### SHORT PAPER

# Butyltins in California river and lake marina waters

# Peter M Stang\* and Edward D Goldberg†

\*3631 Caminito Carmel Landing, San Diego, California 92130, USA and †Scripps Institution of Oceanography, La Jolla, California 92093, USA

Received 20 September 1988 Accepted 12 October 1988

Butyltins were analyzed in waters from California river and lake marinas and were detected at the part per trillion (ppt) level in most locations. The tributyltin:dibutyltin (TBT/DBT) ratios in the fresh waters were similar to those in their saline counterparts indicating like rates of degradation in the two salinity regimes.

Keywords: Butyltins, environment, analysis, marinas, fresh water

#### INTRODUCTION

Tributyltin (TBT) has been systematically analyzed in many California oceanic marinas. As a consequence of its well documented impact upon non-target organisms in salt waters, the State of California has very severely regulated its use. However, there are few published analyses of its aqueous concentrations in fresh water marinas. Inasmuch as vessels in fresh waters have trivial fouling problems, i.e. primarily algal growth as opposed to the problem of barnacles, worms, etc., there is little reason to apply expensive TBT-containing antifouling paints. Still, the possibility of usage of such coatings and of their impact upon nontarget organisms provided a foundation to initiate this program to analyze fresh waters from lake and river marinas for their TBT concentrations.

#### **EXPERIMENTAL**

#### Sample sites

Freshwater marinas (Fig. 1; the locations are indicated by parenthesized numbers in the text and Table 1) were selected in this study on the basis that they had berths for 200 or more vessels.<sup>2</sup> Two exceptions were made: the Mobile Estates Marina (26) in the Salton Sea which is a hypersaline body and Lake Hodges (27) which is a reservoir, off San Diego, California, used as a source of potable water and used also as a site for pleasure boating.



Figure 1 The locations of the sampling sites, by county. See Table 1 for details.

Samples of 500 cm<sup>3</sup> volume were taken, usually at four sites in each marina. The samples were drawn from surface waters adjacent to the vessels. The bottles were filled by surface immersion and immediately placed in an ice-refrigerator. Upon return to the

Table 1 Butyltin analyses in California freshwater marinas (concentrations in nanograms/liter as cation)

No. of berths	TBT	DBT	MBT
734	9	8	nd
	4	2	nd
			nd
	7	2	nd
322	4	2	nd
	nd	nd	nd
	nd	nd	nd
	nd	nd	nd
200	3	nd	nd
	8	nd	nd
	19	nd	nd
	2	nd	nd
216	14	nd	nd
			nd
	12	nd	nd
	19	nd	nd
200	17	nd	nd
290			nd
			nc
	14	2	nd
210			
210			nd
			nd nd
			nc
250			
350			nd
			nd
			nc nc
	IIG	IId	II.
355			nd
			nd
			5
	11	3	nc
266			5
			13
			nc
	29	13	nc
Unknown	59	9	nc
	64	8	nd
200	110	20	0
300	110	29	9
	734  322  200  216  290  210  350  355  266  Unknown	734 9 4 8 7 322 4 nd nd nd nd  200 3 8 19 2 2 216 14 9 12 19 2290 17 22 22 22 14 210 nd 6 2 2 5 350 nd nd nd nd  355 nd 7 266 11 266 62 140 34 29 Unknown 59 64	734 9 8 4 2 8 2 7 2 322 4 2 nd 19 nd 2 nd 216 14 nd 19 nd 12 nd 19 nd 2 nd 21 nd 19 nd 22 nd 21 nd 19 nd 35 nd 19 nd 10 nd 11 nd 19 nd 21 nd 19 nd 22 nd 11 5 266 62 30 140 29 34 14 29 13  Unknown 59 9 64 8

Location and sampling date	No. of berths	TBT	DBT	MBT
				<u></u>
El Dorado County, Folsom Lake: 12) Brown's Ravine, 26 May 1988	650	nd	nd	nd
(12) Blown's Ravine, 20 May 1900	000	nd	nd	nd
		nd	nd	nd
		nd	nd	nd
Γuolumne County, Lake Don Pedro:				
13) Lake Don Pedro Marina,	350	5	nd	nd
26 May 1988		19	4	nd
		20	8	nd
		29	5	nd
Tuolumne County, Pinecrest Lake:				
14) Pinecrest Lake Marina,	200	17	nd	nd
26 May 1988		nd	nd	nd
		nd	nd	nd
		nd	nd	nd
Mono County, Crowley Lake:				
(15) Crowley Lake Marina,	234	7	2	nd
27 May 1988		4	nd	nd
2 <b>,</b>		2	3	nd
		11	2	nd
Fresno County, Millerton Lake:				
(16) Millerton Lake Marina,	500	17	10	3
27 May 1988	200	15	3	nd
27 May 1700		16	nd	nc
		12	3	nc
Fresno County, Shaver Lake:				
(17) Sierra Marina, 27 May 1988	200	nd	nd	nc
(17) 2.0.12		nd	nd	nc
		nd	nd	no
		nd	nd	no
Fresno County, Pine Flat Lake:				
(18) Trimmer Marina, 28 May 1988	300	nd	nd	no
•		nd	nd	no
		nd	nd	no
		nd	nd	no
(19) Lombardo's Lakeview Resort,	258	4	2	no
28 May 1988		3	2	nç
		6	2	no
		2	nd	no
(20) Lakeridge Marina, 29 May 1988	260	nd	nd	ne
(20) Eurorioge Marina, 22 May 1700		4	3	no
		4	3	no
		3	2	no
Tulare County, Lake Kaweah:				
(21) Kaweah Marina, 29 May 1988	268	nd	nd	no
		nd	nd	no

