



**Public Health**  
Prevent. Promote. Protect.  
Panhandle Health District

## Panhandle Health District

*Healthy People in Healthy Communities*

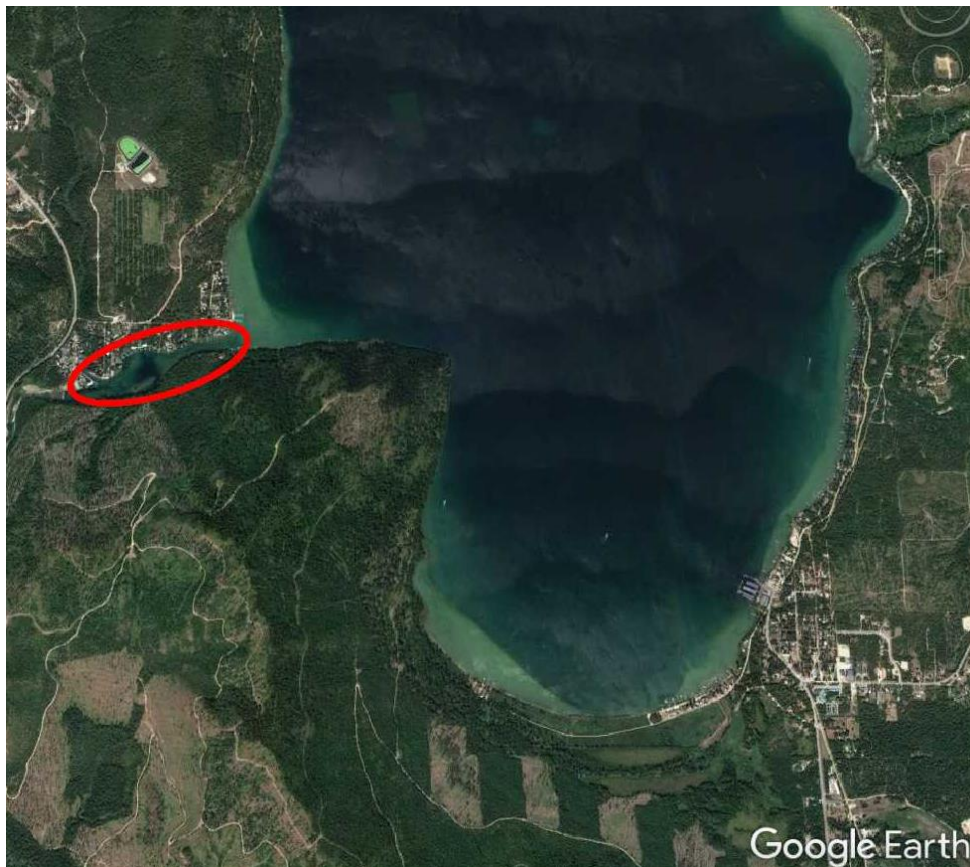


### **FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE**

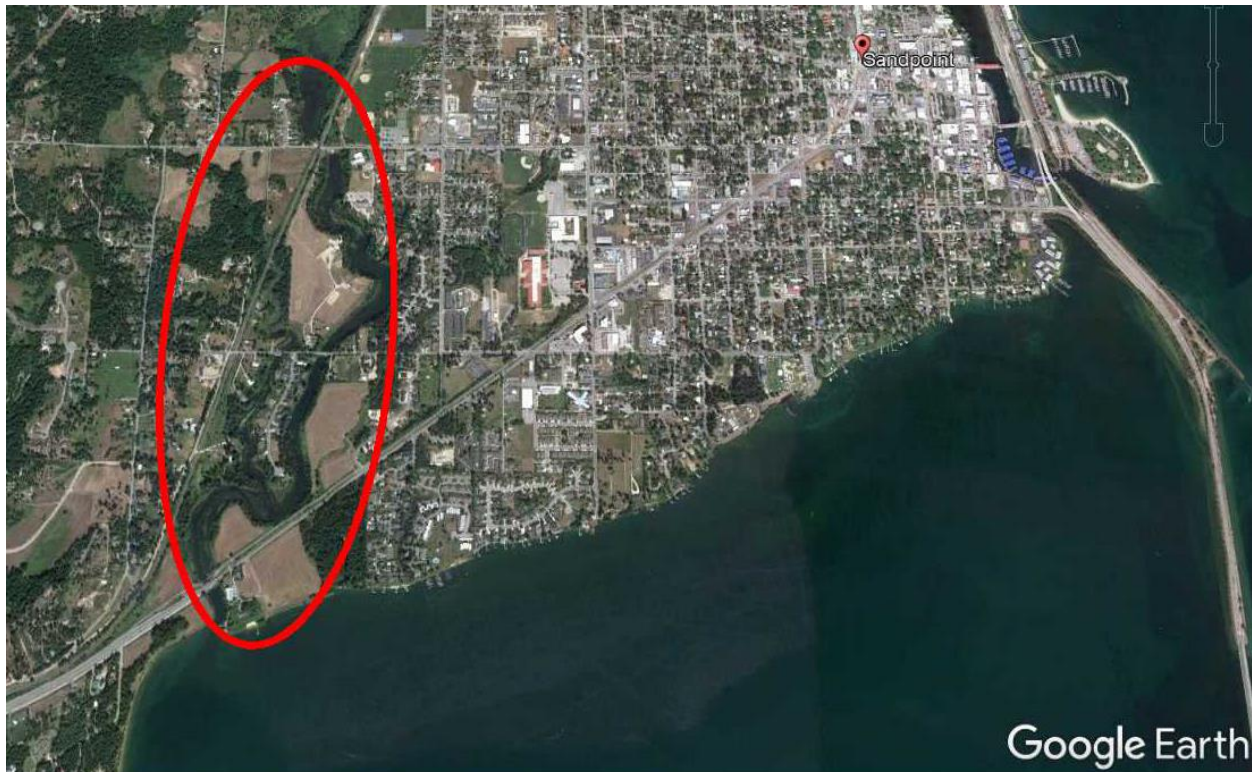
August 27, 2021

Updated information on harmful algae blooms in northern Idaho can be found online at <https://www.deq.idaho.gov/water-quality/surface-water/cyanobacteria-harmful-algal-blooms/>

## **Health Advisories Issued for Priest Lake *Outlet* and the Chuck Slough**



Priest Lake Outlet HAB is from outlet bay road (48.4934, -116.8907) to the dam. Red oval indicates HAB area.



Chuck Slough location

**PANHANDLE HEALTH DISTRICT** -- Panhandle Health District (PHD) and the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) have issued public health advisories for the Priest Lake Outlet from Outlet Bay Road to the dam, and Chuck Slough west of Sandpoint, ID. PHD and DEQ are urging the public to use caution when recreating in or near the water, especially where ingestion is a risk.

Water quality monitoring confirmed the presence of cyanobacteria, also known as a harmful algae bloom (HAB) or blue-green algae. **The exact location of the Priest Lake Outlet HAB is from outlet bay road (48.4934, -116.8907) to the dam (map included with press release, red oval indicates HAB area). The Chuck Slough HAB is spread throughout the entire water body.**

Bodies of water that have confirmed HABs are tested by DEQ every 1-3 weeks depending on staff availability to confirm a HAB is still present. Active HABs are listed here: <https://www.deq.idaho.gov/water-quality/surface-water/cyanobacteria-harmful-algal-blooms/> and will be removed once bacteria levels reach a safe level.

Caution should be taken anywhere the water appears discolored or murky as HABs can spread or move with wind and water currents. HABs have the potential to produce dangerous toxins especially when accumulated in high concentrations. The physical appearance of these blooms can be unsightly, often presenting as discolored water, streaks or globs of scum and causing thick green mats along lake shorelines. Pets, children, the elderly, and people with compromised immune systems are most at-risk of harmful exposure.

Anyone recreating in any of these bodies of water are advised to take precautions to avoid exposure to lake water appearing to contain a HAB. Private domestic water system owners

utilizing the lake as a drinking water source are cautioned that potentially present toxins cannot be removed by boiling or filtering the water. If contact (swimming, bathing, or showering) has been made with water containing a HAB, it is recommended to wash off with fresh water.

If people choose to eat fish from the lake, it is recommended that they remove all fat, skin and organs before cooking, since toxins are more likely to collect in those tissues.

Symptoms of exposure to algal toxins vary according to exposure. Symptoms include rashes, hives, diarrhea, vomiting, coughing, and/or wheezing. More severe symptoms affecting the liver and nervous system may result from ingestion of water. If symptoms persist, consult with your health care provider.

The public will be advised when the concerns no longer exists.

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