# Leveraging DNA to Identify Bacteria Sources in Stormwater

SENY Stormwater Conference October 17<sup>th</sup> 2018 Beacon, New York



# Source Genetic & Analytic Solutions for Water



#### Accredited\* Water DNA Lab

\*World's only ISO 17025 Accredited MST Lab



#### **Project & Site Analytics**





Pathogens (BSL2)



Nutrient Source Tracking



Host Fecal Score

## Increasing pressure to "get it right"

# How worried should New Yorkers be about sewage ending up in city waterways?

Combined sewer overflow is a real problem, dumping pollution into waterways—but how does it afj By Ashley Fetters | Mar 30, 2018, 11:23am EDT

f 🤟 🕅 SHARE

"definitive cause" of the contamination in the rural suburb's water supply.

The Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality has been unable to identify a

E. coli was found in the Jones public water supply earlier this month.



Newtown Creek, where combined sewer overflow is one of the biggest so

#### Sewage 'detectives' will search for Fairview Beach's monitoring for total was safe. waste problems

By CATHY DYSON THE FREE LANCE-STAR Oct 7, 2018 🔍







## Lesson from other industries





God's signature: DNA profiling, the new gold standard in forensic science.

Lynch M<sup>1</sup>.

Author information

Department of Science & Technology Studies, Cornell University, 302 Rockefeller Hall, Ithaca, NY 14853-2401, USA. The exact source of the foodborne illness outbreak is still unknown.

#### CDC Using DNA Testing to Find Source of Chipotle's E. Coli Outbreak

by Whitney Filloon | @whitneyfilloon | Nov 6, 2015, 5:00pm EST



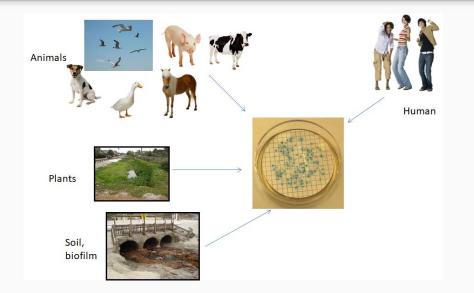


# How does genetic technology solve?

Challenges handling fecal pollution in water	Microbial Source Tracking
Where is the pollution coming from?	<ul> <li>✓</li> </ul>
Unclear who is responsible?	<ul> <li>✓</li> </ul>
How do I evaluate BMP effectiveness?	



# Available Tools - Legacy Testing (Culture FIB)



Concerns: Ineffective at discriminating between sources.



## **Available Tools - Field Observations**

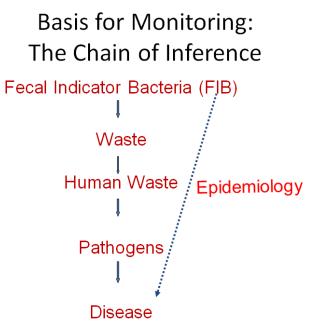


Concerns: Circumstantial and subjective evidence. Difficult to defend.



## Consequence

- Hinders source abatement
  - Source identification must precede mitigation
- Weakens the chain of inference
  - Not all sources present the same level of human health risk
    - Non-fecal < fecal</li>
    - Non-human < human</li>





# **DNA-based Microbial Source Tracking**

- There are special microbes that are only associated with a given source
  - Host and gut microbes co-evolve
    - Physiological difference of the gut
    - Dietary difference between hosts
- MST provides a set of methods to identify sources of contamination









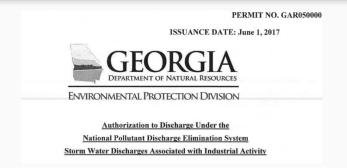
## Microbial Source Tracking - Maturity

Precedent	~	Projects in >40 States
Credible Tests	~	National Validation ( <u>SIPP</u> )
Access to Technology	~	Laboratories ( <u>Accredited</u> )
Objective Interpretation	V	Host Fecal Score



## MST's in stormwater permitting

## **GA NPDES Industrial Storm Water General Permits**



**C.2.4.2** Scientific testing, such as DNA analysis, may be used to document that bacteriological constituents found in stormwater discharges from the facility are not present as a result of industrial activity at the site or are below the impaired waters benchmark for fecal coliform. Permittees must submit the testing program to EPD and obtain approval prior to conducting the testing. The results of the testing must demonstrate that bacterial contamination from industrial activity does not contribute to a violation of water quality standards.

