



ONSITE WASTEWATER REPORT

**PROPOSED USE OF DEANS
GREEN PADDOCK AT 121
BLACK ROCK ROAD, MARTINS
CREEK**

GSL Environmental

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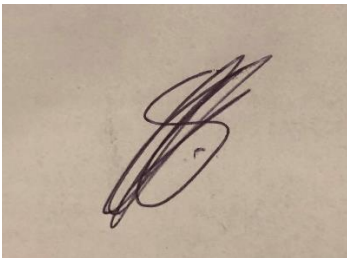
Date: 5th April 2023

Limitations

This report has been developed based on agreed requirements between the client and GSL Environmental as understood by GSL Environmental at the time of investigation. This report only applies to the subject scope of works undertaken at the subject site. Other interpretations should not be made, including changes of scope or application to other projects. The contents of this report are based on a professional appraisal of the conditions that existed onsite at the time of this investigation. Where a subsurface soil investigation has been undertaken the results are only applicable to the specific sampling locations and the depths undertaken. Because of natural geological variability and possible anthropogenic influences, the subsurface conditions reported can change abruptly. Such changes can also occur after the site investigation has been undertaken. The accuracy of the results provided in this assessment is limited by these possible variations along with limitations by budget constraints imposed by others and by inadequate site accessibility.

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1. Introduction

GSL Environmental has been commissioned by Dean Djakiew to assess the suitability of an on-site sewage management system for the proposed use of Deans Green Paddock at 121 Black Rock Road, MARTINS CREEK NSW. This report will be submitted to Dungog Council in accordance with the relevant details in the 'Dungog Council Onsite Sewage DAF 2015'. Other guiding documents include,

- Australian Standard AS1547: 2012 "On-site Domestic Wastewater Management"
- Dept. Local Government 1998, On-site Sewage Management for Single Households
- Water NSW, "Designing and Installing Onsite Wastewater Systems", 2019

This assessment is required to show that treated wastewater generated by the proposed use of Deans Green Paddock can be sustainably managed on the site.

2. Site Description

The subject allotment is rectangular in shape and approximately 3.5 Ha in size. The proposed landform is within a very gently inclined waning lower slope area. The closest significant water body, Martins Creek meanders through the property. There is also an overland flowpath traversing the site.

According to the Dungog 1:100 000 Soil Map the proposed dispersal area onsite is underlain by "Brecon" residual soils. The Brecon Soil Landscape areas generally consists of undulating rises to low hills on Carboniferous sediments and ignimbrites of the Paterson Mountains and Clarencetown Hills regions. Slope gradients are generally between 2 - 10%. Underlying soils mostly consist of brown sandy loams traversing to reddish brown clays.

The proposal is for the use of Deans Green Paddock, plans within appendix B. The proposed campsites can have a maximum 12 persons, meaning a total of 48 persons could utilize the site. However, the site is used very intermittently and likely to not have these numbers. The only wastewater nodes available for the use of Deans Green Paddock is a low water flush toilet, sink and a low water use shower, basically a pool shower.

The existing residence onsite is serviced by an AWTS followed by dispersal. The proposed septic system for the campground will not interact with that existing septic system.



Figure 1: Subject Site, care of six maps showing property boundaries and associated landmarks.

3. Site Information

Site Address: 121 Black Rock Road, MARTINS CREEK

Water Supply: Tank

Proposed Development: Use of Deans Green Paddock

Equivalent Population: Up to 48 persons

Wastewater Flow Allowance: 5L per person per day

Design Flowrate: 240L per day

Proposed Effluent Dispersal Type: Pump out

System Design: Septic Tank

Most restrictive Soil Texture: reddish brown clays

Buffer Distances: All required buffer distances with AS1547:2012 can be achieved.

Flowrate

The flowrate of 5L/person has been derived from the NSW Health document “Septic Tank and Collection Well Guideline” 2001 for an estimate for a recreational ground, which can be considered similar to the proposed usage.

The only wastewater nodes available for the use of Deans Green Paddock is a low water flush toilet, sink and a low water use shower, basically a pool shower. Some caravan guests use the site and are all self-contained. The water usage is not connected to mains with an IBC currently used for the water supply. This IBC is not to be filled over the 500L line per day, to manage compliance of the septic system.

