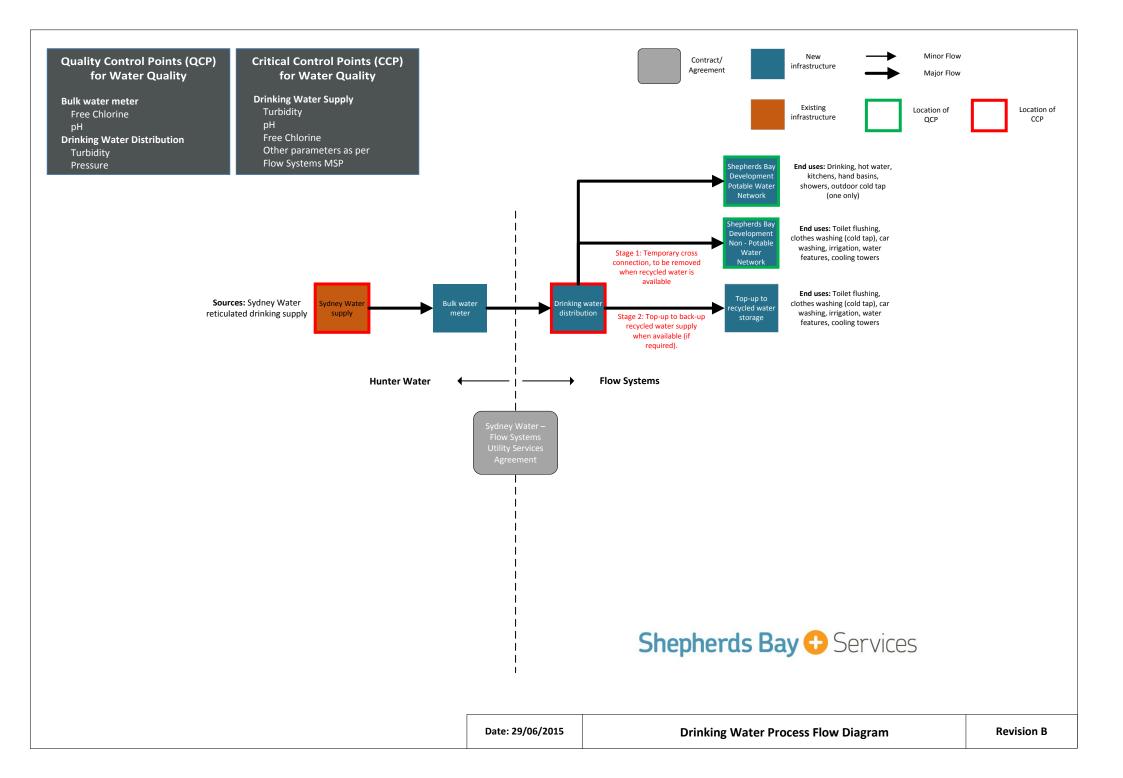


Appendix 4.1.1(a) Process Flow Diagram (Drinking Water)



