

Drinking Water Quality

Annual Report 2024-25



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About this report

Water Corporation's 2024-25 Drinking Water Quality Annual Report is a review of our performance for the financial year ending 30 June 2025.

The Aboriginal Communities Water Services (ACWS) communities were transferred to us on 1 July 2023. At this time many communities' water supplies did not meet all health-related requirements of the ADWG. We are seeking to implement consistent processes to achieve similar outcomes between our existing Water Corporation localities and the ACWS communities, until this is achieved the ACWS communities will be reported in a separate Aboriginal Communities Water Services Annual Report.

This report is designed to provide our customers and the Western Australian public with information on the quality of their drinking water.

Publication of this report allows us to meet the requirements of the Australian Drinking Water Guidelines, our Water Services Licence with the Economic Regulation Authority, our Memorandum of Understanding with the Department of Health for Drinking Water and the National Performance Reporting requirements under the National Water Initiative.

This is our 23rd Drinking Water Quality Annual Report; we trust it provides our customers with the information they require about their drinking water quality.

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- Department of Water and Environmental Regulation
 - Public Drinking Water Source Areas
 - Hydrography Linear Hierarchy

- Landgate
 - Road Centrelines
 - Town sites
- Geoscience Australia
 - Australian Coastline

Further information and feedback

For further information about our drinking water quality or to provide feedback on this report:

- Call us on 13 13 85
- [contact us on-line](#)
- Visit watercorporation.com.au/drinkingwaterquality

In the spirit of reconciliation, Water Corporation acknowledges the Traditional Custodians of Country throughout Western Australia and their enduring connections to land, sea and community. We pay our respects to Elders past and present and extend that respect to all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples today.

Acronyms

Acronym	Description
ADWG	Australian Drinking Water Guidelines
ASDP	Alkimos Seawater Desalination Plant
AWRP	Advanced Water Recycling Plant
ARD	Annual Radiation Dose
Bq/L	Becquerels per litre
BRA	Barrier Risk Assessment
CMS	Catchment Management Strategy
DoH	Department of Health
EDR	Electrodialysis reversal
GAR	Goldfields and Agricultural Region
GAWS	Goldfields and Agricultural Water Supply
GSR	Great Southern Region
GSTWSS	Great Southern Towns Water Supply Scheme
GWR / GWRS	Groundwater Replenishment / Groundwater Replenishment Scheme
IWSS	Integrated Water Supply Scheme
LGSTWSS	Lower Great Southern Towns Water Supply Scheme
MIEX	Magnetic Ion Exchange
mg/L	Milligrams per litre
mL	Millilitres
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPN/100mL	Most probable number / 100mL
mSv/year	Millisieverts per year
NHMRC	National Health and Medical Research Council
NSIB	New Starter Induction Block
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units
PDWSA	Public drinking water source area

Acronym	Description
PFAS	Per- and poly-fluoroalkyl substances
PFHxS	Perfluorohexane sulfonate
PFOA	Perfluorooctanoic acid
PFOS	Perfluorooctane sulfonate
PSDP	Peth Seawater Desalination Plant
RBOM	Risk Based Observational Monitoring
RO	Reverse osmosis
RPZ	Reservoir protection zone
SCADA	Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition
SSDP	Southern Seawater Desalination Plant
SWR	South West Region
TCU	True Colour Units
TDS	Total Dissolved Solids
THM	Trihalomethanes
µg/L	Micrograms per litre
UF	Ultra-filtration
UV	Ultra-violet
WHPZ	Well Head Protection Zone
WTP	Water treatment plant
WQMS	Water Quality Management System

Introduction

Providing safe drinking water is our highest priority. We achieve this by ensuring our drinking water services meet the requirements of our Memorandum of Understanding with Department of Health (DoH) for Drinking Water.

In 2024-25, we provided drinking water to Perth, Mandurah and more than 220 regional towns and communities throughout Western Australia.

We delivered almost 424 billion litres of drinking water to more than 1.2 million properties through 35,500 kilometres of water mains. This water came from 43 surface water sources, 92 groundwater sources, and two major desalination plants (the Perth Seawater Desalination Plant and Southern Seawater Desalination Plant).

Under our [Water Services Licence](#), we comply with a [Memorandum of Understanding](#) (MoU) with DoH for Drinking Water. We act in accordance

with the microbiological, health-related chemical and radiological criteria as specified by the National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC) in the Australian Drinking Water Guidelines 2011 (ADWG).

We have an extensive drinking water quality monitoring program and rigorously follow up on outlying results to confirm the safety of the water we provide to our customers.

Our health-related performance for 2024-25 was:

- 100 per cent of localities met microbiological criteria at all times.
- 100 per cent of localities met health-related chemicals criteria at all times.
- 99.6 per cent of localities met health-related radiological guidelines at all times.



Figure 1: Moochalabra Dam - Wyndham

Year at a glance



Our commitment

We are committed to providing our customers with safe, high-quality drinking water that consistently meets the requirements of the ADWG, our customers and other regulatory provisions.

To achieve this, we have partnered with relevant agencies to:

- Manage water quality from water source to water meter and promote confidence in the supply of safe drinking water.
- Incorporate the needs and expectations of our customers, stakeholders, regulators, and employees into our planning.
- Strongly advocate source protection and the primacy of drinking water quality over other land uses.
- Use a risk-based approach to identify and manage hazards and ensure appropriate barriers to protect water quality.
- Routinely monitor our systems and use effective reporting mechanisms to provide relevant and timely information on our performance.
- Use appropriate contingency planning and maintain incident response capability.
- Meet the health-related requirements of the ADWG* and work to progressively improve the aesthetic quality of water supplied.
- Contribute to setting industry regulations and guidelines, and other standards relevant to public health and the water cycle.
- Continually improve our practices by assessing performance against corporate objectives and stakeholder expectations.

- Constantly strive to be a leader in operational training through exploration of visual intelligence technologies to supplement existing face-to-face courses.
- Participate in research and development activities to ensure we continually improve understanding and management of our drinking water supply systems.

We will implement and maintain a drinking water quality management system consistent with the ADWG to effectively manage the risks to drinking water quality. All Water Corporation employees, partners and contractors are responsible for understanding their role in implementing and continuously improving the drinking water quality management and outcomes.

*Our [MoU with the DoH](#) grants exemptions to the nitrate health guideline for a final five towns in the Mid West, and Goldfields and Agricultural regions. We are, and have been, progressively working to improve the drinking water quality in these towns and handed back five exemptions in 2024-25 (refer to *Understanding water quality test results – Nitrate* on page 37).

For further information please refer to our [Drinking Water Quality Policy](#) and [Drinking Water Source Protection Policy](#).

Drinking Water Quality Policy

Water Corporation is committed to effective management of its drinking water supplies to provide a safe, high-quality product that consistently meets the Australian Drinking Water Guidelines, customer and regulatory requirements, and the corporate objectives and vision.

To achieve this, and in partnership with our stakeholders and relevant agencies, we will:

 Manage water	Manage water quality from water source to water meter and promote confidence in the supply of safe drinking water.	Incorporate the needs and expectations of our customers, stakeholders, regulators and employees into our planning.
 Protect our sources	Strongly advocate source protection and the primacy of drinking water quality over other land uses.	Use a risk-based approach to identify and manage hazards and ensure appropriate barriers to protect water quality.
 Protect water quality	Routinely monitor our systems and use effective reporting mechanisms to provide relevant and timely information on our performance.	Use appropriate contingency planning and maintain incident response capability.
 Meet health standards	Meet the health-related requirements of the Australian Drinking Water Guidelines and work to progressively improve the aesthetic quality of water supplied to our customers.	Contribute to setting industry regulations and guidelines, and other standards relevant to public health and the water cycle.
 Improve our practices	Continually improve our practices by assessing performance against corporate objectives and stakeholder expectations.	Participate in research and development activities to ensure we continually improve understanding and management of our drinking water supply systems.

Water Corporation will implement and maintain a drinking water quality management system consistent with the Australian Drinking Water Guidelines to effectively manage the risks to drinking water quality.

All Water Corporation employees, partners and contractors are responsible for understanding their role in implementing and continuously improving drinking water quality management and outcomes.

Water Corporation acknowledges the Traditional Custodians throughout Western Australia and their continuing connection to the land, water and community. We pay our respects to all members of the Aboriginal communities and their cultures; and to Elders past, present and emerging.



Pat Donovan
Chief Executive Officer, Water Corporation

PCY261
July 2023



Drinking Water Source Protection Policy

Water Corporation is committed to effective management of its drinking water supplies to provide a safe, high-quality product that consistently meets the Australian Drinking Water Guidelines, customer and regulatory requirements, and the corporate objectives and vision. Source Protection is recognised as a key component of this process.

To achieve this, and in partnership with our stakeholders and relevant agencies, we will:

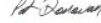
 Protect water quality	Strongly advocate source protection and the primacy of drinking water quality over other land uses.	Recognise robust source protection practices provide a safer, more practical and economical approach to drinking water safety than water treatment.
 Manage risk	Continuously maintain robust multiple barriers appropriate to the level of potential contamination facing the raw water supply starting with source protection.	Uphold, support and promote catchment protection despite pressure from competing land uses and activities.
 Monitor and respond	Routinely monitor our source protection systems and use effective reporting mechanisms to provide relevant and timely information on their performance.	Maintain active catchment surveillance and protection programs to prevent contamination or degradation of our drinking water sources.
 Protect our sources	Ensure land uses and activities within catchments comply with legislation, approval conditions and best management practices.	Collaborate with key stakeholders and the community to protect drinking water catchments.

Guiding principle 1 of the Australian Drinking Water Guidelines states:

The greatest risks to consumers of drinking water are pathogenic microorganisms. Protection of water sources and treatment are of paramount importance and must never be compromised.

All Water Corporation employees, partners and contractors are responsible for understanding their role in water source protection, and for implementing and continuously improving protection of our drinking water catchments.

Water Corporation acknowledges the Traditional Custodians throughout Western Australia and their continuing connection to the land, water and community. We pay our respects to all members of the Aboriginal communities and their cultures; and to Elders past, present and emerging.



Pat Donovan
Chief Executive Officer, Water Corporation

PCY272
July 2023



Where does your water come from?

Great Southern Region

In the Great Southern Region (GSR) we have two main water supply schemes, the Great Southern Towns Water Supply Scheme (GSTWSS) and the Lower Great Southern Towns Water Supply Scheme (LGSTWSS), along with around 15 individual supplies. This year the region supplied more than 13.3 billion litres of drinking water to more than 43,500 connected properties through 4,079 kilometres of water mains.

Harris Dam, near Collie in the South West Region, and Stirling Dam, in the Perth IWSS, are the main sources for the GSTWSS. Groundwater from the South Coast borefields near Albany is the main source for the LGSTWSS, although Two Peoples Bay, near Albany, can contribute to the supply if required.



Figure 2: Cranbrook - artificial catchment and dam

Hopetoun, Bremer Bay, Esperance, Condingup, and Gibson are all supplied from local groundwater sources. Denmark, Walpole, Ravensthorpe, Frankland, Ongerup, Jerramungup, Borden, Cranbrook, and Salmon Gums are supplied from local surface water sources. Denmark is also supplied via a pipeline from the LGSTWSS for 6 months of the year to supplement growing demand.

Grass Patch, Lake King, Munglinup, Rocky Gully, Varley, and Wellstead are supplied by water carted from various treated water sources such as Albany, Lake Grace, and Esperance. Some localities, supplied by local surface water sources, are periodically supplied by carted water due to seasonal supply challenges or water quality reasons.



Figure 3: Overview map of the Great Southern Region

Goldfields and Agricultural Region

The Goldfields and Agricultural Region provided more than 25.7 billion litres of water to more than 39,800 connected properties, including farms, mines, and other enterprises, through 9,654 kilometres of water mains in 2024-25.

The main water supply scheme for the region is the Goldfields and Agricultural Water Supply (GAWS) scheme, where water is sourced from Mundaring Weir near Perth before undergoing treatment at Mundaring Water Treatment Plant. Mundaring Weir is supplemented with desalinated seawater, groundwater, and surface water from Lower Helena Pumpback Dam.

In addition to the GAWS, water is carted to Broad Arrow and Menzies from Kalgoorlie, and the towns of Laverton, Leonora, and Wiluna are supplied from local groundwater sources. Wiluna's groundwater is treated using electrodialysis reversal (EDR) to reduce nitrates, while Leonora's groundwater is treated using reverse osmosis (RO) to reduce nitrates, hardness, and total dissolved solids (refer to *How is your water treated? – Desalination – Reverse osmosis and Electrodialysis reversal* sections, pages 30 and 31). Laverton has a temporary RO plant to maintain nitrates below guideline value while a permanent solution is designed (refer to *Improving your water quality – Goldfields and Agricultural Region*, page 47).



Figure 4: Laverton bore

Chloramination is predominantly used in the GAWS to maintain a disinfectant residual across the network. (Refer to *How is your water treated? – Disinfection – pathogen removal*, page 33).

There are some communities outside the towns who receive water that, although the water has been potable, may no longer be guaranteed to meet the requirements of the ADWG due to the long mains and distance from disinfection; these are called Non-Standard Water Services.

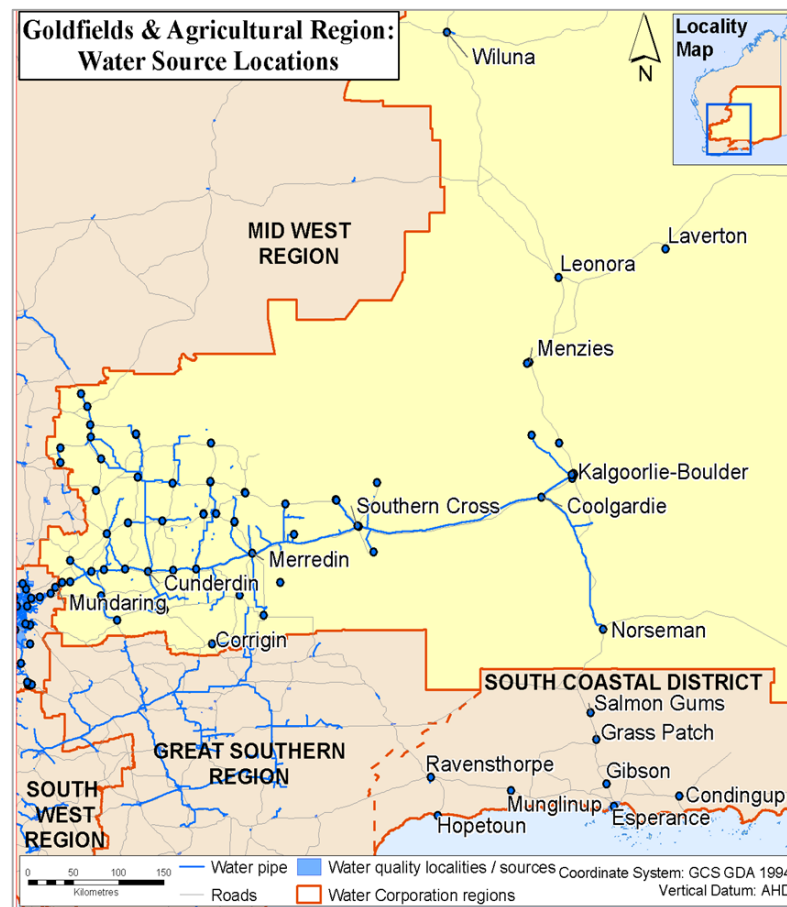


Figure 5: Overview map of the Goldfields and Agricultural Region

Mid West Region

The Mid West Region extends along the west coast from Woodridge to Exmouth, and 500 kilometres inland to Sandstone. It is divided into three districts – Gascoyne, Coastal Midlands, and Geraldton-Murchison.

Independent, local groundwater borefields provide drinking water to more than 42,800 connected properties in 51 localities through 2,175 kilometres of water mains. The total drinking water supplied from these sources was more than 17.3 billion litres.

The Coastal Midlands has the highest number of small schemes where supply is sourced from individual borefields. Allanooka borefield, located in the Geraldton/Murchison district (supplying Geraldton and the surrounding towns of Dongara, Northampton, Mullewa, Walkaway, Greenough, and Narngulu), Carnarvon, and Exmouth, both located in the Gascoyne district, are the largest schemes.



Figure 6: Guilderton borefield catchment

The two communities of Nabawa, and Yuna, receive water carted from Geraldton. Coomberdale receives water carted from Moora as its sole supply and New Norcia now receives water carted from Moora three times per week to reduce the elevated salinity in the local scheme by blending with local groundwater. Drinking water is also carted to some communities to maintain supply when schemes experience asset failure or water quality issues.

RO treatment is used to improve water quality at Gascoyne Junction, Denham, and Coral Bay. Jurien Bay's temporary RO plant is online when

required while a permanent solution is developed. Yalgoo, Mt Magnet, Cue, Sandstone, and Meekatharra water treatment plants use EDR to remove a number of constituents including nitrate (refer to *How is your water treated?* – *Desalination – Reverse osmosis and Electrodialysis reversal* sections on pages 30 and 31).

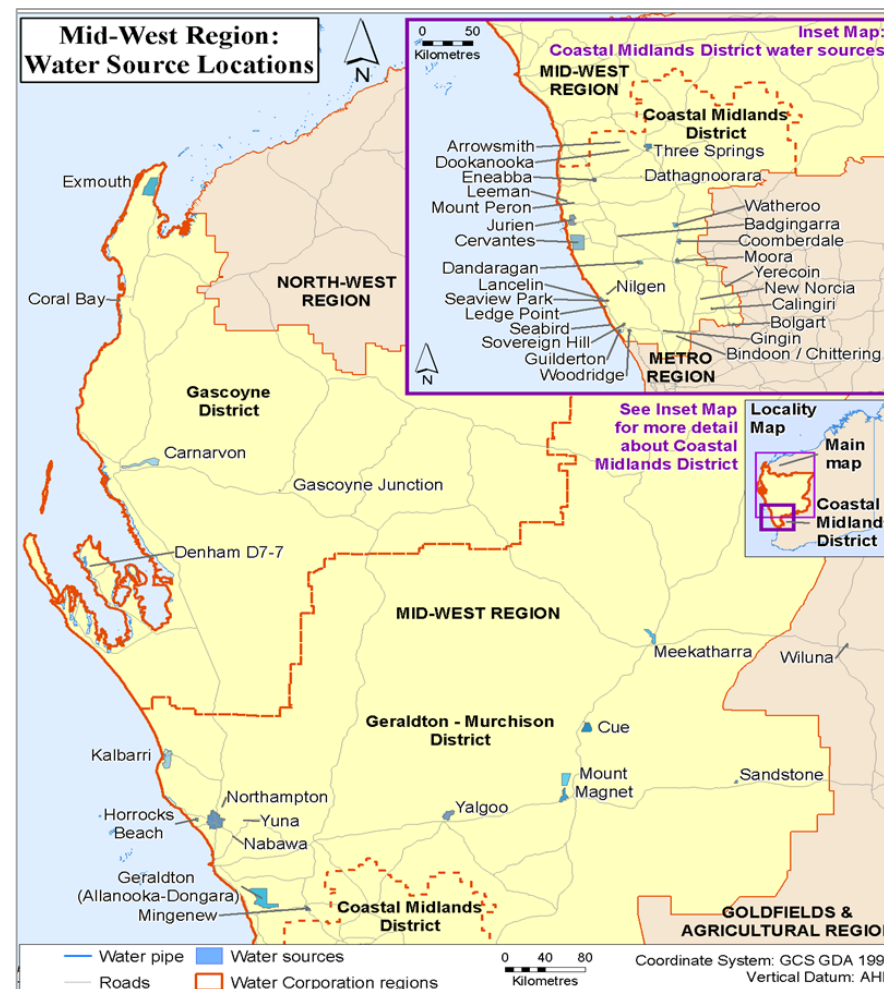


Figure 7: Overview map of the Mid West Region

North West Region

The North West Region is divided into four districts – the East and West Pilbara, and the East and West Kimberley. Overall, the North West Region supplied nearly 41.5 billion litres of drinking water to more than 36,300 connected properties through 1,552 kilometres of water mains in 2024-25.

The West Pilbara Water Supply Scheme supplies customers in the towns of Karratha, Dampier, Roebourne, Wickham, Point Samson, Cape Lambert, and the Burrup Peninsula. The scheme has three sources: surface water from Harding Dam, groundwater from the Millstream aquifer, and the Bungaroo Valley groundwater source (developed by Rio Tinto Iron Ore). Onslow is supplied from the Cane River borefield, with construction of a desalination plant in progress.



Figure 8: Harding Dam

In the East Pilbara the Port Hedland Regional Supply Scheme supplies customers in Port Hedland, South Hedland, Wedgefield Industrial Area, and the local port operations. This scheme is supplied with groundwater from the Yule and De Grey River borefields. Nullagine and Marble Bar are supplied by local groundwater and Newman is supplied with groundwater via BHP operated borefields and water treatment plant.

In West Kimberley the towns of Broome, Derby, Camballin, and Fitzroy Crossing are supplied from local groundwater sources.

Kununurra and Halls Creek, located in the East Kimberley district, are supplied by local groundwater sources. Wyndham, also in the East Kimberley, is supplied by surface water from Moolchalabra Dam.

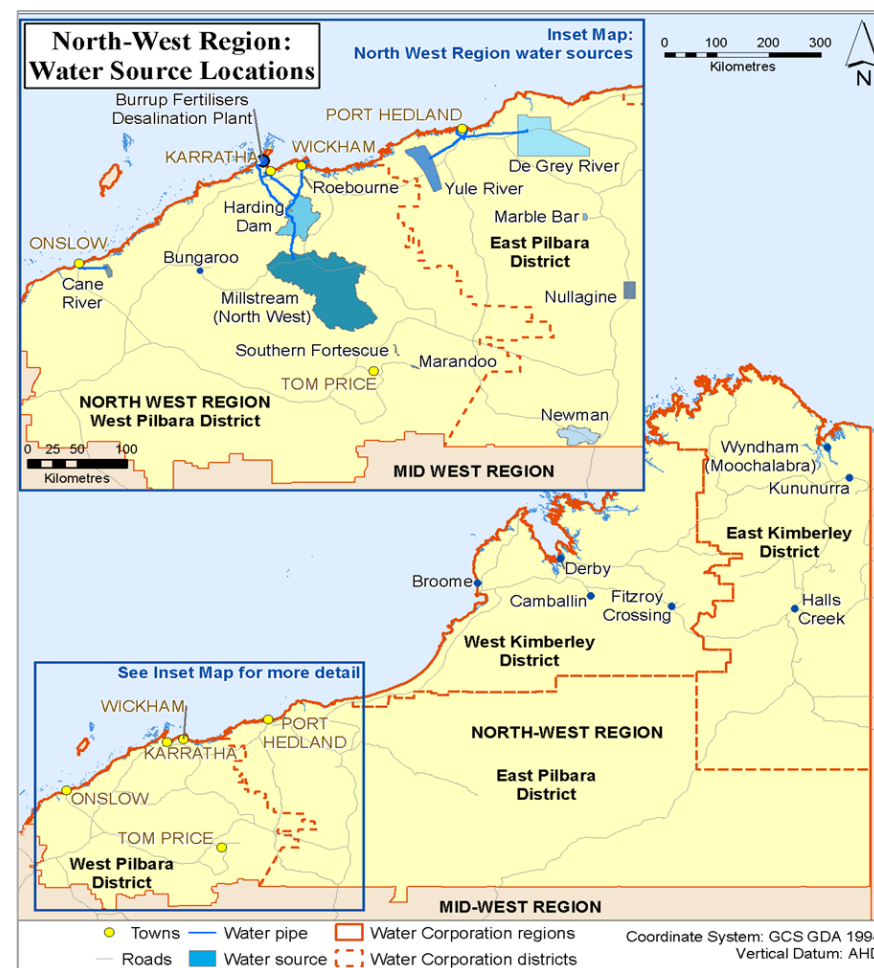


Figure 9: Overview map of the North West Region

South West Region

Towns in the South West Region (SWR), which is divided into three districts – Wellington, Leeuwin, and Warren-Blackwood, are supplied with water from 26 local surface and groundwater sources and the Integrated Water Supply Scheme (IWSS). The SWR provided more than 17.7 billion litres of water to more than 53,600 connected properties through 1,814 kilometres of water mains in 2024-25.

Margaret River and Cowaramup are supplied by groundwater and surface water via Ten Mile Brook Dam. Pemberton is supplied by surface water from Big Brook Dam via Lefroy Brook Dam.

Augusta, Boyanup, Dalyellup, Dardanup, Donnybrook, Dunsborough, Capel, Peppermint Grove, and Preston Beach are supplied by locally treated groundwater. Australind, Clifton Park, Eaton, Picton, Kingston, Millbridge, Pelican Point, Treendale, Brunswick Junction, Roelands, and Burekup are supplied with groundwater, via water treatment plants in Australind, Eaton, and Picton.

Balingup, Bridgetown, Boyup Brook, Greenbushes, Hester, Kirup, Manjimup, Mullalyup, and Nannup are connected to the Warren Blackwood Regional Water Supply Scheme. Millstream and Manjimup dams and a Yarragadee bore near Nannup are the main water sources for this scheme. Tanjannerup Dam supplies most of Nannup's water requirements. Phillips Creek Dam can be used as an emergency supply for Manjimup. Hester Dam is used to supply Hester and Boyup Brook during the summer months.

Binningup, Hamel, Harvey, Myalup, Waroona, and Yarloop are supplied from the IWSS (refer to *Where does our water come from? – Perth Metropolitan Region* - page 16).

Northcliffe and Quinninup are supplied with water carted from either Manjimup or Pemberton, and Logue Brook is supplied with water carted from the IWSS.

Allanson, Collie, and Darkan in the SWR and 38 towns in the GSR, are supplied from Harris and Stirling dams via the GSTWSS.



Figure 10: Overview map of the South West Region

Perth Metropolitan Region

This region extends from Two Rocks in the north to Dwellingup in the south and from the ocean to the Darling Scarp. Most of its water comes from the IWSS with one independent groundwater scheme at Two Rocks. Just over 308 billion litres of water were delivered in 2024-25 to more than 997,000 property connections in Perth, not including the volume of IWSS water supplied to some towns in the SWR, GAWS, and GSTWSS.

IWSS

The IWSS is the state's largest water supply scheme, with three water source types. In 2024-25, the percentage of water from each source type was 13.8 per cent surface water, 41.5 per cent desalinated seawater, and 43.6 per cent groundwater (including water recharged from Groundwater Replenishment – refer to page 17).

The IWSS can be split into three interconnected systems:

The northern system covers from Yanchep in the north to Yokine Reservoir at the south. This scheme is largely supplied through groundwater feeding five groundwater treatment plants. Water is transferred into the central system to maintain dam storages.

The central scheme includes Mount Eliza Reservoir, Bold Park Reservoir and Belmont pump station to the north, Tamworth pump station and Serpentine Dam to the south, and Canning Dam, Wungong Dam and Mundaring Dam to the east. The sources include the Perth Seawater Desalination Plant (PSDP), groundwater treated at Jandakot groundwater treatment plant and four metropolitan dams. The central system also receives water from the northern system. Mundaring Dam exports water to the GAWS.

The southern system includes all assets south of Tamworth pump station and Serpentine Dam. Water is sourced from the Southern Seawater Desalination Plant (SSDP) and the southern dams. Water is transferred into the central system to maintain dam storages.

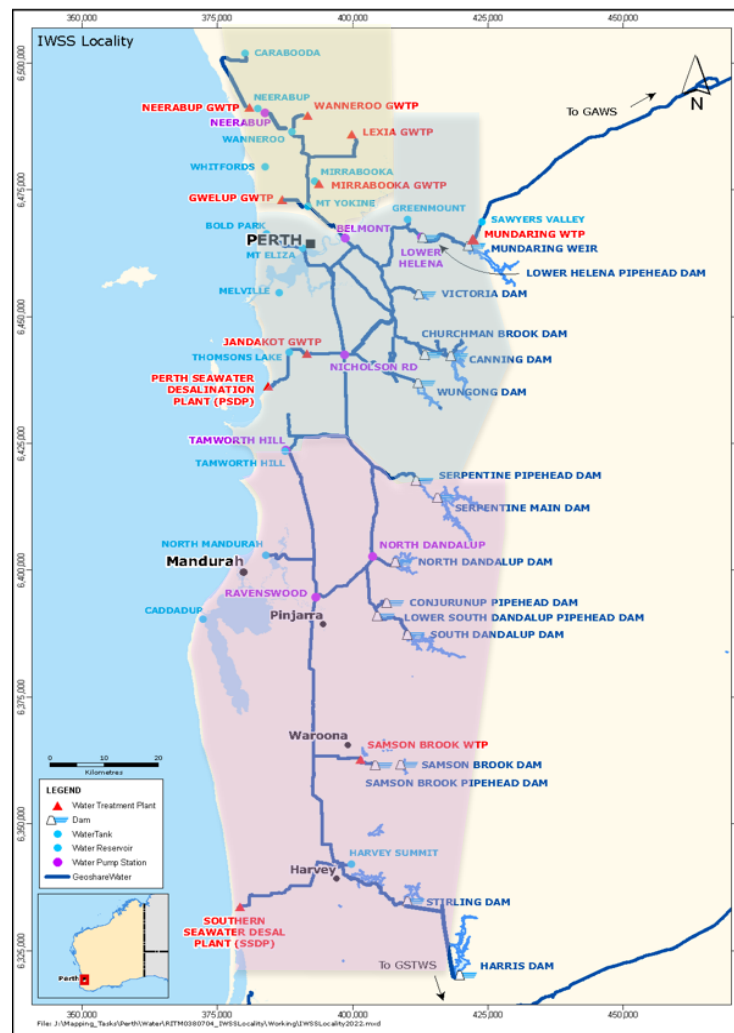


Figure 11: Overview map of the IWSS sources

For the purposes of water quality management, these 3 systems are further subdivided into 27 water quality zones, called localities. Two Rocks makes a 28th locality. Maps of these localities are available in Appendix B.

IWSS water sources

Due to climate change, reduced streamflow, increasing industry needs, and expanding population we have needed to secure our water supplies through a three-pronged approach of reducing water use, increasing water recycling and developing new, climate independent water sources, such as desalination and groundwater replenishment, to augment the traditional surface water and groundwater supplies.

Surface water

The IWSS has a total of 14 surface water dams made up of 11 supply dams (Canning, Churchmans Brook, North Dandalup, Samson Dam, Samson Pipehead, Serpentine, Serpentine Pipehead, South Dandalup, Stirling, Victoria, and Wungong), one principally non-metro supply dam (Mundaring Weir, servicing the GAWS) and three pumpback dams (Lower Helena, Conjurunup and Lower South Dandalup). In 2024-25, 46.83 billion litres of surface water was supplied into the IWSS.

In addition to collecting and storing natural inflow water, six of the IWSS dams, Canning, Mundaring, Victoria, Wungong, North Dandalup, and Serpentine Pipehead are used to store scheme water for future source development and climate responsiveness purposes. This stored scheme water is managed through pumpbacks, transfers and direct inflows into the dams when operational capability requires. Surface water is used predominantly in planning and catering for peak demands within the IWSS.

Desalination

Desalination, using reverse osmosis, was the second largest source of water for the IWSS in 2024-25, supplying more than 141 billion litres of the drinking water for Perth (refer to *How is your water treated? – Desalination – Reverse osmosis*, page 30).

The PSDP, located in Kwinana, produced almost 45.5 billion litres of water in 2024-25. The PSDP desalinated water enters the IWSS via Thomsons Reservoir where it is blended with Jandakot groundwater and scheme water.

The SSDP, located just north of Binningup, produced more than 95.7 billion litres of water in 2024-25. The SSDP desalinated water enters the IWSS via Harvey summit tanks and is transferred north through the Stirling and Serpentine trunk mains.

We are constructing a new metropolitan desalination plant at Alkimos designed to contribute 100 billion litres into the IWSS. (refer to *Case Study – Alkimos seawater desalination plant*, page 19)

Groundwater

Groundwater is abstracted from four aquifers, Superficial, Mirrabooka, Leederville and Yarragadee, across the Gnangara, Perth Coastal, and Jandakot systems. Most of our abstraction bores are in Perth's northern suburbs and once abstracted, groundwater is treated at one of six groundwater treatment plants. We also have independent artesian bores which pump water directly into service reservoirs. Total groundwater abstracted was almost 147.2 billion litres making it the largest contributor to the IWSS.

Groundwater Replenishment

Groundwater replenishment (GWR) is the process by which secondary treated wastewater undergoes advanced treatment prior to being recharged into confined aquifers for later use as part of the IWSS groundwater source (refer to *Water treatment for groundwater replenishment*, page 31). Once abstracted, the mixed groundwater will be further treated before being supplied into the IWSS. Figure 12 shows how groundwater replenishment fits into Perth's water cycle. GWR is licensed to recharge up to 28 billion litres of water and in 2024-25 we recharged 21.1 billion litres of water.

Groundwater replenishment has a number of benefits including its sustainability as a water source as it does not rely on rainfall, it has the potential to recycle large volumes of water, and equivalent volumes of water can be abstracted from the aquifer while reducing impacts to the environment or other water users.

Further information can be found on [our website](#).

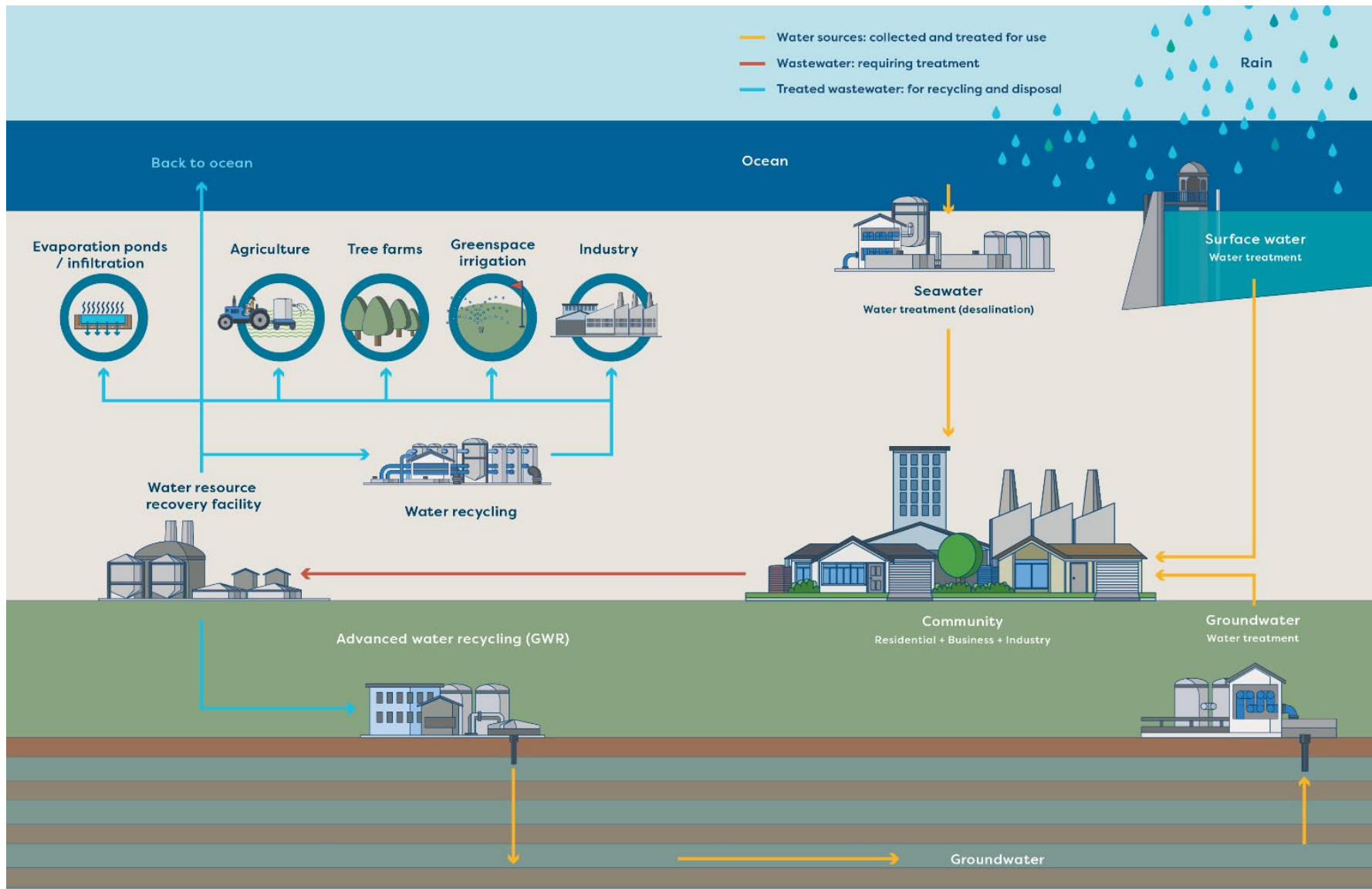


Figure 12: Groundwater replenishment in the water cycle

Case Study – Alkimos seawater desalination plant

Alkimos Seawater Desalination Plant (ASDP) is the next major, climate-independent water source for Perth. The plant is under construction on Water Corporation land within the Alkimos Water Precinct, with first water production planned for 2028.



Figure 13: Alkimos water precinct ([View large map](#))

Seawater will flow, under gravity, through a 2.5 km tunnel to the treatment plant. The seawater will undergo filtration prior to desalination via membrane treatment to remove dissolved salts. The permeate (product water) produced, which is low in salts and minerals, will undergo stabilisation and potabilisation to meet water quality requirements prior to discharge into the Wanneroo Reservoir. The reject water (brine) will flow back out to sea through a 4 km brine outflow tunnel.

ASDP is initially being built to provide up to 50 billion litres of drinking water per year, with a second stage planned to increase the capacity to 100 billion litres per year. A 4.86 billion litre per year groundwater treatment plant is also being constructed on the same site, with groundwater provided from three nearby bores. The naturally mineralised groundwater will be combined with the permeate to start the stabilisation

and potabilisation process. This innovative approach of combining groundwater with desalinated water will reduce the overall chemical consumption, costs and environmental footprint.

A significant milestone will be achieved in early 2025-26 with commencement of construction of the intake and outflow tunnels using two tunnel boring machines.

To support this new water source there will also be a number of smaller projects to upgrade the existing IWSS infrastructure to facilitate the bulk transfer of water throughout the network to homes and businesses across the region.



Figure 14: Alkimos seawater desalination plant - intake and outfall stations

Drinking water quality risk management

The NHMRC define the requirements for safe drinking water in Australia through the ADWG. These guidelines include a 12 -element framework for best practice management of drinking water supplies (the Framework) designed to integrate all facets of the drinking water quality management and assurance system (refer to figure 15).

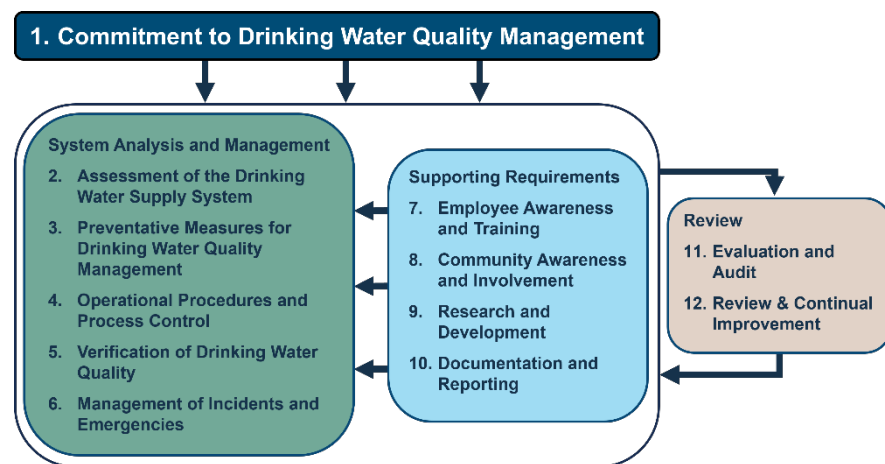


Figure 15: Framework for the management of drinking water quality (ADWG)

Engagement with Department of Health

The DoH regulates drinking water quality in Western Australia. We have an MoU with the DoH which requires us to work towards continual improvement in implementing the ADWG and the Framework. More specifically, it requires us to comply with the microbiological, chemical health and radiological parameters as specified in the ADWG or by DoH (refer to *Appendix A – List of sampling parameters*, page 49), with exemptions to adherence with the nitrate guidelines in five towns in the Mid West, and Goldfields and Agricultural regions (refer to *Understanding water quality test results – Nitrate*, page 37). This forms part of our Water Services Licence as issued by the Economic Regulation Authority. Along

with the DoH, we recognise the practices and processes used to maintain high levels of drinking water quality need to be transparent to the community.

For aesthetic parameters, the MoU states that we should comply as far as practical with the ADWG. It is accepted full compliance with non-health related characteristics may take many years, bearing in mind the significant investment required to achieve this.

The MoU connects all facets of nationally and internationally recognised drinking water guidelines, standards, and quality management systems to ensure the safe and continuous supply of water to our customers. It requires us to notify DoH within 24 hours if monitoring results are outside ADWG health guideline limits or any event occurs which could pose a risk to public health.

We also provide updates to DoH throughout the year, who regularly review our monitoring results and corrective actions (refer to *Monitoring and incident management – Incident response*, page 35).

The MoU includes a requirement for the DoH to conduct regular reviews of the performance of our systems and databases used to manage drinking water quality. In consultation with the Economic Regulation Authority, DoH commissions audits in line with our Water Services Licence.

The last MoU audit was completed in 2022 with the next audit due to commence later in 2025. An abridged report of the most recent audit is available on our [website](#).

Engagement with Advisory Committee for the Purity of Water

The Advisory Committee for the Purity of Water (ACPoW) is a non-statutory inter-departmental committee chaired by the DoH. As one core function, ACPoW provides advice to the Ministers for Health and Water on protecting, monitoring, and managing drinking water quality in Western Australia and fosters inter-agency co-operation on related matters. Water Corporation is an active member of ACPoW, utilising it for the ongoing review of our drinking water quality management.

ACPoW has two specialist sub-committees on which Water Corporation are active members – one focussing on source protection and catchment management, chaired by the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) and the other focusing on drinking water quality management including water sampling, results, and monitoring, chaired by DoH. Both sub-committees provide additional expertise to and advise the committee on any issue affecting drinking water supplies within Western Australia, from water source to water meter.

Multiple barrier approach to drinking water quality management

Preventing contamination and minimising risk is an essential part of providing safe drinking water. The ADWG's guiding principle two states:

“The drinking water system must have, and continuously maintain, robust multiple barriers appropriate to the level of potential contamination facing the raw water supply.”

This approach ensures that if one barrier fails, the effective operation of the other barriers will ensure safe drinking water is maintained throughout the water supply.

Barriers, as recommended by the ADWG, applied from water source to water meter, are:

- Protected catchments and groundwater recharge areas (refer to *Source protection*, page 24).
- Large reservoirs with long water detention (storage) times (refer to *Source protection- Storage barrier*, page 25).
- Water treatment (refer to *How is your water treated?*, page 29).
- Ensuring tanks and bores are sealed to prevent contamination.
- Disinfection of water (refer to *How is your water treated? – Disinfection – pathogen removal*, page 33).
- A sealed distribution system and maintenance of chlorine or monochloramine residuals throughout the system (refer to *How is your water treated? – Disinfection – pathogen removal*, page 33).

Some barriers, such as disinfection and a residual chlorine, are mandatory in every water supply, others are strongly preferred, such as protected catchments and large reservoirs. Additional water treatment barriers may be necessary if the quality of the source water requires it.

We undertake an annual barrier risk assessment that drives necessary operational and capital improvements.

Barrier risk assessment

Quality operational information and data is critical as it informs our Barrier Risk Assessment (BRA). As a part of this process, we fully review our barrier risks annually but also update as required or when new information becomes available. The BRA details water quality risks associated with each of our drinking water schemes across the state. The data and information collected is critical as it informs how our schemes are performing from a water quality risk perspective. The BRA process assists us with identifying and understanding the need for and prioritisation of capital investments to address the identified risks.



