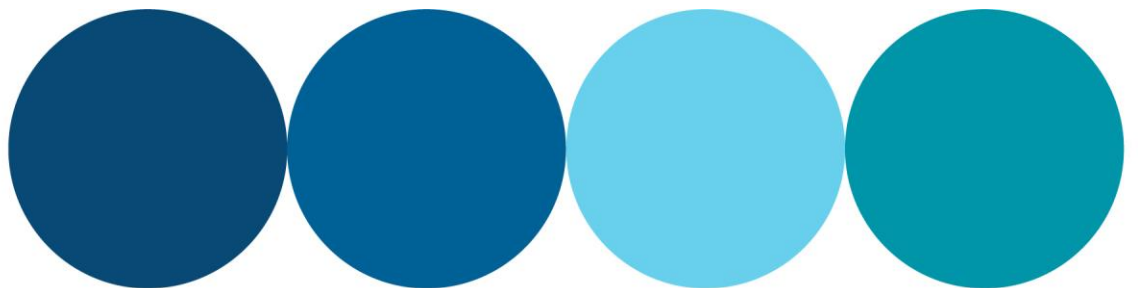


Perth Long Term Ocean Outlet Monitoring Program (PLOOM)

2020–2021 Annual Report

Ocean Reef





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Quality Assurance



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BMT Commercial Australia Pty Ltd has prepared this report in accordance with our Integrated Management System, in compliance with OHSAS18001, ISO14001 and ISO9001.

Status

This report is 'Draft' until approved for final release, as indicated below by inclusion of signatures from: (i) the author and (ii) a Director of BMT Commercial Australia Pty Ltd (BMT) or their authorised delegate. A Draft report may be issued for review with intent to generate a 'Final' version, but must not be used for any other purpose.

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Date: 02/09/2021

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Date: 02/09/2021



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Executive summary

This report documents the findings of the 2020–2021 Ocean Reef monitoring program. Results are reported in the context of the Environmental Quality Management Framework (EQMF) described in EPA (2017). The results are summarised in Report Card format (Table ES 1). The report card contains colour-coded results, with the individual colours representing the extent to which the Environmental Quality Criteria (EQC) were met (Table ES 2 – Table ES 4).





Table ES 1 Summary report card legend

Management response	Colour
Monitor: EQG or EQS met (continue monitoring)	
Investigate: EQG not met (investigate against the EQS)	
Action: EQS not met (management response required)	








Note:

1. The required response following an exceedance of either the Environmental Quality Guideline (EQG) or Environmental Quality Standard (EQS) is shown in parentheses.

Table ES 2 Summary report card for the Environmental Quality Objective ‘Maintenance of Ecosystem Integrity’

Environmental quality indicator		EQC	Comments	Compliance
Toxicants in treated wastewater (TWW)	Bioaccumulating toxicants	EQG	Concentrations of cadmium and mercury in the undiluted TWW stream were below the limit of reporting and the ANZG (2018) 80% species protection guidelines (36 and 1.4 µg/L, respectively)	
	Non-bioaccumulating toxicants and initial dilution	EQG	Initial dilution on 23/02/2021 (1:249 at Ocean Outlet B) was sufficient to reduce non-bioaccumulating contaminant concentrations to below their ANZG (2018) 99% species protection guidelines.	
	Total toxicity of the mixture (TTM)	EQG	The TTM for the additive effect of ammonia, copper and zinc after initial dilution (0.61) was below the ANZG (2018) guideline value of 1.0	
	Whole of effluent toxicity testing	EQG	The lowest NOEC during the reporting period was 25%. Only 4 dilutions with background seawater are required to achieve this NOEC which is lower than the dilutions typically achieved at the LEPA boundary.	






Nutrient enrichment	Chlorophyll-a	EQG	Median chlorophyll-a concentration within the high ecological protection area (HEPA) (0.3 µg/L) was lower than the 80 th percentile of historical reference site concentrations (0.4 µg/L).	
	Light attenuation coefficient (LAC)	EQG	Median LAC within the HEPA (0.078 Log ₁₀ /m) was lower than the 80 th percentile of historical reference sites (0.093 Log ₁₀ /m).	
Phytoplankton blooms	Phytoplankton biomass (measured as chlorophyll-a)	EQG	Median chlorophyll-a concentrations exceeded three times the median of reference sites on one occasion (17 March 2021)	
			Chlorophyll-a concentration exceeded three-times the median chlorophyll-a concentration of reference sites on 12.5% of occasions (<25% of occasions) at site 350 m down-current of the outlets.	
		EQS	Median chlorophyll-a concentration exceeded three times the median of reference sites on just one occasion in the 2020-2021 non-river flow period and therefore did not exceed on more than one occasion in two consecutive years.	
Physical chemistry	Organic enrichment	EQG	Dissolved oxygen saturation within the HEPA, was above 90% saturation at all times.	
	Salinity	EQG	Median salinity was between the 20 th and 80 th percentiles of the natural salinity range within the notional HEPA (at 100, 350, 1000 and 1500 m from the outlet).	

Notes:

1. Green (■) symbols indicate the Environmental Quality Criteria (EQC) were met; amber (■) and red (■) symbols represent an exceedance of the Environmental Quality Guideline or Environmental Quality Standard (EQS), respectively.
2. NOEC = no observed effect concentration; the highest concentration of TWW at which there is no statistically significant observed effect on gamete fertilisation.





Table ES 3 Summary report card for the Environmental Quality Objective ‘Maintenance of Seafood for Human Consumption’

Environmental quality indicator		Comments	Compliance
Microbial contaminants	Thermotolerant coliforms (TTC)	Median TTC concentrations derived from 120 samples collected over the 2018–2019, 2019–2020 and 2020–2021 sampling seasons was at the limit of detection (<10 CFU/100 mL) and below the 14 CFU/100 mL criteria	
		The 90 th percentile was equal to the limit of detection (<10 CFU/100 mL), and less than the 21 CFU/100 mL criteria	
Algal biotoxins	Toxic phytoplankton species	Toxic phytoplankton species were not recorded in excess of Western Australian Shellfish Quality Guidelines during the 2020–2021 monitoring.	

Notes:

1. Green (■) symbols indicate the Environmental Quality Criteria (EQC) were met; amber (■) and red (■) symbols represent an exceedance of the Environmental Quality Guideline (EQG) or Environmental Quality Standard (EQS), respectively.
2. TTC results below the analytical detection limit (<10 CFU/mL) were halved (=5 CFU/mL) to calculate median value.
3. TTC = Thermotolerant coliforms.

Table ES 4 Summary report card for the Environmental Quality Objective ‘Maintenance of Primary and Secondary Contact Recreation’

Environmental Quality Indicator		EQC	Comments	Compliance
Faecal streptococci	<i>Enterococci</i> spp.	EQG1 (primary contact)	The 95 th percentile of <i>Enterococci</i> spp. concentrations (10 MPN/100 mL) was lower than the 200 MPN/100 mL (EQG1) and 2000 MPN/100 mL (EGQ2)	
		EQG2 (secondary contact)		
Algal biotoxins	Phytoplankton (cell concentration)	EQG	Estimated total phytoplankton cell count at individual sites were <10 000 cells/mL at each site and sampling occasion during 2020-2021 monitoring	

Note:

1. Green symbols (■) indicate the Environmental Quality Criteria (EQC) were met, amber (■) and red (■) symbols represent an exceedance of the Environmental Quality Guideline (EQG) and Environmental Quality Standard (EQS), respectively.



Introduction

Document purpose

This annual report documents the findings of the 2020–2021 ocean monitoring around the Ocean Reef ocean outlets. Monitoring was completed according to Western Australia’s Environmental Quality Management Framework (EQMF; EPA 2016).

Wastewater treatment plant infrastructure and discharge

Water Corporation operates the Beenyup water resource recovery facility (WRRF) in metropolitan Perth, which treats approximately ~116 ML wastewater per day to produce advanced secondary treated wastewater (TWW). The TWW is traditionally discharged to the sea through two ocean outlets at Ocean Reef (Figure 1). The outlets are 1.65 km (Outlet A) and 1.85 km (Outlet B) in length and located in ~10 m of water (Figure 1). Discharge commenced from Outlet A in 1978 and Outlet B in 1992.

Stage 1 of Water Corporation’s Perth Groundwater Replenishment Scheme (GWRS) consists of a 14 GL/year capacity plant. Secondary TWW from the Beenyup WRRF is diverted into the Advanced Water Recycling Plant (AWRP) and further treated via ultrafiltration (UF), reverse osmosis (RO) and ultraviolet (UV) disinfection processes to drinking water standard for recharge of the confined aquifers.

The AWRP reduces the environmental impact of potable water extraction from the aquifer but with a corresponding reduction in the volume and change to the composition of the TWW being discharged to the marine environment through the ocean outlets. A proposed expansion (Stage 2 of the GWRS) will increase the capacity of the AWRP to 28 GL/year, treat a larger proportion of the secondary TWW from the Beenyup WRRF for groundwater recharge and further reduce/alter the discharge to the ocean.

