



Draft Guidance for Fresh Water Beaches

Last Update: July 24, 2001
Initial Draft: November 1997

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References

Glossary

Closure: The placement of signs at an area of a public beach that informs the public that the area is closed to swimming and water contact. These signs should indicate the nature of the public health concern.

concern (e.g., sewage spill), and should, by nature of their language, color, and design, enable the recreating public to differentiate from advisories provided by posting. Closure is envisioned to occur when health risks are considered greater than those associated with posting, as with sewage spills or at which monitoring results show that multiple indicator organism standards are exceeded, for both single sample and 30-day average values.

Posting: The placement of a sign or signs at an area of a public beach that informs the public of contamination of recreational water and the risk of possible illness, and advises against swimming or water contact (see Section 8.2). The placement of signs may be temporary, as a result of monitoring indicates a single microbiological indicator standard is exceeded (e.g., or more permanent, where monitoring indicates regular or sporadic contamination (e.g., a storm drain, or a water body with water circulation), or where sources of contamination are identifiable and can be explained (e.g., drain water, or residential wild or domestic animal populations).

Storm drain: A conveyance through which water flows onto or adjacent to a public beach, and includes rivers, creeks, and streams, whether in natural or in man-made channels. The presence of a storm drain that flows in the summer is one criterion that identifies a coastal public beach as being subject to **regulatory requirements**.

1.0 Introduction

The purpose of this document is to provide guidance for local health agencies with regard to the sanitation and healthfulness of recreational waters and beaches. It includes guidance for developing a protocol for recreational waters, a discussion of recommended levels of contamination for public notification and beach closure, levels for reopening closed beaches, and suggested language for notification. It also includes other recommendations related to beach cleanliness.

The **appendices** to this guidance include a review of current standards and guidance for ocean water recreation, as well as other related material. Appendices A, B, and C present state statute regulations, federal guidance, and local guidance and ordinances, respectively. Appendix D discusses microbiological indicator organisms in standards and guidance. Appendix E provides a brief review of epidemiological studies associated with ocean and fresh water recreation.

1.1 Sources of Microbiological Contamination of Recreational Waters

Microbiological contamination of recreational waters is generally associated with human sewage or animal wastes. So long as recreational areas are isolated from those wastes, contamination by disease-causing microorganisms is unlikely. However, there are a number of pathways by which such contamination can occur.

Sewage—Potential sources of microbiological contamination of recreational waters may be associated with system failures in human sewage treatment facilities, leaking sewer lines, or with rainfall resulting in surface water runoff.

When excessive rainfall occurs and sewage systems are not able to process the volume of water that enters them, flooding may occur and releases of untreated sewage may occur.

Treatment processes that include secondary treatment followed by filtration and disinfection will be more protective of public health than those that do not include the latter steps.

Other Sources of Sewage—Other sewage retaining systems that are specific for recreational areas can be a potential source of microbiological contamination of recreational waters if they are poorly maintained or if their contents are otherwise released through accident, error, or deliberate action. Sources of possible contamination include releases from boat and recreational vehicle holding tanks.

pumping stations, sewer line leaks, and portable toilets.

Septic Systems—Leachate from septic systems may be a potential source of microbiological contamination of recreational waters, particularly from septic systems that are poorly maintained during flooding. Although a single home septic system alone may pose a small risk of environmental contamination, in areas where septic systems predominate, shabby maintenance and flooding may be more significant.

Animal Wastes—Animal wastes may also contribute to microbiological contamination of recreational waters, though it is generally assumed that such contamination represents a less substantial hazard than contamination by human sewage. To the extent that animals may be allowed on beaches or recreational properties, such as equestrian trails, their wastes may add to the microbiological burden of recreational waters.

Even the practice of "curbing" one's dog may result in an added microbiological burden during the surface runoff that ultimately reaches a recreational water body.

Feedlots, dairy farms, pasture land, forests and other "natural" areas, and urban surfaces may be sources of microbiological contamination. Animals, both wild and domestic, may also serve as vectors for microbiological parasites of public health concern, such as *Giardia* and *Cryptosporidium*.

Sewage Sludge—The distribution of treated sewage sludge, provided that treatment adequately destroys any microbiological components that may be present, should not pose a potential for microbiological contamination of recreational waters. Organisms in inadequately treated sewage which should not be disposed of on land, may be present in runoff associated with rainfall or winter landscape or agricultural irrigation practices.

Surface Water Runoff—As mentioned previously, surface water runoff can contribute significantly to the census of microbes in a recreational body of water, particularly in times of heavy rains, in which street gutters and storm drain systems that often contain decaying organic matter are flushed out by large volumes of water.

