

Occurrence of Organic Wastewater Contaminants, Pharmaceuticals, and Personal Care Products in Selected Water Supplies, Cape Cod, Massachusetts, June 2004

By Marc J. Zimmerman

In cooperation with the
Barnstable County Department of Health and Environment

Open-File Report 2005-1206

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

Report Documentation Page

Form Approved
OMB No. 0704-0188

Public reporting burden for the collection of information is estimated to average 1 hour per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to Washington Headquarters Services, Directorate for Information Operations and Reports, 1215 Jefferson Davis Highway, Suite 1204, Arlington VA 22202-4302. Respondents should be aware that notwithstanding any other provision of law, no person shall be subject to a penalty for failing to comply with a collection of information if it does not display a currently valid OMB control number.

1. REPORT DATE 2005	2. REPORT TYPE N/A	3. DATES COVERED -	
4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE Occurrence of Organic Wastewater Contaminants, Pharmaceuticals, and Personal Care Products in Selected Water Supplies, Cape Cod, Massachusetts, June 2004		5a. CONTRACT NUMBER	
		5b. GRANT NUMBER	
		5c. PROGRAM ELEMENT NUMBER	
6. AUTHOR(S)		5d. PROJECT NUMBER	
		5e. TASK NUMBER	
		5f. WORK UNIT NUMBER	
7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) U.S. Department of the Interior U.S. Geological Survey 1849 C Street, NW Washington, DC 20240		8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER	
9. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES)		10. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S ACRONYM(S)	
		11. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S REPORT NUMBER(S)	
12. DISTRIBUTION/AVAILABILITY STATEMENT Approved for public release, distribution unlimited			
13. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES The original document contains color images.			
14. ABSTRACT			
15. SUBJECT TERMS			
16. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF:			17. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT
a. REPORT unclassified	b. ABSTRACT unclassified	c. THIS PAGE unclassified	UU
			18. NUMBER OF PAGES 20
			19a. NAME OF RESPONSIBLE PERSON

U.S. Department of the Interior
Gale A. Norton, Secretary

U.S. Geological Survey
Charles G. Groat, Director

U.S. Geological Survey, Reston, Virginia: 2005

For sale by U.S. Geological Survey, Information Services
Box 25286, Denver Federal Center
Denver, CO 80225

For more information about the USGS and its products:
Telephone: 1-888-ASK-USGS
World Wide Web: <http://www.usgs.gov/>

Any use of trade, product, or firm names in this publication is for descriptive purposes only and does not imply endorsement by the U.S. Government.

Although this report is in the public domain, permission must be secured from the individual copyright owners to reproduce any copyrighted materials contained within this report.

Suggested citation:

Zimmerman, M.J., 2005, Occurrence of organic wastewater contaminants, pharmaceuticals, and personal care products in selected water supplies, Cape Cod, Massachusetts, June 2004: U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 2005-1206, 16 p.

Contents

Abstract	1
Introduction	1
Data-Collection Methods.....	2
Occurrence of Wastewater Contaminants, Pharmaceuticals, and Personal Care Products ...	3
Summary	4
Acknowledgments	4
References Cited.....	5

Tables

1. Nitrate and organic wastewater-contaminant concentrations in samples collected on Cape Cod, Massachusetts, June 1–2, 2004	9
2. Concentrations of pharmaceutical and personal care products in samples collected on Cape Cod, June 1–2, 2004	15

Conversion Factors and Abbreviations

Multiply	By	To obtain
liter (L)	1.057	quart (qt)
liter (L)	0.2642	gallon (gal)
liter (L)	61.02	cubic inch (in ³)
kilometer (km)	0.6214	mile (mi)
meter (m)	3.281	foot (ft)
meter (m)	1.094	yard (yd)
micrometer (μm)	0.000003281	foot (ft)

Concentrations of chemical constituents in water are given either in milligrams per liter (mg/L) or micrograms per liter (μg/L).

