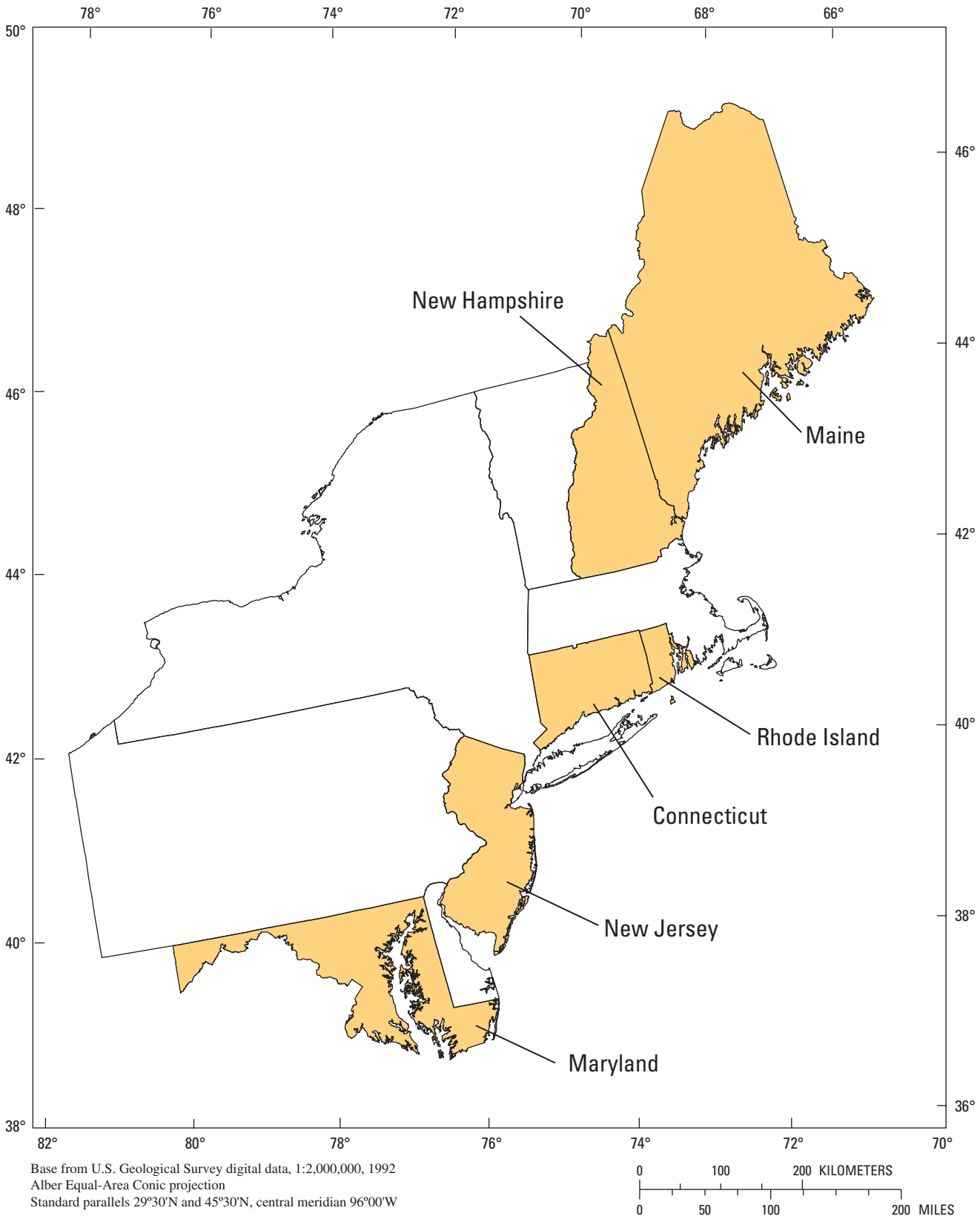


Figure 1. Northeast United States and location of six States that were the focus of this study.

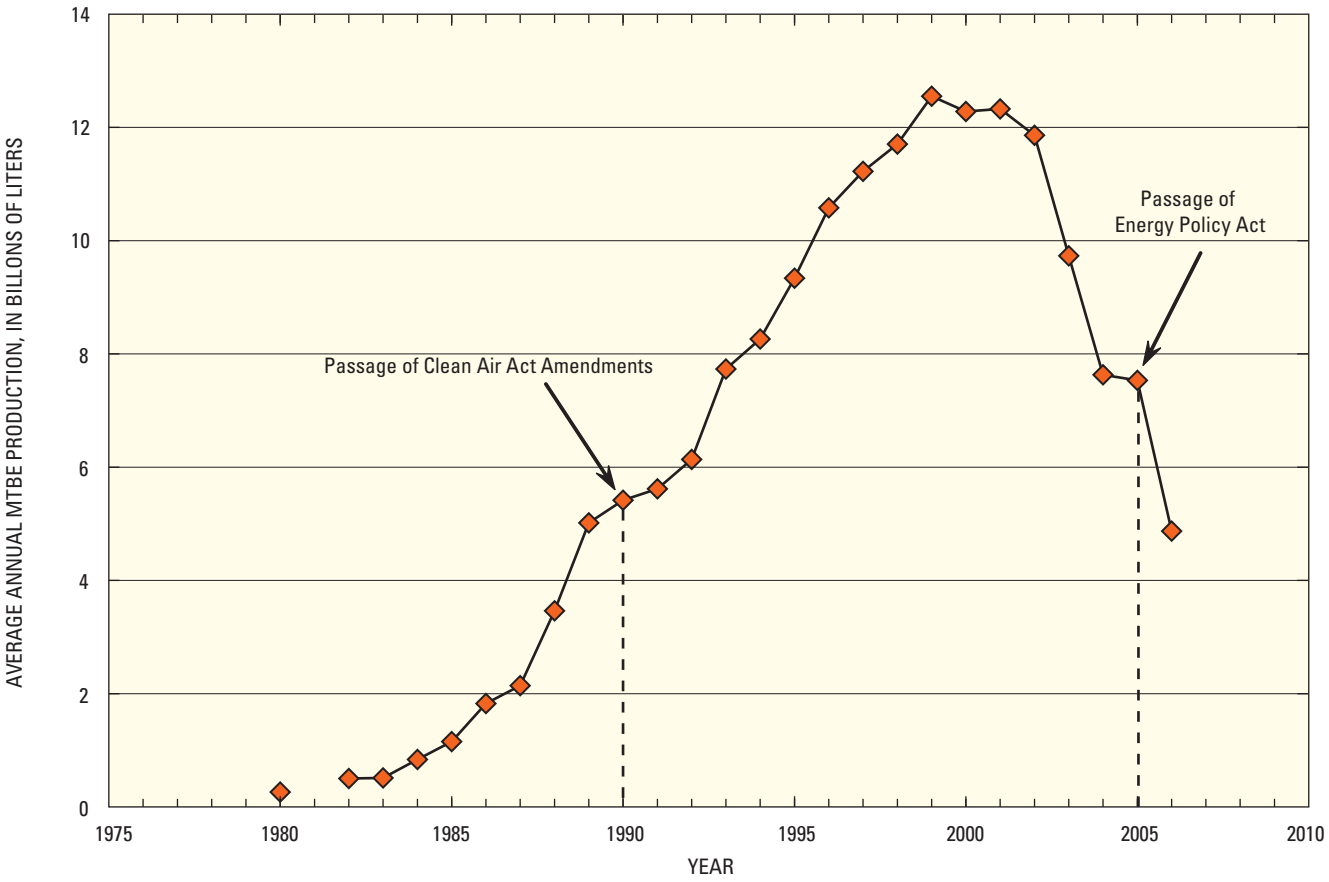


Figure 2. Production of methyl *tert*-butyl ether (MTBE) in the United States, 1980–2006 (Chemical Manufacturers Association, 1997; American Chemical Society, 1993, 1995; U.S. Department of Energy, 1998, 2007).

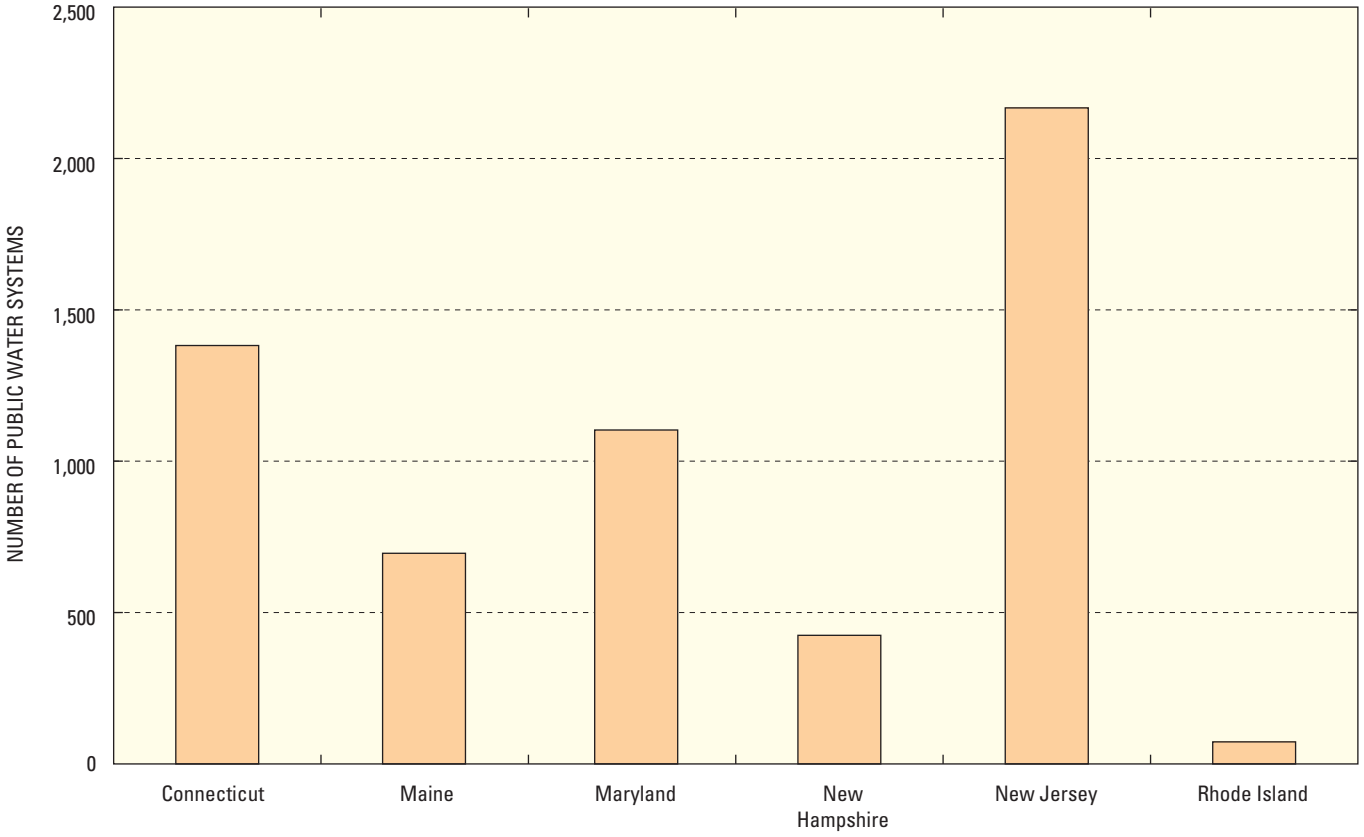


Figure 3. Number of public water systems in each of six Northeast States with data on methyl *tert*-butyl ether in drinking water during 1993–2006.

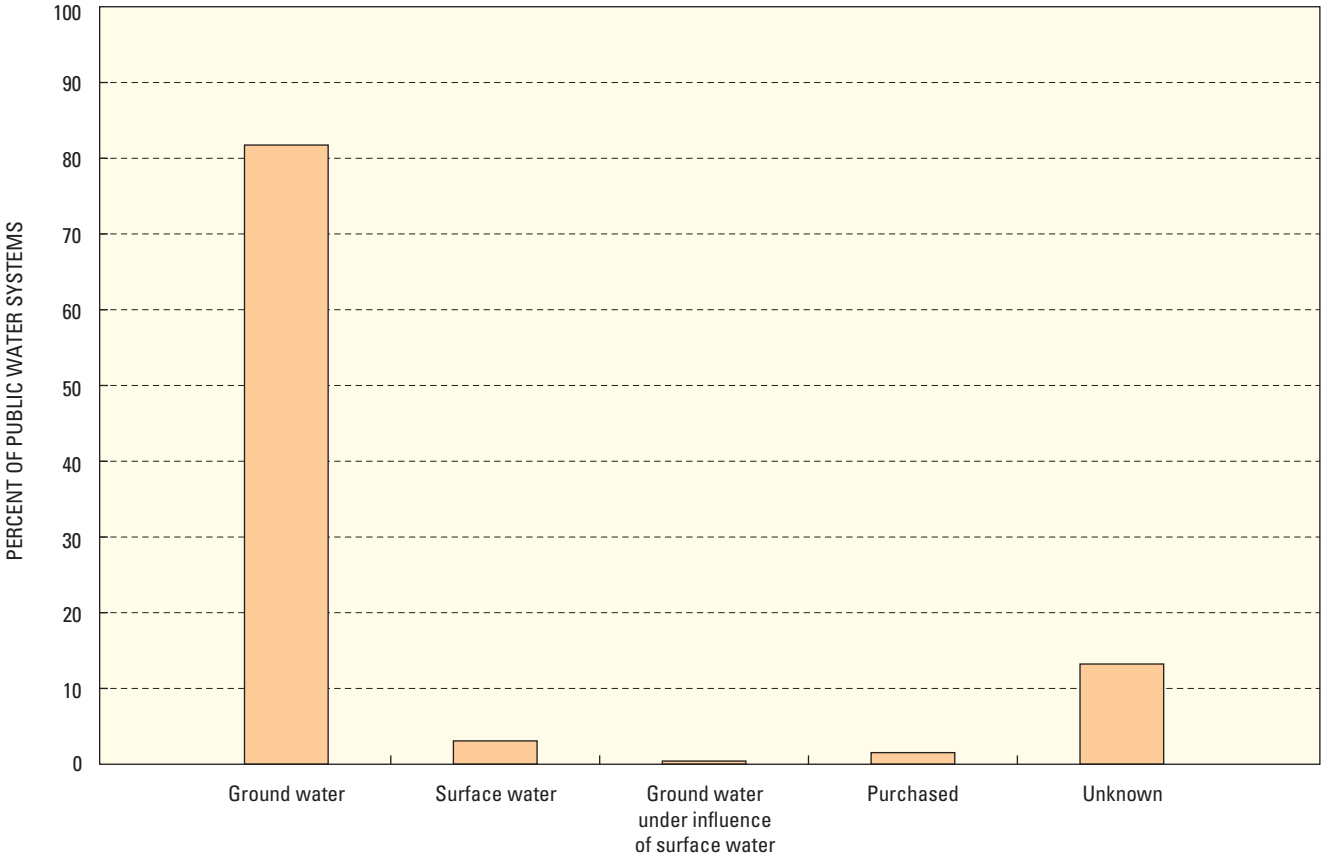


Figure 4. Source of water for all public water systems having data on methyl *tert*-butyl ether in drinking water in six Northeast States as a percent of all systems, 1993–2006.

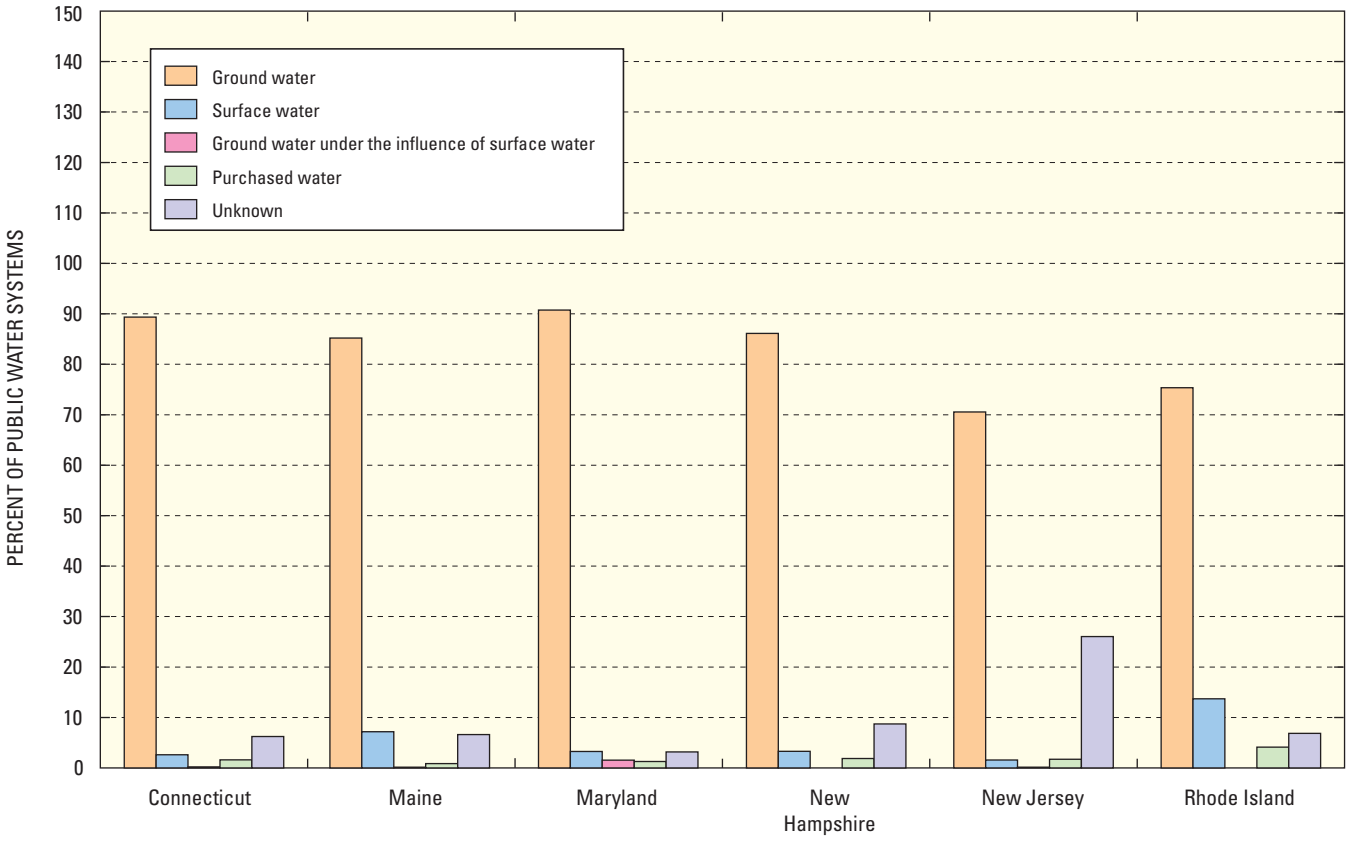


Figure 5. Percent of public water systems in each of six Northeast States having data on methyl *tert*-butyl ether in drinking water by source of water to the system, 1993–2006.

