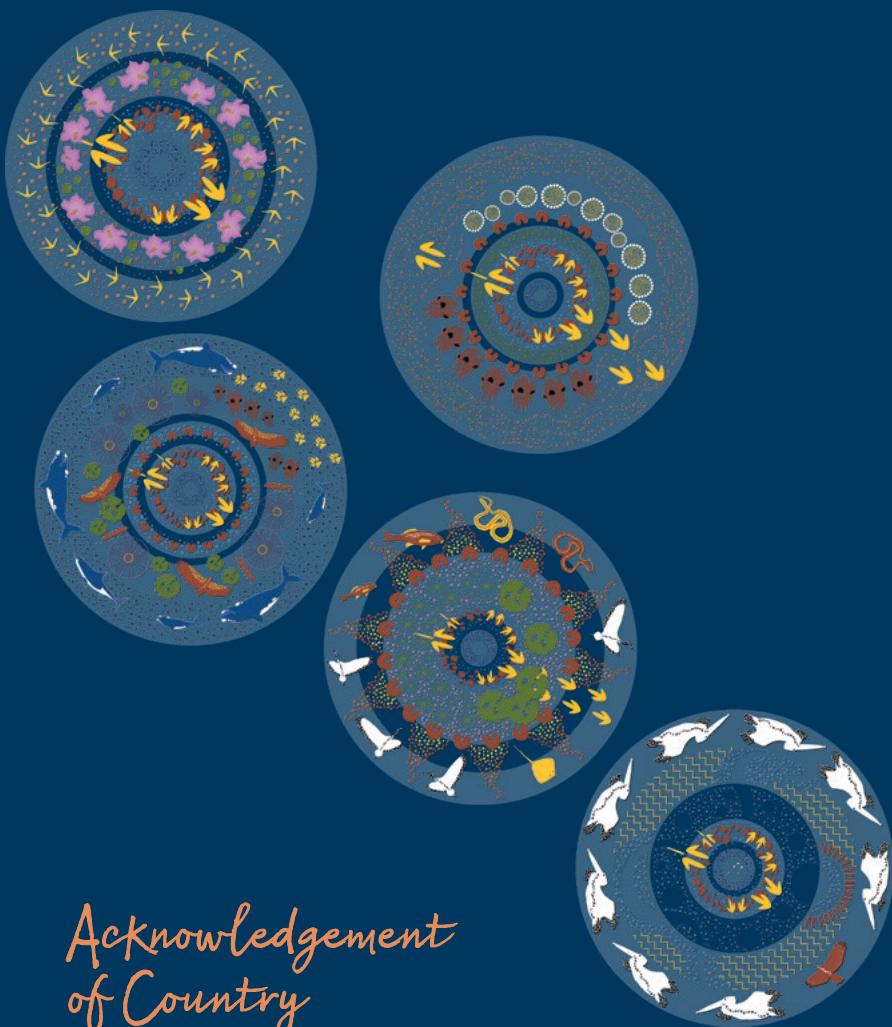


# 2024-25 South Australian Water Corporation Annual Report

For the year ending  
30 June 2025





## Acknowledgement of Country

We acknowledge the Traditional Owners of Country throughout South Australia and in other areas of Australia where we operate and recognise their unique and continuing connection to lands and waters. We pay respect to Elders past and present, and extend that respect to all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples visiting or living in South Australia.

## Letter of transmittal

29 September 2025

The Honourable Nick Champion MP  
*Minister for Housing Infrastructure*

Dear Minister

On behalf of the Board of SA Water, I am pleased to present the Corporation's Annual Report for the financial year ending 30 June 2025.

The report is submitted for your information and presentation to Parliament, in accordance with requirements of the *Public Corporations Act 1993* and the *Public Sector Act 2009*.

This report is verified as accurate for the purposes of annual reporting to the Parliament of South Australia.



**Allan Holmes**  
Chair of the Board

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# A message from the Chair



SA Water continues to play a vital role in the lives of South Australians by delivering safe, reliable drinking water and managing wastewater services across a vast and diverse state. We consistently meet high performance standards even under complex and challenging conditions.

As a state-owned corporation, SA Water is governed by a board of seven directors appointed by the government. While guided by our legislated responsibilities we work in close partnership with government to support broader priorities and deliver services that matter for the communities we serve. The board continues to provide strategic oversight and accountability while enabling the organisation to adapt and thrive in a rapidly changing environment.

SA Water plays a vital role in South Australia's growth, working alongside government to deliver the infrastructure needed for a thriving, liveable state. By rapidly responding to increasing demand for water and wastewater services, we're helping to fast track housing supply, attract investment, and support development across regional and metropolitan areas. From new residential communities to industrial precincts, our work ensures that growth is supported by reliable, sustainable services – laying the foundation for South Australia's future.

This year, SA Water delivered a record level of capital investment, reflecting our commitment to building the infrastructure South Australia needs both now and for generations to come. These investments are not only helping to unlock thousands of new homes but also strengthening water security and supporting the resilience of businesses and communities across the state.

However, serious challenges remain. We will have to develop new water resources as the climate warms and dries and as our population and economy grow. Ageing infrastructure requires continued maintenance and replacement, something that is often overlooked. The board will continue to work with government and the broader community to address these challenges.

I acknowledge the Board for its dedicated and collaborative governance over the past year. In August 2024, we welcomed Monish Bhindi and Tricia Blight to the board, whose expertise further strengthens our leadership. I also extend my sincere appreciation to the Chief Executive, David Ryan, his executive team, our valued partners and all of our people for their continued commitment and outstanding contribution to delivering essential services to South Australians. Most importantly, I want to recognise the hard work, dedication, and professionalism of all our people across SA Water, whose efforts every day make our achievements possible.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Allan Holmes".

**Allan Holmes**  
Chair of the Board

# A message from the Chief Executive



This past year our people have played a vital role in delivering outcomes that address the evolving needs of our customers, communities, and the state we serve. As we commenced the 2024–28 regulatory period on a strong operational foundation, and a renewed focus on providing services that meet the daily expectations of our customers while supporting South Australia's long-term growth and sustainability.

The new regulatory period, which began in July 2024, has ushered in our most ambitious capital program to date, with \$3.3 billion in net capital expenditure approved by the Essential Services Commission of South Australia (ESCOSA). This includes \$1.5 billion dedicated to supporting the State Government's Housing Roadmap. In response to unprecedented housing demand, our infrastructure investments will deliver tens of thousands of new homes. Through our newly formed Growth Group, we are accelerating the delivery of water and wastewater services to meet demand in key growth areas such as Riverlea, Roseworthy and Angle Vale.

Delivering infrastructure at this scale, speed and complexity requires close coordination between our people, partners and systems. A key factor in accelerating project delivery has been the way we procure materials and collaborate with our delivery partners to ensure the right resources are available at the right time. We are also transforming how we plan and execute projects by leveraging data more effectively, enhancing customer and developer experiences and embedding sustainability into everything we build.

While enabling growth remains a priority, our commitment to reliability and equity is unwavering. We continue to invest in the maintenance and renewal of our infrastructure to support current and future generations. This balanced approach ensures sustainable and dependable water services for all South Australians.

A key focus this year has been on the early works on the construction of a new desalination plant on the Eyre Peninsula an important step toward securing a reliable and sustainable water supply for the region. This infrastructure is a central component of the Eyre Peninsula Water Security Response Plan, released in November 2024. The plan outlines how we are addressing the urgent challenges of ensuring safe drinking water for the community. Alongside infrastructure investment, continued community engagement remains critical to meeting the region's long-term needs.

Another key priority has been the significant upgrades to regional water infrastructure. We have invested in renewing and enhancing critical assets across regional South Australia to ensure communities in areas such as Oodnadatta, Marla, and Maree receive safe and reliable water services. These projects improve water quality and system resilience and support regional economic development and community wellbeing.

South Australia has experienced one of its driest years on record, with much of the state receiving far less rainfall than usual. This has led to the lowest inflows into the Mount Lofty Ranges reservoirs, with the lowest levels we have seen in 25 years. We are closely monitoring these drying conditions and the potential impact on water resource planning. The Adelaide Desalination Plant (ADP) remains a vital climate-independent water source, and we expect increased reliance on it during extended dry periods. At the same time, we are future-proofing our network through strategic investments, such as the Taplan water storage tanks, which will provide critical flexibility and additional security to our rural networks.

We continue to seek innovative solutions to address complex challenges. This year, we commenced a satellite-based emissions monitoring trial, using cutting-edge technology to track methane emissions from our wastewater infrastructure. This pilot program will help us better manage our environmental impact and aligns with our broader sustainability goals and net zero ambitions.

A significant achievement was the launch of our 2024–27 Reconciliation Action Plan (RAP). Now in its sixth iteration, this RAP embeds reconciliation more deeply into our operations and culture. The plan aligns with both our corporate strategy and Reconciliation Australia's framework to ensure focused progress and will help us transform our commitment into consistent, measurable action.

Our commitment as a participant in the United Nations Global Compact is reaffirmed as we continue to work towards delivering services and achieving positive outcomes for our community and the planet. As part of this commitment, we are a signatory to the Australian water industry's commitment to support the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals.

Looking ahead, our progress this year has positioned us well to meet today's challenges and anticipate tomorrow's opportunities. Through enhancing regional water security, supporting housing growth and strengthening cultural foundations, we are focused on delivering trusted water services for a sustainable and healthy South Australia.

I sincerely thank our people, partners and Board for their unwavering dedication and ongoing efforts. Together, we are building more than infrastructure; we are shaping a thriving future for our state.



**David Ryan**  
Chief Executive

# About SA Water





## **Our vision**

**Delivering trusted water services for a sustainable and healthy South Australia**

## **Our organisation**

We are South Australia's leading provider of water services for more than 1.8 million people. For more than 168 years, we have been working together with South Australians to ensure a reliable supply of safe, clean water and a dependable sewerage system. We deliver for customers by ensuring continuity of service, making smart asset decisions, responding to changing operational environments and achieving operational efficiencies to keep costs down.

As a statutory corporation, we report to an independent board and balance the delivery of services in a competitive market with our responsibility to provide a financial return to government.

We are included in the portfolio of Minister for Housing Infrastructure, and work closely with South Australian government agencies including:

- Department of the Premier and Cabinet
- Department of Treasury and Finance
- Department for Housing and Urban Development
- Department for Infrastructure and Transport
- Department for Environment and Water
- SA Health
- Environment Protection Authority

## **Our strategy**

Our 2020–25 strategy was reviewed to achieve our vision of delivering trusted water services for a sustainable and healthy South Australia. Our strategy focuses on measuring customer trust, service delivery, sustainability and our people and continues to support the wellbeing of our customers and community, and the future sustainability of South Australia.

## **Our services**

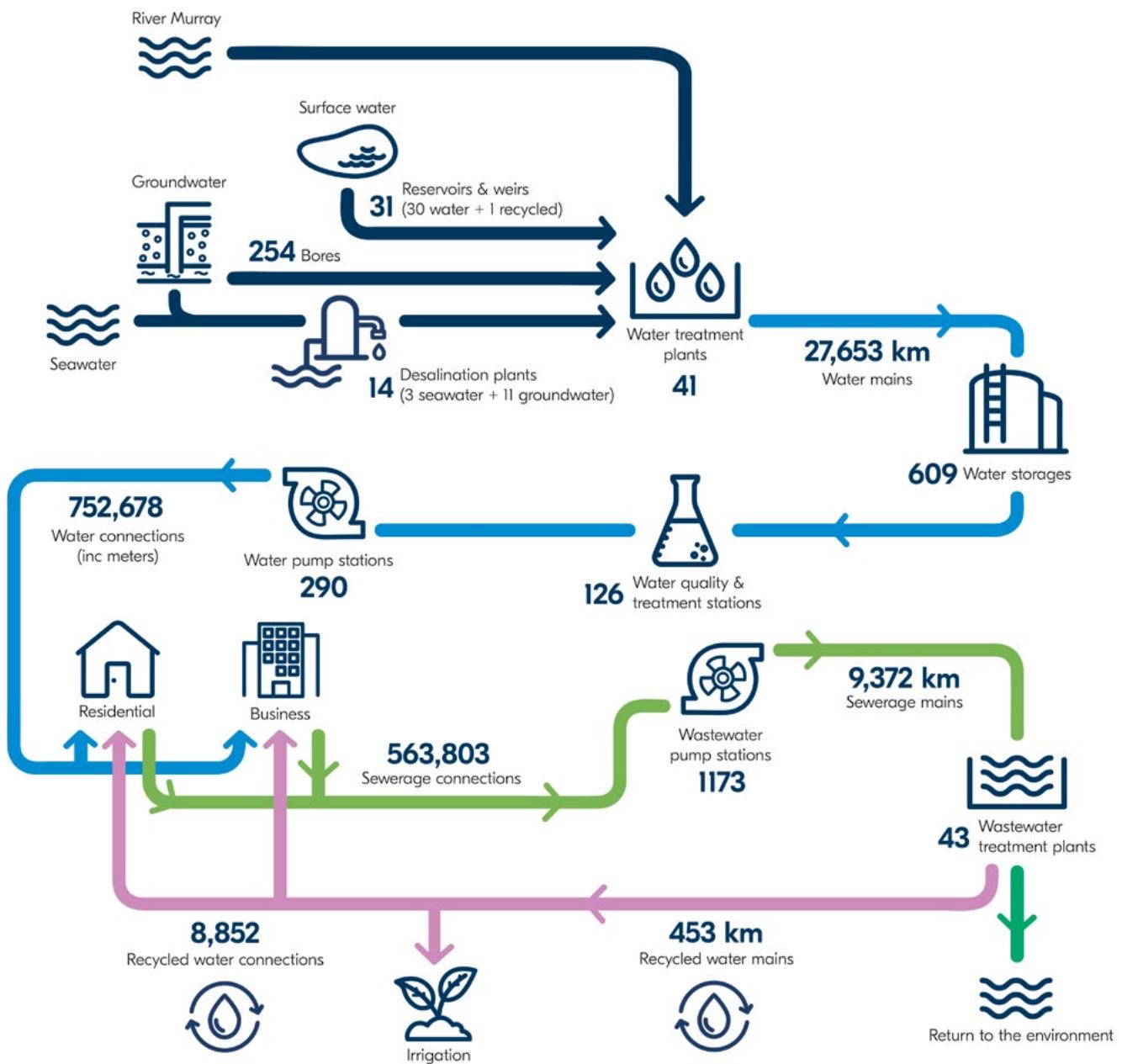
Every day, we provide essential water services to cities, suburbs and towns across South Australia.

As one of the most efficient water utilities in Australia, we are continually improving our services to keep prices as low and stable as possible for our customers. To deliver value for money, we strive to make smart, long-term investments, and effective use of new technologies. We remain focused on what is important to our customers and meeting our legal and regulatory responsibilities.

We are the custodians of the longest water mains supply network of any Australian water utility – more than 27,000 kilometres. We also manage more than 9,000 kilometres of sewerage mains and a 453 kilometre recycled water network.

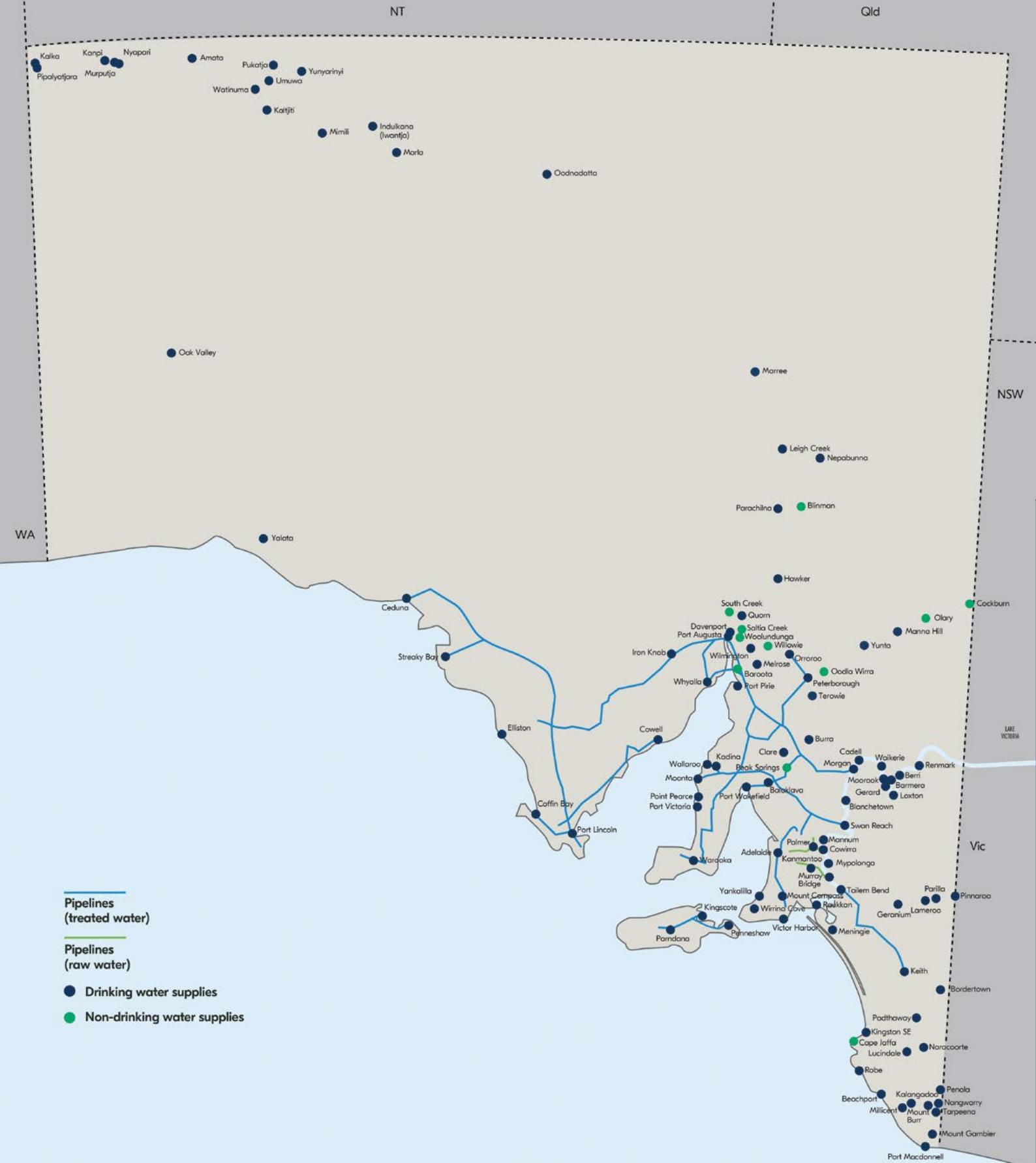
We manage drinking water quality from catchment to tap, and work cooperatively with SA Health to ensure the protection of public health and supply of safe, high-quality drinking water for our customers across the state.

## Overview of our network and assets



As at June 2025

## Our water supply areas (as at August 2025)



## Our sewage treatment plants

(as at August 2025)



# Year in review



## Highlights



**277 billion litres** of water delivered to **756,505** homes and businesses



**93%** customer satisfaction



**\$799.9 million** in capital investment



**36,000+** customers receiving eBills



**62.8 kilometres** of new water mains installed



**48,499** water samples collected



**362,040** visitors to reservoir reserves



## Driving customer outcomes

We provide our customers with safe, smart, reliable and affordable water services. To achieve this, we maintain trust by ensuring water quality and asset reliability, and provide continuity of service by minimising temporary service interruptions. We deploy connected and intelligent assets to make smart decisions and operate efficiently so our services remain affordable.

### Meeting our customer service standards

Performance measures and service standards are set by our economic regulator, the Essential Services Commission of South Australia, and guide how we measure our success in delivering for our customers and the community.

In 2024-25, we met all of our 22 customer service standards and achieved 93 per cent customer satisfaction.

Other notable achievements include:

Measure	Target	Achieved
First contact resolution	85%	100%
Water quality responsiveness (metropolitan Adelaide)	97%	100%
Water quality responsiveness (regional South Australia)	99%	100%
Connection application responsiveness	95%	97%
Water event responsiveness – high-priority (metropolitan Adelaide)	99%	100%
Water event responsiveness – high-priority (regional South Australia)	99%	99%
Sewer event responsiveness metro	99%	100%
Sewer event responsiveness regional	99%	100%

### Sustaining and maintaining our existing networks

We continue to improve and maintain our water and wastewater networks. We invested \$81.5 million in our water network and infrastructure, and \$41.7 million in our wastewater pipe network and infrastructure.

In 2024-25 we installed 51.5 kilometres of new water mains through our water main management program. As part of our 4-year, \$140 million water main management program, we installed new water mains throughout the state, including at the following locations:

Location	Mains installed (m)	Location	Mains installed (m)
Mudamuckla	12,723	Paradise	550
Boors Plain	6,201	Queenstown	538
Brinkworth	5,301	Nailsworth	510
Weetulta	4,871	Morphett Vale	457
Owen	2,677	Parafield Gardens	414
Ceduna	1,441	Salisbury	403
Glenelg North	1,024	Springton	399
Warradale	1,004	Brahma Lodge	350
Somerton Park	845	Mansfield Park	348
Tumby Bay	788	Hindmarsh	331
Rowland Flat	724	West Richmond	329
Jervois	642	Valley View	317
Freeling	614	Marden	315
Ascot Park	612	Ridgehaven	281



Our dedicated teams have completed significant pipe installations throughout 2024-25, and delivered reliable infrastructure that supports growing communities and critical projects.

## Main leaks and breaks

In 2024-25, 4,759 water main leaks and breaks were reported across our 27,541 kilometre network, compared with 3,862 in 2023-24. This increase is a result of dry conditions which cause excessive soil movement acting on the water network. Our modelling had anticipated the increased water main break frequency and we were able to ensure that sufficient resources were available to continue to meet our service delivery targets during this busy period.

## Investing in a resilient water future for South Australia

From 1 July 2024, the average SA Water metropolitan customer's bill increased by 3.5 per cent plus Consumer Price Index, reflecting rising costs, global inflation and growing investment in our network.

This meant the average metropolitan residential customer with typical water use and average property value paid around \$21.20 per quarter more in 2024-25 (based on 3.6 per cent inflation).

In the Bureau of Meteorology's National Performance Report for 2023-24 (released in February 2025), which analyses and compares the performance of water utilities across the country, our annual residential combined water and sewerage bill (based on 200 kilolitres) sits in the middle range of the 15 comparably sized utilities across Australia.

**Can't seem to get ahead?**

If you're having trouble paying your bill, you're not alone, and our friendly Payment Assistance team can help you.

Visit [sawater.com.au/paymenthelp](http://sawater.com.au/paymenthelp) to understand your options

Our Payment Assistance Program helps customers experiencing financial hardship.

## Promoting our Payment Assistance Program

Our Payment Assistance Program promotion was conducted again from 1 April to 30 June 2025, building on our successful work in 2023-24. We want our customers to know what options are available if and when they need help to pay their water bills. Customers are encouraged to contact us early if they are experiencing bill stress so we can better support them.

Our 'paying my bill' web page was redesigned to offer self-serve options as well the option to speak to our Payment Assistance team.

We reached out to customers through multiple channels, including targeted messaging in bills, functional advertising on social media channels and through our engagement with relevant external stakeholder groups, such as social services organisations. We used data modelling to target messages to customers who had the potential to be, or were likely already in a hardship situation.

In the fourth quarter of 2024-25, our Brand Health & Perceptions Research showed 74 per cent awareness of our payment support options. This represents the highest level of awareness in over two years. Notably, 80 per cent of customers experiencing bill stress were aware of the flexible payment support available in quarter 4, demonstrating that our messaging is effectively reaching those who need it most.



In response to prolonged dry conditions and increased customer demand, the Adelaide Desalination Plant ramped up production in 2024-25, to ensure a secure and reliable water supply.



In 2024-25, our Tea Tree Gully Sustainable Sewers Program reached a milestone of connecting more than 1,000 houses to a new sewer system.

## Connection milestone in Adelaide's north east

The Tea Tree Gully Sustainable Sewers Program, which commenced in July 2022, reached a significant milestone in 2024-25, connecting more than 1,000 properties to our wastewater network. The program will deliver new sewer connections to over 4,700 properties across 13 suburbs in the Tea Tree Gully council area. These properties were previously been connected to the City of Tea Tree Gully Community Wastewater Management System.

We continue to work closely with individual property owners and the community to guide our planning and prioritisation process. Through this project, we have achieved an average overall satisfaction rating of 95 per cent from customers with new sewer connections delivered.

## Production at the Adelaide Desalination Plant increased to shore up Adelaide's water supply

Dry conditions and a lack of rainfall during 2024-25 resulted in the lowest volume of water inflows to Adelaide's reservoirs in 40 years. In January 2025, combined water levels across our storages sat at 40 per cent – the lowest level for more than 25 years.

In response, production was increased at the Adelaide Desalination Plant to secure water supply given the state's sustained dry conditions. This helped supplement Adelaide's water sources and supported higher than expected water demand from customers.

The plant temporarily produced more water than its typical volume until March 2025, informed by forecast water supply and demand from our Happy Valley system.

During this time, the plant produced 26,176 gigalitres of water, compared to the previous average annual figure of 5.3 gigalitres.

In addition to producing more water at the Adelaide Desalination Plant, we also utilised water from the River Murray to top up reservoirs.



Our summer messaging encouraged customers to use water efficiently.



Lock 3 has been dewatered to enable maintenance on the 100-year-old asset.

## Tips for being water wise in summer

The 2024-25 summer season was one of the driest on record, with most of the state experiencing lower than average rainfalls during the preceding 12 months. From January to March this year, total residential water use increased by 26 per cent compared with the same period last year.

Our summer messaging campaign provides customers with tips to be water wise at home and in the garden during the warmer months. This year there was a particular focus on helping customers be water wise with their gardens and swimming pools.

We used our own channels to promote the campaign, such as our website, and organic social media, supported by paid advertising. In addition, our Brand Ambassadors talked to people about how to be water wise at events including the Tour Down Under and WOMADelaide.

The campaign was active during the third quarter of 2024-25, and in the following quarter, 73 per cent of customers surveyed in our Brand Health & Perceptions Research agreed that SA Water helps them learn to use water wisely. This represents the highest level of agreement in over 2 years.



Newly constructed storage tanks at Taplan have substantially increased water capacity and enhanced supply reliability.

## Lock 3 refurbishment flows ahead as part of 100-year milestone

In April 2025, more than 8 million litres of water were drained from the River Murray's historic Lock 3, as we undertook major maintenance works to improve operations at the century-old site, on behalf of the Murray–Darling Basin Authority.

Located at Overland Corner in the Riverland, Lock 3 has been a critical part of river navigation since 1925. The refurbishment project includes replacing the lock chamber's water control valves, re-sealing 4 large hydraulic gates, and re-concreting sections of the lock floor.

## Taplan's water supply future-proofed with new tanks

More than 690,000 litres of drinking water can now be stored in newly constructed tanks at Taplan, following the completion of a \$10 million project in April 2025 to improve water reliability for the Riverland town.

The new tanks provide Taplan with 5 times more water storage capacity than they had previously. This increased capacity provides a buffer during drier conditions and improves the ability to provide water to the community during times of peak demand. The new tanks will ensure a secure supply of drinking water for the 700 homes and businesses in Taplan and the surrounding area.



New water storage tanks and disinfection station at Mannahill enable the town to access safe, reliable drinking water directly from the tap.

## Drinking water upgrades deliver top drop for trio of northern towns

Residents and businesses in Yunta, Terowie and Mannahill can now enjoy a new, safe and clean supply of drinking water from their taps, following the completion in May 2025 of upgrades to the supply network in South Australia's mid and upper north.

Historically, each town's water supply was designated as non-drinking, requiring customers to boil their tap supply before safely drinking, preparing food or brushing their teeth.

