

Development of a Tiered Approach to Microbial Source Tracking in NJ Coastal Watersheds

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Use Impairments Caused By Bacterial Contamination of Coastal Waters

- Monmouth County estuaries are classified as condemned or special restricted for shellfish harvest
- Monmouth County accounts for the majority of condemned waters statewide
- Relay and depuration programs are needed to allow hard clams from special restricted waters to be utilized

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Use Impairments Caused By Bacterial Contamination of Coastal Waters

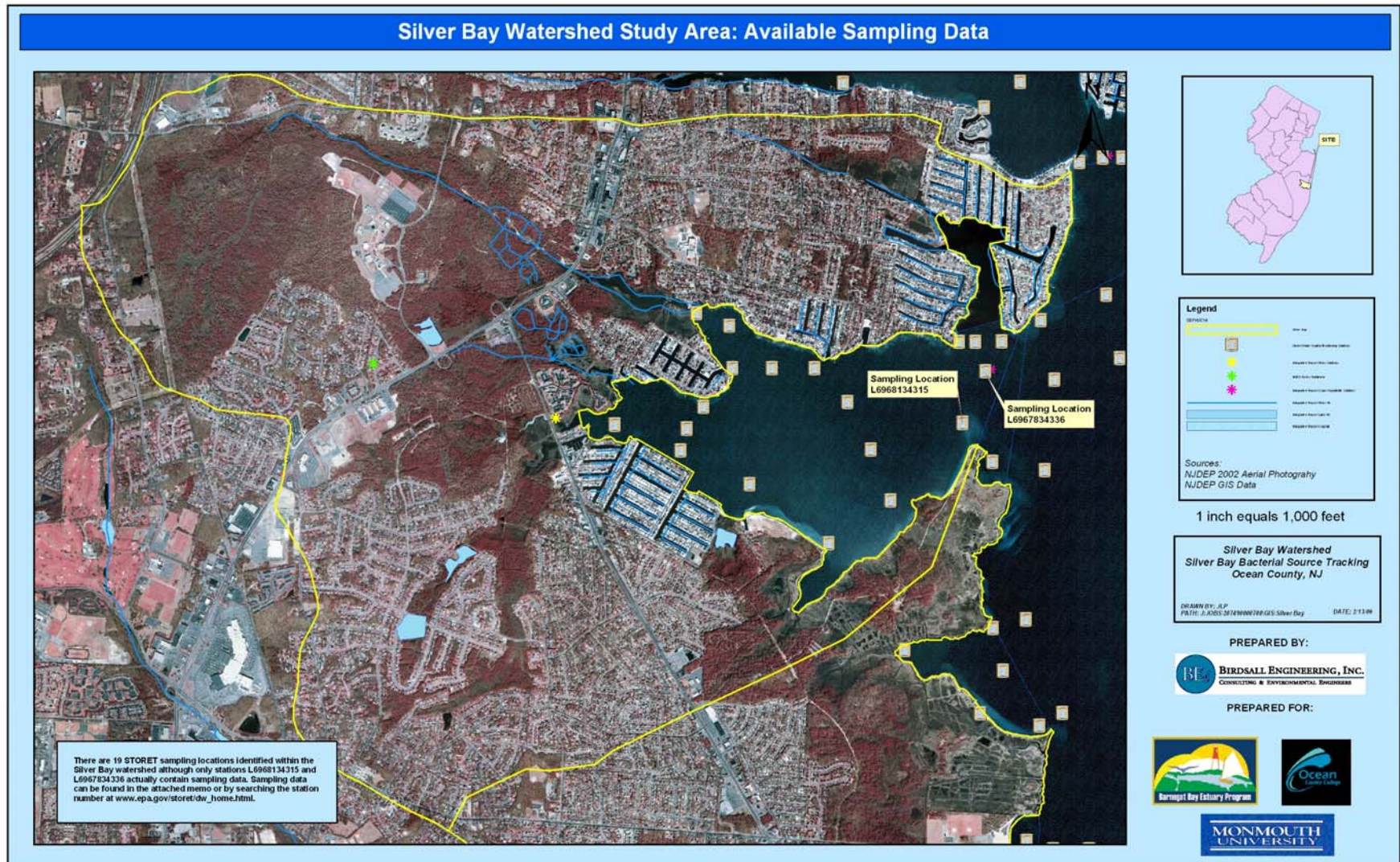
- Clean coastal waters provide opportunities for recreation and tourism in coastal communities
- Monmouth County accounts for most of New Jersey's beach closures
- The majority of these closures occur at ocean beaches adjacent to watershed outflows during storm events

