GIPPSLAND WATER

Gippsland Water 2014-15 Annual Report on Drinking Water Quality

Gippsland Water

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 CHARACTERISATION OF THE SYSTEM

The Central Gippsland Region Water Corporation, trading as Gippsland Water, was constituted on 21 December 1994 under the *Water Act 1989*.

Gippsland Water is the second largest regional water corporation in Victoria in terms of revenue earned and is the largest in terms of the total volume of water supplied and wastewater collected. It manages;

- 16 water treatment plants;
- 14 wastewater treatment plants and;
- two ocean outfalls.

Gippsland Water provides water and wastewater services to customers in the central Gippsland region of Victoria. Its geographic region stretches from Drouin in the west to Stratford in the east, and from Mirboo North in the south to Rawson and Briagolong in the north.

Gippsland Water manages five business streams, one of which is the provision of water services. Its region consists of;

- 42 towns;
- approximately 65,200 properties connected to the 16 drinking water supply systems.

These towns are grouped into 35 localities for the purposes of monitoring and reporting in accordance with the Safe Drinking Water Regulations 2005 (SDWR).

Gippsland Water is committed to providing responsible asset management, quality management, incident management and operational audit of the reticulated urban water supply system to ensure that customer service levels are achieved according to its Customer Charter targets and the *Safe Drinking Water Act 2003 (SDWA)*.

A major objective for the corporation is to achieve and maintain community confidence in the safety, reliability and quality of their water supply.

Our mission

We will manage the resources in our care in a manner that secures social, environmental and economic benefits to our customers, stakeholders and the Gippsland region.

Our vision

Efficient water and wastewater services for a healthy community and environment.

2 DRINKING WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

The regulatory environment in which Gippsland Water operates is to provide safe drinking water at **all** times. Safe drinking water is water that does not cause illness in those who consume it. To achieve this, the water must be free of pathogens and free of harmful chemicals.

Guidance regarding the structure of this report has been provided by the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) in accordance with the *Safe Drinking Water Act 2003* and the current Drinking Water Regulation Guidance Note, June 2015.

The regulatory environment that provides guidance in the production of safe drinking water consists of:

- ***Victorian Safe Drinking Water Act 2003 (SDWA)***

The Victorian State Government passed the **Safe Drinking Water Act** in June 2003. This Act provides details of further requirements for Victorian Water Corporations.

The purpose of the Safe Drinking Water Act (2003) is to make provision for the supply of safe drinking water. In outline this Act:

- requires water suppliers and water storage managers to prepare and implement plans to manage risks in relation to drinking water and some types of non-potable water;
- provides for the auditing of those plans by approved auditors;
- requires water suppliers to ensure that the drinking water they supply meets quality standards specified by the regulations;
- requires water suppliers to disclose to the public information concerning the quality of drinking water;
- provides for the variation, after community consultation, of water quality standards that relate only to aesthetic factors;
- requires the reporting of known or suspected contamination of drinking water to the Secretary to the Department of Health;
- empowers the Secretary to enforce this Act.

- ***Victorian Safe Drinking Water Regulations 2005 (SDWR)***

The Victorian State Government passed the **Safe Drinking Water Regulations** in July 2005. This act provides details of further requirements for Victorian Water Corporations.

The purpose of the Safe Drinking Water Regulations (2005) is to make provision for the supply of safe drinking water. In outline this Act:

- set out the further matters to be addressed in risk management plans and the risks to be specified in risk management plans
- describe the documents that are to be available for inspection in the risk management plan audit;
- prescribe the form of audit certificates to be given to the person who has commissioned a risk management plan audit at the completion of the audit;
- set out the risk management plan auditor approval criteria

- set out the drinking water standards;
- set out the requirements relating to the frequency of collection of samples of water quality analysis;
- empowers the Secretary to:
  (i) divide areas supplied by water suppliers into water sampling localities;
  (ii) specify locations within a water sampling locality at which samples of water are to be collected;
  (iii) vary the frequency of collection for samples of water in certain circumstances;
  (iv) approve persons to be water analysts;
- require all samples of water collected to be analysed by an approved water analyst and a summary of results of the analysis to be given to the secretary;
- specify the issues relating to the quality of drinking water, in an annual report in respect of every financial year to be given to the Secretary by a water supplier and water storage manager;
- set out details to be included in an annual report to the secretary referred to in sub-regulation (2)(i).

o ***Australian Drinking Water Guidelines 2011 (ADWG)***

The purpose of the Australian Drinking Water Guidelines 2011 is to 'provide the authoritative reference for use within Australia's administrative and legislative framework to ensure the accountability of drinking water suppliers. The ADWG are not, however, mandatory, legally enforceable standards.

The guidelines set the framework for the management of drinking water quality known as the 12 elements

Gippsland Water has adopted the 12 elements of the ADWG 2011 that comprise:

1. Commitment to Drinking Water Quality Management.
2. Assessment of the Drinking Water Supply System.
3. Preventive Measures for Drinking Water Quality Management.
4. Operational Procedures and Process Control.
5. Verification of Drinking Water Quality.
6. Management of Incidents and Emergencies.
7. Employee Awareness and Training.
8. Community Involvement and Awareness.
9. Research and Development.
10. Documentation and Reporting.
11. Evaluation and Audit.
12. Review and Continual Improvement

o **Health (Fluoridation) Act 1973**

The Health (Fluoridation) Act 1973 ('the Act') regulates the safe and effective addition of fluoride into drinking water supplies in Victoria.

Under the *Act,* the Secretary to the Department of Human Services has the power to direct Water Supply Authorities to commence water fluoridation.

- **Code of Practice for Fluoridation of Drinking Water Supplies 2009**

The Department of Human Services released the **Code of Practice for Fluoridation of Drinking Water Supplies** in March 2009.

This code provides details of further requirements for Victorian Water Corporations.

The objective of the code is to provide for safe and effective addition of fluoride into the drinking water supply.

This will be achieved by specifying:

(a) the optimum fluoride levels for drinking water supplies and the design control limits for fluoridation plants
(b) the minimum requirements for the safe and effective addition of fluoride chemicals to drinking water supplies, covering the design and operation of a fluoridation plant
(c) monitoring and reporting requirements for the proposed fluoridation scheme

The code also includes works undertaken on fluoridation plants and integrates the practices with the SDWA through:

(a) the inclusion of water fluoridation into the corporations' risk management plan under the SDWA
(b) integration and compliance with the auditing, notification and reporting requirements of the SDWA

The code also describes the gap analysis and subsequent works program associated with water fluoridation plant by;

(a) the regulatory frame work including the procedure to fluoridate
(b) safety in design
(c) requirements for the design and control of fluoridation facilities
(d) requirement for plant operation including monitoring, training or personnel, occupational health and safety, security and environmental protection

2 DRINKING WATER QUALITY POLICY

WATER QUALITY

GIPPSLAND WATER'S DRINKING WATER QUALITY POLICY

We are committed to managing our "catchment to tap water supply systems" to provide safe drinking for our customers at all times.

We will demonstrate compliance with the current Safe Drinking Water Regulations, Safe Drinking Water Act and subordinate regulations.

We will openly and transparently report to customers, employees, the Board and external parties on our drinking water quality activities and performance.

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3 DRINKING WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS

3.1.1 Map of the Gippsland Water system

Figure 1: Overview of water supply system operated by Gippsland Water

3.1.2 Source of water

Gippsland Water operated 16 water treatment systems supplying 35 water sampling localities and 42 towns in 2014-15. The water for these systems is sourced from a variety of water supplies including stream off-takes, reservoirs, and groundwater (bore water). The table below provides information on where the raw water is sourced for each water sampling locality, identifies the raw water storage (if one exists prior to each water treatment plant) and details the water treatment processes used to produce safe drinking water.

Table 1: Gippsland Water Locality Water Source and Water treatment process

Locality	Population[1]	Source water	Raw Water Storage	Water Treatment Plant	Treatment process										Sludge Thickening Dewatering	Added Substances					
						Clarification		Filtration		Disinfection				Other							
					Coagulation & Flocculation	Sedimentation / Clarification	Dissolved Air Flotation	Granular Media Filter	Membrane	Chlorine Gas	Chloramination	Sodium Hypochlorite	Calcium Hypochlorite	Activated Carbon (PAC/GAC)[4]		Lime / Soda Ash	Alum Based Coagulants	Iron Based Coagulants	Potassium Permanganate	Polymers	Sodium Fluoride[2]/ Hydrofluorosilicic Acid
Maffra		Macalister River	N/A	Maffra	X	X		X		X		Stratford & Boisdale		X		Soda Ash	Alum / PACl-23* (High Turbidity)			LT22	Hydrofluorosilicic acid[5]
Stratford																					
Boisdale																					
Briagolong		Bore (Freestone Creek Aquifer)	N/A	Briagolong	X			X				X				Soda Ash		Polymerised Ferric Sulphate		1115 & 1160	

- 1 = The listed populations are for the water sampling localities calculated using 2006 census data to calculate the number of persons per dwelling per locality and then multiplying it with Gippsland Water's 2014-15 figures for number of connections. Figures have also been rounded to the nearest 10.
- 2 = Sodium Fluoride - (dissolvable PVA bag)
- 3 = The water supplied to Darnum changed from the Warragul System to the Moe System in March 2012.
- 4 = PAC/GAC used as required to treat for taste and odour compounds
- 5 = The Fluoride dosing system was not operational during the reporting period
- * = PACl-23 used as required to treat high turbidity raw water
- X_1 = Plant capability for activated carbon dosing (not currently in use)

Table 1 (cont.): Gippsland Water Locality Water Source and Water treatment process

Locality	Population[1]	Source water	Storage	Water Treatment Plant	Treatment process										Sludge Thickening Dewatering	Added Substances					
						Clarification		Filtration		Disinfection				Other							
					Coagulation & Flocculation	Sedimentation / Clarification	Dissolved Air Flotation	Granular Media Filter	Membrane	Chlorine Gas	Chloramination	Sodium Hypochlorite	Calcium Hypochlorite	Activated Carbon (PAC/GAC)[4]		Lime / Soda Ash	Alum Based Coagulants	Iron Based Coagulants	Potassium Permanganate	Polymers	Sodium Fluoride[2]/ Hydrofluorosilicic Acid
Morwell		Tyers River	Moondarra	Morwell	X	X		X		X		Morwell, Churchill, Jumbuk, Hazelwood Nth, Boolarra	Traralgon Sth			Soda Ash	Alum			LT20	Sodium Fluoride[5]
Boolarra																					
Churchill																					
Yinnar																					
Jumbuk																					
Traralgon South/Hazelwood North																					
Tyers/Glengarry		Tyers River	Moondarra	Tyers (Plant 1)	X			X				Tyers, Rosedale & Toongabbie			X	Soda Ash	Alum			1115 & 1160	
Rosedale																					
Toongabbie				Tyers (Plant 2)	X		X	X	X												
Cowwarr																					
Traralgon		Tyers River	Moondarra	Traralgon	X		X	X		X						Soda Ash	Alum			LT20	Sodium Fluoride[5]

- 1 = The listed populations are for the water sampling localities calculated using 2006 census data to calculate the number of persons per dwelling per locality and then multiplying it with Gippsland Water's 2014-15 figures for number of connections. Figures have also been rounded to the nearest 10.
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						Clarification		Filtration		Disinfection				Other							
					Coagulation & Flocculation	Sedimentation / Clarification	Dissolved Air Flotation	Granular Media Filter	Membrane	Chlorine Gas	Chloramination	Sodium Hypochlorite	Calcium Hypochlorite	Activated Carbon (PAC/GAC)[4]		Lime / Soda Ash	Alum Based Coagulants	Iron Based Coagulants	Potassium Permanganate	Polymers	Sodium Fluoride[2]/ Hydrofluorosilicic Acid
Warragul (including Nilma, Darnum[3], Drouin East)		Pederson Weir (Tarago River) Tarago Reservoir - (supplementary supply)	Tarago Reservoir (supplementary supply)	Warragul	X		X	X		X		Warragul South & Drouin		X_1	X	Lime	Alum			LT20	Sodium Fluoride[5]
Warragul South																					
Drouin																					
Rokeby/Buln Buln																					
Coongulla/ Glenmaggie		Macalister River	Lake Glenmaggie	Coongulla	X			X				X		X	X	Soda Ash	Alum 90			1160, 1115	
Rawson		Trigger Creek	Amours Basins	Rawson	X		X	X				Rawson WTP, Parkers Corner			X	Soda Ash		PFS (Polymerised Ferric Sulphate)		1160	
Erica																					
Heyfield		Thomson River	Heyfield Raw water storage	Heyfield	X			X		X				X	X	Soda Ash		PFS (Polymerised Ferric Sulphate)		1115, 1160	

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Table 1 (cont.): Gippsland Water Locality Water Source and Water treatment process

Locality	Population[1]	Source water	Storage	Water Treatment Plant	Treatment process										Sludge Thickening Dewatering	Added Substances						
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					Coagulation & Flocculation	Sedimentation / Clarification	Dissolved Air Flotation	Granular Media Filter	Membrane	Chlorine Gas	Chloramination	Sodium Hypochlorite	Calcium Hypochlorite	Activated Carbon (PAC/GAC)[4]		Lime / Soda Ash	Alum Based Coagulants	Iron Based Coagulants	Potassium Permanganate	Polymers	Sodium Fluoride[2]/ Hydrofluorosilicic Acid	Calgon
Mirboo North		Little Morwell River	N/A	Mirboo North	X	X	X	X				X			X	Soda Ash	PASS			LT20		
Moe		Tanjil River and Narracan Creek	N/A	Moe	X	X		X		X		Newborough, Yallourn North, Trafalgar, Yarragon & Darnum			X	Soda Ash	Alum			LT20	Sodium Fluoride (Dosing Nov 14 – Jun 15)	X
Newborough																						
Yallourn North																						
Trafalgar																						
Yarragon																						
Darnum[3]																						
Neerim South		Tarago River	Tarago Reservoir	Neerim South	X		X	X			X (Noojee System)	X (Neerim South)			X	Soda Ash		PFS (Polymerised Ferric Sulphate)		1115, 1160		
Noojee																						
Sale/Wurruk		Bore (Boisdale Aquifer)	N/A	Sale				X		X						Lime			X		Sodium Fluoride[5]	

