# TINANA CREEK DRINKING WATER CATCHMENT

## Fact Sheet

### Which Drinking Water Catchment does my water come from?

There are three separate catchments that supply the Fraser Coast community with drinking water. The Tinana Creek drinking water catchment supplies the community of Maryborough.

Infrastructure on Tinana Creek, such as Teddington Weir and Tallegalla Weir, captures and stores source water that is treated at the Teddington Water Treatment Plant and then supplied to residents as drinking water.


**Map of Tinana Creek Drinking Water Catchment**

### Tinana Creek Catchment

- Tinana Creek is approximately 107 kilometres long, with its source at the Tagigan Range and Mt Goomboorian area, between Gympie and Noosa, and ends as it enters the Mary River at Maryborough.
- The Tinana Creek catchment is located to the south of Maryborough ending at the Teddington Weir and covers an approximate area of 1,190 square kilometres.
- The catchment supports a variety of significant fauna species including:
  - Koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus*)
  - Platypus (Ornithorhynchus anatinus)
  - Australian Lungfish (Neoceratodus forsteri).
  - Mary River Turtle (Elusor macrurus)
  - White-throated Snapping Turtle (Elseya albagula)
  - Mary River Cod (Maccullochella peelii mariensis)
- The Tinana Creek catchment has cultural and heritage significance for both local indigenous communities and early pioneering settlers.

### Land Uses

Land uses in the Tinana Creek drinking water catchment are:

- Rural residential
- Sugar cane farming
- Macadamia farming
- Plantation forestry
- Cattle grazing
- Agriculture
- Native forest – conservation

### Water quality challenges in the Tinana Creek drinking water catchment

Contamination of source water in our drinking water catchments can have a major impact on drinking water quality. Fraser Coast Regional Council undertake catchment management activities to help prevent contamination, which in the Tinana Creek catchment can come from a variety of sources:

- Sediment/soil runoff and erosion of riverbanks can cause high turbidity levels
- Animal faeces (from cattle and other animals) can introduce pathogens
- Chemical contamination from herbicides and pesticides
- High nutrient runoff from fertilisers - can increase the growth of aquatic weeds including Salvinia (Salvinia molesta) and Water Hyacinth (Eichhornia crassipes), which can choke waterways and clog water supply infrastructure. High levels of nutrients can also contribute to increased algal blooms and outbreaks of the toxic blue-green algae.