Solubility of Some Ionic Compounds in Water						
Always Solub	<u>le</u>					
Alkali metals =	Li ⁺ , Na ⁺ , K ⁺ , Rb ⁺ , Cs ⁺					
Ammonium =	NH ₄ +	AAA				
Acetate =	$C_2H_3O_2$ - Memorize the Always Soluble Ones!	CNP				
Chlorate =	CIO ₃ - These are the only ones you need to memorize.					
Nitrate =	NO ₃ ⁻ Others will be provided					
Perchlorate =	CIO ₄ - as needed.					
Generally Soluble						
Cl⁻, Br⁻⁻, l⁻	Except when with: Ag+, Pb2+, Hg22+	AP-H				
F ⁻	Except when with: Ca ²⁺ , Ba ²⁺ , Sr ²⁺ , Pb ²⁺ , Mg ²⁺	CBS-PM				
Sulfate = SO ₄ ²⁻	Except when with: Ca ²⁺ , Ba ²⁺ , Sr ²⁺ , Pb ²⁺					
Generally Insoluble						
O ²⁻ , OH ⁻	Except when with: Alkali metals and NH ₄ +	AA				
	Somewhat soluble: Ca ²⁺ , Ba ²⁺ , Sr ²⁺	CBS				
CO ₂ ²⁻ , CO ₃ ²⁻						
0 0	Except when with: Alkali metals and NH ₄ ⁺					
PO ₄ ³⁻		/ / /				
CrO ₄ ²⁻ , Cr ₂ O ₄ ²⁻						

Insoluble = forms precipitate
Soluble = dissolves in water (aqueous)

Acronyms to help with memorizing the rules.

Activity Series Chart

Metals	Non-Metals
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Most	<u>Name</u>	<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Symbol</u>	
Active	Lithium Potassium Barium Strontium Calcium Sodium Magnesium	Li K Ba Sr Ca Na Mg	Fluorine Chlorine Bromine Iodine	F Cl Br I	
	Aluminum Manganese Zinc Iron Cadmium Cobalt Nickel Tin	Al Mn Zn Fe Cd Co Ni Sn	memol If you inform provide exams provided then yo	You do NOT need to memorize this chart! If you need this information it will be provided to you on any exams. If you are not provided this information then you can assume the reaction takes place.	
♥ Least Active	Lead Hydrogen Copper Silver Mercury Gold	Pb H Cu Ag Hg Au			

Elements CANNOT replace anything ABOVE them. The reaction DOES NOT OCCUR in this situation.

Examples: ZnCl₂ + Mg → MgCl₂

Magnesium is above Zinc so the reaction happens

ZnCl₂ + Cu → No Reaction

Copper is below Zinc so no reaction happens