Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

2025 - 2026

LOWER MURRAY WATER



Acknowledgement of Country

Lower Murray Water acknowledges the Traditional Owners of the land on which we work and reside. We recognise their continuing connection to land, waterways and community. We pay our respects to Elders past, present and future.

The Traditional Owner groups within Lower Murray Water's service region lie within the traditional lands of First Nations Peoples, from upstream at Koondrook moving downstream along the Murray River (Mil) through to the western edge of our region at the South Australian border.

They are the Barapa Barapa Peoples, Wamba Wemba Peoples, Wadi Wadi Peoples, Tatti Tatti Peoples, Latji Latji Peoples, Nyeri Nyeri Peoples, Ngintait Peoples and the Wergaia Peoples.

The First Nation Peoples' connection to land and water is the living cultural knowledge that is passed down from generation to generation. The stories that connected the ancestors to their culture still live through the First Nations Peoples' of today.

Acknowledgement of Country written by Stephanie Sloane*.

**Stephanie works at LMW as a Diversity and Inclusion Officer. She is a proud Ngiyampa woman and has a strong connection to her culture, history, and the land. Stephanie has brought not only her experience and passion for people to this role but also a commitment to inspire and mentor others wishing to pursue a career at LMW.*

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1. From our Managing Director

I am pleased to present Lower Murray Urban and Rural Water Authority's (LMW) FY2025/26 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report (ADWQR). It provides comprehensive information on the quality of drinking water we have provided to our customers and community throughout LMW's service area, which extends from Kerang to the South Australian border, in the municipalities of Gannawarra, Swan Hill and Mildura. The report highlights all the test results from our water quality monitoring program and outlines the processes we have in place to continue delivering safe, clean drinking water to all.

This report is submitted to the Secretary of the Department of Health (DH) in accordance with section 26 of the *Safe Drinking Water Act 2003* (the Act), and Regulations 16 and 17 of the Safe Drinking Water Regulations 2025 (the Regulations). This report includes a summary of the chemical, physical and bacteriological test results of drinking water supplied to our customers, as part of our water quality monitoring program for each Water Sampling Areas (WSA).

The information presented in this report explains the sources of our drinking water and how it is treated to ensure it consistently meets regulatory requirement. It further demonstrates our commitment to delivering water of high-quality standards, and highlights water quality challenges experienced as well as our improvements in FY2025/26.

In addition to the above, the report includes the following information:

- an overview of our water supply systems and sources of our water supply.
- a summary of water treatment and disinfection processes.
- an outline of how we arrange collection and testing of water samples.
- details of customer feedback regarding water quality and safety.

LMW is a statutory water authority created under the *Water Act 1989* and governed by a board of non-executive directors appointed by the Minister for Water. We work closely with the Environment Protection Authority (EPA), the DH and the Essential Services Commission (ESC), as they regulate and monitor the service performance of our environmental, public health, and water pricing obligations.

In accordance with the Act, we have adopted a multiple-barrier, catchment-to-tap approach to ensure safe, high-quality, drinking water is supplied to our customers. We are also required to prepare and implement a Drinking Water Quality Management Plan (DWQMP) to ensure the safety of our drinking water supply systems. Our DWQMP is based on Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point (HACCP) principles and the

Australian Drinking Water Guidelines 2011 (ADWG). The DWQMP was audited in March 2023, and LMW was compliant with 18 Opportunity for Improvement (OFI) noted.

We verify the quality of the drinking water through a comprehensive monitoring program that also allows us to identify potential improvements to benefit our customers and the community. We also rely upon feedback from customers to advise of local issues that may arise, which are treated as water quality complaints.

LMW is committed to continuing its record of reliably providing high quality, safe drinking water to our customers. I'm pleased to advise that we achieved full compliance with the water quality standards and requirements of the Act and Regulations.



Darren Raeck
Acting Managing Director

2.Our Service Region

Figure 1 – LMW Service Region



Our area of operation extends from Kerang to the South Australian border taking in the municipalities of Mildura, Swan Hill and Gannawarra. We recognise that the overall wellbeing and livelihood of our communities' is directly linked to the agricultural, tourism and support industries which form our economic backbone. How we manage our water resources recognises the intrinsic interrelationship between this resource and the social, environmental, and economic fabric of our region.

2.1. Nature and Range of Services Provided

LMW provides services to rural and urban customers including:

- Urban water services to 14 townships via nine treatment plants to approximately 35,000 households and businesses and more than 76,000 customers along the Murray River from Koondrook to Merbein.
- Wastewater collection, treatment and effluent re-use and disposal services to 11 towns via 9 treatment plants.
- Raw (river quality) water services to 2,666 irrigation and 2,240 stock and domestic customers in the four pumped irrigation districts of Mildura, Merbein, Red Cliffs and Robinvale, and to 297 Millewa waterworks district customers and 12 Yelta waterworks district customers.
- Management of the region's urban and rural bulk water entitlements.
- The collection and disposal of subsurface drainage water from the four pumped irrigation districts, as well as from private diverters in Nangiloc, Robinvale, and Boundary Bend.
- Oversight of irrigation and drainage design in new agricultural developments ensuring conformity with salinity management plan development guidelines.
- Management of the private diversion licenses of 1,313 water users along the Murray River in Victoria between Nyah and the South Australian border.
- The assessment and approval of licensing, water share and allocation trade applications.
- Reclaimed water for third party use.
- Water supply delivery to important environmental and recreational sites.
- Lead agency in a partnership model for the Victorian Murray Floodplain Restoration Project.

In addition to security of supply, public health, water quality and environmental responsibilities, LMW recognise the crucial economic role of water from a regional and state context.

2.2. Water Supply Systems

LMW manages eight drinking water supply systems, which provide drinking water to a population of more than 79,000 customers along the Murray River in Victoria from Koondrook to Merbein. LMW also has two regulated water supplies, including Millewa and Mystic Park. A water quality improvement plant operates at Millewa to improve water quality for domestic and stock uses, but not for drinking.

Regulated water is not drinking water but could be mistaken for drinking water and is discussed in more detail in the Regulated Water section of this report.

Details of our drinking water and regulated water supply systems, including WSA, population supplied, source water and Water Treatment Plants (WTPs) are provided in Table 1. We do not manage raw water storages for drinking water supplies as we draw directly from the Murray River or other smaller waterbodies.

The population figures have been calculated based on the number of water connections as of 30 June 2026 (32,425) multiplied by the 2021 Census average household population for each region. Non-residential connections are not included. Locations of drinking water supply systems are shown on the map of our service region.

This report, in accordance with the Act, provides an overview of our drinking water supply systems, the quality systems in place for provision of safe drinking water and the drinking water test results for FY2025/26.

Table 1- LMW Water Supply Systems

Water Sampling Area	Population supplied	Source Water	Storage	Treatment Plant
Irymple	8,949	Murray River	Elevated Storage (14th Street): 0.3 ML	Mildura 7th street Mildura West
Kerang	4,121	Murray River 14/2 Irrigation Channel	Treated Water Storage: 2.3 ML Elevated Storage (Vaughan Tower): 0.68 ML Ground Level Storage (Tate Drive): 3 ML	Kerang
Koondrook	1,113	Murray River	Standpipe Storage:0.9 ML Treated Water Storage: 2 ML	Koondrook
Lake Boga	1,175	Murray River	Ground Level Storage: 0.89 ML Elevated Storage: 0.1 ML	Swan Hill
Merbein	3,810	Murray River	Ground Level Storage (Merbein): 6 ML	Mildura 7th street Mildura West
Mildura	38,194	Murray River	Treated Water Storage: 9.6 ML Treated Water Storage: 9.6 ML Elevated Storage (10th Street): 2 ML	Mildura 7th street Mildura West

Water Sampling Area	Population supplied	Source Water	Storage	Treatment Plant
			Treated Water Storage: 18 ML Ground Level Storage (14th Street): 10 ML	
Murrabit	106	Murray River/GMW Channel	Treated Water Storages (4x): 0.2 ML	Murrabit
Nyah	651	Murray River	Ground Level Storage: 6.47 ML Standpipe Storage: 1.01 ML	Swan Hill
Nyah West	607	Murray River	Elevated Storage: 0.35 ML	Swan Hill
Piangil	265	Murray River	Treated Water Storages: 0.2 ML	Piangil
Red Cliffs	4,290	Murray River	Ground Level Storage: 6 ML	Red Cliffs
Robinvale	2,468	Murray River	Treated Water Storage: 3.6 ML Standpipe: 1.8 ML	Robinvale
Swan Hill	12,559	Murray River	Treated Water Storage: 2.2 ML Ground Level Storage (3 tanks): 12 ML Splatt Street Elevated Storage: 0.17 ML Western Elevated Storage: 0.15 ML	Swan Hill
Woorinen South	427	Murray River	Ground Level Storage: 2.09 ML Elevated Storage: 0.1 ML	Swan Hill
Millewa*	297	Lake Cullulleraine	N/A	Millewa Water Quality Improvement Plant
Mystic Park*	28	Kangaroo Lake	N/A	N/A
Total	79,060			

* Regulated Supplies

3. Source Water

The source of water for most of the drinking water supplies in our service region is the Murray River. Two exceptions to this are the Kerang and Murrabit drinking water supplies. The Kerang supply system sources its water from Goulburn Murray Water's (GMW) 14/2 Irrigation Channel in addition to the Murray River. The Murrabit drinking water supply source its water either from the Murray River or from a storage dam at the plant, which is supplied from the GMW channel, during times of BGA blooms along the Murray River.

LMW's regulated water supplies source water from Kangaroo Lake and Lake Cullulleraine (supplied from the Murray River) for Mystic Park and Millewa areas respectively.

The Murray River catchment (part of the Murray-Darling Basin) covers a large area that spans Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland. Water from Queensland catchments enter the Murray River downstream of Mildura so does not impact on our WTPs' raw water offtakes. Several other water agencies located upstream of our offtakes also utilise the Murray River to provide drinking water to major towns along the Murray River including Albury, Wodonga, Cobram, Echuca, and other smaller localities.

In 2025, we carried out a sanitary survey to identify the intensity and sources of contamination of water sources within the catchment area of our service region. The results indicated that the Murray River catchment is subject to various activities, which impact on water quality. Murray River lies within an open and unprotected catchment, where various activities such as stock grazing, human habitation, agriculture, and industry, take place. Dominant agricultural activities include extensive horticultural areas, the production of almond, olive, dairy, wool, wheat, beef, lamb, and forestry. An abundance of recreational activities is undertaken along the Murray River and its tributaries including camping, swimming, fishing, water skiing, canoeing, sightseeing, and picnicking.

As a result, Murray River water is subject to a high microbial and chemical risk from humans, stock, and industry. To assess that LMW's water treatment processes can manage these risks, we have a source water quality monitoring program, which involves collecting and testing of source water samples for a range of parameters such as turbidity, colour, UV absorbance, pesticides, radioactivity, etc. to help assess risks from the catchment. In addition, the raw water turbidity is monitored online at all WTPs, which provides an early warning to treatment plant operators of potential changes to the raw water quality. This enables operators to undertake control

measures to ensure adequate treatment is applied to the raw water and potential for process deviation is reduced.

To quantify the microbial risks in the catchment and realising the similarities in each catchment and the microbial hazards, we conducted a detailed microbial hazard quantification assessment on our drinking water supply systems. The assessment used the methodology outlined in the Australian Drinking Water Guidelines (ADWG) and the Water Services Association Australia (WSAA) Manual for the Application of Health Based Targets for Drinking Water (2025).

LMW has been monitoring Cryptosporidium and Giardia in the source water since January 1998. The monitoring frequency for *E.coli* is monthly and cryptosporidium is biannual, to enable ongoing quantification and assessment of the source water risks.

LMW conducts seasonal monitoring of Blue Green Algae (BGA) to detect any potential presence of BGA. When any blooms are detected, appropriate control measures are employed to the treatment process to ensure that water is safe for drinking and compliant with ADWG guidelines. Frequency of BGA monitoring is weekly which can be increased conditional to the levels of BGA identified in source water.

3.1. Catchment Management

LMW always endeavours to reduce potential risks to water quality in the Murray River being the main source of water supply for our water supply systems.

LMW is an active partner in the state-wide program that collects water and groundwater data, called the Regional Water Monitoring Partnership managed by Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action (DEECA). LMW work closely with Mallee Catchment Management Authority (CMA) to assess the risks of chemical contaminates in irrigation drainage water. We are a participating member of the Mallee CMA's Mallee floodplain management strategy implementation committee. This committee seeks to understand flooding risks for our region and coordinate a response to these risks with multiple agencies via development and implementation of mitigating actions.

Actions to date include mapping floodplains to help understand future flood risks and the building of strategically placed levees. LMW is a member of the Mallee CMA's Regional Catchment Steering committee which is in the process of renewing the Regional Catchment Strategy, a document which underpins the sustainable management of land and water resources and contributes to biodiversity management.

LMW regularly partners with Mallee CMA to flush Psyche bend lagoon on a high river, to reduce the salt load in the lagoon using LMW infrastructure. While this sounds counterproductive to water quality, this activity prevents highly saline waters to enter the river when a rain event occurs during a low river, which can trigger an electroconductivity exceedance in Morgan SA, and compromises water quality for LMW offtakes downstream. By doing this on a high river, the salinity is effectively diluted and poses no problems for water quality downstream of the lagoon.

3.2. Source Water Monitoring Parameters

Table 2 outlines the parameters monitored in source waters used for drinking water supply. These source waters are extracted, treated, and subsequently supplied to customers as drinking water. The monitoring program is reviewed annually, or more frequently where required in response to seasonal conditions or emerging risks. All analyses are undertaken by an independent laboratory accredited by the National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA), Australia.

Source water monitoring is undertaken to support risk management of the water treatment process and to better understand changes in raw water quality over time. Sampling frequencies for individual parameters vary according to the level of risk associated with each source water.

Table 2 - Raw Water Monitoring Parameters and Sampling Frequency

Group	Parameter	Sampling Frequency
Bacteria	Coliforms	Monthly
	E. coli	Monthly
	Total Plate Count	Monthly
Protozoa	*Cryptosporidium*	Biannual
	Giardia	Biannual
Physical and Chemical	pH	Quarterly
	Turbidity	Quarterly
	Electrical Conductivity	Quarterly
	Hardness	Quarterly
	Sulphate	Quarterly
	Chloride	Quarterly
	Alkalinity	Quarterly
	True Colour	Quarterly
Major Ions and Metals	Calcium	Quarterly
	Magnesium	Quarterly
	Sodium	Quarterly
Fluoride	Fluoride	Quarterly

Group	Parameter	Sampling Frequency
Taste and Odour	MIB	Seasonal Weekly
	Geosmin	Seasonal Weekly
Organic (Pesticide/Herbicide/Insecticide)		Quarterly
PFAS	PFOA, PFOS, PFBS and PFHxS	Biannual
Radiological	Gross Alpha	5 Yearly
	Gross Beta	5 Yearly
Blue Green Algae (BGA)	BGA Count	Seasonal Weekly
	BGA ID	Seasonal Weekly

4. Drinking Water Treatment Processes

4.1. Water Treatment

During FY2025/26, LMW treated around 22,000 ML of drinking water across nine WTPs. All these WTPs use conventional water treatment systems, with one WTP utilising dissolved air flotation as part of its treatment system. The water treatment systems involve the following process steps:

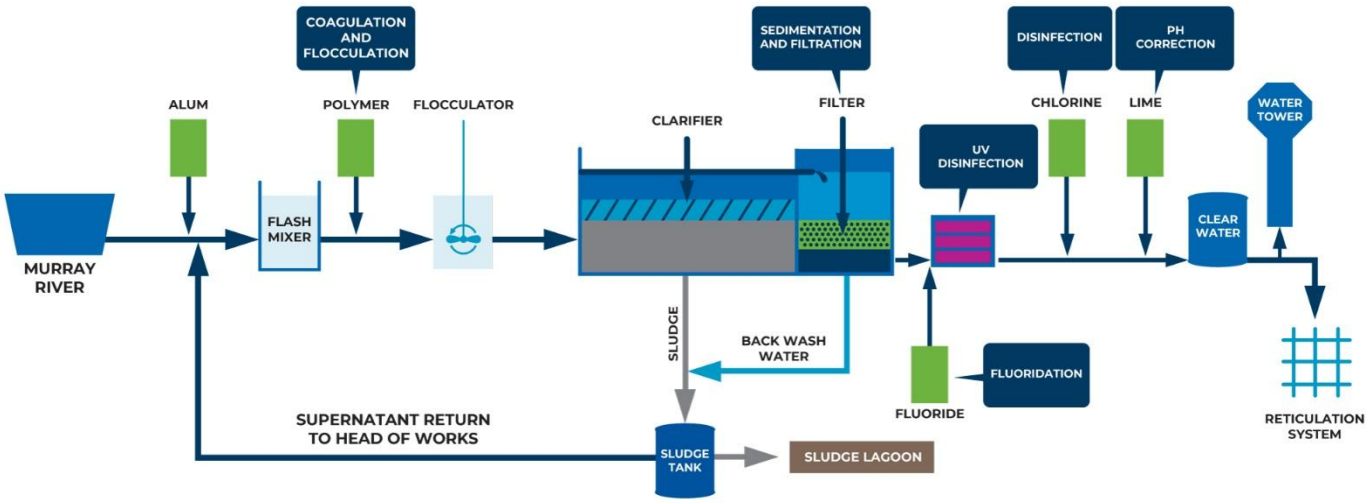
- coagulation
- flocculation
- clarification/sedimentation/dissolved air flotation
- filtration
- chlorine Disinfection
- fluoridation
- pH correction
- UV disinfection

Our drinking water is disinfected using chlorine gas, the most widely used disinfectant in the water industry. Chlorine dose rates are adjusted to provide adequate free chlorine residual throughout the distribution systems. This helps provide some protection against potential contamination within the reticulation system and can limit biological regrowth. LMW has recently completed the UV project to retrofit all nine drinking WTPs with UV disinfection systems, which provides the additional barrier for Protozoa in line with the ADWG recommendations and industry best practice.

Water treatment processes may slightly differ from one WTP to another due to plant capacity, technology type or raw water quality characteristics of source water. Steps in the drinking water treatment process are outlined in Figure 2.

Table 3 shows WSAs, WTPs that supply water to those localities, treatment processes used to treat the water per locality, and chemicals used for water treatment.

Figure 2 Drinking Water Treatment Processes



Coagulation and Flocculation

The first step of the conventional treatment process involves dosing a chemical coagulant to help gather suspended solids and organic material in the raw water. We use aluminium sulphate or aluminium chlorohydrate to bring about the coagulation process, which helps form larger particles called 'flocs' that can be more readily removed by subsequent treatment steps. During flocculation, the floc particles develop and agglomerate into larger particles. The larger size and weight of the agglomerated particles assist in the sedimentation or clarification process. Flocculant aids including polyelectrolytes are also commonly used to enhance the flocculation phase, which further assists in the sedimentation and clarification processes.

Sedimentation

Sedimentation is a step in the treatment process intended to enhance the filtration process, where suspended particles are removed from the water by means of gravity or separation. In the sedimentation process, the water passes through a relatively quiet and still basin. In these conditions, the floc particles settle to the bottom of the basin while 'clear' water passes out of the basin over an effluent baffle or weir. The solids collected on the bottom of the basin are removed through sludge bleeding pipework at the smaller "package" WTPs, or by a mechanical 'sludge collection' device at the larger plants, which scrapes the solids (sludge) to a collection point within the basin from which it is pumped to a storage for further treatment and disposal.

Solid Contact Clarification

The purpose of the solid contact clarification is the same as the sedimentation process, i.e., to enhance the filtration process by removing particles. It involves mixing the influent flow with previously settled solids within a cylinder located in the centre of the clarifier. Gentle mixing within the reaction well promotes agglomeration of floc particles and/or chemical precipitates. The aggregated solids settle out more rapidly in the clarification area. Even better clarity is achieved when particles become enmeshed in a sludge blanket layer. Rotating sludge scrapers transport settled solids to the centre of the basin for removal. Clarified overflow is removed through a circular launder system that draws water from the entire surface area to prevent solids carryover caused by uneven velocity currents.

