



# **VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUND**

## **AS A DRINKING WATER IMPURITY**

**Prepared by:**  
**R & D Department of Olympian**  
**Water Testing™**

# INTRODUCTION

Access to clean and safe drinking water is necessary for human health and well-being. However, the presence of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) in drinking water poses a significant challenge to water quality management worldwide. VOCs are a diverse group of chemicals that can originate from various sources, including industrial activities, agricultural runoff, and urban pollution.

The potential health effects of VOCs in drinking water are of utmost concern, as exposure to these contaminants has been linked to adverse health outcomes, including cancer, neurological disorders, and reproductive issues. Recognizing the importance of addressing VOC contamination, regulatory agencies establish and enforce standards to limit VOC levels in drinking water and protect public health.

Detecting and treating VOCs in drinking water require advanced analytical techniques and treatment technologies. From granular activated carbon (GAC) filtration to advanced oxidation processes (AOPs), various methods are employed to remove VOCs and ensure compliance with regulatory standards.

This white paper aims to delve into the multifaceted aspects of managing VOCs in drinking water. By examining sources, common types, health effects, regulatory standards, detection methods, treatment strategies, case studies, preventive measures, and future directions, we strive to enhance our understanding of VOC contamination and promote effective solutions to safeguard water quality. Through collaborative efforts and innovative approaches, we can mitigate the risks associated with VOCs in drinking water and ensure access to clean and safe drinking water for all.



# Sources of VOCs in Drinking Water

Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) can enter drinking water from various sources, each contributing to the contamination through different pathways. Understanding these sources is essential for effective prevention and mitigation strategies.

## A. Industrial Sources

Industries are a significant source of VOCs in drinking water, primarily through discharges and improper waste disposal.



### Manufacturing Processes

Industries that manufacture chemicals, plastics, and other products often use VOCs as solvents or raw materials. Improper handling and disposal of these chemicals can lead to contamination of nearby water sources. (1)



### Waste Discharges

Industrial waste, if not properly treated, can contain significant amounts of VOCs. These wastes, when discharged into water bodies, can leach into groundwater and contaminate drinking water sources. (2)



### Petroleum Refineries

Refineries processing crude oil into gasoline and other fuels often release VOCs such as benzene and toluene into the environment, which can seep into water sources. (3)

## B. Agricultural Sources

Agricultural activities contribute to VOC contamination primarily through the use of pesticides and fertilizers.



### Pesticides

Many pesticides contain VOCs or break down into VOCs. These compounds can leach into groundwater or run off into surface water during irrigation or rainfall. (4)



### Fertilizers

Nitrogen-based fertilizers can lead to the formation of VOCs through chemical reactions in the soil. These VOCs can then be transported into water sources. (5)



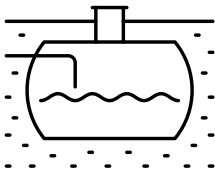
### Animal Waste

Decomposition of animal waste in large-scale livestock operations can produce VOCs, which may contaminate groundwater through runoff or leaching. (6)

# Sources of VOCs in Drinking Water

## C. Urban Sources

Urban areas contribute to VOC contamination through various sources, including leaking storage tanks and household products.



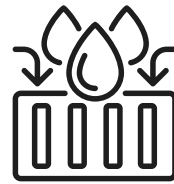
**Leaking Underground Storage Tanks**

Gasoline and other fuels stored in underground tanks can leak over time, releasing VOCs such as benzene and toluene into the groundwater. (7)



**Household Products**

Products like paints, solvents, and cleaning agents contain VOCs. Improper disposal or accidental spills of these products can lead to contamination of local water supplies. (8)



**Urban Runoff**

Runoff from urban areas during rainfall can carry VOCs from roadways, parking lots, and industrial sites into surface water bodies and eventually into groundwater. (9)