The upgrades, delivered through a combination of new elevated water storage tanks, water main network upgrades and additional water disinfection stations, mean each town's drinking water supply now meets the health and safety requirements in the Australian Drinking Water Guidelines.

We also tailored the works at each of the 3 locations to provide broader benefits to the community, such as improving driveway access into nearby vehicle rest stops along the Barrier Highway and retaining the decommissioned water tower in Yunta as an important community landmark in the town.

## Upgraded wastewater system brings sustainable solution to Yalata

Based on community feedback, we delivered a \$2.4 million upgrade of the wastewater network in the Yalata Aboriginal Community on South Australia's far west coast to improve sustainability, public health and safety.

The new pressurised wastewater soakage disposal system pumps sewage from septic tanks into an underground pressurised soakage trench and replaces the previously used wastewater lagoon.

The in-ground disposal system provides a safer and more environmentally sound solution by eliminating open water hazards, minimising odours and reducing the risk of overflows and leaks.



The upgraded wastewater disposal system in Yalata Aboriginal Community provides a safer and more environmentally sustainable solution.

## Satellite trial to help us stay ahead of water main leaks

In 2024–25, a South Australian first we started trialling the use of satellites to proactively predict leaks and breaks and to detect water main leaks that have not propagated to the surface and remain undetected.

The satellite technology detects changing soil movement conditions across Adelaide's north-eastern suburbs – an area with more than 820 kilometres of underground pipe. This technology helps identify pipes that are more susceptible to leaks and breaks. This enables our tactical teams to strategically deploy leakage sensors and improve the accuracy of our predictive modelling for future water main break numbers and resource planning.

Satellite technology has also been deployed on the Southern Eyre Peninsula to detect leaks that have yet to reach the surface. Initial scans have identified 196 points of interest, and 33 leaks were correctly identified in the first week.

This trial has been undertaken in conjunction with our existing smart network deployment, which, in the past 12 months alone, has detected more than 250 leaks that were then promptly repaired, helping to minimise potential impacts and disruption to the community.

## Research and development builds capability

Research and development enables us to meet the changing needs of our business, builds the knowledge and capability of our people, and ensures we are prepared for future challenges and opportunities. In 2024-25, we delivered research and development projects to:

- improve understanding and control of biofilms in water distribution systems through involvement in the ARC Training Centre for Biofilm Research and Innovation at Flinders University
- pilot 'mixed bed bioreactors' for chemical-free water treatment in collaboration with the University of Queensland and Seqwater
- develop in-situ and drone-based methods to measure and control greenhouse gas generation in wastewater treatment plants
- determine how wastewater treatment plants can prevent the spread of antimicrobial resistance
- understand how cyanobacteria grow in water reservoirs and developing strategies and methods to prevent impact on water quality
- develop a process to recover and recycle water treatment chemicals from water treatment plant residuals.

## Our Adelaide service delivery partnership

Our Adelaide service delivery partnerships with Service Stream and SUEZ continued in 2024-25.

Our metro field operations service provider, Service Stream:

- completed 117,848 work orders and achieved 7 out of 7 customer service standards set by the Essential Services Commission of South Australia (including best endeavours)
- maintained customer satisfaction through optimised delivery solutions, such as non-dig-up sewer and water repairs and preventative sewer maintenance techniques
- delivered services for our customers with an average customer satisfaction score of 96 per cent for metropolitan fault reports
- continued to operate and maintain the community wastewater management system in Tea Tree Gully
- supported our capital delivery teams to deliver 2,489 metres of new and replacement water mains in metropolitan areas
- supported regional teams with dedicated crew members allocated to regional depots as and when required
- supported the rapid mobilisation of the 2024 VAILO Adelaide 500 Supercar event by ensuring our water and wastewater networks were ready for increased customer demand. More than 4 kilometres of sewer main was cleaned as a preventative measure and 51 valves were isolated across the circuit. This year, crews successfully reduced the number of required isolations by 11 compared to the previous year, which helped to lessen the impact of low-flow conditions on local customers. Chamber lids across the circuit were also carefully secured.

Our production and treatment alliance partner, SUEZ delivered:

- \$8 million of works at our metropolitan water and wastewater facilities, projects, including maintenance on 2 sedimentation tanks and the flocculation and UV disinfection system, along with major electrical upgrades at our Happy Valley Water Treatment Plant
- an innovative wastewater tankering solution for customers in the Riverlea development at Buckland Park to help support growth in the area
- a tank outlet surge protection project, to prevent the risk of downstream mains breaks from our major northern metropolitan water storage tanks
- 35 megalitres of recycled water, 64,966 tonnes of biosolids for South Australian farmers, and a 5 per cent reduction in our waste footprint compared to 2023-24.

Other initiatives included collaborating with local land care groups, biodiversity groups and community members to continue driving revegetation projects at our Glenelg and Aldinga wastewater treatment plants. 9,000 native plants were planted over 3 days and the initiative received a high commendation by the Australian Water Association during their SA Awards 2024 in the Organisational Excellence category

Another sustainability initiative – SUEZ's second hand uniform store – saw more than 1,300 uniform items donated and more than 850 items reused by employees.



## Water for the future

Our production and treatment activities ensure the water we provide is fit for our customers to use and to be recycled or returned to the environment. We harvest, store, treat, distribute and reuse water to provide fit-for-purpose water services to our customers to stimulate economic growth and meet customer needs.

### Work underway to lay biggest pipes in a decade

In 2024-25 we began delivering the largest expansion of our metropolitan water and wastewater networks in decades, to support the State Government's Housing Roadmap and enable an estimated 40,000 new homes to be built across South Australia during the next 4 years.

This essential work is underway across Adelaide's northern suburbs including Angle Vale, Elizabeth North, Davoren Park, Craigmore, Blakeview, Munno Para, Smithfield, Virginia, Roseworthy and the Gawler Belt.

We're installing large trunk water mains to improve flow and pressure, support growth and strengthen surrounding networks. At Sandy Creek, new above-ground storage tanks are being constructed to boost the network's capacity. We're also expanding wastewater infrastructure along key corridors to service new developments. Together, these upgrades are unlocking land for housing in residential development areas such as Riverlea, Angle Vale and Roseworthy and helping to meet the needs of growing communities.

Since September 2024, our crews have laid nearly 14,000 metres of pipe, with up to 16 teams working across multiple sites. A record 189 Development Agreement Formal Instruments (DAFIs) were issued to developers in 2024-25, enabling services for 6,792 new allotments (up from 4,800 the year before).



Pipe installation underway to support a major network expansion that will enable new housing across Adelaide's northern suburbs.

### A plan to safeguard Eyre Peninsula's water security

Safeguarding the Eyre Peninsula's water security continued to be a key focus in 2024-25, highlighted by the release of our Eyre Peninsula Water Security Response Plan. Central to this plan is the construction of a new desalination plant, which is essential for securing a reliable and sustainable water supply for the region's future.

The plan was released in November 2024 and provides a framework to protect the region's drinking water supply. It outlines 4 water security response levels and the actions to be taken by the community based on drinking water availability, which ranges from normal water availability to an extreme water shortage. At the time of releasing the plan, we announced that Eyre Peninsula had moved to 'Level 2 – save water'.

Rebates on the purchase of new water efficient appliances were made available and promoted to the community to further support and encourage water-saving behaviours.

The Water Security Response Plan takes a responsible and considered approach to prepare for all scenarios to maintain water supply for 35,000 homes and businesses on the Eyre Peninsula until the desalination plant is operational, or in the event of any reductions to our water availability.



Advertising on the Eyre Peninsula to encourage residents to be water wise.



Construction is underway on a new desalination plant at Billy Lights Point, marking a major step toward securing the Eyre Peninsula's long-term water supply.



Kangaroo Island's new desalination plant is now supplying safe drinking water and enhancing bushfire resilience.

## Early construction works progress for Eyre Peninsula's new desalination plant

Construction of a new desalination plant on the Eyre Peninsula continued to progress in 2024-25, marking a major step toward securing the region's long-term water future. Reliable access to clean drinking water is critical for the communities, and industries of the Eyre Peninsula – especially as the region faces increasing pressure from population growth, climate variability and the limitations of current groundwater sources.

A significant portion of early works was undertaken at the Billy Lights Point site, paving the way for large-scale construction to commence.

Early works included the removal of around 13 tonnes of rubbish, the removal of vegetation on the plant site to prepare for construction, the installation of temporary construction site huts and the creation of a new entrance road to the plant site off St Andrews Drive.

We have begun planning the construction of the large transfer pipeline that will connect the new plant to the region's existing water network.

## New desalination plant delivers water security for Kangaroo Island

In December 2024, Kangaroo Island's new desalination plant was commissioned, representing a significant milestone in securing the island's long-term drinking water supply and strengthening its bushfire resilience.

The 2-megalitre-per-day capacity facility produces safe and clean drinking water for approximately 700 local homes and businesses that have connected to mains water for the first time.

The drinking water supply is pumped through a new 50-kilometre underground trunk main to supply American River, Baudin Beach, Island Beach and Sapphiretown.

To increase the region's resilience in future bushfire events, 420 new fireplugs have also been installed to provide easy access to water for emergency services.

## Water infrastructure construction underway in Ceduna

We have begun construction of a new 4.5 million-litre water storage tank and a 12-kilometre underground pipeline in Ceduna to improve drinking water security and quality for more than 1,800 homes and businesses.

The \$37 million project will connect to Ceduna's existing water supply network. The project is supporting the local economy by engaging regional contractors and suppliers throughout the build.



## Healthy communities

We support and promote the health and wellbeing of all South Australians. This is achieved by building sustainable and liveable communities. We share new ways of using water effectively and efficiently to create comfortable green spaces that support wellbeing. Through our reconciliations actions, we support stronger Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities by helping to create economic opportunities.

### A new Reconciliation Action Plan

In October 2024, we launched our 2024–27 Reconciliation Action Plan (RAP), outlining our ongoing commitment to reconciliation and the practical actions we will take to embed it throughout our organisation.

Our sixth RAP aims to make reconciliation a standard part of how we operate, and encourages collaboration across our workforce to help achieve our goals. Importantly, our RAP aligns with our corporate strategy and Reconciliation Australia's framework of relationships, respect and opportunities.

At the RAP launch event, some of our Indigenous team members shared their experiences including about how our initiatives like mentoring are making a real difference in their careers.

Attendees also had the opportunity to participate in creating a live artwork by Aboriginal artists, which is now proudly displayed in SA Water House.



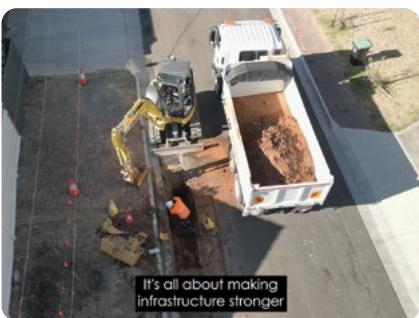
Launched in October 2024, our Reconciliation Action Plan highlights our commitment to meaningful reconciliation across our business.



Water storage tanks at Woodside were painted as part of our Art on Infrastructure Program.



Our brand ambassadors at the VAILO Adelaide 500.



A series of educational videos on social media shared how water mains work and how we manage them.

## Community education, events and engagement

As part of our Art on Infrastructure Program, we worked with local artists to launch new artworks including on a water storage tank at Woodside, in the Adelaide Hills and at our Barossa Reservoir.

In 2024-25 we delivered:

- presentations to 5,111 students across 280 sessions as part of The Well Education Program, through school incursions, site tours and workshops
- education to a further 3,130 students on the Eyre Peninsula with the Water Wise Program – 'Our Water, Our Future'
- community presentations and site tours to 523 people including an increase in tours of the Adelaide Desalination Plant
- our Quench Benches and drinking fountains at 241 events, providing 87,866 litres of drinking water
- Brand Ambassadors at major community events, including the VAILO Adelaide 500, the National Pharmacies Christmas Pageant and WOMADelaide, where BYOB bottles were provided for a \$5 donation to the event charity partners.

## Educating our customers on the management of water mains

In 2024-25 we launched a series of water main education videos, which we shared on social media. Topics included what can cause breaks in our network, how we fix our infrastructure, how customers can report faults, and what support we give to customers when breaks occur. These videos helped raise awareness and empower our customers, and highlighted the critical work our teams do to maintain a reliable water supply.

The campaign reached more than 14,000 people across a series of 5 videos, generating more than 600 reactions, comments, shares, and saves combined.



Our people worked in partnership with the Department for Environment and Water to provide access to water at Brukunga bulk water collection site.

## Water collection points in partnership with the Department for Environment and Water

Many South Australians who are not connected to our mains network faced significant challenges during unprecedented dry conditions. In response, we partnered with the Department of Environment and Water to establish temporary water collection points in March, April and May 2025.

To support local communities, we staffed water collection points at Woodside and Strathalbyn in the Adelaide Hills, McLaren Vale, Elizabeth Park and Bundaleer.

During the operation of the sites, nearly 450 people accessed over 480,000 litres of water.

## Hive of activity at our reservoir reserves

In 2024-25, our 10 reservoir reserves welcomed more than 362,040 visitors.

During another successful year of our Reservoirs Partnership Program we supported 5 organisations – Nature Conservation Society of South Australia, Nature Play SA, TAFE SA, Walking SA, and the Trail Running SA Twilight Series – that organised grassroots events and projects across our reservoirs.



A partnership program to make our reservoirs accessible to all continued in 2024-25.

## Continuing to make the outdoors accessible for all

Our successful Accessible Outdoor Program also continued this year, with our Reservoirs team maintaining partnerships with ForestrySA, National Parks SA and the Bedford Group.

The program enables Bedford's clients to build connections with nature by being outdoors in our reservoir reserves.

Uniquely, some of these clients also participated in kayaking in partnership with Paddle SA.

A separate bushcare volunteering program – also run with the Bedford Group – was established at our Happy Valley Reservoir Reserve.



## Proactive environmental leadership

As a leader in environmental management, we are taking action to adapt to climate change and finding ways to reduce our greenhouse gas emissions. By partnering with our community, we make decisions that reduce waste and create opportunities to reuse resources and by-products of our production processes to benefit the environment.

### Supporting native wildlife through nest box installations

Together, our Land, Catchment and Recreation team, Reservoirs team, and volunteers installed 50 wildlife nest boxes across the Myponga, Hope Valley, Middle River, and Happy Valley Reservoir Reserves. These artificial hollows provide safe shelter for native species if natural tree hollows are scarce.

Various types of boxes were installed for possums, parrots, kookaburras, owls, and ducks. Wildlife monitoring cameras have recorded species such as crimson rosellas using the boxes also.



We introduced the BYD SHARK ute, Australia's first plug-in utility vehicle, reflecting our commitment to sustainability.



Our reservoir rangers and volunteers with the nestboxes ready to be installed.

### Reviving flows in Flinders Ranges creeks

Baroota Creek and Crystal Brook Creek in the Flinders Ranges were revitalised in September through carefully timed water releases from nearby reservoirs. Coordinated to align with winter rains, the released water flowed further downstream than usual, bringing life to areas that rarely experience natural water movement.

More than one billion litres of water was released from nearby reservoirs to improve the resilience of ancient river red gums — many over 500 years old — in response to community concerns about the health of these iconic trees. The release of these waters also refreshed the habitats for frogs, fish, birds and water bugs.

As part of the Environmental and Cultural Flows project, partnerships were formed with the Northern and Yorke Landscape Board, Flinders University, the Department for Environment and Water, the Nukunu Wapma Thura Aboriginal Corporation and local communities. The engagement process involved close collaboration with the Nukunu people, respecting and supporting their connection to culture and care for country.

### Expanding our electric fleet for a sustainable future

In a step towards reducing our environmental footprint, our fleet team introduced 4 new Hyundai Ioniq electric vehicles (EV) replacing the first-generation Hyundai Kona EVs in our pool fleet. We also introduced our first BYD SHARK ute which is the first plug-in utility vehicle available in Australia. Supported by a comprehensive charging network across all major sites, these vehicles improve operational efficiency and significantly lower greenhouse gas emissions, supporting our broader sustainability goal to achieve net zero emissions by 2030.



Drone trials to monitor greenhouse gas emissions at our Christies Beach Wastewater Treatment Plant.

### Innovative drone technology advances emissions monitoring at wastewater site

In a move toward achieving our net zero emission target, our Production and Treatment Alliance partner SUEZ successfully deployed remotely operated drones equipped with sensors to measure greenhouse gas emissions at the Christies Beach Wastewater Treatment Plant.

This project marked a significant advancement in our commitment to environmental sustainability by reducing our carbon footprint across all our wastewater sites. These sites are known sources of greenhouse gas emissions, including methane and nitrous oxide. Until now, measurements primarily relied on ground-based readings and theoretical estimates. Drone-based monitoring, particularly in challenging 'vertical wall' zones, combined with ground-level data has helped us capture more accurate emissions data across entire sites and track gas plume dispersion from identified hotspots. Following data analysis, targeted steps have been planned to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and enhance sustainability outcomes.

### Hey South Australia! We see your pipes and they're full of wet wipes.



We know what you're flushing.  
**Put it in the bin, South Australia.**



We used targeted advertising to raise awareness about 'unflushables' and help reduce wastewater blockages in high-risk suburbs.

### Biosolids reuse programs supporting sustainable agriculture and composting activities

Approximately 65,000 tonnes of biosolids were repurposed at our Bolivar Wastewater Treatment Plant as a soil conditioner, enriching around 10,000 hectares of broadacre cropping land across areas including the Yorke Peninsula and Mid North South Australia.

By supplying biosolids to the agricultural sector, we supported more sustainable farming practices and helped to reduce input costs for farmers. This initiative is a resource recovery activity, utilising nutrients to enhance soil health, improve crop yield, and contribute to a circular economy to deliver long-term benefits for both the environment and the farming community. Under our Regional Biosolids Reuse Program, approximately 1,600 tonnes of biosolids were repurposed at our regional facilities for land application and feedstock for composting.

We also took part in an industry-led project focused on developing alternative future management options for biosolids. As part of this work, we are exploring the potential of biosolids-derived biochar by engaging with suppliers of thermal treatment technologies – such as pyrolysis and gasification units – to assess their capabilities and technological maturity.

### Keeping sewers healthy

An increase in wastewater network blockages caused by 'unflushables', such as wet wipes and sanitary waste, prompted us to share targeted functional advertising in December 2024 and March 2025. The advertising focused on suburbs with high blockage rates and aimed to drive behaviour change by highlighting what shouldn't be flushed or rinsed.

Messages were delivered through digital platforms like Facebook, Instagram, and TikTok, as well as via posters on the back of toilet doors in shopping centres within the targeted areas.



## Our people for the future

We proactively grow a diverse and inclusive business with people who reflect the community we serve. This brings creative thinking and diversity of thought to build innovation, embracing technology to help us be safer and more efficient. Our people work safely and are part of a high-performing culture where learning and collaboration deliver great customer outcomes.

### Improving safety, health and wellbeing

In 2024-25, our Health and Safety team made significant progress in delivering the final year of the 3-year Health and Safety Improvement Plan. This comprehensive plan aligned with our Health and Safety Management System and international health and safety standards, and ensured a robust, sustainable approach to risk management.

Key programs of work delivered included:

- a psychosocial risk management initiative, which included 18 workshops conducted across the organisation, more than 700 people trained, a new standard procedure and the design of a safety management reporting module to enable confidential reporting
- an Occupational Hygiene Management Program, resulting in a continuous improvement action register to sustain long-term outcomes
- an Emergency Management Program gap analysis, leading to the development of the 'First 5 Minutes' Emergency Response Plan
- a Health and Safety Management Framework, ensuring alignment with all improvement projects
- new management standards and assurance tools across the business
- a critical risk framework including standards, procedures, and gap analysis in collaboration with the business
- a new Contractor Health and Safety Management Procedure.

In 2024-25, our high potential incident frequency rate result of 2.4 was significantly lower than our target of 6.7 and lower than the previous financial year.

Our end-of-year total recordable injury frequency rate (TRIFR) result of 10.8 was above our target of 5.5. This reflects our recent shift to proactive work injury triage, early treatment and improved incident reporting. While this best-practice approach prevents worsening of injury, it has led to more cases classified as medical treatment, contributing to the higher TRIFR.

The lost time injury frequency rate of 2.7 was also above our target of 2 but trending downward compared to last year.

These results reflect the positive impact of our ongoing safety initiatives and highlight our commitment to creating a safer workplace through continuous improvement.

**safe**  
EVERY JOB. EVERY DAY.  
**EVERYONE**



## Diversity, Equity and Inclusion Action Plan 2023-25

An organisation where diversity, equity and inclusion is part of everything we do.



We reaffirmed our commitment to diversity, equity and inclusion through ongoing implementation of our action plan.



Empowered to make a difference — our newly trained Sunflower Ambassadors are helping create a more inclusive and accessible workplace for all.

### Diversity, equity and inclusion

The past year saw the continued implementation of our Diversity, Equity and Inclusion (DEI) Strategic Plan, with implementation overseen by our DEI Council.

This year, we placed a strong focus on identifying the barriers faced by under-represented groups, particularly women working in STEM and field roles. To support this, we commissioned a report that amplified the voices of many of our women in field roles. In response, we developed a number of actions to address the barriers identified, including reviewing our hiring practices (how and where we advertise for the roles), unconscious bias training, a review of some of our facilities and targeted professional development opportunities for women and men.

Other initiatives delivered in 2024-25 included:

- continued partnership with the University of Adelaide's Women in STEM careers program, supporting young women to pursue a STEM career
- partnering with the Clontarf Foundation, which supports young Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander men to participate in education, employment and society in a positive way
- launching our Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Employment and Retention Plan 2025-2027 to help achieve our target of 3 per cent Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander employment by 2027
- holding our first cultural immersion program in Ceduna for senior leaders and continuing to offer cultural awareness training and Kaurna language classes.

We achieved:

- 44.1 per cent of leadership positions held by women (target: 50 per cent)
- an increase in our Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander workforce with 7 new appointments, bringing us to 1.8 per cent employment (target: 3 per cent)
- a reduction in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander workforce turnover from 49 per cent to 12 per cent in 2023-24.

### Disability access and inclusion

We continued our progress towards a more inclusive and accessible workplace. This year, we took steps to remove barriers for our people with hidden disabilities by partnering with the Sunflower Organisation and offering opportunities for our people to become Sunflower Ambassadors. We also organised disability awareness training to help our people understand how they can contribute to a workplace that is accessible and inclusive for all.

We continue to support our customers through our priority register, a system which provides tailored assistance for those with additional needs, such as translated bills for non-English speakers and easy-to-read documents.

### Performance management

Our annual performance appraisal and development cycle is aligned to the financial year and includes setting goals, supporting our people's development and having performance discussions.

In 2024-25, 87.4 per cent of our people completed their annual performance reviews.

# Water quality

## SA Health statement

SA Health and SA Water continue to work cooperatively to ensure the protection of public health in the supply of drinking water across South Australia. SA Water continues to comply with the requirements of the *Safe Drinking Water Act 2011* including water quality monitoring and the notification of incidents, and successfully completed an independent audit against criteria in the Act in March 2025.

Monitoring of drinking water supplies was in accordance with SA Health approved monitoring programs. During 2024-25, SA Water collected 48,499 samples from customer tap locations within drinking water supplies throughout the state. Samples were analysed for compliance at these customer tap locations with the Australian Drinking Water Guidelines (2011) (ADWG) and results reported to SA Health in line with agreed reporting protocols. Compliance for *E. coli* was achieved 100 per cent at customer tap locations statewide. In addition, overall compliance with the ADWG for health-related parameters was 100 per cent for metropolitan systems and 99.99 per cent for regional areas.

In consultation with SA Health, SA Water undertook proactive investigative monitoring for per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) in key drinking water sources, including the six major metropolitan Adelaide reservoirs and the River Murray. All PFAS results were below detection limits, indicating no measurable presence. This initiative is consistent with a growing national interest in emerging contaminants and provides valuable data to inform future monitoring.

Incidents were notified and managed under the interagency Water/Wastewater Incident Notification and Communication Protocol and reported in a timely manner. Appropriate remedial actions and responses were implemented following incidents to ensure the protection of public health was maintained at all times.

The total number of incidents notified by SA Water during 2024-25 (138) has decreased since 2023-24 (179), with no Priority Type 1 incidents raised during this period.

Compared to 2023-24 (26) there was an increase in incidents (38) of detection of contamination in source waters and distribution system water tanks. The latter followed implementation of an enhanced tank inspection program in 2024-25. These incidents were managed effectively and did not have a measurable impact on drinking water quality.

The number of incidents of drinking water reservoirs open to recreational activities (7) has increased since 2023-24 (3) with most involving non-compliant water access, including swimming. These incidents did not have a measurable impact on drinking water quality. High concentrations of the toxic cyanobacterium *Cylindrospermopsis raciborskii* were detected for the second year in a row in Lake Alexandrina, leading to advice against using the Goolwa Channel for swimming and diving. Lake Alexandrina is not used as source of drinking water.

The number of reported incidents for elevated cyanobacteria concentrations in drinking water source/s, waters including River Murray and reservoirs, decreased to 19 in 2024-25 compared to 26 detections in 2023-24.

Reduced rainfall events in this period contributed to a decrease in reported detection of enteric protozoa (*Cryptosporidium* and *Giardia*) in drinking water catchments and source waters from 31 reported incidents in 2023-24 to 14 reported incidents in 2024-25. There were three incidents involving detection of enteric protozoa including one in treated product water (*Cryptosporidium*) and 2 at the inlets to drinking water treatment plants. Protozoa were not detected in follow-up samples. No faults were detected during the continuous monitoring of treatment plant performance during the periods when the protozoa were detected.

## Safe drinking water legislation

The *Safe Drinking Water Act 2011* (the Act) and Safe Drinking Water Regulations 2012 provide the regulatory framework for drinking water providers in South Australia and are administered primarily by SA Health.

Provisions in the Act are underpinned by the Australian Drinking Water Guidelines (ADWG) and prescribe requirements for drinking water providers, including:

- registration of drinking water providers with SA Health
- development and implementation of risk management plans
- establishment of approved drinking water quality monitoring programs
- notification of incidents or non-compliance
- audits and inspections to determine compliance with the Act
- use of National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA) accredited laboratories for sample testing
- reporting of water quality test results to SA Health and providing consumers with drinking water quality information.

As a registered drinking water provider, we have established risk management plans, including approved monitoring programs and an incident notification protocol. We provide water quality testing reports for metropolitan and regional water supplies on a monthly basis.

An independent audit was undertaken in March 2025, as required by the Act. Conducted over 9 days, the audit assessed a selection of representative drinking water supplies through a combination of on-site inspections and desktop reviews. Site visits included the Anstey Hill Water Treatment Plant and its associated metropolitan network, the Adelaide Desalination Plant, regional groundwater and river-fed systems in the state's south east, and the remote Aboriginal community of Nepabunna (Nipapanha).

The audit identified overall compliance with the Act and acknowledged the effectiveness of our comprehensive risk management plan and the supporting framework, that is demonstrably resulting in improvements to the safety and quality of water being provided to South Australians. Highlights identified by the auditor included:

- strong management review processes – system performance, key hazards and risks, emerging concerns, and audit outcomes are regularly reported to senior management
- significant improvement in the identification of water storage tank defects, and logging hazards with actions for resolution and risk reduction
- excellent progress in implementing recommendations identified in previous audit non conformances
- robust processes for operational monitoring and internal calibration of online instrumentation at all sites visited
- diverse and comprehensive internal staff training programs are in place, and the use of locals as 'eyes and ears' in some of the remote communities was viewed favourably by the auditor.

While most aspects of the audit were positive, as expected with a detailed assessment, 4 non conformances were identified, along with a number of improvement actions. As in previous years, these items will be reviewed and addressed through established corrective action processes.

