

-

-

- -

**2000 6**

가

가 가

가

가



|    |                                |    |
|----|--------------------------------|----|
|    | .....                          |    |
| .  | .....                          | 1  |
| .  | .....                          | 6  |
| 1. | .....                          | 6  |
| 2. | .....                          | 7  |
| 가. | .....                          | 7  |
| .  | .....                          | 9  |
| .  | fractionation .....            | 12 |
| .  | .....                          | 14 |
| .  | .....                          | 15 |
| .  | .....                          | 16 |
| .  | .....                          | 39 |
| .  | .....                          | 41 |
| 1. | (chemical fractionation) ..... | 41 |
| 가. | .....                          | 41 |
| .  | .....                          | 44 |

|    |                     |      |
|----|---------------------|------|
| 2. | (chemical fraction) | . 51 |
| 가. | .....               | 51   |
| .  | .....               | 53   |
| .  | .....               | 63   |
|    | .....               | 66   |
|    | .....               | 70   |

|          |   |    |
|----------|---|----|
| Table 1  | Water quality parameters of Nakdong river .....   | 9  |
| Table 2  | Physical and chemical characteristics of chlorine by-products ...                       | 15 |
| Table 3  | Analytical condition of Purge & Trap for volatile organic<br>compounds .....            | 19 |
| Table 4  | Operating condition of GC/MSD for volatile organic compounds                            | 20 |
| Table 5  | SIM mode of volatile organic compounds .....  | 21 |
| Table 6  | Calibration equation and detection limits of VOCs in water<br>sample .....              | 21 |
| Table 7  | Operating condition of GC/MSD for haloacetic acids .....                                | 26 |
| Table 8  | SIM mode of haloacetic acids .....  | 27 |
| Table 9  | Operating condition of GC/ECD for haloacetic acids .....                                | 28 |
| Table 10 | Recovery data of haloacetic acids .....   | 29 |
| Table 11 | Calibration equation and detection limits of HAAs in water<br>sample .....              | 29 |
| Table 12 | Operating condition of GC/MSD for haloacetonitriles and<br>miscellaneous .....          | 34 |
| Table 13 | SIM mode of haloacetonitriles and miscellaneous .....                                   | 35 |
| Table 14 | Operating condition of GC/ECD for haloacetonitriles and<br>miscellaneous .....          | 35 |
| Table 15 | Recovery data of haloacetonitriles and miscellaneous .....                              | 36 |
| Table 16 | Calibration equation and detection limits of haloacetonitriles in<br>water sample ..... | 36 |
| Table 17 | Calibration equation and detection limits of miscellaneous in                           |    |

|   |    |
|---|----|
| water sample .....  | 37 |
| Table 18 DOC and UV254 of untreated and corresponding treated water .....                                     | 42 |
| Table 19 hydrophobic/hydrophilic fraction distribution of the untreated and corresponding treated water ..... | 43 |
| Table 20 Variation of DOC and UV254 after water treatment plant .....   | 45 |
| Table 21 Hydrophobic/hydrophilic fractions distribution of the each water treatment plant .....               | 48 |
| Table 22 THMFP of the preparation water .....   | 51 |
| Table 23 THMFP of the hydrophobic and hydrophilic fraction of preparation water .....                         | 52 |
| Table 24 DBPFP of the water treatment .....   | 54 |
| Table 25 Removal efficiency of DBPFP after water treatment .....  | 55 |
| Table 26 DBPFP of organic fractions in chlorination treatment .....   | 56 |
| Table 27 DBPFP of organic fractions in ozonation treatment .....  | 57 |

|  |    |
|--|----|
| Fig. 1 Frame of this study .....   | 6  |
| Fig. 2 Flowchart of lab-scale water treatment system .....                                   | 10 |
| Fig. 3 Fractionation procedure of NOM in water by the resin .....                            | 14 |
| Fig. 4 Standard calibration curve of trihalomethanes .....                                   | 22 |
| Fig. 5 Sample preparation for haloacetic acids analysis in water .....                       | 25 |
| Fig. 6 Standard calibration curve of haloacetic acids .....                                  | 30 |
| Fig. 7 Sample preparation for haloacetonitriles and miscellaneous analysis<br>in water ..... | 33 |
| Fig. 8 Standard calibration curve of haloacetonitriles .....                                 | 37 |
| Fig. 9 Standard calibration curve of miscellaneous .....                                     | 38 |
| Fig. 10 Fractionation after each stage of the chlorination treatment .....                   | 50 |
| Fig. 11 Fractionation after each stage of the ozonation treatment .....                      | 50 |
| Fig. 12 DBPFP and DBPRY after each step of chlorination treatment ....                       | 60 |
| Fig. 13 DBPFP and DBPRY after each step of ozonation treatment .....                         | 62 |

가

)

(MCL)

(US EPA, 1997).

(D/DBP Rule)

(US EPA)

(TTHMs)

가

(Owen , 1993).

90%

가  
 , 1999 10 . DOC  
 ( 4.5 mg/ ) PAC 200 rpm  
 3 , 30 rpm 15 , 1  
 50 60 % .

( , , )

가

( , , , , )

(laboratory scale)

Croue(1993)

XAD

가 .

, pH  $7.0 \pm 0.2$  Cl<sub>2</sub> : DOC = 4 : 1 Chlorine Dose

$25 \pm 2$

3 (72hr)

GC Mass

(Croue, 1993).

trihalomethanes (THMs), haloacetic

acids (HAAs), haloacetonitrile (HANs), halo ketones (HKs), choral hydrate

(CH) chloropicrine (CP) .

, 75.8% 가 8.5%

DOC

54% 44%

85%, 14%

85.8% 12.7% 16.1%,

3.0%

가 가

0.91 mg/ (37%), 1.56 mg/

(63%)

83.5%, 34.6%가

THMFP Yield 9.05  $\mu\text{g}/\text{mg}$ , 172.65

$\mu\text{g}/\text{mg}$

THMFP Yeild

175.37, 156.59, 9.88, 7.99  $\mu\text{g}/\text{mg}$

THMFP 59.6  $\mu\text{g}/$ ,

HAAFP 89.3  $\mu\text{g}/$ , HANFP 27.7  $\mu\text{g}/$  DBPFP 196.6  $\mu\text{g}/$

DOC 50%가

가 DBPFP가

50% DBPFP 75.2  $\mu\text{g}/$

121.4  $\mu\text{g}/$ ,

DBPFP Yield 82.7  $\mu\text{g}/\text{mg}$  77.8  $\mu\text{g}/$

mg



가

( , 1997). (chloroform)

(chloroform)

가 (Symons , 1975), 1976

(National Cancer Institute; NCI) (chloroform)

(US EPA) 1979

(Total Trihalomethane Rule; TTHMs) TTHMs

(maximum contamination level; MCL) 0.10mg/

1982 ,

(trihalomethanes; THMs) 가 , 1990

0.01mg/ (THMs)

1998 (US EPA)

(disinfectant / disinfection by-products rule; D/DBP Rule)

. Stage 1998 11  
 THMs 80µg/ , (haloacetic acids; HAAs) 60µg/  
 , Stage 2002 5 THMs 40µg/  
 , HAAs 30µg/ (Federal register, 1998).

,  
2

humic fraction non-humic fraction . humic  
 fraction (hydrophobic substance) ( )  
 humic acid, fulvic acid, humin . humic acid  
 pH 2 fraction ,  
 fuvic acid pH fraction .  
 humin pH fraction (Malley,  
 1988; Wershaw , 1985). non-humic fraction (hydrophilic  
 substance) hydrophilic acid, proteins, amino acids .  
 , , 가  
 . pH, , / (hydrophobic/

hydrophilic), , . , ,  
, 가 가,  
(Owen, 1995).

,  
(total organic carbon; TOC)  
ultraviolet 254nm absorbance( UV254) (Alken, 1985).

가

,  
가 .

humic fraction .  
humic nonhumic fraction  
. humic fraction  
(Owen, 1993). , nonhumic fraction

가 .

(biodegradable organic carbon; BDOC)  
(Mogren, Scarpino, Summers, 1990).

(Leenheer, 1985).

가 , / 가

Croue JP. (1993)

, Singer PC. (1993)

2.56mg/ , 2.11mg/ ,  
1.17mg/ , 2.19mg/  
가 ( 1996).  
가

가 ( 1997). ,  
/ fraction

가 .

DOC)

(Dissolved Organic Carbon;

가

1.

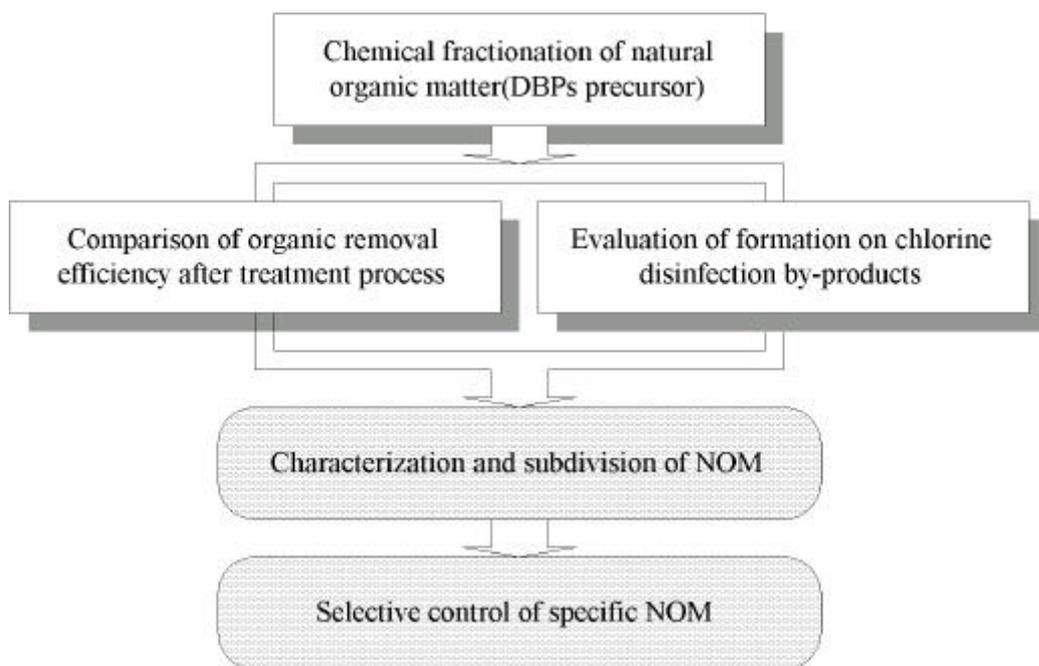


Fig. 1 Frame of this study

가 가

(laboratory scale)

XAD (hydrophilic substance) (hydrophobic substance)

가 ,

(DBP formation potential)

Fig. 1 .

2.

가.

(1)

Aldrich Chemical humic acid ,

DOC 2 3ppm . DOC  
 4.5ppm .

(2)

23,817km<sup>2</sup> . 510 1/4

( , 1999).

2,849m<sup>3</sup> . 가 6,909m<sup>3</sup> 41%

. 81% 가

17.5%, 가 1.5% ( , 1999).

1999 10

Table 1 . DOC 2.47ppm, UV<sub>254</sub> 0.108

mg<sup>-1</sup> specific ultraviolet absorbance(

SUVA) 4.37 L/mg · m . SUVA UV<sub>254</sub> DOC

가 (Stuart, 1995).

