



**RESULTS OF MONITORING SHALLOW
GROUNDWATER IN MISSOURI FOR
FOUR AGRICULTURAL PESTICIDES,
2001 - 2006**

FINAL REPORT

State Fiscal Year 2006

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July 2006

**Prepared for
The Missouri Department of Agriculture
Division of Plant Industries
And
The United States Environmental Protection Agency
Region VII-Water, Wetlands and Pesticides Division**

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INTRODUCTION

In recent years, pesticides in the environment and human exposure to pesticides have received an increase in government and public attention. In response, both the federal Safe Drinking Water Act enacted in 1974 and the Food Quality Protection Act enacted in 1996 include measures to study and mitigate human exposure to pesticides in drinking water derived from surface water and groundwater sources.

In Missouri, groundwater is the source of drinking water for approximately 42 percent of the population. Thirty-two percent of the drinking water supplied by public water systems and almost 100 percent of the self-supplied domestic drinking water is obtained from groundwater sources (Hutson and others, 2005). Much of the self-supplied drinking water is provided by shallow private wells that are located in agricultural areas.

The most vulnerable areas of the state, such as the southeastern lowlands (Bootheel) and along major rivers and streams, are characterized by permeable surficial and subsurface materials, a shallow water table within 20 feet of the land surface, and intense row-crop agriculture. These factors are conducive for contaminant migration into the groundwater. However, previous investigations of Missouri's groundwater by the Missouri Department of Natural Resources, Missouri Department of Health, U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), and University of Missouri-Columbia have shown that pesticides are present in groundwater in areas with relatively impermeable surficial and subsurface materials (Sievers and Fulhage, 1992; Wilkison and Maley, 1994; Bell and others, 1996; and Kolpin and others, 1993).

In 1991, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) proposed a groundwater strategy in response to detections of commonly used corn and soybean pesticides in the nation's groundwater. In June 1996, as part of the strategy, the EPA published the proposed rule "Pesticides and Ground Water State Management Plan." This proposed rule implements a key component of the Agency's 1991 "Pesticides and Ground Water Strategy". Through the development and use of State and Tribal Pesticide Management Plans (PMPs), the EPA proposed to restrict the use of certain pesticides by providing States with the flexibility to protect groundwater in the most appropriate way for local conditions. A PMP outlines, in detail, how a state will manage a given pesticide such that its use will not cause an unreasonable impact on groundwater. There are two types of PMPs: generic and specific. Since 1990, the EPA has provided funds to States to help develop "generic" PMPs. The "generic" PMPs are designed to help States and Tribes prepare for the development of "specific" PMPs by providing basic, generalized information for each of the twelve components required in a Specific Pesticide Management Plan (SPMP).

Pesticide is a general term used to describe chemicals used to control pests and includes herbicides, insecticides, and fungicides. Specifically, herbicides are used to control weeds, insecticides are used to control insects, and fungicides are used to control fungi. The EPA designated the triazine herbicides atrazine, simazine, cyanazine, and the acetanilide herbicides alachlor and metolachlor as the first five pesticides that would require a SPMP. Cyanazine was removed from the list because the manufacturer announced plans to cancel the product by the year 2002. All five of these herbicides are used primarily for weed control on agricultural crops. The EPA determined that without proper management this group of herbicides posed a significant risk of groundwater contamination.

The Missouri Department of Agriculture (MDA) is responsible for the regulation of pesticides in the State of Missouri and has been designated by the EPA to coordinate the development of a SPMP for Missouri. The MDA submitted a generic PMP to, and received concurrence from, the EPA Region VII. In 1999, MDA began developing SPMPs for five pesticides (the current specific pesticides plus cyanazine) that the proposed rule indicated would require an SPMP. The MDA, with assistance from the Missouri Department of Natural Resources' Water Resources Center (WRC), developed and submitted to the EPA Region VII the Monitoring Component (Baumgartner and Brookshire, 2001) of the SPMP for the current specific pesticides. In anticipation of the EPA adopting the proposed SPMP rule as federal regulation in the future, the MDA in cooperation with the department began to monitor shallow groundwater for the current specific pesticides in the spring of 2002 (Baumgartner, 2002; Baumgartner, 2003; Baumgartner, 2004; Baumgartner, 2005). This report summarizes the results of monitoring shallow groundwater in Missouri for the specific pesticides over the past five years.

Purpose and Scope

The purpose of this project is to determine if agricultural pesticides are present in Missouri's groundwater. If present, this report will describe which pesticides were detected, where they were detected, and at what concentrations they were detected. The data collected for and discussed in this report is intended to provide information necessary to develop and implement an effective statewide pesticide management plan.

The groundwater monitoring data presented in this report were collected from February 20, 2002 through June 6, 2006. Monitoring focused primarily on the distribution and occurrence of atrazine, simazine, alachlor, and metolachlor. These herbicides are used primarily on corn, but are also used on grain sorghum, soybeans, and for other purposes. The frequencies of detection, concentration, and spatial distribution of these herbicides are shown in this report. The analytical method used to detect these herbicides also detects the presence of four additional pesticides. The four additional pesticides are cyanazine, metribuzin, propachlor, and butachlor. Data sets are available for these four pesticides; however, the data is not presented in this report.

The information and data in this report is intended to be a screening tool to identify areas in the state where pesticides have entered the groundwater system as a result of normal field usage. Data presented in this report are not solely adequate, nor intended, to evaluate the state's groundwater with respect to federal and state drinking water or other human health standards. Groundwater from wells used as potable supplies (private or public) must still be tested to determine if they meet drinking water and human health standards.

