

DRAFT US EPA Cyanotoxins Preparedness and Response Toolkit



Disclaimer

The EPA Draft Cyanotoxins Preparedness and Response Toolkit (CPRT) is neither intended to serve as a regulatory guidance nor serve as a substitute for required regulatory practices. Links to external web sites provided in this draft document may be useful or interesting and are being provided consistent with the intended purpose of this document. The EPA cannot attest to the accuracy of information provided by these links. Providing links to a non-EPA Web site does not constitute an endorsement by the EPA or any of its employees of the sponsors of the site or the information or products presented on the site.

Who is the intended audience for the CPRT?

The Draft Cyanotoxins Preparedness and Response Toolkit (CPRT) is primarily developed to assist states and tribes with the tools to mitigate and respond to cyanoHABs and cyanotoxins events in surface and drinking water systems.

Harmful algal blooms (HABs) are defined as the excessive growth of certain types of algae, with or without toxin production, affecting aquatic ecosystems, causing harm to human and animals, and impacting local economies. HABs produced by cyanobacteria, sometimes referred to as blue-green algae, able to produce toxins (cyanotoxins), are known as cyanobacterial HABs (cyanoHABs). For the purpose of this draft toolkit, the terms HABs, cyanotoxins and cyanoHABs are used to refer to the occurrence of cyanobacteria and/or cyanotoxins in finished drinking water and/or recreational waters at levels over the EPA's recommended values or States established guideline values.

What does CPRT cover?

The draft CPRT is intended to provide an overview of the preparedness states and tribes could use before a bloom event, and the response processes during cyanotoxin events¹ in drinking and recreational waters. This draft toolkit does not cover long-term management actions or the control and mitigation of HABs. Information presented in the draft CPRT includes:

- ❖ Template for states and tribes to develop their own Cyanobacteria/Cyanotoxins Management Plans (CMP), including worksheets and checklists to assist before and during the event;
- ❖ Frequently Asked Questions on HABs, drinking water health advisories and the Recommended Recreational Water Quality Criteria or Swimming Advisories for Microcystins and Cylindrospermopsin;
- ❖ Rules and regulations related to HABs and cyanotoxins;
- ❖ Information regarding States resources and cyanotoxins guidelines and advisory values for cyanotoxins;
- ❖ Links to key EPA and non-EPA tools relevant to the development of management plans and effective risk communication during cyanotoxin events;
- ❖ HABs incident response questionnaire states and tribes could use once a cyanotoxins event is suspected or confirmed; and
- ❖ A post HABs incident technical support questionnaire for the states and tribes to evaluate the response during and after the event.

The questionnaire, worksheets, and checklists will open in WORD documents to be completed electronically, save and/or share.

¹ Events (incidents) are defined as the occurrence of cyanobacterial cells in surface water and/or cyanotoxins in surface and finished drinking water at levels over the EPA recommended values or State established guideline values, or levels causing adverse aquatic effects. For toxins with no guideline values, the presence of toxins in surface and/or finished water is defined as an event.

Actions prior to a cyanotoxins event

States and tribes can be greatly affected by cyanobacterial blooms in surface waters used for recreation and as a source of drinking water. Initiating communications between states, tribes and other stakeholders prior to a HABs event will ensure a quick and effective response. Before a HABs event, it is recommended that state and tribes compile information accessible on resources, tools, and personnel in order to coordinate effective technical assistance and communication with the appropriate public health response partners, including EPA staff, during the cyanotoxin event. Each organization's role and contact information should be outlined clearly and regularly updated, together with contact information including names, titles, addresses, and all applicable phone numbers, as well as a secondary contact in case the primary contact cannot be reached.

Federal and state parties involved in the response could include:

- EPA staff from the Regions, Program Offices and the Office of Research and Development;
- Public health and environmental agencies;
- Recreational water managers;
- Public water utilities;
- Monitoring and laboratory personnel;
- Other Federal Agencies.

- ✓ **A template to develop a Cyanotoxin Event Incident Response and Communication Team Contact Information is in Appendix B of EPA's document Cyanotoxins Management Plan Template and Example Plans. Click the box on the right to develop your Incident Response and Communication Contact Form.**
- ✓ **Click the box on the right to access a contact list template to help a recreational water manager initially respond to a cyanobacterial bloom.**

***Incident Response and
Communication Contact
Worksheet***

***Cyanobacteria Bloom
Response Contact List***

Actions prior to a Cyanotoxins event in drinking water systems and recreational waters (continue)

When assisting during a suspected or confirmed cyanotoxins event, States should be prepared to conduct a proper and timely assessment of the incident to make sure the appropriate technical assistance is provided. It is therefore essential to have available a list of important questions to guide a better response to the cyanotoxin incident. Possible topics include:

- ❖ Existing guideline values for cyanotoxins and any response plans currently in place
- ❖ Water quality observations, sampling methods and laboratory analyses performed, access to sampling results;
- ❖ For drinking water events, location of intakes, types of treatments in place, and any additional drinking water sources available;
- ❖ Any reported animal or human health impacts from exposure to blooms and/or cyanotoxins; and
- ❖ Risk communication guidelines in place.

✓ Cyanotoxins Incident Report Questionnaire that can be used as a guide to conduct the initial assessment could be found in the box on the right.

