# Lab Group: Tristan and Megan

Prediction (IV vs DV): Increasing the amount of acidity in the water will result in more mass lost within 10 seconds of rain being dispensed



Short summary of observations: we didn't really retrieve any useful results due to flaws in our testing, such as not using a more sensitive scale and not letting it sit in the acid rain for long enough. We did get visual results though as we could see more pieces of the chalk being broken down at a faster rate as the percentage of vinegar increased

### Lab Group:

Question (IV vs DV):

Delete this text and copy+paste your groups data table here

Short summary of observations:

## Lab Group: Bri, Jocelyn, Nate, Maddison

Question (IV vs DV): How will the amount of water+vinegar (acid rain) affects the rate in which the statue erodes?



Short summary of observations: When the chalk had a low amount of acid rain, the deterioration was low. In experiment 3, when the most amount of acid rain was on the chalk, more deterioration occurred causing the weight of the chalk to decrease and be less. The more solution on the chalk and the more the chalk soaked the less the mass was after testing. As the amount of solution on the chalk increased the mass would decrease. The more solution (acid rain) on the chalk the more it would erode.

# Lab Group: Andrew + Noah

#### Question (IV vs DV): How does prolonged submersion in a vinegar solution affect the output of carbon dioxide?



Short summary of observations: The data collected is not precisely measured, but rather an estimation of the gas release of carbon dioxide when the chalk is submerged in vinegar (to mock acid rain's effect on the statue, which as a similar chemical composition to chalk). The surface area/creation of bubbles may signify the severity of the reaction. It visibly stagnated at the 80 second mark. When removed, the chalk was softer and had become heavier.