

EXHIBIT E

MTBE: Regulations and Drinking Water Monitoring Results

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MTBE Drinking Water Standards

The gasoline additive methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE) is a regulated drinking water contaminant in California. MTBE has:

- a primary MCL of 13 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$), established in 2000, that addresses health concerns. Its 1999 public health goal is 13 $\mu\text{g/L}$, corresponding to the de minimis cancer risk derived from animal studies.
- a secondary MCL of 5 $\mu\text{g/L}$, established in 1999. The secondary MCL addresses taste and odor concerns.
- a detection limit for purposes of reporting (DLR) of 3 $\mu\text{g/L}$. The DLR is the level at which CDPH is confident about the quantity being reported. Results at or above the DLR are required to be reported to CDPH; some laboratories may report results at lower concentrations.

Monitoring Results

After detections of MTBE in some drinking water sources in the early and mid-1990s, CDHS (the California Department of Health Services, now CDPH) adopted a 1997 regulation that included MTBE as an unregulated chemical for which monitoring was required to be done by certain public water systems. Subsequently, required monitoring has been associated with compliance with MTBE's MCLs.

As of November 1, 2006, the CDHS database includes MTBE analytical results reported for 14,351 sources, where "sources" may include both raw and treated drinking water wells and surface water sources, distribution systems, blending reservoirs, and other sampled entities. Active, standby, inactive, and abandoned or destroyed sources are included.

Nearly all of the results are non-detects. However, 89 sources have reported MTBE detections greater than the DLR. The sources are in 32 counties, as shown in Table 1, which also shows 32 sources with a peak detection greater than MTBE's primary MCL, and 28 sources with a peak level greater than the secondary MCL but lower than the primary MCL.

The highest values reported were 610 $\mu\text{g/L}$ in Los Angeles County in 1996; 500 $\mu\text{g/L}$ in San Francisco in 1990; 400 $\mu\text{g/L}$ in Monterey County in 2004; 234 $\mu\text{g/L}$ in Yuba County in 1999; and 112 $\mu\text{g/L}$ in San Diego County in 2004.

County	>13 $\mu\text{g/L}$	5.5-13 $\mu\text{g/L}$	3-5 $\mu\text{g/L}$	Total No. Sources	Peak Finding ($\mu\text{g/L}$)
Los Angeles	6	8	3	17	610
San Diego	5	3	3	11	112
Kern	5	2	1	8	49.2
Monterey	3	1	.	4	400
San Francisco	2	1	.	3	500

Riverside	2	.	.	2	24
Sacramento	2	.	.	2	28
San Mateo	1	2	1	4	35
Madera	1	1	.	2	33
El Dorado	1	.	4	5	68
Orange	1	.	2	3	40.9
Yuba	1	.	1	2	234
San Benito	1	.	.	1	25
Siskiyou	1	.	.	1	17
Lake	.	1	1	2	13
San Luis Obispo	.	1	1	2	13
Tulare	.	1	1	2	13
Tuolumne	.	1	1	2	11
Merced	.	1	1	2	6.4
Alameda	.	1	1	2	5.5
San Bernardino	.	1	.	1	11
Fresno	.	1	.	1	9.2
Mono	.	1	.	1	9
Shasta	.	1	.	1	6.9
Calaveras	.	.	1	1	5.3
Mendocino	.	.	1	1	4.9
Lassen	.	.	1	1	4.3
Ventura	.	.	1	1	4
Santa Barbara	.	.	1	1	3.6
Solano	.	.	1	1	3.5
Butte	.	.	1	1	3.2
Sonoma	.	.	1	1	3
TOTAL	32	28	29	89	--

¹Numbers of sources should be considered draft, since they may change with subsequent updates. Data are from sources with two or more reported MTBE detections at any concentration.

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