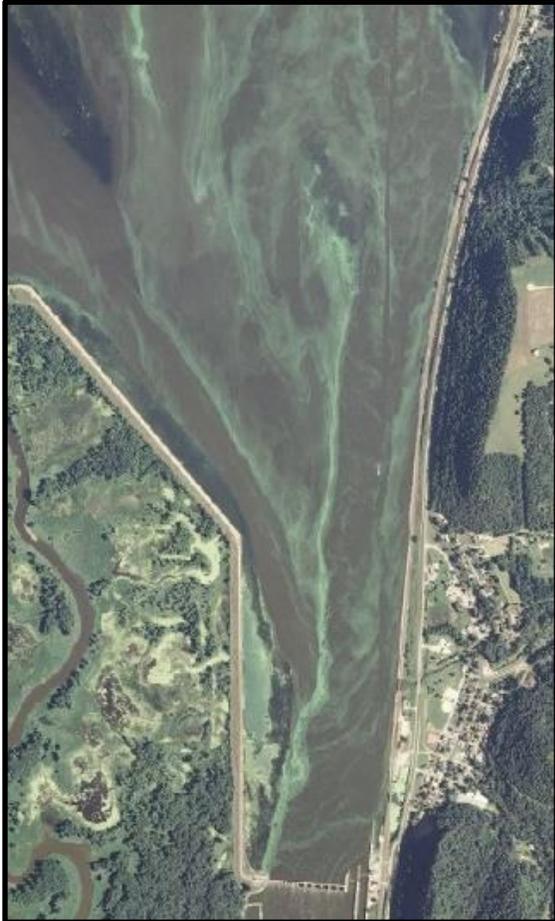


Upper Mississippi River (UMR) Harmful Algal Bloom (HAB) Work Group

Upper Mississippi River Harmful Algal Bloom Response Resource Manual



August 2016



Upper Mississippi River Basin Association

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Right Column: John Sullivan (Retired), Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources

PURPOSE

The purpose of this *Response Resource Manual* is to provide information to assist the states of the Upper Mississippi River, as well as their federal partners and others, in addressing harmful algal blooms (HABs) on the Upper Mississippi River (UMR). In particular, it is envisioned for use in larger bloom incidents that may impact more than one state. However, the resources it contains may also be valuable for smaller-scale blooms and for information sharing purposes generally.

This *Manual* was developed in consultation with the interagency UMR HAB Work Group, which was formed in early 2016 per the direction of the Upper Mississippi River Basin Association (UMRBA) Board. The *Manual* is considered a working draft as of August 2016 and is subject to further revision. Any questions regarding the *Manual* may be directed to UMRBA's Dave Hokanson (dhokanson@umrba.org or 651-224-2880).

INTRODUCTION: HABs on the UMR

The issue of harmful algal blooms has received increased attention in recent years both within individual states and nationally, particularly due to such incidents as the impact to the water supply of Toledo, Ohio in 2014 and the unprecedented bloom on the Ohio River in 2015.

On the UMR, algal blooms have been observed for many years, and while there has not been any systemic tracking of blooms, they have typically been relatively local in scale and predominantly occurring in lower flow areas such as backwaters. Further, there are indications that cyanobacteria are becoming increasingly dominant in the river's phytoplankton community and the potential presence of cyanotoxins is an ongoing concern for drinking water suppliers using the UMR as source water. As such, harmful algal blooms are an issue of ongoing significance to the UMR states, federal and other partners, and river users in general.

Whether an incident similar to the 2015 Ohio River bloom could occur on the UMR is unknown – as the causes of the Ohio River incident itself are still being examined – but the UMR states and their partners have expressed a strong interest in being prepared should a large scale incident occur.

Current UMR HAB Monitoring

Because HABs occur sporadically in time and space, both on the UMR and in general, it is challenging to implement systemic surveillance monitoring in practical manner on large waterbody such as the UMR. As such, the UMR states tend to focus their monitoring in response to reported incidents, rather than on ongoing surveillance monitoring for HABs/algal toxins. See *Section D: Capacities Compilation*. States also are fairly limited in their ability to dedicate staffing specifically to HABs.

There is some ongoing monitoring by public water systems (e.g., Moline Water, American Water) for algal blooms and toxins, and the National Great Rivers Research and Education Center (NGRREC) Great Rivers Ecological Observation Network (GREON) buoys do provide for continuous blue-green algae measurements at their deployment locations. Additionally, the US Army Corps of Engineer's Upper Mississippi River Restoration (UMRR) program Long Term Resource Monitoring (LTRM) produces spatially and temporally intensive water quality data (including chlorophyll-a and nutrient levels) in the program's study reaches. State ambient water quality monitoring programs also provide this type of affiliated water chemistry information at variety of river locations. Nonetheless, existing monitoring does not currently provide for systemic detection of HAB/algal toxins nor could it fully track a large scale bloom without augmentation.

Therefore, it is clear that in the event of a large scale HAB event on the UMR, monitoring efforts would need to be intensified and collaboration among agencies to leverage resources and personnel would be critical.

Analytical Methods

While states and other UMR partners employ a variety of analytical methods for cyanobacteria and cyanotoxin detection (see *Section D: Capacities Compilation*), a common method across most entities is the use of enzyme-linked immunosorbent assays (ELISA) to detect microcystin as well as other toxins. A few entities also use rapid immunochromatographic test strips/dip sticks as a screening tool. Some agencies (e.g., Wisconsin DNR) have developed in house capacity to perform other analyses (e.g., mass

spectrometric [MS] and high performance liquid chromatographic [HPLC] methods) or may utilize contract laboratories. Additionally, several agencies are exploring or implementing phytoplankton identification and enumeration.

While there currently is no single methodological approach shared by all river partners, it is possible that consensus may emerge as states' programs mature. In the meantime, distinctions among analytical approaches need to be kept in mind during any collaborative sampling which might occur in a large UMR HAB event.

Threshold Values and Advisories

Currently, there are no national drinking water or contact recreation standards for algal toxins, although the Drinking Water Advisories for microcystin and cylindrospermopsin issued in May 2015 by the US Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) have emerged as widely-recognized thresholds. Additionally, USEPA is expected to release contact recreation criteria later in 2016 or in 2017. See *Section C: Algae/Toxin Guidelines* for a summary of currently available thresholds and guidelines for algae presence and algal toxins.

At this time, there is no single set of action thresholds or conditions applied by all the UMR states in responding to an HAB event. States also each have their own approaches to issuing advisories in collaboration with local health departments. This manual does not seek to establish a common set of action thresholds or advisories for the UMR. Rather, states are encouraged to contact each other when a UMR event triggers action in the originating state and/or appears likely to impact a cross-river or down-river state (see the *Communications List* included in this manual). Further, this manual provides a place to share states' communication materials regarding HABs. See *Section B: Communication Tools*.

Remote Sensing and Aerial Imagery

In some settings, such as the Great Lakes, satellite imagery has been employed to monitor and predict HABs. However, the spatial resolution from satellite imagery is not typically detailed enough for application on river systems. While the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), US Geological Survey (USGS), and USEPA are working to improve the applicability of satellite imagery to HABs, it is not currently likely to be a primary source of information for UMR blooms.

In the event of a large scale HAB, there are a number of entities on the UMR that may be able to provide aerial imagery (something that was found to be quite helpful during the 2015 Ohio River bloom). These entities include USACE, a USFWS and USGS-Upper Midwest Environmental Sciences Center (UMESC) partnership, and the University of Iowa, among others. See *Section D: Capacities Compilation*.

Future Directions and Research

As is true nationwide, both the science and practice surrounding HABs is rapidly evolving. On the UMR, research by a number of partners is ongoing and monitoring technology continues to evolve, as do modeling and predictive approaches. As such, it is anticipated that the states' HAB programs, and those of partners, will continue to mature in the upcoming years – and that this manual will be periodically updated to reflect new developments.

COMMUNICATION LIST

This HAB communication list is a resource for use by state and federal agencies, as well as other partners, along the Upper Mississippi River (UMR). The list is intended for use as an initial tool to promote communication among various entities in case of a significant HAB event on the UMR. ***As there is no shared HAB incident definition/action level among UMR entities at this time, each organization is simply encouraged to notify others when an event reaches its own threshold for action and/or appears likely to impact downriver or cross-river areas.***

Contact information is organized according to entity function (e.g., entities with primary river presence/HAB role, public water systems, other entities, etc.). In general, the list does not attempt to reach down to localized notification (of local health departments, municipal beaches, etc.), as it is assumed local notifications are the responsibility of individual states. However, public water systems are included here due to their particularly critical nature in order to help ensure these facilities are promptly notified. Links to lists of local health departments for each state are also provided.

State and Federal Agencies with Primary River Presence and/or HAB Role

State Agencies

Illinois			
Illinois Environmental Protection Agency			
Contact Persons	Gregg Good <i>Primary Contact</i>	gregg.good@illinois.gov	217-782-7028
	Teri Holland <i>Surface Water</i>	teri.holland@Illinois.gov	217-782-3362
	Anthony Dulka <i>Drinking Water</i>	anthony.dulka@Illinois.gov	217-782-1020
24-hour Number	800-782-7860 or 217-782-3637 (Duty Officer)		

Iowa			
Iowa Department of Natural Resources			
Contact Persons	Mary Skopec <i>Primary Contact</i>	mary.skopec@dnr.iowa.gov	515-725-3434
	Jennifer Bunton	jennifer.bunton@dnr.iowa.gov	515-725-0298
	Diane Moles	diane.moles@dnr.iowa.gov	515-725-0281
24-hour Number	515-725-8694 (Duty Officer)		

Minnesota			
Minnesota Pollution Control Agency			
Contact Persons	Pam Anderson <i>Primary Contact</i>	pam.anderson@state.mn.us	651-757-2190
24-hour Number	800-422-0798 (Duty Officer)		

Missouri			
Missouri Department of Natural Resources			
Contact Persons	Lynn Milberg	lynn.milberg@dnr.mo.gov	573-526-4681
	Chris Radcliffe	chris.radcliffe@dnr.mo.gov	573-522-4680
24-hour Number	573-634-2436 (Duty Officer)		

Wisconsin			
Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources			
Contact Persons	Shawn Giblin <i>Mississippi River Team</i>	shawn.giblin@wisconsin.gov	608-785-9995
	Gina LaLiberte <i>State HAB Coordinator</i>	gina.laliberte@wisconsin.gov	608-221-5377
24-hour Number	800-943-0003 (Wisconsin DNR Spill Hotline)		

State Field Stations*			
Lake City, Minnesota – Minnesota Department of Natural Resources			
Team Leader	Megan Moore	megan.moore@state.mn.us	651-345-3331 ext 225
La Crosse, Wisconsin – Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources			
Team Leader	Jim Fischer	jamesr.fischer@wisconsin.gov	608-781-6360
Bellevue, Iowa – Iowa Department of Natural Resources			
Team Leader	Dave Bierman	dave.bierman@dnr.iowa.gov	563-872-5495
East Alton, Illinois – Illinois Natural History Survey			
Team Leader	John Chick	chick@illinois.edu	618-468-2850
Jackson, Missouri – Missouri Department of Conservation			
Team Leader	Dave Herzog	Dave.Herzog@mdc.mo.gov	573-243-2659 ext 1046

Cooperative state owned and operated field stations have been established for the USACE Upper Mississippi River Restoration Program - Long Term Resource Monitoring element and other field data collection, analysis, quality assurance, and applied research. Team leaders are listed for each station and each would need to be contacted to determine potential ability to support monitoring, etc. during an HAB event.

