



## **ANNUAL REPORT 2020-21**

### **Drinking Water Supply Mt Buller and Mt Stirling Alpine Resorts**



**Mt Buller & Mt Stirling Alpine Resort Management Board**  
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## 1. Overview

The Mt Buller & Mt Stirling Resort Management Board (RMB) is committed to providing safe drinking water in accordance with Section 17 of the Safe Drinking Water Act 2003 (the Act), the Safe Drinking Water Regulations 2015 (the Regulations), and the Department of Health Water Quality Annual Report Guidance. This 2020-21 Drinking Water Quality Annual Report has been prepared in accordance with those requirements and provides information on the quality of drinking water provided by the RMB. The report is provided to the Secretary to the Department of Health and is available to the public via [www.rmb/mtbuller.com.au](http://www.rmb/mtbuller.com.au).

The RMB is a State Government entity established in accordance with the Alpine Resorts (Management) Act 1997 to manage the Mt Buller & Mt Stirling Alpine Resorts. This includes the provision of drinking water, and the RMB is prescribed as a water supplier under the Act.

The Mt Buller Resort is located approximately 220km from Melbourne. The Village is positioned above the typical snowline at an elevation of 1,500m and has approximately 8,000 beds. During the snow season, there is a residential population of approximately 1,600 plus approximately 450,000 visitor days. Visitation fluctuates daily, typically peaking at 17,000 on weekends in July and August and the term 2 school holidays.

In contrast, the permanent population during the green season is approximately 30 people. A further 100 - 150 people work on the mountain during summer, including RMB and lift company staff, some accommodation and food & beverage providers, plus builders and construction workers. Events and activities are staged to drive visitation, generating approximately 50,000 visitor days during the green season.

The RMB has licenses to draw up to 700ML p.a. (665 ML at Boggy Creek, 30 ML at Howqua, 3 ML at Mirimbah and 2 ML at Telephone Box Junction at Mt Stirling). Water for the Mt Buller Alpine Village comes from 3 sources - Boggy Creek, the 'Headwaters' and the 'Catchment Weirs'.

Mt Stirling Resort has a common boundary (the Delatite River) with the Mt Buller Resort, and Mirimbah is the entrance point for both. Mt Stirling has no permanent population or accommodation. It has a small building used by RMB staff, cross country ski hire and cafe, a small shed, several shelters / toilet blocks and three huts. There are typically 8,000 visitors in the snow season who mostly cross-country ski or snow camp, and school groups are common. Approximately 30,000 people visit outside the snow season, particularly during the December to February period when a significant number of visitors pass through the resort to access attractions such as 'Craig's Hut'. Camping within the resort is common.

## 2. Water quality policy

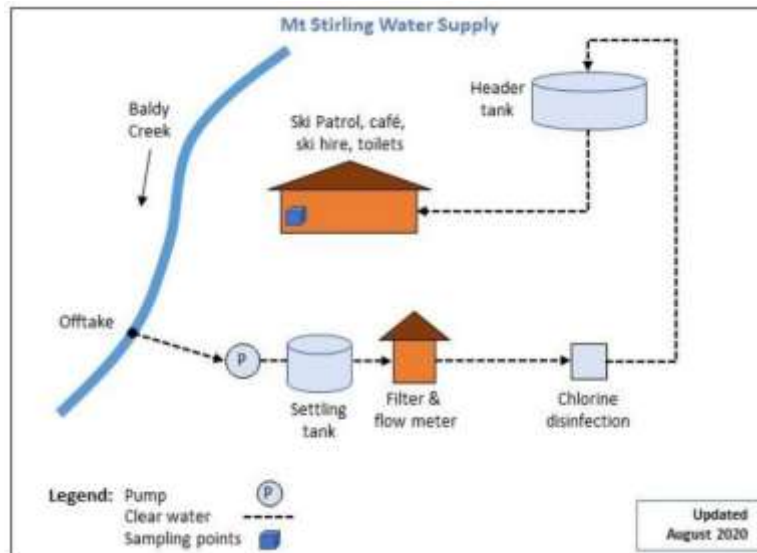
Refer to attachment.

