

## 3.1 W12—Average annual residential water supplied (kL/property)

### 3.1.1 Introduction

This indicator reports the average volume of water metered, and estimated non-metered potable and nonpotable water supplied to residential properties during the 2013–14 reporting year. It is derived by dividing the total volume of residential water supplied (Indicator W8) by the number of connected residential water properties (C2).

This average volume is influenced by a number of factors, including climate, rainfall, water restriction policies of the utility, water conservation measures in place, the available water supply, housing density, and the price of water. Of these, rainfall is arguably the most influential factor affecting residential consumption. All things being equal, an increase in rainfall will reduce demand, and a decrease in rainfall will increase demand. A decrease in rainfall, however, and a consequent runoff into storages can trigger demand-management measures, such as restrictions to curb demand, if the decrease is significant.

The 2013–14 reporting year straddled the hottest (2013) and third hottest (2014) calendar years since national temperature records began in 1910. While nationally near-average rainfall was recorded, there was significant variation across the country. Populated areas of South Australia, Tasmania, northern and northwestern Northern Territory, central Western Australia, and Cape York in northern Queensland experienced higher than average rainfall. Conversely, much of central Queensland, coastal and northeastern New South Wales, central Australia, and southeastern Western Australia received below-average rainfall.

In 2013–14, 34 utilities reported an increase in the volume of water supplied, down from 56 in 2012–13 (Table 3.1). This was reflected in a slowdown of the growth in the national median for residential water supplied, from 6% in 2012–13 to 3% in 2013–14 (Figure 3.1). While median water use (185 kL/property), remained well below the high of 2005–06 (216 kL/property), 2013–14 is the third consecutive year of growth, a trend that is consistent with the observed hotter temperatures, average or below-average rainfalls, and eased restrictions across Australia.

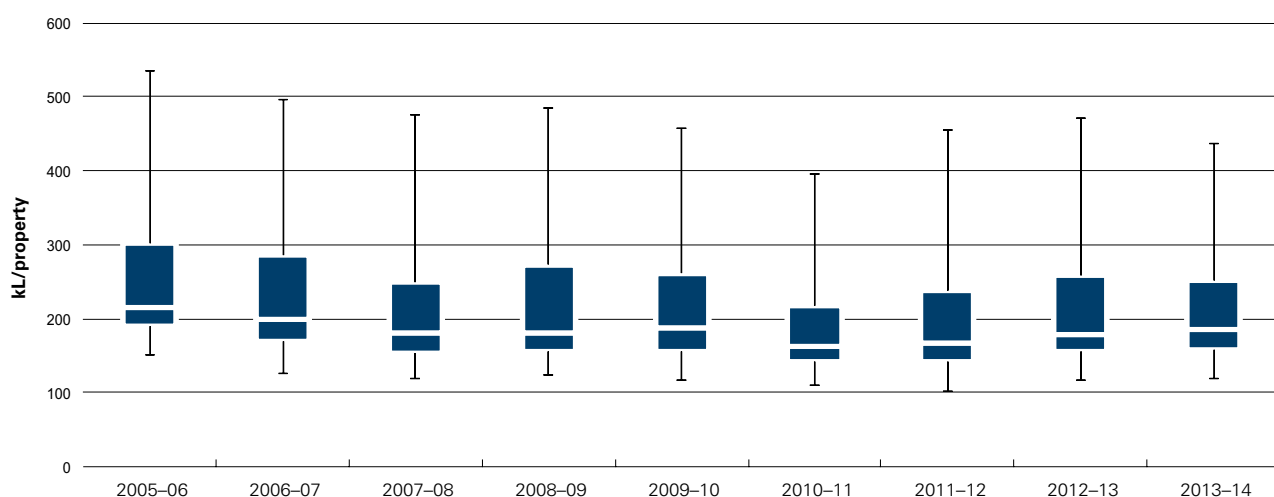
**Table 3.1 Overview of results: W12—Average annual residential water supplied (kL/property)<sup>1</sup>**

Size group	Range		Number of utilities with increase/decrease from 2012–13		Median		% change in the median from 2012–13
	High	Low	Increase	Decrease	2012–13	2013–14	
100,000+ connected properties	254 WC (Perth)	145 City West Water	9	4	162 <sup>†</sup>	164 <sup>†</sup>	1%
50,000–100,000 connected properties	407 P&W (Darwin)	144 Toowoomba	4	7	181	182	0%
20,000–50,000 connected properties	450 Lower Murray Water	140 Wannon Water	8	9	201	202	0%
10,000–20,000 connected properties	466 P&W (Alice Springs)	80 Westernport Water	13	10	180	194	8%
All size groups (national)	466 P&W (Alice Springs)	80 Westernport Water	34	30	179 <sup>†</sup>	185 <sup>†</sup>	3%

**Table Notes:**

<sup>1</sup> Median average annual residential water supplied (kL/property) is calculated using data from all utilities providing water supply services that reported data for W12 in both the 2012–13 and 2013–14 reporting years.

<sup>†</sup> As a result of changes to reporting boundaries for SA Water, the 2012–13 average annual residential water supplied uses the average of data for metropolitan Adelaide, Whyalla, and Mount Gambier (weighted by connected residential properties), while the 2013–14 figure uses the whole of SA Water data.