Federal Agencies

United States Army Corps of Engineers			
<i>St. Paul District</i>			
Contact Persons	Jim Noren	james.b.noren@usace.army.mil	651-290-5626
<i>Rock Island District</i>			
Contact Persons	Leo Keller	thomas.l.keller@usace.army.mil	309-794-5720
<i>St. Louis District</i>			
Contact Persons	Mike Henry	michael.l.henry@usace.army.mil	314-865-6304

United States Environmental Protection Agency			
<i>Region 5 (IL, MN, WI)</i>			
Contact Persons	Peg Donnelly <i>Surface Water</i>	donnelly.peggy@epa.gov	312-886-6109
	Tom Poy <i>Drinking Water</i>	poy.thomas@epa.gov	312-886-5991
	Meghan Hemken <i>Surface Water</i>	hemken.meghan@epa.gov	312-886-6833
Incident Reporting Number	312-353-2000 (used for spills/incidents/violations – only staffed during business hours)		
<i>Region 7 (IA, MO)</i>			
Contact Persons	Ken Deason <i>Drinking Water</i>	deason.ken@epa.gov	913-551-7585
	Amy Shields <i>Surface Water</i>	shields.amy@epa.gov	913-551-7396
	Laura Webb <i>Laboratory</i>	webb.laura@epa.gov	913-551-7435
	John DeLashmit <i>Surface Water</i>	delashmit.john@epa.gov	913-551-7821
24-hour Number	913-281-0991 (EPA Region 7 Emergency Response Line)		

United States Geological Survey			
<i>Upper Midwest Environmental Sciences Center</i>			
Contact Persons	Jeff Houser <i>UMRR-LTRM Science Director</i>	jhouser@usgs.gov	608-781-6262
<i>Illinois Water Science Center</i>			
Contact Persons	Kelly Warner	klwarner@usgs.gov	217-328-9727

United States Fish and Wildlife Service			
<i>Rock Island Field Office</i>			
Contact Persons	Aleshia Kenney	aleshia_kenney@fws.gov	309-757-5800

Other Entities

These other entities include academic, research, and intergovernmental organizations which may be able to provide assistance and support during an HAB event.

United States Environmental Protection Agency			
Office of Research and Development			
Contact Persons	Joel Allen <i>Water Monitoring Technologies</i>	allen.joel@epa.gov	513-487-2806
	Blake Schaffer <i>Remote Sensing</i>	schaeffer.blake@epa.gov	919-541-5571

National Weather Service			
North Central River Forecast Center			
Contact Persons	Steve Buan <i>Service Coordination Hydrologist</i>	steve.buan@noaa.gov	952-368-2545

National Great Rivers Research and Education Center			
Great Rivers Ecological Observation Network and Great Lakes to Gulf Virtual Observatory Programs			
Contact Persons	John Sloan	jsloan@lc.edu	618-468-2820
	Ted Kratschmer	ekratsch@lc.edu	618-468-2840

University of Iowa – IIHR – Hydroscience & Engineering			
Lucille A. Carver Mississippi Riverside Environmental Research Station (LACMRERS)			
Contact Persons	Nathan Young	nathan-young@uiowa.edu	618-468-2820

Western Illinois University			
Alice L. Kibbe Life Science Research Station			
Contact Persons	Sean Jenkins <i>Station Director</i>	se-jenkins@wiu.edu	309-298-2045
	Jim Lamer <i>Site Manager</i>	jt-lamer@wiu.edu	217-357-5106

Metropolitan Council			
Environmental Services			
Contact Persons	Kent Johnson	kent.johnson@metc.state.mn.us	651-602-8117
	Jack Barland	john.barland@metc.state.mn	651-602-8341

Upper Mississippi River Basin Association			
Contact Persons	Dave Hokanson	dhokanson@umrba.org	651-224-2880
	Matt Jacobson	mjacobson@umrba.org	651-224-2880

Public Water Systems Using the UMR as Drinking Water Supply Source

Facility	State	Approx. River Mile	Contact Phone Number(s)	Emergency Phone Number(s)	Contact Person	Email (if available)
St. Cloud Water Treatment Plant	MN	928	320-255-7225	320-255-7225	Lisa Vollbrecht	lisa.vollbrecht@ci.stcloud.mn.us
St. Paul Regional Water Services	MN	863	652-266-1651	651-266-1660	Jim Bode	james.bode@ci.stpaul.mn.us
Minneapolis Water Works	MN	859	612-661-4991	612-661-4949	Annika Bankston	Annika.Bankston@minneapolismn.gov
East Moline Water Treatment Plant	IL	489	309-752-1520	309-752-1599	Chip Drake	ldrake@eastmoline.com
Moline Water Treatment Plant	IL	486	309-524-2301	309-524-2300	Tony Loete	tloete@moline.il.us
Rock Island Arsenal	IL	484	309-782-5403	309-782-5403	Phil Propes	philip.propes@fluor.com
Iowa American-Davenport	IA	484	563-468-9201	563-322-8814 ext. 1	Brent Earley	brent.earley@amwater.com
Rock Island Water Treatment Plant	IL	483	309-732-2310	309-732-2311	Jason Upton	upton.jason@rigov.org
Burlington Water Treatment Plant	IA	405	319-754-6501, 319-752-7611	319-752-7611	Ken Gregory	gregoryk@burlingtoniowa.org
Nauvoo Water Treatment Plant	IL	376	217-453-2587	309-337-8781	Barry Cuthbert	wtpnauvoo@frontiernet.net
Keokuk Water Works	IA	365	319-524-2011	319-524-2011	Sherri Samuels	
Hamilton Water Treatment Plant	IL	364	217-847-3774	217-847-3774	Tim Schilson	
Warsaw Water Treatment Plant	IL	360	217-256-4512	217-256-3214	Joseph Samuels	
Quincy Water Treatment Plant	IL	327	217-228-4590	217-228-4590	Randall Koch	rkoch@quincyl.gov
Hannibal Water Treatment Plant	MO	309	573-221-8050	573-221-0955	Matt Munzlinger	
Louisiana Water Treatment Plant	MO	283	573-754-6912, 573-754-4591	573-754-0306	Operator	
Ameren UE - Sioux Plant	MO	210	314-992-6233, 314-554-2280	314-554-2683	John Pozzo	
Illinois American-Alton	IL	204	618-792-4558	618-792-4558	Lori Stenzel	Lori.Stenzel@amwater.com

Facility	State	Approx. River Mile	Contact Phone Number(s)	Emergency Phone Number(s)	Contact Person	Email (if available)
Olin Corp. East Alton Plant	IL	200	618-258-3633	618-258-2111	<i>Operator</i>	
Illinois American-Granite City	IL	192	618-792-4558	618-792-4558	Lori Stenzel	Lori.Stenzel@amwater.com
City of St. Louis	MO	190	314-868-5640	314-592-8205	<i>Operator</i>	
Illinois American-East St. Louis	IL	181	618-792-4558	618-792-4558	Lori Stenzel	Lori.Stenzel@amwater.com
Jefferson County Water Authority	MO	150	636-933-0106	636-226-7487	<i>Operator</i>	
Ameren UE - Rush Island	MO	140	314-992-9233, 314-554-2280	314-554-2683	John Pozzo	
Chester Water Department	IL	110	618-826-3315	618-826-3315	Tim Crow	chesterwater1@yahoo.com

Local Health Department Lists for UMR States

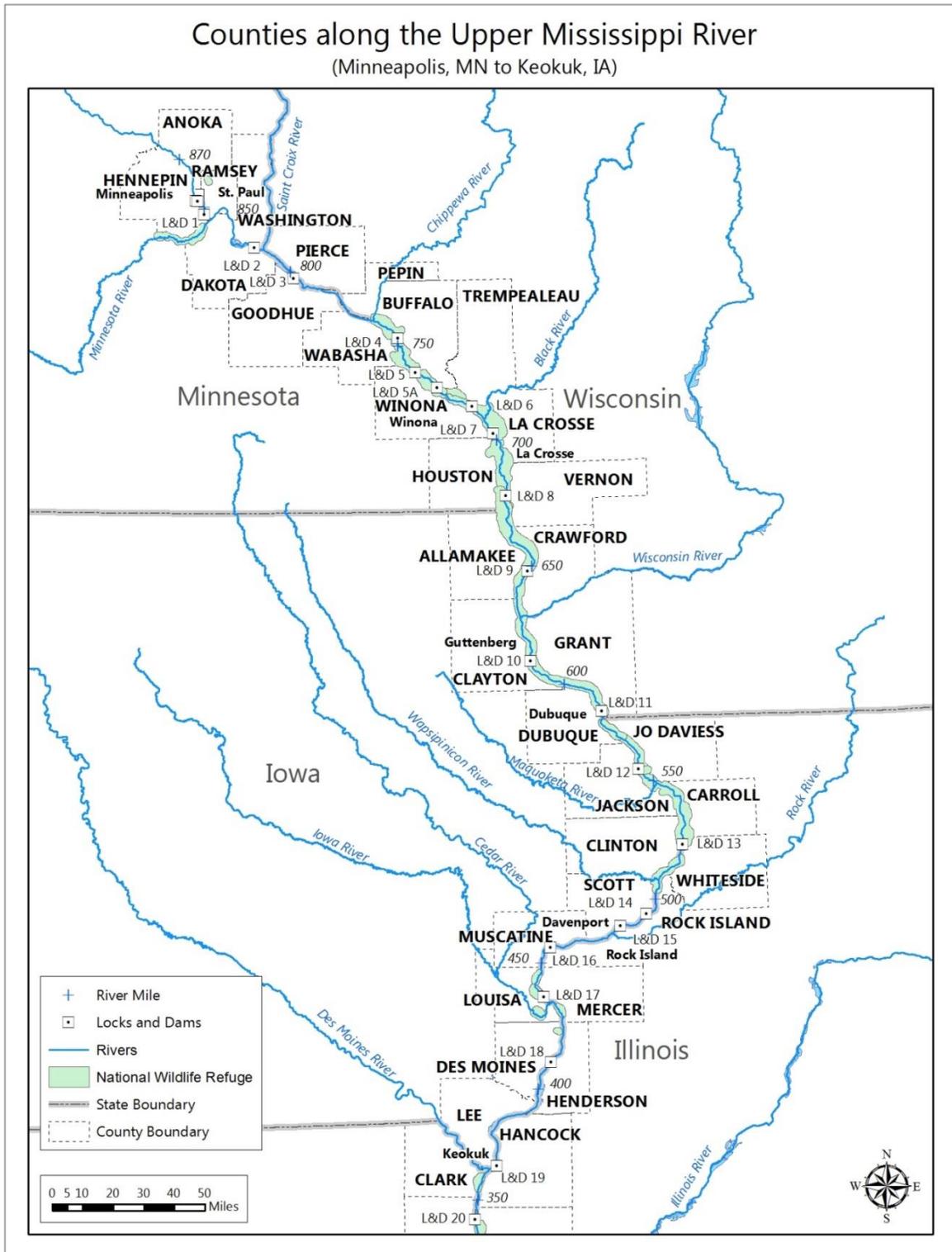
Illinois	Illinois Local Health Departments: http://www.idph.state.il.us/local/alpha.htm
Iowa	Iowa Local Health Departments: http://idph.iowa.gov/Portals/1/userfiles/147/lph_addresses.pdf
Minnesota	Minnesota Local Health Departments: http://www.health.state.mn.us/divs/opi/gov/find/
Missouri	Missouri Local Health Departments: http://health.mo.gov/living/lpha/lphas.php
Wisconsin	Wisconsin Local Health Departments: https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/lh-depts/counties.htm

