

FOR PUBLIC RELEASE

Quarterly Non-Potable Water Quality Report

Sunset Strip

01 April 2026 to 30 June 2026



FOR PUBLIC RELEASE

1 Overview

Testing of water samples for the period 01 April 2026 to 30 June 2026 shows that, at the time of testing, the water was consistent with the standards set out in the Australian Drinking Water Guidelines and, on that basis, would have been suitable for bathing and washing.

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

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

From April 2026, Free Chlorine, Turbidity and pH are being tested locally, 3 times per week. All other characteristics are tested by the Australian Water Quality Centre (AWQC) at frequencies aligned with NSW Health recommendations for potable water supplies.

For more information, please contact us on **1800 441 888** or visit **www.essentialwater.com.au**.

FOR PUBLIC RELEASE

2 Sunset Strip non-potable water quality report for the period 01 April 2026 to 30 June 2026

Characteristics		April Average	May Average	June Average	ADWG
Health	Arsenic	0.0015	0.0015	0.0015	<0.01 mg/L
	Cadmium	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.002 mg/L
	Copper	0.0062	0.0088	0.0068	< 2 mg/L
	Free Chlorine	1.516	1.424	1.557	0.2 to 5 mg/L
	Lead	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	<0.01 mg/L
	Manganese	0.0008	0.0007	0.0007	0.5 mg/L
Aesthetic	Trihalomethanes	0.046	0.065	0.043	<0.250 mg/L
	Iron	0.0031	0.0038	0.0042	<0.3 mg/L
	pH	8.046	8.057	8.078	pH 6.5-8.5
	Turbidity	0.063	0.028	0.018	< 5 NTU
	Zinc	0.0004	0.0004	0.0005	< 3 mg/L

FOR PUBLIC RELEASE

3 Glossary*

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

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

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

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

Chlorine – Based on health considerations, the guideline value for total chlorine in drinking water is 5 mg/L. When used as a disinfectant, the free chlorine residual in major Australian reticulated supplies ranges from 0.1 mg/L to 4 mg/L, with typical concentrations in the reticulation of about 0.2 to 0.4 mg/L. Essential Water comment: If a low reading of chlorine is detected in the reticulation system, personnel attend the site and flush until chlorinated water concentration of 0.5 mg/L is attained.

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

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

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

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

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

Trihalomethanes (THMs) – Based on health considerations, the concentration of trihalomethanes, either individually or in total, in drinking water should not exceed 0.25 mg/L. Trihalomethane concentrations fluctuating occasionally (for a day or two annually) up to 1 mg/L are unlikely to pose a significant health risk. Action to reduce THMs is encouraged, but must not compromise disinfection, as non-disinfected water poses significantly greater risk than THMs.

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

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