

2025–26

DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT





Three Rivers by Lynnice Church

This artwork represents the three rivers that connect on Ngunnawal Country: the Molonglo, Murrumbidgee and Yass rivers. The rivers were used as pathways to travel across Country, the small dots represent the pathway and journey of our people to the inner circle that connects those three rivers as a place of gathering. In the middle of the circle the outline of the mountain ranges surrounding Ngunnawal Country are significant in our landscape. These were pathways and places of learning as well. The smaller circles across the picture are symbolic of different places on Country and the importance of taking care of our land, water and the environment to ensure balance, sustainability and cultural knowledge into the future.

Acknowledgement of Country

Icon Water acknowledges the Ngunnawal people as traditional custodians of the ACT and recognise any other people or families with connection to the lands of the ACT and region. We acknowledge and respect their continuing culture and the contribution they make to the life of this city and this region.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

At Icon Water, 'delivering essential water services every day' is our purpose, and the foundation of why we exist as an organisation.

We have been entrusted with supporting and protecting the community and the environment by providing a reliable source of safe and clean drinking water.

Our drinking water management framework delivers a comprehensive water quality monitoring program that is implemented throughout the entire drinking water production process.

At the end of June 2026, Canberra's four water storage reservoirs held 88.2 per cent of their total accessible capacity. Storage has dropped slightly after reaching 91.2 per cent at the same time last year.

During 2025–26 we produced 55.0 GL of treated drinking water – 46.5 GL from Stromlo WTP and 8.5 GL from Googong WTP. Water production increased by 1.4% relative to the previous year. Refer to page 9 for more information about our water treatment plants.

Throughout 2025–26 we produced between 100 and 270 megalitres (ML) per day of drinking water to over 200,000 sites in the ACT, Queanbeyan, Googong and Jerrabomberra. This consumption averaged 281 L per person per day for a population base of approximately 534,000.

We keep abreast of emerging scientific research on contaminants and assess the risk of their presence with a precautionary, evidence-based approach. For example, despite Canberra's lower risk profile, for many years we have been testing for Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) in our water supply catchments. Additionally, since 2024 we have been testing the drinking water supplied from our treatment plants and have had no detections. We continue to publish updated information about PFAS testing on the Icon Water website.

This year, we focused on improving how we monitor the ongoing quality of treated water in our distribution system. This valuable information is contributing to improvement and upgrade plans for the water network.

Figure 1. Summary of total storage, production and consumption

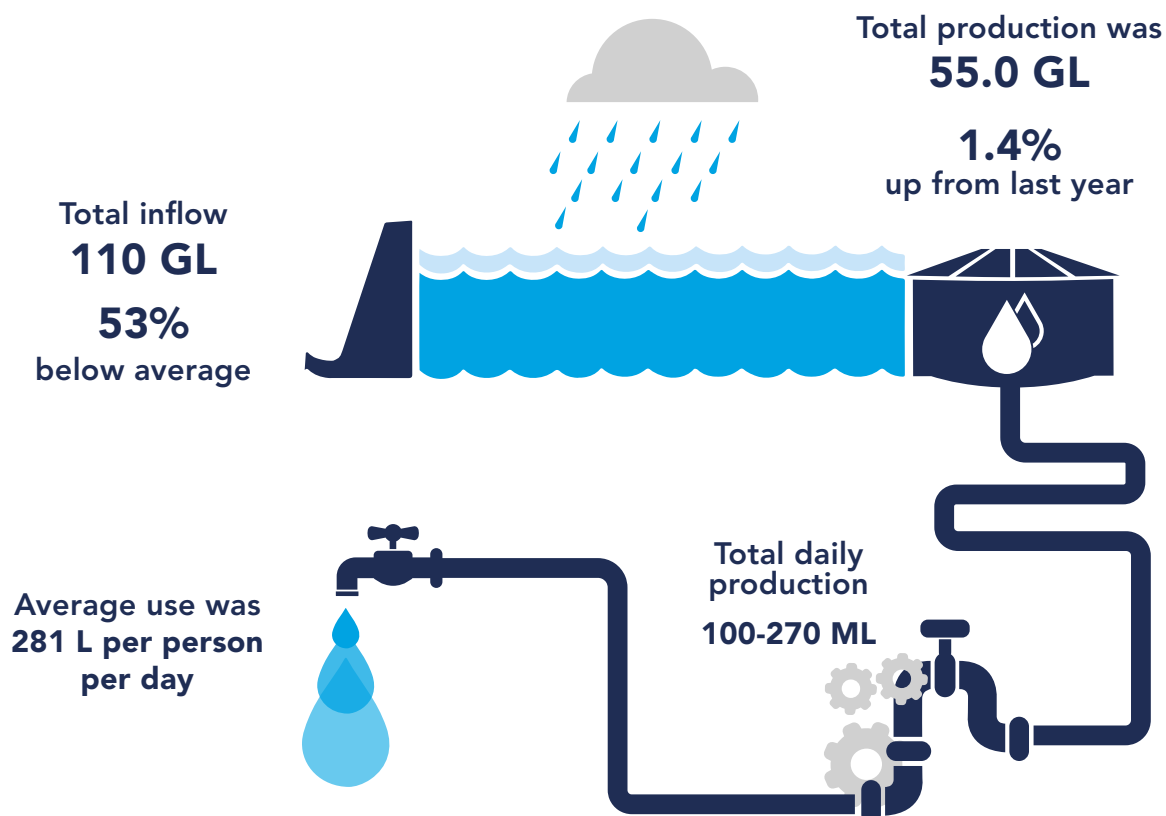
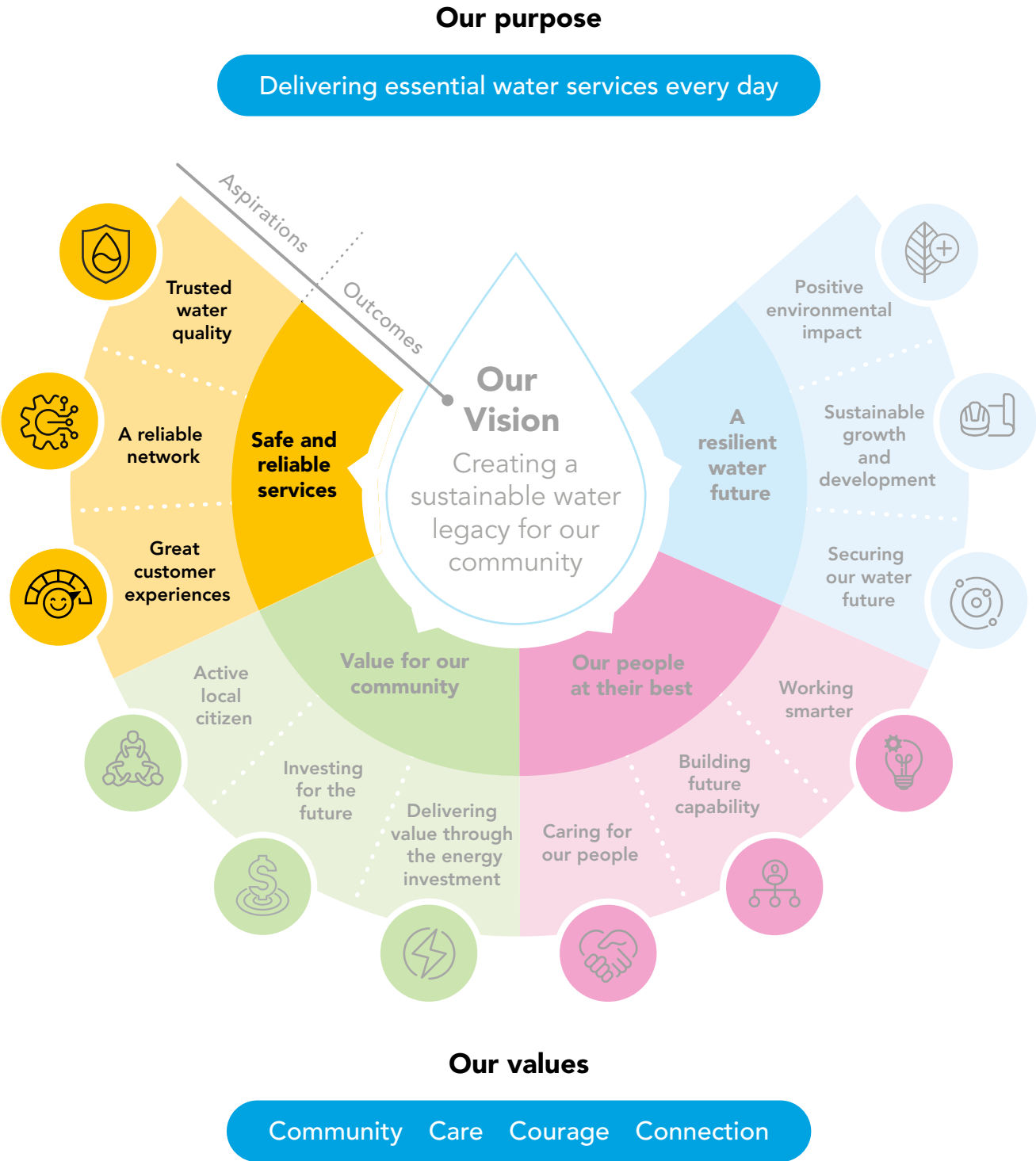


Figure 2. Our strategy on a page





CANBERRA'S WATER

Icon Water produces this report each year to maintain openness and transparency with the community about the quality of our water, our related processes and the decisions we make, and to demonstrate compliance with our regulatory obligations.

By sharing clear information and data, Icon Water aims to improve community understanding of how our water is treated and managed, building knowledge and confidence in the safety of the water supply.

Water supply to Canberra

This region is the traditional homeland of the Ngunnawal people, who have had continuous Indigenous presence and custodianship of these lands for tens of thousands of years. The waterways that now interact with our network have cultural significance to many people. From the Ngunnawal people here, the Ngarigo people upstream and other First Nations peoples who visit and pass through the region and live downstream in the Murray-Darling Basin to the Southern Ocean including the Wiradjuri, Nari Nari, Madi Madi, Dadi Dadi, Latje Latje, Meru and Ngarrindjeri peoples.

Reliable water supply is fundamental to community health and wellbeing, and was a key reason Canberra's location was selected for the nation's new capital.

Design started in 1909 to use the Cotter River as Canberra's water source, and construction on the Cotter Dam and Pumping Station began in 1912 and 1914, respectively. Water was initially transferred from the Cotter Dam to a reservoir (tank) at the top of Mt Stromlo and then distributed to town via a reservoir on Red Hill.

As Canberra's population and suburbs have grown, so too have our storage, treatment and transport systems – ensuring a reliable water supply for Canberra for more than a century, and into the future.



Trusted water quality

By talking openly with our community about the quality of our water and explaining how we have made our decisions.

By actively improving water knowledge in our community through targeted communications that use data and insights.

Our catchments and reservoirs

Canberra's drinking water is sourced from four reservoirs with a combined capacity of 277.8 gigalitres (GL). The Cotter River system includes Corin (70.8 GL), Bendora (11.4 GL), and Cotter (76.2 GL) reservoirs, while Googong Reservoir (119.4 GL) is fed by the Queanbeyan River and its tributaries. We also have approval to draw water from the Murrumbidgee River at two locations, although there is no dedicated storage reservoir.

We operate and maintain 50 service reservoir sites, 25 pump stations and approximately 3,500 km of water pipelines – a far cry from where we were in 1915. These reservoirs (tanks) provide temporary storage to manage the variation in Canberra's demand for water 24 hours a day, seven days a week. We also ensure emergency storage for urban firefighting. Reservoirs are placed on hills to provide water pressure when customers turn on their taps. Our reservoirs stored up to 693.7 ML of potable water at any given time in 2025–26.

During 2025–26, 91.15 megalitres (ML) of water was transferred from the Murrumbidgee River into Googong Reservoir. No water from the Murrumbidgee was treated at Stromlo Water Treatment Plant.

In the early days of Canberra's potable water supply, the challenge was simply to move enough water from the river to the growing city – having dams, tanks, pumps and pipes in place was enough to meet the community's requirements.

Now, delivering water is only part of the story; ensuring the community's water meets stringent quality and safety standards is just as important. It is our duty to carefully treat, monitor and manage it at every stage, protecting the region from risks that were not fully understood a century ago.

We are constantly planning for the future to build resilience in a changing climate, accommodate future population growth, manage aging parts of our network and ensure we can meet current and future regulatory requirements.

What are the risks

We aspire to be known for trusted water quality. Success to us looks like a community that trusts the quality and safety of our water.



Trusted water quality

By being clear on our risk appetite with consideration to impact and maturity of the scientific evidence, and using this to guide how we respond and prioritise investment.



Googong Reservoir

Threats to the safety of drinking water

Global knowledge on the relationship between water quality and public health has grown substantially since 1912 when water supply to the nation's capital started. Understanding waterborne diseases and contaminants, and the ways we can keep these out of our drinking water, has grown substantially.

Waterborne diseases are primarily caused by microbial contaminants and symptoms typically present as gastrointestinal illness. *Cryptosporidium* and *Giardia* are microorganisms (parasitic protozoan) that can cause gastroenteritis. There is a background level of infection of *Cryptosporidium* and *Giardia* in the general community, and the organisms are usually spread through contact with pets, farm animals or people who are already infected.

Some contaminants, like microorganisms, can cause immediate adverse health effects. Others only have negative effects if exposed consistently over a long period of time. There are also contaminants, or concentration levels, which do not present a health risk but may make water appear unusual or unpalatable.

The [Australian Drinking Water Guidelines](#) contain the most up to date knowledge on which contaminants may affect water safety and the levels that are acceptable in water supplies.

Australian Drinking Water Guidelines

The Australian Drinking Water Guidelines (ADWG), published by the NHMRC (National Health and Medical Research Council), provide a basis for determining the quality of water supplied to consumers in all parts of Australia. They provide a framework for the management of drinking water supplies that, if implemented, will assure safety at the point of use.

The guidelines are not mandatory or legally enforceable on their own, however they have been adopted for use by and at the discretion of ACT Health, via the *Public Health (Drinking Water) Code of Practice (2007)*, which mandates compliance with the ADWG.

The ADWG undergo regular updates to ensure they represent the latest scientific evidence on safe, high quality drinking water. In June 2025 the NHMRC published version 4.0 with amendments including:

- Review and update of four chemical fact sheets: *per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS)*, *selenium*, *lead* and *manganese*
- New guidance on *metals and metalloids leaching from plumbing products*

There were no published updates to the ADWG in 2026.

The ADWG include two types of criteria to measure and manage the performance of our water supply system:

A health guideline value, defined as the concentration or measure of a water quality characteristic that, based on present scientific knowledge, does not result in any significant risk to the health of the consumer over a lifetime of consumption.

An aesthetic guideline value, defined as the concentration or measure of a water quality characteristic that is associated with acceptability of water to the consumer, such as appearance, taste, and odour.

In addition to the performance criteria, the ADWG provide a framework to help utilities design a structured and systematic approach to preventative risk management of drinking water quality. The guidelines inform the holistic management of water supply systems including policy, education, customer engagement, system operation, continuous improvement, verification, and assurance activities.



OUR PROCESSES

We have a multi-barrier control system to address the threats identified to our water supply.

Our catchments and reservoirs

The adage “prevention is better than cure” is highly relevant to water treatment. The inaccessibility of the Cotter catchment reduces sources of contamination to the water source. This protected catchment was a founding reason for locating Canberra where it is, and continues to be our first line of defence against unsafe water.

Monitoring and on-ground works

We continue to monitor catchment conditions through ecological surveys, field assessments, and targeted studies. We also undertake water quality and catchment condition monitoring through our ongoing partnership with Upper Murrumbidgee Waterwatch (an initiative jointly funded by the ACT Government and Icon Water) and other ecological programs.

Stratification control measures

Thermal stratification is when a water column is divided into distinct layers due to changes in

temperature, oxygen, and density, and is caused by seasonal weather conditions. When these layers develop, they form distinct zones and this impacts the quality of water drawn, and has flow-on effects on water treatment.

To manage this, we operate mechanical mixers in the Cotter and Googong reservoirs to keep water and oxygen circulating, reducing stratification. Mixing also promotes environments less favourable for cyanobacteria (blue-green algae) growth.

Selective abstraction

When we abstract water from our dam intake towers, we can vary the depth we draw from, which means we always send the best available water to Googong or Stromlo WTPs, minimising treatment complexities and costs. We can also source water from the Murrumbidgee River and then transfer it to Stromlo Water Treatment Plant (WTP) for treatment, or to Googong reservoir to provide long-term water security.

Water treatment plants

Icon Water operates two water treatment plants (WTPs), one on Mount Stromlo (ACT) and the other adjacent to Googong Dam (NSW).

Stromlo WTP has operated since 1967, was rebuilt in 2004, and can treat water from the Cotter Catchment and the Murrumbidgee River. Stromlo WTP can treat 250 ML of water per day and is the preferred treatment plant as water can be supplied by gravity from Bendora reservoir, which is more sustainable and economically efficient.

Googong WTP has operated since 1979 and can treat up to 270 ML of water per day from the Queanbeyan River Catchment and indirectly from the Murrumbidgee River.

Its presence strengthens the resilience of our system by serving as a second treatment plant, ensuring we can continue to operate during maintenance of our primary treatment plant and during emergencies.

The two plants can be operated independently or in conjunction with each other to meet the community's water supply demand.

Our Googong WTP operated between August and October 2025, producing 8.5 ML (15 per cent of annual total production), with Stromlo WTP operating for the remainder of the period, producing 46.5 ML (85 per cent of total annual production; see Figure 3). The two plants did not run concurrently over the year.

Summary of our treatment process

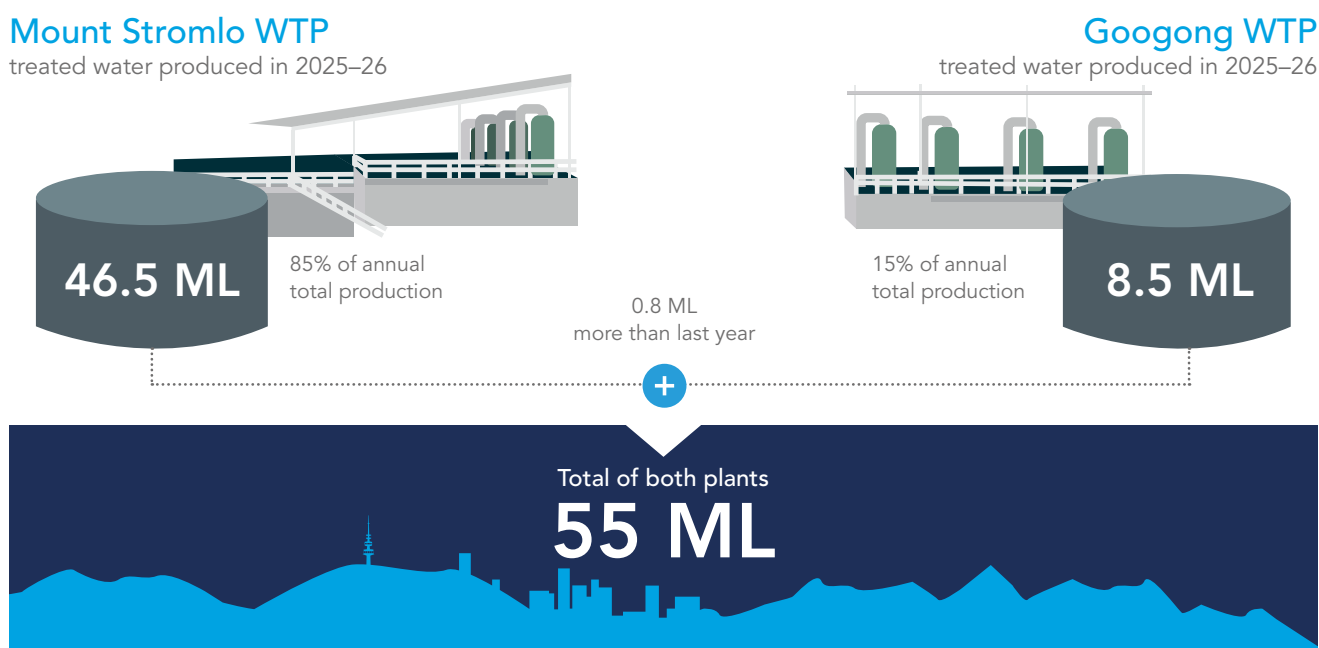
Due to their age and the differences in the quality of source water they treat, each plant operates with different treatment barriers in place.

Stromlo WTP can operate in two process modes – direct filtration or dissolved air flotation and filtration.

Dissolved air flotation is an optional treatment step that provides extra capabilities when raw water quality is lower. For disinfection, Stromlo WTP can use both chlorination and ultraviolet (UV), which deactivates microbiological organisms that remain after filtration. Figure 4 shows the treatment barriers for Stromlo WTP.

Googong WTP has an optional treatment step using powdered activated carbon, which may be used to remove some of the taste and odour compounds prevalent in the Queanbeyan River Catchment. There are two pre-filtration treatment options – dissolved air flotation or clarification – which can be used to enhance the performance of the filters. Post-filtration disinfection at Googong WTP is entirely managed by chlorination as the plant does not have UV disinfection. The treatment process is shown in Figure 4 over page.