Source protection



Large reservoirs with long detention times



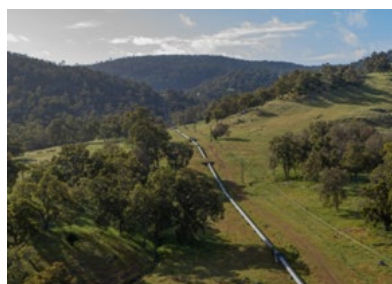
Water treatment



Sealed tanks and bores



Disinfection (chlorination)



Distribution systems protection
(including chlorine residuals)

Figure 16: Multiple barriers for drinking water quality protection

Water Safety Plans

A water safety plan is a comprehensive risk management document that lays out all scheme information pertinent to the safety of a drinking water scheme, including a schematic of the system, how the scheme operates, critical control point and minimum sampling requirements, incident management, and key contacts.

Having a water safety plan for each of our schemes is a large part of implementing the Framework. Our water safety plans provide a comprehensive review of each water supply scheme. Using a systematic risk management approach, we assess the risks to each water supply scheme from water source to water meter. This ensures appropriate preventative measures and all pertinent barriers are in place and identifies the operational controls necessary to guarantee the safety of our drinking water supplies.

We routinely review all water safety plans to re-evaluate the risk, update any site or treatment details, and determine actions to reduce risks or improve performance. During 2024-25, 29 water safety plans from schemes across the state were fully reviewed, and 119 water safety plans were updated to include recent capital upgrades and other modifications to those schemes.

We are continually seeking to improve the water safety planning process to ensure relevant risks are captured, and the process is streamlined and efficient.

Training and awareness

Water Corporation maintains a well-established operator training program at a dedicated Training Centre in Shenton Park and a New Starter Induction Block (NSIB), where trainees receive intensive two-week training when onboarded. All employees have a detailed online Learning Plan, accessible via the intranet, customised to each employee, therefore ensuring training is aligned to the role being performed, and that assigned training is monitored and managed effectively to ensure competence, safety, wellbeing, and compliance.

Also central to Water Corporation's operator competence is a nationally recognised water industry certification program (Certificate II, III or IV in Water Industry Operations), a Verification of Competence program, plus overarching training in everything from safety, leadership, and environment to personal growth and development.

The nationally recognised water industry certification program is developed and delivered entirely inhouse and overseen through an auspicing arrangement, with North Metropolitan TAFE as the registered Training Organisation.

A key theme woven into the certification program is the inclusion of water quality concepts to ensure employee awareness and training as per element seven of the Drinking Water Quality framework (refer to *Drinking water quality risk management*, page 19).

General employee awareness of one of our core business processes, providing safe drinking water, is also captured through various initiatives such as the eLearning module 'Water Quality Awareness', which is a mandatory requirement for all staff.

Training is complex, and constantly evolving and improving, as demonstrated by the NSIB. The complexities include the coordination of all training required across the organisation with the challenge of vast distances and remoteness, sourcing providers, managing logistics and communicating broadly with stakeholders to support them in risk reduction

and alignment with legislation, guidelines, and internal policy and standards.

Water Corporation strives to be a leader in operational training and continues to explore technologies like visual intelligence that can provide hands free point of vision capabilities, Artificial Intelligence and Augmented Reality, use of eLearning and adaptive technologies to supplement existing face-to-face courses and expand virtual delivery capability. We have recently embarked on developing an all-weather, 'real world', student-centred Simulation Hub, with the first stage completed and featuring a fully functioning network system. Planning has already commenced on stage two, which will incorporate a fully functional reverse osmosis system and electrodialysis reversal model (Refer to *How your water is treated? – Desalination- Reverse osmosis*, page 30). We continue to invest in developing our workforce through real world simulations and scanning the environment through sharing and participating in state and national water industry networks.



Figure 17: Trainees practicing in the new live simulated network

Source protection

What is source protection and why do we protect our drinking water catchments?

Source protection is the protection and management of our drinking water catchments as part of a multiple barrier approach to providing safe drinking water to the community.

A drinking water catchment (also termed Public Drinking Water Source Area (PDWSA)) is an area of land where rainfall collects in rivers and streams that flow into reservoirs, or seeps into the soil to become groundwater where it is stored in underground aquifers. The captured water later becomes drinking water for the community. Our catchments provide a significant natural barrier to contamination.

The ADWG guiding principle one states:

“The greatest risks to consumers of drinking water are pathogenic microorganisms. Protection of water sources and treatment are of paramount importance and must never be compromised.”

By protecting our drinking water at the source, we minimise the risk of contamination and reduce the level of treatment required before it is supplied to the community. Primacy of source water protection is a crucial step for longer term water quality safety as it is the most effective barrier to current and future water quality contamination. The ADWG states:

“prevention of contamination provides greater surety than removal of contaminants by treatment, so the most effective barrier is protection of source water to the maximum degree practical”.

Within Western Australia, PDWSAs are gazetted under the *Metropolitan Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage Act 1909* or the *Country Areas Water Supply Act 1947*. Land development restrictions and by-laws may then be applied to control potentially polluting land uses and activities.

Three priority areas are established within PDWSAs, by DWER, to help guide land management decisions using a risk management approach.

- Priority 1 – the objective is to avoid unnecessary water quality contamination risks,
- Priority 2 – the objective is to minimise water quality contamination risks, and
- Priority 3 – the objective is to manage water quality contamination risks.

Protection Zones, such as Reservoir Protection Zones (RPZ), and Wellhead Protection Zones (WHPZ), may also be applied around reservoirs and bores to provide additional protection to those areas closest to the water supply by preventing activities which could result in contamination.



Figure 18: Harding Dam catchment (by drone)

How we protect our drinking water catchments

DWER is responsible for managing and protecting the state's water resources. To help protect drinking water sources, DWER and Water Corporation have an MoU that outlines shared responsibilities. Under this

agreement, Water Corporation is delegated the responsibility for catchment surveillance and by-law enforcement.

We manage approximately 137 drinking water sources (surface water, including two for emergency use in the GSTWSS, and groundwater) across 109 PDWSAs, natural rock catchments and artificial catchments, supplying 250 localities across the state¹. Our [Drinking Water Source Protection Policy](#) guides catchment operations and highlights our commitment to the primacy of drinking water quality over other catchment land uses.

We operationalise DWER Drinking Water Source Protection Plans into catchment management strategies (CMS) which help us to know and understand our surface water catchments and borefields. Each CMS includes a hazard assessment which considers the risks to drinking water quality from land uses and activities within each catchment and recommends measures to prevent drinking water contamination. The CMS also identifies the operational and strategic requirements to ensure the source protection barrier is maintained within a catchment.

We employ several strategies to effectively undertake drinking water source protection, including catchment surveillance, electronic surveillance (using vehicles, helicopters, and drones), the installation of

physical barriers such as boom gates, fencing and signage, raw water sampling, and community education.

Surveillance and by-law enforcement are key elements used to control potentially polluting activities in PDWSAs. In 2024-25, approximately 17,900 surveillance hours were undertaken state-wide during 480 catchment inspections, with 106 by-law offence prosecutions, 8 infringements and 591 warning letters issued. Further information on drinking water catchment management and protection can be found on the [visiting our dams](#) or [drinking water quality](#) pages of our website or on the [DWER website](#).

Storage barrier

The reservoir in a surface water catchment acts as a storage barrier. A storage barrier promotes natural processes that reduce microbiological contamination and provides a potential buffer to minimise the impact of inflow variation on the quality of water stored in the reservoir.

Groundwater taken from a confined aquifer, with no linkage to surface water, naturally has large storage and detention times.

¹ Greenhills (GAR) was removed as an assessable locality.

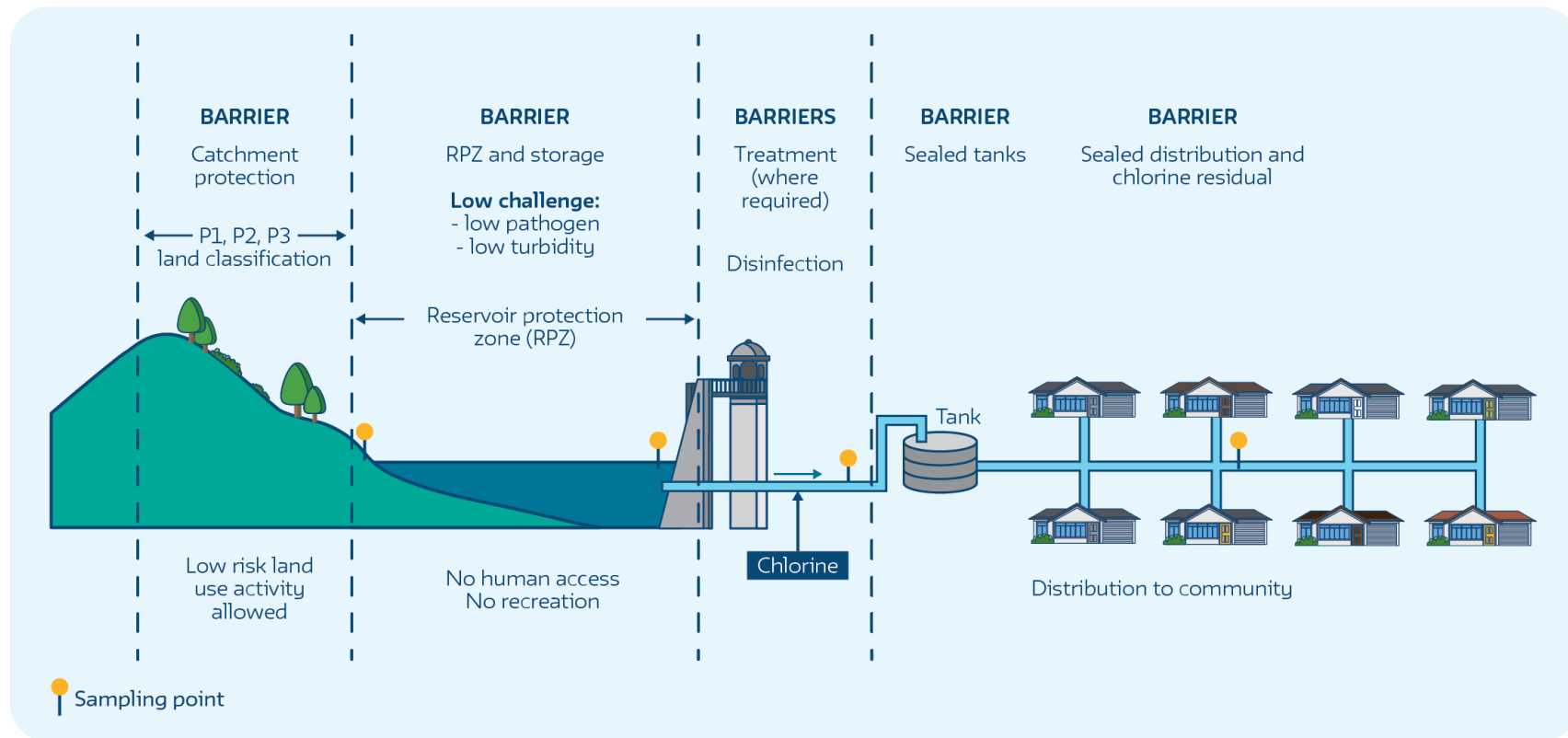


Figure 19: Surface water catchment – showing source (catchment) protection and additional multiple barriers

Case study - Streamflow...still dam important!

In the 1960s, 88 per cent of Perth's drinking water came from our dams (surface water). Sixty years later, that has decreased to 13.8 per cent, with our water supply now mostly coming from a mix of groundwater and desalinated sea water. But why this large drop in dam water?

Rainfall across Western Australia has been declining since the late 1960s, meaning there is less water soaking into our catchments and streamflow into our dams.

What is a surface water catchment and streamflow?

A catchment area is where water collects, like a giant bowl in the landscape, with the edges being the highest points.

When rain falls on the catchment, some is caught by vegetation, some lands directly on the dam and river surfaces, and some soaks into the ground making its way into underground water storages called aquifers. If there has been consistent rainfall saturating the ground, or very heavy rain, there may be more water than can be absorbed. This excess water flows across the surface to low points in the catchment, like rivers and streams – this is called streamflow. A dam will be at a very low point in the catchment, where the streamflow can be caught and stored.

Forested catchments

A healthy forest ecosystem is an excellent filtration system and extremely important for ensuring high quality streamflow. The jarrah forests in the South West have adapted to our seasonal rainfall patterns, having roots that extend through the soil profile giving access to water over the hot, dry summers.

However, the reduced winter and spring rains no longer restore the soil moisture levels to that of previous years, creating a soil moisture deficit¹, and means even more rain for the next and subsequent years is needed to allow

¹ This is the amount of water needed to saturate the soil

soil moisture to recover. With rainfall declining we have an increasing soil moisture deficit, which is one of the reasons the jarrah forest is considered vulnerable to climate change.

Caring for our catchments

Although streamflow and our reliance on it has reduced, our dams still play a very important role in supplying water to the community. In addition to collecting available streamflow, they are used to bank groundwater and desalinated water to enable maximum yield over the wetter, colder months for supply when most needed.

While our surface water catchments are places of natural beauty and great for recreation, we rely on visitors to respect the land and keep our catchments, dams and drinking water supply unpolluted by following visitor guidelines, which can be found on our [website](#).

Caring for our catchments is the best way to ensure clean, fresh streamflow and healthy dams, resulting in a clean, safe water supply.



Figure 20: Canning River into Canning Dam

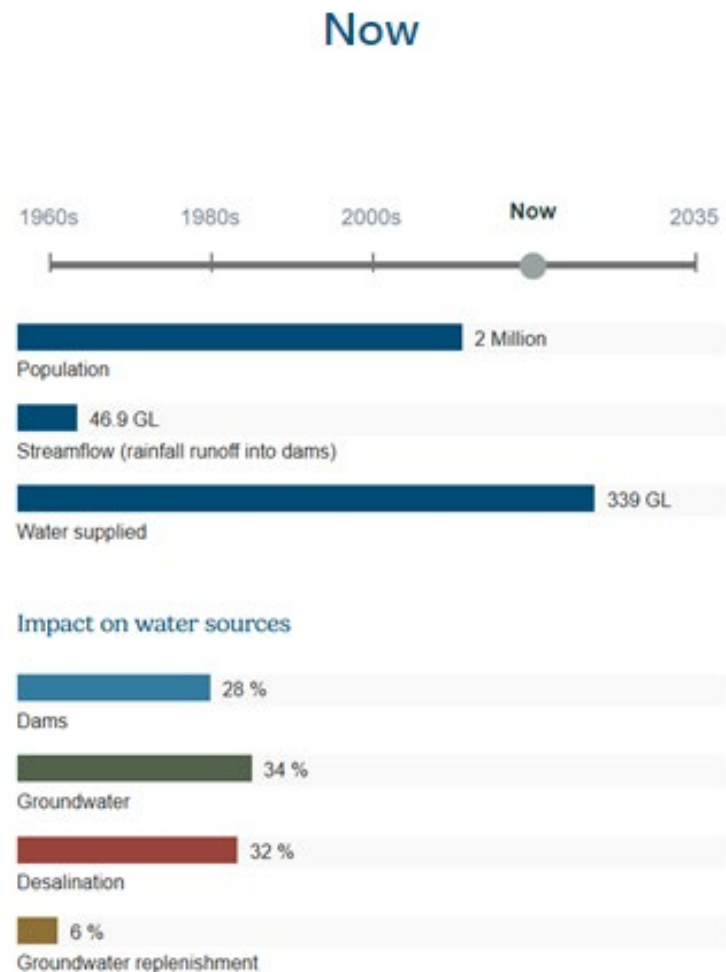
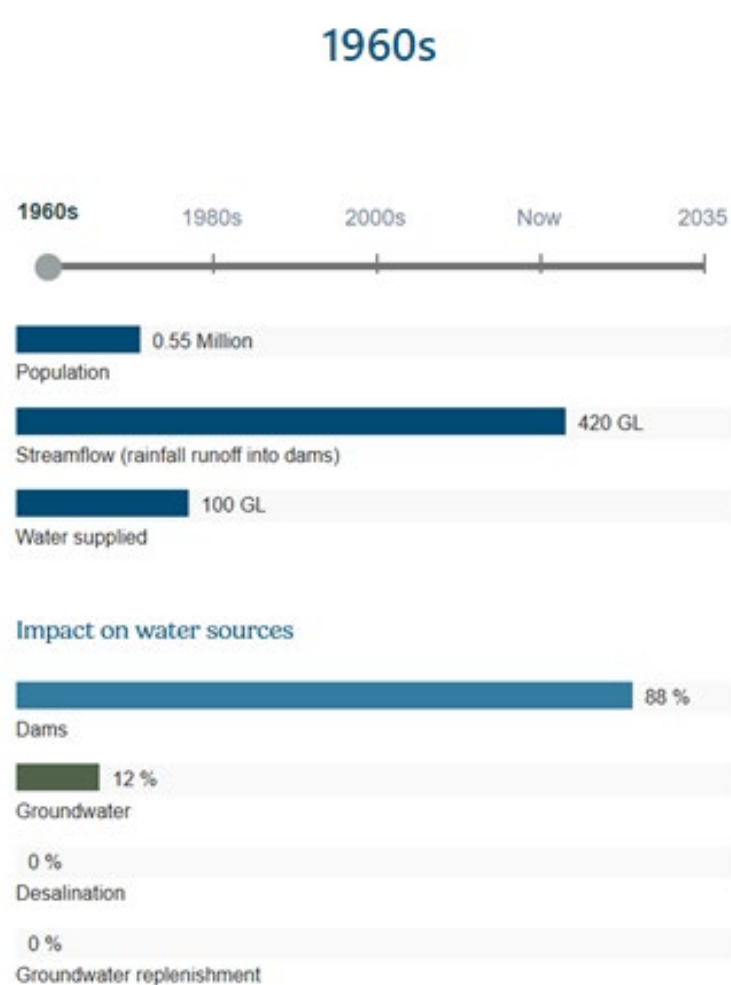


Figure 21: Change in our water sources from the 1960s to now. (2023-24) To understand the impacts of climate change on streamflow across the state, [visit our website](#).

How is your water treated?

Water treatment

The water quality of each source specifically dictates the necessity and type of water treatment required. Where water comes from large water bodies or some groundwater supplied by fully protected catchment areas, very little treatment is required – often just disinfection (as per figure 22). In other cases, more intensive treatment processes may be required to ensure the drinking water delivered to every house is safe and aesthetically pleasing. From a water safety perspective, water treatment can sometimes be a key barrier in a multiple barrier approach to the management of our water supplies.

Groundwater, which is pumped from underground aquifers, can be treated to remove dissolved gases, iron, manganese, colour and turbidity using a combination of oxidation, coagulation, flocculation, filtration and clarification. In Perth, groundwater treatment plants at Jandakot, Wanneroo, Lexia, Mirrabooka, Neerabup and Gwelup oxidise the water (via aeration and/or chlorination) to increase the amount of dissolved oxygen and remove both carbon dioxide and hydrogen sulphide and also precipitate iron and manganese. A coagulant (alum) is also added which increases the settling of fine particles caused by iron and natural organic matter. Clarified water then passes through sand filters to remove any

remaining particles. Similar processes occur in many country water schemes.

A crystallisation technology is used to reduce hardness (soften the water) at Neerabup Groundwater Treatment Plant.

Naturally occurring organic substances add colour to the water, which can increase taste and odour and provide precursors for disinfection by-products. Since 2001, we have used a water treatment technology known as MIEX® (magnetic ion exchange) to prevent an intermittent “swampy” odour that occurred in treated groundwater supplied to Perth’s northern suburbs. Unlike conventional processes, MIEX® resin more effectively removes components of dissolved organic carbon, the source of potential taste and odour, from drinking water.

Ultra-filtration

Ultra-filtration (UF) treatment is where source water is forced through a membrane. It is designed to remove suspended solids, bacteria, some viruses, and other pathogens to produce water with very high purity.

UF is being used to treat water at Wyndham, Harding Dam, Pemberton, Denmark, Walpole, Gascoyne Junction, Cranbrook, Frankland, Hopetoun, and Ravensthorpe.

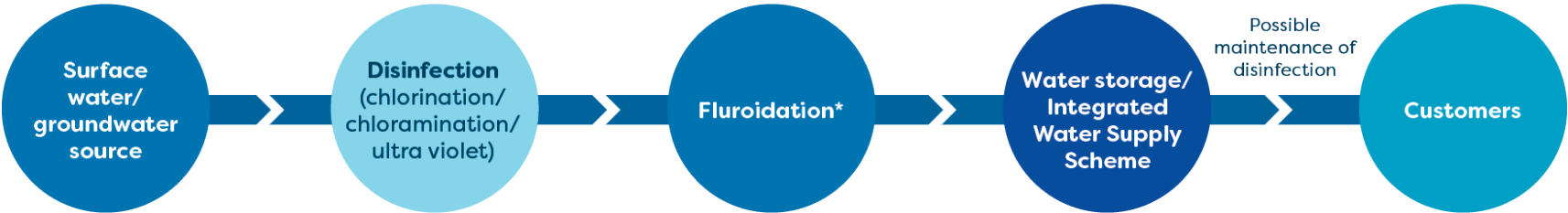


Figure 22: Example of a basic water treatment process. *(see Fluoridation section for those towns that have fluoride added to their water)

Desalination – Reverse osmosis (RO)

Seawater desalination is the removal of salt and impurities from seawater to produce fresh water. Our seawater desalination plants use an RO process. Seawater is pumped into the desalination plant from the ocean and passes through pre-treatment filtration to remove the majority of large and small particles.

The filtered seawater is then forced under pressure through semi-permeable membranes which reverses the osmosis process as it occurs in nature. The pores in the membranes are so tiny that salt, bacteria, viruses and other impurities are separated from the seawater; in essence they act like microscopic strainers. About half of the water that enters the plant from the sea becomes drinking water. The salt and other impurities removed from the seawater are then returned to the ocean via diffusers,

which ensure it mixes quickly to prevent impacts to the marine environment.

The desalinated water is then further treated to meet drinking water standards before it reaches our customers. Water Corporation has two large desalination plants, PSDP and SSDP which contributed 41.5 per cent of Perth's water in 2024-25 (refer to *Where does your water come from – Perth Metropolitan Region*, page 16).

RO is also being used to treat brackish (saline) groundwater at Denham, Gascoyne Junction, Coral Bay, Hopetoun, and Jurien Bay to improve water quality. We also have RO plants at Leonora and Laverton primarily to reduce nitrates (refer to *Understanding water quality test results – Nitrate*, page 37).

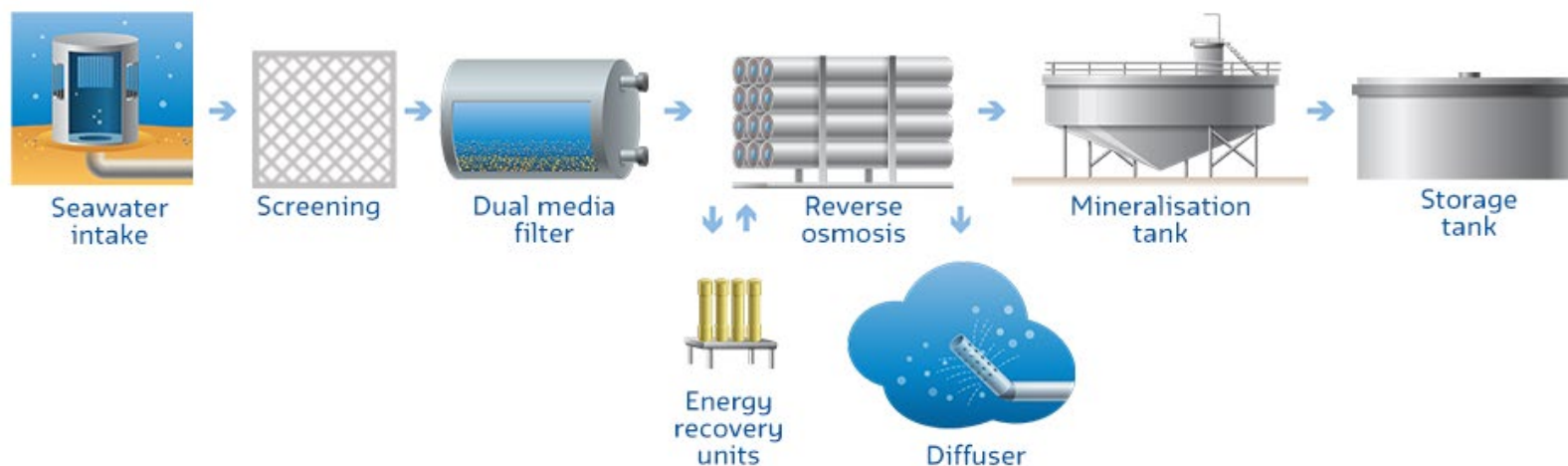


Figure 23: Typical desalination treatment process

Desalination – Electrodialysis reversal

EDR is a water treatment process in which electricity is applied to immersed electrodes to pull the naturally occurring dissolved salts through ion selective membranes, thus separating the water from the salts (the 'electrodialysis' part of EDR). The process produces a stream of fresh water and a much smaller flow containing the concentrated salts. The voltage on the electrodes is reversed every 15 minutes to reduce fouling of the membranes (the 'reversal' part of EDR).

EDR is an effective tool for removing nitrate and also reduces water salinity and hardness (improving water taste and soap lathering). As it only removes 'charged' particles, such as salts (NO_3^- , Na^+), from water, EDR does not remove micro-organisms or most naturally occurring organic compounds that could be present in the water. A separate water treatment step is required for this purpose. EDR is being used at Wiluna, Yalgoo, Mt Magnet, Cue, Sandstone, and Meekatharra.



Figure 24: Meekatharra EDR plant

Water treatment for groundwater replenishment

Wastewater undergoes treatment at Beenyup Water Resource Recovery Facility before entering the Advanced Water Recycling Plant (AWRP). This treatment facilitates the removal of most chemicals and microorganisms such as nutrients, detergents, heavy metals, and bacteria.

Treatment at the AWRP (as shown in Figure 16) further reduces the levels of chemicals and microorganisms so that it meets, and in many cases exceeds, drinking water standards. Throughout the treatment process, the water is monitored to ensure strict water quality guidelines are met.

The water is then recharged into an aquifer where it mixes with the existing groundwater. Further treatment then occurs when it is abstracted for drinking water use.

Water quality monitoring

We have systems, processes, and regulations to ensure groundwater replenishment does not put public health or the environment at risk. These include:

- Water quality checkpoints (also known as critical control points) to ensure each stage of the plant works at an optimum level.
- If the water is not treated to a safe level when it reaches a checkpoint, the treatment process shuts down and water is diverted to the ocean outfall.
- The DoH set very strict water quality guidelines that the recycled water must meet at the point of recharge and in the aquifers.
- Independent, accredited laboratories test water quality samples to ensure they meet guidelines.
- Groundwater monitoring provides long-term evaluation of water and aquifer quality, as well as providing immediate notification to any changes to the groundwater environment.
- Independent third-party review of performance to ensure the quality management systems are operating to a level of best practice.

Advanced water treatment process



Figure 25: Advanced water treatment process

Disinfection – pathogen removal

Disinfection is undertaken to inactivate pathogenic microorganisms that can cause disease. All our drinking water supply schemes are disinfected with chlorine to protect us against waterborne pathogenic microorganisms. Chlorine is added to our water supplies in sufficient quantities for disinfection and to ensure a residual of chlorine is maintained, within a narrow range in the water. This ensures ongoing disinfection in the distribution system, with a minimal effect on the taste of our water.

For most of the GAWSS, which is an interconnected pipe network extending from Mundaring to large areas of the Goldfields and Agricultural Region, chlorine is combined with ammonia to produce monochloramine in a process called chloramination. Monochloramine is a longer lasting disinfectant, compared to chlorine alone, and is used to maintain a disinfectant residual along the length of the many long pipework extensions.

Ultraviolet (UV) light is used at some water treatment plants across the state for additional disinfection where there are increased microbiological risks from activities in the catchment.

Some schemes also use physical barriers, including media filtration or ultrafiltration, to remove pathogens from the treated water, as an additional pathogen removal step, where bulk pathogens may be present.

UV and filtration do not provide lasting pathogen barriers, so they are always used in combination with chlorination or chloramination.

Disinfection by-products

Disinfection by-products (DBPs) may form when disinfectants such as chlorine, used to make drinking water safe, react with naturally occurring minerals or organic matter in source water. Common DBPs include trihalomethanes (THMs), haloacetic acids, chlorate, and bromate. Key risk factors to form DBPs include organic matter levels, the type and dose of disinfectant used, water age within the network, temperature, and pH.

Routine DBP sampling is required where conditions increase the likelihood of formation. All 250 Water Corporation schemes are routinely monitored for THMs (refer to *Understanding water quality test results – Trihalomethanes*, page 39).

In 2025, Water Corporation informed DoH it had identified a new bromate formation pathway involving the interaction of chlorine, bromide, and ultraviolet light — risk factors not currently listed in the Australian Drinking Water Guidelines (ADWG). According to the ADWG, the primary risk factor for elevated bromate is the use of ozone (O₃) for disinfection. Although ozonation is not used in Western Australia, it is widely applied in Europe.

While DoH determined the associated health risk to be low, Water Corporation initiated a review of its drinking water schemes and determined that bromate sampling would become routine across all schemes.

Fluoridation

In Western Australia, fluoridation of community water supplies is regulated by the *Fluoridation of Public Water Supplies Act 1966*, which is administered by DoH. The Fluoridation of Public Water Supplies Advisory Committee oversees fluoridation and makes recommendations to the Minister for Health who may issue or rescind a directive to fluoridate as appropriate.

Community water fluoridation is an important, cost-effective public health measure which plays a critical role in reducing dental decay and improving oral health.

Fluoridation of community water supplies is backed by authoritative health research agencies and government bodies worldwide, including the World Health Organization, the Australian Dental Association, the Australian Medical Association and the NHMRC.

Water fluoridation was introduced in Western Australia in 1968. Today, the vast majority of the state's population is provided with fluoridated drinking water, principally in the Perth metropolitan area and most regional centres, as well as a number of smaller communities supplied from the same source or treatment plant as regional centres.

The water fluoridation process involves adding either fluorosilicic acid or sodium fluoride, in a controlled manner, to result in fluoride levels within the required range, as specified by the directive. Purity and quality control standards for chemicals added to drinking water are strictly controlled by DoH.

Fluoridated water supplies are monitored continuously via an online fluoride analyser at the dosing point. Localities where fluoride is added to the water are sampled at least weekly to confirm acceptable fluoridation performance, while other localities are sampled at least six monthly.

Some towns in Western Australia, for example Laverton and Onslow, have naturally occurring levels of fluoride in the water supply. In Dunsborough, fluoride is naturally high in the raw water and needs to be maintained below ADWG health guidelines through bore blending and de-fluoridation as required.

Fluoridation performance is reported quarterly to the DoH. The data tables in Appendix C show the localities that receive fluoridated water. More information is available on the [DoH website](#).

Chemicals and materials in contact with drinking water

The MoU between DoH and Water Corporation requires all chemicals and materials that come into contact with drinking water be AS4020 compliant or approved by DoH.¹ Water Corporation may utilise a self-assessment process, as agreed with DoH, and provide all information associated with the self-assessment to DoH.

All chemicals and materials that are approved by DoH, to be used for the provision of drinking water, are listed on the [DoH website](#).

¹ AS/NZS 4020:2018 – Testing of products for use in contact with drinking water.

Monitoring and incident management

Verification monitoring

In accordance with the ADWG, we run an extensive drinking water quality monitoring program to confirm the safety of the water we provide. In 2024--25, we took almost 70,000 water samples from water sources, treatment plants and pipe networks which supply our customers, and had more than 365,800 individual analyses performed by our contracted analytical laboratories.

All our water quality monitoring and reporting is coordinated through our water quality management system (WQMS). WQMS provides many aspects of water quality management and acts as the central database for all information on drinking water quality including sampling program design, sampling analysis, monitoring, and reporting.

Additionally, WQMS automatically issues alerts for results outside guideline and operational limits and prompts remedial action as defined by our water safety plans.

Microbiological, chemical, and radiological analyses are carried out by independent laboratories.

Critical control points

A critical control point (CCP) is a point in a drinking water supply scheme where control of a process can be applied and which is essential to prevent a hazard or reduce it to an acceptable level.

Every Water Corporation drinking water scheme has at least one CCP, including any process used for pathogen removal i.e., chlorination, chloramination, UV, and filtration (refer to *How is your water treated? – Disinfection – pathogen removal*, page 33). Water quality CCP operational targets and limits are formally set through the water safety planning process and listed in the water safety plan for each scheme (refer to *Drinking water quality risk management - Water safety plans*, page 22).

We continuously monitor the performance of CCPs based on set target levels. Where issues are identified we strive to improve barrier robustness and performance.

Incident response

We are committed to protecting our water sources and supply schemes with multiple barriers and have plans in place to manage any issues with minimum impacts on water quality and the community.

We have a fleet of mobile UF and chlorination plants which allow us to restore high quality drinking water supplies in the event of a treatment plant failure or source water quality issues. Other treatment units, including an RO unit, are available for specialised applications.

Two new, emergency, transportable, 500 kilolitre per day RO plants are completed and undergoing testing before joining the emergency treatment fleet. The units could be utilised for both RO and EDR treatment plant interruptions, as well as source water quality issues, in particular salinity and nitrates.

In addition, we conduct incident scenarios with DoH to continually improve our incident management processes, as required by our MoU. These incident scenarios provide the opportunity for Water Corporation and DoH to work together through a mock event considering roles and responsibilities, possible responses to the event and technical and operational support that may be required from each agency.

Case Study – Digital transformation of the Goldfields and Agricultural Water Supply pipeline

Water utilities across Australia are facing mounting challenges in maintaining operational performance amid ageing infrastructure, evolving demand patterns, and escalating energy costs. This case study highlights the digital transformation of the 1,200 kilometre, 120-year-old, heritage-listed GAWS pipeline through the implementation of a digital twin using AQUADVANCED® Water Supply, shifting the GAWS from reactive to proactive operations by enabling predictive simulation, real-time optimisation, and data-informed control decisions across this large, remote network.



Figure 26: Section of the Goldfields pipeline

A digital model of the GAWS network was created to reflect real-time operations of pumps, tanks, reservoirs, and valves. These components were synchronised with live telemetry to enable predictive simulation, and automated optimisation. Control decisions are now dynamically generated, taking into account factors such as elevation, pressure, water quality, and time-of-use energy tariffs.

The project extended beyond technology, placing a strong emphasis on stakeholder engagement and change management. Operators and engineers were actively involved through design workshops, interface testing, and on-site training. This early involvement was critical to building trust and driving adoption of the automated tools .

The outcomes to date have been significant. The system has delivered measurable improvements in demand management, energy efficiency, response times to operational issues and water quality through cycling of tanks and reservoirs. Moreover, the project has catalysed important discussions, including how to manage automation limits, ensure data reliability, and adapt governance frameworks to support smart infrastructure.



Figure 27: Merredin water tank

Understanding water quality test results

The following summaries are intended to assist you with interpreting the results presented in Appendix C of this report. Additional information can be obtained by referring to the Fact Sheets contained in the ADWG published by the National Health and Medical Research Council.

The tables in Appendix A show the guideline values for all parameters included in the *Summary of test results* in Appendix C.¹ For the purposes of this report, all data are assessed in relation to the ADWG unless otherwise stated.

Escherichia coli (E. coli)

Most human pathogenic microorganisms are found in the gut and faeces of humans and other warm-blooded animals. The bacteria *E. coli* is found in abundance in the intestine of humans and other warm-blooded animals. While most *E. coli* species are not pathogenic to humans, they indicate possible recent contamination by human or animal faecal waste. As it is impractical to test for the presence of all pathogenic microorganisms in water, the ADWG recommends testing for the microbial indicator bacterium *E. coli* to indicate the presence of faecal contamination or pathogenic organisms.

We employ a multiple barrier approach to prevent microbial contamination of water supplies (refer to *Multiple barrier approach to risk management*, page 21), however, if there is an *E. coli* detection it is immediately addressed to ensure the water supplied is safe.

Thermophilic Naegleria

Naegleria are free living amoebae which are almost ubiquitous, being found in fresh water, soils, and sediments. They are not associated with human waste. They grow more freely in waters between 27 to 46°C but may survive for long periods in cyst form in much colder waters and,

under certain conditions, may proliferate in pipework and tanks. As they proliferate in warmer water they are referred to as thermophilic or *Naegleria* tolerant to 42°C. This organism is safe to drink but the species *Naegleria fowleri* can cause the disease primary amoebic meningoencephalitis if it enters the body, under pressure, through the nose. Adequate levels of chlorine or chloramine can control *Naegleria* in water. While compliance is measured by the detection of *Naegleria floweri*, any detection of thermophilic *Naegleria* is responded to immediately to ensure the potential risk to public health is managed and to ensure the water supplied is safe.

Fluoride

Fluorine is one of the most abundant elements in the Earth's crust and is typically found as the fluoride ion or as organic or inorganic fluoride compounds. It is found naturally in groundwater supplies and is present in most food and beverage products and toothpaste. Additional fluoride is added to a number of water supplies in Western Australia as directed by the Minister for Health (refer to *How is your water treated? - Fluoridation*, page 34). While the ADWG health guideline value is 1.5 mg/L, the fluoride concentration after dosing should not exceed the range set by the Fluoridation of Public Water Supplies Advisory Committee, to a maximum limit of 1 mg/L.

Nitrate

In Western Australia, elevated nitrate concentrations are usually due to the natural process of plant decay that has occurred underground over geological time. Some agricultural practices have also led to elevated nitrate concentrations of underlying groundwater. The ADWG specify a health guideline for nitrate of 50 mg/L (as nitrate) for bottle-fed infants less than three months old and a guideline of 100 mg/L for adults and

¹ ADWG defines these as the concentration or measure of a water quality characteristic that, based on present knowledge, either does not result in any significant risk to the health of the consumer (health guideline), or is associated with good quality water (aesthetic guideline value).

children over three months old. Health effects due to elevated nitrate concentrations in drinking water are very rare and no issues have been recorded in Western Australia.

All our water supplies meet the ADWG guideline limit for adults and children over three months. We have infant nitrate exemptions from DoH for 5 towns in the Mid West and Goldfields and Agricultural regions: Wiluna, Leonora, Laverton, Menzies, and New Norcia (see Schedule 2 of our [MoU with DoH](#)), following the surrender of exemptions for the towns of Yalgoo, Cue, Meekatharra, Mt Magnet, and Sandstone earlier in the financial year. The Community Health Nurse, in each town with an infant nitrate compliance exemption, provides advice to mothers regarding the use of alternative water for the preparation of bottle feeds. We provide bottled water free of charge via the Community Health Nurse to these towns as required. Following treatment or operational intervention, all these towns are operating below the infant health limit for all sampling.

Per- and poly-fluoroalkyl substances

Per- and poly-fluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are manufactured chemicals that do not occur naturally in the environment. They have been used since the 1950s in a range of common household products including clothing, carpets, paper, food wrappings and cosmetic products as well as in industrial products including firefighting foams and hydraulic fluids. As a result of widespread use, PFAS have been found to be present in low levels in soils, surface water and groundwater in most urban areas around the world, including in Western Australia.

In August 2018, the ADWG were amended to incorporate two PFAS health-based guideline values for three PFAS chemicals. These are 0.07 micrograms per litre (µg/L) for combined perfluorooctane sulfonate and perfluorohexane sulfonate (PFOS and PFHxS) and 0.56 µg/L for perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA).

In June 2025, NHMRC incorporated new PFAS guidelines into Version 4.0 of the ADWG, including individual guidelines for the previously combined compounds (0.008 µg/L for PFOS and 0.03 µg/L for PFHxS) and adding a guideline value of 1 µg/L for perfluorobutane

sulfonate (PFBS). The guideline value for PFOA was also lowered to 0.2 µg/L. These changes will need to be endorsed by the DoH prior to their adoption in Western Australia. Water Corporation is working with DoH to formally adopt these new guidelines.

Most Water Corporation drinking water source catchments are well protected and exclude activities that may introduce PFAS into the drinking water. A risk assessment, in conjunction with DoH, based on land uses and source characteristics for all drinking water catchments to determine which are more likely to have the presence of PFAS was used as the basis for investigatory sampling. We have now completed the targeted PFAS sampling program across our catchments and reporting sampling results to the DoH and DWER.

Throughout the investigatory sampling, detections have generally occurred at locations where land uses have been less compatible with comprehensive water source protection. At these locations water quality is managed to maintain supply to customers below ADWG health guideline levels. Further information can be found on the Water Corporation website.

Since completing the risk based investigative monitoring program, Water Corporation has shifted to standardised monitoring programs across the state, and the results are included within this annual report for the first time.

Radium-226 and 228

Radium is a naturally occurring radioactive element that is present in varying amounts in rock and soils in the earth's crust. It is formed when uranium and thorium, both abundant in Australia, undergo radioactive decay producing isotopes, of which radium-226 and 228 are the two most significant in terms of radiological health. Radium-226 and 228 have half-lives of 1600 and 5.75 years respectively.

In drinking water supplies derived from groundwater sources, radium-226 and radium-228 concentrations vary considerably depending on the

mineralogy of the aquifer and the chemical and physical processes occurring during its movement within the aquifer.

The radiological activities of these two isotopes are used to calculate the Annual Radiation Dose (ARD) of the drinking water supply. The ADWG specifies that if the ARD from drinking water exceeds the reference value of 1 millisieverts per year (mSv/year) then water supply providers and the relevant regulatory authority should assess results and examine options to reduce the levels of exposure.

Australia has adopted an operational dose level of 0.3 mSv/year. If the ARD from a drinking water supply exceeds the operational dose value, then routine monitoring may be increased.

Radon-222

Radon is a naturally occurring, colourless, odourless, tasteless radioactive gas. It is formed from the radioactive decay of radium-226 and has a half-life of 3.8 days.

Radon can dissolve in water and may be found in groundwater sources with radium-rich mineralogy. It is unlikely to be found in surface water sources as any dissolved gas is rapidly lost to the atmosphere.

Radon gas is radiologically active, and its primary health concern is from release of alpha particles within the lungs. Therefore, the health risk from radon is due to the inhalation of radon gas when released from the water, and its tendency to settle and concentrate in low areas of buildings such as basements. There has been no health risk link identified from the ingestion of radon. Based on this consideration the ADWG guideline limit at the point of use is 100 Becquerels per Litre (Bq/L).

Trihalomethanes

Trihalomethanes (THMs) may be present in drinking water, forming as a by-product of disinfection using chlorination (and chloramination to a much lesser extent). We are required to comply with the ADWG health guideline of 0.25 mg/L expressed as an average long-term exposure. For

the purposes of this report, THM compliance is assessed comparing the guideline with the mean annual THM concentration.

Alkalinity (as calcium carbonate)

Alkalinity is a measure of the parameters in water that have acid-neutralising ability, typically expressed in mg/L of equivalent calcium carbonate. Alkalinity can be affected by naturally occurring minerals or water treatment chemicals. Sufficient alkalinity, in conjunction with other parameters, is important to managing the corrosivity of water. There are no aesthetic or health considerations for alkalinity, therefore the ADWG do not provide a guideline value.

Aluminium (acid-soluble)

Acid-soluble aluminium in water primarily originates from the addition of coagulants such as aluminium sulphate or poly-aluminium chloride in the water treatment process. These coagulants are added to aid the removal of constituents that impart colour and particulate matter that causes turbidity. Aluminium can accumulate in pipe sediments and be re-suspended during periods of rapid changes to flow patterns. The ADWG specify an aesthetic guideline of 0.2 mg/L. No health guideline is set.

Chloride

Chloride is present in natural waters from the dissolution of salt deposits. In surface water, the concentration of chloride is typically less than 100 mg/L while groundwater can have higher concentrations, particularly if there is saltwater intrusion. In Australian drinking water supplies, chloride levels range up to 650 mg/L depending on local water source characteristics.

Chloride is essential for humans and animals. It contributes to the osmotic activity of body fluids. Based on aesthetic considerations, the chloride concentration in drinking water should not exceed 250 mg/L (ADWG).