4. Physical Site Assessment

A site inspection was undertaken on the 15th February 2022. The fieldwork included an assessment of the site's physical parameters as well as hand excavation of boreholes to determine the underlying soil structures. This was undertaken to delineate the most suitable location for the proposed dispersal area. Potential onsite limitations have been investigated and are discussed below.

4.1 Landform

Varying landforms pose differing potential limitations to an effluent dispersal area. Risk of run-on and runoff may be enhanced dependent on the site's landform.

The proposed landform is within a very gently inclined waning lower slope area.

Limitation: **LOW**

4.2 Slope Gradient

Excessive slope within an EDA can potentially lead to effluent leaching away from the EDA.

The proposed landform is within a very gently inclined waning lower slope area. The slope percentage within the landform is approximately 4%.

Limitation: **LOW**

4.3 Exposure

Providing the EDA with maximum wind and sun exposure is preferable. This will enhance the evapotranspiration properties of the EDA and should add to the life of the EDA.

The proposed EDA is within an open area with very high levels of exposure.

Limitation: **LOW**

4.4 Flood Potential

All effluent dispersal areas are to be above the 1:20 flood level. In addition all electrical components, vents and inspection holes from the treatment system should be located above the 1:100-year flood level. Effluent dispersal areas being inundated via flood waters can become a public health issue during times of high rain.

Limitation: **LOW**

4.5 Vegetation

All effluent dispersal areas should be covered with vegetation or mulch-based covers. A vegetated EDA provides the possibility of that area in enhancing nutrient uptake and evapotranspiration. Low vegetation cover can cause effluent runoff and low nutrient and evapotranspiration uptake rates.

A dense cover of grassland vegetation is currently within the proposed EDA. The proposed EDA should be regularly mowed and a dense grassland be maintained.

Limitation: **LOW**

4.6 Stormwater Run-on

Stormwater runoff through the EDA has the potential to transport effluent away from the EDA to more sensitive receivers.

There were no visible signs of stormwater entering the proposed EDA. The proposed landform is within a very gently inclined waning lower slope area. The slope percentage within the landform is approximately 4%.

Limitation: **LOW**

4.7 Site Drainage

Damp and wet areas should be avoided for EDAs. These areas indicate seepage of waters and could become a transport option for effluent if placed in these areas.

Site appears to be well drained with semi-permeable soils. No visible signs of wet/damp areas in the proposed EDA. The soil profile did not show evidence of water logging.

Limitation: **LOW**

4.8 Erosion Potential

Areas of visible soil movement and erosion should be avoided.

No visible signs of erosion within the EDA. Proposed EDA area is a very gently inclined landform and is well vegetated.

Limitation: **LOW**

4.9 Evidence of Fill

No evidence of fill was seen onsite or in the excavated boreholes. Soil logs are consistent of the description for underlying soils within the Brecon Soil Areas.

Limitation: **LOW**

4.10 Groundwater Depth

Groundwater not observed in bore holes.

Limitation: **LOW**

4.11 Surface Rock

No surface boulders or rock outcrops were observed within the proposed EDA. Whilst depth was found in boreholes excavated within the proposed EDA, if during installation a “floater” is found it is to be removed from the proposed EDA.

Limitation: **LOW**

4.12 Groundwater Bores

A search of Water’s all groundwater mapping was undertaken to determine the proximity of any bores to the EDA. There are no domestic registered bores within 250m of the proposed EDA

Limitation: **LOW**

4.13 Watercourse Proximity

The closest significant water body, Martins Creek meanders through the property. There is also an overland flowpath traversing the site.

Spray irrigation is not to be used.

Limitation: **HIGH**

4.14 Stock Present

Stock can cause damage to irrigation systems and must be kept out of the EDA by fencing or other physical barrier.

4.15 Buffer Distances

All required buffer distances within AS1547:2012 can be achieved. All required buffer distances within the Dungog Council Onsite Sewage DAF 2015 can be met. However, any onsite dispersal option would breach these recommended setbacks.