Figure 3. Water treatment plant drinking water production volumes



Treatment steps at Mount Stromlo WTP

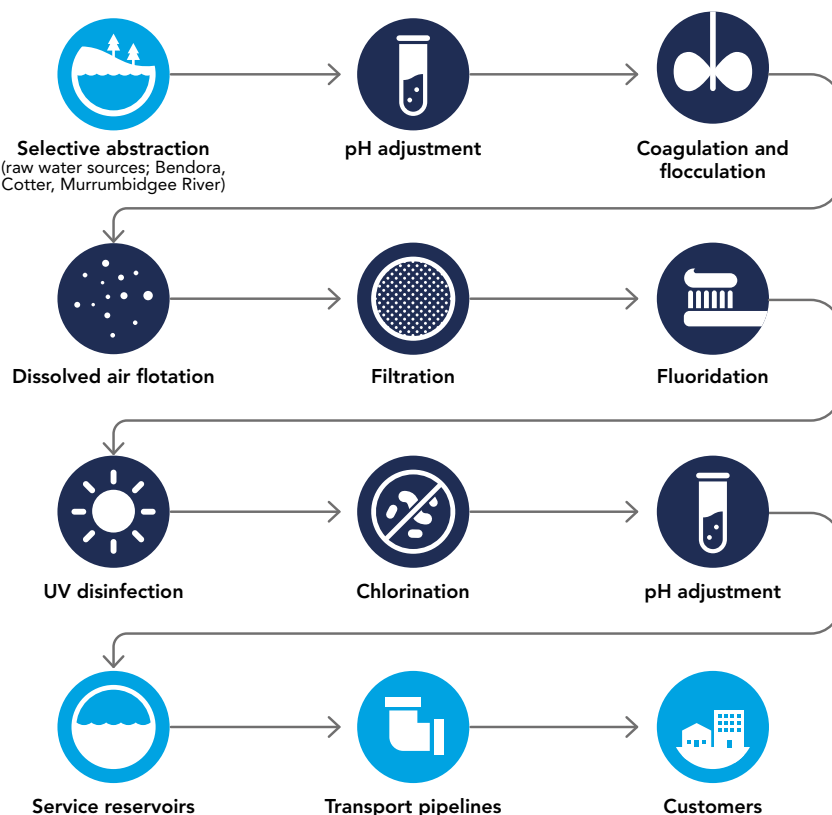
- Selective abstraction (raw water sources: Bendora, Cotter, Murrumbidgee River)
- Pre-treatment for pH adjustment and stabilisation with lime (calcium carbonate) and carbon dioxide
- Coagulation by polyaluminium chloride and/or aluminium sulphate
- Flocculation aided by polyelectrolyte
- Filtration with optional dissolved air flotation
- Fluoridation by sodium fluorosilicate
- Disinfection by ultraviolet (UV) light
- Disinfection by chlorination
- pH adjustment and stabilisation with lime (calcium carbonate)

Treatment steps at Googong WTP

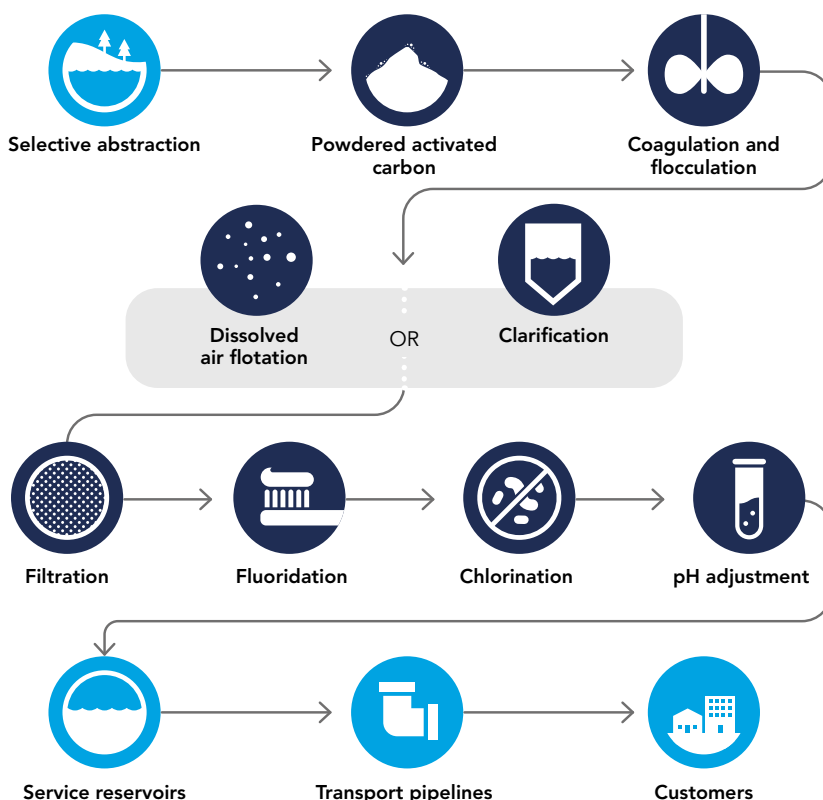
- Selective abstraction (raw water source: Googong)
- Optional powdered activated carbon for cyanobacteria and taste and odour compound removal
- Optional pre-treatment for pH adjustment with lime (calcium carbonate)
- Coagulation by aluminium sulphate
- Flocculation aided by polyelectrolyte
- Dissolved air floatation and filtration; or clarification and filtration, depending on operational mode
- Fluoridation by sodium fluorosilicate
- Disinfection by chlorination
- pH adjustment and stabilisation with lime (calcium carbonate)

Figure 4. Water treatment steps of water supplied from WTPs to customers

Mount Stromlo WTP



Googong WTP



Delivering water to your door – pipes, pumps and tanks

We operate and maintain 50 service reservoirs (tanks), 25 pump stations and approximately 3,400 km of water pipelines. This infrastructure is monitored and a number of physical and chemical control measures are in place to protect against potential contamination.

Supply pipes

Water mains operate under constant positive pressure, reducing the risk of contaminants entering the pipe network. Backflow prevention devices are also installed at customer connections to protect against contaminants, such as a hose being left in a pool.

Service reservoirs

All service reservoirs (tanks) are secure structures to protect the integrity of the distribution system and prevent contamination. We inspect them regularly to assess the security of the sites and their external condition.





HOW WE ENSURE WATER SAFETY

Icon Water has multiple teams of operators who continuously run and monitor processes to ensure the supply of safe drinking water is maintained.

Electrical, instrumentation and automation teams calibrate and maintain our water quality control systems, while maintenance teams run a scheduled service and repair program. Our dedicated water quality and engineering teams set control specifications unique to our systems.

Our customer services team coordinates responses to public feedback about network faults or operations that may impact quality; this team also provides education about common issues that may impact the appearance, smell or taste of tap water.

Together, these teams ensure our control systems perform effectively and produce high-quality water within our specifications.



Trusted water quality

By ensuring we have the data to make well-informed decisions, and acknowledging when things do not go to plan.

HACCP

The HACCP (Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point) system is an internationally recognised and adopted food safety methodology that has been widely adopted by the water industry to suit drinking water supply processes.

The system starts with hazard analysis to identify hazards to water safety in our system. Once complete, appropriate controls are identified to manage each of these hazards. For example, we use processes such as filtration and disinfection to remove any inactivated harmful microorganisms, and disinfection methods including chlorine and ultraviolet (UV) light, which are applied at carefully controlled levels and for specific contact times to ensure they are effective.

We monitor key indicators to make sure these safeguards are working as they should. We also regularly test water samples at the treatment plant and throughout the distribution network.

In a large and complex system like ours, it is not enough to simply test the end result; instead, we carefully monitor each control step, from catchment to tap. By combining strong process controls with ongoing testing, we can be confident that the water supplied to customers is safe and meets national health guidelines.

Drinking Water Quality Management Plan

Icon Water maintains a Drinking Water Quality Management Plan that outlines how we ensure the safety of water delivered to the community. This plan is based on the ADWG and explains how HACCP is applied to our source water, treatment plant steps and supply system.

Through this plan we have eliminated or minimised real and potential risks to drinking water. The plan starts by applying controls in the source water catchments and continues through each step of the treatment plant process, all the way to the point at which water flows through to a customer's connection. Our control measures include activities that can protect water quality directly (e.g. physical barriers to a water asset) and indirectly (e.g. promoting safe activities around a water catchment).

A control may remove a hazard from the supply (e.g. removing particles during water treatment) or include measures that monitor and facilitate early intervention (e.g. sampling and analysis). We don't rely on any single tool or measure to protect public health, and we continuously assess the performance of protection barriers for non-conformance and areas for improvement.

Our multi-barrier control system

Our multiple-barrier approach includes:

- a source water protection program
- selective abstraction of source water for treatment
- multiple water treatment processes monitored by real-time online analysers, verified with on- and offsite testing

- an enclosed distribution system with strictly limited access for maintenance and inspection
- maintaining residual disinfectant to provide lasting protection in the network
- a routine 'catchment-to-customer' verification sampling program conducted by an independent NATA-accredited laboratory.

Monitoring our controls

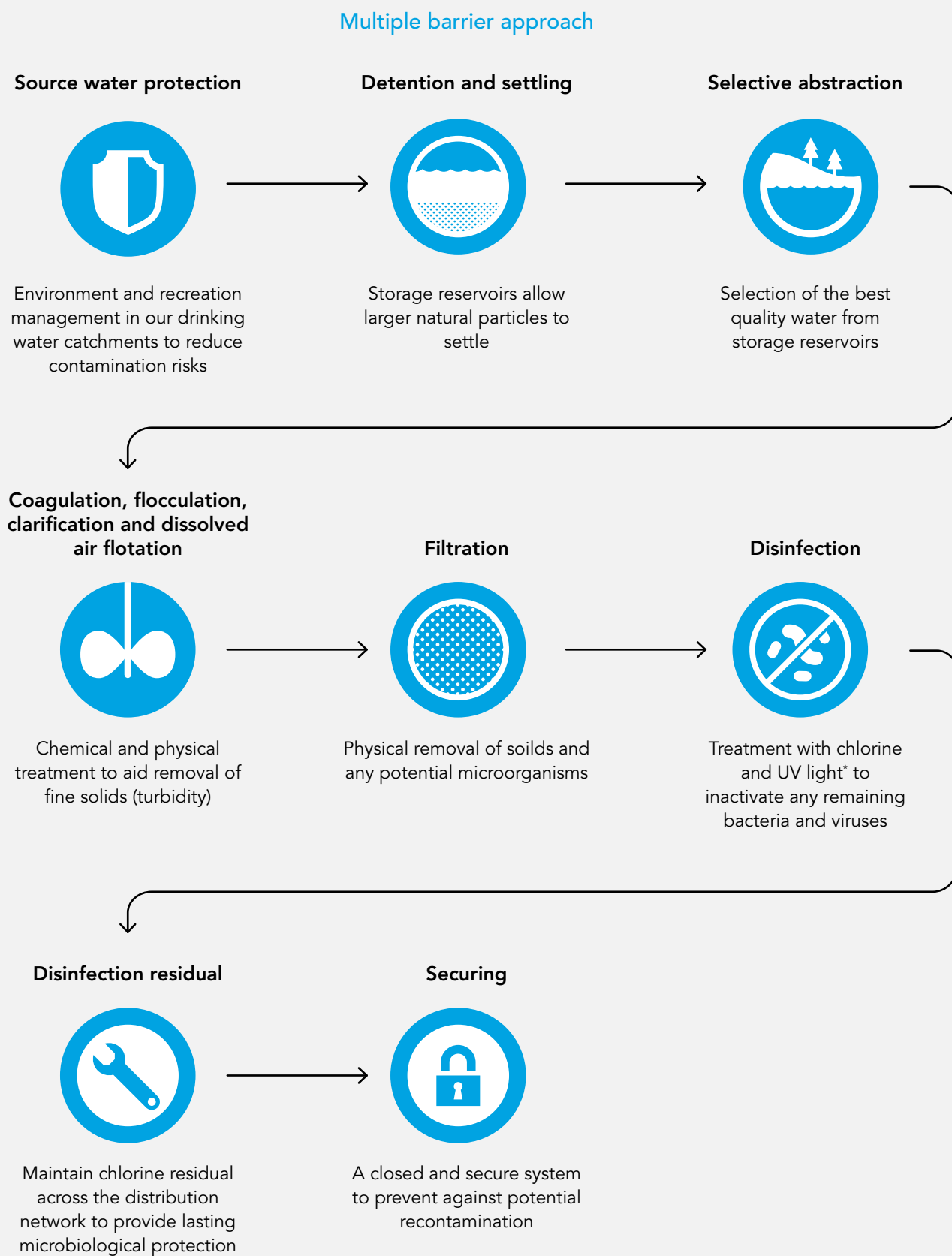
Our extensive quality monitoring program operates via an external NATA-accredited laboratory. This accreditation provides assurance about the supplier's capabilities and the reliability and accuracy of the test results. The laboratory measures the physical, chemical and microbiological parameters of the water we supply to our customers. The results of the program inform how we manage water quality and verify our compliance with the ADWG and our own specific HACCP parameters.

Refer to page 26 for more information about the standards that apply to Canberra's drinking water.

NATA

The National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA) is an Australian accreditation body endorsed by the Australian Government. NATA reviews the ability of organisations to perform specific technical and scientific activities, aligned with Australian and international standards.

Figure 5. Drinking water supply barriers



*UV light treatment at Mount Stromlo WTP only

SOURCE WATER MONITORING

Overview of source water conditions in 2025–26

Source water conditions remained relatively stable throughout the year due to lower-than-average inflows, with the Googong catchment continuing to recover from challenging conditions between 2019 and 2023.

Source water safety is supported through an integrated monitoring program comprising continuous water quality monitoring, NATA accredited laboratory sampling, and recreational water quality monitoring. Our water quality management program extends up- and down-stream of our dams as catchment sanitary surveys and aquatic ecosystem assessments, respectively.

We monitor across reservoirs, intake towers and upstream catchments to identify emerging risks early, which in turn informs our catchment management and treatment plant operations. This program allows us to respond quickly to source water quality changes and optimise our treatment processes.

Recent sanitary surveys indicate that source water risks remain low and are being effectively managed through catchment protection and ongoing surveillance activities.

The ADWG specify criteria for a wide range of measurable water quality characteristics that may affect safety or aesthetic quality. These characteristics fall into several categories, and the key raw water parameters we routinely monitor are detailed in Table 1.

The following summaries outline the key components of source water quality that we monitor to maintain and assess the performance of our source water barriers.



Trusted water quality

By collaborating with partners to maintain the health of our drinking water catchments and waterways.

Assessing catchment risks

In 2024–25 a formal survey was undertaken across all supply catchments (Cotter, Googong, and Upper Murrumbidgee) to identify contamination risks to drinking water over the 2021–24 period. This involved field assessments, risk prioritisation, and updates to mitigation strategies across multiple jurisdictions.

The survey identified bushfires, erosion, recreational activities, agricultural runoff and urban development as the key ongoing threats to source water quality, while confirming that existing management controls and catchment protection measures continue to reduce risk. The assessment also informed updated management priorities, including targeted erosion control works, infrastructure improvements, enhanced monitoring programs and cross-jurisdictional collaboration to strengthen source water protection.

Table 1. Parameters routinely monitored in source water sources

Microbiological	▪ <i>Cryptosporidium</i> and <i>Giardia</i> ▪ <i>Escherichia coli</i> (<i>E. coli</i>) ▪ Total coliforms ▪ <i>Enterococci</i>	▪ Phytoplankton (e.g. Algae cyanobacteria (blue-green algae) and associated pigments (chlorophyll-<i>aa</i>)
Physical	▪ Turbidity ▪ Conductivity ▪ Dissolved oxygen ▪ pH	▪ Temperature ▪ UV absorbance ▪ True colour
Chemical	▪ Alkalinity ▪ Nutrients (e.g. nitrogen and phosphorous) ▪ Synthetic organic compounds (including herbicides, pesticides, fungicides, insecticides and industrial chemicals such as PFAS)	▪ Total and dissolved metals e.g. Iron and manganese ▪ Total and dissolved organic carbon ▪ Taste and odour compounds associated with cyanobacteria (Geosmin and MIB)
Radiological	▪ Radionuclides	

Microorganisms

If *Cryptosporidium* or *Giardia* are found in the source water supply it may indicate human or animal faecal contamination of the waterway. Beyond testing for the presence or absence of these organisms, more complex investigatory methods are used when required to confirm whether the sample is infectious to humans.

We undertake routine monitoring for *Cryptosporidium* and *Giardia* in our storage reservoirs and the Murrumbidgee River, as well as our WTPs. We also sample for other faecal indicators like *Enterococci* and *E. coli* (which can have both environmental and human/animal source pathways).

Monitoring microorganisms in the source water is important, as it impacts how we design and operate our treatment plant barriers and allows us to emphasise catchment protection mechanisms accurately.

The Murrumbidgee River typically contains higher levels of *Cryptosporidium* and *Giardia* than our storage reservoirs, because the catchment around the Murrumbidgee River is less protected and water has less time to process and filter sediment and other contaminants. The risk increases across all catchments during rainfall events because additional runoff carries faecal contaminants into the waterways.

Recognising this, we conduct additional monitoring and testing if required when abstracting after high-flow events or from the Murrumbidgee River.

During 2025–26, there were no detections of protozoa in any catchment or within our treatment plants.

Cyanobacteria (blue-green algae)

Cyanobacteria are true bacteria but are often referred to as ‘blue-green algae’ because they resemble green algae in appearance, habitat and photosynthetic abilities. We monitor the levels of these bacteria as some species can affect taste and occasionally produce toxins harmful to humans and animals.

Cyanobacteria occur naturally in water bodies. Warm, calm and nutrient-rich conditions can encourage growth in excessive numbers, called blooms.

Agricultural activities and development in the Googong and Murrumbidgee catchments can increase nutrient levels in the waterways, making these raw water sources more susceptible to algal blooms.

We regularly monitor cyanobacteria, primarily during warmer months when blooms are more likely. Our cyanobacteria response plan may include increased monitoring within the reservoir and at the associated WTP, and further treatment to ensure drinking water is free from harmful cyanobacteria and cyanotoxins, and to reduce aesthetic impacts (i.e. water that looks, smells or tastes unusual).

Under the *Public Health (Drinking Water) Code of Practice (2007)* (the Code), ACT Health is consulted if elevated levels of cyanobacteria are detected.

Concentrations of cyanobacteria in all our catchments, including Googong reservoir, were lower in 2025–26 compared to the previous five-year period. There was one notifiable cyanobacteria detection within the Googong catchment. Googong was not being used as the water supply to the community at the time.

Synthetic compound monitoring

Synthetic compounds include items such as pesticides, herbicides, fungicides, insecticides, and industrial chemicals such as PFAS.

We conduct specific monitoring in all drinking water catchment sources for these compounds using a risk-based approach. We also maintain relationships with land managers and the surrounding community to protect our source water from these types of contaminants.

PFAS are a group of several thousand synthetic human-made chemicals that have been in use since the 1940s. PFAS chemicals include perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS), perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorohexane sulfonate (PFHxS) among a large group of other compounds.

They are long-lasting chemicals that are thermally and chemically stable and can repel water and grease. These properties have led to PFAS being used in a wide range of products, including non-stick coatings, clothing, food packaging, paints, personal care products, firefighting foam and pesticides.

The characteristics of PFAS that make them so versatile also mean they are slow to break down in the environment. The testing limit for PFAS has improved over time and in 2024–25 we adopted a more sensitive methodology to be able to test to an ultra-low level of PFAS for the most prevalent compounds down to as low as <0.002 ug/L. This means the instrumentation can detect the equivalent of one drop in five Olympic swimming pools of water.

In June 2025 the NHMRC updated the health-based guideline values following a national consultation period. The health-based value was lowered for some compounds and additional compounds were added to the guidelines. The Australian

Drinking Water Guidelines (ADWG) 2011v4.0 specify limits for PFOS, PFHxS and PFBS and PFOA in drinking water. The current values are:

- PFOS should not exceed 8 nanograms per litre
- PFHxS should not exceed 30 nanograms per litre
- PFBS should not exceed 1000 nanograms per litre
- PFOA should not exceed 200 nanograms per litre.

Canberra is fortunate because our raw water supply comes from high in catchments with low levels of industry. Our risk assessments have determined a low risk of concerning contamination in our catchments.

We maintain a precautionary approach, staying abreast of scientific developments, and began testing our source water for PFAS in 2016. We have been conducting routine annual sampling since 2020 in our source water catchments and all test results have shown PFAS levels below the ADWG.

During 2025–26, there were no detections of compounds that we test for above ADWG health values in any of the four storage reservoirs or the Murrumbidgee River.

Aboriginal Water Assessments

Icon Water acknowledges that water quality in our catchments can also be assessed by cultural methods that recognise the significance of waterways to the Ngannawal Traditional Owners (TOs). Aboriginal Water Assessments (AWAs) are a TO-led tool used to assess cultural and environmental health of Country (and water – nadyun in Ngannawal language). AWAs are used to capture First Nations perspectives, values, stories and impressions to inform water management as part of Caring for Country.

The locally-adapted AWA tool was developed by the Murray Lower Darling Rivers Indigenous Nations (MLDRIN), the Northern Basin Aboriginal Nations (NBAN) and the Murray-Darling Basin Authority (MDBA) and draws on established methodology of the Maori Cultural Health Index (CHI).

