# Recreational Risk Management of Surface Waterbodies: Cyanobacteria Surveillance in Massachusetts



Michael Celona\*, Vanessa Curran, Irena Draksic, Michael Beattie, Rachel Wilson, & Marc Nascarella

\*Presenting Author:

Chief, Water Toxics Unit 617-624-5757 mike.celona@state.ma.us

Environmental Toxicology Program
Bureau of Environmental Health
Massachusetts Department of Public Health



#### **Outline**



- 1. Harmful Algae Blooms
- 2. MDPH Guidelines
- 3. Environmental Monitoring Program
- 4. Lessons Learned
- 5. Future Efforts





# Harmful Algae Blooms



- Blue-green algae/cyanobacteria occur in aquatic ecosystems
- Highly concentrated in water: harmful algae bloom (HAB)
- Ability to produce toxins
- Human and animal health concerns







#### **MDPH Guidelines**



- Established cyanobacteria guidelines in 2008
- MDPH recommends an advisory when:
  - A cyanobacteria scum is present
  - A cell count exceeds 70,000 cells per milliliter of water
  - A microcystin level exceeds 14 parts per billion
- Advisories remain in place until levels remain below guidelines



### **MDPH Guidelines**







# **Environmental Monitoring**



- MDPH established an environmental monitoring program for recreational waterbodies:
  - Monitoring strategy
  - Sampling and analysis protocol
  - Data evaluation
  - Recommendations





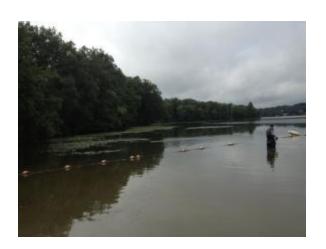


# **Monitoring Strategy**



- Two types of HAB monitoring:
  - Routine
  - Response
- Once detected, samples collected weekly until advisory rescinded







# **Sampling and Analysis**



- Sample collection:
  - Chose location based on likelihood of exposure
  - Fill 1L amber bottle at a location 6 inches below the water surface, in 3 feet of water



- Water quality parameters collected in the field included:
  - Air and water temp.
  - Secchi disk depth
  - Dissolved oxygen

- Salinity
- pH
- Turbidity





# **Sampling and Analysis**



- Photographs are taken to record surface water observations
- Samples are shipped to a private laboratory for analyses:
  - Genera identification
  - Genera cell count
  - Microcystin level





#### Results



- From 2009-2014, 1,075 samples were collected from 75 waterbodies in 58 municipalities
- One-third of samples exceeded the cell count guideline
- The dominant genera in the exceeding samples were primarily Anabaena, Aphanizomenon, and Microcystis
- Less than 1% exceeded the microcystin guideline









