



# MTBE and Other VOCs in Drinking Water in the Northeast and Mid-Atlantic Regions

A cooperative study with the USEPA  
Office of Ground Water & Drinking Water

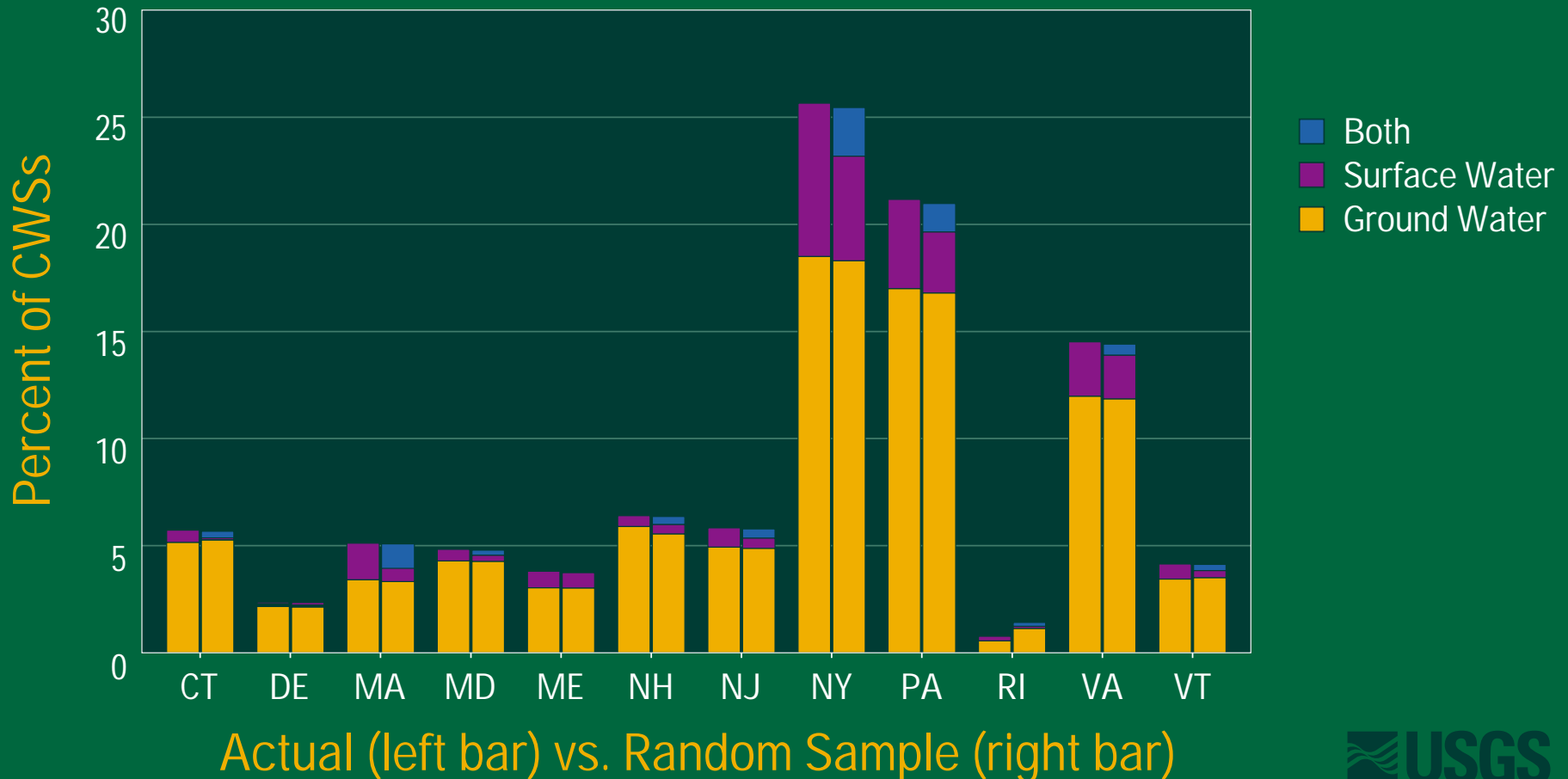
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U.S. Department of the Interior  
U.S. Geological Survey

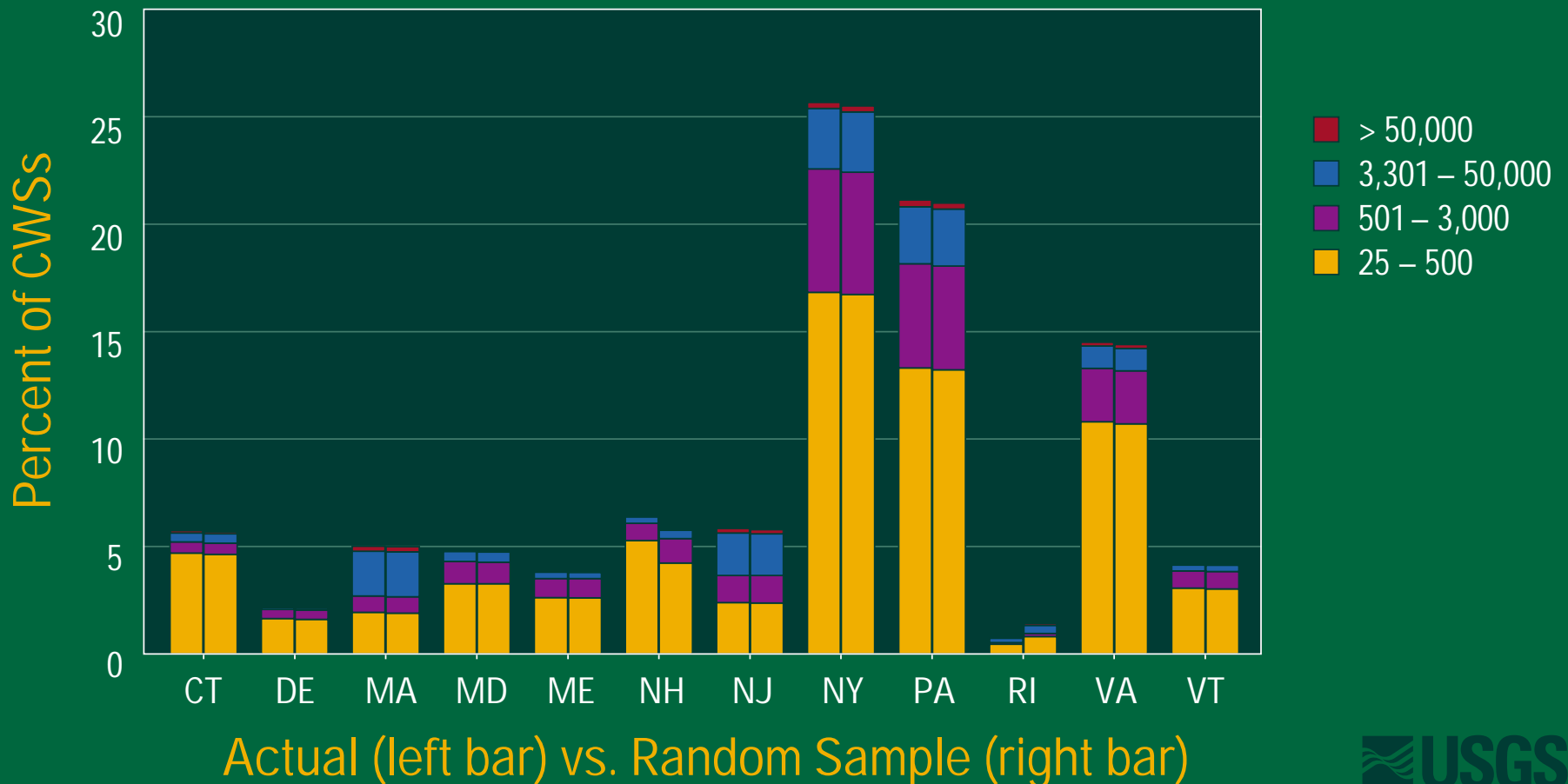
# Study Design

- Only community water systems (CWSs)
- Representative 20-percent sample
- Stratified-random selection by source of water, size of system, and State
- Data for 1993-98 SDWA compliance monitoring

