



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	Current Journal of Applied Science and Technology
Manuscript Number:	Ms_CJAST_38533
Title of the Manuscript:	Research on Preparation of flocculants for Sugar Factory Wastewater Treatment
Type of the Article	

General guideline for Peer Review process:

This journal's peer review policy states that **NO** manuscript should be rejected only on the basis of '**lack of Novelty**', provided the manuscript is scientifically robust and technically sound. To know the complete guideline for Peer Review process, reviewers are requested to visit this link:

(<http://www.sciencedomain.org/page.php?id=sdi-general-editorial-policy#Peer-Review-Guideline>)



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PART 1: Review Comments

	Reviewer's comment	Author's comment (if agreed with reviewer, correct the manuscript and highlight that part in the manuscript. It is mandatory that authors should write his/her feedback here)
Compulsory REVISION comments	The article is interesting but some modifications are necessary: -More references in all the article. - The introduction must be reconsidered. - A clearer description for the experimental procedure.	More references in all the article. [1] Okumichi Toshiharu, Dai Yoshiaki, Yokoya Kenji. Production of cation-modified polyacrylamide. JP57192408(A), 1982. [2] Hamada Masao, Noguchi Hisao, Suzuki Hiroyuki. Production of cation-modified polyacrylamide. JP59189102(A), 1984. [3] Norfleet James E, Jarrett Michael A. Water based fluids comprising multivalent salts and low molecular weight, low charge cationic polyacrylamide copolymers. US6855671, 2005. [4] Nagat Kazunhiro, Okada Haruo, Murata Renpei. Process for preparing a cationic polyacrylamide flocculating agent. JP19750050473, 1975. [5] Takagi Toshihiko, Yodoya Takashi, Maehama Mitsuhiro. Cationic polyacrylamide. JP4055405 (A), 1990. - The introduction must be reconsidered. Guangxi province is the largest producer of cane sugar in China. With more than 2.6 million farmers in Guangxi for sugar cane plantation, the planted areas and sugar yields take up over 50% nationwide, and its quantities of cane sugar production and marketing account for 70% through the whole country. - A clearer description for the experimental procedure. The performance of the prepared flocculants is mainly investigated for its ability to remove suspended particles or colloidal particles, namely, the ability to remove turbidity of water. Turbidity of water is one of the important criteria for evaluating water quality. Turbidity was determined by spectrophotography according to GB 13200-91^[6]. The determination of flocculation effectiveness was measured according to Y/T 5796-93^[7]. The rate of turbidity removal =[(turbidity of water sample before treatment-turbidity of water sample after treatment)/ turbidity of water sample before treatment]*100%
Minor REVISION comments		
Optional/General comments		