Table 6-8 Minimum Buffer Distances for On-site System Land Application Systems

System / Land Application Type	Limiting Factor	Minimum Buffer Distance (m)
All Land Application Systems	Permanent surface waters such as: Lakes, rivers, creeks and streams	➤ 100m
	Domestic groundwater wells and bores	➤ 250m
	Other waters such as: Farm dams, intermittent waterways and drainage channels	➤ 40m
	Retaining wall, embankments, escarpments and cuttings.	➤ 15
Surface Spray Irrigation (Standard Spray Heads)	Driveways and property boundaries	➤ 6m if area up gradient ➤ 3m if area down gradient
	Dwellings and buildings	➤ 15m
	Paths and walkways	➤ 3m
	Swimming pools	➤ 6m
	Retaining wall, embankments, escarpments and cuttings.	➤ 12m if area up gradient ➤ 3m if down gradient
Surface Drip and Trickle Irrigation	Dwellings and buildings, swimming pools, property boundaries and driveways. Retaining wall, embankments, escarpments and cuttings.	➤ 6m if area up gradient ➤ 3m if area down gradient
Subsurface Irrigation	Dwellings and buildings, swimming pools, property boundaries and driveways Retaining wall, embankments, escarpments and cuttings.	➤ 6m if area up gradient ¹ ➤ 3m if area down gradient ¹
	Depth to Hardpan or Bedrock	➤ 0.6m below level of pipework ²
Absorption System	Property boundary Retaining wall, embankments, escarpments and cuttings.	➤ 12m if area up gradient ➤ 6m if area down gradient
	Dwellings and buildings, swimming pools and driveways	➤ 6m if area up gradient ➤ 3m if area down gradient
	Depth to Hardpan or Bedrock	➤ 0.6m below base of trench/bed

Permanent Watercourse: Any river, creek, stream or chain of ponds, whether artificially modified or not, in which water usually flows, either continuously or intermittently, in a defined bed or channel

Intermittent Watercourse: A low point with no or little defined bed or channel that carries water during rainfall events, but dries out quickly when rainfall stops. A gully or incised drainage depression is considered to be an intermittent watercourse.

Limitation: **HIGH**

5. Onsite Soil Assessment

During the site inspection 2 boreholes were hand excavated with a 100mm auger within the proposed EDA. The following are the results from the excavation. The auger holes were used to determine the underlying soil properties. No groundwater was observed in the excavated boreholes.

According to the Dungog 1:100 000 Soil Map the proposed dispersal area onsite is underlain by “Brecon” residual soils. The Brecon Soil Landscape areas generally consists of undulating rises to low hills on Carboniferous sediments and ignimbrites of the Paterson Mountains and Clarencetown Hills regions. Slope gradients are generally between 2 - 10%. Underlying soils mostly consist of brown sandy loams traversing to reddish brown clays.

Borehole 1

0 – 250mm – brown sandy loams

250 – 550mm - brown clay loams

550 – 1000mm – reddish brown clays



Figure 3: Borehole 1 excavated onsite

Borehole 2

0 – 200mm – brown sandy loams

200 – 500mm - brown clay loams

500 – 1000mm – reddish brown clays

An insitu probe, tested the soil layers for pH and EC, results as below.

Ph and ECBorehole 1

Depth	pH	EC _e (μS/cm)
0 – 250mm	5.3	289
250 – 550mm	5.5	677
550 – 1000mm	5.4	833

Borehole 2

Depth	pH	EC _e (μS/cm)
0 – 200mm	5.5	389
200 – 500mm	5.3	717
500 – 1000mm	5.1	657

The pH of a soil influences its ability to supply nutrients to vegetation. If the soil is too acidic vegetative growth is inhibited. The electrical conductivity of the soil relates to the amount of salts present. A high salt concentration inhibits vegetative growth.

The electrical conductivity of the soils is less than 4 dS/m. This will not inhibit vegetative growth. The pH of the soil is between 5.1 and 5.5. A regular application of lime and gypsum is recommended to maintain healthy vegetative growth.

