

SUPPLEMENTAL MATERERIAL:

Application of a Microbial and Pathogen Source Tracking ‘Toolbox’ to Identify Infrastructure Problems in Stormwater Drainage Networks: A Case Study

Liam R. Carson ^a, Clint Goodman ^b, Bert van Duin ^c, & Norman F. Neumann ^{a#}

^a School of Public Health, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada

^b Community Infrastructure, City of Airdrie, Airdrie, Canada

^c City & Regional Planning, City of Calgary, Calgary, Alberta, Canada

Corresponding Author: Dr. Norman F. Neumann, PhD
Professor
Room 3-57E, South Academic Building,
School of Public Health
University of Alberta,
Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.
T6G 2E9
Email: nfneuman@ualberta.ca

Supplemental Information:

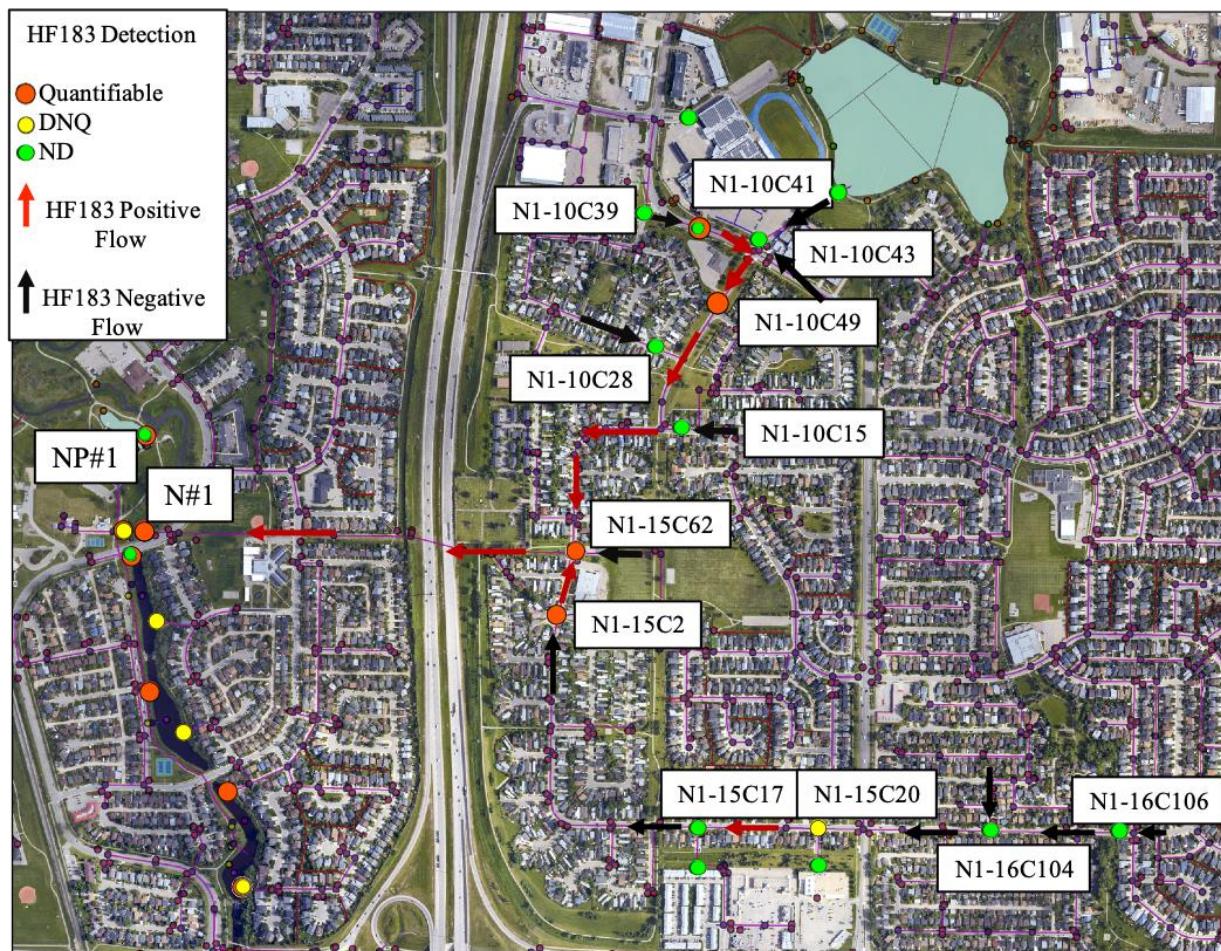


Fig. S1 Map of Nose Creek stormwater drainage network and the manholes tested for human sewage marker HF183 upstream of HF183 positive outfall site N#1 from the final two weeks of the investigation. Note the manholes upstream of N#1 where HF183 was positive and quantifiable (red dots), detectable but not quantifiable (yellow dots), or not detected (green dots). Note also the flow of stormwater through the system, represented by presumed HF183 positive flow (red arrows) based on upstream site HF183 detection and concentrations, as well as flow with no demonstrable HF183 detection (black arrows). Note that all maps presented were created and co-owned with the City of Airdrie and have been used with permission.

Table S1 Evidence of human sewage contamination and FIB results from investigative samples taken upstream of the N#1 site in Nose Creek during the first half of the investigation (weeks 1-3)