**RESPONSE TOOLS AND RESOURCES:
SECTION A – MAPS AND SPATIAL REFERENCES**

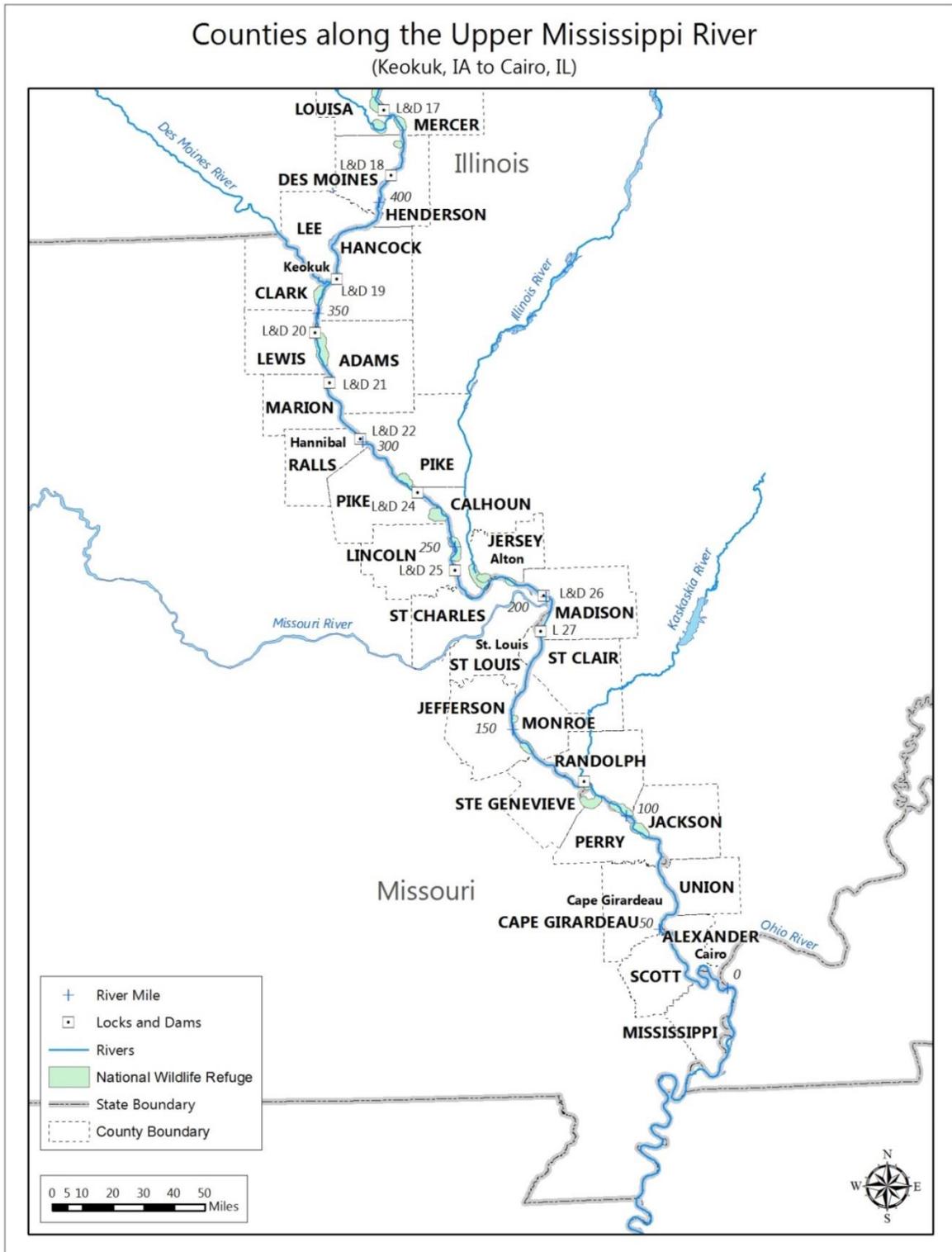
UMR Overview Map (by 50 Mile Segments)



Counties Along the UMR (North Map)



Counties Along the UMR (South Map)



Upper Mississippi River Mile Points of County Lines

<u>River Mile*</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>County/County</u>
857.9 LDB	MN	Anoka/Hennepin
850.5 LDB	MN	Hennepin/Ramsey
845.3 RDB	MN	Hennepin/Dakota
841.9 RDB	MN	Dakota/Ramsey
835.7 RDB	MN	Ramsey/Dakota
833.1 LDB	MN	Ramsey/Washington
811.6 LDB	MN/WI	Washington/Pierce
807.1 RDB	MN	Dakota/Goodhue
779.3 LDB	WI	Pierce/Pepin
773.2 RDB	MN	Goodhue/Wabasha
763.4 LDB	WI	Pepin/Buffalo
741.9 RDB	MN	Wabasha/Winona
721.8 LDB	WI	Buffalo/Trempealeau
713.0 LDB	WI	Trempealeau/La Crosse
701.0 RDB	MN	Winona/Houston
691.3 LDB	WI	La Crosse/Vernon
673.8 RDB	MN / IA	Houston/Allamakee
667.6 LDB	WI	Vernon/Crawford
637.3 RDB	IA	Allamakee/Clayton
630.7 LDB	WI	Crawford/Grant
600.6 RDB	IA	Clayton/Dubuque
580.6 LDB	WI / IL	Grant/Jo Daviess
567.0 RDB	IA	Dubuque/Jackson
548.9 LDB	IL	Jo Daviess/Carroll
532.8 RDB	IA	Jackson/Clinton
524.7 LDB	IL	Carroll/Whiteside
511.5 LDB	IL	Whiteside/Rock Island
506.6 RDB	IA	Clinton/Scott
469.5 RDB	IA	Scott/Muscatine
448.8 RDB	IA	Muscatine/Louisa
448.8 LDB	IL	Rock Island/Mercer
425.6 RDB	IA	Louisa/Des Moines
425.5 LDB	IL	Mercer/Henderson
395.9 RDB	IA	Des Moines/Lee
390.6 LDB	IL	Henderson/Hancock

Upper Mississippi River Mile Points of County Lines (continued)

<u>River Mile*</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>County/County</u>
361.5 RDB	IA / MO	Lee/Clark
351.0 RDB	MO	Clark/Lewis
347.3 LDB	IL	Hancock/Adams
328.5 RDB	MO	Lewis/Marion
312.4 LDB	IL	Adams/Pike
306.1 RDB	MO	Marion/Ralls
297.4 RDB	MO	Ralls/Pike
275.4 LDB	IL	Pike/Calhoun
258.1 RDB	MO	Pike/Lincoln
236.4 RDB	MO	Lincoln/St. Charles
217.9 LDB	IL	Calhoun/Jersey
208.5 LDB	IL	Jersey/Madison
195.5 RDB	MO	St. Charles/St. Louis
182.3 LDB	IL	Madison/St. Clair
171.2 LDB	IL	St. Clair/Monroe
79.4 LDB	IL	Jackson/Union
75.2 RDB	MO	Perry/Cape Girardeau
55.4 LDB	IL	Union/Alexander
47.8 RDB	MO	Cape Girardeau/Scott
25.9 RDB	MO	Mississippi/Scott

* LDB = Left Descending Bank
 RDB = Right Descending Bank

Upper Mississippi River Locks and Dams

Lock Name	River Mile	Address	Emergency Phone	Contact Phone
Upper St. Anthony Falls	853.7 RDB	1 Portland Ave. Minneapolis, MN 55401-2528	612-333-5336	612-333-5336
Lower St. Anthony Falls	853.4 RDB	1 Portland Ave. Minneapolis, MN 55401-2528	612-332-6864	612-332-3660
Lock & Dam 1	847.6 RDB	5000 W River Pkwy. Minneapolis, MN 55417-1681	612-724-2971	612-724-2971
Lock & Dam 2	815.2 RDB	1350 Dam Rd. Hastings, MN 55033-1145	651-437-3150	651-437-3150
Lock & Dam 3	796.9 RDB	4330 Lock & Dam Rd. Welch, MN 55089-9644	651-388-5794	651-388-5794
Lock & Dam 4	752.8 LDB	Main St. Alma, WI 54610-0325	608-685-4421	608-685-4421
Lock & Dam 5	738.1 RDB	12554 Hwy 61 Minnesota City, MN 55959-9756	507-689-2101	507-689-2101
Lock & Dam 5A	728.5 LDB	W679 State Hwy 35 Fountain City, WI 54629-7214	507-452-2789	507-452-2789
Lock & Dam 6	714.1 LDB	W24055 Lock and Dam Rd. Trempealeau, WI 54661-0406	651-290-5964	651-290-5964
Lock & Dam 7	702.5 RDB	33018 US Hwy 61 La Crescent, MN 55947-3404	651-290-5186	651-290-5186
Lock & Dam 8	679.2 LDB	Near WI Hwys 35 & 56 Genoa, WI 54632-0265	651-290-5035	651-290-5035
Lock & Dam 9	647.9 LDB	24545 State Hwy 35 Eastman, WI 54626-9723	608-874-4311	608-874-4311
Lock & Dam 10	615 RDB	5 Lock and Dam Ln. Guttenberg, IA 52052-0849	563-252-1261	563-252-1261
Lock & Dam 11	583 RDB	11 Lime St. Dubuque, IA 52001	563-582-1204	563-582-1204
Lock & Dam 12	556.7 RDB	12401 N Riverview Bellevue, IA 52031	319-872-3314	563-872-3314; 563-872-4919
Lock & Dam 13	522.5 LDB	4999 Lock Rd. Fulton, IL 61252	815-589-3313; 815-589-2144	815-589-3313; 815-589-2144
Lock & Dam 14	493.3 RDB	25549 182nd St. Pleasant Valley, IA 52767	563-332-0907; 309-794-4359	563-332-0907; 309-794-4359
Lock & Dam 15	482.9 LDB	Rodman Ave., Rock Island Arsenal Rock Island, IL 61201	309-794-5266	309-794-5266; 309-794-5810
Lock & Dam 16	457.2 LDB	33109 102nd Ave. W Muscatine, IA 52761-9204	309-537-3191	309-537-3191; 309-537-3412
Lock & Dam 17	437.1 LDB	173 Lock and Dam Rd. New Boston, IL 61272	309-587-8125	309-587-8125; 309-587-8579
Lock & Dam 18	410.5 LDB	N 1675th St. Gladstone, IL 61437	309-873-2246	309-873-2246
Lock & Dam 19	364.3 RDB	525 N Water St. Keokuk, IA 52632	319-524-2631	319-524-2631; 319-524-0691

