

5 Sturdee Lane, Elvina Bay NSW

On-Site Wastewater Report


May 2024

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Approval and Authorisation

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Foreword

An On-Site Wastewater Report is a technical document which specifies how the sewage produced on-site will be managed, treated, and then disposed. An On-Site Wastewater Report carefully considers the environment, health, cost, and long-term management options for the on-site management of sewage.

1.2 Background

Broadcrest Pty. Ltd. was engaged by Bruce Gray C/- Studio_P Architecture to produce an On-Site Wastewater Management Report at 5 Sturdee Lane, Elvina Bay NSW (the site). The report will accompany a proposal to construct Alterations and Additions to an Single Dwelling. A site inspection was carried out on 19 April 2024 which involved a visual assessment of the site and soil sampling. The assessment of the results, system design and recommendations are detailed in this report.

1.3 Objectives

The performance objectives of the On-Site Wastewater Assessment are to:

- Protect human health
- Protect ground and surface water
- Maintain and enhance the quality of the land and vegetation
- Maintain and enhance community amenity
- Ensure maximum re-use of resources
- Promote an ecologically sustainable development.

1.4 Scope of Works

The scope of works included the following:

- A site inspection
- Soil sampling and analysis
- Wastewater management assessment
- Drafting of the proposed system
- Reporting in accordance with the associated legislations and guidelines.

1.5 Compliance

This report has been produced in accordance with the following guiding documents:

- DLG 1998, On-site Sewerage Management for Single Households
- SCA 2012, Designing and Installing On-Site Wastewater Systems
- Australian Standard AS 1289.3.8.1:2006 Methods for testing soils for engineering purposes
- Australian Standard AS 1546.1-3:2008 On-site domestic wastewater treatment units
- Australian Standard AS 1547:2012 On-site domestic wastewater management



2 SITE ASSESSMENT & INVESTIGATION

2.1 Site Information

Address / Locality	5 Sturdee Lane, Elvina Bay NSW
Lot Area:	2.0 Ha
Zoning:	C3 Environmental Management
Council / LGA:	Northern Beaches Council
Intended Water Supply:	Tank water
Inspection Officer:	Kyle Ryan - 19 April 2024

2.2 General

At the time of inspection, the site was occupied a single dwelling being serviced by conventional septic tank and absorption trenching system. The development includes addition of bedrooms which increases the potential site occupancy and design wastewater loading, subsequently, a revised on-site sewage management system is proposed.

It is proposed to decommission the existing Septic Tank and discontinue use of absorption trenching. It is proposed to improve effluent quality and disinfect by installing a new NSW Health Accredited Aerated Wastewater Treatment System (AWTS) with Pressure Dosed Absorption Bedding for disposal of effluent.

The primary site constraints noted were the steeply inclined slopes - 25-35% grade and proximity to permanent water body – Elvina Bay.

The primary means of mitigating the impact of these constraints increasing the treatment standard and maximising the length of the trench to slow the transmission of effluent to the bay.



Figure 2-1: Photograph over proposed EMA

2.3 Assessment Methodology

The assessment methodology of this report follows that prescribed in DLG (1998), whereby the restriction imposed by a site/soil features are categorised by severity, and their impact forms the basis for subsequent system selection, design, and recommendations (Table 2.3.1).

Table 2.3.1 - Site / soil limitation assigned per DLG (1998)

Limitation	Description
Minor	This feature has been assessed and deemed to pose no obstacle to OSSM, given the recommended system and measures are implemented.
Moderate	This feature requires consideration. It may typically be overcome by site modifications or by appropriate selection, design and sizing of treatment / application systems.
Major	This feature precludes the use of a given treatment, land application method, or Effluent Management Area (EMA). Particular Major Limitations may prevent OSSM entirely, require an off-site management approach, or re-evaluation of the development scope.

2.4 Assessment Summary

A summary of limitations pertinent to the suitability of the site for On-Site Sewerage Management (OSSM) is provided in Table 2.4.1 below.

Table 2.4.1 – Assessment summary of site features

Factor Assessed	Description	Limitation
Climate	Rainfall exceeds evaporation during June, April, May, July.	<i>Moderate</i>
Temperature	Annual mean daytime maximum > 15°C.	<i>Minor</i>
Flood Potential	No flood study or flood levels have been provided. The site is located above any anticipated flood level.	<i>Minor</i>
Exposure	The proposed effluent management area (EMA) is well exposed to sun and wind	<i>Minor</i>
Slope	Steeply Inclined: 25%	<i>Moderate</i>
Landform	Slope Classification: Linear planar Morphological Type: Mid-slope	<i>Minor</i>
Run-on and Seepage	Stormwater run-on is largely intercepted by the existing development and upslope retaining features and is not anticipated to have an adverse impact on the proposed EMA.	<i>Minor</i>
Site-drainage	Soils are well drained - excess water flows downward readily into moderately permeable subsoils or laterally as subsurface flows	<i>Minor</i>
Erosion Potential	The Landform within the proposed EMA is stabilised - no evidence of sediment movement, however, the surface requires revegetation	<i>Minor</i>
Site and Soil Disturbances	Soils will be disturbed in order to construct the proposed EMA	<i>Moderate</i>
Groundwater Bores	No domestic groundwater bores have been identified within 250 m of the site. The nearest bore is Water Supply bore GW064703.1.1 located approximately 1083 m from the site.	<i>Minor</i>
Rock Outcropping	No rock outcrop - no bedrock exposed within the proposed EMA	<i>Minor</i>
Geology & Regolith	No geological discontinuities, fractures, or highly porous regolith are expected within and surrounding the EMA	<i>Minor</i>
Buffer Distances & Available land area	Reduced Buffers area proposed to: Water bodies – Elvina Bay	<i>Moderate</i>

2.5 Climate

5 Sturdee Lane, Elvina Bay NSW has a temperate climate with dry winters and a wetter summer. Median annual rainfall of 1,336.8mm and evaporation 1,423.5mm. (Appendix B1) (*Moderate Limitation*). The proposed EMA has been sized with the inclusion of water balance calculations to account for months where rainfall exceeds evaporation (See Appendix B2)

Average maximum temperatures range from 16.3°C to 27.0°C in July and January respectively. Average minimum temperatures range from 7.7°C to 18.5°C in July and January respectively. The mean annual daytime maximum of 22.0°C proves suitable for biological wastewater treatment systems (i.e. AWTS) (*Minor Limitation*).

2.6 Flood potential

No flood study or flood levels have been provided. The site is located above any anticipated flood level. (*Minor Limitation*).

2.7 Exposure

The proposed effluent management area (EMA) is well exposed to sun and wind.

Table 2.7.1 – Site Exposure

Landform Feature	Aspect	Solar Exposure	Wind Exposure	Limitation
A	Eastern	Good	Good	<i>Minor</i>

2.8 Slope

Slope has the potential to become a restrictive landform feature for OSSM with increased slope increasing the risk of run-off and/or erosion. Slope within the proposed effluent management was determined via survey/lidar mapping (See Table 2.8.1).

Table 2.8.1 – Site Slope

Landform Feature	Approximate Slope Tangent (%)	Slope Classification	Limitation
A	25%	Steeply Inclined	<i>Moderate</i>

Table 2.8.2 - Percentage Slope and Land Application Limitations

Slope Range [%]	Slope Classification	Limitation				
		Surface Irrigation (Spray & Drip)	Absorption Systems	Mounds	Conventional Trenches & LPEDs	Sub-surface Irrigation
0 – 1	Level	Minor	Minor	Minor	Minor	Minor
1 – 3	Very Gently Inclined	Minor	Minor	Minor	Minor	Minor
3 – 10	Gently Inclined	Minor	Minor	Minor	Minor	Minor
10 – 15	Moderately Inclined	Major	Major	Moderate	Moderate	Minor
15 – 20		Major	Major	Major	Moderate ^[2]	Minor
> 20	Steeply Inclined	Major	Major	Major	Moderate ^[3]	Moderate ^[1]

[1] 30% maximum slope without specific design (AS 1547:2012, p.133)

[2] >15% slope increase difficulty in construction (AS 1547:2012, Table K1)

[3] >25% slope creates difficulty in trenching, risk of erosion during construction (AS 1547:2012, Table K1)

2.9 Landform

The landform describes the surface shape and topographic position at the proposed EMA. Typical landform descriptors per AS1547:2012 are detailed below.

Table 2.9.1 – Landform Configuration

Landform Feature	Slope Configuration	Morphology	Limitation
A	Linear planar	Mid-slope	<i>Minor</i>

2.10 Surface Water and Seepage

Surface water and seepage flow is determined by the catchment preceding the EMA and the prevailing landform features. General assessment of the likely surface water interaction with the landform and EMA has been provided.

Table 2.10 – Site surface water

Landform Feature	Catchment		Surface Flow		Soil Moisture	Seepage Potential	Limitation
	Size	Surface Coverage	Run-on	Run-off			
A	Minor	Grass	Minor	Minor	Slightly Moist	Minor	<i>Minor</i>

Stormwater run-on is largely intercepted by the existing development and upslope retaining features and is not anticipated to have an adverse impact on the proposed EMA.

2.11 Site drainage

At the time of inspection soils appeared to be well drained, with excess water expected to infiltrate into subsoils and move laterally as subsurface flows, no noted presence of macrophytes were observed (i.e. sedges, ferns, juncus) (*Minor Limitation*).

2.12 Erosion potential

Erosion and surface soil movement results from the interaction of the existing landform, surface flows and surface coverage. The following existing erosion conditions were identified and assessed in proposing additional hydraulic loading in the form of effluent.

Table 2.12.1 – Site erosion potential

Landform Feature	Surface Flow Type	Erosion Hazard		Limitation
		Surface Flow	Wind	
A	Unconcentrated	Minor	Minor	<i>Minor</i>

The Landform within the proposed EMA is stabilised - no evidence of sediment movement, however, the surface requires revegetation.

