

Evaluation of Volatile Organic Compounds in Two Mojave Desert Basins—Mojave River and Antelope Valley—in San Bernardino, Los Angeles, and Kern Counties, California, June–October 2002

**Scientific Investigations
Report 2004-5248**

Prepared in cooperation with the
CALIFORNIA STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD



Photographs on front cover:

Left: Edwards Air Force Base, Mojave Desert with San Gabriel Mountains in background, California. Photograph by Michelle Sneed, U.S. Geological Survey.

Right: Antelope Valley within the western Mojave Desert, California. Photographs by Diane Rewis, U.S. Geological Survey.

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By Jill N. Densmore, Kenneth Belitz, Michael T. Wright, Barbara J. Dawson,
Tyler Johnson, and G. Bryant Hudson

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Conversion Factors, Water-Quality Information, Abbreviations and Acronyms

Conversion Factors

Multiply	By	To obtain
square mile (mi ²)	1.609	kilometer (km)
foot (ft)	0.3048	meter (m)
inch (in.)	2.54	centimeter (cm)
milliliter (mL)	0.0338	ounce (oz)

Temperature in degrees Celsius (°C) may be converted to degrees Fahrenheit (°F) as follows:

$$^{\circ}\text{F} = (1.8 \times ^{\circ}\text{C}) + 32$$

WATER-QUALITY INFORMATION

Concentrations of chemical constituents in water are given in milligrams per liter (mg/L) or micrograms per liter (µg/L). Milligrams per liter is approximately equivalent to parts per million. Micrograms per liter is approximately equivalent to parts per billion.

Data for the isotopes oxygen-18 and deuterium are reported in delta (δ) notation as per mil (parts per thousand); tritium data are reported in picocuries per liter (pCi/L).

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

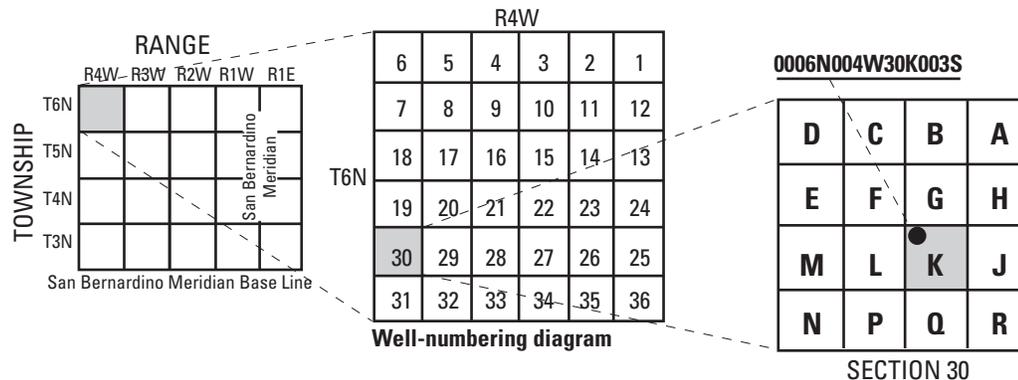
AVCAS	Antelope Valley California Aquifer Susceptibility
BTEX	benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, xylene
CAS	California Aquifer Susceptibility
E-coded	coded as estimated
GAMA	Ground-Water Ambient Monitoring Program
GWSI	Ground-Water Site Inventory
LLNL	Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory
LRL	laboratory reporting level
MJCAS	Mojave River California Aquifer Susceptibility
MJFCAS	Mojave River California Aquifer Susceptibility for the floodplain aquifer
MJRCAS	Mojave River California Aquifer Susceptibility for the regional aquifer
MJSCAS	Mojave River California Aquifer Susceptibility for the sewerred subset
MTBE	methyl <i>tert</i> -butyl ether
NAWQA	National Water-Quality Assessment
NWQL	National Water Quality Laboratory
P	probability
PCE	tetrachloroethylene
QC	Quality Control

SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
TCE	trichloroethylene
THM	trihalomethane
VOC	Volatile Organic Compound
USEPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey

cm ³ STP/g/yr	cubic centimeter at standard temperature and pressure per gram per year
δ ¹⁸ O	oxygen-18 in delta notation
δD	deuterium in delta notation
‰	per mil

Well-Numbering System

Wells are identified and numbered according to their location in the rectangular system for the subdivision of public lands. Identification consists of the township number, north or south; the range number, east or west; and the section number. Each section is divided into sixteen 40-acre tracts lettered consecutively (except I and O), beginning with “A” in the northeast corner of the section and progressing in a sinusoidal manner to “R” in the southeast corner. Within the 40-acre tract, wells are sequentially numbered in the order they are inventoried. The final letter refers to the base line and meridian. In California, there are three base lines and meridians; Humboldt (H), Mount Diablo (M), and San Bernardino (S). All wells in the study area are referenced to the San Bernardino base line and meridian (S). Well numbers consist of 15 characters and follow the format 006N004W30K003S.



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Abstract

The California Aquifer Susceptibility Assessment of the Ground-Water Ambient Monitoring and Assessment Program was developed to assess water quality and susceptibility of ground-water resources to contamination from surficial sources. This study focuses on the Mojave River and the Antelope Valley Ground-Water Basins in southern California.

Volatile organic compound (VOC) data were evaluated in conjunction with tritium and helium data to determine a potential correlation with aquifer type, depth to top of perforations, and land use to VOC distribution and occurrence in the Mojave River and the Antelope Valley Basins. Detection frequencies for VOCs were compiled and compared to assess the distribution in each area. Explanatory variables were evaluated by comparing detection frequencies for VOCs and tritium and the number of compounds detected. Thirty-three wells were sampled in the Mojave River Basin (9 in the floodplain aquifer, 15 in the regional aquifer, and 9 in the sewered subset of the regional aquifer). Thirty-two wells were sampled in the Antelope Valley Basin. Quality-control samples also were collected to identify, quantify, and document bias and variability in the data.

Results show that VOCs generally were detected slightly more often in the Antelope Valley Basin samples than in the Mojave River Basin samples. VOCs were detected more frequently in the floodplain aquifer than in the regional aquifer and the sewered subset. Tritium was detected more frequently in the Mojave River Basin samples than in the Antelope Valley Basin samples, and it was detected more frequently in the floodplain aquifer than in the regional aquifer and the sewered subset. Most of the samples collected in both basins for this study contained old water (water recharged prior to 1952). In general, in these desert basins, tritium need not be present for VOCs to be present. When VOCs were detected, young water (water recharged after 1952) was slightly more likely to be contaminated than old water.

Trihalomethanes (THM) were detected less frequently in the Mojave River Basin samples than in the Antelope Valley Basin samples. The THMs that were detected in the Mojave River Basin were detected more frequently in the floodplain aquifer than in the regional aquifer and sewered subset. Solvents (such as trichloroethane [TCE] and tetrachloroethylene [PCE]) were detected more frequently in the Mojave River samples than in the Antelope Valley samples. In the Mojave River Basin samples, solvents were detected less frequently in the floodplain aquifer than in the regional aquifer and the sewered subset. Benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene and xylene (BTEX) were not detected in either study area. Methyl *tert*-butyl ether (MTBE) was detected in one sample from both the Mojave River and Antelope Valley Basins.

The most frequently detected compound (detected in more than 10 percent of the wells) in the Mojave River Basin was chloroform. The two most frequently detected compounds in the Antelope Valley Basin were chloroform and PCE.

In the Mojave River Basin, aquifer type and land use within 1,640 ft (foot)(500 meters) of the well head were not statistically correlated with the number of VOCs detected, although VOCs were detected more frequently in the floodplain aquifer than in the regional aquifer and the sewered subset. Depth to the top of the perforations was an explanatory factor for the number of VOCs detected in the Mojave River Basin; the detection frequency was greater for shallow wells than for deep wells.

In the Antelope Valley Basin, neither aquifer type, depth to the top of the perforations, nor land use within 1,640 ft of the well head were explanatory factors for the number of VOCs detected. Although aquifer type and depth to top of the perforations did explain the presence of tritium in the Mojave River Basin, land use within 1,640 ft of the well head was not a statistically significant explanatory factor for the presence of tritium in this basin. Aquifer type, depth to the top of the perforations, and land use within 1,640 ft of the well head were not statistically significant explanatory factors for the presence of tritium in the Antelope Valley Basin.

The spatial distribution of VOCs in the Mojave River Basin does not have any apparent pattern that can be associated to one direct source. Although VOCs were detected more often in samples from wells in the floodplain aquifer than in the samples from the regional aquifer and the sewerer subset, the VOC detections in wells in the regional aquifer generally contained more than one compound, unlike the VOCs detections in wells in the floodplain aquifer and the sewerer subset, which contained only one compound.

The areal distribution of VOCs in the Antelope Valley Basin samples appears to be concentrated in the urban areas and near the mountain front. Differences in VOC detection frequency and distribution between the Mojave River and the Antelope Valley Basins probably were related to differences in urban land use between the two basins.

Tritium/helium-3 and helium-4 ground-water ages in the Mojave River Basin ranged from as young as 6 years in the floodplain aquifer to about 40,000 years in the regional aquifer. Tritium/helium-3 and helium-4 ground-water ages in the Antelope Valley Basin ranged from less than 25 years near the mountain front to about 35,000 years farther north of the mountains.

The oxygen-18 (^{18}O) and deuterium (D) (expressed in delta notation [δ]) isotopic composition of the ground-water samples from the Mojave River and the Antelope Valley Basins indicates that recharge along the Mojave River and in the sewerer subset resulted from precipitation from a slightly different storm track and recharge elevation than recharge in the regional aquifer and in the Antelope Valley Basin. The isotopic composition was not related to the occurrence of VOCs.

Noble gases were used to calculate ground-water recharge temperatures. Recharge temperatures in ground water in the Mojave River Basin ranged from 7.8° to 20°C. Temperatures were generally lowest in the floodplain aquifer and were 2° to 4°C warmer in the sewerer subset and 4° to 5°C warmer in the the regional aquifer. Recharge temperatures of ground water in the Antelope Valley Basin ranged from 11.6°C to 20.7°C and generally were 4° to 5°C warmer than temperatures of ground water in the floodplain aquifer.

Introduction

Due to increased concern about the recent closures of public-supply wells and about the detection of chemicals such as methyl *tert*-butyl ether (MTBE) from gasoline and various solvents from industrial sources, a comprehensive ambient ground-water monitoring plan, the Ground-Water Ambient Monitoring and Assessment (GAMA) Program, was developed by the California State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB). The primary objective of the GAMA Program is

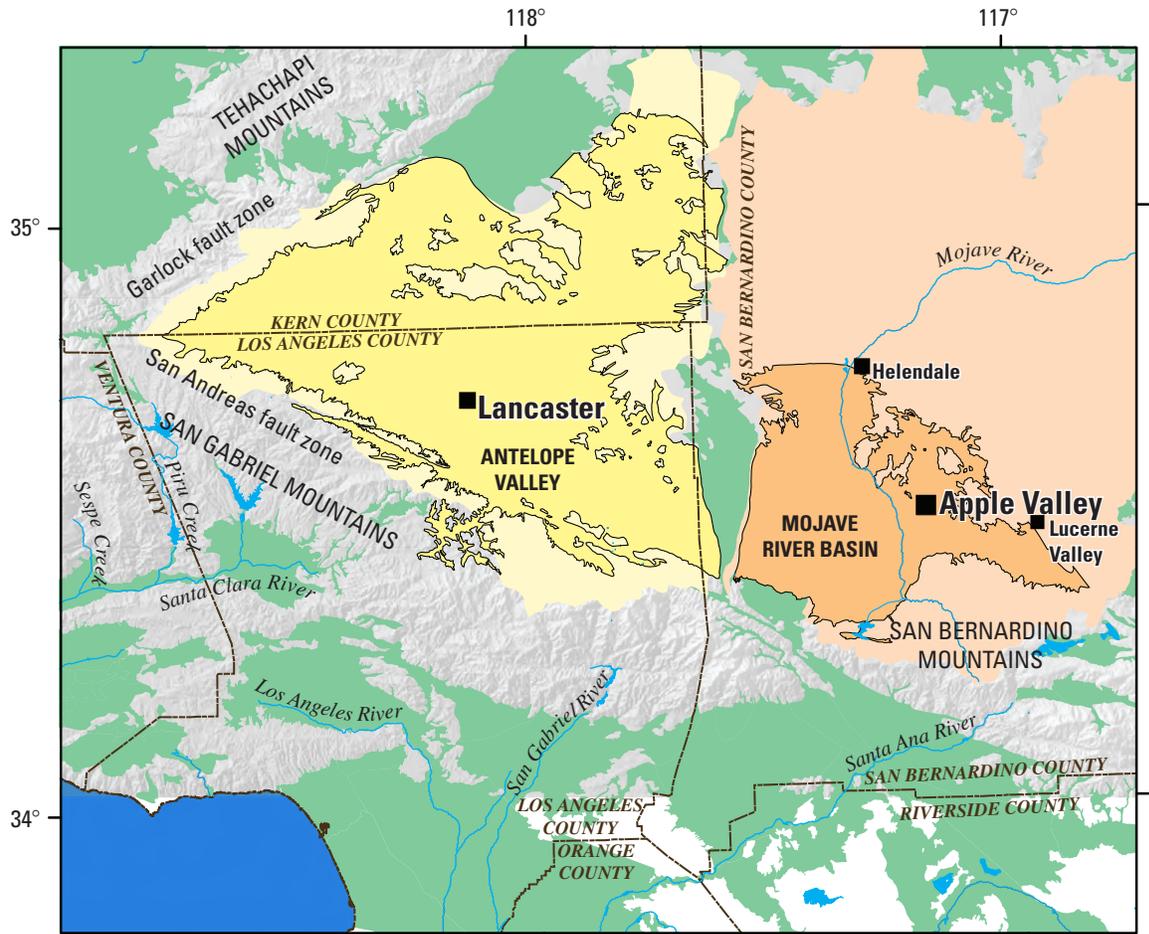
to assess the water quality and the relative susceptibility of ground-water resources to common contaminants from surficial sources. The focus of the GAMA Program is to collect new data and to identify and centralize the many sources of ground-water data and information available in California. The GAMA Program has two sampling components: the California Aquifer Susceptibility (CAS) Assessment (State Water Resources Control Board, 2003a), which focuses on public-supply drinking-water wells, and the Voluntary Domestic Well Assessment (State Water Resources Control Board, 2003b), which focuses on private drinking-water wells.

Data were collected to evaluate the use of ground-water age (tritium) and low-level volatile organic compound (VOC) concentrations as indicators of the susceptibility of ground water to contamination. Age-dating provides information on the presence of young ground water (indicating recent recharge), and the analysis of low-level VOCs provides an “early warning” for potential VOC contamination. Since the widespread use of regulated chemicals following World War II, ground water recharged over the past 50 years can be considered more susceptible to contamination from various land-use activities. Additionally, low-level VOC analysis for compounds, such as MTBE, will allow water managers to identify potential trends in ground-water quality in their region and respond before concentrations reach action levels.

The CAS study was designed to sample public-supply wells in California. Sampling began in 2000 and ended in 2004, replaced by the GAMA comprehensive ground water monitoring program. Sampling and analysis was conducted by the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) and the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory (LLNL). Quality-control samples were collected to ensure that bias was not introduced as a result of sampling procedures. The CAS study areas for this assessment are the Mojave River and Antelope Valley Ground-Water Basins in the Mojave Desert of California.

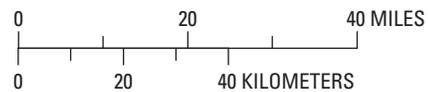
Description of Study Area

The Mojave River (MJCAS) and the Antelope Valley (AVCAS) Basins lie in the Mojave River and the Antelope Valley surface-water drainages located in the western Mojave Desert of southern California (*fig. 1*). The Mojave Desert is a wedge-shaped block bounded by the San Andreas fault zone and the San Gabriel Mountains to the southwest, the San Bernardino Mountains to the southeast, the Garlock fault zone and the Tehachapi Mountains to the northwest, and the Colorado River on the east (Hewett, 1954). The Mojave River surface-water drainage encompasses approximately 3,800 mi² (Stamos and others, 2001) and is located entirely within San Bernardino County (*fig. 1*). The Antelope Valley surface-water drainage covers about 2,200 mi² (Londquist and others, 1993) and is located mostly within Los Angeles and Kern Counties.



Base from U.S. Geological Survey digital elevation model 2002
 Albers Equal Area Projection:
 standard parallels 29° 30' and 45° 30'
 central meridian -120°

Ground-water basin boundaries from California
 Department of Water Resources (2003).



EXPLANATION	
	Mojave River Ground-Water Basin study area (MJCAS)
	Antelope Valley Ground-Water Basin study area (AVCAS)
	Mojave River Surface-Water Drainage Basin
	Antelope Valley Surface-Water Drainage Basin
	Department of Water Resources ground-water basins
	Consolidated rock

Figure 1. Location of the Mojave River Basin (California Aquifer Susceptibility [MJCAS]) and the Antelope Valley Basin (California Aquifer Susceptibility [AVCAS]), San Bernardino, Los Angeles, and Kern Counties, California.

The main geographic and hydrologic feature of the Mojave River surface-water drainage is the Mojave River (*fig. 2A*), the headwaters of which are in the San Bernardino Mountains where annual precipitation is about 40 in. The mean annual precipitation in most of the basin is less than 6 in. (James, 1992). The Mojave River transects the surface-water drainage a distance of about 120 mi to its terminus at Silver Lake (dry) near Baker, California (not shown in *fig. 2A*). Except during storms and at select locations where ground water is forced to the surface by subsurface geologic structures, the Mojave River is dry downstream from the Forks of the Mojave River (reservoir), located near the base of the San Bernardino Mountains.

The main geographic and hydrologic features of Antelope Valley surface-water drainage are Rogers and Rosamond Lakes (dry lakes, also known as playas) (*fig. 2B*). Antelope Valley is a closed topographic basin with its lowest point at Rogers Lake (Londquist, 1995). Antelope Valley is in the rain-shadow of the Tehachapi and the San Gabriel Mountains and has an average annual precipitation of about 4 in. (Londquist, 1995). Ground-water recharge originates primarily from the infiltration of surface-water runoff from the mountains along normally dry washes and creekbeds that extend into the alluvial basin.

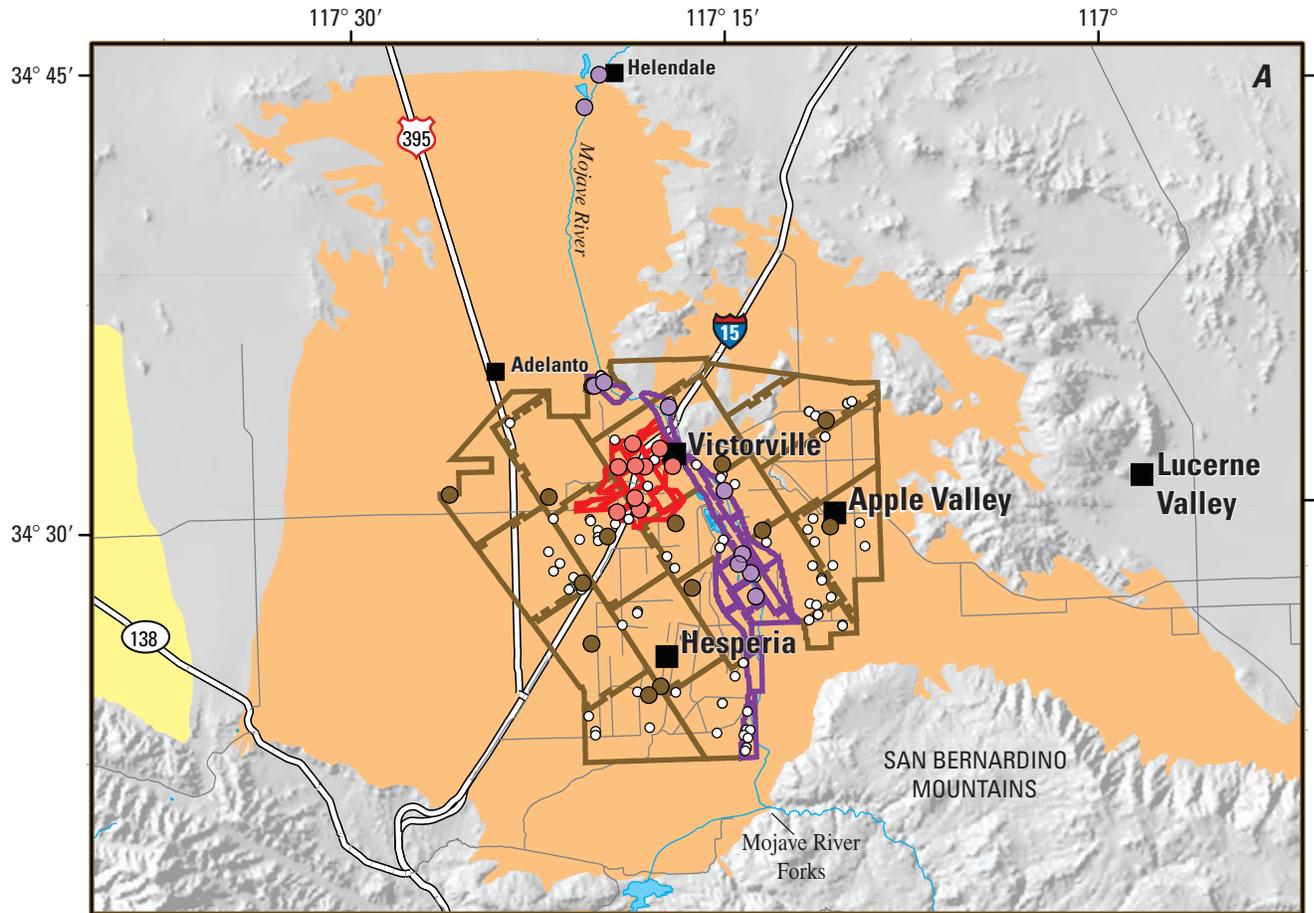
The population in the desert has steadily increased. The main population centers in the Mojave River area are the towns of Adelanto, Apple Valley, Hesperia, and Victorville (*fig. 2A*), having a combined population of about 199,000 (derived from U.S. Census Bureau, 2000). The population in this area is expected to grow to about 500,000 by the year 2015 with much of the existing and projected future population concentrated in the Victorville area. The main population centers in the Antelope Valley area are Lancaster, Palmdale, Rosamond, and Edwards Air Force Base (*fig. 2B*), having a combined population of about 256,000 (U.S. Census Bureau, 2000). Historically, these desert areas have been known for their agricultural, industrial, and military land uses; the areas of these land uses have changed during the last several decades into a satellite community of Southern California's urban sprawl.