Location

The study area for this report includes the seventy-six counties shown in Figure 1. Shallow groundwater in these counties is vulnerable to contamination from pesticide usage (Baumgartner and Brookshire, 2001). This study focuses on aquifers near the surface that are sensitive to surface activities. Several different aquifer types underlie the area of investigation. The

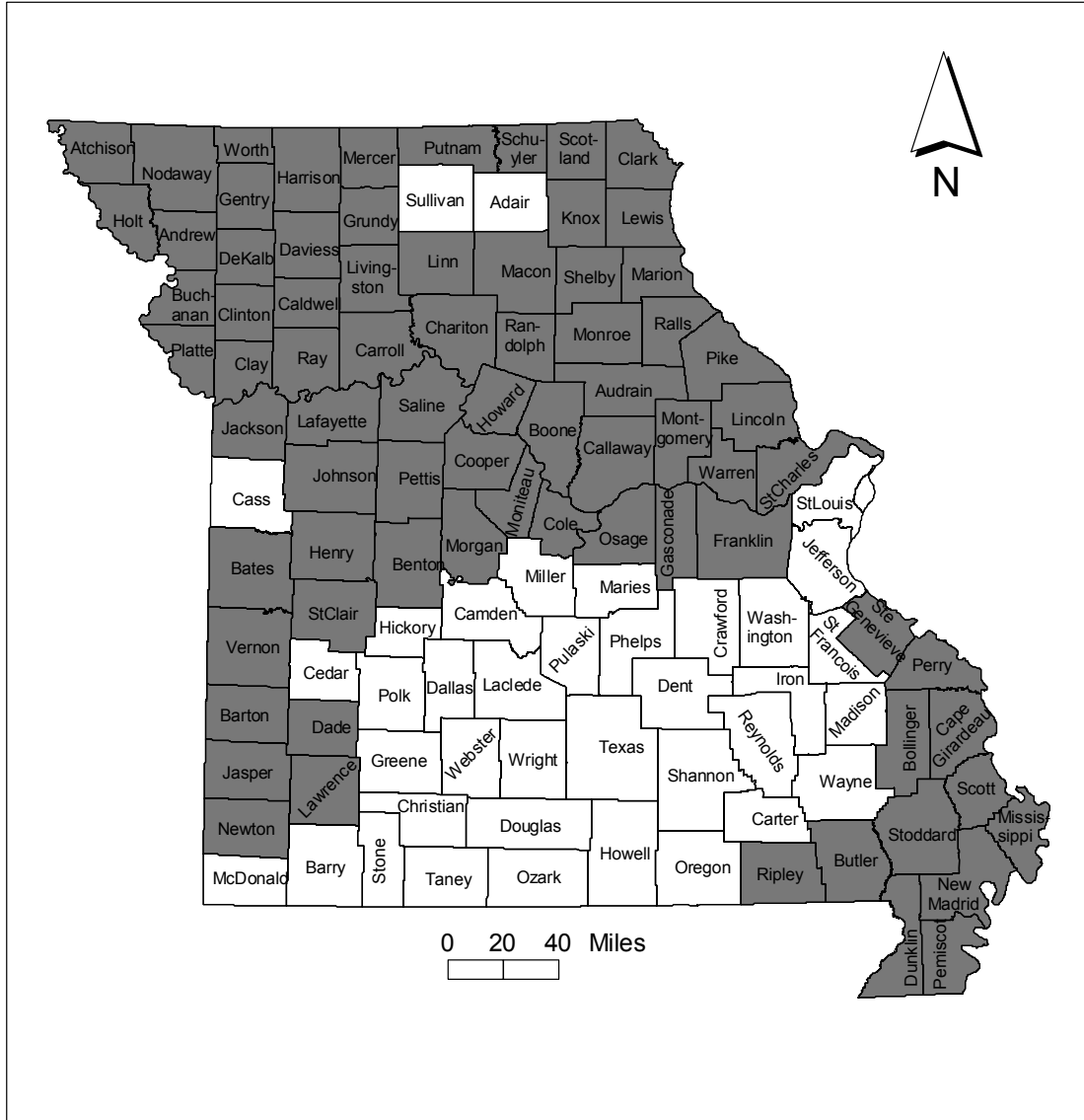


Figure 1. Location of study area shaded gray.

Missouri Aquifer Classification Map (Miller and others, 1994) is shown in Figure 2. This map classifies the various aquifers in the state based on their susceptibility to contamination. Three aquifer areas, with subdivisions, are delineated using the hydrologic and geologic parameters of the surficial materials, shallow bedrock, recharge potential for the aquifers, presence or absence of an aquaclude, and the natural or existing groundwater quality. These major areas are designated by Roman numerals I, II, and III. Area I has the highest vulnerability or potential for contamination and area III has the lowest. Alphabetic designations are used to identify the subdivisions within each major area. A fourth aquifer area (IV) is shown in Figure 2, however, it is an undifferentiated area of aquifer types IB and IIID. See Appendix I of Baumgartner and Brookshire (2001) for a complete description of the aquifer areas. Table 1 presents a brief description of the geologic formations and their hydrologic characteristics.