In addition, sanitary sewer systems and septic systems may be overwhelmed by stormwater that enters them. In situations with common storm drains and sewer drains, or leaking sewer drains, rains are obvious problems.

Dry weather urban runoff may also contain high levels of indicator organisms.

In addition to urban runoff, surface runoff from other land surfaces may also contain microbes, on which wildlife or domestic animals in dense populations may contribute to high microbial counts in runoff.

Swimmer-to-Swimmer Contamination—Another source of microbiological contamination of recreational waters are the individuals who are using those waters for recreation. Constituents of fecal matter may be washed off the body on contact with water, with most of it washed off within a relatively short time after submersion. Hence, swimmers, bathers, waders, surfers, the fishing population, and others who may come into full- or most-body contact may all contribute to contamination to which they are exposed.

Infants and young children, and other individuals may also contribute significantly to microbiological contamination by accidental fecal releases. Others may cause contamination by intentional fecal releases because of a lack of proper sanitary facilities at or near the recreational area, or because such facilities, though present, are not used.

Recreational users at beaches with limited water circulation will likely be subject to a greater sw to-swimmer contamination than those at beaches where water circulation is greater.

2.0 Protocol Development

Protocols should be developed for the following:

- Sanitary survey
- Sewage spills
- Stormwater runoff
- Sampling and analysis
- Beach posting, closure and reopening procedures

2.1 Sanitary Survey

A sanitary survey should be performed that identifies actual or potential sources of microbiologic contamination of the recreational waters and beach areas. Information that is collected for pur the **Drinking Water Source Assessment and Protection (DWSAP) Program** or other water related activities could contribute to a sanitary survey. The DWSAP Program document contains **checklist of possible contaminating activities** for surface water sources that may be helpful regard.

Sources of contamination near recreational areas may indicate a need for increased monitoring microbiological indicator organisms.

For recreational area with poor water circulation, the sanitary survey should include a discussion impact of bather load on recreational areas. Because of the poor water circulation, heavy bather can cause significant elevation in bacterial counts for total and fecal coliform and enterococcus b

High use areas with poor water circulation may also indicate a need for increased monitoring of microbiological indicator organisms.

2.2 Sewage Spills

A protocol should be developed that sets forth procedures for closing recreational waters and be in the event of a sewage spill, including language that is used in public notification and signage, monitoring requirements for reopening the recreational waters and beach areas (e.g., consecuti sampling indicates that standards are being met and area can be reopened for recreational use) protocol should also indicate the extent of beach closure in terms of distance, based on the amo sewage estimated to be discharged or spilled.

2.3 Stormwater Runoff

A protocol should be developed that sets forth procedures for public notification about beach contamination whenever significant amounts of rainfall result in urban runoff that enters recreat waters and beach areas.

The public notification should include press releases and updates of a telephone hotline that is a to the public. Other means of public access may also be utilized. The notification should inform t that body contact with stormwater runoff should be avoided for a minimum of 72 hours followin significant rainfall because of microbiological contamination. The 72-hour period should be adeq dissipate microbiological contamination.

The protocol should include the language that is used in public notification and the means by which information is distributed.

2.4 Sampling and Analysis Plan

A plan should be developed that includes location of sampling sites, frequency of sampling, duration of sampling period, and depth of sampling. The plan should also include other pertinent information such as containers for sampling, packaging samples for transport, references for analytic methods, record keeping of data, requirements for repeat sampling. The plan should be developed in conjunction with the Public Health Laboratory.

Location of Sampling Sites—Sampling sites should include areas used for water contact sport activities. In addition, areas known to be regularly or chronically contaminated should be included in the sampling plan.

Frequency of Sampling—Sampling no less frequently than weekly is recommended. However, minimum frequency of sampling should be established locally, based upon historical records, current situations, and the potential of health hazards.

When samples are above standards or guidance levels, more frequent or daily sampling is appropriate to determine whether the area should be closed to recreational use.

Subsequent sampling is also needed to determine when to reopen the recreational area.

Time of Sampling—Sampling should occur at each location at generally the same time of day.

For crowded beaches at which bather-to-bather contamination may be a significant route of microbiological exposure, sampling when recreational use is highest may be appropriate (e.g., afternoon).

Duration of Sampling Period—The sampling period should cover the period of recreational use. For example, April through October.

Depth of Sampling —Samples should be taken from just below the water surface, in ankle- to knee- depth water, approximately 12 to 24 inches deep.

Sampling from boats is inadequate for beach monitoring, since water depths would exceed those common to beach-related recreational water sports activities occur, especially for young children.