Hydrologic Setting

The Mojave River ground-water basin, as defined by the California Department of Water Resources (2003), covers about 645 mi² and lies within the larger Mojave River surface-water drainage. It is bounded by the San Bernardino and the San Gabriel Mountains to the south and extends to the north to Helendale, to the east to the Lucerne Valley, and to the west to the Antelope Valley (*fig. 1*). The Mojave River ground-water basin boundary is formed by nonwater-bearing consolidated rocks that crop out in the surrounding mountains and hills,

lie near the land surface forming ground-water divides, and underlie the alluvial deposits of the basin. The basin is filled with unconsolidated deposits consisting of gravel, sand, silt, and clay deposited by the recent Mojave River and the Pliocene-Pleistocene ancestral Mojave River, by tributary alluvial fans, and by older streams and alluvial fans that predate the origin of the Mojave River surface-water drainage basin (Stamos and others, 2001). The aquifer system consists of two aquifers—a floodplain aquifer that underlies the floodplain of the Mojave River and a regional aquifer that underlies and surrounds the floodplain aquifer. The floodplain aquifer consists of permeable recent river deposits of Holocene age and younger river deposits of Holocene to Pleistocene age (Stamos and others, 2001). The floodplain aquifer is recharged by surface-water infiltration along the Mojave River, the principal source of which is runoff from snowmelt and precipitation in the San Bernardino Mountains. The regional aquifer consists of unconsolidated older alluvium of the ancestral Mojave River of Pleistocene to Pliocene age and undifferentiated alluvium of Holocene to Pliocene age. The regional aquifer receives limited recharge that infiltrates the thick unsaturated zone (as much as 1,000 ft thick) near the mountain front. This study evaluated only the part of the Mojave River Ground-Water Basin in the main urban area of Victor Valley, including the towns of Victorville, Apple Valley, Hesperia, Adelanto, and Helendale (*fig. 2A*), an area of about 160 mi². This area hereinafter is referred to as the Mojave River Basin.

Antelope Valley covers about 2,200 mi² (Londquist and others, 1993). It is bounded on the southwest by the San Gabriel Mountains and the San Andreas fault zone and on the northwest by the Tehachapi Mountains and the Garlock fault zone (*fig. 1*). Three structural basins make up the Antelope Valley, which is filled with Tertiary and Quaternary sediments up to 10,000 ft thick (Mabey, 1960). The sediments consist of a series of unconsolidated alluvial deposits interbedded with a thick layer of lacustrine deposits. These deposits are buried beneath as much as 800 ft of alluvium near the southern limit of the Antelope Valley, but are exposed at land surface to the north near Rogers Lake (*fig. 2B*). The aquifer system in the Antelope Valley consists of two alluvial aquifers, the principal aquifer and the deep aquifer (Londquist and others, 1993). Both aquifers consist of interbedded heterogeneous mixtures of gravel, sand, and silt. The principal aquifer overlies lacustrine clay deposits that extend over most of the Antelope Valley south and west of Rogers Lake. The deep aquifer underlies the lacustrine clay deposits and extends beneath Rogers Lake and to the north. For this study, only the main urban area of the Antelope Valley that was within about 9,840 ft (3 km) of a public-supply well was evaluated. In this report, this area is referred to as the Antelope Valley Basin (*fig. 2B*).



Base from U.S. Geological Survey digital elevation model 2002
 Albers Equal Area Projection:
 standard parallels 29° 30' and 45° 30'
 central meridian -120°

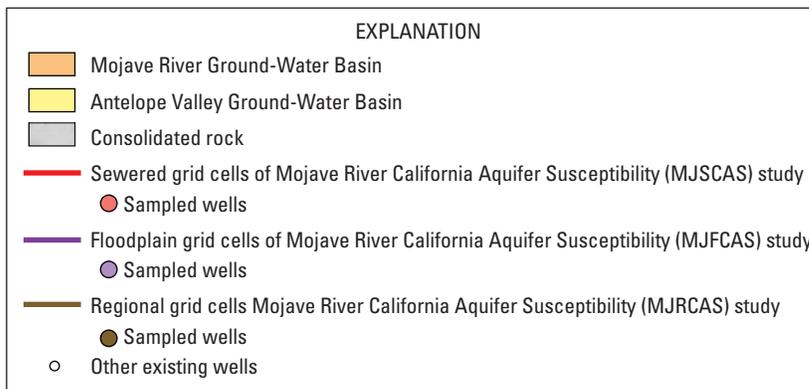


Figure 2. Location of all existing and sampled wells in the (A) Mojave River and the (B) Antelope Valley Basins, California.

6 Evaluation of VOCs in Mojave Desert Basins, San Bernardino, Los Angeles, and Kern Counties, CA, June–October 2002

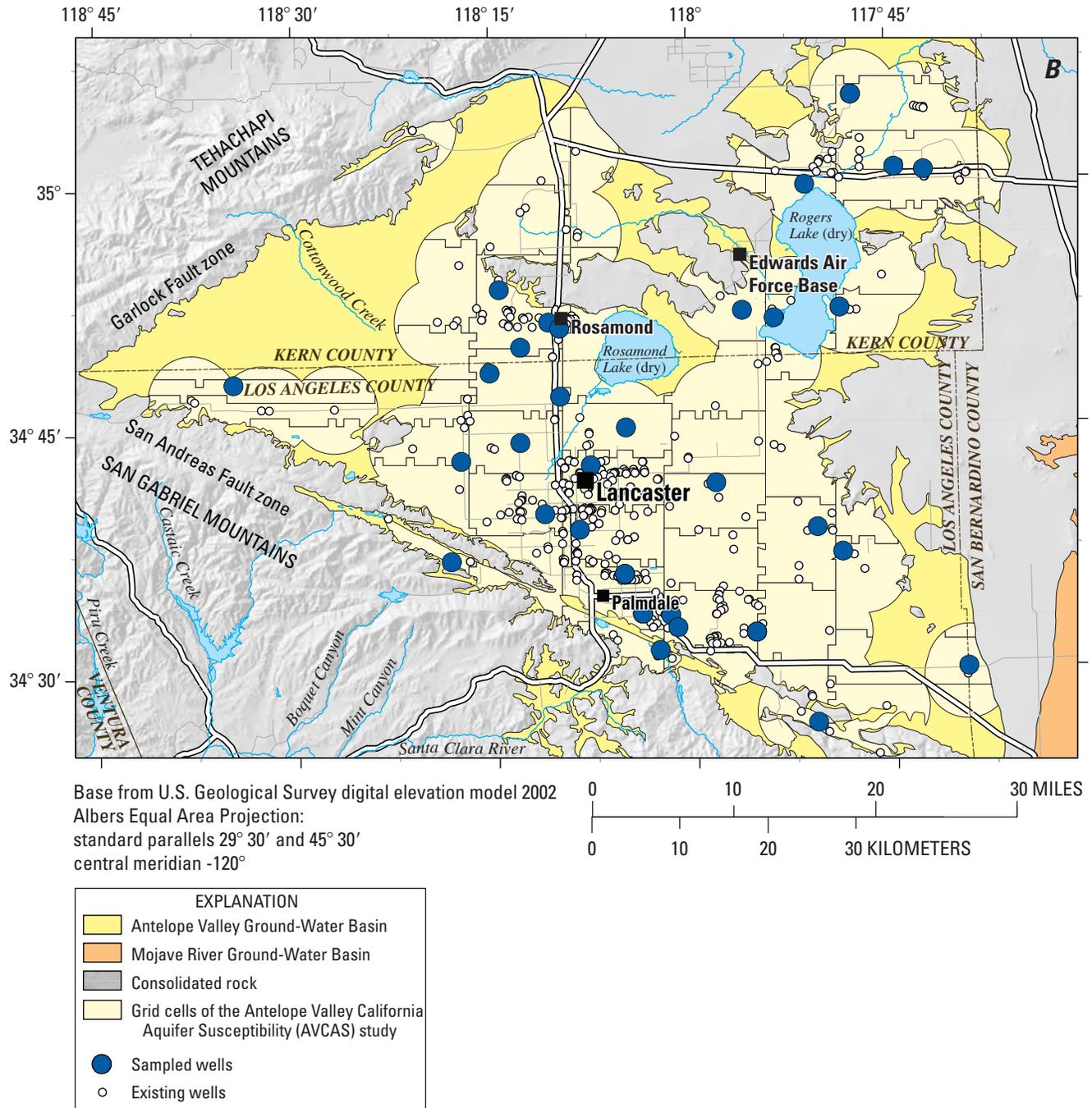


Figure 2. Continued.

Methods of Study

VOC data were evaluated in conjunction with tritium data to determine the potential correlation of ground-water quality to aquifer type, depth to top of perforations, and land use within 1,640 ft (500 m) of the well head in the Mojave River and the Antelope Valley Basins. Classes of VOCs (such as solvents) and detection frequencies for individual VOCs were compiled and compared to assess their distribution in the two ground-water basins. Potential explanatory variables were evaluated using detection frequencies for VOCs (in comparison with tritium detection frequencies).

Well Selection

Existing wells were selected for sampling using a grid-based program to produce equal-area random cells (Scott, 1990) within the boundary of the study area. The boundary for the Mojave River (MJCAS) Basin was initially defined as the ground-water basin boundary (*fig. 2A*) but, because of the lack of wells in outer-lying rural areas, this boundary was decreased to include only the boundaries of the major urban areas. The boundary was divided into three subareas: the floodplain aquifer (MJFCAS), the regional aquifer (MJRCAS), and the sewered subset of the regional aquifer (MJS-CAS). Fifteen cells were generated in the grid-based program for each subarea. The floodplain aquifer covers 14 mi². The floodplain aquifer boundary used in this report is the same as that used by Izbicki and Michel (2004). As stated previously, the floodplain aquifer is recharged by surface-water infiltration along the Mojave River, the source of which is runoff from snowmelt and precipitation in the San Bernardino Mountains. The regional aquifer covers 162 mi² and receives limited recharge that infiltrates the thick unsaturated zone (as much as 1,000 ft thick) near the mountain front. The sewered subset of the regional aquifer covers 8 mi² and may receive recharge from leaking sewer pipes in this area. This sewered area differs slightly from that shown by Stamos and others (2001), which included not only the large sewered area shown here but also the smaller sewered areas. These three grids were considered representative of the MJCAS and were area-weighted averaged to provide a calculated detection frequency for the MJCAS.

The boundary for the Antelope Valley CAS (AVCAS) Basin was initially defined using the outline of the alluvial deposits identified by Leighton and Phillips (2003) and was later modified to include only the area that was within a 9,840 ft (3 km) buffer around public-supply wells (*fig. 2B*). Forty cells were generated for the AVCAS Basin.

The cells in each study basin served as target areas for well selection for ground-water sampling. Suitable wells were chosen from an inventory of all wells obtained from the USGS Ground-Water Site Inventory (GWSI) and from information provided by the water purveyors for the Upper Mojave River and the Antelope Valley Basins. Wells were randomly selected from each cell to be statistically representative of the zone of ground water tapped by most of the public-supply wells in the area. The randomly selected wells were then ranked on the basis of the total number of wells chosen for a particular cell. Because the wells were randomly selected and geographically distributed, it was possible to look at any water-quality trends between the ground-water basins.

Sample Collection

Ground-water samples were collected during June 3 through 7, 2002, from 33 wells in the Mojave River Basin in the Victorville area and during September through October 2002 from 32 wells in the Antelope Valley Basin (*table 1*). In the Mojave River Basin, 9 wells were sampled in the floodplain aquifer, 15 were sampled in the regional aquifer, and 9 were sampled in the sewered area. In the Antelope Valley Basin, 17 wells were from the principal aquifer and 7 were from the deep aquifer. Well locations are shown in figures 2A and 2B. Each well was sampled for VOCs, stable isotopes, and tritium. The VOCs analyzed in each sample collected for this study, and its predominant source or use, are listed in *table 2*.

Protocols, similar to those described in the USGS National Field Manual (Wilde and others, 1999) and used by the National Water-Quality Assessment (NAWQA) Program (Koterba and others, 1995; Koterba, 1998), were implemented in this study to eliminate sample contamination due to airborne contamination and (or) cross contamination between wells. These procedures ensured that a representative sample of ground water was taken at each site. Each well was pumped at least 20 minutes prior to sampling in order to purge a minimum of three casing volumes and to allow field water-quality measurements to stabilize. All samples were unfiltered and collected before any type of chemical treatment, such as chlorination, of the well water. One of two types of sampler material, high-purity tygon tubing or copper tubing, were used for the VOC sample collection. Although current protocol discourages the use of tygon tubing for the collection of VOC samples, high-purity tygon tubing is plasticizer free and was determined appropriate for this sampling. All samplers were cleaned prior to being taken into the field using similar procedures used by the NAWQA Program (Koterba and others, 1995).

Table 1. Selected construction data for wells sampled in the Mojave River and the Antelope Valley Basins (California Aquifer Susceptibility [CAS]) in San Bernardino, Los Angeles, and Kern Counties, California, June–October 2002.

[CAS, California Aquifer Susceptibility. State Well No.: See Well-Numbering System in text. USGS Station Identification No.: Unique number for each site based on the latitude and longitude of the site. Depth of well and top and bottom perforation in feet below land surface. nd, no data]

CAS identification no.	USGS station identification no.	State well no.	Depth of well	Top perforation	Bottom perforation
Mojave River CAS					
Floodplain aquifer					
MJFCAS01	343433117201901	006N004W30K003S	120	60	90
MJFCAS02	343433117201401	006N004W30K007S	200	50	190
MJFCAS03	342725117142301	004N003W06N003S	nd	nd	nd
MJFCAS04	342813117143102	004N004W01A002S	275	130	275
MJFCAS05	343341117174001	006N004W34M012S	390	180	nd
MJFCAS06	344434117200401	008N004W31G002S	nd	50	415
MJFCAS07	344332117204201	007N004W06M007S	360	110	360
MJFCAS08	342829117145901	005N004W36Q004S	nd	164	334
MJFCAS09	342849117145301	005N004W36G001S	286	109	253
Regional aquifer					
MJRCAS01	342953117173101	005N004W27D008S	520	290	510
MJRCAS02	343101117263201	005N005W18Q002S	880	420	870
MJRCAS03	343051117223401	005N005W14P001S	630	310	610
MJRCAS04	343426117204201	006N004W30N011S	630	345	620
MJRCAS05	342931117201501	005N004W30K002S	650	340	640
MJRCAS06	342937117111601	005N003W27E001S	465	185	465
MJRCAS07	342801117211801	004N005W01C003S	1,018	538	1,008
MJRCAS08	343306117112101	005N003W03E002S	480	430	480
MJRCAS09	343144117153201	005N004W12N001S	400	nd	nd
MJRCAS10	343054117152901	005N004W13N004S	640	220	620
MJRCAS11	342935117140001	005N003W30L001S	471	135	471
MJRCAS12	342438117181401	004N004W28C001S	1,000	515	1,000
MJRCAS13	342416117184301	004N004W29J001S	980	527	980
MJRCAS14	342601117205901	004N005W13I001S	1,110	850	1,110
MJRCAS15	342745117165501	004N004W03K002S	nd	260	490
Sewered subset					
MJSCAS01	343021117185601	005N004W20J002S	444	170	224
MJSCAS02	343145117184201	005N004W09N002S	640	300	620
MJSCAS03	343220117180401	005N004W09G004S	780	280	760
MJSCAS04	343045117190601	005N004W20B001S	530	217	530
MJSCAS05	343145117173401	005N004W10N004S	380	270	370
MJSCAS06	343231117190901	005N004W08B002S	480	210	460
MJSCAS07	343146117190401	005N004W08Q001S	400	142	360

Table 1. Selected construction data for wells sampled in the Mojave River and the Antelope Valley Basins (California Aquifer Susceptibility [CAS]) in San Bernardino, Los Angeles, and Kern Counties, California, June–October 2002—Continued.

[CAS, California Aquifer Susceptibility. State Well No.: See Well-Numbering System in text. USGS Station Identification No.: Unique number for each site based on the latitude and longitude of the site. Depth of well and top and bottom perforation in feet below land surface. nd, no data]

CAS identification no.	USGS station identification no.	State well no.	Depth of well	Top perforation	Bottom perforation
MJSCAS08	343018117195101	005N004W19J001S	nd	nd	nd
MJSCAS09	343146117194401	005N004W08N001S	nd	nd	nd
Antelope Valley CAS					
AVCAS01	343002117393301	005N007W30D002S	795	545	785
AVCAS02	345157118090401	009N012W16P003S	320	nd	nd
AVCAS03	345107118095301	009N012W21N001S	222	nd	nd
AVCAS04	345006118125701	009N013W25N001S	527	nd	nd
AVCAS05	343222117552901	005N010W09H001S	320	160	300
AVCAS06	343713117485101	006N009W10Q003S	340	200	300
AVCAS07	344138117581901	007N010W18R002S	600	350	600
AVCAS08	344504118050301	008N011W30Q003S	125	80	102
AVCAS09	344415118130301	008N013W36N001S	1,100	115	1,100
AVCAS10	345214117483701	009N009W15J001S	534	155	505
AVCAS11	345140117534101	009N010W24E003S	700	290	690
AVCAS12	345209117560801	009N010W16R004S	700	270	690
AVCAS13	345949117510501	010N009W05B001S	500	100	500
AVCAS14	345340118142901	009N013W03K001S	nd	nd	nd
AVCAS15	343331118014901	006N011W34Q001S	400	190	400
AVCAS16	343245118012101	005N011W03N003S	500	200	500
AVCAS17	343337118035901	006N011W32P003S	570	280	570
AVCAS18	343122118024401	005N011W17H002S	393	80	350
AVCAS19	343700118182501	006N014W12R003S	nd	nd	nd
AVCAS20	344248118074701	007N012W11E002S	nd	nd	nd
AVCAS21	343851118083801	007N012W34N005S	770	350	690
AVCAS22	344834118151401	008N013W03M001S	765	350	765
AVCAS23	344703118095601	008N012W16M001S	500	270	470
AVCAS24	343604118052201	006N011W19C001S	960	560	940
AVCAS25	343950118111901	007N012W30K001S	560	258	560
AVCAS26	342643117505201	004N009W08M001S	150	nd	nd
AVCAS27	344310118172601	007N013W06R001S	500	nd	nd
AVCAS28	350516117473001	012N009W36N001S	nd	nd	nd
AVCAS29	350048117442001	011N008W32A001S	530	281	nd
AVCAS30	350038117420501	011N008W35D001S	606	96	606
AVCAS31	343845117504301	007N009W32R001S	360	nd	nd
AVCAS32	344759118343301	008N016W09G001S	nd	nd	nd

Table 2. Volatile organic compounds and primary use or source analyzed for in this study.