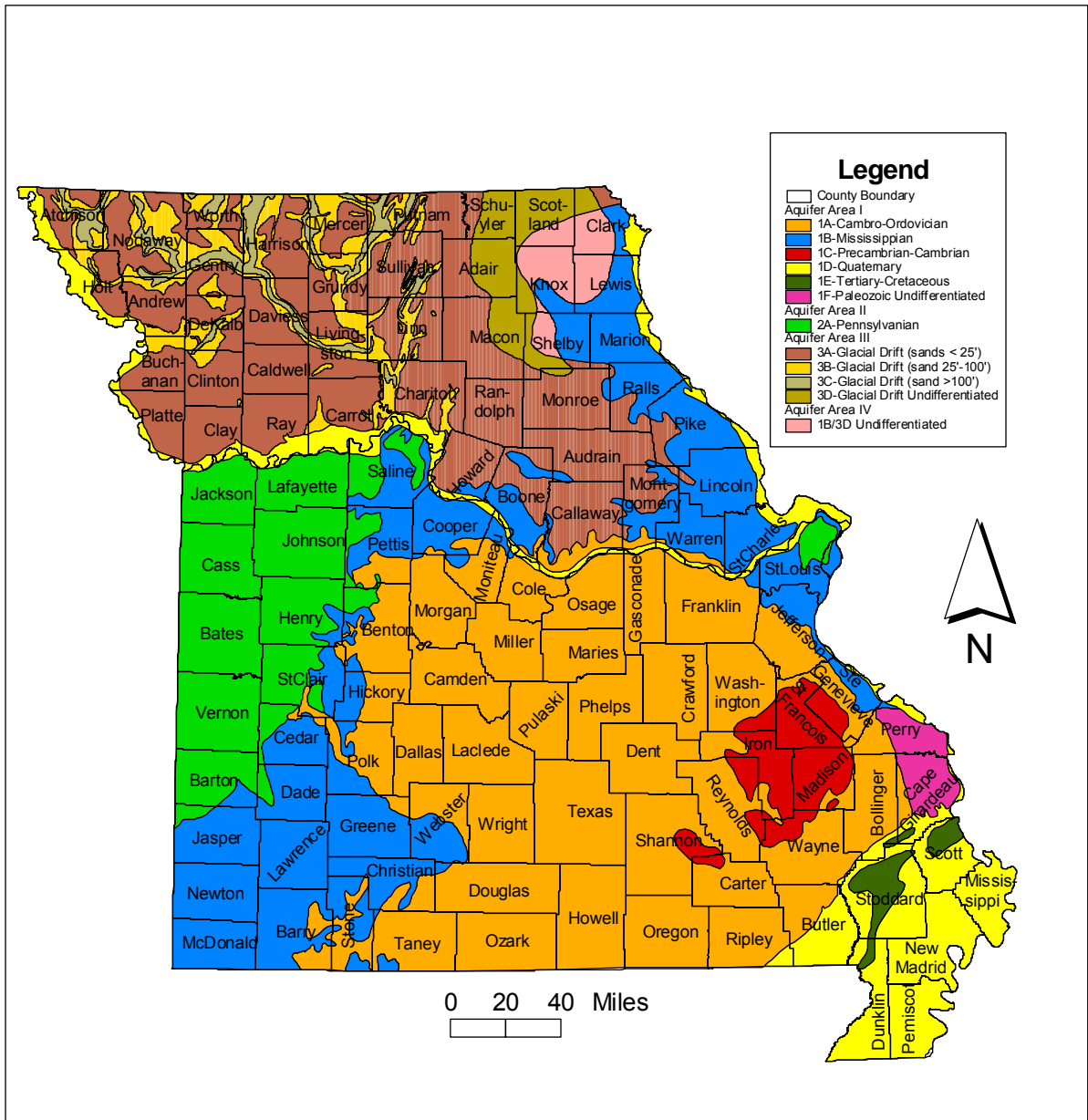


Figure 2. Missouri Aquifer Classification Map

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System	Group or Formation	Lithology	Hydrology
Quaternary	Alluvium	Clay, silt, sand and gravel	Missouri and Mississippi River alluvium yields >1000 gpm. Southeastern lowland alluvium can yield up to 3000 gpm.
	Glacial drift and preglacial valley fill	Mixture of clay, silt, sand, gravel to boulder material	3-50 gpm available where clean, permeable sand and gravel is present. Preglacial valley alluvium may yield as much as 500 gpm
Tertiary	Wilcox	Sand, some clay. Contains thin beds of lignite.	A major aquifer used mainly for municipal supply.
	Porter's Creek Clay	Clay, light gray when dry, dark gray when wet.	Does not yield significant quantities of water to wells. Act as barriers to groundwater movement.
	Clayton Formation	Calcareous, glauconitic sand & clay to fossiliferous limestone.	
Cretaceous	Owl Creek Formation	Bluish-gray to brown sandy clay.	Generally impedes groundwater flow.
	McNairy Formation (Ripley Sand)	Sand, sandy clay, and clay.	A significant aquifer widely used for municipal supplies.
Pennsylvanian	Kansas City Group	Massive limestone formations with intervening shale formations.	Small amounts of water (1-3 gpm) available from limestone near the outcrop line.
	Pleasanton Group	Thick clastic shale with a basal siltstone or very fine-grained sandstone. Locally, there are two other thick channel sandstones in the upper half.	Not considered to be water bearing. Locally, may yield very small amounts of water from sandstone beds. Water may be poor in quality.
	Marmaton Group	Fewer sandstone bodies than preceding group, with more thin limestone and thick shale sequences.	
	Cherokee Group and Krebs Subgroup	Thin sandstones and siltstones with intervening shales. The shales locally have coal seams. Thin limestone beds occur at widely scattered intervals.	May yield small amounts of water from sandstones (3-20 gpm). Water may be poor in quality.
Mississippian	Ste. Genevieve, St. Louis, Salem, Warsaw Formations	Limestone and shale	May yield 5-10 gpm where units are not deeply buried.
	Burlington -Keokuk Limestone, Eley/Reeds Spring Formations, Pierson Limestone	Limestone and cherty limestone	Yield small amounts of water to wells locally. In northeast, may contain highly mineralized water if deeply buried.
Ordovician	Kimmswick, Decorah Group, Plattin, and Joachim.	Dolomite, limestone, and shale.	Kimmswick yields generally adequate for domestic supplies. 5-10 gpm.
	St. Peter Sandstone	Sandstone and dolomite	Good production for domestic, farm and small industry. 25-75 gpm
	Powell, Cotter, Jefferson City, and Roubidoux	Dolomite, chert, and sandstone	Produces sufficient water locally for domestic and farm use. Up to 25 gpm.
Paleozoic Era (not a system)		Limestone, sandstone, and dolomite	Used for domestic supplies and municipal supplies when close to the Ozarks.

*Table 1. Geologic formations in the areas monitored.
(modified from Vandike, 1997).*

Agricultural Pesticide Use

Corn and soybeans are the dominant row-crops grown in Missouri and are especially important to the northern and southeastern portions of the state. The Bootheel is the most intensively cropped region of the state due to its high percentage of tillable, level land, long growing season and abundant irrigation water. Nationally, Missouri ranks seventh in soybean production, fifth in grain sorghum production, and ninth in corn production (Missouri Agricultural Statistics Service (MASS, 2004). In 2003, approximately 41 percent (18,178,200 acres) of Missouri's total land area (44,594,262 acres) was used for crop production. About 27 percent (4,950,000 acres) of those acres used for crop production were planted with soybeans, about 16 percent (2,880,000 acres) were planted in corn, and only 1 percent (210,000) was used for grain sorghum (MASS, 2004).

All of the current specific pesticides are herbicides used to control grass and broadleaf weeds. According to National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) estimates of chemical usage for crop years 2003 and 2004, all four specific pesticides were used on corn, three (atrazine, alachlor, and metolachlor) of the four specific pesticides were used on sorghum, and none of the four specific pesticides were used on soybeans. Since all of the specific pesticides are used on corn and there is much more acreage in corn production than sorghum production, corn production by county was used to determine where to monitor groundwater for the specific pesticides. Table 2 shows the percentage of land area planted in corn that received an application of one or more of the specific herbicides.