Dissolved Air Flotation (DAF)

The process of flotation consists of three steps:

- bubble formation
- attachment of bubbles to the solids
- solids separation from the fluid

In DAF systems, air is pressurised under several atmospheres and then introduced into water, where it is mixed with pre-coagulated water just before it enters the flotation tank.

Upon attachment of air bubbles to the solid particles, the density of the solid becomes less than that of the surrounding fluid. In the process, the buoyant force lifts the solids to the surface to form a scum blanket, which is continuously swept to the periphery, automatically discharged into a scum trough by the skimming device.

Filtration

Filtration occurs as the water passes through filters that help remove particles that have not settled in the sedimentation process. Filters are commonly used in the water treatment process and may contain layers of gravels, sands and filter coal. The filtration process removes fine suspended solid matter as well as some other particles including larger micro-organisms, resulting in clear water passing through.

Disinfection with Chlorine Gas

Water is disinfected to kill any pathogens (disease-causing organisms) that remain in the treated water after filtration and provide protection within the distribution system.

Without disinfection, the risk from waterborne disease is greatly increased. Disinfection is carried out by chlorination at all our WTPs in the form of chlorine gas.

Disinfection with Ultraviolet (UV) Irradiation

UV disinfection is widely used in water treatment due to its ability to permanently de-activate bacteria, spores, moulds and viruses. It provides a secondary barrier to the conventional water treatment process, where filtration is the only barrier against protozoan pathogens, such as Cryptosporidium and Giardia. UV disinfection is highly effective against the Cryptosporidium oocysts and Giardia cysts that are resistant to the routinely applied doses of chlorine.

pH Correction

Due to the addition of coagulants and chlorine, the pH of the water being treated is lowered, becoming more acidic. To inhibit corrosion and make the water safe to use, the pH is adjusted to a neutral pH, about pH 7.0, by adding lime or other alkaline chemicals such as soda ash or sodium hydroxide.

Fluoridation

Water fluoridation is the adjustment of fluoride in drinking water to a level that helps protect teeth against dental decay. We fluoridate five water supply systems that deliver fluoridated water to 12 localities within our service region. Fluoridation of the drinking water supplies is undertaken as per the requirements of the *Health (Fluoridation) Act* 1973.

Powdered Activated Carbon (PAC)

PAC is derived from a variety of sources such as coal, wood, and coconut. Due to its high adsorption capacity, i.e., ability to attract contaminants and bind them to its surface, PAC is used to assist in removing taste & odour compounds, blue-green algae toxins, and other impurities from water.

Manganese Treatment

We use Calgon-T for manganese treatment, which is a sequestering agent that prevents the oxidation of manganese in the treated water and eliminates water discolouration.

Table 3 - LMW Drinking Water Treatment Processes

Water Sampling Area	Source water/ catchment	Treatment Plant	Treatment Process	Added Substances	Comments
Kerang	- Murray River - Goulburn Murray Water (GMW) 14/2 Irrigation Channel	Kerang Treatment Plant	– Coagulation – Flocculation – Sedimentation – Granular Media Filtration – Chlorine Disinfection – Fluoridation – UV Disinfection	– Aluminium Sulphate – Hydrated Lime – Sodium Hydroxide – Chlorine Gas – Powdered Activated Carbon – Fluorosilicic Acid – Calgon T	
Koondrook	- Murray River	Koondrook Treatment Plant	– Coagulation – Flocculation – Sedimentation – Granular Media Filtration – Chlorination – UV Disinfection	– Aluminium Sulphate – Sodium Hydroxide – Chlorine Gas – Powdered Activated Carbon – Calgon T	
Mildura Merbein Irymple	- Murray River	Mildura 7th Street Treatment Plant & Mildura West Treatment Plant	– Coagulation – Flocculation – Sedimentation – Clarification – Granular Media Filtration – Granular Activated Carbon – UV Disinfection – Chlorination – Fluoridation	– Aluminium Sulphate – Aluminium Chlorohydrate – Hydrated Lime – Polymer – Chlorine Gas – Powdered Activated Carbon – Fluorosilicic Acid – Sodium Metabisulfite – Sodium Hydroxide – Calgon T	- Mildura West can utilise either Aluminium Sulphate or Aluminium Chlorohydrate - Granular Activated Carbon is used at Mildura West - Hydrated Lime is used at Mildura 7th Street
Murrabit	- Murray River - on-site storage dam supplied from the	Murrabit Treatment Plant	– Coagulation – Flocculation – Sedimentation – Granular Media Filtration – Chlorination – UV Disinfection	– Aluminium Chlorohydrate – Sodium Hydroxide – Chlorine Gas – Powdered Activated Carbon	

Water Sampling Area	Source water/ catchment	Treatment Plant	Treatment Process	Added Substances	Comments
	GMW channel			– Calgon T	
Piangil	- Murray River	Piangil Treatment Plant	– Coagulation – Flocculation – Sedimentation – Granular Media Filtration – Chlorination – UV Disinfection	– Aluminium Chlorohydrate – Sodium Hydroxide – Chlorine Gas – Powdered Activated Carbon – Calgon T	
Red Cliffs	- Murray River	Red Cliffs Treatment Plant	– Coagulation – Flocculation – Pre-sedimentation – Dissolved Air Flotation – Granular Media Filtration – Chlorination – Fluoridation – UV Disinfection	– Aluminium Sulphate – Sodium Hydroxide – Chlorine Gas – Powdered Activated Carbon – Fluorosilicic Acid – Calgon T	
Robinvale	- Murray River	Robinvale Treatment Plant	– Coagulation – Flocculation – Clarification – Granular Media Filtration – Chlorination – Fluoridation – UV Disinfection	– Aluminium Sulphate – Soda Ash – Chlorine Gas – Powdered Activated Carbon – Sodium Fluoride – Polymer – Calgon T	
Swan Hill	- Murray River	Swan Hill Treatment Plant	– Coagulation – Flocculation – Clarification – Granular Media Filtration – UV Disinfection – Chlorination – Fluoridation	– Aluminium Chlorohydrate – Polymer – Sodium Hydroxide – Chlorine Gas – Powdered Activated Carbon – Fluorosilicic Acid – Calgon T	

4.2. Compliance With Drinking Water Quality Standards (Three-Year Summary)

LMW's drinking water quality performance is assessed against the health and aesthetic guideline values specified in the Australian Drinking Water Guidelines (ADWG), together with applicable requirements of the Safe Drinking Water Regulations 2025 (Victoria). Table 4 present the percentage compliance achieved for regulated and monitored drinking water quality parameters over the past three financial years, based on samples collected in accordance with LMW's Drinking Water Quality Monitoring Program.

During FY2025/26, LMW continued to supply high-quality drinking water to customers across its serviced communities. The compliance results demonstrate strong performance against applicable drinking water quality standards, with the most parameters achieving full compliance throughout the reporting period. The detailed water quality results and comparisons with the previous two financial years are provided in Appendix B.

Table 4 - Water Quality Parameter Comparison Results FY2023/24 to FY2025/26

Parameter	Compliant localities 2023/2024	Compliant localities 2024/2025	Compliant localities 2025/2026
1,1-Dichloroethene	100%	100%	100%
1,2-Dichlorobenzene[1]	NA	NA	100%
1,2-Dichloroethane	100%	100%	100%
1,4-Dichlorobenzene[1]	NA	NA	100%
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	100%	100%	100%
2,4-Dichlorophenol[1]	NA	NA	100%
2,4-Dichlorophenoxy Acetic Acid	100%	100%	100%
2-Chlorophenol[1]	NA	NA	100%
Arsenic	100%	100%	100%
Benzene	100%	100%	100%
Cadmium	100%	100%	100%
Carbon Tetrachloride	100%	100%	100%
Chloroacetic Acid	100%	100%	100%
Chlorobenzene[1]	NA	NA	100%
Chromium	100%	100%	100%
Copper	100%	100%	100%

[1] Sampling started in FY2025/26.

Parameter	Compliant localities 2023/2024	Compliant localities 2024/2025	Compliant localities 2025/2026
Dichloroacetic Acid	100%	100%	100%
Dissolved Oxygen[1]	NA	NA	100%
Escherichia coli	100%	93%	100%
Ethylbenzene[1]	NA	NA	100%
Fluoride	100%	100%	100%
Free Chlorine	100%	100%	100%
Lead	100%	100%	100%
Manganese	100%	100%	93%
Mercury	100%	100%	100%
Nickel	100%	100%	100%
pH	100%	100%	100%
Selenium	100%	100%	100%
Styrene[1]	NA	NA	100%
Tetrachloroethene	100%	100%	100%
Cyanide	100%	100%	100%
Trichloroacetic Acid	100%	100%	100%
Trichlorobenzene[1]	NA	NA	100%
Trihalomethanes	100%	100%	100%
Turbidity	100%	100%	100%
Xylene[1]	NA	NA	100%
Total no. water sampling areas	14	14	14

[1] Sampling started in FY2025/26.

4.3. Water Quality and Safety Improvement Initiatives

During the 2025/2026 financial year, LMW completed or continued several projects that contribute to maintaining and improving the robustness of the water treatment process and ensuring that water quality and safety were not compromised.

After a successful installation and commissioning of UV disinfection systems at Red Cliffs, Piangil, Koondrook, Kerang, Robinvale, Mildura West and Murrabit WTPs from 2019 onwards, LMW continues its endeavour to improve the robustness of the water supply systems. This includes completing our project to retrofit the Mildura 7th Street and Swan Hill WTPs with UV disinfection systems.

UV disinfection systems provide a secondary barrier for pathogenic bacteria such as Cryptosporidium and Giardia, reduce risks to water safety especially during poor raw water quality events such as blackwater and blue-green algae blooms, and ensure the delivery of safe drinking water during such events.

Table 5 below lists the water quality and safety improvement projects that were initiated or completed in FY2025/26.

Table 5 – Water Quality and Safety Improvement Projects

Water Treatment Plant (WTP)	Project	Project Status (Completed, In Progress, Planning)	Expenditure, $ Actual FY2025/26
Mildura 7th St WTP - Mildura 14th Street Storage	14th St. TWPS Electrical Upgrade	In Progress	1,165,805
Mildura 7th St WTP - Merbein Storage	TWPS VSD, PLC And Switchboard Upgrade	In Progress	1,800,000
Mildura West WTP	Wash Water Balance Tank	On hold	1,800,000
Mildura 7th St WTP	Control System Renewal	In Progress	189,375
Mildura 7th St WTP	Gearbox For Clarifiers and Sediment Tanks	In Progress	620,691
Mildura 7th St WTP	Replace Pipe Work Filter Gallery To TWPS	On hold	-
Red Cliffs WTP	WTP Filter To Waste	In Progress	265,000
Piangil WTP	WTP & RWPS Control System Renewal	In Progress	521,343
Piangil WTP	Electrical Switch Board Upgrade	In Progress	330,210
Swan Hill WTP	WTP Clarifier Launders Renewal	In Progress	315,000
Swan Hill WTP - Lake Boga	Relift Pump Station Control System Renewal	Complete	412,574
Swan Hill WTP	Woorinen Elevated Water Tower & Relift PS Control System	In Progress	258,771
Robinvale WTP	WTP & RWPS – Scada & Control System Renewal	In Progress	265,101

5. Drinking Water Quality Standards

During 2025/26 financial year, LMW remained 100% compliant with the health and aesthetic based water quality standards specified for drinking water in Regulations 16, 17 & 19 of Safe Drinking Water Regulation 2025 except for manganese. All drinking water quality results can be found in Appendix B of this report.

Table 6 – Drinking Water Quality Standards

Analyte	Unit	Guideline	Sampling Frequency	Compliance (Yes/No)
Health Based				
Escherichia coli	MPN/100mL	0	Weekly / Fortnightly	Yes
Total Trihalomethanes	mg/L	0.25	Monthly	Yes
Fluoride	mg/L	1.5	Weekly	Yes
Free Chlorine	mg/L	5	Weekly / Fortnightly	Yes
Chloroacetic Acid	mg/L	0.15	Monthly	Yes
Dichloroacetic Acid	mg/L	0.10	Monthly	Yes
Trichloroacetic Acid	mg/L	0.10	Monthly	Yes
2,4-Dichlorophenoxy acetic acid	mg/L	0.03	Biannual	Yes
2-chlorophenol	mg/L	0.3	Biannual	Yes
2,4-dichlorophenol	mg/L	0.2	Biannual	Yes
2,4,6-trichlorophenol	mg/L	0.02	Biannual	Yes
Chlorobenzene	mg/L	0.3	Biannual	Yes
Xylene	mg/L	0.6	Biannual	Yes
Trichlorobenzene	mg/L	0.03	Biannual	Yes
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	mg/L	1.5	Biannual	Yes
Ethylbenzene	mg/L	0.3	Biannual	Yes
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	mg/L	0.04	Biannual	Yes
Styrene	mg/L	0.03	Biannual	Yes
Toluene	mg/L	0.8	Biannual	Yes
Benzene	mg/L	0.001	Biannual	Yes
Carbon Tetrachloride	mg/L	0.003	Biannual	Yes
1,1-Dichloroethene	mg/L	0.03	Biannual	Yes
1,2-Dichloroethene	mg/L	0.06	Biannual	Yes
Tetrachloroethene	mg/L	0.05	Biannual	Yes
Arsenic	mg/L	0.01	Quarterly	Yes
Selenium	mg/L	0.004	Quarterly	Yes
Mercury	mg/L	0.001	Quarterly	Yes
Copper	mg/L	2.0	Quarterly	Yes
Manganese	mg/L	0.1	Quarterly	No
Lead	mg/L	0.005	Quarterly	Yes
Nickel	mg/L	0.02	Quarterly	Yes
Nitrogen	mg/L	50	Quarterly	Yes

Analyte	Unit	Guideline	Sampling Frequency	Compliance (Yes/No)
Cyanide	mg/L	0.08	Quarterly	Yes
Chromium	mg/L	0.05	Quarterly	Yes
Cadmium	mg/L	0.002	Quarterly	Yes
Aesthetic Based				
pH	pH units	6.5-9.2	Weekly / Quarterly	Yes
Dissolved Oxygen	% Saturation	>85	Monthly	Yes
Aluminium	mg/L	0.2	Monthly	Yes
Ammonia (as N)	mg/L	0.5	Biannual	Yes
Chloride	mg/L	250	Quarterly	Yes
Chlorobenzene	mg/L	0.01	Biannual	Yes
2-chlorophenol	mg/L	0.0001	Biannual	Yes
2,4-dichlorophenol	mg/L	0.0003	Biannual	Yes
2,4,6-trichlorophenol	mg/L	0.002	Biannual	Yes
Colour	HU (Pt/Co)	15	Monthly / Quarterly	Yes
Copper	mg/L	1.0	Quarterly	Yes
1,2-Dichlorobenzene		0.001	Biannual	Yes
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	mg/L	0.02	Biannual	Yes
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	mg/L	0.0003	Biannual	Yes
Ethylbenzene	mg/L	0.003	Biannual	Yes
Hardness	mg/L as $CaCO_3$	200	Quarterly	Yes
Iron	mg/L	0.3	Quarterly	Yes
Manganese	mg/L	0.1	Quarterly	Yes
Silica	mg/L	80	Monthly	Yes
Sodium	mg/L	180	Quarterly	Yes
Styrene	mg/L	0.004	Quarterly	Yes
Toluene	mg/L	0.025	Biannual	Yes
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	600	Biannual	Yes
Xylene	mg/L	0.02	Biannual	Yes
Zinc	mg/L	3	Quarterly	Yes

5.1. Emergency, Incident .and Event Management

Section 22 of the Act requires an officer of a water supplier to notify the DH where it's suspected that the drinking water supplied, or to be supplied to customers, may pose a risk to human health, or cause widespread public complaint. LMW reported one instance of known or suspected contamination as required under Section 22 of the Act.

Section 18 of the Act require water suppliers to notify the Secretary of DH if it becomes aware that the drinking water supplied, or to be supplied, to another person does not comply, or is not likely to comply, with any relevant water quality standard and must do so within 10 days after it becomes aware of that fact. There was one incident that required reporting under Section 18 of the Act.

5.1.1. Reportable Incidents FY2025/26

During FY2025/26 the drinking water supplied to our customers was of high standard, except as described below.

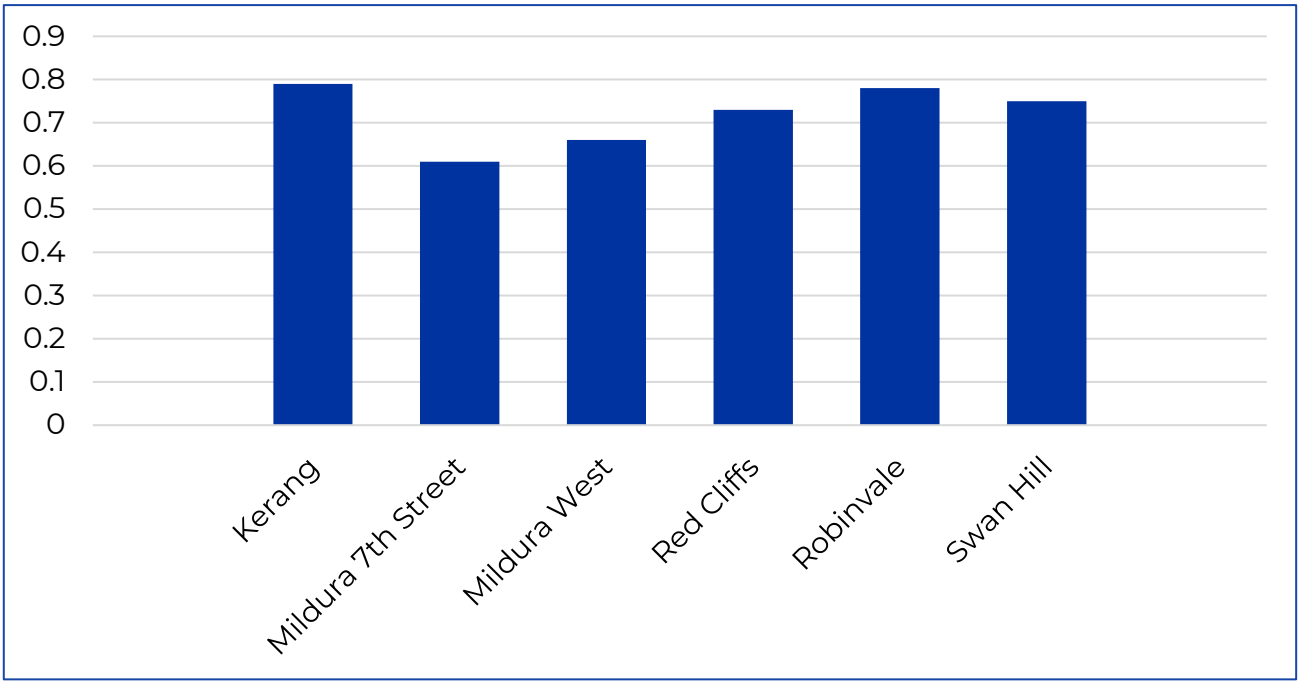
A routine sample collected from the Kerang water sampling area exceeded the ADWG health value of 0.1 mg/L for manganese. The non-compliant result was isolated to one customer tap. Follow up samples were collected from the network which indicated that the exceedance was isolated to this single customer tap. In response to the exceedance, the mains was flushed and a follow up sample collected. The manganese in the follow up samples was < 0.05 mg/L. There was no treatment issues at the Kerang WTP. Section 18 and Regulation 20 notification was submitted.

5.1.2. Fluoride Treatment and Fluoride outage notifications

Levels of fluoride have remained consistently below the maximum specified in the ADWG over the three-year period.