[VOC, volatile organic compound]

VOC	Primary Use or Source	Chemical Abstract Service No.	VOC	Primary Use or Source	Chemical Abstract Service No.
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	Solvent	630-20-6	Carbon tetrachloride (tetrachloromethane)	Solvent	56-23-5
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (TCA)	Solvent	71-55-6	Chlorobenzene	Solvent	108-90-7
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	Solvent	79-34-5	Chloroethane	Solvent	75-00-3
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	Solvent	79-00-5	Chloroform (trichloromethane)	Disinfection byproduct	67-66-3
1,1,2-Trichlorotrifluoroethane (CFC-113)	Refrigerant	76-13-1	Chloromethane	Refrigerant	74-87-3
1,1-Dichloroethane	Solvent	75-34-3	Dibromochloromethane	Disinfection byproduct	124-48-1
1,1-Dichloroethylene	Organic synthesis	75-35-4	Dibromomethane	Solvent	74-95-3
1,1-Dichloropropene	Organic synthesis	563-58-6	<i>cis</i> -1,2-Dichloroethylene	Solvent	156-59-2
1,2,3,4-Tetramethylbenzene (prehnitene)	Hydrocarbon	488-23-3	<i>cis</i> -1,3-Dichloropropene	Fumigant	10061-01-5
1,2,3,5-Tetramethylbenzene (isodurene)	Hydrocarbon	527-53-7	<i>trans</i> -1,2-Dichloroethylene	Solvent	156-60-5
1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	Organic synthesis	87-61-6	<i>trans</i> -1,3-Dichloropropene	Fumigant	10061-02-6
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	Solvent	96-18-4	<i>trans</i> -1,4-Dichloro-2-butene	Organic synthesis	110-57-6
1,2,3-Trimethylbenzene	Gasoline	526-73-8	Dichlorodifluoromethane (CF C-12)	Refrigerant	75-71-8
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	Solvent	120-82-1	Diethyl ether	Solvent	60-29-7
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	Organic synthesis	95-63-6	Diisopropyl ether	Gasoline	108-20-3
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	Fumigant	96-12-8	Ethyl methacrylate	Organic synthesis	97-63-2
1,2-Dibromoethane	Solvent	106-93-4	Ethyl <i>tert</i> -butyl ether (ETBE)	Gasoline	637-92-3
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	Solvent	95-50-1	Ethylbenzene	Gasoline	100-41-4
1,2-Dichloroethane	Solvent	107-06-2	Hexachlorobutadiene	Organic synthesis	87-68-3
1,2-Dichloropropane	Solvent	78-87-5	Hexachloroethane	Solvent	67-72-1
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	Gasoline	108-67-8	Isopropylbenzene	Organic synthesis	98-82-8
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	Solvent	541-73-1	<i>m</i> - and <i>p</i> -Xylene	Gasoline	108-38-3
1,3-Dichloropropane	Organic synthesis	142-28-9	Methyl acrylate	Organic synthesis	106-42-3
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	Fumigant	106-46-7	Methyl acrylonitrile	Organic synthesis	96-33-3
2,2-Dichloropropane	Organic synthesis	594-20-7	Methyl <i>tert</i> -butyl ether (MTBE)	Organic synthesis	126-98-7
2-Butanone	Solvent	78-93-3	Methyl iodide	Gasoline	1634-04-4
2-Chlorotoluene	Solvent	95-49-8	Methyl methacrylate	Organic synthesis	74-88-4
2-Hexanone	Solvent	591-78-6	Methylene chloride (dichloromethane)	Organic synthesis	80-62-6
3-Chloropropene	Organic synthesis	107-05-1	Naphthalene	Solvent	75-09-2
4-Chlorotoluene	Solvent	106-43-4	<i>n</i> -Propylbenzene	Organic synthesis	91-20-3
4-Isopropyl-1-methylbenzene	Organic synthesis	99-87-6	<i>o</i> -Ethyl toluene	Solvent	103-65-1
4-Methyl-2-pentanone	Solvent	108-10-1	<i>o</i> -Xylene	Hydrocarbon	611-14-3
Acetone	Solvent	67-64-1	<i>sec</i> -Butylbenzene	Gasoline	95-47-6
Acrylonitrile	Organic synthesis	107-13-1	Styrene	Organic synthesis	135-98-8
Benzene	Gasoline	71-43-2	<i>tert</i> -Butyl methyl ether	Organic synthesis	100-42-5
Bromobenzene	Solvent	108-86-1	<i>tert</i> -Butylbenzene	Gasoline	1634-04-4
Bromochloromethane	Organic synthesis	74-97-5	Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)	Organic synthesis	98-06-6
Bromodichloromethane	Disinfection byproduct	75-27-4	Tetrahydrofuran	Solvent	127-18-4
Bromoethene	Organic synthesis	593-60-2	Toluene	Solvent	109-99-9
Bromoform (tribromomethane)	Disinfection byproduct	75-25-2	Trichloroethylene (TCE)	Gasoline	108-88-3
Bromomethane	Fumigant	74-83-9	Trichlorofluoromethane (CFC-11)	Solvent	79-01-6
Butylbenzene	Organic synthesis	104-51-8	Vinyl chloride	Refrigerant	75-69-4
Carbon disulfide	Organic synthesis	75-15-0		Organic	75-01-4

VOC samples were collected in 40-mL sample vials that were purged of three vial volumes and then bottom-filled so as not to leave any headspace. Hydrochloric acid was then added one drop at a time to the sample until the pH decreased to 2 or less. The sample bottles were put on ice and shipped to the USGS National Water-Quality Laboratory (NWQL) in Denver, Colorado, for analysis. Samples for stable isotopes of water were collected in 60-mL clear glass bottles filled with unfiltered water and capped; caps were secured using electrical tape to prevent leakage and evaporation. Tritium samples were collected by filling 1-liter amber bottles with unfiltered water, closed using caps with a conical insert and secured using electrical tape. These samples were analyzed by Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory in Livermore, California. VOCs, stable isotopes, and tritium concentrations were determined by analytical methods similar to those used by the NAWQA Program (Epstein and Mayeda, 1953; Coplen and others, 1991; Connor and others, 1998; Hudson and others, 2002).

Determination and Use of Categorical Variables

Aquifer Type

Wells were separated into categories based on aquifer type. The Mojave River Basin contains two aquifer types (the floodplain and the regional aquifer) that were divided into three subareas: the floodplain aquifer, the regional aquifer, and the sewered subset of the regional aquifer. As previously stated, the floodplain aquifer underlies the Mojave River floodplain and consists of permeable recent river deposits that were recharged by surface-water infiltration during snowmelt and precipitation runoff from the San Bernardino Mountains. Because there is very little precipitation in the study area itself, infiltration from precipitation and resulting urban runoff is minimal. The regional aquifer underlies and surrounds the floodplain aquifer and consists of unconsolidated older alluvium from the ancestral Mojave River and of undifferentiated alluvium that receives limited recharge from infiltration through the thick unsaturated zone. The sewered subset of the regional aquifer is a portion of the regional aquifer that may receive recharge from leaking sewer lines. These three areas were considered to be representative of the MJCAS Basin. Information on the depth and areal extent of these aquifer types were obtained from Stamos and others (2001).

The Antelope Valley Basin consists of two aquifer types: the principal aquifer and the deep aquifer. As previously stated, the principal aquifer overlies lacustrine clay deposits that extend over most of the valley south and west of Rogers Lake. The deep aquifer underlies the lacustrine clay beds and extends beneath Rogers Lake and to the north. Information on the depth and areal extent of these aquifer types were obtained from Londquist and others (1993) and Leighton and Phillips (2003). Seventeen of the wells sampled tap the principal aquifer and 7 tap the deep aquifer.

Well Depth

Wells were divided into two depth categories, shallow and deep, depending on the depth to the top, uppermost perforation. Shallow and deep categories were determined by the median depth to the top perforation for each study area. Wells having a depth less than the median value were categorized as shallow, and wells having a depth greater than the median value were categorized as deep. Wells for which there was no depth or perforation information (4 of 33 wells in MJCAS Basin; 11 of 32 wells in AVCAS Basin) were not used in the analysis. Depth and perforation information was compiled from water purveyors in the Mojave River and the Antelope Valley Basins, the USGS GWSI database, and the California Department of Water Resources.

Land Use

To determine the land-use category and the degree of urbanization in each study area, a 1,640 ft (500 m) circular buffer was identified around each public-supply well within which the percentages of land-use types (for example, urban, agricultural, or undeveloped) were calculated. The category was based on the predominant land use within each well's buffer area (Koterba, 1998). Wells were categorized either as high urban land use or low urban land use on the basis of the median percentage of urban land use for all the buffered area in a particular basin. Wells that had urban land-use percentages that were higher than the median percentage were classified as high urban land use; wells that had urban land-use percentages that were less than the median percentage were classified as low urban land use. Land-use data were obtained from the U.S. Geological Survey (2003). The land-use data consists of historical land-use and land-cover classification data that primarily were based on the manual interpretation of 1970s and 1980s aerial photography. It is unknown if these data have been field checked.

Tritium Concentrations in Ground Water

On the basis of tritium concentrations, water samples from wells were divided into two age categories: young and old. The age of a ground-water sample was determined on the basis of the tritium concentration in that sample. Ground-water samples were interpreted as young (water recharged after 1952) or containing young water if tritium concentrations in the samples were greater than or equal to the detection limit of 1 picocurie per liter (pCi/L). Ground-water samples were interpreted as old (water recharged prior to 1952) if tritium concentrations in the samples were less than 1 pCi/L. This threshold has been used in several previous studies (Wright and others, 2004; Hamlin and Belitz, in press) and is less than the threshold of 3.19 pCi/L (1 tritium unit) used by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) to identify young water (Walsh, 1992).

The actual age of the ground water (time since recharge) was also estimated using the tritium and helium-3 (^3He , its daughter product) data. The ages were calculated assuming a conservative treatment of radiogenic ^3He and, therefore, are older than if it was assumed no radiogenic ^3He was present. Apparent ages were also estimated using radiogenic helium-4 (^4He) data assuming an accumulation rate of $5 \times 10^{-11} \text{ cm}^3\text{S TP/g/yr}$. It should be noted that radiogenic ^4He ages are very uncertain when calculated using a global accumulation rate. The accumulation rate used in this study is the geometric mean of ^4He accumulation rates estimated by Kulongoski and others (2003) for this area.

Quality-Control Data Analyses

To ensure that water-quality data are accurate and assure that representative water-quality data are collected, collection of quality-control samples is required for all water-quality studies. Quality-control (QC) samples were collected to identify, quantify, and document bias and variability in data resulting from sample collection, processing, shipping, and handling (Wilde and others, 1999).

Surrogate Data Analysis

To evaluate the ability of the analytical method to detect target analytes in each sample and to determine whether matrix interference (by the sample water chemistry affecting the VOC analysis) occurred, surrogates were added to all VOC samples at the NWQL before analysis. Surrogates are compounds that behave similarly to VOC analytes and are not typically detected in ground water. For this study, three surrogates (1,2-dichloroethane-d4, toluene-d8, and *p*-bromofluorobenzene) were added to all VOC samples at the NWQL. Surrogate recoveries are reported as percent with acceptable limits ranging from 70 to 130 percent; recoveries outside of acceptable limits may indicate matrix interference or sample analysis problems (Connor and others, 1998).

Median recoveries for all three surrogates in all samples collected for the Mojave River and the Antelope Valley Basins were within the acceptable limit range of 70 to 130 percent. Surrogate recoveries for 1,2-dichloroethane-d4, toluene-d8, and *p*-bromofluorobenzene ranged from 100 to 117 percent, 98 to 104 percent, and 84 to 115 percent, respectively, for the samples from the Mojave River Basin, and 112 to 129 percent, 95 to 103 percent, and 80 to 91 percent, respectively, for the samples from the Antelope Valley Basin. No modifications were made to the data based on surrogate data.

Blank Data Analysis

To evaluate the potential for sample contamination introduced during sample collection, processing, transportation, and laboratory analysis, blank samples were collected at 10 percent of the well sites using specially prepared

organic-free water that was certified to contain less than the laboratory reporting level (LRL) of the selected VOCs. The blank samples were then analyzed using the same methods used to analyze the ground-water samples. For this study, two types of blank samples (field and source solution) were collected. Field blanks were collected to measure any sample contamination to the sample from any aspect of the sampling process. Source-solution blanks were collected to verify that the blank water used for the field blanks had no concentrations of VOCs detectable at the LRL.

The field blank samples were collected by pouring organic-free water, from its original container, through clean sampling equipment into the sample bottle, and then processing and analyzing the blank sample using the same method as that used for the ground-water samples. Concentrations of VOCs detected in field blanks were compared with concentrations detected in the ground-water samples from the same study area. Source-solution blanks were collected at the sampling location by pouring blank water directly into sample bottles; the blanks were then stored, shipped, and analyzed in the same manner as the ground-water samples.

A VOC in a ground-water sample was considered to be a potential QC concern if it was detected in one or more field blanks and in the ground-water samples. If the VOC was determined to be a potential QC concern, the concentration of that VOC in the field blank was compared with the concentration detected in the associated source-solution blank. If the VOC detected in the field blank was detected at the same or lower concentration in the source solution, the VOC was not a QC concern. If the VOC was not detected in the source solution blank, the concentration in the field blank was compared with the concentration in the ground-water sample collected after that field blank. The same sampling equipment was used to collect the field blank and a paired ground-water sample.

Field blank detections that are equal to or higher than the paired ground-water sample detection indicate possible sample contamination. If sample contamination was identified, all ground-water samples and field blanks were evaluated for evidence of sample contamination for that specific VOC. Ground-water samples that had a VOC detection that was lower than or equal to the highest field blank concentration was counted as a non-detection, and a value less than the LRL was substituted for the measured concentration. If the paired ground-water samples had a VOC detection that was higher than that for the field blank, they were E-coded (coded as estimated) in the USGS database to indicate that the concentrations may not be accurate (owing to sample contamination as indicated by the concentration detected in the field blank), but that the VOC was believed present in the ground water. The E-coded data were counted as having VOC detections.

Fifteen blank samples were collected for this study. Eight of the 15 blank samples were collected in the Mojave River Basin and 7 in the Antelope Valley Basin. Of the 15 samples, 8 were field blanks and 7 were source-solution blanks (*table 3*).

1,2-dichloropropane and carbon disulfide were detected in 2 of the 15 blank samples (*table 3*). 1,2 dichloropropane was detected in both the field and source solution blanks at one well in the Mojave River Basin. The concentration in the source solution blank was about equal to the concentration in the field blank; and there was no detection in the paired ground-water sample; thus, this VOC was determined not to be a QC concern. Carbon disulfide was detected in two field blanks but not in the source solution or the associated paired ground-water sample; this VOC also was determined not to be a QC concern.

Methylbenzene (toluene) was detected in 13 of the 15 blank samples from the Mojave River and the Antelope Valley Basins. Concentrations in the blank samples ranged from 0.01 to 0.06 µg/L in samples from the Mojave River Basin and 0.01 to 1.34 µg/L in samples from the Antelope Valley Basin (*table 3*). Although toluene was the most frequently detected compound in both areas, it is believed that the detection of this analyte resulted from contamination during sample collection,

processing, transportation, and (or) laboratory analysis, and in all cases was not considered a detection for this analysis.

In the Mojave River Basin, toluene was detected in all the field and source-solution blank samples. Except for field blank QMJCAS05, all field blanks had concentrations of toluene lower than that in the source-solution blanks (QMJCAS02, 04, and 08) (*table 3*). Toluene was detected in 2 of the 4 paired ground-water samples (MJRCAS06 and -15). The toluene concentration in one of the paired ground-water samples (MJRCAS15) was lower than that in the paired field blank (QMJCAS08), indicating that the toluene in the ground-water samples was at least partly due to sample contamination. Because concentrations in the ground-water samples were lower than the highest field blank concentration (about 0.03 µg/L), all toluene detections in the 23 Mojave River Basin ground-water samples, which ranged from 0.009 to 0.02 µg/L, were counted as non-detections.

Table 3. Summary of quality-control data for volatile organic compounds (VOC) detected in field blanks and associated source-solution blanks collected during the Mojave River and the Antelope Valley Basin studies, San Bernardino, Los Angeles, and Kern Counties, California, 2002.

[Number of wells in study, 15. CAS, California Aquifer Susceptibility. Number in parentheses is the data parameter code, a five-digit code used in the U.S. Geological Survey computerized data system, National Water Information System (NWIS), to uniquely identify a specific constituent or property. LRL, laboratory reporting limit; µg/L, microgram per liter; E, estimated; <, actual value is less than the value shown; no., number; —, less than LRL]

CAS identification no.	Related CAS identification no.	Sample type	Date of sampling (month, day, year)	1,2-Dichloropropane (µg/L) (34541)	Carbon disulfide (µg/L) (77041)	Methylbenzene (Toluene) (µg/L) (34010)
LRL				<0.029	<0.07	<0.05
Mojave River CAS						
QMJCAS01	MJRCAS06	Field Blank	06/05/2002	—	—	E0.03
QMJCAS02	MJRCAS06	Source Solution	06/05/2002	—	—	E0.06
QMJCAS03	MRSCAS09	Field Blank	06/06/2002	—	—	E0.02
QMJCAS04	MRSCAS09	Source Solution	06/06/2002	—	—	E0.05
QMJCAS05	MJRCAS14	Field Blank	06/06/2002	E0.02	—	E0.01
QMJCAS06	MJRCAS14	Source Solution	06/06/2002	E0.02	—	E0.01
QMJCAS07	MJRCAS15	Field Blank	06/07/2002	—	—	E0.01
QMJCAS08	MJRCAS15	Source Solution	06/07/2002	—	—	E0.04
Number of VOC detections				2	0	8
Antelope Valley CAS						
QAVCAS01	AVCAS05	Field Blank	09/24/2002	—	—	E0.02
QAVCAS02	AVCAS05	Source Solution	09/24/2002	—	—	E0.02
QAVCAS03	AVCAS17	Field Blank	09/26/2002	—	E0.03	E0.24
QAVCAS04	AVCAS17	Source Solution	09/26/2002	—	—	E0.01
QAVCAS05	AVCAS24	Field Blank	10/21/2002	—	E0.02	1.34
QAVCAS06	AVCAS24	Source Solution	10/21/2002	—	—	—
QAVCAS07	AVCAS28	Field Blank	10/23/2002	—	—	—
Number of VOC detections				0	2	5

In the Antelope Valley Basin, toluene was detected in 3 of the 4 field blanks (QAVCAS01, 03, and 05) and in 2 of the 3 source solution blanks (QAVCAS02 and 04). The field blank with the highest concentration (QAVCAS05) had no matching detection in the paired source solution blank (QAVCAS06) or in the paired ground-water sample (AVCAS24), indicating sample contamination. The detections in the ground-water samples from the Antelope Valley Basin decreased to 0 percent because all the detections of toluene in these samples, which ranged from 0.01 to 0.30 $\mu\text{g/L}$, were lower than the highest field blank concentration of 1.34 $\mu\text{g/L}$. These detections were counted as non-detections.

Statistical Analysis

Statistical analyses were used to evaluate the relation of explanatory factors, such as aquifer type, well depth, land use within 1,640 ft of the well head, or relative ground-water age, to the distribution and occurrence of VOCs. Data groups were compared to test for potential relations between explanatory factors and the number of detections of VOCs. Variations in the occurrence of compounds were compared by aquifer type for each study area. This analysis was further refined by evaluating the occurrence of compounds by well depth using the median value for each study area. Similar comparisons were done for VOCs in ground water relative to land use using median values of percentage urban development within 1,640 ft of the wellhead. Explanatory factors also were compared between the two study areas to ensure that the geographic variability in these factors did not account for observed relations.

Frequency-of-detection plots also were used to show the percentage of samples having detectable concentrations of VOC compounds. The number of VOCs detected were then evaluated in relation to aquifer type, land use within 1,640 ft of the well head, and well depth (where known) using similar methods. Additionally, data groupings or categories were compared using the Kruskal-Wallis and Wilcoxon tests to ensure that statistical relations between explanatory and response variables were not related to geographic variability of the explanatory variable. These tests evaluate the statistical significance of differences between categories of data (Ott, 1993). The Kruskal-Wallis rank was used to compare three explanatory categories (for example, aquifer type for the Mojave River samples) to determine if one category contained larger values than another. The Wilcoxon rank sum test compared two independent data categories to determine if one group contained larger values than the other. A probability (P) value of 0.05 from these tests indicates a 95-percent confidence that the measured values were not the result of chance occurrence.

Box plots also were used to show the characteristics of the data set. The enclosed area of a box plot includes the values located between the first and third quartiles of the data set. The median value is identified by a solid line with a circle through the box. Whiskers extend from the box ends to identify the extreme values of the data set that are no more

than 1.5 times the length of the interquartile range. Values beyond 1.5 times the inter-quartile range are outliers and are marked with a solid line that is not connected to the box (Venables and Ripley, 1999).

Results

This section presents the detection frequencies of any VOC, tritium, and specific class or use of VOCs. Detection frequencies of the VOCs were evaluated by compound and the relation between VOC occurrence and age of the ground water. Variations in aquifer type, well depth, and land use within 1,640 ft of the well head, and the occurrence of VOCs in the Mojave River and the Antelope Valley Basins also were evaluated to determine explanatory factors. *Table 2* lists the VOC and VOC sources that were analyzed for in this study, and *table 4* lists the concentrations of the VOC detections for samples collected from the Mojave River and Antelope Valley Basins. *Table 5* lists the tritium and noble gas data, the calculated values of excess air, the apparent ages of ground water based on the tritium/ ^3He and ^4He data, and the ground-water recharge temperatures.

Detection Frequencies for VOCs, Tritium, and VOC Class

Ground-water samples were collected from the Mojave River and Antelope Valley Basins, the floodplain and regional aquifers, and the sewer grids. Detection frequencies were plotted showing the percentage of samples from each area in which VOCs, tritium, and specific classes of VOCs were detected (*fig. 3A, B*). In general, the VOCs were detected slightly more often in the samples from the Antelope Valley Basin (34 percent) than in all the samples from the Mojave River Basin (area-weighted average of 28 percent). For the Mojave River Basin, VOCs were detected more frequently in the samples from the floodplain aquifer (44 percent) than in the samples from the regional aquifer (27 percent) and the sewer subset (22 percent). Tritium was detected more frequently in all the Mojave River Basin samples (30 percent) than in the Antelope Valley Basin samples (19 percent). Tritium in the Mojave River Basin was detected more frequently in the samples from the floodplain aquifer (89 percent) than in the samples from the regional aquifer (7 percent) and the sewer subset (11 percent). In general, most of the samples collected for this study contained old water, 70 percent and 81 percent of samples from the Mojave River Basin and the Antelope Valley Basin, respectively. These data show that neither basin has received much recent (since 1952) recharge. The Mojave River Basin receives more recharge than the Antelope Valley Basin because the floodplain aquifer is recharged directly from the Mojave River, which contains recent precipitation runoff.

