

Evidence-based guidelines for Microbial Source Tracking projects

Beyond Nutrients: Case Studies and Tools for Addressing TMDLs 06/08/2016



Our mission is to fill the void between source identification research and real-world implementation of the technology.

Experience

- Leading commercial practitioner of Microbial Source Tracking services
- >70 Source Tracking Studies
 Completed in 2014 and 2015
- Founded in 2002

Research

- Commercial partner for California Source Identification Project (SIPP)
- Participated in US EPA Method
 Standardization Study
- Collaboration with SCCWRP on Digital PCR study (publication pending)

Methods

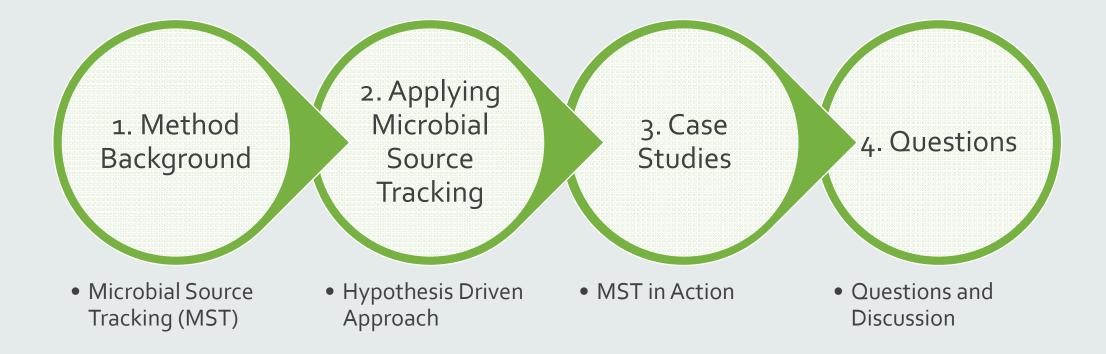
- US EPA-Developed
 - Human
- Cattle
- Chicken
- Dog
- 8 additional hosts available
- Bird
- Ruminant
- Elk
- Goose
- Gull
- Pig
- Horse
- Beaver

Quality

Pending ISO 17025 laboratory accreditation



Presentation Overview





Traditional Fecal Indicator Methods



Total Coliform, Fecal Coliform, E. coli, Enterococcus CFU, MPN

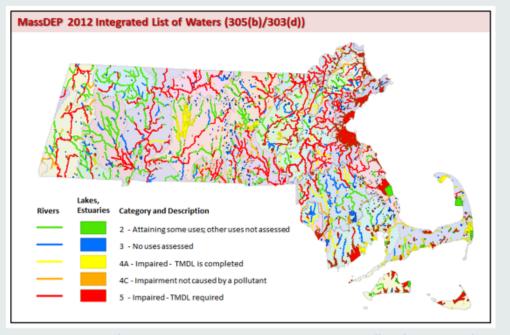


Traditional Fecal Indicator Methods



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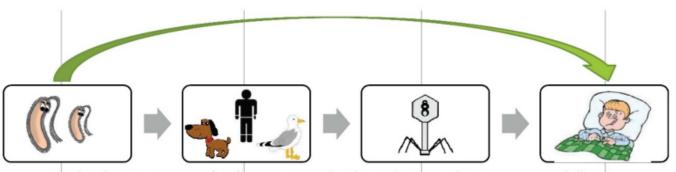
http://www.mass.gov/anf/research-and-tech/it-serv-and-support/application-serv/office-of-geographic-information-massgis/datalayers/wbs2012.html



http://floridawaterdaily.com/2015/05/01/no-swim-advisory-issued-for-venice-fishing-pier/

engineers | scientists | innovators

Fecal Indicator Paradigm



Fecal Indicator Bacteria (FIB) are assumed to be indicative of gastrointestinal illness, however this linkage breaks down for non-sewage impacted waters

How to measure each step in this linkage:

Culturable & Rapid Methods for FIB

qPCR markers (MST)

Direct pathogen enumeration

Epidemiology studies (or QMRA)

How MST advances this monitoring capability:

Traditional FIB approach

Modern MST approach

The near future?

Copyright 2015 Geosyntec Consultants Inc.

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n, Fecal Coliform, ococcus



Traditional Fecal Indicator Methods

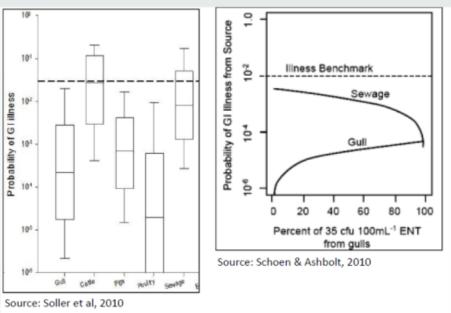


Total Coliform, Fecal Coliform, E. coli, Enterococcus CFU, MPN

What is the source?