Resources to prepare for a cyanotoxins event

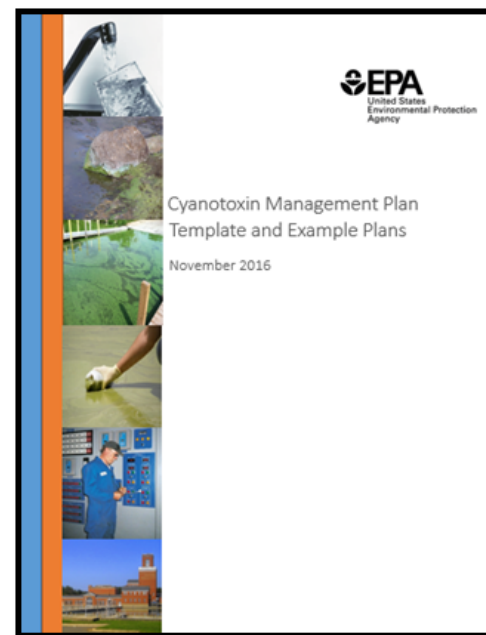
- [Cyanotoxin Management Plan Template and Example Plans](#)
- [Drinking Water Cyanotoxin Risk Communication Toolbox](#)
- [Tools for Addressing the Risks of Cyanotoxins in Drinking Water Video](#)
- [Incident Action Checklist - Harmful Algal Blooms](#)
- [Water Treatment Optimization for Cyanotoxins](#)
- [Drinking Water Advisories for the Cyanotoxins Cylindrospermopsis](#)
- [Drinking Water Health Advisories for the Cyanotoxin Microcystins](#)
- [Recommendations for Public Water Systems to Manage Cyanotoxins in Drinking Water](#)

**Cyanotoxins Incident
Response Questionnaire**

Cyanotoxin Management Plans

Public water systems as well as recreational water managers with source waters that are susceptible to HABs can benefit from developing a location-specific Cyanotoxin Management Plans (CMPs) prior to a HAB event. CMPs should be periodically evaluated and modified as understanding of the specific challenges related to HABs and other important factors (i.e., personnel changes) evolve. A CMP should include steps to determine if a surface water is vulnerable to cyanotoxins, activities to be completed before an incident, related monitoring plans, control and treatment methods, and effective risk communication strategies.

The Cyanotoxin Management Plan Template and Example Plans provide a framework for states, tribes and public water systems to develop their own system-specific cyanotoxin management plans. EPA partnered with five utilities to develop system-specific cyanotoxin management plans that provide examples of how water systems are managing cyanotoxin risks.



- ✓ To access the Cyanotoxins Management Plan Template and Example Plan click the box on the right.

***Cyanotoxin Management Plan Template
and Example Plans***

Waterbody Vulnerability Assessment

Evaluating available source water quality data can help determine if the waterbody is susceptible to cyanotoxins. Water managers and public water systems operators can perform a source water assessment by:

- ❖ Identifying contamination sources, especially critical HABs contributors such as: excess nutrient (nitrogen and phosphorus) loadings and concentrations, slow-moving surface water, high water temperature, high intensity and duration of sunlight, water column stratification, changes in water pH, and occurrence of trace metals.
- ❖ Use a weight of evidence approach to determine if the source water is vulnerable to HABs based on the source water characteristics and HABs risk factors.

Resources for the assessment of source water vulnerability to cyanotoxins

- [Drinking Water Application to Protect Source Waters \(DWMAPS\)](#)
- [Watershed Assessment, Tracking & Environmental Results System \(WATERS\)](#)
- [National Hydrography Dataset \(NHDPlus\)](#)
- [Source Water Quality Databases](#)
- [Recommendations for Public Water Systems to Manage Cyanotoxins in Water\(Appendix A\)](#)
- [USGS: Field and Laboratory Guide to Freshwater Cyanobacteria Harmful Algal Blooms for Native American and Alaska Native Communities](#)
- [EPA's Water Pollution Search](#)
- [EPA's Enforcement and Compliance History Online Website](#)
- [Cyanotoxin Management Plan Template and Example](#)
- [Incident Action Checklist - Harmful Algal Blooms](#)
- [Video: Tools for Addressing the Risks of Cyanotoxins in Public Water Systems](#)

Preparation and Surveillance for HABs Events

If a source water is determined to be potentially vulnerable to HABs and cyanotoxins, water managers and public water system operators should be prepared for their occurrence by:

- ❖ Monitoring the source waters to determine when blooms are most likely to occur;
- ❖ Establishing and documenting sampling procedures, testing procedures and quality assurance procedures;
- ❖ Evaluating the current bloom control and management techniques;
- ❖ Preparing for treatment adjustments and ordering necessary laboratory equipment, and
- ❖ Planning for emergencies in the event alternative sources of water are needed.

Resources for monitoring, control and treatment HABs and cyanotoxins

- [EPA's Online Source Water Quality Monitoring for Water Quality Surveillance and Response Systems](#)
- [Recommendations for Cyanobacteria and Cyanotoxin Monitoring in Recreational Waters](#)
- [Recommendations for Public Water Systems to Manage Cyanotoxins in Water \(Appendix A\)](#)
- [Cyanobacteria and Cyanotoxins: Information for Drinking Water Systems Fact Sheet](#)
- [Water Treatment Optimization for Cyanotoxins Document](#)
- [AWWA and WRF's Managing Cyanotoxins in Drinking Water: A Technical Guidance Manual for Drinking Water Professionals](#)
- [WHO's Management of Cyanobacteria in Drinking-Water Supplies: Information for regulators and water suppliers](#)
- [GRC's International Guidance Manual for the Management of Toxic Cyanobacteria](#)
- [WHO's Guidelines for Safe Recreational Water Environments](#)
- [The Practical Guide to Lake Management in Massachusetts Cyanotoxin Management Plan Template and Example Plans](#)