MDL	method detection limit
MRL	minimum reporting level
NWQL	U.S. Geological Survey National Water Quality Laboratory
OWC	organic wastewater contaminant
PPCP	pharmaceutical and personal care product
SED	suspected endocrine disruptor

Occurrence of Organic Wastewater Contaminants, Pharmaceuticals, and Personal Care Products in Selected Water Supplies, Cape Cod, Massachusetts, June 2004

By Marc J. Zimmerman

Abstract

In June 2004, the U.S. Geological Survey, in cooperation with the Barnstable County Department of Health and Environment, sampled water from 14 wastewater sources and drinking-water supplies on Cape Cod, Massachusetts, for the presence of organic wastewater contaminants, pharmaceuticals, and personal care products. The geographic distribution of sampling locations does not represent the distribution of drinking-water supplies on Cape Cod. The environmental presence of the analyte compounds is mostly unregulated; many of the compounds are suspected of having adverse ecological and human health effects. Of the 85 different organic analyte compounds, 43 were detected, with 13 detected in low concentrations (less than 1 microgram per liter) from drinking-water supplies thought to be affected by wastewater because of previously detected high nitrate concentrations. (Phenol and *d*-limonene, detected in equipment blanks at unacceptably high concentrations, are not included in counts of detections in this report.) Compounds detected in the drinking-water supplies included the solvent, tetrachloroethylene; the analgesic, acetaminophen; the antibiotic, sulfamethoxazole; and the antidepressant, carbamazepine. Nitrate nitrogen, an indicator of wastewater, was detected in water supplies in concentrations ranging from 0.2 to 8.8 milligrams per liter.

Introduction

In the United States, reports of the occurrence and distribution of organic wastewater contaminants (OWCs) including antibiotics, human pharmaceuticals, industrial and household wastewater products (such as pesticides, flame retardants, detergent metabolites, antioxidants, and disinfectants) and hormones in surface water and drinking-water supplies have become commonplace. A U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) national survey (Kolpin and others, 2002) reported the presence of at least one of these compounds in 80 percent of 139 streams sampled in 1999–2000. The effects of some of these compounds may include the feminization of male fish due to the occurrence of estrogen (Jobling and others, 1999; Pickering and Sumpter, 2003). Some of these compounds are classified as “xenobiotics,” molecules foreign to biological systems. Their effects may result in human sperm deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) damage (Aitken and others, 2004). In the national survey, approximately 40 of the compounds were detected in streams in Massachusetts, some of which are used for water supply; compounds detected include OWCs, steroids, hormones, antibiotics, and pharmaceuticals. About 30 of these compounds were detected during an additional USGS sampling in Massachusetts in 2001 in the raw-water intakes of some public water-supply wells near streams transporting treated wastewater (U.S. Geological Survey, unpub. data, 2001).

2 Organic Wastewater Contaminants, Pharmaceuticals, and Personal Care Products in Water Supplies, Cape Cod, MA

Daughton (2001) identified the need for expanding knowledge and understanding of the occurrence and distribution of pharmaceutical and personal care products (PPCPs) in surface-water sewage and aquatic systems. Until recently, however, even less information was available about the occurrence or distribution of PPCPs in ground water than in surface water. Several studies have considered the transformations of these compounds when they are affected by wastewater and drinking-water treatment processes. These studies indicate that many of these compounds may persist in ground water after treatment (Stackelberg and others, 2004; Cordy and others, 2004; Heberer and others, 2004; Zuehlke and others, 2004; Mansell and Drewes, 2004; Guang-Guo and others, 2004; Snyder and others, 2004; Barnes and others, 2004). Wherever the use of septic systems for wastewater disposal is common and water-supply wells draw water from the same aquifers that support septic systems, the potential exists for these wastewater compounds to enter drinking water supplied by ground water. The risks of exposure to many of these unregulated compounds in drinking water are subjects of current research (Daughton and Ternes, 1999; U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 1998; National Research Council, 1999, 2001; Daughton, 2004). As knowledge of and concern about the potential effects of OWCs and PPCPs on humans and wildlife increases, State and Federal regulatory agencies may eventually require the application of treatment and disposal technologies for the compounds.

