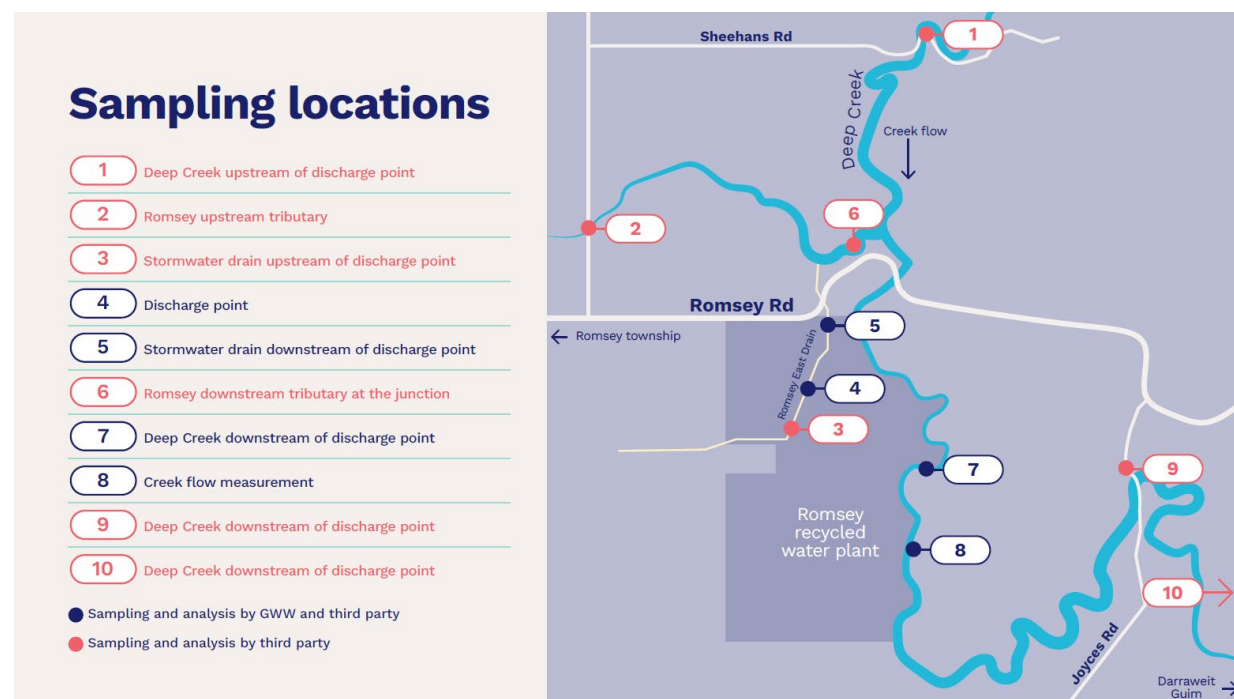


Water quality results

The following tables summarise current water quality results at Romsey RWP compared to Class B standards under the [Victorian guideline for water recycling \(EPA Victoria\)](#), and water quality results at the upstream and downstream of Romsey RWP.

Sampling locations are marked on the illustrated map.



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pH results

Date	Sampling Point 1- Creek Upstream	Sampling Point 2- Upstream Tributary	Sampling Point 3- Drain Upstream	Sampling Point 4- Discharge Point	Sampling Point 5- Drain Down stream	Sampling Point 6- Down stream Tributary	Sampling Point 7- Creek Down stream	Sampling Point 9- Creek Down stream- Joyce Rd	Sampling Point 10- Creek Down stream- Chintin Rd
16/07/2026 [#]	7.1	7.5	7.4	Not tested	Not tested	7.6	7.1	7.7	Not tested
21/07/2026	7.1	7.1	7.3	8.5	8	7.8	7.3	7.8	7.4
22/07/2026	7	7.1	7.8	8.5	8.2	7.9	7.3	7.3	7.2
24/07/2026	7	7.2	7.4	8.6	8.2	7.9	7.4	7.5	7.5
27/07/2026	7.2	7.2	7.3	8.2	8.2	8.0	7.4	7.5	7.6
31/07/2026	7	7.1	7.3	7.9	7.9	7.8	7.3	7.5	7.6

[#]Baseline testing on 16-07-2026. No release to creek.

BOD (Biological Oxygen Demand) results

Date	Sampling Point 1- Creek Upstream	Sampling Point 2- Upstream Tributary	Sampling Point 3- Drain Upstream	Sampling Point 4- Discharge Point	Sampling Point 5- Drain Down stream	Sampling Point 6- Down stream Tributary	Sampling Point 7- Creek Down stream	Sampling Point 9- Creek Down stream- Joyce Rd	Sampling Point 10- Creek Down stream- Chintin Rd
16/07/2026 [#]	< 2	< 2	<2	Not tested	Not tested	< 2	< 2	Not tested	Not tested
21/07/2026	<2	<2	4	<2	<2	4	<2	<2	<2
22/07/2026	<2	<2	<2	<2	<2	<2	<2	<2	<2
24/07/2026	<2	2	<2	<2	<2	<2	<2	<2	<2
27/07/2026	3	<2	<2	5	4	<2	<2	<2	<2
31/07/2026	<2	<2	<2	3	4	<2	<2	<2	<2

[#]Baseline testing on 16-07-2026. No release to creek.