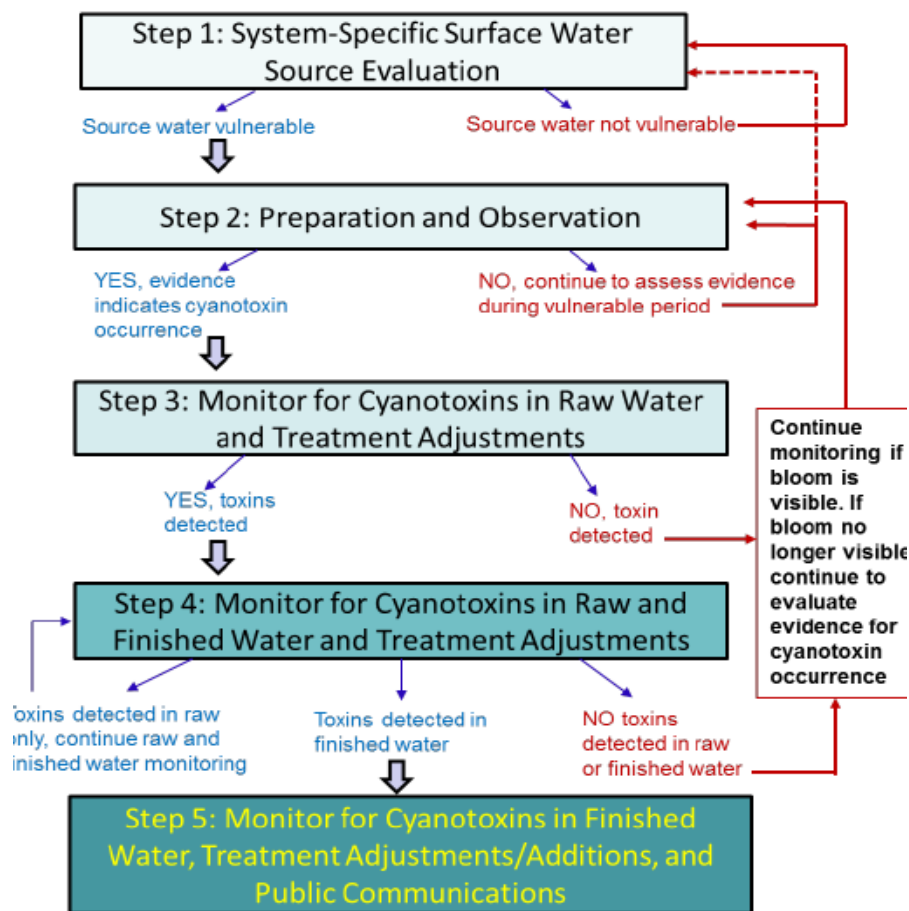
Potential Cyanotoxins Monitoring Steps in Public Water Systems

The EPA developed potential monitoring and management steps to assist public water systems manage cyanotoxins in raw and finished drinking water.

Potential Cyanotoxins Management Steps *

- ❖ Step 1: Assess source water for HABs and prioritize recreational waters for monitoring.
- ❖ Step 2: Prepare, monitor for early warning signs and identify immediate actions.
- ❖ Step 3: Conduct cyanotoxin monitoring and perform treatment adjustments.
- ❖ Step 4: Conduct finished water cyanotoxin monitoring and treatment adjustments.
- ❖ Step 5: Continue cyanotoxins monitoring in finished water, treatment adjustments, and public communications.

*Adapted from *EPA's Recommendations for Public Water Systems to Manage Cyanotoxins in Drinking Water*



[Click the Diagram to Expand](#)

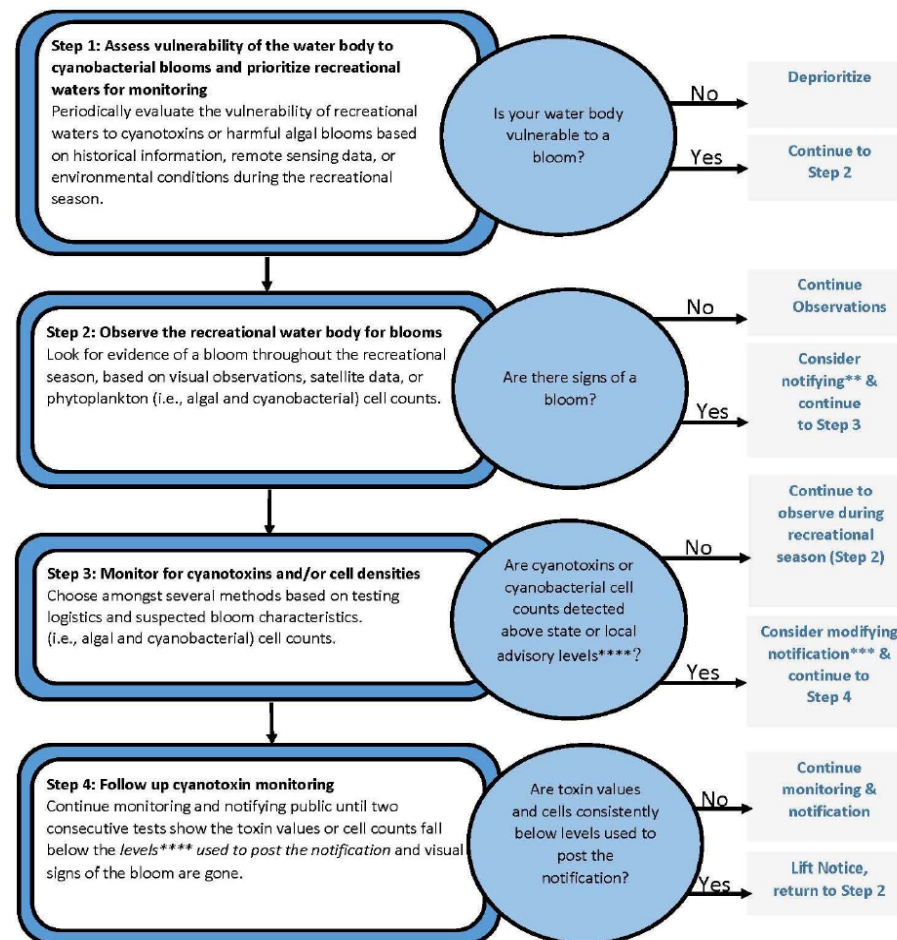
Potential Cyanotoxins Monitoring Steps in Recreational Waters

The EPA developed a stepwise conceptual framework for monitoring for cyanotoxins in recreational waters.

