

## Solubility Rules for Ionic Compounds

The following table will be given on the exam without the formulas in parentheses.

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<b>Compounds Containing the Following Ions Are Mostly Soluble</b>	<b>Exceptions</b>
$\text{Li}^+$ , $\text{Na}^+$ , $\text{K}^+$ , $\text{NH}_4^+$	None
nitrate ( $\text{NO}_3^-$ ), acetate ( $\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2^-$ )	None
chloride ( $\text{Cl}^-$ ), bromide ( $\text{Br}^-$ ), iodide ( $\text{I}^-$ )	When any of these ions pairs with $\text{Ag}^+$ , $\text{Hg}_2^{2+}$ , or $\text{Pb}^{2+}$ , the compound is insoluble
sulfate ( $\text{SO}_4^{2-}$ )	When sulfate pairs with $\text{Sr}^{2+}$ , $\text{Ba}^{2+}$ , $\text{Pb}^{2+}$ , or $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ the compound is insoluble

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<b>Compounds Containing the Following Ions Are Mostly Insoluble</b>	<b>Exceptions</b>
hydroxide ( $\text{OH}^-$ ), sulfide ( $\text{S}^{2-}$ )	When either of these ions pairs with $\text{Li}^+$ , $\text{Na}^+$ , $\text{K}^+$ , or $\text{NH}_4^+$ , the compound is soluble  When sulfide ( $\text{S}^{2-}$ ) pairs with $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ , $\text{Sr}^{2+}$ , or $\text{Ba}^{2+}$ , the compound is soluble  When hydroxide ( $\text{OH}^-$ ) pairs with $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ , $\text{Sr}^{2+}$ , or $\text{Ba}^{2+}$ , the compound is slightly soluble (for many purposes, these may be considered insoluble)
carbonate ( $\text{CO}_3^{2-}$ ), phosphate ( $\text{PO}_4^{3-}$ )	When either of these ions pairs with $\text{Li}^+$ , $\text{Na}^+$ , $\text{K}^+$ , or $\text{NH}_4^+$ , the compound is soluble

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## Solubility Rules for Ionic Compounds

The following table will be given on the exam exactly as shown here.

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<b>Compounds Containing the Following Ions Are Mostly Soluble</b>	<b>Exceptions</b>
Li <sup>+</sup> , Na <sup>+</sup> , K <sup>+</sup> , NH <sub>4</sub> <sup>+</sup>	None
nitrate, acetate	None
chloride, bromide, iodide	When any of these ions pairs with Ag <sup>+</sup> , Hg <sub>2</sub> <sup>2+</sup> , or Pb <sup>2+</sup> , the compound is insoluble
sulfate	When sulfate pairs with Sr <sup>2+</sup> , Ba <sup>2+</sup> , Pb <sup>2+</sup> , or Ca <sup>2+</sup> the compound is insoluble

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<b>Compounds Containing the Following Ions Are Mostly Insoluble</b>	<b>Exceptions</b>
hydroxide, sulfide	When either of these ions pairs with Li <sup>+</sup> , Na <sup>+</sup> , K <sup>+</sup> , or NH <sub>4</sub> <sup>+</sup> , the compound is soluble  When sulfide pairs with Ca <sup>2+</sup> , Sr <sup>2+</sup> , or Ba <sup>2+</sup> , the compound is soluble  When hydroxide pairs with Ca <sup>2+</sup> , Sr <sup>2+</sup> , or Ba <sup>2+</sup> , the compound is slightly soluble (for many purposes, these may be considered insoluble)
carbonate, phosphate	When either of these ions pairs with Li <sup>+</sup> , Na <sup>+</sup> , K <sup>+</sup> , or NH <sub>4</sub> <sup>+</sup> , the compound is soluble

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