- 1 = The listed populations are for the water sampling localities calculated using 2006 census data to calculate the number of persons per dwelling per locality and then multiplying it with Gippsland Water's 2014-15 figures for number of connections. Figures have also been rounded to the nearest 10.
- 2 = Sodium Fluoride - (dissolvable PVA bag)
- 3 = The water supplied to Darnum changed from the Warragul System to the Moe System in March 2012. Darnum is not a designated locality under the SDWR
- 4 = PAC/GAC used as required to treat for taste and odour compounds
- 5 = The Fluoride dosing system was not operational during the reporting period
- * = PACl-23 used as required to treat high turbidity raw water

- X_1 = Plant capability for activated carbon dosing (not currently in use)

Table 1 (cont.): Gippsland Water Locality Water Source and Water treatment process

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Seaspray		Merrimans Creek	N/A	Seaspray	X			X				X			X	Soda Ash	Alum 90			1115, 1160	
Thorpdale		Easterbrook Creek	Thorpdale raw water storage	Thorpdale	X	X		X				X			X	Soda Ash	Alum		X (Tepmorary)		
Willow Grove		Tanjil River	Blue Rock Lake	Willow Grove	X			X			X				X	Soda Ash	Alum			1115, 1160	

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- X_1 = Plant capability for activated carbon dosing (not currently in use)

3.2 WATER TREATMENT PROCESSES

Gippsland Water operates 16 water supply systems, with 16 water treatment plants (WTP), supplying 35 localities (42 towns).

The source waters are treated prior to distribution to Gippsland Water's customers with the objective of providing safe drinking water at all times. The treatment varies for each water supply system with the specific treatment process dependent on the quality and risks of the source water.

Table 1 identifies the regular treatment process for each of the water localities and lists the added substances and any periodic treatment activities. The treatment process used depends on the source and quality of the water to be treated. The treatment processes and added substances are detailed in Table 1.

The corporation uses the following treatment processes to produce safe drinking water.

3.2.1 Coagulation / Flocculation

Coagulation is a process to remove very fine suspended particles often associated with turbidity, colour or colloidal matter in water. These particles have a negative charge that causes them to repel each other and stay suspended in water. The addition of a suitable 'coagulant' of iron and/or aluminium salt with a positive charge neutralises or destabilises the negative charge enabling the fine particles to join together to form larger particles. The flocculation (floc) process involves stirring the water gently after the coagulant has been added. This allows the particles to come into contact, and eventually causes it to stick together and form floc. This process removes the fine particles, dirt and colour present in the water.

Chemicals used for coagulation/flocculation at the water treatment plants include; aluminium sulphate, ferric sulphate and Polyaluminium silicate sulfate solution (PASS).

3.2.2 Clarification / Sedimentation

The clarification or sedimentation of the floc particles formed during the coagulation/flocculation process is usually carried out under still conditions (e.g. in the sedimentation tank or clarifier). A sedimentation tank relies on gravity to separate the floc from the water, which is heavy and falls to the bottom of the tank – leaving the 'cleaner' water on top. A clarifier uses a mechanical process to separate the floc, and the water is collected in troughs at the surface. Once the floc has been removed the clean water is sent to filters.

3.2.3 Membrane Filtration

Membrane filtration is used to remove suspended solids and some colloidal matter from the source water. The water is pumped through the filter membrane trapping suspended solids in the process. The concentrate (material that does not pass through the membrane) is periodically removed to waste to prevent the blocking of the membrane filters.

3.2.4 Filtration

The clarified water is passed through a filter consisting of several types of graded filter media (sand, gravel and coal) to remove any remaining particles, floc or dissolved chemicals that may have passed through the clarification/sedimentation process.

Another method used utilises Dissolved Air Flotation and Filtration (DAFF) which relies on the injection of microscopic air particles into the water stream, causing the flocculated particles to float to the surface.

These particles are then drawn off the surface and off the filtration tank and removed to waste. The clear water then is filtered, as above, through graded filter media.

Over time, the filters gradually become clogged with trapped particles. A filter backwash is carried out to clean the filters, returning it to optimum condition. Air and water is forced up through the filter nozzles to agitate the filter bed and remove any trapped particles. The final turbidity of water leaving the filters, during normal plant operation, is less than 0.1 NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units - unit of measure for turbidity).

The backwash water produced during the filter cleaning process is discharged to the sludge thickening system to separate solids from process water. To maximise water use, the separated process water is then returned to the treatment plant and mixed with new raw water to recommence the treatment process.

3.2.5 Disinfection

Drinking water is disinfected to prevent the spread of waterborne pathogens that cause diseases such as dysentery, cholera, typhoid and gastroenteritis.

A low residual level of disinfection also ensures that the water remains disinfected once it leaves the water treatment plant until it arrives at the customer's tap.

In Gippsland Water's service area, chlorination is the most commonly used disinfectant because of its reliability and cost effectiveness. Chlorine is the most widely used disinfectant for water supplies in the world. The other disinfection treatment processes used in our region is chloramination

Chlorination

Chlorine is widely used throughout the world to disinfect drinking water and control disease-causing organisms. The type of chlorine used at our plants is either chlorine gas or sodium hypochlorite.

Chloramination

Chloramination is also used throughout the world as a means of disinfecting drinking water to control disease causing organisms. Small amounts of chlorine and ammonia are added to the water to form chloramines, providing a relatively long lasting process to safely disinfect water.

Secondary Disinfection

Disinfectant residuals decrease as water passes throughout the distribution system and within storage tanks. Secondary water disinfection plants are used to maintain adequate disinfection levels within the distribution system.

Gippsland Water operate a number of chlorination secondary disinfection sites that are in place to ensure disinfection residuals are maintained throughout the distribution system by topping up chlorine levels to maintain a balance between adequate disinfection residuals and aesthetic water quality.

3.2.6 Added Substances

Lime / Soda Ash

To assist with the treatment process and to ensure the pH level in the raw water (before treatment chemicals are added) and filtered water (after treatment) is within the required ranges, lime or soda ash is added. Lime or soda ash is added to the raw water to adjust the pH to ensure the optimum level for chemical reactions to occur in the coagulation / flocculation process.

Lime or soda ash is also added to the water before it leaves the water treatment plant to maintain the pH in the desired range to optimise the effectiveness of disinfection chlorinated systems and to minimise the risk of corrosion and improve water taste.

Potassium Permanganate

Potassium permanganate can be added to the water supply as required to reduce iron and manganese levels. When present in higher concentrations, these metals can cause staining of laundry and plumbing fixtures and contribute to 'dirty water' events.

Powdered activated carbon

Powdered activated carbon can be added to the water supply as required to remove compounds that contribute to taste and odour issues, usually associated with higher levels of certain algae in raw water.

Fluoridation

In accordance with Department of Health requirements Gippsland Water fluoridates the drinking water supplies of Moe, Morwell, Maffra Traralgon, Sale, and Warragul. All other systems are currently non-fluoridated. Any fluoride present in these non-fluoridated systems is due to naturally occurring sources For information about the health issues associated with the water fluoridation program contact the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) on 1800 651 723

Distribution

After water is filtered and disinfected, it is relayed to customers through a vast network of tanks, basins, pumps and pipes. Gippsland Water uses positive pressure, gravity and backflow prevention to ensure safe drinking water. Positive pressure pushes contaminants away from the water supply system if leaks occur. The Corporation requires high risk properties install a testable backflow prevention device before connecting to the water supply network.

4 SYSTEM ISSUES FOR 2014-15

During the 2014-15 monitoring period, the following issues occurred in the Gippsland Water -water supply system;

- Yallourn North reticulation water – one positive *E.coli* result identified in the Yallourn North system (March 2015);
- Morwell High Level reticulation system –dirty water event identified in the Morwell High Level system (April 2015
- Morwell High Level reticulation system –boil water advisory as a result of positive *E.coli* identified in the Morwell High Level system (April 2015);
- Sale reticulation system – one positive *E.coli* result identified in the Sale system (June 2015).

These events were reportable under Section 22 of the SDWA, and as such are detailed in Section 6 of this report.

5 QUALITY OF DRINKING WATER 2014-15

The SDWR require a water quality monitoring program to be undertaken to verify compliance or non-compliance of specified water quality parameters as listed in the regulations. The quality of water is to be measured at a customer's tap in each of the 35 localities to determine that the water meets the specified quality standard. Over the reporting period, approximately 2,500 samples were collected for quality testing and over 28,000 tests performed. The following section provides a summary of the results against the water quality parameters monitored through the year at the required sampling frequency.

A brief explanation of the required water quality parameters is provided below. A more detailed explanation can be obtained from the ADWG prepared by the National Health and Medical Research Council.

5.1 QUALITY PARAMETERS

***Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*) –** *E. coli* is the most common thermo tolerant coliform present in faeces and is regarded as the most specific indicator of recent faecal contamination from warm blooded animals. The presence of *E. coli* in the water supply can therefore indicate the potential for other pathogenic bacteria to be present. Any *E. coli* detections at customer tap samples must be reported to DH under SDWA reporting requirements.

Chloroacetic, Dichloroacetic and Trichloroacetic Acid – These chloroacetic acids are produced in drinking water as by-products of the reaction between chlorine and naturally occurring organic matter derived from the decay of aquatic and terrestrial vegetative matter, present in water supplies. Results from samples taken at customer taps that exceed the maximum levels for these parameters are reported to the DH under SDWA reporting requirements.

Trihalomethanes (THM) – Trihalomethanes are a category of by-products produced in drinking water, principally as a result of disinfection chemicals (chlorine) reacting with naturally occurring organic matter derived from the decay of aquatic and terrestrial vegetative matter, present in water supplies. Results from samples taken at customer taps that exceed the maximum levels for these parameters are reported to DH under SDWA reporting requirements.

Acid Soluble Aluminium – Aluminium concentrations may be present in water through natural leaching from soil and rock, or from the use of aluminium salts as coagulants in water treatment. The naturally occurring aluminium concentrations are removed using conventional water treatment practices. "Acid soluble aluminium" is the biologically available fraction of aluminium present in water. Results from samples taken at customer taps that exceed the maximum level of this parameter are reported to DH under SDWA reporting requirements.

Turbidity – Turbidity is caused by the presence of fine suspended matter such as clay, silt, colloidal particles, algae and other microscopic organisms in the water. In high levels, this matter gives the water the appearance of being dirty, muddy or milky. Turbidity is best removed by coagulation and filtration treatment processes.

Results from samples taken at customer taps that exceed the maximum level of this parameter are reported to DH under SDWA reporting requirements.

6 EMERGENCY/INCIDENT MANAGEMENT

6.1 EMERGENCY/INCIDENT MANAGEMENT

Gippsland Water has audited and updated its All Hazards Incident Management Plan in August 2015 as required by Part 32 and certifies that the Plan meets the requirements of Part 31 of the Terrorism (Community Protection) Act 2003.

Gippsland Water has aligned its incident/emergency management approach to the Australasian Inter-service Incident Management Systems (AIIMS) as part of its SDWA and SDWR emergency and incident management processes.

6.2 INCIDENT AND POTENTIAL WATER QUALITY EVENTS

Section 18 of the SDWA states:

'A water supplier must notify the secretary in writing if it becomes known that the drinking water it is supplying to another person does not comply, or is not likely to comply, with any relevant water quality standard and must do so within 10 days after it becomes aware of the fact'

In 2014-15, there were no water quality incidents reported to the DHHS pursuant to section 18 of the SDWA.

6.3 EMERGENCIES AND WATER QUALITY EVENTS

Section 22 of the SDWA states:

'(1) This section applies if an officer of a water supplier believes or suspects on reasonable grounds that the water supplied, or to be supplied for drinking purposes –

a. may be the cause of illness; or
b. may be the means by which an illness is being, has been or will be transmitted; or
c. may contain any pathogens, substance, chemical or blue-green algae toxin, whether alone or in combination, at levels that may pose a risk to human health; or
d. may be the cause of widespread public complaint

'(2) On forming that belief or suspicion, the officer must immediately report his or her belief or suspicion to the Secretary, and must make the report in the form required by the Secretary.'

During the reporting year, there were four reportable events that required notification to the Drinking Water Regulatory Unit of DH, under section 22 of the SDWA.

In 2014-15, the water quality events reported to the DH pursuant to section 22 of the SDWA are summarised below.

