



Document Details

Docket ID:	CDC-2018-0098
Docket Title:	One Health Harmful Algal Bloom System (OHHABS) 0920-1105
Document File:	
Docket Phase:	Notice
Phase Sequence:	1
Original Document ID:	CDC-2018-0098-DRAFT-0003
Current Document ID:	CDC-2018-0098-0003
Title:	Comment from (Andrea Orsolini)
Number of Attachments:	0
Document Type:	PUBLIC SUBMISSIONS
Document Subtype:	
Comment on Document ID:	CDC-2018-0098-0001
Comment on Document Title:	One Health Harmful Algal Bloom System (OHHABS) 0920-1105 2018-22358
Status:	Posted
Received Date:	11/11/2018
Date Posted:	11/15/2018
Posting Restriction:	No restrictions
Submission Type:	Web
Number of Submissions:	1

Document Optional Details

Status Set Date:	11/15/2018
Current Assignee:	NA
Status Set By:	Burroughs-Stokes, Kennya LaTrice (CDC)
Tracking Number:	1k2-96hh-lrs3
Page Count:	1
Total Page Count Including Attachments:	1

Submitter Info

Comment:

In the article, the centers for disease control and prevention or "CDC" are requesting a 3 year extension with the National Center for emerging and Zoonotic Infectious Diseases for the One Health Harmful Algal Bloom System. Their plan is to study and observe harmful algal bloom. This extension needs to be done because algal toxins from harmful algal blooms contain toxins that can contaminate the surface water that humans and animals are in contact with. It has been shown from past evidence that illnesses have emerged within animals and humans from being exposed to the harmful algal blooms. In August of 2014, there were levels of microcystin(harmful algal bloom toxin) found in the drinking water supply in Toledo, Ohio. In response to this, it was declared as an emergency and people were told not to drink the water. If this extension is not permitted than there will be more humans and animals developing illnesses from being contaminated by surface water. It is mentioned that OHHABS data can help states and territories find the frequency of the harmful algal bloom events and then the dat will be analyzed by the CDC to determine the HAB events and I agree with that because states lacking a database to collect information on HAB events will not prevent or improve the illnesses humans and animals will get. NCBI states that monitoring is beneficial because it leads to better product quality and safety, revealing the toxic algae that were most likely there. Many shellfish and fish were placed in areas where toxic algal species occurred due to aquaculture facilities, but with monitoring this issue was able to be resolved. Ensuring public safety and maintaining the aquatic ecosystem is a necessity to maintain biodiversity so that is why the extension needs to be granted by the government *🌐

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