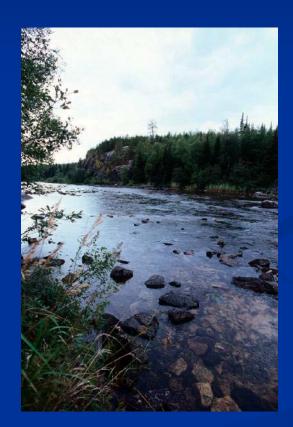
Pine and Mill Creek E. coli Stakeholder Meeting



Michigan Department of Environmental Quality, Water Bureau May 29, 2007

Meeting Objectives:

- Introductions
- *E. coli* 101
 Michigan's Water Quality Standard
- 2005 E. coli sampling data review
- Section 303(d) impaired listing for Pine and Mill Creeks
 TMDL development schedule

Proposed DEQ sampling plan for Pine and Mill Creeks

What is *E. coli*?

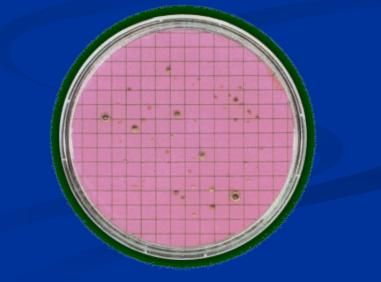
Yeah, it's somethin' ya get on the internet. You ever heard of E. coli? £].1 53 63 KLAYU

The Basics...

 Escherichia coli is a subset of fecal coliforms whose presence indicates fecal contamination.

It is associated with the fecal material of warmblooded animals and is an indicator organism used to predict the presence of other harmful microorganisms.



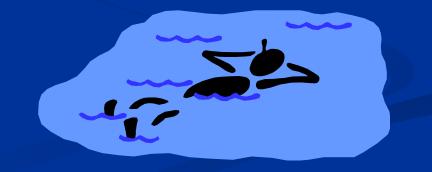


What are the impacts associated with *E. coli*?

- E. coli and associated microorganisms when taken into the body can cause severe sickness.
 - Bacterial infections Cholera, salmonellosis
 - Viral infections hepatitits, gastoenteritis
 - Protozoa infections cryptosporidiosis, giardiasis
- Once these pathogens are in a stream or lake, they can infect humans through ingestion, skin contact or contaminated fish.

How much is too much?

- Michigan's WQS for total body contact for *E. coli* is 130 *E. coli* per 100 ml (as a 30-day geometric mean) or 300 *E. coli* per 100 ml (during the same sampling event)
- Total body contact recreation May 1 to October 31
- Risk based number



What are the sources of *E. coli*?

Two major ones: Point and non-point sources.

 Point sources directly discharge to a waterbody via a pipe (WWTP or CSO).





Non-point sources: illicit connections



•Run-off







•Agricultural inputs



2005 Monitoring - Pine Creek

Sampled 5 locations weekly from July -September

12 weeks of data

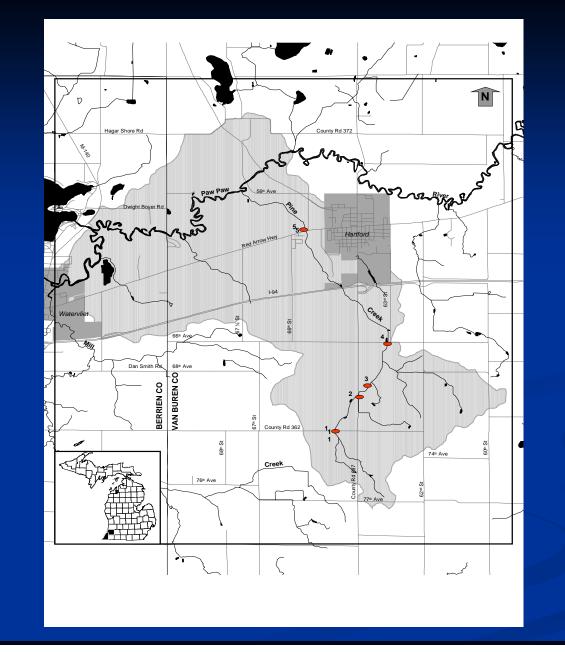


Figure 1. Pine Creek *E. coli* sampling locations, vicinity of Hartford, Michigan, 2005.

