



Disinfectant Byproducts (DBPs) in Drinking Water

The disinfection of water is an essential treatment process for safeguarding the quality of drinking water but could create undesirable chemical risk due to the formation of disinfection byproducts (DBPs) during chloramination, chlorination, and ozonation with natural organic matter. Since the early seventies, studies have revealed that chlorination produces potentially harmful DBPs with more than 600 DBPs detected and quantified in drinking waters. The Most common regulated DBPs under USEPA and WHO drinking water guideline is Trihalomethanes (THMs), Haloacetic Acid (HAAS) and Oxvalides (Chlorite, Chlorate and Bromate).

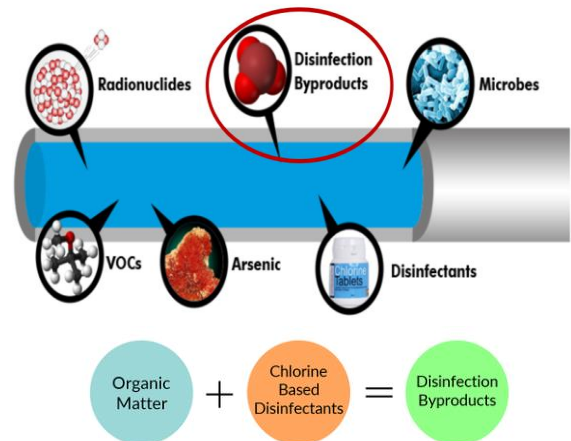


Table1: Analysis Technique and LOR

DBPs	Analysis Technique	LOR (ug/L)
Trihalomethanes (THMs)	Gas Chromatography – Mass Spectroscopy (GC-MS) Purge & Trap	5 - 20
Haloacetic Acids (HAAS)	Liquid Chromatography – Tandem Mass Spectroscopy (LC-MSMS)	0.5 - 1
Oxyhalides	Ion Chromatography (IC)	10 - 50

• ALS Malaysia is part of the ALS global laboratory group and is an ISO 17025 accredited laboratory equipped with state-of-the-art facilities.

METHOD INFORMATION

Test Parameter: Disinfectant Byproducts (DBPs)
 Test Method: In House Method based on USEPA 8260B, DIN 38407 and USEPA 300.1
 Limit of Reporting: refer to Table 1
 Sample size required: 50 - 100mL for each group of DBPs

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