REASONS TO CLOSE A BATHING BEACH

The licensee of a public bathing place (bathing beach) shall maintain the beach, its components, appurtenant facilities and the surrounding area in a safe, clean and sanitary condition, and in good repair.

Critical operational items. The operator of a bathing beach or portion thereof shall close the bathing beach when an imminent health hazard is present, including but not limited to the following:

1) Inclement weather.

2) When a lifeguard is not provided as is required.

3) When a recreational waterborne illness is linked to a beach.

4) When bacteriological standards are exceeded. E.coli levels exceeding 235 colony forming units (cfu) per 100 milliliters of beach water tested.


6) When there is an electrical hazard.

Table 2 — Numeric Thresholds for Cyanotoxins in Recreational Water.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Threshold (μg/L)</th>
<th>Microcystins*</th>
<th>Anatoxin-a</th>
<th>Cylindrospermopsin</th>
<th>Saxitoxins*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Recreational Public Health Advisory</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Microcystins and saxitoxin thresholds are intended to be applied to total concentrations of all reported congeners, variants, or analogs of those cyanotoxins.