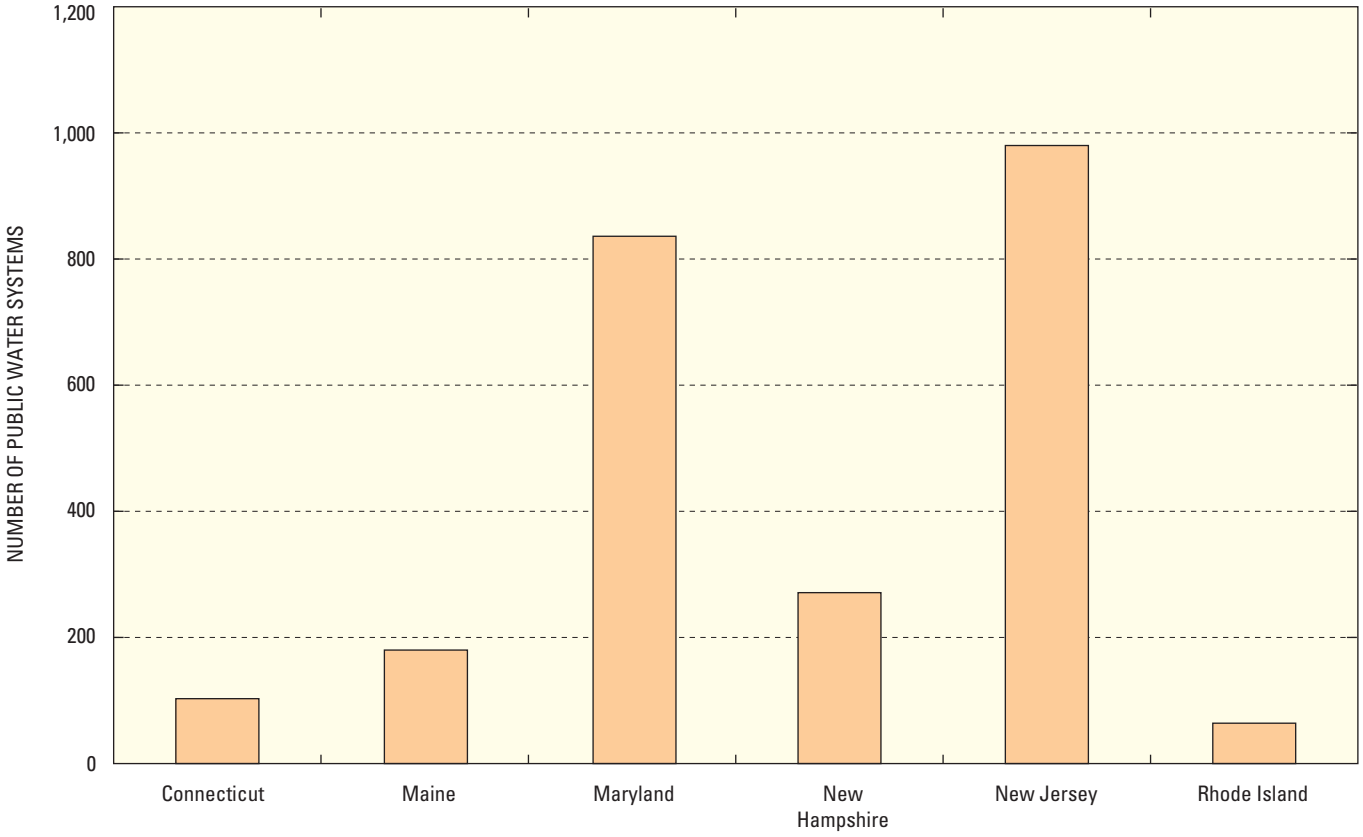


Figure 6. Number of public water systems in each of six Northeast States with data on methyl *tert*-butyl ether in drinking water for two 7-year time periods (1993–99 and 2000–2006).

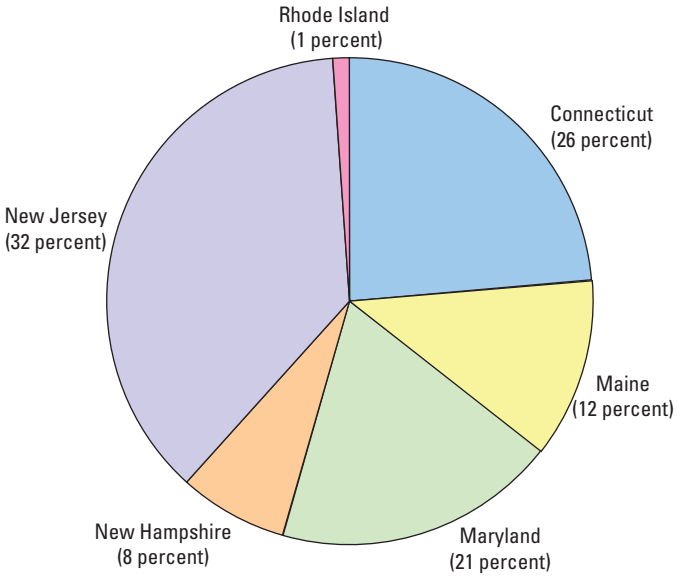


Figure 7. Proportion of all data on methyl *tert*-butyl ether in drinking water from public water systems served exclusively by ground water that were contributed by each of six Northeast States, 1993–2006.

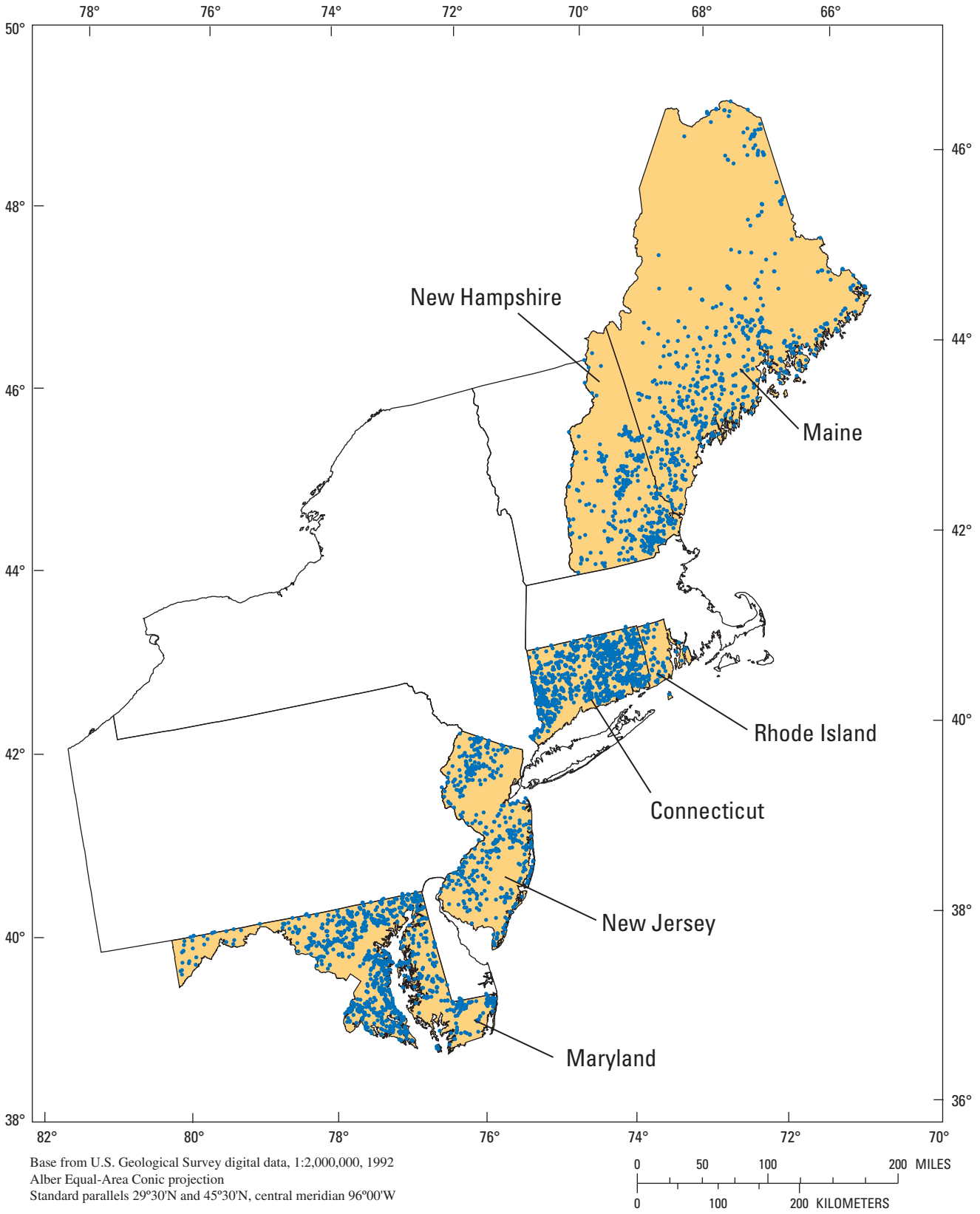


Figure 8. Locations of public water systems served exclusively by ground water and with data on methyl *tert*-butyl ether in drinking water in six Northeast States, 1993–2006.

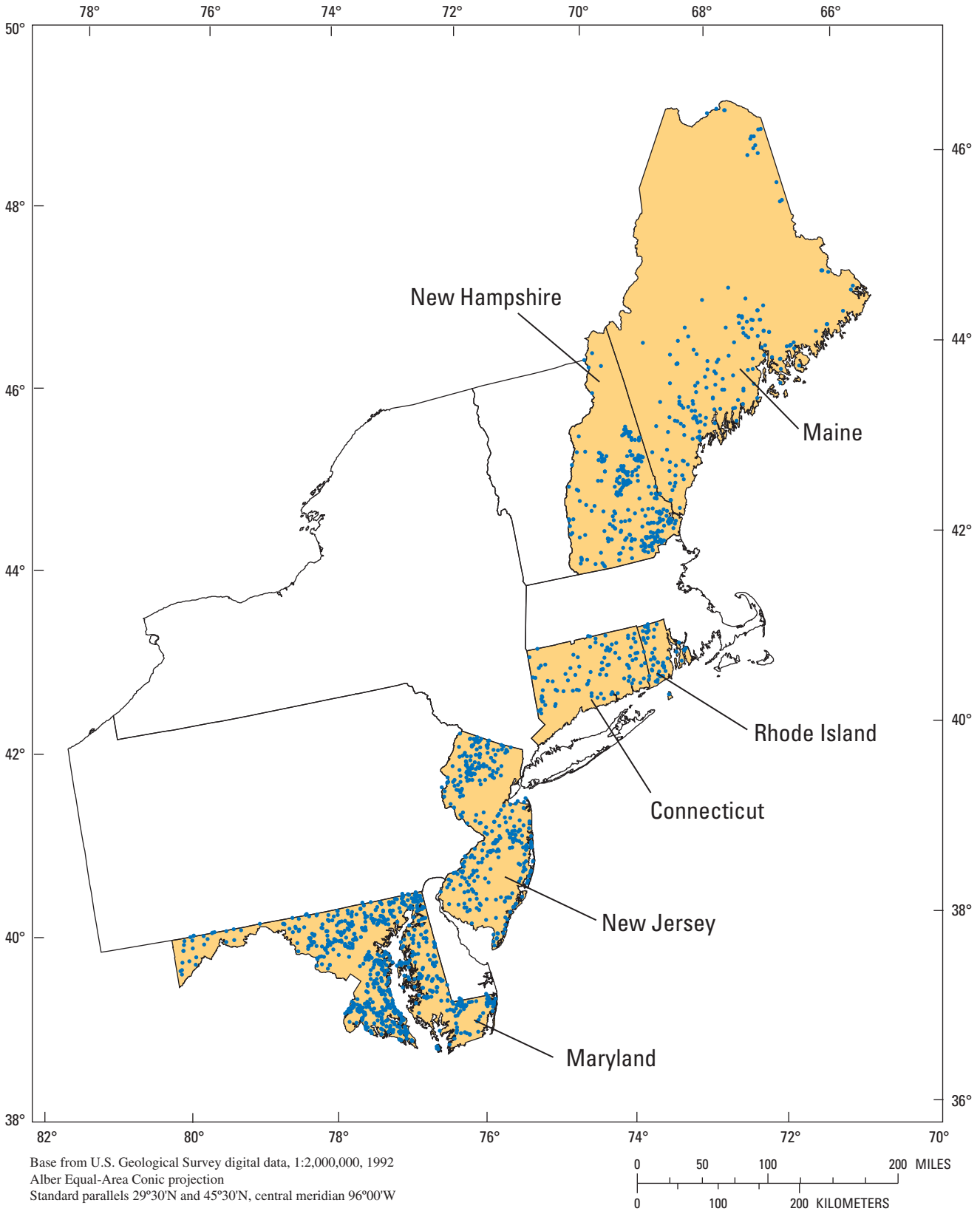


Figure 9. Locations of public water systems served exclusively by ground water and with data on methyl *tert*-butyl ether in drinking water for two 7-year time periods (1993–99 and 2000–2006) in six Northeast States.

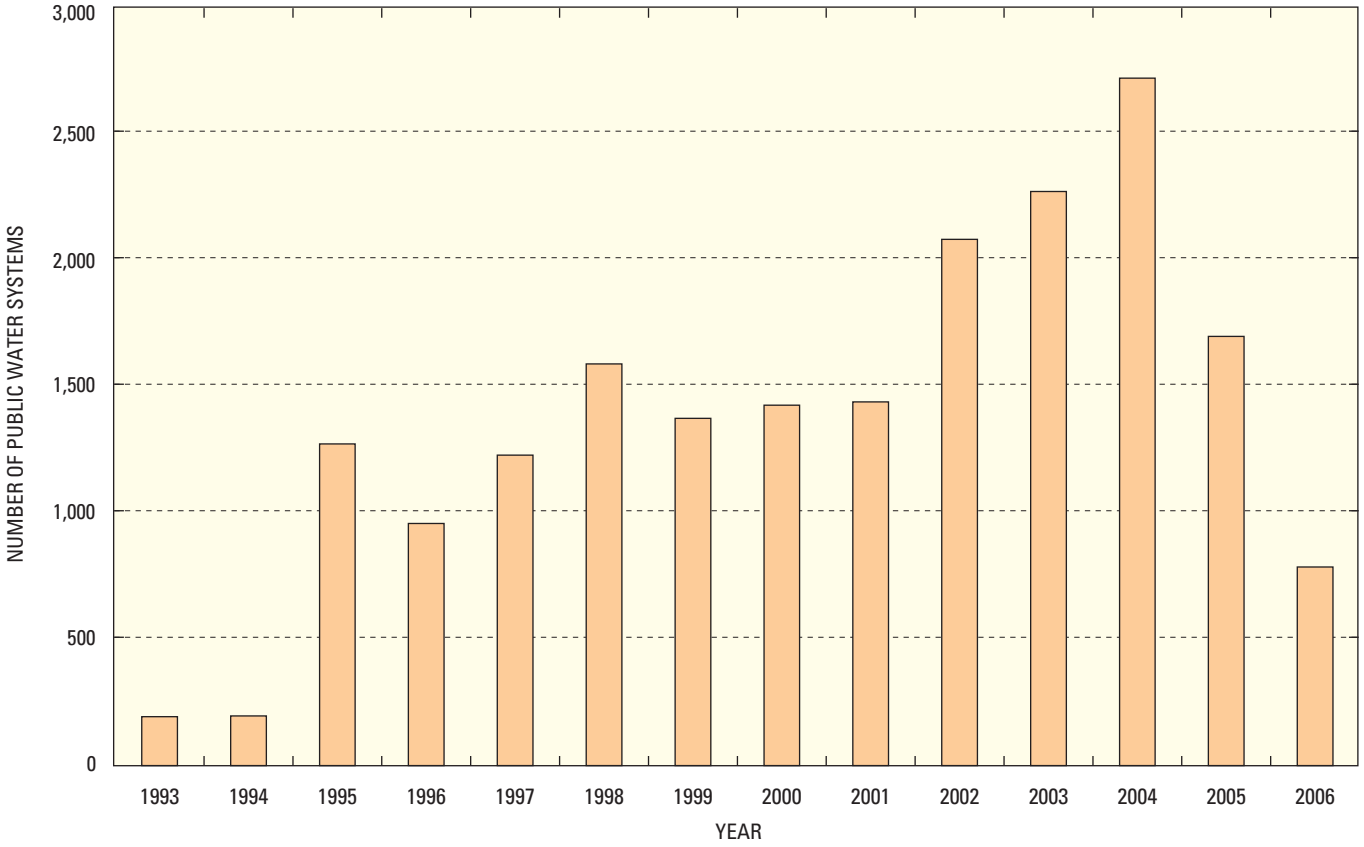


Figure 10. Number of public water systems served exclusively by ground water and having data on methyl *tert*-butyl ether in drinking water for all six Northeast States combined, 1993–2006.

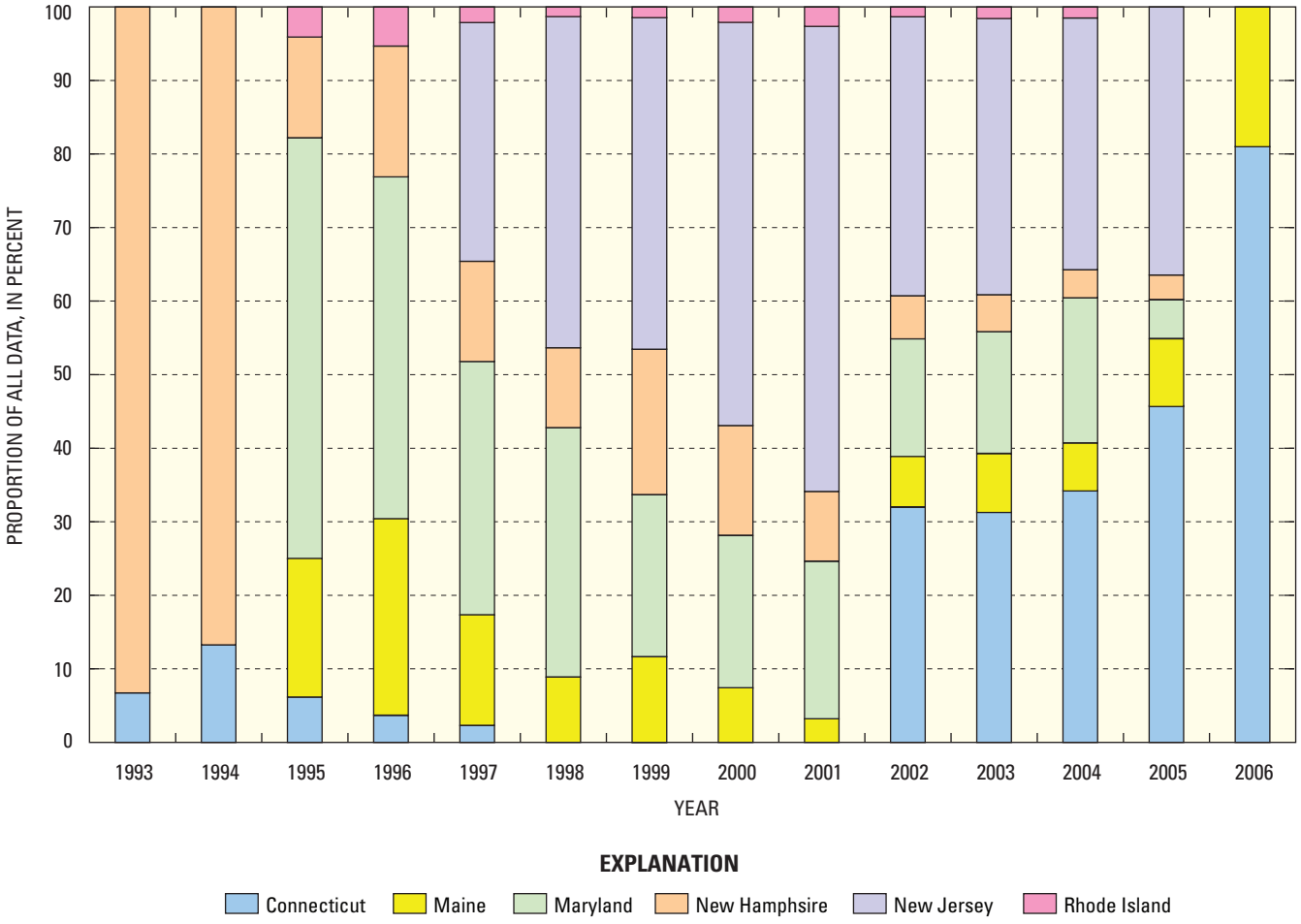


Figure 11. Proportion of all data on methyl *tert*-butyl ether in drinking water from each of six Northeast States for each year of the sampling period, 1993–2006.