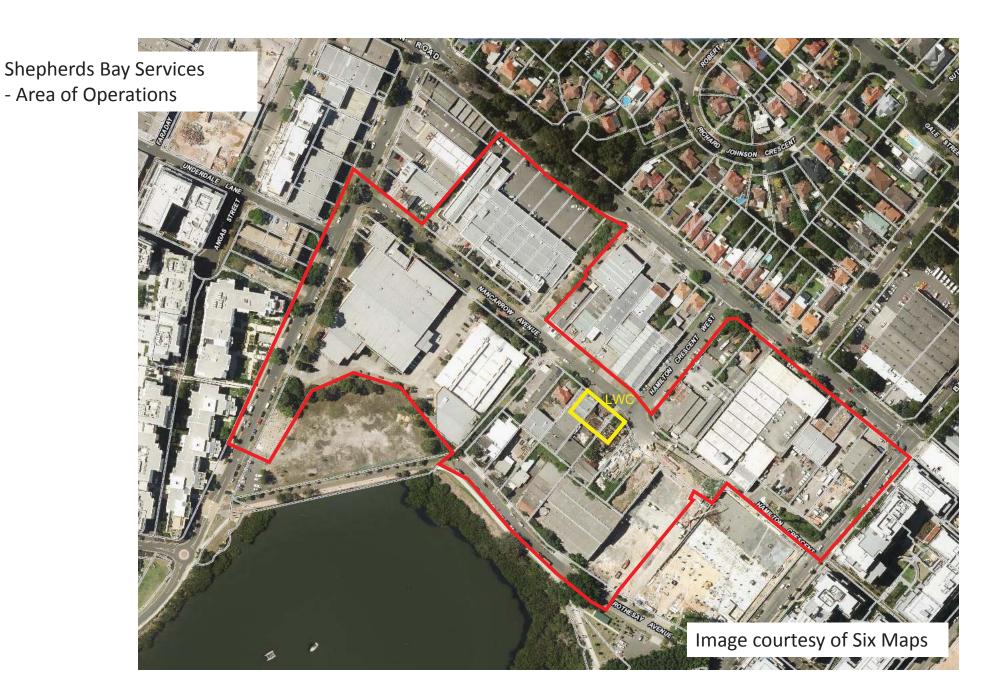


Appendix 4.1.1(c) Drinking Water Reticulation Masterplan



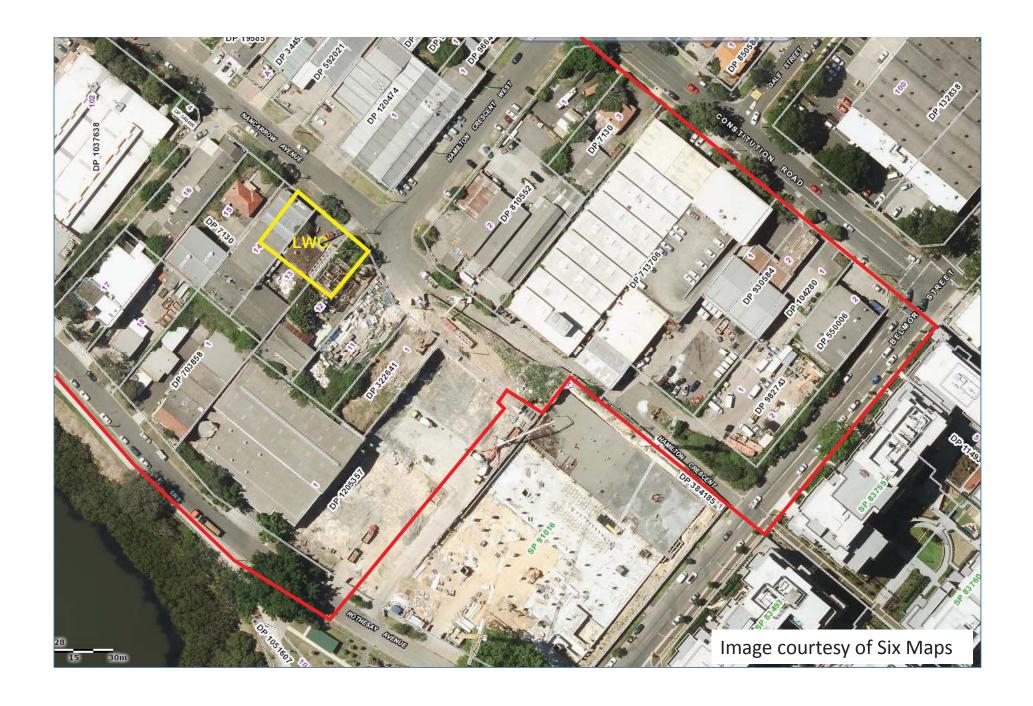


Appendix 4.1.3(a) Scheme Lot and DP References



See over for detail





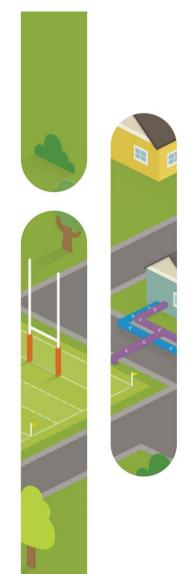


Appendix 4.1.6(a) Shepherd's Bay Water Servicing Strategy Executive Summary



Shepherds Bay

Preliminary Water, Wastewater an Recycled Water Assessment



Executive Summary

Introduction

The Shepherds Bay Development covers approximately 35 hectares and is undergoing a fundamental change from an industrial area to a high density residential area. The development comprises of 9 residential building as well as commercial and retail areas. The development is part of a proposed residential urban renewal project located on the northern shores of the Parramatta River in Meadowbank, Sydney. The area is being developed by Holdmark Property Group.