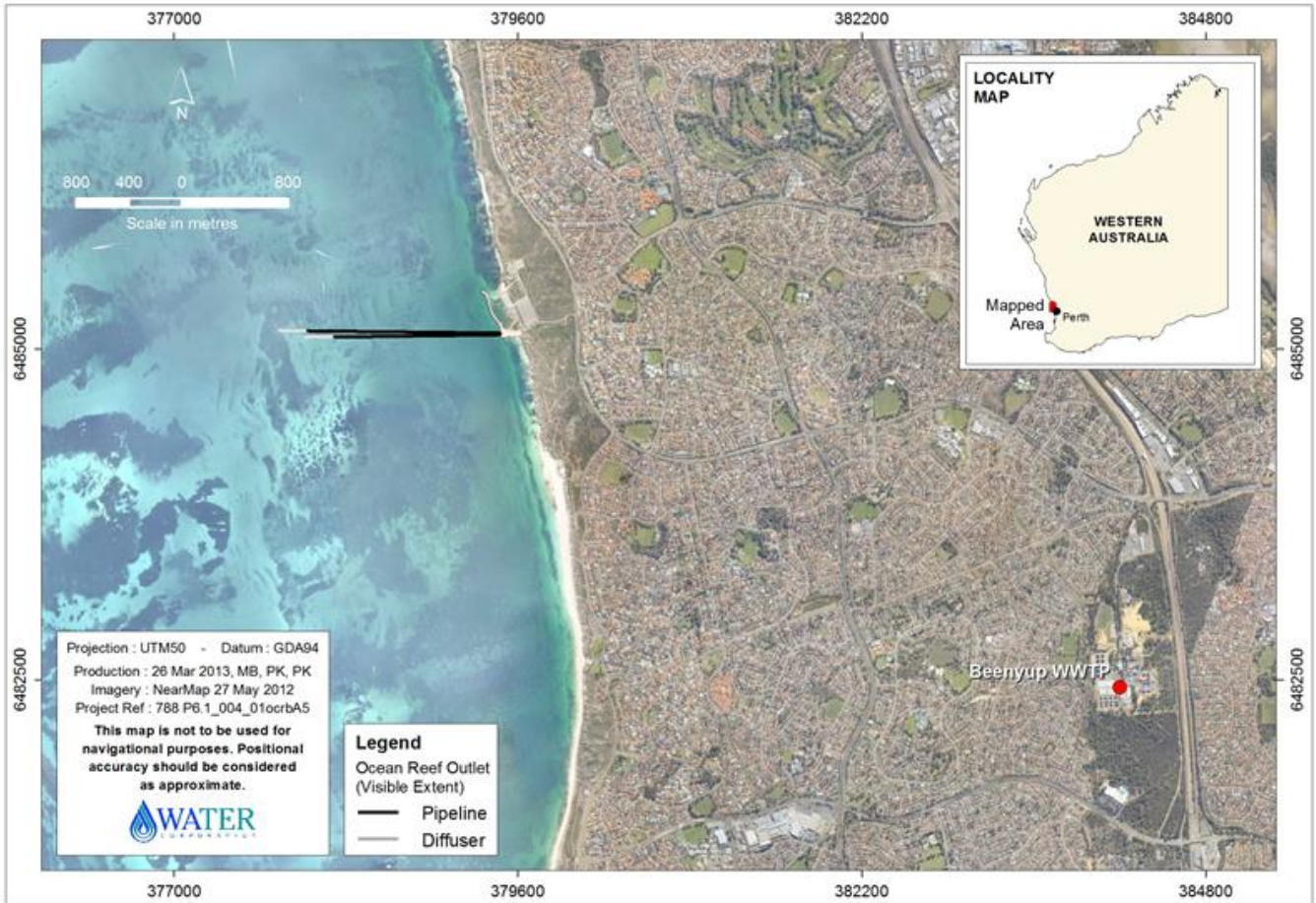
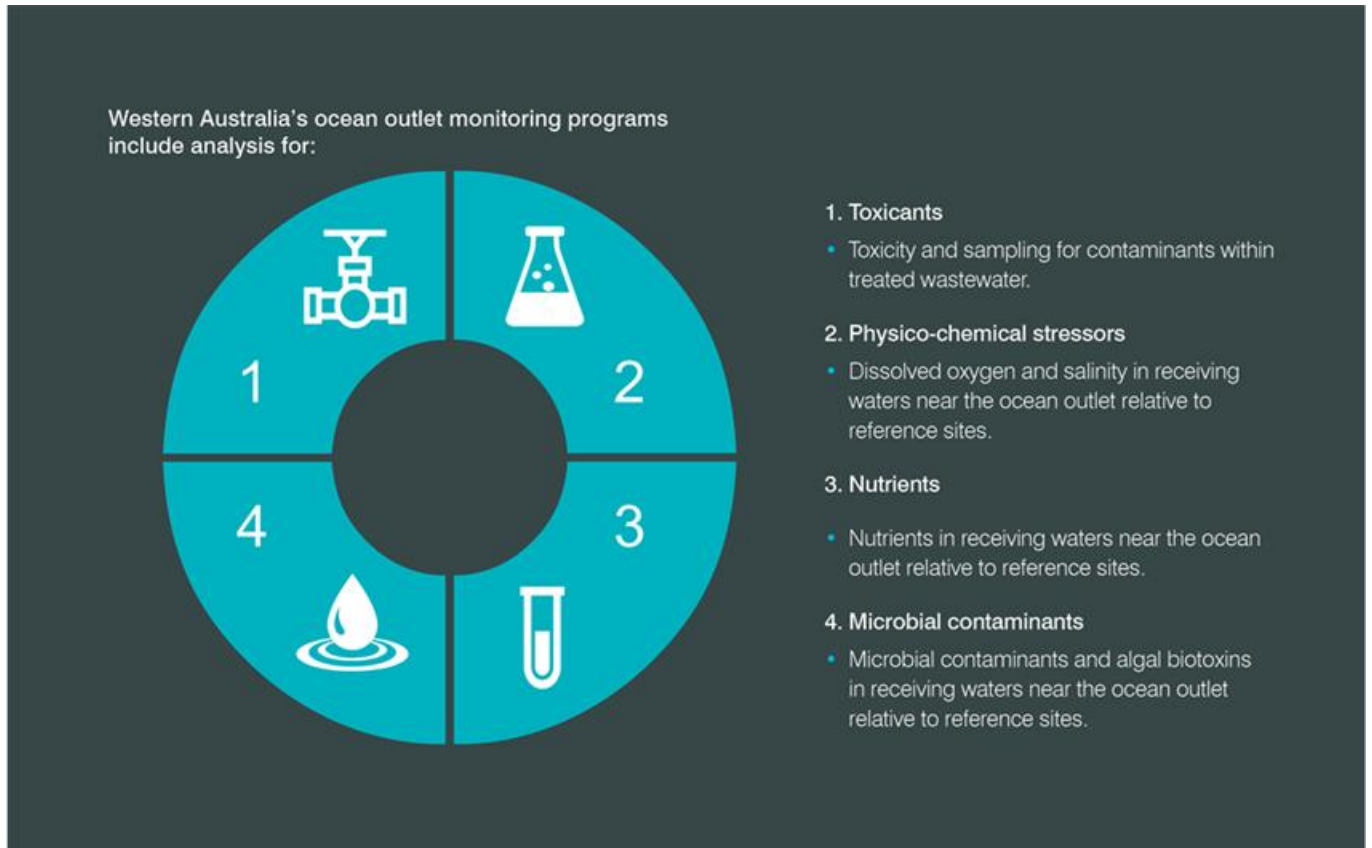


Figure 1 Location of Beenyp WRRF and Ocean Reef ocean outlets



Potential stressors in treated wastewater



Toxicants

Metals and persistent organic compounds may be directly toxic to marine biota and/or may accumulate in marine biota at concentrations sufficient to pose a risk to humans if consumed. Under the PLOOM program, TWW is screened for bioaccumulating and non-bioaccumulating toxicants and the concentrations are compared to relevant EPA guidelines. To account for the synergistic effects of multiple toxicants and toxicants without guidelines, the overall toxicity of the TWW is determined using whole of effluent toxicity (WET) testing (also known as direct toxicity assessment).

Physico-chemical stressors

TWW contains organic matter, decomposition of which by microorganisms uses oxygen. If more dissolved oxygen (DO) is consumed than is produced, DO levels decline. Measurements of DO saturation in receiving waters near the outlets provide an indication of the risk posed by deoxygenation.

Reduced salinity near the outfall, resulting from freshwater in the TWW plume may cause osmotic stress in marine biota. Measurements of salinity in receiving waters near the outfall are compared to the salinity at appropriate reference sites. The comparison allows evaluation of whether salinity near the outfall is within the range of natural variation.

Nutrients

TWW contains elevated concentrations of the biologically available nutrients ammonia, nitrite, nitrate and orthophosphate. Nutrients can stimulate phytoplankton growth beyond natural levels, which can lead to shading of photosynthetic organisms such as seagrasses and/or macroalgae. The potential for shading is determined using in-water measures of chlorophyll-a (a proxy for phytoplankton biomass) and light attenuation (a measure of water clarity).



Although most algal blooms are harmless, some contain species that produce toxins that may be harmful to swimmers (via ingestion or skin contact) or poison seafood. Phytoplankton species composition and cell concentrations are monitored to ensure concentrations are within acceptable limits.

Microbial contaminants

Disease-causing organisms in the TWW pose a risk to humans if exposed during primary and/or secondary contact activities (i.e. swimming and boating). The same organisms if ingested by marine fauna may reduce their suitability for human consumption. To assess the risk, concentrations of indicator organisms are routinely compared to the Environmental Protection Authority's (EPA's) criteria for primary and secondary contact recreation and for seafood for human consumption.

Environmental management approach

Water Corporation's formal environmental commitments for the Beenyup WRRF discharge are outlined in Ministerial Statements 382 and 569. To maintain consistency with the other metropolitan ocean outfall programs, the Ocean Reef outlets (Figure 2) are monitored as part of the Perth Long Term Ocean Outlet Monitoring (PLOOM) program. The ocean monitoring program is consistent with the approach advocated under the State Government's EQMF, which is applied to Western Australia's coastal waters (EPA 2016).



Source: Nearmap Pty Ltd

Figure 2 Aerial image of the Ocean Reef ocean outlets

Stage 1 of the AWRP/GWRS operates under existing approvals. The change in discharge characteristics associated with Stage 2 requires a change to proposal/conditions under Sections 45c and 46 of the Environmental Protection Act 1986 (EP Act). The approvals process includes development of an Environmental Monitoring and Management Plan (EMMP), which will bring the management framework into line with contemporary Department of Water and Environmental Regulation policy (EPA 2017) and establish formal management areas around the outlets. The EMMP and associated management zones do not apply until the stage 2 facility reaches full capacity and the existing monitoring approach will remain in place until then.



Environmental Quality Management Framework (EQMF)

The EQMF is based on:

- identifying Environmental Values (EVs) (Figure 3)
- establishing and spatially defining Environmental Quality Objectives (EQOs) that need to be maintained to ensure the associated EVs are protected (Figure 3)
- monitoring and managing to ensure the EQOs are achieved and/or maintained in the long-term in the areas they have been designated
- establishing Environmental Quality Criteria (EQC), which are quantitative benchmarks or ‘trigger values’ against which monitoring results can be compared.

There are two levels of EQC:

1. Environmental Quality Guidelines (EQGs) are quantitative investigative triggers which, if met, indicate there is a high degree of certainty that the associated EQO has been achieved. If the guideline is not met a more detailed assessment against the EQS is triggered.
2. Environmental Quality Standards (EQSs) are management triggers which, if exceeded, signify that the EQO is at risk of not being met and that a management response may be required.