# Distribution of CWSs by Source of Water

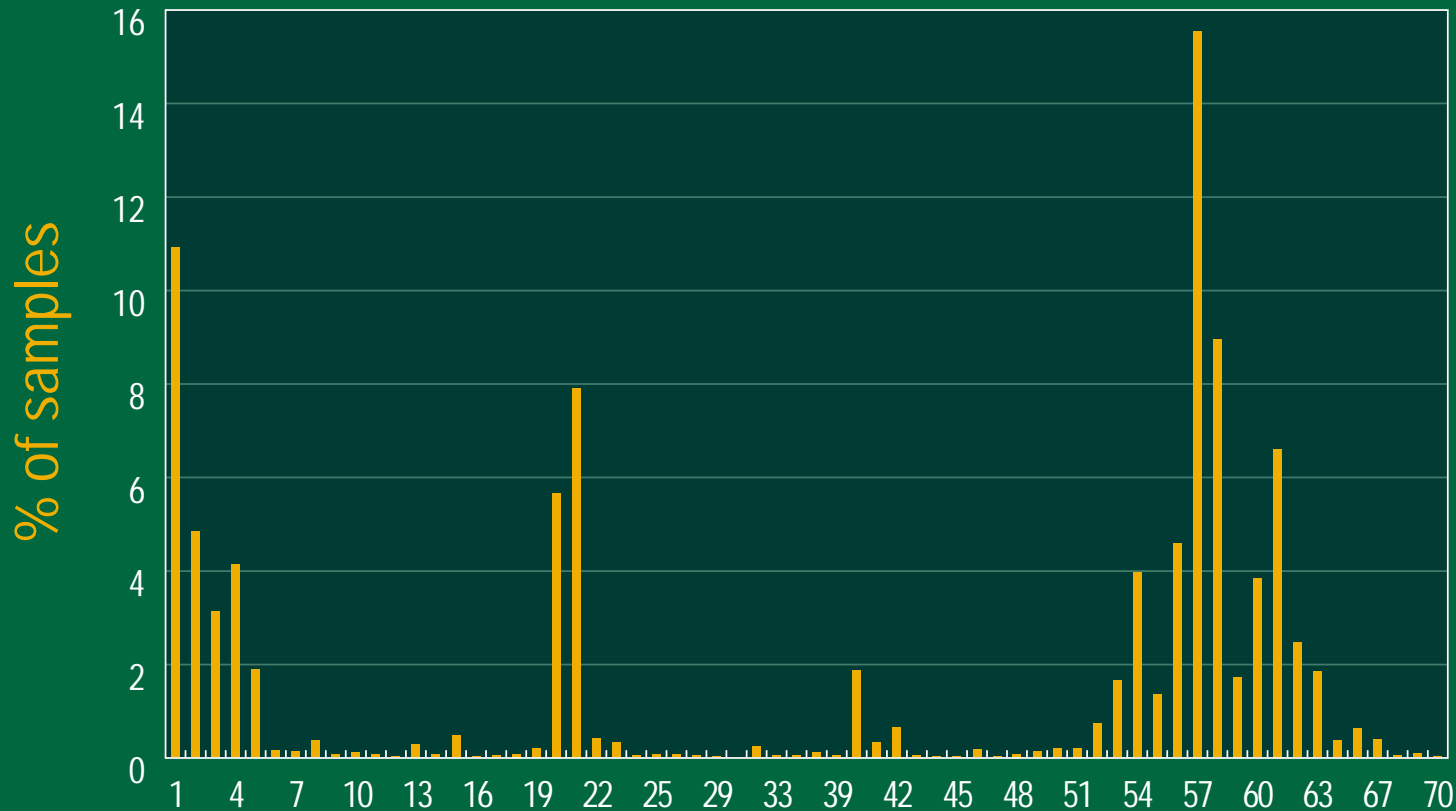


# Distribution of CWSs by Population Served



# VOC Analytes per Sample

21,635 Samples from 2,110 CWSs



# Probability of detecting VOCs is related to urban land use

% of CWSs with VOCs  
— 67% in urban areas  
— 42% in rural areas

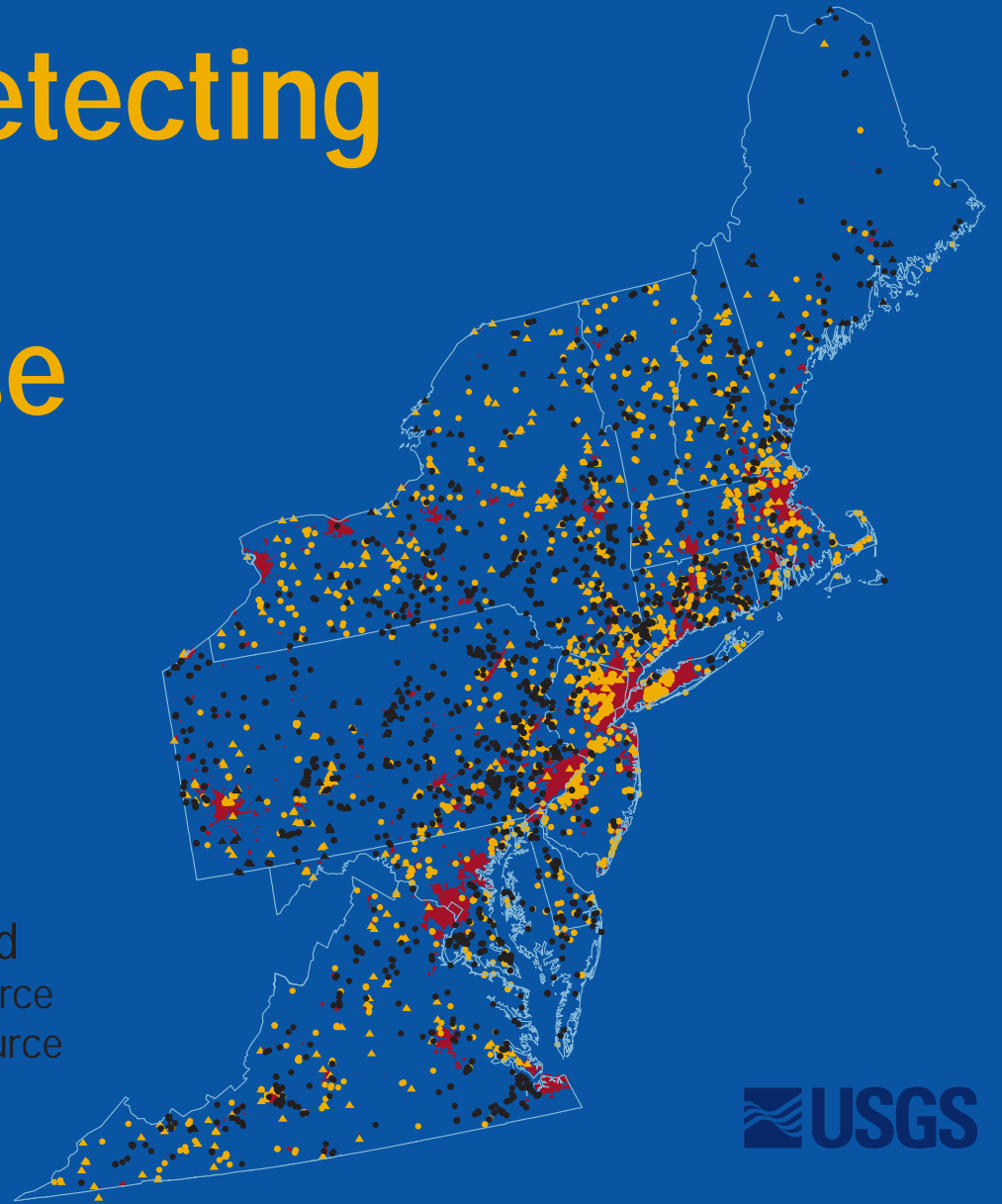
VOCs detected

- Ground-water source
- ▲ Surface-water source

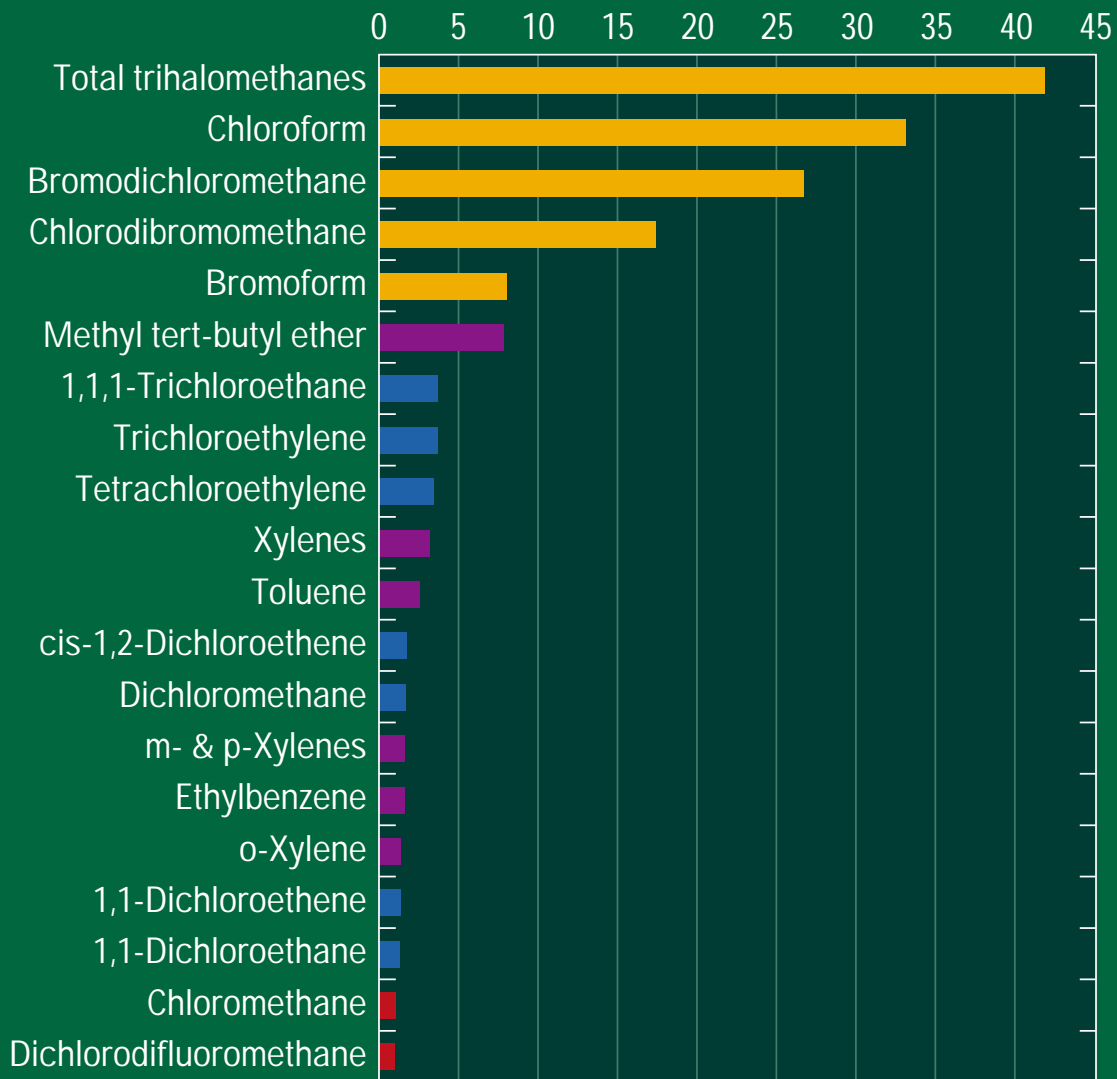
VOCs not detected

