## EPA's BEACH Report: Alabama 2009 Swimming Season

May 2010

## Introduction

The BEACH Act of 2000 requires that coastal and Great Lakes states and territories report to EPA on beach monitoring and notification data for their coastal recreation waters.
The BEACH Act defines coastal recreation waters as the Great Lakes and coastal waters (including coastal estuaries) that states, territories, and authorized tribes officially recognize or designate for swimming, bathing, surfing, or similar activities in the water.

This fact sheet summarizes beach monitoring and notification data submitted to EPA by the State of Alabama for the 2009 swimming season.

Figure 1. Alabama coastal counties.


Table 1. Breakdown of monitored and unmonitored coastal beaches by county for 2009.

| County | Total <br> Beaches | Monitored | Not <br> Monitored |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| BALDWIN | 21 | 21 | 0 |
| MOBILE | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| TOTALS | $\mathbf{2 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 5}$ | $\mathbf{0}$ |

## 2009 Summary Results

How many notification actions were reported and how long were they?
When water quality standards are exceeded at a particular beach, Alabama's approach is to issue a beach advisory that warns people to avoid contact with the ocean water. A total of five monitored beaches had one advisory issued during the 2009 swimming season. Figure 2 presents a full breakdown of notification action durations.

What percentage of days were beaches under a notification action?
For Alabama's 2009 swimming season, actions were reported about 0.3 percent of the time (Figure 3).

How do 2009 results compare to previous years?
Table 2 compares 2009 notification action data with monitored beach data from previous years.

## What pollution sources possibly affect

 investigated monitored beaches?There were no known sources of pollution affecting Alabama's investigated monitored beaches in 2009 (Figure 4).

## For More Information

For general information about beaches:
www.epa.gov/beaches/
For information about beaches in Alabama:
http://www.adem.alabama.gov/programs/coastal/ beachMonitoring.cnt

Figure 2: Beach notification actions by duration.


Figure 3: Beach days with and without notification actions.

Beach days with an action: 10 (0.3\%)


Table 2. Beach notification actions, 2007-2009.

|  | $\mathbf{2 0 0 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 8}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 9}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of monitored <br> beaches | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| Number of beaches <br> affected by notification <br> actions | 4 | 4 | 5 |
| Percentage of beaches <br> affected by notification <br> actions | $16 \%$ | $16 \%$ | $20 \%$ |
| Percentage of beach <br> days affected by <br> notification actions | $0.3 \%$ | $0.2 \%$ | $0.3 \%$ |

Figure 4: Percent of investigated monitored beaches affected by possible pollution sources ( 25 beaches).

|  | Percent of beaches |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 0 | 10 | 20 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80 | 90 | 10 | 0 |
| Investigated / no sources found |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 100 |
| Non-storm related runoff | 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Storm-related runoff | 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Agricultural runoff | 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Boat discharge | 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  | A sing multip | $\begin{aligned} & \text { beach } \\ & \text { sourc } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| Conc. animal feeding operation | 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Combined sewer overflow | 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sanitary sewer overflow | 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Publicly-owned treatment works | 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sewer line leak or break | 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Septic system leakage | 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wildlife | 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other (identified) source(s) | 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unidentified source(s) | 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