Table 2: Summary of incidents and actions taken under Section 22

Water Sampling Locality Affected	Date and duration of incident	Location of incident	Nature of the incident	Drinking water supplies affected	Actions taken in response to the incident	Was the community notified
Yallourn North	2nd March 2015	Yallourn North Water Reticulation	*E. coli* detected in drinking water (2 organism/ 100mL)	Yallourn North Water Reticulation	Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) Notification under section 22 SDWA. Extensive flushing undertaken throughout the reticulation network and additional monitoring of water quality parameters undertaken during and after the event. Additional disinfection undertaken at storage. All subsequent reticulation monitoring was compliant. Refresher training of sampling staff undertaken.	No
Morwell	18th – 24th April 2015	Morwell High Level Water Reticulation	Dirty Water Event	Morwell High Level Water Reticulation	***Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) Notification under section 22 SDWA.*** Dirty water event occurred after main break. Gippsland Water initiated its All Hazards Incident Management Plan. Dirty water observed for 4 days in parts of Morwell high level system. Extensive flushing undertaken throughout the reticulation network and additional monitoring of water quality parameters undertaken from day one of dirty water event.	Yes
Morwell	21st – 24th April 2015	Morwell High Level Water Reticulation	Boil Water Advisory *E. coli* detected in drinking water (Maximum value = 3 organism/ 100mL)	Morwell High Level Water Reticulation	***Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) Notification under section 22 SDWA.*** Boil water advisory initiated on 4th day when positive low level E.coli results from sampling were reported. Extensive flushing undertaken throughout the reticulation network and additional monitoring of water quality parameters undertaken during and after the event. . A cross connection between untreated and treated water systems identified as the cause and was isolated as soon as located. Boil Water Advisory initiated and in place for 3 days until additional monitoring of water quality parameters confirmed no E.coli present in drinking water supply.	

Water Sampling Locality Affected	Date and duration of incident	Location of incident	Nature of the incident	Drinking water supplies affected	Actions taken in response to the incident	Was the community notified
					Alternative water supplies provided to sensitive customers (schools, child care, aged care and hospitals). Media engaged to deploy messages (including radio, newspaper, twitter, Facebook) All subsequent reticulation monitoring was compliant. Field activities undertaken to remove cross connection and ongoing investigations to identify and remove any additional cross connections that may exist within the drinking water supply system	
Sale	30th June 2015	Sale Water Reticulation	*E. coli* detected in drinking water (1 organism/ 100mL)	Sale Water Reticulation	Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) Notification under section 22 SDWA. Extensive flushing undertaken throughout the reticulation network and additional monitoring of water quality parameters undertaken during and after the event. Additional disinfection undertaken at storage. All subsequent reticulation monitoring was compliant. Refresher training of sampling staff undertaken.	No

6.4 OTHER EVENTS NOT REPORTABLE

There were no other events of note for the reporting period of 2014-15

7 COMPLAINTS

7.1 WATER QUALITY COMPLAINTS

A summary of customer complaints received by Gippsland Water relating to the quality of drinking water supplied is reported below.

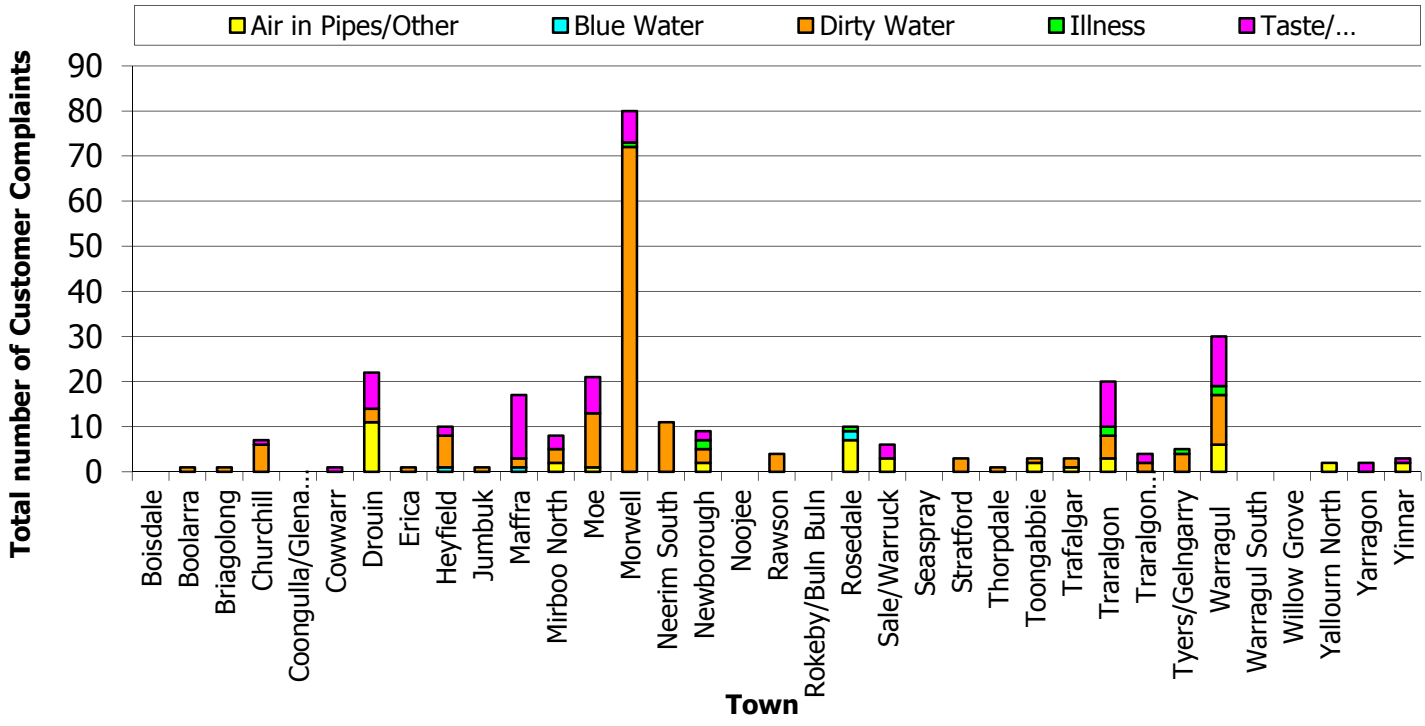
Gippsland Water records and reports on customer complaints relating to dirty water, taste and odour problems, suspected illness/health concerns, blue water, and appearance of air-filled or "white" water received from the tap.

Table 3: Water quality complaints per 100 customers supplied

Type of Complaint	2014-15		2013-14	2012-13	2011-12	2010-11
	No. of Complaints	Complaints per 100 customers	Complaints per 100 customers	Complaints per 100 customers	Complaints per 100 customers	Complaints per 100 customers
Discoloured water	156	0.239	0.215	0.224	0.328	0.148
Taste / odour	75	0.115	0.106	0.104	0.294	0.090
Blue water	4	0.006	0.000	0.005	0.002	0.000
Air in water	42	0.064	0.058	0.058	0.075	0.032
Alleged illness	9	0.014	0.021	0.005	0.015	0.005
Total	286	0.439	0.400	0.396	0.715	0.276

The total number of complaints received by Gippsland Water was similar for the 2013-2014 reporting period than the previous year. The results are presented below by type and locality.

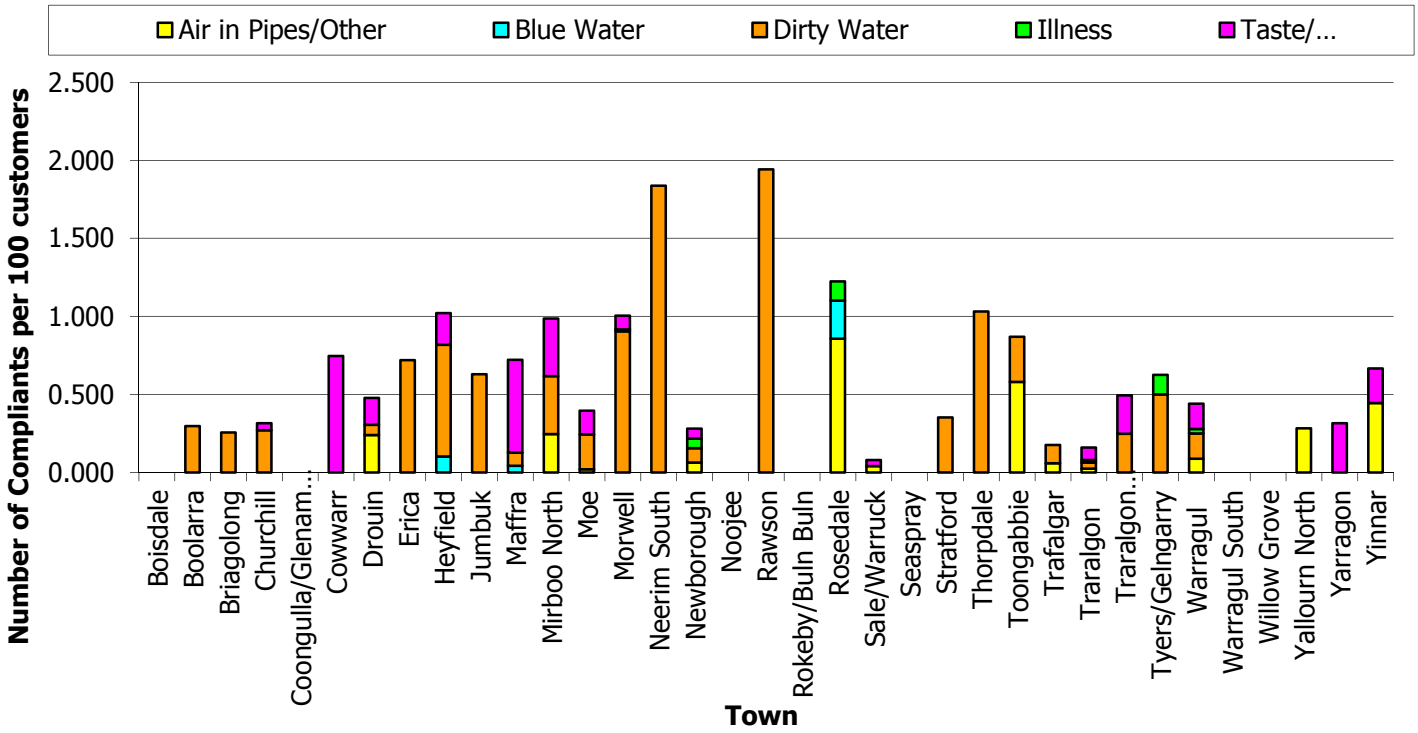
Figure 2: Total Customer Complaints for 2014-15



During April 2015, 67 customer complaints were received within the township of Morwell. All customer contacts/enquiries within the impacted areas relating to the Morwell dirty water/boil water incident outlined in Section 6.3 were included in the total number of complaints reported.

When calculating the number of complaints per 100 customers, there were no localities within Gippsland Water's supply district which exceeded 4 complaints per 100 customers, as represented in the figure below.

Figure 3: Customer Complaints per 100 customers for 2014-15



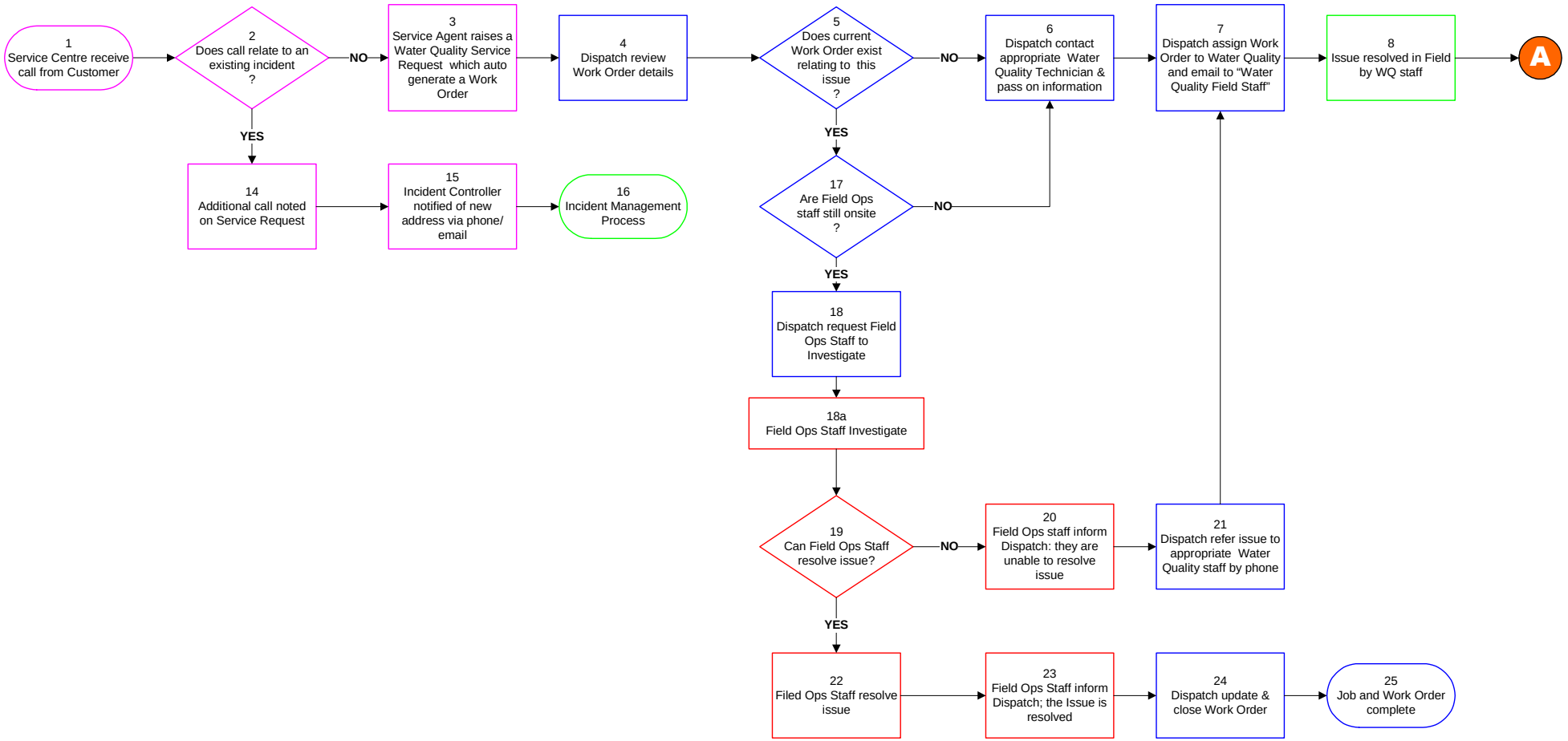
7.2 A SUMMARY OF THE CUSTOMER COMPLAINT PROCESS

Customer complaints are managed according to the following summary procedure:

- Customer complaints received by Gippsland Water's Service Centre are recorded in a database. Details include information of who, where, time and nature of complaint.
- The Water Quality Group investigates by visiting the site and contacting the customer if necessary to determine details of the water quality problem.
- For complaints associated with taste and odour, dirty water, and air in pipes, field measurements are performed, the reticulation system is typically flushed then field measurements are taken again to verify the problem has been corrected.
- Follow up contact may be made with the customer to determine if they are satisfied with the quality of service or alternatively a standard Gippsland Water contact card is left with the customer. This also encourages customers to keep Gippsland Water informed of any reoccurrence of water quality problems.
- Details of actions undertaken are entered into a database to provide a record/history of the site, to document issues for maintenance programs, and to inform capital upgrade requirements where a history of system failures occurs.

