RULES IN THE ALLOCATION OF OXIDATION NUMBERS

With the aid of the following rules it is easy to determine the oxidation number of an atom:

- The oxidation number of a non-bonded element = 0. It makes no difference how complex the molecule is, e.g. the oxidation number of an atom of each H_2 , P_4 , S_8 , K, N_8 and O is always O.
- The oxidation number of a simple monatomic ion is equal to its ionic charge. E.g. the oxidation number of the magnesium ion (Mg²⁺) is +2 and that of the bromide ion (Br⁻) is -1.
- Oxidation number of fluorine (F) is always -1 in compounds formed with other elements.
 The oxidation number of Cl, Br and I is always 1 in compounds with other elements, except when
- they are in a compound with oxygen (O) and fluorine (F).

 This means that CI has an oxidation number of -1 in NaCl (where Na = +1, as predicted by the fact that it is a Group 1 element). In the ion CIO: CI has an oxidation number of +1 and O an oxidation number of -2)
- Group 1 element). In the ion ClO⁻, Cl has an oxidation number of +1 and O an oxidation number of -2).

 The oxidation number of hydrogen = +1 in all compounds except the metal hydrides, such as LiH, KH, NaH and CaH₂ the oxidation number of hydrogen is then -1. (In metal hydrides hydrogen is bonded to a less
- electronegitive element, which is why its oxidation number is then -1).
 The oxidation number of oxygen = -2 in all compounds except for peroxides (H₂O₂) and the peroxide ion (O₂²⁻) where the oxidation number of the oxygen atom = -1. In compounds with fluorine, which is more electronegative (OF₂) it is +2.
- The oxidation number of Group I elements is always +1 and the oxidation number of Group II elements is always +2.
- When allocating oxidation numbers the charge is retained. This means that the sum of the oxidation
 numbers of atoms of electrically neutral compound is zero, whereas the sum of the oxidation numbers of atoms
 of a polyatomic ion is equal to the ionic charge.
- In a molecule the oxidation number of the most electronegative element is negative, and the less electronegative element has a positive oxidation number.