



# CLEMSON

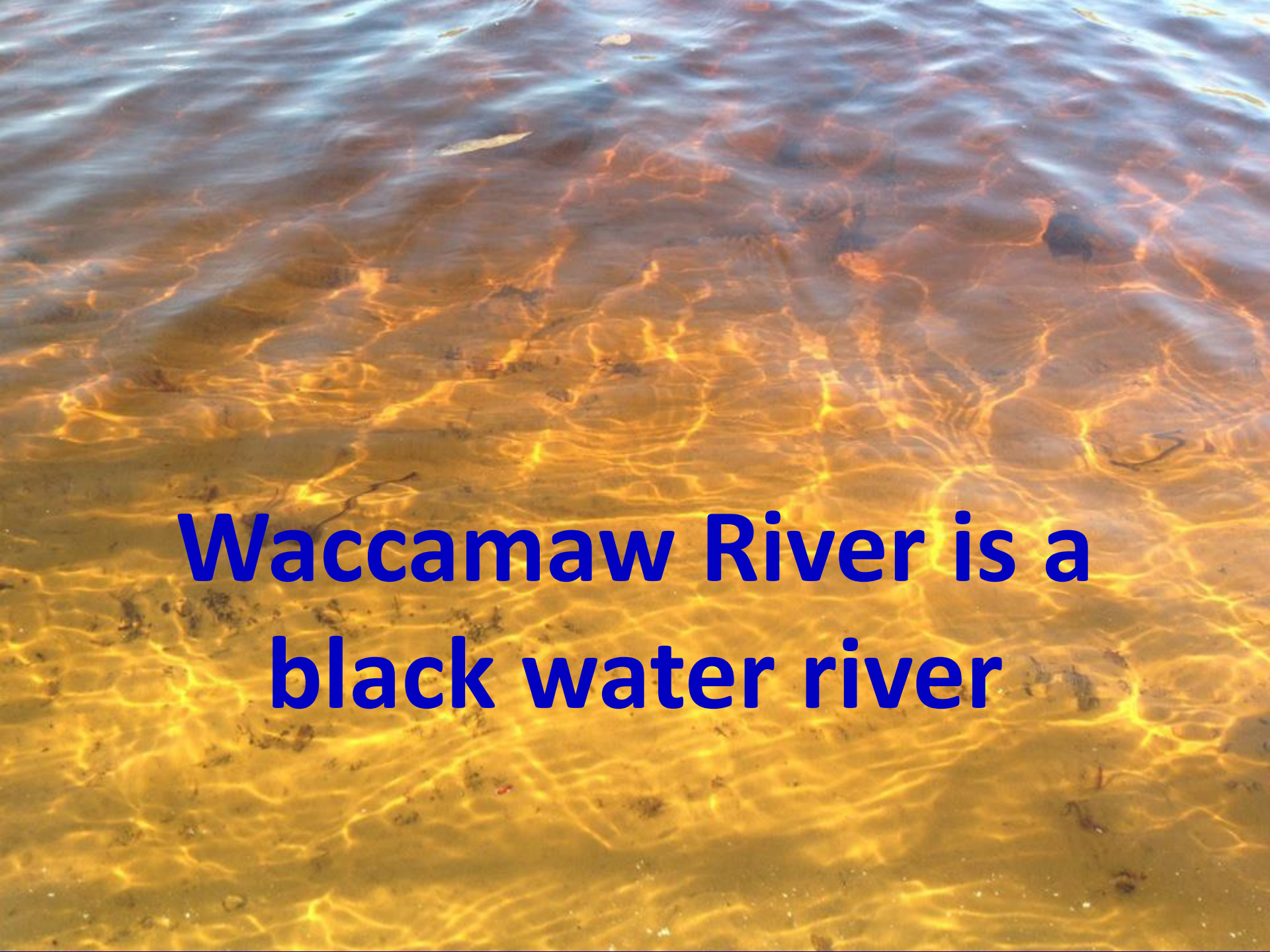
Baruch Institute of Coastal Ecology and Forest Science

*Colored Dissolved Organic Matter as a Precursor of  
Disinfection Byproducts in Drinking Water*

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A close-up photograph of water with a golden-brown, rippled surface, characteristic of a black water river. The water is shallow and clear, revealing a sandy or silty bottom. The lighting creates a shimmering, textured effect on the water's surface.

