

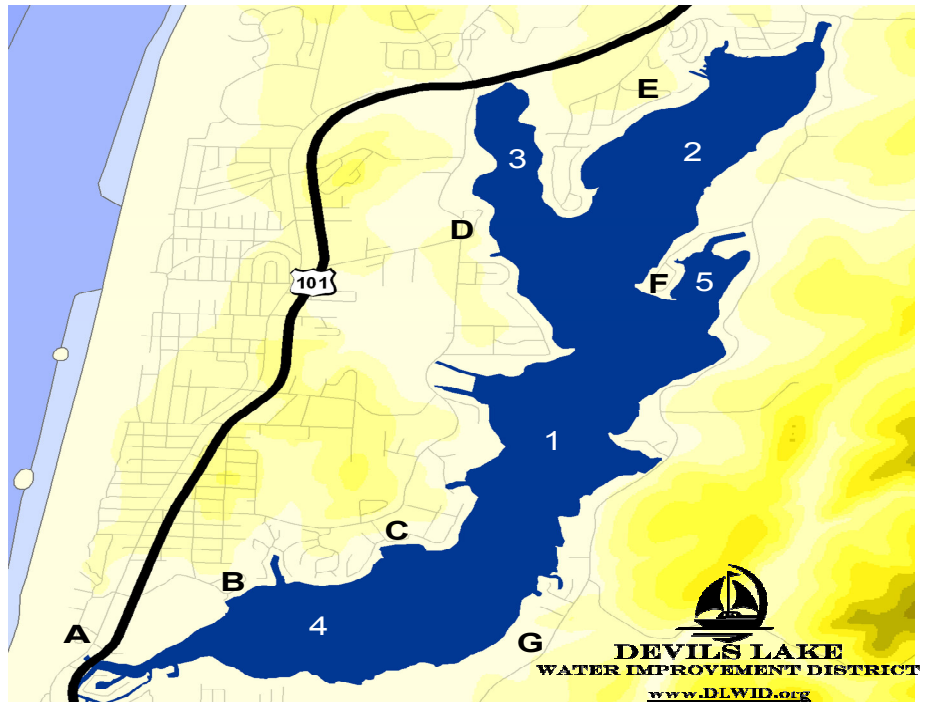
Blue-Green Algae*

and/or their toxins may be present particularly in the summer months.

Watch for Scummy Water!

Keep Children and Pets clear, if present.

*Scientifically known as Cyanobacteria



Highest Risk

Water contact not advised.

Microcystin > 8 ppb
Scum or high cell counts.

Moderate Risk

Caution advised.

Toxins or blue-green algae known to be present.

Water quality may change quickly.

Lowest Risk

Blue-Green Algae not present in significant numbers at time of sampling.

MAP ID	Station	Microcystin	Observations - Cell Counts
A	D River	N/A	End of Sampling Season
B	Campground	N/A	End of Sampling Season
C	Regatta Grounds	N/A	End of Sampling Season
D	Holmes Road	N/A	End of Sampling Season
E	Neck of the Lake	N/A	End of Sampling Season
F	East Thumb	N/A	End of Sampling Season
G	East D.L. State Park	N/A	End of Sampling Season
1	Mid Lake	N/A	End of Sampling Season
2	NE Arm	N/A	End of Sampling Season
3	NW Arm	N/A	End of Sampling Season
4	Southern End	N/A	End of Sampling Season
5	East Thumb	N/A	End of Sampling Season

Recreational Water Quality Standards

Parameter	Value	Regulatory Agency
Anatoxin-a	Toxin must not be detected in any samples	Oregon Health Authority
Microcystin	Toxin must be less than 8 ppb (parts per billion)	Oregon Health Authority
Cells / ml	Must be fewer than 40,000 cells of <i>Microcystis</i> or <i>Planktothrix</i>	Oregon Health Authority
Cells / ml	Must be fewer than 100,000 cells of all potentially toxic species	Oregon Health Authority
Scum Formation	Must not have toxic species in scum	Oregon Health Authority
Cells / ml	Must be less than 20,000 cells of all potentially toxic species	World Health Organization

Note: Testing for Anatoxin-a is done only if cell counts exceed limit for blue-green algae which are known to produce it. Microcystin is monitored more regularly. These tests results are only a snap-shot in time and are provided for guidance only. Conditions may change quickly, and other toxins may exist.

What are the health risks? Skin Irritation or rash is the most commonly reported health effect. Other symptoms include diarrhea, cramps, vomiting, fainting, numbness, tingling, and paralysis. Severe cases are associated with swallowing lots of water. Pets are particularly vulnerable! Chronic effects to low level exposures are being studied.

When might you be at risk? Highest risk of exposure is associated with full water contact recreational activity such as swimming, wading, waterskiing, or jet skiing in which ingestion or inhalation is likely. Moderate exposure may be seen in activities such as consuming fish/shellfish, canoeing, sailing, kayaking, or motor boating with the primary concerns being inhalation or skin contact. Little or no risk is associated with Catch and release fishing, hiking, picnicking, or sightseeing.