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**Report to the Department of Health**

by

**Lancelin South**

for the period

**1 April 2022 to 30 June 2022**

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## 1.0 Introduction

### 1.1 Water Provider Information

**Table 1: Water Provider Contact Details**

Name of Company	Lancelin South Water
Company Address	Suite 2, Ground Floor 233 Adelaide Terrace, Perth WA 6000
Company Phone	08 9655 1555
Company Email	admin@lancelinsouthwater.com.au
Chief Executive Officer / Director	Yi Qiang, Lancelin South
CEO Email	chetqiang@vimg.com.au
DoH Liaison Officer	Blair Shackleton, GHD
DoH Liaison Officer Email	Blair.shackleton@ghd.com

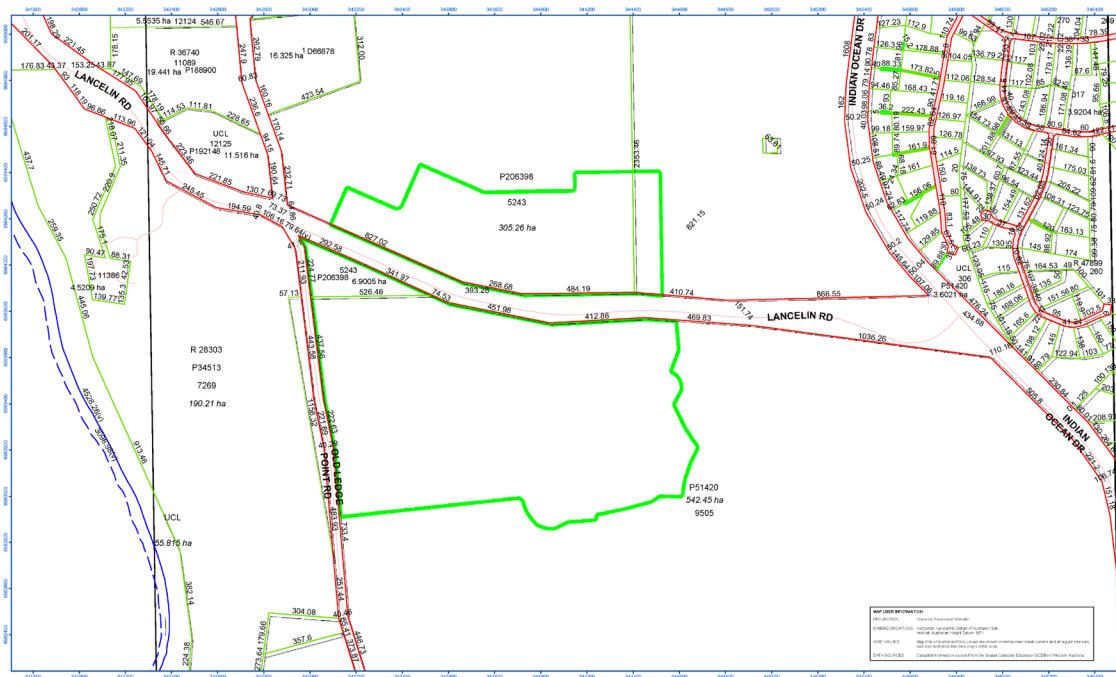
### 1.2 Our Water System

#### Location

The Lancelin South development is located approximately 130 km north of Perth and 2.2 km south east of the town of Lancelin, in the Shire of Gingin.

#### Licence Area

Lancelin South Water (LSW) holds a Water Services Licence (WL47) issued by the Economic Regulation Authority of Western Australia (ERAWA).



### Figure 1: Lancelin South Water Operating Area

Lancelin South Water services the Lancelin South residential and commercial areas as indicated in Figure 1 above. Our Water Services Licence is available at the ERA web site at <https://www.erawa.com.au/water/water-licensing/licence-holders#L>

### Our Infrastructure

**Table 2: Summary of infrastructure**

Total number of connections (June 2021)	22
Number of Customers	28
Total length of water mains	1.6 km
Number of distribution water quality zones	1
Chlorine residual target	0.4 to 0.6 mg/L

Notes:

- (1) Number of connections refers to properties connected to services and having regular meter readings collected.
- (2) The number of customers is determined by the ERA as the number of customer accounts holders, which includes lots sold as well as lots under construction that may have not yet been connected to services.

