

# Appendix B: Georges River

This Appendix mainly includes graphical presentation of all monitoring data for the Georges River catchment. Summary tables, detailed statistical analyses outcomes are also included where relevant.

Under each WRRF (Sub-chapters B-1 to B-3), the results are presented following the **Pressure, Stressor and Ecosystem Receptor (P-S-ER)** causal pathway elements.

For the **Pressure**, trend plots are included on wastewater quantity (discharge and inflow) and quality. Trends plots on other supplementary data are also included to improve our understanding on:

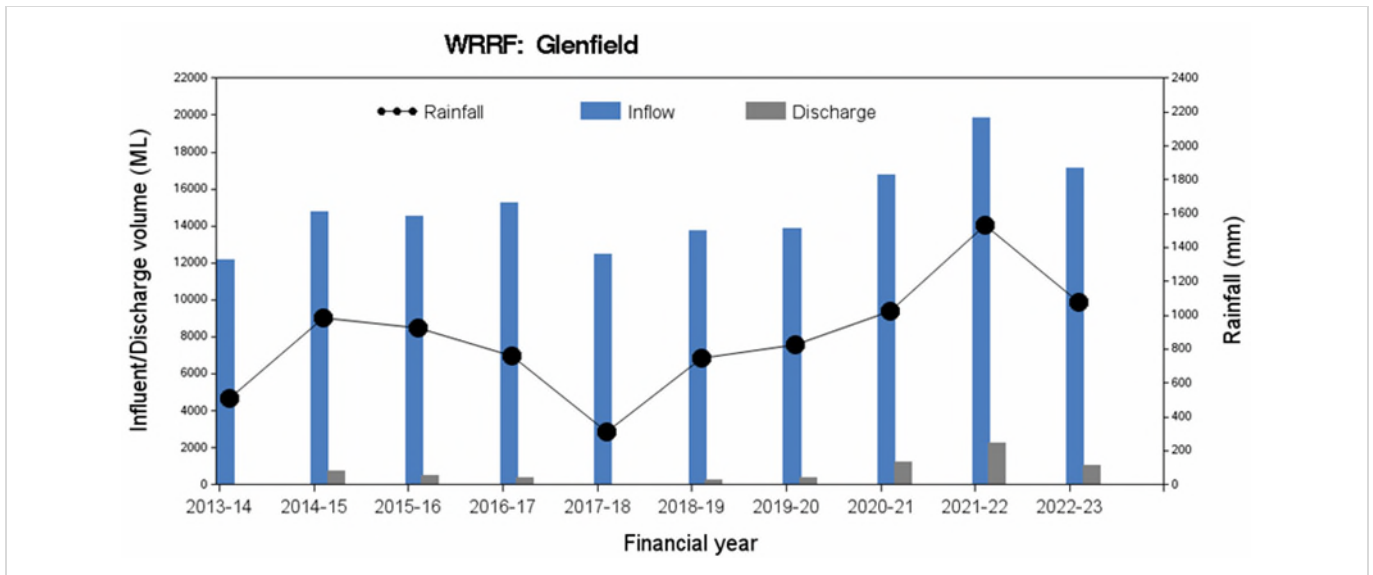
- weather condition ie catchment specific rainfall condition for each WRRF
- wastewater reuse/ recycling volume of relevant WRRF.

Tests conducted on wastewater are specified in the Environment Protection Licence (EPL) issued by the NSW EPA for each WRRF (B-4). Data for all these measured analytes that have EPL concentration and load limits are included (where applicable).

## B-1 Glenfield WRRF

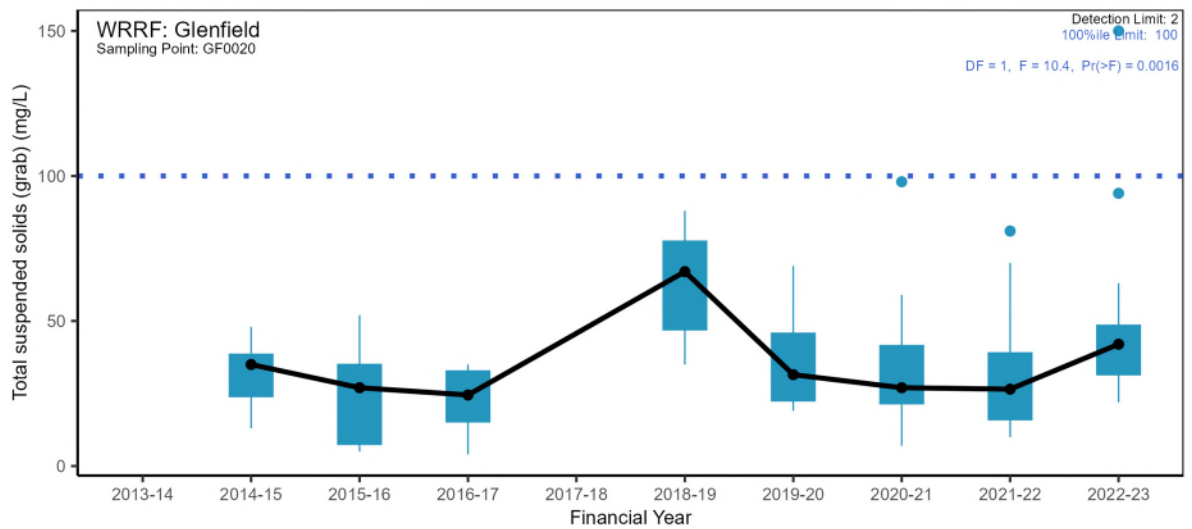
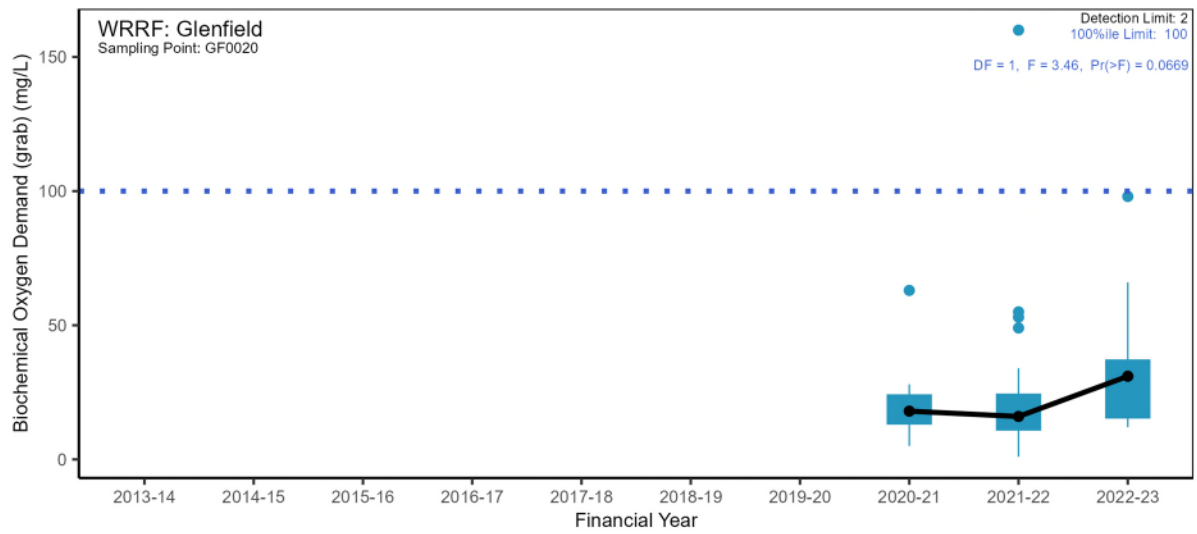
### B-1.1 Pressure – Wastewater quantity

#### Inflow/ Discharge volume and rainfall



## B-1.2 Pressure – Wastewater quality

### Major conventional analytes

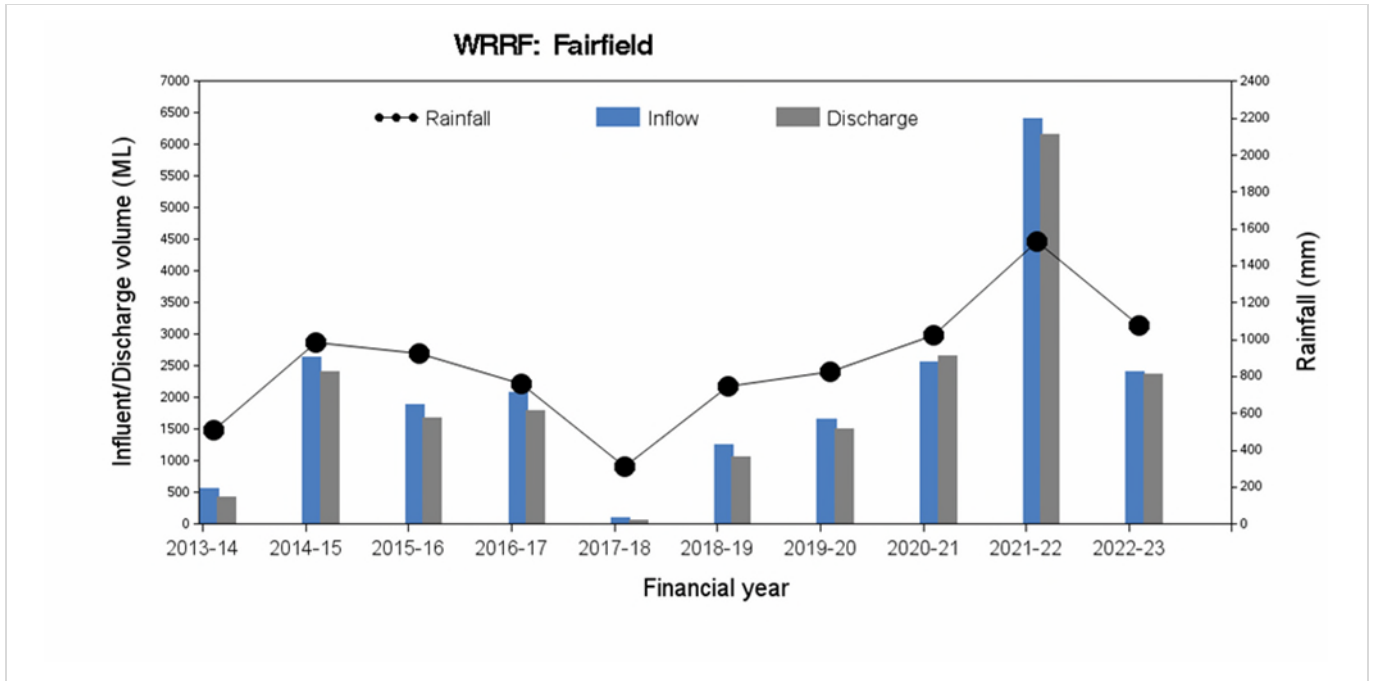




## B-2 Fairfield WRRF

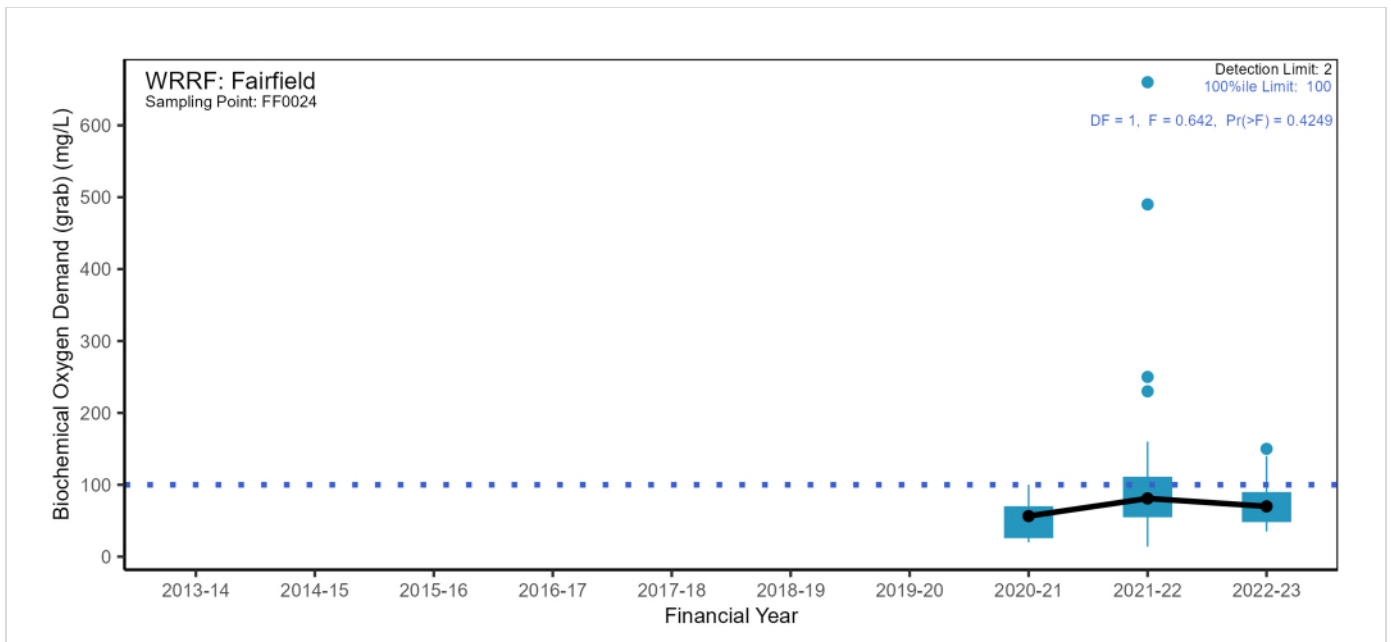
### B-2.1 Pressure – Wastewater quantity

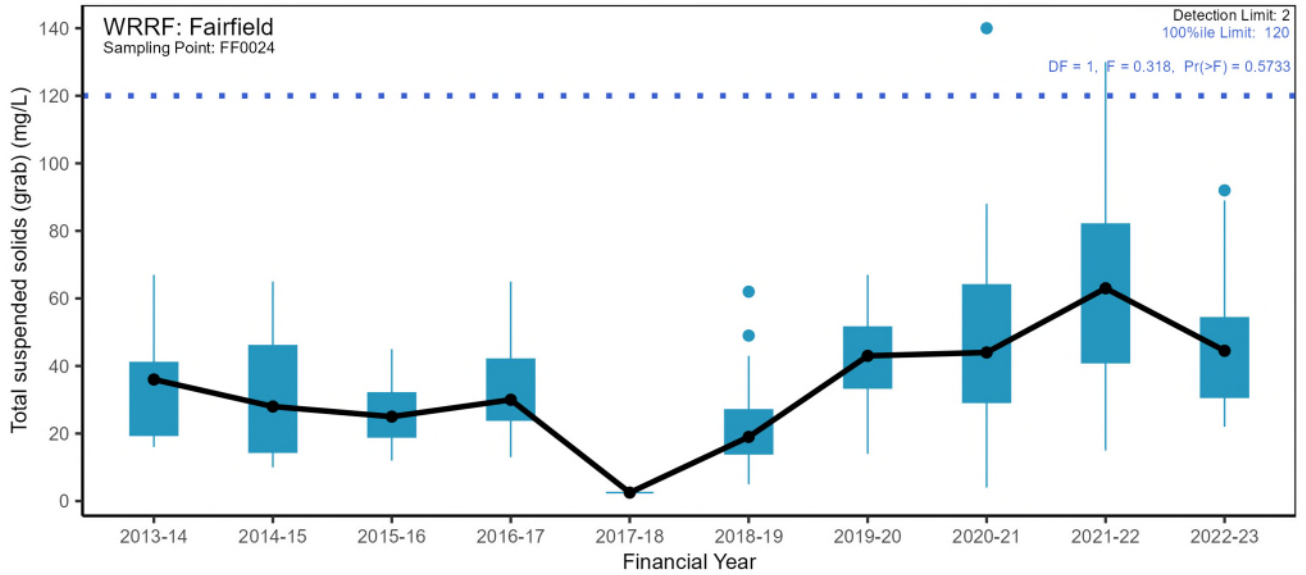
Inflow/ Discharge volume and rainfall



### B-2.2 Pressure – Wastewater quality

Major conventional analytes

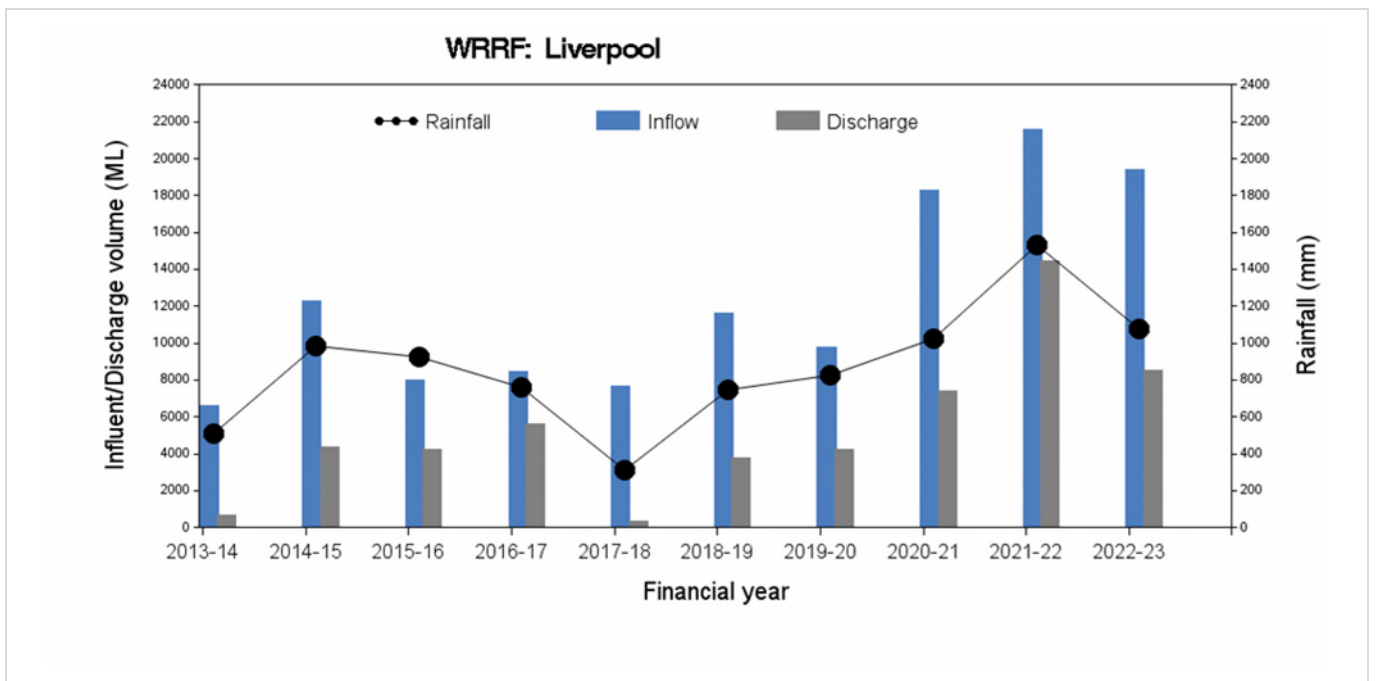




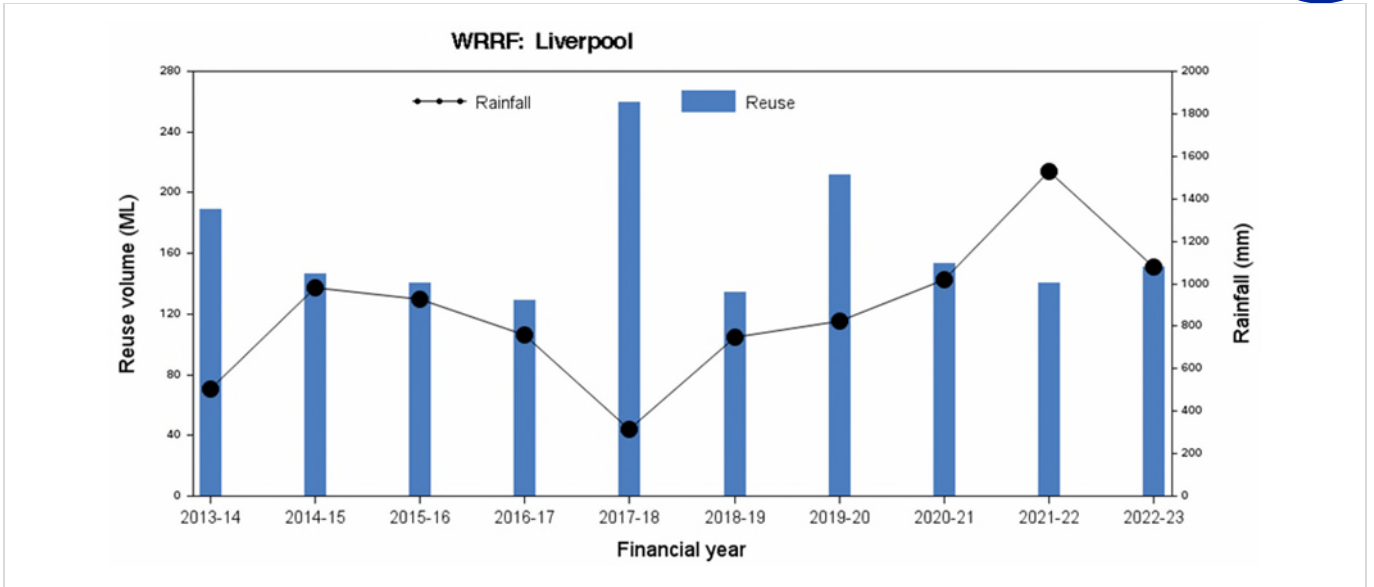
## B-3 Liverpool WRRF

### B-3.1 Pressure – Wastewater quantity

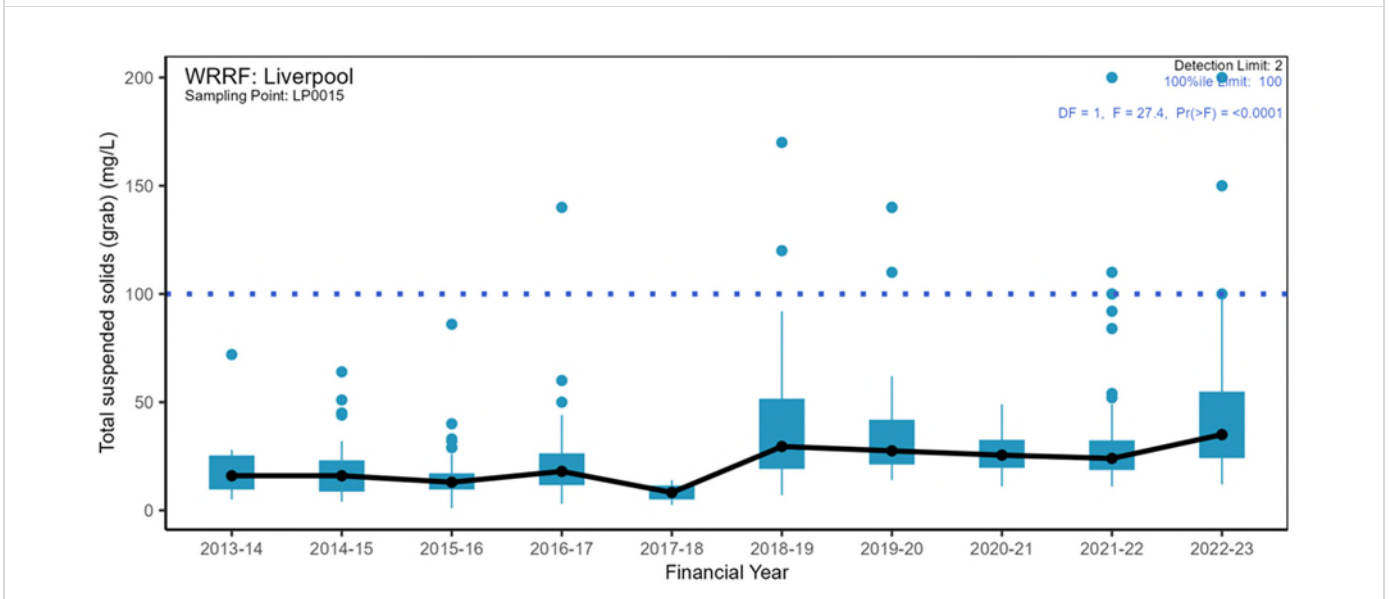
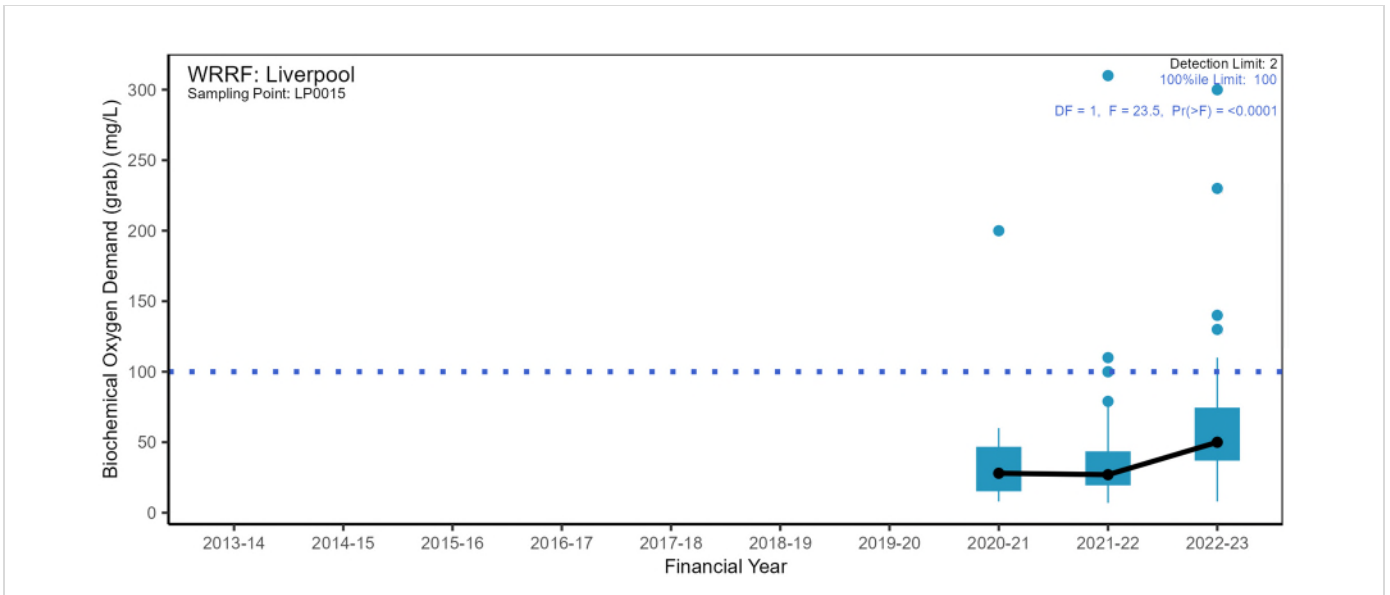
Inflow/ Discharge volume and rainfall

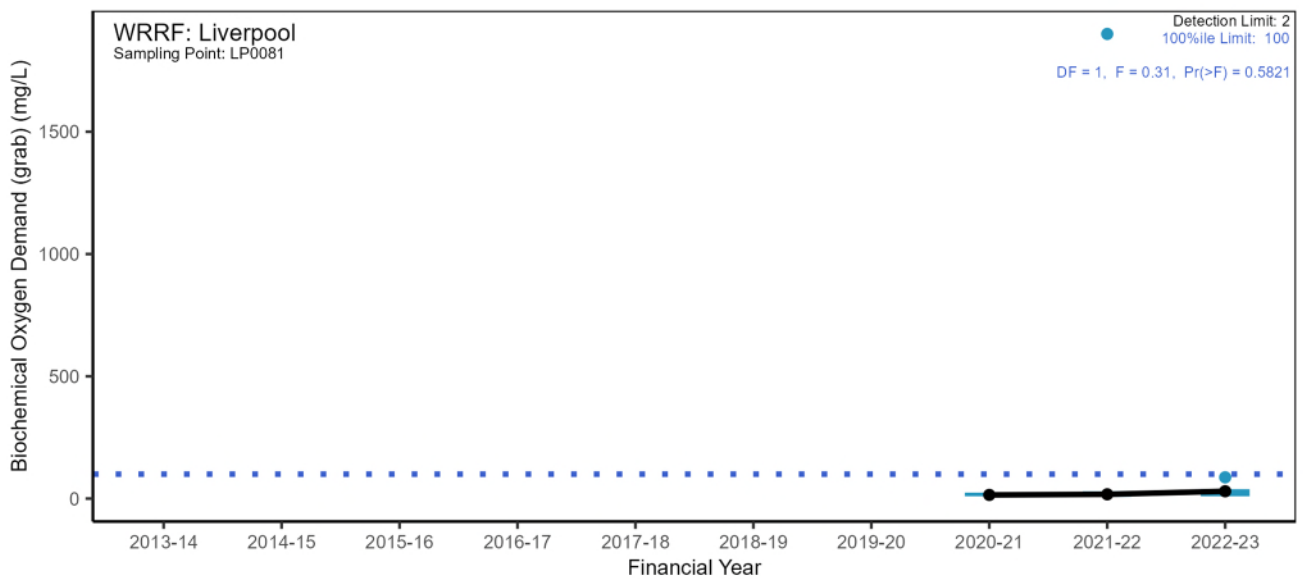
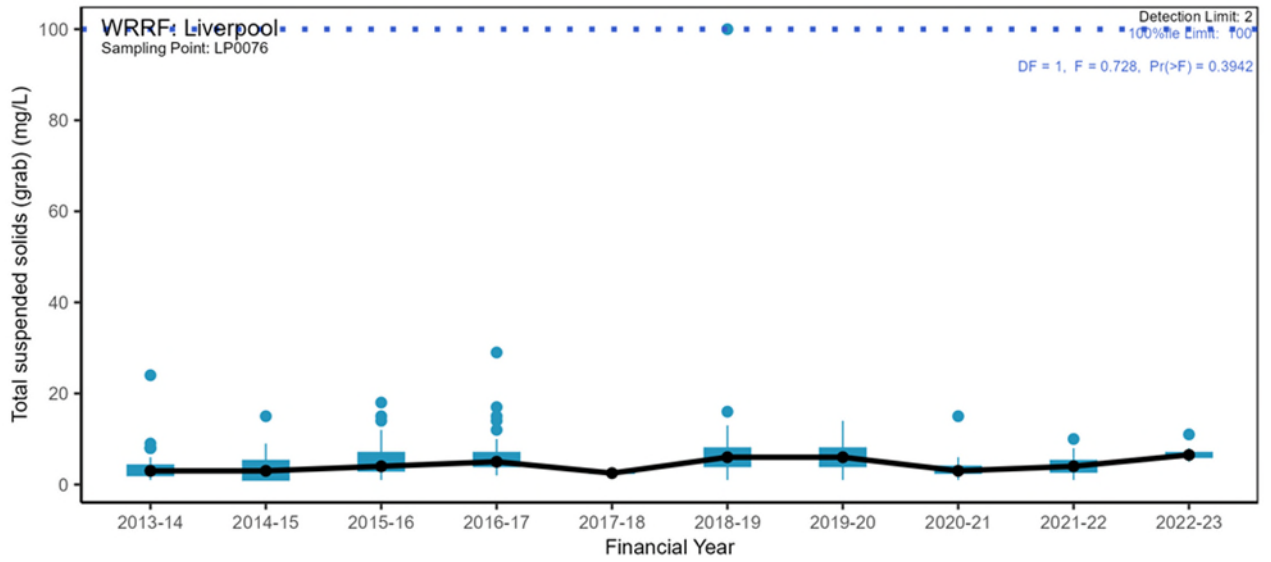
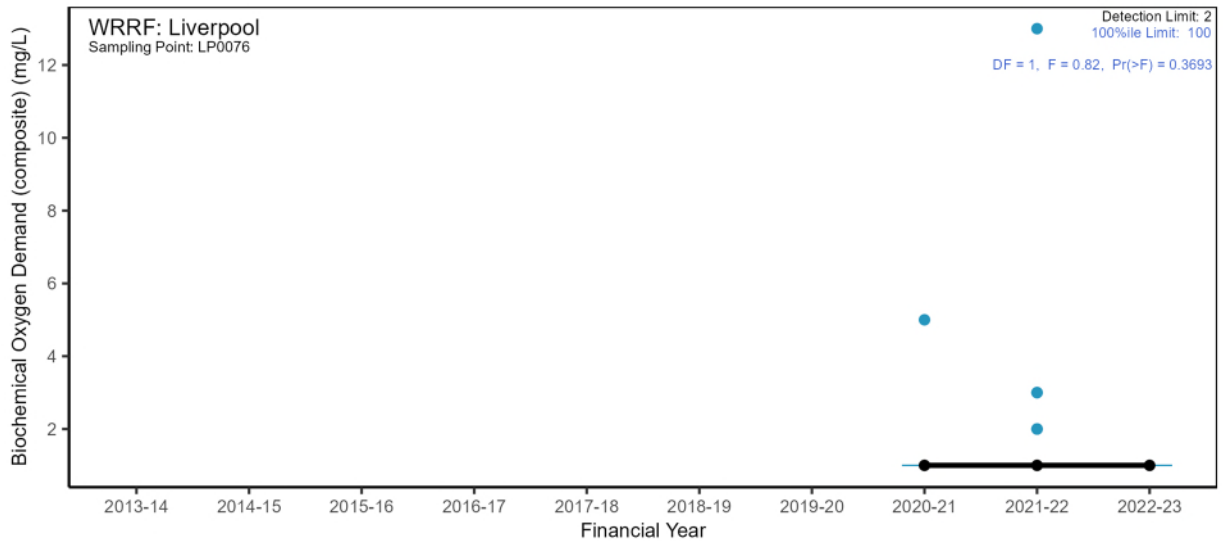


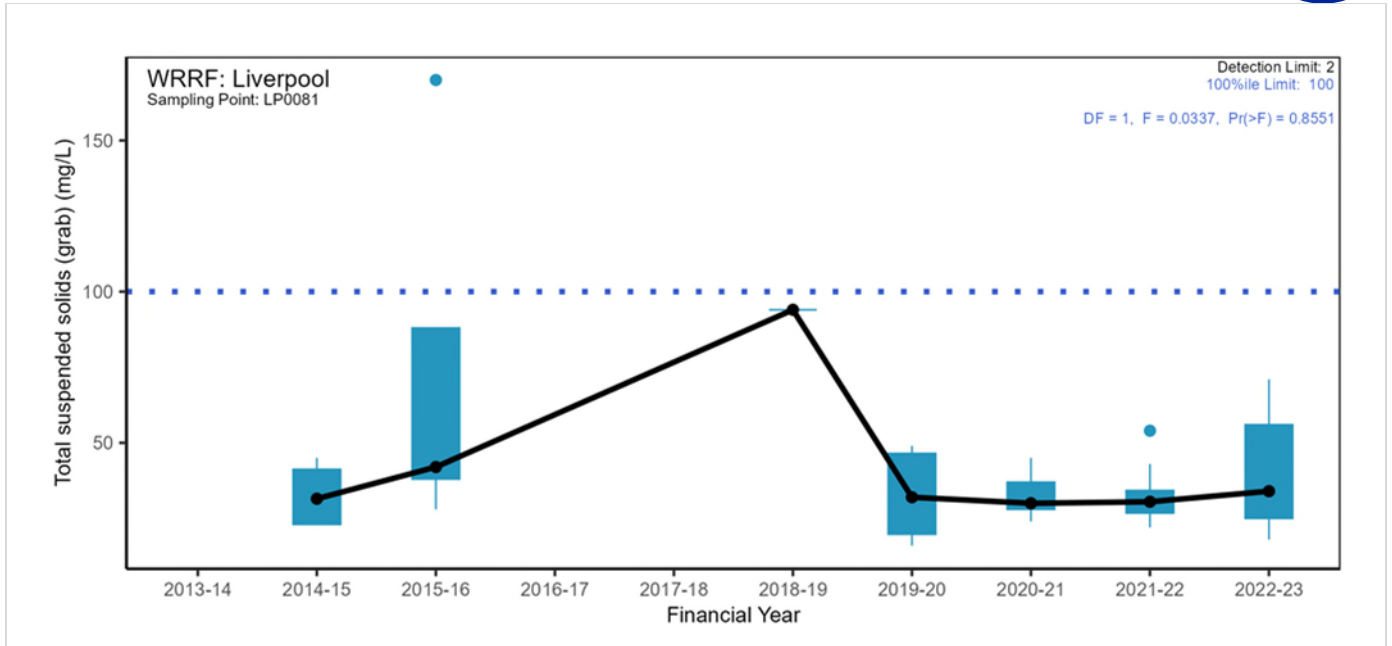
## Reuse volume and rainfall



## Major conventional analytes







## B-4 EPL limits of the Georges River WRRF

Table B-1 EPL concentration limits for the Georges River WRRFs (2022-23)

WRRF	Sampling Points	Biochemical Oxygen Demand (mg/L)	Total Suspended Solids (mg/L)
		100th %-ile	100th %-ile
<i>Glenfield</i>	GF0020 (G)	100	100
<i>Fairfield</i>	FF0024 (G)	100	120
<i>Liverpool</i>	LP0015 - discharge (G)	100	100
	LP0076 – irrigation (C)	100	100
	LP0081 - discharge (G)	100	100

# Appendix C: Other monitoring – Freshwater

## C-1 Other long-term Hawkesbury-Nepean River sites (SoE)

Water quality for the 12 SoE sites are presented in the following order from upstream to downstream:

- N67: Nepean River at Wallacia Bridge
- N51: Nepean River opposite Fitzgerald Creek
- N44: Nepean River at Yarramundi Bridge
- NS04A: Lower South Creek at Fitzroy Bridge
- N35: Hawkesbury River at Wilberforce
- NC11A: Lower Cattai Creek at Cattai Ridge Road
- N3001: Hawkesbury River off Cattai SRA
- N26: Hawkesbury River at Sackville Ferry
- N2202: Lower Colo River at Putty Road
- N18: Hawkesbury River at Leets Vale
- NB13: Berowra Creek at Calabash Bay
- NB11: Berowra Creek off Square Bay

The water quality trend plots are presented in the following groups and order of analytes:

### Nutrients

- Ammonia nitrogen
- Oxidised nitrogen
- Total nitrogen
- Filterable total phosphorus
- Total phosphorus

### Physico-chemical analytes

- Conductivity
- Dissolved oxygen (mg/L)
- Dissolved oxygen saturation (%)
- pH
- Temperature
- Turbidity

### Phytoplankton

- Chlorophyll-a
- Total phytoplankton biovolume
- Blue-green biovolume
- Toxic blue-green species count



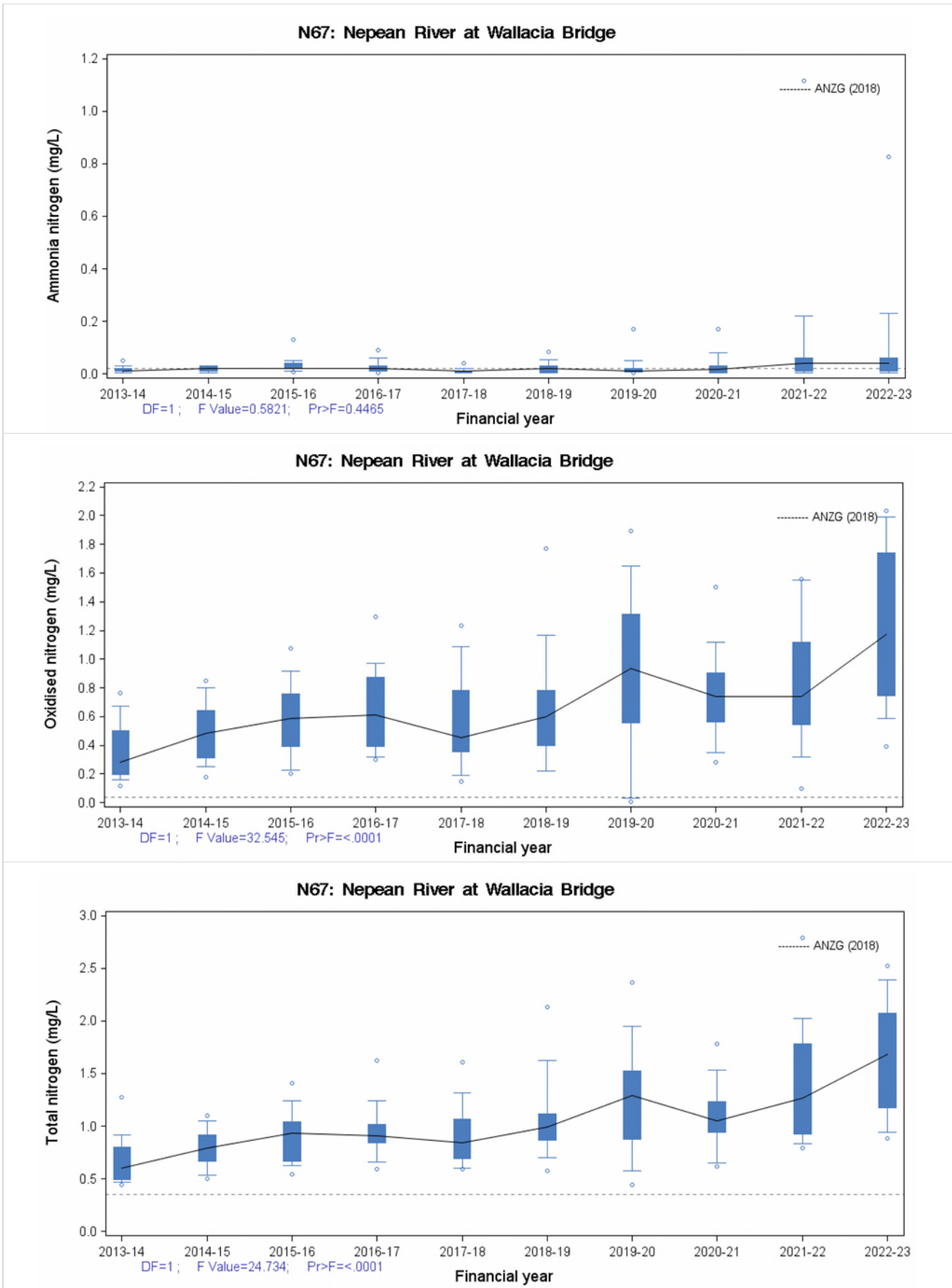
Freshwater macroinvertebrate monitoring is conducted at three of these sites:

- N38: Hawkesbury River at Windsor Bridge, upstream South Creek
- N35: Hawkesbury River at Wilberforce
- N26: Hawkesbury River at Sackville Ferry

SIGNAL-SG charts are presented for these sites in relevant sections below.

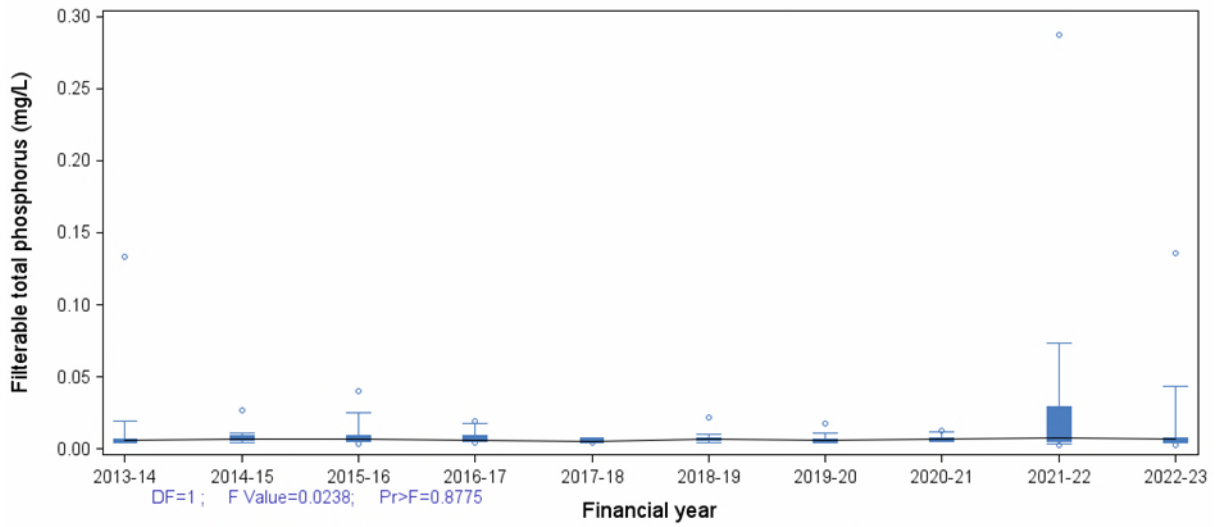
## C-1.1 Nepean River at Wallacia Bridge (N67)

### Stressors – Nutrients

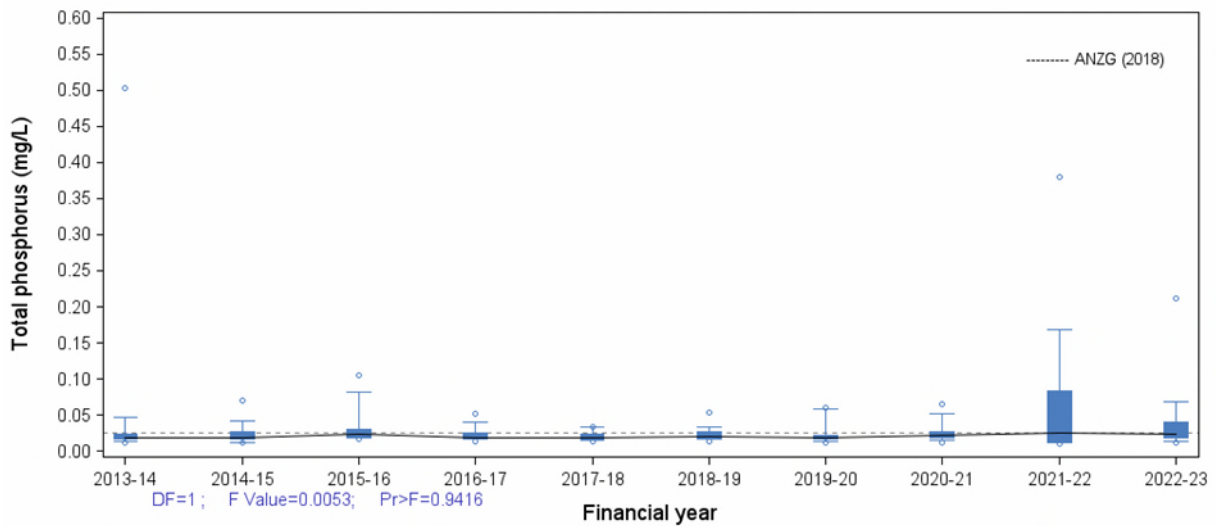




**N67: Nepean River at Wallacia Bridge**

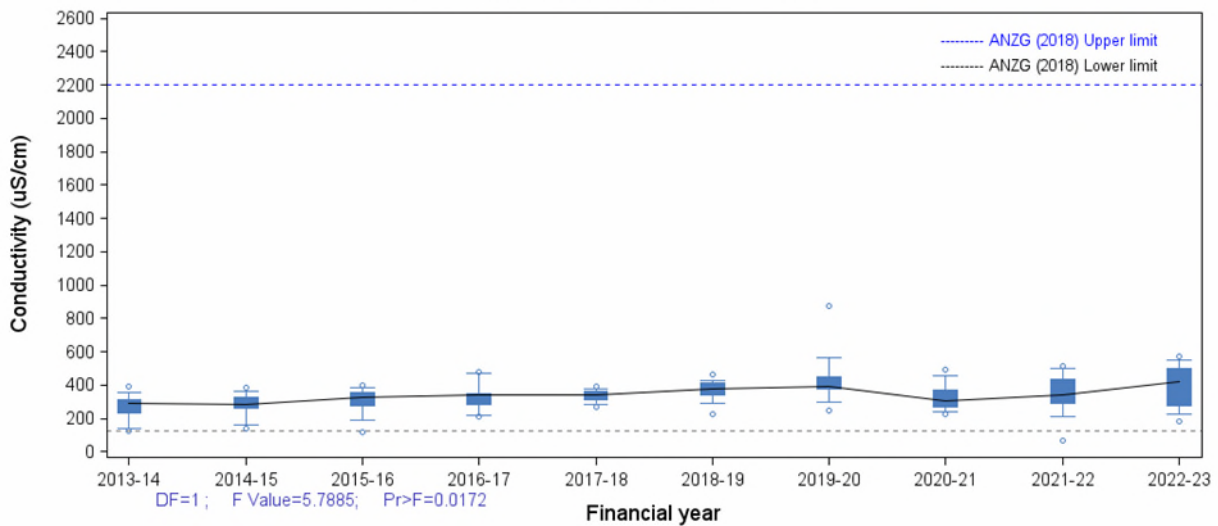


**N67: Nepean River at Wallacia Bridge**

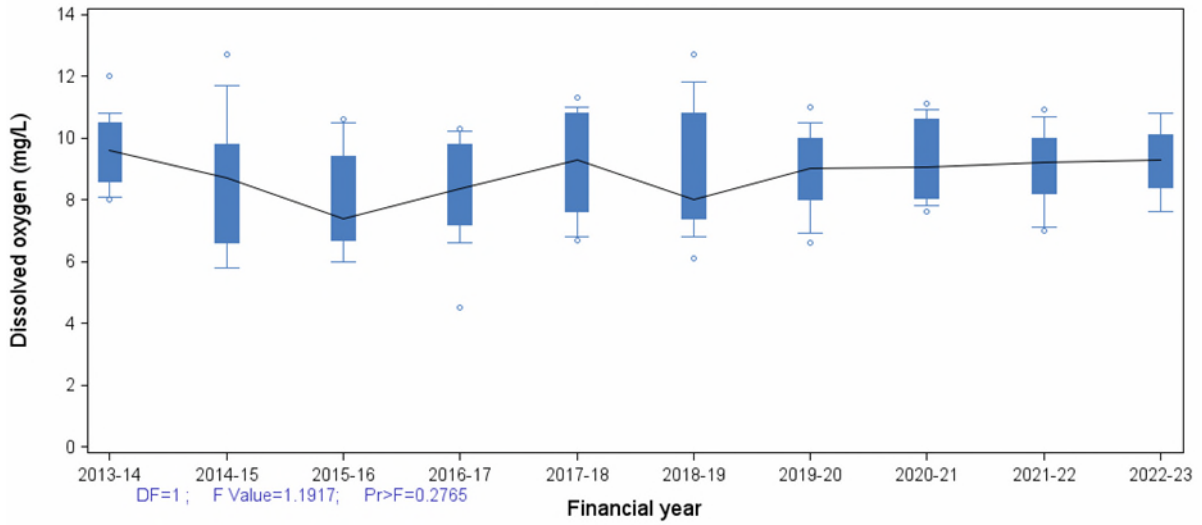


Stressors – Physico-chemical water quality

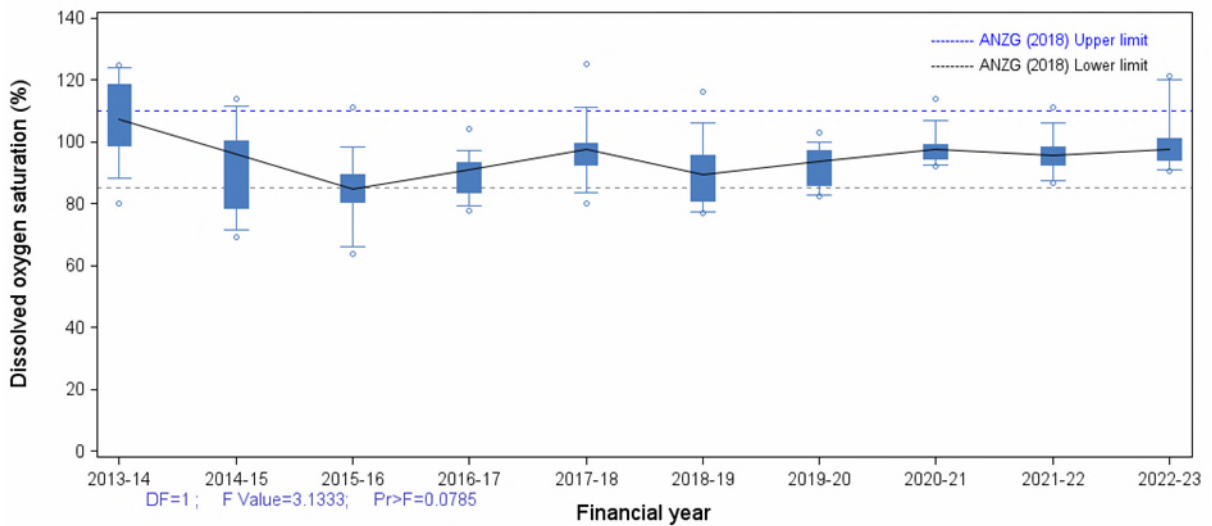
**N67: Nepean River at Wallacia Bridge**



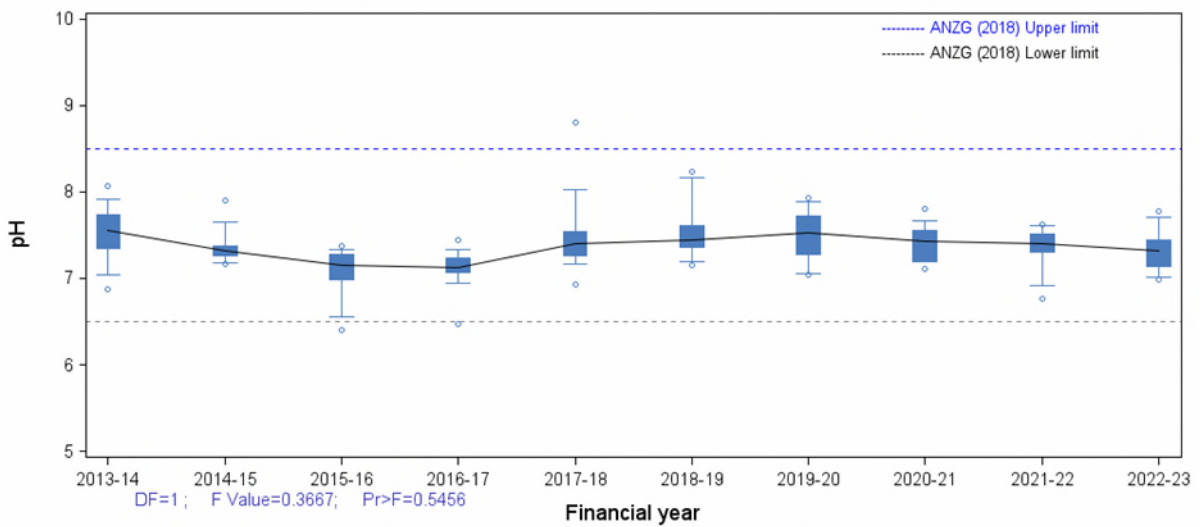
**N67: Nepean River at Wallacia Bridge**

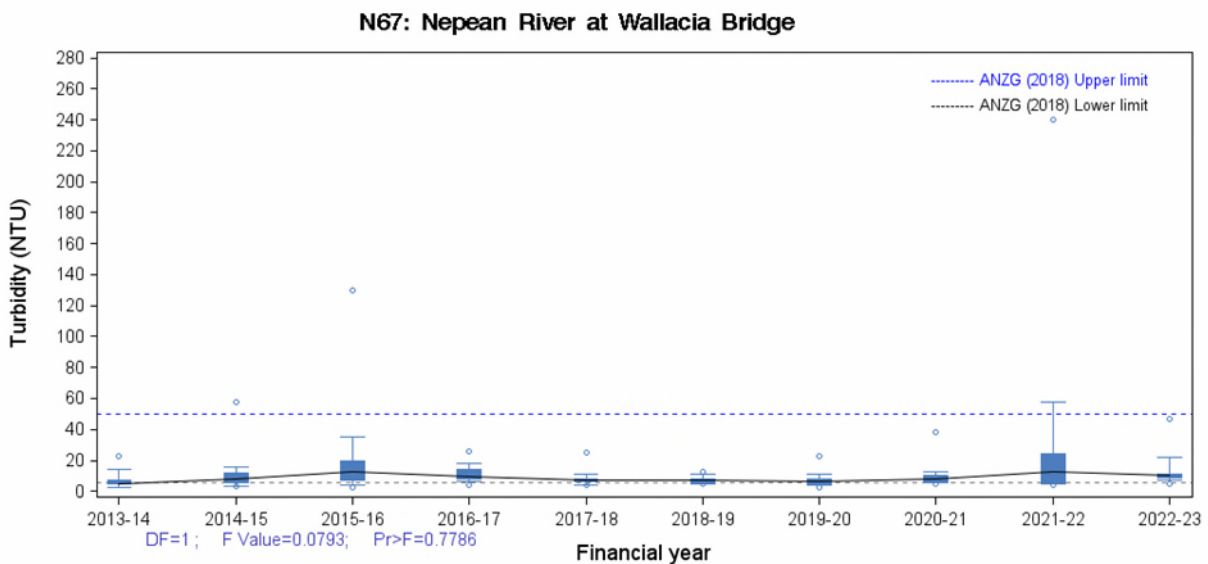
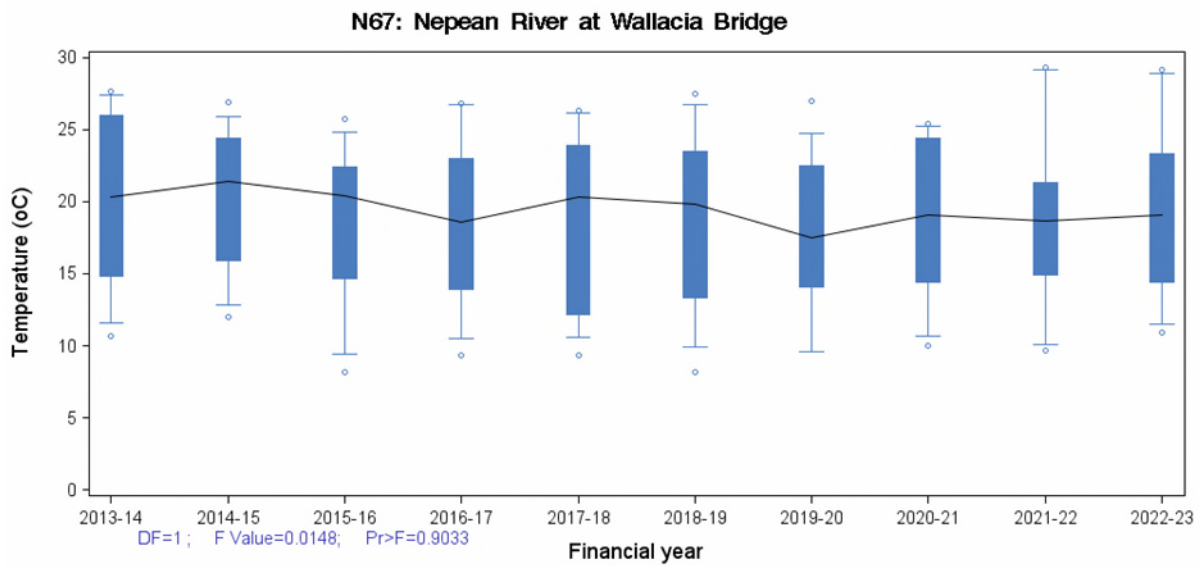


**N67: Nepean River at Wallacia Bridge**

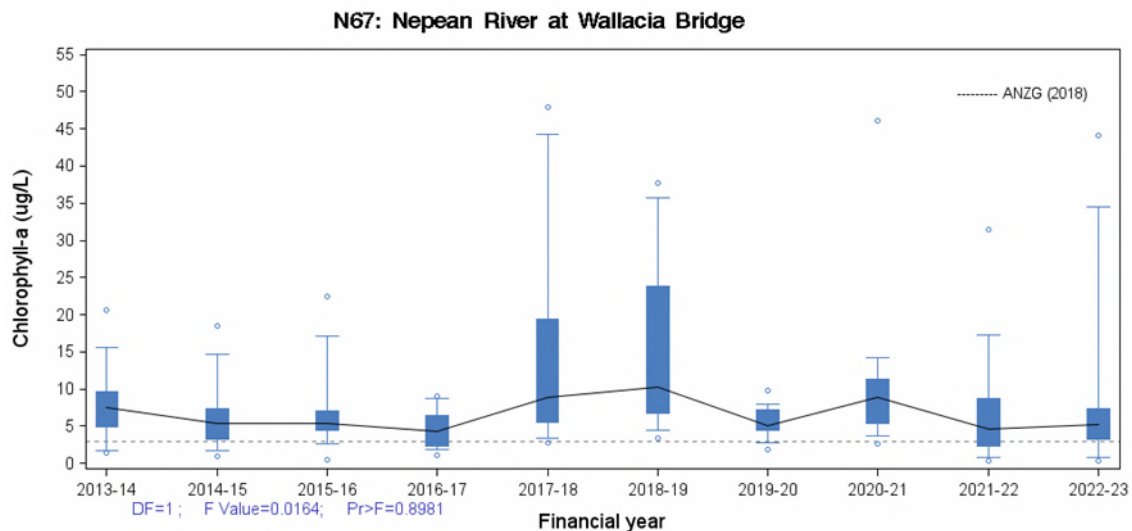


**N67: Nepean River at Wallacia Bridge**

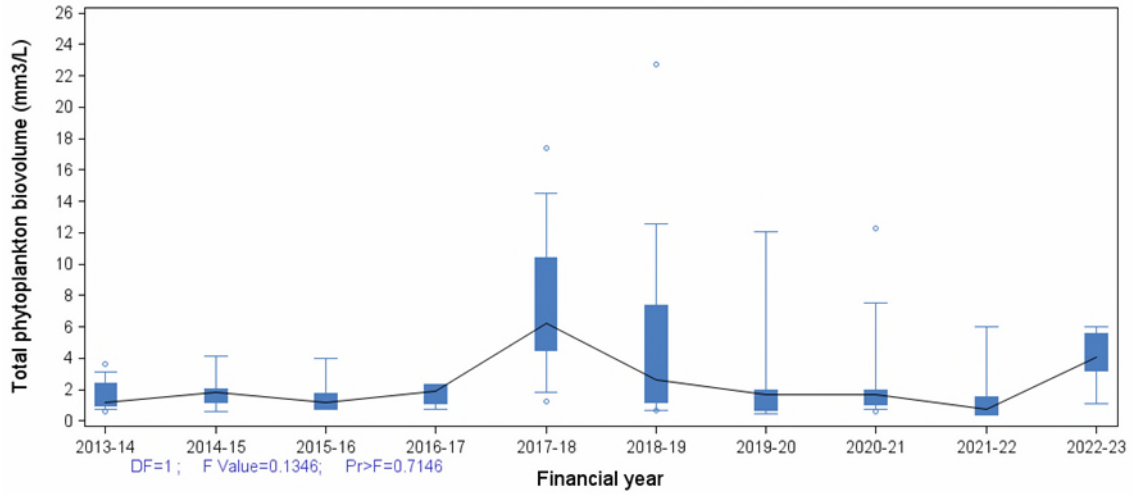




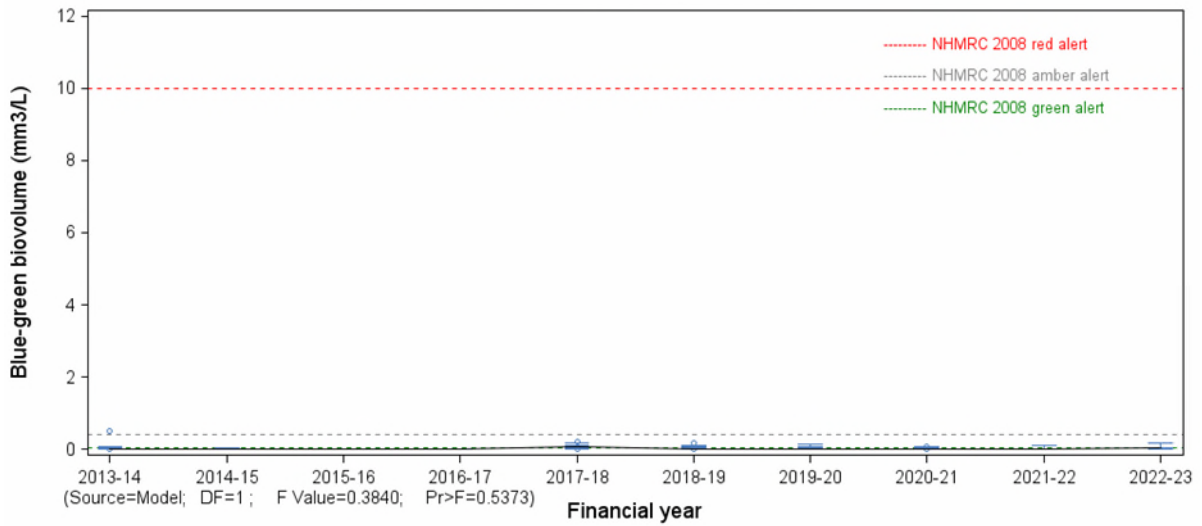
## Ecosystem receptor – Phytoplankton



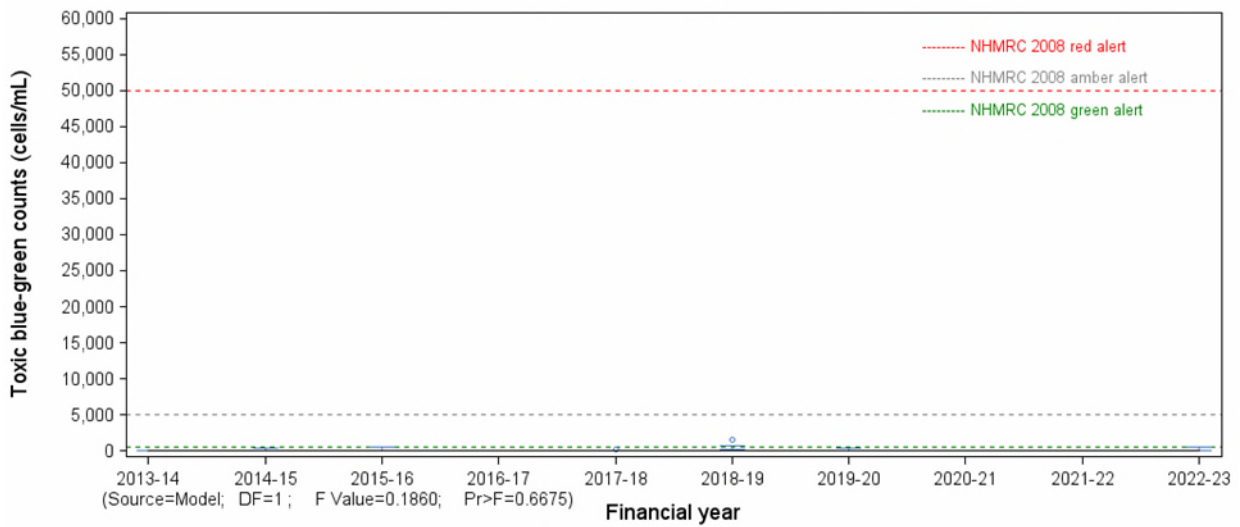
N67: Nepean River at Wallacia Bridge



N67: Nepean River at Wallacia Bridge

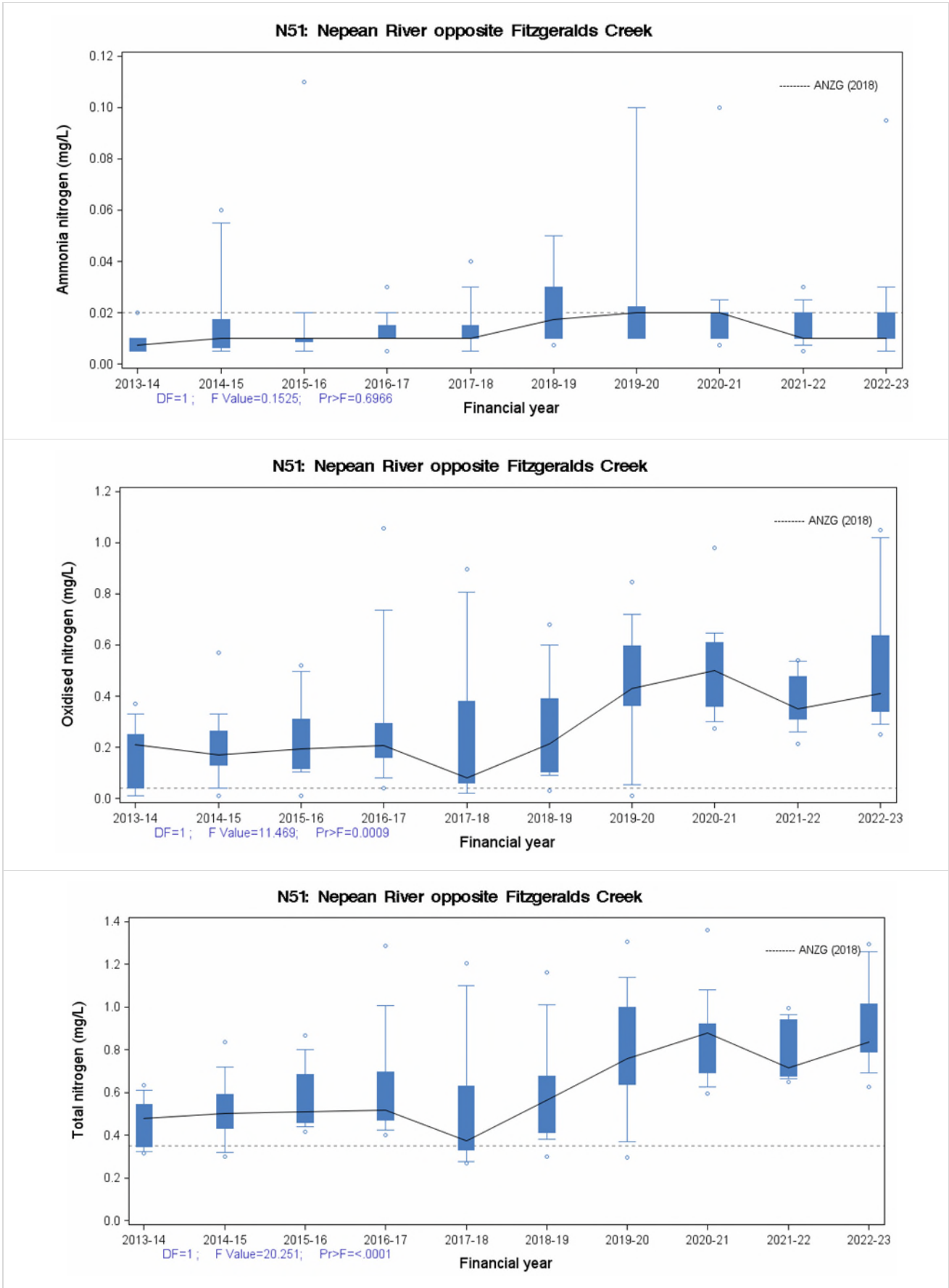


N67: Nepean River at Wallacia Bridge

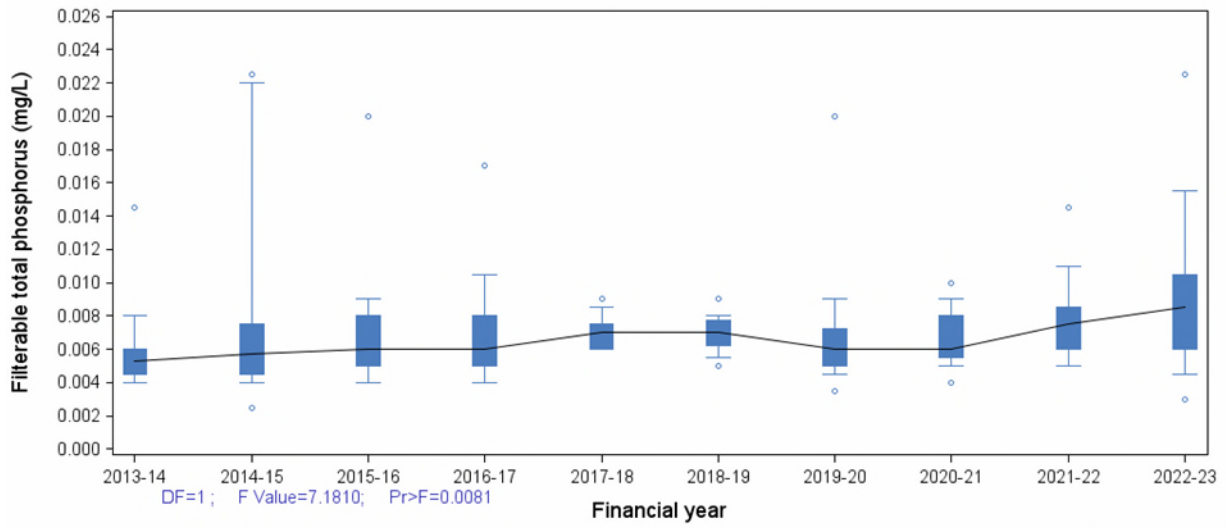


## C-1.2 Nepean River opposite Fitzgeralds Creek (N51)

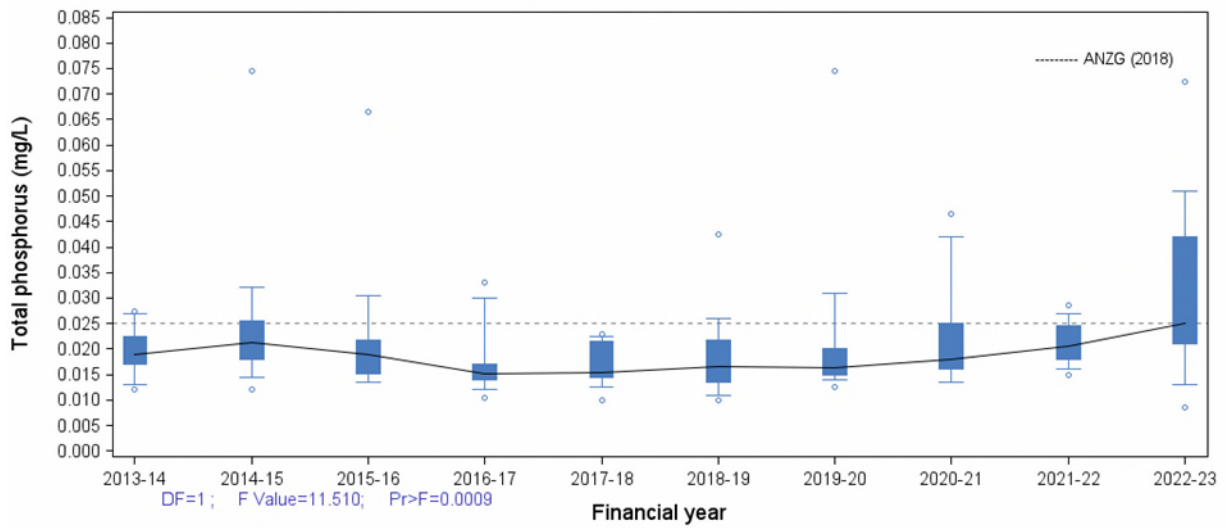
### Stressors – Nutrients



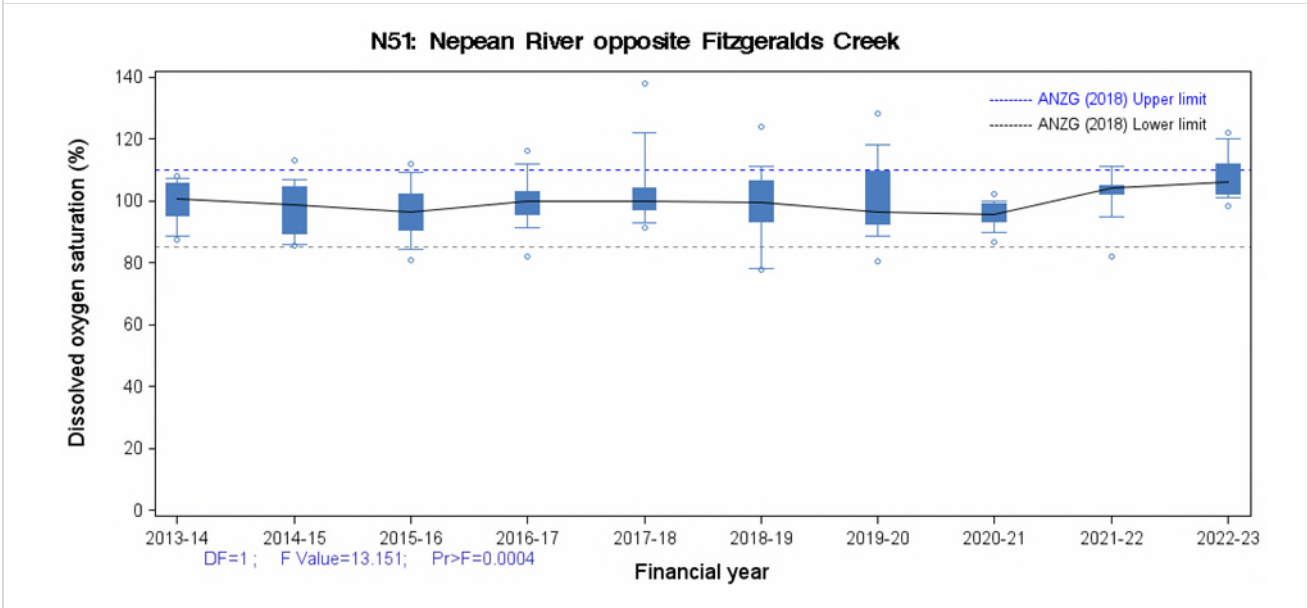
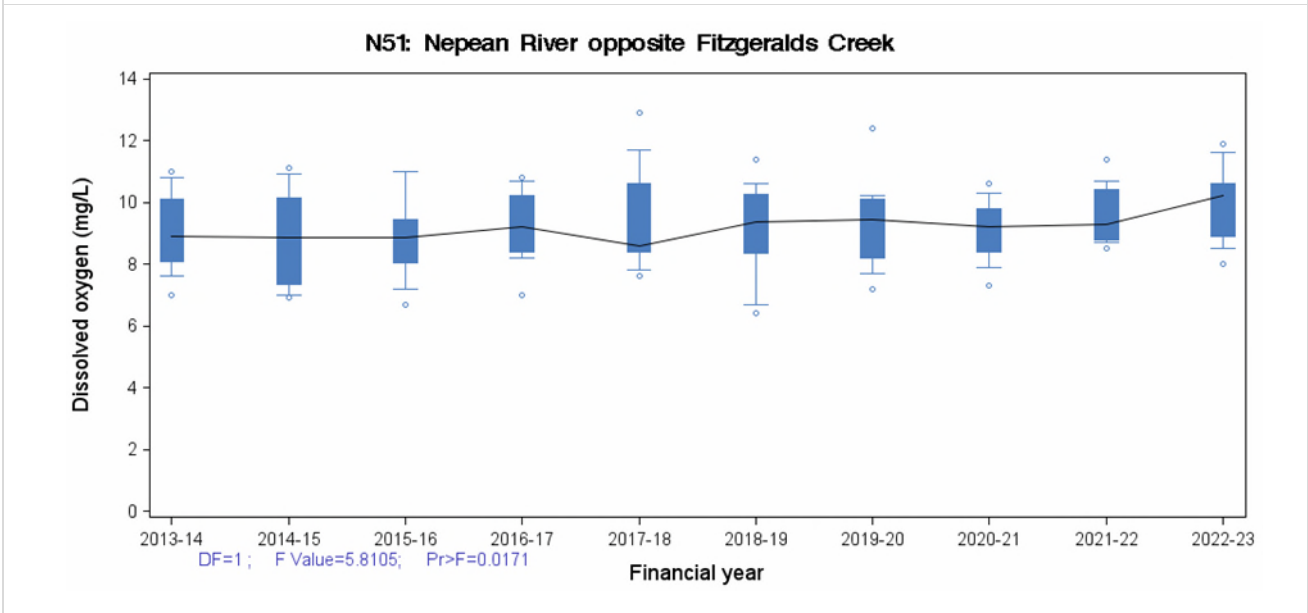
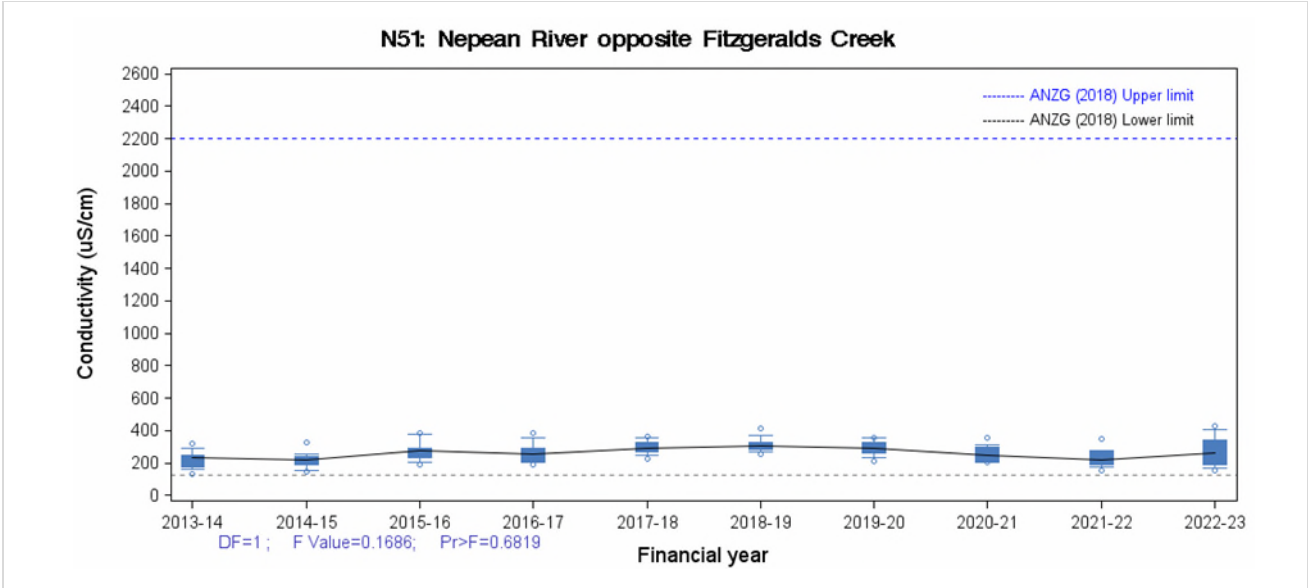
**N51: Nepean River opposite Fitzgeralds Creek**