Monitoring Cyanobacteria/Toxins in Recreational Waters*

- ❖ Step 1: Assess vulnerability of the water body to HABs and prioritize recreational waters for monitoring.
- ❖ Step 2: Observe recreational water body for blooms at the beginning and throughout the recreational season.
- ❖ Step 3: Monitor for cyanotoxins.
- ❖ Step 4: Follow up cyanotoxin monitoring.

*Adapted from *Monitoring and Responding to Cyanobacteria and Cyanotoxins in Recreational Waters*



[Click the Diagram to Expand](#)

EPA's Drinking Water Health Advisory Levels for Cyanotoxins

In 2015, the EPA developed **Drinking Water Health Advisories (HAs) for the cyanobacterial toxins microcystins and cylindrospermopsin.**

- ❖ HAs are non-regulatory concentrations of contaminants in drinking water at which adverse effects would not be anticipated to occur over specific durations of exposure.
- ❖ The EPA developed ten-day HAs for children and adults because of the variability on body weight and drinking water intake per age groups.
- ❖ If the HA is exceeded, consideration should be given to protect those that are particularly vulnerable such as bottle-fed infants, individuals with liver and/or kidney disease, and dialysis patients.

EPA also developed Health Effect Support Documents (HESD) for microcystins, cylindrospermopsin, as well as for anatoxin-a.

- [US EPA Health Effects Support Document for the Cyanobacterial Toxin Anatoxin-a](#)
- [US EPA Health Effects Support Document for the variability Cyanobacterial Microcystins Toxins](#)
- [US EPA Health Effects Support Document for the Cyanobacterial Toxin Cylindrospermopsin](#)

10-day Drinking Water Health Advisories

Cyanotoxins	Bottle-fed infants and pre-school children	School-age children and adults	Link
Microcystins	0.3 µg/L	1.6 µg/L	US EPA Drinking Water Health Advisory for the Cyanobacterial Microcystins Toxins
Cylindrospermopsin	0.7 µg/L	3.0 µg/L	US EPA Drinking Water Health Advisory for the Cyanobacterial Toxin Cylindrospermopsin



EPA’s Recommended Recreational Ambient Water Quality Criteria or Swimming Advisories for Cyanotoxins

In 2019, the EPA published **Recommended Human Health Recreational Ambient Water Quality Criteria or Swimming Advisories for Microcystins and Cylindrospermopsin**. These recommended recreational ambient water quality criteria or swimming advisories are concentrations of microcystins and cylindrospermopsin in recreational waters which are protective of human health while swimming or participating in other activities in or on the water.

EPA published these recommended criteria values under Clean Water Act Section 304(a)(1) for states, territories, and authorized tribes to consider adopting new or revised water quality standards. Alternatively, states may consider using these same values as the basis for swimming advisories for public notification purposes in recreational waters to protect the public.

Application	Recommended Recreational/Swimming Advisory Values	
	Microcystins	Cylindrospermopsin
	8 µg/L	15 µg/L
Swimming Advisory	Not to be exceeded on any day.	
Recreational Criteria for Waterbody Assessment	A maximum of three excursions across a recreational season.	
Link	Recommended Human Health Recreational Ambient Water Quality Criteria or Swimming Advisories for Microcystins and Cylindrospermopsin	

- ❖ If the toxins concentrations are higher than the criterion magnitude in a sample collected during a ten-day assessment period (an excursion), the EPA recommends increasing the monitoring frequency to better understand the temporal and spatial nature of cyanotoxin occurrence in the affected waterbody.
- ❖ A maximum of 3 excursions across a recreational season reflects seasonal dynamics and occurrence patterns of HABs within years and the potential for adverse health effects over a short-term duration of exposure (i.e., approximately 30 days).

✓ Please visit the State HABs Monitoring Programs and Resources page [here](#) to learn about which States have implemented HABs response guidelines in the event of a significant bloom in recreational waterways.

Planning for HABs Events: Risk Communication

Planning for a HABs event also involve establishing communication plans to be prepared for any public communication as appropriate or required by the state.

- ✓ The EPA developed tools and resources to assist water managers and public water systems to develop their risk communication plans. Click the appropriate box below to access these resources.

*Drinking Water Cyanotoxin
Communication Toolbox*

*Recreational Water
Communication Risk Toolbox for
Cyanobacterial Blooms*

Getting prepared on risk communication

- [CDC's Drinking Water Advisory Communication Toolbox](#)
- [Recommendations for Public Water Systems to Manage Cyanotoxins in Water \(Appendix D\)](#)
- [Cynotoxin Management Plan Template and Example Plans](#)

The EPA recommends for states to report suspected or confirmed HABs or cyanotoxins human and animal illnesses associated with cyanobacterial blooms to the **One Health Harmful Algal Bloom System (OHHABS)**. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) developed OHHABS as a voluntary reporting system available to state and territorial public health departments and their designated environmental health or animal health partners. The goal of OHHABS is to collect information to support the understanding and prevention of HABs and HAB-associated illnesses. The OHHABS can be accessed *here*.

Actions During a Cyanotoxins Event

During a cyanotoxins event, states should be prepared to provide information on action levels, sample collection and analysis, effective treatment options, and resources available to provide technical assistance and risk communication tools. Information that could be helpful in communicating with the public includes:

- ❖ Basic information about cyanobacteria and HABs, including what are the common causes and the possible health effects from exposure to HABs and cyanotoxins;
- ❖ Recommended advisory values for cyanotoxins;
- ❖ Most common HABs and cyanotoxins in your state;
- ❖ When and where cyanotoxins have been detected;
- ❖ Information from initial laboratory analyses such as the identification of the toxins and concentrations;
- ❖ Options for treatment and management of HABs; and
- ❖ Risk communication materials, including editable worksheets, press release templates, social media posts, FAQs, fact sheets and other quick references.