In honouring commitments under our Reconciliation Action Plan, Icon Water has hosted a range of AWAs and Access to Country events with TOs at Corin, Lower Molonglo, Williamsdale, Googong, Jerrabomberra, Bendora and Fyshwick since 2024. We will continue to coordinate these events and be guided by factors such as community interest, planning priorities, major projects, and the need for Indigenous knowledge. Although reports are provided to inform management, raw insights and related data are stored separately from Icon Water and the ACT Government and are held by the Ngannawal community.





ENSURING TREATED WATER IS SAFE

Monitoring and maintaining our treatment operations

We closely monitor WTP operations to ensure each treatment barrier works effectively.

Online instrumentation continuously monitors key parameters so we can rapidly respond to changes in water quality.

The key parameters are set to manage critical treatment steps, including filtration, fluoride management, UV disinfection and chlorination.

Onsite laboratory checks by operators and testing conducted by our external NATA-accredited laboratory verify the results as per the parameters detailed in Table 2.

Table 2. Parameters routinely monitored at the water treatment plants

Microbiological	▪ <i>Cryptosporidium</i> and <i>Giardia</i> ▪ <i>Escherichia coli</i> (<i>E. coli</i>)	▪ Total coliforms ▪ Heterotrophic plate counts
Physical	▪ Turbidity ▪ Temperature ▪ True colour ▪ Conductivity	▪ pH ▪ UV absorbance ▪ Total dissolved solids
Chemical	▪ Chlorine ▪ Fluoride ▪ Alkalinity ▪ Total and dissolved metals ▪ Total and dissolved organic carbon ▪ Hardness	▪ Synthetic organic compounds (including herbicides, pesticides, fungicides, insecticides and industrial chemicals) ▪ PFAS ▪ Trihalomethanes ▪ Haloacetic acids

Managing microbiological water quality parameters

We have multiple treatment steps that control microbial contaminants in the water supply. Filtration removes microbiological organisms attached to solid particles, followed by disinfection to deactivate or kill any remaining organisms. The two disinfection treatment options we have are UV exposure, and chlorine. UV has an immediate but no residual effect for disinfection and is only available at Stromlo WTP. Chlorine is dosed at both plants to provide an immediate and residual deactivation effect in water travelling to customers' connections.

Turbidity

Turbidity is a measurement of the light-scattering property of water caused by suspended particulates. These are mostly harmless solids like clay and silt but include some micro-organisms. Water treatment plants add chemicals to encourage these tiny particles to find and bind to each other, including any pathogens present, creating larger clumps or 'flocs'. These aggregates are then large enough to be filtered from the water. The filters at our water treatment plants serve as a critical control point in drinking water safety. Lower turbidity levels also make subsequent treatment steps more effective.

We use turbidity, measured in nephelometric turbidity units (NTU) as a key indicator of filter performance. The ADWG recommends the turbidity of water leaving individual filters should be less than 0.2 NTU and should not exceed 0.5 NTU at any time.

During 2025–26, both plants maintained low average turbidity levels, well below the maximum limit. The annual average turbidity for individual filters at Stromlo WTP was generally low, with most filters averaging between 0.025 and 0.035 NTU, and the plant-wide annual average for all filters approximately

0.03 NTU. Googong WTP's annual plant average was approximately 0.05 NTU.

Ultraviolet light

UV light disinfection is used at Stromlo WTP as an additional barrier to prevent pathogens from entering the drinking water supply. UV lamps provide a 'UV dose' to the water to irradiate and inactivate microorganisms by damaging the nucleic acids that form their DNA.

The turbidity of filtered water passing through the UV reactor can influence how effectively the light penetrates the water. Online sensors can optimise the power of each UV lamp to ensure the required dose is maintained based on inlet water quality monitoring. ACT Health sets the benchmarks for the irradiance dose.

This treatment step continued to meet ACT Health performance objectives in 2025–26, with 99.6 per cent of treated water receiving a dose greater than the target value.

Chlorine

Chlorine is widely used in treatment plants throughout the world. We add chlorine gas to our water to provide immediate deactivation of remaining microorganisms and maintain a chlorine residual for lasting protection against contamination in the distribution system. Critical controls are in place to ensure the level of chlorine in the water is safe to drink and performing as an effective short- and long-term barrier.

The ADWG has a health limit of 5 mg/L of free chlorine. During 2025–26 the free chlorine concentration in the drinking water leaving Stromlo WTP was maintained at an average of 1.54 mg/L. Due to the typically lower raw water quality and longer transit time within the distribution system, final treated water from Googong WTP generally has a higher free chlorine concentration (averaging 2.32 mg/L in 2025–26).

Managing physical water quality parameters

pH

We use calcium carbonate (lime) to control the pH of raw water entering our plants, which optimises the filtration treatment steps to remove solid particles from the water. We adjust the pH again before treated water leaves the WTPs to ensure effective disinfection potential while drinking water travels through our distribution pipelines.

Consistent with the ADWG the pH range we target for drinking water when it arrives at the customer supply point is between 6.5 and 8.5. The average pH of the final treated water at Stromlo WTP was 7.27 and at Googong WTP was 7.15 during 2025–26.

Additional treatment – addition of fluoride

The Drinking Water Utility Licence, issued by ACT Health, requires fluoride to be added to the ACT's drinking water system at a concentration between 0.7–1.0 mg/L.

Water fluoridation is strongly recommended by the NHMRC as a "safe, effective and ethical way to help reduce tooth decay across the population." To achieve compliance with our licence, we add sodium fluorosilicate to the drinking water at our WTPs.

Fluoride is monitored as a critical control point to ensure the concentration in the water is safe and meets the requirements of our licence.

In 2025–26 fluoride concentrations in the treated water at Stromlo and Googong WTPs averaged 0.73 mg/L and 0.72 mg/L respectively.

GETTING SAFE WATER TO YOU

Monitoring the distribution system

We undertake a comprehensive routine monitoring program throughout Canberra to verify water quality based on criteria set by the ADWG.

We regularly monitor water quality at each reservoir (tank) to verify compliance with the ADWG and to optimise system operations. Additionally, a selection of statistically representative customers participate in a voluntary program throughout the year where their garden tap water is randomly sampled. This program monitors water quality at approximately 360 locations across Canberra.

During 2025–26 an average of 100 customer garden taps were monitored each month.

The monitoring includes a variety of physical, microbial and chemical parameters. We compare the results to criteria set by the NHMRC within the ADWG. The key parameters routinely monitored are summarised on page 20–22.

Disinfection in the distribution system

Our primary focus is always protecting public health across the network, above aesthetic considerations relating to chlorine.

We ensure that treated water entering the distribution system retains a residual amount of chlorine. This residual decreases over time as the water travels through the network, however temperature also impacts how quickly this reduction happens.

We occasionally need to alter chlorine concentration at a treatment plant or in part of our network to ensure the ongoing safety of drinking water.

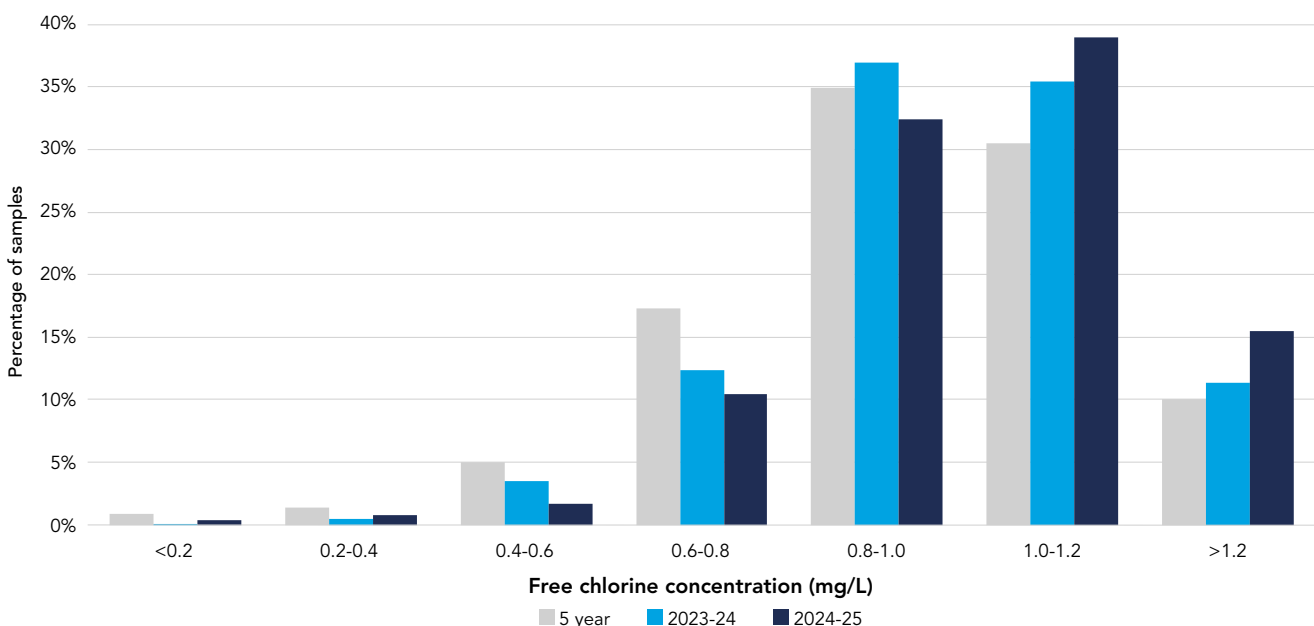
This creates slight changes in chlorine concentration which can affect the taste or smell of drinking water, despite our best efforts to factor in variables.

Chlorine is monitored frequently by internal checks and samples taken by our external laboratory services provider. The ADWG has set a chlorine health guideline limit of 5 mg/L. In 2025–26, the average free chlorine concentration was 1.02 mg/L across the customer tap sampling program, with the highest concentration being 1.77 mg/L.

Customers who choose to adjust their water to a different standard (for example, brewers or aquarium owners) should note that chlorine, not chloramine, is used within Canberra's drinking water system.

See the laboratory analysis section for more information. The distribution of chlorine results for customer taps across all the network is shown in Figure 6.

Figure 6. The distribution of chlorine concentration in network monitoring samples



Microbial monitoring

Our water treatment plants have multiple barriers in place to deactivate and remove microbial contaminants from the water before it is distributed to customers, however as water moves through the system there is always a very small potential for contamination or microbial growth.

We conduct verification monitoring of *E. coli* (faecal indicator) at reservoirs and customers' connections to ensure water remains free from harmful microbiological contamination.

The ADWG specify that *E. coli* not be detected in a minimum 100 mL sample of drinking water. The Code requires Icon Water to notify ACT Health of any *E. coli* detections in the treated water. Our supply was 100 per cent compliant for all *E. coli* tests.

Monitoring physical parameters

Turbidity

Turbidity can increase as water passes through the distribution system, usually because of resuspension of natural minerals that have settled over a long period of time. Elevated turbidity levels are usually temporary and most commonly associated with a sudden change in flowrate through a main, such as a large main break.

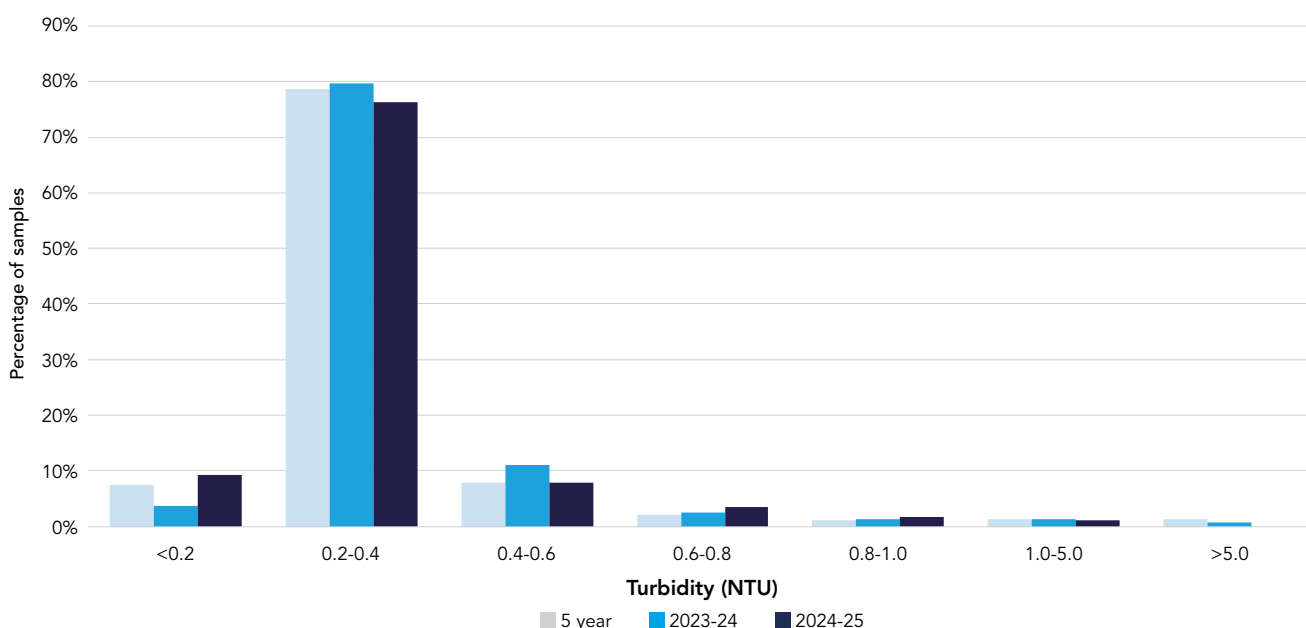
The ADWG do not outline a turbidity health guideline for water that has left the treatment plant. The aesthetic guideline value is 5.0 NTU – a level that is just noticeable in a glass of water. During 2025–26 the average turbidity at participating customers' taps was 0.31 NTU.

Colour

Colour is mainly present in raw water due to natural organic compounds, from small hydrophilic acids, proteins and amino acids to humic and fulvic acids. These compounds originate from organic matter in the catchment. Most natural organic matter is removed by coagulation in our water treatment plants.

The ADWG do not outline a colour health value, however the aesthetic guideline for true colour is based on what is just noticeable in a glass of water. Results are reported in platinum-cobalt units (Pt-Co), and the aesthetic guideline is 15 Pt-Co. During 2025–26 the average true colour measured at participating customers' taps was <1 Pt-Co.

Figure 7. The distribution of turbidity values across network monitoring samples



Metals

Iron

Iron is present in drinking water from a number of sources. Iron in catchment soil dissolves in our raw water, and corrosion of iron or steel pipes (including parts of household plumbing systems) can also increase iron levels in drinking water. Iron can also form mineral deposits on the inside of pipes in our network, and these deposits can detach during high flows and appear as temporary discolouration. This can also affect the taste of the water. We undertake a planned program of works to replace sections of corroded pipe, which helps lower iron concentrations.

The ADWG do not outline a health value for iron, however the aesthetic guideline value is 0.3 mg/L, which is based on the taste threshold in water. In 2025–26 the average concentration of iron at participating customers' taps was <0.01 mg/L.

Manganese

Manganese is commonly present in raw water sources in low concentrations. Higher levels can be detected under anoxic conditions where there is no dissolved oxygen, like at the bottom of deep reservoirs. Manganese can also contribute to the formation of deposits on the inside of pipes, which may temporarily discolour water when disturbed by high flow events.

The ADWG provide both a health and an aesthetic value for manganese. The health guideline value is 0.1 mg/L. Levels above the ADWG aesthetic guideline level of 0.05 mg/L can cause an undesirable taste and stain clothes during washing. During 2025–26 the average concentration of manganese at participating customers' taps was 0.005 mg/L.

Copper

Copper is found naturally in raw water, generally in low concentrations. Water from customers' taps may contain higher levels of copper if the water has been in contact with internal copper plumbing and fixtures such as hot water systems. Copper levels increase when water stagnates in the plumbing system for long periods, for example if residents are away on holiday. Water with a high level of copper often has a blue-green appearance.

The ADWG health guideline value for copper is 2 mg/L. The ADWG aesthetic guideline value for copper is 1 mg/L which can contribute to staining on plumbing fixtures such as taps. During 2025–26 the average concentration of copper measured at participating customers' taps was 0.017 mg/L.

Lead

Lead is found in the catchments as a naturally occurring metal. Household plumbing fixtures, such as brass fittings, can dissolve lead into drinking water if in contact with these brass fittings for a long time.

Environmental Health Standing Committee (enHealth) of the Australian Health Protection Principal Committee recommends:

- Only using cold water taps for drinking and cooking
- Flushing these for about 10 seconds first thing in the morning
- Flushing for at least 2 minutes after an absence longer than a weekend away.

Flushing involves running the tap at a high flow to draw fresh water from the network through the tap. This has been shown to reduce the levels of metals such as lead, copper and nickel by removing the water that was in contact with household pipes and fittings for an extended period of time.

The ADWG set a health limit for lead of 0.005 mg/L. During 2025–26 the average concentration of lead measured at participating customers' taps was 0.0003 mg/L.

Other compounds

We monitor various other substances in the distribution system including a range of semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs) and disinfection by-products in line with the ADWG. Plasticisers and hydrocarbons are common sources of SVOCs. Plasticisers are used in a broad range of products including some pipework, while hydrocarbons can be used as an indicator of contamination permeating the wall of some pipe materials and fittings.

Disinfection by-products are chemicals with health values in the ADWG. Under suitable conditions these chemicals can form because of the water treatment process. We monitor for these compounds at the WTP and across the distribution network.

A summary of all routine monitoring results is presented in the Laboratory analysis section.





ENGAGING WITH OUR CUSTOMERS

Community education and awareness

Throughout 2025–26, Icon Water continued to support community understanding of Canberra’s water systems through a targeted program of education and awareness initiatives. These activities focused on building knowledge of where Canberra’s drinking water comes from, how it is treated and delivered and the role the community plays in protecting this essential resource.

A key educational resource was our interactive Discover the Journey of Water video, which provides a clear and accessible overview of how water moves from our catchments, through treatment plants and distribution networks, to customers’ taps. During the year, the video was viewed more than 10,000 times, with over 4,000 viewers engaging with its interactive features. This resource helps improve understanding of the complex infrastructure and processes that underpin the delivery of safe, reliable drinking water.

To support ongoing learning, we continued to provide a range of downloadable factsheets and educational materials through our website. These resources offer accessible information about Canberra’s water supply, water quality, treatment processes and sustainable water use, supporting teachers, community groups, customers and the wider public.

We also delivered targeted site tours for industry groups and stakeholders. These tours offered participants a firsthand understanding of our water infrastructure, operational processes and the measures in place to maintain drinking water quality and supply reliability.

Community events remained an important channel for engagement. Through our presence at events such as Floriade, the Royal Canberra Show and the Queanbeyan Show, we connected directly with customers to answer questions, increase awareness of Canberra’s water system and share information about the importance of protecting our catchments and water resources.

Our digital channels also continued to play a vital role in reaching the broader community. Through our website and social media platforms, we provided timely information, shared educational content and offered greater insight into our operations.

Common water quality enquiries

We manage approximately 200,000 connections to the water network in the ACT.

A survey of 544 residential households and 200 businesses indicated that 85 per cent of our customers are satisfied with our services. Our drinking water continued to be highly regarded with 90 per cent of our customers satisfied with the quality.

Occasionally customers experience problems with the quality of their water supply and contact us for advice. Concerns expressed by the community may be investigated to determine the likely cause and, if required, corrective actions are taken. Following a media article, we received several customer enquiries about PFAS in drinking water. Recognising the importance of these concerns, we engaged with the community through various channels including our website to keep the community informed about the measures we are taking.

During 2025–26 we received around 74,000 customer calls (including faults and emergencies, account inquiries, and general questions).

We received 101 calls relating to concerns about water quality and 61 of these were determined not to be related to Icon Water network or operations. We escalated 11 cases for further investigation which were handled systematically to ensure thorough investigation, effective communication and resolution. A summary of the types of water quality complaints received are detailed below (Figure 8).

Changes to water quality are often short-term and may be associated with:

- seasonal changes to quality
- a switch between water treatment plants (each source water catchment has a different natural quality signature – for instance organic content changes in each catchment)
- water main breaks, network renewal or expansion, maintenance work or a change in usage patterns within the water supply system.

Sudden changes in network demand caused by hot weather, use of a fire hydrant, or network valve operations required for maintenance have the potential to reverse the direction of flow of water.

This causes a shearing force on internal pipe surfaces and disturbs the natural mineral sediment that settles at the bottom of pipes, which may result in discoloured water for a short time. Where the change is not unexpected and relates to planned maintenance activities, we make every effort to notify customers in advance or plan activities and valve operations to minimise impacts to the community.

It is also common for customers to notice a change in the appearance or aesthetic quality of their water due to issues associated with their own internal pipework or the way they store water (see Table 3). The easiest way to determine if an issue is originating in Icon Water's network or within a customer's home is to check the water at the front garden tap or talk with neighbours.

