Global Water Pathogens Project (GWPP)

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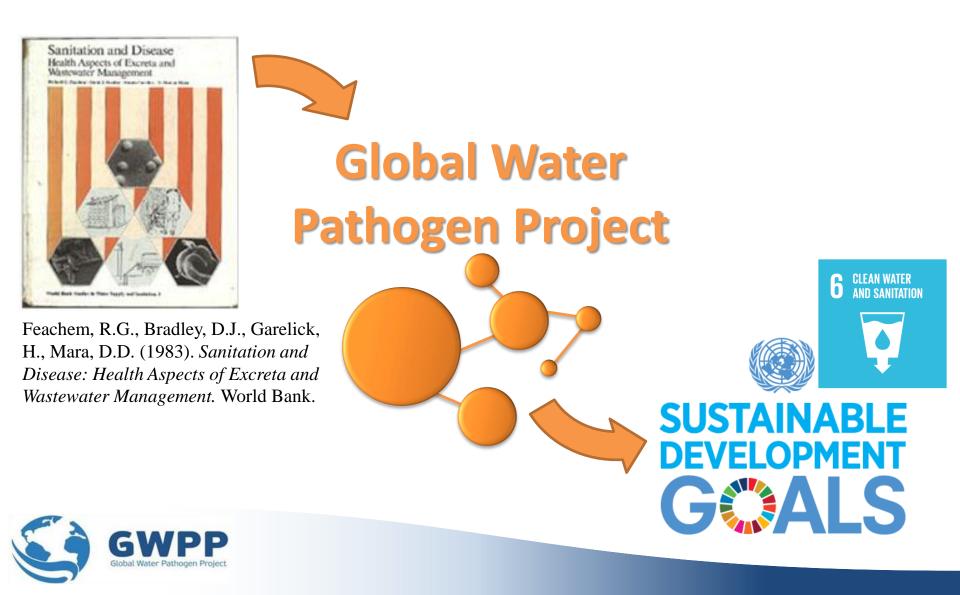
I'd like to learn a bit more from you...

I would like to...

[describe any specific needs you have for interaction or data sharing with people in the water sector? e.g. what type of data?]



Overview of Project









 6.1 <u>Safely</u>-managed drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene (soap and water) for all

- 6.2 Wastewater <u>safely</u> treated (substantially increasing recycling and <u>safe</u> reuse globally)
- 6.3 Water bodies with <u>good</u> ambient <u>water quality</u>



Project Leadership









United Nations • Educational, Scientific and • Cultural Organization •

International Hydrological Programme



Joan B. Rose

2016 Stockholm Water Prize Recipient Homer Nowlin Chair in Water Research Department of Fisheries and Wildlife Michigan State University

Lansing, Michigan, USA

Blanca Jiménez Cisneros

Director of the Division of Water Sciences and IHP Secretary

International Hydrological Program

UNESCO/Division of Water Sciences

Paris, France



Motivation and Mission

- Reduce global disease burden from excreted pathogens
- Create a state-of-the-art knowledge hub on risks from excreted pathogens and the efficacy of interventions
- Establish a collaboration and information-sharing network between international stakeholders from multiple sectors and all regions of the world



Thank you...

- Update knowledge from the 1983 reference book
- Place everything on an online open access integration platform (a Wiki site) with updates via a global network in collaboration with AgroKnow.
- Align our goals with other major international goals including those stated by:





• Support from:



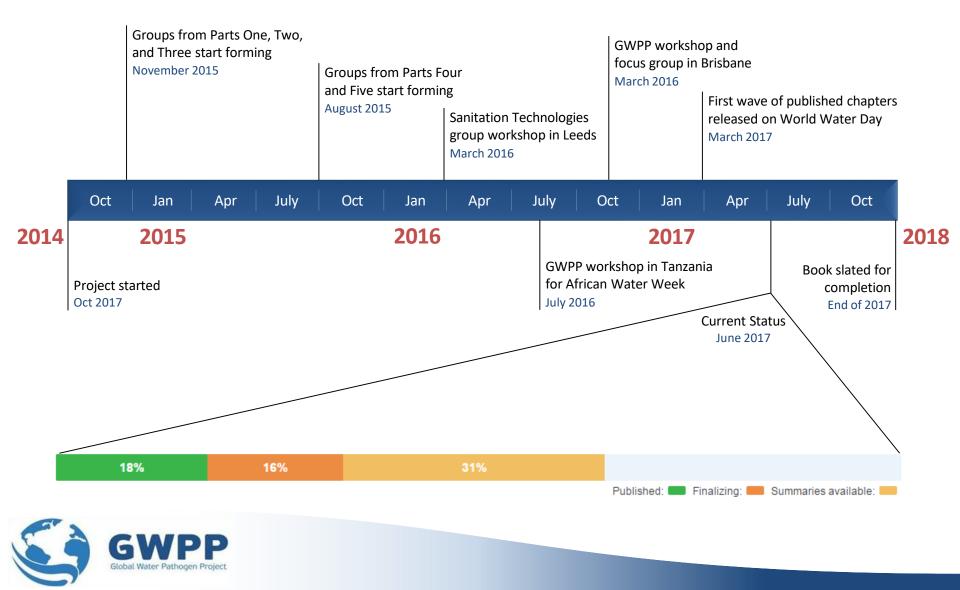


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Progress and Timeline



Knowledge Sharing on a Global Scale



Network of Contributors

158 collaborators (48% female) from 46 countries





Organized into 10 groups

- 1. Sanitation and Health: Theory and Control
- 2. Fecal Indicators and Microbial Source Tracking
- 3. Environmental and Epidemiological Aspects
 - Viruses
 - Bacteria
 - Protists
 - Helminths
- 4. Management of Risk from Excreta and Wastewater
 - Persistence
 - Sanitation Technologies
 - Disinfection Mechanisms
- 5. Case Studies



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Overall Goal

 Empower sanitation service providers to use an evidence-based approach for sanitation safety planning by providing access to data on pathogen removal for different sanitation technologies

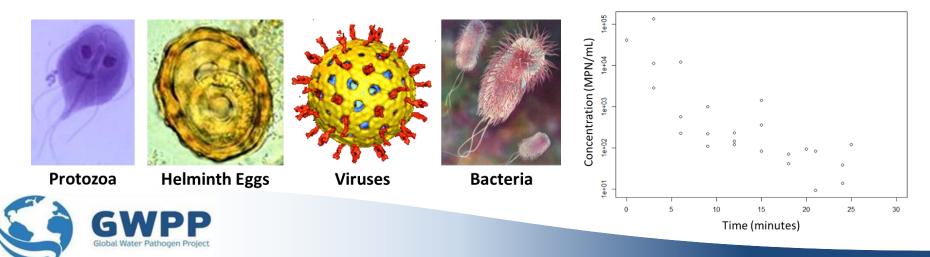


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Specific Objectives

- Compile a database on key factors for pathogen removal in different sanitation technologies
- Enable users to access and filter the data and produce relevant tables and graphs
- Provide access to this database on the GWPP website and via mobile device applications

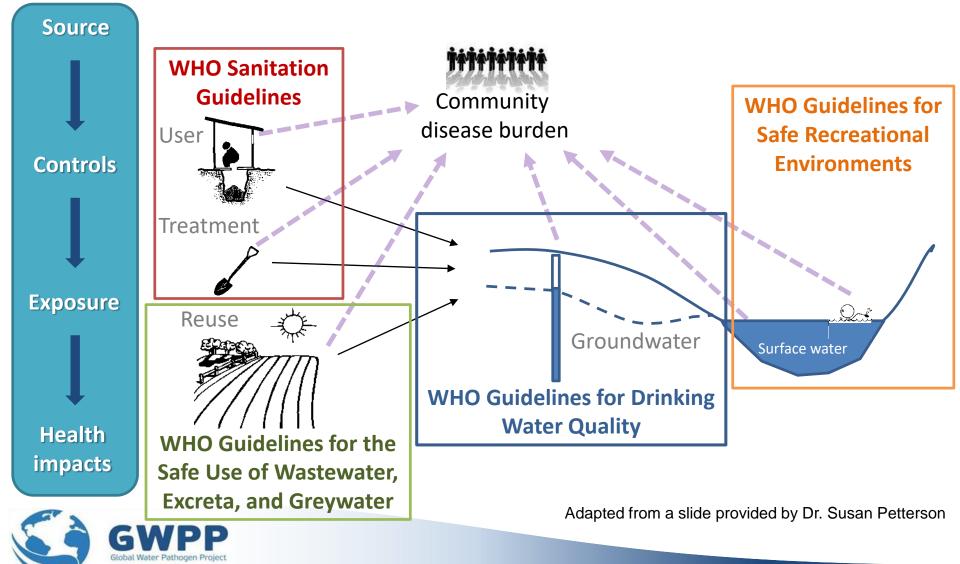


What do we know about the fate of pathogens in the different technologies used in water and sanitation systems?