### Our Water Source

Lancelin South Water sources all water from a production bore tapping the Leederville aquifer within the Perth Basin. Two monitoring bores are installed to allow monitoring of any impacts on or risks to the groundwater source, either from our operation or from other parties.

Lancelin South Water holds a Licence to Take Water (GWL176077(2)) issued by Department of Water and Environmental Regulations (DWER).

### Source Protection

A Drinking Water Source Protection Plan (DWSPP) has been developed by Lancelin South Water as required by the DoH as part of the MoU.

The production bore is located within our locked, chain mesh fenced Water Treatment Plant (WTP) compound. To protect our source water, a P1 Wellhead Protection Zone has been proclaimed over the area of the WTP compound.

### Abstraction Amounts

Lancelin South Water's Licence to Take Water (GWL176077(2)) allows annual extraction up to 470 megalitres (470 million litres) from the Leederville aquifer using production bore 3/09. Lancelin South Water typically abstract less than 10 ML/year of groundwater.

## **Water Treatment**

The Lancelin South Water treatment plant incorporates four steps to treat the raw bore water to produce safe drinking water that is supplied to our customers:

1. Raw groundwater abstracted from the production bore is dosed with sodium hypochlorite solution, then filtered through a catalytic filter media, DMI65, to remove dissolved metals. This water is supplied to the Lancelin South residents as non-potable water (not for drinking);
2. The non-potable water is further treated by filtration through successively, granular activated carbon to remove dissolved organic contaminants and then 5 µm and 1 µm cartridges to ensure particulate matter in the water is removed;
3. Part of this filtered water is then treated using reverse osmosis desalination to reduce the salinity of the water;
4. The desalinated water and filtered water streams are then blended and stored in the Drinking Water Tank. Water in this tank is continuously recirculated and dosed with sodium hypochlorite solution to maintain a residual chlorine disinfectant concentration.

The water at Lancelin South is not fluoridated.

Lancelin South Water supplies on average 206 L/day of drinking water to each of its customers.

## **Distribution Network**

Lancelin South Water's distribution network delivers drinking water to customers within the Lancelin South area. The network operates as one interconnected system. Materials used in the reticulation network are predominantly PVC and HDPE, approved either under Australian Standard AS/NZS 4020: 2005 (Testing of Products for Use in Contact with Drinking Water) or as scheduled in the MoU with the Department of Health.

Lancelin South Water samples the water from the source (Source Sample Point), outlet of the treated water tank (Treated Water Sample Point) and from a tap located within the Sales Office in Lancelin South (Consumer Sample Point).

A separate distribution network supplies non-potable water (not for drinking) to Lancelin South customers. This water supply is identified using 'purple pipes', including a separate purple water meter, and is marked as "Not for Drinking". A 'Non-potable Water – Household Guide' is available from the Lancelin South Water web site at

<http://www.lancelinsouthwater.com.au/forms-documents-and-publications/>

## **Our Team**

Employees and contractors involved with the Lancelin South Water drinking water system have appropriate training and experience to be demonstrably competent with the treatment, supply and monitoring of drinking water.

## 2.0 Understanding Water Quality

Refer to the [Australian Drinking Water Guidelines](#) for more detailed information.

