



Qualitative analysis of a mineral water

Document: Ionic composition of a mineral water

Analyse (mg/l)			
Calcium	Ca ²⁺	: 39	Hydrogénocarbonates HCO ₃ ⁻ : 290
Magnésium	Mg ²⁺	: 25	Sulfates SO ₄ ²⁻ : 5
Sodium	Na ⁺	: 19	Chlorures Cl ⁻ : 4
Potassium	K ⁺	: 1,5	Nitrates NO ₃ ⁻ : <2
			Fluorures F ⁻ : <0,3
Extrait sec à 180°C : 270 mg/l - pH : 7,7			

- How are the ions on the left column called?
- For each of these ions, determine their number of valence shell electrons.
- What can you say about their stability? Justify your answer.
- How are the ions on the right column called?
- Determine the number of valence shell electrons of the chlorine and fluorine ions.
- What can you say about their stability? Justify your answer.
- Propose a "strategy" an element can "apply" to become stable.
- Apply this strategy to the elements aluminum and nitrogen and determine the formula of the ion they are susceptible to form.
And what about carbon?
- Would there be another way for elements to become stable? Use examples in the document to support your answer.
- If your answer to question 9 is yes, what would this other "strategy" be?