

# Bob Washam Environmental Health Director Martin County Health Department

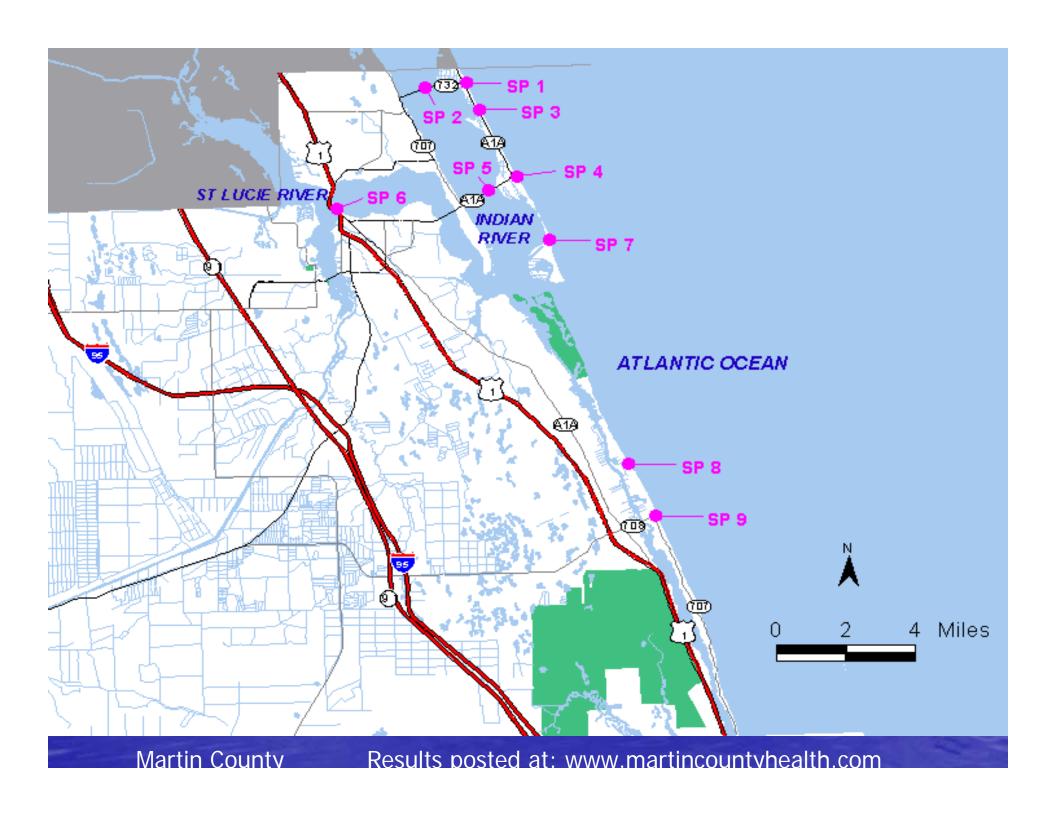
- Bachelor of Environmental Technology, FIT
- Master of Environmental Epidemiology,
   University of Miami School of Medicine
- Registered Environmental Health Professional