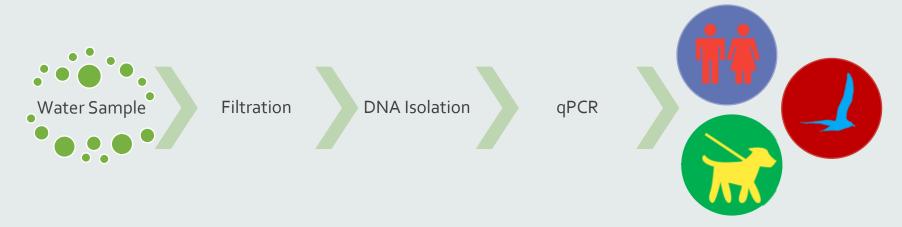
What is the health threat?



Traditional Fecal Indicator Methods



Microbial Source Tracking Methods





Key Resources



Human MST Method Standardization:

Method Selection by Expert Consensus

Source Identification Protocol Project (SIPP)

5 organizations formed technical lead team Public challenge via blinded study 27 expert laboratories 41 methods Special Issue of Water Research (2013)



Majority of experts (>90%) favor a PCR-based technology



Boehan, A. B. et al. (2013) Performance of forty-one microbial source tracking methods: a twenty-seven lab evaluation study. Blater Research 47: 6812-6828.

 qPCR methods are highly reproducible across labs only when protocol is standardized



Ebentier, D. L. et al. (2013) Evaluation of the repeabbility and reproducibility of a suite of PCR-based microbial source tracking methods. Water Research 47: 6839-6848.

Identification of top human-associated qPCR methods

Layton, B.A. et al. (2013) Performance of human fecal anaerobe-associated PCR-based assays in a milti-laboratory method evaluation study. Water Research 47: 6897-6908.



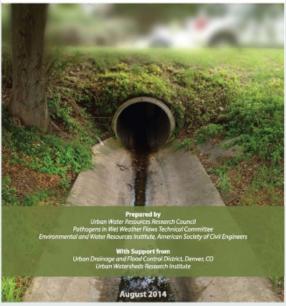
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Source: Orin Shanks, Biological and Microbial Aspects of Septic System Pollution webinar, June 30, 2015









Report on state-of-the-practice on source tracking techniques and strategies
Associated webinar series May and June 2016

Contact Us at:

info@sourcemolecular.com

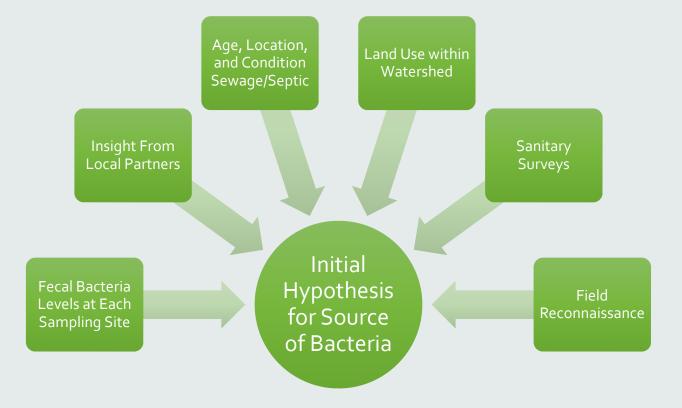
Or

786-220-0379

Define Project Objectives

IDDE

Compliance Demonstration
Natural Source Exclusion
Site Specific Objectives
Infrastructure Asset Management





Sample and Test Plan

- Fecal Bacteria Hotspots
- Collecting Near Physical Sources

Sampling Sites



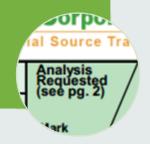
- Wet/Dry Weather Sampling
- Seasonal Changes
- Statistically Significant Number of Events

Sampling Events



- Focus on Anthropogenic Sources (Human, Dog, Agriculture)
- Most Likely Wildlife Source (Birds, Deer, ect)

Tests Per Sample





DNREC Beach Source Tracking Project

Scenario

- High Fecal Bacteria
- Potential Sources:
- Human
- Gull
- Dog

http://www.aboutmybeaches.com/3383/indian-river-life-saving-station-delaware-state-parks-recreation-activities-delaware-beaches-spring-programs/

Weight of Evidence Approach to Interpretation

Human Sources Non-Human Pollution Source

8% of samples Positive for Human Fecal Indicators: Low Levels

Sanitary Surveys Showed No Evidence of Leaking Sewers 100% of samples Positive for Gull Fecal Indicators: High Levels