This procedure is presented in more detail in the figure below.

Figure 4: Water Quality Complaints Resolution Procedure



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8 RISK MANAGEMENT PLAN AUDIT

Gippsland Water's Water Quality Risk Management Plan has been operational since 2005 and adopts the 12 elements outlined in the ADWG and preventative risk management strategies outlined in the SDWA.

No regulatory audits were undertaken on Gippsland Water Drinking Water Quality system and Risk Management Plans during the 2014-15 reporting period.

9 WATER QUALITY RESULTS FOR 2014-15

9.1 ESCHERICHIA COLI (E. COLI)

9.1.1 E. coli results

Compliance under the SDWR requires at least 98% of all samples of drinking water collected within a locality in any 12 month period to contain no *E. coli* organism/100ml of drinking water. All Gippsland Water localities achieved compliance with this standard for the 2014-15 reporting period.

Table 4: *E. coli* results for localities 2014-15

Locality	Frequency of sampling	No. of samples*	No. of Non complying results	Max result (organisms/ 100mL)	% with no *E. coli*	Complying (Yes/No)
Boisdale	Weekly	53	0	0	100%	Yes
Boolarra	Weekly	52	0	0	100%	Yes
Briagolong	Weekly	53	0	0	100%	Yes
Churchill	Weekly	53	0	0	100%	Yes
Coongulla-Glenmaggie	Weekly	52	0	0	100%	Yes
Cowwarr	Weekly	53	0	0	100%	Yes
Drouin	Weekly	65*	0	0	100%	Yes
Erica	Weekly	53	0	0	100%	Yes
Heyfield	Weekly	52	0	0	100%	Yes
Jumbuk	Weekly	53	0	0	100%	Yes
Maffra	Weekly	53	0	0	100%	Yes
Mirboo North	Weekly	52	0	0	100%	Yes
Moe	Weekly	106*	0	0	100%	Yes
Morwell	Weekly	78*	0	0	100%**	Yes
Neerim South	Weekly	53	0	0	100%	Yes
Newborough	Weekly	53	0	0	100%	Yes
Noojee	Weekly	53	0	0	100%	Yes
Rawson	Weekly	53	0	0	100%	Yes
Rokeby-Buln Buln	Weekly	53	0	0	100%	Yes
Rosedale	Weekly	53	0	0	100%	Yes
Sale-Wurruk	Weekly	80*	1	1	98.8%	Yes
Seaspray	Weekly	53	0	0	100%	Yes
Stratford	Weekly	53	0	0	100%	Yes
Thorpdale	Weekly	52	0	0	100%	Yes
Toongabbie	Weekly	53	0	0	100%	Yes
Trafalgar	Weekly	53	0	0	100%	Yes
Traralgon	Weekly	104*	0	0	100%	Yes
Traralgon South-Hazelwood North	Weekly	53	0	0	100%	Yes
Tyers-Glengarry	Weekly	52	0	0	100%	Yes
Warragul	Weekly	79*	0	0	100%	Yes
Warragul South	Weekly	53	0	0	100%	Yes
Willow Grove	Weekly	53	0	0	100%	Yes
Yallourn North	Weekly	52	1	2	98.1%	Yes
Yarragon	Weekly	53	0	0	100%	Yes
Yinnar	Weekly	53	0	0	100%	Yes

* The number of samples collected in a locality is determined by the *ADWG* recommendations (Section 10-5) regarding population-based sampling frequency for *E. coli*. Localities with populations greater than 5,000 have more than one sample taken per week.
** For the reporting period, whilst the Morwell Locality was subject to a Boil Water Advisory in April 2015, monitoring undertaken at the gazetted/designated sample sites showed that no scheduled test samples failed. Compliance for a locality is based upon the results obtained from the gazetted/designated sample sites.

9.1.2 Actions taken in relation to non-compliance

All localities complied with this water quality parameter.

9.2 CHLORINE BASED DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCT CHEMICALS

9.2.1 Chloroacetic acid results

For compliance with the SDWR, a sample result must not exceed 0.15 mg/L for chloroacetic acid. All Gippsland Water sites achieved 100% compliance with this standard for the 2014-15 reporting period.

Table 5: Chloroacetic acid results for all localities 2014-15

Locality	Frequency of sampling	No. of samples	No of non complying samples	Max (mg/L)	Min (mg/L)	Complying (Yes/No)
Boisdale	Monthly	12	0	<0.005	<0.005	Yes
Boolarra	Monthly	12	0	<0.005	<0.005	Yes
Briagolong	Monthly	12	0	<0.005	<0.005	Yes
Churchill	Monthly	12	0	<0.005	<0.005	Yes
Coongulla-Glenmaggie	Monthly	12	0	<0.005	<0.005	Yes
Cowwarr	Monthly	12	0	<0.005	<0.005	Yes
Drouin	Monthly	12	0	<0.005	<0.005	Yes
Erica	Monthly	12	0	<0.005	<0.005	Yes
Heyfield	Monthly	12	0	<0.005	<0.005	Yes
Jumbuk	Monthly	12	0	<0.005	<0.005	Yes
Maffra	Monthly	12	0	<0.005	<0.005	Yes
Mirboo North	Monthly	12	0	<0.005	<0.005	Yes
Moe	Monthly	12	0	<0.005	<0.005	Yes
Morwell	Monthly	12	0	<0.005	<0.005	Yes
Neerim South	Monthly	12	0	<0.005	<0.005	Yes
Newborough	Monthly	12	0	<0.005	<0.005	Yes
Noojee	Monthly	12	0	<0.005	<0.005	Yes
Rawson	Monthly	12	0	<0.005	<0.005	Yes
Rokeby-Buln Buln	Monthly	12	0	<0.005	<0.005	Yes
Rosedale	Monthly	12	0	<0.005	<0.005	Yes
Sale-Wurruk	Monthly	12	0	<0.005	<0.005	Yes
Seaspray	Monthly	12	0	<0.005	<0.005	Yes
Stratford	Monthly	12	0	<0.005	<0.005	Yes
Thorpdale	Monthly	12	0	<0.005	<0.005	Yes
Toongabbie	Monthly	12	0	<0.005	<0.005	Yes
Trafalgar	Monthly	12	0	<0.005	<0.005	Yes
Traralgon	Monthly	12	0	<0.005	<0.005	Yes
Traralgon South-Hazelwood North	Monthly	12	0	<0.005	<0.005	Yes
Tyers-Glengarry	Monthly	12	0	<0.005	<0.005	Yes
Warragul	Monthly	12	0	<0.005	<0.005	Yes
Warragul South	Monthly	12	0	<0.005	<0.005	Yes
Willow Grove	Monthly	12	0	<0.005	<0.005	Yes
Yallourn North	Monthly	12	0	<0.005	<0.005	Yes
Yarragon	Monthly	12	0	<0.005	<0.005	Yes
Yinnar	Monthly	12	0	<0.005	<0.005	Yes

9.2.2 Actions taken in relation to non-compliance

All localities complied with this water quality parameter.

9.2.3 Dichloroacetic acid results

For compliance with the SDWR, a sample result must not exceed 0.1 mg/L dichloroacetic acid. All Gippsland Water sites achieved 100% compliance with this standard for the 2014-15 reporting period.

Table 6: Dichloroacetic acid results for all localities 2014-15

Locality	Frequency of sampling	No. of samples	No of non complying samples	Max (mg/L)	Min (mg/L)	Complying (Yes/No)
Boisdale	Monthly	12	0	0.020	0.006	Yes
Boolarra	Monthly	12	0	0.006	<0.005	Yes
Briagolong	Monthly	12	0	<0.005	<0.005	Yes
Churchill	Monthly	12	0	0.006	<0.005	Yes
Coongulla-Glenmaggie	Monthly	12	0	0.006	<0.005	Yes
Cowwarr	Monthly	12	0	0.008	<0.005	Yes
Drouin	Monthly	12	0	0.011	<0.005	Yes
Erica	Monthly	12	0	0.017	<0.005	Yes
Heyfield	Monthly	12	0	0.008	<0.005	Yes
Jumbuk	Monthly	12	0	0.006	<0.005	Yes
Maffra	Monthly	12	0	0.014	<0.005	Yes
Mirboo North	Monthly	12	0	<0.005	<0.005	Yes
Moe	Monthly	12	0	0.008	<0.005	Yes
Morwell	Monthly	12	0	0.012	<0.005	Yes
Neerim South	Monthly	12	0	0.007	<0.005	Yes
Newborough	Monthly	12	0	0.006	<0.005	Yes
Noojee	Monthly	12	0	0.014	<0.005	Yes
Rawson	Monthly	12	0	0.023	<0.005	Yes
Rokeby-Buln Buln	Monthly	12	0	0.013	<0.005	Yes
Rosedale	Monthly	12	0	<0.005	<0.005	Yes
Sale-Wurruk	Monthly	12	0	0.008	<0.005	Yes
Seaspray	Monthly	12	0	0.023	<0.005	Yes
Stratford	Monthly	12	0	0.011	<0.005	Yes
Thorpdale	Monthly	12	0	0.010	<0.005	Yes
Toongabbie	Monthly	12	0	0.007	<0.005	Yes
Trafalgar	Monthly	12	0	0.007	<0.005	Yes
Traralgon	Monthly	12	0	0.009	<0.005	Yes
Traralgon South-Hazelwood North	Monthly	12	0	0.006	<0.005	Yes
Tyers-Glengarry	Monthly	12	0	0.009	<0.005	Yes
Warragul	Monthly	12	0	0.012	<0.005	Yes
Warragul South	Monthly	12	0	0.010	<0.005	Yes
Willow Grove	Monthly	12	0	<0.005	<0.005	Yes
Yallourn North	Monthly	12	0	0.010	<0.005	Yes
Yarragon	Monthly	12	0	0.012	<0.005	Yes
Yinnar	Monthly	12	0	0.005	<0.005	Yes

9.2.4 Actions taken in relation to non-compliance

All localities complied with this water quality parameter.

9.2.5 Trichloroacetic acid results

For compliance with the SDWR, a sample result must not exceed 0.1 mg/L trichloroacetic acid. All Gippsland Water sites achieved 100% compliance with this standard for the 2014-15 reporting period.

Table 7: Trichloroacetic acid for all localities 2014-15

Locality	Frequency of sampling	No. of samples	No of non complying samples	Max (mg/L)	Min (mg/L)	Complying (Yes/No)
Boisdale	Monthly	12	0	0.018	0.008	Yes
Boolarra	Monthly	12	0	0.030	0.016	Yes
Briagolong	Monthly	12	0	<0.005	<0.005	Yes
Churchill	Monthly	12	0	0.027	0.008	Yes
Coongulla-Glenmaggie	Monthly	12	0	0.023	<0.005	Yes
Cowwarr	Monthly	12	0	0.024	<0.005	Yes
Drouin	Monthly	12	0	0.030	0.012	Yes
Erica	Monthly	12	0	0.022	0.006	Yes
Heyfield	Monthly	12	0	0.021	<0.005	Yes
Jumbuk	Monthly	12	0	0.029	0.016	Yes
Maffra	Monthly	12	0	0.012	<0.005	Yes
Mirboo North	Monthly	12	0	<0.005	<0.005	Yes
Moe	Monthly	12	0	0.006	<0.005	Yes
Morwell	Monthly	12	0	0.012	0.005	Yes
Neerim South	Monthly	12	0	0.011	<0.005	Yes
Newborough	Monthly	12	0	0.008	<0.005	Yes
Noojee	Monthly	12	0	0.011	0.006	Yes
Rawson	Monthly	12	0	0.020	0.006	Yes
Rokeby-Buln Buln	Monthly	12	0	0.027	0.006	Yes
Rosedale	Monthly	12	0	0.021	<0.005	Yes
Sale-Wurruk	Monthly	12	0	0.016	<0.005	Yes
Seaspray	Monthly	12	0	0.014	<0.005	Yes
Stratford	Monthly	12	0	0.010	<0.005	Yes
Thorpdale	Monthly	12	0	0.012	<0.005	Yes
Toongabbie	Monthly	12	0	0.023	0.014	Yes
Trafalgar	Monthly	12	0	0.014	<0.005	Yes
Traralgon	Monthly	12	0	0.015	<0.005	Yes
Traralgon South-Hazelwood North	Monthly	12	0	0.029	0.011	Yes
Tyers-Glengarry	Monthly	12	0	0.019	0.009	Yes
Warragul	Monthly	12	0	0.021	0.010	Yes
Warragul South	Monthly	12	0	0.023	0.007	Yes
Willow Grove	Monthly	12	0	<0.005	<0.005	Yes
Yallourn North	Monthly	12	0	0.012	<0.005	Yes
Yarragon	Monthly	12	0	0.008	<0.005	Yes
Yinnar	Monthly	12	0	0.023	0.009	Yes

9.2.6 Actions taken in relation to non-compliance

All localities complied with this water quality parameter.