- Ground-water source
- ▲ Surface-water source

■ Urban areas (pop. > 1,000 people/mi<sup>2</sup>)



## % of CWSs



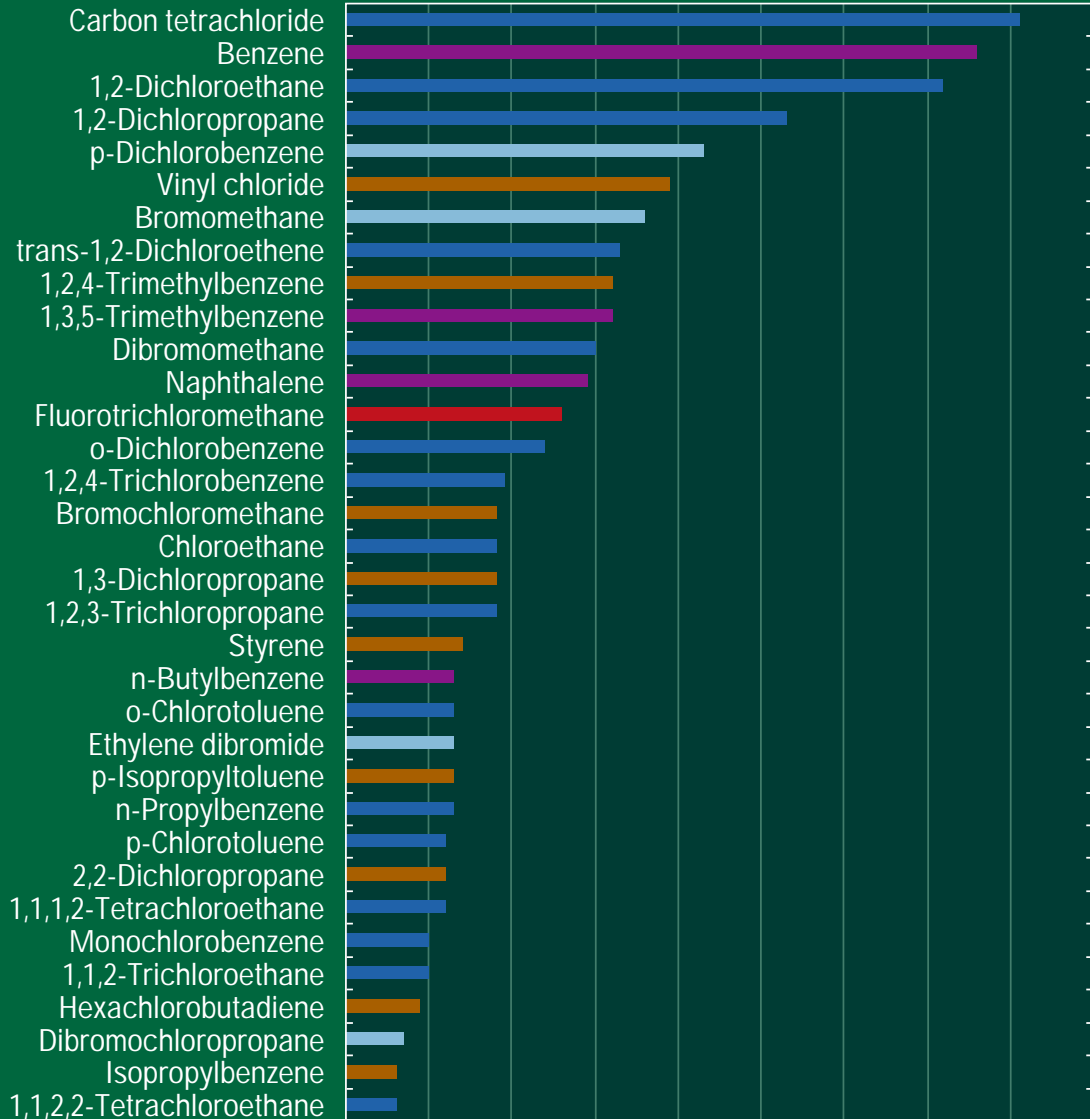
# Frequency of VOC Detection $\geq 1.0 \mu\text{g/L}$

- Disinfectant by-product
- Gasoline component
- Solvent
- Refrigerant



## % of CWSs

0.0 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4 0.5 0.6 0.7 0.8 0.9



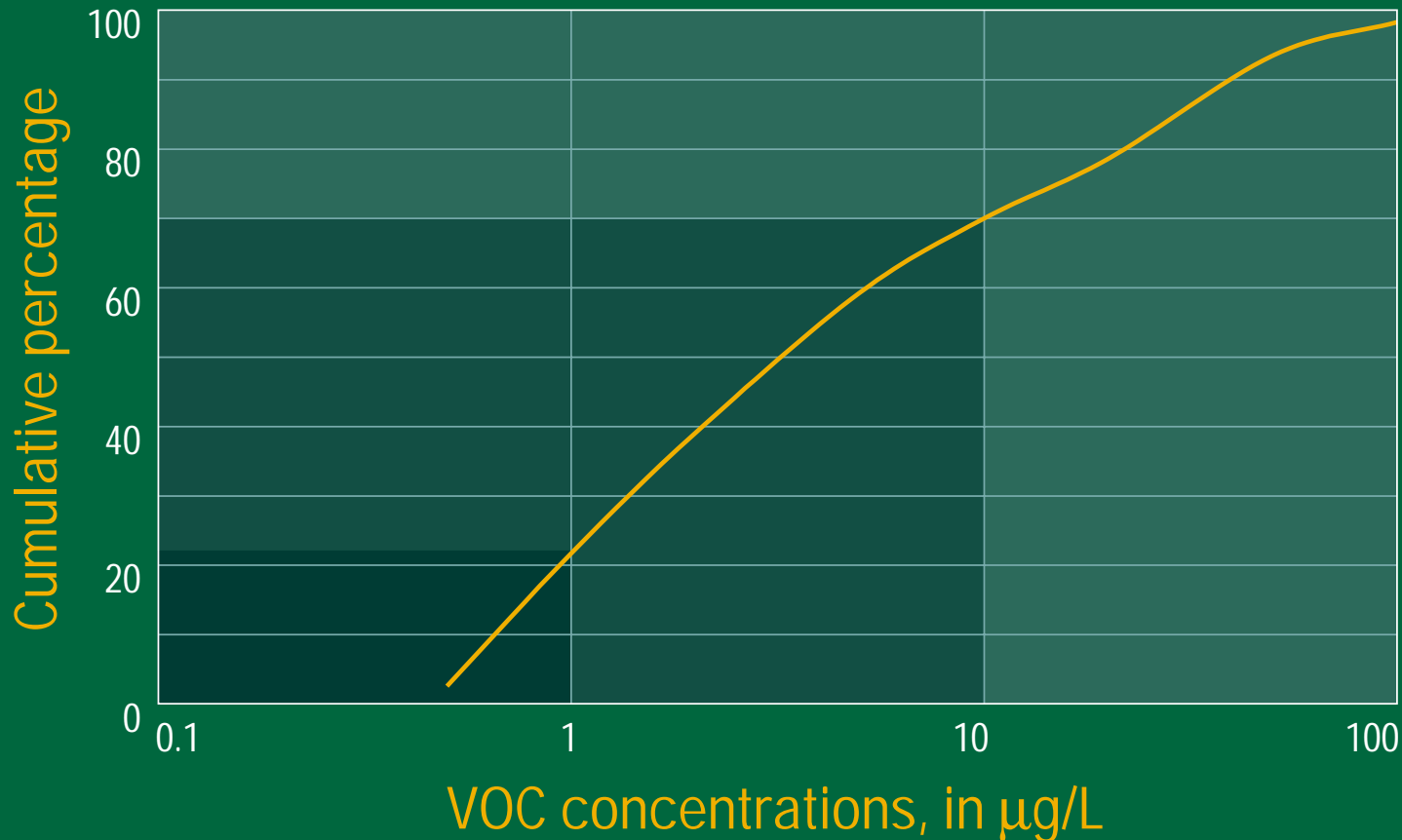
# Frequency of VOC Detection $\geq 1.0 \mu\text{g/L}$