A Sample was sent to ALS Australia, a NATA accredited laboratory to determine the insitu reliability as well as the testing of further parameters. Results below and in appendix.

The sample tested at the laboratory was from borehole 1, 0-250mm.

Coarse fragments

Coarse fragments are those over 2 mm in diameter. They can pose limitations to vegetative growth by lowering the soil's ability to supply water and nutrients.

<10% coarse fragment was observed within the excavated soils onsite. There were some peds which could be crushed easily using fingers.

Limitation: **LOW**

Exchangeable Sodium Percentage

The exchangeable sodium percentage (ESP) measures the proportion of cation exchange sites occupied by sodium. Soils are considered sodic when the ESP is greater than 6, and highly sodic when the ESP is greater than 15.

ESP 2.0%, suggesting non sodic soils within the proposed EDA.

Cation Exchange Capacity

Cation exchange capacity (CEC) is a measure of the soil's ability to hold positively charged ions. It is a very important soil property influencing soil structure stability, nutrient availability, soil pH and the soil's reaction to fertilisers and other ameliorants. A figure above 10 meq/100g is preferred for plant production. You can improve CEC in weathered soils by adding lime and raising the pH.

CEC = 2.3 meq/100g

Phosphorus Sorption Index

The capacity of a soil to adsorb phosphorus is expressed as its phosphorus sorption capacity.

P sorb = 690 mg P sorbed/kg

Emerson Aggregate Test

The combination of slaking and dispersion caused a reduction in macroporosity and, therefore, lower infiltration rates and hydraulic conductivities as well as an increase in soil strength and other undesirable soil physical properties. This test classifies the behavior of soil aggregates, when

immersed, on their coherence in water. This test was completed inhouse. Soils are divided into seven classes on the basis of their coherence in water, with one further class being distinguished by the presence of calcium-rich minerals.

EAT Class = 2(2). Some slight dispersion potential within underlying soils.

6. System Design/Selection

The proposal is to install a NSW Health Accredited Septic tank onsite. Allowing for a five-year sludge allowance and the capability to service the calculated daily flowrate of 540L/day, a septic/collection combined tank of a minimum 7100L is to be installed. This will provide enough volume to treat the daily flowrate and provide enough volume for the sludge allowance.

A correctly sized septic tank can remove approximately 25 to 35% of the Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD5) load and more than 60% of the suspended solids load from raw wastewater. Solids are stored in the base of the primary tank and liquids are discharged for further treatment and/or disposal. Floating material (scum) typically accumulates on the surface providing an airtight seal creating anaerobic conditions.

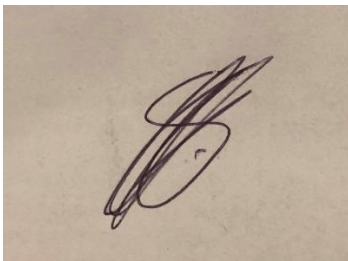
Proposed Effluent Removal

The proposal is too have the effluent removed from site by a heavy vehicle via a pumpout solution by a reputable company.

This septic options was designed as the site is highly intermittent with use and onsite waterbody setback recommendations.

7. Recommendations

- Installation of a NSW Health accredited minimum 7100L septic/collection combined tank which will treat the calculated daily flowrate of 240L/day.
- All collection wells shall have high water level alarms installed into the collection well(s) and must incorporate both audible (buzzer) and visual (strobe) alarm components.
- Stock must be kept out of the EDAs by fencing or other physical barrier.
- This design assumes at least three-star rated plumbing fixtures are used in any new development.

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Appendix A – Site Plans



Overland
Flowpath

X1

X2

Amenities

Pool

Proposed Septic Tank
(Approx Position Only)

Residence

Existing
AWTS

Martins
Creek

Appendix B – Proposed Plans

121 Black Rock Road,
Martins Creek, NSW, 2420

Proposed Site Plan



- Site Boundaries
- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- Animal Experience
- Petting Zoo - Partial Fenced Area Existing
- Music Lessons
- Youth Leadership Classes/Life Skills - Existing Building
- Existing Swimming Pool
- 9 x Primitive Campground Sites
- Existing Dwelling



0 25 50 m



Disclaimer: While every effort is made to ensure this map is free of errors, there is no warranty that the map or its features are either spatially or temporally accurate or fit for a particular use. This map is provided without any warranty of any kind whatsoever, either express or implied. Reference should always be made to the Architectural Plans for site features, such as the building footprint.