2.13 Site & Soil Disturbances

Soils will be disturbed in order to construct the proposed EMA. The owner is to ensure that the EMA surface is vegetated with dense lawn prior to commissioning (*Moderate Limitation*).

2.14 Domestic Bore

No domestic groundwater bores have been identified within 250 m of the site. The nearest bore is Water Supply bore GW064703.1.1 located approximately 1083 m from the site.

(*Minor Limitation*).

2.15 Rock Outcropping

No rock outcrop - no bedrock exposed within the proposed EMA (*Minor Limitation*).

2.16 Geology / Regolith

No geological discontinuities, fractures, or highly porous regolith are expected within and surrounding the EMA (*Minor Limitation*).

2.17 Buffer Distances & Available Land Area

Minimum offset distances are designated by local approval authorities within their guiding documents to ensure the ongoing protection of community health, sensitive ecosystems, and the maintenance of community amenity. Where LGA guidance on a constraint is not available, appropriate offsets have been nominated in accordance with AS1547:2012 and Table 5 DLG (1998).

The site-specific constraints for the proposed EMA and land application method have been assessed as per Table 2.17.1.

Table 2.17.1 – Minimum buffer distances from sensitive site features

Site Feature	Minimum Setback		Proposed Setback: EMA Upslope/Downslope	Limitation
	If EMA is upslope of feature	If EMA is downslope / level with feature		
Dwellings	15m		15m	Minor
Property Boundaries	6m	3m	6/3m	Minor
Driveways	6m	3m	>6/3m	Minor
Buildings	6m	3m	>6/3m	Minor
Pools / recreation	6m		>6m	Minor
Inground Potable Rainwater Tanks	10m		>10m	Minor
Watercourses	100m		22m	Minor
Domestic Bore / Well	250m		1083m	Minor
Dam / Drainage Depression	40m from high water level		>40m	Minor

2.18 Constraint factors associated with proposed reduced buffers.

Reduced buffers to site features are proposed to accommodate the EMA. The constraints associated with the reduced buffers are evaluated in accordance with Table R1 & R2 of Appendix R of AS1547 – 2012.

Table 2.18.2 – System constraints on impacted buffer & associated sensitive site features.

Impacted Buffer		Water bodies – Elvina Bay		
Item	Site/System Feature	Constraint Scale		Sensitive Features
		Lower	Higher	
A	Microbial Quality of Effluent	Effluent quality consistently producing ≤ 10 cfu/100 mL E. coli (secondary treated effluent with disinfection)	Effluent quality consistently producing ≥ 10 cfu/100 mL E. coli (for example, primary treated effluent)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Groundwater and surface pollution hazard, public health hazard
B	Surface Water	Category 1 to 3 soils (see Note 5) no surface water down gradient within > 100 m, low rainfall area	"Category 4 to 6 soils, permanent surface water <50 m down gradient, high rainfall area,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surface water pollution hazard for low permeable soils, low lying or poorly draining areas
D	Slope	0 – 10% (subsurface effluent application)	> 30% subsurface effluent application	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Off-site export of effluent erosion
E	Position of land application area in landscape	Downgradient of surface water, property boundary, recreational area	Upgradient of surface water, property boundary, recreational area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surface water pollution hazard, off-site export of effluent
G	Flood potential	Above 1 in 20-year flood contour	Below 1 in 20-year flood contour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Off-site export of effluent, system failure, mechanical faults
J	Application method	Drip irrigation or subsurface application of effluent	Surface/above ground application of effluent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Off-site export of effluent, surface water pollution

Table 2.18.3 – Constraint assessment

Item	A	B	D	E	G	J
Assessed constraint	Low	High	Moderate	High	Low	Low

2.19 Mitigations to proposed reduction in EMA setbacks

The matrix indicates the proposed Effluent Management System meets/satisfies the Low constraint scale in all relevant criterion except for item B, D, E which concentrate on the offsite exportation of effluent and interaction with downslope environs.

The following mitigations to Off-site export & surface water pollution hazard have been applied:

- Even effluent distribution over the entire field is proposed via pressure dosing and automatic sequencing.
- EMA is constructed maximally in length to minimise downslope effluent concentration.
- Viral Die-off assessment (See Appendix E) suggests a 22m horizontal buffer is required to achieve viral contaminates die-off within the effluent – 22m achieved.

3 SOIL ASSESSMENT

3.1 Soil Assessment Summary

Investigation of the site for suitability for OSSM was accompanied by soil assessment within the proposed EMA. Soil characteristics were assessed and determined by Broadcrest Consulting In-house Testing in accordance with AS 1547:2012, AS 1289.3.8.1:2006, NSW DLG (1998) methodologies. A summary of the soil investigation is presented in Table 3.1.1.

Table 3.1.1 – Assessment summary of site features

Factor Assessed	Description	Limitation
Depth to bedrock / hardpan	A depth of 1.0m was encountered before termination	<i>Minor</i>
Depth to high watertable	No free water or waterlogging characteristics	<i>Minor</i>
Coarse Fragments	< 10% across all upper strata	<i>Minor</i>
pH	>5.5 across all samples	<i>Minor</i>
Electrical Conductivity (EC)	< 4 dS/m across all samples.	<i>Minor</i>
Dispersiveness (EAT _m)	3+. Non-critical with respect to OSSM	<i>Minor</i>

3.2 Soil Landscape Map

1:100,000 Soil Landscape Mapping indicates the site occurs on the Watagan Colluvial Soil Landscape. The Landscape features — rolling to very steep hills on fine-grained Narrabeen Group sediments. Local relief 60–120 m, slopes >25%. Narrow, convex crests and ridges, steep colluvial side-slopes, occasional sandstone boulders and benches. Tall eucalypt open-forest with closed-forest (rainforest) in sheltered positions.

Up to 15 cm of Loose Sandy Loam overlies 20–30 cm of Sandy Clay Loam and >60 cm of Pedal Clay. Total soil depth is >100 cm. Boundaries between soil materials are usually clear to sharp. Red and Brown Podzolic Soils occur on well drained slopes with Gleyed Podzolic Soils on poorer drained foot-slopes.

Site and soil assessment conformed to the Soil Landscape Mapping.

3.3 Depth to Bedrock / Hardpan

Soil depth was ascertained via extraction of four (4) boreholes within the potential EMA's identified. Borehole drilling was conducted using a UD50 thin wall tube. A depth of 1.0m was encountered before termination within the proposed EMA (BH1) (*Minor Limitation*).

3.4 Depth to High Watertable

No free water or waterlogging characteristics; no soil saturation, grey mottling or similar was encountered within the sampling depth (*Minor Limitation*).

3.5 Soil Permeability Category

Soil permeability has been assigned per Table 5.2 of AS1547:2012 for the excavation site(s) most representative of the EMA location. The hydraulically limiting strata for the application system is bolded within Table 3.5.1 below.

Table 3.5.1: Soil permeability and Design Loading Rate (DLR) (Secondary)

Excavation #		BH1		
Lower Depth (mm)	Field Texture	Structure	Indicative Permeability K_{sat} (m/day)	Design Loading Rate (DLR) (Secondary) (mm/day)
500	Light Clay ⁽¹⁾	Moderate	0.06 - 0.12	10
1000	Sandy Clay Loam	Moderate	0.5 - 1.5	30

[1] It is proposed to excavate the excess light-clay fill material from the basal area of the absorption bed (indicated within Appendix A2) to achieve a DLR of 30mm/day. Any additional fill required to be imported must have a consistency of sandy-clay-loam or equivalent. The excavated clay may be used to construct the downslope batter of the proposed system.

3.6 Soil Profiles


Table 3.6.1						
Excavation #	BH1	Sample size:	50	[m m]	Date Completed:	4/19/2024
Inspection Method:	thin wall tube				Water-table Encountered:	No
Layer Horizon	Lower Depth [mm]	Moisture	Colour	Field Texture	Structure	Coarse Fragment
1	500	Slightly Moist	Grey	Light Clay	Moderate	<5%
2	1000	Slightly Moist	Orange/dark brown	Sandy Clay Loam	Moderate	<5%
Refusal:	Refusal encountered on underlying bedrock					
Photo:						

Table 3.6.2						
Excavation #	BH2	Sample size:	50	[mm]	Date Completed:	4/19/2024
Inspection Method:	thin wall tube				Water-table Encountered:	No

Layer Horizon	Lower Depth [mm]	Moisture	Colour	Field Texture	Structure	Coarse Fragment
1	600	Slightly Moist	Brown	Clay Loam	Moderate	<5%
2	1200	Slightly Moist	Orange, Brown	Light Clay	Moderate	<5%
Refusal:	Refusal not encountered					
Photo:						



Table 3.6.3						
Excavation #	BH3	Sample size:	50	[mm]	Date Completed:	4/19/2024
Inspection Method:	thin wall tube				Water-table Encountered:	No

Layer Horizon	Lower Depth [mm]	Moisture	Colour	Field Texture	Structure	Coarse Fragment
1	600	Slightly Moist	Brown	Sandy Clay Loam	Moderate	<5%
2	1000	Slightly Moist	Orange	Sandy Clay	Moderate	<5%
Refusal:	Refusal not encountered					
Photo:						



Table 3.6.4						
Excavation #	BH4	Sample size:	50	[mm]	Date Completed:	4/19/2024
Inspection Method:	thin wall tube				Water-table Encountered:	No

Layer Horizon	Lower Depth [mm]	Moisture	Colour	Field Texture	Structure	Coarse Fragment
1	600	Slightly Moist	Dark Brown	Sandy Clay Loam	Moderate	<5%
2	1000	Slightly Moist	Orange	Sandy Clay	Moderate	<5%
Refusal:	Refusal not encountered					
Photo:						



3.7 Soil Chemistry

Topsoil and sub-soil samples were collected from BH1 (one (1) each total) for In-house physical and chemical property analysis by Broadcrest Consulting. A summary is shown below:

Table 3.7.1: Soil Chemistry results

Excavation #		BH1			
Sample Depth (mm)	Test	Result	Description	Limitation	Recommendations
300	pH	6.13	Slightly Acidic	Minor	Nil.
	EC (dS/cm)	0.14	Non-saline	Minor	Nil.
	EAT _m	3 - 8	Slight to Non-Dispersive	Minor	Nil.
700	pH	5.96	Moderately Acidic	Minor	Nil.
	EC (dS/cm)	0.35	Non-saline	Minor	Nil.
	EAT _m	3 - 8	Slight to Non-Dispersive	Minor	Nil.