Data Summary

Pine Creek

- With exception of one day, *E. coli* concentrations exceeded daily maximum and 30-geometric mean 100% of the time
- Daily maximums ranged from 290 *E. coli* per 100 ml at 64th St. to > 3 million *E. coli* per 100 ml at Red Arrow Hwy.
- 30-day geometric mean *E. coli* concentrations ranged from 386 *E. coli* per 100 ml at 64th St. to >6,000 *E. coli* per 100 ml at Red Arrow Hwy.

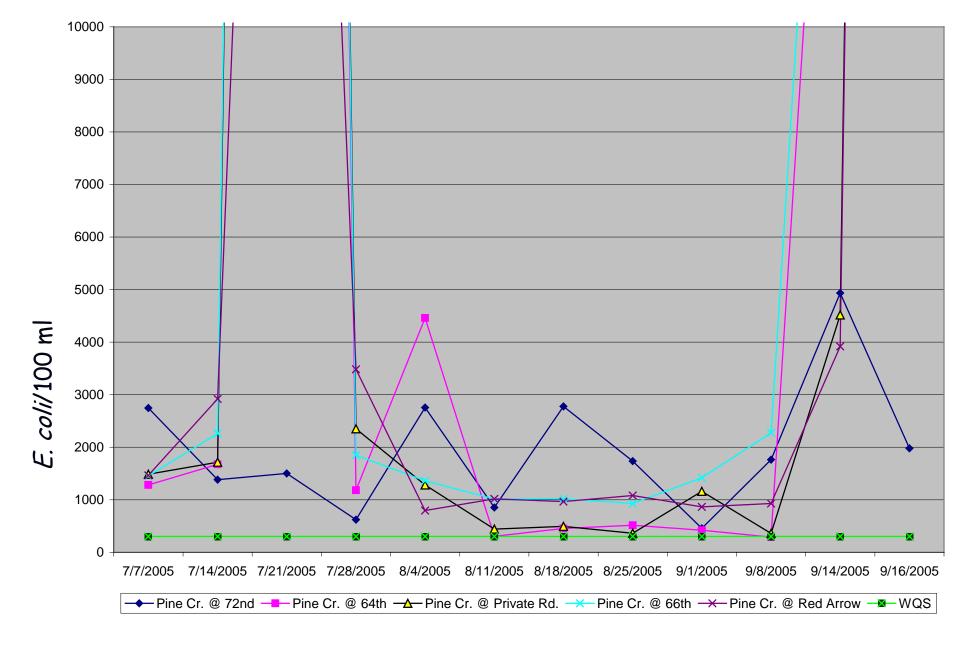


Figure 2. Daily maximum *E. coli* in Pine Creek, Van Buren County, Michigan, 2005.