During the reporting period, the rolling annual fluoride concentration of drinking water was within the operating range of 0.7 to 0.9mg/l except for Red Cliffs, Mildura 7th Street and Mildura West WTPs.

Figure 3 – Annual Average Fluoride Concentration in Drinking Water



LMW's water quality sampling program indicates that all localities that receive fluoridated water supply were compliant for fluoride for the reporting period. Comprehensive data is provided in Table 4 of Appendix B.

LMW notified DH of a total of six fluoride interruptions, where fluoride concentration in drinking water supplied was less than 0.6 mg/L for a continuous period of > 72 hours, as required under the Code of Practice for Fluoridation of Drinking Water Supplies (Victoria).

These occasions occurred when fluoridation was taken offline while LMW undertook maintenance. A summary of interruptions is provided in Table 7.

Table 7 – Summary of Fluoride Interruption

Fluoridation Plant	Interruption Date	Resumption Date	Summary	Number of Days Fluoride is Off-line
Red Cliffs WTP	18/09/2025	8/10/2025	System offline for replacement of dosing board.	20
Mildura 7th St WTP	13/10/2025	7/11/2025	System offline for replacement of dosing board.	26
Red Cliffs WTP	31/10/2025	5/11/2025	Buildup of sediments in the day tank causing blockage.	5
Red Cliffs WTP	31/10/2025	30/11/2025	Due to multiple shutdowns caused by build-up of sediments in the day tank, the rolling annual average fluoride concentration was outside the operating range of 0.7 – 0.9 mg/L.	30
Swan Hill WTP	11/12/2025	23/12/2025	blockage in the dosing line	13
Red Cliffs WTP	14/04/2026	6/05/2026	Red Cliffs WTP has been taken offline for approximately two weeks for cleaning of the fluoride dosing day tank	23
Mildura 7th St WTP & Mildura West WTP	19/06/2026		The rolling annual average fluoride concentration was outside the operating range of 0.7 – 0.9 mg/L. At Mildura WTP, startup fluoride spikes were addressed by relocating the shut-off valve, and an adding an inline filter to reduce blockages. At	

Fluoridation Plant	Interruption Date	Resumption Date	Summary	Number of Days Fluoride is Off-line
			Mildura West WTP, blockages in the dosing pumps and lines were resolved by including an inline filter in the dosing line.	

6. Water Quality Complaints

LMW is committed to providing high quality, safe drinking water and continuously improving services and communications to all customers. To ensure water quality complaints are resolved in appropriate timeframes, complaints are captured in LMW's customer management system 'Infor', which provides workflow tracking of each complaint from registration to completion. Infor directs the complaint to the relevant action officer to follow up with the customer. Complaints received after hours via our 1800 phone number are also directed to the relevant officer the next working day for follow up, if necessary.

If the issue cannot be resolved over the phone, an officer attends the property of concern to discuss the complaint with the customer, undertakes basic water quality testing such as pH, turbidity and colour, and takes water samples for taste tasting. Main's flushing will be undertaken, if necessary.

Monthly complaint summary reports for Board meetings, and quarterly reports for Essential Services Commission reporting are prepared from the Infor database.

6.1. Customers Complaints Data for FY2025/26

A total of 28 water quality complaints from a customer base of 76,000 equivalent to 0.036 complaints per 100 customers was recorded in FY2025/26. This is a noticeable decrease from FY2024/25 where 104 water quality complaints were recorded, which equates to 0.137 water quality complaints per 100 customers.

Over the reporting period, the main water quality complaint was for discoloured water (16 complaints). Discoloured water can be attributed to one or a combination of several factors which could include a burst water main within the area, change in the direction of water flow that could result in scouring of the water mains, manganese, iron or potentially from a customer's internal plumbing or hot water service. The colour complaints account for 57% of the total number of complaints received throughout the reporting period.

LMW systematically undertake mains cleaning programs that assist in maintaining and improving water quality, consequently reducing the number of water quality complaints. Reactive mains flushing is conducted in response to customer requests to investigate water quality issues associated with colour, taste and/or odour complaints.

We monitor algae during the spring and summer season, where algae growth is accelerated due to the warm weather conditions. In general, we promote biological

growth within the filter media, as it helps break down the taste and odour compounds. During algal blooms, we undertake additional treatment measures involving dosing PAC at WTPs to help remove T&O compounds.

The second highest number of complaints were for taste and odour (9 complaints), which can be generated by one or more factors including but not limited to the presence of BGA, soluble organics, elevated chlorine residual, etc. Algal blooms can result in the presence of taste and odour compounds such as Geosmin and MIB. Reduced water consumption and extended retention times during low flows in the reticulation system 'long age' and dead ends may also contribute to imparting taste and odour to the water.

LMW received one alleged illness complaints during the reporting period. The alleged illness complaints were thoroughly investigated and were found not related to the quality of water supplied.

Tables 8 and 9 show a comparison between the number of water quality complaints received during FY2025/26, to those of the previous year, and the types of complaints received by each of LMW's WSA respectively.

Table 8 – Types of Complaints Compared to Previous Reporting Periods

Type of Complaints	Number of Complaints			Comparison with previous reporting periods	Comments
	25/26	24/25	23/24		
Colour	16	74	62	Decreased by fifty-eight complaints.	
Taste and odour	9	26	49	Decreased by seventeen complaints.	
Blue water	1	0	0	One complaint received.	
Alleged sickness	1	3	7	One complaint received	The alleged sickness complaints were investigated thoroughly and found not to be attributed to the quality of the water supplied.
Other	1	1	10	No Change.	

Type of Complaints	Number of Complaints			Comparison with previous reporting periods	Comments
	25/26	24/25	23/24		
Total	28	104	128	Decreased by 76 complaints.	

Table 9 – Types of Complaints by Water Sampling Area

Water Sampling Area	Type of complaints					
	Colour/Dirty water	Taste and odour	Blue water	Alleged Illness	Other	Total complaints
Irymple	2	2	0	0	0	4
Kerang	1	1	0	0	0	2
Koondrook	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lake Boga	0	0	0	0	0	0
Merbein	0	0			0	0
Mildura	9	3	0	0	0	12
Murrabit	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nyah	0	1	0	0	0	1
Nyah West	0	0	0	0	0	0
Piangil	0	0	0	0	0	0
Red Cliffs	2	1	1	1	1	6
Robinvale	2	0	0	0	0	2
Swan Hill	0	1	0	0	0	1
Woorinen South	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Complaints	16	9	1	1	1	28

7.Risk management plan audit results

7.1. Audit Process

During the reporting period, LMW were not required to undertake an external audit of its risk management plan pursuant to the Act. In response to the following eighteen opportunities for improvements (OFI's) identified in the previous Safe Drinking Water Act audit conducted for the period 01 January 2021 to 31 December 2022 inclusive. LMW have undertaken necessary actions to address the OFI as per below:

Table 10 – Status of 2021-2022 Risk Management Plan OFIs

Opportunity for Improvement	Lower Murray Water Response	Status
Red Cliffs Water Supply System		
A printout of the instrument and calibration and operation manual was observed at the plant, dated September 2016 and may not be the latest version or relate to the current instruments at the plant. There may be a more up to date one available on the LMW Intranet. If so, it is recommended that it be printed out and saved in the folder in the lab at the plant. If not, it is recommended that the manual be reviewed and updated with the latest instruments if necessary.	A new copy was printed and displayed at site and outdated copy disposed of.	Completed
Koondrook WTP and supply system		
The current jar testing equipment at the plant is not fully functional. The team uses the jar testing equipment regularly, especially during rapid changes in water quality. It is recommended that the plant be provided with an operational jar tester.	A new jar tester arrived shortly after the audit.	Completed
At times the backwash water flowrate exceeds the capacity of the overflow pipework that allows these flows to be diverted to sewer. It is recommended that the system design be reviewed, and consideration given to installing a larger diameter overflow pipe from the backwash recovery tank	All viable options are being considered	Completed

Opportunity for Improvement	Lower Murray Water Response	Status
Murrabit WTP and supply system		
It is recommended that LMW consider ways to enclose the sedimentation area, to prevent bird droppings from birds roosting in the roof above. Coagulation is one of the pathogen treatment barriers and compromising this barrier could pose a risk to water quality.	This OFI is a part of Minor Capital Works. Material has been procured to cover the shed with green cloth and waiting for the install	Completed
There are 4 treated water storages at this site, however only 3 are shown on the SCADA. It is recommended that the SCADA be updated to match the plant configuration.	SCADA page has been updated to reflect the actual plant configuration in September 2024.	Completed
Millewa WQP and supply system		
Update required documentation to reflect actual practice once a final decision is made regarding the type of chlorine that will be dosed on an ongoing basis at the plant (that is continue with sodium hypochlorite after the current trial is evaluated or resume chlorine gas dosing). This could include updating procedures, process descriptions, plans, SCADA, pipework labelling, etc	The process flow diagram has been updated.	Completed
The procedure for adjusting coagulant dose rates that was available at the plant was 10 years old. There may be a more up to date one available on the LMW Intranet. If so, it is recommended that it be printed out and saved in the folder in the lab at the plant. If not, it is recommended that the procedure be reviewed and updated if necessary.	Review of the procedure has started. Delayed due to resourcing constraints.	Due by Feb 2027
Consider undertaking annual audits rather than biennial. The face-to-face interactions with LMW	Internal audit was done by Viridis Consultants Pty Ltd	Completed

Opportunity for Improvement	Lower Murray Water Response	Status
are important to reinforce the messages that are in the pamphlets and signage.		
OFIs relevant more broadly and/or for one system		
Each system has a control limit summary table and then detailed CCP response tables. It is recommended that the following clarifications be made to the terminology used in the CCP tables. For example: (a) In some cases, the limits relate to treated water and transfer water, however within the CCP limit table, these locations are sometimes referred to as "Corrected Water" and "Trim" (e.g. Murrabit CCP5-pH and CCP-FCR). These are likely understood by the operators familiar with these sites. However, it would be beneficial to have consistent terminology to avoid any confusion. (b) For Murrabit CCP6 (Chlorination control) – the second line in the TARGET heading should be "treated" not "transfer" (c) For Koondrook CCP 2 (filtration and UV disinfection) – last dot point in the target column should be "alum", not "caustic" (d) Consider adding to CCP Control Limit summary page first column for PAC what is to be monitored (BGA potentially toxic species) and the units (mm3/L) and remove the units from column 2 to be consistent with the layout for other CCPs (e) Consider including the CCP number in the first column of the Control Limits Summary sheet (f) For Red Cliffs Control Limits Summary sheet add a footnote to the table with an explanation of note 1	Recommendation (a) will not be adopted due to the documents aligning with SCADA systems. The terminology is chosen by the contractor at the time of SCADA commissioning of the site and would cause even more confusion to change it. The recommendations (b)-(f) are being included in the current CCP document revision.	Completed Completed
It is recommended that LMW trial an on-line UVT instrument and if successful, implement SCADA calculations and alarms in line with the CCP limits and response protocols.	Analyser has been installed and is operational. Operator familiarisation and performance validation are currently underway. SCADA integration and	Completed

Opportunity for Improvement	Lower Murray Water Response	Status
	alarm implementation will be progressed after the trial is completed.	
Some procedures were observed during the audit that had not been reviewed and updated for a number of years and in some cases greater than 5 years. It is understood that the Records team are in the process of developing reporting tools so that the team are made aware of what documents are due for review. It is recommended that once the Records team sets up this system, the documents that require review be prioritised and updated	Procedures revision is in progress	Due by Feb 2027
The team advised that there are sites that were not part of the audit scope where the chemical storage volumes could be increased (e.g. 7th Street) and this would be worthwhile to assess what would be required and the associated costs, land availability requirements, etc given there is less certainty in supply than previously	The quotation process has begun as part of major capex, with the view to increase chemical storage capacity at Mildura WTP.LMW is in the process of prioritising the projects for Water Plan 6. The timeframe for the project will be in Water Plan 6.	Completed
Murrabit and Koondrook WTPs include the provision of “filter to waste” in their design. The LMW team advised that this facility is not available at Mildura, Kerang and Red Cliffs WTPs. It would be beneficial to incorporate this functionality at these plants. It is recommended that LMW assess the options, costs and practicality of implementing “filter to waste” at these plants	Filter to Waste has been budgeted and scheduled for Red Cliffs under the current Master Capital Works Program for Red Cliffs. Mildura is scheduled for 2028/29. This is a major project; possible timeframe will be Sep 2026 for Red Cliffs and 2028/29 for Mildura	Completed

Opportunity for Improvement	Lower Murray Water Response	Status
LMW is implementing a new system to visualise Health Based Target (HBT) compliance (KDX Vantage) that utilises data from SCADA. It is recommended that LMW investigate a data management solution for other operational information organise and collected by the team including external laboratory data, internal laboratory data, instrument calibration records, field inspection records, prepare regular reports. This system would reduce the likelihood of errors, be more efficient that the current process of manually managing data and preparing reports, have the ability to promptly identify non- compliances, etc	Currently an internal Database is under use. A data management solution is being considered as part of the Business BTP	Completed
There would also be benefit in providing training to a broader team at LMW (e. g. staff who receive calls from the community, network operations and maintenance team members, etc) on the ADWG covering much of the content in the National Water Training Package Unit of Competency - GEN017 - - Apply the risk management principles of the water industry standards, guidelines and legislation and this is recommended for LMW consider.	Planning is underway to develop training packages specific to the AWDG. All viable options are being considered.	Due by Feb 2027
Consider whether it would be worthwhile having a specific line item in the EMP – Table 3.3.4 Recognition Table – Determining the Level of Event/Response to cover water quality (e.g. what level of incident corresponds to issuing a boil water notice) to assist with determining the level of response required	This OFI is being incorporated into a larger EMP revision.	Completed
It would be more efficient and effective to have an internal process engineering resource to assist the operations and maintenance team, especially during and after flood/blackwater events. They would be able to implement actions raised and lessons learned from these events so that the team is better prepared with more robust processes to more effectively manage future events. Additionally, there is a significant number of equipment and other plant faults identified by the team, and the team	A change to LMW Operating model has brought Treatment Operations and Water Quality under the same Manager - Manager Water Quality & Environment. This has improved decision making about plant faults, process changes	Completed

Opportunity for Improvement	Lower Murray Water Response	Status
could benefit from this additional process engineering resource. This resource could support with root cause analysis and continuous improvement work, resulting in reduced the risk of water quality incidents and make the water supply systems more robust.	and will incorporate lessons learnt from past water quality issues into a common review process. A new resource (chemical engineer) has also been employed to validate and streamline decision making in the water quality team. Improvement in the planning processes, regular inspections along with Lessons Learnt are expected to reduce the risk of water quality incidents	
The water quality team is responsible for ensuring that the necessary systems and processes are in place to provide safe drinking water. It is recommended that LMW consider providing an additional resource in this team. The role would assist with progressing a number of the OFI's identified in this audit, provide water quality data review support and backup, help to keep documentation up to date, provide mentoring and refresher training for field teams, conduct internal audits, provide a backup for sampling, etc.	An additional resource has been added to the Water Quality Team Structure. A Trade Waste and Backflow Officer is expected to review water quality data, provide support and fill the current gaps in data, training and general duties. Recruitment has been initiated. This has been delayed due to staff turnover.	Due by Feb 2027

8. Regulated water

8.1. What is Regulated Water?

Section 6 of the Act allows the Minister for Health to declare any water that is not drinking water, but that may be supplied to the public in circumstances in which it may be mistaken as being drinking water, to be 'regulated water' for the purposes of the Act.

Following consultation between the DH and LMW, the Minister for Health declared the water supplied by LMW to the Millewa and Mystic Park water supply systems as regulated water under Section 6 of the Act.

The declaration for the Millewa system was gazetted in the Victoria Government Gazette Special Edition No. S28 on 15 February 2007, and the Mystic Park system was gazetted in the Victoria Government Gazette Special Edition No. S135 on 19 May 2009.

Declaration as regulated water meant that LMW had to prepare and implement risk management plans for the Millewa and Mystic Park water supply systems. This was to minimise the risk that the water as supplied could be mistaken for drinking water.

LMW take all necessary steps to ensure that residents and visitors to Meringur, Werrimull, Cullulleraine in the Millewa Waterworks District and Mystic Park are aware that the mains water supply to these towns is untreated and not suitable for consumption. The following actions are undertaken:

- provide the 'Living with an Untreated Water Supply' brochure and reminder notices to LMW customers who are connected to an untreated water supply including private diverters, advising that untreated water is not suitable for drinking, teeth brushing or food preparation, and that due care should be taken when bathing and showering to avoid swallowing of untreated water.
- supply the 'Living with an Untreated Water Supply' brochure to accommodation facilities as requested to assist in informing guests that their supply is untreated and is not suitable for drinking, teeth brushing, or food preparation and that due care should be taken when bathing and showering to avoid swallowing of untreated water bathing.
- provide 'Do Not Drink' signs free of charge to the responsible managers of all publicly accessible taps connected to untreated water (e.g., parks, public toilets, schools, halls, caravan parks, etc.).
- provide notification via Information Statements of the property's untreated water supply to intending property purchasers.
- provide new irrigation or domestic and stock customers with an information kit including the 'Living with an Untreated Water Supply' brochure.

- make a copy of our customer charter available which details the respective rights and obligations of customers supplied with untreated water.
- Publish this information on our website.

8.2. Millewa Water Supply System

- A non-potable water system supplies an area which includes the towns of Meringur, Werrimull and Cullulleraine and also the surrounding rural properties in the Millewa district. The water is sourced from Lake Cullulleraine which is filled directly from the Murray River via an earthen channel. The population served by this supply is estimated to be less than 300.
- The water supply system is primarily a domestic and stock water supply to dryland farmers in the Millewa area located to the west of Mildura. Previously, the water from Lake Cullulleraine had been chlorinated as it was pumped into the system to control the nuisance growth of the Plumatella species, which if allowed to become established within a pipeline system can cause severe ongoing operational challenges.
- In 2013, LMW commissioned a Water Quality Plant at Lake Cullulleraine. The plant has improved water quality; providing clearer water for domestic uses such as washing, and farmers can benefit as the impact of clogging on their spraying equipment is reduced.
- The treatment plant comprises two large lagoons that alternate as storages for removing turbidity. Aluminium sulphate is used to aid in the precipitation of the suspended matter. Clarified water is chlorinated whilst gravitating into a clear water storage tank from which it is pumped into the Bambill water storage dam or into the Cullulleraine reticulation system.
- The 182 ML storage dam at Bambill is an earthen water storage within the Millewa system, located at Bambill South which supplies operating head for the system when the treated water pumps are not operating.
- The dryland area serviced by the Millewa regulated water supply covers an area of approximately 243,500 hectares. The total number of connections for the supply to the dryland farming properties is 252. Biennial audit of Millewa Regulated Water Supply was completed in June 2026.

8.3. Mystic Park Water Supply System

A non-potable water system supplies the small township of Mystic Park which is located to the south of Swan Hill. In May 2008, LMW assumed responsibility for the Mystic Park untreated water supply, previously the responsibility of the Gannawarra Shire Council.

The water is sourced from nearby Kangaroo Lake before being screened and pumped to an earthen dam located within the township. A small amount of coagulant is added

as the water enters the dam. This dam provides some detention time assisting in the reduction of turbidity in the water; however, no disinfection is provided.

The town population is currently 28 with 12 serviced properties, including a hotel, recreation reserve and cenotaph. Biennial audits for Mystic Park Regulated supplies were completed in June 2026.

Table 11 - Regulated Water Supplies

Regulated water supply	Source water	Gazettal date	Population supplied
Meringur, Werrimull, Lake Cullulleraine	Murray River	15 February 2007	297
Mystic Park	Murray River	19 May 2009	28

Appendix A - Glossary of Terms

The Act
The *Safe Drinking Water Act 2003* (Vic), which sets the legal requirements for the supply of safe drinking water in Victoria.