**Waccamaw River is a  
black water river**



Tree litterfall and detritus laying on the forest floor can be a source of tea-color-like dissolved organic matter (DOM)

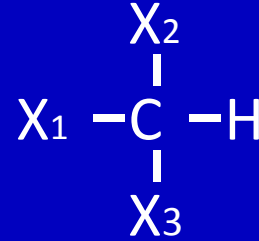


Why are we concerned about DOM in Waccamaw River?



# A Variety of DBPs in Treated Waters

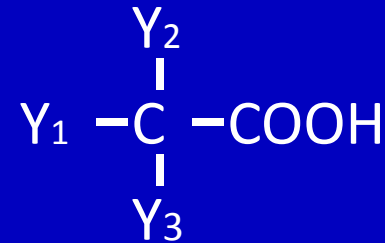
- **Trihalomethane (THMs)**



$X_1, X_2, X_3$  can be Cl and Br

- $CHCl_3$  (chloroform)
- $CHCl_2Br$  (bromodichloromethane)
- $CHClBr_2$  (dibromochloromethane)
- $CHBr_3$  (bromoform)

- **Haloacetic Acids (HAAs)**

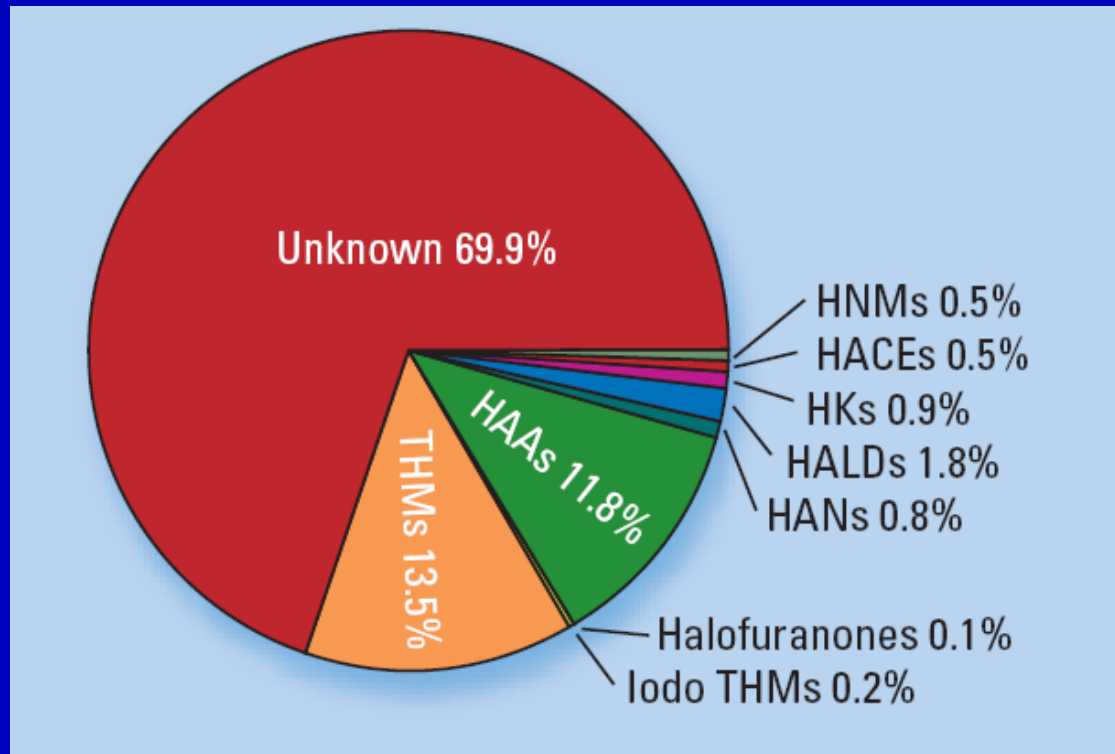


$Y_1, Y_2, Y_3$  can be H, Cl, and Br

- |              |               |              |
|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| $CH_2ClCOOH$ | $CHBrClCOOH$  | $CH_2BrCOOH$ |
| $CHCl_2COOH$ | $CBrCl_2COOH$ | $CHBr_2COOH$ |
| $CCl_3COOH$  | $CBr_2ClCOOH$ | $CBr_3COOH$  |