Hardness (as calcium carbonate)

Hardness is caused by the presence of dissolved calcium and magnesium in water. Hard water requires more soap to obtain lather and can also cause scale to form on hot water pipes and fittings. It can also be an important issue to consider when purchasing appliances, such as dishwashers. The ADWG specify an aesthetic hardness guideline of 200 mg/L.

Table 1: ADWG guidance – Degrees of hardness

Hardness (mg/L)	Properties
< 60	Soft and possibly corrosive (depends on pH, alkalinity, and dissolved oxygen concentration)
60 – 200	Good quality for all domestic uses
200 – 500	Will increase scale formation
> 500	Will cause a high-level scaling

Iron

Iron occurs naturally in water from contact with iron-containing soil or rock in the catchment. It can accumulate in pipe sediments and be re-suspended during periods of rapid changes to water flow patterns. Elevated concentrations cause discoloured water and can stain laundry. The ADWG specify an aesthetic guideline of 0.3 mg/L, though we aim to manage below this guideline value due to customer impacts.

Manganese

Manganese in water can come from contact with manganese-containing soil or rock in the catchment. It can accumulate in pipe sediments and be re-suspended during periods of rapid changes to water flow patterns.

Elevated manganese can make water look black and stain laundry. The ADWG specify an aesthetic guideline of 0.1 mg/L, though we aim to manage below this guideline due to customer impacts. Manganese also has a health guideline value of 0.5mg/L. For further information regarding

guideline levels for other metals relevant to drinking water, refer to Appendix A, page 49.

pH

pH is a measure of water acidity (pH 7 is neutral). The ADWG specify a lower and upper aesthetic value of 6.5 and 8.5, respectively, based on the need to reduce corrosion and scale build-up within pipes and fittings. The guidelines allow for a pH of up to 9.2 for new concrete tanks and cement-lined pipes, which can significantly increase the pH for a short period of time. Elevated pH is often caused by calcium carbonate leaching from the protective cement lining of the pipes after long transit times. Where low pH is experienced, it is typically a consequence of the source characteristic rather than the influence of treatment.

Additionally, the GAWS is operated at a higher pH range due to monochloramine (the primary disinfectant of the GAWS) having improved stability at elevated pH, and the lower concentrations of hardness in the source water presenting a lower risk of scale deposition at this pH level (refer to *How is your water treated? – Disinfection – pathogen removal*, page 33).

Silica

In Australia, dissolved silica (SiO₂) can range between 0.6 mg/L in some surface waters to 110 mg/L in ground waters. Dissolved silica can precipitate on some surfaces forming a white residue. In cases where customer complaints occur due to scale build-up, water hardness and silica concentrations are often identified as the primary cause. There are no adverse health considerations associated with silica in drinking water, but to minimise scale build-up on surfaces silica should not exceed 80 mg/L (ADWG).

Sodium

Sodium is widespread in water due to the high solubility of sodium salts and the abundance of mineral deposits. In major Australian reticulated supplies, sodium concentrations range from 3 mg/L to 300 mg/L. While sodium is essential to human life, there is no agreed minimum daily intake level. Based on aesthetic considerations, the concentration of sodium in drinking water should not exceed 180 mg/L (ADWG).

Sulfate

The presence of sulfate in groundwater is due to natural leaching from sulfate containing rocks.. The taste threshold for sulfate is 250-500 mg/L and the ADWG specify an aesthetic guideline of 250 mg/L, though we aim to manage below this guideline to prevent customer impacts. While there is no health guideline value listed in the ADWG, sulfate concentrations above 500 mg/L can have a purgative effect..

Total Dissolved Solids

Total dissolved solids (TDS) is the sum of all filterable substances in water and comprises salts, such as calcium, magnesium, potassium, sodium bicarbonates, chlorides, and sulphates, as well as small amounts of organic matter that dissolve in water. TDS is traditionally measured gravimetrically, however, as volatile organic compounds are lost by this method, we use the analytical method referred to as Total filterable solids by summation (TFSS). In this method the constituents of TDS are measured individually and summed.

Water with low TDS can taste flat, while water with high TDS tastes salty and causes scaling in pipes, fittings, and household appliances. The ADWG provide guidance on the palatability of drinking water according to TDS concentration, as shown in Table 2.

Table 2: ADWG guidance – TDS concentration and drinking water palatability (*The ADWG guideline of 600 mg/L is based on taste.*)

TDS (mg/L)	Palatability
0 – 600	Good quality
600 – 900	Fair quality
900 – 1200	Poor quality
> 1200	Unpalatable

True colour

Colour in water originates mainly from natural materials, such as organic matter and minerals, following water drainage through soil and vegetation in a catchment. Corroding metal pipes can also discolour the water, with iron producing a brownish colour and copper a faint blue colour. The ADWG specify an aesthetic guideline of 15 Hazen Units. Water Corporation measures true colour in True Colour Units (TCU) which are numerically identical to Hazen Units. As a guide, 15 TCU is just noticeable in a glass of water.

Turbidity

Turbidity is the cloudy appearance of water caused by the presence of suspended particulate matter. The ADWG specify an aesthetic guideline of 5 Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU) which is just noticeable in a glass of water.

Sampling parameters

Appendix A contains a list of regularly sampled parameters within functional groups and their respective health and/or aesthetic guideline values.

Our performance

Health related performance

In 2024-25 we achieved a microbiological performance of 100 per cent of Perth and regional localities complying with *E. coli* and *Naegleria fowleri* requirements (see figure 28).

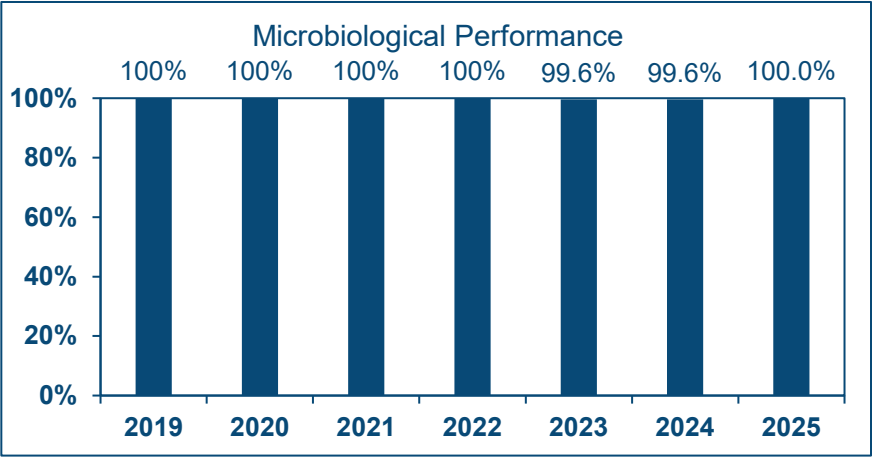


Figure 28: Seven-year microbiological performance (*E. Coli* and *Naegleria*)

We had a non-compliance associated with a radiological performance criterion in one locality (refer to data tables in Appendix C for details). After receiving the detection, response protocols were followed in accordance with DoH requirements. Assessment of risk to public health, carried out in conjunction with DoH and the Radiological Council, indicated no health impact to the community in this case.

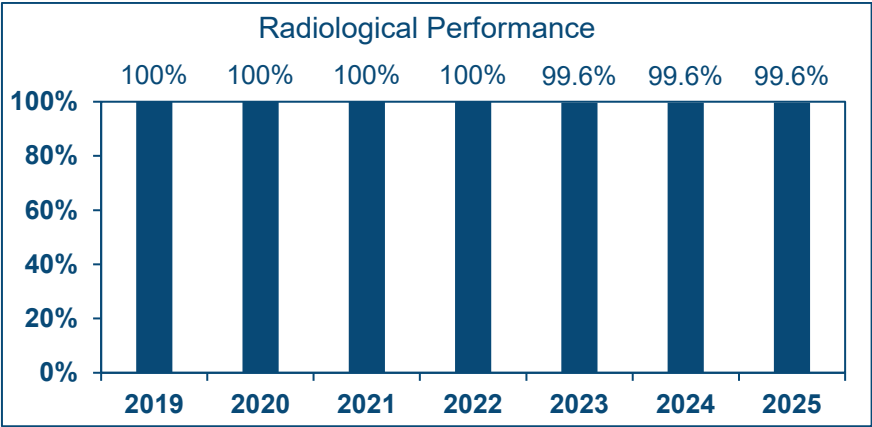


Figure 29: Seven-year radiological health performance

We achieved 100 per cent for chemical health performance (see figure 30). For this report, the target is achieved if the yearly average concentration for each chemical is less than the guideline value (refer to *Understanding water quality test results*, page 37).

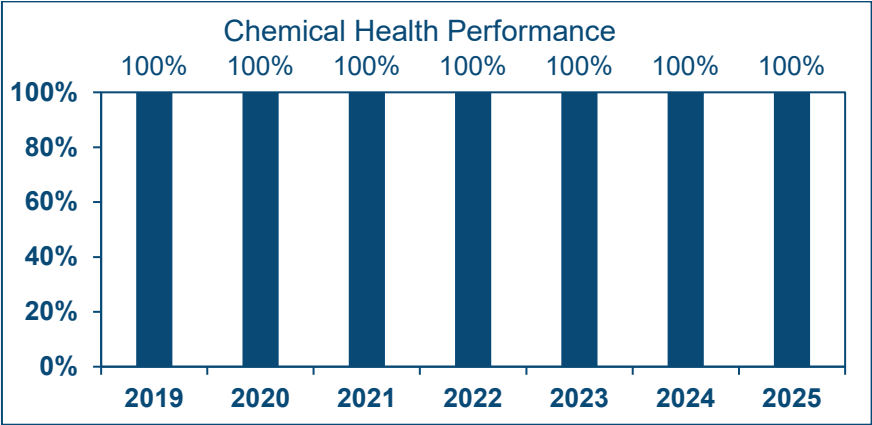


Figure 30: Seven-year chemical health performance

Non-health (aesthetic) related performance

While we strive to meet the ADWG for aesthetic characteristics, this is very difficult to achieve in a state as vast as Western Australia with such diverse water sources. We are committed to improving all aspects of drinking water quality, however, improvements in aesthetic water quality can be very costly and are often hard to achieve.

Detailed performance review for 2024-25

Appendix C provides a detailed summary of test results for each scheme throughout the state. In 2024-25, there were 140 out of 250 schemes where the mean concentration for the year for all aesthetic parameters was less than the aesthetic guidelines. Our performance for all aesthetic analyses (alkalinity, aluminium, true colour, hardness, iron, manganese, pH, TDS, turbidity, sodium, chloride, and silica) across our 250 schemes was 92 per cent, with 9,133 out of 9,966 analyses complying with the aesthetic guidelines.¹

The results in Appendix C show a small number of exceedances above the guidelines in aesthetic quality. These exceedances are caused by the unique quality of local sources, lack of alternative sources, impact of the drying climate on groundwater production and abstraction from groundwater in proximity to the coast.

For many schemes, these excursions have no, or minimal, influence on the taste of the drinking water (refer to *Understanding water quality test results*, page 37).

¹ Greenhills (GAR) was removed as an assessable locality.

Customer expectations

Customer contacts

Water quality related customer contacts (enquiries and complaints) are recorded and monitored continuously to identify any trends and areas for improvement. In 2024-25, our Operations Centre received 6,738 water quality related customer contacts (compared with 7,191 in 2023-24), of which 6,556 were customer enquiries and 182 were related to complaints. Figure 31 shows the category of water quality contacts and their proportion of the total. Note: miscellaneous contacts are predominately related to water hardness).

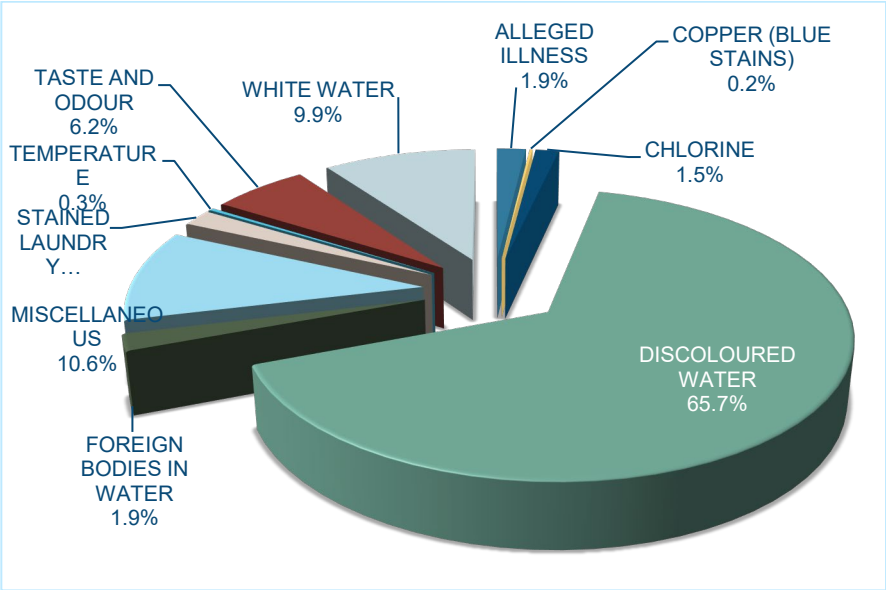


Figure 31: Water quality contacts 2024-25 (N=6,738)

Faults responsiveness

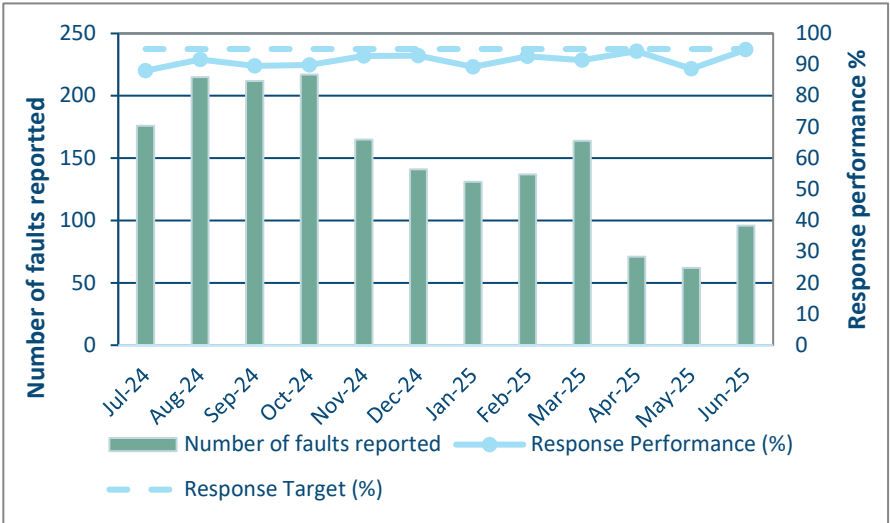


Figure 32: State-wide response performance to water quality faults

For contacts related to water quality faults our customer charter states we will respond within two hours or at an agreed time. We have an agreed customer and business target to achieve this at least 95 per cent of the time. We responded to an average of 91.1 per cent of recorded faults within two hours or at an agreed time (as shown in figure 32, the state-wide monthly faults responsiveness).

Customer research

We measure community perceptions of the quality of drinking water through our quarterly customer value survey.

In our survey, customers are asked to rate the quality of the water supplied to their home in the following categories:

- Overall impressions - thinking about the water that comes out of the tap, how would you rate the quality of the water supplied to your home?
- How would you rate:
 - The clarity/ colour of the water

- Providing a consistent level of water quality
- The smell of the water
- The taste of the water
- The water's impact on household fixtures and appliances (e.g., shower screens, kettles)

The results, presented in Figure 33, show the percentage of respondents who score us a 7 or above out of 10 (on a 10 point scale) for each survey question.

Refer to *Improving your water quality*, page 46, for information on improvements we have been making to water safety and aesthetics.

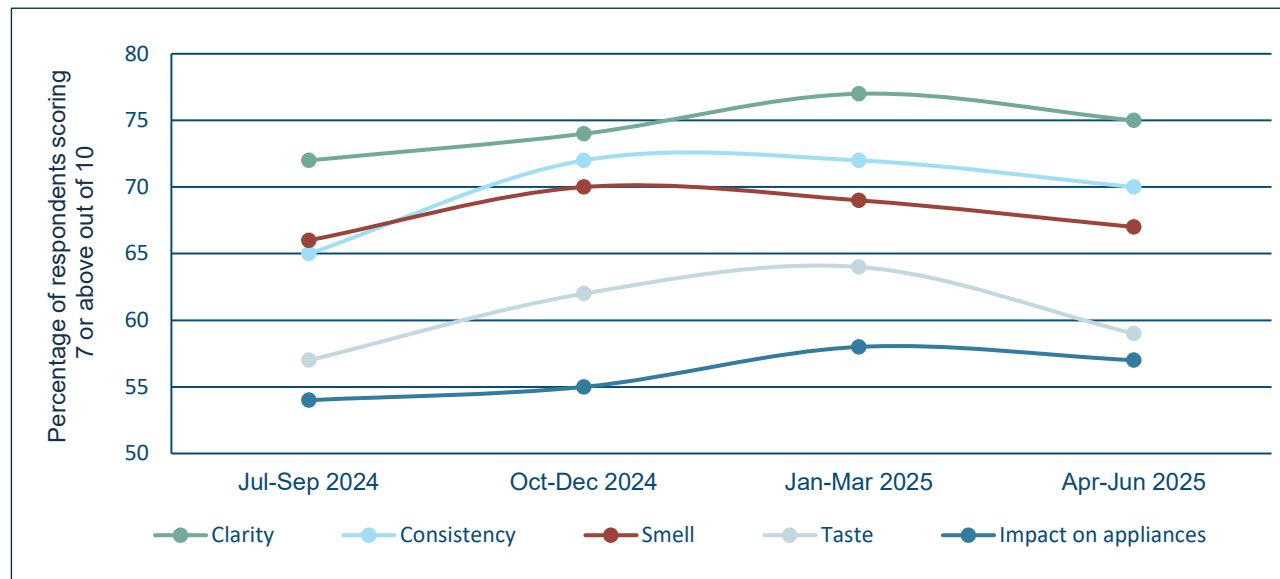


Figure 33: Water quality customer perceptions research

Improving your water quality

Monitoring and reporting improvements

We are continuing to strengthen the performance of our operational monitoring and critical control point compliance. These key operational and monitoring requirements are detailed within scheme water safety plans which we update regularly and review in detail on a routine basis (refer to *Drinking water quality risk management – Water safety plans*, page 22). Day to day monitoring and responding to CCPs and other water quality issues is a key part of our business, and we have a dedicated team working with our operational stakeholders to undertake this function (refer to *Monitoring and incident management – Critical control points*, page 35).

Our state-wide chlorination program continues, focusing on upgrading critical chlorinators to the latest SCADA standards. These improvements will ensure enhanced alarming, automation and reporting capability.

Water quality capital improvements

Our program of water quality capital improvements ensure robust multiple barriers are in place from water source to water meter for all our schemes. Some examples of work undertaken this year are described below.

Perth Metropolitan

Due to declining rainfall, a growing population, and a decreasing groundwater allocation, Perth will soon require a new major water source.

The new Alkimos Seawater Desalination Plant (ASDP) is being built on Water Corporation owned land, next to the existing Alkimos Wastewater Treatment Plant, within the Alkimos Water Precinct (refer to *Case Study – Alkimos desalination plant*, page 19).

South West Region

The project to build a new six million litre tank in Collie continues to progress. This project will provide storage for Collie and allow the removal of Worsley Tank, which requires intensive monitoring and management to maintain water quality, from the GSTWSS; thus reducing water quality risk in Collie and Allanson and significantly reducing water wastage.

The Warren Blackwood Groundwater Treatment Plant continues to progress. The treatment plant will remove iron and manganese from bore water at Nannup, which supplies over 75 per cent of water to the Warren Blackwood Regional Water Supply Scheme. Currently the water is pumped to Millstream, Tanjannerup, and Manjimup Dams to allow these naturally occurring elements to settle out prior to the water being used by the schemes. By removing these elements through treatment, the dams can be bypassed, and the treated groundwater can be pumped directly into the scheme. This will improve water quality, reliability, and reduce water lost to evaporation.



Figure 34: Millstream Dam

The delivery and commissioning of fluoridation plants at Capel and Donnybrook water treatment plants was completed in 2025. This will enhance fluoride management and support compliance with health regulations, contributing to improved community health outcomes

North West Region

A project is progressing at Halls Creek to increase source capacity by equipping additional production bores. These higher quality new bores will be used to supply the scheme reducing or removing the need to supplement water from bores with lesser water quality. It is anticipated these bores will be online by 2027.

Construction of a desalination plant at Onslow continues and will result in a new high-quality water source for customers. This desalination project is due to be providing desalinated water to the community, supplementing the Cane River borefield supply, in 2027.



Figure 35: Conceptual image of Onslow Desalination Plant

Groundwater will continue to play its part in our water future across the North West Region, but is not the full solution. To ensure we can meet the region's water needs beyond 2030, we are investigating new sites for seawater desalination near Port Hedland and Karratha.

Goldfields and Agricultural Region

Improvements to our monitoring, operation, and control of chemical dosing and monitoring assets are progressing throughout the GAWS scheme (refer to *Case Study – Digital transformation of the Goldfields and Agricultural water supply pipeline*, page 36). Installation and maintenance of advanced analysers throughout the system has enabled improved control of operations and data visibility along the Goldfields pipeline and its extensions. These advanced analysers have the capability of measuring multiple water quality parameters in parallel, therefore providing water quality information critical for chloramination management.



Figure 36: Advanced analyser installed on GAWS

We have commenced planning on upgrades to critical valves across the GAWS to strengthen barriers to water quality risks within the conveyance system. This will enhance operational reliability and ensure our schemes continue to maintain high standards in the delivery of safe drinking water. The upgrades to critical valves will be delivered during 2026.

We have commenced planning to upgrade treatment facilities for the Laverton town water supply scheme, to be delivered in 2027. The upgrade will include the delivery of an EDR treatment plant and upgrades

to Beasley Creek bore pump. This will allow us to deliver improved water quality outcomes to customers.

Mid West Region

A new chlorinator will be installed at Nilgen, resulting in improved disinfection and residual maintenance at this small scheme.

Integration of the Sovereign Hill and Guilderton water supplies is underway to provide better quality water, improve customer reliability and reduce reliance on the Guilderton aquifer. The project to construct a pipeline between the two localities is scheduled for completion in 2027.

A project has recently commenced to roof and refurbish the existing, open Allanooka Reservoir, which is supplied from the Allanooka and Mt Hill Borefields. The project will reduce the pathogen risk associated with open reservoirs and improve water quality for the greater Geraldton scheme.

Great Southern Region

In response to climate change impacts and forecast increases in demand on our drinking water supplies, we are investigating new water sources for the LGSTWSS to maintain a reliable drinking water supply. This includes alternative sources such as new groundwater sources and water recycling. Groundwater will continue to play its part in our water future but is not the full solution. To ensure we can meet the region's water needs beyond 2030, we are investigating new sites for a potential seawater desalination plant near Albany. We are also continuing our Waterwise programs to improve water efficiency.

In Walpole we continue to investigate a new groundwater source. A trial of three new bores was undertaken over 2023-24 and 2024-25 summers as part of plans to secure a sustainable supply of high-quality drinking water into the future.

Options for reducing the pathogen risk from the last two remaining open reservoirs within the GSTWSS network, Bottle Creek Reservoir and Pinwernying Dam, are being investigated.

A project to construct new bores for Esperance is progressing. This will allow some existing bores near the urban area to be decommissioned, ensuring high-quality water is supplied into the future.



Figure 37: Esperance borefield

Two Peoples Bay Water Treatment Plant is undergoing significant upgrades to increase treatment capacity and improve water quality. Upgrades include the installation of a new and larger ultrafiltration unit, lessening pressure on groundwater sources in the Albany borefield, as well as upgrades to the fluoridation dosing plant which was delivered in 2025.

Appendix A – List of sampling parameters and guideline values

Table 3: Pesticides

Pesticide	Health Guideline Value
2,4-D [(2,4-dichlorophenoxy) acetic acid]	30 µg/L
Aldicarb	4 mg/L
Aldrin + Dieldrin	0.3 µg/L
Ametryn	70 mg/L
Amitraz	9 mg/L
Amitrole	0.9 mg/L
Asulam	70 mg/L
Atrazine	20 µg/L
Azinphos-methyl	30 µg/L
Bioresmethrin	100 mg/L
Bromacil	400 mg/L
Bromoxynil	10 mg/L
Carbaryl	30 mg/L
Carbendazim	90 mg/L
Carbofuran	10 mg/L
Chlorantraniliprole	6000 mg/L
Chlorfenvinphos	2 mg/L
Chlorothalonil	50 µg/L
Chlorpyrifos	10 µg/L
Chlorsulfuron	200 mg/L
Clopyralid	2000 µg/L
Cyfluthrin	50 µg/L
Cypermethrin	200 µg/L
Cyprodinil	90 µg/L
DDT (total isomers)	9 µg/L
Deltamethrin	40 µg/L
Diazinon	4 µg/L
Dicamba	100 µg/L

Pesticide	Health Guideline Value
Dichlobenil	10 mg/L
Dichloroprop	100 mg/L
Dichloropropene	100 mg/L
Dichlorvos	5 mg/L
Diclofop-methyl	5 µg/L
Dieldrin	see Aldrin
Dimethoate	7 µg/L
Diquat	7 mg/L
Disulfoton	4 mg/L
Diuron	20 µg/L
2,2-DPA (2,2-dichloropropionic acid, Dalapon)	500 mg/L
Endosulfan	20 µg/L
Ethion	4 µg/L
Etridiazole	100 mg/L
Fenamiphos	0.5 mg/L
Fenarimol	40 mg/L
Fenitrothion	7 µg/L
Fenthion	7 µg/L
Fenvalerate	60 mg/L
Fipronil	0.7 µg/L
Flamprop-methyl	4 mg/L
Fluazifop ^[1]	10 µg/L
Fluometuron	70 µg/L
Flupropanate	9 mg/L
Glyphosate	1000 µg/L
Heptachlor & heptachlor epoxide (total)	0.3 µg/L
Hexazinone	400 µg/L
Imazapyr	9000 mg/L

Pesticide	Health Guideline Value
Maldison (Malathion)	70 µg/L
MCPA	40 µg/L
Methidathion	6 mg/L
Methiocarb	7 mg/L
Methomyl	20 mg/L
Metolachlor	300 µg/L
Metribuzin	70 mg/L
Metsulfuron-methyl	40 µg/L
Mevinphos	5 mg/L
Napropamide	400 mg/L
Nicarbazin	1000 mg/L
Norflurazon	50 mg/L
Omethoate	1 mg/L
Oryzalin	400 mg/L
Oxamyl	7 mg/L
Paraquat	20 mg/L
Parathion-ethyl	20 µg/L
Parathion-methyl	0.7 µg/L
Pendimethalin	400 mg/L
Permethrin	200 mg/L
Picloram	300 µg/L
Piperonyl butoxide	600 mg/L
Pirimicarb	7 mg/L
Pirimiphos-methyl	90 mg/L
Polihexanide	700 mg/L
Propachlor	70 mg/L
Propargite	7 mg/L
Propiconazole	100 µg/L
Propyzamid	70 mg/L
Pyrasulfotole	40 mg/L
Pyroxsulam	4000 mg/L
Simazine	20 µg/L

Pesticide	Health Guideline Value
Temephos	400 mg/L
Terbacil	200 mg/L
Terbuthylazine	10 mg/L
Terbutryn	400 µg/L
Thiophanate	5 mg/L
Toltrazuril	4 mg/L
Triadimefon	90 mg/L
Triclopyr	20 µg/L
Trifluralin	90 µg/L
Vernolate	40 mg/L

Notes:

µg/L = micrograms per litre; 1000 µg = 1 milligram (mg).

Results should not exceed the health guideline value.

^[1] Guideline specific to WA and set by DoH.

Other pesticides may be assessed as indicated.

Table 4: Organic compounds

Compound	Health Guideline Value (µg/L)	Aesthetic Guideline Value (µg/L)
Acrylamide	0.2	Not set
Benzene ^[1]	1	Not set
Carbon tetrachloride	3	Not set
Chloroacetic acids		
Chloroacetic acid	150	Not set
Dichloroacetic acid	100	Not set
Trichloroacetic acid	100	Not set
Chlorobenzene ^[1]	300	10
Chlorophenols		
2-chlorophenol	300	0.1
2,4-dichlorophenol	200	0.3
2,4,6-trichlorophenol	20	2
Dichlorobenzenes ^[1]		
1,2-dichlorobenzene (1,2-DCB)	1500	1
1,3-dichlorobenzene (1,3-DCB)	Not set	20
1,4-dichlorobenzene (1,4-DCB)	40	0.3
Dichloroethanes ^[1]		
1,1-dichloroethane	Not set	Not set
1,2-dichloroethane	3	Not set
Dichloroethenes ^[1]		
1,1-dichloroethene (1,1-DCE)	30	Not set
1,2-dichloroethene (1,2-DCE)	60	Not set
Dichloromethane ^[1]	4	Not set
Epichlorohydrin	0.5	Not set
Ethylbenzene ^[1]	300	3
Ethylenediamine tetraacetic acid (EDTA) ^[1]	250	Not set
Hexachlorobutadiene ^[1]	0.7	Not set
Nitritotriacetic acid (NTA) ^[1]	200	Not set

Compound	Health Guideline Value (µg/L)	Aesthetic Guideline Value (µg/L)
Organotins ^[1]		
Dialkyltins	Not set	Not set
Tributyltin oxide	1	Not set
Per- and poly-fluoroalkyl substances (PFAS)		
Sum of Perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS) and perfluorohexane sulfonate (PFHxS) (PFOS+PFHxS)	0.07	Not set
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	0.56	Not set
Plasticisers ^[1]		
Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate	Not set	
Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (DEHP)	10	Not set
Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons ^[1]		
Benzo-(a) pyrene	0.01	Not set
Styrene (vinylbenzene) ^[1]	30	4
Tetrachloroethene ^[1]	50	Not set
Toluene ^[1]	800	25
Total Trihalomethanes	250	Not set
Trichloroacetaldehyde (chloral hydrate)	20	Not set
Trichlorobenzenes (total) ^[1]	30	5
Trichloroethylene (TCE) ^[1]	Not set	Not set
Vinyl chloride ^[1]	0.3	Not set
Xylene ^[1]	600	20
1,1,1- Trichloroethane ^[1]	Not set	Not set

Notes:

^[1] Included in the hydrocarbons suite shown in the summary of test results tables.

µg/L = micrograms per litre; 1000 µg = 1 milligram (mg).

Results should not exceed the health guideline value.

Table 5: Microbiological

Organism	Health Guideline Value
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	0 organisms per 100 ml
<i>Naegleria</i> tolerant to $\leq 42^{\circ}\text{C}$	No sample should contain <i>Naegleria fowleri</i> ^[1]

^[1] Guideline set by DoH in Schedule 1 of the MoU - ADWG has not set a guideline value for this organism.

Table 6: Inorganic Chemicals

Chemical	Health Guideline Value (mg/L)	Aesthetic Guideline Value (mg/L)
Chloride	Not set	250
Cyanide ^[2]	0.08	Not set
Fluoride ^[3]	1.5	Not set
Iodide ^[2]	0.5	Not set
Nitrate (as NO_3) ^[4]	50	Not set
Silica	Not set	80
Sodium	Not set	180
Sulfate	Not set	250

Notes:

^[2] Cyanide and iodide results are shown in the 'Other Health Related' column in the summary of test results tables. Samples are required 5-yearly, as a minimum.

^[3] While the ADWG health guideline value is 1.5 mg/L, the fluoride concentration after fluoride dosing should not exceed the range set by the Fluoridation of Public Water Supplies Advisory Committee, to a maximum limit of 1 mg/L.

^[4] Nitrate health guideline is for bottle-fed infants < 3 months of age. The health guideline for adults and children > 3 months is 100 mg/L.

Results should not exceed the health guideline value.

Table 7: Physical Characteristics

Characteristics	Health Guideline Value	Aesthetic Guideline Value
Hardness as CaCO_3	Not set	200 mg/L
pH	Not set	6.5 – 8.5
Total dissolved solids ^[5]	Not set	600 mg/L
True colour	Not set	15 TCU
Turbidity	Not set	5 NTU

Notes:

^[5] Measured as total filterable solids (by summation); (refer to *Understanding water quality test results – Total dissolved solids*, page 41).

TCU = True colour units.

NTU = Nephelometric turbidity units.

Table 8: Radiological

Parameter	Health Guideline Value
Radium 226 & 228 (ARD)	1.0 mSv (millisieverts).
Radon 222	100 Bq/L (Becquerels per litre)

Notes:

Those communities with ARD rates below the operational guideline of 0.3 mSv/year require routine monitoring every two years for groundwater supplies and five years for surface water supplies. Those communities above the operational guideline may need more frequent monitoring.

Radon 222 requires routine monitoring every two years for groundwater supplies and five years for surface water supplies, as a minimum.

Table 9: Metals

Metal	Health Guideline Value (mg/L)	Aesthetic Guideline Value (mg/L)
Aluminium (acid soluble aluminium) ^[2]	Not set	0.2
Antimony ^[1]	0.003	Not set
Arsenic ^[1]	0.01	Not set
Barium ^[1]	2	Not set
Beryllium ^[1]	0.06	Not set
Boron ^[1]	4	Not set
Cadmium ^[1]	0.002	Not set
Chromium (as Cr[VI]) ^[1]	0.05	Not set
Copper ^[1]	2	1
Iron ^[2]	Not set	0.3
Lead ^[1]	0.01	Not set
Manganese ^[2]	0.5	0.1
Mercury ^[1]	0.001	Not set
Molybdenum ^[1]	0.05	Not set
Nickel ^[1]	0.02	Not set
Selenium ^[1]	0.01	Not set
Silver ^[1]	0.1	Not set
Uranium ^[1]	0.017	Not set
Zinc ^[1]	Not set	3

Notes:

^[1] These metals are sampled in 2 separate metals suites, with a minimum of 1 sample each suite per year. Both suites are shown in the 'Metals' column of the summary of test results tables.

^[2] Aluminium, iron and manganese are sampled as part of a general suite of samples and results are individually listed in the summary of test results tables.

Results should not exceed the health guideline value.

Appendix B – Perth localities maps

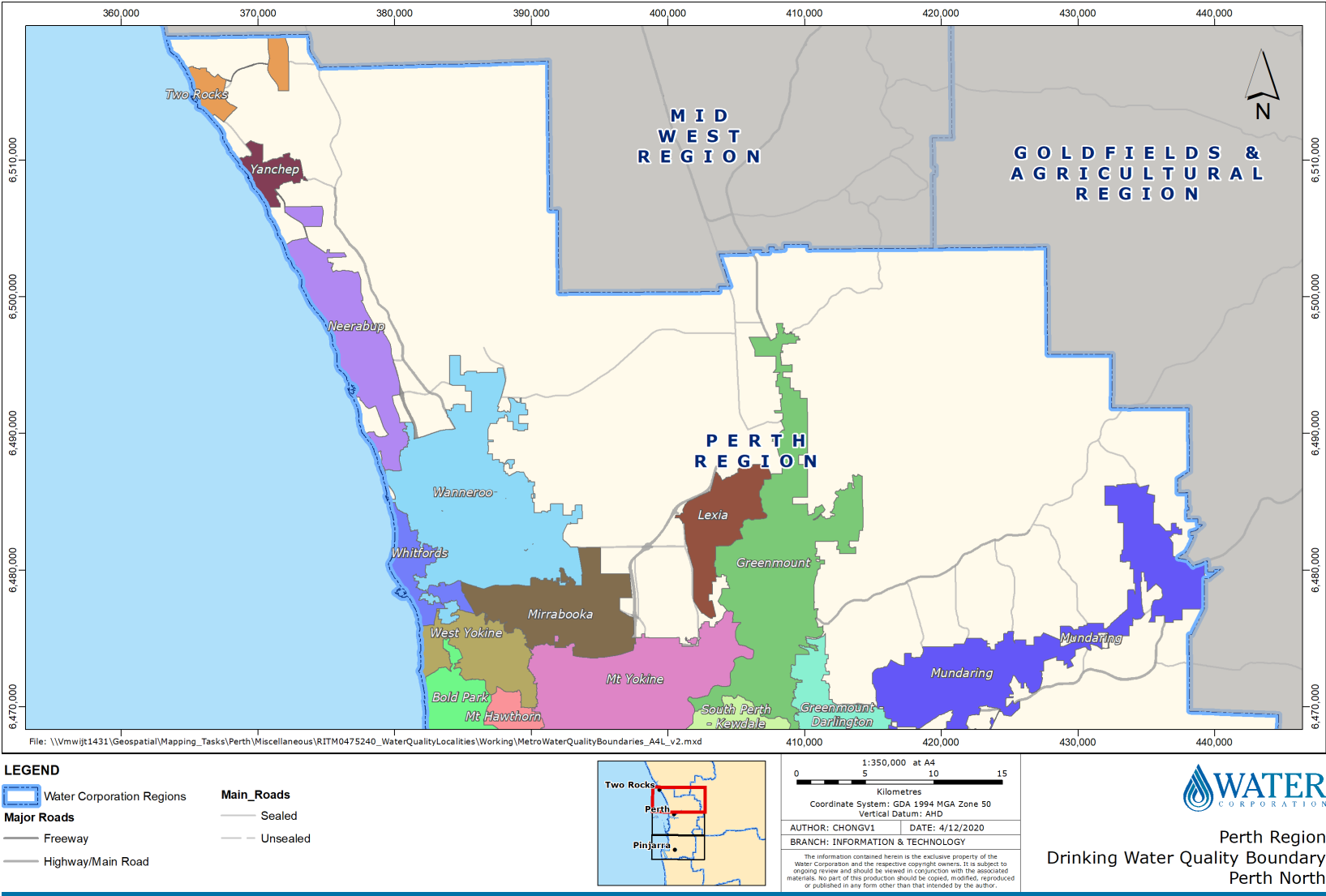


Figure 38: Perth north localities

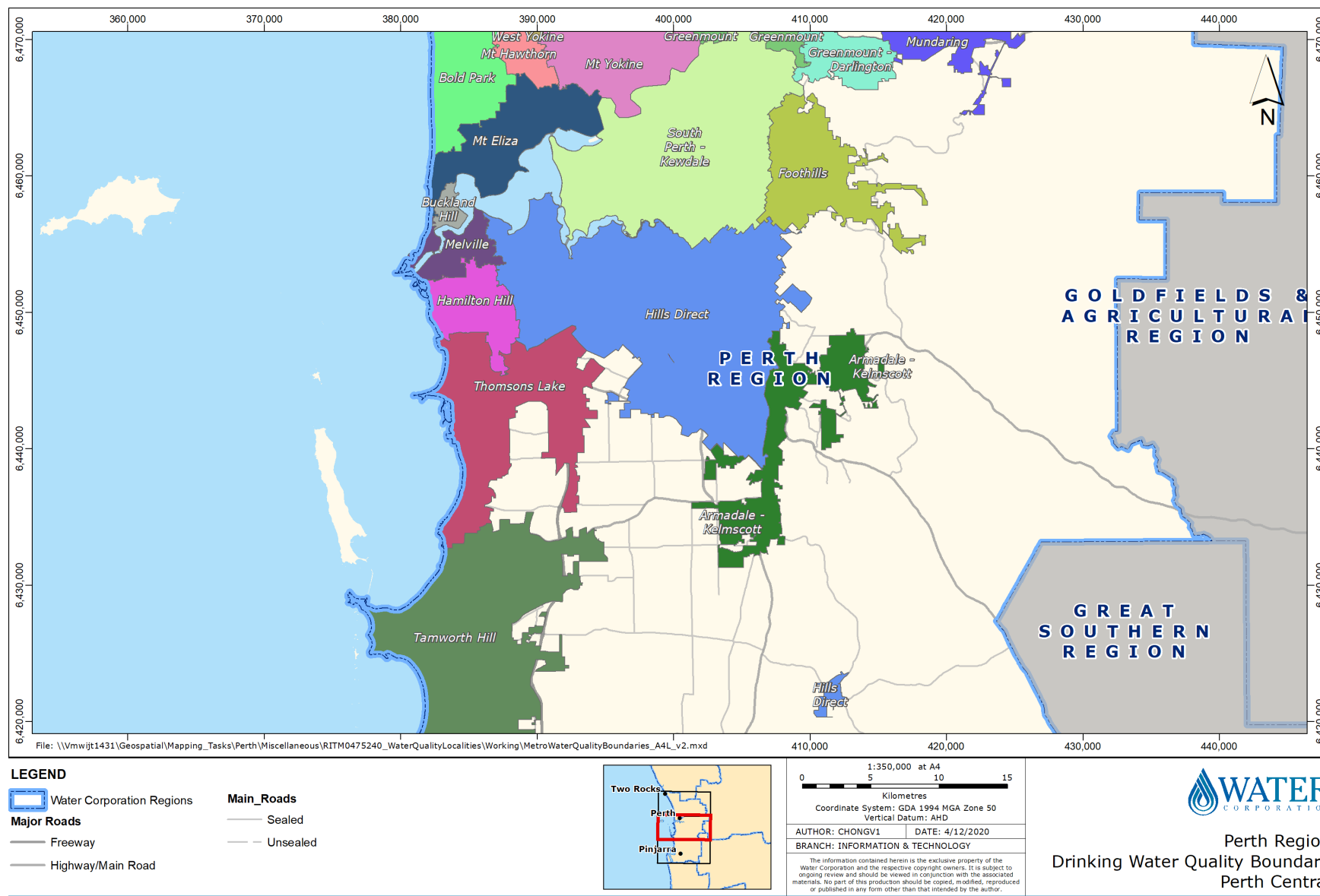


Figure 39: Perth central localities

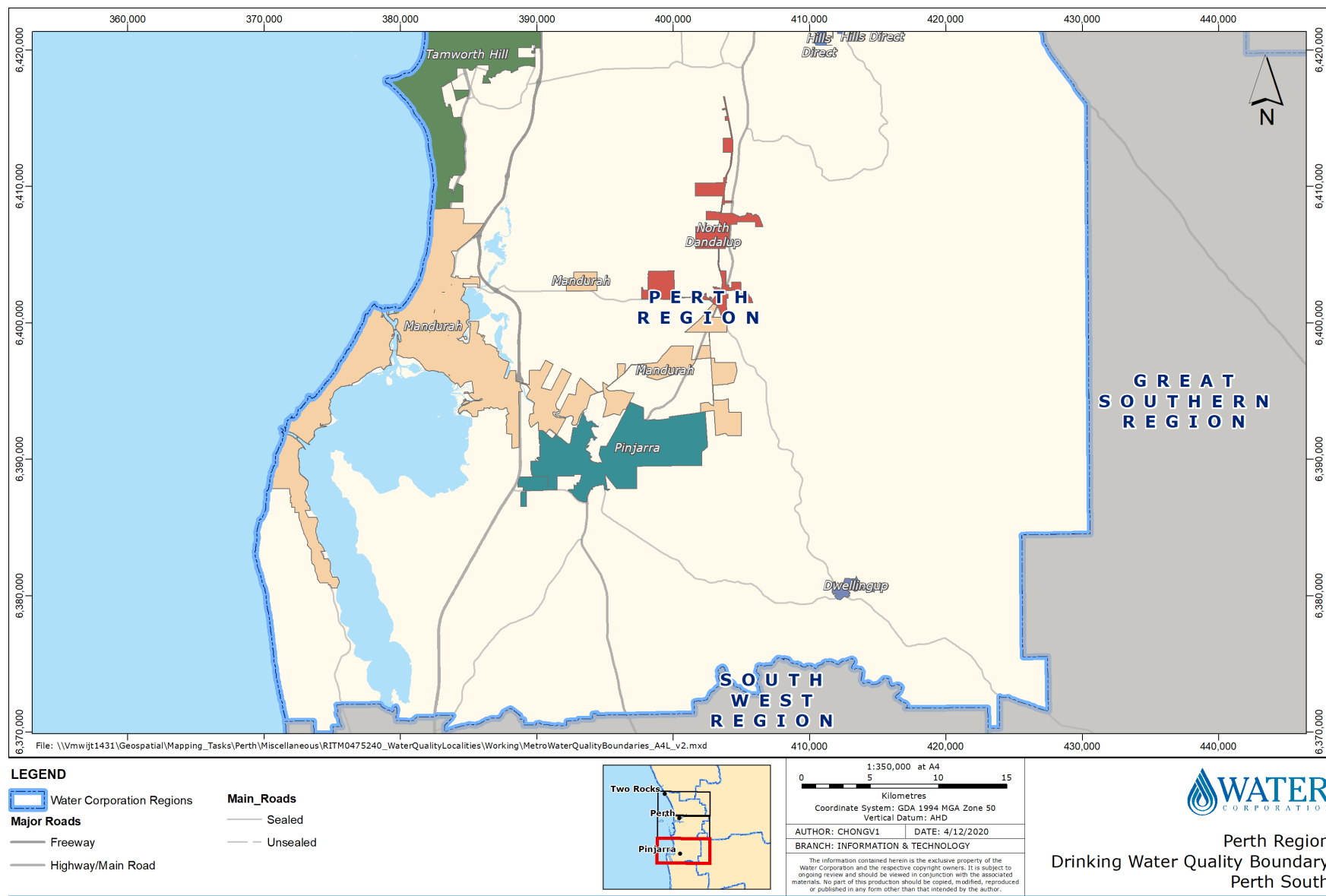


Figure 40: Perth south localities

Appendix C – Summary of water quality test results

Perth Metropolitan Region

Health-related Tables 1 and 2

Aesthetic Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6

Mid West Region

Health-related Tables 7 and 8

Aesthetic Tables 9, 10, 11, and 12

Goldfields and Agricultural Region

Health-related Tables 13 and 14

Aesthetic Tables 15, 16, 17, and 18

South West Region

Health-related Tables 19 and 20

Aesthetic Tables 21, 22, 23, and 24

Great Southern Region

Health-related Tables 25 and 26

Aesthetic Tables 27, 28, 29, and 30

North West Region

Health-related Tables 31 and 32

Aesthetic Tables 33, 34, 35, and 36

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	Table 1 Health related variables															
Perth Region	E. coli				Thermophilic Naegleria			Fluoride				Hydrocarbons		Metals		
Locality	Samples Taken	Samples >0 cfu/100mL	Max cfu/100mL	Requirement Met	Samples Taken	Samples with Thermophilic Naegleria	Requirement Met	Samples Taken	Concentration (mg/L)			Guideline Met	Samples Taken	Guideline Met	Samples Taken	Guideline Met
									Min	Max	Mean					
Armadale/Kelmscott	383	0	0	✓	300	0	✓	52	0.65	0.90	0.83	(5)	1	✓	2	✓
Bold Park	363	0	0	✓	165	0	✓	52	0.75	0.95	0.83	(5)	1	✓	2	✓
Buckland Hill	102	0	0	✓	55	0	✓	53	0.70	0.90	0.80	(5)	0	(1)	2	✓
Dwellingup	13	0	0	✓	7	0	✓	2	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	✓	0	(1)	2	✓
Foothills	143	0	0	✓	130	0	✓	52	0.70	0.90	0.82	(5)	2	✓	2	✓
Greenmount	198	0	0	✓	104	0	✓	52	0.75	0.90	0.84	(5)	2	✓	2	✓
Greenmount/Darlington	104	0	0	✓	78	0	✓	52	0.75	0.90	0.83	(5)	2	✓	2	✓
Hamilton Hill	233	0	0	✓	104	0	✓	52	0.75	0.90	0.82	(5)	2	✓	2	✓
Hills Direct	837	0	0	✓	291	0	✓	53	0.70	0.90	0.82	(5)	2	✓	2	✓
Lexia	216	0	0	✓	88	0	✓	52	0.75	0.90	0.81	(5)	2	✓	2	✓
Mandurah	423	0	0	✓	334	0	✓	52	0.70	0.90	0.82	(5)	0	(1)	4	✓
Melville	185	0	0	✓	106	0	✓	53	0.65	0.90	0.78	(5)	2	✓	2	✓
Mirrabooka	336	0	0	✓	117	0	✓	52	0.70	0.90	0.82	(5)	2	✓	2	✓
Mt. Eliza	469	0	0	✓	117	0	✓	52	0.70	0.90	0.81	(5)	0	(1)	4	✓
Mt. Hawthorn	173	0	0	✓	79	0	✓	52	0.80	0.90	0.85	(5)	2	✓	2	✓
Mt. Yokine	519	0	0	✓	184	0	✓	52	0.75	0.95	0.86	(5)	1	✓	2	✓
Mundaring	117	0	0	✓	117	0	✓	52	0.60	0.90	0.83	(5)	2	✓	2	✓
Neerabup	355	0	0	✓	134	0	✓	53	0.70	0.95	0.86	(5)	1	✓	2	✓
North Dandalup	52	0	0	✓	7	0	✓	2	0.20	0.70	0.45	✓	1	✓	2	✓
Pinjarra	65	0	0	✓	52	0	✓	52	0.70	0.90	0.83	(5)	1	✓	2	✓
South Perth/Kewdale	551	0	0	✓	223	0	✓	52	0.75	0.90	0.84	(5)	0	(1)	2	✓
Tamworth Hill	416	0	0	✓	182	0	✓	52	0.70	0.90	0.82	(5)	2	✓	2	✓
Thomsons Lake	361	0	0	✓	92	0	✓	51	0.70	0.90	0.82	(5)	0	(1)	2	✓
Two Rocks	79	0	0	✓	39	0	✓	2	0.15	0.15	0.15	✓	0	(1)	2	✓
Wanneroo	546	0	0	✓	169	0	✓	52	0.70	0.85	0.80	(5)	2	✓	2	✓
West Yokine	271	0	0	✓	117	0	✓	52	0.75	0.95	0.85	(5)	2	✓	2	✓
Whitfords	142	0	0	✓	65	0	✓	52	0.65	0.95	0.81	(5)	1	✓	2	✓
Yanchep	92	0	0	✓	66	0	✓	53	0.75	0.95	0.84	(5)	1	✓	2	✓

(1) No samples required in this 12-month period.