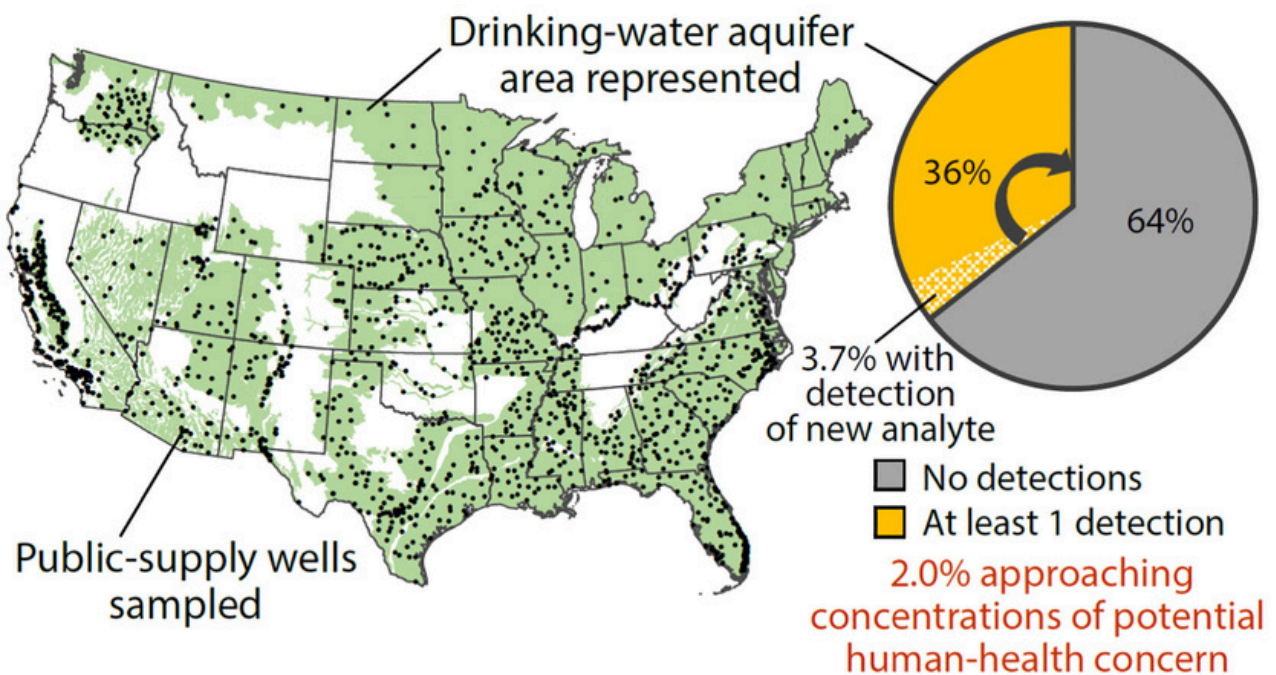


# VOC in groundwater across the United States

This systematic assessment of presence for 85 volatile organic compounds (VOCs) in raw (untreated) groundwater used for public supply across the United States (U.S.), which includes 43 compounds not previously monitored by national studies, relates VOC occurrence to explanatory factors and assesses VOC detections in a human-health context.

Samples were collected in 2013 through 2019 from 1537 public-supply wells in aquifers representing 78% of the volume pumped for public drinking-water supply. Laboratory detection limits for VOCs generally were less than 0.1 µg/L. Detections were reported for 36% of the sampled principal-aquifer area (38% of sampled wells) and were most common in wells in shallow, unconfined aquifers in urban areas that produce high proportions of modern-age and oxic groundwater.

The disinfection by-product trichloromethane (chloroform) was the most commonly detected VOC associated primarily with anthropogenic sources (24% of the sampled area, 25% of sampled wells), followed by the gasoline oxygenate methyl tert-butyl ether (8.4% of area, 11% of wells). Carbon disulfide (12% of area, 14% of wells) was examined separately because of likely substantial contributions from natural sources.





# Common VOC,s Found in Drinking Water

# Common VOCs Found in Drinking Water

Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) can enter drinking water from various sources, each contributing to the contamination through different pathways. Understanding these sources is essential for effective prevention and mitigation strategies.

## A. Benzene

Benzene, a well-known industrial chemical, is frequently used in the production of plastics, resins, and synthetic fibers; it is also a significant component of gasoline

### Sources and Uses

Benzene can enter drinking water through industrial discharges, leaking underground storage tanks, and atmospheric deposition; its widespread use in the petrochemical industry makes it a ubiquitous contaminant.(10)

### Health Effects

Exposure to benzene in drinking water has been linked to various adverse health effects, including hematological disorders and an increased risk of leukemia; chronic exposure is particularly concerning.(11)

### Regulations

The EPA has established a Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for benzene in drinking water at 0.005 mg/L, reflecting its potential health risks and the need for stringent regulation.(12)



## B. Toluene

Toluene is another commonly found VOC in drinking water; it is widely used as an industrial solvent and in the manufacture of various chemicals.

