

SOLUTIONS FOR CHAPTER 6

6.1 Hardness in meq/L:

$$\text{Ca}^{2+} = \frac{150 \text{ mg/L}}{20.05 \text{ mg/meq}} = 7.5 \text{ meq/L}$$

$$\text{Mg}^{2+} = \frac{60 \text{ mg/L}}{12.15 \text{ mg/meq}} = 4.9 \text{ meq/L}$$

$$\text{Total hardness} = 7.5 + 4.9 = 12.4 \text{ meq/L}$$

Hardness as CaCO_3 :

$$\text{Hardness} = 12.4 \frac{\text{meq}}{\text{L}} \times 50 \frac{\text{mg as CaCO}_3}{\text{meq}} = 622 \text{ mg/L as CaCO}_3$$

Table 6.5 would classify this as *very hard* water.

6.2 pH = 9,

$$[\text{H}^+] = 10^{-\text{pH}} = 1 \times 10^{-9} \text{ mol/L}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\text{H}^+) &= \frac{1 \times 10^{-9} \text{ mol}}{\text{L}} \times \frac{1 \text{ g}}{\text{mol}} \times \frac{10^3 \text{ mg}}{\text{g}} \times \frac{\text{meq}}{1 \text{ mg}} = 1 \times 10^{-6} \text{ meq/L} \\ &= 10^{-6} \frac{\text{meq}}{\text{L}} \times 50 \frac{\text{mg CaCO}_3}{\text{meq}} = 5 \times 10^{-5} \text{ mg/L as CaCO}_3 \end{aligned}$$

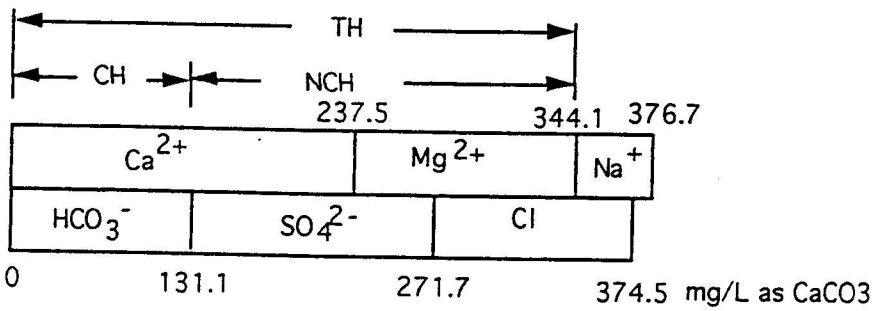
$$[\text{OH}^-] = \frac{10^{-14}}{[\text{H}^+]} = \frac{10^{-14}}{10^{-9}} = 10^{-5} \text{ mol/L}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\text{OH}^-) &= \frac{10^{-5} \text{ mol}}{\text{L}} \times \frac{17 \text{ g}}{\text{mol}} \times \frac{10^3 \text{ mg}}{\text{g}} \times \frac{\text{meq}}{17 \text{ mg}} = 10^{-2} \text{ meq/L} \\ &= 10^{-2} \frac{\text{meq}}{\text{L}} \times 50 \frac{\text{mg CaCO}_3}{\text{meq}} = 0.5 \text{ mg/L as CaCO}_3 \end{aligned}$$

6.3 First, ignoring the contribution of H^+ and OH^- , with pH=10.5, 39.0 mg/L of CO_3^{2-} and 24.5 mg/L of HCO_3^- ,

$$\text{a. } \text{CO}_3^{2-} = \frac{(12 + 3 \times 16)}{2} = 30.0 \frac{\text{mg}}{\text{meq}}$$

$$(\text{CO}_3^{2-}) = \frac{39.0 \text{ mg/L}}{30 \text{ mg/meq}} \times \frac{50 \text{ mg of CaCO}_3}{\text{meq}} = 65 \text{ mg/L as CaCO}_3$$



6.7 Water analysis:

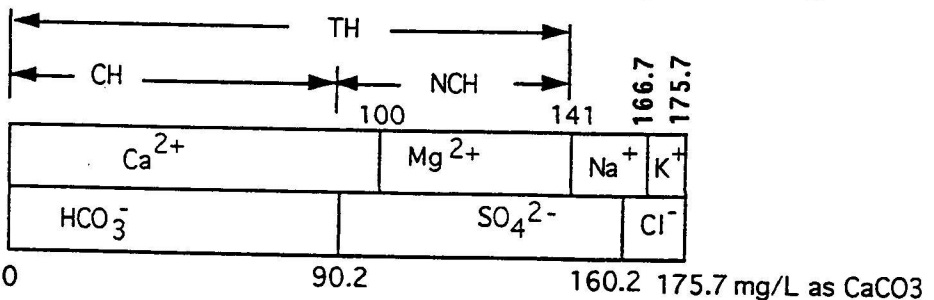
Ion	mg/L	mg/meq	meq/L	mg/L as CaCO ₃
Ca ²⁺	40.0	20.0	2.0	100.0
Mg ²⁺	10.0	12.2	0.82	41.0
Na ⁺	X?	23.0	Y?	Z?
K ⁺	7.0	39.1	0.18	9.0
HCO ₃ ⁻	110.0	61.0	1.8	90.2
SO ₄ ²⁻	67.2	48.0	1.4	70.0
Cl ⁻	11.0	35.5	0.31	15.5

a. Equivalents balance to find Na concentration:

$$100 + 41 + Z + 9 = 90.2 + 70 + 15.5 \quad Z = 25.7 \text{ mg/L as CaCO}_3$$

$$\text{or, } \frac{25.7 \text{ mg/L as CaCO}_3}{50 \text{ mg/meq}} \times 23.0 \text{ mg/meq} = 11.8 \text{ mg/L}$$

b. TH = (Ca²⁺) + (Mg²⁺) = 100.0 + 41.0 = 141 mg/L as CaCO₃



c.