Resources for assistance during a cyanotoxins event

- *Cyanotoxin Management Plan Template and Example Plans*
- *Drinking Water Cyanotoxin Risk Communication Toolbox*
- *Tools for Addressing the Risks of Cyanotoxins in Drinking Water Video*
- *Incident Action Checklist - Harmful Algal Blooms*
- *Water Treatment Optimization for Cyanotoxins*
- *Drinking Water Health Advisories for the Cyanotoxins Cylindrospermopsin*
- *Drinking Water Health Advisories for the Cyanotoxin Microcystins*
- *Recommendations for Public Water Systems to Manage Cyanotoxins in Drinking Water*
- *Recommendations for Cyanobacteria and Cyanotoxin Monitoring in Recreational Waters*
- *Monitoring and responding to cyanobacteria and cyanotoxins in recreational waters*
- *Recreational Water Communication Risk Toolbox for Cyanobacterial Blooms*
- *Recommended Human Health Recreational Water Quality Criteria or Swimming Advisories for Microcystins and Cylindrospermopsin*
- *List of Laboratories analyzing for cyanobacteria and their toxins*

Actions During a Cyanotoxins Event (continued)

- ✓ The link below provide access to a frequently asked questions document discussing cyanobacteria and cyanotoxins as well as information regarding health effects and what are the drinking water health advisories for cyanotoxins.

Harmful Algal Blooms and Cyanotoxins FAQs

- *Will help you answer what are cyanobacterial HABs, what are the possible health effects from exposure to them and their toxins; what are the recommended advisory values for cyanotoxins; etc.*

- ✓ To improve communication during cyanotoxins events, the EPA developed a form to **track new and/or persistent cyanobacterial blooms and cyanotoxins events**. To access the template click the box below.

Template Summary of State HABs Events

- *To record the most common HABs and cyanotoxins in your state; locations, dates, how, where and when the cyanotoxins were detected; and information from initial laboratory analyses such as the identification of the toxins and concentrations.*

- ✓ To address further questions on approaches to optimize **drinking water treatment** in case cyanotoxins are present in drinking water systems, the EPA developed the Water Treatment Optimization for Cyanotoxins Document. To access this document, click the box below.

Water Treatment Optimization for Cyanotoxins Document

- *Contains proactive approaches for water sampling and monitoring to help public water systems anticipate treatment needs and treat cyanotoxins in drinking water. Information is presented for treating cyanotoxins using many types of water treatment.*

Risk Communication During a Cyanotoxins Event

It is recommended that the states use consistent communication tools during an event. The EPA developed an infographic and ready-to-use templates to develop risk communication materials, including:

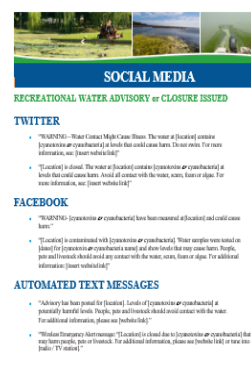
- ❖ Templates: for press releases, drinking water advisories and recreational criteria/swimming advisories, and social media and text alerts;
- ❖ General Information: talking points and messages for consumers and recreators, frequently asked questions and factsheets;
- ❖ Graphics: downloadable options for graphics.

Click the appropriate box below to access these resources.

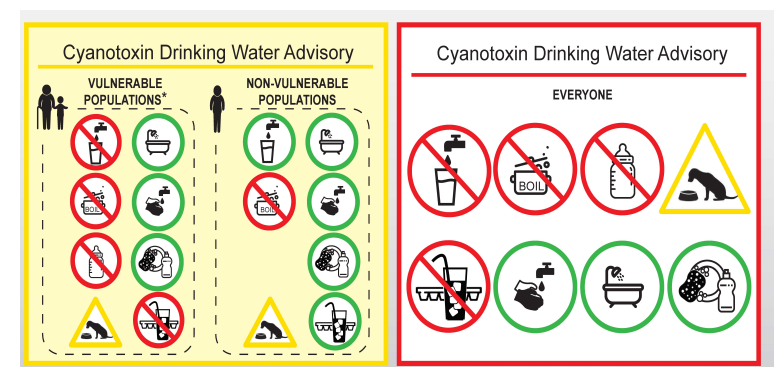
Drinking Water Cyanotoxin Communication Toolbox

Recreational Water Communication Risk Toolbox for Cyanobacterial Blooms

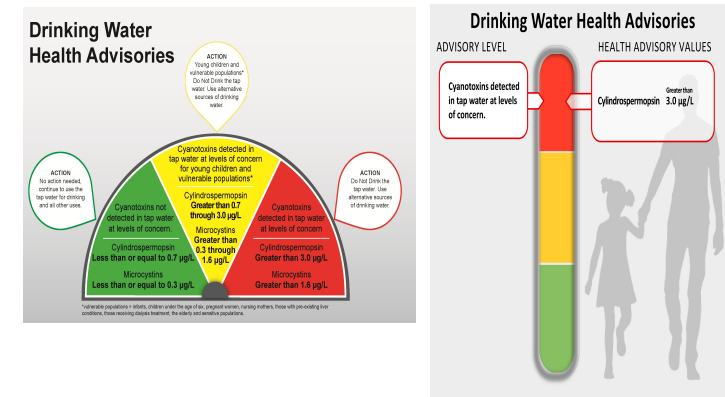
Infographic



Templates



Graphics



Actions After a Cyanotoxins Event

Once the HABs and cyanotoxins event is over, it is recommended for states and tribes to conduct a post-incident comprehensive assessment to identify the adequacy of the cyanotoxins incident response and assess the effectiveness of the response and the risk communication activities to improve the future responses.