### Sources and Uses

Toluene contamination typically arises from industrial processes, petroleum refining, and the improper disposal of products containing toluene; its volatility and solubility make it a persistent contaminant in water sources. (13)

### Health Effects

Acute exposure to high levels of toluene can cause neurological effects such as headaches, dizziness, and cognitive impairment; long-term exposure is linked to more severe neurotoxic effects and potential liver and kidney damage. (14)

### Regulations

The EPA's MCL for toluene in drinking water is set at 1 mg/L, aimed at minimizing its health impacts and ensuring safe drinking water standards are maintained. (15)

## C. Trichloroethylene (TCE)

Trichloroethylene (TCE) is a volatile organic compound predominantly used as a solvent in industrial degreasing operations and is a common contaminant in groundwater.

### Sources and Uses

TCE contamination in drinking water primarily originates from industrial discharges, improper disposal of solvent waste, and leakage from storage tanks and landfills; its widespread industrial use has led to pervasive environmental contamination. (16)

### Health Effects

Long-term exposure to TCE is associated with serious health risks, including liver and kidney damage, impaired immune function, and an elevated risk of cancer; its classification as a human carcinogen underscores the importance of monitoring and regulation. (17)

### Regulations

The EPA has established a stringent MCL for TCE in drinking water at 0.005 mg/L, reflecting the compound's significant health hazards and the necessity for rigorous regulatory oversight. (18)

## D. Vinyl Chloride

Vinyl chloride, a critical precursor in the production of polyvinyl chloride (PVC) plastics, is another significant VOC contaminant in drinking water.

### Sources and Uses

Vinyl chloride contamination typically occurs from industrial production and waste disposal practices, as well as the degradation of PVC pipes; its presence in water sources is primarily due to its industrial applications. (19)

### Health Effects

Exposure to vinyl chloride is linked to serious health effects, including liver damage, immune system impairment, and a heightened risk of angiosarcoma, a rare form of liver cancer; chronic exposure presents significant carcinogenic risks. (20)

### Regulations

The EPA's MCL for vinyl chloride in drinking water is set at 0.002 mg/L, reflecting the compound's severe health risks and the need for stringent regulatory measures to protect public health. (21)

# Health Effects VOCs in Drinking Water

Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) in drinking water pose significant health risks, which can vary depending on the type and concentration of the VOC, as well as the duration of exposure. This section explores the health effects of some common VOCs found in drinking water, supported by relevant references.

## A. Benzene

Benzene is commonly found in industrial emissions and gasoline leaks. It can contaminate water through industrial discharge, spills, and leaking storage tanks.



### Hematological Effects

Benzene exposure is linked to hematological disorders, including aplastic anemia and bone marrow depression, which can lead to decreased blood cell production.(22)



### Carcinogenicity

Long-term exposure to benzene has been associated with an increased risk of leukemia, particularly acute myeloid leukemia (AML). Benzene is classified as a human carcinogen by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC). (23)



### Reproductive and Developmental Toxicity

Benzene exposure has been linked to adverse reproductive and developmental effects, including reduced birth weight, delayed bone formation, and bone marrow damage. (24)

## B. Toluene

Toluene is used in solvents, paint thinners, and adhesives. It can enter drinking water through industrial discharge, leaching from landfills, and improper disposal of household products.



### Neurological Effects

Acute exposure to high levels of toluene can result in central nervous system (CNS) depression, leading to symptoms such as headaches, dizziness, and cognitive impairment.(25)



### Liver and Kidney Damage

Chronic exposure to toluene can cause liver and kidney damage, affecting the organs' ability to function properly and leading to long-term health issues.(26)



### Developmental Effects

Prenatal exposure to toluene can result in developmental delays and congenital malformations in newborns, affecting their growth and development.(27)

# Health Effects VOCs in Drinking Water

## C. Trichloroethylene (TCE)

TCE is used primarily as an industrial solvent. It can contaminate drinking water through industrial discharge, improper waste disposal, and leakage from contaminated sites.



### Liver and Kidney Toxicity

TCE exposure is associated with liver and kidney toxicity, potentially leading to organ damage and increased risk of liver and kidney cancer.(28)



### Immunotoxicity

Chronic exposure to TCE can impair immune system function, increasing susceptibility to infections and autoimmune diseases.(29)

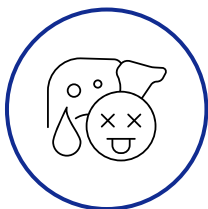


### Carcinogenicity

TCE is classified as a human carcinogen, with epidemiological studies linking exposure to an increased risk of several types of cancer, including kidney cancer, liver cancer, and non-Hodgkin lymphoma.(30)

## D. Vinyl Chloride

Vinyl chloride is primarily used in the production of polyvinyl chloride (PVC) plastics. It can contaminate drinking water through industrial discharges, leaching from PVC pipes, and landfill sites.