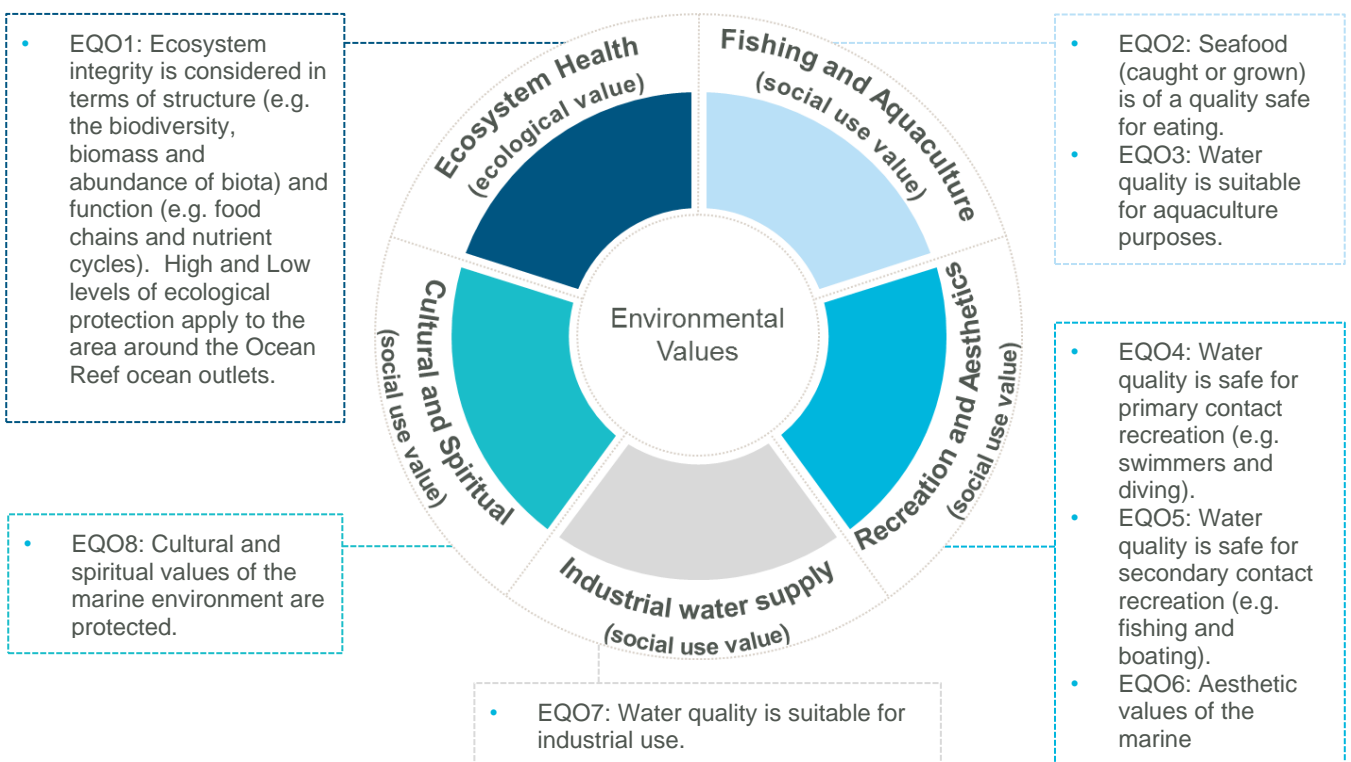


Figure 3 Environmental Values and Environmental Quality Objectives (EQO) for the marine waters of Western Australia



‘Maintenance of Ecosystem Integrity’ EQO

The intent of this EQO is to maintain a healthy and diverse ecosystem. There are four levels of ecological protection, with each applied depending on the designated level required: low, moderate, high or maximum (Figure 4).

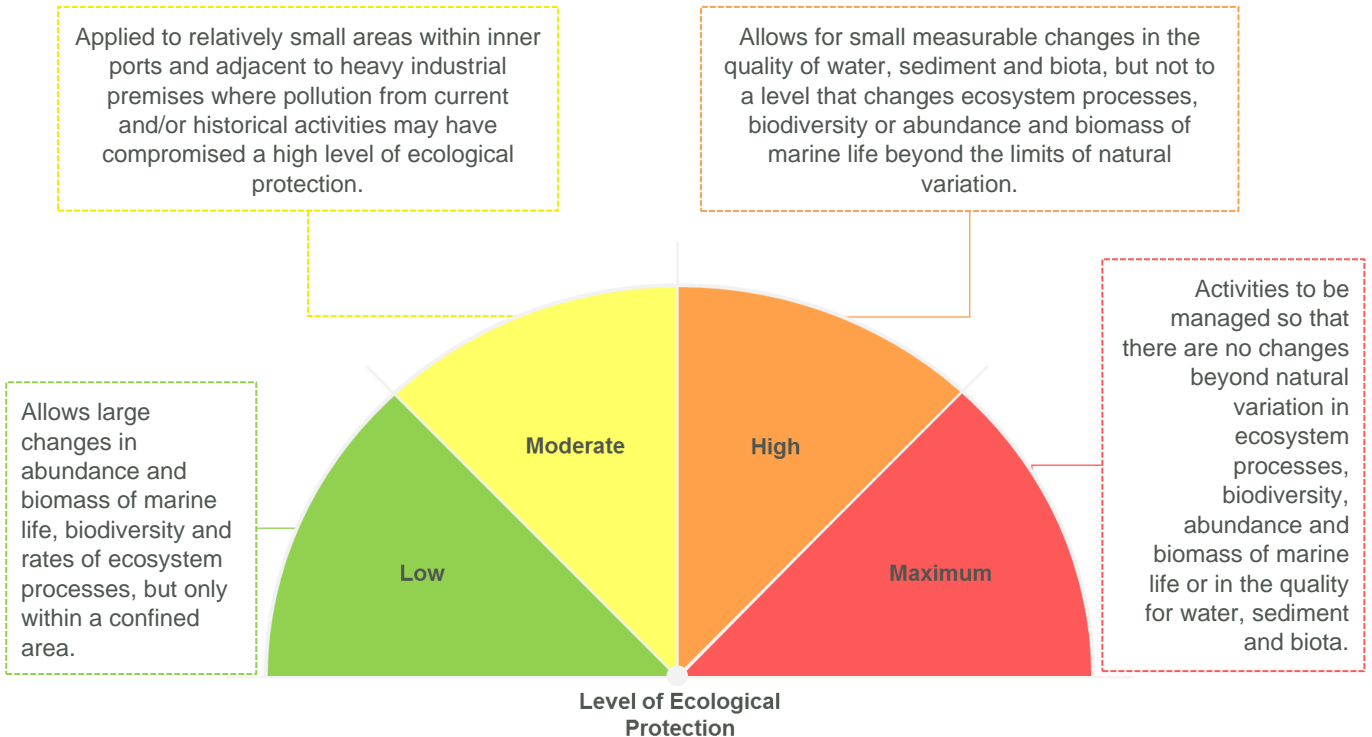


Figure 4 Level of Ecological Protection

A notional low ecological protection area (LEPA) has been established around the Ocean Reef outfalls and occupies the area within a 100 m radius of the diffusers (Figure 5). The LEPA size will be formalised as part of the AWRP approvals process. Waters outside the LEPA are maintained to a high level of ecological protection (HEPA; Figure 5).

‘Maintenance of Seafood Safe for Human Consumption’ EQO

The intent of this EQO is to maintain seafood safe for human consumption (a social value) outside a small area surrounding the ocean outlets where EQO 2 may not be achieved and seafood may be unsafe to eat. An informal management zone has been established based on microbiological observations from historical ocean monitoring data. The zone represents the area where microbiological organism concentrations are most likely to exceed the EPA’s criteria for seafood safe for human consumption under worst-case conditions.

‘Maintenance of Primary and Secondary Contact Recreation’ EQOs

The primary and secondary contact EQOs support swimming and boating activities, respectively. The EQOs apply throughout Perth’s coastal waters except for areas immediately surrounding the ocean outlets, where water quality may not be suitable for swimming. An informal zone has been developed for the Ocean Reef outlets encompassing the area containing elevated microbiological concentrations

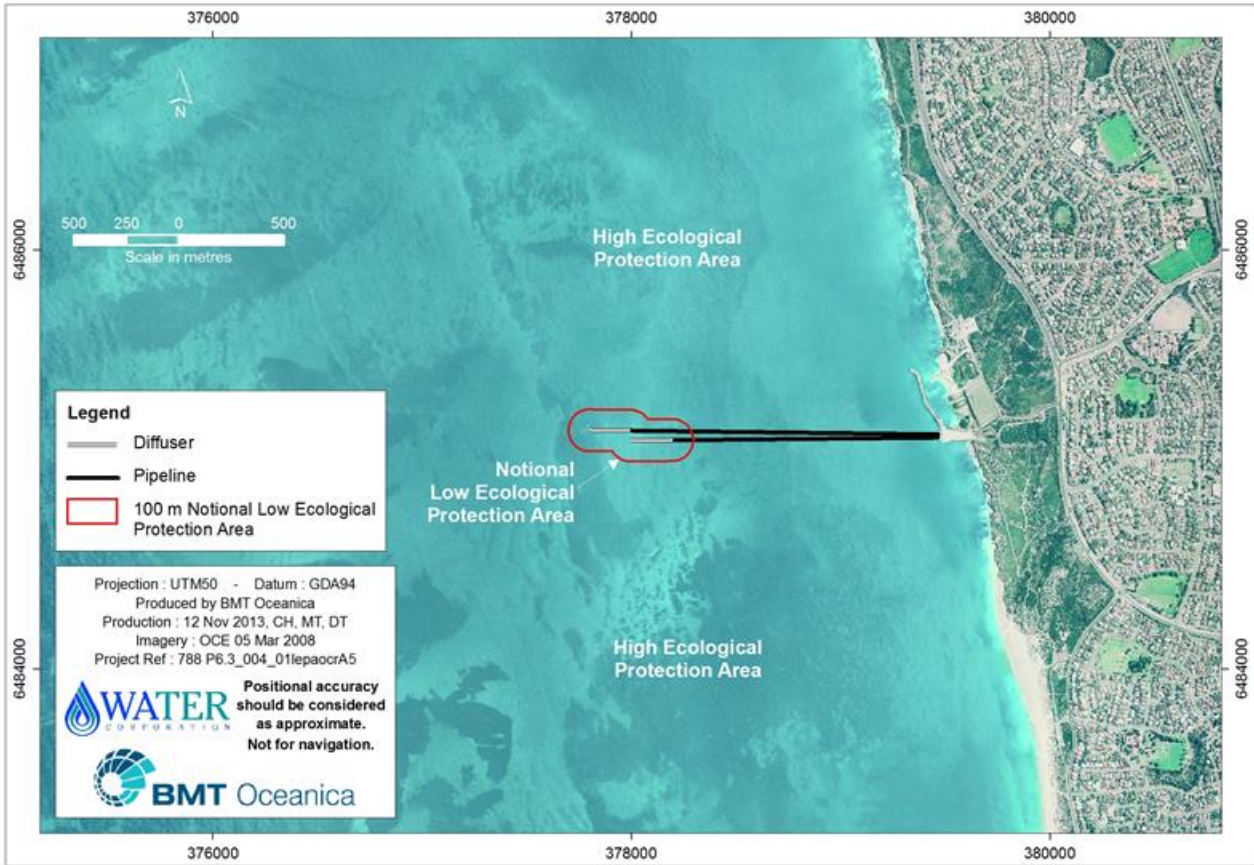


Figure 5 Ocean Reef ocean outlets notional ecological protection areas



Toxicants in treated wastewater

Comprehensive treated wastewater characterisation (CTWWC)