A debrief with the all the involved agencies, e.g. drinking water systems and managers of recreational sites, after the incident helps to identify problems and flaws during the incident and determine areas that need improvement, as well as those actions that contributed to a successful response and that should be repeated in future cyanotoxins contamination events.

- ✓ **The EPA developed a HABs Post Emergency Event Review Questionnaire to be used as a guide to conduct the post-event assessment response. To access the questionnaire, click the box below.**

HABs Post Emergency Event Review Questionnaire

HABs Post Emergency Event Review (H-PEER) Checklist

The HABs Post Emergency Event Review, or PEER, checklist is designed to guide an internal discussion among affected staff and programs (i.e., R2D, HCL, and QMS) to evaluate key components of our internal HABs response plan and response efforts to HABs and cyanotoxins events in drinking and recreational waters. By conducting this post incident critique, we can evaluate the effectiveness of the response and identify areas that need improvement.

Discussion Categories:

- Detection**
 - ☐ How promptly was the emergency detected?
 - ☐ How can our detection process be improved? For example, are there any recommendations for additional instruments or procedures which might aid in earlier detection of the incident?
- Assessment/Evaluation**
 - ☐ How well was the magnitude of the problem assessed correctly at the start?
 - ☐ Was our information adequate to assess and evaluate the problem?
 - ☐ How can our assessment/evaluation process be improved? For example, are there any recommendations for additional guides, aids, information or other items needed to assist more effective assessment and evaluation?
- Mitigation**
 - ☐ How promptly did we mobilize?
 - ☐ Were the steps taken to mobilize technical assistance for the emergency adequate?
 - ☐ Was the appropriate amount of EPA resources mobilized?
 - ☐ How can our mobilization process be improved?
- Response Strategy and Pre-Planning**
 - ☐ Was the H-30 Internal HABs Response Plan (IRP) adequate in the response process?
 - ☐ Was the IRP flexible enough to cope with unexpected events?
 - ☐ Were existing national guides and aids effective in the response process?
 - ☐ Were roles and responsibilities adequately defined ahead of time?
 - ☐ Was prior training or awareness activities adequate in preparing for the event?
 - ☐ How can our response strategy and pre-planning process be improved? For example, are there any recommendations for changes to the IRP, roles and responsibilities, training or other items?

EPA Resources on Cyanotoxins

- ❖ EPA CyanoHABs Website
- ❖ EPA Managing Cyanotoxins in Public Drinking Water Systems Webpage
- ❖ Drinking Water Health Advisory for the Cyanobacterial Toxin Cylindrospermopsin
- ❖ Drinking Water Health Advisory for the Cyanobacterial Microcystins Toxins
- ❖ EPA Health Effects Support Document for the Cyanobacterial Toxin Anatoxin-a
- ❖ EPA Health Effects Support Document for the Cyanobacterial Toxin Cylindrospermopsin
- ❖ EPA Health Effects Support Document for the Cyanobacterial Microcystins Toxins
- ❖ Analytical methods for cyanotoxins
- ❖ Recommendations for Public Water Systems to Manage Cyanotoxins in Drinking Water
- ❖ EPA HABs Incident Action Checklist
- ❖ Cyanotoxin Management Plan Template and Example Plans
- ❖ Water Treatment Optimization for Cyanotoxins Document
- ❖ Drinking Water Cyanotoxin Risk Communication Toolbox
- ❖ Cyanobacteria and Cyanotoxins: Information for Drinking Water Systems Fact Sheet
- ❖ Possible Funding Sources for Managing Cyanobacterial Harmful Algal Blooms and Cyanotoxins in Drinking Water of Cyanotoxins in Drinking Water
- ❖ Video: Tools for Addressing the Risks of Cyanotoxins in Public Water Systems
- ❖ Recommended Human Health Recreational Ambient Water Quality Criteria or Swimming Advisories for Microcystins and Cylindrospermopsin
- ❖ Recreational Water Communication Toolbox for Cyanobacterial Blooms
- ❖ Recommendations for Cyanobacteria and Cyanotoxin Monitoring in Recreational Waters
- ❖ Frequently Asked Questions: Laboratory Analysis for Microcystins in Drinking Water

Non-EPA Resources on Cyanotoxins

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)

- ❖ Harmful Algal Bloom (HAB)-Associated Illness website
- ❖ One Health Harmful Algal Bloom System (OHHABS)
- ❖ Drinking Water Advisory Communication Toolbox
- ❖ Cyanobacteria Harmful Algal Bloom (HAB) Toolkit

National Institutes of Health (NIH), National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, Harmful Algal Blooms webpage

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)

- ❖ Ecology and Oceanography of Harmful Algal Blooms (ECOHAB) Research Program
- ❖ Monitoring and Event Response for Harmful Algal Blooms (MERHAB) Program
- ❖ NOAA Harmful Algal Bloom Forecasting System
- ❖ Harmful algal bloom forecasts: Gulf of Mexico; Lake Erie

U.S. Geological Survey (USGS)

- ❖ Field and laboratory guide to freshwater cyanobacteria harmful algal blooms for Native American and Alaska Native Communities
- ❖ USGS Microbiology Research Projects
- ❖ USGS Cooperative Water Program
- ❖ Guidelines for Design and Sampling for Cyanobacterial Toxin and Taste-and-Odor Studies in Lakes and Reservoirs

National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) Citizen Scientists Track Algal Blooms website

US Army Corps of Engineer (USACE)

- ❖ USACE Louisville District
- ❖ Evaluation of the Destruction of the Harmful Cyanobacteria, *Microcystis aeruginosa*, with a Cavitation and Superoxide Generating Water Treatment Reactor
- ❖ Testing of the KRIA Ionizing Water Treatment System for Waters Contaminated with Diesel, PCBs, and Nutrients (Nitrogen Forms)