**Figure 3.1 W12 – Average annual residential water supplied, 2005–06 to 2013–14 (kL/property)**

### 3.1.2 Results and analysis

#### 100,000+ group

With the exception of three Victorian utilities (Yarra Valley Water, Barwon Water, and City West Water) and SA Water, all utilities in this group reported increases in residential water supplied from 2012–13 to 2013–14. While the majority of these increases were moderate (<5%), Gold Coast and Logan reported increases of 15% and 12% respectively (Table 3.2 and Figure 3.2).

Water Corporation (Perth) continued to supply the highest average volumes of residential water in this group. This is consistent with the prevailing drier-than-average conditions being experienced in Western Australia and the observed historic water use trends for Perth.

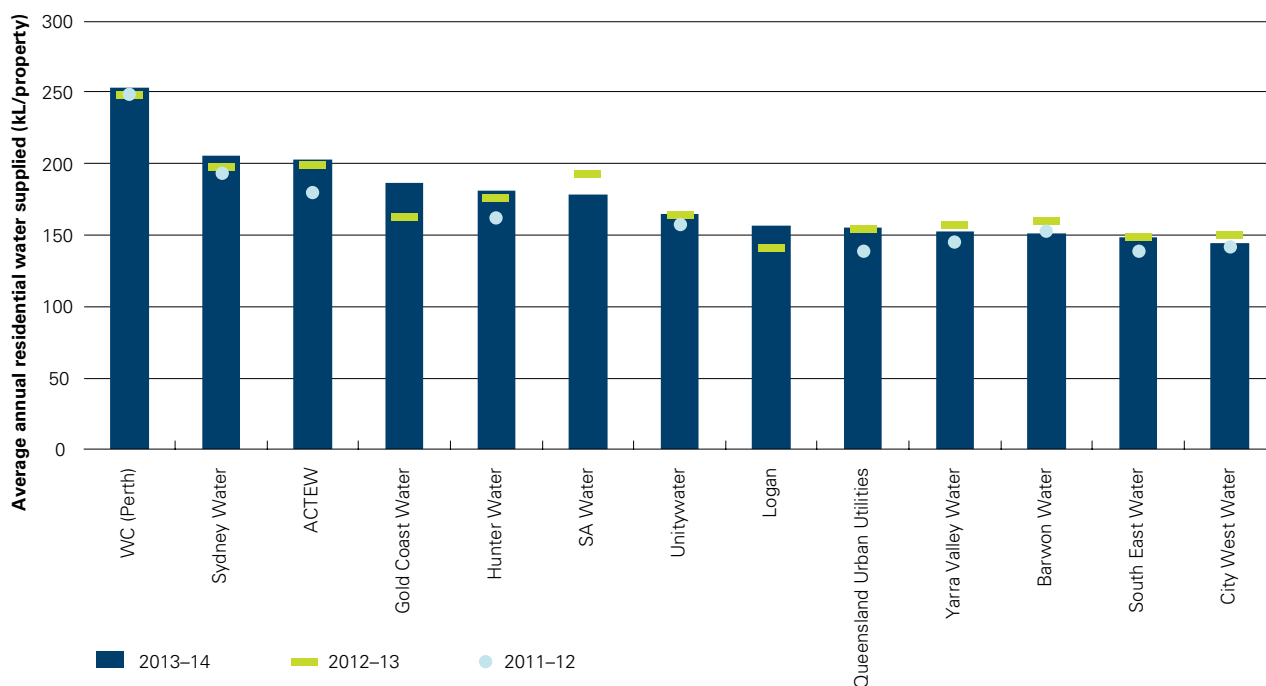
Notably, water use across Victorian utilities in this size group remains amongst the lowest across the 5-year time series.

**Table 3.2 W12, 2009–10 to 2013–14 (kL/property), for utilities with 100,000+ connected properties**

Utility	2009–10	2010–11	2011–12	2012–13	2013–14	% change from 2012–13
Gold Coast Water	182			162	187	15%
Logan	159			140	157	12%
Sydney Water	205	197	193	198	206	4%
Hunter Water	184	175	163	176	181	3%
WC (Perth)	276	264	250	249	254	2%
ACTEW	199	177	180	199	203	2%
Queensland Urban Utilities		138	139	154	156	1%
Unitywater		149	158	163	164	1%
South East Water	141	136	139	148	149	0%
Yarra Valley Water	144	139	144	156	153	-2%
City West Water	140	139	143	150	145	-4%
Barwon Water	150	142	153	160	151	-5%
SA Water				192 <sup>†</sup>	178 <sup>†</sup>	-7%

**Table notes**

<sup>†</sup> As a result of changes to reporting boundaries for SA Water, the 2012–13 average annual residential water supplied (kL/property) uses the average of data for metropolitan Adelaide, Whyalla, and Mount Gambier (weighted by connected residential properties), while the 2013–14 figure uses whole of SA Water data.



