and fastest deterioration was observed when samples were exposed to day light. UV radiations also caused oxidative damage, as indicated by the increased peroxide values for the samples exposed to UV radiations for 0, 5 and 10 min, respectively. Direct sunlight and UV rays are particularly found responsible for the degradation of oil quality.

Keywords: peroxide value, refractive index, saponification value, storage stability, UV radiations, vegetable oil

Pak. j. sci. ind. res. Ser. A: phys. sci. 2016 59(3)126-129

# Chemical Characterisation of Unrefined Rock Salt Deposits of Pakistan

Abrar ul Hassan<sup>a</sup>\*, Sakhawat Ali<sup>b</sup>, Ayesha Mohy Udd Din<sup>a</sup> and Salman Muhsen<sup>a</sup>

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(received August 19, 2015; revised April 8, 2016; accepted April 15, 2016)

**Abstract.** Different salt samples from mining sites of Bahadur Khel, Warcha and Jatta salt mines were collected during a survey to evaluate their parameters of purity like water insoluble matter, calcium, magnesium, sulphate and potassium contents.Trace elements such as iron, zinc, copper, mangansese, chromium, lead and cadmium were determined by using Atomic absorption Spectrophotometer.Obtained results have shown that of all the three salt deposits, Bahadur Khel salt deposits have a of low purity of 97% set by codex alimentarius commission.Trace element contents of all the salt deposits were within the legal limits of human consumption and RDA specification.

Keywords: atomic absorption spectroscopy, rock salt, moisture content, trace elements

Pak. j. sci. ind. res. ser. A: phys. sci. 2016 59(3) 130-143

# Beneficiation Studies on Low-Grade Complex Polymetallic Lead-Zinc Ore of Duddar (Lasbela) Balochistan, Pakistan

### Muhammad Arif Bhatti<sup>a</sup>\*, Kamran Raza Kazmi<sup>a</sup>, Abdul Ahad<sup>b</sup>, Anila Tabassum<sup>c</sup>, Rashid Mehmood<sup>a</sup> and Adnan Akram<sup>a</sup>

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(received January 23, 2015; revised August 6, 2015; accepted October 7, 2015)

**Abstract:** A bench-scale beneficiation study was performed on low-grade complex lead-zinc ore of Duddar area, District Lasbela, Balochistan Province, Pakistan. The polymetallic ore under investigation contains galena and sphalerite as valuable minerals of lead and zinc. The low-grade ore was upgraded by selective sequential froth flotation technology to recover both minerals. An effort was made to investigate the effect of important variables on grade and recovery of concentrates and to design the process flow sheet. Different parameters of flotation process such as particle size of the feed, pH and % solids of the pulp, speed of impeller, type of reagents (collectors, frothers, regulators and modifiers) and their quantities, conditioning time and flotation time were optimized to attain maximum grade and recovery of respective concentrates. The rougher concentrates obtained were subjected to one regrinding and two cleaning operations to achieve higher-grade concentrates of both metals. Bench-scale flotation tests show that it is possible to obtain a lead concentrate assaying 65.24% Pb with recovery rate of 81.32% and a zinc concentrate containing 55.63% Zn content with recovery rate of 80.28%. Both the concentrates meet the specifications required for metallurgical and chemical grades.

Keywords: low grade, lead-zinc ore, galena, sphalerite, beneficiation, froth flotation, grade, recovery

# The Effect of Wrinkle Recovery Finishes on Shrinkage of Cotton Fabric for Different Finish Applying Techniques

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(received August 31, 2015; revised November 13, 2015; accepted November 18, 2015)

**Abstract.** This research study was conducted to make wrinkle free fabric by applying formaldehyde free anti-wrinkle finishes like Texicil DC, Knittex RCT, Arkofix NEC, Arkofix ELF. In this effort, various concentrations of these finishes were used by adopting three different finish applying techniques (pad-dry technique, pad-dry-cure technique and pad-flash-cure technique) on pure cotton fabric in order to optimize their application for best manufacturing results in sense of the shrinkage ability of the fabric. After making quality test of the resulting fabric it was depicted that pad dry method of applying finish proved itself better as compared to other techniques adopted in this research, while the finish Arkofix ELF and Arkofix NEC at concentration level of 120 g/L gave better results in respect of shrinkage of the fabric.