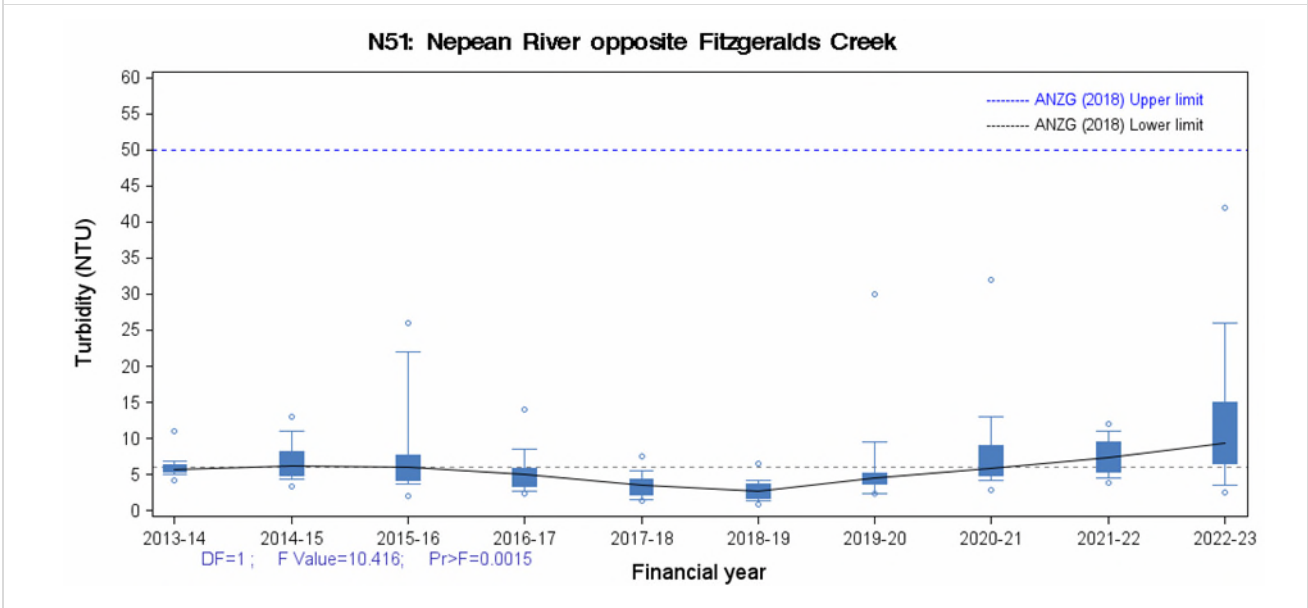
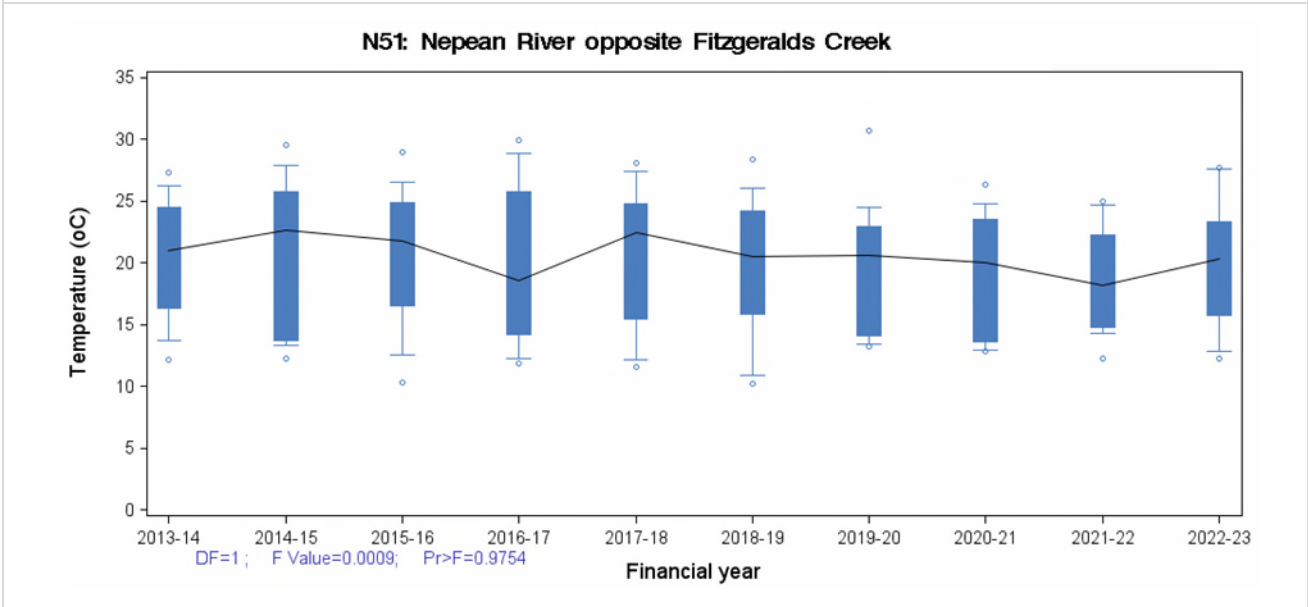
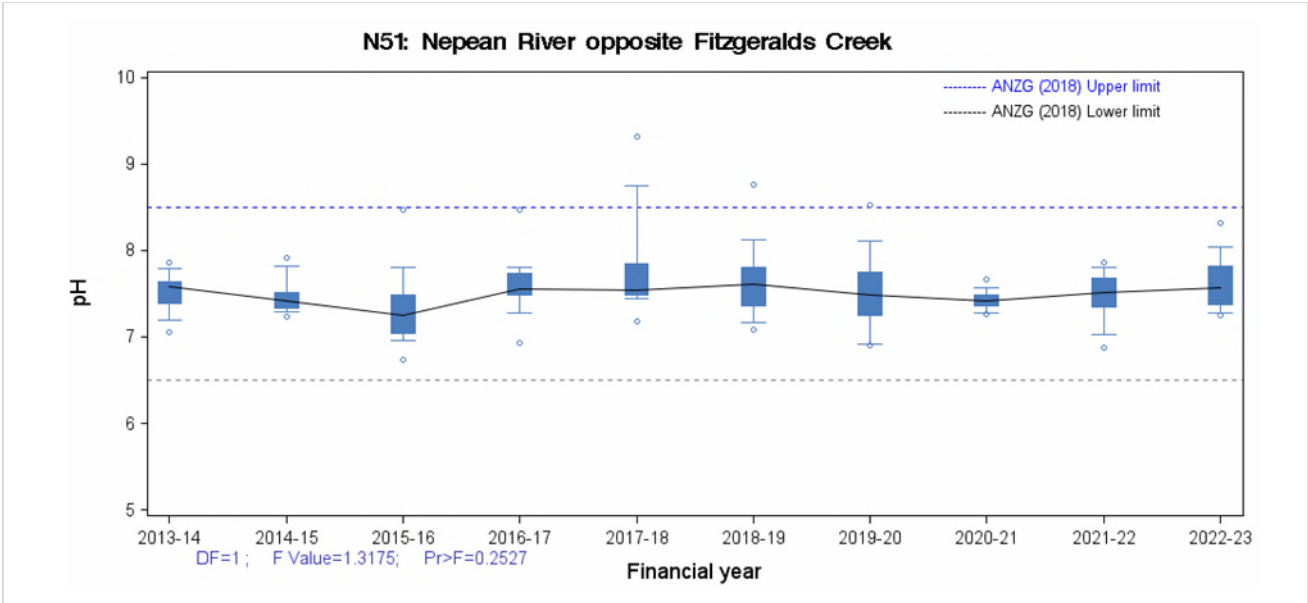
**N51: Nepean River opposite Fitzgeralds Creek**



Stressors – Physico-chemical water quality

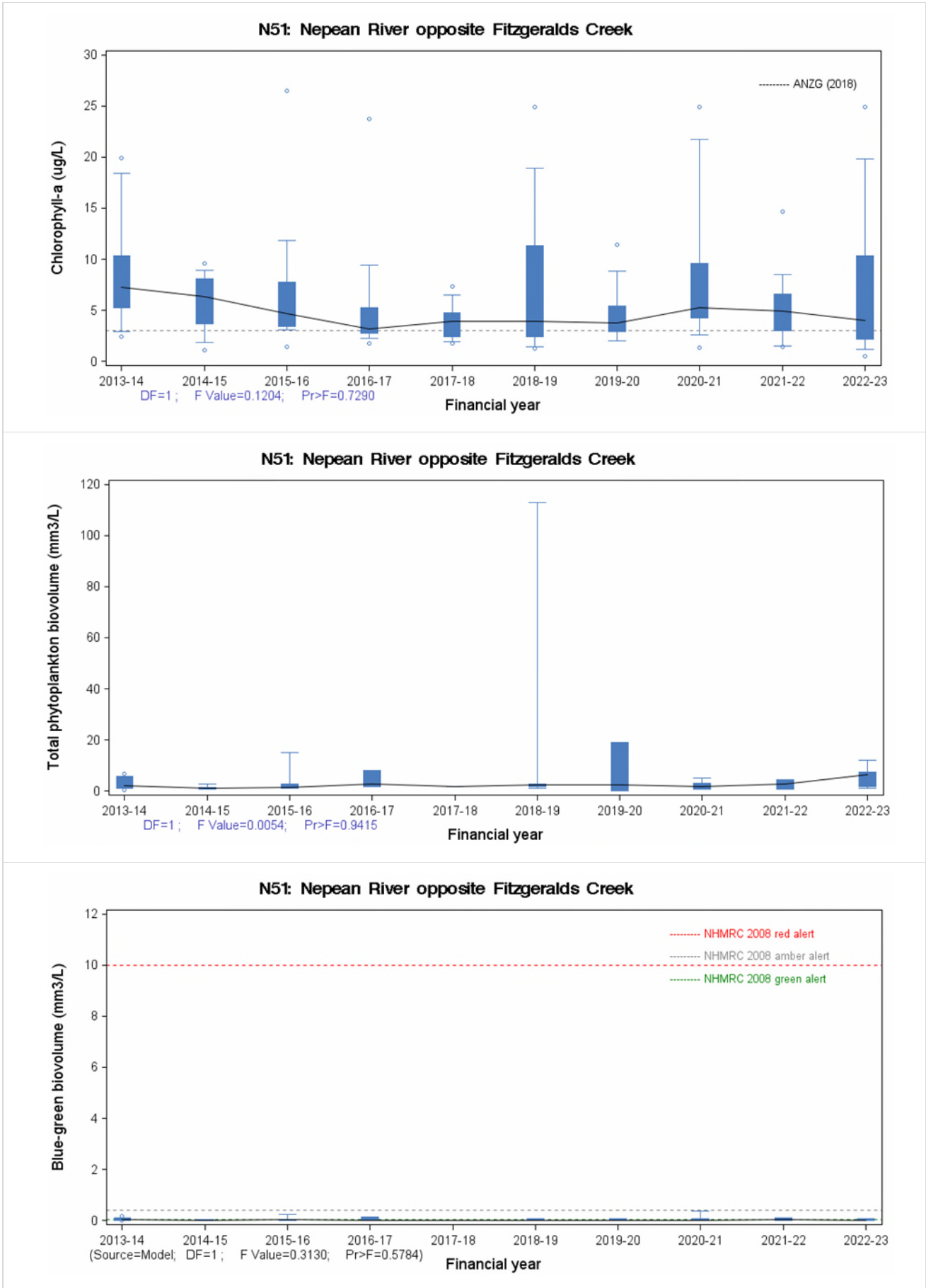




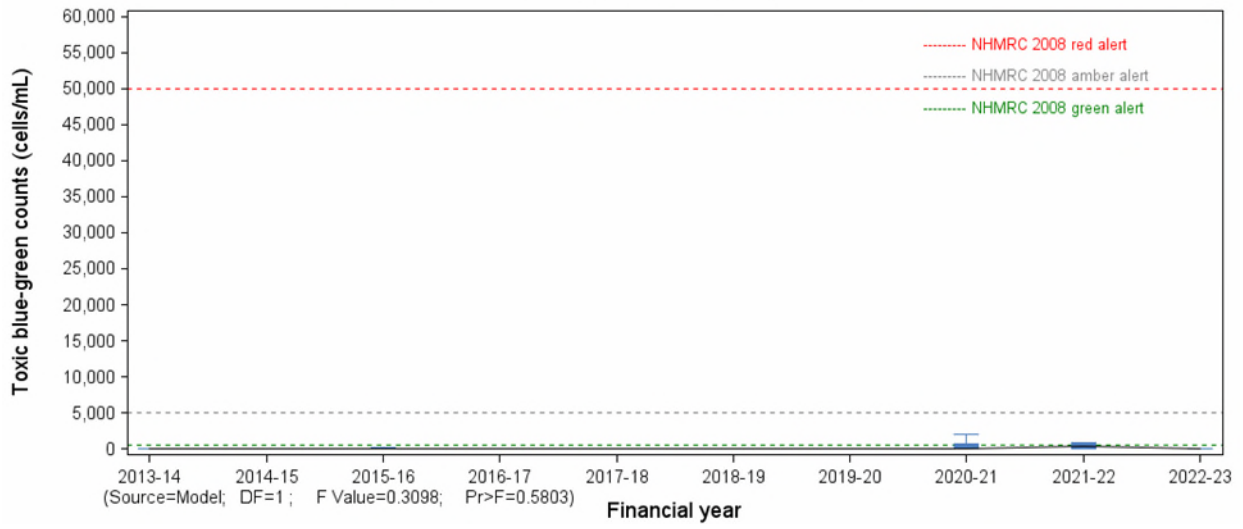




Ecosystem receptor – Phytoplankton

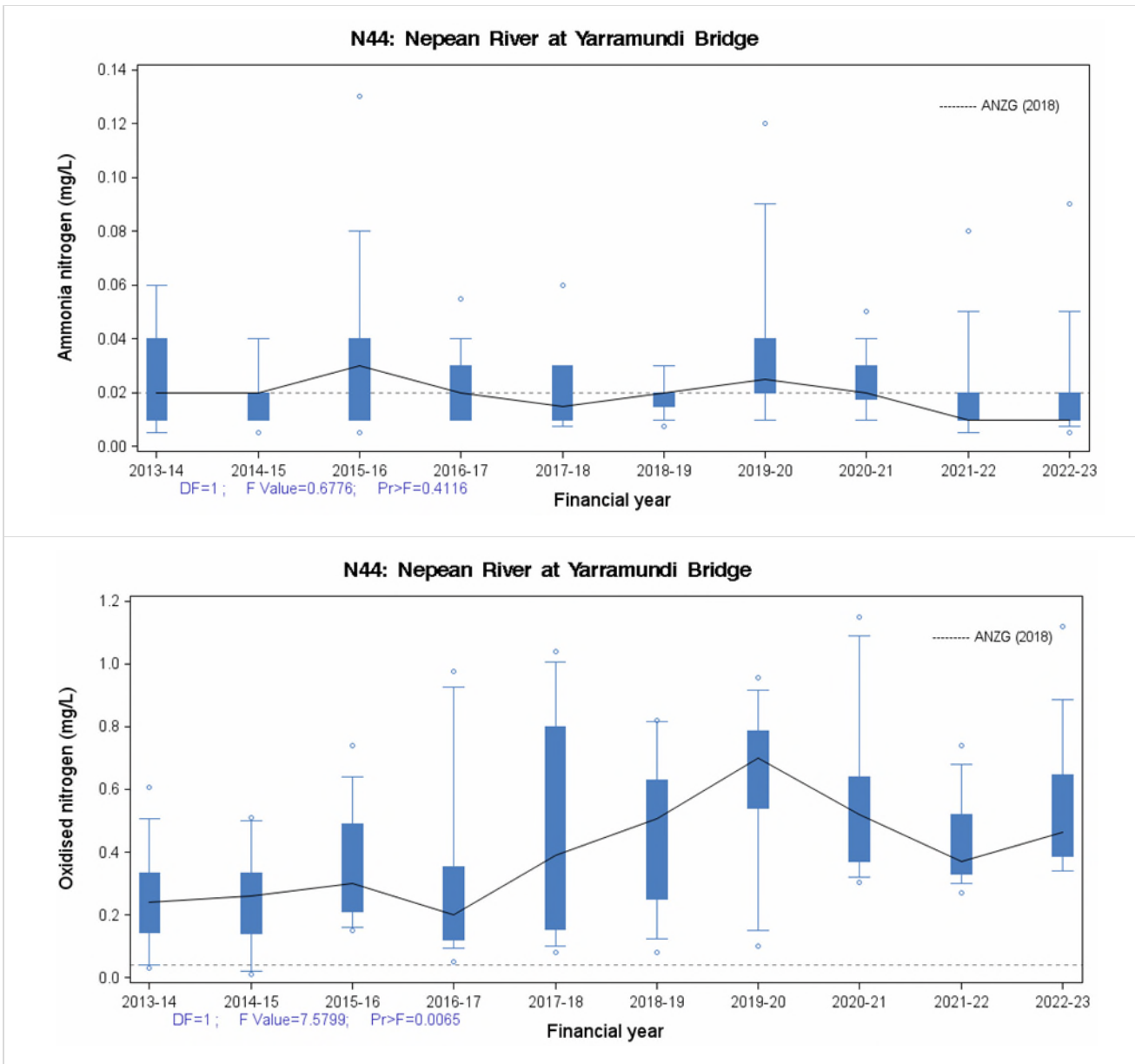


N51: Nepean River opposite Fitzgeralds Creek

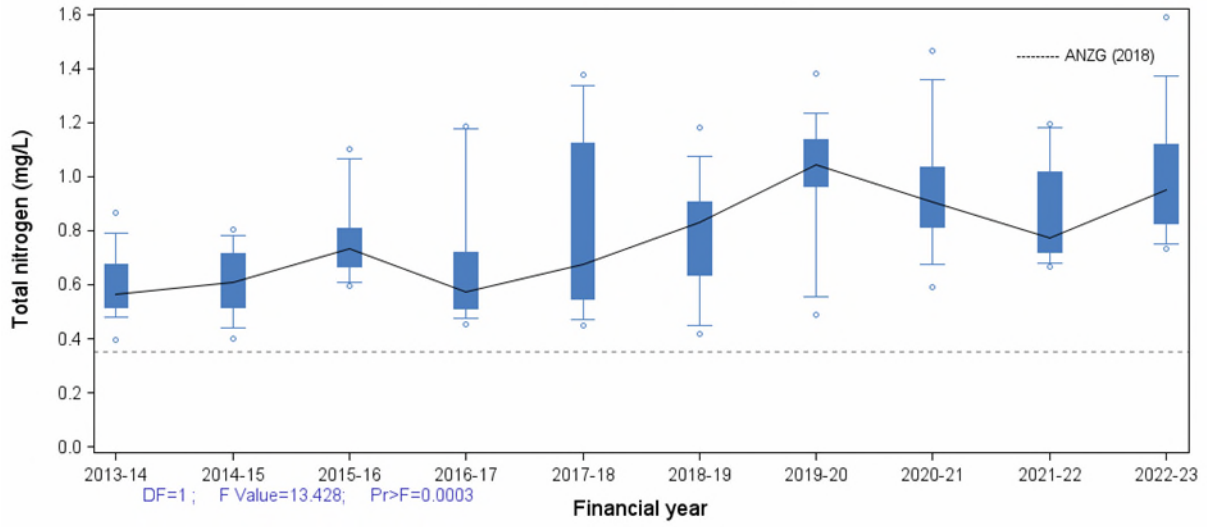


## C-1.3 Nepean River Yarramundi Bridge (N44)

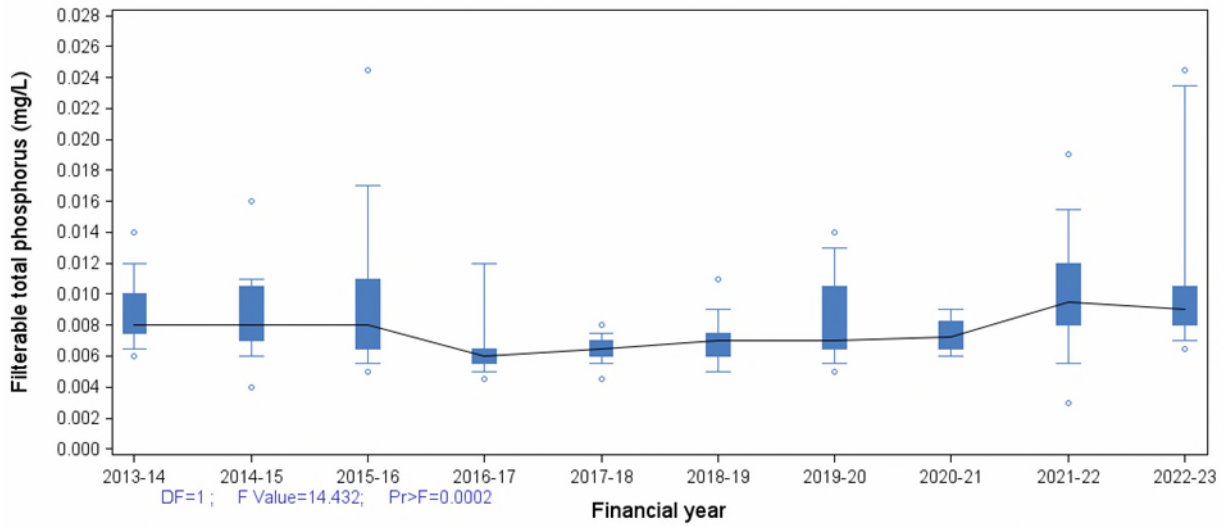
### Stressors – Nutrients



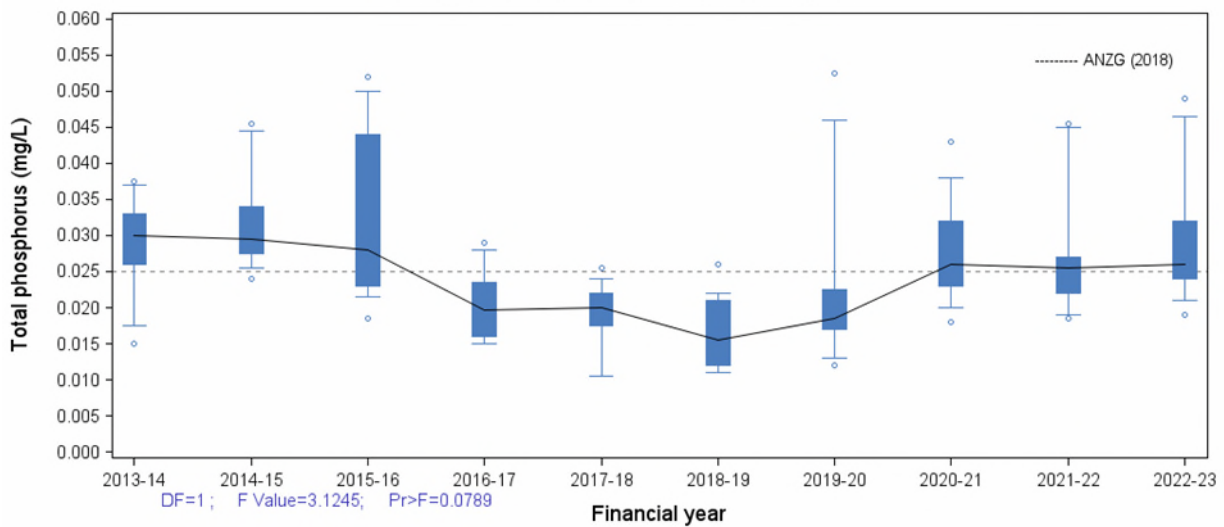
**N44: Nepean River at Yarramundi Bridge**



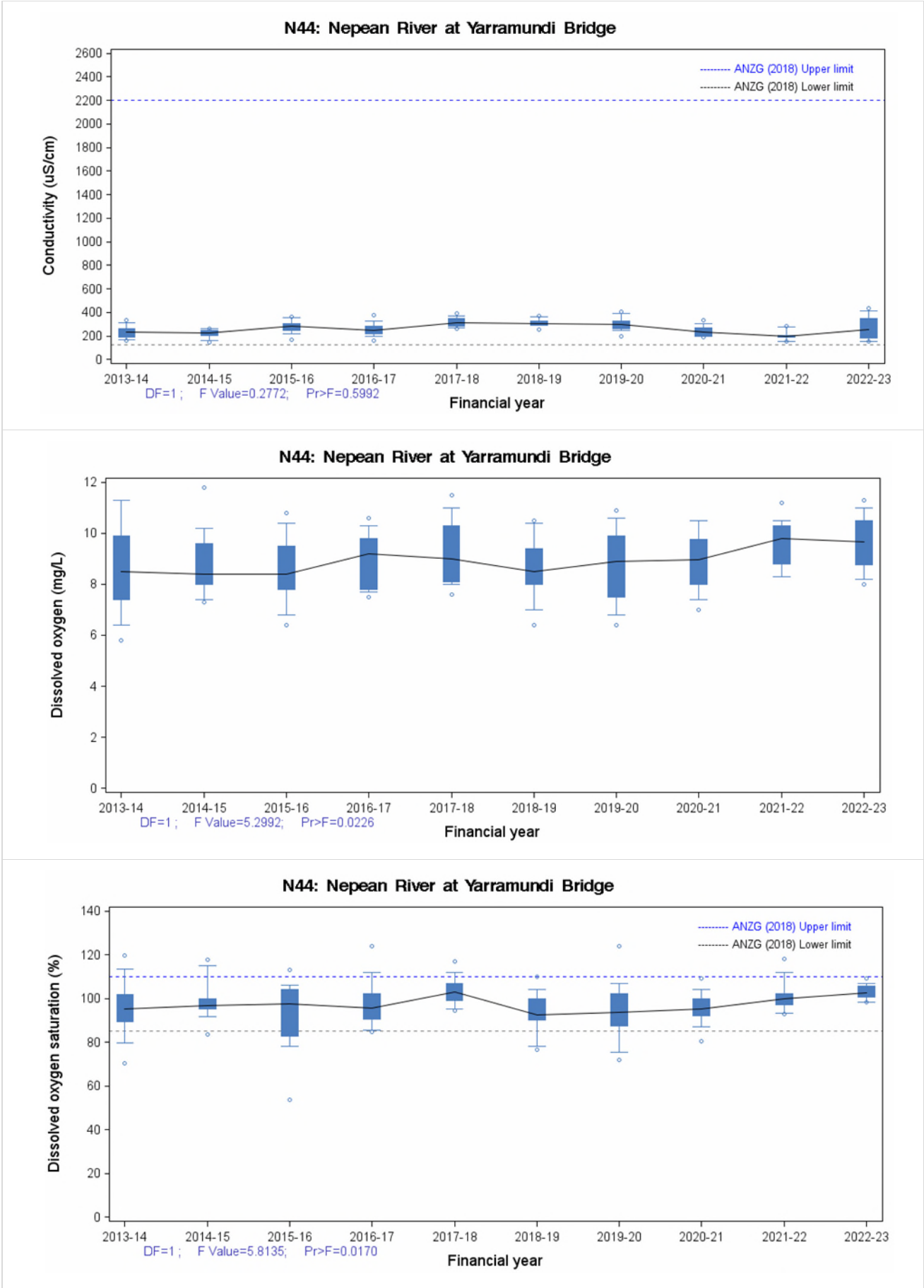
**N44: Nepean River at Yarramundi Bridge**



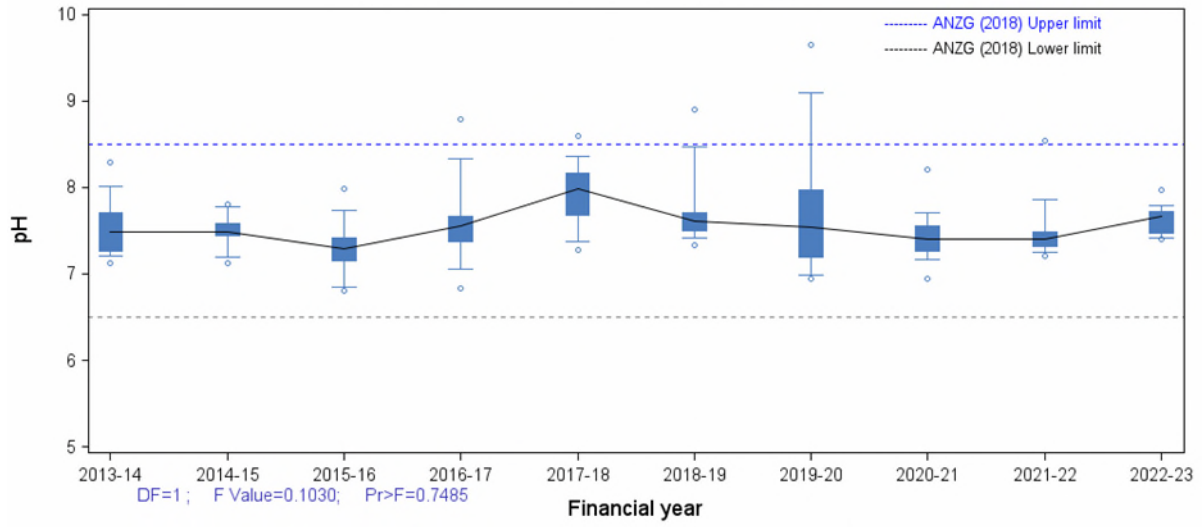
**N44: Nepean River at Yarramundi Bridge**



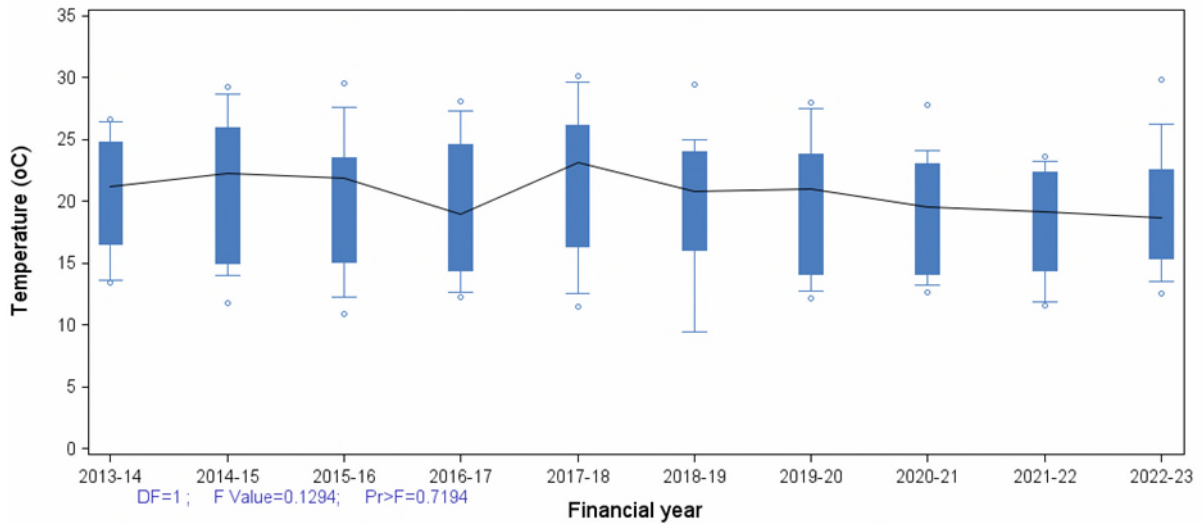
Stressors – Physico-chemical water quality



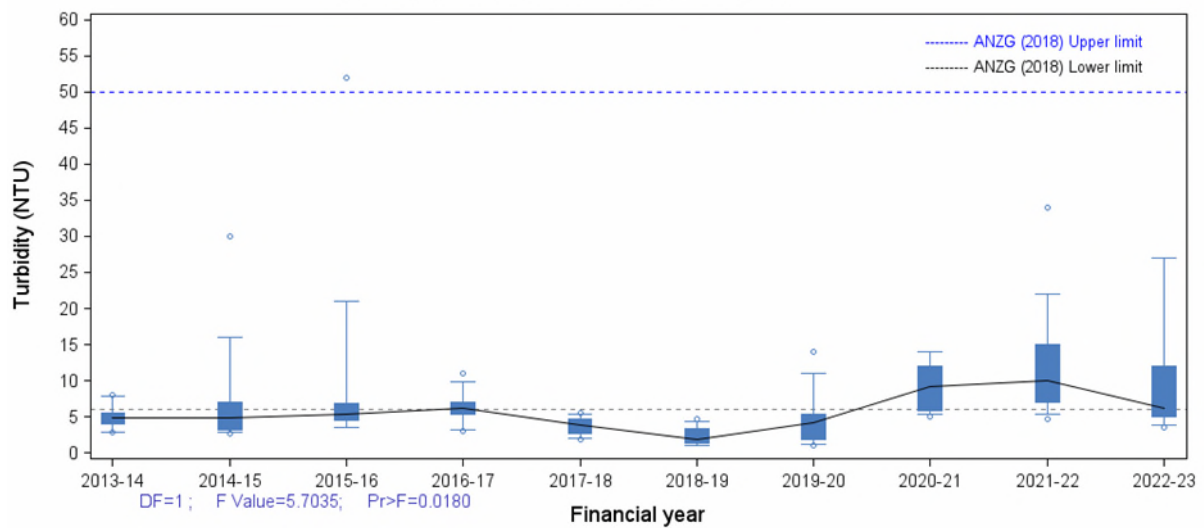
**N44: Nepean River at Yarramundi Bridge**



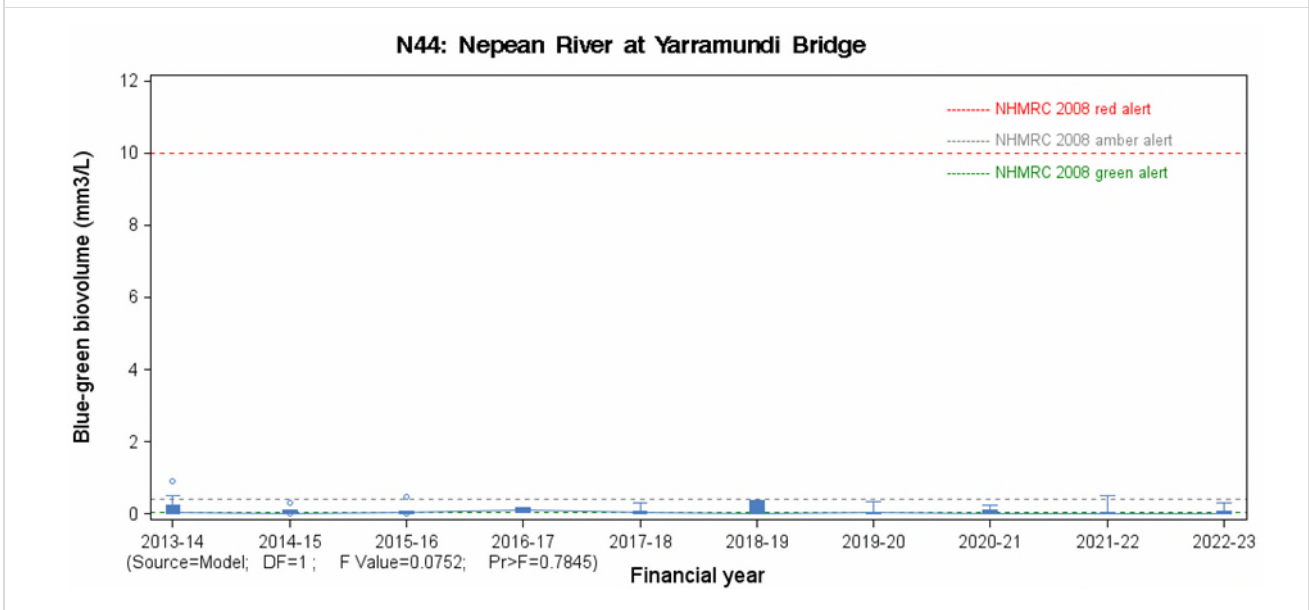
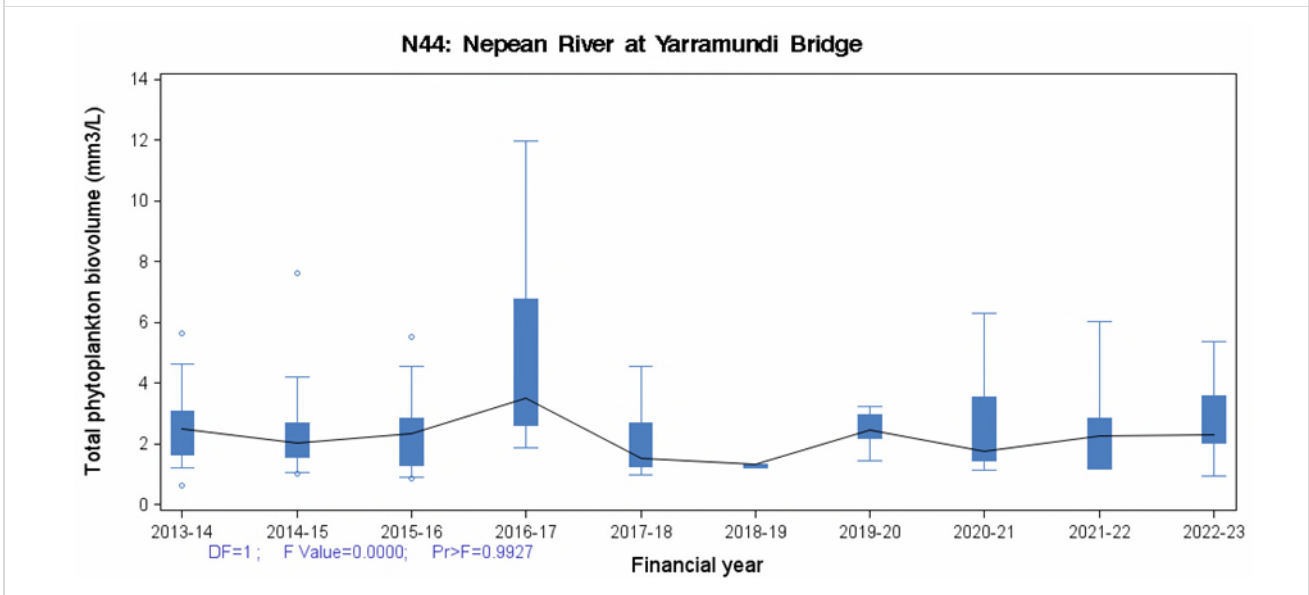
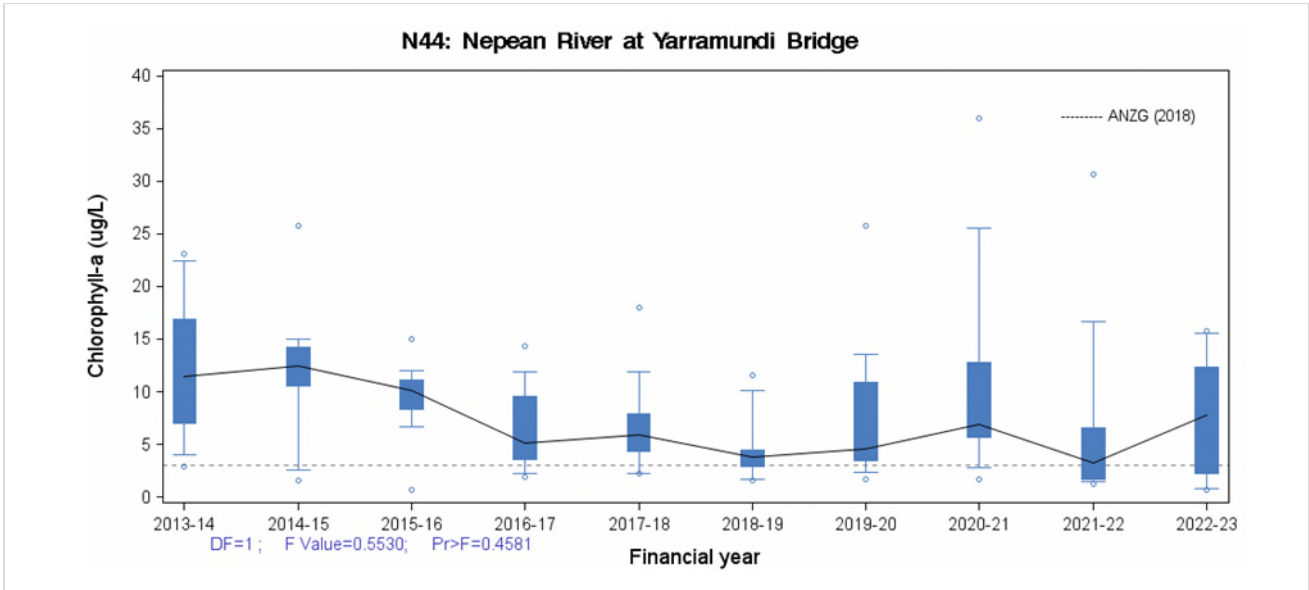
**N44: Nepean River at Yarramundi Bridge**



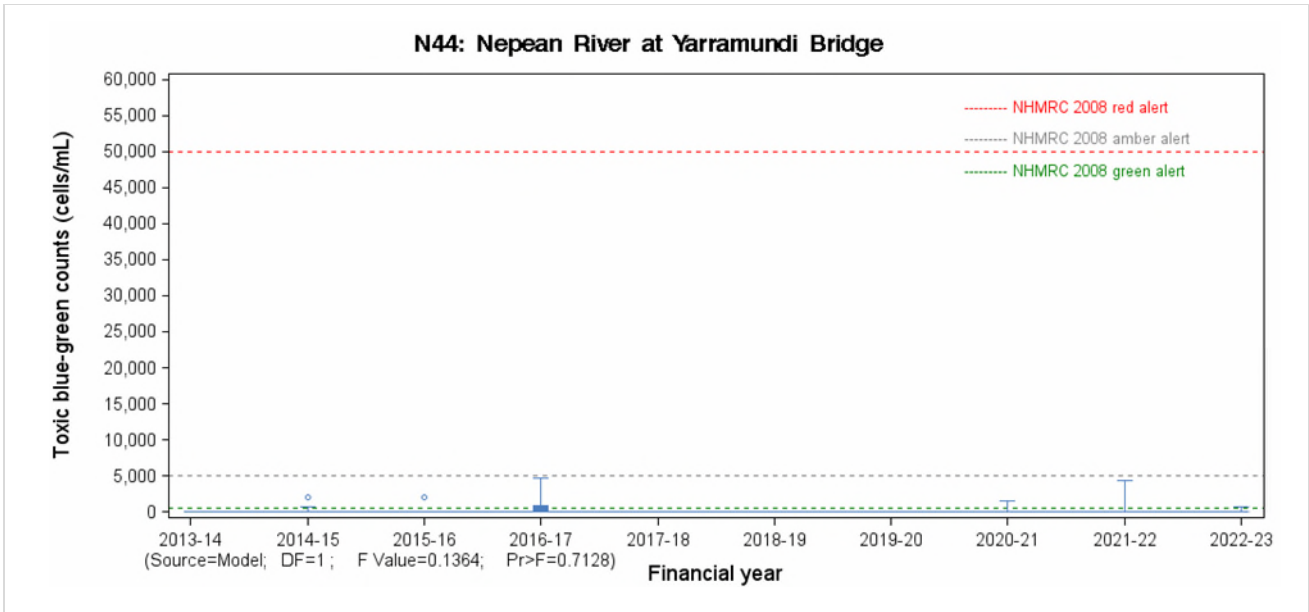
**N44: Nepean River at Yarramundi Bridge**



Ecosystem receptor – Phytoplankton



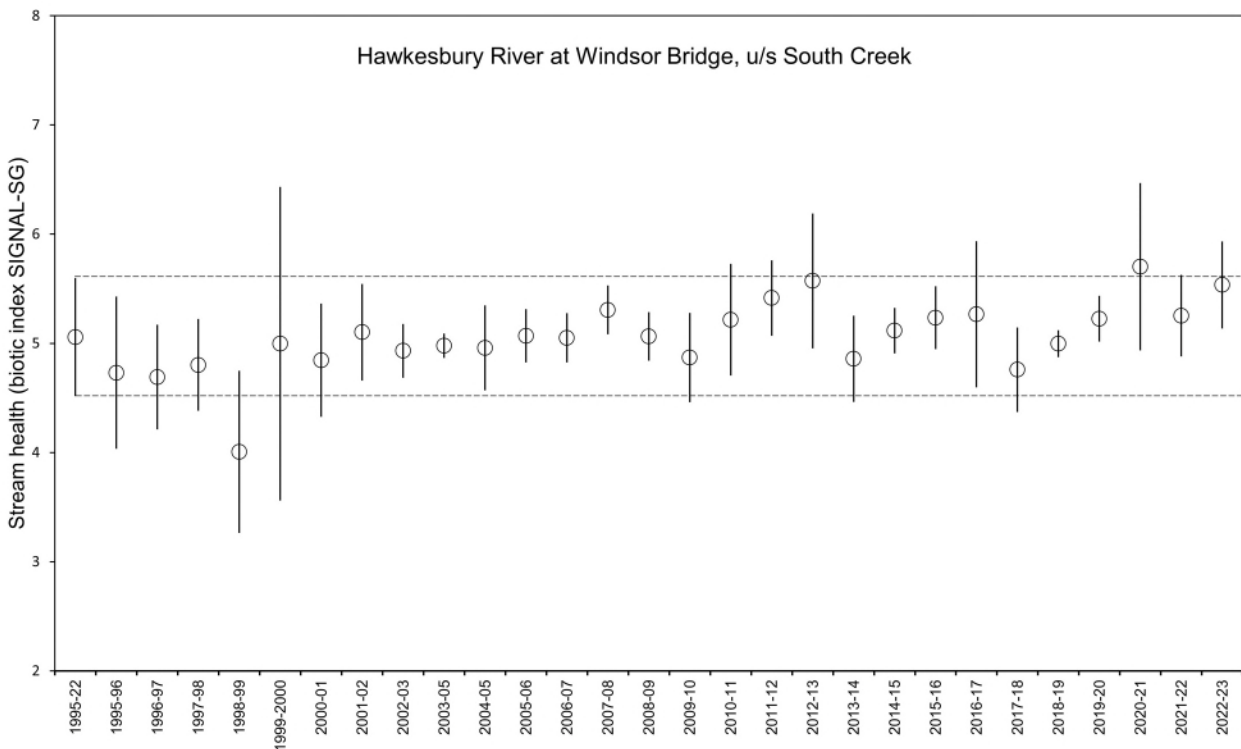




### C-1.4 Hawkesbury River at Windsor Bridge, upstream South Creek (N38)

#### Ecosystem receptor – Macroinvertebrates

Mean stream health in 2022-23 was within range recorded over the period back to 1995.



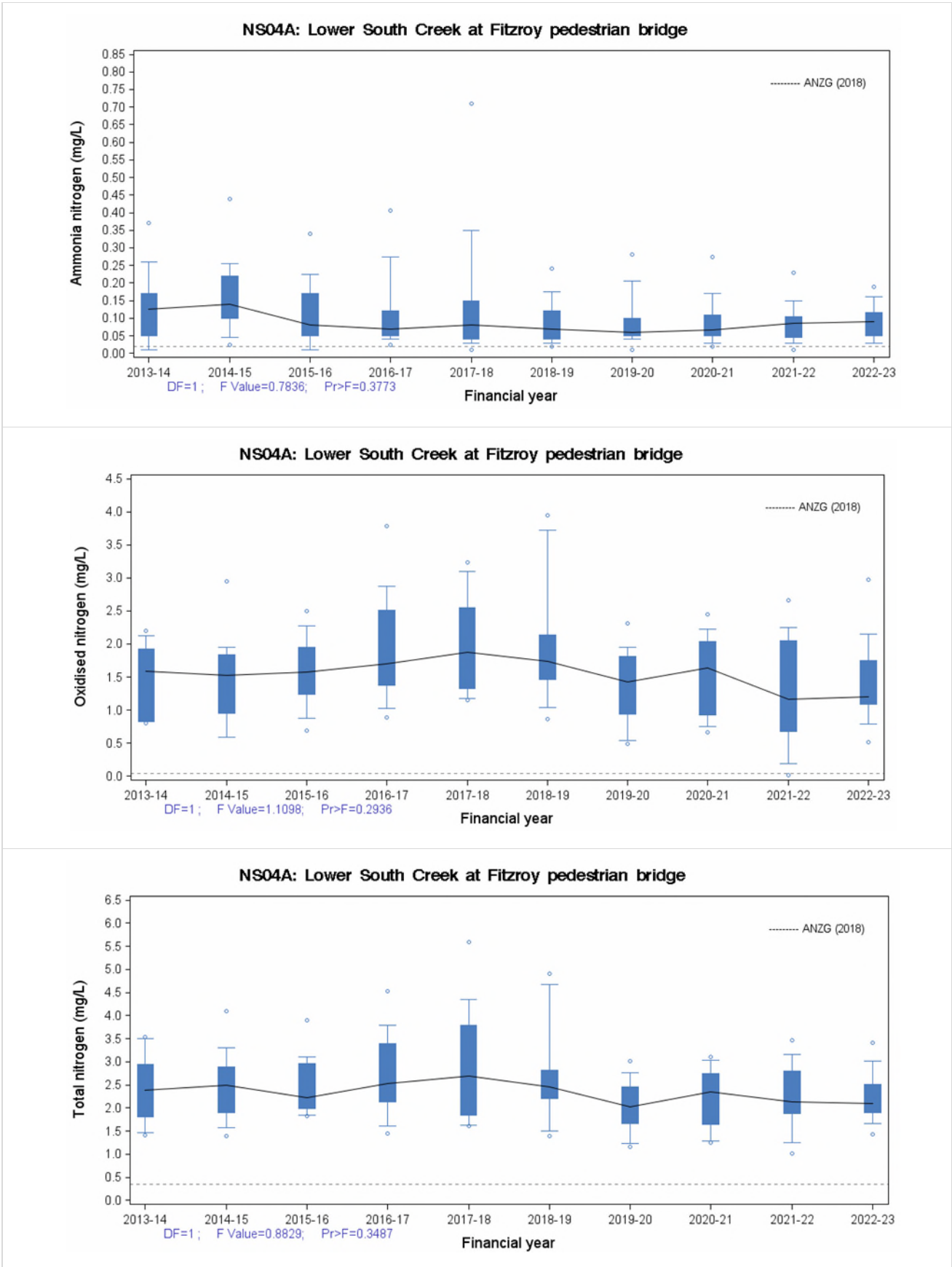
The range of stream health recorded over each period is represented by length of line |

Figure C-1 Stream health of Hawkesbury River at Windsor Bridge, upstream of South Creek (N38)

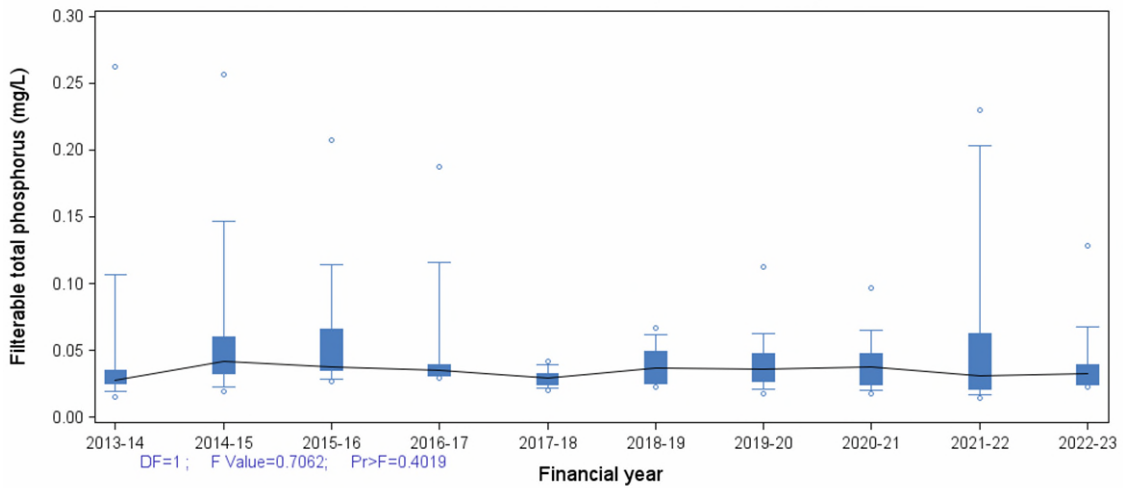


# C-1.5 Lower South Creek at Fitzroy pedestrian bridge, Windsor (NS04A)

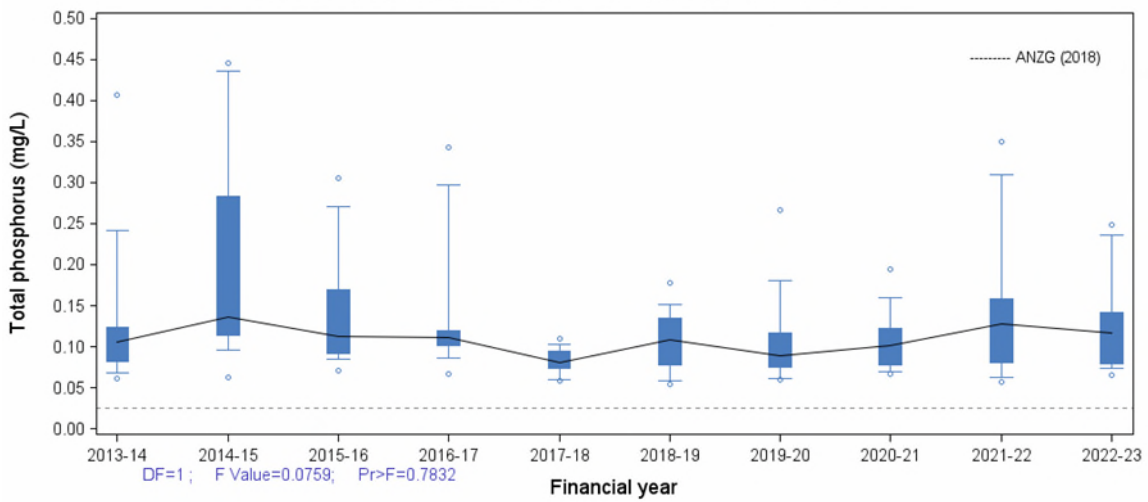
## Stressors – Nutrients



NS04A: Lower South Creek at Fitzroy pedestrian bridge

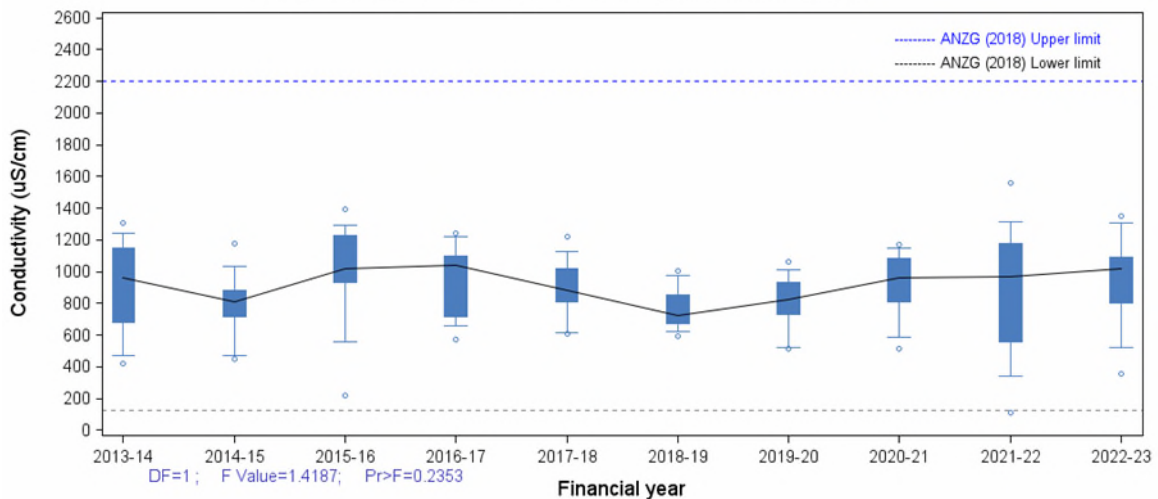


NS04A: Lower South Creek at Fitzroy pedestrian bridge

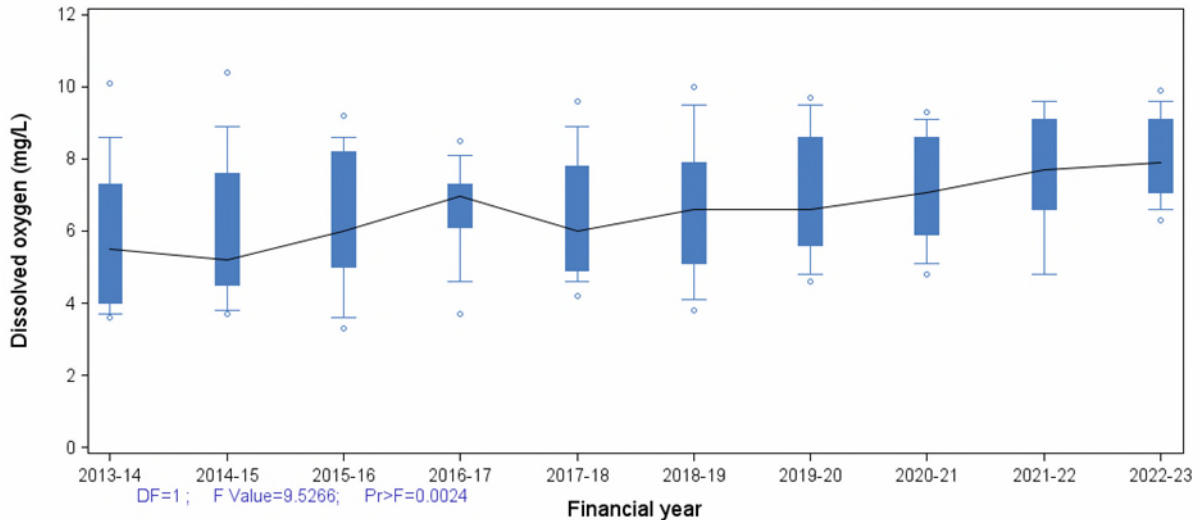


### Stressors – Physico-chemical water quality

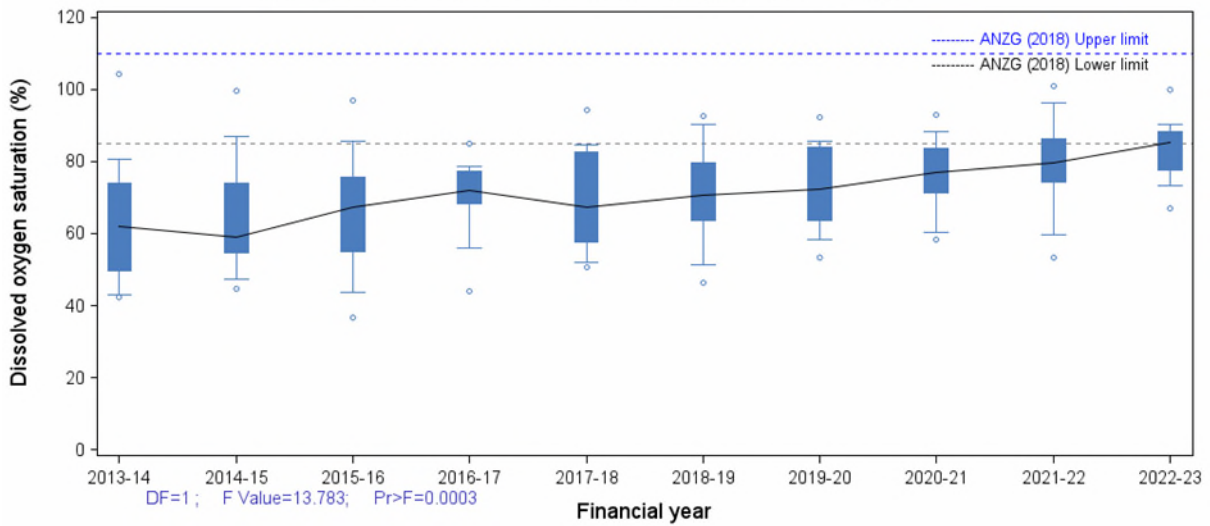
NS04A: Lower South Creek at Fitzroy pedestrian bridge



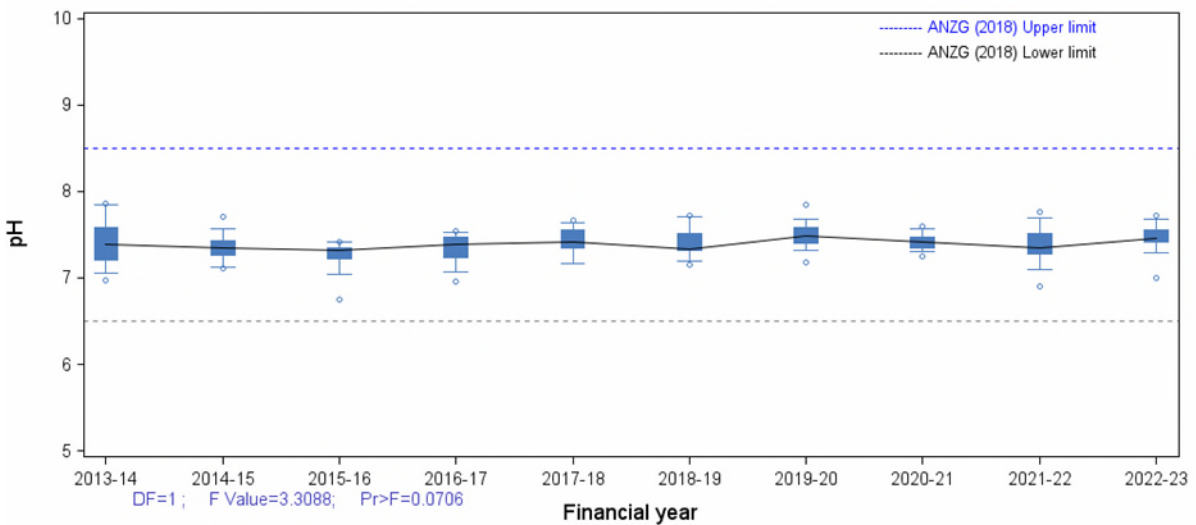
NS04A: Lower South Creek at Fitzroy pedestrian bridge



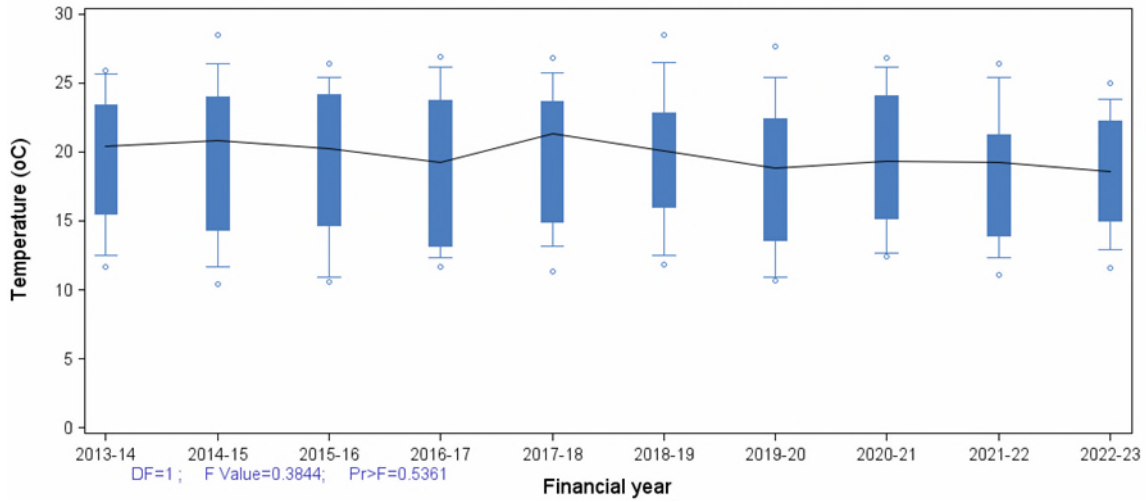
NS04A: Lower South Creek at Fitzroy pedestrian bridge



