



Blue-green Algal Alerts for the Murrumbidgee Region

23 October 2020

This blue-green algal alert report is based on routine monitoring at sites in the Murrumbidgee Algae Reporting Area. The sites are monitored by WaterNSW and local councils.

Summary

Lake Wyangan South in Griffith has an **Amber** status for blue green algae. For more information select the following link: <https://www.mirrigation.com.au/Environment/Water-Quality>

Lake Wyangan North in Griffith has an **Amber** status for blue green algae. For more information select the following link: <https://www.griffith.nsw.gov.au/projects/project.asp?id=6896>

Lake Albert in Wagga Wagga is on **Green** alert for blue-green algae. More information can be obtained from the following link: [Lake Albert - Wagga City Council](#)

There are no other blue-green algal alerts.

These alert levels apply to **non-consumptive or recreational contact**. Drinking water safety thresholds are much more stringent.

Results Table

Site	Description	Latest Sample Date	Cyanobacteria Total Count (cells/mL)	Cyanobacteria Biovolume (mm ³ /L)	Potentially Toxic Cyanobacterial Count (cells/mL)	Potentially Toxic Cyanobacterial Biovolume (mm ³ /L)	Current Status (based on Latest Sample)	Previous Status	Cyanobacteria dominant potentially toxic taxa	Comments
N1017	Murrumbidgee River at Mittagang Crossing (Cooma)	16/09/2020	0	0.000	0	0.000	No Alert	No Alert		
	Burrinjuck Dam									
DBRJ12	Burrinjuck Goodhope	13/10/2020	0	0.000	0	0.000	No Alert	No Alert		
DBRJ11	Burrinjuck Woolgarlo	13/10/2020	0	0.000	0	0.000	No Alert	No Alert		
DBRJ09	Burrinjuck Station 1 (Dam Wall)	13/10/2020	0	0.000	0	0.000	No Alert	No Alert		
DBRJ01	Burrinjuck Downstream	13/10/2020	0	0.000	0	0.000	No Alert	No Alert		
	Blowering Dam									
DBLO01	Blowering Station 1 (Dam Wall)	6/10/2020	4,780	0.005	0	0.000	No Alert	No Alert		
DBLO02	Blowering Downstream	6/10/2020	0	0.000	0	0.000	No Alert	No Alert		
N1014	Murrumbidgee River at Gundagai	8/10/2020	0	0.000	0	0.000	No Alert	No Alert		
N1059	Murrumbidgee River D/S Wagga Wagga (Roaches Road)	7/10/2020	0	0.000	0	0.000	No Alert	GREEN		
N1019	Murrumbidgee River at Gogeldrie Weir	15/10/2020	0	0.000	0	0.000	No Alert	No Alert		
N1018	Murrumbidgee River at Carrathool	14/10/2020	2,350	0.004	0	0.000	No Alert	No Alert		
N1056	Murrumbidgee River at Hay weir Buoy	13/10/2020	4,700	0.007	0	0.000	No Alert	No Alert		
N1058	Murrumbidgee River at Maude weir Buoy	13/10/2020	8,730	0.011	0	0.000	No Alert	No Alert		
N1057	Murrumbidgee River at Redbank weir Buoy	13/10/2020	2,070	0.002	0	0.000	No Alert	No Alert		
N1061	Murrumbidgee River at Balranald	13/10/2020	0	0.000	0	0.000	No Alert	No Alert		

Alert Definitions for Recreational Waters

Alert Definitions as specified in The National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC) *Guidelines for Managing Risks in Recreational Water* 2008.

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

RED ALERT

These alert levels represent 'bloom' conditions. Water will appear green or discoloured and clumps or scums could be visible. It can also give off a strong musty or organic odour.

Algae may be toxic to humans and animals. Contact with or use of water from red alert areas should be avoided due to the risk of eye and skin irritation. Drinking untreated or boiled water from these supplies can cause stomach upsets. Alternative water supplies should be sought or activated carbon treatment employed to remove toxins. People should not fish when an algal scum is present. Owners should keep dogs away from high alert areas and provide alternative watering points for stock.