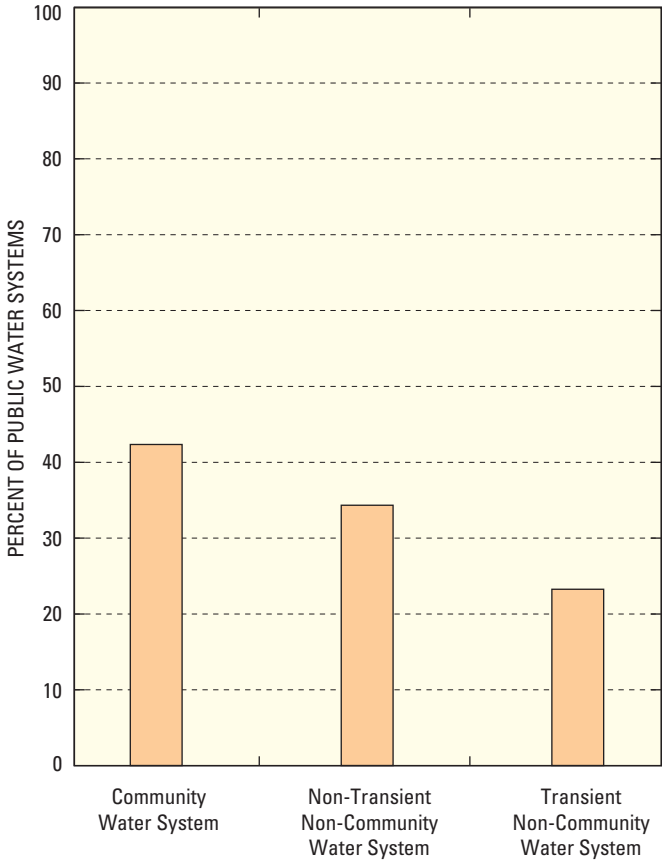


Figure 12. Type of public water system for all systems served exclusively by ground water and having data on methyl *tert*-butyl ether in drinking water for all six Northeast States combined, as a percentage of all systems, 1993–2006.

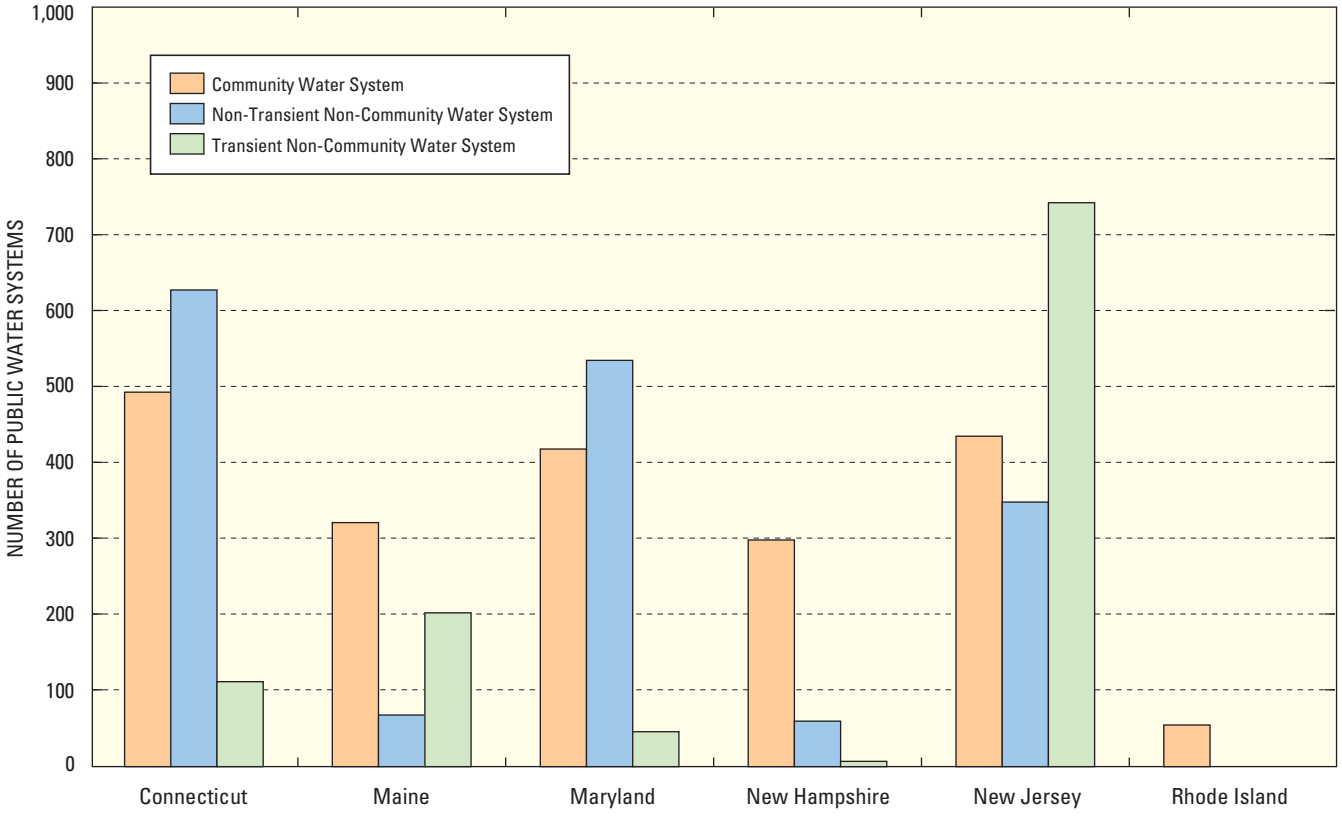


Figure 13. Number of public water systems served by ground water and having data on methyl *tert*-butyl ether in drinking water by type of system for each of six Northeast States, 1993–2006.

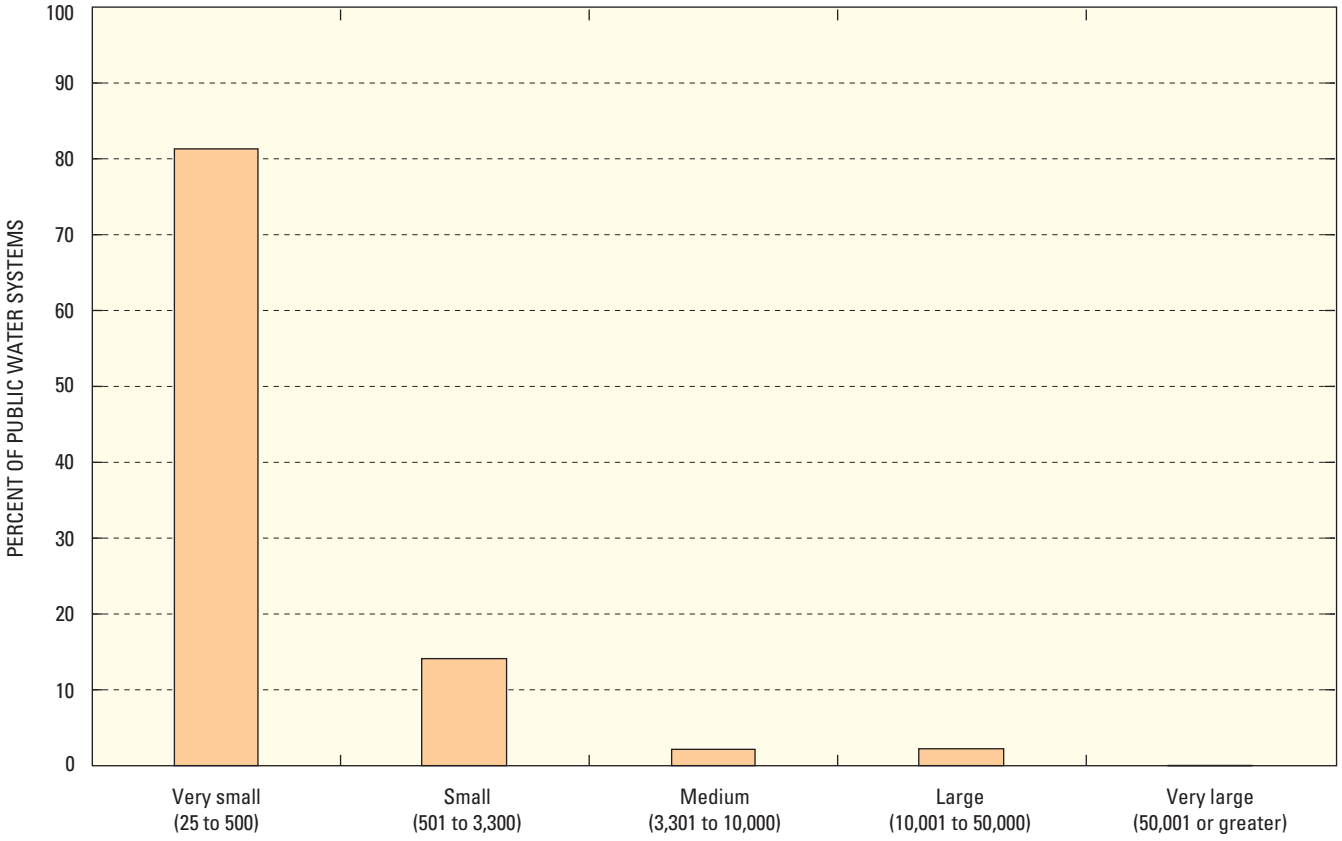


Figure 14. Population-served size category for public water system served exclusively by ground water and having data on methyl *tert*-butyl ether in drinking water for all Northeast States combined, as a percent of all systems, 1993–2006.

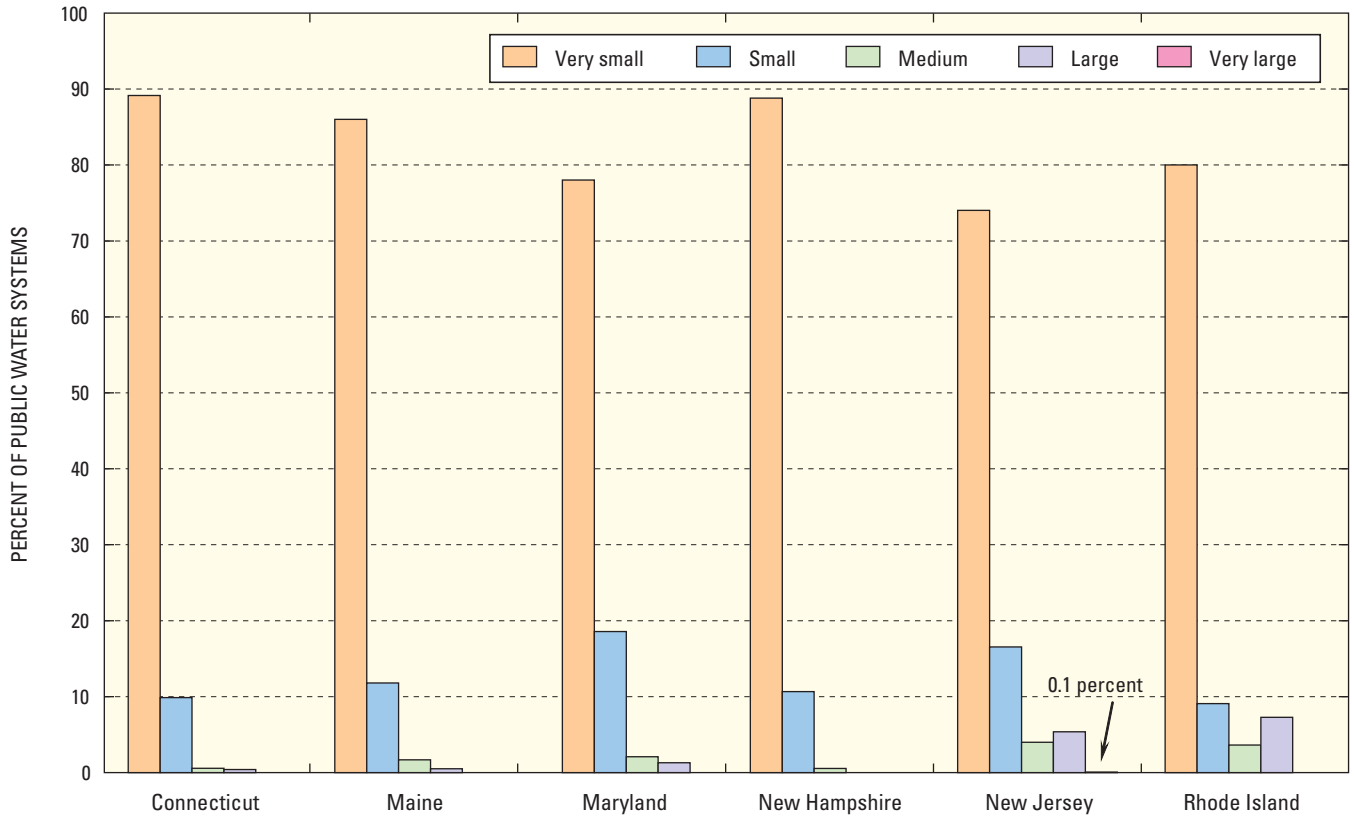


Figure 15. Percent of public water systems served exclusively by ground water and having data on methyl *tert*-butyl ether in drinking water for each of six Northeast States, by population-served size category, 1993–2006.

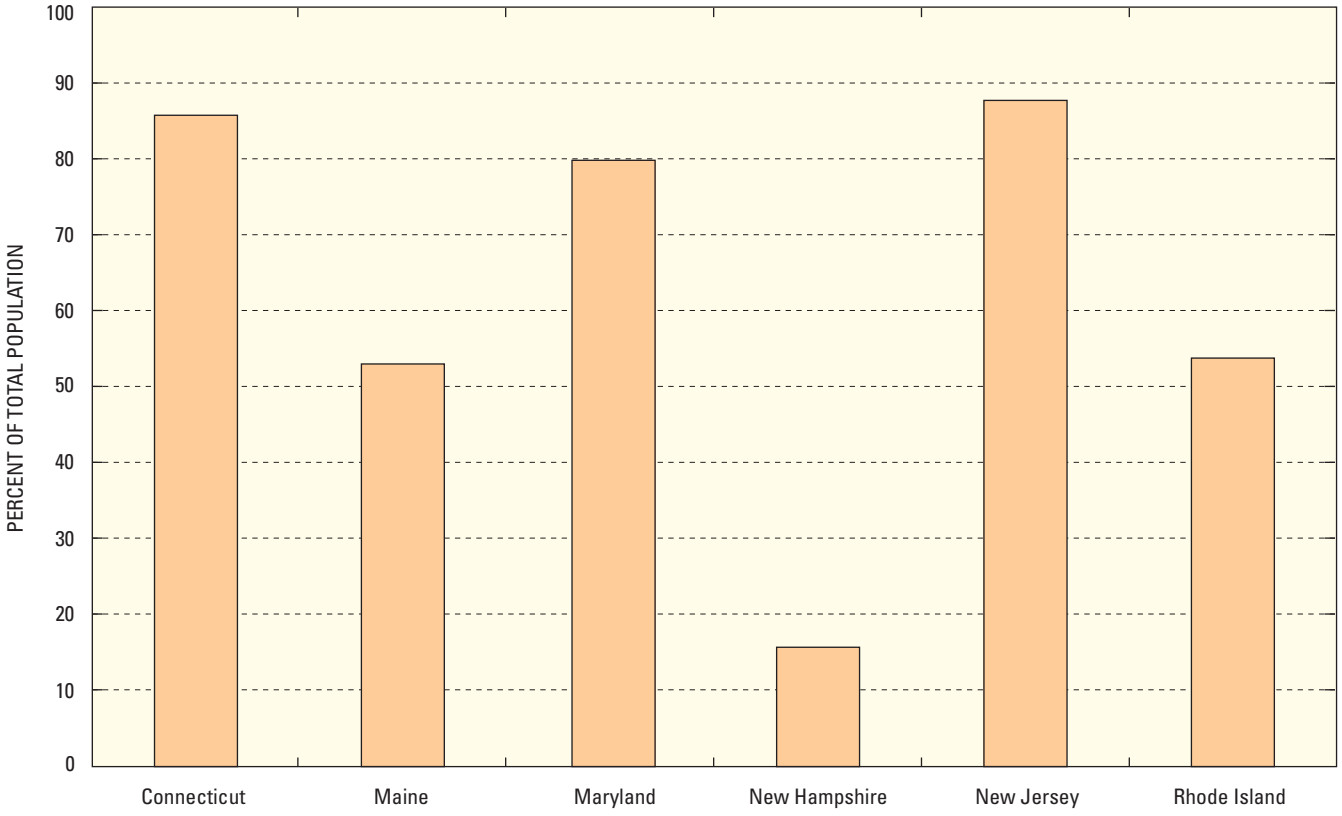


Figure 16. Percent of total population served by ground water from public supply systems that had one or more samples analyzed for methyl *tert*-butyl ether in drinking water for each of six Northeast States, 1993–2006.

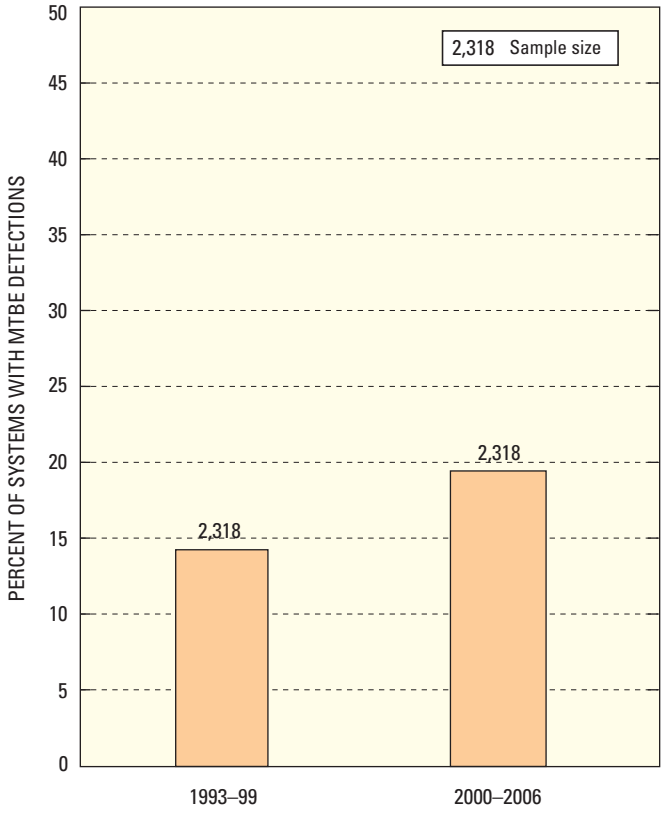


Figure 17. Detection frequencies of methyl *tert*-butyl ether (MTBE) in drinking water from public water systems served exclusively by ground water for two 7-year time periods (1993–99 and 2000–2006) in six Northeast States.