Table 4A. Summary of volatile organic compound (VOC) concentrations listed in order of detection frequency for wells sampled during 2002 in the floodplain aquifer in the Mojave River Basin California Aquifer Susceptibility (MJCAS) study, San Bernardino County, California.

[Number of wells in study area, 9. CAS, California Aquifer Susceptibility program. Percentage values are detection frequencies of VOC class. Number in parentheses is the data parameter code, a five-digit code used in the U.S. Geological Survey computerized data system, National Water Information System (NWIS), to uniquely identify a specific constituent or property. THM, trihalomethane; LRL, laboratory reporting limit; $\mu\text{g/L}$, microgram per liter; E, estimated by laboratory; <, actual value is less than the value shown; no., number; —, not detected; number in **bold**, concentration measured above reporting limit; number in *italics*, concentration measured below reporting limit]

CAS identification no.	Date of sampling (day, month, year)	Number of VOC detections	THM (22 percent)		Solvent (22 percent)	
			Tribromomethane (Bromoform), $\mu\text{g/L}$ (32104)	Trichloromethane (Chloroform), $\mu\text{g/L}$ (32106)	Tetrachloroethylene (PCE), $\mu\text{g/L}$ (34475)	1,1,1-Trichloroethane (TCA), $\mu\text{g/L}$ (34506)
LRL			<0.06	<0.024	<0.027	<0.032
MJFCAS01	06/04/2002	1	—	0.11	—	—
MJFCAS04	06/05/2002	1	0.20	—	—	—
MJFCAS05	06/06/2002	1	—	—	<i>E 0.01</i>	—
MJFCAS08	06/07/2002	1	—	—	—	<i>E 0.01</i>
Wells with a VOC detection		4	1	1	1	1
Detection frequency (percent)		44	11	11	11	11

Trihalomethanes (THM) were detected less frequently in all the Mojave River Basin samples (15 percent) than in the Antelope Valley Basin samples (31 percent). In the Mojave River Basin, THMs were detected more frequently in the samples from the floodplain aquifer (22 percent) than in the samples from the regional aquifer (20 percent) and were not detected in the sewered subset. Solvents (for example, tetrachloroethylene [PCE] and trichloroethylene [TCE]; complete list shown in *table 2*) were detected more frequently in all the Mojave River Basin samples (21 percent) than in the Antelope Valley Basin samples (13 percent). In the Mojave River Basin, solvents were detected less frequently in the samples from the floodplain aquifer (22 percent) and the sewered subset (22 percent) than in the samples from the regional aquifer (27 percent). Benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylene (BTEX) were not detected in samples from the Mojave River or the Antelope Valley Basins. Methyl *tert*-butyl ether (MTBE) was detected in two Mojave River Basin samples and one Antelope Valley Basin sample (3 percent in each area). In the Mojave River Basin samples, based on the detection by area, MTBE was detected more frequently in the samples from the sewered subset (11 percent) than in the samples from the regional aquifer (7 percent); it was not detected in the samples from the floodplain aquifer.

THMs, a by-product from the disinfection of drinking and wastewater, were the most frequently detected class of VOC. In the Antelope Valley, Fram and others (2003) documented the formation and fate of THMs during an aquifer injection, storage, and recovery study at Lancaster; so the presence of THMs are not unexpected. Solvents, with uses ranging from metal degreasing to dry cleaning, would be expected to be detected more frequently in commercial and residential urban areas, as was the case in the Mojave River Basin. MTBE was less frequently detected than THMs and solvents in both

study areas, probably because it has only recently (since the early 1990s) been used as an additive to gasoline in California (Grady and Casey, 2000). The data also show that, except in the Mojave River floodplain aquifer, tritium was not detected as frequently as VOCs, suggesting that tritium need not be present in order for VOCs to be present in these desert areas.

Detection Frequency of VOC by Compound

Detection frequencies of VOCs were plotted showing the percentage of samples containing each individual VOC to determine the compounds detected most frequently in the Mojave River and the Antelope Valley Basins (*fig. 4*). Seventeen different VOCs were detected in the two basins. Because so few individual VOC compounds were detected during this study, compounds detected in at least 10 percent of the wells sampled were considered frequently detected. Fourteen of the 17 VOCs were detected in ground-water samples from the Mojave River Basin; only chloroform was considered frequently detected. Eleven of the 17 VOCs were detected in the Antelope Valley ground-water samples and only 2 of these 11 (chloroform and tetrachloroethylene, or PCE) were considered frequently detected.

The only compound frequently detected in both the Mojave River and the Antelope Valley Basins was chloroform. Chloroform has been used in the production of the refrigerant hydrochlorofluorocarbon, in the production of plastics (for example, vinyl chloride), and as an industrial solvent (National Safety Council, 2004). Chloroform also is a common drinking-water contaminant because it forms during the chlorination of drinking and reclaimed water (Grady and Casey, 2000).

Table 4B. Summary of volatile organic compound (VOC) concentrations listed in order of detection frequency for wells sampled during 2002 in the regional aquifer in the Mojave River Basin (California Aquifer Susceptibility [MJCAS]) study, San Bernardino County, California.

[Number of wells in study area, 15. CAS, California Aquifer Susceptibility program. Percentage values are detection frequencies. Number in parentheses is the data parameter code, a five-digit code used in the U.S. Geological Survey computerized data system, National Water Information System (NWIS), to uniquely identify a specific constituent or property. THM, trihalomethane; LRL, laboratory reporting limit; µg/L, microgram per liter; E, estimated by laboratory; <, actual value is less than the value shown; no., number; —, not detected; number in **bold**, concentration measured above reporting limit; number in *italics*, concentration measured below reporting limit]

CAS identification no.	Date of sampling (day, month, year)	Number of VOC detections	Solvent										
			THM (20 percent)		(34 percent)								
			Trichloro-methane (Chloroform), µg/L (32106)	Tetrachloro-ethylene (PCE), µg/L (34475)	1,1-Dichloro-ethane, µg/L (34496)	1,2-Dichloro-benzene, µg/L (34536)	Trichloro-ethylene (TCE), µg/L (39180)	1,2-Dichloro-propane, µg/L (34541)	1,1-Dichloro-ethylene (DCE), µg/L (34501)	1,4-Dichloro-benzene, µg/L (34571)	1,3-Dichloro-benzene, µg/L (34566)	Dichloro-methane (Methylene chloride), µg/L (34423)	<i>cis</i> -1,2-Dichloro-ethylene, µg/L (77093)
LRL			<0.024	<0.027	<0.035	<0.031	<0.038	<0.029	<0.04	<0.05	<0.03	<0.16	<0.17
MJRCAS04	06/04/2002	2	E0.01	—	—	—	—	E0.01	—	—	—	—	—
MJRCAS06	06/05/2002	9	E0.03	0.28	E0.08	E0.07	E0.08	—	—	E0.01	E0.01	E0.07	E0.05
MJRCAS08	06/05/2002	1	—	—	—	—	E0.02	—	—	—	—	—	—
MJRCAS09	06/05/2002	6	E0.03	E0.04	E0.05	E0.03	E0.02	—	E0.01	—	—	—	—
Wells with VOC detections		4	3	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
Detection frequency (percent)		27	20	13	13	13	13	13	7	7	7	7	7

Table 4C. Summary of volatile organic compound (VOC) concentrations listed in order of detection frequency for wells sampled during 2002 in the sewer subset of the regional aquifer in the Mojave River Basin (California Aquifer Susceptibility [MJCAS]) study, San Bernardino County, California.

[Number of wells in study area, 9. CAS, California Aquifer Susceptibility program. Percentage values are detection frequencies. Number in parentheses is the data parameter code, a five-digit code used in the U.S. Geological Survey computerized data system, National Water Information System (NWIS), to uniquely identify a specific constituent or property. THM, trihalomethane; LRL, laboratory reporting limit; $\mu\text{g/L}$, microgram per liter; E, estimated by laboratory; <, actual value is less than the value shown; no., number; —, not detected; number in **bold**, concentration measured above reporting limit]

CAS identification no.	Date of sampling (day, month, year)	Number of VOC detections	Solvent (22 percent)		Gasoline (11 percent)
			1,1-Dichloroethylene (DCE), $\mu\text{g/L}$ (34501)	1,2-Dichloro propane, $\mu\text{g/L}$ (34541)	Methyl <i>tert</i> -butyl ether (MTBE) $\mu\text{g/L}$ (78032)
LRL			<0.04	<0.029	<0.17
MJSCAS07	06/03/2002	2	E0.04	—	0.73
MJSCAS08	06/04/2002	1	—	E0.03	—
Wells with a VOC detection		2	1	1	1
Detection frequency (percent)		22	11	11	11

PCE, a solvent, also was detected frequently in the ground-water samples from the Antelope Valley Basin. PCE is a commonly used solvent (Stackelberg and others, 2000) and has been frequently detected in ground water in other NAWQA study areas in California (Hamlin and others, 2002; Dawson and others, 2003).

VOC Occurrence by Ground-Water Age

Bar graphs and box plots were generated for both the Mojave River and the Antelope Valley Basins to evaluate the occurrence of recent ground-water recharge and VOC detection. These graphs show the detection frequency and the number of VOCs detected for samples that were interpreted to contain old and young water in the Mojave River and Antelope Valley Basins (*fig. 5A–C*).

Figure 5A shows the detection frequency of VOCs in young and old ground water in the Mojave River Basin. VOCs were detected more often in young water (40 percent) than in old water (26 percent). It should be noted, however, that VOCs were not detected in 60 percent of the samples of young ground water and 74 percent of the samples of old ground water from the Mojave River Basin. The number of VOCs detected in the samples of old water does not differ statistically (p -value = 0.716, Wilcoxon Rank) from the number of VOCs detected in the samples of young water (*fig. 5B*). The median number of VOCs detected in both young and old ground water from the Mojave River Basin was zero. Thus, at least 50 percent of the samples of both the young and old water contained no VOCs (*fig. 5B*). The remainder contained at least one VOC.

Figure 5A also shows the detection frequency of VOCs in young and old water in the Antelope Valley Basin. VOCs were detected more often in young water (67 percent) than in old water (27 percent). However, VOCs were not detected in 33 percent of the samples of young water and in 73 percent of the samples of old water from the Antelope Valley Basin. The number of VOCs detected in old water from the Antelope Valley Basin differs (p -value = 0.1258, Wilcoxon Rank) from the number of VOCs detected in young water (*fig. 5C*). The median number of VOCs detected was zero in the old water from the Antelope Valley Basin. The median number of VOCs detected was less than 2 in the young water from the Antelope Valley Basin. At least 50 percent of the samples of old water contained no VOCs, and the remainder contained at least one VOC. Likewise, 50 percent of the samples of young water contained one or no VOCs. The remainder contained more than 1 VOC.

The results suggest that younger water in the Mojave River and the Antelope Valley Basins may be more likely to be contaminated than older water because VOCs were detected more frequently in young water than in old water. However, VOCs were not detected in 60 percent of the samples of young water from the Mojave River Basin nor in 33 percent of the samples from the Antelope Valley Basin. VOCs also were not detected in 74 percent of the samples of old water from the Mojave River Basin and in 73 percent of the samples from the Antelope Valley Basin. Thus, these occurrences suggest that the presence of tritium (indicating young water) is not necessarily an indicator of aquifer susceptibility to contaminants in these areas.

Table 4D. Summary of volatile organic compound (VOC) concentrations listed in order of detection frequency for wells sampled during 2002 in the Antelope Valley Basin (California Aquifer Susceptibility [AVCAS]) study, San Bernardino County, California.

[Number of wells in study area, 32. CAS, California Aquifer Susceptibility program. Percentage values are detection frequencies. Number in parentheses is the data parameter code, a five-digit code used in the U.S. Geological Survey computerized data system, National Water Information System (NWIS), to uniquely identify a specific constituent or property. LRL, laboratory reporting limit; µg/L, microgram per liter; E, estimated by laboratory; <, actual value is less than the value shown; no., number; —, not detected; number in **bold**, concentration measured above reporting limit; number in *italics*, concentration measured below reporting limit]

CAS identification no.	Date of sampling (day, month, year)	Number of VOC detections	THM (31 percent)			Solvent (13 percent)			Gasoline (3 percent)	Organic synthesis (3 percent)			
			Trichloro-methane (Chloroform), µg/L (32106)	Bromodi-chloro-methane, µg/L (32101)	Tetrachloro-ethylene (PCE), µg/L (34475)	1,2-Dichloro-benzene, µg/L (34536)	1,1,1-Trichloro-ethane (TCA), µg/L (34506)	1,1-Dichloro-ethane, µg/L (34496)			1,1-Dichloro-ethylene (DCE), µg/L (34501)	1,3-Dichloro-benzene, µg/L (34566)	Trichloro-ethylene (TCE) µg/L (39180)
LRL			<0.024	<0.048	<0.027	<0.031	<0.032	<0.035	<0.04	<0.03	<0.038	<0.17	<0.07
AVCAS03	09/23/2002	5	<i>E0.01</i>	—	E0.04	E0.04	—	E0.08	—	—	<i>E0.01</i>	—	—
AVCAS05	09/24/2002	2	0.21	<i>E0.04</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
AVCAS14	09/25/2002	1	E0.03	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
AVCAS15	09/26/2002	6	E0.14	E0.05	<i>E0.01</i>	—	E0.06	—	E0.07	—	—	<i>E0.07</i>	—
AVCAS16	09/26/2002	4	E0.03	—	<i>E0.02</i>	0.18	—	—	—	<i>E0.01</i>	—	—	—
AVCAS17	09/26/2002	1	—	—	<i>E0.02</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
AVCAS18	09/26/2002	1	E0.08	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
AVCAS19	09/26/2002	1	<i>E0.02</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
AVCAS20	10/21/2002	2	<i>E0.02</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	<i>E0.03</i>
AVCAS25	10/22/2002	1	E0.03	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
AVCAS32	10/24/2002	1	<i>E0.01</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wells with VOC detections		11	10	2	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Detection frequency (percent)		34	31	6	13	6	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

Table 5. Summary of tritium, noble gases, and estimated apparent age for samples collected in 2002 in the Mojave River Basin and Antelope Valley Basin (California Aquifer Susceptibility [CAS]) study, San Bernardino, Los Angeles, and Kern Counties, California.

[Ages estimated by Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory (LLNL). Any LLNL data that functionally fits in the National Water Information System database will be shared there. See figure 10 for locations of wells and ages of water and figure 13 for recharge temperatures. Analytical methods are described by Eaton and others, 2004; tritium concentrations are decay corrected to the sample collection date; GAMA, Ground-Water Ambient Monitoring and Assessment. pCi/L, picocurie per liter; cm³STP/g, cubic centimeter at standard temperature and pressure per gram; yr, year; C, Celsius; >, greater than; nd, no data, sample not collected or ruined before analysis]

GAMA identification No.	Collection date	Tritium measurement uncertainty (+-) (pCi/L)	Dissolved gas analysis date	Tritium, Helium-3 /helium-4 (atom ratio)				Noble gases				Helium-4 age (yr)	Tritium /helium age (yr)	Excess air (cm ³ STP/g)	Recharge temperature, (degrees C)	
				Tritium (pCi/L)	Helium-3 /helium-4 (atom ratio)	Helium-4	Neon	Argon	Krypton	Xenon						
											× 10 ⁵					× 10 ⁷
Mojave River Basin																
MJSCAS05	06/03/02	0.38	02/06/03	0.13	0.456	2.503	2.875	4.062	8.842	1.190	>50	3,600	0.0059	11.8		
MJSCAS02	06/03/02	0.07	02/06/03	0.14	0.584	1.903	2.842	4.044	8.691	1.174	>50	2,400	0.0058	12.2		
MJSCAS06	06/03/02	0.15	02/06/03	0.13	0.271	5.396	2.589	3.700	8.020	1.080	>50	9,500	0.0046	14.4		
MJRCAS01	06/03/02	0.15	02/06/03	0.28	0.500	2.413	2.905	4.093	8.970	1.205	>50	3,400	0.0061	11.4		
MJSCAS03	06/03/02	0.17	02/06/03	0.12	0.309	4.700	2.867	4.082	8.799	1.199	>50	8,000	0.0058	11.6		
MJRCAS02	06/04/02	0.18	02/06/03	0.12	1.263	5.110	17.656	9.248	15.617	1.678	>50	1,000	0.0878	17.0		
MJFCAS01	06/04/02	1.31	02/07/03	0.17	0.185	14.860	2.008	3.339	7.311	1.040	>50	28,800	0.0014	14.4		
MJRCAS04	06/04/02	0.28	02/07/03	0.13	0.157	107.792	2.356	3.602	8.068	1.076	>50	214,000	0.0033	14.2		
MJRCAS11	06/05/02	1.40	02/07/03	0.17	0.298	5.662	2.820	4.085	9.038	1.201	>50	10,000	0.0056	11.4		
MJRCAS07	06/05/02	0.28	02/07/03	0.16	0.346	3.116	2.479	3.617	7.865	1.101	>50	5,000	0.0040	13.1		
MJFCAS04	06/05/02	12.94	02/07/03	0.63	1.600	0.720	2.783	3.996	8.268	1.194	21	96	0.0054	11.5		
MJFCAS02	06/04/02	5.95	02/07/03	0.32	1.377	0.868	3.606	4.737	9.183	1.221	0	0	0.0100	12.6		
MJRCAS10	06/05/02	0.68	02/07/03	0.15	0.376	3.683	2.987	4.249	9.110	1.237	>50	5,900	0.0064	10.8		
MJRCAS09	06/06/02	0.27	02/07/03	0.13	0.476	2.019	2.309	3.416	7.546	1.010	>50	2,900	0.0032	16.0		
MJFCAS06	06/07/02	1.73	02/08/03	0.17	3.325	0.082	2.416	3.705	8.116	1.128	>50	0	0.0034	13.0		
MJFCAS05	06/06/02	1.49	02/08/03	0.20	0.766	1.148	2.221	3.456	7.636	1.043	>50	1,200	0.0026	14.9		
MJRCAS09	06/05/02	0.41	02/08/03	0.12	0.186	22.405	2.410	3.559	7.625	1.024	>50	43,600	0.0038	15.8		
MJFCAS03	06/05/02	0.19	02/07/03	0.31	1.469	0.890	3.621	4.710	9.501	1.312	>50	13	0.0099	10.0		
MJRCAS08	06/05/02	0.25	02/10/03	0.15	0.191	106.945	2.297	3.562	7.853	1.107	>50	213,000	0.0029	12.9		
MJFCAS07	06/07/02	4.70	02/10/03	0.83	1.214	0.916	2.827	4.131	9.026	1.224	27	470	0.0055	11.2		
MJRCAS15	06/07/02	-0.07	02/10/03	0.14	1.138	0.898	2.909	4.192	9.146	1.215	>50	390	0.0061	11.0		
MJRCAS03	06/04/02	0.21	02/11/03	0.30	0.639	1.374	2.450	3.465	7.390	1.049	>50	1,600	0.0040	14.9		
MJSCAS04	06/03/02	0.47	02/11/03	0.15	0.777	1.190	2.512	3.759	8.016	1.091	>50	1,200	0.0042	13.8		
MJFCAS09	06/07/02	10.10	02/11/03	0.49	1.425	0.671	2.866	4.231	9.342	1.245	6	0	0.0057	10.3		
MJSCAS01	06/03/02	1.23	02/11/03	1.16	1.295	0.657	2.518	3.739	8.232	1.093	>50	93	0.0042	13.7		
MJFCAS08	06/07/02	6.17	02/11/03	0.96	1.726	0.772	3.169	4.418	9.488	1.313	34	21	0.0077	7.8		
MJRCAS12	06/06/02	-0.08	nd	0.24	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd		
MJRCAS13	06/06/02	0.18	02/12/03	0.17	1.332	0.696	2.814	3.819	8.141	1.104	>50	16	0.0060	13.7		
MJRCAS06	06/05/02	0.31	02/11/03	0.16	0.192	16.529	1.877	2.882	6.401	0.869	>50	32,000	0.0012	20.0		
MJSCAS08	06/04/02	0.85	02/11/03	0.95	1.114	0.861	2.819	3.889	8.226	1.114	>50	340	0.0059	13.7		
MJRCAS05	06/04/02	0.10	02/11/03	0.09	1.169	0.773	2.571	3.571	7.809	1.038	>50	290	0.0047	15.5		
MJSCAS07	06/03/02	0.42	02/11/03	0.17	1.324	0.702	2.821	3.898	8.322	1.097	>50	20	0.0059	14.3		
MJRCAS14	06/06/02	0.07	02/11/03	0.16	0.785	0.912	2.183	3.222	6.990	0.972	>50	760	0.0027	16.5		

Table 5. Summary of tritium, noble gases, and estimated apparent age for samples collected in 2002 in the Mojave River Basin and Antelope Valley Basin (California Aquifer Susceptibility [CAS]) study, San Bernardino, Los Angeles, and Kern Counties, California—Continued.