AMBER ALERT

Blue-green algae may be multiplying and the water may have a green tinge and musty or organic taste and odour. The water should be considered as unsuitable for potable use and alternative supplies or prior treatment of raw water for domestic purposes should be considered. The water may also be unsuitable for stock watering. Generally suitable for water sports, however people are advised to exercise caution in these areas, as blue-green algal concentrations can rise to red alert levels quickly under warm, calm weather conditions.

GREEN ALERT

Blue-green algae occur naturally at low numbers. At these concentrations, algae would not normally be visible, however some species may affect taste and odour of water even at low numbers and does not pose any problems for recreational, stock or household use.

Key to Alerts for Recreational Waters

<p>RED Alert</p> <p>≥ 50 000 cells/mL toxic <i>M. aeruginosa</i> OR biovolume equivalent of ≥4 mm³/L for the combined total of all cyanobacteria where a known toxin producer is dominant OR The total biovolume of all cyanobacteria exceeds 10 mm³/L OR Cyanobacterial blooms are consistently present</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High levels of Blue Green Algae detected • Indicates “bloom” conditions • Toxicity should be presumed • Water will appear green or brownish and may have a strong musty taste and odour • Surface scums could occur • Extreme care should be exercised, and contact with the water should be avoided <p>Action</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issue Media Release • Water supply authorities to increase filtering with activated carbon as appropriate • Local authority and health authorities to warn the public that the water body is considered to be unsuitable for primary contact recreation
<p>AMBER Alert</p> <p>≥5000 to <50 000 cells/mL <i>M. aeruginosa</i> OR biovolume equivalent of ≥ 0.4 to < 4 mm³/L for the combined total of all cyanobacteria</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicates blue-green algae are multiplying • Water may have a green tinge and musty taste and odour <p>Action</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water supply authorities to consider filtering with activated carbon • Investigations into the causes of the elevated levels and increased sampling to enable the risks to recreational users to be more accurately assessed.
<p>GREEN Alert</p> <p>> 500 to < 5000 cells/mL <i>M. aeruginosa</i> OR biovolume equivalent of > 0.04 to < 0.4 mm³/L for the combined total of all cyanobacteria</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low levels of potentially toxic species detected – suggesting base crop of blue green algae may be on the increase <p>Action</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue/increase routine sampling to measure cyanobacterial levels

Livestock Drinking Water Guidelines Based on ARMCANZ (2000), Orr and Schneider (2006) and WQRA (2010)

This guideline should be used when water is used for livestock drinking water purposes.

- If visual scums are present, then a High alert should be declared. This would be applicable for both farm dams and publicly managed water bodies (streams, rivers, etc). Such advice should also be given to farmers who phone the department seeking information on managing blooms in their dams.
- Where blooms dominated by *Microcystis aeruginosa* are present, then the ANZECC/ARMCANZ (2000) guideline of 11,500 cells/mL should be used. Excess of this cell count will constitute a **High alert**.
- Where blooms dominated by *Dolichospermum circinale* are present, then the Orr and Schneider (2006) guideline of 25,000 cells/mL should be used. Excess of this cell count will constitute a **High alert**.
- **Blooms of blue-green algae other than *M. aeruginosa* and *D. circinale*** are also common in NSW. These can be of either known potentially toxic species, or of species not considered to be toxin producers. When these blooms are present, a total blue-green algal biovolume in excess of 6 mm³/L will constitute a **High alert**. (These are based on Very High alert recommendations for raw water sourced for potable human supply published by WQRA (2010), in lieu of there being nothing else available).

Further Information and Contacts

Go to the WaterNSW Algal Website

<http://www.waternsw.com.au/water-quality/algae>

Call

NSW algae hotline 1800 999 457

Contacts

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