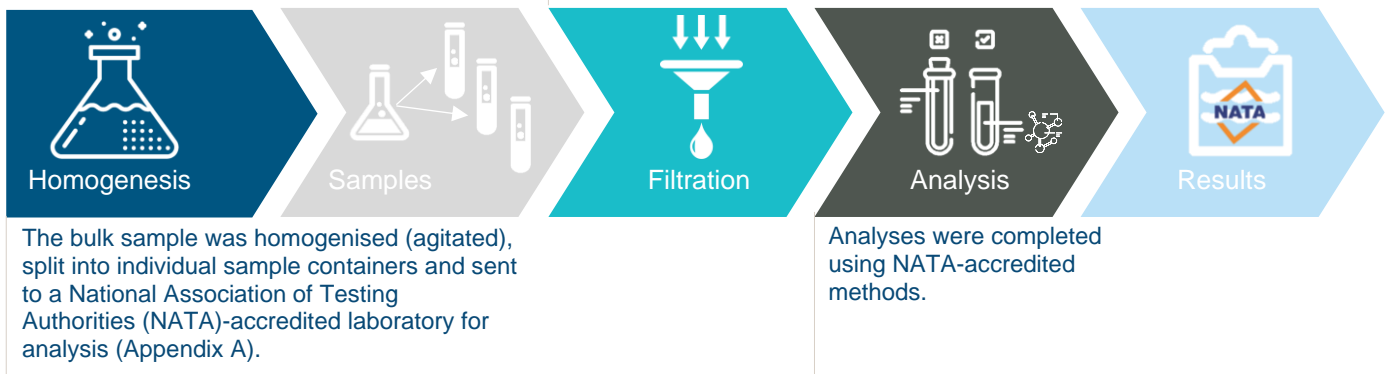
TWW (final effluent) from the Beenyup WRRF is analysed for potential contaminants of concern:

- nutrients (total nitrogen, ammonia, nitrate+nitrite, total phosphorus, orthophosphate)
- microbial contaminants (thermotolerant coliforms and *Enterococci* spp.)
- bioavailable metals (arsenic, cadmium, chromium, copper, lead, mercury, nickel, selenium, silver and zinc)
- pesticides and herbicides (organophosphate pesticides, organochlorine pesticides, triazine herbicides)
- polyaromatic hydrocarbons
- phthalates
- polychlorinated biphenyls
- benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylenes
- petroleum hydrocarbons
- surfactants
- dissolved organic carbon.

A discrete sample was obtained from the Beenyup WRRF site on 23 February 2021. The sample was collected after the point where the Beenyup TWW and AWRP reject streams join and it is representative of the final (combined) discharge to the ocean.

Samples for bioavailable metals were filtered through a 0.45 µm filter prior to analyses (EPA 2005b).

The following sections detail the toxicant results in TWW from the Beenyup WRRF (Appendix B), with assessment made against relevant EQGs.



Bioaccumulating toxicants

Concentrations of cadmium and mercury (i.e. bioaccumulating toxicants) in the TWW sample were below their respective 80% species protection guidelines (36 and 1.4 µg/L, respectively) (ANZG 2018), meeting the EQG (Table 1).

Table 1 Environmental Quality Guideline for bioaccumulating toxicants

EQG	Concentrations of bioaccumulating contaminants in the wastewater stream will not exceed the ANZG (2018) 80% species protection guidelines
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Notes:

1. EQG = Environmental Quality Guideline
2. ANZG 2018.



Non-bioaccumulating toxicants

Modelling predicted an average initial dilution of 1:274 at Ocean Outlet A and 1:249 at Outlet B (Appendix C). The worst-case initial dilution of 1:249 was used as a conservative estimate of the dilution expected at the LEPA boundary. Contaminant concentrations after the initial dilution of 1:249 were below the ANZG (2018) 99% species protection guidelines (Table 3), and the EQG for non-bioaccumulating toxicants (Table 2) was met.

Table 2 Environmental Quality Guideline for non-bioaccumulating toxicants

EQG	Wastewater contaminant concentrations, in conjunction with initial dilution modelling, will be evaluated to determine that the ANZG (2018) 99% species protection guideline trigger levels for toxicants are achieved at the boundary of the low ecological protection area (LEPA) (i.e. a high level of protection is met beyond a 100 m radius of the diffuser).
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Note:

1. EQG = Environmental Quality Guideline



Table 3 Toxicants in the Beenyup TWW stream compared with relevant guideline trigger levels after initial dilution

Toxicant (ug/L)	Beenyup TWW concentration (µg/L)	Concentration after initial dilution (µg/L)	Trigger (µg/L)
Ammonia-N	1800	8.712	500
Cadmium*	<0.1	-	36
Chromium*	1.2	0.005	0.14 (Cr VI) 7.7 (Cr III)
Copper*	19	0.156	0.3
Lead*	<1	-	2.2
Mercury*	<0.3	-	1.4
Nickel*	2.6	0.011	7
Silver*	<0.8	-	0.8
Zinc*	88	0.503	7
Chloropyrifos	<0.1	-	0.0005
Endrin	<0.001	-	0.004
Endosulfan sulfate	<0.001	-	0.005
Benzene	<1	-	500
Naphthalene	<0.01	-	50
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	<0.01	-	50

Notes:

1. Assessment against ANZG (2018) 99% species protection guideline values was undertaken only for those toxicants where trigger levels were available.
2. TWW – treated wastewater
3. Initial dilution = 1:249 (predicted average value at Ocean Reef Outlet B). Contaminant dilution calculations were not performed (-) on any toxicants where concentrations were below the analytical limit of reporting.
4. The trigger values for marine waters are from ANZG (2018). The EPA has provided advice that in WA waters where a high level of protection applies, the 99% species protection levels should be used.
5. Bold text indicates an exceedance of trigger values
6. The bioaccumulating toxicants cadmium and mercury must meet the 80% species protection guidelines at the diffuser (i.e. prior to initial dilution), and therefore a diluted concentration was not calculated.
7. Analytical limits for chloropyrifos were not low enough to confirm exceedance of, or compliance with, the ANZG (2018) guidelines. Until detection limits required for direct comparison can be attained by commercial laboratories, WET Testing will provide a test of the toxicity of the wastewater stream.
8. Trigger values are for endosulfan, not endosulfan sulfate; ANZG (2018).
9. * = dissolved metals 0.45 µm filtered.

Total toxicity of the mixture (TTM)

The total toxicity of the mixture (TTM, an indicator of the potential for cumulative toxic effects on marine organisms) for the combined effect of ammonia, copper and zinc following initial dilution (0.61; Table 5) was less than the ANZG (2018) guideline value of 1.0 and the EQG for TTM (Table 4) was met.



Table 4 Environmental Quality Guideline for the total toxicity of the mixture

EQG	The total toxicity of the mixture (TTM) for the additive effect of ammonia, copper and zinc, calculated as per ANZG (2018), will not exceed the trigger value of 1.0.
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Notes:

1. EQG = Environmental Quality Guideline; TTM = total toxicity of the mixture
2. $TTM = \sum(C_i/EQGi)$ where C_i is the concentration of the i 'th component in the mixture and the $EQGi$ is the guideline for that component
3. For metals, the assessment is to be based on bioavailable concentrations of metals in the wastewater (i.e. concentrations after filtering through a 0.45 μ m filter).

Table 5 Total toxicity of treated wastewater (TWW) at the edge of the initial mixing zone associated with the Ocean Reef ocean outlets

Natural concentrations in Perth's coastal waters			Initial dilution of TWW with seawater	Total toxicity of the mixture (TTM)
Ammonia	Copper	Zinc		
1.5	0.08	0.15	1:249	0.61

Notes:

1. Background concentrations for copper and zinc from McAlpine et al. (2005); Perth marine waters (99. 19; Table 12). Surface background concentration for ammonia calculated as median of reference site data from 2004–2019 (BMT, unpublished data).
2. $TMM = [ammonia]/guideline + [copper]/guideline + [zinc]/guideline$.
3. Initial dilution at outlet A was 1:274, initial dilution at outlet B was 1:249. Initial dilution at outlet B was used in TTM calculation as conservative estimate (Appendix C).

Whole of effluent toxicity (WET) testing

WET testing is useful for assessing toxicity in the absence of guidelines, or where the effects may be cumulative. Fertilisation success in sea urchins (*Heliocidaris tuberculata*) exposed to salt adjusted dilutions (1.0, 1.6, 3.1, 6.3, 12.5, 25, 50 and 100%) of TWW was used to calculate a No Observed Effect Concentration (NOEC, the highest wastewater concentration where no significant effect is observed) (Appendix D).



In October 2020, sea urchin fertilisation in samples exposed to 100% TWW concentration was significantly lower than an artificial seawater control (Figure 6). All other dilutions were not significantly different to the control; Figure 6; Appendix D). In July 2020, January 2021 and April 2021, sea urchin fertilisation exposed to both the 50% and 100% TWW concentrations were significantly lower than the artificial seawater control (with all other concentrations not significantly different to the artificial seawater control; Figure 6; Appendix D). For all sampling dates, the NOEC was greater than 1% TWW (Table 7) and the EQG for WET testing (Table 6) was met.