**Table 3: Water Quality Terms**

Parameter	Description	Management and Control
<p>Micro-organisms &amp; Pathogens</p> <p><i>E. coli</i></p> <p><i>Naegleria</i></p>	<p>Micro-organisms (or microbes) are microscopic living organisms, occurring naturally in our environment – in the air, in the soil and in water bodies. Some are beneficial to life but some can have serious health impacts to humans. Pathogens (pathogenic micro-organisms) are micro-organisms that cause disease or illness.</p> <p>The most common and widespread health risk to people is associated with drinking water contamination by pathogens.</p> <p>Organisms associated with faecal matter from humans or other mammals cause several waterborne diseases. It is impossible to test for the presence of all pathogens that may be present in water. The ADWG recommends testing for the presence of <i>Escherichia coli</i> (<i>E. coli</i>) as an indicator of faecal pathogen contamination.</p> <p>Thermophilic <i>Naegleria</i> refers to a group of common water borne amoebae which includes <i>Naegleria fowleri</i>, the organism that causes the serious disease primary amoebic meningoencephalitis (PAM). <i>Naegleria fowleri</i> is an environmental pathogen which naturally lives in fresh warm water.</p>	<p>The ADWG state that thermotolerant coliforms/<i>E. coli</i> should not be present in a minimum 100 mL sample of drinking water.</p> <p>The Department of Health WA has notification protocols in place regarding <i>exception events</i> for pathogens. Lancelin South Water will immediately notify the Department of Health of any confirmed detection of thermotolerant coliforms, <i>E. coli</i> or <i>Naegleria fowleri</i> in any sample for microbiological analysis.</p> <p>Lancelin South Water practice a multi-barrier approach to minimise the risk of microbial contamination.</p>
Turbidity	<p>Turbidity is the cloudiness sometimes seen in water. It is caused by small solid particles suspended in the water. The presence of particles in the water is an aesthetic problem but also impacts on the ability to adequately disinfect the water.</p> <p>Turbidity is usually reported as Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU). It is difficult to see turbidity below about 5 NTU with the naked eye.</p>	<p>The ADWG specify an aesthetic guideline for turbidity of 5 NTU.</p> <p>A turbidity of less than 1 NTU is desirable in drinking water for optimal disinfection.</p> <p>LSW remove turbidity from the water through multiple filtration stages.</p>

Parameter	Description	Management and Control										
Colour	<p>Colour in natural water is due mainly to the presence of dissolved organic matter including humic and fulvic acids, which originate from soil and decaying vegetable matter. Colour can also be caused by high levels of dissolved iron or manganese.</p> <p>The presence of turbidity in the water may appear as Colour – True Colour is the Colour present after removal of turbidity.</p>	<p>The ADWG value for colour is based on the colour that is just noticeable in a glass to the naked eye. This is generally accepted as 15 Hazen Units (HU).</p> <p>LSW remove colour using granular activated carbon and reverse osmosis processes.</p>										
Metals	<p>Metals can be present in natural waters from contact with rocks, soil, pipes and equipment. Many metals in water do not present a health hazard but some do.</p> <p>Iron is present in the groundwater from the Leederville aquifer. Whilst not health related, elevated concentrations can discolour the water and can stain laundry.</p> <p>Manganese is also present at low concentration in the groundwater. Manganese can discolour the water and stain laundry.</p>	<p>The ADWG specify an aesthetic guideline value of 0.3 milligrams per litre<sup>1</sup> (mg/L) for iron.</p> <p>The ADWG specify a health guideline of 0.5 mg/L and an aesthetic guideline value of 0.1 mg/L for manganese.</p> <p>LSW removes most metals from the source water through oxidation with sodium hypochlorite and filtration through catalytic media.</p>										
Total Dissolved Solids	<p>Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) consist of inorganic (natural) salts and small amounts of organic matter dissolved in water. Water with low TDS can taste flat, while water with high TDS tastes salty and causes scaling in and corrosion of pipes, fittings and household appliances.</p> <p>TDS includes: sodium, potassium, calcium, magnesium, carbonate, bicarbonate, chloride, sulphate, nitrate, phosphate, silica, dissolved metals, dissolved organic species and other less common elements.</p>	<p>The ADWG provide guidance in the palatability of drinking water according to TDS concentration, as shown below:</p> <table><tr><th>TDS (mg/L)</th><th>Quality</th></tr><tr><td>0 – 600</td><td>Good</td></tr><tr><td>600 – 900</td><td>Fair</td></tr><tr><td>900 – 1200</td><td>Poor</td></tr><tr><td>&gt;1200</td><td>Unpalatable</td></tr></table> <p>Groundwater from our production bore is typically around 800 mg/L - 900 mg/L TDS. LSW desalinate the water using reverse osmosis to provide water to customers at below 500 mg/L.</p>	TDS (mg/L)	Quality	0 – 600	Good	600 – 900	Fair	900 – 1200	Poor	>1200	Unpalatable
TDS (mg/L)	Quality											
0 – 600	Good											
600 – 900	Fair											
900 – 1200	Poor											
>1200	Unpalatable											