The Regulations
The Safe Drinking Water Regulations 2025, which outline specific requirements for drinking water monitoring, reporting, and risk management.

ADWG
It means the Australian Drinking Water Guidelines published by the National Health and Medical Research Council and the Natural Resource Management Ministerial Council, as in force from time to time;

DH
The Victorian Department of Health, responsible for regulating drinking water quality in Victoria.

EPA
The Environment Protection Authority Victoria, responsible for protecting human health and the environment.

ESC
The Essential Services Commission, which regulates the performance of Victorian water corporations.

RMP
Risk Management Plan, a document that identifies and manages risks to drinking water quality.

DWQMP
Drinking Water Quality Management Plan, a documented system for ensuring the delivery of safe drinking water.

HACCP
Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points, a systematic approach used to identify and control risks to water quality.

NATA
National Association of Testing Authorities, Australia, the organisation that accredits testing laboratories.

BGA
Blue-Green Algae (cyanobacteria), naturally occurring microorganisms that can produce toxins harmful to humans and animals.

Coliform Bacteria
A group of bacteria used as indicators of the microbiological quality of water.

E. coli
Escherichia coli, a bacterium that indicates faecal contamination and potential health risks in drinking water.

THMs
Trihalomethanes, chemical by-products that can form when chlorine reacts with natural organic matter in water.

NTU
Nephelometric Turbidity Units, the standard unit used to measure water turbidity or cloudiness.

MIB
2-Methylisoborneol (MIB) is a naturally occurring organic chemical compound known for causing earthy and musty taste and odour issues in drinking water.

MPN/100mL
Most Probable Number per 100 millilitres, a measure of the number of microorganisms in a water sample.

mg/L
Milligrams per litre, a unit used to measure the concentration of substances in water.

Water Sampling Area
A water sampling area is an area specify by the water supplier for the purposes of the water supplier's risk management plan.

UV Disinfection
A water treatment process that uses ultraviolet light to inactivate bacteria, viruses, and other microorganisms.

Dissolved Air Flotation & Filtration (DAFF)

A combination of dissolved air flotation and sand filtration. Dissolved air flotation is a unit operation where fine suspended particles and floc are removed by rising bubbles in the treatment vessel.

Appendix B - Water Quality Tables for FY2025/26

All samples were collected from within the reticulation network unless otherwise stated.

Tables 1 to 87 present results from samples collected at the outlets of LMW's nine water treatment plants entering the reticulation system. Results are reported for eight localities, with Mildura and Mildura West combined and reported as a single locality (Mildura). Results are also presented for 14 supplied localities across the LMW drinking water supply system.

Tables 1 to 46 present results assessed against the health-based drinking water quality standards specified in the Safe Drinking Water Regulations 2025.

Tables 47 to 83 present results assessed against the aesthetic drinking water quality standards specified in the Safe Drinking Water Regulations 2025.

Tables 84 to 87 present results for some aesthetic parameters that LMW Testing.

Mildura and Swan Hill had a greater number of reticulation samples collected and analysed due to the larger populations served by these water supply systems.

Mildura results incorporate samples from both the Mildura and Mildura West Water Treatment Plants. Under normal operating conditions, biannual parameters would report four samples, and quarterly parameters would report eight samples for Mildura. However, as the Mildura West Water Treatment Plant was not operating during the first quarter of the reporting period, only three biannual samples and seven quarterly samples are reported.

In Table 2, Mildura recorded 116 reticulation samples during FY2025/26, compared to the scheduled 118 samples as per Drinking Water Quality Monitoring Program. Routine weekly sampling is commenced on Mondays and Tuesdays, and one scheduled sampling event was completed on 29 June 2025, immediately prior to the commencement of the reporting period, resulting in two fewer samples being reported.

Please note that Mildura results incorporate samples from both the Mildura and Mildura West Water Treatment Plants.

There is no comparison with previous years for data in tables (24,26, 35-44, 51-53, 55, 57-60, 63, 65-68, 70, 72, 74, & 76-82) as testing started in FY2025/26

I. Health-Based Drinking Water Quality Standards

Table 1 *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*) - Entry Point

Water sampling area	Frequency of sampling	Number of samples	Maximum detected (orgs/100mL)	Comparison with the two previous financial years	Number of known or suspected *E. coli* contamination events (s. 22/s18) *
Kerang	Fortnightly	26	0	Remained same	0
Koondrook	Fortnightly	26	0	Remained same	0
Lake Boga	Fortnightly	26	0	Remained same	0
Merbein	Fortnightly	26	0	Remained same	0
Mildura	Fortnightly	43	0	Remained same	0
Murrabit	Fortnightly	26	0	Remained same	0
Nyah	Fortnightly	26	0	Remained same	0
Nyah West	Fortnightly	26	0	Remained same	0
Piangil	Fortnightly	27	0	Remained same	0
Red Cliffs	Fortnightly	26	0	Remained same	0
Robinvale	Fortnightly	26	0	Remained same	0
Swan Hill	Fortnightly	26	0	Remained same	0
Woorinen South	Fortnightly	26	0	Remained same	0

Table 2 *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*)

Water sampling area	Frequency of sampling	Number of samples	Maximum detected (orgs/100mL)	Comparison with the two previous financial years	Number of known or suspected *E. coli* contamination events (s. 22/s18) *
Irymple	Weekly	53	0	Remained same	0
Kerang	Weekly	53	0	Remained same	0
Koondrook	Weekly	53	0	Remained same	0
Lake Boga	Weekly	53	0	Remained same	0
Merbein	Weekly	52	0	Remained same	0

Water sampling area	Frequency of sampling	Number of samples	Maximum detected (orgs/100mL)	Comparison with the two previous financial years	Number of known or suspected *E. coli* contamination events (s. 22/s18) *
Mildura	Weekly	116	0	Remained same	0
Murrabit	Weekly	53	0	Remained same	0
Nyah	Weekly	53	0	Remained same	0
Nyah West	Weekly	53	0	Remained same	0
Piangil	Weekly	53	0	Remained same	0
Red Cliffs	Weekly	53	0	Remained same	0
Robinvale	Weekly	53	0	Remained same	0
Swan Hill	Weekly	82	0	Remained same	0
Woorinen South	Weekly	53	0	Remained same	0

Table 3 Total trihalomethanes

Water sampling area	Frequency of sampling	Number of samples	Drinking water quality standard (mg/L)	Maximum (mg/L)	Average (mg/L)	Comparison with the two previous financial years	Number of samples where standard was not met (s. 18)
Irymple	Monthly	12	0.25	0.04	0.02	Decreased	0
Kerang	Monthly	12	0.25	0.03	0.02	Decreased	0
Koondrook	Monthly	12	0.25	0.04	0.03	Decreased	0
Lake Boga	Monthly	12	0.25	0.04	0.03	Decreased	0
Merbein	Monthly	12	0.25	0.04	0.03	Decreased	0
Mildura	Monthly	12	0.25	0.04	0.02	Decreased	0
Murrabit	Monthly	12	0.25	0.03	0.02	Decreased	0
Nyah	Monthly	12	0.25	0.06	0.04	Decreased	0
Nyah West	Monthly	12	0.25	0.05	0.04	Decreased	0
Piangil	Monthly	12	0.25	0.04	0.03	Decreased	0
Red Cliffs	Monthly	12	0.25	0.06	0.04	Decreased	0
Robinvale	Monthly	12	0.25	0.04	0.02	Decreased	0
Swan Hill	Monthly	12	0.25	0.03	0.02	Decreased	0
Woorinen South	Monthly	12	0.25	0.05	0.03	Decreased	0

Table 4 Fluoride

Fluoride is added to the drinking WSA listed below to promote oral health as directed by DH. Fluoride samples are taken monthly in each of the fluoridated WSA. No fluoride data is available for Koondrook, Murrabit and Piangil systems as these systems do not have fluoridation.

Drinking Water Quality Standard: The total concentration of fluoride in drinking water should not exceed 1.5 mg/L.

Compliance: Annual average fluoride level must not exceed 1 mg/L, and all individual samples must be less than 1.5 mg/L fluoride concentrations under s.5 (3) of *Health (Fluoridation) Act* 1973.

Water sampling area	Sampling frequency	Number of samples	Drinking water quality standard (mg/L)	Target optimum operating fluoride concentration (mg/L)	Maximum (mg/L)	Average* (mg/L)	Number of samples where standard was not met (s. 18)
Irymple	Weekly	53	1.5	0.7-0.9	0.87	0.66	0
Kerang	Weekly	53	1.5	0.7-0.9	0.91	0.75	0
Lake Boga	Weekly	53	1.5	0.7-0.9	0.85	0.71	0
Merbein	Weekly	52	1.5	0.7-0.9	0.82	0.69	0
Mildura	Weekly	52	1.5	0.7-0.9	0.83	0.68	0
Nyah	Weekly	53	1.5	0.7-0.9	0.94	0.71	0
Nyah West	Weekly	53	1.5	0.7-0.9	0.83	0.71	0
Red Cliffs	Weekly	53	1.5	0.7-0.9	0.84	0.61	0
Robinvale	Weekly	53	1.5	0.7-0.9	0.90	0.68	0
Swan Hill	Weekly	53	1.5	0.7-0.9	0.87	0.69	0
Woorinen South	Weekly	52	1.5	0.7-0.9	0.81	0.71	0

Table 5 Free Chlorine - Entry Point

Water sampling area	Sampling frequency	Number of samples	Drinking water quality standard (mg/L)	Maximum (mg/L)	Average (mg/L)	Comparison with the two previous financial years	Number of samples where standard was not met (s. 18)
Kerang	Fortnightly	27	5	1.35	1.19	Remained same	0
Koondrook	Fortnightly	28	5	1.28	1.12	Remained same	0
Lake Boga	Fortnightly	28	5	1.21	0.86	Remained same	0
Merbein	Fortnightly	26	5	1.19	0.95	Increased	0
Mildura	Fortnightly	43	5	1.44	1.15	Remained same	0
Murrabit	Fortnightly	28	5	1.38	1.16	Remained same	0

Water sampling area	Sampling frequency	Number of samples	Drinking water quality standard (mg/L)	Maximum (mg/L)	Average (mg/L)	Comparison with the two previous financial years	Number of samples where standard was not met (s. 18)
Nyah	Fortnightly	28	5	1.26	0.84	Increased	0
Nyah West	Fortnightly	28	5	1.17	0.86	Increased	0
Piangil	Fortnightly	27	5	1.38	1.16	Increased	0
Red Cliffs	Fortnightly	27	5	1.44	1.15	Increased	0
Robinvale	Fortnightly	27	5	1.11	1.06	Remained same	0
Swan Hill	Fortnightly	28	5	1.35	1.11	Remained same	0
Woorinen South	Fortnightly	28	5	1.06	0.67	Remained same	0

Table 6 Free Chlorine

Water sampling area	Sampling frequency	Number of samples	Drinking water quality standard (mg/L)	Maximum (mg/L)	Average (mg/L)	Comparison with the two previous financial years	Number of samples where standard was not met (s. 18)
Irymple	Weekly	54	5	1.70	0.85	Increased	0
Kerang	Weekly	57	5	1.24	1.01	Increased	0
Koondrook	Weekly	55	5	1.16	0.91	Increased	0
Lake Boga	Weekly	55	5	1.09	0.78	Increased	0
Merbein	Weekly	52	5	1.31	0.83	Increased	0
Mildura	Weekly	115	5	1.33	0.94	Increased	0
Murrabit	Weekly	55	5	1.34	1.03	Increased	0
Nyah	Weekly	55	5	1.19	0.78	Increased	0
Nyah West	Weekly	55	5	1.21	0.80	Increased	0
Piangil	Weekly	55	5	1.41	1.02	Increased	0
Red Cliffs	Weekly	54	5	1.29	0.93	Increased	0
Robinvale	Weekly	54	5	1.04	0.781	Decreased	0
Swan Hill	Weekly	85	5	1.31	0.99	Increased	0
Woorinen South	Weekly	55	5	0.98	0.62	Decreased	0

Table 7 Chloroacetic Acid

Water sampling area	Sampling frequency	Number of samples	Drinking water quality standard (mg/L)	Maximum (mg/L)	Average (mg/L)	Comparison with the two previous financial years	Number of samples where standard was not met (s. 18)
Irymple	Monthly	12	0.15	<0.005	<0.005	Remained same	0
Kerang	Monthly	12	0.15	<0.005	<0.005	Remained same	0
Koondrook	Monthly	12	0.15	<0.005	<0.005	Remained same	0
Lake Boga	Monthly	12	0.15	<0.005	<0.005	Remained same	0
Merbein	Monthly	12	0.15	<0.005	<0.005	Remained same	0
Mildura	Monthly	12	0.15	<0.005	<0.005	Remained same	0
Murrabit	Monthly	12	0.15	<0.005	<0.005	Remained same	0
Nyah	Monthly	12	0.15	<0.005	<0.005	Remained same	0
Nyah West	Monthly	12	0.15	<0.005	<0.005	Remained same	0
Piangil	Monthly	12	0.15	<0.005	<0.005	Remained same	0
Red Cliffs	Monthly	12	0.15	<0.005	<0.005	Remained same	0
Robinvale	Monthly	12	0.15	<0.005	<0.005	Remained same	0
Swan Hill	Monthly	12	0.15	<0.005	<0.005	Remained same	0
Woorinen South	Monthly	12	0.15	0.005	0.0025	Increased	0

Table 8 Dichloroacetic Acid

Water sampling area	Sampling frequency	Number of samples	Drinking water quality standard (mg/L)	Maximum (mg/L)	Average (mg/L)	Comparison with the two previous financial years	Number of samples where standard was not met (s. 18)
Irymple	Monthly	12	0.1	0.010	0.0041	Remained same	0
Kerang	Monthly	12	0.1	0.020	0.0062	Decreased	0
Koondrook	Monthly	12	0.1	0.020	0.0125	Remained same	0
Lake Boga	Monthly	12	0.1	0.016	0.0109	Remained same	0
Merbein	Monthly	12	0.1	0.017	0.0065	Remained same	0

Water sampling area	Sampling frequency	Number of samples	Drinking water quality standard (mg/L)	Maximum (mg/L)	Average (mg/L)	Comparison with the two previous financial years	Number of samples where standard was not met (s. 18)
Mildura	Monthly	12	0.1	0.009	0.0045	Remained same	0
Murrabit	Monthly	12	0.1	0.017	0.0101	Decreased	0
Nyah	Monthly	12	0.1	0.020	0.0048	Increased	0
Nyah West	Monthly	12	0.1	0.010	0.0047	Remained same	0
Piangil	Monthly	12	0.1	0.020	0.0107	Remained same	0
Red Cliffs	Monthly	12	0.1	0.013	0.0065	Remained same	0
Robinvale	Monthly	12	0.1	0.013	0.0063	Remained same	0
Swan Hill	Monthly	12	0.1	0.020	0.0052	Decreased	0
Woorinen South	Monthly	12	0.1	0.012	0.0047	Increased	0

Table 9 Trichloroacetic Acid

Water sampling area	Sampling frequency	Number of samples	Drinking water quality standard (mg/L)	Maximum (mg/L)	Average (mg/L)	Comparison with the two previous financial years	Number of samples where standard was not met (s. 18)
Irymple	Monthly	12	0.1	0.006	0.003	Decreased	0
Kerang	Monthly	12	0.1	0.008	0.004	Decreased	0
Koondrook	Monthly	12	0.1	0.016	0.010	Decreased	0
Lake Boga	Monthly	12	0.1	0.012	0.007	Decreased	0
Merbein	Monthly	12	0.1	0.04	0.006	Decreased	0
Mildura	Monthly	12	0.1	<0.005	<0.005	Decreased	0
Murrabit	Monthly	12	0.1	0.014	0.008	Decreased	0
Nyah	Monthly	12	0.1	0.015	0.009	Decreased	0
Nyah West	Monthly	12	0.1	0.013	0.008	Decreased	0
Piangil	Monthly	12	0.1	0.02	0.01	Decreased	0
Red Cliffs	Monthly	12	0.1	0.007	0.003	Decreased	0
Robinvale	Monthly	12	0.1	0.006	0.004	Decreased	0
Swan Hill	Monthly	12	0.1	0.006	0.003	Decreased	0
Woorinen South	Monthly	12	0.1	0.012	0.008	Increased	0

Table 10 2,4 Dichlorophenoxy acetic acid – Entry Point

Water sampling area	Sampling frequency	Number of samples	Drinking water quality standard (mg/L)	Maximum (mg/L)	Average (mg/L)	Comparison with the two previous financial years	Number of samples where standard was not met (s. 18)
Kerang	Biannual	2	0.03	<0.01	<0.01	Remained same	0
Koondrook	Biannual	2	0.03	<0.01	<0.01	Remained same	0
Mildura	Biannual	3	0.03	<0.01	<0.01	Remained same	0
Murrabit	Biannual	2	0.03	<0.01	<0.01	Remained same	0
Piangil	Biannual	2	0.03	<0.01	<0.01	Remained same	0
Red Cliffs	Biannual	2	0.03	<0.01	<0.01	Remained same	0
Robinvale	Biannual	2	0.03	<0.01	<0.01	Remained same	0
Swan Hill	Biannual	2	0.03	<0.01	<0.01	Remained same	0

Table 11 Benzene – Entry point

Water sampling area	Sampling frequency	Number of samples	Drinking water quality standard (mg/L)	Maximum (mg/L)	Average (mg/L)	Comparison with the two previous financial years	Number of samples where standard was not met (s. 18)
Kerang	Biannual	2	0.001	<0.001	<0.001	Remained same	0
Koondrook	Biannual	2	0.001	<0.001	<0.001	Remained same	0
Mildura	Biannual	3	0.001	<0.001	<0.001	Remained same	0
Murrabit	Biannual	2	0.001	<0.001	<0.001	Remained same	0
Piangil	Biannual	2	0.001	<0.001	<0.001	Remained same	0
Red Cliffs	Biannual	2	0.001	<0.001	<0.001	Remained same	0
Robinvale	Biannual	2	0.001	<0.001	<0.001	Remained same	0
Swan Hill	Biannual	2	0.001	<0.001	<0.001	Remained same	0

Table 12 Carbon Tetrachloride - Entry Point

Water sampling area	Sampling frequency	Number of samples	Drinking water quality standard (mg/L)	Maximum (mg/L)	Average (mg/L)	Comparison with the two previous financial years	Number of samples where standard was not met (s. 18)
Kerang	Biannual	2	0.003	<0.001	<0.001	Remained same	0
Koondrook	Biannual	2	0.003	<0.001	<0.001	Remained same	0
Mildura	Biannual	3	0.003	<0.001	<0.001	Remained same	0
Murrabit	Biannual	2	0.003	<0.001	<0.001	Remained same	0
Piangil	Biannual	2	0.003	<0.001	<0.001	Remained same	0
Red Cliffs	Biannual	2	0.003	<0.001	<0.001	Remained same	0
Robinvale	Biannual	2	0.003	<0.001	<0.001	Remained same	0
Swan Hill	Biannual	2	0.003	<0.001	<0.001	Remained same	0

Table 13 1,1-dichloroethene – Entry Point

Water sampling area	Sampling frequency	Number of samples	Drinking water quality standard (mg/L)	Maximum (mg/L)	Average (mg/L)	Comparison with the two previous financial years	Number of samples where standard was not met (s. 18)
Kerang	Biannual	2	0.03	<0.0001	<0.0001	Remained same	0
Koondrook	Biannual	2	0.03	<0.0001	<0.0001	Remained same	0
Mildura	Biannual	3	0.03	<0.0001	<0.0001	Remained same	0
Murrabit	Biannual	2	0.03	<0.0001	<0.0001	Remained same	0
Piangil	Biannual	2	0.03	<0.0001	<0.0001	Remained same	0
Red Cliffs	Biannual	2	0.03	<0.0001	<0.0001	Remained same	0
Robinvale	Biannual	2	0.03	<0.0001	<0.0001	Remained same	0
Swan Hill	Biannual	2	0.03	<0.0001	<0.0001	Remained same	0