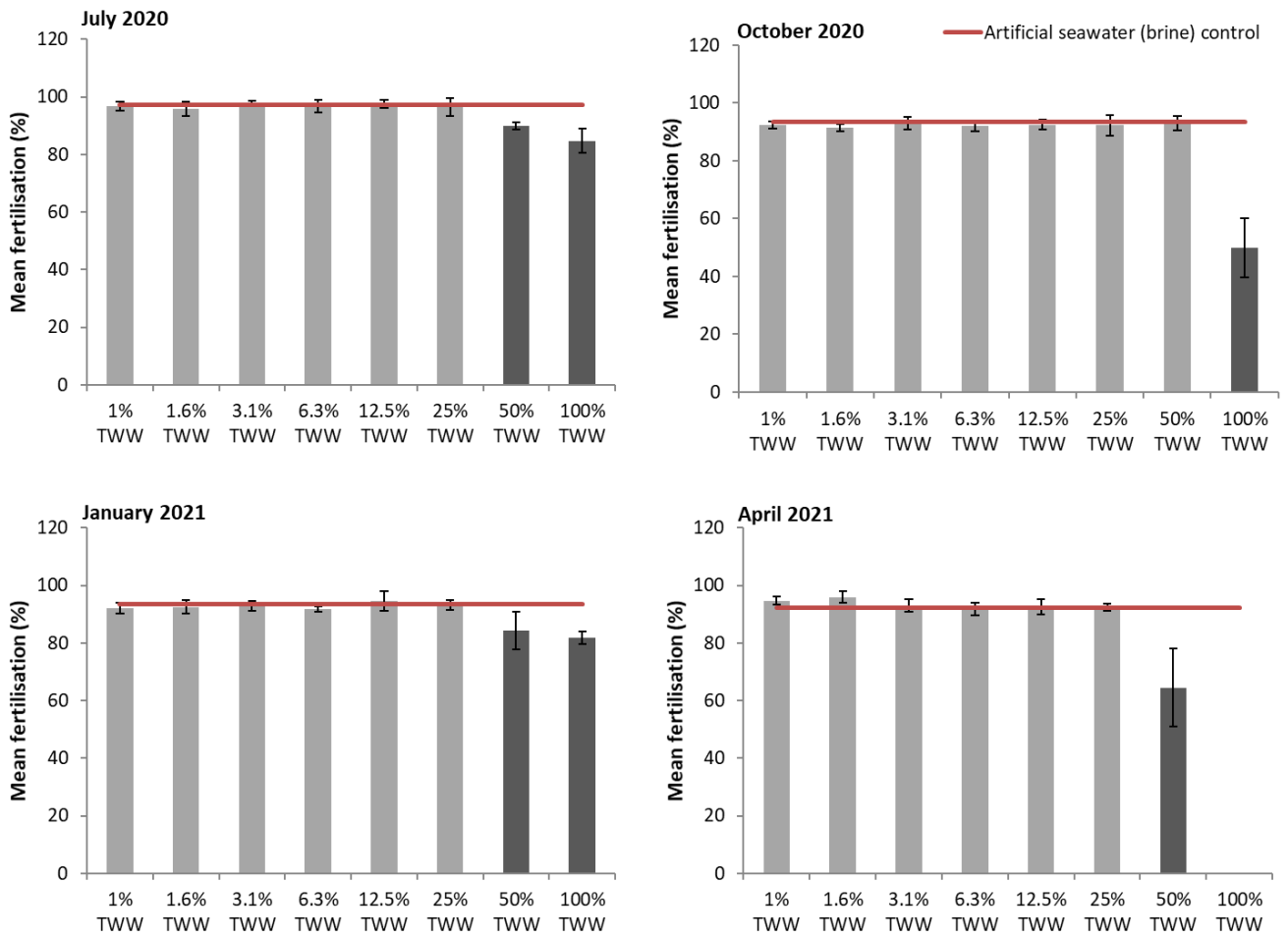


Table 6 Environmental Quality Guideline for whole of effluent toxicity testing

EQG	The EQG will be exceeded if following the 1-hour sea urchin test:
	$\frac{TDA}{DRNOEC} \leq 1.0$ <p>where TDA = Typical Dilutions Achieved (constant based on 100-fold dilution) DRNOEC = number of dilutions required to achieve the no observed effects concentration (NOEC).</p> <p>Breaching the above triggers investigations against the EQS, which would comprise the full suite of WET tests (minimum of five species from four trophic groups).</p>

Note:

1. EQG = Environmental Quality Guideline.



Notes:

1. Error bars \pm standard deviation.
2. TWW = treated wastewater.
3. Light grey bars represent concentrations of treated wastewater (TWW) at which there is no observed significant effect on fertilisation. Dark grey bars represent concentrations of TWW that acted to significantly reduce the success of sea urchin fertilisation.

Figure 6 Comparison of whole effluent toxicity TWW dilution results to artificial seawater control

Table 7 Calculated parameters from whole of effluent toxicity tests

Indicator	July 2020	October 2020	February 2021	April 2021
NOEC	25%	50%	25%	25%
Dilutions required to meet the NOEC	4	2	4	4
Dilutions required/dilutions achieved	0.016	0.008	0.016	0.016
≤ 1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Note:

1. NOEC = No observed effect concentration.



Water quality monitoring – receiving environment

Nutrients, phytoplankton biomass and physical and chemical stressors were monitored approximately fortnightly from the beginning of December 2020 to the end of March 2021 (coinciding the summer non-river flow period) along a down-current gradient away from the diffusers (Table 8, Appendix E and Appendix F).

Table 8 Water quality monitoring dates near the Ocean Reef ocean outlets between December 2020 and March 2021

Sample day	Date
1	09/12/2020
2	16/12/2020
3	04/01/2021
4	27/01/2021
5	11/02/2021
6	23/02/2021
7	03/03/2021
8	17/03/2021

Wind direction, strength, current direction grid and cloud cover on the day of sampling were recorded (Table 9).

Table 9 Weather and current direction grid during water quality monitoring near the Ocean Reef ocean outlets

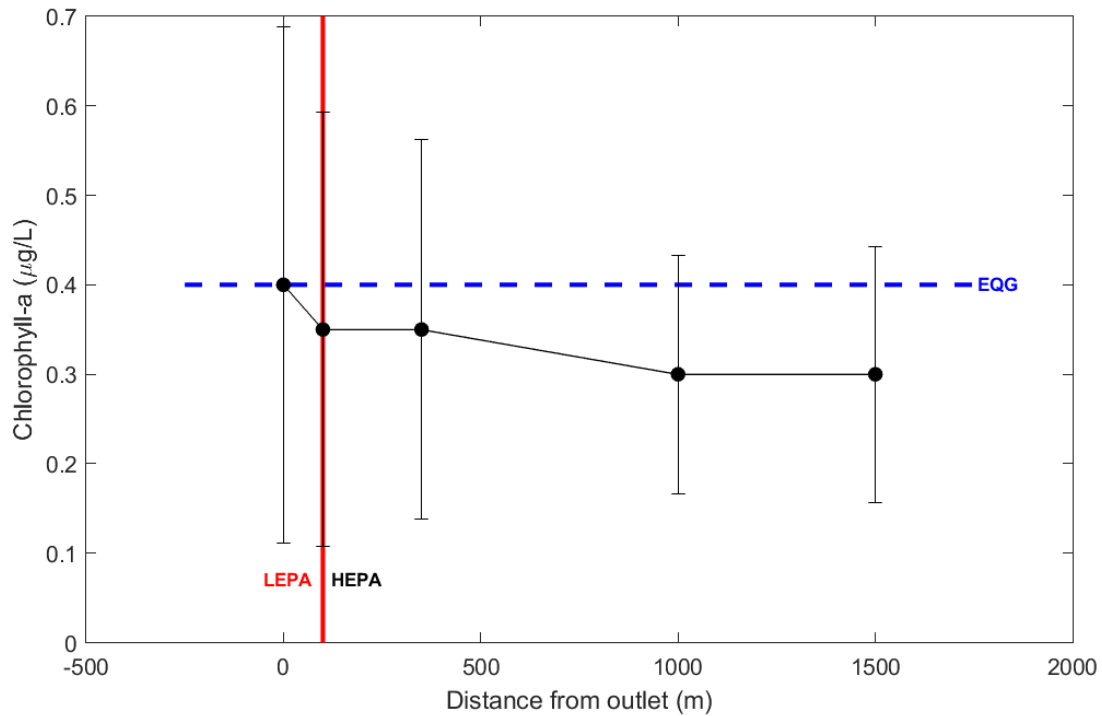
Date	Wind direction	Wind strength (knots)	Cloud cover (%)	Current grid
09/12/2020	S	15–20	10	N
16/12/2020	S, SSE	6–12	100	W
04/01/2021	SE	14–16	0	NW
27/01/2021	SW	2–16	70–100	S
11/02/2021	S, SSE	10–15	0	NW
23/02/2021	NE, NNE	2–10	0	S
03/03/2021	E, ENE, ESE	5–12	100	W
17/03/2021	W, SW	0–8	0–10	SE

Notes:

1. N = north, S = south, W = west, E = east, SW = south-west, SE = south-east, NW = north-west, NE = north-east, SSE = south-south-east, ENE = east-north-east, ESE = east-south-east, NNE = north-north-east
2. Winds are designated by the direction they come from while currents are designated by the direction they flow to.

Nutrient enrichment

The median chlorophyll-a concentration in the Ocean Reef HEPA (100 m plus) was 0.30 µg/L and below the 80th percentile of historical reference site data (0.40 µg/L; Figure 7), meeting the EQG (Table 10).



Notes:

1. Error bars represent $\pm 95\%$ confidence intervals.
2. Environmental Quality Guideline (EQG) is the 80th percentile of historical reference site data (0.4 $\mu\text{g/L}$ chlorophyll-a).
3. LEPA = notional low ecological protection area; HEPA = high ecological protection area.
4. Data for each distance were pooled across eight sampling days over December 2020–March 2021.

Figure 7 Median chlorophyll-a concentrations obtained at fixed monitoring sites above and down-current of the Ocean Reef outlets during the summer monitoring period

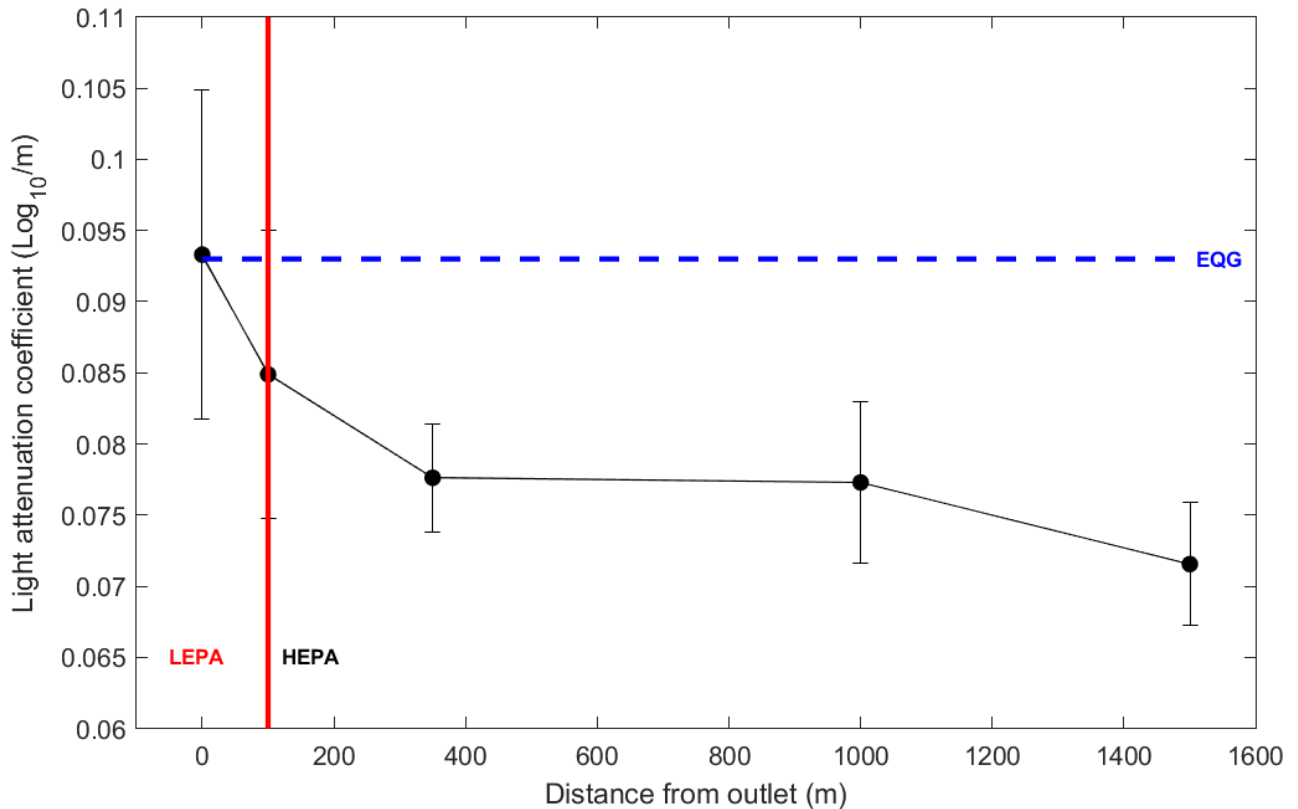
Table 10 Environmental quality guidelines for nutrients

