12 Chemistry 9 Chemical Monitoring and Management Part

Quizlet

2
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a halogenated alkane in which molecules such as methane or ethane have some of their hydrogen atoms replaced with halogens the heavy metals metals with high atomic masses and densities; they are normally toxic to humans; examples are mercury, lead, cadmium, chromium and arsenic when a hydrocarbon burns in a limited oxygen supply and the combustion products are carbon monoxide and carbon when a hydrocarbon burns in a limited oxygen supply and the combustion products are carbon monoxide and carbon at molecular formula but different arrangement of atoms in their molecules and different properties I lewis structure a diagram showing the electrons in the outer shell of an atom or group of atoms in a molecule or ions; each electron is shown as a dot a unit for determining the concentrations of substances that are present in very small amounts photochemical a brown smog produced when, under the influence of ultraviolet light, nitrogen oxides and reactive hydrocarbons in the atmosphere react with oxygen to form PAN (peroxyacetylnitrate, CH3CHOONO2) and ozone photodissociation the removal of one or more atoms from a molecule when it absorbs energetic electromagnetic radiation an ion consisting of a group of atoms, such as CO3, NH4 or PO4 means fit to drink testing something to find out what chemical substances are in it chemical substances are in it chemical substance is present a molecule or atom; free radicals are molecules or atoms that have one unpaired electron and hence an unused valence; most are very reactive and short-lived, such as the O radical the settling out of larger, insoluble particles over time		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
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	14. radical	molecules or atoms that have one unpaired electron and hence an unused valence; most are very reactive
	15. sedimentation	

16. toxicology	the science dealing with poisons, their effects on people, antidotes and detection
17. trace element	a mineral required in minute quantity in an adequate human diet or for the optimum growth and yield of plants
18. turbidity	the quantity of suspended matter in water, such as silt or clay, that may make it look muddy or discoloured; it is measured by the ability of a light beam to pass through a water sample
19. ultraviolet radiation	high-energy, electromagnetic radiation emanating from the sun with a wavelength range between 200 and 2000m