Table 14 1,2-dichloroethane – Entry Point

Water sampling area	Sampling frequency	Number of samples	Drinking water quality standard (mg/L)	Maximum (mg/L)	Average (mg/L)	Comparison with the two previous financial years	Number of samples where standard was not met (s. 18)
Kerang	Biannual	2	0.06	<0.0001	<0.0001	Remained same	0
Koondrook	Biannual	2	0.06	<0.0001	<0.0001	Remained same	0
Mildura	Biannual	3	0.06	<0.0001	<0.0001	Remained same	0
Murrabit	Biannual	2	0.06	<0.0001	<0.0001	Remained same	0
Piangil	Biannual	2	0.06	<0.0001	<0.0001	Remained same	0
Red Cliffs	Biannual	2	0.06	<0.0001	<0.0001	Remained same	0
Robinvale	Biannual	2	0.06	<0.0001	<0.0001	Remained same	0
Swan Hill	Biannual	2	0.06	<0.0001	<0.0001	Remained same	0

Table 15 1,2-dichloroethane – Entry Point

Water sampling area	Sampling frequency	Number of samples	Drinking water quality standard (mg/L)	Maximum (mg/L)	Average (mg/L)	Comparison with the two previous financial years	Number of samples where standard was not met (s. 18)
Kerang	Biannual	2	0.003	<0.0001	<0.0001	Remained same	0
Koondrook	Biannual	2	0.003	<0.0001	<0.0001	Remained same	0
Mildura	Biannual	3	0.003	<0.0001	<0.0001	Remained same	0
Murrabit	Biannual	2	0.003	<0.0001	<0.0001	Remained same	0
Piangil	Biannual	2	0.003	<0.0001	<0.0001	Remained same	0
Red Cliffs	Biannual	2	0.003	<0.0001	<0.0001	Remained same	0
Robinvale	Biannual	2	0.003	<0.0001	<0.0001	Remained same	0
Swan Hill	Biannual	2	0.003	<0.0001	<0.0001	Remained same	0

Table 16 Tetrachloroethene - Entry Point

Water sampling area	Sampling frequency	Number of samples	Drinking water quality standard (mg/L)	Maximum (mg/L)	Average (mg/L)	Comparison with the two previous financial years	Number of samples where standard was not met (s. 18)
Kerang	Biannual	2	0.05	<0.001	<0.001	Remained same	0
Koondrook	Biannual	2	0.05	<0.001	<0.001	Remained same	0
Mildura	Biannual	3	0.05	<0.001	<0.001	Remained same	0
Murrabit	Biannual	2	0.05	<0.001	<0.001	Remained same	0
Piangil	Biannual	2	0.05	<0.001	<0.001	Remained same	0
Red Cliffs	Biannual	2	0.05	<0.001	<0.001	Remained same	0
Robinvale	Biannual	2	0.05	<0.001	<0.001	Remained same	0
Swan Hill	Biannual	2	0.05	<0.001	<0.001	Remained same	0

Table 17 2,4,6-trichlorophenol - Entry Point

Water sampling area	Sampling frequency	Number of samples	Drinking water quality standard (mg/L)	Maximum (mg/L)	Average (mg/L)	Comparison with the two previous financial years	Number of samples where standard was not met (s. 18)
Kerang	Biannual	2	0.02	<0.001	<0.001	Remained same	0
Koondrook	Biannual	2	0.02	<0.001	<0.001	Remained same	0
Mildura	Biannual	3	0.02	<0.001	<0.001	Remained same	0
Murrabit	Biannual	2	0.02	<0.001	<0.001	Remained same	0
Piangil	Biannual	2	0.02	<0.001	<0.001	Remained same	0
Red Cliffs	Biannual	2	0.02	<0.001	<0.001	Remained same	0
Robinvale	Biannual	2	0.02	<0.001	<0.001	Remained same	0
Swan Hill	Biannual	2	0.02	<0.001	<0.001	Remained same	0

Table 18 Arsenic - Entry Point

Water sampling area	Sampling frequency	Number of samples	Drinking water quality standard (mg/L)	Maximum (mg/L)	Average (mg/L)	Comparison with the two previous financial years	Number of samples where standard was not met (s. 18)
Kerang	Quarterly	4	0.01	<0.001	<0.001	Remained same	0
Koondrook	Quarterly	4	0.01	<0.001	<0.001	Remained same	0
Mildura	Quarterly	7	0.01	<0.001	<0.001	Remained same	0
Murrabit	Quarterly	4	0.01	<0.001	<0.001	Remained same	0
Piangil	Quarterly	4	0.01	<0.001	<0.001	Remained same	0
Red Cliffs	Quarterly	4	0.01	<0.001	<0.001	Remained same	0
Robinvale	Quarterly	4	0.01	<0.001	<0.001	Remained same	0
Swan Hill	Quarterly	4	0.01	<0.001	<0.001	Remained same	0

Table 19 Arsenic

Water sampling area	Sampling frequency	Number of samples	Drinking water quality standard (mg/L)	Maximum (mg/L)	Average (mg/L)	Comparison with the two previous financial years	Number of samples where standard was not met (s. 18)
Irymple	Quarterly	4	0.01	<0.001	<0.001	Remained same	0
Kerang	Quarterly	4	0.01	<0.001	<0.001	Remained same	0
Koondrook	Quarterly	4	0.01	<0.001	<0.001	Remained same	0
Lake Boga	Quarterly	4	0.01	<0.001	<0.001	Remained same	0
Merbein	Quarterly	4	0.01	<0.001	<0.001	Remained same	0
Mildura	Quarterly	4	0.01	<0.001	<0.001	Remained same	0
Murrabit	Quarterly	4	0.01	<0.001	<0.001	Remained same	0
Nyah	Quarterly	4	0.01	<0.001	<0.001	Remained same	0
Nyah West	Quarterly	4	0.01	<0.001	<0.001	Remained same	0
Piangil	Quarterly	4	0.01	<0.001	<0.001	Remained same	0
Red Cliffs	Quarterly	4	0.01	<0.001	<0.001	Remained same	0

Water sampling area	Sampling frequency	Number of samples	Drinking water quality standard (mg/L)	Maximum (mg/L)	Average (mg/L)	Comparison with the two previous financial years	Number of samples where standard was not met (s. 18)
Robinvale	Quarterly	4	0.01	<0.001	<0.001	Remained same	0
Swan Hill	Quarterly	4	0.01	<0.001	<0.001	Remained same	0
Woorinen South	Quarterly	4	0.01	<0.001	<0.001	Remained same	0

Table 20 Selenium - Entry Point

Water sampling area	Sampling frequency	Number of samples	Drinking water quality standard (mg/L)	Maximum (mg/L)	Average (mg/L)	Comparison with the two previous financial years	Number of samples where standard was not met (s. 18)
Kerang	Quarterly	4	0.004	<0.001	<0.001	Remained same	0
Koondrook	Quarterly	4	0.004	<0.001	<0.001	Remained same	0
Mildura	Quarterly	7	0.004	<0.001	<0.001	Remained same	0
Murrabit	Quarterly	4	0.004	<0.001	<0.001	Remained same	0
Piangil	Quarterly	4	0.004	<0.001	<0.001	Remained same	0
Red Cliffs	Quarterly	4	0.004	<0.001	<0.001	Remained same	0
Robinvale	Quarterly	4	0.004	<0.001	<0.001	Remained same	0
Swan Hill	Quarterly	4	0.004	<0.001	<0.001	Remained same	0

Table 21 Selenium

Water sampling area	Sampling frequency	Number of samples	Drinking water quality standard (mg/L)	Maximum (mg/L)	Average (mg/L)	Comparison with the two previous financial years	Number of samples where standard was not met (s. 18)
Irymple	Quarterly	4	0.004	<0.001	<0.001	Remained same	0
Kerang	Quarterly	4	0.004	<0.001	<0.001	Remained same	0

Water sampling area	Sampling frequency	Number of samples	Drinking water quality standard (mg/L)	Maximum (mg/L)	Average (mg/L)	Comparison with the two previous financial years	Number of samples where standard was not met (s. 18)
Koondrook	Quarterly	4	0.004	<0.001	<0.001	Remained same	0
Lake Boga	Quarterly	4	0.004	<0.001	<0.001	Remained same	0
Merbein	Quarterly	4	0.004	<0.001	<0.001	Remained same	0
Mildura	Quarterly	4	0.004	<0.001	<0.001	Remained same	0
Murrabit	Quarterly	4	0.004	<0.001	<0.001	Remained same	0
Nyah	Quarterly	4	0.004	<0.001	<0.001	Remained same	0
Nyah West	Quarterly	4	0.004	<0.001	<0.001	Remained same	0
Piangil	Quarterly	4	0.004	<0.001	<0.001	Remained same	0
Red Cliffs	Quarterly	4	0.004	<0.001	<0.001	Remained same	0
Robinvale	Quarterly	4	0.004	<0.001	<0.001	Remained same	0
Swan Hill	Quarterly	4	0.004	<0.001	<0.001	Remained same	0
Woorinen South	Quarterly	4	0.004	<0.001	<0.001	Remained same	0

Table 22 Mercury - Entry Point

Water sampling area	Sampling frequency	Number of samples	Drinking water quality standard (mg/L)	Maximum (mg/L)	Average (mg/L)	Comparison with the two previous financial years	Number of samples where standard was not met (s. 18)
Kerang	Quarterly	4	0.001	<0.0001	<0.0001	Remained same	0
Koondrook	Quarterly	4	0.001	<0.0001	<0.0001	Remained same	0
Mildura	Quarterly	7	0.001	<0.0001	<0.0001	Remained same	0
Murrabit	Quarterly	4	0.001	<0.0001	<0.0001	Remained same	0
Piangil	Quarterly	4	0.001	<0.0001	<0.0001	Remained same	0
Red Cliffs	Quarterly	4	0.001	<0.0001	<0.0001	Remained same	0
Robinvale	Quarterly	4	0.001	<0.0001	<0.0001	Remained same	0

Water sampling area	Sampling frequency	Number of samples	Drinking water quality standard (mg/L)	Maximum (mg/L)	Average (mg/L)	Comparison with the two previous financial years	Number of samples where standard was not met (s. 18)
Swan Hill	Quarterly	4	0.001	<0.0001	<0.0001	Remained same	0

Table 23 Mercury

Water sampling area	Sampling frequency	Number of samples	Drinking water quality standard (mg/L)	Maximum (mg/L)	Average (mg/L)	Comparison with the two previous financial years	Number of samples where standard was not met (s. 18)
Irymple	Quarterly	4	0.001	<0.0001	<0.0001	Remained same	0
Kerang	Quarterly	4	0.001	<0.0001	<0.0001	Remained same	0
Koondrook	Quarterly	4	0.001	<0.0001	<0.0001	Remained same	0
Lake Boga	Quarterly	4	0.001	<0.0001	<0.0001	Remained same	0
Merbein	Quarterly	4	0.001	<0.0001	<0.0001	Remained same	0
Mildura	Quarterly	4	0.001	<0.0001	<0.0001	Remained same	0
Murrabit	Quarterly	4	0.001	<0.0001	<0.0001	Remained same	0
Nyah	Quarterly	4	0.001	<0.0001	<0.0001	Remained same	0
Nyah West	Quarterly	4	0.001	<0.0001	<0.0001	Remained same	0
Piangil	Quarterly	4	0.001	<0.0001	<0.0001	Remained same	0
Red Cliffs	Quarterly	4	0.001	<0.0001	<0.0001	Remained same	0
Robinvale	Quarterly	4	0.001	<0.0001	<0.0001	Remained same	0
Swan Hill	Quarterly	4	0.001	<0.0001	<0.0001	Remained same	0
Woorinen South	Quarterly	4	0.001	<0.0001	<0.0001	Remained same	0

Table 24 Copper - Entry Point

Water sampling area	Sampling frequency	Number of samples	Drinking water quality standard (mg/L)	Maximum (mg/L)	Average (mg/L)	Number of samples where standard was not met (s. 18)
Kerang	Quarterly	4	2	0.0060	0.0032	0
Koondrook	Quarterly	4	2	<0.001	<0.001	0
Mildura	Quarterly	7	2	0.0040	0.0014	0
Murrabit	Quarterly	4	2	0.0030	0.0020	0
Piangil	Quarterly	4	2	0.0020	0.0015	0
Red Cliffs	Quarterly	4	2	0.0100	0.0065	0
Robinvale	Quarterly	4	2	0.0250	0.0066	0
Swan Hill	Quarterly	4	2	0.0550	0.0262	0

Table 25 Copper

Water sampling area	Sampling frequency	Number of samples	Drinking water quality standard (mg/L)	Maximum (mg/L)	Average (mg/L)	Com Comparison with the two previous financial years	Number of samples where standard was not met (s. 18)
Irymple	Quarterly	4	2	0.006	0.0045	Increased	0
Kerang	Quarterly	4	2	0.180	0.0455	Increased	0
Koondrook	Quarterly	4	2	0.011	0.0095	Decreased	0
Lake Boga	Quarterly	4	2	0.011	0.0052	Decreased	0
Merbein	Quarterly	4	2	0.009	0.0075	Decreased	0
Mildura	Quarterly	4	2	0.006	0.0035	Decreased	0
Murrabit	Quarterly	4	2	0.009	0.0072	Decreased	0
Nyah	Quarterly	4	2	0.017	0.0095	Decreased	0
Nyah West	Quarterly	4	2	0.012	0.0070	Decreased	0
Piangil	Quarterly	4	2	0.009	0.0044	Decreased	0
Red Cliffs	Quarterly	4	2	0.011	0.0082	Decreased	0
Robinvale	Quarterly	4	2	0.025	0.0128	Decreased	0
Swan Hill	Quarterly	4	2	0.008	0.0070	Decreased	0
Woorinen South	Quarterly	4	2	0.012	0.0060	Decreased	0

Table 26 Manganese - Entry Point

Water sampling area	Sampling frequency	Number of samples	Drinking water quality standard (mg/L)	Maximum (mg/L)	Average (mg/L)	Number of samples where standard was not met (s. 18)
Kerang	Quarterly	4	0.1	0.0120	0.0040	0
Koondrook	Quarterly	4	0.1	0.0050	0.0033	0
Mildura	Quarterly	7	0.1	0.0110	0.0046	0
Murrabit	Quarterly	4	0.1	<0.001	<0.001	0

Water sampling area	Sampling frequency	Number of samples	Drinking water quality standard (mg/L)	Maximum (mg/L)	Average (mg/L)	Number of samples where standard was not met (s. 18)
Piangil	Quarterly	4	0.1	<0.001	<0.001	0
Red Cliffs	Quarterly	4	0.1	0.0080	0.0043	0
Robinvale	Quarterly	4	0.1	0.0060	0.0033	0
Swan Hill	Quarterly	4	0.1	<0.001	<0.001	0

Table 27 Manganese

Water sampling area	Sampling frequency	Number of samples	Drinking water quality standard (mg/L)	Maximum (mg/L)	Average (mg/L)	Comparison with the two previous financial years	Number of samples where standard was not met (s. 18)
Irymple	Quarterly	4	0.1	0.003	0.0027	Decreased	0
Kerang	Quarterly	4	0.1	0.140	0.0255	Increased	0
Koondrook	Quarterly	4	0.1	0.018	0.0064	Decreased	0
Lake Boga	Quarterly	4	0.1	<0.001	<0.001	Decreased	0
Merbein	Quarterly	4	0.1	0.027	0.0082	Increased	0
Mildura	Quarterly	4	0.1	0.045	0.0130	Increased	0
Murrabit	Quarterly	4	0.1	0.002	0.0009	Remained same	0
Nyah	Quarterly	4	0.1	0.004	0.0014	Remained same	0
Nyah West	Quarterly	4	0.1	<0.001	<0.001	Remained same	0
Piangil	Quarterly	4	0.1	<0.001	<0.001	Remained same	0
Red Cliffs	Quarterly	4	0.1	0.003	0.0020	Remained same	0
Robinvale	Quarterly	4	0.1	0.010	0.0041	Decreased	0
Swan Hill	Quarterly	4	0.1	0.001	0.0006	Remained same	0
Woorinen South	Quarterly	4	0.1	<0.001	<0.001	Decreased	0

Table 28 Lead

Water sampling area	Sampling frequency	Number of samples	Drinking water quality standard (mg/L)	Maximum (mg/L)	Average (mg/L)	Comparison with the two previous financial years	Number of samples where standard was not met (s. 18)
Irymple	Quarterly	4	0.005	<0.001	<0.001	Remained same	0
Kerang	Quarterly	4	0.005	0.001	0.0006	Remained same	0
Koondrook	Quarterly	4	0.005	<0.001	<0.001	Remained same	0
Lake Boga	Quarterly	4	0.005	<0.001	<0.001	Remained same	0
Merbein	Quarterly	4	0.005	<0.001	<0.001	Remained same	0
Mildura	Quarterly	4	0.005	<0.001	<0.001	Remained same	0
Murrabit	Quarterly	4	0.005	<0.001	<0.001	Remained same	0
Nyah	Quarterly	4	0.005	0.001	0.0006	Remained same	0
Nyah West	Quarterly	4	0.005	<0.001	<0.001	Decreased	0
Piangil	Quarterly	4	0.005	<0.001	<0.001	Remained same	0
Red Cliffs	Quarterly	4	0.005	<0.001	<0.001	Remained same	0
Robinvale	Quarterly	4	0.005	<0.001	<0.001	Decreased	0
Swan Hill	Quarterly	4	0.005	<0.001	<0.001	Remained same	0
Woorinen South	Quarterly	4	0.005	<0.001	<0.001	Remained same	0

Table 29 Nickel

Water sampling area	Sampling frequency	Number of samples	Drinking water quality standard (mg/L)	Maximum (mg/L)	Average (mg/L)	Comparison with the two previous financial years	Number of samples where standard was not met (s. 18)
Irymple	Quarterly	4	0.02	<0.001	<0.001	Remained same	0
Kerang	Quarterly	4	0.02	0.001	<0.001	Remained same	0
Koondrook	Quarterly	4	0.02	<0.001	<0.001	Remained same	0
Lake Boga	Quarterly	4	0.02	<0.001	<0.001	Remained same	0
Merbein	Quarterly	4	0.02	<0.001	<0.001	Remained same	0

Water sampling area	Sampling frequency	Number of samples	Drinking water quality standard (mg/L)	Maximum (mg/L)	Average (mg/L)	Comparison with the two previous financial years	Number of samples where standard was not met (s. 18)
Mildura	Quarterly	4	0.02	<0.001	<0.001	Remained same	0
Murrabit	Quarterly	4	0.02	<0.001	<0.001	Remained same	0
Nyah	Quarterly	4	0.02	<0.001	<0.001	Remained same	0
Nyah West	Quarterly	4	0.02	<0.001	<0.001	Remained same	0
Piangil	Quarterly	4	0.02	<0.001	<0.001	Remained same	0
Red Cliffs	Quarterly	4	0.02	<0.001	<0.001	Remained same	0
Robinvale	Quarterly	4	0.02	<0.001	<0.001	Remained same	0
Swan Hill	Quarterly	4	0.02	<0.001	<0.001	Remained same	0
Woorinen South	Quarterly	4	0.02	<0.001	<0.001	Remained same	0

Table 30 Nitrogen (as Nitrate)