## 3. Water supply systems

The RMB provides drinking water at Mt Stirling (Telephone Box Junction), Mirimbah and Mt Buller.

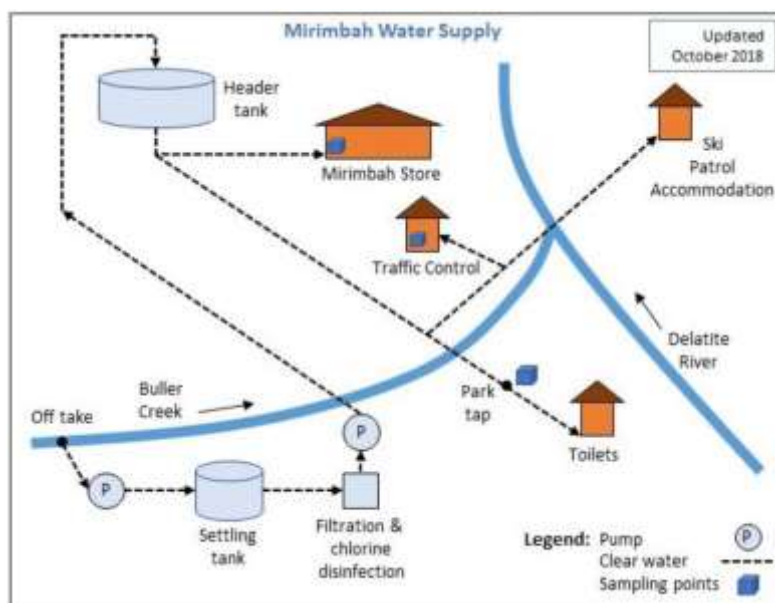
### Mt Stirling

The Mt Stirling water supply comes from the perennial and reliable Baldy Creek which runs adjacent to the building at Telephone Box Junction. Water is pumped from the creek to a settling tank, passed through carbon and cartridge filters, dosed with hypochlorite, pumped to a header tank, and then gravity fed through the reticulation system. A filtration and chlorination upgrade was completed in 2020/21.



### Mirimbah

The Mirimbah water supply comes from the perennial and reliable Buller Creek, approximately 300m upstream from the junction with the Delatite River at an elevation of 620m. Water is collected through a small diversion channel, pumped to a settling tank, passed through cartridge filters, dosed with hypochlorite, and then pumped to an elevated tank approximately 60m higher than the creek. Water is then gravity fed to the Mirimbah Store, resort entry building, public toilets, and to the ski patrol accommodation on the north side of the Delatite River. A SCADA control upgrade was completed during 2020/21.



### Mt Buller

Mt Buller's main source of water is the Boggy Creek catchment, which is above 1,250m and usually covered in snow during the snow season (early June to late September). At these times the water is either snowmelt or groundwater. During the green season (October to May), most of the water is groundwater. The topography of the catchment is steep and vegetated. The catchment lies in montane, sub alpine and alpine areas, and there are few weeds or other exotic flora. Fauna includes deer, wombat, wallabies and varied bird species. There is a low risk of contamination to this supply source due to its pristine catchment, and limited access by vehicles and humans.