### Liver Toxicity and Angiosarcoma

Chronic exposure to vinyl chloride can cause severe liver damage, including hepatotoxicity and hepatic angiosarcoma, a rare but highly aggressive form of liver cancer.(31)



### Reproductive and Developmental Toxicity

Exposure to vinyl chloride during pregnancy can lead to adverse reproductive outcomes, including fetal toxicity, developmental delays, and congenital malformations.(32)



### Neurological Effects

Acute exposure to high levels of vinyl chloride can result in neurological effects such as dizziness, headaches, and CNS depression.(33)

# Health Impacts and MCL of Volatile compounds

The EPA provides a comprehensive list of maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) for various volatile organic compounds (VOCs). For instance:

Compound	Health Effects	MCL (mg/L)
<b>Benzene</b>	Increased risk of leukemia	0.005
<b>Trichloroethylene (TCE)</b>	Liver and kidney damage, potential carcinogen	0.005
<b>Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)</b>	Central nervous system depression, possible cancer	0.005
<b>Chloroform</b>	Liver and kidney damage	0.07 (for THMs)



**40%**

The National Cancer Institute reports that long-term exposure to certain VOCs, such as benzene, can increase the risk of leukemia by 40%.



**15%**

Approximately 15% of the U.S. population relies on private wells, which are more susceptible to contamination from agricultural runoff and septic systems.



**30%**

Industrial activities responsible for about 30% of the VOCs found in surface water sources.

