

US EPA ARCHIVE DOCUMENT

A Message from the Administrator

Christine Todd Whitman



I believe water is the biggest environmental issue we face in the 21st Century in terms of both quality and quantity. In the 30 years since its passage, the Clean Water Act has dramatically increased the number of waterways that are once again

safe for fishing and swimming. Despite this great progress in reducing water pollution, many of the nation's waters still do not meet water quality goals. I challenge you to join with me to finish the business of restoring and protecting our nation's waters for present and future generations.

For More Information

For more information about beach water quality advisories, contact your local or state health or environmental protection department. You can find the telephone number in the blue section of your local telephone directory.

You may also contact:

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Office of Water
BEACH Program (4305T)
1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20460

web address: www.epa.gov/ost/beaches

United States Environmental Protection Agency
Office of Water (4101M)

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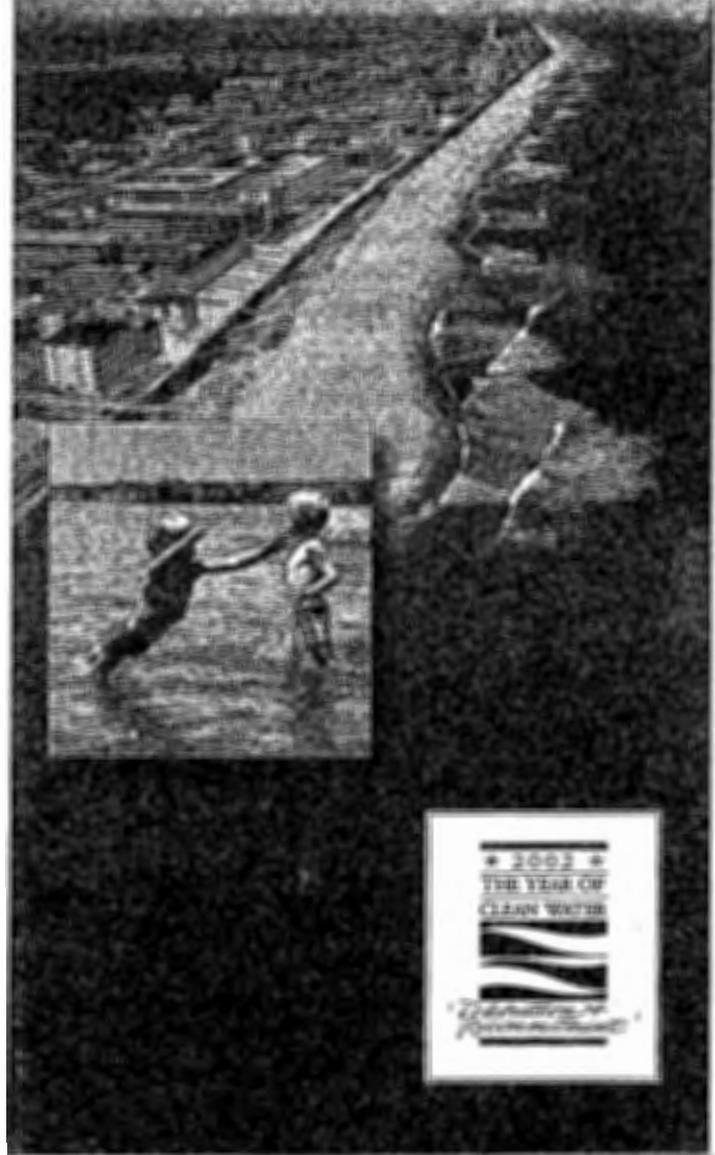
Cover photos:

Ocean City Beach by Tex Jobe, US Army Corps of Engineers
Inset Photo by Gene Alexander, Natural Resources Conservation Service



In celebration of the 30th anniversary
of the Clean Water Act, EPA presents

Before You Go to the Beach...



Is the water safe for swimming?

The water at the beach looks clean, but is it? It may be worth your while to find out before you or your children go swimming. The water at most beaches is safe for swimming, most of the time. However, you cannot be sure the beach water is safe unless it is tested because your beach water may contain disease-causing microorganisms that you cannot see.

