



Frequently Asked Questions: KODIAK BEACHES MONITORING PROGRAM

What is the BEACH program?

The Beaches Environmental Assessment and Coastal Health (BEACH) Act was passed by the U.S. Congress in 2002 in response to increased occurrences of water-borne illnesses. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) administers grant funds to states, tribes and territories under the Act to establish monitoring and public notification programs. In Alaska the BEACH funds come through DEC and are typically administered as grants to local communities. The BEACH program has established national marine water quality monitoring and reporting standards for fecal waste contamination and notifies the public when levels exceed state standards.

Why monitor Kodiak Area beaches?

A monitoring program was initiated for the Kodiak area beaches in 2023 to evaluate potential health risks by fecal coliform and enterococci bacteria, and to notify the public when levels exceeded state recreation standards. The monitoring information can be used by local communities to help make informed decisions.

When and where does monitoring occur?

Monitoring generally begins in May and continues into September to provide the information over the entire recreation period. Water samples are collected early in the week and sent to a lab for analysis. Results are posted to DEC's web page and on social media on Thursday or Friday that week. The Kodiak Area Native Association will share monitoring updates on social media and at community presentations (date TBD).

Water samples will be collected at four Kodiak area beaches: Mission Beach, Women's Bay, Buskin River Beach, and the community of Old Harbor. These are areas of high use during the recreation season and are areas where contact with water is most likely.

What are potential bacteria sources?

Potential sources of bacteria at these recreational beaches include a wastewater treatment plant, on-site septic systems, stormwater drain outfalls, campgrounds, small farms, airports, ferry and barge passage, wildlife, and pet feces.

Is the water safe to swim or fish in?

When elevated fecal bacteria levels are present in marine water, precautionary measures are advised. DEC recommends people avoid direct exposure, such as swimming in the water, and wash after direct contact with the marine water when bacteria levels are elevated. Commonly documented health issues from swimming in bacteria contaminated recreational waters include gastrointestinal illness, respiratory illnesses, skin rashes, and ear, eye, and wound infections.

Please follow safe food handling recommendations and cook seafood to a minimum internal

temperature of 145 degrees Fahrenheit to destroy any bacteria. Note that freezing alone does not kill pathogens.

What happens if there are elevated results?

If levels exceed state recreation standards, DEC will send a notification to stakeholders via the Alaska Beach Program Listserv, post on DEC social media accounts, and update the Alaska Beach Program webpage. The website has interactive maps showing advisories at specific beaches, monitoring reports, press releases, and other project resources. Temporary advisory signs may be posted at affected beaches.

Are you interested in receiving monitoring updates? You can sign up for the Beach Program Listserv by clicking the link at beaches.alaska.gov.

What can I do to help?

Beach users can discourage gulls and other birds from congregating on beaches by properly disposing of their fish (chop waste into small pieces and throw into fast moving out flowing water), pack out all waste, and use provided outhouses and dumpsters. Pick up after your pets. Do not discharge sewage from boats in harbors or nearshore. Learn about marine sanitation devices and how to properly manage swage on your boat. Keep you and your family healthy by washing your hands after contacting water, and before eating and drinking. Finally, stay up to date on current water quality conditions by visiting the DEC Beach webpage.

For Additional Program Information

Kodiak Area Program

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