When completed, the Shepherds Bay Development will be a truly sustainable water community with high quality water efficient fixtures and fittings and reduction of potable water use through an onsite Local Water Centre (LWC, a water recycling facility), generating recycled water to service 8 stages of the development. This report excludes Stage 1 building assessment.

A water balance assessment for the development has been undertaken by Kinesis and is provided in Appendix D. This Preliminary Water, Wastewater and Recycled Water Assessment however is based on total demands determined from Water Supply Code of Australia, Sydney Water Edition.

Growth and demands

Based on the apartment numbers, size and occupancy rates, the total population for the development is estimated at 2,931. The expected maximum day water demand is about 1.2 ML/d and recycled water demand is 0.7 ML/d. This assumes >140 units per net hectare (dual reticulation). Where data is available, Sydney Water uses an evidence based approach. The demands determined in this report is conservative and could be revised once Growth Servicing Strategy values are provided by Sydney Water. The evidence based approach is likely to see a reduction in the total demand and could be comparable to the demands adopted in the Kinesis report.

The wastewater flow is expected to be about 450 kL/d based on a consumption rate of 150 L/p/d.

Servicing Strategy

The strategy is based on the information provided by Sydney Water namely Feasibility letter, Notice of Requirements (NOR), case numbers 152348V2, 152349, 152350 and 152351. The strategy for the development includes:

<u>Potable water</u> – The development will be serviced by a new DN200 main along Nancarrow Avenue. As part of the initial development application 152348V2, Sydney Water instructed Holdmark to amplify approximately 720 metres of main to a DN200 providing a frontage to the development site.

<u>Wastewater</u> – Wastewater will be collected from the 8 stages of the development and treated onsite at the LWC. Each pair of stages 2&3, 4&5, 6&7 and 8&9, will have a 10 kL storage and transfer pump station that will pump wastewater to the LWC at Stage 3. Each pump station will have an overflow that will divert excess flows to the closest Sydney Water wastewater main in the event of pump failure. The LWC will have a bypass arrangement prior to the flow balancing tank (FBT). This bypass will have the ability to divert flows if required to the existing 300 mm main on Rothesay Ave.

The internal pumps and rising main to the 'delivery point' will be owned and maintained by the Owners Corporation. Shepherds Bay Services will own and operated the assets beyond the delivery point.



<u>Recycled water</u> – Recycled water will be supplied from the LWC to the 8 stages of the development for the following uses:

- Toilet and washing machine
- Car washing bays
- o Irrigation including open space irrigation

During the initial stage prior to the LWC operation, potable water top up to the recycled network will be required. Once construction is completed, potable water top will be provided to the recycled water storage tank.

The recycled water assets will be owned and operated by Flow Systems subsidiary Flow Systems Operations Pty Ltd or its nominee.

<u>Local Water Centre</u> - The LWC will incorporate a combined membrane bioreactor and ultrafiltration system and will operate 24 hours a day. The LWC is proposed to be in operation by 2020. The LWC will be owned and operated by Flow Systems subsidiary Flow Systems Operations Pty Ltd or its nominee. Typical ownership and scheme schematics are provided in Appendix A.

Figure 1 below shows the servicing strategy for the site.



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Appendix 4.1.9(a) Preliminary Risk Assessment Overview



Preliminary Risk Assessment Overview

Purpose

The purpose of undertaking the preliminary risk assessment was to:

- Identify potential risks that may impact the safe and reliable operation of the facility (and associated components), specifically focussed on risks associated with the following:
 - o Potential impacts to public health and/or water quality
 - o Environmental impacts including noise, odour and general environmental impacts
 - o Operational reliability and process performance
 - o Financial viability
 - Customer Service
- Identify early, potential risk mitigation/control measures that can be incorporated in the design, construction and operation of the facility in order to sufficiently mitigate these risks.
- Facilitate further dialogue with all key stakeholders to ensure all key risks associated with the project are identified and effectively controlled.