- Tested soil parameters indicated no restrictive properties to OSSM within the sample location.

4 NOMINATED WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT

4.1 Proposed OSSM Summary

Site and soil constraints were evaluated in selection of appropriate treatment and effluent management method. A summary of the recommended OSSM system and application sizing is presented below:

Treatment	Treatment	→	Effluent Management
Single Dwelling	Proposed Aerated Wastewater Treatment System (AWTS)	(Pumped Dosing)	29m ² Pressure Dosed Absorption Bedding 1x [L:17m, W:1.7m] Pressure Dosed Units. 1-Units Long x 1-Units Wide

4.2 Site Wastewater Loading

Table 4.2.1: Site Wastewater Loading

I.D	Equivalent Bedrooms [1]	Population per Bedroom [1]	Equivalent Population [Persons]	Wastewater Generation Rate per Capita [L/Person/Day]	Design Wastewater Loading [L/Day]
Single Dwelling	4	1.67	7	120	840

[1] Note: Design occupancy estimates per LGA & Industry standard.

4.3 Wastewater Treatment

It is proposed that all wastewater generated by the Single Dwelling be treated to a secondary standard via New NSW Health Accredited Aerated Wastewater Treatment System (AWTS). The unit must be capable of sustainably treating the design wastewater loading to the secondary treatment targets (per DLG 1998) detailed in Table 4.3.1

A list of accredited AWTS suppliers is available on the NSW Health website: <http://www.health.nsw.gov.au/environment/domesticwastewater/Pages/awts.aspx>

Justification for the proposed secondary treatment method is as follows:

- Higher quality effluent produced
- Accidental or deliberate discharges are less detrimental to the environment and have less potential to adversely impact on health
- High commercial availability

Table 4.3.1: - Secondary Treatment Targets (per DLG 1998)

Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD ⁵)	Suspended Solids (TSS)	Total Nitrogen (TN)	Total Phosphorus (TP)	Faecal coliforms		Dissolved Oxygen (DO)
				Non-disinfected effluent	Disinfected effluent	
< 20 mg/L	< 30 mg/L	25 - 50 mg/L	10 - 15 mg/L	Up to 10 ⁴ cfu/100 mL	< 30 cfu/100 mL	> 2 mg/L

4.4 Effluent Management

Given the development proposed and site and soil conditions encountered, it is proposed to dispose of effluent from the Single Dwelling via Pressure Dosed Absorption Bedding.

Sizing of the Effluent Management Area (EMA) was undertaken by a water balance in accordance with DLG 1998 (see Appendix B). A minimum EMA sized 29m² is proposed.

It is proposed that the EMA be positioned as indicated within Appendix A and shall be serviced by 1x [L:17m, W:1.7m] Pressure Dosed Units. 1-Units Long x 1-Units Wide. The Pressure Dosed Absorption Bedding shall be installed as per Appendix D

Justification of the proposed dispersal method is as follows:

- A pressure dosed absorption system ensures even effluent coverage over the entire bed.
- An absorption area is available onsite meeting the minimum buffer distances.
- Suitable soil type and depth has been obtained onsite to permit an absorption system.

Reserve Area

100% Reserve Area has been allocated to be utilised as EMA at such a time that system resting, or replacement is required

4.5 Recommended Site Modifications

To address present site constraints, the following modifications are recommended:

- The absorption bed will require construction of either terracing or a stabilised batter gradient to stabilise the new bed in position. It is recommended advise from a Geotechnical Engineer be sought in this regard.
- Following the implementation of the EMA, it is to be maintained with dense grass coverage and excluded from vehicle traffic.
- Source locally or import sandy clay loam soil to replace the light clay excavated from the bed basal area.

5 ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

5.1 Pipework Detail

All associated plumbing / drainage work is to be in accordance with AS 3500.2:2015 *Sanitary Plumbing Drainage*. Positioning of the receiving treatment system is to ensure drainage from internal plumbing fixtures achieves the minimum grade and cover of the excerpts below.

Table 6.1 – Excerpts of AS3500.2:2015

Nominal Pipe Diameter (DN)	Minimum Grade	
(mm)	(%)	(Ratio)
65	2.50	1:40
80	1.65	1:60
100	1.65*	1:60*
125	1.25	1:80
150	1.00	1:100

*Drains from treatment plants may be 1.00% Min.

Location	Minimum depth of cover (mm)	
	Cast iron & Ductile iron	Other materials
Subject to vehicular loading	300	500
All other locations	NIL	300

5.2 Licensing

Operating a system of sewage management is a Prescribed Activity under the Local Government Act 1993 and clause 45 of the Local Government (Approvals) Regulation 1999. This means that an 'Approval to Operate' a system of sewage management must be obtained from Council.

5.3 Detailed Design

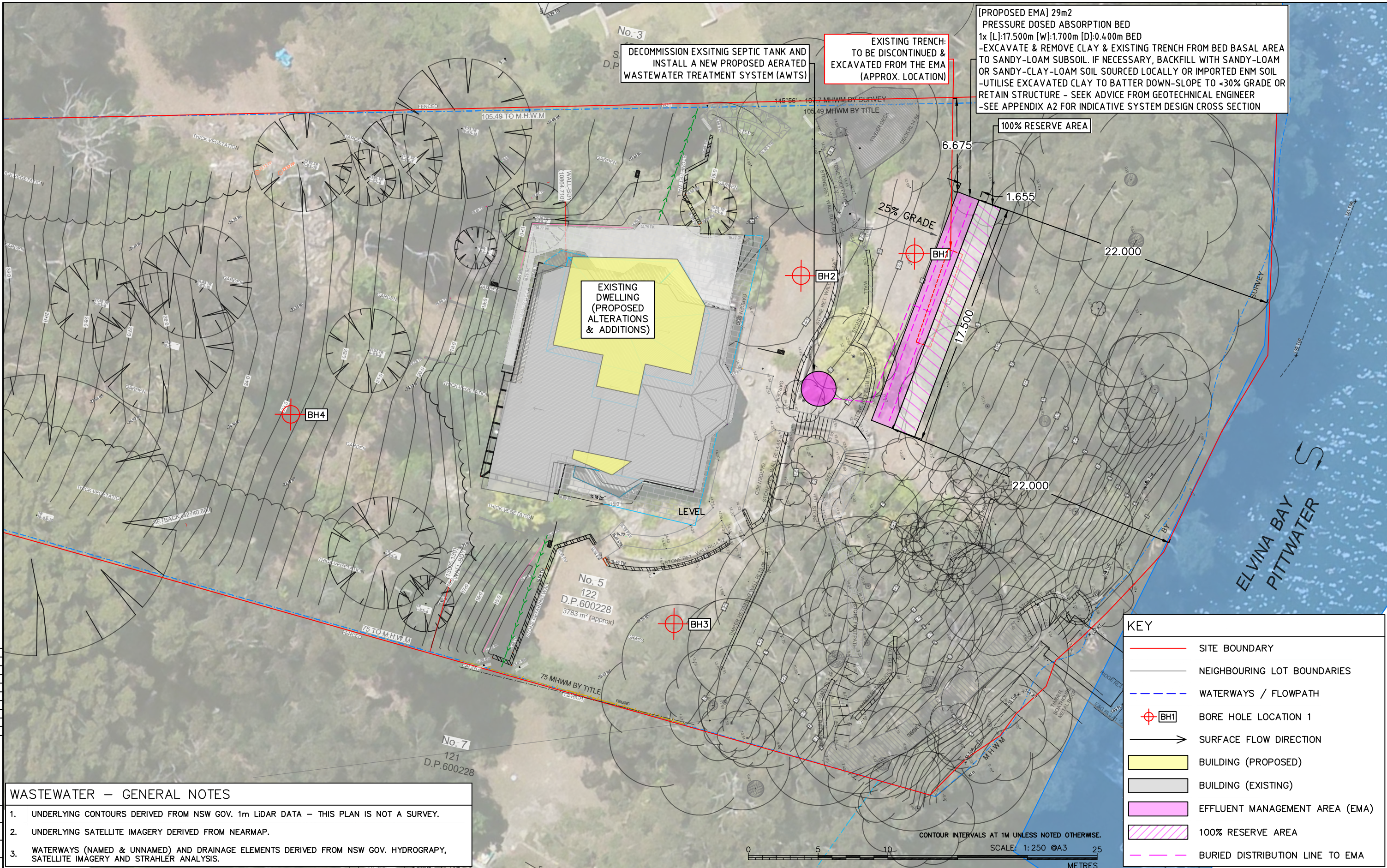
A detailed system design may still be requested at the 'Application to Install' stage. This design will include the size and location of all system components including tanks, distribution lines, valves, etc. These additional requirements will be furnished by the nominated treatment system suppliers / licensed installers. Additional information for the property owner is available in Appendix C.

6 CONCLUSION

It is proposed to construct Alterations and Additions to an Single Dwelling at 5 Sturdee Lane, Elvina Bay NSW.