**Figure 3.2 W12, 2011–12 to 2013–14 (kL/property), for utilities with 100,000+ connected properties**

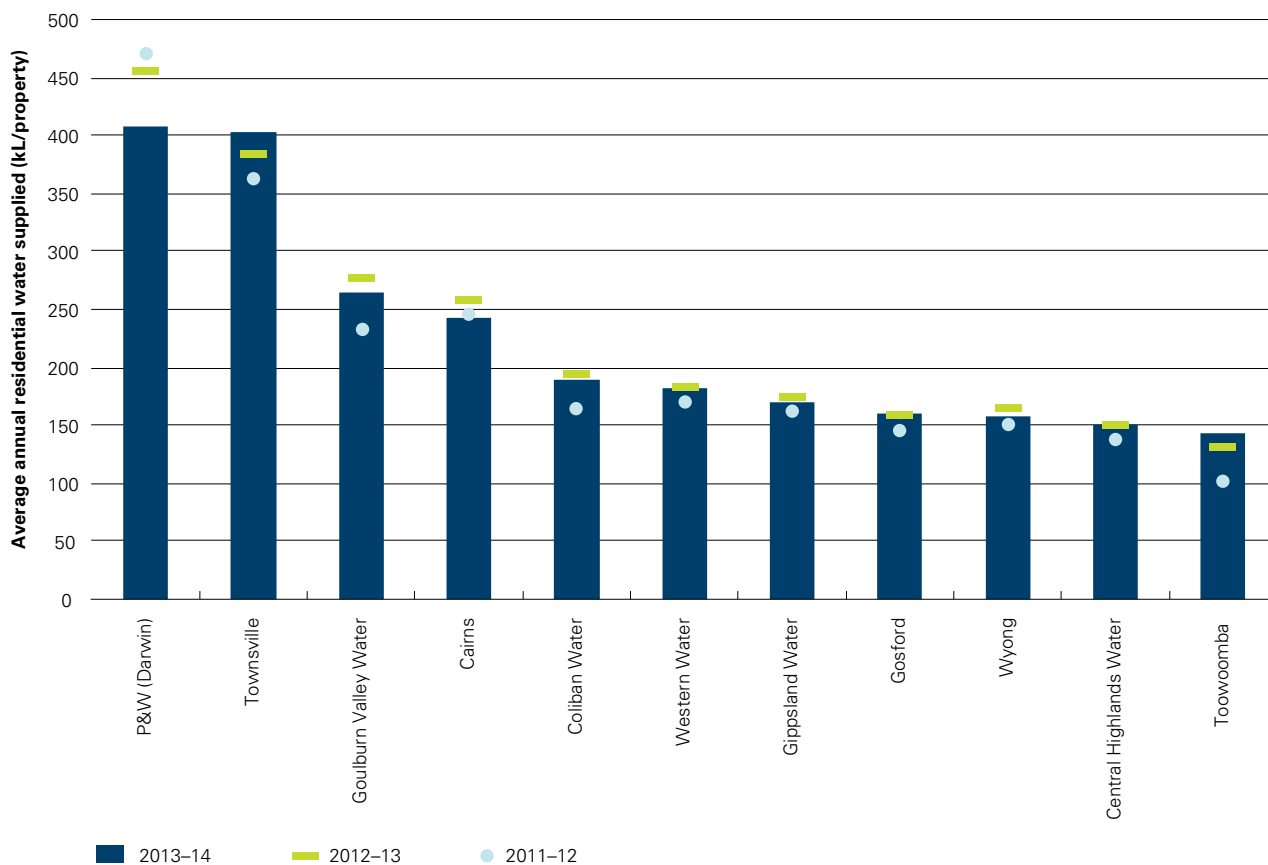
## 50,000–100,000 group

Figures for average annual water supplied for this group in 2013–14 are shown in Table 3.3 and Figure 3.3. They highlight a turnaround in the significant changes of 2012–13. Across the utilities, the average change dropped from a 10% increase in 2012–13 to a 1% reduction in the 2013–14 year. Power and Water (Darwin) lead this trend, with a 10% reduction in the 2013–14 year on the back of a 4% reduction in 2012–13 (Table 3.3).

Going against this trend, Toowoomba reported a 10% growth in water supplied in the 2013–14 reporting year on the back of a 28% increase in 2012–13. Toowoomba's average, however, of 144kL was the lowest in this group.

**Table 3.3 W12, 2009–10 to 2013–14 (kL/property), for utilities with 50,000–100,000 connected properties**

Utility	2009–10	2010–11	2011–12	2012–13	2013–14	% change from 2012–13
Toowoomba			101	130	144	10%
Townsville	434	287	362	383	404	6%
Gosford	146	148	145	157	161	3%
Western Water	166	158	169	181	182	0%
Central Highlands Water	126	125	138	150	150	0%
Coliban Water	160	144	165	194	190	-2%
Gippsland Water	179	162	163	176	171	-3%
Goulburn Valley Water	261	199	234	276	266	-4%
Wyong	154	160	151	166	158	-5%
Cairns	262	231	245	258	243	-6%
P&W (Darwin)	458	405	471	454	407	-10%