Parameter	Description	Management and Control
Radionuclides	<p>There are natural levels of radiation within the environment emanating from rocks and soil. Water from the Leederville aquifer (source for Lancelin South) typically has quite low levels of radionuclides.</p> <p>The radioactivity of radionuclides is reported in units of Becquerels per Litre (Bq/L)</p>	<p>The Australian Drinking Water Guidelines recommend a screening level of 0.5 Becquerels per Litre (Bq/L).</p> <p>LSW source water is within the ADWG guidelines and no specific treatment is required for radionuclides.</p>
pH	<p>pH is a measure of water acidity - pH 7 is neutral, low pH is acidic and high pH is alkaline.</p> <p>Low pH may cause corrosion to taps, water heaters and other household appliances. High pH may be associated with scaling.</p>	<p>The ADWG specify a lower and upper aesthetic value of 6.5 and 8.5 respectively.</p> <p>LSW source water is within the ADWG guidelines and no specific pH adjustment is required.</p>
Trihalomethanes	<p>Trihalomethanes (THMs) may be present in drinking water as a by-product of disinfection using chlorination.</p>	<p>The ADWG health guideline for total THM is 0.25 mg/L, expressed as an average long-term exposure.</p> <p>LSW regularly monitor the drinking water to ensure that THM remains below guideline levels.</p>
Pesticides  Industrial chemicals	<p>Pesticides are chemical compounds used for the control of 'pests' (including insects, weeds, fungi, rodents, etc). These compounds, when at high enough concentration may be toxic to humans, can enter the drinking water system through over-spray, wind-borne dust, transmission through groundwater and other mechanisms.</p> <p>Industrial chemicals of significance to water quality include synthetic organic compounds, many of which are, at high enough concentration, toxic to humans.</p>	<p>The ADWG provides health related guidelines for an extensive range of pesticides and industrial chemicals.</p> <p>The LSW groundwater source is protected by a P1 Wellhead protection zone and a Drinking Water Source Protection Plan.</p> <p>LSW regularly monitor the drinking water to ensure that no pesticide or other synthetic organic compound exceeds the respective guideline level.</p>

Note: 1. Milligram per litre (mg/L) is the commonly used unit for concentration, the mass of a constituent dissolved in 1 litre of water, generally synonymous with "parts per million" (ppm).

### 3.0 Performance Summary

**Table 4: Water Quality Meeting the Drinking Water Guidelines / Minister of Health's Directions**

	Number Assessed (1)	Number of Non-Compliant Analyses (2)	% Compliance
Microbiological Quality			
<i>E. coli</i>	10	0	100%
Amoeba (Thermophilic Naegleria)	3	0	100%
Chemical Quality <sup>(3)</sup>			
Chemical – Health related <sup>(4)</sup>	29	0	100%
Chemical – Aesthetic <sup>(5)</sup>	91	8	90%
Radiological	0	0	100%

Notes:

- (1) Number of samples taken for the quarter from the Treated Water Tank Sample Point and the Consumer Sample Point
- (2) Number of samples that do not comply with the drinking water guidelines (ADWG).
- (3) Chemical performance is based on the results of the quarter.
- (4) Chemicals with ADWG Health guideline;
- (5) Chemicals with ADWG aesthetic guideline value

## 4.0 Microbial Performance

### 4.1 Microbiological - Exception Notifications

Number of microbiological incidents resulting in exception notification	0
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### 4.2 Microbiological - Performance

**Table 5: Microbiological compliance summary**

	Sample Point	Number of Analyses	Number of Non-Compliant Analyses	% Compliance this Quarter	% Compliance 12-month average
<i>E. coli</i>	Treated Water	3	0	100%	100%
	Consumer	7	0	100%	100%
Thermophilic <i>Naegleria</i>	Consumer	3	0	100%	100%
<i>Naegleria fowleri</i> <sup>(1)</sup>	Consumer	3	0	100%	100%

Notes:

- (1) Analysis for *N. fowleri* is only performed if thermophilic *Naegleria* are detected. The result for *Naegleria fowleri* reported above was provided by the laboratory for an unknown reason.