9.2.7 Trihalomethanes (THM) results

For compliance with the SDWR, a sample result must not exceed 0.25 mg/L trihalomethanes. All Gippsland Water sites achieved 100% compliance with this standard for the 2014-15 reporting period.

Table 8: Trihalomethanes results for all localities for 2014-15

Locality	Frequency of sampling	No. of samples	No of non complying samples	Max (mg/L)	Min (mg/L)	Complying (Yes/No)
Boisdale	Monthly	12	0	0.065	0.030	Yes
Boolarra	Monthly	12	0	0.100	0.066	Yes
Briagolong	Monthly	12	0	0.008	0.005	Yes
Churchill	Monthly	12	0	0.096	0.029	Yes
Coongulla-Glenmaggie	Monthly	12	0	0.010	<0.001	Yes
Cowwarr	Monthly	12	0	0.096	0.053	Yes
Drouin	Monthly	12	0	0.081	0.045	Yes
Erica	Monthly	12	0	0.038	0.016	Yes
Heyfield	Monthly	12	0	0.051	0.003	Yes
Jumbuk	Monthly	12	0	0.100	0.060	Yes
Maffra	Monthly	12	0	0.052	0.015	Yes
Mirboo North	Monthly	12	0	0.045	0.016	Yes
Moe	Monthly	12	0	0.056	0.022	Yes
Morwell	Monthly	12	0	0.050	0.016	Yes
Neerim South	Monthly	12	0	0.061	0.032	Yes
Newborough	Monthly	12	0	0.064	0.034	Yes
Noojee	Monthly	12	0	0.037	0.028	Yes
Rawson	Monthly	12	0	0.028	0.011	Yes
Rokeby-Buln Buln	Monthly	12	0	0.092	0.040	Yes
Rosedale	Monthly	12	0	0.100	0.055	Yes
Sale-Wurruk	Monthly	12	0	0.039	0.018	Yes
Seaspray	Monthly	12	0	0.200	0.120	Yes
Stratford	Monthly	12	0	0.063	0.025	Yes
Thorpdale	Monthly	12	0	0.091	0.033	Yes
Toongabbie	Monthly	12	0	0.082	0.052	Yes
Trafalgar	Monthly	12	0	0.056	0.031	Yes
Traralgon	Monthly	12	0	0.047	0.007	Yes
Traralgon South-Hazelwood North	Monthly	12	0	0.068	0.037	Yes
Tyers-Glengarry	Monthly	12	0	0.066	0.039	Yes
Warragul	Monthly	12	0	0.088	0.035	Yes
Warragul South	Monthly	12	0	0.098	0.061	Yes
Willow Grove	Monthly	12	0	0.019	<0.001	Yes
Yallourn North	Monthly	12	0	0.060	0.038	Yes
Yarragon	Monthly	12	0	0.091	0.041	Yes
Yinnar	Monthly	12	0	0.080	0.046	Yes

9.2.8 Actions taken in relation to non-compliance

All localities complied with this water quality parameter.

9.3 OZONE BASED DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCT CHEMICALS

Gippsland Water has no ozone dosing systems and therefore the ozone based chemical concentrations of bromate and formaldehyde have not been included in the routine testing program.

9.4 ALUMINIUM

9.4.1 Aluminium results

For compliance with the SDWR, a sample result must not exceed a maximum of 0.2mg/L aluminium (acid soluble) in drinking water. All Gippsland Water sites achieved 100% compliance with this standard for the 2014-15 reporting period.

Table 9: Aluminium results for all localities in 2014-15

Locality	Frequency of Sampling	No. of Samples	No of non complying samples	Max (mg/L)	Min (mg/L)	Complying (Yes/No)
Boisdale	Monthly	12	0	0.02	<0.01	Yes
Boolarra	Monthly	12	0	0.03	0.01	Yes
Briagolong	Monthly	12	0	<0.01	<0.01	Yes
Churchill	Monthly	12	0	0.03	<0.01	Yes
Coongulla & Glenmaggie	Monthly	12	0	0.02	<0.01	Yes
Cowwarr	Monthly	12	0	0.01	<0.01	Yes
Drouin	Monthly	12	0	0.12	0.02	Yes
Erica	Monthly	12	0	0.01	<0.01	Yes
Heyfield	Monthly	12	0	0.01	<0.01	Yes
Jumbuk	Monthly	12	0	0.03	<0.01	Yes
Maffra	Monthly	12	0	0.02	<0.01	Yes
Mirboo North	Monthly	12	0	<0.01	<0.01	Yes
Moe	Monthly	12	0	0.03	<0.01	Yes
Morwell	Monthly	12	0	0.02	<0.01	Yes
Neerim South	Monthly	12	0	0.02	<0.01	Yes
Newborough	Monthly	12	0	0.03	<0.01	Yes
Noojee	Monthly	12	0	<0.01	<0.01	Yes
Rawson	Monthly	12	0	0.01	<0.01	Yes
Rokeby & Buln Buln	Monthly	12	0	0.10	0.02	Yes
Rosedale	Monthly	12	0	0.02	<0.01	Yes
Sale/Wurruk	Monthly	12	0	0.01	<0.01	Yes
Seaspray	Monthly	12	0	<0.01	<0.01	Yes
Stratford	Monthly	12	0	0.01	<0.01	Yes
Thorpdale	Monthly	12	0	0.03	<0.01	Yes
Toongabbie	Monthly	12	0	0.02	<0.01	Yes
Trafalgar	Monthly	12	0	0.02	<0.01	Yes
Traralgon	Monthly	12	0	0.07	0.01	Yes
Traralgon South & Hazelwood North	Monthly	12	0	0.03	<0.01	Yes
Tyers & Glengarry	Monthly	12	0	0.02	<0.01	Yes
Warragul	Monthly	12	0	0.08	0.02	Yes
Warragul South	Monthly	12	0	0.11	0.04	Yes
Willow Grove	Monthly	12	1	0.03	<0.01	Yes
Yallourn North	Monthly	12	0	0.03	0.02	Yes
Yarragon	Monthly	12	0	0.05	0.01	Yes
Yinnar	Monthly	12	0	0.03	<0.01	Yes

9.4.2 Actions taken in relation to non-compliance

All localities complied with this water quality parameter.

9.5 TURBIDITY

9.5.1 Turbidity results

For compliance with the SDWR, the 95% upper confidence limit of the mean of all values for samples of drinking water collected in any 12-month period, must have turbidity measured as less than or equal to 5.0 NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Unit). All Gippsland Water sites achieved 100% compliance with this standard for the 2014-15 reporting period.

Table 10: Turbidity results for all localities in 2014-15

Locality	Frequency of Sampling	No. of Samples	No of non complying samples	Max (NTU)	Min (NTU)	95% UCL of mean*	Complying (Yes/No)
Boisdale	Weekly	53	0	0.5	<0.1	0.2	Yes
Boolarra	Weekly	52	0	0.5	0.1	0.3	Yes
Briagolong	Weekly	53	0	0.7	<0.1	0.2	Yes
Churchill	Weekly	53	0	0.2	<0.1	0.1	Yes
Coongulla & Glenmaggie	Weekly	52	0	0.4	<0.1	0.2	Yes
Cowwarr	Weekly	53	0	0.4	<0.1	0.1	Yes
Drouin	Weekly	53	0	0.3	<0.1	0.2	Yes
Erica	Weekly	53	0	0.4	0.1	0.2	Yes
Heyfield	Weekly	52	0	0.8	<0.1	0.3	Yes
Jumbuk	Weekly	53	0	0.5	0.1	0.2	Yes
Maffra	Weekly	53	0	0.3	<0.1	0.1	Yes
Mirboo North	Weekly	52	0	0.3	<0.1	0.1	Yes
Moe	Weekly	53	0	0.1	<0.1	0.1	Yes
Morwell	Weekly	52	0	0.4	<0.1	0.1	Yes
Neerim South	Weekly	53	0	0.5	0.1	0.2	Yes
Newborough	Weekly	53	0	0.2	<0.1	0.1	Yes
Noojee	Weekly	53	0	0.7	0.1	0.3	Yes
Rawson	Weekly	53	0	0.4	0.1	0.2	Yes
Rokeby & Buln Buln	Weekly	53	0	0.4	<0.1	0.2	Yes
Rosedale	Weekly	53	0	1.7	0.1	0.3	Yes
Sale/Wurruk	Weekly	53	0	0.6	<0.1	0.2	Yes
Seaspray	Weekly	53	0	0.6	0.2	0.3	Yes
Stratford	Weekly	53	0	0.3	<0.1	0.2	Yes
Thorpdale	Weekly	52	0	1.8	0.1	0.4	Yes
Toongabbie	Weekly	53	0	0.4	<0.1	0.1	Yes
Trafalgar	Weekly	53	0	0.4	<0.1	0.1	Yes
Traralgon	Weekly	52	0	2.0	<0.1	0.3	Yes
Traralgon South & Hazelwood North	Weekly	53	0	0.5	<0.1	0.2	Yes
Tyers & Glengarry	Weekly	52	0	1.5	<0.1	0.2	Yes
Warragul	Weekly	53	0	0.4	<0.1	0.2	Yes
Warragul South	Weekly	53	0	0.2	0.1	0.2	Yes
Willow Grove	Weekly	53	0	0.2	<0.1	0.1	Yes
Yallourn North	Weekly	52	0	0.2	<0.1	0.1	Yes
Yarragon	Weekly	53	0	0.3	<0.1	0.1	Yes
Yinnar	Weekly	53	0	0.6	0.1	0.2	Yes

*In order to calculate the mean, standard deviation and confidence levels results <0.1NTU were rounded up to 0.1NTU

9.5.2 Actions taken in relation to non-compliance

All localities complied with this water quality parameter.

9.6 FLUORIDE

Fluoride testing has been performed in the water supply systems where fluoride is artificially added to the water (supplies of Maffra, Warragul, Sale, Traralgon, Morwell and Moe).

Gippsland Water has sampled localities on a weekly basis even though some of the localities listed in table 11 require monthly samples according to section 5.1.4 of the Code of Practice for Fluoridation of Drinking Water Supplies (i.e. if a fluoride plant supplies five or more water sampling localities then the authority must take a sample each month from a water sampling point in each water sampling locality supplied from those plant such that a sample is collected from the distribution system at least once per week).

9.6.1 Fluoride results

Based on health considerations, no single sample concentration of fluoride in drinking water should exceed 1.5 mg/L, and the average level of fluoride should not exceed 1.0 mg/L. All Gippsland Water sites achieved 100% compliance with this standard for the 2014-15 reporting period.

The obligation target is defined as the annual average concentration of fluoride being greater than 0.6 mg/L, excluding when dosing did not occur. A number of sites failed to achieve this target due to significant maintenance activities during the reporting period where the dosing systems were inactive. These are discussed in detail below.

Table 11: Fluoride results for all fluoridated localities in 2014-15

Treatment Plant	Locality	Required Frequency of Sampling	Actual No. of Samples	Operating Target	Max (mg/L)	Min (mg/L)	Overall Average[1] (mg/L)	Operating Average[2] (mg/L)	Comply[3] (Yes /No)	Meeting Obligations[4] (Yes/No)
Maffra	Boisdale	Weekly	53	0.9	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	N/A*	Yes	No
	Maffra	Weekly	53	0.9	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	N/A*	Yes	No
	Stratford	Weekly	53	0.9	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	N/A*	Yes	No
Morwell	Churchill	Monthly	53	0.9	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	N/A*	Yes	No
	Boolarra	Monthly	52	0.9	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	N/A*	Yes	No
	Jumbuk	Monthly	53	0.9	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	N/A*	Yes	No
	Morwell	Monthly	52	0.9	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	N/A*	Yes	No
	Traralgon South/ Hazelwood North	Monthly	53	0.9	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	N/A*	Yes	No
	Yinnar	Monthly	53	0.9	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	N/A*	Yes	No
Moe[5]	Moe	Monthly	53	0.9	0.97	<0.05	0.51	0.81	Yes	Yes
	Newborough	Monthly	53	0.9	0.90	<0.05	0.51	0.81	Yes	Yes
	Trafalgar	Monthly	53	0.9	1.00	<0.05	0.51	0.83	Yes	Yes
	Yallourn North	Monthly	52	0.9	0.89	<0.05	0.48	0.80	Yes	Yes
	Yarragon	Monthly	53	0.9	0.93	<0.05	0.50	0.80	Yes	Yes
Sale	Sale/Wurruk	Weekly	53	0.9	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	N/A*	Yes	No
Traralgon	Traralgon	Weekly	52	0.9	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	N/A*	Yes	No
Warragul	Drouin	Weekly	53	0.9	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	N/A*	Yes	No
	Rokeby/Buln Buln	Weekly	53	0.9	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	N/A*	Yes	No
	Warragul	Weekly	53	0.9	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	N/A*	Yes	No
	Warragul South	Weekly	53	0.9	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	N/A*	Yes	No

1 = The average value calculated based on all monitoring conducted over the 2014-15 reporting period, including the when dosing did not occur.
2 = The average calculated excluding the times where dosing did not occur.
3 = Complying is defined as any sample not exceeding 1.5 mg/L, or the 12-month rolling average not exceeding 1.0 mg/L.
4 = Meeting Obligation is defined as the annual average concentration of fluoride was greater than 0.6 mg/L excluding when dosing did not occur
5 = Fluoride dosing at the Moe Water Treatment plant recommenced on 18th November 2014 and continued for the remainder of the reporting period.
* = Dosing did not occur during the reporting period.