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Appendix C – Operation and Maintenance Guideline

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.

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.

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 AWTSs 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.

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 deslugged 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.

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.

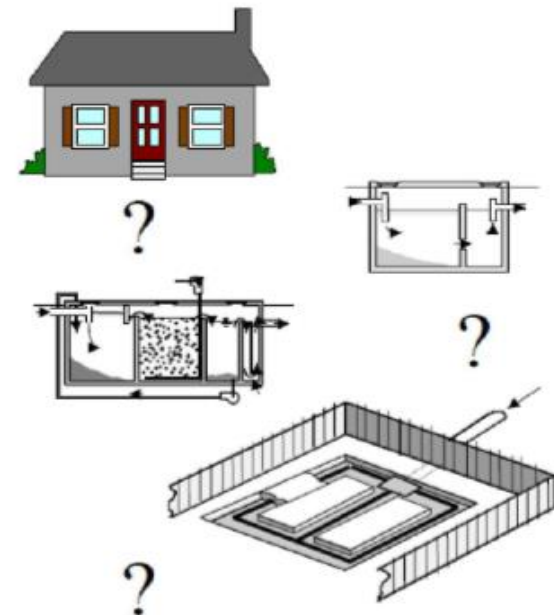
HELP PROTECT YOUR HEALTH AND THE ENVIRONMENT

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:

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

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

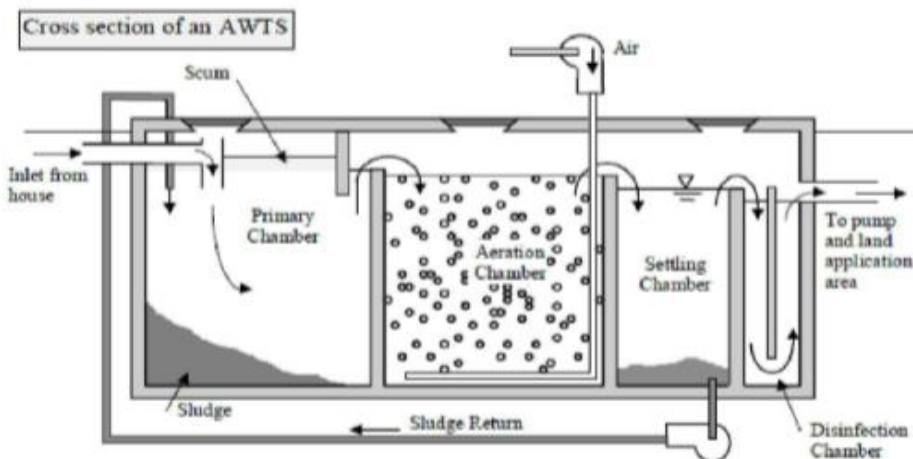
The effectiveness of the system will, in part, depend on how it is used and maintained. The following is a guide on good maintenance procedures that you should follow:

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.

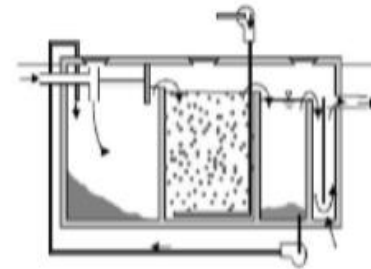
HELP PROTECT YOUR HEALTH AND THE ENVIRONMENT

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

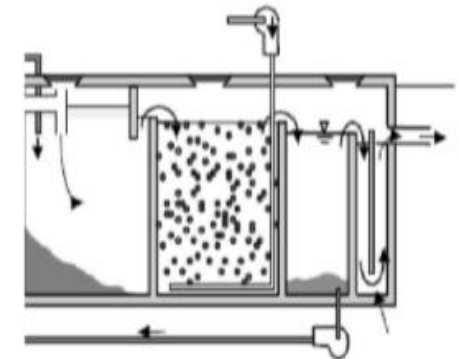
By looking after your treatment system you can do your part in helping to protect the environment and the health of you and your family.