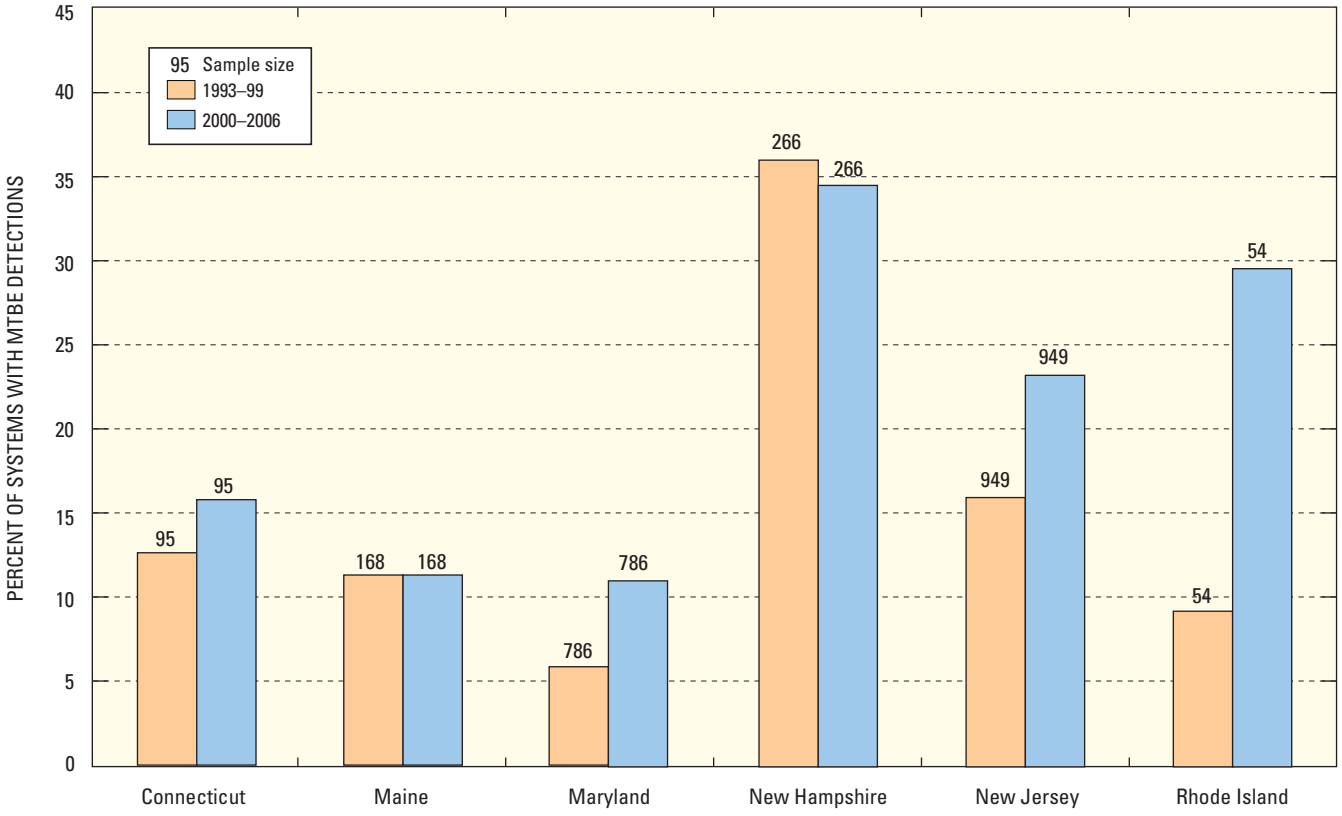


Figure 18. Detection frequencies of methyl *tert*-butyl ether (MTBE) in drinking water from public water systems served exclusively by ground water for two 7-year time periods (1993–99 and 2000–2006) and for each of six Northeast States.

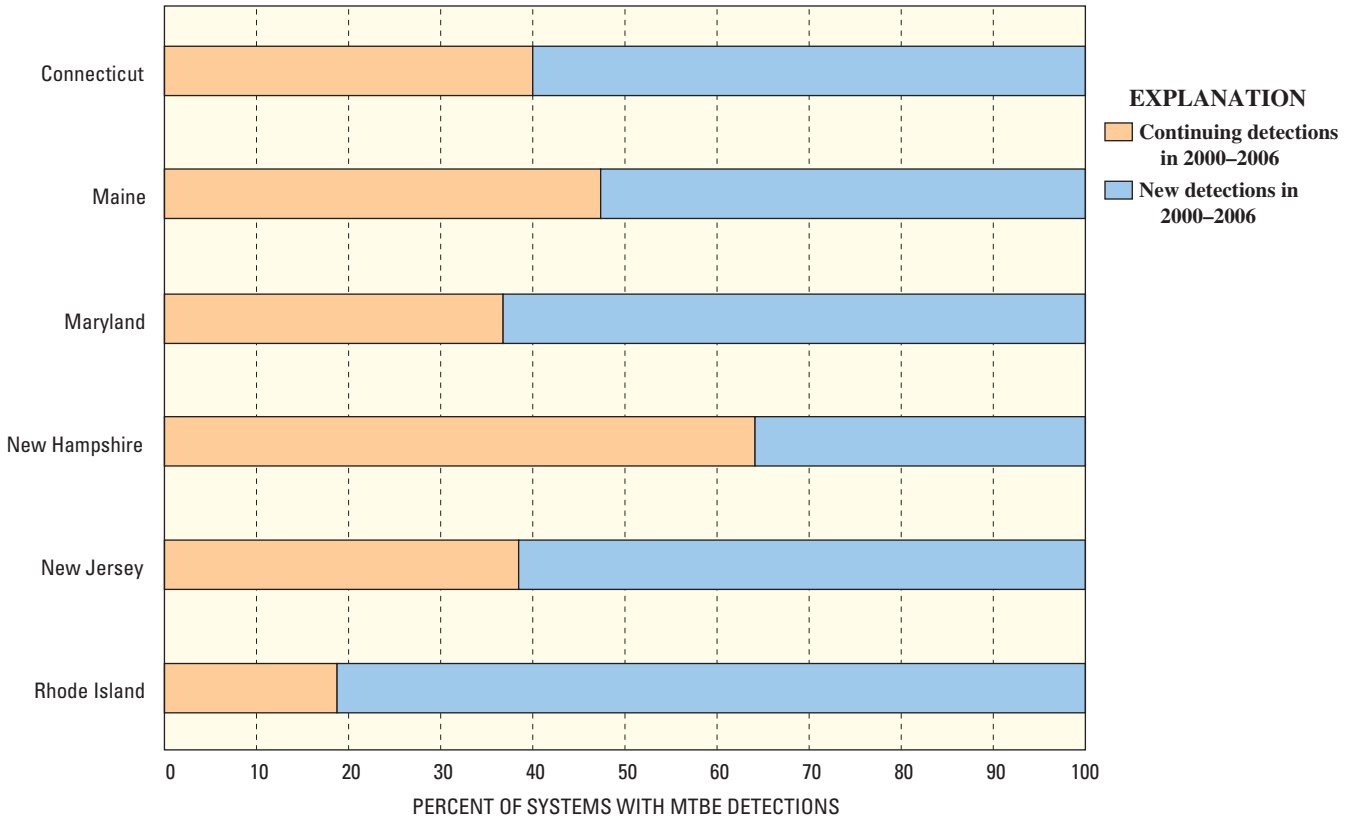


Figure 19. Percent of public water systems served exclusively by ground water with one or more detections of methyl *tert*-butyl ether (MTBE) in the second 7-year time period (2000–2006) that also had one or more detections of MTBE in the first 7-year time period (1993–99; continuing detections) and percent of public water systems with one or more detections of MTBE only in the second 7-year time period (new detections) in each of six Northeast States.

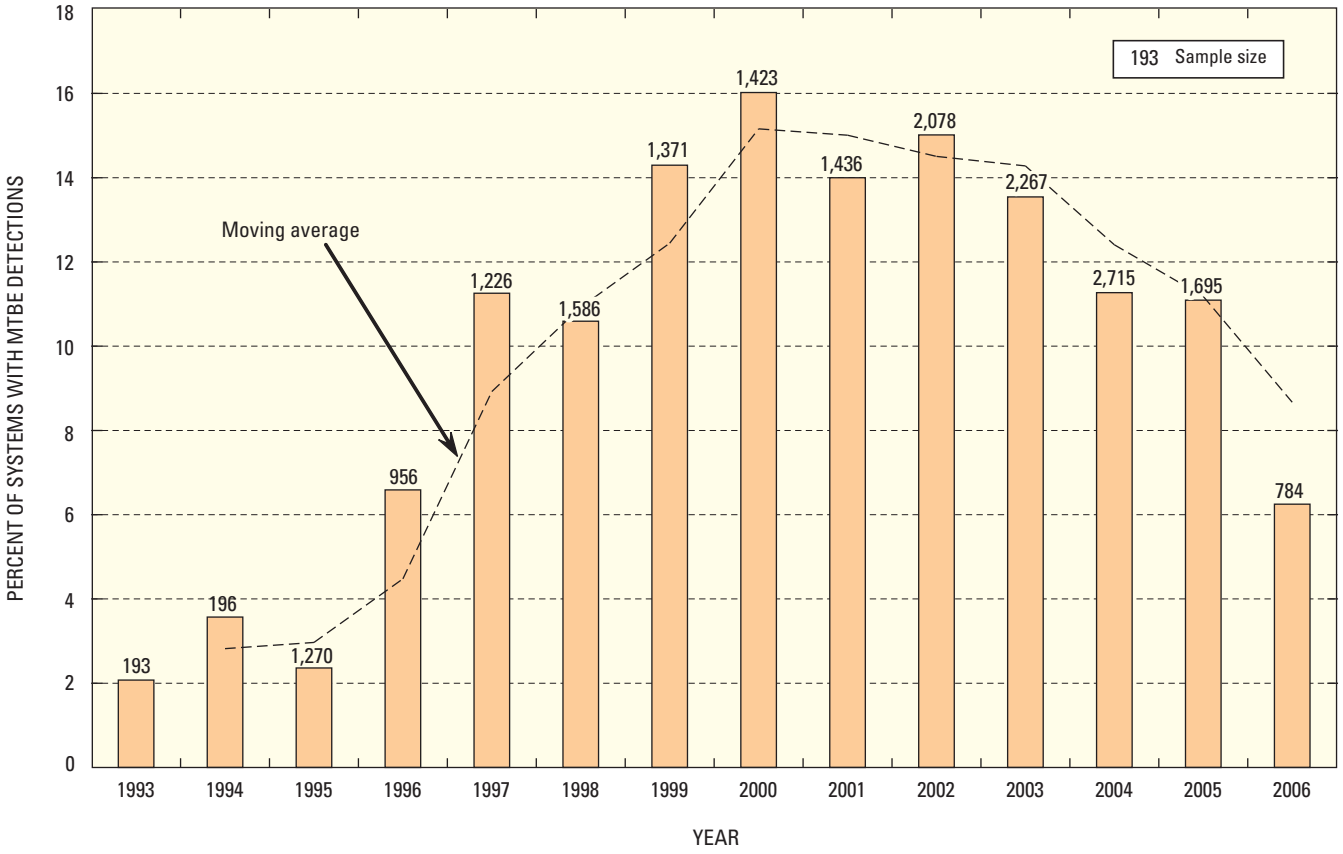


Figure 20. Detection frequency of methyl *tert*-butyl ether (MTBE) in drinking water from public water systems served exclusively by ground water for all six Northeast States combined on a yearly basis, 1993–2006.

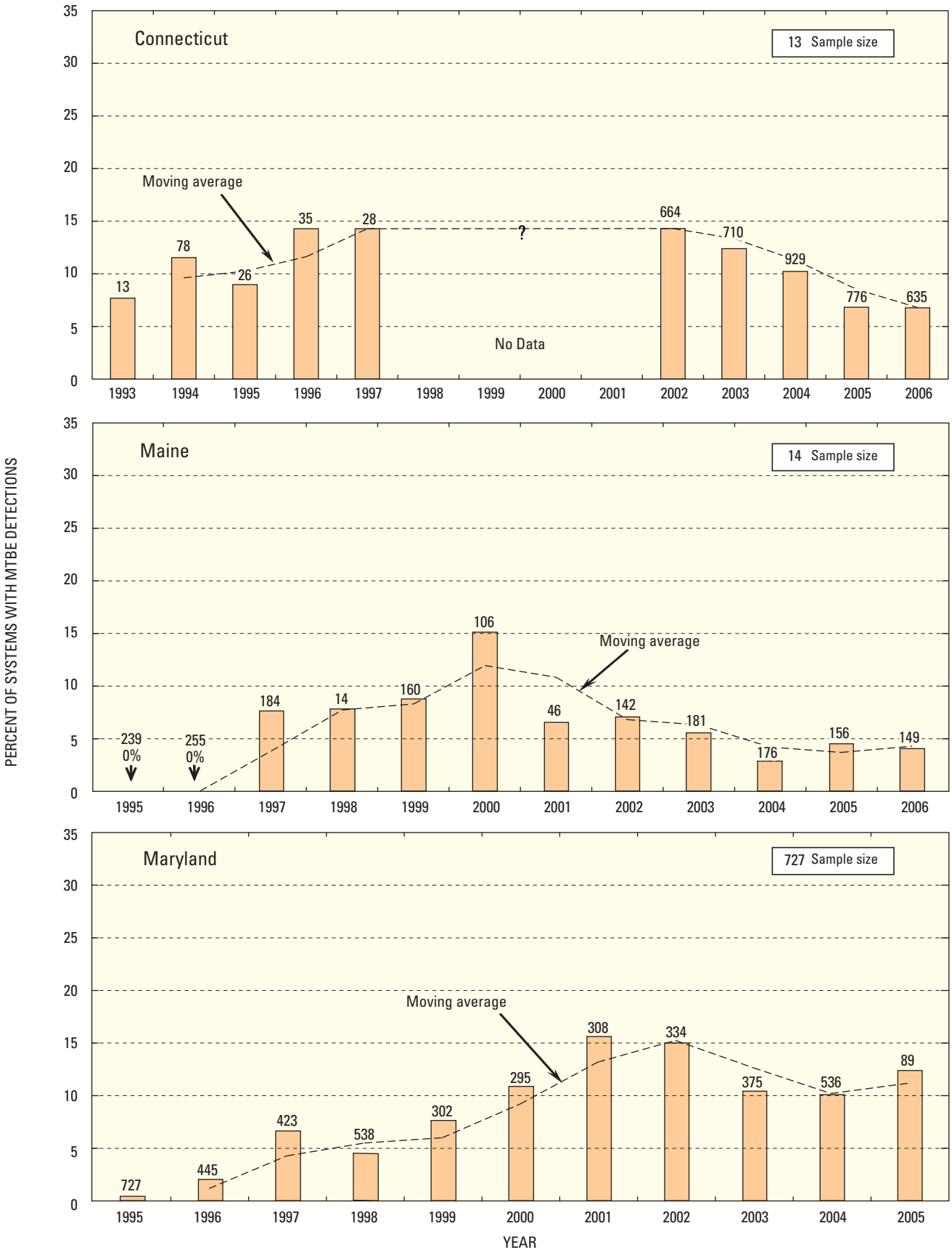


Figure 21. Detection frequency of methyl *tert*-butyl ether (MTBE) in drinking water from public water systems served exclusively by ground water for each of six Northeast States, 1993–2006.

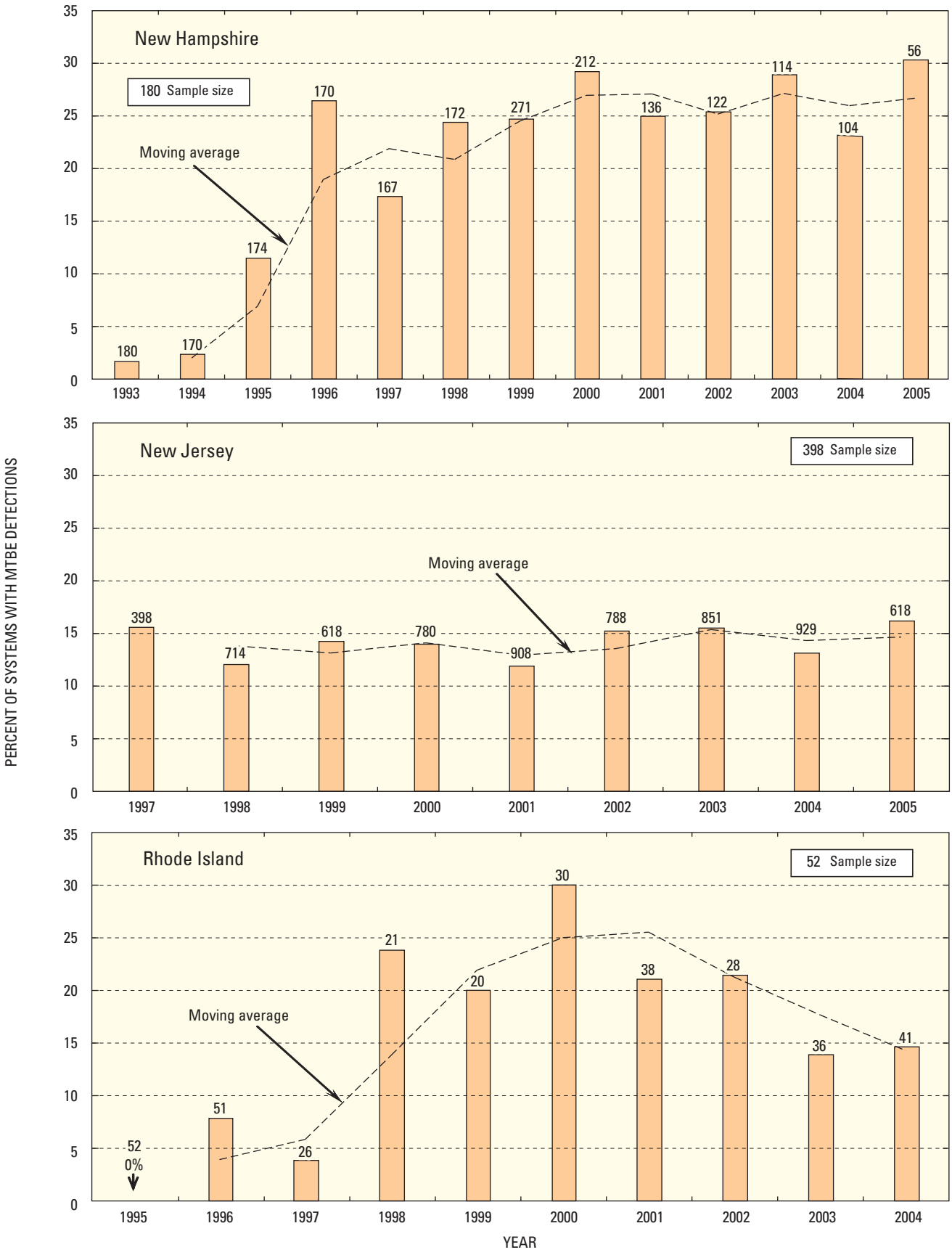


Figure 21. Detection frequency of methyl *tert*-butyl ether (MTBE) in drinking water from public water systems served exclusively by ground water for each of six Northeast States, 1993–2006.—Continued

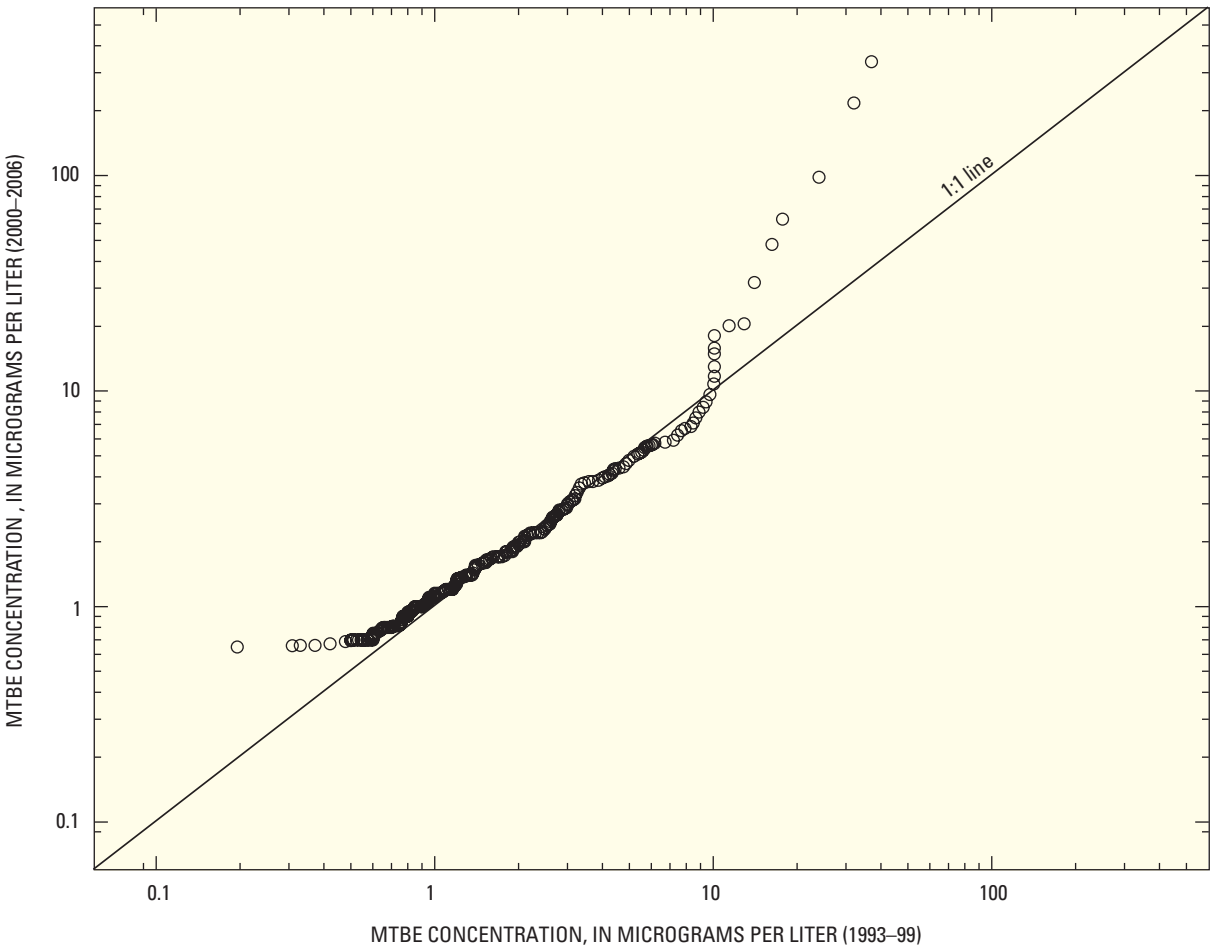


Figure 22. Quantile-quantile plot of methyl *tert*-butyl ether (MTBE) concentrations in drinking water from public water systems served exclusively by ground water for all six Northeast States combined for two 7-year time periods (1993–99 and 2000–2006).

