USEFUL EPA’S COMMUNICATION RESOURCES for the HABs SEASON

Infographic and ready-to-use downloadable templates and graphics to develop risk communication materials, including: press releases, drinking water advisories, recreational criteria/swimming advisories, social media and text alerts, talking points and messages for consumers and recreators, frequently asked questions and factsheets. Click here to access the Drinking Water Cyanotoxins Risk Communication Toolbox and here to access the Tools to Communicate about CyanoHABs in Recreational Waters.

NOAA’s Request for Comments to Inform the Development of a Policy to Determine HAB and hypoxia Events of National Significance in Marine and Coastal Waters

NOAA is requesting public input on the criteria that it will use to determine HAB and hypoxia “events of national significance” in marine and coastal waters. The proposed language and instructions for providing input are in a Federal Register notice and are summarized below. The recent reauthorization of the Harmful Algal Bloom and Hypoxia Research and Control Act (HABHRCA) (Public Law 115-423) requires NOAA to determine whether HAB and hypoxia events are of national significance in marine and coastal waters. Upon such a determination "...the appropriate Federal official is authorized to make sums available to the affected State or local government for the purposes of assessing and mitigating the detrimental environmental, economic, subsistence use, and public health effects of the event..."

Factors to be considered in making a determination include the toxicity of a HAB, severity of hypoxia, potential for spread, economic impact, relative size in relation to the past five occurrences, and the geographic scope. NOAA is accepting comments to inform the development of the policy for assessing these considerations and whether additional factors should be considered. The determination process optimally will include quantitative and qualitative means of assessment. The agency will publish the draft policy for formal public review and comment later this year.

Please refer to this webpage or the Federal Register Notice for more specific information on the elements that NOAA would like to consider, and for details about providing feedback.

To sign up for the newsletter send an email to epacyanohabs@epa.gov

Please visit the EPA’s CyanoHABs in Water Bodies website here.
Blooms, Beach Closures and Health Advisories* July 2019

* Include blooms, cautions, warnings, public health advisories, closings and detections over the State’s threshold, due to the presence of algae, toxins or both. This is not a comprehensive list, and many blooms may have not been reported or lakes are not actively monitored.


**Florida** (10): Yalaha Canal and Lakeshore Drive, Lake Weir near Eatons Beach, St. Johns River, Doctor’s Lake, Lake Okeechobee, Lake George, Lake Stella, Flint Creek, Buzzard Island, Cocoa Beach

**Idaho** (4): Brownlee Reservoir, Salmon Falls Creek Reservoir, Fernan Lake, Mormon Reservoir

**Indiana** (7): Kunkel Lake, Cecil M. Hardin Lake, Whitewater Lake, Hardy Lake, Brookville Lake, Worster Lake, Salamonie Lake

**Iowa** (3): Green Valley Beach, Lake of Three Fires Beach, Lake Darling

**Kansas** (16): Big Eleven Lake, Gathering Pond (Hatchery Supply Pond), Hiawatha City Lake, Hodgeman County State Fishing Lake, Jerry Ivey Pond, Keith Sebelius Reservoir, Lake Afton, Lake Shawnee, Lebo Kids' Pond, Lovewell Reservoir, Marion County Lake, Marion Reservoir, Rock Garden Pond in Gage Park, South Lake, Villa High Lake, Westlake in Gage Park

**Louisiana** (1): Lake Pontchartrain (Mandeville Beach)

**Massachusetts** (8): Billington Sea, Charles River below the Boston University Bridge, Chauny Lake, Devol Pond, Long Pond, Marstons Mills, Lovells Pond, Santuit Pond, Shubael Pond

**Montana** (2): Hauser Reservoir; Hauser-Causeway

**Mississippi** (7): Long Beach, Gulfport Beach, Christian Beach, Waveland Beach, Bay St. Louis Beach, Buccaneer State Park Beach, Lakeshore Beach

**Nebraska** (2): Willow Creek Reservoir, Harlan County Reservoir

**New Hampshire** (3): James Pond, Elm Brook, Keyser Pond

**New Jersey** (3): Rosedale Lake, Swartswood Lake, Greenwood Lake


**North Carolina** (4): Sweet Martha Pond, NE Cape Fear River, Chowan River, Little River

**North Dakota** (2): Harmon Lake, Sweetbriar Lake

**Ohio** (3): Grand Lake St. Marys, Maumee Bay Lake, Buckeye Lake-Crystal Beach

**Oregon** (6): Brownlee Reservoir, Upper Klamath Lake, Lake Billy Chinook, South Umpqua River, South Lake at Tenmile Lake, Cullaby Lake

**Utah** (4): Calder Reservoir, Utah Lake, Matt Warner Reservoir, McClellen Lake

Recently Published Articles

**Characterization of Cyanophages in Lake Erie: Interaction Mechanisms and Structural Damage of Toxic Cyanobacteria**

**Economic impact of harmful algal blooms on human health: a systematic review**

**Mixture designs to investigate adverse effects upon co-exposure to environmental cyanotoxins**

**Demonstrated transfer of cyanobacteria and cyanotoxins along a freshwater-marine continuum in France**

**A Fast Detection Strategy for Cyanobacterial blooms and associated cyanotoxins (FDSCC) reveals the occurrence of lyngbyatoxin A in campania (South Italy)**