**Figure 3.3 W12, 2009–10 to 2013–14 (kL/property), for utilities with 50,000–100,000 connected properties**

## 20,000–50,000 group

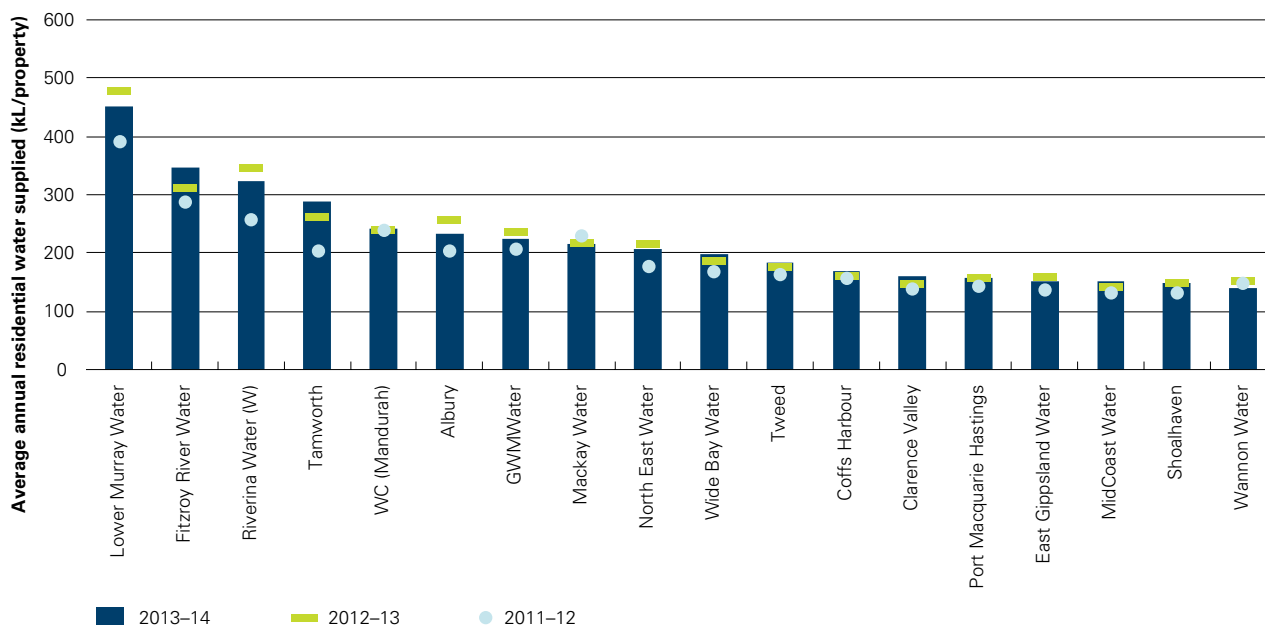
The median and mean values for annual residential water supplied across this group were stable across the 2012–13 and 2013–14 years. This highlights a significant decrease in average growth across the category, down to just under 1% from the 2012–13 result of 13% (Table 3.4).

With the exception of Tamworth, all utilities that reported growth in water supply greater than 20% in 2012–13 (Albury, Riverina Water, Tamworth, North East Water, and Lower Murray Water) reported a reduction in water supply in the 2013–14 reporting year. Tamworth's average water supplied per residential property grew by 10% in 2013–14, down from 28% in 2012–13.

The largest increases in the 2013–14 reporting year were reported by Fitzroy River Water in Queensland, and Tamworth and Clarence Valley in New South Wales. These utilities correlate with regions experiencing above-average temperatures and below-average rainfall across the 2013–14 reporting year. Despite its reported decrease in 2013–14, Lower Murray Water continued to lead the group, consistently supplying the highest average volumes of residential water over the last three years (Figure 3.4).

**Table 3.4 W12, 2009–10 to 2013–14 (kL/property), for utilities with 20,000–50,000 connected properties**

Utility	2009–10	2010–11	2011–12	2012–13	2013–14	% change from 2012–13
Fitzroy River Water	450	254	288	311	348	12%
Tamworth	256	216	204	261	287	10%
Clarence Valley	174	142	139	148	161	9%
Wide Bay Water		160	170	186	197	6%
Coffs Harbour	186	162	156	161	169	5%
MidCoast Water	154	139	131	143	150	5%
Tweed	176	167	163	177	184	4%
WC (Mandurah)	269	252	239	239	241	1%
Mackay Water	238	186	231	216	216	0%
Port Macquarie Hastings	166	147	144	157	157	0%
Shoalhaven	145	136	130	149	148	–1%
GWMWater	200	161	208	236	226	–5%
North East Water	213	167	179	216	206	–5%
East Gippsland Water	167	145	138	158	151	–5%
Lower Murray Water	411	313	391	479	450	–6%
Riverina Water (W)	330	225	256	347	324	–7%
Wannon Water	154	134	148	152	140	–8%
Albury	220	180	203	255	232	–9%



**Figure 3.4 W12, 2009–10 to 2013–14 (kL/property), for utilities with 20,000–50,000 connected properties**

### 10,000–20,000 group

The median increase in water use in this group in the 2013–14 reporting year was 8%, compared with 3% in 2012–13.