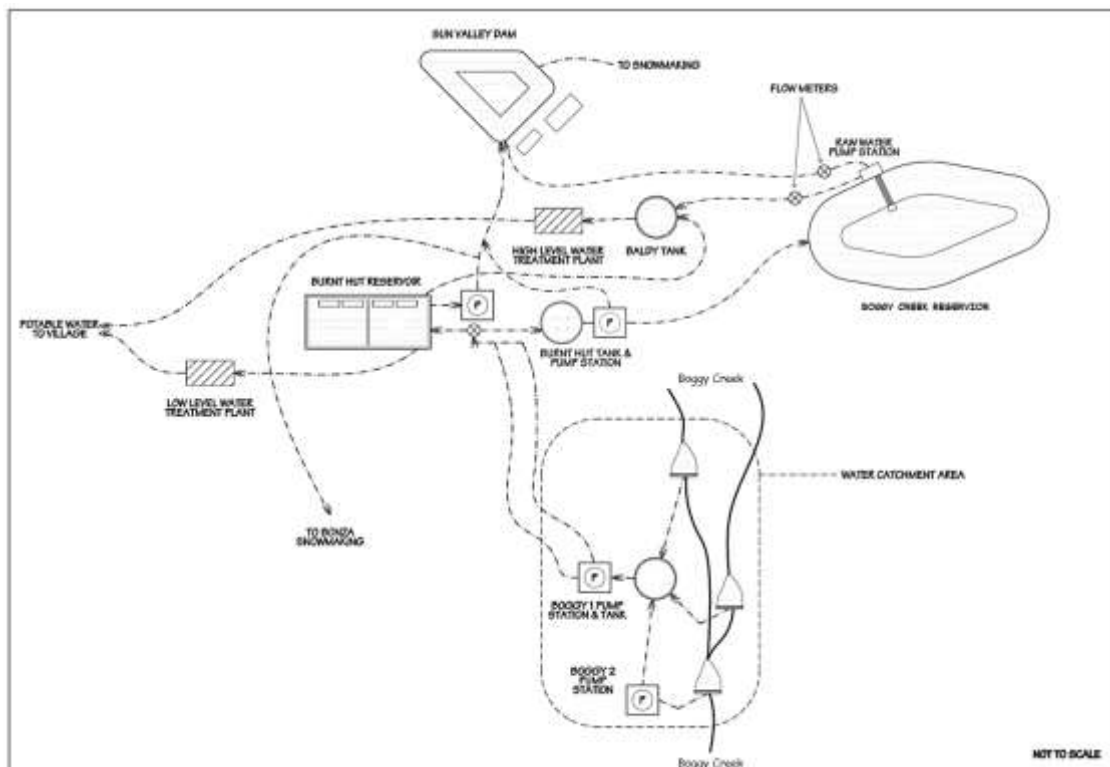
There are two small gullies within the vicinity of the catchment that have small catchment weirs used to extract water. There is a 100m elevation difference across the Village. This results in the reticulation being divided in two and fed from reservoirs at different levels to keep the maximum water pressure within the system below 1,000KPa. Source water is drawn from Boggy Creek and pumped to an open holding tank. Source water from the Catchment Weirs is gravity fed into the same tank. This water is then pumped into the open Burnt Hut Reservoir. This reservoir serves the low-level reticulation system with water subjected to UV radiation and dosed with hypochlorite before being reticulated throughout the lower two thirds of the village.

Water is also pumped from Burnt Hut reservoir to an underground concrete tank known as Baldy Reservoir. This serves the upper-level reticulation system with water subjected to UV radiation and dosed with hypochlorite before being gravity fed throughout the upper third of the village, to the lift company workshop and public toilet, and to a restaurant in the ski area called Kofler's Hutte. The workshops are served by a rising main, while Kofler Hutte's is served through a rising main to two storage tanks and then gravity fed to the premises.

Water is also pumped from Boggy-1 pump to the Burnt Hut Tank and subsequently pumped to the 100ML Boggy Creek Reservoir completed in May 2020. This reservoir is planned to be commissioned for drinking water supply in November 2021.

The source water is of good quality and monitored via a water sampling program. Retention in the Burnt Hut Reservoir and Baldy tank allows suspended solids to settle before use. Online meters and loggers monitor turbidity prior to treatment. Higher turbidity can occur during wet weather and result in a slight water dis-coloration. The UV and chlorine systems are serviced annually and monitored via a telemetry-based system. A cyclic maintenance program includes emptying and removing silt from the reservoirs and reticulation system each summer and flushing the reticulation system at least twice a year to remove film build-ups. During 2020/21 the following maintenance and upgrades were completed:

- 100ML Boggy Creek Reservoir commissioned and used to supply snow making water,
- High Level and Low-Level disinfection units upgraded to flow paced disinfection,
- Major servicing of High Level and Low-Level UV disinfection units,
- SCADA communication network upgrade to 4G network,
- Boggy-1 Pump Station upgrade completed.



