

NHDES Guidance for Water Systems

- What are cyanobacteria?
- Why are they of concern to water systems?
 - Production of toxics
 - Taste and odor issues
- How big is the problem in N.H.?
 - Not known
 - Microcystins in all lakes tested
- How can you tell whether you have a problem?
 - Some blooms recognizable by appearance
 - DES recommends monitoring program
 - Several years of baseline data; characterize risk factors
 - Focus on-going monitoring based on risk factors
 - Grants available

NHDES Guidance, cont'd

- What can water systems do?
 - Source water protection: P and sediment
 - Monitoring
 - Develop a response protocol . . .

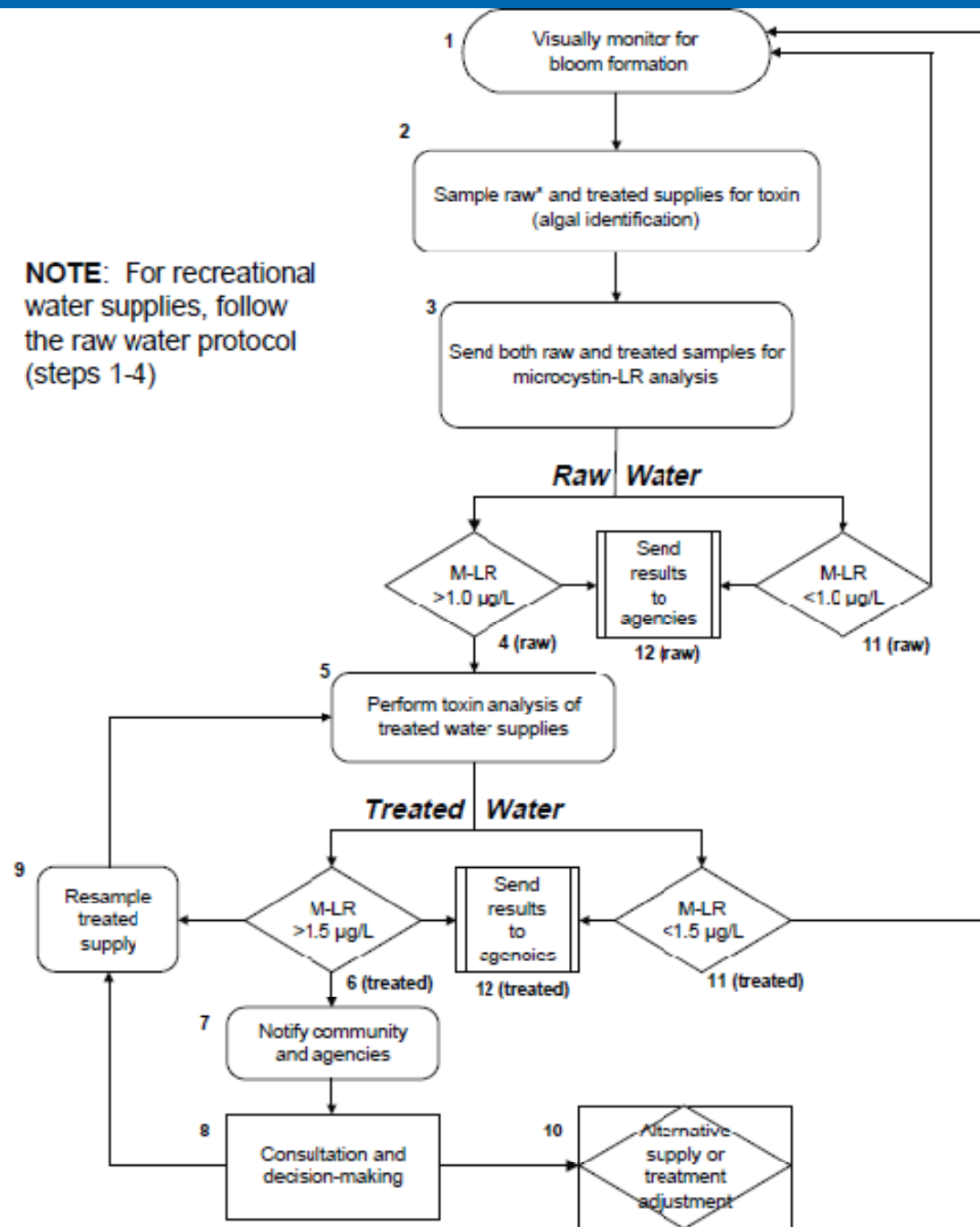


Environmental factor				
Potential for Cyanobacterial Growth	History of Cyanobacteria	Water Temperature (°C)	Nutrients Total Phosphorus (µg/L)	Thermal Stratification
Very Low	No	<15	<10	Rare or Never
Low	Yes	<15-20	<10	Infrequent
Moderate	Yes	20-25	10-25	Occasional
High	Yes	>25	25-100	Frequent and persistent
Very High	Yes	>25	>100	Frequent and persistent/strong