Water sampling area	Sampling frequency	Number of samples	Drinking water quality standard (mg/L)	Maximum (mg/L)	Average (mg/L)	Comparison with the two previous financial years	Number of samples where standard was not met (s. 18)
Irymple	Quarterly	4	50	0.07	0.03	Decreased	0
Kerang	Quarterly	4	50	0.18	0.11	Decreased	0
Koondrook	Quarterly	4	50	0.05	0.03	Decreased	0
Lake Boga	Quarterly	4	50	0.04	0.02	Decreased	0
Merbein	Quarterly	4	50	0.05	0.04	Decreased	0
Mildura	Quarterly	4	50	0.06	0.05	Decreased	0
Murrabit	Quarterly	4	50	0.11	0.08	Increased	0
Nyah	Quarterly	4	50	0.03	0.02	Decreased	0
Nyah West	Quarterly	4	50	0.03	0.02	Decreased	0
Piangil	Quarterly	4	50	0.04	0.06	Decreased	0
Red Cliffs	Quarterly	4	50	0.03	0.02	Decreased	0
Robinvale	Quarterly	4	50	0.08	0.04	Decreased	0
Swan Hill	Quarterly	4	50	0.09	0.08	Increased	0
Woorinen South	Quarterly	4	50	0.03	0.02	Decreased	0

Table 31 Cyanide

Water sampling area	Sampling frequency	Number of samples	Drinking water quality standard (mg/L)	Maximum (mg/L)	Average (mg/L)	Comparison with the two previous financial years	Number of samples where standard was not met (s. 18)
Irymple	Quarterly	4	0.08	<0.005	<0.005	Remained same	0
Kerang	Quarterly	4	0.08	<0.005	<0.005	Remained same	0
Koondrook	Quarterly	4	0.08	<0.005	<0.005	Remained same	0
Lake Boga	Quarterly	4	0.08	<0.005	<0.005	Remained same	0
Merbein	Quarterly	4	0.08	<0.005	<0.005	Remained same	0
Mildura	Quarterly	4	0.08	<0.005	<0.005	Remained same	0
Murrabit	Quarterly	4	0.08	<0.005	<0.005	Remained same	0
Nyah	Quarterly	4	0.08	<0.005	<0.005	Remained same	0
Nyah West	Quarterly	4	0.08	<0.005	<0.005	Remained same	0
Piangil	Quarterly	4	0.08	<0.005	<0.005	Remained same	0
Red Cliffs	Quarterly	4	0.08	<0.005	<0.005	Remained same	0
Robinvale	Quarterly	4	0.08	<0.005	<0.005	Remained same	0
Swan Hill	Quarterly	4	0.08	<0.005	<0.005	Remained same	0
Woorinen South	Quarterly	4	0.08	<0.005	<0.005	Remained same	0

Table 32 Chromium

Water sampling area	Sampling frequency	Number of samples	Drinking water quality standard (mg/L)	Maximum (mg/L)	Average (mg/L)	Comparison with the two previous financial years	Number of samples where standard was not met (s. 18)
Irymple	Quarterly	4	0.05	<0.001	<0.001	Remained same	0
Kerang	Quarterly	4	0.05	<0.001	<0.001	Remained same	0
Koondrook	Quarterly	4	0.05	<0.001	<0.001	Remained same	0
Lake Boga	Quarterly	4	0.05	<0.001	<0.001	Remained same	0
Merbein	Quarterly	4	0.05	<0.001	<0.001	Remained same	0

Water sampling area	Sampling frequency	Number of samples	Drinking water quality standard (mg/L)	Maximum (mg/L)	Average (mg/L)	Comparison with the two previous financial years	Number of samples where standard was not met (s. 18)
Mildura	Quarterly	4	0.05	<0.001	<0.001	Remained same	0
Murrabit	Quarterly	4	0.05	<0.001	<0.001	Remained same	0
Nyah	Quarterly	4	0.05	<0.001	<0.001	Remained same	0
Nyah West	Quarterly	4	0.05	<0.001	<0.001	Remained same	0
Piangil	Quarterly	4	0.05	<0.001	<0.001	Remained same	0
Red Cliffs	Quarterly	4	0.05	<0.001	<0.001	Remained same	0
Robinvale	Quarterly	4	0.05	<0.001	<0.001	Remained same	0
Swan Hill	Quarterly	4	0.05	<0.001	<0.001	Remained same	0
Woorinen South	Quarterly	4	0.05	<0.001	<0.001	Remained same	0

Table 33 Cadmium

Water sampling area	Sampling frequency	Number of samples	Drinking water quality standard (mg/L)	Maximum (mg/L)	Average (mg/L)	Comparison with the two previous financial years	Number of samples where standard was not met (s. 18)
Irymple	Quarterly	4	0.002	<0.0002	<0.0002	Remained same	0
Kerang	Quarterly	6	0.002	<0.0002	<0.0002	Remained same	0
Koondrook	Quarterly	4	0.002	<0.0002	<0.0002	Remained same	0
Lake Boga	Quarterly	4	0.002	<0.0002	<0.0002	Remained same	0
Merbein	Quarterly	4	0.002	<0.0002	<0.0002	Remained same	0
Mildura	Quarterly	4	0.002	<0.0002	<0.0002	Remained same	0
Murrabit	Quarterly	4	0.002	<0.0002	<0.0002	Remained same	0
Nyah	Quarterly	4	0.002	<0.0002	<0.0002	Remained same	0
Nyah West	Quarterly	4	0.002	<0.0002	<0.0002	Remained same	0
Piangil	Quarterly	4	0.002	<0.0002	<0.0002	Remained same	0

Water sampling area	Sampling frequency	Number of samples	Drinking water quality standard (mg/L)	Maximum (mg/L)	Average (mg/L)	Comparison with the two previous financial years	Number of samples where standard was not met (s. 18)
Red Cliffs	Quarterly	4	0.002	<0.0002	<0.0002	Remained same	0
Robinvale	Quarterly	4	0.002	<0.0002	<0.0002	Remained same	0
Swan Hill	Quarterly	4	0.002	<0.0002	<0.0002	Remained same	0
Woorinen South	Quarterly	4	0.002	<0.0002	<0.0002	Remained same	0

Table 34 2,4-Dichlorophenoxy Acetic Acid - Entry Point

Water sampling area	Sampling frequency	Number of samples	Drinking water quality standard (mg/L)	Maximum (mg/L)	Average (mg/L)	Comparison with the two previous financial years	Number of samples where standard was not met (s. 18)
Kerang	Biannual	2	0.03	<0.01	<0.01	Remained same	0
Koondrook	Biannual	2	0.03	<0.01	<0.01	Remained same	0
Mildura	Biannual	3	0.03	<0.01	<0.01	Remained same	0
Murrabit	Biannual	2	0.03	<0.01	<0.01	Remained same	0
Piangil	Biannual	2	0.03	<0.01	<0.01	Remained same	0
Red Cliffs	Biannual	2	0.03	<0.01	<0.01	Remained same	0
Robinvale	Biannual	2	0.03	<0.01	<0.01	Remained same	0
Swan Hill	Biannual	2	0.03	<0.01	<0.01	Remained same	0

Table 35 2,4-Dichlorophenol - Entry Point

Water sampling area	Sampling frequency	Number of samples	Drinking water quality standard (mg/L)	Maximum (mg/L)	Average (mg/L)	Number of samples where standard was not met (s. 18)
Kerang	Biannual	2	0.2	<0.001	<0.001	0
Koondrook	Biannual	2	0.2	<0.001	<0.001	0
Lake Boga	Biannual	2	0.2	<0.001	<0.001	0
Merbein	Biannual	2	0.2	<0.001	<0.001	0
Mildura	Biannual	3	0.2	<0.001	<0.001	0

Water sampling area	Sampling frequency	Number of samples	Drinking water quality standard (mg/L)	Maximum (mg/L)	Average (mg/L)	Number of samples where standard was not met (s. 18)
Murrabit	Biannual	2	0.2	<0.001	<0.001	0
Nyah	Biannual	2	0.2	<0.001	<0.001	0
Nyah West	Biannual	2	0.2	<0.001	<0.001	0
Piangil	Biannual	2	0.2	<0.001	<0.001	0
Red Cliffs	Biannual	2	0.2	<0.001	<0.001	0
Robinvale	Biannual	2	0.2	<0.001	<0.001	0
Swan Hill	Biannual	2	0.2	<0.001	<0.001	0
Woorinen South	Biannual	2	0.2	<0.001	<0.001	0

Table 36 2-Chlorophenol - Entry Point

Water sampling area	Sampling frequency	Number of samples	Drinking water quality standard (mg/L)	Maximum (mg/L)	Average (mg/L)	Number of samples where standard was not met (s. 18)
Kerang	Biannual	2	0.3	<0.001	<0.001	0
Koondrook	Biannual	2	0.3	<0.001	<0.001	0
Lake Boga	Biannual	2	0.3	<0.001	<0.001	0
Merbein	Biannual	2	0.3	<0.001	<0.001	0
Mildura	Biannual	3	0.3	<0.001	<0.001	0
Murrabit	Biannual	2	0.3	<0.001	<0.001	0
Nyah	Biannual	2	0.3	<0.001	<0.001	0
Nyah West	Biannual	2	0.3	<0.001	<0.001	0
Piangil	Biannual	2	0.3	<0.001	<0.001	0
Red Cliffs	Biannual	2	0.3	<0.001	<0.001	0
Robinvale	Biannual	2	0.3	<0.001	<0.001	0
Swan Hill	Biannual	2	0.3	<0.001	<0.001	0
Woorinen South	Biannual	2	0.3	<0.001	<0.001	0

Table 37 Chlorobenzene - Entry Point

Water sampling area	Sampling frequency	Number of samples	Drinking water quality standard (mg/L)	Maximum (mg/L)	Average (mg/L)	Number of samples where standard was not met (s. 18)
Kerang	Biannual	2	0.3	<0.001	<0.001	0
Koondrook	Biannual	2	0.3	<0.001	<0.001	0
Lake Boga	Biannual	2	0.3	<0.001	<0.001	0
Merbein	Biannual	2	0.3	<0.001	<0.001	0
Mildura	Biannual	3	0.3	<0.001	<0.001	0

Water sampling area	Sampling frequency	Number of samples	Drinking water quality standard (mg/L)	Maximum (mg/L)	Average (mg/L)	Number of samples where standard was not met (s. 18)
Murrabit	Biannual	2	0.3	<0.001	<0.001	0
Nyah	Biannual	2	0.3	<0.001	<0.001	0
Nyah West	Biannual	2	0.3	<0.001	<0.001	0
Piangil	Biannual	2	0.3	<0.001	<0.001	0
Red Cliffs	Biannual	2	0.3	<0.001	<0.001	0
Robinvale	Biannual	2	0.3	<0.001	<0.001	0
Swan Hill	Biannual	2	0.3	<0.001	<0.001	0
Woorinen South	Biannual	2	0.3	<0.001	<0.001	0

Table 38 Xylene - Entry Point

Water sampling area	Sampling frequency	Number of samples	Drinking water quality standard (mg/L)	Maximum (mg/L)	Average (mg/L)	Number of samples where standard was not met (s. 18)
Kerang	Biannual	2	0.6	<0.003	<0.003	0
Koondrook	Biannual	2	0.6	<0.003	<0.003	0
Lake Boga	Biannual	2	0.6	<0.003	<0.003	0
Merbein	Biannual	2	0.6	<0.003	<0.003	0
Mildura	Biannual	3	0.6	<0.003	<0.003	0
Murrabit	Biannual	2	0.6	<0.003	<0.003	0
Nyah	Biannual	2	0.6	<0.003	<0.003	0
Nyah West	Biannual	2	0.6	<0.003	<0.003	0
Piangil	Biannual	2	0.6	<0.003	<0.003	0
Red Cliffs	Biannual	2	0.6	<0.003	<0.003	0
Robinvale	Biannual	2	0.6	<0.003	<0.003	0
Swan Hill	Biannual	2	0.6	<0.003	<0.003	0
Woorinen South	Biannual	2	0.6	<0.003	<0.003	0

Table 39 Trichlorobenzene - Entry Point

Water sampling area	Sampling frequency	Number of samples	Drinking water quality standard (mg/L)	Maximum (mg/L)	Average (mg/L)	Number of samples where standard was not met (s. 18)
Kerang	Biannual	2	0.03	<0.002	<0.002	0
Koondrook	Biannual	2	0.03	<0.002	<0.002	0
Lake Boga	Biannual	2	0.03	<0.002	<0.002	0
Merbein	Biannual	2	0.03	<0.002	<0.002	0

Water sampling area	Sampling frequency	Number of samples	Drinking water quality standard (mg/L)	Maximum (mg/L)	Average (mg/L)	Number of samples where standard was not met (s. 18)
Mildura	Biannual	3	0.03	<0.002	<0.002	0
Murrabit	Biannual	2	0.03	<0.002	<0.002	0
Nyah	Biannual	2	0.03	<0.002	<0.002	0
Nyah West	Biannual	2	0.03	<0.002	<0.002	0
Piangil	Biannual	2	0.03	<0.002	<0.002	0
Red Cliffs	Biannual	2	0.03	<0.002	<0.002	0
Robinvale	Biannual	2	0.03	<0.002	<0.002	0
Swan Hill	Biannual	2	0.03	<0.002	<0.002	0
Woorinen South	Biannual	2	0.03	<0.002	<0.002	0

Table 40 1,2-Dichlorobenzene - Entry Point

Water sampling area	Sampling frequency	Number of samples	Drinking water quality standard (mg/L)	Maximum (mg/L)	Average (mg/L)	Number of samples where standard was not met (s. 18)
Kerang	Biannual	2	1.5	<0.001	<0.001	0
Koondrook	Biannual	2	1.5	<0.001	<0.001	0
Lake Boga	Biannual	2	1.5	<0.001	<0.001	0
Merbein	Biannual	2	1.5	<0.001	<0.001	0
Mildura	Biannual	3	1.5	<0.001	<0.001	0
Murrabit	Biannual	2	1.5	<0.001	<0.001	0
Nyah	Biannual	2	1.5	<0.001	<0.001	0
Nyah West	Biannual	2	1.5	<0.001	<0.001	0
Piangil	Biannual	2	1.5	<0.001	<0.001	0
Red Cliffs	Biannual	2	1.5	<0.001	<0.001	0
Robinvale	Biannual	2	1.5	<0.001	<0.001	0
Swan Hill	Biannual	2	1.5	<0.001	<0.001	0
Woorinen South	Biannual	2	1.5	<0.001	<0.001	0

Table 41 Ethylbenzene - Entry Point

Water sampling area	Sampling frequency	Number of samples	Drinking water quality standard (mg/L)	Maximum (mg/L)	Average (mg/L)	Number of samples where standard was not met (s. 18)
Kerang	Biannual	2	0.3	<0.001	<0.001	0
Koondrook	Biannual	2	0.3	<0.001	<0.001	0

Water sampling area	Sampling frequency	Number of samples	Drinking water quality standard (mg/L)	Maximum (mg/L)	Average (mg/L)	Number of samples where standard was not met (s. 18)
Lake Boga	Biannual	2	0.3	<0.001	<0.001	0
Merbein	Biannual	2	0.3	<0.001	<0.001	0
Mildura	Biannual	3	0.3	<0.001	<0.001	0
Murrabit	Biannual	2	0.3	<0.001	<0.001	0
Nyah	Biannual	2	0.3	<0.001	<0.001	0
Nyah West	Biannual	2	0.3	<0.001	<0.001	0
Piangil	Biannual	2	0.3	<0.001	<0.001	0
Red Cliffs	Biannual	2	0.3	<0.001	<0.001	0
Robinvale	Biannual	2	0.3	<0.001	<0.001	0
Swan Hill	Biannual	2	0.3	<0.001	<0.001	0
Woorinen South	Biannual	2	0.3	<0.001	<0.001	0

Table 42 1,4-Dichlorobenzene - Entry Point

Water sampling area	Sampling frequency	Number of samples	Drinking water quality standard (mg/L)	Maximum (mg/L)	Average (mg/L)	Number of samples where standard was not met (s. 18)
Kerang	Biannual	2	0.04	<0.001	<0.001	0
Koondrook	Biannual	2	0.04	<0.001	<0.001	0
Lake Boga	Biannual	2	0.04	<0.001	<0.001	0
Merbein	Biannual	2	0.04	<0.001	<0.001	0
Mildura	Biannual	3	0.04	<0.001	<0.001	0
Murrabit	Biannual	2	0.04	<0.001	<0.001	0
Nyah	Biannual	2	0.04	<0.001	<0.001	0
Nyah West	Biannual	2	0.04	<0.001	<0.001	0
Piangil	Biannual	2	0.04	<0.001	<0.001	0
Red Cliffs	Biannual	2	0.04	<0.001	<0.001	0
Robinvale	Biannual	2	0.04	<0.001	<0.001	0
Swan Hill	Biannual	2	0.04	<0.001	<0.001	0
Woorinen South	Biannual	2	0.04	<0.001	<0.001	0

Table 43 Styrene - Entry Point

Water sampling area	Sampling frequency	Number of samples	Drinking water quality standard (mg/L)	Maximum (mg/L)	Average (mg/L)	Number of samples where standard was not met (s. 18)
Kerang	Biannual	2	0.03	<0.001	<0.001	0
Koondrook	Biannual	2	0.03	<0.001	<0.001	0
Lake Boga	Biannual	2	0.03	<0.001	<0.001	0
Merbein	Biannual	2	0.03	<0.001	<0.001	0
Mildura	Biannual	3	0.03	<0.001	<0.001	0
Murrabit	Biannual	2	0.03	<0.001	<0.001	0
Nyah	Biannual	2	0.03	<0.001	<0.001	0
Nyah West	Biannual	2	0.03	<0.001	<0.001	0
Piangil	Biannual	2	0.03	<0.001	<0.001	0
Red Cliffs	Biannual	2	0.03	<0.001	<0.001	0
Robinvale	Biannual	2	0.03	<0.001	<0.001	0
Swan Hill	Biannual	2	0.03	<0.001	<0.001	0
Woorinen South	Biannual	2	0.03	<0.001	<0.001	0

Table 44 Toluene - Entry Point

Water sampling area	Sampling frequency	Number of samples	Drinking water quality standard (mg/L)	Maximum (mg/L)	Average (mg/L)	Number of samples where standard was not met (s. 18)
Kerang	Biannual	2	0.8	<0.001	<0.001	0
Koondrook	Biannual	2	0.8	<0.001	<0.001	0
Lake Boga	Biannual	2	0.8	<0.001	<0.001	0
Merbein	Biannual	2	0.8	<0.001	<0.001	0
Mildura	Biannual	3	0.8	<0.001	<0.001	0
Murrabit	Biannual	2	0.8	<0.001	<0.001	0
Nyah	Biannual	2	0.8	<0.001	<0.001	0
Nyah West	Biannual	2	0.8	<0.001	<0.001	0
Piangil	Biannual	2	0.8	<0.001	<0.001	0
Red Cliffs	Biannual	2	0.8	<0.001	<0.001	0
Robinvale	Biannual	2	0.8	<0.001	<0.001	0
Swan Hill	Biannual	2	0.8	<0.001	<0.001	0
Woorinen South	Biannual	2	0.8	<0.001	<0.001	0

Table 45 Free Chlorine - Remote Storage

Water sampling area	Sampling frequency	Number of samples	Drinking water quality standard (mg/L)	Maximum (mg/L)	Average (mg/L	Comparison with the two previous financial years	Number of samples where standard was not met (s. 18)
Kerang	Fortnightly	26	5	1.45	1.19	Increased	0
Mildura	Fortnightly	26	5	1.76	1.00	Remained same	0
Swan Hill	Fortnightly	28	5	1.24	0.93	Remained same	0

Table 46 *Escherichia Coli* - Remote Storage

Water sampling area	Sampling frequency	Number of samples	Drinking water quality standard (mg/L)	Maximum (mg/L)	Average (mg/L)	Comparison with the two previous financial years	Number of samples where standard was not met (s. 18)
Kerang	Fortnightly	26	0	0	0	Remained same	0
Mildura	Fortnightly	26	0	0	0	Remained same	0
Swan Hill	Fortnightly	26	0	0	0	Remained same	0

