OPERATION CLEARWATER BACTERIA MONITORING PROGRAM



Capt. Diana Muller, South RIVERKEEPER®

History of Operation Clearwater and Today's Operation Clearwater

- Started by the Severn River Association in 1970, concerned about health and bacteria
- Collaborated at the time with the USNA to perform the analysis
- Taken over by Dr. Sally Hornor, microbiologist, Anne Arundel Community College
- Today the South River Federation, West/Rhode Riverkeeper Inc, Magothy River
 Association and Severn River Association are the participants in Operation
 Clearwater
- Groups provide their own trained field samplers
- Every Wednesday- no matter what the weather; we all monitor for bacteria
- Why: Because we know that people recreate in the water during the summer
- All bacteria samples are taken to Dr. Hornor's lab for analysis
- Results are provided to us by Thursday afternoon
- Communicated to residents via email, website or phone call on Thursday afternoon
- Emergency samples are analyzed by Capt Muller in Dr. Muller's lab







South River Watershed and Storm Vulerability Septic, Sewer and Stormwater (S³)

Stormwater:

Pet Waste

Selby Bay and Duvall Bay have TMDL's for bacteria On average, most these communities have 2 dogs each. In Selby-on-the-Bay: 800 homes 1600 pets (dogs, chickens)





South River Watershed Septic Systems - Environmental South River Watershed Septics Sewer Timing Category, Units per* • Existing Service - 162 Planned Service - 364 • Future Service - 1,366 No Public Service - 4,019 Capital Facilities - 181 Innovative Septic Systems Critical Area HDPA-South 100 yr Floodplain *Unit count based on 2007 Sewer Timing Categories 100,00050,000 0 100,000 Feet City of Annapolis ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY MARYLAND Chesapeake Bay

ANTIQUATED SEWER PIPES

Conservationists: 'How many other similar breaks are there?' By E.B. FURGURSON III, Staff Writer

Published 04/23/10, Capital Gazette

Local conservationists praise quick action by the county to repair a broken sewer line fouling a recently restored creek bed, but worry similar infrastructure damage could be contributing more pollution than suspected in local waterways. For a few weeks South River Federation staff, keeping an eye on the restoration of a streambed feeding Gingerville Creek, noticed a foul odor at the project area off Riva Road. Then they saw seepage coming through the bank of the creek bed. In January, South Riverkeeper Diana Muller took samples from the stream just below that spot. The results caused concern. "The test showed high nitrogen and bacteria counts that can be associated with sewage problems," said Erik Michelsen, the federation's executive director.

The levels were very elevated, total nitrogen readings were .93 milligrams per liter and total coliform was 2,490 coliform forming units per milliliter.

"That was well above what we should have found," Muller said. The nitrogen was about twice the Environmental Protection Agency standard, but the coliform was nearly 25 times the EPA limit of 104 milligrams per liter.

Concerned, they notified the Anne Arundel County Department of Public Works.

Within a couple of weeks the county checked area sewer lines. Crews using a small television camera that can snake down pipes found a sizable crack in a clay pipe.

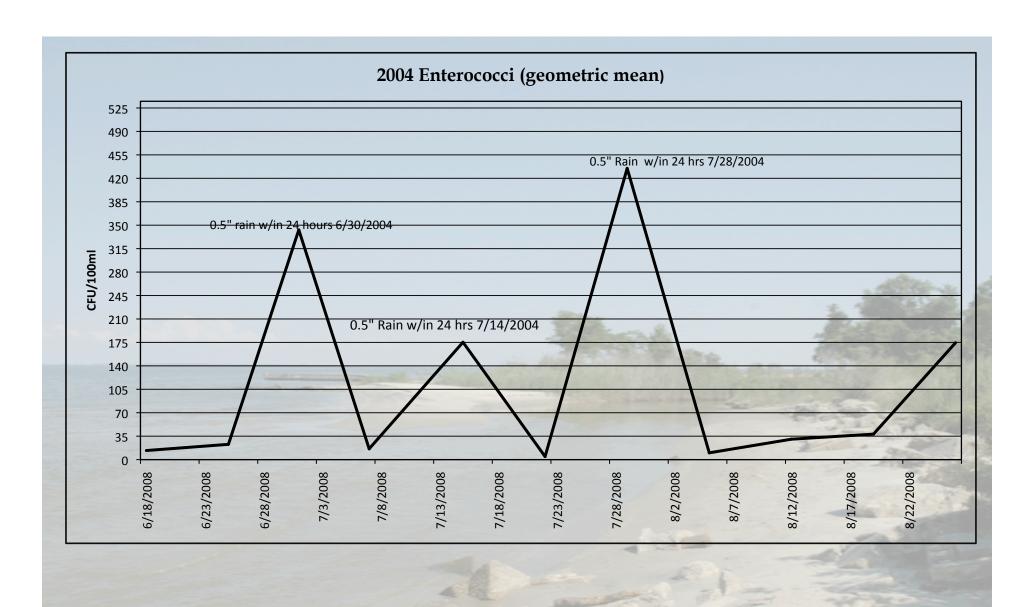
County crews then relined the pipe with liquid plastic last month.