- The anticipated combined wastewater loading rate generated by the Single Dwelling is calculated to be **840 L/day**
- It is proposed that all wastewater generated by the Single Dwelling be treated to a secondary standard via New Aerated Wastewater Treatment System (AWTS).
- Effluent from the Single Dwelling shall be dispersed by 29m² Pressure Dosed Absorption Bedding dimensioned 1x [L:17m, W:1.7m] Pressure Dosed Units. 1-Units Long x 1-Units Wide, to be installed within the EMA marked within Appendix A.
- The absorption bed will require construction of either terracing or a stabilised batter gradient to stabilise the new bed in position. It is recommended advise from a Geotechnical Engineer be sought in this regard.
- Following the implementation of the EMA, it is to be maintained with dense grass coverage and excluded from vehicle traffic.
- Source locally or import sandy clay loam soil to replace the light clay excavated from the bed basal area if necessary.
- The additions to the Single Dwelling should be fitted with standard-water reductive fixtures.

APPENDIX A: SITE PLAN



WASTEWATER - GENERAL NOTES

1. UNDERLYING CONTOURS DERIVED FROM NSW GOV. 1m LIDAR DATA - THIS PLAN IS NOT A SURVEY.
2. UNDERLYING SATELLITE IMAGERY DERIVED FROM NEARMAP.
3. WATERWAYS (NAMED & UNNAMED) AND DRAINAGE ELEMENTS DERIVED FROM NSW GOV. HYDROGRAPY, SATELLITE IMAGERY AND STRAHLER ANALYSIS.

ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN METRES UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE.

REV	DATE	DES.	DRN.	APP.	REVISION DETAILS
A-02	13/05/24	KR	KR	CH	ISSUE FOR RELEASE
A-01	1/05/24	KR	KR	RS	ISSUE FOR RELEASE



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ENVIRONMENTAL FLOOD STORMWATER GEOTECHNICAL ACOUSTICS WASTEWATER

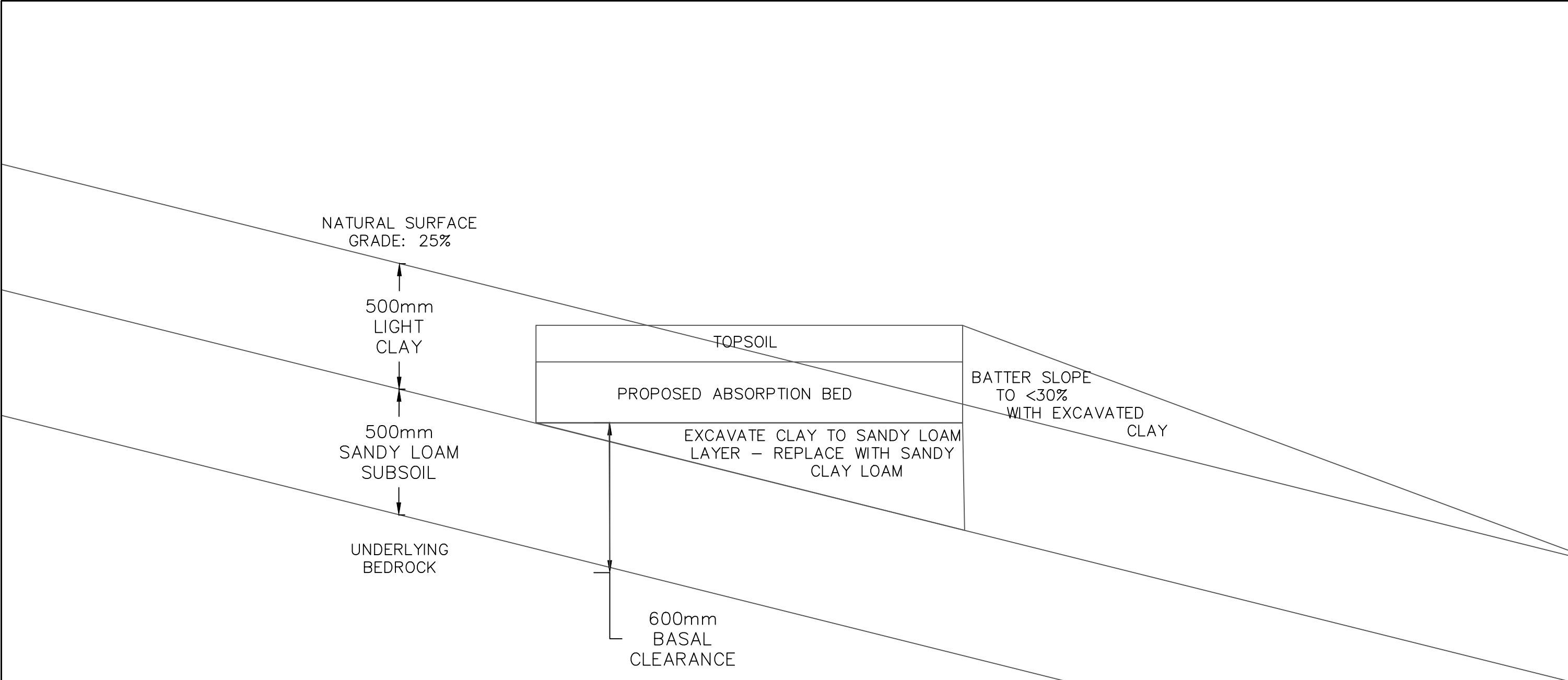
BROADCAST CONSULTING PTY LTD | ACN 622 508 187

PROJECT DESCRIPTION	PROPOSED EXTENSIONS	SHEET	APPENDIX A - SITE LAYOUT PLAN
PROJECT SITE	5 STURDEE LANE, ELVINA BAY NSW	PLAN	ON-SITE WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN
LGA	NORTHERN BEACHES COUNCIL	CLIENT	BRUCE GRAY C/- STUDIO_P ARCHITECTURE

PROJECT ID	3041-WW	
SCALE	1:250 @ A3	
	- @ A1	
SHEET NO.	1 OF 2	

THIS DRAWING MAY BE PREPARED IN COLOUR AND MAY BE MADE INCOMPLETE IF COPIED

0 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50mm A1



SCALE: 1:25 @A3

KEY

BH1

SITE BOUNDARY

NEIGHBOURING LOT BOUNDARIES

WATERWAYS / FLOWPATH

BORE HOLE LOCATION 1

SURFACE FLOW DIRECTION

BUILDING (PROPOSED)

BUILDING (EXISTING)

EFFLUENT MANAGEMENT AREA (EMA)

RESERVE EMA (RSV)

BURIED DISTRIBUTION LINE TO EMA

WASTEWATER – GENERAL NOTES

1.

UNDERLYING CONTOURS DERIVED FROM NSW GOV. 1m LIDAR DATA – THIS PLAN IS NOT A SURVEY.

2.

UNDERLYING SATELLITE IMAGERY DERIVED FROM NEARMAP.

3.

WATERWAYS (NAMED & UNNAMED) AND DRAINAGE ELEMENTS DERIVED FROM NSW GOV. HYDROGRAPY, SATELLITE IMAGERY AND STRAHLER ANALYSIS.

ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN METRES UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE.						
A-02	13/05/24	KR	KR	CH	ISSUE FOR RELEASE	
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REV	DATE	DES.	DRN.	APP.	REVISION DETAILS	



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ENVIRONMENTAL FLOOD STORMWATER GEOTECHNICAL ACOUSTICS WASTEWATER

BROADCREST CONSULTING PTY LTD | ACN 622 508 187

PROJECT DESCRIPTION	SHEET
PROPOSED EXTENSIONS	APPENDIX A -INDICATIVE CROSS SECTION
PROJECT SITE	PLAN
5 STURDEE LANE, ELVINA BAY NSW	ON-SITE WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN
LGA	CLIENT
NORTHERN BEACHES COUNCIL	BRUCE GRAY C/- STUDIO_P ARCHITECTURE

PROJECT ID	3041-WW	
SCALE	1:600 @ A3	
	- @ A1	
SHEET NO.	2 of 2	

APPENDIX B: CLIMATE DATA

B1. - Climate Statistics

Table B1.1. Weather Stations

Statistic	Station No.	Station Name	Distance from site [km]
Temperature	66059	TERREY HILLS AWS	7.87
Precipitation	66183	INGLESIDE (ANIMAL WELFARE LEAGUE NSV	3.77
Evaporation	66131	RIVERVIEW OBSERVATORY	23.98