Herbicide Name	Percent of Corn Crop Applied in 2003
Atrazine	89
Alachlor	5
Metolachlor	15
Simazine	3

Table 2. Percentage of corn crop applied with each specific pesticide.

Ninety-nine percent (3,057,000 acres) of the corn grown in Missouri during 2005 was planted in the seventy-six counties that comprise the study area (MASS, 2004). Figure 3 shows the distribution of corn production by county.

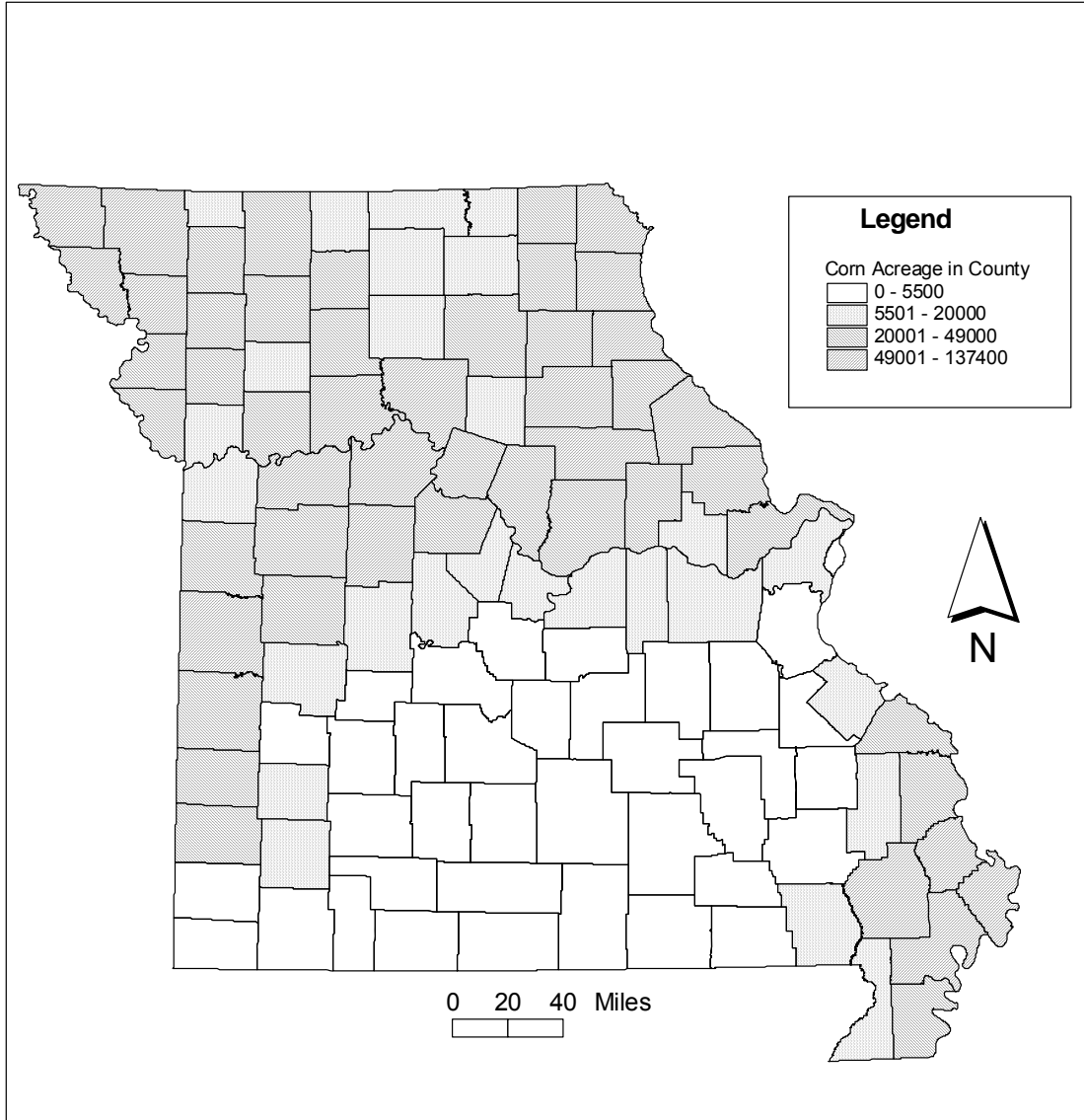


Figure 3. Distribution of corn production by county.

METHODS OF STUDY

The goal of the monitoring network design is to determine whether or not agricultural pesticides are impacting the quality of shallow groundwater. To make maximum use of resources, areas of the state were selected where agricultural pesticides are used most and where hydrogeology indicates shallow groundwater is sensitive to surface activities. The approach used to achieve this goal was to first identify areas in the state where groundwater should be most vulnerable to contamination from usage of the four specific pesticides. This assessment was completed in January 2001 by the department and is titled "A Plan for Monitoring Pesticides in Missouri Groundwater." In this assessment, a numerical rating was assigned to the four Aquifer Areas

shown on the MACM (Figure 1) and to the four groupings or patterns, similar to those shown in Figure 3, determined in the total row-crop acreage for each county. An overall aquifer sensitivity and vulnerability rating (OR) was generated for each aquifer type, including aquifer subdivisions, in each county by multiplying the numerical rating of the Aquifer Area (or aquifer sensitivity rating (ASR) by the corresponding row-crop acreage group (or row-crop rating (RCR)). The rating scheme is designed to have the OR for an area with the highest ASR and lowest RCR similar to the OR for an area with the lowest ASR and the highest RCR.

The number of monitoring points originally proposed in each aquifer area of each county is based on the average size of aquifer subdivisions in the counties and the OR. Low OR areas have fewer monitoring points per average aquifer subdivision than those areas with higher ORs. Similar to the ASR and RCR, the ORs are divided into four groups as shown in Table 3.

Overall Rating	Number of Monitoring Points per Average Aquifer Subdivision Size
0	0
1 to 2	1
3 to 6	1.5
7 to 9	2

Table 3. Number of proposed monitoring points per average aquifer subdivision size based on the OR.

As shown in Table 9 of Baumgartner and Brookshire (2001), a total of 288 monitoring points were estimated to be needed statewide to ensure adequate coverage based on aquifer vulnerability and areal extent of various aquifer areas, including aquifer subdivisions. This table also shows the number of monitoring points proposed in each aquifer area of each county.