4% of samples Positive for Dog Fecal Indicators: Low Levels

Sanitary Surveys show systemic presence of Gulls on the beach

- Allocated mitigation funds to other projects
- Target BMPs to reduce pollution from birds
 - Educate public about feeding birds
- Better trash receptacles



Arroyo Burro Beach Source Tracking Project

Scenario

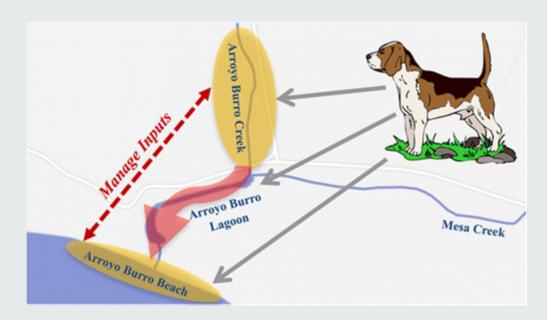
- High Fecal Bacteria
- Potential Sources:
- Human
- Horse
- Gull
- Dog

http://www.independent.com/news/2007/dec/o1/arroyo-burro-baseb/

Multiple Source Markers to test hypotheses

Microbial Source Tracking in a Coastal California Watershed Reveals Canines as Controllable Sources of Fecal Contamination

Jared S. Ervin et al. 2014



- Horse not detected
- Gull confirmed at lagoon and beach
- Dog markers reduced after targeted public outreach
- Human markers associated with homeless encampments



San Juan Basin Bacteria Source Tracking Project

Scenario

- High Fecal Bacteria
- Potential Sources:
 - Human
 - Bird
 - Cattle

Non-Human Pollution Source

Few Detections of Bird Fecal Indicators

94% of samples Positive for

Ruminant Fecal Indicators

Human Sources

77% of samples Positive for Human Fecal Indicator 1. High Quantity

Presence of EPA Human Fecal Indicator.

Sanitary Surveys shows aging septic systems

- Targeted Public Outreach Campaigns
- Regulatory options for municipalities (septic system inspections/maintenance)
- Certified septic disposal professionals



San Diego River MS4 Project

Scenario

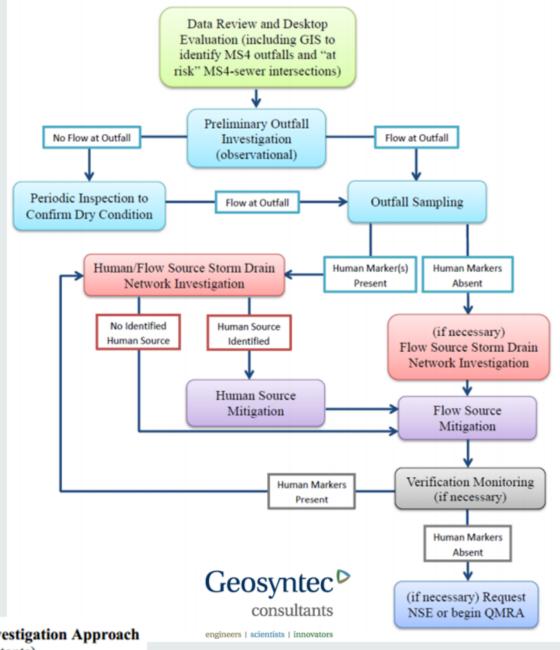
- High Fecal Bacteria at MS4 outfalls
- Potential Sources:
 - Illicit connections
 - Leaking sewer pipes
 - Homeless encampments



http://hiddensandiego.net/pomerado-storm-drain.php

LINK: Pathogens in Urban Stormwater Systems

Figure 5-4. MS4 Microbial Source Identification Investigation Approach (Source: Brandon Steets, Geosyntec Consultants)



- Documented absence of illicit connections and sewer leaks
- Documented human fecal pollution from homeless encampments
- Notified local authorities



Questions



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Prices

Microbial source tracking uses qPCR to detect bacterial DNA originating from 13 fecal sources: Human, Cattle, Swine, Gull, Goose, Chicken, Dog, Deer, Elk, Horse, Bird, Beaver, and Ruminant

Each water sample can be tested for multiple fecal sources. Prices are as follows: \$175 per test when 4 or more tests are performed per sample \$225 per test when 3 tests are performed per sample \$275 per test when 2 tests are performed per sample \$375 per test when only 1 test is performed per sample

There is an additional \$40 charge per test if you want to measure the quantity of fecal contamination. A list of available tests can be found here: sourcemolecular.com/tests

We provide shipping and sampling materials at no cost. Samples are sent overnight to our laboratory, and within 5-10 working days results are reported.

For projects of 15 samples or more, we offer price reductions of 15%-35% from the prices above. We provide unlimited consultation to assure that your project has the best outcome possible.