Figure B.1 - Monthly Climate Statistics

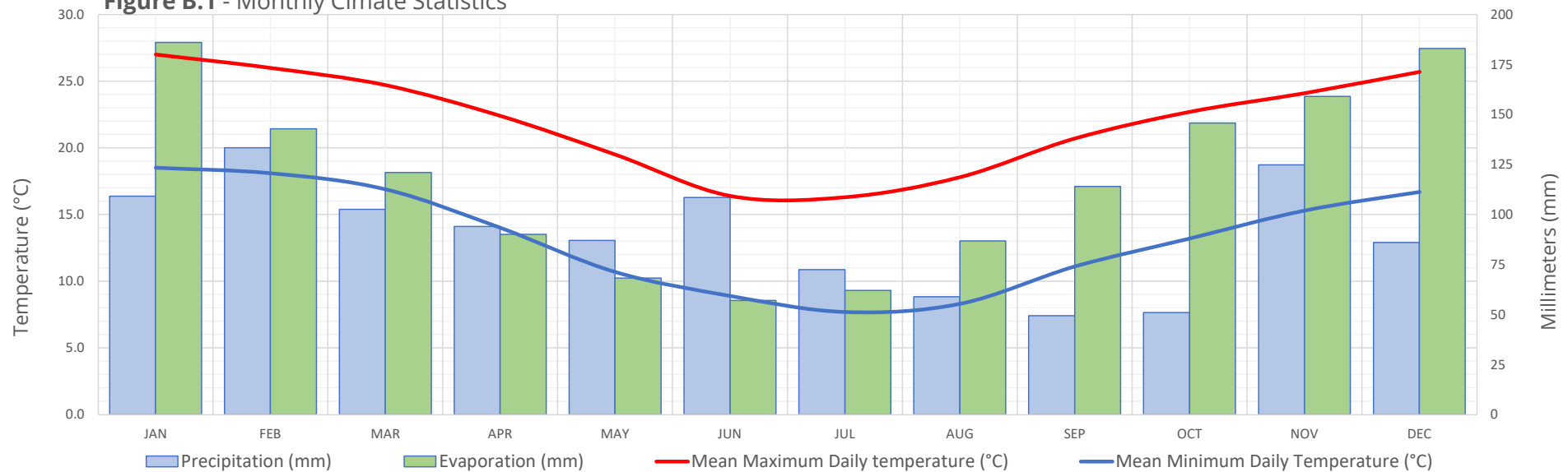


Table B1.2. Site Climate Statistics

Site Factors	Symbol	Units	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL
Mean Max. Temperature	[T]	[°C]	27.0	26.0	24.7	22.4	19.5	16.4	16.3	17.8	20.7	22.7	24.1	25.7	22.0
Mean Min. Temperature	[T]	[°C]	18.5	18.1	16.9	14.0	10.7	8.9	7.7	8.3	11.1	13.2	15.3	16.7	13.3
Days	[D]		31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31	365
Precipitation ¹	[P]	[mm/month]	109.1	133.4	102.6	94	87	108.4	72.4	58.9	49.4	51	124.8	85.9	1336.8
Evaporation	[E]	[mm/day]	6	5.1	3.9	3	2.2	1.9	2	2.8	3.8	4.7	5.3	5.9	3.9
		[mm/month]	186	142.8	120.9	90	68.2	57	62	86.8	114	145.7	159	182.9	1423.5
Natural Site Balance ²	[P-E]	[mm/month]	-76.9	-9.4	-18.3	4	18.8	51.4	10.4	-27.9	-64.6	-94.7	-34.2	-97	

¹ Median historic precipitation. Note: total is not equivalent to annual median.² Negative value indicates monthly mean evaporation > precipitation

B2. - Water Balance

Table B2.1. Site & Soil Parameters

Parameter	Symbols	Values	Units
Design Wastewater Flowrate	Q	840	L/day
Soil Texture		Light Clay	
Soil Structure		Moderate	
Indicative Permeability	K _{sat}	0.06 to 0.12	m/day
Design Loading Rate	DIR _{day}	30	mm/day

Table B2.2. Effluent water balance

Site Factors	Symbol	Units	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
Days per Month	D	days	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31	365
Crop Factor	C		0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.55	0.5	0.55	0.65	0.75	0.8	0.8	0.69167
Run-off Coefficient	C _{RO}		0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Effluent Irrigation	(Q x D)	mm/month	26040	23520	26040	25200	26040	25200	26040	26040	25200	26040	25200	26040	306600
Evapotranspiration	(E x C)	mm/month	148.8	114.24	96.72	63	40.92	31.35	31	47.74	74.1	109.275	127.2	146.32	984.588
Design Irrigation Rate	DIR _{Month}	mm/month	930	840	930	900	930	900	930	930	900	930	900	930	10950
Minimum Area Required	A _{wb,min}	m ²	26	27	27	28	28	29	28	28	27	26	26	25	28

Table B2.3. Water Balance Minimum Area Requirement

	Symbols	Area m ²
Minimum Area Required to Satisfy Water Balance:	A _{wb}	29

APPENDIX C: INFORMATION FOR THE PROPERTY OWNER

ON-SITE SEWAGE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

If you live in or rent a house that is not connected to the main sewer then chances are that your yard contains an on-site sewage management system. If this is the case then you have a special responsibility to ensure that it is working as well as it can.

The aim of this pamphlet is to introduce you to some of the most popular types of on-site sewage management systems and provide some general information to help you maintain your system effectively. You should find out what type of system you have and how it works.

More information can be obtained from the pamphlets:

Your Septic System
Your Aerated Wastewater Treatment System
Your Composting Toilet
Your Land Application Area

You can get a copy of these pamphlets from your local council or the address marked on the back of this pamphlet.

It is important to keep in mind that maintenance needs to be performed properly and regularly. Poorly maintained on-site sewage management systems can significantly affect you and your family's health as well as the local environment.

What is an on-site sewage management system?

A domestic on-site sewage management system is made up of various components which - if properly designed, installed and maintained - allow the treatment and utilisation of wastewater from a house, completely within the boundary of the property.

Wastewater may be blackwater (toilet waste), or greywater (water from showers, sinks, and washing machines), or a combination of both.

DO

- ✓ Learn how your sewage management system works and its operational and maintenance requirements.
- ✓ Learn the location and layout of your sewage management system.
- ✓ Have your AWTs (if installed) inspected and serviced four times per year by an approved contractor. Other systems should be inspected at least once every year. Assessment should be applicable to the system design.
- ✓ Keep a record of desludgings, inspections, and other maintenance.
- ✓ Have your septic tank or AWTs desludged every three years to prevent sludge build up, which may 'clog' the pipes.
- ✓ Conserve water. Conservative water use around the house will reduce the amount of wastewater which is produced and needs to be treated.
- ✓ Discuss with your local council the adequacy of your existing sewage management system if you are considering house extensions for increased occupancy.

DON'T

- ✗ Don't let children or pets play on land application areas.
- ✗ Don't water fruit and vegetables with effluent.
- ✗ Don't extract untreated groundwater for cooking and drinking.
- ✗ Don't put large quantities of bleaches, disinfectants, whiteners, nappy soakers and spot removers into your system via the sink, washing machine or toilet.
- ✗ Don't allow any foreign materials such as nappies, sanitary napkins, condoms and other hygiene products to enter the system.
- ✗ Don't put fats and oils down the drain and keep food waste out of your system.
- ✗ Don't install or use a garbage grinder or spa bath if your system is not designed for it.

Partial on-site systems - eg. pump out and common effluent systems (CES) - also exist. These usually involve the preliminary on-site treatment of wastewater in a septic tank, followed by collection and transport of the treated wastewater to an off-site management facility. Pump out systems use road tankers to transport the effluent, and CES use a network of small diameter pipes.

How does an on-site sewage management system work?

For complete on-site systems there are two main processes:

1. treatment of wastewater to a certain standard
2. its application to a dedicated area of land.

The type of application permitted depends on the quality of treatment, although you should try to avoid contact with all treated and untreated wastewater, and thoroughly wash affected areas if contact does occur.

Treatment and application can be carried out using various methods:

Septic Tank

Septic tanks treat both greywater and blackwater, but they provide only limited treatment through the settling of solids and the flotation of fats and greases. Bacteria in the tank break down the solids over a period of time. Wastewater that has been treated in a septic tank can only be applied to land through a covered soil absorption system, as the effluent is still too contaminated for above ground or near surface irrigation.

AWTS

Aerated wastewater treatment systems (AWTS) treat all household wastewater and have several treatment compartments. The first is like a septic tank, but in the second compartment air is mixed with the wastewater to assist bacteria to break down solids. A third compartment allows settling of more solids and a final chlorination contact chamber allows disinfection. Some AWTs are constructed with all the compartments inside a single tank. The effluent produced may be surface or sub-surface irrigated in a dedicated area.

Reducing water usage

Reducing water usage will lessen the likelihood of problems such as overloading with your septic system. Overloading may result in wastewater backing up into your house, contamination of your yard with improperly treated effluent, and effluent from your system contaminating groundwater or a nearby waterway.

Your sewage management system is also unable to cope with large volumes of water such as several showers or loads of washing over a short period of time. You should try to avoid these 'shock loads' by ensuring water use is spread more evenly throughout the day and week.

HELP PROTECT YOUR HEALTH AND THE ENVIRONMENT

Poorly maintained sewage management systems are a serious source of water pollution and may present health risks, cause odours and attract vermin and insects.

By looking after your management system you can do your part in helping to protect the environment and the health of you and your community.

For more information please contact:

Composting Toilets

Composting toilets collect and treat toilet waste only. Water from the shower, sinks and the washing machine needs to be treated separately (for example in a septic tank or AWTs as above). The compost produced by a composting toilet has special requirements but is usually buried on-site.

These are just some of the treatment and application methods available, and there are many other types such as sand filter beds, wetlands, and amended earth mounds. Your local council or the NSW Department of Health have more information on these systems if you need it.

Regulations and recommendations

The NSW Department of Health determines the design and structural requirements for treatment systems for single households. Local councils are primarily responsible for approving the installation of smaller domestic septic tank systems, composting toilets and AWTs in their area, and are also responsible for approving land application areas. The NSW Environment Protection Authority approves larger systems.

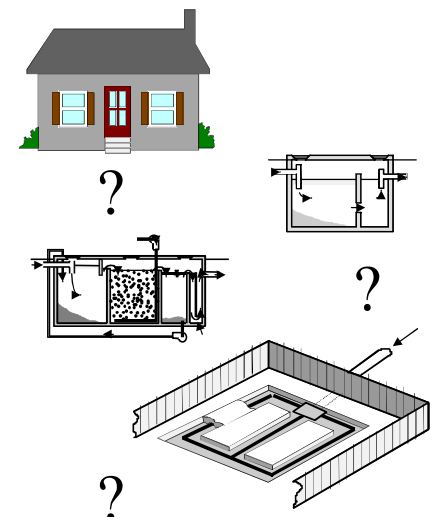
The design and installation of on-site sewage management systems, including plumbing and drainage, should only be carried out by suitably qualified or experienced people. Care is needed to ensure correct sizing of the treatment system and application area.

Heavy fines may be imposed under the Clean Waters Act if wastewater is not managed properly.

Keeping your on-site sewage management system operating well

What you put down your drains and toilets has a lot to do with how well your system performs. Maintenance of your sewage management system also needs to be done well and on-time. The following is a guide to the types of things you should and should not do with your system.

