

# REGEN WATERS

LABORATORY • LABORATORIUM

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## CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

### TRIHALOMETHANE COMPOUNDS

### (THM)

SAMPLE INFORMATION		LAB NUMBER	H82.D
DATE RECEIVED	26-Jun-12	DATE ANALYZED	5-Jul-12
CLIENT	<b>Komati Powerstation</b>	MATRIX	Water
SAMPLE NAME	<b>Potable Water</b>		
CONTAINER	Plastic, polyethylene		
INSTRUMENT	Agilent 7890A GC/MS, Headspace 7697A, Solid Phase Extraction		

COMPOUND	CONCENTRATION	UNITS
Chloroform	44.96	µg/liter
Bromodichloromethane	14.17	µg/liter
Trichloroethene	<10	µg/liter
Dibromochloromethane	<10	µg/liter
Bromoform	<10	µg/liter

Samples stored at 5°C after acceptance by Regen Waters.

This report is only applicable to the sample provided for testing.

Regen Waters cannot be held accountable for any errors that might have been caused by improper sampling, handling or storage of samples prior to acceptance.

## Trihalomethane Result Interpretation

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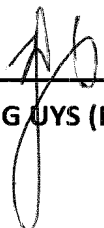
According to the South African National Standards 241-1: Ed1 2011 the limits for trihalomethane content in drinking water are:

Compound	Concentration	Units
Chloroform	≤300	µg/liter
Bromoform	≤100	µg/liter
Dibromochloromethane	≤100	µg/liter
Bromodichloromethane	≤60	µg/liter
Trichloroethene*	≤20	µg/liter

\*Standard from the world health organization drinking water standard 2011 (Not technically a THM but is a frequently requested compound in conjunction with THM analysis.)

Trihalomethanes in potable water is a by-product of disinfection using chlorine and other disinfectants. The concentration of trihalomethanes in potable water needs to be monitored, as long term consumption of high concentrations can lead to chronic ailments.

The sample submitted **Komati Powerstation Potable Water** complies with the standards for trihalomethane content in drinking water.

  
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P.L.G UYS (M.D)