### WHAT WE DO

 Bacteria sampling of swimming areas, every other week

Issue health advisories

Monitor for illnesses in the community





### What are enterococci?

Indicators of bacteria, viruses and protozoa

Typically found in intestinal tract of animals and humans

Relatively easy to sample and test

### COMMON HEALTH EFFECTS

Upset stomach and diarrhea

Eye or ear irritation

Skin rashes

#### RIVER BACTERIA SOURCES

Storm water runoff

Animal waste

Inadequate wastewater treatment

### MORE RIVER BACTERIA SOURCES

Sewage spills

Boat discharges

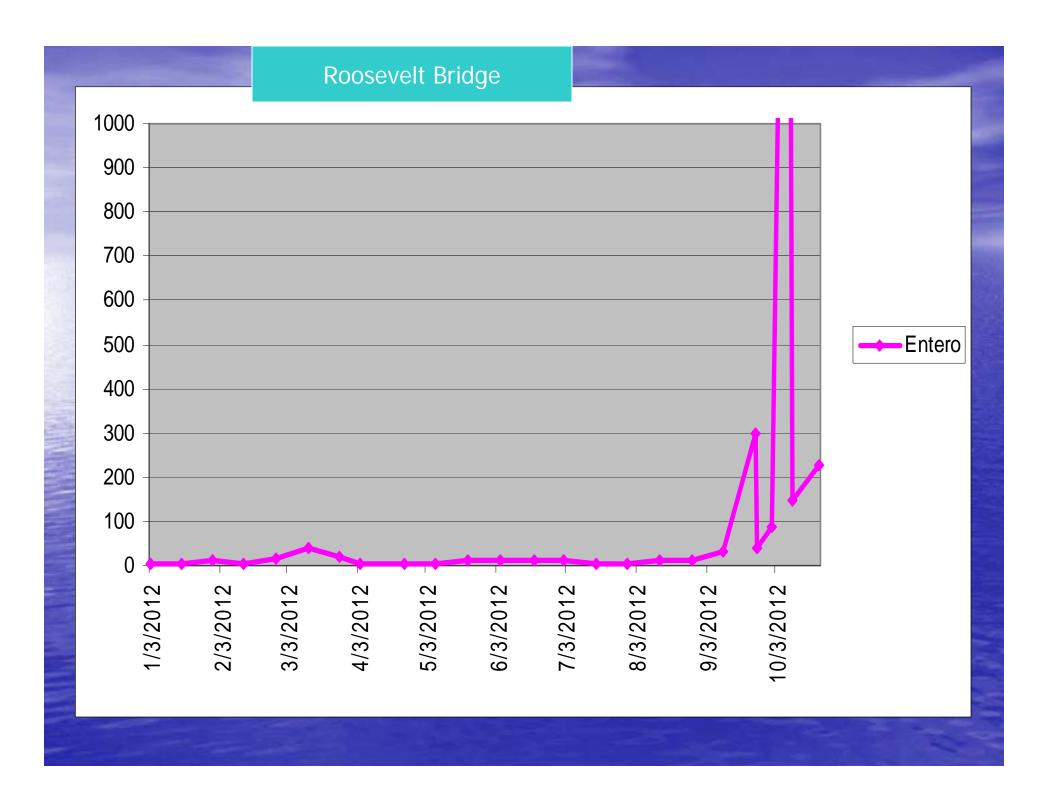
Agricultural operations

# WHEN DO BACTERIA LEVELS INCREASE IN THE ST. LUCIE?

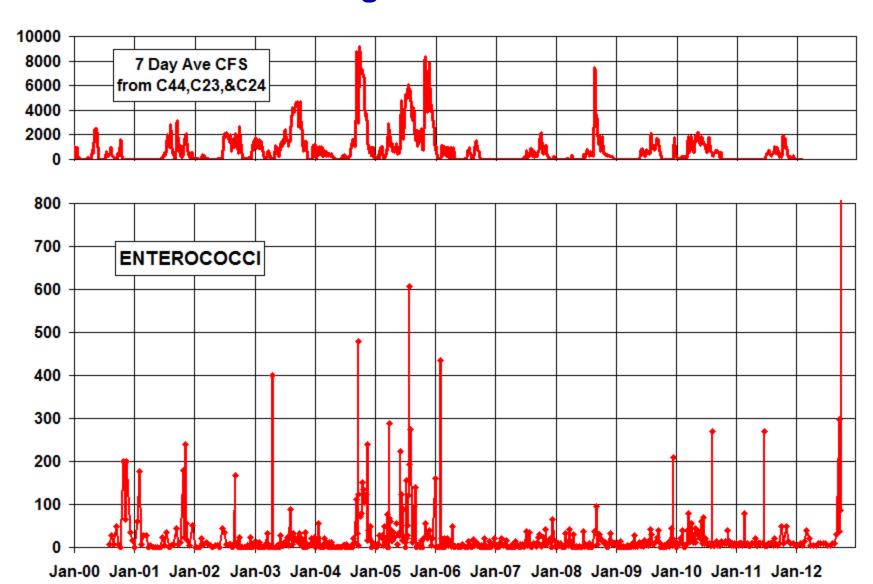
Low salinity

High turbidity

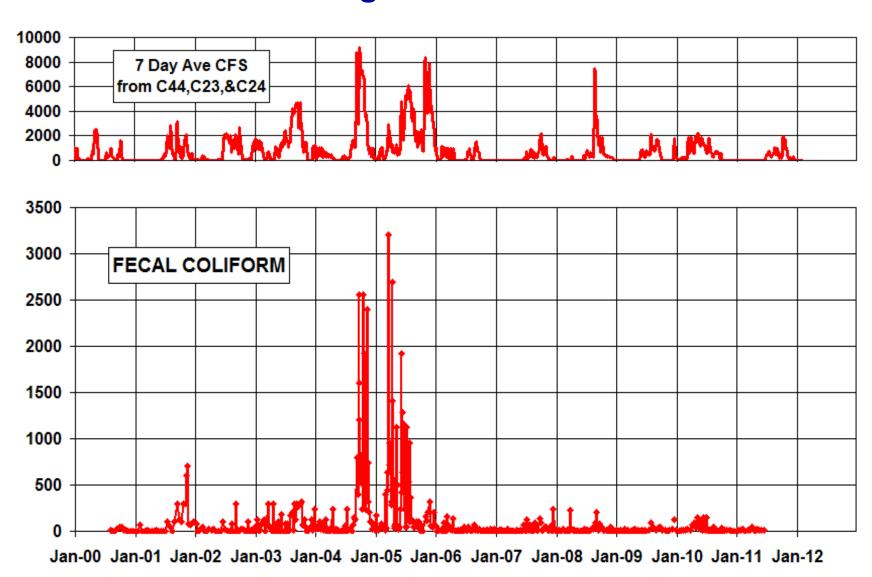
 High flows related to runoff and releases from rivers and canals



# Enterococci Levels at Roosevelt Bridge vs Discharges into the St. Lucie



# Fecal Coliform Levels at Roosevelt Bridge vs Discharges into the St. Lucie





### Blue Green Algae (Cyanobacteria)

 Blooms when nutrients and water temperature are high

Can release toxins into water

 Do not swim in algae blooms, or allow pets to swim in the bloom

### Summary

- Bacteria seem to increase when runoff from the land occurs and salinity decreases
- Blue-green algae blooms occur when nutrients increase
- Bacteria and Blue-green algae are generally highest when releases occur

### What can you do?

• Minimize the use of fertilizers

Keep your septic system maintained

Keep elected officials informed