SUVA 2 L/mg · m

SUVA 2 L/mg · m

Table 1 Water quality parameters of Nakdong river

| Parameters                | Nakdong River |
|---------------------------|---------------|
| pH                        | 7.45          |
| Temp. ( )                 | 19            |
| DOC (mg/ )                | 2.47          |
| UV254 (cm-1)              | 0.108         |
| SUVA(L/ mg · m)           | 4.37          |
| NH <sub>3</sub> -N (mg/ ) | 0.04          |
| alkalinity (mg/ )         | 25            |

Fig. 2

가

가

(laboratory scale)

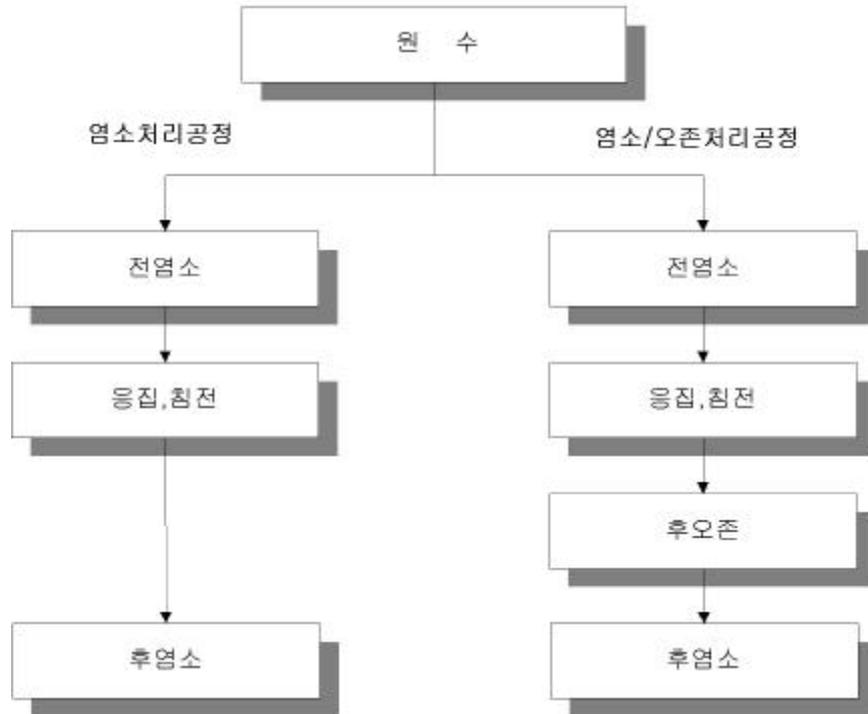


Fig. 2 Flowchart of lab-scale water treatment system

(1)

가

가

standard method 5710B

1.5mg/

(2) .

PAC

200 rpm    3 ,

30 rpm    15    jar test

4, 3.5, 5mg/

PAC

1    ,    50 60

%

(3)

,    ,

가    .

AOC(Assimilable Organic Carbon)

,    -BAC    AOC

( )    BKM201

30 Mℓ

2% KI

UV - VIS

1.5ppm

1.5ppm

(4)

2

Giardia MCL 99.99 %

(CT value)

C (concentration) × T (time) , 15

2 Giardia 99.9 % CT

1.5mg/ residual) 0.44mg/ (free chlorine

**fractionation**

(1) XAD Resin

XAD resin

standard method 5510

가 20 40 mesh

450m<sup>2</sup>/g

250

Rohm and

Haas Amberlite XAD-8 resin 0.1N NaOH 가

5 NaOH

hexane, methanol, acetonitrile, methanol 24

resin .

resin methanol glass column

DOC 가 0.5mg/ 가 .

0.1N NaOH 0.1N HCl

가 3 column HCl .

column resin methanol .

(2) XAD resin

Croue(1993) 0.2 $\mu$ m

membrane filter 1N HCl pH 2

. XAD-8 resin 1M $\ell$ /mim

. XAD-8 resin 100M $\ell$

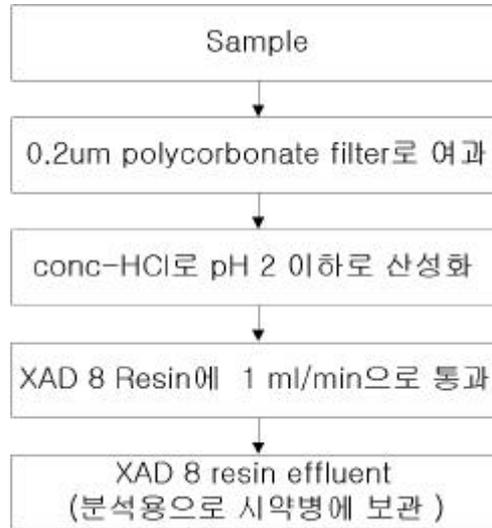


Fig. 3 Fractionation procedure of NOM in water by the resin

resin

Hydrophobic Substances = DOC raw water - DOC XAD8 effluent

Hydrophilic Substance = DOC XAD8 effluent

|               |              |                   |           |
|---------------|--------------|-------------------|-----------|
|               | Croue(1993)  |                   |           |
|               | pH 7.0 ± 0.2 | , Cl <sub>2</sub> | DOC 4 : 1 |
| Chlorine Dose |              |                   | 25 ± 2 가  |
|               | 3 (72hr)     |                   |           |

Table 2

Table 2 Physical and chemical characteristics of chlorine by-products

|                            |   |                               |        |      | mp/ bp      |
|----------------------------|---|-------------------------------|--------|------|-------------|
| trihalomethane<br>(THMs)   | chloroform(CF)                          | $\text{CHCl}_3$               | 119.39 | 1.48 | -63.5/61    |
|                            | bromodichloromethane(DCBM)              | $\text{CHBrCl}_2$             | 163.83 | 2.45 | -20/87      |
|                            | dibromochloromethane(DBCM)              | $\text{CHBr}_2\text{Cl}$      | 208.28 | 1.98 | -57/119 120 |
|                            | bromoform(BF)                           | $\text{CHBr}_3$               | 252.77 | 2.90 | 7.5/150     |
| haloacetic acid<br>(HAAs)  | chloroacetic acid(MCAA)                 | $\text{ClCH}_2\text{COOH}$    | 94.50  | 1.58 | 62/189      |
|                            | bromoacetic acid(MBAA)                  | $\text{BrCH}_2\text{COOH}$    | 138.96 | 1.93 | 50/208      |
|                            | dichloroacetic acid<br>(DCAA)           | $\text{Cl}_2\text{CHCOOH}$    | 128.95 | 1.56 | 9.7/193     |
|                            | trichloroacetic acid(TCAA)              | $\text{Cl}_3\text{CCOOH}$     | 163.40 | 1.63 | 57/196      |
|                            | bromochloroacetic acid(BCAA)            | $\text{BrClCHCOOH}$           | 173.39 | -    | -           |
|                            | dibromoacetic acid(DBAA)                | $\text{Br}_2\text{CHCOOH}$    | 217.86 | -    | 48/232      |
| haloacetonitrile<br>(HANs) | trichloroacetonitrile(TCAN)             | $\text{CCl}_3\text{CN}$       | 144.39 | 1.44 | -85.7       |
|                            | dichloroacetonitrile(DCAN)              | $\text{Cl}_2\text{CHCN}$      | 109.94 | -    | -110 112    |
|                            | bromochloroacetonitrile<br>(BCAN)       | $\text{BrClCHCN}$             | 154.4  | -    | -           |
|                            | dibromoacetonitrile(DBAN)               | $\text{Br}_2\text{CHCN}$      | 198.84 | -    | -           |
| haloketones                | 1,1-dichloropropanone(1,1-dcp)          | $\text{CH}_3\text{COCHCl}_2$  | 126.98 | 1.31 | -117 118    |
|                            | 1,1,1-trichloropropanone<br>(1,1,1-tcp) | $\text{CH}_3\text{COCCL}_3$   | 161.42 | -    | -134 135    |
| halopicrine                | chloropicrine(CP)                       | $\text{CCl}_3\text{NO}$       | 164.39 | 1.65 | -112        |
| chloral hydrate            | chloral hydrate(CH)                     | $\text{Cl}_3\text{CCH(OH)}_2$ | 165.42 | 1.91 | 57/98       |

(1) Trihalomethanes

(가)

duplicate . THM  
ascorbic acid 25mg vial (head  
space) 50ml 1:1 HCl 200µl  
가 . 4 14

( )

Tekmar ALS 2016 autosampler Tekmar LSC-2000  
Purge and Trap(with Cryo-focusing interface, MCM) HP 6890 Series  
Gas Chromatograph HP 5972A MSD . Data  
HP MS Chemstation(Product of USA, 1996) WILEY  
138K Mass Spectral Database soft ware .

( )

가

US EPA

Method 524.2(Purge & Trap /Gas Chromatography/Mass Selective Detector)

가 VOC  
가  
purge  
가 GC/MSD

1)

, ( : ; 1:1),  
가 ,  
Supelco EPA 524.2 VOC Mix (200µg/Ml  
in methanol) HPLC  
, ACS reagent grade

Fluorobenzene Supelco (200µg/Ml in  
methanol) stock solution  
10mg/ 1mg/ Fluorobenzene stock  
solution 50mg/  
0.01 - 50µg/ 9 points , reagent  
water 5Ml 50mg/ 0.5µl 1mg/ 10mg/

가

2)

|              |                     |                    |                  |
|--------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------|
|              |                     | 5M $\emptyset$     | Purge and Trap   |
| sparger      | . P&T               | purge, desorb      | trap bake        |
|              | . purge             | VOC                | sample matrix    |
| trap         | MCM desorb          | Tenax              | hydrophobic trap |
|              | .                   | dry gas            | purge vessel     |
| trap         | . VOC가              | trap 가             | desorb           |
|              | capillary interface | GC column          | .                |
|              |                     | capillary cooldown | - 180            |
|              | . trap              |                    | trap bake        |
|              | trap                | purge              | .                |
| Purge & Trap | Table 3             | .                  |                  |

Table 3 Analytical condition of Purge & Trap for volatile organic compounds

| Item           | Condition                            |
|----------------|--------------------------------------|
| Purge Flow     | 40Ml/ min                            |
| Sample volume  | 5Ml(frit sparger)                    |
| Trap           | Tenax / Silica Gel / Charcoal No. #3 |
| Standby        | 35                                   |
| Purge time     | 8 min                                |
| MCM Desorb     | Cooled at 0                          |
| Cryo cooldown  | -180                                 |
| Desorb Preheat | 225                                  |
| Desorb time    | 2 min                                |
| Inject         | 1 min at 200                         |
| Bake           | 10 min at 225                        |
| Autodrain      | on                                   |

Purge&Trap 가 , GC capillary  
 interface - 180  
 가 GC . GC Table 4

Table 4 Operating condition of GC/MSD for volatile organic compounds

| Item                     | Condition  |
|--------------------------|--|
| Injection port           | Purge & Trap transfer line Splitless Injection port  |
| Carrier gas              | 99.999% He   |
| Column                   | J & W Scientific DB-5, 50m × 0.2mm × 0.33μm  |
| Detector temperature     | 280  |
| Column flow rate         | Purge & Trap External Regulator 20psi  |
| Integrator               | HP UNIX Chemstation  |
| Oven temperature program | Init. ; 7.0 min at 35<br>1 step ; 15 /min to 50<br>2 step ; 5.0 /min to 80<br>3 step ; 10 /min to 230 at 5 min |

VOCs

, base peak

SIM(Selected Ion Monitoring) mode

가

가

peak area

area

VOC

SIM(selected ion monitoring) mode

VOCs

, base peak

Table 5

0.01 50μg/

,

15

5,

10 $\mu$ g/

QC(Quality Control)

a, b

Table 6

Fig. 4

Table 5 SIM mode of volatile organic compounds

| Trihalomethanes      | Start time (min) | Selected Ions (m/z) |
|----------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| Chloroform           | 2.0              | 83, 85, 47          |
| Dichlorobromomethane | 7.8              | 83, 85, 127         |
| Dibromochloromethane | 18.0             | 129, 127            |
| Bromoform            |                  | 173, 175, 252       |