Indicator Organisms —Indicator organisms should include total coliform bacteria and fecal coliform bacteria, and either enterococcus bacteria or *Escherichia coli*.

2.5 Laboratories and Laboratory Analyses

All samples are to be submitted for analyses to a laboratory certified by the Department of Health Services' Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (ELAP), pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 100825, in microbiology for methods appropriate for the analysis of the sample type.

Transportation conditions, holding time limits, and analysis of samples shall be in accordance with methods that appear on the certificate listing for microbiology of ELAP.

Analyses should be completed expeditiously after they are received in the laboratory. Preliminary results should be available from the laboratory as soon as possible, and, if they exceed the standards for microbiological indicator organism, the laboratory should telephone the appropriate local agency.

results should be provided within one week after sampling.

Use of *Escherichia coli* as a surrogate for fecal coliforms—When a test method measures *E. coli* be used as a surrogate for fecal coliforms, laboratories should split samples between such a method and either the multiple tube fermentation or membrane filtration method with standard confirm steps, and run the two tests in parallel, to identify an appropriate correction factor to apply to the derived values (e.g., *E. coli* per 100 ml x 1.2 = fecal coliforms per 100 ml). Such parallel testing include enough samples to develop a scientifically credible correlation between the two methods should occur at least once per year (for example, early summer) or twice each year (for example, spring and late summer), and ideally should be done for each type of water source that is subject to the sampling program (for example, lake beach and river beach). The most recently derived correction factor should be applied to the *E. coli* values to determine compliance with the fecal coliform standard. Laboratories should retain the results of the parallel testing in their files, consistent with their record retention procedures.

Data Reporting—The sampling and analysis plan should indicate how data are to be reported, particularly if they are outside the reporting range. For example, samples below the testing range most probable number (MPN), e.g., <20 MPN, should be reported as "<20 MPN" and not as "zero MPN".

The sampling and analysis plan should also indicate how data outside the testing range are used in the calculation of 30-day averages. For example, a sample that is <20 MPN may appropriately be reported as "10 MPN" (half the upper range for the sample) for purposes of assigning a numeric value that is used for determining the monthly values.

2.6 Posting, Closure and Reopening Procedure

The protocol should include procedures for posting and/or closing beaches and recreational area notification, and procedures for determining whether posting and/or closure should continue.

3.0 Corrective Action

When recreational waters fail to meet guidance levels, the local health officer may choose to take corrective action. Such actions may include, after taking into consideration the causes for the failure of microbiological indicators, posting the beach with warning signs, closing the beach or otherwise restricting its use until corrective action has been taken and guidance levels are met.

4.0 Sewage Spills and Closing Recreational Beaches

Immediate beach closure is the appropriate corrective action whenever sewage releases or spills occur. The closure should continue until after the spill or release has been stopped, and until monitoring indicates that the contamination levels meet appropriate guidance levels (see Section 5.0).

5.0 Indicator Organism Levels and Posting/Closure

Appendices A and B present existing state and federal numeric standards and guidance for indicator organisms. Appendix C presents a brief summary of local guidance and ordinances.

Decisions about posting and closing beaches should be based upon the most recent single sample. Thirty-day averages allow determinations to be made of the natural fluctuations of the numbers of indicator organisms. Longer term evaluations also provide an understanding of the presence of indicator

organisms, in terms of their association with rainfall, stormwater runoff, dry urban runoff, recre use, or other conditions specific to a particular beach or recreational area.

Areas that are highly or consistently contaminated require special attention. For example, porti beaches that are associated with areas that fail to meet standards more often than not, because conditions, may be appropriate for posting and/or closing on a long-term basis. Creeks, stream rivers, whether natural or in man-made channels, may contain elevated levels of indicator organ particularly if their flow is influenced by stormwater or dry weather urban runoff.

5.1 Single Sample Values

Beach posting is recommended when indicator organisms exceed any of the following levels:

- Total coliforms: 10,000 per 100 ml
- Fecal coliforms: 400 per 100 ml
- Either *Enterococcus*: 61 per 100 ml, or *E. coli*: 235 per 100 ml

5.2 Thirty-Day Average Values

Additional sanitary surveys and other related evaluations, including more frequent sampling if le appear to be on an increasing trend, are recommended when indicator organisms exceed any of following, based on the log mean of at least 5 equally spaced samples in a 30-day period:

- Total coliforms: 1,000 per 100 ml
- Fecal coliforms: 200 per 100 ml
- Either *Enterococcus*: 33 per 100 ml, or *E. coli*: 126 per 100 ml

6.0 Reopening Closed Beaches

The levels of Section 5.0 should be used to determine the appropriateness of continuing to post beaches or recreational areas, or portions thereof.