During the five year period from state fiscal year 2002 (FY02) to state fiscal year 2006 (FY06), the WRC used this assessment to identify and sample wells to be included in the pesticide monitoring network. The WRC submitted annual work plans to the MDA based on available funding. Wells in areas with the highest ORs were identified and sampled during the first year. Up to FY06, wells were identified and sampled in areas with lower ORs until at least one monitoring point was located in all areas vulnerable to pesticide usage. From FY04 to FY06, the WRC also re-sampled some of the wells. A total of 351 samples were collected from 190 wells over the five-year period. Locations of the 190 pesticide monitoring network wells are shown in Figure 4. The wells are referred to in this report by their map labels (or numbers) as shown in Figure 4 and Appendix 1.

Monitoring Point Selection

The monitoring network wells sampled for this study are all private wells. These wells were used because they were readily available, no cost was associated with their use, and the sample collected from them would be representative of the aquifer in the area. These wells were selected from either the department's Well Information Management System (WIMS) or LOGMAIN databases, or during field reconnaissance. One hundred eighteen wells (62 percent) were

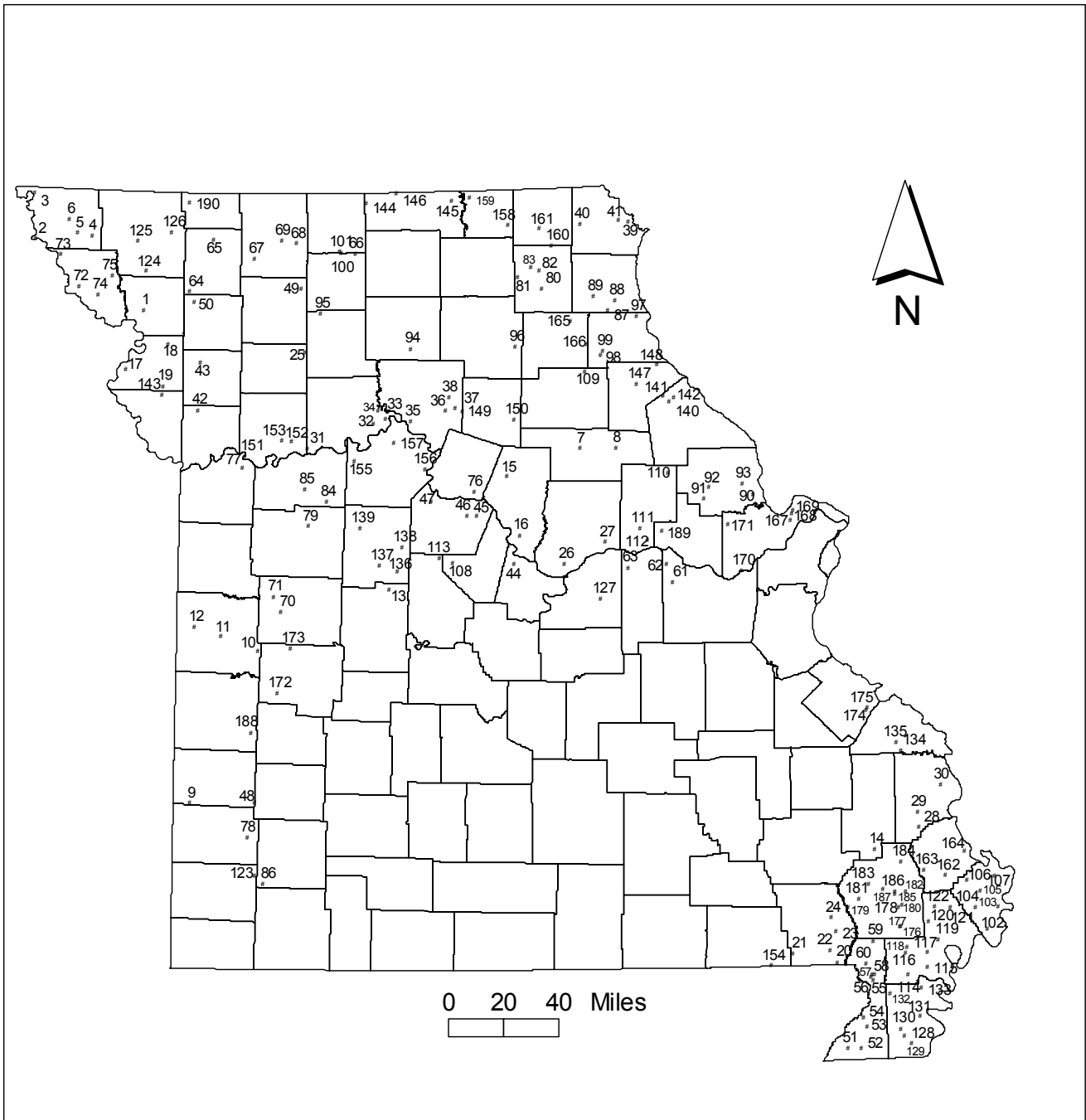


Figure 4. Location and report number of wells sampled.

selected from the WIMS database. These wells are constructed to standards required by Missouri Well Construction Rules (2001). Four wells (2 percent) were selected from the LOGMAIN database. Construction details are available for these wells, however they are not constructed to current department standards. Twenty-one wells (11 percent) are not in either database and construction details are unknown. Forty-seven wells (25 percent) in the alluvium of the Missouri River and Bootheel area are sand point type wells and are exempt from Missouri Well Construction Rules (2001), including reporting requirements. These wells were found by conducting house to house surveys.

Three hundred fifty-one samples were collected from 190 private wells during the five year period from spring 2002 to spring 2006. Eighty-six wells were sampled one time, 50 wells were sampled two times each, 51 wells were sampled three times each, and 3 wells were sampled four times each. The wells range in total depth from 12 to 446 feet. Twenty-six wells in the Ordovician bedrock aquifer (Aquifer Area IA) range in total depth from 100 to 340 feet. Thirty wells in the Mississippian bedrock aquifer (Aquifer Area IB) range in total depth from 17 to 290 feet. Two wells open to both the Ordovician and Mississippian bedrock aquifers are 200 and 446 feet in total depth. Sixty-six wells in the alluvial aquifer (Aquifer Area ID) range in total depth from 12 to 101 feet. Six wells in the Tertiary-Cretaceous aquifer (Aquifer Area IE) range in total depth from 70 to 176 feet. Four wells completed in the Paleozoic Undifferentiated bedrock aquifer (Aquifer Area IF) range from 35 to 165 feet in total depth. The twelve wells in the Pennsylvanian bedrock aquifer (Aquifer Area II) range from 60 to 290 feet in total depth and the thirty-one wells in the Glacial Drift aquifer (Aquifer Area III) range from 25 to 228 feet in total depth.