EQG	The median chlorophyll-a concentration in the HEPA (100 m plus) during the non-river flow period is not to exceed the 80 th percentile of historical reference site data.
	The median light attenuation coefficient in the HEPA (100 m plus) during the non-river flow period is not to exceed the 80 th percentile of historical reference site data.

Note:

1. EQG = Environmental Quality Guideline

The median light attenuation in the Ocean Reef HEPA (100 m plus) was 0.078 Log_{10}/m and lower than the 80th percentile of reference sites data (0.093 Log_{10}/m), meeting the EQG (Figure 8).



Notes:

1. Error bars represent $\pm 95\%$ confidence intervals.
2. Dark blue dashed line = Environmental Quality Guideline (EQG) is the 80th percentile of historical reference site data (0.093 Log₁₀/m).
3. LEPA = notional low ecological protection area; HEPA = high ecological protection area.
4. Data for each distance were pooled across eight sampling occasions (n=8) over December 2020–March 2021.

Figure 8 Median light attenuation coefficient obtained at fixed monitoring sites above and down-current of the Ocean Reef outlets during the summer monitoring period

Phytoplankton blooms

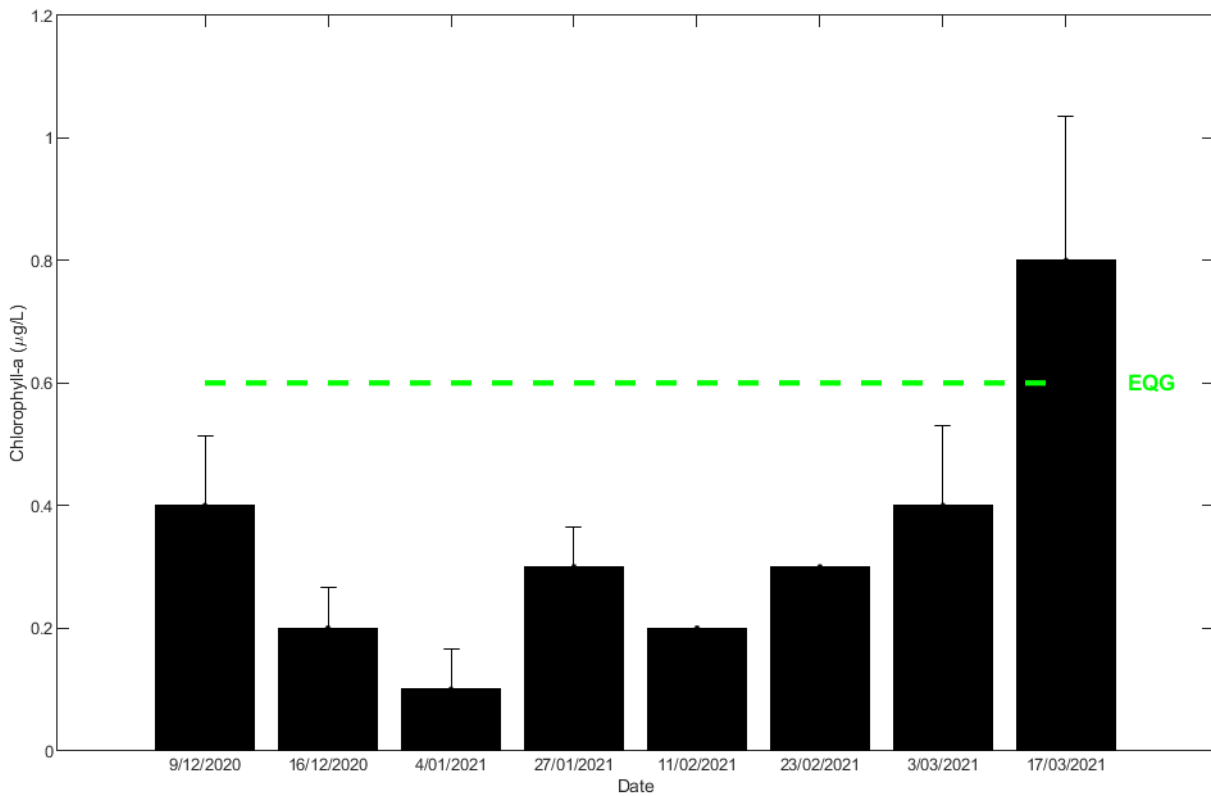
Median chlorophyll-a concentration exceeded three times the median of historical reference sites (0.6 $\mu\text{g/L}$; Figure 9) on one occasion (0.8 $\mu\text{g/L}$ on 17 March 2021) exceeding EQG1 (Table 11) and triggering assessment against EQS1. Median phytoplankton biomass measured as chlorophyll-a exceeded three times the median chlorophyll-a concentration of historical reference sites on only one occasion in the 2021 non-river flow period and therefore did not exceed on more than one occasion in two consecutive years (17 March 2021; Figure 9), thereby meeting EQS1.



Table 11 Environmental Quality Guidelines and Environmental Quality Standards for phytoplankton in receiving waters

EQG1	Median phytoplankton biomass, measured as chlorophyll-a does not exceed three times the median chlorophyll-a concentration of historical reference sites, on any occasion during the non-river flow period.
EQG2	Phytoplankton biomass measured as chlorophyll-a at any site does not exceed three times the median chlorophyll-a concentration of historical reference sites, on 25% or more occasions during the non-river flow period.
EQS1	Median phytoplankton biomass measured as chlorophyll-a does not exceed three times median chlorophyll-a concentration of historical reference sites, on more than one occasion during non-river flow period and in two consecutive years.
EQS2	Phytoplankton biomass measures as chlorophyll-a at any site does not exceed three times the median chlorophyll-a concentration of historical reference sites, on 25% or more occasions during the non river-flow period and in two consecutive years.

Phytoplankton biomass, measured as chlorophyll-a, exceeded three times the median chlorophyll-a concentration of historical reference sites (0.6 µg/L) on 12.5% of occasions at sites 0 m, 100 m, 350 m, 1000 m and 1500 m down-current of the outlets. As phytoplankton biomass at all compliance sites did not exceed three times the median chlorophyll-a concentration of historical reference sites on more than 25% of occasions EQG2 was met.



Notes:

1. Error bars represent $\pm 95\%$ confidence intervals.
2. Environmental Quality Guideline (EQG) is three times the median chlorophyll-a concentration of reference site data.
3. Values measured at 0 m are not included in the figure or EQG assessment, as the 0 m site is situated directly above the outlets within the notional low ecological protection area (LEPA).
4. Data were pooled across four sites within the high ecological protection area (HEPA).

Figure 9 Median phytoplankton blooms during the summer monitoring period, pooling data from fixed sites ≥ 100 m down-current of the Ocean Reef ocean outlets



Physical-chemical stressors

Dissolved oxygen (DO)

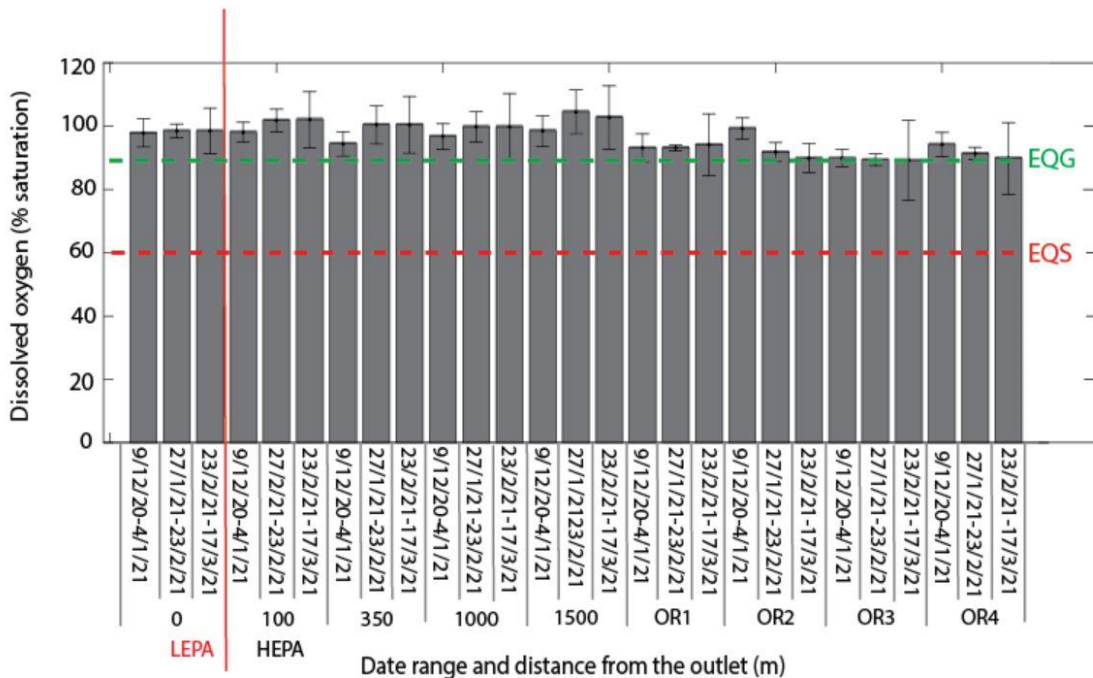
Bottom (0–0.5 m) dissolved oxygen saturation at HEPA sites (100, 350, 1000 and 1500 m) were >90% at all times throughout the summer survey period (Figure 10), and the EQG for organic enrichment (Table 12) was met.