Managing Wastewater In Your Backyard



Aerated Wastewater Treatment Systems (AWTS)

In unsewered areas, the proper treatment and utilisation of household wastewater on-site is critical in preserving the health of the public and the environment. AWTS have been developed as a way of achieving this.

What is an AWTS?

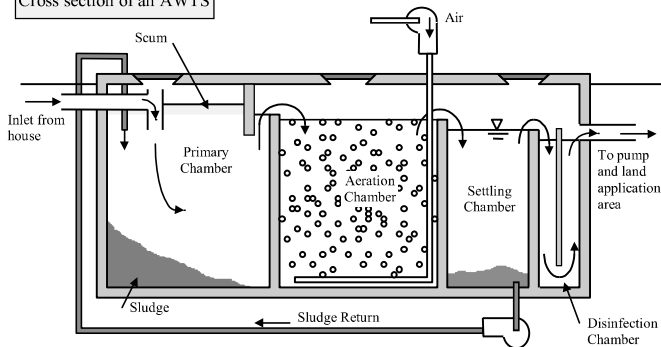
An AWTS is a purpose built system used for the treatment of sewage and liquid wastes from a single household or multiple dwellings.

It consists of a series of treatment chambers combined with an irrigation system. An AWTS enables people living in unsewered areas to treat and utilise their wastewater.

How does an AWTS work?

Wastewater from a household is treated in stages in several separate chambers. The first chamber is similar to a conventional septic tank. The wastewater enters the chamber where the solids settle to the bottom and are retained in the tank forming a sludge layer. Scum collects at the top, and the partially clarified wastewater flows into a second chamber. Here the wastewater is mixed with air

Cross section of an AWTS



to assist bacteria to further treat it. A third chamber allows additional clarification through the settling of solids, which are returned for further treatment to either the septic chamber (as shown) or to the aeration chamber. The clarified effluent is disinfected in another chamber (usually by chlorination) before irrigation can take place.

Bacteria in the first chamber break down the solid matter in the sludge and scum layers. Material that cannot be fully broken down gradually builds up in the chamber and must be pumped out periodically.

Regulations and recommendations

Local councils are primarily responsible for approving the smaller, domestic AWTSs in their area. The Environment Protection Authority (EPA) approves larger units, whilst the NSW Department of Health determines the design and structural requirements for all AWTSs.

At present AWTSs need to be serviced quarterly by an approved contractor at a cost to the owner. Local councils should also maintain a register of the servicing of each system within their area.

AWTSs should be fitted with an alarm having visual and audible components to indicate mechanical and electrical equipment malfunctions. The alarm should provide a signal adjacent to the alarm and at a relevant position inside the house. The alarm should incorporate a warning lamp which may only be reset by the service agent.

Maintaining your AWTS

The effectiveness of the system will, in part, depend on how it is used and maintained. The following is a guide on good maintenance procedures that you should follow:

DO

- ✓ Have your AWTS inspected and serviced four times per year by an approved contractor. Assessment should be applicable to the system design.
- ✓ Have your system service include assessment of sludge and scum levels in all tanks, and performance of irrigation areas.
- ✓ Have all your tanks deslugged at least every three years.
- ✓ Have your disinfection chamber inspected and tested quarterly to ensure correct disinfectant levels.
- ✓ Have your grease trap (if installed) cleaned out at least every two months.
- ✓ Keep a record of pumping, inspections, and other maintenance.
- ✓ Learn the location and layout of your AWTS and land application area.
- ✓ Use biodegradable liquid detergents such as concentrates with low sodium and phosphorous levels.
- ✓ Conserve water.

DON'T

- ✗ Don't put bleaches, disinfectants, whiteners, nappy soakers and spot removers in large quantities into your AWTS via the sink, washing machine or toilet.
- ✗ Don't allow any foreign materials such as nappies, sanitary napkins, condoms and other hygiene products to enter the system.
- ✗ Don't use more than the recommended amounts of detergents.
- ✗ Don't put fats and oils down the drain and keep food waste out of your system.
- ✗ Don't switch off power to the AWTS, even if you are going on holidays

Reducing water usage

Reducing water usage will lessen the likelihood of problems such as overloading with your AWTS. Overloading may result in wastewater backing up into your house, contamination of your yard with improperly treated effluent, and effluent from your system entering a nearby river, creek or dam.

Conservative water use around the house will reduce the amount of wastewater which is produced and needs to be treated.

Your AWTS is also unable to cope with large volumes of water such as several showers or loads of washing over a short period of time. You should try to avoid these 'shock loads' by ensuring water use is spread more evenly throughout the day and week.

Warning signs

You can look out for a few warning signs that signal to you that there are troubles with your AWTS. Ensure that these problems are attended to immediately to protect your health and the environment.

Look out for the following warning signs:

- ⚠ Water that drains too slowly.
- ⚠ Drain pipes that gurgle or make noises when air bubbles are forced back through the system.
- ⚠ Sewage smells, this indicates a serious problem.
- ⚠ Water backing up into your sink which may indicate that your system is already failing.
- ⚠ Wastewater pooling over the land application area.
- ⚠ Black coloured effluent in the aerated tank.
- ⚠ Excess noise from the blower or pumping equipment
- ⚠ Poor vegetation growth in irrigated area.

Odour problems from a vent on the AWTS can be a result of slow or inadequate breakdown of solids. Call a technician to service the system.

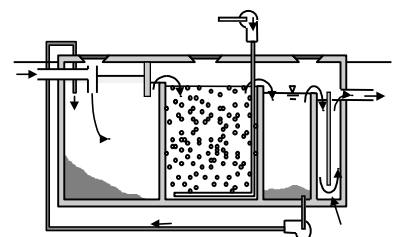
HELP PROTECT YOUR HEALTH AND THE ENVIRONMENT

Poorly maintained AWTSs are a serious source of water pollution and may present health risks, cause odours and attract vermin and insects.

By looking after your treatment system you can do your part in helping to protect the environment and the health of you and your family.

If you would like more information please contact:

Your Aerated Wastewater Treatment System



LAND APPLICATION AREAS

The reuse of domestic wastewater on-site can be an economical and environmentally sound use of resources.

What are land application areas?

These are areas that allow treated domestic wastewater to be managed entirely on-site.

The area must be able to utilise the wastewater and treat any organic matter and wastes it may contain. The wastewater is rich in nutrients, and can provide excellent nourishment for flower gardens, lawns, certain shrubs and trees. The vegetation should be suitably tolerant of high water and nutrient loads.

How does a land application area work?

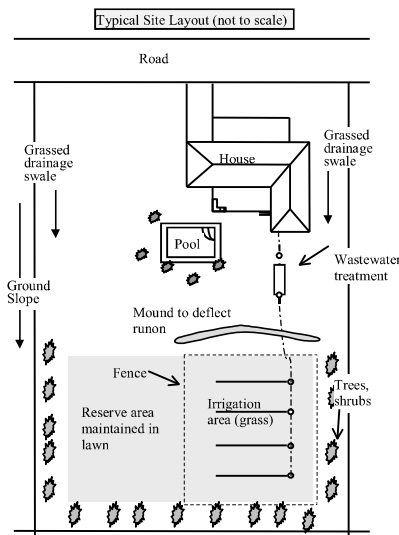
Treated wastewater applied to a land application area may be utilised or simply disposed, depending on the type of application system that is used. The application of the wastewater can be through a soil absorption system (based on disposal) or through an irrigation system (based on utilisation).

Soil absorption systems do not require highly treated effluent, and wastewater treated by a septic tank is reasonable as the solids content in the effluent has been reduced. Absorption systems release the effluent into the soil at a depth that cannot be reached by the roots of most small shrubs and grasses. They rely mainly on the processes of soil treatment and then transmission to the water table, with minimal evaporation and up-take by plants. **These systems are not recommended in sensitive areas as they may lead to contamination of surface water and groundwater.**

Irrigation systems may be classed as either subsurface or surface irrigation. If an irrigation system is to be used, wastewater needs to be pre-treated to at least the quality produced by an aerated wastewater treatment system (AWTS).

Subsurface irrigation requires highly treated effluent that is introduced into the soil close to the surface. The effluent is utilised mainly by plants and evaporation.

Surface irrigation requires highly treated effluent that has undergone aeration and disinfection treatments, so as to reduce the possibility of bacteria and virus contamination.



The effluent is then applied to the land area through a series of drip, trickle, or spray points which are designed to eliminate airborne drift and run-off into neighbouring properties.

There are some public health and environmental concerns about surface irrigation. There is the risk of contact with treated effluent and the potential for surface run-off. Given these problems, subsurface irrigation is arguably the safest, most efficient and effective method of effluent utilisation.

Regulations and recommendations

The design and installation of land application areas should only be carried out by suitably qualified or experienced people, and only after a site and soil evaluation is done by a soil scientist. Care should be

taken to ensure correct buffer distances are left between the application area and bores, waterways, buildings, and neighbouring properties.

Heavy fines may be imposed under the Clean Waters Act if effluent is managed improperly.

At least two warning signs should be installed along the boundary of a land application area. The signs should comprise of 20mm high Series C lettering in black or white on a green background with the words:

**RECLAIMED EFFLUENT
NOT FOR DRINKING
AVOID CONTACT**

Depending on the requirements of your local council, wet weather storage and soil moisture sensors may need to be installed to ensure that effluent is only irrigated when the soil is not saturated.

Regular checks should be undertaken of any mechanical equipment to ensure that it is operating correctly. Local councils may require periodic analysis of soil or groundwater characteristics

Humans and animals should be excluded from land application areas during and immediately after the application of treated wastewater. The longer the period of exclusion from an area, the lower the risk to public health.

The householder is required to enter into a service contract with the installation company, its agent or the manufacturer of their sewage management system, this will ensure that the system operates efficiently.

Location of the application area

Treated wastewater has the potential to have negative impacts on public health and the environment. For this reason the application area must be located in accordance with the results of a site evaluation, and approved landscaping must be completed prior to occupation of the building. Sandy soil and clayey soils may present special problems.