On Cape Cod (Barnstable County, Massachusetts), wastewater is predominately treated by onsite technologies and disposed of through septic systems. Nitrate concentrations above background concentrations have long indicated that wastewater disposal affects public and private ground-water supplies on Cape Cod (Persky, 1986). In Massachusetts, the USGS has participated in national studies (Kolpin and others, 2002; Barnes and others, 2005) assessing the occurrence and distribution of OWCs and PPCPs in surface waters and in water supplies drawn from surface waters, but has not participated in similar studies of water supplies derived from ground water. Thus, in June 2004, the USGS, in cooperation with the Barnstable County Department of Health and Environment, conducted a survey to determine whether concentrations of OWCs and PPCPs were detectable in water samples from selected parts of the aquifers supplying drinking water to residents of Cape Cod, Massachusetts.

This report describes data-collection methods and analytical results for a limited survey of OWCs and PPCPs in Cape Cod drinking water and wastewater. Samples were collected from six wastewater sources and eight drinking-water sources potentially affected by wastewater. Because of the small number of samples and the requirement that samples be collected only where permission was granted, these results do not indicate conditions for all of Cape Cod.

Data-Collection Methods

To determine the extent to which water from public, semipublic, and private drinking-water-supply wells on Cape Cod was affected by OWCs and PPCPs, samples were collected from drinking-water supplies in areas suspected to be affected by wastewater because of previously detected high concentrations of nitrate. To confirm the results of previous investigations, samples were collected from all sampling sites and analyzed for nitrate. Three public supply wells from two towns were sampled, and one semipublic and four private-supply wells were sampled from another town; sampling locations are not included in this report to provide anonymity, a prerequisite for the collection of some samples.

To determine which OWCs and PPCPs may be in treated wastewater, samples were collected from (1) monitoring well 92B at the Barnstable Wastewater Treatment Facility, (2) three monitoring wells approximately 0.4 (C2) and 1.5 km (B1 and B2, colocated, but at different depths) from the Barnstable facility, (3) a standard septic-tank leachfield (Massachusetts Title 5) system, and (4) a recirculating sand filter system. The two latter systems were at the Massachusetts Alternative Onsite Septic System Test Center on the Massachusetts Military Reservation in Falmouth. Minimizing the amount of nitrogen returned to the aquifer is an important consideration in the design and operation of these wastewater-treatment facilities, but they are not expected to remove OWCs and PPCPs. Because this report does not include information on the volume of wastewater processed, however, the nitrate concentrations detected do not indicate the effectiveness of the test systems in removing nitrogen from wastewater.

A peristaltic pump was used to collect samples from monitoring wells after withdrawing at least three well-casing volumes of water. Teflon bailers were used to collect samples manually from holding tanks at the onsite test facility. Drinking-water samples were collected from spigots or sinks at public-water supplies, private homes, and one semipublic water supply (a restaurant). None of the water supplies had water softeners or other treatment systems. Sample collection and processing followed the standard USGS protocols (Wilde and others, 2003). Water samples to be analyzed for organic compounds were collected in 3-L Teflon bottles that were washed with a 0.2 percent solution of nonphosphate laboratory-grade detergent, rinsed with copious amounts of laboratory-grade deionized water, then rinsed with pesticide-grade methanol. The 3-L Teflon bottles were rinsed onsite three times with sample water before samples were collected. Samples were processed by filtration through 0.7- μm glass microfiber filters into precleaned, baked 1-L amber glass bottles that were then stored on ice before and during shipment to the USGS National Water Quality Laboratory (NWQL) in Denver, Colorado, for analysis. These samples were collected on June 1 and 2, 2004, and were shipped overnight to the laboratory on June 4, 2004. The OWCs were analyzed by gas chromatography-mass spectrometry (Zaugg and others, 2001), and PPCPs were analyzed by high-pressure liquid chromatography-mass spectrometry (Cahill and others, 2004).