Upper Mississippi River Locks and Dams (continued)

Lock Name	River Mile	Address	Emergency Phone	Contact Phone
Lock & Dam 20	343.2 RDB	N Front St. Canton, MO 63435	573-288-3320	573-288-3320; 573-288-2100
Lock & Dam 21	324.9 LDB	W Lock and Dam Rd. Quincy, IL 62301	217-222-0918	217-222-0918; 217-222-0352
Lock & Dam 22	301.2 RDB	Riverview Dr. New London, MO 63459	573-221-0294	573-221-0294; 573-221-6463
Lock & Dam 24	273.4 RDB	350 N First St. Clarksville, MO 63336-0038	573-242-3524	573-242-3524
Lock & Dam 25	241.4 RDB	10 Sandy Slough Rd. Winfield, MO 63389	636-566-8120; 636-630-5803	636-566-8120
Melvin Price Locks & Dam 26	200.5 RDB	1 Lock and Dam Way East Alton, IL 62024-2400	608-874-4311	636-899-1543; 618-462-1713
Locks 27 (Chain of Rocks)	185.5 LDB	3291 W 20th St. Granite City, IL 62040-1227	563-252-1261	618-452-7107

**RESPONSE TOOLS AND RESOURCES:
SECTION B – COMMUNICATION TOOLS**

UMR States' Public Information Websites

Illinois	IL EPA Program Page: http://epa.illinois.gov/topics/water-quality/surface-water/algal-bloom/index
Iowa	State Park Beach Monitoring Page: http://www.iowadnr.gov/Things-to-Do/Beach-Monitoring
Minnesota	MPCA Program Page: https://www.pca.state.mn.us/water/blue-green-algae-and-harmful-algal-blooms Minnesota Department of Health (MDH) Program Page: http://www.health.state.mn.us/divs/idepc/diseases/hab/
Missouri	Missouri Dept. of Health & Senior Services (MDHSS) Recreational Water Safety Page: http://health.mo.gov/safety/recreationalwater/naturalwaterareas.php Lakes of Missouri Volunteer Program Blue Green Algae in Missouri Page: http://lmvp.org/bluegreen
Wisconsin	WI Department of Natural Resources: http://dnr.wi.gov/lakes/bluegreenalgae/ WI Department of Health Services: https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/water/bg-algae/index.htm

USEPA Information Websites

USEPA CyanoHABs Page: https://www.epa.gov/nutrient-policy-data/cyanohabs
USEPA CyanoHABs Newsletters: https://www.epa.gov/nutrient-policy-data/cyanohabs-newsletters-2016 <i>To sign up for the newsletter, send an email to Lesley D'Anglada (Danglada.Lesley@epa.gov).</i>

Example Press Releases

Illinois: 2016 Blue-Green Algae Press Release

Illinois Urges Caution While Recreating in Illinois Lakes or Rivers with Blue-Green Algae

SPRINGFIELD – The Illinois Environmental Protection Agency and Department of Public Health are advising residents to use caution while recreating in Illinois lakes and rivers. This summer, individuals should be aware and watch for blue-green algae blooms beginning to form on lakes and ponds across the state. Blue-green algae (also known as cyanobacteria) are microscopic organisms that naturally occur in lakes and streams. Rapid growth of algae is referred to as a “bloom.”

With the upcoming Memorial Day weekend, Illinois officials are reminding residents to be cautious if they are planning activities on Illinois lakes and rivers now and throughout the summer. Some blue-green algae produce toxic chemicals that cause sickness or other adverse health effects in people and pets depending on the amount and type of exposure. The very young, the elderly, and people with compromised immune systems are most at risk. Adverse health effects attributable to algal toxins can occur from direct skin contact, swallowing contaminated water, or inhaling water droplets in the air. Symptoms of exposure to algal toxins include rashes, hives, diarrhea, vomiting, coughing, or wheezing. More-severe symptoms may result from longer or greater amounts of exposure.

People who plan to recreate in or on Illinois lakes or rivers this summer, and their pets, are advised to avoid contact with water that:

- looks like spilled, green or blue-green paint
- has surface scums, mats, or films
- is discolored or has green-colored streaks
- has greenish globs suspended in the water below the surface

If you or your pet comes into contact with water you suspect may have a bloom of blue-green algae, rinse off with clean, fresh water as soon as possible. Likewise, if you plan to eat fish you catch from water that has a bloom of blue-green algae, rinse all fish parts well in tap water before cooking and eating. Activities near, but not in or on a lake or river, such as camping, picnicking, biking, and hiking are not affected. With all activities, wash your hands before eating if you have had contact with lake water or shore debris.

If you are concerned you have symptoms that are a result of exposure to algal toxins, contact your health care provider or call the Illinois Poison Center at 1-800-222-1222. If your pet experiences symptoms that may be a result of exposure, contact your veterinarian.

For additional information about harmful algal blooms, please visit <http://www.epa.illinois.gov/topics/water-quality/surface-water/algal-bloom/index>.

Iowa: 2014 Blue-Green Algae Press Release

AVOID BLUE-GREEN ALGAE BLOOMS

MEDIA CONTACT: Mary Skopec at 515-725-3434 or 319-400-0442 (cell) or Mary.Skopec@dnr.iowa.gov

DES MOINES – A reported chemical spill on the Des Moines River above Saylorville Lake Wednesday turned out to be a blue-green algae bloom, according to DNR investigators.

“It’s the time of year we start to see algae blooms, both green and blue-green,” said Mary Skopec, of the DNR’s beach monitoring program. “The heavy rainfall and floods washed nutrients into water bodies. Once the weather turns hot, and the water is stagnant, you’ll start to see blooms around the state.”

Not all blooms are toxic, but blue-green algae can produce toxins. “The toxins are bound in the cells, so when the algae dies, it’s released to the water,” Skopec said.

The DNR tests for bacteria and algal toxins (microcystin) levels at state park beaches at least once per week between Memorial Day and Labor Day. Results Thursday showed elevated levels of microcystins at Denison State Park. To find test results by lake, search for beach monitoring at www.iowadnr.gov or call the Beach Hotline at 319-353-2613.

Results from the Des Moines River were slightly elevated but well below levels of concern for recreation. “However, blooms can form rapidly,” said Skopec.

The Iowa DNR and Iowa Department of Public Health recommend staying away from cloudy, blue-green areas on lakes and rivers. The blooms usually float to the surface and can be many inches thick, especially near shorelines.

People can get sick from water containing blue-green algal blooms. They should avoid swimming in areas with obvious bright blue-green color. “Likewise, people should keep their livestock and pets out of those areas,” said Skopec, “because if they ingest the water or lick algae off their fur, they could have impacts on their health.”

People can get sick from intentionally or accidentally swallowing the water, by having direct skin contact (as when swimming, wading or showering) or by breathing airborne droplets (as when boating or waterskiing). Sickness from exposure to blue-green algal blooms is not contagious, and cannot be spread from person to person.

The following symptoms can show up within hours or days, but normally show up within one week:

- Rash, hives, or skin blisters (especially on the lips and under swimsuits).
- Gastrointestinal symptoms such as stomach pain, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, severe headaches and fever.
- Runny eyes and nose, cough, and sore throat, chest pain, asthma-like symptoms or allergic reactions.
- Exposure to large amount of the toxin from blue-green algae can cause liver damage.

People who think they have been exposed to the toxins should contact their health provider.

Talking points to media: Blue-green algal blooms occur when algae that are normally present grow exuberantly. Within a few days, a bloom can cause clear water to become cloudy. The blooms usually float to the surface and can be many inches thick, especially near the shoreline.

Both humans and animals can get sick from exposure to water containing blue-green algal blooms. People can get sick from being exposed to the toxins within blue-green algal blooms, either by intentionally or accidentally swallowing water, by having direct skin contact (as when swimming, wading, or showering), or by breathing airborne droplets containing the toxin, such as during boating or waterskiing. Any sickness from exposure to blue-green algal blooms cannot be spread from one person to another, nor from an animal to a person.

Symptoms may take hours or days to show up in people, but normally show up within one week after exposure.

Symptoms of exposure to blue-green algae can include

- *Rash, hives, or skin blisters (especially on the lips and under swimsuits).*
- *Gastrointestinal symptoms such as stomach pain, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, severe headaches, and fever.*

- *Runny eyes and nose, cough, and sore throat, chest pain, asthma-like symptoms, or allergic reactions.*
- *Exposure to large amount of the toxin from blue-green algae can cause liver damage.*

People who believe that they may have gotten sick from exposure to blue-green algal blooms should see their health care provider.



IOWA DNR NEWS

IOWA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES DIVISION | NEWS.IOWADNR.GOV

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE: AUGUST 31, 2012

WARM CONDITIONS PROMPT WARNING OF BLUE-GREEN ALGAE BLOOMS

DES MOINES – Unseasonably warm weather and water temperatures have prompted concerns about microcystin, a product of blue-green algae.

There are currently advisories for total microcystins for the beaches on Big Creek Lake, Green Valley Lake, and Rock Creek Lake. Blue-green algae can grow quickly and become very abundant in warm, shallow, undisturbed surface water that receives a lot of sunlight – conditions that have been prevalent throughout the state this summer.

Because the conditions are conducive to blue-green algae growth, people and pets should not be in contact with water that has a poor appearance. The appearance can be a pea-green or blue-green color, but also a reddish-brown. It may appear with scum, foam or as a thick mat on the water surface. Blue-green algae can grow quickly and become very abundant in warm, shallow, undisturbed surface water that receives a lot of sunlight.

The main risk to humans from microcystin is skin irritations and rashes, but if the water is swallowed or airborne droplets are inhaled during swimming, bathing or showering, symptoms could be worse. Those would include headaches, nausea, abdominal pain, seizures, liver injury and respiratory problems.

Precautions that should be taken to prevent health-related problems due to harmful algal blooms include:

- Don't swim, water ski or boat in areas where the water is discolored or if there is foam, scum or mats of algae on the water.

- If you come in contact with water that might have a harmful algal bloom, rinse off with fresh water as soon as possible.
- Don't let pets or livestock swim in or drink from areas where water is discolored, or if there is foam, scum or mats of algae on the water.
- Don't let pets (especially dogs) lick the algae off their fur after swimming in scummy water.
- Don't irrigate lawns or golf courses with pond water that looks scummy or has a bad odor.
- Don't drink the water. Boiling the water will not make it safe to drink.

For more information, contact Jason McCurdy at 515-205-7660.