(5) Receives water from a fluoridated source within the dosing range set by the Minister for Health on the advice of the Fluoridation of Water Supplies Advisory Committee.

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Table 2 Health related variables																		
Perth Region	Nitrate (as NO ₃)					Pesticides		PFAS		Radiological		Trihalomethanes					Other Health Related	
Locality	Samples Taken	Concentration (mg/L)			Guideline Met	Samples Taken	Guideline Met	Samples Taken	Guideline Met	Samples Taken	Guideline Met	Samples Taken	Concentration (mg/L)			Guideline Met	Samples Taken	Requirement Met
		Min	Max	Mean									Min	Max	Mean			
Armadale/Kelmscott	2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	✓	1	✓	1	✓	0	(1)	8	0.049	0.094	0.071	✓	1	✓
Bold Park	2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	✓	1	✓	1	✓	0	(1)	9	0.042	0.110	0.070	✓	1	✓
Buckland Hill	4	<0.2	0.4	0.4	✓	1	✓	2	✓	2	✓	10	0.038	0.110	0.072	✓	0	(1)
Dwellingup	2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	✓	1	✓	2	✓	0	(1)	13	0.018	0.040	0.030	✓	0	(1)
Foothills	2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	✓	1	✓	1	✓	2	✓	13	0.031	0.100	0.069	✓	2	✓
Greenmount	5	0.9	1.3	0.9	✓	1	✓	3	✓	2	✓	11	0.082	0.150	0.114	✓	1	✓
Greenmount/Darlington	2	0.4	0.4	0.4	✓	1	✓	2	✓	0	(1)	13	0.077	0.120	0.102	✓	1	✓
Hamilton Hill	2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	✓	1	✓	1	✓	0	(1)	9	0.032	0.100	0.059	✓	2	✓
Hills Direct	4	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	✓	1	✓	1	✓	0	(1)	11	0.020	0.051	0.031	✓	2	✓
Lexia	2	<0.2	0.9	0.4	✓	1	✓	1	✓	1	✓	10	0.063	0.180	0.123	✓	1	✓
Mandurah	4	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	✓	2	✓	2	✓	0	(1)	27	<0.001	0.078	0.017	✓	0	(1)
Melville	5	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	✓	1	✓	2	✓	0	(1)	12	0.035	0.088	0.061	✓	1	✓
Mirrabooka	5	1.3	2.6	1.8	✓	1	✓	2	✓	0	(1)	10	0.099	0.150	0.125	✓	0	(1)
Mt. Eliza	4	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	✓	1	✓	1	✓	1	✓	11	0.037	0.093	0.060	✓	1	✓
Mt. Hawthorn	5	0.4	1.8	1.3	✓	1	✓	2	✓	2	✓	11	0.083	0.150	0.109	✓	2	✓
Mt. Yokine	4	1.3	1.8	1.3	✓	1	✓	2	✓	2	✓	11	0.077	0.150	0.110	✓	0	(1)
Mundaring	2	0.4	0.9	0.4	✓	1	✓	2	✓	0	(1)	10	0.015	0.028	0.021	✓	2	✓
Neerabup	4	6.2	7.9	7.0	✓	1	✓	1	✓	2	✓	8	0.039	0.082	0.058	✓	1	✓
North Dandalup	2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	✓	1	✓	1	✓	0	(1)	10	0.003	0.054	0.026	✓	1	✓
Pinjarra	2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	✓	1	✓	1	✓	1	✓	9	<0.001	0.035	0.009	✓	1	✓
South Perth/Kewdale	4	0.9	1.8	1.3	✓	1	✓	1	✓	1	✓	12	0.073	0.160	0.118	✓	1	✓
Tamworth Hill	2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	✓	1	✓	1	✓	0	(1)	12	<0.001	0.050	0.013	✓	1	✓
Thomsons Lake	4	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	✓	1	✓	2	✓	2	✓	12	0.034	0.098	0.054	✓	1	✓
Two Rocks	4	4.4	4.8	4.4	✓	1	✓	1	✓	1	✓	8	0.001	0.009	0.005	✓	0	(1)
Wanneroo	4	2.2	5.3	3.1	✓	1	✓	2	✓	0	(1)	12	0.066	0.130	0.106	✓	1	✓
West Yokine	4	1.3	2.2	1.8	✓	1	✓	2	✓	1	✓	10	0.088	0.180	0.139	✓	1	✓
Whitfords	3	0.4	2.6	1.8	✓	1	✓	2	✓	2	✓	11	0.061	0.140	0.107	✓	1	✓
Yanchep	4	6.2	7.5	7.0	✓	1	✓	1	✓	0	(1)	11	0.042	0.100	0.065	✓	2	✓

(1) No samples required in this 12-month period.

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Table 3 Aesthetic (non-health related) variables															
Perth Region	Alkalinity (as CaCO ₃)					Aluminium					Chloride				
Locality	Samples Taken	Concentration (mg/L)			Guideline Met	Samples Taken	Concentration (mg/L)			Guideline Met	Samples Taken	Concentration (mg/L)			Guideline Met
		Min	Max	Mean			Min	Max	Mean			Min	Max	Mean	
Armadale/Kelmscott	2	55	60	58	(7)	2	0.010	0.010	0.010	✓	2	150	160	155	✓
Bold Park	2	42	45	44	(7)	2	0.012	0.012	0.012	✓	2	75	85	80	✓
Buckland Hill	4	37	84	64	(7)	4	<0.008	0.012	0.009	✓	4	80	185	149	✓
Dwellingup	2	9	13	11	(7)	2	<0.008	<0.008	<0.008	✓	2	65	75	70	✓
Foothills	2	62	64	63	(7)	2	0.016	0.016	0.016	✓	2	130	175	153	✓
Greenmount	5	95	120	105	(7)	5	<0.008	<0.008	<0.008	✓	5	150	195	172	✓
Greenmount/Darlington	2	66	77	72	(7)	2	0.008	0.012	0.010	✓	2	135	170	153	✓
Hamilton Hill	2	37	58	48	(7)	2	<0.008	0.010	<0.008	✓	2	55	170	113	✓
Hills Direct	4	32	52	39	(7)	4	<0.008	0.016	0.010	✓	4	55	95	70	✓
Lexia	2	58	72	65	(7)	2	0.010	0.080	0.045	✓	2	100	165	133	✓
Mandurah	4	39	62	49	(7)	4	0.016	0.018	0.017	✓	4	32	50	38	✓
Melville	5	39	80	59	(7)	5	0.010	0.016	0.012	✓	5	75	205	164	✓
Mirrabooka	5	38	98	58	(7)	5	<0.008	0.020	<0.008	✓	5	170	220	207	✓
Mt. Eliza	4	32	75	55	(7)	4	<0.008	0.014	0.009	✓	4	70	230	150	✓
Mt. Hawthorn	5	120	140	126	(7)	5	<0.008	<0.008	<0.008	✓	5	190	195	192	✓
Mt. Yokine	4	110	130	120	(7)	4	<0.008	<0.008	<0.008	✓	4	180	195	188	✓
Mundaring	2	65	69	67	(7)	2	0.008	0.030	0.019	✓	2	200	200	200	✓
Neerabup	4	150	160	155	(7)	4	<0.008	<0.008	<0.008	✓	4	160	180	171	✓
North Dandalup	2	29	41	35	(7)	2	0.014	0.030	0.022	✓	2	40	55	48	✓
Pinjarra	2	32	49	41	(7)	2	0.010	0.014	0.012	✓	2	30	41	36	✓
South Perth/Kewdale	4	90	130	107	(7)	4	<0.008	0.010	<0.008	✓	4	145	175	160	✓
Tamworth Hill	2	43	44	44	(7)	2	0.014	0.014	0.014	✓	2	32	36	34	✓
Thomsons Lake	4	64	83	77	(7)	4	<0.008	<0.008	<0.008	✓	4	175	230	206	✓
Two Rocks	4	190	200	195	(7)	4	<0.008	<0.008	<0.008	✓	4	110	110	110	✓
Wanneroo	4	91	150	108	(7)	4	<0.008	0.025	0.010	✓	4	145	170	160	✓
West Yokine	4	80	98	86	(7)	4	<0.008	<0.008	<0.008	✓	4	175	210	196	✓
Whitfords	3	60	96	80	(7)	3	<0.008	0.025	0.012	✓	3	165	170	168	✓
Yanchep	4	150	180	163	(7)	4	<0.008	<0.008	<0.008	✓	4	150	180	166	✓

(7) No guideline value available as per ADWG 2011.

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Table 4 Aesthetic (non-health related) variables															
Perth Region	Hardness					Iron					Manganese				
Locality	Samples Taken	Concentration (mg/L)			Guideline Met	Samples Taken	Concentration (mg/L)			Guideline Met	Samples Taken	Concentration (mg/L)			Guideline Met
		Min	Max	Mean			Min	Max	Mean			Min	Max	Mean	
Armadale/Kelmscott	2	73	77	75	✓	2	0.030	0.035	0.033	✓	2	<0.002	0.008	0.004	✓
Bold Park	2	45	53	49	✓	2	0.030	0.060	0.045	✓	2	0.003	0.006	0.005	✓
Buckland Hill	4	50	73	63	✓	4	0.030	0.060	0.046	✓	4	0.004	0.010	0.007	✓
Dwellingup	2	27	31	29	✓	2	0.040	0.060	0.050	✓	2	0.003	0.004	0.004	✓
Foothills	2	71	78	75	✓	2	0.020	0.025	0.023	✓	2	0.003	0.005	0.004	✓
Greenmount	5	86	100	95	✓	5	0.008	0.015	0.011	✓	5	<0.002	0.003	<0.002	✓
Greenmount/Darlington	2	69	85	77	✓	2	0.020	0.020	0.020	✓	2	0.003	0.003	0.003	✓
Hamilton Hill	2	43	69	56	✓	2	0.020	0.045	0.033	✓	2	0.004	0.005	0.005	✓
Hills Direct	4	44	53	48	✓	4	0.015	0.045	0.033	✓	4	<0.002	0.008	0.004	✓
Lexia	2	76	160	118	✓	2	0.010	0.140	0.075	✓	2	0.004	0.085	0.045	✓
Mandurah	4	46	52	50	✓	4	0.004	0.015	0.008	✓	4	<0.002	0.003	<0.002	✓
Melville	5	46	63	54	✓	5	0.020	0.045	0.032	✓	5	0.002	0.005	0.004	✓
Mirrabooka	5	120	130	124	✓	5	0.008	0.025	0.018	✓	5	<0.002	0.005	0.003	✓
Mt. Eliza	4	42	70	57	✓	4	0.030	0.070	0.046	✓	4	0.003	0.014	0.007	✓
Mt. Hawthorn	5	99	110	106	✓	5	0.025	0.045	0.037	✓	5	0.003	0.007	0.005	✓
Mt. Yokine	4	100	110	108	✓	4	0.010	0.040	0.023	✓	4	<0.002	0.008	0.003	✓
Mundaring	2	97	99	98	✓	2	0.006	0.006	0.006	✓	2	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	✓
Neerabup	4	180	200	190	✓	4	0.010	0.025	0.016	✓	4	0.002	0.006	0.004	✓
North Dandalup	2	39	45	42	✓	2	0.015	0.060	0.038	✓	2	<0.002	0.003	<0.002	✓
Pinjarra	2	38	53	46	✓	2	0.010	0.025	0.018	✓	2	<0.002	0.007	0.004	✓
South Perth/Kewdale	4	80	110	94	✓	4	0.015	0.025	0.020	✓	4	<0.002	0.005	0.003	✓
Tamworth Hill	2	47	47	47	✓	2	0.004	0.010	0.007	✓	2	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	✓
Thomsons Lake	4	71	96	89	✓	4	<0.003	0.004	<0.003	✓	4	<0.002	0.003	<0.002	✓
Two Rocks	4	220	240	228	(9)	4	<0.003	<0.003	<0.003	✓	4	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	✓
Wanneroo	4	110	150	125	✓	4	0.010	0.020	0.016	✓	4	0.002	0.007	0.004	✓
West Yokine	4	120	130	123	✓	4	0.015	0.025	0.019	✓	4	<0.002	0.004	<0.002	✓
Whitfords	3	88	140	113	✓	3	0.015	0.020	0.018	✓	3	0.002	0.008	0.004	✓
Yanchep	4	190	210	198	✓	4	0.010	0.025	0.018	✓	4	0.003	0.009	0.005	✓

(9) Elevated hardness is characteristic of the source supplying this locality.

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Table 5 Aesthetic (non-health related) variables															
Perth Region	pH					Silica					Sodium				
Locality	Samples Taken	Value (pH units)			Guideline Met	Samples Taken	Concentration (mg/L)			Guideline Met	Samples Taken	Concentration (mg/L)			Guideline Met
		Min	Max	Mean			Min	Max	Mean			Min	Max	Mean	
Armadale/Kelmscott	2	7.71	7.72	7.72	✓	2	2.3	2.8	2.6	✓	2	89	95	92	✓
Bold Park	2	7.71	7.75	7.73	✓	2	2.1	3.5	2.8	✓	2	41	49	45	✓
Buckland Hill	4	7.69	7.92	7.82	✓	4	2.0	9.0	5.8	✓	4	44	115	86	✓
Dwellingup	2	6.91	6.94	6.93	✓	2	1.6	1.8	1.7	✓	2	33	38	36	✓
Foothills	2	7.95	8.00	7.98	✓	2	3.5	4.8	4.2	✓	2	74	105	90	✓
Greenmount	5	8.18	8.35	8.23	✓	5	9.3	17.0	13.5	✓	5	100	130	114	✓
Greenmount/Darlington	2	8.22	8.25	8.24	✓	2	5.6	6.1	5.9	✓	2	83	100	92	✓
Hamilton Hill	2	7.79	7.91	7.85	✓	2	1.9	4.2	3.1	✓	2	30	99	65	✓
Hills Direct	4	7.40	7.76	7.61	✓	4	1.0	2.9	1.8	✓	4	30	51	39	✓
Lexia	2	7.38	7.45	7.42	✓	2	15.0	16.0	15.5	✓	2	52	97	75	✓
Mandurah	4	8.17	8.50	8.39	✓	4	0.8	2.2	1.3	✓	4	20	26	22	✓
Melville	5	7.83	8.14	8.02	✓	5	1.8	6.2	4.7	✓	5	43	125	100	✓
Mirrabooka	5	6.88	7.58	7.13	✓	5	14.0	17.0	15.4	✓	5	95	120	112	✓
Mt. Eliza	4	7.72	8.09	7.95	✓	4	2.1	6.7	4.8	✓	4	37	140	89	✓
Mt. Hawthorn	5	7.92	8.02	7.97	✓	5	17.0	18.0	17.2	✓	5	125	130	127	✓
Mt. Yokine	4	7.78	7.92	7.86	✓	4	17.0	18.0	17.8	✓	4	115	130	123	✓
Mundaring	2	8.50	8.59	8.55	✓	2	5.4	5.7	5.6	✓	2	110	115	113	✓
Neerabup	4	7.57	7.65	7.61	✓	4	20.0	21.0	20.5	✓	4	85	96	92	✓
North Dandalup	2	7.72	7.89	7.81	✓	2	0.8	1.6	1.2	✓	2	21	30	26	✓
Pinjarra	2	7.77	8.37	8.07	✓	2	0.8	2.6	1.7	✓	2	18	25	22	✓
South Perth/Kewdale	4	7.82	7.92	7.85	✓	4	13.0	17.0	14.5	✓	4	95	120	108	✓
Tamworth Hill	2	8.05	8.17	8.11	✓	2	0.7	1.2	1.0	✓	2	20	21	21	✓
Thomsons Lake	4	7.96	8.04	8.01	✓	4	3.9	5.3	4.7	✓	4	110	135	124	✓
Two Rocks	4	7.54	7.63	7.57	✓	4	10.0	13.0	11.3	✓	4	55	59	57	✓
Wanneroo	4	7.39	7.80	7.54	✓	4	17.0	18.0	17.5	✓	4	83	105	93	✓
West Yokine	4	7.23	7.72	7.44	✓	4	15.0	17.0	16.0	✓	4	105	120	115	✓
Whitfords	3	7.44	7.64	7.55	✓	3	16.0	18.0	17.3	✓	3	94	99	96	✓
Yanchep	4	7.50	7.69	7.63	✓	4	18.0	21.0	19.5	✓	4	83	96	90	✓

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Table 6 Aesthetic (non-health related) variables																				
Perth Region	Sulfate					Total Dissolved Solids					True Colour					Turbidity				
Locality	Samples Taken	Concentration (mg/L)			Guideline Met	Samples Taken	Concentration (mg/L)			Guideline Met	Samples Taken	Value (TCU)			Guideline Met	Samples Taken	Value (NTU)			Guideline Met
		Min	Max	Mean			Min	Max	Mean			Min	Max	Mean			Min	Max	Mean	
Armadale/Kelmscott	2	18	18	18	✓	2	363	382	373	✓	2	<1	<1	<1	✓	2	0.1	0.2	0.2	✓
Bold Park	2	6	7	6	✓	2	201	218	210	✓	2	<1	<1	<1	✓	2	0.3	0.4	0.4	✓
Buckland Hill	4	7	17	13	✓	4	200	458	359	✓	4	<1	<1	<1	✓	4	0.2	0.3	0.2	✓
Dwellingup	2	10	10	10	✓	2	136	161	149	✓	2	<1	<1	<1	✓	2	0.3	0.5	0.4	✓
Foothills	2	14	19	17	✓	2	325	416	371	✓	2	<1	<1	<1	✓	2	0.1	0.3	0.2	✓
Greenmount	5	20	26	23	✓	5	440	564	497	✓	5	<1	<1	<1	✓	5	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	✓
Greenmount/Darlington	2	16	19	18	✓	2	349	426	388	✓	2	<1	<1	<1	✓	2	<0.1	0.2	<0.1	✓
Hamilton Hill	2	5	17	11	✓	2	156	389	273	✓	2	<1	<1	<1	✓	2	0.2	0.2	0.2	✓
Hills Direct	4	4	10	7	✓	4	150	219	187	✓	4	<1	<1	<1	✓	4	0.1	0.4	0.2	✓
Lexia	2	30	69	50	✓	2	393	413	403	✓	2	<1	<1	<1	✓	2	<0.1	1.1	0.6	✓
Mandurah	4	1	4	2	✓	4	131	150	143	✓	4	<1	<1	<1	✓	4	<0.1	0.2	<0.1	✓
Melville	5	5	14	11	✓	5	193	470	378	✓	5	<1	<1	<1	✓	5	0.1	0.2	0.1	✓
Mirrabooka	5	26	71	56	✓	5	483	539	517	✓	5	<1	<1	<1	✓	5	<0.1	0.2	<0.1	✓
Mt. Eliza	4	6	19	12	✓	4	172	521	349	✓	4	<1	<1	<1	✓	4	0.2	0.3	0.2	✓
Mt. Hawthorn	5	27	30	28	✓	5	553	607	572	✓	5	<1	<1	<1	✓	5	<0.1	0.2	<0.1	✓
Mt. Yokine	4	25	28	27	✓	4	524	572	554	✓	4	<1	<1	<1	✓	4	<0.1	0.2	<0.1	✓
Mundaring	2	29	31	30	✓	2	469	470	470	✓	2	<1	<1	<1	✓	2	<0.1	0.2	<0.1	✓
Neerabup	4	14	16	15	✓	4	555	587	572	✓	4	<1	<1	<1	✓	4	0.1	0.2	0.2	✓
North Dandalup	2	1	6	4	✓	2	130	149	140	✓	2	<1	<1	<1	✓	2	<0.1	0.2	<0.1	✓
Pinjarra	2	1	5	3	✓	2	130	130	130	✓	2	<1	<1	<1	✓	2	<0.1	0.3	0.2	✓
South Perth/Kewdale	4	20	25	23	✓	4	416	548	477	✓	4	<1	<1	<1	✓	4	<0.1	0.2	<0.1	✓
Tamworth Hill	2	1	2	2	✓	2	125	133	129	✓	2	<1	<1	<1	✓	2	<0.1	0.2	<0.1	✓
Thomsons Lake	4	21	24	23	✓	4	416	530	486	✓	4	<1	<1	<1	✓	4	<0.1	0.2	<0.1	✓
Two Rocks	4	16	19	18	✓	4	518	530	525	✓	4	<1	<1	<1	✓	4	<0.1	0.2	<0.1	✓
Wanneroo	4	15	26	23	✓	4	466	509	480	✓	4	<1	<1	<1	✓	4	<0.1	0.2	<0.1	✓
West Yokine	4	45	50	48	✓	4	495	557	535	✓	4	<1	<1	<1	✓	4	<0.1	0.2	<0.1	✓
Whitfords	3	27	32	29	✓	3	421	492	458	✓	3	<1	<1	<1	✓	3	<0.1	0.2	<0.1	✓
Yanchep	4	14	15	15	✓	4	542	596	576	✓	4	<1	<1	<1	✓	4	0.1	0.2	0.2	✓

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	Table 7 Health related variables															
Mid West Region	<i>E. coli</i>				Thermophilic <i>Naegleria</i>			Fluoride				Hydrocarbons		Metals		
Locality	Samples Taken	Samples >0 cfu/100mL	Max cfu/100mL	Requirement Met	Samples Taken	Samples with Thermophilic <i>Naegleria</i>	Requirement Met	Samples Taken	Concentration (mg/L)			Guideline Met	Samples Taken	Guideline Met	Samples Taken	Guideline Met
									Min	Max	Mean					
Badgingarra	13	0	0	✓	13	0	✓	2	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	✓	2	✓	6	✓
Bindoon /Chittering	52	0	0	✓	26	0	✓	2	0.35	0.40	0.38	✓	1	✓	2	✓
Bolgart	12	0	0	✓	8	0	✓	2	0.15	0.20	0.18	✓	1	✓	2	✓
Calingiri	14	0	0	✓	8	0	✓	2	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	✓	2	✓	2	✓
Carnamah	13	0	0	✓	13	0	✓	2	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	✓	2	✓	2	✓
Carnarvon	63	0	0	✓	39	0	✓	2	0.35	0.40	0.38	✓	2	✓	2	✓
Cervantes	53	0	0	✓	13	0	✓	2	0.15	0.15	0.15	✓	2	✓	2	✓
Coomberdale	13	0	0	✓	9	0	✓	2	0.80	0.85	0.83	(5)	2	✓	2	✓
Coorow	13	0	0	✓	13	0	✓	2	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	✓	1	✓	2	✓
Coral Bay	12	0	0	✓	12	0	✓	2	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	✓	0	(1)	2	✓
Cue	12	0	0	✓	12	0	✓	2	0.15	0.15	0.15	✓	0	(1)	2	✓
Dandaragan	13	0	0	✓	9	0	✓	2	0.25	0.25	0.25	✓	2	✓	2	✓
Denham	50	0	0	✓	26	0	✓	2	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	✓	2	✓	2	✓
Dongara/Denison	66	0	0	✓	26	0	✓	53	0.60	1.00	0.81	(5)	2	✓	2	✓
Eneabba	13	0	0	✓	13	0	✓	2	0.15	0.15	0.15	✓	2	✓	2	✓
Exmouth	63	0	0	✓	40	0	✓	52	0.40	0.80	0.71	(5)	2	✓	2	✓
Gascoyne Junction	25	0	0	✓	25	0	✓	2	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	✓	2	✓	2	✓
Geraldton	182	0	0	✓	156	0	✓	52	0.60	0.95	0.79	(5)	2	✓	4	✓
Gingin	52	0	0	✓	26	0	✓	2	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	✓	2	✓	2	✓
Greenhead	52	0	0	✓	26	0	✓	2	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	✓	2	✓	2	✓
Guilderton	51	0	0	✓	16	0	✓	2	0.25	0.25	0.25	✓	2	✓	2	✓
Horrocks	13	0	0	✓	13	0	✓	2	0.35	0.40	0.38	✓	2	✓	2	✓
Jurien Bay	53	0	0	✓	13	0	✓	2	0.15	0.20	0.18	✓	2	✓	2	✓
Kalbarri	51	0	0	✓	26	0	✓	2	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	✓	0	(1)	2	✓
Lancelin	52	0	0	✓	27	0	✓	2	0.20	0.25	0.23	✓	2	✓	2	✓
Latham	51	0	0	✓	13	0	✓	2	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	✓	0	(1)	2	✓

(1) No samples required in this 12 month period.

(5) Receives water from a fluoridated source within the dosing range set by the Minister for Health on the advice of the Fluoridation of Water Supplies Advisory Committee.

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	Table 7 Health related variables															
Mid West Region	<i>E. coli</i>				Thermophilic <i>Naegleria</i>			Fluoride					Hydrocarbons		Metals	
Locality	Samples Taken	Samples >0 cfu/100mL	Max cfu/100mL	Requirement Met	Samples Taken	Samples with Thermophilic <i>Naegleria</i>	Requirement Met	Samples Taken	Concentration (mg/L)			Guideline Met	Samples Taken	Guideline Met	Samples Taken	Guideline Met
									Min	Max	Mean					
Ledge Point	52	0	0	✓	13	0	✓	2	0.15	0.15	0.15	✓	2	✓	2	✓
Leeman	51	0	0	✓	12	0	✓	2	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	✓	0	(1)	2	✓
Meekatharra	51	0	0	✓	13	0	✓	2	0.30	0.30	0.30	✓	2	✓	8	✓
Mingenew	13	0	0	✓	13	0	✓	2	0.15	0.15	0.15	✓	2	✓	3	✓
Moora	53	0	0	✓	27	0	✓	53	0.70	0.90	0.81	(5)	2	✓	2	✓
Morawa	51	0	0	✓	13	0	✓	2	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	✓	1	✓	2	✓
Mt Magnet	50	0	0	✓	13	0	✓	2	0.15	0.15	0.15	✓	1	✓	2	✓
Mullewa	13	0	0	✓	13	0	✓	2	0.75	0.75	0.75	(5)	2	✓	2	✓
Nabawa	14	0	0	✓	14	0	✓	2	0.80	0.85	0.83	(5)	2	✓	2	✓
New Norcia	13	0	0	✓	9	0	✓	2	0.35	0.35	0.35	✓	2	✓	4	✓
Nilgen (Ocean Farms)	13	0	0	✓	9	0	✓	2	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	✓	0	(1)	2	✓
Northampton	53	0	0	✓	14	0	✓	2	0.80	0.90	0.85	(5)	2	✓	2	✓
Perenjori	13	0	0	✓	12	0	✓	3	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	✓	0	(1)	2	✓
Piawaning	26	0	0	✓	8	0	✓	2	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	✓	2	✓	2	✓
Port Kalbarri	13	0	0	✓	13	0	✓	2	0.15	0.15	0.15	✓	2	✓	2	✓
Sandstone	13	0	0	✓	13	0	✓	2	0.25	0.25	0.25	✓	2	✓	2	✓
Seabird	13	0	0	✓	9	0	✓	3	0.25	0.30	0.27	✓	2	✓	2	✓
Seaview Park	13	0	0	✓	10	0	✓	2	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	✓	2	✓	2	✓
Sovereign Hills	26	0	0	✓	18	0	✓	2	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	✓	2	✓	2	✓
Three Springs	13	0	0	✓	13	0	✓	2	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	✓	2	✓	2	✓
Watheroo	14	0	0	✓	8	0	✓	2	0.10	0.10	0.10	✓	0	(1)	2	✓
Woodridge	12	0	0	✓	7	0	✓	2	0.30	0.30	0.30	✓	2	✓	2	✓
Yalgoo	12	0	0	✓	12	0	✓	3	0.10	0.10	0.10	✓	4	✓	4	✓
Yerecoin	13	0	0	✓	8	0	✓	2	<0.1	0.55	0.28	✓	2	✓	2	✓
Yuna	14	0	0	✓	14	0	✓	2	0.75	0.85	0.80	(5)	2	✓	2	✓

(1) No samples required in this 12 month period.

(5) Receives water from a fluoridated source within the dosing range set by the Minister for Health on the advice of the Fluoridation of Water Supplies Advisory Committee.

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Table 8 Health related variables																		
Mid West Region	Nitrate (as NO ₃)				Pesticides		PFAS		Radiological		Trihalomethanes						Other Health Related	
Locality	Samples Taken	Concentration (mg/L)			Guideline Met	Samples Taken	Guideline Met	Samples Taken	Guideline Met	Samples Taken	Guideline Met	Samples Taken	Concentration (mg/L)			Guideline Met	Samples Taken	Requirement Met
		Min	Max	Mean									Min	Max	Mean			
Badgingarra	6	0.9	0.9	0.9	✓	1	✓	1	✓	2	✓	2	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	✓	2	✓
Bindoon /Chittering	2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	✓	1	✓	1	✓	0	(1)	2	0.008	0.008	0.008	✓	2	✓
Bolgart	4	33.0	37.0	34.3	✓	1	✓	1	✓	1	✓	2	0.003	0.006	0.004	✓	1	✓
Calingiri	14	18.9	35.2	25.1	✓	1	✓	1	✓	10	(3)	2	0.013	0.024	0.019	✓	1	✓
Carnamah	4	0.4	1.3	0.9	✓	2	✓	1	✓	2	✓	2	0.008	0.009	0.008	✓	1	✓
Carnarvon	2	3.1	3.5	3.1	✓	1	✓	1	✓	0	(1)	2	0.001	0.002	0.002	✓	2	✓
Cervantes	4	15.4	16.7	16.3	✓	1	✓	1	✓	2	✓	2	0.005	0.01	0.007	✓	2	✓
Coomberdale	5	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	✓	1	✓	1	✓	2	✓	2	0.020	0.025	0.023	✓	2	✓
Coorow	5	0.4	1.3	0.9	✓	1	✓	1	✓	1	✓	2	0.006	0.012	0.009	✓	2	✓
Coral Bay	2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	✓	1	✓	1	✓	0	(1)	2	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	✓	0	(1)
Cue	5	17.2	18.5	18.0	✓	1	✓	1	✓	2	✓	2	0.003	0.003	0.003	✓	2	✓
Dandaragan	5	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	✓	1	✓	1	✓	0	(1)	2	0.003	0.007	0.005	✓	2	✓
Denham	2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	✓	1	✓	1	✓	2	✓	2	0.001	0.002	0.002	✓	1	✓
Dongara/Denison	5	2.6	3.1	3.1	✓	1	✓	1	✓	1	✓	2	0.003	0.009	0.006	✓	1	✓
Eneabba	4	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	✓	1	✓	1	✓	0	(1)	2	0.005	0.008	0.007	✓	2	✓
Exmouth	5	7.0	7.9	7.5	✓	1	✓	1	✓	0	(1)	2	<0.001	0.002	<0.001	✓	2	✓
Gascoyne Junction	4	<0.2	0.9	0.4	✓	1	✓	1	✓	0	(1)	2	0.003	0.004	0.004	✓	1	✓
Geraldton	7	2.6	3.1	3.1	✓	2	✓	3	✓	2	✓	3	0.004	0.009	0.007	✓	1	✓
Gingin	5	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	✓	1	✓	1	✓	2	✓	2	0.001	0.002	0.001	✓	3	✓
Greenhead	2	4.0	4.0	4.0	✓	1	✓	1	✓	1	✓	2	0.001	0.002	0.001	✓	2	✓
Guilderton	4	37.0	38.3	37.8	✓	1	✓	1	✓	0	(1)	2	0.005	0.011	0.008	✓	1	✓
Horrocks	4	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	✓	1	✓	1	✓	1	✓	2	0.008	0.013	0.011	✓	2	✓
Jurien Bay	18	10.6	15.4	13.2	✓	1	✓	1	✓	2	✓	2	<0.001	0.004	0.002	✓	1	✓
Kalbarri	2	2.6	2.6	2.6	✓	1	✓	1	✓	2	✓	2	<0.001	0.001	<0.001	✓	1	✓
Lancelin	4	5.3	5.7	5.7	✓	1	✓	1	✓	2	✓	2	0.007	0.013	0.010	✓	2	✓
Latham	5	0.9	0.9	0.9	✓	1	✓	1	✓	0	(1)	2	0.025	0.100	0.063	✓	2	✓

(1) No samples required in this 12-month period.

(3) Non-compliance associated with radiological performance criterion as defined in the MoU with DoH. Response protocols implemented in accordance with DoH requirements demonstrated continuous supply of safe drinking water to the locality.

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	Table 8 Health related variables																	
Mid West Region	Nitrate (as NO ₃)					Pesticides		PFAS		Radiological		Trihalomethanes					Other Health Related	
Locality	Samples Taken	Concentration (mg/L)			*Guideline Met	Samples Taken	Guideline Met	Samples Taken	Guideline Met	Samples Taken	Guideline Met	Samples Taken	Concentration (mg/L)			Guideline Met	Samples Taken	Requirement Met
		Min	Max	Mean									Min	Max	Mean			
Ledge Point	4	22.4	23.3	22.9	✓	1	✓	1	✓	2	✓	2	0.002	0.008	0.005	✓	2	✓
Leeman	2	4.0	4.4	4.0	✓	1	✓	1	✓	2	✓	2	0.002	0.002	0.002	✓	2	✓
Meekatharra	3	19.4	20.2	19.8	✓	1	✓	1	✓	0	(1)	2	0.005	0.005	0.005	✓	2	✓
Mingenew	4	11.4	13.2	12.3	✓	1	✓	1	✓	2	✓	2	0.002	0.003	0.002	✓	2	✓
Moora	2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	✓	1	✓	1	✓	0	(1)	2	0.005	0.016	0.011	✓	2	✓
Morawa	5	0.4	0.9	0.9	✓	1	✓	1	✓	0	(1)	2	0.002	0.065	0.033	✓	2	✓
Mt Magnet	5	22.9	26.0	24.6	✓	1	✓	1	✓	0	(1)	2	0.001	0.005	0.003	✓	1	✓
Mullewa	5	2.6	3.1	3.1	✓	4	✓	1	✓	1	✓	2	0.020	0.034	0.027	✓	1	✓
Nabawa	5	2.2	3.1	2.6	✓	1	✓	1	✓	2	✓	2	0.011	0.019	0.015	✓	1	✓
New Norcia*	13	18.5	41.8	33.0	✓	2	✓	1	✓	2	✓	2	0.009	0.017	0.013	✓	2	✓
Nilgen (Ocean Farms)	3	25.5	26.8	26.0	✓	3	✓	1	✓	2	✓	2	<0.001	0.001	<0.001	✓	0	(1)
Northampton	5	2.6	3.1	2.6	✓	1	✓	1	✓	2	✓	2	0.014	0.018	0.016	✓	2	✓
Perenjori	4	0.9	0.9	0.9	✓	1	✓	1	✓	2	✓	2	0.006	0.009	0.007	✓	2	✓
Piawanning	5	6.2	15.4	12.3	✓	1	✓	1	✓	2	✓	2	0.062	0.087	0.075	✓	2	✓
Port Kalbarri	4	0.9	0.9	0.9	✓	1	✓	1	✓	0	(1)	2	0.075	0.100	0.088	✓	0	(1)
Sandstone	5	14.5	21.6	19.4	✓	1	✓	1	✓	0	(1)	2	0.001	0.003	0.002	✓	2	✓
Seabird	2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	✓	1	✓	1	✓	2	✓	2	0.040	0.046	0.043	✓	1	✓
Seaview Park	4	12.8	26.0	22.0	✓	1	✓	1	✓	1	✓	2	0.001	0.021	0.011	✓	0	(1)
Sovereign Hills	5	0.9	1.3	0.9	✓	1	✓	1	✓	1	✓	3	0.010	0.024	0.018	✓	0	(1)
Three Springs	5	0.9	2.6	1.8	✓	1	✓	1	✓	1	✓	2	0.003	0.006	0.005	✓	2	✓
Watheroo	4	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	✓	1	✓	1	✓	0	(1)	4	0.068	0.110	0.088	✓	0	(1)
Woodridge	4	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	✓	1	✓	1	✓	2	✓	6	0.093	0.110	0.101	✓	1	✓
Yalgoo	5	16.3	27.3	21.1	✓	4	✓	1	✓	2	✓	2	0.009	0.014	0.012	✓	4	✓
Yerecoin	5	3.5	15.0	11.4	✓	1	✓	1	✓	0	(1)	2	0.059	0.091	0.075	✓	2	✓
Yuna	5	2.2	3.1	2.6	✓	2	✓	1	✓	2	✓	2	0.022	0.043	0.033	✓	2	✓

*New Norcia has been granted an exemption from compliance with the infant health nitrate guideline by the Department of Health, however, following treatment or operational intervention this town has achieved compliance with the infant health limit. Carers of infants younger than 3 months should seek advice from the Community Health Nurse regarding the use of alternative water sources for the preparation of bottle feeds. Water Corporation provides bottled water free of charge for this purpose. Note: The water supplied has always met the guideline for adults and children over the age of 3 months - for a full list of towns with nitrate exemptions and how we are improving water quality in these towns - please refer to 'Understanding water quality test results - Nitrate' section of the annual report.

(1) No samples required in this 12 month period.