Six environmental samples were obtained from wastewater sources, and 10 environmental samples, including replicate samples, were obtained from drinking-water supplies. Replicate samples were collected from two of the private drinking-water wells. On each sampling day, one equipment-blank sample was collected by filling sample bottles with volatile organic compound (VOC) grade blank water and filtering in the same manner as the environmental samples. At each sampling site, an additional unfiltered water sample was collected in polyethylene bottles and delivered to the Barnstable County Health Laboratory for nitrate analysis; these samples were delivered to the laboratory on the day of collection.

Occurrence of Wastewater Contaminants, Pharmaceuticals, and Personal Care Products

In the samples collected, 43 organic OWC and PPCP compounds were detected (tables 1 and 2, at back of report); caffeine and cotinine, listed in both tables, were not counted twice. (Phenol and *d*-limonene, detected in equipment blanks at unacceptably high concentrations, are not included in counts of detections in this report.) Nine of the OWCs detected were suspected endocrine disruptors (SEDs). The OWC minimum reporting levels (MRLs) ranged from 0.5 to 5.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$; 84 of the concentrations detected were reported as estimated values less than the minimum reporting levels (MRLs). The PPCP analytical method, a research method at the time of the study, had provisional method detection levels (MDLs) ranging from 0.002 to 0.072 $\mu\text{g/L}$ (J.D. Cahill, Chemist, U.S. Geological Survey, written commun., 2005).

The NWQL adds surrogate compounds (compounds that are expected to perform similarly to the compounds being analyzed in a laboratory method) to all environmental and quality-control samples to monitor compound recovery and potential environmental effects (Pirkey and Glodt, 1998). Surrogate recoveries (not included in table 1) for the OWC method ranged from 85 to 130 percent. The surrogate recoveries (not included in table 2) for the PPCP method were 101 and 102 percent.

Three compounds, *d*-limonene, phenol, and acetaminophen, were detected in equipment blank samples. Phenol concentrations (E0.370 and 0.54 $\mu\text{g/L}$) in the blank samples were greater than some of the phenol concentrations detected in environmental samples and were a substantial fraction of the phenol concentrations of other samples. Acetaminophen and *d*-limonene were detected at estimated concentrations of E0.010 and 0.110 $\mu\text{g/L}$, respectively, in the equipment-blank sample collected on June 2. Of the seven environmental samples collected that day and analyzed in the same batch of samples at the NWQL, two samples had acetaminophen concentrations that were less than the concentration in the equipment-blank sample, and a third environmental sample had a concentration of 0.023 $\mu\text{g/L}$, slightly more than twice the concentration in the equipment-blank sample; the concentration of *d*-limonene in the environmental sample was approximately three times the concentration in the equipment-blank sample. For these reasons, the concentrations of phenol, acetaminophen, and *d*-limonene in environmental samples are dubious, and the samples should be considered contaminated with respect to these compounds.

4 Organic Wastewater Contaminants, Pharmaceuticals, and Personal Care Products in Water Supplies, Cape Cod, MA

Of the compounds detected, 43 were in samples collected from monitoring wells at or near the wastewater-treatment plant (92B, C2, B1, B2) or the onsite test area. The compounds include petrochemicals frequently associated with gasoline (naphthalene and related compounds), flame retardants (bisphenol A, tri(dichloroisopropyl) phosphate, tri(2-butoxyethyl) phosphate, and tri(2-chloroethyl) phosphate), and detergent metabolites (octylphenols and nonylphenols) (table 1).

Thirteen compounds were detected in samples from drinking-water supplies, and these compounds were detected less frequently than those detected in samples from the monitoring wells or from the onsite test area. Fewer OWCs and PPCPs were detected in the public-water supplies than in the private or semipublic water supplies. Three analytes were detected in samples from the public water supplies: tetrachloroethylene (a solvent), phenol (a disinfectant; as discussed, phenol detections may be due to sample contamination, not occurrence in the water supply), and sulfamethoxazole (an antibiotic); no contaminants were detected in the third public-water supply. Unlike the public-supply wells, samples from one private well (private well 1, tables 1 and 2) and from the semipublic water-supply well contained detectable concentrations of plasticizers (ethyl and phenyl phosphates) and flame retardant (methyl and butyl phosphates) compounds. None of the contaminant concentrations in the drinking-water supplies exceeded the MRL.