The system must allow even distribution of treated wastewater over the land application area.

Maintaining your land application area

The effectiveness of the application area is governed by the activities of the owner.

DO

- ✓ Construct and maintain diversion drains around the top side of the application area to divert surface water.
- ✓ Ensure that your application area is kept level by filling any depressions with good quality top soil (not clay).
- ✓ Keep the grass regularly mowed and plant small trees around the perimeter to aid absorption and transpiration of the effluent.
- ✓ Ensure that any run off from the roof, driveway and other impermeable surfaces is directed away from the application area.
- ✓ Fence irrigation areas.
- ✓ Ensure appropriate warning signs are visible at all times in the vicinity of a spray irrigation area.
- ✓ Have your irrigation system checked by the service agent when they are carrying out service on the treatment system.

DON'T

- ✗ Don't erect any structures, construct paths, graze animals or drive over the land application area.
- ✗ Don't plant large trees that shade the land application area, as the area needs sunlight to aid in the evaporation and transpiration of the effluent.
- ✗ Don't plant trees or shrubs near or on house drains.
- ✗ Don't alter stormwater lines to discharge into or near the land application area.
- ✗ Don't flood the land application area through the use of hoses or sprinklers.
- ✗ Don't let children or pets play on land application areas.
- ✗ Don't water fruit and vegetables with the effluent.
- ✗ Don't extract untreated groundwater for potable use.

Warning signs

Regular visual checking of the system will ensure that problems are located and fixed early.

The visual signs of system failure include:

- ⚠ surface ponding and run-off of treated wastewater
- ⚠ soil quality deterioration
- ⚠ poor vegetation growth
- ⚠ unusual odours

Volume of water

Land application areas and systems for on-site application are designed and constructed in anticipation of the volume of waste to be discharged. Uncontrolled use of water may lead to poorly treated effluent being released from the system.

If the land application area is waterlogged and soggy the following are possible reasons:

- ⚠ Overloading the treatment system with wastewater.
- ⚠ The clogging of the trench with solids not trapped by the septic tank. The tank may require desludging.
- ⚠ The application area has been poorly designed.
- ⚠ Stormwater is running onto the area.

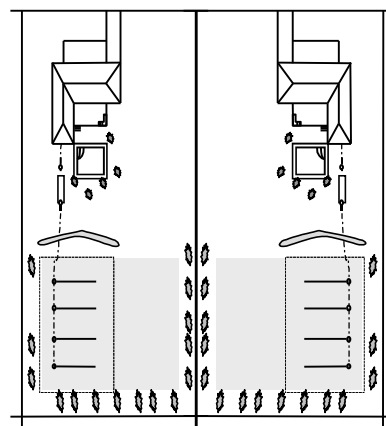
HELP PROTECT YOUR HEALTH AND THE ENVIRONMENT

Poorly maintained land application areas are a serious source of water pollution and may present health risks, cause odours and attract vermin and insects.

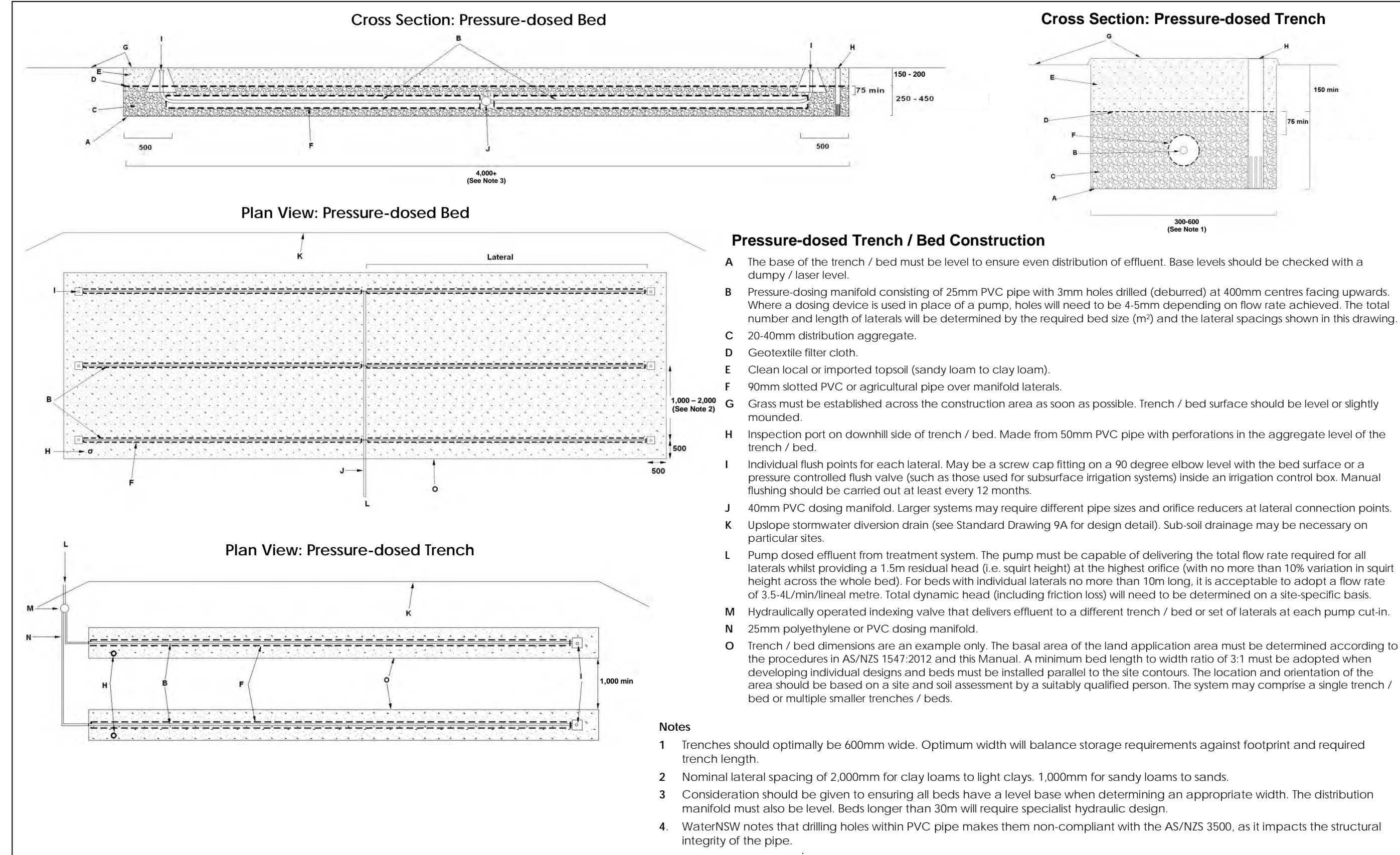
By looking after your sewage management system you can do your part in helping to protect the environment and the health of you and your family.

For more information please contact:

Your Land Application Area



APPENDIX D:SD10-C PRESSURE DOSED ABSORPTION BEDDING



Standard Drawing 10C – Pressure-dosed Bed / Trench

(not to scale)

APPENDIX E: VIRAL DIE-OFF ASSESSMENT

Viral Die-Off Calculation - Groundwater Setback, Drawdown & Seepage Distance (Cromer, Gardner & Beavers, 2001)

Climate Data -

66131 RIVERVIEW OBSERVATORY

Maximum Mean Annual Temperature for Coldest Month (°C):

16.3

1. Calculated Time For Viral Die-off:

$$\frac{M_t}{M_o} = e^{-kt} ; \quad \text{And where } T > 8.5^\circ\text{C} : \quad k = \frac{T - 8.5}{20}$$

Ratio of Viral Concentration (M_t/M_o)

Greywater	1.00E-05
Primary	1.00E-07
Secondary	1.00E-03

Time for Viral Die-Off Calculator

Parameter	Value	Unit	Parameter Descriptor
Treat _{LVL}	secondary		Effluent Treatment Level
T _{m.m}	16.3	[°C]	Groundwater Temp. (Approximate to Max. Mean. Air Temp.)
k (Max)	0.39		First Order rate of Viral Die-off Coefficient
M _t /M _o	0.001		Dimensionless ratio of viral concentrations

t (max)	17.7	[days]	Travel Time
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2. Calculated Horizontal Setback Distance:

$$d_g = \frac{t - d_v \cdot \frac{P}{K}}{\frac{P}{K \cdot i}}$$

Parameter	Value	Unit	Parameter Descriptor
t (max.)	17.7	[days]	Travel Time
d _v	0	[m]	Vertical Distance (to water table)
P	0.3		Effective Porosity (Worst Case)
K	1.5	[m/day]	Saturated Hydraulic Conductivity (permeability)
i	0.25	[m/m]	Gradient of Groundwater table

d _g	22.000	[m]	Estimated Horizontal Setback Distance
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APPENDIX F: NSW HEALTH 2017 DECOMMISSIONING SEPTIC TANKS

Advisory Note 3 — Revised January 2017

Destruction, Removal or Reuse of Septic Tanks, Collection Wells, Aerated Wastewater Treatment Systems (AWTS) and other Sewage Management Facilities (SMF)

This advisory note has been developed to assist local councils when dealing with applications to reuse septic tanks, collection wells and or aerated wastewater treatment systems (AWTS). It should be read in conjunction with the Local Government (General) Regulation 2005.

UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES ARE SEPTIC TANKS, COLLECTION WELLS, AWTS, ETC TO BE REUSED AS VESSELS FOR HOLDING WATER FOR DRINKING PURPOSES, OR FOR ANY INTERNAL HOUSEHOLD DOMESTIC PURPOSE.

Existing septic tanks, collection wells and AWTS become redundant where reticulated sewerage progresses through an area and premises connect. Questions are asked periodically by the public about the fate of the redundant SMF. These onsite SMF may be demolished or potentially reused onsite as a storm water storage vessel. There is also potential for these systems to be sold second hand and reinstalled. The existing septic tank, where suitable, potentially may also be used when the premises is upgraded to an AWTS installation.

