

# INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

**ISO  
9562**

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## **Water quality — Determination of adsorbable organic halogens (AOX)**

*Qualité de l'eau — Dosage des halogènes des composés organiques adsorbables  
(AOX)*



Reference number  
ISO 9562 : 1989 (E)

## Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for approval before their acceptance as International Standards by the ISO Council. They are approved in accordance with ISO procedures requiring at least 75 % approval by the member bodies voting.

International Standard ISO 9562 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 147, *Water quality*.

Annexes A and B form an integral part of this International Standard. Annex C is for information only.

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International Organization for Standardization

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## Introduction

AOX is a parameter used for control purposes in water. It covers the total amount of organically bound chlorine and bromine which can be adsorbed on activated carbon. The method includes the following pretreatment and adsorption steps :

- a) stripping of the volatile organic halogens (see 8.1.1);
- b) adsorption of the organic halogens either by shaking (see 8.1.2.1) or by column adsorption (see 8.1.2.2).

Although investigations have shown that the recoveries for almost all tested substances are almost quantitative, there are some exceptions, for example hydrophilic substances like monochloroacetic acid or trichlorotrifluoroethane.