## Summary of Water Supply Systems

	Mirimbah	Mt Buller		Mt Stirling
		Low Level	High Level	
Source water	Buller Creek	Boggy Creek	Boggy Creek	Baldy Creek
Storage	22.8KL plastic tank	4.2ML lined open storage	1ML concrete tank	5KL plastic tank
Treatment plant	Mirimbah	Burnt Hut	Baldy	TBJ
Population supplied	No permanent ~5 seasonal staff	Up to 5,000 in snow season	Up to 3,000 in snow season	No permanent, no accom.
Treatment process	Cartridge filter & hypochlorite	UV & hypochlorite	UV & hypochlorite	Cartridge filter, activated carbon filter, hypochlorite
Added substances	Chlorine	Chlorine	Chlorine	Chlorine

## 4. Drinking water treatment process

Trihalomethanes	Mirimbah	Mt Buller		Mt Stirling
		Low Level	High Level	
Coagulation & flocculation				
Treatment process				
Clarification				
Sedimentation or clarification				
Dissolved air flocculation				
Filtration				
Granula media filter				
Membrane				
Cartridge filter	✓			✓
Disinfection				
Chlorine gas				
Sodium hypochlorite	✓	✓	✓	✓
Chlorine dioxide				
Ultraviolet		✓	✓	
Ozone				
Other				
Activated carbon				✓
Ion exchange				
Reverse ozmosis				
Sludge handling (mechanical with chemicals)				
Added substance				
Lime/soda ash/caustic soda/carbon dioxide/sulphuric acid				
Aluminium based coagulates				
Iron based coagulates				
Polymers				
Chlorine	✓	✓	✓	✓
Ammonia				
Flouride				

## 5. Emergency incident & event management

### E. coli Detection

On 20 January 2021, the RMB was notified that a sample taken on 18 January 2021 at Telephone Box Junction had a preliminary E. coli level of 12 org/100mL. The Department of Health was notified on 21 January 2021. The RMB has since updated its procedure to require reporting within an hour of notification from the laboratory.

The identification and rectification actions to the incident were:

- Sample collection at sample point reticulation for lab analysis and field chlorine test conducted with a resultant 0.2mg/L of residual free chlorine.
- Drained the header tank and reticulation system – which comprises of a 5 KL tank and approx. 75m of 50 mm pipework. The tank was 75% full at this point.
- Replaced polypropylene 50/5-micron filter cartridge as a precaution even though differential pressures were within operational parameters.
- Restarted the treatment plant to fill header tank, cross checked water quality on pre-header tank inflows (pre header tank sample point) – indicating free chlorine of 1.3mg/L, 0.17 NTU and 6.7pH.
- Flushed reticulation system until a chlorine residual of above 0.5mg/L was recorded at sample reticulation sample point. Sample collected for lab micro analysis to check water quality after corrective actions.
- Sample collected for lab micro analysis from the pre header tank sample point to check water quality after corrective actions post treatment process.
- Mt Stirling staff advised of unsafe drinking water on 20 January 2021, with a follow up email to all RMB staff on 21 January 2021.
- Signage installed to notify public of the water being unsafe to drink on morning of 21 January 2021.
- Bottled water supplied for café patrons and Mt Stirling staff.
- No customer complaints or illness were reported.
- In depth investigations were undertaken as according to *Appendix 1: Guidelines for the investigation and reporting of E. coli detections*. This found that the root cause was a gas lock in the chlorine dosing pump, and the degas setting was increased to reduce the likelihood of a recurrence.

#### Exceedance of standard of Trichloroacetic Acid

On 18 February 2021, the RMB was notified that a sample taken on 15 February 2021 at Telephone Box Junction had shown a high concentration of Trichloroacetic Acid (0.14mg/L compared with the ADWG limit of 0.10mg/L). The result is believed to have been caused by increased chlorine disinfection residuals after the E coli detection. Chlorine residual in the head tank was 1.3mg/L with 0.17 NTU and 6.7 pH post-remediation on 20 January 2021, with 0.7mg/L of free chlorine recorded at the retic sample point.

