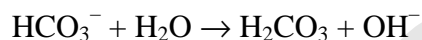


pH

INTRODUCTION

Water contains both hydrogen ions, H^+ , and hydroxide ions, OH^- . The relative concentrations of these two ions determine the pH value.¹ Water with a pH of 7 has equal concentrations of these two ions and is considered to be a *neutral* solution. If a solution is *acidic*, the concentration of H^+ ions exceeds that of the OH^- ions. In a *basic* solution, the concentration of OH^- ions exceeds that of the H^+ ions. On a pH scale of 0 to 14, a value of 0 is the most acidic, and 14 the most basic. A change from pH 7 to pH 8 in a lake or stream represents a ten-fold increase in the OH^- ion concentration.

Rainfall generally has a pH value between 5 and 6.5. It is acidic because of dissolved carbon dioxide and air pollutants, such as sulfur dioxide or nitrogen oxides. If the rainwater flows over soil containing hard-water minerals, its pH usually increases. Bicarbonate ions, HCO_3^- , resulting from limestone deposits react with the water to produce OH^- ions, according to the equation:



As a result, streams and lakes are often basic, with pH values between 7 and 8, sometimes as high as 8.5.

The measure of the pH of a body of water is very important as an indication of water quality, because of the sensitivity of aquatic organisms to the pH of their environment. Small changes in pH can endanger many kinds of plants and animals; for example, trout and various kinds of nymphs can only survive in waters between pH 7 and pH 9. If the pH of the waters in which they live is outside of that range, they may not survive or reproduce.

Table 1: Effects of pH Levels on Aquatic Life

pH	Effect
3.0 – 3.5	Unlikely that fish can survive for more than a few hours in this range, although some plants and invertebrates can be found at pH levels this low.
3.5 – 4.0	Known to be lethal to salmonids.
4.0 – 4.5	All fish, most frogs, insects absent.
4.5 – 5.0	Mayfly and many other insects absent. Most fish eggs will not hatch.
5.0 – 5.5	Bottom-dwelling bacteria (decomposers) begin to die. Leaf litter and detritus begin to accumulate, locking up essential nutrients and interrupting chemical cycling. Plankton begin to disappear. Snails and clams absent. Mats of fungi begin to replace bacteria in the substrate.
	Metals (aluminum, lead) normally trapped in sediments are released into the acidified water in forms toxic to aquatic life.
6.0 – 6.5	Freshwater shrimp absent. Unlikely to be directly harmful to fish unless free carbon dioxide is high (in excess of 100 mg/L)
6.5 – 8.2	Optimal for most organisms.
8.2 – 9.0	Unlikely to be directly harmful to fish, but indirect effects occur at this level due to chemical changes in the water.
9.0 – 10.5	Likely to be harmful to salmonids and perch if present for long periods.
10.5 – 11.0	Rapidly lethal to salmonids. Prolonged exposure is lethal to carp, perch.
11.0 – 11.5	Rapidly lethal to all species of fish.

¹ The pH value is calculated as the negative log of the hydrogen ion concentration: $\text{pH} = -\log [\text{H}^+]$.

Factors that Affect pH Levels

- Acidic rainfall
- Algal blooms
- Level of hard-water minerals
- Releases from industrial processes
- Carbonic acid from respiration or decomposition
- Oxidation of sulfides in sediments

Changes in pH can also be caused by algal blooms (more basic), industrial processes resulting in a release of bases or acids (raising or lowering pH), or the oxidation of sulfide-containing sediments (more acidic).

To gain a full understanding of the relationship between pH and water quality, you need to make measurements of the pH of a stream, as described in this test, and also determine the stream's *alkalinity*, as described in Test 11 in this manual. Alkalinity is a measurement of the capacity or ability of the body of water to neutralize acids in the water. Acidic

rainfall may have very little effect on the pH of a stream or lake if the region is rich in minerals that result in high alkalinity values. Higher concentrations of carbonate, bicarbonate, and hydroxide ions from limestone can provide a natural buffering capacity, capable of neutralizing many of the H^+ ions from the acid. Other regions may have low concentrations of alkalinity ions to reduce the effects of acids in the rainfall. In the Northeastern United States and Eastern Canada, fish populations in some lakes have been significantly lowered due to the acidity of the water caused by acidic rainfall. If the water is very acidic, heavy metals may be released into the water and can accumulate on the gills of fish or cause deformities that reduce the likelihood of survival. In some cases, older fish will continue to live, but will be unable to reproduce because of the sensitivity of the reproductive portion of the growth cycle.

Expected Levels

The pH value of streams and lakes is usually between pH 7 and 8. Levels between 6.5 and 8.5 pH are acceptable for most drinking water standards. Areas with higher levels of water hardness (high concentrations of Mg^{2+} , Ca^{2+} , and HCO_3^-) often have water with higher pH values (between 7.5 and 8.5).