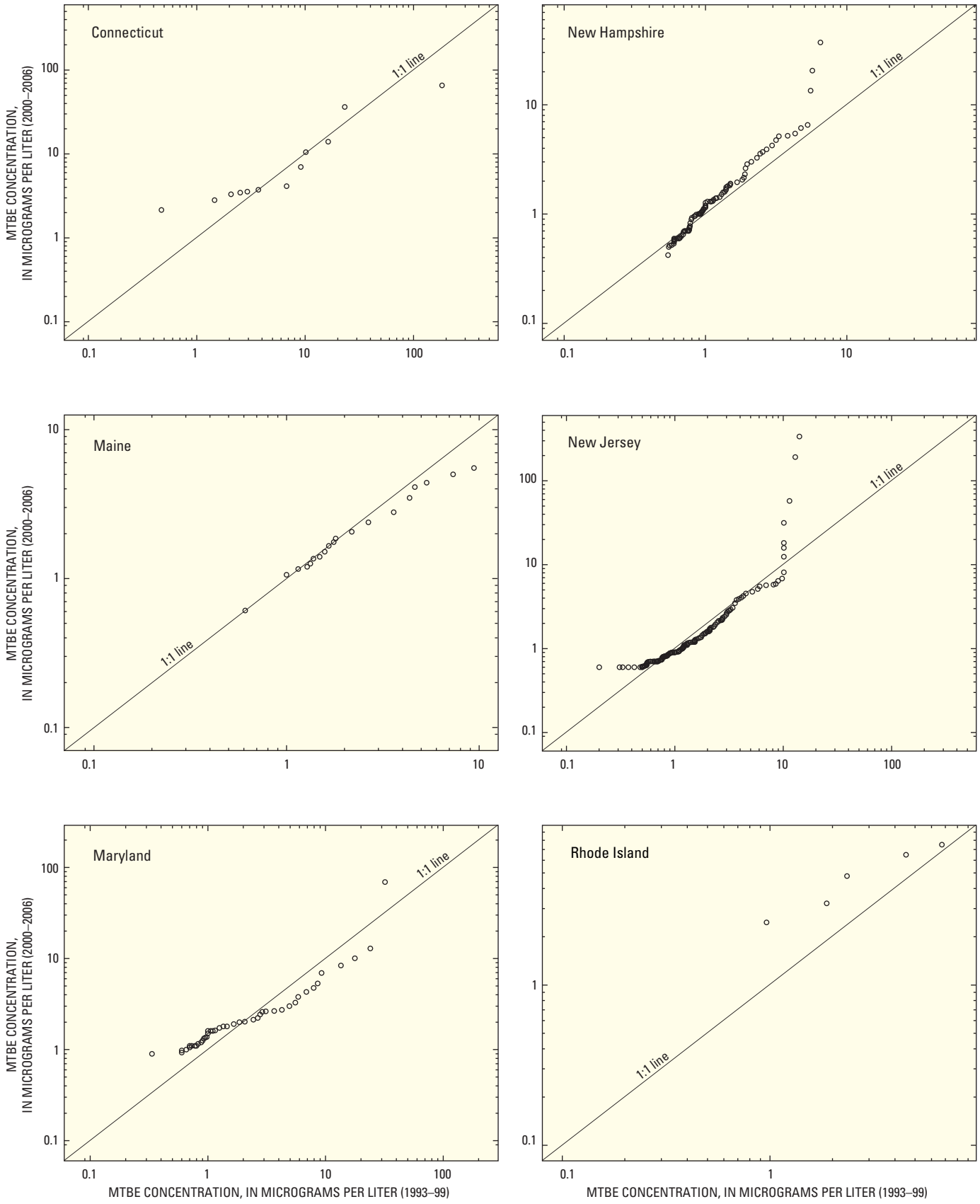


Figure 23. Quantile-quantile plots of methyl *tert*-butyl ether (MTBE) concentrations in drinking water from public water systems served exclusively by ground water for each of six Northeast States for two 7-year time periods (1993–99 and 2000–2006).

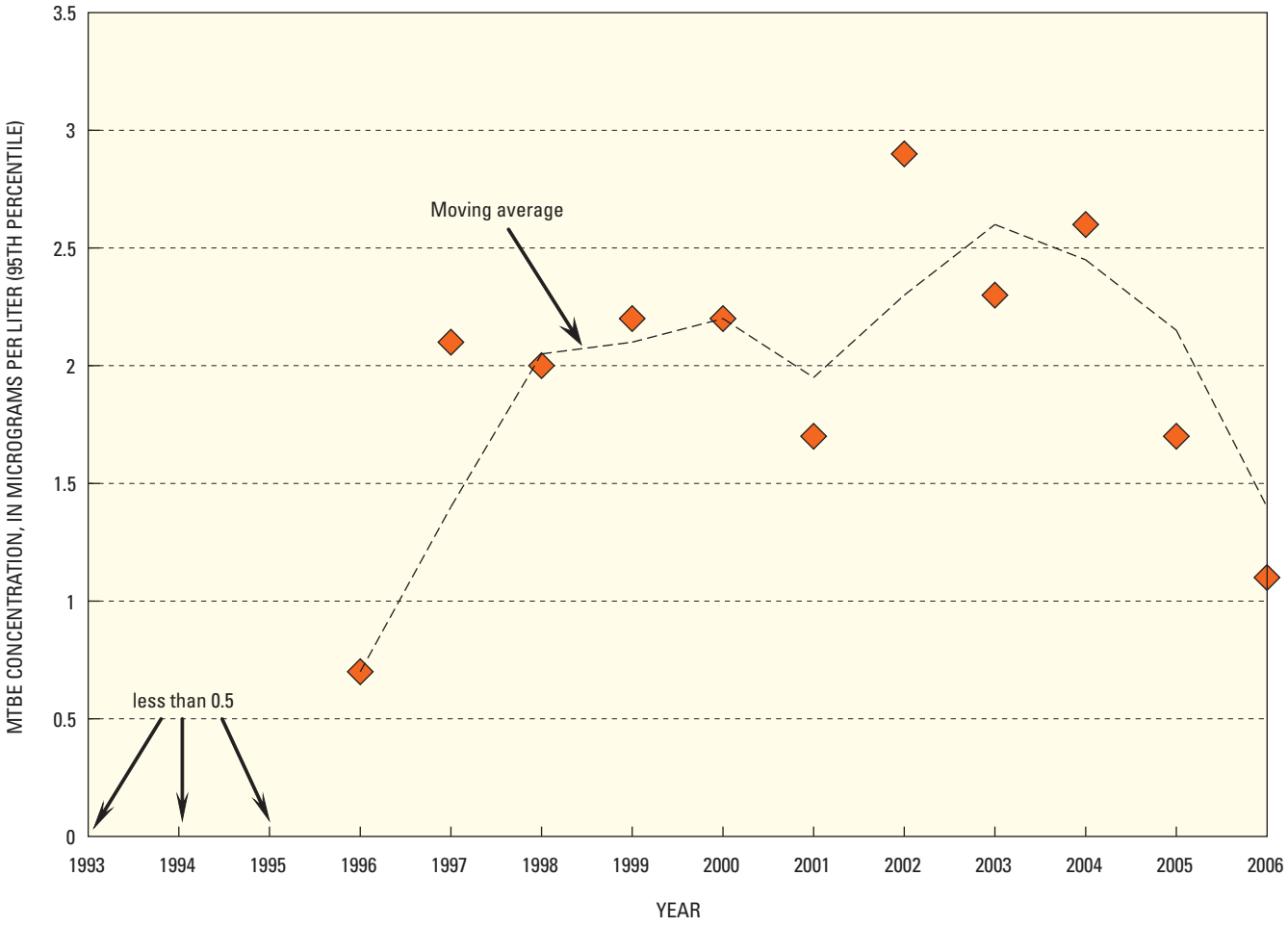


Figure 24. Ninety-fifth percentile of all concentrations of methyl *tert*-butyl ether (MTBE) in drinking water from public water systems served exclusively by ground water for all six Northeast States combined, 1993–2006.

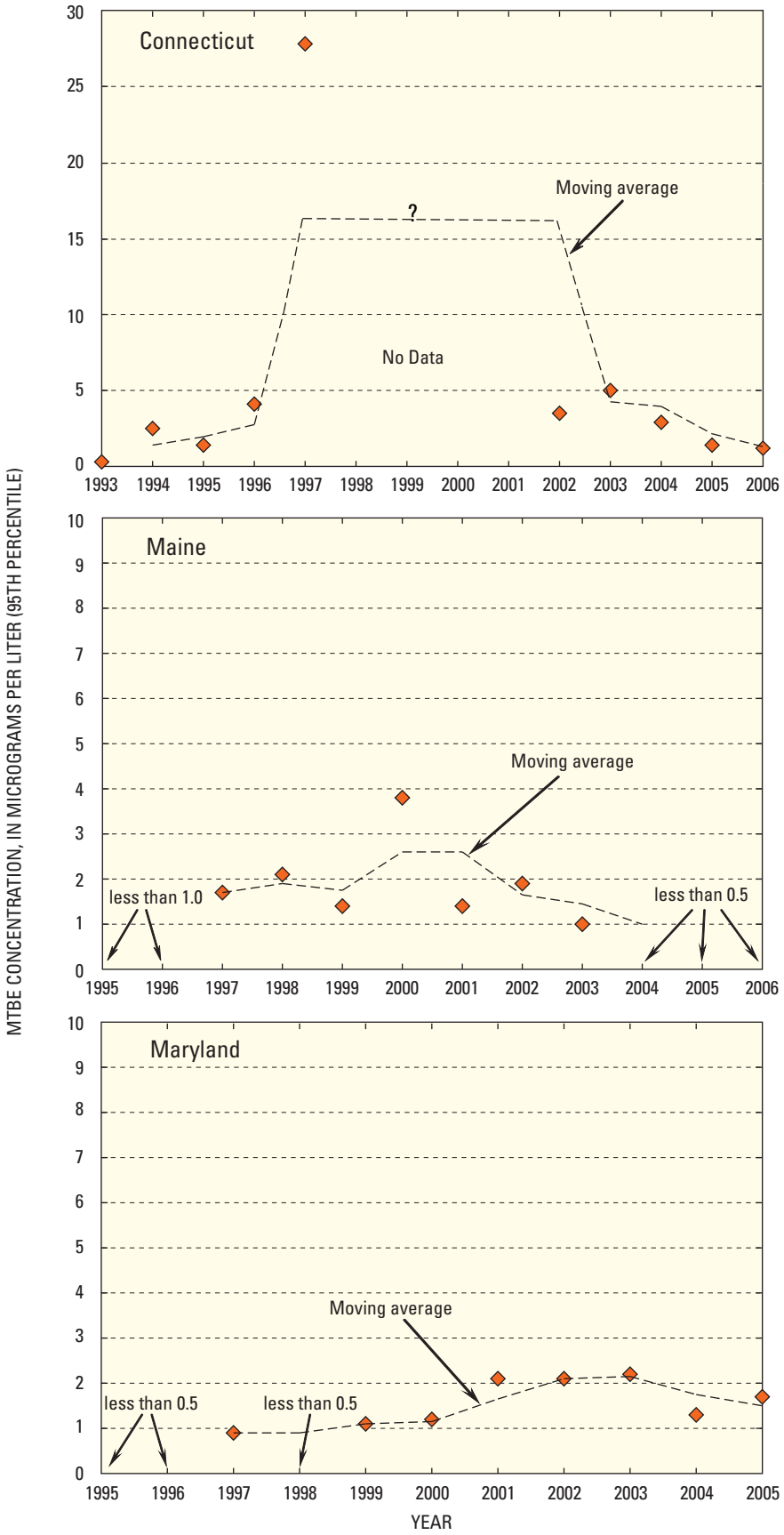


Figure 25. Ninety-fifth percentile of all concentrations of methyl *tert*-butyl ether (MTBE) in drinking water from public water systems served exclusively by ground water for each of six Northeast States, 1993–2006.

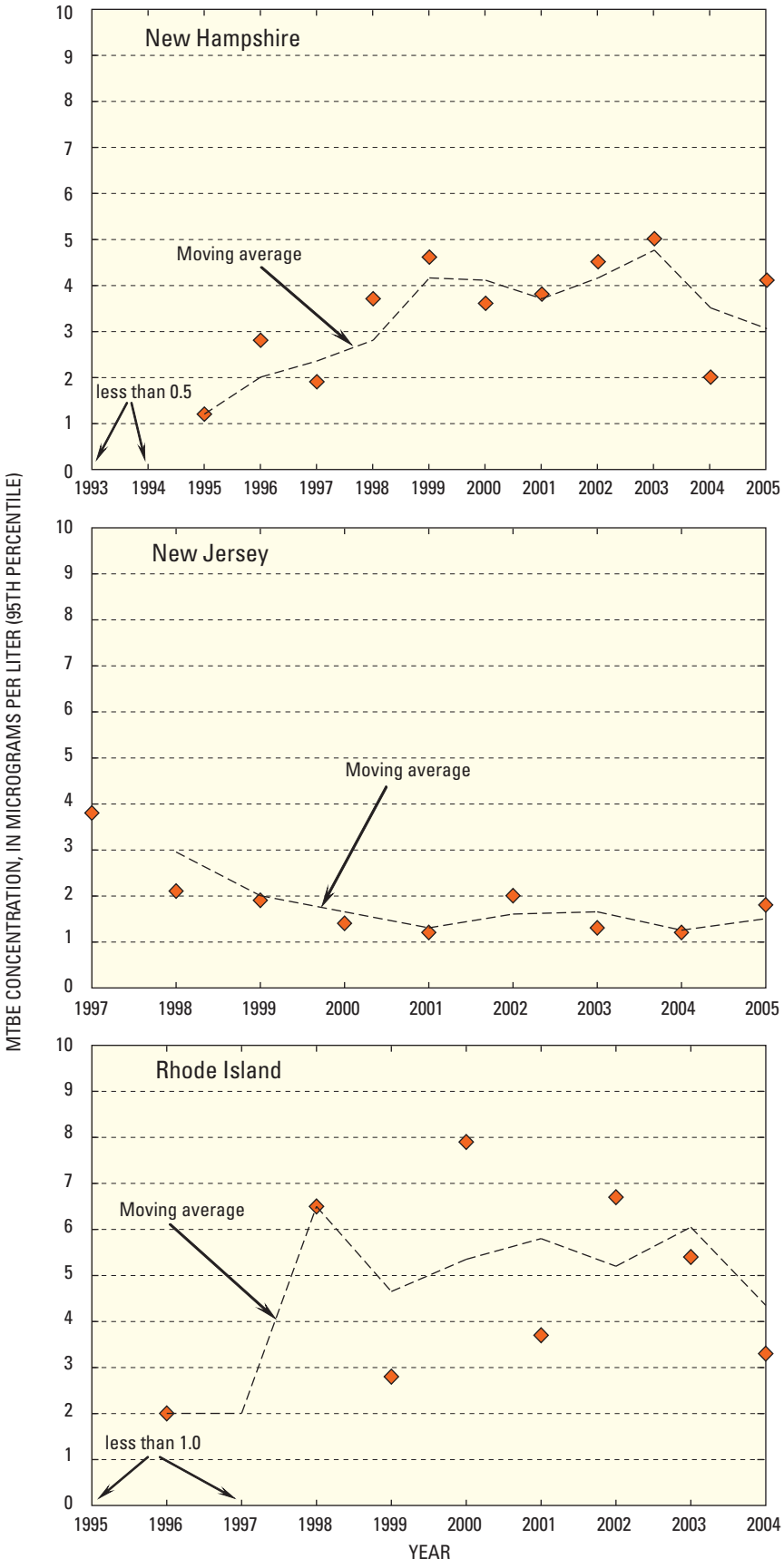


Figure 25. Ninety-fifth percentile of all concentrations of methyl *tert*-butyl ether (MTBE) in drinking water from public water systems served exclusively by ground water for each of six Northeast States, 1993–2006.—Continued

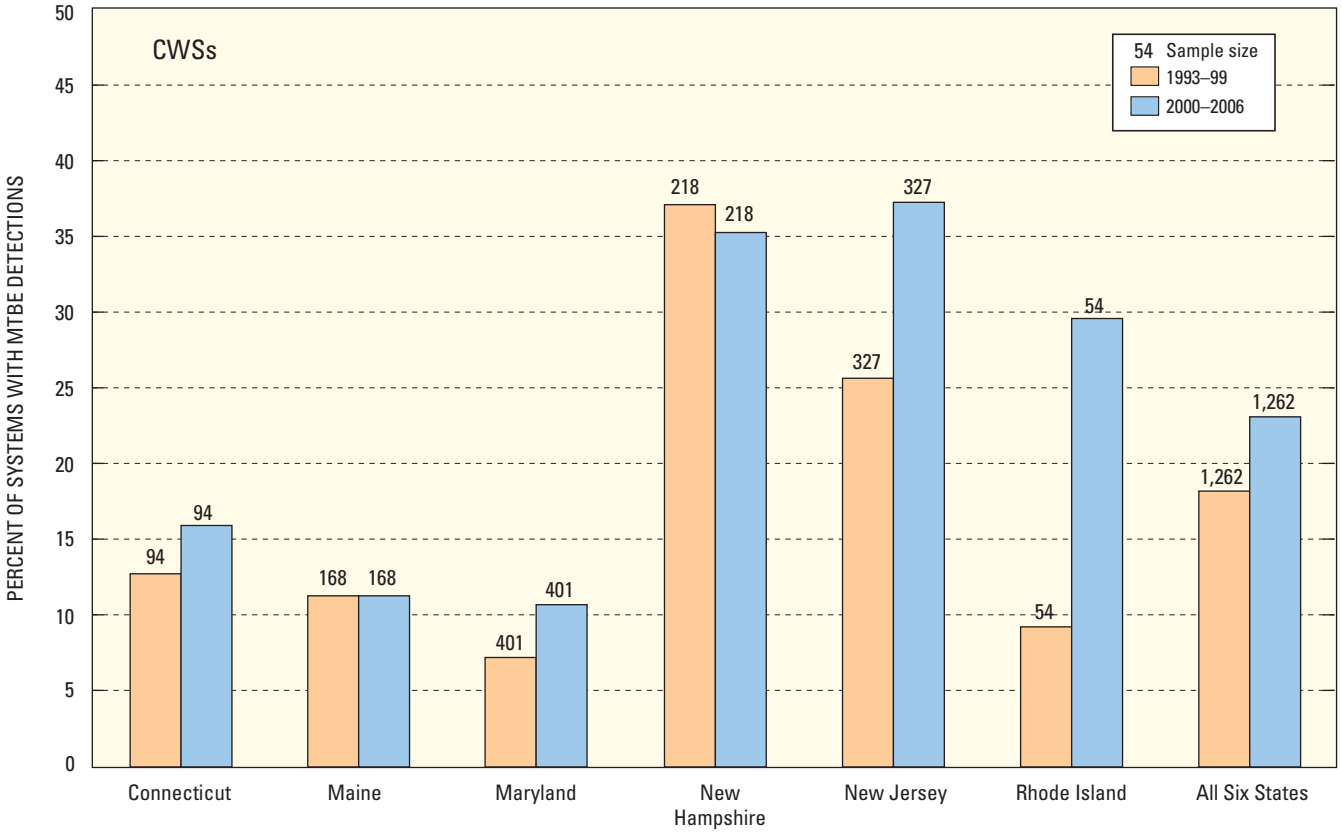


Figure 26. Detection frequency of methyl *tert*-butyl ether (MTBE) in drinking water from Community Water Systems (CWSs) served exclusively by ground water for each of six Northeast States and for all six States combined for two 7-year time periods (1993–99 and 2000–2006).