If you would like more information please contact:

Your Aerated Wastewater Treatment System



Your Aerated Wastewater Treatment System



- ⚠ Black coloured effluent in the aerated tank.
- ⚠ Excess noise from the blower or pumping equipment.
- ⚠ Poor vegetation growth in irrigated area.

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?

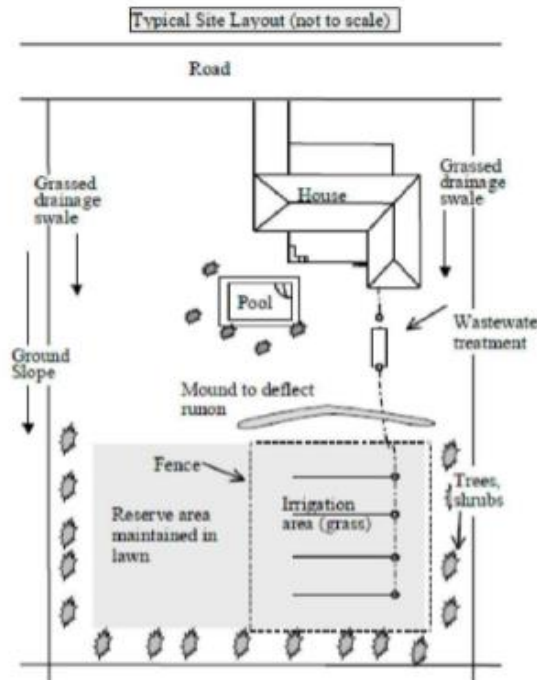
Treated wastewater applied to a land application area may be utilised or simply disposed, depending on the type of application system that is used. The application of the wastewater can be through a soil absorption system (based on disposal) or through an irrigation system (based on utilisation).

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:

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

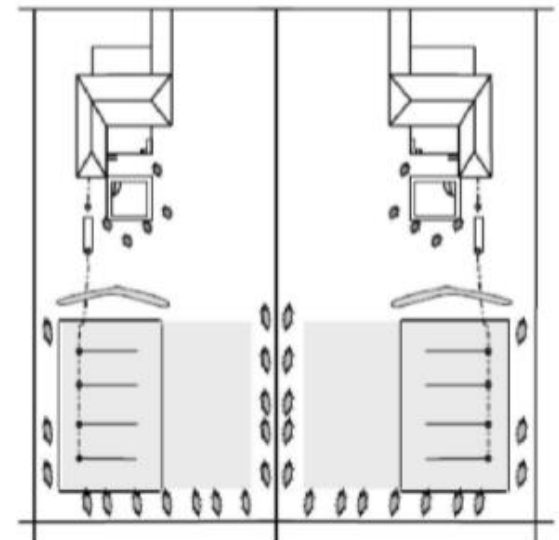
HELP PROTECT YOUR HEALTH AND THE ENVIRONMENT

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 – Laboratory Results

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

Work Order	: EW2300825	Page	: 1 of 3
Client	: GSL Environmental	Laboratory	: Environmental Division NSW South Coast
Contact	: Simon Doberer	Contact	: Aneta Prosaroski
Address	: 71 Moona Creek Road Vincentia	Address	: 1/19 Ralph Black Dr, North Wollongong 2500 NSW Australia
Telephone	: ----	Telephone	: 02 42253125
Project	: Black Rock Road, MARTINS CREEK	Date Samples Received	: 17-Feb-2023 14:00
Order number	: 83623	Date Analysis Commenced	: 22-Feb-2023
C-O-C number	: ----	Issue Date	: 24-Feb-2023 16:50
Sampler	: Client - Simon Doberer		
Site	: ----		
Quote number	: SY/175/20		
No. of samples received	: 1		
No. of samples analysed	: 1		

This report supersedes any previous report(s) with this reference. Results apply to the sample(s) as submitted, unless the sampling was conducted by ALS. This document shall not be reproduced, except in full.