USEPA Stage 2 D/DBP rule: 80 ppb THMs and 60 ppb HAA5

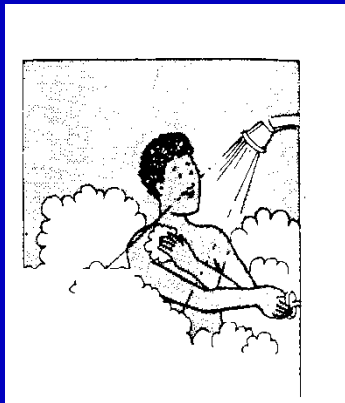
- Over 600 DBPs have been identified
- Identified DBPs account for about 30% of total organic halogens in treated waters



The diagram is from Environmental News, Environmental Science & Technology - Jan 15, 2007 - p.354

# Health Concerns of DBP Exposure

- Most of identified DBPs are **carcinogenic** and **mutagenic**
- **Brominated** DBPs are much more toxic than other forms
- DBP exposure through **dermis**, **ingestion**, or **inhalation**



- Blood THM concentrations increase simply due to **showering**, **bathing**, and **hand dishwashing**

# Strategies to Minimize DBP Formation in Treated Waters

- Alternative disinfectants



- Improve treatment processes

- Remove DBP precursors



- Control DBP precursors at its source

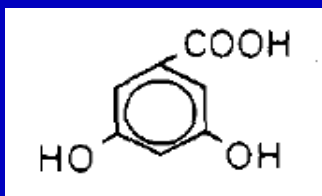


# What is a DBP precursor?

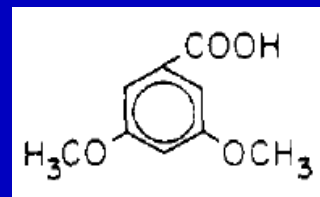
- In general, the production of DBPs is proportional to the concentration of **dissolved organic carbon** (DOC) in source waters .
- The reactivity of DOC in forming trihalomethanes (THMs) ranges from **3 - 20 mmol-THM mol-C<sup>-1</sup>**.

1000 Carbon atoms → 20 THMs

- **Not** all organic carbons are **equally reactive** in forming DBPs during chlorination.