Anabaena Blooms

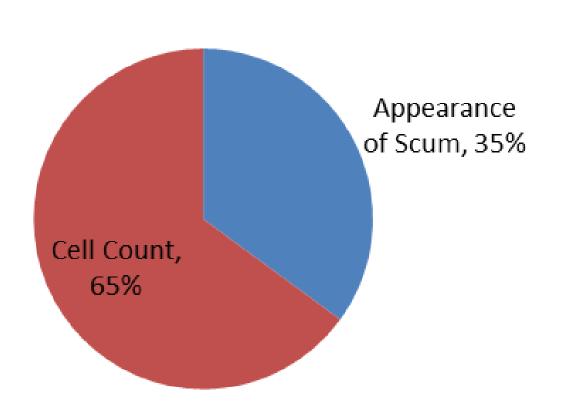
Microcystis Blooms



#### **Advisories**



MDPH recommended a total of 97 public health advisories





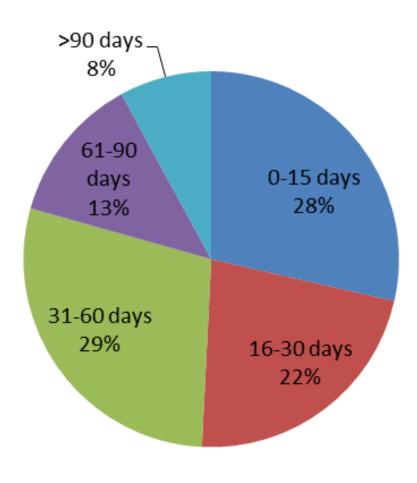




# **Advisory Length**



In general, these advisories lasted less than 60 days

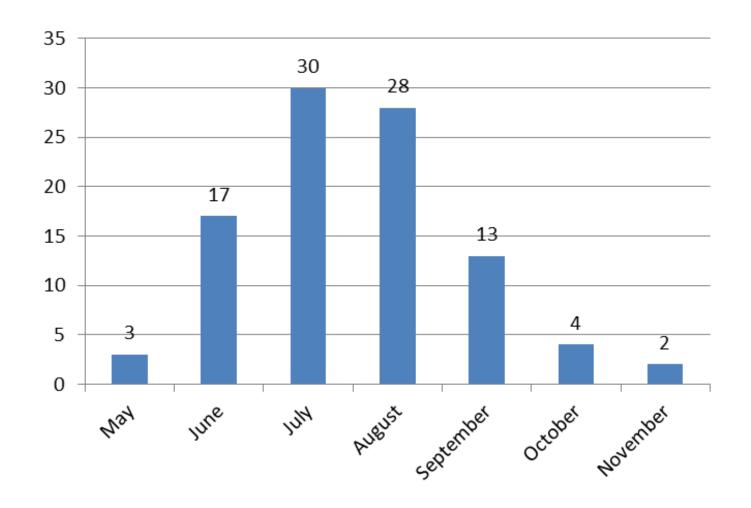




# Advisory Issuance by Month



Majority of advisories issued in July and August

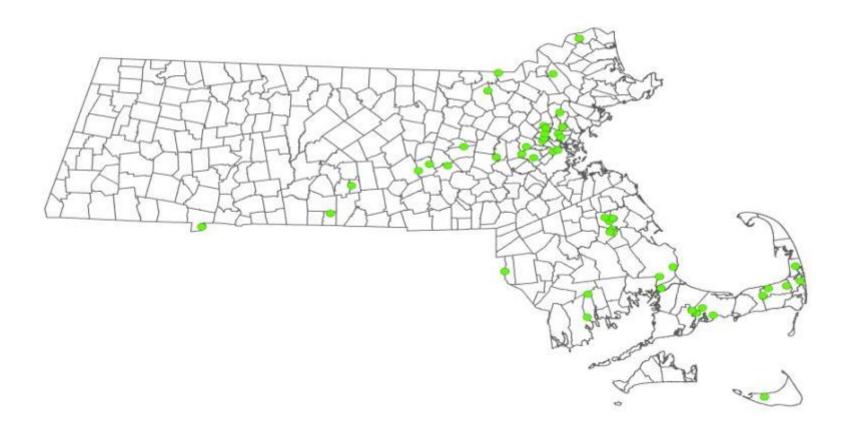




# **Advisory Locations**



Locations tend to be in Eastern Massachusetts





#### **Lessons Learned**



- HABs are a common in Massachusetts
  - Tend to be concentrated in eastern Massachusetts
  - Most frequently occur in the summer months
  - May continue into the fall
- Mutual reliance
  - MDPH relies on local officials/residents to report blooms
  - Local officials rely on MDPH to provide technical and analytical support
- Monitoring is resource intensive



#### **Lessons Learned**



- Photographs are important!
  - A significant number of blooms are identified by photographed scums
  - Helps to limit responding to issues that are clearly not HAB-related



Likely a HAB



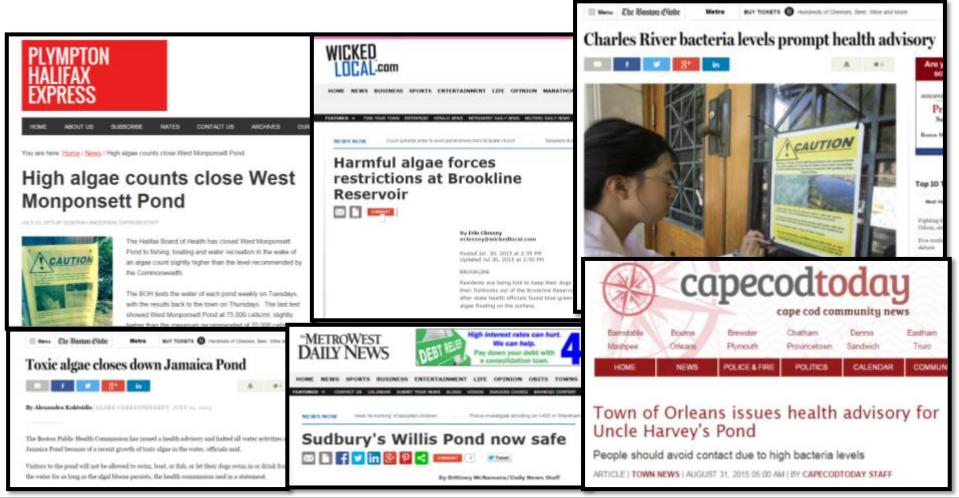
Not Likely a HAB



#### **Lessons Learned**



- Great deal of public interest in this issue
- Sampling of media reports from 2015:





#### **Future Efforts**



- Harmonize MDPH guidelines with evolving federal guidance
- Use data for development of predictive models
- Continue to provide analytical and technical assistance to local health officials, requesting agencies, and others



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