Table 12 Environmental Quality Guideline for dissolved oxygen

EQG	Median dissolved oxygen in bottom waters (0–0.5 m above the sediment surface) in the HEPA must be greater than 90% saturation at any site for a defined period of not more than 6 weeks during the non-river flow period.
------------	---

Note:

1. EQG = Environmental Quality Guideline



Notes:

1. Error bars $\pm 95\%$ confidence intervals
2. Dissolved oxygen (DO) measured 0–0.5 m above the seabed
3. Green dashed line = Environmental Quality Guideline (EQG) = 90% DO Saturation
4. Red dashed line = Environmental Quality Standard (EQS) = 60% DO saturation.
5. LEPA = low ecological protection area; HEPA = high ecological protection area.
6. Reference site data (OR1–OR4) are compared against EQG for contextual purposes only.

Figure 10 Median dissolved oxygen for defined periods of ≤ 6 weeks during the summer monitoring period

Salinity

Median salinity was between the 20th and 80th percentile of the natural salinity range within the notional HEPA (at 100, 350, 1000 and 1500 m from the outlet), meeting the EQG (Table 13 and Figure 11).

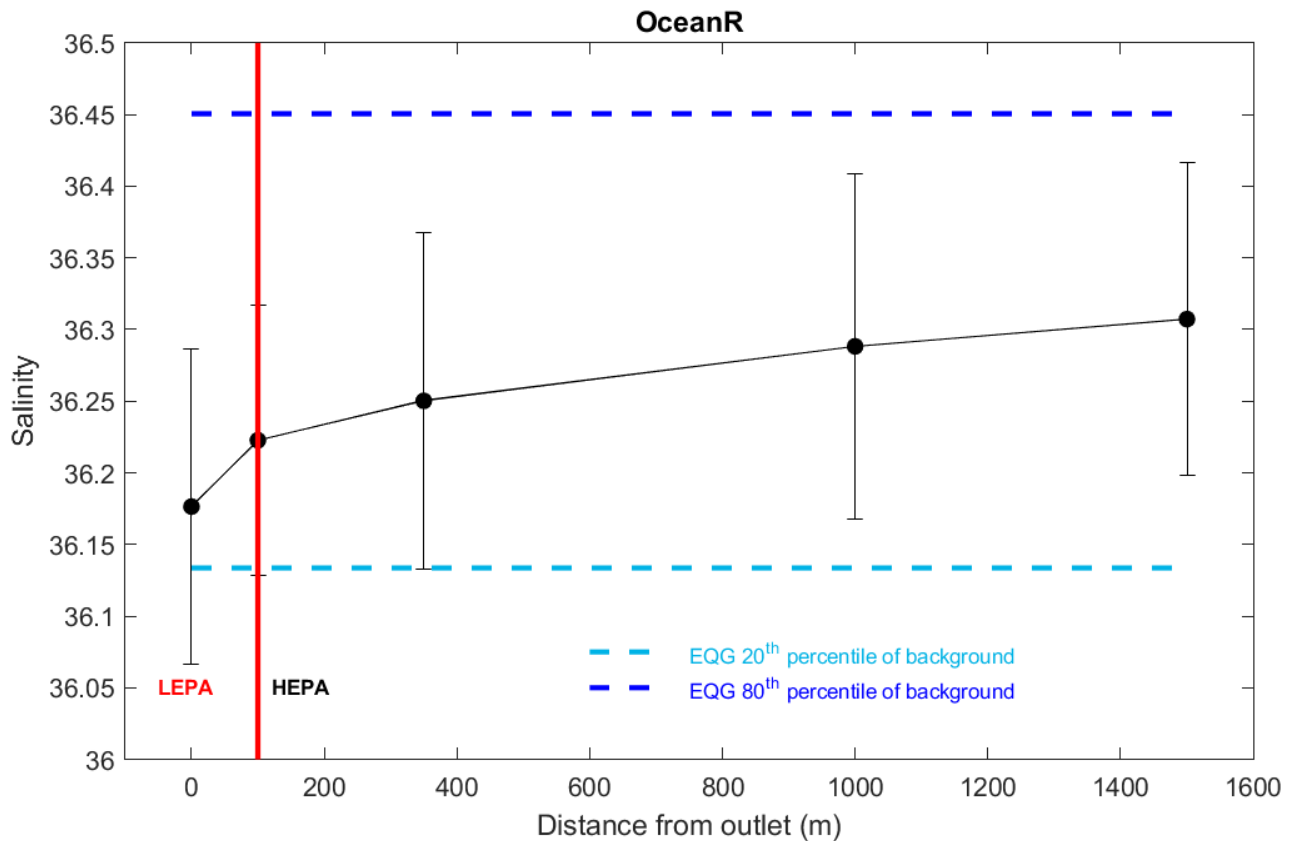


Table 13 Environmental Quality Guideline for salinity

EQG	Median salinity (0.5 m below the water surface) at an individual site over any period is not to deviate beyond the 20 th and 80 th percentile of natural salinity range over the same period.
EQS	No deaths of marine organisms resulting from anthropogenically sourced salinity stress.

Note:

1. EQG = Environmental Quality Guideline; EQS = Environmental Quality Standard



Notes:

1. Error bars represent $\pm 95\%$ confidence intervals
2. Salinity measured 0–0.5 m below the sea surface.
3. Dark blue line = 80th percentile of historical reference sites; light blue dashed line = 20th percentile of historical reference sites
4. LEPA = notional low ecological protection area; HEPA = high ecological protection area.
5. Data for each distance were pooled across eight sampling occasions (n=8) over December 2020–March 2021.

Figure 11 Median salinity compared to the 20th and 80th percentile of reference site data during the summer monitoring period



Microbiological contaminants and algal biotoxins

Thermotolerant coliforms

TTC were sampled eight times over the 2020–2021 summer period (yielding a total of 40 samples). NHMRC (2008) guidelines and EPA (2005) require a minimum of 100 samples for accurate assessment of the EQC. Data from multiple years can be pooled where there are <100 samples provided local pollution conditions have not changed (NHRMC 2008). Assuming conditions have not changed, data collected over three summers (since summer 2018–19) were pooled to yield 120 samples.

The median and 90th percentile TTC concentrations derived from the 3 years of pooled samples were both equal to the limit of detection (<10 CFU/100 mL; Table 15, Appendix H) and less than 14 and 21 CFU/100 mL criteria, respectively meeting the EQG (Table 14).

Table 14 Environmental Quality Guideline for thermotolerant coliforms

EQG	Median TTC concentrations at sites at the boundary of the Observed Zone of Influence (OZI) are not to exceed 14 CFU/100 mL and the 90 th percentile of TTC concentrations must not exceed 21 CFU/100 mL
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Notes:

1. OZI = Observed Zone of Influence; TTC = thermotolerant coliforms.
2. TTC concentrations are measured using the membrane filtration method.
3. Marine Biotoxin Monitoring and Management Plan 2016: Western Australian Shellfish Quality Assurance Program (WASQAP) (DoH 2016).

Table 15 Median and 90th percentile of thermotolerant coliform concentrations at the fixed monitoring sites for the Ocean Reef outlets for 2018–2021 and comparison to the EQC

Sampling period	Median (CFU/100 mL)	90 th percentile	Compliance (EQG)
Dec 2018–Mar 2019 Dec 2019–Mar 2020 Dec 2020–Mar 2021	<10	<10	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: center; align-items: center;"> ■ </div>

Notes:

1. Green symbols (■) indicate the Environmental Quality Criteria (EQC) were met, amber (■) and red (■) symbols represent an exceedance of the Environmental Quality Guideline (EQG) and Environmental Quality Standard (EQS), respectively.
2. Thermotolerant coliform results below the analytical detection limit (<10 CFU/100 mL) were halved (=5 CFU/100 mL) to calculate the median and 90th percentile.
3. Environmental Quality Criteria are based on EPA (2017).



Toxic phytoplankton species

There were no instances where toxic phytoplankton species were recorded at densities greater than the Western Australian Shellfish Quality Assurance Program (WASQAP; DoH 2016) guideline values (Table 16 and Table 17; Appendix I).

Table 16 Environmental Quality Guideline for toxic phytoplankton species









EQG	Cell counts of potentially toxic algae species at sites at the boundary of the OZI are not to exceed the WASQAP ¹ trigger concentrations for any of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Alexandrium</i> spp. (200 cells/L)• <i>Gymnodinium catenatum</i> (1000 cells/L)• <i>Karenia brevis</i> (1000 cells/L)• <i>Karenia/Karlodinium/Gymnodinium</i> group (250 000 cells/L)• <i>Dinophysis</i> spp. (1000 cells/L)• <i>Prorocentrum lima</i> (500 cells/L)• <i>Pseudo-nitzschia delicatissima</i> group (500 000 cells/L)• <i>Pseudo-nitzschia seriata</i> group (50 000 cells/L)
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Note:

1. Marine Biotoxin Monitoring and Management Plan 2016: Western Australian Shellfish Quality Assurance Program (WASQAP) (DoH 2016).
2. If the EQG is exceeded, assessment will proceed against the EQS for sentinel mussel tissues.



Table 17 Estimated cell densities of phytoplankton species known to produce toxins

Date	Site ¹	Species	Estimated density	WASQAP Guideline ²	Compliance
09/12/2020	ORR3	<i>Gymnodinium spp.</i>	80	2000	na
		<i>Pseudo-nitzschia "delicatissima group"</i>	160	500 000	
	OR22	<i>Gymnodinium spp.</i>	240	2000	
16/12/2020	ORR3	No toxic species detected	-	-	na
	OR28	No toxic species detected	-	-	
04/01/2021	ORR3	<i>Pseudo-nitzschia "delicatissima group"</i>	560	500 000	na
		<i>Gymnodinium spp.</i>	80	2000	
		<i>Dinophysis caudata</i>	80	1000	
	OR26	No toxic species detected	-	-	
27/01/2021	ORR3	No toxic species detected	-	-	na
	OR30	No toxic species detected	-	-	
11/02/2021	ORR3	No toxic species detected	-	-	na
	OR26	No toxic species detected	-	-	
23/02/2021	ORR3	<i>Gymnodinium spp.</i>	400	2000	na
		<i>Pseudo-nitzschia "delicatissima group"</i>	240	500 000	
	OR32	<i>Gymnodinium spp.</i>	480	2000	
		<i>Pseudo-nitzschia "delicatissima group"</i>	160	500 000	
03/03/2021	ORR3	<i>Pseudo-nitzschia "delicatissima group"</i>	160	500 000	na
	OR28	No toxic species detected	-	-	
17/03/2021	ORR3	<i>Pseudo-nitzschia "delicatissima group"</i>	1760	500 000	na
	OR17	<i>Pseudo-nitzschia "delicatissima group"</i>	800	500 000	

Notes:

1. Samples were analysed for one monitoring site and one reference site per sampling occasion. Reference results are not applicable (na) to compliance.
2. Marine Biotoxin Monitoring and Management Plan 2016: Western Australian Shellfish Quality Assurance Program (WASQAP) (DoH 2016).
3. Green (■) symbols indicate the Environmental Quality Criteria (EQC) were met.
4. Species within the *Pseudo-nitzschia* groups are difficult to identify (WASQAP; DoH 2016).