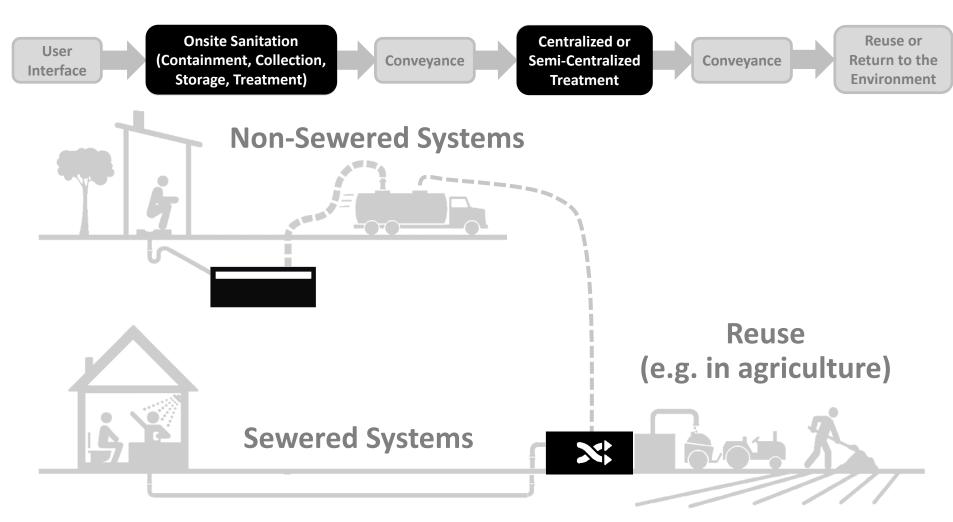
How can we make this information accessible to engineers, policy makers, and service providers so that they can manage public exposure and risk?



Provide knowledge for our user community which includes policy makers (WHO)



Sanitation Service Chain





Compiling, Cleaning, and Annotating Data from the Literature and Practitioners

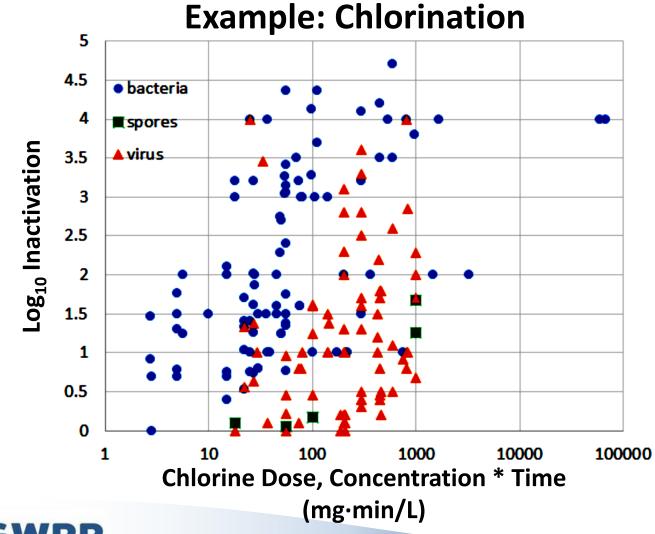
A	В	D	E	G	М
Reference	BibTeX ज	Pathogen / Fecal Indicator	Location	Sanitation Technology Description	LOG10 Reduction
Bausum et al. (1983)	bausam1983enteric	Culturable Enterovirus	Lennox, SD, USA	Waste Stabilization Pond - Maturation	0.2
Bausum et al. (1983)	bausam1983enteric	Culturable Enterovirus	Lennox, SD, USA	Waste Stabilization Pond - Maturation	0.0
Bofill-Mas et al. (2006)	bofill2006quantification	Adenovirus	Barcelona, Spain	Activated Sludge	4.6
Bofill-Mas et al. (2006)	bofill2006quantification	Adenovirus	Barcelona, Spain	Activated Sludge	4.0
Bofill-Mas et al. (2006)	bofill2006quantification	Adenovirus	Barcelona, Spain	Activated Sludge	3.9
Bofill-Mas et al. (2006)	bofill2006quantification	Adenovirus	Barcelona, Spain	Activated Sludge	4.1
Bofill-Mas et al. (2006)	bofill2006quantification	Adenovirus	Barcelona, Spain	Activated Sludge	3.6
Bofill-Mas et al. (2006)	bofill2006quantification	Adenovirus	Barcelona, Spain	Activated Sludge	4.2
Bosch et al. (1986)	bosch1986fate	Culturable Enterovirus	Barcelona, Spain	Chemical Coagulation (with lime)	2.6
Bosch et al. (1986)	bosch1986fate	Culturable Enterovirus	Barcelona, Spain	Primary Sedimentation	1.8
Bosch et al. (1986)	bosch1986fate	Fecal coliforms	Barcelona, Spain	Chemical Coagulation (with lime)	0.9
Bosch et al. (1986)	bosch1986fate	Fecal coliforms	Barcelona, Spain	Primary Sedimentation	0.4
Bosch et al. (1986)	bosch1986fate	Fecal streptococci	Barcelona, Spain	Chemical Coagulation (with lime)	0.9
Bosch et al. (1986)	bosch1986fate	Fecal streptococci	Barcelona, Spain	Primary Sedimentation	0.1
Bosch et al. (1986)	bosch1986fate	Rotavirus	Barcelona, Spain	Chemical Coagulation (with lime)	1.5
Bosch et al. (1986)	bosch1986fate	Rotavirus	Barcelona, Spain	Primary Sedimentation	1.4
Bouhoum et al. (2000)	bouhoum2000occurrence	Entamoeba coli	Marrakech, Morocco	Waste Stabilization Pond - Primary	1.7

