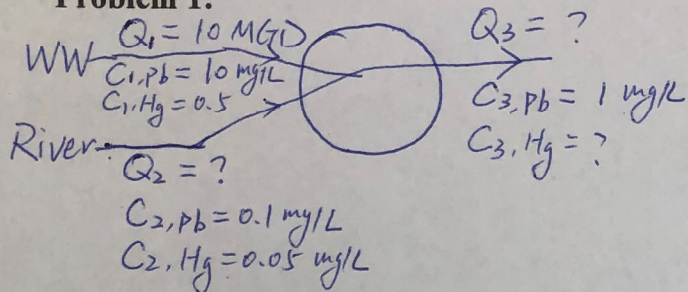


Problem 1:



MB for flow: $Q_1 + Q_2 = Q_3$

MB for Pb: $10 + Q_2 = Q_3$

MB for Pb: $Q_1 C_{1,Pb} + Q_2 C_{2,Pb} = Q_3 C_{3,Pb}$

$10 \times 10 + 0.1 Q_2 = 1 Q_3$

Solve for Q_2 & Q_3 : $100 + 0.1 Q_2 = 10 + Q_3$

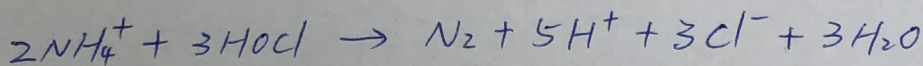
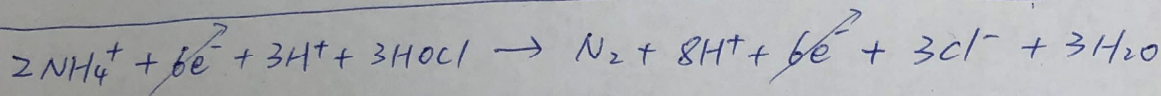
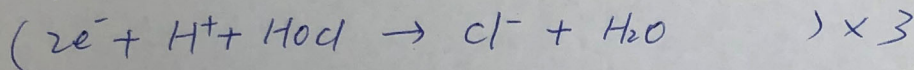
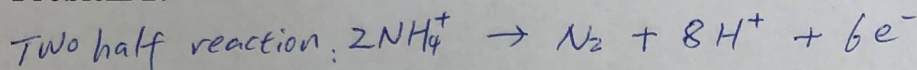
$Q_2 = \frac{100 - 10}{1 - 0.1} = 100 \text{ MGD}$

$Q_3 = 10 + 100 = 110 \text{ MGD}$

MB for Hg: $0.5 \times 10 + 0.05 \times 100 = 110 C_{3,Hg}$

$C_{3,Hg} = \frac{5 + 5}{110} = \underline{\underline{0.09 \text{ mg/L}}}$

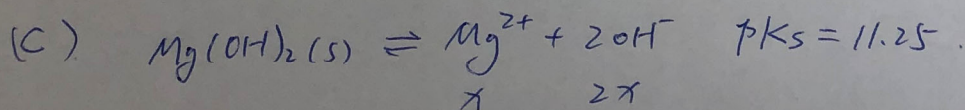
Problem 2:



Problem 3:

(a) $\text{pH} = 7$, because $10^{-11} \ll 10^{-7}$.

(b) $\text{pH} = 14 - \text{pOH} = 14 - 3 = 11$, as NaOH is strong base



$K_s = 10^{-11.25} = \frac{x(2x)^2}{1} = 4x^3$

$x = 1.12 \times 10^{-4} \text{ M}$

$\text{pOH} = -\log(2 \times 1.12 \times 10^{-4}) = 3.6$

$\text{pH} = 14 - 3.6 = 10.4$

Problem 4:

a, e, i

Problem 5:

(a) Tracer results \rightarrow PFR, $\bar{t} = 1h$. $V = Q\bar{t} = 200 \text{ m}^3/h \times 1 = 200 \text{ m}^3$

(b) PFR.

(c) $\frac{1}{C}$ vs t is linear, so the reaction order is 2.

$$k = \frac{0.13 - 0.01}{6} = 0.02 \frac{\text{L}}{\text{mg} \cdot \text{h}}$$

$$(d) C_{out} = \left(\frac{1}{C_{in}} + kt \right)^{-1} = \left(\frac{1}{100} + 0.02 \times 1 \right)^{-1} = 33 \text{ mg/L}$$

$$(e) \bar{t}_{CFSTR} = \frac{V}{Q} = \frac{200 \text{ m}^3}{200 \text{ m}^3/h} = 1h$$

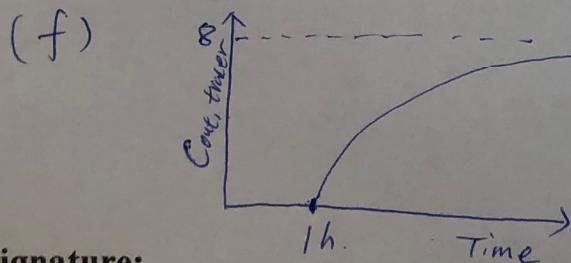
$$0.02 \times C_{out,CFSTR}^2 + C_{out,CFSTR} - 100 = 0$$

$$C_{out,CFSTR} = \frac{-1 + \sqrt{1 + 4 \times 0.02 \times 100}}{2 \times 0.02} = 50 \text{ mg/L}$$

$$C_{out} = \left(\frac{1}{C_{out,CFSTR}} + 0.02 \times 1 \right)^{-1}$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{50} + 0.02 \right)^{-1}$$

$$= 25 \text{ mg/L}$$



Signature: _____

I pledge my honor that I have not violated the Berkeley Honor Code during this examination