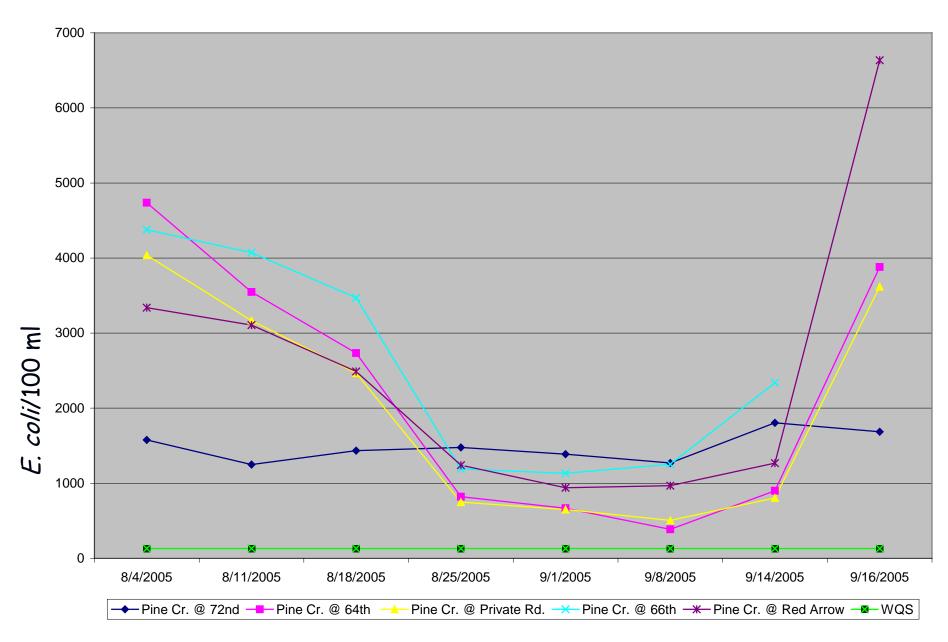


Figure 3. 30-day Geometric mean *E. coli* Pine Creek, Van Buren County, Michigan, 2005.

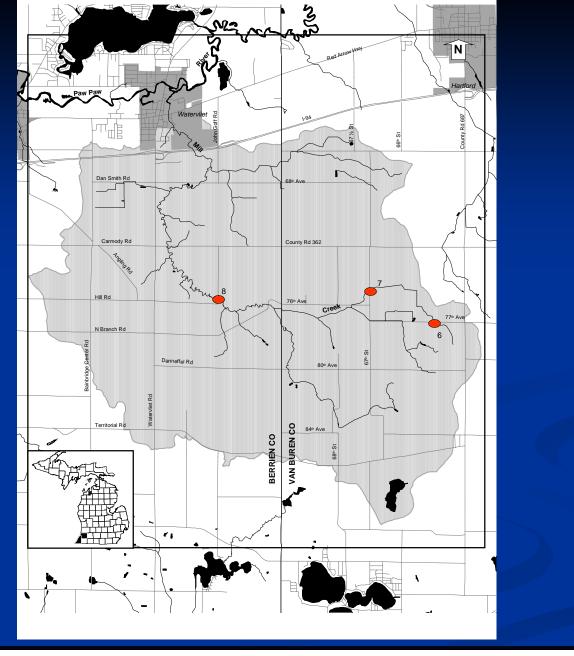


Figure 4. Mill Creek *E. coli* sampling locations, vicinity of Watervliet, Michigan, 2005.

Data Summary

Mill Creek

- E. coli concentrations exceeded the daily maximum and 30geometric means 100% of the time
- Daily maximums ranged from 576 *E. coli* per 100 ml at Hill Rd. to > 17,000 *E. coli* per 100 ml at 67th Ave.
- 30-day geometric mean *E. coli* concentrations ranged from 845 *E. coli* per 100 ml at Hill Rd. to 4,480 *E. coli* per 100 ml at 77th Ave..

