



## Proposed edits to *Australian Drinking Water Guidelines Version 4.0*– consequential edits related to revised ammonia, nickel, and chlorate fact sheets

Text in **red** are proposed edits to the existing text in the *Australian Drinking Water Guidelines* (the Guidelines).

Edit no.	Guidelines section	Page no.	Current text	Suggested edit	Comments
1.	Table 8.4	147	Nickel NHMRC Health-Based Guideline Value (mg/L) - 0.02	Nickel NHMRC Health-Based Guideline Value (mg/L) - <b>0.05</b> Revised text as per <a href="#">Table 8.4</a> below	Revise health-based guideline value and corresponding example doses by treatment chemical as per calculations in <a href="#">Table 8.4</a>
2.	Table 9.5 Generic frequencies for monitoring non-microbial drinking water quality as supplied to the customer	176	See <a href="#">Table 9.5</a> below	Revised text as per <a href="#">Table 9.5</a> below	Inclusion of chlorate in table 9.5



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3.	Table 10.6 Guideline values for physical and chemical characteristics	210-225	See <a href="#">Table 10.6</a> below	Update <a href="#">Table 10.6</a> with new health-based/aesthetic guidance values and comments for nickel, and chlorate	Updated for new health-based guideline values.



**Table 8.4 Recommended maximum impurity concentrations for selected drinking water treatment chemicals\***

			IMPURITY Nickel (mg/L)
		<i>NHMRC Health-Based Guideline Value (mg/L)</i>	<del>0.02</del> <b>0.05</b>
Treatment Chemical	Chemical Strength (%)	Example doses (mg/L)	
Aluminium chlorohydrate	23	100 (as Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> )	<del>4.6</del> <b>11.5</b>
Aluminium sulfate (alum)	47	20 (as Al <sub>2</sub> (SO <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> )	<del>47</del> <b>117.5</b>
Aluminium sulfate (alum)	47	60 (as Al <sub>2</sub> (SO <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> )	<del>15.7</del> <b>39.2</b>
Aluminium sulfate (alum)	47	120 (as Al <sub>2</sub> (SO <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> )	<del>7.8</del> <b>19.6</b>
Calcium hydroxide	99	30 (as Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub> )	<del>66</del> <b>165.0</b>
Calcium hypochlorite	65	3 (as Cl <sub>2</sub> )	<del>433.3</del> <b>1,083.0</b>
Calcium oxide	10	500 (as CaO)	<del>0.4</del> <b>1.0</b>
Chlorine	100	3 (as Cl <sub>2</sub> )	
Copper sulfate	25.5	1 (as CuSO <sub>4</sub> .5H <sub>2</sub> O)	<del>510</del> <b>1,275.0</b>
Ferric chloride	42	120 (as FeCl <sub>3</sub> )	<del>7</del> <b>17.5</b>
Ferric sulfate	20	100 (as Fe <sub>2</sub> (SO <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> )	<del>4</del> <b>10.0</b>
Hydrochloric acid	33	5 (as HCl)	<del>132</del> <b>330.0</b>
Hydrofluorosilicic acid	16	1.5 (as F)	
Hydroxylated ferric sulfate	12.5	100	<del>2.5</del> <b>6.3</b>
Polyaluminium chloride	10	100 (as Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> )	<del>2.0</del> <b>5.0</b>
Potassium permanganate	99	1 (as KMnO <sub>4</sub> )	
Sodium fluoride	45	1.5 (as F)	
Sodium fluorosilicate	60	1.5 (as F)	
Sodium hydroxide	50	10 (as NaOH)	<del>100</del> <b>250.0</b>
Sodium hypochlorite	12	3 (as Cl <sub>2</sub> )	<del>80</del> <b>200.0</b>
Sulfuric acid	98	5 (as H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> )	

\*NB. This excerpt from [Table 8.4](#) illustrates the consequential updates if the nickel guideline value is increased from 0.02 mg/L to 0.05 mg/L.