Table 6 Calibration equation and detection limits of VOCs in water sample

| THMs                 | Selected Ion (m/z) | y=ax+b |         |        | DL ( $\mu$ g/ ) |
|----------------------|--------------------|--------|---------|--------|-----------------|
|                      |                    | a      | b       | r      |                 |
| Chloroform           | 83                 | 0.3161 | 0.0486  | 0.9998 | 0.01            |
| Bromodichloromethane | 83                 | 0.2157 | -0.0105 | 0.9999 | 0.01            |
| Dibromochloromethane | 129                | 0.4835 | -0.0315 | 0.9999 | 0.01            |
| Bromoform            | 173                | 0.0614 | 0.0073  | 0.9993 | 0.05            |

y : peak area ratio to internal standard(ASTD/ AISTD)

x : concentration ratio(CSTD/ CISTD)

r : correlation coefficient

DL : Detection Limit

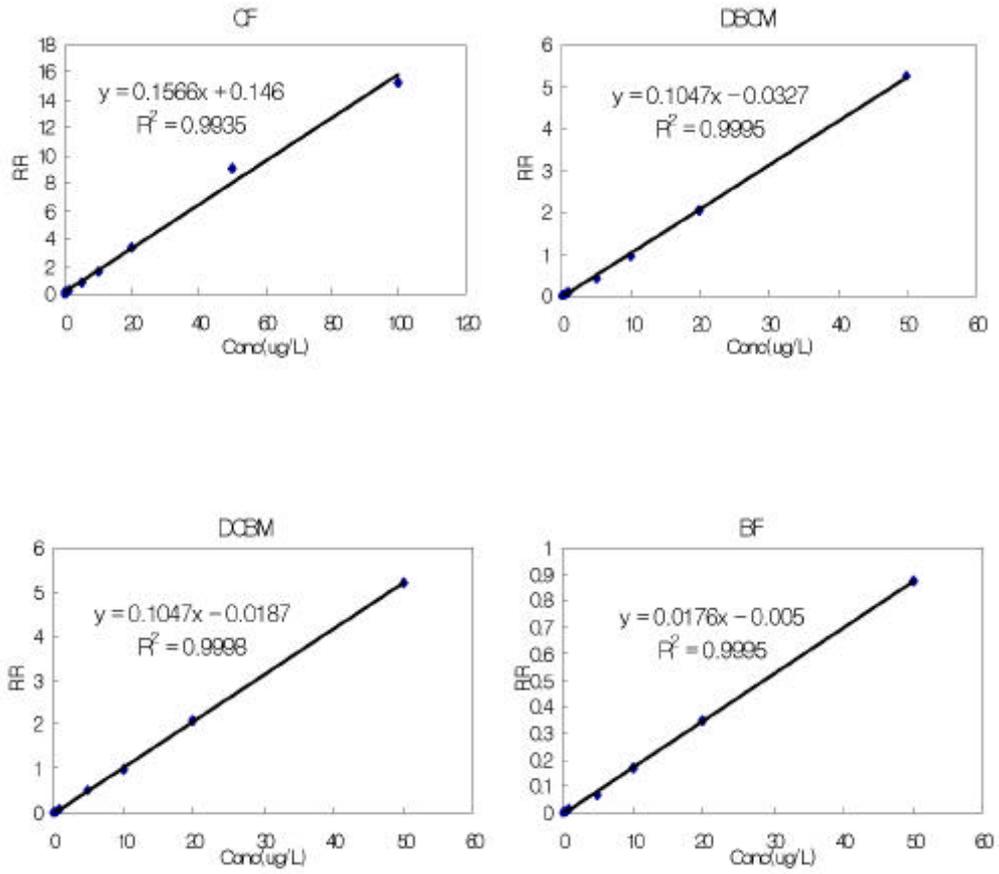


Fig. 4 Standard calibration curve of trihalomethanes

(2) Haloacetic acids

(㉑)

duplicate ,  
10mg/Mℓ NH<sub>4</sub>Cl 1% aqueous solution 2.5Mℓ  
bottle . 28  
4 .

( )

HAA<sub>s</sub> GC/ECD GC/MSD  
. GC/MSD HAA<sub>s</sub>  
, GC/ECD .  
HP 5890 Series Gas Chromatograph/Electron capture  
detector(GC/ECD) HP Gas Chromatograph/5972 Mass selective  
detector(GC/MSD) . HP 6890 Series Auto  
sampler Data HP MS Chemstation(Product  
of USA, 1996) WILEY 138K Mass Spectral Database soft ware

( )

US EPA Method 552.1(Determination of haloacetic acids and  
dalapon in drinking water by ion-exchange liquid-solid extraction and  
gas chromatography with electron capture detection)

1) , ( : ; 1:1),  
 가 ,  
 Supelco EPA 552 halogenated acetic acids  
 mix (2000 $\mu$ g/M $\ell$  each in MTBE)  
 Fluka chemika HPLC Methyl-tert-butyl-ether (MTBE)  
 , ACS reagent grade  
 Supelco  
 1,2,3-trichloropropane (200 $\mu$ g/M $\ell$  in methanol)  
 stock solution MTBE 1mg/  
 , 1,2,3-trichloro propane stock solution MTBE  
 0.1 - 100 $\mu$ g/ 7 points ,  
 100M $\ell$  가  
 가

2) Sample preparation

Supelco solid phase extraction  
 48 . Fig. 5

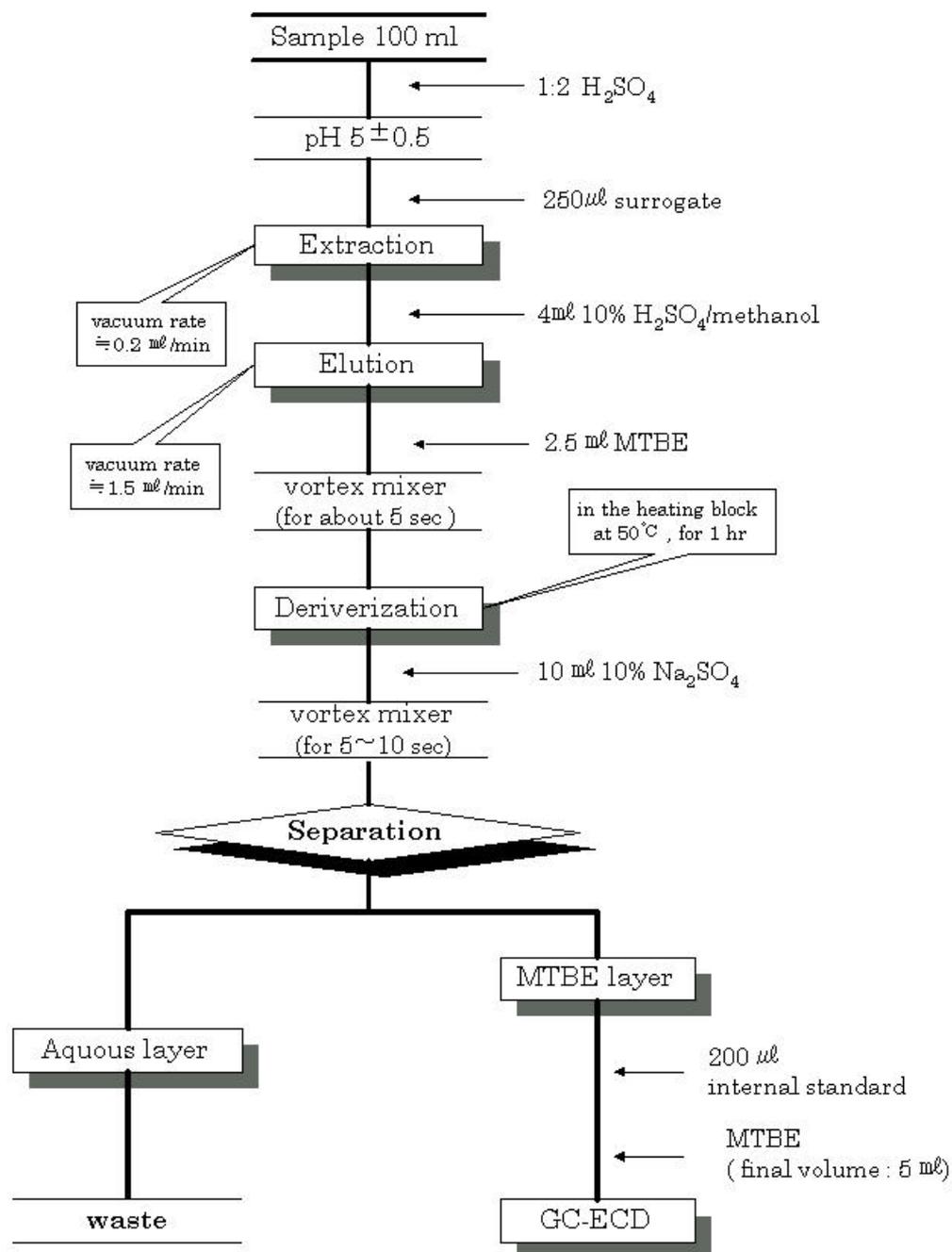


Fig. 5 Sample preparation for haloacetic acids analysis in water

3)  
 가) Selected Ion Monitoring  
 SPE (1ppm 100ppm)  
 GC/MSD scan mode .  
 base peak,  
 가 SIM mode .  
 , GC Table 7

Table 7 Operating condition of GC/MSD for haloacetic acids

| Item                       | Condition  |
|----------------------------|--|
| Injection port             | Splitless injection port   |
| Carrier gas                | 99.999% He   |
| Column                     | J & W Scientific DB 1701 (14% Cyanopropylphenyl - Methylpolysiloxane. 30m × 0.32 mm × 0.25um )                                   |
| Injection port temperature | 250  |
| Detector temperature       | 280  |
| Column flow rate           | 10psi  |
| Integrator                 | HP UNIX Chemstation  |
| Scan mode solvent delay    | 2 min  |
| Oven temperature program   | Init. ; 2.0 min at 40<br>1 step ; 5 /min to 50 at 10 min<br>2 step ; 5.0 /min to 90 at 2 min<br>3 step ; 15 /min to 250 at 5 min |

Table 8 SIM mode of haloacetic acids

| Group | HAAs  | Start time(min) | Selected Ions(m/z)             |
|-------|---|-----------------|--------------------------------|
| 1     | monochloroacetic acid                       | 2.50            | 59, 64, 77                     |
| 2     | monobromoacetic acid<br>dichloroacetic acid | 4.00            | 59, 83, 106, 108,<br>121, 152, |
| 3     | trichloroacetic acid                        | 6.50            | 59, 82, 113, 117               |
| 4     | bromochloroacetic acid                      | 8.00            | 59, 127, 129, 131              |
| 5     | dibromoacetic acid                          | 12.00           | 59, 173, 107, 109              |

)  
GC/MSD , MSD haloacetic  
acids  
HAA s  
가 (ECD) .  
GC-ECD

Table 9 .

Table 9 Operating condition of GC/ECD for haloacetic acids

| Item                       | Condition  |
|----------------------------|--|
| Injection port             | Splitless Injection port   |
| Carrier gas                | 99.999% N <sub>2</sub>   |
| Column                     | J & W Scientific DB 1701 (14% Cyanopropylphenyl - ethylpolysiloxane. 30m × 0.32 mm × 0.25um )                                    |
| Injection port temperature | 200  |
| Detector temperature       | 260  |
| Column flow rate           | 20psi  |
| Total flow rate            | 50ml/min   |
| Integrator                 | HP GC Chemstation Rev A.04.01  |
| Injection volume           | 2μl  |
| Oven temperature program   | Init. ; 2.0 min at 40<br>1 step ; 5 /min to 50 at 10 min<br>2 step ; 5.0 /min to 90 at 2 min<br>3 step ; 15 /min to 250 at 5 min |

( )

HAA<sub>s</sub> 10μg/ Spike  
 85 113% (Table 10).  
 HAA<sub>s</sub> Table 11 ,  
 Fig. 6 .