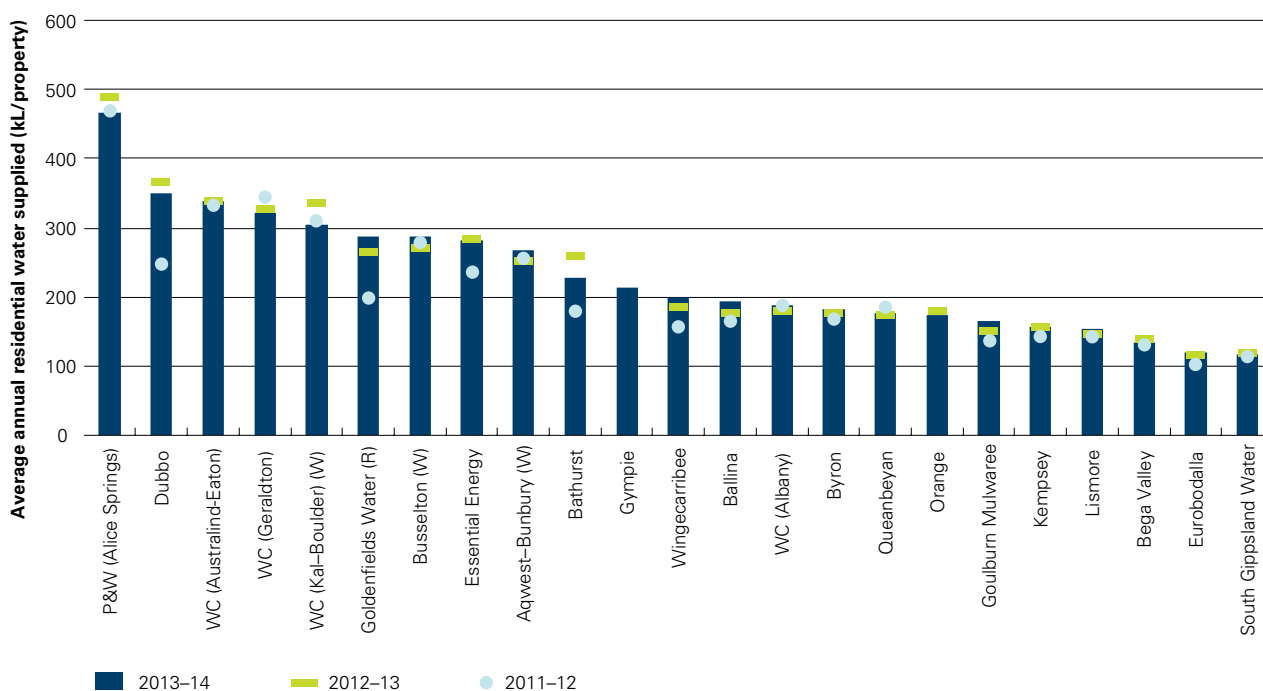
Decreases for a number of the utilities with average annual water supply volumes lying at the higher end of the distribution (Figure 3.5) resulted in a decrease in the average annual growth of water supplied, down from an average of 10% in 2012–13 to just over 1% in 2013–14 (Table 3.5).

Bathurst and Dubbo reported the most significant turnarounds in water supplied, arresting increases in excess of 40% in 2012–13 and reporting reductions in average supply volumes of 13% and 5% respectively.

Ballina and Goulburn Mulwaree in New South Wales reported the largest increases in supply volume for the 2013–14 reporting year. Both recorded a 10% increase on 2012–13 figures. These increases are consistent with the drier-than-average conditions experienced in the region (Figure 2.1).

**Table 3.5 W12, 2009–10 to 2013–14 (kL/property), for utilities with 10,000–20,000 connected properties**

Utility	2009–10	2010–11	2011–12	2012–13	2013–14	% change from 2012–13
Ballina	188	162	166	177	194	10%
Goulburn Mulwaree	136	133	138	150	165	10%
Goldenfields Water (R)	259	176	199	265	287	8%
Wingecarribee	190	159	157	186	200	8%
Lismore	168	152	143	145	155	7%
Busselton (W)	297	285	280	272	287	5%
Aqwest–Bunbury (W)	270	266	255	254	267	5%
WC (Albany)	209	190	188	179	188	5%
Byron	194	159	168	176	181	3%
Eurobodalla	116	109	104	116	119	3%
Queanbeyan	200	191	185	175	178	2%
Westernport Water	71	69	72	80	80	1%
Kempsey	177	156	143	156	157	1%
WC (Australind-Eaton)			334	338	337	0%
South Gippsland Water	119	114	114	119	118	-1%
Essential Energy	280	219	237	285	281	-1%
WC (Geraldton)	369	357	343	327	321	-2%
Orange	148			180	174	-3%
Bega Valley	165	129	130	139	134	-4%
P&W (Alice Springs)	538	403	470	490	466	-5%
Dubbo	329	263	249	368	350	-5%
WC (Kal–Boulder) (W)	360	348	310	335	306	-9%
Bathurst	252	182	180	260	227	-13%
Gympie					215	



**Figure 3.5 W12, 2009–10 to 2013–14 (kL/property), for utilities with 10,000–20,000 connected properties**

## 3.2 W26—Total recycled water supplied (ML) and W27—Recycled water (% of effluent recycled)

### 3.2.1 Introduction

Total recycled water supplied (Indicator W26) is the sum of all treated sewage effluent that is used by either the utility or businesses supplied by the utility, or supplied through a third-pipe system for urban reuse. The percentage of effluent recycled (W27) is derived by dividing the total recycled water volume by the volume of treated sewage effluent (W18.5).

The volume and percentage of recycled water are affected by a number of factors, including the availability of potable water, the size of the utility, its proximity to potential customers (such as agricultural users, major industrial customers, and recreational facilities), fluctuations in sewage received and therefore effluent available for recycling, and Government policy. The smaller regional centres often recycle a greater proportion of effluent than larger metropolitan areas because discharge to inland rivers and streams often requires higher treatment, making recycling more cost-effective. Regional centres also often have greater access to willing buyers, such as agricultural businesses, and there are fewer alternative water supply sources inland than on the coast.