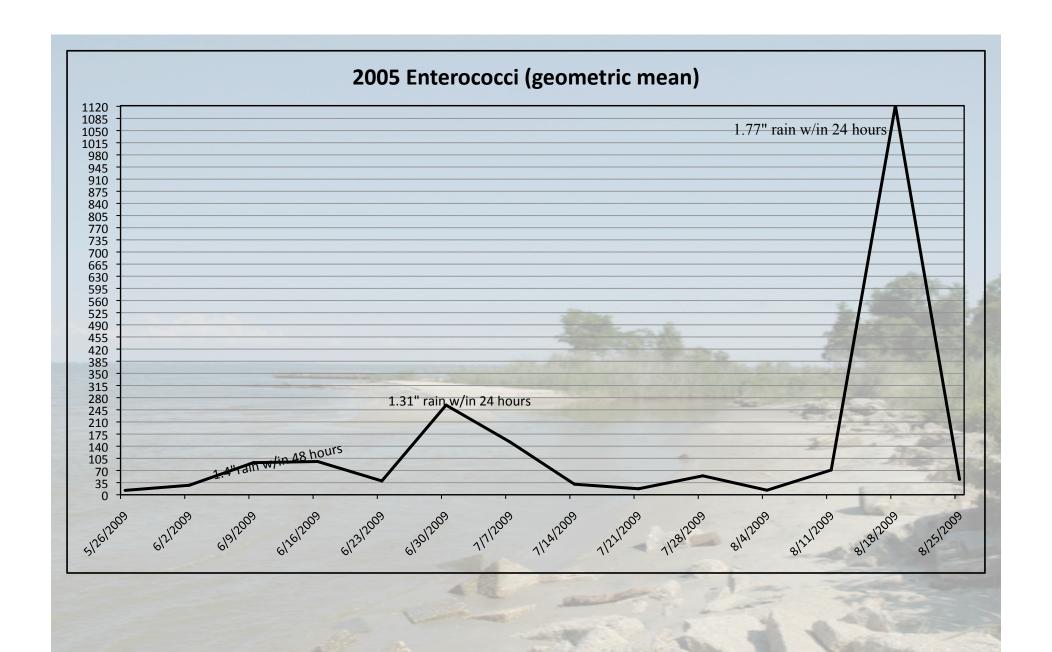
Riverkeeper Muller returned to the site and took new samples following the repair.

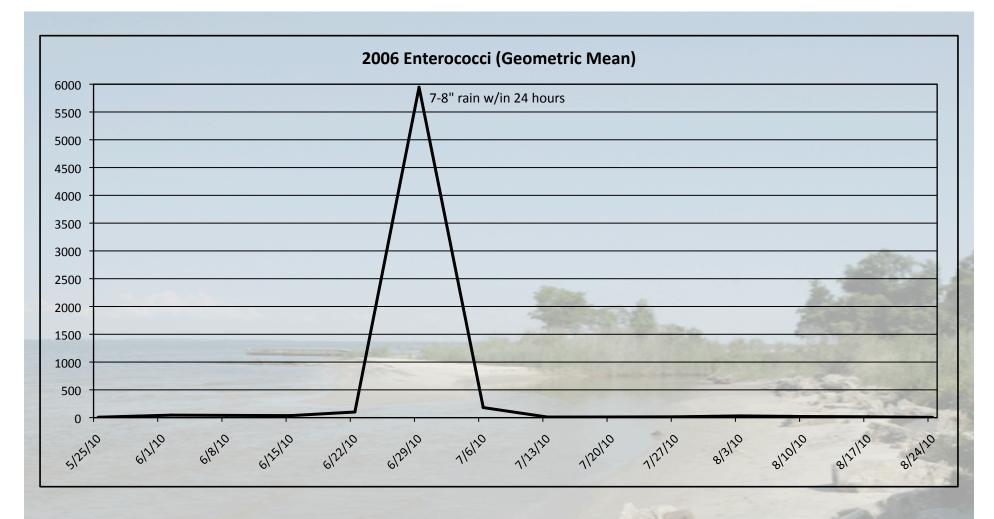
The results? Nitrogen was .01 mg/l and coliform was down to 16 cfu/l.