Table 10 Recovery data of haloacetic acids

| Compounds              | Spike concentration | Extraction Recovery(%) |
|------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| Monochloroacetic acid  | 10 $\mu$ g/         | 113                    |
| Monobromoacetic acid   | 10 $\mu$ g/         | 98                     |
| Dichloroacetic acid    | 10 $\mu$ g/         | 112                    |
| Trichloroacetic acid   | 10 $\mu$ g/         | 111                    |
| Bromochloroacetic acid | 10 $\mu$ g/         | 99                     |
| Dibromoacetic acid     | 10 $\mu$ g/         | 85                     |

Table 11 Calibration equation and detection limits of HAAs in water sample

| HAAs                   | y = ax + b |         |        | DL<br>( $\mu$ g/ ) |
|------------------------|------------|---------|--------|--------------------|
|                        | a          | b       | r      |                    |
| Monochloroacetic acid  | 0.0279     | 0.1456  | 0.9587 | 0.1                |
| Monobromoacetic acid   | 0.2088     | 0.0807  | 0.9985 | 0.1                |
| Dichloroacetic acid    | 0.2989     | 0.0851  | 0.9993 | 0.1                |
| Trichloroacetic acid   | 0.4579     | 0.0382  | 0.9994 | 0.1                |
| Bromochloroacetic acid | 0.5118     | 0.0744  | 0.9985 | 0.1                |
| Dibromoacetic acid     | 0.5364     | -0.0149 | 0.9965 | 0.1                |

y : peak area ratio to internal standard(ASTD/ AISTD)

x : concentration ratio(CSTD/ CISTD)

r : correlation coefficient

DL : Detection Limit

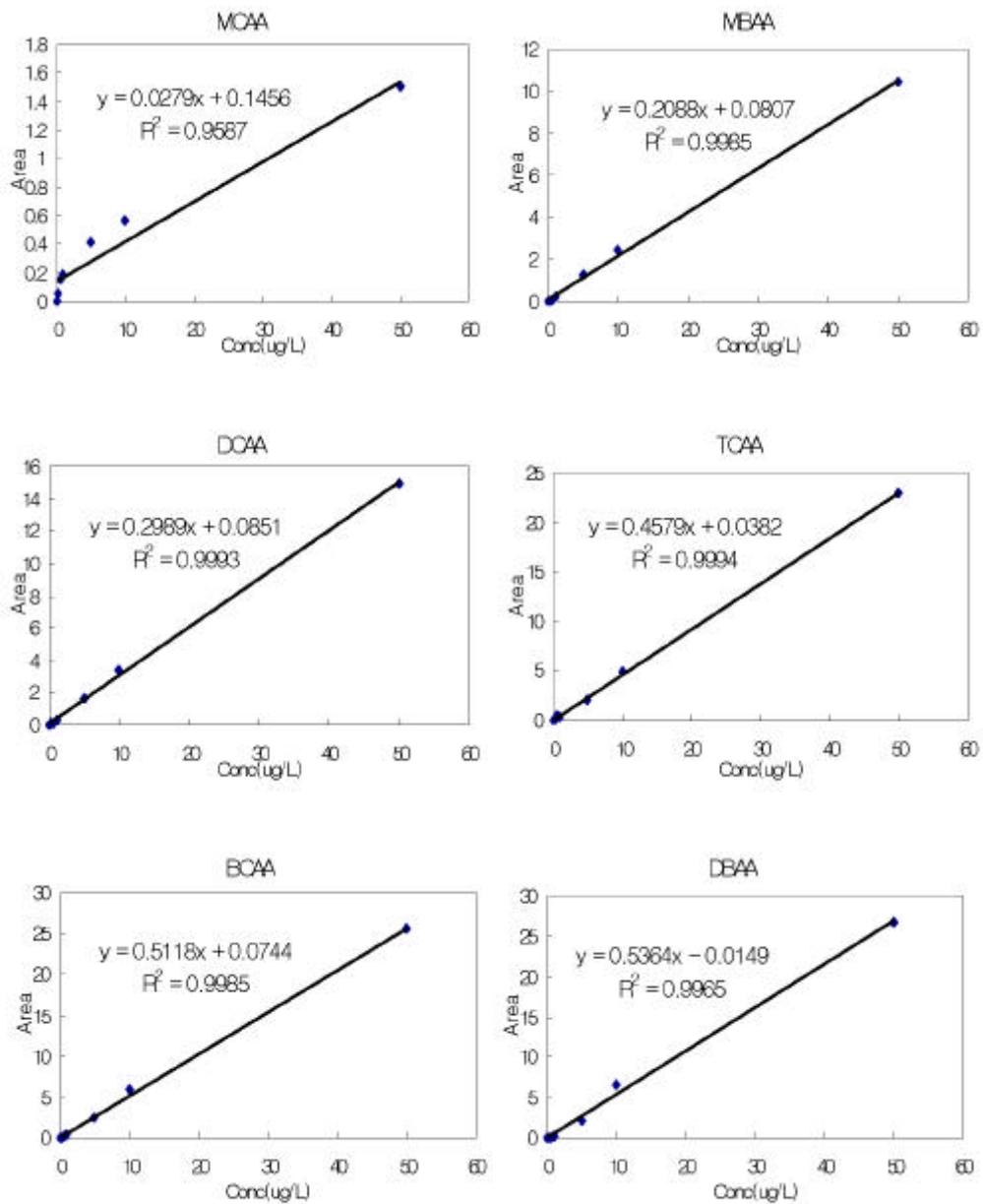


Fig. 6 Standard calibration curve of haloacetic acids

(3) Haloacetonitriles, HKs, CH, CP

(가)

duplicate  
40mg/Mℓ NH<sub>4</sub>Cl 4% aqueous solution 125μℓ  
vial . 50Mℓ 0.2N  
HCl 200μℓ 가 , pH 4.0  
pH 4.2 .  
14 4 .

( )

HANs GC/MSD spectra  
fragment . MTBE -  
가 GC/ECD

( )

EPA Methode 551(Determination of chlorination by-products and chlorinated solvents in drinking water by liquid-liquid extraction and gas chromatography with electron-capture detection) -

/GC/ECD , .

1) , ( : ; 1:1),  
 가 ,  
 Supelco EPA 551B halogenated volatiles mix (2000  
 $\mu\text{g}/\text{Ml}$  each in acetone) Fluka chemika chloral hydrate .  
 Fluka chemika HPLC  
 methyl-tert-butyl-ether (MTBE) ,  
 ACS reagent grade .  
 . stock  
 solution MTBE 1mg/ 10mg/ .  
 0.1 - 100 $\mu\text{g}/$  8 points ,  
 40Ml 가

2) sample preparation

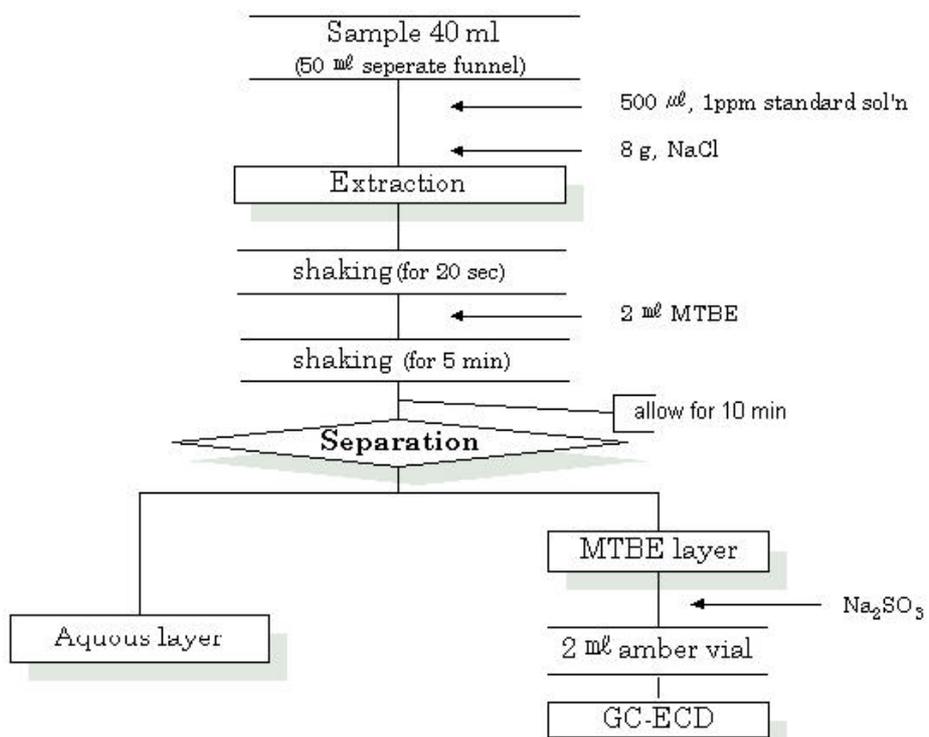


Fig. 7 Sample preparation for haloacetonitriles and miscellaneous analysis in water

3)  
 가) Selected Ion Monitoring  
 - GC/MSD scan mode  
 .  
 base peak, 가 SIM  
 mode (Table 13). GC Table 12

Table 12 Operating condition of GC/MSD for haloacetonitriles and miscellaneous

| Item                      | Condition  |
|---------------------------|--|
| Carrier gas               | 99.999% He   |
| Injectionport temperature | 200  |
| Column                    | ultra 2 (50m × 0.2mm I.D × 0.33μm)   |
| Detector temperature      | 290  |
| Column flow rate          | 20psi  |
| Integrator                | HP UNIX Chemstation  |
| Split ratio               | 1/40   |
| Oven temperature program  | Initial step ; 1.0 min at 35<br>1 step ; 4.0 /min to 70 at 2min<br>2 step ; 5.0 /min to 120 at 5min<br>3 step ; 20 /min to 250 at 7min |

Table 13 SIM mode of haloacetonitriles and miscellaneous

| Compounds    | Start time(min) | Selected Ions (m/z)            |
|--------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|
| TCAN         | 7.7             | 108, 110, 47, 73               |
| DCAN         | 9.0             | 74, 43, 76, 35, 38, 63, 48, 37 |
| 1,1-DCP      |                 |                                |
| Chloropicrin | 11.5            | 117, 74, 119, 82, 47, 39, 47   |
| BCAN         |                 |                                |
| 1,1,1-TCP    | 14.8            | 43, 47, 35, 125                |
| DBAN         | 17.0            | 120, 79                        |

)

HANs

GC-ECD

Table 14

Table 14 Operating condition of GC/ECD for haloacetonitriles and miscellaneous

| Item                       | Condition   |
|----------------------------|---|
| Column                     | ultra 2 (50m × 0.2mm I.D × 0.33 $\mu$ m)  |
| Carrier gas                | N <sub>2</sub>  |
| Column flow rate           | 1 Ml/min  |
| Split ratio                | 1:50  |
| Injection port temperature | 200   |
| Detector temperature       | 290   |
| Oven temperature program   | initial step : 1 min at 40<br>1 step : 6 /min to 80 for 1min<br>2 step : 5 /min to 150 for 2min<br>3 step : 10 /min to 200 for 1min |

( )

20µg/ Spike

7

6 110%

(Table 15).

Table 17 17 ,

Fig. 8, 9 .

Table 15 Recovery data of haloacetonitriles and miscellaneous

| Compounds                | Spike concentration | Extraction Recovery(%) |
|--------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| Trichloroacetonitrile    | 20µg/               | 110                    |
| Dichloroacetonitrile     | 20µg/               | 102                    |
| Bromochloroacetonitrile  | 20µg/               | 85                     |
| Dibromoacetonitrile      | 20µg/               | 76                     |
| 1,1-dichloropropanone    | 20µg/               | 85                     |
| 1,1,1-trichloropropanone | 20µg/               | 92                     |
| Chloropicrin             | 20µg/               | 85                     |
| Chloral hydrate          | 20µg/               | 87                     |