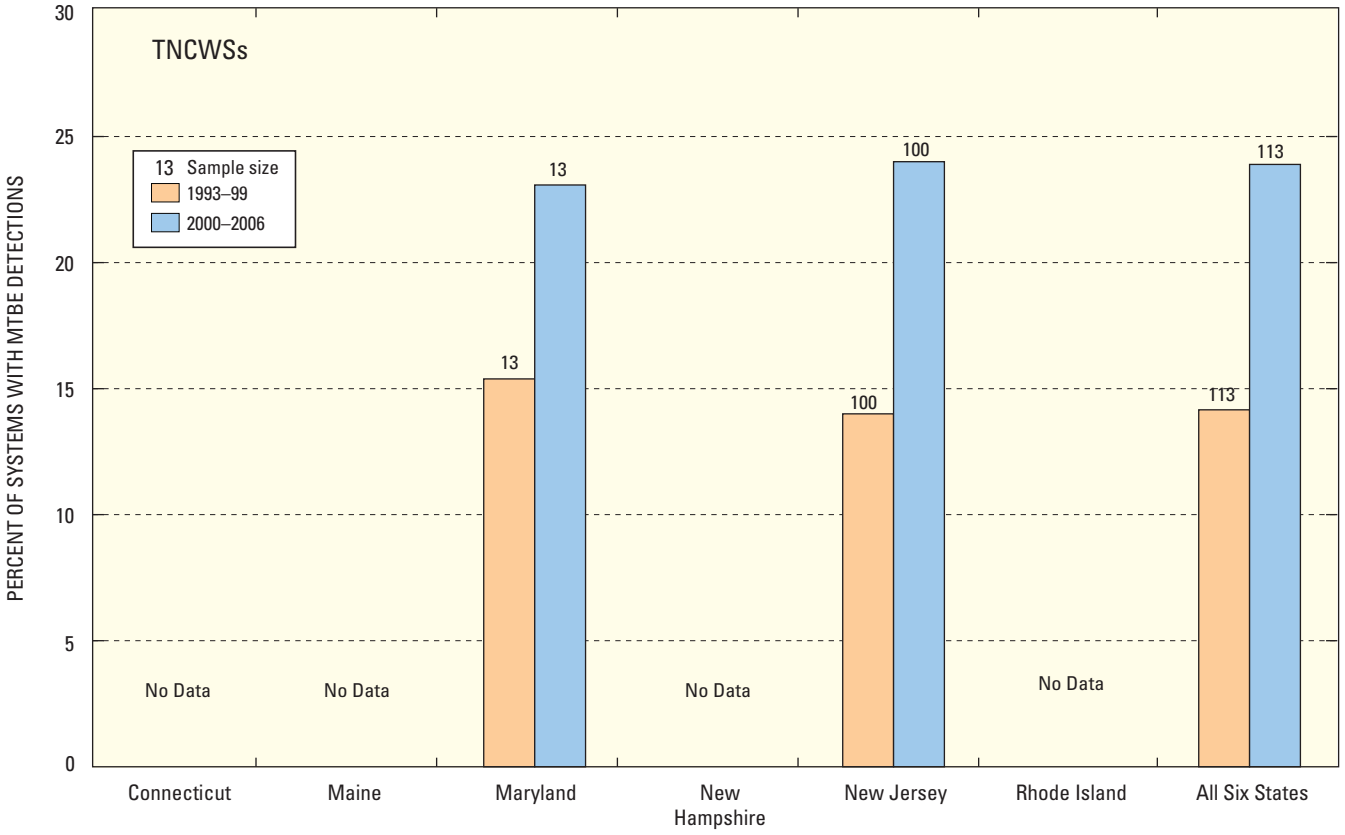


Figure 27. Detection frequency of methyl *tert*-butyl ether (MTBE) in drinking water from Transient Non-Community Water Systems (TNCWSs) served exclusively by ground water for each of six Northeast States and for all six States combined for two 7-year time periods (1993–99 and 2000–2006).

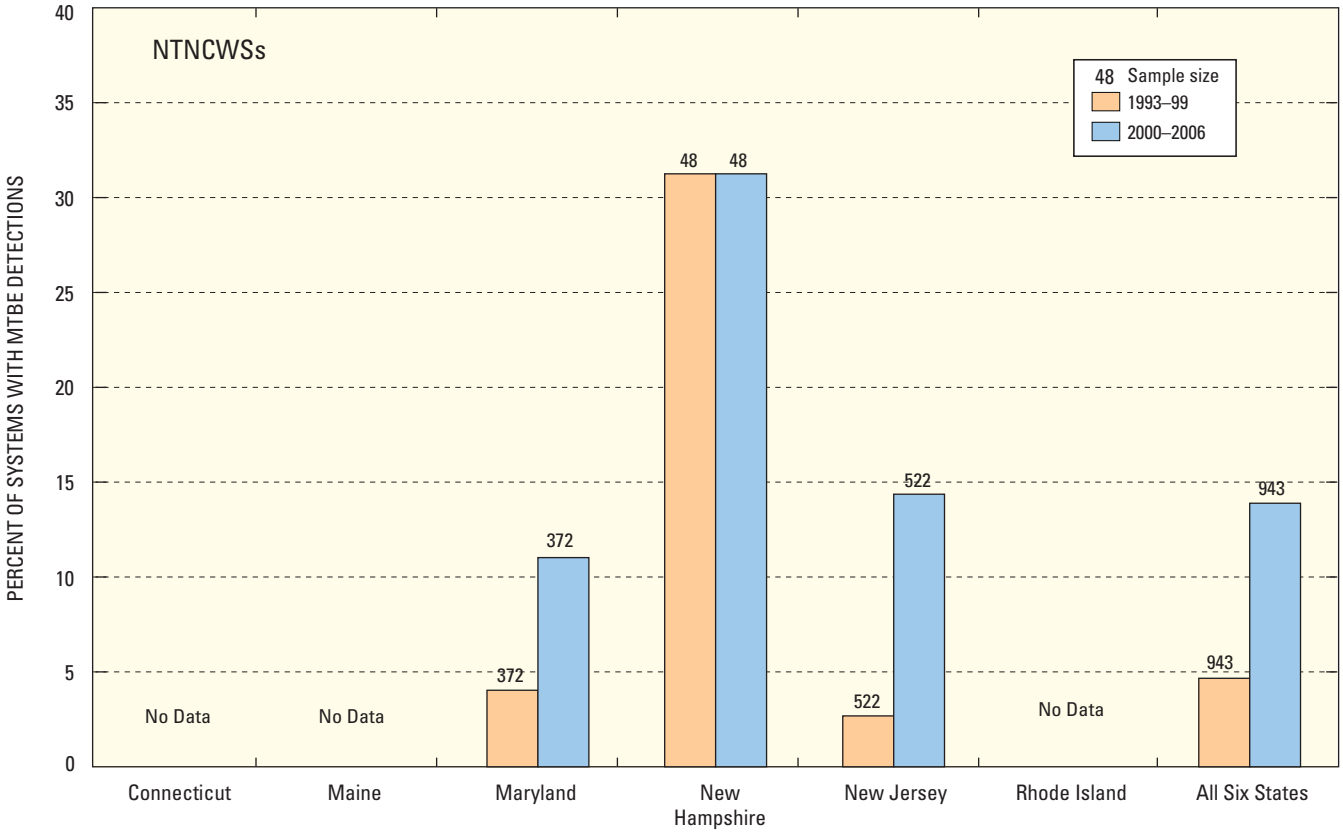


Figure 28. Detection frequency of methyl *tert*-butyl ether (MTBE) in drinking water from Non-Transient Non-Community Water Systems (NTNCWSs) served exclusively by ground water for each of six Northeast States and for all six States combined for two 7-year time periods (1993–99 and 2000–2006).

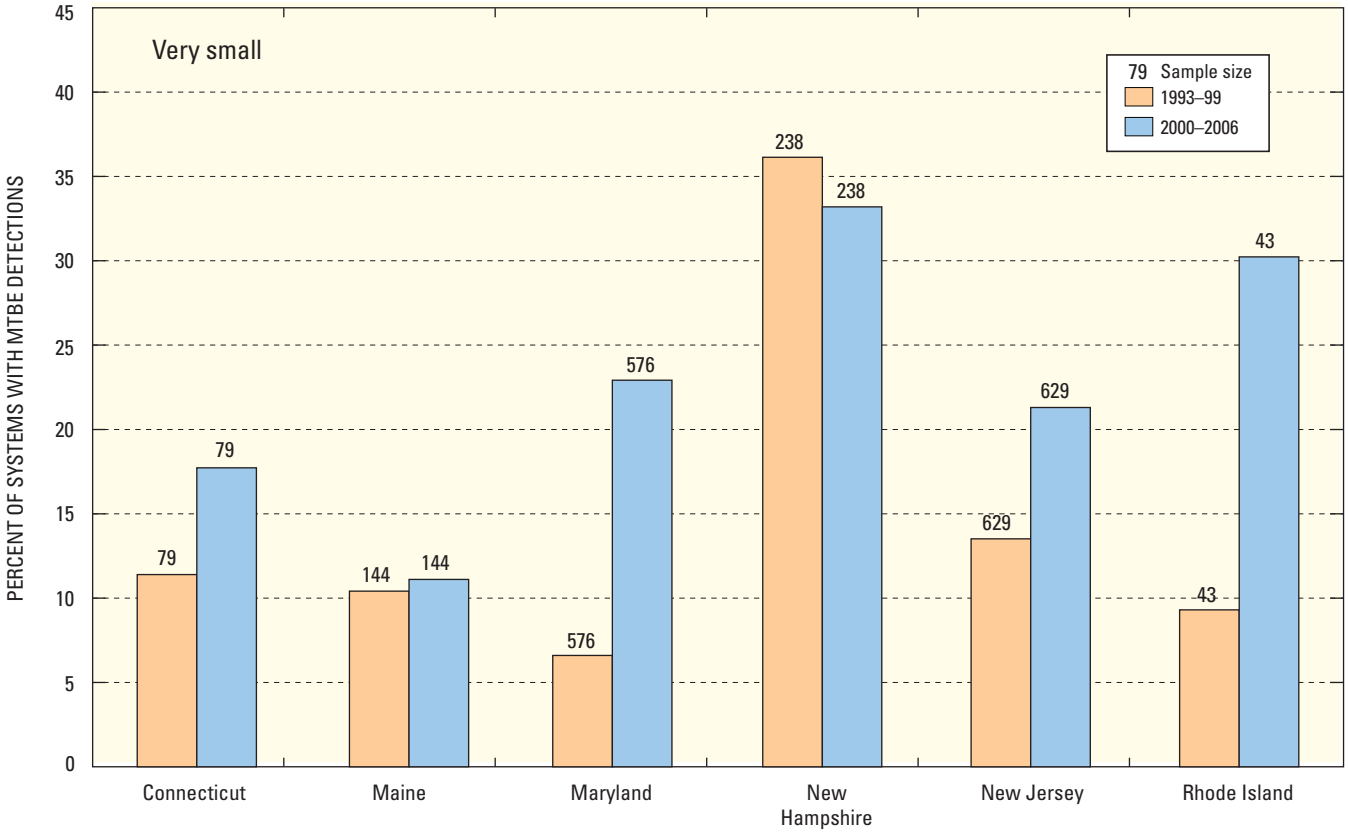


Figure 29. Detection frequency of methyl *tert*-butyl ether (MTBE) in drinking water from very small public water systems (serving 25 to 500 people) served exclusively by ground water in six Northeast States for two 7-year time periods (1993–99 and 2000–2006).

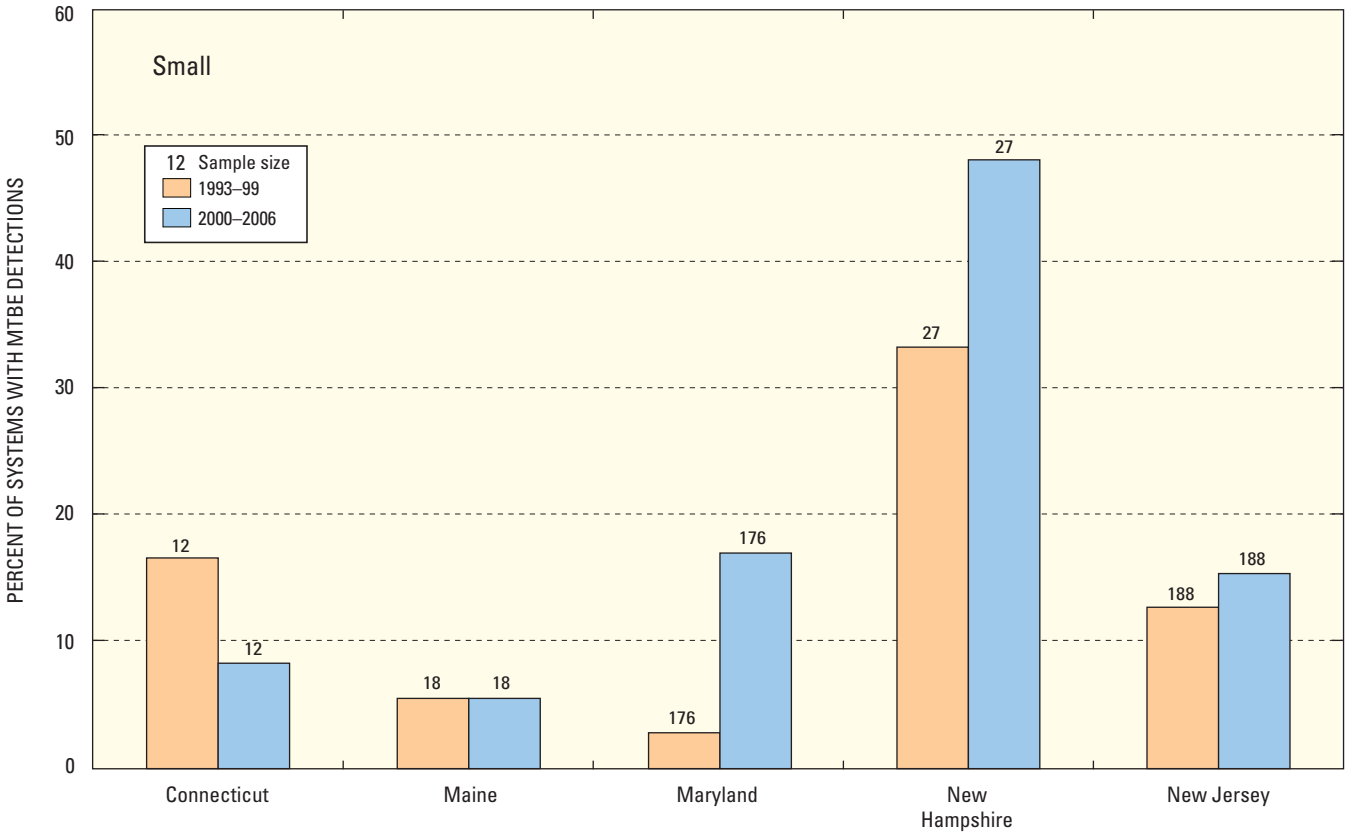


Figure 30. Detection frequencies of methyl *tert*-butyl ether (MTBE) in drinking water from small public water systems (serving 501 to 3,300 people) served exclusively by ground water in five Northeast States for two 7-year time periods (1993–99 and 2000–2006).

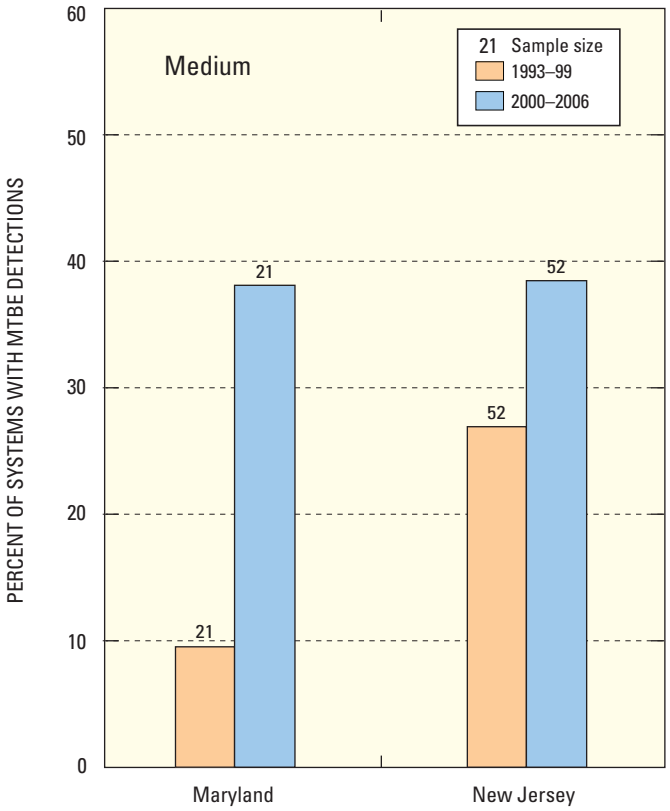


Figure 31. Detection frequency of methyl *tert*-butyl ether (MTBE) in drinking water from medium public water systems (serving 3,301 to 10,000 people) served exclusively by ground water in two Northeast States for two 7-year time periods (1993–99 and 2000–2006).

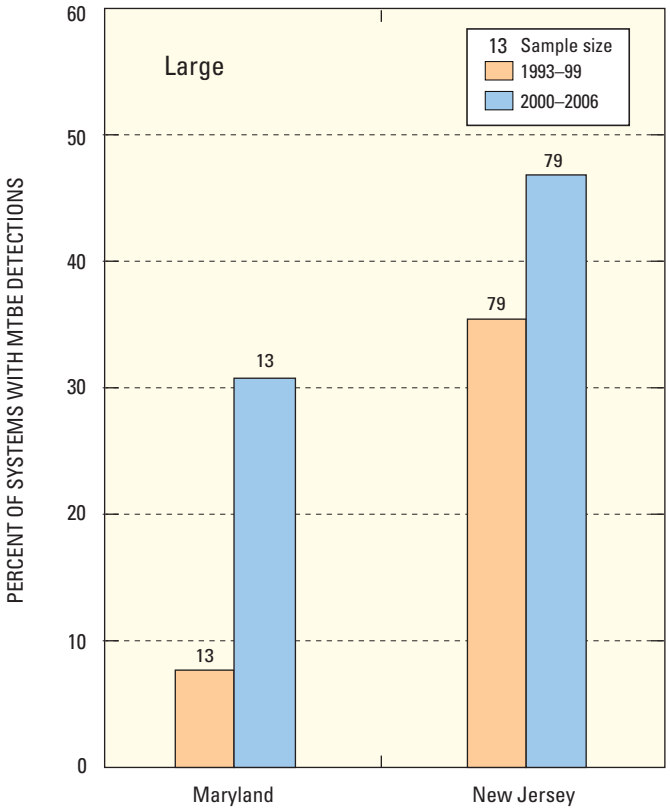


Figure 32. Detection frequency of methyl *tert*-butyl ether (MTBE) in drinking water from large public water systems (serving 10,001 to 50,000 people) served exclusively by ground water in two Northeast States for two 7-year time periods (1993–99 and 2000–2006).