This Certificate of Analysis contains the following information:

- General Comments
- Analytical Results

Additional information pertinent to this report will be found in the following separate attachments: Quality Control Report, QA/QC Compliance Assessment to assist with Quality Review and Sample Receipt Notification.

Signatories

This document has been electronically signed by the authorized signatories below. Electronic signing is carried out in compliance with procedures specified in 21 CFR Part 11.

<i>Signatories</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Accreditation Category</i>
Ankit Joshi	Senior Chemist - Inorganics	Sydney Inorganics, Smithfield, NSW
Dian Dao	Senior Chemist - Inorganics	Sydney Inorganics, Smithfield, NSW



General Comments

The analytical procedures used by ALS have been developed from established internationally recognised procedures such as those published by the USEPA, APHA, AS and NEPM. In house developed procedures are fully validated and are often at the client request.

Where moisture determination has been performed, results are reported on a dry weight basis.

Where a reported less than (<) result is higher than the LOR, this may be due to primary sample extract/digestate dilution and/or insufficient sample for analysis.

Where the LOR of a reported result differs from standard LOR, this may be due to high moisture content, insufficient sample (reduced weight employed) or matrix interference.

When sampling time information is not provided by the client, sampling dates are shown without a time component. In these instances, the time component has been assumed by the laboratory for processing purposes.

Where a result is required to meet compliance limits the associated uncertainty must be considered. Refer to the ALS Contract for details.

Key : CAS Number = CAS registry number from database maintained by Chemical Abstracts Services. The Chemical Abstracts Service is a division of the American Chemical Society.
 LOR = Limit of reporting
 ^ = This result is computed from individual analyte detections at or above the level of reporting
 Ø = ALS is not NATA accredited for these tests.
 ~ = Indicates an estimated value.

- Analytical work for this work order will be conducted at ALS Sydney.
- ALS is not NATA accredited for the analysis of Exchangeable Cations on Alkaline Soils when performed under ALS Method ED006.
- ED007 and ED008: When Exchangeable Al is reported from these methods, it should be noted that Rayment & Lyons (2011) suggests Exchange Acidity by 1M KCl - Method 15G1 (ED005) is a more suitable method for the determination of exchange acidity (H⁺ + Al³⁺).

Analytical Results

Sub-Matrix: SOIL
 (Matrix: SOIL)

Sample ID

				TP1	----	----	----	----
Sampling date / time				15-Feb-2023 00:00	----	----	----	----
Compound	CAS Number	LOR	Unit	EW2300825-001	-----	-----	-----	-----
Result					----	----	----	----
EA002: pH 1:5 (Soils)								
pH Value	----	0.1	pH Unit	5.2	----	----	----	----
EA010: Conductivity (1:5)								
Electrical Conductivity @ 25°C	----	1	µS/cm	17	----	----	----	----
ED007: Exchangeable Cations								
Exchangeable Calcium	----	0.1	meq/100g	1.4	----	----	----	----
Exchangeable Magnesium	----	0.1	meq/100g	0.7	----	----	----	----
Exchangeable Potassium	----	0.1	meq/100g	<0.1	----	----	----	----
Exchangeable Sodium	----	0.1	meq/100g	<0.1	----	----	----	----
Cation Exchange Capacity	----	0.1	meq/100g	2.3	----	----	----	----
Exchangeable Sodium Percent	----	0.1	%	2.0	----	----	----	----
EK072: Phosphate Sorption Capacity								
Phosphate Sorption Capacity	----	250	mg P sorbed/kg	690	----	----	----	----

Page : 3 of 3
Work Order : EW2300825
Client : GSL Environmental
Project : Black Rock Road, MARTINS CREEK



Inter-Laboratory Testing

Analysis conducted by ALS Sydney, NATA accreditation no. 825, site no. 10911 (Chemistry) 14913 (Biology).