[Ages estimated by Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory (LLNL). Any LLNL data that functionally fits in the National Water Information System database will be shared there. See figure 10 for locations of wells and ages of water and figure 13 for recharge temperatures. Analytical methods are described by Eaton and others, 2004; tritium concentrations are decay corrected to the sample collection date; GAMA, Ground-Water Ambient Monitoring and Assessment. pCi/L, picocurie per liter; cm³STP/g, cubic centimeter at standard temperature and pressure per gram; yr, year; C, Celsius; >, greater than; nd, no data, sample not collected or ruined before analysis]

GAMA identification No.	Collection date	Tritium measurement uncertainty (+) (pCi/L)	Tritium (pCi/L)	Dissolved gas analysis date	Helium-3 /helium-4 (atom ratio)		Noble gases				Tritium /helium age (yr)	Helium-4 age (yr)	Excess air (cm ³ STP/g)	Recharge temperature, (degrees C)
					Helium-3 × 10 ⁶	Helium-4 × 10 ⁶	Helium-4 × 10 ⁷	Neon × 10 ⁷	Argon × 10 ⁴	Krypton × 10 ⁸				
Antelope Valley Basin														
AVCAS16	09/26/02	0.29	4.81	05/28/03	1.498	0.664	2.619	3.974	8.258	1.102	25	54	0.0047	nd
AVCAS06	09/25/02	0.63	-0.49	05/27/03	0.782	1.224	1.750	3.021	6.695	0.952	>50	1,600	0.0001	16.9
AVCAS10	09/25/02	0.40	0.46	05/27/03	0.294	8.209	2.157	3.295	7.140	1.007	>50	15,400	0.0022	16.4
AVCAS11	09/25/02	0.15	0.57	05/28/03	0.245	9.684	2.123	3.403	7.564	1.037	>50	18,300	0.0019	15.3
AVCAS12	09/25/02	0.68	0.02	05/28/03	0.168	10.774	2.249	3.687	8.106	1.099	>50	20,500	0.0025	13.6
AVCAS08	09/24/02	0.07	0.07	05/29/03	1.378	0.476	1.846	3.366	7.653	1.101	>50	88	0.0002	12.7
AVCAS01	09/23/02	-0.02	0.13	05/28/03	1.258	1.559	5.184	5.095	9.650	1.275	>50	510	0.0190	13.6
AVCAS09	09/24/02	0.01	0.13	05/28/03	0.483	18.119	2.409	3.553	7.708	1.031	>50	35,100	0.0036	16.1
AVCAS03	09/23/02	0.15	0.15	05/28/03	0.461	17.582	1.987	3.262	7.116	0.974	>50	34,200	0.0013	17.1
AVCAS07	09/24/02	0.00	0.00	06/03/03	1.230	1.424	2.468	3.797	8.173	1.085	>50	1,700	0.0038	14.4
AVCAS05	09/24/02	0.36	0.36	05/29/03	1.186	2.062	2.306	3.566	7.576	1.030	>50	3,000	0.0031	15.4
AVCAS04	09/23/02	0.02	0.02	05/28/03	0.410	16.261	1.961	3.299	7.221	1.002	>50	31,600	0.0011	16.0
AVCAS13	09/25/02	0.00	0.12	05/29/03	0.681	4.886	9.065	8.210	13.540	1.473	>50	5,100	0.0403	17.4
AVCAS02	09/23/02	0.09	0.14	05/28/03	0.708	1.143	1.966	3.172	6.776	0.929	>50	1,300	0.0014	18.6
AVCAS17	09/26/02	-0.16	0.39	05/23/03	1.237	0.702	2.235	3.522	7.601	1.033	>50	320	0.0027	15.3
AVCAS15	09/26/02	0.25	3.60	05/23/03	1.432	0.669	2.696	4.187	8.601	1.144	20	31	0.0050	bad fit
AVCAS18	09/26/02	13.03	0.59	05/23/03	1.407	0.700	2.654	3.817	8.047	1.096	11	110	0.0050	13.8
AVCAS14	09/25/02	0.16	0.12	06/02/03	1.383	2.402	10.448	8.583	13.533	1.480	>50	0	0.0482	20.7
AVCAS19	09/25/02	6.97	0.40	06/02/03	1.400	0.533	2.084	3.237	7.282	0.966	11	54	0.0022	16.6
AVCAS24	10/21/02	0.69	0.54	05/29/03	1.125	0.853	2.401	3.955	8.623	1.174	>50	560	0.0032	11.6
AVCAS31	10/23/02	0.02	0.07	05/30/03	0.852	1.759	2.244	3.351	7.211	0.977	>50	2,400	0.0029	17.3
AVCAS25	10/22/02	0.12	0.07	05/29/03	0.780	1.401	2.376	3.731	8.036	1.083	>50	1,700	0.0033	14.3
AVCAS27	10/22/02	0.41	0.12	05/29/03	0.545	3.221	2.349	3.541	7.584	1.043	>50	5,300	0.0032	15.5
AVCAS21	10/21/02	0.06	0.08	05/29/03	1.219	0.981	2.694	4.000	8.428	1.118	>50	650	0.0050	13.8
AVCAS26	10/22/02	11.56	0.47	05/30/03	1.421	0.769	3.040	4.412	9.452	1.196	10	60	0.0071	bad fit
AVCAS30	10/23/02	0.00	0.08	05/30/03	0.234	2.568	1.959	3.445	7.761	1.115	>50	4,200	0.0008	12.5
AVCAS23	10/21/02	0.13	0.08	05/30/03	0.457	16.913	2.414	3.589	7.717	1.082	>50	32,700	0.0035	14.5
AVCAS22	10/21/02	0.02	0.08	05/30/03	0.411	7.312	2.310	3.554	7.643	1.060	>50	13,500	0.0031	14.3
AVCAS20	10/21/02	0.04	0.07	05/30/03	0.562	2.657	2.627	4.310	9.056	1.244	>50	4,100	0.0043	bad fit
AVCAS28	10/23/02	0.00	0.08	05/31/03	0.123	10.074	2.445	3.333	6.946	0.914	>50	18,900	0.0042	20.4
AVCAS29	10/23/02	0.08	0.34	05/30/03	0.111	18.126	2.078	3.460	7.780	1.130	>50	35,300	0.0014	12.3
AVCAS32	10/24/02	0.35	0.09	05/31/03	0.409	2.161	2.725	3.878	8.221	1.130	>50	3,000	0.0053	13.1

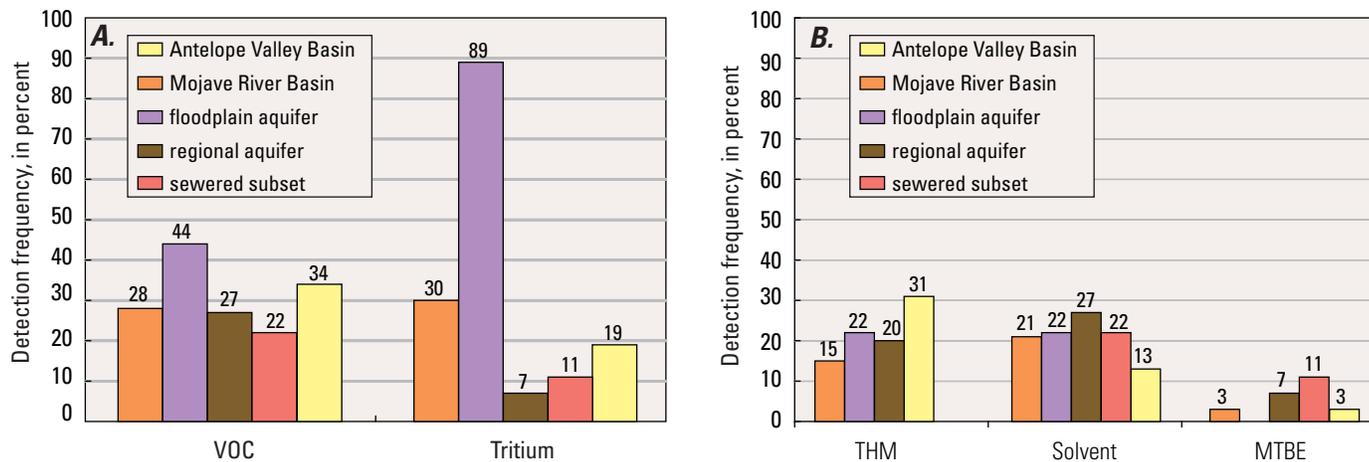


Figure 3. Detection frequency of (A) volatile organic compounds (VOC) and tritium and (B) specific classes of VOCs for the samples from the Mojave River and Antelope Valley Basins, California. THM, trihalomethane; MTBE, methyl *tert*-butyl ether.

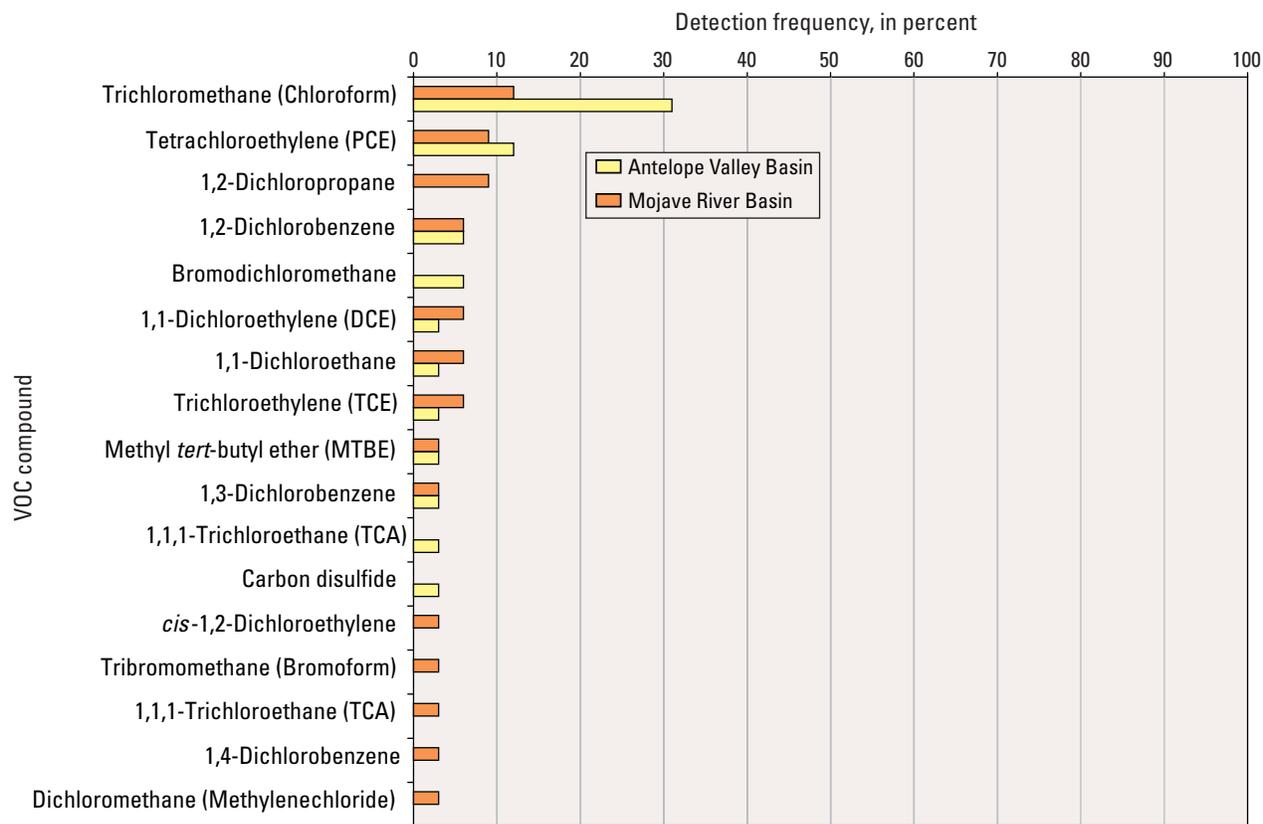


Figure 4. Detection frequencies of volatile organic compounds (VOC), in order of detection frequency, for samples from the Mojave River and Antelope Valley Basins, California.

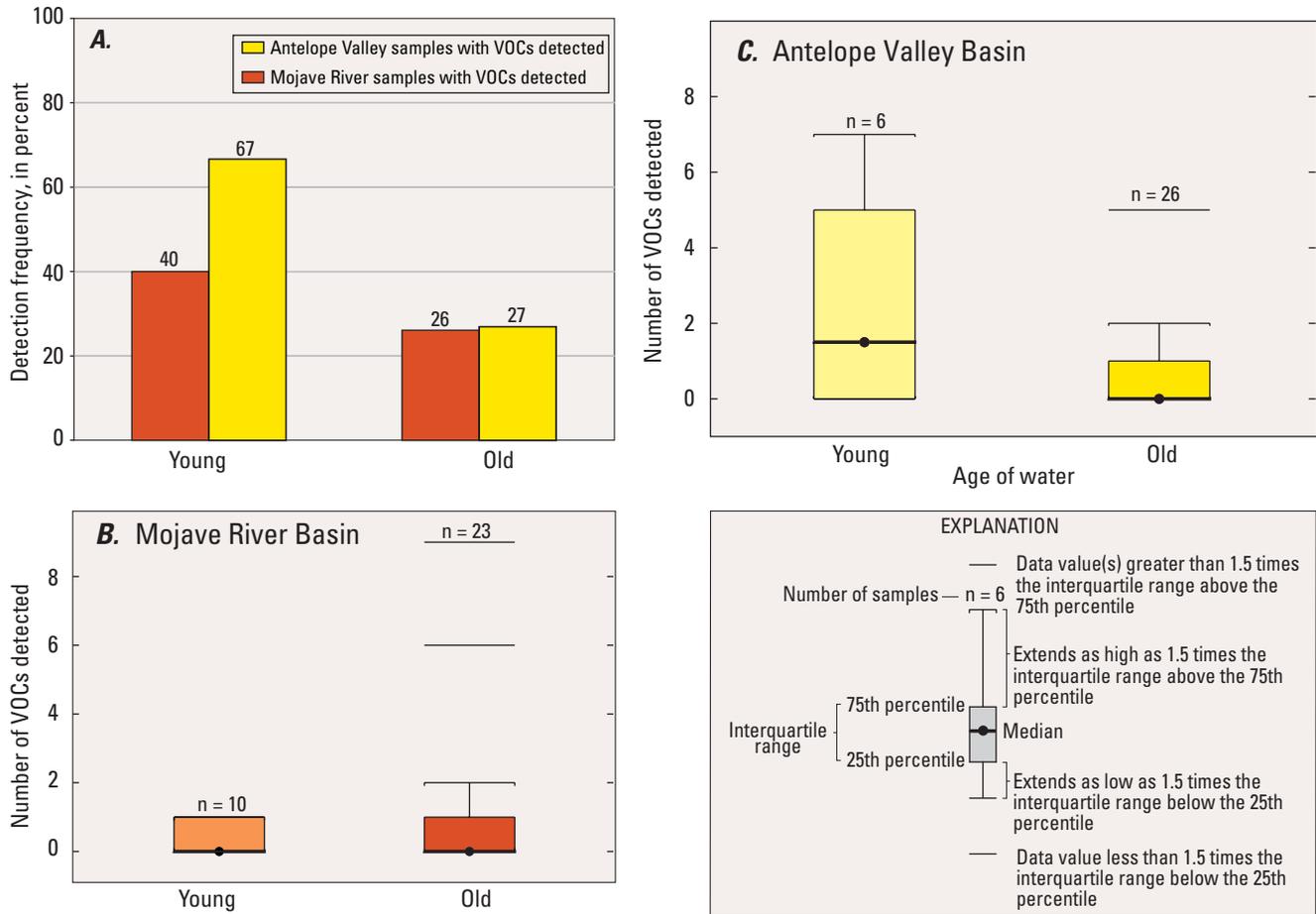


Figure 5. (A) Detection frequency of volatile organic compounds (VOC) in the Mojave River and the Antelope Valley samples by relative age, and the number of VOCs detected by ground-water age for samples from (B) the Mojave River Basin and (C) the Antelope Valley Basin, California.

Evaluation of Aquifer Type, Well Depth, and Land Use as Explanatory Factors

Aquifer type, depth of top of perforation, and land use within 1,640 ft of the well head were evaluated as possible explanatory factors for the variation of VOC detections in the Mojave River and the Antelope Valley Basins. The number of VOCs detected was used to evaluate the distribution of the VOCs based on the two aquifer types and one subset in the Mojave River Basin and on two aquifer types in the Antelope Valley Basin. The top of the uppermost perforations was used for the evaluation of depth because it represents the open interval closest to land surface. VOC detections also were evaluated by land use within 1,640 ft of the well head for both basins.

Aquifer Type

In the Mojave River Basin (*fig. 6A*), VOCs were detected more frequently in the floodplain aquifer (44 percent) than in the regional aquifer (27 percent) or the sewered subset of the regional aquifer (22 percent). Although VOCs were detected more frequently in the floodplain aquifer than in the regional and the sewered aquifer, there was no statistically significant difference (p -value = 0.7527, Kruskal-Wallis Rank) between aquifer types. Further statistical tests also showed there was no statistically significant difference in VOC detections between the floodplain and the regional aquifer (p -value = 0.6942, Wilcoxon Rank), the floodplain and the sewered subset of the regional aquifer (p -value = 0.4878, Wilcoxon Rank), or the regional and the sewered subset of the regional aquifer

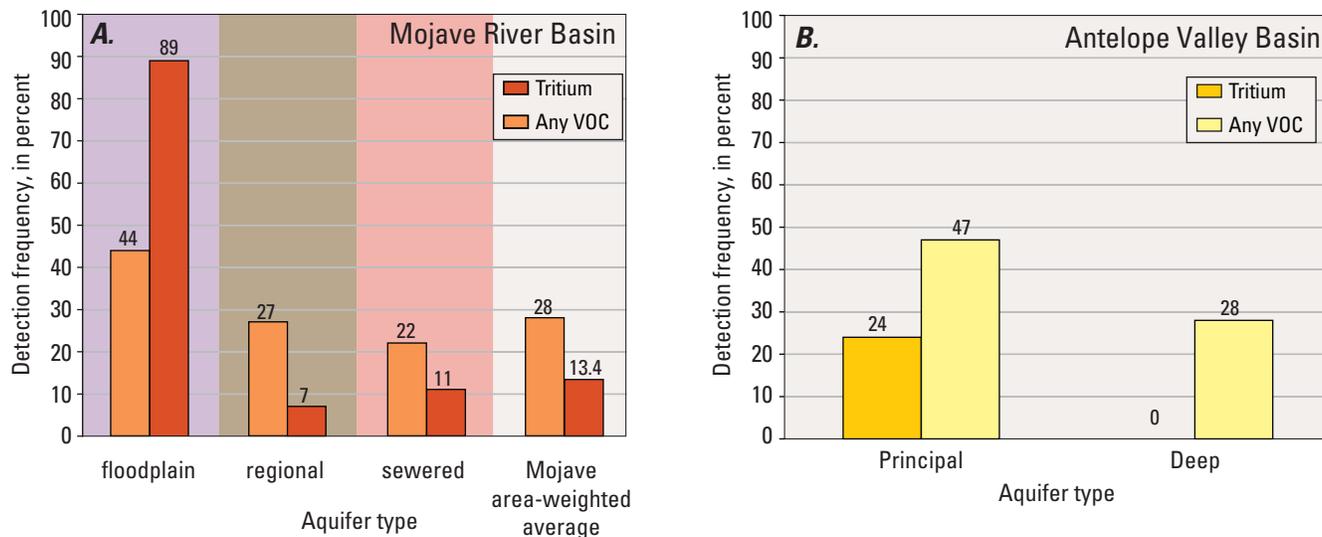


Figure 6. Volatile organic compounds (VOC) and tritium detection frequencies by aquifer type for (A) the Mojave River Basin and (B) the Antelope Valley Basin, California.

(p -value = 0.7241, Wilcoxon Rank). VOCs were detected in 28 percent of an area-weighted average of all Mojave River Basin samples. Tritium was detected more frequently in the floodplain aquifer (89 percent) than in the regional aquifer (7 percent) and the sewer subset of the regional aquifer (11 percent). A statistically significant correlation was found between the floodplain aquifer and the regional aquifer and the sewer subset of the regional aquifer (p -value = 0.0006; Kruskal-Wallis Rank). Tritium was detected in 13.4 percent of all the Mojave River Basin samples. The statistical tests of the VOC detections showed that aquifer type or subset was not an explanatory factor in the detection of VOCs in the Mojave River Basin but that aquifer type or subset was an explanatory factor for the presence of tritium.

In the Antelope Valley Basin (fig. 6B), VOCs were detected more frequently in the principal aquifer (47 percent) than in the deep aquifer (28 percent). Although VOCs were detected more frequently in the principal aquifer than in the deep aquifer, the number of VOCs detected was not statistically significantly different (p -value = 0.2407, Wilcoxon rank sum). Tritium also was detected more frequently in the principal aquifer (24 percent) than in the deep aquifer (0 percent). The statistical tests of VOC detections showed that aquifer type was not an explanatory factor for the detection of VOCs nor for the presence of tritium in the Antelope Valley Basin. Although not statistically significant, these results may reflect that an insufficient number of samples may have been collected.

Depth to Top Perforation

Detection frequencies were plotted by depth to the top perforation for the Mojave River and the Antelope Valley Basins (fig. 7A, B) to determine if depth to the top perforation was an explanatory variable for VOC detection. In the Mojave River Basin (fig. 7A), VOCs were detected more frequently in shallow wells (38 percent) than in the deep wells (15 percent). This difference was not statistically significant (p -value = 0.3097, Wilcoxon rank sum). Tritium also was detected more frequently in shallow wells (63 percent) than in the deep wells (0 percent) in the Mojave River Basin. This difference is statistically significant (p -value = 0.0001, Wilcoxon rank sum). Results of the statistical tests showed that depth to the top of the perforation was not an explanatory factor for the detection frequency of VOCs. The tests also show that depth to the top of the perforation was an explanatory factor for the presence of tritium in the Mojave River Basin. This may be related to the fact that, in general, the top perforations in wells in the floodplain aquifer wells are shallower than those in the regional aquifer, and that there is no tritium in the regional aquifer.

