



Bathing water quality regulation in the Lithuanian legislation

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Requirements for monitoring (2)

In the event of the proliferation of cyanobacteria and the identification or presumption of a health risk, the authorities responsible for the management of beaches and bathing areas shall:

- carry out visual monitoring according to a timetable for monitoring bathing water quality;
- perform tests on cyanobacteria in accordance with BS EN 15204: 2007 during intensive flowering of water;
- analysis shall be carried out at least fortnightly until the cyanobacterial level has fallen to the recommended value;
- cyanobacteria established larger volume than 20,000 cells / ml recommends not bathing;
- if the amount of cyanobacteria is greater than 100 000 cells / ml, prohibit bathing.



Cyanobacterial risks



ALGAE – ECONOMY BASED ECOLOGICAL SERVICE OF AQUATIC ECOSYSTEMS

2018 – 2023



LIFE17 ENV/LT/000407

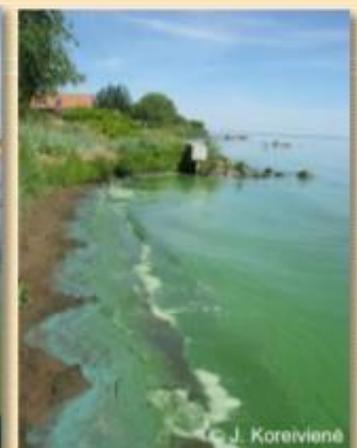
The aim - to promote best practices in ecological service and the circular economy by implementing innovative complex system.

Main task - to demonstrate integrated efficient management of nutrients and algal blooms by harvesting of cyanobacteria scums and macroalgae mats in aquatic ecosystems.

- Construction, testing and demonstration of prototypes for harvesting of cyanobacteria and macroalgae;
- Elaboration of the methods for evaluation of cyanobacteria scums, macroalgae mats *in situ* and water quality analysis using traditional and distant methods;
- Raise awareness on environmental and social problems related with algal and cyanobacteria blooms at national and international levels.



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