Source: Newcombe (ed.), 2009

Response Protocol for Water Supplies

NOTE: For recreational water supplies, follow the raw water protocol (steps 1-4)



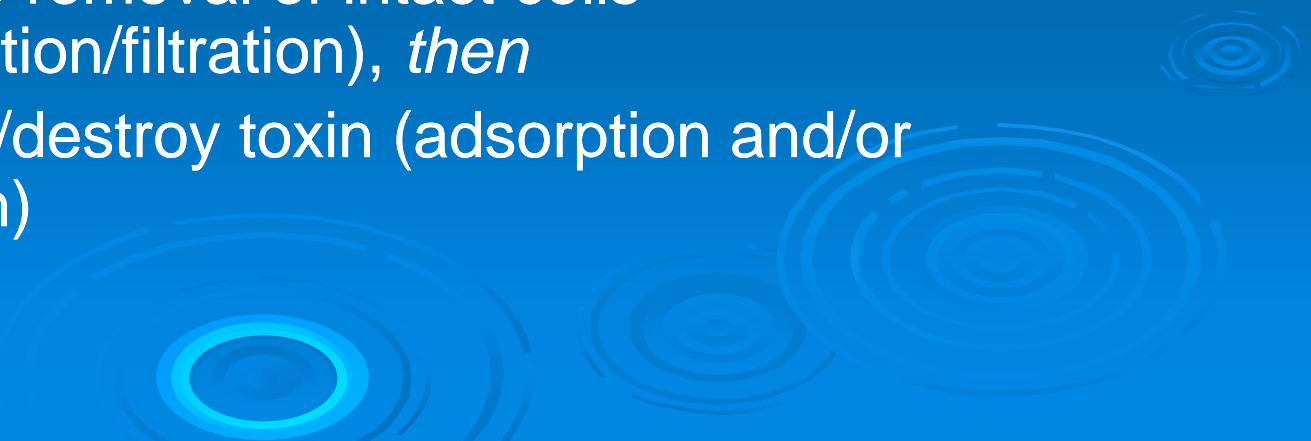
Source: Federal-Provincial-Territorial Committee on Drinking Water, 2002

NHDES Guidance, cont'd

➤ What can water systems do?

- Source water protection: P and sediment
- Monitoring
- Develop a response protocol
- In-reservoir options
 - Modify intake location/depth
 - Divert surface scums
 - Aeration, destratification, sediment removal or covering
 - Algaecide – *prior to bloom formation*

NHDES Guidance, cont'd

- What can water systems do?
 - Source water protection: P and sediment
 - Monitoring
 - Develop a response protocol
 - In-reservoir options
 - Manage treatment
 - Optimize removal of intact cells (coagulation/filtration), *then*
 - Remove/destroy toxin (adsorption and/or oxidation)
- 
- The background of the slide features a blue gradient with several concentric white circles of varying sizes, resembling ripples on water, located primarily in the lower right and bottom center areas.

Drinking Water Treatment

➤ Cell removal

- Don't overdo pre-oxidation
- Increase frequency of sludge removal or backwashing (do not recycle)

➤ Toxin removal

- O_3 , $KMnO_4$, chlorine largely effective
- Chloramines, ClO_2 , H_2O_2 , UV *not* effective
- PAC, GAC *can be* . . . jar testing recommended

NHDES Fact Sheet - References

- Overview
- Recognizing a bloom
- Source water protection
- Monitoring
- Treatment
- Grant program



But wait – there's more!

GLOBAL WATER RESEARCH COALITION

WATER QUALITY RESEARCH AUSTRALIA



Global Water
Research Coalition

**INTERNATIONAL GUIDANCE MANUAL
FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF TOXIC
CYANOBACTERIA**

Published 2009

Soon to be available at www.waterresearchfoundation.org

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