Methodology

The risk assessment approach adopted for conducting the preliminary risk assessment for the project was consistent with the recommendations in the Australian Guidelines for Recycled Water Management (AGRW). The process included the following activities:

- Risk Identification The identification of a range of risk related to the project (what might happen?)
- Risk Categorisation The categorisation of the risks into various types to aid understanding and to provide context
- Risk Assessment determination of the likelihood and consequence of the unmitigated/uncontrolled risk, see Attachment A for details of the assessment criteria (what is the likelihood and impact/consequence?)
- Managing the Risk / Risk Mitigation the identification of appropriate controls to be further developed and implemented as appropriate should the project be approved to proceed (what can be done to stop it happening?)
- Post Mitigation Risk Assessment the reassessment of the risk following implementation of appropriate controls to ensure that the risk is sufficiently mitigated (how effective do we anticipate the controls to be?)

Outcomes

Identification

In undertaking the preliminary risk assessment a total of 98 key risks were identified across the following areas:



Area	Descriptions
The Catchment	Risks associated with the catchment area including consideration of items such as contamination, volume changes, public health incidents, storage requirements, illegal discharge to sewers etc.
The Sewer Network	Risks associated with the network itself including blockages, pipe or equipment failure, loss of power etc.
Local Water Centre	Consideration of the potential risks associated with the operation of the treatment facility including tank and/or equipment failure, odour, noise, process risks, capacity, power failure, telemetry, vandalism, operator error, flooding etc.
Recycled Water Reticulation and use	Risks associated with the transfer of recycled water from the facility to the users and covered areas such as equipment failure, demand, unauthorised usage, water quality, power failure etc.
Potable Water Distribution	Risks associated with the storage and distribution of potable water to users and considered areas such as equipment failure, demand, unauthorised usage, water quality, security, power failure, etc.
Management	General operations management issues risks that may impact operational reliability or supply surety.

Risks have been summarised at Attachment B as the detailed preliminary risk assessment contains information that is commercial in confidence.



ATTACHMENT A: RISK ASSESSMENT QUALITATIVE CRITERIA

QUALITATIVE ME	QUALITATIVE MEASURES OF LIKELIHOOD				
Level	Descriptor	Example description			
А	Rare	May occur only in exceptional circumstances. May occur once in 100 years.			
В	Unlikely	Could occur within 20 years or in unusual circumstances.			
С	Possible	Might occur or should be expected to occur within a 5 to 10 year period.			
D	Likely	Will probably occur within a 1 to 5 year period			
E	Almost certain	Is expected to occur with a probability of multiple occurrences within a year.			

	QUALITATIVE MEASURES OF CONSEQUENCE			
Level	Descriptor	Example description		
1	Insignificant	Insignificant impact or non-detectable.		
		Health - Minor impact for small population.		
2	Minor	Environment - Potentially harmful to local ecosystem with local impacts contained to site.		
		Financial - Cost of event and / or rectification is less than \$10K.		
		Health - Minor impact for large population.		
3	Moderate	Environment - Potentially harmful to regional ecosystem with local impacts primarily contained to site.		
		Financial - Cost of event and / or rectification is greater than \$10K but less than \$100K.		
	Major	Health - Major impact for small population.		
4		Environment - Potentially lethal impact to local ecosystem, predominantly local, but potential for off-site impacts.		
		Financial - Cost of event and / or rectification is greater than \$100K but less than \$1,000K.		
		Health - Major impact for large population.		
5	Catastrophic	Environment - Potentially lethal to regional ecosystem or threatened species; widespread on-site and off-site impacts.		
		Financial - Cost of event and / or rectification is greater than \$1,000K.		

QUALITATIVE RISK ESTIMATION						
		Consequence				
Likelihood	1- Insignificant	2 - Minor	3 - Moderate	4 - Major	5 - Catastrophic	
A - Rare	Low	Low	Low	High	High	
B - Unlikely	Low	Low	Moderate	High	Very High	
C - Possible	Low	Moderate	High	Very High	Very High	
D - Likely	Low	Moderate	High	Very High	Very High	
E - Almost certain	Low	Moderate	High	Very High	Very High	