Table 16 Calibration equation and detection limits of haloacetonitriles in water sample

| HANs                    | y = ax + b |         |        | DL<br>(µg/ ) |
|-------------------------|------------|---------|--------|--------------|
|                         | a          | b       | r      |              |
| Trichloroacetonitrile   | 17619      | 6606.2  | 0.9713 | 0.1          |
| Dichloroacetonitrile    | 34099      | -4424.8 | 0.9965 | 0.1          |
| Bromochloroacetonitrile | 2696.5     | -935.57 | 0.9959 | 0.5          |
| Dibromoacetonitrile     | 9012.6     | 2616.2  | 0.9933 | 0.5          |

y : peak area

x : concentration

r : correlation coefficient

DL : Detection Limit

Table 17 Calibration equation and detection limits of miscellaneous in water sample

|                          | y = ax + b |         |        | DL<br>( $\mu\text{g/}$<br>) |
|--------------------------|------------|---------|--------|-----------------------------|
|                          | a          | b       | r      |                             |
| Chloral hydrate          | 14277      | 9746.9  | 0.9781 | 0.5                         |
| 1,1-Dichloropropanone    | 19320      | 1619.4  | 0.9901 | 0.5                         |
| Chloropicrin             | 9815.9     | 151.53  | 0.993  | 0.5                         |
| 1,1,1-Trichloropropanone | 23378      | -8391.1 | 0.9952 | 0.5                         |

y : peak area

x : concentration

r : correlation coefficient

DL : Detection Limit

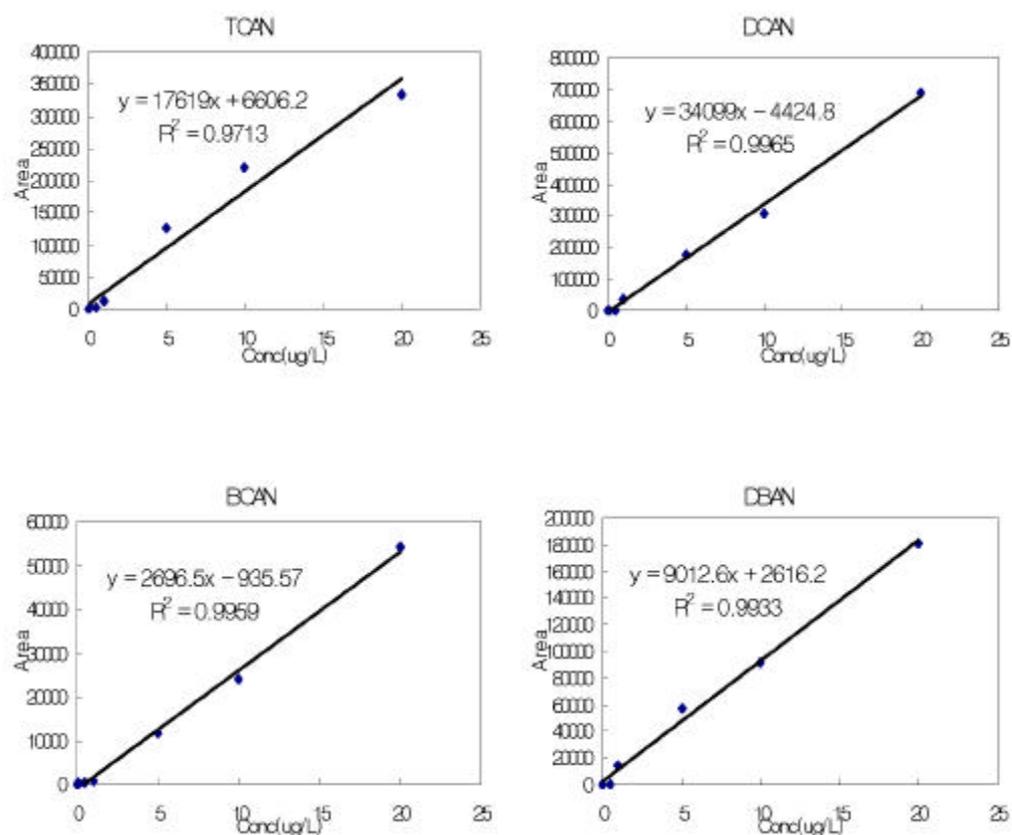


Fig. 8 Standard calibration curve of haloacetonitriles

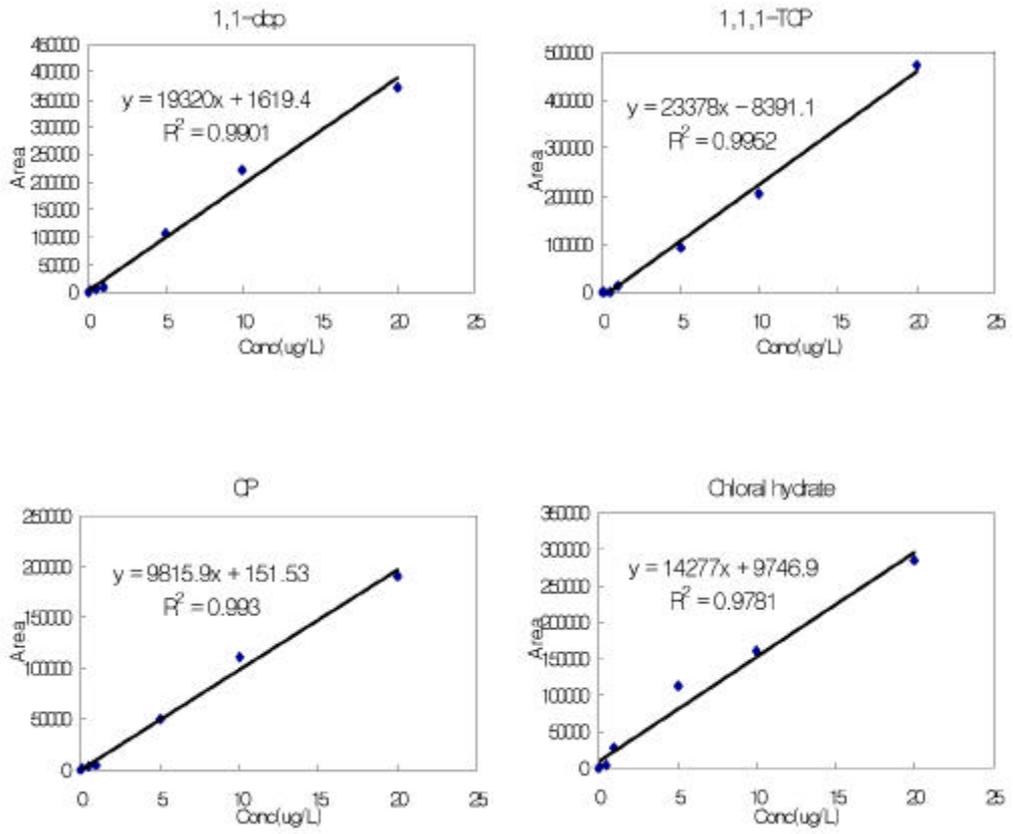


Fig. 9 Standard calibration curve of miscellaneous

•

(1) (dissolved organic carbon; DOC)

DOC 0.2 $\mu$ m, Sievers  
800 potable total organic carbon analyzer .  
가  
(USEPA,  
1997). 가  
DOC IC  
(inorganic carbon) 가 가  
DOC/IC가 0.1 IC . , 6M  
H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub> N<sub>2</sub> gas 5 10  
(purging) IC .

(2) UVA(ultraviolet absorbance)

UV<sub>254</sub>  
surrogate 0.2 $\mu$ m  
Shimadzu UV- 1601 UV-Visible spectrophotometer ultraviolet  
absorbance 254nm .

(3) SUVA(specific ultraviolet absorbance)

SUVA USEPA National primary drinking water regulation  
(USEPA, 1997). ,

( -254nm) TOC(Total organic carbon) 100

SUVA(L/mg · m) = 100(cm/m) × { UV254nm(cm<sup>-1</sup>) / DOC(mg/ ) }

SUVA humic substances

가 (Stuart, 1995). Humic

substances , UVA

: TOC nonhumic fraction

TOC (Najm, 1994).

0.45μm SUVA가 2 L/mg · m

enhanced coagulation enhanced softening

(USEPA, 1997).

.

1. (chemical fractionation)

가.

bromide, , pH,

(Singer, 1999).

(TOC) 40 50%

.

(Ranald, 1982).

가

90%가

가

DOC

4.5ppm

DOC (Table 18).  
 DOC 8.5%  
 4.42mg/ 1.07mg/ 75.8%  
 , SUVA aromatic carbon  
 DOC  
 aromatic carbon

Table 18 DOC and UV254 of untreated and corresponding treated water

| water source    | untreated water |                           |               | after coagulation & sedimentation (removal, %) |                           |               |
|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------------|---------------|--|---------------------------|---------------|
|                 | DOC (mg/l)      | UV254 (cm <sup>-1</sup> ) | SUVA (L/mg·m) | DOC (mg/l)                                     | UV254 (cm <sup>-1</sup> ) | SUVA (L/mg·m) |
| sewage          | 4.60 ± 0.12     | 0.129                     | 2.80          | 4.21 ± 0.00 (8.5)                              | 0.115 (14.7)              | 2.74          |
| humic substance | 4.42 ± 0.09     | 0.600                     | 13.59         | 1.07 ± 0.05 (75.8)                             | 0.100 (83.3)              | 9.57          |

Table 19

56% 44%

86%, 14%

가

DOC , 12.7%

3%

85.8%가

16.1%

가

가

가

Table 19 hydrophobic/hydrophilic fraction distribution of the untreated and corresponding treated water

| water source    | treatment                         | hydrophobic substance |                           |               | hydrophilic substance |                           |               |
|-----------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|---------------|
|                 |                                   | DOC (mg/l)            | UV254 (cm <sup>-1</sup> ) | SUVA (L/mg·m) | DOC (mg/l)            | UV254 (cm <sup>-1</sup> ) | SUVA (L/mg·m) |
| sewage          | untreated water                   | 2.59 ± 0.10           | 0.054                     | 2.08          | 2.01 ± 0.10           | 0.075                     | 3.74          |
|                 | after coagulation & sedimentation | 2.26 ± 0.03           | 0.044                     | 1.94          | 1.95 ± 0.03           | 0.072                     | 3.66          |
|                 | removal (%)                       | 12.7                  | 18.5                      |               | 3.0                   | 4.0                       |               |
| humic substance | untreated water                   | 3.80 ± 0.01           | 0.522                     | 13.74         | 0.62 ± 0.01           | 0.078                     | 12.65         |
|                 | after coagulation & sedimentation | 0.54 ± 0.03           | 0.046                     | 8.52          | 0.52 ± 0.03           | 0.056                     | 10.67         |
|                 | removal (%)                       | 85.8                  | 91.2                      |               | 16.1                  | 28.2                      |               |

Table 20

| DOC가                  | DOC가                  | DOC가    | UV254                 |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------|-----------------------|
| 2.47mg/               | 1.17mg/               | 1.26mg/ | 0.108cm <sup>-1</sup> |
| 50%                   | 96%                   | 30%     | (, 1999).             |
| 0.058cm <sup>-1</sup> | 0.055cm <sup>-1</sup> | DOC가    | UV254                 |
| DOC가                  | 가                     | ( )     | 가                     |
| UV254                 | UV254                 | 41.7%   | 가                     |
| DOC                   | 46.3%                 | 49.1%   |                       |

Table 20 Variation of DOC and UV254 after water treatment plant

| process                      | parameter     | raw water | pre-chlorination | coagulation & sedimentation | post-ozonation | post-chlorination |
|------------------------------|---------------|-----------|------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| chlorination treatment plant | DOC (mg/l)    | 2.47      | 1.85             | 1.18                        |                | 1.17              |
|                              | removal (%)   |           | 25.1             | 52.2                        |                | 52.6              |
|                              | UV254 (cm-1)  | 0.108     | 0.090            | 0.063                       |                | 0.058             |
|                              | removal (%)   |           | 16.7             | 41.7                        |                | 46.3              |
|                              | SUVA (L/mg·m) | 4.37      | 4.86             | 5.3                         |                | 4.96              |
| ozonation treatment plant    | DOC (mg/l)    | 2.47      | 1.85             | 1.18                        | 1.24           | 1.26              |
|                              | removal (%)   |           | 25.1             | 52.2                        | 49.8           | 49.0              |
|                              | UV254 (cm-1)  | 0.108     | 0.090            | 0.063                       | 0.056          | 0.055             |
|                              | removal (%)   |           | 16.7             | 41.7                        | 48.1           | 49.1              |
|                              | SUVA (L/mg·m) | 4.37      | 4.86             | 5.3                         | 4.52           | 4.37              |

chlorination treatment : pre-Cl<sub>2</sub> + coagulation & sedimentation + post-Cl<sub>2</sub>

chlorination/ ozonation treatment : pre-Cl<sub>2</sub> + coagulation & sedimentation + post-O<sub>3</sub> + post-Cl<sub>2</sub>

86.8%

(Pome, 1999).

가 (Croue, 1993).

Table 21

|                            | DOC가                          | DOC     |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|---------|
| 0.91mg/                    | 0.15mg/                       |         |
| 1.56mg/                    | 0.94mg/                       |         |
| 1.02mg/                    | 가                             | DOC     |
|                            | 73.2%, 83.5%                  |         |
|                            | 40%                           | 34.6%   |
| , Eric M. Vrijenhoek(1998) |                               |         |
| 가                          | DOM(dissolved organic matter) |         |
|                            | (enhanced coagulation)        |         |
|                            | 가                             |         |
| UV254                      |                               |         |
| DOC                        | 가                             | 70.4%,  |
| 38.3%                      |                               |         |
|                            | DOC가                          |         |
| 0.91mg/                    | 0.13mg/                       |         |
| 1.56mg/                    | 0.94mg/                       | 1.13mg/ |

가 . DOC  
87.9mg/ , 27.6mg/  
UV254 가  
92.6% ,  
33.3% DOC  
가 , DOC 가  
가  
(AWWARF, 1993).  
(Owen et  
al., 1993).

