

# Algal Alerts in the Lachlan Catchment

1<sup>st</sup> March 2007



NSW Government

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

## Lachlan Storages

These alert levels apply to recreational contact. Drinking water safety thresholds are much more stringent

**Table 1 – Total blue-green algal counts and/or biovolume equivalents in Lachlan Catchment storages**

Date Alert	Storage Sites	Current count (total cells/mL / BVEq)	Previous Alert	Dominant species
22/02/07 AMBER ⇄	Lake Wyangala Dam Wall / State Rec Area	7,775 2.3 mm <sup>3</sup> /L BVEq	Amber	Anabaena <i>circinalis</i>
22/02/07 AMBER ⇄	Lake Wyangala at Grabine (Stn 2)	9,842 1.4 mm <sup>3</sup> /L BVEq	Amber	Microcystis <i>aeriginosa</i>
7/02/07 No Alert ↓	Carcoar Dam.	662 0.01 mm <sup>3</sup> /L. BVEq	Green	Microcystis flos- aquae
12/02/07 RED ⇄	Lake Cargelligo	1,648,942 >99.0 mm <sup>3</sup> /L BVEq	RED	Cylindrospermopsis <i>raciborskii</i> .

## River Sites

**Table 2 – Total blue-green algal counts and/or biovolume equivalents in the Lachlan River**

Date Alert	River Sites	Current count (total cells/mL / BVEq)	Previous Alert	Dominant species
7/02/07 No Alert ↓	Belubula River downstream Carcoar	None detected	Green	
22/02/07 No Alert ↓	Lachlan River d/s Wyangala Dam	165 C/mL	None	Raphidiopsis sp.
05/02/07	Lachlan River @ Cowra	None detected	None detected	
13/02/07 No Alert	Lachlan River @ Forbes	662 C/mL 0.02 mm <sup>3</sup> /L BVEq	None detected	Microcystis flos- aquae
28/11/06	Lachlan River @ Condobolin	None detected	Green	
12/02/07 No Alert ↓	Lachlan River at Lake Cargelligo Weir	9,059 C/mL 0.01 mm <sup>3</sup> /L BVEq	Amber	Aphanocapsa
12/02/07 AMBER ⇄	Lachlan River at Lake Brewster Weir	23,476 C/mL 3.1 mm <sup>3</sup> /L BVEq	Amber	Anabaena <i>circinalis</i> .
12/02/07 No Alert ↓	Lachlan River at Willandra Weir	0 C/mL 0. mm <sup>3</sup> /L BVEq	Green	
13/02/07 GREEN ⇄	Lachlan River at Hillston Weir	2,051 C/mL 0.32 mm <sup>3</sup> /L BVEq	Green	Anabaena sp.
7/02/07 AMBER ↓	Lachlan River at Booligal Weir	3,282 C/mL 0.5 mm <sup>3</sup> /L BVEq	Red	A. <i>circinalis</i>

# The total observed cyanobacteria genera that contribute to the current alert level are presented in conjunction with a bio-volume equivalent (BVEq) to *Microcystis aeruginosa* calculated for all contributing cyanobacteria species. These data are presented for information only. We recommend that water treatment and stock management responses should not be altered according to the observed cyanobacteria genera. All Cyanobacteria should be considered as potentially harmful to human and animal health when present in blooms.

River users and landholders are advised to avoid waters in areas subject to RED (High) alert levels or with visible algae scums. They should also consider either alternative sources of water for stock. NSW Health advises that any domestic use of surface water without treatment is dangerous and should be avoided. Note, boiling water contaminated with blue green algae **does not** remove toxins

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**For further information contact Chris Knight (02) 6841 7473.**

**For toll free information contact the Central West Algal Information Hotline 1 800 999 457**

Alert Definitions as specified in The National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC) *Guidelines for Managing Risks in Recreational Water* (DRAFT) 2005

The interim use of these guidelines is endorsed by the Scientific Subcommittee of the NSW Algal Advisory Group

### Key to alerts for recreational waters

Blue-Green Algal Level	Alert Definition
<b>GREEN</b>	Green Alert
>500 – <5,000 cells/mL potentially toxic cyanobacteria or biovolume equivalent of >0.04 to <0.4 mm <sup>3</sup> /L for the combined total of all cyanobacteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low levels of potentially toxic species detected – suggesting base crop of blue green algae may be on the increase</li> </ul> Action <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continue/increase routine sampling to measure cyanobacterial levels</li> </ul>
<b>AMBER</b>	Amber Alert
≥5,000 – <50,000 cells/mL potentially toxic cyanobacteria or biovolume equivalent of >0.4 to < 4.0 mm <sup>3</sup> /L for the combined total of all cyanobacteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Indicates blue-green algae are multiplying</b></li> <li>• <b>Water may have a green tinge and musty taste and odour</b></li> </ul> Action <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water supply authorities to commence filtering with activated carbon</li> <li>• Investigations into the causes of the elevated levels and increased sampling to enable the risks to recreational users to be more accurately assessed</li> </ul>
<b>RED</b>	Red Alert
>50,000 cells/mL potentially toxic cyanobacteria or biovolume equivalent of ≥ 4 mm <sup>3</sup> /L for the combined total of all cyanobacteria where a known toxic producer is dominant Or The total biovolume of all cyanobacterial material exceeds 10 mm <sup>3</sup> /L Or Cyanobacterial blooms are consistently present	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High levels of potentially toxic species detected</li> <li>• <b>Indicates “bloom” conditions</b></li> <li>• <b>Toxicity should be presumed</b></li> <li>• <b>Water will appear green or brownish and may have a strong musty taste and odour</b></li> <li>• <b>Surface scums could occur</b></li> </ul> <b>Extreme care should be exercised, and contact with the water should be avoided</b> Action <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Issue Media Release</li> <li>• Water supply authorities to increase filtering with activated carbon as appropriate</li> <li>• Local authority and health authorities to warn the public that the water body is considered to be unsuitable for primary contact recreation</li> </ul>