E. coli results

Date	Sampling Point 1- Creek Upstream	Sampling Point 2- Upstream Tributary	Sampling Point 3- Drain Upstream	Sampling Point 4- Discharge Point	Sampling Point 5- Drain Down stream	Sampling Point 6- Down stream Tributary	Sampling Point 7- Creek Down stream	Sampling Point 9- Creek Down stream- Joyce Rd	Sampling Point 10- Creek Down stream- Chintin Rd
16/07/2026 [#]	52	63	52	Not tested	170	63	74	Not tested	Not tested
21/07/2026	19	91	30	0	180	250	46	31	29
22/07/2026	23	180	12	1	28	31	30	43	11
24/07/2026	25	130	15	0	3	45	39	32	28
27/07/2026	23	2,000	1,300	2	460	51	56	28	96
31/07/2026	29	120	200	19	51	91	100	11	33

[#]Baseline testing on 16-07-2026. No release to creek.

Suspended solids results

Date	Sampling Point 1- Creek Upstream	Sampling Point 2- Upstream Tributary	Sampling Point 3-Drain Upstream	Sampling Point 4- Discharge Point	Sampling Point 5- Drain Downstream	Sampling Point 6- Downstream Tributary	Sampling Point 7- Creek Downstream	Sampling Point 9- Creek Downstream – Joyce Rd	Sampling Point 10- Creek Downstream – Chintin Rd
16/07/2026 [#]	4	<2	17	Not tested	Not tested	3.9	4	Not tested	Not tested
21/07/2026	<2	<2	69	12	16	< 1	5	<2	<2
22/07/2026	<2	<2	48	11	17	2	3	<2	<2
24/7/2026	2	<2	5	10	10	2	<2	<2	3
27/07/2026	5	<2	2	11	10	2	4	<2	<2
31/07/2026	3	<2	12	10	11	5	7	<2	<2

[#]Baseline testing on 16-07-2026. No release to creek.

Glossary

Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD)	BOD measures the amount of dissolved oxygen used by aerobic microorganisms to break down organic material present in water. It's an important water quality measure as BOD directly affects the amount of dissolved oxygen in rivers and streams. The higher the BOD is, the more rapidly oxygen is depleted in the stream, which means there is less oxygen available to aquatic life.
Class B	A high grade of recycled water acceptable for a number of uses including for certain human food crops, livestock grazing and fodder, and irrigation of public spaces such as sporting ovals and golf courses. Class B recycled water is suitable for sheep, goats, cattle, horses and poultry drinking water. It's not suitable for pigs to drink.
Escherichia coli (E. coli)	E. coli are common bacteria, normally found in the gut of warm-blooded animals. There are many types of E. coli bacteria, most of which are harmless. However, some types of E. coli produce toxins (poisons) that can cause gastroenteritis (gastro). <u>Source: betterhealth.vic.gov.au</u>
Dilution ratio	The dilution ratio is a measure of recycled water to creek water. The recycled water must be mixed well with the water in the creek to achieve dilution and this occurs through the normal flow of the waterway.
Discharge point	This is the point where we release treated recycled water from the recycled water plant into the waterway.
Flow rate	This is the volume of water passing through a section of the creek for a specified period of time. Each day we measure the flow rate of the creek and adjust the flow rate of the recycled water release to ensure the highest possible dilution rate.
Helminth	Helminths are parasitic worms that can infect humans and other animals. The <i>Livestock Disease Control Act 1994</i> outlines requirements for livestock drinking and grazing land irrigated with recycled water to protect stock and human health. A requirement for helminth control is a key part of this Act, that requires specific treatment processes to reduce pathogens, including helminth, to acceptable levels. This is to prevent helminth infections in cattle ('beef measles' or <i>Cysticercus bovis</i>) caused by the helminth <i>Taenia saginata</i> , a human tapeworm in cattle which can impact meat quality. <u>Source: epa.vic.gov.au</u>

Glossary

pH	pH is a scale of acidity from 0 to 14. It tells us how acidic or alkaline the water is. More acidic water will have lower pH while more alkaline solutions have higher pH. Neutral solutions (that aren't acidic or alkaline usually have a pH of 7.
Recycled water	Water that has been derived from sewerage systems or industry processes and treated to a standard that is appropriate for its intended use. <u>Source: epa.vic.gov.au</u>
Suspended solids	Small solid particles that remain in suspension in water. This is an indicator of water quality. The more solids present in the water, the less clear the water will be.