## Question 31 (6 marks)

(a) A student collected a 250 mL sample of water from a local dam for analysis. The data collected are shown in the table.

Mass of filter paper	0.23 g
Mass of filter paper and solid	0.47 g
Mass of evaporating basin	43.53 g
Mass of basin and solid remaining	44.67 g

i) The water was filtered and the filtrate evaporated to dryness.

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Calculate the percentage of the total dissolved solids in the dam sample.

Mass of Extra samples =  $\{0.47.073\}_{+}$ mass of total dissolved solids = 44.67-43.53= 1.14g  $\frac{1.14}{250} \times 100$ =  $\frac{1.14}{250} \times 100$ 

(ii) It is suspected that the water in the dam has a high concentration of chloride ions.

Describe a chemical test that could be carried out on the water sample to determine the presence of chloride ions. Include an equation in your answer.

Chloride ions precipitate in the presence of lead ions
therefore a sample water could be taken and a small
amount of lead nitrate added to see if poea white
precipitate
eg Pb NO3 (mg) + Cling > PbCl + NO3 (mg)

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Also, Chloride Ions don't react with Barium ions

So Barium nitrate could be added and if no reaction less no precipitate occurs then there is (1- ions

eg Ba (NO3)2(44) (1/42) Ba2t + 2NO3/49) + (1/42)

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## Question 31 (continued)

(b) Name an ion other than chloride that commonly pollutes waterways, and identify its source and the effect of its presence on water quality.

2

Phosphate ions comprendly pollite waterways and come from run off food agriculture, fortilises, sewage, haccal waste, washing powders. It has a detrimental effect as if too much is in the water way, entrophication occurs which is the dramatic increase in algae which when it dies bacteric End of Question 31 What breat it down use up oxygen in the water decreasing the amount of dissolved oxygen available for aguatic life such as fish which need it to sarvive.