Location and sampling date	No. of berths	твт	DBT	МВТ
Ventura County, Lake Casitas:				
(22) Lake Casitas Recreational Area,	200	6	2	nd
29 May 1988		2	nd	nd
		nd	nd	nd
		4	2	nd
San Bernadino County, Big Bear Lake:				
(23) Pleasure Point Landing, 30 May 1988	160	7	3	nd
		14	7	nd
(24) Holloways Marina, 30 May 1988	250	3	3	nd
		nd	nd	nd
(25) Pine Knot Landing, 30 May 1988	230	110	9	nd
( , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		14	8	nd
		nd	nd	nd
		12	4	nd
Imperial County, Salton Sea:				
(26) Marina Mobile Estates, 30 May 1988	200	nd	nd	nd
		nd	nd	nd
		nd	nd	nd
		nd	nd	nd
San Diego County, Lake Hodges				
(27) Reservoir, 10 August 1988	Unknown	nd	nd	nd
		3	nd	nd
		nd	nd	nd
		nd	nd	nd
		nd	nd	nd

nd, Not detected.

laboratory they were kept in a refrigerator at about 0°C.

# Methodology

The analyses of the three butyltins, tributyltin (TBT), dibutyltin (DBT) and monobutyltin (MBT) were carried out by the hydride generation/atomic absorption procedure of Hodge *et al.*, <sup>3</sup> as modified by Stallard *et al.*<sup>4</sup>

The detection limits were: MBT, 2.4 ng dm<sup>-3</sup>; DBT, 1.6 ng dm<sup>-3</sup>; and TBT, 2.0 ng dm<sup>-3</sup>. A 250-cm<sup>3</sup> portion of each sample was diluted with 250 cm<sup>3</sup> of butyltin-free seawater prior to analysis. The standard deviations for five replicate analyses of standards in the 6–10 ng dm<sup>-3</sup> range were: TBT, 15%; DBT, 7%; and MBT, 10%.

#### RESULTS

The results are presented in Table 1. Several points are of interest. First of all, there are measurable amounts of TBT, and its degradation products DBT and MBT, in the majority of waters from lake and river marinas. The highest values were found at the Discovery Bay Yacht Harbor and at the San Joaquin Sailing Club with levels up to 140 ng dm<sup>-3</sup>. Both of these marinas berth vessels that can travel downriver to marine areas and perhaps this explains the use of TBT containing antifouling paints.

On the other hand, marinas from which there is no adit to marine waters (Millerton Lake Marina, Lake Don Pedro Marina, Lime Saddle Marina, Steele Park Resort Marina, Pine Knot Landing and Bridge Bay Resort and Marina) also have measurable TBT con-

Table 2 Frequency of TBT/DBT ratios in fresh and marine waters in percentage terms (marine data from Ref. 1)

Interval	Fresh water	Marine	
Under 1	2	5	
1 to 2	19	28	
2 to 3	35	29	
3 to 4	12	14	
4 to 5	9	9	
5 to 6	9	3	
6 to 7	5	4	
7 to 8	5	2	
8 to 9	2	1	
9 to 10	0	1	
Greater than 10	2	4	
	100	100	

centrations in their waters, most probably from the bottom paints on the berthed vessels. There is really no reason to use these expensive TBT-containing paints on boats that never experience marine waters.

Finally, it appears that the average rate of TBT degradation in fresh waters is about the same as it is in marine waters on the basis of the TBT/DBT ratios

(Table 2). Thus, the parameters that govern degradation, viz. flushing times of the marine waters, water temperatures, photodegradation, bacterial degradation and sedimentation, do appear to combine to produce similar TBT/DBT ratios in both California domains.

Acknowledgement This work was supported by a grant from the Water Resources Center, University of California.

## REFERENCES

- Stallard, M, Hodge, V F and Goldberg, E D Environ. Monit. Assess., 1987, 9:195
- Anon Inventory of California Boating Facilities, State of California Department of Boating and Waterways, August, 1986
- Hodge, V F, Seidel, S L and Goldberg, E D Anal. Chem., 1979, 51: 1256
- Stallard, M, Cola S Y and Dooley, C A Appl. Organomet. Chem., 1988, 3: 105