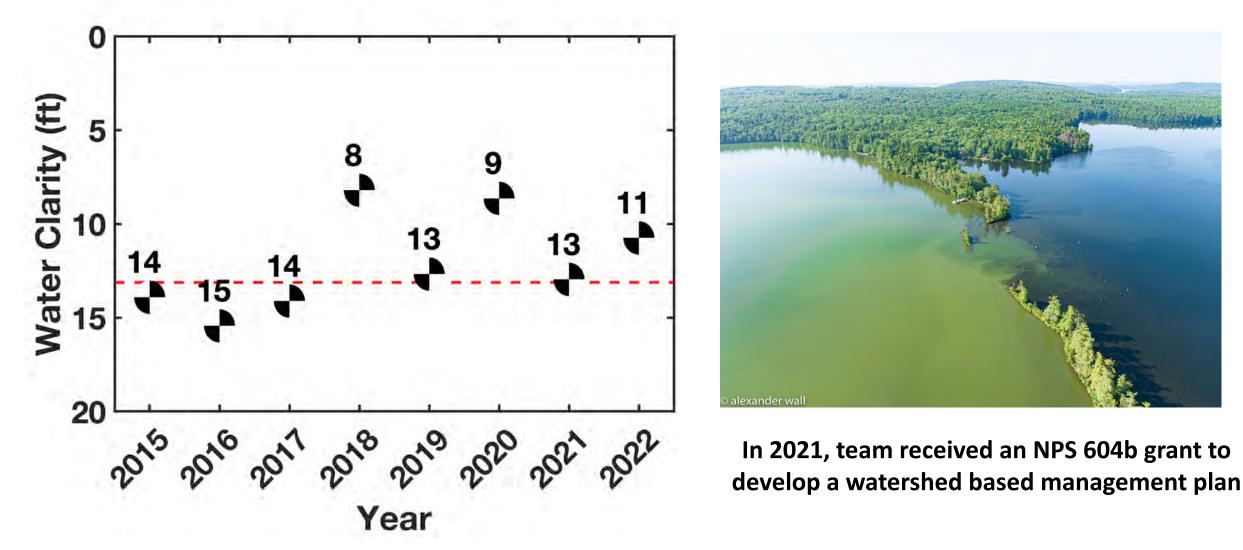
Using caffeine as a tracer for septic contamination in lakes

A pilot study on North Pond, Smithfield ME

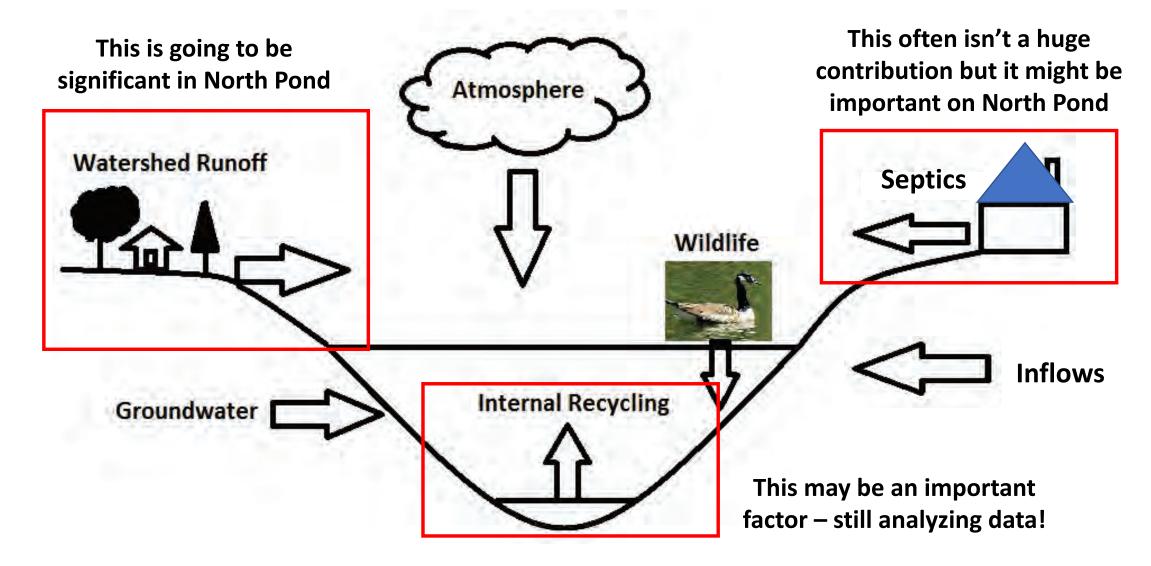
Brian DiMento (Colby College)

Whitney King (Colby College), Danielle Wain (7 Lakes Alliance), Claire Yu (Colby College), Margo Kenyon (Colby College), Julie Millard (Colby College) and Charlie Baeder (7 Lakes Alliance)

North Pond in Smithfield, ME has been experiencing algal blooms since 2018



We need to keep phosphorus out of the lake, but we don't know exactly where it is coming from yet!