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Table 9 Aesthetic (non-health related) variables															
Mid West Region	Alkalinity (as CaCO ₃)					Aluminium					Chloride				
Locality	Samples Taken	Concentration (mg/L)			Guideline Met	Samples Taken	Concentration (mg/L)			Guideline Met	Samples Taken	Concentration (mg/L)			Guideline Met
		Min	Max	Mean			Min	Max	Mean			Min	Max	Mean	
Badgingarra	6	43	89	60	(7)	2	<0.008	<0.008	<0.008	✓	6	225	240	233	✓
Bindoon /Chittering	2	91	93	92	(7)	2	<0.008	<0.008	<0.008	✓	2	170	175	173	✓
Bolgart	4	31	41	37	(7)	4	<0.008	<0.008	<0.008	✓	4	235	290	256	(8)
Calingiri	14	22	49	33	(7)	14	<0.008	0.016	<0.008	✓	14	300	475	415	(8)
Carnamah	4	7	11	9	(7)	4	<0.008	0.010	<0.008	✓	4	425	485	451	(8)
Carnarvon	2	100	110	105	(7)	2	<0.008	<0.008	<0.008	✓	2	125	150	138	✓
Cervantes	4	230	250	235	(7)	4	<0.008	<0.008	<0.008	✓	4	290	360	319	(8)
Coomberdale	5	61	71	64	(7)	5	<0.008	0.014	<0.008	✓	5	265	310	279	(8)
Coorow	5	7	18	12	(7)	5	<0.008	<0.008	<0.008	✓	5	390	480	448	(8)
Coral Bay	2	82	90	86	(7)	2	<0.008	<0.008	<0.008	✓	2	22	23	23	✓
Cue	5	37	49	40	(7)	5	<0.008	<0.008	<0.008	✓	5	110	120	115	✓
Dandaragan	5	140	210	164	(7)	5	<0.008	<0.008	<0.008	✓	5	245	265	258	(8)
Denham	2	70	72	71	(7)	2	0.010	0.014	0.012	✓	2	90	100	95	✓
Dongara/Denison	5	56	64	60	(7)	5	<0.008	<0.008	<0.008	✓	5	400	495	431	(8)
Eneabba	4	15	19	16	(7)	4	<0.008	<0.008	<0.008	✓	4	330	360	350	(8)
Exmouth	5	230	250	242	(7)	5	<0.008	<0.008	<0.008	✓	5	250	275	261	(8)
Gascoyne Junction	4	23	37	28	(7)	4	<0.008	<0.008	<0.008	✓	4	55	155	99	✓
Geraldton	7	58	66	62	(7)	7	<0.008	<0.008	<0.008	✓	7	380	415	401	(8)
Gingin	5	27	30	28	(7)	5	<0.008	<0.008	<0.008	✓	5	115	120	117	✓
Greenhead	2	17	23	20	(7)	2	<0.008	<0.008	<0.008	✓	2	290	315	303	(8)
Guilderton	4	180	200	190	(7)	4	<0.008	<0.008	<0.008	✓	4	400	445	423	(8)
Horrocks	4	110	130	118	(7)	4	<0.008	<0.008	<0.008	✓	4	590	620	606	(8)
Jurien Bay	18	170	250	213	(7)	18	<0.008	<0.008	<0.008	✓	18	210	705	361	(8)
Kalbarri	2	6	7	7	(7)	2	<0.008	<0.008	<0.008	✓	2	170	210	190	✓
Lancelin	4	200	210	203	(7)	4	<0.008	<0.008	<0.008	✓	4	245	295	270	(8)
Latham	5	33	39	37	(7)	5	<0.008	<0.008	<0.008	✓	5	310	365	347	(8)

(7) No guideline value available as per ADWG 2011.

(8) Elevated chloride is characteristic of the source supplying this locality.

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Table 9 Aesthetic (non-health related) variables															
Mid West Region	Alkalinity (as CaCO ₃)					Aluminium					Chloride				
Locality	Samples Taken	Concentration (mg/L)			Guideline Met	Samples Taken	Concentration (mg/L)			Guideline Met	Samples Taken	Concentration (mg/L)			Guideline Met
		Min	Max	Mean			Min	Max	Mean			Min	Max	Mean	
Ledge Point	4	200	220	208	(7)	4	<0.008	<0.008	<0.008	✓	4	150	155	154	✓
Leeman	2	22	22	22	(7)	2	<0.008	<0.008	<0.008	✓	7	270	315	303	(8)
Meekatharra	2	75	95	85	(7)	2	<0.008	<0.008	<0.008	✓	2	110	110	110	✓
Mingenew	4	23	29	26	(7)	4	<0.008	<0.008	<0.008	✓	4	370	415	389	(8)
Moora	2	59	63	61	(7)	2	<0.008	<0.008	<0.008	✓	2	270	280	275	(8)
Morawa	5	15	24	18	(7)	5	<0.008	<0.008	<0.008	✓	5	270	365	331	(8)
Mt Magnet	5	93	110	101	(7)	5	<0.008	<0.008	<0.008	✓	5	95	105	98	✓
Mullewa	5	69	77	73	(7)	5	<0.008	<0.008	<0.008	✓	5	400	430	414	(8)
Nabawa	5	59	63	61	(7)	5	<0.008	<0.008	<0.008	✓	5	345	430	406	(8)
New Norcia	13	36	53	44	(7)	13	<0.008	<0.008	<0.008	✓	13	360	710	492	(8)
Nilgen (Ocean Farms)	3	200	210	203	(7)	3	<0.008	<0.008	<0.008	✓	3	130	135	133	✓
Northampton	5	61	67	64	(7)	5	<0.008	<0.008	<0.008	✓	5	405	440	422	(8)
Perenjori	4	17	23	22	(7)	4	<0.008	<0.008	<0.008	✓	4	320	355	336	(8)
Piawaning	5	29	96	45	(7)	5	<0.008	<0.008	<0.008	✓	5	175	485	381	(8)
Port Kalbarri	4	99	110	102	(7)	4	<0.008	<0.008	<0.008	✓	4	320	360	343	(8)
Sandstone	5	45	60	53	(7)	5	<0.008	<0.008	<0.008	✓	5	100	160	133	✓
Seabird	2	110	110	110	(7)	2	<0.008	<0.008	<0.008	✓	2	210	220	215	✓
Seaview Park	4	160	190	168	(7)	4	<0.008	<0.008	<0.008	✓	4	80	180	108	✓
Sovereign Hills	5	210	220	212	(7)	5	<0.008	<0.008	<0.008	✓	5	195	205	200	✓
Three Springs	5	16	21	17	(7)	5	<0.008	<0.008	<0.008	✓	5	350	400	382	(8)
Watheroo	4	190	200	193	(7)	4	<0.008	<0.008	<0.008	✓	4	215	230	221	✓
Woodridge	4	47	70	56	(7)	4	0.050	0.060	0.055	✓	4	190	200	196	✓
Yalgoo	5	58	90	70	(7)	5	<0.008	<0.008	<0.008	✓	5	65	110	85	✓
Yerecoin	5	31	80	43	(7)	5	<0.008	<0.008	<0.008	✓	5	250	445	364	(8)
Yuna	5	59	65	62	(7)	5	<0.008	0.040	0.012	✓	5	405	420	413	(8)

(7) No guideline value available as per ADWG 2011.
(8) Elevated chloride is characteristic of the source supplying this locality.

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Table 10 Aesthetic (non-health related) variables															
Mid West Region	Hardness					Iron					Manganese				
Locality	Samples Taken	Concentration (mg/L)			Guideline Met	Samples Taken	Concentration (mg/L)			Guideline Met	Samples Taken	Concentration (mg/L)			Guideline Met
		Min	Max	Mean			Min	Max	Mean			Min	Max	Mean	
Badgingarra	6	41	43	42	✓	6	0.006	0.008	0.007	✓	6	<0.002	0.004	0.003	✓
Bindoon /Chittering	2	49	51	50	✓	2	0.025	0.030	0.028	✓	2	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	✓
Bolgart	4	120	140	128	✓	4	0.020	0.030	0.023	✓	4	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	✓
Calingiri	14	120	180	159	✓	14	0.015	0.200	0.038	✓	14	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	✓
Carnamah	4	130	140	138	✓	4	0.015	0.360	0.110	(10)	4	<0.002	0.030	0.009	✓
Carnarvon	2	150	160	155	✓	2	<0.003	0.008	0.004	✓	2	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	✓
Cervantes	4	320	340	328	(9)	4	<0.003	0.006	<0.003	✓	4	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	✓
Coomberdale	5	70	98	81	✓	5	0.045	0.260	0.107	✓	5	<0.002	0.010	0.003	✓
Coorow	5	86	150	125	✓	5	0.015	0.030	0.022	✓	5	<0.002	0.004	<0.002	✓
Coral Bay	2	71	82	77	✓	2	0.010	0.035	0.023	✓	2	0.003	0.010	0.007	✓
Cue	5	36	44	39	✓	5	<0.003	0.004	<0.003	✓	5	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	✓
Dandaragan	5	93	100	96	✓	5	0.040	0.080	0.064	✓	5	0.005	0.008	0.007	✓
Denham	2	64	64	64	✓	2	0.030	0.030	0.030	✓	2	0.005	0.006	0.006	✓
Dongara/Denison	5	120	130	122	✓	5	0.020	0.120	0.062	✓	5	<0.002	0.008	0.003	✓
Eneabba	4	99	110	102	✓	4	0.015	0.025	0.020	✓	4	<0.002	0.003	<0.002	✓
Exmouth	5	320	340	328	(9)	5	<0.003	<0.003	<0.003	✓	5	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	✓
Gascoyne Junction	4	36	100	65	✓	4	<0.003	0.004	<0.003	✓	4	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	✓
Geraldton	7	110	120	119	✓	7	0.015	0.030	0.024	✓	7	<0.002	0.002	<0.002	✓
Gingin	5	31	32	32	✓	5	0.080	0.120	0.096	✓	5	0.002	0.003	0.002	✓
Greenhead	2	100	120	110	✓	2	0.015	0.060	0.038	✓	2	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	✓
Guilderton	4	330	350	340	(9)	4	<0.003	0.100	0.025	✓	4	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	✓
Horrocks	4	130	140	133	✓	4	0.030	0.035	0.031	✓	4	0.003	0.006	0.005	✓
Jurien Bay	18	240	450	314	(9)	18	<0.003	0.004	<0.003	✓	18	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	✓
Kalbarri	2	51	65	58	✓	2	0.004	0.010	0.007	✓	2	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	✓
Lancelin	4	280	300	293	(9)	4	<0.003	0.004	<0.003	✓	4	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	✓
Latham	5	80	99	93	✓	5	0.010	0.030	0.019	✓	5	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	✓

(9) Elevated hardness is characteristic of the source supplying this locality.

(10) Elevated iron associated with short-term operational changes or as a result of distrupction to pipework in association with historic iron build up in pipes.

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Table 10 Aesthetic (non-health related) variables															
Mid West Region	Hardness					Iron					Manganese				
Locality	Samples Taken	Concentration (mg/L)			Guideline Met	Samples Taken	Concentration (mg/L)			Guideline Met	Samples Taken	Concentration (mg/L)			Guideline Met
		Min	Max	Mean			Min	Max	Mean			Min	Max	Mean	
Ledge Point	4	230	260	245	(9)	4	<0.003	0.004	<0.003	✓	4	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	✓
Leeman	2	100	110	105	✓	2	0.015	0.030	0.023	✓	2	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	✓
Meekatharra	2	49	50	50	✓	2	<0.003	0.015	0.008	✓	2	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	✓
Mingenew	4	94	110	101	✓	4	0.010	0.080	0.038	✓	4	<0.002	0.005	<0.002	✓
Moora	2	65	80	73	✓	2	0.015	0.050	0.033	✓	2	<0.002	0.002	<0.002	✓
Morawa	5	53	83	74	✓	5	0.010	0.015	0.014	✓	5	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	✓
Mt Magnet	5	54	62	58	✓	5	<0.003	0.035	0.009	✓	5	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	✓
Mullewa	5	120	140	132	✓	5	0.015	0.060	0.036	✓	5	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	✓
Nabawa	5	120	130	122	✓	5	0.025	0.140	0.061	✓	5	<0.002	0.008	<0.002	✓
New Norcia	13	120	270	177	✓	13	0.030	0.140	0.056	✓	13	<0.002	0.004	<0.002	✓
Nilgen (Ocean Farms)	3	200	220	213	(9)	3	0.006	0.006	0.006	✓	3	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	✓
Northampton	5	130	130	130	✓	5	0.030	0.060	0.048	✓	5	<0.002	0.006	0.003	✓
Perenjori	4	75	92	83	✓	4	0.008	0.015	0.012	✓	4	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	✓
Piawaning	5	100	200	172	✓	5	0.006	0.020	0.010	✓	5	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	✓
Port Kalbarri	4	110	120	115	✓	4	0.004	0.006	0.005	✓	4	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	✓
Sandstone	5	30	82	63	✓	5	0.006	0.008	0.007	✓	5	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	✓
Seabird	2	96	98	97	✓	2	0.030	0.040	0.035	✓	2	<0.002	0.009	0.005	✓
Seaview Park	4	170	220	188	✓	4	<0.003	0.015	0.004	✓	4	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	✓
Sovereign Hills	5	240	260	252	(9)	5	<0.003	0.010	<0.003	✓	5	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	✓
Three Springs	5	86	97	90	✓	5	0.025	0.060	0.039	✓	5	0.004	0.012	0.007	✓
Watheroo	4	260	270	268	(9)	4	<0.003	0.015	0.006	✓	4	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	✓
Woodridge	4	45	46	46	✓	4	0.020	0.035	0.026	✓	4	0.003	0.008	0.005	✓
Yalgoo	5	20	66	41	✓	5	<0.003	<0.003	<0.003	✓	5	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	✓
Yerecoin	5	100	200	162	✓	5	0.060	0.090	0.072	✓	5	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	✓
Yuna	5	110	130	120	✓	5	0.070	1.000	0.354	✓	5	0.003	0.040	0.014	✓

(9) Elevated hardness is characteristic of the source supplying this locality.

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Table 11 Aesthetic (non-health related) variables															
Mid West Region	pH					Silica					Sodium				
Locality	Samples Taken	Value (pH units)			Guideline Met	Samples Taken	Concentration (mg/L)			Guideline Met	Samples Taken	Concentration (mg/L)			Guideline Met
		Min	Max	Mean			Min	Max	Mean			Min	Max	Mean	
Badgingarra	6	6.53	7.07	6.78	✓	6	39.0	44.0	41.7	✓	10	135	160	147	✓
Bindoon /Chittering	2	7.26	7.32	7.29	✓	2	35.0	37.0	36.0	✓	2	120	125	123	✓
Bolgart	4	6.61	6.76	6.69	✓	4	37.0	40.0	38.8	✓	4	125	145	131	✓
Calingiri	14	6.61	7.30	6.91	✓	14	13.0	16.0	14.6	✓	14	185	270	234	(16)
Carnamah	4	6.60	7.14	6.80	✓	4	24.0	26.0	25.0	✓	4	240	260	251	(16)
Carnarvon	2	7.62	7.72	7.67	✓	2	40.0	42.0	41.0	✓	2	71	83	77	✓
Cervantes	4	7.43	7.59	7.54	✓	4	14.0	14.0	14.0	✓	4	165	190	175	✓
Coomberdale	5	8.09	8.73	8.39	✓	5	19.0	23.0	21.0	✓	5	160	165	163	✓
Coorow	5	6.60	7.30	7.06	✓	5	21.0	50.0	28.6	✓	5	225	250	242	(16)
Coral Bay	2	7.62	7.66	7.64	✓	2	<0.2	0.4	<0.2	✓	2	16	17	17	✓
Cue	5	7.89	8.12	8.02	✓	5	75.0	85.0	79.0	✓	5	78	86	82	✓
Dandaragan	5	7.25	7.46	7.33	✓	5	37.0	41.0	39.0	✓	5	185	195	189	(16)
Denham	2	7.88	8.07	7.98	✓	2	1.2	1.8	1.5	✓	2	55	59	57	✓
Dongara/Denison	5	7.10	7.23	7.15	✓	5	21.0	24.0	22.2	✓	5	245	260	252	(16)
Eneabba	4	7.13	7.29	7.20	✓	4	42.0	45.0	43.0	✓	4	175	190	181	(16)
Exmouth	5	7.28	7.66	7.46	✓	5	14.0	18.0	15.8	✓	5	120	130	125	✓
Gascoyne Junction	4	7.22	7.28	7.24	✓	4	4.1	5.0	4.4	✓	4	35	87	59	✓
Geraldton	7	6.96	7.31	7.05	✓	7	21.0	24.0	22.6	✓	7	240	265	253	(16)
Gingin	5	7.09	7.43	7.22	✓	5	28.0	31.0	29.6	✓	5	64	69	66	✓
Greenhead	2	6.93	7.42	7.18	✓	2	22.0	24.0	23.0	✓	2	145	160	153	✓
Guilderton	4	7.73	7.96	7.85	✓	4	8.7	8.9	8.8	✓	4	225	245	238	(16)
Horrocks	4	7.29	7.58	7.39	✓	4	14.0	15.0	14.8	✓	4	390	415	399	(16)
Jurien Bay	18	7.34	7.67	7.51	✓	18	9.8	15.0	12.9	✓	18	115	370	189	(16)
Kalbarri	2	6.71	6.80	6.76	✓	2	38.0	44.0	41.0	✓	2	92	97	95	✓
Lancelin	4	7.71	7.90	7.80	✓	4	15.0	16.0	15.5	✓	4	115	140	129	✓
Latham	5	7.10	9.15	8.68	(11)	5	41.0	47.0	43.6	✓	5	190	210	200	(16)

(11) Elevated pH due to long mains supplying this locality.

(16) Elevated sodium is characteristic of the source supplying this locality.

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Table 11 Aesthetic (non-health related) variables															
Mid West Region	pH					Silica					Sodium				
Locality	Samples Taken	Value (pH units)			Guideline Met	Samples Taken	Concentration (mg/L)			Guideline Met	Samples Taken	Concentration (mg/L)			Guideline Met
		Min	Max	Mean			Min	Max	Mean			Min	Max	Mean	
Ledge Point	4	7.78	8.04	7.93	✓	4	14.0	15.0	14.5	✓	4	92	96	94	✓
Leeman	2	7.05	7.37	7.21	✓	2	22.0	25.0	23.5	✓	2	160	165	163	✓
Meekatharra	2	8.04	8.07	8.06	✓	2	75.0	75.0	75.0	✓	2	88	90	89	✓
Mingenew	4	7.20	7.44	7.32	✓	4	50.0	55.0	52.5	✓	4	220	240	233	(16)
Moora	2	7.30	7.37	7.34	✓	2	21.0	23.0	22.0	✓	2	160	165	163	✓
Morawa	5	7.01	7.40	7.16	✓	5	43.0	48.0	45.0	✓	5	155	215	194	(16)
Mt Magnet	5	8.02	8.08	8.06	✓	5	75.0	80.0	77.0	✓	5	84	94	90	✓
Mullewa	5	7.82	8.05	7.91	✓	5	19.0	25.0	22.2	✓	5	235	260	249	(16)
Nabawa	5	7.58	7.95	7.83	✓	5	21.0	24.0	22.8	✓	5	240	265	254	(16)
New Norcia	13	6.59	7.29	6.95	✓	13	32.0	42.0	35.8	✓	13	205	410	279	(16)
Nilgen (Ocean Farms)	3	7.82	7.90	7.86	✓	3	18.0	18.0	18.0	✓	3	75	82	79	✓
Northampton	5	8.05	8.27	8.16	✓	5	20.0	23.0	22.0	✓	5	255	260	258	(16)
Perenjori	4	6.93	7.45	7.26	✓	4	42.0	49.0	46.0	✓	4	180	210	196	(16)
Piawaning	5	7.18	7.99	7.38	✓	5	15.0	21.0	18.6	✓	5	115	250	197	(16)
Port Kalbarri	4	7.20	7.37	7.28	✓	4	42.0	45.0	43.5	✓	4	225	230	226	(16)
Sandstone	5	7.53	7.66	7.59	✓	5	30.0	38.0	34.6	✓	5	78	100	89	✓
Seabird	2	7.77	7.79	7.78	✓	2	17.0	17.0	17.0	✓	2	145	145	145	✓
Seaview Park	4	7.83	8.25	7.95	✓	4	15.0	17.0	16.0	✓	4	54	94	65	✓
Sovereign Hills	5	7.73	7.96	7.84	✓	5	18.0	20.0	19.2	✓	5	100	110	106	✓
Three Springs	5	7.05	7.48	7.26	✓	5	46.0	49.0	48.0	✓	5	215	225	220	(16)
Watheroo	4	7.42	7.58	7.53	✓	4	12.0	13.0	12.3	✓	4	97	105	101	✓
Woodridge	4	7.04	7.36	7.20	✓	4	23.0	25.0	24.0	✓	4	125	135	131	✓
Yalgoo	5	7.54	7.66	7.61	✓	5	80.0	85.0	84.0	(15)	5	58	86	71	✓
Yerecoin	5	7.27	8.05	7.58	✓	5	16.0	22.0	19.6	✓	5	140	240	194	(16)
Yuna	5	7.62	8.00	7.83	✓	5	21.0	25.0	22.4	✓	5	250	260	257	(16)

(15) Elevated silica is a natural characteristic of the source supplying this locality.

(16) Elevated sodium is characteristic of the source supplying this locality.

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Table 12 Aesthetic (non-health related) variables																				
Mid West Region	Sulfate					Total Dissolved Solids					True Colour					Turbidity				
Locality	Samples Taken	Concentration (mg/L)			Guideline Met	Samples Taken	Concentration (mg/L)			Guideline Met	Samples Taken	Value (TCU)			Guideline Met	Samples Taken	Value (NTU)			Guideline Met
		Min	Max	Mean			Min	Max	Mean			Min	Max	Mean			Min	Max	Mean	
Badgingarra	6	20	22	21	✓	6	509	574	539	✓	6	<1	<1	<1	✓	6	<0.1	0.2	<0.1	✓
Bindoon /Chittering	2	19	20	20	✓	2	479	487	483	✓	2	<1	<1	<1	✓	2	0.1	0.1	0.1	✓
Bolgart	4	21	24	23	✓	4	545	625	567	✓	4	<1	<1	<1	✓	4	0.6	0.7	0.7	✓
Calingiri	14	28	42	37	✓	14	642	911	815	(17)	14	<1	<1	<1	✓	14	<0.1	0.5	<0.1	✓
Carnamah	4	54	55	54	✓	4	818	881	840	(17)	4	<1	<1	<1	✓	4	<0.1	1.1	0.3	✓
Carnarvon	2	54	60	57	✓	2	488	518	503	✓	2	<1	<1	<1	✓	2	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	✓
Cervantes	4	32	39	36	✓	4	926	1022	972	(17)	4	<1	<1	<1	✓	4	<0.1	0.2	<0.1	✓
Coomberdale	5	26	27	27	✓	5	590	650	609	(17)	5	<1	<1	<1	✓	5	0.2	0.6	0.3	✓
Coorow	5	43	55	51	✓	5	764	870	831	(17)	5	<1	<1	<1	✓	5	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	✓
Coral Bay	2	2	2	2	✓	2	170	184	177	✓	2	<1	<1	<1	✓	2	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	✓
Cue	5	18	22	20	✓	5	359	401	377	✓	5	<1	<1	<1	✓	5	<0.1	0.1	<0.1	✓
Dandaragan	5	26	27	27	✓	5	725	796	753	(17)	5	<1	<1	<1	✓	5	0.3	0.4	0.4	✓
Denham	2	2	3	2	✓	2	264	279	272	✓	2	<1	<1	<1	✓	2	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	✓
Dongara/Denison	5	49	58	54	✓	5	832	946	880	(17)	5	<1	<1	<1	✓	5	0.1	1.2	0.5	✓
Eneabba	4	28	29	29	✓	4	644	670	660	(17)	4	<1	<1	<1	✓	4	0.1	0.2	0.2	✓
Exmouth	5	28	30	29	✓	5	823	874	847	(17)	5	<1	<1	<1	✓	5	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	✓
Gascoyne Junction	4	21	55	37	✓	4	157	385	259	✓	4	<1	<1	<1	✓	4	<0.1	0.2	<0.1	✓
Geraldton	7	53	57	55	✓	7	828	886	854	(17)	7	<1	<1	<1	✓	7	<0.1	0.2	<0.1	✓
Gingin	5	11	12	12	✓	5	270	286	276	✓	5	<1	<1	<1	✓	5	<0.1	0.3	0.2	✓
Greenhead	2	35	35	35	✓	2	565	591	578	✓	2	<1	<1	<1	✓	2	<0.1	0.2	<0.1	✓
Guilderton	4	51	53	53	✓	4	1104	1139	1118	(17)	4	<1	<1	<1	✓	4	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	✓
Horrocks	4	91	97	93	✓	4	1276	1326	1305	(17)	4	<1	<1	<1	✓	4	<0.1	0.2	<0.1	✓
Jurien Bay	18	21	77	37	✓	18	695	1637	991	(17)	18	<1	<1	<1	✓	18	<0.1	0.2	<0.1	✓
Kalbarri	2	18	20	19	✓	2	348	403	376	✓	2	<1	<1	<1	✓	2	<0.1	0.1	<0.1	✓
Lancelin	4	21	26	23	✓	4	748	838	800	(17)	4	<1	<1	<1	✓	4	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	✓
Latham	5	46	51	48	✓	5	667	756	722	(17)	5	<1	<1	<1	✓	5	<0.1	0.2	<0.1	✓

(17) Elevated TDS is characteristic of the source supplying this locality.

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Table 12 Aesthetic (non-health related) variables																				
Mid West Region	Sulfate					Total Dissolved Solids					True Colour					Turbidity				
Locality	Samples Taken	Concentration (mg/L)			Guideline Met	Samples Taken	Concentration (mg/L)			Guideline Met	Samples Taken	Value (TCU)			Guideline Met	Samples Taken	Value (NTU)			Guideline Met
		Min	Max	Mean			Min	Max	Mean			Min	Max	Mean			Min	Max	Mean	
Ledge Point	4	37	41	39	✓	4	656	685	666	(17)	4	<1	<1	<1	✓	4	<0.1	0.2	<0.1	✓
Leeman	2	36	36	36	✓	2	588	601	595	✓	2	<1	<1	<1	✓	2	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	✓
Meekatharra	2	20	21	21	✓	2	424	454	439	✓	2	<1	<1	<1	✓	2	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	✓
Mingenew	4	41	43	42	✓	4	782	832	797	(17)	4	<1	<1	<1	✓	4	0.1	0.1	0.1	✓
Moora	2	26	27	27	✓	2	591	605	598	✓	2	<1	<1	<1	✓	2	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	✓
Morawa	5	36	51	46	✓	5	554	721	669	(17)	5	<1	<1	<1	✓	5	<0.1	0.1	<0.1	✓
Mt Magnet	5	14	17	16	✓	5	432	466	448	✓	5	<1	<1	<1	✓	5	<0.1	0.2	<0.1	✓
Mullewa	5	49	58	55	✓	5	841	906	884	(17)	5	<1	<1	<1	✓	5	0.2	0.3	0.2	✓
Nabawa	5	52	60	56	✓	5	780	906	865	(17)	5	<1	<1	<1	✓	5	0.1	0.9	0.4	✓
New Norcia	13	30	65	42	✓	13	756	1395	992	(17)	13	<1	<1	<1	✓	13	0.2	0.4	0.3	✓
Nilgen (Ocean Farms)	3	18	18	18	✓	3	604	622	610	(17)	3	<1	<1	<1	✓	3	<0.1	0.4	0.2	✓
Northampton	5	52	58	55	✓	5	865	909	887	(17)	5	<1	<1	<1	✓	5	0.1	0.4	0.3	✓
Perenjori	4	46	51	48	✓	4	652	704	687	(17)	4	<1	<1	<1	✓	4	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	✓
Piawaning	5	22	61	50	✓	5	491	935	776	(17)	5	<1	<1	<1	✓	5	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	✓
Port Kalbarri	4	44	46	45	✓	4	798	849	824	(17)	4	1	3	2	✓	4	<0.1	0.2	<0.1	✓
Sandstone	5	13	34	26	✓	5	310	450	393	✓	5	<1	<1	<1	✓	5	<0.1	0.1	<0.1	✓
Seabird	2	34	35	35	✓	2	581	593	587	✓	2	<1	<1	<1	✓	2	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	✓
Seaview Park	4	13	19	15	✓	4	456	630	503	✓	4	<1	<1	<1	✓	4	<0.1	0.3	0.2	✓
Sovereign Hills	5	17	18	17	✓	5	680	714	695	(17)	5	<1	<1	<1	✓	5	<0.1	0.3	<0.1	✓
Three Springs	5	42	44	43	✓	5	713	773	750	(17)	5	<1	<1	<1	✓	5	0.1	0.4	0.2	✓
Watheroo	4	18	20	19	✓	4	671	682	678	(17)	4	<1	<1	<1	✓	4	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	✓
Woodridge	4	36	37	37	✓	4	473	493	481	✓	4	<1	<1	<1	✓	4	<0.1	0.2	<0.1	✓
Yalgoo	5	2	12	6	✓	5	302	452	368	✓	5	<1	<1	<1	✓	5	<0.1	0.2	<0.1	✓
Yerecoin	5	29	57	48	✓	5	578	889	752	(17)	5	<1	<1	<1	✓	5	0.1	0.4	0.2	✓
Yuna	5	52	56	55	✓	5	847	883	870	(17)	5	<1	<1	<1	✓	5	0.4	23	5.7	✓

(17) Elevated TDS is characteristic of the source supplying this locality.

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Table 13 Health related variables																
Goldfields and Agricultural Region	<i>E. coli</i>				Thermophilic <i>Naegleria</i>			Fluoride					Hydrocarbons		Metals	
Locality	Samples Taken	Samples >0 cfu/100mL	Max cfu/100mL	Requirement Met	Samples Taken	Samples with Thermophilic <i>Naegleria</i>	Requirement Met	Samples Taken	Concentration (mg/L)			Guideline Met	Samples Taken	Guideline Met	Samples Taken	Guideline Met
									Min	Max	Mean					
Ardath	12	0	0	✓	12	0	✓	2	0.80	0.80	0.80	(5)	2	✓	2	✓
Avon Hills	60	0	0	✓	60	0	✓	2	0.80	0.80	0.80	(5)	1	✓	2	✓
Ballidu	12	0	0	✓	12	0	✓	2	0.75	0.75	0.75	(5)	2	✓	2	✓
Beacon	12	0	0	✓	12	0	✓	2	0.75	0.80	0.78	(5)	1	✓	2	✓
Bencubbin	12	0	0	✓	12	0	✓	2	0.75	0.80	0.78	(5)	1	✓	3	✓
Beverley	51	0	0	✓	26	0	✓	2	0.75	0.90	0.83	(5)	1	✓	2	✓
Bindi Bindi	12	0	0	✓	12	0	✓	2	0.75	0.80	0.78	(5)	1	✓	2	✓
Broad Arrow	12	0	0	✓	12	0	✓	2	0.85	0.85	0.85	(5)	2	✓	2	✓
Bruce Rock	52	0	0	✓	12	0	✓	2	0.80	0.80	0.80	(5)	1	✓	2	✓
Bullfinch	12	0	0	✓	12	0	✓	2	0.75	0.85	0.80	(5)	0	(1)	2	✓
Buntine	12	0	0	✓	12	0	✓	2	0.80	0.90	0.85	(5)	1	✓	2	✓
Cadoux	12	0	0	✓	12	0	✓	2	0.80	0.85	0.83	(5)	1	✓	2	✓
Coolgardie	52	0	0	✓	26	0	✓	2	0.80	0.85	0.83	(5)	2	✓	2	✓
Corrigin	52	0	0	✓	26	0	✓	2	0.85	0.85	0.85	(5)	1	✓	2	✓
Cunderdin	51	0	0	✓	12	0	✓	2	0.75	0.85	0.80	(5)	1	✓	2	✓
Dalwallinu	52	0	0	✓	12	0	✓	2	0.75	0.75	0.75	(5)	1	✓	2	✓
Dowerin	12	0	0	✓	12	0	✓	2	0.80	0.85	0.83	(5)	1	✓	2	✓
Goomalling	52	0	0	✓	12	0	✓	2	0.75	0.85	0.80	(5)	0	(1)	2	✓
Greater Bodallin	12	0	0	✓	12	0	✓	2	0.80	0.80	0.80	(5)	2	✓	2	✓
Greater Burracoppin	36	0	0	✓	36	0	✓	2	0.80	0.85	0.83	(5)	2	✓	2	✓
Greater Doodlakine	36	0	0	✓	36	0	✓	2	0.85	0.90	0.88	(5)	2	✓	2	✓
Greater Meckering	39	0	0	✓	39	0	✓	2	0.80	0.85	0.83	(5)	1	✓	2	✓
Jennacubbine	12	0	0	✓	12	0	✓	2	0.85	0.85	0.85	(5)	1	✓	2	✓
Kalannie	12	0	0	✓	12	0	✓	2	0.80	0.80	0.80	(5)	1	✓	2	✓
Kalgoorlie	156	0	0	✓	128	0	✓	54	0.70	0.95	0.83	(5)	2	✓	2	✓
Kambalda	53	0	0	✓	53	0	✓	2	0.85	0.85	0.85	(5)	0	(1)	2	✓
Kellerberrin	52	0	0	✓	26	0	✓	2	0.80	0.80	0.80	(5)	1	✓	2	✓
Koolyanobbing	12	0	0	✓	12	0	✓	2	0.80	0.80	0.80	(5)	1	✓	2	✓
Koorda	12	0	0	✓	12	0	✓	2	0.80	0.80	0.80	(5)	1	✓	2	✓
Kununoppin	12	0	0	✓	12	0	✓	2	0.85	0.90	0.88	(5)	1	✓	2	✓

(1) No samples required in this 12-month period.

(5) Receives water from a fluoridated source within the dosing range set by the Minister for Health on the advice of the Fluoridation of Water Supplies Advisory Committee.

Table 13 Health related variables																
Goldfields and Agricultural Region	<i>E. coli</i>				Thermophilic <i>Naegleria</i>			Fluoride					Hydrocarbons		Metals	
Locality	Samples Taken	Samples >0 cfu/100mL	Max cfu/100mL	Requirement Met	Samples Taken	Samples with Thermophilic <i>Naegleria</i>	Requirement Met	Samples Taken	Concentration (mg/L)			Guideline Met	Samples Taken	Guideline Met	Samples Taken	Guideline Met
									Min	Max	Mean					
Laverton	11	0	0	✓	11	0	✓	4	0.80	1.10	0.96	✓	2	✓	6	✓
Leonora	52	0	0	✓	25	0	✓	2	0.45	0.50	0.48	✓	2	✓	2	✓
Marvel Loch	12	0	0	✓	12	0	✓	2	0.80	0.80	0.80	(5)	1	✓	2	✓
Menzies	11	0	0	✓	11	0	✓	2	0.80	0.85	0.82	(5)	2	✓	2	✓
Merredin	53	0	0	✓	53	0	✓	53	0.70	0.95	0.82	(5)	1	✓	2	✓
Miling	12	0	0	✓	12	0	✓	2	0.75	0.75	0.75	(5)	1	✓	2	✓
Mukinbudin	12	0	0	✓	12	0	✓	2	0.75	0.80	0.78	(5)	1	✓	2	✓
Muntadgin	13	0	0	✓	13	0	✓	2	0.80	0.90	0.85	(5)	1	✓	2	✓
Narembeen	12	0	0	✓	12	0	✓	2	0.85	0.90	0.88	(5)	1	✓	2	✓
Norseman	52	0	0	✓	27	0	✓	2	0.80	0.85	0.83	(5)	1	✓	2	✓
Northam	79	0	0	✓	66	0	✓	53	0.75	0.95	0.83	(5)	0	(1)	2	✓
Nungarin	12	0	0	✓	12	0	✓	2	0.80	0.90	0.85	(5)	1	✓	2	✓
Ora Banda	12	0	0	✓	12	0	✓	2	0.85	0.85	0.85	(5)	2	✓	2	✓
Pithara	12	0	0	✓	12	0	✓	2	0.80	0.80	0.80	(5)	1	✓	2	✓
Quairading	51	0	0	✓	26	0	✓	2	0.75	0.85	0.80	(5)	1	✓	2	✓
Seabrook	12	0	0	✓	12	0	✓	2	0.85	0.85	0.85	(5)	0	(1)	2	✓
Shackleton	12	0	0	✓	12	0	✓	2	0.85	0.85	0.85	(5)	2	✓	2	✓
Southern Cross	52	0	0	✓	46	0	✓	2	0.75	0.90	0.83	(5)	1	✓	1	✓
Spencers Brook	12	0	0	✓	12	0	✓	2	0.80	0.85	0.83	(5)	1	✓	2	✓
Tammin	24	0	0	✓	24	0	✓	2	0.85	0.85	0.85	(5)	1	✓	2	✓
Toodyay	53	0	0	✓	27	0	✓	2	0.80	0.85	0.83	(5)	1	✓	2	✓
Trayning	12	0	0	✓	12	0	✓	2	0.75	0.85	0.80	(5)	1	✓	2	✓
Warralakin	12	0	0	✓	12	0	✓	2	0.75	0.80	0.78	(5)	1	✓	2	✓
Westonia	12	0	0	✓	12	0	✓	2	0.80	0.85	0.83	(5)	1	✓	2	✓
Wiluna	13	0	0	✓	13	0	✓	2	0.20	0.20	0.20	✓	2	✓	2	✓
Wongan Hills	52	0	0	✓	38	0	✓	2	0.80	0.80	0.80	(5)	1	✓	2	✓
Wubin	12	0	0	✓	12	0	✓	2	0.80	0.85	0.83	(5)	1	✓	2	✓
Wyalkatchem	12	0	0	✓	12	0	✓	2	0.75	0.80	0.78	(5)	1	✓	2	✓
York	78	0	0	✓	78	0	✓	52	0.70	1.00	0.83	(5)	1	✓	2	✓

(1) No samples required in this 12-month period.

(5) Receives water from a fluoridated source within the dosing range set by the Minister for Health on the advice of the Fluoridation of Water Supplies Advisory Committee.

Drinking Water Quality Annual Report Data 01/07/2024 to 30/06/2025																		
Table 14 Health related variables																		
Goldfields and Agricultural Region	Nitrate (as NO ₃)					Pesticides		PFAS		Radiological		Trihalomethanes					Other Health Related	
Locality	Samples Taken	Concentration (mg/L)			Guideline Met	Samples Taken	Guideline Met	Samples Taken	Guideline Met	Samples Taken	Guideline Met	Samples Taken	Concentration (mg/L)			Guideline Met	Samples Taken	Requirement Met
		Min	Max	Mean									Min	Max	Mean			
Ardath	2	0.9	1.3	0.9	✓	1	✓	1	✓	0	(1)	2	0.013	0.013	0.013	✓	2	✓
Avon Hills	2	0.4	0.9	0.9	✓	1	✓	1	✓	0	(1)	2	0.017	0.020	0.019	✓	1	✓
Ballidu	2	0.9	0.9	0.9	✓	1	✓	1	✓	2	✓	2	0.017	0.018	0.018	✓	1	✓
Beacon	2	1.3	1.8	1.8	✓	1	✓	1	✓	0	(1)	2	0.016	0.018	0.017	✓	2	✓
Bencubbin	2	0.9	1.3	1.3	✓	1	✓	1	✓	0	(1)	2	0.060	0.110	0.085	✓	1	✓
Beverley	2	1.3	2.2	1.8	✓	1	✓	1	✓	2	✓	2	0.009	0.025	0.017	✓	1	✓
Bindi Bindi	2	0.9	1.3	0.9	✓	1	✓	1	✓	0	(1)	2	0.015	0.030	0.023	✓	1	✓
Broad Arrow	2	1.3	1.8	1.3	✓	1	✓	1	✓	0	(1)	2	0.110	0.120	0.115	✓	1	✓
Bruce Rock	2	0.9	1.3	0.9	✓	1	✓	1	✓	0	(1)	2	0.011	0.021	0.016	✓	2	✓
Bullfinch	2	2.2	2.6	2.2	✓	1	✓	1	✓	2	✓	2	0.012	0.065	0.039	✓	0	(1)
Buntine	2	2.2	2.2	2.2	✓	1	✓	1	✓	0	(1)	2	0.001	0.007	0.004	✓	1	✓
Cadoux	2	0.9	0.9	0.9	✓	1	✓	1	✓	0	(1)	2	0.016	0.020	0.018	✓	1	✓
Coolgardie	2	0.9	1.8	1.3	✓	1	✓	1	✓	0	(1)	2	0.027	0.058	0.043	✓	1	✓
Corrigin	2	0.9	0.9	0.9	✓	1	✓	1	✓	0	(1)	2	0.009	0.016	0.013	✓	2	✓
Cunderdin	2	0.4	0.4	0.4	✓	1	✓	1	✓	0	(1)	2	0.018	0.025	0.022	✓	1	✓
Dalwallinu	2	0.9	1.8	1.3	✓	1	✓	1	✓	0	(1)	2	0.009	0.016	0.012	✓	1	✓
Dowerin	2	0.9	1.3	0.9	✓	1	✓	1	✓	2	✓	2	0.016	0.017	0.017	✓	1	✓
Goomalling	2	0.9	1.3	0.9	✓	1	✓	1	✓	0	(1)	2	0.014	0.019	0.017	✓	1	✓
Greater Bodallin	2	0.4	0.4	0.4	✓	1	✓	1	✓	0	(1)	2	0.016	0.022	0.019	✓	2	✓
Greater Burracoppin	2	0.4	0.9	0.9	✓	1	✓	1	✓	0	(1)	2	0.013	0.017	0.015	✓	2	✓
Greater Doodlakine	2	0.4	0.9	0.9	✓	1	✓	1	✓	0	(1)	2	0.017	0.019	0.018	✓	2	✓
Greater Meckering	2	0.4	0.4	0.4	✓	1	✓	1	✓	0	(1)	2	0.017	0.026	0.022	✓	1	✓
Jennacubbine	2	1.8	2.2	2.2	✓	1	✓	1	✓	2	✓	2	0.013	0.017	0.015	✓	2	✓
Kalannie	2	1.8	1.8	1.8	✓	1	✓	1	✓	0	(1)	2	0.016	0.016	0.016	✓	1	✓
Kalgoorlie	2	0.9	1.3	1.3	✓	1	✓	1	✓	0	(1)	2	0.080	0.120	0.100	✓	1	✓
Kambalda	2	0.9	1.8	1.3	✓	1	✓	1	✓	2	✓	4	0.082	0.190	0.143	✓	0	(1)
Kellerberrin	2	0.9	0.9	0.9	✓	1	✓	1	✓	2	✓	2	0.017	0.027	0.022	✓	1	✓
Koolyanobbing	2	1.3	1.3	1.3	✓	1	✓	1	✓	1	✓	2	0.012	0.018	0.015	✓	1	✓
Koorda	2	0.9	1.3	0.9	✓	1	✓	1	✓	2	✓	2	0.014	0.015	0.015	✓	1	✓
Kununoppin	2	1.3	2.2	1.8	✓	1	✓	1	✓	0	(1)	2	0.013	0.014	0.014	✓	1	✓

(1) No samples required in this 12-month period.

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	Table 14 Health related variables																	
Goldfields and Agricultural Region	Nitrate (as NO ₃)				Pesticides		PFAS		Radiological		Trihalomethanes					Other Health Related		
Locality	Samples Taken	Concentration (mg/L)			*Guideline Met	Samples Taken	Guideline Met	Samples Taken	Guideline Met	Samples Taken	Guideline Met	Samples Taken	Concentration (mg/L)			Guideline Met	Samples Taken	Requirement Met
		Min	Max	Mean									Min	Max	Mean			
Laverton*	54	27.3	35.2	30.8	✓	1	✓	1	✓	2	✓	2	0.006	0.062	0.039	✓	1	✓
Leonora*	10	27.7	30.8	29.9	✓	1	✓	1	✓	2	✓	2	0.001	0.002	0.001	✓	1	✓
Marvel Loch	2	0.4	0.9	0.9	✓	1	✓	1	✓	0	(1)	2	0.017	0.046	0.032	✓	1	✓
Menzies*	6	0.9	2.6	1.8	✓	1	✓	1	✓	0	(1)	2	0.058	0.061	0.060	✓	1	✓
Merredin	2	0.4	0.4	0.4	✓	1	✓	1	✓	2	✓	2	<0.001	0.032	0.016	✓	1	✓
Miling	2	1.8	2.2	1.8	✓	1	✓	1	✓	2	✓	2	0.017	0.077	0.047	✓	1	✓
Mukinbudin	2	0.9	1.3	0.9	✓	1	✓	1	✓	0	(1)	2	0.016	0.022	0.019	✓	1	✓
Muntadgin	2	0.4	1.8	1.3	✓	1	✓	1	✓	1	✓	2	0.019	0.024	0.022	✓	1	✓
Narembeen	2	0.9	0.9	0.9	✓	1	✓	1	✓	0	(1)	2	0.012	0.021	0.017	✓	1	✓
Norseman	2	1.3	2.2	1.8	✓	1	✓	1	✓	0	(1)	2	0.018	0.032	0.025	✓	1	✓
Northam	2	1.8	1.8	1.8	✓	1	✓	1	✓	0	(1)	2	0.019	0.022	0.021	✓	0	(1)
Nungarin	2	0.4	0.9	0.9	✓	1	✓	1	✓	0	(1)	2	0.018	0.019	0.019	✓	1	✓
Ora Banda	2	0.9	1.8	1.3	✓	1	✓	1	✓	0	(1)	2	0.026	0.130	0.078	✓	1	✓
Pithara	2	0.9	1.3	0.9	✓	1	✓	1	✓	0	(1)	2	0.013	0.014	0.014	✓	1	✓
Quairading	2	1.3	1.8	1.3	✓	1	✓	1	✓	2	✓	2	0.015	0.043	0.029	✓	1	✓
Seabrook	2	0.9	0.9	0.9	✓	1	✓	1	✓	1	✓	2	0.018	0.021	0.020	✓	2	✓
Shackleton	2	0.9	2.6	1.8	✓	1	✓	1	✓	0	(1)	2	0.019	0.022	0.021	✓	2	✓
Southern Cross	2	<0.2	1.3	0.4	✓	1	✓	1	✓	0	(1)	2	0.012	0.020	0.016	✓	1	✓
Spencers Brook	2	0.4	0.9	0.9	✓	1	✓	1	✓	2	✓	2	0.017	0.020	0.019	✓	2	✓
Tammin	2	0.4	0.9	0.9	✓	1	✓	1	✓	0	(1)	2	0.011	0.029	0.020	✓	1	✓
Toodyay	2	0.4	0.9	0.9	✓	1	✓	1	✓	0	(1)	2	0.016	0.020	0.018	✓	1	✓
Trayning	2	1.3	2.2	1.8	✓	1	✓	1	✓	0	(1)	2	0.010	0.025	0.017	✓	1	✓
Warralakin	2	0.9	0.9	0.9	✓	1	✓	1	✓	0	(1)	2	0.010	0.022	0.016	✓	1	✓
Westonia	2	0.4	0.9	0.9	✓	1	✓	1	✓	0	(1)	2	0.012	0.025	0.019	✓	1	✓
Wiluna*	2	29.9	31.2	30.8	✓	1	✓	1	✓	2	✓	2	0.001	0.006	0.004	✓	2	✓
Wongan Hills	2	0.9	0.9	0.9	✓	1	✓	1	✓	0	(1)	2	0.011	0.015	0.013	✓	1	✓
Wubin	2	0.9	2.2	1.3	✓	1	✓	1	✓	0	(1)	2	0.002	0.004	0.003	✓	1	✓
Wyalkatchem	2	0.9	0.9	0.9	✓	1	✓	1	✓	0	(1)	2	0.016	0.019	0.018	✓	1	✓
York	2	0.4	1.3	0.9	✓	1	✓	1	✓	0	(1)	2	0.018	0.024	0.021	✓	1	✓

(1) No samples required in this 12-month period.