Keywords: non formaldehyde finishes, finishing techniques, cotton fabric, wrinkle free, fabric shrinkage

Pak. j. sci. ind. res. Ser. A: phys. sci. 2016 59(3) 151-156

# Removal of COD in Purified Terephthalic Acid (PTA) Effluent with Coagulation, Aqueous Oxidation and High Porosity Membrane

### Niaz Ahmed Memon<sup>\*a</sup>, Nisar Ahmed<sup>b</sup>, Sarwat Ismail<sup>a</sup>, Nusrat Jalbani<sup>a</sup>, Uzma Asghar<sup>a</sup>, Tahira Ayaz<sup>b</sup> and Razia Begum<sup>a</sup>

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(received June 18, 2015; revised January 25, 2016; accepted March 16, 2016)

**Abstract.** Present study was focused on purified terephthalic acid (PTA) industry wastewater treatment located at Port Qasim, Karachi. PTA wastewater containing high COD (100000 to 150000 mg/L) was treated with coagulate ferrous ion and then was oxidized independently with aqueous hydrogen peroxide using different doses at 45 °C for 1h. The resulting wastewater was passed through RO plant equipped with high porosity bio-ceramic membrane. It was observed that coagulation and oxidation processes have potential to reduce 87.9% COD but complete reduction up to 99.8% was achieved after passing the effluents from high RO plant equipped with high porosity ceramic membrane.

Keywords: COD reduction, coagulation, active oxidation, ceramic membrane, purified terephthalic acid

Pak. j. sci. ind. res. Ser. A: phys. sci. 2016 59(3) 157-166

## Drinking Water Quality in Urban Areas of Pakistan: A Case Study of Gujranwala City

### Sajjad Haydar<sup>a</sup>, Obaidullah Nadeem<sup>b\*</sup>, Ghulam Hussain<sup>a</sup>, Haroon Rashid<sup>a</sup> and Rashid Majeed<sup>a</sup>

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<sup>b</sup>City and Regional Planning Department, University of Engineering and Technology, Lahore-54890, Pakistan

(received December 8, 2014; revised October 14, 2015; accepted October 15, 2015)

**Abstract.** A study was conducted to evaluate the drinking water quality of Gujranwala city. Samples were collected from 16 locations including: 4 tube wells, 4 overhead reservoirs (OHR) and 8 house connections. Twelve physicochemical and two bacteriological parameters were tested, before and after monsoon and compared with National Standards for Drinking Water Quality (NSDWQ). The results demonstrated that most of the physicochemical parameters, except lead, nickle and chromium were within NSDWQ before and after monsoon. Bacteriological and heavy metal contamination was found before and after the monsoon. Possible reasons of contamination are: no disinfection, old and leaking water pipes, poor drainage during monsoon and possible cross connections between water and sewerage lines. It is recommended to practice disinfection, laying of water and sewerage pipes on opposite sides of streets and periodic water quality monitoring.

Keywords: water quality, physicochemical characteristics, bacteriological characteristics

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# Impact of Urbanization on Inflows and Water Quality of Rawal Lake

Muhammad Awais<sup>a</sup>, Muhammad Afzal<sup>a</sup>\*, Massimiliano Granceri<sup>b</sup> and Muhammad Saleem<sup>c</sup> <sup>a</sup>Centre of Excellence in Water Resources Engineering, University of Engineering and Technology, Lahore, Pakistan <sup>b</sup>Université Paris-Est Marne-la-Vallée, 5 Boulevard Descartes, 77420 Champs-Sur-Marne, France <sup>c</sup>Water & Resource & Environmental Engineering, Jubail University College, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

(received September 9, 2015; revised November 15, 2015; accepted December 7, 2015)

**Abstract.** Two phenomena playing important role in affecting water resources all over the world are: urbanization and climate changes. Urban and peri-urban water bodies are very vulnerable to these phenomena in terms of quality and quantity protection. This study was aimed to perceive the impact of ever-increasing urbanization on water quality in the catchment area of Rawal Lake. Rawal Lake supplies water for domestic use to Rawalpindi city and Cantonment area. The water was found biologically unfit for human consumption due to total and faecal coliformus counts higher than WHO limits. Similarly, turbidity and calcium was more than WHO standards. There should be detailed study on climate change parallel to urbanization in the Rawal catchment to quantify its impacts on water quality and inflows.

Keywords: urbanization, inflows, water quality, Rawal Lake, Korang River

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# Ambient Air Quality of Karachi City as Reflected by Atmospheric Particulate Matter (PM<sub>10</sub>) Concentrations

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(received July 22, 2015; revised November 30, 2015; accepted December 1, 2015)

**Abstract:** The present study examines the variation of ambient aerosol ( $PM_{10}$ ) concentrations in Karachi, city. Samples were collected from ten different locations, representative of urban background, residential, traffic and industrial areas from 2007 to 2011. At each location,  $PM_{10}$  was measured continuously from 08:00 am to 06:00 pm at local time. The maximum 10 h average particulate matter ( $PM_{10}$ ) mass concentrations were found at Tibet Centre (440.1µg/m<sup>3</sup>) and minimum at PCSIR Campus (21.7µg/m<sup>3</sup>) during 2008. A rising trend during 2008 may be due to the civil works for bridges and extension of roads at different locations in Karachi. The results also suggest that urban traffic and industrial areas appeared to have higher  $PM_{10}$  concentration than residential and background areas.

Keywords: PM<sub>10</sub>, annual averages, statistics, co-relation

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