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Berlitz Certified Printed in the United States of America . Purita Bilbao on Official Website: purita.bilbao Category:1957 births Category:Living people Category:Filipino writers Category:Filipino non-fiction writers Category:Filipino women writers Category:University of the Philippines Diliman alumni Category:Philippine Educational Theater Association Category:Filipino academics Adsorption of methyl orange on the fly ash from chemical wastewater treatment system]. Adsorption characteristics of fly ash from the denitrification and coagulation process of chemical wastewater treatment system for methyl orange were investigated. The effects of pH, initial dye concentration and contact time on the adsorption process were investigated. The results indicated that the adsorption process fitted well with Langmuir isotherm and it was 1:1.5-2:1 for mono- to bi-molecular adsorption. With the contact time increasing, the rate of adsorption reached equilibrium and the adsorption capacities increased linearly. The adsorption capacity increased first and then decreased, and the adsorption equilibrium was achieved at about 24 h. The Langmuir adsorption capacity was $74.5 \text{ mg} \times \text{g}^{-1}$ at room temperature and the adsorption process was spontaneous. The adsorption rate increased with increasing pH in the range of 4-8, and then decreased. With pH increasing from 4 to 8, the adsorption capacity decreased from 94.1 to $74.5 \text{ mg} \times \text{g}^{-1}$. The adsorption capacity of methyl orange on fly ash increased with increasing initial dye concentration, with an optimal condition of $150 \text{ mg} \times \text{L}^{-1}$. A significant relationship between the adsorption capacity and the amount of dissolved Fe^{3+} and Ni^{2+} in water was observed. Many studies have examined drinking and driving behaviors in the past, but few have been able to follow the health and medical costs of individuals over a period of time. Specifically, the most commonly measured health and medical expenses are associated with the short-term treatment of alcohol intoxication, injuries, and other illness. Until now, little attention has been given to the health costs of drinking and driving for long-term injury and illness prevention. In the present study, we will extend the longevity of our previous research by identifying and following a cohort of 120 individuals in three geographic areas