There are a few reasons to suspect that septics might contribute more to North Pond than other lakes



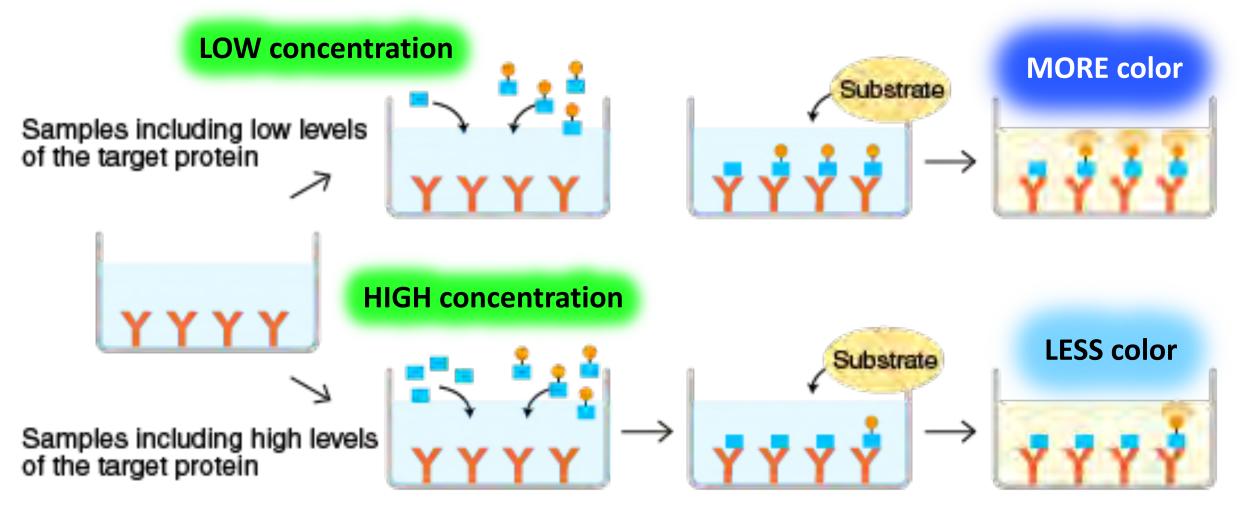
Usage of caffeine as an indicator of septic/wastewater contamination

[caffeine] (ppb)	Location	Paper	Analytical Method
< 0.021	Belgrade Lakes, ME	Kullberg et al 2021	SPE LC-MS
< 23	urban watersheds	Mizukawa et al 2019	SPE LC-PDA
< 0.5	River water	Viviano et al 2017	UHPLC-MS
< 100	septic tank effluent	Richards et al 2017	SPE LC-MS/MS
< 50	urban	Goncalves et al 2017	HPLC-DAD
< 0.15	coastal waters, estuaries	Rodriguez del Rey et al 2012	SPE GC-MS
0.02	Lake Simcoe, Ontario	Kurissery et al 2012	GC IT-MS/MS
< 0.25	Swiss lakes + rivers	Buerge et al 2003	SPE GC-MS
< 0.23	groundwater	Seiler et al 1999	Liquid-liquid extraction, GC-MS

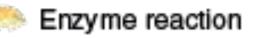
Caffeine detection methods

- Solid phase extraction followed by GCMS or HPLC/LCMS
- Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA)
 - Intended for blood serum, saliva, urine...

How does a competitive ELISA work?