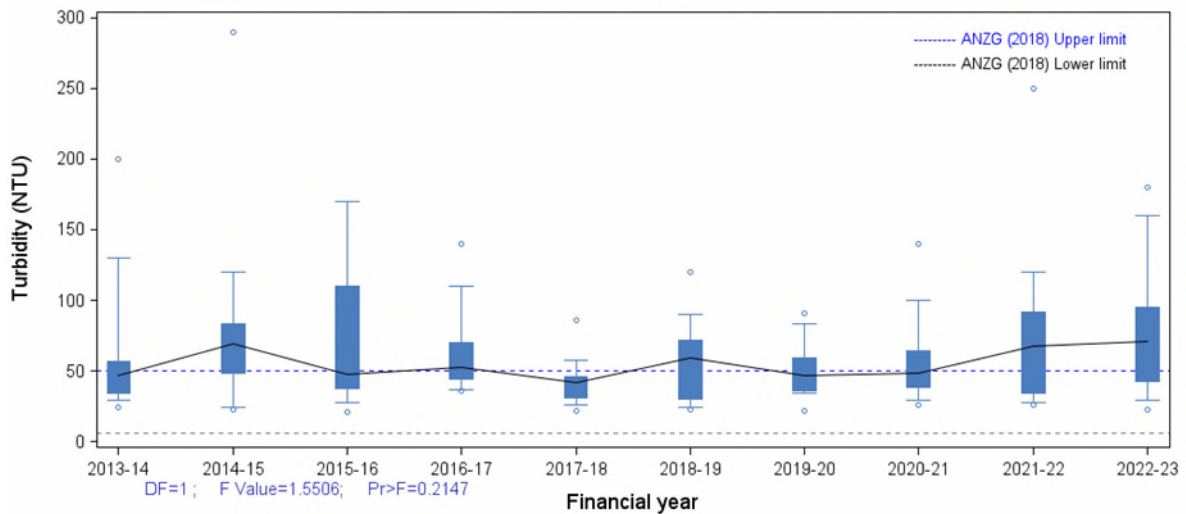
NS04A: Lower South Creek at Fitzroy pedestrian bridge



NS04A: Lower South Creek at Fitzroy pedestrian bridge

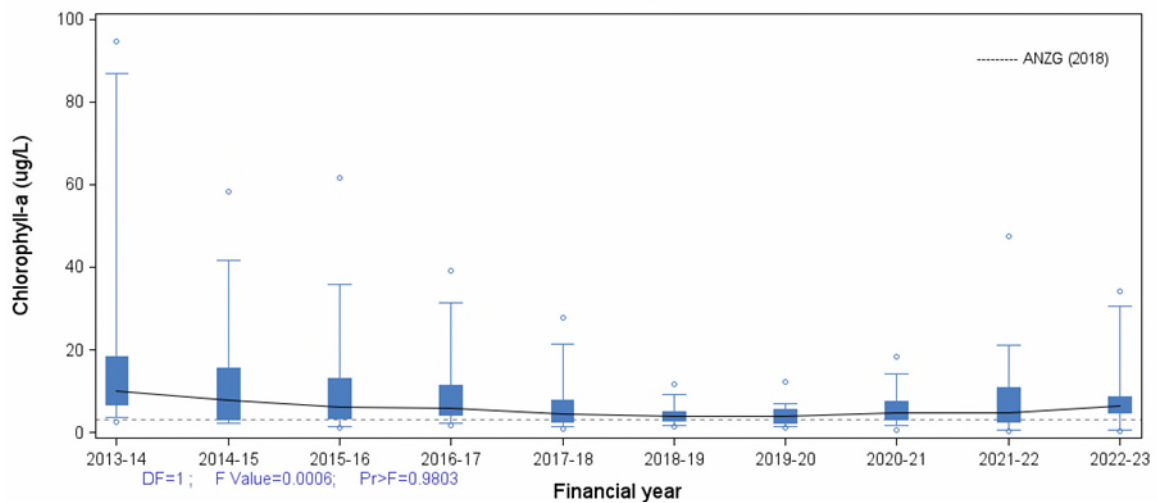


NS04A: Lower South Creek at Fitzroy pedestrian bridge

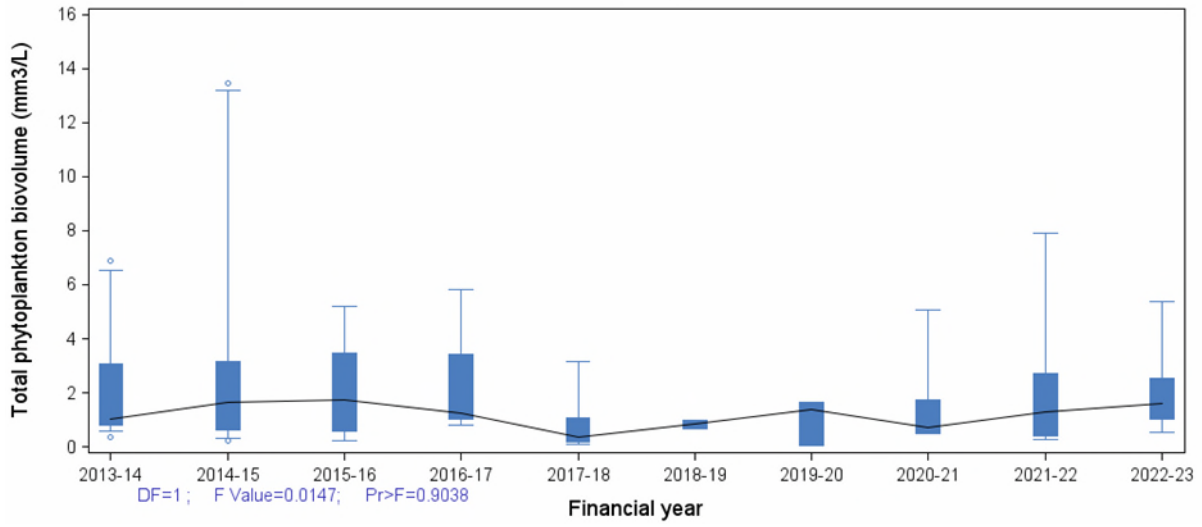


### Ecosystem receptor – Phytoplankton

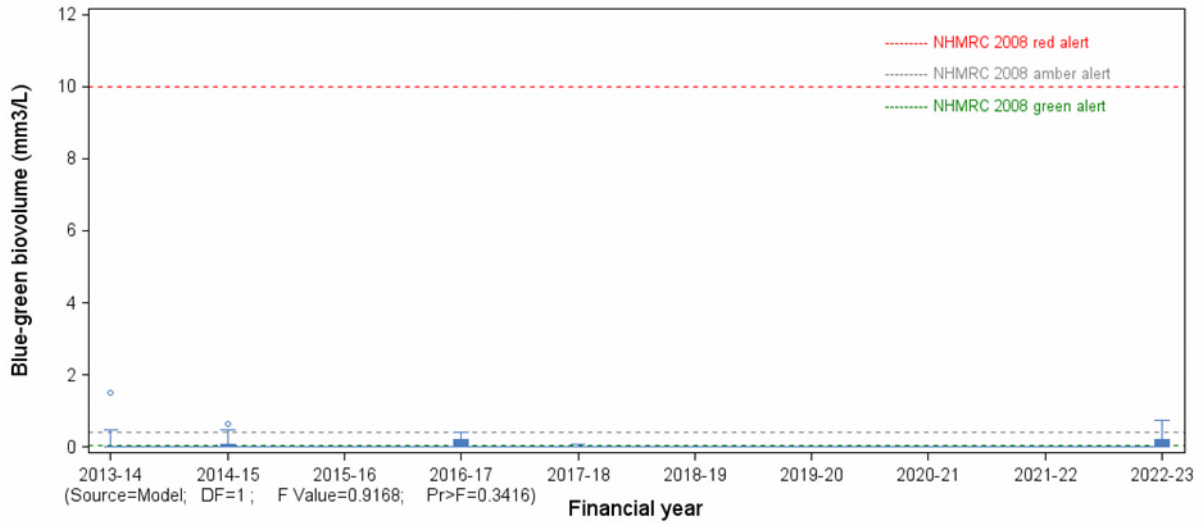
NS04A: Lower South Creek at Fitzroy pedestrian bridge



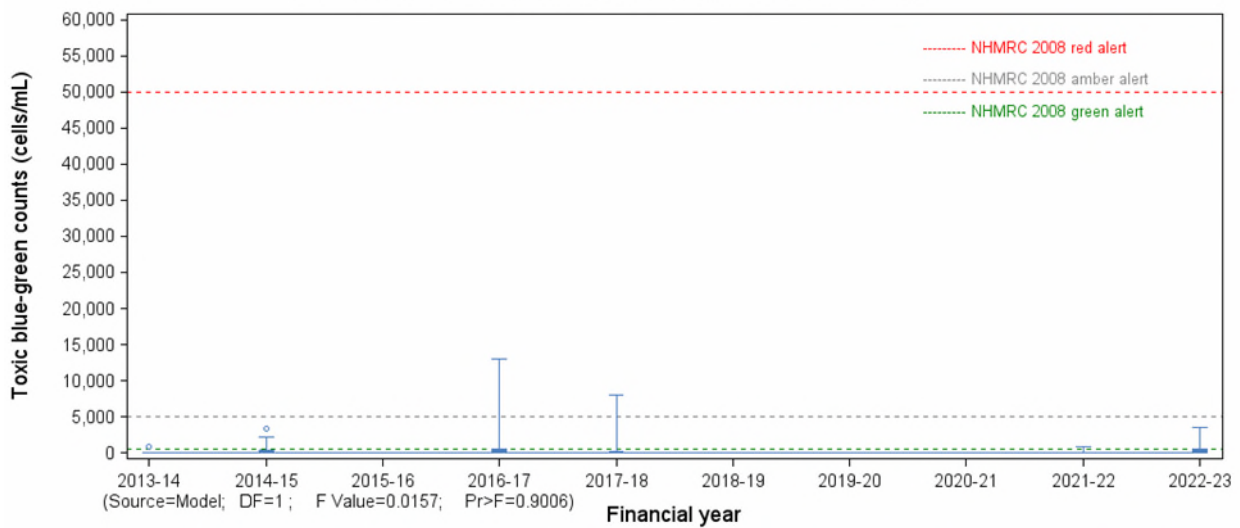
NS04A: Lower South Creek at Fitzroy pedestrian bridge



NS04A: Lower South Creek at Fitzroy pedestrian bridge

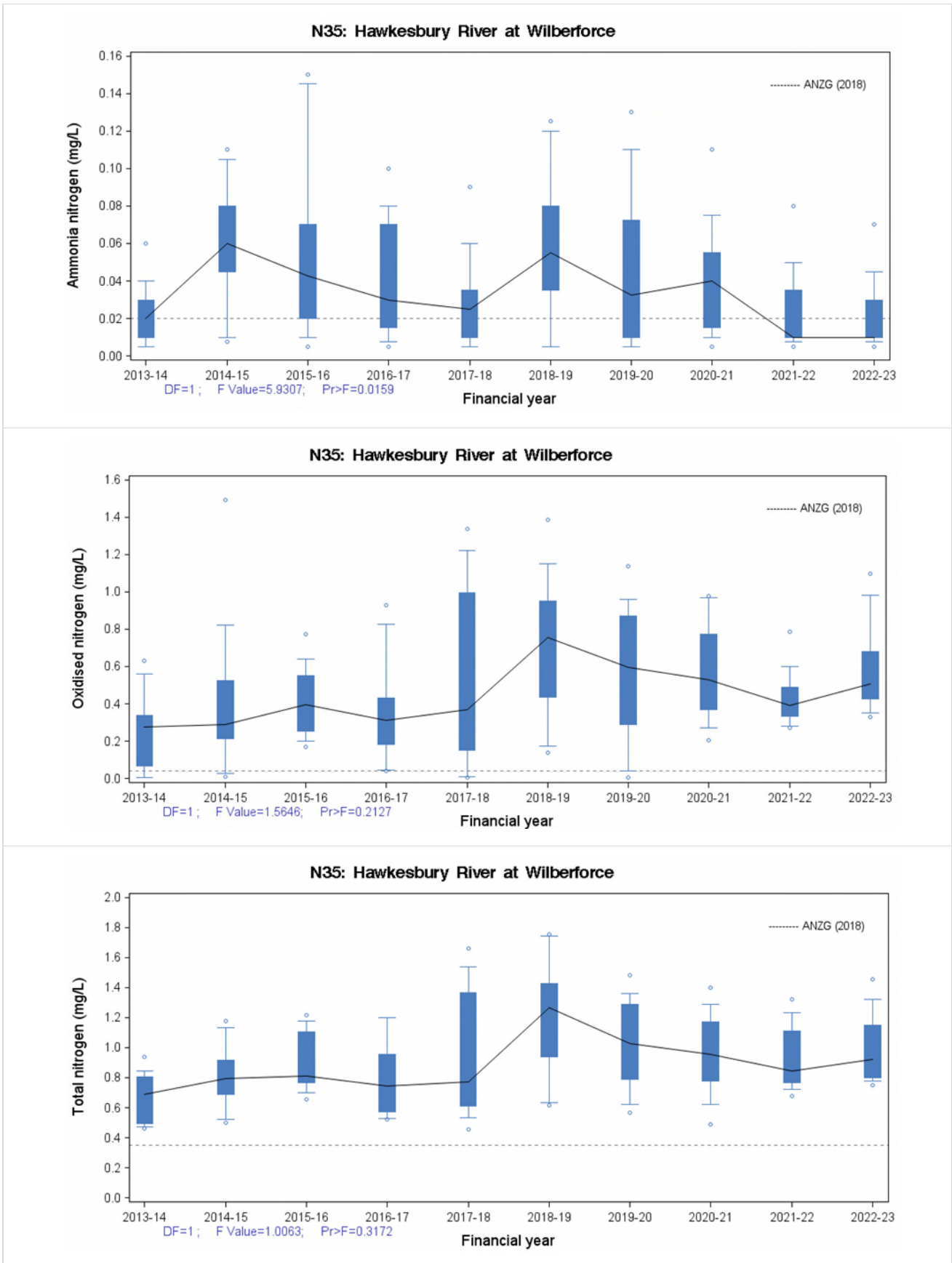


NS04A: Lower South Creek at Fitzroy pedestrian bridge

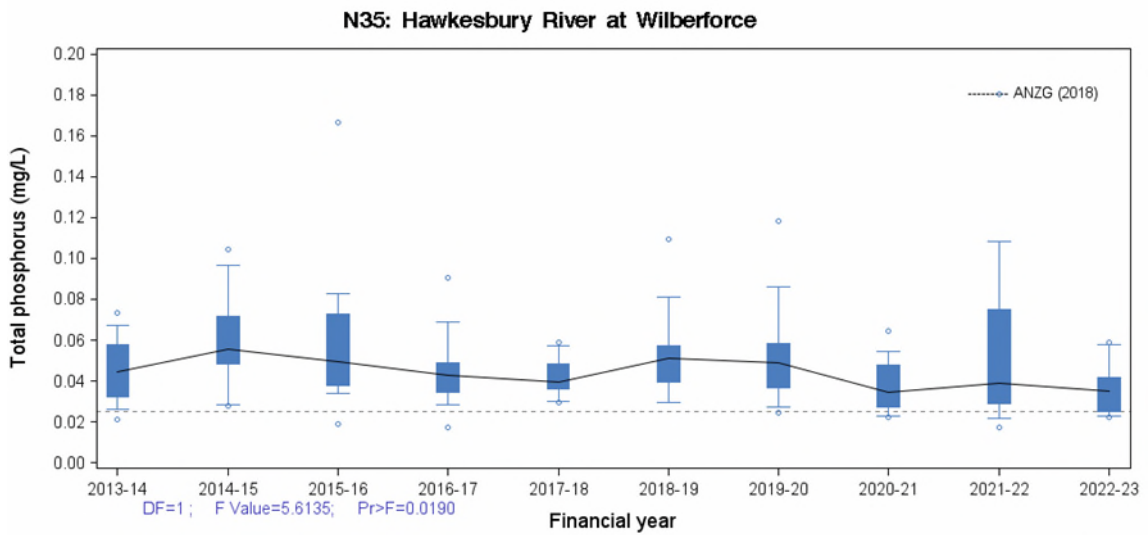
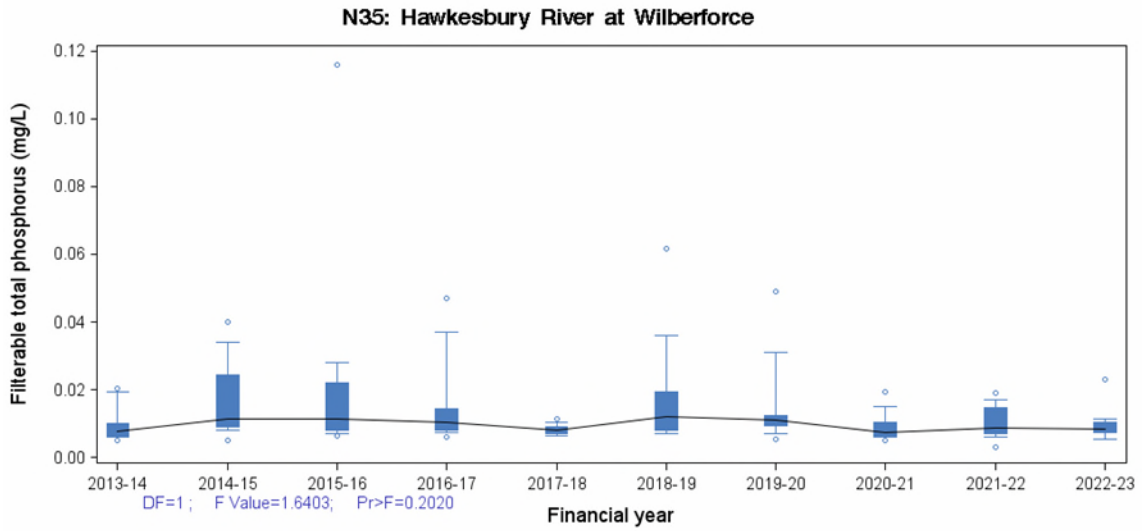


## C-1.6 Hawkesbury River at Wilberforce, Butterfly farm, downstream of South Creek (N35)

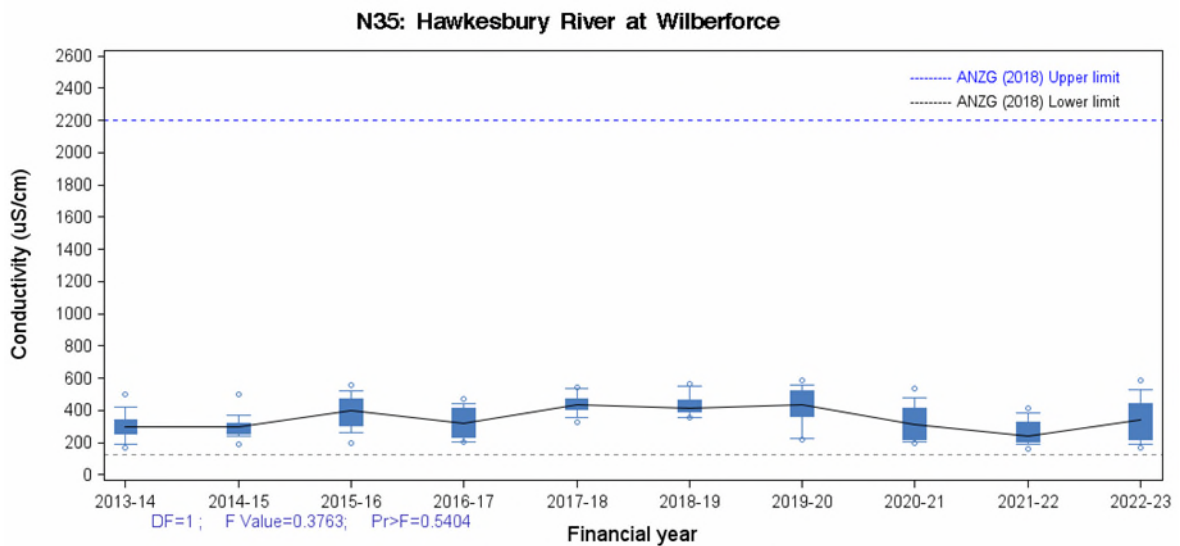
### Stressors – Nutrients



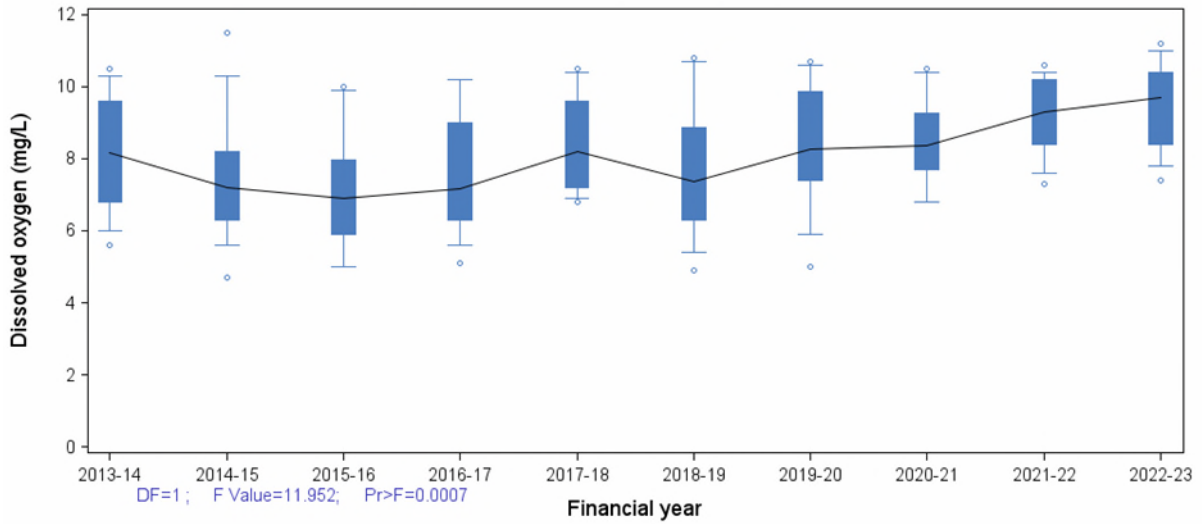




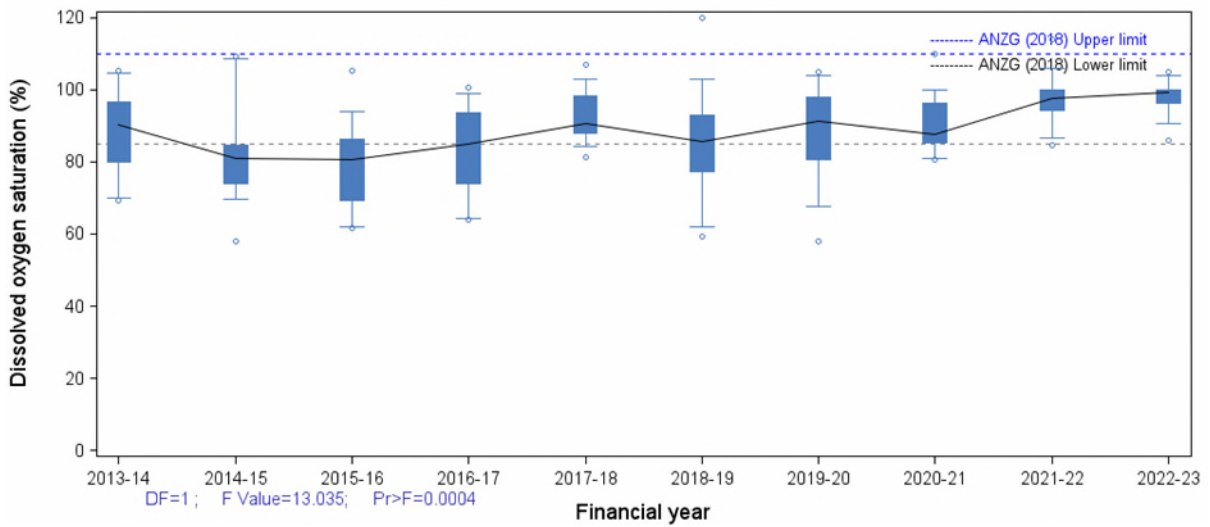
## Stressors – Physico-chemical water quality



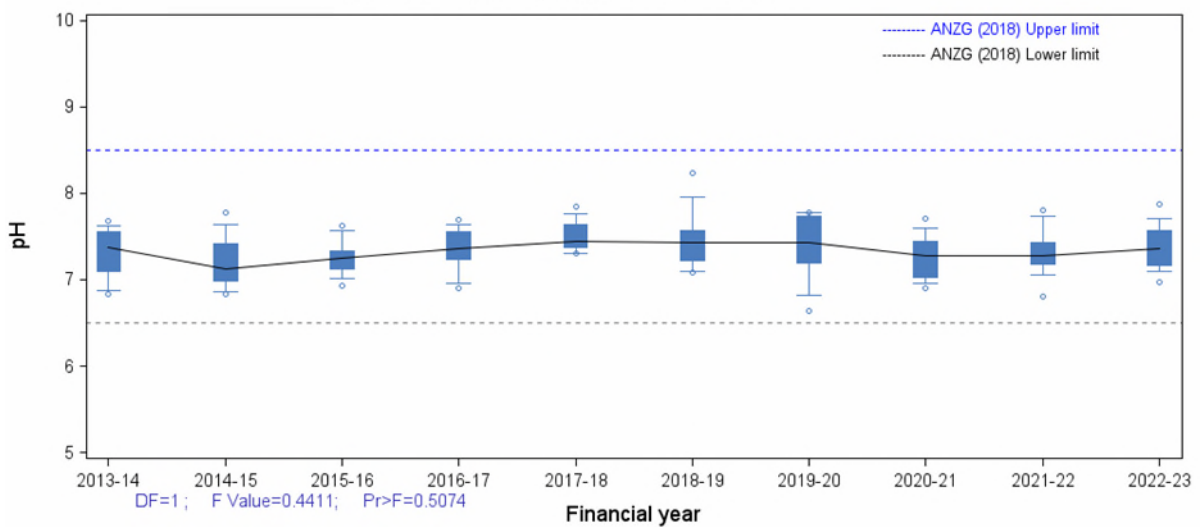
**N35: Hawkesbury River at Wilberforce**



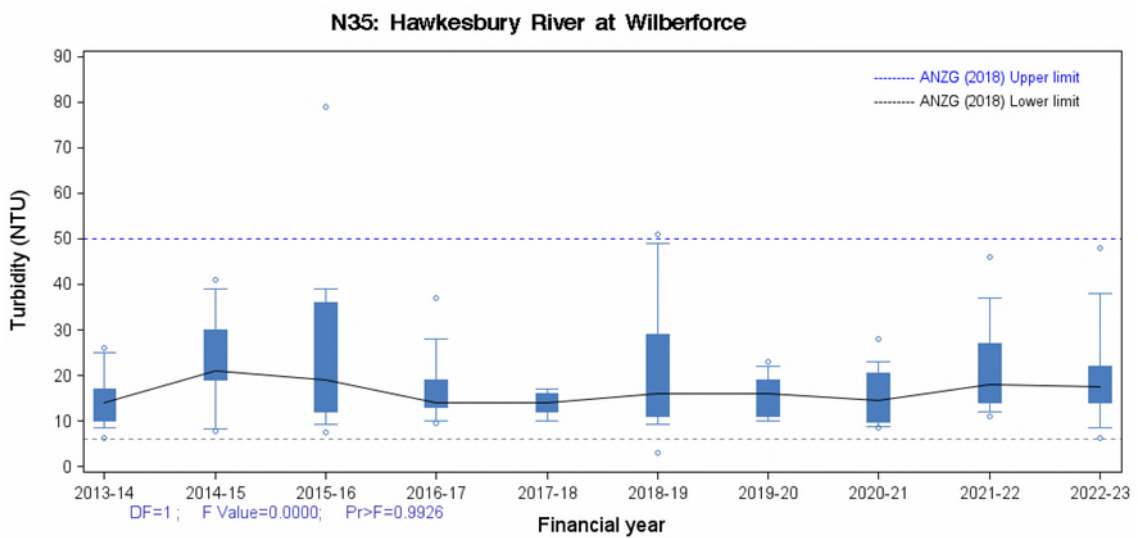
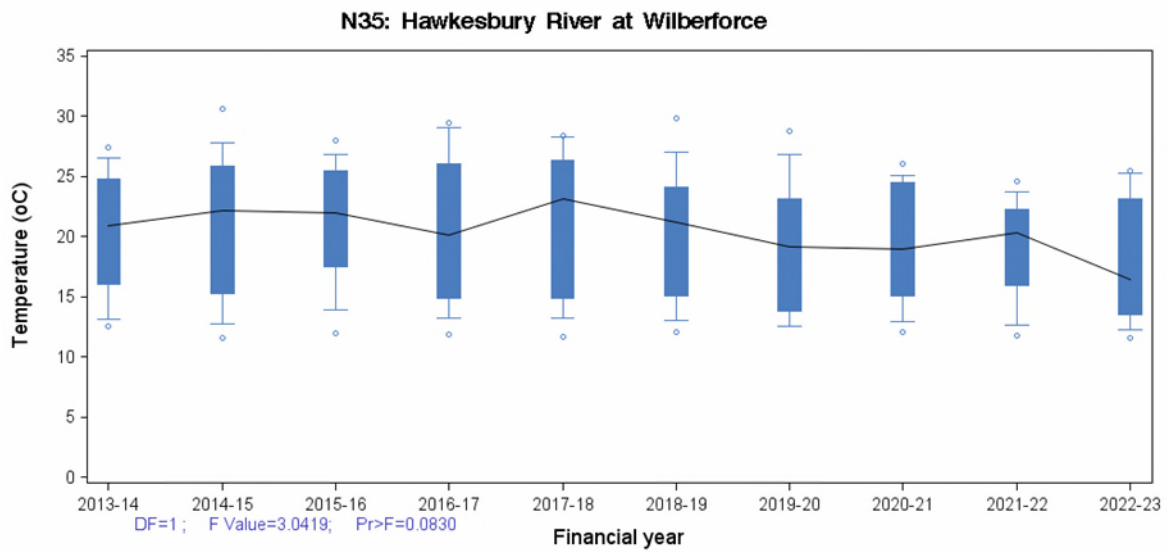
**N35: Hawkesbury River at Wilberforce**



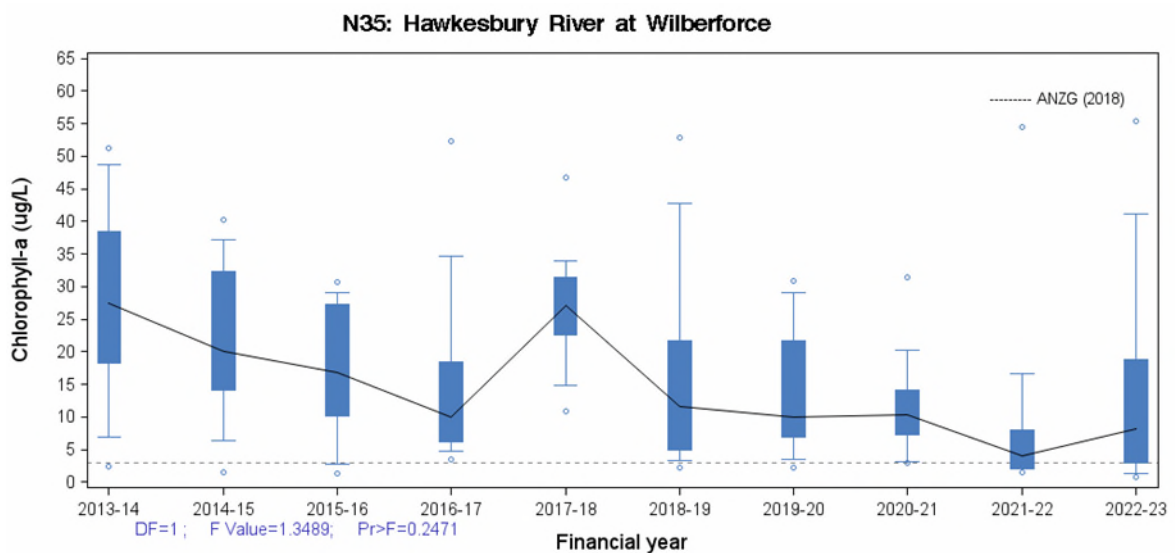
**N35: Hawkesbury River at Wilberforce**



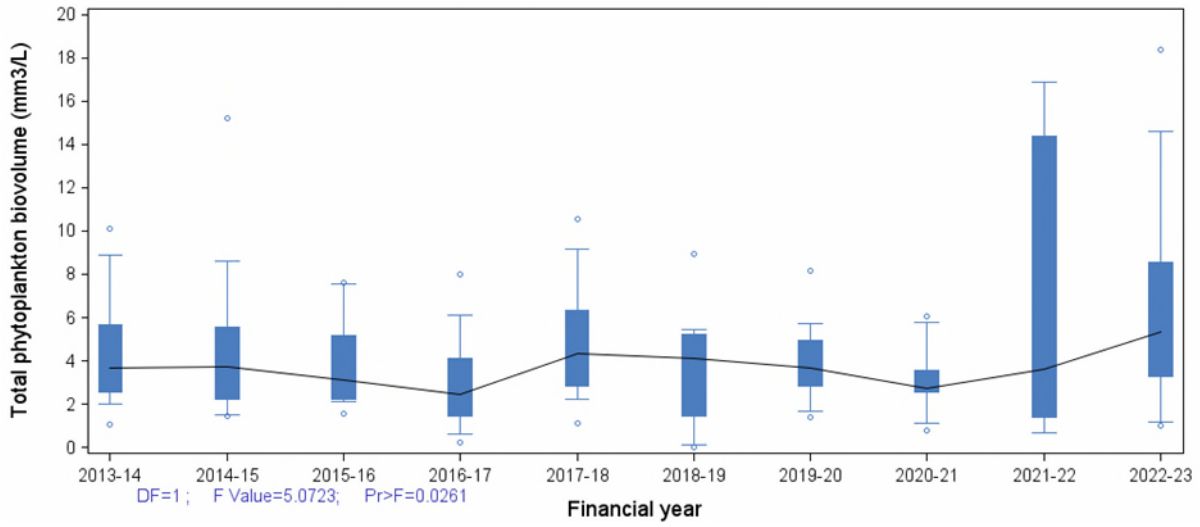




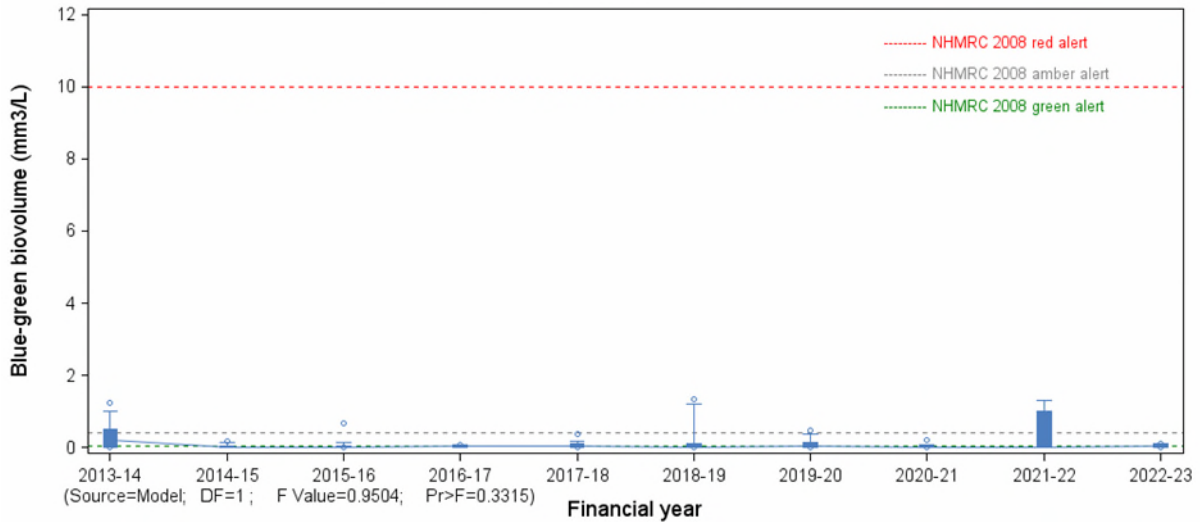
## Ecosystem receptor – Phytoplankton



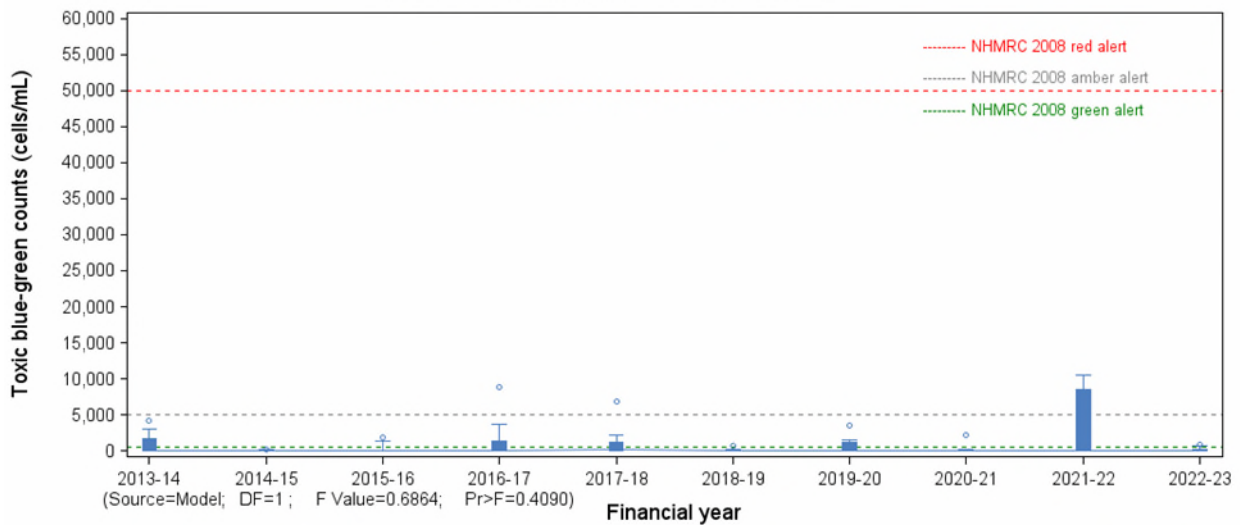
N35: Hawkesbury River at Wilberforce



N35: Hawkesbury River at Wilberforce



N35: Hawkesbury River at Wilberforce



## Ecosystem receptor – Macroinvertebrates

Mean stream health in 2022-23 was within the range recorded over the period back to 1995.

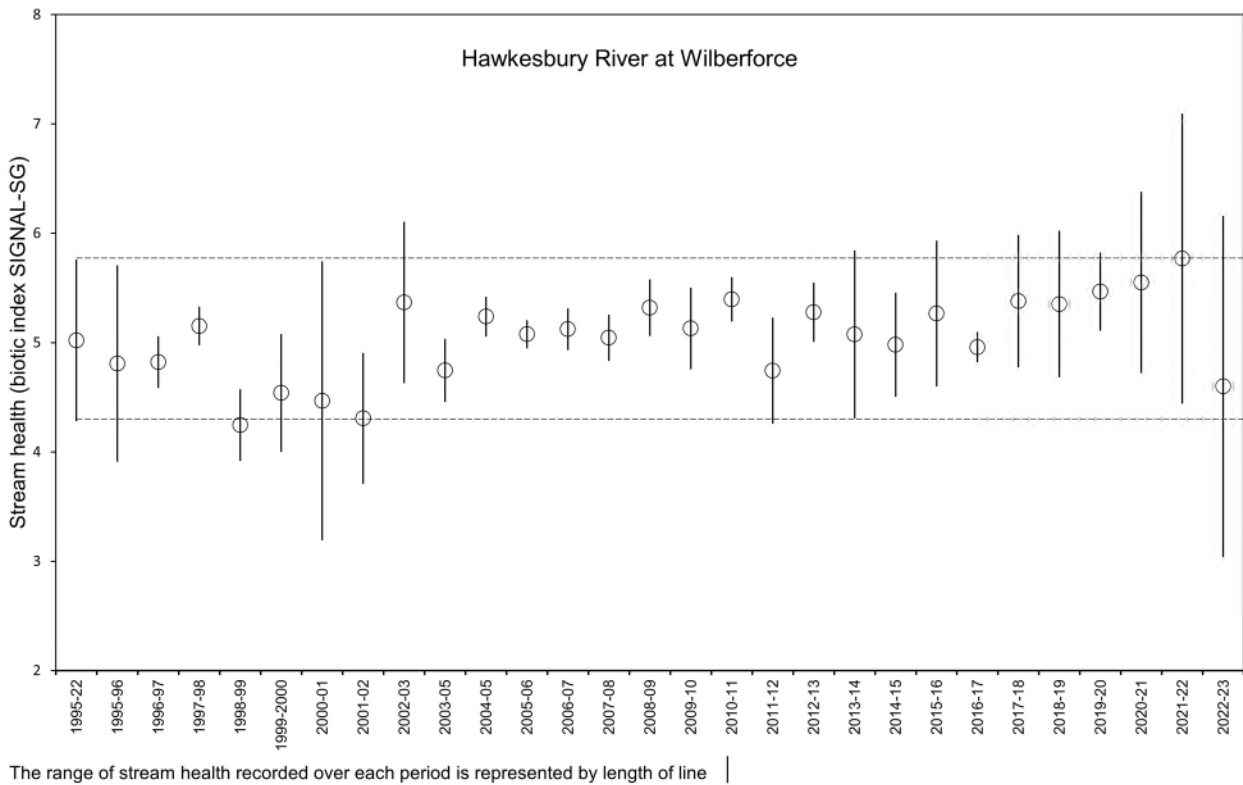
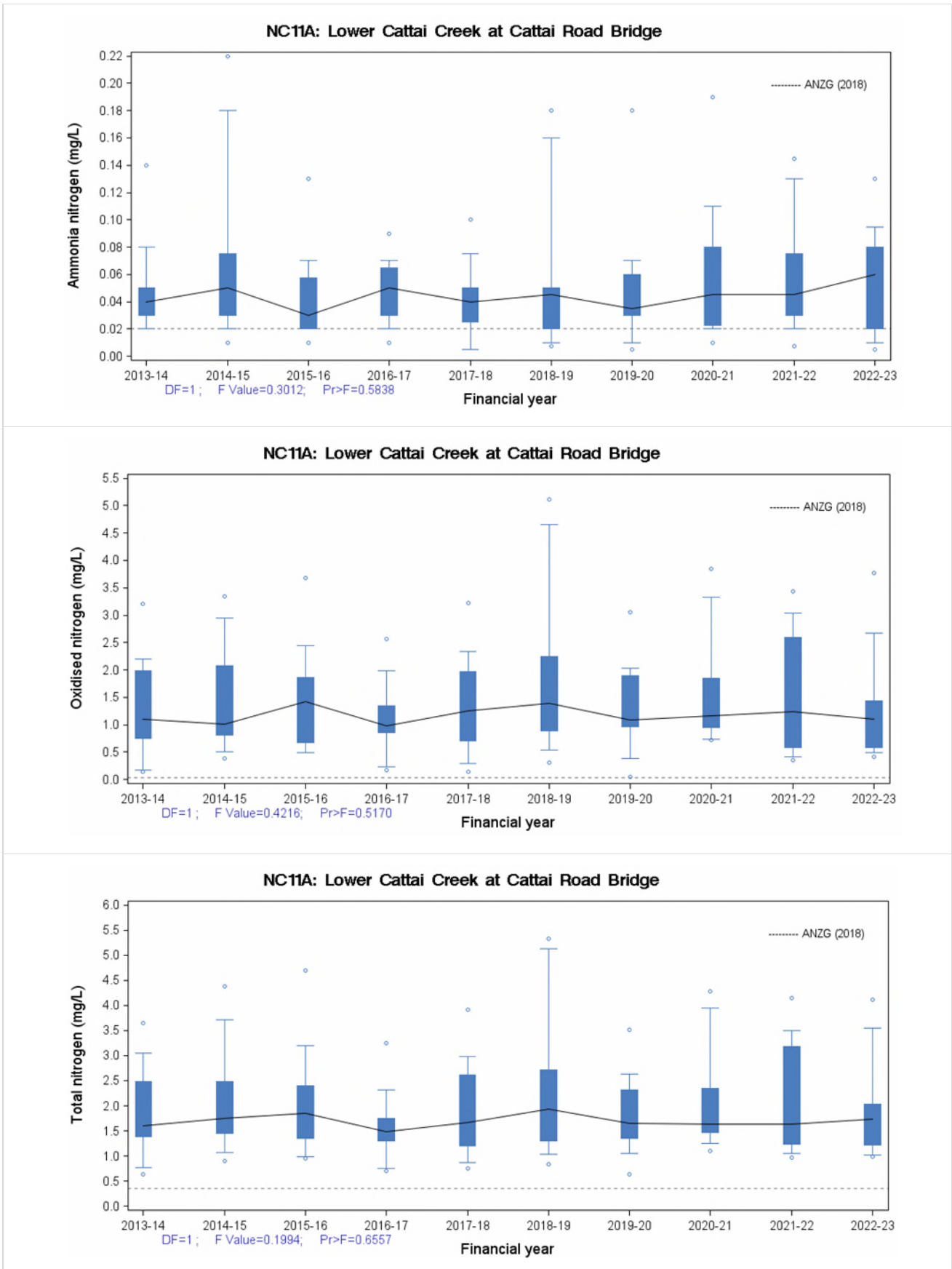
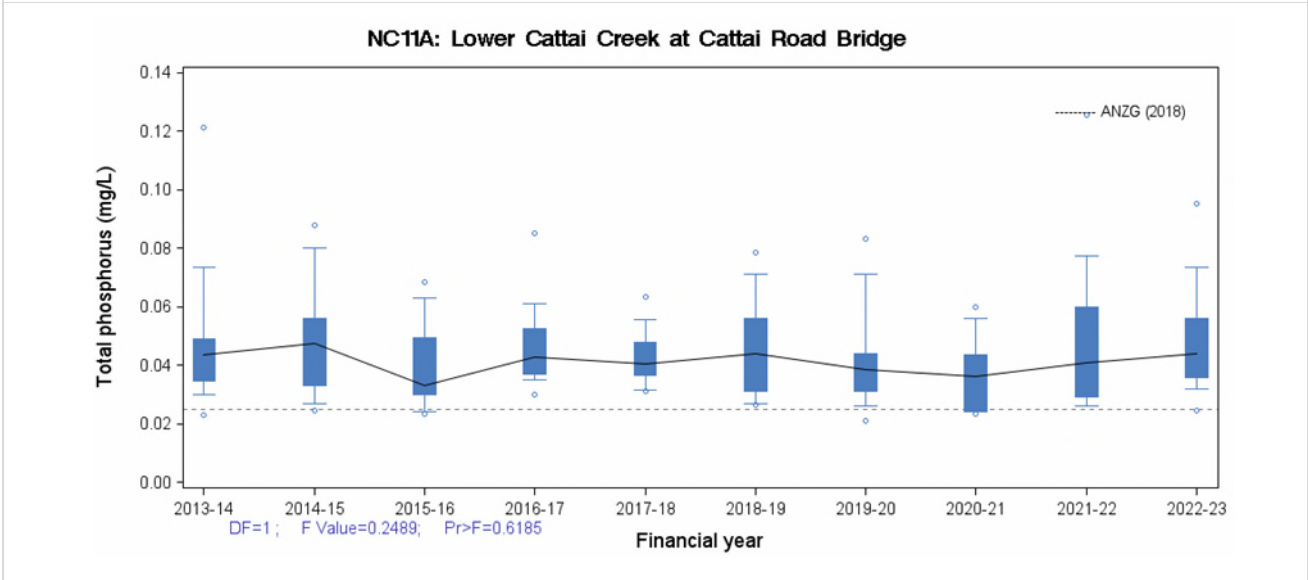
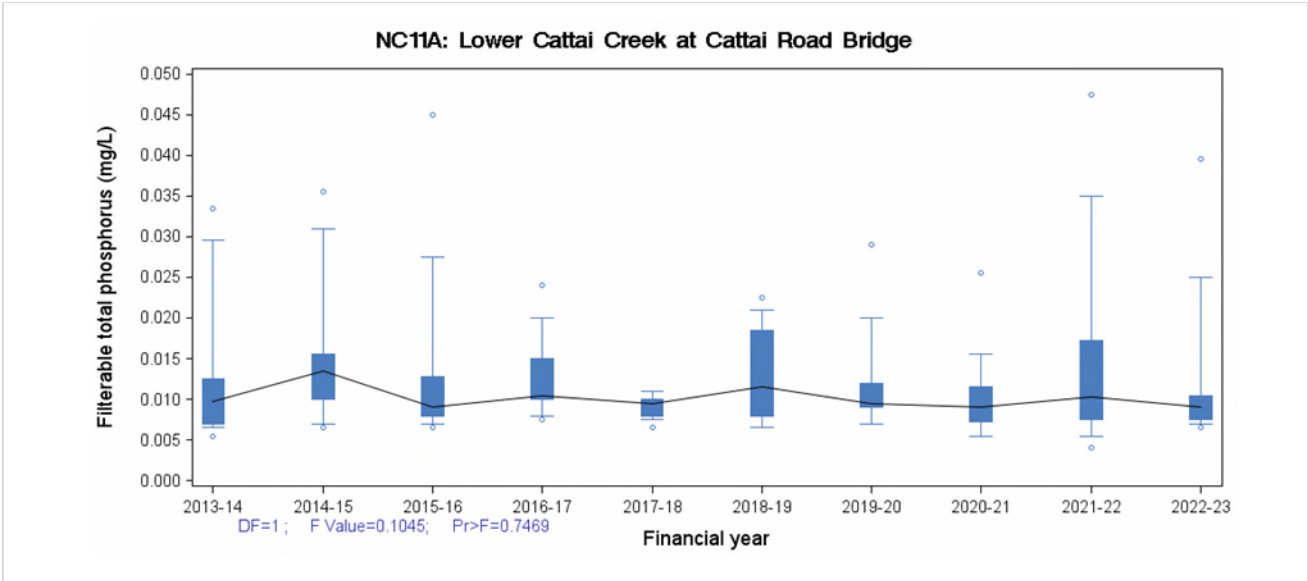


Figure C-2 Stream health of Hawkesbury River at Wilberforce (N35)

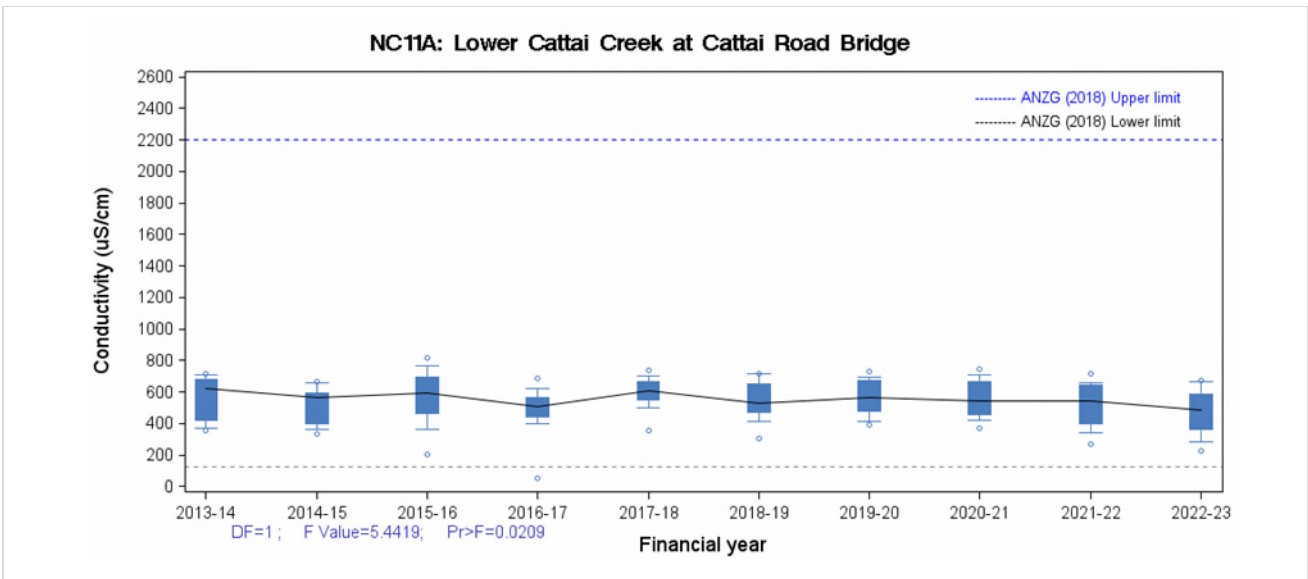
## C-1.7 Lower Cattai Creek at Cattai Road Bridge, 100m downstream of bridge (NC11A)

### Stressors – Nutrients

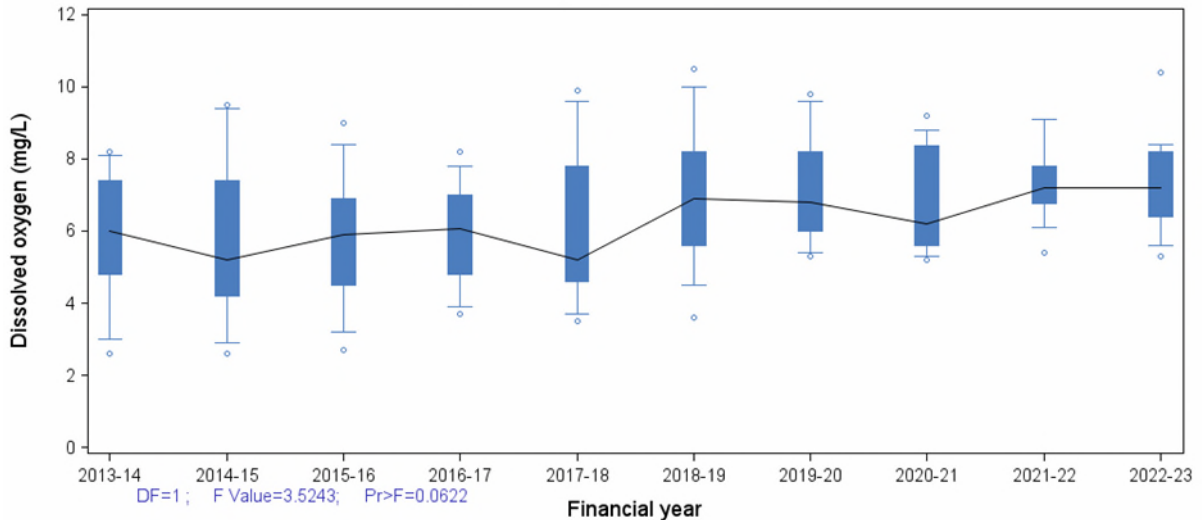




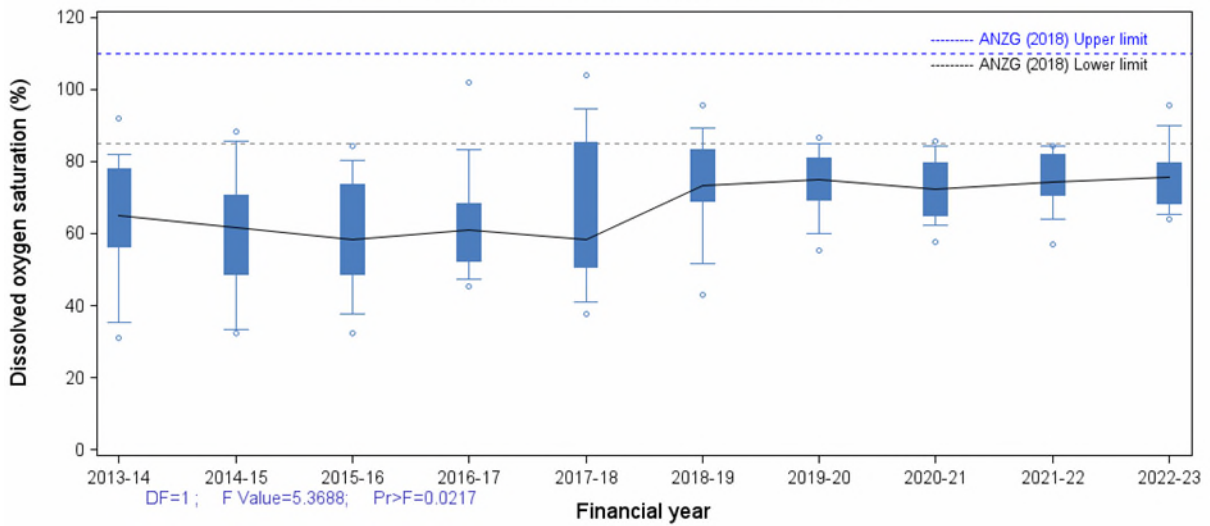
## Stressors – Physico-chemical water quality



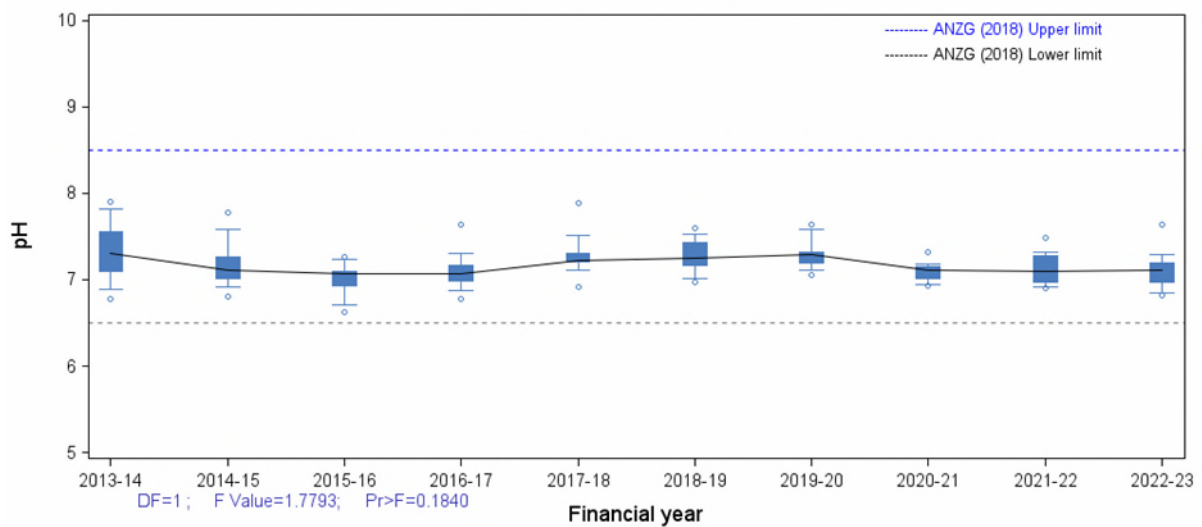
NC11A: Lower Cattai Creek at Cattai Road Bridge



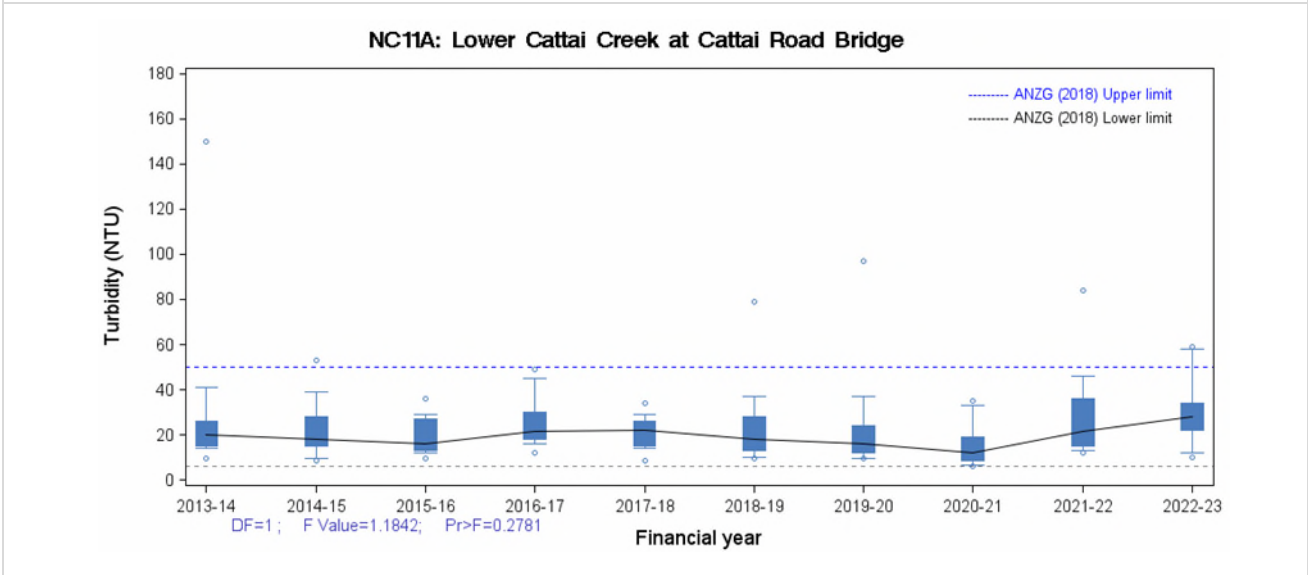
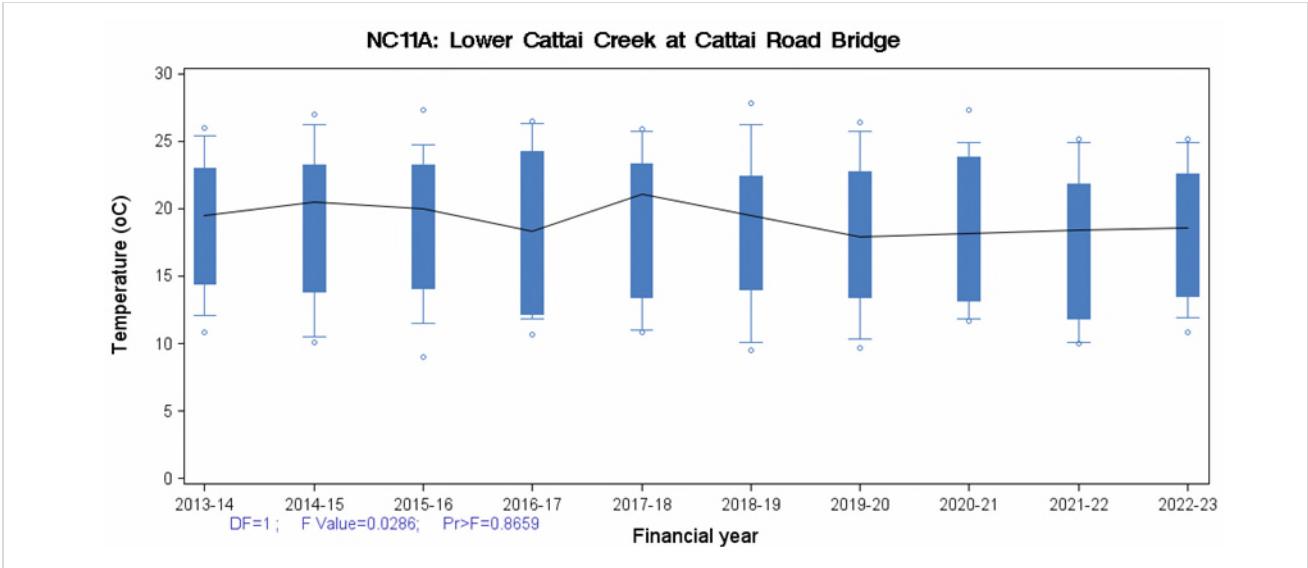
NC11A: Lower Cattai Creek at Cattai Road Bridge



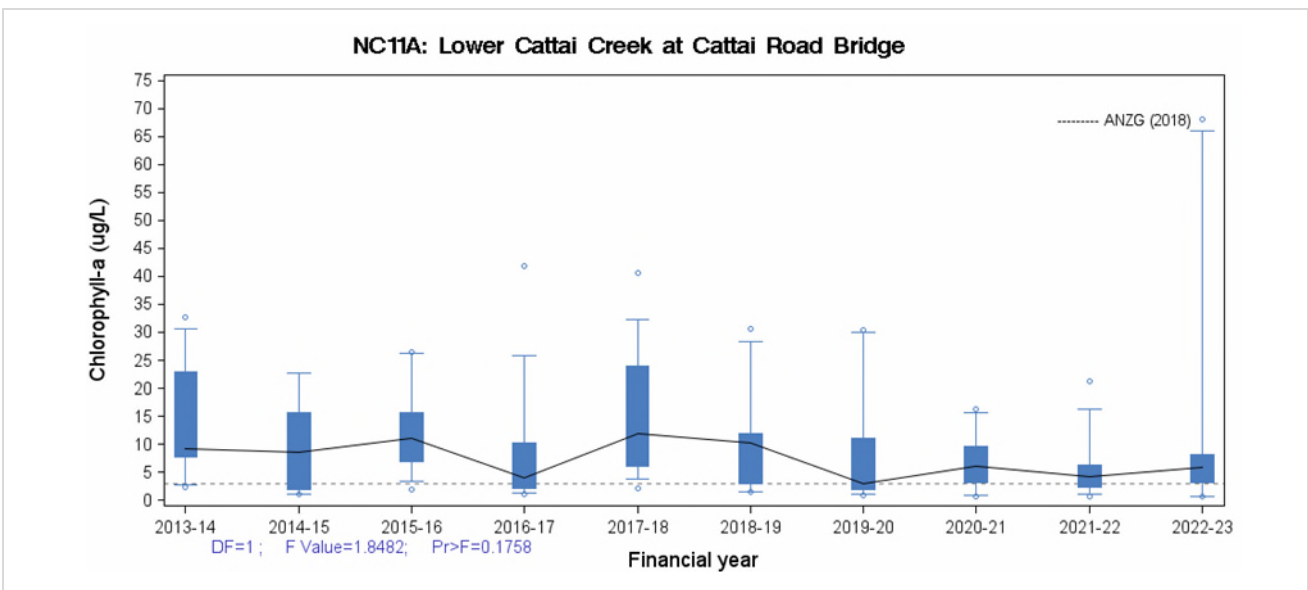
NC11A: Lower Cattai Creek at Cattai Road Bridge



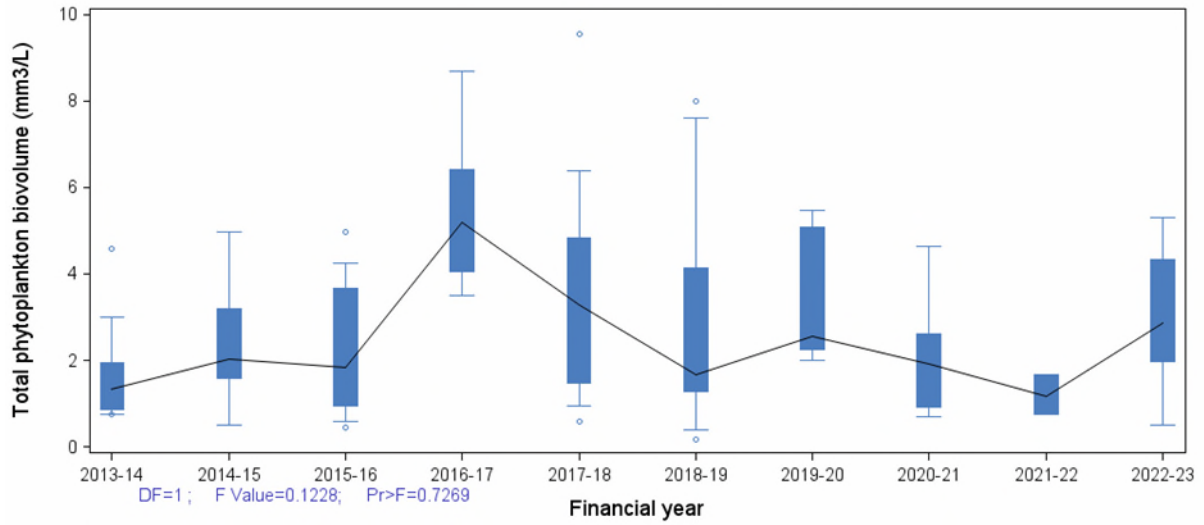




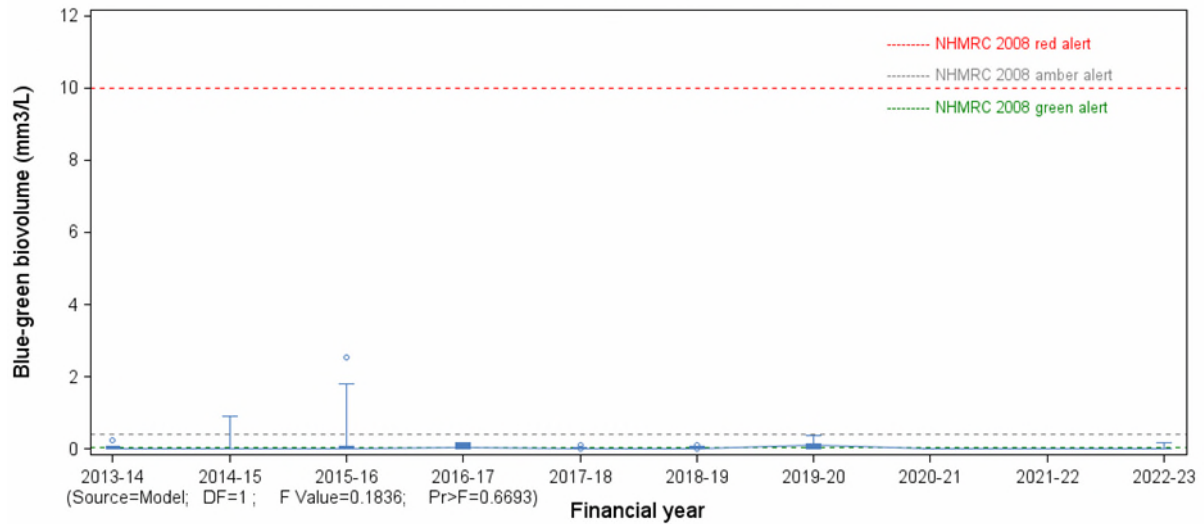
## Ecosystem receptor – Phytoplankton



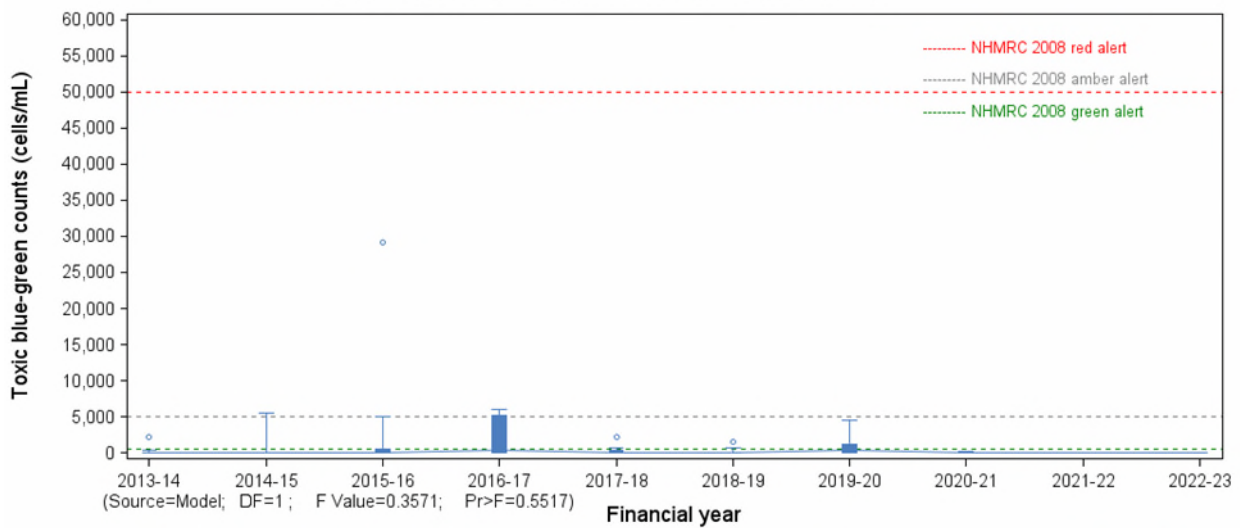
NC11A: Lower Cattai Creek at Cattai Road Bridge