Sampling Date	Site	HF183	HumM2	<i>Enterococcus</i>	<i>E. coli</i>
		\log_{10} copies/100 mL	\log_{10} copies/100 mL	\log_{10} CCE/100 mL	\log_{10} MPN/100 mL
26/7/21	N1-15C2-N	4.06	DNQ	4.25	0.99
	N1-15C62-N	5.25	4.32	2.65	2.51
	N1-15C62-E	ND	ND	1.93	1.27
9/8/21	N1-10C39-N	ND	ND	2.33	0.80
	N1-10C43-E	ND	ND	ND	ND
	N1-10C43-W	ND	ND	1.71	0.30
24/8/21	N1-15C54-N	ND	ND	3.79	0.61
	N1-15C17-E	ND	DNQ	4.57	1.78
	N1-10C39-W	ND	ND	3.09	2.44
	N1-GenEdge-S	ND	ND	2.82	0.72
	N1-GenEdge-N	ND	ND	3.45	1.96
	N1-NoFrills-N	ND	ND	2.86	1.51

Table S2 Human sewage MST and FIB results from investigative samples taken upstream of the N#1 site in Nose Creek during the second half of the investigation (weeks 4-5)

Sampling Date	Site ^a	HF183	HumM2	<i>Enterococcus</i>	<i>E. coli</i>
		\log_{10} copies/100 mL	\log_{10} copies/100 mL	\log_{10} CCE/100 mL	\log_{10} MPN/100 mL
7/9/21	N#1	3.64	ND	2.19	0.98
	N1-10C39-E	ND	ND	2.35	ND
	N1-10C28-E	ND	ND	4.18	3.24
	N1-10C49-S	4.75	DNQ	2.32	1.71
	N1-10C15-E	ND	ND	1.43	0 ^b
8/9/21	N1-15C62-N	4.40	ND	2.23	1.30
	N1-15C62-E	ND	ND	1.90	0.80
	N1-15C2-E	ND	ND	1.93	0 ^b
	N1-15C2-S	ND	ND	2.57	0.93
	N1-15C17-W	ND	ND	2.67	0.99
27/9/21	N1-15C20-W	DNQ	ND	2.57	1.38
	N1-16C104-E	ND	ND	1.84	0.61
	N1-16C104-N	ND	ND	2.45	0.72
	N1-16C106-E	ND	ND	2.12	1.13
	N1-10C49-S	5.36	4.31	4.36	>3.38
	N1-10C41-N	6.08	6.05	5.60	>3.38
	N1-10C41-W	ND	ND	3.20	ND

N1-10C43-N	ND	ND	1.72	0.88
N1-10C39-E	ND	ND	2.81	0 ^b

^a Letters at the end of each manhole site name (i.e., N, E, S, or W) represent the direction of the specific trunk sampled at said manhole

^b Due to log₁₀ transformation, values of 0 represent detection at 1.00 MPN/100 mL for *E. coli*, and are not equivalent to an absence of detection at <1.00 MPN/100 mL.