ATTACHMENT B: PRELIMINARY RISK ASSESSMENT SUMMARY

Item	Component	Potential Hazard	Pre- mitigation Risk	Controls	Post-mitigation (Residual) Risk
1	Catchment	Low flow in reticulation generates odour	High	Regular flushing of reticulationInterim, staged servicing strategy	Moderate
		Out of specification feed water for treatment process	High	 Testing and monitoring Disinfection barriers Education of customer base Utility approval of new connections Buffering tank 	Low
2	Sewage Local Water Centre	Sewage overflow in community	Very High	 Monitoring Ability to isolate reticulation built into design Registration on DBYD Allow adequate storage in collection tanks 	High
		Sewage overflow at household	Very High	 Installation of pumps by authorised personnel Monitoring of network Proactive maintenance regime Plumbing checks for infiltration prior to occupancy 	High
		Odour	Very High	 Design to minimise air entrainment Odour control on air valves Regular replacement of cartridges 	High
3	Recycled Water Local Water Centre	Inability to treat water due to process unit failure	High	 Duty / standby of equipment Inlet and product water buffer storage Spares of critical equipment on site Monitoring and controls Proactive maintenance regime Experienced operators Maintain Asset Protection Zones Maintain access around LWC for fire fighting Access to water for fire fighting Located above 1 in 100 year flood level Backup generator 	Low
		Product water out of specification due to process failure	Very High	 Production shut down Duty / standby of equipment Inlet and product water buffer storage Monitoring and controls Proactive maintenance regime Experienced operators 	Moderate
		Noise and odour	Very High	 Odour and noise modelling at planning phase Odour scrubbing Noise mitigation in building design 	High
		Environmental spill from tank rupture	Low	 Quality assurance processes in construction Isolation from stormwater drainage Experienced construction contractors and operators Monitoring of tank levels 	Low
4	Recycled water reticulation and use	Compromise of public health through consumption of recycled water	Very High	 Plumbing inspections prior to occupancy High treatment quality Education Signage in public areas 	Very High
		Interruption to household recycled water supply due to breakage in reticulation	High	 Monitoring Ability to isolate reticulation built into design Registration on DBYD 	Low
		Recycled water supply exceeds demand	Moderate	 Buffer storage System monitoring Evaluation of offsite uses as the development progresses 	Low
		Recycled water demand exceeds supply	Moderate	Buffer storageTop up with drinking water	Low
5	Drinking Water Storage and Reticulation	Interruption to household drinking water supply due to breakage in reticulation	Very High	 Monitoring Ability to isolate reticulation built into design Registration on DBYD 	High
		Compromise of public health due to poor water quality	Very High	 Shepherd's Bay Water is distributing drinking water provided by Sydney Water under a Utility Services Agreement Monitoring in distribution network 	High
6	Management	Unable to provide services due to business failure	High	 Ongoing auditing of the business in accordance with the network operator's licence Internal governance regime Water Industry Competition Act's Operator of Last Resort provisions and step in rights 	Moderate



Appendix 4.1.10(a) Flow Systems Drinking Water Quality Plan (TOC)

Drinking Water Quality Plan (DWQP)





Document Issue Record

Issue Date	Revision	Issue	Issued To	Prepared By	Approved By
24/10/14	1	First revision	Flow	Kirsten Evans	Andrew Horton
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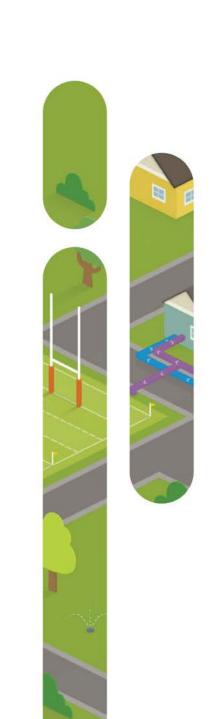
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Appendix 4.1.10(b) Shepherd's Bay Scheme Management Plan (TOC)

Shepherds Bay Scheme Management Plan (Scheme MP)

Shepherds Bay Plus



Shepherds Bay Services



Document Issue Record

Revision	Date	Changes	Prepared By	Approved By
1	15/12/2015	First issue	Marcelo Sales	Darren Wharton
2	28/01/16	General review to make consistent with other formats	Kirsten Evans	Darren Wharton
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Shepherds Bay Services





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Appendix 4.1.12(a) Flow Systems Infrastructure Operating Plan (TOC)

Infrastructure Operating Plan (IOP)





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8/9/15	5	Amended to include interim drinking water supply system	Flow	Kirsten Evans	Andrew Horton
25/5/16	6	Reviewed plan and updated Figures 1, 2, 3, 5 and 6	Flow	Laura Dixon	Andrew Horton