Table 21 Hydrophobic/hydrophilic fractions distribution of the each water treatment plant

| step                          | hydrophobic substance |                       |                 |                         | hydrophilic substance |                       |                 |                         |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|
|                               | DOC<br>(mg/ )         | DOC<br>removal<br>(%) | UV254<br>(cm-1) | UV254<br>removal<br>(%) | DOC<br>(mg/ )         | DOC<br>removal<br>(%) | UV254<br>(cm-1) | UV254<br>removal<br>(%) |
| raw water                     | 0.91                  |                       | 0.027           |                         | 1.56                  |                       | 0.081           |                         |
| pre-chlorination              | 0.73                  | 19.8                  | 0.023           | 14.8                    | 1.12                  | 28.2                  | 0.067           | 17.3                    |
| coagulation&<br>sedimentation | 0.24                  | 73.2                  | 0.009           | 66.9                    | 0.94                  | 40.0                  | 0.054           | 33.3                    |
| post-<br>chlorination         | 0.15                  | 83.5                  | 0.008           | 70.4                    | 1.02                  | 34.6                  | 0.050           | 38.3                    |
| raw water                     | 0.91                  |                       | 0.027           |                         | 1.56                  |                       | 0.081           |                         |
| pre-chlorination              | 0.73                  | 19.8                  | 0.023           | 14.8                    | 1.12                  | 28.2                  | 0.067           | 17.3                    |
| coagulation&<br>sedimentation | 0.24                  | 73.2                  | 0.009           | 66.9                    | 0.94                  | 40.0                  | 0.054           | 33.3                    |
| postozonation                 | 0.11                  | 87.9                  | 0.002           | 92.6                    | 1.13                  | 27.6                  | 0.054           | 33.3                    |
| post-<br>chlorination         | 0.13                  | 87.9                  | 0.002           | 92.6                    | 1.13                  | 27.6                  | 0.052           | 35.8                    |

Fig. 10 11

(63%)가 (37%)

, 1.17mg/ (35%),

2.19mg/ (65%)

( , 1996).

J. P. Croue (1993)

fraction

, 가

가

DOC fraction

13%, 87 % ,

10%, 90% 가

molecular weight 1K

1K

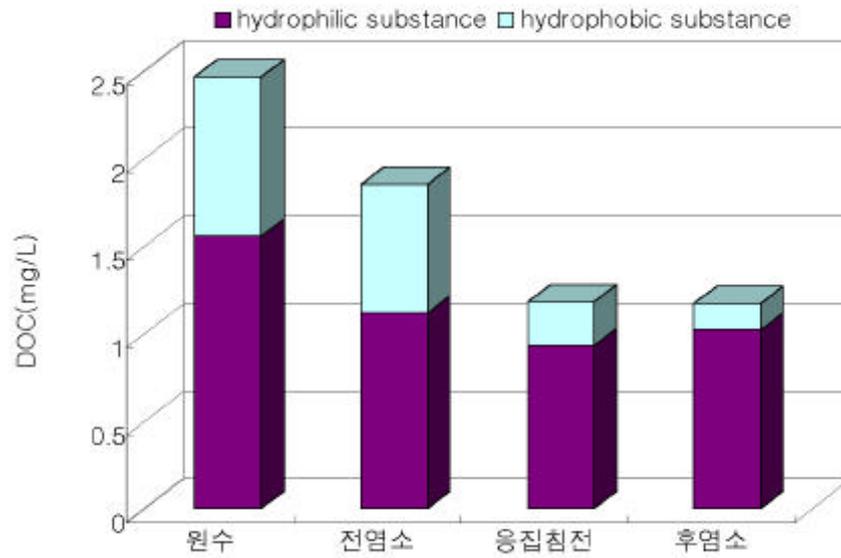


Fig. 10 Fractionation after each stage of the chlorination treatment

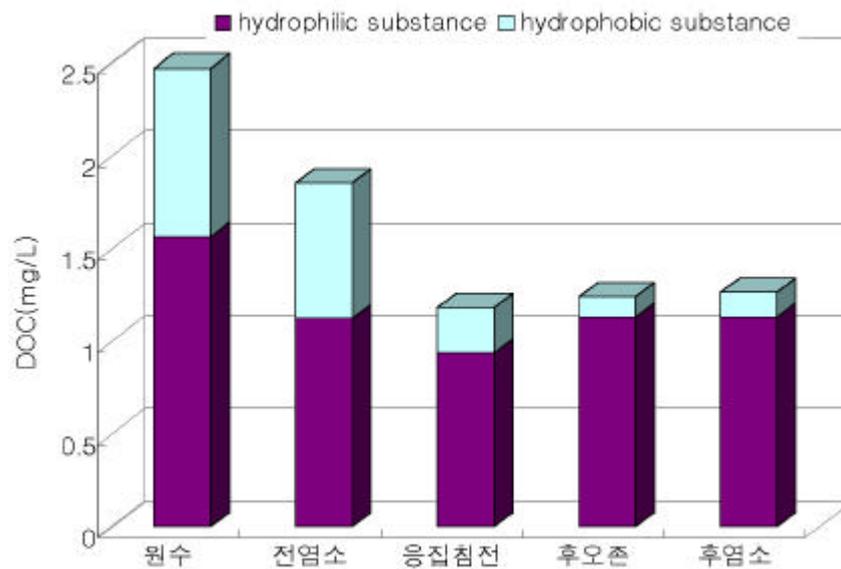


Fig. 11 Fractionation after each stage of the ozonation treatment

2. (chemical fraction)

가.

Reaction Yield( RY) Table 22 THMFP THMFP  
 , THMFP RY 9.05  $\mu\text{g}/\text{mg}$ , 172.65  
 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mg}$ , DOC 가  
 19  
 DOC가  
 THMFP  
 33%, 92%

Table 22 THMFP of the preparation water

| water source    | untreated water                      |   | after coagulation & sedimentation    |   |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|---|
|                 | THMFP<br>( $\mu\text{g}/\text{mg}$ ) | THMFP RY<br>( $\mu\text{g}/\text{mg}$ ) | THMFP<br>( $\mu\text{g}/\text{mg}$ ) | THMFP RY<br>( $\mu\text{g}/\text{mg}$ ) |
| sewage          | 41.68                                | 9.05                                    | 27.96                                | 6.64                                    |
| humic substance | 763.13                               | 172.65                                  | 66.24                                | 62.20                                   |

THMFP

(Table 23).

THMFP RY

fraction

THMFP RY가 9.88  $\mu\text{g}/\text{mg}$ , 175.37  $\mu\text{g}/\text{mg}$

DOC

THMFP RY

가

가

Table 23 THMFP of the hydrophobic and hydrophilic fraction of preparation water

| water source    | fraction    | untreated water                      |   | after coagulation & sedimentation    |   |
|-----------------|-------------|--------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|---|
|                 |             | THMFP<br>( $\mu\text{g}/\text{ } $ ) | THMFP RY<br>( $\mu\text{g}/\text{mg}$ ) | THMFP<br>( $\mu\text{g}/\text{ } $ ) | THMFP RY<br>( $\mu\text{g}/\text{mg}$ ) |
| sewage          | hydrophobic | 25.61                                | 9.88                                    | 15.78                                | 6.98                                    |
|                 | hydrophilic | 16.07                                | 7.99                                    | 12.17                                | 6.24                                    |
| humic substance | hydrophobic | 666.67                               | 175.37                                  | 59.23                                | 108.85                                  |
|                 | hydrophilic | 96.46                                | 156.59                                  | 34.30                                | 65.85                                   |

Table 24 25

|                |                           |                           |                            |
|----------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
|                |                           |                           | THMFP 59.6                 |
| $\mu\text{g/}$ | HAAFP 89.3 $\mu\text{g/}$ | HANFP 27.7 $\mu\text{g/}$ | DBPFP 196.6 $\mu\text{g/}$ |
|                |                           |                           | HAAsga ga                  |
|                |                           |                           | 50                         |
| %              |                           |                           |                            |
|                | 47%                       |                           |                            |
|                |                           | 가                         |                            |
| HAAFP가         | 가                         |                           |                            |

Table 24 DBPFP of the water treatment

(unit :  $\mu\text{g/}$  )

| step                                    | THMFP | HAAFP | HANFP | HKFP | CpFP | CHFP | DBPFP |
|---|-------|-------|-------|------|------|------|-------|
| chlorination treatment plant            |       |       |       |      |      |      |       |
| raw water                               | 59.6  | 89.3  | 27.7  | 64   | 3.7  | 10.0 | 196.6 |
| pre-chlorination                        | 45.6  | 74.5  | 34.3  | 5.3  | 3.0  | 13.3 | 176.0 |
| coagulation & sedimentation             | 27.5  | 39.8  | 17.7  | 4.3  | 1.6  | 5.3  | 96.1  |
| post-chlorination                       | 25.2  | 57.3  | 22.0  | 4.0  | 1.2  | 4.9  | 114.4 |
| chlorination/ ozonation treatment plant |       |       |       |      |      |      |       |
| raw water                               | 59.6  | 89.3  | 27.7  | 64   | 3.7  | 10.0 | 196.6 |
| pre-chlorination                        | 45.6  | 74.5  | 34.3  | 5.3  | 3.0  | 13.3 | 176.0 |
| coagulation & sedimentation             | 27.5  | 39.8  | 17.7  | 4.3  | 1.6  | 5.3  | 96.1  |
| postozonation                           | 28.0  | 71.6  | 18.0  | 4.1  | 1.7  | 4.8  | 128.2 |
| post-chlorination                       | 29.4  | 55.6  | 31.7  | 5.3  | 2.3  | 5.7  | 130.0 |

chlorination treatment : pre-Cl<sub>2</sub> + coagulation & sedimentation + post-Cl<sub>2</sub>chlorination/ ozonation treatment : pre-Cl<sub>2</sub> + coagulation & sedimentation + post-O<sub>3</sub> + post-Cl<sub>2</sub>

Table 25 Removal efficiency of DBPFP after water treatment

| step                         | removal(%) |       |       |      |      |      |       |
|------------------------------|------------|-------|-------|------|------|------|-------|
|                              | THMFP      | HAAFP | HANFP | HKFP | CpFP | CHFP | DBPFP |
| chlorination treatment plant |            |       |       |      |      |      |       |
| pre-chlorination             | 23.4       | 16.6  | 23.9  | 17.6 | 17.9 | 33.0 | 10.5  |
| coagulation & sedimentation  | 53.9       | 55.4  | 36.1  | 33.3 | 57.5 | 46.9 | 51.1  |
| post-chlorination            | 57.8       | 35.8  | 20.6  | 38.1 | 68.3 | 51.0 | 41.8  |
| ozonation treatment plant    |            |       |       |      |      |      |       |
| pre-chlorination             | 23.4       | 16.6  | 23.9  | 17.6 | 17.9 | 33.0 | 10.5  |
| coagulation & sedimentation  | 53.9       | 55.4  | 36.1  | 33.3 | 57.5 | 46.9 | 51.1  |
| postozonation                | 53.1       | 19.8  | 34.8  | 35.9 | 53.1 | 52.0 | 34.8  |
| post-chlorination            | 50.7       | 37.7  | 14.6  | 17.3 | 37.8 | 42.7 | 33.9  |

chlorination treatment : pre-Cl<sub>2</sub> + coagulation & sedimentation + post-Cl<sub>2</sub>

chlorination/ ozonation treatment : pre-Cl<sub>2</sub> + coagulation & sedimentation + post-O<sub>3</sub> + post-Cl<sub>2</sub>

Table 26 27

121.4 μg/ DOC (reaction yield) 75.2 μg/ , 82.7 μg/mg 77.8 μg/ DOC가 가

가 75.2 $\mu\text{g}/$  13.5 $\mu\text{g}/$  82%  
 121.4 $\mu\text{g}/$  100.9  
 $\mu\text{g}/$  17%  
 26.7 $\mu\text{g}/$  103.4 $\mu\text{g}/$   
 65%, 15%