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Table 47 pH - Entry Point

Water sampling area	Frequency of sampling	Number of samples	Minimum	Maximum	Comparison with the two previous financial years	Aesthetic operating range
Kerang	Quarterly	4	7.2	7.4	Remained same	6.5 – 9.2
Koondrook	Quarterly	4	7.1	7.3	Remained same	6.5 – 9.2
Mildura	Quarterly	7	7.1	7.5	Increased	6.5 – 9.2
Murrabit	Quarterly	4	7.3	7.6	Increased	6.5 – 9.2
Piangil	Quarterly	4	7.3	7.6	Increased	6.5 – 9.2
Red Cliffs	Quarterly	4	7.1	7.6	Remained same	6.5 – 9.2
Robinvale	Quarterly	4	7.4	7.6	Increased	6.5 – 9.2
Swan Hill	Quarterly	4	7.2	7.6	Remained same	6.5 – 9.2

Table 48 pH

Water sampling area	Frequency of sampling	Number of samples	Minimum	Maximum	Comparison with the two previous financial years	Aesthetic operating range
Irymple	Weekly	52	7.0	7.7	Increased	6.5 – 9.2
Kerang	Weekly	52	6.9	7.6	Remained same	6.5 – 9.2
Koondrook	Weekly	52	7.0	7.6	Decreased	6.5 – 9.2
Lake Boga	Weekly	52	7.4	8.0	Increased	6.5 – 9.2
Merbein	Weekly	52	7.1	7.6	Increased	6.5 – 9.2
Mildura	Weekly	52	7.1	7.7	Increased	6.5 – 9.2
Murrabit	Weekly	52	7.2	7.6	Increased	6.5 – 9.2
Nyah	Weekly	52	7.1	7.6	Increased	6.5 – 9.2
Nyah West	Weekly	52	7.2	7.7	Increased	6.5 – 9.2
Piangil	Weekly	52	7.1	8.0	Increased	6.5 – 9.2
Red Cliffs	Weekly	52	7.2	7.7	Remained same	6.5 – 9.2
Robinvale	Weekly	52	7.0	7.6	Remained same	6.5 – 9.2
Swan Hill	Weekly	52	7.1	7.6	Increased	6.5 – 9.2
Woorinen South	Weekly	52	7.1	7.6	Increased	6.5 – 9.2

Table 49 Turbidity - Entry Point

Water sampling area	Sampling frequency	Number of samples	Maximum turbidity in a sample (NTU)	Maximum 95th percentile of turbidity results in a 12 month period (NTU)	Number of 95th percentile of results above standard (s. 18)
Kerang	Quarterly	4	<0.1	0.0	0
Koondrook	Quarterly	4	<0.1	0.0	0
Mildura	Quarterly	7	0.2	0.2	0
Murrabit	Quarterly	4	<0.1	0.0	0
Piangil	Quarterly	4	<0.1	0.0	0
Red Cliffs	Quarterly	4	0.1	0.1	0
Robinvale	Quarterly	4	<0.1	0.0	0
Swan Hill	Quarterly	4	<0.1	0.0	0

Table 50 Turbidity

Water sampling area	Sampling frequency	Number of samples	Maximum turbidity in a sample (NTU)	Maximum 95th percentile of turbidity results in a 12 month period (NTU)	Comparison with the two previous financial years	Number of 95th percentile of results above standard (s. 18)
Irymple	Weekly	53	0.4	0.3	Remained same	0.3

Water sampling area	Sampling frequency	Number of samples	Maximum turbidity in a sample (NTU)	Maximum 95th percentile of turbidity results in a 12 month period (NTU)	Comparison with the two previous financial years	Number of 95th percentile of results above standard (s. 18)
Kerang	Weekly	53	5.6	0.9	Increased	0.9
Koondrook	Weekly	53	0.3	0.1	Remained same	0.1
Lake Boga	Weekly	53	0.3	0.2	Remained same	0.2
Merbein	Weekly	52	0.7	0.2	Decreased	0.2
Mildura	Weekly	52	2.0	0.5	Decreased	0.5
Murrabit	Weekly	53	0.2	0.1	Decreased	0.1
Nyah	Weekly	53	0.5	0.2	Increased	0.2
Nyah West	Weekly	53	0.3	0.1	Remained same	0.1
Piangil	Weekly	53	0.5	0.1	Remained same	0.1
Red Cliffs	Weekly	53	0.3	0.2	Decreased	0.2
Robinvale	Weekly	53	1.8	0.6	Increased	0.6
Swan Hill	Weekly	53	0.1	0.0	Decreased	0.0
Woorinen South	Weekly	52	0.2	0.0	Decreased	0.0

Table 51 Dissolved Oxygen - Entry Point

Water sampling area	Frequency of sampling	Number of samples	Minimum (%age)	Maximum (%age)	Aesthetic operating range (%age)
Kerang	Monthly	12	76.5	106.5	>85
Koondrook	Monthly	12	85.4	117.2	>85
Mildura	Monthly	20	75.0	109.1	>85
Murrabit	Monthly	12	85.7	108.9	>85
Piangil	Monthly	12	90.7	105.7	>85
Red Cliffs	Monthly	12	90.0	113.6	>85
Robinvale	Monthly	12	81.1	113.6	>85
Swan Hill	Monthly	12	87.2	113.0	>85

Table 52 Dissolved Oxygen

Water sampling area	Frequency of sampling	Number of samples	Minimum (%age)	Maximum (%age)	Aesthetic operating range (%age)
Irymple	Monthly	12	79.2	107.4	>85
Kerang	Monthly	12	86.3	110.7	>85
Koondrook	Monthly	12	85.8	118.7	>85
Lake Boga	Monthly	12	94.9	106.8	>85
Merbein	Monthly	12	80.1	107.8	>85
Mildura	Monthly	12	78.6	111.0	>85

Water sampling area	Frequency of sampling	Number of samples	Minimum (%age)	Maximum (%age)	Aesthetic operating range (%age)
Murrabit	Monthly	12	89.4	111.6	>85
Nyah	Monthly	12	86.8	104.9	>85
Nyah West	Monthly	12	93.5	111.2	>85
Piangil	Monthly	12	87.8	108.3	>85
Red Cliffs	Monthly	12	89.8	112.2	>85
Robinvale	Monthly	12	81.0	113.3	>85
Swan Hill	Monthly	12	85.1	106.9	>85
Woorinen South	Monthly	12	91.2	105.4	>85

Table 53 Aluminium (acid-soluble) - Entry Point

Water sampling area	Frequency of sampling	Number of samples	Minimum (mg/L)	Maximum (mg/L)	Aesthetic operating range (mg/L)
Kerang	Monthly	14	<0.01	0.02	0.2
Koondrook	Monthly	12	<0.01	0.03	0.2
Mildura	Monthly	20	<0.01	0.06	0.2
Murrabit	Monthly	12	0.01	0.06	0.2
Piangil	Monthly	12	0.01	0.02	0.2
Red Cliffs	Monthly	12	<0.01	0.07	0.2
Robinvale	Monthly	12	<0.01	0.03	0.2
Swan Hill	Monthly	12	<0.01	0.02	0.2

Table 54 Aluminium (acid-soluble)

Water sampling area	Frequency of sampling	Number of samples	Minimum (mg/L)	Maximum (mg/L)	Comparison with the two previous financial years	Aesthetic operating range (mg/L)
Irymple	Monthly	12	0.02	0.05	Increased	0.2
Kerang	Monthly	12	<0.01	0.16	Increased	0.2
Koondrook	Monthly	12	<0.01	0.04	Increased	0.2
Lake Boga	Monthly	12	<0.01	0.02	Remained same	0.2
Merbein	Monthly	12	0.01	0.05	Increased	0.2
Mildura	Monthly	12	0.01	0.22	Increased	0.2
Murrabit	Monthly	12	0.01	0.04	Increased	0.2
Nyah	Monthly	12	<0.01	0.03	Increased	0.2
Nyah West	Monthly	12	<0.01	0.02	Remained same	0.2
Piangil	Monthly	12	0.01	0.04	Increased	0.2
Red Cliffs	Monthly	12	<0.01	0.02	Remained same	0.2
Robinvale	Monthly	12	<0.01	0.03	Increased	0.2

Water sampling area	Frequency of sampling	Number of samples	Minimum (mg/L)	Maximum (mg/L)	Comparison with the two previous financial years	Aesthetic operating range (mg/L)
Swan Hill	Monthly	12	<0.01	0.02	Remained same	0.2
Woorinen South	Monthly	12	<0.01	0.02	Remained same	0.2

Table 55 Ammonia as Nitrogen - Entry Point

Water sampling area	Frequency of sampling	Number of samples	Minimum (mg/L)	Maximum (mg/L)	Aesthetic operating range (mg/L)
Kerang	Biannual	2	<0.1	<0.1	0·5
Koondrook	Biannual	2	<0.1	<0.1	0·5
Lake Boga	Biannual	2	<0.1	<0.1	0·5
Merbein	Biannual	2	<0.1	<0.1	0·5
Mildura	Biannual	3	<0.1	<0.1	0·5
Murrabit	Biannual	2	<0.1	<0.1	0·5
Nyah	Biannual	2	<0.1	<0.1	0·5
Nyah West	Biannual	2	<0.1	<0.1	0·5
Piangil	Biannual	2	<0.1	<0.1	0·5
Red Cliffs	Biannual	2	<0.1	<0.1	0·5
Robinvale	Biannual	2	<0.1	<0.1	0·5
Swan Hill	Biannual	2	<0.1	<0.1	0·5
Woorinen South	Biannual	2	<0.1	<0.1	0·5

Table 56 Chloride – Entry Point

Water sampling area	Frequency of sampling	Number of samples	Minimum (mg/L)	Maximum (mg/L)	Comparison with the two previous financial years	Aesthetic operating range (mg/L)
Kerang	Quarterly	4	11	16	Decreased	250
Koondrook	Quarterly	4	12	9	Decreased	250
Mildura	Quarterly	7	22	37	Remained same	250
Murrabit	Quarterly	4	10	9	Decreased	250
Piangil	Quarterly	4	12	18	Decreased	250
Red Cliffs	Quarterly	4	25	37	Remained same	250
Robinvale	Quarterly	4	15	25	Decreased	250
Swan Hill	Quarterly	4	10	18	Decreased	250

Table 57 Chlorobenzene - Entry Point

Water sampling area	Frequency of sampling	Number of samples	Minimum (mg/L)	Maximum (mg/L)	Aesthetic operating range (mg/L)
Irymple	Biannual	2	<0.001	<0.001	0.01
Kerang	Biannual	2	<0.001	<0.001	0.01
Koondrook	Biannual	2	<0.001	<0.001	0.01
Lake Boga	Biannual	2	<0.001	<0.001	0.01
Merbein	Biannual	3	<0.001	<0.001	0.01
Mildura	Biannual	2	<0.001	<0.001	0.01
Murrabit	Biannual	2	<0.001	<0.001	0.01
Nyah	Biannual	2	<0.001	<0.001	0.01
Nyah West	Biannual	2	<0.001	<0.001	0.01
Piangil	Biannual	2	<0.001	<0.001	0.01
Red Cliffs	Biannual	2	<0.001	<0.001	0.01
Robinvale	Biannual	2	<0.001	<0.001	0.01
Swan Hill	Biannual	2	<0.001	<0.001	0.01
Woorinen South	Biannual	2	<0.001	<0.001	0.01

Table 58 2-Chlorophenol - Entry Point

Water sampling area	Frequency of sampling	Number of samples	Minimum (mg/L)	Maximum (mg/L)	Aesthetic operating range (mg/L)
Kerang	Biannual	2	<0.001	<0.001	0·0001
Koondrook	Biannual	2	<0.001	<0.001	0·0001
Lake Boga	Biannual	2	<0.001	<0.001	0·0001
Merbein	Biannual	2	<0.001	<0.001	0·0001
Mildura	Biannual	3	<0.001	<0.001	0·0001
Murrabit	Biannual	2	<0.001	<0.001	0·0001
Nyah	Biannual	2	<0.001	<0.001	0·0001
Nyah West	Biannual	2	<0.001	<0.001	0·0001
Piangil	Biannual	2	<0.001	<0.001	0·0001
Red Cliffs	Biannual	2	<0.001	<0.001	0·0001
Robinvale	Biannual	2	<0.001	<0.001	0·0001
Swan Hill	Biannual	2	<0.001	<0.001	0·0001
Woorinen South	Biannual	2	<0.001	<0.001	0·0001

Table 59 2,4-Dichlorophenol - Entry Point

Water sampling area	Frequency of sampling	Number of samples	Minimum (mg/L)	Maximum (mg/L)	Aesthetic operating range (mg/L)
Kerang	Biannual	2	<0.001	<0.001	0·0003
Koondrook	Biannual	2	<0.001	<0.001	0·0003
Lake Boga	Biannual	2	<0.001	<0.001	0·0003
Merbein	Biannual	2	<0.001	<0.001	0·0003

Water sampling area	Frequency of sampling	Number of samples	Minimum (mg/L)	Maximum (mg/L)	Aesthetic operating range (mg/L)
Mildura	Biannual	3	<0.001	<0.001	0·0003
Murrabit	Biannual	2	<0.001	<0.001	0·0003
Nyah	Biannual	2	<0.001	<0.001	0·0003
Nyah West	Biannual	2	<0.001	<0.001	0·0003
Piangil	Biannual	2	<0.001	<0.001	0·0003
Red Cliffs	Biannual	2	<0.001	<0.001	0·0003
Robinvale	Biannual	2	<0.001	<0.001	0·0003
Swan Hill	Biannual	2	<0.001	<0.001	0·0003
Woorinen South	Biannual	2	<0.001	<0.001	0·0003

Table 60 2,4,6-trichlorophenol - Entry Point

Water sampling area	Frequency of sampling	Number of samples	Minimum (mg/L)	Maximum (mg/L)	Aesthetic operating range (mg/L)
Kerang	Biannual	2	<0.001	<0.001	0·002
Koondrook	Biannual	2	<0.001	<0.001	0·002
Mildura	Biannual	3	<0.001	<0.001	0·002
Murrabit	Biannual	2	<0.001	<0.001	0·002
Piangil	Biannual	2	<0.001	<0.001	0·002
Red Cliffs	Biannual	2	<0.001	<0.001	0·002
Robinvale	Biannual	2	<0.001	<0.001	0·002
Swan Hill	Biannual	2	<0.001	<0.001	0·002

Table 61 Colour (True) - Entry Point

Water sampling area	Frequency of sampling	Number of samples	Minimum (Pt/Co Units)	Maximum (Pt/Co Units)	Comparison with the two previous financial years	Aesthetic operating range (HU)
Kerang	Quarterly	4	<2	4	Remained same	15
Koondrook	Quarterly	4	<2	2	Remained same	15
Mildura	Quarterly	7	<2	2	Remained same	15
Murrabit	Quarterly	4	<2	2	Remained same	15
Piangil	Quarterly	4	<2	2	Remained same	15
Red Cliffs	Quarterly	4	<2	2	Remained same	15
Robinvale	Quarterly	4	<2	2	Remained same	15
Swan Hill	Quarterly	4	<2	<2	Remained same	15

Table 62 Colour (True)

Water sampling area	Frequency of sampling	Number of samples	Minimum (Pt/Co Units)	Maximum (Pt/Co Units)	Comparison with the two previous financial years	Aesthetic operating range (HU)
Irymple	Monthly	12	<2	4	Remained same	15
Kerang	Monthly	12	<2	2	Remained same	15
Koondrook	Monthly	12	<2	2	Remained same	15
Lake Boga	Monthly	12	<2	2	Remained same	15
Merbein	Monthly	12	<2	2	Remained same	15
Mildura	Monthly	12	<2	4	Remained same	15
Murrabit	Monthly	12	<2	2	Remained same	15
Nyah	Monthly	12	<2	4	Remained same	15
Nyah West	Monthly	12	<2	2	Remained same	15
Piangil	Monthly	12	<2	2	Remained same	15
Red Cliffs	Monthly	12	<2	4	Remained same	15
Robinvale	Monthly	12	<2	4	Remained same	15
Swan Hill	Monthly	12	<2	2	Remained same	15
Woorinen South	Monthly	12	<2	2	Remained same	15

Table 63 Copper – Entry Point

Water sampling area	Frequency of sampling	Number of samples	Minimum (mg/L)	Maximum (mg/L)	Aesthetic operating range (mg/L)
Kerang	Quarterly	4	0.0020	0.0060	1
Koondrook	Quarterly	4	<0.001	<0.001	1
Mildura	Quarterly	7	0.0005	0.0040	1
Murrabit	Quarterly	4	0.0010	0.0030	1
Piangil	Quarterly	4	0.0010	0.0020	1
Red Cliffs	Quarterly	4	0.0050	0.0100	1
Robinvale	Quarterly	4	0.0005	0.0250	1
Swan Hill	Quarterly	4	0.0130	0.0550	1

Table 64 Copper

Water sampling area	Frequency of sampling	Number of samples	Minimum (mg/L)	Maximum (mg/L)	Comparison with the two previous financial years	Aesthetic operating range (mg/L)
Irymple	Quarterly	4	0.66	1.7	Increased	1
Kerang	Quarterly	6	0.84	1.24	Increased	1
Koondrook	Quarterly	4	0.70	1.16	Decreased	1
Lake Boga	Quarterly	4	0.2	1.09	Decreased	1
Merbein	Quarterly	4	0.52	1.31	Decreased	1
Mildura	Quarterly	4	0.19	1.33	Decreased	1
Murrabit	Quarterly	4	0.79	1.34	Decreased	1
Nyah	Quarterly	4	0.40	1.19	Decreased	1
Nyah West	Quarterly	4	0.44	1.21	Decreased	1
Piangil	Quarterly	4	0.55	1.41	Decreased	1
Red Cliffs	Quarterly	4	0.42	1.29	Decreased	1
Robinvale	Quarterly	4	0.59	1.04	Decreased	1
Swan Hill	Quarterly	4	0.51	1.31	Decreased	1
Woorinen South	Quarterly	4	0.21	0.98	Decreased	1

Table 65 1,2-Dichlorobenzene - Entry Point

Water sampling area	Frequency of sampling	Number of samples	Minimum (mg/L)	Maximum (mg/L)	Aesthetic operating range (mg/L)
Kerang	Biannual	2	<0.001	<0.001	0.001
Koondrook	Biannual	2	<0.001	<0.001	0.001
Lake Boga	Biannual	2	<0.001	<0.001	0.001
Merbein	Biannual	2	<0.001	<0.001	0.001
Mildura	Biannual	3	<0.001	<0.001	0.001
Murrabit	Biannual	2	<0.001	<0.001	0.001
Nyah	Biannual	2	<0.001	<0.001	0.001
Nyah West	Biannual	2	<0.001	<0.001	0.001
Piangil	Biannual	2	<0.001	<0.001	0.001
Red Cliffs	Biannual	2	<0.001	<0.001	0.001
Robinvale	Biannual	2	<0.001	<0.001	0.001
Swan Hill	Biannual	2	<0.001	<0.001	0.001
Woorinen South	Biannual	2	<0.001	<0.001	0.001

Table 66 1,3-Dichlorobenzene - Entry Point

Water sampling area	Frequency of sampling	Number of samples	Minimum (mg/L)	Maximum (mg/L)	Aesthetic operating range (mg/L)
Kerang	Biannual	2	<0.001	<0.001	0·02
Koondrook	Biannual	2	<0.001	<0.001	0·02
Lake Boga	Biannual	2	<0.001	<0.001	0·02
Merbein	Biannual	2	<0.001	<0.001	0·02
Mildura	Biannual	3	<0.001	<0.001	0·02
Murrabit	Biannual	2	<0.001	<0.001	0·02
Nyah	Biannual	2	<0.001	<0.001	0·02
Nyah West	Biannual	2	<0.001	<0.001	0·02
Piangil	Biannual	2	<0.001	<0.001	0·02
Red Cliffs	Biannual	2	<0.001	<0.001	0·02
Robinvale	Biannual	2	<0.001	<0.001	0·02
Swan Hill	Biannual	2	<0.001	<0.001	0·02
Woorinen South	Biannual	2	<0.001	<0.001	0·02

