QMRA Case Study: Kiddie Beach

State-of-the-Science: Fecal Source Identification and Associated Risk Assessment Tools

John Griffith

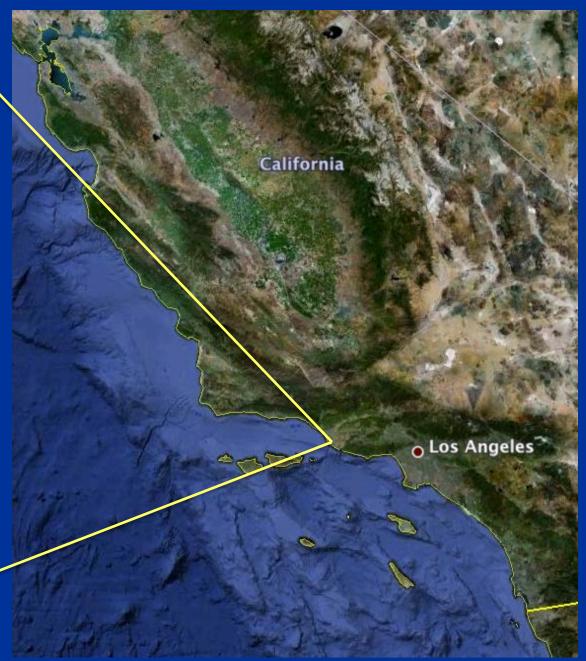
WHY THIS SITE?

- Persistent low level of water quality exceedances
 - Historically bout 15% of samples

- High level of effort to eliminate possible human sources
 - Storm drains diverted to sanitary sewer during dry weather
 - Restroom lateral replaced
 - Gravity sanitary collection system routinely inspected (annually)

- Willing partners
 - Ventura County
 - LA Regional Board













GOALS OF THE STUDY

 Calculate the risk of swimming-related illness at Kiddie and Hobie Beach using QMRA

Use this application as a case study for application at other beaches

- Use QMRA results to start a policy discussion
 - Site specific objectives or TMDL numeric targets pinned to health-based standards

QMRA WORKPLAN

- Characterize sources of FIB to the beach
- Indicator and pathogen loading from each source
- Quantify swimmer exposure
- Risk modeling
 - Convert level of public health protection to equivalent FIB density for source(s) of concern

SOURCE CHARACTERIZATION STRATEGY

Make sure no (or very little) human sources of fecal pollution are present

Determine primary non-human sources of fecal pollution

TIERED SOURCE CHARACTERIZATION APPROACH

- Observational data, historical information
 - Sanitary survey
 - Produce list of all possible sources

- Broad sampling to identify times and locations of greatest concern
 - Start with less costly methods to prioritize

- Utilize advanced methods at targeted locations/times
 - Employ validated markers from SIPP Method Evaluation Study

DESIGN FOR SOURCE CHARACTERIZATION

- 8 weeks of daily sampling
 - covers at least four tidal regimes
- Target 8 sites to observe gradients
- Measure fecal indicator bacteria
 - Enterococcus, E. coli and total coliforms
 - Keep sample archives for future genetic analysis
- Record potential co-founders
 - Bird counts, kelp/sea grasses, cats, boats, others?
 - Collect fecal material from potential sources