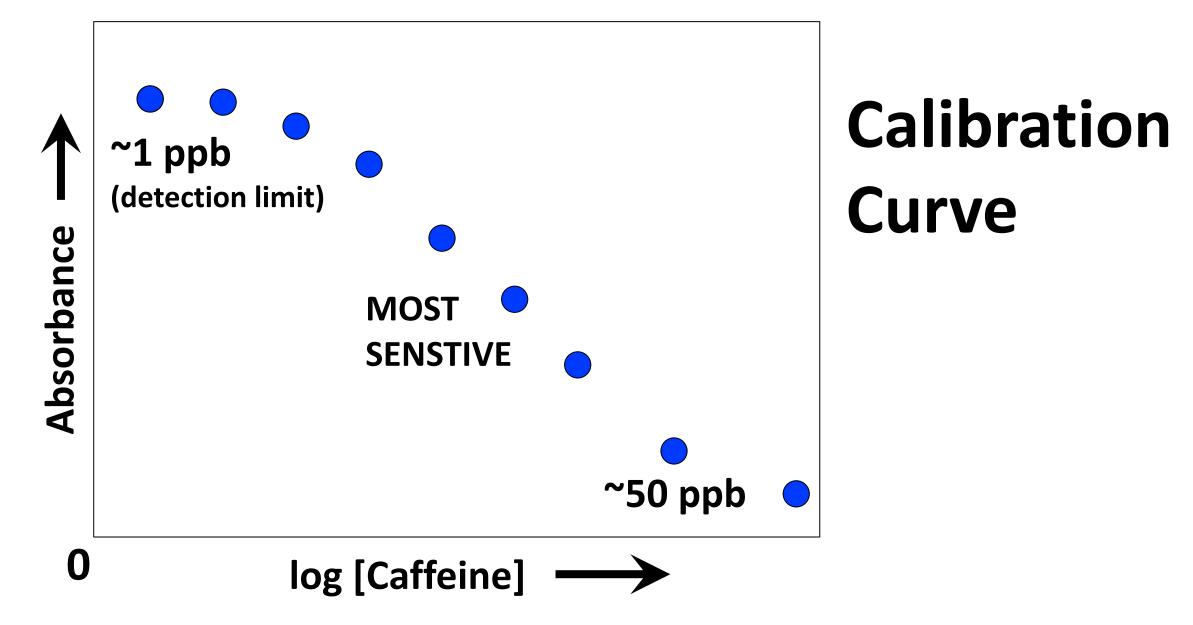


Antibody 🛛 🗖 Target analyte 🧧 Enzyme-labeled antigen



https://www.mblbio.com/bio/g/support/method/elisa.html

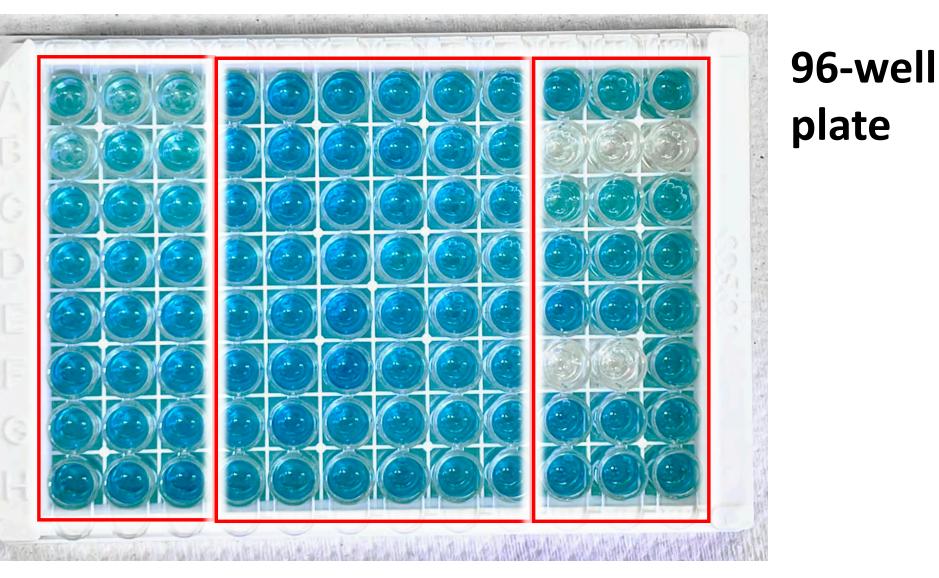
How does a (competitive) ELISA work?



How does a (competitive) ELISA work?

STANDARDS

HIGH CAFFEINE



SAMPLES

CONTROLS

LOW CAFFEINE



COST ANALYSIS

As few as ~24 samples if everything in triplicate **\$12** (neogen) - **\$28** (abcam) per sample

Sampling Sites

North Pond

Mercer

Expected concentrations?

Caffeine dose/person*	0.3 g/day	*3 cups of coffee/day with no
Population around the lake	500	treatment by septic system
Total caffeine dose	150 g/day	
Volume of lake	2.05E+09 L	
Lake area impacted**	10%	**Maybe localized plumes??
Effective lake volume	2.05E+08 L	
Caffeine added	0.73 ppb/da	ay and a second s
Residence time of caffeine?***	1.5 days	***(Lam et al 2004) microcosm study
Expected concentration	1.1 ppb	Loss by bio/photodegradation
Detection limit	~ 0.9 ppb	

Questions?

Acknowledgements

Colby College

• Whitney King, Julie Millard, students Margo Kenyon and Claire Yu

7 Lakes Alliance

Danielle Wain, Charlie Baeder





the Called Decision and Call

Ensuring Our Future