NC11A: Lower Cattai Creek at Cattai Road Bridge



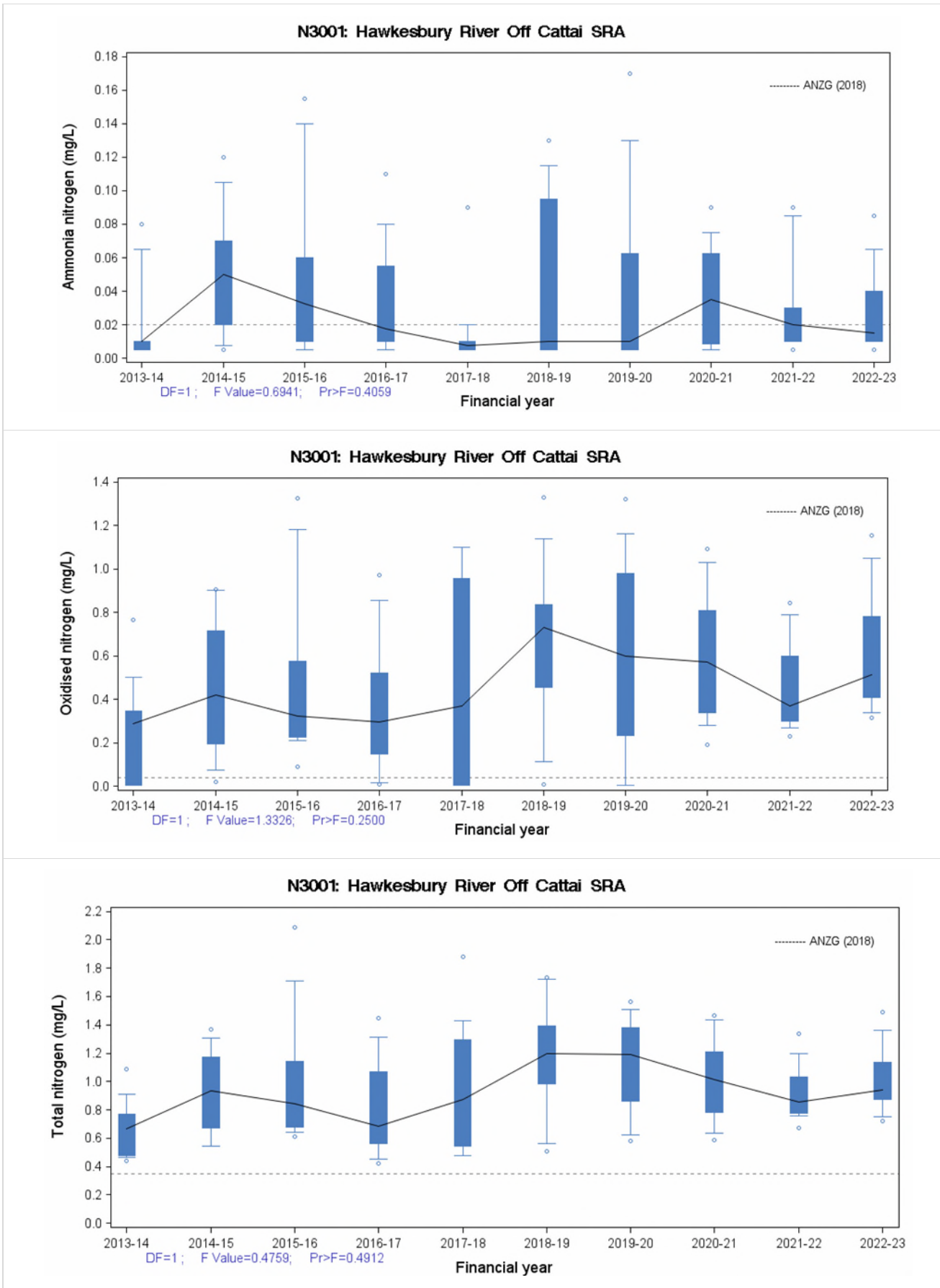
NC11A: Lower Cattai Creek at Cattai Road Bridge

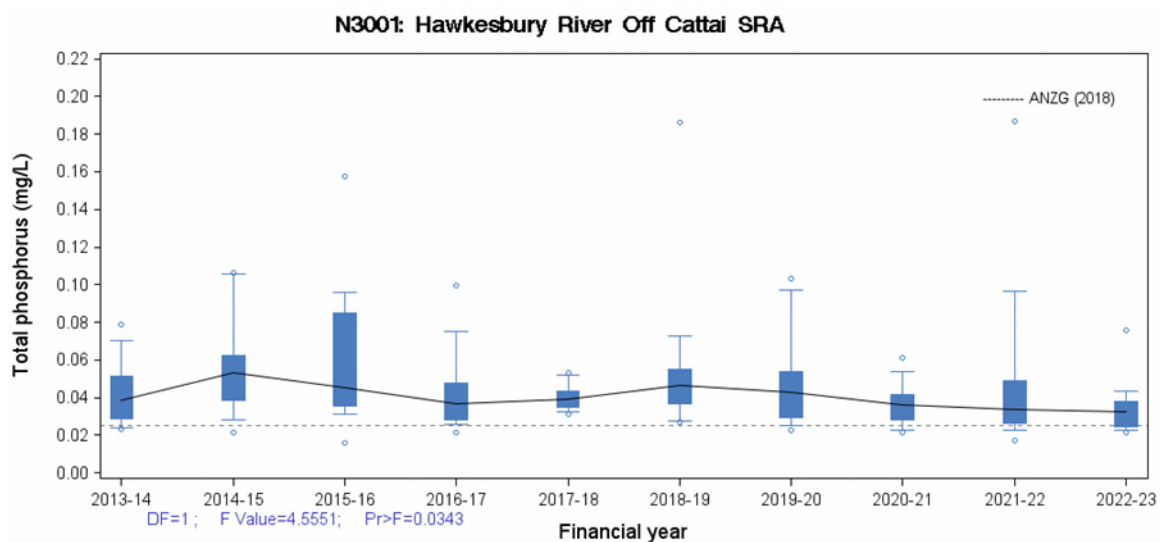
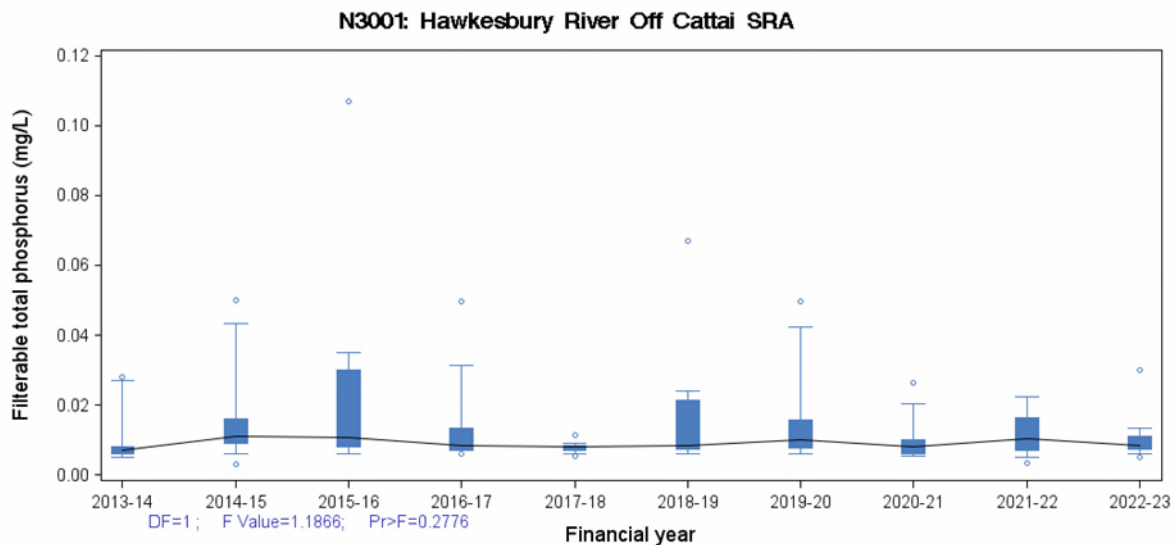




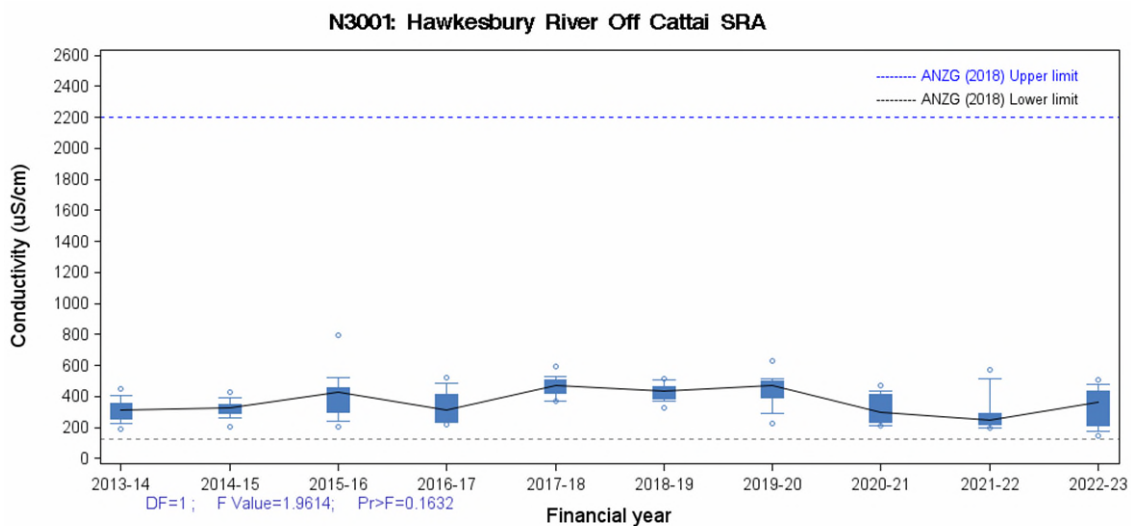
## C-1.8 Hawkesbury River off Cattai SRA (N3001)

### Stressors – Nutrients

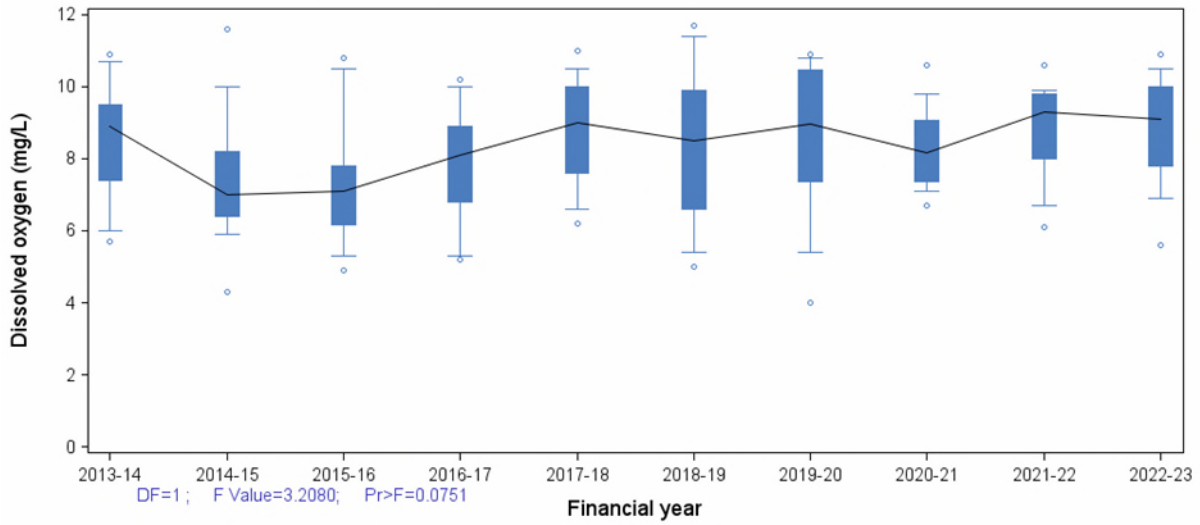




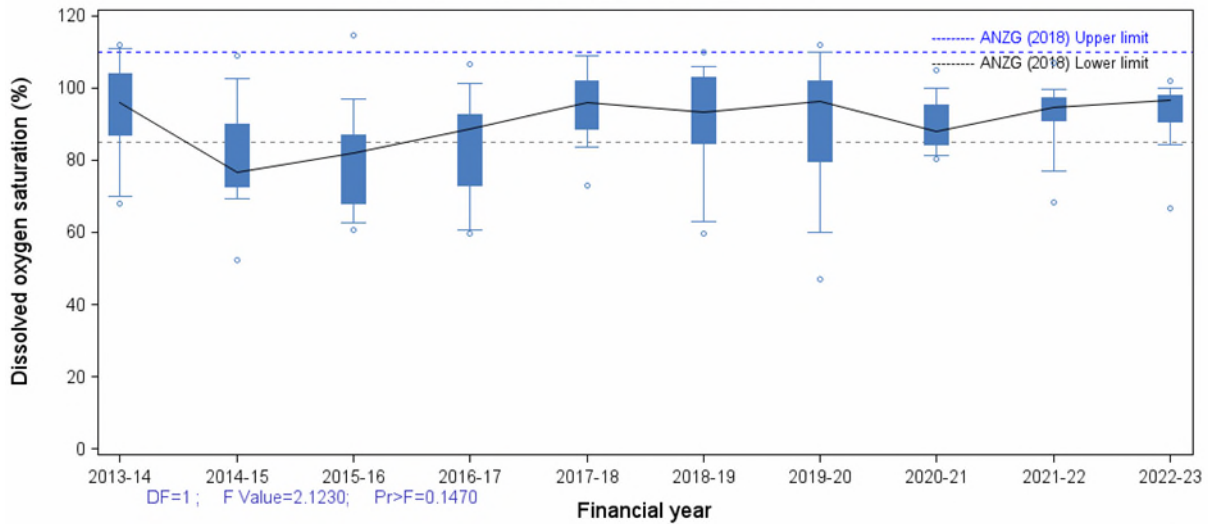
## Stressors – Physico-chemical water quality



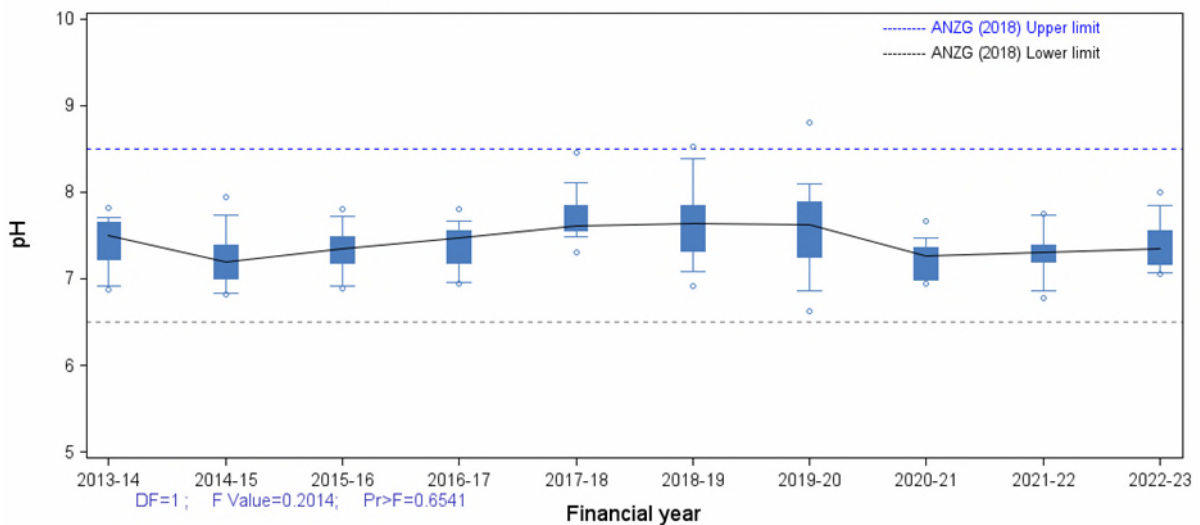
**N3001: Hawkesbury River Off Cattai SRA**

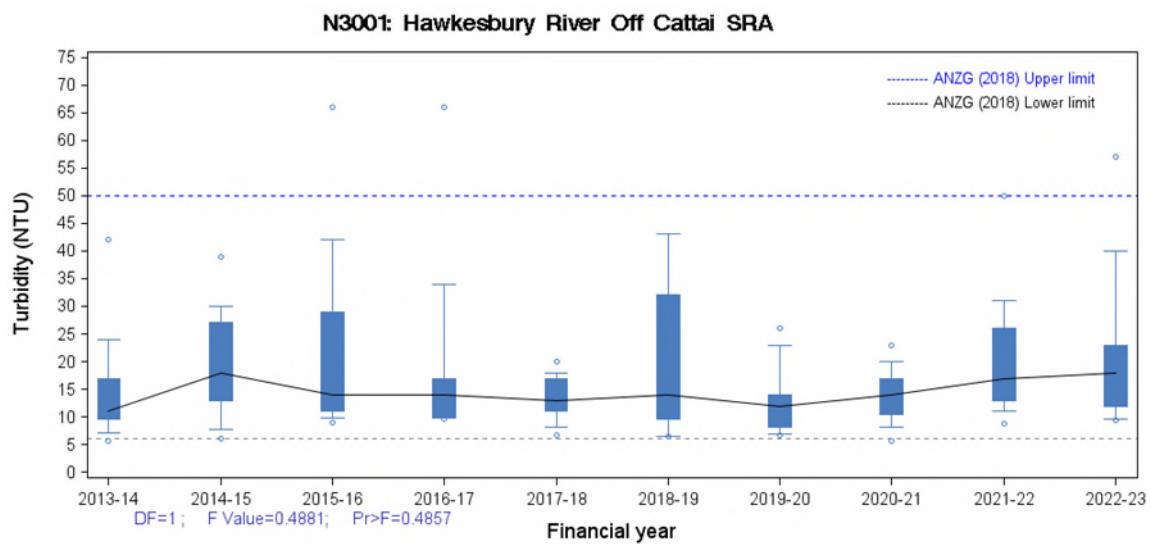
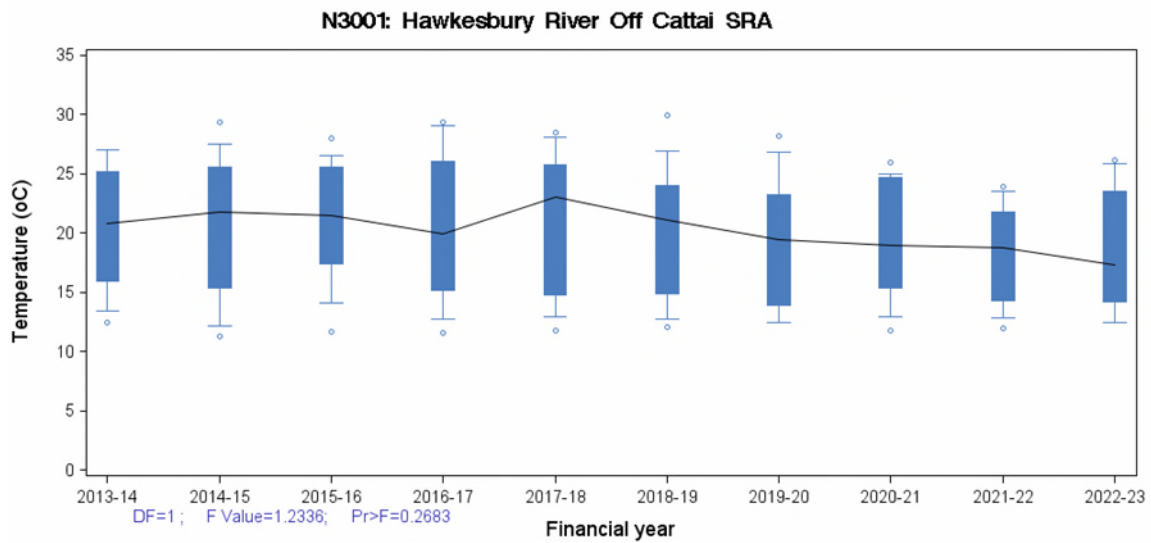


**N3001: Hawkesbury River Off Cattai SRA**

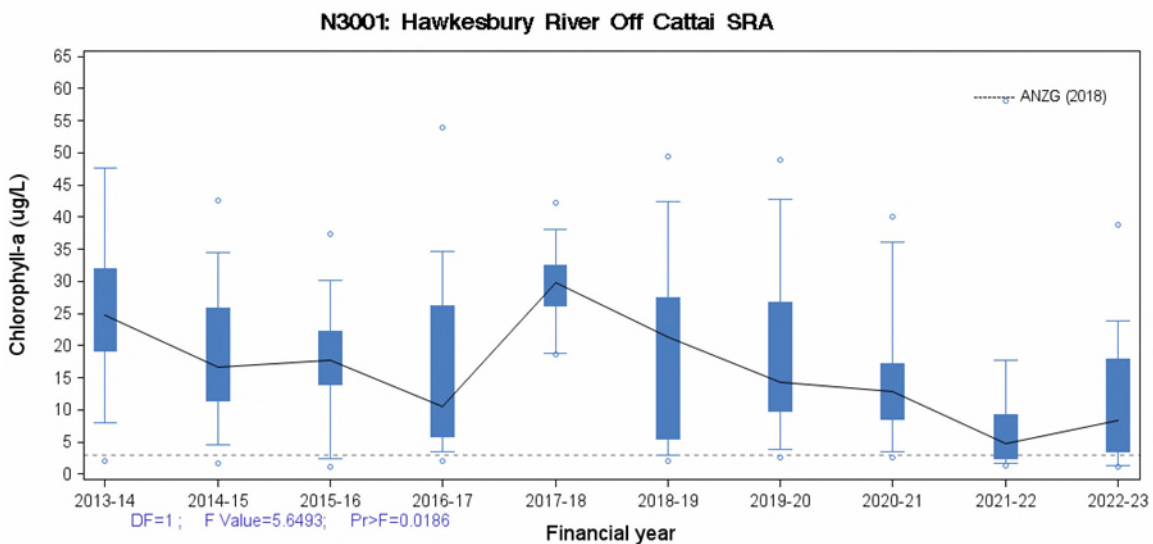


**N3001: Hawkesbury River Off Cattai SRA**

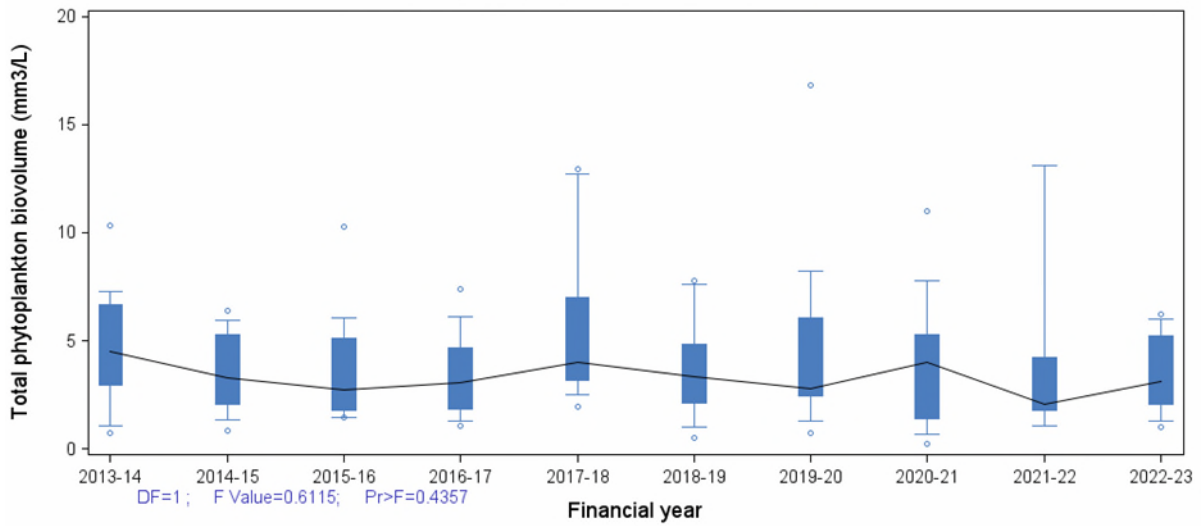




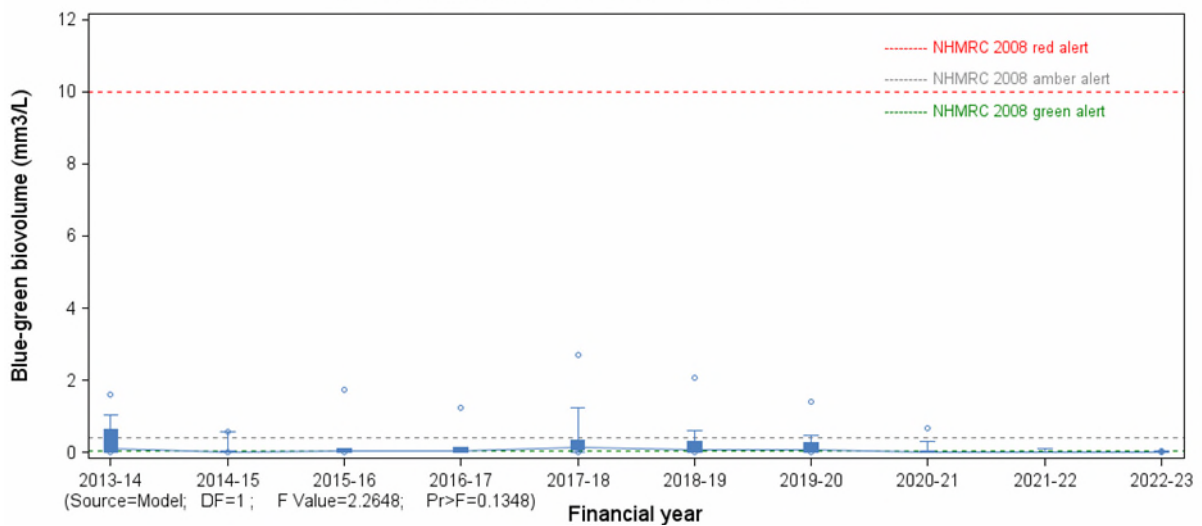
## Ecosystem receptor – Phytoplankton



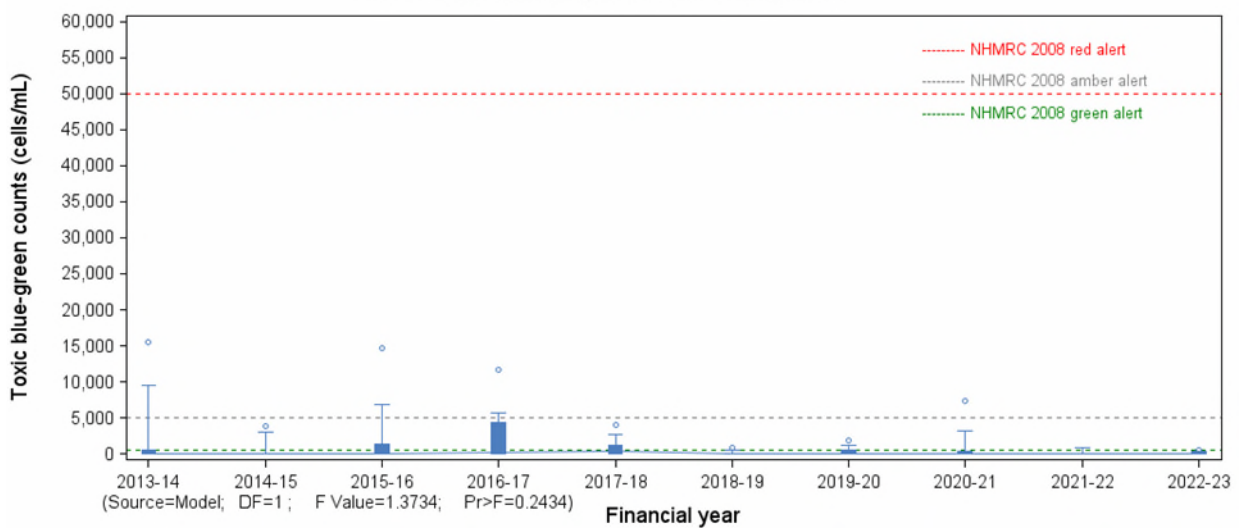
**N3001: Hawkesbury River Off Cattai SRA**



**N3001: Hawkesbury River Off Cattai SRA**

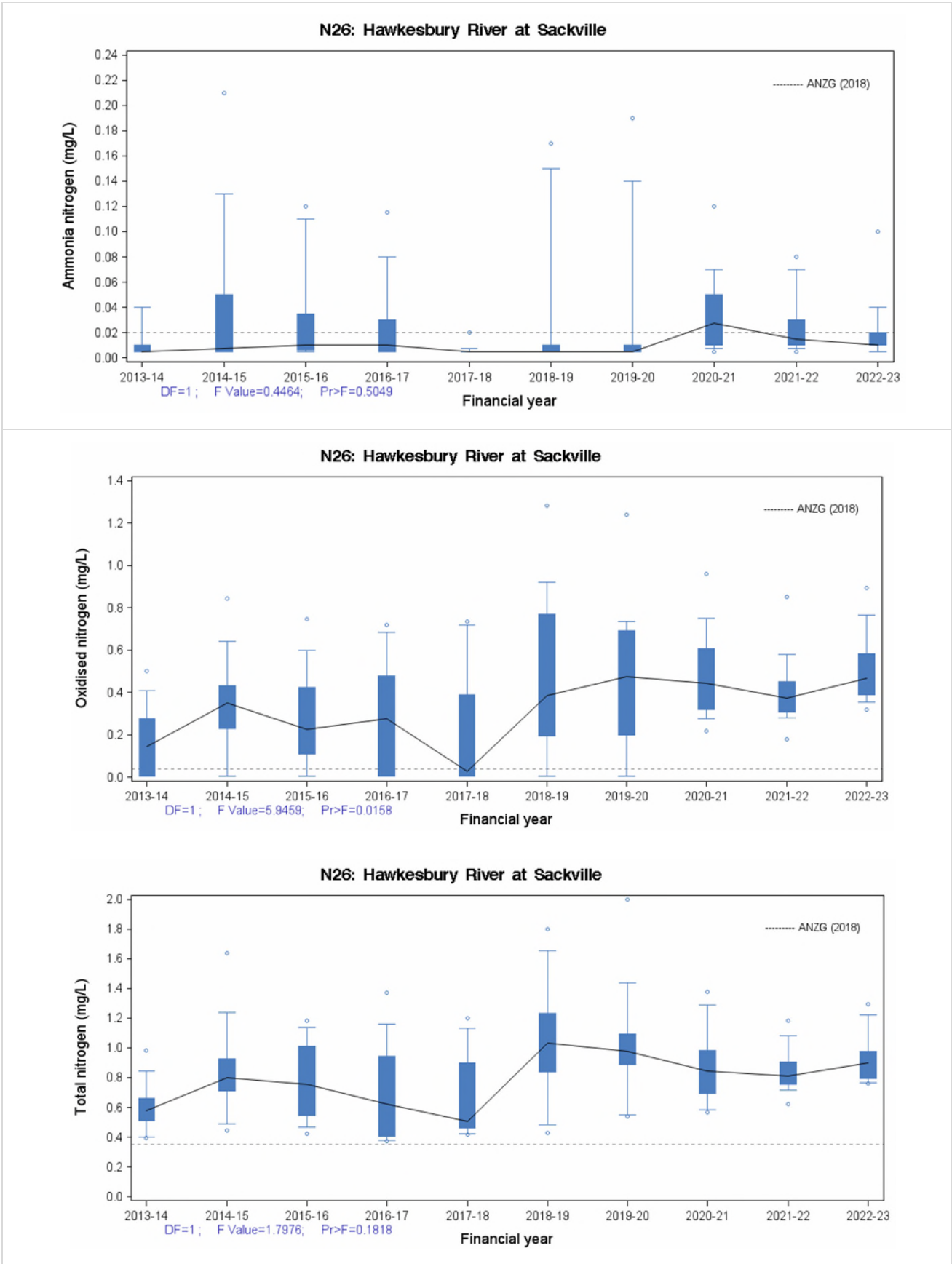


**N3001: Hawkesbury River Off Cattai SRA**

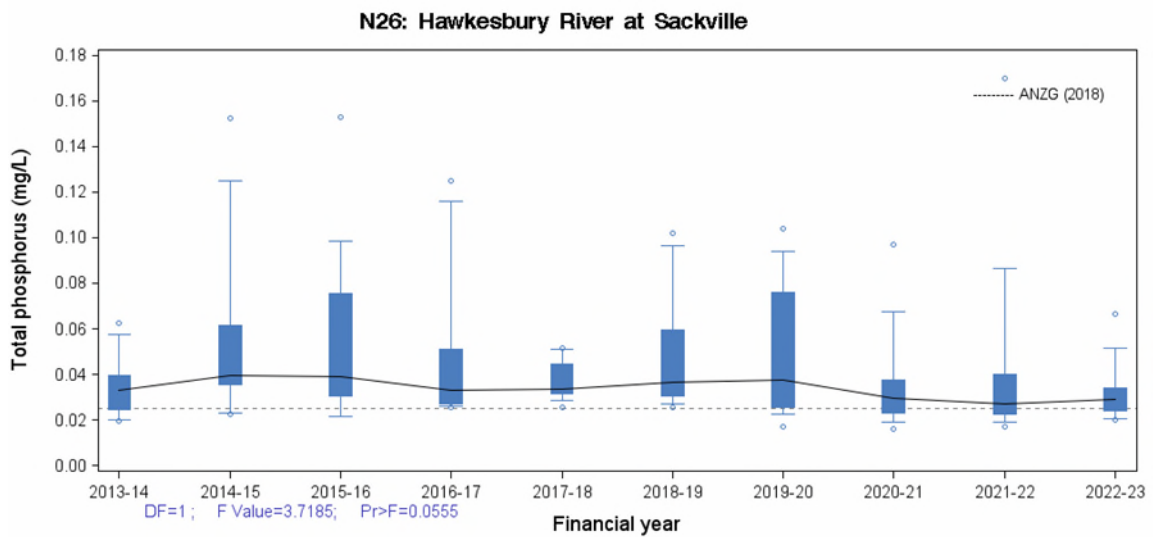
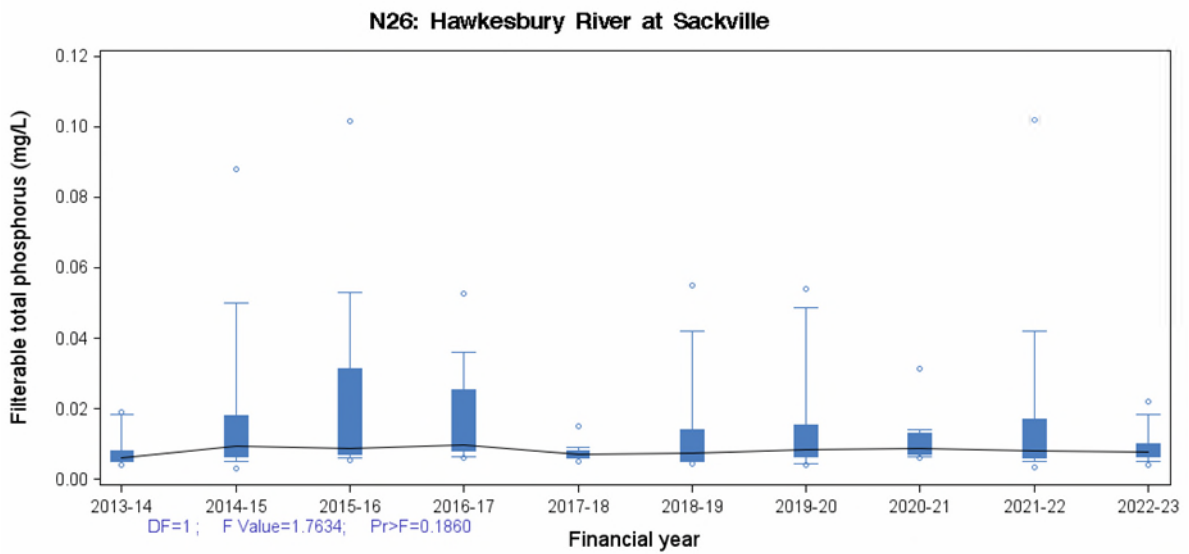


# C-1.9 Hawkesbury River at Sackville Ferry, downstream of Cattai Creek (N26)

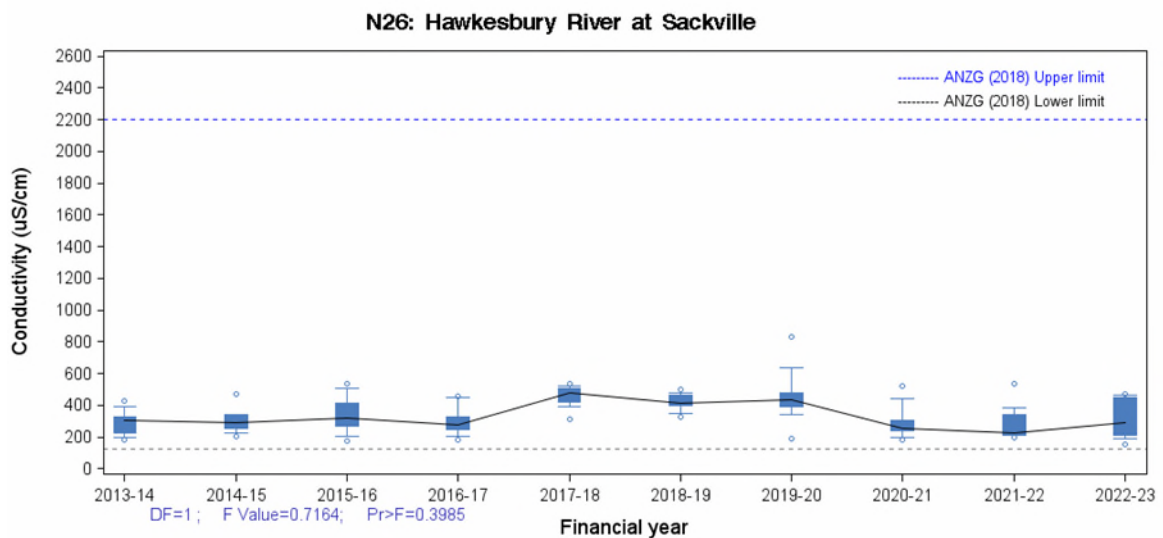
## Stressors – Nutrients



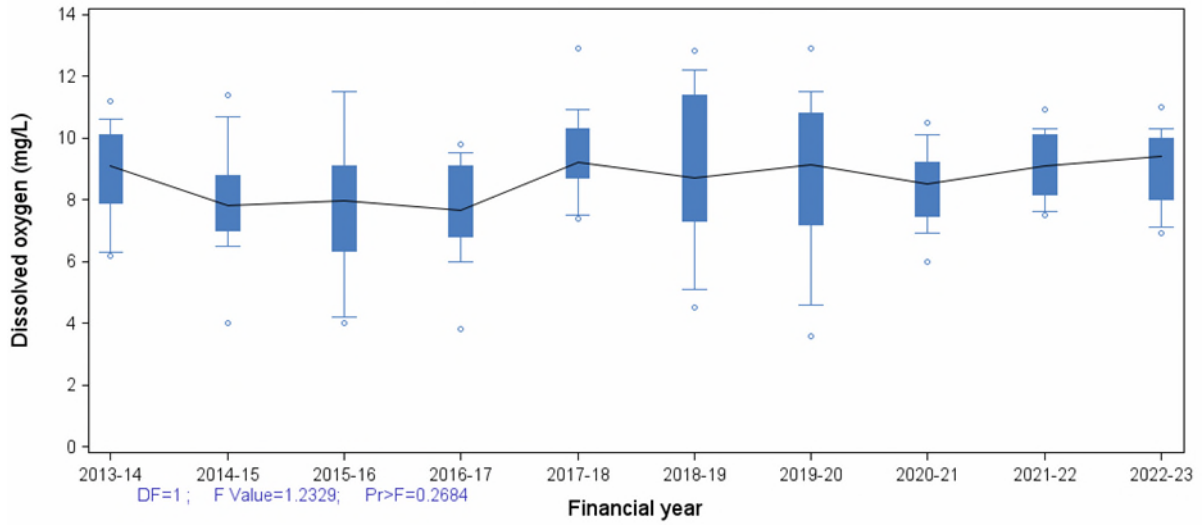




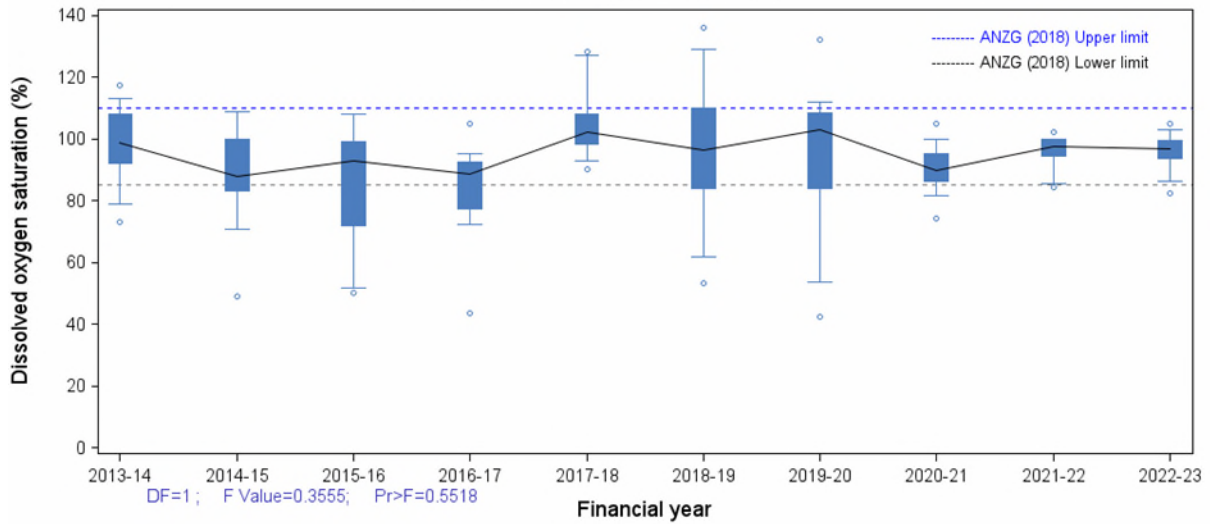
## Stressors – Physico-chemical water quality



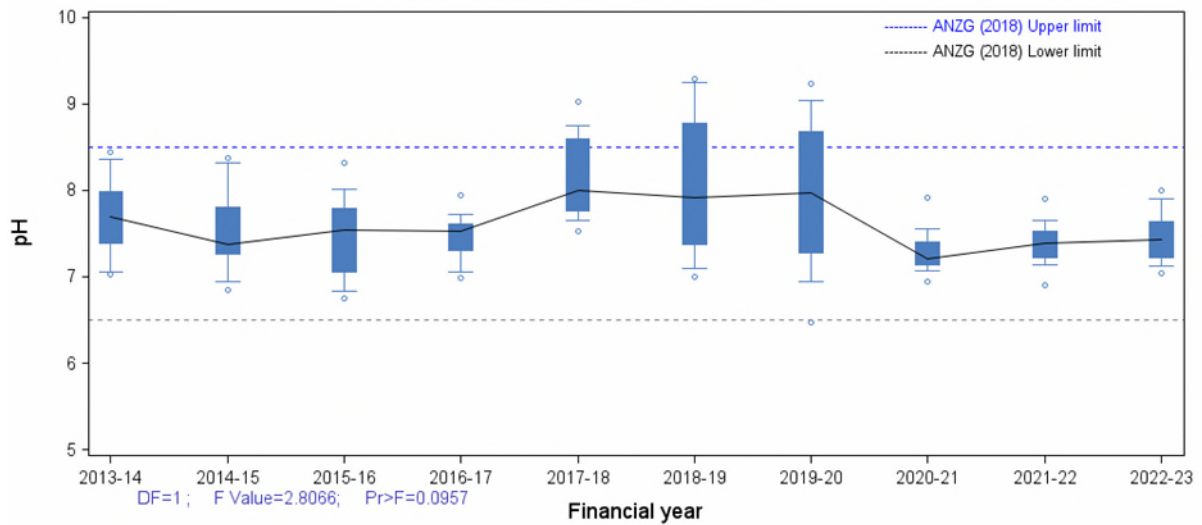
N26: Hawkesbury River at Sackville



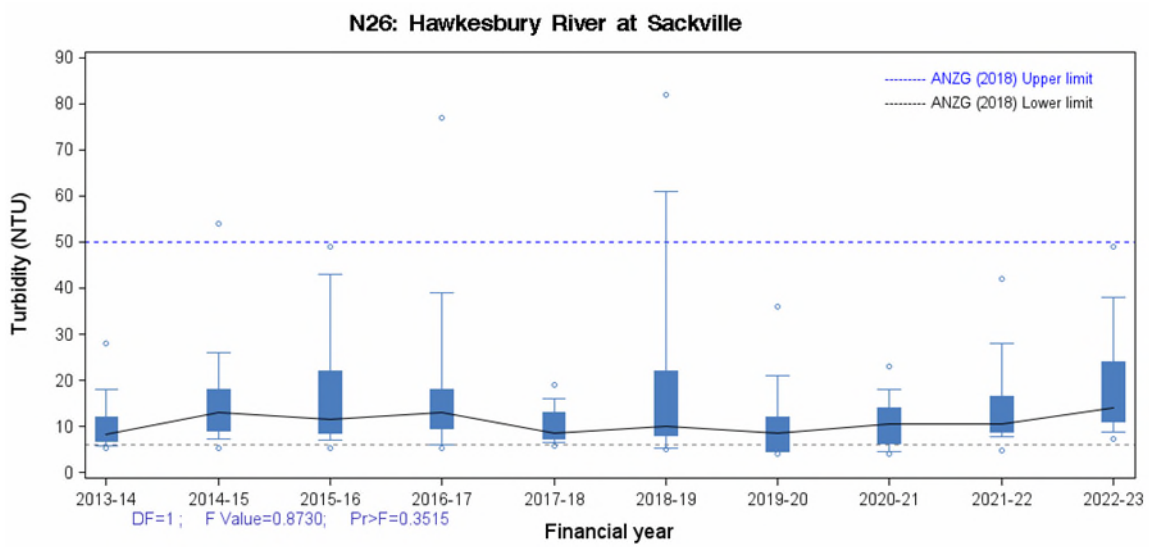
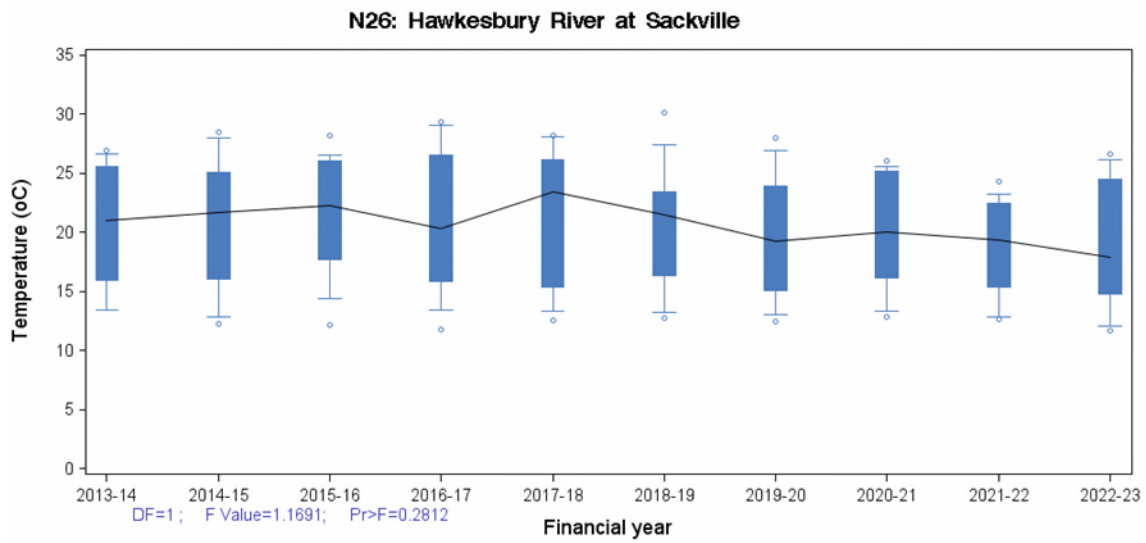
N26: Hawkesbury River at Sackville



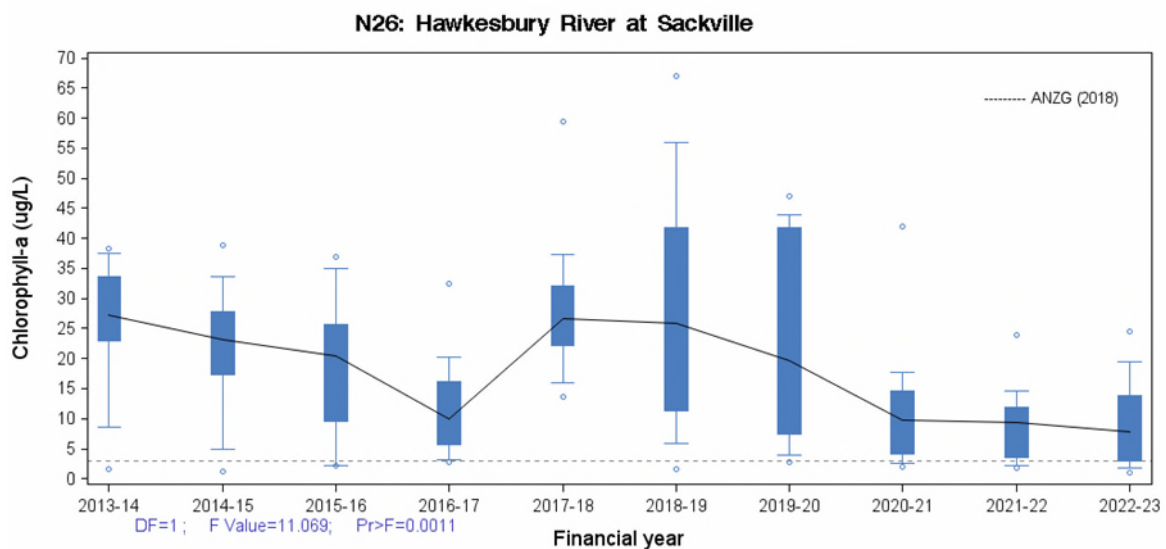
N26: Hawkesbury River at Sackville



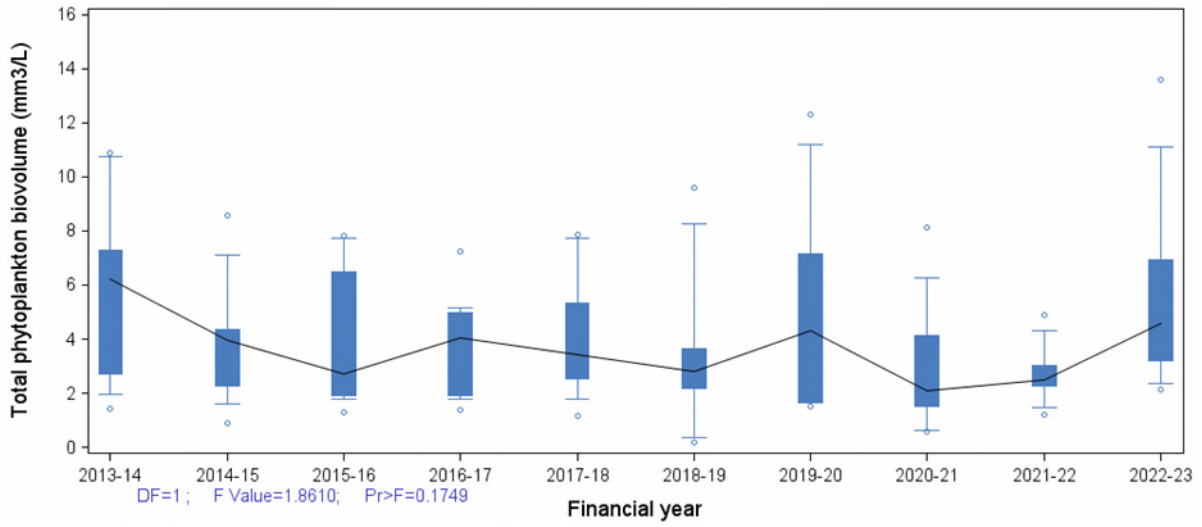




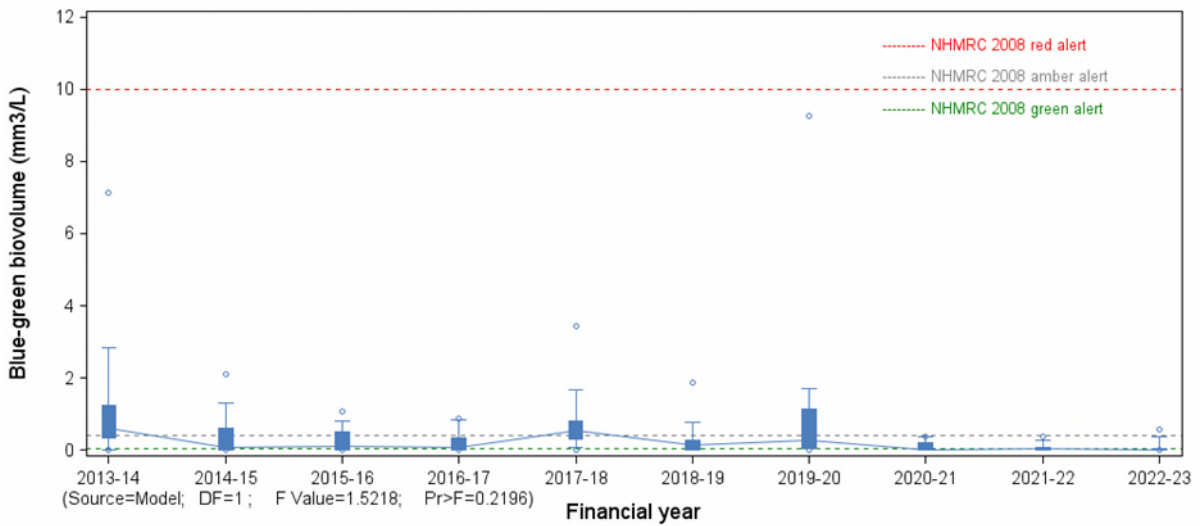
## Ecosystem receptor – Phytoplankton



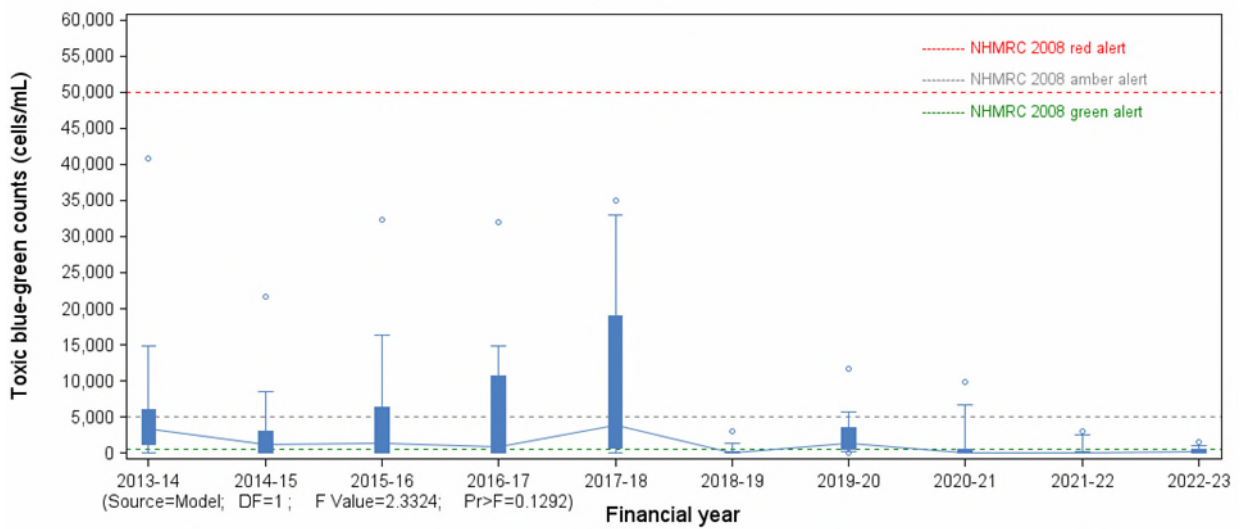
**N26: Hawkesbury River at Sackville**



**N26: Hawkesbury River at Sackville**



**N26: Hawkesbury River at Sackville**



## Ecosystem receptor – Macroinvertebrates

Mean stream health in 2022-23 was above the range recorded over longer period back to 1995.

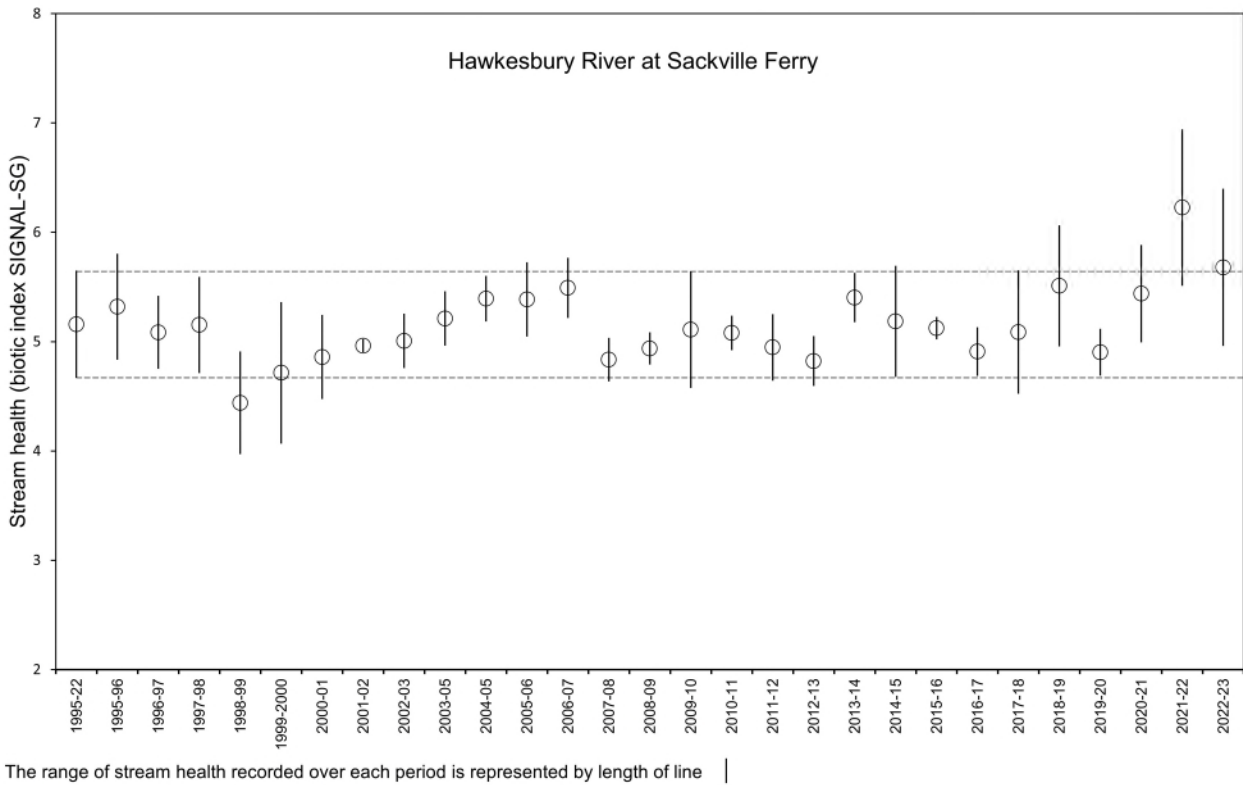
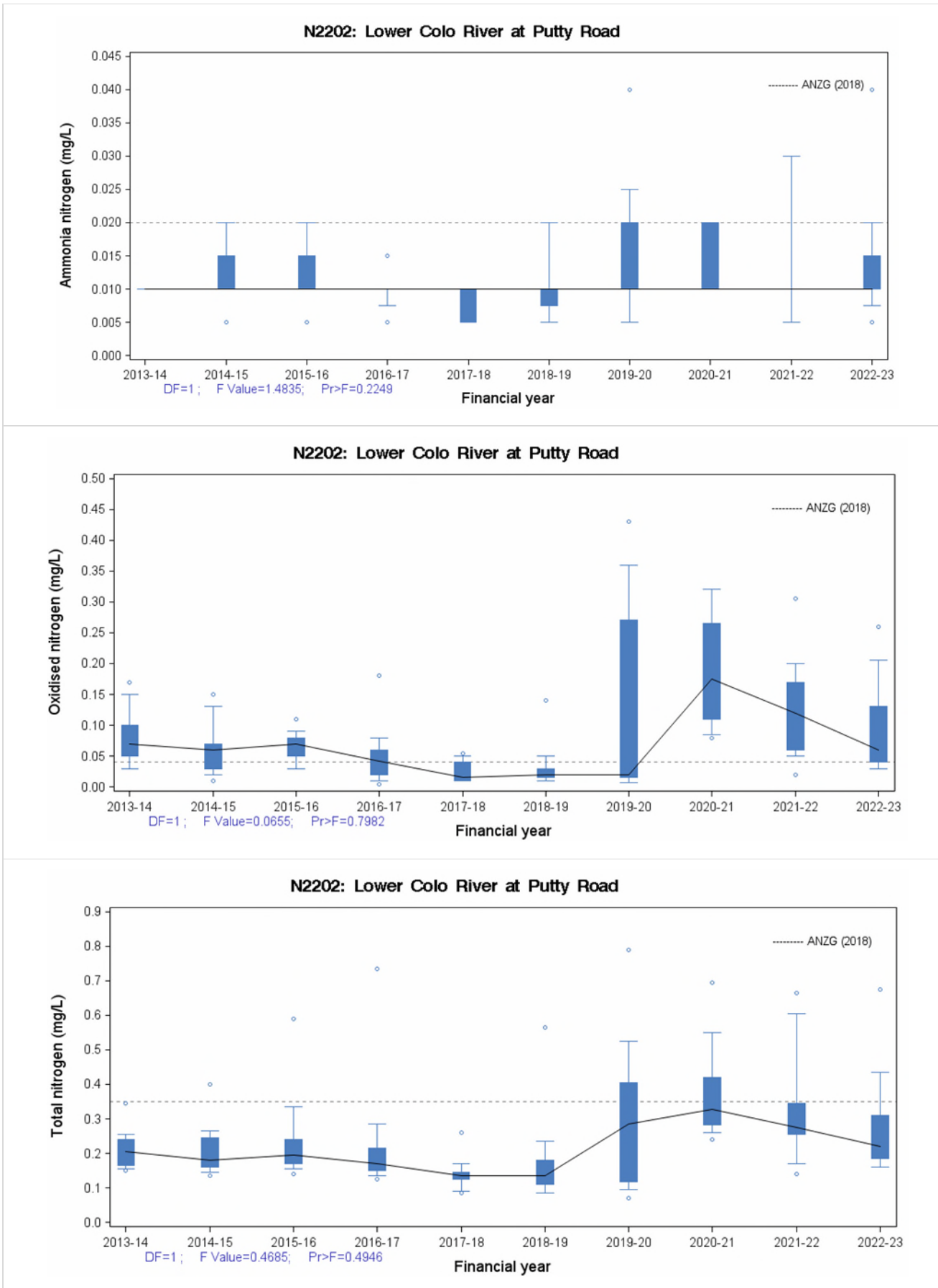


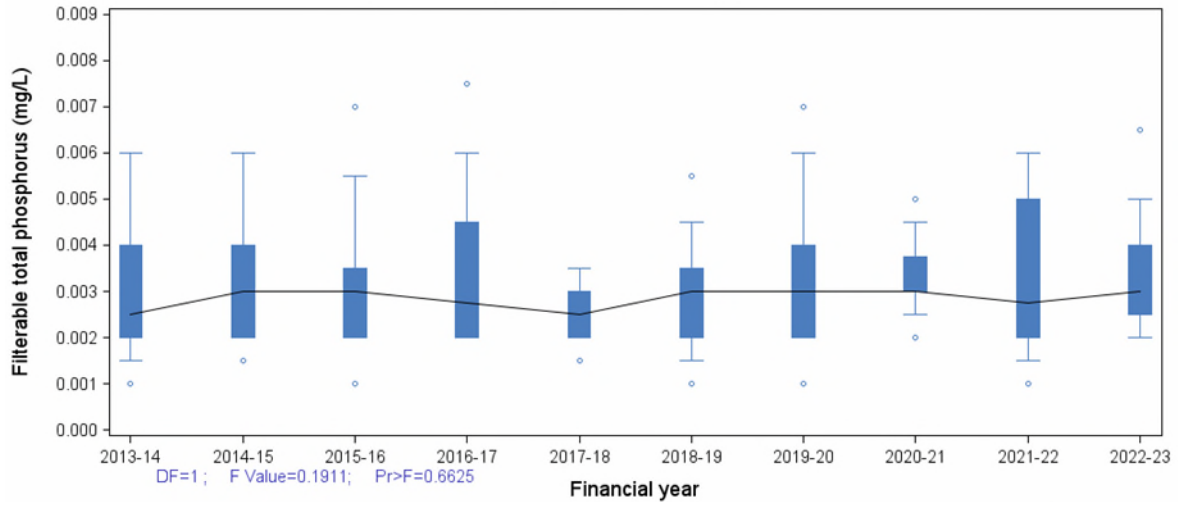
Figure C-3 Stream health of Hawkesbury River at Sackville Ferry (N26)

## C-1.10 Lower Colo River at Putty Road Bridge (N2202)

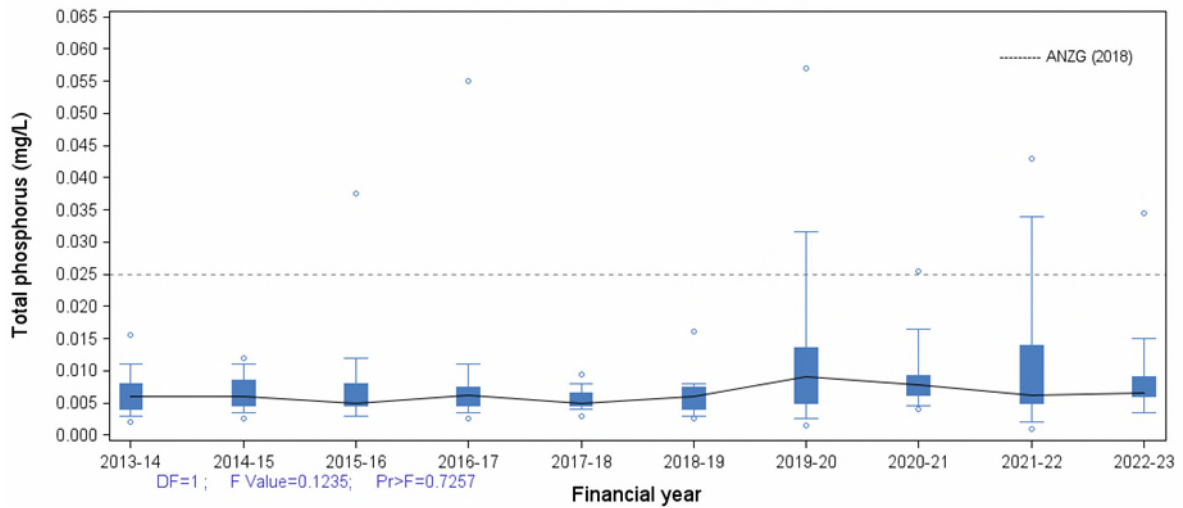
### Stressors – Nutrients



N2202: Lower Colo River at Putty Road

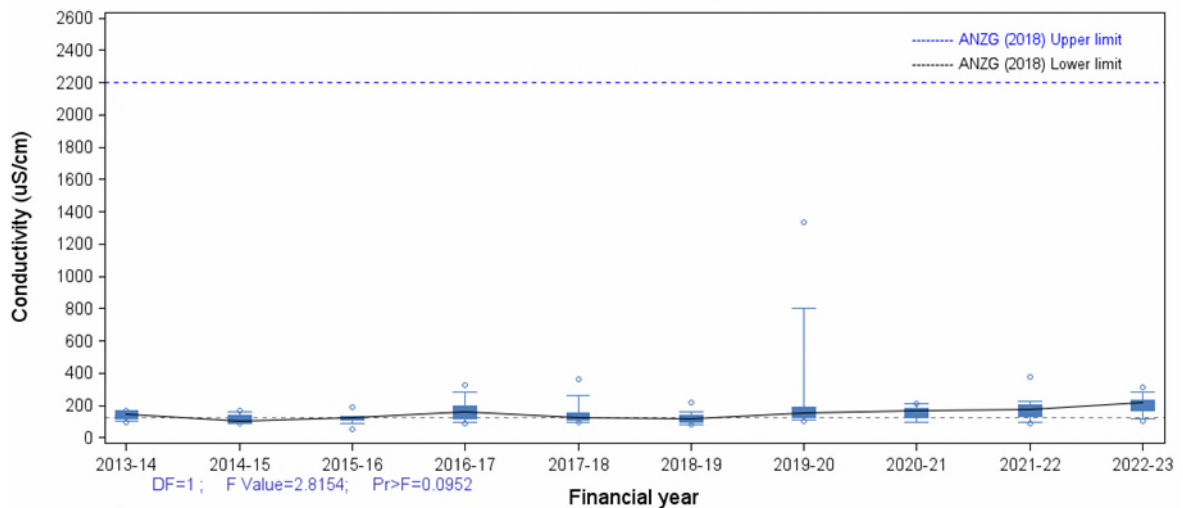


N2202: Lower Colo River at Putty Road

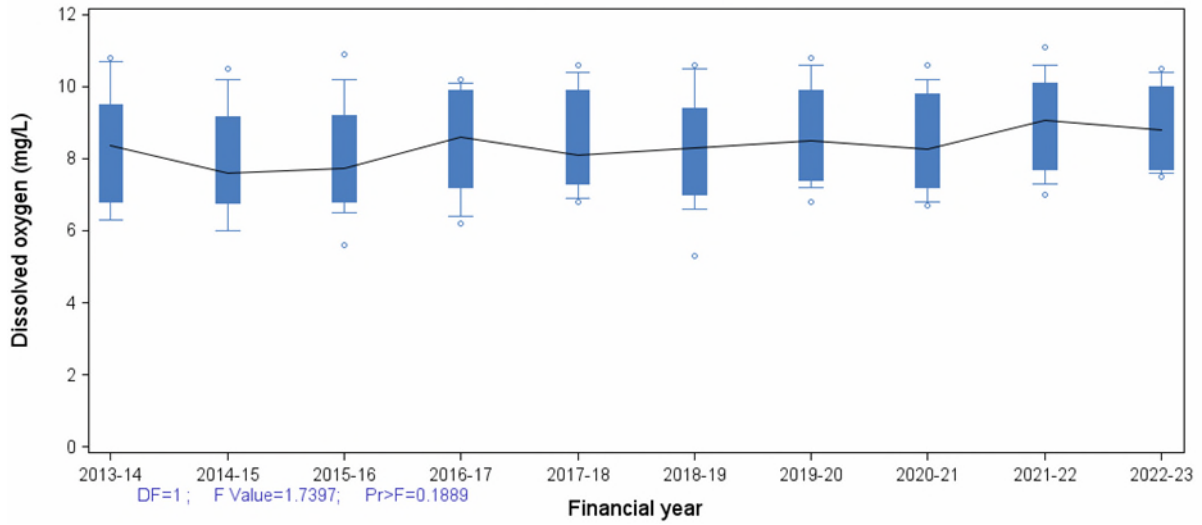


## Stressors – Physico-chemical water quality

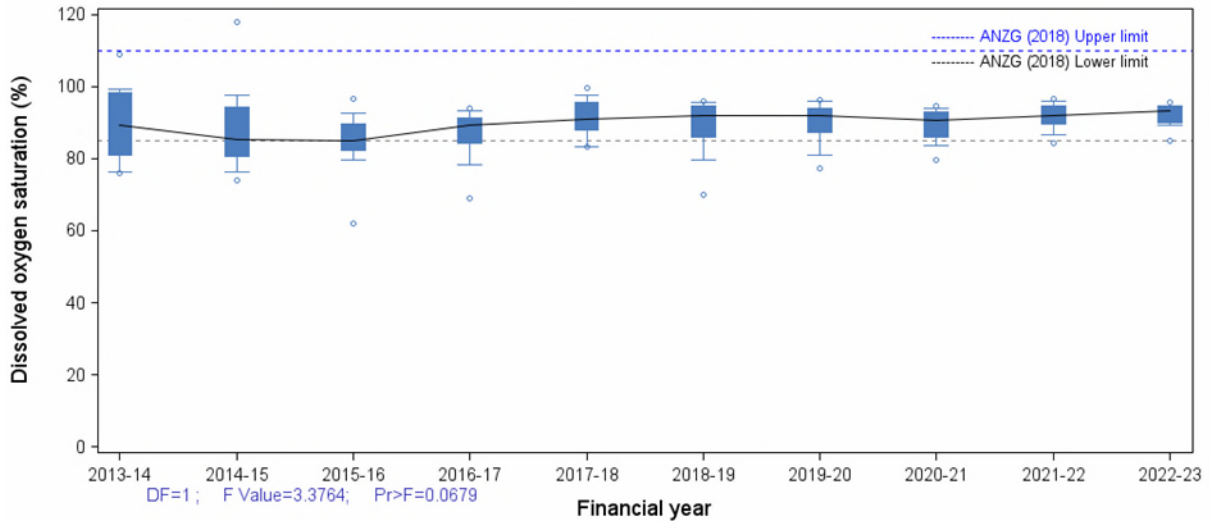
N2202: Lower Colo River at Putty Road



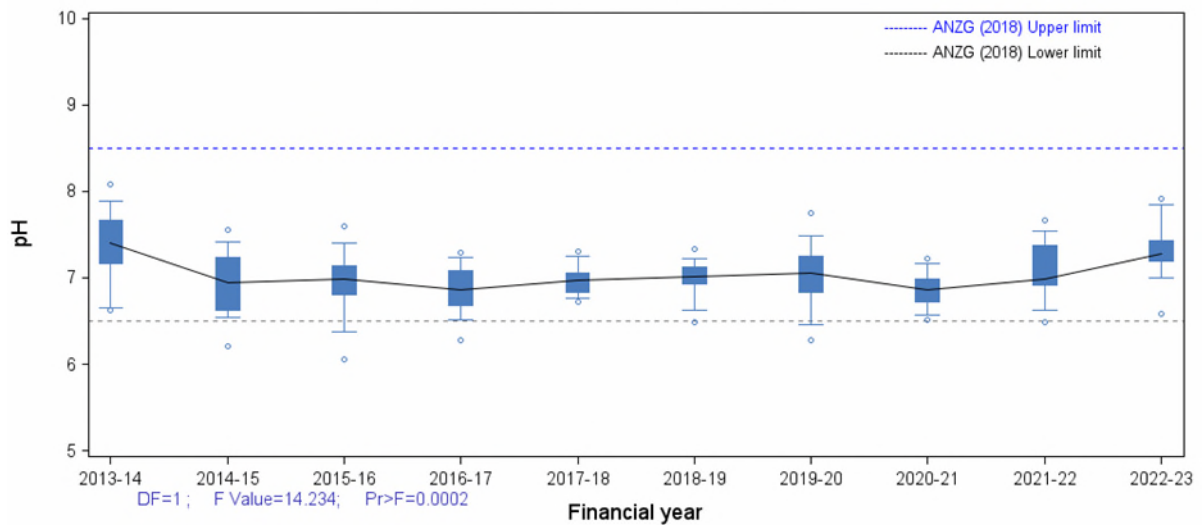
N2202: Lower Colo River at Putty Road

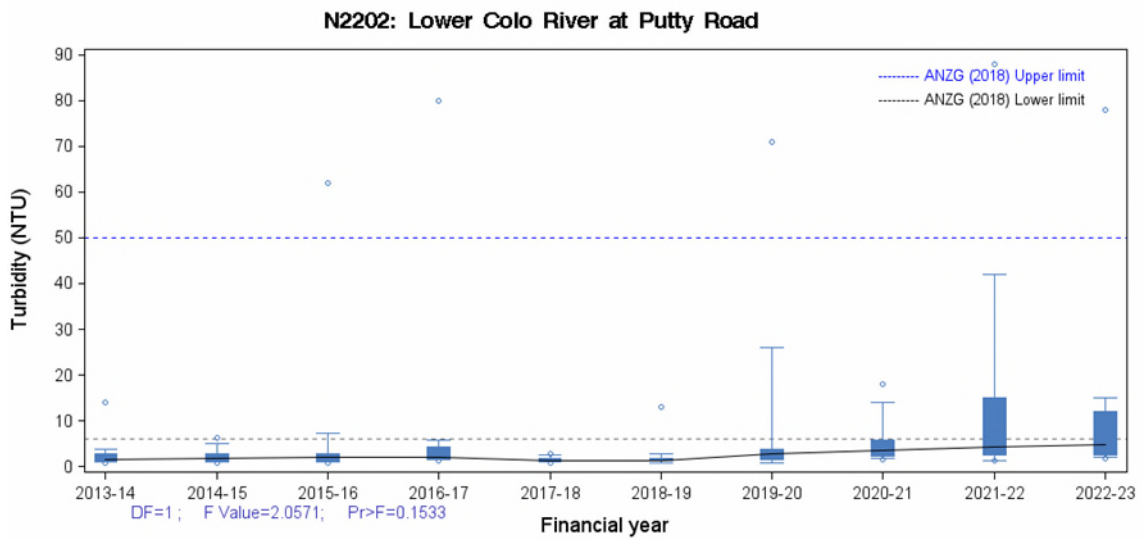
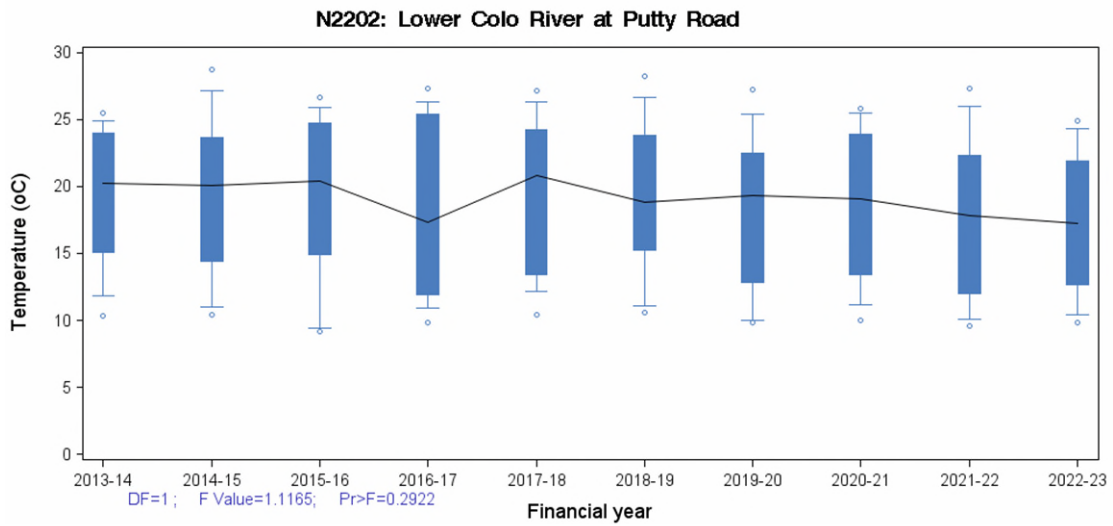


