**Theme (Select from the themes given at website)**

**Title (Title not to exceed 200 characters – Times Roman, size 12, bold, centered - Do not use capital letters, bold, capitalize nouns and possessives but not full words. The title should be as brief as possible, not contain abbreviations (if not well established) nor trade names. Maximum of 80/200 characters. Avoid words like “global”, “full”. “first” or other exaggerations)**

Insert an empty line here.

First\_name Last\_name1, First\_name(2nd author) Last\_name(2nd author)2, xxx (**Authors**: list all authors by either full first names or initials followed by dot and last name, separate authors by comma and number them in sequence of appearance if they have different affiliations. Corresponding or presenting author should be marked with an asterisk)

Insert an empty line here.

1 Affiliation 1st author, street address, city with ZIP, country

2 Affiliation 2nd author, street address, city with ZIP, country (**Affiliations** of all authors shall be provided with full address details including country name. Number where necessary in sequence of authors.)

Insert an empty line here.

The following sections should be included as separate paragraphs but not numbered.

All sections should be written in Times Roman, font 12; italics should be used for Latin names only.

**Introduction:** Provide a brief description of context of the work presented in this paper, what have others done, why are you undertaking this work. Close by stating the hypothesis to be tested and described in this paper. Include relevant references.

**Materials and Methods:** Describe what you have done in this work: Briefly list chemicals, equipment or materials (do not use proprietary names) used in this study and present in the same sequence as results will be shown in the next section.

**Results:** Present your findings, which should be essential for the discussion section. Do not include more than one table or figure

**Discussion and Conclusion:** Compare your results with already published work if necessary, do not reiterate the results. Rather state agreements or disagreements with others. Include proposals how to advance the work further from the present state of knowledge.

Insert an empty line here.

**Key Words:** Etees; Conference; Cees; Lahore; Pakistan (From 5-7)

**NOTE: (Abstract should not exceed than one page)**

**The example abstract is given below.**

**Theme: Environmental Toxicology**

**Development of fast and efficient pretreatment method for improving detection efficiency of perfluoroalkyl acid precursors**

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Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFASs) are widely used compounds in the industrial and commercial applications. According to reports in the literature, at least 4,000 PFAS are currently produced and used in the world.Partially-fluorinated compounds are also commercially available and reported, so far little is known about these precursors. Moreover, the list of available standards is far less than commercially available PFASs. Furthermore, due to the complexity of the structure and properties of PFASs, detection in samples is challenging. The most common method currently used is EPA-537 method (includes only 20-30 known PFASs). Still lot of effort and methods are required to deal with these substances.

For the validation of method the Vatten fluorocarbon surfactant (VF-368) sample was selected and the wastewater was simulated in the laboratory. The selected sample was tested at different dilutions and also at different pH. The final PFCAs concentration was quantifies by Liquid chromatography. The selected samples were also tested by heat-activated persulfate and the results were compared to evaluate the efficiency of updated method. Quantitative conversion of representative precursors was observed in aqueous solution. The control sample was consisting of PFOA and PFOS, depicted that throughout the reaction the molar concentration is stable.5 In other words, the original PFCAs were conserved. The observed results can be supported by TOP assay that the oxidation conditions have no effect on PFOS and PFOA.4 Oxidation of the aqueous solution of precursors (6:2 FTS, 8:2 FTS and FOSA), each generated a suit of carboxylates of different chain length. The total PFCAs observed after complete oxidation of corresponding precursor accounted for 105% ± 6.3% (n=2) of the initial concentration of 8:2 FTS. The observed oxidation products for the 6:2 FTS were 100.9% ± 5.3% (n=2). Whereas the PFCAs generated by the oxidation of sulfonamide-containing precursors were 103% ± 6.2%. (n=2). Thus the given method is useful for the analysis of PFASs from several types of commercial products.

**Key Words:** Industrial formulations; Oxidation method; TOP assay; Chromatographic analysis