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# Non-Potable Water Quality Report

## Sunset Strip

01 January 2025 to 31 December 2025



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### 1 Overview

Testing of water samples for the period January 2025 to December 2025 shows that, at the time of testing, the water was consistent with the standards set out in the Australian Drinking Water Guidelines and, on that basis, would have been suitable for bathing and washing.

However, as this supply does not undergo the full treatment and continuous monitoring required to classify it as drinking water, it remains classified as non-potable and cannot be recommended for drinking or food preparation.

Water samples are currently being tested three times per week. If Essential Water becomes aware of any significant changes in water quality, Sunset Strip residents will be notified promptly. This includes if the water becomes unsuitable for bathing and washing.

For more information, please call in and see us at 160 Beryl Street, contact us on **1800 441 888** or visit [www.essentialwater.com.au](http://www.essentialwater.com.au).

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**2 Sunset Strip non-potable water quality report for the period 01 January 2025 to 31 December 2025**

Characteristics		No. Samples	Min	Avg	Max	ADWG
Health	Arsenic	13	0.00148	0.00173	0.002	<0.01 mg/L
	Cadmium	13	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.002 mg/L
	Copper	13	0.0074	0.01445	0.0383	< 2 mg/L
	E.Coli	22	<1	<1	<1	0 orgs / 100 mL (100%)
	Free Chlorine	25	0.99	1.28	1.77	0.2 to 5 mg/L
	Lead	13	0.0001	0.00022	0.0004	<0.01 mg/L
	Manganese	13	<0.0001	0.0042	0.0207	0.5 mg/L
Aesthetic	Mercury	2	<0.0008	<0.0008	<0.0008	0.001 mg/L
	Trihalomethanes	13	0.04	0.064	0.106	<0.250 mg/L
	Iron	13	0.16	0.42	0.69	<0.3 mg/L
	pH	24	7.2	7.8	8.27	pH 6.5-8.5
	True Colour	2	1	1	1	15 HU
	Turbidity	9	0.01	0.15	0.4	< 5 NTU
	Zinc	13	0.0004	0.0007	0.001	< 3 mg/L



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### 3 Glossary\*

**Australian Drinking Water Guidelines (ADWG)** – The *Australian Drinking Water Guidelines* (the ADWG) are intended to provide a framework for good management of drinking water supplies that, if implemented, will assure safety at point of use. The ADWG have been developed after consideration of the best available scientific evidence. They are designed to provide an authoritative reference on what defines safe, good quality water, how it can be achieved and how it can be assured. They are concerned both with safety from a health point of view and with aesthetic quality.

**Arsenic** – *Based on human health considerations, the concentration of arsenic in drinking water should not exceed 0.01 mg/L.*

**Cadmium** – *Based on health considerations, the concentration of cadmium in drinking water should not exceed 0.002 mg/L.* Contamination of drinking water by cadmium may occur as a result of impurities in the zinc of galvanised pipes or in solders used in fittings, water heaters, water coolers and taps.

**Chlorine** – *Based on health considerations, the guideline value for total chlorine in drinking water is 5 mg/L.* When used as a disinfectant, the free chlorine residual in major Australian reticulated supplies ranges from 0.1 mg/L to 4 mg/L, with typical concentrations in the reticulation of about 0.2 to 0.4 mg/L.

Essential Water comment: If a low reading of chlorine is detected in the reticulation system, personnel attend the site and flush until chlorinated water concentration of 0.5 mg/L is attained.

**Copper** – *Based on health considerations, the concentration of copper in drinking water should not exceed 2 mg/L.* *Based on aesthetic considerations, the concentration of copper in drinking water should not exceed 1 mg/L.* Copper is present in uncontaminated surface waters at very low concentrations, usually less than 0.01 mg/L.

**Escherichia coli (E. coli)** – bacterium found in the gut, used as an indicator of faecal contamination of water. *E. coli* should not be detected in a minimum 100 mL sample of drinking water. In practice, *E. coli* may occasionally be present in drinking water in the absence of any identifiable source of faecal contamination. Nevertheless, if samples taken are found to contain *E. coli*, the response to each detection should be rigorous.

**Iron** – *Based on aesthetic considerations (precipitation of iron from solution and taste), the concentration of iron in drinking water should not exceed 0.3 mg/L.* Iron has a taste threshold of about 0.3 mg/L in water, and becomes objectionable above 3 mg/L.

**Lead** – *Based on health considerations, the concentration of lead in drinking water should not exceed 0.01 mg/L.* In major Australian reticulated supplies, total lead concentrations range up to 0.01 mg/L, with typical concentrations less than 0.005 mg/L.

**Manganese** – *Based on aesthetic considerations, the concentration of manganese in drinking water should not exceed 0.1 mg/L, measured at the customer's tap.* Manganese would not be a health consideration unless the concentration exceeded 0.5 mg/L. At concentrations exceeding 0.1 mg/L, manganese imparts an undesirable taste to water and stains plumbing fixtures and laundry.

**Maximum** – The highest recorded reading.

**Minimum** – The lowest recorded reading.

**Mercury** – *Based on health considerations, the concentration of total mercury in drinking water should not exceed 0.001 mg/L.* Food is the main route of exposure, with highest concentrations found in fish and fish products. The average Australian adult dietary intake of mercury is approximately 0.004 mg per day. Drinking water is likely to constitute only a small fraction of total intake.

**pH** – *Based on the need to reduce corrosion and encrustation in pipes and fittings, the pH of drinking water should be between 6.5 and 8.5.* Chlorine disinfection efficiency is impaired above pH 8.0. When pH is below 6.5 or above 11, the water may corrode plumbing fittings and pipes.

**Reservoir** – An artificial body of water.

**Trihalomethanes (THMs)** – *Based on health considerations, the concentration of trihalomethanes, either individually or in total, in drinking water should not exceed 0.25 mg/L.*

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*Trihalomethane concentrations fluctuating occasionally (for a day or two annually) up to 1 mg/L are unlikely to pose a significant health risk. Action to reduce THMs is encouraged, but must not compromise disinfection, as non-disinfected water poses significantly greater risk than THMs.*

**True Colour** – *Based on aesthetic considerations, true colour in drinking water should not exceed 15 HU. Badly corroded iron pipes can produce a brownish colour whereas corrosion of copper pipes can produce a blue-green colouration on sanitary ware and a faint blue colour in water in extreme cases. The condition of household pipes can significantly influence water colour.*

**Turbidity** – 5 NTU is just noticeable in a glass. <0.2 NTU is the target for effective filtration of Cryptosporidium and Giardia. <1 NTU is the target for effective disinfection. The aesthetic guideline for turbidity is <5 NTU.

**Zinc** – *Based on aesthetic considerations (taste), the concentration of zinc in drinking water should be less than 3 mg/L. No health-based guideline value is proposed for zinc. Taste problems can occur if the zinc concentration in drinking water exceeds 3 mg/L.*

*\*Glossary definitions adapted from the ADWG (Revision 2013).*