

- Write the equation for the dissolution of lead(II) chloride, PbCl_2 , in water.



Write the expression for the solubility product constant, K_{sp} , for PbCl_2 .

$$K_{\text{sp}} = [\text{Pb}^{2+}(\text{aq})][\text{Cl}^{-}(\text{aq})]^2$$

What $[\text{Cl}^{-}]$ is needed to reduce the $[\text{Pb}^{2+}]$ to the maximum safe level of 0.015 mg L^{-1} ?
 $K_{\text{sp}}(\text{PbCl}_2) = 1.6 \times 10^{-6}$

The molar mass of Pb is 207.2 g mol^{-1} so 0.015 mg corresponds to:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{number of moles} &= \text{mass} / \text{molar mass} \\ &= 0.015 \times 10^{-3} \text{ g} / 207.2 \text{ g mol}^{-1} = 7.2 \times 10^{-8} \text{ mol} \end{aligned}$$

The maximum safe value for $[\text{Pb}^{2+}(\text{aq})] = 7.2 \times 10^{-8} \text{ mol L}^{-1}$. As $K_{\text{sp}} = 1.6 \times 10^{-6}$, the value of $[\text{Cl}^{-}(\text{aq})]$ can be calculated:

$$K_{\text{sp}} = [\text{Pb}^{2+}(\text{aq})][\text{Cl}^{-}(\text{aq})]^2 = (7.2 \times 10^{-8}) \times [\text{Cl}^{-}(\text{aq})]^2 = 1.6 \times 10^{-6}$$

$$[\text{Cl}^{-}(\text{aq})] = 4.7 \text{ mol L}^{-1}$$

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The solubility of sodium chloride is 359 g L^{-1} . If a reservoir of $50,000 \text{ L}$ is saturated with lead(II) chloride, can sodium chloride be used to reduce the $[\text{Pb}^{2+}]$ to a safe level? If so, what mass of sodium chloride (in kg) would be needed?

The molar mass of NaCl is:

$$\text{molar mass} = (22.99 \text{ (Na)} + 35.45 \text{ (Cl)}) \text{ g mol}^{-1} = 58.44 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$$

359 g corresponds to:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{number of moles} &= \text{mass} / \text{molar mass} \\ &= 359 \text{ g} / 58.44 \text{ g mol}^{-1} = 6.14 \text{ mol} \end{aligned}$$

The maximum concentration of $[\text{Cl}^{-}(\text{aq})]$ from NaCl is therefore 6.14 mol L^{-1} . As this is greater than that required to keep the lead concentration at a safe level, it could be used.

The minimum concentration of $\text{Cl}^{-}(\text{aq})$ needed is 4.7 mol L^{-1} . The number of moles required to achieve this concentration in $50,000 \text{ L}$ is therefore:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{number of moles} &= \text{concentration} \times \text{volume} \\ &= 4.7 \text{ mol L}^{-1} \times 50000 \text{ L} = 24000 \text{ mol} \end{aligned}$$

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The mass of NaCl that corresponds to this is:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{mass} &= \text{number of moles} \times \text{molar mass} \\ &= 24000 \text{ mol} \times 58.44 \text{ g mol}^{-1} = 1.4 \times 10^7 \text{ g} = 14 \text{ tonnes}\end{aligned}$$

Answer: 1.4×10^7 g or 14 tonnes

Would the water in the reservoir be fit for drinking? Explain your answer.

It would be too salty to drink and is likely to exceed safe levels of $\text{Na}^+(\text{aq})$ and $\text{Cl}^-(\text{aq})$.