Summary of Methods

The preferred method is to use a pH Sensor to make on-site measurements of the pH level in a stream or lake.

As an alternative, the water sample is taken from the stream or lake and stored in an ice chest or refrigerator. After returning to the lab, samples are allowed to return to room temperature, and the pH is measured using a pH Sensor.

pH MEASUREMENT

Materials Checklist

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| ___ computer | ___ wash bottle with distilled water |
| ___ Vernier computer interface | ___ pH 7 buffer solution (optional) |
| ___ LoggerPro | ___ pH 10 buffer solution (optional) |
| ___ Vernier pH Sensor | ___ tissues or paper towels |
| ___ 250 mL beaker | ___ small plastic or paper cup (optional) |

Collection and Storage of Samples

1. This test can be conducted on site or in the lab. A 100 mL water sample is required.
2. It is important to obtain the water sample from below the surface of the water and as far away from shore as is safe. If suitable areas of the stream appear to be unreachable, samplers consisting of a rod and container can be constructed for collection. Refer to page Intro-4 of the Introduction of this book for more details.
3. If the testing cannot be conducted within a few hours, store samples in an ice chest or refrigerator.





Testing Procedure

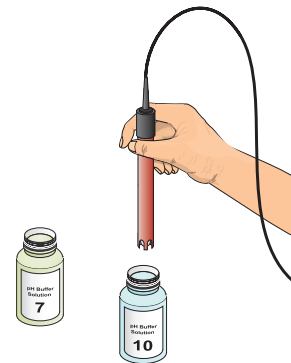
1. Position the computer safely away from the water. Keep water away from the computer at all times.
2. Plug the pH Sensor into Channel 1 of the Vernier interface.
3. Prepare the computer for data collection by opening “02 pH” from the *Water Quality with Vernier* folder of LoggerPro.
4. You are now ready to prepare the computer and pH Sensor for calibration.
 - If your instructor directs you to use the calibration stored in the program, then proceed to Step 5.
 - If your instructor directs you to perform a new calibration for the pH Sensor, follow this procedure.

First Calibration Point

- a. Choose Calibrate ► CH1: pH from the Experiment menu and then click **Calibrate Now**.
- b. Remove the sensor from the bottle by loosening the lid, then rinse the sensor with distilled water.
- c. Place the sensor tip into the pH-7 buffer. Type **7** (the pH value of the buffer) in the edit box.
- d. When the displayed voltage reading for Reading 1 stabilizes, click **Keep**.

Second Calibration Point

- e. Rinse the sensor with distilled water and place it in the pH-10 buffer solution.
 - f. Type **10** (the pH value of the buffer) in the edit box.
 - g. When the displayed voltage reading for Reading 2 stabilizes, click  **Keep**, then click  **Done**.
5. You are now ready to collect pH data.
- a. Remove the pH Sensor from the storage bottle. Rinse the tip of the sensor thoroughly with stream water.
 - b. Place the tip of the probe into the stream at Site 1 or into a cup with sample water just taken from the stream. Submerge the sensor tip to a depth of 3–4 cm.
- a. Click  **Collect** to begin data collection.
- b. Click  **Keep** to begin a 10 s sampling run. **Important:** Leave the probe tip submerged for the 10 seconds that data is being collected.
- c. When the sampling run is complete, stop data collection and record the average pH on the Data & Calculations sheet.
6. Return to Step 5 to obtain a second reading.



DATA & CALCULATIONS**pH Measurement**

Stream or lake: _____

Time of day: _____

Site name: _____

Student name: _____

Site number: _____

Student name: _____

Date: _____

Student name: _____

Column	A
Reading	pH (pH units)
1	
2	
Average	

Column Procedure:

A. Record the pH value from the computer.

Field Observations (e.g., weather, geography, vegetation along stream) _____

Test Completed: _____ Date: _____

Vernier Lab Safety Instructions Disclaimer

THIS IS AN EVALUATION COPY OF THE VERNIER STUDENT LAB.

This copy does not include:

- **Safety information**
- **Essential instructor background information**
- **Directions for preparing solutions**
- **Important tips for successfully doing these labs**

The complete *Water Quality with Vernier* lab manual includes 16 water quality tests and essential teacher information. The full lab book is available for purchase at:

<http://www.vernier.com/cmat/wqv.html>



Vernier Software & Technology

Vernier Software & Technology
13979 S.W. Millikan Way • Beaverton, OR 97005-2886
Toll Free (888) 837-6437 • (503) 277-2299 • FAX (503) 277-2440
info@vernier.com • www.vernier.com