

CEE 772:

Instrumental Methods in Environmental Analysis

Lecture #1

Introduction: Course Administration and Analytical Review

(Skoog, Chapt. 1A-1D)

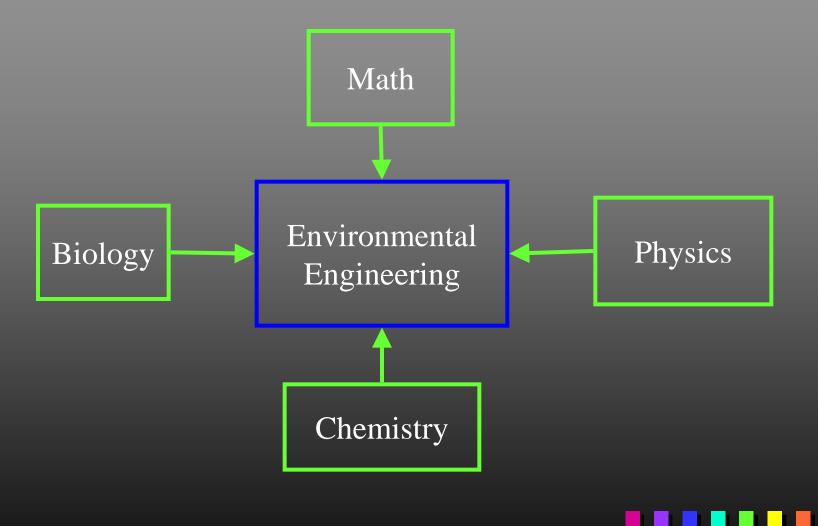
(Harris, Chapt. 0) (pp.xvi-12)

(pp.1-11)

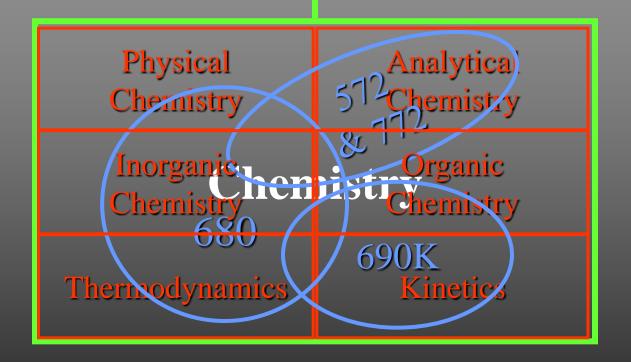
Course Administration

- Schedule
 - TuTh: lecture, M: lab in Elab II, room 301/308
- Course Syllabus
- Book: Skoog et al., 2006
 - supplemented by Harris, 2006
 - course notes (Reckhow, 2012)
- Detailed Course Outline
- Instrument Project
 - Design and execute lab exercise
 - Supporting lecture
 - Written report
- Web site

Relation with Environmental Engineering



Relation with other Chemistry Disciplines



First of two courses on chemical analysis

Questions for Environmental Analytical Chemists

- How do we assess water quality?
 - What to measure, when and why
- How do we do it?
 - Gravimetry, titrimetry, spectrophotometry, chromatography
- What can chemical analysis tell us?
 - What can't it be used for?
- What is the significance of WQ parameters?
 - Metals, nutrients, solids, organics?
- How should samples be collected and preserved?
 - How do we spot blunders?
- How sure can we be of the measurements?

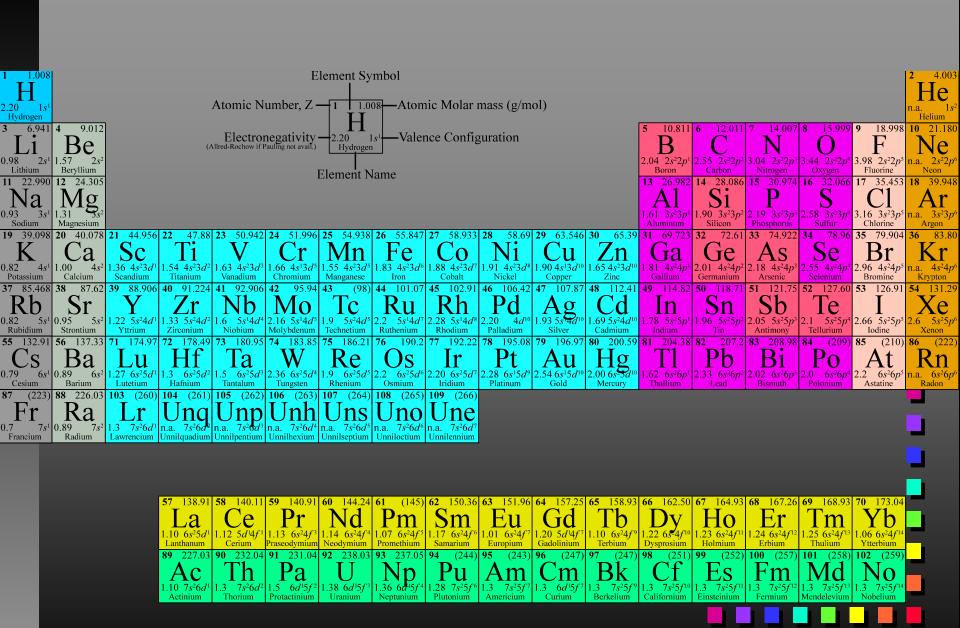
Why learn WQ analysis?