The following actions were taken on 19 February 2021:

- Header tank drained & reticulation system flushed
- Restarted treatment plant with:
  - Changed filter cartridge,
  - Decreased chlorine pump stroke from 100% to 40%,
  - Head tank chlorine residual target from 1.3mg/L to 0.7mg/L,
  - Reticulation sample point chlorine residual target from 0.2mg/L to 0.5mg/L.

A sample was taken on 22 February 2021 for additional laboratory testing, with results returned on 24 February 2021 indicating the drinking water was compliant (0.063mg/L). A report was provided to the Department of Health on 25 February 2021.

## **6. Drinking water quality standards**

Drinking water quality is monitored against regulatory standards, including undertaking weekly samples for Escherichia Coli (E. Coli) and turbidity. Monthly samples are collected and tested for disinfection by-products. Results are compared with the quality standards for each parameter in Schedule 2 of the Regulations and health guideline values stated in the Australian Drinking Water Guidelines.

## Escherichia Coli

Escherichia Coli	Mirimbah	Mt Buller		Mt Stirling
		Low Level	High Level	
<i>Quality standard (E.Coli per 100ml of drinking water excepting any false positive samples) – Safe Drinking Water Regulations Schedule 2</i>	0	0	0	0
Sampling frequency	Weekly	Weekly	Weekly	Weekly
No. of samples	52	52	52	52
Maximum detected (org/100ml)	0	0	0	12
No. of samples where standard not met (s.18)	0	0	0	1
Samples with no E.Coli	100%	100%	100%	98%
Max. values: 2018/19	0	0	0	0
2019/20	0	0	0	0
2020/21	0	0	0	12

E. coli results over the last three years have been very good other than the one incident of E. coli detection at Mt Stirling as outlined above.

## Trihalomethanes

Trihalomethanes	Mirimbah	Mt Buller		Mt Stirling
		Low Level	High Level	
<i>Quality standard (mg/L) - Safe Drinking Water Regulations Schedule 2</i>	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
Sampling frequency	Monthly	Monthly	Monthly	Monthly
No. of samples	12	12	12	12
Maximum (mg/L)	0.044	0.1	0.075	0.11
Average (mg/L)	0.029	0.065	0.051	0.051
No. of samples where standard not met (s.18)	0	0	0	0
Max. values: 2018/19	0.06	0.1	0.09	0.13
2019/20	0.07	0.12	0.08	0.18
2020/21	0.044	0.1	0.075	0.11

Trihalomethane results have met quality standards for the last 3 reporting periods.

## Turbidity

Turbidity	Mirimbah	Mt Buller		Mt Stirling
		Low Level	High Level	
<i>Quality standard, NTU (95<sup>th</sup> percentile of results for samples over 12 months) – Safe Drinking Water Regulations Schedule 2</i>	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0
Sampling frequency	Weekly	Weekly	Weekly	Weekly
No. of samples	52	52	52	52
Maximum turbidity in a sample (NTU)	0.3	0.9	0.7	1.3
Maximum 95 <sup>th</sup> percentile of turbidity in 12 months (NTU)	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.8
No. 95 <sup>th</sup> percentile of results above standard (s.18)	0	0	0	0
Max. values: 2018/19	0.6	1.9	0.5	2.7
2019/20	0.8	2.0	1.3	0.8
2020/21	0.3	0.9	0.7	1.3

All sampling localities met the turbidity standard for the reporting periods of 2020/21.

The locations of the water sources lead to very low sedimentation and movement of material into the catchment. Ongoing monitoring of source water in the Boggy Creek catchment has shown virtually no background microbiological life during the snow season, presumably because the freeze thaw cycle provides protection from a build-up of microbial life. Subzero ambient temperatures also inhibit the growth of microbiological life within the water. Background microbial levels do increase during summer, particularly during extended dry periods, however if the turbidity results are elevated the lines are flushed and the tank level dropped to ensure that they remain within the water quality limits. If water is not required during the summer period, then pumps are turned off. Operational standard operating procedures include turning off the pumps and proactively filling the tanks prior to a high wet weather event to prevent turbid water being introduced into the water supply system.