Figure 8. Total number of customer complaints about water quality

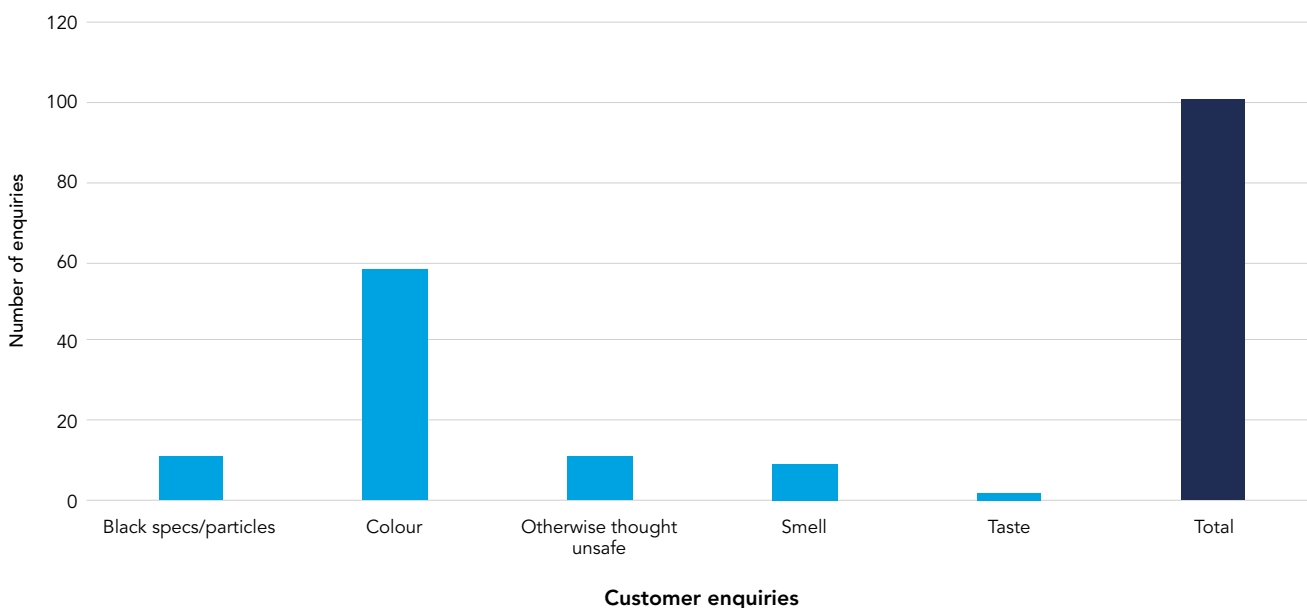


Table 3. A summary of common enquiries

Discoloured	Discoloured water is often associated with planned and reactive maintenance work or a change in network usage patterns, but may also be associated with internal plumbing (particularly within deteriorated pipework and hot water services). Usually clears within a short time, after flushing or upon inspection of internal pipework.
White/cloudy	Usually presents as cloudy water resulting from air bubbles generated by flushing of the mains, hot water units or aerators on taps. Air is harmless, and will clear from the glass (from the bottom-upwards) if left to sit.
Blue/green	Blue or green water can often be associated with the corrosion of copper pipes. Usually addressed through changes to internal plumbing.
Staining	Deposits dislodged from domestic plumbing or from the water main can cause staining of washing. Usually temporary or cleared through investigation of internal fittings/pipework.
Chlorine smell	Usually these enquiries relate to a change (increase) in the level of chlorine perceived by a customer. These problems are aesthetic, usually short-term and can be reduced by: ▪ leaving water to stand on a bench or in a fridge for a short time, which will allow the chlorine to dissipate ▪ adding freshly squeezed citrus e.g. lemon juice to the water; this contains ascorbic acid which can neutralise chlorine.
Disagreeable taste	Disagreeable tastes including musty, earthy, bitter and metallic tastes. Like odour, taste can vary and is subjective. Can sometimes be resolved by flushing water in the network, often addressed by investigating internal plumbing issues.
Other	Issues not otherwise categorised.



Trusted water quality

By listening to community concerns and taking these concerns into account when setting priorities and deciding on actions.





EXTERNAL REGULATIONS

Licences

Icon Water holds the following licences which allow us to operate our drinking water distribution and supply service:

- Utility Services Licence, issued by the Independent Competition and Regulatory Commission (ICRC) under the *Utilities Act 2000*
- Drinking Water Utility Licence, issued by the ACT Health Directorate (ACT Health) under the *Public Health Act 1997*.

We apply quality standards in accordance with the requirements of the *Public Health (Drinking Water) Code of Practice (2007)* (the Code), regulated by ACT Health. Copies of the Code are available from the [ACT Legislation Register](#).

The Code sets out quality standards, and operational, communication, reporting and response requirements for Icon Water and ACT Health to ensure safe drinking water. The Code also sets out specific events or incidents where Icon Water must notify ACT Health.

Under the operating licences and the Code, Icon Water is required to comply with the current National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC) *Australian Drinking Water Guidelines 2011* (ADWG).

The guidelines determine the minimum quality requirements of water in Australia and are regularly revised to reflect the latest scientific evidence. The most recent update was in June 2025.

How we certify and audit the management of water production

We apply an Integrated Management System to meet quality, environmental, regulatory and workplace health and safety requirements. We maintain annual certification and comply with the following Australian and international standards:

- ISO 9001:2015 – Quality management systems
- ISO 14001:2015 – Environmental management systems
- AS/NZS 45001:2018 – Occupational health and safety management systems
- HACCP and Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP) – Codex Alimentarius Alinorm 2020/13A.

Certification of our HACCP program is conducted via external auditors. These audit processes strengthen our continuous evaluation and improvement responses across all the barriers in our supply system. In 2025–26 we maintained third-party certification of our HACCP-based risk management system.

In addition, each year we conduct an internal audit focusing on one aspect of the management system. In 2025–26 our internal audit concentrated on element eight of the Australian Drinking Water Guidelines (ADWG): Community involvement and awareness. The objective of the audit was to assess the presence and effectiveness of Icon Water’s processes for engaging the community in drinking water quality decisions and for communicating water quality issues and responsibilities to consumers, consistent with the expectations of element eight of the ADWG.



Notifications to ACT Health

Icon Water complies with the *Public Health (Drinking Water) Code of Practice (2007)* (the Code) issued by ACT Health.

The Code sets out operational, communication, reporting and response requirements for Icon Water and ACT Health to ensure the supply of safe drinking water.

It also sets out the types of water quality events or incidents that require Icon Water to notify ACT Health.

During 2025–26, two notifications to ACT Health were issued. These were identified from our proactive routine monitoring program.

The details of each of these are below in Table 4:

Table 4. Notifications to ACT Health under the Drinking Water Code of Practice

Source Water	
20/01/2026	As part of routine monitoring, a sample returned a high-risk cyanobacteria result of 2,044 cells/100mL exceeding the reportable limit of 2,000 cells/100mL. The results were from Googong reservoir approximately 6 km upstream of the dam wall. Googong Dam was not supplying water at the time of the elevated results so no water from this source was distributed to the community. Follow-up samples showed no detection of high-risk cyanobacteria.
Water in the distribution system	
15/08/2025	Manganese – Palmerston A water quality investigation involved collecting a pre-flush sample from a hydrant. The result showed manganese levels of 982 µg/L exceeding the ADWG Health limit of 500 µg/L. A sample collected after the flush from the same hydrant showed significantly lower manganese levels of 14.2 µg/L.



MANAGING WATER QUALITY INTO THE FUTURE

Research and industry collaboration

Part of operating a contemporary water business involves staying up to date with the latest developments and technologies.

We do this by collaborating on a range of research and development projects, and partnering with other 'can do' business partners.

We are a member of several water industry bodies and participate in network groups and joint collaborative research projects. This enables us to benefit from shared knowledge, expertise, partnerships and funding across Australia and internationally.

We work in partnership with universities and industry through the Water Services Association of Australia (WSAA) and Water Research Australia (WaterRA).

These relationships provide access to research organisations such as Cooperative Research Centres (CRC), the Water Environment Research Foundation (WERF), the Smart Water Fund and the Australian Research Council. We contribute to industry associations such as the Research Managers Network, WaterRA forums and W-Lab (a platform for showcasing the latest advances, innovations and international water utility technologies).

In 2025–26, we contributed to the following research, development and innovation projects:

- In collaboration with WSAA and other water industry partners, we are participating in a project aimed at developing a standardised, peer-reviewed approach for conducting a risk assessment for PFAS contamination in drinking water supplies. A key focus is to improve understanding of the potential for PFAS leaching from products approved for use in drinking water systems.
- We contributed to a national collaborative study involving health authorities and water utilities to assess the risks of recreational access to drinking water catchments. The final report, released in 2025, has confirmed that recreational access can significantly increase treatment costs, pathogen risks, and ecological impacts. The study reinforced the value of protected catchments and introduced tools to guide future access decisions.
- In collaboration with WaterRA, Icon Water and other water industry partners have formed a Water Industry Consortium (WIC) to participate in a national project, CRC SAAFE (Cooperative Research Centre for Solving Antimicrobial Resistance in Agribusiness, Food and Environments). The WIC represents the water sector and helps drive research into antimicrobial resistance (AMR) across Australia's water cycle.

- In partnership with Griffith University, government agencies, and water utilities, we are participating in research to determine the ecological impacts of bushfire-fighting chemicals. The project focuses on assessing the fate (where a chemical goes when it enters the environment and how it might be chemically transformed in the process), persistence and aquatic toxicity of firefighting chemicals used to control bushfires, to help protect water quality in drinking water supply catchments.
- WaterRA Project 1152-22: Improving Analysis in Response to Extreme Events was a collaborative initiative led by WaterRA. Icon Water provided financial investment and data to support this project's objectives. Now complete, the outcomes include a summary of the impacts of extreme events on source water quality, the development of baseline datasets, validation of laboratory methodologies and utility response protocols.
- We are collaborating with WSAA, multiple water utilities, and an external consultant on a Drinking Water Tank Design Code of Practice project aimed at improving the performance and water quality management of potable water storage tanks throughout their lifecycle. The initiative is structured in two stages:
 - Stage 1, completed in April 2024, involved gathering existing standards and practices from WSAA utilities and conducting a broader literature review to create a centralised register and recommend next steps.
 - Stage 2, completed in 2025 focussed on developing an industry standard based on these best practices, including standardised designs and case studies.



Trusted water quality

By building our connections with external peers and specialists, so we are well equipped to respond to emerging risks and issues.



Managing assets to meet current and future needs

Business Strategy

In July 2025, Icon Water launched the [2025–2035 Business Strategy](#) and have now published a statement of corporate intent for 2026–27 as year 2 in the 10-year strategy journey. The first-year edition introduced the strategic drivers and audience lens that shaped the business strategy. The second edition reports on progress so far and outlines additional focus areas to be prioritised.

The business strategy sets out how Icon Water will balance customer expectations for reliable water services and quality drinking water against a variable and uncertain climate, population growth, and ageing infrastructure.

Through this strategy, we are working towards our desired future state (2035), where:

- There is strong water knowledge in our community and pride in the quality of our water, and we maintain this trust as we deliver the next water source for our region.
- We avoid any serious incidents impacting water safety and quality; however, if an incident occurs we are prepared to respond and are open with our community about what has happened.
- We are prepared and respond appropriately to emerging risks to water safety and quality, in a way that prioritises scientific evidence and considers community perceptions and concerns.
- Our decision-making is well-informed with data identifying where the most significant potential risks lie.

How we'll get there:

- By actively improving water knowledge in our community through targeted communication and engagement activities that use data and insights.
- By ensuring we have the data to make well-informed decisions and acknowledging when things do not go to plan.
- By listening to community concerns and taking these concerns into account when setting priorities and deciding on actions.
- By being clear on our risk appetite with consideration to the impact and maturity of scientific evidence and using this to guide how we respond and prioritise investment.
- By talking openly with our community about the quality of our water and explaining how we have made our decisions.
- By building our connections with external peers and specialists, so we are well equipped to respond to emerging risks and issues.
- By collaborating with partners to maintain the health of our drinking water catchments and waterways.

Integrated Water Management Program

We are actively planning for a growing Canberra and a future where climate change has impacted our systems. We routinely reassess our water security, water catchment quality, drought management actions and wastewater systems to inform operating and investment decisions and build resilience.

Icon Water's Integrated Water Management Program (IWMP) aims to secure "a resilient water future" as part of our Business Strategy, as well as coordinating and integrating our service strategies and Drought Management Plan, and ensuring key future investment decisions consider the whole water cycle. The IWMP will deliver sustainable value for our community and shareholders and ensure we are prepared for the future.

Our Water System Strategy identifies the vision and objectives for our water system, including:

- Objective 1: Safe system – A system that delivers safe drinking water in a safe way.
- Objective 2: Secure system – A system that provides water now and into the future.
- Objective 3: Smart system – A system that learns, adapts and grows.

Our Water System Strategy incorporates an adaptive planning approach to managing future uncertainties, and provides a decision-making framework with:

- specific actions and deliverables over the short-term (next five years)
- plans over the medium-term (5-10 years) and long-term (over 10 years).

Our water system is facing a number of challenges but also potential opportunities. The main drivers that impact our water system are demand, operating context, and environment/climate change.

The main short-term (five-year) water quality management actions identified through our IWMP include:

- reviewing the capability of our WTPs to continue to comply with the ADWG
- updating our WTP master plans to determine the timing of required WTP augmentations to ensure the water supply system continues to meet quality and capacity requirements
- updating and implementing the Strategic Water Quality Improvement Plan.



Corin Reservoir

Strategic Water Quality Improvement Plan

We produce an annual plan for Strategic Water Quality Improvement. This plan summarises the activities underway to improve our drinking water quality management and manage the strategic risks associated with our drinking water supply.

Most projects relate to maintenance, asset renewal, or continuous improvement, many of which are longer-term. The plan also outlines status updates on these projects, along with any new projects. Projects from the 2025–26 plan have been included below.

Water treatment plant improvements

Ageing infrastructure and changes in the source water have highlighted future challenges for Googong WTP to continue to meet our strict drinking water quality requirements. A project is currently underway to address several key water quality issues:

- poor taste and odour issues (due to 2-Methylisoborneol (MIB) and Geosmin), leading to customer complaints
- elevated dissolved organic carbon (DOC) concentration in treated water influencing the generation of trihalomethane (THMs), a disinfection by-product
- manganese removal capacity
- the ability to achieve the required log removal value (the measure of how effectively pathogens are removed) during the water treatment process, in line with the health-based targets set by ADWG.

Preferred options are being further investigated and designed.



Distribution network improvements

Our routine reservoir condition assessments inspect the integrity of reservoir roofs as an essential control to prevent contamination of drinking water. Lower Red Hill has two tanks, one of which has been completed and the other is underway alongside Aranda Reservoir. Ten other reservoirs have been identified for renewal.

To ensure we are maintaining the required chlorine residual for safe drinking water across the network, we have installed online chlorine monitoring at five of our service reservoirs. We are currently evaluating their effectiveness, and our current re-chlorination approach more broadly, to identify future process improvements.

Managing new and old infrastructure

On average, new urban development adds 45 km of new distribution pipework each year. Most recently this has included new suburbs under development such as Taylor and Jacka stage 2 in the city's north, Strathnairn and Macnamara in Belconnen and Denman Prospect and Whitlam in the Molonglo district.

The existing network varies by materials, construction methodology and age, and we have factored

these variables into our predictive modelling to determine which parts of the network to schedule for inspection, maintenance or replacement. We have a rolling replacement program for pipes that are approaching the end of their life or are susceptible to failure (bursts).

One group of pipes identified for replacement are the cast iron unlined water mains, which remain in place from our city's early establishment and typically contain deposits of rust. Replacing these improves water quality because high flow events (like a burst pipe or firefighting) can disturb rust leading to discoloured water that may cause staining.

Another suite of scheduled pipe replacements involves water mains installed between 1965 and 1978. This group of mains accounts for approximately three-quarters of structural failures in the distribution network.

Reservoir cleaning is routinely undertaken with each reservoir being cleaned, on average, once every five years. When this happens, we empty the reservoir, clean it, inspect its condition, and perform maintenance as required. Before returning the tank to the supply system we disinfect the reservoir and test the water quality in the freshly filled tank.



LABORATORY ANALYSIS

Quality control and assurance

Icon Water contracts ALS Global to collect and analyse drinking water samples. The monitoring program is defined by a Service Level Agreement which is revised annually to reflect our changing needs and priorities. ALS Global operates a laboratory accredited by the NATA.

ALS Global participates in regular audits and proficiency testing whereby results for identical samples are compared with those of other NATA-accredited laboratories. NATA audits were carried out in November 2025 for both chemistry and biology areas with all documentation submitted for the chemistry areas and the biology audit closed out. The facility is accredited under ISO/IEC 17025 and complies with the criteria of NATA Policy Circular 1 – Corporate Accreditation.

How to read the results for water quality in your area

The Canberra distribution system is divided into four water quality supply zones based on population, hydraulic characteristics and geography. These zones also ensure the statistical representation of samples collected from customer taps through our voluntary water quality monitoring program.

A summary of the laboratory analysis for this program is presented in the following tables. You can search by suburb and by the water quality parameter of interest. Parameters are grouped into categories to simplify navigating the tables. Each summary table includes the total number of samples analysed for each parameter, along with the minimum, maximum, mean and the 95th percentile.

Also included are the ADWG health values for a ready comparison of our results, demonstrating how we are meeting public health requirements.

These results are representative of the quality of water received by customers across the region. Approximately one hundred locations are sampled each month.

In monitoring the water supplied to our customers, we collected 1,240 unique samples and tested for up to 177 parameters, returning a total of 32,914 test results. 100 per cent of applicable test results were compliant with the ADWG health values.

- Table 5: Summary data for all water quality zones
- Table 6: Summary data for water quality zone 1 – North Canberra and Gungahlin
- Table 7: Summary data for water quality zone 2 – Belconnen
- Table 8: Summary data for water quality zone 3 – South Canberra, Woden and Weston Creek
- Table 9: Summary data for water quality zone 4 – Tuggeranong