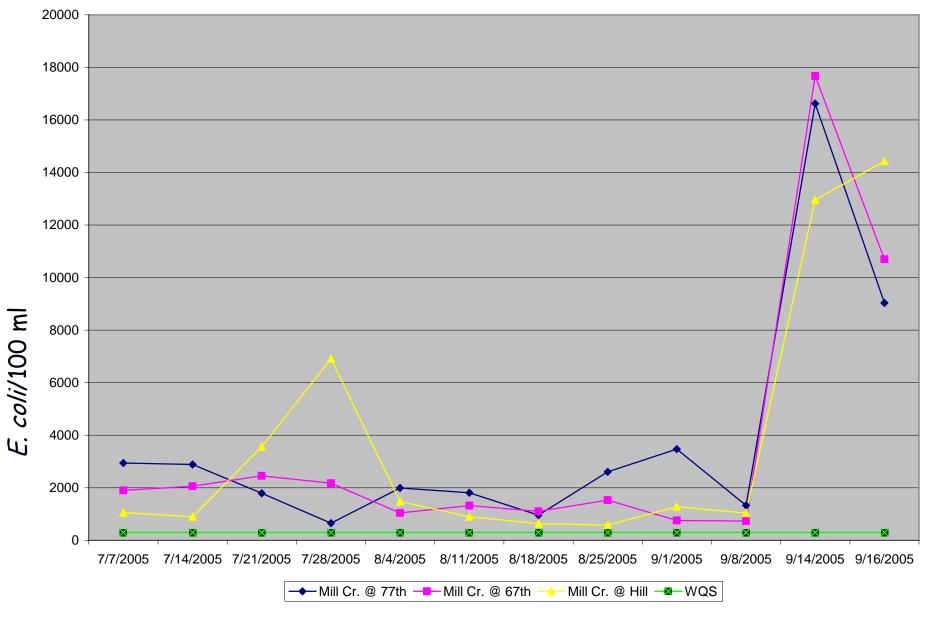


Figure 5. Daily Maximum *E. coli in* Mill Creek, Van Buren/Berrien Counties, Michigan, 2005.

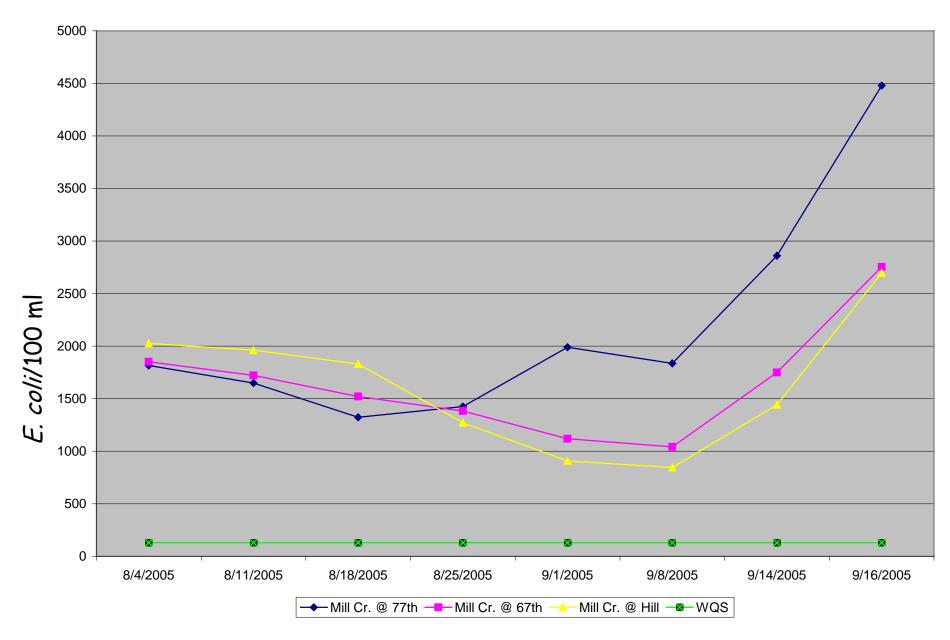


Figure 6. 30-day Geometric mean *E. coli in* Mill Creek, Van Buren/Berrien Counties, Michigan, 2005.

Section 303(d) listing

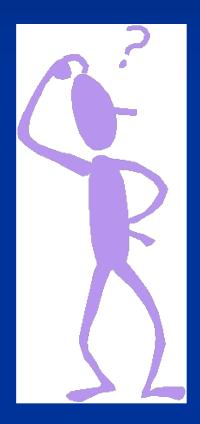
 DEQ determined there was enough data to justify listing both water bodies as impaired for total body contact

Requires the development of a Total Maximum Daily Load

TMDL currently scheduled for development in 2008

Schedule may be adjusted due to budget situation

What is a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL)?



Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act requires development of TMDLs for waterbodies that are not meeting designated uses.

 TMDLs can cover variety of pollutants.

How will the TMDL process work?



The TMDL establishes allowable loading of pollutants to meet WQS based on pollution sources and in-stream conditions.

The process allows the DEQ to establish controls to reduce pollution and restore the quality of the resource.

Proposed DEQ study

Extensive field reconnaissance of watersheds

- Recognized multiple sources of *E. coli*
- Use field information to aid in sampling location ID

E. coli sampling

- ambient (routine) monitoring
- wet weather
- TMDL
 - Bacterial source tracking sampling
- collecting continuous flow data



Status of the Study

On hold due to State budget problems

Study design may change depending on financial resources available

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