## Catchment to customer

Our Drinking Water Quality Management System adopts a proactive, whole-of-system approach to ensure the safety and reliability of drinking water at every stage, from catchment to customer tap. Our system is aligned with the ADWG Framework for Management of Drinking Water Quality and endorsed by the National Health and Medical Research Council. The framework is based on the best available scientific evidence and supports continuous improvements in water quality management.

## Water quality monitoring and testing

We operate 90 drinking water supply systems serving customers across metropolitan and regional South Australia. This includes 3 new drinking water supplies commissioned in May 2025 located along the Barrier Highway at Mannahill, Terowie and Yunta. This landmark project delivered new elevated water storage tanks, water main network upgrades and additional water disinfection stations and brings each town's drinking water supply in line with the health and safety requirements outlined in the ADWG.

We implemented SA Health-approved drinking water quality monitoring programs, ensuring the quality of our supply. These programs involve collecting around 440,000 results from samples at various stages of the water supply system, including catchment areas, source water, treatment processes, and distribution networks up to the water meter on individual properties.

We monitor for health and aesthetic compliance and to optimise water quality. Samples are collected by our trained field workers to make sure they are taken correctly and that field results have a high degree of integrity. Our Australian Water Quality Centre conducts laboratory analyses in compliance with ISO 9001 Quality Management Systems and NATA requirements.

### Number of sample locations and test analytes – statewide, metropolitan and regional water supply systems, 2024-25

Drinking water systems	Statewide	Metropolitan	Regional
Supply systems	90	7	83
Customer tap sample locations	528	173	355
Catchment to tap sample locations*	1,545	346	1,199
Catchment to tap routine test analytes	≈440,000	≈70,000	≈370,000

\*Includes customer tap sample locations

## Drinking water quality and performance

In 2024-25, we demonstrated robust management of water quality by consistently providing safe, clean drinking water to our customers.

### Health-related performance – statewide, metropolitan and regional drinking water supply systems, 2024-25

Health-related parameters	Statewide	Metropolitan	Regional
Samples free from <i>E. coli</i>	100.00% (10,528)	100.00% (3,252)	100.00% (7,276)
Samples compliant with ADWG health parameters*	99.99% (48,499)	100.00% (13,067)	99.99% (35,432)
	Target: 99.90%	Target: 99.90%	Target: 99.90%

\*Percentage of routine results at customer tap sample locations within drinking water systems which comply with the ADWG health limits (including *E. coli*).

Direct exceedances of the ADWG were used rather than the 95th percentiles for compliance of individual chemical parameters.

Prior to calculating per cent compliance for health-related chemicals, individual results are rounded to the same number of significant figures as the guideline value in the ADWG (as prescribed in the ADWG and agreed with SA Health).

We analysed 48,499 samples from our drinking water supplies (customer tap sample locations) throughout South Australia to determine ADWG health-related compliance. Statewide, we achieved 100.00 per cent *E. coli* compliance and 99.99 per cent compliance with ADWG health-related parameters, exceeding our targets and confirming the safety of our water supplies.

Five exceedances were recorded across 3 of our 83 regional supply systems, all due to trihalomethanes. This represents a significant reduction in exceedances compared to previous years, driven by improved source water quality and enhanced treatment performance.

While we strive for 100 per cent compliance at all times, the ADWG acknowledges that occasional exceedances may occur, and for most characteristics, including trihalomethanes, these occasional excursions beyond the guideline value are not necessarily an immediate threat to health. In accordance with the guidelines and the interagency Water/Wastewater Incident Notification and Communication Protocol, all detections were immediately communicated to SA Health, investigated by us and then corrective actions implemented as agreed. SA Health confirmed that the drinking water we provide to customers is safe, and our responses effectively mitigated any risks to public health.

## Incident management

We apply the ADWG Framework for Management of Drinking Water Quality which includes 2 components for the management of incidents:

1. communication
2. incident and emergency response protocols.

Our Water Quality Incident and Emergency Management Protocol ensures we are prepared to respond swiftly and effectively to any water quality issue. We use a web-based incident management system to record, track and generate notifications for all water quality incidents.

This is aligned with the interagency Water/Wastewater Incident Notification and Communication Protocol that is maintained by SA Health. This protocol adopts the principles of the ADWG and meets the regulatory requirements of the Act and *Safe Drinking Water Regulations 2012*.

SA Health defines 3 types of health-related incident classifications based on a precautionary approach:

### Priority Type 1 incident notification

An incident that, without immediate appropriate response or intervention, could cause serious risk to human health and is likely to require immediate interagency meetings to consider responses. Procedures for Type 1 incident notifications also apply.

### Type 1 incident notification

An incident that, without appropriate response or intervention, could cause serious risk to human health.

### Type 2 incident notification/s

An incident that, without appropriate response or intervention, represents a low risk to human health.

### Statewide drinking water supplies number of incident notification (metropolitan and regional)

Reporting period	Priority Type 1	Type 1	Type 2
2024-25	0	45	93
2023-24	0	50	129
2022-23	2	48	129
2021-22	0	50	86
2020-21	1	45	57

Note: these notifications do not include wastewater, recycled water and non-drinking supplies.

Priority Type 1 and Type 1 incidents are immediately reported to SA Health, while all Type 2 notifications are reportable within 24 hours, in line with the interagency Water/Wastewater Incident Notification and Communication Protocol.

In 2024-25, no Priority Type 1 incidents were reported, and the total number of reportable incidents decreased compared with the previous financial year.

Over the previous 5-year period, the total number of reportable Type 1 incidents have remained relatively stable. Improvements were seen across several hazard categories when compared to last financial year, including chemical hazards, disinfection by-products and cyanobacteria. There was a rise in tank contamination-related incidents, primarily due to an expanded program of maintenance and inspection which enabled more comprehensive detection and reporting. Importantly, we are actively managing these contamination events through targeted infrastructure upgrades, including increased maintenance activities and an accelerated tank replacement program.

In 2024-25, we continued to focus on reducing the causes of preventable Type 1 notifications through targeted strategies and system-wide improvements. This included ongoing operational and capital improvements to strengthen system resilience, enhanced incident management training, optimisation of our drinking water quality monitoring programs to improve early detection and response and continuous improvement of our Drinking Water Quality Management System.

We maintained a proactive approach to managing water quality across our supply systems, with a continued focus on the early detection and effective management of potential risks during 2024-25. Changes in reporting criteria issued by SA Health in the interagency Water/Wastewater Incident Notification and Communication Protocol were incorporated into our processes to ensure continued compliance.

## Incident Response Index

The Incident Response Index (IRI) guides correct responses when a Priority Type 1 or Type 1 incident is detected. The IRI is assessed against a number of criteria, with each component in the IRI designed to help manage water quality incidents.

Criteria used in the IRI based on total reportable SA Health Priority Type 1 and Type 1 incident notifications are:

- incident reported to relevant agencies by phone immediately (less than one hour)
- incident entered into the incident management system in less than 2 hours
- initial effective response taken within 3 hours
- written report to the Minister for Housing Infrastructure by 3pm the next business day
- root cause analysis completed within 10 working days
- preventive actions implemented within agreed timeframes. The overall 2024-25 strategic target for the IRI is 85 per cent compliance.

### The Incident Response Index achieved for metropolitan and regional incidents in 2024-25

System	IRI
Metropolitan	100%
Regional	97%
Target	85%



Our people gathering water samples from locations across the state.

# Effective governance





SEAN

Diamond  
Flame

Together with  
SA Water

Together with  
SA Water

PosiTector®  
HHD  
High voltage Holiday Detector

PosiTector®  
HHD  
High voltage Holiday Detector

## Legislation

SA Water was established as a public corporation on 1 July 1995 under the *South Australian Water Corporation Act 1994*. Our operations are guided significantly by the following legislation:

- *Public Corporations Act 1993*
- *Water Industry Act 2012*
- *Safe Drinking Water Act 2011*
- *South Australian Public Health Act 2011*
- *Work, Health and Safety Act 2012*
- *Environment Protection Act 1993*
- *Landscape South Australia Act 2019.*

## Key regulators

The Essential Services Commission of South Australia is the state's independent economic regulator that determines our allowable revenue, sets service standards, and monitors our performance and compliance in the delivery of essential water and sewerage services for our customers.

SA Health sets and monitors standards for drinking water quality and regulates recycled water use in the state.

The Office of the Technical Regulator sets standards and requirements for water and sewerage infrastructure, and the operation of that infrastructure, to ensure public safety.

The Environment Protection Authority sets standards for acceptable discharge from wastewater treatment facilities and monitors our operations and activities to minimise impact on the environment.

The Department for Environment and Water regulates access to natural water sources, protects water catchments and native vegetation and is the state body responsible for the River Murray, as part of arrangements for managing the Murray–Darling Basin.

## The Board

The Directors of our Board are appointed by the Governor of South Australia pursuant to the *South Australian Water Corporation Act 1994* and *Public Corporations Act 1993*, and report to the Minister for Housing Infrastructure. The Board sets our strategic direction and monitors performance, driving efficiency and protecting our long-term financial viability in accordance with the *Public Corporations Act 1993*.

The following Board Directors, appointed by the Governor of South Australia, served during 2024-25:

- Allan Holmes, Chair
- Monish Bhindi (appointed August 2024)
- Tricia Blight (appointed August 2024)
- Celine McInerney
- Kenneth Williams
- Denise Picton
- Janet Finlay (until August 2024)
- David Ryan

Day-to-day management of the business is delegated by the Board through the Chief Executive to the Executive. Pursuant to section 18 of the *South Australian Water Corporation Act 1994*, the Minister has delegated authority to the Board of SA Water to approve procurements of up to \$15 million (GST inclusive) and expenditure up to \$4.4 million (GST inclusive) on any one project.

A charter prepared by a previous Minister and the Treasurer, in consultation with the Board, was in place for 2024-25 in accordance with section 12 of the *Public Corporations Act 1993*. The charter guided the Board in balancing community service with prudent commercial principles.

## Directors' interests and benefits

For 2024-25, no Director had an interest in any contract or proposed contract with SA Water, other than contracts in the ordinary course of business. No benefits were received by any Director of SA Water by virtue of a contract that was made with SA Water, other than in normal course of business as set out in the financial statements.

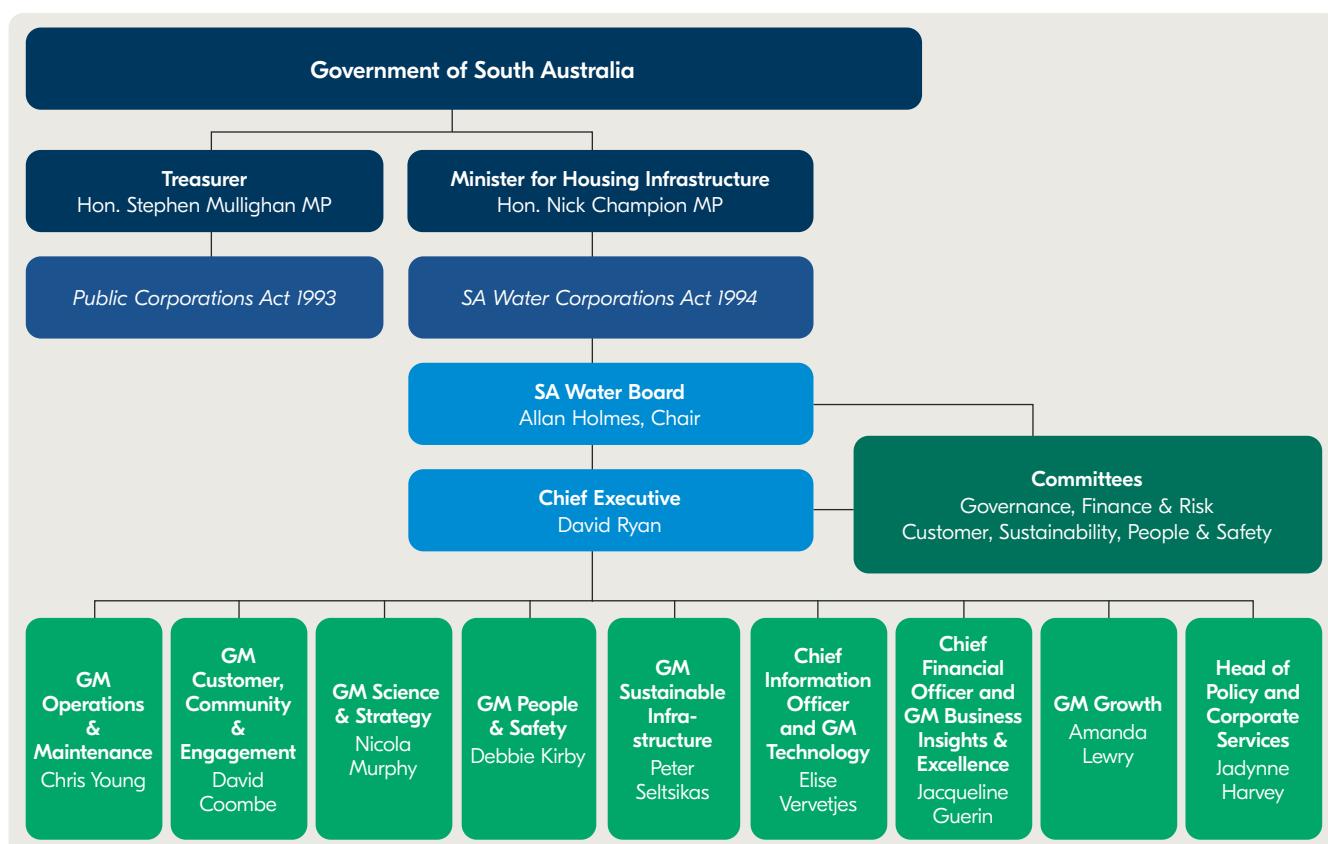
## Board committees

The Board has established a committee structure to help it meet its responsibilities. Each committee has a charter that guides its functions and duties and is reviewed regularly.

- **Governance, Finance and Risk Committee** — supports the Board in fulfilling its corporate governance and oversight responsibilities for our financial planning and reporting, internal and external audit, internal control processes, risk management systems, legal compliance, and fraud control.
- **Customer, Sustainability, People and Safety Committee** — supports and advises the Board regarding our people, our customers and outcomes related to the environment and sustainability. This committee focuses on strategic matters that may significantly affect our business, and actively participates in discussions about the direction for any of our relevant strategies. The committee helps ensure the business has the right capabilities and plans in place to manage the impacts of a changing climate and ensure future generations are considered in the decisions of today.

## Organisation structure

As at 30 June 2025



# Financial performance





## Financial performance summary

In the 2024-25 financial year, we recorded year-end profit before tax of \$190.0 million.

Revenue was \$1.769 billion. Some of the contributors to this were:

- strong water sales
- significant contributed assets from mains extension contributions and infrastructure assets gifted to us from developers
- capital contributions for work we perform, due to strong statewide development activities.

Total expenses were \$1.579 billion.

Some of the contributors to this were:

- interest expense and depreciation of infrastructure assets made up more than 40 per cent of the total expenses
- significant electricity volumetric and network charges to facilitate our networks
- substantial operating costs including Alliance contracts and framework partner costs.

## Contributions to government

As a significant revenue contributor to the Government of South Australia, for the broader benefit of the people of South Australia, an amount of \$381.7 million was paid in 2024-25.

This saw \$84.0 million of business operating expenditure contributed to other government agencies and/or councils through:

- external fees and charges paid to other government agencies
- provision of services delivered by other government agencies
- operational taxes such as land tax or council rates.

Within interest expense, \$99.8 million was paid to the South Australian Financing Authority as guarantee fees and margins. An income tax equivalent of \$54.9 million and a dividend of \$143.0 million were also paid.

Contributions to government	2024-25 actuals \$'000
External fees and charges	60,061
Contract services provided	1,369
Operational taxes and tax equivalents	22,526
<b>Total contained within operating expenses</b>	<b>83,956</b>
As a percentage of total operating expenses	9.0%
Interest expense — guarantee fees*	95,127
South Australia Government Financing Authority margin fees	4,709
<b>Additional interest paid to owner</b>	<b>99,836</b>
Income tax equivalents	54,873
Dividends at 100% of profit after tax**	142,988
<b>Total amounts paid to government</b>	<b>381,653</b>

\*Guarantee fees are paid to the South Australian government to remove any competitive advantage we might have due to our ability to borrow under the South Australian government credit rating.

\*\*Dividend was paid based on 100 per cent of the forecast profit after tax (PAT) as at April 2025. The actual year-end PAT position was higher. This will be adjusted in the 2025-26 dividend payment.

## Capital expenditure

This year, we spent \$799.9 million on capital expenditure with \$16.9 million spent on information technology and \$783.0 million on infrastructure and mandated growth (extensions and connections).

We continue to focus on improving our water and wastewater infrastructure assets and the water security of the state, and investing in major infrastructure projects, all of which have a positive impact on our customers and the state. In 2024-25 these included:

- growth infrastructure – \$145.6 million
- Tea Tree Gully Sustainable Sewers – \$60.4 million
- Eyre Peninsula desalination plant – \$22.8 million
- Bolivar Wastewater Treatment Plant capacity upgrade – \$15.1 million.

## Consultants

The following is a summary of the external consultants we engaged, and the nature and cost of the work undertaken.

Consultant	Amount (\$)	Purpose
<b>Less than \$10,000</b>		
MBB Group Pty Ltd	5,970	Contract review regarding Front End Engineering Design partners
<b>Between \$10,000 and \$50,000</b>		
BDO Services Pty Ltd	19,000	Governance review
Humn Pty Ltd	17,500	Advice regarding an organisational health and safety matter
SA Futures Agency	14,355	Review of Strategy for 2026 and beyond
Red Wagon Workplace Solutions	11,044	Advice regarding staff matters and industrial relations issues
<b>Greater than \$50,000</b>		
KPMG	670,095	Growth Transformation advice and Strategy review
Ernst & Young	198,619	Energy Strategy review
Farrah Seidel Consulting Pty Ltd	60,735	Independent service provider to advise on employee matters
<b>Total</b>	<b>997,318</b>	

# Supplementary reporting items



## Fraud

Our Fraud and Corruption Control Framework outlines our commitment to creating an honest and ethical business environment with zero tolerance of fraud or corruption in any form. We perform a range of activities to prevent, detect and respond to fraud and corruption, including:

- executive oversight of our Fraud and Corruption Control Framework by the Chief Financial Officer as designated Fraud and Corruption Control Coordinator
- regular fraud and corruption risk assessments undertaken with risk treatment plans for high-risk areas
- investigations of all allegations of fraud or corruption in accordance with our Fraud and Corruption Control Framework
- data analytic reviews conducted on payroll and accounts payable transactions by our internal audit function
- communication to our people on their requirement to act in accordance with our Ethical Standards Procedure, how to report matters of concern and the protections provided to them in the *Public Interest Disclosure Act 2018*.

## Public interest disclosure

Through our Public Interest Disclosure Procedure, we are committed to encouraging and facilitating disclosure, in the public interest, of information about substantial risks to public health, safety or the environment, or about corruption, misconduct and maladministration in public administration.

SA Water reports requisite allegations of fraud, corruption, misconduct or maladministration to the Office for Public Integrity or the Independent Commission Against Corruption, South Australia and acts in accordance with their advice, while maintaining statutorily required confidentiality.

## Assurance and risk management

Our enterprise risk management approach is aligned with the South Australian Government Risk Management Guide and the principles of risk management as set out in the international risk management standard ISO 31000:2018 Risk Management – Guidelines.

Our commitment to effective risk management enables the consideration and treatment of risk to be integrated into functions, programs and operations with well-informed, risk-based decision-making. Our enterprise risk profile is reported regularly to our Board through its Governance, Finance and Risk Committee.

## Complaints

Our Customer Care Centre is the first point of contact for all customer feedback, and our Customer Advocate team manages responses for all escalated complaints and investigations. Across these 2 teams, we continue to proactively identify improvements to the feedback management processes across our organisation.

All forms of organisational feedback, including complaints, are valued and help us to build customer trust and confidence and deliver excellent customer experiences

In 2024-25, we received 3,631 complaints. This equated to 4.3 complaints per 1,000 customers, which was higher than the 3.8 complaints per 1,000 customers received in 2023-24. This increase was driven by our continued commitment to improving complaint recognition and capture, including broader training for our people in complaint management. We continue to view this increase as a positive indication of our improvement and have not identified a specific trend or operational issue at this time.

The most common complaint types received in 2024-25 related to:

1. water quality
2. operations and maintenance in the metropolitan Adelaide area
3. meter reading and estimates.

Of the customer complaints we received, 50.0 per cent were resolved at the first point of customer contact, which is an increase from 41.39 per cent in 2023-24. We responded to 96.88 per cent of complaints within target times, with 9.45 per cent of complaints escalated to the industry ombudsman.

A total of 297 complaints on a range of issues were escalated to the Energy and Water Ombudsman of South Australia (EWOSA) for review in 2024-25. This was an increase from 219 complaints in 2023-24. The largest number of complaint type escalated to EWOSA were related to costs incurred for high water use, which has been a consistent trend over the past 3 years.

We continue to review our processes, strive for best practice guidelines and improve our recognition and capture of customer complaints at first contact. This work is designed to collect insights for our business and improve our overall customer experience.

# Ministerial directions

PUBLIC CORPORATIONS ACT 1993  
PURSUANT TO SECTION 6  
*Direction to the South Australian Water Corporation*

**Background:**

1. Pursuant to section 6 of the *Public Corporations Act 1993*, and sections 6 and 7(2)(f) of the *South Australian Water Corporation Act 1994*, the South Australian Water Corporation (SA Water) is subject to control and direction by its Minister, and has the functions conferred on it by its Minister.
2. The *South Australian Water Corporation Act 1994* is committed to the Minister for Housing Infrastructure (the Minister) as per Gazette notice dated 15 April 2024, p. 683.
3. Pursuant to section 32 of the *Water Industry Act 2012* (SA), Cape Jaffa Anchorage Essential Services (CJAES) wrote to the Essential Services Commission of South Australia to surrender its retail licence for the provision of sewerage and non-drinking water services to residential and non-residential customers, with an effective surrender date of 31 October 2022.
4. The Minister previously considered it appropriate to direct SA Water to temporarily take over the existing operations of CJAES.
5. The Minister now considers a new direction is appropriate to extend the timeframe for SA Water to take ownership of assets at Cape Jaffa to allow more time to confirm and transition to long term arrangements for water and sewerage services.

**Direction:**

6. I, Nick Champion, Minister for Housing Infrastructure, direct SA Water under section 6 of the *Public Corporations Act 1993* to use best endeavours to:
  - i. secure all access rights and approvals necessary to continue SA Water's temporary operation of non-drinking water and sewerage services at Cape Jaffa, to ensure continued operation to customers (as defined by the *Water Industry Act 2012*) at Cape Jaffa Marina until 30 June 2026;
  - ii. work with the Department for Environment and Water to confirm all land and other assets that would be required for SA Water to continue the temporary operation of non-drinking water and sewerage services at Cape Jaffa until 30 June 2026;
  - iii. take ownership of all land and other assets required to continue SA Water's temporary operation of non-drinking water and sewerage services at Cape Jaffa, for nil consideration, by no later than 31 December 2025;
  - iv. provide a retail service to customers at Cape Jaffa Marina, with all charges to be based on the charges of CJAES as at 1 July 2024 (see Attachment 1), to be indexed and published in the South Australian Government Gazette.
7. For the avoidance of doubt and to the extent of any inconsistency, this direction overrides any other previous direction to SA Water under section 6 of the *Public Corporations Act 1993* – with respect to Cape Jaffa customers.
8. This direction may be revoked at any time.

Dated: 23 / 6 / 2025



HON NICK CHAMPION MP  
Minister for Housing Infrastructure

## ATTACHMENT 1

*Prices for Customers at Cape Jaffa Marina as at 1 July 2024*

<b>Fee Name</b>	<b>Fee<sup>1</sup></b>
<b>Non-drinking water</b>	
Supply fee	\$399.00 per annum payable quarterly (GST free)
Flat rate tariff	\$3.14 per kL (GST free)
<b>Sewerage</b>	
Sewer access fee	The higher of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 37.125 cents per \$1000 of property value per quarter<sup>2</sup>, or</li><li>• minimum access fee of \$159.90 (GST free)</li></ul>
1. Fee quoted for 2024-25. Fees for 2025-26 to be indexed and published in the South Australian Government Gazette prior to 1 July 2025.	
2. Property value is set by the Valuer General.	

PUBLIC CORPORATIONS ACT 1993  
PURSUANT TO SECTION 6  
*Direction to the South Australian Water Corporation*

**Background:**

1. Pursuant to section 6 of the *Public Corporations Act 1993*, and sections 6 and 7(2)(f) of the *South Australian Water Corporation Act 1994*, the South Australian Water Corporation (SA Water) is subject to control and direction by its Minister, and has the functions conferred on it by its Minister.
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3. Pursuant to section 32 of the *Water Industry Act 2012* (SA), Cape Jaffa Anchorage Essential Services (CJAES) wrote to the Essential Services Commission of South Australia to surrender its retail licence for the provision of sewerage and non-drinking water services to residential and non-residential customers, with an effective surrender date of 31 October 2022.
4. The Minister previously considered it appropriate to direct SA Water to temporarily take over the existing operations of CJAES.
5. The Minister now considers a new direction is appropriate to extend the timeframe for SA Water's temporary takeover of existing operations at Cape Jaffa to allow more time to confirm and transition to long term arrangements for water and sewerage services.

**Direction:**

6. I, Nick Champion, Minister for Housing Infrastructure, direct SA Water under section 6 of the *Public Corporations Act 1993* to use best endeavours to:
  - i. secure all access rights and approvals necessary to continue SA Water's temporary operation of non-drinking water and sewerage services at Cape Jaffa, to ensure continued operation to customers (as defined by the *Water Industry Act 2012*) at Cape Jaffa Marina until 30 June 2026;
  - ii. work with the Department for Environment and Water to confirm all land and other assets that would be required for SA Water to continue the temporary operation of non-drinking water and sewerage services at Cape Jaffa until 30 June 2026;
  - iii. take ownership of all land and other assets required to continue SA Water's temporary operation of non-drinking water and sewerage services at Cape Jaffa, for nil consideration, by no later than 30 June 2025;
  - iv. provide a retail service to customers at Cape Jaffa Marina, with all charges to be based on the charges of CJAES as at 1 July 2024 (see Attachment 1), to be indexed and published in the South Australian Government Gazette.
7. For the avoidance of doubt and to the extent of any inconsistency, this direction overrides any other previous direction to SA Water under section 6 of the *Public Corporations Act 1993* – with respect to Cape Jaffa customers.
8. This direction may be revoked at any time.

Dated:

  
HON NICK CHAMPION MP  
Minister for Housing Infrastructure  
17 / 12 / 2024

ATTACHMENT 1  
*Prices for Customers at Cape Jaffa Marina as at 1 July 2024*

<b>Fee Name</b>	<b>Fee<sup>1</sup></b>
<b>Non-drinking water</b>	
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1. Fee quoted for 2024-25. Fees for 2025-26 to be indexed and published in the South Australian Government Gazette prior to 1 July 2025. 2. Property value is set by the Valuer General.	

