

Item 6

Russian River Pathogen Indicator Bacteria TMDL Development

an update to the North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board

March 13, 2014



Topics



- 1. Impaired Waters for REC-1
- 2. TMDL definition
- 3. Monitoring Efforts
- 4. Evidence of Impairment
- 5. Source Analysis Studies
- 6. Potential Bacteria Sources
- 7. TMDL Targets and Margin of Safety
- 8. Early Implementation
- 9. TMDL Schedule



Russian River Watershed 2010 Section 303(d) Listed Waters



- 1 Un-named Tributary at Fitch Mountain
- <u>2</u> Russian River at Healdsburg Memorial Beach
- 3 Russian River from Guerneville to Monte Rio
- **<u>4</u>** Green Valley Creek
- 5 Laguna de Santa Rosa
- <u>6</u> Santa Rosa Creek



What is a TMDL?

A Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) is a framework for:

- Evaluating and quantifying the factors that contribute to water quality problems in a waterbody or watershed
- Developing a strategy (called an Action Plan or Implementation Plan) to meet the loading capacity and attain water quality standards



TMDL Concept

Current Conditions



Impairment Criteria

Basin Plan Objectives:

- "The bacteriological quality of waters of the North Coast Region shall not be degraded beyond natural background levels."
- Fecal Coliform (REC-1):
 - 50 organisms/ 100 mL as a 30-day median
 - 400 organisms/ 100 mL as a 90th percentile value

Indicator Bacteria Criteria <u>Not</u> Applied to Objective for this TMDL: Total coliform, fecal coliform, enterococcus bacteria

Indicator Bacteria Criteria Applied to Objective for this TMDL: Bacteroides bacteria (human and bovine-sources) E. coli bacteria (USEPA criteria for REC-1 beneficial use)



Impairment Assessment

- Pathogen Indicator Bacteria Monitoring 2011 to 2013
 - Are water quality objectives attained or not?
 - When and where?
 - What is the variability of pathogen indicator bacteria?
 - Spatially and temporally
- Phylochip® Microbiome Studies 2011 to 2013
 - Quantifies over 50,000 different bacteria, including human pathogens
 - Results will be used to prioritize implementation efforts
 - Preliminary results show the Russian River reach from Forestville to Monte Rio with the highest human and livestock fecal contamination
 - Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory is conducting analysis with final report due in May 2014





E. coli Bacteria Concentrations

- *E. coli* bacteria levels met REC-1 criteria at many locations in the watershed
- All mainstem Russian River locations met REC-1 criteria
- Many tributary locations do not meet REC-1 criteria



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E. coli Bacteria Concentrations

E. coli bacteria levels are significantly higher in tributaries to the Russian River than in the mainstem Russian River





E. coli Bacteria Concentrations

E. coli bacteria levels are significantly higher during wet periods than during dry periods





Bacteroides Bacteria Concentrations

Human-source *Bacteroides* bacteria were measured above the analytical reporting limit in *all* locations sampled







Bacteroides Bacteria Concentrations

Bovine-source *Bacteroides* bacteria were measured above the analytical reporting limit in most locations sampled





Bacteroides Bacteria Concentrations

• Both human-source and bovine-source *Bacteroides* bacteria levels were significantly higher during wet periods than during dry periods







Evidence of Impairment Summary

Indicator Bacteria Concentrations Exceeding Criteria:

Bacteroides bacteria (both human and bovine-sources)

Quantifiable concentrations were measured at most locations sampled.

E. coli bacteria

Concentrations measured at numerous tributary locations exceed the U.S. EPA criteria for water contact recreation.

Phylochip® Microbiome Studies

Human pathogenic bacteria

List of quantifiable concentrations of human pathogens across the watershed. Analysis results are expected in May 2014



Source Analysis Studies

Land Cover Source Study – 2011 - 2012

- What are the most significant land cover sources?
 - 5 categories studied
 - Forest, Shrubland, Agriculture, Developed Sewered, and Septic System areas

Septic System Source Study – 2012 to 2013

• Do rural watersheds with a higher density of parcels with septic systems contribute more pathogen indicator bacteria than watersheds with a lower density of parcels with septic systems?