In water-supply wells, the highest nitrate concentration was 8.8 mg/L in a sample from a private well, and the lowest concentration was 0.2 mg/L in a sample from a public water-supply well (table 1). The highest nitrate concentration (28 mg/L) was found in the sample from the recirculating sand filter holding tank; a sample from one of the wastewater-discharge monitoring wells (C2) had a nitrate concentration less than the MRL of 0.1 mg/L.

Summary

In cooperation with the Barnstable County Department of Health and Environment, the U.S. Geological Survey collected samples from wastewater sources and drinking-water supplies on Cape Cod to determine whether organic wastewater contaminants, pharmaceuticals, and personal care products were in public, semipublic, and private water supplies. Many of the target analytes are suspected of being potentially harmful to humans and wildlife. Forty-three of the compounds were detected in the wastewater sources and 13 in the water supplies. In uncontaminated samples from the wastewater sources, concentrations of detected organic wastewater contaminants ranged from 0.0190 to 3.4 µg/L, and concentrations of detected pharmaceutical and personal care compounds ranged from 0.0036 to 6.4 µg/L; in samples from the water supplies, concentrations of detected organic wastewater contaminants ranged from 0.0120 to 0.480 µg/L, and concentrations of pharmaceutical and personal care compounds ranged from 0.0037 to 0.0576 µg/L. Nitrate concentrations in all samples ranged from less than 0.1 to 28 mg/L. Three of the compounds were detected in equipment-blank samples. The geographic distribution of the sampling sites is not representative of Cape Cod; therefore, sampling results are not indicative of conditions for all of Cape Cod.

Acknowledgments

George Heufelder, Director, Barnstable County Department of Health and Environment, enthusiastically supported this project by locating public-water suppliers and private individuals who gave permission to collect samples. Kimberly W. Campo, Hydrologic Technician, U.S. Geological Survey, managed the collection, field processing, and shipping of the samples. U.S. Geological Survey colleague reviewers, Leslie DeSimone of the Massachusetts-Rhode Island Water Science Center and Patrick Phillips of the New York Water Science Center, made valuable comments that substantially improved this report's technical presentation. Steven Zaugg and Jeffrey Cahill, chemists at the U.S. Geological Survey National Water Quality Laboratory, provided valuable explanations about their quality control procedures.

