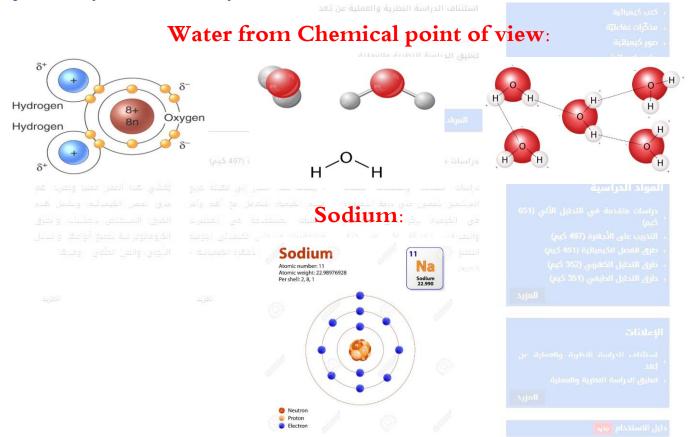
## Deter. Of (Na<sup>+</sup>) in water samples using FAAS *Introduction*:

Sodium is an essential mineral in our diet. It is commonly found in the form of sodium chloride (salt). Salt has no smell and it dissolves easily in water and gives water a "salty" taste at levels greater than 180 milligrams per litre.

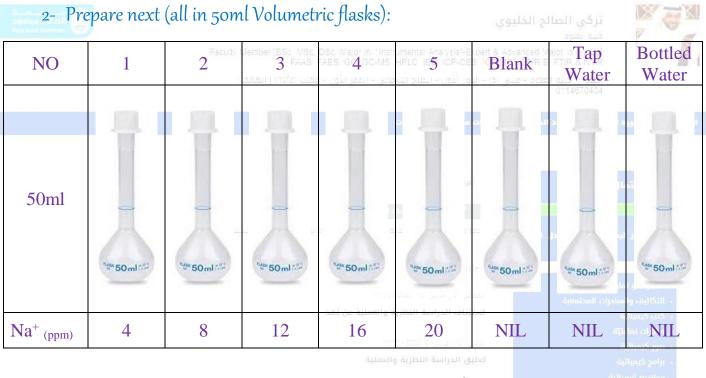
Normally in KSA the greatest amount of salt consumed in our diet comes from food and salt added to food rather than from drinking water. In KSA, the average daily consumption of salt through food and drink is estimated to be around 4 grams. However this can be greatly influenced by individual dietary habits.



Although sodium is often maligned as a cause of high blood pressure, it also plays several dense dense alter essential roles in the body. Sodium helps control blood pressure and regulates the function (Tradium concentrations are carefully controlled by the body. However, most people consume far more sodium than their bodies need.

## Experimental:

1- Prepare 100ml Of [100ppm] of  $(Na^{\dagger})$  from (NaOH) using distilled water.



3= Add (0.5ml) of [2M] H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> to flasks ([1-5] + Blank **only**).

4- Fill all above flasks ([1-5] + Blank **only**) with distilled water.

- 5- Deal with BOTH samples directely.
- 6- Move to the next Laboratory and follow given instructions to Find the concentration of (Na<sup>+</sup>) in both samples, Compare results and Calculate (% Compatibility).

## **Results** (1):

No.	C(ppm)	Absorbance
Blank	NIL	· تعليق الدراسة النظرية والال
1	4	A <sub>1</sub>
2	8	$A_2$
3	12	$A_3$
4	ند عدم ورودی فی المکتر <mark>16</mark> شده السامات آو عند	A4 TurKsu@outlook.cr
5	20	A <sub>5</sub>
Bottled Water	<mark>?</mark>	A <sub>unk1</sub>
Tap Water	<mark>?</mark>	A <sub>unk2</sub>

