

Public Water Supplies Optimize Treatment During Harmful Blue-green Algae Blooms (HABs)

Source Water Monitoring

Visually monitor and test for HABs and toxins.

During HABs increase visual monitoring and testing of source water.

Water Intake

Water passes through screens that remove large objects such as fish and leaves. Disinfection may be added as a pretreatment step.

During HABs increase water testing at intake. Adjust any disinfection at intake to avoid releasing dissolved toxins.



Public drinking water is treated, disinfected, monitored, and optimized to address harmful blue-green algae blooms, their toxins and other water supply contaminants.

Public water sources and treatment systems may vary

Coagulation/ Flocculation

Chemicals are added causing particles to bind together forming "floc."

During HABs coagulant aids may be added that help bind and settle out bloom particles.

Sedimentation

Water is held in the sedimentation tank so that floc settles out of the water.

Disinfection

Chlorine or other disinfectant is added to destroy bacteria and viruses.

During HABs disinfectant levels may be increased to destroy toxins.

Filtration

Different kinds of filter media are used to remove dissolved materials from water.

During HABs additional types of filter media may be added to absorb dissolved toxins.

Water Testing/Notification

makes sure that quality water is delivered and consumers are notified of problems.

During HABs additional water testing and notification helps make sure that HABs and toxin are addressed throughout the distribution system.



Clean water is delivered to customers