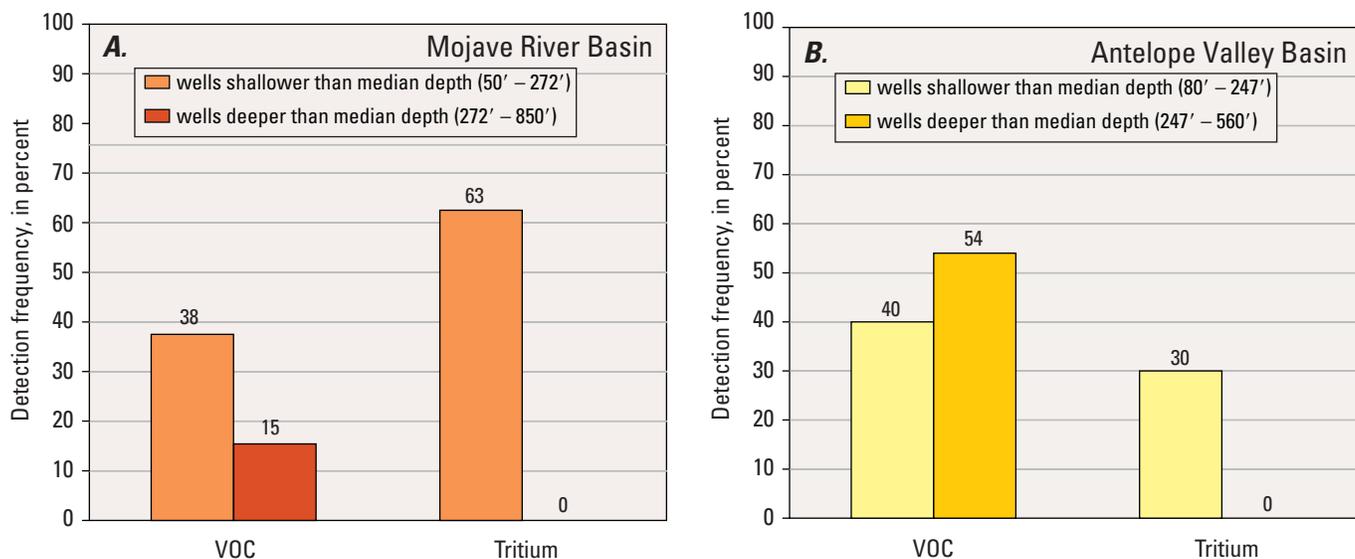


Figure 7. Volatile organic compounds (VOC) and tritium detection frequencies by depth for (A) the Mojave River Basin and (B) the Antelope Valley Basin, California.

In the Antelope Valley Basin (*fig. 7B*), VOCs were detected less frequently in shallow wells (40 percent) than in deep wells (54 percent). This difference is not statistically significant (p -value = 0.9085; Wilcoxon rank sum). Tritium was detected more frequently in the shallow wells (30 percent) than in the deep wells (0 percent); this difference, however, is not statistically significant (p -value = 0.5573, Wilcoxon rank sum). Although detection frequencies were greater for VOCs in the deep wells and for tritium in the shallow wells, results of statistical tests showed that depth to the top of the perforation was not an explanatory factor for the detection frequency of VOCs or for the presence of tritium in the Antelope Valley Basin. This may be related to the fact that grouping the wells by depth allowed wells perforated in the same aquifer to be in different depth categories. Although tritium was detected more frequently in shallow wells, it was not detected in samples from most of the shallow and deep wells.

Land Use

Detection frequencies were plotted (showing the percentage of samples that had one or more VOC detections by land use within 1,640 ft of the well head in the Mojave River and Antelope Valley Basins) (*fig. 8A,B*) to determine if land use within 1,640 ft of the well head was an explanatory variable for VOC detection. In the Mojave River Basin (*fig. 8A*), VOCs were detected slightly less frequently in low urban areas (less than the median urban land use) (29 percent) than

in the high urban areas (greater than median urban land use) (31 percent). This difference is not statistically significant (p -value = 0.8938, Wilcoxon rank sum). Tritium was detected more frequently in the low urban areas (44 percent) than in high urban areas (18 percent) in the Mojave River Basin. This may be because most of the floodplain wells that contained tritium were in low urban (residential and commercial) areas. Although tritium was detected more frequently in the low urban areas than in the high urban areas, there was no statistically significant difference in the detection between the low and the high urban areas (p -value = 0.0806; Wilcoxon rank sum). This may be a result of insufficient samples collected for this study. Results of statistical tests showed that land use within 1,640 ft of the well head was not an explanatory factor for the VOC detection frequency or the presence of tritium in the Mojave River Basin.

In the Antelope Valley Basin (*fig. 8B*), VOCs were detected less frequently in low urban areas (35 percent) than in high urban areas (60 percent); however, this difference is not statistically significant (p -value = 0.1666, Wilcoxon rank sum). Tritium was detected slightly less frequently in low urban areas (18 percent) than in high urban areas (20 percent). The difference is not statistically significant (p -value = 0.1408; Wilcoxon rank sum). Results of statistical analysis showed that land use within 1,640 ft of the well head was not an explanatory factor for the VOC detection frequency or the presence of tritium in the Antelope Valley Basin.

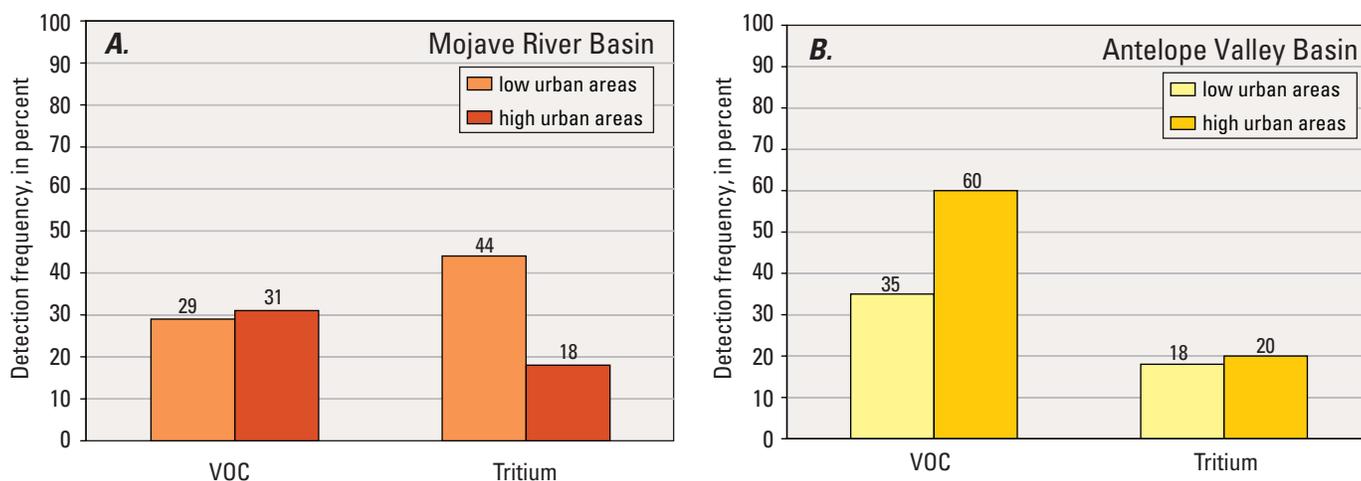


Figure 8. Volatile organic compounds (VOC) and tritium detection frequencies by degree of urbanization for (A) the Mojave River Basin and (B) the Antelope Valley Basin, California.

Number of VOCs Detected and Tritium in the Mojave River and Antelope Valley Basins

The areal distribution of wells sampled for this study, the number of VOCs detected, the relative age (young or old), the tritium/³He age (in yr), and the ⁴He age (in yr) of water are shown in figures 9 and 10. Samples having two or more VOC detections were coded as red; samples having one VOC detection were coded as yellow; and samples having no VOC detections were coded as blue. In addition, samples that have tritium present (young water) are surrounded by a white halo; samples that have no measurable tritium (old water) are surrounded by a black halo.

In the Mojave River Basin, two or more VOCs were detected in four of the samples and one VOC was detected in six of the samples (fig. 9A). The remaining 23 samples had no VOCs. Of the 33 samples collected, 10 contained young water (recharged after 1952), 9 of which were from wells located along the river in the floodplain aquifer (includes two northernmost wells on figure 9A). Only one VOC was detected in four of the nine samples (44 percent) from the floodplain aquifer. One sample that contained young water was from the sewered area; no VOC was detected in that sample. Twenty-three of the 33 samples contained old water; one or more VOCs were detected in six (26 percent) of these samples. Four of the old water samples, shown by black halo, (17 percent) were from the regional aquifer, and two of the old water samples (9 percent) were from the sewered subset of the regional aquifer. VOCs can occur anywhere but were found slightly more frequently in the young water from the floodplain aquifer. Although VOCs were detected more frequently in the floodplain aquifer than in the regional aquifer and the sewered subset, generally only one VOC was detected in a sample. Conversely, samples from wells in the regional aquifer generally contained more than one VOC compound. Overall

these data show that there was no apparent pattern for the spatial distribution of VOCs in the Mojave River Basin.

On the basis of the area-weighted average for VOC detections, the distribution of VOCs in the Mojave River Basin was not limited to a specific aquifer. The VOC detections generally seem to be distributed in areas of urban (residential and commercial) land use. With the exception of the one sample from the sewered area, young water was detected only in the floodplain aquifer, indicating recent recharge to this aquifer. Thus, tritium was not an indicator of aquifer susceptibility to contaminants in this desert basin.

Tritium/³He ground-water ages (time since recharge) were calculated from tritium and noble gas data collected during this study. These ages ranged from 0 yr to greater than 50 yr in the Mojave River Basin (fig. 10A). Tritium/³He ages ranged from 0 to 34 yr in 5 wells in the floodplain aquifer. Ground-water ages were greater than 50 yr in the remaining 4 wells in the floodplain aquifer. Tritium/³He ages were also greater than 50 yr in all of the regional and sewered wells.

Ground-water ages were also estimated from observed radiogenic ⁴He concentrations assuming a single value for the accumulation rate of 5×10^{-11} cm³STP/g/yr. This rate corresponds to the geometric mean of ⁴He accumulation rates estimated by Kulongski and others (2003) for this area. With the exception of two samples, these calculated ages ranged from 0 to about 40,000 yr in the Mojave River Basin (fig. 10B). The ⁴He ages ranged from 0 to about 100 yr in six wells in the floodplain aquifer, indicating recent ground-water recharge. Helium-4 ages were slightly older (about 470 and about 1,200 yr) in two wells in the floodplain aquifer. Helium-4 ages ranged from about 20 yr near the mountain front to about 40,000 yr in the regional and sewered wells. Relatively young ground-water ages (20 and about 90 yr) also were estimated in two wells in the sewered subset of the regional aquifer, suggesting that recent recharge has occurred in this area.

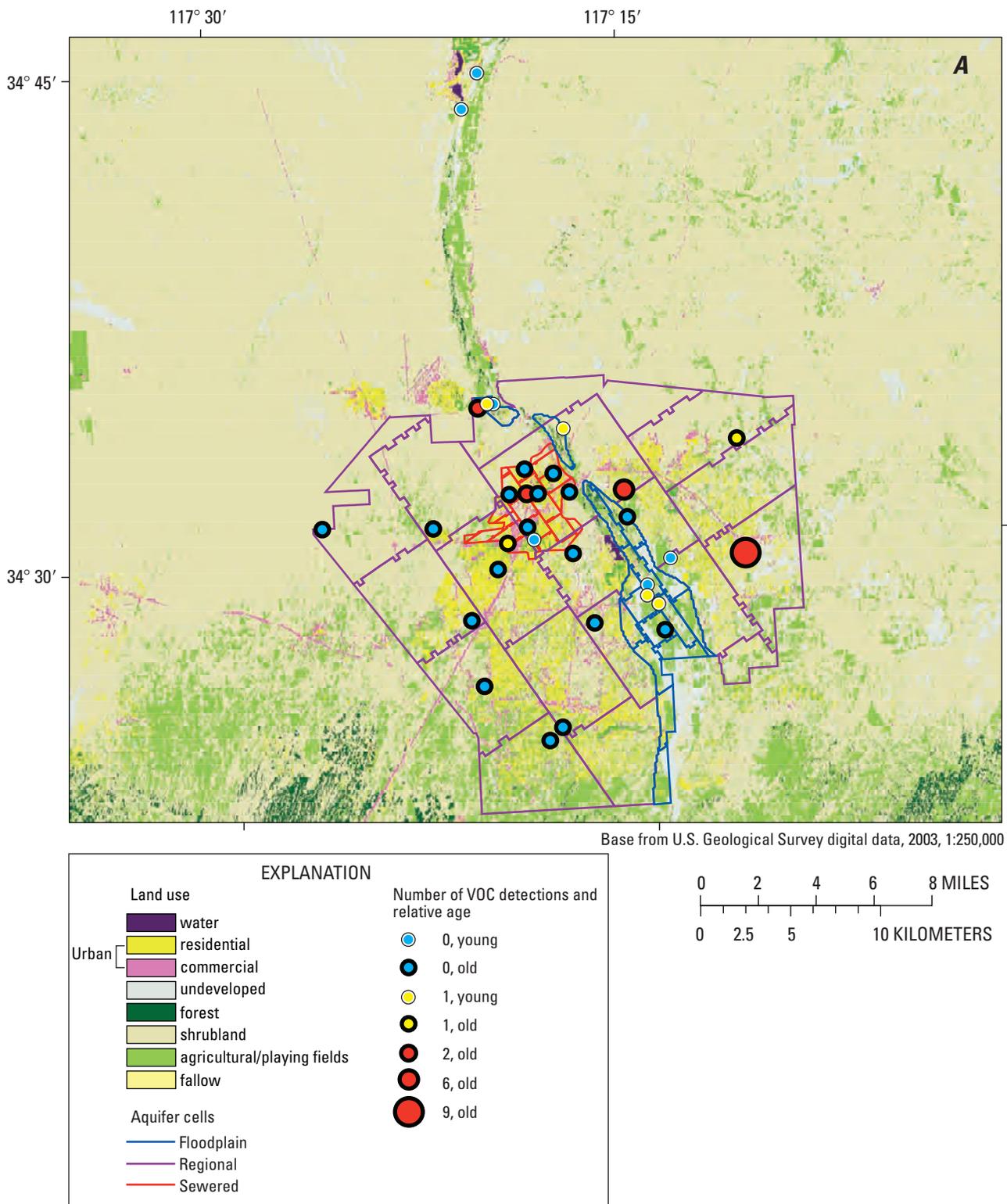


Figure 9. Location of sampling sites, volatile organic compound (VOC) detections, and relative age of water in the (A) Mojave River and (B) Antelope Valley Basins, San Bernardino, Los Angeles, and Kern Counties, California. >, greater than.

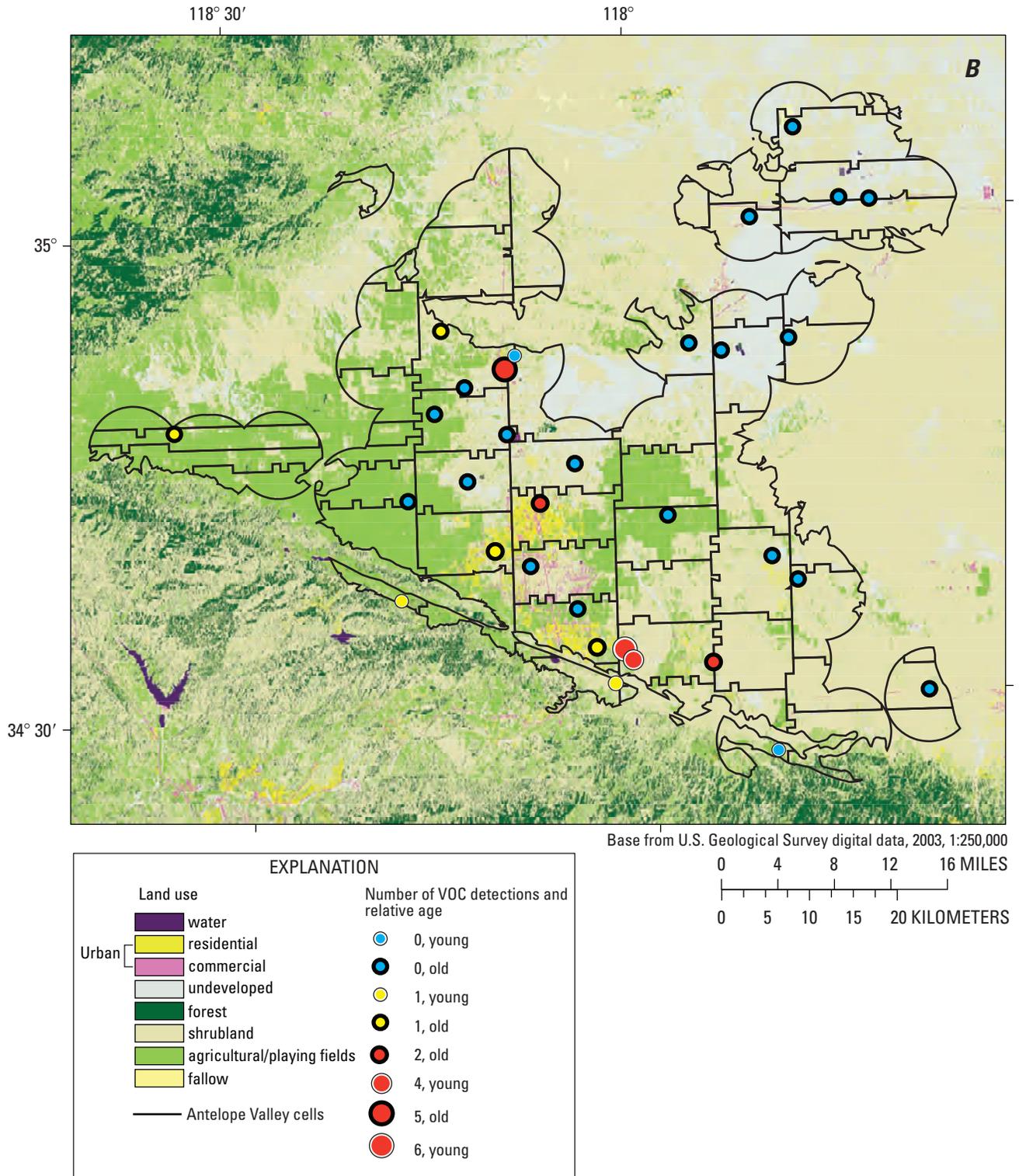


Figure 9. Continued.

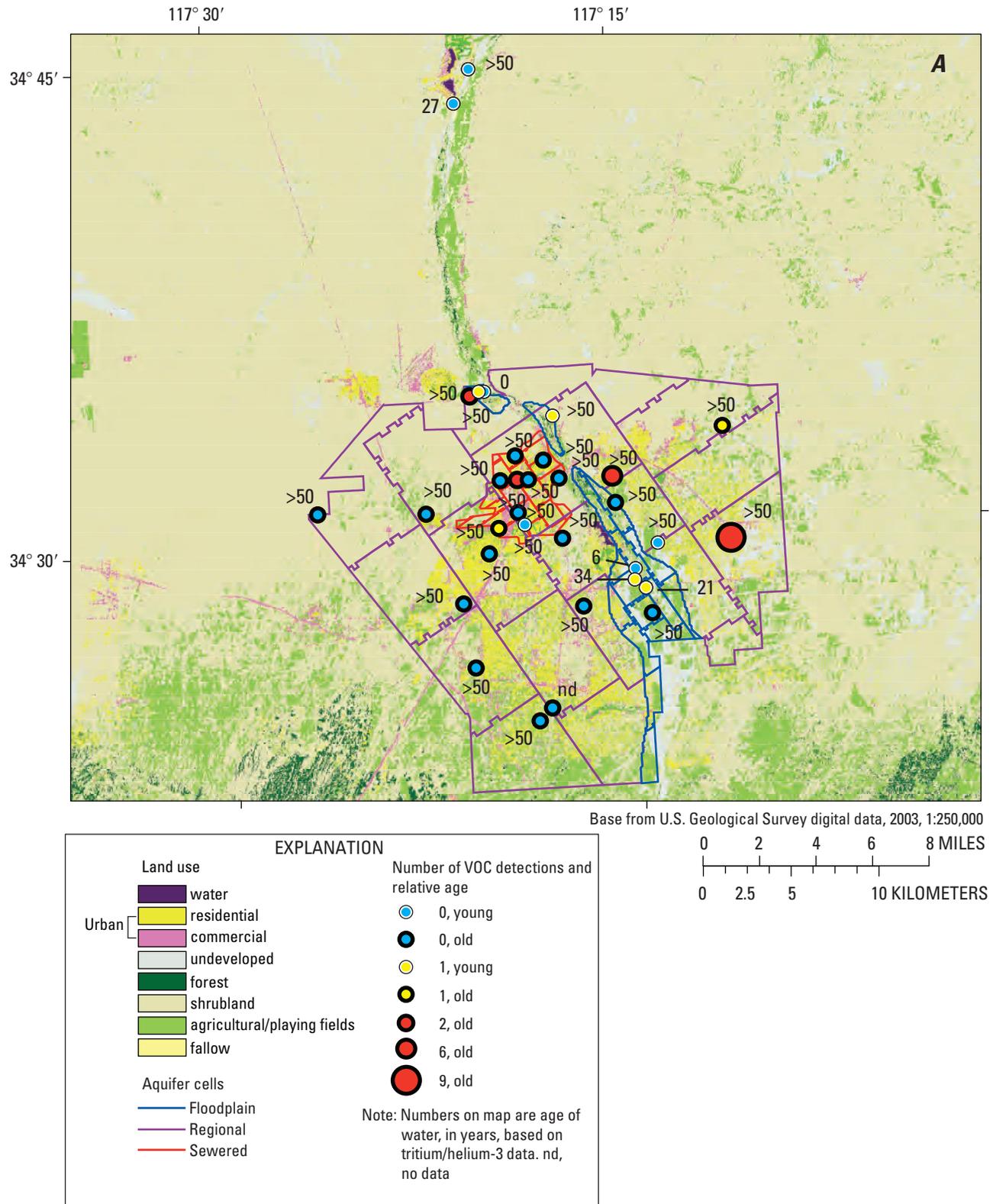


Figure 10. Location of sampling sites, volatile organic compound (VOC) detections, and age of water in the (A & B) Mojave River and (C & D) Antelope Valley Basins, San Bernardino, Los Angeles, and Kern Counties, California.