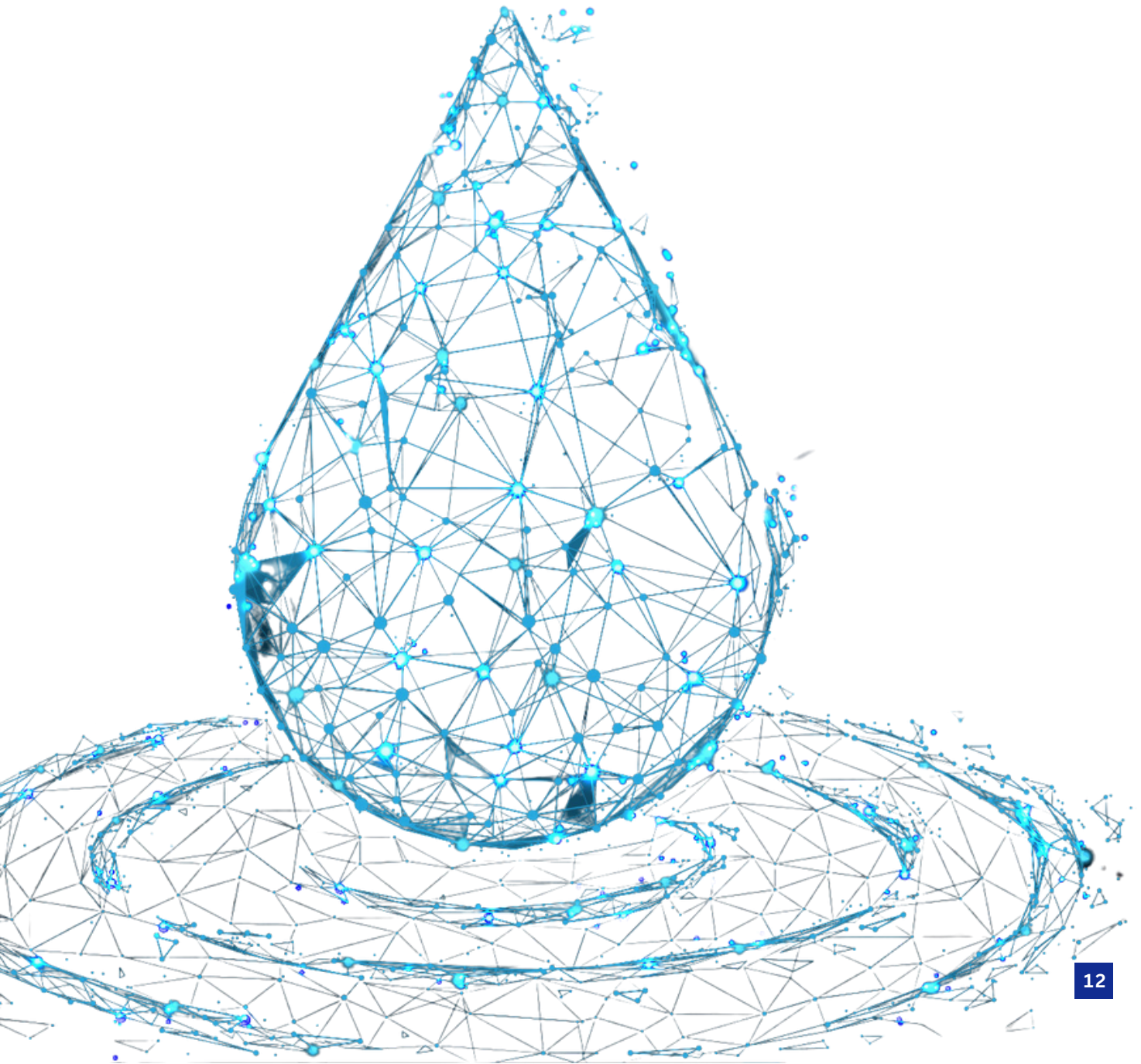


# Detection Methods for VOCs in Drinking Water



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Detecting volatile organic compounds (VOCs) in drinking water is critical for ensuring water quality and protecting public health. Several methods are used to detect and quantify VOCs, each with its own advantages and limitations. This section outlines common detection methods, supported by relevant references.



# Detection Methods for VOCs in Drinking Water



## A. Gas Chromatography-Mass Spectrometry (GC-MS):

GC-MS is a powerful analytical technique widely used for the detection and quantification of VOCs in drinking water. It combines the separation capabilities of gas chromatography with the detection capabilities of mass spectrometry.

### Principle and Application

GC-MS works by separating the components of a mixture (gas chromatography) and then identifying and quantifying the individual compounds based on their mass-to-charge ratio (mass spectrometry).

### Advantages

The technique is highly sensitive and specific, capable of detecting VOCs at very low concentrations (parts per billion). It is considered a gold standard for VOC analysis in environmental samples.

### Limitations

GC-MS requires sophisticated equipment and trained personnel, making it relatively expensive and requiring significant sample preparation and analysis time.

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# Detection Methods for VOCs in Drinking Water

## B. Solid-Phase Microextraction (SPME)

SPME is a sample preparation technique that simplifies the extraction and concentration of VOCs from water samples. It is often used in conjunction with GC-MS for comprehensive analysis.

### Principle and Application

SPME involves using a fiber coated with a sorbent material to adsorb VOCs from a water sample. The fiber is then desorbed thermally in the injection port of a GC-MS for analysis.

### Advantages

This method is solvent-free, reducing environmental impact and potential sample contamination. It is also relatively fast and easy to use.

### Limitations

SPME has limited capacity for highly volatile compounds and may not be suitable for all VOCs. The fiber coatings can be selective, which may affect the recovery of certain compounds.

## C. Purge and Trap (P&T) Method

The Purge and Trap method is widely used for concentrating VOCs from water samples. This technique involves purging VOCs from a water sample with an inert gas and trapping them onto a sorbent material.

### Principle and Application

VOCs are purged from the water sample using an inert gas, such as helium, and are trapped on a sorbent material. The trapped compounds are then thermally desorbed and analyzed by GC or GC-MS.

### Advantages

The P&T method is highly effective for concentrating VOCs from large volumes of water, making it suitable for detecting trace levels of contaminants.

### Limitations

This method can be complex and time-consuming, requiring specialized equipment and trained personnel. It may also suffer from issues such as carryover and background contamination.

# Treatment and Mitigation Strategies for VOCs in Drinking Water

To ensure safe drinking water, it is crucial to implement effective treatment and mitigation strategies to remove volatile organic compounds (VOCs). Various techniques are employed, each with its own set of advantages and limitations. This section outlines three common methods: Granular Activated Carbon (GAC) Filtration, Air Stripping, and Advanced Oxidation Processes (AOPs), supported by relevant references.



# Treatment and Mitigation Strategies for VOCs in Drinking Water



## A. Granular Activated Carbon (GAC) Filtration

GAC filtration is a widely used method for removing VOCs from drinking water. It utilizes activated carbon with a large surface area to adsorb organic contaminants.