*Laverton, Leonora, Menzies and Wiluna have been granted an exemption from compliance with the infant health nitrate guideline by the Department of Health, however, following treatment or operational intervention these towns have achieved compliance with the infant health limit. Carers of infants younger than 3 months should seek advice from the Community Health Nurse regarding the use of alternative water sources for the preparation of bottle feeds. Water Corporation provides bottled water free of charge for this purpose. Note: The water supplied has always met the guideline for adults and children over the age of 3 months - for a full list of towns with nitrate exemptions and how we are improving water quality in these towns - please refer to 'Understanding water quality test results - Nitrate' section of the annual report.

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Table 15 Aesthetic (non-health related) variables															
Goldfields and Agricultural Region	Alkalinity (as CaCO ₃)					Aluminium					Chloride				
Locality	Samples Taken	Concentration (mg/L)			Guideline Met	Samples Taken	Concentration (mg/L)			Guideline Met	Samples Taken	Concentration (mg/L)			Guideline Met
		Min	Max	Mean			Min	Max	Mean			Min	Max	Mean	
Ardath	2	71	75	73	(7)	2	<0.008	0.025	0.013	✓	2	200	205	203	✓
Avon Hills	2	54	69	62	(7)	2	<0.008	0.030	0.015	✓	2	185	210	198	✓
Ballidu	2	66	74	70	(7)	2	<0.008	0.020	0.010	✓	2	205	210	208	✓
Beacon	2	64	70	67	(7)	2	<0.008	0.030	0.015	✓	2	195	215	205	✓
Bencubbin	2	65	68	67	(7)	2	<0.008	0.014	<0.008	✓	2	220	220	220	✓
Beverley	2	70	73	72	(7)	2	<0.008	0.025	0.013	✓	2	180	205	193	✓
Bindi Bindi	2	73	73	73	(7)	2	<0.008	0.030	0.015	✓	2	205	215	210	✓
Broad Arrow	2	58	62	60	(7)	2	0.020	0.025	0.023	✓	2	210	220	215	✓
Bruce Rock	2	64	69	67	(7)	2	0.010	0.018	0.014	✓	2	195	210	203	✓
Bullfinch	2	62	62	62	(7)	2	0.010	0.020	0.015	✓	2	195	225	210	✓
Buntine	2	68	79	74	(7)	2	<0.008	0.035	0.018	✓	2	215	230	223	✓
Cadoux	2	70	75	73	(7)	2	<0.008	0.030	0.015	✓	2	210	210	210	✓
Coolgardie	2	61	70	66	(7)	2	<0.008	0.018	0.009	✓	2	185	215	200	✓
Corrigin	2	68	71	70	(7)	2	<0.008	0.025	0.013	✓	2	200	205	203	✓
Cunderdin	2	62	71	67	(7)	2	0.025	0.025	0.025	✓	2	205	210	208	✓
Dalwallinu	2	65	74	70	(7)	2	0.010	0.020	0.015	✓	2	180	215	198	✓
Dowerin	2	60	82	71	(7)	2	<0.008	0.014	<0.008	✓	2	190	210	200	✓
Goomalling	2	58	70	64	(7)	2	0.008	0.025	0.017	✓	2	185	210	198	✓
Greater Bodallin	2	71	71	71	(7)	2	<0.008	0.025	0.013	✓	2	205	215	210	✓
Greater Burracoppin	2	70	72	71	(7)	2	0.010	0.025	0.018	✓	2	195	210	203	✓
Greater Doodlakine	2	67	72	70	(7)	2	<0.008	0.025	0.013	✓	2	185	210	198	✓
Greater Meckering	2	65	74	70	(7)	2	0.010	0.025	0.018	✓	2	205	210	208	✓
Jennacubbine	2	72	73	73	(7)	2	<0.008	0.025	0.013	✓	2	200	205	203	✓
Kalannie	2	62	69	66	(7)	2	<0.008	0.018	0.009	✓	2	215	220	218	✓
Kalgoorlie	2	54	62	58	(7)	2	<0.008	0.018	0.009	✓	2	205	220	213	✓
Kambalda	2	64	69	67	(7)	2	<0.008	0.014	<0.008	✓	2	195	215	205	✓
Kellerberrin	2	60	64	62	(7)	2	0.014	0.016	0.015	✓	2	200	205	203	✓
Koolyanobbing	2	61	68	65	(7)	2	0.012	0.012	0.012	✓	2	190	210	200	✓
Koorda	2	69	70	70	(7)	2	<0.008	0.030	0.015	✓	2	205	210	208	✓
Kununoppin	2	55	71	63	(7)	2	0.010	0.014	0.012	✓	2	195	210	203	✓

(7) No guideline value available as per ADWG 2011.

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Table 15 Aesthetic (non-health related) variables															
Goldfields and Agricultural Region	Alkalinity (as CaCO ₃)					Aluminium					Chloride				
Locality	Samples Taken	Concentration (mg/L)			Guideline Met	Samples Taken	Concentration (mg/L)			Guideline Met	Samples Taken	Concentration (mg/L)			Guideline Met
		Min	Max	Mean			Min	Max	Mean			Min	Max	Mean	
Laverton	6	88	100	94	(7)	2	<0.008	<0.008	<0.008	✓	6	105	125	113	✓
Leonora	6	110	130	120	(7)	2	<0.008	<0.008	<0.008	✓	6	160	195	180	✓
Marvel Loch	2	61	71	66	(7)	2	0.012	0.030	0.021	✓	2	200	210	205	✓
Menzies	2	59	67	63	(7)	2	0.012	0.030	0.021	✓	2	225	225	225	✓
Merredin	2	73	75	74	(7)	2	<0.008	0.025	0.013	✓	2	195	210	203	✓
Miling	2	63	72	68	(7)	2	<0.008	0.016	<0.008	✓	2	190	235	213	✓
Mukinbudin	2	60	71	66	(7)	2	0.010	0.018	0.014	✓	2	190	210	200	✓
Muntadgin	2	69	72	71	(7)	2	<0.008	0.025	0.013	✓	2	195	210	203	✓
Narembeen	2	71	74	73	(7)	2	<0.008	0.020	0.010	✓	2	205	205	205	✓
Norseman	2	63	64	64	(7)	2	0.012	0.020	0.016	✓	2	210	220	215	✓
Northam	2	58	64	61	(7)	2	0.016	0.016	0.016	✓	2	185	205	195	✓
Nungarin	2	68	79	74	(7)	2	<0.008	0.016	<0.008	✓	2	190	210	200	✓
Ora Banda	2	62	69	66	(7)	2	0.012	0.014	0.013	✓	2	205	225	215	✓
Pithara	2	64	73	69	(7)	2	<0.008	0.020	0.010	✓	2	210	210	210	✓
Quairading	2	61	62	62	(7)	2	<0.008	0.016	<0.008	✓	2	210	210	210	✓
Seabrook	2	61	73	67	(7)	2	<0.008	0.030	0.015	✓	2	195	200	198	✓
Shackleton	2	65	73	69	(7)	2	<0.008	0.020	0.010	✓	2	195	200	198	✓
Southern Cross	2	61	67	64	(7)	2	0.010	0.014	0.012	✓	2	195	205	200	✓
Spencers Brook	2	64	70	67	(7)	2	0.008	0.030	0.019	✓	2	190	205	198	✓
Tammin	2	54	69	62	(7)	2	0.008	0.025	0.017	✓	2	190	210	200	✓
Toodyay	2	67	71	69	(7)	2	<0.008	0.030	0.015	✓	2	195	200	198	✓
Trayning	2	55	81	68	(7)	2	0.008	0.012	0.010	✓	2	195	210	203	✓
Warralakin	2	59	69	64	(7)	2	0.014	0.016	0.015	✓	2	195	210	203	✓
Westonia	2	60	69	65	(7)	2	0.014	0.014	0.014	✓	2	190	210	200	✓
Wiluna	2	78	81	80	(7)	2	<0.008	<0.008	<0.008	✓	2	65	70	68	✓
Wongan Hills	2	72	73	73	(7)	2	<0.008	0.018	0.009	✓	2	195	210	203	✓
Wubin	2	74	74	74	(7)	2	<0.008	0.020	0.010	✓	2	190	210	200	✓
Wyalkatchem	2	66	69	68	(7)	2	<0.008	0.018	0.009	✓	2	205	205	205	✓
York	2	66	77	72	(7)	2	0.008	0.025	0.017	✓	2	185	205	195	✓

(7) No guideline value available as per ADWG 2011.

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Table 16 Aesthetic (non-health related) variables															
Goldfields and Agricultural Region	Hardness					Iron					Manganese				
Locality	Samples Taken	Concentration (mg/L)			Guideline Met	Samples Taken	Concentration (mg/L)			Guideline Met	Samples Taken	Concentration (mg/L)			Guideline Met
		Min	Max	Mean			Min	Max	Mean			Min	Max	Mean	
Ardath	2	98	99	99	✓	2	0.004	0.008	0.006	✓	2	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	✓
Avon Hills	2	95	99	97	✓	2	<0.003	0.004	<0.003	✓	2	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	✓
Ballidu	2	110	110	110	✓	2	0.015	0.060	0.038	✓	2	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	✓
Beacon	2	100	100	100	✓	2	<0.003	0.010	0.005	✓	2	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	✓
Bencubbin	2	110	120	115	✓	2	0.020	0.030	0.025	✓	2	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	✓
Beverley	2	94	100	97	✓	2	0.004	0.010	0.007	✓	2	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	✓
Bindi Bindi	2	100	110	105	✓	2	0.006	0.010	0.008	✓	2	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	✓
Broad Arrow	2	100	110	105	✓	2	0.025	0.050	0.038	✓	2	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	✓
Bruce Rock	2	100	100	100	✓	2	0.004	0.006	0.005	✓	2	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	✓
Bullfinch	2	95	110	103	✓	2	0.006	0.006	0.006	✓	2	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	✓
Buntine	2	120	120	120	✓	2	0.015	0.020	0.018	✓	2	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	✓
Cadoux	2	100	110	105	✓	2	0.006	0.010	0.008	✓	2	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	✓
Coolgardie	2	94	100	97	✓	2	0.006	0.015	0.011	✓	2	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	✓
Corrigin	2	99	100	100	✓	2	<0.003	0.004	<0.003	✓	2	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	✓
Cunderdin	2	100	100	100	✓	2	<0.003	<0.003	<0.003	✓	2	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	✓
Dalwallinu	2	92	110	101	✓	2	0.008	0.020	0.014	✓	2	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	✓
Dowerin	2	97	100	99	✓	2	0.008	0.020	0.014	✓	2	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	✓
Goomalling	2	90	100	95	✓	2	0.004	0.006	0.005	✓	2	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	✓
Greater Bodallin	2	99	110	105	✓	2	<0.003	<0.003	<0.003	✓	2	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	✓
Greater Burracoppin	2	100	100	100	✓	2	<0.003	<0.003	<0.003	✓	2	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	✓
Greater Doodlakine	2	93	100	97	✓	2	<0.003	0.004	<0.003	✓	2	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	✓
Greater Meckering	2	100	100	100	✓	2	0.004	0.004	0.004	✓	2	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	✓
Jennacubbine	2	100	110	105	✓	2	<0.003	0.006	<0.003	✓	2	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	✓
Kalannie	2	100	100	100	✓	2	0.015	0.020	0.018	✓	2	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	✓
Kalgoorlie	2	100	110	105	✓	2	0.008	0.010	0.009	✓	2	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	✓
Kambalda	2	100	110	105	✓	2	0.010	0.020	0.015	✓	2	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	✓
Kellerberrin	2	94	99	97	✓	2	<0.003	<0.003	<0.003	✓	2	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	✓
Koolyanobbing	2	97	100	99	✓	2	0.004	0.015	0.010	✓	2	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	✓
Koorda	2	100	100	100	✓	2	0.008	0.015	0.012	✓	2	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	✓
Kununoppin	2	97	110	104	✓	2	<0.003	0.006	<0.003	✓	2	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	✓

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Table 16 Aesthetic (non-health related) variables															
Goldfields and Agricultural Region	Hardness					Iron					Manganese				
Locality	Samples Taken	Concentration (mg/L)			Guideline Met	Samples Taken	Concentration (mg/L)			Guideline Met	Samples Taken	Concentration (mg/L)			Guideline Met
		Min	Max	Mean			Min	Max	Mean			Min	Max	Mean	
Laverton	6	61	87	74	✓	6	0.008	0.020	0.016	✓	6	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	✓
Leonora	6	130	150	143	✓	6	<0.003	0.020	0.006	✓	6	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	✓
Marvel Loch	2	99	110	105	✓	2	0.006	0.006	0.006	✓	2	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	✓
Menzies	2	110	110	110	✓	2	0.020	0.030	0.025	✓	2	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	✓
Merredin	2	100	100	100	✓	2	<0.003	0.004	<0.003	✓	2	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	✓
Miling	2	100	110	105	✓	2	0.015	0.020	0.018	✓	2	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	✓
Mukinbudin	2	93	100	97	✓	2	<0.003	0.006	<0.003	✓	2	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	✓
Muntadgin	2	99	100	100	✓	2	<0.003	0.004	<0.003	✓	2	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	✓
Narembeen	2	100	100	100	✓	2	0.006	0.006	0.006	✓	2	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	✓
Norseman	2	110	110	110	✓	2	0.004	0.004	0.004	✓	2	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	✓
Northam	2	98	100	99	✓	2	0.008	0.015	0.012	✓	2	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	✓
Nungarin	2	99	100	100	✓	2	<0.003	0.004	<0.003	✓	2	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	✓
Ora Banda	2	110	120	115	✓	2	0.004	0.010	0.007	✓	2	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	✓
Pithara	2	100	110	105	✓	2	0.015	0.025	0.020	✓	2	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	✓
Quairading	2	99	110	105	✓	2	0.004	0.010	0.007	✓	2	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	✓
Seabrook	2	100	100	100	✓	2	0.004	0.004	0.004	✓	2	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	✓
Shackleton	2	110	110	110	✓	2	0.004	0.015	0.010	✓	2	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	✓
Southern Cross	2	96	110	103	✓	2	<0.003	0.004	<0.003	✓	2	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	✓
Spencers Brook	2	100	100	100	✓	2	<0.003	0.008	0.004	✓	2	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	✓
Tammin	2	93	100	97	✓	2	0.015	0.015	0.015	✓	2	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	✓
Toodyay	2	92	98	95	✓	2	<0.003	0.008	0.004	✓	2	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	✓
Trayning	2	97	110	104	✓	2	0.006	0.006	0.006	✓	2	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	✓
Warralakin	2	96	100	98	✓	2	<0.003	0.004	<0.003	✓	2	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	✓
Westonia	2	94	100	97	✓	2	<0.003	0.025	0.013	✓	2	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	✓
Wiluna	2	62	67	65	✓	2	<0.003	<0.003	<0.003	✓	2	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	✓
Wongan Hills	2	100	100	100	✓	2	<0.003	0.008	0.004	✓	2	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	✓
Wubin	2	110	110	110	✓	2	0.010	0.020	0.015	✓	2	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	✓
Wyalkatchem	2	100	100	100	✓	2	0.004	0.010	0.007	✓	2	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	✓
York	2	90	100	95	✓	2	<0.003	0.006	<0.003	✓	2	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	✓

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Table 17 Aesthetic (non-health related) variables															
Goldfields and Agricultural Region	pH					Silica					Sodium				
Locality	Samples Taken	Value (pH units)			Guideline Met	Samples Taken	Concentration (mg/L)			Guideline Met	Samples Taken	Concentration (mg/L)			Guideline Met
		Min	Max	Mean			Min	Max	Mean			Min	Max	Mean	
Ardath	2	9.06	9.07	9.07	(13)	2	5.1	5.4	5.3	✓	2	115	120	118	✓
Avon Hills	2	8.11	8.61	8.36	✓	2	5.7	6.5	6.1	✓	2	105	125	115	✓
Ballidu	2	8.75	8.83	8.79	(13)	2	4.9	5.3	5.1	✓	2	115	120	118	✓
Beacon	2	8.63	8.99	8.81	(13)	2	5.3	6.2	5.8	✓	2	110	120	115	✓
Bencubbin	2	7.96	7.97	7.97	✓	2	5.2	6.0	5.6	✓	2	120	125	123	✓
Beverley	2	8.34	8.59	8.47	✓	2	5.1	5.3	5.2	✓	2	110	120	115	✓
Bindi Bindi	2	8.78	9.02	8.90	(13)	2	5.1	5.3	5.2	✓	2	115	120	118	✓
Broad Arrow	2	7.82	7.99	7.91	✓	2	4.9	5.6	5.3	✓	2	115	120	118	✓
Bruce Rock	2	8.51	8.97	8.74	(13)	2	5.5	6.2	5.9	✓	2	110	115	113	✓
Bullfinch	2	8.64	9.01	8.83	(13)	2	4.7	6.8	5.8	✓	2	115	130	123	✓
Buntine	2	8.59	8.81	8.70	(13)	2	4.8	6.0	5.4	✓	2	125	135	130	✓
Cadoux	2	8.49	8.56	8.53	(13)	2	5.2	5.4	5.3	✓	2	115	115	115	✓
Coolgardie	2	7.53	7.63	7.58	✓	2	5.5	5.9	5.7	✓	2	105	120	113	✓
Corrigin	2	8.76	8.95	8.86	(13)	2	5.1	5.2	5.2	✓	2	115	120	118	✓
Cunderdin	2	7.84	8.52	8.18	✓	2	5.6	5.7	5.7	✓	2	115	120	118	✓
Dalwallinu	2	8.89	9.07	8.98	(13)	2	5.2	6.2	5.7	✓	2	105	125	115	✓
Dowerin	2	8.68	8.70	8.69	(13)	2	5.1	6.5	5.8	✓	2	105	125	115	✓
Goomalling	2	8.58	8.79	8.69	(13)	2	5.4	6.2	5.8	✓	2	105	125	115	✓
Greater Bodallin	2	8.83	9.11	8.97	(13)	2	5.1	5.3	5.2	✓	2	115	120	118	✓
Greater Burracoppin	2	8.86	9.04	8.95	(13)	2	5.4	5.6	5.5	✓	2	115	120	118	✓
Greater Doodlakine	2	8.78	8.90	8.84	(13)	2	5.6	5.7	5.7	✓	2	105	115	110	✓
Greater Meckering	2	8.37	8.64	8.51	(13)	2	5.4	5.6	5.5	✓	2	115	120	118	✓
Jennacubbine	2	9.04	9.06	9.05	(13)	2	5.3	5.3	5.3	✓	2	115	120	118	✓
Kalannie	2	8.03	8.28	8.16	✓	2	4.9	6.2	5.6	✓	2	120	125	123	✓
Kalgoorlie	2	7.81	7.88	7.85	✓	2	5.0	6.2	5.6	✓	2	110	120	115	✓
Kambalda	2	7.99	8.06	8.03	✓	2	5.0	7.0	6.0	✓	2	110	120	115	✓
Kellerberrin	2	7.99	8.39	8.19	✓	2	4.9	5.4	5.2	✓	2	110	115	113	✓
Koolyanobbing	2	8.80	8.92	8.86	(13)	2	4.8	6.8	5.8	✓	2	105	120	113	✓
Koorda	2	8.48	8.72	8.60	(13)	2	5.0	5.6	5.3	✓	2	115	115	115	✓
Kununoppin	2	8.62	8.86	8.74	(13)	2	5.4	6.6	6.0	✓	2	110	120	115	✓

(13) Elevated pH is a result of the pH adjustment as part of chloramination process and supports effective disinfection. Experience shows that pH at this level is not objectionable to our customers.

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Table 17 Aesthetic (non-health related) variables															
Goldfields and Agricultural Region	pH					Silica					Sodium				
Locality	Samples Taken	Value (pH units)			Guideline Met	Samples Taken	Concentration (mg/L)			Guideline Met	Samples Taken	Concentration (mg/L)			Guideline Met
		Min	Max	Mean			Min	Max	Mean			Min	Max	Mean	
Laverton	6	7.80	8.08	7.94	✓	6	29.0	34.0	32.2	✓	6	97	105	101	✓
Leonora	6	7.63	7.85	7.73	✓	6	30.0	34.0	31.8	✓	6	120	145	134	✓
Marvel Loch	2	7.74	8.84	8.29	✓	2	5.1	5.4	5.3	✓	2	115	120	118	✓
Menzies	2	7.81	8.01	7.91	✓	2	4.5	6.5	5.5	✓	2	120	125	123	✓
Merredin	2	8.96	9.14	9.05	(13)	2	5.4	5.6	5.5	✓	2	115	120	118	✓
Miling	2	8.69	8.96	8.83	(13)	2	5.3	6.2	5.8	✓	2	105	130	118	✓
Mukinbudin	2	8.82	9.09	8.96	(13)	2	5.5	5.6	5.6	✓	2	110	130	120	✓
Muntadgin	2	8.69	8.81	8.75	(13)	2	4.8	5.1	5.0	✓	2	110	120	115	✓
Narembeen	2	8.69	8.73	8.71	(13)	2	5.2	5.5	5.4	✓	2	120	120	120	✓
Norseman	2	8.05	8.18	8.12	✓	2	4.6	6.4	5.5	✓	2	110	115	113	✓
Northam	2	8.10	8.21	8.16	✓	2	5.0	5.2	5.1	✓	2	110	120	115	✓
Nungarin	2	9.08	9.13	9.11	(13)	2	4.9	5.2	5.1	✓	2	115	125	120	✓
Ora Banda	2	8.30	8.36	8.33	✓	2	5.6	6.3	6.0	✓	2	115	120	118	✓
Pithara	2	8.39	8.54	8.47	✓	2	4.9	5.2	5.1	✓	2	115	120	118	✓
Quairading	2	7.59	8.61	8.10	✓	2	4.8	5.1	5.0	✓	2	110	120	115	✓
Seabrook	2	8.86	8.96	8.91	(13)	2	4.8	6.1	5.5	✓	2	115	115	115	✓
Shackleton	2	8.73	8.91	8.82	(13)	2	5.0	5.6	5.3	✓	2	110	115	113	✓
Southern Cross	2	8.60	8.96	8.78	(13)	2	5.7	6.4	6.1	✓	2	110	115	113	✓
Spencers Brook	2	8.60	8.74	8.67	(13)	2	5.3	5.8	5.6	✓	2	115	115	115	✓
Tammin	2	8.31	8.68	8.50	✓	2	5.5	6.6	6.1	✓	2	105	120	113	✓
Toodyay	2	8.61	8.70	8.66	(13)	2	5.4	5.4	5.4	✓	2	105	110	108	✓
Trayning	2	8.62	8.87	8.75	(13)	2	4.8	6.2	5.5	✓	2	110	120	115	✓
Warralakin	2	8.73	8.99	8.86	(13)	2	5.3	6.3	5.8	✓	2	110	120	115	✓
Westonia	2	8.73	8.91	8.82	(13)	2	5.2	5.9	5.6	✓	2	105	120	113	✓
Wiluna	2	7.73	8.02	7.88	✓	6	80.0	90.0	84.2	(15)	2	60	61	61	✓
Wongan Hills	2	8.79	8.94	8.87	(13)	2	5.0	5.0	5.0	✓	2	110	120	115	✓
Wubin	2	8.93	9.08	9.01	(13)	2	4.9	5.1	5.0	✓	2	115	115	115	✓
Wyalkatchem	2	8.62	8.77	8.70	(13)	2	4.9	5.0	5.0	✓	2	115	115	115	✓
York	2	8.69	8.71	8.70	(13)	2	5.2	5.3	5.3	✓	2	105	120	113	✓

(13) Elevated pH is a result of the pH adjustment as part of chloramination process and supports effective disinfection. Experience shows that pH at this level is not objectionable to our customers.

(15) Elevated silica is a natural characteristic of the source supplying this locality.

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Table 18 Aesthetic (non-health related) variables																				
Goldfields and Agricultural Region	Sulphate					Total Dissolved Solids					True Colour					Turbidity				
Locality	Samples Taken	Concentration (mg/L)			Guideline Met	Samples Taken	Concentration (mg/L)			Guideline Met	Samples Taken	Value (TCU)			Guideline Met	Samples Taken	Value (NTU)			Guideline Met
		Min	Max	Mean			Min	Max	Mean			Min	Max	Mean			Min	Max	Mean	
Ardath	2	29	30	30	✓	2	479	485	482	✓	2	<1	<1	<1	✓	2	0.1	0.1	0.1	✓
Avon Hills	2	30	31	31	✓	2	438	492	465	✓	2	<1	<1	<1	✓	2	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	✓
Ballidu	2	31	33	32	✓	2	491	492	492	✓	2	<1	<1	<1	✓	2	0.1	0.3	0.2	✓
Beacon	2	29	32	31	✓	2	462	495	479	✓	2	<1	<1	<1	✓	2	0.1	0.2	0.2	✓
Bencubbin	2	31	33	32	✓	2	508	508	508	✓	2	<1	<1	<1	✓	2	0.1	0.1	0.1	✓
Beverley	2	29	29	29	✓	2	454	487	471	✓	2	<1	<1	<1	✓	2	<0.1	0.2	<0.1	✓
Bindi Bindi	2	29	31	30	✓	2	489	492	491	✓	2	<1	<1	<1	✓	2	<0.1	0.1	<0.1	✓
Broad Arrow	2	30	31	31	✓	2	477	498	488	✓	2	<1	<1	<1	✓	2	0.2	0.4	0.3	✓
Bruce Rock	2	30	32	31	✓	2	462	486	474	✓	2	<1	<1	<1	✓	2	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	✓
Bullfinch	2	30	31	31	✓	2	460	507	484	✓	2	<1	<1	<1	✓	2	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	✓
Buntine	2	29	33	31	✓	2	515	546	531	✓	2	<1	<1	<1	✓	2	<0.1	0.2	<0.1	✓
Cadoux	2	29	32	31	✓	2	492	496	494	✓	2	<1	<1	<1	✓	2	0.1	0.2	0.2	✓
Coolgardie	2	29	31	30	✓	2	457	488	473	✓	2	<1	<1	<1	✓	2	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	✓
Corrigin	2	29	30	30	✓	2	476	483	480	✓	2	<1	<1	<1	✓	2	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	✓
Cunderdin	2	30	31	31	✓	2	481	488	485	✓	2	<1	<1	<1	✓	2	<0.1	0.2	<0.1	✓
Dalwallinu	2	29	31	30	✓	2	442	505	474	✓	2	<1	<1	<1	✓	2	0.1	0.2	0.2	✓
Dowerin	2	29	31	30	✓	2	446	510	478	✓	2	<1	<1	<1	✓	2	<0.1	0.2	<0.1	✓
Goomalling	2	29	30	30	✓	2	437	492	465	✓	2	<1	<1	<1	✓	2	<0.1	0.2	<0.1	✓
Greater Bodallin	2	28	32	30	✓	2	481	492	487	✓	2	<1	<1	<1	✓	2	<0.1	0.1	<0.1	✓
Greater Burracoppin	2	30	31	31	✓	2	471	489	480	✓	2	<1	<1	<1	✓	2	<0.1	0.1	<0.1	✓
Greater Doodlakine	2	30	31	31	✓	2	447	488	468	✓	2	<1	<1	<1	✓	2	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	✓
Greater Meckering	2	30	30	30	✓	2	483	493	488	✓	2	<1	<1	<1	✓	2	<0.1	0.1	<0.1	✓
Jennacubbine	2	29	32	31	✓	2	460	480	470	✓	2	<1	<1	<1	✓	2	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	✓
Kalannie	2	29	30	30	✓	2	495	501	498	✓	2	<1	<1	<1	✓	2	<0.1	0.2	<0.1	✓
Kalgoorlie	2	29	31	30	✓	2	461	491	476	✓	2	<1	<1	<1	✓	2	0.1	0.2	0.2	✓
Kambalda	2	29	32	31	✓	2	471	492	482	✓	2	<1	<1	<1	✓	2	0.1	0.1	0.1	✓
Kellerberrin	2	29	29	29	✓	2	457	473	465	✓	2	<1	<1	<1	✓	2	0.1	0.2	0.2	✓
Koolyanobbing	2	30	31	31	✓	2	451	488	470	✓	2	<1	<1	<1	✓	2	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	✓
Koorda	2	29	31	30	✓	2	484	487	486	✓	2	<1	<1	<1	✓	2	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	✓
Kununoppin	2	29	32	31	✓	2	451	491	471	✓	2	<1	<1	<1	✓	2	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	✓

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	Table 18 Aesthetic (non-health related) variables																			
Goldfields and Agricultural Region	Sulphate					Total Dissolved Solids					True Colour					Turbidity				
Locality	Samples Taken	Concentration (mg/L)			Guideline Met	Samples Taken	Concentration (mg/L)			Guideline Met	Samples Taken	Value (TCU)			Guideline Met	Samples Taken	Value (NTU)			Guideline Met
		Min	Max	Mean			Min	Max	Mean			Min	Max	Mean			Min	Max	Mean	
Laverton	6	38	49	44	✓	6	449	484	466	✓	6	<1	<1	<1	✓	6	<0.1	0.2	<0.1	✓
Leonora	6	69	83	77	✓	6	600	704	657	(18)	6	<1	<1	<1	✓	6	<0.1	0.2	<0.1	✓
Marvel Loch	2	28	32	30	✓	2	477	488	483	✓	2	<1	<1	<1	✓	2	<0.1	0.2	<0.1	✓
Menzies	2	29	32	31	✓	2	503	512	508	✓	2	<1	<1	<1	✓	2	0.2	0.3	0.3	✓
Merredin	2	28	31	30	✓	2	481	487	484	✓	2	<1	<1	<1	✓	2	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	✓
Miling	2	29	31	30	✓	2	450	536	493	✓	2	<1	<1	<1	✓	2	0.1	0.3	0.2	✓
Mukinbudin	2	29	34	32	✓	2	450	502	476	✓	2	<1	<1	<1	✓	2	<0.1	0.1	<0.1	✓
Muntadgin	2	29	31	30	✓	2	468	493	481	✓	2	<1	<1	<1	✓	2	<0.1	0.4	0.2	✓
Narembeen	2	29	31	30	✓	2	487	492	490	✓	2	<1	<1	<1	✓	2	0.1	0.2	0.2	✓
Norseman	2	29	31	30	✓	2	477	494	486	✓	2	<1	<1	<1	✓	2	<0.1	0.3	0.2	✓
Northam	2	29	30	30	✓	2	461	463	462	✓	2	<1	<1	<1	✓	2	<0.1	0.3	0.2	✓
Nungarin	2	28	32	30	✓	2	463	500	482	✓	2	<1	<1	<1	✓	2	<0.1	0.1	<0.1	✓
Ora Banda	2	30	32	31	✓	2	484	519	502	✓	2	<1	<1	<1	✓	2	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	✓
Pithara	2	30	32	31	✓	2	485	501	493	✓	2	<1	<1	<1	✓	2	<0.1	0.3	0.2	✓
Quairading	2	29	30	30	✓	2	472	482	477	✓	2	<1	<1	<1	✓	2	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	✓
Seabrook	2	29	34	32	✓	2	467	480	474	✓	2	<1	<1	<1	✓	2	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	✓
Shackleton	2	30	31	31	✓	2	472	481	477	✓	2	<1	<1	<1	✓	2	0.1	0.1	0.1	✓
Southern Cross	2	31	31	31	✓	2	450	482	466	✓	2	<1	<1	<1	✓	2	<0.1	0.2	<0.1	✓
Spencers Brook	2	30	34	32	✓	2	463	480	472	✓	2	<1	<1	<1	✓	2	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	✓
Tammin	2	30	32	31	✓	2	437	491	464	✓	2	<1	<1	<1	✓	2	<0.1	0.3	0.2	✓
Toodyay	2	30	31	31	✓	2	466	467	467	✓	2	<1	<1	<1	✓	2	0.1	0.2	0.2	✓
Trayning	2	30	32	31	✓	2	449	506	478	✓	2	<1	<1	<1	✓	2	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	✓
Warralakin	2	30	31	31	✓	2	452	491	472	✓	2	<1	<1	<1	✓	2	0.1	0.2	0.2	✓
Westonia	2	30	30	30	✓	2	442	492	467	✓	2	<1	<1	<1	✓	2	<0.1	0.2	<0.1	✓
Wiluna	2	12	14	13	✓	2	378	381	380	✓	2	<1	<1	<1	✓	2	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	✓
Wongan Hills	2	29	30	30	✓	2	478	482	480	✓	2	<1	<1	<1	✓	2	<0.1	0.1	<0.1	✓
Wubin	2	30	31	31	✓	2	475	497	486	✓	2	<1	<1	<1	✓	2	<0.1	0.1	<0.1	✓
Wyalkatchem	2	29	32	31	✓	2	474	486	480	✓	2	<1	<1	<1	✓	2	<0.1	0.1	<0.1	✓
York	2	29	30	30	✓	2	445	494	470	✓	2	<1	<1	<1	✓	2	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	✓

(18) Elevated TDS associated with the ability for the scheme to meet demand.

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	Table 19 Health related variables															
South West Region	E. coli				Thermophilic Naegleria			Fluoride					Hydrocarbons		Metals	
Locality	Samples Taken	Samples >0 cfu/100mL	Max cfu/100mL	Requirement Met	Samples Taken	Samples with Thermophilic Naegleria	Requirement Met	Samples Taken	Concentration (mg/L)			Guideline Met	Samples Taken	Guideline Met	Samples Taken	Guideline Met
									Min	Max	Mean					
Allanson	13	0	0	✓	9	0	✓	4	0.75	0.85	0.8	(5)	0	(1)	2	✓
Augusta	60	0	0	✓	43	0	✓	2	0.2	0.25	0.23	✓	2	✓	2	✓
Australind	180	0	0	✓	114	0	✓	54	0.6	0.9	0.79	(5)	0	(1)	2	✓
Balingup	13	0	0	✓	6	0	✓	2	0.15	0.15	0.15	✓	2	✓	2	✓
Binningup	52	0	0	✓	26	0	✓	2	0.75	0.85	0.8	(5)	1	✓	2	✓
Boyanup	52	0	0	✓	12	0	✓	2	0.15	0.2	0.18	✓	0	(1)	2	✓
Boyup Brook	53	0	0	✓	19	0	✓	2	0.1	0.15	0.13	✓	0	(1)	2	✓
Bridgetown	66	0	0	✓	38	0	✓	2	0.1	0.15	0.13	✓	2	✓	2	✓
Brunswick Junction	52	0	0	✓	23	0	✓	2	0.75	0.85	0.8	(5)	2	✓	2	✓
Capel	53	0	0	✓	40	0	✓	15	0.2	0.9	0.71	✓	0	(1)	2	✓
Collie	65	0	0	✓	48	0	✓	54	0.65	0.9	0.8	(5)	1	✓	2	✓
Cowaramup	53	0	0	✓	17	0	✓	2	0.25	0.3	0.28	✓	0	(1)	2	✓
Dalyellup	65	0	0	✓	39	0	✓	54	0.7	0.9	0.8	(5)	1	✓	2	✓
Dardanup	26	0	0	✓	26	0	✓	2	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	✓	0	(1)	2	✓
Darkan	13	0	0	✓	10	0	✓	4	0.8	0.9	0.84	(5)	1	✓	2	✓
Donnybrook	52	0	0	✓	52	0	✓	13	<0.1	0.85	0.61	✓	0	(1)	5	✓
Dunsborough	132	0	0	✓	132	0	✓	57	0.65	1.1	0.89	✓	0	(1)	2	✓
Eaton	78	0	0	✓	78	0	✓	54	0.7	0.95	0.81	(5)	1	✓	2	✓
Greenbushes	27	0	0	✓	13	0	✓	2	0.1	0.15	0.13	✓	0	(1)	2	✓
Harvey	52	0	0	✓	52	0	✓	53	0.6	0.95	0.82	(5)	0	(1)	2	✓
Hester	13	0	0	✓	7	0	✓	2	0.1	0.15	0.13	✓	2	✓	2	✓
Kirup	13	0	0	✓	7	0	✓	2	0.15	0.3	0.23	✓	2	✓	2	✓
Logue Brook	12	0	0	✓	8	0	✓	2	0.8	0.85	0.83	(5)	0	(1)	2	✓
Manjimup	78	0	0	✓	52	0	✓	54	0.7	0.85	0.77	(5)	2	✓	5	✓
Margaret River	79	0	0	✓	45	0	✓	2	0.25	0.3	0.28	✓	2	✓	2	✓
Mullalyup	14	0	0	✓	6	0	✓	2	0.1	0.15	0.13	✓	2	✓	2	✓
Myalup	13	0	0	✓	13	0	✓	2	0.15	0.8	0.48	(5)	0	(1)	2	✓
Nannup	53	0	0	✓	19	0	✓	2	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	✓	2	✓	2	✓
Northcliffe	13	0	0	✓	6	0	✓	2	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	✓	2	✓	5	✓
Pemberton	72	0	0	✓	29	0	✓	2	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	✓	1	✓	2	✓
Peppermint Grove	53	0	0	✓	11	0	✓	2	0.25	0.3	0.28	✓	0	(1)	2	✓
Preston Beach	52	0	0	✓	26	0	✓	2	0.1	0.15	0.13	✓	1	✓	2	✓
Quinninup	12	0	0	✓	6	0	✓	2	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	✓	2	✓	2	✓
Waroona	52	0	0	✓	52	0	✓	54	0.4	0.9	0.83	(5)	0	(1)	2	✓
Yarloop	13	0	0	✓	9	0	✓	2	0.75	0.85	0.8	(5)	0	(1)	2	✓

(1) No samples required in this 12-month period.

(5) Receives water from a fluoridated source within the dosing range set by the Minister for Health on the advice of the Fluoridation of Water Supplies Advisory Committee.

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	Table 20 Health related variables																	
South West Region	Nitrate (as NO ₃)					Pesticides		PFAS		Radiological		Trihalomethanes					Other Health Related	
Locality	Samples Taken	Concentration (mg/L)			Guideline Met	Samples Taken	Guideline Met	Samples Taken	Guideline Met	Samples Taken	Guideline Met	Samples Taken	Concentration (mg/L)			Guideline Met	Samples Taken	Requirement Met
		Min	Max	Mean									Min	Max	Mean			
Allanson	2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	✓	1	✓	1	✓	0	(1)	4	0.029	0.130	0.082	✓	0	(1)
Augusta	2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	✓	1	✓	1	✓	2	✓	2	0.008	0.015	0.012	✓	2	✓
Australind	4	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	✓	1	✓	1	✓	0	(1)	2	0.007	0.017	0.012	✓	0	(1)
Balingup	2	<0.2	0.4	0.4	✓	1	✓	1	✓	0	(1)	2	0.085	0.089	0.087	✓	2	✓
Binningup	2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	✓	1	✓	1	✓	1	✓	2	0.001	0.012	0.007	✓	0	(1)
Boyanup	4	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	✓	1	✓	1	✓	0	(1)	2	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	✓	0	(1)
Boyup Brook	4	<0.2	0.4	<0.2	✓	1	✓	1	✓	2	✓	2	0.068	0.120	0.094	✓	0	(1)
Bridgetown	4	<0.2	0.4	<0.2	✓	1	✓	1	✓	0	(1)	2	0.043	0.061	0.052	✓	2	✓
Brunswick Junction	2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	✓	1	✓	1	✓	2	✓	2	0.009	0.019	0.014	✓	1	✓
Capel	4	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	✓	1	✓	1	✓	0	(1)	2	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	✓	0	(1)
Collie	4	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	✓	1	✓	1	✓	0	(1)	2	0.044	0.086	0.065	✓	1	✓
Cowaramup	4	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	✓	1	✓	1	✓	0	(1)	4	0.062	0.120	0.094	✓	1	✓
Dalyellup	2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	✓	1	✓	1	✓	2	✓	2	0.023	0.073	0.048	✓	2	✓
Dardanup	2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	✓	1	✓	1	✓	0	(1)	2	0.001	0.002	0.001	✓	0	(1)
Darkan	2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	✓	1	✓	1	✓	2	✓	3	0.120	0.150	0.140	✓	0	(1)
Donnybrook	2	1.8	9.7	5.7	✓	1	✓	2	✓	1	✓	2	0.002	0.002	0.002	✓	0	(1)
Dunsborough	4	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	✓	1	✓	1	✓	1	✓	2	0.010	0.015	0.013	✓	1	✓
Eaton	4	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	✓	1	✓	1	✓	0	(1)	2	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	✓	0	(1)
Greenbushes	2	0.4	0.4	0.4	✓	1	✓	1	✓	1	✓	2	0.003	0.059	0.031	✓	0	(1)
Harvey	2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	✓	1	✓	1	✓	0	(1)	2	0.002	0.008	0.005	✓	0	(1)
Hester	4	<0.2	0.4	<0.2	✓	1	✓	1	✓	2	✓	2	0.078	0.110	0.094	✓	2	✓
Kirup	4	<0.2	0.4	0.4	✓	1	✓	1	✓	0	(1)	2	0.064	0.074	0.069	✓	2	✓
Logue Brook	2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	✓	1	✓	1	✓	2	✓	2	0.001	0.040	0.021	✓	0	(1)
Manjimup	4	<0.2	0.9	0.4	✓	4	✓	1	✓	0	(1)	2	0.090	0.110	0.100	✓	1	✓
Margaret River	4	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	✓	1	✓	1	✓	1	✓	4	0.060	0.120	0.090	✓	1	✓
Mullalyup	4	<0.2	0.4	<0.2	✓	1	✓	1	✓	0	(1)	2	0.096	0.110	0.103	✓	2	✓
Myalup	2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	✓	1	✓	1	✓	0	(1)	2	0.006	0.081	0.043	✓	0	(1)
Nannup	2	<0.2	0.9	0.4	✓	1	✓	1	✓	0	(1)	2	0.015	0.055	0.035	✓	2	✓
Northcliffe	4	1.8	9.2	4.0	✓	4	✓	1	✓	2	✓	2	0.064	0.069	0.067	✓	1	✓
Pemberton	4	1.8	5.3	3.1	✓	4	✓	1	✓	0	(1)	2	0.085	0.100	0.093	✓	0	(1)
Peppermint Grove	2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	✓	1	✓	1	✓	2	✓	2	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	✓	0	(1)
Preston Beach	4	3.5	4.0	4.0	✓	1	✓	1	✓	2	✓	4	0.087	0.099	0.094	✓	0	(1)
Quinninup	2	2.2	5.3	4.0	✓	1	✓	1	✓	1	✓	2	0.100	0.140	0.120	✓	2	✓
Waroona	2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	✓	1	✓	1	✓	0	(1)	2	<0.001	0.030	0.015	✓	0	(1)
Yarloop	2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	✓	1	✓	1	✓	0	(1)	2	<0.001	0.055	0.028	✓	1	✓

(1) No samples required in this 12-month period.