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Tier 1– GIS Analysis

- Selection of sampling stations
 - NJDEP Bureau of Marine Water Monitoring
 - NJDEP/County Health Department CCMP
 - NJDEP/County Health Department AMNET
 - Other Stations As Appropriate
- Land Use/Land Cover
- Density of marinas
- Locations of major tributaries
- Sewer service area; storm drain outfall locations
- Other potential land based sources of contamination

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Silver Bay Watershed Study Area: Known Contaminated Sites & NJPDES Permit Locations



Legend

- DEPHUC14
- Silver Bay
 - Known Contaminated Sites 2005
 - Known Contaminated Sites 2001
 - Known Contaminated Sites 1997
 - NJPDES Outfalls
 - State History File

Sources:
NJDEP 2002 Aerial Photography
NJDEP GIS Data

1 inch equals 1,000 feet

Silver Bay Watershed
Silver Bay Bacterial Source Tracking
Ocean County, NJ

DRAWN BY: JAH
PLOT BY: JAH/2007/06/06/1000/GIS/Silver Bay DATE: 2/13/06

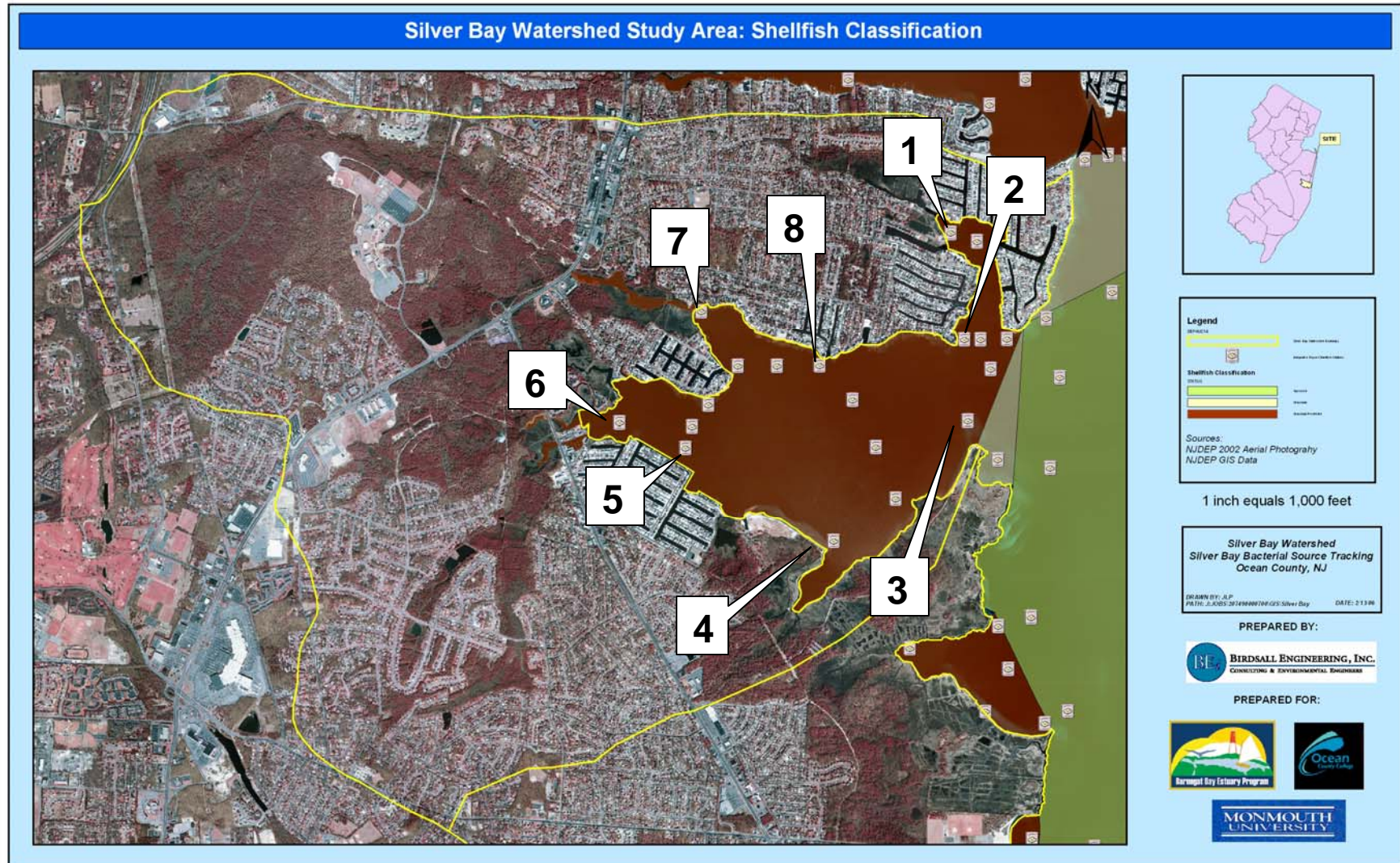
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- Tier 2 - Coliphage Analysis