N2202: Lower Colo River at Putty Road

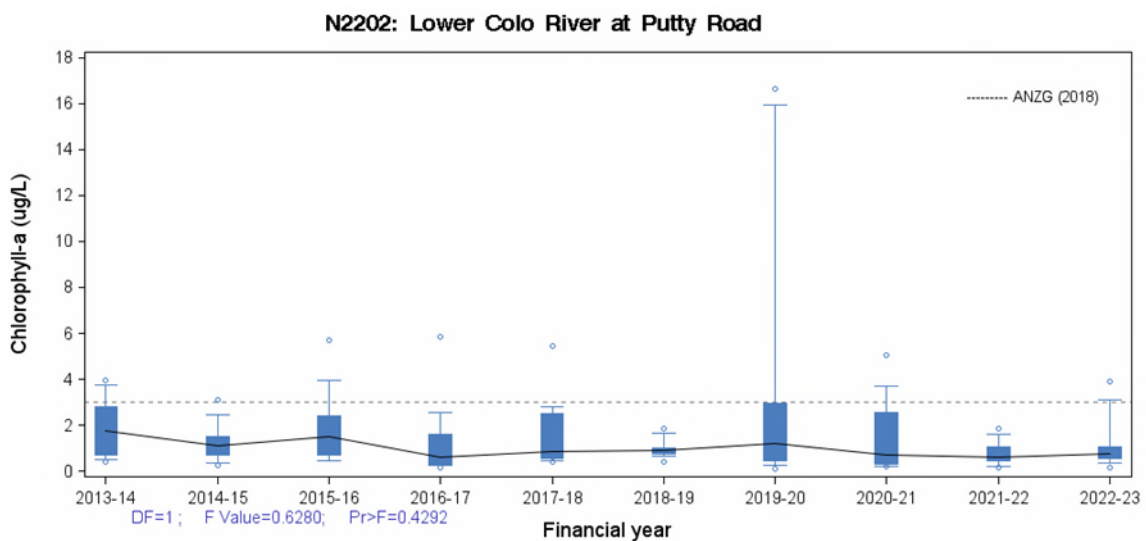


N2202: Lower Colo River at Putty Road



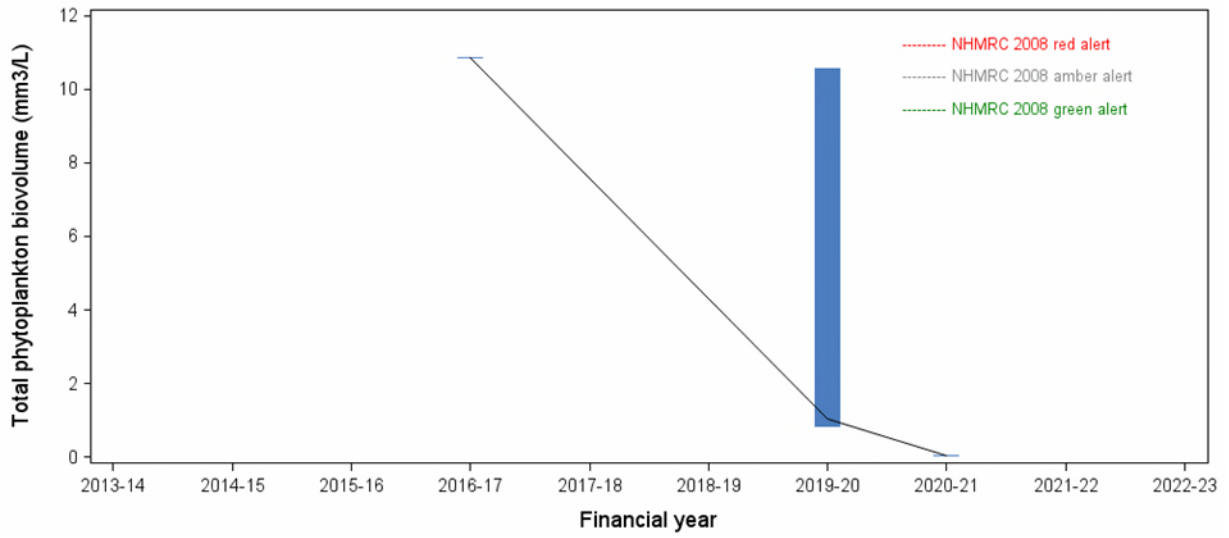


## Ecosystem receptor – Phytoplankton

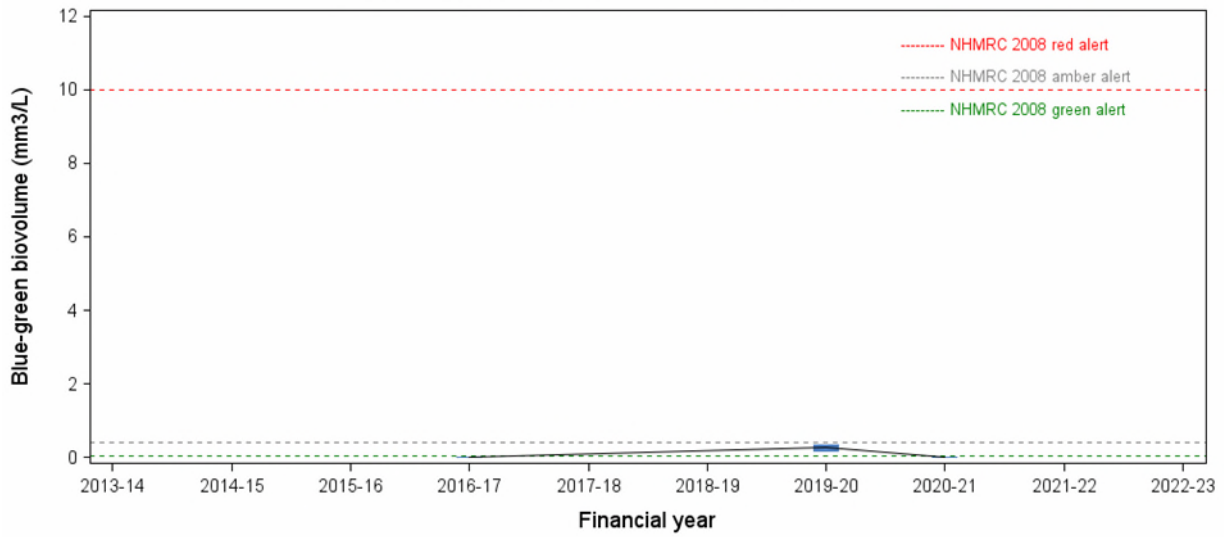




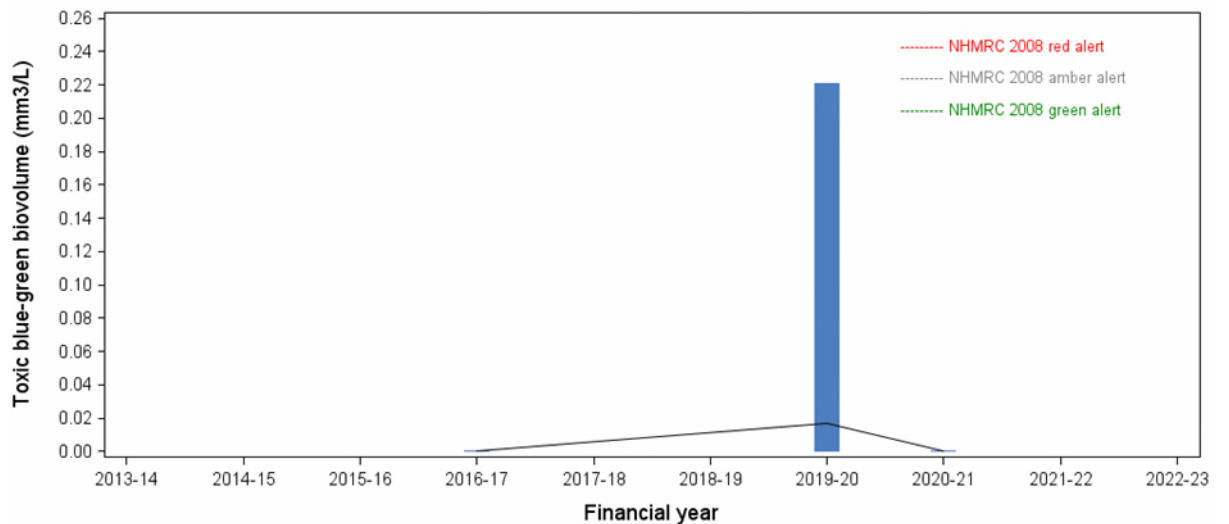
N2202: Lower Colo River at Putty Road



N2202: Lower Colo River at Putty Road

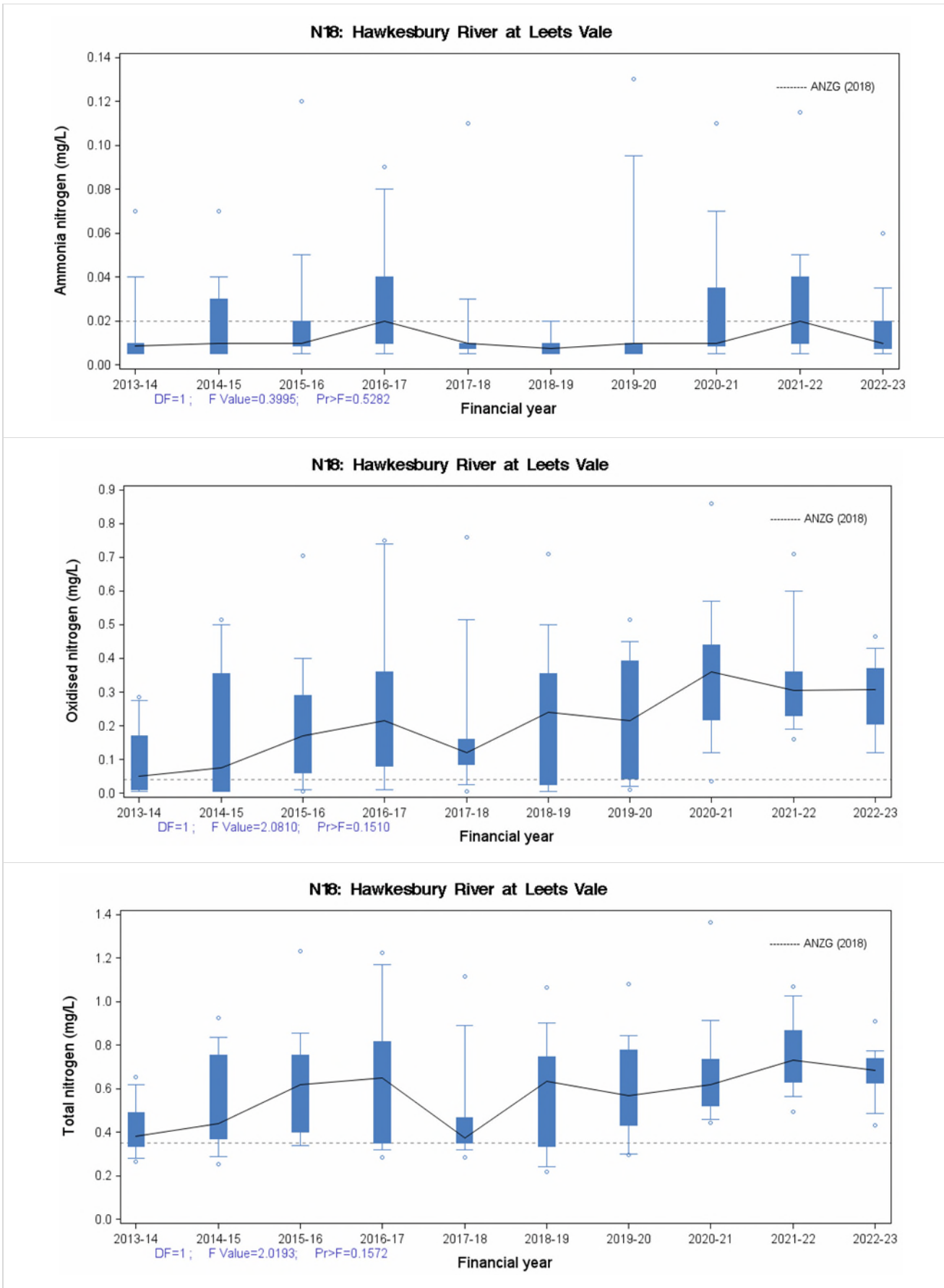


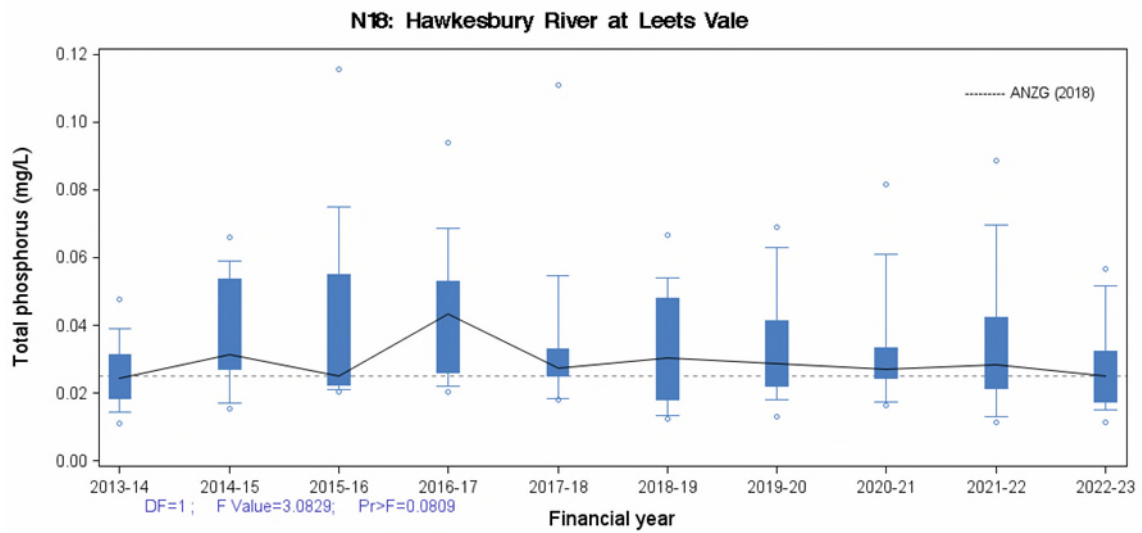
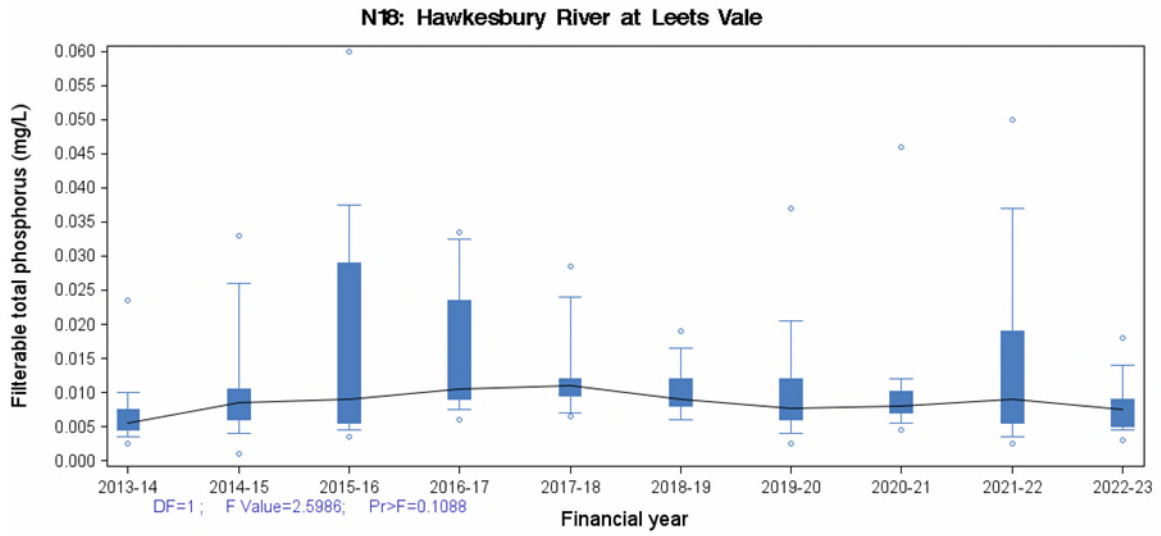
N2202: Lower Colo River at Putty Road



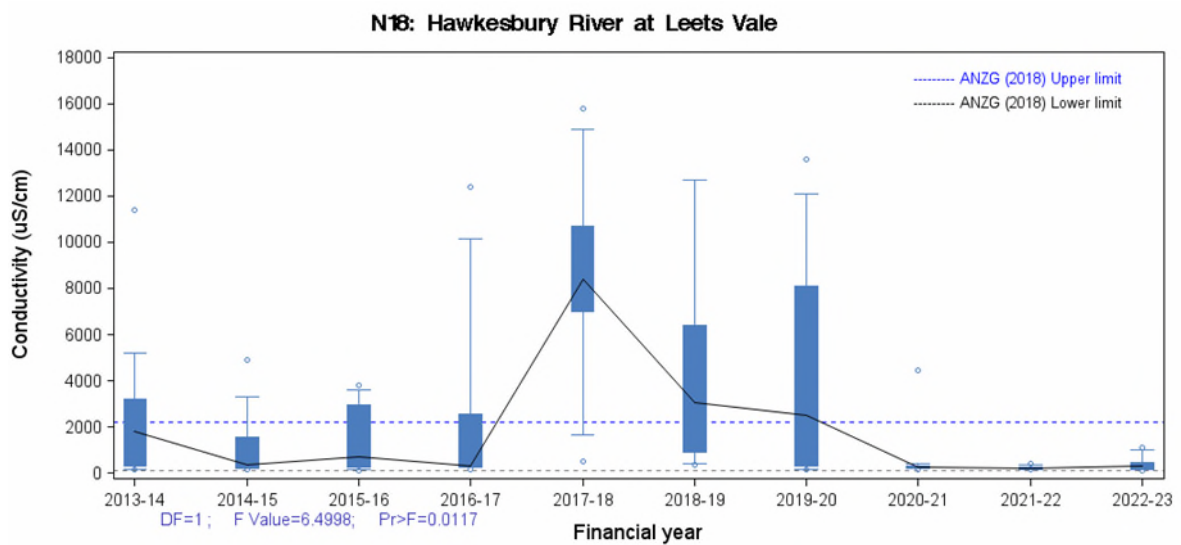
## C-1.11 Hawkesbury River at Leets Vale (N18)

### Stressors – Nutrients

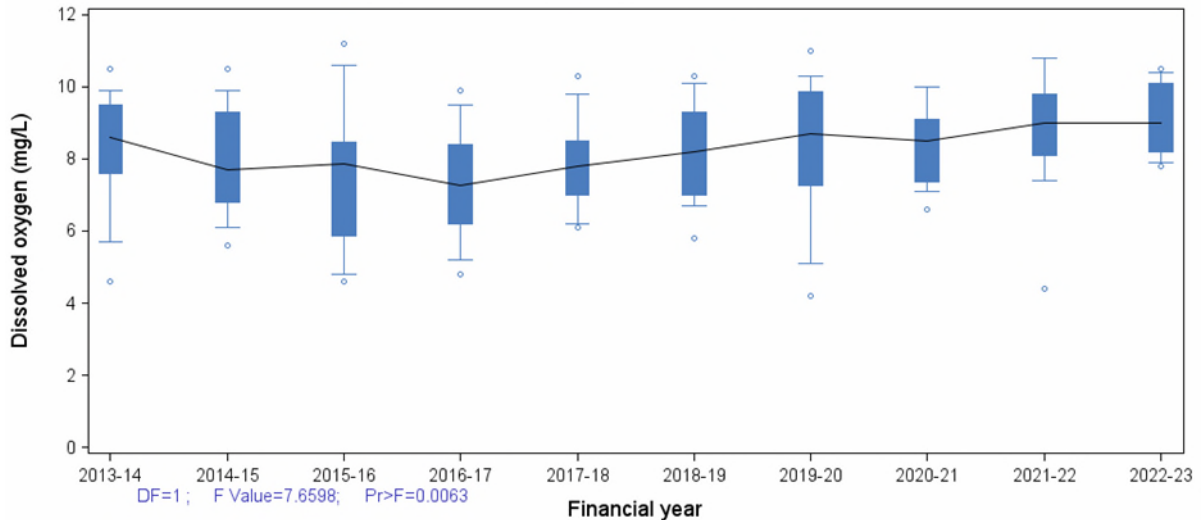




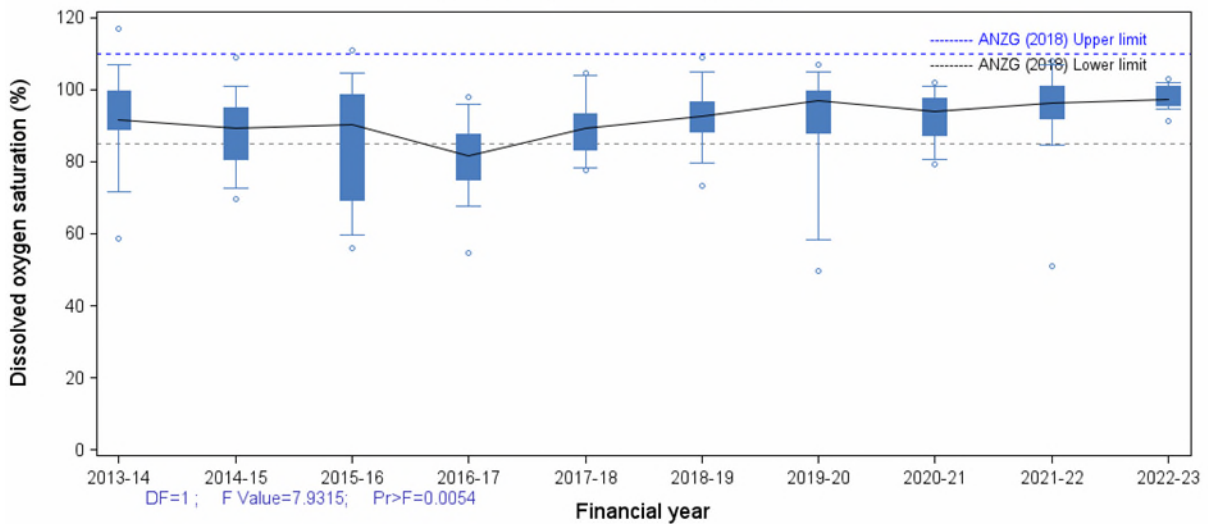
## Stressors – Physico-chemical water quality



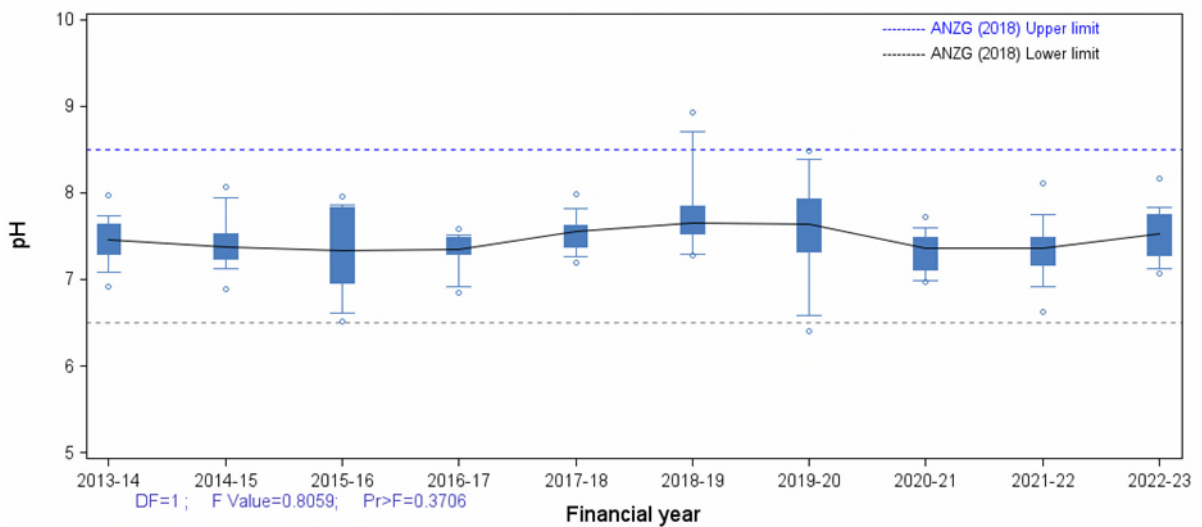
**N18: Hawkesbury River at Leets Vale**

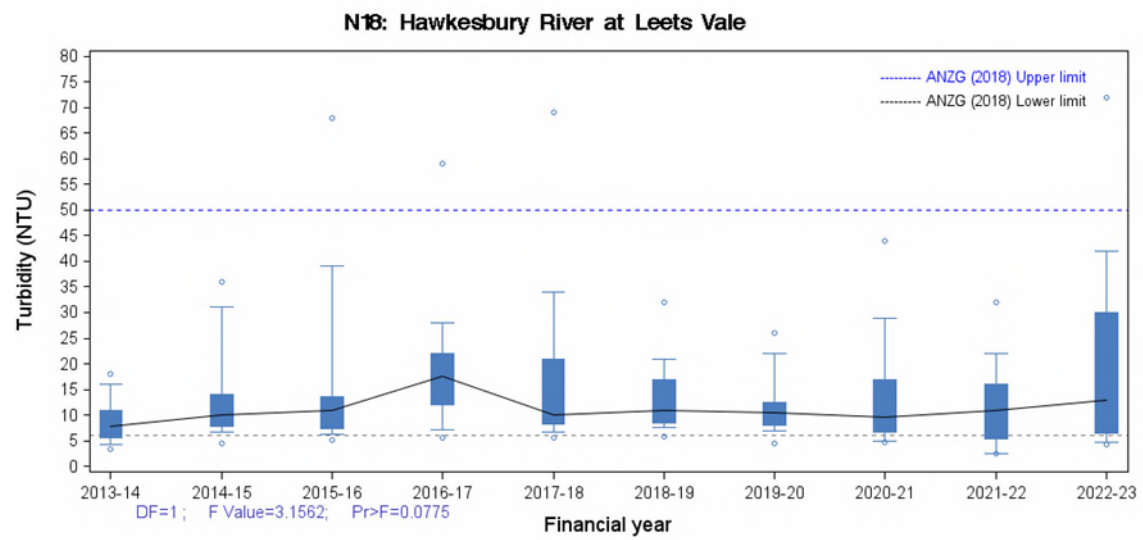
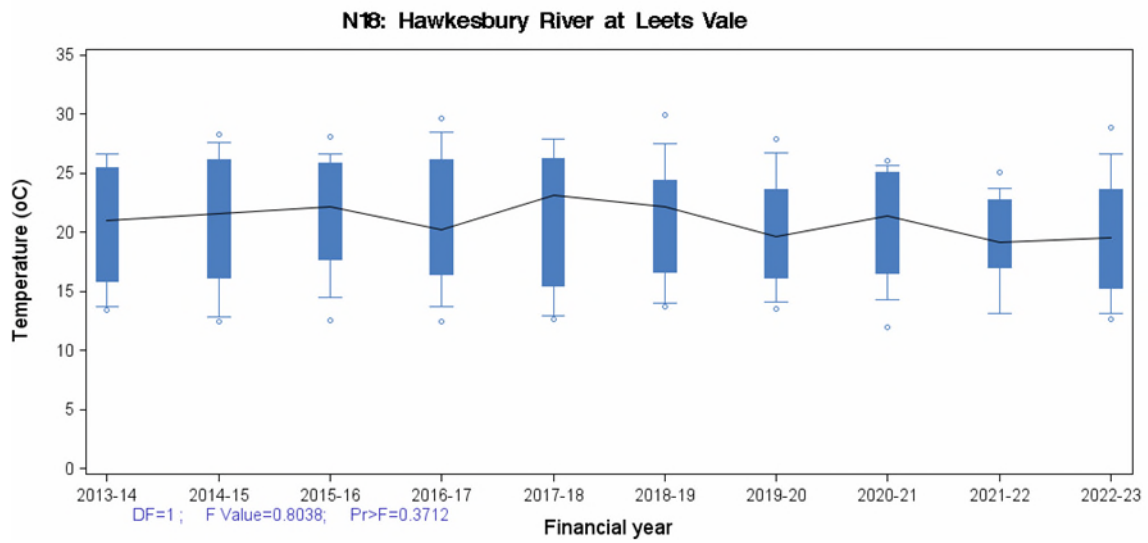


**N18: Hawkesbury River at Leets Vale**

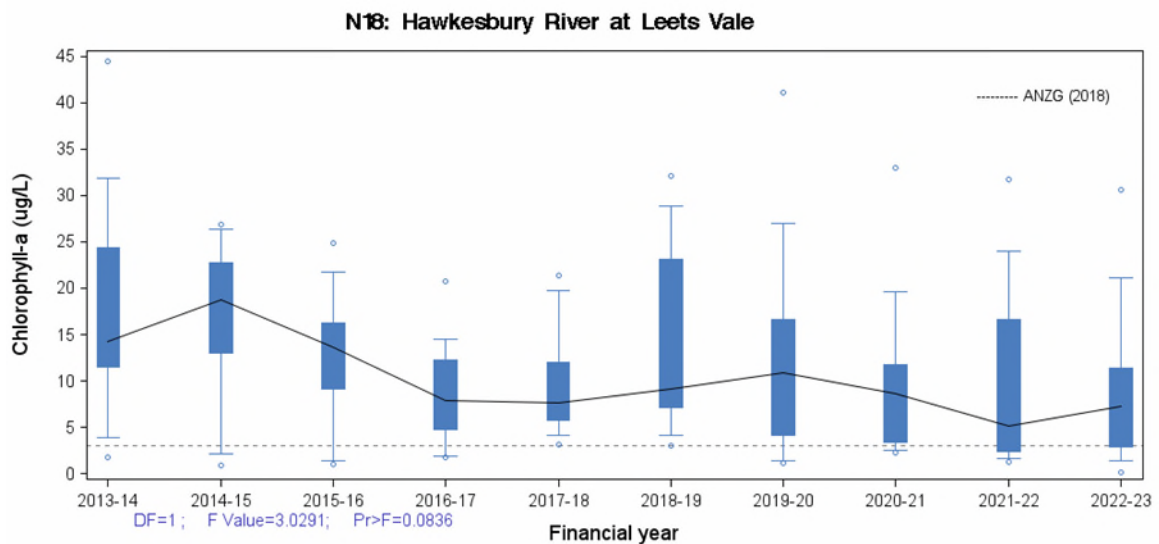


**N18: Hawkesbury River at Leets Vale**

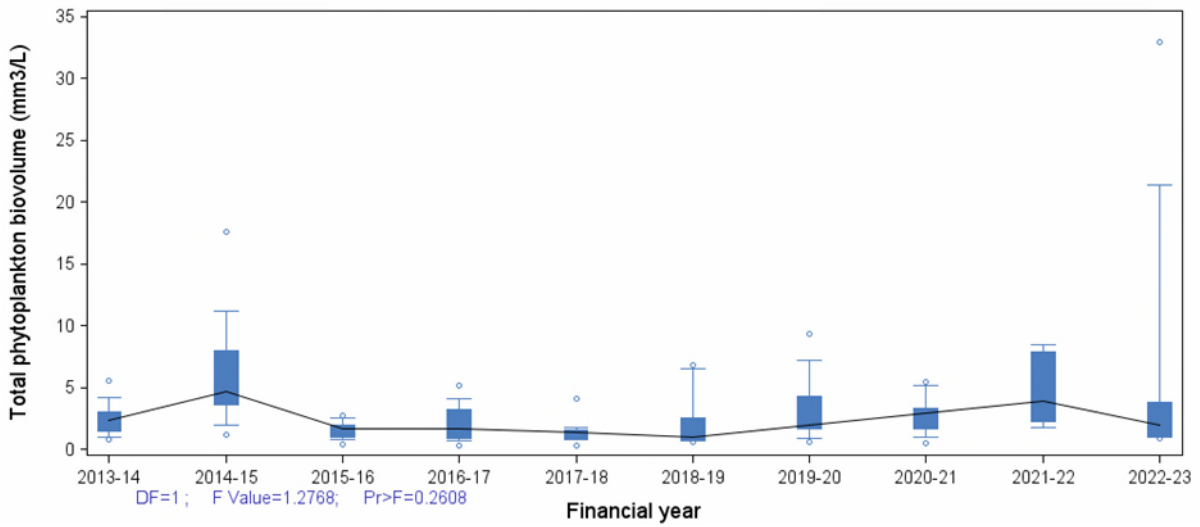




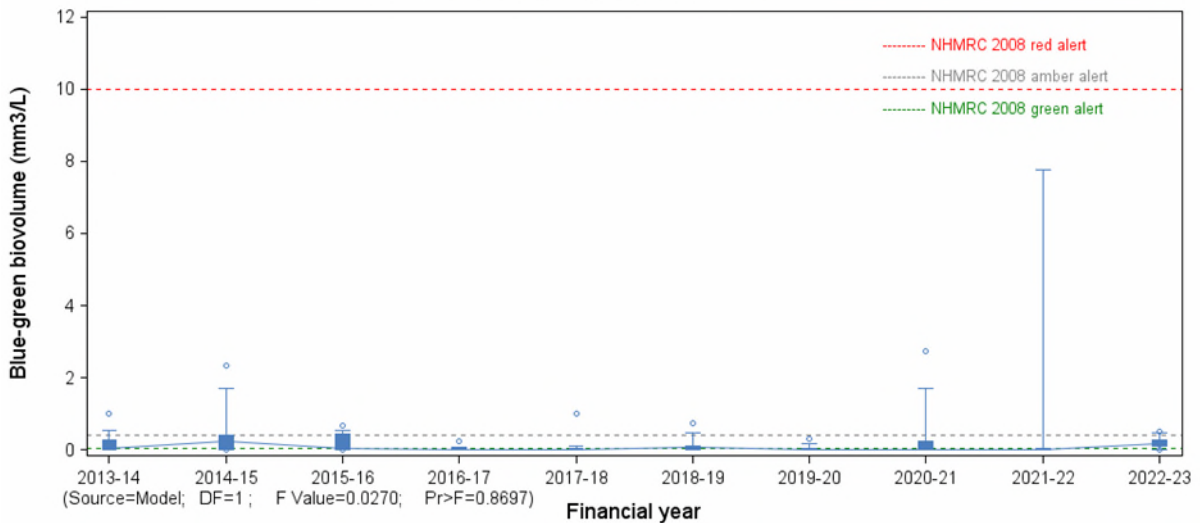
## Ecosystem receptor – Phytoplankton



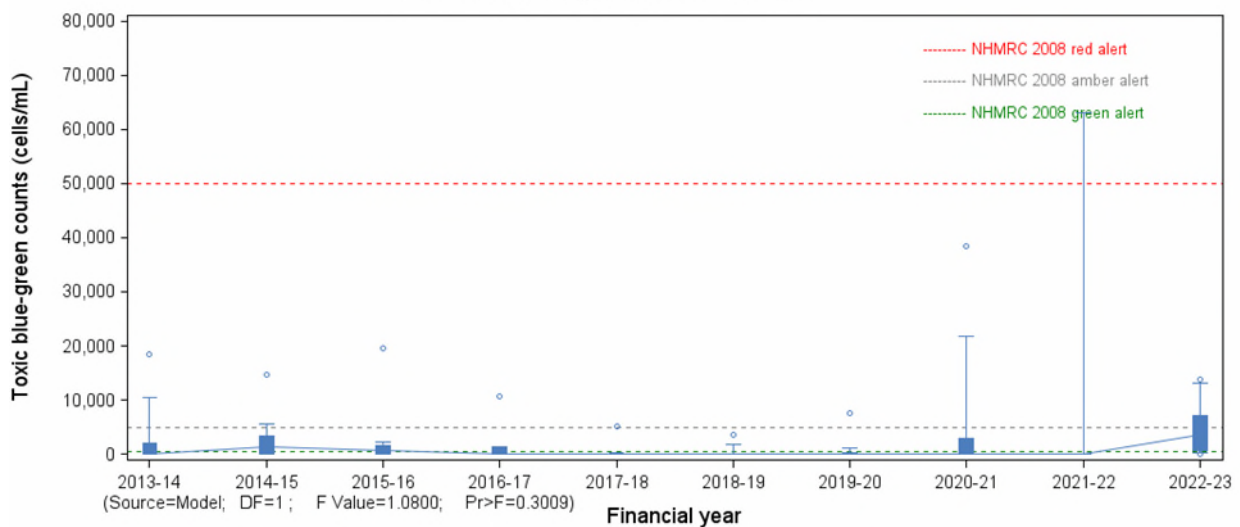
**N18: Hawkesbury River at Leets Vale**



**N18: Hawkesbury River at Leets Vale**



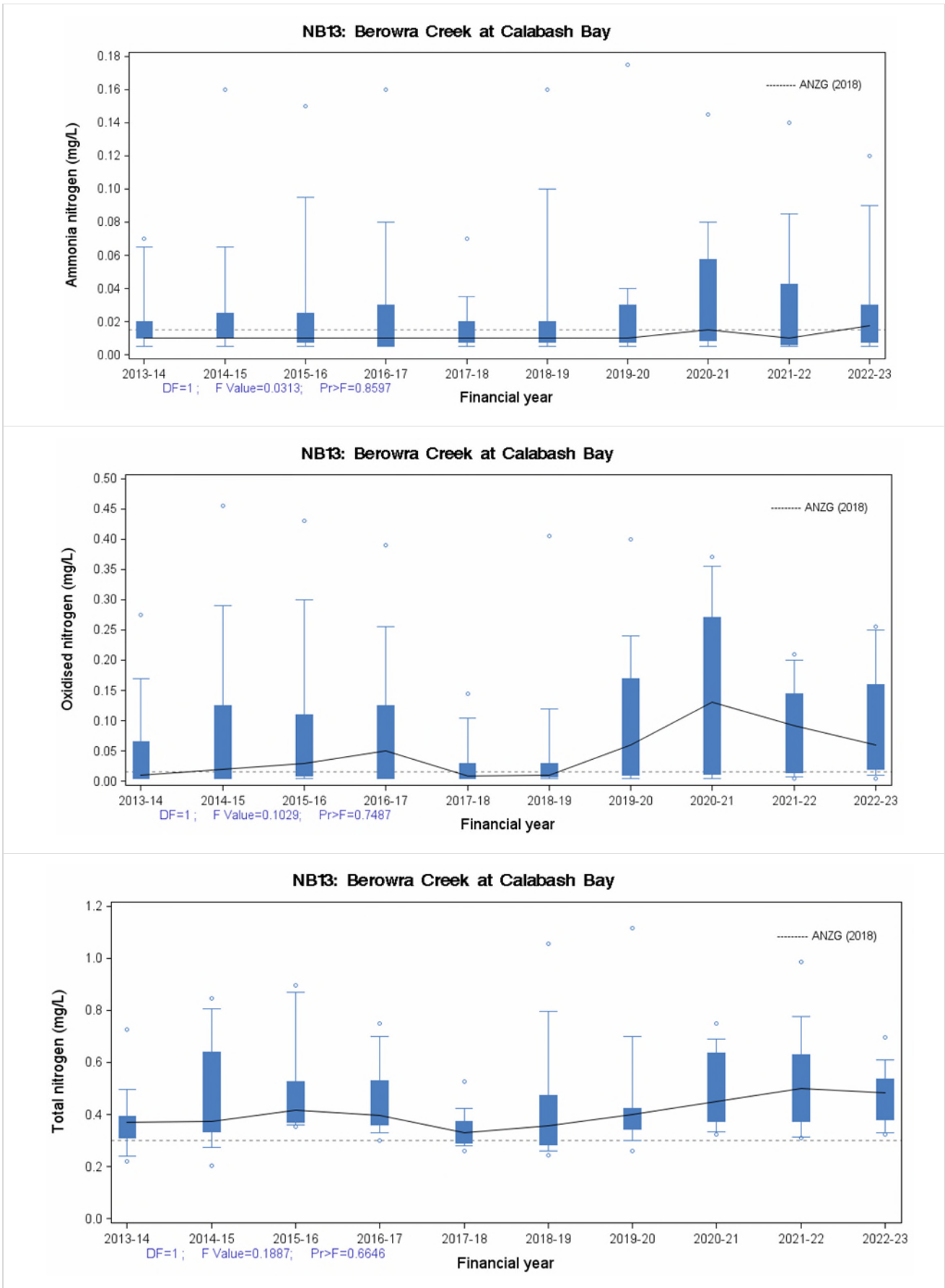
**N18: Hawkesbury River at Leets Vale**





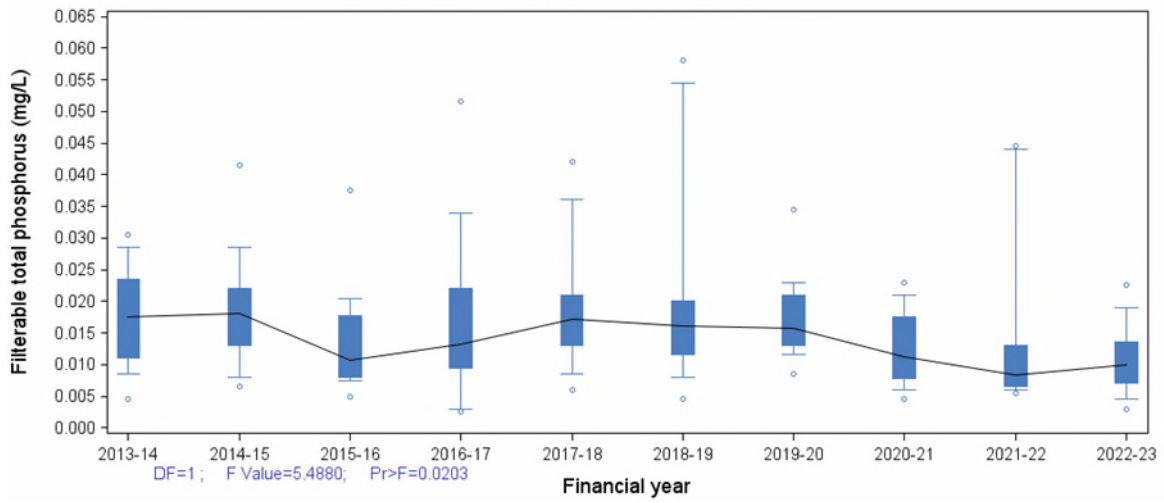
## C-1.12 Berowra Creek at Calabash Bay (NB13)

### Stressors – Nutrients

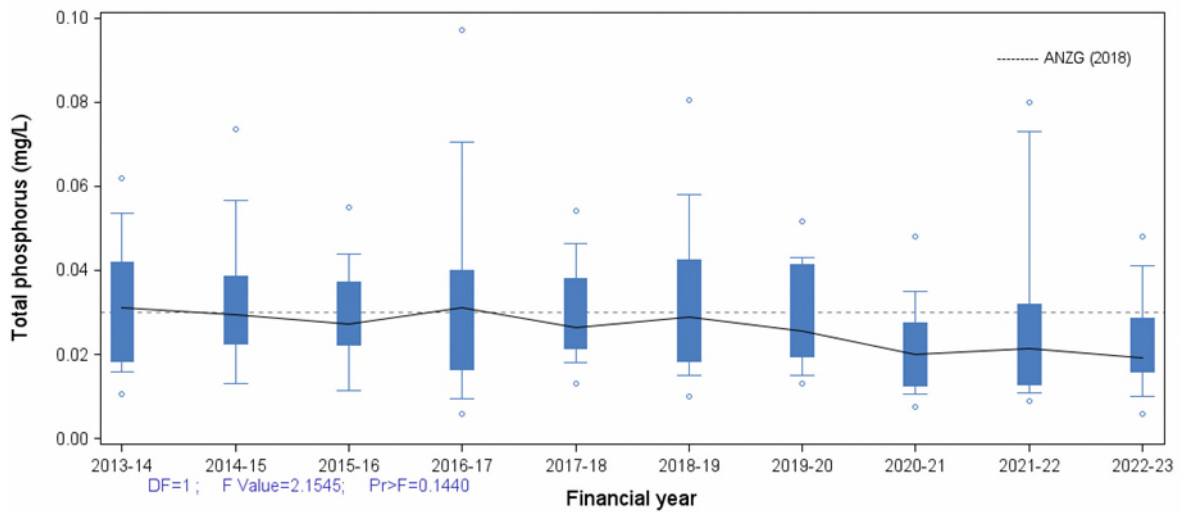




NB13: Berowra Creek at Calabash Bay

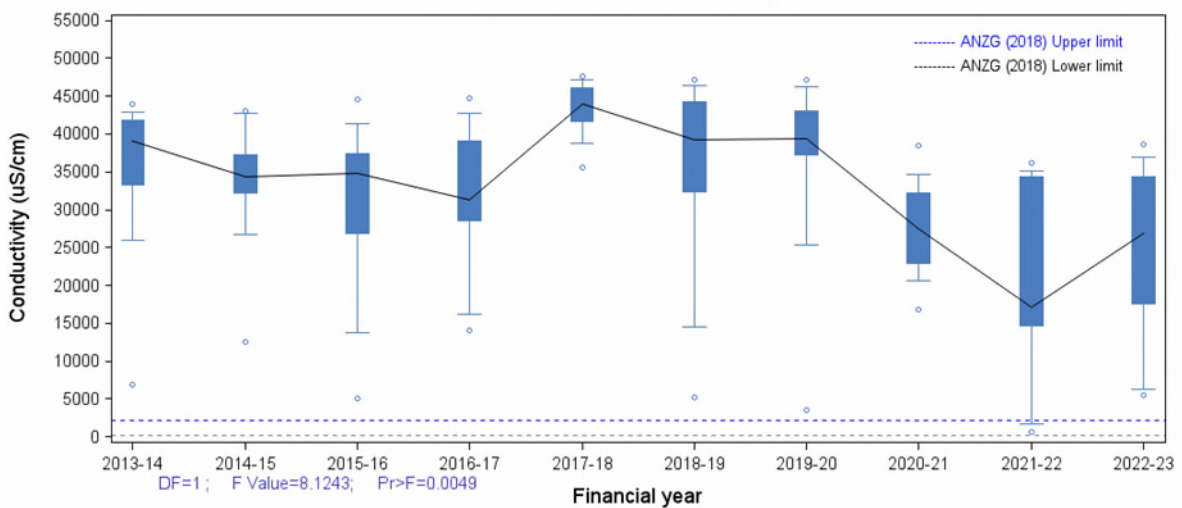


NB13: Berowra Creek at Calabash Bay

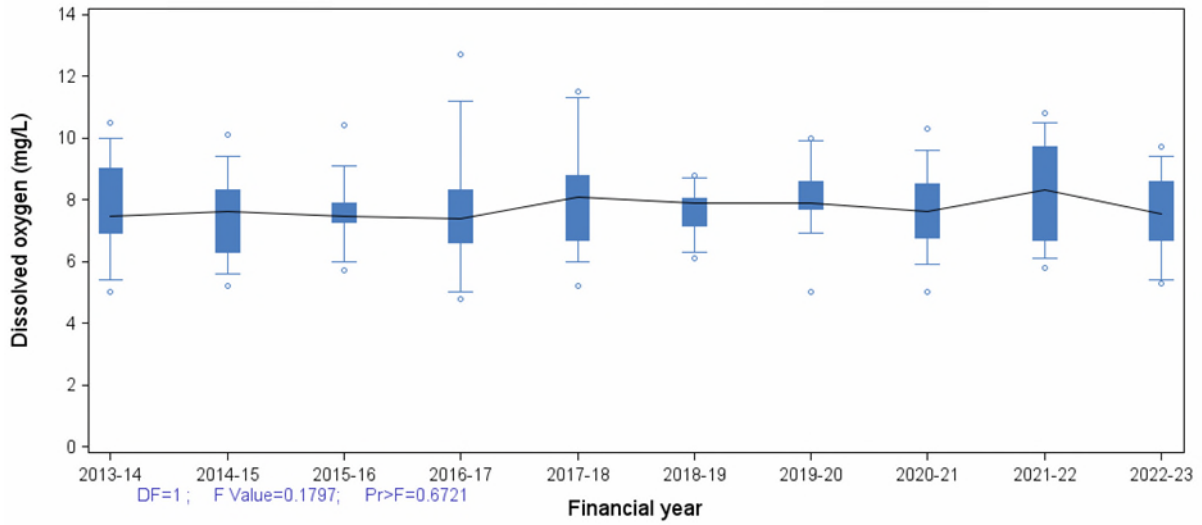


### Stressors – Physico-chemical water quality

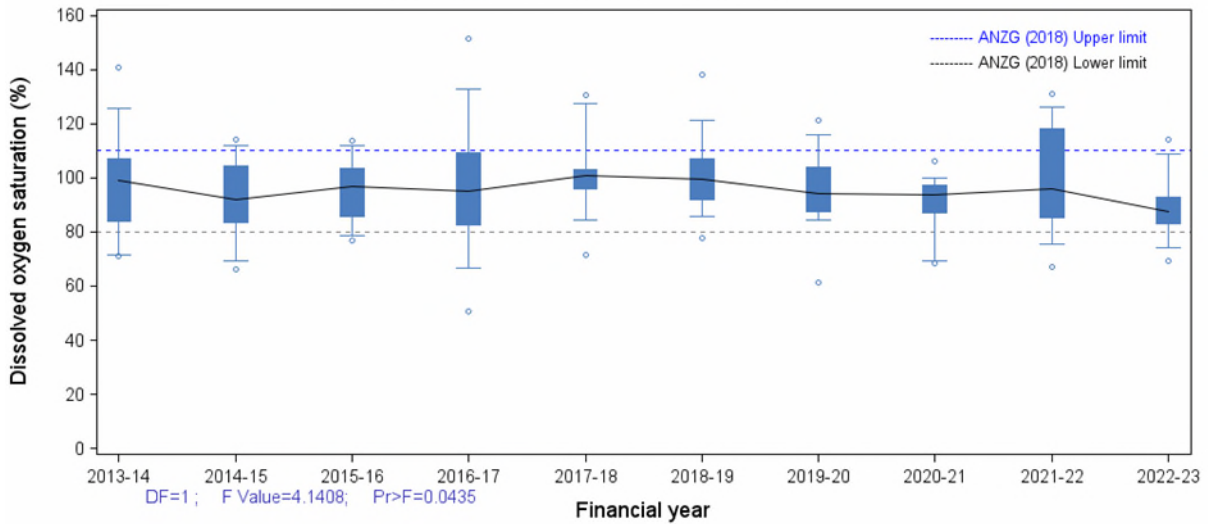
NB13: Berowra Creek at Calabash Bay



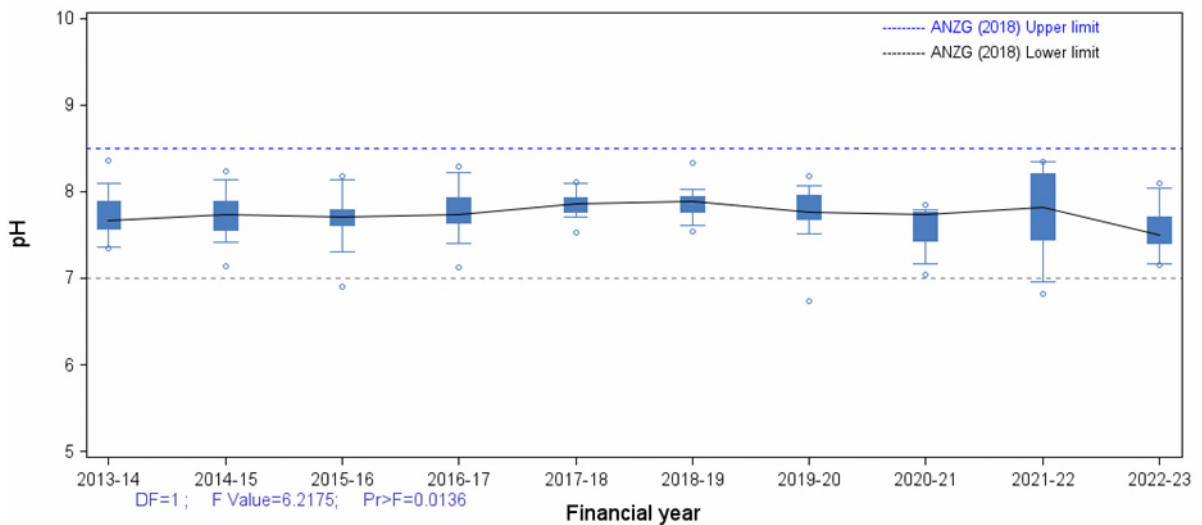
**NB13: Berowra Creek at Calabash Bay**

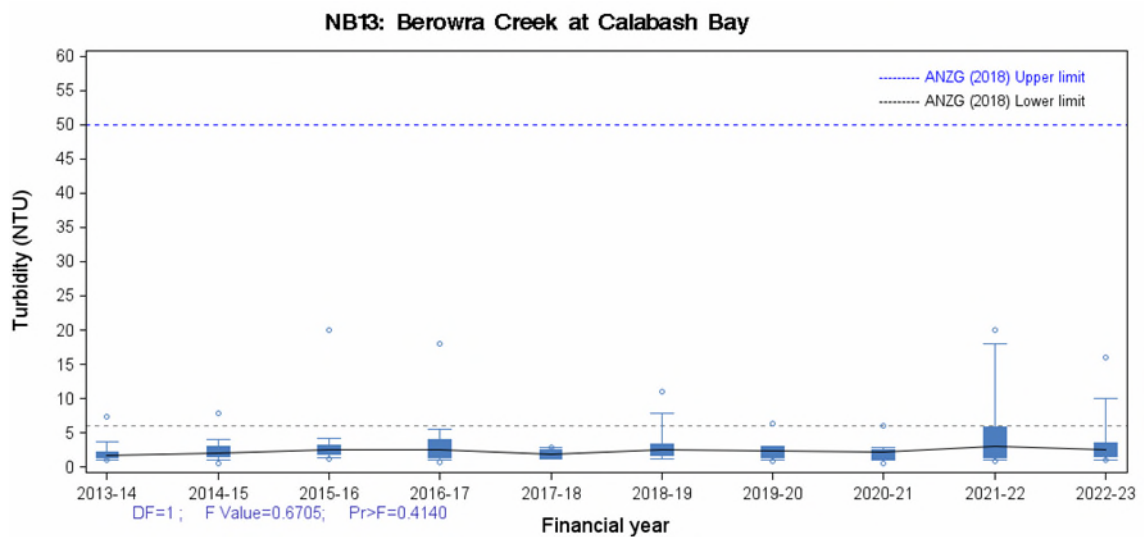
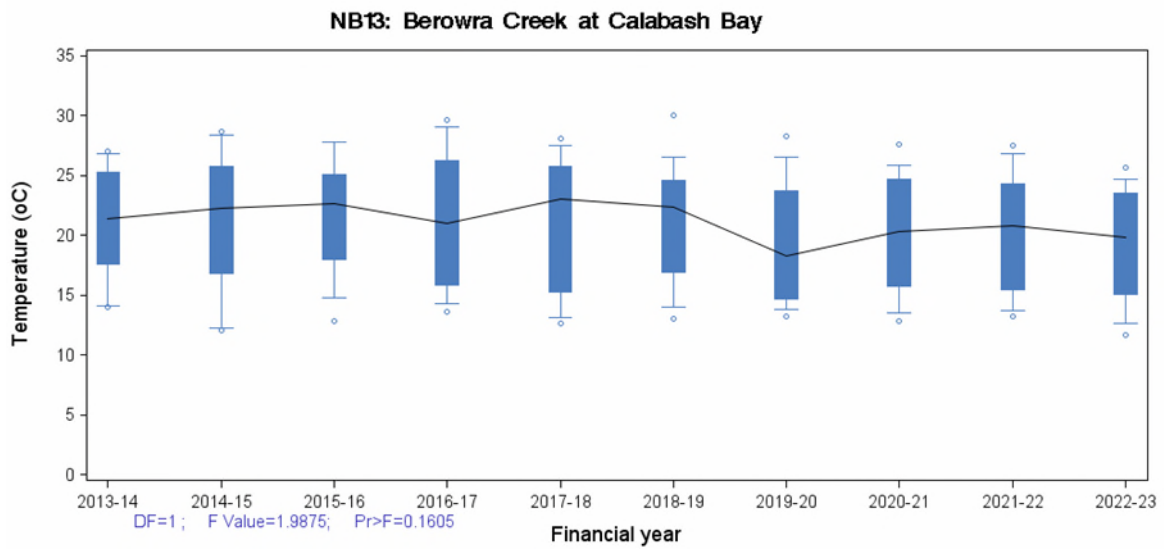


**NB13: Berowra Creek at Calabash Bay**

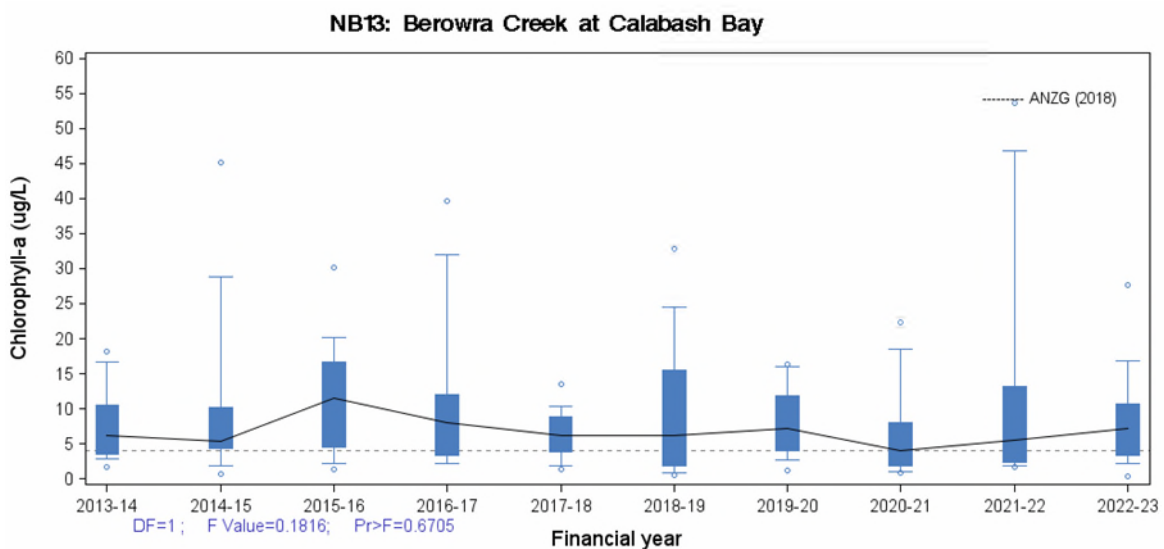


**NB13: Berowra Creek at Calabash Bay**

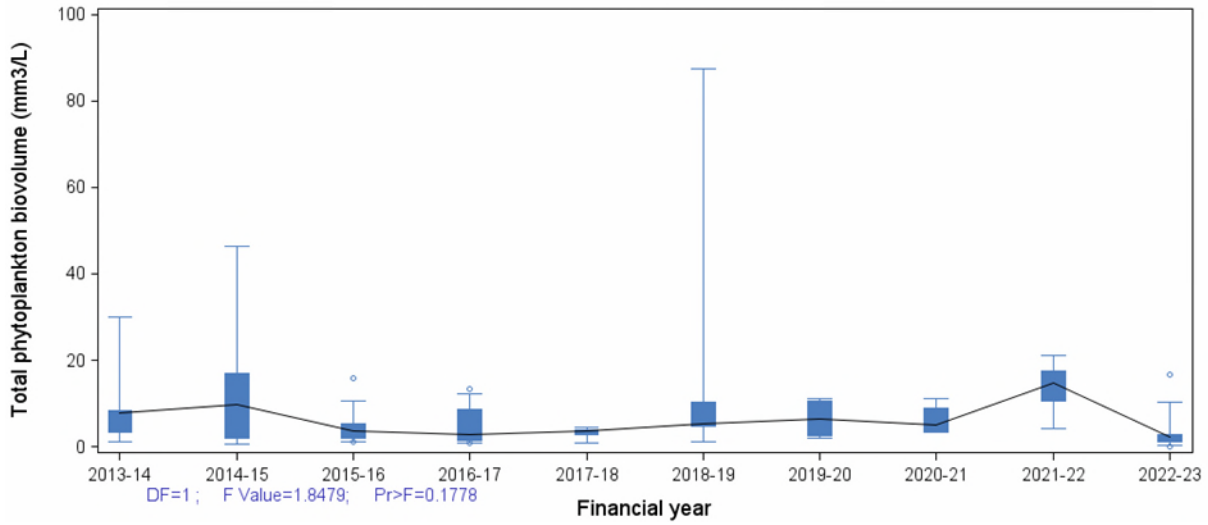




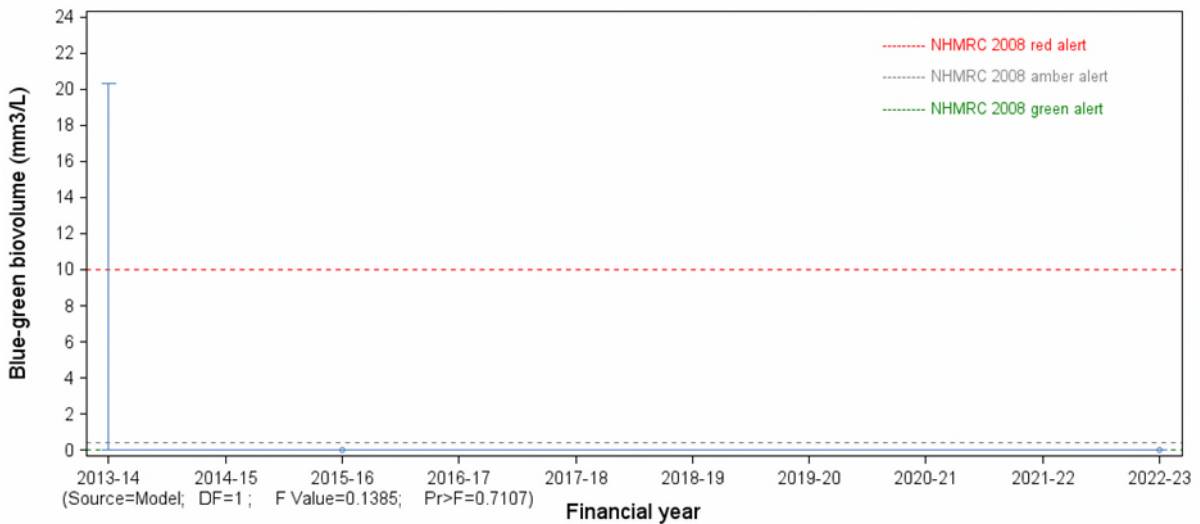
## Ecosystem receptor – Phytoplankton



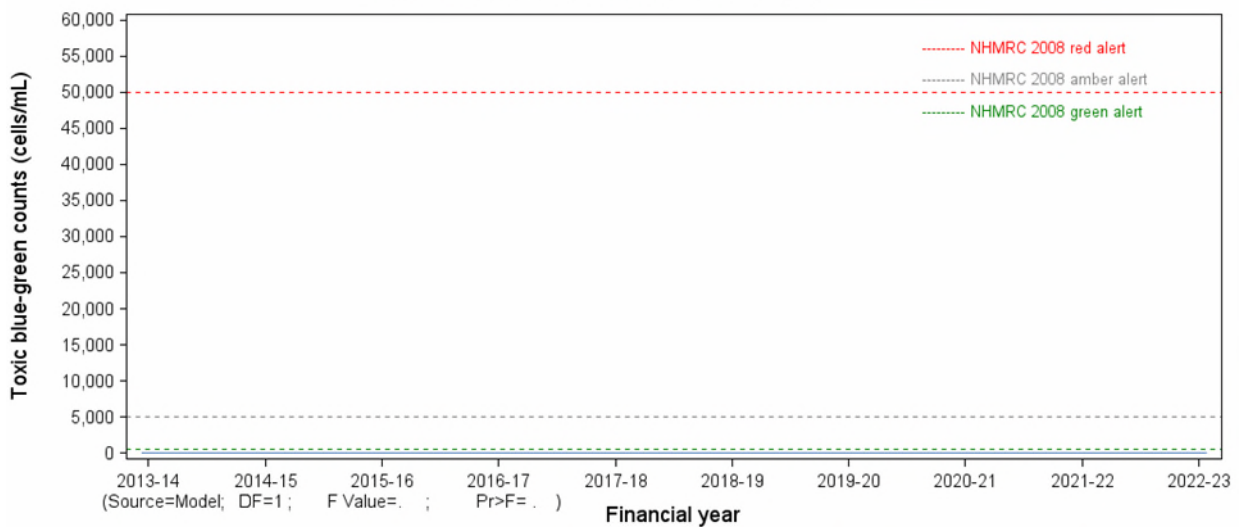
**NB13: Berowra Creek at Calabash Bay**



**NB13: Berowra Creek at Calabash Bay**

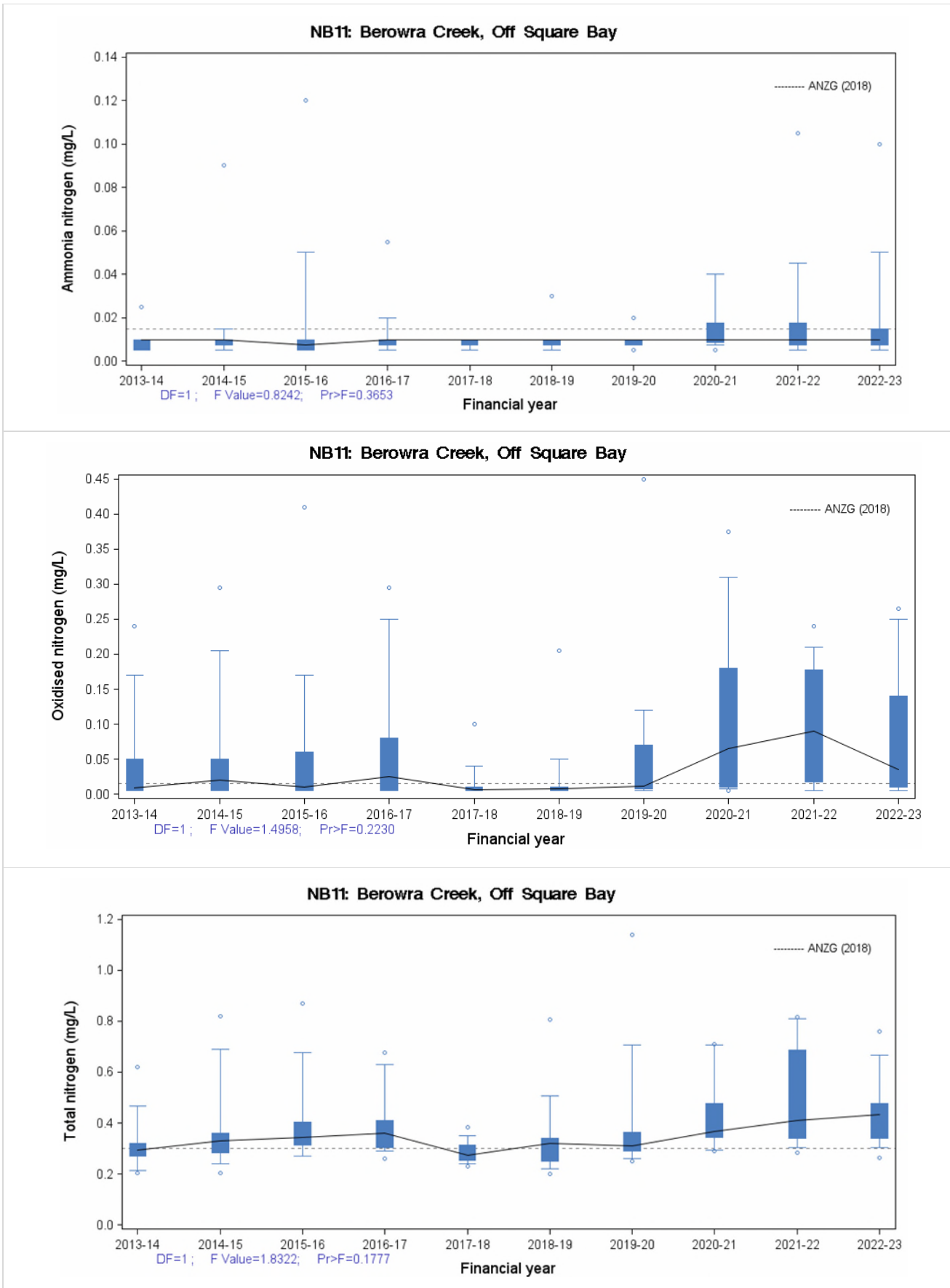


**NB13: Berowra Creek at Calabash Bay**

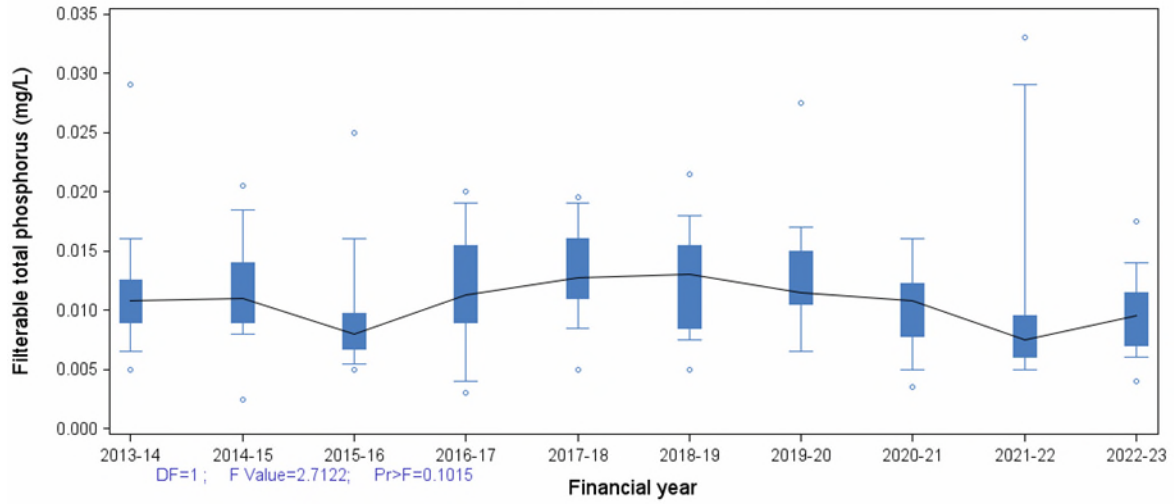


## C-1.13 Berowra Creek Off Square Bay (Oak Point) (B11)

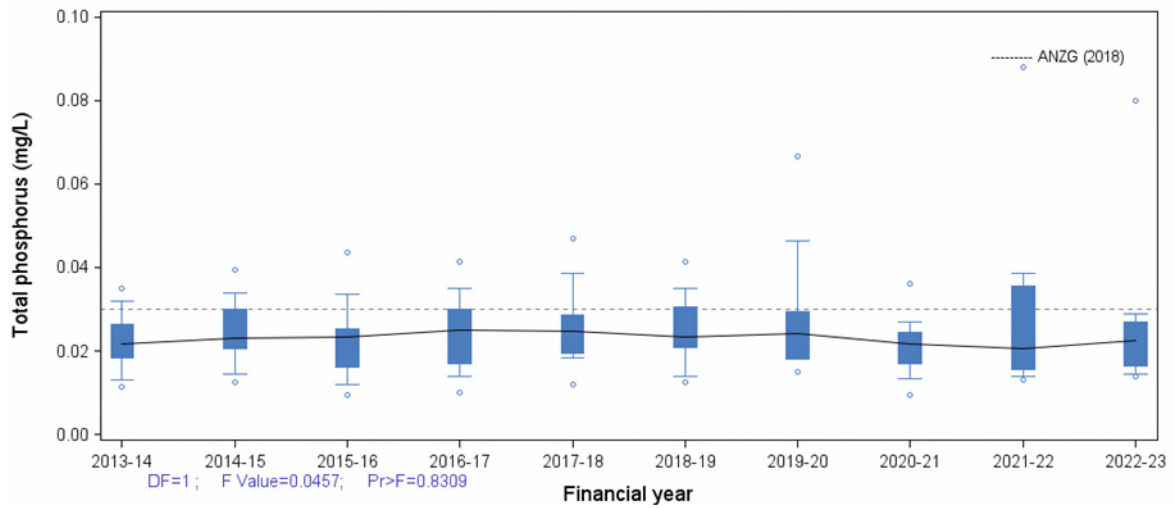
### Stressors – Nutrients



NB11: Berowra Creek, Off Square Bay

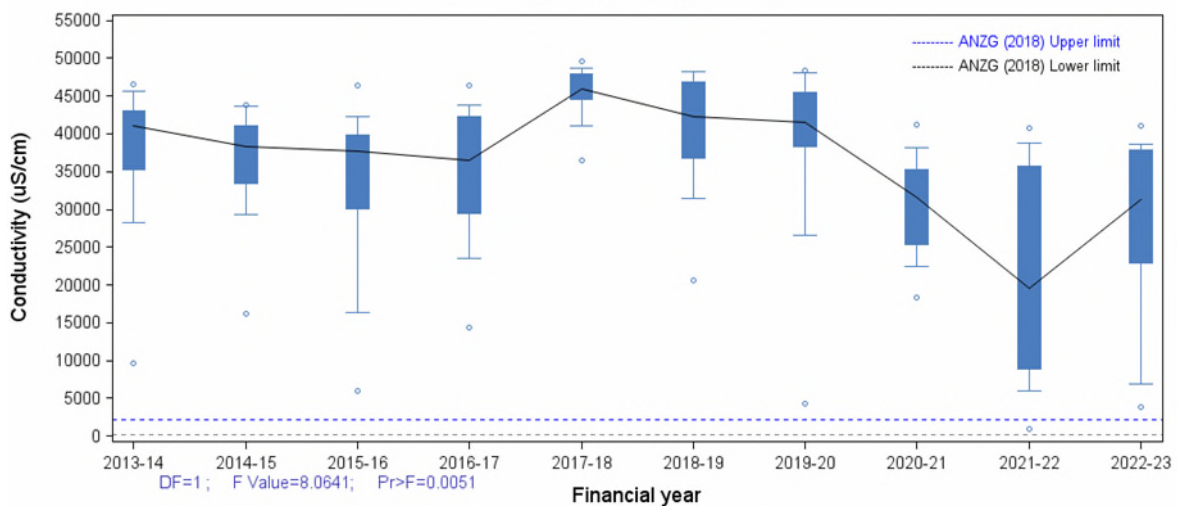


NB11: Berowra Creek, Off Square Bay



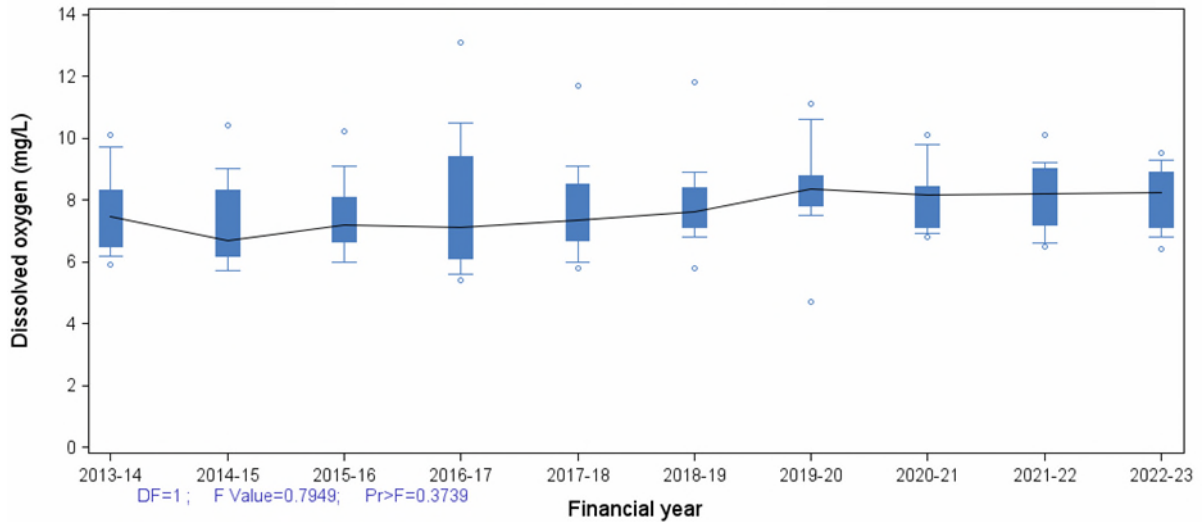
## Stressors – Physico-chemical water quality

