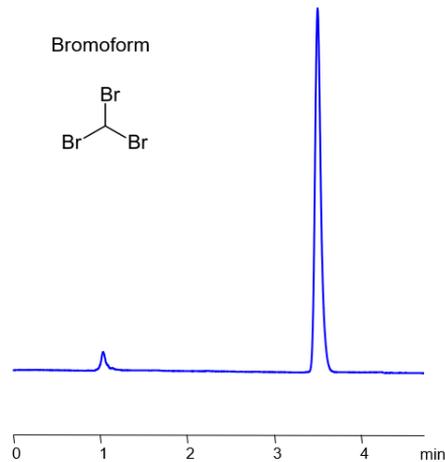


HPLC Method for Analysis of Bromoform on Newcrom R1 Column



Column:	Newcrom R1
Part #:	NR1-46.150.0510
Column size:	4.6 × 150 mm, 5 µm 100A
Mobile phase:	70/30 ACN/H ₂ O
Buffer:	None
Flow rate:	1.0 mL/min
Detection:	UV 220nm

Separation type: Liquid Chromatography Mixed-mode

Bromoform is a heavy, volatile, colorless to yellow liquid, with a high refractive index, very high density, and sweet odor is similar to that of chloroform. It has the chemical formula CHBr₃.

Bromoform is produced naturally in small quantities by algae and seaweed in the ocean, and it can also be synthesized by the haloform reaction of acetone (or ethanol) with sodium hypobromite, generated in situ by the reaction of sodium hydroxide with bromine.

In terms of uses, it was once used as a solvent, sedative and flame retardant, but now it is mainly used as a laboratory reagent.

One important thing to note is that bromoform is considered hazardous. It's suspected of causing cancer, may cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure, and is harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Bromoform can be retained and analyzed on a reverse-phase Newcrom R1, 4.6 x 150 mm, 5 µm, 100 Å, dual ended column with a mobile phase consisting of water and Acetonitrile (MeCN). This analytical method can detect compounds with high resolution and peak symmetry using UV detection at 220 nm.

Method Parameters

Column	Newcrom R1, 4.6 x 150 mm, 5 µm, 100 Å, dual ended
Mobile Phase	MeCN/H2O -70/30%
Buffer	None
Flow Rate	1.0 mL/min
Detection	UV 220 nm
Injection Volume	3 µl

Quelle: <https://sielc.com/hplc-separation-of-bromoform>