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IOWA DNR NEWS

IOWA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES DIVISION | NEWS.IOWADNR.GOV

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE: SEPTEMBER 16, 2011

VISUAL ALGAE BLOOMS AT BIG CREEK LAKE SHOULD BE AVOIDED

MEDIA CONTACT: Greg VanFosson at 515-571-4010 or Greg.VanFosson@dnr.iowa.gov

DES MOINES – Water samples taken throughout the last week indicate that toxins released from a blue-green algae bloom are declining at Big Creek Lake.

The presence of blue-green paint color in the water was not visible until early Sunday evening at Big Creek Lake prompting concerns about microcystin, a product of blue-green algae.

Water samples taken on Sunday and Monday indicated levels of microcystin above the World Health Organization’s recommendation of 20 parts per billion. Subsequent water samples drawn from the lake later in the week indicated levels below the recommended advisory level for all but a few isolated spots on the lake where wind had blown algae up against the shore.

“We still recommend that if you are in an area where it’s visibly showing masses of algae or a blue-green paint color, you should avoid contact with the water and keep pets away from it,” said Greg VanFosson, DNR district parks supervisor.

“We don’t want to scare people, as this is a naturally occurring event. It happens every year in our lakes and rivers,” he said. “We just want people to be aware that if the microcystins are present, it can cause problems for people or pets.”

People and pets should not be in contact with water that has a poor appearance. The appearance can be a pea-green or blue-green color, but also a reddish-brown. It may appear with scum, foam or as a thick mat on the water surface. Blue-green algae can grow quickly and become very abundant in warm, shallow, undisturbed surface water that receives a lot of sunlight.

The main risk to humans from microcystin is skin irritations and rashes, but if the water is swallowed or airborne droplets are inhaled during swimming, bathing or showering, symptoms could be worse. Those would include headaches, nausea, abdominal pain, seizures, liver injury and respiratory problems.

People can take the following precautions to prevent health-related problems due to harmful algal blooms:

- Don't swim, water ski or boat in areas where the water is discolored or if there is foam, scum or mats of algae on the water.
- If you come in contact with water that might have a harmful algal bloom, rinse off with fresh water as soon as possible.
- Don't let pets or livestock swim in or drink from areas where water is discolored, or if there is foam, scum or mats of algae on the water.
- Don't let pets (especially dogs) lick the algae off their fur after swimming in scummy water.
- Don't irrigate lawns or golf courses with pond water that looks scummy or has a bad odor.
- Don't drink the water. Boiling the water will not make it safe to drink.

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IOWA DNR NEWS

IOWA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES DIVISION | NEWS.IOWADNR.GOV

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE: SEPTEMBER 12, 2011

DNR ISSUES WATER CONTACT ADVISORY AT BIG CREEK LAKE DUE TO ALGAE BLOOM

MEDIA CONTACT: Greg VanFosson at 515-571-4010 or
Greg.VanFosson@dnr.iowa.gov

DES MOINES – A swimming and contact advisory is being issued for Big Creek Lake north of Des Moines due to a blue-green algae bloom occurring over the weekend.

Water samples were taken on Monday with results expected back later this week.

“If you are in an area where it’s visibly showing masses of algae or a blue-green paint color, you should avoid contact with the water and keep pets away from it,” said Greg VanFosson, DNR district parks supervisor.

The presence of blue-green paint color in the water at Big Creek has prompted concerns about microcystin, a product of blue-green algae.

“We don’t want to scare people, as this is a naturally occurring event. It happens every year in our lakes and rivers,” he said. “We just want people to be aware that if the microcystins are present, it can cause problems for people or pets.”

People and pets should not be in contact with water that has a poor appearance. The appearance can be a pea-green or blue-green color, but also a reddish-brown. It may appear with scum, foam or as a thick mat on the water surface. Blue-green algae can grow quickly and become very abundant in warm, shallow, undisturbed surface water that receives a lot of sunlight.

The main risk to humans from microcystin is skin irritations and rashes, but if the water is swallowed or airborne droplets are inhaled during swimming, bathing or showering, symptoms could be worse. Those would include headaches, nausea, abdominal pain, seizures, liver injury and respiratory problems.

People can take the following precautions to prevent health-related problems due to harmful algal blooms:

- Don't swim, water ski or boat in areas where the water is discolored or if there is foam, scum or mats of algae on the water.
- If you come in contact with water that might have a harmful algal bloom, rinse off with fresh water as soon as possible.
- Don't let pets or livestock swim in or drink from areas where water is discolored, or if there is foam, scum or mats of algae on the water.
- Don't let pets (especially dogs) lick the algae off their fur after swimming in scummy water.
- Don't irrigate lawns or golf courses with pond water that looks scummy or has a bad odor.
- Don't drink the water. Boiling the water will not make it safe to drink.

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Minnesota: 2016 Blue-Green Algae Press Release

News Release



Minnesota Pollution
Control Agency

MDH

Minnesota
Department
of Health

For release: May 26, 2016

Contact: [Risikat Adesaogun](#), MPCA, 651-757-2056 or [Doug Schultz](#), MDH, 651-201-4993

Note to editors: Photographs of blue-green algal blooms are available on the [MPCA's Flickr account](#).

Blue-green algae: If in doubt, stay out

St. Paul, Minn.—With Memorial Day right around the corner, the unofficial start of summer is here. While water enthusiasts and pets enjoy swimming and boating when the weather is calm and sunny, these conditions are also perfect for growing blue-green algae, which can be harmful to both people and animals.

Last summer, blue-green algal blooms were reported in lakes across the state, from near the Iowa border all the way to the Canadian border. The Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) and Minnesota Department of Health (MDH) staff jointly investigated two reported human illnesses and multiple dog deaths following exposure to blue-green algae. Blooms typically begin to form in June when the weather warms, but with the mild spring weather this year, blooms may already be present in Minnesota lakes.

People and pets at risk

The appearance of a blue-green algal bloom and the unpleasant smell that occasionally accompanies a bloom typically keep most people out of the water. However, people can become sick after they swim, boat, water ski or bathe in water that has toxic blue-green algae. During these activities, people are exposed to the toxins by swallowing or having skin contact with water or by breathing in tiny droplets of water in the air. “In most people, symptoms are mild and may include vomiting, diarrhea, rash, eye irritation, cough, sore throat and headache,” said MDH Epidemiologist Stephanie Gretsich.

Dogs are at particular risk, as they are more likely to wade in the areas of a lake where algal scum accumulates and humans avoid. Dogs are usually exposed to larger amounts of toxins from algae because they tend to swallow more water than humans while swimming, especially when retrieving toys from the water. They also lick their coats upon leaving the water, swallowing any algae that may be on their fur. Dogs exposed to blue-green algae can experience symptoms such as vomiting, diarrhea, rash, difficulty breathing, general weakness, liver failure and seizures. In the worst cases, it can cause death. If your dog experiences any of these symptoms after visiting a lake, seek veterinary care immediately.

Tips to protect yourself and your pets

Not all blue-green algae are toxic, but there is no way to tell whether a bloom is toxic by looking at it. Harmful blooms often look like pea soup, green paint or floating mats of scum and sometimes have a bad smell. However, harmful blooms aren't always large and dense and can sometimes cover small portions of the lake with little visible algae present. Before you or your children or pets enter the water, take a closer look at the lake and check for algae in the water or on shore to help determine if a bloom recently happened.

“If it looks and smells bad, don't take a chance. We usually tell people: If in doubt, stay out,” said Pam Anderson, MPCA Water Quality Monitoring Supervisor. “If you're not sure, it's best for people and pets to stay out of the water.” If you do come into contact with blue-green algae, wash off with fresh water immediately,

paying special attention to the areas your swim suit covered. Rinse off pets with fresh water if you think they swam in water where blue-green algae were present.

Addressing the algae problem

There are currently no short-term solutions to fix a blue-green algal bloom. Once a bloom occurs, the only option is to wait for the weather to change to disrupt the algae's growth. "With intermittent rain, followed by high temperatures, blue-green algal blooms will be common on many Minnesota lakes this summer," said Steve Heiskary, an MPCA Research Scientist.

The key to solving algae problems is to improve overall water quality by reducing how much phosphorus gets into lakes. Phosphorus is a nutrient that encourages plant growth, and it is present in soil and plants. Runoff from urban and agricultural land contains phosphorus. Excess phosphorus in lakes provides the food necessary to produce algal blooms. Aside from limiting applications of fertilizers that contain phosphorus, homeowners can help protect our lakes by sweeping up lawn clippings and soil off sidewalks and pavement, and cleaning up pet waste, so that rain storms don't wash the material into nearby lakes and rivers.

More information on blue-green algae, including how to report a possible human or animal illness, is available on the MDH [Harmful Algal Blooms](#) website.

Broadcast version

The Minnesota Pollution Control Agency and the Minnesota Department of Health are advising the public to stay out of algae-laden water. This year's mild spring weather has created ideal conditions for algal blooms.

Certain species of blue-green algae contain potent toxins that can quickly become deadly to both people and animals. Keep pets and children away from waters with a pea soup or green paint appearance. Water may also have a foul odor. Symptoms can include vomiting, diarrhea, headache, eye irritation, and seizures. If you or your pets experience these symptoms, seek medical or veterinary assistance immediately.

#

The mission of the MPCA is to protect and improve the environment and enhance human health.

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Wisconsin: 2016 Press Release

Blue-green algal bloom season is underway

Published by [Central Office](#) July 5, 2016

Contact(s): Gina LaLiberte, DNR statewide blue-green algae coordinator, 608-221-5377, Gina.Laliberte@wisconsin.gov; Jennifer Miller DHS communications, 608-266-1683, DHSMedia@dhs.wisconsin.gov; or Jennifer Sereno, DNR communications, 608-770-8084, Jennifer.Sereno@wisconsin.gov

MADISON, Wis. - Those heading out to lakes are reminded to be on the lookout for blue-green algae blooms beginning to form on lakes and ponds across the state.

The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources has received reports of blooms on some southern lakes and blooms will continue to appear throughout the state as the summer months continue.

Blue-green algae blooms tend to grow when there is a lot of sunlight, water temperatures are high, and there is little wind. The blooms peak from July to September.

"Blue-green algae are in all lakes in Wisconsin, but they only become a problem when they form nuisance-level growth, called blooms, on some lakes," said Gina LaLiberte, DNR's statewide blue-green algae coordinator. "Actively growing blooms are usually green and have a 'pea soup' appearance, but they may contain blue, white, red, or brown scums that may be foamy or in mats. These blooms may cause illnesses for those who accidentally ingest or inhale water containing algae, or have prolonged skin contact with the algae."

Jordan Dieckman, a waterborne disease fellow with the Wisconsin Department of Health Services, said common symptoms of exposure to blue-green algae blooms include rashes, gastrointestinal ailments and respiratory irritation. People experiencing symptoms that may be due to blue-green algal exposure should contact their health care provider or the Poison Control Center at 1-800-222-1222.

Public health officials encourage people to avoid swallowing any water and to always wash off after swimming in any lake, pond or river. Dogs should always be rinsed off with clean water to remove algae from their coat. If people have any doubts about the appearance of water, they should stay out. They should ensure that children and pets do not swim in or drink water with an algae bloom.

Not all blue-green algae outbreaks have heavy surface scum. People should avoid conditions when water is opaque and green like this seen in Lake Monona in 2015.