9.6.2 Actions taken in relation to non-compliance

All systems achieved compliance against the standard (no single sample concentration of fluoride in drinking water should exceed 1.5 mg/L, and the average level of fluoride should not exceed 1.0 mg/L).

Most sites did not achieve an overall obligation target of 0.6mg/L for the reporting period. This was due to the systems being turned off for maintenance.

9.6.3 Localities which did not receive fluoridated water as a results of treatment plant issues and upgrades

The Gippsland Water fluoride dosing systems upgrade program continued during the 2014-15 year. Gippsland Water is upgrading the fluoride systems from a dissolvable PVA bag process to a fully enclosed delivery system to improve health and safety associated with the handling of to a sodium fluoride powder

- Traralgon

The fluoride dosing system at the Traralgon water treatment plant was turned off for the duration of the reporting period.

This was due to safety concerns raised through the use of dissolvable PVA bags containing the sodium fluoride. Issues occurred where the bags were not dissolving fully, with residual bag material entering the dosing pumps and causing blockages. To reduce exposure due to the continual need to clean and maintain the system, the decision was made to turn the system off whilst investigation into an appropriate solution could be found and implemented. A new fluorosafe system is currently being installed and is expected to be completed by 29th February 2016.

- Maffra

The fluoride dosing system at the Maffra water treatment plant was turned off for the duration of the reporting period.

This was due to due to issues of supply and containers of the fluorosilicic acid (FSA). Options regarding the continued use of FSA at this site are currently being assessed, with an anticipated project completion date by 30th June 2016.

- Warragul

The fluoride dosing system at the Warragul water treatment plant was turned off for the duration of the reporting period.

This was due to safety concerns raised through the use of dissolvable PVA bags containing the sodium fluoride. Issues occurred where the bags were not dissolving fully, with residual bag material entering the dosing pumps and causing blockages. To reduce exposure due to the continual need to clean and maintain the system, the decision was made to turn the system off whilst investigation into an appropriate solution could be found and implemented. A new fluorosafe system is currently being installed and is expected to be completed by 31st October 2015.

- Sale

The fluoride dosing system at the Sale water treatment plant was turned off for the duration of the reporting period.

This was due to safety concerns raised through the use of dissolvable PVA bags containing the sodium fluoride. Issues occurred where the bags were not dissolving fully, with residual bag material entering the

dosing pumps and causing blockages. To reduce exposure due to the continual need to clean and maintain the system, the decision was made to turn the system off whilst investigation into an appropriate solution could be found and implemented. A new fluorosafe system is currently being installed and is expected to be completed by 31st October 2015.

- Morwell

The fluoride dosing system at the Morwell water treatment plant was turned off for the duration of the reporting period.

This was due to safety concerns raised through the use of dissolvable PVA bags containing the sodium fluoride. Issues occurred where the bags were not dissolving fully, with residual bag material entering the dosing pumps and causing blockages. To reduce exposure due to the continual need to clean and maintain the system, the decision was made to turn the system off whilst investigation into an appropriate solution could be found and implemented. A new fluorosafe system is currently being installed and is expected to be completed by 30th September 2015.

- Moe

The fluoride dosing system at the Moe water treatment plant was turned off between July 2014 and November 2014 whilst the installation of a new dosing system occurred to address safety concerns.

- The new fluorosafe system is commissioned and operational on 18th November 2014, with dosing occurring in accordance with the Code of Practice for Fluoridation of Drinking Water Supplies 2009

9.7 WATER TREATMENT PROJECTS & PROGRAMS UNDERTAKEN

During the 2014-15 reporting period Gippsland Water undertook a number of works, programs or projects to ensure that continual improvements were made to ensure the ongoing provision of safe drinking water to its customers. These included:

- Upgrade conversion of Neerim South WTP secondary filter to a Dissolved Air Filtration Flotation system.
- Treated water storage basins and tank condition assessment undertaken as part of the ongoing inspection, maintenance and cleaning program
- Ongoing water treatment plant filter upgrades and refurbishment program
- Installation and upgrades of remote disinfection sites
- Installation of sodium hypochlorite dosing facility at Mirboo North WTP to replace chlorine gas system
- Ongoing implementation of water reticulation mains air scouring program
- Ongoing replacement and upgrade of water quality on-line and field instrumentation

Figure 5:-Moe Water Supply Locality Project

Water treatment plant inlet works and controls system upgrade project for improved water treatment plant process control management.

Upgrade included infrastructure to allow individual or combined Tanjil River and Narracan Creek raw water treatment via a combined inlet works. The combined inlet works will allow a single treatment chemical dosing control system to ensure process control is maintained during raw water quality change events.

The inlet works upgrade includes chemical dosing, inline mixers and improved online monitoring and controls equipment

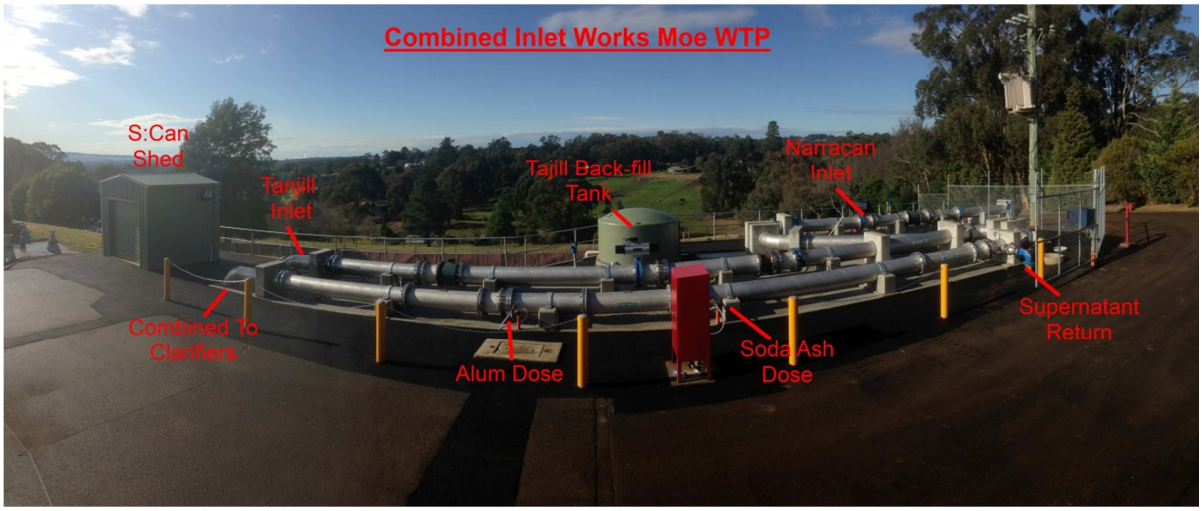

Figure 6:-Mirboo North Water Supply Locality Project

Water treatment plant upgrade to replace chlorine gas disinfection system with sodium hypochlorite for water quality microbiological management and occupational health and safety compliance

Figure 7:-Neerim South Water Supply Locality Project

Water treatment plant conversion of secondary filter dissolved air flotation filtration (DAFF) treatment cell. Construction was completed and the plant commissioned during 2015 for improved water treatment quality and to extend the filter asset operational life.

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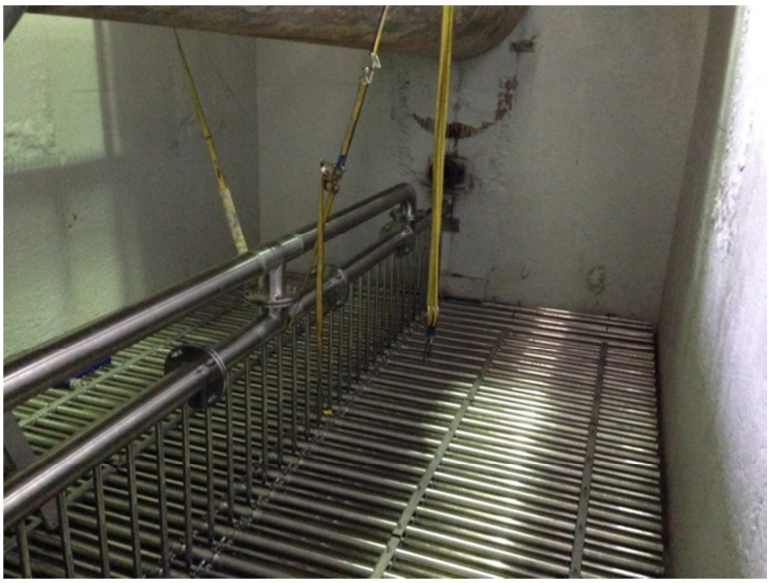
Figure 8:-Briagolong Water Supply Locality Project

Water treatment plant office and laboratory upgrade project for improved water quality and water treatment plant management.

Figure 9:–Morwell Water Supply Locality Project



Water treatment plant refurbishment of 3 of the 9 filters. The refurbishment was undertaken for improved water treatment quality and to extend the filter asset operational life.

Figure 10:– Fluoride Saturator Upgrade Project

Water treatment plant fluoride saturator upgrades at Traralgon, Moe, Morwell, Sale and Warragul. The upgrades replace the dissolved PVA bags with a bottle with a foil sealed outlet for improved handling safety for use with a handling/cutting arrangement. The system also includes a timed washing system to ensure the fluoride delivery system is fully closed

9.8 OTHER ALGAE, PATHOGEN, CHEMICAL OR SUBSTANCE NOT SPECIFIED THAT MAY POSE A RISK TO HUMAN HEALTH

9.8.1 Overall results

During the reporting period, the corporation monitored for the following health-related aspects of the drinking water supplied to customer taps. Table 13 lists the parameters and the frequency of samples taken across all localities, comparing the results to the ADWG and the health-based guideline value.

Table 12: Other sampled parameter results for all localities in 2014-15

Parameter	Frequency of sampling	No. samples	Maximum Value Recorded for All Localities (mg/L)	Results According to ADWG guideline values		
				Health Based Guideline value (mg/L)	Result	Locality
Nitrite	Weekly*/6 Monthly	249	0.4	≤ 3	All results below ADWG health guideline values	
Mercury	Weekly/Quarterly	192	<0.0001	≤ 0.001		
Chromium	Quarterly	140	<0.001	≤ 0.05		
Cadmium	Quarterly	140	<0.002	≤ 0.002		
Nitrate	Weekly*/Quarterly	192	1.4	≤ 50		
Nickel	Annually	35	0.003	≤ 0.02		
Arsenic	Annually	35	<0.001	≤ 0.01		
Lead	Quarterly	140	<0.001	≤ 0.01		
Selenium	Annually	35	<0.001	≤ 0.01		
Beryllium	Annually	35	<0.001	≤ 0.06		
Acrylamide	Quarterly	140	<0.0002	≤ 0.0002		
Chloryl Hydrate	Monthly	420	0.022	≤ 0.1		
2, 4-Dichlorophenoxy acetic acid	Monthly	420	<0.01	≤ 0.03		
Nitrosodimethylamine	Monthly	24**	0.000007	≤ 0.0001		
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	2 monthly	210	<0.001	≤ 0.02		
2,4-Dichlorophenol	2 monthly	210	<0.001	≤ 0.2		
2- Chlorophenol	2 monthly	210	<0.001	≤ 0.3		
Pentachlorophenol	2 monthly	210	<0.001	≤ 0.01		

*- Weekly monitoring undertaken on Chloraminated systems

**- Monthly monitoring undertaken on Chloraminated systems

Monitoring for other parameters such as radiological, pesticides, protozoan organisms is conducted routinely. A complete list of raw water parameters monitored is contained in Appendix 1. Additional monitoring is performed on a risk basis and as the need arises.

The following table contains Blue Green Algae (BGA) monitoring undertaken across Gippsland Water storages based on visual and water quality triggers. Major raw water supply/storages are routinely monitored for BGA as part of the routine catchment monitoring program.

For water storages not managed by Gippsland Water, the Water Storage Manager (Melbourne Water – Tarago, Southern Rural Water – Blue Rock & Lake Glenmaggie) undertakes monitoring and advised Gippsland Water of the results in accordance with their respective Algae Management Plans.

Table 13: Routine BGA monitoring for raw water supplies in 2014-15

Location	Jul '14	Aug '14	Sept '14	Oct '14	Nov '14	Dec '14	Jan '15	Feb '14	Mar '15	Apr '15	May '15	Jun '15
Maffra Weir							1	1	1	1	1	1
Heyfield Raw Water Storage	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Thorpdale Raw Water Storage							1	1	1	1	1	1
Neerim South Tarago Reservoir							1	1	1	1	1	1
Rawson Amours Basin							1	1	1	1	1	1
Seaspray Raw Water Storage	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Blue Rock Lake (Southern Rural Water BGA Program)	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1
Lake Glenmaggie (Southern Rural Water BGA Program)	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1
Tarago Reservoir (Melbourne Water BGA Program)	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	1
Moondarra Surface	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Moondarra Pipe line	1						1	1	1	1	1	1
Moondarra Upper reaches	***As required***											

There were no Blue Green Algae or algal blooms of concerns within any of the major storage reservoirs during the reporting period.