# Sampling and Testing Plan

- Fecal Bacteria Hotspots
- Collecting Near Physical Sources
- Represent Watershed's Spatial Variability

- Wet/Dry Weather Sampling
- Seasonal Changes
- Significant Number of Events to Represent Temporal Variability
- Focus on Anthropogenic Sources (Human, Dog, Agriculture)
- Most Likely Wildlife Source (Birds, Deer, ect)



## Sampling Sites







~\$250-\$800/sample

# Tools Source Tracking Trend Heat Map (in development)



Field Studies : MST in Action - Total Maximum Daily Load Application

**Goal:** Identification of fecal pollution source spatial and temporal trends contributing to water impairment

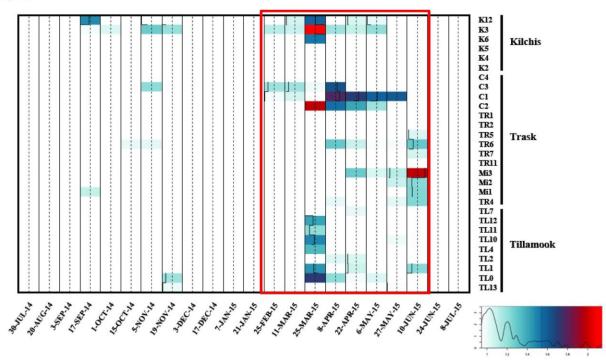
- 29 sites in Tillamook Basin, OR
- Chronic water quality impairment (E. coli MPN)
- Bimonthly sampling for 12-months (n = 696)
- Urban, residential, agricultural and wildlife pollution sources
- Land use high resolution mapping
- 8 MST qPCR assays
- Partners
  - EPA Region 10 Laboratory
  - Oregon Department of Agriculture
  - Oregon Department of Environmental Quality
  - Tillamook Estuaries Partnership





#### **Field Studies:**

MST in Action - Spatial and Temporal Trends in Avian Pollution



Potential bird migration water quality impact

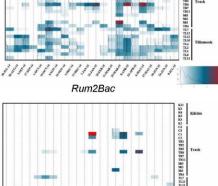


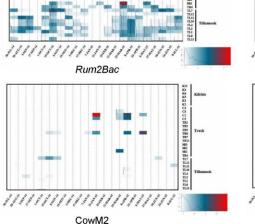
#### **Field Studies:**

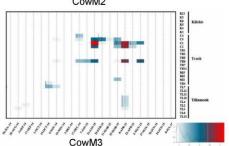
**MST in Action - Spatial and Temporal Trends Other Sources** 

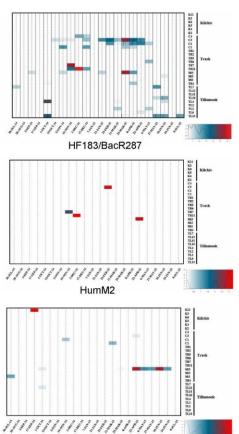
Kilchi

- Spatial trends
  - > Land use
  - Waste management practices
- Temporal trends
  - > Weather conditions
  - > Agricultural practices
  - > Wildlife activities
- Varies by assay









DG3

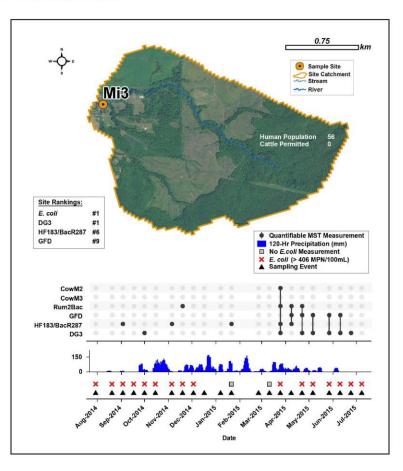




#### Field Studies: MST in Action - Mi3 Site Profile

- Trask River
- E. coli exceedance (80%)
- Seasonal dog pollution, target local breeding facility
- Possible bird migration impact
- Non-point human impact during wet season
- Ruminant in spring, likely AFO
- Management recommendation
  - Sanitary survey in Spring
  - Target AFO, septic system, and dog facility