0.45 mole CHCl<sub>3</sub> /mol



0.01 mole CHCl<sub>3</sub> /mol



**Baldcypress**



**Longleaf Pine**



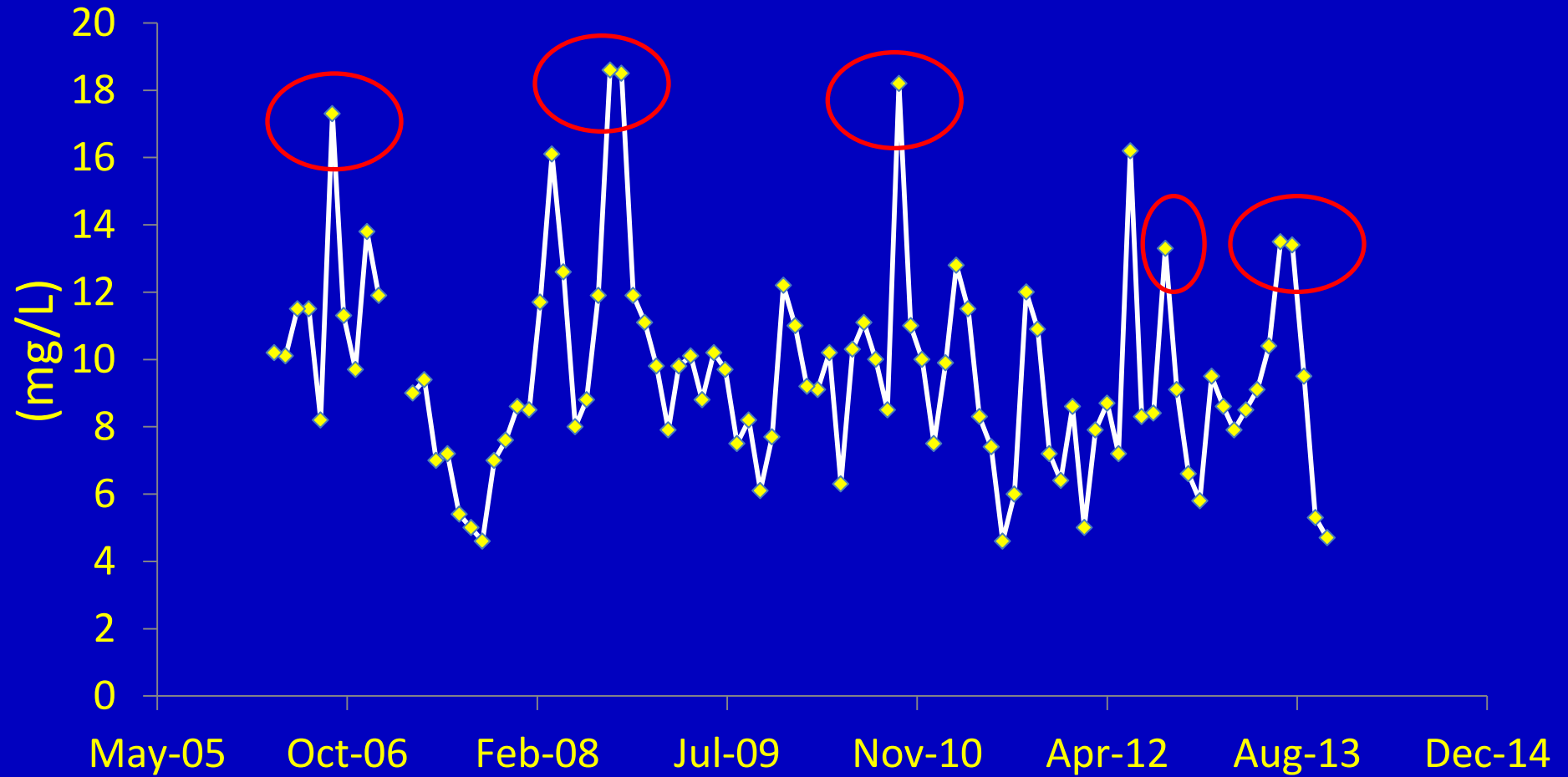