7.0 Prohibition of Diapers from Beaches and Recreational Waters

Because of the likelihood of contamination of recreational waters by fecal matter, diaper-wearin should be prohibited from water contact.

Public notification may be used to inform parents and others about the prohibition of individuals diapers from water contact. Methods of public notification may include, but are not limited to, si notices, or flyers.

8.0 Public Notification

Notification may be provided to the public by signs, press releases, and electronic access.

Appropriate language for signs and their placement along a beach is best determined by local ex

8.1 Signs

Signs should be present near the portion of the recreational area at which water contact will occ

elsewhere (e.g., along walkways to the beach, park entrances) where they are likely to be read. Signs should be large enough to be clearly seen and legible. They should be posted in English and other language(s) as appropriate.

Other signage than those examples given below may be appropriate, as determined by local variation of the international sign, with a graphic depiction of a swimmer in a red circle with a diagonal hash mark, may be useful in some locations. Signs in a second language may be appropriate if a significant percentage of recreational water users only speak that language.

Signs for Beach Posting Associated with Storm Drains—If a storm drain at a recreational area is chronically contaminated, the area affected by the storm drain should be posted with language similar to the following:

**WARNING! STORM DRAIN WATER
MAY CAUSE ILLNESS.
NO SWIMMING IN STORM DRAIN WATER**

or

**WARNING!
CONTAMINATED STORM DRAIN WATER.
NO SWIMMING IN STORM DRAIN WATER**

Signs for Beach Posting Not Associated with Storm Drains—If a beach or recreational area is contaminated, the area should be posted with language similar to the following:

**WARNING!
CONTAMINATED WATER
SWIMMING NOT ADVISED**

Signs for Beach Posting Associated with Contamination by Populations of Animals—If a recreational area is contaminated with animal waste, the area should be posted with language similar to the following:

**WARNING!
WATER CONTAMINATED BY WILDLIFE
SWIMMING NOT ADVISED**

or

**WARNING!
CONTAMINATED WATER BY ANIMALS
SWIMMING NOT ADVISED**

or

**WARNING!
CONTAMINATED WATER BY BIRDS
SWIMMING NOT ADVISED**

Signs Indicating Beach Closure—If a beach or recreational area is closed because of a sewage or other similar contamination, signs should be used to indicate the closure. Signs for closure should be easily recognized (by virtue of their color, shape, wording, symbols) as different from those used for beach posting. Language should be similar to the following:

**WARNING!
UNTREATED SEWAGE SPILL
BEACH CLOSED**

or

**WARNING! CLOSED TO SWIMMING.
BEACH/SWIMMING AREA IS CONTAMINATED
AND MAY CAUSE ILLNESS**

8.2 Press Releases

Notification of beach postings or closures because of rainfall and urban runoff, sewage spills, or public health concerns by print and electronic media is appropriate. Such notification should be considered supplemental to posting of warning or and closure signs, if those activities are required.

All press releases should come from the health authority.

8.3 Electronic Access

Notification of beach postings or closures because of rainfall and urban runoff, sewage spills, or public health concerns by means of recorded messages accessible by a telephone hotline is recommended. Additional public information may be provided by electronic bulletin boards, the and local radio and television.

8.4 Other Information

To minimize person-to-person microbiological contamination, local health agencies may provide education programs and present information on sanitary practices, consisting of notices posted beach/park entrances and flyers given to individuals.

An example of such information is alerting the public that children should not be allowed to wear in recreational waters.

Because of the likelihood of microbiological contamination of recreational waters by the recreational themselves, a public education campaign (postings, brochures, public service announcements) implemented. Such a program could encourage good hygiene practices, avoidance of swimming control (where feasible) of accidental fecal releases among infants and young children, (including recommendations for no diaper wearing in recreational waters, as discussed in Section 7.0). It could discuss the increased probability of sharing pathogenic organisms when large numbers of people use recreational waters.

8.5 Notification Associated with a Rainfall Event

In the event of rainfall that occurs during recreational months, local health officers may choose to use a combination of posted warnings and/or closure signs, telephone hotline information, and press releases that advise against water contact for 72 hours after rainfall ceases (see Section 2.3).

8.6 Notification of Drinking Water Systems

When a beach posting, closure or other restriction or public notification occurs because guidance for microbiological indicators are not met in a freshwater body that is used as a source of drinking water by a public water system, the public water system should be notified by the local health officer.

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