

CHEM 304 SPRING 2009

HW/Learning Goals #10: Toxic Organics & Heavy Metals

- Toxic organics (pesticides, PCB's etc.):
 - a) What chemical (and biochemical) properties of organo-chlorine compounds (pesticides and/or PCB's) lead to their persistence in the environment?
 - b) Explain the term "bioaccumulation" what does it mean or refer to?
 - c) K_{ow} (the octanol/water partition coefficient): i) Define this quantity. ii) State this quantity's relationship to the degree to which a compound will bio-accumulate - i.e. Do compounds that do bioaccumulate have high values of K_{ow} or low values of K_{ow}, and iii) Why do K_{ow} values parallel the propensity to bio-accumulate?
 - d) Explain the mechanism by which the "organismal concentration" of a compound like a PCB or an organo-chlorine pesticide will increase upon proceeding up the food chain in an ecosystem that has been contaminated.
 - 2. a) What 4 metals are of most concern in the context of environmental chemistry, and why?

Pb - TOXIC +

b) what are the main sources of environmental Hg?

c) What is the formula for "dimethyl mercury", how is it formed, and why is the form of mercury rather problematic? > Hyo >>> Hyo >>>

d) How does acidification lead to increased solubility of heavy metal compounds, such as: PbS PbCO3, or HgS? CO3 + 5-? ANE BASIC - NEACTION of Ht (~CNASES SOLUBILITY) PBSG+ H+ -> Pb+2+ H5- # Pb+2+ AH2SCO)

THEY ARE VENT IN SOLUBE IN HOO - BUT SOLUBLE IN FATS (OILS, ETC.)

IT REFERS TO THE TENDENCY OF SUCH COMPOUNDS TO AMBRITA LINGUE IN ORGANISMS + IN CREASE IN CONCENTRATION & UP THE FORD CHAIN.

() IT IS THE RATIO OF SOULBILITY IN OCTANOL/GOLUBILITY IN HEO Kow = SOUT (i) LARGER Kow MEANS MORE TEMPOENCY TO BIO ACCUMULATE (ii) OCTANDL SOLUBILITY MIMILS FAT SOLUBILITY.

d) THE ORGANO CHLCRINGS LINGER IN FAT TISSUE - DO NOT GET ELIMINATED SINCE WRINE IS A "WATER SOLUBILITY" BUBINESS. FACH ORGANISM FATS MORE THAN ITS BODY WEIGHT IN A LIFETIME, AND THUS "FILTERS OUT" FAT SOLUBLE SUBSTANCES.