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Table 21 Aesthetic (non-health related) variables															
South West Region	Alkalinity (as CaCO ₃)					Aluminium					Chloride				
Locality	Samples Taken	Concentration (mg/L)			Guideline Met	Samples Taken	Concentration (mg/L)			Guideline Met	Samples Taken	Concentration (mg/L)			Guideline Met
		Min	Max	Mean			Min	Max	Mean			Min	Max	Mean	
Allanson	2	10	17	14	(7)	2	0.010	0.020	0.015	✓	2	75	85	80	✓
Augusta	2	30	56	43	(7)	2	<0.008	<0.008	<0.008	✓	2	145	160	153	✓
Australind	4	97	150	127	(7)	4	<0.008	<0.008	<0.008	✓	4	160	180	174	✓
Balingup	2	99	110	105	(7)	2	<0.008	0.010	<0.008	✓	2	105	110	108	✓
Binningup	2	33	48	41	(7)	2	0.008	0.030	0.019	✓	2	35	60	48	✓
Boyanup	4	110	120	115	(7)	4	<0.008	<0.008	<0.008	✓	4	100	105	101	✓
Boyup Brook	4	99	110	105	(7)	4	<0.008	<0.008	<0.008	✓	4	100	135	114	✓
Bridgetown	4	92	120	105	(7)	4	<0.008	0.025	0.013	✓	4	100	115	105	✓
Brunswick Junction	2	120	130	125	(7)	2	<0.008	<0.008	<0.008	✓	2	180	185	183	✓
Capel	4	72	76	74	(7)	4	<0.008	<0.008	<0.008	✓	4	60	60	60	✓
Collie	4	5	17	13	(7)	4	<0.008	0.025	<0.008	✓	4	60	90	80	✓
Cowaramup	4	36	50	44	(7)	4	<0.008	0.020	0.010	✓	4	85	90	89	✓
Dalyellup	2	130	130	130	(7)	1	<0.008	<0.008	<0.008	✓	2	105	110	108	✓
Dardanup	2	74	79	77	(7)	2	<0.008	<0.008	<0.008	✓	2	85	90	88	✓
Darkan	2	13	21	17	(7)	2	0.012	0.016	0.014	✓	2	70	85	78	✓
Donnybrook	2	87	97	92	(7)	2	0.055	0.070	0.063	✓	2	160	185	173	✓
Dunsborough	4	150	150	150	(7)	4	<0.008	<0.008	<0.008	✓	4	95	210	146	✓
Eaton	4	97	110	102	(7)	4	<0.008	<0.008	<0.008	✓	4	130	140	136	✓
Greenbushes	2	89	120	105	(7)	2	<0.008	0.025	0.013	✓	2	100	105	103	✓
Harvey	2	27	51	39	(7)	2	0.008	0.020	0.014	✓	2	33	60	47	✓
Hester	4	92	120	106	(7)	4	<0.008	<0.008	<0.008	✓	4	105	120	111	✓
Kirup	4	87	120	104	(7)	4	<0.008	0.030	0.015	✓	4	100	115	108	✓
Logue Brook	2	56	65	61	(7)	2	<0.008	<0.008	<0.008	✓	2	55	55	55	✓
Manjimup	4	29	77	52	(7)	4	0.010	0.035	0.025	✓	4	85	105	95	✓
Margaret River	4	41	53	47	(7)	4	<0.008	0.020	0.011	✓	4	85	95	90	✓
Mullalyup	4	87	120	102	(7)	4	<0.008	0.030	0.014	✓	4	105	115	110	✓
Myalup	2	35	49	42	(7)	2	<0.008	0.030	0.015	✓	2	32	65	49	✓
Nannup	2	5	15	10	(7)	2	0.014	0.014	0.014	✓	2	42	55	49	✓
Northcliffe	4	14	38	27	(7)	4	0.010	0.020	0.016	✓	4	75	95	80	✓
Pemberton	4	22	40	28	(7)	4	<0.008	0.020	0.012	✓	4	75	80	79	✓
Peppermint Grove	2	85	89	87	(7)	2	<0.008	<0.008	<0.008	✓	2	65	70	68	✓
Preston Beach	4	250	270	260	(7)	4	<0.008	<0.008	<0.008	✓	4	170	215	198	✓
Quinninup	2	19	40	30	(7)	2	0.014	0.020	0.017	✓	2	70	85	78	✓
Waroona	2	31	54	43	(7)	2	0.020	0.040	0.030	✓	2	34	50	42	✓
Yarloop	2	49	57	53	(7)	2	<0.008	<0.008	<0.008	✓	2	31	39	35	✓

(7) No guideline value available as per ADWG 2011.

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Table 22 Aesthetic (non-health related) variables															
South West Region	Hardness					Iron					Manganese				
Locality	Samples Taken	Concentration (mg/L)			Guideline Met	Samples Taken	Concentration (mg/L)			Guideline Met	Samples Taken	Concentration (mg/L)			Guideline Met
		Min	Max	Mean			Min	Max	Mean			Min	Max	Mean	
Allanson	2	35	41	38	✓	2	0.060	0.090	0.075	✓	2	0.020	0.030	0.025	✓
Augusta	2	63	84	74	✓	2	0.050	0.120	0.085	✓	2	0.002	0.003	0.003	✓
Australind	4	76	100	85	✓	4	0.020	0.050	0.033	✓	4	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	✓
Balingup	2	130	130	130	✓	2	0.025	0.030	0.028	✓	2	<0.002	0.005	0.003	✓
Binningup	2	50	53	52	✓	2	0.020	0.035	0.028	✓	2	<0.002	0.004	<0.002	✓
Boyanup	4	100	110	105	✓	4	0.015	0.060	0.028	✓	4	<0.002	0.004	<0.002	✓
Boyup Brook	4	120	130	128	✓	4	0.010	0.120	0.055	✓	4	<0.002	0.030	0.010	✓
Bridgetown	4	110	130	120	✓	4	0.040	0.120	0.069	✓	4	0.003	0.010	0.008	✓
Brunswick Junction	2	81	84	83	✓	2	0.040	0.060	0.050	✓	2	0.002	0.004	0.003	✓
Capel	4	46	48	47	✓	4	0.070	0.070	0.070	✓	4	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	✓
Collie	4	25	42	37	✓	4	0.060	0.080	0.065	✓	4	0.008	0.020	0.014	✓
Cowaramup	4	38	43	41	✓	4	0.050	0.180	0.113	✓	4	0.006	0.007	0.007	✓
Dalyellup	2	77	80	79	✓	2	0.020	0.060	0.040	✓	2	<0.002	0.016	0.008	✓
Dardanup	2	26	29	28	✓	2	0.008	0.008	0.008	✓	2	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	✓
Darkan	2	37	50	44	✓	2	0.050	0.050	0.050	✓	2	0.003	0.007	0.005	✓
Donnybrook	2	61	73	67	✓	2	0.010	0.015	0.013	✓	2	0.004	0.007	0.006	✓
Dunsborough	4	74	88	81	✓	4	<0.003	0.010	0.006	✓	4	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	✓
Eaton	4	110	120	118	✓	4	0.050	0.080	0.068	✓	4	<0.002	0.003	<0.002	✓
Greenbushes	2	110	140	125	✓	2	0.030	0.540	0.285	(10)	2	0.002	0.014	0.008	✓
Harvey	2	45	53	49	✓	2	<0.003	0.025	0.013	✓	2	<0.002	0.005	0.003	✓
Hester	4	130	150	135	✓	4	0.025	0.080	0.055	✓	4	0.004	0.018	0.008	✓
Kirup	4	120	130	123	✓	4	0.010	0.100	0.046	✓	4	<0.002	0.007	0.004	✓
Logue Brook	2	61	62	62	✓	2	0.020	0.050	0.035	✓	2	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	✓
Manjimup	4	65	110	91	✓	4	0.025	0.050	0.034	✓	4	0.005	0.030	0.016	✓
Margaret River	4	38	44	42	✓	4	0.060	0.180	0.110	✓	4	0.006	0.012	0.009	✓
Mullalyup	4	110	140	125	✓	4	0.020	0.035	0.028	✓	4	<0.002	0.004	<0.002	✓
Myalup	2	51	54	53	✓	2	<0.003	0.025	0.013	✓	2	<0.002	0.014	0.007	✓
Nannup	2	49	51	50	✓	2	0.015	0.020	0.018	✓	2	<0.002	0.025	0.013	✓
Northcliffe	4	46	61	51	✓	4	0.010	0.020	0.014	✓	4	<0.002	0.005	<0.002	✓
Pemberton	4	49	57	53	✓	4	0.006	0.020	0.013	✓	4	<0.002	0.003	<0.002	✓
Peppermint Grove	2	56	56	56	✓	2	0.045	0.045	0.045	✓	2	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	✓
Preston Beach	4	280	300	290	(9)	4	0.006	0.008	0.008	✓	4	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	✓
Quinninup	2	55	56	56	✓	2	0.010	0.030	0.020	✓	2	<0.002	0.005	0.003	✓
Waroona	2	50	54	52	✓	2	0.004	0.006	0.005	✓	2	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	✓
Yarloop	2	49	52	51	✓	2	0.006	0.008	0.007	✓	2	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	✓

(9) Elevated hardness is characteristic of the source supplying this locality.

(10) Elevated iron associated with short-term operational changes or as a result of distrupction to pipework in association with historic iron build up in pipes.

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	Table 23 Aesthetic (non-health related) variables														
South West Region	pH					Silica					Sodium				
Locality	Samples Taken	Value (pH units)			Guideline Met	Samples Taken	Concentration (mg/L)			Guideline Met	Samples Taken	Concentration (mg/L)			Guideline Met
		Min	Max	Mean			Min	Max	Mean			Min	Max	Mean	
Allanson	2	6.71	6.82	6.77	✓	2	2.2	2.5	2.4	✓	2	38	44	41	✓
Augusta	2	7.08	7.31	7.20	✓	2	14.0	15.0	14.5	✓	2	70	70	70	✓
Australind	4	6.78	7.94	7.27	✓	4	32.0	50.0	43.3	✓	4	110	125	118	✓
Balingup	2	8.21	8.22	8.22	✓	2	6.7	10.0	8.4	✓	2	53	54	54	✓
Binningup	2	7.68	7.87	7.78	✓	2	1.3	5.8	3.6	✓	2	20	29	25	✓
Boyanup	4	7.34	7.59	7.50	✓	4	18.0	20.0	18.8	✓	4	58	61	60	✓
Boyup Brook	4	7.73	8.13	7.98	✓	4	6.1	12.0	9.0	✓	4	49	63	54	✓
Bridgetown	4	7.67	8.09	7.89	✓	4	5.3	10.0	8.4	✓	4	47	53	51	✓
Brunswick Junction	2	7.74	7.90	7.82	✓	2	44.0	50.0	47.0	✓	2	120	125	123	✓
Capel	4	6.75	6.89	6.80	✓	4	13.0	16.0	14.0	✓	4	45	47	46	✓
Collie	4	6.56	6.98	6.75	✓	4	1.9	5.9	3.3	✓	4	32	45	41	✓
Cowaramup	4	7.59	7.68	7.63	✓	4	8.2	11.0	9.5	✓	4	48	49	49	✓
Dalyellup	2	7.45	7.75	7.60	✓	2	16.0	17.0	16.5	✓	2	75	83	79	✓
Dardanup	2	7.51	7.56	7.54	✓	2	20.0	21.0	20.5	✓	2	74	76	75	✓
Darkan	2	7.31	8.20	7.76	✓	2	3.4	5.4	4.4	✓	2	34	45	40	✓
Donnybrook	2	7.41	7.52	7.47	✓	2	13.0	17.0	15.0	✓	2	115	125	120	✓
Dunsborough	4	8.34	8.42	8.37	✓	4	16.0	18.0	16.8	✓	4	90	160	125	✓
Eaton	4	7.24	7.35	7.29	✓	4	29.0	32.0	30.5	✓	4	65	74	71	✓
Greenbushes	2	8.08	8.13	8.11	✓	2	4.8	19.0	11.9	✓	2	52	54	53	✓
Harvey	3	7.45	8.59	8.20	✓	2	0.8	5.6	3.2	✓	2	20	31	26	✓
Hester	4	8.12	8.24	8.20	✓	4	6.6	16.0	10.1	✓	4	48	57	52	✓
Kirup	4	8.22	8.30	8.25	✓	4	8.3	12.0	9.9	✓	4	50	61	55	✓
Logue Brook	2	7.72	7.75	7.74	✓	2	6.7	7.0	6.9	✓	2	31	31	31	✓
Manjimup	4	7.69	8.11	7.94	✓	4	3.7	6.3	4.9	✓	4	41	51	47	✓
Margaret River	4	7.34	7.72	7.55	✓	4	8.7	10.0	9.4	✓	4	46	54	50	✓
Mullalyup	4	7.82	8.11	7.96	✓	4	5.7	19.0	10.5	✓	4	48	54	52	✓
Myalup	2	7.84	8.63	8.24	✓	2	1.0	5.8	3.4	✓	2	19	32	26	✓
Nannup	2	7.18	7.26	7.22	✓	2	6.4	6.4	6.4	✓	2	48	49	49	✓
Northcliffe	4	7.31	8.07	7.82	✓	4	4.4	6.1	5.2	✓	4	53	64	57	✓
Pemberton	4	7.65	7.76	7.71	✓	4	4.6	8.3	5.8	✓	4	54	60	57	✓
Peppermint Grove	2	7.21	7.36	7.29	✓	2	15.0	15.0	15.0	✓	2	46	50	48	✓
Preston Beach	4	7.86	8.39	8.16	✓	4	15.0	18.0	16.3	✓	4	93	120	108	✓
Quinninup	2	7.73	7.78	7.76	✓	2	4.6	7.3	6.0	✓	2	53	59	56	✓
Waroona	4	7.52	7.94	7.70	✓	2	2.6	5.4	4.0	✓	2	19	28	24	✓
Yarloop	2	7.77	8.02	7.90	✓	2	0.9	1.9	1.4	✓	2	19	23	21	✓

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Table 24 Aesthetic (non-health related) variables																				
South West Region	Sulfate					Total Dissolved Solids					True Colour					Turbidity				
Locality	Samples Taken	Concentration (mg/L)			Guideline Met	Samples Taken	Concentration (mg/L)			Guideline Met	Samples Taken	Value (TCU)			Guideline Met	Samples Taken	Value (NTU)			Guideline Met
		Min	Max	Mean			Min	Max	Mean			Min	Max	Mean			Min	Max	Mean	
Allanson	2	12	12	12	✓	2	163	190	177	✓	2	1	3	2	✓	2	0.6	0.6	0.6	✓
Augusta	2	11	13	12	✓	2	320	348	334	✓	2	<1	<1	<1	✓	2	0.2	0.4	0.3	✓
Australind	4	12	17	14	✓	4	506	563	543	✓	4	<1	<1	<1	✓	4	0.1	0.2	0.2	✓
Balingup	2	14	20	17	✓	2	363	384	374	✓	2	<1	<1	<1	✓	2	0.2	0.4	0.3	✓
Binningup	2	1	9	5	✓	2	138	165	152	✓	2	<1	<1	<1	✓	2	0.1	0.3	0.2	✓
Boyanup	4	15	16	16	✓	4	384	393	387	✓	4	<1	<1	<1	✓	4	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	✓
Boyup Brook	4	14	21	17	✓	4	360	407	379	✓	4	<1	2	<1	✓	4	0.1	1.6	0.6	✓
Bridgetown	4	14	21	17	✓	4	347	375	363	✓	4	<1	<1	<1	✓	4	0.2	1.2	0.7	✓
Brunswick Junction	2	12	13	13	✓	2	550	568	559	✓	2	<1	<1	<1	✓	2	<0.1	0.3	0.2	✓
Capel	4	18	18	18	✓	4	258	263	261	✓	4	<1	<1	<1	✓	4	0.1	0.2	0.1	✓
Collie	4	10	13	12	✓	4	126	195	173	✓	4	<1	1	<1	✓	4	0.4	0.6	0.5	✓
Cowaramup	4	12	15	14	✓	4	236	262	251	✓	4	<1	3	<1	✓	4	0.5	0.6	0.6	✓
Dalyellup	2	15	16	16	✓	2	418	426	422	✓	2	<1	<1	<1	✓	2	<0.1	0.4	0.2	✓
Dardanup	2	8	9	8	✓	2	299	300	300	✓	2	<1	<1	<1	✓	2	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	✓
Darkan	2	10	13	12	✓	2	157	201	179	✓	2	<1	<1	<1	✓	2	0.3	0.4	0.4	✓
Donnybrook	2	13	13	13	✓	2	452	470	461	✓	2	<1	<1	<1	✓	2	0.1	0.2	0.2	✓
Dunsborough	4	16	41	29	✓	4	443	658	542	✓	4	<1	<1	<1	✓	4	<0.1	0.2	<0.1	✓
Eaton	4	14	16	15	✓	4	408	455	433	✓	4	<1	<1	<1	✓	4	0.1	0.2	0.1	✓
Greenbushes	2	12	17	15	✓	2	340	400	370	✓	2	<1	<1	<1	✓	2	0.3	2.1	1.2	✓
Harvey	2	1	9	5	✓	2	137	160	149	✓	2	<1	<1	<1	✓	2	<0.1	0.3	0.2	✓
Hester	4	12	22	15	✓	4	355	402	381	✓	4	<1	<1	<1	✓	4	0.3	0.8	0.5	✓
Kirup	4	15	19	18	✓	4	360	392	374	✓	4	<1	<1	<1	✓	4	0.2	0.5	0.4	✓
Logue Brook	2	5	6	5	✓	2	196	208	202	✓	2	<1	<1	<1	✓	2	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	✓
Manjimup	4	21	41	30	✓	4	232	330	283	✓	4	<1	2	<1	✓	4	0.2	0.6	0.4	✓
Margaret River	4	13	15	14	✓	4	238	268	257	✓	4	<1	2	<1	✓	4	0.4	0.6	0.5	✓
Mullalyup	4	12	21	16	✓	4	339	401	367	✓	4	<1	<1	<1	✓	4	0.1	0.2	0.2	✓
Myalup	2	1	9	5	✓	2	133	176	155	✓	2	<1	<1	<1	✓	2	<0.1	0.2	<0.1	✓
Nannup	2	76	90	83	✓	2	219	230	225	✓	2	<1	<1	<1	✓	2	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	✓
Northcliffe	4	41	57	46	✓	4	237	261	249	✓	4	<1	<1	<1	✓	4	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	✓
Pemberton	4	41	63	49	✓	4	241	267	252	✓	4	<1	<1	<1	✓	4	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	✓
Peppermint Grove	2	17	17	17	✓	2	284	298	291	✓	2	<1	<1	<1	✓	2	<0.1	0.1	<0.1	✓
Preston Beach	4	16	20	19	✓	4	746	788	775	(17)	4	<1	<1	<1	✓	4	<0.1	0.1	<0.1	✓
Quinninup	2	40	58	49	✓	2	247	257	252	✓	2	<1	<1	<1	✓	2	0.1	0.2	0.2	✓
Warooka	2	1	11	6	✓	2	145	156	151	✓	2	<1	<1	<1	✓	2	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	✓
Yarloop	2	1	2	2	✓	2	142	146	144	✓	2	<1	<1	<1	✓	2	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	✓

(17) Elevated TDS is characteristic of the source supplying this locality.

Drinking Water Quality Annual Report Data 01/07/2024 to 30/06/2025

	Table 25 Health related variables															
Great Southern Region	<i>E. coli</i>				Thermophilic <i>Naegleria</i>			Fluoride					Hydrocarbons		Metals	
Locality	Samples Taken	Samples >0 cfu/100mL	Max cfu/100mL	Requirement Met	Samples Taken	Samples with Thermophilic <i>Naegleria</i>	Requirement Met	Samples Taken	Concentration (mg/L)			Guideline Met	Samples Taken	Guideline Met	Samples Taken	Guideline Met
									Min	Max	Mean					
Albany	169	0	0	✓	169	0	✓	52	0.15	0.85	0.7	(5)	4	✓	9	✓
Boddington	52	0	0	✓	52	0	✓	5	0.75	0.85	0.82	(5)	0	(1)	2	✓
Borden	13	0	0	✓	8	0	✓	2	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	✓	0	(1)	2	✓
Bremer Bay	52	0	0	✓	35	0	✓	4	0.45	0.6	0.54	✓	0	(1)	2	✓
Brookton	50	0	0	✓	50	0	✓	4	0.75	0.85	0.8	(5)	0	(1)	2	✓
Broomehill	12	0	0	✓	12	0	✓	4	0.75	0.9	0.84	(5)	2	✓	2	✓
Bullaring	12	0	0	✓	12	0	✓	4	0.8	0.85	0.83	(5)	0	(1)	2	✓
Condingup	12	0	0	✓	8	0	✓	2	0.3	0.3	0.3	✓	0	(1)	2	✓
Cranbrook	12	0	0	✓	8	0	✓	2	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	✓	0	(1)	2	✓
Cuballing	12	0	0	✓	12	0	✓	4	0.8	0.85	0.81	(5)	0	(1)	2	✓
Denmark	66	0	0	✓	44	0	✓	20	<0.1	0.8	0.48	✓	0	(1)	2	✓
Dudinin	13	0	0	✓	13	0	✓	4	0.75	0.85	0.81	(5)	1	✓	2	✓
Dumbleyung	12	0	0	✓	12	0	✓	4	0.7	0.85	0.8	(5)	0	(1)	2	✓
Esperance	93	0	0	✓	93	0	✓	53	0.7	1	0.8	(5)	4	✓	4	✓
Frankland	13	0	0	✓	8	0	✓	2	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	✓	0	(1)	2	✓
Gibson	12	0	0	✓	8	0	✓	2	0.35	0.35	0.35	✓	0	(1)	2	✓
Gnowangerup	52	0	0	✓	52	0	✓	5	0.8	0.85	0.82	(5)	0	(1)	2	✓
Grass Patch	13	0	0	✓	8	0	✓	5	0.75	0.8	0.79	(5)	0	(1)	2	✓
Harrismith	13	0	0	✓	13	0	✓	4	0.75	0.8	0.79	(5)	0	(1)	2	✓
Highbury	12	0	0	✓	12	0	✓	4	0.8	0.9	0.85	(5)	0	(1)	2	✓
Hopetoun	52	0	0	✓	35	0	✓	2	0.1	0.1	0.1	✓	0	(1)	2	✓
Hyden	13	0	0	✓	13	0	✓	4	0.75	0.85	0.81	(5)	0	(1)	2	✓
Jerramungup	12	0	0	✓	8	0	✓	2	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	✓	0	(1)	2	✓
Karlgarin	13	0	0	✓	13	0	✓	4	0.75	0.9	0.81	(5)	0	(1)	2	✓
Katanning	65	0	0	✓	65	0	✓	52	0.75	0.95	0.85	(5)	0	(1)	2	✓
Kendenup	12	0	0	✓	7	0	✓	4	0.6	0.85	0.78	(5)	0	(1)	2	✓
Kojonup	52	0	0	✓	52	0	✓	4	0.8	0.85	0.83	(5)	0	(1)	2	✓
Kondinin	13	0	0	✓	13	0	✓	4	0.75	0.85	0.81	(5)	0	(1)	2	✓
Kukerin	12	0	0	✓	12	0	✓	4	0.8	0.8	0.8	(5)	0	(1)	2	✓
Kulin	13	0	0	✓	13	0	✓	4	0.7	0.85	0.79	(5)	0	(1)	2	✓

(1) No samples required in this 12-month period.

(5) Receives water from a fluoridated source within the dosing range set by the Minister for Health on the advice of the Fluoridation of Water Supplies Advisory Committee.

Drinking Water Quality Annual Report Data 01/07/2024 to 30/06/2025

	Table 25 Health related variables															
Great Southern Region	E. coli				Thermophilic Naegleria			Fluoride					Hydrocarbons		Metals	
Locality	Samples Taken	Samples >0 cfu/100mL	Max cfu/100mL	Requirement Met	Samples Taken	Samples with Thermophilic Naegleria	Requirement Met	Samples Taken	Concentration (mg/L)			Guideline Met	Samples Taken	Guideline Met	Samples Taken	Guideline Met
									Min	Max	Mean					
Lake Grace	51	0	0	✓	51	0	✓	5	0.8	0.95	0.85	(5)	0	(1)	2	✓
Lake King	13	0	0	✓	13	0	✓	4	0.8	0.9	0.86	(5)	0	(1)	2	✓
Mt Barker	52	0	0	✓	35	0	✓	52	0.15	0.9	0.69	(5)	2	✓	2	✓
Munglinup	12	0	0	✓	8	0	✓	4	0.75	0.8	0.79	(5)	0	(1)	2	✓
Muradup	12	0	0	✓	12	0	✓	4	0.8	0.9	0.84	(5)	0	(1)	2	✓
Narrikup	12	0	0	✓	8	0	✓	4	0.55	0.85	0.7	(5)	0	(1)	2	✓
Narrogin	66	0	0	✓	66	0	✓	53	0.75	0.9	0.82	(5)	0	(1)	2	✓
Newdegate	12	0	0	✓	12	0	✓	4	0.8	0.85	0.81	(5)	0	(1)	2	✓
Nyabing	12	0	0	✓	12	0	✓	4	0.8	0.85	0.84	(5)	0	(1)	2	✓
Ongerup	12	0	0	✓	8	0	✓	2	<0.1	0.1	<0.1	✓	0	(1)	2	✓
Pingaring	12	0	0	✓	12	0	✓	4	0.8	0.85	0.81	(5)	0	(1)	2	✓
Pingelly	53	0	0	✓	53	0	✓	5	0.8	0.85	0.82	(5)	0	(1)	2	✓
Pingrup	12	0	0	✓	12	0	✓	4	0.8	0.9	0.85	(5)	0	(1)	2	✓
Popanyinning	13	0	0	✓	13	0	✓	4	0.8	0.9	0.83	(5)	0	(1)	2	✓
Porongurup	12	0	0	✓	8	0	✓	4	0.25	0.85	0.65	(5)	0	(1)	2	✓
Ravensthorpe	13	0	0	✓	8	0	✓	2	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	✓	0	(1)	3	✓
Rocky Gully	13	0	0	✓	8	0	✓	4	0.35	0.8	0.64	(5)	2	✓	1	✓
Salmon Gums	13	0	0	✓	13	0	✓	4	0.75	0.85	0.79	(6)	1	✓	2	✓
Tambellup	12	0	0	✓	12	0	✓	4	0.85	0.9	0.86	(5)	0	(1)	2	✓
Tincurrin	13	0	0	✓	13	0	✓	4	0.75	0.9	0.84	(5)	0	(1)	2	✓
Varley	13	0	0	✓	13	0	✓	5	0.8	0.9	0.84	(5)	0	(1)	2	✓
Wagin	52	0	0	✓	52	0	✓	4	0.8	0.85	0.81	(5)	0	(1)	2	✓
Walpole	52	0	0	✓	35	0	✓	2	0.25	0.5	0.38	✓	0	(1)	2	✓
Wandering	13	0	0	✓	13	0	✓	4	0.75	0.85	0.79	(5)	0	(1)	2	✓
Wellstead	12	0	0	✓	8	0	✓	4	0.2	0.8	0.64	(5)	0	(1)	2	✓
Wickepin	12	0	0	✓	12	0	✓	4	0.75	0.85	0.8	(5)	0	(1)	2	✓
Williams	12	0	0	✓	12	0	✓	4	0.65	0.85	0.8	(5)	0	(1)	2	✓
Woodanilling	12	0	0	✓	12	0	✓	4	0.8	0.9	0.84	(5)	0	(1)	2	✓
Yealering	12	0	0	✓	12	0	✓	4	0.7	0.9	0.81	(5)	0	(1)	2	✓

(1) No samples required in this 12-month period.

(5) Receives water from a fluoridated source within the dosing range set by the Minister for Health on the advice of the Fluoridation of Water Supplies Advisory Committee.

(6) Local source is not fluoridated, however receives water from a fluoridated source during drought conditions.

Drinking Water Quality Annual Report Data 01/07/2024 to 30/06/2025

	Table 26 Health related variables																	
Great Southern Region	Nitrate (as NO ₃)				Pesticides		PFAS		Radiological		Trihalomethanes					Other Health Related		
Locality	Samples Taken	Concentration (mg/L)			Guideline Met	Samples Taken	Guideline Met	Samples Taken	Guideline Met	Samples Taken	Guideline Met	Samples Taken	Concentration (mg/L)			Guideline Met	Samples Taken	Requirement Met
		Min	Max	Mean									Min	Max	Mean			
Albany	16	0.88	1.32	0.88	✓	4	✓	4	✓	0	(1)	17	0.086	0.180	0.113	✓	4	✓
Boddington	2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	✓	1	✓	1	✓	2	✓	4	0.061	0.110	0.078	✓	0	(1)
Borden	2	<0.2	1.76	0.88	✓	1	✓	1	✓	0	(1)	2	0.044	0.045	0.045	✓	0	(1)
Bremer Bay	4	27.28	29.04	28.16	✓	1	✓	1	✓	0	(1)	2	0.054	0.058	0.056	✓	1	✓
Brookton	2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	✓	1	✓	1	✓	0	(1)	4	0.029	0.077	0.052	✓	0	(1)
Broomehill	2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	✓	1	✓	1	✓	2	✓	4	0.049	0.090	0.066	✓	2	✓
Bullaring	4	<0.2	0.44	0.44	✓	1	✓	1	✓	2	✓	4	0.042	0.110	0.081	✓	0	(1)
Condingup	4	1.76	1.76	1.76	✓	1	✓	1	✓	0	(1)	2	0.005	0.005	0.005	✓	1	✓
Cranbrook	2	<0.2	0.44	<0.2	✓	1	✓	1	✓	0	(1)	4	0.025	0.056	0.039	✓	0	(1)
Cuballing	2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	✓	1	✓	1	✓	2	✓	4	0.028	0.077	0.052	✓	0	(1)
Denmark	4	0.44	0.88	0.44	✓	1	✓	1	✓	1	✓	4	0.041	0.140	0.070	✓	0	(1)
Dudinin	4	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	✓	1	✓	1	✓	0	(1)	4	0.029	0.110	0.086	✓	0	(1)
Dumbleyung	2	0.44	0.44	0.44	✓	1	✓	1	✓	2	✓	4	0.067	0.120	0.096	✓	0	(1)
Esperance	9	7.92	14.96	12.32	✓	2	✓	4	✓	4	✓	4	0.010	0.049	0.022	✓	2	✓
Frankland	4	<0.2	0.44	<0.2	✓	1	✓	2	✓	1	✓	4	0.038	0.066	0.056	✓	0	(1)
Gibson	4	7.04	11.88	8.8	✓	1	✓	1	✓	1	✓	2	0.031	0.060	0.046	✓	1	✓
Gnowangerup	5	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	✓	1	✓	1	✓	2	✓	5	0.047	0.072	0.060	✓	0	(1)
Grass Patch	5	8.8	15.4	12.32	✓	1	✓	1	✓	0	(1)	2	0.022	0.050	0.036	✓	1	✓
Harrismith	4	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	✓	1	✓	1	✓	2	✓	4	0.120	0.190	0.153	✓	2	✓
Highbury	4	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	✓	1	✓	1	✓	2	✓	4	0.036	0.057	0.046	✓	0	(1)
Hopetoun	4	0.88	3.08	2.2	✓	1	✓	1	✓	2	✓	2	0.008	0.010	0.009	✓	2	✓
Hyden	4	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	✓	1	✓	1	✓	0	(1)	4	0.086	0.160	0.134	✓	0	(1)
Jerramungup	4	<0.2	0.44	<0.2	✓	1	✓	1	✓	0	(1)	2	0.016	0.029	0.023	✓	0	(1)
Karlgarin	2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	✓	1	✓	1	✓	2	✓	4	0.067	0.120	0.102	✓	0	(1)
Katanning	4	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	✓	1	✓	1	✓	0	(1)	4	0.025	0.050	0.041	✓	0	(1)
Kendenup	4	0.88	0.88	0.88	✓	1	✓	1	✓	2	✓	4	0.120	0.150	0.128	✓	0	(1)
Kojonup	2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	✓	1	✓	1	✓	1	✓	4	0.061	0.071	0.067	✓	0	(1)
Kondinin	4	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	✓	1	✓	1	✓	2	✓	4	0.094	0.170	0.141	✓	0	(1)
Kukerin	4	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	✓	1	✓	1	✓	2	✓	4	0.110	0.140	0.120	✓	0	(1)
Kulin	4	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	✓	1	✓	1	✓	2	✓	4	0.097	0.160	0.132	✓	0	(1)

(1) No samples required in this 12-month period.

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	Table 26 Health related variables																	
Great Southern Region	Nitrate (as NO ₃)					Pesticides		PFAS		Radiological		Trihalomethanes					Other Health Related	
Locality	Samples Taken	Concentration (mg/L)			Guideline Met	Samples Taken	Guideline Met	Samples Taken	Guideline Met	Samples Taken	Guideline Met	Samples Taken	Concentration (mg/L)			Guideline Met	Samples Taken	Requirement Met
		Min	Max	Mean									Min	Max	Mean			
Lake Grace	5	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	✓	1	✓	1	✓	0	(1)	5	0.051	0.110	0.088	✓	0	(1)
Lake King	2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	✓	1	✓	1	✓	2	✓	4	0.065	0.086	0.079	✓	0	(1)
Mt Barker	4	0.88	1.32	0.88	✓	1	✓	1	✓	2	✓	4	0.100	0.130	0.113	✓	1	✓
Munglinup	4	8.80	14.96	12.76	✓	1	✓	1	✓	0	(1)	4	0.047	0.078	0.062	✓	0	(1)
Muradup	2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	✓	1	✓	1	✓	2	✓	4	0.036	0.089	0.068	✓	0	(1)
Narrikup	4	0.88	0.88	0.88	✓	1	✓	1	✓	2	✓	4	0.100	0.140	0.118	✓	0	(1)
Narrogin	5	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	✓	1	✓	1	✓	2	✓	5	0.032	0.063	0.045	✓	0	(1)
Newdegate	2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	✓	1	✓	1	✓	0	(1)	4	0.066	0.099	0.087	✓	0	(1)
Nyabing	2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	✓	1	✓	1	✓	2	✓	4	0.057	0.083	0.066	✓	0	(1)
Ongerup	2	<0.2	0.44	0.44	✓	1	✓	1	✓	0	(1)	2	0.031	0.033	0.032	✓	0	(1)
Pingaring	4	<0.2	0.44	<0.2	✓	1	✓	1	✓	2	✓	3	0.028	0.089	0.058	✓	0	(1)
Pingelly	2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	✓	1	✓	1	✓	2	✓	5	0.043	0.084	0.067	✓	0	(1)
Pingrup	2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	✓	1	✓	1	✓	2	✓	4	0.032	0.061	0.045	✓	0	(1)
Popanyinning	4	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	✓	1	✓	1	✓	1	✓	4	0.046	0.110	0.084	✓	0	(1)
Porongurup	4	0.88	0.88	0.88	✓	1	✓	1	✓	2	✓	4	0.069	0.110	0.087	✓	0	(1)
Ravensthorpe	5	<0.2	2.2	0.88	✓	1	✓	1	✓	0	(1)	5	0.015	0.069	0.041	✓	0	(1)
Rocky Gully	4	0.88	1.32	0.88	✓	1	✓	1	✓	2	✓	2	0.088	0.110	0.099	✓	1	✓
Salmon Gums	4	8.80	15.84	13.2	✓	1	✓	1	✓	0	(1)	2	0.060	0.100	0.080	✓	1	✓
Tambellup	2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	✓	1	✓	1	✓	2	✓	4	0.050	0.065	0.056	✓	0	(1)
Tincurrin	4	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	✓	1	✓	1	✓	2	✓	4	0.130	0.160	0.145	✓	0	(1)
Varley	5	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	✓	1	✓	1	✓	2	✓	5	0.034	0.041	0.038	✓	0	(1)
Wagin	2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	✓	1	✓	1	✓	2	✓	4	0.045	0.061	0.054	✓	0	(1)
Walpole	5	<0.2	2.2	0.88	✓	1	✓	1	✓	2	✓	5	0.100	0.140	0.124	✓	0	(1)
Wandering	2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	✓	1	✓	1	✓	0	(1)	4	0.051	0.100	0.080	✓	0	(1)
Wellstead	4	0.88	0.88	0.88	✓	1	✓	1	✓	2	✓	4	0.088	0.120	0.105	✓	0	(1)
Wickepin	4	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	✓	1	✓	1	✓	2	✓	4	0.042	0.084	0.067	✓	0	(1)
Williams	2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	✓	1	✓	1	✓	2	✓	4	0.047	0.120	0.083	✓	0	(1)
Woodanilling	2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	✓	1	✓	1	✓	2	✓	4	0.077	0.100	0.092	✓	0	(1)
Yealering	4	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	✓	1	✓	1	✓	2	✓	4	0.092	0.130	0.111	✓	0	(1)

(1) No samples required in this 12-month period.

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Table 27 Aesthetic (non-health related) variables															
Great Southern Region	Alkalinity (as CaCO ₃)					Aluminium					Chloride				
Locality	Samples Taken	Concentration (mg/L)			Guideline Met	Samples Taken	Concentration (mg/L)			Guideline Met	Samples Taken	Concentration (mg/L)			Guideline Met
		Min	Max	Mean			Min	Max	Mean			Min	Max	Mean	
Albany	16	200	220	211	(7)	16	<0.008	<0.008	<0.008	✓	16	115	175	134	✓
Boddington	2	9	13	11	(7)	2	0.012	0.016	0.014	✓	2	75	75	75	✓
Borden	2	11	29	20	(7)	2	0.040	0.040	0.040	✓	2	20	24	22	✓
Bremer Bay	4	270	280	275	(7)	4	<0.008	<0.008	<0.008	✓	4	160	175	166	✓
Brookton	2	9	13	11	(7)	2	0.012	0.030	0.021	✓	2	85	85	85	✓
Broomehill	2	12	15	14	(7)	2	0.016	0.020	0.018	✓	2	90	95	93	✓
Bullaring	4	24	25	25	(7)	4	<0.008	0.010	<0.008	✓	4	85	90	88	✓
Condingup	4	120	140	133	(7)	4	<0.008	<0.008	<0.008	✓	4	380	415	398	(8)
Cranbrook	2	7	7	7	(7)	2	0.012	0.035	0.024	✓	2	13	18	16	✓
Cuballing	2	6	6	6	(7)	2	0.010	0.018	0.014	✓	2	80	85	83	✓
Denmark	4	48	220	99	(7)	4	<0.008	<0.008	<0.008	✓	4	170	230	209	✓
Dudinin	4	15	24	19	(7)	4	<0.008	0.012	<0.008	✓	4	85	85	85	✓
Dumbleyung	2	23	26	25	(7)	2	0.010	0.016	0.013	✓	2	85	90	88	✓
Esperance	9	260	280	270	(7)	9	<0.008	<0.008	<0.008	✓	9	200	225	211	✓
Frankland	4	<5	<5	<5	(7)	4	<0.008	0.010	<0.008	✓	4	14	17	15	✓
Gibson	4	63	71	68	(7)	4	<0.008	<0.008	<0.008	✓	4	235	250	240	✓
Gnowangerup	5	14	21	17	(7)	5	0.016	0.025	0.019	✓	5	95	100	96	✓
Grass Patch	5	270	270	270	(7)	5	<0.008	<0.008	<0.008	✓	5	195	215	209	✓
Harrismith	4	17	24	21	(7)	4	<0.008	0.020	<0.008	✓	4	80	90	85	✓
Highbury	4	6	10	8	(7)	4	0.012	0.035	0.019	✓	4	80	85	81	✓
Hopetoun	4	98	140	125	(7)	4	<0.008	<0.008	<0.008	✓	4	220	275	244	✓
Hyden	4	14	20	16	(7)	4	0.018	0.025	0.020	✓	4	85	90	88	✓
Jerramungup	4	8	13	10	(7)	4	0.025	0.045	0.034	✓	4	16	31	21	✓
Karlgarin	2	11	19	15	(7)	2	0.012	0.014	0.013	✓	2	85	85	85	✓
Katanning	4	10	14	12	(7)	4	<0.008	0.010	<0.008	✓	4	90	95	93	✓
Kendenup	4	210	220	213	(7)	4	<0.008	<0.008	<0.008	✓	4	125	170	144	✓
Kojonup	2	15	20	18	(7)	2	0.025	0.035	0.030	✓	2	90	95	93	✓
Kondinin	4	15	17	16	(7)	4	0.012	0.03	0.022	✓	4	85	90	86	✓
Kukerin	4	15	22	20	(7)	4	0.008	0.014	0.011	✓	4	80	85	83	✓
Kulin	4	15	15	15	(7)	4	0.010	0.018	0.013	✓	4	80	90	85	✓

(7) No guideline value available as per ADWG 2011.

(8) Elevated chloride is characteristic of the source supplying this locality.

Drinking Water Quality Annual Report Data 01/07/2024 to 30/06/2025															
Table 27 Aesthetic (non-health related) variables															
Great Southern Region	Alkalinity (as CaCO ₃)					Aluminium					Chloride				
Locality	Samples Taken	Concentration (mg/L)			Guideline Met	Samples Taken	Concentration (mg/L)			Guideline Met	Samples Taken	Concentration (mg/L)			Guideline Met
		Min	Max	Mean			Min	Max	Mean			Min	Max	Mean	
Lake Grace	5	17	25	20	(7)	5	0.008	0.016	0.012	✓	5	85	95	88	✓
Lake King	2	20	22	21	(7)	2	0.014	0.018	0.016	✓	2	85	85	85	✓
Mt Barker	4	200	210	208	(7)	4	<0.008	<0.008	<0.008	✓	4	125	170	138	✓
Munglinup	4	270	280	273	(7)	4	<0.008	<0.008	<0.008	✓	4	200	210	205	✓
Muradup	2	16	22	19	(7)	2	0.025	0.025	0.025	✓	2	95	100	98	✓
Narrikup	4	210	220	215	(7)	4	<0.008	<0.008	<0.008	✓	4	125	175	138	✓
Narrogin	5	6	10	8	(7)	5	<0.008	0.012	<0.008	✓	5	80	85	82	✓
Newdegate	2	17	25	21	(7)	2	0.010	0.014	0.012	✓	2	80	95	88	✓
Nyabing	2	10	13	12	(7)	2	0.008	0.010	0.009	✓	2	85	95	90	✓
Ongerup	2	13	14	14	(7)	2	0.025	0.200	0.113	✓	2	20	20	20	✓
Pingaring	4	18	30	27	(7)	4	<0.008	<0.008	<0.008	✓	4	85	95	91	✓
Pingelly	2	7	10	9	(7)	2	0.014	0.016	0.015	✓	2	85	85	85	✓
Pingrup	2	9	10	10	(7)	2	<0.008	<0.008	<0.008	✓	2	95	95	95	✓
Popanyinning	4	7	11	9	(7)	4	0.008	0.014	0.010	✓	4	80	95	88	✓
Porongurup	4	210	220	213	(7)	4	<0.008	<0.008	<0.008	✓	4	125	165	138	✓
Ravensthorpe	5	14	110	64	(7)	5	<0.008	0.025	0.009	✓	5	26	320	169	✓
Rocky Gully	4	210	220	215	(7)	4	<0.008	<0.008	<0.008	✓	4	125	175	149	✓
Salmon Gums	4	270	280	273	(7)	4	<0.008	<0.008	<0.008	✓	4	205	215	209	✓
Tambellup	2	16	17	17	(7)	2	0.014	0.025	0.020	✓	2	85	100	93	✓
Tincurrin	4	17	22	20	(7)	4	0.014	0.02	0.017	✓	4	85	90	86	✓
Varley	5	15	29	19	(7)	5	0.008	0.02	0.014	✓	5	80	90	87	✓
Wagin	2	6	9	8	(7)	2	0.014	0.016	0.015	✓	2	85	85	85	✓
Walpole	5	41	150	87	(7)	5	<0.008	<0.008	<0.008	✓	5	145	220	192	✓
Wandering	2	10	16	13	(7)	2	0.016	0.020	0.018	✓	2	70	85	78	✓
Wellstead	4	200	220	210	(7)	4	<0.008	<0.008	<0.008	✓	4	130	160	145	✓
Wickepin	4	6	11	9	(7)	4	0.008	0.025	0.014	✓	4	75	85	80	✓
Williams	2	9	11	10	(7)	2	0.014	0.025	0.020	✓	2	75	75	75	✓
Woodanilling	2	10	11	11	(7)	2	0.014	0.014	0.014	✓	2	80	85	83	✓
Yealering	4	17	23	21	(7)	4	0.016	0.030	0.022	✓	4	85	90	86	✓

(7) No guideline value available as per ADWG 2011.