- Solvent
- Gasoline component
- Organic synthesis compound
- Fumigant
- Refrigerant

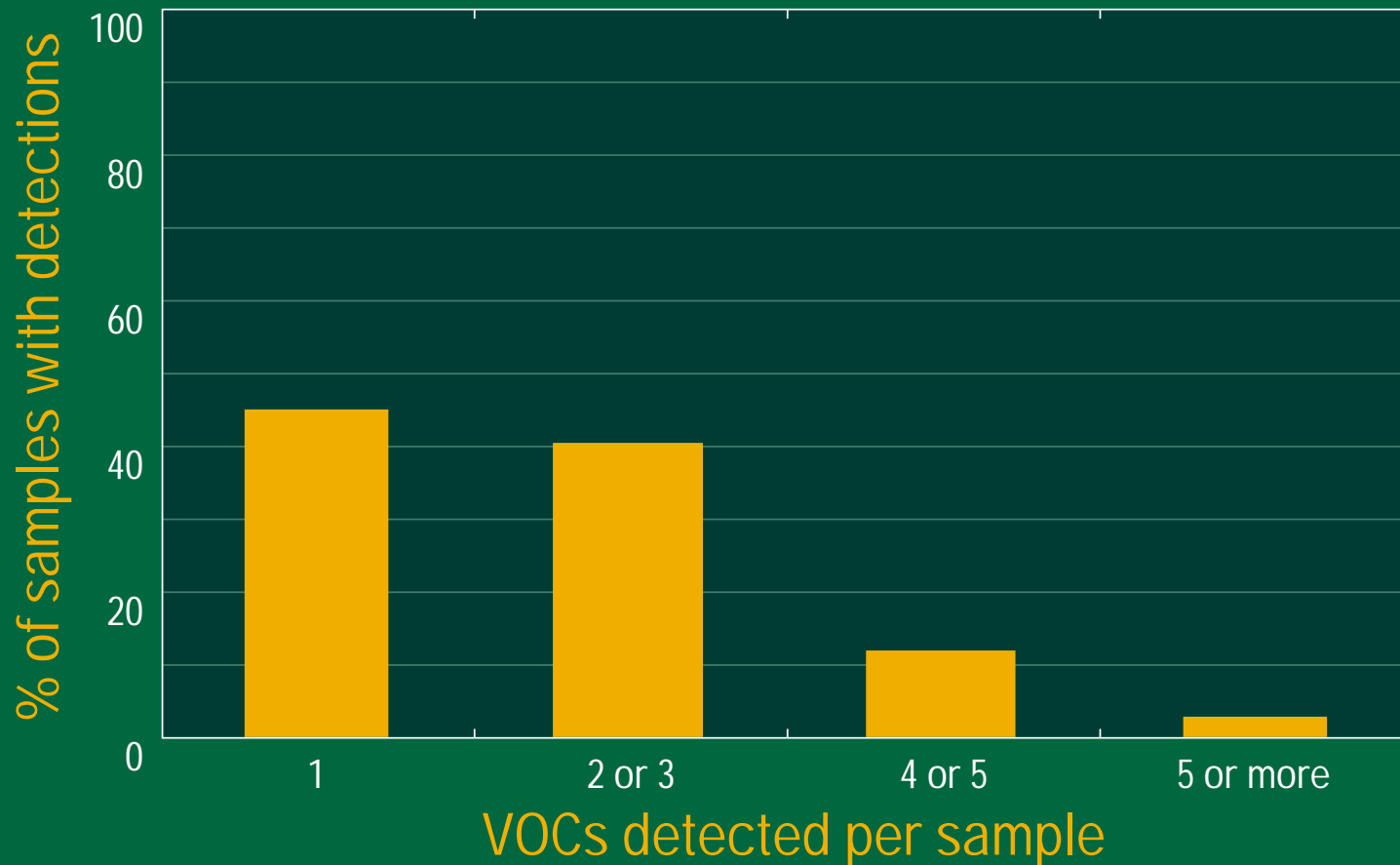




# Cumulative Distribution of VOC Concentrations

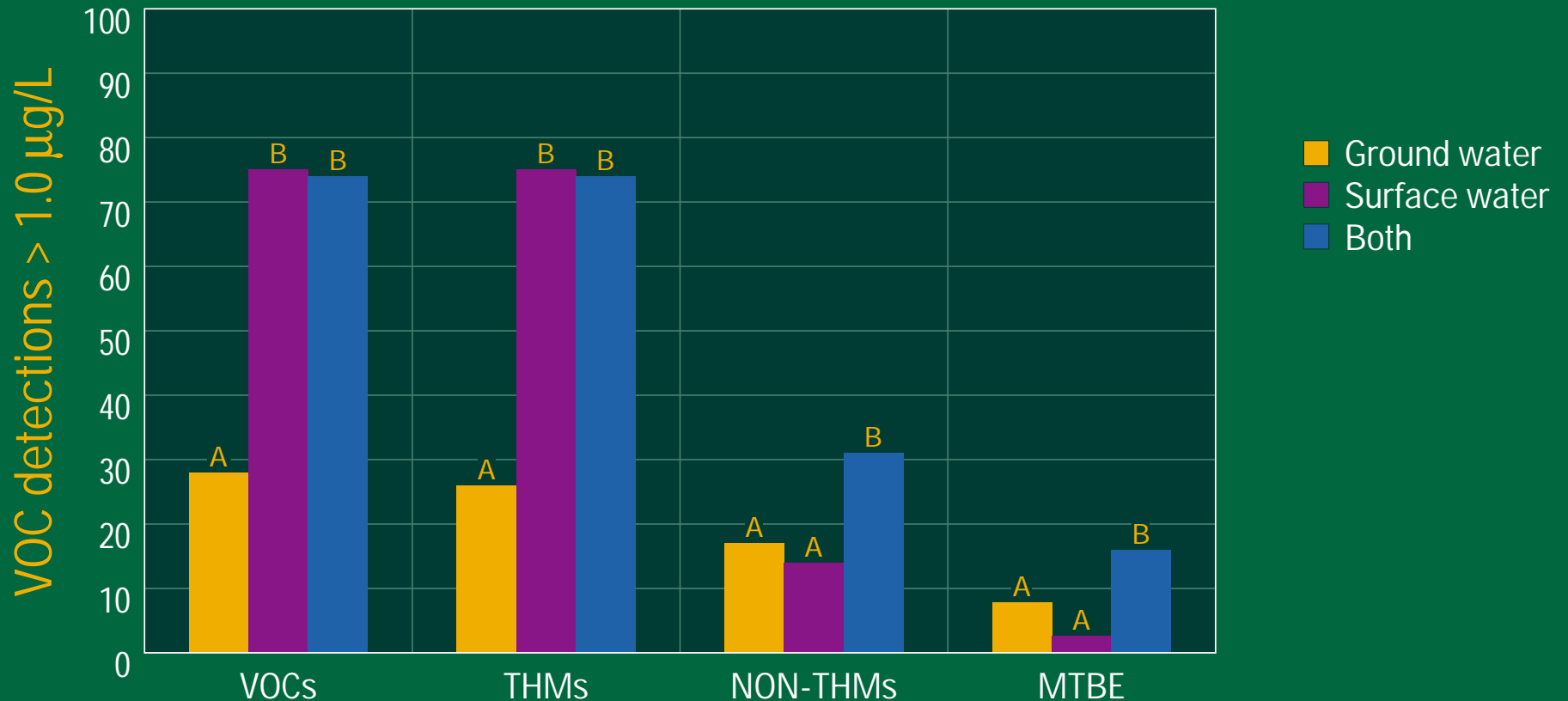


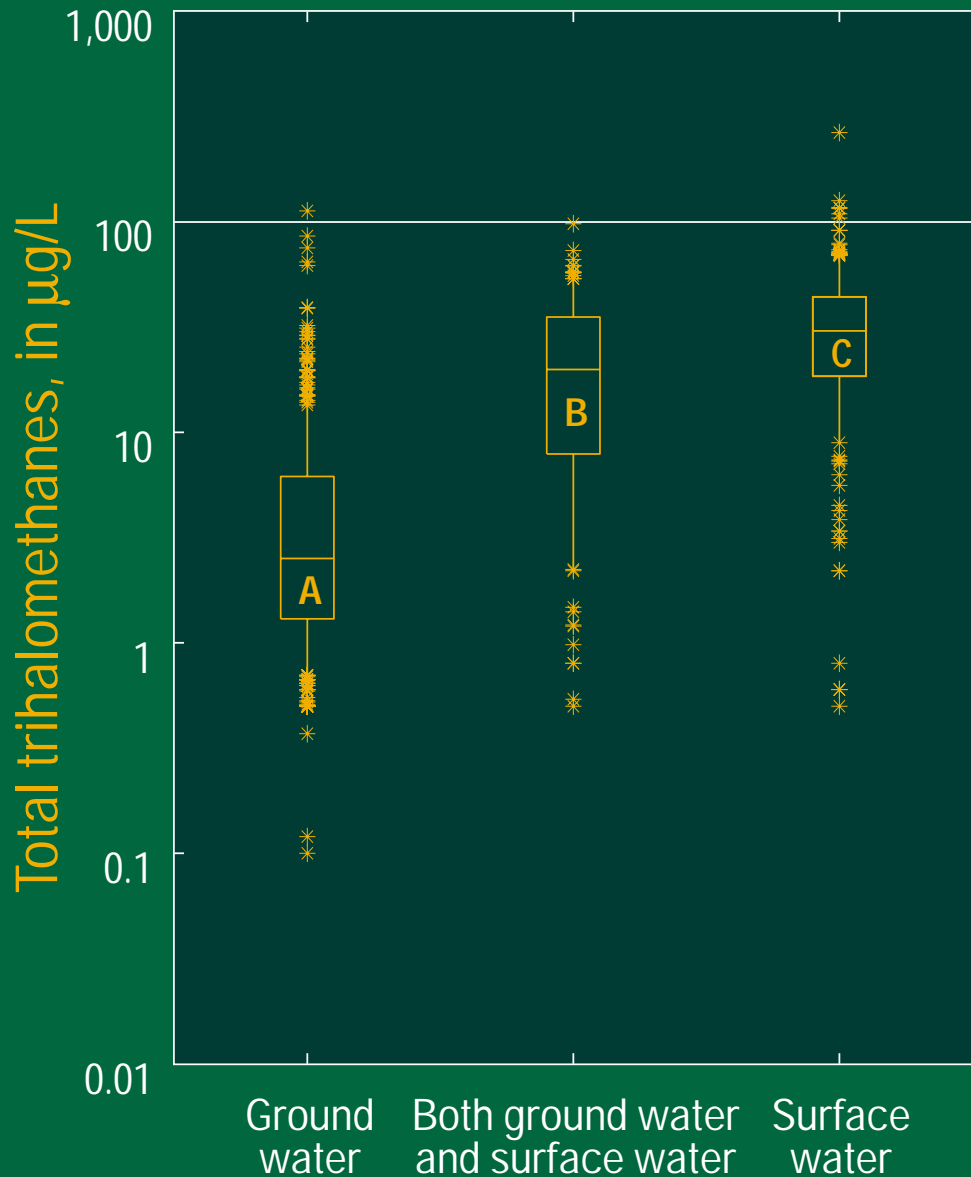
# Frequency of VOC Co-Occurrence in Drinking Water



# VOC Detections

## Varied by Source of Water





# Total Trihalomethane Concentrations Compared by Source

$p < 0.0001$