One hundred eleven wells are within 100 feet of a row-crop field. Ten of the wells are located within or immediately adjacent to row-crop fields. The wells ranged from 0 feet to about one-half mile from the nearest row-crop field. The average distance to the nearest field is about 291 feet. Appendix 1 shows the depths of the wells, distance to the nearest field, and the geologic units from which the well produces groundwater.

Water Sample Collection

Groundwater sample collection for this study began in spring 2002. Ideally, a well sampling program of this type would include sampling wells for pesticides multiple times a year or at least seasonally. However, to adequately characterize all groundwater in the state that is vulnerable to pesticide usage with the resources available, more wells will have to be sampled and fewer wells sampled frequently. The goal was to complete sampling activities for the new wells before the spring planting season. This would provide a sample that is more representative of background groundwater quality. Additionally, collecting samples before, or after, the spring planting season eliminates the possibility of samples being contaminated during collection due to drift of pesticides in the air.

Quality Assurance and Quality Control

The Missouri Department of Natural Resources' Environmental Services Program (ESP) has established comprehensive quality assurance protocols for ensuring quality environmental data, including groundwater data. All data generated by the department and presented in this report were collected according to these protocols. In addition, data were collected in accordance with the department's EPA-approved Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP) (Baumgartner, 2001) written specifically for this project. The QAPP includes quality assurance protocols for monitoring point selection, data collection, monitoring well installation, data storage, and sample handling. Quality control measures included the collection of trip blanks and field duplicates during sampling. In addition, all laboratory analyses performed by the department's ESP laboratory were in accordance with the laboratory's QAPP.

Laboratory Analyses for Pesticides

The department's ESP laboratory in Jefferson City performed all the pesticide analyses presented in this report. The laboratory used EPA-approved Drinking Water Method 507 to determine the concentration of pesticides in the samples. The Method Detection Limits (MDL) for all compounds detected by Method 507 are approximately 0.2 micrograms/liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$), however, the lab uses a Practical Quantitation Limit (PQL) of 0.5 $\mu\text{g/L}$ (Lueckenhoff, 2001). Concentrations detected in the 0.2 to 0.5 $\mu\text{g/L}$ range are reported as estimates and non-detects or concentrations less than 0.2 $\mu\text{g/L}$ are reported as less than (<) 0.5 $\mu\text{g/L}$. All of these limits are well below the respective EPA drinking water standards (Table 3).

Pesticide	MDL/PQL ($\mu\text{g/L}$)	EPA MCL* or HAL** ($\mu\text{g/L}$)
Aalachlor	0.2/0.5	2
Atrazine	0.2/0.5	3
Metolachlor	0.2/0.5	70
Simazine	0.2/0.5	4

*Maximum Contaminant Level (EPA, 2000)

**Lifetime Health Advisory Level (EPA, 2000)

Table 4. EPA drinking water standards, health advisories, and limits of the analytical method.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Appendix 1 contains data for the wells. Identification numbers are based on the well's location. The latitude and longitude, in decimal degrees, of the well's location were combined to create a unique, 12-digit identification number. The number begins with the 6-digit latitude and ends with the 6-digit longitude. Appendix 1 also shows this report's map label (or number) for each well.

Three hundred fifty-one samples were collected from the 190 wells shown in Figure 4 and listed in Appendix 1. About 98 percent (344) of the samples collected showed no measurable level of pesticides. Also, samples collected from about 98 percent (186) of the wells contained no measurable level of pesticides. At least one sample collected from 4 of the 190 wells contained a measurable level of one of the specific pesticides. For quality control purposes, an additional seventy-five trip blanks and thirty-three field duplicate samples were also analyzed by the laboratory. Laboratory results for the three hundred fifty-one samples are shown in Appendix 1.

All but one of the analytical results for the quality control data are within the limits set forth in section B5 of the project QAPP. Analytical results for the trip blanks were all “not-detected”. Analytical results for all but one of the duplicate samples were the same results shown for the respective true samples. This duplicate sample was collected from well (57), discussed below. See Baumgartner (2004) for a discussion of the analytical results of this quality control data.

Metolachlor was detected in three of the four samples collected from well (57) in Dunklin County. The concentration of metolachlor in the three samples ranges from 1.86 to 4.28 $\mu\text{g}/\text{l}$, below the EPA Health Advisory level. The last sample collected from this well on April 13, 2006 did not contain a measurable level of metolachlor. This well is 20 feet in total depth and only about 10 feet from the nearest row-crop field. This well is completed in the alluvial aquifer (Aquifer Area ID). It is uncertain whether metolachlor has been used on the fields adjacent to the well. However, this well is located on a farm and pesticides are stored and mixed at and near this well. Crop sprayers are also filled with water at this well.

Metolachlor was also detected in one of the three samples collected from well (182) in Stoddard County. The sample collected on September 23, 2003 contained metolachlor at a concentration of 3.74 $\mu\text{g}/\text{l}$, below the EPA Health Advisory level. This well is 28 feet in total depth and about 100 feet from the nearest row-crop field. This well is completed in the alluvial aquifer (Aquifer Area ID). Metolachlor has not been used on the fields adjacent to the well according to the well owner. Agricultural chemicals are not mixed or stored near this well. The sample that contained metolachlor was collected on the same date as the one duplicate sample, discussed above, that did match the results of its respective true sample. As mentioned above, see Baumgartner (2004) for a discussion of the analytical results of this quality control data and the wells in which they pertain.

Alachlor was detected in two of the four samples collected from well (120) in New Madrid County. The concentration of alachlor in the samples was 0.88 and 1.97 $\mu\text{g}/\text{l}$, just below the EPA MCL. Three of the four samples collected at this location were from a sand point well 20 feet in total depth. The fourth and last sample collected at this location was from a 31 feet deep sand point well located adjacent to the 20 feet deep well. The 20 feet deep well was not in use at the time the fourth sample was collected. For the purposes of this project, the two wells are considered to be a single monitoring point. These wells are completed in the alluvial aquifer (Aquifer Area ID). The two samples containing alachlor were collected during April and May when many of the crops, especially corn, are planted and sprayed with pesticides. These wells are shallow and only 10 feet from the nearest row-crop field. It is not known if alachlor is used

on the field adjacent to the well; however, it is likely. Agricultural chemicals are not mixed or stored near these wells.