NB11: Berowra Creek, Off Square Bay

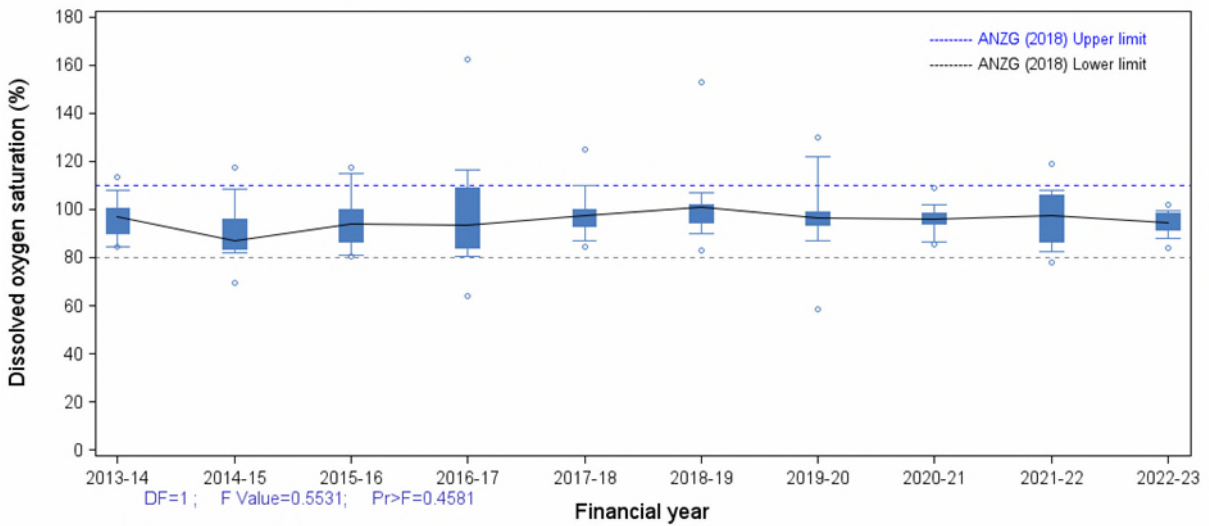




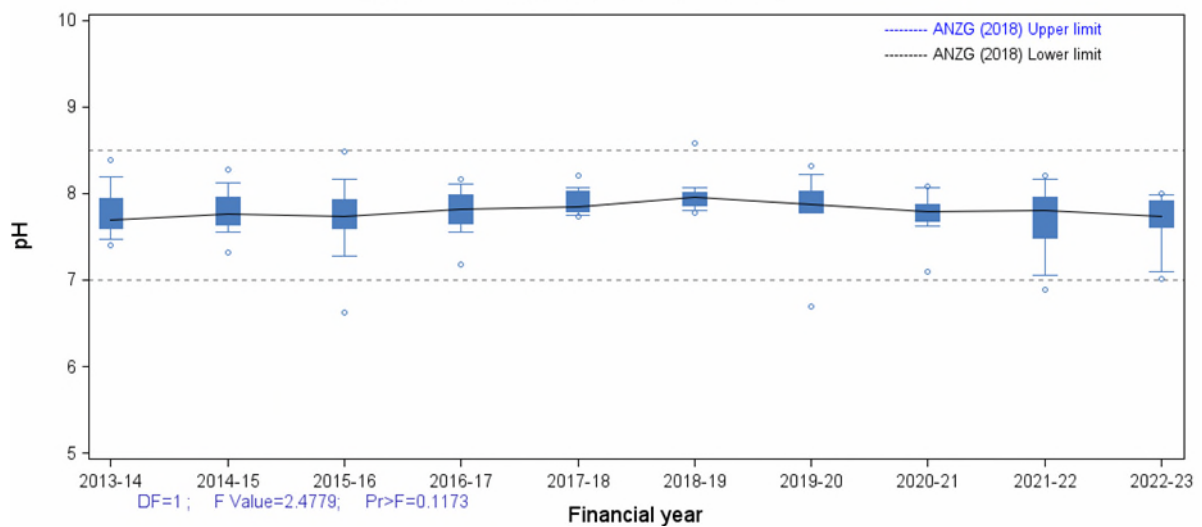
**NB11: Berowra Creek, Off Square Bay**



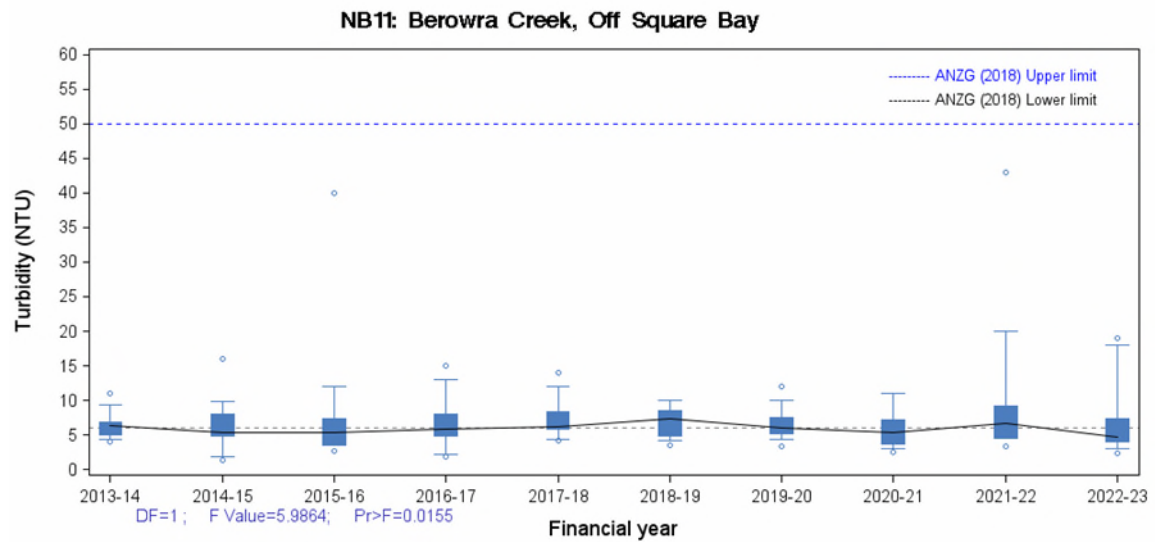
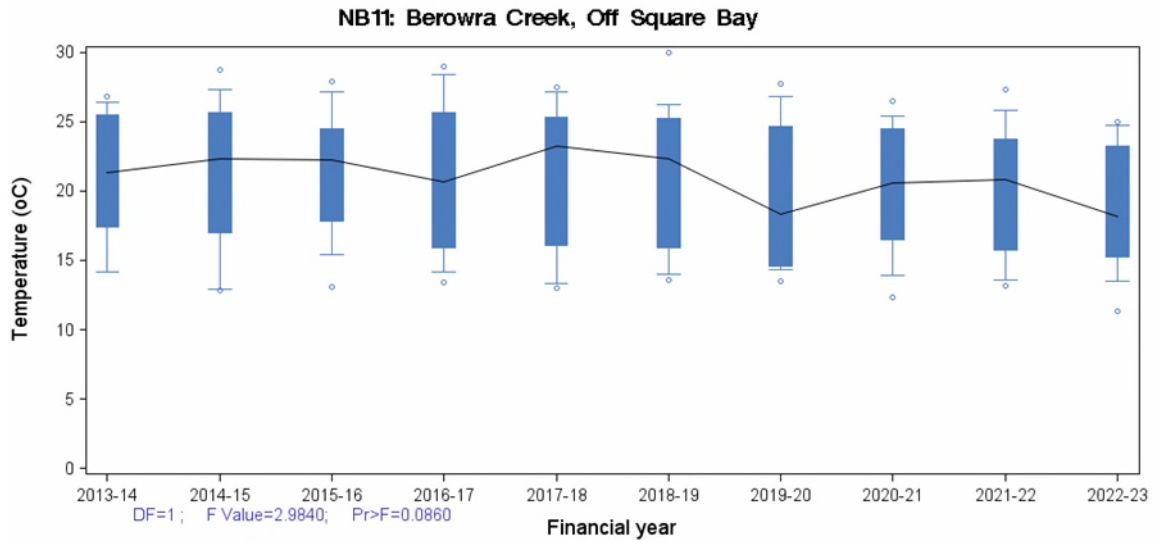
**NB11: Berowra Creek, Off Square Bay**



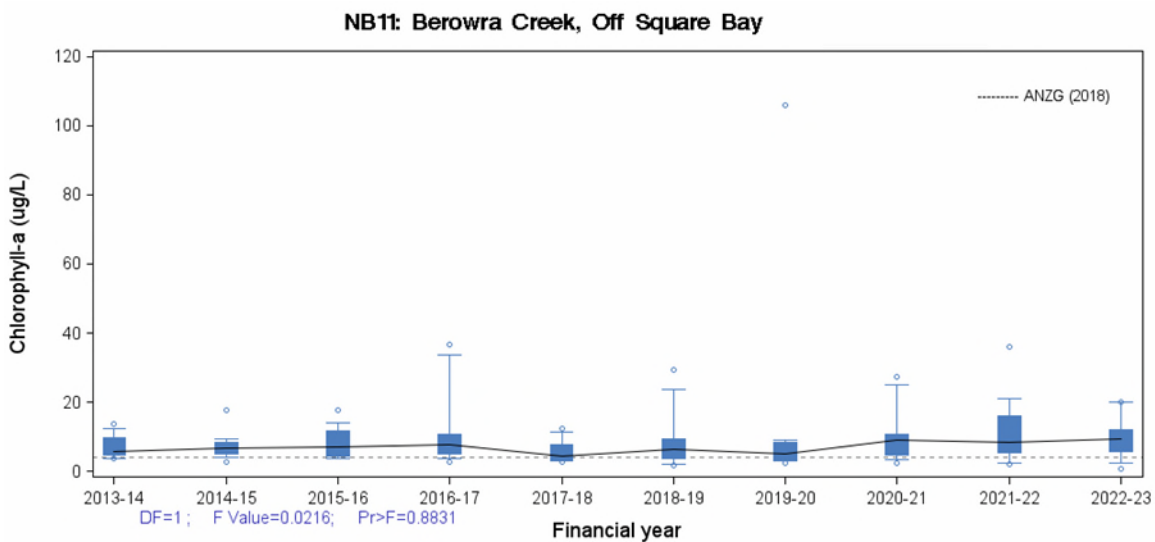
**NB11: Berowra Creek, Off Square Bay**



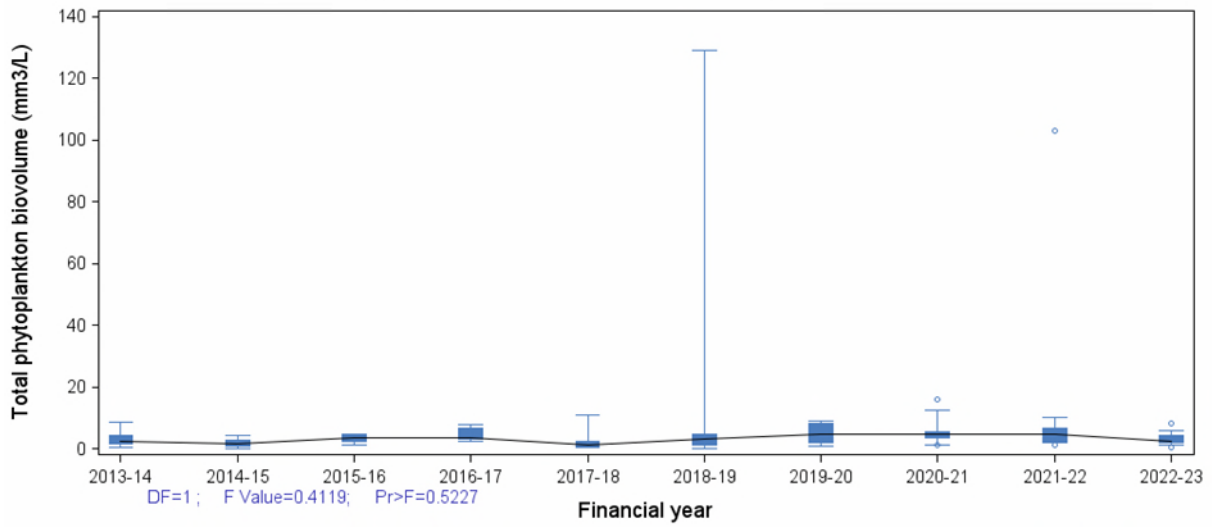




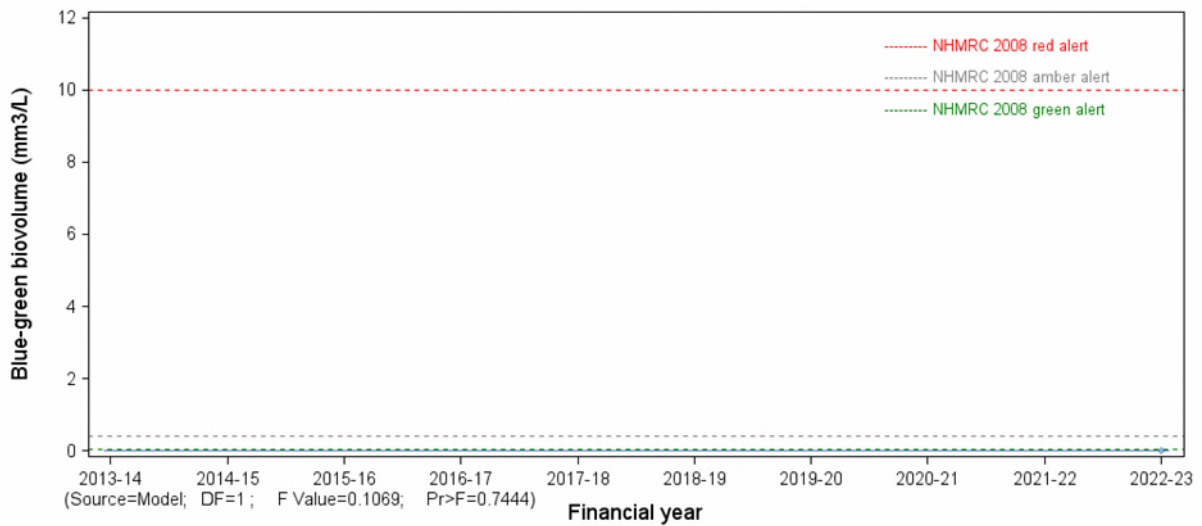
## Ecosystem receptor – Phytoplankton



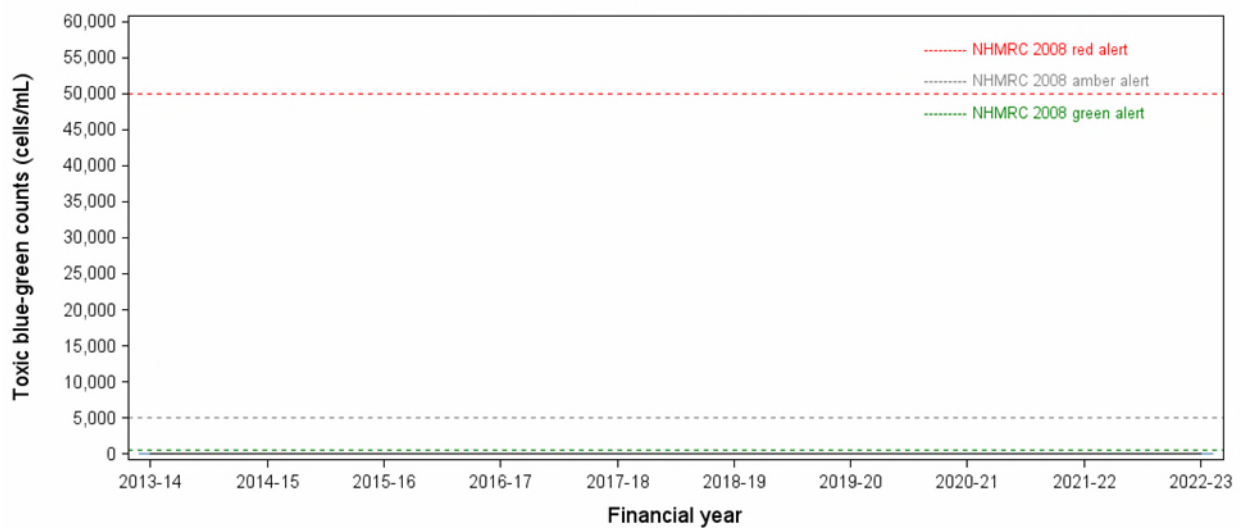
**NB11: Berowra Creek, Off Square Bay**



**NB11: Berowra Creek, Off Square Bay**



**NB11: Berowra Creek, Off Square Bay**



## C-2 Other urban rivers and reference sites - Ecosystem health

Eight sites are monitored for the macroinvertebrate indicator in freshwater streams to assess the general condition of stream health in urban areas. Among these, four are control sites located upstream of any likely impact from urban areas. The control sites include Lynch's Creek (N451) a tributary of Hawkesbury-Nepean River, Hacking River at McKell Avenue in Royal National Park (PH22), the upper Georges River system at O'Hares Creek (GE510) and Georges River at Ingleburn Reserve (GR24). Three out of the four urban sites are situated in areas just upstream of estuarine limits of the Parramatta River (PJPR), Lane Cove River (PJLC) and Georges River (GR22). The fourth urban site is situated about 5 km further up in the Georges River (GR23).

Results from 2022-23 indicate stream health for all of the four control sites (N451, PH22, GE510 and GR24) was typical of natural water quality in bushland areas that do not receive urban stormwater runoff or sewer overflows (Figure C-4 and Figure C-5).

Urban sites within the Port Jackson rivers upstream of Lane Cove Weir (PJLC) and Parramatta Weir (PJPR) were in the 'moderate water pollution' category (Figure C-4), while the sites in the Georges River were between the moderate to mild water pollution categories in 2022-23 (Figure C-5). The Georges River results were typical of the stream health that has been recorded for these urban sites over the previous 1995 to 2022 period.

Results from these test sites represent the ambient condition of the combined impact of urban stormwater runoff and sewer overflows. These two influences cannot be teased apart. Pilot studies are being designed under Sydney Water's wet weather overflow program to model a stormwater control condition, which may then better define the impact of sewer overflows on urban streams than these current single site assessments.

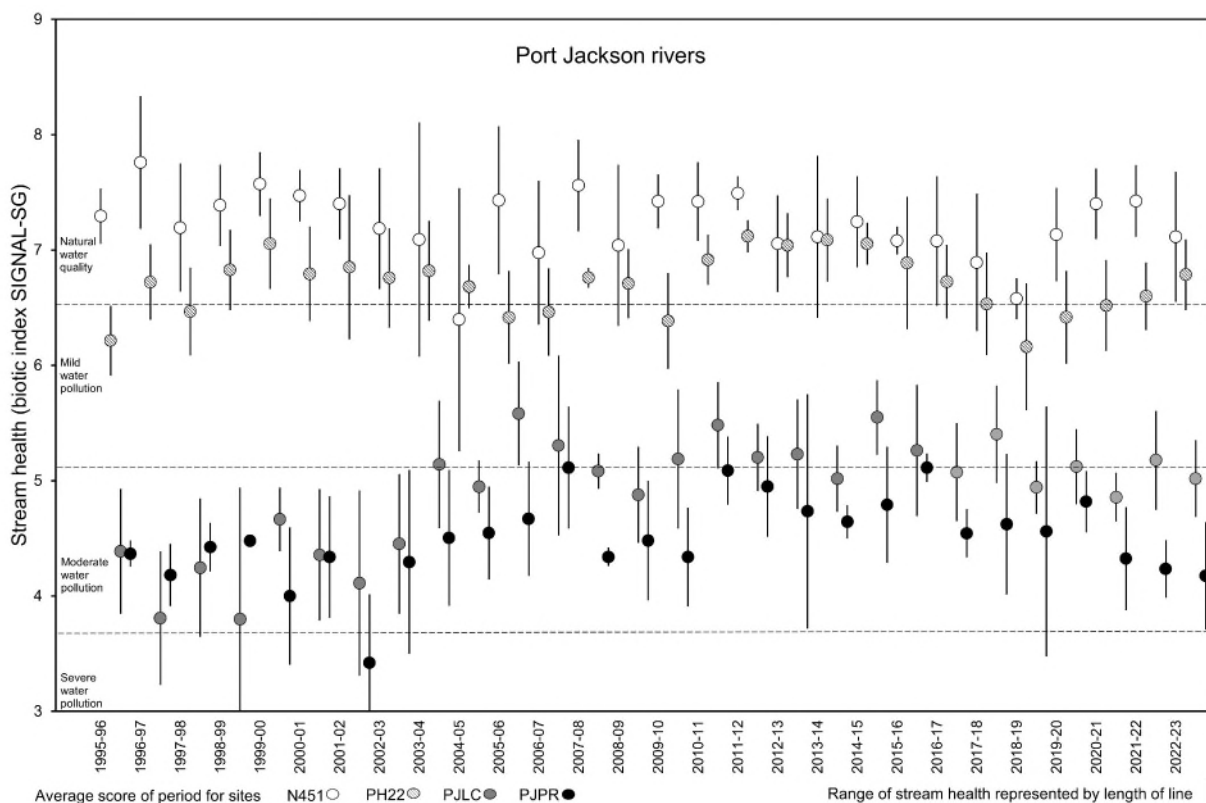


Figure C-4 Stream health of Lane Cove and Parramatta rivers in comparison to control sites

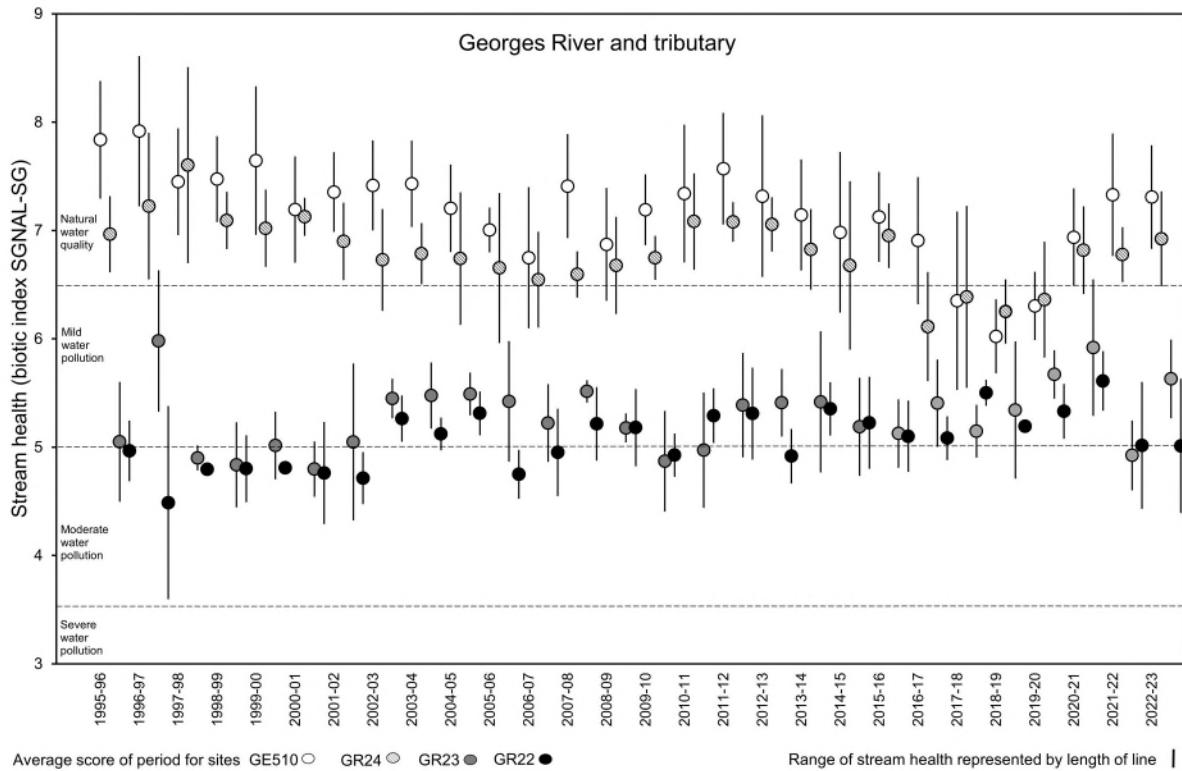


Figure C-5 Stream health of lower freshwater Georges River sites compared to control sites in the upper Georges River system

# Appendix D: Nearshore marine environment

This Appendix includes graphical presentation of all monitoring data for the Nearshore Marine catchment. Summary tables and detailed statistical analyses outcomes are also included where relevant.

The Water Resource Recovery Facilities (WRRFs) that are discharging into this catchment are ordered from North (Warriewood) to South (Bombo).

Under each WRRF (Sub-chapters D-1 to D-6), the results are presented following the **Pressure, Stressor** and **Ecosystem Receptor (P-S-ER)** causal pathway elements.

For the **Pressure**, trend plots are included on wastewater quantity (discharge and inflow), quality, toxicity and discharge loads. Trends plots on other supplementary data are also included to improve our understanding on:

- weather condition ie catchment specific rainfall condition for each WRRF
- wastewater reuse/ recycling volume of relevant WRRF.

Wastewater quality and load plots are included in following four sub-groups, and then within each sub-group, analytes presented in alphabetical order:

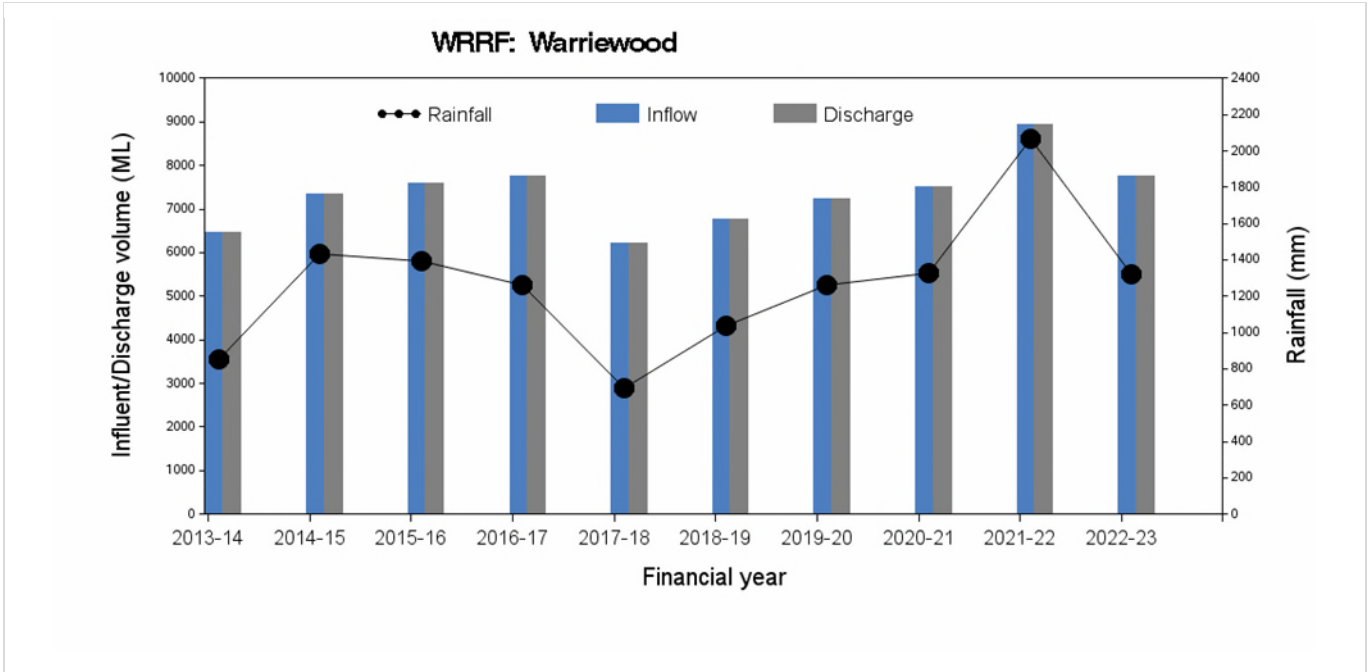
- nutrients
- major conventional analytes
- trace metals
- other chemicals and organics (including pesticides)

Tests conducted on wastewater are specified in the Environment Protection Licence (EPL) issued by the NSW EPA for each WRRF (D-7)). Data for all these measured analytes that have EPL concentration and load limits are included.

# D-1 Warriewood WRRF

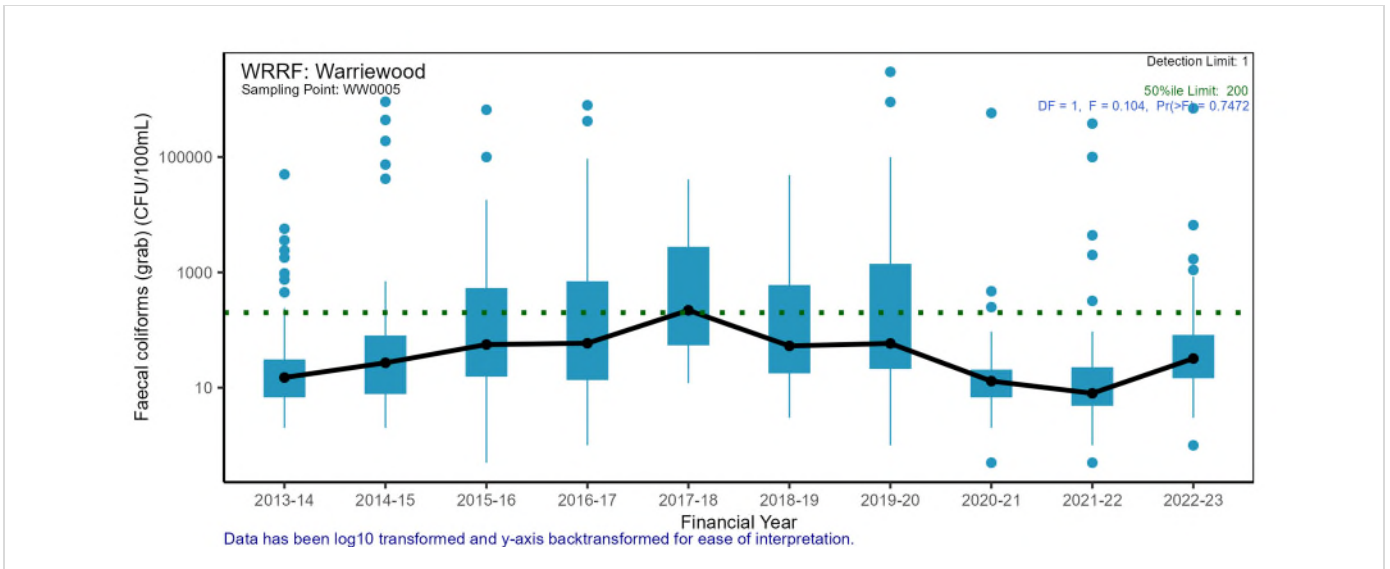
## D-1.1 Pressure – Wastewater quantity

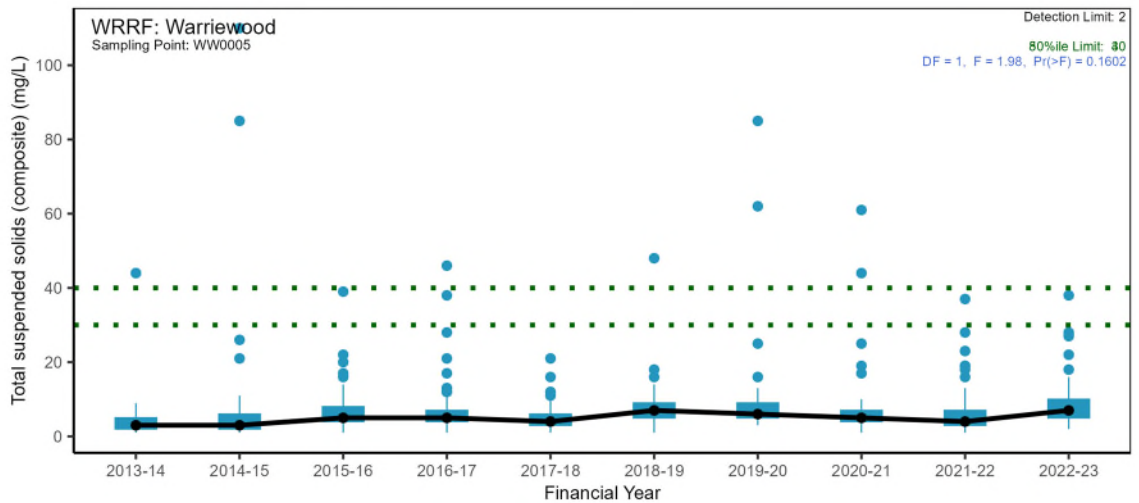
Inflow/ Discharge volume and rainfall



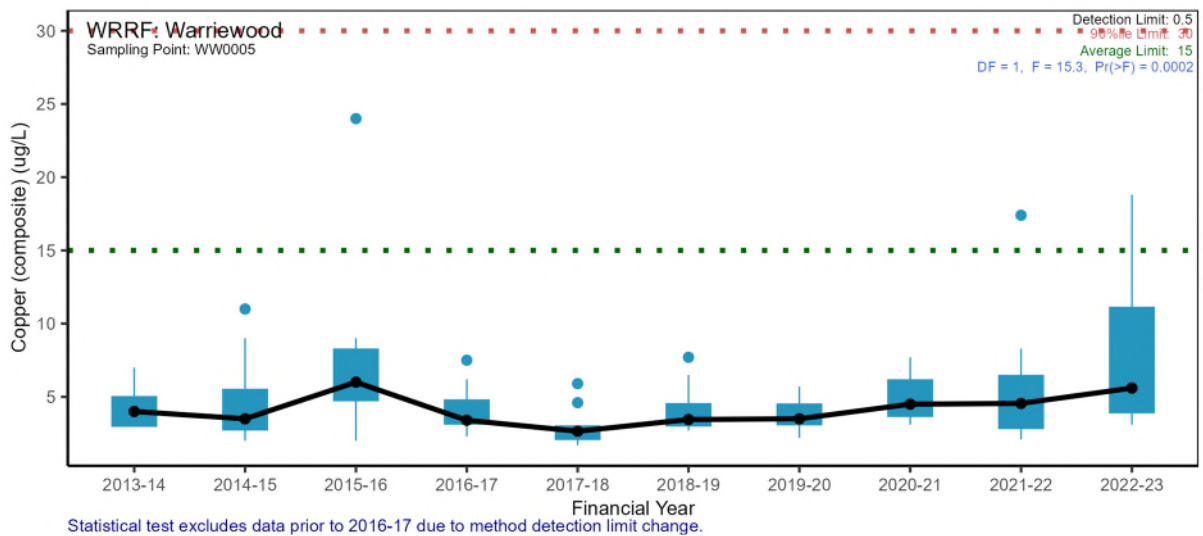
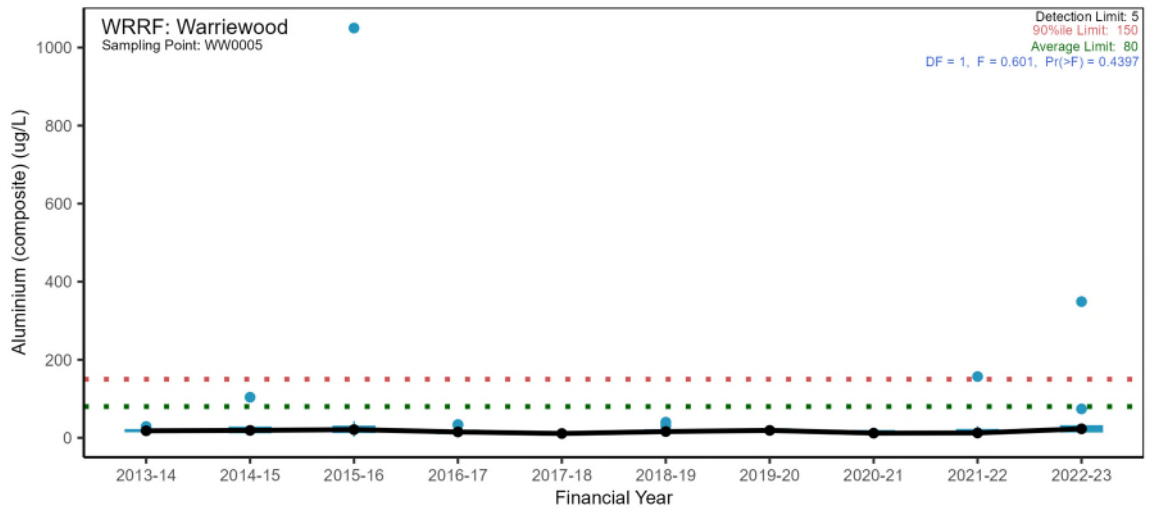
## D-1.2 Pressure – Wastewater quality

Major conventional analytes



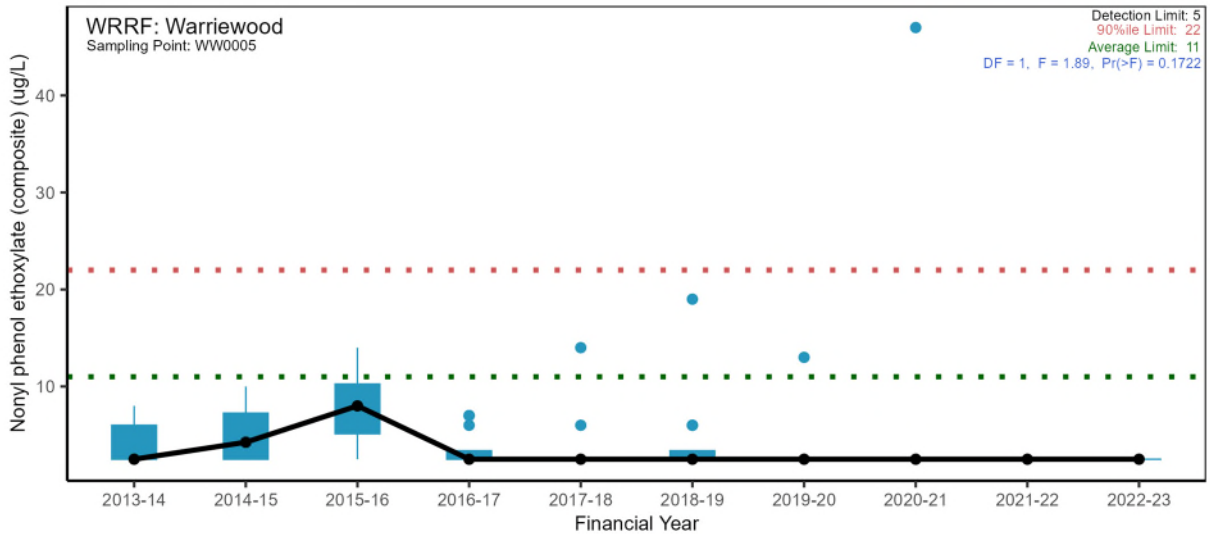
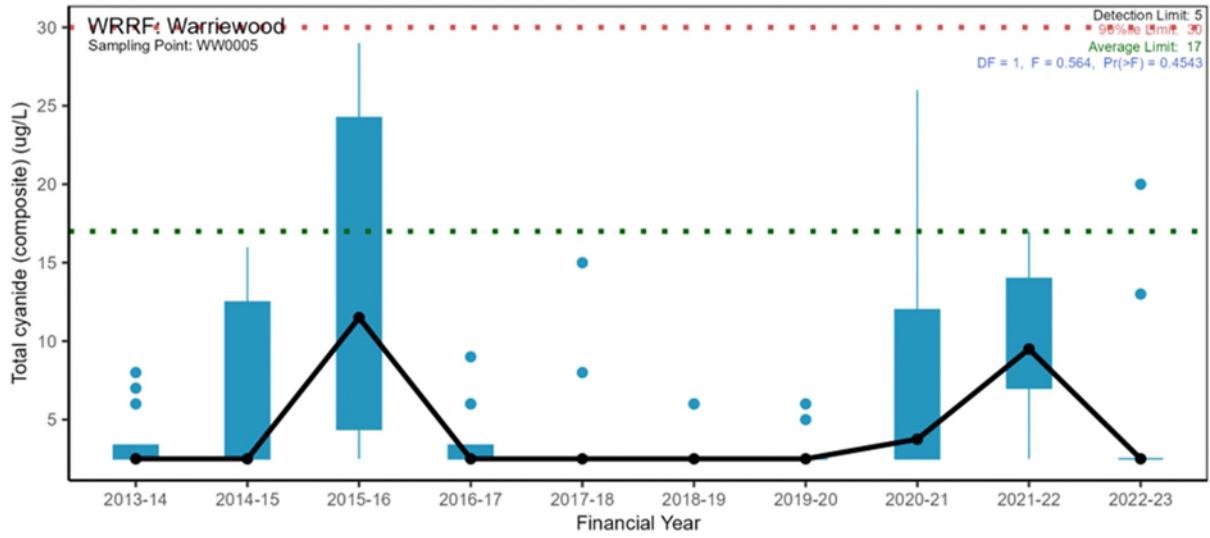


### Trace metals

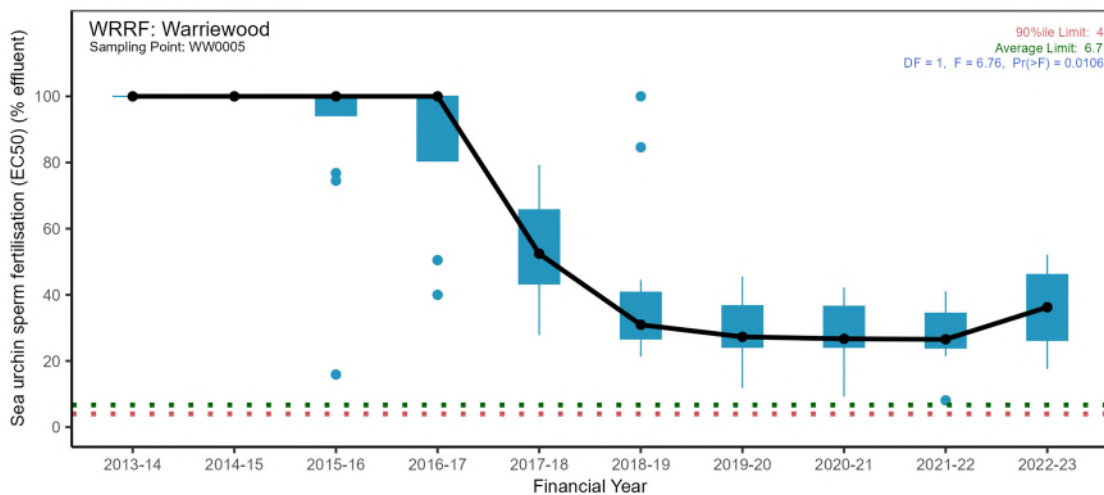




Other chemicals and organics (including pesticides)

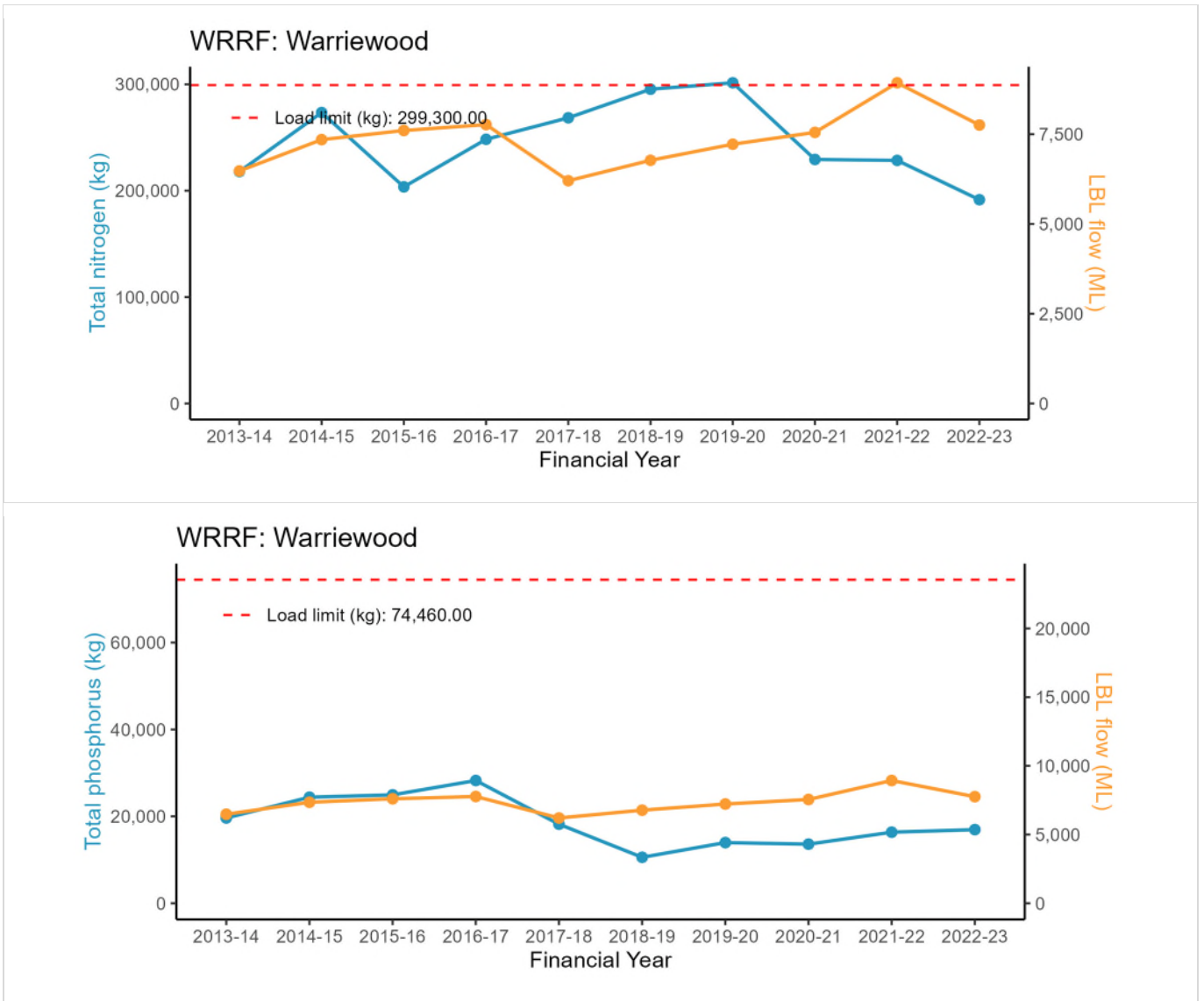


D-1.3 Pressure – Wastewater toxicity

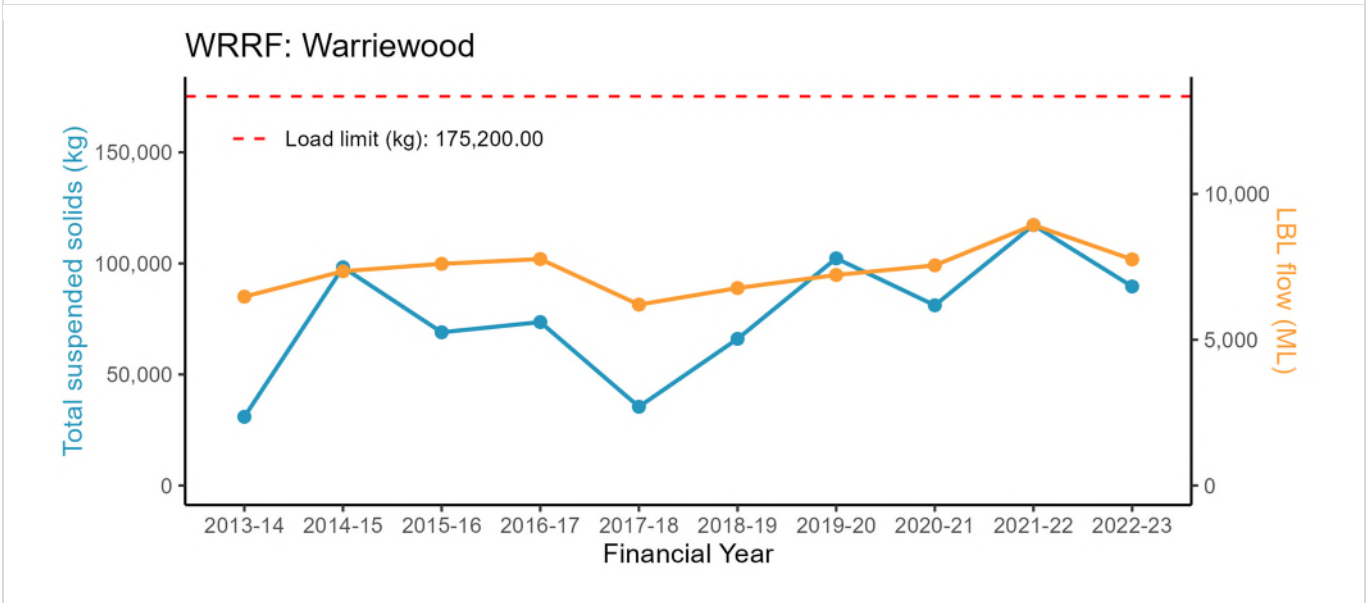
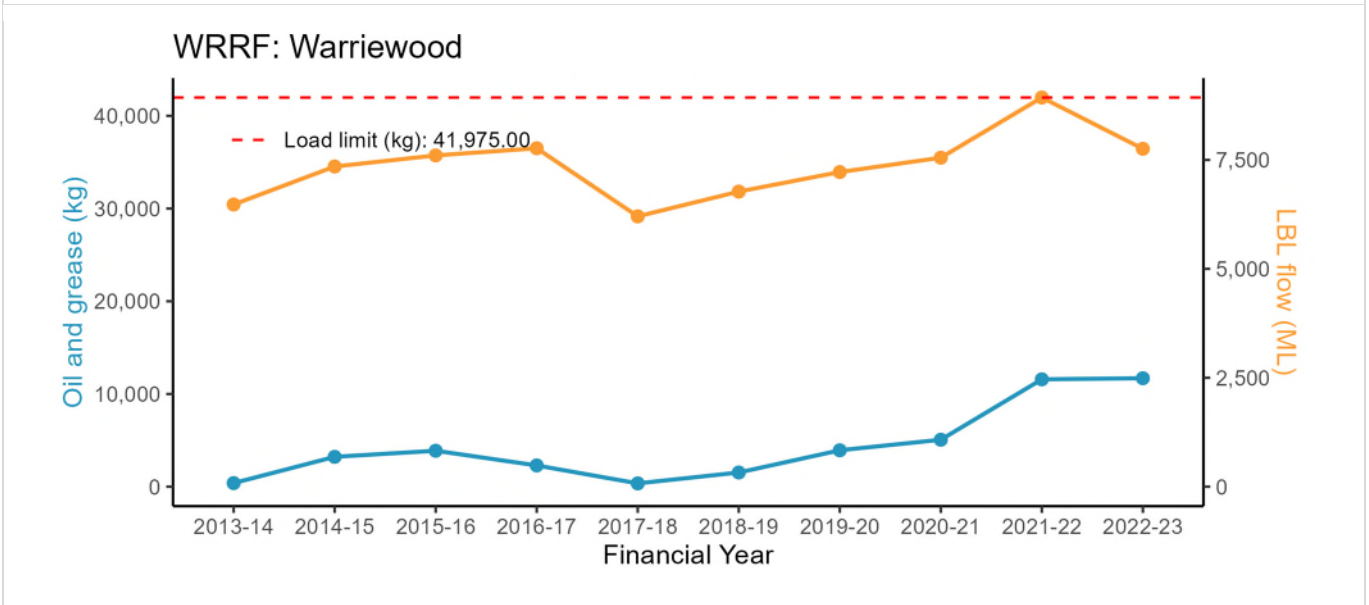
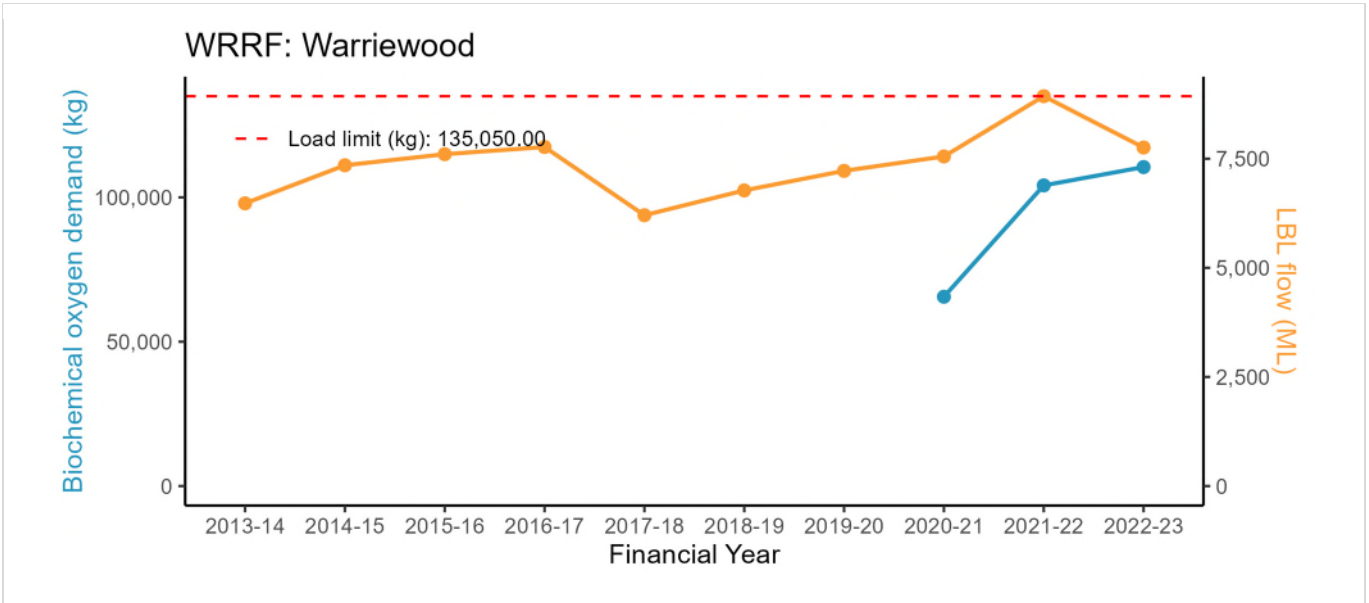


## D-1.4 Pressure – Wastewater discharge load

### Nutrients



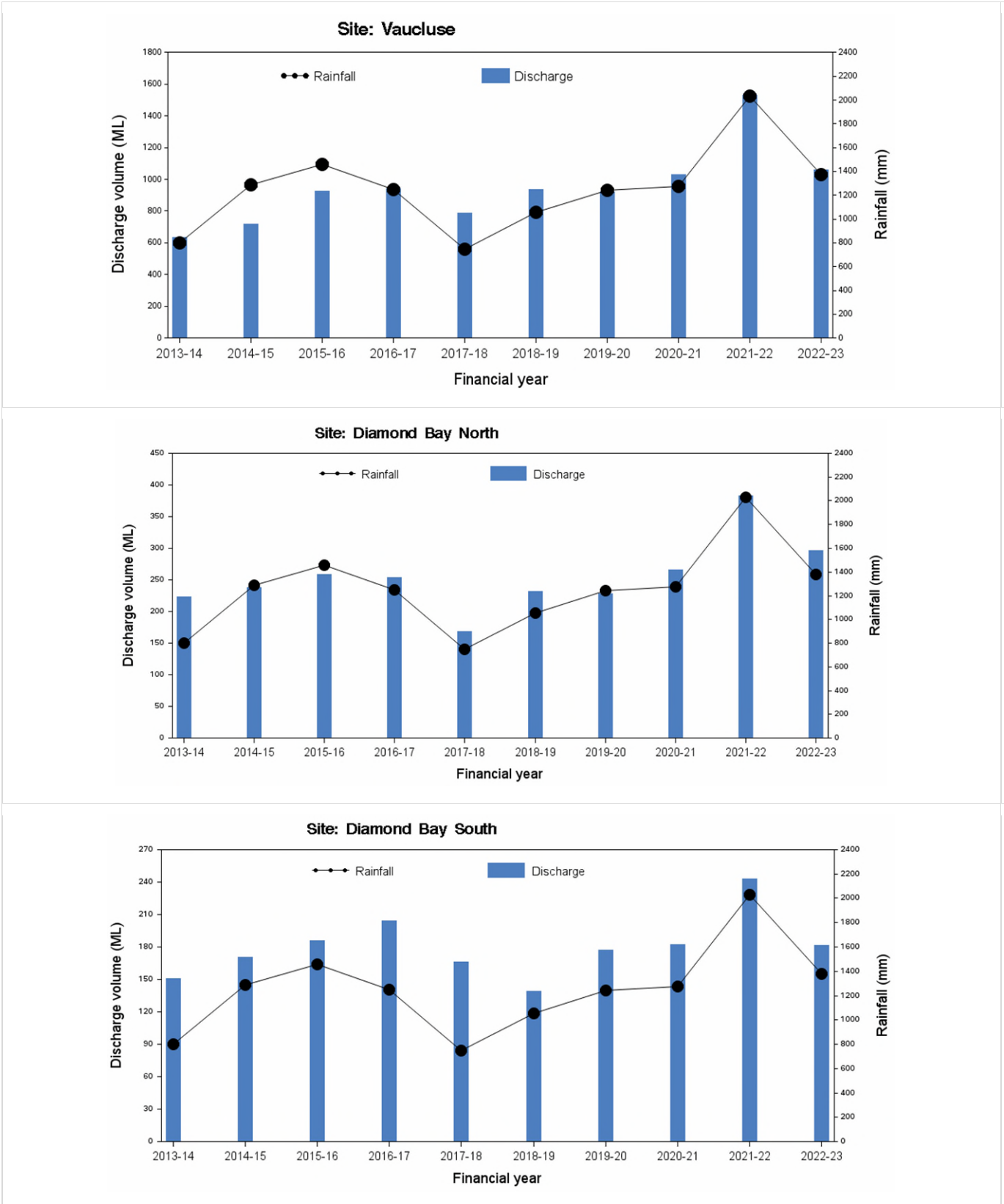
Major conventional analytes



# D-2 Bondi WRRF (Nearshore discharges, Vaucluse and Diamond Bay)

## D-2.1 Pressure – Wastewater quantity

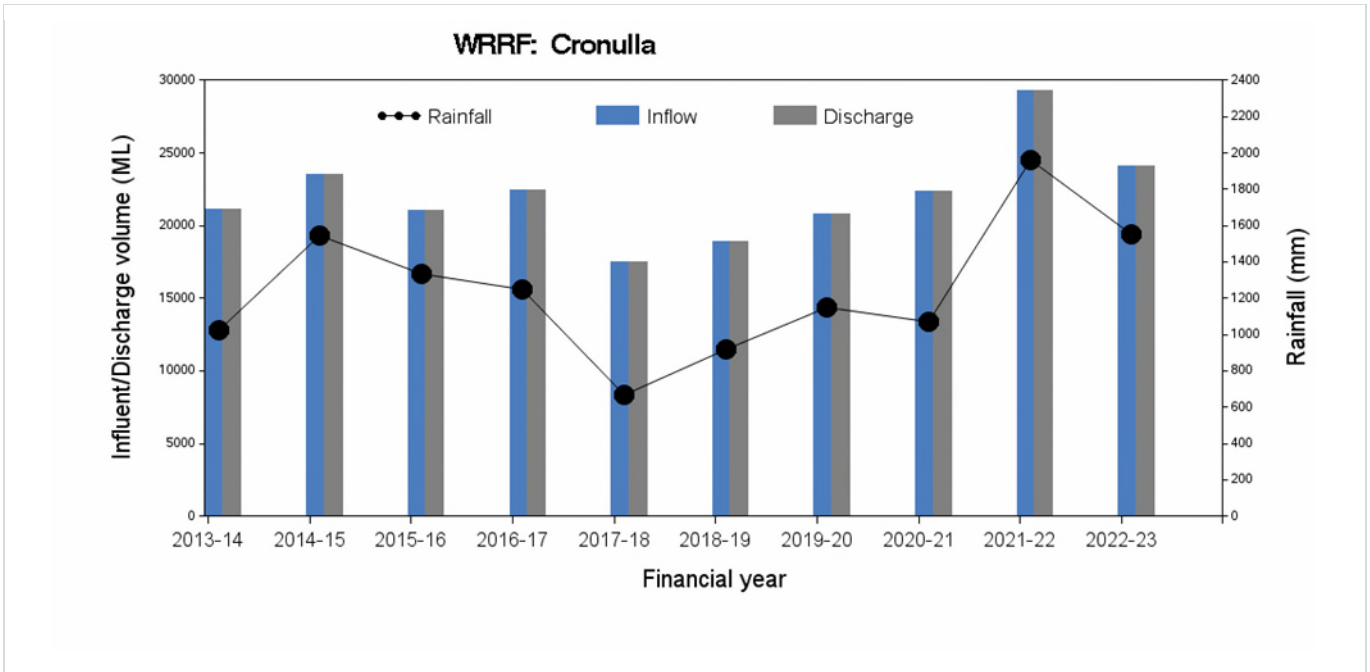
Inflow/ Discharge volume and rainfall



# D-3 Cronulla WRRF

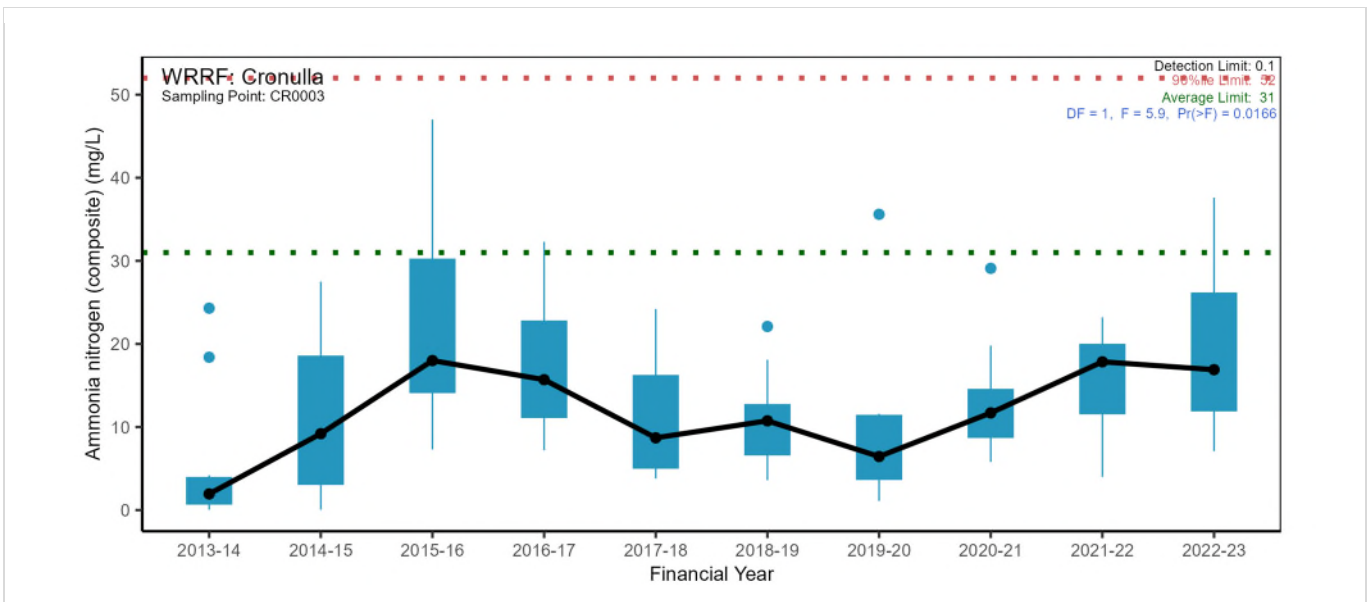
## D-3.1 Pressure – Wastewater quantity

Inflow/ Discharge volume and rainfall

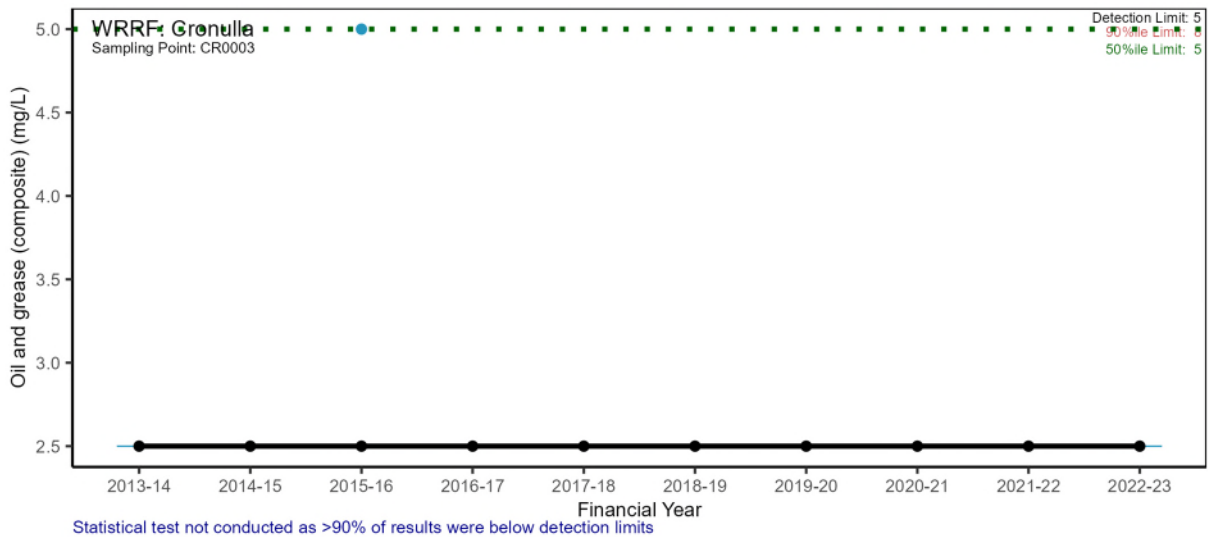
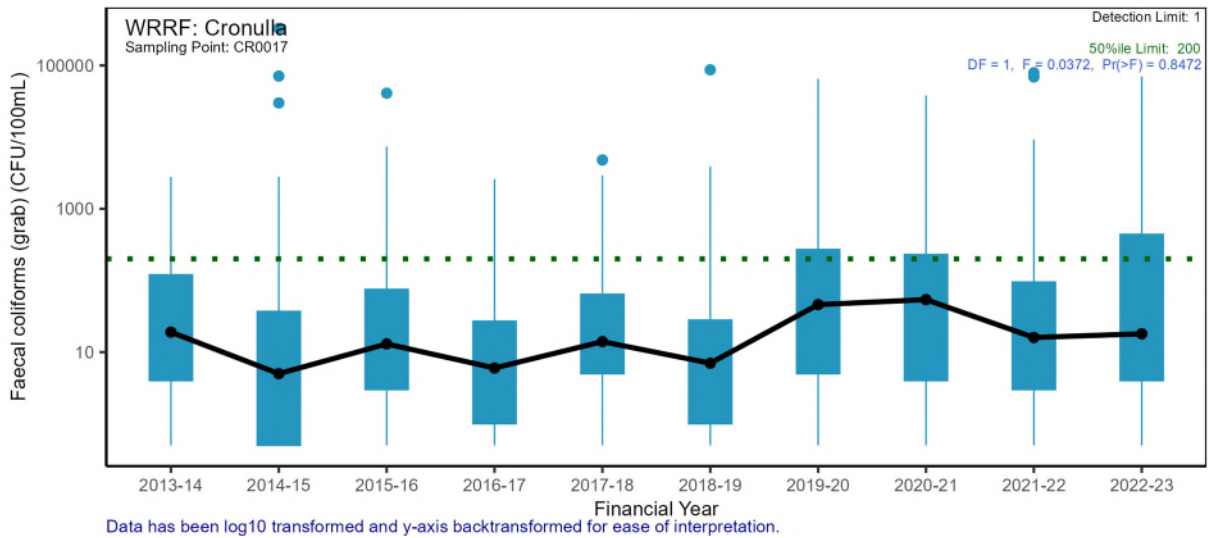
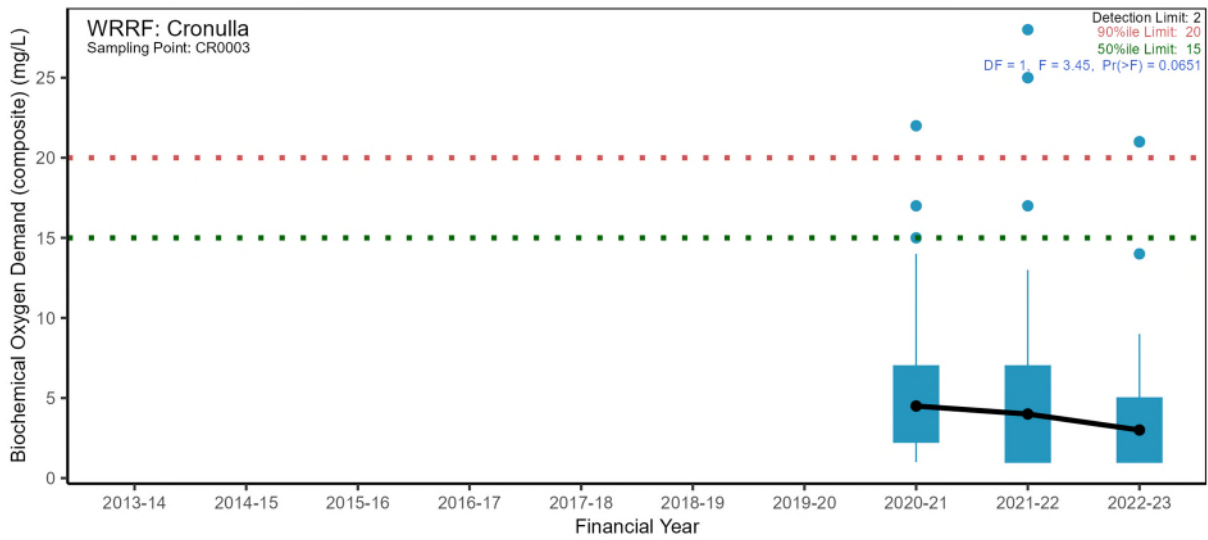