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PUBLIC CORPORATIONS ACT 1993

SECTION 6

*Direction to the South Australian Water Corporation*

I, Nicholas David Champion, Minister for Housing and Urban Development, direct SA Water to charge the following augmentation charges for connection to SA Water infrastructure:

1. All persons who receive development approval between 1 July 2025 and 30 June 2026 for an additional allotment, new connection or a variation to an existing connection with multiple new premises that connect to SA Water's water and/or sewerage infrastructure in the Greater Adelaide Region will be charged an augmentation charge in respect of each connection or new allotment, subject to this direction.
2. Augmentation charges will still be imposed in addition to any requirement to fund the augmentation of SA Water's infrastructure to service a greenfield or infill development and avoid impacting services to SA Water's customers.
3. An augmentation charge is not payable in relation to:
  - 3.1. a like-for-like replacement of an existing connection; or
  - 3.2. a connection to premises being built by or on behalf of a community housing provider, or a not-for-profit entity that is registered with the Australian Charities and Not-for-profit Commission; or
  - 3.3. an apartment; or
  - 3.4. any other connection determined by SA Water, subject to my consent.
4. The following augmentation charges will be payable to additional allotments and in relation to connections to land with the following classifications and, where a single connection is intended to facilitate the provision of a service to multiple new premises on the land, each premises will be treated as a connection for the purposes of imposing augmentation charges:

Greenfield	Residential	Commercial/Industrial	Reserves	
			<400m <sup>2</sup>	>400m <sup>2</sup>
<b>Augmentation Charge</b>	100%	225%	100%	225%
Water	\$5,120	\$11,520	\$5,120	\$11,520
Sewer	\$5,120	\$11,520	\$5,120	\$11,520

All Other Locations	Residential	Commercial/Industrial	Reserves	
			<400m <sup>2</sup>	>400m <sup>2</sup>
<b>Augmentation Charge</b>	100%	225%	100%	225%
Water	\$2,560	\$5,760	\$2,560	\$5,760
Sewer	\$2,560	\$5,760	\$2,560	\$5,760

5. An augmentation fee will be payable in addition to any other applicable fees or charges (including a connection fee) per SA Water's general fees and charges.

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**Definitions**

“Greenfield” are locations within the Greater Adelaide region that come within the definition of “greenfield” in Table 1 of the [Land Supply Report for Greater Adelaide](#) (July 2023).

“Greater Adelaide Region” means the planning region of that name proclaimed by the Governor under Section 5 of the *Planning, Development and Infrastructure Act 2015* on 19 March 2020, a map of which is available in Figure 1 of the [Land Supply Report for Greater Adelaide](#) (July 2023).

A “Residential Allotment” is a property classified with the use of land for detached dwelling, group dwelling, multiple dwelling, residential flat building, or dwelling or semi-detached dwelling for the purposes of the *Planning, Development and Infrastructure Act 2015*.

A “Commercial/Industrial Allotment” is a property classified with the use of land that is not residential.

A “Reserve” is a property classified with the use of land that is set aside to protect natural resources, maintain public spaces or serve other public interests.

“Premises” is a dwelling, house or building together with its land.



HON NICK CHAMPION MP  
Minister for Housing Infrastructure

28 / 6 / 2025

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# Appendices





## **Appendix A – Audited financial statements**

South Australian Water Corporation  
annual financial statements for the  
year ended 30 June 2025.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT****Government of South Australia**

Audit Office of South Australia

Level 9  
 State Administration Centre  
 200 Victoria Square  
 Adelaide SA 5000  
 Tel +618 8226 9640  
 ABN 53 327 061 410  
[enquiries@audit.sa.gov.au](mailto:enquiries@audit.sa.gov.au)  
[www.audit.sa.gov.au](http://www.audit.sa.gov.au)

**To the Chair**  
**South Australian Water Corporation**

**Opinion**

I have audited the financial report of the South Australian Water Corporation for the financial year ended 30 June 2025.

In my opinion, the accompanying financial report gives a true and fair view of the financial position of the South Australian Water Corporation as at 30 June 2025, its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with relevant Treasurer's Instructions issued under the provisions of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987* and Australian Accounting Standards.

The financial report comprises:

- a Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30 June 2025
- a Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2025
- a Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 30 June 2025
- a Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 30 June 2025
- notes, comprising material accounting policy information and other explanatory information
- a Certificate from the Chair, the Chief Executive and the Chief Financial Officer.

**Basis for opinion**

I conducted the audit in accordance with the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987* and Australian Auditing Standards. My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the 'Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial report' section of my report. I am independent of the South Australian Water Corporation. The *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987* establishes the independence of the Auditor-General. In conducting the audit, the relevant ethical requirements of APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards)* have been met.

I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

### **Responsibilities of the Chief Executive and the Board for the financial report**

The Chief Executive is responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with relevant Treasurer's Instructions issued under the provisions of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987* and the Australian Accounting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, the Chief Executive is responsible for assessing the entity's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting, unless the assessment indicates that it is not appropriate.

The Board is responsible for overseeing the entity's financial reporting process.

### **Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial report**

As required by section 31(1)(b) of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987* and section 32(4) of the *Public Corporations Act 1993*, I have audited the financial report of the South Australian Water Corporation for the financial year ended 30 June 2025.

My objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of this financial report.

As part of an audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards, I exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. I also:

- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control

- obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the South Australian Water Corporation's internal control
- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Chief Executive
- conclude on the appropriateness of the Chief Executive's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify the opinion. My conclusion is based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of the auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause an entity to cease to continue as a going concern
- evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

My report refers only to the financial report described above and does not provide assurance over the integrity of electronic publication by the entity on any website nor does it provide an opinion on other information which may have been hyperlinked to/from the report.

I communicate with the Chief Executive and the Board about, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during the audit.



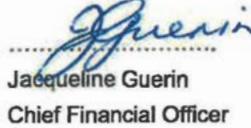
**Andrew Blaskett  
Auditor-General**

22 September 2025

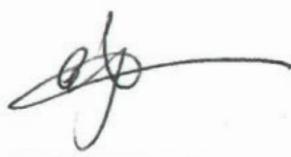
### **Certification of the Financial Statements**

We certify that the:

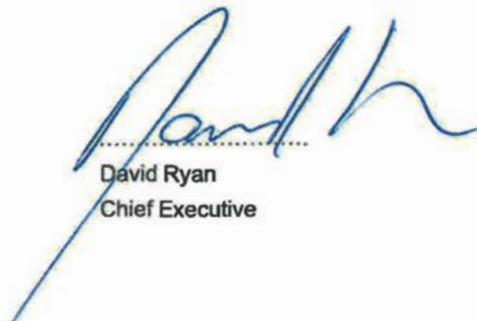
- Financial statements of SA Water Corporation:
  - are in accordance with the accounts and records of the authority; and
  - comply with relevant Treasurer's instructions; and
  - comply with relevant accounting standards; and
  - present a true and fair view of the financial position of the authority at the end of the financial year and the result of its operations and cash flows for the financial year.
- Internal controls employed by SA Water Corporation for the financial year over its financial reporting and its preparation of financial statements have been effective.



Jacqueline Guerin  
Chief Financial Officer



Allan Holmes  
Chair



David Ryan  
Chief Executive

Date 17 September 2025

**South Australian Water Corporation**  
**Statement of comprehensive income**  
For the year ended 30 June 2025

	Notes	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
<b>Income</b>			
Revenue from ordinary activities	4	<b>1,767,652</b>	1,552,610
Other income	5	<b>1,309</b>	16,076
<b>Total income</b>		<b>1,768,961</b>	<b>1,568,686</b>
<b>Expenses</b>			
Depreciation and amortisation expense	6	<b>(281,650)</b>	(309,110)
Borrowing costs	6	<b>(359,861)</b>	(310,838)
Electricity expense		<b>(103,109)</b>	(72,425)
Services and supplies	6	<b>(225,416)</b>	(203,998)
Operational and service contracts		<b>(339,914)</b>	(273,665)
Employee benefits expense	6	<b>(199,488)</b>	(159,088)
Other expenses	6	<b>(69,535)</b>	(82,677)
<b>Total expenses</b>		<b>(1,578,973)</b>	<b>(1,411,801)</b>
<b>Profit before income tax equivalents</b>		<b>189,988</b>	<b>156,885</b>
Income tax equivalent expense	7	<b>(54,873)</b>	(41,087)
<b>Profit after income tax equivalents</b>		<b>135,115</b>	<b>115,798</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>			
<i>Items that will not be reclassified to net result</i>			
Gain/(loss) on revaluation of infrastructure, plant and equipment assets	30(a)	<b>76,653</b>	(931,418)
Income tax relating to items of other comprehensive income	7(c)	<b>(19,050)</b>	286,203
<b>Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax</b>		<b>57,603</b>	<b>(645,215)</b>
<b>Total comprehensive result</b>		<b>192,718</b>	<b>(529,417)</b>
Total comprehensive result for the year is attributable to:			
The SA Government as owner		<b>192,718</b>	<b>(529,417)</b>

The above statement of comprehensive income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

**South Australian Water Corporation**  
**Statement of financial position**  
**As at 30 June 2025**

	Notes	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Current assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	27	<b>4,350</b>	3,543
Receivables	8	<b>214,788</b>	203,261
Inventories	9	<b>13,698</b>	11,497
Tax receivables	19	-	8,691
Intangible assets	12	<b>2,418</b>	5,353
Other current assets	10	<b>18,349</b>	15,404
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>253,603</b>	<b>247,749</b>
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Deferred tax assets	11	<b>111,263</b>	105,457
Intangible assets	12	<b>146,576</b>	159,691
Infrastructure, plant and equipment	13	<b>11,762,375</b>	11,063,744
Right-of-use assets	15	<b>59,543</b>	143,699
Other non-current assets	16	<b>2,674</b>	2,837
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b>12,082,431</b>	<b>11,475,428</b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>12,336,034</b>	<b>11,723,177</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Payables	17	<b>280,712</b>	253,010
Financial liabilities/borrowings	18	<b>43,842</b>	51,010
Tax liabilities	19	<b>818</b>	-
Provisions	20	<b>40,883</b>	34,449
Other current liabilities	21	<b>29,015</b>	27,552
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>395,270</b>	<b>366,021</b>
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
Payables	22	<b>2,336</b>	2,003
Financial liabilities/borrowings	23	<b>8,173,855</b>	7,705,443
Deferred tax liabilities	24	<b>594,314</b>	523,960
Provisions	25	<b>39,215</b>	35,786
Other non-current liabilities	26	<b>297,836</b>	307,107
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>		<b>9,107,556</b>	<b>8,574,299</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>9,502,826</b>	<b>8,940,320</b>
<b>Net assets</b>		<b>2,833,208</b>	<b>2,782,857</b>
<b>EQUITY</b>			
Contributed equity		<b>251,050</b>	250,429
Asset revaluation surplus	30(a)	<b>2,268,443</b>	2,219,755
Retained earnings	30(b)	<b>313,715</b>	312,673
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>2,833,208</b>	<b>2,782,857</b>

The above statement of financial position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

**South Australian Water Corporation**  
**Statement of changes in equity**  
**For the year ended 30 June 2025**

	Notes	Contributed equity \$'000	Asset revaluation surplus \$'000	Retained earnings \$'000	Total \$'000
<b>Balance at 1 July 2024</b>		<b>250,429</b>	<b>2,219,755</b>	<b>312,673</b>	<b>2,782,857</b>
Deferred income tax finance lease	7(c)	-	-	(243)	(243)
<b>Restated total equity at the beginning of the financial year</b>		<b>250,429</b>	<b>2,219,755</b>	<b>312,430</b>	<b>2,782,614</b>
Profit for the year				135,115	135,115
Transfer to retained earnings on (disposal)/transfer from asset revaluation surplus	30	-	(9,158)	9,158	-
Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income	7(c)	-	(18,807)	-	(18,807)
Gain on revaluation of infrastructure, plant and equipment assets	30(a)	-	76,653	-	76,653
<b>Total comprehensive result for the period</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>48,688</b>	<b>144,273</b>	<b>192,961</b>
 <b>Transactions with the SA Government in their capacity as owners:</b>					
Contributions of equity*	34	621	-	-	621
Dividends provided for or paid		-	-	(142,988)	(142,988)
<b>Balance at 30 June 2025</b>		<b>621</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(142,988)</b>	<b>(142,367)</b>
		<b>251,050</b>	<b>2,268,443</b>	<b>313,715</b>	<b>2,833,208</b>

\*In 2024/25, SA Water received the following contributions of equity:

- \$0.413m from the SA Government to partially fund the construction of the Thomas Foods International Wastewater Treatment Plant.
- \$0.208m from the SA Government to partially fund the opening of South Australian reservoirs for recreational use.

In accordance with Interpretation 1038 Contributions by Owners made to Wholly-Owned Public Sector Entities, these payments have been recognised as contributed equity.

The above statement of changes in equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

**South Australian Water Corporation**  
**Statement of changes in equity**  
**For the year ended 30 June 2025**  
(continued)

	Notes	Contributed equity \$'000	Asset revaluation surplus \$'000	Retained earnings \$'000	Total \$'000
<b>Balance at 1 July 2023</b>		<b>249,792</b>	<b>2,868,715</b>	<b>300,082</b>	<b>3,418,589</b>
Deferred income tax finance lease	7(c)	-	-	(165)	(165)
<b>Restated total equity at the beginning of the financial year</b>		<b>249,792</b>	<b>2,868,715</b>	<b>299,917</b>	<b>3,418,424</b>
Profit for the year		-	-	115,798	115,798
Transfer to retained earnings on (disposal)/transfer from asset revaluation surplus	30	-	(3,910)	3,910	-
Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income	7(c)	-	286,368	-	286,368
Gain on revaluation of infrastructure, plant and equipment assets	30(a)	-	(931,418)	-	(931,418)
<b>Total comprehensive result for the period</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>(648,960)</b>	<b>119,708</b>	<b>(529,252)</b>
<b>Transactions with the SA Government in their capacity as owners:</b>					
Contributions of equity*		637	-	-	637
Dividends provided for or paid	34	-	-	(106,952)	(106,952)
<b>Balance at 30 June 2024</b>		<b>637</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(106,952)</b>	<b>(106,315)</b>
		<b>250,429</b>	<b>2,219,755</b>	<b>312,673</b>	<b>2,782,857</b>

\*In 2023/24, SA Water received the following contributions of equity:

- \$0.583m was received for the Government Employee Housing Scheme Acquisition which was used to facilitate the transfer of buildings between the Department for Infrastructure and Transport and SA Water;
- \$0.054m from the SA Government to partially fund the opening of South Australian reservoirs for recreational use.

In accordance with Interpretation 1038 Contributions by Owners made to Wholly-Owned Public Sector Entities, these payments have been recognised as contributed equity.

The above statement of changes in equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

**South Australian Water Corporation  
Statement of cash flows  
For the year ended 30 June 2025**

	Notes	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
Receipts from customers		1,627,144	1,447,689
Payments to suppliers and employees		(987,819)	(822,298)
Interest received		243	231
Receipts from community service obligations		143,019	138,442
Receipts from contributions		47,023	17,237
Receipts from government grants		1,644	1,389
Borrowing costs paid		(362,274)	(311,017)
Income tax equivalents paid		(16,667)	(17,731)
Income tax equivalents refunded		16,800	5,934
<b>Net cash inflow from operating activities</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>469,113</b>	<b>459,876</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>			
Payments for construction and purchase of infrastructure, plant and equipment		(781,437)	(654,087)
Payments for intangible assets		(12,503)	(18,435)
Proceeds from sale of infrastructure, plant and equipment		639	15,601
Proceeds from sale of renewable energy certificates		2,970	1,105
<b>Net cash (outflow) from investing activities</b>		<b>(790,331)</b>	<b>(655,816)</b>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>			
Proceeds from borrowings		1,685,300	1,318,600
Repayment of borrowings		(1,203,300)	(996,890)
Proceeds from equity contributions		621	637
Dividends paid		(142,988)	(106,952)
Repayments of finance lease liability		(17,608)	(21,483)
<b>Net cash inflow from financing activities</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>322,025</b>	<b>193,912</b>
<b>Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents</b>		<b>807</b>	<b>(2,028)</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		3,543	5,571
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of period</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>4,350</b>	<b>3,543</b>

The above statement of cash flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

## **1 About these Financial Statements**

The South Australian Water Corporation ("SA Water" or the "Corporation") was established on 1 July 1995, as a State owned statutory corporation by the South Australian Water Corporation Act 1994, to which the provisions of the Public Corporations Act 1993 apply. SA Water provides retail water supply and sewerage services in accordance with its licence, provided by the Water Industry Act 2012 (the Act) which came into operation on 1 July 2012.

The Corporation has prepared these financial statements in compliance with section 23 of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987*.

The Corporation does not control any other entity and has no interests in unconsolidated structured entities. The financial statements and accompanying notes include all the controlled activities of the Corporation.

### **(a) Basis of preparation**

These general purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with relevant Australian Accounting Standards and comply with the Treasurer's Instructions and Accounting Policy Statements promulgated under provisions of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987*, as well as complying with Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board and the *Corporations (South Australia) Act 1990*. South Australian Water Corporation is a for-profit entity for the purpose of preparing the financial statements. Where the Treasurer's Instructions are more prescriptive than the equivalent Australian Accounting Standards, SA Water has applied the Treasurer's Instructions in the application of accounting frameworks.

The financial statements are prepared based on a 12 month reporting period and presented in Australian currency/ dollars. The historical cost convention is used unless a different measurement basis is specifically disclosed in the note associated with the item measured.

The Corporation's Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Financial Position and Statement of Changes in Equity have been prepared on an accrual basis and are in accordance with the historical cost convention, except for infrastructure, plant and equipment and derivative financial instruments which are measured on a fair value basis in accordance with the valuation policy applicable.

Assets that are to be sold, consumed or realised as part of the normal operating cycle have been classified as current assets. Liabilities that are due to be settled within 12 months after the end of the reporting period or for which the Corporation has no right to defer the settlement for at least 12 months after the end of the reporting period are classified as current liabilities. All other assets and liabilities are classified as non-current.

### Changes in accounting policy

There were no changes in accounting policy during the financial period.

### Comparative information

The presentation and classification of items in the financial statements are consistent with prior periods except where specific accounting standards and/or accounting policy statements have required a change.

Where presentation or classification of items in the financial statements have been amended, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to changes in presentation or classification in these financial statements unless impracticable.

The restated comparative amounts do not replace the original financial statements for the preceding period.

### Rounding

All amounts in the financial statements and accompanying notes have been rounded to the nearest thousand dollars (\$'000) unless otherwise stated.

### **(b) Taxes**

SA Water is liable for income tax equivalents, land tax and council rate equivalents, payroll tax, fringe benefits tax, goods and services tax (GST) and emergency services levy.

**South Australian Water Corporation**  
**Notes to the financial statements**  
**30 June 2025**  
(continued)

## 1 About these Financial Statements (continued)

### (b) Taxes (continued)

#### Income tax equivalents

From 1 July 2001, the Corporation has operated under the National Tax Equivalent Regime (NTER) pursuant to the Memorandum of Understanding on NTER between the Commonwealth of Australia, the Commissioner of Taxation and all of the States and Territories. The NTER is administered by the Australian Taxation Office.

Income tax expense is calculated in accordance with AASB 112 *Income Taxes* using the balance sheet liability method. The income tax expense for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income measured at the current national income tax rate adjusted for permanent differences and movements in deferred tax assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised for temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. The measurement of deferred tax assets and liabilities reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Corporation expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised at the tax rates expected to apply when the assets are recovered or liabilities are settled. Current and deferred tax is recognised as an expense in the statement of comprehensive income except where it relates to items that are credited or debited to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also recognised directly in equity.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future tax profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

#### Land tax and council rate equivalents

The charge for land tax and council rate equivalents has been calculated by Revenue SA, based on valuations supplied by the Valuer-General of South Australia.

#### Goods and services tax

Income, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST except:

- when the GST incurred on a purchase of goods or services is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office, in which case the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item applicable; and
- receivables and payables, which are stated with the amount of GST included.

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the Australian Taxation Office is included as part of receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

Cash flows are included in the statement of cash flows on a gross basis and the GST component of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities, which is recoverable from, or payable to, the Australian Taxation Office is classified as part of operating cash flows.

### (c) New accounting standards and interpretations not yet effective

Australian accounting standards and interpretations that have recently been issued or amended but are not yet effective, have not been adopted by the Corporation for the period ending 30 June 2025.

None of these are expected to have a material impact on future reporting periods either because of the types of transactions addressed by the pronouncements or because of the extent to which they might impact the Corporation is not expected to be material.

## 2 Financial risk management

### (a) Market risk

Market risk is the risk to the Corporation's earnings that arise from fluctuations in market prices. The Corporation has exposure to fluctuations in interest rates and commodity (electricity) prices.

#### (i) Interest rate risk exposures - financial liabilities

The Corporation's financial liabilities are exposed to interest rate risk. The Corporation constantly analyses its interest rate exposure and consideration is given to renewal of existing positions and the use of risk mitigation strategies. To minimise interest rate risk, the Corporation enters into forward starting loans (FSLs) with the South Australian Financing Authority (SAFA) where it agrees to borrow specified amounts in the future at a pre-determined interest rate. FSLs are non-derivative financial instruments which are outside the scope of AASB 9 *Financial Instruments*, and are disclosed as unrecognised fixed rate loan commitments. Refer note 2c.

A key component of the Corporation's interest rate risk management framework is the requirement for a permissible duration range to be maintained, which reflects the average term to maturity of the Corporation's core debt portfolio. SA Water's Treasury Risk Management Policy allows for a permissible duration range of 2.1 - 6.5 years.

The following sensitivity analysis is based on the interest rate risk exposures in existence at the balance date, assuming all other variables are held constant. The movements in post-tax profit and equity for the year are due to higher/lower interest costs from floating rate debt and cash balances. The movement in interest expense is estimated by applying the interest rate movement to the balance of floating rate debt and cash balances outstanding at balance date. There is no exposure to interest rate risk for fixed rate debt at balance date, so it is excluded from the sensitivity analysis.

At 30 June 2025 it has been assumed that a reasonably possible shift in interest rates over the next reporting period could be 1.00% upwards and -1.00% downwards.

	Carrying amount \$'000	Interest rate risk		
		-1.00%	+1.00%	
	Profit \$'000	Equity \$'000	Profit \$'000	Equity \$'000
<b>30 June 2025</b>				
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	4,350	(30)	(30)	30
Financial liabilities				
Short term borrowings	(36,600)	256	256	(256)
<b>Total increase/(decrease)</b>		<b>226</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>(226)</b>

	Carrying amount \$'000	Interest rate risk		
		-1.00%	+1.00%	
	Profit \$'000	Equity \$'000	Profit \$'000	Equity \$'000
<b>30 June 2024</b>				
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	3,543	(25)	(25)	25
Financial liabilities				
Short term borrowings	(34,600)	242	242	(242)
<b>Total increase/(decrease)</b>		<b>217</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>(217)</b>

**South Australian Water Corporation**  
**Notes to the financial statements**  
**30 June 2025**  
(continued)

## 2 Financial risk management (continued)

### (a) Market risk (continued)

#### (ii) Electricity price risk exposures

The Corporation has established a multi-faceted risk management framework incorporating an overarching Energy Price Risk Management Policy to manage its energy price exposure in the wholesale National Electricity Market.

The energy portfolio is managed to mitigate the associated financial risk through activities including demand management, electricity self-generation and financial market hedging.

The Corporation monitors its energy consumption profile and uses permitted electricity derivatives, where the pre-determined risk limits are forecast to be exceeded, to manage its exposure to electricity spot prices on energy purchases.

All derivatives are categorised as financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss and classified as economic hedges in the Statement of Financial Position as the Corporation has elected not to apply hedge accounting under AASB 9 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement.

Permitted electricity derivatives include exchange traded futures and electricity swaps.

The Corporation is prohibited from the selling and early termination of derivative financial instruments.

There were no electricity swaps or exchange traded futures recognised at 30 June 2025 so sensitivity analysis was not applicable.

### (b) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Corporation resulting from the failure of a customer or a counterparty to a financial instrument to meet its financial obligations as and when they fall due.

Water rates and charges are secured via a first charge on the property under the South Australian Water Corporation Act 1994, which provides a level of protection against credit losses.

Credit management policies and procedures are in place to ensure there is an appropriate level of due diligence in relation to credit history and financial integrity for financial transactions undertaken by SA Water. In addition, receivable balances are monitored on an ongoing basis and actions to recover outstanding debt are instigated in accordance with the Corporation's collection policies and practices.

During the reporting period, a significant customer entered administration, resulting in an impairment of the associated receivable. The Corporation has recognised a provision for doubtful debts in relation to this exposure. While this event has increased credit risk in the short term, the Corporation does not have any other significant concentrations of credit risk.

Refer to Note 8 for further details on receivables and impairment provisions.

Electricity derivatives are entered into on organised exchanges and with highly rated financial counterparties.

## 2 Financial risk management (continued)

### (c) *Liquidity risk*

The Corporation has in place a Treasury Risk Management Policy to provide a prudential framework for managing liquidity risk. The policy was reviewed by the SA Water Board in November 2024 and approved by the Treasurer on 10 February 2025. SA Water is required to hold in cash or committed facilities appropriate capacity to meet immediate funding requirements and provide any unforeseen cash flow needs. Liquidity levels are monitored on a daily basis.

#### Contractual maturities

The table below analyses the Corporation's financial liabilities as at the reporting date based on the remaining period to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed are the future contractual undiscounted cash flows. The contractual cash flows for fixed rate and floating rate borrowings include principal, interest, guarantee fees and SAFA margins.

Maturing borrowings are included in the table at their maturity date and are refinanced at prevailing market interest rates. Fixed rate borrowings are interest only with a fixed maturity date for the principal component. Any principal component of fixed rate borrowings that has already been refinanced prior to the reporting date via forward starting loans (FSLs) is excluded from the relevant maturity grouping. The future cash flows relating to FSLs are separately disclosed in the table below as unrecognised fixed rate loan commitments.

	Between 1 Less than 1 year			Between 2 and 2 years		Over 5 and 5 years		Total contractual cash flows \$'000
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	
<b>At 30 June 2025</b>								
<b>Non-derivatives</b>								
Non-interest bearing liabilities*	209,798	-	-	-	-	-	-	209,798
Fixed rate borrowings	780,428	1,152,941	4,168,384	4,010,602	10,112,355			
Floating rate borrowings	36,608	-	-	-	-	-	-	36,608
Lease liabilities	9,971	8,309	34,005	43,576	95,861			
<b>Total non-derivatives</b>	<b>1,036,805</b>	<b>1,161,250</b>	<b>4,202,389</b>	<b>4,054,178</b>	<b>10,454,622</b>			

\* Non-interest bearing liabilities disclosed are financial liabilities at cost and exclude amounts relating to statutory payables such as tax equivalents and commonwealth taxes including fringe benefits tax and PAYG withholding.

**South Australian Water Corporation**  
**Notes to the financial statements**  
**30 June 2025**  
(continued)

## 2 Financial risk management (continued)

### (c) Liquidity risk (continued)

	Less than 1 year \$'000	Between 1 and 2 years \$'000	Between 2 and 5 years \$'000	Over 5 years \$'000	Total contractual cash flows \$'000
<b>At 30 June 2024</b>					
<b>Non-derivatives</b>					
Non-interest bearing liabilities*					
Fixed rate borrowings	179,282	-	-	-	179,282
Floating rate borrowings	1,194,517	250,262	3,888,480	2,904,547	8,237,806
Unrecognised fixed rate loan commitments**	34,933	-	-	-	34,933
Lease liabilities	38,797	50,165	150,524	1,003,672	1,243,158
<b>Total non-derivatives</b>	<b>20,035</b>	<b>12,497</b>	<b>32,407</b>	<b>55,729</b>	<b>120,668</b>
	<b>1,467,564</b>	<b>312,924</b>	<b>4,071,411</b>	<b>3,963,948</b>	<b>9,815,847</b>

\* Non-interest bearing liabilities disclosed are financial liabilities at cost and exclude amounts relating to statutory payables such as tax equivalents and commonwealth taxes including fringe benefits tax and PAYG withholding.

\*\*For 30 June 2024, the principal component relating to FSLs that were refinanced prior to reporting date have been excluded from the less than 1 year category, and included in the over 5 years category in which the FSLs will mature.

### (d) Fair value measurements

The fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities is the price that would be received to sell the asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the balance date.

#### (i) Fair value of financial liabilities

The fair value for long term borrowings is estimated by discounting the anticipated future cash flows to their present value based on current market interest rates at the respective balance dates.