Table S3 Conditions for all qPCR assays using the ABI 7500, including target, primer, and probe names, sequences, and concentrations where applicable

Sketa	<i>Onchorhynchus keta</i>	rRNA ITS	Sketa-F Sketa-R Sketa-P	GGTTTCCGCAGCTGGG CCGAGCCGTCTGGTC VIC-AGTCGCAGGCGGCCACCGT-TAMRA	1 μM 1 μM 80 nM	2, 9
-------	---------------------------	----------	-------------------------------	--	-----------------------	------

References:

1. Ludwig W, Schleifer KH. 2000. How quantitative is quantitative PCR with respect to cell counts? *Syst Appl Microbiol* 23:556–562. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0723-2020\(00\)80030-2](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0723-2020(00)80030-2)
2. United States Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA). 2012. Method 1611: Enterococci in water by TaqMan® quantitative polymerase chain reaction (qPCR) Assay (EPA-821-R-12-008). https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2015-08/documents/method_1611_2012.pdf
3. Haugland RA, Varma M, Sivaganesan M, Kelty C, Peed L, Shanks OC. 2010. Evaluation of genetic markers from the 16S rRNA gene V2 region for use in quantitative detection of selected *Bacteroidales* species and human fecal waste by qPCR. *Syst Appl Microbiol* 33:348–357. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.syapm.2010.06.001>
4. Shanks OC, Kelty CA, Sivaganesan M, Varma M, Haugland RA. 2009. Quantitative PCR for genetic markers of human fecal pollution. *Appl Environ Microbiol* 75:5507–5513. <https://doi.org/10.1128/AEM.00305-09>
5. Van Dyke MI, Morton VK, McLellan NL, Huck PM. 2010. The occurrence of *Campylobacter* in river water and waterfowl within a watershed in southern Ontario, Canada. *J Appl Microbiol* 109:1053–1066. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1365-2672.2010.04730.x>
6. Daum LT, Barnes WJ, McAvin JC, Neidert MS, Cooper LA, Huff WB, Gaul L, Riggins WS, Morris S, Salmen A, Lohman KL. 2002. Real-time PCR detection of *Salmonella* in suspect foods from a gastroenteritis outbreak in Kerr County, Texas. *J Clin Microbiol* 40:3050–3052. <https://doi.org/10.1128/JCM.40.8.3050-3052.2002>

7. de Boer RF, Ott A, Güren P, van Zanten E, van Belkum A, Kooistra-Smid AMD. 2013. Detection of *Campylobacter* species and *Arcobacter butzleri* in stool samples by use of real-time multiplex PCR. *J Clin Microbiol* 51:253–259. <https://doi.org/10.1128/JCM.01716-12>
8. Chui L, Lee M-C, Allen R, Bryks A, Haines L, Boras V. 2013. Comparison between ImmunoCard STAT!® and real-time PCR as screening tools for both O157:H7 and non-O157 Shiga toxin-producing *Escherichia coli* in Southern Alberta, Canada. *Diagn Microbiol Infect Dis* 77:8–13. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.diagmicrobio.2013.05.015>
9. Haugland RA, Siefring SC, Wymer LJ, Brenner KP, Dufour AP. 2005. Comparison of *Enterococcus* measurements in freshwater at two recreational beaches by quantitative polymerase chain reaction and membrane filter culture analysis. *Water Res* 39:559–568. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.watres.2004.11.011>