# Probability of detecting non-THM VOCs is two times greater in urban areas

% of CWSs with non-THM VOCs

— 46% in urban areas

— 22% in rural areas

non-THMs detected

● Ground-water source

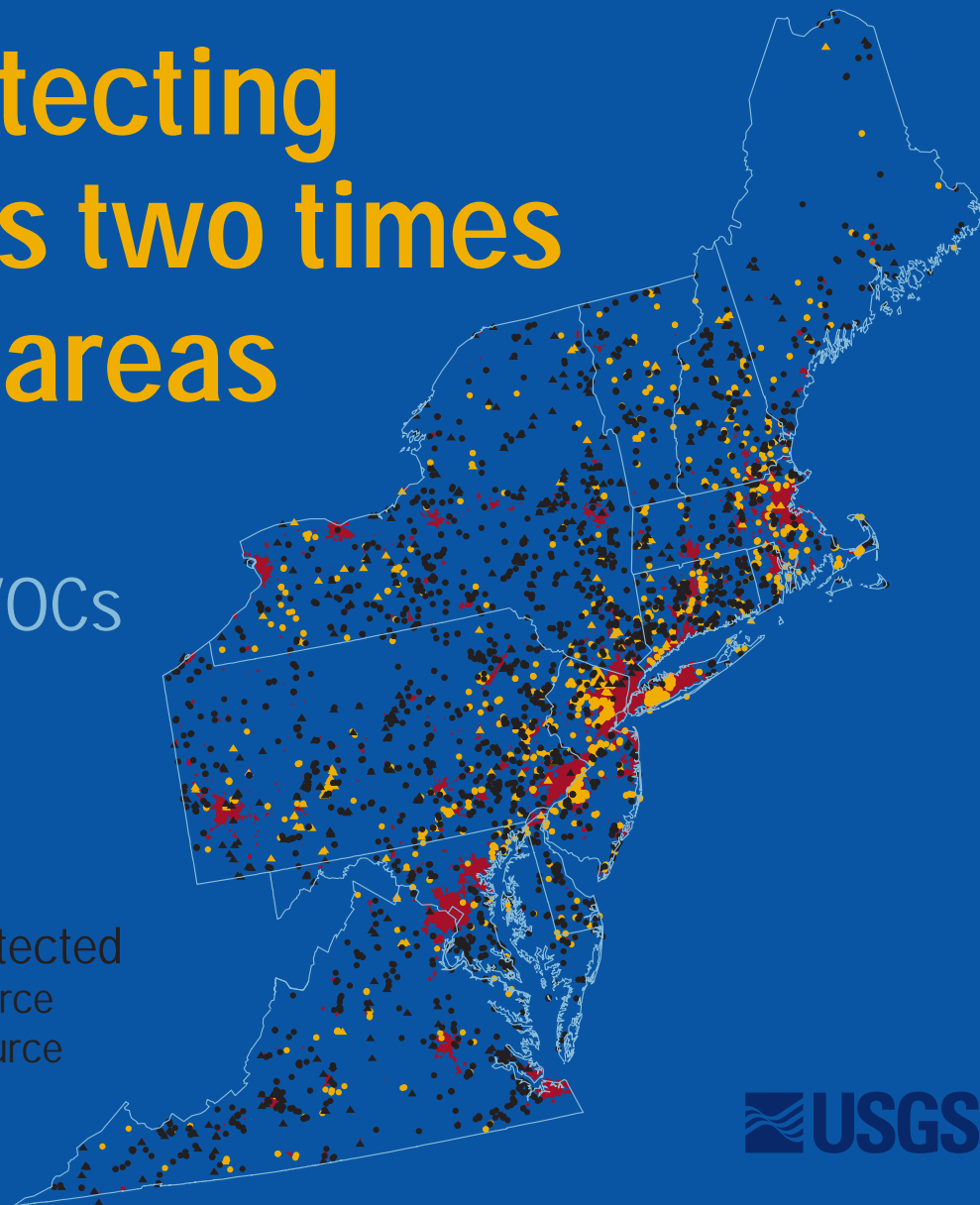
▲ Surface-water source

non-THMs not detected

● Ground-water source

▲ Surface-water source

■ Urban areas (pop. > 1,000 people/mi<sup>2</sup>)



