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Dr. Snyder received his Ph.D. in Environmental Toxicology and Zoology from Michigan State University. Much of his research has focused on the fate, transport, and treatment of emerging contaminants, such as endocrine disrupting compounds, perchlorate, and pharmaceuticals. Shane has published more than 50 manuscripts and book chapters on the detection and treatment of endocrine disruptors and pharmaceuticals in water. Dr. Snyder has served two terms on the US Federal Advisory Committee for EPA's Endocrine Disruptor Screening Program and has served on two expert panels for EPA's Candidate Contaminant List III. Dr. Snyder is the Research and Development Project Manager at the Southern Nevada Water Authority's Applied R&D Center in Las Vegas. Dr. Snyder also serves as an associate adjunct professor at the University of Nevada, Las Vegas.

**ABSTRACT**

***" Endocrine Disruptors and Pharmaceuticals in US Drinking Water"***

The drinking water for more than 28 million people was screened for a diverse group of pharmaceuticals, potential endocrine disrupting compounds (EDCs), and other unregulated organic contaminants. Source water, finished drinking water, and distribution system (tap) water from 19 US water utilities was analyzed for 51 compounds between 2006 and 2007. The 11 most frequently detected compounds were atenolol, atrazine, carbamazepine, estrone, gemfibrozil, meprobamate, naproxen, phenytoin, sulfamethoxazole, TCEP, and trimethoprim. Median concentrations of these compounds were less than 10 ng/L, except for sulfamethoxazole in source water (12 ng/L), TCEP in source water (120 ng/L), and atrazine in source, finished, and distribution system water (32, 49, and 49 ng/L). Atrazine was detected in areas far removed from application where wastewater was the only known source of organic contaminants. The occurrence of compounds in finished drinking water was controlled by the type of chemical oxidation (ozone or chlorine) used at each plant. At one drinking water treatment plant, summed monthly concentrations of the detected analytes in source and finished water are reported. Atenolol, atrazine, DEET, estrone, meprobamate, and trimethoprim can serve as indicator compounds representing the potential contamination from other pharmaceuticals and EDCs and monitoring the efficacy of different treatment processes.