Flagging Program

CRWA’s Flagging Program notifies boaters about water quality in the Charles River Lower Basin through a system of color-coded flags that fly at CRWA’s partner boathouses. The program runs every year from May through October.

A BLUE FLAG indicates suitable boating conditions and that health risks are at a minimum.

A RED FLAG indicates potential health risks from bacteria or cyanobacteria. Boaters should be aware of the risks and minimize contact with the water.

IF A RED FLAG IS FLOWN, DECIDE IF BOATING IS RIGHT FOR YOU.

Bacteria or cyanobacteria levels are likely high, and some individuals may choose to skip boating while these risks are present.

Those who choose to go out on the Charles River should take the following precautions:

- Wash hands (or shower) with clean water as soon as possible after boating, and especially before eating.
- Avoid eating while on the water and protect your water bottle from splashing water.
- Watch out for discolored green water or green scum (as commonly seen during a cyanobacteria bloom), and avoid contact with the water in those areas.
- Minimize direct contact with the water.

The level of precaution you take is your personal choice, so be sure to make an informed decision. Let’s continue to make boating a safe and enjoyable activity for you and your family!

STAY INFORMED

- Sign up for Water Quality Alerts via email.
- Follow @crwaflagging on Twitter.
- Look for flags at your boathouse.

VISIT crwa.org/flagging-program to learn more!
Understand the Hazards

The main hazards to recreation are E. Coli Bacteria contamination and Cyanobacteria blooms.

BACTERIAL CONTAMINATION

High levels of E. coli bacteria often follow periods of heavy rainfall and indicate contamination from sewage in the Charles River. Sewage contains many disease-causing bacteria and viruses. Bacteria in the river also come from stormwater runoff from streets and lawns. Depending on the bacterial concentration, it can take up to three days for levels to return to normal.

CYANOBACTERIA

Cyanobacteria (also called blue-green algae) are microscopic organisms that live naturally in rivers, lakes, and ponds. In warm weather, cyanobacteria populations can explode into a “bloom.” Cyanobacteria blooms occur in areas where water is stagnant (such as ponds, lakes, or behind dams in rivers) and water temperatures are consistently high with excess nutrients, such as phosphorus.

RISKS OF E. COLI BACTERIA

Exposure to the bacteria and viruses found in sewage can lead to infections, gastrointestinal distress, or other more serious health conditions. You can be exposed to bacteria by contact with water on your skin, by open cuts, or by ingesting the water.

CYANOBACTERIA RISKS

Exposure to cyanobacteria can cause skin rashes and irritation in the nose, eyes, and throat. Ingesting the water may cause stomach aches, diarrhea, vomiting, and nausea. Repeated exposure can cause dizziness, headaches, fever, liver damage, and nervous system damage. Dogs are particularly susceptible – cyanobacteria exposure can kill your pet.

FORCASTING BACTERIA LEVELS

CRWA provides a water quality “forecast” of bacteria levels using a mathematical model, similar to the way meteorologists forecast weather. Forecasts are communicated using the color-coded flags: RED (warning) or BLUE (safe). Water samples are taken weekly at four sites from Watertown to Boston to verify water quality predictions.

MONITORING CYANOBACTERIA

CRWA works with Massachusetts Department of Public Health to monitor the Charles River Lower Basin during peak bloom season. If a cyanobacteria bloom is present, RED flags will be flown at affected boathouses the entire time the bloom is present.