## D-3.2 Pressure – Wastewater quality

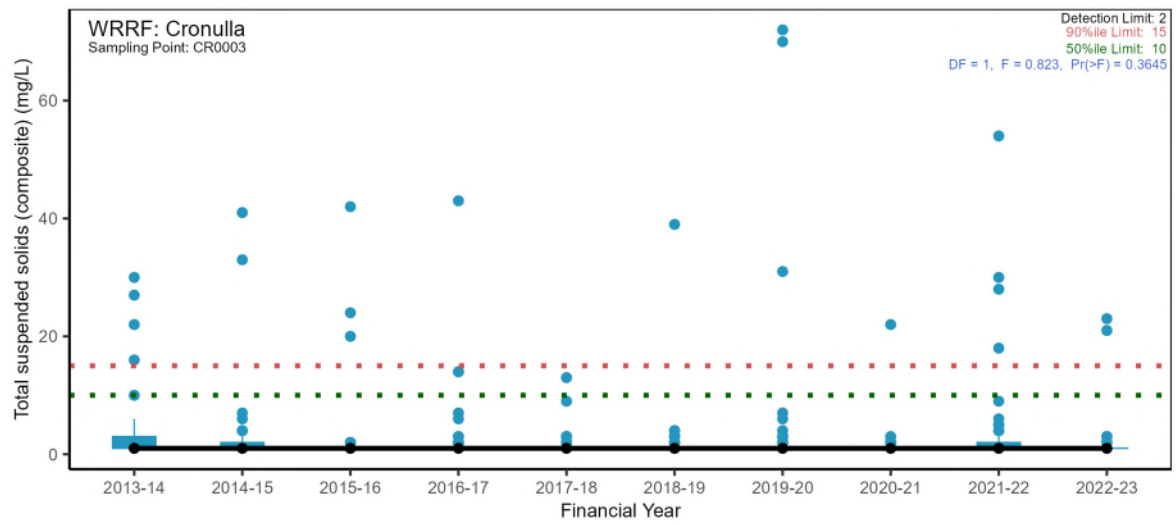
Nutrients



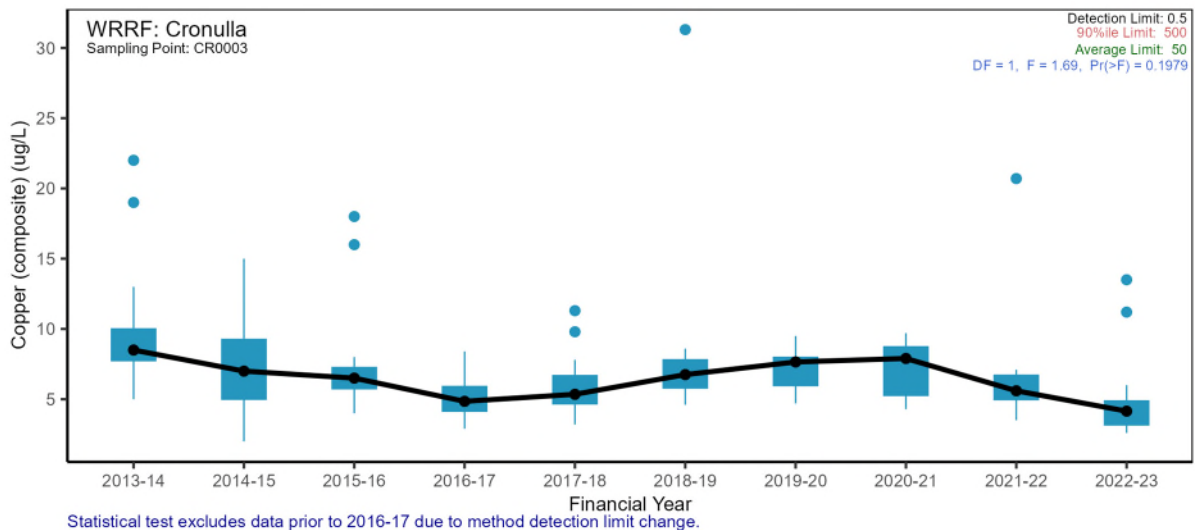
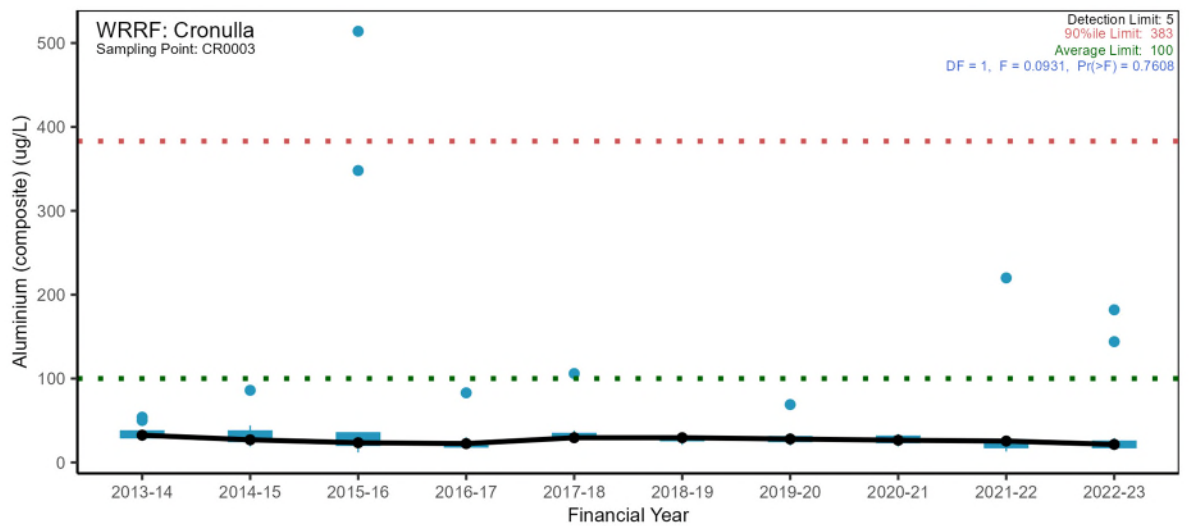
## Major conventional analytes



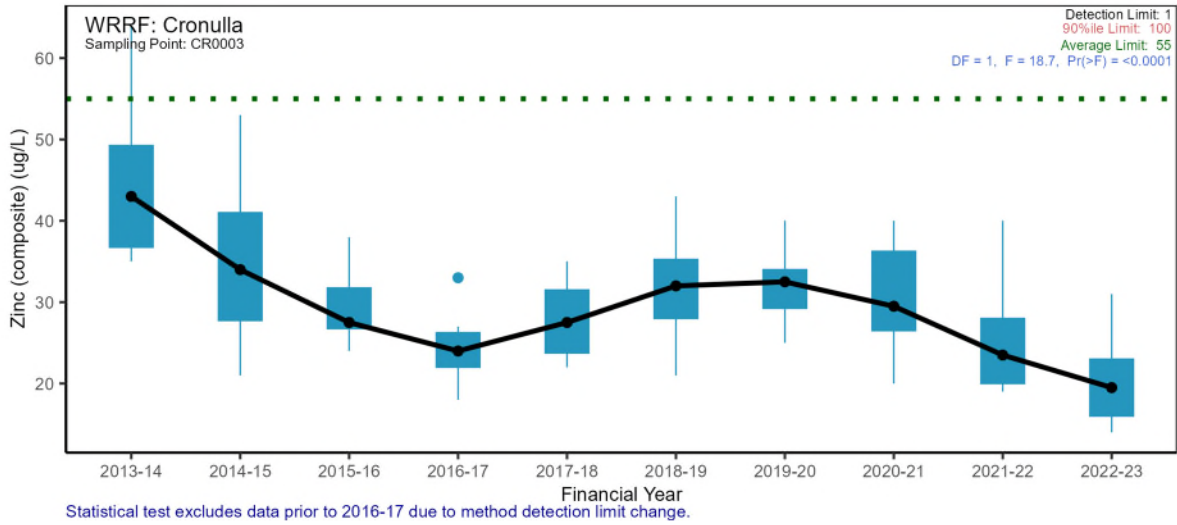




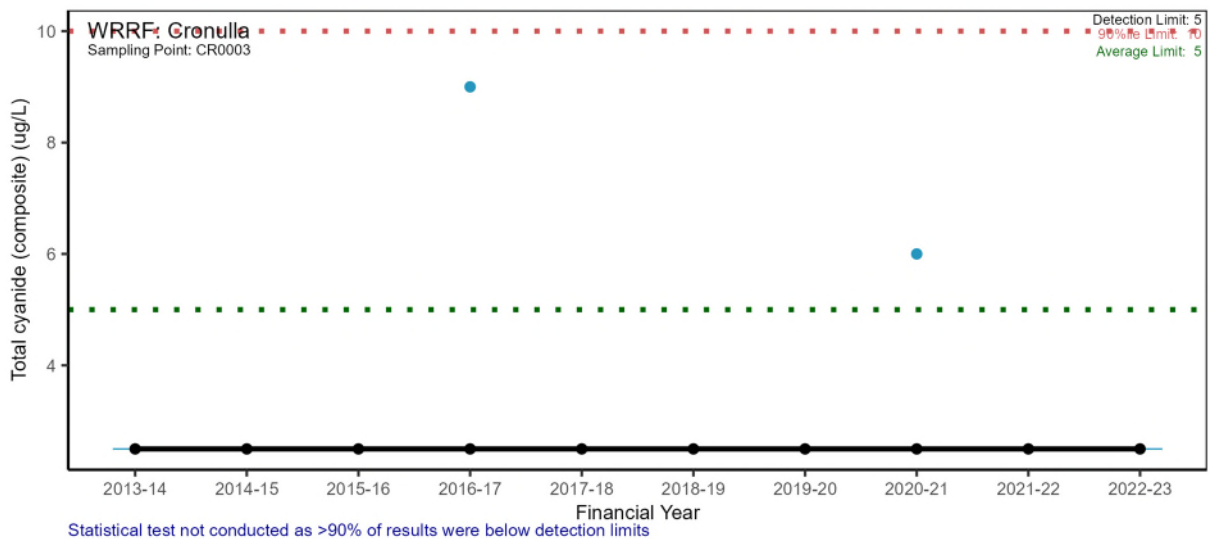
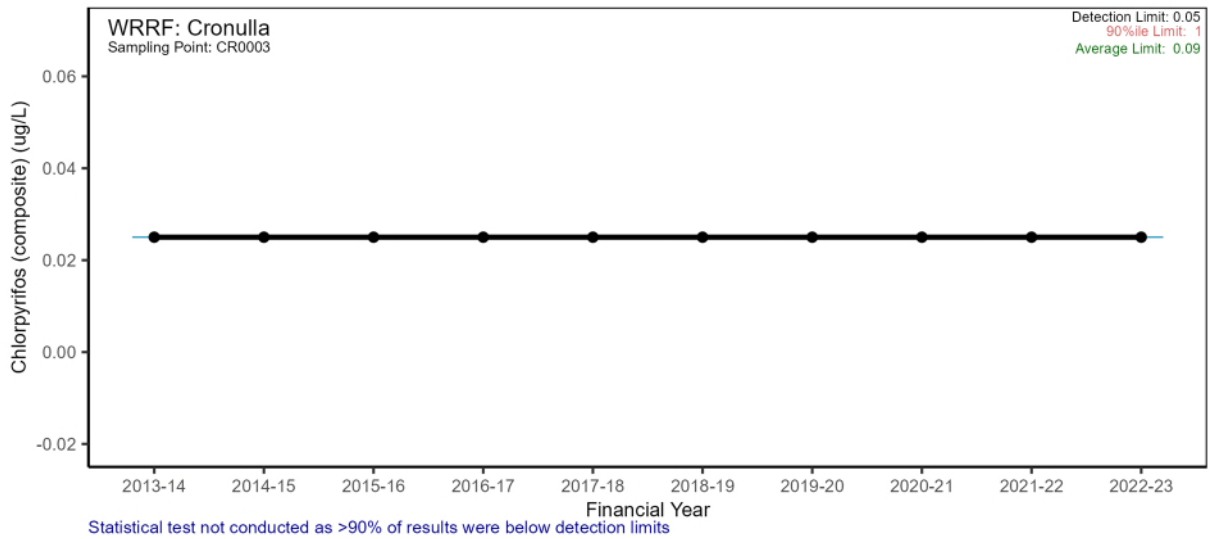
### Trace metals

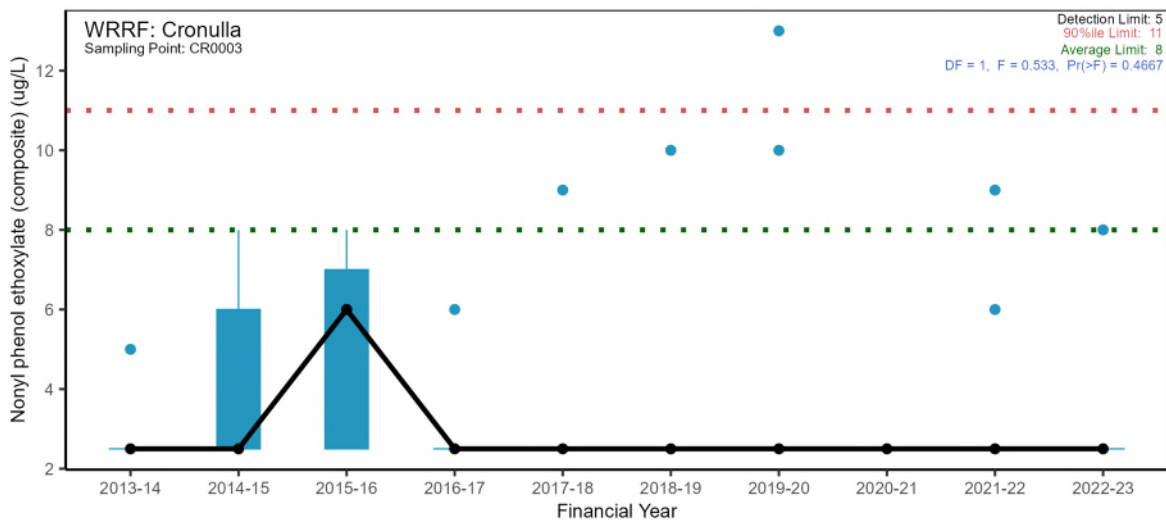
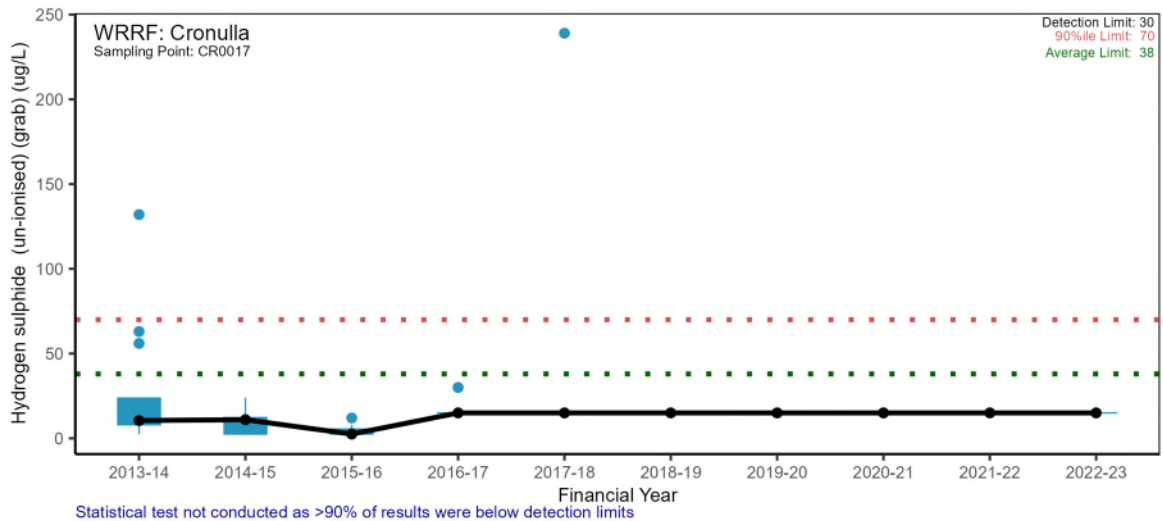
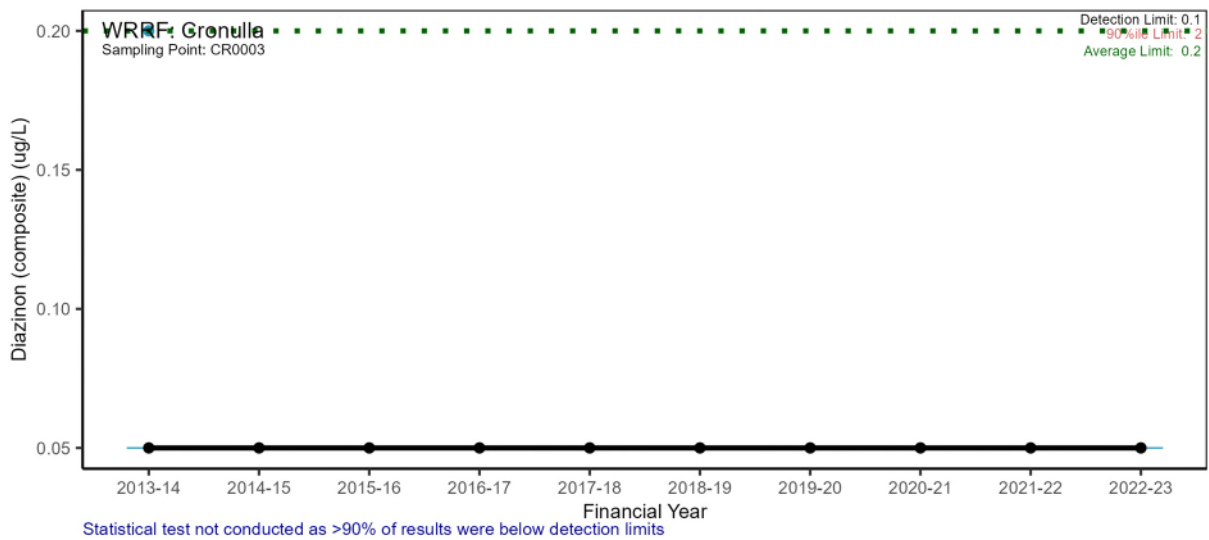




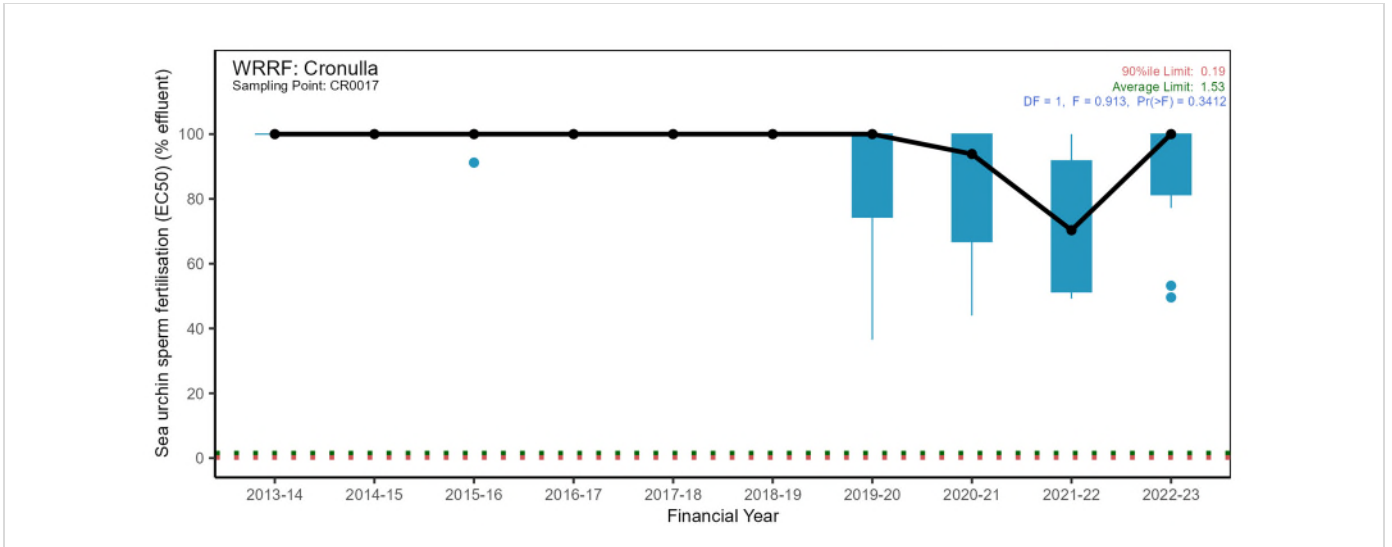


### Other chemicals and organics (including pesticides)



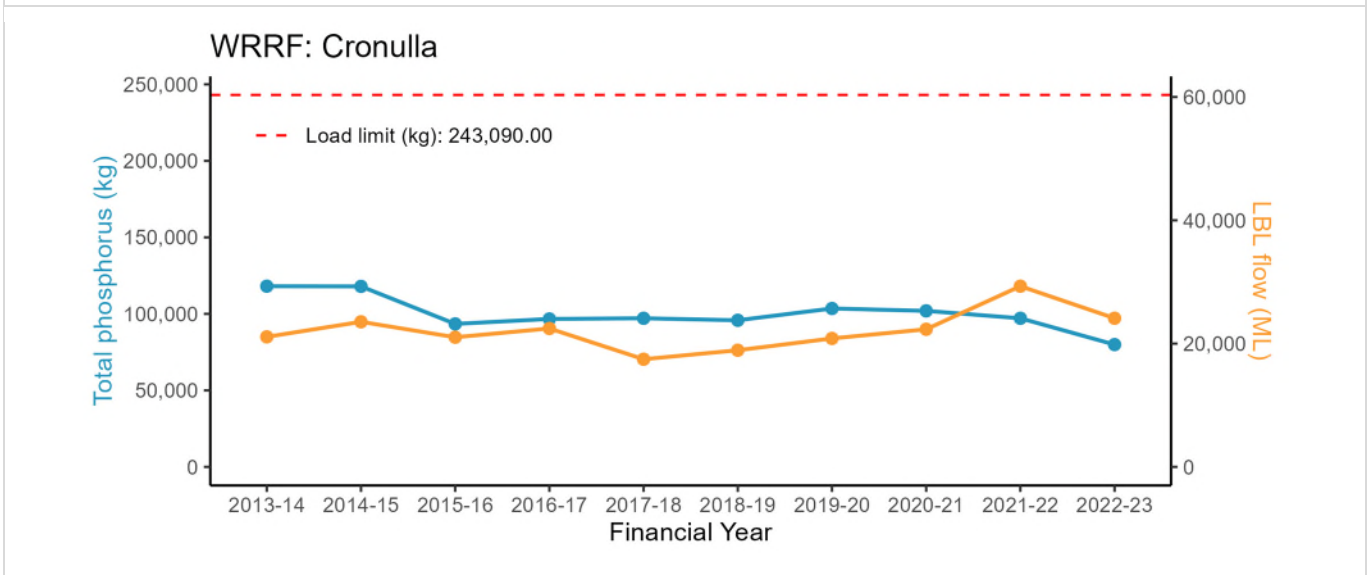
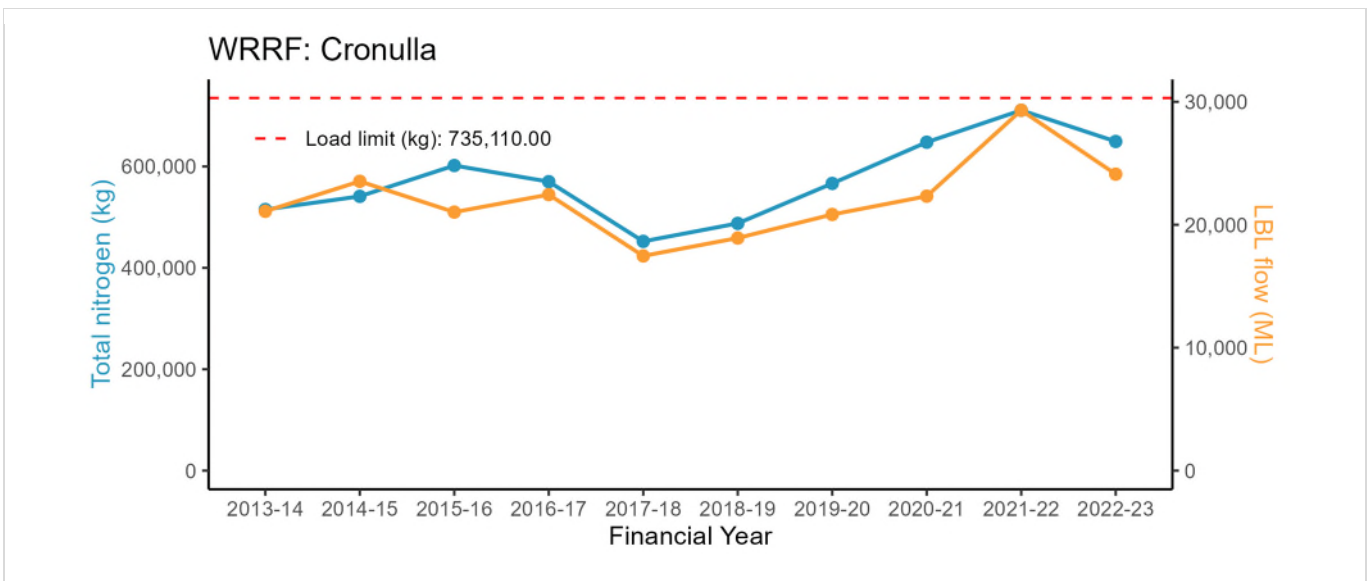


### D-3.3 Pressure – Wastewater toxicity



### D-3.4 Pressure – Wastewater discharge load

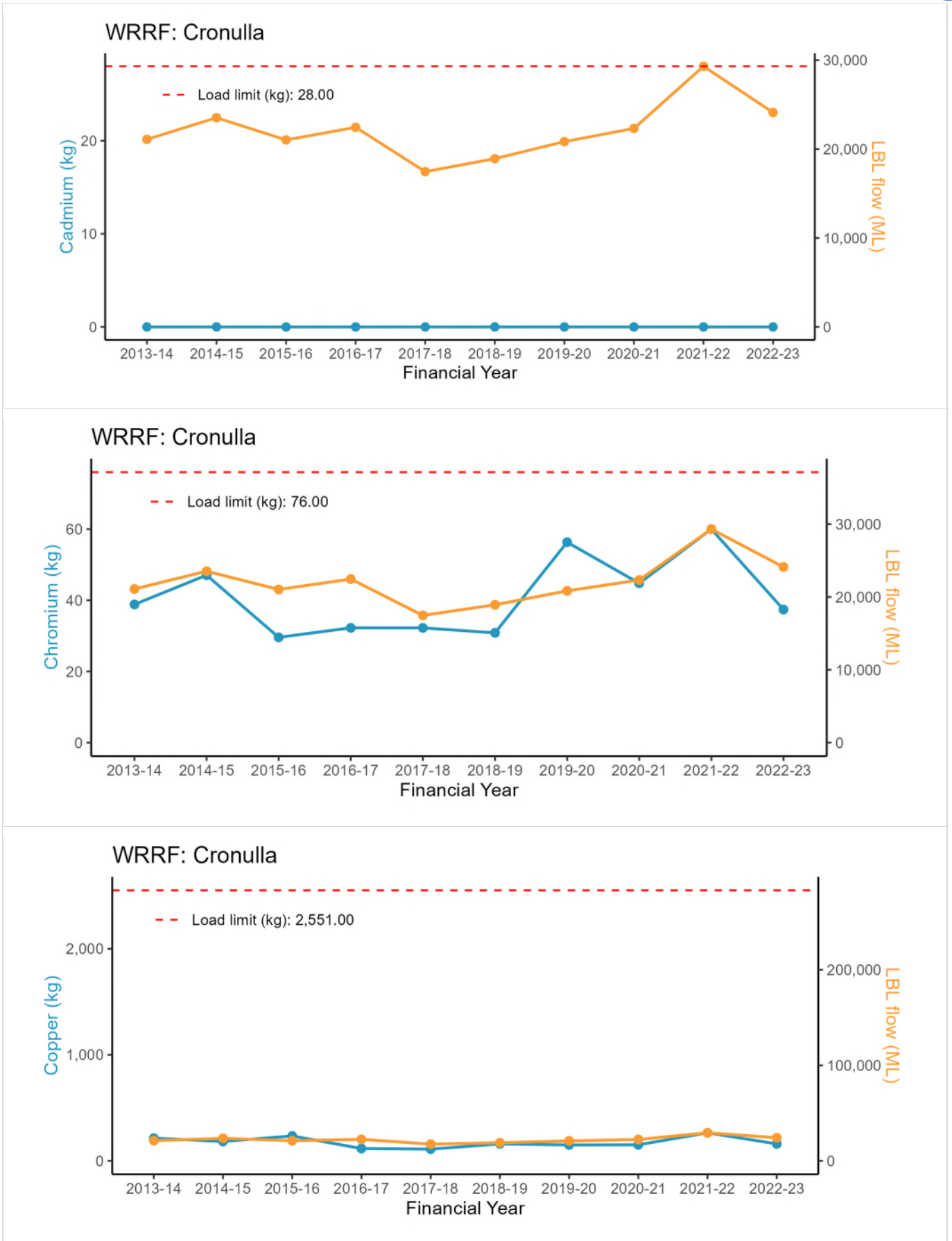
#### Nutrients



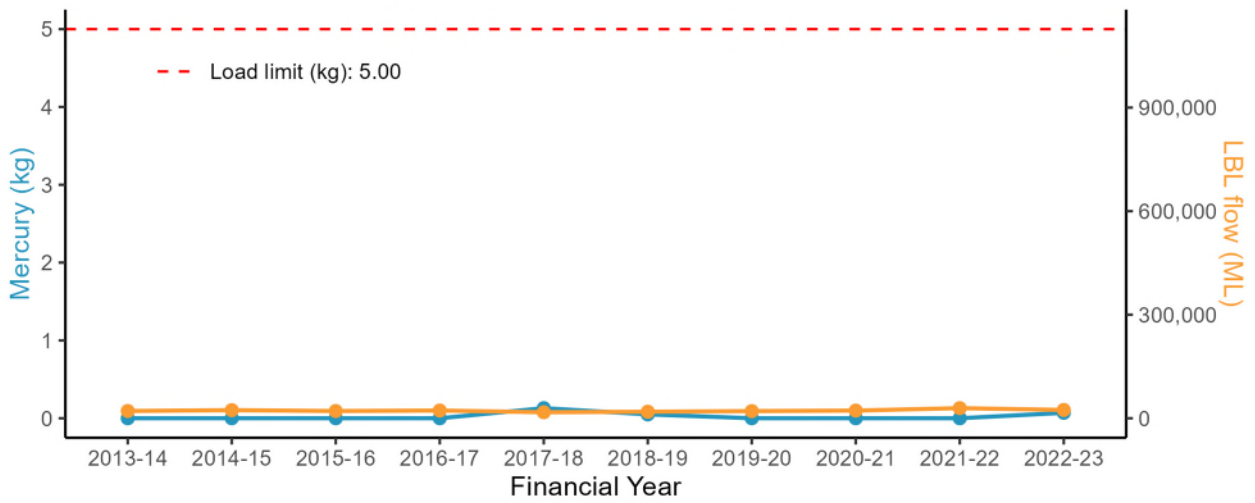
## Major conventional analytes



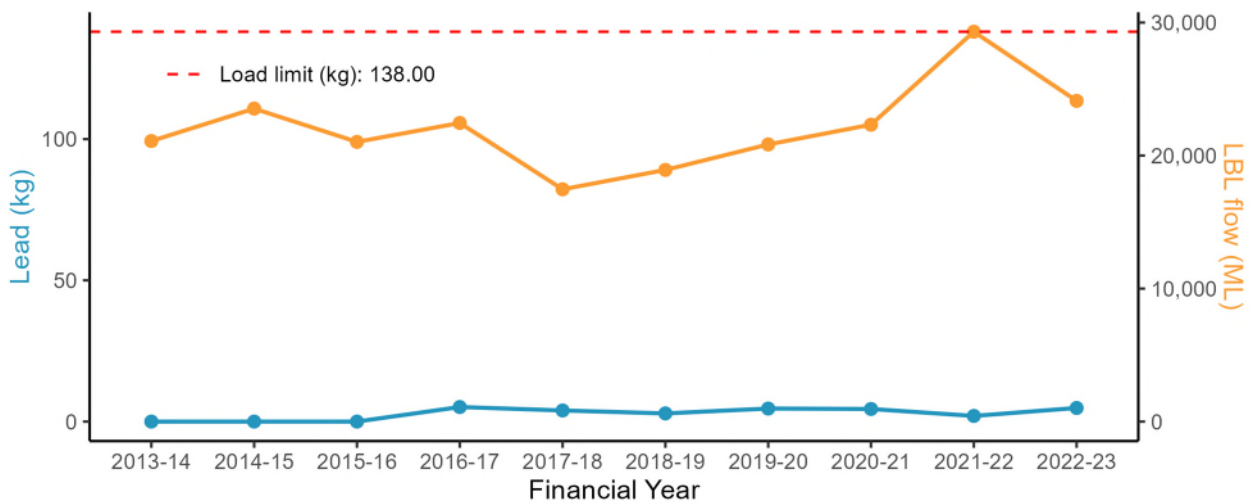
Trace metals



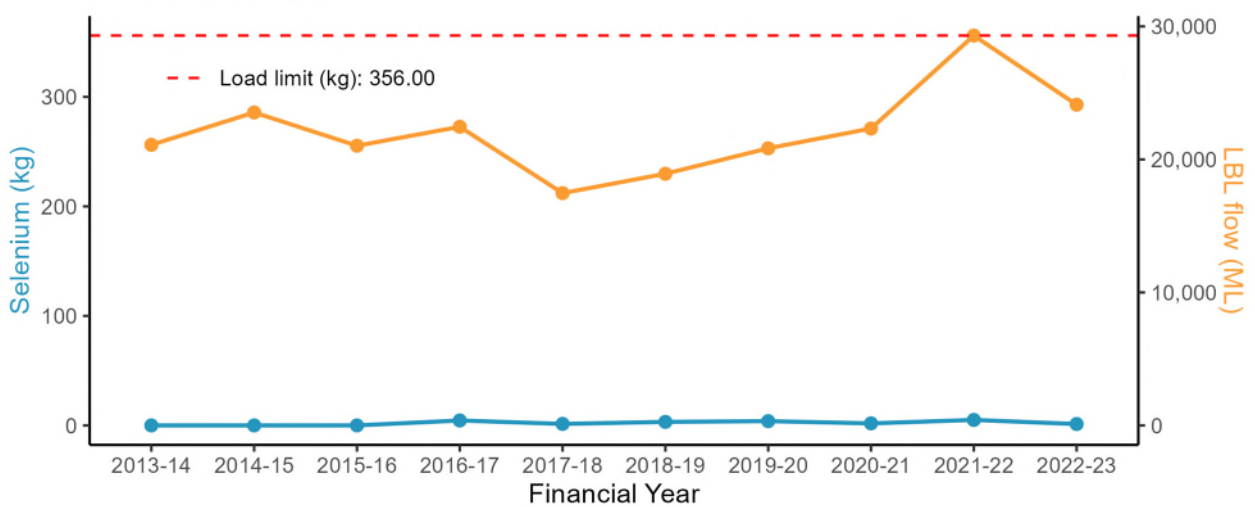
### WRRF: Cronulla

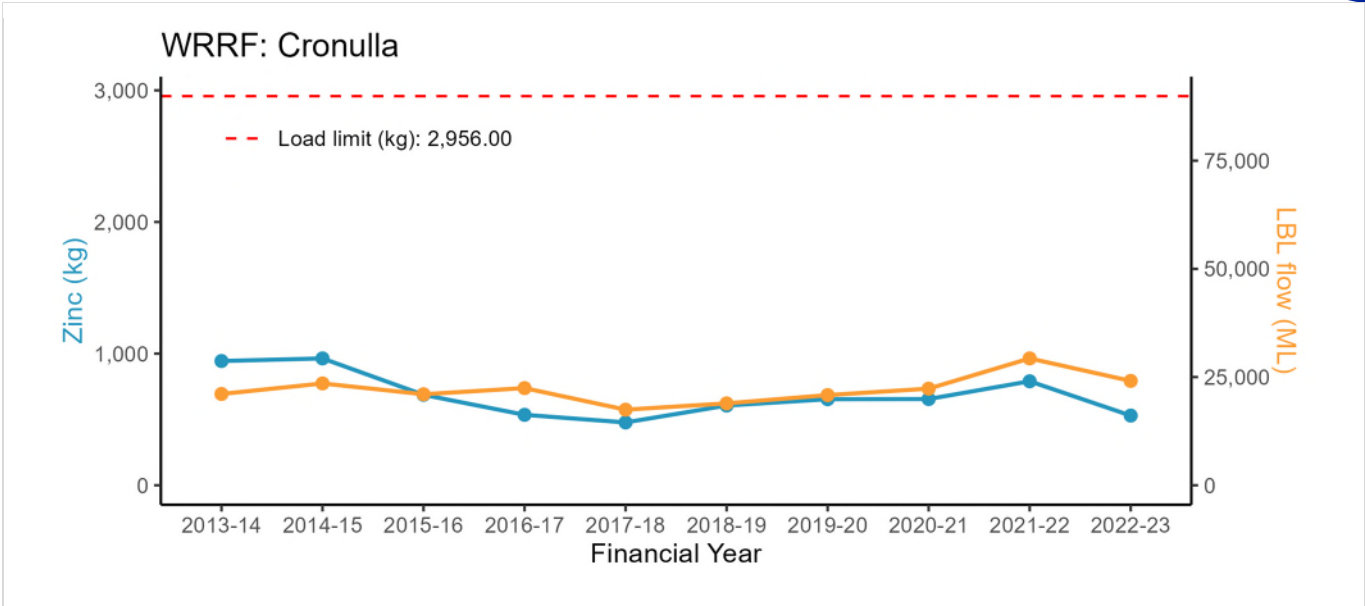


### WRRF: Cronulla

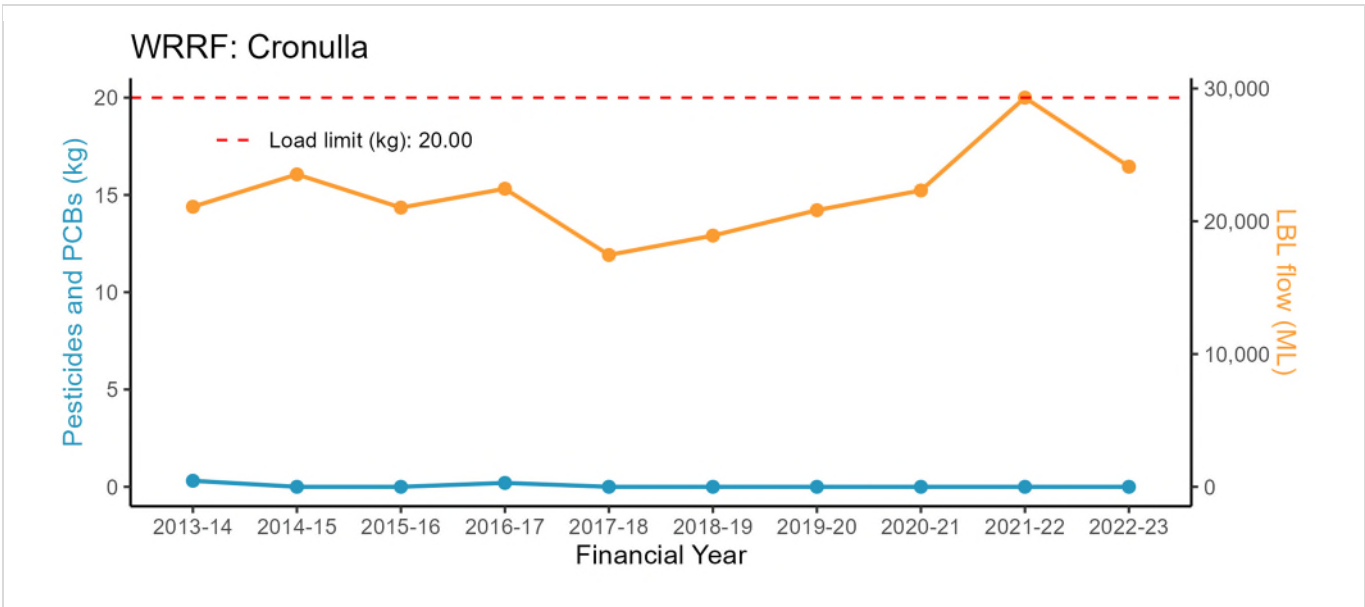


### WRRF: Cronulla





Other chemicals and organics (including pesticides)

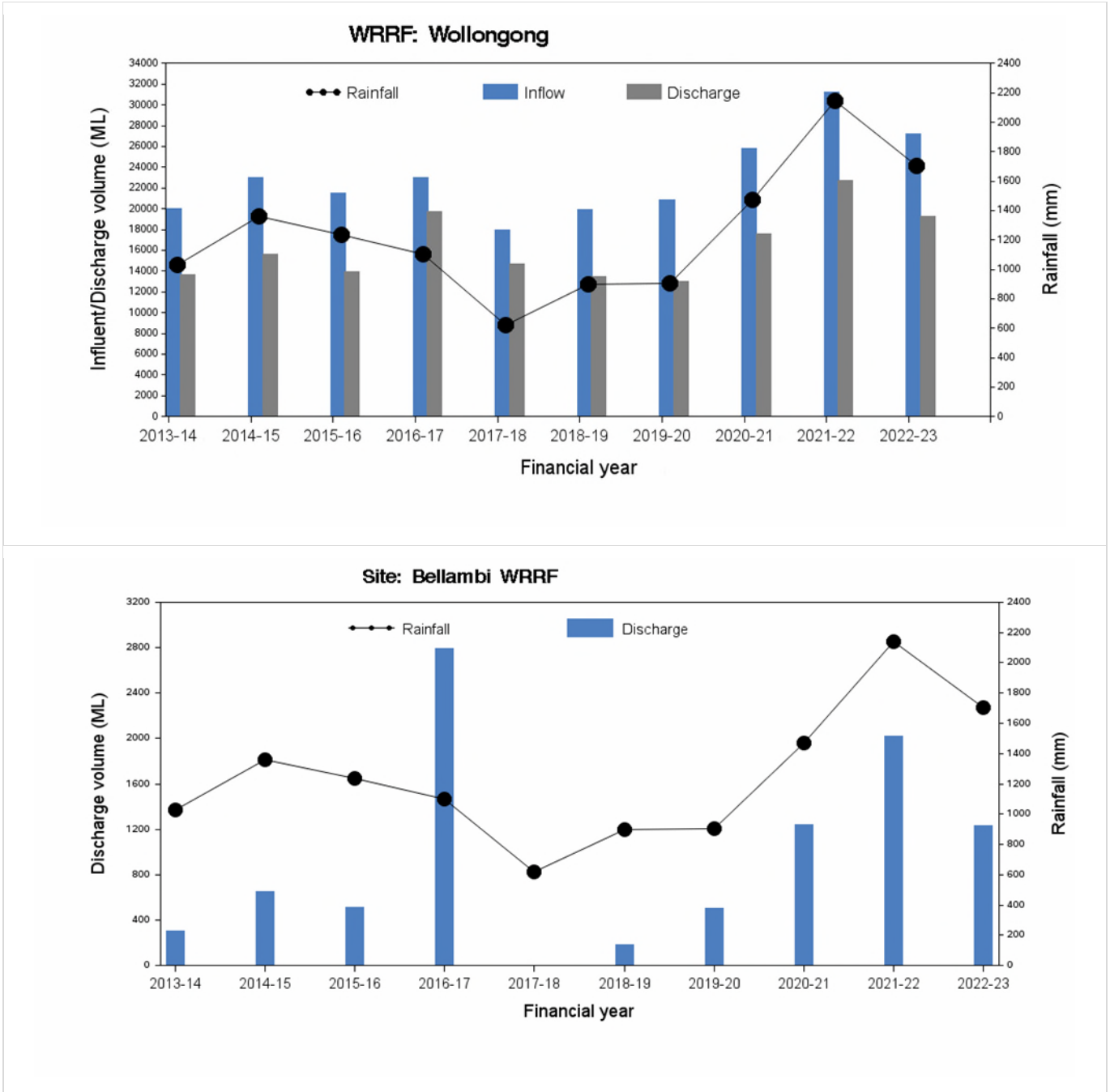


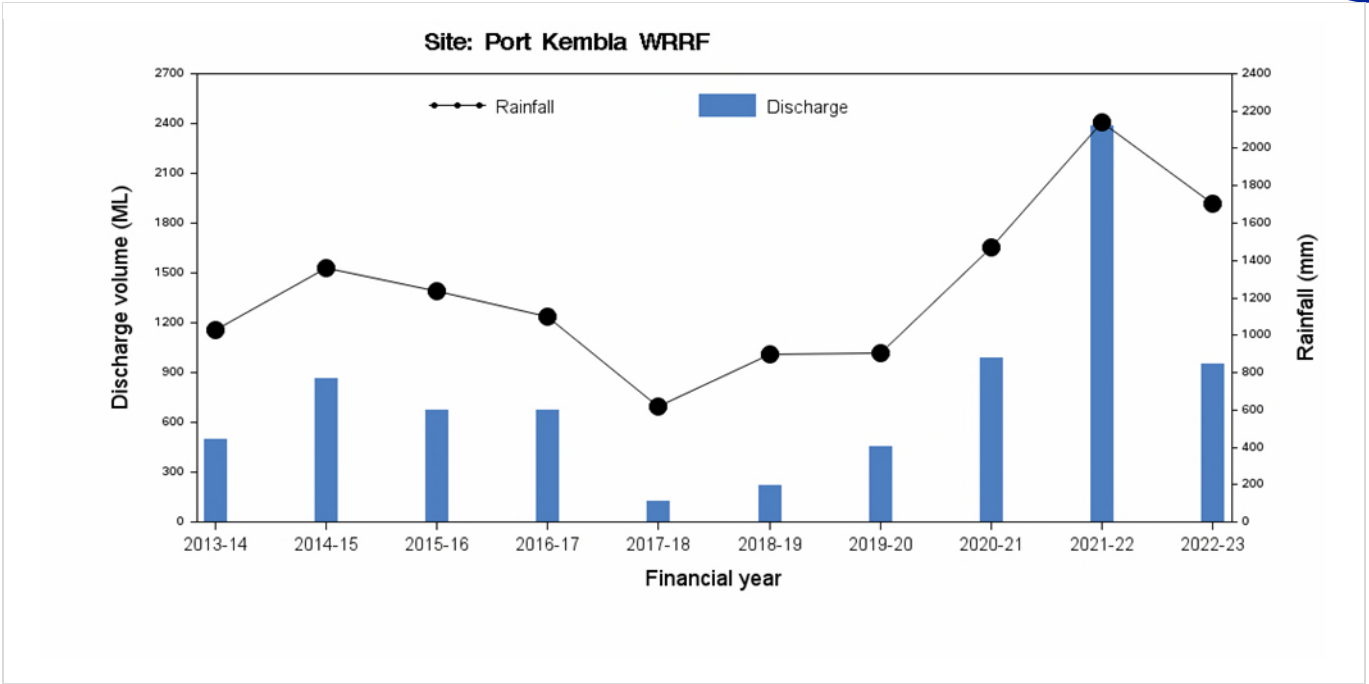


# D-4 Wollongong WRRF

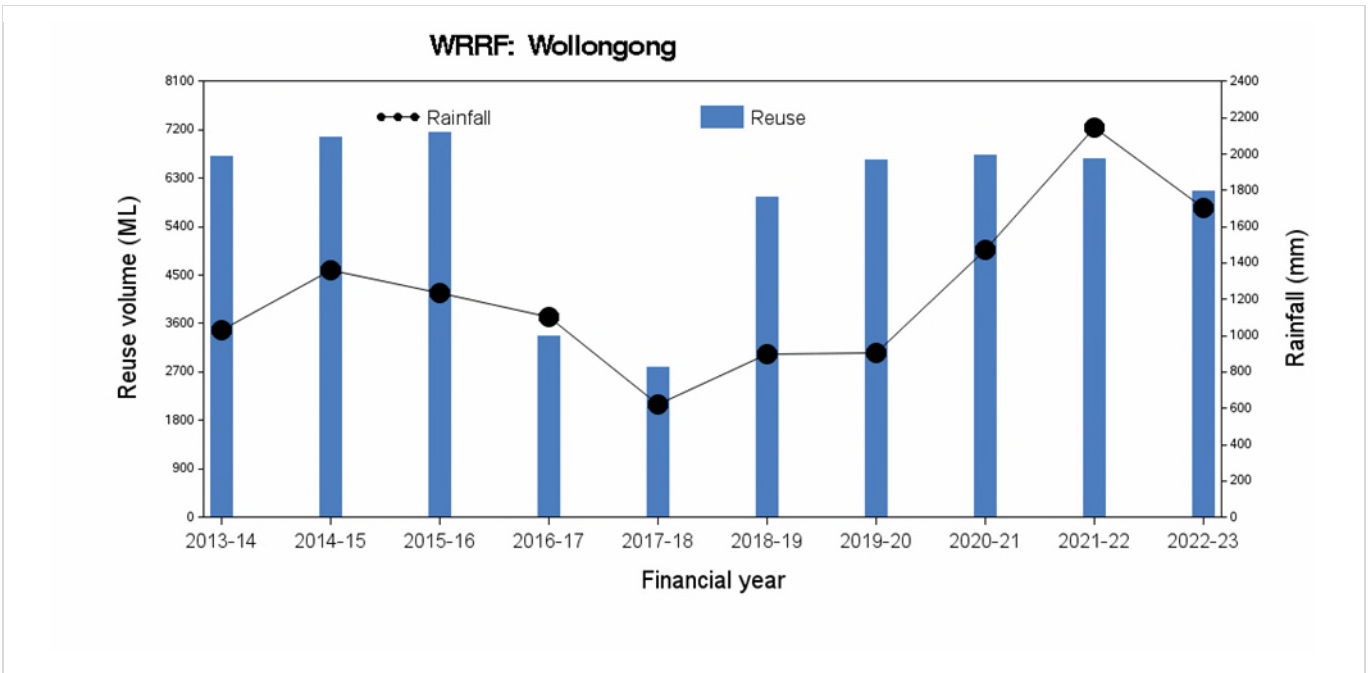
## D-4.1 Pressure – Wastewater quantity

Inflow/ Discharge volume and rainfall



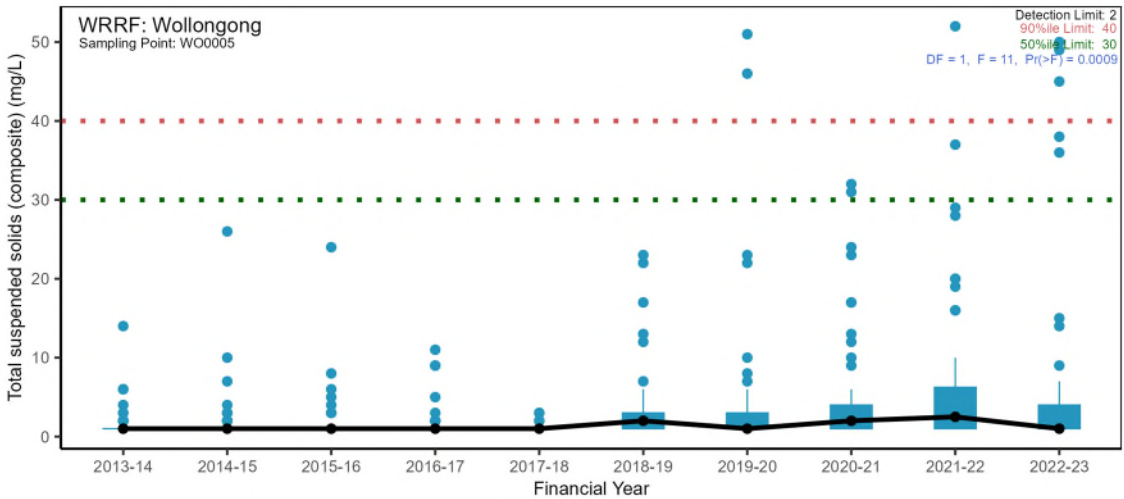
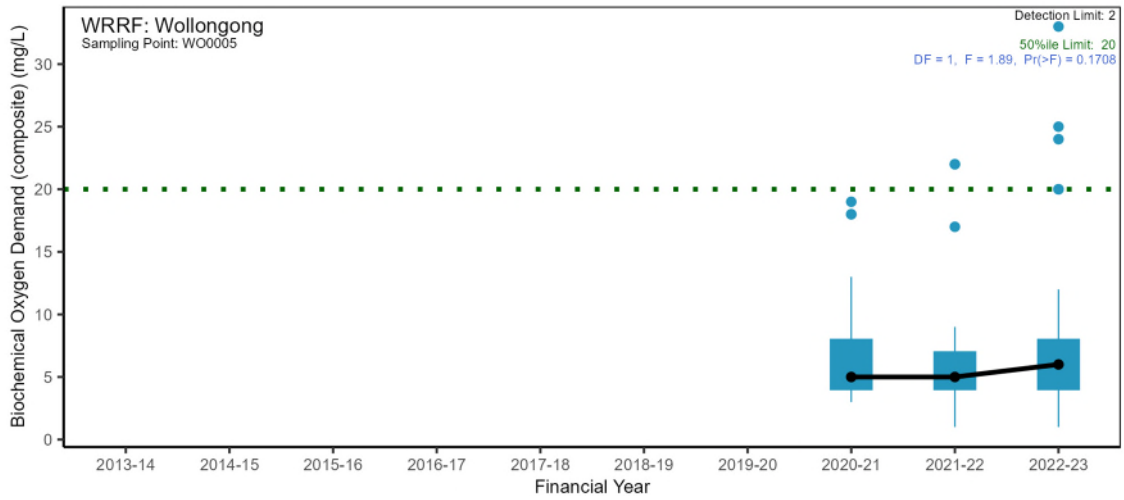


### Reuse volume and rainfall

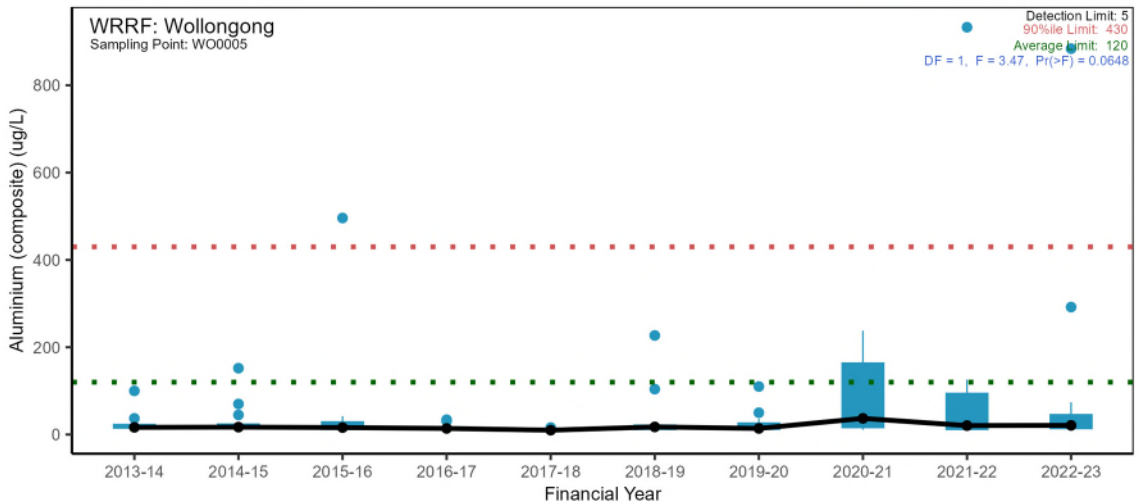


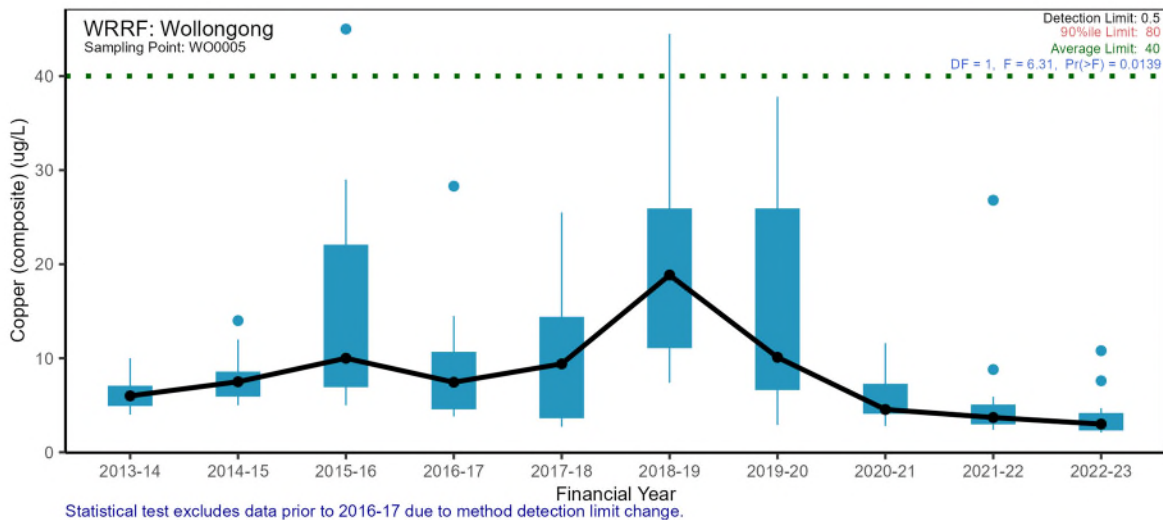
## D-4.2 Pressure – Wastewater quality

### Major conventional analytes

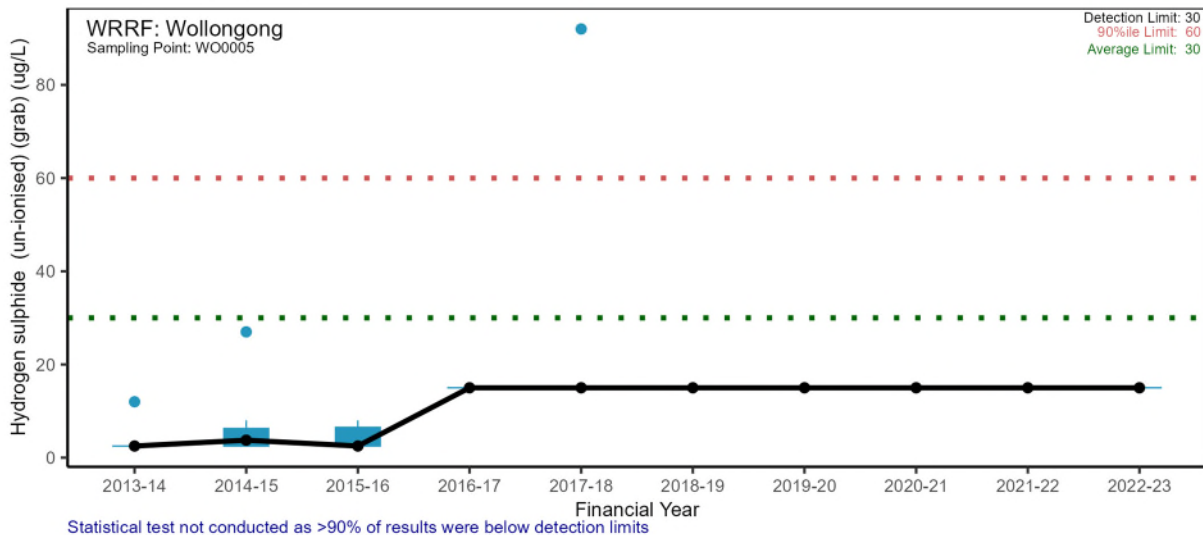
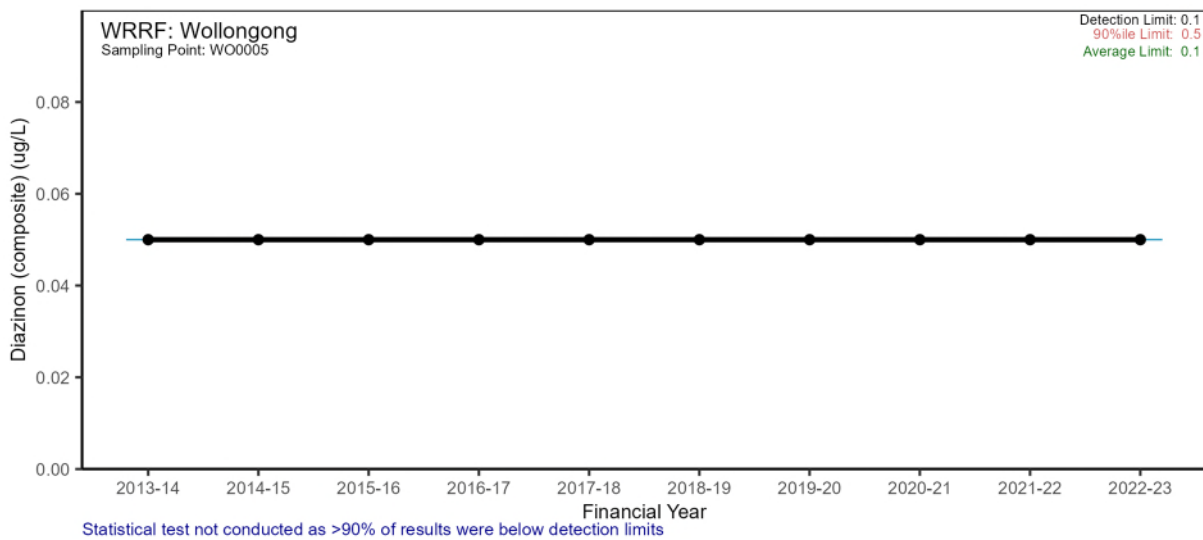


### Trace metals



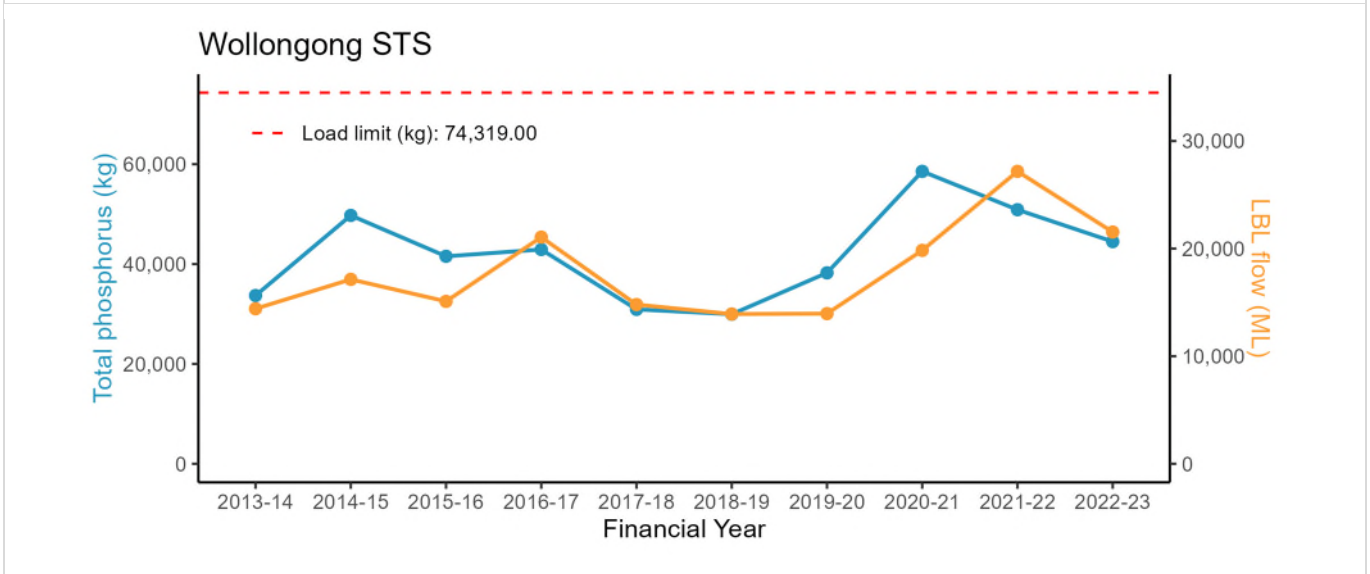
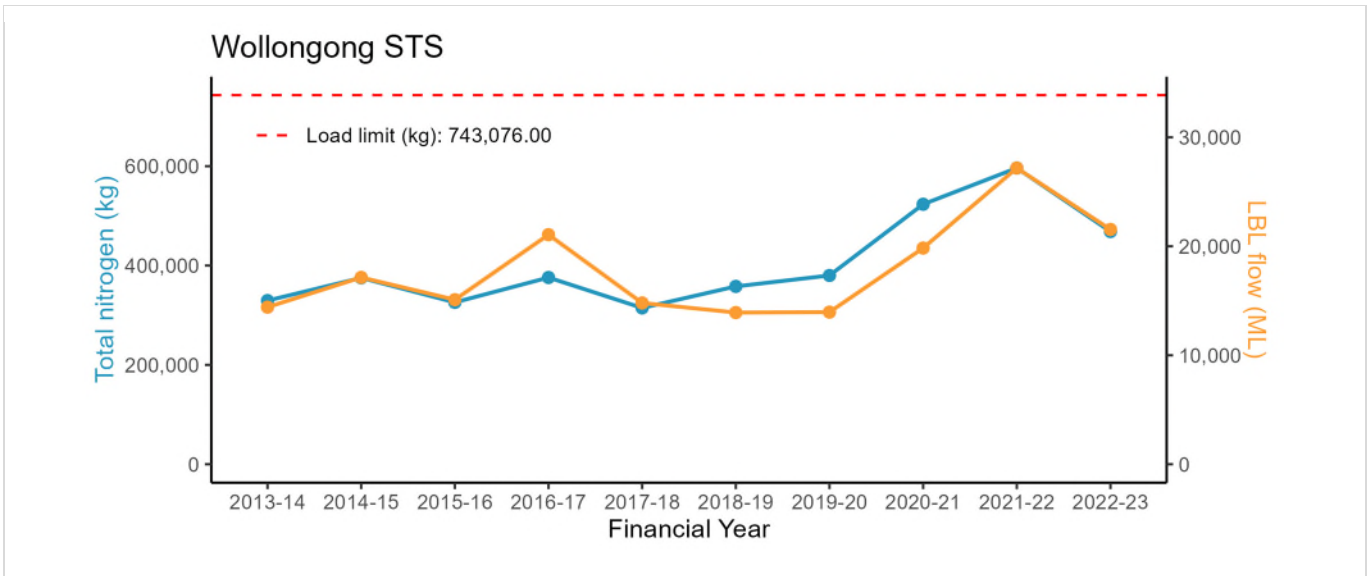