**Water Tupelo**





# Total Organic Carbon

September - October



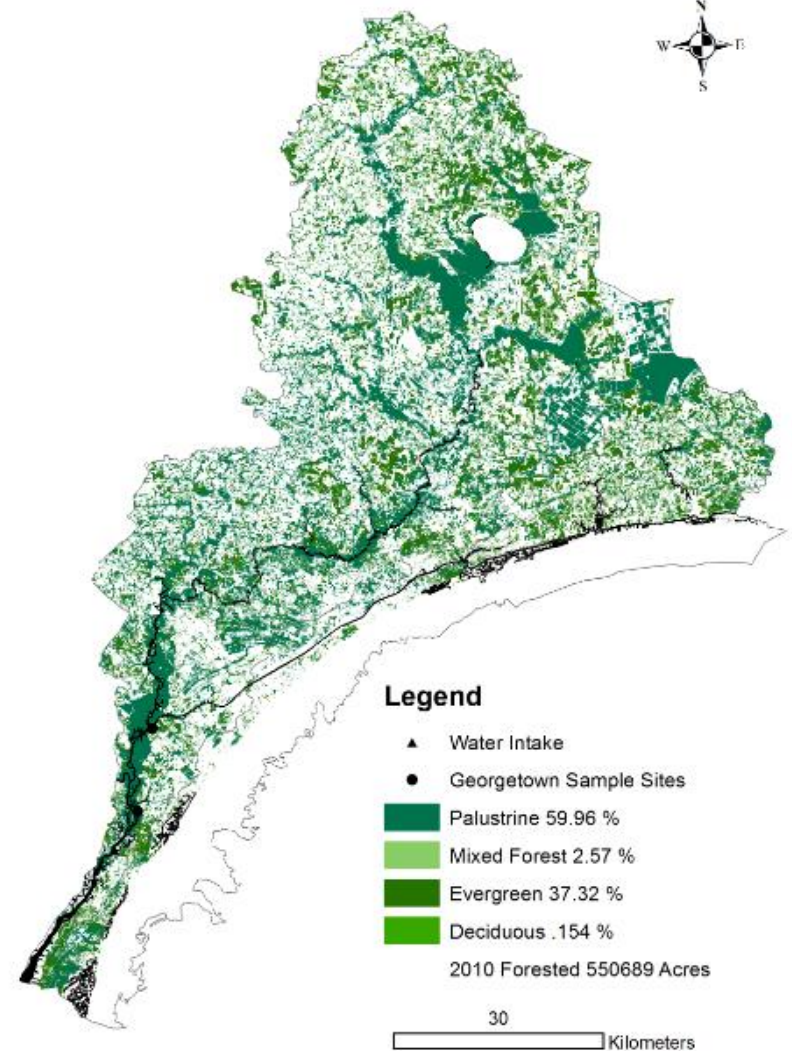
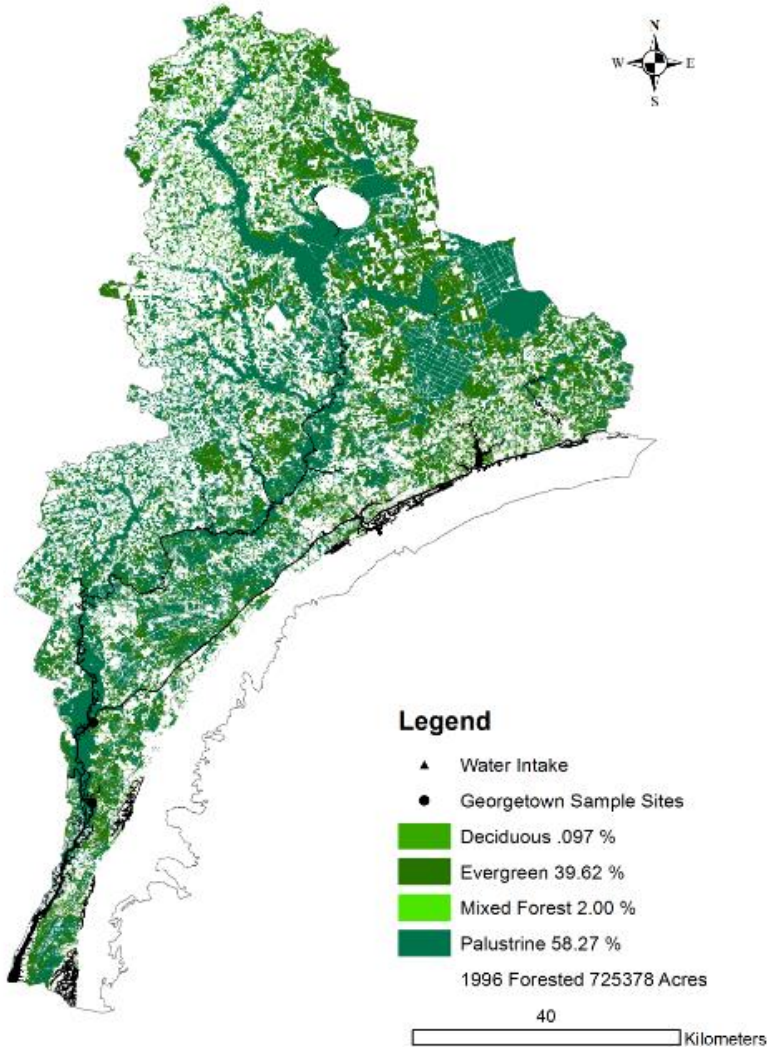
# 1996

