## Solubility Rules

The following ionic compounds are soluble, which we define here as meaning that we can prepare a solution that is 0.1 M at room temperature:

- those containing nitrate (NO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>) and acetate (CH<sub>3</sub>COO<sup>-</sup>)
- those containing chloride (Cl<sup>-</sup>), bromide (Br<sup>-</sup>), and iodide (I<sup>-</sup>), *except* those of Ag<sup>+</sup>, Cu<sup>+</sup>, Hg<sub>2</sub><sup>2+</sup>, and of Pb<sup>2+</sup>
- those containing sulfate (SO<sub>4</sub><sup>2-</sup>), *except* for CaSO<sub>4</sub>(ss), SrSO<sub>4</sub>, BaSO<sub>4</sub>, Hg<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>(ss), Ag<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>(ss), and PbSO<sub>4</sub>

The following ionic compounds are insoluble, which we define here as meaning that a saturated solution has a soluble concentration that is less than 0.001 M at room temperature:

- those containing sulfide ( $S^{2-}$ ), *except* ( $NH_4$ )<sub>2</sub>S, and the alkali metal and alkaline earth sulfides, such as  $Na_2S$  and CaS
- those containing carbonate ( ${\rm CO_3}^{2-}$ ) except for ( ${\rm NH_4}$ )<sub>2</sub> ${\rm CO_3}$  and the alkali metal carbonates, such as  ${\rm Na_2CO_3}$
- those containing phosphate ( $PO_4^{3-}$ ) except for  $(NH_4)_3PO_4$  and the alkali metal phosphates, such as  $Na_3PO_4$
- those containing hydroxide (OH<sup>-</sup>) except for Ca(OH)<sub>2</sub>(ss), Sr(OH)<sub>2</sub>, Ba(OH)<sub>2</sub>, and the alkali metal hydroxides, such as NaOH
- those containing oxide  $(O^{2-})$  except for CaO(ss), SrO, BaO, and the alkali metal oxides, such as  $Na_2O$

Some compounds fall between the extremes of soluble (0.1 M) and insoluble (0.001 M); these compounds are considered slightly soluble and indicated above using the symbol (ss). As most references report compounds as soluble or insoluble, you will find some ambiguity in how these compounds are listed in different references.