**Table 9.5 Generic frequencies for monitoring non-microbial drinking water quality as supplied to the consumer**

	Frequency of sampling - Weekly	Frequency of sampling - Monthly	Frequency of sampling - Quarterly	Frequency of sampling - Annually+	Comments
<b>Physical characteristics</b>	pH Temperature Total dissolved solids <sup>1</sup>	Colour Turbidity Dissolved oxygen Hardness <sup>2</sup>		Taste and odour	<sup>1</sup> If reverse osmosis used, or there are known salinity issues, otherwise quarterly <sup>2</sup> If water is treated for hardness
<b>Water treatment related chemicals (if used)</b>	Fluoride <sup>1</sup> Aluminium <sup>2</sup> Chlorine Copper (seasonal)		Any related organic contaminants, e.g. acrylamide, carbon tetrachloride, epichlorohydrin		
<b>Disinfection byproducts (DBPs)</b>		Trihalomethanes (THMs) <sup>1,2</sup> Ammonia, nitrite, nitrate <sup>2</sup> Bromate, formaldehyde <sup>3</sup> Chlorite, <b>chlorate</b> <sup>4</sup>			<sup>1</sup> Where chlorine or chloramine are used. <sup>2</sup> Where chloramine is used. <sup>3</sup> Where ozone is used. <sup>4</sup> Where chlorine dioxide or <del>liquid chlorine</del> <b>hypochlorite</b> is used. If detected at elevated concentrations, close to, or above guideline values, additional related DBPs should also be analysed.



	Frequency of sampling - Weekly	Frequency of sampling - Monthly	Frequency of sampling - Quarterly	Frequency of sampling - Annually+	Comments
<b>Inorganics</b>	Iron Manganese		Arsenic, nitrate, fluoride, selenium, lead, mercury <sup>1</sup>  Ammonia, cadmium, chromium, nickel, zinc, copper, hydrogen sulfide	Tin, silver beryllium, uranium, iodide, molybdenum, boron, barium	<sup>1</sup> Priority contaminants: quarterly sampling for groundwater sources, more frequent monitoring when detected at elevated concentrations; otherwise sampling reduced to annually, seasonally or event-related (e.g. storm events, reservoir turnover events).
<b>Pesticides and organic toxicants</b>		If detected or potential presence		If not detected	Monthly or quarterly sampling for pesticides/organic toxicants previously (or potentially) detected; seasonally annually, or event-related (e.g. storm events, spills) for other pesticides/organic toxicants.
<b>Radiological</b>				Radionuclides	New supplies should be assessed quarterly for one year, then every 2 years (groundwater) or 5 years (surface water). Increase frequency to quarterly if guideline screening levels exceeded.
<b>Metals with potential for leaching</b>				Bismuth, silicon, antimony, chromium, copper, nickel	Annual sampling, unless pipework material has been considered as part of the nominated sampling frequency.



Table 10.6 Guideline values for physical and chemical characteristics

Characteristic	Guideline values (mg/L unless otherwise specified)		Comments
	Health	Aesthetic	
Ammonia (as NH <sub>3</sub> )	c	0.5	Presence may indicate sewage contamination and/or microbial activity. High levels may corrode copper pipes and fittings. <b>Taste threshold for ammonium 35 mg/L. Odour threshold for ammonia 1.5 mg/L.</b>
Chlorate	<b>0.8</b> e e		<b>Occurs in water as a degradation product of hypochlorite solution and as a by-product of chlorine dioxide disinfection.</b> <b>Action to reduce chlorate is encouraged, but must not compromise disinfection, as non-disinfected water poses significantly greater risk than chlorate.</b> <del>By-product of chlorination. Insufficient data to set a health-based guideline value.</del>
Chlorite	0.8		By-product of chlorine dioxide disinfection. Action to reduce chlorite is encouraged, but must not compromise disinfection, as non-disinfected water poses significantly greater risk than chlorite.
Nickel	<del>0.02</del> <b>0.05</b>		Concentrations usually very low; but up to 0.5 mg/L reported after prolonged contact of water with nickel-plated fittings.