### Principle and Application

GAC filters work by passing water through a bed of granular activated carbon, which adsorbs VOCs due to their high surface area and porous structure.

### Advantages

This method is highly effective at removing a wide range of VOCs and other organic contaminants. It is also relatively simple to operate and maintain.

### Limitations

GAC filters can become saturated and require regular replacement or regeneration. They are also less effective for very low concentrations of VOCs and certain types of contaminants.

# Treatment and Mitigation Strategies for VOCs in Drinking Water

## B. Air Stripping

Air stripping is a treatment method that removes VOCs from water by transferring them into the air. This process is particularly effective for VOCs with high volatility.

### Principle and Application

Air stripping involves passing contaminated water through a packed column or tower, where air is blown countercurrent to the water flow. The VOCs transfer from the water to the air due to their volatility.

### Advantages

This method is effective for removing VOCs with high volatility and low water solubility. It can handle large volumes of water and is cost-effective for specific contaminants.

### Limitations

Air stripping can release VOCs into the atmosphere, requiring additional treatment of the air stream. It is also less effective for VOCs with low volatility.

## C. Advanced Oxidation Processes (AOPs)

AOPs are a group of chemical treatment processes designed to remove organic contaminants, including VOCs, through the generation of highly reactive hydroxyl radicals.

### Principle and Application

AOPs typically involve the combination of oxidants like hydrogen peroxide (H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>), ozone (O<sub>3</sub>), and UV light to produce hydroxyl radicals that degrade VOCs into harmless by-products.

### Advantages

The processes mentioned are efficient in breaking down various VOCs, even those resistant to other treatments, without creating harmful by-products.

### Limitations

AOPs can be expensive due to the need for specialized equipment and chemicals. They also require careful control and monitoring to ensure the complete degradation of contaminants.

# Case Studies and Real-World Examples of VOCs in Drinking Water

Understanding the impact of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) in drinking water through case studies and real-world examples provides valuable insights into the challenges and successes of addressing this issue. This section highlights three notable cases, supported by relevant references.

## A. Woburn, Massachusetts

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### Contamination and Health Effects

In the late 1970s, residents of Woburn, Massachusetts, noticed a high incidence of leukemia and other health problems. Investigations revealed that the city's drinking water wells were contaminated with VOCs, including trichloroethylene (TCE) and tetrachloroethylene (PCE).



### Legal Actions and Outcomes

The contamination led to a landmark legal case, *Anderson v. Cryovac*, where residents sued the companies responsible for the pollution. The case highlighted the link between VOC contamination and serious health effects, and it inspired the book and movie "A Civil Action."



### Remediation Efforts

Following the discovery of contamination, efforts were made to clean up the affected wells and prevent further VOC pollution. Remediation included installing air stripping towers and other treatment systems to remove VOCs from the water supply.

# Case Studies and Real-World Examples of VOCs in Drinking Water

## B. Love Canal, New York

Love Canal is another infamous case of environmental contamination involving VOCs and other hazardous chemicals, leading to a national outcry and changes in environmental regulations.



### Contamination and Health Effects

In the late 1970s, the discovery of toxic waste buried beneath the neighborhood of Love Canal in Niagara Falls, New York, revealed widespread contamination, including VOCs like benzene and chloroform. Residents reported high rates of birth defects, cancers, and other health issues.



### Community Impact and Response

The Love Canal disaster led to the evacuation of hundreds of families and significant media coverage. It underscored the need for stricter regulation of hazardous waste disposal and better environmental oversight.



### Regulatory Changes and Remediation

The Love Canal incident was a catalyst for the creation of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), commonly known as the Superfund law, which aimed to clean up contaminated sites and hold polluters accountable.

## C. Camp Lejeune, North Carolina

The water contamination at Camp Lejeune, a U.S. Marine Corps base, is a significant case involving VOCs that affected thousands of military personnel and their families.



### Contamination and Health Effects

Between the 1950s and 1980s, water supplies at Camp Lejeune were found to be contaminated with VOCs, including TCE and PCE, primarily from leaking storage tanks and industrial activities. Exposure to these chemicals was linked to various health problems, including cancers and birth defects.



### Government and Legal Response

The contamination led to extensive legal and health claims by affected individuals. The U.S. government has since acknowledged the contamination and provides health benefits and compensation to those affected.



### Remediation and Policy Changes

Remediation efforts at Camp Lejeune have included extensive clean-up operations, monitoring, and changes in how military bases handle hazardous materials to prevent future contamination.