Non-EPA Resources on Cyanotoxins (Continuation)

Water Research Foundation Resources

- ❖ Understanding Cyanobacteria and Cyanotoxins Video
- ❖ Cyanobacterial (Blue-Green Algal) Toxins: A Resource Guide
- ❖ Assessment of Blue-Green Algal Toxins in Raw and Finished Drinking Water
- ❖ Removal of Algal Toxins from Drinking Water Using Ozone and GAC
- ❖ Treating Algal Toxins Using Oxidation, Adsorption, and Membrane Technologies
- ❖ Evaluation of Integrated Membranes for Taste and Odor and Algal Toxin Control
- ❖ Rapid Detection of Cyanobacterial By-Products in Drinking Water
- ❖ Determination and Significance of Emerging Algal Toxins (Cyanotoxins)
- ❖ Development of Molecular Reporters for Microcystis Activity and Toxicity
- ❖ Early Detection of Cyanobacterial Toxins Using Genetic Methods
- ❖ Methods for Measuring Toxins in Finished Water
- ❖ Criteria for Quality Control Protocols for Various Algal Toxin Methods
- ❖ Reservoir Management Strategies for the Control and Degradation of Algal Toxins
- ❖ International Guidance Manual for the Management of Toxic Cyanobacteria
- ❖ Optimizing Conventional Treatment for Removal of Cyanobacteria and Toxins

World Health Organization (WHO)

- ❖ Toxic cyanobacteria in water: A guide to their public health consequences, monitoring and management
- ❖ Guidelines for Safe Recreational Waters Volume 1 - Coastal and Fresh Waters
- ❖ Water Related Diseases: Cyanobacterial Toxins
- ❖ Management of cyanobacteria in drinking-water supplies: Information for regulators and water suppliers
- ❖ Protecting Surface Water for Health. Identifying, assessing and managing drinking-water quality risks in surface water catchments
- ❖ WHO's Management of Cyanobacteria in Drinking-Water Supplies: Information for regulators and water suppliers

Association of State Drinking Water Administrators (ASDWA) Harmful Algal Blooms (HABs) website

Upper Mississippi River Basin Association (UMRBA) Upper Mississippi River Harmful Algal Bloom Response Resource Manual

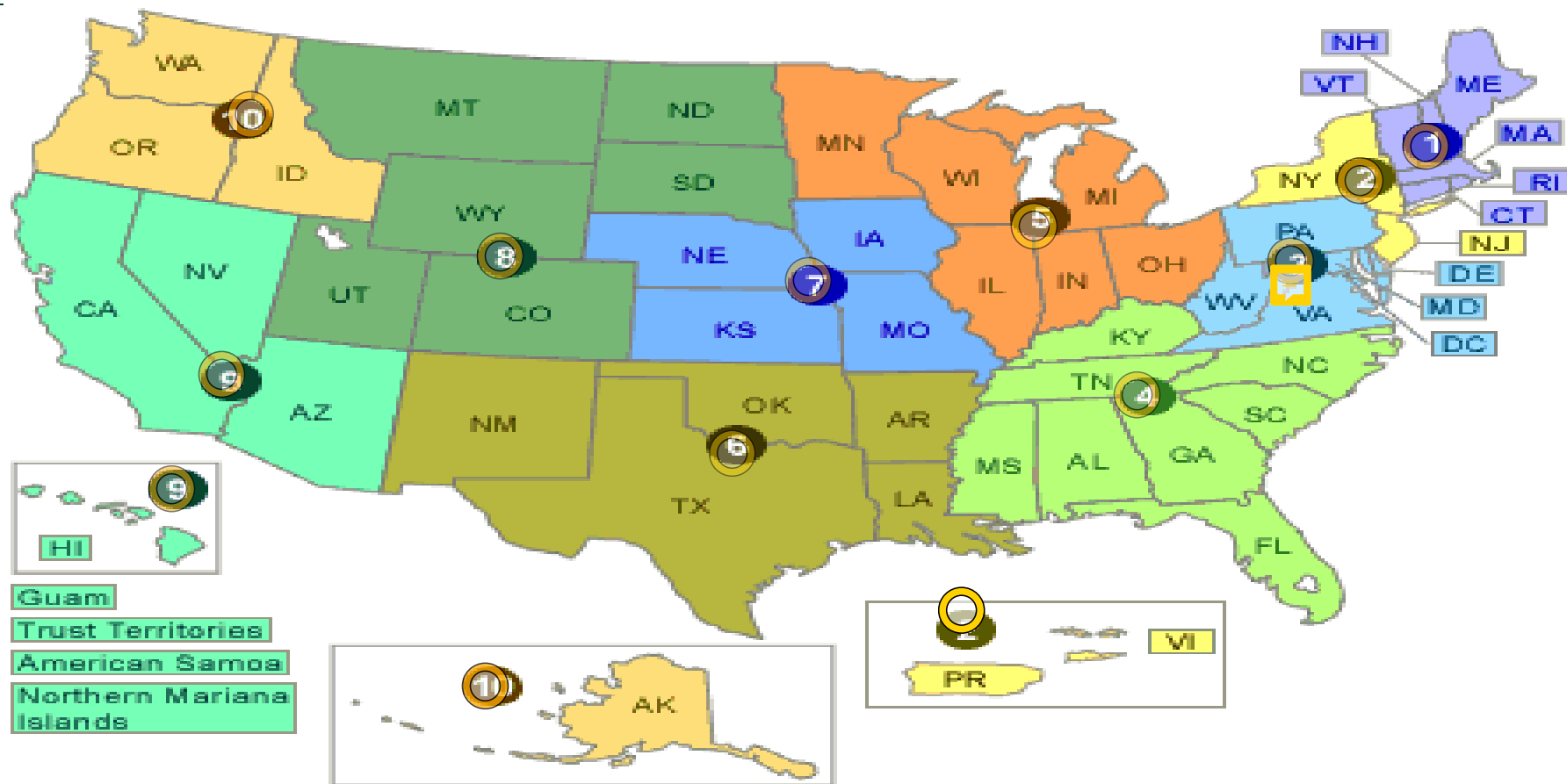
American Water Works Association (AWWA) Resources

