Tasmanian Drinking Water Quality Guidelines

Containing legal requirements for drinking water suppliers in Tasmania

Effective 2 November 2015



Issuing Statement and Commencement Date

- I, Dr Mark Veitch, being and as the Acting Director of Public Health, acting pursuant to a direction under section 21A of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1931*, and the *Public Health Act 1997* (the Act), hereby:
 - revoke previously issued guidelines under the Act relating to drinking water; and
 - 2. issue these Guidelines, being the *Tasmanian Drinking Water Quality Guidelines*; and
 - determine that these Guidelines come into effect on and from
 November 2015.

Dr Mark Veitch **A/Director of Public Health** 2 November 2015

PART 3 PRIVATE DRINKING WATER SUPPLIERS

Note

Under section 133 of the Act, a private drinking water supplier must register with the council. There are 2 exceptions to this:

- Registration is not required if the supplier is a food business that is already registered with the council under the Food Act 2003 and the supply of water from a private water source occurs as part of the conduct of that food business.
- 2. Registration is not required by a person who supplies water from a private water source as part of a residential tenancy agreement or a contract to lease premises (for example a short-term holiday rental agreement or a long-term lease).

Under section 136A of the Act, a private drinking water supplier must supply water in a manner that does not pose a threat to public health and must comply with council registration conditions and relevant guidelines issued under the Act (see below). Registration conditions may include requirements to sample and test water to determine compliance with ADWG guideline values.

14. Water quality monitoring

- (1) Pursuant to section 130(2) of the Act, the Director requires a private drinking water supplier to monitor, prior to using and at intervals of not more than 12 months, each private water source under its management or control via visual inspection(s) to determine whether:
 - (a) it is free from obvious sources of contamination; and
 - (b) it is maintained so as to prevent contamination; and
 - (c) it is compliant with conditions of registration, the *Act* and these Guidelines.

15. Notifying a threat to public health

(1) For the purposes of section 128(1B) of the Act, a private drinking water supplier, on becoming aware that the quality of drinking water that it manages or controls is, or is likely to become, a threat to public health must notify the council in whose municipality the private water source is located in accordance with the procedures set out at clause 15(2) below.

- (2) The notification procedure is as follows:
 - (a) The private drinking water supplier must make immediate telephone contact with the council.
 - (b) Upon making contact as above, the private drinking water supplier must inform the council of the circumstances relating to the threat to public health and the action being undertaken to remove, correct, prevent and monitor that threat.
 - (c) The private drinking water supplier must provide to the council written confirmation of the matters at clause (b) above within twenty-four (24) hours after the initial telephone contact under clause (a).

16. Supply controls

Microbiological non-compliance or compliance unknown

(1) A private drinking water supplier may only supply drinking water that is non-compliant with relevant microbiological ADWG guideline values or where compliance with microbiological ADWG guideline values is not known if, prior to supplying, the private drinking water supplier provides to the private drinking water recipient written advice of the matters referred to in the generic boil water advisory template in the ADWG.

Non-microbiological non-compliance or compliance unknown

(2) A private drinking water supplier may only supply drinking water that is non-compliant with non-microbiological ADWG guideline values or where compliance with the non-microbiological ADWG guideline values is not known if, prior to supplying, the private drinking water supplier provides to the private drinking water recipient written advice that the water, even if boiled, cannot be safely consumed and is therefore not to be used for drinking or cooking purposes.

Rainwater tanks

(3) A private drinking water supplier using a rainwater tank in the supply of drinking water may only supply drinking water if the private water supplier has complied with the enHealth rainwater tank guideline.

17. Warnings and information

- (I) Where, after the supply of drinking water, a private drinking water supplier becomes aware that drinking water the private drinking water supplier has supplied is non-compliant with microbiological guideline values in the ADWG, the private drinking water supplier must, as soon as practicable after becoming so aware, provide the private drinking water recipient written advice of the matters referred to in the generic boil water advisory template in the ADWG.
- (2) Where, after the supply of drinking water, a private drinking water supplier becomes aware that drinking water the private drinking water supplier has supplied is non-compliant with non-microbiological guideline values in the ADWG, the private drinking water supplier must, as soon as practicable after becoming so aware, provide the private drinking water recipient written advice that the water, even if boiled, cannot be safely consumed and is therefore not to be used for drinking or cooking purposes.

APPENDIX A

Public Health Officers

The person(s) occupying the following position(s) within Public Health Services Department of Health and Human Services (Tas) is a *Public Health Officer* for the purposes of these Guidelines:

- State Water Officer
- Senior Environmental Health Officer
- State Manager, Environmental Health Services

Contact details

Public Health Services

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