Table 26 DBPFP of organic fractions in chlorination treatment

| step                        | fraction    | THMFP<br>( $\mu\text{g}/$ ) | HAAFP<br>( $\mu\text{g}/$ ) | HANFP<br>( $\mu\text{g}/$ ) | DBPFP<br>( $\mu\text{g}/$ ) | $\frac{\text{THMFP}}{\text{RY}}$<br>( $\mu\text{g}/$ mg) | $\frac{\text{HAAFP}}{\text{RY}}$<br>( $\mu\text{g}/$ mg) | $\frac{\text{HANFP}}{\text{RY}}$<br>( $\mu\text{g}/$ mg) | $\frac{\text{DBPFP}}{\text{RY}}$<br>( $\mu\text{g}/$ mg) |
|-----------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| raw water                   | hydrophobic | 18.5                        | 41.5                        | 8.8                         | 75.2                        | 204  | 45.6   | 9.7  | 82.7   |
|                             | hydrophilic | 41.3                        | 47.8                        | 18.8                        | 121.4                       | 26.3   | 30.6   | 12.1   | 77.8   |
| pre-chlorination            | hydrophobic | 15.5                        | 25.5                        | 17.2                        | 69.1                        | 21.2   | 34.9   | 23.6   | 94.6   |
|                             | hydrophilic | 30.2                        | 49.0                        | 17.1                        | 107.0                       | 26.9   | 43.7   | 15.2   | 95.5   |
| coagulation & sedimentation | hydrophobic | 6.6                         | 9.0                         | 5.7                         | 25.8                        | 27.1   | 36.8   | 23.3   | 105.8  |
|                             | hydrophilic | 20.9                        | 30.9                        | 12.0                        | 70.3                        | 22.3   | 32.9   | 12.8   | 75.1   |
| post-chlorination           | hydrophobic | 2.9                         | 3.3                         | 5.4                         | 13.5                        | 19.2   | 21.8   | 36.1   | 90.2   |
|                             | hydrophilic | 22.3                        | 54.0                        | 16.6                        | 100.9                       | 21.8   | 53.0   | 16.2   | 98.9   |

chlorination treatment : pre-Cl<sub>2</sub> + coagulation & sedimentation + post-Cl<sub>2</sub>

Table 27 DBPFP of organic fractions in ozonation treatment

| step                        | fraction    | THMFP<br>( $\mu\text{g}/\text{ } $ ) | HAAFP<br>( $\mu\text{g}/\text{ } $ ) | HANFP<br>( $\mu\text{g}/\text{ } $ ) | DBPFP<br>( $\mu\text{g}/\text{ } $ ) | THMFP<br>RY<br>( $\mu\text{g}/\text{mg}$ ) | HAAFP<br>RY<br>( $\mu\text{g}/\text{mg}$ ) | HANFP<br>RY<br>( $\mu\text{g}/\text{mg}$ ) | DBPFP<br>RY<br>( $\mu\text{g}/\text{mg}$ ) |
|-----------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| raw water                   | hydrophobic | 18.5                                 | 41.5                                 | 8.8                                  | 75.2                                 | 20.4                                       | 45.6                                       | 9.7  | 82.7                                       |
|                             | hydrophilic | 41.3                                 | 47.8                                 | 18.8                                 | 121.4                                | 26.3                                       | 30.6                                       | 12.1                                       | 77.8                                       |
| pre-chlorination            | hydrophobic | 15.5                                 | 25.5                                 | 17.2                                 | 69.1                                 | 21.2                                       | 34.9                                       | 23.6                                       | 94.6                                       |
|                             | hydrophilic | 30.2                                 | 49.0                                 | 17.1                                 | 107.0                                | 26.9                                       | 43.7                                       | 15.2                                       | 95.5                                       |
| coagulation & sedimentation | hydrophobic | 6.6                                  | 9.0                                  | 5.7                                  | 25.8                                 | 27.1                                       | 36.8                                       | 23.3                                       | 105.8                                      |
|                             | hydrophilic | 20.9                                 | 30.9                                 | 12.0                                 | 70.3                                 | 22.3                                       | 32.9                                       | 12.8                                       | 75.1                                       |
| post-ozonation              | hydrophobic | 0.7                                  | 32.1                                 | 0.0                                  | 33.3                                 | 6.2  | 291.9                                      | 0.0  | 302.4                                      |
|                             | hydrophilic | 27.3                                 | 39.5                                 | 18.0                                 | 95.0                                 | 24.1                                       | 35.0                                       | 16.0                                       | 84.1                                       |
| post-chlorination           | hydrophobic | 2.4                                  | 3.7                                  | 15.3                                 | 26.7                                 | 18.8                                       | 28.6                                       | 117.7                                      | 205.1                                      |
|                             | hydrophilic | 27.0                                 | 51.9                                 | 16.4                                 | 103.4                                | 23.8                                       | 45.9                                       | 14.5                                       | 91.5                                       |

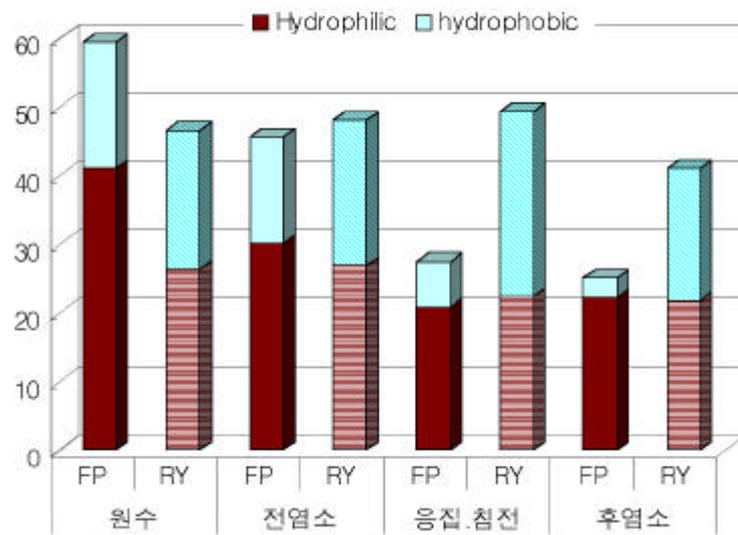
chlorination/ ozonation treatment : pre-Cl<sub>2</sub> + coagulation & sedimentation + post-O<sub>3</sub> + post-Cl<sub>2</sub>

Fig. 12 13 (a) (d)