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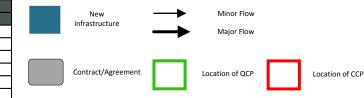
Appendix 4.2.1(a) Process Flow Diagram (Sewerage and Recycled Water)

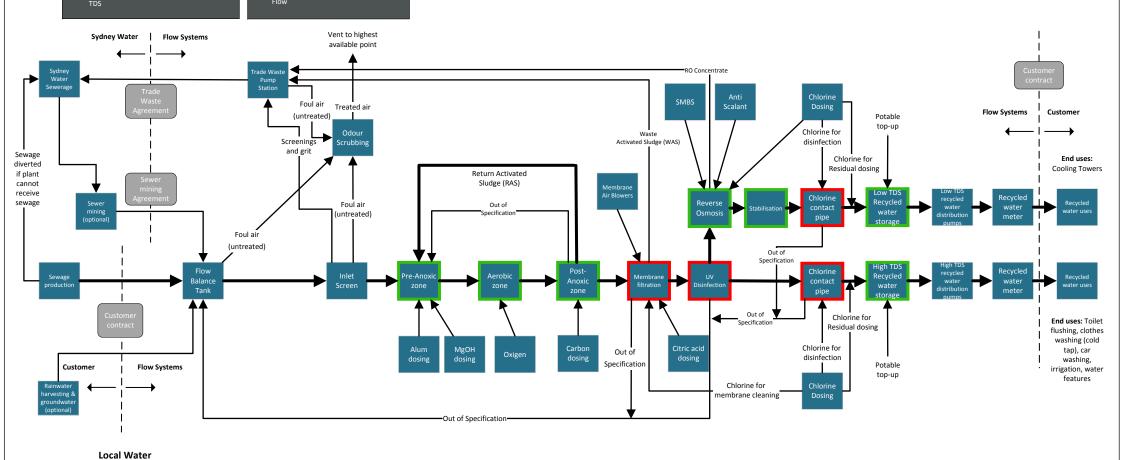


Centre

Chlorine residual

	Log Removal		
Unit Operation	Virus	Protozoa	Bacteria
MBR	≥2.5	≥4.0	≥4.0
UV	≥1.5	≥4.0	≥4.0
Chlorine	≥3.0	-	≥3.0
Design	≥7.0	≥8.0	≥11.0
Required	≥6.5	≥5.0	≥5.0
•	✓	✓	✓









Date: 29/06/2015 Sewerage and Recycled Water Process Flow Diagram Revision B



Appendix 4.2.1(b) Recycled Water Reticulation Masterplan





Appendix 4.2.11(a) Flow Systems Recycled Water Quality Plan (TOC)

Recycled Water Quality Plan (RWQP)



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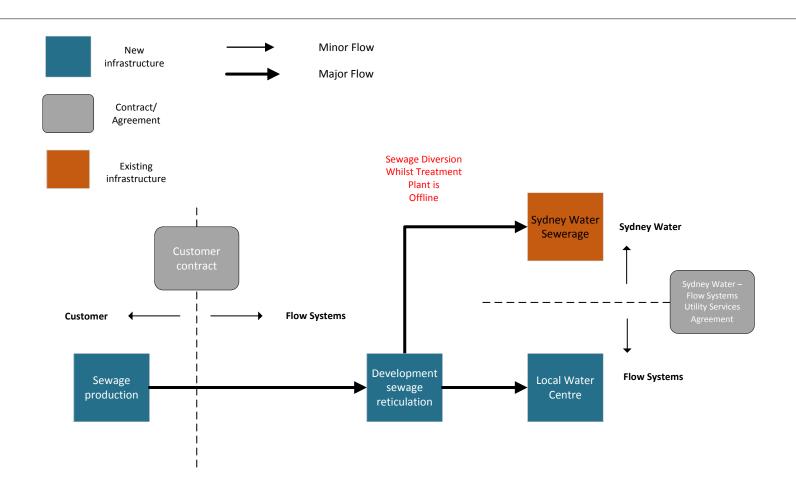
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Appendix 4.3.1(a) Process Flow Diagram (Interim Sewer)









Appendix 4.3.1(b) Sewerage Reticulation Masterplan





Appendix 4.3.10(a) Flow Systems Sewage Management Plan (TOC)

Sewage Management Plan (Sewage MP)





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