Monitoring of beach water quality by local health and environmental officials is necessary to warn citizens when there is a problem. With the passage of the Beaches Environmental Assessment and Coastal Health (BEACH) Act on October 10, 2000, the Clean Water Act was amended to include significant new beach protection provisions. This new law authorizes a national grant program to assist state, tribal, and local governments in developing and implementing monitoring and public notification programs for their coastal recreation waters. It also requires states to adopt improved water quality standards for pathogens and pathogen indicators and requires EPA to conduct studies and develop improved microbiological water quality criteria guidance. In addition, the law requires EPA to develop performance criteria for monitoring, notification, and public information databases and requires other federal agencies to establish certain programs.

How does beach pollution affect you and your family?

Water can be polluted by different things. Trash, such as picnic plates, plastic bags and bottles, and cigarette butts is easy to see. It is often the things we can't see, such as bacteria and other microorganisms, that we need to be more concerned about. If you or your family are exposed to these disease-causing organisms, they may make you sick.

Swimming or playing in unsafe water may result in minor illnesses such as sore throats or diarrhea. It also might result in more serious illnesses that may last longer than your vacation at the beach!

Children, the elderly, and people with weakened immune systems have a greater chance of getting sick when they come in contact with contaminated water.

Where does this pollution come from?

The most frequent sources of disease-causing microorganisms are sewage overflows, polluted storm water runoff, sewage treatment plant malfunctioning, boating wastes, and malfunctioning septic systems.

Pollution in beach water is often much higher during and immediately after rainstorms because water draining into the beach may be carrying sewage from overflowing sewage treatment systems. Rainwater also flows to our beaches after running off lawns, farms, street construction sites, and other urban areas, picking up animal waste, fertilizer, pesticides, trash, and many other pollutants. Many of these pollutants can end up in the water at our beaches.



Disease-Causing Microorganisms in Beach Water	
Microorganisms	Some Illnesses & Symptoms
Bacteria	Gastroenteritis (including food poisoning), cholera.
Viruses	Fever, common colds, hepatitis.
Protozoa	Gastroenteritis, cryptosporidiosis, dysentery.
Worms	Digestive disturbances.

BEACH Program

The BEACH Program will help reduce health risks to you and your family by minimizing your exposure to disease-causing microorganisms in the water where you swim or play. The BEACH Program is ensuring public access to information about the quality of their beach water. In addition, EPA is working with state, tribal, and local health and environmental officials to encourage use of faster tests to detect pollution as well as develop methods that will help predict when pollution may occur. With advance warning provided by the local authorities, you will be able to decide when and where to swim.

How do I get information about my beach?

State, tribal, and local health and environmental protection officials are responsible for monitoring the quality of water at our nation's beaches. When they find a beach is contaminated they may post warnings or close the beach. Your local public health or environmental office can tell you if and when the water at your beach is monitored, who does it, and where the results are posted. Check with EPA's "Beach Watch" website at www.epa.gov/OST/beaches or contact your city, county, or other local health officials listed in your local telephone book.

age

ea and abdominal pain), salmonellosis (food

teritis, diarrhea, respiratory infections, hepatitis.

sis and giardiasis (including diarrhea and abdominal

g, restlessness, coughing, chest pain, fever, diarrhea.

Questions to ask your local beach health monitoring official:

- Which beaches do you monitor and how often?
- What do you test for?
- Where can I see the test results and who can explain them to me?
- What are the primary sources of pollution that affect this beach?

What to do if your beach is not monitored regularly:

- Avoid swimming after a heavy rain.
- Look for storm drains along the beach. Don't swim near them.
- If the waters of your beach have been designated as a no-discharge zone for vessel sewage, check to see if boat pumpout facilities are available and working.
- Look for trash and such other signs of pollution as oil slicks in the water. These kinds of pollutants may indicate the presence of disease-causing microorganisms that may also have been washed into the water.
- If you think your beach water is contaminated, contact your local health or environmental protection officials. It is important for them to know about suspected beach water contamination so they can protect citizens from exposure.
- Work with your local authorities to create a monitoring program.