# Probability of detecting solvent VOCs is three times greater in urban areas

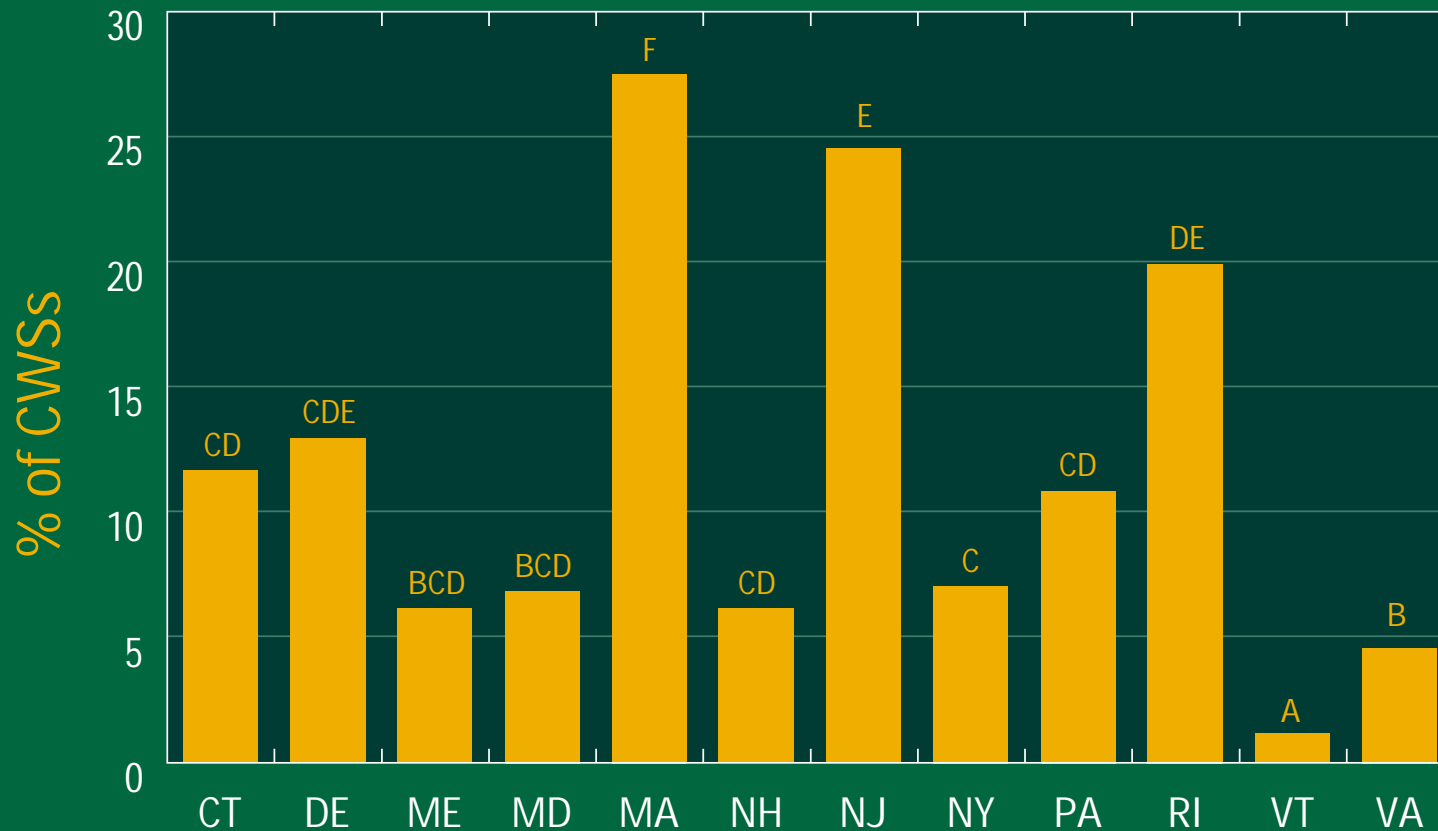
% of CWSs with solvent VOCs  
— 33% in urban areas  
— 11% in rural areas

| Solvents detected     |                        | Solvents not detected |                        |
|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| ● Ground-water source | ▲ Surface-water source | ● Ground-water source | ▲ Surface-water source |
| ▲ Ground-water source | ● Surface-water source | ● Ground-water source | ▲ Surface-water source |

■ Urban areas (pop. > 1,000 people/mi<sup>2</sup>)



# Frequency of Detection of Solvents $\geq 1.0 \mu\text{g/L}$



$p < 0.0001$

# Probability of detecting fumigants is not related to urban land use

% of CWSs with fumigant VOCs

— 4% in urban areas

— 3% in rural areas

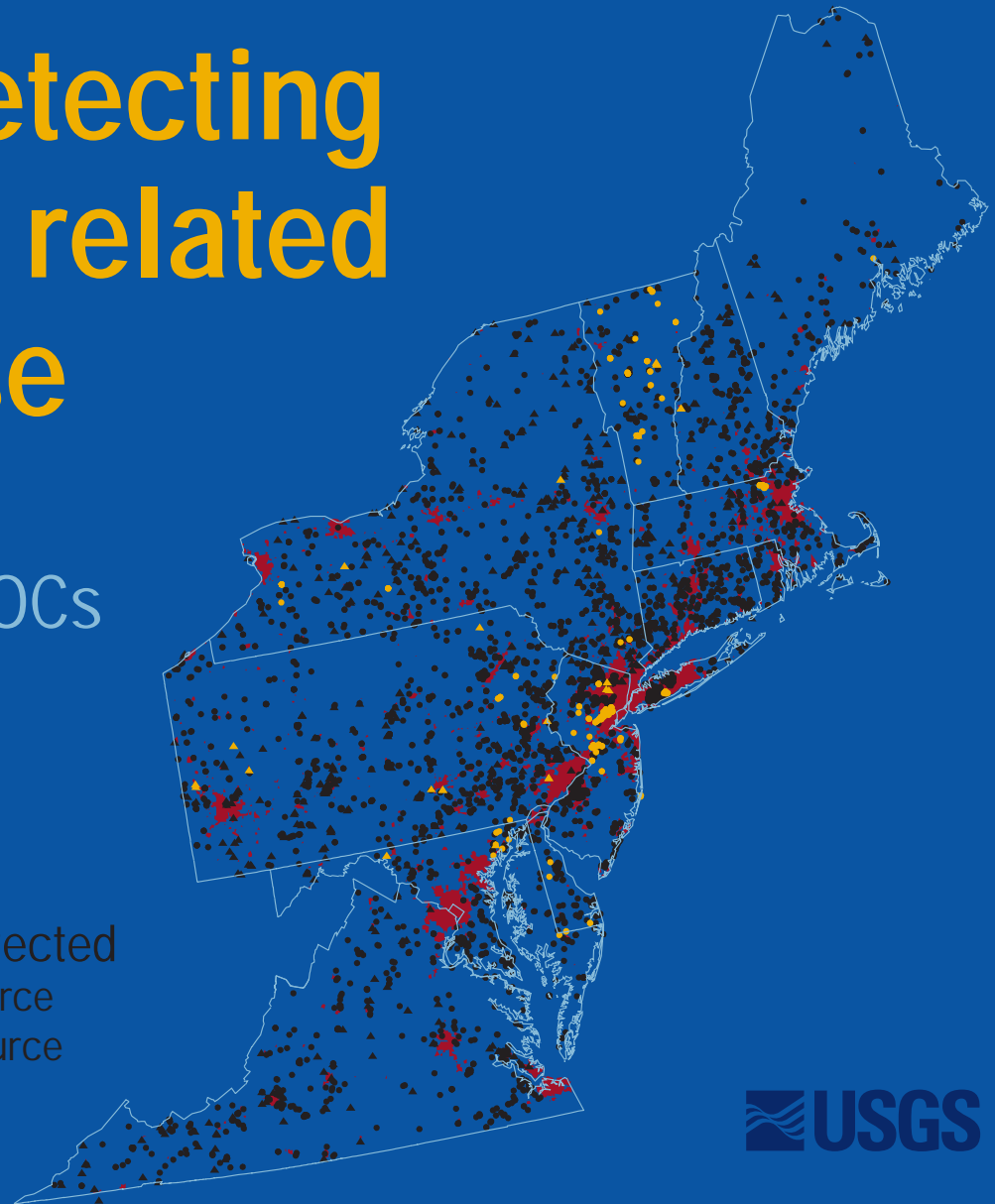
Fumigants detected

- Ground-water source
- ▲ Surface-water source

Fumigants not detected

- Ground-water source
- ▲ Surface-water source

■ Urban areas (pop. > 1,000 people/mi<sup>2</sup>)