(SOIL) EA010: Conductivity (1:5)

(SOIL) EA002: pH 1:5 (Soils)

(SOIL) EK072: Phosphate Sorption Capacity

(SOIL) ED007: Exchangeable Cations

CHAIN OF CUSTODY

ALS Laboratory:
please tick →

☐ ADELAIDE 21 Burma Road Pooraka SA 5095 Ph: 08 8359 0890 E: adelaidel@aisglobal.com
☐ MACKAY 78 Harbour Road Mackay QLD 4740 Ph: 07 4944 0177 E: mackay@aisglobal.com

Q BRISBANE 32 Shand Street Stafford QLD 4053 Q MELBOURNE 2-4 Westall Road Springvale VIC 3171
Ph: 07 3243 7222 E: samples.brisbane@alsglobal.com Ph: 03 8549 9600 E: samples.melbourne@alsglobal.com

☐ NOWRA 4/13 Geary Place North Nowra NSW 2541 E 14-15 Deema Court Bahlo QLD 4010

Ph: 024423 2063 E: nowra@alsglobal.com M07 4796 0600 E: townsville.environmental@alsglobal.com

☐ PERTH 10 Hod Way Malaga WA 6090
 Ph: 08 9209 7655 E: samples.perth@aisglobal.com

CLIENT: GSL Environmental

OFFICE: 71 Moona Creek Road, VINCENTIA

PROJECT: Black Rock Road, MARTINS CREEK

ORDER NUMBER:83623

PROJECT MANAGER: Simon Doberer

CONTACT PH: 0416935868

SAMPLER: Simon Doberer

SAMPLER MOBILE: 0416935868

COC emailed to ALS? (YES / NO)

EDD FORMAT (or default):

Email Reports to (will default to PM if no other addresses are listed): gslenvironmental@outlook.com

Email Invoice to (will default to PM if no other addresses are listed): **gslenvironmental@outlook.com**

TURNAROUND REQUIREMENTS :

☐ Standard TAT (List due date):

(Standard TAT may be longer for some tests e.g.,
Ultra Trace Organics)

☐ Non Standard or urgent TAT (List due date):

ALS QUOTE NO.:

SY/175/20

COC SEQUENCE NUMBER (Circle)

COC:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

OF: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

RECEIVED BY:

DATE/TIME:

17/263 140r

FOR LABORATORY USE ONLY (Circle)

Custody Seal Intact?

Free ice / frozen ice bricks present upon receipt?

Random Sample Temperature on Receipt:

Other comment:

RELINQUISHED BY:


RECEIVED BY:

DATE/TIME:

COMMENTS/SPECIAL HANDLING/STORAGE OR DISPOSAL:

ALS USE	SAMPLE DETAILS MATRIX: SOLID (S) WATER (W)			CONTAINER INFORMATION		ANALYSIS REQUIRED including SUITES (NB. Suite Codes must be listed to attract suite price) Where Metals are required, specify Total (unfiltered bottle required) or Dissolved (field filtered bottle required).								Additional Information
LAB ID	SAMPLE ID	DATE / TIME	MATRIX	TYPE & PRESERVATIVE <i>codes below</i>	TOTAL CONTAINERS	IN-4S	ED006	EK072 (P Sorption Capacity)						Comments on likely contaminant levels, dilutions, or samples requiring specific QC analysis etc.
	TP1	15/02/2023	s		1	1	1	1						
TOTAL					1	1	1	1						

Environmental Division
Wollongong
Work Order Reference
EW2300825



Telephone : 02 42253125

Water Container Codes: P = Unpreserved Plastic; N = Nitric Preserved Plastic; ORC = Nitric Preserved ORC; SH = Sodium Hydroxide/Cd Preserved; S = Sodium Hydroxide Preserved Plastic; AG = Amber Glass Unpreserved; AP - Airfreight Unpr. V = VOA Vial HCl Preserved; VS = VOA Vial Sodium Bisulphate Preserved; VSL = VOA Vial Sulfuric Preserved; AV = Airfreight Unpreserved Vial SG = Sulfuric Preserved Amber Glass; H = HCl preserved Plastic; HS = HCl preserved Speciation bottle; Z = Zinc Acetate Preserved Bottle; E = EDTA Preserved Bottles; ST = Sterile Bottle; ASS = Plastic Bag for Acid Sulphate Soils; B = Unpreserved Bag.

Environmental Division
Wollongong
Work Order Reference
EW2300825



Telephone : 02 42253125