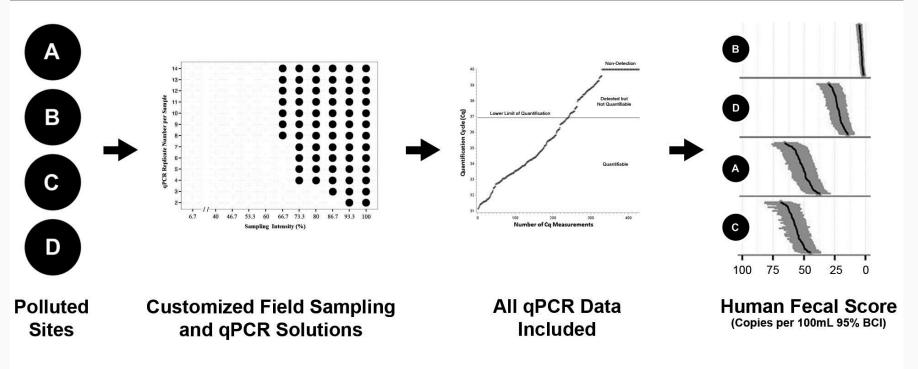




# Tools Project Level Probabilistic Modeling

## **Project Level Probabilistic Modeling**

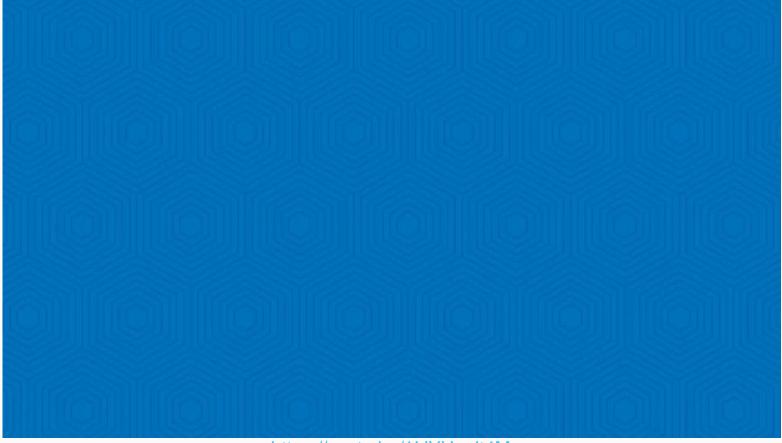
## HUMAN FECAL SCORE FOR SITE RANKING



### STANDARDIZED PROCEDURE

# Tools qPCR MST Automated Platform

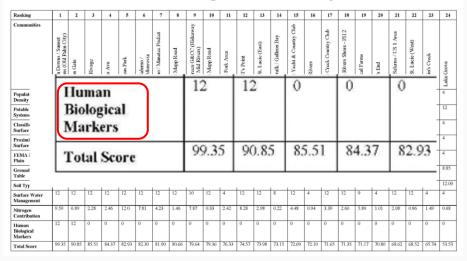
## Next Steps - qPCR MST Automated Platform



