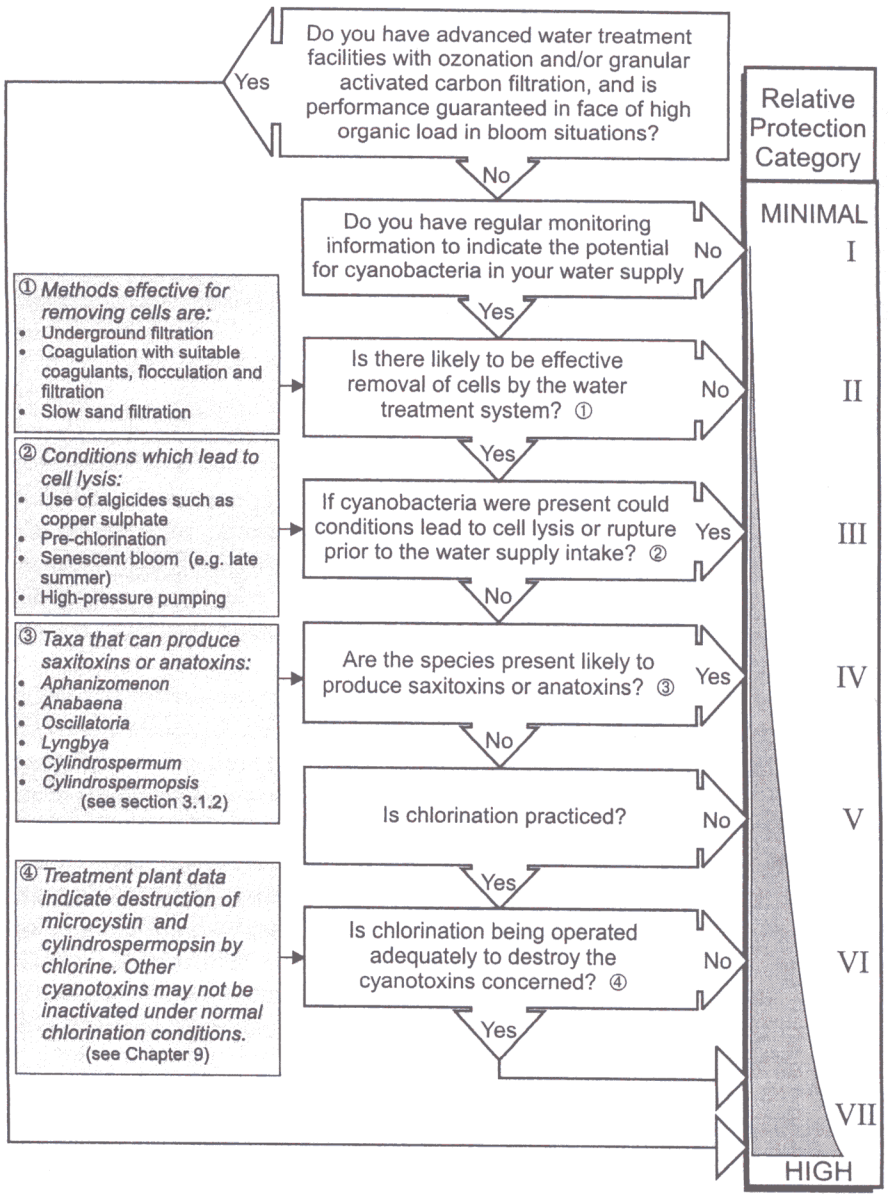
Do you have advanced water treatment facilities with ozonation and/or granular activated carbon filtration, and is performance guaranteed in face of high organic load in bloom situations?
Yes
No
Relative Protection Category
MINIMAL
Do you have regular monitoring information to indicate the potential for cyanobacteria in your water supply
No
I
Yes
① Methods effective for removing cells are:
• Underground filtration
• Coagulation with suitable coagulants, flocculation and filtration
• Slow sand filtration
Is there likely to be effective removal of cells by the water treatment system? ①
No
II
Yes
② Conditions which lead to cell lysis:
• Use of algicides such as copper sulphate
• Pre-chlorination
• Senescent bloom (e.g. late summer)
• High-pressure pumping
If cyanobacteria were present could conditions lead to cell lysis or rupture prior to the water supply intake? ②
Yes
III
No
③ Taxa that can produce saxitoxins or anatoxins:
• Aphanizomenon
• Anabaena
• Oscillatoria
• Lyngbya
• Cylindrospermum
• Cylindrospermopsis
(see section 3.1.2)
Are the species present likely to produce saxitoxins or anatoxins? ③
Yes
IV
No
Is chlorination practiced?
No
V
Yes
④ Treatment plant data indicate destruction of microcystin and cylindrospermopsin by chlorine. Other cyanotoxins may not be inactivated under normal chlorination conditions.
(see Chapter 9)
Is chlorination being operated adequately to destroy the cyanotoxins concerned? ④
No
VI
Yes
VII
HIGH