Most recycling in Melbourne is undertaken by Melbourne Water, and therefore not included in this chapter; however, the three Melbourne retailers (South East Water, Yarra Valley Water, and City West Water) undertake recycling from their own treatment plants and are included in this chapter.

Comparing data for all utilities reporting total recycled water volumes in both the 2012–13 and 2013–14 reporting years shows that nationally supplied volumes decreased by 2%: 32 utilities reported an increase while 30 reported a decrease (Table 3.6).

Table 3.7 presents an overview of the recycled water as a percentage of total effluent (Indicator W27). Nationally, the median percentage of effluent recycled remained stable, rising by only 2%. This was despite a significant increase in the median within the 50,000–100,000 group.

TasWater and Gympie reported total recycled water volumes and percentage of effluent recycled for the first time in the 2013–14 reporting year. As there is no comparative data for 2012–13, the volumes reported have been excluded from the overview results analysis.

**Table 3.6 Overview of results: W26—Total recycled water supplied (ML)<sup>1</sup>**

Size group	Range		Number of utilities with increase/decrease from 2012–13		Total		% change in the total from 2012–13
	High	Low	Increase	Decrease	2012–13	2013–14	
100,000+ connected properties	46,943 Sydney Water	138 City West Water	5	8	127,445 <sup>†</sup>	127,335 <sup>†</sup>	01%
50,000–100,000 connected properties	6,594 Goulburn Valley Water	32 Gosford	5	6	27,075	25,804	–5%
20,000–50,000 connected properties	5,523 Wagga Wagga (S)	119 WC (Mandurah)	10	8	42,109	40,048	–5%
10,000–20,000 connected properties	3,942 Bathurst	0 Queanbeyan	12	8	19,788	19,758	0%
All size groups (national)	46,943 Sydney Water	0 Queanbeyan	32	30	216,417 <sup>†</sup>	212,944 <sup>†</sup>	–2% <sup>†</sup>

**Table notes**

<sup>1</sup> Total recycled water supplied (ML) is calculated using data from all utilities who reported data for W26 in both the 2012–13 and 2013–14 reporting years.

<sup>†</sup> As a result of changes to reporting boundaries for SA Water, the 2012–13 total recycled water supplied utilises the summation of data for metropolitan Adelaide, Whyalla and Mount Gambier while the 2013–14 figure uses whole of SA Water data.



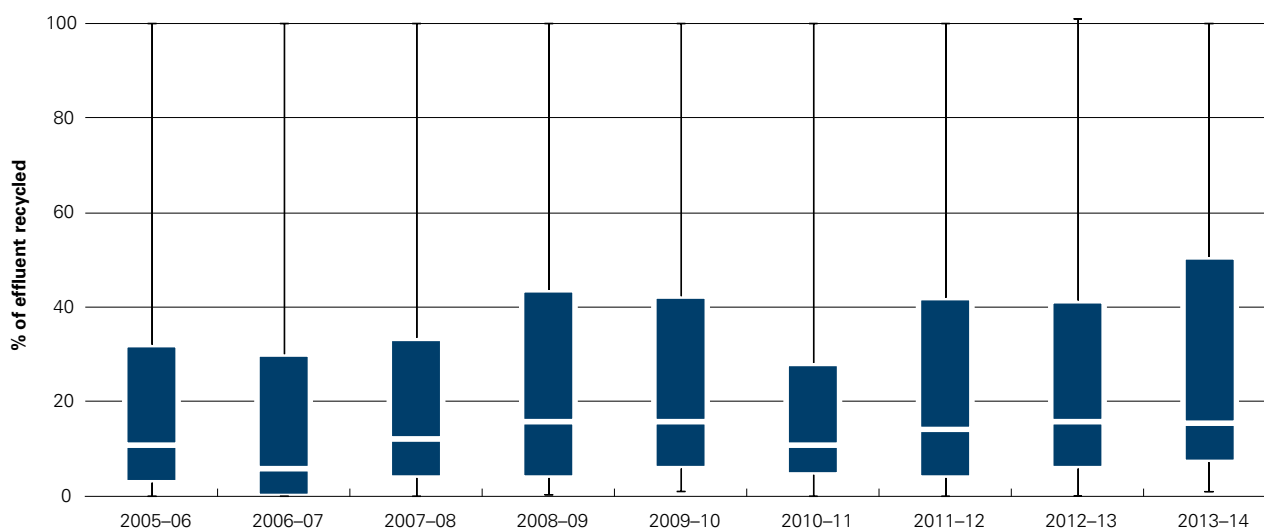
**Table 3.7 Overview of results: W27—Recycled water (% of effluent recycled)<sup>1</sup>**

Size group	Range		Number of utilities with increase/decrease from 2012–13		Median		% change in the median from 2012–13
	High	Low	Increase	Decrease	2012–13	2013–14	
100,000+ connected properties	29 Yarra Valley Water	1 City West Water	8	5	12% <sup>†</sup>	11% <sup>†</sup>	-10%
50,000–100,000 connected properties	100 Goulburn Valley Water	0 Gosford	5	5	12%	15%	28%
20,000–50,000 connected properties	103 Wide Bay Water	2 WC (Mandurah)	10	8	26%	27%	2%
10,000–20,000 connected properties	100 Multiple utilities	1 Multiple utilities	10	8	17%	16%	-4%
All size groups (national)	103 Wide Bay Water	0 Gosford	33	26	16% <sup>†</sup>	17% <sup>†</sup>	2%

**Table notes**

<sup>1</sup> Median recycled water (% of effluent recycled) is calculated using data from all utilities that reported data for W27 in both the 2012–13 and 2013–14 reporting years.

