



Chemical Volumes	Micro < 0.5 L	0.5 L	Normal	2 L	Large > 2 L
Hazard Recognition USE HIGHEST SCORE ONLY	None		Routine		Extreme
Flammable	0		2	3	4
Health	0		2	3	4
Reactivity	0		2	3	4
Other: Specify	0		2	3	4
Process Conditions	N/A Sub-ambient (P < 1 atm; T < 10°C)	Ambient (P = 1 atm; 10°C < T < 40°C)	2	3	4
Explosive Hazard	N/A No	Yes	2	3	4
Radiation Hazard	N/A	Minimal	2	3	4
Other Hazard: Specify and Score	N/A	Minimal	2	3	4
Special Hazards	Inhalation Toxicity	0	2	3	4
Procedure	Detailed & Written	0	1	2	3
Personnel Preparedness and Training	Has run reaction at least 4 times	0	2	3	4
Ventilation Needed	Hood Used	0	1	2	3
Shielding Needed	Used	0	1	2	3
Equipment Maintenance	Regularly Performed and Documented	0	1	2	3

Total Score 24/22

RECOMMENDED ACTIONS BASED ON SCORE	
LOW	< 15 Procedure can be performed unsupervised
MODERATE	15 - 25 Procedure can be performed with attention to specific hazards. Supervision by qualified undergraduate or qualified graduate student is recommended.
CAUTIOUS	26 - 30 Procedure may be performed with extreme caution. Supervision by faculty member is required
HIGH	30-35 Only faculty may perform this procedure
EXTREME	> 35 Procedure must be revised to lower the risk

EMERGENCY RESPONSE			
Alarm Method	Evacuation Meeting Point	Phone Number	

Preparation of  $\text{K}_8\text{HP}_2\text{W}_{15}\text{V}_3\text{O}_{62}\cdot 9\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . Sodium metavanadate, 4 g (32.8 mmol), was dissolved in 700 mL of hot water and cooled to room temperature followed by the addition of 16 mL of 6 M HCl (96 mmol). To this pale yellow, rapidly stirred solution, 46 g (10.7 mmol) of solid  $\text{Na}_{12}\text{P}_2\text{W}_{15}\text{O}_{56}\cdot 18\text{H}_2\text{O}$  was added slowly. The solution becomes homogeneous within a few minutes becoming red-orange in color. Stirring was continued for an additional 10 min after the solution becomes homogeneous followed by addition of 100 g (1350 mmol) of solid KCl. The resulting precipitate was isolated by filtration and crystallized from hot pH 1.5 water overnight (the total solution volume for this crystallization being about 75 mL). The precipitate was isolated by filtration and dried in air in 60 °C to yield 38 g (80%) of a crystalline orange solid.  $^{31}\text{P}$  NMR in pD 1.9  $\text{D}_2\text{O}$  shows two lines at -6.7 and -14.3 ppm. Analysis for  $\text{K}_8\text{HP}_2\text{W}_{15}\text{V}_3\text{O}_{62}\cdot 9\text{H}_2\text{O}$ :  $\text{K}^+$  calcd 7.31%, found (Galbraith) 7.34%;  $\text{Na}^+$  calcd 0.0%, found (E + R) <0.04%.  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  (by TGA weight loss at 200 °C) calcd for  $9\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , 3.71%; found, 3.68%.  $^{51}\text{V}$  NMR (prepared by ion exchange to the  $\text{Li}^+$  salt) shows a single resonance at -504 ppm ( $\Delta\nu_{1/2}$  = 110 Hz) at 30 °C, pD 6.3.  $^{183}\text{W}$  NMR (prepared by ion exchange to the  $\text{Li}^+$  salt, undecoupled at 30 °C, pD 6.3): -158.2 (3 W), -178.7 (6 W,  $\Delta\nu_{1/2}$  = 54 Hz), and -226.7 (6 W) (Figure 15B). Thirty eight grams of the potassium salt was dissolved in about 200 mL of water and was passed down 50 g of the Amberlyst 15 strongly acidic cation exchange resin charged in the  $\text{H}^+$ . No retention of the colored material is noted and the colored eluant was collected and the water removed by rotary evaporation of the solvent under water aspirator vacuum using a steam bath. About 32 g of the orange solid was recovered.  $^{31}\text{P}$  NMR (2 g/mL of  $\text{D}_2\text{O}$ ; pD about 1) shows two lines at -7.6 and -14.3 ppm.  $^{51}\text{V}$  NMR (0.5 g/3 mL of  $\text{D}_2\text{O}$ , 21 °C) shows the major resonance at -576 ppm ( $\Delta\nu_{1/2}$  =  $468 \pm 9$  Hz) and a smaller (<5%) resonance at -558 ppm. IR (KBr pellet): 1075 (s), 1045 (m), 1010 (sh), 935 (m), 875 (w),  $765\text{ cm}^{-1}$  (s, br).