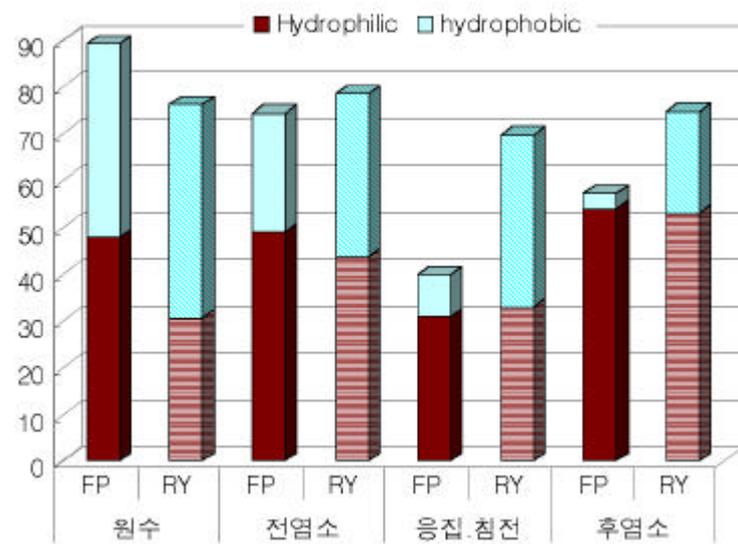
DOC

DOC

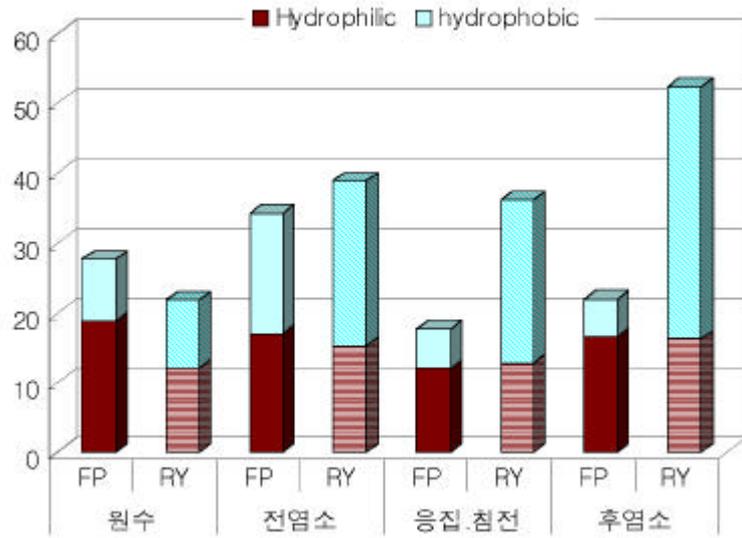
가



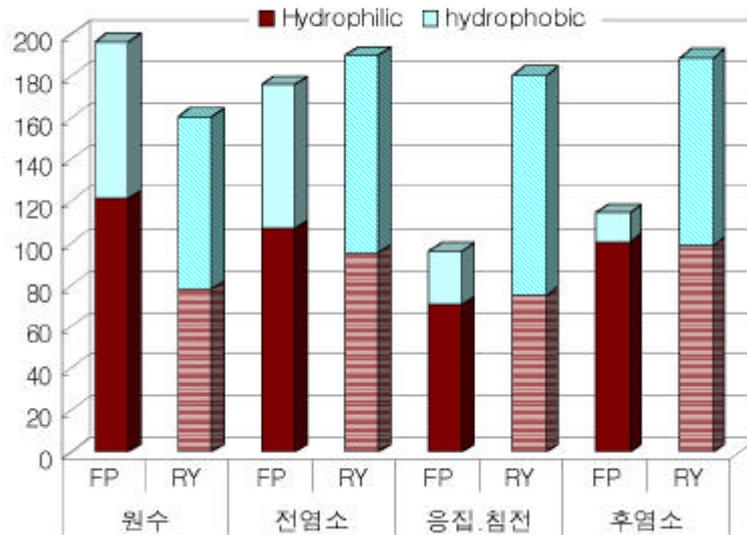
(a)THMs



(b)HAAs

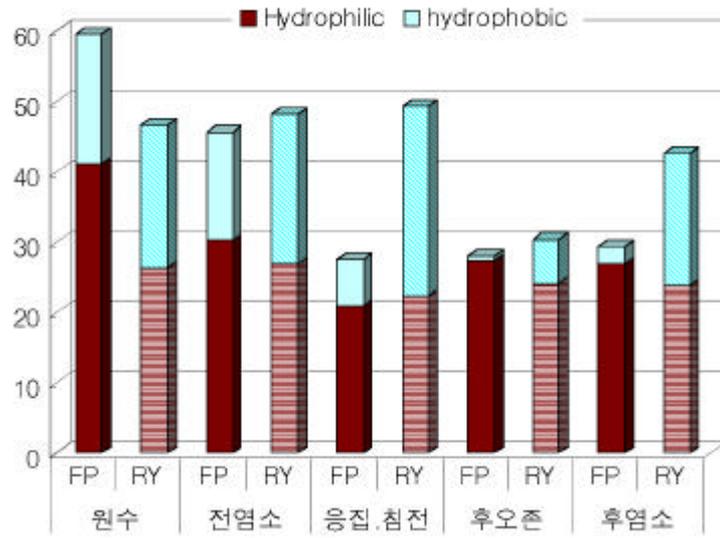


(c)HANs

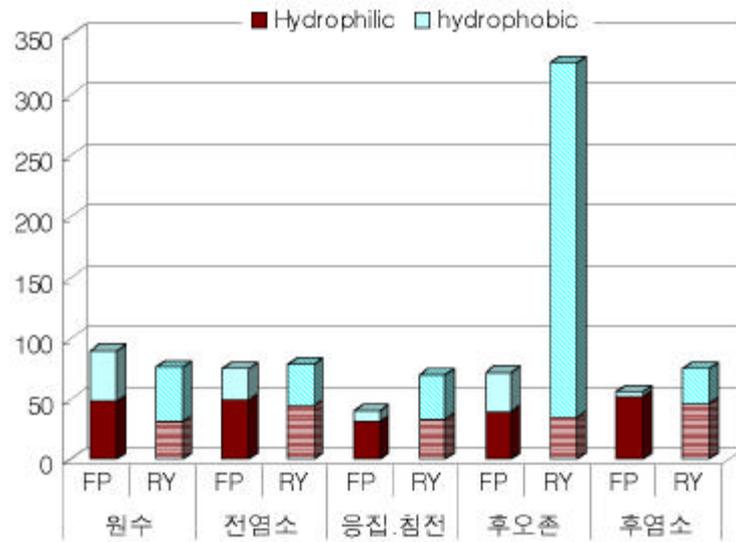


(d)DBPs

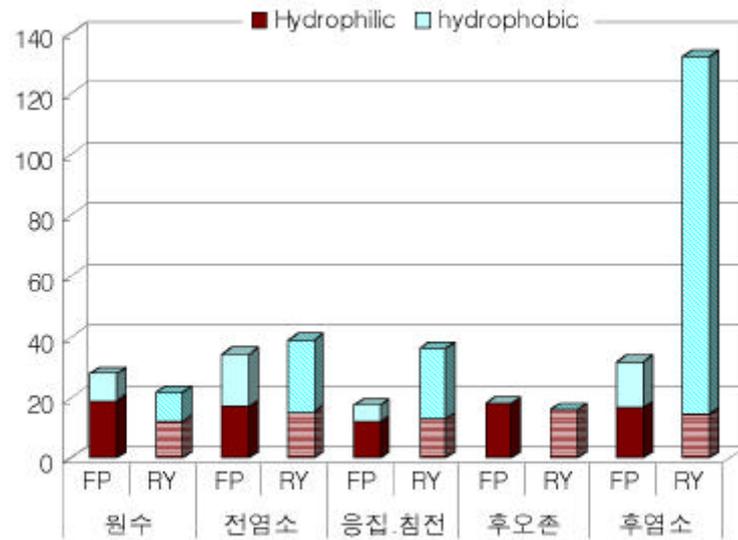
Fig. 12 DBPFP and DBPRY after each step of chlorination treatment  
 FP(formation potential) ;  $\mu\text{g}/$  , RY(reaction yield, FP/ DOC) ;  $\mu\text{g}/ \text{mg}$



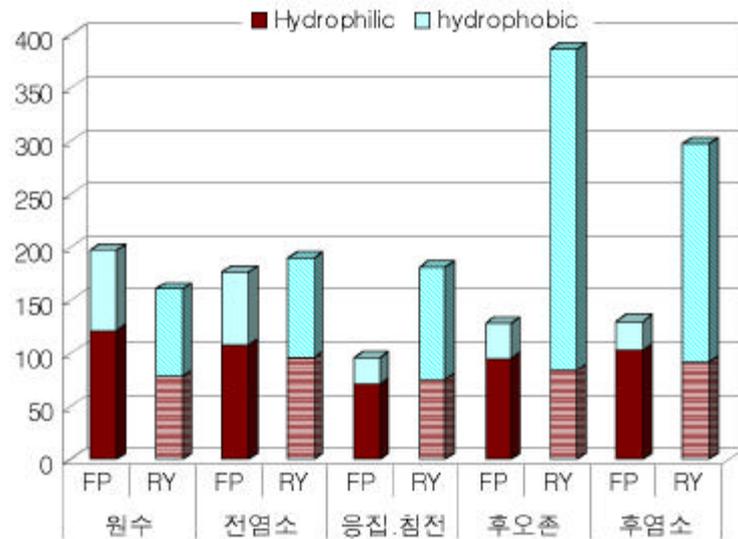
(a)THMs



(b)HAAs



(c)HANs



(d)DBPs

Fig. 13 DBPFP and DBPRY after each step of ozonation treatment  
 FP(formation potential) ;  $\mu\text{g}/\text{mg}$  , RY(reaction yield, FP/ DOC) ;  $\mu\text{g}/\text{mg}$

1. 90%  
 DOC ( 4.5mg/  
 ) . , 75.8%가  
 8.5% 가  
 가 .

2. 54% 44% ,  
 86% , 14%  
 12.7% , 16.1% , 3.0% 85.8%  
 가  
 가 .

3. 50% .

4. 0.91  
 mg/ (37%), 1.56mg/ (63%)  
 , 83.5%,  
 34.6%가

5. THMFP RY 9.05  $\mu\text{g}/\text{mg}$ , 172.65 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mg}$

6. THMFP RY  
 , 175.37, 156.59, 9.88, 7.99  $\mu\text{g}/\text{mg}$

7. THMFP 59.6 $\mu\text{g}/$  ,  
 HAAFP 89.3 $\mu\text{g}/$  , HANFP 27.7 $\mu\text{g}/$  DBPFP 196.6 $\mu\text{g}/$  . ,  
 DOC 50%가 .  
 가 . DBPFP 50%

8. 75.2 $\mu\text{g/}$  ,  
121.4 $\mu\text{g/}$  , DBPFP RY  
82.7  $\mu\text{g/ mg}$  77.8  $\mu\text{g/ mg}$   
DBPFP 13.5 $\mu\text{g/}$   
82% 100.9 $\mu\text{g/}$  17%가

가

가

, , . Trihalomethane . . 1984; 31

1983

Haloacetic Acids

1996

1999; 21(7):

1245- 1254

7 .

3

1997

1996; 18(9): 1073- 1080

. 1996

Humic acid .

1996; 9(1)

;

. 1996

가 .

1997; 12(3 4): 31-41

1999; 21(6): 1119- 1127

1999

1999

Aiken G. Isolation and concentration techniques for aquatic humic substances.

Humic substances in soil, sediment, and water 1985

Amy GL, et al. Comparison of gel-permeation chromatography and

ultrafiltration for molecular weight characterization of aquatic organic matter and humic substances. Jour. AWWA 1987; 79(1): 43-49

Collins MR, Amy GL, and King PH. Removal of organic matter in water

treatment. J. Enviro. Eng., ASCE 1985; 111(6): 850-864

Croue JP, Lefebvre E, Martin B, and Legube B. Removal of dissolved

hydrophobic and hydrophilic organic substances during coagulation/flocculation of surface water. Wat. Sci. Tech. 1993; 27: 143-152

El-Rehaili AM, and Weber WJ. Correlation of humic substance trihalomethane

formation potential and adsorption behavior to molecular weight distribution in raw and chemically treated waters. Water Res. 1987; 21(5): 573-582

Leenheer J. Fractionation techniques for aquatic humic substance. Humic

substance in soil, sediment, and water. Wiley-Interscience, New York, 1985

Malley JP. A fundamental study of dissolved air flotation for treatment of

low turbidity waters containing natural organic matter. UMI 1988

Mogren E, Scarpino P, Summers S. Measurements of biodegradable dissolved

organic carbon in drinking water. Proceeding. AWWA Annual

Conference 1990

Najm IN, Patania NL, Jacangelo JG. Evaluation surrogates for disinfection by-products. J AWWA 1994; 6: 98-105

Owen DM, Amy GL, and Chowdhury ZK. Characterization of Natural Organic Matter and its relationship to treatability. AWWARF 1993

Owen DM, Amy GL, and Chowdhury ZK. NOM characterization and treatability. Jour. AWWA. 1995

Pome ML, Green WR, Thurman EM, Orem WH, and Lerch HE. DBP formation potential of aquatic humic substances. Jour. AWWA 1999; 91: 103-115

Renolds CS. Phytoplankton periodicity : its motivation mechanisms and manipulation. 50th Ann. Rep. Freshwat. Bio. Assn. 1982; 60-75

Singer PC. and Harrington GW. Coagulation of DBP precursors : theoretical and practical considerations. Proc. Water quality technol. conf., AWWA. Denver, Colo. 1993; 1-19

Singer PC. Control of disinfection by-products in drinking water. J. Environmental engineering 1994; 120(4): 727-744

Singer PC. Formation and Control of Disinfection By-Products in Drinking water. AWWA, 1999

Stuart W, Krasner, and Amy G. Jar-test evaluations of enhanced coagulation. Jour. AWWA. 1995

Symons JM, National organics reconnaissance survey halogenated organics. J AWWA 1975; 67: 634-647

- Thurman EM, Wersjaw RL, and Malcolm RL. *Org. Geochem.* 1982; 4: 27-35
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Federal register: National primary drinking water regulation: Disinfectants and disinfection by-products; Final rule. 40 CFR part 9, 141, and 142. 1998
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Methodes for the determination of organic compounds in drinking water supplement Method 551. 1990
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Methodes for the determination of organic compounds in drinking water supplement Method 524.2. 1992
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. National interim primary drinking water regulations; Control of trihalomethanes in drinking water. 1979; 44(231): 68624 68707
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. National primary drinking water regulation: Disinfectants and disinfection by-products; Notice of data availability; proposed rule. 1997: 62(212): 59387-59484
- Vrijenhoek EM, Childress AE, Elimelech M, Tanaka TS, and Beuhler MD. Removing particles and THM precursors by enhanced coagulation. *Jour. AWWA* 1998; 90: 139-150

-Abstract-

**Characterization of Formation on Chlorine  
Disinfection By-Products by Hydrophobic and  
Hydrophilic Substance of Organic Matter**

Hee Kyoung, Jeon  
Dept. of Environmental Science  
Graduate School of Health  
Science and Management  
Yonsei University

Recently, it has been studied on the disinfection by product(DBPs) formed by the disinfection on drinking water treatment. Public concerns about hazardous health effect from the exposure to organic by-products of the chlorination have been increased.

Most of the discussion focuses on hydrophobic substances. The DOC present in a water sample, however, includes both hydrophobic and hydrophilic fraction. The hydrophobic fraction is more amenable to removal by absorption or coagulation. The hydrophilic fraction has presented less of a drinking water quality problem in the past. Recent evidence, however, suggest that potentially regulated DBPs can be formed from the hydrophilic fraction, although to a lesser extent than from the humic fraction. Therefore characterization of the hydrophilic fraction is

also important(Leenheer, 1985)

The objective of the study is to determine the variation of DOC(Dissolved Organic Carbon), the removal efficiency of DOC, and DBPFP(disinfection by-product formation potential) after each stage of water treatment process by fractionating NOM(Natural Organic Matters) into hydrophobic and hydrophilic substance.

DOC from raw water was fractionated at acidic pH( $\text{pH} < 2$ ) using XAD 8 resin column, into two fraction : hydrophobic substance(i.e. humic substance) adsorbed on XAD 8 and hydrophilic substance which represent the organics contained in the final effluent. DBPFP was carried out according to the following set condition:  $\text{Cl}_2/\text{DOC} = 4\text{mg/mg}$ , incubation at 25 in darkness, pH 7 adjust with HCl or NaOH as necessary, and 72hour-contact time. DBPs analyzed in this study were THMs, HAAs, HANs, HKs, CH, and CP.

The formation of DBPs may depend on the source which is characterized by the composition of organic matters such as humic substance and sewage. The THMFP yield of sewage and humic substance was assesses as follows. The value of the THMFP reaction yield, humic substance  $172.65 \mu\text{g/mg}$ , is much higher than that of sewage  $41.68 \mu\text{g/mg}$ . This illustrate that it is possible for there to be a significant difference in THMFP according to the component type and the proportion of organic matter existing in water source. Apparently humic substance react with chlorine to produce more THMFP than do the smaller molecules found in sewage.

Sewage was almost evenly split between the hydrophobic(54%) and

hydrophilic fraction(44%). But, humic substance was found to contain less hydrophilics(86%) than hydrophobics(14%).

Nackdong river was found to contain less hydrophobics(0.91mg/L) than hydrophilics(1.56mg/L). By coagulation/sedimentation process, the significant removal(73.2%) of hydrophobic substance followed by a small reduction(40%) in hydrophilic substance was achieved. DBPFP of Nackdong river of the hydrophilic substance was significantly higher than that of the hydrophobic substance. When specific DBPFP are compared, the data show that hydrophobic substance have higher values than hydrophilic substance. Therefore, it was investigated that hydrophilic substance remaining after water treatment process might be more contributed to forming DBPs than hydrophobic substance.

Water treatment process may reduce DBPFP, nevertheless residual DOC(the more hydrophilic substance) has significant DBPFP. Further reduction in organic halide precursors requires application of alternative treatment techniques.

This study provides basic information for the establishment of DBPs regulation as well as reduction technology by identifying various factors concerning water quality in Korea.

---

Key Words : disinfection by-product, formation potential, precursor, drinking water, hydrophobic substance, hydrophilic substance, humic substance, sewage