Figure 9. Water quality monitoring zone map

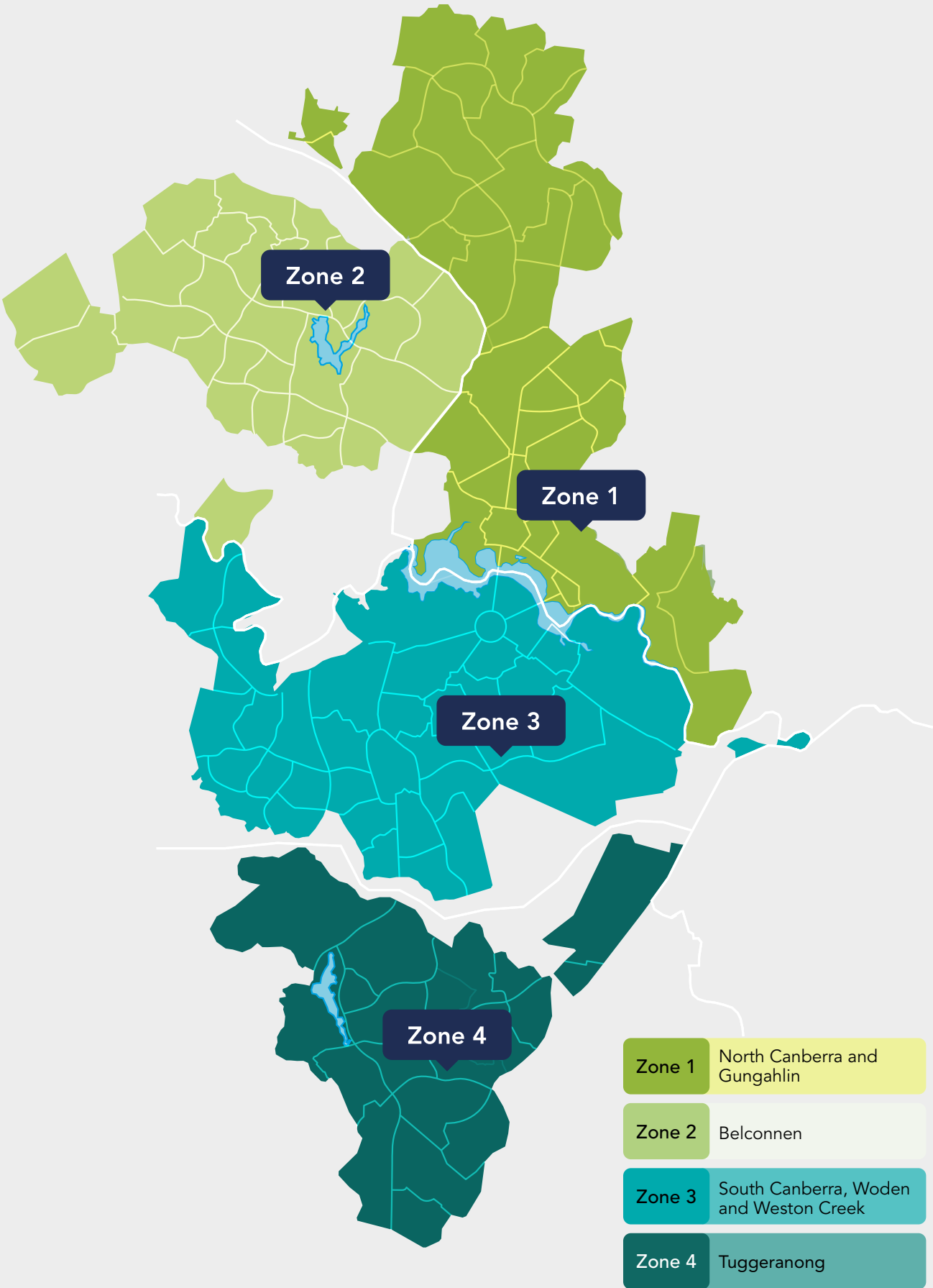


Table 5. Summary data for all water quality zones

Analyte	Method ID	Units	ADWG (Health)	Limit of Reporting	No. of Samples	Min.	Max.	Mean	95th Percentile
Microbiological									
<i>E.Coli</i>	AS 4276.21	MPN/100mL	<1	<1	1202	<1	10	<1	<1
Total coliforms	AS 4276.21	MPN/100mL	-	<1	1202	<1	380	<1	<1
Heterotrophic plate count	APHA 9215 B	CFU/mL	-	<1	1087	<1	1090	3	4
Physical									
Conductivity	APHA 2510 B	uS/cm	-	<2	176	53	229	108	181
pH	APHA 4500-H B	pH units	-	<0.01	1091	6.21	8.75	7.52	7.95
Temperature	APHA 4500-H B	deg. C	-	<0.1	667	8.7	27.2	18.1	24.5
Total dissolved solids	APHA 2540 C	mg/L	-	<10	177	20	110	66	93
True colour	APHA 2120 B	Pt/Co	-	<1	179	<1	3	<1	1
Turbidity	APHA 2130 B	NTU	-	<0.1	279	0.1	2.5	0.3	0.7
Inorganic									
Alkalinity bicarb	APHA 2320 A/B	mg/L	-	<0.1	279	<0.1	49.8	38.0	45.0
Alkalinity carb	APHA 2320 A/B	mg/L	-	<0.1	279	<0.1	1.2	<0.1	<0.1
Alkalinity hydrox	APHA 2320 A/B	mg/L	-	<0.1	279	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
Alkalinity total	APHA 2320 A/B	mg/L	-	<1	279	25	50	39	45
Aluminium acid soluble	USEPA 200.8	ug/L	-	<5	98	19	101	31	41
Asbestos	AS4964-2000	g/kg	-	Absent	32	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent
Calcium dissolved	USEPA 200.7	mg/L	-	<0.05	177	9.51	16.20	11.84	14.32
Chloride	APHA 21st Ed. 2005, Part 4110 B	mg/L	-	<0.1	33	1.9	5.2	3.0	5.0
Chlorine combined	APHA 4500 -CL G	mg/L	-	<0.03	1229	<0.03	0.30	0.04	0.12
Chlorine free	APHA 4500 -CL G	mg/L	-	<0.03	1229	<0.03	1.77	1.02	1.34
Chlorine total	APHA 4500 -CL G	mg/L	5	<0.03	1229	0.03	1.85	1.06	1.39
Cyanide	APHA 4500_CN	mg/L	0.08	<0.004	32	<0.004	<0.004	<0.004	<0.004
Flouride	APHA 21st Ed. 2005, Part 4110 B	mg/L	1.5	<0.05	177	0.44	0.89	0.77	0.84
Hardness total	APHA 2340 B	mg/L	-	<1	99	28	53	36	52
Iodide	VIC-CM078	mg/L	0.5	<0.01	32	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
Magnesium dissolved	USEPA 200.7	mg/L	-	<0.05	98	0.92	4.37	1.58	3.99
Nitrate	APHA 21st Ed. 2005, Part 4110 B	mg/L N	50	<0.1	28	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
Potassium dissolved	USEPA 200.7	mg/L	-	<0.1	50	0.5	1.5	0.7	1.5
Sodium dissolved	USEPA 200.7	mg/L	-	<0.1	50	2.7	7.2	3.7	7.1
Sulphate	APHA 21st Ed. 2005, Part 4110 B	mg/L SO4	-	<0.4	33	<0.4	13.0	3.3	12.8
Total metals									
Aluminium total	USEPA 200.8	ug/L	-	<9	99	20	94	32	50
Antimony total	USEPA 200.8	ug/L	3	<3	99	<3	<3	<3	<3
Arsenic total	USEPA 200.8	ug/L	10	<1	99	<1	<1	<1	<1
Barium total	USEPA 200.8	ug/L	2000	<0.5	99	2.7	7.4	4.1	6.1
Beryllium total	USEPA 200.8	ug/L	60	<0.1	99	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
Boron total	USEPA 200.7	mg/L	4	<0.01	34	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
Cadmium total	USEPA 200.8	ug/L	2	<0.05	99	<0.05	0.09	<0.05	0.05
Chromium total	USEPA 200.8	ug/L	-	<2	99	<2	<2	<2	<2
Cobalt total	USEPA 200.8	ug/L	-	<0.2	99	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2
Copper total	USEPA 200.8	ug/L	2000	<1	258	2	256	18	52
Iron total	USEPA 200.7	mg/L	-	<0.01	180	<0.01	0.03	<0.01	<0.01

Table 5. Summary data for all water quality zones

Analyte	Method ID	Units	ADWG (Health)	Limit of Reporting	No. of Samples	Min.	Max.	Mean	95th Percentile
Lead total	USEPA 200.8	ug/L	10	<0.2	258	<0.2	4.3	0.3	1.0
Manganese total	USEPA 200.7	mg/L	0.5	<0.001	259	<0.001	0.045	0.005	0.014
Mercury total	USEPA 200.8	ug/L	1	<0.1	99	<0.1	0.3	<0.1	<0.1
Molybdenum total	USEPA 200.8	ug/L	50	<1	99	<1	8	<1	<1
Nickel total	USEPA 200.8	ug/L	20	<1	99	<1	1	<1	<1
Selenium total	USEPA 200.8	ug/L	10*	<1	98	<1	<1	<1	<1
Silver total	USEPA 200.8	ug/L	100	<1	99	<1	<1	<1	<1
Zinc total	USEPA 200.8	ug/L	-	<5	98	<5	38	<5	13
Haloacetic acids									
Bromoacetic acid	ALS: Headspace GCMS	ug/L	-	<5	199	<5	<5	<5	<5
Bromochloroacetic Acid	ALS: Headspace GCMS	ug/L	-	<1	199	<1	7	2	6
Bromodichloroacetic Acid	ALS: Headspace GCMS	ug/L	-	<1	199	<1	10	3	8
Chloroacetic acid	ALS: Headspace GCMS	ug/L	150	<1	199	<1	4	2	3
Dibromoacetic Acid	ALS: Headspace GCMS	ug/L	-	<10	199	<10	<10	<10	<10
Dibromochloroacetic Acid	ALS: Headspace GCMS	ug/L	-	<1	199	5	5	5	5
Dichloroacetic Acid	ALS: Headspace GCMS	ug/L	100	<1	199	7	43	18	36
Tribromoacetic Acid	ALS: Headspace GCMS	ug/L	-	<10	199	<10	<10	<10	<10
Trichloroacetic Acid	ALS: Headspace GCMS	ug/L	100	<1	199	11	59	24	50
Sum of Haloacetic Acid	ALS: Headspace GCMS	ug/L	-	<1	199	20	117	48	102
Trihalomethanes									
Bromoform	VIC-CM047	mg/L	-	<0.001	199	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
Chloroform	VIC-CM047	mg/L	-	<0.001	199	0.011	0.077	0.027	0.058
Dibromochloromethane	VIC-CM047	mg/L	-	<0.001	199	<0.001	0.002	<0.001	<0.001
Bromodichloromethane	VIC-CM047	mg/L	-	<0.001	199	0.001	0.011	0.003	0.009
Trihalomethanes total	VIC-CM047	mg/L	0.25	<0.001	199	0.012	0.089	0.030	0.068
Semi volatile organic compounds (SVOC)									
Anilines and benzidines									
2-Nitroaniline	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<4	79	<4	<4	<4	<4
3-Nitroaniline	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<4	79	<4	<4	<4	<4
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	79	<2	<2	<2	<2
4-Chloroaniline	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	79	<2	<2	<2	<2
4-Nitroaniline	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	79	<2	<2	<2	<2
Aniline	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	79	<2	<2	<2	<2
Carbazole	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	79	<2	<2	<2	<2
Dibenzofuran	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	79	<2	<2	<2	<2
Chlorinated hydrocarbons									
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	ALS Headspace GCMS	ug/L	1500	<0.25	79	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	30	<2	79	<2	<2	<2	<2
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	79	<2	<2	<2	<2
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	ALS Headspace GCMS	ug/L	40	<0.25	79	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25
Hexachlorobenzene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<4	79	<4	<4	<4	<4
Hexachlorobutadiene	ALS Headspace GCMS	ug/L	0.7	<0.25	79	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<10	79	<10	<10	<10	<10
Hexachloroethane	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	79	<2	<2	<2	<2
Hexachloropropylene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	79	<2	<2	<2	<2
Pentachlorobenzene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	79	<2	<2	<2	<2

Table 5. Summary data for all water quality zones

Analyte	Method ID	Units	ADWG (Health)	Limit of Reporting	No. of Samples	Min.	Max.	Mean	95th Percentile
Haloethers									
4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	79	<2	<2	<2	<2
4-Chlorophenyl phenyl ether	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	79	<2	<2	<2	<2
Bis(2-chloroethoxy) methane	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	79	<2	<2	<2	<2
Bis(2-chloroethyl) ether	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	79	<2	<2	<2	<2
Nitroaromatics and ketones									
1-Naphthylamine	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	79	<2	<2	<2	<2
1,3,5-Trinitrobenzene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	79	<2	<2	<2	<2
2-Picoline	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	79	<2	<2	<2	<2
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<4	79	<4	<4	<4	<4
2,6-Dinitrotoluene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<4	79	<4	<4	<4	<4
4-Aminobiphenyl	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	79	<2	<2	<2	<2
4-Nitroquinoline-N-oxide	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	79	<2	<2	<2	<2
5-Nitro-o-toluidine	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	79	<2	<2	<2	<2
Acetophenone	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	79	<2	<2	<2	<2
Azobenzene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	79	<2	<2	<2	<2
Chlorobenzilate	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	79	<2	<2	<2	<2
Dimethylaminoazobenzene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	79	<2	<2	<2	<2
Isophorone	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	79	<2	<2	<2	<2
Nitrobenzene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	79	<2	<2	<2	<2
Pentachloronitrobenzene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	79	<2	<2	<2	<2
Phenacetin	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	79	<2	<2	<2	<2
Pronamide	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	79	<2	<2	<2	<2
Nitrosamines									
Methapyrilene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	79	<2	<2	<2	<2
N-Nitrosodibutylamine	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	79	<2	<2	<2	<2
N-Nitrosodiethylamine	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	79	<2	<2	<2	<2
N-Nitrosodi-n-propylamine	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	79	<2	<2	<2	<2
N-Nitrosodiphenyl & Diphenylamine	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<4	79	<4	<4	<4	<4
N-Nitrosomethylethylamine	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	79	<2	<2	<2	<2
N-Nitrosomorpholine	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	79	<2	<2	<2	<2
N-Nitrosopiperidine	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	79	<2	<2	<2	<2
N-Nitrosopyrrolidine	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<4	79	<4	<4	<4	<4
Organochlorine pesticides									
4,4'-DDD	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	79	<2	<2	<2	<2
4,4'-DDE	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	79	<2	<2	<2	<2
4,4'-DDT	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	9	<4	79	<4	<4	<4	<4
Aldrin	US EPA 8081/8082	ug/L	0.3	<0.01	79	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
alpha-BHC	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	79	<2	<2	<2	<2
alpha-Endosulfan	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	20	<2	79	<2	<2	<2	<2
beta-BHC	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	79	<2	<2	<2	<2
beta-Endosulfan	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	20	<2	79	<2	<2	<2	<2
delta-BHC	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	79	<2	<2	<2	<2
Dieldrin	US EPA 8081/8082	ug/L	0.3	<0.01	79	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
Endrin	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	79	<2	<2	<2	<2
Endosulfan sulfate	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	79	<2	<2	<2	<2

Table 5. Summary data for all water quality zones

Analyte	Method ID	Units	ADWG (Health)	Limit of Reporting	No. of Samples	Min.	Max.	Mean	95th Percentile
gamma-BHC	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	10	<2	79	<2	<2	<2	<2
Heptachlor	US EPA 8081/8082	ug/L	0.3	<0.005	79	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005
Heptachlor epoxide	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	79	<2	<2	<2	<2
Organophosphorous pesticides									
Chlorfenvinphos	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	2	<2	79	<2	<2	<2	<2
Chlorpyrifos	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	10	<2	79	<2	<2	<2	<2
Chlorpyrifos-methyl	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	79	<2	<2	<2	<2
Diazinon	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	4	<2	79	<2	<2	<2	<2
Dichlorvos	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	5	<2	79	<2	<2	<2	<2
Dimethoate	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	7	<2	79	<2	<2	<2	<2
Ethion	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	4	<2	79	<2	<2	<2	<2
Fenthion	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	7	<2	79	<2	<2	<2	<2
Malathion	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	70	<2	79	<2	<2	<2	<2
Pirimiphos-ethyl	ALS LC-MSMS	ug/L	0.5	<0.01	79	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
Prothiofos	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	79	<2	<2	<2	<2
Phenolic compounds									
2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	79	<2	<2	<2	<2
2,4-Dichlorophenol	US EPA 8270	ug/L	200	<0.1	79	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
2,4-Dimethylphenol	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	79	<2	<2	<2	<2
2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	79	<2	<2	<2	<2
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	20	<2	79	<2	<2	<2	<2
2,6-Dichlorophenol	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	79	<2	<2	<2	<2
2-Chlorophenol	US EPA 8270	ug/L	300	<0.05	77	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05
2-Methylphenol	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	79	<2	<2	<2	<2
2-Nitrophenol	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	79	<2	<2	<2	<2
3- & 4-Methylphenol	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<4	79	<4	<4	<4	<4
4-Chloro-3-Methylphenol	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L		<2	79	<2	<2	<2	<2
Pentachlorophenol	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	10	<4	79	<4	<4	<4	<4
Phenol	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	79	<2	<2	<2	<2
Phthalates									
Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	10	<10	79	<10	<10	<10	<10
Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	US EPA 8270D	ug/L	10	<10	79	<10	<10	<10	<10
Butyl benzyl phthalate	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	79	<2	<2	<2	<2
Butyl benzyl phthalate	US EPA 8270D	ug/L	-	<2	79	<2	<2	<2	<2
Diethyl phthalate	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	79	<2	<2	<2	<2
Diethyl phthalate	US EPA 8270D	ug/L	-	<2	79	<2	<2	<2	<2
Dimethyl phthalate	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	79	<2	<2	<2	<2
Dimethyl phthalate	US EPA 8270D	ug/L	-	<2	79	<2	<2	<2	<2
Di-n-butyl phthalate	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	79	<2	<2	<2	<2
Di-n-butyl phthalate	US EPA 8270D	ug/L	-	<2	79	<2	<2	<2	<2
Di-n-octylphthalate	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	79	<2	<2	<2	<2
Di-n-octylphthalate	US EPA 8270D	ug/L	-	<2	79	<2	<2	<2	<2
Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons									
2-Chloronaphthalene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	79	<2	<2	<2	<2
2-Methylnaphthalene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	79	<2	<2	<2	<2
3-Methylcholanthrene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	79	<2	<2	<2	<2
7,12-Dimethylbenz(a)anthracene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	79	<2	<2	<2	<2

Table 5. Summary data for all water quality zones

Analyte	Method ID	Units	ADWG (Health)	Limit of Reporting	No. of Samples	Min.	Max.	Mean	95th Percentile
Acenaphthene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<1	79	<1	<1	<1	<1
Acenaphthene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	79	<2	<2	<2	<2
Acenaphthylene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<1	79	<1	<1	<1	<1
Acenaphthylene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	79	<2	<2	<2	<2
Anthracene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<1	79	<1	<1	<1	<1
Anthracene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	79	<2	<2	<2	<2
Benz(a)anthracene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<1	79	<1	<1	<1	<1
Benz(a)anthracene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	79	<2	<2	<2	<2
Benzo(a)pyrene	ALS GCMS-SIM	ug/L	0.01	<0.005	159	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005
Benzo(b) fluoranthene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<1	79	<1	<1	<1	<1
Benzo(k) fluoranthene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<1	79	<1	<1	<1	<1
Benzo(b) & Benzo(k)fluoranthene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<4	79	<4	<4	<4	<4
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<1	79	<1	<1	<1	<1
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	79	<2	<2	<2	<2
Chrysene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<1	79	<1	<1	<1	<1
Chrysene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	79	<2	<2	<2	<2
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<1	79	<1	<1	<1	<1
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	79	<2	<2	<2	<2
Fluoranthene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<1	79	<1	<1	<1	<1
Fluoranthene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	79	<2	<2	<2	<2
Fluorene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<1	79	<1	<1	<1	<1
Fluorene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	79	<2	<2	<2	<2
Indeno(1.2.3.cd)pyrene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<1	79	<1	<1	<1	<1
Indeno(1.2.3.cd)pyrene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	79	<2	<2	<2	<2
N-2-Fluorenyl Acetamide	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	79	<2	<2	<2	<2
Naphthalene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	79	<2	<2	<2	<2
Naphthalene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<1	79	<1	<1	<1	<1
Phenanthrene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	79	<2	<2	<2	<2
Phenanthrene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<1	79	<1	<1	<1	<1
Pyrene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<1	79	<1	<1	<1	<1
Pyrene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	79	<2	<2	<2	<2
PAHs (total)	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<0.5	79	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5

Table notes:

ADWG (Health)	Australian Drinking Water Guidelines – health guideline value
CFU/mL	colony forming units per millilitre
deg. C	degrees Celsius
LOR	the limit of reporting is the lowest value that the test method can reliably achieve and is denoted by a less than value symbol <
µg/L	micrograms per litre
µS/cm	micro siemens per centimetre
mg/L	milligrams per litre
MPN/100ml	most probable number per 100 millilitres
NTU	nephelometric units
Pt-Co	platinum-cobalt units

The 95th percentile is a statistical calculation based on 'normal' distribution. In the context of this report, it estimates the value for which 95 per cent of all the water that passes through the distribution system in this 12 month period falls below.

Where the table lists two distinct data sets for the same analyte, the analyte has been measured in two different suites of screens conducted by the laboratory: semi volatile organic compounds screen and phthalates screen.

* ADWG health guideline values were reduced for Lead (5µg/L) Manganese (0.1mg/L) and Selenium (4µg/L) on 25/06/2025. Four samples included in this dataset were collected on or after this date, with all results being below the revised health guideline values.

Table 6. Summary data for water quality zone 1: North Canberra and Gungahlin

Analyte	Method ID	Units	ADWG (Health)	Limit of Reporting	No. of Samples	Min.	Max.	Mean	95th Percentile
Microbiological									
<i>E.Coli</i>	AS 4276.21	MPN/100mL	<1	<1	349	<1	<1	<1	<1
Total coliforms	AS 4276.21	MPN/100mL	-	<1	349	<1	<1	<1	<1
Heterotrophic plate count	APHA 9215 B	CFU/mL	-	<1	315	<1	204	3	8
Physical									
Conductivity	APHA 2510 B	uS/cm	-	<2	44	62	229	111	207
pH	APHA 4500-H B	pH units	-	<0.01	313	6.74	7.96	7.44	7.76
Temperature	APHA 4500-H B	deg. C	-	<0.1	195	8.7	25.7	17.8	24.2
Total dissolved solids	APHA 2540 C	mg/L	-	<10	45	31	110	68	100
True colour	APHA 2120 B	Pt/Co	-	<1	52	<1	1	<1	1
Turbidity	APHA 2130 B	NTU	-	<0.1	77	0.1	1.2	0.3	0.7
Inorganic									
Alkalinity bicarb	APHA 2320 A/B	mg/L	-	<0.1	77	<0.1	49.8	38.0	45.0
Alkalinity carb	APHA 2320 A/B	mg/L	-	<0.1	77	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
Alkalinity hydrox	APHA 2320 A/B	mg/L	-	<0.1	77	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
Alkalinity total	APHA 2320 A/B	mg/L	-	<1	77	32	50	39	45
Aluminium acid soluble	USEPA 200.8	ug/L	-	<5	28	23	42	31	41
Asbestos	AS4964-2000	g/kg	-	Absent	8	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent
Calcium dissolved	USEPA 200.7	mg/L	-	<0.05	45	10.00	14.70	11.93	13.90
Chloride	APHA 21st Ed. 2005, Part 4110 B	mg/L	-	<0.1	8	2.2	5.0	3.2	5.0
Chlorine combined	APHA 4500 -CL G	mg/L	-	<0.03	358	<0.03	0.30	0.04	0.12
Chlorine free	APHA 4500 -CL G	mg/L	-	<0.03	358	0.05	1.77	1.05	1.40
Chlorine total	APHA 4500 -CL G	mg/L	5	<0.03	358	0.09	1.85	1.09	1.47
Cyanide	APHA 4500_CN	mg/L	0.08	<0.004	8	<0.004	<0.004	<0.004	<0.004
Flouride	APHA 21st Ed. 2005, Part 4110 B	mg/L	1.5	<0.05	45	0.60	0.87	0.77	0.85
Hardness total	APHA 2340 B	mg/L	-	<1	28	30	53	37	52
Iodide	VIC-CM078	mg/L	0.5	<0.01	8	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
Magnesium dissolved	USEPA 200.7	mg/L	-	<0.05	28	0.93	4.14	1.70	4.09
Nitrate	APHA 21st Ed. 2005, Part 4110 B	mg/L N	50	<0.1	7	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
Potassium dissolved	USEPA 200.7	mg/L	-	<0.1	12	0.5	1.5	0.7	1.5
Sodium dissolved	USEPA 200.7	mg/L	-	<0.1	12	2.7	7.1	3.8	7.1
Sulphate	APHA 21st Ed. 2005, Part 4110 B	mg/L SO4	-	<0.4	8	0.5	13.0	3.6	12.7
Total metals									
Aluminium total	USEPA 200.8	ug/L	-	<9	28	20	74	31	45
Antimony total	USEPA 200.8	ug/L	3	<3	28	<3	<3	<3	<3
Arsenic total	USEPA 200.8	ug/L	10	<1	28	<1	<1	<1	<1
Barium total	USEPA 200.8	ug/L	2000	<0.5	28	2.7	7.0	4.5	6.4
Beryllium total	USEPA 200.8	ug/L	60	<0.1	28	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
Boron total	USEPA 200.7	mg/L	4	<0.01	9	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
Cadmium total	USEPA 200.8	ug/L	2	<0.05	28	<0.05	0.07	<0.05	0.05
Chromium total	USEPA 200.8	ug/L	-	<2	28	<2	<2	<2	<2
Cobalt total	USEPA 200.8	ug/L	-	<0.2	28	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2
Copper total	USEPA 200.8	ug/L	2000	<1	69	2	87	14	38
Iron total	USEPA 200.7	mg/L	-	<0.01	53	<0.01	0.02	<0.01	<0.01

