DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
ENVIRONMENTAL LABORATORY
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Effective 02/01/2014

DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS TESTING

Sampling from Distribution System Only

Descriptions and explanations of the following tests are provide on the back on this order form.
Collection instructions for each of these tests are provided on the attached sheet.
Thank you for allowing us to be of service to your water system.

Test	Cost	Check ✓ to select
Total Trihalomethanes (THM)	$136.50	
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (DW552)	$200.00	

ALL INFORMATION MUST BE COMPLETED FOR ANALYSIS

(Please PRINT one letter per box):

PWSID #:

Sample ID:
(Sampling location, etc.)

COLLECT DATE: / / **2 0**

COLLECT TIME: : **AM** **PM**

COLLECT BY:

COMPLETED RESULTS TO BE SENT TO (Please PRINT one letter per box):

Name

Address

City State Zip

( ) -
Phone

BILL TO (Please PRINT one letter per box if different from Results address):

Name

Address

City State Zip

( ) - **Account #**
Phone

GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS

What are disinfection byproducts and how are they formed?

Chlorine is added to drinking water to kill or inactivate harmful organisms that cause various diseases. This process is called disinfection. However, chlorine is a very active substance and it reacts with naturally occurring substances to form compounds know as disinfection byproducts (DBPs). The most common DBPs that form when chlorine is used are trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAA5).

- Trihalomethanes include four chemicals: chloroform, bromoform, bromodichloromethane, and dibromochloromethane. The maximum annual average of THMs detected in local water supplies cannot exceed 80 parts per billion (ppb) per EPA regulations.

- Haloacetic acids are another form of disinfection byproducts associated with chlorination. This group consists of monochloroacetic acid, dichloroacetic acid, trichloroacetic acid, monobromoacetic acid, and dibromoacetic acid. Currently, the maximum annual average of HAA5 permitted by EPA regulations is 60 parts per billion (ppb).

What types of water systems are most likely to have DBPs?

Water systems using sources with higher amounts of organic substances will form more DBPs when disinfected than those that do not. Sources with higher organics levels include:

- Surface waters, such as lakes, rivers, and streams.

- Springs and wells that are shallow and/or located near surface waters.

Groundwater, especially those from deep wells, tend to contain little organic substances. Even if they chlorinate the water, lesser amounts of DBPs are typically found.

FOR LABORATORY USE ONLY

Date Rec'd:_____
Time Rec'd:_____
Rec'd By:_____
Checked By:_____

Test Method Requested:
THM **DW552**

Amount Rec'd: $_____
Check #:_____
Date Check Written:_____
Payer: _____
Check Received By: _____

	THM	DW 552
Number of Bottles Received:		

Holding times observed?	**Y N**
Sample containers in acceptable condition?	**Y N**
Sufficient volume for all tests?	**Y N**
Chain of custody level:	**1 2 3**
- Chain of custody intact?	**Y N**
THM zero headspace?	**Y N**