References Cited

- Aitken, R.J., Kopman, P., and Lewis, S.E.M., 2004, Seeds of concern: *Nature*, v. 432, p. 48-52.
- Barnes, K.K., Christenson, S.C., Kolpin, D.W., Focazio, M.J., Furlong, E.T., Zaugg, S.D., Meyer, M.T., and Barber, L.B., 2004, Pharmaceuticals and other organic waste water contaminants within a leachate plume downgradient of a municipal landfill: *Ground Water Monitoring and Remediation*, v. 24, no. 2, p. 119-126.
- Barnes, K.K., Kolpin, D.W., Furlong, E.T., Zaugg, S.D., Meyer, M.T., Barber, L.B., and Focazio, M.J., 2005, Studies examine contaminants—Pharmaceuticals, hormones and other organic wastewater contaminants in ground water resources: *National Driller Magazine*, v. 26, no. 3, p. 38-39.
- Cahill, J.D., Furlong, E.T., Burkhardt, M.R., Kolpin, D.W., and Anderson, L.G., 2004, Determination of pharmaceutical compounds in surface- and ground-water samples by solid-phase extraction and high-performance liquid chromatography electro-spray ionization mass spectrometry: *Journal of Chromatography A*, v. 1041, p. 171-180.
- Cordy, G.E., Duran, N.L., Bouwer, H., Rice, R.C., Furlong, E.T., Zaugg, S.D., Meyer, M.T., Barber, L.B., and Kolpin, D.W., 2004, Do pharmaceutical, pathogens, and other organic waste water compounds persist when waste water is used for recharge?: *Ground Water Monitoring and Remediation*, v. 24, no. 2, p. 58-69.
- Daughton, C.G., 2001, Research needs and gaps for assessing the ultimate importance of PPCPs as environmental pollutants, accessed November 2, 2004, at <http://www.epa.gov/nerlesd1/chemistry/pharma/needs.htm>
- Daughton, C.G., 2004, Ground water recharge and chemical contaminants—challenges in communicating the connections and collision of two disparate worlds: *Ground Water Monitoring and Remediation*, v. 24 no. 2, p. 127-138.
- Daughton, C.G., and Ternes, T.A., 1999, Pharmaceuticals and personal care products in the environment—agents of subtle change?: *Environmental Health Perspectives*, December 1999, v. 107, Supplement 6, p. 907-938.
- Guang-Guo, Y., Kookana, R.S., and Dillon, P., 2004, Attenuation of two estrogen compounds in aquifer materials supplemented with sewage effluent: *Ground Water Monitoring and Remediation*, v. 24, no. 2, p. 102-107.
- Heberer, T., Mechlinski, A., Fanck, B., Knappe, A., Massmann, G., Pekdeger, A., and Fritz, B., 2004, Field studies on the fate and transport of pharmaceutical residues in bank filtration: *Ground Water Monitoring and Remediation*, v. 24, no. 2, p. 70-77.
- Jobling, S., Nolan, C.R., Brighty, G., and Sumpter, J.P., 1998, Widespread sexual disruption in wild fish: *Environmental Science and Technology*, v. 32, no. 17, p. 2498-2506.
- Kolpin, D.A., Furlong, E.T., Meyer, M.T., Thurman, E.M., Zaugg, S.D., Barber, L.B., and Buxton H.T., 2002, Pharmaceuticals, hormones, and other wastewater organic contaminants in U.S. streams 1999–2000—a National reconnaissance, *Environmental Science and Technology*, v. 36, no. 6, p. 1202-1211.
- Mansell, J., and Drewes, J.E., 2004, Fate of steroidal hormones during soil-aquifer treatment: *Ground Water Monitoring and Remediation*, v. 24, no. 2, p. 94-101.
- National Research Council, 1999, Identifying future drinking water contaminants: Washington, D.C., National Academy Press, 260 p.

6 Organic Wastewater Contaminants, Pharmaceuticals, and Personal Care Products in Water Supplies, Cape Cod, MA

- National Research Council, 2001, *Classifying drinking water contaminants for regulatory consideration*: Washington, D.C., National Academy Press, 239 p.
- Persky, J.H., 1986, *The relation of ground-water quality to housing density, Cape Cod, Massachusetts*: U.S. Geological Survey Water-Resources Investigations Report 86-4093, 28 p.
- Pickering, A.D., and Sumpter, J.P., 2003, *Comprehending endocrine disrupters in aquatic environments*: *Environmental Science and Technology A-Pages*, v. 37, no. 17, p. 331A-336A.
- Pirkey, K.D., and Glodt, S.R., 1998, *Quality control at the U.S. Geological Survey National Water Quality Laboratory*: U.S. Geological Survey Fact Sheet FS-026-98, 4 p.
- Snyder, S.A., Leising, J., Westerhoff, P., Yeomin, Y., Mash H., and Vanderford, B., 2004, *Biological and physical attenuation of endocrine disruptors and pharmaceuticals—implications for water reuse*: *Ground Water Monitoring and Remediation*, v. 24, no. 2, p. 108-18.
- Stackelberg, P.E., Furlong, E.T., Meyer, M.T., Zaugg, S.D., Henderson, A.K., and Reissman, D.B., 2004, *Persistence of pharmaceutical compounds and other organic wastewater contaminants in a conventional drinking-water-treatment plant*: *Science of the Total Environment*, v. 329, p. 99-113.
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 1996, *Report to congress, the science to achieve results (STAR) program*: Office of Research and Development, EPA/600/R-96/064, 176 p.
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 1998, *Research plan for endocrine disruptors*: Office of Research and Development, EPA/600/R-98/087, 55 p.
- Wilde, F.D., Radtke, D.B., Gibs, Jacob, and Iwatsubo, R.T., 2002, *Processing of water samples*, in *National field manual for the collection of water-quality data*: U.S. Geological Survey *Techniques of Water-Resources Investigations*, Book 9, Chap. A5, 9 p., accessed September 10, 2004, at http://water.usgs.gov/owq/FieldManual/chapter5/5.6.1.F_v-1.1_4-03.pdf.
- Zaugg, S.D., Smith, S.G., Schroeder, M.P., Barber, L.B., and Burkhardt, M.R., 2001, *Methods of analysis by the U.S. Geological Survey National Water Quality Laboratory—Determination of wastewater compounds by polystyrene-divinylbenzene solid-phase extraction and capillary-column gas chromatography/mass spectrometry*: U.S. Geological Survey *Water-Resources Investigations Report* 01-4186, 37 p.
- Zuehlke, S., Duennbier, U., Heberer, T., and Fritz, B., 2004, *Analysis of endocrine disrupting steroids—investigation of their release into the environment and their behavior during bank filtration*: *Ground Water Monitoring and Remediation*, v. 24, no. 2, p.78-85.

