



Chemicals in Private Drinking Water Wells Fact Sheet

Florida Department of Health, Division of Environmental Health

This fact sheet discusses possible health risk from exposure to low levels of dibromo-3-chloropropane typically found in private drinking water wells.

Dibromo-3-chloropropane (DBCP)

What is dibromo-3-chloropropane?

Dibromo-3-chloropropane (DBCP) is a colorless synthetic liquid with a sharp smell. It can be tasted in water at very low concentrations.

Until 1979, farmers used DBCP to kill pests that harmed crops. DBCP is used to make fire retardant materials.

DBCP is also known as 1,2-dibromo-3-chloropropane.

How might I be exposed to dibromo-3-chloropropane in my drinking water?

- Drinking water from a contaminated well
- Breathing air contaminated with DBCP
- Living near uncontrolled hazardous waste sites containing DBCP products

What is the standard for dibromo-3-chloropropane in drinking water?

The Florida Department of Environmental Protection's (DEP) drinking water standard for DBCP is 0.2 micrograms per liter of water (0.2 ug/L). There is no required sampling of private drinking water wells.

How can dibromo-3-chloropropane affect my health?

To protect health, drinking water standards are set at very low levels. Drinking water every day at or below the drinking water standard for your entire lifetime is unlikely to cause illness.

To set drinking water standards, scientists study reports of people exposed to chemicals at work. They also study reports of experiments with animals. From these reports, they determine a "no-effect level" or level that does not cause illness. Then, to be on the safe side, scientists typically set drinking water standards hundreds or thousands of times less than the "no-effect level." Therefore, drinking water with levels slightly above the drinking water standard for a short time period does not significantly increase the risk of illness. The risk of illness, however, increases as the level of dibromo-3-chloropropane increases and the length of time you drink the water increases.

The type and severity of health effects associated with exposure to a particular chemical depends on a number of factors:

- How much of the chemical was someone exposed to each time?
- How long did the exposure last?
- How often did the exposure occur?
- What was the route of exposure? (Did someone eat, drink or breathe the chemical into their body?)

Health effects are also determined by a number of personal factors. From person to person, how someone is affected by a chemical exposure ranges widely. The drinking water standard is set to protect the most sensitive individuals. Health effects are also determined by a number of personal factors. These include:

- How old are they?
- What gender are they?
- Is the person generally healthy or do they already have other health problems?
- What are their health habits? (For instance, do they drink alcohol or smoke tobacco?)
- How likely are they to be affected by exposure to a chemical, in general?

Drinking water with levels of DBCP well above the drinking water standard for an extended period increases the risk of kidney damage and low fertility.

How likely is dibromo-3-chloropropane to cause cancer?

The ability of DBCP to cause cancer in humans is unknown. The US Department of Health and Human Services has determined that DBCP may reasonably be anticipated to cause cancer. In animal studies DBCP caused stomach and kidney cancer. The ability of DBCP to cause these same cancers in humans is unknown. The drinking water standard is set to protect against the risk of cancer.

Is there a medical test to see if I have been exposed to dibromo-3-chloropropane?

Tests are available that measure the amount of DBCP in exhaled air, blood, and samples of tissues from the body. These tests may require special equipment and they may not be available in your doctor's office.

Should I continue to use my drinking water if dibromo-3-chloropropane is found?

Levels of DBCP less than the drinking water standard of 0.2 ug/L are not likely to cause illness. Drinking water with levels slightly above the drinking water standard for a short time period does not significantly increase the risk of illness. However, because the risk of illness increases with how much of a chemical a person is exposed to, how often an exposure occurs and how long the exposure lasts, you should seek drinking water that meets the standard.

Who can you contact for more health information?

Please call the Florida Department of Health toll-free help line 877-798-2772 weekdays from 10:00 a.m. to 7:00 pm. Outside of Florida, please call 850-245-4299 between 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. Or visit us online at: www.myfloridaeh.com

For more information about the health effects from exposure to this chemical in different situations and at higher levels than those usually found in drinking water wells, please see the ATSDR ToxFAQs for dibromo-3-chloropropane at: www.atsdr.cdc.gov/tfacts36.pdf