<sup>†</sup> As a result of changes to reporting boundaries for SA Water, the 2012–13 recycled water (% of effluent recycled) figure uses data for W26 and W18.5 for metropolitan Adelaide, Whyalla, and Mount Gambier, while the 2013–14 figure uses whole of SA Water data.



**Figure 3.6 Summary of results: W27—Recycled water, 2005–06 to 2013–14**

## 3.2.2 Results and analysis

### 100,000+ group

In 2013–14, the total volume of recycled water supplied by utilities in this group (excluding TasWater, which reported on W26 for the first time) remained consistent with that of 2012–13, despite an average 6% decrease in recycled water volumes supplied across the group. Individual declines within the group were balanced by strong growth reported by Gold Coast, Yarra Valley, and Hunter Water.

A significant 22% increase reported by Gold Coast Water was attributed to the commissioning of a steady long-term release system for excess recycled water across the supply region (City of Gold Coast 2014: 60).

The significant decreases in recycled water supply volumes reported by City West Water (87%) are attributed to the temporary shutdown of the recycled water facility attached to the Altona sewage treatment plant and also decreased demand from irrigation customers in 2013–14.

A small reduction in the Water Corporation (Perth) recycled water supply volume (2.4%) was in part attributed to lower production by the Groundwater Replenishment Trial. Part of this total decrease was offset by increased industrial usage of recycled water.

**Table 3.8 W26 (ML) and W27 (%), 2011–12 to 2013–14, for utilities with 100 000+ connected properties<sup>1</sup>**

Utility	W26 Total recycled water supplied			W27 (% of effluent recycled)		
	2011–12	2012–13	2013–14	2011–12	2012–13	2013–14
Yarra Valley Water	2,319	2,687	3,135	21%	26%	29%
SA Water		28,848 <sup>†</sup>	28,048 <sup>†</sup>		32% <sup>†</sup>	28% <sup>†</sup>
Gold Coast Water		7,307	8,931		12%	21%
Barwon Water	3,483	4,790	5,008	15%	20%	18%
ACTEW	4,607	4,416	4,372	13%	15%	15%
South East Water	2,277	3,091	2,967	17%	12%	15%
Queensland Urban Utilities	10,104	9,961	9,760	13%	10%	11%
Sydney Water	45,929	46,951	46,943	8%	10%	10%
TasWater			5,239			9%
Hunter Water	4,664	4,269	4,895	6%	6%	8%
WC (Perth)	10,370	10,272	10,029	8%	8%	7%
Logan		2,000	1,372		9%	7%
Unitywater	1,328	1,713	1,737	2%	3%	4%
City West Water	1,216	1,140	138	24%	18%	3%

#### Table notes

<sup>1</sup> As a result of changes to reporting boundaries for SA Water, the figure for total recycled water supplied for the 2012–13 reporting year uses the summation of data for metropolitan Adelaide, Whyalla, and Mount Gambier, while the 2013–14 reporting year figure uses the whole of SA Water data.

<sup>†</sup> As a result of changes to reporting boundaries for SA Water, the 2012–13 recycled water (% of effluent recycled) figure uses data for W26 and W18.5 for metropolitan Adelaide, Whyalla, and Mount Gambier, while the 2013–14 figure uses the whole of SA Water data.

## 50,000–100,000 group

In 2013–14, five utilities in this group reported an increase and six reported a decrease in the total recycled water volume supplied (Table 3.9), compared with 2012–13. The total recycled water volume supplied across the group showed a 3% decrease from 2012–13. Of note for this group was the observed 28% increase in total recycled water as a percentage of the volume of treated sewage. This result was driven by increases from Toowoomba, Western Water, and Wyong.

Toowoomba reported the largest volume increase of 470 ML (39%), reflecting the drier-than-average conditions in 2013–14.

Gippsland Water reported the largest decrease, 547 ML or 33%. As a result of storage levels in Moondarra Reservoir, Gippsland Water's Water Factory was not required to produce recycled water.

**Table 3.9 W26 (ML) and W27 (%), 2011–12 to 2013–14 for utilities with 50,000–100,000 connected properties**

Utility	W26 Total recycled water supplied			W27 (% of effluent recycled)		
	2011–12	2012–13	2013–14	2011–12	2012–13	2013–14
Goulburn Valley Water	6,824	7,344	6,594	81%	97%	100%
Western Water	4,814	4,880	5,701	59%	58%	75%
Coliban Water	3,893	3,346	2,658	33%	41%	32%
Toowoomba	1,338	1,213	1,683	15%	12%	21%
Central Highlands Water	1,628	1,971	1,683	15%	18%	18%
Townsville	2,806	3,166	2,740	14%	18%	15%
Cairns	3,065	2,101	2,300	14%	11%	11%
Wyong	465	877	962	3%	6%	7%
Gippsland Water	1,128	1,651	1,104	4%	5%	4%
P&W (Darwin)	376	499	347		3%	2%
Gosford	271	28	32	2%	0%	0%

## 20,000–50,000 group

This group, like the 50,000–100,000 group, also recorded an overall 5% decrease in total recycled water volumes in the 2013–14 reporting year compared with 2012–13; ten of the 18 utilities in the group reported increases and eight reported decreases (Table 3.10).