The carrying amounts and fair values of long term borrowings at balance date are:

	Carrying amount \$'000	2025 Fair value \$'000	2024 Carrying amount \$'000	Fair value \$'000
Long term borrowings (note 23)	8,098,810	7,945,593	7,618,810	7,180,282

The fair values of all other financial liabilities approximate the carrying values.

### **3 Accounting estimates and judgements**

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in the process of applying the Corporation's accounting policies.

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future periods affected.

In particular, the areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are listed below:

- Contributed assets (refer note 4);
- Emissions certificates (refer note 12);
- Configuration or customisation in a cloud computing environment (refer note 12);
- Asset valuation methodology and useful lives of assets (refer note 6 & note 13);
- Impairment of assets (refer note 13);
- Unbilled water sales (refer note 4 & note 8);
- Provisions (refer note 20 & note 25).

**South Australian Water Corporation**  
**Notes to the financial statements**  
**30 June 2025**  
(continued)

#### 4 Revenue from ordinary activities

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
<b>Revenue from contracts with customers</b>		
Water and sewer rates and charges	1,342,902	1,190,162
Contributed assets and developer fees	101,064	55,273
Recoverable works	80,553	85,160
Fees and charges	78,522	56,261
	<b>1,603,041</b>	<b>1,386,856</b>
<b>Other revenue</b>		
Community service obligations	146,265	144,738
Government grants	15,838	18,363
Rents	2,133	2,308
Miscellaneous	139	114
Interest	236	222
Interest - finance leases	-	9
	<b>164,611</b>	<b>165,754</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,767,652</b>	<b>1,552,610</b>

##### Water and sewer rates and charges

SA Water sets its water and sewerage prices in accordance with a pricing methodology that is guided by the principles outlined in the National Water Initiative and the South Australian Government's statewide pricing policy. Statewide pricing means that most customers pay the same price regardless of where they live or the actual cost of providing the service. Prices are set to ensure that the revenue caps set by the Essential Services Commission of South Australia (ESCOSA) are not exceeded. The water demand and sewerage customer growth inputs are consistent with ESCOSA's regulatory determination.

The revenue for water and sewerage charges is comprised of the following:

###### (i) Water usage charge

This is a volumetric charge based on the number of kilolitres of water that are used by the customer. This is charged to customers quarterly for costs associated with pumping, treatment and the filtration of water. The supply of water to the customer is deemed to be a distinct performance obligation under the contract with the customer.

Revenue is recognised over time as water is received and consumed by the customer. The amount of revenue recognised is comprised of water usage billed for the period and an accrual for unbilled usage at 30 June.

The underlying revenue recognition principle is to recognise revenue in the period water is consumed. The period ended 30 June calculation is based on state-wide water supplied, customer billing information, and an assessment and adjustment for non-revenue water (includes water produced and then lost or unaccounted for, such as evaporation, fire fighting and leaks).

###### (ii) Water access charge

This is a fixed charge that is billed to customers quarterly whose properties have been provided with access to the water supply network (connected or unconnected). This is charged to customers for costs associated with building, maintaining and replacing water mains, pipes, reservoirs and other water infrastructure. Commercial customers receive a fixed charge per annum, plus additional property rate charge per \$1000 that applies to the portion of property value greater than \$10 million. Commercial property rate charges are updated every year on the basis of the latest Valuer General property values. Most other customers receive a fixed charge equivalent to the minimum charge.

Revenue is recognised over time as customers require access to their water service connection.

## **4 Revenue from ordinary activities (continued)**

Water and sewer rates and charges (continued)

### **(iii) Sewerage access charge**

This is a charge that is billed to the customer quarterly for the removal and treatment of sewage. Properties that have been provided with access to the sewerage network (connected or unconnected) pay this charge. Charges are associated with building, maintaining and replacing sewer pipes, sewerage pump stations, sewerage treatment plants and other sewerage infrastructure.

A performance obligation exists to enable customers to have access to SA Water's sewerage infrastructure. Revenue is recognised over time as customers require access to the sewerage services. All customers are billed quarterly with the last bill of the year being for the period ended 30 June. Revenue is recognised as the performance obligation is satisfied.

Sewerage charges are updated every year on the basis of the latest Valuer-General property values. The number of cents charged per \$1,000 of property value is varied to ensure alignment with the regulatory revenue allowance. Therefore, SA Water does not incur revenue gains or losses from changes in property values.

### Contributed assets and developer fees

Contributed assets principally arise from:

#### **(i) Mains extensions contributions:**

Customers or Developers who make a contribution where a service or connection has been requested that will require construction of a new main.

A performance obligation exists to construct infrastructure for customers based on the cash contributions that are received by SA Water. This performance obligation is satisfied at a point in time and revenue is recognised when the constructed assets are practically completed. When the customer initially makes the payment the amount received is recognised as a contract liability.

#### **(ii) Gifted assets:**

Developers who make contributions where they construct water and sewer infrastructure and transfer them to SA Water for nil consideration. This contribution at initial recognition is recognised at the fair value of these assets based upon an estimate of the Greenfield's replacement cost as at the date of acceptance. Contributed asset revenue is recognised when the Corporation issues a certificate of practical completion to the developer and the ownership of the constructed assets is transferred to SA Water.

#### **(iii) Miscellaneous capital contributions:**

The Corporation constructs the infrastructure at the developer's request.

The performance obligation is satisfied over time and revenue recognised at key milestones during the construction of the asset.

#### **(iv) Augmentation charges:**

All persons who receive development approval between 1 July 2024 and 30 June 2025 for an additional allotment, new connection or a variation to an existing connection with multiple new premises that connect to SA Water's water and/or sewerage infrastructure in the Greater Adelaide Region will be charged an augmentation charge in respect of each connection or new allotment.

New residential greenfield allotments make a fixed contribution towards water and sewerage infrastructure that they are connecting to.

New residential infill developments in the greater Adelaide region will also make a contribution based on the number of new premises connecting to SA Water's network.

**South Australian Water Corporation**  
**Notes to the financial statements**  
**30 June 2025**  
 (continued)

## **4 Revenue from ordinary activities (continued)**

### Recoverable works

SA Water is requested by local councils and other government departments to undertake capital works and make alterations to the water and sewerage network in accordance with contract specifications. The performance obligation for these contracts is satisfied over time as the work is undertaken.

SA Water provides a comprehensive range of water and sewerage services including sampling, analysis, advice and research. The performance obligation for these contracts is satisfied at a point in time. Revenue is recognised as customers are billed, which is after testing has been undertaken and the results have been reported to the customer.

### Fees and charges

This includes ancillary services that are associated with the provision of water and sewerage services. These services include the connection of the customer to the water and sewerage network. A performance obligation exists for SA Water to connect customers to the water and sewerage network. As the service provided requires the construction of an asset, revenue is recognised at a point in time as the constructed assets are substantially completed and the customers are connected to the network. In accordance with the contract with the customer, payment must be received before works can be undertaken. When the customer initially makes the payment, the amount received is recognised as a contract liability. For other fees and charges the performance obligation is satisfied and revenue recognised at a point in time once the service has been provided by SA Water.

A performance obligation also exists to provide customers access to dispose of hazardous waste through SA Water infrastructure. The amount charged is based on volume of waste that is disposed. Revenue is recognised at a point in time once the service is provided.

### Community service obligations (CSOs)

The Corporation is required under its charter to provide a number of non-commercial services to the community on behalf of the Government. The Government provides SA Water with funding to compensate for these non-commercial activities. The main CSOs are for the implementation of statewide pricing to ensure that regional customers pay the same water charges and similar sewerage charges as Metropolitan customers and the provision of water and sewerage concessions to certain properties (eg charities, churches, public schools and remote communities).

### Government grants

In accordance with AASB 120 Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance, grants from the Government are recognised at their fair value when there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the Corporation will comply with all attached conditions to the grant.

Government grants relating to construction of infrastructure, plant and equipment are initially recognised as unearned revenue (current and non-current liability) and then transferred to income over the periods, and in the proportions, in which depreciation on those assets is charged.

SA Water receives large-scale generation certificates (LGCs) from the Australian Government for generating renewable energy. The award of LGCs are treated as non-monetary government grants and initially measured at fair value in accordance with AASB 120 Government Grants on the date they are created, being the date they are registered in the name of SA Water. The fair value being determined as the number of LGCs received multiplied by the current market value.

In the 2024/25 financial year the Corporation reviewed its accounting treatment of emission certificates relating to RECs and ACCUs. As a result of this review the receipt of non-monetary LGC's from the Australian Government have been reclassified from fees and charges to government grants. In the prior year an amount of \$7.1m has also been reclassified.

### Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers

In accordance with AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers, revenue has been disaggregated based on the provision of water and wastewater services to customers.

## 4 Revenue from ordinary activities (continued)

Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers (continued)

30 June 2025	Water \$'000	Wastewater \$'000	Total \$'000
<b>Revenue from contracts with customers</b>			
Water and sewer rates and charges	943,384	399,518	1,342,902
Contributed assets and developer fees	57,995	43,069	101,064
Recoverable works	69,795	10,758	80,553
Fees and charges	43,786	34,736	78,522
<b>Total revenue from contracts with customers</b>	<b>1,114,960</b>	<b>488,081</b>	<b>1,603,041</b>
30 June 2024	Water \$'000	Wastewater \$'000	Total \$'000
<b>Revenue from contracts with customers</b>			
Water and sewer rates and charges	827,865	362,297	1,190,162
Contributed assets and developer fees	29,626	25,647	55,273
Recoverable works	75,706	9,454	85,160
Fees and charges	28,747	27,514	56,261
<b>Total revenue from contracts with customers</b>	<b>961,944</b>	<b>424,912</b>	<b>1,386,856</b>

## 5 Other income

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Net gain on disposal of infrastructure, plant and equipment	341	13,878
Gain on derecognition of right-of-use asset	190	-
Reversal of prior year infrastructure, plant and equipment revaluation decrement*	778	2,061
Net gain on disposal of renewable energy certificates	-	137
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,309</b>	<b>16,076</b>

The gain or loss on disposal of non-current assets is recognised at the date that control of the asset passes to the buyer. The gain or loss on disposal is calculated as the difference between the carrying amount of the asset at the time of the disposal and net proceeds from the sale. Upon disposal or derecognition, any asset revaluation surplus relating to a particular asset being sold is transferred to retained earnings.

\* Reversal of prior year revaluation decrement relates to land and buildings asset classes.

**South Australian Water Corporation**  
**Notes to the financial statements**  
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(continued)

## 6 Expenses

	Notes	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
<u>Depreciation and amortisation</u>			
Infrastructure, plant and equipment	13	<b>245,551</b>	270,396
Intangible assets	12	<b>20,429</b>	23,837
Right-of-use assets	15	<b>15,670</b>	14,877
<b>Total depreciation and amortisation</b>		<b>281,650</b>	<b>309,110</b>
<u>Borrowing costs</u>			
Interest paid/payable on short term and long term borrowings		<b>356,090</b>	305,761
Interest expense on lease liabilities		<b>3,771</b>	5,077
<b>Total borrowing costs</b>		<b>359,861</b>	<b>310,838</b>
<u>Services &amp; supplies</u>			
Water planning management		<b>35,136</b>	33,983
External fees and charges		<b>32,118</b>	28,154
Cost of goods/services provided		<b>33,591</b>	33,834
Materials and chemicals		<b>34,394</b>	31,540
Licences		<b>30,552</b>	25,702
Other services and supplies		<b>24,881</b>	21,371
Facility maintenance		<b>10,770</b>	10,927
Operational taxes		<b>10,884</b>	10,126
Plant, equipment and vehicles		<b>10,941</b>	5,862
Short-term leases		<b>1,152</b>	2,397
Consultancy costs		<b>997</b>	102
<b>Total services &amp; supplies</b>		<b>225,416</b>	<b>203,998</b>
<u>Employee benefits</u>			
Salaries and wages		<b>136,688</b>	118,265
Superannuation contribution		<b>37,748</b>	19,183
Annual leave		<b>16,765</b>	14,761
Long service leave		<b>7,436</b>	5,804
Workers compensation		<b>851</b>	1,075
<b>Total employee benefits</b>		<b>199,488</b>	<b>159,088</b>
<u>Other expenses</u>			
Write-off in value of infrastructure, plant and capital WIP		<b>38,839</b>	29,502
Net bad and doubtful debts		<b>20,311</b>	138
Infrastructure, plant and equipment revaluation decrement		<b>8,257</b>	49,504
Write-off in value of intangible capital WIP		<b>1,541</b>	2,731
Net loss on disposal of renewable energy certificates		<b>463</b>	-
Net loss from electricity derivatives at fair value through P&L		<b>-</b>	802
Impairment loss renewable energy certificates		<b>124</b>	-
<b>Total other expenses</b>		<b>69,535</b>	<b>82,677</b>

## **6 Expenses (continued)**

### Depreciation

Leased infrastructure, plant and equipment are depreciated over the term of the lease. For Build-Own-Operate-Transfer (BOOT) arrangements, as ownership of the underlying asset is transferred to the Corporation at the end of the lease term, depreciation is calculated over the useful life of the underlying asset. Owned infrastructure, plant and equipment and other assets are depreciated using the straight line method over their estimated useful lives ranging from 2 to 170 years. The useful lives of assets are reviewed annually and have been assessed as follows:

<u>Class of assets</u>	<u>Useful life (years)</u>
- Water and sewer	7 - 170 years
- Renewable energy assets	4 - 25 years
- Right-of-use infrastructure assets	20 - 50 years
- Buildings	50 years
- Plant and equipment	3 - 15 years
- Other	2 - 50 years

The method of depreciation has regard to the underlying nature of the assets and their expected use in operations of the Corporation. Work in progress is not depreciated until assets are completed and have been commissioned for operation.

### Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs include interest expense, government guarantee fees, SAFA margins and finance lease charges.

In accordance with AASB 123 Borrowing Costs, borrowing costs attributable to the acquisition or construction of infrastructure, plant and equipment are capitalised after considering materiality. The Corporation has not capitalised borrowing costs in the year as the proportion related to the acquisition and construction of infrastructure was assessed as not material.

The Corporation's Treasury Risk Management Policy and Energy Price Risk Management Policy provide a prudential framework for the management of the Corporation's financial risks including interest rate risk, foreign exchange price risk and commodity price (e.g. electricity) risk. Within the parameters of these policies, SA Water utilises derivative financial instruments for foreign exchange and commodity price risk to implement appropriate financial risk mitigation strategies. Interest rate risk arising from borrowings is managed in accordance with the debt management strategies outlined in note 2(a)(i).

### Superannuation

The amount charged to the statement of comprehensive income represents the contributions made by the Corporation to the superannuation plan in respect of employment services of current staff. The contributions are made to the state government superannuation scheme and several non-state government superannuation schemes. With relation to the state government superannuation scheme, the Department of Treasury and Finance centrally recognises the superannuation liability in the whole of government financial statements.

During the reporting period, the Corporation made a lump sum payment to Super SA in relation to its obligations under the defined benefit superannuation scheme.

### Derivatives

Derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and subsequently remeasured to fair value.

**South Australian Water Corporation**  
**Notes to the financial statements**  
**30 June 2025**  
(continued)

## **6 Expenses (continued)**

### *Derivatives (continued)*

Any changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised immediately as an adjustment to other income or other expenses in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Electricity derivatives are remeasured to fair value with reference to published market prices and quotations.

### Water planning management

In accordance with Section 6 of the Public Corporations Act 1993, SA Water are directed to pay Department for Environment and Water an amount in order to support water planning and management activities.

### Short term and low-value leases

In accordance with AASB 16 Leases and Treasurer's Instructions (*Accounting Policy Statements*) the Corporation must apply the recognition exemption for short-term leases and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value. The recognition exemption for short-term leases is applied by class of underlying asset to which the right-of-use relates. In accordance with AASB 16 a short-term lease is a lease that, at the commencement date, has a lease term of 12 months or less. The recognition exemption of low-value assets has been applied where the underlying asset value is less than \$15,000. In accordance with AASB 16 the lease payments associated with these types of leases are recognised as an expense over the term of the lease.

**South Australian Water Corporation**  
**Notes to the financial statements**  
**30 June 2025**  
(continued)

## 7 Income tax expense

### (a) Income tax expense

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Current tax on profits for the year	9,375	9,037
Deferred tax	45,497	32,050
Amounts under provided in prior years	1	-
	<b>54,873</b>	<b>41,087</b>

Deferred income tax included in income tax expense comprises:

Increase in deferred tax assets (note 11)	(6,995)	(8,055)
Increase in deferred tax liabilities (note 24)	52,492	40,105
	<b>45,497</b>	<b>32,050</b>

### (b) Numerical reconciliation of income tax expense to prima facie tax payable

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Profit from continuing operations before income tax expense	189,988	156,885
Tax at the Australian tax rate of 30.0% (2024: 30.0%)	56,996	47,066
Tax effect of amounts which are not deductible (taxable) in calculating taxable income:		
Loss on sale of land	13	-
Revaluation increment	(29)	-
ADP intangible asset amortisation	510	510
Government grants	(2,618)	(2,626)
Provision for employee benefits	-	(8)
Gain on sale of land	-	(3,855)
	<b>54,872</b>	<b>41,087</b>
Amounts under provided in prior years	1	-
<b>Income tax expense</b>	<b>54,873</b>	<b>41,087</b>

### (c) Income tax relating to items of other comprehensive income

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Gain/(loss) on revaluation of infrastructure, plant and equipment (note 24 & 11)	18,807	(286,368)
Leased infrastructure assets (note 24)	243	165
	<b>19,050</b>	<b>(286,203)</b>

**South Australian Water Corporation**  
**Notes to the financial statements**  
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(continued)

## 8 Current assets - Trade and other receivables

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
<b><u>Receivables</u></b>		
Rates receivable (water and sewer)	<b>71,656</b>	51,437
Sundry debtors*	<b>54,785</b>	48,798
Impairment loss on receivables (note 8(a))	<b>(20,620)</b>	(310)
Accrued unbilled water usage	<b>87,884</b>	83,789
	<b>193,705</b>	<b>183,714</b>
<b><u>Other receivables</u></b>		
Community service obligations	<b>21,083</b>	19,547
	<b>214,788</b>	<b>203,261</b>

\*Sundry debtors includes trade waste revenue, Australian Water Quality Centre revenue & other miscellaneous fees and charges.

Receivables for rates and charges and sundry debtors are normally settled within 21 days. These are recognised in the accounts as amounts due. Collectability of receivables is reviewed on an ongoing basis. An allowance for doubtful debts is raised based on a review of outstanding amounts at balance date.

The accrued revenue for unbilled water usage as of 30 June 2025 is an estimate of customer water consumption since their last meter read. This estimate uses system data, billing information, and a model that factors in average daily consumption, non-revenue water percentages, and tiered pricing. The calculation is complex due to the large and varied customer base and variables like weather, network losses, and data limitations. Revenue is estimated per customer using average pricing. Once meters are read, customers are billed based on their actual recorded consumption.

### **(a) Impaired trade receivables**

The Corporation recognises an allowance for impairment loss on receivables from the initial recognition of trade receivables using the simplified approach permitted by AASB 9 *Financial Instruments*. Under the simplified approach lifetime expected credit losses have been recognised using historical write-off experience.

An allowance for impairment loss on receivables has also been recognised based on an assessment of expected credit losses where a debtor has experienced a known credit event.

Receivables are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Indicators that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery include the failure of a debtor to enter into a payment plan with the Corporation, the Company has gone into liquidation or the Corporation is unable to recover the water and sewer charges from the sale of the customers property in accordance with the South Australian Water Corporation Act 1994.

## **8 Current assets - Trade and other receivables (continued)**

### **(a) Impaired trade receivables (continued)**

Movements in the allowance for impairment loss on receivables are as follows:

	<b>2025</b> \$'000	<b>2024</b> \$'000
<b>Opening balance at 1 July</b>	310	174
Increase in the allowance*	20,386	234
Amounts written off	(1)	(1)
Amounts reversed	(75)	(97)
<b>Closing balance at 30 June</b>	<b>20,620</b>	<b>310</b>

\*As a consequence of the decision by the SA Government to place OneSteel Manufacturing Pty Ltd into administration an amount of \$19.9m for outstanding water charges has been considered to be impaired at 30 June 2025.

SA Water has elected not to adopt a provision matrix methodology for measuring expected credit losses under AASB 9 due to the immateriality of exposure to credit risk. The information relating to the ageing analysis for rates and sundry receivables is shown below:

**South Australian Water Corporation**  
**Notes to the financial statements**  
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(continued)

## 8 Current assets - Trade and other receivables (continued)

### (a) Impaired trade receivables (continued)

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
At 30 June the ageing of rates receivable is as follows:		
Not past due	11,980	5,059
Past due 22 - 60 days	16,029	18,845
Past due 61 - 90 days	6,375	8,986
Past due 91 - 120 days	1,356	672
Past due > 120 days*	<u>35,916</u>	<u>17,875</u>
	<u>71,656</u>	<u>51,437</u>
At 30 June the ageing of sundry debtors is as follows:		
Not past due	48,967	40,269
Past due 31 - 60 days	4,673	7,674
Past due 61 - 90 days	211	176
Past due 91 - 120 days	57	211
Past due > 120 days	<u>877</u>	<u>468</u>
	<u>54,785</u>	<u>48,798</u>

\*As a consequence of the decision by the SA Government to place OneSteel Manufacturing Pty Ltd into administration an amount of \$19.9m for outstanding water charges has been considered to be impaired at 30 June 2025.

Balances for other receivables relates to Community Service Obligations and do not contain impaired assets and are not past due. It is expected that these balances will be received when due.

### (b) Fair value and credit risk

Due to the short-term nature of the current receivables, their carrying amount is assumed to approximate their fair value.

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the end of the reporting period is the carrying amount of each class of receivables mentioned above. Refer to note 2 for more information on the risk management policy of the Corporation and the credit quality of the Corporation's receivables.

## **9 Current assets - Inventories**

	<b>2025</b> \$'000	2024 \$'000
Raw materials and stores	<b>13,405</b>	11,339
Allowance for obsolete stock	(116)	(139)
Work in progress	409	297
	<b>13,698</b>	<b>11,497</b>

Inventories are valued at cost. The cost of goods and services, if any, manufactured by SA Water are on a full absorption cost basis.

Inventories are held for purposes of maintenance and construction and not for resale.

## **10 Current assets - Other current assets**

	<b>2025</b> \$'000	2024 \$'000
Interest receivable	18	25
Prepayments	18,331	15,379
	<b>18,349</b>	<b>15,404</b>

For the current and comparative period emissions certificates (Renewable Energy Certificates and Australian carbon credits) have been reclassified from 'other current assets' to 'current intangible assets' measured at cost in accordance with AASB 138 *Intangible Assets* (refer note 12).

**South Australian Water Corporation**  
**Notes to the financial statements**  
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(continued)

## 11 Non-current assets - Deferred tax assets

	Notes	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
<b>The balance comprises temporary differences attributable to:</b>			
Doubtful debts		<b>6,147</b>	54
Obsolete stock		35	42
Infrastructure, plant and equipment		<b>41,546</b>	41,591
Intangible assets		37	-
Pooled assets		37	46
Payables		<b>2,245</b>	1,823
Audit fee payable		148	155
Government grants		<b>10,109</b>	10,272
Employee benefits		<b>15,813</b>	13,842
Deferred lease incentives		173	173
Lease liability - right-of-use assets		(16,557)	(14,010)
Unearned customer contributions		947	136
Unearned income		1,867	2,513
Provisions		<b>6,441</b>	5,358
Lease make good provision		(60)	(60)
Provision for workers compensation		205	203
		<b>69,133</b>	<b>62,138</b>
<i>Amounts recognised directly in equity:</i>			
Unearned customer contributions	30	<b>2,335</b>	2,335
Revaluation of Infrastructure, plant and equipment		(137)	(136)
Lease liability - Initial adoption of AASB 16		<b>36,236</b>	36,236
Leased infrastructure assets		(1,061)	(1,061)
Lease make good provision		494	494
Deferred lease incentives		(173)	(173)
Doubtful debts - Initial adoption of AASB 9		39	39
		<b>37,733</b>	<b>37,734</b>
Recognition of leases - AASB 16			
Recognition of new leases		<b>7,330</b>	5,605
Lease liability remeasurement		10	10
Amounts over provided in prior years		(30)	(30)
Lease derecognition*		(2,913)	-
		<b>4,397</b>	<b>5,585</b>
<b>Total deferred tax assets</b>		<b>111,263</b>	<b>105,457</b>

## **11 Non-current assets - Deferred tax assets (continued)**

	<b>2025</b> \$'000	<b>2024</b> \$'000
<b>Movements:</b>		
Opening balance at 1 July	<b>105,457</b>	95,455
Charged to the statement of comprehensive income (note 7(a))	<b>6,995</b>	8,055
Charged to equity (note 30(a))	<b>(1)</b>	154
Recognition of new leases - AASB 16	<b>1,725</b>	1,820
Lease liability remeasurement	-	3
Lease derecognition*	<b>(2,913)</b>	-
Amounts over provided in prior years	-	(30)
<b>Closing balance at 30 June</b>	<b>111,263</b>	<b>105,457</b>
Deferred tax assets expected to be recovered within 12 months	<b>36,149</b>	28,514
Deferred tax assets expected to be recovered after more than 12 months	<b>75,114</b>	76,943
	<b>111,263</b>	<b>105,457</b>

\*Motor vehicle leases with SAFA are no longer captured by AASB 16 Leases and were derecognised on 31 March 2025. Refer to note 15.

**South Australian Water Corporation**  
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(continued)

## 12 Intangible assets

	Work in progress \$'000	Easements \$'000	Prescription rights \$'000	Computer software \$'000	ADP intangible \$'000	Purchased water rights \$'000	Emissions certificates \$'000	Total \$'000
<b>Year ended 30 June 2025</b>								
Opening net book amount	25,971	6,776	4,500	30,946	49,373	42,125	5,353	165,044
Additions	8,060	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,060
Purchases	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,000	4,000
Government grant	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,821	4,821
Additions transferred from work in progress	(17,171)	13	-	17,158	-	-	-	-
Reclassifications	795	-	-	-	-	-	-	795
Revaluation	-	-	-	(18,729)	(1,700)	-	-	63
Amortisation charge	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(20,429)
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3,428)	(3,428)
Asset write-down	(1,541)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,541)
Surrender	-	-	-	-	-	-	(8,267)	(8,267)
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	(124)	(124)
<b>Closing net book amount</b>	<b>16,114</b>	<b>6,789</b>	<b>4,500</b>	<b>29,375</b>	<b>47,673</b>	<b>42,125</b>	<b>2,418</b>	<b>148,994</b>
 <b>At 30 June 2025</b>								
Cost	16,114	6,789	4,500	331,485 (302,110)	70,982 (23,309)	42,125	2,542	474,537 (325,419)
Accumulated amortisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accumulated impairment loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	(124)	(124)
<b>Net book amount</b>	<b>16,114</b>	<b>6,789</b>	<b>4,500</b>	<b>29,375</b>	<b>47,673</b>	<b>42,125</b>	<b>2,418</b>	<b>148,994</b>

Current\*  
Non-current

2,418	
146,576	
	148,994

\*Emissions certificates

## 12 Intangible assets (continued)

	Work in progress \$'000	Easements \$'000	Prescription rights \$'000	Computer Software \$'000	ADP intangible \$'000	Purchased water rights \$'000	Emissions certificates \$'000	Total \$'000
<b>Year ended 30 June 2024</b>								
Opening net book amount	36,909	6,737	4,500	34,171	51,073	41,159	3,165	177,714
Additions	10,744	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,744
Purchases	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,535	3,535
Government grant	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,094	7,094
Governments transferred from work in progress	(19,917)	39	-	18,912	-	966	-	-
Reclassifications	966	-	-	-	-	-	966	966
Revaluation	-	-	-	-	(1,700)	-	(490)	(490)
Amortisation charge	-	-	-	(22,137)	-	-	-	(23,837)
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	(957)	(957)
Surrender	-	-	-	-	-	-	(6,994)	(6,994)
Asset write-down	(2,731)	-	-	-	-	-	(2,731)	-
<b>Closing net book amount</b>	<b>25,971</b>	<b>6,776</b>	<b>4,500</b>	<b>30,946</b>	<b>49,373</b>	<b>42,125</b>	<b>5,353</b>	<b>165,044</b>
<b>At 30 June 2024</b>								
Cost	25,971	6,776	4,500	314,326	70,982	42,125	5,353	470,033
Accumulated amortisation	-	-	-	(283,380)	(21,609)	-	-	(304,989)
<b>Net book amount</b>	<b>25,971</b>	<b>6,776</b>	<b>4,500</b>	<b>30,946</b>	<b>49,373</b>	<b>42,125</b>	<b>5,353</b>	<b>165,044</b>
<b>Current*</b>								
<b>Non-current</b>								
*Emissions certificates								

Current\*  
 Non-current

\*Emissions certificates

**South Australian Water Corporation**  
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(but continued)

## 12 Intangible assets (continued)

### Issued water licences

The South Australian Government has issued water licences to the Corporation upon adoption of the relevant Water Allocation Plan for the water resource given effect by the *Landscape South Australia Act 2019*. Some of these licences have conditions attached which restrict the use of the allocations endorsed thereon. All licences are held to underpin the water security of SA Water customers. These licenses are held by the Corporation in accordance with Department of Treasury & Finance (DTF) Accounting Policy Statement on Intangible assets.