Table 6. Summary data for water quality zone 1: North Canberra and Gungahlin

Analyte	Method ID	Units	ADWG (Health)	Limit of Reporting	No. of Samples	Min.	Max.	Mean	95th Percentile
Lead total	USEPA 200.8	ug/L	10	<0.2	69	<0.2	1.8	0.4	0.9
Manganese total	USEPA 200.7	mg/L	0.5	<0.001	70	<0.001	0.045	0.005	0.012
Mercury total	USEPA 200.8	ug/L	1	<0.1	28	<0.1	0.3	<0.1	<0.1
Molybdenum total	USEPA 200.8	ug/L	50	<1	28	<1	7	<1	2
Nickel total	USEPA 200.8	ug/L	20	<1	28	<1	1	<1	<1
Selenium total	USEPA 200.8	ug/L	10	<1	28	<1	<1	<1	<1
Silver total	USEPA 200.8	ug/L	100	<1	28	<1	<1	<1	<1
Zinc total	USEPA 200.8	ug/L	-	<5	28	<5	38	6	17
Haloacetic acids									
Bromoacetic acid	ALS: Headspace GCMS	ug/L	-	<5	54	<5	<5	<5	<5
Bromochloroacetic Acid	ALS: Headspace GCMS	ug/L	-	<1	54	<1	6	2	5
Bromodichloroacetic Acid	ALS: Headspace GCMS	ug/L	-	<1	54	<1	8	3	8
Chloroacetic acid	ALS: Headspace GCMS	ug/L	150	<1	54	<1	4	2	3
Dibromoacetic Acid	ALS: Headspace GCMS	ug/L	-	<10	54	<10	<10	<10	<10
Dibromochloroacetic Acid	ALS: Headspace GCMS	ug/L	-	<1	54	5	5	5	5
Dichloroacetic Acid	ALS: Headspace GCMS	ug/L	100	<1	54	7	43	19	35
Tribromoacetic Acid	ALS: Headspace GCMS	ug/L	-	<10	54	<10	<10	<10	<10
Trichloroacetic Acid	ALS: Headspace GCMS	ug/L	100	<1	54	11	54	25	49
Sum of Haloacetic Acid	ALS: Headspace GCMS	ug/L	-	<1	54	20	113	51	100
Trihalomethanes									
Bromoform	VIC-CM047	mg/L	-	<0.001	54	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
Chloroform	VIC-CM047	mg/L	-	<0.001	54	0.012	0.058	0.027	0.051
Dibromochloromethane	VIC-CM047	mg/L	-	<0.001	54	<0.001	0.001	<0.001	0.001
Bromodichloromethane	VIC-CM047	mg/L	-	<0.001	54	0.001	0.009	0.003	0.008
Trihalomethanes total	VIC-CM047	mg/L	0.25	<0.001	54	0.013	0.068	0.031	0.059
Semi volatile organic compounds (SVOC)									
Anilines and benzidines									
2-Nitroaniline	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<4	24	<4	<4	<4	<4
3-Nitroaniline	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<4	24	<4	<4	<4	<4
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
4-Chloroaniline	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
4-Nitroaniline	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
Aniline	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
Carbazole	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
Dibenzofuran	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
Chlorinated hydrocarbons									
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	ALS Headspace GCMS	ug/L	1500	<0.25	24	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	30	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	ALS Headspace GCMS	ug/L	40	<0.25	24	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25
Hexachlorobenzene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<4	24	<4	<4	<4	<4
Hexachlorobutadiene	ALS Headspace GCMS	ug/L	0.7	<0.25	24	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<10	24	<10	<10	<10	<10
Hexachloroethane	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
Hexachloropropylene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
Pentachlorobenzene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2

Table 6. Summary data for water quality zone 1: North Canberra and Gungahlin

Analyte	Method ID	Units	ADWG (Health)	Limit of Reporting	No. of Samples	Min.	Max.	Mean	95th Percentile
Haloethers									
4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
4-Chlorophenyl phenyl ether	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
Bis(2-chloroethoxy) methane	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
Bis(2-chloroethyl) ether	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
Nitroaromatics and ketones									
1-Naphthylamine	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
1,3,5-Trinitrobenzene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
2-Picoline	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<4	24	<4	<4	<4	<4
2,6-Dinitrotoluene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<4	24	<4	<4	<4	<4
4-Aminobiphenyl	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
4-Nitroquinoline-N-oxide	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
5-Nitro-o-toluidine	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
Acetophenone	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
Azobenzene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
Chlorobenzilate	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
Dimethylaminoazobenzene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
Isophorone	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
Nitrobenzene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
Pentachloronitrobenzene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
Phenacetin	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
Pronamide	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
Nitrosamines									
Methapyrilene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
N-Nitrosodibutylamine	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
N-Nitrosodiethylamine	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
N-Nitrosodi-n-propylamine	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
N-Nitrosodiphenyl & Diphenylamine	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<4	24	<4	<4	<4	<4
N-Nitrosomethylethylamine	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
N-Nitrosomorpholine	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
N-Nitrosopiperidine	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
N-Nitrosopyrrolidine	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<4	24	<4	<4	<4	<4
Organochlorine pesticides									
4,4'-DDD	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
4,4'-DDE	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
4,4'-DDT	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	9	<4	24	<4	<4	<4	<4
Aldrin	US EPA 8081/8082	ug/L	0.3	<0.01	24	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
alpha-BHC	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
alpha-Endosulfan	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	20	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
beta-BHC	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
beta-Endosulfan	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	20	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
delta-BHC	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
Dieldrin	US EPA 8081/8082	ug/L	0.3	<0.01	24	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
Endrin	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
Endosulfan sulfate	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2

Table 6. Summary data for water quality zone 1: North Canberra and Gungahlin

Analyte	Method ID	Units	ADWG (Health)	Limit of Reporting	No. of Samples	Min.	Max.	Mean	95th Percentile
gamma-BHC	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	10	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
Heptachlor	US EPA 8081/8082	ug/L	0.3	<0.005	24	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005
Heptachlor epoxide	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
Organophosphorous pesticides									
Chlorfenvinphos	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	2	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
Chlorpyrifos	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	10	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
Chlorpyrifos-methyl	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
Diazinon	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	4	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
Dichlorvos	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	5	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
Dimethoate	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	7	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
Ethion	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	4	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
Fenthion	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	7	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
Malathion	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	70	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
Pirimiphos-ethyl	ALS LC-MSMS	ug/L	0.5	<0.01	24	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
Prothiofos	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
Phenolic compounds									
2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
2,4-Dichlorophenol	US EPA 8270	ug/L	200	<0.1	24	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
2,4-Dimethylphenol	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	20	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
2,6-Dichlorophenol	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
2-Chlorophenol	US EPA 8270	ug/L	300	<0.05	23	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05
2-Methylphenol	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
2-Nitrophenol	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
3- & 4-Methylphenol	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<4	24	<4	<4	<4	<4
4-Chloro-3-Methylphenol	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
Pentachlorophenol	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	10	<4	24	<4	<4	<4	<4
Phenol	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
Phthalates									
Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	10	<10	24	<10	<10	<10	<10
Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	US EPA 8270D	ug/L	10	<10	24	<10	<10	<10	<10
Butyl benzyl phthalate	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
Butyl benzyl phthalate	US EPA 8270D	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
Diethyl phthalate	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
Diethyl phthalate	US EPA 8270D	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
Dimethyl phthalate	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
Dimethyl phthalate	US EPA 8270D	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
Di-n-butyl phthalate	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
Di-n-butyl phthalate	US EPA 8270D	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
Di-n-octylphthalate	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
Di-n-octylphthalate	US EPA 8270D	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons									
2-Chloronaphthalene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
2-Methylnaphthalene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
3-Methylcholanthrene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
7,12-Dimethylbenz(a)anthracene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2

Table 6. Summary data for water quality zone 1: North Canberra and Gungahlin

Analyte	Method ID	Units	ADWG (Health)	Limit of Reporting	No. of Samples	Min.	Max.	Mean	95th Percentile
Acenaphthene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<1	24	<1	<1	<1	<1
Acenaphthene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
Acenaphthylene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<1	24	<1	<1	<1	<1
Acenaphthylene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
Anthracene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<1	24	<1	<1	<1	<1
Anthracene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
Benz(a)anthracene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<1	24	<1	<1	<1	<1
Benz(a)anthracene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
Benzo(a)pyrene	ALS GCMS-SIM	ug/L	0.01	<0.005	48	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005
Benzo(b) fluoranthene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<1	24	<1	<1	<1	<1
Benzo(k) fluoranthene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<1	24	<1	<1	<1	<1
Benzo(b) & Benzo(k)fluoranthene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<4	24	<4	<4	<4	<4
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<1	24	<1	<1	<1	<1
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
Chrysene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<1	24	<1	<1	<1	<1
Chrysene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<1	24	<1	<1	<1	<1
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
Fluoranthene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<1	24	<1	<1	<1	<1
Fluoranthene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
Fluorene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<1	24	<1	<1	<1	<1
Fluorene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<1	24	<1	<1	<1	<1
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
N-2-Fluorenyl Acetamide	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
Naphthalene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
Naphthalene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<1	24	<1	<1	<1	<1
Phenanthrene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
Phenanthrene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<1	24	<1	<1	<1	<1
Pyrene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<1	24	<1	<1	<1	<1
Pyrene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
PAHs (total)	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<0.5	24	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5

Table notes:

ADWG (Health) Australian Drinking Water Guidelines – health guideline value

CFU/mL colony forming units per millilitre

deg. C degrees Celsius

LOR the limit of reporting is the lowest value that the test method can reliably achieve and is denoted by a less than value symbol <

µg/L micrograms per litre

µS/cm micro siemens per centimetre

mg/L milligrams per litre

MPN/100ml most probable number per 100 millilitres

NTU nephelometric units

Pt-Co platinum-cobalt units

The 95th percentile is a statistical calculation based on 'normal' distribution. In the context of this report, it estimates the value for which 95 per cent of all the water that passes through the distribution system in this 12 month period falls below.

Where the table lists two distinct data sets for the same analyte, the analyte has been measured in two different suites of screens conducted by the laboratory: semi volatile organic compounds screen and phthalates screen.

* ADWG health guideline values were reduced for Lead (5µg/L) Manganese (0.1mg/L) and Selenium (4µg/L) on 25/06/2025. Two samples included in this dataset were collected on or after this date, with all results being below the revised health guideline values

Table 7. Summary data for water quality zone 2: Belconnen

Analyte	Method ID	Units	ADWG (Health)	Limit of Reporting	No. of Samples	Min.	Max.	Mean	95th Percentile
Microbiological									
<i>E.Coli</i>	AS 4276.21	MPN/100mL	<1	<1	327	<1	10	<1	<1
Total coliforms	AS 4276.21	MPN/100mL	-	<1	327	<1	380	2	<1
Heterotrophic plate count	APHA 9215 B	CFU/mL	-	<1	297	<1	31	1	3
Physical									
Conductivity	APHA 2510 B	uS/cm	-	<2	49	59	209	105	146
pH	APHA 4500-H B	pH units	-	<0.01	302	6.80	8.21	7.53	7.84
Temperature	APHA 4500-H B	deg. C	-	<0.1	188	9.3	27.0	18.1	24.9
Total dissolved solids	APHA 2540 C	mg/L	-	<10	49	30	102	66	91
True colour	APHA 2120 B	Pt/Co	-	<1	53	<1	1	<1	1
Turbidity	APHA 2130 B	NTU	-	<0.1	81	0.1	1.8	0.3	0.7
Inorganic									
Alkalinity bicarb	APHA 2320 A/B	mg/L	-	<0.1	82	<0.1	47.2	37.5	43.8
Alkalinity carb	APHA 2320 A/B	mg/L	-	<0.1	82	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
Alkalinity hydrox	APHA 2320 A/B	mg/L	-	<0.1	82	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
Alkalinity total	APHA 2320 A/B	mg/L	-	<1	82	31	47	38	44
Aluminium acid soluble	USEPA 200.8	ug/L	-	<5	29	20	51	32	48
Asbestos	AS4964-2000	g/kg	-	Absent	8	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent
Calcium dissolved	USEPA 200.7	mg/L	-	<0.05	49	9.88	14.80	11.75	13.96
Chloride	APHA 21st Ed. 2005, Part 4110 B	mg/L	-	<0.1	9	1.9	5.1	2.9	4.8
Chlorine combined	APHA 4500 -CL G	mg/L	-	<0.03	336	<0.03	0.30	0.04	0.12
Chlorine free	APHA 4500 -CL G	mg/L	-	<0.03	336	<0.03	1.39	0.96	1.20
Chlorine total	APHA 4500 -CL G	mg/L	5	<0.03	336	0.03	1.50	1.01	1.25
Cyanide	APHA 4500_CN	mg/L	0.08	<0.004	8	<0.004	<0.004	<0.004	<0.004
Flouride	APHA 21st Ed. 2005, Part 4110 B	mg/L	1.5	<0.05	49	0.61	0.85	0.77	0.84
Hardness total	APHA 2340 B	mg/L	-	<1	29	29	53	36	51
Iodide	VIC-CM078	mg/L	0.5	<0.01	8	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
Magnesium dissolved	USEPA 200.7	mg/L	-	<0.05	29	0.95	4.37	1.53	3.65
Nitrate	APHA 21st Ed. 2005, Part 4110 B	mg/L N	50	<0.1	7	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
Potassium dissolved	USEPA 200.7	mg/L	-	<0.1	13	0.5	1.5	0.7	1.3
Sodium dissolved	USEPA 200.7	mg/L	-	<0.1	13	2.8	7.1	3.6	6.4
Sulphate	APHA 21st Ed. 2005, Part 4110 B	mg/L SO4	-	<0.4	9	<0.4	12.8	3.2	11.3
Total metals									
Aluminium total	USEPA 200.8	ug/L	-	<9	29	21	94	35	53
Antimony total	USEPA 200.8	ug/L	3	<3	29	<3	<3	<3	<3
Arsenic total	USEPA 200.8	ug/L	10	<1	29	<1	<1	<1	<1
Barium total	USEPA 200.8	ug/L	2000	<0.5	29	3.1	7.4	4.1	5.9
Beryllium total	USEPA 200.8	ug/L	60	<0.1	29	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
Boron total	USEPA 200.7	mg/L	4	<0.01	8	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
Cadmium total	USEPA 200.8	ug/L	2	<0.05	29	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05
Chromium total	USEPA 200.8	ug/L	-	<2	29	<2	<2	<2	<2
Cobalt total	USEPA 200.8	ug/L	-	<0.2	29	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2
Copper total	USEPA 200.8	ug/L	2000	<1	73	3	73	18	57
Iron total	USEPA 200.7	mg/L	-	<0.01	53	<0.01	0.03	<0.01	0.02

Table 7. Summary data for water quality zone 2: Belconnen

Analyte	Method ID	Units	ADWG (Health)	Limit of Reporting	No. of Samples	Min.	Max.	Mean	95th Percentile
Lead total	USEPA 200.8	ug/L	10	<0.2	73	<0.2	1.7	0.3	1.0
Manganese total	USEPA 200.7	mg/L	0.5	<0.001	73	<0.001	0.024	0.005	0.019
Mercury total	USEPA 200.8	ug/L	1	<0.1	29	<0.1	0.2	<0.1	<0.1
Molybdenum total	USEPA 200.8	ug/L	50	<1	29	<1	8	<1	<1
Nickel total	USEPA 200.8	ug/L	20	<1	29	<1	<1	<1	<1
Selenium total	USEPA 200.8	ug/L	10	<1	28	<1	<1	<1	<1
Silver total	USEPA 200.8	ug/L	100	<1	29	<1	<1	<1	<1
Zinc total	USEPA 200.8	ug/L	-	<5	28	<5	13	<5	11
Haloacetic acids									
Bromoacetic acid	ALS: Headspace GCMS	ug/L	-	<5	58	<5	<5	<5	<5
Bromochloroacetic Acid	ALS: Headspace GCMS	ug/L	-	<1	58	<1	6	2	6
Bromodichloroacetic Acid	ALS: Headspace GCMS	ug/L	-	<1	58	<1	10	3	8
Chloroacetic acid	ALS: Headspace GCMS	ug/L	150	<1	58	<1	4	2	4
Dibromoacetic Acid	ALS: Headspace GCMS	ug/L	-	<10	58	<10	<10	<10	<10
Dibromochloroacetic Acid	ALS: Headspace GCMS	ug/L	-	<1	58	5	5	5	5
Dichloroacetic Acid	ALS: Headspace GCMS	ug/L	100	<1	58	7	42	19	37
Tribromoacetic Acid	ALS: Headspace GCMS	ug/L	-	<10	58	<10	<10	<10	<10
Trichloroacetic Acid	ALS: Headspace GCMS	ug/L	100	<1	58	11	55	26	53
Sum of Haloacetic Acid	ALS: Headspace GCMS	ug/L	-	<1	58	20	113	52	108
Trihalomethanes									
Bromoform	VIC-CM047	mg/L	-	<0.001	58	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
Chloroform	VIC-CM047	mg/L	-	<0.001	58	0.013	0.069	0.029	0.059
Dibromochloromethane	VIC-CM047	mg/L	-	<0.001	58	<0.001	0.002	<0.001	<0.001
Bromodichloromethane	VIC-CM047	mg/L	-	<0.001	58	0.001	0.009	0.003	0.009
Trihalomethanes total	VIC-CM047	mg/L	0.25	<0.001	58	0.014	0.078	0.032	0.069
Semi volatile organic compounds (SVOC)									
Anilines and benzidines									
2-Nitroaniline	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<4	24	<4	<4	<4	<4
3-Nitroaniline	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<4	24	<4	<4	<4	<4
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
4-Chloroaniline	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
4-Nitroaniline	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
Aniline	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
Carbazole	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
Dibenzofuran	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
Chlorinated hydrocarbons									
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	ALS Headspace GCMS	ug/L	1500	<0.25	24	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	30	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	ALS Headspace GCMS	ug/L	40	<0.25	24	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25
Hexachlorobenzene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<4	24	<4	<4	<4	<4
Hexachlorobutadiene	ALS Headspace GCMS	ug/L	0.7	<0.25	24	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<10	24	<10	<10	<10	<10
Hexachloroethane	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
Hexachloropropylene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
Pentachlorobenzene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2

Table 7. Summary data for water quality zone 2: Belconnen

Analyte	Method ID	Units	ADWG (Health)	Limit of Reporting	No. of Samples	Min.	Max.	Mean	95th Percentile
Haloethers									
4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
4-Chlorophenyl phenyl ether	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
Bis(2-chloroethoxy) methane	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
Bis(2-chloroethyl) ether	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
Nitroaromatics and ketones									
1-Naphthylamine	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
1,3,5-Trinitrobenzene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
2-Picoline	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<4	24	<4	<4	<4	<4
2,6-Dinitrotoluene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<4	24	<4	<4	<4	<4
4-Aminobiphenyl	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
4-Nitroquinoline-N-oxide	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
5-Nitro-o-toluidine	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
Acetophenone	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
Azobenzene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
Chlorobenzilate	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
Dimethylaminoazobenzene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
Isophorone	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
Nitrobenzene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
Pentachloronitrobenzene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
Phenacetin	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
Pronamide	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
Nitrosamines									
Methapyrilene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
N-Nitrosodibutylamine	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
N-Nitrosodiethylamine	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
N-Nitrosodi-n-propylamine	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
N-Nitrosodiphenyl & Diphenylamine	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<4	24	<4	<4	<4	<4
N-Nitrosomethylethylamine	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
N-Nitrosomorpholine	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
N-Nitrosopiperidine	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
N-Nitrosopyrrolidine	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<4	24	<4	<4	<4	<4
Organochlorine pesticides									
4,4'-DDD	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
4,4'-DDE	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
4,4'-DDT	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	9	<4	24	<4	<4	<4	<4
Aldrin	US EPA 8081/8082	ug/L	0.3	<0.01	24	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
alpha-BHC	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
alpha-Endosulfan	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	20	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
beta-BHC	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
beta-Endosulfan	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	20	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
delta-BHC	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
Dieldrin	US EPA 8081/8082	ug/L	0.3	<0.01	24	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
Endrin	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
Endosulfan sulfate	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2

