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## Concentration Problems

1. Whole milk usually contains $5.0 \%$ milk fat by volume/volume. If you drink a 250.0 mL glass of whole milk, how much milk fat have you consumed? ( 13 mL )
2. A solution contains 5.30 g of potassium chloride in 255.5 g of water. Calculate the weight/weight percent of solute in this solution. Don't ignore the mass of the solute! ( $2.03 \%$ W/W)
3. Vinegar is sold as a $5.0 \%$ (V/V) solution of acetic acid in water. Assuming that liquid volumes are additive, what volume of water must be added to 15 mL of acetic acid to produce synthetic vinegar? ( 285 mL )
4. Electrician's solder is $60.0 \%$ tin and $40.0 \%$ lead by mass. What is the mole ratio of the two elements? $(2.62 \mathrm{Sn}: 1 \mathrm{~Pb})$
5. Evaporation of a 23.47 g sample of slush yields a 4.58 g CaCl 2 salt residue. Calculate the weight/weight percentage of calcium chloride in the slush. ( $19.5 \%$ W/W)
6. The recommended W/V percentage for a TSP solution used to clean walls before wallpapering is $1.7 \%$. What mass of TSP is needed to make 2.0 L of this solution? ( 34 g )
7. Ammonium nitrate, which is a major ingredient in fertilizers releases nitrate ion into the water. The World Health Organization has set an upper limit of 10.0 ppm for infants. If an infant has a mass of 4.0 kg , what is the maximum mass of nitrate ions that would be permitted in the infant's body tissues? ( $40 . \mathrm{mg}$ )

## Dilution Problems

1. What volume of a $6.0 \mathrm{~mol} / \mathrm{L}$ sulfuric acid solution would be required to make 500 mL of $0.24 \mathrm{~mol} / \mathrm{L}$ sulfuric acid? (20 mL )
2. a) What volume of $6.0 \mathrm{~mol} / \mathrm{L}$ hydrochloric acid would be diluted with water to prepare 1.0 L of $1.2 \mathrm{~mol} / \mathrm{L}$ hydrochloric acid?(0.20 L)
b) How much water should be added?(0.8 L)
3. What volume of $17.2 \mathrm{~mol} / \mathrm{L}$ acetic acid should be taken and diluted with water to make 1.00 L of $0.100 \mathrm{~mol} / \mathrm{L}$ acetic acid? ( 0.00581 L )
4. What volume of concentrated $14 \mathrm{~mol} / \mathrm{L}$ ammonia $\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)$ should be measured out and diluted with enough water to make 5.0 L of a $0.10 \mathrm{~mol} / \mathrm{L}$ solution? ( 0.036 L )
5. What would be the concentration (in $\mathrm{mol} / \mathrm{L}$ ) of a solution made by adding 200 mL of water to 50 mL of a $5.0 \mathrm{~mol} / \mathrm{L}$ solution of potassium chloride? $(1.0 \mathrm{~mol} / \mathrm{L})$
6. What volumes of $12.0 \mathrm{~mol} / \mathrm{L}$ potassium nitrate solution and water would have to be mixed in order to produce 300 mL of a $8.00 \mathrm{~mol} / \mathrm{L}$ solution? $(200 \mathrm{~mL} \mathrm{KNO} 3$ solution +100 mL water $)$
7. If 150 mL of water are added to 250 mL of a $0.24 \mathrm{~mol} / \mathrm{L}$ solution of hydrochloric acid what will be the concentration in $\mathrm{mol} / \mathrm{L}$ ? $(0.15 \mathrm{~mol} / \mathrm{L})$
8. The cafeteria decides to save money by using concentrated acetic acid $\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{COOH}\right.$ at $\left.17.5 \mathrm{~mol} / \mathrm{L}\right)$ and diluting it with water to produce vinegar $(5.00 \% \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{v}$ acetic acid).
a) What is the concentration of vinegar in $\mathrm{mol} / \mathrm{L}$ ? $(0.833 \mathrm{~mol} / \mathrm{L})$
b) What volume of vinegar can the cafeteria produce from a 4.00 L jug of concentrated acetic acid? ( 84.0 L )
c) How much water would they need to add to the concentrated acetic acid. ( 80.0 L water)