>3,000 rows of data for more than 10 different sanitation system technologies including:

latrines, septic systems, natural systems such as lagoons and wetlands, micro- and ultrafiltration systems, biological treatment processes, coagulation and sedimentation processes, and fecal sludge and biosolids management processes.

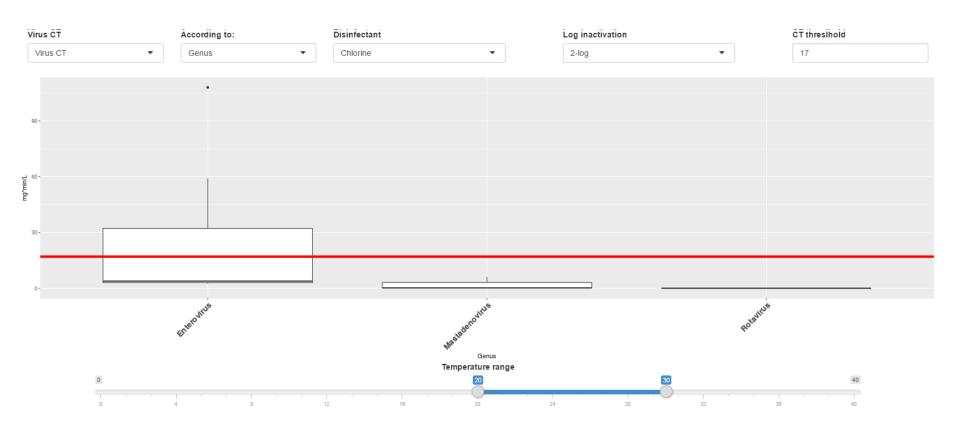


Accessible Data: Key Operational Factors





Future Work: Interactive Data Access



https://smeister.shinyapps.io/database/



Developed by Simon Meister

Thank you...

- Acknowledgements:
 - Joan Rose
 - Jim Mihelcic
 - Kyana Young
 - Everyone at Agroknow
- Support from:





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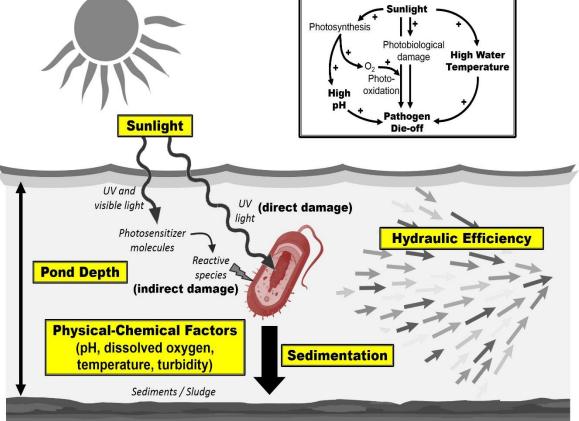


Key Factors Affecting Pathogen Reduction

Example: Stabilization Ponds (Lagoons)

- Retention Time (design factor)
- Depth (design factor)
- Temperature (environmental factor)





Key Design, Environmental and Operational Factors

Example: Stabilization Ponds (Lagoons)