Beach Recreation Studies – 2011 & 2013

• Do recreational beach areas contribute pathogen indicator bacteria from human sources?





Land Cover Source Study Results

E. coli bacteria levels are higher in developed areas than in less developed areas





Septic System Source Study Results

E. coli bacteria levels were significantly higher in runoff from catchments with a high density of septic systems





Beach Recreation Study Results

The percentage of human-source *Bacteroides* showed a positive association with swimming recreation





Potential Sources of Bacteria

- Municipal wastewater discharges to surface waters
- Sanitary sewer overflows from municipal sewers
- Exfiltration from municipal sanitary sewer systems
- Municipal wastewater discharges to land
- Private wastewater discharges to land
- Septic systems



Potential Sources of Bacteria

- Storm water
- Human contact recreation use at public beaches
- Homeless and itinerant worker encampments
- Pet waste in developed areas
- Non-dairy livestock waste
- Manure holding ponds/Manure application areas



Russian River Pathogen Indicator TMDL

- TMDLs for pathogen indicator bacteria are typically based on concentration instead of loads
- Staff recommend a concentration-based TMDL for pathogen indicator bacteria in the Russian River Watershed
- Staff recommend a combination of pathogen indicator bacteria concentration targets be used to express the TMDL
- Targets will be used to establish loading capacity and determine load allocations



Russian River Pathogen Indicator TMDL

Recommended Concentration Target 1

Bacteroides bacteria concentrations from human and domesticated animal sources shall be below the analytical reporting limit of the measurement

Current Bacteroides Reporting Levels

- Human-source Bacteroides: 60 16S rRNA gene sequences/ 100 mL
- Bovine-source Bacteroides: 30 16S rRNA gene sequences/ 100 mL



Russian River Pathogen Indicator TMDL

Recommended Concentration Target 2

The annual geometric mean of E. coli bacteria concentrations shall be 100 MPN per 100mL or below. No more than 10 percent of the samples used to calculate the geometric mean shall exceed 320 MPN per 100mL

E. coli Concentration Targets:

| Criteria | Estimated Illness Rate: | | Estimated Illness Rate: | |
|-----------|-------------------------|------------|-------------------------|------------|
| Elements | 36 per 1,000 recreators | | 32 per 1,000 recreators | |
| Indicator | GM | STV | GM | STV |
| | cfu/100 mL | cfu/100 mL | cfu/100 mL | cfu/100 mL |
| E. coli | 126 | 410 | 100 | 320 |





Early Implementation Efforts

- Coordination with Sonoma County: Russian River Pathogen TMDL
 Septic System Regulation
- Public Outreach: Public Toilets
 "Ours to Protect" Signs
 Russian River Guide
- Ongoing Regulatory Staff Work

 Facility Inspections
 Municipal Storm Water Program
 Dairy Program Implementation





Russian River Pathogen TMDL Schedule

| Activity | Timeframe | |
|--|--------------------|--|
| Technical TMDL Analysis Draft Complete | Spring 2014 | |
| Implementation Discussions w/ Stakeholders CEQA Scoping Meeting | Spring-Summer 2014 | |
| Implementation Plan Draft Complete | Summer 2014 | |
| Peer Review | Fall 2014 | |
| Public Comment Period | Winter 2015 | |
| Regional Board Consideration/Hearing | Spring 2015 | |
| State Board Consideration/Hearing | Fall 2015 | |
| EPA Consideration | 2016 | |



Contact Information

Webpage:

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/northcoast/ water_issues/programs/tmdls/russian_river

Mailing List:

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/resources/ email_subscriptions/reg1_subscribe.shtml

Phone:

(707) 576-2220

E-mail:

Rebecca Fitzgerald, TMDL Unit Senior Charles Reed, Russian River TMDL Project Manager



<u>Rebecca.Fitzgerald@waterboards.ca.gov</u> <u>Charles.Reed@waterboards.ca.gov</u>

Questions?