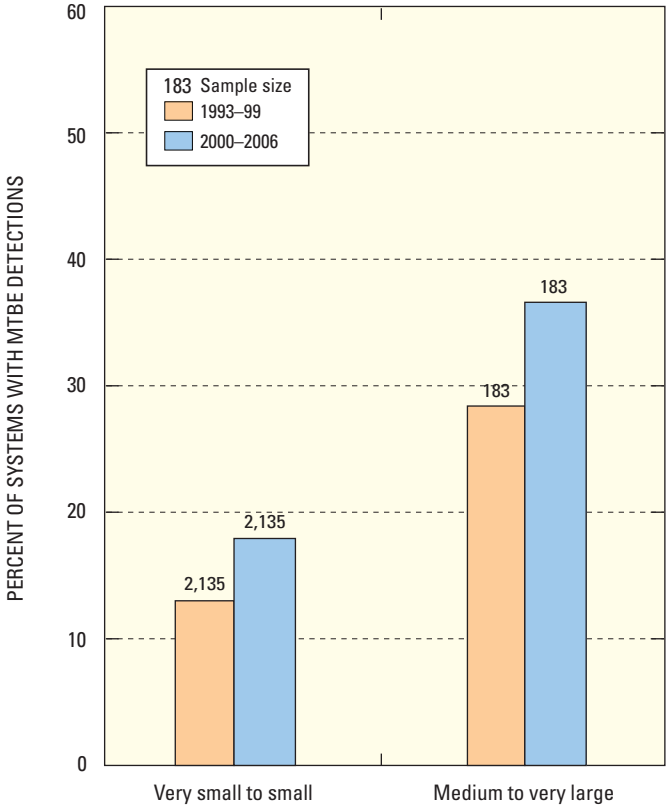


Figure 33. Detection frequency of methyl *tert*-butyl ether (MTBE) in drinking water from very small and small public water systems (serving 25 to 3,300 people) served exclusively by ground water compared to medium, large, and very large public water systems (serving 3,301 people or more) served exclusively by ground water in six Northeast States for two 7-year time periods (1993–99 and 2000–2006).

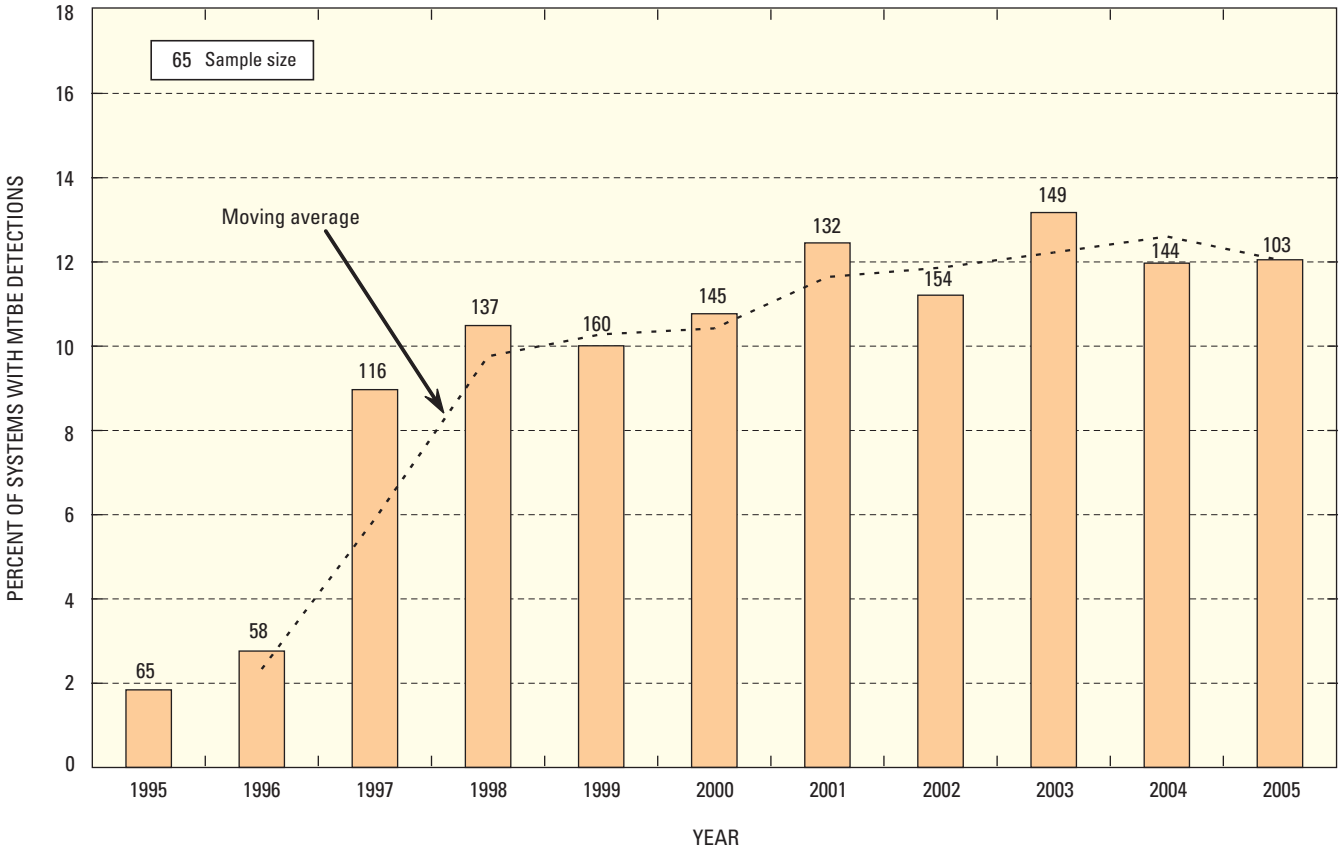


Figure 34. Detection frequency of methyl *tert*-butyl ether (MTBE) in drinking water from large and very large public water systems (serving 10,001 people or more) served exclusively by ground water in Maryland and New Jersey, 1995–2005.

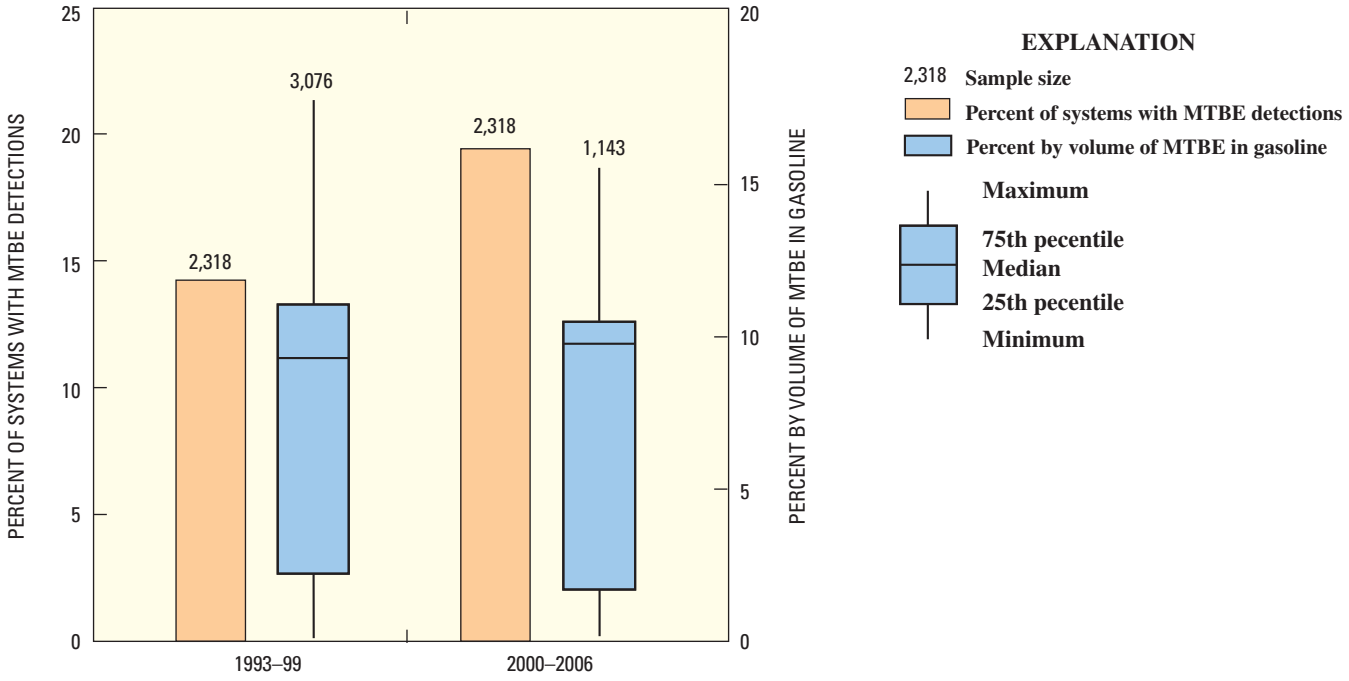
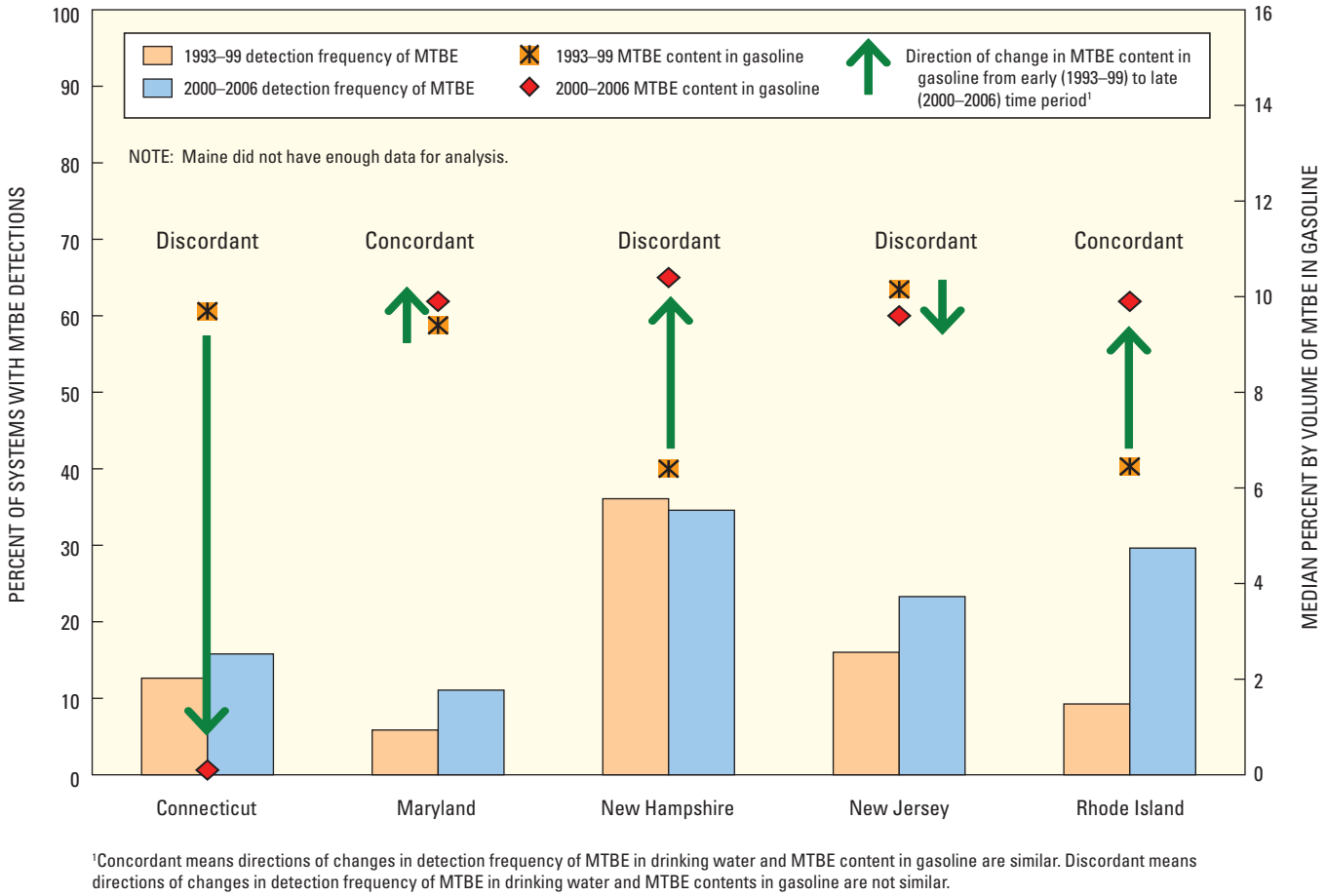
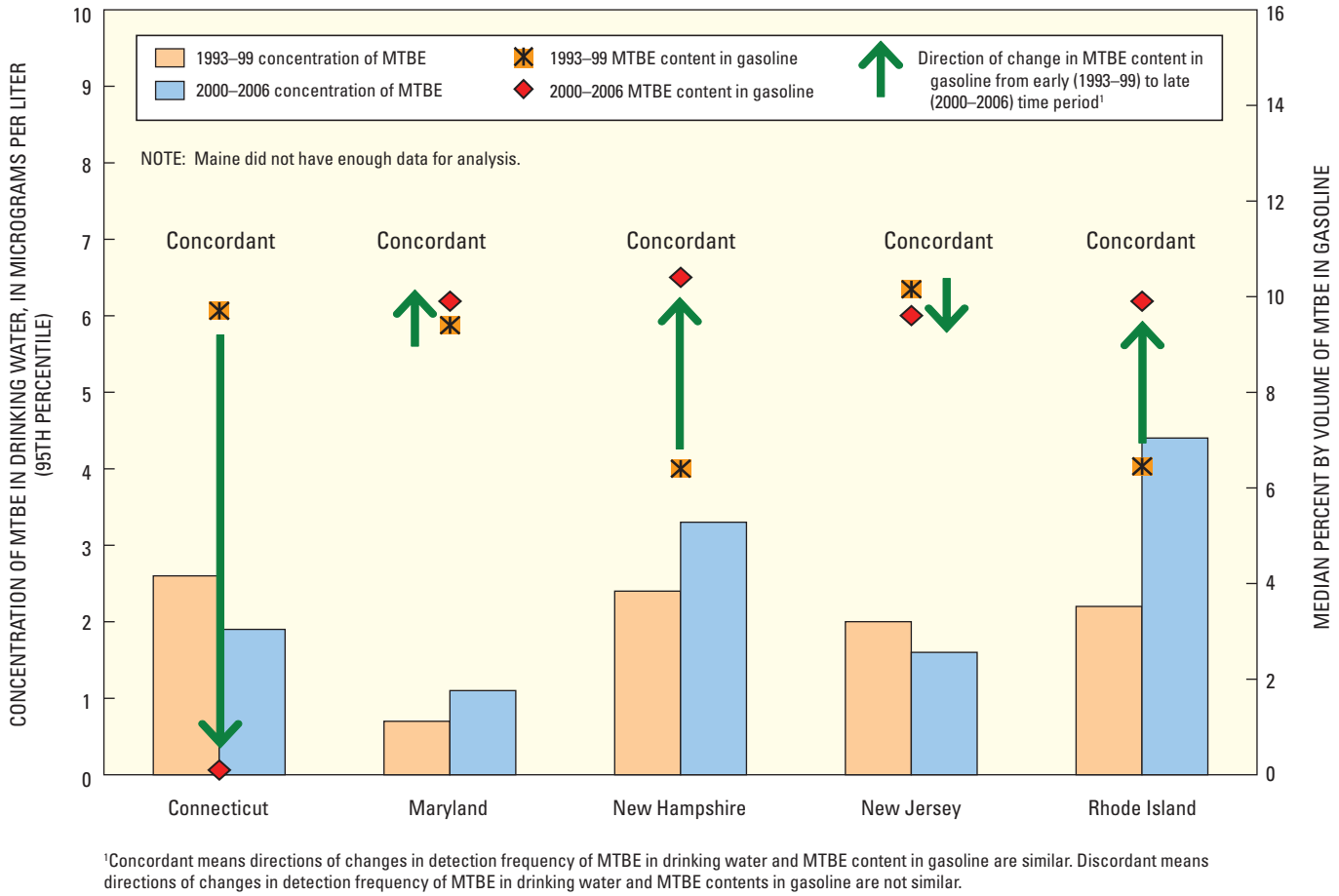


Figure 35. Detection frequency of methyl *tert*-butyl ether (MTBE) in drinking water from public water systems served exclusively by ground water in all six Northeast States combined and percent by volume of MTBE in gasoline for two 7-year time periods (1993–99 and 2000–2006).



[1]Concordant means directions of changes in detection frequency of MTBE in drinking water and MTBE content in gasoline are similar. Discordant means directions of changes in detection frequency of MTBE in drinking water and MTBE contents in gasoline are not similar.

Figure 36. Detection frequency of methyl *tert*-butyl ether (MTBE) in drinking water from public water systems served exclusively by ground water and median percent by volume of MTBE in gasoline in each of five Northeast States and for two 7-year time periods (1993–99 and 2000–2006).



[1]Concordant means directions of changes in detection frequency of MTBE in drinking water and MTBE content in gasoline are similar. Discordant means directions of changes in detection frequency of MTBE in drinking water and MTBE contents in gasoline are not similar.

Figure 37. Ninety-fifth percentile of all methyl *tert*-butyl ether (MTBE) concentrations in drinking water from public water systems served exclusively by ground water and median percent by volume of MTBE in gasoline for each of five Northeast States and for two 7-year time periods (1993–99 and 2000–2006).

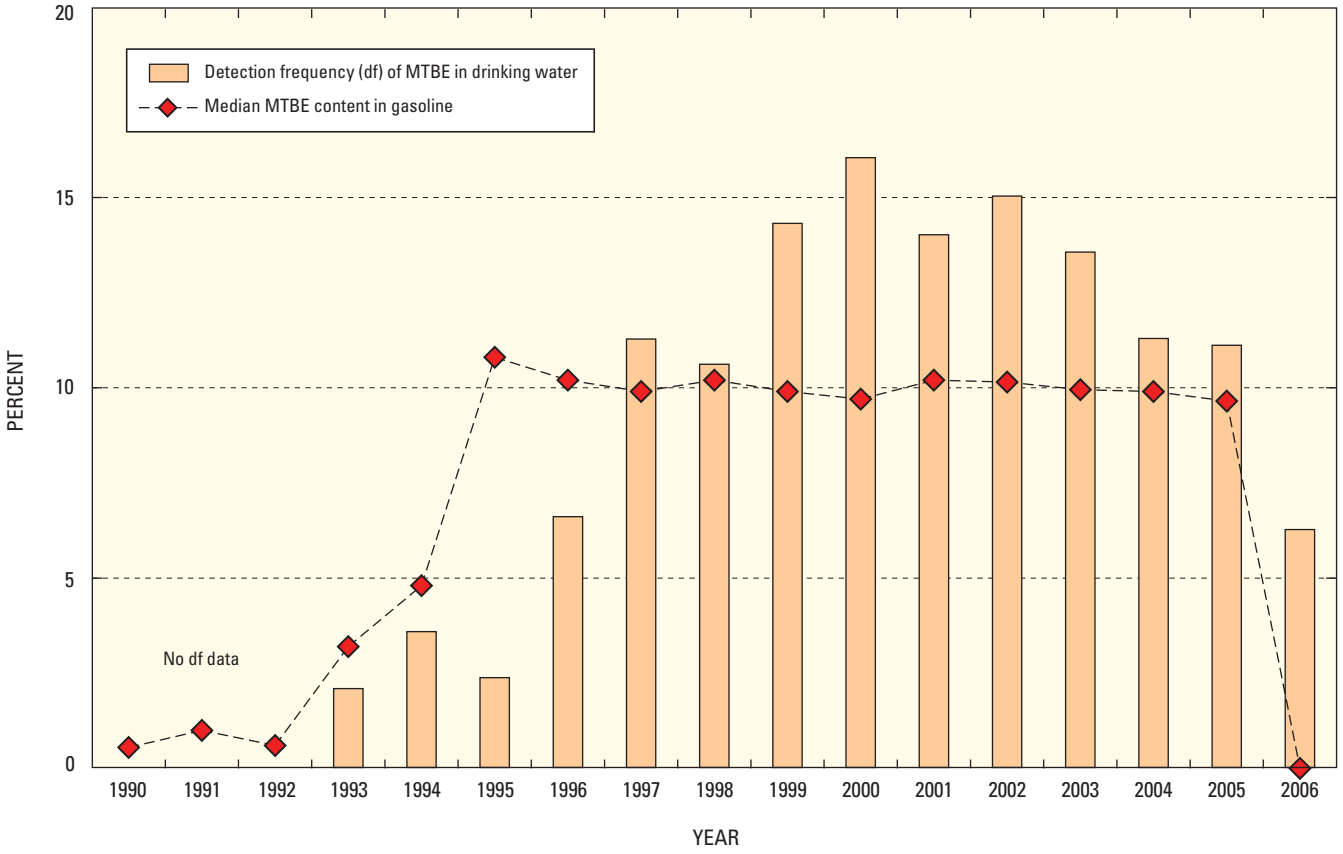


Figure 38. Detection frequency of methyl *tert*-butyl ether (MTBE) in drinking water from public water systems served exclusively by ground water and median percent by volume of MTBE in gasoline for all six Northeast States combined, 1990–2006.