"A good rule for identifying risk from blue-green algae is that if adults are in knee-deep water and can see their feet clearly, the risk of illness is low to moderate, but it's still a good idea to avoid swallowing water that could contain other bacteria and pathogens," LaLiberte said. "When you can't see your feet, keep children and dogs out of the water and consider having the whole family pursue another activity that day."

People are also encouraged to help out by reporting potential algae-related illnesses in both people and animals to the Wisconsin Department of Health Services by filling out an online questionnaire [www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/water/bg-algae/index.htm] (exit DNR) or calling 608-266-1120.

Animals have a higher risk of dying after exposure to blue-green algal toxins because they are smaller in size and may ingest large amounts of toxins from drinking lake, pond, or river water or licking algae from their coat. Symptoms in dogs can include lethargy, loss of appetite, vomiting, diarrhea or even seizures. If your animal shows any of these symptoms contact your veterinarian immediately.

Blooms tend to grow when there is a lot of sunlight, water temperatures are high, and there is little wind. The blooms peak from July to September.

While not all cyanobacteria produce toxins, the presence of blue-green algae blooms in lakes, ponds or rivers may indicate a potential health hazard, LaLiberte said.

Wisconsin: 2014 Early Season Press Release

Blue-green algae blooms appearing in southern lakes, will continue northward

Published by [Central Office](#) June 17, 2014

MADISON -- Those heading out to lakes are advised to be on the lookout for blue-green algae blooms beginning to form on lakes and ponds across the state. Reports show blooms are forming on southern lakes and will gradually appear northward as the summer months continue.

"Blue-green algae have 'pea soup' appearance in lakes and contain green, blue, white, red, or brown scums that may be foamy or in mats," says Gina LaLiberte, a research scientist with the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. "These blooms may cause illnesses for those who come in contact with them or accidentally ingest water containing algae."

The most commonly reported symptoms of exposure to blue-green algae blooms include rashes, gastrointestinal ailments, and respiratory irritation, according to Mark Werner, a toxicologist with the Department of Health Services. People experiencing symptoms that may be due to blue-green algal exposure should contact their health care provider or the Poison Control Center at 1-800-222-1222.

Public health officials encourage people to always wash off after swimming in any lake, pond or river. Dogs should always be rinsed off with clean water to remove algae from their coat. If people have any doubts about the appearance of water, they should stay out. They should ensure that children and pets do not swim in or drink water with an algae bloom.

"A good rule for identifying blue-green algae is that if adults are in knee-deep water and can see their feet, the risk from blue-green algae is low to moderate, but it's still a good idea to avoid swallowing water," LaLiberte says. "When you can't see your feet, keep children and dogs out of the water, and consider having the whole family pursue another activity that day."

People are also encouraged to help out by reporting potential algae-related illnesses in both people and animals to the Wisconsin Department of Health Services by filling out an electronic form [www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/eh/bluegreenalgae/] (exit DNR) or calling 608-266-1120.

Animals have a higher risk of dying after exposure to blue-green algae toxins because they are smaller in size and may ingest large amounts of toxins from drinking lake, pond, or river water or licking algae from their coat. Symptoms in dogs can include lethargy, loss of appetite, vomiting, diarrhea or even seizures. If your animal shows any of these symptoms contact your veterinarian immediately.

Blooms tend to grow when there is a lot of sunlight, water temperatures are high, and there is little wind, with the number of blooms peaking from July to September.

Some bloom-forming blue-green algae species produce toxins that can cause rashes or gastrointestinal illness with ingestion. If ingested in high levels the toxins can harm the neurological system, liver or kidneys of people, pets, livestock and wildlife. Not all cyanobacteria produce toxins, but the presence of blue-green algae blooms in lakes, ponds, or rivers serves as an indication the public can use to identify a potential health hazard, according to LaLiberte.

The DNR will be hosting an online blue-green algae chat July 1 at noon where participants can logon and ask a panel of experts questions on blue-green algae and ways to stay safe this summer when spending time on the water.

More information is available by searching the DNR website dnr.wi.gov for "[blue-green algae](#)."

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT: Gina LaLiberte, DNR research scientist gina.laliberte@wisconsin.gov 608-221-5377 OR Mark Werner, Department of Health toxicologist, 608 266-7480, Mark.Werner@dhs.wisconsin.gov

Last Revised: Tuesday, June 17, 2014

Wisconsin: 2011 Hunting Dogs Press Release

Blue green algae a threat to hunting dogs

Published by [Central Office](#) August 9, 2011

MADISON -- The estimated 50,000 or more Wisconsin waterfowl hunters whose favorite hunting partner has four legs, a tail, and doesn't mind swimming in cold water may want to take some precautions against their friend coming down with serious illness from ingesting water containing potentially toxic blue-green algae.

"Working together with dogs is part of a long and rich tradition for many waterfowl hunters," said Kent Van Horn, DNR Migratory Game Bird Ecologist. "Sometimes, care of these furry hunting companions requires extra awareness. While not widespread, potential toxicity from blue-green algae is still a concern for waterfowl hunting dogs."

Recent cases included three Wisconsin dog deaths from blue-green algae poisoning reported in 2008, two in 2009, and thankfully none in 2010.

With about 80,000 waterfowl hunters, Wisconsin has the third highest number of waterfowl hunters in the country. About 60 percent of Wisconsin waterfowl hunters use dogs to retrieve their harvested ducks and geese.

What is commonly referred to as blue-green algae are actually cyanobacteria, microscopic organisms that are true bacteria. They are present in all lakes, marshes, ponds and ditches across Wisconsin but live unrecognized except for when the right conditions develop and the cyanobacteria grow quickly, creating "blooms" across the water surface that look like paint, thick scum, or "pea soup." When blooms occur, cyanobacteria can release toxins that can cause illness and even death in many animals ingesting them, including dogs and humans. While blooms of blue-green algae occur most frequently in summer, blooms have been observed in Wisconsin in fall and winter. During the fall waterfowl hunting season, toxic bloom conditions can develop on warm fall days or on lakes that are in fall turn over.

Cyanobacteria "bloom densities" can develop in surface waters with high concentrations of nutrients, particularly phosphorus. Blooms tend to grow when there is a lot of sunlight, the temperature is warm, the water is shallow and there is little wind. Sometimes when the wind kicks up, blue-green algae will pile up on the windward side of the lake.

Hunters should be on the lookout for the following conditions in the field: a green "pea soup" appearance, surface water blooms that are green, blue, red, or brown in color, or foamy scum layers, mats or blobs.

Hunters should adhere to the following advice of the Wisconsin Veterinary Medical Association to help protect their dog's health:

- Provide a good supply of clean fresh water for your dog to drink while hunting.

- Don't let dogs submerge themselves in water that has a bloom.
- If your dog does get in water with a bloom, wash your dog thoroughly before it starts to groom or lick itself.
- Be sure to wear gloves when you wash your dog and avoid direct contact with any "algae" present.

After potential exposure, watch your dog for signs of lethargy, loss of appetite, vomiting, diarrhea or even seizures. If your animal shows any of these symptoms contact your veterinarian immediately. More information on blue-green algae in Wisconsin can be found on the [Blue-Green Algae In Wisconsin Waters](#) page of the DNR website and [[blue-green algae](#)] page of the Department of Health website (exit DNR).

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT: Kent Van Horn, DNR Migratory Game Bird ecologist (608) 266-8841; Gina LaLiberte DNR research scientist (608) 221-5377

Last Revised: Tuesday, August 09, 2011

**RESPONSE TOOLS AND RESOURCES:
SECTION C – ALGAE/TOXIN GUIDELINES**

Drinking Water Advisories/Guidelines

Federal

Currently there are no Federal drinking water standards for the algal toxins. In 2015 USEPA issued Drinking Water Health Advisories for two algal toxins, microcystin and cylindrospermopsin. These advisories are based on a 10-day exposure and are as follows:

US EPA Finished Drinking Water Health Advisories for Algal Toxins

Age Group	Microcystins (ug/L)	Cylindrospermopsin (ug/L)
Children under 6 years	0.3	0.7
Children over 6 years and adults	1.6	3.0

State

Of the UMR states, only Minnesota has its own guidance value for algal toxins in drinking water, which is a health-based value of 0.1 ppb (ug/L) for microcystin-LR. While this value is specific to microcystin-LR, the Minnesota Department of Health recommends this guidance also be used for total microcystins.

Minnesota Health-Based Guidance Value for Microcystin-LR in Drinking Water

State	Microcystin-LR (ug/L)
Minnesota	0.1

While not a UMR state, Ohio has been very active in the adoption of cyanotoxin guidelines and their approach may be regionally relevant. As such, Ohio's guidelines are included here for reference as they appear in Ohio EPA's 2015 Public Water System Harmful Algal Bloom Response Strategy. Note that Ohio has incorporated the USEPA advisories for microcystins and cylindrospermopsin.

Ohio EPA Finished Drinking Water Advisories for Algal Toxins

Advisory Level/ Age Group	Microcystins* (ug/L)	Cylindrospermopsin (ug/L)	Anatoxin-a (ug/L)	Saxitoxins* (ug/L)
Do Not Drink – children under 6 years and sensitive populations	0.3	0.7	20	0.2
Do Not Drink – children 6 and older and adults	1.6	3.0	20	0.2
Drinking Water-Do Not Use**	20	20	300	3

* Microcystins and saxitoxins thresholds are intended to be applied to the total concentrations of all reported congeners/variants of those cyanotoxins.

** Drinking water "do not use" thresholds are based on recreational no contact advisory thresholds.

Recreational Advisories/Guidelines

Federal

Currently there are no Federal contact recreation standards for the algal toxins. USEPA is expected to publish contact recreation standards in later 2016 or 2017.

State

A few of the UMR states have recreational water guidelines/action levels that inform their follow up activities and communication to the public, as listed below.

UMR State Recreational Thresholds

State	Recreational Water Guidance/Action Level
Illinois	Microcystin \geq 20 ug/L
Iowa	Microcystin \geq 20 ug/L
Wisconsin	> 100,000 cells/mL or scum layer

Included below for reference are also the Ohio EPA guidelines for recreational use.

Ohio EPA Guidelines for Algal Toxins in Recreational Waters

Advisory Type	Microcystin (ug/L)	Cylindrospermopsin (ug/L)	Anatoxin-a (ug/L)	Saxitoxin (ug/L)
Informational Sign	<6	<5	<80	<0.8
Recreational Public Health Advisory	6	5	80	0.8
Recreational No Contact Advisory	20	20	300	3

Lastly, as many states derive their guidance from World Health Organization (WHO) recommendations, shown below are WHO guidelines for recreational waters.