Fitzroy River Water in Queensland reported the largest percentage decrease of 62%, compared with 2012–13, while Mackay Water also reported a 47% decrease in 2013–14.

MidCoast Water (MCW), Coffs Harbour, and Port Macquarie Hastings reported significant increases for 2013–14 of 79% (639 ML), 70% (591 ML), and 50% (121 ML) respectively. In part, these increases are explained by the above-average temperature and low average rainfall experienced during 2013–14.

The increase reported by MCW is attributed to its completion of a major \$22 million recycled water programme. The programme comprised four schemes located at Hawks Nest, Tuncurry, Bulahdelah, and Harrington that are now operational and can supply more than 430 million litres of treated water for reuse (MCW: 2).

**Table 3.10 W26 (ML) and W27 (%), 2011–12 to 2013–14, for utilities with between 20,000–50,000 connected properties.**

Utility	W26 Total recycled water supplied			W27 (% of effluent recycled)		
	2011–12	2012–13	2013–14	2011–12	2012–13	2013–14
Wide Bay Water	2,624	4,061	4,794	37%	61%	103%
Tamworth	3,656	3,595	4,128	67%	79%	100%
Wagga Wagga (S)	5,971	5,543	5,523	97%	97%	97%
East Gippsland Water	2,469	2,959	2,903	86%	99%	96%
GWMWater	2,291	2,366	2,302	105%	101%	58%
Lower Murray Water	2,456	2,491	3,202	44%	41%	56%
Albury	5,287	2,733	2,468	99%	59%	54%
Mackay Water	4,409	8,314	4,412	46%	79%	50%
Shoalhaven	744	1,992	2,352	9%	27%	28%
MidCoast Water	282	848	1,439	4%	13%	26%
Coffs Harbour	489	801	1,436	8%	11%	26%
North East Water	1,959	2,203	1,895	20%	25%	20%
Wannon Water	1,248	1,490	1,251	13%	16%	12%
Fitzroy River Water	2,175	1,807	681	24%	17%	9%
Tweed	386	431	604	5%	6%	9%
Clarence Valley	109	128	176	3%	4%	7%
Port Macquarie Hastings	294	242	363	3%	3%	4%
WC (Mandurah)	119	104	119	2%	2%	2%

### 10,000–20,000 group

Total recycled water volumes reported by this group for the 2013–14 were consistent with 2012–13 results: 12 utilities reported an increase in total recycled water in 2013–14 and eight reported decreases (Table 3.11).

Kempsey reported the largest percentage increase of 1,000% (100 ML). This increase was driven by the commencement of operations of its South West Rocks Recycled Water Scheme (Kempsey Shire Council: 86). Ballina and Orange also reported increases of 141 ML (107%) and 1,266 ML (75%) respectively.

Water Corporation–Bunbury (sewerage) reported a 35% increase in total recycled water volume supplied in 2013–14 from that of 2012–13. This was attributed to an increase in on-site plant process requirements.

South Gippsland Water reported the largest percentage decrease (35%; 59 ML) in 2013–14 followed by decreases reported by Byron (20%; 118 ML) and Power and Water–Alice Springs (also 20%; 199 ML).

**Table 3.11 W26 (ML) and W27 (%), 2011–12 to 2013–14, for utilities with 10,000–20,000 connected properties.**

Utility	W26 Total recycled water supplied			W27 (% of effluent recycled)		
	2011–12	2012–13	2013–14	2011–12	2012–13	2013–14
Dubbo	1,396	2,178	1,958	48%	83%	100%
WC (Albany)	1,929	2,051	2,114	100%	100%	100%
Bathurst		4,788	3,942		103%	100%
WC (Australind-Eaton)	1,257	1,350	1,378	100%	100%	100%
Goulburn Mulwaree	1,540	1,567	1,593	90%	95%	98%
Orange	2,218	1,681	2,947	49%	41%	78%
Kal-Boulder (S)	1,817	1,793	1,410	100%	72%	56%
Essential Energy	416	629	709	26%	46%	51%
Gympie			1,243			49%
Bega Valley	485	680	626	21%	38%	31%
P&W (Alice Springs)	707	1,034	835		36%	21%
Westernport Water	129	238	273	8%	18%	18%
Byron	511	596	478	16%	13%	15%
WC (Busselton) (S)		261	245		17%	15%
WC (Geraldton)	223	235	237	14%	14%	13%
Ballina	164	132	273	4%	3%	10%
Eurobodalla	86	189	216	3%	6%	7%
Kempsey	0	10	110	0%	0%	6%
WC (Bunbury) (S)	111	110	148	4%	4%	5%
Wingecarribee	35	98	124	1%	3%	4%
South Gippsland Water	87	168	108	2%	6%	3%