In accordance with the requirements of Treasurer's Instructions (Accounting Policy Statements) covering valuation of intangible assets, the water rights are valued at cost. The water rights have an indefinite useful life and as such are not subject to amortisation.

The Corporation holds River Murray licences to underpin the metropolitan Adelaide, associated country areas and our River Murray Country towns customers.

Rights other than those relating to the River Murray are:

- Various South East region licences;
- Various Murray Mallee area licences;
- Various Eyre Peninsula region licences;
- McLaren Vale licence for the Aldinga wastewater treatment plant;
- Northern Adelaide Plains licence for the Bolivar wastewater treatment plant;
- Western Mount Lofty Ranges licences; and
- Far North region licences.

### Purchased water rights

The Corporation owns a series of tradable water rights that it has purchased from the Southern Murray Darling Basin water trading markets. The rights are perpetual and title is held by the Corporation under the relevant legislation in the jurisdiction of issue (as water access entitlements onto licences issued by the South Australian Government under the *Landscape South Australia Act 2019* (SA), as water shares issued by the Victorian Government under the Water Act 1989 (VIC), and as unit shares issued by the New South Wales Government under the Water Management Act 2000 (NSW)). The allocations made to these water rights are held in South Australia or are able to be transferred into South Australia from within the Southern Murray Darling Basin, subject to statutory trading rules.

During normal River Murray flow conditions the South Australian purchased River Murray licences must be held to meet the requirements of the Section 6 direction of the Public Corporation Act 1993. This direction was gazetted on 11 June 2020 and requires that;

"SA Water must provide the full environmental watering volume required in eligible years under clause S-IV(ii) of Schedule 1 of the Implementation Plan for Augmentation of the Adelaide Desalination Plant (100 gigalitres per annum), National Partnership Agreement on Water for the Future (up to 12 gigalitres), prior to trading to third parties any unused allocations obtained on account of water access entitlements on its South Australian River Murray licences."

In accordance with the requirements of Treasurer's Instructions (Accounting Policy Statements) covering valuation of intangible assets, the water rights are valued at cost. The water rights have an indefinite useful life and as such are not subject to amortisation.

## **12 Intangible assets (continued)**

### Easements

In accordance with the Treasurer's Instructions (Accounting Policy Statements) and AASB 138 *Intangible Assets*, easements have been classified as an intangible asset and valued at cost. Easements gifted to the Corporation are not valued.

### Application software

Application software is valued at cost as per AASB 138 *Intangible Assets*. The useful life is reviewed annually and has been assessed at 5 years. The software is amortised using the straight-line method.

### Software-as-a-Service (SaaS) arrangements

SaaS arrangements are service contracts providing the Corporation with the right to access the cloud provider's application software over the contract period. Costs incurred to configure or customise, and the ongoing fees to obtain access to the cloud provider's application software, are generally recognised as operating expenses when the services are received.

Where some of the costs incurred are for the development of software code that enhances, modifies or creates additional capability to existing on-premise systems and meets the recognition criteria for an intangible asset, these costs are recognised as intangible software assets and amortised over the useful life of the software on a straight-line basis.

### Emissions certificates

In the 2024/25 financial year the Corporation reviewed its accounting treatment of emission certificates relating to RECs and ACCU's. As a result of this review emission certificates have been reclassified from other current assets (note 10 ) to current intangible assets (note 12). Prior year comparatives have also been reclassified.

The Corporation uses Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs) and Australian Carbon Credit Units (ACCU) to source electricity generated from renewable resources. The Corporation generates Large-scale Generation Certificates (LGC) from solar, biogas and mini hydro plants and purchases Small-scale Technology Certificates (STC) to meet legislated obligations in relation to Australia's Renewable Energy Target (RET) scheme. The RET scheme imposes an annual liability on a calendar-year basis, by applying the specified Renewable Power Percentage to the relevant volume of electricity acquired. The Corporation demonstrates compliance by surrendering RECs to the Clean Energy Regulator. LGCs are surrendered annually for the previous calendar year while STCs are surrendered on a quarterly basis. Accumulated RECs and ACCUs are expected to be utilised in satisfying the Corporation's future renewable energy target obligations or sold where surplus LGCs have been generated.

Emissions certificates represent identifiable non-monetary assets without physical substance and are measured at cost in accordance with AASB 138 *Intangible Assets*. For generated emission certificates received from the Government cost is measured at fair value, which is determined based on the market price of the certificates when they are received. Emission certificates that are purchased are recognised at the cost paid to a third party. Emission certificates are not amortised and are tested for impairment annually, and whenever there is an indication that the emissions certificates may be impaired.

The obligation to surrender certificates based on the Corporation's energy consumption, and the renewable power percentage target is accrued and disclosed in the statement of financial position as a current liability.

### Work in progress

Costs incurred on incomplete intangible assets that are being progressively acquired are recognised as work in progress at the reporting date. These assets are transferred to completed intangible assets when the assets are fully acquired and are operational or available for use. Work in progress intangible assets are recognised at cost.

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(continued)

## **12 Intangible assets (continued)**

### ADP intangible asset

An intangible asset exists in relation to the network connection agreement between SA Water and SA Power Networks. The agreement grants the Corporation the legal right to connect to the SA Power Networks substation constructed at Port Stanvac and thus acquire electricity for the Adelaide Desalination Plant (ADP) at the rates specified in the agreement.

In accordance with AASB 138, this right was recognised in 2012/13 as an intangible asset and is measured at the construction cost of the SA Power Networks' substation.

The useful life is based on the average useful life of the ADP assets belonging to SA Water upon which the intangible asset is dependent as per AASB 138. As with other non-current assets, the useful life of the intangible asset is assessed annually and is currently 41.75 years. The ADP intangible asset is amortised using the straight-line method.

### 13 Non-current assets - Infrastructure, plant and equipment

	Work in progress Water & sewerage \$'000	Work in progress Renewable energy \$'000	Land \$'000	Renewable energy \$'000	Plant and equipment \$'000	Infrastructure assets \$'000	System Other property, plant and equipment \$'000	Total \$'000
<b>Year ended 30 June 2025</b>								
Opening net book amount	1,163,029	1,231	414,894	212,314	33,563	9,185,680	53,033	11,063,744
Additions	791,261	591	266	-	-	57,293	-	849,411
Additions transferred from work in progress	(624,031)	-	10,703	259	3,277	588,511	21,281	-
Transfer from right-of-use asset†**	-	-	-	-	-	65,529	-	65,529
Depreciation charge	-	-	-	(10,628)	(4,025)	(219,297)	(11,601)	(245,551)
Reclassified to intangibles	(795)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(795)
Asset write-down	(38,839)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(38,839)
Disposals	-	-	(56)	-	(242)	-	-	(298)
Revaluation increase/(decrease)	-	-	14,331	(4,285)	-	59,128	-	69,174
<b>Closing net book amount</b>	<b>1,290,625</b>	<b>1,822</b>	<b>440,138</b>	<b>197,660</b>	<b>32,573</b>	<b>9,736,844</b>	<b>62,713</b>	<b>11,762,375</b>
<b>At 30 June 2025</b>								
Cost or fair value	1,290,625	1,822	440,138	230,906	78,781	17,670,400	305,595	20,018,267
Accumulated depreciation	-	-	-	(33,246)	(46,208)	(7,933,556)	(242,882)	(8,255,892)
<b>Net book amount</b>	<b>1,290,625</b>	<b>1,822</b>	<b>440,138</b>	<b>197,660</b>	<b>32,573</b>	<b>9,736,844</b>	<b>62,713</b>	<b>11,762,375</b>

\*\*The term of the BOOT agreements with Riverland Water for the lease of water infrastructure assets expired on 24 January 2025. In accordance with the agreement ownership of the assets were transferred to SA Water.

### 13 Non-current assets - Infrastructure, plant and equipment (continued)

	Work in progress	Work in progress	Renewable energy	Land	Renewable energy	Plant and equipment	Infrastructure assets	System plant and equipment	Other property plant and equipment	Total \$'000
Year ended 30 June 2024	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Opening net book amount	860,994	-	378,905	272,579	-	31,392	10,014,021	58,428	11,616,319	
Additions*	690,577	1,231	-	-	1,513	-	6,551	38,594	-	730,402
Adjustments transferred from work in progress	(359,225)	-	-	-	(13,014)	(3,987)	340,457	10,704	-	-
Depreciation charge	(966)	-	-	-	-	-	(237,296)	(16,099)	(270,396)	
Reclassified to intangibles	(28,351)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(966)	
Asset write-down	-	-	-	(1,408)	-	(393)	(1,151)	-	-	(29,502)
Disposals	-	-	35,884	(47,251)	-	(1,451)	(1,451)	-	-	(3,252)
Revaluation increase/(decrease)							(967,494)	-	-	(978,861)
<b>Closing net book amount</b>	<b>1,163,029</b>	<b>1,231</b>	<b>414,894</b>	<b>212,314</b>	<b>33,563</b>	<b>9,185,680</b>	<b>53,033</b>	<b>11,063,744</b>		
 <b>At 30 June 2024</b>										
Cost or fair value	1,163,029	1,231	414,894	235,652	76,831	16,695,313	384,801	18,971,751		
Accumulated depreciation	-	-	-	(23,338)	(43,268)	(7,509,633)	(331,768)	(7,908,007)		
<b>Net book amount</b>	<b>1,163,029</b>	<b>1,231</b>	<b>414,894</b>	<b>212,314</b>	<b>33,563</b>	<b>9,185,680</b>	<b>53,033</b>	<b>11,063,744</b>		

## 13 Non-current assets - Infrastructure, plant and equipment (continued)

### Infrastructure, plant and equipment

#### (a) Carrying amounts that would have been recognised

If revalued assets were stated on the historical cost basis less accumulated depreciation, the amounts would be as follows:

	Land \$'000	Renewable energy assets \$'000	Plant and equipment \$'000	System infrastructure assets \$'000	Other property, plant and equipment \$'000	Total \$'000
<b>Revalued assets based on cost model</b>						
Cost	<b>69,572</b>	<b>357,093</b>	<b>78,781</b>	<b>9,758,165</b>	<b>262,128</b>	<b>10,525,739</b>
Accumulated depreciation	-	(51,172)	(46,208)	(3,460,782)	(204,725)	(3,762,887)
<b>At 30 June 2025 net carrying amount</b>	<b>69,572</b>	<b>305,921</b>	<b>32,573</b>	<b>6,297,383</b>	<b>57,403</b>	<b>6,762,852</b>
<b>Revalued assets based on cost model</b>						
Cost	<b>58,882</b>	<b>356,834</b>	<b>76,831</b>	<b>9,192,808</b>	<b>309,512</b>	<b>9,994,867</b>
Accumulated depreciation	-	(35,068)	(43,268)	(3,300,188)	(262,174)	(3,640,698)
<b>At 30 June 2024 net carrying amount</b>	<b>58,882</b>	<b>321,766</b>	<b>33,563</b>	<b>5,892,620</b>	<b>47,338</b>	<b>6,354,169</b>

### Acquisition

Items of infrastructure, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost in accordance with AASB 116 *Property, Plant and Equipment*, and are depreciated as outlined in expenses (note 6). Assets acquired under BOOT agreements are brought to account when commissioned as right-of-use assets, ownership is transferred to SA Water once the lease expires.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Corporation and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the statement of comprehensive income during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Where system infrastructure assets are handed over by developers free of charge, they are initially recognised at fair value using the cost approach based on an estimate of the Greenfield's replacement cost as at the date of acceptance.

### Valuations

The Corporation has adopted the revaluation model for measuring and reporting land, system infrastructure assets, plant and equipment, other property, plant and equipment and renewable energy assets in the statement of financial position in accordance with AASB 13 *Fair Value Measurement* and AASB 116 *Property, Plant and Equipment*. Refer note 14 for disclosures regarding fair value level hierarchy.

The fair value of land is measured using the market approach.

The fair value for renewable energy assets, plant and equipment, system infrastructure assets and other property, plant and equipment are measured using the income approach. The income approach has been adopted for these asset classes as there is generally no active market for assets of such a specialised nature. As a for-profit entity, any expected transaction price for the Corporation's assets would be based on the income that the assets derive.

**South Australian Water Corporation**  
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## **13 Non-current assets - Infrastructure, plant and equipment (continued)**

### Infrastructure, plant and equipment (continued)

#### Valuations (continued)

The application of the income approach means the assets are valued using a discounted cash flow methodology which is based on the discounted value of the future cash flows expected to be generated from the use of SA Water's assets under the environment in which the Corporation operates as a for profit entity. Future cashflows generated from the use of these assets are considered the primary factor that a market participant would consider when pricing these assets.

Revaluations are performed by management during each reporting period and are effective from 30 June. Depreciation for the year is based on the carrying value of assets prior to revaluation.

#### Land

Land is independently valued by the State Valuer-General. The Valuer-General uses site values of generically similar allotments to arrive at a unit rate used to assign a value to individual parcels. Rates depend on whether the site is residential, industrial or commercial.

Land is valued separately from any structures or improvements residing on it. It is acquired and held principally for continued use. Land has an unlimited useful life and is not a depreciable asset.

#### Property, plant and equipment, system infrastructure assets and other property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment includes operating plant and machinery, vehicles and office equipment. These assets are valued using the income approach. Costs associated with this class include construction cost or purchase price, installation costs and attributable labour.

System infrastructure assets includes all the Corporations network assets, its treatment plants for both water and sewerage, storage related assets and buildings and depots. These assets deliver water, sewerage and recycled water to and from the customer through its integrated network of assets. The network of assets are assessed as an integrated network because of the interdependent nature of their operations.

Other property, plant and equipment includes telemetry, leasehold improvements and assets that do not fall into the above categories.

The network of assets consisting of land, system infrastructure assets, plant and equipment, other property, plant and equipment, intangibles, right-of-use assets and work in progress assets are valued as an integrated network because of the integrated nature of their operations.

The income approach calculates the future net cashflows from the whole of the integrated network held by the Corporation, which are discounted to their present value.

The Corporation aligns its approach in determining the future cash flows with the methodology applied by the Essential Services Commission of South Australia (ESCOSA). In addition to the cash flows for regulated assets under this approach, the Corporation's fair value calculations also include estimated cash flows from non-regulated assets excluding non-regulated renewable energy assets.

The fair value of system infrastructure assets, plant and equipment and other property, plant and equipment is determined by calculating the total fair value of the integrated network and then deducting the fair value of land (measured using the market approach) as well as the carrying amounts of work in progress water and sewerage, intangible assets and right-of-use assets.

#### Renewable energy assets

Includes all renewable energy assets that were delivered as part of the Corporation's Zero-Cost Energy Future program (ZCEF). The Corporation has installed solar panels and battery storage on some of its existing land and facilities, to offset its electricity needs and reduce operating costs. Any excess electricity is sold back to the wholesale energy market. As there is an accessible active market for the sale of this electricity, these renewable energy assets have been classified as a separate cash generating unit from that of the corporation's sewerage and water cash generating unit.

## **13 Non-current assets - Infrastructure, plant and equipment (continued)**

### Infrastructure, plant and equipment (continued)

#### Renewable energy assets (continued)

The income approach has been adopted by SA Water to determine the fair value of renewable energy assets. Estimated cashflows for renewable energy assets are based on independently modelled electricity market and renewable energy certificate pricing estimates applied to the generation profiles and capacities of assets installed under the program. The revenues forecast include benefits from energy generation, renewable certificate production and savings on network charges.

#### Work in progress

Work in progress is split out between the Corporation's water and sewerage CGU and the renewable energy CGU. The CGUs include their respective capital projects that are currently under construction.

The Corporation's work in progress is recognised at cost which is deemed to be fair value at 30 June 2025.

**South Australian Water Corporation**  
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(continued)

## 13 Non-current assets - Infrastructure, plant and equipment (continued)

### Infrastructure, plant and equipment (continued)

#### Fair value model

A discounted cash flow model is used to determine fair value for all assets classes valued under the income approach. Determining fair value under this approach is highly dependent on the assumptions and inputs used to estimate the future cashflows.

The significant judgement and estimate of assumptions and inputs used in the Corporation's fair value model (primarily level 3 inputs) are tabled below. Each input is detailed in relation to its particular CGU, and whether it relates to water and sewerage or the renewable energy assets (ZCEF).

<b>Input</b>	<b>Impact on fair value measurement</b>	<b>For 30 June 2025 (water and sewerage CGU)</b>	<b>For 30 June 2025 (ZCEF CGU)</b>
Discount rate	Asset value would increase as the discount rate decreases.	Nominal post-tax Weighted Average Cost of Capital (WACC) of 4.66% (2024: 4.63%).	Nominal post-tax Weighted Average Cost of Capital (WACC) of 5.37% (2024: 5.31%).
Perpetual growth rate	Asset value would increase as the perpetual growth rate increases.	2.57% (2024: 2.58%)	N/A
CPI rate	Asset value would increase as CPI increases.	2025/26 is based on the 2025/26 State Budget approved CPI increase. 2026/27 and 2027/28 is based upon RBA inflation forecast and 2028/29 onwards utilises a glide path to a long term rate of 2.50%	2025/26 is based on the 2025/26 State Budget approved CPI increase. 2026/27 and 2027/28 is based upon RBA inflation forecast and 2028/29 onwards utilises a glide path to a long term rate of 2.50%
Period of discounting	Asset value would increase as period of discounting increases.	5 years (with an estimate of terminal value).	26 years (with a defined future point of 2051, in line with the cash-flow period for ZCEF)
<i>Cash inflows:</i>			
Service and usage revenue	Asset value would increase if future revenue increases.	Estimates of future revenues were based on SA Water's 2025/26 State Budget.	N/A
Other non-regulated revenue	Asset value would increase if non-regulated revenue increases.	Non-regulated revenue is based on SA Water's 2025/26 State Budget.	Revenue is based on independently modelled electricity market and renewable energy certificate pricing estimates applied to generation profiles and capacities of respective assets.
<i>Cash outflows:</i>			
Operating expenditure	Asset value would increase as operating expenditure decreases.	Operating expenditure is based on the 2025/26 State Budget.	Operating expenditure is based on the operating estimates and maintenance profiles of the ZCEF assets.
Capital expenditure	Asset value would increase as capital expenditure decreases.	Capital expenditure is based on the 2025/26 State Budget.	Capital expenditure is based on the 2025/26 State Budget.

## 13 Non-current assets - Infrastructure, plant and equipment (continued)

Infrastructure, plant and equipment (continued)

Fair value model (continued)

Sensitivity analysis (Water and sewerage).

<b>(i) Discount rate</b>	<b>Rate applied %</b>	<b>If higher +0.1%</b>	<b>If lower -0.1%</b>
Nominal post-tax rate	4.66%	4.76%	4.56%
Calculated fair value of infrastructure, plant and equipment ('\$000)	\$11,769,000	\$11,103,500	\$12,501,800
<b>Resulting change ('\$000)</b>		(\$665,500)	\$732,800

<b>(ii) Perpetual nominal growth rate</b>	<b>Rate applied %</b>	<b>If higher +0.1%</b>	<b>If lower -0.1%</b>
Nominal Post tax rate	2.57%	2.67%	2.47%
Calculated fair value of infrastructure, plant and equipment ('\$000)	\$11,769,000	\$12,454,400	\$11,146,000
<b>Resulting change ('\$000)</b>		\$685,400	(\$623,000)

<b>(iii) Sustainable Capital Expenditure</b>	<b>Value applied \$</b>	<b>If higher \$10.0m</b>	<b>If lower \$10.0m</b>
Nominal post-tax value	\$479.1m	\$489.1m	\$469.1m
Calculated fair value of infrastructure, plant and equipment ('\$000)	\$11,769,000.00	\$11,368,000	\$12,169,700
<b>Resulting change ('\$000)</b>		(\$401,000)	\$400,700

Sensitivity analysis (ZCEF).

<b>(i) Discount rate</b>	<b>Rate applied %</b>	<b>If higher +0.1%</b>	<b>If lower -0.1%</b>
Nominal post-tax rate	5.37%	5.47%	5.27%
Calculated fair value of renewable energy assets ('\$000)	\$199,482	\$197,213	\$201,788
<b>Resulting change ('\$000)</b>		(\$2,269)	\$2,306
<b>(ii) Forecast revenue</b>	<b>Value applied \$</b>	<b>If higher 10% p.a</b>	<b>If lower 10% p.a</b>
Nominal post-tax rate	Varying p.a.		
Calculated fair value of renewable energy assets ('\$000)	\$199,482	\$221,297	\$177,091
<b>Resulting change ('\$000)</b>		\$21,815	(\$22,391)

The sensitivity analysis is being carried out on those variables which have the greatest influence over the discounted cashflow model.

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(continued)

## **13 Non-current assets - Infrastructure, plant and equipment (continued)**

Infrastructure, plant and equipment (continued)

Impairment of assets

AASB 136 *Impairment of Assets* requires for-profit entities, at each reporting date, to undertake an assessment for impairment indicators for its non-current assets including infrastructure, plant and equipment. Where there is an indication of impairment, an impairment test is undertaken for a CGU and the recoverable amount is estimated. SA Water has two CGUs being the water and sewerage CGU and the renewable energy CGU. Recoverable amount is determined as the higher of fair value less cost of disposal and value-in-use.

An amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount is recorded as an impairment loss. For revalued assets, any impairment loss is offset against the relevant asset revaluation surplus until fully extinguished with any remaining amount expensed in the statement of comprehensive income.

SA Water, in accordance with AASB 136, has sound impairment monitoring processes where management assess whether there are any "impairment Indicators" being present from external and internal sources prior to each reporting date. External and internal sources include but are not limited to market conditions, technology changes or asset obsolescence.

For the year ending 30 June 2025, SA Water has undertaken a discounted cashflow asset valuation to determine fair value using current market data to inform assumptions. There are no further indications, for either the water and sewerage CGU or the renewable energy CGU, that the carrying value is not reflective of fair value or would constitute an impairment indicator against the fair value measurement.

## 14 Fair value measurements

The Corporation measures and recognises the following financial and non-financial assets at fair value on a recurring basis:

- Land (note 13);
- System infrastructure assets (note 13);
- Plant and equipment (note 13);
- Other property, plant and equipment (note 13); and
- Renewable energy (note 13).

### (a) *Fair value measurements*

AASB 13 *Fair Value Measurement* requires disclosure of fair value measurements by level of the following fair value measurement hierarchy (consistent with the hierarchy applied to financial assets and financial liabilities):

- (a) quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (level 1);
- (b) inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly (level 2); and
- (c) inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs) (level 3).

The following table presents the Corporation's non-financial assets measured and recognised at fair value at 30 June 2025.

#### (i) *Recognised fair value measurements*

30 June 2025	Notes	2025 \$'000	Level 1 \$'000	Level 2 \$'000	Level 3 \$'000
<b>Recurring fair value measurements</b>					
Non- Financial Assets	13				
Land		<b>440,138</b>	-	<b>440,138</b>	-
System infrastructure assets		<b>9,736,844</b>	-	-	<b>9,736,844</b>
Renewable energy assets		<b>197,660</b>	-	-	<b>197,660</b>
Plant and equipment and other		<b>95,286</b>	-	-	<b>95,286</b>
<b>Total non-financial assets</b>		<b>10,469,928</b>	-	<b>440,138</b>	<b>10,029,790</b>

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## 14 Fair value measurements (continued)

**(a) Fair value measurements (continued)**

*(i) Recognised fair value measurements (continued)*

30 June 2024	Notes	2024 \$'000	Level 1 \$'000	Level 2 \$'000	Level 3 \$'000
<b>Recurring fair value measurement</b>					
Non-financial assets	13				
Land		414,894	-	414,894	-
System infrastructure assets		9,185,680	-	-	9,185,680
Renewable energy assets		212,314	-	-	212,314
Plant and equipment and other		86,596	-	-	86,596
<b>Total non-financial assets</b>		<b>9,899,484</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>414,894</b>	<b>9,484,590</b>

There were no transfers between levels for recurring fair value measurements during the period.

The Corporation's policy is to recognise transfers into and transfers out of fair value hierarchy levels as at the end of the reporting period.

*(ii) Disclosed fair values*

The Corporation has a number of assets and liabilities which are not measured at fair value, but for which fair values are disclosed in the notes.

The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, payables and other current liabilities are assumed to approximate their fair values due to their short-term nature. SA Water does not hold any non-current receivables.

The fair value of financial instruments that make up the long term borrowings disclosed in note 2(d)(i) have been deemed to be level 2 in the fair value hierarchy. The valuation is based on SAFA bond rates (market observable) which reflects the cost of funds. The carrying amount of short term borrowings approximates its fair value, as the impact of discounting is not significant.

**(b) Valuation techniques used to derive level 2 and level 3 fair values**

*(i) Recurring fair value measurements*

The valuation techniques used to derive level 3 fair values are described in note 13.

There were no changes in the valuation techniques during the reporting period.

The amounts shown as comparatives for fair value in note are disclosed according to the fair value definitions that apply or applied in each relevant reporting period. When categories of assets are revalued based on the income approach, any existing accumulated depreciation or amortisation is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset and the net amount is restated to the revalued amount of the asset.

*(ii) Non-recurring fair value measurements*

SA Water has no non-recurring fair value measurements.

*(iii) Valuation inputs and relationships to fair value*

Refer to note 13 for information relating to unobservable inputs and valuation processes.

**(c) Fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs (level 3)**

The recurring fair value measurements for those asset classes using significant unobservable inputs (level 3) is disclosed under note 13.

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## 15 Non-current assets - Right-of-use asset

	Land \$'000	Buildings \$'000	Plant and equipment \$'000	Infrastructure assets \$'000	Total \$'000
<b>Year ended 30 June 2025</b>					
Opening balance at 1 July 2024	519	51,803	7,519	83,858	143,699
Additions	-	-	5,751	-	5,751
Lease liability remeasurement	-	-	-	810	810
Derecognition*	-	-	(9,518)	-	(9,518)
Depreciation	(22)	(5,563)	(3,752)	(6,333)	(15,670)
Transfer to Infrastructure, plant and equipment**	-	-	-	(65,529)	(65,529)
<b>Closing net book amount at 30 June 2025</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>46,240</b>	-	<b>12,806</b>	<b>59,543</b>
<b>At 30 June 2025</b>					
Cost	623	82,002	30,186	119,117	231,928
Accumulated depreciation	(126)	(35,762)	(20,668)	(40,782)	(97,338)
Derecognition*	-	-	(9,518)	-	(9,518)
Transfer to Infrastructure, plant and equipment**	-	-	-	(65,529)	(65,529)
<b>Net book value</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>46,240</b>	-	<b>12,806</b>	<b>59,543</b>

\*Motor vehicle leases with SAFA are no longer captured by AASB 16 Leases and were derecognised on 31 March 2025.