9.8.2 Manganese

Manganese can be naturally present in either soluble or insoluble forms in water. When concentrations exceed the aesthetic guideline of 0.1 mg/L, manganese can create unacceptable tastes in water, as well as stain fixtures and laundry. The ADWG guideline value is measured against the health guideline value of 0.5 mg/L in ADWG. Gippsland Water sites achieved 100% manganese ADWG guideline value.

Table 14: Manganese results for all localities in 2014-15

Locality	Frequency of Sampling	No. of Samples	Max (mg/L)	Min (mg/L)	ADWG Guideline Value (Yes/No)
Boisdale	Fortnightly	24	0.003	<0.001	Yes
Boolarra	Monthly	12	<0.001	<0.001	Yes
Briagolong	Monthly	12	0.004	<0.001	Yes
Churchill	Monthly	12	<0.001	<0.001	Yes
Coongulla & Glenmaggie	Weekly	64	0.016	<0.001	Yes
Cowwarr	Monthly	12	<0.001	<0.001	Yes
Drouin	Monthly	12	0.005	<0.001	Yes
Erica	Monthly	12	0.010	0.003	Yes
Heyfield	Monthly	12	0.007	0.002	Yes
Jumbuk	Monthly	12	<0.001	<0.001	Yes
Maffra	Monthly	12	0.002	<0.001	Yes
Mirboo North	Monthly	12	0.004	<0.001	Yes
Moe	Monthly	12	0.010	0.001	Yes
Morwell	Monthly	12	0.008	<0.001	Yes
Neerim South	Monthly	12	0.034	0.008	Yes
Newborough	Monthly	12	0.004	<0.001	Yes
Noojee	Monthly	12	0.026	0.007	Yes
Rawson	Monthly	12	0.010	0.003	Yes
Rokeby & Buln Buln	Monthly	12	0.005	<0.001	Yes
Rosedale	Monthly	12	0.003	<0.001	Yes
Sale/Wurruk	Monthly	12	0.003	<0.001	Yes
Seaspray	Monthly	12	0.013	0.006	Yes
Stratford	Monthly	12	0.002	<0.001	Yes
Thorpdale	Monthly	12	0.047	0.001	Yes
Toongabbie	Monthly	12	0.003	<0.001	Yes
Trafalgar	Monthly	12	0.004	<0.001	Yes
Traralgon	Monthly	12	0.003	<0.001	Yes
Traralgon South & Hazelwood North	Monthly	12	<0.001	<0.001	Yes
Tyers & Glengarry	Monthly	12	0.007	<0.001	Yes
Warragul	Monthly	12	0.003	<0.001	Yes
Warragul South	Monthly	12	0.006	<0.001	Yes
Willow Grove	Monthly	12	0.003	<0.001	Yes
Yallourn North	Monthly	12	0.003	<0.001	Yes
Yarragon	Monthly	12	0.005	<0.001	Yes
Yinnar	Monthly	12	0.001	<0.001	Yes

9.8.3 Actions taken in relation to non-compliance

All localities complied with this water quality parameter.

9.8.4 Lead

Lead can be present in drinking water as a result of dissolution from natural sources or from household plumbing. Based on health considerations in the ADWG guidelines, concentrations of lead in drinking water should not exceed 0.01 mg/L. Gippsland Water sites achieved 100% ADWG guideline value against lead guideline values for all customer tap sites.

Table 15: Lead results for all localities in 2014-15

Locality	Frequency of Sampling	No. of Samples	Max (mg/L)	Min (mg/L)	ADWG Guideline Value (Yes/No)
Boisdale	Monthly	12	<0.001	<0.001	Yes
Boolarra	Quarterly	4	<0.001	<0.001	Yes
Briagolong	Quarterly	4	<0.001	<0.001	Yes
Churchill	Quarterly	4	<0.001	<0.001	Yes
Coongulla & Glenmaggie	Quarterly	4	<0.001	<0.001	Yes
Cowwarr	Quarterly	4	0.001	<0.001	Yes
Drouin	Quarterly	4	<0.001	<0.001	Yes
Erica	Quarterly	4	<0.001	<0.001	Yes
Heyfield	Quarterly	4	<0.001	<0.001	Yes
Jumbuk	Quarterly	4	<0.001	<0.001	Yes
Maffra	Quarterly	4	<0.001	<0.001	Yes
Mirboo North	Quarterly	4	<0.001	<0.001	Yes
Moe	Quarterly	4	<0.001	<0.001	Yes
Morwell	Quarterly	4	<0.001	<0.001	Yes
Neerim South	Quarterly	4	<0.001	<0.001	Yes
Newborough	Quarterly	4	<0.001	<0.001	Yes
Noojee	Quarterly	4	<0.001	<0.001	Yes
Rawson	Quarterly	4	<0.001	<0.001	Yes
Rokeby & Buln Buln	Quarterly	4	<0.001	<0.001	Yes
Rosedale	Quarterly	4	<0.001	<0.001	Yes
Sale/Wurruk	Quarterly	4	<0.001	<0.001	Yes
Seaspray	Quarterly	4	<0.001	<0.001	Yes
Stratford	Quarterly	4	<0.001	<0.001	Yes
Thorpdale	Monthly	12	<0.001	<0.001	Yes
Toongabbie	Quarterly	4	0.002	<0.001	Yes
Trafalgar	Quarterly	4	<0.001	<0.001	Yes
Traralgon	Quarterly	4	<0.001	<0.001	Yes
Traralgon South & Hazelwood North	Quarterly	4	<0.001	<0.001	Yes
Tyers & Glengarry	Quarterly	4	<0.001	<0.001	Yes
Warragul	Quarterly	4	<0.001	<0.001	Yes
Warragul South	Quarterly	4	<0.001	<0.001	Yes
Willow Grove	Quarterly	4	<0.001	<0.001	Yes
Yallourn North	Quarterly	4	<0.001	<0.001	Yes
Yarragon	Quarterly	4	<0.001	<0.001	Yes
Yinnar	Quarterly	4	<0.001	<0.001	Yes

9.8.5 Actions taken in relation to non-compliance

All localities complied with this water quality parameter.

9.8.6 Copper

Copper is present in raw water supplies at very low concentrations. Copper can be found in higher concentrations in drinking water as a result of corrosion of copper pipes and fittings. Based on health considerations in the ADWG guideline, concentrations of copper in drinking water should not exceed 2 mg/L. The aesthetic guideline value is 1 mg/L. Gippsland Water sites achieved 100% ADWG guideline value against both copper guideline values.

Table 16: Copper results for all localities in 2014-15

Locality	Frequency of Sampling	No. of Samples	Max (mg/L)	Min (mg/L)	ADWG Guideline Value (Yes/No)
Boisdale	Quarterly	4	0.005	0.003	Yes
Boolarra	Quarterly	4	0.003	0.002	Yes
Briagolong	Quarterly	4	0.006	0.003	Yes
Churchill	Quarterly	4	0.004	0.002	Yes
Coongulla & Glenmaggie	Quarterly	4	0.002	0.001	Yes
Cowwarr	Quarterly	4	0.046	<0.001	Yes
Drouin	Quarterly	4	0.012	<0.001	Yes
Erica	Quarterly	4	0.044	0.013	Yes
Heyfield	Quarterly	4	0.043	0.008	Yes
Jumbuk	Quarterly	4	0.004	0.002	Yes
Maffra	Quarterly	4	0.018	0.002	Yes
Mirboo North	Quarterly	4	0.014	0.003	Yes
Moe	Quarterly	4	0.005	0.002	Yes
Morwell	Quarterly	4	0.010	0.002	Yes
Neerim South	Quarterly	4	0.035	0.011	Yes
Newborough	Quarterly	4	0.005	0.002	Yes
Noojee	Quarterly	4	0.012	0.004	Yes
Rawson	Quarterly	4	0.019	0.003	Yes
Rokeby & Buln Buln	Quarterly	4	0.003	<0.001	Yes
Rosedale	Quarterly	4	0.013	0.004	Yes
Sale-Wurruk	Quarterly	4	0.003	<0.001	Yes
Seaspray	Quarterly	4	0.027	0.006	Yes
Stratford	Quarterly	4	0.025	0.005	Yes
Thorpdale	Quarterly	4	0.007	<0.001	Yes
Toongabbie	Quarterly	4	0.067	0.014	Yes
Trafalgar	Quarterly	4	0.009	<0.001	Yes
Traralgon	Quarterly	4	0.013	<0.001	Yes
Traralgon South & Hazelwood North	Quarterly	4	0.002	<0.001	Yes
Tyers & Glengarry	Quarterly	4	0.023	0.007	Yes
Warragul	Quarterly	4	0.002	<0.001	Yes
Warragul South	Quarterly	4	0.006	<0.001	Yes
Willow Grove	Quarterly	4	0.013	0.003	Yes
Yallourn North	Quarterly	4	0.013	0.003	Yes
Yarragon	Quarterly	4	<0.001	<0.001	Yes
Yinnar	Quarterly	4	0.008	<0.001	Yes

9.8.7 Actions taken in relation to non-compliance

All localities complied with this water quality parameter.

9.9 AESTHETICS

9.9.1 pH results

In addition to the monitoring of parameters to determine compliance against the SDWA regulations, pH is routinely monitored in the reticulation system. The ADWG guidelines suggest that the drinking water be between pH 6.5 and pH 8.5. The pH results for all towns are provided below.

Table 17: pH results for all localities in 2014-15

Locality	Frequency of Sampling	No. of Samples	Max (units)	Min (units)	Average (units)
Boisdale	Weekly	52	8.0	7.3	7.7
Boolarra	Weekly	52	7.9	7.3	7.6
Briagolong	Weekly	52	7.5	7.0	7.2
Churchill	Weekly	52	8.1	7.1	7.5
Coongulla & Glenmaggie	Weekly	52	9.2	7.6	8.4
Cowwarr	Weekly	52	8.6	7.2	7.6
Drouin	Weekly	52	8.6	7.1	7.6
Erica	Weekly	52	7.8	7.0	7.3
Heyfield	Weekly	52	7.9	6.7	7.2
Jumbuk	Weekly	52	7.8	7.3	7.5
Maffra	Weekly	52	7.7	7.0	7.3
Mirboo North	Weekly	52	7.6	7.0	7.3
Moe	Weekly	52	8.1	7.1	7.3
Morwell	Weekly	52	8.0	7.0	7.3
Neerim South	Weekly	52	7.5	7.0	7.2
Newborough	Weekly	52	8.5	7.1	7.4
Noojee	Weekly	52	9.2	7.3	7.8
Rawson	Weekly	52	7.6	6.9	7.2
Rokeby & Buln Buln	Weekly	52	9.0	7.2	7.7
Rosedale	Weekly	52	9.1	7.4	8.0
Sale/Wurruk	Weekly	52	8.6	7.6	8.0
Seaspray	Weekly	52	7.6	6.9	7.3
Stratford	Weekly	52	7.7	7.2	7.4
Thorpdale	Weekly	52	8.4	7.0	7.6
Toongabbie	Weekly	52	7.6	7.1	7.3
Trafalgar	Weekly	52	7.9	7.2	7.4
Traralgon	Weekly	52	7.4	6.9	7.2
Traralgon South & Hazelwood North	Weekly	52	9.0	7.1	7.5
Tyers & Glengarry	Weekly	52	7.8	7.1	7.3
Warragul	Weekly	52	8.6	7.2	7.7
Warragul South	Weekly	52	9.1	7.5	8.1
Willow Grove	Weekly	52	7.7	7.2	7.4
Yallourn North	Weekly	52	8.0	7.0	7.4
Yarragon	Weekly	52	9.6	7.7	8.7
Yinnar	Weekly	52	8.3	7.2	7.5

9.9.2 Actions taken in relation to non-compliance

Some systems have experienced elevated pH results, as a result of long residence of water in the reticulation, cement-lined pipes in parts of the reticulation and reduced flushing programs due to the permanent water saving rules in place. Most average pH results were within the range of 6.5 to 8.5.

ADWG states that cement mortar lined pipes can significantly increase the pH and a value up to 9.2 may be tolerated provided monitoring indicates no deterioration in the microbiological quality.

9.9.3 Iron results

Iron can become apparent in taste in water at about 0.3 mg/L and above. High concentrations can give water a rust-brown appearance and cause staining of laundry and plumbing fittings. Based on aesthetic considerations the concentration in the ADWG guidelines of iron in drinking water should not exceed 0.3 mg/L however no health-based guideline value has been set for iron. All sites except Coongulla/Glenmaggie achieved 100% ADWG guideline value against the aesthetic iron guideline value.