## 7. Other water quality standards

### Algae

An automatic dosing system at Burnt Hut Reservoir applies low concentrations of chlorine when the pumps are running, to inhibit and reduce algal growth during summer. This was installed in 2015 in response to algal growth and continues to be effective. Visual checks continue to be completed and recorded twice each week.

### Ozone based disinfection by-product chemicals

Ozone disinfection is not used and therefore the associated by-products are not monitored.

### Chlorine based disinfection by-product chemicals

These are monitored because our treatment processes use chlorine for disinfection.

Chlorine Based disinfection	Mirimbah	Mt Buller		Mt Stirling
		Low Level	High Level	
<b>Chloroacetic acid</b>				
ADWG Quality standard (mg/L)	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15
Sampling frequency	Monthly	Monthly	Monthly	Monthly
No. of samples	12	12	12	12
Maximum (mg/L)	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005
Average (mg/L)	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005
No. of samples where standard not met (s.18)	0	0	0.15	0.15
Max. values: 2018/19	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005
2019/20	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005
2020/21	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005
<b>Dichloroacetic acid</b>				
ADWG Quality standard (mg/L)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Sampling frequency	Monthly	Monthly	Monthly	Monthly
No. of samples	12	12	12	12
Maximum (mg/L)	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.07
Average (mg/L)	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.03
No. of samples where standard not met (s.18)	0	0	0	0
Max. values: 2018/19	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.10
2019/20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10
2020/21	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.07



<b>Trichloroacetic acid</b>				
ADWG Quality standard (mg/L)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Sampling frequency	Monthly	Monthly	Monthly	Monthly
No. of samples	12	12	12	12
Maximum (mg/L)	0.05	0.10	0.03	0.14
Average (mg/L)	0.02	0.06	0.02	0.05
No. of samples where standard not met (s.18)	0	0	0	1
Max. values: 2018/19	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.13
2019/20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11
2020/21	0.05	0.10	0.03	0.14

#### Drinking Water Quality Standard Not Met and Actions Taken

There were two incidents related to the process used for disinfection at Mt Stirling in 2020/21 as outlined in section 5 of this report.

## 8. Aesthetic characteristics

pH Results	Mirimbah	Mt Buller		Mt Stirling
		Low Level	High Level	
Sampling frequency	Weekly	Weekly	Weekly	Weekly
No. of samples	52	96	107	55
Average pH	7.12	7.89	7.89	7.09
Minimum pH	6.70	7.00	7.20	6.60
Maximum pH	7.60	8.40	8.70	8.00

No taste or odour issues were identified or reported during the reporting period. Most pH results were within our target range of 6.5-8.5. Lower pH values are attributed to the low alkalinity in the raw water and the higher water usage during peak snow season. Higher pH values are attributed to the affect that Ductile Iron Cement Lined pipes and cement lined storage has on pH during low usage periods. If the pH moves out of ADWG for aesthetic value specifications, operators may flush the system until it returns to operational target specifications. While the minimum sampling frequency is weekly, the number of samples vary across the sites due to accessibility and more frequent treatment plant check over winter period as required. Water quality cross checks are completed more frequently at Mt Buller due to larger reticulation network.

## 9. Water quality complaints 2020/21

There were no complaints in this reporting period.

Complaints	Mirimbah	Mt Buller	Mt Stirling
Alleged illness	0	0	0
Dirty water	0	0	0
Taste or odour	0	0	0
White water	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0

Complaints	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Alleged illness	0	0	0
Dirty water	0	0	0
Taste or odour	0	0	0
White water	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0

## 10. Risk management plan audit results

The RMB's Safe Drinking Water Risk Management Plan was not required to be audited during this reporting period. Progress on opportunities for improvements identified in past 5 years are outlined below.