# Probability of detecting MTBE is five times greater in RFG/OXY areas

% of CWSs with MTBE:

- 16% in RFG/OXY areas
- 3% out of RFG/OXY areas

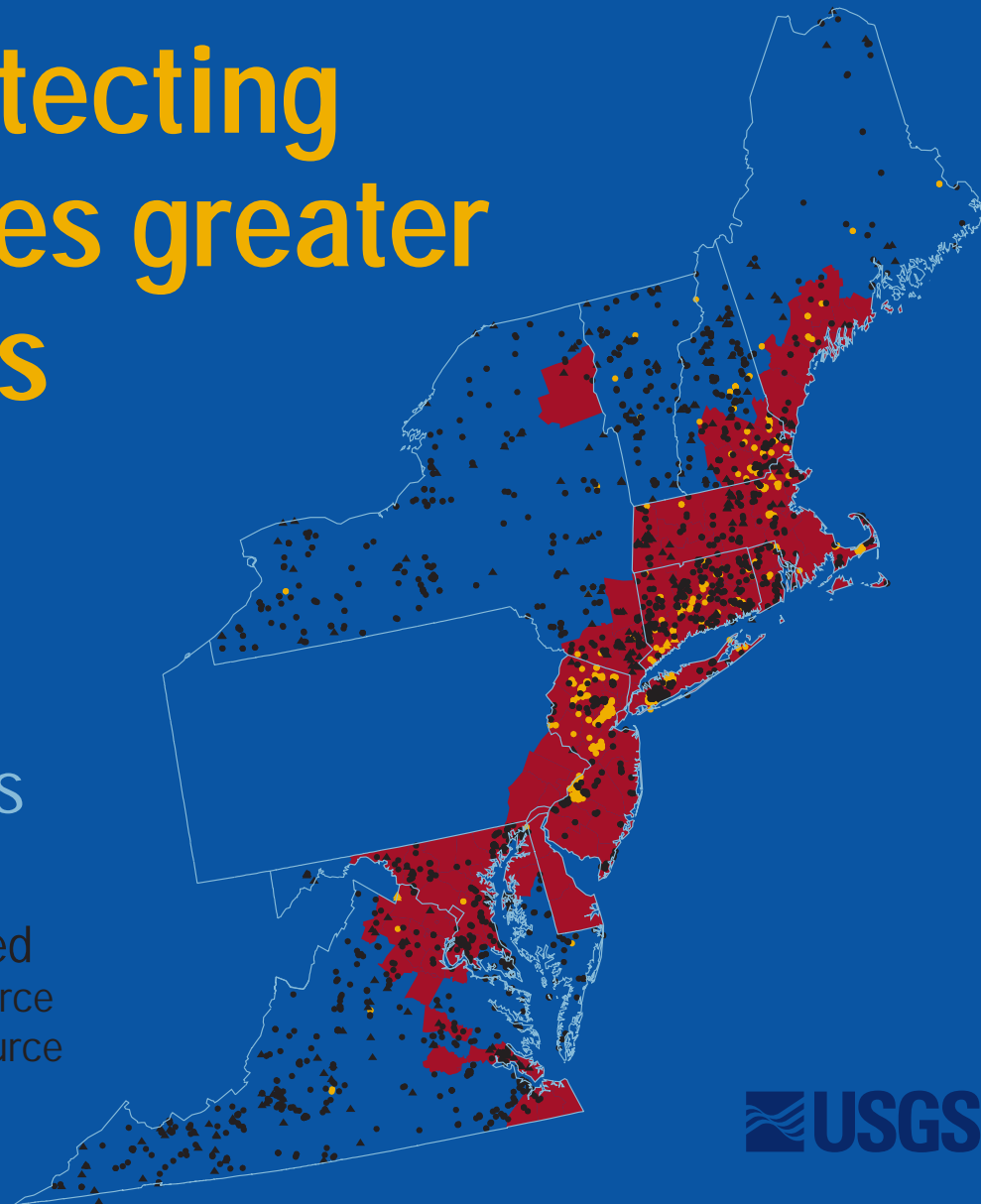
MTBE detected

- Ground-water source
- ▲ Surface-water source

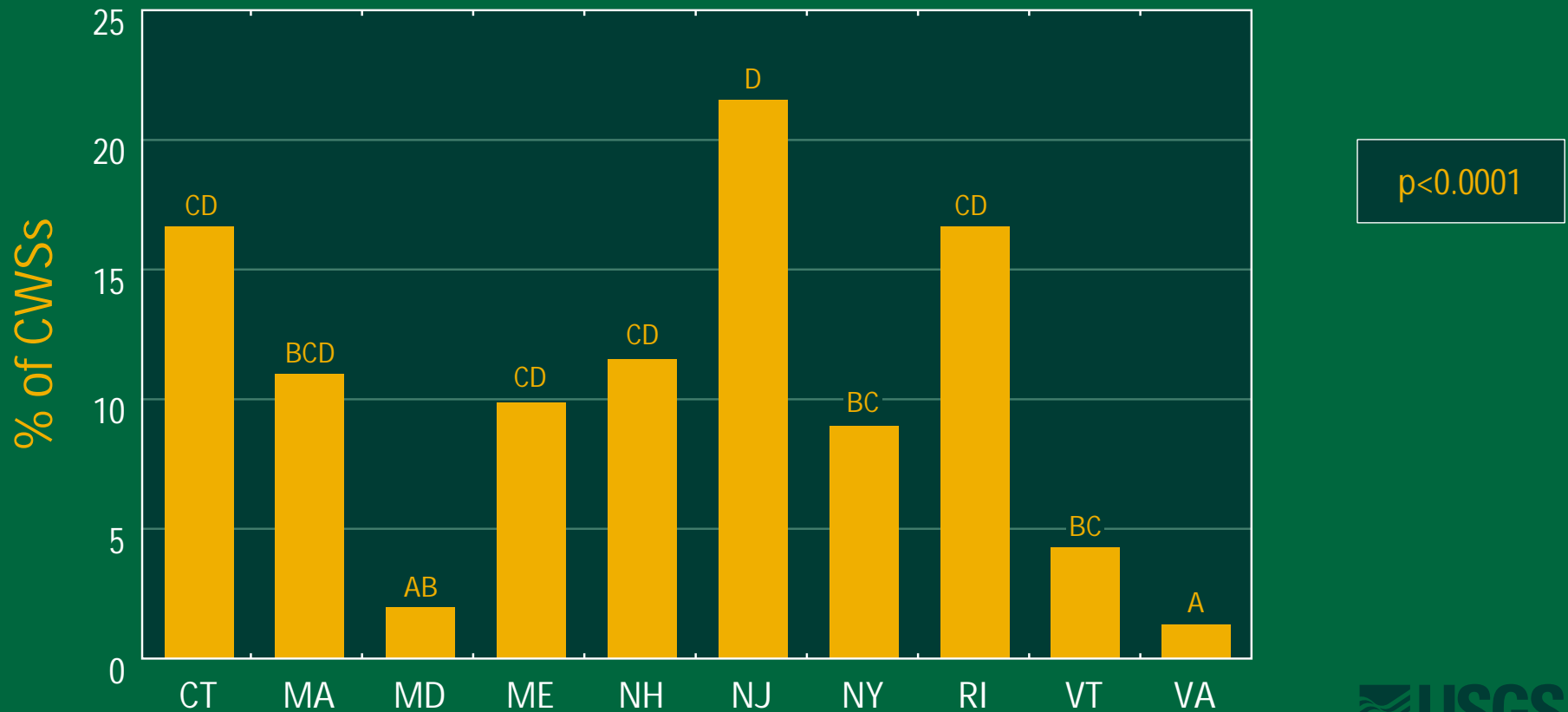
MTBE not detected

- Ground-water source
- ▲ Surface-water source

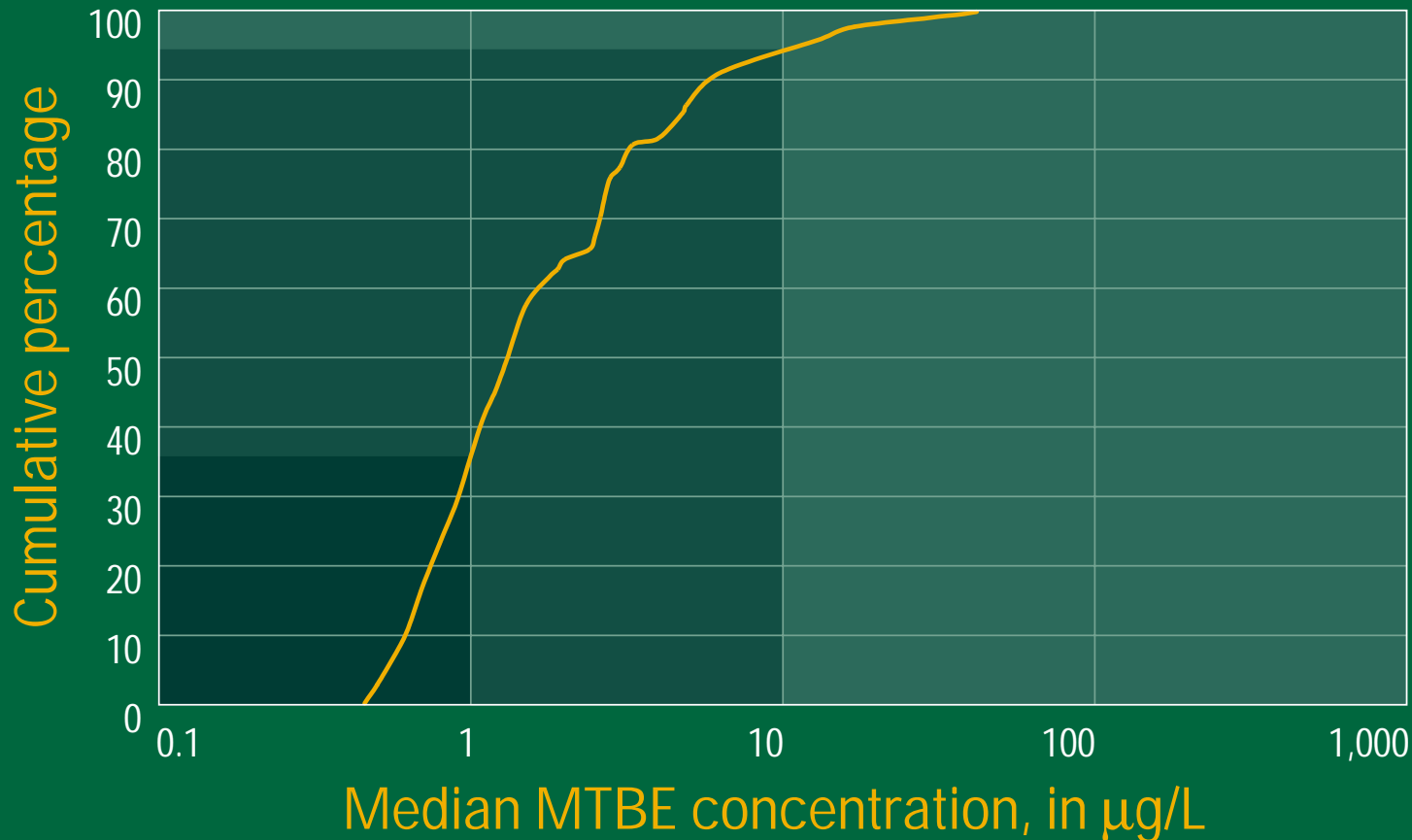
■ RFG/OXY areas



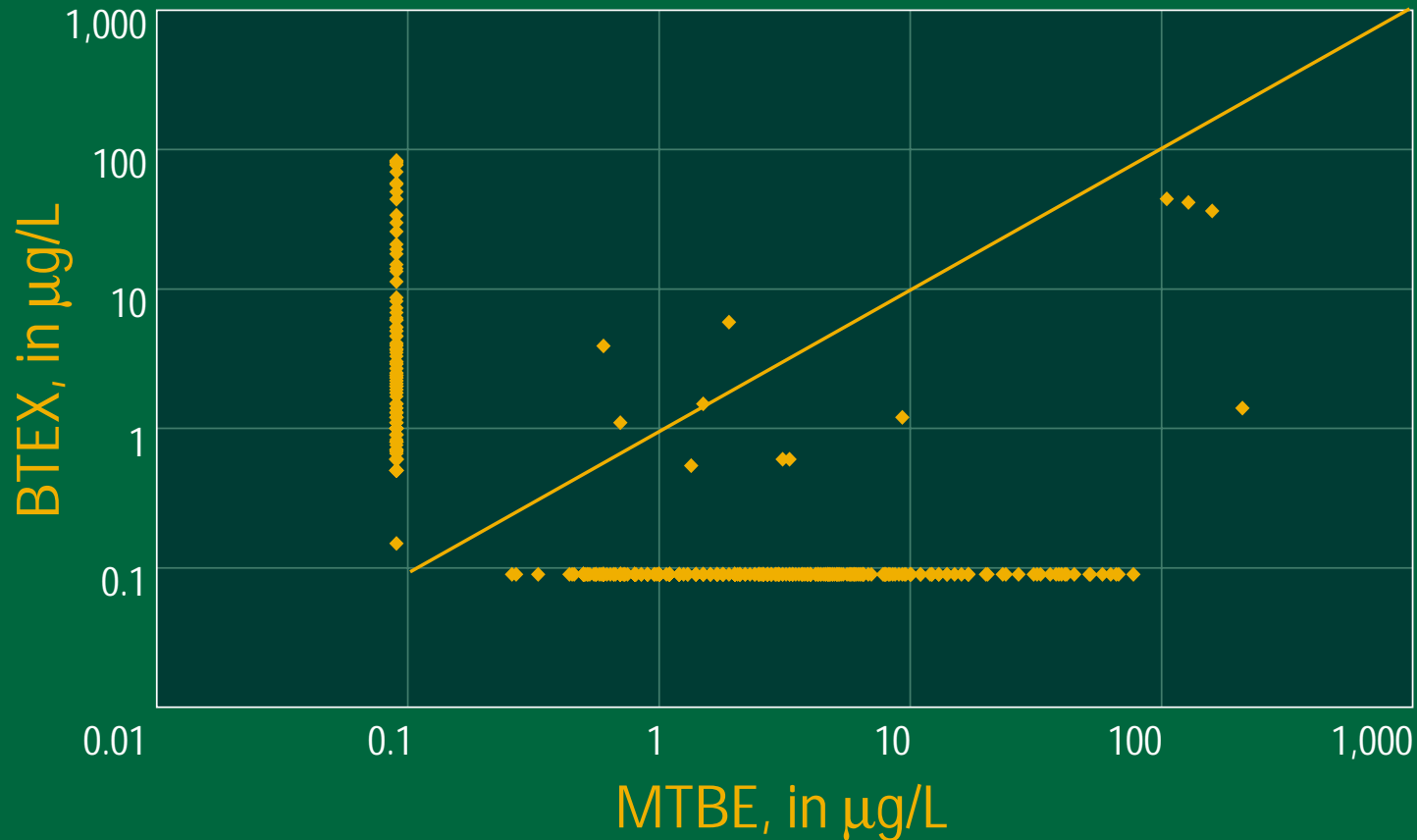
# Frequency of Detection of MTBE $\geq 1.0 \mu\text{g/L}$



# Cumulative Distribution of Median MTBE Concentrations



# Concentrations of MTBE and BTEX in Drinking-Water Samples



# Population Served by Sampled CWSs with Detections (in million people)

|          | at any conc. | at 1.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$ | MCL/HA/DWA |
|----------|--------------|------------------------|------------|
| VOCs     | 8.8          | 8.7                    | 2.6        |
| THMs     | 8.6          | 8.4                    | 0.9        |
| Non-THMs | 5.3          | 4.5                    | 1.7        |
| MTBE     | 2.3          | 2.0                    | 0.05       |