Atrazine, the most commonly used herbicide on corn, was only detected in one sample. Atrazine was detected in one of the four samples collected from well (142) in Pike county at a concentration of 0.78 µg/l, slightly below the EPA MCL. This well is 128 feet in total depth and about 20 feet from the nearest row-crop field. This well is completed in the Ordovician bedrock aquifer. It is not known if atrazine is used on the field adjacent to the well, however it is likely. Agricultural chemicals are not mixed or stored near this well. The sample that contained atrazine was collected on April 15, 2003, near the beginning of the spring planting season. Another sample obtained from this well on June 11, 2003, only two months later and near the end of spring planting season, did not contain a measurable concentration of any of the pesticides.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

This report presents the results of monitoring shallow groundwater in Missouri for four agricultural pesticides over the five-year period from 2002 to 2006. The study focused on the four herbicides alachlor, atrazine, metolachlor, and simazine. These four herbicides are generally used on corn and soybeans, however in Missouri, estimates of usage indicate they are used primarily on corn.

Data show that about 98 percent of the samples collected during the course of this project did not have any detectable concentrations of any of the pesticides, including the four pesticides that are not the focus of this project. Pesticides were detected in only 4 of the 190 wells (Figure 5). Metolachlor, the second most common herbicide used on corn, was herbicide detected most often. Alachlor was the second most common detected herbicide. Atrazine, the most common herbicide used on corn in Missouri and one of the most frequently detected herbicides in ground water, was detected in only one sample. Simazine, as well as the four pesticides (cyanazine, metribuzin, propachlor, and butachlor) that are not the focus of this project, was not detected in any of the samples. None of the pesticide concentrations exceed EPA MCLs or Health Advisory.

Three of the four wells in which pesticides were detected are shallow (20 to 28 feet in total depth) and completed in an alluvial aquifer. The fourth well produces water from the Ordovician bedrock aquifer however it is relatively shallow for a bedrock well. All of the wells are completed in some of the most sensitive aquifer materials in Missouri, Aquifer Area I. All these wells are within one hundred feet of a row-crop field and all are located in counties that have a large amount of land area in row-crop production. In addition, Stoddard, New Madrid, and Pike are three of the top corn producing counties (see Figure 3).

Pesticide detections correlate most strongly with well depth, aquifer type (Aquifer Area), and proximity to the nearest row-crop field; that is, shallow wells that are near row-crop fields and completed in the most sensitive aquifer materials have more detections. The number of pesticide detections also appears to correspond with pesticide usage associated with major row-crop production. Additional work is needed to further evaluate how the concentration and distribution

of pesticides are related to variables such as hydrogeology, soil characteristics, well depth, seasonal variations, land use, and pesticide use.

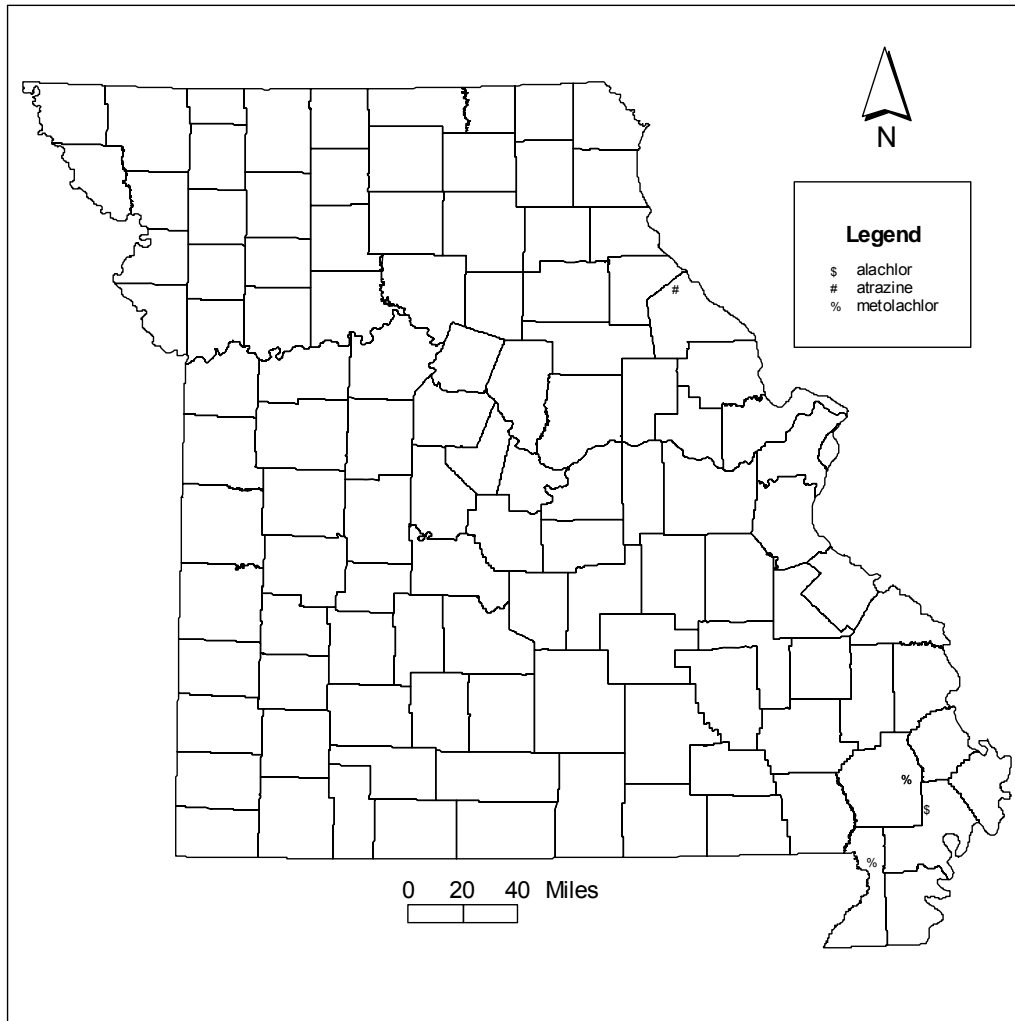


Figure 5. Map showing location of wells in which a specific pesticide has been detected.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Funding for this project was provided by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region VII-Water, Wetlands and Pesticides Division through the Missouri Department of Agriculture Division of Plant Industries. The author is grateful to the water well owners who granted permission to obtain water samples and those citizens who provided assistance in locating wells in their area.

