HELP KEEP BAD BACTERIA IN CHECK

- Use portable restrooms at the beach.
- Throw fish waste back into the main channel at low tide or as far out as possible.
- Do not drink water from the river and monitor children so they don’t either.
- Pick up after your pets.
- Put trash in designated cans and dumpsters or pack it out.
- Wash or shower after contact with beach water.
- Before eating, wash fish in clean tap water and cook to a minimum of 145 degrees internal temperature.

Proper sanitation is key in preventing the spread of bacteria.

WHAT ARE FECAL COLIFORM AND ENTEROCOCCI BACTERIA?

Fecal coliform and enterococci bacteria are present in the intestinal tracks of warm-blooded animals, including: birds, seals, dogs, and humans.

If fecal coliform or enterococci bacteria are found in a water sample, it is possible pathogenic organisms are present as well, which can cause adverse health effects. Fish are not harmed by exposure to fecal coliform or enterococci and are not a direct source of the bacteria.

Enterococci bacteria

Colonies of fecal coliform bacteria

HELP REMOVE FISH WASTE AND TRASH

Due to the high use of the beach in July, trash is a big problem. Put trash in designated cans and dumpsters or pack it out.

Since enterococci come from warm-blooded animals and their waste, avoid attracting animals to beaches. The large gull rookery adjacent to the beaches results in a large number of birds being present in June and July. These birds are constantly looking for food to feed themselves and their young.

Fish waste should be thrown back into the main river channel at low tide or as far out as possible in the river channel. People who leave fish waste on the City of Kenai’s beaches could be fined by the city. There are also additional fines for littering (items other than fish waste).

Garbage and campsite trash also attract animals, so use designated dumpsters and trash cans or pack it out. Keep the lids shut on all trash cans and dumpsters!
The Department of Environmental Conservation monitors bacteria at Alaska’s beaches to assess compliance with water quality standards and identify potential threats to public health. For several years the Department has partnered with the City of Kenai and Kenai Watershed Forum for monitoring before and during the Kenai River personal use salmon dipnet fishery.

Fecal coliform and enterococci water quality standards for recreational use have been exceeded in July. The reason for the elevated bacteria levels is uncertain. Potential sources include: a large bird rookery just upriver from the Kenai beaches, marine mammals foraging in the river estuary, and humans and dogs.

In 2011, the State conducted microbial source tracking sampling in an attempt to determine the sources of the bacteria. Sampling results indicated the majority of the bacteria are from birds which would present less of a health risk to humans. The remaining bacteria were from humans, dogs, and marine mammals.

For more information:

Department of Environmental Conservation
http://www.dec.state.ak.us/water/wqsar/wqs/beachprogram.htm

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The cause: Fecal coliform and enterococci bacteria from warm-blooded animals.

The solution: Since birds and animals are looking for food, we need to do as much as possible to avoid attracting animals (and their waste) to Kenai River beaches. Here’s how you can help:

• Cut up and throw fish waste into the main river channel.
• Dispose of trash, especially food, properly.
• Use the portable restrooms at the beach.
• Pick up after your pets.