## Testing acids and bases on a microscale – student sheet

In this experiment, you will be testing various substances with indicator solution and looking for colour changes.

## Instructions

- 1. Place a clear plastic sheet over the table on your worksheet.
- 2. Put two drops of each solution in the appropriate box on the plastic sheet.
- 3. Add one drop of full-range indicator to each solution.
- 4. What conclusions can you draw from your observations?

## **Table**

Hydrochloric acid	
Sodium hydroxide	
Vinegar	
Sodium carbonate	
Ammonia	
Nitric acid	
Bleach	
Lemon juice	
Sulfuric acid	
Soap solution	



## Health, safety and technical notes

- 1. Read our standard health and safety guidance.
- 2. Wear eye protection throughout (splash-resistant goggles to BS EN166 3).
- 3. Hydrochloric acid, HCl(aq), 1 mol dm<sup>-3</sup>is low hazard.
- 4. Nitric acid, HNO<sub>3</sub>(aq), dilute 1 mol dm<sup>-3</sup> is CORROSIVE.
- 5. Sulfuric acid, H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>(aq), 1 mol dm<sup>-3</sup>is an IRRITANT.
- 6. Sodium hydroxide solution, NaOH(aq), 1 mol dm<sup>-3</sup> is CORROSIVE.
- 7. Sodium carbonate, Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>.10H<sub>2</sub>O, 0.5 mol dm<sup>-3</sup> is low hazard.
- 8. Vinegar, lemon juice and soap solution are all of low hazard.
- 9. Ammonia solution, NH<sub>3</sub>(aq), 1 mol dm<sup>-3</sup> is an IRRITANT.
- 10. A 1:1 dilution of bleach is an irritant and if mixed with acid can release toxic chlorine.
- 11. A 1:1 solution of universal indicator is (probably) flammable (depending on the formulation). Keep away from sources of ignition.
- 12. Full-range indicator is a solution in propanol (or methylated spirits) which has a low surface tension and spreads out if used neat. Adding water increases the surface tension while still keeping the indicator in solution.