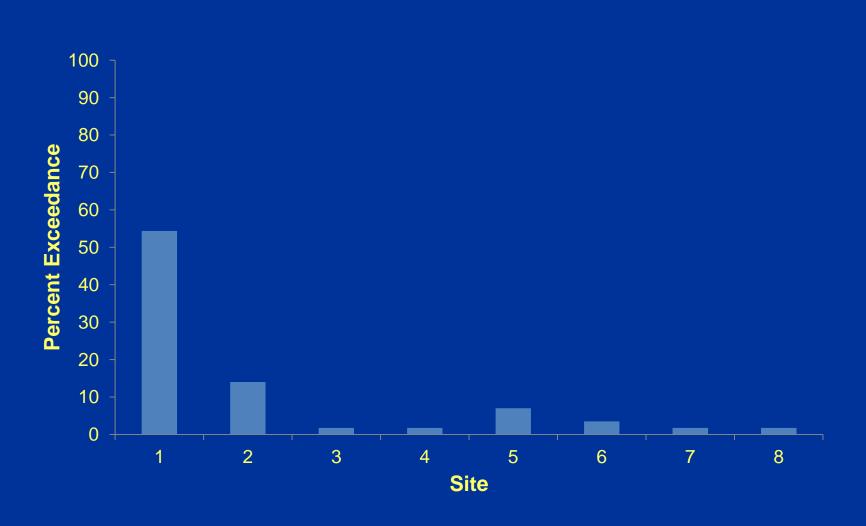
DATA ANALYSIS ROAD MAP

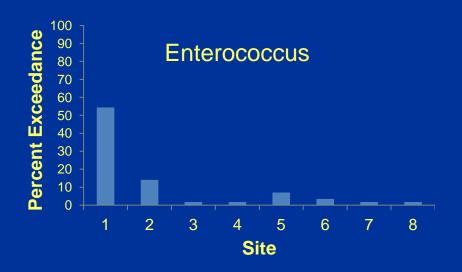
Frequency of FIB exceedance

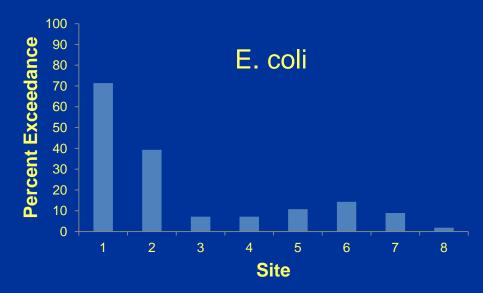
Magnitude of FIB exceedance

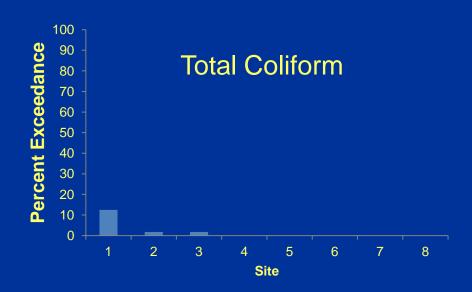
Presence/Absence of Human markers

ENTEROCOCCUS FREQUENCY OF EXCEEDANCE

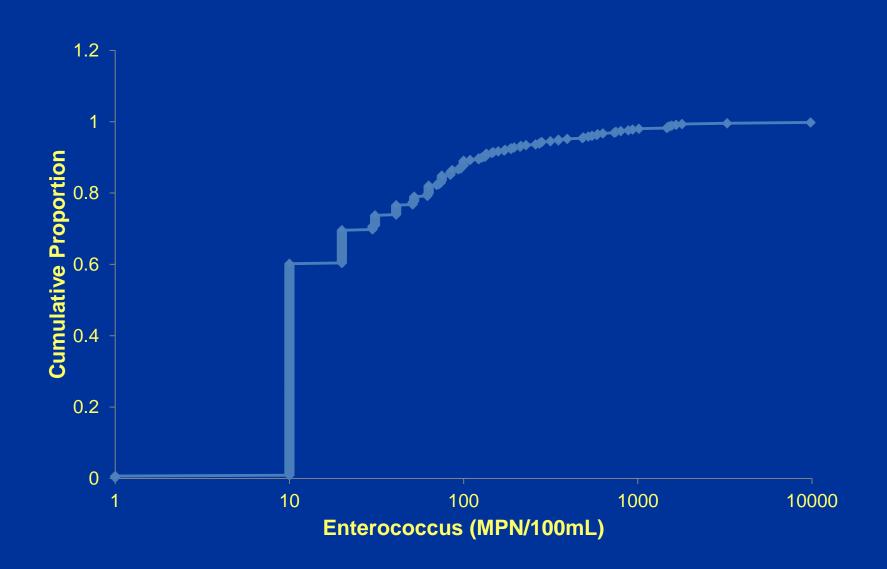


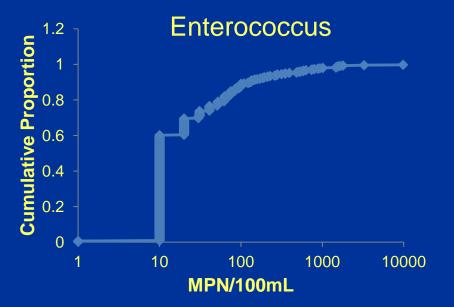


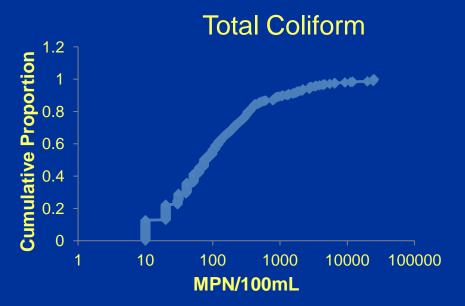


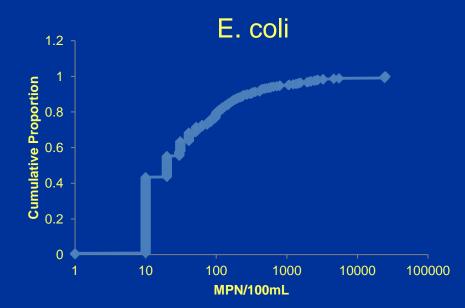


ENTEROCOCCUS MAGNITUDE OF EXCEEDANCE









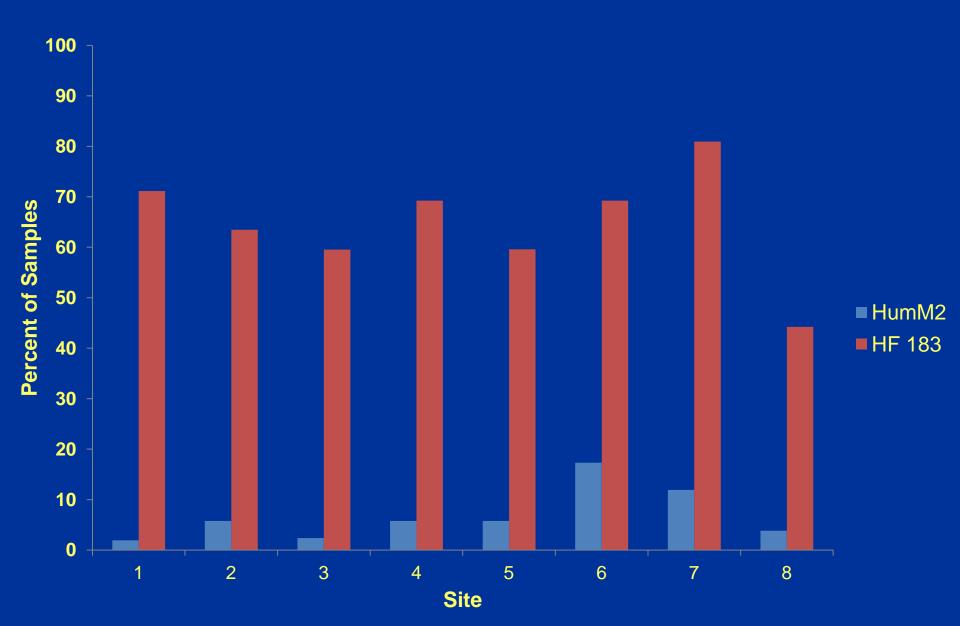
HUMAN MARKERS

- HF 183
 - More sensitive
 - Cross reaction with nonhuman sources rare

HumM2

- Less sensitive
- More specific

PRESENCE OF HUMAN MARKERS



SUMMARY OF PRELIMINARY RESULTS

- Greater level of FIB exceedences than observed in historical data
- Frequent detection of human marker HF183
 - Subset of samples confirmed with second marker, HumM2
- Appears to be a persistent diffuse source of human material to the beach

NEXT STEPS

QMRA effort suspended

 Agreed to assist Ventura County with locating source of human signal