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APPENDIX 1 (cont)

Well Identifier	Report Map Number	County	Township	Range	Section	Quarter Section	Total Depth Depth (ft.)	Nearest Field (ft.)	Aquifer	Sample Date	Alachlor (µg/L)	Atrazine (µg/L)	Metolachlor (µg/L)	Simazine (µg/L)
378307900271	174	Ste. Genevieve	36N	09E	15	NW,NW,NE	178	600	Ordovician	02/25/04	ND	ND	ND	ND
378453900218	175	Ste. Genevieve	36N	09E	10	NW,NE,NE	178	300	Ordovician	02/25/04	ND	ND	ND	ND
378453900218	175	Ste. Genevieve	36N	09E	10	NW,NE,NE	178	300	Ordovician	04/25/06	ND	ND	ND	ND
366869898489	176	Stoddard	24N	11E	27	SW,SE,SE	<50	50	Alluvial	03/07/02	ND	ND	ND	ND
366869898489	176	Stoddard	24N	11E	27	SW,SE,SE	<50	50	Alluvial	03/21/06	ND	ND	ND	ND
366869898589	177	Stoddard	24N	11E	27	SE,SW,SW	35	100	Alluvial	03/07/02	ND	ND	ND	ND
366869898589	177	Stoddard	24N	11E	27	SE,SW,SW	35	100	Alluvial	09/16/03	ND	ND	ND	ND
366869898589	177	Stoddard	24N	11E	27	SE,SW,SW	35	100	Alluvial	03/21/06	ND	ND	ND	ND
367912898622	178	Stoddard	25N	11E	21	NE,SE,SE	30	100	Alluvial	09/23/03	ND	ND	ND	ND
367912898622	178	Stoddard	25N	11E	21	NE,SE,SE	30	100	Alluvial	03/21/06	ND	ND	ND	ND
367961901878	179	Stoddard	25N	08E	22	NE,NW,SW	85	50	Alluvial	02/20/02	ND	ND	ND	ND
367961901878	179	Stoddard	25N	08E	22	NE,NW,SW	85	50	Alluvial	09/23/03	ND	ND	ND	ND
367961901878	179	Stoddard	25N	08E	22	NE,NW,SW	85	50	Alluvial	03/22/06	ND	ND	ND	ND
368031898350	180	Stoddard	25N	11E	14	SE,SE,SW	<50	50	Alluvial	03/07/02	ND	ND	ND	ND
368031898350	180	Stoddard	25N	11E	14	SE,SE,SW	<50	50	Alluvial	09/16/03	ND	ND	ND	ND
368031898350	180	Stoddard	25N	11E	14	SE,SE,SW	<50	50	Alluvial	03/21/06	ND	ND	ND	ND
368414901144	181	Stoddard	25N	09E	5	SW,NW,NW	<100	100	Alluvial	03/06/02	ND	ND	ND	ND
368414901144	181	Stoddard	25N	09E	5	SW,NW,NW	<100	100	Alluvial	09/23/03	ND	ND	ND	ND
368414901144	181	Stoddard	25N	09E	5	SW,NW,NW	<100	100	Alluvial	03/22/06	ND	ND	ND	ND
368733898067	182	Stoddard	26N	12E	30	SW,NW,NW	28	100	Alluvial	09/23/03	ND	ND	3.74	ND
368733898067	182	Stoddard	26N	12E	30	SW,NW,NW	28	100	Alluvial	12/02/03	ND	ND	ND	ND
368733898067	182	Stoddard	26N	12E	30	SW,NW,NW	28	100	Alluvial	08/30/05	ND	ND	ND	ND
369147900467	183	Stoddard	26N	09E	11	C,SW,NE	135	600	Cretaceous	04/30/02	ND	ND	ND	ND
369147900467	183	Stoddard	26N	09E	11	C,SW,NE	135	600	Cretaceous	09/23/03	ND	ND	ND	ND
369147900467	183	Stoddard	26N	09E	11	C,SW,NE	135	600	Cretaceous	08/30/05	ND	ND	ND	ND
370286898361	184	Stoddard	27N	11E	2	NE,SW,NW	170	1320	Cretaceous	04/30/02	ND	ND	ND	ND
370286898361	184	Stoddard	27N	11E	2	NE,SW,NW	170	1320	Cretaceous	04/12/06	ND	ND	ND	ND
368601898785	185	Stoddard	26N	11E	33	NW,NW,NW	94	300	Tertiary	09/23/03	ND	ND	ND	ND
368601898785	185	Stoddard	26N	11E	33	NW,NW,NW	94	300	Tertiary	05/24/06	ND	ND	ND	ND
368758898778	186	Stoddard	26N	11E	21	SW,SW,SW	97	50	Tertiary	04/30/02	ND	ND	ND	ND
368758898778	186	Stoddard	26N	11E	21	SW,SW,SW	97	50	Tertiary	05/24/06	ND	ND	ND	ND
368867899553	187	Stoddard	26N	10E	22	NW,SW,NE	176	600	Tertiary	04/30/02	ND	ND	ND	ND
368867899553	187	Stoddard	26N	10E	22	NW,SW,NE	176	600	Tertiary	09/23/03	ND	ND	ND	ND
368867899553	187	Stoddard	26N	10E	22	NW,SW,NE	176	600	Tertiary	08/30/05	ND	ND	ND	ND
377462941108	188	Vernon	34N	29W	4	NE,NW,NE	345	100	Mississippian	03/09/04	ND	ND	ND	ND
387984913601	189	Warren	47N	04W	33	SE,NE,NE	285	1200	Ordovician	04/21/04	ND	ND	ND	ND
387984913601	189	Warren	47N	04W	33	SE,NE,NE	285	1200	Ordovician	11/02/05	ND	ND	ND	ND
405226945751	190	Worth	66N	32W	18	NW,NW,SW	50	0	Glacial Drift	03/22/05	ND	ND	ND	ND

ND = Not Detected
 (µg/L) = micrograms per liter
 ft. = feet