

West Yokine

The Water Corporation regularly monitors the quality of all drinking water supplies to ensure that water supplied to consumers is both safe and pleasant to drink.

The report below shows the range of analysis results for water sampled from the distribution system over the past two years.

As water sources are developed or operational changes are made, variations in water quality are always possible. Therefore, this report should only be regarded as an indication of the water quality that would be expected in this area.

	Typical Range		1987 NHMRC/AWRC Guideline Value
	Minimum	Maximum	
pH	7.1	7.8	6.5 - 8.5
Conductivity (mS/m)	65	105	None
Colour (HU)	<1	5	15
Turbidity (NTU)	<0.1	1.6	5
Sodium	80	130	300
Potassium	4	8	None
Calcium	30	40	None
Magnesium	8	12	None
Hardness as CaCO ₃	110	150	500
Chloride	125	210	400
Sulphate	25	70	400
Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	55	120	None
Nitrate + Nitrite as N	0.15	1.00	10
Iron	0.004	0.110	0.300
Manganese	<0.002	0.060	0.100
Aluminium	0.016	0.085	0.200
Silica as SiO ₂	10	20	None
Total Filterable solids (by sum)	400	570	1000

Total Filterable Solids	High Levels impact the taste of water
Alkalinity	Of interest to pool owners and aquarists
Turbidity	High levels cause cloudiness in water
Iron and Manganese	Excessive levels contribute to brown staining, discolouration, and 'dirty water' problems
Colour	Due to contact with vegetation in the catchment
Hardness	High levels can cause scaling on heating elements and difficulty in producing lather
Fluoride	Added to water as required by State Government legislation at concentrations of 0.7 - 1.0 mg/L

The program also includes toxic metals, synthetic organic compounds and microbiological monitoring, the results of which comply with the requirements of the 1987 NHMRC/AWRC Guidelines for Drinking Water in Australia.

Units are mg/L unless otherwise indicated, except pH which has no units

Water Production Branch

17/02/09

West Yokine

The Water Corporation regularly monitors the quality of all drinking water supplies to ensure that water supplied to consumers is both safe and pleasant to drink.

The report below shows the range of analysis results for water sampled from the reservoir outlet and the distribution system over the past two years.

As water sources are developed or operational changes are made, variations in water quality are always possible. This report should, therefore, only be regarded as an indication of the water quality that would be expected in this area.

	Typical Range		1987 NHMRC/AWRC guideline value
	Minimum	Maximum	
pH	7.1	8.1	6.5 – 8.5
Conductivity (mS/m)	60	105	None
Colour (HU)	<1	3	15
Turbidity (NTU)	<0.1	0.5	5.0
Sodium	80	140	300
Potassium	4	8	None
Calcium	20	35	None
Magnesium	8	10	None
Hardness as CaCO ₃	90	130	500
Chloride	140	185	400
Sulphate	20	55	400
Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	60	120	None
Nitrate + Nitrite as N	0.1	0.8	10.00
Iron	0.01	0.2	0.300
Manganese	<0.002	0.012	0.100
Aluminium	<0.008	0.08	0.200
Silica as SiO ₂	10	20	None
Total Filterable solids (by sum)	420	550	1000

- Total Filterable solids - high levels impact the taste to the water.
- Alkalinity - of interest to pool owners, aquarium keepers.
- Turbidity - high levels cause cloudiness in water.
- Iron and Manganese - excessive levels contribute to brown staining / discolouration and 'dirty water' problems
- Colour - due to contact with vegetation in the catchment
- Hardness - high levels can cause scaling on heating elements and difficulty in producing a lather.
- Fluoride - added to water as required by State Government legislation at concentrations between 0.7 mg/L and 1.0 mg/L.

The program also includes toxic metals, synthetic organic compounds and microbiological monitoring, the results of which comply with the requirements of the 1987 NHMRC/AWRC Guidelines for Drinking Water in Australia.