"It is good to see this kind of cooperation from the county, working with a nonprofit to address a problem," Michelsen said. "It helps the county government to have these groups on the ground to identify issues and the county working to correct them. It's a good model."

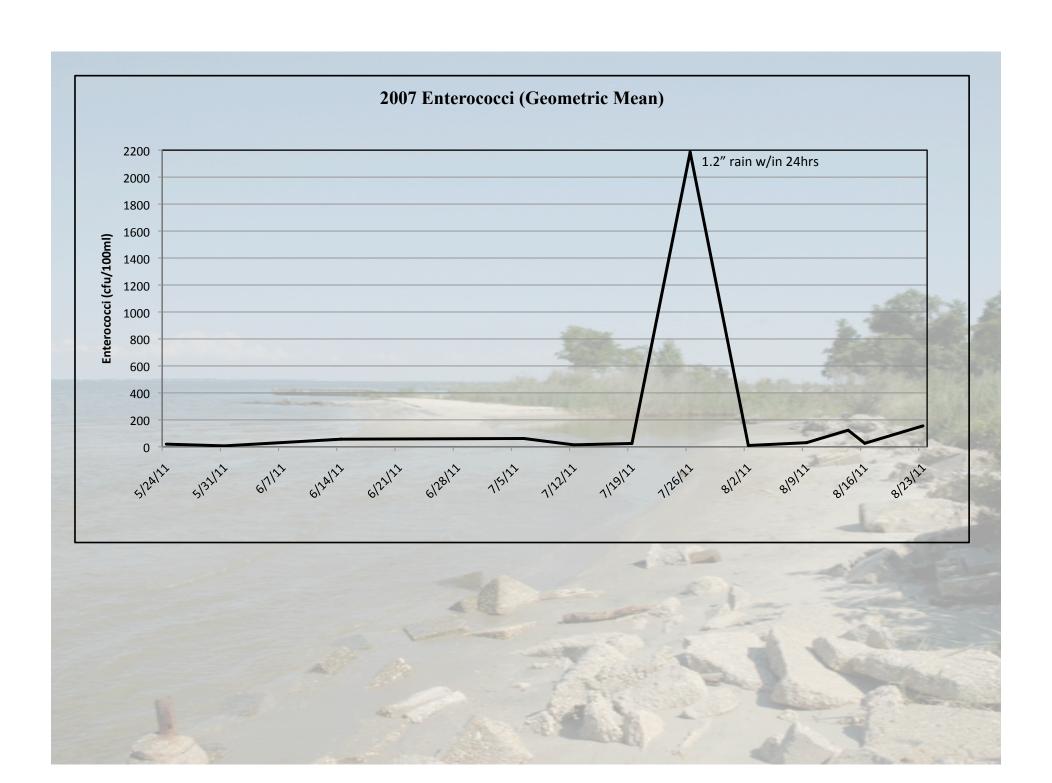


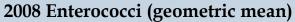


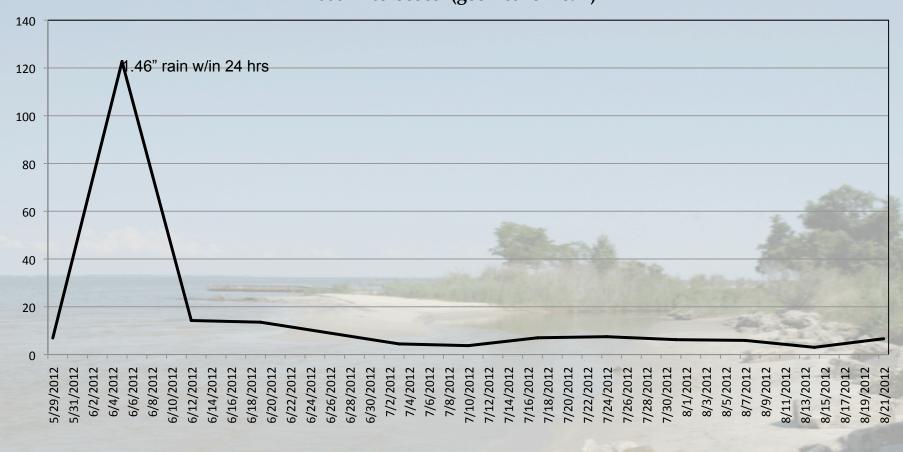


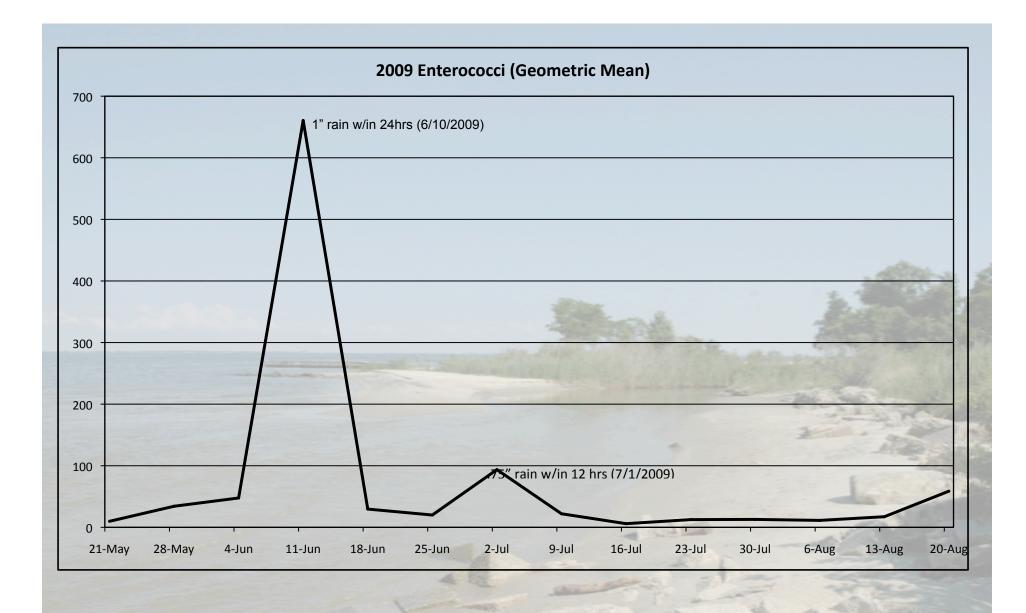


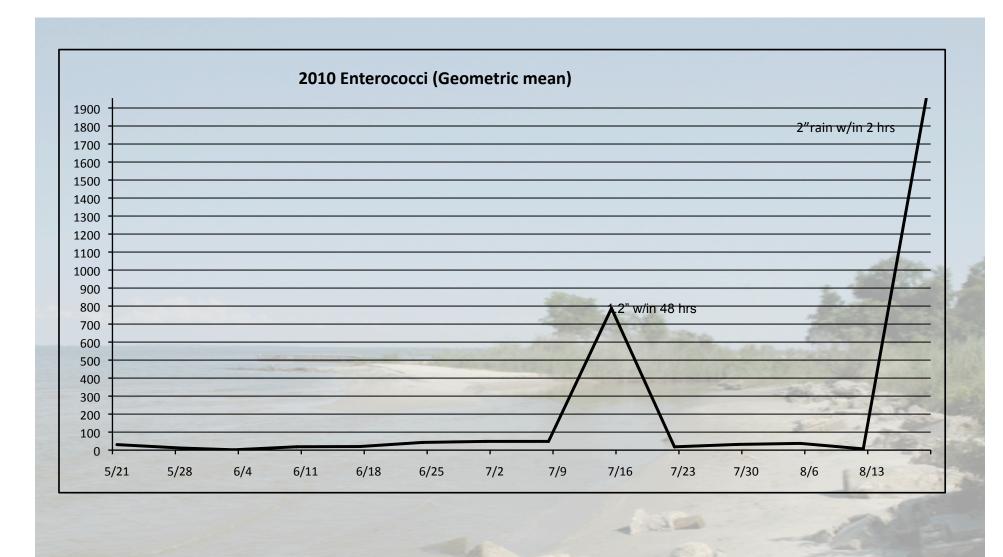
Total precipitation in June 9.8", this was "back to back" storms