# Preventive Measures and Best Practices for Managing VOCs in Drinking Water

Preventing volatile organic compound (VOC) contamination in drinking water involves a combination of regulatory measures, proactive monitoring, and effective management practices. This section outlines key preventive measures and best practices to safeguard water quality.



# Preventive Measures

## A. Regulatory Measures



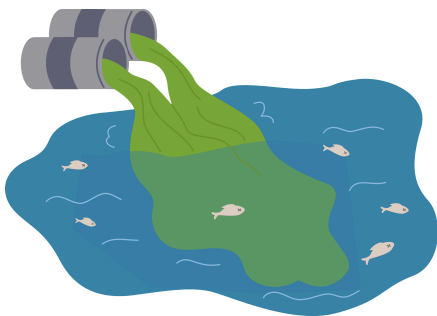
### Establishing and Enforcing Standards

Regulatory agencies like the U.S. EPA establish maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) for VOCs in drinking water. Compliance with these standards mandates monitoring and controlling VOC levels by water utilities. For instance, the SDWA mandates regular testing of public water systems for VOCs and remediation if levels exceed MCLs.

### Environmental Permitting and Compliance

Industries using or producing VOCs require environmental permits for emission regulation. The Clean Water Act mandates pollution control measures for industrial discharges into water bodies, ensuring compliance through permits and inspections.

## B. Source Control and Pollution Prevention



### Safe Storage and Handling of Chemicals

Proper storage and handling of VOCs and other hazardous chemicals can prevent spills and leaks. This includes using leak-proof containers, proper labeling, and secondary containment systems. Best Practice: Implementing spill prevention, control, and countermeasure (SPCC) plans to manage and mitigate potential spills.

### Industrial Process Modifications

Modifying industrial processes to reduce VOC usage or emissions can significantly lower the risk of contamination. This can involve switching to less toxic substances or using closed systems to minimize releases. Best Practice: Adopting green chemistry principles to design safer chemicals and processes that reduce or eliminate the use of hazardous substances.



## C. Monitoring and Early Detection



### Regular Water Quality Testing

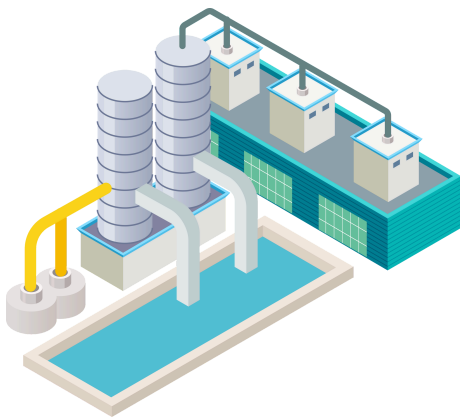
Continuous monitoring of water sources and distribution systems for VOCs using techniques like GC-MS enables early detection and response to contamination. Implementing real-time water quality monitoring systems with automated data analysis is a best practice for promptly identifying and addressing contamination events.

### Groundwater and Surface Water Protection

Protecting water sources from contamination involves maintaining wellhead protection areas, controlling land use activities, and implementing buffer zones around water bodies.

**Best Practice:** Developing and enforcing source water protection plans that include risk assessments and management strategies for potential contamination sources.

## D. Remediation and Treatment Technologies



### Advanced Water Treatment Systems

Installing advanced treatment systems, such as granular activated carbon (GAC) filters, air stripping, and advanced oxidation processes (AOPs), can effectively remove VOCs from drinking water.

**Best Practice:** Regularly upgrading and maintaining water treatment infrastructure to ensure optimal performance and compliance with regulatory standards.

### Emergency Response Planning

Having a robust emergency response plan in place ensures that water utilities can quickly address contamination incidents. This includes public notification protocols, alternative water supply arrangements, and rapid deployment of remediation technologies.

**Best Practice:** Conducting regular emergency response drills and updating plans based on new risks and technological advancements.

## E. Public Awareness and Education



### Community Engagement

Engaging with the community and stakeholders about the risks of VOCs and the measures in place to protect water quality fosters public trust and cooperation.

**Best Practice:** Organizing public meetings, informational campaigns, and transparency in reporting water quality data to keep the community informed and involved.

### Training and Capacity Building

Providing training for water utility staff, environmental regulators, and industry personnel on best practices for VOC management enhances their ability to prevent and respond to contamination.

