SOUTHERN JOURNAL OF SCIENCES

ESTABLISHED IN 1993

ERRATUM

OPTIMIZATION AND KINETICS STUDIES OF THE DISSOLUTION OF DOLOMITE IN SULPHURIC ACID (H_2SO_4) VIA BOX-BEHNKEN EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN

JOSEPH, Isaac Adekunle[1*]; AJALA, Elijah Olawale[1]; AHMED, El-lmam Amina[2]; AJALA, Mary Adejoke[1]

[1]University of Ilorin, Department of Chemical Engineering, Ilorin, Nigeria.

[2]University of Ilorin, Department of Microbiology, Ilorin, Nigeria.

** Correspondence author*
email: isaacchemeng@yahoo.com

Received 07 November 2022 accepted 15 November 2022

ERRATUM

At the SOUTHERN JOURNAL OF SCIENCES vol.30, n°33. 2022.

Page: 69

Where it reads: *Dolomite is a naturally occurring double carbonate mineral of magnesium and calcium with the chemical formula $MgCa(CO_3)_2$ (Baba et al., 2014; Pultar et al., 2018; Ajala et al., 2019). Dolomite ore can be used directly as an accelerating agent for cement hydration in concrete and a neutralizing agent in acidic soil (Mubaroka and Kurniawanb, 2015; Ajala et al., 2019). In addition, dolomite is rich in magnesium. Hence it can be used for the production of magnesium-based compounds such as magnesite ($MgCO_3$), magnesium oxide (MgO), magnesium sulfate, as well as calcium sulfate, commonly known as gypsum ($CaSO_4$). The abundant dolomite of Nigeria is spread across Abuja and the following states: Kogi, Oyo, Yobe, Kwara, Edo, and Nasarawa (Mookah and Abolarin, 2005)*.

Read: *Dolomite is a naturally occurring double carbonate mineral of magnesium and calcium with the chemical formula $MgCa(CO_3)_2$ (Baba et al., 2014; Pultar et al., 2019; Ajala et al., 2019). Dolomite ore can be used directly as an accelerating agent for cement hydration in concrete and a neutralizing agent in acidic soil (Mubaroka and Kurniawanb, 2015; Sivrikaya, 2018; Ajala et al., 2019). In addition, dolomite is rich in magnesium. Hence it can be used for the production of magnesium-based compounds such as magnesite ($MgCO_3$), magnesium oxide (MgO), magnesium sulfate, as well as calcium sulfate, commonly known as gypsum ($CaSO_4$), (Yildirim et al., 2010; Sivrikaya, 2018). The abundant dolomite of Nigeria is spread across Abuja and the following states: Kogi, Oyo, Yobe, Kwara, Edo, and Nasarawa (Mookah and Abolarin, 2005).*

The electronic copy of the manuscript was update and this modification was included in the file.

DOI: 10.48141/SJS.v30.n34.2022.06_erratum_pgs_66_66.pdf .