Cyanobacteria, Cyanotoxins, and Climate: Potential Impacts to Drinking Water in Maine

Sophia Scott, Source Water Protection Coordinator Maine CDC Drinking Water Program



Maine's Drinking Water Program: Working together for safe drinking water



What are cyanobacteria?





What are cyanotoxins?

- Microcystins
- Cylindrospermopsin
- Anatoxins
- Saxitoxins





ALGAE BLOOM FEEDBACK An Unhealthy Cycle

WARMER WATER ENHANCES BLOOMS

DARK ALGAE ABSORBS HEAT THICKER BLOOMS DEVELOP

Source: EPA

CLIMATE CO CENTRAL

Cyanotoxins are a public health issue

IN HUMANS -

Brain

Source: Ingestion Symptoms:

- Headache
- Incoherent speech
- Drowsiness
- Loss of coordination

Respiratory System-

Source: Inhalation Symptoms:

- Dry cough
- Pneumonia
- Sore throat
- Shortness of breath
- Loss of coordination

Digestive System-

Source: Ingestion, drinking contaminated water, or eating contaminated fish

Symptoms:

- Abdominal pain
- Nausea
- Vomiting
- Diarrhea
- Stomach cramps

Body

Source: Contact, e.g. swimming

Symptoms:

- Irritation in eyes, nose, and throat
- · Blistering around the mouth
- Skin rash, including tingling, burning and numbness
- Fever
- Muscle aches (from ingestion)
- Weakness (from ingestion)
- Organs Source: Ingestion

Symptoms:

- Kidney damage
- Abnormal kidney function
- Liver inflammation

Nervous System Source: Ingestion Symptoms:

- Tingling
- Burning
- Numbness

IN PETS

Symptoms:

Vomiting Fatigue Shortness of breath Difficulty breathing Coughing Convulsions Liver failure Respiratory paralysis leading to death



Cyanotoxins are impacting most states



Cyanobacteria: National Significance

A toxic algae scare has left 500,000 people in Ohio without drinking water

By Brad Plumer | @bradplumer | brad@vox.com | Aug 3, 2014, 11:10am EDT

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THE BLADE



Independent laboratory finds cyanobacteria in Adrian drinking water



JAN 15, 2019 6:48 PM





Algae Toxins Prompt Toledo To Ban Its Drinking Water

By BILL CHAPPELL . AUG 3, 2014

Michigan Environment Watch

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Aundrea Simmons stands next to her minivan with cases of bottled water she bought after Toledo warned residents not to use its water Saturday.



UPDATE (1:40 p.m. PT) — Salem has issued yet another drinking water advisory Wednesday for the city's vulnerable populations – just four days after lifting an initial advisory that prompted Gov. Kate Brown to issue an emergency and activate the National Guard.

The new advisory is based off of water samples taken on June 3-4.



How prevalent are cyanotoxins in drinking water?

- total microcystin
- microcystin-LA
- microcystin-LF
- microcystin-LR
- microcystin-LY
- microcystin-RR
- microcystin-YR
- nodularin
- anatoxin-a
- cylindrospermopsin



Cyanobacteria: How Are We Doing in Maine?



Cyanobacteria: How Are We Doing in Maine?



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Maine Lakes at Risk of Having an Algal Bloom

Frequency of blooms

Often: Annually or near-annually Sometimes: 2-5 years (sometimes more in past) Rarely: One year on record

Risk of future blooms

Very High: will likely bloom annually High: will likely bloom again Moderate: could occasionally bloom Low: unlikely given other data Contact Us | How Do I | Sitemap

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LAKE	+ TOWN	LAKE ID#	FREQUENCY	RISK	COMMENTS	
ABRAMS P	EASTBROOK	4444	Sometimes	High		
ADAMS P	BOOTHBAY	5366	Rarely	Low		
ANASAGUNTICOOK L	HARTFORD	3604	Rarely	Low		
ANDROSCOGGIN L	LEEDS	3836	Rarely	Moderate		
ANNABESSACOOK L	MONMOUTH	9961	Often	High	Was treated in 1980s	
AUBURN L	AUBURN	3748	Rarely	Moderate		
BARKER P	HIRAM	3136	Rarely	Low		
BEAR P	T03 R05 BKP WKR	5140	Rarely	Low		
BEDDINGTON L	BEDDINGTON	4524	Rarely	Low		
BLACK L	FORT KENT	1666	Sometimes	High		
BOYDEN L	PERRY	1404	Rarely	Low		
BRANCH P (EAST)	T07 R11 WELS	2822	Rarely	Moderate		



Maine DEP

Cyanobacteria: How Are We Doing in Maine?