## 5.0 Chemical - Health Related Performance

### 5.1 Chemical - Health Related - Exception Notifications

Number of chemical, health related, incidents resulting in exception notification	0
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### 5.2 Chemical - Health Related - Performance

#### Consumer Sample Point

Number of field analyses for health-related water quality parameters	7
Number of laboratory analyses for health-related water quality parameters	3

**Table 6: Summary of chemical - health related - analyses at Consumer sample point**

Parameter	No Analyses	Unit	ADWG Limit (Health)	Maximum value	No of Analyses Non-Compliant <sup>(1)</sup>	% Compliance
Free Chlorine – Field	7	mg/L	5	0.9	0	100%
Copper - Total	1	mg/L	2	0.018	0	100%
Lead – Total	1	mg/L	0.01	<0.001	0	100%
Manganese - Total	1	mg/L	0.5	<0.01	0	100%

#### Treated Water Sample Point

Number of field analyses for health-related water quality parameters	7
Number of laboratory analyses for health-related water quality parameters	0

**Table 7: Summary of chemical - health related - analyses at Treated Water sample point**

	No Analyses	Unit	ADWG Limit (Health)	Maximum value	No of Analyses Non-Compliant <sup>(1)</sup>	% Compliance
Free Chlorine – Field	7	mg/L	5	1.15	0	100%

A target of 1.0 mg/L free chlorine (above ADWG health-based value) is set at the treated water sample point to account for decay in the pipeline network.

**Source Sample Point**

Number of field analyses for health-related water quality parameters	0
Number of laboratory analyses for health-related water quality parameters	12

**Table 8: Summary of chemical - health related - analyses at Source Water sample point**

	No Analyses	Unit	ADWG Limit (Health)	Maximum value	No of Analyses Above ADWG value <sup>(1)</sup>
Nitrate Nitrogen, NO <sub>3</sub> as N	2	mg/L	11	0.27	0
Nickel – Total	1	mg/L	0.02	<0.001	0
Arsenic - Total	1	mg/L	0.01	<0.0001	0
Barium - Total	1	mg/L	2	0.16	0
Boron -Filtered	1	mg/L	4	0.07	0
Mercury - Total	1	mg/L	0.001	<0.0001	0
Molybdenum - Total	1	mg/L	0.05	<0.001	0
Selenium - Total	1	mg/L	0.01	<0.001	0
Beryllium - Total	1	mg/L	0.06	<0.01	0
Silver – Total	1	mg/L	0.1	<0.001	0
Uranium - Total	1	mg/L	0.02	<0.001	0

(1) Source water is treated to ensure parameters above ADWG health-based value are addressed

## 6.0 Chemical - Aesthetic Performance

### 6.1 Chemical - Aesthetic - Exception Notifications

Number of chemical, aesthetic incidents resulting in exception notification	0
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### 6.2 Chemical – Aesthetic Performance

#### Consumer Sample Point

Number of field analyses for aesthetic water quality parameters	35
Number of laboratory analyses for aesthetic water quality parameters	12

**Table 9: Summary of aesthetic related analyses from Consumer sample point**

Parameter	No Analyses	Unit	ADWG Limit (Aesthetic)	Maximum value	No of Analyses Non-Compliant	% Compliance
pH	8 <sup>(1)</sup>	pH Units	6.5-8.5	8.2	0	100%
Free Chlorine	7 <sup>(2)</sup>	mg/L	0.6	0.9	7	0%
Turbidity	8 <sup>(3)</sup>	NTU	5	0.14	0	100%
Total Dissolved Solids	8 <sup>(4)</sup>	mg/L	600	610	1	88%
Colour (True)	1	PCU	15	<5	0	100%
Chloride	1	mg/L	250	220	0	100%
Sulfate	1	mg/L	250	18	0	100%
Ammonia Nitrogen, as N	1	mg/L	0.5	<0.02	0	100%
Total Hardness by Calculation	1	mg CaCO <sub>3</sub> /L	200	160	0	100%
Aluminium – Total	1	mg/L	0.2	<0.01	0	100%
Copper – Total	1	mg/L	1	0.018	0	100%
Iron – Total	1	mg/L	0.3	0.01	0	100%
Manganese – Total	1	mg/L	0.1	<0.01	0	100%
Temperature <sup>(5)</sup>	7	Deg C	N/A	25.2	N/A	N/A

Notes:

- (1) pH measurements, 7 field, 1 laboratory
- (2) free chlorine measurements, 7 field
- (3) turbidity measurements, 7 field, 1 laboratory
- (4) TDS - 7 calculated from field measurement of conductivity, 1 laboratory gravimetric measurement
- (5) Important water quality criteria but no guideline value in ADWG; operational target to be less than 25 degrees C.

