Polyatomic Ions

Make sure you know the following common polyatomic ions and their charges.

NH_4^+	Ammonium	NO ₂	Nitrite
$C_2H_3O_2^-$	Acetate	MnO ₄	Permanganate
BrO ₃	Bromate	SCN	Thiocyanate
CIO ₄	Perchlorate	CO3 ²⁻	Carbonate
CIO ₃	Chlorate	$Cr_{2}O_{7}^{2}$	Dichromate
CIO ₂ ⁻	Chlorite	CrO ₄ ²⁻	Chromate
CIO	Hypochlorite	$C_2O_4^{2-}$	Oxalate
CN⁻	Cyanide	SiO ₃ ²⁻	Silicate
HCO3 ⁻	Hydrogen carbonate (bicarbonate)	SO ₄ ²⁻	Sulfate
HSO4 ⁻	Hydrogen sulfate (bisulfate)	SO ₃ ²⁻	Sulfite
HSO ₃ ⁻	Hydrogen sulfite (bisulfite)	0 ₂ ²⁻	Peroxide
OH	Hydroxide	PO4 ³⁻	Phosphate
10 ₃ ⁻	lodate	PO3 ³⁻	Phosphite
NO ₃	Nitrate		

Solubility Rules

Make sure you know the following solubility rules.

- 1) Salts of ammonium and alkali metals (column 1A excluding hydrogen) are always soluble.
- 2) All chlorides, bromides, and iodides are **soluble** except when combined with Ag, Hg²⁺, and Pb which are **insoluble**.
- 3) Chlorates, acetates, and nitrates (CANs) are soluble.
- 4) Sulfates are **soluble** except with Ca, Sr, Ba, Ag, Hg, and Pb which are **insoluble**.
- 5) Phosphates, carbonates, and sulfides are **insoluble** except ammonium and alkali metal compounds are **soluble**.
- 6) All metallic oxides are **insoluble** except ammonium and alkali metal compounds are **soluble**.
- 7) All hydroxides are **insoluble** except ammonium, alkali metal compounds, and when combined with Ca, Sr, and Ba which are **soluble**.

*REMEMBER: Soluble compounds dissolve in water forming aqueous (*aq*) solutions, while insoluble compounds do NOT dissolve in water and remain solids (*s*).