LIVABLE CITY YEAR City of Auburn

PET WASTE AND WATER QUALITY

Executive Summary

Bacterial pollution is a significant issue concerning water quality impairment in the state of Washington. Recently, pet waste as nonpoint source of pollution (i.e. of diffuse origin) has received attention as a potentially significant contributor to bacterial pollution in water bodies, especially those in urban areas. Pet feces carry many pathogens, which can cause illness in humans and animals; as well as being high in nutrient content, which leads to eutrophication of water bodies. Our project was undertaken to characterize the issue of pet waste and water quality in the City of Auburn.

	62% of households own pets in WA → Auburn = 17,257 pets 36.5% of households own dogs in the US → Auburn = 10,159 dogs		
Pets			
	39% own cats → Auburn = 10,855 cats		
Feces	A dog produces 0.75 lbs of feces per day x 10,159 dogs = 7,619 lbs		
Pathogens	Bacteria	Protozoa Toxoplasma gondii Cryptosporidium Giardia	
· 2			
Stormwater	Auburn has had an average rainfall of 39.22 inches/year over the last 30 years		
Runoff	1.81 inches more than the average in Washington Storm events & precipitation are both projected to increase with climate change		
Water Quali	Bacterial pollution is the most common threat to Washington State waters		
	Add 15 (00.004.008.01 59.0001 20.01 10.01	affects 30% of the states' polluted waters	

Areas of Focus

Our research focused on the health effects of pet waste and possible remediation efforts:

Surveillance:

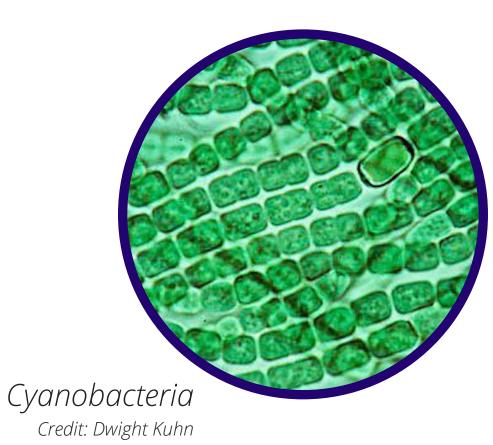
Microbial Source Tracking (MST)

Structural Strategies:

- Low Impact Development (LID)
- Composting
- Riparian buffers
- Urban planning monitor dog park proximity to water
- Dog bag and garbage stations

Behavioral Change Strategies:

- Education
- Increased awareness
- Enforcement



Environment

- Eutrophication
- Deterioration of water quality
- Reservoirs pass infection to humans

Animal

- Pathogens lead to illness
- Reservoirs pass infection to humans



Human

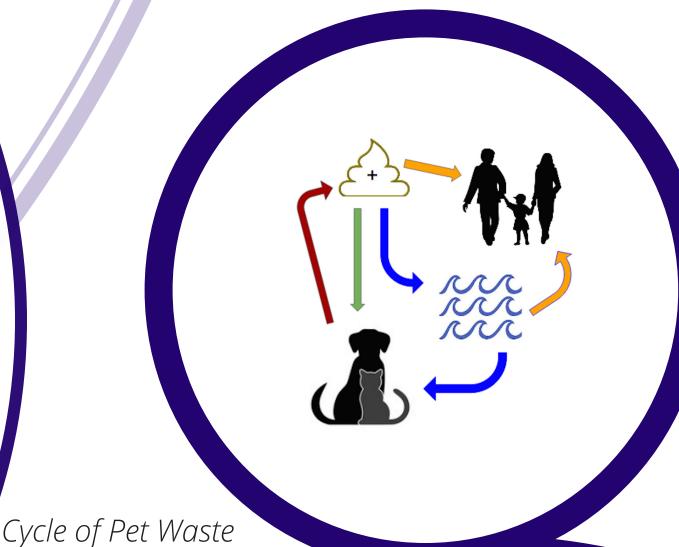
Credit: Joanna Harriso

- Pathogens lead to illness
- Medical Costs



Pathogens of Greatest Concern

- Campylobacter spp. (bacteria)
- Salmonella spp. (bacteria)
- Shiga toxin-producing Escherichia coli (bacteria)
 - Toxoplasma gondii (protozoa)
 - Cryptosporidium spp. (protozoa)
- Giardia spp. (protozoa)



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School of Public Health Department of Environmental and Occupational Health Sciences Environmental Health 545: Water, Wastewater, and Health

Instructor: Dr. Scott Meschke

Conclusions

Pet waste can cause a variety of problems for humans, animals, and the environment that we live in by causing anything from unpleasing aesthetics to illness. Pet waste also carries a variety of different types of pet waste and correct their behaviors as pathogens, some of which are found in King and Pierce Counties. Remediation strategies can target different aspects of the issue, including educating the public, acquiring water contamination data, and providing materials

necessary for successful reduction of pet waste. The long-term goal would be for the community and individuals to understand the consequences of not picking up their needed; however, remediation efforts will need to occur at the municipal level to continuously meet acceptable water quality criteria standards.