## Summary of Costs / Ranking (Total)

	Communities # of		Totals Cost			Cost Per Parcel		
Ranking		# of Parcels	Vacuum Collection System*	Gravity Sewer System*	Grinder Pump System**	Vacuum Collection System*	Gravity Sewer System*	Grinder Pump System**
1	Martin Downs / Sunset Gardens (Old Palm City) Area	1078	\$13,532,368	\$20,852,279	\$16,412,724	\$12,553	\$19,343	\$15,225
2	Golden Gate Subdivision	775	\$9,589,163	\$15,656,572	\$11,923,663	S12,373	\$20,202	\$15,385
3	Beau Rivage Subdivision	256	\$3,974,236	\$5,909,039	\$4,029,218	\$15,524	\$23,082	\$15,739
4	Gaines Ave Area	277	\$4,445,731	\$6,817,429	\$4,447,102	\$16,050	\$24,612	\$16,055
5	Hibiscus Park Area	1349	\$14,165,566	\$18,617,161	\$18,924,589	\$10,501	\$13,801	\$14,029
6	Port Salerno / New Monrovia Area	878	\$10,536,133	\$14,665,435	\$12,878,941	\$12,000	\$16,703	\$14,668
7	Salerno / Manatee Pocket Area	478	\$5,434,992	\$7,858,844	\$6,905,908	\$11,370	\$16,441	\$14,448
8 9 10					<mark>\$138,232,</mark> 1	54		\$16,802 \$15,452 \$23,178 \$15,398
	Sout Town of Sewall's Point	931	\$11,559,281	\$16.658.298	\$14.024.705		\$17.893	
12	Rio / St. Lucie (East)	331	\$11,559,281 \$4,223,304	\$16,658,298 \$6,408,478	\$14,024,705	\$12,416 \$12,759	\$17,893	\$15,064
13	Rio / St. Lucie (East) Rosewalk Galleon Bay	25	\$4,223,304	\$6,408,478 \$1,173,985	54,894,485 \$437,729	512,759	\$19,561 \$46,959	\$14,787
14	Stuart Yacht & Country Club	25 504	\$7,065,980	\$9,910,480	\$7,596,348	S14,020	\$19,664	\$15,072
16	Four Rivers Subdivision	106	31,002,700	\$3,171,393	\$1,955,547	314,020	\$29,919	\$15,672
17	Crane Creek Country Club	381	\$6,462,014	\$10,991,624	\$6,385,546	\$16,961	\$28,849	\$16,760
18	North Rivers Shore - Phase 2	292	\$4,186,403	\$6,168,524	\$4,484,891	\$14,337	\$21,125	\$15,359
19	Tropical Farms Area	652	\$9,846,595	\$14,796,687	\$10,299,471	\$15,102	\$22,694	\$15,797
20	River's End Subdivision	113		\$3,050,687	\$2,011,467		\$26,997	\$17,801
21	Vista Salerno / US 1 Area	234	\$3,404,083	\$4,781,277	\$3,558,041	\$14,547	\$20,433	\$15,205
22	Rio / St. Lucie (West)	97		\$2,197,773	\$1,582,174		\$22,657	\$16,311
23	Captain's Creek Subdivision	167		\$4,591,743	\$2,769,291		\$27,495	\$16,583
24	Lake Grove Subdivision	76		\$2,027,883	\$1,395,236		\$26,683	\$18,358
	Totals***	10,358	\$118,082,117	-	\$20,150,037			
		1	Fotal Cost****	S138,2	32,154			

## **Ranking Summary**





#### •First ever effectiveness assessment of MS4 IDDE program using DNA markers

•Human markers measured at outfalls regardless of degree of IDDE completion, and conventional tools (test kits) found to be insufficiently sensitive or specific for detecting illicit discharges

•New IDDE procedures now recommended, including DNA markers to improve program effectiveness

•Outcome will be greater bacteria and phosphorus reduction (at **lower unit cost and greater health benefit** than Green Infrastructure), **moving City closer to TMDL compliance** 

•Project recognized with national O&M Performance Award from NACWA









Santa Barbara Beaches (with UCSB), for SWRCB under Clean Beaches Initiative grant

- Infrastructure sources investigated and largely ruled out
- Homeless and bather sources continue to be evaluated
- DNA markers have been an essential complement to conventional tools (dye, CCTV, GIS, etc.)
- Management actions recommended based on study results, improving public health protection at high use beaches
- Prior work was first ever to document and publish on sewer exfiltration into stormdrains, shedding new light on this important source for agencies nationwide



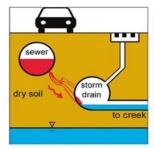


Figure 3-1. Leaking Sanitary Sewer Exfiltrating to Storm Sewer (Source: Sercu et al. 2011<sup>4</sup>)

## Summary

Genetics is a superior tool for water quality monitoring

It can be used for effective investigations of bacteria impairment

Building a data driven approach based on rich DNA analytics

A powerful tool for regulatory prioritization (QMRA/Natural Source Exclusions)



## Thank You



www.sourcemolecular.com

Mauricio Larenas CEO Linkedin mlarenas@sourcemolecular.com 786-220-0379

ISO 17025 Accredited **Testing Laboratory**