## Forest - 725378 Acres

# 24% Loss

# 2010

## Forest - 550689 Acres



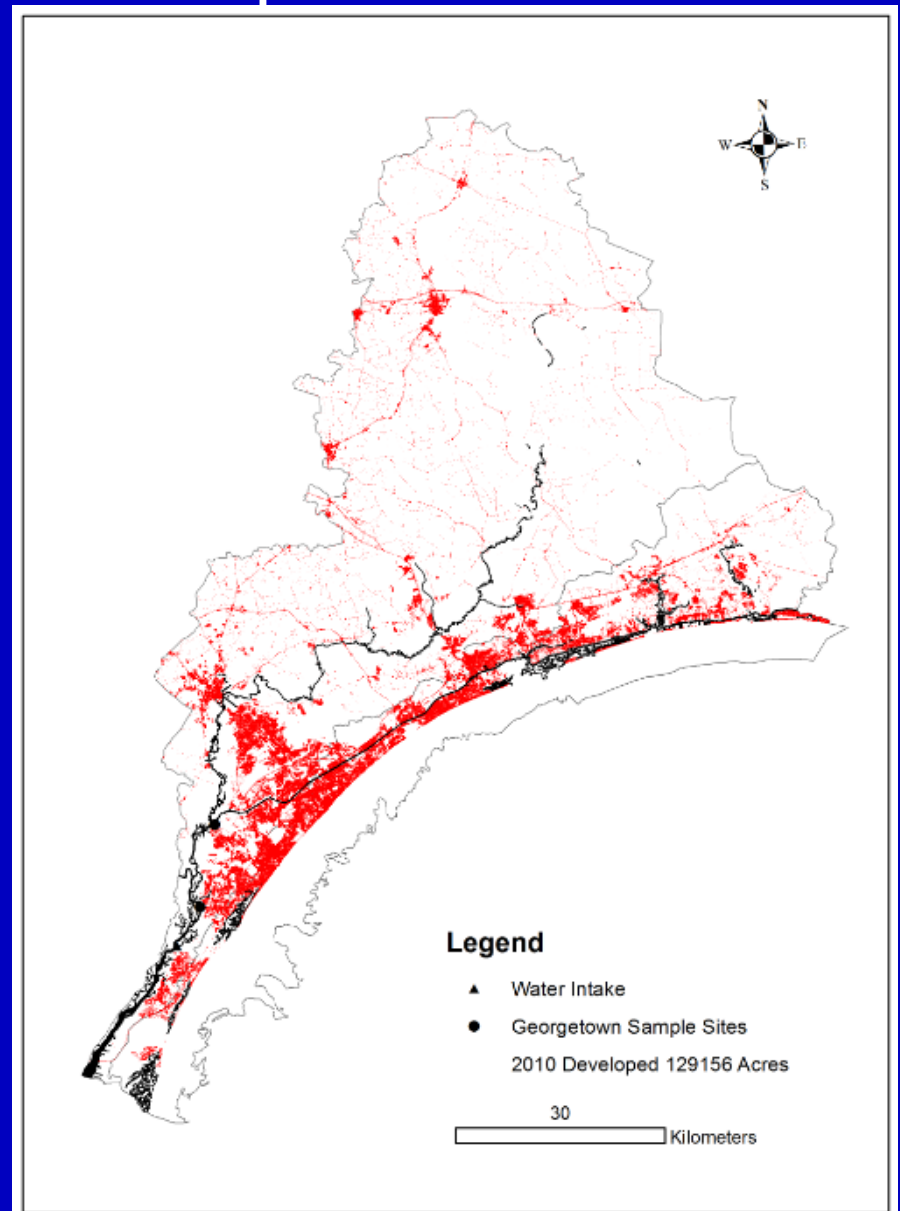
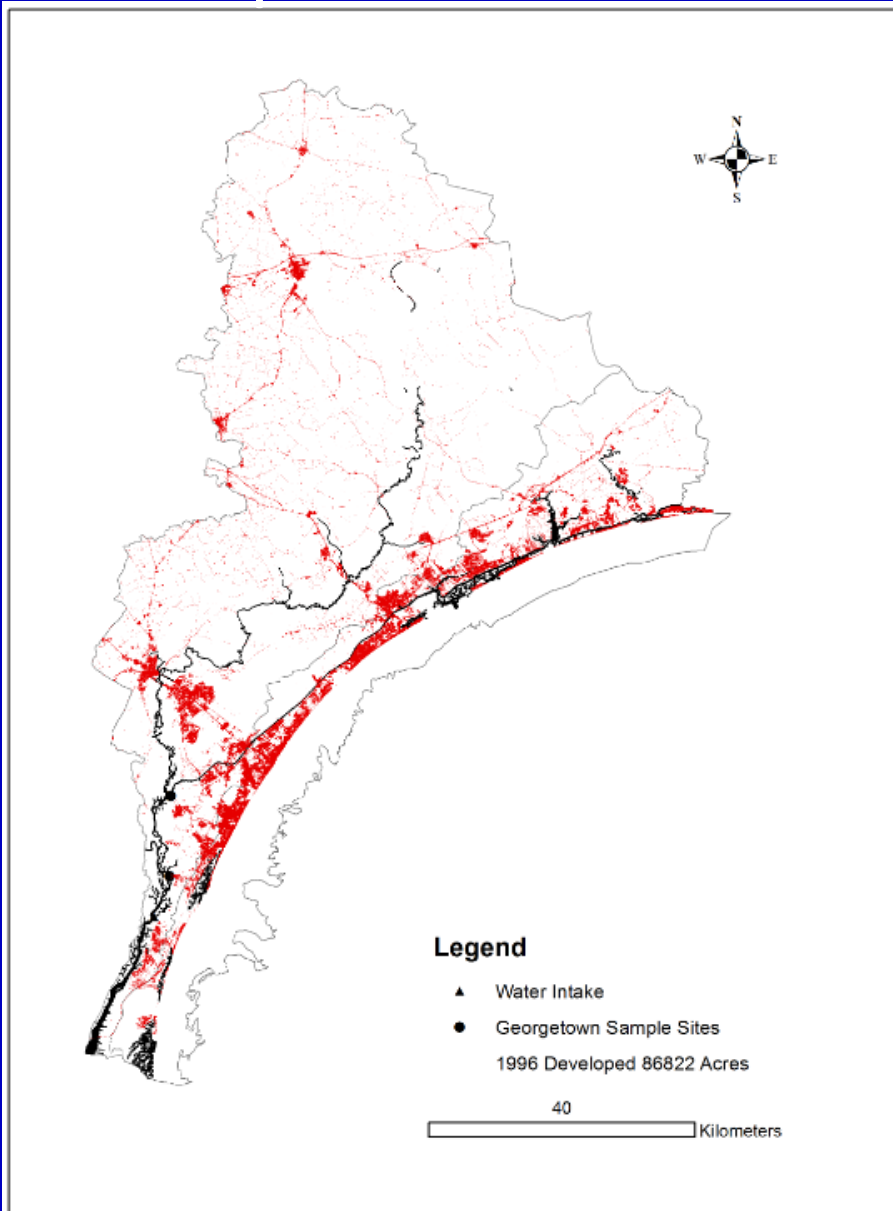
1996

49% Increase

2010

Developed - 86822 Acres

Developed - 129156 Acres





# Take Home Messages

- DOM is a precursor of carcinogenic **disinfection byproducts** in our source water
- Changes in **land use** and **climate** alter the inputs and characteristics of DOM and DBP precursors in source waters

Come to the  
**OPEN HOUSE**

at Clemson's Belle W. Baruch Institute of  
Coastal Ecology & Forest Science



With Special Guest from 3-4p  
**President Jim Clements**



## Meet & talk with the scientists!

Learn all about their research on  
forests, water quality and wildlife.

**Tuesday, Sept. 23**

**3:00 – 6:30 p.m**

**177 Hobcaw Road, Georgetown**

Parking is available on-site

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# Thank You!