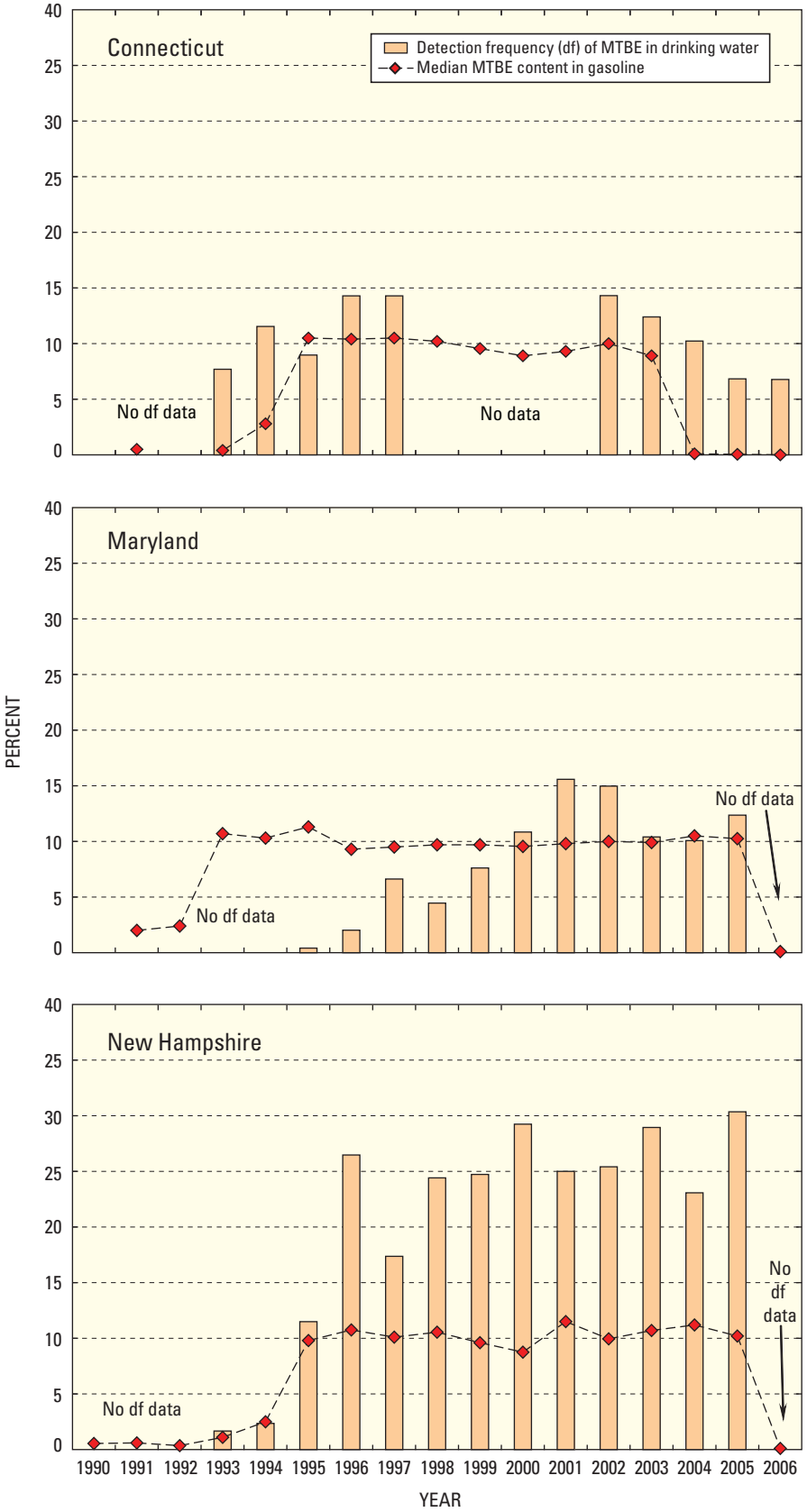


Figure 39. Detection frequency of methyl *tert*-butyl ether (MTBE) in drinking water from public water systems served exclusively by ground water and median percent by volume of MTBE in gasoline for each of five Northeast States, 1990–2006 (Maine did not have enough data for analysis.).

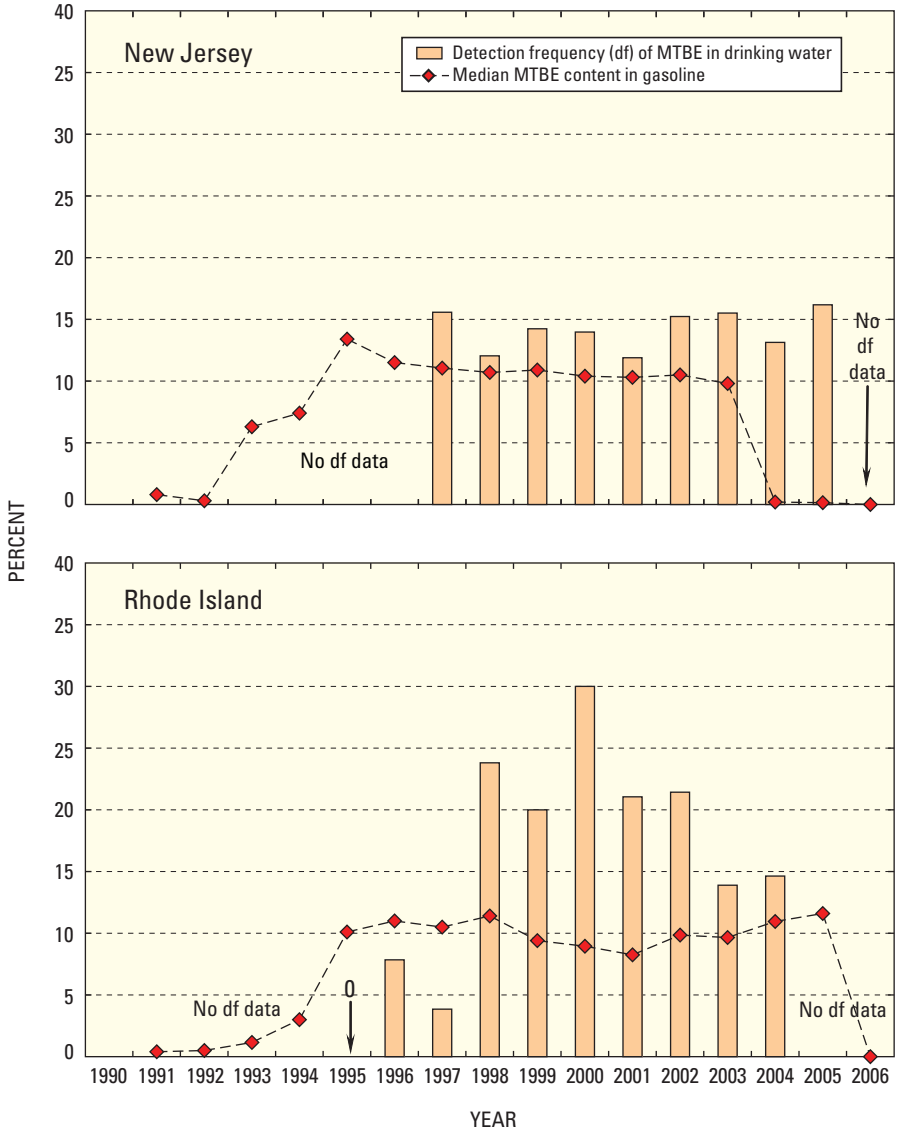


Figure 39. Detection frequency of methyl *tert*-butyl ether (MTBE) in drinking water from public water systems served exclusively by ground water and median percent by volume of MTBE in gasoline for each of five Northeast States, 1990–2006 (Maine did not have enough data for analysis.).—Continued

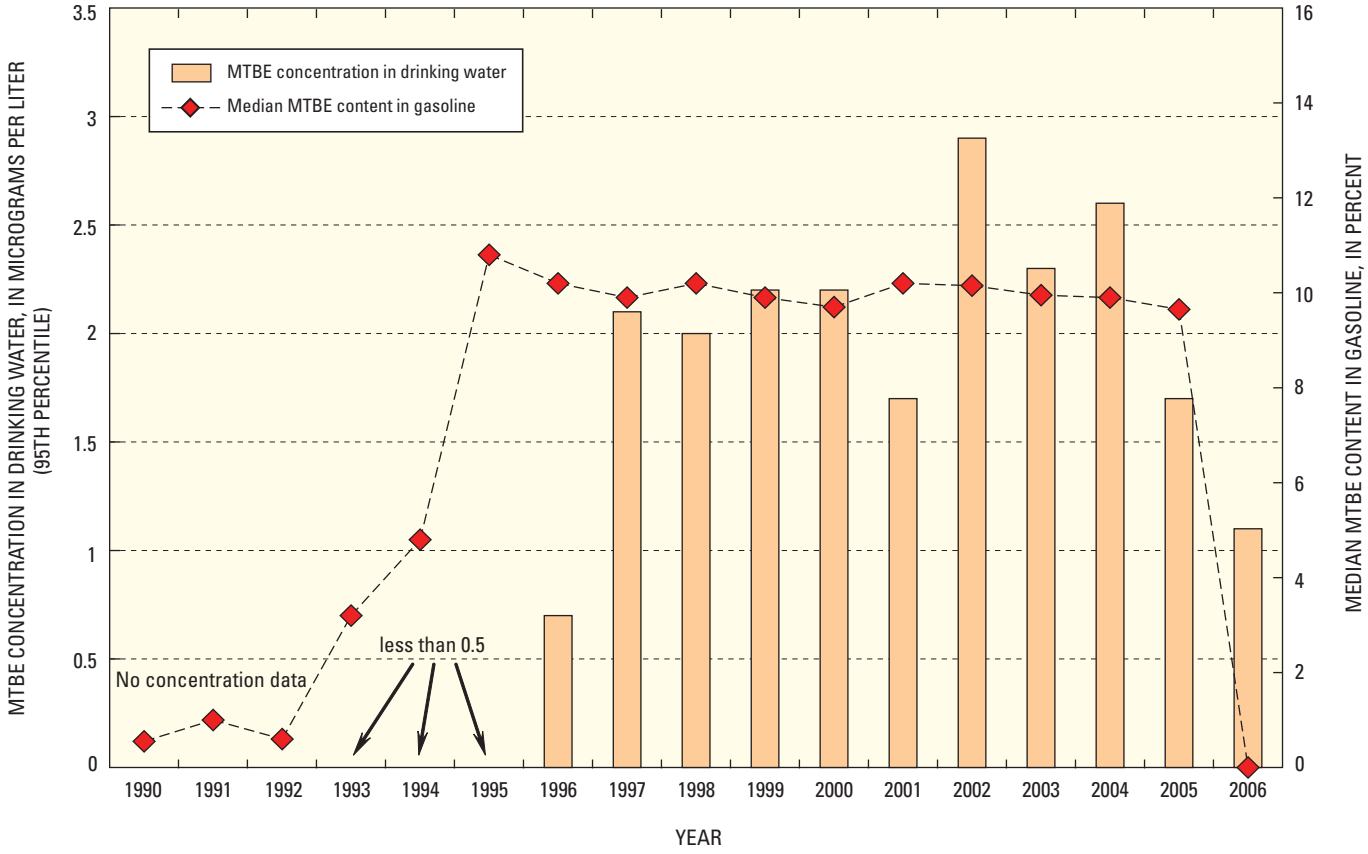


Figure 40. Ninety-fifth percentile of methyl *tert*-butyl ether (MTBE) concentrations in drinking water from public water systems served exclusively by ground water and median percent by volume of MTBE in gasoline for all six Northeast States combined, 1990–2006.

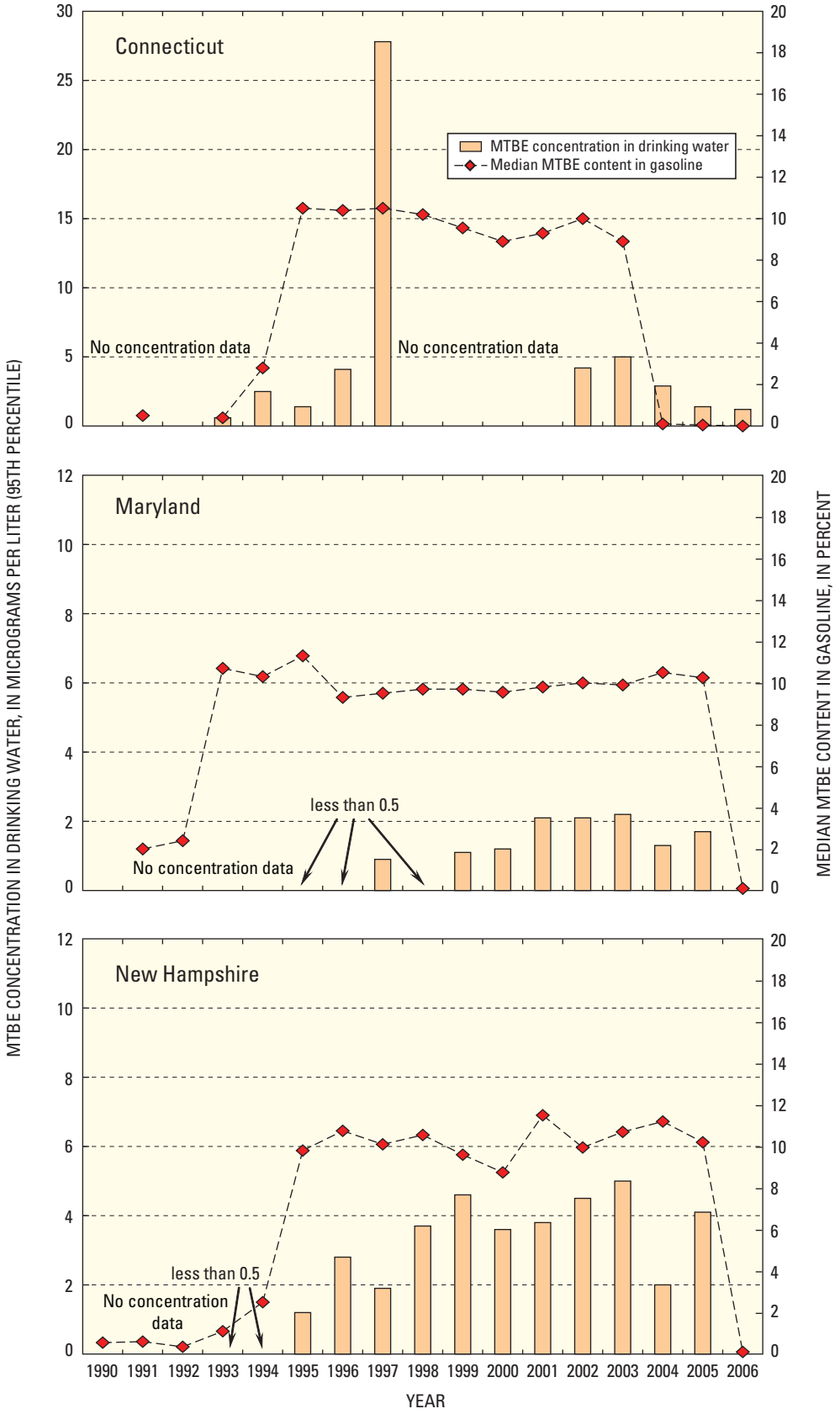


Figure 41. Ninety-fifth percentile of methyl *tert*-butyl ether (MTBE) concentrations in drinking water from public water systems served exclusively by ground water and median percent by volume of MTBE in gasoline for each of five Northeast States, 1990–2006 (Maine did not have enough data for analysis.).

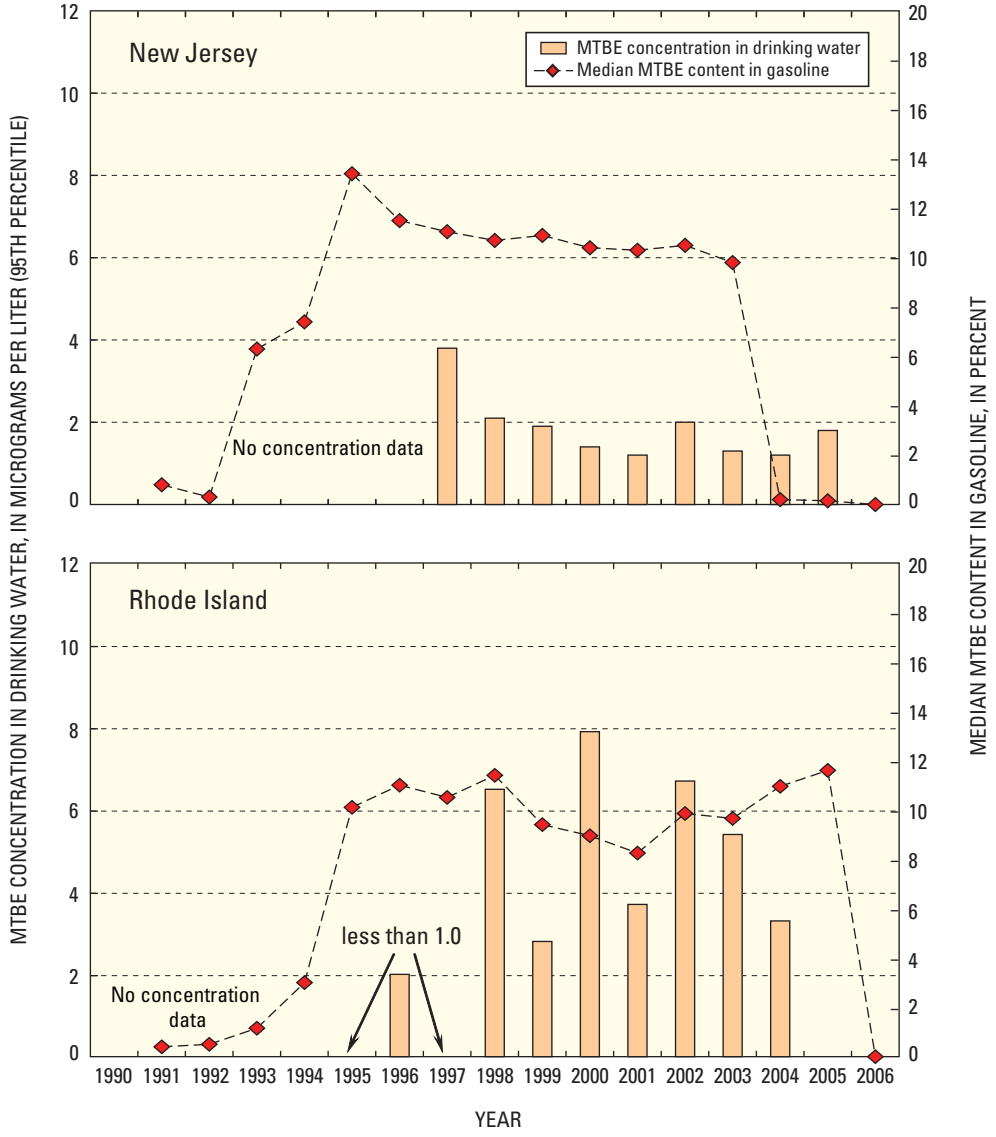


Figure 41. Nintey-fifth percentile of methyl *tert*-butyl ether (MTBE) concentrations in drinking water from public water systems served exclusively by ground water and median percent by volume of MTBE in gasoline for each of five Northeast States, 1990–2006 (Maine did not have enough data for analysis.).—Continued