Drinking Water Quality Annual Report Data 01/07/2024 to 30/06/2025															
Table 28 Aesthetic (non-health related) variables															
Great Southern Region	Hardness					Iron					Manganese				
Locality	Samples Taken	Concentration (mg/L)			Guideline Met	Samples Taken	Concentration (mg/L)			Guideline Met	Samples Taken	Concentration (mg/L)			Guideline Met
		Min	Max	Mean			Min	Max	Mean			Min	Max	Mean	
Albany	16	240	270	255	(9)	16	0.025	0.480	0.106	(10)	16	<0.002	0.010	<0.002	✓
Boddington	2	35	36	36	✓	2	0.035	0.060	0.048	✓	2	0.004	0.006	0.005	✓
Borden	2	19	32	26	✓	2	0.010	0.020	0.015	✓	2	<0.002	0.003	<0.002	✓
Bremer Bay	4	210	230	223	(9)	4	<0.003	0.006	0.004	✓	4	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	✓
Brookton	2	42	45	44	✓	2	0.120	0.140	0.130	✓	2	0.007	0.018	0.013	✓
Broomehill	2	44	51	48	✓	2	0.140	0.200	0.170	✓	2	0.003	0.007	0.005	✓
Bullaring	4	54	62	57	✓	4	0.025	0.100	0.064	✓	4	<0.002	0.014	0.006	✓
Condingup	4	69	80	76	✓	4	0.020	0.025	0.021	✓	4	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	✓
Cranbrook	2	10	11	11	✓	2	0.008	0.010	0.009	✓	2	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	✓
Cuballing	2	36	38	37	✓	2	0.070	0.180	0.125	✓	2	0.008	0.020	0.014	✓
Denmark	4	120	270	173	✓	4	0.008	0.260	0.076	✓	4	<0.002	0.007	<0.002	✓
Dudinin	4	49	55	53	✓	4	0.080	0.140	0.120	✓	4	0.004	0.007	0.005	✓
Dumbleyung	2	57	58	58	✓	2	0.180	0.180	0.180	✓	2	0.008	0.025	0.017	✓
Esperance	9	330	350	340	(9)	9	0.004	0.160	0.040	✓	9	<0.002	0.003	<0.002	✓
Frankland	4	12	13	13	✓	4	0.015	0.025	0.019	✓	4	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	✓
Gibson	4	39	46	42	✓	4	0.040	0.070	0.056	✓	4	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	✓
Gnowangerup	5	51	56	54	✓	5	0.120	0.200	0.148	✓	5	0.003	0.007	0.005	✓
Grass Patch	5	340	380	358	(9)	5	0.004	0.010	0.007	✓	5	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	✓
Harrismith	4	48	55	53	✓	4	0.100	0.180	0.135	✓	4	0.003	0.020	0.010	✓
Highbury	4	35	38	36	✓	4	0.120	0.220	0.155	✓	4	0.006	0.075	0.035	✓
Hopetoun	4	61	180	143	✓	4	<0.003	0.006	<0.003	✓	4	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	✓
Hyden	4	52	56	53	✓	4	0.060	0.160	0.098	✓	4	<0.002	0.005	<0.002	✓
Jerramungup	4	9	17	12	✓	4	0.015	0.025	0.020	✓	4	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	✓
Karlgarin	2	47	48	48	✓	2	0.070	0.080	0.075	✓	2	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	✓
Katanning	4	43	46	45	✓	4	0.140	0.260	0.180	✓	4	0.003	0.018	0.009	✓
Kendenup	4	250	290	265	(9)	4	0.060	0.090	0.073	✓	4	<0.002	0.002	<0.002	✓
Kojonup	2	48	51	50	✓	2	0.160	0.200	0.180	✓	2	0.004	0.009	0.007	✓
Kondinin	4	46	52	49	✓	4	0.070	0.160	0.118	✓	4	0.003	0.025	0.014	✓
Kukerin	4	51	56	54	✓	4	0.035	0.100	0.079	✓	4	<0.002	0.006	0.003	✓
Kulin	4	46	50	48	✓	4	0.070	0.160	0.103	✓	4	0.004	0.020	0.011	✓

(9) Elevated hardness is characteristic of the source supplying this locality.

(10) Elevated iron associated with short-term operational changes or as a result of distrupction to pipework in association with historic iron build up in pipes.

Drinking Water Quality Annual Report Data 01/07/2024 to 30/06/2025

Table 28 Aesthetic (non-health related) variables															
Great Southern Region	Hardness					Iron					Manganese				
Locality	Samples Taken	Concentration (mg/L)			Guideline Met	Samples Taken	Concentration (mg/L)			Guideline Met	Samples Taken	Concentration (mg/L)			Guideline Met
		Min	Max	Mean			Min	Max	Mean			Min	Max	Mean	
Lake Grace	5	51	57	54	✓	5	0.045	0.070	0.061	✓	5	0.003	0.005	0.004	✓
Lake King	2	51	54	53	✓	2	0.060	0.090	0.075	✓	2	0.004	0.006	0.005	✓
Mt Barker	4	250	270	260	(9)	4	0.060	0.140	0.085	✓	4	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	✓
Munglinup	4	330	360	348	(9)	4	0.006	0.010	0.009	✓	4	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	✓
Muradup	2	52	53	53	✓	2	0.140	0.220	0.180	✓	2	0.003	0.007	0.005	✓
Narrikup	4	250	270	260	(9)	4	0.045	0.180	0.088	✓	4	<0.002	0.004	<0.002	✓
Narrogin	5	34	37	36	✓	5	0.090	0.160	0.110	✓	5	0.004	0.018	0.012	✓
Newdegate	2	52	53	53	✓	2	0.070	0.080	0.075	✓	2	0.002	0.003	0.003	✓
Nyabing	2	44	45	45	✓	2	0.140	0.160	0.150	✓	2	0.003	0.004	0.004	✓
Ongerup	2	15	18	17	✓	2	0.010	0.010	0.010	✓	2	<0.002	0.002	<0.002	✓
Pingaring	4	57	74	65	✓	4	0.045	0.080	0.056	✓	4	<0.002	0.007	0.003	✓
Pingelly	2	38	44	41	✓	2	0.140	0.140	0.140	✓	2	0.005	0.006	0.006	✓
Pingrup	2	41	46	44	✓	2	0.120	0.160	0.140	✓	2	0.002	0.004	0.003	✓
Popanyinning	4	36	41	39	✓	4	0.080	0.140	0.110	✓	4	0.003	0.012	0.006	✓
Porongurup	4	250	280	263	(9)	4	0.045	0.100	0.071	✓	4	<0.002	0.002	<0.002	✓
Ravensthorpe	5	15	150	71	✓	5	0.004	0.045	0.020	✓	5	<0.002	0.003	<0.002	✓
Rocky Gully	4	270	280	273	(9)	4	0.040	0.060	0.051	✓	4	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	✓
Salmon Gums	4	340	360	348	(9)	4	0.004	0.008	0.006	✓	4	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	✓
Tambellup	2	50	56	53	✓	2	0.160	0.200	0.180	✓	2	0.004	0.007	0.006	✓
Tincurrin	4	51	57	54	✓	4	0.280	0.520	0.350	(10)	4	0.008	0.045	0.020	✓
Varley	5	47	58	55	✓	5	0.040	0.080	0.060	✓	5	0.003	0.005	0.004	✓
Wagin	2	38	39	39	✓	2	0.090	0.120	0.105	✓	2	0.012	0.025	0.019	✓
Walpole	5	82	190	119	✓	5	0.008	0.050	0.028	✓	5	<0.002	0.005	<0.002	✓
Wandering	2	35	42	39	✓	2	0.060	0.090	0.075	✓	2	0.008	0.010	0.009	✓
Wellstead	4	240	270	258	(9)	4	0.060	0.090	0.068	✓	4	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	✓
Wickepin	4	35	39	37	✓	4	0.050	0.220	0.110	✓	4	0.007	0.060	0.021	✓
Williams	2	34	34	34	✓	2	0.050	0.070	0.060	✓	2	0.014	0.020	0.017	✓
Woodanilling	2	38	43	41	✓	2	0.070	0.080	0.075	✓	2	0.003	0.012	0.008	✓
Yealering	4	46	50	48	✓	4	0.060	0.220	0.118	✓	4	0.003	0.030	0.012	✓

(9) Elevated hardness is characteristic of the source supplying this locality.

(10) Elevated iron associated with short-term operational changes or as a result of distrupction to pipework in association with historic iron build up in pipes.

Drinking Water Quality Annual Report Data 01/07/2024 to 30/06/2025															
Table 29 Aesthetic (non-health related) variables															
Great Southern Region	pH					Silica					Sodium				
Locality	Samples Taken	Value (pH units)			Guideline Met	Samples Taken	Concentration (mg/L)			Guideline Met	Samples Taken	Concentration (mg/L)			Guideline Met
		Min	Max	Mean			Min	Max	Mean			Min	Max	Mean	
Albany	16	7.46	7.99	7.65	✓	16	13.0	16.0	14.7	✓	16	57	85	66	✓
Boddington	2	7.02	7.30	7.16	✓	2	3.6	4.2	3.9	✓	2	37	38	38	✓
Borden	2	6.92	7.56	7.24	✓	2	1.4	1.7	1.6	✓	2	10	13	11	✓
Bremer Bay	4	7.71	7.84	7.77	✓	4	49.0	50.0	49.5	✓	4	130	140	135	✓
Brookton	2	7.77	7.81	7.79	✓	2	2.8	5.0	3.9	✓	2	38	40	39	✓
Broomehill	2	7.67	7.77	7.72	✓	2	1.4	1.7	1.6	✓	2	41	42	42	✓
Bullaring	4	7.54	7.97	7.70	✓	4	2.9	3.7	3.4	✓	4	39	42	41	✓
Condingup	4	6.69	6.95	6.80	✓	4	65.0	65.0	65.0	✓	4	265	330	301	(16)
Cranbrook	2	6.87	7.10	6.99	✓	2	0.7	1.9	1.3	✓	2	6	9	8	✓
Cuballing	2	6.79	7.01	6.90	✓	2	2.7	3.2	3.0	✓	2	38	41	40	✓
Denmark	4	7.73	8.04	7.83	✓	4	8.0	14.0	9.9	✓	4	86	125	108	✓
Dudinin	4	8.51	9.31	9.09	(12)	4	2.8	3.8	3.2	✓	4	37	40	39	✓
Dumbleyung	2	8.48	9.00	8.74	(12)	2	2.8	3.9	3.4	✓	2	38	41	40	✓
Esperance	9	7.51	7.80	7.63	✓	9	10.0	12.0	11.1	✓	9	105	115	110	✓
Frankland	4	5.65	6.55	6.18	(14)	4	1.6	1.9	1.8	✓	4	5	7	6	✓
Gibson	4	6.68	6.93	6.79	✓	4	43.0	47.0	45.4	✓	4	185	200	193	(16)
Gnowangerup	5	7.71	7.91	7.80	✓	5	1.3	2.3	1.7	✓	5	40	44	42	✓
Grass Patch	5	8.16	8.25	8.22	✓	5	9.7	12.0	11.1	✓	5	105	120	113	✓
Harrismith	4	9.07	9.97	9.41	(12)	4	2.7	3.7	3.2	✓	4	38	41	40	✓
Highbury	4	6.71	7.36	6.92	✓	4	2.9	3.4	3.1	✓	4	38	44	40	✓
Hopetoun	4	7.30	7.62	7.48	✓	4	22.0	30.0	25.0	✓	4	125	190	148	✓
Hyden	4	8.71	9.23	9.00	(12)	4	2.5	3.5	3.0	✓	4	38	41	40	✓
Jerramungup	4	7.37	7.66	7.51	✓	4	1.6	4.1	2.7	✓	4	10	14	12	✓
Karlgarin	2	7.97	8.18	8.08	✓	2	2.8	3.5	3.2	✓	2	38	43	41	✓
Katanning	4	7.15	7.35	7.23	✓	4	0.5	1.8	1.1	✓	4	42	44	43	✓
Kendenup	4	8.13	8.19	8.15	✓	4	13.0	15.0	14.5	✓	4	59	83	70	✓
Kojonup	2	7.49	7.75	7.62	✓	2	1.2	2.1	1.7	✓	2	41	43	42	✓
Kondinin	4	7.88	8.70	8.14	✓	4	2.8	4.2	3.4	✓	4	38	41	40	✓
Kukerin	4	7.76	8.85	8.16	✓	4	2.8	4.3	3.5	✓	4	37	43	39	✓
Kulin	4	7.89	8.06	8.01	✓	4	2.9	3.5	3.2	✓	4	37	41	40	✓

(12) Elevated pH is caused by leaching of calcium carbonate from the protective cement lining of the pipes after long water transit times. This characteristic is found in a number of our localities on our large water supply schemes. Experience shows that pH at this level is not objectionable to our customers.

(14) Low pH is characteristic of the source supplying the locality.

(16) Elevated sodium is characteristic of the source supplying this locality.

Drinking Water Quality Annual Report Data 01/07/2024 to 30/06/2025															
Table 29 Aesthetic (non-health related) variables															
Great Southern Region	pH					Silica					Sodium				
Locality	Samples Taken	Value (pH units)			Guideline Met	Samples Taken	Concentration (mg/L)			Guideline Met	Samples Taken	Concentration (mg/L)			Guideline Met
		Min	Max	Mean			Min	Max	Mean			Min	Max	Mean	
Lake Grace	5	7.78	8.54	8.21	✓	5	2.6	4.0	3.2	✓	5	40	43	41	✓
Lake King	2	7.49	7.73	7.61	✓	2	2.8	3.3	3.1	✓	2	40	42	41	✓
Mt Barker	4	7.99	8.22	8.10	✓	4	13.0	16.0	14.5	✓	4	62	85	68	✓
Munglinup	4	8.09	8.27	8.19	✓	4	10.0	12.0	11.0	✓	4	105	110	108	✓
Muradup	2	7.56	7.66	7.61	✓	2	1.3	1.8	1.6	✓	2	45	46	46	✓
Narrikup	4	7.73	7.90	7.84	✓	4	14.0	16.0	15.0	✓	4	59	80	65	✓
Narrogin	5	6.74	7.14	6.99	✓	5	2.6	3.6	3.0	✓	5	40	41	40	✓
Newdegate	2	7.61	8.24	7.93	✓	2	2.8	3.6	3.2	✓	2	38	40	39	✓
Nyabing	2	7.16	7.32	7.24	✓	2	1.2	1.8	1.5	✓	2	41	41	41	✓
Ongerup	2	7.29	7.58	7.44	✓	2	1.9	2.4	2.2	✓	2	10	11	11	✓
Pingaring	4	8.59	9.93	9.49	(12)	4	2.5	3.9	3.3	✓	4	39	45	41	✓
Pingelly	2	7.31	7.42	7.37	✓	2	3.1	3.9	3.5	✓	2	42	42	42	✓
Pingrup	2	6.99	7.06	7.03	✓	2	0.8	1.9	1.4	✓	2	42	43	43	✓
Popanyinning	4	7.14	7.27	7.19	✓	4	2.8	3.9	3.3	✓	4	40	46	42	✓
Porongurup	4	8.29	8.42	8.38	✓	4	13.0	15.0	14.0	✓	4	62	83	69	✓
Ravensthorpe	5	7.17	7.85	7.55	✓	5	2.2	27.0	15.6	✓	5	16	235	118	✓
Rocky Gully	4	8.31	8.45	8.40	✓	4	13.0	17.0	15.3	✓	4	60	85	72	✓
Salmon Gums	4	8.35	8.45	8.41	✓	4	9.4	12.0	10.4	✓	4	105	110	109	✓
Tambellup	2	8.21	8.24	8.23	✓	2	1.5	2.2	1.9	✓	2	42	42	42	✓
Tincurrin	4	7.80	8.83	8.09	✓	4	2.8	4.5	3.5	✓	4	35	41	38	✓
Varley	5	7.38	7.86	7.62	✓	5	2.8	3.7	3.1	✓	5	39	45	42	✓
Wagin	2	6.80	7.32	7.06	✓	2	2.7	3.5	3.1	✓	2	40	40	40	✓
Walpole	5	7.50	7.97	7.75	✓	5	11.0	46.0	31.2	✓	5	100	125	111	✓
Wandering	2	7.34	7.65	7.50	✓	2	3.8	4.3	4.1	✓	2	41	42	42	✓
Wellstead	4	7.99	8.37	8.23	✓	4	13.0	16.0	13.8	✓	4	61	84	72	✓
Wickepin	4	6.94	7.24	7.14	✓	4	2.8	3.9	3.3	✓	4	37	42	40	✓
Williams	2	6.74	6.91	6.83	✓	2	2.9	3.8	3.4	✓	2	38	40	39	✓
Woodanilling	2	7.08	7.38	7.23	✓	2	2.7	3.2	3.0	✓	2	37	42	40	✓
Yealering	4	7.40	8.01	7.72	✓	4	2.9	3.8	3.4	✓	4	41	43	42	✓

(12) Elevated pH is caused by leaching of calcium carbonate from the protective cement lining of the pipes after long water transit times. This characteristic is found in a number of our localities on our large water supply schemes. Experience shows that pH at this level is not objectionable to our customers.

Drinking Water Quality Annual Report Data 01/07/2024 to 30/06/2025																				
Table 30 Aesthetic (non-health related) variables																				
Great Southern Region	Sulfate					Total Dissolved Solids					True Colour					Turbidity				
Locality	Samples Taken	Concentration (mg/L)			Guideline Met	Samples Taken	Concentration (mg/L)			Guideline Met	Samples Taken	Value (TCU)			Guideline Met	Samples Taken	Value (NTU)			Guideline Met
		Min	Max	Mean			Min	Max	Mean			Min	Max	Mean			Min	Max	Mean	
Albany	16	22	26	24	✓	16	561	655	598	✓	16	<1	<1	<1	✓	16	<0.1	2.7	0.5	✓
Boddington	2	10	11	11	✓	2	159	162	161	✓	2	<1	2	<1	✓	2	0.3	0.4	0.4	✓
Borden	2	2	3	2	✓	2	60	97	79	✓	2	<1	<1	<1	✓	2	<0.1	0.2	<0.1	✓
Bremer Bay	4	24	26	25	✓	4	814	851	824	(17)	4	<1	<1	<1	✓	4	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	✓
Brookton	2	11	11	11	✓	2	175	176	176	✓	2	<1	<1	<1	✓	2	0.3	0.4	0.4	✓
Broomehill	2	10	11	10	✓	2	186	194	190	✓	2	1	3	2	✓	2	0.5	0.6	0.6	✓
Bullaring	4	10	12	11	✓	4	199	205	202	✓	4	<1	<1	<1	✓	4	<0.1	0.5	0.3	✓
Condingup	4	58	68	62	✓	4	933	1079	1014	(17)	4	<1	<1	<1	✓	4	<0.1	0.2	<0.1	✓
Cranbrook	2	1	3	2	✓	2	37	53	45	✓	2	<1	<1	<1	✓	2	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	✓
Cuballing	2	10	11	11	✓	2	162	170	166	✓	2	<1	<1	<1	✓	2	0.3	0.7	0.5	✓
Denmark	4	25	49	39	✓	4	478	667	551	✓	4	<1	<1	<1	✓	4	<0.1	0.9	0.3	✓
Dudinin	4	10	11	11	✓	4	183	193	188	✓	4	<1	1	<1	✓	4	0.2	0.3	0.3	✓
Dumbleyung	2	11	11	11	✓	2	193	199	196	✓	2	<1	1	<1	✓	2	0.4	0.6	0.5	✓
Esperance	9	31	37	35	✓	9	807	845	828	(17)	9	<1	<1	<1	✓	9	<0.1	0.6	<0.1	✓
Frankland	4	2	3	3	✓	4	37	46	40	✓	4	<1	<1	<1	✓	4	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	✓
Gibson	4	69	82	74	✓	4	647	687	667	(17)	4	<1	<1	<1	✓	4	0.1	0.4	0.3	✓
Gnowangerup	5	9	11	10	✓	5	193	208	201	✓	5	2	3	2	✓	5	0.4	0.6	0.5	✓
Grass Patch	5	33	38	36	✓	5	826	854	834	(17)	5	<1	<1	<1	✓	5	<0.1	0.1	<0.1	✓
Harrismith	4	10	11	11	✓	4	180	194	190	✓	4	<1	<1	<1	✓	4	0.3	0.4	0.4	✓
Highbury	4	10	11	11	✓	4	161	177	167	✓	4	<1	<1	<1	✓	4	0.4	1.4	0.8	✓
Hopetoun	4	26	33	29	✓	4	625	688	656	(17)	4	<1	<1	<1	✓	4	<0.1	0.2	<0.1	✓
Hyden	4	11	12	11	✓	4	185	195	190	✓	4	<1	<1	<1	✓	4	0.1	0.3	0.2	✓
Jerramungup	4	2	4	3	✓	4	47	77	57	✓	4	<1	<1	<1	✓	4	<0.1	0.2	<0.1	✓
Karlgarin	2	11	11	11	✓	2	179	189	184	✓	2	<1	<1	<1	✓	2	0.1	0.2	0.2	✓
Katanning	4	10	10	10	✓	4	180	191	186	✓	4	2	3	3	✓	4	0.4	1	0.6	✓
Kendenup	4	23	29	27	✓	4	577	662	615	(17)	4	<1	<1	<1	✓	4	0.2	0.3	0.3	✓
Kojonup	2	10	11	11	✓	2	193	197	195	✓	2	2	3	3	✓	2	0.4	0.7	0.6	✓
Kondinin	4	10	11	11	✓	4	182	193	186	✓	4	<1	<1	<1	✓	4	0.2	0.6	0.4	✓
Kukerin	4	10	11	11	✓	4	182	192	188	✓	4	<1	<1	<1	✓	4	0.1	0.3	0.2	✓
Kulin	4	10	11	11	✓	4	174	188	183	✓	4	<1	<1	<1	✓	4	0.2	0.5	0.3	✓

(17) Elevated TDS is characteristic of the source supplying this locality.

Drinking Water Quality Annual Report Data 01/07/2024 to 30/06/2025																				
Table 30 Aesthetic (non-health related) variables																				
Great Southern Region	Sulfate					Total Dissolved Solids					True Colour					Turbidity				
Locality	Samples Taken	Concentration (mg/L)			Guideline Met	Samples Taken	Concentration (mg/L)			Guideline Met	Samples Taken	Value (TCU)			Guideline Met	Samples Taken	Value (NTU)			Guideline Met
		Min	Max	Mean			Min	Max	Mean			Min	Max	Mean			Min	Max	Mean	
Lake Grace	5	10	12	11	✓	5	188	205	195	✓	5	<1	<1	<1	✓	5	0.1	0.3	0.2	✓
Lake King	2	11	11	11	✓	2	188	193	191	✓	2	<1	<1	<1	✓	2	0.3	0.3	0.3	✓
Mt Barker	4	22	26	24	✓	4	569	657	600	(17)	4	<1	<1	<1	✓	4	0.2	0.6	0.4	✓
Munglinup	4	32	38	36	✓	4	807	840	821	(17)	4	<1	<1	<1	✓	4	<0.1	0.2	<0.1	✓
Muradup	2	11	11	11	✓	2	204	207	206	✓	2	2	2	2	✓	2	0.3	0.9	0.6	✓
Narrikup	4	23	27	25	✓	4	573	654	603	(17)	4	<1	<1	<1	✓	4	0.2	0.6	0.4	✓
Narrogin	5	10	11	11	✓	5	162	170	167	✓	5	<1	<1	<1	✓	5	0.3	0.6	0.5	✓
Newdegate	2	10	11	11	✓	2	192	193	193	✓	2	<1	<1	<1	✓	2	0.2	0.2	0.2	✓
Nyabing	2	10	10	10	✓	2	178	187	183	✓	2	<1	2	<1	✓	2	0.4	0.7	0.6	✓
Ongerup	2	2	2	2	✓	2	62	63	63	✓	2	<1	<1	<1	✓	2	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	✓
Pingaring	4	11	13	12	✓	4	199	215	206	✓	4	<1	<1	<1	✓	4	0.1	0.2	0.2	✓
Pingelly	2	11	11	11	✓	2	173	181	177	✓	2	<1	<1	<1	✓	2	0.2	0.3	0.3	✓
Pingrup	2	10	10	10	✓	2	178	185	182	✓	2	2	2	2	✓	2	0.4	0.5	0.5	✓
Popanyinning	4	11	11	11	✓	4	165	188	176	✓	4	<1	<1	<1	✓	4	0.2	0.4	0.3	✓
Porongurup	4	23	26	24	✓	4	581	663	605	(17)	4	<1	<1	<1	✓	4	0.2	0.5	0.4	✓
Ravensthorpe	5	7	41	22	✓	5	85	757	438	✓	5	<1	1	<1	✓	5	<0.1	0.2	<0.1	✓
Rocky Gully	4	23	29	27	✓	4	597	671	627	(17)	4	<1	<1	<1	✓	4	<0.1	0.3	0.2	✓
Salmon Gums	4	32	37	34	✓	4	818	843	831	(17)	4	<1	<1	<1	✓	4	<0.1	0.2	<0.1	✓
Tambellup	2	10	10	10	✓	2	188	204	196	✓	2	2	3	3	✓	2	0.4	0.7	0.6	✓
Tincurrin	4	10	11	11	✓	4	185	197	191	✓	4	1	3	2	✓	4	0.5	1.2	0.8	✓
Varley	5	11	12	12	✓	5	176	213	195	✓	5	<1	<1	<1	✓	5	0.1	0.4	0.2	✓
Wagin	2	11	11	11	✓	2	168	175	172	✓	2	<1	<1	<1	✓	2	0.3	0.4	0.4	✓
Walpole	5	16	54	27	✓	5	412	614	517	✓	5	<1	<1	<1	✓	5	<0.1	0.2	<0.1	✓
Wandering	2	11	11	11	✓	2	161	183	172	✓	2	<1	<1	<1	✓	2	0.3	0.5	0.4	✓
Wellstead	4	21	27	24	✓	4	579	637	608	(17)	4	<1	<1	<1	✓	4	0.2	0.5	0.3	✓
Wickepin	4	10	11	11	✓	4	159	177	167	✓	4	<1	<1	<1	✓	4	0.3	0.7	0.4	✓
Williams	2	10	12	11	✓	2	158	162	160	✓	2	<1	<1	<1	✓	2	0.5	0.5	0.5	✓
Woodanilling	2	10	11	11	✓	2	162	176	169	✓	2	<1	2	<1	✓	2	0.3	0.4	0.4	✓
Yealering	4	11	12	11	✓	4	185	199	194	✓	4	<1	<1	<1	✓	4	0.4	0.7	0.5	✓

(17) Elevated TDS is characteristic of the source supplying this locality.

Drinking Water Quality Annual Report Data 01/07/2024 to 30/06/2025

	Table 31 Health related variables															
North West Region	<i>E. coli</i>				Thermophilic <i>Naegleria</i>			Fluoride				Hydrocarbons		Metals		
Locality	Samples Taken	Samples >0 cfu/100mL	Max cfu/100mL	Requirement Met	Samples Taken	Samples with Thermophilic <i>Naegleria</i>	Requirement Met	Samples Taken	Concentration (mg/L)			Guideline Met	Samples Taken	Guideline Met	Samples Taken	Guideline Met
									Min	Max	Mean					
Broome	93	0	0	✓	79	1	(2)	51	0.60	0.80	0.71	(5)	0	(1)	2	✓
Burrup	24	0	0	✓	24	0	✓	2	0.65	0.65	0.65	(5)	0	(1)	3	✓
Camballin	11	0	0	✓	11	0	✓	2	0.25	0.25	0.25	✓	2	✓	2	✓
Cape Lambert	12	0	0	✓	12	0	✓	1	0.80	0.80	0.80	(5)	0	(1)	2	✓
Derby	51	0	0	✓	51	0	✓	52	0.60	0.75	0.68	(5)	0	(1)	2	✓
Fitzroy Crossing	10	0	0	✓	10	0	✓	2	0.25	0.25	0.25	✓	0	(1)	2	✓
Halls Creek	51	0	0	✓	51	0	✓	2	0.60	0.65	0.63	✓	2	✓	2	✓
Hedland	101	0	0	✓	78	0	✓	52	0.40	0.85	0.69	(5)	0	(1)	2	✓
Karratha	107	0	0	✓	107	0	✓	53	0.50	0.85	0.72	(5)	0	(1)	2	✓
Kununurra	64	0	0	✓	51	0	✓	51	0.25	0.85	0.67	(5)	0	(1)	2	✓
Marble Bar	11	0	0	✓	11	0	✓	2	0.70	0.75	0.73	✓	0	(1)	2	✓
Newman	65	0	0	✓	52	0	✓	52	0.50	0.90	0.71	✓	0	(1)	8	✓
Nullagine	11	0	0	✓	11	0	✓	2	0.45	0.45	0.45	✓	1	✓	2	✓
Onslow	49	0	0	✓	26	0	✓	2	0.65	0.75	0.70	✓	0	(1)	5	✓
Point Samson	12	0	0	✓	12	0	✓	2	0.70	0.75	0.73	(5)	0	(1)	2	✓
Roebourne	52	0	0	✓	52	0	✓	2	0.60	0.70	0.65	(5)	0	(1)	2	✓
Wickham	53	0	0	✓	53	0	✓	3	0.65	0.65	0.65	(5)	0	(1)	2	✓
Wyndham	51	0	0	✓	51	0	✓	2	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	✓	1	✓	2	✓

- (1) No samples required in this 12-month period.
- (2) Thermophilic *Naegleria* detection (not *Naegleria fowleri*) - response protocols were implemented in accordance with DoH requirements
- (5) Receives water from a fluoridated source within the dosing range set by the Minister for Health on the advice of the Fluoridation of Water Supplies Advisory Committee.

Drinking Water Quality Annual Report Data 01/07/2024 to 30/06/2025

	Table 32 Health related variables																	
North West Region	Nitrate (as NO ₃)					Pesticides		PFAS		Radiological		Trihalomethanes					Other Health Related	
Locality	Samples Taken	Concentration (mg/L)			Guideline Met	Samples Taken	Guideline Met	Samples Taken	Guideline Met	Samples Taken	Guideline Met	Samples Taken	Concentration (mg/L)			Guideline Met	Samples Taken	Requirement Met
		Min	Max	Mean									Min	Max	Mean			
Broome	2	24.6	25.5	25.1	✓	1	✓	1	✓	2	✓	2	0.002	0.003	0.002	✓	0	(1)
Burrup	2	6.6	6.6	6.6	✓	1	✓	1	✓	0	(1)	2	<0.001	0.002	<0.001	✓	0	(1)
Camballin	2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	✓	3	✓	1	✓	0	(1)	2	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	✓	0	(1)
Cape Lambert	1	6.2	6.2	6.2	✓	1	✓	1	✓	0	(1)	2	<0.001	0.002	<0.001	✓	0	(1)
Derby	2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	✓	1	✓	1	✓	2	✓	2	0.002	0.004	0.003	✓	0	(1)
Fitzroy Crossing	2	4.4	4.4	4.4	✓	5	✓	1	✓	2	✓	2	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	✓	1	✓
Halls Creek	2	4.8	4.8	4.8	✓	3	✓	1	✓	1	✓	2	0.002	0.004	0.003	✓	0	(1)
Hedland	4	3.1	4.0	3.5	✓	1	✓	1	✓	2	✓	2	<0.001	0.002	<0.001	✓	0	(1)
Karratha	3	0.4	7.5	3.5	✓	1	✓	1	✓	0	(1)	5	0.004	0.200	0.054	✓	0	(1)
Kununurra	4	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	✓	4	✓	1	✓	2	✓	2	0.022	0.025	0.024	✓	0	(1)
Marble Bar	2	6.6	6.6	6.6	✓	1	✓	1	✓	2	✓	2	0.003	0.008	0.005	✓	0	(1)
Newman	5	0.4	0.9	0.4	✓	1	✓	1	✓	2	✓	2	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	✓	1	✓
Nullagine	2	4.0	4.8	4.4	✓	1	✓	1	✓	1	✓	2	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	✓	0	(1)
Onslow	4	1.8	1.8	1.8	✓	1	✓	1	✓	1	✓	2	<0.001	0.001	<0.001	✓	0	(1)
Point Samson	2	5.7	5.7	5.7	✓	1	✓	1	✓	2	✓	4	<0.001	0.004	0.002	✓	0	(1)
Roebourne	2	6.6	7.0	7.0	✓	1	✓	1	✓	2	✓	4	<0.001	0.001	<0.001	✓	0	(1)
Wickham	2	6.2	7.0	6.6	✓	1	✓	1	✓	0	(1)	4	<0.001	0.002	<0.001	✓	0	(1)
Wyndham	4	0.4	0.4	0.4	✓	1	✓	1	✓	0	(1)	2	0.063	0.071	0.067	✓	1	✓

(1) No samples required in this 12-month period.

Drinking Water Quality Annual Report Data 01/07/2024 to 30/06/2025

Table 33 Aesthetic (non-health related) variables															
North West Region	Alkalinity (as CaCO ₃)					Aluminium					Chloride				
Locality	Samples Taken	Concentration (mg/L)			Guideline Met	Samples Taken	Concentration (mg/L)			Guideline Met	Samples Taken	Concentration (mg/L)			Guideline Met
		Min	Max	Mean			Min	Max	Mean			Min	Max	Mean	
Broome	2	70	75	72.5	(7)	2	<0.008	<0.008	<0.008	✓	2	90	95	93	✓
Burrup	2	210	220	215	(7)	2	<0.008	<0.008	<0.008	✓	2	100	105	103	✓
Camballin	2	55	64	59.5	(7)	2	<0.008	<0.008	<0.008	✓	2	38	41	40	✓
Cape Lambert	1	230	230	230	(7)	1	<0.008	<0.008	<0.008	✓	1	120	120	120	✓
Derby	2	140	170	155	(7)	2	<0.008	<0.008	<0.008	✓	2	95	95	95	✓
Fitzroy Crossing	2	180	180	180	(7)	2	<0.008	<0.008	<0.008	✓	2	48	50	49	✓
Halls Creek	2	320	340	330	(7)	2	<0.008	<0.008	<0.008	✓	2	190	200	195	✓
Hedland	4	170	180	175	(7)	4	<0.008	<0.008	<0.008	✓	4	130	185	151	✓
Karratha	3	220	290	250	(7)	3	<0.008	<0.008	<0.008	✓	3	130	145	138	✓
Kununurra	4	170	220	198	(7)	4	<0.008	<0.008	<0.008	✓	4	15	17	16	✓
Marble Bar	2	340	340	340	(7)	2	<0.008	<0.008	<0.008	✓	2	175	185	180	✓
Newman	5	120	160	146	(7)	5	<0.008	<0.008	<0.008	✓	5	70	75	72	✓
Nullagine	2	150	200	175	(7)	2	<0.008	<0.008	<0.008	✓	2	70	85	78	✓
Onslow	4	150	170	160	(7)	4	<0.008	<0.008	<0.008	✓	4	85	95	89	✓
Point Samson	2	110	210	160	(7)	1	<0.008	<0.008	<0.008	✓	2	50	100	75	✓
Roebourne	2	210	220	215	(7)	2	<0.008	<0.008	<0.008	✓	2	100	110	105	✓
Wickham	2	210	240	225	(7)	2	<0.008	<0.008	<0.008	✓	2	110	110	110	✓
Wyndham	4	43	45	44	(7)	4	<0.008	0.012	<0.008	✓	4	36	43	39	✓

(7) No guideline value available as per ADWG 2011.

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Table 34 Aesthetic (non-health related) variables															
North West Region	Hardness					Iron					Manganese				
Locality	Samples Taken	Concentration (mg/L)			Guideline Met	Samples Taken	Concentration (mg/L)			Guideline Met	Samples Taken	Concentration (mg/L)			Guideline Met
		Min	Max	Mean			Min	Max	Mean			Min	Max	Mean	
Broome	2	47	48	48	✓	2	<0.003	0.004	<0.003	✓	2	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	✓
Burrup	2	260	270	265	(9)	2	<0.003	0.004	<0.003	✓	2	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	✓
Camballin	2	42	43	43	✓	2	0.015	0.015	0.015	✓	2	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	✓
Cape Lambert	1	280	280	280	(9)	1	0.006	0.006	0.006	✓	1	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	✓
Derby	2	14	17	16	✓	4	<0.003	0.020	0.011	✓	4	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	✓
Fitzroy Crossing	2	160	170	165	✓	2	<0.003	<0.003	<0.003	✓	2	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	✓
Halls Creek	2	330	340	335	(9)	2	<0.003	0.004	<0.003	✓	2	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	✓
Hedland	4	200	240	218	(9)	4	<0.003	0.004	<0.003	✓	4	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	✓
Karratha	3	220	360	280	(9)	3	<0.003	0.006	<0.003	✓	3	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	✓
Kununurra	4	150	160	158	✓	4	<0.003	0.004	<0.003	✓	4	0.007	0.025	0.015	✓
Marble Bar	2	260	290	275	(9)	2	<0.003	0.004	<0.003	✓	2	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	✓
Newman	5	150	150	150	✓	5	<0.003	0.004	<0.003	✓	5	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	✓
Nullagine	2	170	190	180	✓	2	0.004	0.008	0.006	✓	2	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	✓
Onslow	4	160	170	168	✓	4	<0.003	0.004	<0.003	✓	4	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	✓
Point Samson	2	130	260	195	✓	2	<0.003	0.004	<0.003	✓	2	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	✓
Roebourne	2	250	270	260	(9)	2	<0.003	<0.003	<0.003	✓	2	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	✓
Wickham	2	260	270	265	(9)	2	<0.003	<0.003	<0.003	✓	2	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	✓
Wyndham	4	46	53	49	✓	4	<0.003	0.006	0.004	✓	4	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	✓

(9) Elevated hardness is characteristic of the source supplying this locality.

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Table 35 Aesthetic (non-health related) variables															
North West Region	pH					Silica					Sodium				
Locality	Samples Taken	Value (pH units)			Guideline Met	Samples Taken	Concentration (mg/L)			Guideline Met	Samples Taken	Concentration (mg/L)			Guideline Met
		Min	Max	Mean			Min	Max	Mean			Min	Max	Mean	
Broome	2	8.00	8.13	8.07	✓	2	95	95	95	(15)	2	72	76	74	✓
Burrup	2	8.24	8.43	8.34	✓	2	60	60	60	✓	2	54	59	57	✓
Camballin	2	7.21	7.54	7.38	✓	2	22	23	23	✓	2	35	37	36	✓
Cape Lambert	1	8.04	8.04	8.04	✓	1	60	60	60	✓	1	67	67	67	✓
Derby	2	7.64	7.73	7.69	✓	2	14	16	15	✓	2	110	120	115	✓
Fitzroy Crossing	2	7.31	7.32	7.32	✓	2	21	21	21	✓	2	42	43	43	✓
Halls Creek	2	7.64	7.75	7.70	✓	2	46	47	47	✓	2	145	150	148	✓
Hedland	4	7.97	8.23	8.06	✓	4	50	55	53	✓	4	74	89	82	✓
Karratha	3	8.19	8.28	8.23	✓	3	25	55	39	✓	3	82	115	94	✓
Kununurra	4	7.64	7.75	7.69	✓	4	50	60	54	✓	4	24	32	29	✓
Marble Bar	2	7.42	7.68	7.55	✓	2	39	40	40	✓	2	170	175	173	✓
Newman	5	7.30	7.77	7.49	✓	5	15	17	16	✓	5	45	63	57	✓
Nullagine	2	7.40	7.40	7.40	✓	2	31	36	34	✓	2	56	73	65	✓
Onslow	4	8.12	8.26	8.17	✓	4	70	80	75	✓	4	39	43	41	✓
Point Samson	2	8.21	8.25	8.23	✓	2	50	55	53	✓	2	28	53	41	✓
Roebourne	2	8.08	8.08	8.08	✓	2	55	55	55	✓	2	58	61	60	✓
Wickham	2	7.80	8.27	8.04	✓	2	55	55	55	✓	2	59	59	59	✓
Wyndham	4	7.69	8.03	7.90	✓	4	8	10	9	✓	4	19	21	21	✓

(15) Elevated silica is characteristic of the source supplying this locality.

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Table 36 Aesthetic (non-health related) variables																				
North West Region	Sulfate					Total Dissolved Solids					True Colour					Turbidity				
Locality	Samples Taken	Concentration (mg/L)			Guideline Met	Samples Taken	Concentration (mg/L)			Guideline Met	Samples Taken	Value (TCU)			Guideline Met	Samples Taken	Value (NTU)			Guideline Met
		Min	Max	Mean			Min	Max	Mean			Min	Max	Mean			Min	Max	Mean	
Broome	2	5	5	5	✓	2	387	401	394	✓	2	<1	<1	<1	✓	2	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	✓
Burrup	2	51	52	52	✓	2	626	631	629	(17)	2	<1	<1	<1	✓	2	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	✓
Camballin	2	33	34	34	✓	2	228	239	234	✓	2	<1	<1	<1	✓	2	<0.1	0.1	<0.1	✓
Cape Lambert	1	58	58	58	✓	1	687	687	687	(17)	1	<1	<1	<1	✓	1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	✓
Derby	2	5	5	5	✓	2	404	457	431	✓	2	<1	<1	<1	✓	2	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	✓
Fitzroy Crossing	2	9	10	9	✓	2	404	409	407	✓	2	<1	<1	<1	✓	2	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	✓
Halls Creek	2	62	63	63	✓	2	961	987	974	(17)	2	<1	1	<1	✓	2	<0.1	0.1	<0.1	✓
Hedland	4	24	33	28	✓	4	563	662	604	(17)	4	<1	<1	<1	✓	4	<0.1	0.2	<0.1	✓
Karratha	3	69	73	72	✓	3	707	834	752	(17)	3	<1	<1	<1	✓	3	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	✓
Kununurra	4	2	2	2	✓	4	353	431	399	✓	4	<1	<1	<1	✓	4	<0.1	0.3	0.2	✓
Marble Bar	2	54	58	56	✓	2	950	980	965	(17)	2	<1	<1	<1	✓	2	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	✓
Newman	5	31	36	33	✓	5	363	429	406	✓	5	<1	<1	<1	✓	5	<0.1	0.2	<0.1	✓
Nullagine	2	47	54	51	✓	2	485	528	507	✓	2	<1	2	<1	✓	2	0.2	0.2	0.2	✓
Onslow	4	9	10	9	✓	4	459	494	477	✓	4	<1	<1	<1	✓	4	<0.1	0.2	<0.1	✓
Point Samson	2	16	47	32	✓	2	336	599	468	✓	2	<1	<1	<1	✓	2	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	✓
Roebourne	2	47	52	50	✓	2	613	649	631	(17)	2	<1	<1	<1	✓	2	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	✓
Wickham	2	51	51	51	✓	2	628	670	649	(17)	2	<1	<1	<1	✓	2	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	✓
Wyndham	4	0	0	0	✓	4	141	153	145	✓	4	<1	<1	<1	✓	4	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	✓

(17) Elevated TDS is a characteristic of the source supplying this locality.