Table 18: Iron results for all localities in 2014-15

Locality	Frequency of Sampling	No. of Samples	Max (mg/L)	Min (mg/L)	Complying (Yes/No)
Boisdale	Monthly	12	0.02	<0.01	Yes
Boolarra	Monthly	12	0.08	0.03	Yes
Briagolong	Monthly	12	0.05	<0.01	Yes
Churchill	Monthly	12	0.05	<0.01	Yes
Coongulla & Glenmaggie	Monthly	12	0.33	<0.01	No
Cowwarr	Monthly	12	<0.01	<0.01	Yes
Drouin	Monthly	12	0.01	<0.01	Yes
Erica	Monthly	12	0.18	0.03	Yes
Heyfield	Monthly	12	0.03	<0.01	Yes
Jumbuk	Monthly	12	0.02	<0.01	Yes
Maffra	Monthly	12	<0.01	<0.01	Yes
Mirboo North	Monthly	12	0.03	<0.01	Yes
Moe	Monthly	12	0.02	<0.01	Yes
Morwell	Monthly	12	0.11	<0.01	Yes
Neerim South	Monthly	12	0.10	0.01	Yes
Newborough	Monthly	12	0.01	<0.01	Yes
Noojee	Monthly	12	0.11	0.03	Yes
Rawson	Monthly	12	0.17	0.04	Yes
Rokeby & Buln Buln	Monthly	12	0.03	<0.01	Yes
Rosedale	Monthly	12	0.02	<0.01	Yes
Sale/Wurruk	Monthly	12	0.02	<0.01	Yes
Seaspray	Monthly	12	0.08	0.02	Yes
Stratford	Monthly	12	0.05	<0.01	Yes
Thorpdale	Monthly	12	0.11	0.02	Yes
Toongabbie	Monthly	12	<0.01	<0.01	Yes
Trafalgar	Monthly	12	<0.01	<0.01	Yes
Traralgon	Monthly	12	0.02	<0.01	Yes
Traralgon South & Hazelwood North	Monthly	12	0.02	<0.01	Yes
Tyers & Glengarry	Monthly	12	0.01	<0.01	Yes
Warragul	Monthly	12	0.04	<0.01	Yes
Warragul South	Monthly	12	0.02	<0.01	Yes
Willow Grove	Monthly	12	0.02	<0.01	Yes
Yallourn North	Monthly	12	0.02	<0.01	Yes
Yarragon	Monthly	12	<0.01	<0.01	Yes
Yinnar	Monthly	12	0.15	<0.01	Yes

9.9.4 Actions taken in relation to non-compliance

Regular routine flushing is undertaken within the Coongulla/Glenmaggie locality to remove built up sediment from within the main.

9.10 ANALYSIS OF RESULTS

Comparison to previous years

The water quality standards required under the SDWR have been represented as trend data over the previous three financial years. This information allows for a comparison of data for the major towns.

An analysis by the percentage of water sampling localities where the drinking water complied with each of Schedule 2 of the SDWR parameters, over the past three reporting periods, is shown below. The table also shows an analysis of the percentage of customers supplied with drinking water that complied with the standards.

Table 19: Compliance by locality and population

	Percentage by Locality				Percentage by Population			
Parameter	**2011-2012**	**2012-2013**	**2013-2014**	**2014-15**	**2011-2012**	**2012-2013**	**2013-2014**	**2014-15**
Aluminium	100%	97.1%	97.1%	100%	100%	99.6%	99.8%	100%
Chloroacetic Acid	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Dichloroacetic Acid	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
E. coli	97.1%	100%	100%	100%	99.7%	100%	100%	100%
Trichloroacetic Acid	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Trihalomethanes	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Turbidity	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

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10 UNDERTAKINGS UNDER SECTION 30 OF THE SDWA

Gippsland Water has no undertakings relevant to the 2014-15 reporting year.

11 EXEMPTIONS UNDER SECTION 20 OF THE SDWA

Gippsland Water has no exemptions relevant to the 2014-15 reporting year.

12 VARIATION IN AESTHETIC STANDARDS

Gippsland Water has no variations in aesthetic standards sought under section 19 of the SDWA.

13 REGULATED WATER

Gippsland Water does not manage any regulated water supplies.

14 GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Table 20: Glossary of Terms

ADWG	*Australian Drinking Water Guidelines 2011* prepared by National Health and Medical Research Council that details a framework for the management of drinking water
DHHS	Department of Health and Human Services
CCP	A physical point in treatment processes that can be controlled either by SCADA, or manually, and has a significant impact on water quality.
Detection limit	The lowest concentration of analytical parameter in the sample that can be detected by the process laboratory.
Drinking Water Supply systems	Towns supplied with water from a common water source (WTP, supply mains and reticulation pipe-work).
E. coli	*Escherichia coli*.
Locality	Under the SDWR, a specified area that is supplied with drinking water by a water supplier.
mg/L	Milligram per litre.
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units.
Properties	A registered customer connection to the drinking water supply.
RMP	Risk Management Plan
SCADA system	A Supervisory Control And Data Acquisition (SCADA) system consists of human-machine interface, computerised logics, telemetry communication system, electronically actuated instruments and sensors. SCADA allows remote control and monitor of all key process
SDWA	*Safe Drinking Water Act 2003* Act No.46/2003.
SDWR	Safe Drinking Water Regulations 2005 S.R No.88/2005.

Source Water	Raw water supply for town, prior to treatment.
THM	Trihalomethane.
WTP	A facility where raw water is directed through various treatment processes and produces treated water fit for human consumption
100mL	100 millilitres.
<	Less than.
>	Greater than.
≤	Less than or equal to.
≥	Greater than or equal to.

15 FURTHER INFORMATION

Customers and members of the public may access drinking water quality data by contacting Gippsland Water on 1800 066 401 or visiting www.gippswater.com.au.

16 REFERENCES

National Health and Medical Research Council. *Australian Drinking Water Guidelines 2011.*
Web address www.nhmrc.gov.au

Department of Health *2014-15 Annual report format - Drinking Water Regulation Guidance Note 12 June 2010*

Safe Drinking Water Act 2003 No.46/2003

Safe Drinking Water Regulations 2005 S.R No.88/2005

Health (Fluoridation) Act (1973)

Code of Practice for Fluoridation of Drinking Water Supplies *Health (Fluoridation) Act 1973* Department of Human Services (March 2009)

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APPENDIX 1: RAW WATER MONITORING

<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">Locality</th><th rowspan="2">Source water</th><th colspan="3">Nature of Other Raw Water Monitoring Programs</th></tr>
<tr><th>Weekly/Fortnightly</th><th>Monthly</th><th>Annual / Quarterly</th></tr>
<tr><td>Morwell
Churchill
Yinnar
Jumbuk
Boolarra
Traralgon South / Hazelwood North</td><td rowspan="3">Moondarra Res via Tyers River</td><td rowspan="11"><u>Physicals</u>
• Absorbance (254nm)
• Colour True (465nm)
• Dissolved Oxygen
• SUVA (245nm)
• Turbidity
• Electrical Conductivity @25°C
• pH

<u>Microbiological</u>
• Escherichia coli
• Total Coliforms
• Heterotrophic Plate Count
<u>Metals*</u>
• Iron Total
• Manganese Total
• Mercury</td><td rowspan="11"><u>Physicals</u>
• Alkalinity Bicarbonate as $CaCO_3$
• Alkalinity Total as $CaCO_3$
• Dissolved Organic Carbon (DOC)
• Total Organic Carbon (TOC)
• Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)
• SUVA (245nm)
• Chlorophyll a

<u>Chemical Inorganic</u>
• Ammonia as N
• Bromide
• Chloride
• Fluoride
• Nitrate as N
• Nitrite as N
• Organic Nitrogen as N
• Phosphorous, Reactive as P
• Phosphorous Total as N
• Sulphate
• Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen as N
• Total Nitrogen as N

<u>Biological</u>
• Algae
• Blue Green Algae
(sampling frequency may vary depending on the season and results received)</td><td rowspan="11"><u>Physicals*</u>
• Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)
• Suspended Solids

<u>Chemical Inorganic</u>
• Cyanide
• Dissolved Organic Carbon (DOC)
• Total Organic Carbon (TOC)
• Bromide
• Fluoride

<u>Metals*</u>
• Aluminium Total
• Arsenic Total
• Selenium
• Cadmium Total
• Copper Total
• Lead Total
• Mercury
• Zinc Total

<u>Radiological</u>
• Gross Alpha Activity
• Gross Beta Activity

<u>Microbiological</u>
• Cryptosporidium spp
• Giardia spp</td></tr>
<tr><td>Traralgon</td></tr>
<tr><td>Tyers/Glengarry
Rosedale
Cowwarr
Toongabbie</td></tr>
<tr><td>Maffra</td><td rowspan="3">Macalister River</td></tr>
<tr><td>Stratford</td></tr>
<tr><td>Boisdale</td></tr>
<tr><td>Briagolong</td><td>Bore (Freestone Creek Aquifer)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Warragul
(including Nilma, Darnum, Drouin East)</td><td rowspan="4">Pederson Weir (Tarago River)
Tarago Reservoir - (supplementary supply)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Warragul South</td></tr>
<tr><td>Drouin</td></tr>
<tr><td>Rokeby/Buln Buln</td></tr>
<tr><td>Coongulla/
Glenmaggie</td><td>Macalister River</td></tr>
<tr><td>Rawson</td><td rowspan="2">Trigger Creek</td></tr>
<tr><td>Erica</td></tr>
</table>

Locality	Source water	Nature of Other Raw Water Monitoring Programs		
		Weekly/Fortnightly	Monthly	Annual / Quarterly
Heyfield	Thomson River		**Metals** • Aluminium Total • Arsenic Total • Calcium Total • Cadmium Total • Copper Total • Iron Total • Iron Soluble • Lead Total • Mercury • Potassium • Magnesium • Manganese Total • Manganese Soluble • Selenium • Zinc Total **Chlorophenols (Sale Bores Only)** • 2,3,4,5 Tetrechlorophenol • 2,6-Dichlorphenol • 2-Chlorophenol • 4-Chloro-3-Methylphenol • Total Phenols (Halogenated) • Pentachlorophenol • 2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	**Pesticides, Herbicides and Chemical Organics**** • 2,4,5 T (Herbicide) • 2,4,5 TP (Silvex) • 2,4,6- T • 2,4 D • 2,6 D • 2,4 DB • 3-Hydroxy Carbofuran • 4-CPA • Aldrin • Aldicarb • Ametryn • Asulam • Atrazine • Azinphs-ethyl • Azinphos-methyl • Bendiocarb • Benomyl • Bentazon • BHC (alpha) • BHC (beta) • BHC (delta) • Bifenthrin • Brodifacoum • Bromacil • Bromophos-ethyl • Bromoxynil • Carbaryl • Carbofenothion • Carbofuran • Chlordane (cis) • Chlordane (trans) • Chlorfenvinphos • Chloropyrifos • Chloropyrifos - methyl • Chlorsulfuron • Chlorothalonil
Mirboo North	Little Morwell River			
Moe	Tanjil River and Narracan Creek			
Newborough				
Yallourn North				
Trafalgar				
Yarragon				
Neerim South	Tarago River			
Noojee				
Sale/Wurruk	Bore (Boisdale Aquifer)			
Seaspray	Merrimans Creek			
Thorpdale	Easterbrook Creek			
Willow Grove	Tanjil River			

Locality	Source water	Nature of Other Raw Water Monitoring Programs		
		Weekly/Fortnightly	Monthly	Annual / Quarterly
				• Chlopyralid • Coumaphos • Cynazine • Cyfluthrin • Cypermethrin • Cyprodinil • Cyproconazole • Cyromazine • 4,4-DDD • 4,4-DDE • 4,4-DDT • Deltametrhrin & Tralomethrin • Demeton-O • Demeton-S • Demeton-S-methyl • Diazinon • Dicamba • Dichlorprop • Dichlorvos • Deildrin • Dinoseb • Diclofop-methyl • Difenoconazole • Diflufenican • Dimethoate • Diquat • Disulfoton • Diuron • Endosulfan (alpha) • Endosulfan (beta) • Endosulfan Sulphate • Eldrin • Eldrin aldehyde • Endrin Ketone • ENP • Ethion • Ethoprophos • Fenamiphos

Locality	Source water	Nature of Other Raw Water Monitoring Programs		
		Weekly/Fortnightly	Monthly	Annual / Quarterly
				• Fenarimol • Fenchlorphos (Ronnel) • Fenitrothion • Fensulfothion • Fenthion • Fenvalerate & Esfenvalerate • Fiprinol • Fluroxypyr • Fluometuron • Flusilazole • Fluvalinate • Glyphosate • Heptachlor • Heptachlor Epoxide • Hexachlorobenzene • Haxazinone • Hexaconazole • Iprodione • Irgarol • Lindane • Malathion • MCPA • MCPB • Mecoprop • Methidathion • Metolachlor • Methiocarb • Methomyl • Methoxychlor • Metribuzin • Mevinphos • Molinate • Monocrotophos • Omethoate • Oryzalin • Oxamyl • Oxychlordane • Oxyfluorfen

Locality	Source water	Nature of Other Raw Water Monitoring Programs		
		Weekly/Fortnightly	Monthly	Annual / Quarterly
				• Paclobutrazole • Paraquat • Parathion (methyl & ethyl) • Penconazole • Pendimethalin • Permethrin • Phorate • Picloram • Pirimiphos-ethyl • Pirimiphos-methyl • Profenofos • Prometon • Prometryn • Propachlor • Propazine • Prophos • Propiconazole • Prothiofos • Pyrimethanil • Simazine • Simetryn • Sulfotep • Sulprofos • Tebuconazole • Temephos • Terbuthylazine • Terbufos • Tebuthiuron • Terbutryn • Tetrachlovinphos • Tetraethyldithiopyrphos • Thiamethoxam • Thiobencarb • Thiodicarb • Triazophos • Trichlorfon • Trichloronate • Triclopyr

Locality	Source water	Nature of Other Raw Water Monitoring Programs		
		Weekly/Fortnightly	Monthly	Annual / Quarterly
				• Trifluralin • Tukuthion

*Reduced frequency of monitoring in some catchments based on risk profile
** Note all Pesticides, Herbicides and Chemical Organics results were within ADWG guideline values
Not all parameters were measured at all localities or source waters.
Purpose of Monitoring - Risk Management within Catchment and Raw Water Supply Systems
Comprehensiveness (Frequency) – Weekly, Fortnightly, Monthly, Quarterly and Annual Monitoring or as Risks Identified

Gippsland Water

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