Faecal streptococci (*Enterococci* spp.)

Samples were collected eight times over the 2020–2021 summer monitoring period (yielding a total of 40 samples) for faecal streptococci analyses. NHMRC guideline and EPA (2005) require a minimum of 100 samples over the monitoring period for accurate assessment of the EQC. Data from multiple years can be pooled where there are less than 100 samples provided local pollution conditions have not changed (NHMRC 2008). Assuming conditions have not changed data from the past three summers were pooled to yield 120 samples.

Over the past three summers, the 95th percentile of *Enterococci* spp. concentrations at the boundary of the observed zone of influence for the Ocean Reef ocean outlets was 10 MPN/100 mL (Table 19), and both the primary (<200) and secondary (<2000 *Enterococci* spp./100mL) contact recreation EQG for faecal pathogens (Table 18) in the water were met.



Table 18 Environmental quality guidelines for contact recreation

Primary¹	EQG	The 95 th percentile bacterial content of marine waters should not exceed 200 enterococci/100 mL
Secondary²	EQG	The 95 th percentile bacterial content of marine waters should not exceed 2000 enterococci/100 mL

Notes:

1. Primary contact recreation = activities where humans are in direct contact with the water (e.g. swimming, snorkelling and diving).
2. Secondary contact recreation = activities where humans are in secondary contact with the water (e.g. boating and fishing).
3. EQG = Environmental Quality Guideline.

Table 19 The 95th percentile of *Enterococci* spp. concentrations at the boundary of the observed zone of influence for the Ocean Reef ocean outlets

Sampling period	95 th percentile (MPN/100 mL)	Compliance	
		Primary contact	Secondary contact
Dec 2018–Mar 2019	10		
Dec 2019–Mar 2020			
Dec 2020–Mar 2021			

Notes:

1. MPN = most probable number of *Enterococci* spp.
2. *Enterococci* spp. concentrations below the analytical detection limit (<10 *Enterococci* spp. MN/100 mL) were halved (=5 MPN/100 mL) to calculate the 95th percentile.
3. Green symbols (■) indicate the Environmental Quality Criteria (EQC) were met; amber (■) and red (■) symbols represent an exceedance of the Environmental Quality Guideline (EQG) and Environmental Quality Standard (EQS), respectively.
4. Environmental Quality Criteria (EQC) based on EPA (2017) water quality guidelines for recreation waters.

Phytoplankton cell concentrations

Phytoplankton densities at individual sites monitored during 2020–2021 were below 10 000 cells/mL (Table 21) and phytoplankton species did not detect any Department of Health watch list species or exceed their trigger levels (Appendix J), meeting the EQG (Table 20).



Table 20 Environmental Quality Guideline for phytoplankton cell count

EQG	The phytoplankton cell count from a single site should not exceed 10 000 cells/mL; or detect the Department of Health watch list species or exceed their trigger levels (Appendix J).
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Table 21 Estimated phytoplankton total cell densities collected at one of the fixed monitoring sites for contact recreation down-current of the Ocean Reef outlets

Date	Site	Total density (cells/mL)	Compliance
01/12/2020	SB7	7	
17/12/2020	SB9	3	
08/01/2021	SB9	4	
22/01/2021	SB11	0.5	
12/02/2021	SB9	6	
26/02/2021	SB9	4	
12/03/2021	SB13	164	
25/03/2021	SB5	2	

Note:

- Green symbols (■) indicate the Environmental Quality Criteria (EQC) were met, amber (■) and red (■) symbols represent an exceedance of the Environmental Quality Guideline (EQG) and Environmental Quality Standard (EQS), respectively.

Shoreline monitoring

Thermotolerant coliforms


TTC were sampled at eight shoreline monitoring sites eight times over the 2020–2021 summer period (yielding a total of 64 samples). NHMRC (2008) guidelines and EPA (2005) recommend that a minimum of 100 samples are required for accurate assessment of the EQG. Data from multiple years can be pooled where there are <100 samples provided local pollution conditions have not changed (NHRMC 2008). However, this is the first year that these sites were sampled, and there is only 1 year’s data available.

The shoreline sites are not formally assessed against the EQC but the median and 90th percentile TTC concentrations derived from the 64 samples were at the limit of detection (<10 CFU/100 mL; Table 15, Appendix H) and less than 14 and 21 CFU/100 mL, respectively meeting the EQG criteria (Table 14).

Median TTC concentrations were 5 CFU/100 mL (the proxy for concentrations below the LoR) at all sites down current of the diffuser (Figure 12).



Table 22 Median and 90th percentile thermotolerant coliform concentrations at the shoreline monitoring sites for the Ocean Reef outlets for 2020–2021

Sampling period	Median (CFU/100 mL)	90 th percentile	Compliance (EQG)
Dec 2020–Mar 2021	<10	<10	

Notes:

1. Green symbols (■) indicate the Environmental Quality Criteria (EQC) were met, amber (■) and red (■) symbols represent an exceedance of the Environmental Quality Guideline (EQG) and Environmental Quality Standard (EQS), respectively.
2. Thermotolerant coliform results below the analytical detection limit (<10 CFU/100 mL) were halved (=5 CFU/100 mL) to calculate the median and 90th percentile.
3. Environmental Quality Criteria are based on EPA (2017).

Faecal streptococci (*Enterococci* spp.)

Samples were collected eight times at eight shoreline monitoring sites over the 2020–2021 summer monitoring period (yielding a total of 64 samples) for faecal streptococci analyses. NHMRC guideline and EPA (2005) recommend a minimum of 100 samples over the monitoring period are required for accurate assessment of the EQC. Data from multiple years can be pooled where there are less than 100 samples provided local pollution conditions have not changed (NHMRC 2008). However, this was the first year that these sites were sampled, and there is only 1 year’s data available.

Shoreline sites are not formally assessed against the EQC but over the 2020–2021 summer monitoring period, the 95th percentile of *Enterococci* spp. concentrations at the shoreline monitoring sites for the Ocean Reef ocean outlets was <10 MPN/100 mL (Table 23), and met both the primary (<200) and secondary (<2000 *Enterococci* spp./100mL) contact recreation EQG criteria (Table 18) in water were met.

Median *Enterococci* spp. concentrations were 5 MPN/100 mL (the proxy for concentrations below the LoR) at all sites down current of the diffuser (Figure 12).

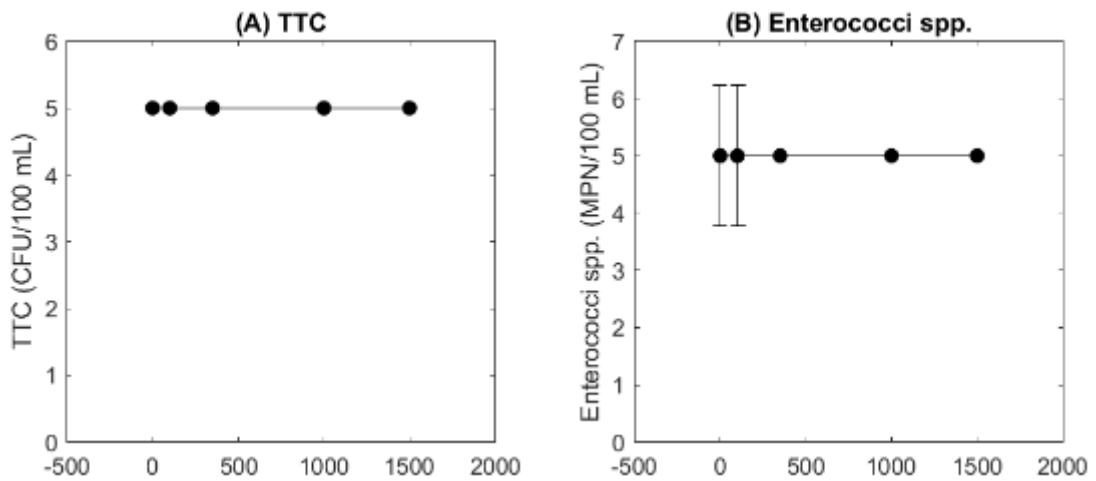


Table 23 The 95th percentile of *Enterococci* spp. concentrations at the shoreline monitoring sites for the Ocean Reef ocean outlets

Sampling period	95 th percentile (MPN/100 mL)	Compliance	
		Primary contact	Secondary contact
Dec 2020–Mar 2021	<105	■	■

Notes:

1. MPN = most probable number of *Enterococci* spp.
2. *Enterococci* spp. concentrations below the analytical detection limit (<10 *Enterococci* spp. MN/100 mL) were halved (=5 MPN/100 mL) to calculate the 95th percentile.
3. Green symbols (■) indicate the Environmental Quality Criteria (EQC) were met; amber (■) and red (■) symbols represent an exceedance of the Environmental Quality Guideline (EQG) and Environmental Quality Standard (EQS), respectively.
4. Environmental Quality Criteria (EQC) based on EPA (2017) water quality guidelines for recreation waters.



Notes:

1. Error bars represent ±95% confidence intervals

Figure 12 Median a) TTC and b) *Enterococci* spp. at 0, 100, 350, 1000, 1500 and 2000 metres from the Ocean Reef outlet from December 2020 to March 2021



References

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- NHMRC (2008) Guidelines for Managing Risks in Recreational Water. National Health and Medical Research Council, Canberra, Australian Capital Territory, February 2008



Appendices

The following Appendices are available from Water Corporation on request:



Appendix A Analytical laboratories



Appendix B Treated wastewater laboratory results



Appendix C Initial dilution model output



Appendix D Whole of effluent toxicity testing results



Appendix E Detailed methodologies



Appendix F Site coordinates



Appendix G Nutrients results



Appendix H Microbiology results



Appendix I Phytoplankton results



Appendix J Department of Health watch list for potentially toxic algae