\*\*The term of the BOOT agreements with Riverland Water for the lease of water infrastructure assets expired on 24 January 2025. In accordance with the agreement ownership of the assets were transferred to SA Water.

	Land \$'000	Buildings \$'000	Plant and equipment \$'000	Infrastructure assets \$'000	Total \$'000
<b>Year ended 30 June 2024</b>					
Opening balance at 1 July 2023	531	57,400	4,983	89,031	151,945
Additions	-	-	6,066	-	6,066
Lease liability remeasurement	11	-	-	554	565
Depreciation	(23)	(5,597)	(3,530)	(5,727)	(14,877)
<b>Closing net book amount at 30 June 2024</b>	<b>519</b>	<b>51,803</b>	<b>7,519</b>	<b>83,858</b>	<b>143,699</b>
<b>At 30 June 2024</b>					
Cost	623	82,002	24,435	118,306	225,366
Accumulated depreciation	(104)	(30,199)	(16,916)	(34,448)	(81,667)
<b>Net book value</b>	<b>519</b>	<b>51,803</b>	<b>7,519</b>	<b>83,858</b>	<b>143,699</b>

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## 15 Non-current assets - Right-of-use asset (continued)

At inception of a contract, the Corporation considers whether a contract is, or contains a lease in accordance with AASB 16 Leases. A lease is defined as 'a contract, or part of a contract, that conveys the right to use an asset (the underlying asset) for a period of time in exchange for consideration'. To apply this definition the Corporation assesses whether the contract meets three key requirements which are whether:

- The contract contains an identified asset, which is either explicitly identified in the contract or implicitly specified by being identified at the time the asset is made available to the Corporation.
- The Corporation has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the identified asset throughout the period of use, considering its rights within the defined scope of the contract.
- The Corporation has the right to direct the use of the identified asset throughout the period of use. This will arise where the Corporation has the right to direct 'how and for what purpose' the asset is used.

At lease commencement date, the Corporation recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability on the statement of financial position. The right-of-use asset is measured at cost, which is made up of the initial measurement of the lease liability and any initial direct costs incurred by the Corporation. When the Corporation incurs an obligation for costs to dismantle and remove a leased asset, restore the site on which it is located or restore the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease, a provision is recognised and measured under AASB 137 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets. The costs are included in the related right-of-use asset.

The lease liability is measured at the present value of the lease payments unpaid at that date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease if that rate is readily available or the incremental borrowing rate. The lease payment is allocated between interest expense and a reduction in the lease liability, with the interest expense calculated using the incremental borrowing rate published by the Department of Treasury and Finance (Refer Note 18 and 23).

The right-of-use asset is adjusted for remeasurement of lease liabilities and derecognition associated with the recognition of a finance lease for subleases. The right-of-use asset is also assessed for impairment when such indicators exist.

The Corporation has entered into a number of leases:

A Memorandum of Lease has been entered into with Adelaide Airport Limited for the use of land for the purpose of storm water capture, management and treatment. The term of the lease is 29 years with monthly rental payments which are increased annually by the higher of 4% and CPI. As at 30 June 2025 there is 23 years left remaining on the lease.

A Memorandum of Administrative Arrangement has been entered into with the Department for Infrastructure and Transport for the lease of its office accommodation in Adelaide CBD. The initial recognition of the right-of-use asset was calculated in accordance with the transitional requirements of AASB 16. The carrying amount of the right-of-use asset for the office in the CBD has been calculated at the commencement date of the lease, but discounted using the incremental borrowing rate at 1 July 2019. The lease is paid monthly and increased annually by a fixed amount of 3%.

SA Water had motor vehicle leases with SAFA. Motor vehicle leases were non-cancellable, with rental payments paid monthly in arrears. Motor vehicle lease terms ranged from 1 year up to 5 years and up to 10 years by exception on approval. The lease term could also range in duration from 60,000km up to 100,000km and 200,000km by exception. No contingent rental provisions existed within the lease agreements and no options existed to renew the leases at the end of their term.

From 1 April 2025, SAFA issued new lease agreements for all its existing leases in addition to any new leases. Each of these new lease agreements included a standard clause that would give SAFA substantive substitution rights in accordance with section B14 (a) of AASB 16. As a result, SAFA's motor vehicle leases were no longer captured by AASB 16. Consequently, the right-of-use asset and liability relating to motor vehicle leases was derecognised. All lease charges since then are recognised as an operating expense.

At the commencement date of the lease, where the Corporation is not reasonably certain of exercising any lease extension options, the additional term/s have not been included in the measurement of the right-of-use asset and remaining lease liability.

## **15 Non-current assets - Right-of-use asset (continued)**

The Corporation has previously entered into BOOT agreements for a number of infrastructure facilities. These BOOT agreements include the requirement for an ongoing availability tariff, as escalated over time by certain indices, for the term of the agreement. In accordance with AASB 16 lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability include variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate.

The term of the BOOT agreements with Riverland Water for the lease of water infrastructure assets expired on 24 January 2025. In accordance with the agreement ownership of the assets were transferred to SA Water. These assets have been reclassified from leased infrastructure assets to system infrastructure assets,

At 30 June 2025 the remaining lease liability has been remeasured using the indexes applicable at this date.

## **16 Other non-current assets**

	<b>2025</b> \$'000	2024 \$'000
Prepayments	<b>2,674</b>	<b>2,837</b>

## **17 Current liabilities - Payables**

	<b>2025</b> \$'000	2024 \$'000
Interest payable	<b>57,534</b>	59,948
Trade creditors	<b>203,534</b>	175,150
Other creditors	<b>19,644</b>	17,912
	<b>280,712</b>	<b>253,010</b>

Liabilities, whether or not yet billed to the Corporation, are recognised as amounts to be paid in the future for goods and services received, including any related GST. Trade accounts payable are normally settled within 15 days.

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## 18 Current liabilities - Financial liabilities/borrowings

	<b>2025</b> \$'000	2024 \$'000
Lease liabilities	<b>7,242</b>	16,410
Short term borrowings	<b>36,600</b>	34,600
	<b>43,842</b>	<b>51,010</b>

The Corporation has a \$150m short term borrowing facility with SAFA, bearing interest at SAFA's daily cash rate.

**(a) Risk exposures**

Information regarding interest rate risk and liquidity risk exposure is set out in note 2.

**(b) Fair value disclosures**

Information about the security relating to each of the secured liabilities and the fair value of each of the borrowings is provided in note 2.

Due to the short term nature of these interest bearing liabilities, their carrying value is assumed to approximate their fair value. Refer to note 2.

## 19 Current liabilities - Tax liabilities/(receivables)

	<b>2025</b> \$'000	2024 \$'000
Provision for current income tax movements during the year were as follows:		
Opening balance at 1 July	(8,691)	(5,951)
Income tax paid	(16,667)	(17,731)
Income tax refunded	16,800	5,934
Current year's income tax provision (note 7(a))	9,375	9,037
Amounts under provided in prior years	1	20
	<b>818</b>	<b>(8,691)</b>

Current tax is calculated by reference to the amount of the income taxes payable or recoverable in respect of the taxable profit for the period. Taxable profit differs from the profit reported in the statement of comprehensive income because items of income or expense are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. Taxable temporary differences are recognised as deferred tax assets and liabilities and items that are non-assessable or deductible are recognised as an adjustment to income tax expense.

## 20 Current liabilities - Provisions

	<b>2025</b> \$'000	2024 \$'000
Employee benefits	<b>23,260</b>	20,674
Asset decommissioning	<b>11,170</b>	7,165
Damages and claims	<b>255</b>	627
Workers compensation	<b>1,076</b>	1,005
Other provisions	<b>5,122</b>	4,978
	<b>40,883</b>	<b>34,449</b>

### (a) Movements in provisions

Movements in each class of provision during the financial year, other than employee benefits, are set out below:

<b>2025</b> <b>Current</b>	<b>Asset</b> <b>decommissioning</b> \$'000	<b>Damages and</b> <b>claims</b> \$'000	<b>Workers</b> <b>compensation</b> \$'000	<b>Other</b> \$'000	<b>Total</b> \$'000
Opening balance at 1 July	7,165	627	1,005	4,978	13,775
Provisions recognised	4,000	79	1,490	300	5,869
Payments made during year	(674)	(1,294)	(485)	(707)	(3,160)
Re-measurement adjustments	143	843	(934)	551	603
Transfer from/(to) non-current provisions					536
<b>Closing balance at 30 June</b>	<b>11,170</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>1,076</b>	<b>5,122</b>	<b>17,623</b>

Provisions are recognised when the Corporation has a present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

#### Employee benefits

This includes liabilities for annual and long service leave. The annual leave and long service leave liability is expected to be payable within twelve months and is measured at the undiscounted amount for annual leave and the discounted amount for long service leave expected to be paid when the liability is settled.

#### Asset decommissioning

A provision for the disposal and abandonment of assets is recognised when there is a present obligation to undertake further work to decommission surplus assets and ensure they are safe to the public and do not cause harm to the environment.

The estimated costs of site rehabilitation and decommissioning non-current assets are based on past experience and current market prices.

#### Damages and claims

A provision is recognised for claims against the Corporation relating to property damage, personal injury and civil liability.

The amounts measured and recorded for claims are based on estimates of specified claims and the probability that the Corporation will be required to settle the obligation. Previous claims history and the Crown Solicitor's Office advice is used in the determination of the liability.

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## 20 Current liabilities - Provisions (continued)

### *Damages and claims (continued)*

SA Water is insured under the South Australian Government's insurance and risk management arrangements with SAFA. Under this agreement between SAFA and SA Water, SAFA will meet the cost of any civil liability claim made against SA Water subject to SA Water's selected deductible.

In addition, insurance arrangements are in place for construction works, travel insurance, and director and officer liabilities.

### Workers compensation

The Corporation is registered with ReturnToWorkSA as a government self-insurer and is responsible for the management and liability of all workers' compensation claims. The provision is for the estimated cost of ongoing payments to employees as required under current legislation. The Corporation's provision is an actuarial estimate of the outstanding liability as at 30 June 2025 provided by KPMG Financial Services Consulting Pty Ltd.

### Other provisions

This includes constructive obligations to rectify safety issues, site remediation, onerous contract loss and other provisions.

## 21 Current liabilities - Other current liabilities

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Government grants	9,902	10,426
Unearned income	4,529	5,409
Deposits from customers	3,645	3,485
Contract liabilities	<u>10,939</u>	<u>8,232</u>
	<u>29,015</u>	<u>27,552</u>

Revenue totalling \$6.9m was recognised in 2024/25 that was included in contract liabilities at 1 July 2024. There was no revenue recognised which related to adjustments to prices for performance obligations satisfied or partially satisfied in prior periods.

## 22 Non-current liabilities - Payables

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Employment on-costs	<u>2,336</u>	<u>2,003</u>

Employment on-costs include payroll tax and superannuation contributions and are settled when the respective employee benefits that they relate to are discharged. These on-costs relate to the balance of long service leave owing to employees. Estimates as to the proportion of long service leave estimated to be taken as leave, rather than paid on termination, affects whether superannuation on-costs are recognised as a consequence of long service leave liabilities.

## **23 Non-current liabilities - Financial liabilities/borrowings**

	<b>2025</b> \$'000	<b>2024</b> \$'000
Lease liabilities	<b>75,045</b>	86,633
Long term borrowings	<b>8,098,810</b>	7,618,810
	<b>8,173,855</b>	<b>7,705,443</b>

The Corporation has a long term and short term borrowing facility with SAFA. The loans are denominated in Australian dollars and carry both fixed and floating interest rates. The floating interest rates only apply to short term borrowings (refer note 18). The Government provides a guarantee in respect of these borrowings pursuant to the provisions of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987*.

SA Water's debt portfolio is managed in line with the requirements outlined in the Treasury Risk Management Policy. The policy is approved by the State Treasurer and the SA Water Board. SA Water's Treasury Risk Management Committee (TRMC) is responsible for the management of the debt portfolio within the requirements of this policy. Under a Client Service Agreement between SAFA and SA Water, SAFA is an attendee of this Committee in an advisory capacity and executes debt transactions on behalf of SA Water.

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## 23 Non-current liabilities - Financial liabilities/borrowings (continued)

The movements in the lease liability (current and non-current) relating to the right-of-use asset are set out below:

30 June 2025	Land \$'000	Buildings \$'000	Plant and equipment \$'000	Infrastructure assets \$'000	Total \$'000
Opening balance at 1 July 2024	621	84,545	7,635	10,242	103,043
Interest expense	22	2,832	333	584	3,771
Additions	-	-	5,751	-	5,751
Remeasurement	-	-	-	810	810
Lease payments	(25)	(7,645)	(4,009)	(9,699)	(21,378)
Derecognition*	-	-	(9,710)	-	(9,710)
<b>Closing net book amount at 30 June 2025</b>	<b>618</b>	<b>79,732</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,937</b>	<b>82,287</b>
 <b>Current</b>					<b>7,242</b>
<b>Non-current</b>					<b>75,045</b>
					<b>82,287</b>

\*Motor vehicle leases with SAFA are no longer captured by AASB 16 Leases and were derecognised on 31 March 2025. Refer to note 15.

30 June 2024	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	Total \$'000
Opening balance at 1 July 2023	612	90,631	5,026	21,625	117,894
Interest expense	22	3,006	228	1,821	5,077
Additions	-	-	6,066	-	6,066
Remeasurement	11	-	-	554	565
Lease payments	(24)	(9,092)	(3,685)	(13,758)	(26,559)
<b>Closing net book amount at 30 June 2024</b>	<b>621</b>	<b>84,545</b>	<b>7,635</b>	<b>10,242</b>	<b>103,043</b>
 <b>Current</b>					<b>16,410</b>
<b>Non-current</b>					<b>86,633</b>
					<b>103,043</b>

The lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) and variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate less any lease incentives.

## 24 Non-current liabilities - Deferred tax liabilities

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
<b>The balance comprises temporary differences attributable to:</b>		
Prepayments	2,019	1,829
Lease incentive asset	84	84
Infrastructure, plant and equipment	36,900	(19,412)
Right-of-use asset	(24,643)	(20,633)
Finance lease receivable	(1,321)	(1,321)
	<b>13,039</b>	<b>(39,453)</b>
<i>Amounts recognised directly in equity</i>		
Revaluation of infrastructure, plant and equipment	516,704	497,900
Right-of-use asset - initial adoption of AASB 16	27,449	27,449
Finance lease receivable - initial adoption of AASB 16	1,321	1,321
Leased infrastructure assets	7,601	7,357
Lease incentive asset	(84)	(84)
	<b>552,991</b>	<b>533,943</b>
Recognition of new leases	7,331	5,606
Lease liability remeasurement	(7)	(7)
Lease derecognition*	(2,913)	-
Amounts under provided in prior years	23,873	23,871
	<b>28,284</b>	<b>29,470</b>
<b>Total deferred tax liabilities</b>	<b>594,314</b>	<b>523,960</b>
<b>Movements:</b>	<b>2025 \$'000</b>	<b>2024 \$'000</b>
Opening balance	523,960	768,135
Credited to the Statement of Comprehensive Income (note 7)	52,492	40,105
Charged to equity (note 30(a) & 30(b))	19,050	(286,049)
Recognition of new leases - AASB 16	1,725	1,820
Lease remeasurement	-	3
Lease derecognition*	(2,913)	-
Amounts over provided in prior years	-	(54)
<b>Closing balance at 30 June</b>	<b>594,314</b>	<b>523,960</b>
Deferred tax liabilities to be settled within 12 months	1,969	1,779
Deferred tax liabilities expected to be settled after more than 12 months	<b>592,345</b>	<b>522,181</b>
	<b>594,314</b>	<b>523,960</b>

\*Motor vehicle leases with SAFA are no longer captured by AASB 16 Leases and were derecognised on 31 March 2025. Refer to note 15.

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## 25 Non-current liabilities - Provisions

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Employee benefits	<b>29,449</b>	25,467
Workers compensation	<b>3,138</b>	3,155
Asset decommissioning	<b>4,943</b>	5,479
Lease make good	<b>1,447</b>	1,447
Other provisions	<b>238</b>	238
	<b>39,215</b>	<b>35,786</b>

### (a) Movements in provisions

Movements in each class of provision during the financial year, other than employee benefits, are set out below:

2025 Non-current	Workers compensation \$'000	Asset decommissioning \$'000	Lease make good \$'000	Other \$'000	Total \$'000
Opening balance at 1 July	3,155	5,479	1,447	238	10,319
Transfer to current provisions	-	(536)	-	-	(536)
Re-measurement adjustments	(17)	-	-	-	(17)
<b>Closing balance at 30 June</b>	<b>3,138</b>	<b>4,943</b>	<b>1,447</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>9,766</b>

### Employee benefits

AASB 119 Employee Benefits contains the calculation methodology for long service leave.

The long service leave liability is measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date. Consideration is given to anticipated future wage and salary levels, experience of employee departures and periods of service. Expected future payments are discounted using interest rates on negotiable government guaranteed securities with terms of maturity that match, as closely as possible.

AASB 119 Employee Benefits requires the use of the yield on long-term Commonwealth Government Bonds as the discount rate in the measurement of the long service leave liability. The yield on long term Commonwealth Government Bonds has decreased from 4.31% in 2024 to 3.95% in 2025. The decrease in the bond yield, which is used as the rate to discount future long service leave cash flows, results in an increase in the reported long service leave liability.

The net financial effect of the changes to actuarial assumptions in the current financial year is an increase in the long service leave liability of \$5.052m and employee benefit expense of \$5.052m. The impact on future periods is impracticable to estimate as the long service leave liability is calculated using a number of demographical and financial assumptions - including the long-term discount rate. The actuarial assessment undertaken has left the salary inflation rate unchanged from the 2024 rate of 3.5%. As a result, there is no net financial effect resulting from changes in the salary inflation rate. The Corporation's long service leave liability for 30 June 2025 was valued by KPMG Financial Services Consulting Pty Ltd.

### Lease make good

The opening balance of the lease make good provision stems from recognising leases in accordance now with AASB 16. It is the expected cost of returning the properties to their original condition.

### Other provisions

This includes a constructive obligation relating to site remediation.

## **26 Non-current liabilities - Other non-current liabilities**

	<b>2025</b> \$'000	2024 \$'000
Government grants	<b>295,942</b>	305,213
Unearned income*	1,894	1,894
	<b>297,836</b>	<b>307,107</b>

\*Adelaide Desalination Plant CSO funding received in advance under the Water for Fodder program.

## **27 Reconciliation of cash**

	<b>2025</b> \$'000	2024 \$'000
Cash and cash equivalents	<b>4,350</b>	3,543
Cash on hand and at bank is stated at nominal value. For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash includes cash on hand and at bank.		

### **(a) Fair Value**

Due to the short term nature of cash and cash equivalents, their carrying value is assumed to approximate their fair value.

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## **28 Reconciliation of profit after income tax to net cash inflow from operating activities**

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
<b>Net profit for the year</b>	<b>135,115</b>	115,798
<b>Add/(less) non-cash items:</b>		
Depreciation and amortisation	281,650	309,110
Amortisation of government grant revenue from liabilities	(11,017)	(11,258)
Government grant revenue from renewable energy certificates	(4,821)	(7,094)
Gifted assets	(57,559)	(38,594)
Net gain on disposal of infrastructure, plant and equipment	(341)	(13,949)
Net loss/(gain) on disposal of renewable energy certificates	458	(148)
Infrastructure, plant and equipment revaluation decrement reversal	(778)	(2,061)
Infrastructure, plant and equipment revaluation decrement	8,257	49,504
Write-off in value of infrastructure, plant and equipment and capital WIP	38,839	29,502
Write-off in value of intangible capital WIP	1,541	2,731
Gain on derecognition of right-of-use-asset	(190)	-
Impairment loss renewable energy certificates	124	-
<b>Change in assets and liabilities:</b>		
(Increase) in receivables	(11,527)	(16,613)
(Increase) in inventories	(2,201)	(726)
(Increase) in prepayments	(2,789)	(2,003)
Decrease in interest receivable	7	-
Decrease in current intangible assets	8,203	7,485
(Increase) in deferred tax assets	(6,995)	(8,055)
Decrease/(Increase) in income tax receivable	8,691	(2,739)
Increase in income tax equivalents refunded	16,800	5,934
(Decrease) in trade creditors	(4,996)	(10,164)
Increase in provision for employee benefits	6,568	3,289
Increase in provision for workers compensation	54	644
Increase in other operating liabilities	24,625	14,563
(Decrease) in derivative financial liability	-	(289)
Increase in government grants	1,644	1,389
Increase/(decrease) in other provisions	3,241	(531)
Increase in deferred tax liabilities	52,492	40,105
(Decrease) in income tax payable	(15,982)	(5,954)
<b>Net cash inflow from operating activities</b>	<b>469,113</b>	<b>459,876</b>

## 29 Capital risk management

Capital is managed within the parameters outlined in the financial ownership framework for SA Water, which encompasses the Corporation's relationship with its owner in respect of capital structure, community service obligations and dividends.

When managing capital, management's objective is to ensure the Corporation continues as a going concern as well as maintaining optimal returns to the State Government (as sole shareholder).

The gearing ratios based on continuing operations at 30 June 2025 and 30 June 2024 were as follows:

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Interest bearing borrowings (note 18 & 23)	<b>8,217,697</b>	7,756,453
Less: cash and cash equivalents (note 27)	<b>(4,350)</b>	(3,543)
Net debt	<b>8,213,347</b>	7,752,910
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>12,336,034</b>	<b>11,723,177</b>
 <b>Gearing ratio</b>	 66.6%	 66.1%

SA Water is required by the SA Government to adjust its borrowings each year prior to 30 June, to maintain a debt/asset gearing ratio of at least 45%. This commenced from the year ended 30 June 2017, and requires SA Water to make an additional return to the State Government, transacted as a specified dividend, as directed by the Treasurer, of an amount equivalent to the required incremental increase in borrowings.

There was no specified dividend to be paid for the year ended 30 June 2025 or the year ended 30 June 2024, in recognition that SA Water's debt/asset gearing ratio was maintained above the predetermined minimum gearing target of 45%.

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### **30 Asset revaluation surplus and retained earnings**

#### **(a) Asset revaluation surplus**

	<b>2025</b> \$'000	2024 \$'000
Revaluation surplus - infrastructure, plant and equipment	<b>2,268,443</b>	2,219,755
	<b>2,268,443</b>	<b>2,219,755</b>

#### **Movements:**

##### *Infrastructure, plant and equipment revaluation surplus*

Opening balance at 1 July	2,219,755	2,868,715
Revaluation of infrastructure, plant and equipment*	76,653	(931,418)
Movements in deferred tax liability (note 24)	(18,806)	286,214
Transfer to retained profits on disposal	(9,158)	(3,910)
Movements in deferred tax assets (note 11)	(1)	154
<b>Closing balance at 30 June</b>	<b>2,268,443</b>	<b>2,219,755</b>

\*The 2024/25 revaluation increase (1%) is attributable to the revaluation of system infrastructure assets that includes SA Water's network assets, treatment plants for both water and wastewater, storage related assets and buildings and depots.

The 2023/24 revaluation decrease (10%) is attributable to the revaluation of system infrastructure assets that includes SA Water's network assets, treatment plants for both water and wastewater, storage related assets and buildings and depots.

#### **(b) Retained earnings**

Movements in retained earnings were as follows:

Opening balance at 1 July	312,673	300,082
Profit for the year	135,115	115,798
Dividends (note 34)	(142,988)	(106,952)
Transfers from asset revaluation surplus	9,158	3,910
Movement in deferred tax liability (note 24)	(243)	(165)
<b>Closing balance at 30 June</b>	<b>313,715</b>	<b>312,673</b>

#### **(c) Nature and purpose of other asset revaluation surplus**

##### *(i) Infrastructure plant and equipment revaluation surplus*

The infrastructure, plant and equipment revaluation surplus is the cumulative balance of asset revaluation increments and decrements.

## 31 Commitments and contingencies

### (a) Capital commitments

Capital expenditure contracted for at the balance date but not recognised as liabilities in the financial statements, are committed as follows:

	2025 \$'000	2024* \$'000
Within one year	<b>368,038</b>	190,238
Later than one year but not later than five years	<b>63,680</b>	76,892
Later than five years	<b>35,000</b>	35,000
	<b>466,718</b>	<b>302,130</b>

\* Prior year comparatives have been restated

The capital commitments relate to the Corporation's capital program in delivering water and sewer infrastructure, property, plant & equipment and intangible assets.

### (b) Other expenditure commitments

Future other expenditure commitments not provided for in the financial statements are committed as follows:

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Within one year	<b>160,451</b>	197,248
Later than one year but not later than five years	<b>570,871</b>	254,362
Later than five years	<b>60,331</b>	139,443
	<b>791,653</b>	<b>591,053</b>

Other expenditure commitments include commitments pursuant to contracts to:

- Operate, manage and maintain the Adelaide metropolitan water and sewer networks and treatment plants.
- Operate, maintain and provide energy for the Adelaide Desalination Project.
- Other expenditure commitments reported are based on minimum contracted amounts payable at balance date and include an estimate for escalation of charges.

### (c) Other contingencies

Contingent assets and contingent liabilities are not recognised in the Statement of Financial Position, but are disclosed by way of a note and, if quantifiable, are measured at nominal value.

The Corporation has a number of common law claims and civil law claims made against it by various claimants. The estimated maximum exposure facing the Corporation in respect of these claims is \$0.755m.

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### 32 Remuneration of auditors

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Audit fees paid/payable: SA Water annual Public Finance and Audit Act audit	<u>463</u>	486

Audit fees were paid or payable to the Audit Office of South Australia relating to work performed under the Public Finance and Audit Act 1987. No other services were provided by the Audit Office of South Australia.

### 33 Expenditure – SA business and non-SA business

The following table includes all expenditure in relation to contracts above \$55,000 (GST inclusive) resulting from a procurement as defined in Treasurer's Instructions 18 - Procurement (TI 18). Arrangements between public authorities and arrangements with other governments are not included.

	2025 \$'000	Proportion SA and non-SA businesses %
<b>Expenditure is inclusive of non-recoverable GST.</b>		
Total expenditure with South Australian businesses	1,080,833	91.90
Total expenditure with non-South Australian businesses	<u>95,326</u>	8.10
	<b><u>1,176,159</u></b>	<b><u>100.00</u></b>

Classification as SA business or non-SA business is generally based on circumstances as at the time of entering into a contract. For contracts entered into before 20 February 2023, where sufficient evidence of an assessment made under previous procurement requirements is known to the Corporation, this was used to determine classification. For contracts where such evidence of prior assessment is not available and for all other contracts, classification is based on the definition of an SA business provided in TI 18.

TI 18 defines a business as being South Australian where it operates in South Australia and more than 50% of the workforce delivering the contract resulting from the procurement on behalf of the business are South Australian residents.

The disclosure for expenditure with SA businesses reflects the total spent on contracts within the TI 18 definition and in some instances includes the cost of goods sourced from outside South Australia.

In many cases, the determination has been made on the basis of representations made by suppliers at a point in time which has not been subject to independent verification.

**South Australian Water Corporation**  
**Notes to the financial statements**  
**30 June 2025**  
(continued)

## 34 Dividends

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Dividend paid	<b>142,988</b>	106,952
	<b>142,988</b>	<b>106,952</b>

Dividends paid and payable are recognised in the reporting period in which the dividends are declared or have been specifically determined and approved by the Treasurer in consultation with the Corporation's Minister.