WHO Guidelines for HABs in Recreational Waters

Guidance Level	Concentration	How Guidance Level Derived	Health Risks
Low probability of health effects	20,000 cells/ml or 10 ug/L of chlorophyll <i>a</i> with cyanobacteria dominant	Human bathing epidemiological study	Short term- skin irritations, gastrointestinal illness
Moderate probability of health effects	100,000 cells/ml or 50 ug/L of chlorophyll <i>a</i> with cyanobacteria dominant	Provisional drinking water guideline value for microcystin and other cyanotoxins	Potential for long term illness as well as short term health effects
High probability of health effects	Cyanobacteria scum formation in areas where whole body contact occurs	Inference from oral animal lethal poisonings and human illness case histories	Potential for acute poisoning

**RESPONSE TOOLS AND RESOURCES:
SECTION D – CAPACITIES COMPILATION**

1 - Overview of Program Functions *

States	<u>Illinois EPA</u> Lakes monitoring Citizen reports Response to reports Drinking water intake monitoring Lab analysis Public education	<u>Iowa DNR</u> Beach/stream/lake monitoring Citizen reports Response to reports Public education Drinking water intake monitoring Lab analysis Public education Coordination w/USACE on large reservoirs	<u>Minnesota PCA</u> Lakes monitoring Citizen reports Response to reports Tracking of blooms and animal deaths Public education <u>Minnesota Department of Health</u> Lab analysis	<u>Missouri DNR</u> Citizen reports Response to reports Drinking water monitoring if bloom in vicinity of intake	<u>Wisconsin DNR</u> Citizen reports Response to reports Public education Lab analysis Limited bloom tracking
Federal Agencies	<u>USEPA Region 5</u> State and Tribal 106 Program Support	<u>USEPA Region 7</u> Urban lakes monitoring Monitoring on tributaries to Mississippi and Missouri Rivers Incident response Lab analysis Tribal support Collaborating with NOAA, USGS	<u>USEPA ORD</u> Remote sensing/satellite imagery Development and testing of new water monitoring technologies	<u>USGS-UMESC</u> Long term water quality, ecological resource, and land cover data collection Lab analysis of water quality samples Research Hosts GREON buoys GIS/spatial analysis branch	<u>USACE-Rock Island District</u> Reservoir monitoring Citizen reports Response to reports Public education and notification
Other Partners	<u>City of Moline Public Water System</u> Monitoring of raw and finished water	<u>National Great Rivers Research and Education Center</u> Continuous monitoring via Great Rivers Ecological Observation Network (GREON) Compilation and display of Mississippi River water quality data via Great Lakes to Gulf (GLTG) virtual observatory Laboratory analysis Research Environmental education			

* May include both HAB-specific and related functions. See later tables for greater detail regarding functions and capacities.

2 – Agency/Program Websites

States	<p><u>Illinois</u> IL EPA Program Page: http://epa.illinois.gov/topics/water-quality/surface-water/algal-bloom/index</p> <p>HAB Reporting Form: http://www.epa.state.il.us/water/algal-bloom/forms/bloom-report-form.pdf</p>	<p><u>Iowa</u> State Park Beach Monitoring Page: http://www.iowadnr.gov/Things-to-Do/Beach-Monitoring</p> <p>Water Monitoring Page: http://www.iowadnr.gov/Environmental-Protection/Water-Quality/Water-Monitoring</p>	<p><u>Minnesota</u> MPCA Program Page: https://www.pca.state.mn.us/water/blue-green-algae-and-harmful-algal-blooms</p> <p>Minnesota Department of Health (MDH) Program Page: http://www.health.state.mn.us/divs/idepc/diseases/hab/</p>	<p><u>Missouri</u> Missouri Dept. of Health & Senior Services (MDHSS) Recreational Water Safety page: http://health.mo.gov/safety/recreationalwater/naturalwaterareas.php</p> <p>Lakes of Missouri Volunteer Program Blue Green Algae in Missouri page: http://lmvp.org/bluegreen</p>	<p><u>Wisconsin</u> WI Department of Natural Resources: http://dnr.wi.gov/lakes/bluegreenalgae/</p> <p>WI Department of Health Services: https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/water/bg-algae/index.htm</p>
Federal Agencies	<p><u>USEPA</u> US EPA Program Page: https://www.epa.gov/nutrient-policy-data/cyanohabs</p>	<p><u>USACE-UMRR (via USGS)</u> USACE UMRR-LTRM data: http://www.umesc.usgs.gov/ltrmp.html</p>			
Other Partners	<p><u>National Great Rivers Research and Education Center</u> Great Rivers Ecological Observation Network (GREON): http://www.ngrrec.org/GREON/</p> <p>Great Lakes to Gulf (GLTG) Virtual Observatory: www.greatlakestogulf.org</p>				

3 - Spatial Scope, UMR-Specific Presence, and Staffing/Field Presence

States	<p><u>Illinois EPA</u> Spatial Scope: Statewide, with focus on recreational-access areas and surface water intakes. UMR Presence: None ongoing (only Ohio & Fox Rivers currently have), but IL EPA will respond to reports statewide. Staffing/Field Presence: Utilize IL EPA regional & headquarters staff to respond to reports, subject to their availability.</p>	<p><u>Iowa DNR</u> Spatial Scope: Statewide, focus on recreational-access areas (beaches) and source water and surface water intakes. UMR Presence: None ongoing, but will respond to reports statewide. Has done some river-specific sampling (e.g., Davenport water intake). Staffing/Field Presence: One full time staff to coordinate beach monitoring and run laboratory toxin analysis. Three seasonal techs also. Contract field staff through the University of Iowa Hygienic Laboratory for streams. Contract field staff through Iowa State University for lakes.</p>	<p><u>Minnesota PCA</u> Spatial Scope: Statewide, with lakes focus (9 lakes in 2016). UMR Presence: None specific, but will respond to reports statewide. Staffing/Field Presence: No dedicated staffing for HAB. Have 6 crew leads for ambient water quality monitoring, including lakes, streams, and rivers. No beach monitoring program for inland lakes/streams.</p>	<p><u>Missouri DNR</u> Spatial Scope: Statewide UMR Presence: None specific, but will respond to reports statewide. Staffing/Field Presence: No dedicated staff for HAB. Have field staff in five regional offices, statewide environmental emergency response staff, and water quality monitoring staff in central office that may respond to HAB events. Regional offices and central office have test kits.</p>	<p><u>Wisconsin DNR</u> Spatial Scope: Statewide UMR Presence: Have sampling kit(s) at the La Crosse WI DNR office Staffing/Field Presence: Sampling kits staged with staff/in offices statewide, including at La Crosse office. On UMR, can also work in collaboration with UMRR-LTRM field station in La Crosse.</p>
	<p>Note: State-based UMRR-LTRM field stations at Lake City, MN (Minnesota DNR); La Crosse, WI (Wisconsin DNR); Bellevue, IA (Iowa DNR); Alton, IL (Illinois NHS); and Jackson, MO (Missouri DC) could potentially provide support in incident sampling.</p>				
Federal Agencies	<p><u>USEPA Region 5</u> Spatial Scope: Region-wide. UMR Presence: None at this time. Staffing/Field Presence: Regional staff in Chicago has field equipment for surface water monitoring.</p>	<p><u>USEPA Region 7</u> Spatial Scope: Region-wide, at select streams and urban lakes. UMR Presence: None specific, but can respond to incidents region-wide at request of state or tribe. Also, has monitored on tributaries to UMR Staffing/Field Presence: Field staff located in Kansas City, KS, but has assets (e.g. boats, sondes, mobile lab) that can be deployed in incident response.</p>	<p><u>USEPA ORD</u> Spatial Scope: Primarily a lakes and reservoirs focus, limited engagement in rivers to date (for satellite imagery component, resolution is a challenge) UMR Presence: None specific, but monitoring technologies and potentially remote sensing could be applied. Staffing/Field Presence: None ongoing for UMR.</p>	<p><u>USGS-UMESC (role in USACE-UMRR Program)</u> Spatial Scope: For USACE UMRR-LTRM monitoring (in collaboration with state-based field stations), primarily in UMR study pools – 4, 8, 13, 26, Open River. UMR/Field Presence: For UMRR program, see state-based field stations as described under “states” above.</p>	<p><u>USACE-Rock Island District</u> Spatial Scope: USACE-managed reservoirs within the Rock Island District. UMR Presence: No river-based monitoring at this time.</p>

<p>Other Partners</p>	<p><u>City of Moline Public Water System</u> Spatial Scope: City of Moline/Quad Cities area intake monitoring, as well as a continuous monitor upstream (though this continuous monitoring does not currently include HAB-specific parameters). UMR Presence: Moline intake is on Sylvan Slough of the UMR in the Quad Cities, intake monitoring takes place here Staffing/Field Presence: City of Moline staff</p>	<p><u>National Great Rivers Research and Education Center</u> Spatial Scope: GREON – seven, soon to be eight buoy-mounted continuous monitoring stations located across UMR basin. GLTG – data compilation on upper and lower river, as well as basin UMR Presence: Five of the GREON buoys are placed, seasonally, on the mainstem UMR and backwaters, two on tributaries. Staffing/Field Presence: NGRREC staff, plus staff at host locations for buoys. Additional field staff on river year round working on other projects (mostly in several pools north of St. Louis).</p>			
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4 – Parameters, Sampling Frequency, Sampling and Analytical Methods, Laboratories Used

States	<u>Illinois EPA</u>	<u>Iowa DNR</u>	<u>Minnesota PCA</u>	<u>Missouri DNR</u>	<u>Wisconsin DNR</u>
	<p>Parameter Focus: Currently, microcystin and piloting cylndrospermopsin. May expand to include phytoplankton identification.</p> <p>Sampling Frequency: Routine lake and in response to reports. Routine lake sampling 4x during June through October.</p> <p>Sampling Methods: ELISA field test kits, with dilution as necessary.</p> <p>Analytical Methods: ELISA</p> <p>Laboratories Used: IL EPA laboratory</p>	<p>Parameter Focus: <i>Beaches</i> – total microcystins and limited cylndrospermopsin; <i>Lakes</i> – phytoplankton identification and nutrients; <i>Streams</i> – nutrients, chlorophyll a, sediment, and - this year - microcystin in source waters.</p> <p>Sampling Frequency: Weekly beach samples during swimming season (one week before Memorial Day to Labor Day); Lakes – 3x during summer; Streams – 3x</p> <p>Sampling Methods: Beaches – composite of nine samples and scums in beach area. Sample Monday/Tuesday using Abraxis ELISA kits; plus Abraxis strip tests for select beaches.</p> <p>Analytical Methods: ELISA</p> <p>Laboratories Used: Iowa DNR water quality lab</p>	<p>Parameter Focus: Microcystin. Also did some paired saxitoxin monitoring in July 2007. Study in 2016 includes microcystin and anatoxin.</p> <p>Sampling Frequency: In response to reports – limited to animal deaths or human illness. For 2016 study, weekly in 2 metro lakes, monthly in 9 outstate lakes.</p> <p>Sampling Methods: Laboratory analysis. Also, experimenting with test strips.</p> <p>Analytical Methods: ELISA-for laboratory for both microcystin and anatoxin. Abraxis test strips for microcystin; intend to add test strips for anatoxin when they are available on the market.</p> <p>Laboratories Used: MDH laboratory, may add private lab in the future.</p>	<p>Parameter Focus: Microcystin, cylndrospermopsin, saxitoxin, anatoxin-a.</p> <p>Sampling Frequency: Response only, no continuous monitoring. If toxins are found, monitoring will be determined on a case-by-case basis based upon waterbody use.</p> <p>Sampling Methods: Microcystin dipstick test kits provided to field offices most likely to encounter problems. If screening indicates presence of toxins samples collected and sent to state lab for ELISA testing according to Abraxis collection recommendations.</p> <p>Analytical Methods: ELISA – have in-house capacity</p> <p>Laboratories Used: Missouri DNR laboratory. Would utilize contract lab if ID or counts are desired.</p>	<p>Parameter Focus: Microcystins, anatoxins, cylndrospermopsins, saxitoxin, phytoplankton enumeration, water chemistry.</p> <p>Sampling Frequency: In response to reports, with priority for human and animal illnesses confirmed by Wisconsin Department of Health Services as consistent with cyanobacterial exposure symptoms (no routine ongoing monitoring). Bloom confirmation and/or identification by WI DNR staff via photographs or occasional submitted sample.</p> <p>Sampling Methods: Response monitoring sampling kits staged for sample collection by DNR staff and laboratory analysis by Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene. For selected State Parks, enhanced surveillance pilot program using microcystin test strips (funded by Wisconsin Department of Health Services).</p> <p>Analytical Methods: Microcystin, cylndrospermopsin, and saxitoxin by ELISA. Anatoxin-a by receptor-binding assay. By HPLC-MS/MS: microcystins (LA, LR, RR, YR), anatoxin-a, homoanatoxin-a, cylndrospermopsin, deoxycylndrospermopsin. Also, cyanobacterial identification and enumeration.</p> <p>Laboratories Used: Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene</p>