### 2015/16 Audit

<b>Opportunities for Improvement</b>	<b>Actions</b>
The RMB should comprehensively edit RMP to remove marginally relevant material and summarise key sections and update the RMP to include the maintenance and monitoring issues that have been identified in the May and June 2015 incidents.	RMP reviewed by the RMB and a Consultant in August 2017, and an RMP update completed in December 2017.
A water quality mock exercise should be carried out in due course.	A water quality exercise was conducted in October 2017.
Water analyses for radiological parameters should be obtained at least every five years to ensure that there are no radiological hazards.	The RMB has implemented a schedule of testing source water for radiological hazards.
A major update of risk assessment should be undertaken.	This was included in the RMP review and update which was completed in December 2017.
Preventive measures, controls, monitoring measures, and assessments of effectiveness should be collected and summarized in the site specific RMP's.	This was included in the RMP review and update which was completed in December 2017.
Details of CCPs, critical Limits, operational monitoring and corrective actions should be collected and summarized in an appropriate section of RMP's.	This was included in the RMP review and update which was completed in December 2017.

### 2017/18 Audit

<b>Opportunities for Improvement</b>	<b>Actions</b>
Consider training, including, for the new Board. Ensure any incoming Directors are aware of responsibilities including possible increase in water requirements. Suggest integrating with a mini review of the infrastructure plan including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Snow making.</li> <li>• Clarifying and extending the value of supplier contracts. For example, CTech could also conduct a yearly performance review of chemical key performance indicators.</li> <li>• Considering some of the maintenance team assisting the water maintenance team.</li> </ul>	An induction program was provided to the new Board in March 2018 included an overview and tour of snow making facilities and operations. A cross-training arrangement has been implemented so that some of the Outdoor Operations team can support the Water team.
Suggest continuing to develop alarms systems and the core team to support this. Suggest also considering integrating with key suppliers, for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CTech could also discuss and integrate your alarms with their own alarm systems and protocols.</li> <li>• During your yearly overhaul of UV systems which could include training</li> </ul>	SAFEgroup Automation implemented a new SCADA system which provides capacity for additional CCP's and includes an improved range of alarms.

<p>It is very encouraging to note that the Mt Stirling chlorine-dosing system is to be upgraded shortly following three higher trichloroacetic acid test results. In addition, suggest considering a greater emphasis on critical control points for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chlorine dosing (CTech also make suggestions on optimising chlorine dosing when there are low water flows).</li> <li>• Turbidity - further develop procedures and ensure sufficient water storage when water intake is restricted following a rain event.</li> </ul>	<p>The treatment facility was redeveloped in 2019.</p>
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2019/20 Audit

<b>Opportunities for Improvement</b>	<b>Actions</b>
<p>While it is encouraging to note that there is an ongoing training program, suggest considering training of operations team members to provide contingency to the water team.</p>	<p>A cross-training arrangement has been implemented so that some of the Outdoor Operations team can support the Water team.</p>
<p>Suggest as a high priority to further develop and integrate your SCADA system – further suggestions include a digital radio upgrade to ensure the signals are strong enough.</p>	<p>Digital radio upgrade for Boggy-1/Dam and Burn Hut to 4G network completed and operational.</p>
<p>It is encouraging to note that numbers of alarms have been further developed, including turbidity, water level, and water meter alarms. Suggest also integrating these alarms with your upgraded Standard Operating Procedures (SOP), for example, SDW10 – 'extraction of raw water from Boggy Creek, Baldy Ck, and Buller Ck – Turbidity limits CCP and training.'</p>	<p>Additional alarms were added to the SOP's during a review and update in February 2020.</p>
<p>Regarding your UV systems overhaul, suggest considering a controller that would better match UV intensity against water turbidity and also alarm this to your SCADA system.</p>	<p>This will be considered during the next major overhaul of the UV system.</p>
<p>It is also very encouraging to note that chlorine-paced dosing is under review for all sites - this will allow for more accurate control of chlorine dosing. For example, when water use is minimal during the summer period – this will also help to keep to a minimum the formation of any disinfection by-products. Suggest for Mt. Stirling to also review additional options, for example, more advanced chlorination. Suggest also considering further upgrades to SCADA at Mirimbah. It was encouraging to note that the chlorine-pace dosing upgrade has been implemented at Mirimbah.</p>	<p>As part of the RTU replacement for the two Mt Buller treatment plants, chlorine flow paced dosing was incorporated in March 2021. Mt Stirling's recent filtration and chlorine installation has been completed. The Mirimbah SCADA and control upgrade was completed in August 2020.</p>
<p>A suggestion for your Mt. Buller site is to upgrade your Burnt Hut Reservoir. Possible options could include upgrading into new sealed tanks, underground tanks, and/or large sealed bags. Also, consider both raw water and post disinfection tanks at this site.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Suggest prompt implementation – need to consider that the new large open reservoir may not necessarily be suitable as replacement raw water storage for potable use but would supply the snowmaking water</li> </ul>	<p>The intention is to decommission Burnt Hut Reservoir once supply via the new Boggy Creek Reservoir has proven satisfactory.</p>