Table 7. Summary data for water quality zone 2: Belconnen

Analyte	Method ID	Units	ADWG (Health)	Limit of Reporting	No. of Samples	Min.	Max.	Mean	95th Percentile
gamma-BHC	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	10	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
Heptachlor	US EPA 8081/8082	ug/L	0.3	<0.005	24	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005
Heptachlor epoxide	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
Organophosphorous pesticides									
Chlorfenvinphos	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	2	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
Chlorpyrifos	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	10	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
Chlorpyrifos-methyl	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
Diazinon	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	4	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
Dichlorvos	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	5	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
Dimethoate	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	7	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
Ethion	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	4	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
Fenthion	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	7	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
Malathion	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	70	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
Pirimiphos-ethyl	ALS LC-MSMS	ug/L	0.5	<0.01	24	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
Prothiofos	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
Phenolic compounds									
2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
2,4-Dichlorophenol	US EPA 8270	ug/L	200	<0.1	24	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
2,4-Dimethylphenol	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	20	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
2,6-Dichlorophenol	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
2-Chlorophenol	US EPA 8270	ug/L	300	<0.05	23	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05
2-Methylphenol	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
2-Nitrophenol	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
3- & 4-Methylphenol	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<4	24	<4	<4	<4	<4
4-Chloro-3-Methylphenol	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L		<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
Pentachlorophenol	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	10	<4	24	<4	<4	<4	<4
Phenol	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
Phthalates									
Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	10	<10	23	<10	<10	<10	<10
Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	US EPA 8270D	ug/L	10	<10	24	<10	<10	<10	<10
Butyl benzyl phthalate	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	23	<2	<2	<2	<2
Butyl benzyl phthalate	US EPA 8270D	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
Diethyl phthalate	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	23	<2	<2	<2	<2
Diethyl phthalate	US EPA 8270D	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
Dimethyl phthalate	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	23	<2	<2	<2	<2
Dimethyl phthalate	US EPA 8270D	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
Di-n-butyl phthalate	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	23	<2	<2	<2	<2
Di-n-butyl phthalate	US EPA 8270D	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
Di-n-octylphthalate	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	23	<2	<2	<2	<2
Di-n-octylphthalate	US EPA 8270D	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons									
2-Chloronaphthalene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
2-Methylnaphthalene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
3-Methylcholanthrene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
7,12-Dimethylbenz(a)anthracene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2

Table 7. Summary data for water quality zone 2: Belconnen

Analyte	Method ID	Units	ADWG (Health)	Limit of Reporting	No. of Samples	Min.	Max.	Mean	95th Percentile
Acenaphthene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<1	23	<1	<1	<1	<1
Acenaphthene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
Acenaphthylene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<1	23	<1	<1	<1	<1
Acenaphthylene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
Anthracene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<1	23	<1	<1	<1	<1
Anthracene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
Benz(a)anthracene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<1	23	<1	<1	<1	<1
Benz(a)anthracene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
Benzo(a)pyrene	ALS GCMS-SIM	ug/L	0.01	<0.005	48	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005
Benzo(b) fluoranthene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<1	23	<1	<1	<1	<1
Benzo(k) fluoranthene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<1	23	<1	<1	<1	<1
Benzo(b) & Benzo(k)fluoranthene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<4	24	<4	<4	<4	<4
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<1	23	<1	<1	<1	<1
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
Chrysene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<1	23	<1	<1	<1	<1
Chrysene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<1	23	<1	<1	<1	<1
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
Fluoranthene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<1	23	<1	<1	<1	<1
Fluoranthene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
Fluorene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<1	23	<1	<1	<1	<1
Fluorene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
Indeno(1.2.3.cd)pyrene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<1	23	<1	<1	<1	<1
Indeno(1.2.3.cd)pyrene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
N-2-Fluorenyl Acetamide	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
Naphthalene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
Naphthalene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<1	23	<1	<1	<1	<1
Phenanthrene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
Phenanthrene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<1	23	<1	<1	<1	<1
Pyrene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<1	23	<1	<1	<1	<1
Pyrene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	24	<2	<2	<2	<2
PAHs (total)	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<0.5	23	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5

Table notes:

ADWG (Health)	Australian Drinking Water Guidelines – health guideline value
CFU/mL	colony forming units per millilitre
deg. C	degrees Celsius
LOR	the limit of reporting is the lowest value that the test method can reliably achieve and is denoted by a less than value symbol <
µg/L	micrograms per litre
µS/cm	micro siemens per centimetre
mg/L	milligrams per litre
MPN/100ml	most probable number per 100 millilitres
NTU	nephelometric units
Pt-Co	platinum-cobalt units

The 95th percentile is a statistical calculation based on 'normal' distribution. In the context of this report, it estimates the value for which 95 per cent of all the water that passes through the distribution system in this 12 month period falls below.

Where the table lists two distinct data sets for the same analyte, the analyte has been measured in two different suites of screens conducted by the laboratory: semi volatile organic compounds screen and phthalates screen.

* ADWG health guideline values were reduced for Lead (5µg/L) Manganese (0.1mg/L) and Selenium (4µg/L) on 25/06/2025. One sample included in this dataset was collected on or after this date, with all results being below the revised health guideline values

Table 8. Summary data for water quality zone 3: South Canberra, Woden and Weston Creek

Analyte	Method ID	Units	ADWG (Health)	Limit of Reporting	No. of Samples	Min.	Max.	Mean	95th Percentile
Microbiological									
<i>E.Coli</i>	AS 4276.21	MPN/100mL	<1	<1	267	<1	<1	<1	<1
Total coliforms	AS 4276.21	MPN/100mL	-	<1	267	<1	7	<1	<1
Heterotrophic plate count	APHA 9215 B	CFU/mL	-	<1	240	<1	1090	6	3
Physical									
Conductivity	APHA 2510 B	uS/cm	-	<2	44	53	193	102	128
pH	APHA 4500-H B	pH units	-	<0.01	243	6.21	8.75	7.50	7.83
Temperature	APHA 4500-H B	deg. C	-	<0.1	146	8.7	27.2	18.2	24.5
Total dissolved solids	APHA 2540 C	mg/L	-	<10	44	20	90	61	82
True colour	APHA 2120 B	Pt/Co	-	<1	38	<1	3	<1	2
Turbidity	APHA 2130 B	NTU	-	<0.1	66	0.1	1.0	0.3	0.7
Inorganic									
Alkalinity bicarb	APHA 2320 A/B	mg/L	-	<0.1	65	<0.1	47.2	37.2	43.9
Alkalinity carb	APHA 2320 A/B	mg/L	-	<0.1	65	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
Alkalinity hydrox	APHA 2320 A/B	mg/L	-	<0.1	65	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
Alkalinity total	APHA 2320 A/B	mg/L	-	<1	65	25	47	38	44
Aluminium acid soluble	USEPA 200.8	ug/L	-	<5	21	19	36	29	35
Asbestos	AS4964-2000	g/kg	-	Absent	8	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent
Calcium dissolved	USEPA 200.7	mg/L	-	<0.05	44	9.73	14.90	11.45	12.79
Chloride	APHA 21st Ed. 2005, Part 4110 B	mg/L	-	<0.1	8	2.0	4.6	3.0	4.5
Chlorine combined	APHA 4500 -CL G	mg/L	-	<0.03	271	<0.03	0.17	0.05	0.13
Chlorine free	APHA 4500 -CL G	mg/L	-	<0.03	271	0.17	1.63	1.06	1.37
Chlorine total	APHA 4500 -CL G	mg/L	5	<0.03	271	0.20	1.78	1.11	1.42
Cyanide	APHA 4500_CN	mg/L	0.08	<0.004	8	<0.004	<0.004	<0.004	<0.004
Flouride	APHA 21st Ed. 2005, Part 4110 B	mg/L	1.5	<0.05	44	0.44	0.85	0.76	0.83
Hardness total	APHA 2340 B	mg/L	-	<1	22	28	51	35	47
Iodide	VIC-CM078	mg/L	0.5	<0.01	8	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
Magnesium dissolved	USEPA 200.7	mg/L	-	<0.05	21	0.94	3.59	1.45	3.42
Nitrate	APHA 21st Ed. 2005, Part 4110 B	mg/L N	50	<0.1	7	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
Potassium dissolved	USEPA 200.7	mg/L	-	<0.1	13	0.5	1.3	0.7	1.2
Sodium dissolved	USEPA 200.7	mg/L	-	<0.1	13	2.8	6.3	3.5	6.1
Sulphate	APHA 21st Ed. 2005, Part 4110 B	mg/L SO4	-	<0.4	8	0.4	10.5	2.9	9.9
Total metals									
Aluminium total	USEPA 200.8	ug/L	-	<9	22	22	46	30	41
Antimony total	USEPA 200.8	ug/L	3	<3	22	<3	<3	<3	<3
Arsenic total	USEPA 200.8	ug/L	10	<1	22	<1	<1	<1	<1
Barium total	USEPA 200.8	ug/L	2000	<0.5	22	2.7	5.9	3.7	5.3
Beryllium total	USEPA 200.8	ug/L	60	<0.1	22	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
Boron total	USEPA 200.7	mg/L	4	<0.01	8	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
Cadmium total	USEPA 200.8	ug/L	2	<0.05	22	<0.05	0.09	<0.05	<0.05
Chromium total	USEPA 200.8	ug/L	-	<2	22	<2	<2	<2	<2
Cobalt total	USEPA 200.8	ug/L	-	<0.2	22	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2
Copper total	USEPA 200.8	ug/L	2000	<1	61	2	256	25	80
Iron total	USEPA 200.7	mg/L	-	<0.01	38	<0.01	0.03	<0.01	<0.01

Table 8. Summary data for water quality zone 3: South Canberra, Woden and Weston Creek

Analyte	Method ID	Units	ADWG (Health)	Limit of Reporting	No. of Samples	Min.	Max.	Mean	95th Percentile
Lead total	USEPA 200.8	ug/L	10	<0.2	61	<0.2	4.3	0.5	1.0
Manganese total	USEPA 200.7	mg/L	0.5	<0.001	61	<0.001	0.02	0.005	0.014
Mercury total	USEPA 200.8	ug/L	1	<0.1	22	<0.1	0.1	<0.1	<0.1
Molybdenum total	USEPA 200.8	ug/L	50	<1	22	<1	2	<1	<1
Nickel total	USEPA 200.8	ug/L	20	<1	22	<1	<1	<1	<1
Selenium total	USEPA 200.8	ug/L	10	<1	22	<1	<1	<1	<1
Silver total	USEPA 200.8	ug/L	100	<1	22	<1	<1	<1	<1
Zinc total	USEPA 200.8	ug/L	-	<5	22	<5	11	<5	10
Haloacetic acids									
Bromoacetic acid	ALS: Headspace GCMS	ug/L	-	<5	48	<5	<5	<5	<5
Bromochloroacetic Acid	ALS: Headspace GCMS	ug/L	-	<1	48	<1	6	2	6
Bromodichloroacetic Acid	ALS: Headspace GCMS	ug/L	-	<1	48	<1	10	3	7
Chloroacetic acid	ALS: Headspace GCMS	ug/L	150	<1	48	<1	4	2	3
Dibromoacetic Acid	ALS: Headspace GCMS	ug/L	-	<10	48	<10	<10	<10	<10
Dibromochloroacetic Acid	ALS: Headspace GCMS	ug/L	-	<1	48	5	5	5	5
Dichloroacetic Acid	ALS: Headspace GCMS	ug/L	100	<1	48	7	35	16	33
Tribromoacetic Acid	ALS: Headspace GCMS	ug/L	-	<10	48	<10	<10	<10	<10
Trichloroacetic Acid	ALS: Headspace GCMS	ug/L	100	<1	48	11	50	21	45
Sum of Haloacetic Acid	ALS: Headspace GCMS	ug/L	-	<1	48	23	103	43	95
Trihalomethanes									
Bromoform	VIC-CM047	mg/L	-	<0.001	48	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
Chloroform	VIC-CM047	mg/L	-	<0.001	48	0.011	0.077	0.025	0.061
Dibromochloromethane	VIC-CM047	mg/L	-	<0.001	48	<0.001	0.001	<0.001	<0.001
Bromodichloromethane	VIC-CM047	mg/L	-	<0.001	48	0.001	0.011	0.003	0.010
Trihalomethanes total	VIC-CM047	mg/L	0.25	<0.001	48	0.012	0.089	0.028	0.071
Semi volatile organic compounds (SVOC)									
Anilines and benzidines									
2-Nitroaniline	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<4	15	<4	<4	<4	<4
3-Nitroaniline	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<4	15	<4	<4	<4	<4
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	15	<2	<2	<2	<2
4-Chloroaniline	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	15	<2	<2	<2	<2
4-Nitroaniline	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	15	<2	<2	<2	<2
Aniline	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	15	<2	<2	<2	<2
Carbazole	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	15	<2	<2	<2	<2
Dibenzofuran	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	15	<2	<2	<2	<2
Chlorinated hydrocarbons									
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	ALS Headspace GCMS	ug/L	1500	<0.25	15	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	30	<2	15	<2	<2	<2	<2
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	15	<2	<2	<2	<2
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	ALS Headspace GCMS	ug/L	40	<0.25	15	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25
Hexachlorobenzene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<4	15	<4	<4	<4	<4
Hexachlorobutadiene	ALS Headspace GCMS	ug/L	0.7	<0.25	15	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<10	15	<10	<10	<10	<10
Hexachloroethane	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	15	<2	<2	<2	<2
Hexachloropropylene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	15	<2	<2	<2	<2
Pentachlorobenzene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	15	<2	<2	<2	<2

Table 8. Summary data for water quality zone 3: South Canberra, Woden and Weston Creek

Analyte	Method ID	Units	ADWG (Health)	Limit of Reporting	No. of Samples	Min.	Max.	Mean	95th Percentile
Haloethers									
4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	15	<2	<2	<2	<2
4-Chlorophenyl phenyl ether	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	15	<2	<2	<2	<2
Bis(2-chloroethoxy) methane	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	15	<2	<2	<2	<2
Bis(2-chloroethyl) ether	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	15	<2	<2	<2	<2
Nitroaromatics and ketones									
1-Naphthylamine	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	15	<2	<2	<2	<2
1,3,5-Trinitrobenzene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	15	<2	<2	<2	<2
2-Picoline	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	15	<2	<2	<2	<2
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<4	15	<4	<4	<4	<4
2,6-Dinitrotoluene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<4	15	<4	<4	<4	<4
4-Aminobiphenyl	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	15	<2	<2	<2	<2
4-Nitroquinoline-N-oxide	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	15	<2	<2	<2	<2
5-Nitro-o-toluidine	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	15	<2	<2	<2	<2
Acetophenone	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	15	<2	<2	<2	<2
Azobenzene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	15	<2	<2	<2	<2
Chlorobenzilate	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	15	<2	<2	<2	<2
Dimethylaminoazobenzene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	15	<2	<2	<2	<2
Isophorone	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	15	<2	<2	<2	<2
Nitrobenzene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	15	<2	<2	<2	<2
Pentachloronitrobenzene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	15	<2	<2	<2	<2
Phenacetin	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	15	<2	<2	<2	<2
Pronamide	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	15	<2	<2	<2	<2
Nitrosamines									
Methapyrilene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	15	<2	<2	<2	<2
N-Nitrosodibutylamine	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	15	<2	<2	<2	<2
N-Nitrosodiethylamine	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	15	<2	<2	<2	<2
N-Nitrosodi-n-propylamine	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	15	<2	<2	<2	<2
N-Nitrosodiphenyl & Diphenylamine	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<4	15	<4	<4	<4	<4
N-Nitrosomethylethylamine	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	15	<2	<2	<2	<2
N-Nitrosomorpholine	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	15	<2	<2	<2	<2
N-Nitrosopiperidine	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	15	<2	<2	<2	<2
N-Nitrosopyrrolidine	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<4	15	<4	<4	<4	<4
Organochlorine pesticides									
4,4'-DDD	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	15	<2	<2	<2	<2
4,4'-DDE	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	15	<2	<2	<2	<2
4,4'-DDT	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	9	<4	15	<4	<4	<4	<4
Aldrin	US EPA 8081/8082	ug/L	0.3	<0.01	15	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
alpha-BHC	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	15	<2	<2	<2	<2
alpha-Endosulfan	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	20	<2	15	<2	<2	<2	<2
beta-BHC	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	15	<2	<2	<2	<2
beta-Endosulfan	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	20	<2	15	<2	<2	<2	<2
delta-BHC	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	15	<2	<2	<2	<2
Dieldrin	US EPA 8081/8082	ug/L	0.3	<0.01	15	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
Endrin	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	15	<2	<2	<2	<2
Endosulfan sulfate	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	15	<2	<2	<2	<2

Table 8. Summary data for water quality zone 3: South Canberra, Woden and Weston Creek

Analyte	Method ID	Units	ADWG (Health)	Limit of Reporting	No. of Samples	Min.	Max.	Mean	95th Percentile
gamma-BHC	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	10	<2	15	<2	<2	<2	<2
Heptachlor	US EPA 8081/8082	ug/L	0.3	<0.005	15	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005
Heptachlor epoxide	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	15	<2	<2	<2	<2
Organophosphorous pesticides									
Chlorfenvinphos	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	2	<2	15	<2	<2	<2	<2
Chlorpyrifos	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	10	<2	15	<2	<2	<2	<2
Chlorpyrifos-methyl	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	15	<2	<2	<2	<2
Diazinon	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	4	<2	15	<2	<2	<2	<2
Dichlorvos	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	5	<2	15	<2	<2	<2	<2
Dimethoate	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	7	<2	15	<2	<2	<2	<2
Ethion	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	4	<2	15	<2	<2	<2	<2
Fenthion	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	7	<2	15	<2	<2	<2	<2
Malathion	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	70	<2	15	<2	<2	<2	<2
Pirimiphos-ethyl	ALS LC-MSMS	ug/L	0.5	<0.01	15	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
Prothiofos	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	15	<2	<2	<2	<2
Phenolic compounds									
2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	15	<2	<2	<2	<2
2,4-Dichlorophenol	US EPA 8270	ug/L	200	<0.1	15	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
2,4-Dimethylphenol	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	15	<2	<2	<2	<2
2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	15	<2	<2	<2	<2
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	20	<2	15	<2	<2	<2	<2
2,6-Dichlorophenol	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	15	<2	<2	<2	<2
2-Chlorophenol	US EPA 8270	ug/L	300	<0.05	15	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05
2-Methylphenol	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	15	<2	<2	<2	<2
2-Nitrophenol	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	15	<2	<2	<2	<2
3- & 4-Methylphenol	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<4	15	<4	<4	<4	<4
4-Chloro-3-Methylphenol	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L		<2	15	<2	<2	<2	<2
Pentachlorophenol	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	10	<4	15	<4	<4	<4	<4
Phenol	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	15	<2	<2	<2	<2
Phthalates									
Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	10	<10	16	<10	<10	<10	<10
Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	US EPA 8270D	ug/L	10	<10	15	<10	<10	<10	<10
Butyl benzyl phthalate	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	16	<2	<2	<2	<2
Butyl benzyl phthalate	US EPA 8270D	ug/L	-	<2	15	<2	<2	<2	<2
Diethyl phthalate	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	16	<2	<2	<2	<2
Diethyl phthalate	US EPA 8270D	ug/L	-	<2	15	<2	<2	<2	<2
Dimethyl phthalate	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	16	<2	<2	<2	<2
Dimethyl phthalate	US EPA 8270D	ug/L	-	<2	15	<2	<2	<2	<2
Di-n-butyl phthalate	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	16	<2	<2	<2	<2
Di-n-butyl phthalate	US EPA 8270D	ug/L	-	<2	15	<2	<2	<2	<2
Di-n-octylphthalate	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	16	<2	<2	<2	<2
Di-n-octylphthalate	US EPA 8270D	ug/L	-	<2	15	<2	<2	<2	<2
Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons									
2-Chloronaphthalene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	15	<2	<2	<2	<2
2-Methylnaphthalene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	15	<2	<2	<2	<2
3-Methylcholanthrene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	15	<2	<2	<2	<2
7,12-Dimethylbenz(a)anthracene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	15	<2	<2	<2	<2

Table 8. Summary data for water quality zone 3: South Canberra, Woden and Weston Creek

Analyte	Method ID	Units	ADWG (Health)	Limit of Reporting	No. of Samples	Min.	Max.	Mean	95th Percentile
Acenaphthene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<1	16	<1	<1	<1	<1
Acenaphthene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	15	<2	<2	<2	<2
Acenaphthylene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<1	16	<1	<1	<1	<1
Acenaphthylene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	15	<2	<2	<2	<2
Anthracene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<1	16	<1	<1	<1	<1
Anthracene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	15	<2	<2	<2	<2
Benz(a)anthracene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<1	16	<1	<1	<1	<1
Benz(a)anthracene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	15	<2	<2	<2	<2
Benzo(a)pyrene	ALS GCMS-SIM	ug/L	0.01	<0.005	31	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005
Benzo(b) fluoranthene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<1	16	<1	<1	<1	<1
Benzo(k) fluoranthene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<1	16	<1	<1	<1	<1
Benzo(b) & Benzo(k)fluoranthene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<4	15	<4	<4	<4	<4
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<1	16	<1	<1	<1	<1
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	15	<2	<2	<2	<2
Chrysene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<1	16	<1	<1	<1	<1
Chrysene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	15	<2	<2	<2	<2
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<1	16	<1	<1	<1	<1
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	15	<2	<2	<2	<2
Fluoranthene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<1	16	<1	<1	<1	<1
Fluoranthene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	15	<2	<2	<2	<2
Fluorene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<1	16	<1	<1	<1	<1
Fluorene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	15	<2	<2	<2	<2
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<1	16	<1	<1	<1	<1
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	15	<2	<2	<2	<2
N-2-Fluorenyl Acetamide	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	15	<2	<2	<2	<2
Naphthalene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	15	<2	<2	<2	<2
Naphthalene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<1	16	<1	<1	<1	<1
Phenanthrene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	15	<2	<2	<2	<2
Phenanthrene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<1	16	<1	<1	<1	<1
Pyrene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<1	16	<1	<1	<1	<1
Pyrene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	15	<2	<2	<2	<2
PAHs (total)	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<0.5	16	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5

Table notes:

ADWG (Health) Australian Drinking Water Guidelines – health guideline value

CFU/mL colony forming units per millilitre

deg. C degrees Celsius

LOR the limit of reporting is the lowest value that the test method can reliably achieve and is denoted by a less than value symbol <

µg/L micrograms per litre

µS/cm micro siemens per centimetre

mg/L milligrams per litre

MPN/100ml most probable number per 100 millilitres

NTU nephelometric units

Pt-Co platinum-cobalt units

The 95th percentile is a statistical calculation based on 'normal' distribution. In the context of this report, it estimates the value for which 95 per cent of all the water that passes through the distribution system in this 12 month period falls below.