Free chlorine measured at the consumer sample point ranged from 0.55 to 0.9 in the April to June 2022 period.

### Treated Water Sample Point

Number of field analyses for aesthetic water quality parameters	35
Number of laboratory analyses for aesthetic water quality parameters	0

**Table 10: Summary of aesthetic related analyses from Treated Water sample point**

	No Analyses	Unit	ADWG Limit (Aesthetic)	Maximum value	No of Analyses Non-Compliant	% Compliance
pH	7	pH	6.5-8.5	8.2	0	100%
Turbidity	7	NTU	5	0.22	0	100%
Total Dissolved Solids	7 <sup>(1)</sup>	mg/L	600	560	0	100%
<i>Free Chlorine- Field<sup>(2)</sup></i>	7	<i>mg/L</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>1.15</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>
<i>Temperature<sup>(3)</sup></i>	7	<i>Deg C</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>

Notes:

- (1) TDS - 7 calculated from field measurement of conductivity
- (2) ADWG aesthetic value not applicable to this sample point – operational target of 0.8 – 1.0 mg/L to achieve 0.2 – 0.6 mg/L at consumer point.
- (3) Important water quality criteria but no guideline value in ADWG; operational target to be less than 25 degrees C.

## Source Sample Point

Number of field analyses for aesthetic water quality parameters	21
Number of laboratory analyses for aesthetic water quality parameters	2

**Table 11: Summary of aesthetic related analyses from Source sample point**

	No Analyses	Unit	ADWG Limit (Aesthetic)	Maximum value	No of Analyses Above ADWG value <sup>(1)</sup>
pH <sup>(2)</sup>	7	pH	6.5-8.5	7.8	0
Total Dissolved Solids <sup>(2)</sup>	8 <sup>(3)</sup>	mg/L	600	903	8
Soluble Silicon as Silica, SiO <sub>2</sub>	1	mg/L	80	15	0
<i>Temperature</i> <sup>(3)</sup>	7	<i>Deg C</i>	<i>N/A</i>	25.7	<i>N/A</i>

Notes:

- (1) Source water is treated to ensure parameters above ADWG aesthetic based value are addressed
- (2) All field pH measurements
- (3) TDS - 7 calculated from field measurement of conductivity, 1 laboratory gravimetric measurement
- (4) Important water quality criteria but no guideline value in ADWG; operational target to be less than 25 degrees C.



## 7.0 Radiological Performance

### 7.1 Radiological - Exception Notifications

Number of radiological water quality analyses resulting in exception notification	0
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### 7.2 Radiological – Performance

Number of laboratory analyses of radiological parameters	2
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Samples for radiological analysis were taken from the source sample point (SP).

**Table 12: Summary of Radiological related analyses**

	No Analyses	Unit	ADWG Screening Level	Maximum value	No of Analyses Non- Compliant	% Compliance
SP - Gross Alpha	1	Bq/L	0.5	0.09	0	100%
SP - Gross Beta	1	Bq/L	0.5	0.1	0	100%

The radioactivity of radionuclides is reported in units of Becquerels per Litre (Bq/L).

## 8.0 Sampling Programme

The achieved sampling compared against planned sampling is summarised in Table 13.

**Table 13: Summary of achieved versus planned sampling**

		Planned	Taken	% Taken
Microbiological	Treated Water SP	3	3	100%
	Consumer SP	7	7	100%
Chemical	Source SP	22	35	100%
	Treated Water SP	21	42	100%
	Consumer SP	43	43	100%
Radiological	Source SP	1	1	100%
	Treated Water SP	0	0	N/A
	Consumer SP	0	0	N/A

## **9.0 General Notes / Other**

Regular fortnightly checks of pH, chlorine, turbidity and water temperature using handheld instrumentation at the WTP (Source and Treated Water sample points) and the Lancelin South sales office (Consumer sample point) are carried out by Urbaqua on behalf of Lancelin South Water.