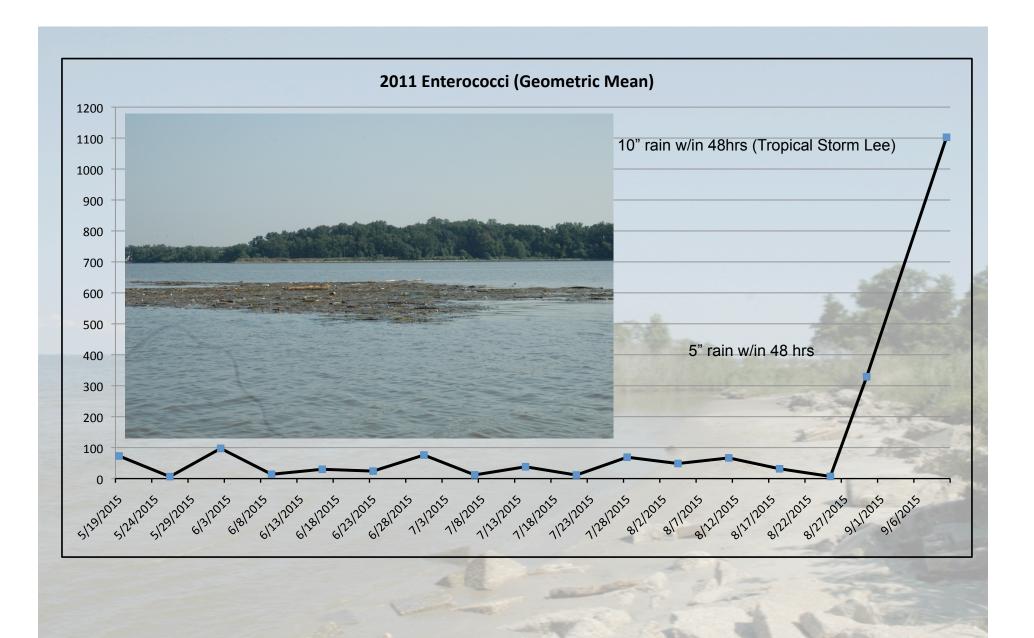










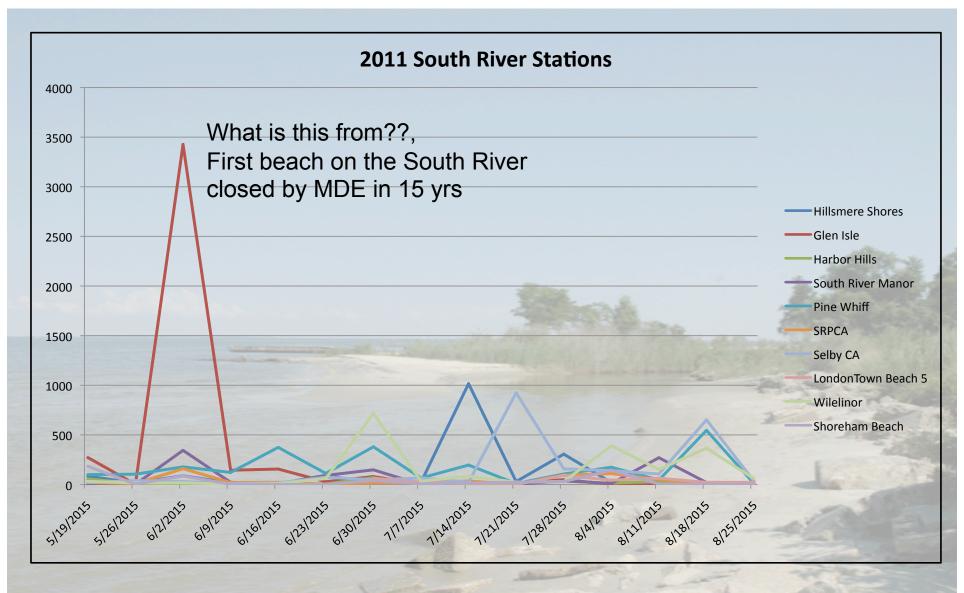












Ground-Truthing!! Field assessment is crucial.



What am I doing next??

Currently trying to identify septic leaks via Optical Brighteners, bacteria and Nutrient Analysis.

Fecal Bacteria	Optical Brightener	Probable Cause
High	High	Sewer pipe leak or failing septic system
High	Low	Other warm blooded mammal source or human waste from other source such as out-house
Low	High	Gray water in storm water system
Low	Low	Background fluorescence or insignificant contamination