6.5 Questionable Cl⁻

Ions	mg/L	mg/meq	meq/L
Ca ²⁺	90	20.0	4.5
Mg ²⁺	30	12.2	2.46
Na ⁺	72	23.0	3.13
K ⁺	6	39.1	0.15
		Total =	10.24
Cl ⁻	(Cl ⁻)	35.5	(Cl ⁻)/35.5
SO ₄ ²⁻	225	48.0	4.69
HCO ₃ ⁻	165	61.0	2.70
		Total =	7.39 + (Cl ⁻)/35.5

to balance, $10.24 = 7.39 + (\text{Cl}^-)/35.5$

Cl⁻ = 101 mg/L so there probably was an error.

6.6 Water analysis:

Ion	mg/L	mg/meq	meq/L	mg/L as CaCO ₃
Ca ²⁺	95	20.0	4.75	237.5
Mg ²⁺	26	12.2	2.13	106.6
Na ⁺	15	23.0	0.65	32.6
HCO ₃ ⁻	160	61.0	2.63	131.1
SO ₄ ²⁻	135	48.0	2.81	140.6
Cl ⁻	73	35.5	2.06	102.8

a. total hardness (TH) = (Ca²⁺) + (Mg²⁺) = 237.5 + 106.6 = 344.1 mg/L as CaCO₃

b. carbonate hardness (CH) = (HCO₃⁻) = 131.1 mg/L as CaCO₃

c. noncarbonate hardness (NCH) = 344.1 - 131.1 = 213 mg/L as CaCO₃

d. alkalinity = (HCO₃⁻) = 131.1 mg/L as CaCO₃ (since pH near neutral)

e. TDS = 95 + 26 + 15 + 160 + 135 + 73 = 504 mg/L

$$\text{HCO}_3^- = \frac{(1 + 12 + 3 \times 16)}{1} = 61.0 \frac{\text{mg}}{\text{meq}}$$

$$(\text{HCO}_3^-) = \frac{24.5 \text{ mg/L}}{61.0 \text{ mg/meq}} \times \frac{50 \text{ mg of CaCO}_3}{\text{meq}} = 20.1 \text{ mg/L as CaCO}_3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ignoring H}^+ \text{ and OH}^-, \text{ alkalinity} &= (\text{HCO}_3^-) + (\text{CO}_3^{2-}) \\ &= 20.1 + 65.0 = 85.1 \text{ mg/L as CaCO}_3 \end{aligned}$$

b. Including H^+ and OH^- ,

$$\text{pH} = 10.5, [\text{H}^+] = 10^{-10.5} = 3.16 \times 10^{-11} \text{ mol/L}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\text{H}^+) &= \frac{3.16 \times 10^{-11} \text{ mol}}{\text{L}} \times \frac{1 \text{ g}}{\text{mol}} \times \frac{10^3 \text{ mg}}{\text{g}} \times \frac{1 \text{ meq}}{17 \text{ mg}} \times \frac{50 \text{ mg CaCO}_3}{\text{meq}} \\ &= 1.5 \times 10^{-6} \text{ mg/L as CaCO}_3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{pH} = 10.5, [\text{OH}^-] = \frac{10^{-14}}{10^{-10.5}} = 3.16 \times 10^{-4} \text{ mol/L}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\text{OH}^-) &= \frac{3.16 \times 10^{-4} \text{ mol}}{\text{L}} \times \frac{17 \text{ g}}{\text{mol}} \times \frac{10^3 \text{ mg}}{\text{g}} \times \frac{\text{meq}}{17 \text{ mg}} \times \frac{50 \text{ mg CaCO}_3}{\text{meq}} \\ &= 15.8 \text{ mg/L as CaCO}_3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{alkalinity} &= (\text{HCO}_3^-) + (\text{CO}_3^{2-}) + (\text{OH}^-) - (\text{H}^+) \\ &= 20.1 + 65.0 + 15.8 - 1.5 \times 10^{-6} = 100.9 \text{ mg/L as CaCO}_3 \end{aligned}$$

6.4 a. alkalinity = $(\text{HCO}_3^-) + (\text{CO}_3^{2-}) + (\text{OH}^-) - (\text{H}^+)$,

but pH near neutral so (H^+) , (OH^-) , and (CO_3^{2-}) are negligible,

$$(\text{HCO}_3^-) = \frac{165 \text{ mg/L}}{61.0 \text{ mg/meq}} \times \frac{50 \text{ mg of CaCO}_3}{\text{meq}} = 135.2 \text{ mg/L as CaCO}_3$$

$$\text{alkalinity} = 135.2 \text{ mg/L as CaCO}_3$$

b. hardness = $(\text{Ca}^{2+}) + (\text{Mg}^{2+})$

$$= \left(\frac{90 \text{ mg}}{\text{L}} \times \frac{\text{meq}}{20 \text{ mg}} + \frac{30 \text{ mg}}{\text{L}} \times \frac{\text{meq}}{12.2 \text{ mg}} \right) \times \frac{50 \text{ mg of CaCO}_3}{\text{meq}} = 348 \text{ mg/L as CaCO}_3$$

c. total dissolved solids (TDS):

$$\text{TDS} = 90 + 30 + 72 + 6 + 120 + 225 + 165 = 708 \text{ mg/L}$$