Table 67 1,4-Dichlorobenzene - Entry Point

Water sampling area	Frequency of sampling	Number of samples	Minimum (mg/L)	Maximum (mg/L)	Aesthetic operating range (mg/L)
Kerang	Biannual	2	<0.001	<0.001	0.0003
Koondrook	Biannual	2	<0.001	<0.001	0.0003
Lake Boga	Biannual	2	<0.001	<0.001	0.0003
Merbein	Biannual	2	<0.001	<0.001	0.0003
Mildura	Biannual	3	<0.001	<0.001	0.0003
Murrabit	Biannual	2	<0.001	<0.001	0.0003
Nyah	Biannual	2	<0.001	<0.001	0.0003
Nyah West	Biannual	2	<0.001	<0.001	0.0003
Piangil	Biannual	2	<0.001	<0.001	0.0003
Red Cliffs	Biannual	2	<0.001	<0.001	0.0003
Robinvale	Biannual	2	<0.001	<0.001	0.0003
Swan Hill	Biannual	2	<0.001	<0.001	0.0003
Woorinen South	Biannual	2	<0.001	<0.001	0.0003

Table 68 Ethylbenzene - Entry Point

Water sampling area	Frequency of sampling	Number of samples	Minimum (mg/L)	Maximum (mg/L)	Aesthetic operating range (mg/L)
Kerang	Biannual	2	<0.001	<0.001	0·003
Koondrook	Biannual	2	<0.001	<0.001	0·003
Lake Boga	Biannual	2	<0.001	<0.001	0·003
Merbein	Biannual	2	<0.001	<0.001	0·003
Mildura	Biannual	3	<0.001	<0.001	0·003

Water sampling area	Frequency of sampling	Number of samples	Minimum (mg/L)	Maximum (mg/L)	Aesthetic operating range (mg/L)
Murrabit	Biannual	2	<0.001	<0.001	0·003
Nyah	Biannual	2	<0.001	<0.001	0·003
Nyah West	Biannual	2	<0.001	<0.001	0·003
Piangil	Biannual	2	<0.001	<0.001	0·003
Red Cliffs	Biannual	2	<0.001	<0.001	0·003
Robinvale	Biannual	2	<0.001	<0.001	0·003
Swan Hill	Biannual	2	<0.001	<0.001	0·003
Woorinen South	Biannual	2	<0.001	<0.001	0·003

Table 69 Hardness – Entry Point

Water sampling area	Frequency of sampling	Number of samples	Minimum (mg/L)	Maximum (mg/L)	Comparison of past 2 reporting periods	Aesthetic operating range (mg/L)
Kerang	Quarterly	4	18	58	Remained same	200
Koondrook	Quarterly	4	15	22	Decreased	200
Mildura	Quarterly	7	28	52	Decreased	200
Murrabit	Quarterly	4	15	21	Decreased	200
Piangil	Quarterly	4	16	24	Decreased	200
Red Cliffs	Quarterly	4	29	40	Remained same	200
Robinvale	Quarterly	4	26	38	Decreased	200
Swan Hill	Quarterly	4	16	23	Decreased	200

Table 70 Iron - Entry Point

Water sampling area	Frequency of sampling	Number of samples	Minimum (mg/L)	Maximum (mg/L)	Aesthetic operating range (mg/L)
Kerang	Quarterly	4	<0.01	<0.01	0.3
Koondrook	Quarterly	4	<0.01	<0.01	0.3
Mildura	Quarterly	7	<0.01	0.05	0.3
Murrabit	Quarterly	4	<0.01	<0.01	0.3
Piangil	Quarterly	4	<0.01	<0.01	0.3
Red Cliffs	Quarterly	4	<0.01	0.01	0.3
Robinvale	Quarterly	4	<0.01	<0.01	0.3
Swan Hill	Quarterly	4	<0.01	<0.01	0.3
Kerang	Quarterly	4	<0.01	<0.01	0.3

Table 71 Iron

Water sampling area	Frequency of sampling	Number of samples	Minimum (mg/L)	Maximum (mg/L)	Comparison with the two previous financial years	Aesthetic operating range (mg/L)
Irymple	Quarterly	4	0.01	0.02	Decreased	0.3
Kerang	Quarterly	4	<0.01	0.04	Increased	0.3
Koondrook	Quarterly	4	<0.01	0.02	Increased	0.3
Lake Boga	Quarterly	4	<0.01	0.01	Remained same	0.3
Merbein	Quarterly	4	<0.01	0.04	Remained same	0.3
Mildura	Quarterly	4	<0.01	0.29	Increased	0.3
Murrabit	Quarterly	4	<0.01	0.03	Increased	0.3
Nyah	Quarterly	4	<0.01	0.04	Increased	0.3
Nyah West	Quarterly	4	<0.01	<0.01	Decreased	0.3
Piangil	Quarterly	4	<0.01	0.01	Remained same	0.3
Red Cliffs	Quarterly	4	<0.01	<0.01	Remained same	0.3
Robinvale	Quarterly	4	<0.01	<0.01	Decreased	0.3
Swan Hill	Quarterly	4	<0.01	<0.01	Remained same	0.3
Woorinen South	Quarterly	4	<0.01	<0.01	Decreased	0.3

Table 72 Manganese – Entry Point

Water sampling area	Frequency of sampling	Number of samples	Minimum (mg/L)	Maximum (mg/L)	Aesthetic operating range (mg/L)
Kerang	Quarterly	4	0.0010	0.0120	0.1
Koondrook	Quarterly	4	0.0020	0.0050	0.1
Mildura	Quarterly	7	0.0030	0.0110	0.1
Murrabit	Quarterly	4	<0.001	<0.001	0.1
Piangil	Quarterly	4	<0.001	<0.001	0.1
Red Cliffs	Quarterly	4	0.0010	0.0080	0.1
Robinvale	Quarterly	4	0.0010	0.0060	0.1
Swan Hill	Quarterly	4	<0.001	<0.001	0.1

Table 73 Manganese

Water sampling area	Frequency of sampling	Number of samples	Minimum (mg/L)	Maximum (mg/L)	Comparison with the two previous financial years	Aesthetic operating range (mg/L)
Irymple	Quarterly	4	0.002	0.003	Decreased	0.1
Kerang	Quarterly	6	0.001	0.140	Increased	0.1
Koondrook	Quarterly	4	0.001	0.018	Decreased	0.1
Lake Boga	Quarterly	4	0.001	0.001	Decreased	0.1
Merbein	Quarterly	4	0.001	0.027	Increased	0.1
Mildura	Quarterly	4	0.001	0.045	Increased	0.1
Murrabit	Quarterly	4	0.001	0.002	Remained same	0.1
Nyah	Quarterly	4	0.001	0.004	Remained same	0.1
Nyah West	Quarterly	4	<0.001	<0.001	Remained same	0.1
Piangil	Quarterly	4	<0.001	<0.001	Remained same	0.1
Red Cliffs	Quarterly	4	0.001	0.003	Remained same	0.1
Robinvale	Quarterly	4	0.001	0.010	Decreased	0.1
Swan Hill	Quarterly	4	<0.001	<0.001	Remained same	0.1
Woorinen South	Quarterly	4	<0.001	<0.001	Decreased	0.1

Table 74 Silica - Entry Point

Water sampling area	Frequency of sampling	Number of samples	Minimum (mg/L)	Maximum (mg/L)	Aesthetic operating range (mg/L)
Kerang	Monthly	2	1.5	3.2	80
Koondrook	Monthly	2	0.22	1.8	80
Lake Boga	Monthly	2	0.89	1.2	80
Merbein	Monthly	2	0.61	0.89	80
Mildura	Monthly	3	0.50	0.80	80
Murrabit	Monthly	2	0.25	1.5	80
Nyah	Monthly	2	0.55	0.95	80
Nyah West	Monthly	2	0.57	1.0	80
Piangil	Monthly	2	0.58	0.82	80
Red Cliffs	Monthly	2	0.52	0.67	80
Robinvale	Monthly	2	0.08	0.26	80
Swan Hill	Monthly	2	0.89	2.5	80
Woorinen South	Monthly	2	0.60	1.0	80

Table 75 Sodium - Entry Point

Water sampling area	Frequency of sampling	Number of samples	Minimum (mg/L)	Maximum (mg/L)	Comparison with the two previous financial years	Aesthetic operating range (mg/L)
Kerang	Quarterly	4	13.0	20.0	Decreased	180
Koondrook	Quarterly	4	8.5	13.0	Decreased	180
Mildura	Quarterly	7	12.0	36.0	Remained same	180
Murrabit	Quarterly	4	6.4	9.4	Decreased	180
Piangil	Quarterly	4	6.0	10.0	Decreased	180
Red Cliffs	Quarterly	4	18.0	27.0	Decreased	180
Robinvale	Quarterly	4	15.0	35.0	Decreased	180
Swan Hill	Quarterly	4	7.0	15.0	Decreased	180

Table 76 Styrene - Entry Point

Water sampling area	Frequency of sampling	Number of samples	Minimum (mg/L)	Maximum (mg/L)	Aesthetic operating range (mg/L)
Kerang	Biannual	2	<0.001	<0.001	0.004
Koondrook	Biannual	2	<0.001	<0.001	0.004
Lake Boga	Biannual	2	<0.001	<0.001	0.004
Merbein	Biannual	2	<0.001	<0.001	0.004
Mildura	Biannual	3	<0.001	<0.001	0.004
Murrabit	Biannual	2	<0.001	<0.001	0.004
Nyah	Biannual	2	<0.001	<0.001	0.004
Nyah West	Biannual	2	<0.001	<0.001	0.004
Piangil	Biannual	2	<0.001	<0.001	0.004
Red Cliffs	Biannual	2	<0.001	<0.001	0.004
Robinvale	Biannual	2	<0.001	<0.001	0.004
Swan Hill	Biannual	2	<0.001	<0.001	0.004
Woorinen South	Biannual	2	<0.001	<0.001	0.004

Table 77 Sulphate - Entry Point

Water sampling area	Frequency of sampling	Number of samples	Minimum (mg/L)	Maximum (mg/L)	Aesthetic operating range (mg/L)
Kerang	Quarterly	4	17	64	250
Koondrook	Quarterly	4	18	26	250
Mildura	Quarterly	7	22	29	250
Murrabit	Quarterly	4	2	3	250
Piangil	Quarterly	4	3	4	250
Red Cliffs	Quarterly	4	23	30	250
Robinvale	Quarterly	4	24	34	250
Swan Hill	Quarterly	4	2	4	250

Table 78 Toluene - Entry Point

Water sampling area	Frequency of sampling	Number of samples	Minimum (mg/L)	Maximum (mg/L)	Aesthetic operating range (mg/L)
Kerang	Biannual	2	<0.001	<0.001	0·025
Koondrook	Biannual	2	<0.001	<0.001	0·025
Lake Boga	Biannual	2	<0.001	<0.001	0·025
Merbein	Biannual	2	<0.001	<0.001	0·025
Mildura	Biannual	3	<0.001	<0.001	0·025
Murrabit	Biannual	2	<0.001	<0.001	0·025
Nyah	Biannual	2	<0.001	<0.001	0·025
Nyah West	Biannual	2	<0.001	<0.001	0·025
Piangil	Biannual	2	<0.001	<0.001	0·025
Red Cliffs	Biannual	2	<0.001	<0.001	0·025
Robinvale	Biannual	2	<0.001	<0.001	0·025
Swan Hill	Biannual	2	<0.001	<0.001	0·025
Woorinen South	Biannual	2	<0.001	<0.001	0·025

Table 79 Total Dissolved Solids - Entry Point

Water sampling area	Frequency of sampling	Number of samples	Minimum (mg/L)	Maximum (mg/L)	Aesthetic operating range (mg/L)
Kerang	Biannual	2	0.05	0.05	600
Koondrook	Biannual	2	0.05	0.05	600
Lake Boga	Biannual	2	0.05	0.05	600
Merbein	Biannual	2	0.05	0.05	600
Mildura	Biannual	3	0.05	0.05	600
Murrabit	Biannual	2	0.05	0.05	600
Nyah	Biannual	2	0.05	0.05	600
Nyah West	Biannual	2	0.05	0.05	600
Piangil	Biannual	2	0.05	0.05	600
Red Cliffs	Biannual	2	0.05	0.05	600
Robinvale	Biannual	2	0.05	0.05	600
Swan Hill	Biannual	2	0.05	0.05	600
Woorinen South	Biannual	2	0.05	0.05	600

Table 80 Trichlorobenzene - Entry Point

Water sampling area	Frequency of sampling	Number of samples	Minimum (mg/L)	Maximum (mg/L)	Aesthetic operating range (mg/L)
Kerang	Biannual	2	<0.002	<0.002	0.005
Koondrook	Biannual	2	<0.002	<0.002	0.005
Lake Boga	Biannual	2	<0.002	<0.002	0.005
Merbein	Biannual	2	<0.002	<0.002	0.005
Mildura	Biannual	3	<0.002	<0.002	0.005

Water sampling area	Frequency of sampling	Number of samples	Minimum (mg/L)	Maximum (mg/L)	Aesthetic operating range (mg/L)
Murrabit	Biannual	2	<0.002	<0.002	0.005
Nyah	Biannual	2	<0.002	<0.002	0.005
Nyah West	Biannual	2	<0.002	<0.002	0.005
Piangil	Biannual	2	<0.002	<0.002	0.005
Red Cliffs	Biannual	2	<0.002	<0.002	0.005
Robinvale	Biannual	2	<0.002	<0.002	0.005
Swan Hill	Biannual	2	<0.002	<0.002	0.005
Woorinen South	Biannual	2	<0.002	<0.002	0.005

Table 81 Xylene - Entry Point

Water sampling area	Frequency of sampling	Number of samples	Minimum (mg/L)	Maximum (mg/L)	Aesthetic operating range (mg/L)
Kerang	Biannual	2	<0.003	<0.003	0.02
Koondrook	Biannual	2	<0.003	<0.003	0.02
Lake Boga	Biannual	2	<0.003	<0.003	0.02
Merbein	Biannual	2	<0.003	<0.003	0.02
Mildura	Biannual	3	<0.003	<0.003	0.02
Murrabit	Biannual	2	<0.003	<0.003	0.02
Nyah	Biannual	2	<0.003	<0.003	0.02
Nyah West	Biannual	2	<0.003	<0.003	0.02
Piangil	Biannual	2	<0.003	<0.003	0.02
Red Cliffs	Biannual	2	<0.003	<0.003	0.02
Robinvale	Biannual	2	<0.003	<0.003	0.02
Swan Hill	Biannual	2	<0.003	<0.003	0.02
Woorinen South	Biannual	2	<0.003	<0.003	0.02

Table 82 Zinc - Entry Point

Water sampling area	Frequency of sampling	Number of samples	Minimum (mg/L)	Maximum (mg/L)	Aesthetic operating range (mg/L)
Kerang	Quarterly	4	<0.001	0.003	3
Koondrook	Quarterly	4	0.0010	0.004	3
Mildura	Quarterly	7	0.0020	0.010	3
Murrabit	Quarterly	4	0.0010	0.002	3
Piangil	Quarterly	4	0.0010	0.003	3
Red Cliffs	Quarterly	4	0.0060	0.014	3
Robinvale	Quarterly	4	<0.001	0.015	3
Swan Hill	Quarterly	4	0.0020	0.012	3

Table 83 Zinc

Water sampling area	Frequency of sampling	Number of samples	Minimum (mg/L)	Maximum (mg/L)	Comparison of past 2 reporting periods	Aesthetic operating range (mg/L)
Irymple	Quarterly	4	0.002	0.015	Increased	3
Kerang	Quarterly	6	0.008	0.025	Increased	3
Koondrook	Quarterly	4	0.005	0.012	Increased	3
Lake Boga	Quarterly	4	0.001	0.007	Increased	3
Merbein	Quarterly	4	0.004	0.008	Remained same	3
Mildura	Quarterly	4	0.002	0.006	Decreased	3
Murrabit	Quarterly	4	0.002	0.009	Remained same	3
Nyah	Quarterly	4	0.002	0.003	Decreased	3
Nyah West	Quarterly	4	0.002	0.004	Decreased	3
Piangil	Quarterly	4	<0.001	0.003	Decreased	3
Red Cliffs	Quarterly	4	0.005	0.014	Remained same	3
Robinvale	Quarterly	4	0.007	0.032	Remained same	3
Swan Hill	Quarterly	4	<0.001	0.005	Remained same	3
Woorinen South	Quarterly	4	0.004	0.010	Remained same	3

III. Aesthetic Parameters

Table 84 Alkalinity (as $CaCO_3$) - Entry Point

Water sampling area	Frequency of sampling	Number of samples	Minimum (mg/L)	Maximum (mg/L)	Comparison with the two previous financial years	Aesthetic operating range (mg/L)
Kerang	Quarterly	4	14	23	Decreased	
Koondrook	Quarterly	4	13	13	Decreased	
Mildura	Quarterly	7	16	25	Remained same	
Murrabit	Quarterly	4	12	21	Decreased	
Piangil	Quarterly	4	15	21	Decreased	
Red Cliffs	Quarterly	4	12	27	Decreased	
Robinvale	Quarterly	4	28	37	Decreased	
Swan Hill	Quarterly	4	15	21	Decreased	

Table 85 Electrical Conductivity - Entry Point

ADWG has no specific guidelines values for Electrical Conductivity (EC) but specifies an Aesthetic Guideline Vale of 600 mg/L for Total Dissolved Solids (TDS). Approximate EC value has been calculated from following correlation between TDS and EC.

$$EC = \frac{TDS}{k}$$

Where k has been taken as 0.67.

Water sampling area	Frequency of sampling	Number of samples	Minimum (µS/cm)	Maximum (µS/cm)	Comparison with the two previous financial years	Aesthetic operating range (µS/cm)*
Kerang	Quarterly	4	110	230	Remained same	895
Koondrook	Quarterly	4	100	110	Decreased	895
Mildura	Quarterly	7	190	230	Decreased	895
Murrabit	Quarterly	4	77	100	Decreased	895
Piangil	Quarterly	4	81	100	Decreased	895
Red Cliffs	Quarterly	4	180	230	Decreased	895
Robinvale	Quarterly	4	190	230	Decreased	895
Swan Hill	Quarterly	4	81	110	Decreased	895

*Calculated for TDS aesthetic guideline value of 600 mg/L

Table 86 Calcium – Entry Point

Water sampling area	Frequency of sampling	Number of samples	Minimum (mg/L)	Maximum (mg/L)	Comparison with the two previous financial years	Aesthetic operating range (mg/L)
Kerang	Quarterly	4	3.1	18.0	Decreased	-
Koondrook	Quarterly	4	2.7	3.6	Decreased	-
Mildura	Quarterly	7	4.7	12.0	Decreased	-
Murrabit	Quarterly	4	2.6	3.5	Decreased	-
Piangil	Quarterly	4	3.0	4.3	Decreased	-
Red Cliffs	Quarterly	4	4.9	7.1	Decreased	-
Robinvale	Quarterly	4	5.0	6.7	Decreased	-
Swan Hill	Quarterly	4	2.7	4.0	Decreased	-

Table 87 Magnesium - Entry Point

Water sampling area	Frequency of sampling	Number of samples	Minimum (mg/L)	Maximum (mg/L)	Comparison with the two previous financial years	Aesthetic operating range (mg/L)
Kerang	Quarterly	4	2.5	3.4	Decreased	
Koondrook	Quarterly	4	2.1	3.1	Decreased	-
Mildura	Quarterly	7	3.9	5.7	Remained same	-
Murrabit	Quarterly	4	2.0	2.9	Decreased	-
Piangil	Quarterly	4	2.1	3.4	Decreased	-
Red Cliffs	Quarterly	4	4.0	5.6	Remained same	-
Robinvale	Quarterly	4	3.4	5.2	Decreased	-
Swan Hill	Quarterly	4	2.2	3.2	Decreased	-

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