# Estimated Population Served in 12-State Area Potentially Exposed

(in million people)

|          | at any conc. | at 1.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$ |
|----------|--------------|------------------------|
| VOCs     | 52.5 – 53.6  | 51.7 – 52.8            |
| THMs     | 53.2 – 53.6  | 51.8 – 52.6            |
| Non-THMs | 31.1 – 32.0  | 26.5 – 27.4            |
| MTBE     | 18.6 – 19.8  | 17.1 – 18.7            |

# Conclusions

- 64 of 84 VOC analytes detected in drinking water
  - THMs >> MTBE > 1,1,1-TCA, TCE, PCE > BTEX
- 45 % of CWSs reported one or more VOC
  - detections 2X more often in urban areas
- 70 % of all detections < 10 µg/L
- Population exposed to VOCs: ~9 million by sampled CWSs, ~52 -54 million projected

# Conclusions (continued)

- MTBE detected: 8.9 % of CWSs @ any conc.
  - 7.8 % of CWSs @ 1.0  $\mu\text{g/L}$
  - 0.8 % of CWSs @ 20  $\mu\text{g/L}$
- MTBE detected 5X more often in RFG/OXY areas
- MTBE detected in ground & surface water
  - most often in larger CWSs with both sources (urban)
- MTBE does not co-occur with BTEX
- Population exposed: ~2.3 million sampled,  
~19 million projected