Tables 1 and 2

Table 1. Nitrate and organic wastewater-contaminant concentrations in samples collected on Cape Cod, Massachusetts, June 1–2, 2004.

[Possible use or source: Listings are not exhaustive. All concentrations in micrograms per liter except nitrate, which is in milligrams per liter. Shading indicates analytes that were detected in this study. E, estimated value; MRL, minimum reporting level; NS, not sampled; SED, suspected endocrine disruptor; <, actual value is less than value shown; --, not applicable]

Analyte	Possible use or source	SED	MRL	Quality-control samples		Wastewater sources						
				Blank water	Blank water	Monitoring wells			Recirculating sand filter	Septic tank test system		
Date sampled	--	--	--	6-01-04	6-02-04	6-01-04	6-01-04	6-01-04	6-01-04	6-01-04	6-02-04	6-02-04
Time sampled	--	--	--	1344	1114	1130	1230	1345	1400	1545	1600	1600
Nitrate	wastewater	--	--	NS	NS	3	<0.1	4.9	1.6	28	9.8	9.8
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	moth repellent, fumigant, deodorant	Yes	0.5	<0.5	0.5	E.200	E.120	E.0250	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5
1-Methylnaphthalene	gasoline, diesel fuel, crude oil	No	.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	E.0280	E.0330	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5
2,6-Dimethylnaphthalene	diesel fuel, kerosene	No	.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5
2-Methylnaphthalene	gasoline, diesel fuel, crude oil	No	.5	<.5	<.5	E.0290	E.0430	E.0550	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5
3-beta-Coprostanol	carnivore fecal indicator	No	2	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	E.810	<2.0	<2.0	2	E.720	E.720
3-Methyl-1(H)-indole (Skatole)	fragrance, stench in feces or coal tar	No	1	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0
3-tert-Butyl-4-hydroxyanisole (BHA)	antioxidant, preservative	Yes	5	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0
4-Cumylphenol	nonionic detergent metabolite	Yes	1	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0
4-n-Octylphenol	nonionic detergent metabolite	Yes	1	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0
4-tert-Octylphenol	nonionic detergent metabolite	Yes	1	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	E.190	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0
5-Methyl-1(H)-benzotriazole	antioxidant in antifreeze and deicers	No	2	<2.0	<2.0	E.690	E.680	E.690	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0
Acetophenone	fragrance, flavor	No	.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5
Acetylhexamethyltetrahydronaphthalene (AHTN)	musk fragrance	No	.5	<.5	<.5	E.220	E.160	<.5	<.5	1.5	<.5	<.5
Anthracene	wood preservative, tar, diesel, crude oil	No	.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5
Anthraquinone	dyes, seed treatment, bird repellent	No	.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5
Benzo[a]pyrene	combustion product, cancer research	Yes	.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5
Benzophenone	fixative for perfumes and soaps	Yes	.5	<.5	<.5	E.150	E.130	E.110	E.100	E.200	<.5	<.5
beta-Sitosterol	plant sterol	No	2	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	E1.10	<2.0	<2.0	E1.50	E.940	E.940
beta-Stigmastanol	plant sterol	No	2	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	E1.20	<2.0	<2.0	E1.40	E.940	E.940
Bisphenol A	flame retardant, antioxidant	Yes	1	<1.0	<1.0	1.2	<1.0	E.140	<1.0	<1.0	E.530	E.530
Bromacil	herbicide	No	.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5
Bromoform	ozonation biproduct, explosives	No	.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5
Caffeine	beverages, diuretic	No	.5	<.5	<.5	E.100	<.5	<.5	<.5	2.6	<.5	<.5
Camphor	flavor, fragrance, ointments	No	.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	E.260	<.5	<.5