- Used to distinguish human and animal waste contaminants by grouping isolates into one of four subgroups
- Subgroups I and IV are generally associated with animal waste
- Subgroups II and III are generally more sewage specific

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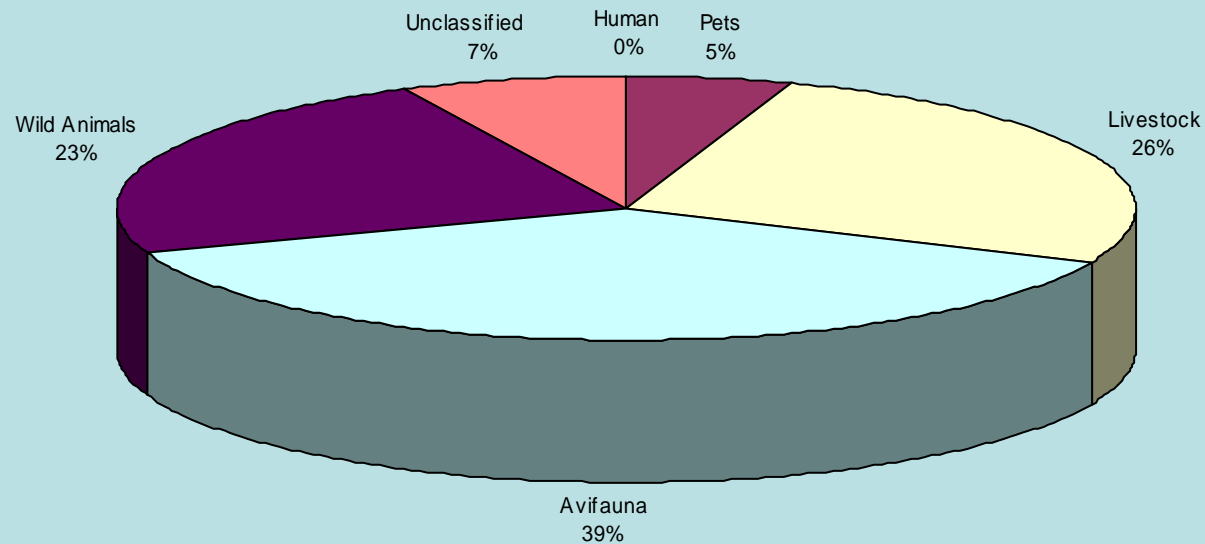
- Tier 3 – Antibiotic Resistance Analysis
 - Used to discriminate among fecal bacteria from various host groups
 - Human vs. Nonhuman
 - Nonhuman
 - Livestock
 - Wild animals
 - Avifauna (birds)
 - Domestic pets

