

NEWPORT BAY SHELLFISH PATHOGEN STUDY UPDATE

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BACKGROUND

- **Most management effort focused on REC 1 standard for Enterococci and *E. coli***
 - Monthly Geomean: 30/100 mL (ENT); 100/100 mL (EC)
 - Statistical Threshold Value: 110/100 mL (ENT); 320/100 mL(EC)
- **Additional standard for recreational shellfish harvesting (SHEL) beneficial use**
 - Monthly median Fecal coliform <14 MPN/100 mL
 - Not more than 10% of samples to exceed 43 MPN/100 mL
- **Newport Bay Bacterial TMDL includes standards for SHEL**
 - Must be implemented by 2022

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

- Existing shellfish standard for recreational shellfish harvesting (SHEL) beneficial use difficult to meet
- Standard applies to almost all marine and estuarine areas in California
- May not ensure that recreationally harvested shellfish are safe to consume

GOALS

- **Assess validity of SHEL standards in Newport Bay**
- **Determine if shellfish deployed in Newport Bay bioaccumulate pathogens or surrogate indicators**
- **Determine if water column measurements reflect what's in the shellfish tissues**
 - Examine existing standard and alternative water column parameters

STUDY APPROACH

- **Shellfish are deployed at different sites within Newport Bay with varied water quality conditions**
- **Fecal indicators in the water column are sampled concomitantly with pathogens and indicators in bivalves**
- **Hypothesis: There is a disconnect between water column fecal coliform measurements and the beneficial use they are intended to protect**

SITES

- **12 sites chosen**
 - Four sites at places with high fecal coliform counts
 - Four sites where there are low coliform counts
 - Last four sites to ensure geographic representation
 - Sites representative of varied shellfish habitat: rip rap, mud flats



MEASUREMENTS

- **Measurements in water:**

- Enterococcus
- Fecal coliform
- E. coli
- Male-Specific Coliphage
- HF183 Human marker

- **Measurements in shellfish:**

- Fecal coliform
- Male-Specific Coliphage
- Viruses
 - Adenovirus
 - Norovirus 1
 - Norovirus 2
 - Pepper Mild Mottle Virus

SHELLFISH TYPE

- **Deployed shellfish**
 - Allows us to standardize species and size class across locations
- **Collected locally from Newport Bay**
- **Pacific oyster (*Crassostrea gigas*)**
 - Introduced species
 - More robust than the native oyster (*Olympia*) to relocation
 - Larger in size, more material to process and sample
 - High prevalence throughout Newport Bay

STUDY SCHEDULE

1. Optimize and refine shellfish processing methods at SCCWRP (May-July 2019)

2. Conduct Pilot Study (July 9th - 24th)

- Collect shellfish (~120)
- Depurate shellfish (7 days)
- Deploy shellfish (7 days)

3. Full Scale Study (Aug 1st - Sept 26th)

- Collect shellfish (~1200)
- Depurate shellfish (10 days)
- Deploy shellfish (6 weeks)

PILOT STUDY DEPLOYMENTS



PILOT STUDY- PRELIMINARY DATA



PILOT STUDY- LESSONS LEARNED

- ✓ **Deployments were successful and cages were not tampered with even at “high-risk” locations**
- ✓ **Oyster mortality rates during deployment ranged 0-20% and were site dependent**
- ✓ **Preliminary data suggests oysters accumulating FIBs at varying levels**

NEWPORT BAY STUDY- PROGRESS

- ~1200 Pacific oysters collected from Newport Bay



NEWPORT BAY STUDY- PROGRESS

- Pacific oysters depurated at Kerckhoff Marine Laboratory



NEWPORT BAY STUDY- PROGRESS

- Pacific oysters depurated at Kerckhoff Marine Laboratory

2 weeks in holding tanks

Fecal coliform:
272 MPN/100 g

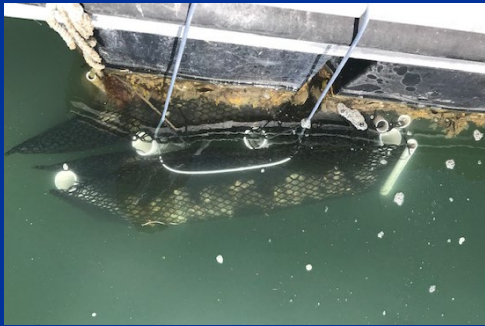


Fecal coliform:
0 MPN/100 g



NEWPORT BAY STUDY- PROGRESS

- Pacific oysters deployed at 12 sites within Newport Bay



NEWPORT BAY STUDY- NEXT STEPS

- ❑ **Complete 4 and 6 week collections**
- ❑ **Process oyster tissue and water samples for molecular targets**
- ❑ **Analyze data and any correlations between water column and oyster tissue measurements**
- ❑ **Draft report expected: Spring 2020**

QUESTIONS?