Table 1. Nitrate and organic wastewater-contaminant concentrations in samples collected on Cape Cod, Massachusetts, June 1–2, 2004.—Continued

[Possible use or source: Listings are not exhaustive. All concentrations in micrograms per liter except nitrate, which is in milligrams per liter. Shading indicates analytes that were detected in this study. E, estimated value; MRL, minimum reporting level; NS, not sampled; SED, suspected endocrine disruptor; <, actual value is less than value shown; --, not applicable]

Analyte	Possible use or source	SED	MRL	Wastewater sources									
				Quality-control samples			Monitoring wells						
				Blank water	Blank water	92B	B1	B2	Recirculating sand filter	Septic tank test system			
Carbaryl	herbicide	Yes	1	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0
Carbazole	insecticide, dyes, explosives, lubricants	No	.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5
Chlorpyrifos	insecticide	Yes	.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5
Cholesterol	fecal indicator, plant sterol	No	2	<2.0	<2.0	E1.00	<2.0	<2.0	E3.40	E.900	<1.0	<1.0	
Cotinine	nicotine metabolite	No	1	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	E.440	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	
Diazinon	insecticide	Yes	.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	
Dichlorvos	insecticide	Yes	1	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	
Diethoxymylphenol (total)	nonionic detergent metabolite	Yes	5	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	E1.50	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	
Diethoxyethylphenol	nonionic detergent metabolite	Yes	1	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	
<i>d</i> -Limonene	antimicrobial, antiviral, aerosol fragrance	No	.5	<.5	E.110	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	
Fluoranthene	coal tar, asphalt	No	.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	
Hexahydroxamethylcyclopentabenzopyran (HHCB)	musk fragrance	No	.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	E.310	E.170	<.5	<.5	
Indole	pesticide ingredient, fragrance in coffee	No	.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	E.0730	<.5	<.5	<.5	
Isoborneol	fragrance	No	.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	
Isophorone	solvent for lacquer, plastic, oil, resin	No	.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	
Isopropylbenzene (cumene)	fuels, paint thinner	No	.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	
Isoquinoline	flavors and fragrances	No	.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	
Menthol	cigarettes, cough drops, mouthwash	No	.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	E.350	<.5	<.5	<.5	
Metaxyl	general-use pesticide	No	.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	
Methyl salicylate	liniment, food, beverage	No	.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	
Metolachlor	herbicide	No	.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	
Monoethoxyethylphenol	nonionic detergent metabolite	Yes	1	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	
<i>N,N</i> -diethyl- <i>meta</i> -toluamide (DEET)	mosquito repellent	No	.5	<.5	<.5	E.110	E.140	E.220	E.150	.63	E.110	<.5	
Naphthalene	fumigant, moth repellent, gasoline	No	.5	<.5	<.5	E.0330	E.0300	E.0580	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	
Para-Nonylphenol (total)	nonionic detergent metabolite	Yes	5	<5.0	<5.0	E.2.70	E1.80	<5.0	E1.10	E2.40	<5.0	<5.0	