Maine DEP

			20)14									20)1	5					
	Lo cation	Late August	Early Sept	Late Sept	Early Oct		Late August		Early Sept		Late Sept		Early Oct		Late Oct		Early Nov		Late Nov	
	Deep Hole	3.4	6 21.4	7 :	1.60	4.67		0.24		0.66		1.16	0).54		0.49		0.08		0.08
	Deep Area	37.8	4 3.3	4	1.82	7.35		0.36		0.86		0.73).59		0.84		0.23		0.33
Sabattus: 3796	Near Shore Surface Scum	12.5 60	9 <mark>5.6</mark> 91060	10 6 1	4. 46 1674	4.44		0.28 35.78		0.57 3.51	1	0.34 10.21	1	L19		0.6 1.67		0.4 4.02		0.26
	Deep Hole	3.1	.6 7.8	8	3.14	6.42		0.27		0.28		0.58	(1.33		0.21		0.08		
	Deep Area	2.4	3 1.7	4 (6.44	6.96		0.39		0.6		0.49	0	0.32		0.08		0.08		
	Near Shore	3.2	0 2.1	3	7.44	4.97		0.23		0.26		0.08		0.44		0.31		0.08		
Unity: 5172	Surface Scum	22.9	3 2	3						30.9		4.14	11	L46						
	Deep Hole	13	8 5.7	0 :	3.00	1.19		0.08		0.08		0.08	0	1.2.2		0.3		0.18		0.08
	Deep Area	18	3 2.9	4	1.81	1.68		0.08		0.08		0.08		1.08		0.26		0.23		0.29
	Near Shore	24	8 2.8	1 :	163	1.68		0.15		0.21		0.23	(1.2.2		0.08		0.48		0.08
Lovejoy: 5176	Surface Scum	45	1 1/69	6 1	1948	18.46		15.4		17.86		8.55	_	6.34						60.3
	Deep Hole	0.6	4 1.6	8 (0.33	0.30		5.12		3.49		14		1.59						
	Deep Area	10	2 1.5	1 (0.70	0.33		3.43		4.14		1.59		153						
	Near Shore	14	8 2.3		0.61	0.27		6.61		5.6		4.9	(139						
Threemile: 5416	Surrace Scum	9.4	.0 2.7		0.90	0.00		17.00		724		710								
	Deep Hole	0.0	8 0.0	8 (0.08	0.08														
	Neer Charr	00	e 0.0		0.08	0.08		1	-											
North: 5344	Surface Soum	00	R		0.06	0.08			Mi	crocy	stin	Con	centr	atio	n (ug/L)) Col	lor Ke	ey	
North: 3344	Deep Hole	00	8 12 -	7 (0.08	0.08														
	Deep Area	0.0	8 1.0	5	0.08	0.48							<0.	3						
	Near Shore	0.0	8 0.4	8 (0.08	0.42				ŀ		-								
East: 5349	Surface Scum		9.6	7								0	.3 -	1.6						
	Deep Hole	0.6	3 0.0	8 (0.35	0.35							1.0	10						
	Deep Area	0.1	8 1.8	9 (0.08	0.08							1.6 -	10						
	Near Shore	0.9	9 0.0	6 (0.27	0.20								0						
Salmon: 5352	Surface Scum												21	U						

Cyanobacteria: Are Our Drinking Water Sources at Risk?



Algae in Public Water Supply Source Ponds: Occurrence and Potential for Harmful Algae Blooms



- Historical blooms
- Potential sources of contamination
- Microcystin analysis (one sample August 2016)

What are the risks cyanobacteria pose public water suppliers?

Cyanobacteria: Are Our Drinking Water Sources at Risk?





Historical blooms

- 5 known blooms (high)
- 4 past blooms (moderate)

Potential sources of contamination

- 2 high (same source)
- 2 medium-high
- 15 medium

Microcystin analysis (one sample August 2016)

- All samples contained microcystin
 - Below the health advisory (0.035-0.197 μ g/L)
 - Three systems had levels >0.100 μ g/L

Cyanobacteria: Are Our Drinking Water Sources at Risk?







- 7 public water system sources
- Raw and finished water
- June-December: 310 samples collected
 - June, December monthly
 - July, November biweekly
 - August-October weekly

Microcystin is well below the health advisory (0.3-1.6 μ g/L)

PWS	Number of Detections raw/finished	Highest Raw µg/L	Highest Finished µg/L	Treatment
1	3/1	0.016	0.013	*
2	1/1	0.010	0.009	
3	5/0	0.021	BDL	
4	16/6	0.020	0.009	*
5	12/4	0.031	0.020	*
6	9/0	0.036	BDL	
7	10/6	0.035	0.032	*

Water System 5 – Microcystin Concentrations



Microcystin: Well Below the Health Advisory



This is great news!



Cautiously celebratory

• This is only one year and only seven systems

	0015											Microcystin Concentration (ug/L) Color Key				
_		<u> </u>	14			2015						<0.3				
Deep Hole	138	5.70	3.00	1.19	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.22	0.3	0.18	0.08	03-16				
Deep Area	183	2.94	1.81	1.68	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.26	0.23	0.29	0.5 - 1.0				
Near Shore	2.48	2.81	163	1.68	0.15	0.21	0.23	0.22	0.08	0.48	0.08	1.6 - 10				
Lovejoy: 51.76 Surface Scum	491	17696	1948	18.46	15.4	17.86	8.55	3.34			60.3	>10				

2018 – Algaecide 2019 – Alum treatment (planned)





Will Climate Change Impact Cyanobacteria Blooms?

Observed Change in Very Heavy Precipitation



Maine is getting wetter

Will Climate Change Impact Cyanobacteria Blooms?



Rising temperatures in the last century. Maine has warmed twice as much as the rest of the contiguous 48 states. Source: EPA, Climate Change Indicators in the United States. US EPA 2016

Lake Ice Coverage is Decreasing



22% Reduction in ice coverage!

Changing Climate Impacts Cyanobaterial Blooms



Volume 46, Issue 5, 1 April 2012, Pages 1349-1363



Climate change: Links to global expansion of harmful cyanobacteria

Hans W. Paerl ^a $\stackrel{\otimes}{\sim}$ \boxtimes , Valerie J. Paul ^{b, 1} \boxtimes

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https://doi.org/10.1016/j.watres.2011.08.002

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Abstract

Cyanobacteria are the Earth's oldest (~3.5 bya) oxygen evolving organisms, and they have had major impacts on





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Climate change: a catalyst for global expansion of harmful cyanobacterial blooms

Hans W. Paerl 💌, Jef Huisman

First published: 05 February 2009 | https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1758-2229.2008.00004.x | Cited by: 524

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Summary

What can we do?

Invest in source protection.



Questions?

Sophia Scott, Source Water Protection Coordinator Maine CDC Drinking Water Program