- You may have to make these measurement yourself
 - As a consultant
 - As a utility or industrial employee
 - As a graduate student
- You may need to interpret and critique water quality data collected by others
- You may need to select the types of water quality analyses required for a particular job

Review

- Laboratory Basics
 - □ CEE 577
 - Early Chapters in Harris
- Units
 - Mass based
 - Molarity
 - Molality
 - Normality
 - Mole fraction
 - Atmospheres

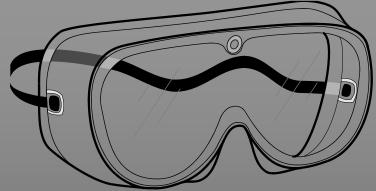
- Chemical Stoichiometry
 - mass balance
 - balancing equations
- Thermodynamics
 - law of mass action
 - types of equilibria



Chemical Equilibria

- Law of mass action
 - equilibrium quotients
- Examples
 - ion product of water
 - acid dissociation
 - precipitation
 - redox
 - adsorption
 - volatilization

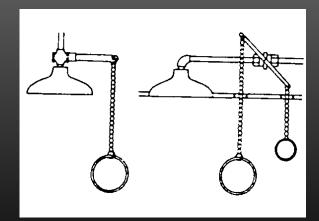
Personal Safety



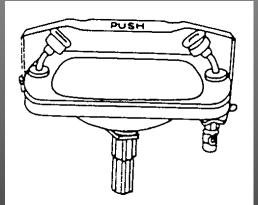
- Lab coats
 - Recommended for protection from acids & bases
- Goggles
 - Especially important if you don't wear shatterproof glasses
- Gloves
 - Latex: good flexibility, but leaky
 - Butyl rubber: much better
- General
 - Avoid loose fitting clothing

Lab Safety

- Washes
 - Eye wash
 - Squeeze bottle
 - Plumbed fixture
 - Drench Shower







Eye wash

In Attleboro In Attleboro Buffered Eye-Lert Emergency Eyewash (Sterile)

DIRECTIONS

- Remose Lettle from wistom and lettle of cap, Smallong and
- 2. Held a few rection above ope or affected looky area. Flush as needed, Control flow new by pressure on briffie
- 1. Harmon 7 or 1 times or as
- & Gal manual program providence

Medicannels, if employs changes color or becomes closerty, for not conflict for one or open property to or may the separa Command or decision

Do not use if imprinted neck seat is broken.
Do not rouse.
Once opened, discard.

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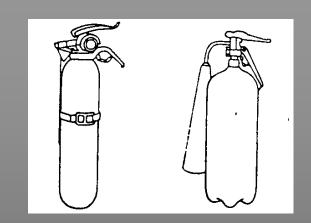
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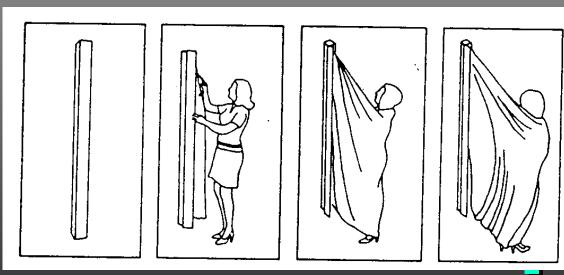
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Lab Safety

- Fire
 - Extinguisher
 - Fire blanket

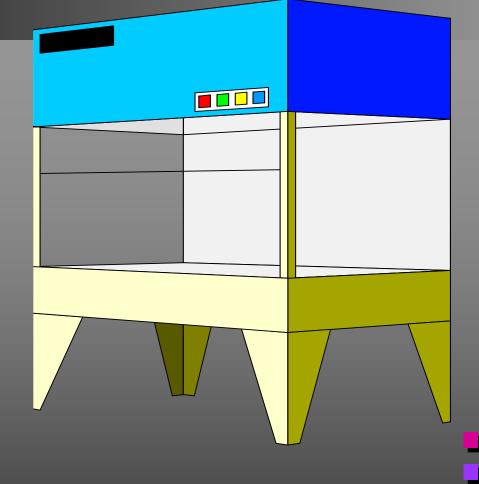




- General: EH&S safety manual
 - http://www.umass.edu/safety/lhs.html

Vapors

- Fume hood
 - Face velocities
 - Sash position
 - EH&S standards
 - http://www.umass.edu/safety/fume-hood.html



Disposal

- General waste
 - Non recyclables
- Recyclable materials
 - Paper, plastic
- Non hazardous Chemical waste
 - Organic waste (container with EH&S hazardous waste label)
 - Aqueous waste (flushed down a drain after pH neutralization)
- Hazardous wastes
 - Definitions
 - Typical Examples

■ To next lecture