Dividend paid to the South Australian (SA) Government has been in accordance with the Financial Ownership Framework where the dividend paid is based on the recommendation of the Board and approved by the Treasurer pursuant to section 30 of the Public Corporations Act 1993.

SA Water is required by the SA Government to adjust its borrowings each year prior to 30 June, to maintain a debt/asset gearing ratio of a minimum of 45%. This is transacted as a specified dividend.

There was no specified dividend to be paid for the year ended 30 June 2024 and the year ended 30 June 2025, in recognition that SA Water's debt/asset gearing ratio was maintained above the predetermined minimum gearing target of 45% (refer to note 29).

## 35 Remuneration of employees

	Current employees 2025	Ex-Employees 2025	Current employees 2024	Ex-Employees 2024
<b>The number of employees whose remuneration paid and payables falls within the following bands is:</b>				
\$166,001 - 171,000**	n/a	n/a	28	-
\$171,001 - 191,000	96	2	79	2
\$191,001 - 211,000	68	1	36	-
\$211,001 - 231,000	21	-	11	-
\$231,001 - 251,000	9	-	13	1
\$251,001 - 271,000	14	3	5	-
\$271,001 - 291,000	4	1	4	-
\$291,001 - 311,000	2	-	1	-
\$311,001 - 331,000	2	-	2	-
\$331,001 - 351,000	2	-	1	-
\$351,001 - 371,000	-	1	-	-
\$371,001 - 391,000	1	-	-	-
\$431,001 - 451,000	-	-	1	-
\$451,001 - 471,000	-	-	2	1
\$471,001 - 491,000	2	-	1	-
\$491,001 - 511,000	2	-	-	-
\$591,001 - 611,000	-	-	1	-
\$611,001 - 631,000	1	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>4</b>

\*\*This band has been included for the purpose of reporting comparative figures based on the executive base level remuneration for 2023-24.

**South Australian Water Corporation**  
**Notes to the financial statements**  
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(continued)

### 35 Remuneration of employees (continued)

The table includes all employees who received remuneration equal to or greater than the base executive remuneration level during the year. Remuneration of employees reflects all costs of employment including salaries and wages, payments in lieu of leave, superannuation contributions, salary sacrifice benefits and fringe benefits, and any fringe benefits tax paid or payable in respect of those benefits. The total remuneration received by these employees for the year was \$49.3m (2024: \$38.8m).

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
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#### Targeted voluntary separation packages (TVSPs)

##### Amount paid during the reporting period to separated employees:

TVSPs	-	126
Annual leave and long service leave paid to those employees	-	78
<b>Net cost to SA Water</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>204</b>

The number of employees who received TVSPs during the reporting period was nil (2024: 1).

### 36 Remuneration of directors

The Board of SA Water was established under the *South Australian Water Corporation Act 1994* and consists of up to seven members including the Chief Executive. Note: Although a member of the Board, the Chief Executive does not receive additional remuneration as a Board member. The remuneration of the Chief Executive is included in notes 35 and 37.

Remuneration of Directors (excluding the Chief Executive) is shown in the table below.

	2025	2024
Number of directors	Number of directors	Number of directors

The number of Directors of the Corporation (excluding the Chief Executive) whose remuneration paid and payable falls within the following bands is:

\$0	1	-
\$1 - \$19,999	2	2
\$20,000 - \$39,999	1	2
\$40,000 - \$59,999	3	3
\$80,000 - \$99,999	1	1
	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>

The total remuneration paid and payable for those directors was \$0.28m (2024: \$0.30m) which includes superannuation contributions.

## 37 Related party disclosures

### (a) Directors

The following persons held the position of director of the Corporation during the financial year:

Mr A.N Holmes  
 Ms J.M.H Finlay (ceased on 2 August 2024)  
 Mr C.J Ford (ceased on 2 August 2024)  
 Ms D.A Picton  
 Mr K.G Williams  
 Ms C.C McInerney  
 Mr D.A Ryan  
 Ms P.M. Blight (commenced on 3 August 2024)  
 Mr M. Bhindi (commenced on 3 August 2024)

### (b) Key management personnel

Key management personnel compensation for the years ended 30 June 2025 and 2024 is set out below. The key management personnel are the directors of the Corporation (including the Chief Executive) and the Executive Leadership Team who have responsibility for the strategic direction and management of the Corporation.

The Minister for Housing and Urban Development and the Minister for Climate, Environment and Water are also considered a member of the key management personnel of the Corporation by virtue of the Minister's power to control and direct the Corporation pursuant to the *Public Corporations Act 1993*. No remuneration has been included in this note disclosure for the Ministers as they are not directly remunerated by the Corporation.

	Number of key management personnel	Short-term benefits \$'000	Post-employment benefits \$'000	Long-term benefits \$'000	Termination benefits \$'000	Total \$'000
<b>2025*</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>3,908</b>	<b>405</b>	-	-	<b>4,313</b>
<b>2024*</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>3,557</b>	<b>336</b>	-	-	<b>3,893</b>

\*Both 2025 and 2024 include an overlap of the senior leadership team members.

### (c) Transactions with key management personnel and other related parties

The Corporation did not enter into any related party transactions with key management personnel or their close family members during the reporting period.

**South Australian Water Corporation**  
**Notes to the financial statements**  
**30 June 2025**  
(but continued)

## **37 Related party disclosures (continued)**

### **(c) Transactions with key management personnel and other related parties (continued)**

All SA Government entities are related parties, significant transactions with SA Government entities are identifiable throughout this financial report. These include:

- SA Water receives community service obligation funding from the SA Government for the provision of certain non-commercial services (Refer to Note 4)
- Lease payments for vehicles supplied by Fleet SA. The lease liability was derecognised on 31 March 2025 (Refer to Note 23)
- The majority of accommodation expenses relate to accommodation supplied by the Department for Infrastructure and Transport (Refer to Note 23)
- Payment of a water planning management fee to the Department for Environment and Water (Refer Note 6)
- Borrowing costs include interest and guarantee fees paid to the South Australian Finance Authority (Refer Note 6)
- Licences include a water licence fee paid to the Essential Service Commission of South Australia (Refer Note 6)
- Short-term and long-term borrowings are received from the South Australian Finance Authority (Refer Note 18 and 23)
- SA Water must pay a dividend to the SA Government in accordance with the Financial Ownership Framework (Refer Note 34)

## **38 Events occurring after the reporting period**

There are no known events after balance date that affect these financial statements.

## Appendix B – Source water quality data

Drinking water quality data for your suburb  
is available at [sawater.com.au](http://sawater.com.au)

Your drinking water profile



**Table 1: 2024-25 metropolitan Adelaide source water quality (inlets to water treatment plants [WTP])**

Parameter	Samples	Min	Max	Ave*	Samples	Min	Max	Ave*
<b>Anstey Hill WTP</b>					<b>Hope Valley WTP</b>			
Colour – True (456nm) [HU]	12	8	12	10	9	10	24	15
Dissolved Organic Carbon [mg/L]	52	4.2	7.9	5.5	40	5.8	7.8	6.5
Fluoride [mg/L]	12	<0.10	0.25	0.14	9	0.18	0.26	0.22
Hardness – Total [mg/L]	13	115	149	132	13	115	159	136
Nitrate as Nitrogen [mg/L]	26	<0.003	0.178	0.062	26	<0.003	0.238	0.016
pH [pH units]	12	7.3	8.0	7.6	9	7.3	8.5	8.3
Phosphorus – Total [mg/L]	26	0.018	0.048	0.030	26	0.015	0.063	0.027
Total Dissolved Solids [mg/L]	12	185	401	272	9	321	354	343
Turbidity [NTU]	12	5.6	76	33	9	1.6	3.6	2.3
<b>Barossa WTP</b>					<b>Little Para WTP</b>			
Colour – True (456nm) [HU]	12	11	21	15	12	9	11	10
Dissolved Organic Carbon [mg/L]	53	8.6	11.2	9.6	53	5.4	7.1	6.1
Fluoride [mg/L]	12	0.23	0.28	0.25	12	0.20	0.30	0.25
Hardness – Total [mg/L]	12	101	136	114	13	89	153	131
Nitrate as Nitrogen [mg/L]	25	<0.003	0.037	0.007	26	0.014	0.243	0.107
pH [pH units]	12	7.7	8.0	7.9	12	7.9	8.2	8.1
Phosphorus – Total [mg/L]	25	0.009	0.026	0.016	26	0.010	0.058	0.029
Total Dissolved Solids [mg/L]	12	322	388	350	12	299	370	332
Turbidity [NTU]	12	0.30	0.69	0.53	12	3.0	26	9.3
<b>Happy Valley WTP</b>								
Colour – True (456nm) [HU]	12	10	19	14				
Dissolved Organic Carbon [mg/L]	53	5.1	7.1	5.9				
Fluoride [mg/L]	12	0.15	0.22	0.19				
Hardness – Total [mg/L]	14	86	127	101				
Nitrate as Nitrogen [mg/L]	27	<0.003	0.183	0.055				
pH [pH units]	12	7.6	8.9	8.3				
Phosphorus – Total [mg/L]	27	0.006	0.082	0.044				
Total Dissolved Solids [mg/L]	12	274	345	304				
Turbidity [NTU]	12	3.0	33	12				

\*Limit of reporting (LOR) values replaced with half LOR prior to calculating average.

**Table 2:** 2024-25 regional – country source water quality

System	Total Dissolved Solids [mg/L]			Hardness – Total [mg/L]			Dissolved Organic Carbon [mg/L]			pH [pH units]		
	Min	Max	Ave*	Min	Max	Ave*	Min	Max	Ave*	Min	Max	Ave*
Barmera WTP	155	282	214	-	-	-	3.7	7.1	4.9	7.5	8.8	8.2
Barossa WTP	322	388	350	101	136	114	8.6	11.2	9.6	7.7	8.0	7.9
Beachport IRP	638	683	661	253	284	269	0.8	1.0	0.9	7.2	7.8	7.4
Berri WTP	143	271	199	-	-	-	3.6	7.0	4.9	7.1	8.8	7.8
Blanchetown WTP	157	305	238	-	-	-	4.0	6.2	5.0	7.3	9.1	8.1
Bordertown	397	638	496	226	275	248	0.5	0.8	0.6	7.1	7.4	7.2
Cadell WTP	162	306	237	-	-	-	4.0	6.0	4.9	7.1	9.2	8.0
Coffin Bay	345	504	402	213	230	221	0.7	1.7	1.3	7.5	8.0	7.7
Cowirra WTP	131	303	251	-	-	-	4.2	6.3	5.3	7.3	8.5	7.7
Elliston	560	1,040	718	232	350	283	0.5	1.4	1.0	7.3	7.8	7.4
Eyre South	437	1,440	686	186	578	300	0.4	1.6	0.7	7.0	8.0	7.4
Geranium	1,360	1,560	1,460	556	564	560	0.6	0.7	0.7	6.9	7.1	6.9
Glossop WTP	146	253	203	-	-	-	3.5	5.6	4.5	7.2	7.8	7.5
Happy Valley WTP	274	345	304	86	127	101	5.1	7.1	5.9	7.6	8.9	8.3
Hawker Desalination WTP	2,300	2,690	2,520	872	951	912	0.4	0.5	0.5	7.2	7.4	7.3
Kalangadoo IRP	520	566	540	357	361	359	1.1	1.1	1.1	7.2	7.4	7.3
Kanmantoo WTP	196	315	263	-	-	-	4.0	6.7	5.1	7.4	7.7	7.5
Kingston SE IRP	750	1,050	865	182	231	212	0.8	1.0	0.9	7.3	7.7	7.4
Lameroo IRP	941	1,040	978	226	233	230	0.5	0.5	0.5	7.5	8.0	7.6
Leigh Creek WTP	733	4,840	2,780	350	1,380	840	0.4	1.0	0.7	7.0	7.5	7.2
Loxton WTP	144	275	211	-	-	-	3.6	5.9	4.8	7.5	8.8	8.1
Lucindale IRP	817	879	832	307	313	310	2.3	2.3	2.3	7.3	7.6	7.4
Mannahill	163	305	235	62	92	76	3.9	7.0	5.1	7.4	9.3	8.2
Mannum WTP	176	316	252	55	90	79	4.3	7.1	5.6	7.3	8.3	7.8
Marla	203	560	303	80	181	109	<0.3	0.3	<0.3	7.3	7.8	7.6
Melrose	1,300	1,890	1,570	298	480	389	0.5	0.5	0.5	7.2	7.4	7.4
Middle River WTP	411	739	552	59	117	87	8.7	14.7	11.6	6.8	7.5	7.1
Millicent	588	666	624	319	386	351	1.0	1.6	1.2	7.2	7.6	7.4
Moorook WTP	157	286	214	-	-	-	3.9	6.0	4.9	7.2	8.8	8.1
Morgan WTP	163	305	235	62	92	76	3.9	7.0	5.1	7.4	9.3	8.2
Mt Burr	410	497	447	281	322	302	0.5	0.6	0.6	7.2	7.4	7.3
Mt Compass	117	203	163	45	63	54	<0.3	<0.3	<0.3	6.0	6.7	6.2
Mt Gambier	338	650	539	182	380	241	0.7	1.9	1.0	7.0	8.4	7.9
Mt Pleasant WTP	176	316	252	55	90	79	4.3	7.1	5.6	7.3	8.3	7.8
Murray Bridge WTP	182	314	262	57	94	83	4.2	7.0	5.4	7.3	7.9	7.6
Mypolonga WTP	183	313	260	-	-	-	4.5	6.6	5.4	6.9	8.6	7.7
Myponga WTP	365	417	395	114	159	127	11.0	13.1	12.2	7.5	8.1	7.9
Nangwarry	510	767	656	337	420	379	1.0	1.2	1.1	7.0	7.3	7.1
Naracoorte	1,250	1,320	1,280	325	369	340	1.5	1.8	1.7	7.6	7.8	7.7
Oodnadatta	1,700	17,40	1,720	273	273	273	0.4	0.4	0.4	7.0	7.9	7.5
Padthaway	1,260	1,700	1,570	608	624	616	1.0	1.0	1.0	7.0	7.3	7.1
Palmer WTP	191	303	252	-	-	-	3.7	6.1	5.1	7.3	7.6	7.4
Parachilna	806	879	830	305	305	305	0.4	0.4	0.4	7.5	7.6	7.6

**Table 2 continued**

System	Total Dissolved Solids [mg/L]			Hardness — Total [mg/L]			Dissolved Organic Carbon [mg/L]			pH [pH units]		
	Min	Max	Ave*	Min	Max	Ave*	Min	Max	Ave*	Min	Max	Ave*
Parilla IRP	622	689	658	178	192	185	0.5	1.2	0.9	7.5	7.8	7.7
Penneshaw WTP	37,100	39,100	38,100	-	-	-	1.1	9.0	4.4	7.8	8.3	8.1
Penola IRP	644	672	657	320	340	330	1.3	3.0	2.2	7.1	7.4	7.3
Pinnaroo IRP	458	778	723	239	253	245	0.4	0.5	0.5	7.3	7.6	7.4
Port MacDonnell	672	739	698	19	24	22	1.2	1.3	1.3	8.1	8.3	8.2
Quorn	1,110	1,260	1,180	475	496	486	0.6	0.9	0.8	7.0	7.2	7.2
Renmark WTP	141	253	193	50	78	65	3.8	6.9	5.0	7.2	8.7	7.9
Robe IRP	616	986	745	76	165	131	0.8	1.0	1.0	7.4	7.8	7.6
Summit WTP	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.0	9.0	5.4	7.1	8.4	7.7
Swan Reach Town WTP	164	282	237	-	-	-	3.9	6.2	5.1	6.9	9.1	8.1
Swan Reach WTP	165	282	236	59	89	76	4.0	6.8	5.3	7.3	9.2	8.2
Tailem Bend WTP	197	340	274	69	119	88	4.5	7.3	5.8	7.5	8.8	7.8
Tarpeena IRP	700	750	724	355	407	388	1.2	1.2	1.2	7.1	7.3	7.2
Terowie	163	305	235	62	92	76	3.9	7.0	5.1	7.4	9.3	8.2
Waikerie WTP	158	288	225	-	-	-	3.9	16.3	5.3	7.3	9.0	8.1
Wilmington	284	317	300	96	115	106	<0.3	0.4	<0.3	6.1	6.5	6.4
Wirrina Cove WTP	902	1,360	1,140	-	-	-	11.2	14.6	12.7	7.5	9.0	8.2
Woolpunda WTP	156	295	224	-	-	-	3.9	6.4	4.8	7.2	8.8	8.0
Yunta	163	305	235	62	92	76	3.9	7.0	5.1	7.4	9.3	8.2

System	Turbidity [NTU]			Colour — True (456 nm) [HU]			Nitrate as Nitrogen [mg/L]			Phosphorous — Total [mg/L]		
	Min	Max	Ave*	Min	Max	Ave*	Min	Max	Ave*	Min	Max	Ave*
Barmera WTP	6.4	120	30	8	15	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barossa WTP	0.30	0.69	0.53	11	21	15	<0.003	0.037	0.007	0.009	0.026	0.016
Beachport IRP	0.79	4.4	2.7	<1	1	<1	<0.003	<0.003	<0.003	<0.005	0.042	0.022
Berri WTP	3.7	73	30	5	15	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blanchetown WTP	5.8	66	31	7	12	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bordertown	<0.10	0.45	<0.10	<1	<1	<1	0.015	0.657	0.168	0.010	0.013	0.012
Cadell WTP	9.4	77	36	5	12	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coffin Bay	<0.10	0.50	<0.10	<1	<1	<1	0.178	1.227	0.777	0.009	0.029	0.019
Cowirra WTP	8.1	81	33	8	12	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Elliston	<0.10	1.0	0.10	<1	1	<1	2.587	3.745	3.335	<0.005	0.036	0.017
Eyre South	<0.10	5.1	0.21	<1	2	<1	0.406	5.707	3.154	<0.005	0.045	0.016
Geranium	<0.10	0.11	<0.10	<1	<1	<1	<0.003	0.021	0.011	0.031	0.038	0.035
Glossop WTP	2.4	52	18	4	13	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Happy Valley WTP	3.0	33	12	10	19	14	<0.003	0.183	0.055	0.006	0.082	0.044
Hawker Desalination WTP	5.0	14	9.9	<1	<1	<1	<0.003	<0.003	<0.003	0.013	0.015	0.014
Kalangadoo IRP	1.6	9.1	3.4	<1	2	<1	<0.003	<0.003	<0.003	0.020	0.021	0.021
Kanmantoo WTP	7.3	64	30	8	12	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kingston SE IRP	1.3	17	8.8	<1	2	<1	<0.003	0.003	<0.003	0.011	0.042	0.019
Lameroo IRP	1.2	4.4	3.1	<1	1	<1	<0.003	<0.003	<0.003	0.054	0.054	0.054
Leigh Creek WTP	<0.10	7.8	1.1	<1	<1	<1	0.191	2.437	1.124	0.010	0.023	0.015

**Table 2 continued**

System	Turbidity [NTU]			Colour — True (456 nm) [HU]			Nitrate as Nitrogen [mg/L]			Phosphorous — Total [mg/L]		
	Min	Max	Ave*	Min	Max	Ave*	Min	Max	Ave*	Min	Max	Ave*
Loxton WTP	7.3	120	31	8	18	10	<0.003	0.174	0.022	0.040	0.161	0.072
Lucindale IRP	0.17	9.2	4.6	<1	3	2	<0.003	<0.003	<0.003	0.034	0.037	0.036
Mannahill	4.7	87	31	7	13	9	-	-	-	0.039	0.152	0.081
Mannum WTP	6.4	77	32	7	12	10	<0.003	0.625	0.097	0.046	0.133	0.094
Marla	<0.10	8.3	0.92	<1	<1	<1	2.547	13.47	6.787	0.012	0.045	0.029
Melrose	<0.10	0.57	0.15	<1	<1	<1	0.284	0.586	0.435	0.019	0.021	0.020
Middle River WTP	1.8	48	6.0	50	135	86	0.090	1.157	0.381	0.013	0.070	0.030
Millicent	0.10	0.82	0.24	2	4	3	<0.003	0.100	0.036	0.014	0.021	0.017
Moorook WTP	7.8	140	34	8	13	9	<0.003	0.105	0.016	0.042	0.153	0.073
Morgan WTP	4.7	87	31	7	13	9	-	-	-	0.039	0.152	0.081
Mt Burr	<0.10	0.20	<0.10	<1	<1	<1	0.475	1.467	0.971	0.030	0.036	0.033
Mt Compass	<0.10	4.7	0.35	<1	<1	<1	0.096	0.097	0.097	0.016	0.036	0.026
Mt Gambier	<0.10	85	3.3	<1	3	1	<0.003	3.472	2.286	<0.005	0.036	0.015
Mt Pleasant WTP	6.4	77	32	7	12	10	<0.003	0.625	0.097	0.046	0.133	0.094
Murray Bridge WTP	9.8	69	33	8	12	10	-	-	-	0.035	0.125	0.087
Mypolonga WTP	9.9	70	33	8	12	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myponga WTP	1.7	4.2	2.8	27	56	40	<0.003	0.209	0.091	0.028	0.079	0.045
Nangwarry	<0.10	0.69	<0.10	<1	<1	<1	0.188	2.497	1.343	0.012	0.014	0.013
Naracoorte	0.17	3.8	0.45	4	6	5	<0.003	<0.003	<0.003	0.060	0.065	0.063
Oodnadatta	2.3	5.0	3.5	<1	<1	<1	<0.003	<0.003	<0.003	0.013	0.013	0.013
Padthaway	<0.10	2.7	0.60	<1	<1	<1	0.071	0.074	0.073	0.016	0.023	0.020
Palmer WTP	2.7	66	26	8	11	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Parachilna	<0.10	0.16	<0.10	<1	<1	<1	1.244	1.244	1.244	0.014	0.014	0.014
Parilla IRP	2.2	4.6	3.3	<1	1	<1	<0.003	0.004	<0.003	0.028	0.029	0.029
Penneshaw WTP	0.22	12	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.006	0.018	0.011
Penola IRP	6.8	15	12	1	3	2	<0.003	0.017	0.009	0.030	0.038	0.034
Pinnaroo IRP	1.7	4.9	3.4	<1	1	<1	<0.003	<0.003	<0.003	0.051	0.065	0.060
Port MacDonnell	<0.10	9.0	0.87	3	9	5	0.011	0.011	0.011	0.117	0.162	0.140
Quorn	<0.10	0.20	<0.10	<1	<1	<1	0.105	0.118	0.112	<0.005	0.025	0.014
Renmark WTP	7.5	72	32	8	13	10	<0.003	0.139	0.021	0.035	0.199	0.080
Robe IRP	<0.10	7.1	1.1	<1	2	<1	<0.003	<0.003	<0.003	0.037	0.051	0.045
Summit WTP	7.1	61	30	8	14	10	0.020	0.686	0.208	0.054	0.229	0.100
Swan Reach Town WTP	5.7	73	33	7	13	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swan Reach WTP	5.4	94	33	7	18	10	<0.003	0.229	0.047	0.040	0.156	0.092
Tailem Bend WTP	5.7	70	31	8	18	10	-	-	-	0.029	0.193	0.097
Tarpeena IRP	3.8	17	10	<1	1	<1	<0.003	0.011	0.005	0.025	0.036	0.029
Terowie	4.7	87	31	7	13	9	-	-	-	0.039	0.152	0.081
Waikerie WTP	6.4	88	32	8	12	9	<0.003	0.131	0.022	0.046	0.139	0.084
Wilmington	<0.10	0.58	0.25	<1	<1	<1	0.190	0.237	0.214	0.062	0.099	0.081
Wirrina Cove WTP	0.76	4.8	2.8	23	55	38	-	-	-	0.027	0.134	0.066
Woolpunda WTP	2.5	85	35	5	12	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yunta	4.7	87	31	7	13	9	-	-	-	0.039	0.152	0.081

\*Limit of reporting (LOR) values replaced with half LOR prior to calculating average.

**Table 3:** 2024-25 regional – remote Aboriginal communities source water quality

System	Total Dissolved Solids [mg/L]			Hardness – Total [mg/L]			pH [pH Units]		
	Min	Max	Ave*	Min	Max	Ave*	Min	Max	Ave*
Amata	512	1,140	720	290	552	394	7.1	7.4	7.3
Davenport^	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gerard#	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indulkana	750	1,560	1,300	294	572	458	5.8	7.0	6.4
Kalka	540	650	601	356	374	362	7.5	7.7	7.6
Kaltjiti	980	1,290	1,140	307	438	345	7.4	7.7	7.5
Mimili	947	1,130	1,070	156	257	219	7.1	7.9	7.6
Murputja Complex	767	1,260	966	230	586	358	7.0	7.6	7.4
Nepabunna+	109	109	109	-	-	-	8.2	8.2	8.2
Oak Valley+	19	19	19	-	-	-	7.5	7.5	7.5
Pipalyatjara	117	756	608	398	449	423	7.4	7.6	7.5
Pt Pearce^	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pukatja	386	722	541	201	337	268	7.2	7.7	7.5
Raukkan^	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Umuwa	342	416	365	225	255	240	7.3	7.6	7.4
Watinuma	739	1,000	823	398	435	417	7.4	7.6	7.5
Yalata	9,080	11,300	9,940	3,350	4,470	3,840	6.2	6.4	6.3
Yunyarinyi	375	594	492	209	308	243	7.5	7.7	7.6

System	Colour – True (456 nm) [HU]			Fluoride [mg/L]			Nitrate + Nitrite as Nitrogen [mg/L]			Turbidity [NTU]		
	Min	Max	Ave*	Min	Max	Ave*	Min	Max	Ave*	Min	Max	Ave*
Amata	<1	<1	<1	0.53	1.2	0.92	1.24	7.72	3.44	<0.10	0.47	0.15
Davenport^	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gerard#	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indulkana	<1	2	<1	0.36	0.55	0.49	0.007	8.58	5.59	<0.10	52	9.5
Kalka	<1	<1	<1	0.77	1.0	0.87	3.82	5.97	4.74	<0.10	0.56	0.26
Kaltjiti	<1	<1	<1	1.2	1.6	1.4	5.92	9.86	7.86	<0.10	6.2	0.78
Mimili	<1	1	<1	1.7	2.0	1.9	12.4	19.1	14.5	<0.10	26	6.4
Murputja Complex	<1	6	1	1.5	3.5	2.1	2.89	5.14	4.03	<0.10	0.67	0.15
Nepabunna+	<1	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.44	0.51	0.48
Oak Valley+	<1	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.12	0.30	0.22
Pipalyatjara	<1	<1	<1	0.31	0.71	0.56	6.04	7.13	6.64	<0.10	0.26	0.11
Pt Pearce^	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pukatja	<1	<1	<1	0.99	2.0	1.3	0.535	1.65	0.896	<0.10	0.64	0.15
Raukkan^	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Umuwa	<1	<1	<1	0.83	0.93	0.87	1.98	4.13	3.07	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10
Watinuma	<1	<1	<1	1.1	1.3	1.2	2.91	3.32	3.12	<0.10	0.32	0.12
Yalata	<1	4	1	0.33	0.73	0.49	0.094	1.02	0.573	<0.10	51	13
Yunyarinyi	<1	<1	<1	1.5	1.6	1.6	2.36	7.40	5.51	<0.10	0.14	0.10

\*Limit of reporting (LOR) values replaced with half LOR prior to calculating average.

<sup>^</sup>System supplied from another SA Water supply. Refer to data in Table 2 regional – country source water quality. Davenport supplied from Morgan WTP, Pt Pearce supplied from Morgan and Swan Reach WTPs and Raukkan supplied from Tailem Bend WTP.

<sup>#</sup>Refer to Berri WTP data in Table 2 regional – country source water quality.

<sup>+</sup>System sourced from rainwater.









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ISSN: 1833-9980



Government of  
South Australia