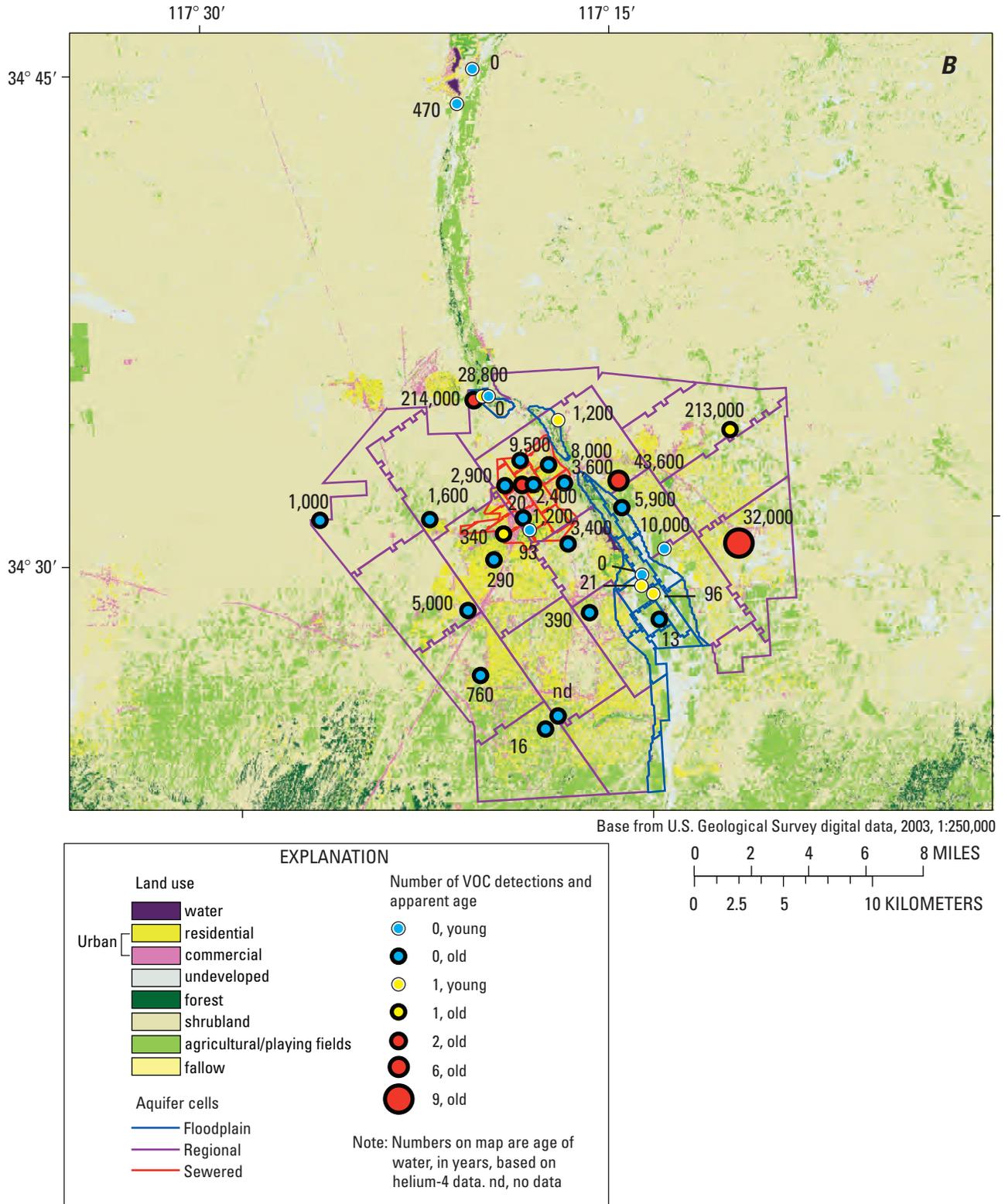


Figure 10. Continued.

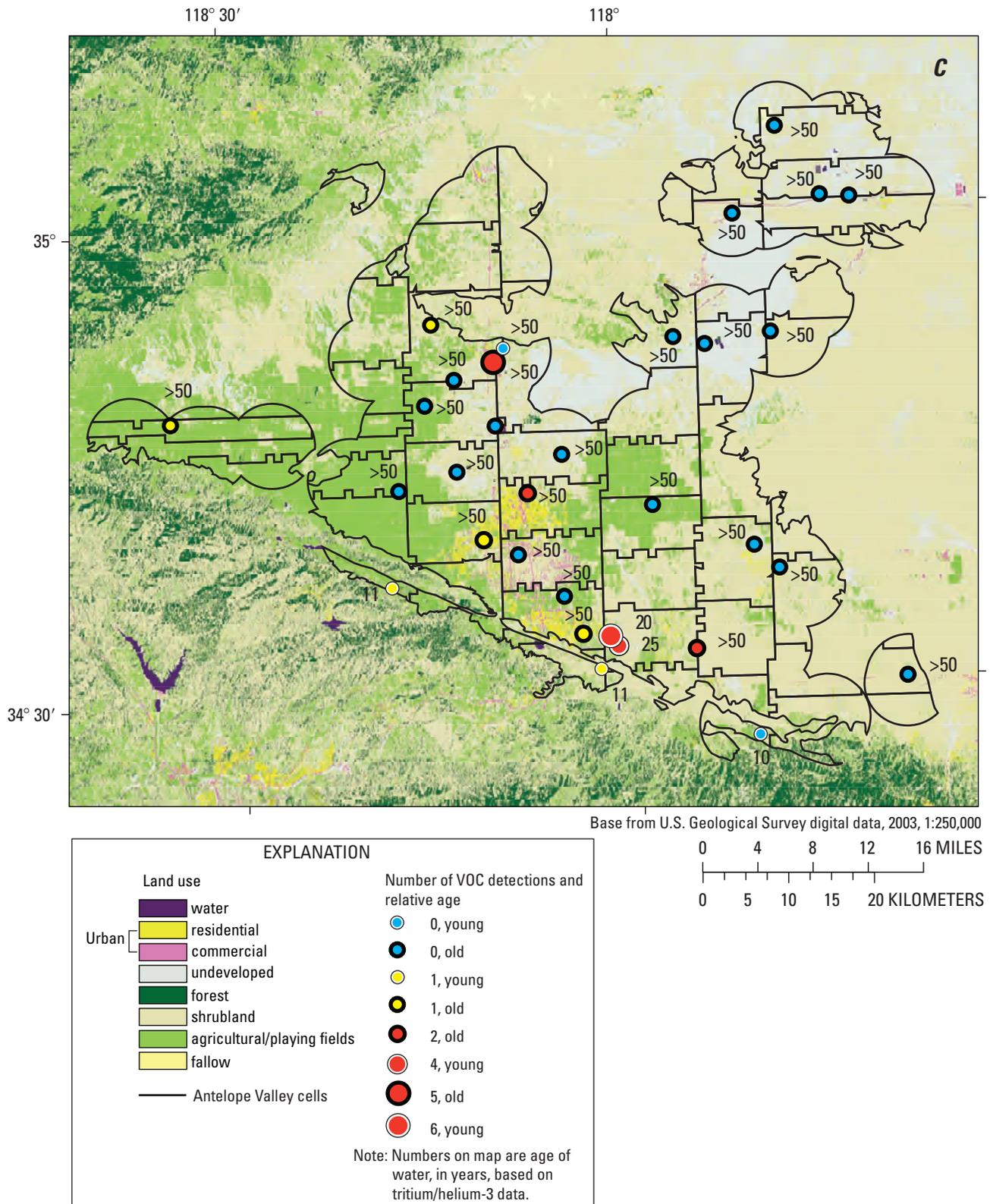


Figure 10. Continued.

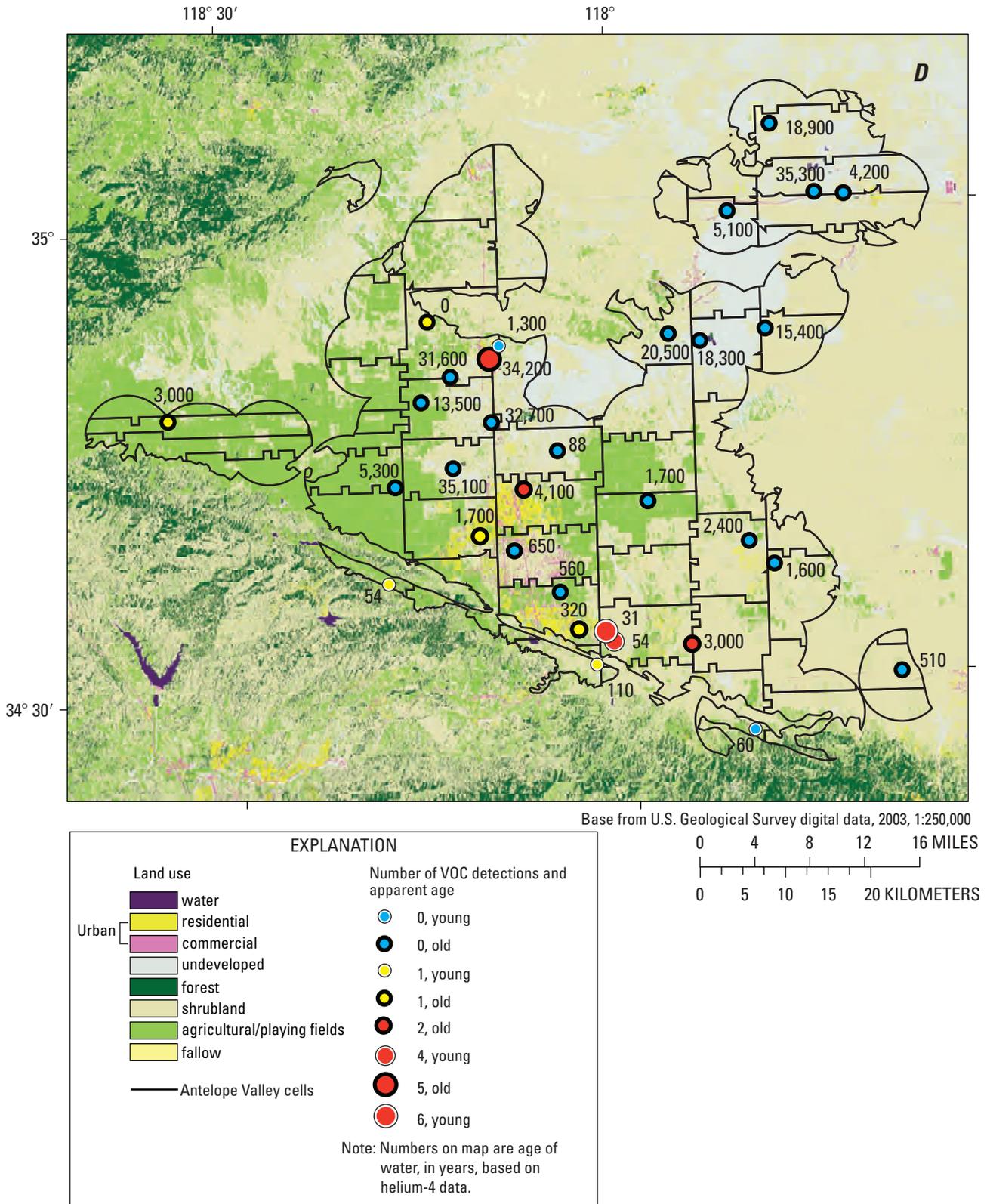


Figure 10. Continued.

With the exception of the two apparent ages in excess of 200,000 yr, the tritium/³He and ⁴He ages estimated for this study are in the range of the ¹⁴C ages reported by Izbicki and Michel (2004) and the ⁴He ages calculated by Kulongoski and others (2003) for the western part of the Mojave Desert. Interpreted ¹⁴C ages of ground water in the Mojave River Basin ranged from less than 10,000 yr in the floodplain aquifer to greater than 30,000 yr in the regional aquifer (Izbicki and Michel, 2004). Older apparent ground-water ages estimated in two wells in the regional aquifer (greater than 200,000 yr) may not be entirely unreasonable because the one located near the floodplain is downstream from a bedrock ridge that forces deep older ground water to the surface and the other may also tap deep older ground water. However, ground water more than 200,000 yr old, even in the regional aquifer, is an order of magnitude older than the ¹⁴C estimated by other studies in this area and suggests an external helium source. Therefore, the apparent ages of ground water in this area could be adjusted by using a higher ⁴He accumulation rate to provide a more reasonable apparent age.

In the Antelope Valley Basin, two or more VOCs were detected in five of the samples and one VOC was detected in six of the samples (fig. 9B). The remaining 21 samples had no VOCs. Of the 32 samples collected, six contained young water, five of which were from wells located at the base of the mountains. Two or more VOCs were detected in two of the six samples (33 percent), one VOC was detected in two samples (33 percent), and no VOCs were detected in two samples (33 percent). The remaining 26 samples contained old water. One or more VOCs were detected in 7 of the 26 samples of old water (27 percent). Three of the 7 samples had two or more VOCs; four samples had one VOC. The distribution of VOCs in the Antelope Valley samples seems to be concentrated in the urban areas or near the mountain front where most of the young water was detected.

Tritium/³He ground-water ages ranged from as young as 10 yr to greater than 50 yr in the Antelope Valley Basin (fig. 10C). Ground-water ages ranged from 10 to 25 yr near the mountain front. Apparent ⁴He ground-water ages, calculated from ⁴He concentrations in ground-water samples and assuming a global accumulation rate of 5×10^{-11} cm³STP/g/yr, ranged from 0 to about 35,000 yr in the Antelope Valley Basin (fig. 10D). The ground-water ages generally were young near the mountain front and increased in age farther north from the mountains. Ground-water ages also were slightly younger near some of the playas (dry lakes). An apparent age of 0 year near the playa in the Antelope Valley Basin is unrealistic and could be adjusted by using a different ⁴He accumulation rate to provide a more reasonable age. The tritium/³He and ⁴He ages estimated for the Antelope Valley Basin are in the range of ¹⁴C ages reported by Izbicki and Michel (2004) for the western part of the Mojave Desert.

The difference in VOC detections and the spatial distribution of VOCs between the Mojave River and Antelope Valley

Basins also was evaluated. Figure 11 shows the depth to the top perforation and percentage urban land use within 1,640 ft of the well head for the Mojave River and Antelope Valley Basins. The difference between the depths to the top of the perforations in these two areas is not statistically significant (p-value = 0.7983, Wilcoxon rank sum). However, the percentage of urban land use within 1,640 ft of the well head between the two areas was significantly different (p-value = <0.0001,

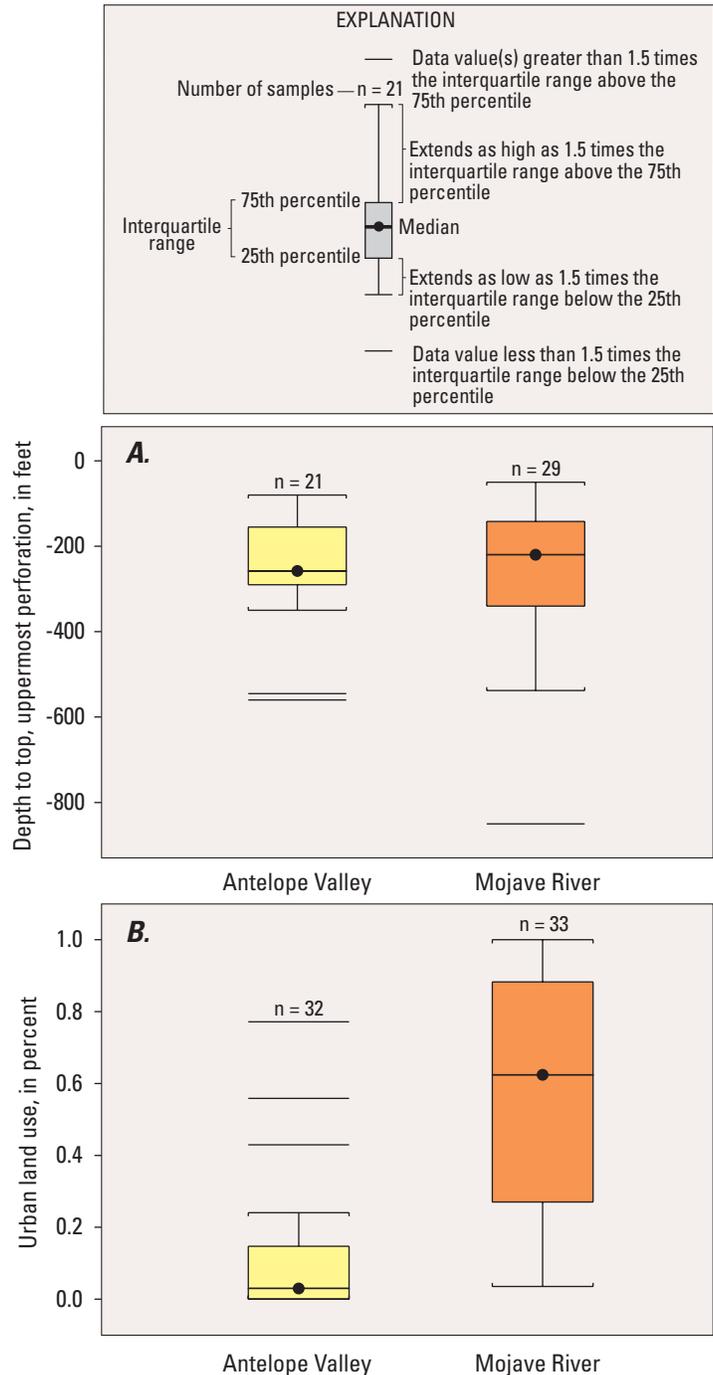


Figure 11. Variation of (A) depths of top of perforations of wells and (B) land use in the Mojave River and Antelope Valley Basins, California.

Wilcoxon rank sum). Thus, the differences between VOC detection and distribution are probably related to differences in urban land use within 1,640 ft of the well head in the two basins.

Isotopic Composition of Mojave and Antelope Valley Samples

The stable isotopes of oxygen-18 ($\delta^{18}\text{O}$) and deuterium (δD) in the Mojave River and Antelope Valley Basins were analyzed. As an indicator of the source of ground-water recharge, the isotopic composition of these samples was evaluated relative to the global meteoric water line, a linear relation between $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ and δD in meteoric waters throughout the world (Craig, 1961) (fig. 12). Because $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ and δD values for water vapor become isotopically lighter (more negative) due to the isotopic fractionation during the transfer from the ocean surface to the vapor phase and to condensation (for example, as

precipitation) as vapor moves inland, $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ and δD can be used as an indicator of the source of the ground water. The isotopic composition of these samples also was evaluated relative to VOC detections to determine correlations.

Figure 12 shows $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ and δD isotopic compositions for the Mojave River and the Antelope Valley Basins. All samples generally plot along the global meteoric water line (Craig, 1961). The isotopic composition of the Mojave River samples for the floodplain aquifer ranged from -7.9 to -9.4‰ (per mil) for $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ and from -58.3 to -64.7‰ for δD ; for the regional aquifer, -8.5 to -12.5‰ for $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ and from -55.3 to -92.5‰ for δD ; and for the sewered subset, -8.8 to -9.9‰ for $\delta^{18}\text{O}$; and -60.1 to -64.9‰ for δD . The isotopic composition of the Antelope Valley samples ranged from -8.8 to -13.2‰ for $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ and from -59.5 to -103.5‰ for δD . Also shown on figure 12 are samples that had VOC detections for the Mojave River and the Antelope Valley Basins.