- ❖ CyanoTOX® Version 2.0 Calculator for public water system's oxidation options for cyanotoxins
- ❖ Water Utility Managers Guide to Cyanotoxins
- ❖ AWWA and WRF's Managing Cyanotoxins in Drinking Water: Technical Guidance Manual for Drinking Water Professionals World

HABs and Cyanotoxins Related Rules and Regulations

Rules and Regulations	Description
Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA)	Federal law that protects public drinking water supplies throughout the nation. Under the SDWA, EPA sets standards for drinking water quality and with its partners implements various technical and financial programs to ensure drinking water safety. As part of the Safe Drinking Water Act, the EPA has included cyanotoxins on the 4th Contaminant Candidate List.
Drinking Water Protection Act (DWPA)	Amend the SDWA by adding Section 1459 to directs EPA to develop and submit a strategic plan (Algal Toxin Risk Assessment and Management Strategic Plan for Drinking Water. Submitted to Congress in November 2015) for assessing and managing risks associated with algal toxins in drinking water provided by public water systems.
Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR)	Ten cyanotoxins are included in the UCMR 4, which will be monitored by public water systems between 2018 and 2020.
Clean Water Act (CWA)	Establishes the basic structure for regulating discharges of pollutants into the waters of the United States and regulating quality standards for surface waters. Under the CWA, EPA has implemented pollution control programs and water quality standards for all contaminants in surface waters.
Harmful Algal Bloom and Hypoxia Research and Control Amendments Act (HABHRCA)	Requires the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and USEPA to advance the scientific understanding and ability to detect, monitor, assess, and predict HAB and hypoxia events in marine and freshwater in the U.S.

EPA's Regions Contact Information



[Click here to see a list of Regional EPA Contacts](#)

States Monitoring Programs

Listed below are the States monitoring and resources websites to list HABs and cyanotoxin events and information.

- ❖ California Water Quality Monitoring Council, HAB Portal
- ❖ Connecticut Department of Public Health, Blue Green Algae Blooms
- ❖ Delaware Division of Water, Blue-Green Algae in Delaware
- ❖ District of Columbia Department of Energy & Environment, Algae Blooms in District Waters
- ❖ Florida Department of Environmental Protection: Blue-Green Algae Information
- ❖ Idaho Department of Environmental Quality, HAB Map
- ❖ Illinois Environmental Protection Agency, HAB
- ❖ Indiana State Department of Health, HAB Map
- ❖ Iowa Department of Natural Resources, Beach Monitoring
- ❖ Kansas Department of Health and Environment, Blue-Green Algae Blooms
- ❖ Kentucky DEP Division of Water, HABs
- ❖ Maine Department of Environmental Protection, Blue Green Algae
- ❖ Maryland Department of Natural Resources, Algae
- ❖ Massachusetts Department of Health and Human Services, Algae Monitoring
- ❖ Michigan Department of Environmental Quality, Algae HAB
- ❖ Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, HABs
- ❖ Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality, Blue-Green Algae
- ❖ Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services: Public Health & Safety: HABs
- ❖ New Hampshire Department of Environmental Quality, Beach Inspections Program
- ❖ New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, HAB
- ❖ New York Department of Environmental Conservation, HABs
- ❖ North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality, HABs Monitoring
- ❖ North Dakota Department of Environmental Quality, HABs
- ❖ North Dakota Game and Fish Department, HABs
- ❖ Ohio Environmental Protection Agency, HABs Monitoring
- ❖ Oregon Health Authority, Algae Bloom Advisories
- ❖ Rhode Island, HAB
- ❖ Texas Parks and Wildlife, HABs
- ❖ Utah Department of Environmental Quality, HAB Map
- ❖ Vermont, HAB Map
- ❖ Virginia Department of Health: Algal Bloom Surveillance Map
- ❖ Washington State Toxic Algae Online
- ❖ Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources Blue-Green Algae website

HAB or Hypoxia Event of National Significance (HHENS)

On January 7th, 2019 the **“Harmful Algal Bloom and Hypoxia Research and Control Amendments Act of 2017”**, was reauthorized as part of the National Integrated Drought Information Systems Act (PL 115-423). The act was amended to, among other things include:

- ❖ Coastal/marine waters in the Scientific Assessments of Freshwater HABs and to complete the assessment not less than once every 5 years instead of no later than 24 months;
- ❖ Develop and maintain a publicly accessible internet website that provides information as to the HABHRCA Program activities;
- ❖ Accelerate the utilization of effective methods of intervention and mitigation to reduce the frequency, severity, and impacts of harmful algal bloom and hypoxia events;
- ❖ For NOAA to develop contingency plans for the long-term monitoring of hypoxia; and
- ❖ Include a section on Event Response Program and for the appropriate Federal Agency (NOAA for marine and EPA for freshwater) to determine an event of national significance, including the specifics on distribution of costs and donations, and factors for consideration by the appropriate Federal official declaring whether a hypoxia or harmful algal bloom event is an event of national significance.

On September 16th, 2019 the EPA issued a **Federal Register Notice** requesting public comment on what the Agency should specifically consider for determining a “HAB or Hypoxia event of national significance” in freshwater, and related factors in order to inform development of a draft EPA policy. The EPA in coordination with NOAA, intends to develop a policy for determining a HAB or Hypoxia occurrence as an “event of national significance” in freshwater systems in the United States.