Where it is feasible to reuse a septic tank, collection well, or AWTS there are several precautions that need to be observed to ensure that public health risk is minimised. The reuse and/or removal of a septic tank, collection well or AWTS shall only be carried out after the premises are connected to sewer or to an alternative form of SMF.

During times of water restrictions the water supply authority should be contacted to determine if it is a permissible use of water to hose out a SMF prior to its reuse or relocation.

This guideline considers the following circumstances.

1. Septic Tanks / Collection Wells

- 1.1 Demolition
- 1.2 Reuse for Stormwater Storage
- 1.3 Upgrade to AWTS
- 1.4 Removed and Relocated

2. AWTS

- 2.1 Demolition
- 2.2 Used as Domestic Greywater Treatment System
- 2.3 Removed and Relocated

If reuse of a different type of SMF is under consideration then the intent of these guidelines should be met.

1. Septic Tank / Collection Well:

1.1 Demolition On-Site

1.1.1 The contents of the septic tank / collection well are to be removed by a method acceptable to the local council, either by tanker removal to an appropriate authorised site or pumped into the existing disposal trench if of sufficient capacity and which then should be sealed. The contents of a septic tank or collection well must not be broadcast or discharged above ground.

1.1.2 The sides, lid, baffle or partition (if fitted) and square junctions of the tank should be hosed down as the waste is being removed.

1.1.3 The tank is to be treated by liberally broadcasting "Builders' (hydrated) Lime" over the exposed surfaces. It is advisable to wear personal protective equipment.

1.1.4 Several holes should be punched or drilled into the base of the tank. The lid and those parts of the walls baffle and square junctions above the ground should be demolished and collapsed into the tank and the tank filled with clean soil or rubble and topped with clean soil. This should be performed to ensure that voids cannot develop which would allow collapse and injury in the future.

1.2 Reused On Site as a Storm Water Storage and Irrigation Tank

1.2.1 The water from such a stormwater or irrigation tank may be used for garden purposes but not for topping up swimming pools. Nor should the water be used for internal household purposes such

as for toilet flushing, or in laundry tubs, washing machines, bathrooms or kitchen.

1.2.2 For reuse on site as a non-domestic water containing vessel the contents are to be removed either to a site acceptable to the local council or pumped into the existing disposal trench if of sufficient capacity which then should be sealed. The contents of a septic tank or collection well must not be broadcast or discharged above ground.

1.2.3 The sides, lid, baffle or partition (if fitted) and square junctions of the tank should be hosed down as the waste is being removed.

1.2.4 The tank should be filled with fresh water and disinfected to a minimum level of 5 mg/L of free residual chlorine with a half hour contact time. The chlorine should be allowed to dissipate naturally at least overnight and not be neutralised.

1.2.5 The inlet(s) and outlet(s) of the vessel should be sealed. Pumps and other accessories may then be installed and connected to an irrigation system. The tank is to be mosquito proofed and fitted with a strainer or first flush device to prevent the introduction of coarse particles and materials.

1.2.6 The tank is to be labelled as containing water unfit for human consumption.

1.2.7 Pipes, fittings or fixtures in accordance with the water supply authority requirements may only be used. No cross connection is to be made with any potable water supply, nor should the vessel be likely to contaminate any potable water supply. Backflow prevention devices may need to be installed in accordance with the water supply authority directions.

1.2.8 Any overflow is to be directed to the storm water discharge or as specified by the local council.

1.3 Upgrading to AWTS

An existing septic tank may be used in conjunction with an AWTS on the same site provided:

1.3.1 The existing septic tank is of at least the same size and capacity of the septic tank of the accredited AWTS and the existing septic tank is not to be relocated elsewhere on the same site;

1.3.2 The contents of the septic tank are to be removed either to a site acceptable to the local council or pumped into the existing disposal trench if of sufficient capacity which then should be sealed. The contents of a septic tank or collection well must not be broadcast or discharged above ground.

1.3.3 The septic tank when inspected by a competent person such as the installer of the AWTS or a plumber / drainer is found to be in a suitable condition and in conformity with AS/NZS 1546.1:2008.

1.3.4 Written approval under section 68 of the Local Government Act from the local council to alter the SMF must be obtained prior to the upgrade and the approval to operate must be reassessed.

1.4 Removed and Relocated

1.4.1 Septic tanks and collection wells may only be removed, relocated and reused as such where the septic tank or collection well is subject to a current "Certificate of Accreditation" issued by the NSW Ministry of Health.

1.4.2 The contents of the septic tank and/or collection well are to be removed either to a site acceptable to the local authority or pumped into the existing disposal trench if of sufficient capacity which then should be sealed. The contents of a septic tank or collection well must not be broadcast or discharged above ground.

1.4.3 The sides, lid, baffle or partition (if fitted) and square junctions of the tank should be hosed down as the waste is being removed.

1.4.4 The inlets and outlets should be plugged and the tank should then be filled with clean water and disinfected to a minimum level of 5 mg/L of free residual chlorine, with a minimum one half hour contact time. The lid should be exposed to the chlorine solution. The chlorine should be allowed to dissipate naturally at least overnight and not be neutralised.

1.4.5 The contents of the tank and/or well may be then emptied as stated above in 1d.2 and the trench should be sealed. The septic tank and/or collection well may be removed if the structural integrity of the tank and/or well can be maintained.

1.4.6 Approval of the local council under section 68 of the Local Government Act is to be obtained before the vessel(s) is reinstalled.

2. AWTS

2.1 Demolition On-Site

2.1.1 The waste contents of the AWTS are to be removed by a method acceptable to the local council, either by tanker removal to an appropriate site or pumped into a disposal trench (if one exists) and sealed. The liquid content of the AWTS is not to

be irrigated using the land application system and is not to be discharged to the environment.

2.1.2 The sides, lid, baffles or partitions, components and square junctions of the AWTS should be hosed down as the waste is being removed.

2.1.3 The pumps, blowers and internal components of the AWTS may be either collapsed into the AWTS or selectively removed by the owner/occupier, an AWTS manufacturer or service agent for proper disposal to landfill. The owner/occupier, manufacturer or service agent must remove such parts in a manner which will not contaminate the environment or compromise the health and safety of themselves or others. Un-retrieved components must be left in the AWTS.

2.1.4 The AWTS and remaining components are to be disinfected by broadcasting "Builders' (hydrated) Lime" over the exposed surfaces. It is advisable to wear personal protective equipment.

2.1.5 Several holes should be punched or drilled into the base of the tank. The lid and those parts of the walls, baffle and square junctions above the ground should be demolished and also collapsed into the tank and the tank filled with clean soil or rubble and topped with clean soil.

2.1.6 All irrigation lines and spray head, sprinklers, drippers and the like are to be flushed with potable water for 5 minutes. If the irrigation lines are to be connected to the reticulated water supply the installation shall comply with the water supply authority requirements and a backflow prevention device installed.

2.2 Used as a Domestic Greywater Treatment System (DGTS)

The AWTS may be used as a domestic greywater treatment system provided:

2.2.1 The premises is connected to the sewer and the proposal is acceptable to the local council under its wastewater management strategy or policy;

2.2.2 The AWTS is subject to a current "Certificate of Accreditation" issued by the NSW Ministry of Health;

2.2.3 Only greywater is discharged to the AWTS, ie blackwater from any toilet, bidette or bidet is not connected;

2.2.4 Excess treated greywater or untreated greywater is discharged to the sewer when the land application system is overloaded;

2.2.5 The land application system has been reassessed by the owner/occupier to the local council's satisfaction as being suitable for the land application system management of treated greywater;

2.2.6 Prior approval is obtained from the local council to alter and to operate the AWTS as an DGTS; and

2.2.7 The maintenance of the AWTS is carried out by a service contractor suitable to the local council.

NOTE: *It is not necessary to pump out or recommission the AWTS unless maintenance such as desludging is required.*

2.3 Removed and Relocated

2.3.1 AWTS may only be reused where the AWTS is subject to a current "Certificate of Accreditation" by the NSW Ministry of Health.

2.3.2 The removal and relocation of an AWTS shall be performed by an AWTS manufacturer, installer or service agent familiar with the AWTS brand.

2.3.3 The waste contents of the AWTS are to be removed by a method acceptable to the local council, either by tanker removal to an approved site or pumped to a disposal trench if of sufficient capacity which then should be sealed. The contents of a septic tank or collection well must not be broadcast or discharged above ground.

2.3.4 The sides, lid, baffles or partitions, components and square junctions of the AWTS should be hosed down as the waste is being removed.

2.3.5 The tank should then be filled with clean water and disinfected to a minimum level of 5 mg/L of free residual chlorine, with a minimum one half hour contact time.

2.3.6 All irrigation lines and spray head, sprinklers, drippers and the like are to be flushed with potable water for 5 minutes. If the irrigation lines are to be connected to the reticulated water supply the installation shall comply with the water supply authority requirements and a backflow prevention device installed.

2.3.7 The tank may then be emptied and removed. Tanks of reinforced concrete may only be removed

where the structural integrity of the tank can be maintained.

2.3.8 The pumps, blowers and internal components of the AWTs must be removed by an AWTs manufacturer or service agent for use only as spare parts. The manufacturer or service agent must remove such parts in a manner which will not contaminate the environment or compromise the occupational health and safety of themselves or others.

2.3.9 All mechanical and electrical items such as pumps and blowers must be renewed (not reconditioned), and covered by warranty. Valve diffusers and media may be reused and are to be cleaned and serviced.

2.3.10 Maintenance of the re-installed AWTs must be carried out by service contractor to the satisfaction of the local council.

2.3.11 Installation approval of the local council is to be obtained before the AWTs is reinstalled.