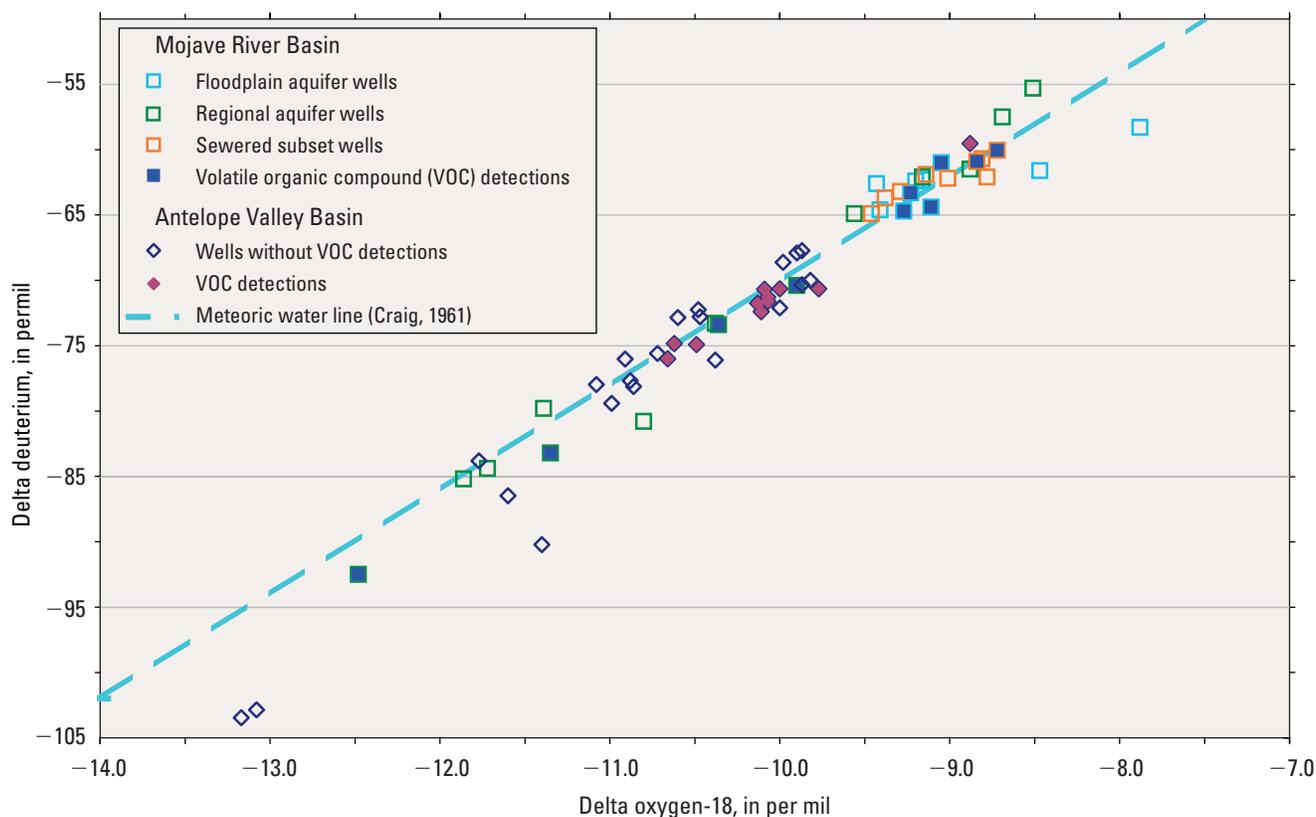


Figure 12. Isotopic composition of ground-water samples from the Mojave River and Antelope Valley Basins, San Bernardino, Los Angeles, and Kern Counties, California.

In general, samples from the Mojave River floodplain aquifer and the sewerer subset were isotopically heavier (less negative) than samples from most of the regional aquifer and from Antelope Valley (*fig. 12*). The samples from the regional aquifer were spread over almost the entire range of isotopic compositions. This indicates the recharge along the Mojave River and in the sewerer area resulted from precipitation from different climatic conditions than recharge in most of the regional aquifer and the Antelope Valley. Six samples with VOC detections from the floodplain aquifer and all samples in the sewerer subset appear to be tightly clustered (*fig. 12*). This is because the isotopic composition of the samples from the floodplain aquifer and the sewerer subset cover a smaller range of values, indicating that these samples have similar source water. However, closer examination of the floodplain aquifer and sewerer subset samples do not show any apparent trend (*fig. 12*). The four samples from the regional aquifer with VOC detections are scattered over the half of the range of the samples that are isotopically lighter but also do not appear to have any definite trend. There does not appear to be any distinct pattern between the samples from the Mojave River Basin that had VOC detections and the samples that had no VOC detections. Thus, the distribution of samples that contained one or more VOCs was not correlated to the source of water.

The 11 samples from the Antelope Valley Basin having VOC detections are scattered over the heavier range (less negative) of isotopic compositions for the Antelope Valley Basin samples (*fig. 12*). This may be related to the proximity of the well to mountain front recharge; however, closer examination showed that samples with VOCs were also detected miles away from mountain front recharge. Thus, the distribution of samples with one or more VOCs was not correlated to the source of water.

Noble Gases and Recharge Temperature

The concentrations of neon (Ne), argon (Ar), krypton (Kr), and xenon (Xe) were measured in the samples from the Mojave River and Antelope Valley Basins. Noble gases have been used as tracers to evaluate ground-water flow and recharge processes, paleothermometry, and to calculate the

depth of ground-water circulation (Mazor, 1991; Manning and Solomon, 2003). Atmospheric noble gases equilibrate with recharging ground water based on its temperature, salinity, and the partial pressure of the noble gases in the atmosphere, a function of the recharge altitude (Mazor, 1991). Once the ground water reaches the saturated zone, equilibration ceases, and the noble gas concentrations in the recharging ground water are preserved as the water moves through the aquifer. The recharge temperature can therefore be calculated using the concentrations of the noble gases in a ground-water sample. The altitude of the well was adopted as the recharge altitude in this study because the altitude at which the water recharged is unknown; thus, this calculated recharge temperature represents a maximum recharge temperature. Excess air concentrations (dissolved atmospheric gases in excess of equilibrium values) were determined from dissolved noble gas concentrations.

Recharge temperatures of ground water in the Mojave River Basin ranged from 7.8° to 20°C (*fig. 13A*). Recharge temperatures in ground water were generally lowest in the floodplain aquifer, ranging from 7.8° to 14.9°C. Recharge temperatures in ground water generally were 2° to 4°C warmer in the sewerer subset and 4° to 5°C warmer in the regional aquifer than in the floodplain aquifer. Recharge temperatures in ground water ranged from 11.6° to 16°C in the sewerer subset and from 11° to 20°C in the regional aquifer.

The lower recharge temperatures estimated for ground water in the floodplain aquifer suggest that cold river water lowers subsurface temperature causing recharge temperatures to be lower than the mean annual temperature of the region. Slightly warmer recharge temperatures in ground water in the sewerer subset suggest mixing between cooler water from the floodplain aquifer and warmer water from the regional aquifer. The warmest recharge temperatures were present in ground water in the regional aquifer of the Mojave River Basin and in the Antelope Valley Basin.

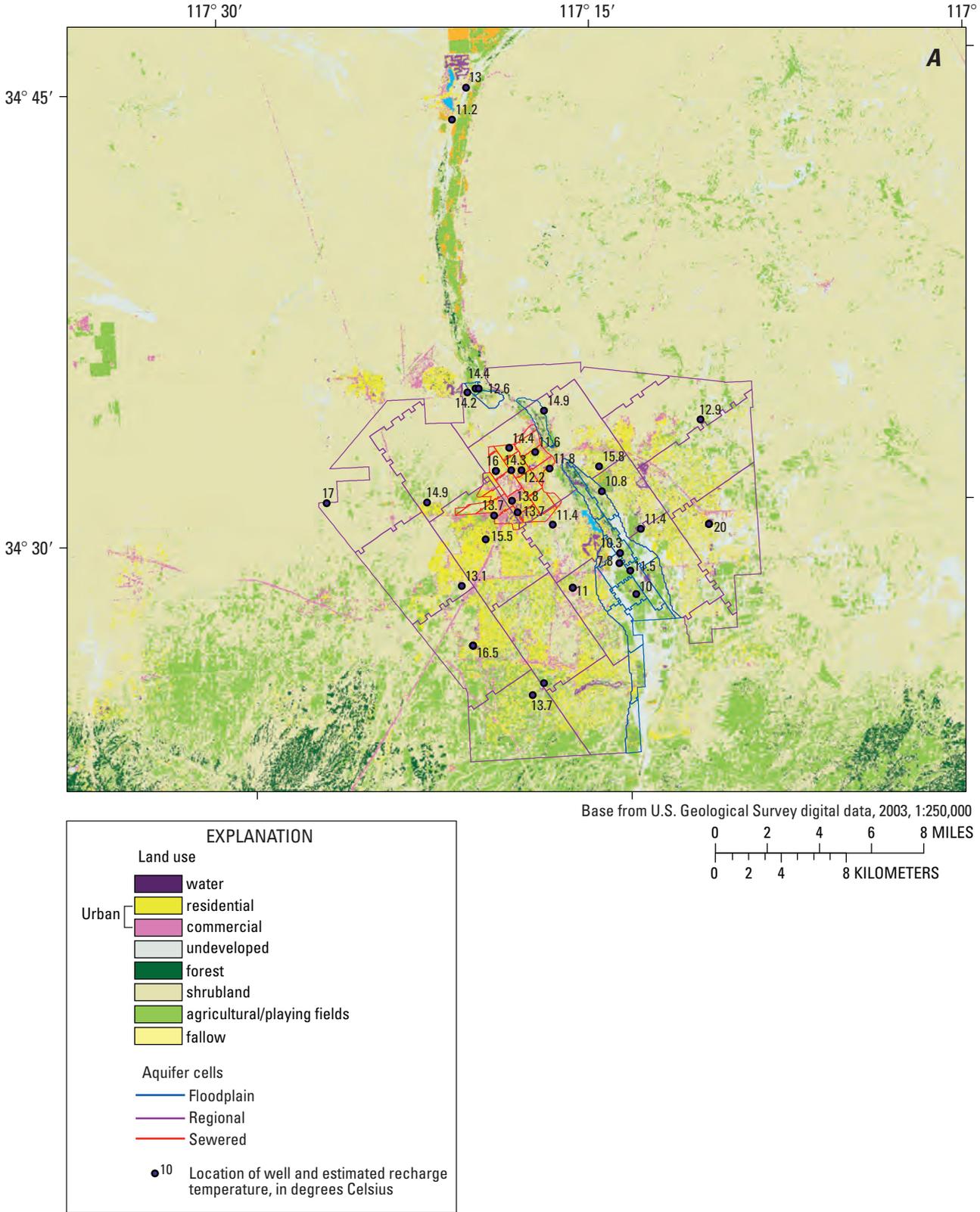


Figure 13. Location of sampling sites and estimated recharge temperature of water in the (A) Mojave River and (B) Antelope Valley Basins, San Bernardino, Los Angeles, and Kern Counties, California.

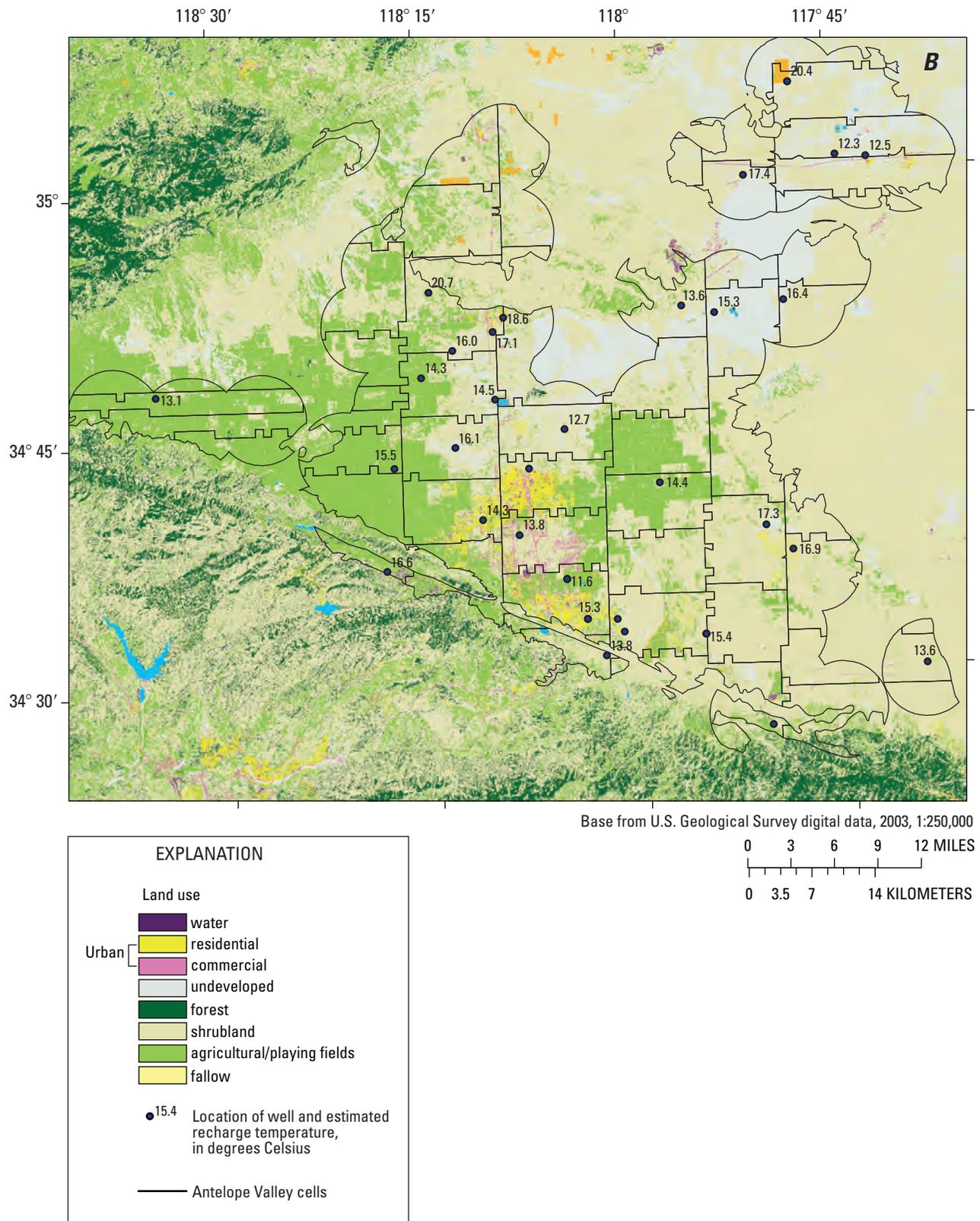


Figure 13. Continued.

Summary and Conclusions

The California Ground-Water Ambient Monitoring and Assessment (GAMA) Program was developed to assess the water quality and the susceptibility of ground-water resources to contamination by using tritium and volatile organic compounds (VOC) as indicators. The study areas for this assessment lie within the Mojave River and the Antelope Valley surface-water drainages in the Mojave Desert in San Bernardino, Los Angeles, and Kern Counties. Ground-water samples were collected from 33 wells in the Mojave River Basin (9 in the floodplain aquifer, 15 in the regional aquifer, and 9 in the sewered subset) and 32 wells in the Antelope Valley Basin.

Results of the study show that VOCs were detected slightly more often in the Antelope Valley Basin samples than in the Mojave River Basin samples. In the Mojave River Basin samples, VOCs were detected more frequently in the floodplain aquifer than in the regional aquifer and the sewered subset. Tritium was detected more frequently in the Mojave River Basin samples than in the Antelope Valley Basin samples. In the Mojave River Basin samples, tritium was detected more frequently in the floodplain aquifer than in the regional aquifer and the sewered subset. In general, most of the samples collected for this study contained old water (less than 1 picocurie per liter of ^3H) that was recharged more than 50 years ago (old ground water). The abundance of measured helium-4 (^4He) suggests that much of the water in these areas is thousands to tens of thousands of years old—ages that are in reasonable agreement with previous investigations using ^4He or ^{14}C dating.

Trihalomethanes (THM) were detected less frequently in the Mojave River Basin samples than in the Antelope Valley Basin samples. In the Mojave River Basin samples, THMs were detected more frequently in the floodplain aquifer than in the regional aquifer and the sewered subset. Solvents (for example, tetrachloroethylene [PCE] and trichloroethylene [TCE]) were detected more frequently in the Mojave River Basin samples (21 percent) than in the Antelope Valley Basin samples (13 percent). In the Mojave River Basin, solvents were detected less frequently in the samples from the floodplain aquifer (22 percent) and the sewered subset (22 percent) than in the samples from the regional aquifer (27 percent). Benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylene (BTEX) were not detected in any of the samples from the Mojave River or the Antelope Valley Basins. Methyl *tert*-butyl ether (MTBE) was detected in two Mojave River Basin samples and one Antelope Valley Basin sample (3 percent in each area). In the Mojave River Basin samples, based on the detection by area, MTBE was detected more frequently in the samples from the sewered subset (11 percent) than in the samples from the regional aquifer (7 percent); it was not detected in the samples from the floodplain aquifer.

Seventeen different VOCs were detected in the Mojave River and the Antelope Valley Basins. Of these, chloroform was the most frequently detected compound in both basins. PCE also was frequently detected in the Antelope Valley Basin.

Young water (less than 50 years since recharged) in the Mojave River and the Antelope Valley Basins is more likely to be contaminated than old water. However, the presence of tritium is not necessarily an indicator of aquifer susceptibility to contaminants in these areas. VOCs were not detected in 60 percent of the samples that are young water from the Mojave River Basin and in 33 percent of those from the Antelope Valley Basin. VOCs also were not detected in old water in 74 percent of the Mojave River samples and in 73 percent of Antelope Valley samples.

Results of the evaluation of explanatory factors show that aquifer types were not correlated by the statistical tests as an explanatory factor for the number of VOCs detected in the Mojave River Basin. Although VOCs were detected more frequently in the floodplain aquifer than in the regional aquifer and the sewered subset, there was no statistical significance (p -value = 0.7527, Kruskal-Wallis Rank) in the number of VOCs detected between aquifer types. However, aquifer type was an explanatory factor for the presence of tritium in the Mojave River Basin. Aquifer type was not an explanatory factor for the number of VOCs detected nor for the presence of tritium in the Antelope Valley Basin, although VOCs were detected more frequently in the principal aquifer than in the deep aquifer. Depth to the top perforation was not an explanatory factor for the number of VOCs detected, but was an explanatory factor for the presence of tritium in the Mojave River Basin. Depth to the top perforation was not an explanatory factor for the number of VOCs detected or for the presence of tritium in the Antelope Valley Basin. Land use within 1,640 ft (foot) of the well head was not an explanatory factor for the number of VOCs detected or for the presence of tritium in both the Mojave River and the Antelope Valley Basins.

Although VOCs were detected slightly more frequently in the floodplain aquifer than in the regional aquifer of the sewered subset, there was no apparent spatial pattern to the distribution of VOCs in the Mojave River Basin. On the basis of area-weighted average for VOC detections, the distribution of VOCs detected in the Mojave River Basin was not limited to a specific aquifer. The VOC detections generally seemed sparsely distributed in areas of residential and commercial land use. The distribution of VOCs in the Antelope Valley Basin seemed concentrated in the urban areas and near the mountain front where most of the young water was detected. The differences in the VOC detections and distributions between the two basins probably are related to differences in urban land use within 1,640 ft of the well head.

Tritium/³He and apparent ⁴He ground-water ages in the Mojave River Basin ranged from 0 year in the floodplain aquifer to about 40,000 years in the regional aquifer (with two exceptions). Tritium/³He and apparent ⁴He ground-water ages in the Antelope Valley Basin ranged from about 10 years near the mountain front to about 35,000 years north of the mountains. An apparent age of 0 year near the playa in the Antelope Valley Basin is unrealistic and could be adjusted by using a different ⁴He accumulation rate to provide a more reasonable age.

The stable-isotope composition of the water indicates that recharge along the Mojave River and in the sewered area and recharge in most of the regional aquifer and in the Antelope Valley Basin resulted from precipitation from different climatic conditions. Because the isotopic composition of the samples from the floodplain aquifer and the sewered subset cover a small range of values, the values for the six samples from this group with VOC detections seem more tightly clustered than the values for the samples from the regional aquifer; however, no definite trend is evident. Values for the four samples from the regional aquifer with VOC detections also show no definite trend and are scattered over the half of the samples that are isotopically lighter. The isotopic composition of the 11 samples having VOC detections seem scattered over the heavier range of isotopic compositions and may be related to the proximity of a well to mountain front recharge; however, the samples having VOC detections came from wells located miles from areas of mountain front recharge. Thus, the distribution of the samples that contained one or more VOC detection was not correlated to the source of water.

Noble gases were used to calculate recharge temperatures. Recharge temperatures in ground water in the Mojave River Basin ranged from 7.8° to 20°C. Temperatures in ground water were generally lowest in the floodplain aquifer. Temperatures in ground water generally were 2° to 4°C warmer in the sewered subset and 4° to 5°C warmer in the regional aquifer than temperatures in ground water in the floodplain aquifer. Recharge temperatures in ground water in the Antelope Valley Basin ranged from 11.6°C to 20.7°C and were generally 4° to 5°C warmer than temperatures in ground water in the floodplain aquifer. Cooler recharge temperatures in ground water in the floodplain aquifer indicate recharge is from snowmelt and precipitation runoff from the mountains. Warmer recharge temperatures were present in ground water in the sewered subset and regional aquifer of the Mojave River Basin and in the Antelope Valley Basin.

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