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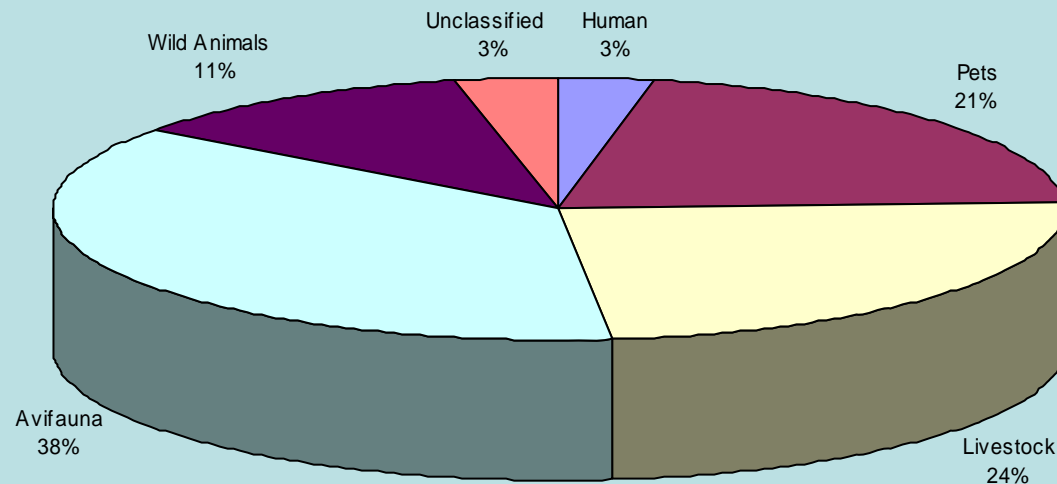
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Manasquan River Estuary
Glimmer Glass at Debbies and Watson Creek
GG-1



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Manasquan River Estuary
at Crabtown Creek
GG-2



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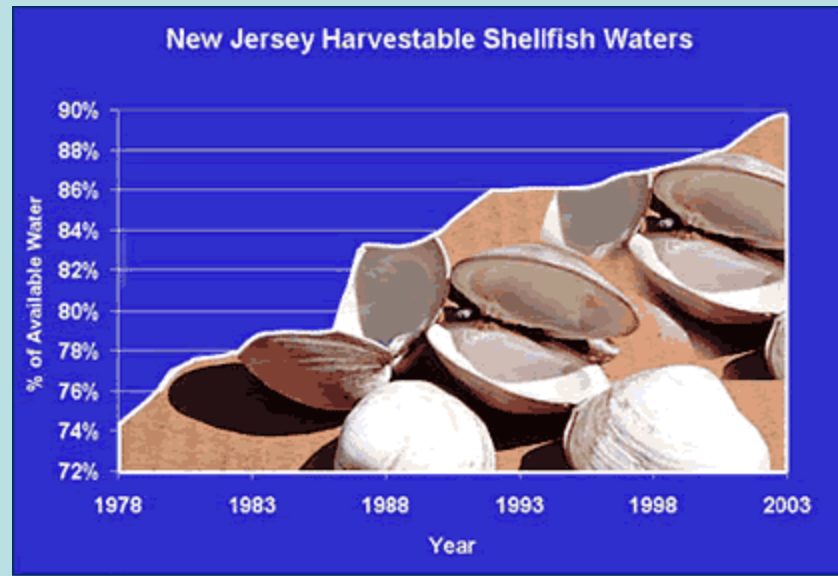
- Tier 4 – Other Advanced Techniques
 - Detection of host-specific molecular markers
 - Target specific polymerase chain reaction (PCR)-based methods
 - Quantitative PCR
 - » qPCR

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- Chemical Methods?

- Caffeine: Excreted in urine; however, levels of caffeine in receiving waters may be low due to dilution and the fate of caffeine in aquatic environments is uncertain
- Optical Brighteners/Fluorescent Whitening Agents: Chemicals found in laundry detergents; may generally indicate a domestic source by not reliable as an indicator of sewage or fecal pollution

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