Federal Agencies	<u>USEPA Region 5</u> Parameter Focus: None at this time Sampling Frequency: None at this time Sampling Methods: None at this time. Analytical Methods: None at this time Laboratories Used: Central Regional Laboratory is available to analyze water samples but they do not analyze cyanotoxins.	<u>USEPA Region 7</u> Parameter Focus: Currently, microcystin (for urban lakes monitoring). Expanding in 2016 to include cylindrospermopsin and BGA identification. Sampling Frequency: In response to reports. Urban Lake monitoring monthly during recreational season. Sampling Methods: Field test kits (for laboratory analysis). Analytical Methods: ELISA; starting to examine qPCR. Laboratories Used: USEPA Region 7 lab; mobile lab could also be used.	<u>USEPA ORD</u> Parameter Focus: Presence of cyanobacteria (not toxins directly) as observed via remote sensing.	<u>USGS-UMESC</u> Parameter Focus: Via UMRR-LTRM, has extensive chlorophyll-a data for study pools. Phytoplankton collected and archived, but not typically analyzed. Two recent theses provide background info on distribution and abundance of blue green algae in a subset of study reaches. GREON buoy parameters include water temperature, oxygen, conductivity, turbidity, chlorophyll-a, blue-green algae, nitrate and weather info. Sampling Frequency: For LTRM water chemistry and phytoplankton frequency varies from monthly to quarterly. GREON monitoring is continuous during deployment period. Sampling Methods: No specific, routine sampling for algal toxins. Phytoplankton samples (for archiving) are collected via grab sample from depth of 0.2 m and occasional microcystin samples are taken from the same grab sample. Analytical Methods: No specific, routine analysis for algal toxins. See NGRREC section for GREON methods. UMESC's Aquatic Ecosystem Health (AEH) branch has capability to use eDNA for cyanobacteria monitoring/detection. Laboratories Used: USGS-UMESC laboratory.	<u>USACE-Rock Island District</u> Parameter Focus: Microcystin-LR Sampling Frequency: Weekly reservoir monitoring during use season. Sampling Methods: Grab sampling for lab analysis. Looking into the use of on-site test kits. Analytical Methods: Not stated Laboratories Used: Not stated
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<p>Other Partners</p>	<p><u>City of Moline Public Water System</u></p> <p>Parameter Focus: Microcystin (will also soon be getting in-house chlorophyll and phycocyanin analytical capacity)</p> <p>Sampling Frequency: Sampling frequency driven by river conditions</p> <p>Sampling Methods: Grab samples from intake and finished water.</p> <p>Analytical Methods: ELISA- MC</p> <p>Laboratories Used: City of Moline, confirmation samples sent out to labs in Peoria and Florida.</p>	<p><u>National Great Rivers Research and Education Center</u></p> <p>Parameter Focus: GREON parameters include water temperature, oxygen, conductivity, turbidity, chlorophyll-a, blue-green algae, nitrate and weather info. GLTG data compilation largely nutrient-focused.</p> <p>Sampling Frequency: GREON continuous monitoring, hourly sample collection from April through October</p> <p>Sampling Methods: GREON uses continuous monitoring technology (primarily sonde-mounted probes).</p> <p>Analytical Methods: In vivo fluorimetric sensor – total algae (chlorophyll and phycocyanin). Also collect continuous UV nitrate and other water quality parameters.</p> <p>Laboratories Used: GREON continuous monitors; NGRREC laboratory.</p>			
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5 – Data Turnaround and Availability

States	<u>Illinois EPA</u> Data Turnaround Time: Field test kits: usually within 24 hrs. Laboratory analysis: 48 hrs. to 14 days. Data Availability: Shared internally and upon request.	<u>Iowa DNR</u> Data Turnaround Time: Regular reporting is on Thursday (so 48 hours from last sample), but can be done in 6 hours in an emergency. Field Test Strips – 1-2 hours. Data Availability: Shared with public on website (see Table 2 above) and using an internal and external listserv. Uploaded to STORET/WQX annually. Also, results are made available internally and shared with Iowa Department of Public Health for disease-tracking purposes.	<u>Minnesota PCA</u> Data Turnaround Time: Batch processed at the end of season (so not structured for incident response). Data Availability: All data is available in EQulS and uploaded to EPA STORET.	<u>Missouri DNR</u> Data Turnaround Time: 1 to 3 days. Data Availability: Shared internally.	<u>Wisconsin DNR</u> Data Turnaround Time: Enumeration results can be available in 1-3 days. ELISA and anatoxin-a receptor-binding assay: 1-2 days (for cases of extreme illness or animal deaths). Toxins via HPLC-MS: batch processed at end of season. Data Availability: Results (primarily cyanobacterial density) communicated to local public health officials who issue advisories based on WHO recreational guidelines. Results shared internally and with Department of Health Services for entry into OHHABS.
Federal Agencies	<u>USEPA Region 5</u> Data Turnaround Time: Not applicable at this time. Data Availability: Not applicable at this time	<u>USEPA Region 7</u> Data Turnaround Time: Generally MC results w/in 24 hours Data Availability: kcwaters.org for urban data, WQX for all data.	<u>USEPA ORD</u> Data Turnaround Time: Satellite data can be available about 24 hours after overpass. Data Availability: Not stated.	<u>USGS-UMESC</u> Data Turnaround Time: LTRM water quality data is uploaded via an annual update – in some cases, data can be provided sooner if requested. Data Availability: USACE UMRR-LTRM data available at: http://www.umesc.usgs.gov/ltrmp.html	<u>USACE-Rock Island District</u> Data Turnaround Time: Not stated. Data Availability: Not stated.
Other Partners	<u>City of Moline Public Water System</u> Data Turnaround Time: Not stated. Data Availability: Shares data with other water suppliers, Illinois EPA.	<u>National Great Rivers Research and Education Center</u> Data Turnaround Time: Continuous data published immediately on www.greatlakestogulf.org . Data Availability: GREON data, along with other data is posted via the GLTG website.			

6 – Other Capacities and Future Work

<p>States</p>	<p><u>Illinois EPA</u> Other Capacities: Coordinate sampling efforts with ORSANCO, UMRBA and others as needed. Future Work: Phytoplankton identification and enumeration; cylindrospermopsin analysis</p>	<p><u>Iowa DNR</u> Other Capacities: Disease report tracking at Department of Public Health. Coordinate with USACE, Universities – Iowa State and University of Iowa. U of Iowa has hyperspectral capability on airplanes. Future Work: Expanded cylindrospermopsin analysis, also potentially anatoxin. Suggested interagency comparison of phytoplankton enumeration results.</p>	<p><u>Minnesota PCA</u> Other Capacities: Have health advisory for microcystin-LR. Can work with University of Minnesota (in cases of animal death, etc.). Does not do modeling, but can obtain needed info from USGS and Met Council. No remote sensing for HAB. Future Work: Examining use of test strips. Have proposed that MDH develop a health advisory for anatoxin.</p>	<p><u>Missouri DNR</u> Other Capacities: Have formed HAB work group to develop more of statewide response based upon waterbody uses and who manages/owns the waterbody. Future Work: Just beginning work related to HABs, interested in knowing others' capacities.</p>	<p><u>Wisconsin DNR</u> Other Capacities: Collaborate with Wisconsin Department of Health Services in regard to illness reports. Local health officials issue advisories and/or notifications Future Work: Continue State Parks enhanced surveillance pilot program using microcystin test strips. Monitoring & communication plan for Lake Winnebago (drinking water source). Monitoring in lower Green Bay.</p>
<p>Federal Agencies</p>	<p><u>USEPA Region 5</u> Other Capacities: None at this time. Future Work: None at this time.</p>	<p><u>USEPA Region 7</u> Other Capacities: Mobile lab, emergency response boats, and sondes. Future Work: Looking to host Region 7 HAB workshop in the near future.</p>	<p><u>USEPA ORD</u> Future Work: Looking at occurrence trends over time.</p>	<p><u>USGS-UMESC</u> Other Capacities: Preserved phytoplankton samples are available if others want to review. In partnership with USFWS, can utilize 80-megapixel natural color digital aerial camera and a cooled, high-resolution thermal camera. Allows USFWS-UMESC partnership to produce aerial and thermal orthomosaics of areas/ targets of interest for GIS analysis. If interested in testing capability out on actual HABs, particularly between or near Twin Cities and La Crosse, contact Larry Robinson (lrobinson@usgs.gov). In addition to being able to acquire and mosaic the imagery, UMESC also has the ability to interpret and map the imagery.</p>	<p><u>USACE-Rock Island District</u> Other Capacities: Could engage with other districts for aerial imagery. Have capacity to do flow modeling.</p>

				Future Work: Potential aerial imagery collection and interpretation during HAB, in collaboration with USFWS, as described above.	
Other Partners	<p><u>City of Moline Public Water System</u></p> <p>Other Capacities: Microscope cameras can capture images of algae in intake vicinity. Continuous monitoring station in UMR Pool 14 upstream of Quad Cities</p> <p>Future Work: Soon adding phycocyanin probe to continuous monitoring station. May add chlorophyll probe in future years to said station.</p>	<p><u>National Great Rivers Research and Education Center</u></p> <p>Other Capacities: Environmental education, college internship program – could potentially support collaborative work with states and others. Great Lakes to Gulf application platform can be readily modified to fit other purposes given proper resources, ag conservation practitioners, large network of research collaborators at a variety of institutions.</p> <p>Future Work: GLTG could act as data host site for HAB-related information coming from multiple agencies. May add orthophosphate to GREON sensors.</p>			