**Best Practice:** Developing comprehensive training programs and certification courses on VOC risk management and water treatment technologies.

# Future Directions and Research Needs for Managing VOCs in Drinking Water

Addressing the challenge of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) in drinking water requires ongoing research and innovation. This section explores future directions and research needs in this field, supported by relevant references.



# Future Directions

## A. Advanced Detection Technologies



### Development of Portable and Real-Time Sensors

Research is focused on creating portable, real-time sensors that can detect VOCs in water with high sensitivity and specificity. These sensors would allow for continuous monitoring and rapid response to contamination events.

### Integration of Internet of Things (IoT)

Integrating IoT technology with water quality monitoring systems can enhance data collection, analysis, and reporting. This approach enables real-time tracking of VOC levels and more efficient management of water treatment processes.

### Enhancements in Analytical Techniques

Continued improvements in analytical techniques, such as gas chromatography, mass spectrometry (GC-MS) and solid-phase micro extraction (SPME), can increase the accuracy, speed, and cost-effectiveness of VOC detection in drinking water.

## B. Innovative Treatment Technologies



### Nanotechnology in Water Treatment

Nanotechnology offers promising solutions for removing VOCs from drinking water. Research into nanomaterials, such as carbon nanotubes and graphene, aims to enhance adsorption capacity and efficiency.

### Photocatalytic Degradation

Exploring photocatalytic processes using materials like titanium dioxide (TiO<sub>2</sub>) can effectively degrade VOCs in water. These processes harness solar energy, making them sustainable and cost-effective.

### Biofiltration and Bioremediation

Continued improvements in analytical techniques, such as gas chromatography-mass spectrometry (GC-MS) and solid-phase microextraction (SPME), can increase the accuracy, speed, and cost-effectiveness of VOC detection in drinking water.

## C. Policy and Management Strategies



### Strengthening Regulatory Frameworks

Updating and strengthening regulatory frameworks to address emerging VOC contaminants is essential. This includes setting new standards and guidelines based on the latest scientific findings.

### Enhancing Public Awareness and Engagement

Increasing public awareness and engagement regarding VOCs in drinking water can lead to better community involvement in water protection efforts and more informed consumer choices.

### Promoting Sustainable Water Management Practices

Implementing sustainable water management practices that prioritize conservation, source protection, and pollution prevention can reduce the risk of VOC contamination and ensure long-term water quality.

# How Olympian Water Addresses VOC Contamination

At Olympian Water, we are dedicated to providing innovative and effective solutions to ensure safe and clean drinking water. Our comprehensive approach to eradicating VOCs from drinking water includes advanced technologies, expert consultation, and ongoing support. Here's how we make a difference:



## Advanced Filtration Technologies:

**01**

### **Granular Activated Carbon (GAC) Filters:**

Known for their high adsorption capacity, GAC filters trap VOCs and other organic compounds, preventing them from reaching your tap.

**02**

### **Reverse Osmosis (RO) Systems:**

RO systems offer a robust method for removing VOCs and other contaminants, ensuring water meets the highest purity standards.

**03**

### **Advanced Oxidation Processes (AOPs):**

By integrating AOPs, this will enhance the breakdown of VOCs into harmless byproducts, ensuring thorough water purification.

# How Olympian Water Testing Addresses VOC Contamination



## Comprehensive Water Testing and Monitoring

Maintaining the safety of drinking water requires rigorous testing and monitoring. Olympian Water offers comprehensive water quality testing services, utilizing the latest analytical techniques to detect even trace levels of VOCs. Our monitoring programs ensure continuous protection against VOC contamination, providing peace of mind to our clients.

## Educational Outreach and Support

We believe in empowering communities with knowledge about water safety. Olympian Water conducts educational outreach programs to inform the public about the risks of VOCs and the importance of proper water treatment. Additionally, we offer ongoing support to our clients, ensuring they have access to the resources and expertise needed to maintain water quality.



## Conclusion

Removal of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) in drinking water is essential for public health and safety. This involves understanding sources like industrial activities, agriculture, and urban runoff, and addressing common VOCs such as benzene, trichloroethylene (TCE), and perchloroethylene (PCE) which need to be regulated and monitored.

**A comprehensive approach, combining scientific research, technological innovation, regulatory enforcement, public engagement, and environmental stewardship, is crucial for ensuring safe and reliable drinking water for all.**

**Olympian Water Testing LLC NY (212) 461-3879 NJ (908) 772- 8601**