Where the table lists two distinct data sets for the same analyte, the analyte has been measured in two different suites of screens conducted by the laboratory: semi volatile organic compounds screen and phthalates screen.

* ADWG health guideline values were reduced for Lead (5µg/L) Manganese (0.1mg/L) and Selenium (4µg/L) on 25/06/2025. One sample included in this dataset was collected on or after this date, with all results being below the revised health guideline values

Table 9. Summary data for water quality zone 4: Tuggeranong

Analyte	Method ID	Units	ADWG (Health)	Limit of Reporting	No. of Samples	Min.	Max.	Mean	95th Percentile
Microbiological									
<i>E.Coli</i>	AS 4276.21	MPN/100mL	<1	<1	259	<1	<1	<1	<1
Total coliforms	AS 4276.21	MPN/100mL	-	<1	259	<1	<1	<1	<1
Heterotrophic plate count	APHA 9215 B	CFU/mL	-	<1	235	<1	26	1	4
Physical									
Conductivity	APHA 2510 B	uS/cm	-	<2	39	59	223	113	203
pH	APHA 4500-H B	pH units	-	<0.01	233	6.52	8.40	7.64	8.22
Temperature	APHA 4500-H B	deg. C	-	<0.1	138	8.8	26.1	18.4	24.6
Total dissolved solids	APHA 2540 C	mg/L	-	<10	39	38	100	68	95
True colour	APHA 2120 B	Pt/Co	-	<1	36	<1	2	<1	1
Turbidity	APHA 2130 B	NTU	-	<0.1	55	0.1	2.5	0.3	0.5
Inorganic									
Alkalinity bicarb	APHA 2320 A/B	mg/L	-	<0.1	55	<0.1	48.7	39.4	45.7
Alkalinity carb	APHA 2320 A/B	mg/L	-	<0.1	55	<0.1	1.2	<0.1	<0.1
Alkalinity hydrox	APHA 2320 A/B	mg/L	-	<0.1	55	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
Alkalinity total	APHA 2320 A/B	mg/L	-	<1	55	35	50	40	46
Aluminium acid soluble	USEPA 200.8	ug/L	-	<5	20	22	101	31	36
Asbestos	AS4964-2000	g/kg	-	Absent	8	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent
Calcium dissolved	USEPA 200.7	mg/L	-	<0.05	39	9.51	16.20	12.30	14.50
Chloride	APHA 21st Ed. 2005, Part 4110 B	mg/L	-	<0.1	8	2.4	5.2	3.2	5.1
Chlorine combined	APHA 4500 -CL G	mg/L	-	<0.03	264	<0.03	0.19	0.04	0.13
Chlorine free	APHA 4500 -CL G	mg/L	-	<0.03	264	0.29	1.63	1.00	1.28
Chlorine total	APHA 4500 -CL G	mg/L	5	<0.03	264	0.30	1.81	1.04	1.34
Cyanide	APHA 4500_CN	mg/L	0.08	<0.004	8	<0.004	<0.004	<0.004	<0.004
Flouride	APHA 21st Ed. 2005, Part 4110 B	mg/L	1.5	<0.05	39	0.65	0.89	0.78	0.85
Hardness total	APHA 2340 B	mg/L	-	<1	20	31	53	38	52
Iodide	VIC-CM078	mg/L	0.5	<0.01	8	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
Magnesium dissolved	USEPA 200.7	mg/L	-	<0.05	20	0.92	4.11	1.61	3.87
Nitrate	APHA 21st Ed. 2005, Part 4110 B	mg/L N	50	<0.1	7	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
Potassium dissolved	USEPA 200.7	mg/L	-	<0.1	12	0.5	1.5	0.7	1.4
Sodium dissolved	USEPA 200.7	mg/L	-	<0.1	12	2.9	7.2	3.8	7.1
Sulphate	APHA 21st Ed. 2005, Part 4110 B	mg/L SO4	-	<0.4	8	0.5	12.9	3.7	12.8
Total metals									
Aluminium total	USEPA 200.8	ug/L	-	<9	20	21	70	31	38
Antimony total	USEPA 200.8	ug/L	3	<3	20	<3	<3	<3	<3
Arsenic total	USEPA 200.8	ug/L	10	<1	20	<1	<1	<1	<1
Barium total	USEPA 200.8	ug/L	2000	<0.5	20	2.9	6.8	4.0	5.9
Beryllium total	USEPA 200.8	ug/L	60	<0.1	20	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
Boron total	USEPA 200.7	mg/L	4	<0.01	9	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
Cadmium total	USEPA 200.8	ug/L	2	<0.05	20	<0.05	0.08	<0.05	0.07
Chromium total	USEPA 200.8	ug/L	-	<2	20	<2	<2	<2	<2
Cobalt total	USEPA 200.8	ug/L	-	<0.2	20	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2
Copper total	USEPA 200.8	ug/L	2000	<1	55	2	52	14	35
Iron total	USEPA 200.7	mg/L	-	<0.01	36	<0.01	0.02	<0.01	<0.01

Table 9. Summary data for water quality zone 4: Tuggeranong

Analyte	Method ID	Units	ADWG (Health)	Limit of Reporting	No. of Samples	Min.	Max.	Mean	95th Percentile
Lead total	USEPA 200.8	ug/L	10	<0.2	55	<0.2	2.7	0.2	0.5
Manganese total	USEPA 200.7	mg/L	0.5	<0.001	55	<0.001	0.014	0.003	0.008
Mercury total	USEPA 200.8	ug/L	1	<0.1	20	<0.1	0.1	<0.1	<0.1
Molybdenum total	USEPA 200.8	ug/L	50	<1	20	<1	<1	<1	<1
Nickel total	USEPA 200.8	ug/L	20	<1	20	<1	<1	<1	<1
Selenium total	USEPA 200.8	ug/L	10	<1	20	<1	<1	<1	<1
Silver total	USEPA 200.8	ug/L	100	<1	20	<1	<1	<1	<1
Zinc total	USEPA 200.8	ug/L	-	<5	20	<5	30	<5	17
Haloacetic acids									
Bromoacetic acid	ALS: Headspace GCMS	ug/L	-	<5	39	<5	<5	<5	<5
Bromochloroacetic Acid	ALS: Headspace GCMS	ug/L	-	<1	39	<1	7	2	5
Bromodichloroacetic Acid	ALS: Headspace GCMS	ug/L	-	<1	39	<1	9	2	8
Chloroacetic acid	ALS: Headspace GCMS	ug/L	150	<1	39	<1	3	2	3
Dibromoacetic Acid	ALS: Headspace GCMS	ug/L	-	<10	39	<10	<10	<10	<10
Dibromochloroacetic Acid	ALS: Headspace GCMS	ug/L	-	<1	39	5	5	5	5
Dichloroacetic Acid	ALS: Headspace GCMS	ug/L	100	<1	39	11	40	17	31
Tribromoacetic Acid	ALS: Headspace GCMS	ug/L	-	<10	39	<10	<10	<10	<10
Trichloroacetic Acid	ALS: Headspace GCMS	ug/L	100	<1	39	13	59	22	41
Sum of Haloacetic Acid	ALS: Headspace GCMS	ug/L	-	<1	39	25	117	45	87
Trihalomethanes									
Bromoform	VIC-CM047	mg/L	-	<0.001	39	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
Chloroform	VIC-CM047	mg/L	-	<0.001	39	0.015	0.062	0.026	0.058
Dibromochloromethane	VIC-CM047	mg/L	-	<0.001	39	<0.001	0.001	<0.001	<0.001
Bromodichloromethane	VIC-CM047	mg/L	-	<0.001	39	0.001	0.010	0.003	0.008
Trihalomethanes total	VIC-CM047	mg/L	0.25	<0.001	39	0.016	0.070	0.029	0.067
Semi volatile organic compounds (SVOC)									
Anilines and benzidines									
2-Nitroaniline	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<4	16	<4	<4	<4	<4
3-Nitroaniline	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<4	16	<4	<4	<4	<4
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	16	<2	<2	<2	<2
4-Chloroaniline	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	16	<2	<2	<2	<2
4-Nitroaniline	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	16	<2	<2	<2	<2
Aniline	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	16	<2	<2	<2	<2
Carbazole	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	16	<2	<2	<2	<2
Dibenzofuran	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	16	<2	<2	<2	<2
Chlorinated hydrocarbons									
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	ALS Headspace GCMS	ug/L	1500	<0.25	16	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	30	<2	16	<2	<2	<2	<2
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	16	<2	<2	<2	<2
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	ALS Headspace GCMS	ug/L	40	<0.25	16	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25
Hexachlorobenzene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<4	16	<4	<4	<4	<4
Hexachlorobutadiene	ALS Headspace GCMS	ug/L	0.7	<0.25	16	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<10	16	<10	<10	<10	<10
Hexachloroethane	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	16	<2	<2	<2	<2
Hexachloropropylene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	16	<2	<2	<2	<2
Pentachlorobenzene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	16	<2	<2	<2	<2

Table 9. Summary data for water quality zone 4: Tuggeranong

Analyte	Method ID	Units	ADWG (Health)	Limit of Reporting	No. of Samples	Min.	Max.	Mean	95th Percentile
Haloethers									
4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	16	<2	<2	<2	<2
4-Chlorophenyl phenyl ether	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	16	<2	<2	<2	<2
Bis(2-chloroethoxy) methane	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	16	<2	<2	<2	<2
Bis(2-chloroethyl) ether	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	16	<2	<2	<2	<2
Nitroaromatics and ketones									
1-Naphthylamine	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	16	<2	<2	<2	<2
1,3,5-Trinitrobenzene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	16	<2	<2	<2	<2
2-Picoline	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	16	<2	<2	<2	<2
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<4	16	<4	<4	<4	<4
2,6-Dinitrotoluene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<4	16	<4	<4	<4	<4
4-Aminobiphenyl	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	16	<2	<2	<2	<2
4-Nitroquinoline-N-oxide	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	16	<2	<2	<2	<2
5-Nitro-o-toluidine	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	16	<2	<2	<2	<2
Acetophenone	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	16	<2	<2	<2	<2
Azobenzene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	16	<2	<2	<2	<2
Chlorobenzilate	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	16	<2	<2	<2	<2
Dimethylaminoazobenzene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	16	<2	<2	<2	<2
Isophorone	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	16	<2	<2	<2	<2
Nitrobenzene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	16	<2	<2	<2	<2
Pentachloronitrobenzene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	16	<2	<2	<2	<2
Phenacetin	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	16	<2	<2	<2	<2
Pronamide	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	16	<2	<2	<2	<2
Nitrosamines									
Methapyrilene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	16	<2	<2	<2	<2
N-Nitrosodibutylamine	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	16	<2	<2	<2	<2
N-Nitrosodiethylamine	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	16	<2	<2	<2	<2
N-Nitrosodi-n-propylamine	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	16	<2	<2	<2	<2
N-Nitrosodiphenyl & Diphenylamine	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<4	16	<4	<4	<4	<4
N-Nitrosomethylethylamine	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	16	<2	<2	<2	<2
N-Nitrosomorpholine	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	16	<2	<2	<2	<2
N-Nitrosopiperidine	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	16	<2	<2	<2	<2
N-Nitrosopyrrolidine	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<4	16	<4	<4	<4	<4
Organochlorine pesticides									
4,4'-DDD	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	16	<2	<2	<2	<2
4,4'-DDE	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	16	<2	<2	<2	<2
4,4'-DDT	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	9	<4	16	<4	<4	<4	<4
Aldrin	US EPA 8081/8082	ug/L	0.3	<0.01	16	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
alpha-BHC	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	16	<2	<2	<2	<2
alpha-Endosulfan	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	20	<2	16	<2	<2	<2	<2
beta-BHC	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	16	<2	<2	<2	<2
beta-Endosulfan	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	20	<2	16	<2	<2	<2	<2
delta-BHC	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	16	<2	<2	<2	<2
Dieldrin	US EPA 8081/8082	ug/L	0.3	<0.01	16	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
Endrin	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	16	<2	<2	<2	<2
Endosulfan sulfate	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	16	<2	<2	<2	<2

Table 9. Summary data for water quality zone 4: Tuggeranong

Analyte	Method ID	Units	ADWG (Health)	Limit of Reporting	No. of Samples	Min.	Max.	Mean	95th Percentile
gamma-BHC	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	10	<2	16	<2	<2	<2	<2
Heptachlor	US EPA 8081/8082	ug/L	0.3	<0.005	16	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005
Heptachlor epoxide	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	16	<2	<2	<2	<2
Organophosphorous pesticides									
Chlorfenvinphos	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	2	<2	16	<2	<2	<2	<2
Chlorpyrifos	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	10	<2	16	<2	<2	<2	<2
Chlorpyrifos-methyl	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	16	<2	<2	<2	<2
Diazinon	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	4	<2	16	<2	<2	<2	<2
Dichlorvos	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	5	<2	16	<2	<2	<2	<2
Dimethoate	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	7	<2	16	<2	<2	<2	<2
Ethion	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	4	<2	16	<2	<2	<2	<2
Fenthion	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	7	<2	16	<2	<2	<2	<2
Malathion	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	70	<2	16	<2	<2	<2	<2
Pirimiphos-ethyl	ALS LC-MSMS	ug/L	0.5	<0.01	16	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
Prothiofos	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	16	<2	<2	<2	<2
Phenolic compounds									
2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	16	<2	<2	<2	<2
2,4-Dichlorophenol	US EPA 8270	ug/L	200	<0.1	16	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
2,4-Dimethylphenol	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	16	<2	<2	<2	<2
2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	16	<2	<2	<2	<2
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	20	<2	16	<2	<2	<2	<2
2,6-Dichlorophenol	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	16	<2	<2	<2	<2
2-Chlorophenol	US EPA 8270	ug/L	300	<0.05	16	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05
2-Methylphenol	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	16	<2	<2	<2	<2
2-Nitrophenol	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	16	<2	<2	<2	<2
3- & 4-Methylphenol	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<4	16	<4	<4	<4	<4
4-Chloro-3-Methylphenol	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L		<2	16	<2	<2	<2	<2
Pentachlorophenol	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	10	<4	16	<4	<4	<4	<4
Phenol	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	16	<2	<2	<2	<2
Phthalates									
Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	10	<10	16	<10	<10	<10	<10
Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	US EPA 8270D	ug/L	10	<10	16	<10	<10	<10	<10
Butyl benzyl phthalate	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	16	<2	<2	<2	<2
Butyl benzyl phthalate	US EPA 8270D	ug/L	-	<2	16	<2	<2	<2	<2
Diethyl phthalate	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	16	<2	<2	<2	<2
Diethyl phthalate	US EPA 8270D	ug/L	-	<2	16	<2	<2	<2	<2
Dimethyl phthalate	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	16	<2	<2	<2	<2
Dimethyl phthalate	US EPA 8270D	ug/L	-	<2	16	<2	<2	<2	<2
Di-n-butyl phthalate	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	16	<2	<2	<2	<2
Di-n-butyl phthalate	US EPA 8270D	ug/L	-	<2	16	<2	<2	<2	<2
Di-n-octylphthalate	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	16	<2	<2	<2	<2
Di-n-octylphthalate	US EPA 8270D	ug/L	-	<2	16	<2	<2	<2	<2
Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons									
2-Chloronaphthalene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	16	<2	<2	<2	<2
2-Methylnaphthalene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	16	<2	<2	<2	<2
3-Methylcholanthrene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	16	<2	<2	<2	<2
7,12-Dimethylbenz(a)anthracene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	16	<2	<2	<2	<2

Table 9. Summary data for water quality zone 4: Tuggeranong

Analyte	Method ID	Units	ADWG (Health)	Limit of Reporting	No. of Samples	Min.	Max.	Mean	95th Percentile
Acenaphthene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<1	16	<1	<1	<1	<1
Acenaphthene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	16	<2	<2	<2	<2
Acenaphthylene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<1	16	<1	<1	<1	<1
Acenaphthylene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	16	<2	<2	<2	<2
Anthracene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<1	16	<1	<1	<1	<1
Anthracene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	16	<2	<2	<2	<2
Benz(a)anthracene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<1	16	<1	<1	<1	<1
Benz(a)anthracene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	16	<2	<2	<2	<2
Benzo(a)pyrene	ALS GCMS-SIM	ug/L	0.01	<0.005	32	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005
Benzo(b) fluoranthene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<1	16	<1	<1	<1	<1
Benzo(k) fluoranthene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<1	16	<1	<1	<1	<1
Benzo(b) & Benzo(k)fluoranthene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<4	16	<4	<4	<4	<4
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<1	16	<1	<1	<1	<1
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	16	<2	<2	<2	<2
Chrysene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<1	16	<1	<1	<1	<1
Chrysene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	16	<2	<2	<2	<2
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<1	16	<1	<1	<1	<1
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	16	<2	<2	<2	<2
Fluoranthene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<1	16	<1	<1	<1	<1
Fluoranthene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	16	<2	<2	<2	<2
Fluorene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<1	16	<1	<1	<1	<1
Fluorene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	16	<2	<2	<2	<2
Indeno(1.2.3.cd)pyrene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<1	16	<1	<1	<1	<1
Indeno(1.2.3.cd)pyrene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	16	<2	<2	<2	<2
N-2-Fluorenyl Acetamide	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	16	<2	<2	<2	<2
Naphthalene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	16	<2	<2	<2	<2
Naphthalene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<1	16	<1	<1	<1	<1
Phenanthrene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	16	<2	<2	<2	<2
Phenanthrene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<1	16	<1	<1	<1	<1
Pyrene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<1	16	<1	<1	<1	<1
Pyrene	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<2	16	<2	<2	<2	<2
PAHs (total)	US EPA 3510/8270	ug/L	-	<0.5	16	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5

Table notes:

ADWG (Health)	Australian Drinking Water Guidelines – health guideline value
CFU/mL	colony forming units per millilitre
deg. C	degrees Celsius
LOR	limit of reporting
µg/L	micrograms per litre
µS/cm	micro siemens per centimetre
mg/L	milligrams per litre
MPN/100ml	most probable number per 100 millilitres
NTU	nephelometric units
Pt-Co	platinum-cobalt units

The 95th percentile is a statistical calculation based on 'normal' distribution. In the context of this report, it estimates the value for which 95 per cent of all the water that passes through the distribution system in this 12 month period falls below.

Where the table lists two distinct data sets for the same analyte, the analyte has been measured in two different suites of screens conducted by the laboratory: semi volatile organic compounds screen and phthalates screen.

* ADWG health guideline values were reduced for Lead (5µg/L) Manganese (0.1mg/L) and Selenium (4µg/L) on 25/06/2025. No samples included in this dataset were collected on or after this date.

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ABBREVIATIONS

ACT	Australian Capital Territory
ACT Heath	ACT Health Directorate
ADWG	<i>Australian Drinking Water Guidelines (2011)</i>
ADWG (Health)	<i>Australian Drinking Water Guidelines – health guideline value</i>
AS/NZS	Australian Standards/New Zealand Standards
CFU	colony forming units
cm	centimetre
cm ²	centimetre squared
deg. C	degrees Celsius
E. coli	<i>Escherichia coli</i>
GL	gigalitre
GMP	good manufacturing process
HACCP	hazard analysis and critical control point
HBTs	health based targets
ICRC	Independent Competition and Regulatory Commission
ISO	International Standards Organisation
IWMP	Integrated Water Management Program
km	kilometre
L	litre
LOR	limit of reporting
mg	milligram
mJ	megajoule

ML	megalitre
MIB	2-methylisoborneol
mL	millilitre
mm	millimetre
mm ³	millimetres cubed
MPN	most probable number
µg	micrograms
µS	microsiemens
NATA	National Association of Testing Authorities
NHMRC	National Health and Medical Research Council
NSW	New South Wales
NTU	nephelometric turbidity units
PFAS	Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances
Pt-Co	platinum-cobalt units
SVOC	semi volatile organic compound
The Code	Public Health (Drinking Water) Code of Practice (2007)
THM	trihalomethanes
UV	ultraviolet light
WaterRA	Water Research Australia
WSAA	Water Services Association of Australia
WTP	water treatment plant

Principal Registered Office

12 Hoskins Street
Mitchell ACT 2911

Postal address

Icon Water
PO Box 50
Mitchell ACT 2911

ACN: 069 381 960

ABN: 86 069 381 960

Talk to us

E talktous@iconwater.com.au

T (02) 6248 3111



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iconwater.com.au

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