requirement. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>An upgrade to your Burnt Hut Reservoir tank(s) would help to reduce the estimated water loss of one litre per second.</li> </ul>	
Suggest also consider security camera upgrade integrated with installing additional security signs.	Security and signage review scheduled to be complete in 2021.

## 11. Undertakings

The RMB has no undertakings in place with the Department of Health.

## 12. Regulated water

Regulated water is water that is not intended for drinking, but which could reasonably be mistaken as being drinking water. The RMB did not supply any regulated during the reporting period of 2020/21.

## 13. Further information

Section 23 of the Safe Drinking Water Act 2003 requires that the RMB makes available to the public the results of any water quality monitoring program that is conducted on any drinking water that it supplies. This information is available by contacting the RMB. Current and previous year's annual reports are also available at <https://www.rmb.mtbuller.com.au/publications>.

## Attachment – Water Quality Policy



### DRINKING WATER QUALITY POLICY

Version	Date approved:	Effective from:	Next Review:
4.0	9 May 2021	May 2021	January 2023

#### 1. Scope

The Mt Buller & Mt Stirling Alpine Resort Management Board (RMB) is required to deliver safe drinking water by implementing & maintaining a drinking water quality management system consistent with the National Health & Medical Research Council's Australian Drinking Water Guidelines.

#### 2. Objective

To ensure the provision of safe drinking water at Mt Buller, Mt Stirling and Mirimbah.

#### 3. Policy

- The safety, needs & expectations of consumers are paramount and will drive our approach to water quality and planning.
- Water quality must be effectively managed at all points along the delivery chain from catchment to consumer.
- The quality of drinking water must be effectively monitored & reported to provide relevant & timely information and promote confidence in the water supply and its management.
- A risk-based approach will be used to identify & mitigate potential threats to water quality, including appropriate contingency planning and incident response.
- Water management practices will be regularly assessed against legal requirements and contemporary industry practices.
- The RMB will retain an understanding of contemporary drinking water issues and management by remaining informed and involved regarding industry regulations, guidelines, research and other standards relevant to public health.
- All RMB staff and Directors will remain alert for any potential concerns or issues regarding water quality and report these to the Manager, Projects & Infrastructure.

#### 4. Roles / Responsibilities

- All RMB staff and Directors are responsible for compliance with this policy.
- The Manager, Projects & Infrastructure is responsible for water quality and for reviewing this policy.

#### 5. Other References & Related Documents

- Safe Drinking Water Act 2003
- Safe Drinking Water regulations 2015
- Safe Drinking Water Risk Management Plan for Mt Buller, Mt Stirling and Mirimbah (V5, 9 November 2017)

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Confidential

Regulation 10

**Schedule 1 - Risk Management Plan Audit Certificate**

Safe Drinking Water Regulations 2015

**Certificate Number:** 169

**Audit Period:** 7<sup>th</sup> May 2018 to 24<sup>th</sup> April 2020

**To:** Judith Margetts  
Mount Buller and Mount Stirling Alpine Resort Management Board  
Alpine Central,  
Summit Rd  
Mr Buller  
VIC 3723

**Australian Business Number (ABN):** 44 867 982 534

I, Thomas Teunissen, after conducting a risk management plan audit of the water supplied by Mount Buller and Mount Stirling Alpine Resort Management Board, am of the opinion that:

Mount Buller and Mount Stirling Alpine Resort Management Board has complied with the obligations imposed by Section 7(1) of the **Safe Drinking Water Act 2003** during the audit period.

**Date:** 25<sup>th</sup> June 2020

**Signature of approved auditor:**



**Thomas Teunissen**