### Other chemicals and organics (including pesticides)

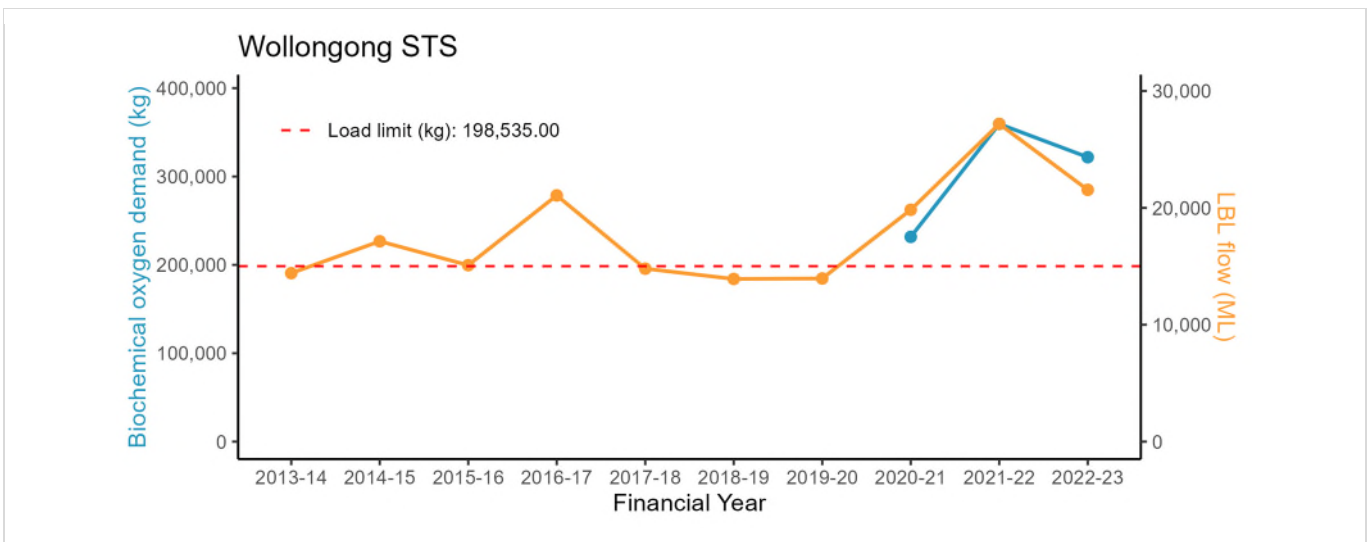


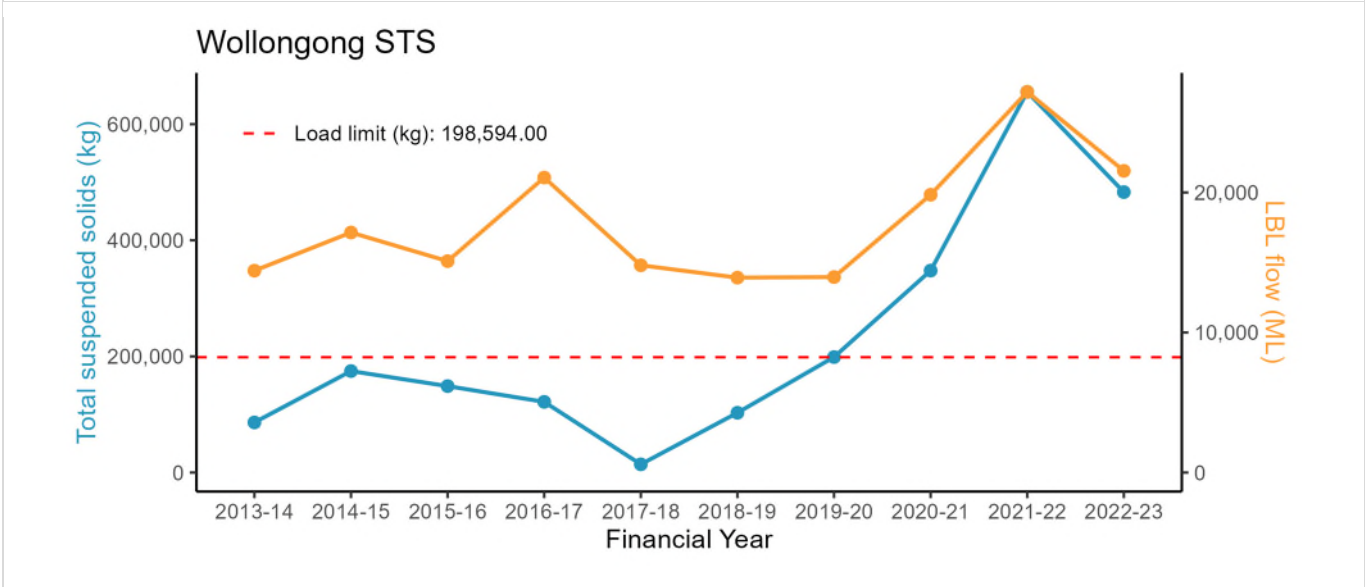
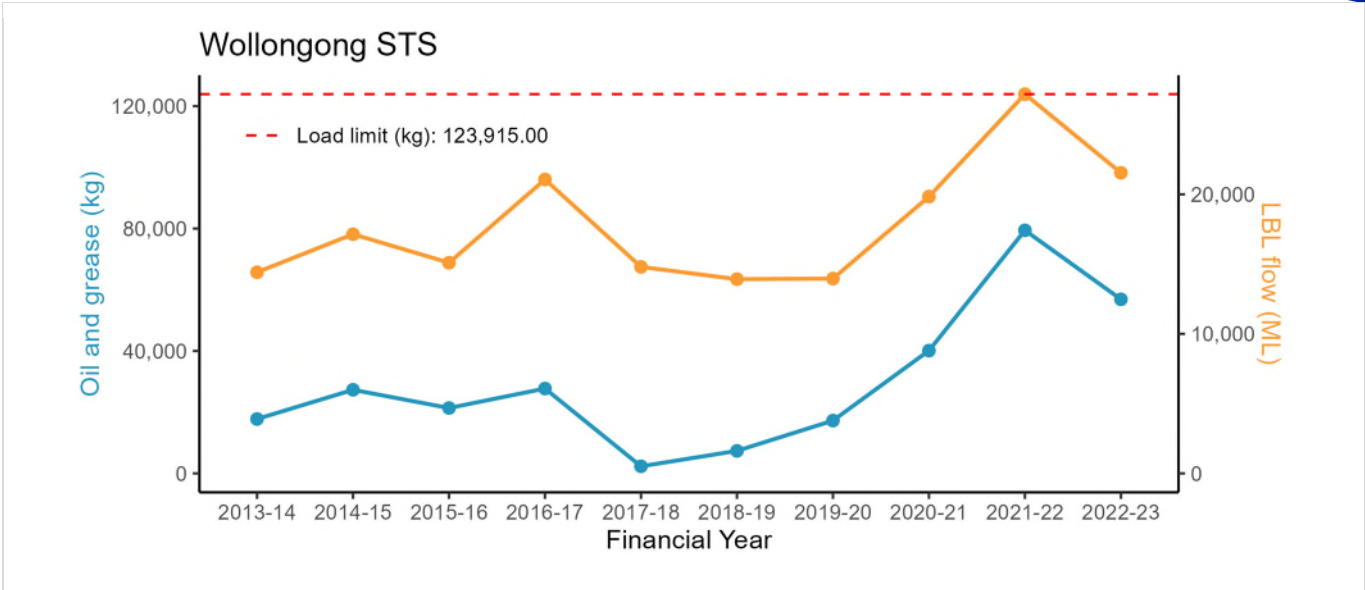
## D-4.3 Pressure – Wastewater discharge load

### Nutrients



### Major conventional analytes

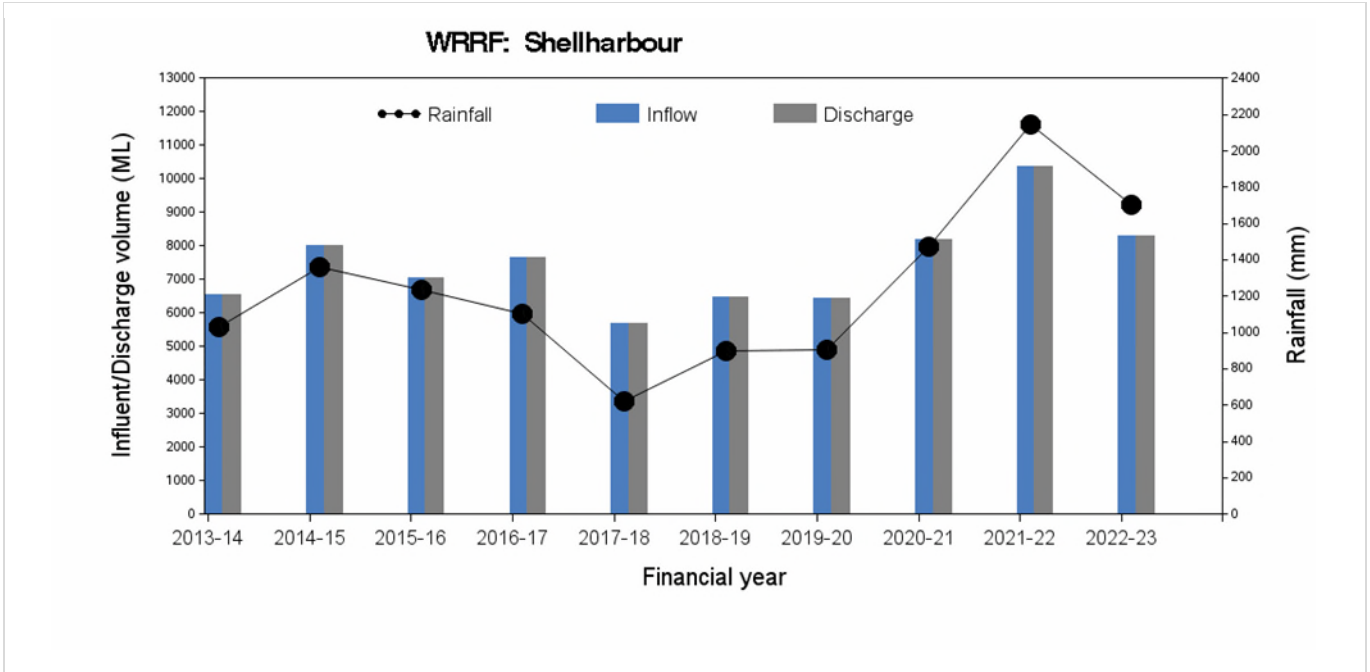




# D-5 Shellharbour WRRF

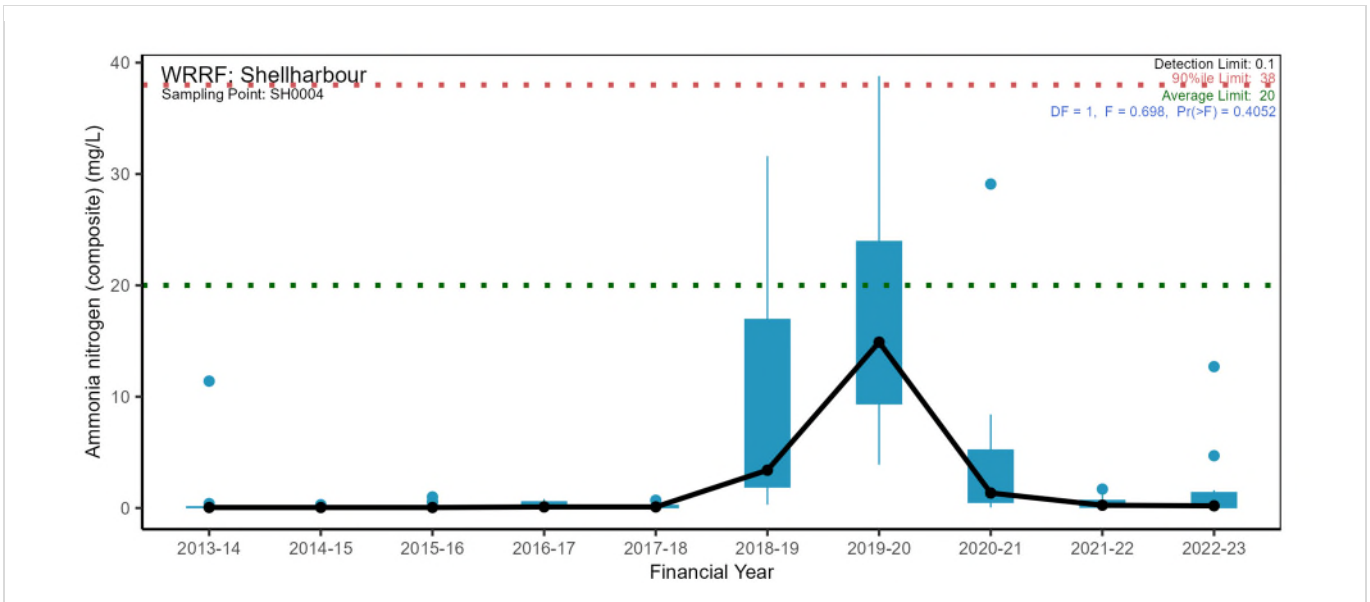
## D-5.1 Pressure – Wastewater quantity

Inflow/ Discharge volume and rainfall



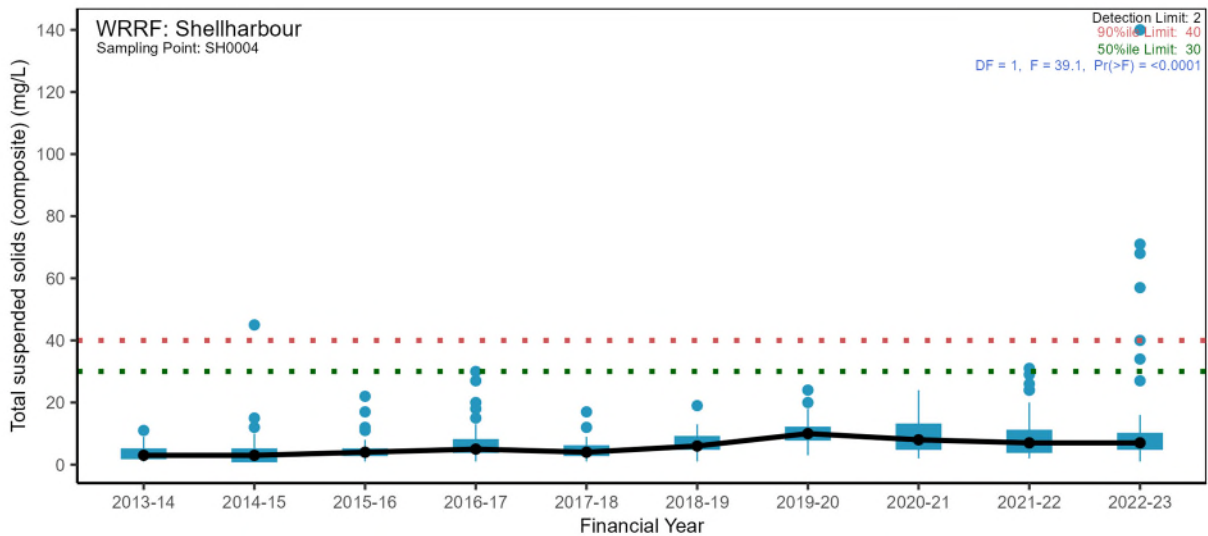
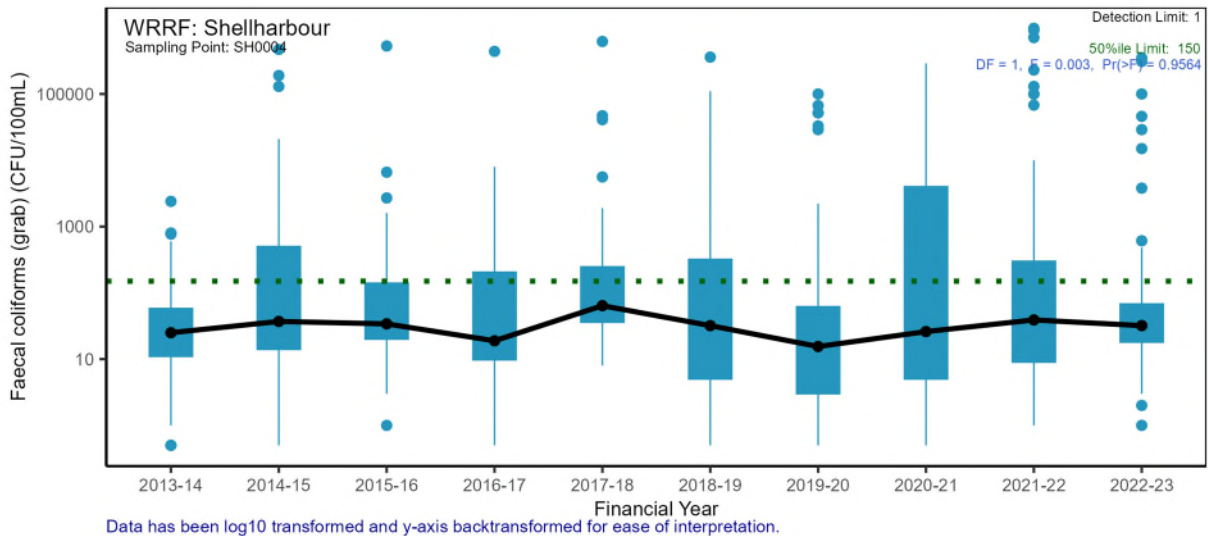
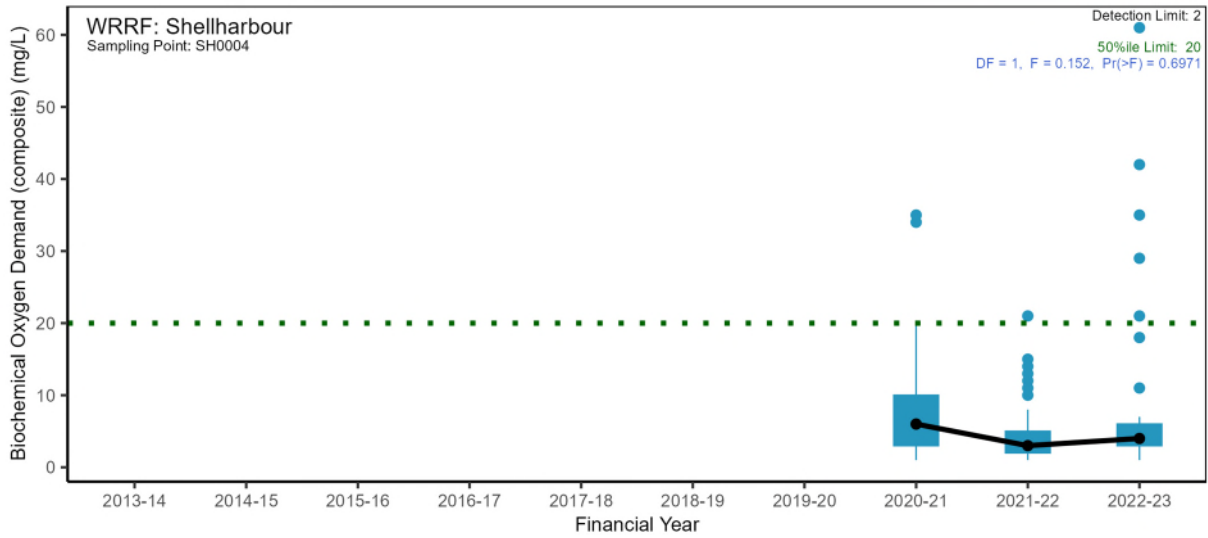
## D-5.2 Pressure – Wastewater quality

Nutrients

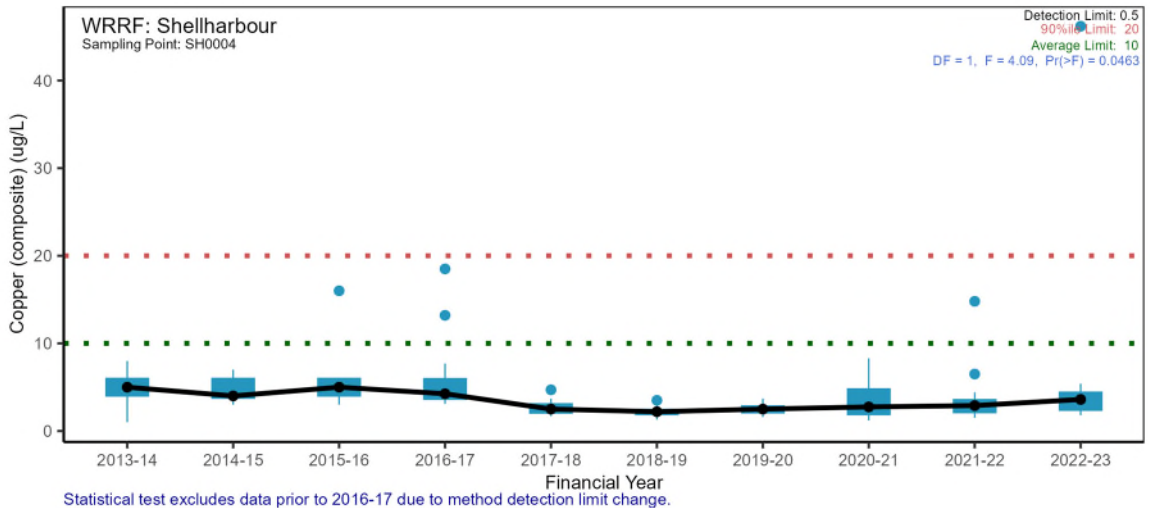
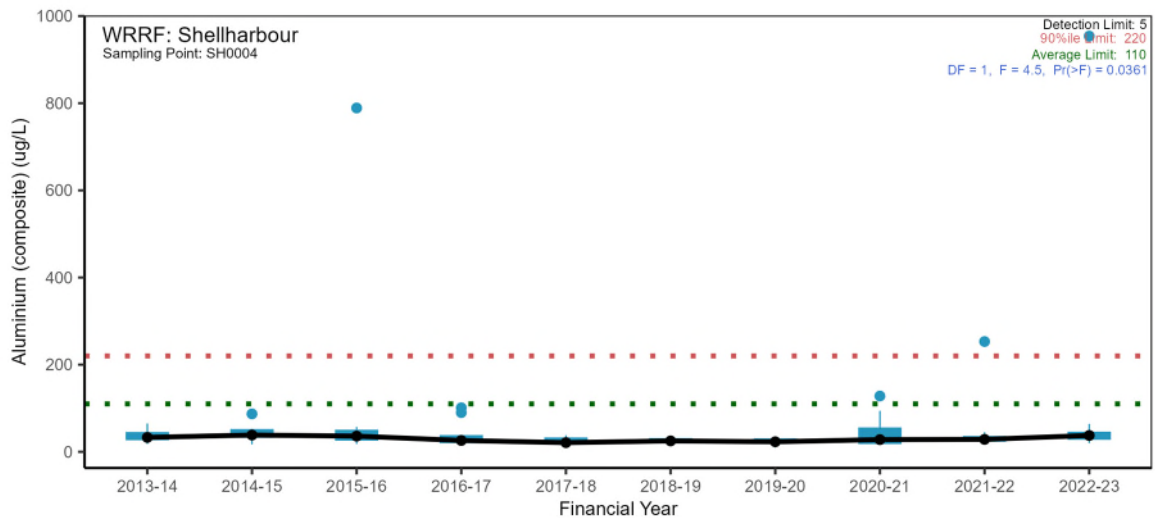




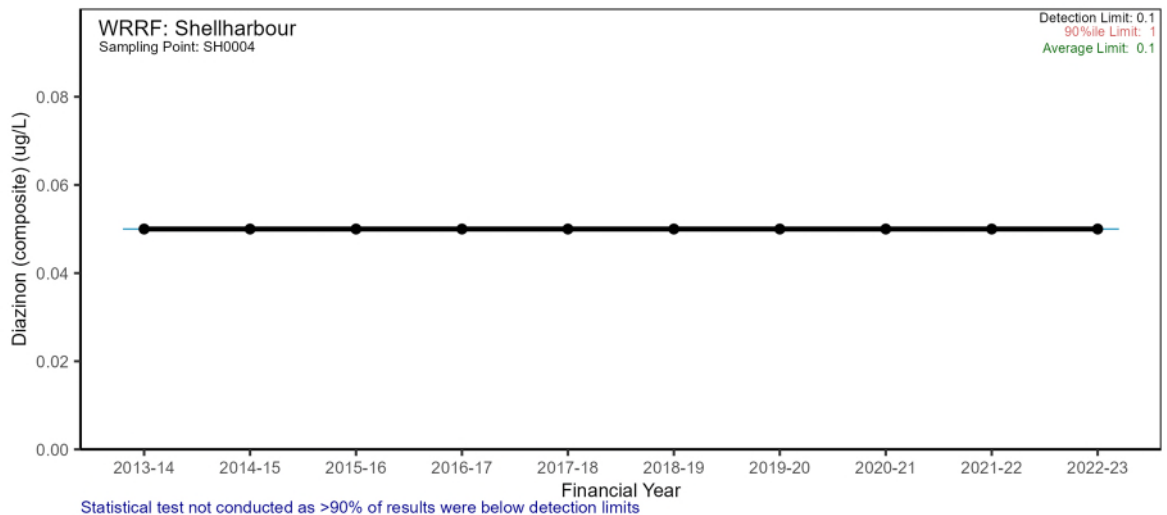
## Major conventional analytes

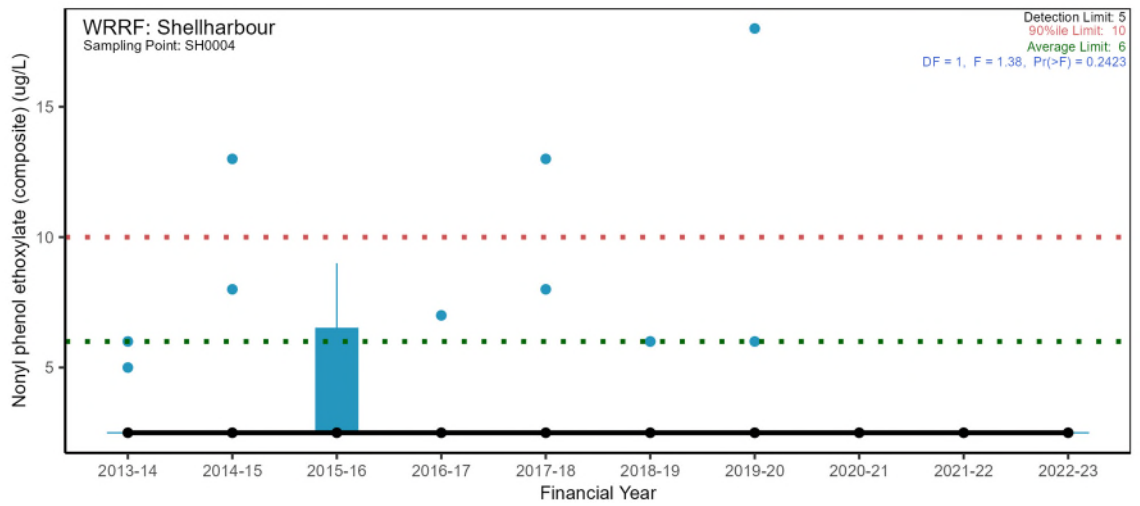
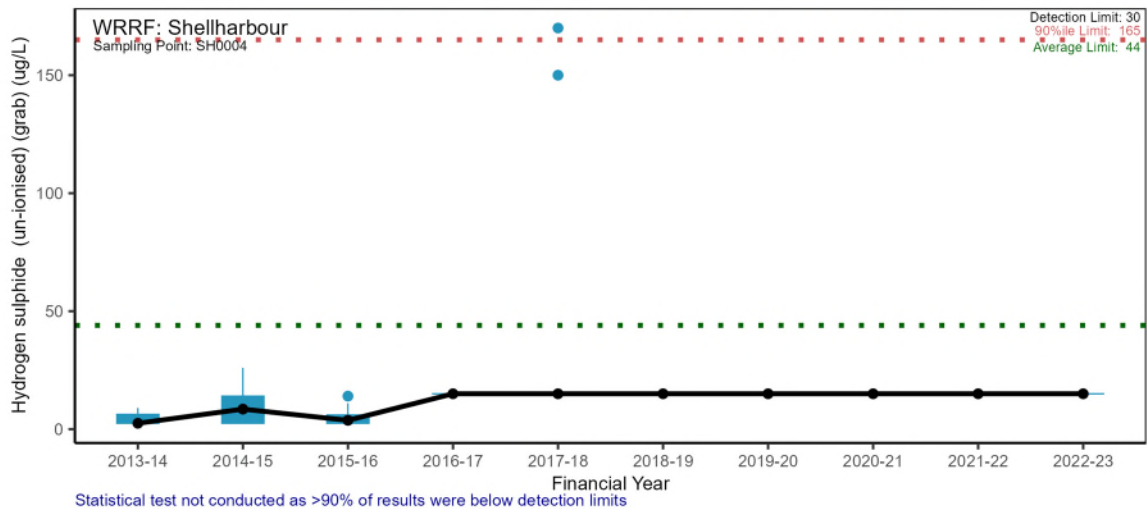


## Trace metals

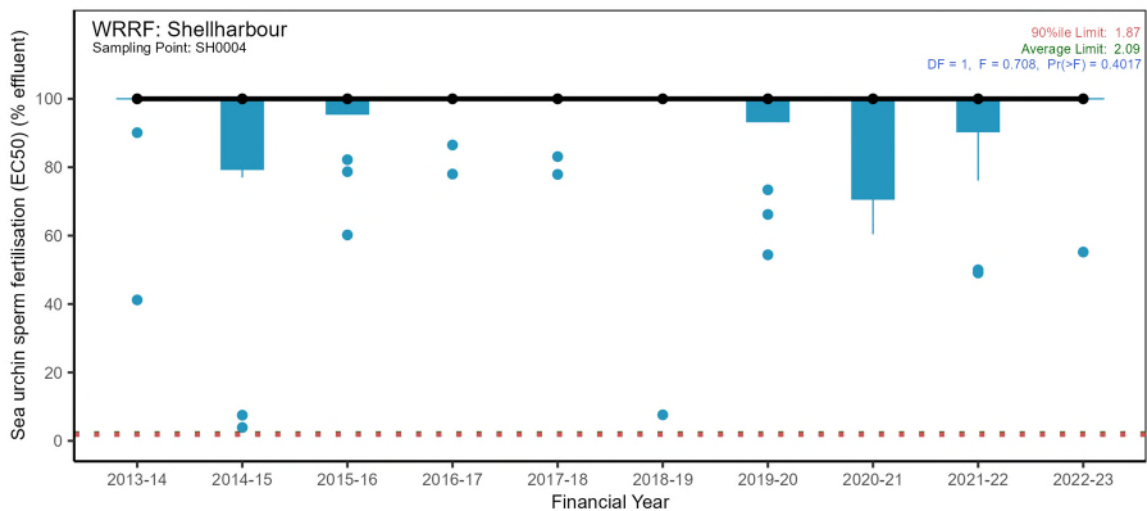


## Other chemicals and organics (including pesticides)



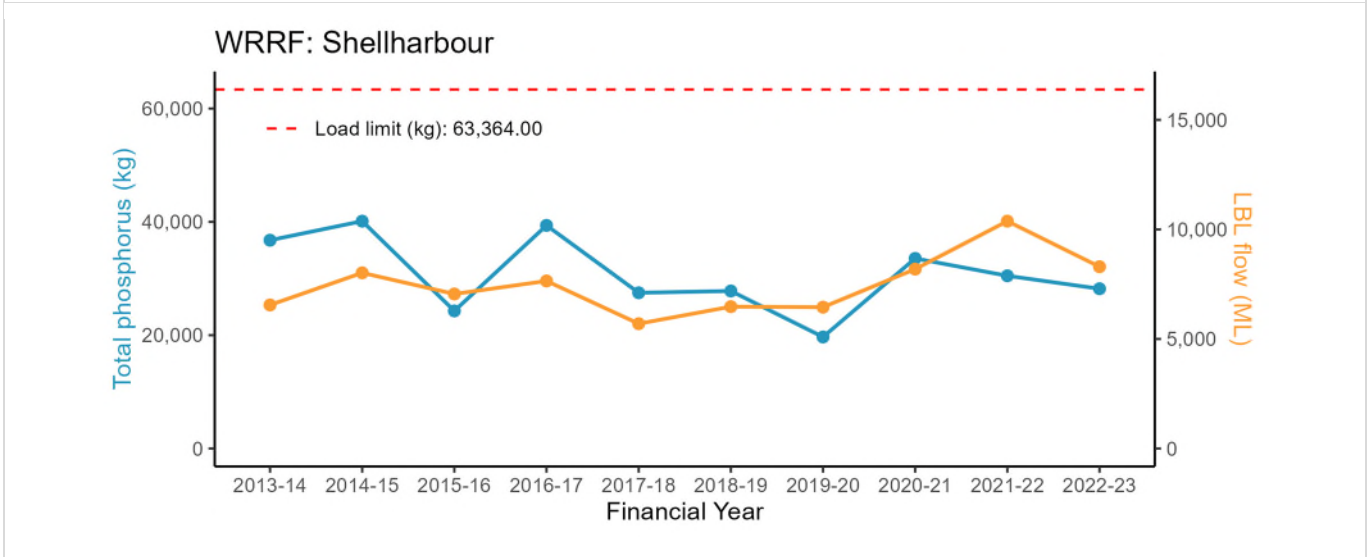
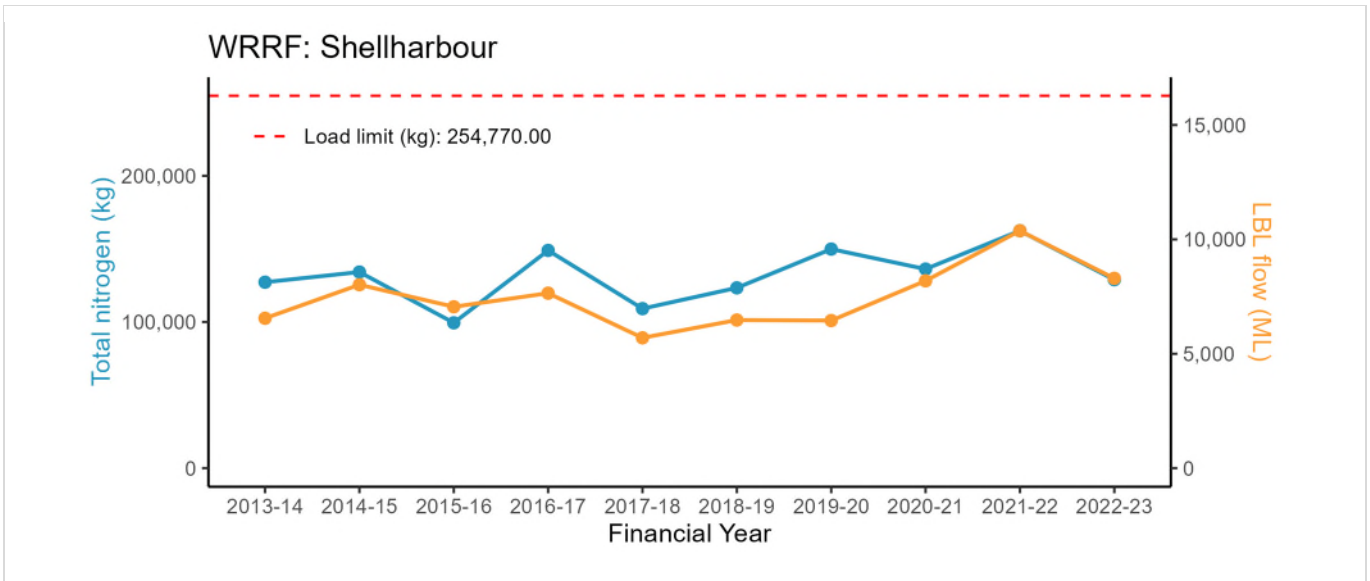


### D-5.3 Pressure – Wastewater toxicity

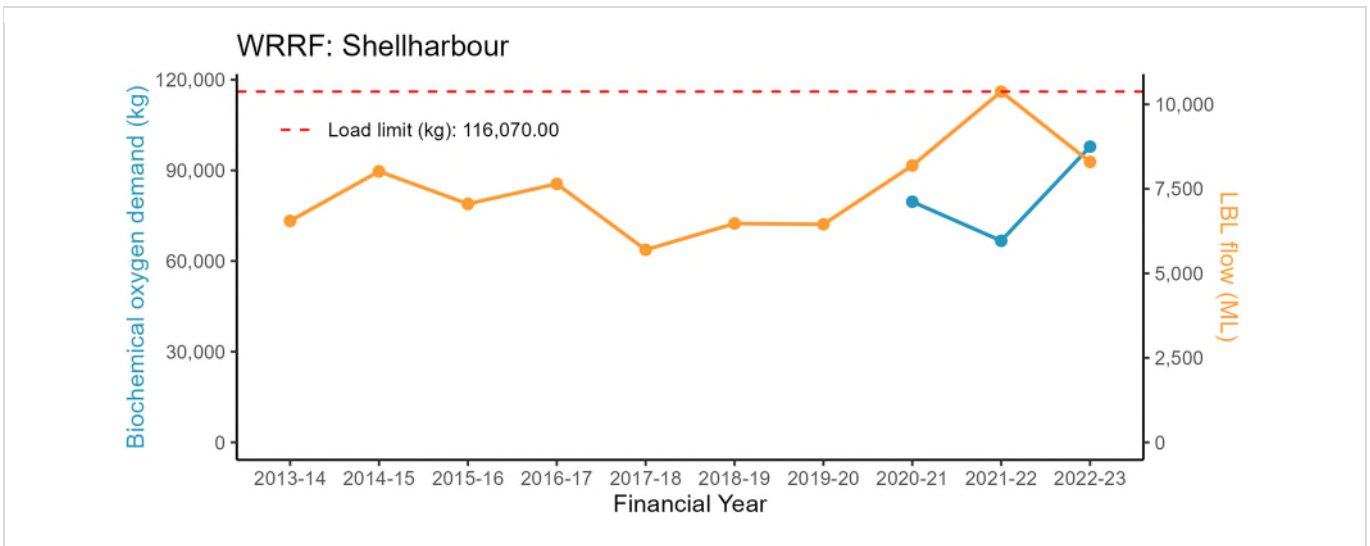


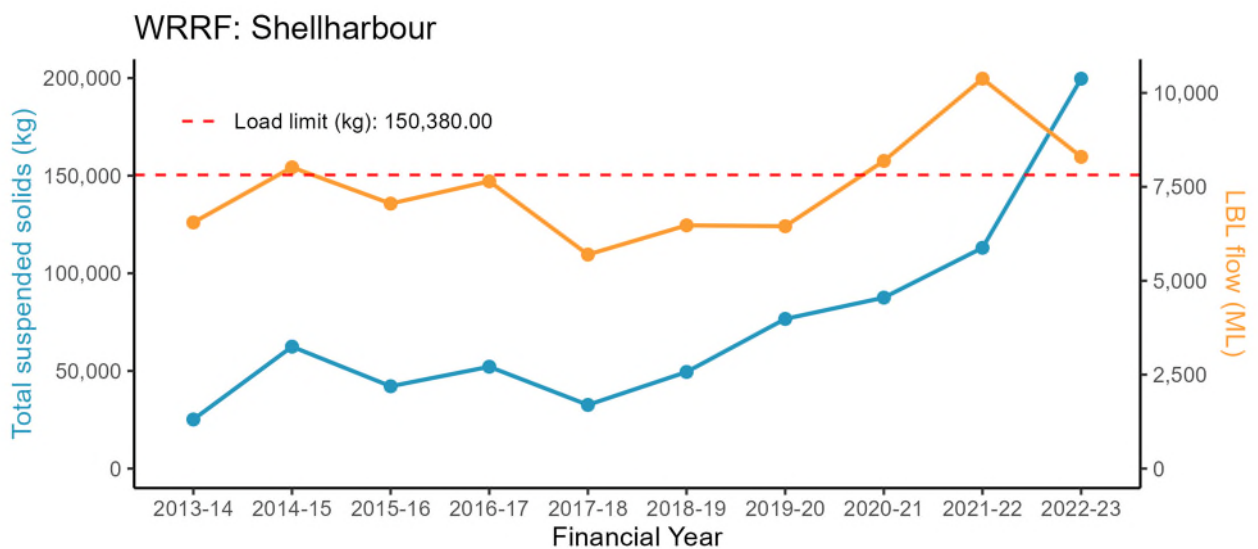
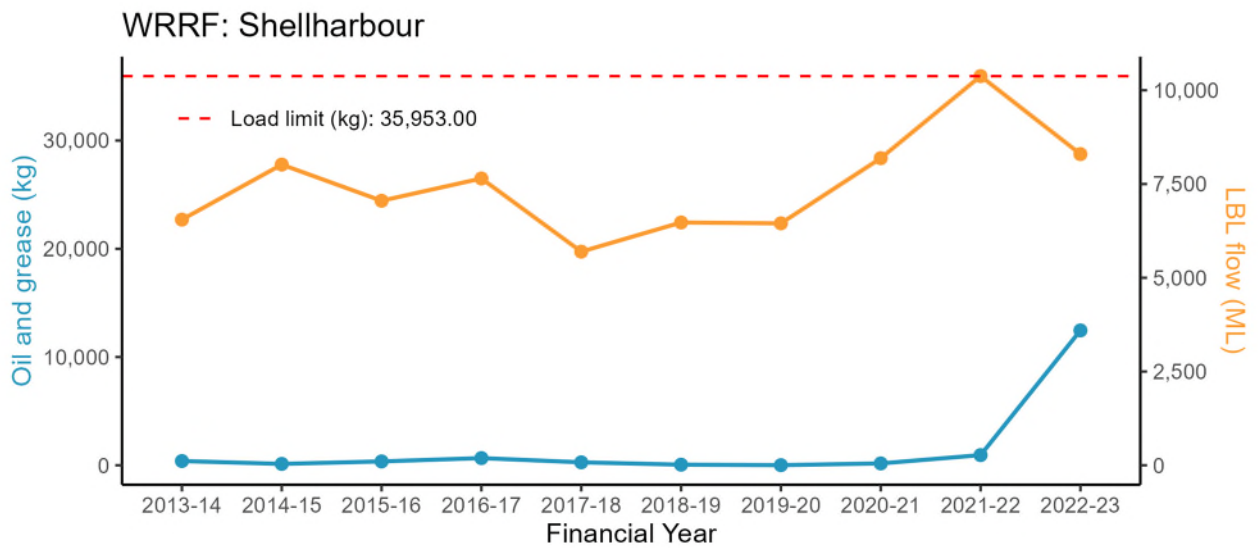
## D-5.4 Pressure – Wastewater discharge load

### Nutrients



### Major conventional analytes








## D-5.5 Ecosystem receptor –Macro algae and invertebrates

Monitoring of the nearshore marine environment is currently limited to three sites for determining the impact of the Shellharbour WRRF outfall. No stressor indicators are monitored, only ecosystem receptor indicators are currently included. The revised program is in the process of include water quality analytes and expanding to 30 other sites, pending the outcomes of a feasibility study.

Monitoring of rocky-intertidal communities under the shoreline outfall program assesses the potential ecological impact from the Shellharbour WRRF which discharges to the nearshore ocean environment. The structures of natural communities (without anthropogenic impacts) from two control sites were used in assessment of the Shellharbour outfall (impact) site (Volume 1 Figure 2-7. The Shellharbour outfall site is situated about 2 km north of the two control sites. The control sites are situated about 400 m apart.



The taxonomic level recorded was based on morphological characteristics that could be seen with the naked eye and the level recorded is shown in the SIMPER 2021 output (Table D-2). Identification of macroinvertebrate taxa and macro algae was checked against taxonomic works of Edgar (1997) and Dakin (1987).

Shoreline outfall discharges with documented measurable impacts on intertidal community structure are typically limited in spatial extent from 100 to 300 m (Fairweather 1990). These intertidal community structures were dominated by extensive covers of green macro algae. A pictorial example of a localised spatial impact of about 50 m<sup>2</sup> (Figure D-2) was formerly seen at Barrack Point outfall in 2001. At that time, an extensive cover of green macro algae occurred with few invertebrates (EP Consulting 2003). This was prior to upgrade works conducted at the Shellharbour WRRF in the early to mid-2000's.

An asymmetrical permutational multivariate analysis of variance test (PERMANOVA) was conducted with 'Control and Impact' locations treated as a fixed factor. 'Sites' were nested within 'Control and Impact', with 'Sites' treated as a random factor. The outfall site was the only site under the Impact location and the two sites were under the Control locations. A fourth root transformation was applied to the data prior to a Bray-Curtis dissimilarity matrix being constructed. This matrix was the basis for PERMANOVA testing with 9999 permutations run under a reduced model, with conservative Type III sums of squares inspected to base hypothesis decisions upon.

Asymmetrical PERMANOVA indicated there was no significant difference between 'Control and Impact' locations for the 2022-23 survey (Table D-1).

SIMPER analysis for the 2022-23 period shows Green Algae to be the dominate taxa at both control site 1 and the outfall location, however only contributing 30.41% and 22.87% respectively (Table D-2). The remaining majority composition of these two sites is made up of a community structure dominated by invertebrates. Control site 2 similarly reflected a community structure dominated by invertebrates with a lesser contribution of macro algae. The picture of the outfall site in 2022-23 (Figure D-1) reflects these SIMPER results, which is different to the green algal dominance and low number of invertebrates recorded in 2001 prior to WRRF upgrade works (Figure D-2).

In summary the multivariate analyses of community structure of 2022-23 morphologically based intertidal rock platform community data suggested there was no measurable impact in the intertidal rock platform community near the outfall at Barrack Point from wastewater discharges from the Shellharbour WRRF. This outcome was supported by the differences apparent in the pictorial comparisons of 2001 and 2022-23. Context of 2022-23 data to the broader data collected back to 2008 is provided under the 2008 to 2022-23 data analysis below.

**Table D-1 Asymmetrical PERMANOVA of 2022-23 intertidal assemblages**

Permutational MANOVA

Sums of squares type: Type III (partial)

Fixed effects sum to zero for mixed terms

Permutation method: Permutation of residuals under a reduced model

Number of permutations: 9999

*Factors*

Name	Type	Levels
Control / Impact	Fixed	2
Site	Random	3

*PERMANOVA table of results*

Source	df	SS	MS	Pseudo-F	P(perm)	Unique perms	P(MC)
Control / Impact	1	7461.9	7461.9	0.90638		3	0.5308
Site(Control / Impact)	1	8232.6	8232.6	14.217	0.0001	9958	
Res	39	22584	579.08				
Total	41	38279					

*Estimates of components of variation*

Source	Estimate	Sq.root
S(Control / Impact)	-41.291	-6.4258
V(Site(Control / Impact))	546.68	23.381
V(Res)	579.08	24.064



Table D-2 SIMPER 2022-23 - intertidal assemblages by site

Control site-1 – 2022-23 Average sample similarity: 59%

Species	Av.Abund	Av.Sim	Sim/SD	Contrib%	Cum.%
Green Algae (Chlorophyta)	2.62	18.01	1.18	30.41	30.41
Brown algae (Phaeophyta)	2.31	14.84	1.41	25.07	55.47
False limpets & rock limpets (Patellogastropoda)	1.65	12.93	2.07	21.83	77.31
Oyster Borer (Muricidae <i>Morula marginalba</i> )	0.89	5.80	1.22	9.79	87.09
Red Algae (Rhodophyta)	1.15	3.83	0.51	6.47	93.57
Zebra top shell (Trochidae <i>Austrocochlea</i> )	0.69	1.99	0.44	3.36	96.93
Conniwinks (Lottorinidae <i>Bembicium</i> )	0.48	0.82	0.25	1.39	98.32
Nerite (Nertidae <i>Nerita</i> )	0.32	0.61	0.26	1.03	99.35
Barnacles (Cirripedia)	0.35	0.39	0.18	0.65	100.00

Control site-2 – 2022-23 Average sample similarity: 77%

Species	Av.Abund	Av.Sim	Sim/SD	Contrib%	Cum.%
Barnacles (Cirripedia)	6.40	30.89	6.97	39.91	39.91
Brown algae (Phaeophyta)	3.14	14.76	3.38	19.07	58.98
Green Algae (Chlorophyta)	2.39	9.61	1.93	12.42	71.40
False limpets & rock limpets (Patellogastropoda)	1.74	8.15	5.44	10.54	81.94
Zebra top shell (Trochidae <i>Austrocochlea</i> )	1.50	5.80	1.42	7.49	89.43
Red Algae (Rhodophyta)	1.24	3.46	0.77	4.47	93.90
Oyster Borer (Muricidae <i>Morula marginalba</i> )	0.80	2.03	0.64	2.62	96.51
Conniwinks (Lottorinidae <i>Bembicium</i> )	0.59	1.42	0.54	1.83	98.35
Encrusting tube worm (Serpilidae <i>Galeolaria caespitose</i> )	0.53	1.28	0.66	1.65	100.00

Outfall site – 2022-23 Average sample similarity: 64%

Species	Av.Abund	Av.Sim	Sim/SD	Contrib%	Cum.%
Green Algae (Chlorophyta)	2.78	14.67	1.88	22.87	22.87
Conniwinks (Lottorinidae <i>Bembicium</i> )	2.41	13.64	4.39	21.28	44.15
Barnacles (Cirripedia)	2.04	9.81	2.28	15.29	59.44
False limpets & rock limpets (Patellogastropoda)	1.83	9.71	2.71	15.15	74.59
Red Algae (Rhodophyta)	1.77	6.52	1.10	10.17	84.76
Zebra top shell (Trochidae <i>Austrocochlea</i> )	1.05	3.41	0.78	5.32	90.08
Nerite (Nertidae <i>Nerita</i> )	0.79	2.26	0.65	3.52	93.60
Oyster Borer (Muricidae <i>Morula marginalba</i> )	0.68	1.73	0.53	2.69	96.30
Periwinkles (Littorinidae <i>Nodilitorina</i> )	0.71	1.11	0.33	1.74	98.03
Brown algae (Phaeophyta)	0.54	0.93	0.43	1.46	99.49
Encrusting tube worm (Serpilidae <i>Galeolaria caespitose</i> )	0.25	0.33	0.26	0.51	100.00



Figure D-1 Barrack Point with a healthy intertidal rock platform community in 2022-23



Figure D-2 Barrack Point (in 2001) with an unhealthy intertidal rock platform community impacted by wastewater discharges from the Shellharbour WRRF prior to upgrade in the early to mid-2000's

## Intertidal communities Shellharbour 2008-09 to 2022-23

Inclusion of yearly replicate samples from 2008-09 to 2022-23 allowed the factor 'Time' to be included in the above asymmetrical permutational analysis of variance test (PERMANOVA). Time was comprised of 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19, 2019-20, 2020-21, 2021-22 and 2022-23 surveys, which were conducted at varying times through late winter to late spring.

Asymmetrical PERMANOVA indicated there was no significant difference between 'Control and Impact' locations for the 2008-09 to 2022-23 period (Table D-3). However, differences between sites through time were indicated as significant results were returned for the 'Site (Control / Impact)' and 'Site (Control / Impact) x Time' factors (Table D-3).

The non-metric multidimensional scaling (nMDS) ordination routine of PRIMER was used to produce a 3-dimensional ordination plot. In this plot the relative distance between samples is proportional to the relative similarity in taxonomic composition and abundance – the closer the points on the graph the more similar the community (Clarke 1993). That is, site samples with similar taxa lay closer together and site samples with a differing taxon composition lie farther apart. An unconstrained ordination procedure such as nMDS inevitably introduces distortion when trying to simultaneously represent the similarities between large numbers of samples in a few dimensions. The success of the procedure is measured by a stress value, which indicates the degree of distortion imposed. In the PRIMER software package, a stress value of below 0.2 indicates an acceptable representation of the original data, although lower values are desirable. Where stress values are just above 0.2, the patterns displayed should be confirmed with other techniques such as PERMANOVA. The returned 2-dimensional stress value was 0.23 and an improved lower stress value of 0.15 was observed for the 3-dimensional ordination plot.

To understand the context of 2022-23 site data to that of previous years (2008-09 to 2021-22), site sample data were colour coded as shown in Figure D-3. Data patterns displayed in this 3-dimensional nMDS ordination plot indicated widely dispersed 2008-09 to 2021-22 Control site-1 samples overlapped with 2008-09 to 2021-22 outfall site samples. The 2022-23 outfall samples also overlaid this mass of samples. While the Control site-1 and Control site 2 samples from 2022-23 were positioned on the edges of the agglomerations of their respective 2008-09 to 2021-22 samples reflecting significant 'Site (Control / Impact) x Time' term of PERMANOVA model outlined above.

Under the nMDS routine, due to rank ordering of dissimilarities some detail can be hidden. This detail may be seen using a Principal Coordinates Analysis (PCO) routine as PCO is based upon original dissimilarities being projected onto axes in the space of the chosen resemblance measure (Anderson et al. 2008). As a check for any additional dimensionality in the multivariate data cloud, a PCO ordination plot was raised based on a fourth root transformation of the data and a Bray-Curtis resemblance measure. No additional dimensionality was indicated as the patterns between nMDS (Figure D-3) and PCO ordination (Figure D-4) plots were very similar.

A Canonical Analysis of Principal Coordinates (CAP) ordination plot was also produced. The CAP routine is designed to ask, 'Are there axes in the multivariate space that separate groups?' CAP is designed to purposely seek out and find groups even if differences occur in obscure directions and may not have been apparent from nMDS or PCO plots that provide views of the multivariate data cloud as a whole (Anderson et al. 2008). A similar pattern to that in the nMDS (Figure D-3) and PCO (Figure D-4) ordination plots was displayed. This also suggested no hidden dimensionality, with good agreement between the nMDS, PCO and CAP ordination plots.



An additional run of the CAP routine was undertaken with placement of 2022-23 outfall samples onto the canonical axes of the existing CAP model from the initial run. Output from the second run indicated 2022-23 outfall samples were most similar to either the Outfall 2008-09 to 2021-22 samples or Control site 1 2008-09 to 2022-23 samples (Figure D-5). This result also reflected patterns displayed in the nMDS and PCO ordination plots (Figure D-3 and Figure D-4).

The trend of taxonomic differences between sites situated close together on shorelines is known to occur and accounts for the differences between Control site-1 that is only 400 m from Control site-2 on the shoreline. It is mentioned by Underwood and Chapman (1995) who cite Underwood (1981) who states, ‘on exposed shores in New South Wales there are great differences in patterns of occupancy of space from one place to another not many metres away, even though these are not a function of gradients in wave action.’

In summary, a relatively stable equilibrium in rocky-intertidal community structure was indicated from these assessments of the 2008-09 to 2022-23 monitoring data at the 3 Shellharbour WRRF sites studied. These results also suggest over the 2008-09 to 2022-23 period, no measurable impact had developed in the intertidal rock platform community near the outfall at Barrack Point from wastewater discharges from the Shellharbour WRRF as the community assemblage of the outfall site was very similar to Control site-1 for the 2008-09 to 2021-22 period. Results from Control site-2 represent natural variation in rocky-intertidal community structure that has been demonstrated to occur for closely spaced shoreline sites.

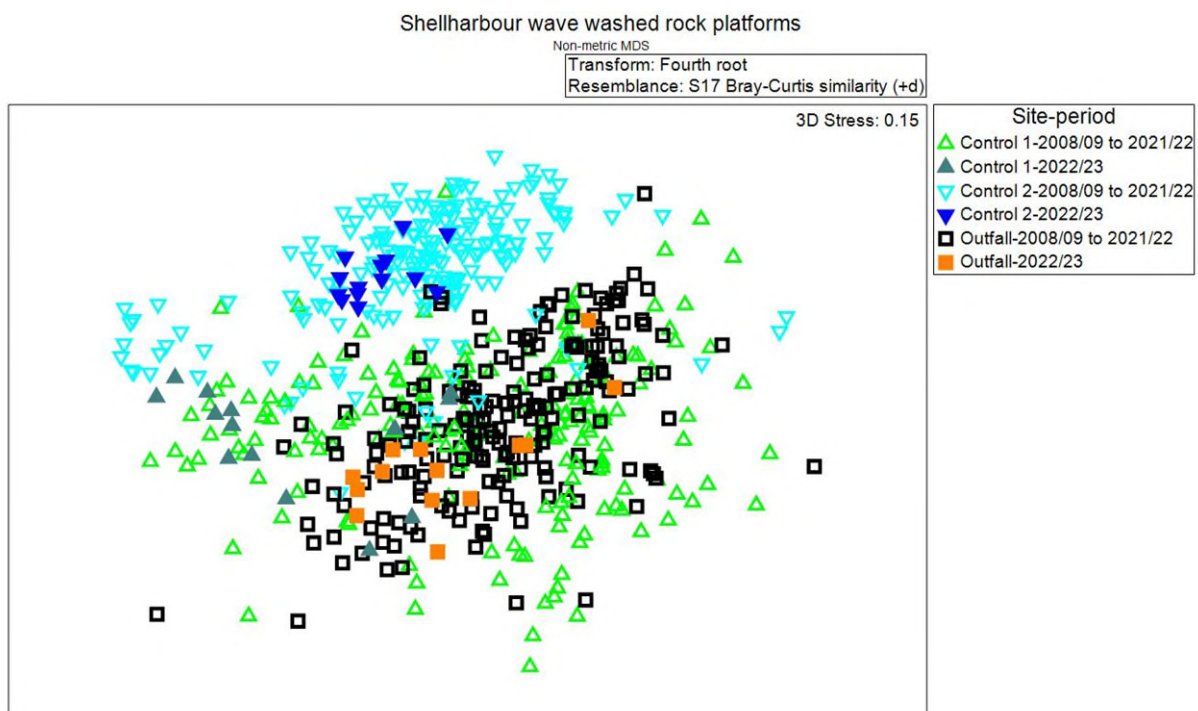


Figure D-3 Dimensions 1 and 2 of 3-dimensional nMDS ordination plot of 2008-09 to 2022-23 intertidal rock platform community data

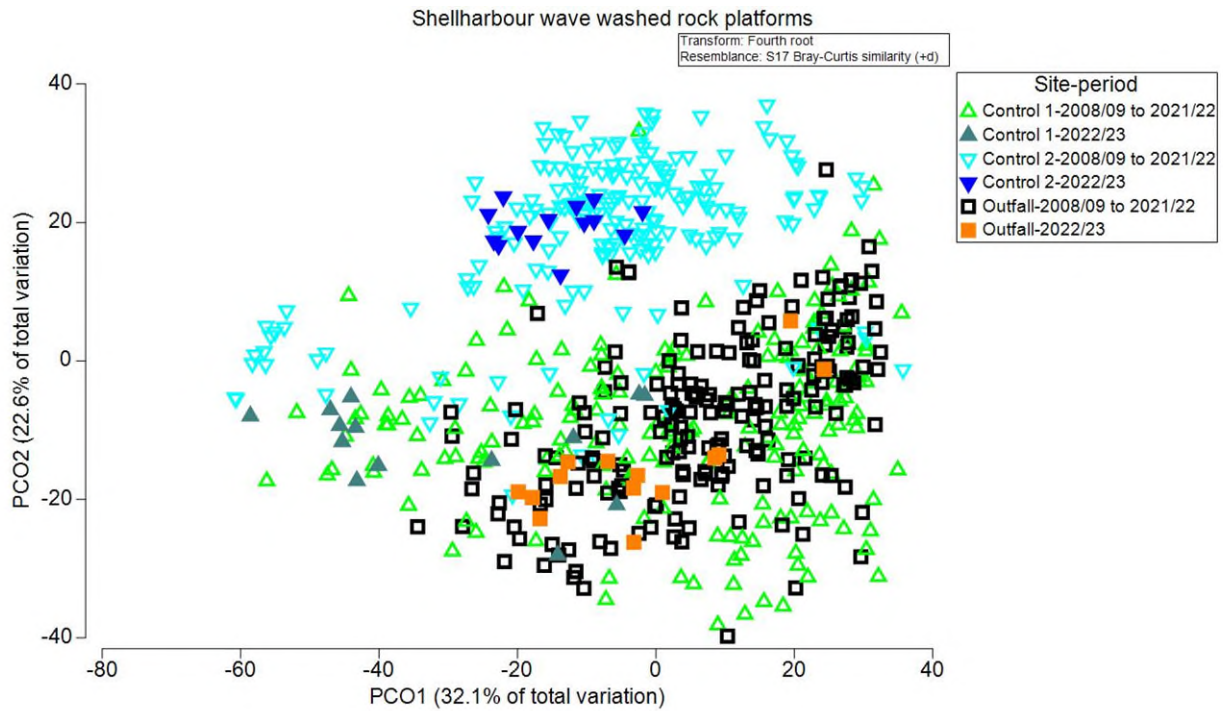


Figure D-4 PCO ordination plot of 2008-09 to 2022-23 intertidal rock platform community data - dimensional

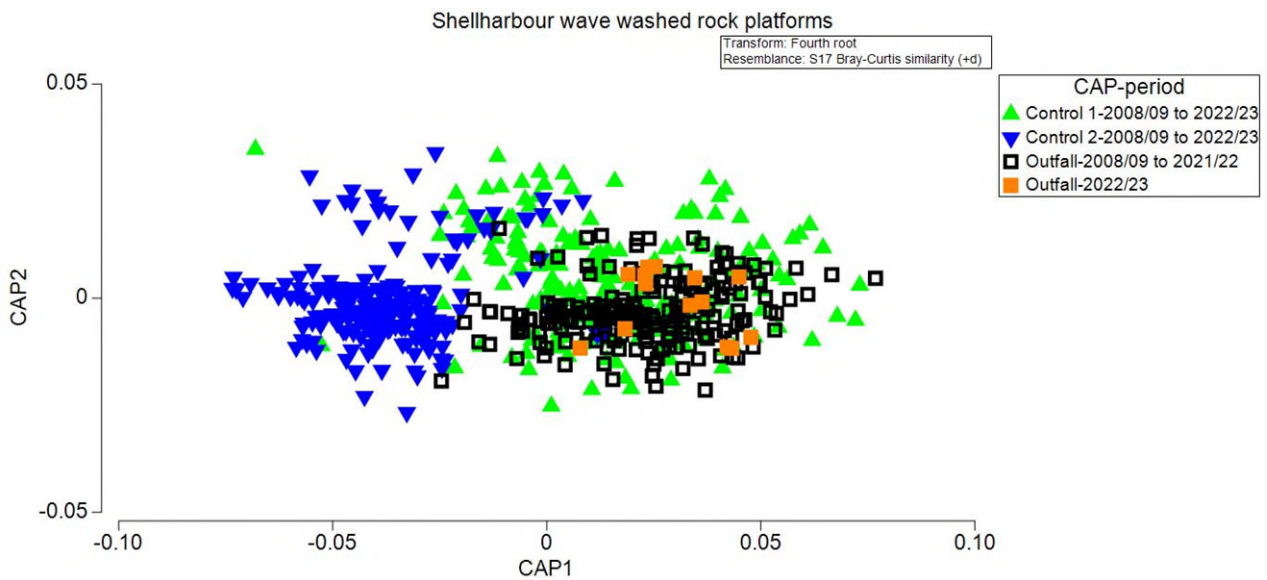


Figure D-5 CAP ordination plot of intertidal rock platform community data (2008-09 to 2022-23 for Control site 1 and Control site 2 and 2008-09 to 2021-22 outfall site) with 2022-23 outfall samples (orange squares) predicted

**Table D-3 Asymmetrical PERMANOVA of 2008-09 to 2022-23 intertidal assemblages**

Sums of squares type: Type III (partial)  
 Fixed effects sum to zero for mixed terms  
 Permutation method: Permutation of residuals under a reduced model  
 Number of permutations: 9999

*Factors*

Name	Type	Levels
Control / Impact	Fixed	2
Time	Fixed	15
Site	Random	3

*PERMANOVA table of results*

Source	df	SS	MS	Pseudo-F	P(perm)	Unique perms	P(MC)
Control / Impact	1	71622	71622	0.74658		3	0.5956
Time	14	94596	6756.8	1.2236	0.2065	9878	
Site(Control / Impact)	1	94580	94580	133.64	0.0001	9953	
Control / ImpactxTime	14	66343	4738.8	0.85869	0.7064	9985	
TimexSite(Control / Impact)	14	76403	5457.4	7.7115	0.0001	9873	
Res	583	4.1259E+05	707.69				
Total	627	8.3411E+05					

*Estimates of components of variation*

Source	Estimate	Sq.root
S(Control / Impact)	-86.743	-9.3136
S(Time)	33.064	5.7501
V(Site(Control / Impact))	452.97	21.283
S(Control / ImpactxTime)	-41.783	-6.464
V(TimexSite(Control / Impact))	343.12	18.523
V(Res)	707.69	26.603

**Table D-4 CAP analysis of 2008-09 to 2021-22 intertidal assemblages with 2022-23 outfall site samples predicted**

Factor for groups: CAP-period  
 Factor level for new samples group: Outfall-2022/23  
 Number of samples: 614  
 Choice of m: 3

**CANONICAL ANALYSIS**

*Correlations*

Eigenvalue	Correlation	Corr.Sq.
1	0.8196	0.6718
2	0.2575	0.0663

**DIAGNOSTICS**

m	prop.G	ssres	d_1^2	d_2^2	%correct
3	0.7089	1.2752	0.6718	0.0663	68.241

*Cross Validation*

Leave-one-out Allocation of Observations to Groups (for the choice of m: 3)

Orig. group	Classified			Total	%correct
	Control 1-2008/09 to 2022/23	Control 2-2008/09 to 2022/23	Outfall-2008/09 to 2021/22		
Control 1-2008/09 to 2022/23	99	19	92	210	47.143
Control 2-2008/09 to 2022/23	10	193	3	206	93.689
Outfall-2008/09 to 2021/22	64	7	127	198	64.141
Total correct: 419/614 (68.241%)					
Mis-classification error: 31.759%					

*Individual samples that were mis-classified*

Sample	Orig.group	Class.group
Control 1-2018-1	Control 1-2008/09 to 2022/23	Outfall-2008/09 to 2021/22
Control 1-2018-3	Control 1-2008/09 to 2022/23	Outfall-2008/09 to 2021/22
Control 1-2018-4	Control 1-2008/09 to 2022/23	Outfall-2008/09 to 2021/22
Control 1-2018-5	Control 1-2008/09 to 2022/23	Outfall-2008/09 to 2021/22
Control 1-2018-6	Control 1-2008/09 to 2022/23	Outfall-2008/09 to 2021/22
Control 1-2018-10	Control 1-2008/09 to 2022/23	Outfall-2008/09 to 2021/22
Control 1-2018-12	Control 1-2008/09 to 2022/23	Control 2-2008/09 to 2022/23
Control 1-2018-13	Control 1-2008/09 to 2022/23	Control 2-2008/09 to 2022/23
Control 1-2018-14	Control 1-2008/09 to 2022/23	Control 2-2008/09 to 2022/23
Control 1-2008-1	Control 1-2008/09 to 2022/23	Outfall-2008/09 to 2021/22
Control 1-2008-2	Control 1-2008/09 to 2022/23	Outfall-2008/09 to 2021/22
Control 1-2008-3	Control 1-2008/09 to 2022/23	Outfall-2008/09 to 2021/22
Control 1-2008-4	Control 1-2008/09 to 2022/23	Outfall-2008/09 to 2021/22
Control 1-2008-5	Control 1-2008/09 to 2022/23	Outfall-2008/09 to 2021/22
Control 1-2008-6	Control 1-2008/09 to 2022/23	Outfall-2008/09 to 2021/22
Control 1-2008-7	Control 1-2008/09 to 2022/23	Outfall-2008/09 to 2021/22
Control 1-2008-8	Control 1-2008/09 to 2022/23	Outfall-2008/09 to 2021/22
Control 1-2008-10	Control 1-2008/09 to 2022/23	Outfall-2008/09 to 2021/22
Control 1-2008-12	Control 1-2008/09 to 2022/23	Outfall-2008/09 to 2021/22
Control 1-2009-2	Control 1-2008/09 to 2022/23	Outfall-2008/09 to 2021/22
Control 1-2009-3	Control 1-2008/09 to 2022/23	Outfall-2008/09 to 2021/22
Control 1-2009-4	Control 1-2008/09 to 2022/23	Outfall-2008/09 to 2021/22
Control 1-2009-5	Control 1-2008/09 to 2022/23	Outfall-2008/09 to 2021/22
Control 1-2009-7	Control 1-2008/09 to 2022/23	Outfall-2008/09 to 2021/22
Control 1-2009-9	Control 1-2008/09 to 2022/23	Outfall-2008/09 to 2021/22
Control 1-2009-10	Control 1-2008/09 to 2022/23	Outfall-2008/09 to 2021/22
Control 1-2009-12	Control 1-2008/09 to 2022/23	Outfall-2008/09 to 2021/22







Outfall-2011-13	Outfall-2008/09 to 2021/22	Control 1-2008/09 to 2022/23
Outfall-2011-14	Outfall-2008/09 to 2021/22	Control 1-2008/09 to 2022/23
Outfall-2012-2	Outfall-2008/09 to 2021/22	Control 1-2008/09 to 2022/23
Outfall-2012-4	Outfall-2008/09 to 2021/22	Control 1-2008/09 to 2022/23
Outfall-2012-11	Outfall-2008/09 to 2021/22	Control 1-2008/09 to 2022/23
Outfall-2013-3	Outfall-2008/09 to 2021/22	Control 2-2008/09 to 2022/23
Outfall-2014-1	Outfall-2008/09 to 2021/22	Control 1-2008/09 to 2022/23
Outfall-2014-5	Outfall-2008/09 to 2021/22	Control 1-2008/09 to 2022/23
Outfall-2014-8	Outfall-2008/09 to 2021/22	Control 1-2008/09 to 2022/23
Outfall-2014-9	Outfall-2008/09 to 2021/22	Control 1-2008/09 to 2022/23
Outfall-2014-10	Outfall-2008/09 to 2021/22	Control 1-2008/09 to 2022/23
Outfall-2014-11	Outfall-2008/09 to 2021/22	Control 1-2008/09 to 2022/23
Outfall-2015-4	Outfall-2008/09 to 2021/22	Control 1-2008/09 to 2022/23
Outfall-2015-6	Outfall-2008/09 to 2021/22	Control 1-2008/09 to 2022/23
Outfall-2015-8	Outfall-2008/09 to 2021/22	Control 1-2008/09 to 2022/23
Outfall-2015-13	Outfall-2008/09 to 2021/22	Control 1-2008/09 to 2022/23
Outfall-2015-14	Outfall-2008/09 to 2021/22	Control 1-2008/09 to 2022/23
Outfall-2016-1	Outfall-2008/09 to 2021/22	Control 2-2008/09 to 2022/23
Outfall-2016-3	Outfall-2008/09 to 2021/22	Control 1-2008/09 to 2022/23
Outfall-2016-4	Outfall-2008/09 to 2021/22	Control 1-2008/09 to 2022/23
Outfall-2016-5	Outfall-2008/09 to 2021/22	Control 1-2008/09 to 2022/23
Outfall-2016-6	Outfall-2008/09 to 2021/22	Control 2-2008/09 to 2022/23
Outfall-2016-9	Outfall-2008/09 to 2021/22	Control 1-2008/09 to 2022/23
Outfall-2016-12	Outfall-2008/09 to 2021/22	Control 1-2008/09 to 2022/23
Outfall-2016-13	Outfall-2008/09 to 2021/22	Control 1-2008/09 to 2022/23
Outfall-2016-14	Outfall-2008/09 to 2021/22	Control 1-2008/09 to 2022/23
Outfall-2017-2	Outfall-2008/09 to 2021/22	Control 1-2008/09 to 2022/23
Outfall-2017-3	Outfall-2008/09 to 2021/22	Control 1-2008/09 to 2022/23
Outfall-2017-4	Outfall-2008/09 to 2021/22	Control 1-2008/09 to 2022/23
Outfall-2017-5	Outfall-2008/09 to 2021/22	Control 1-2008/09 to 2022/23
Outfall-2017-6	Outfall-2008/09 to 2021/22	Control 1-2008/09 to 2022/23
Outfall-2017-8	Outfall-2008/09 to 2021/22	Control 1-2008/09 to 2022/23
Outfall-2017-9	Outfall-2008/09 to 2021/22	Control 1-2008/09 to 2022/23
Outfall-2017-10	Outfall-2008/09 to 2021/22	Control 1-2008/09 to 2022/23
Outfall-2017-11	Outfall-2008/09 to 2021/22	Control 1-2008/09 to 2022/23
Outfall-2017-12	Outfall-2008/09 to 2021/22	Control 1-2008/09 to 2022/23
Outfall-2019-1	Outfall-2008/09 to 2021/22	Control 1-2008/09 to 2022/23
Outfall-2019-4	Outfall-2008/09 to 2021/22	Control 1-2008/09 to 2022/23
Outfall-2019-5	Outfall-2008/09 to 2021/22	Control 1-2008/09 to 2022/23
Outfall-2019-6	Outfall-2008/09 to 2021/22	Control 1-2008/09 to 2022/23
Outfall-2019-7	Outfall-2008/09 to 2021/22	Control 1-2008/09 to 2022/23
Outfall-2019-12	Outfall-2008/09 to 2021/22	Control 1-2008/09 to 2022/23
Outfall-2020-5	Outfall-2008/09 to 2021/22	Control 1-2008/09 to 2022/23
Outfall-2020-7	Outfall-2008/09 to 2021/22	Control 1-2008/09 to 2022/23
Outfall-2020-10	Outfall-2008/09 to 2021/22	Control 1-2008/09 to 2022/23
Outfall-2020-11	Outfall-2008/09 to 2021/22	Control 1-2008/09 to 2022/23
Outfall-2020-12	Outfall-2008/09 to 2021/22	Control 1-2008/09 to 2022/23
Outfall-2020-14	Outfall-2008/09 to 2021/22	Control 1-2008/09 to 2022/23
Outfall-2021-9	Outfall-2008/09 to 2021/22	Control 1-2008/09 to 2022/23
Outfall-2021-11	Outfall-2008/09 to 2021/22	Control 1-2008/09 to 2022/23
Outfall-2021-13	Outfall-2008/09 to 2021/22	Control 1-2008/09 to 2022/23
Outfall-2021-14	Outfall-2008/09 to 2021/22	Control 1-2008/09 to 2022/23

PERMUTATION TEST

trace statistic =  $\text{tr}(Q_m'HQ_m)$

first squared canonical correlation =  $(\delta_1^2)$

tr(Q\_m'HQ\_m): 0.73811 P: 0.0001  
delta\_1^2: 0.67182 P: 0.0001  
No. of permutations used: 9999

*NEW SAMPLES*

*Canonical coordinate scores for New Samples*

Sample	CAP1	CAP2
Outfall-2022/23-1	0.0346	0.0047
Outfall-2022/23-2	0.0363	-0.0009
Outfall-2022/23-3	0.0254	0.0074
Outfall-2022/23-4	0.0432	-0.0117
Outfall-2022/23-5	0.0477	-0.0092
Outfall-2022/23-6	0.0235	0.0072
Outfall-2022/23-7	0.0421	-0.0114
Outfall-2022/23-8	0.019	0.0056
Outfall-2022/23-9	0.0078	-0.0117
Outfall-2022/23-10	0.0183	-0.0072
Outfall-2022/23-11	0.0335	-0.0017
Outfall-2022/23-12	0.0449	0.0049
Outfall-2022/23-13	0.0231	0.0034
Outfall-2022/23-14	0.0229	0.0053

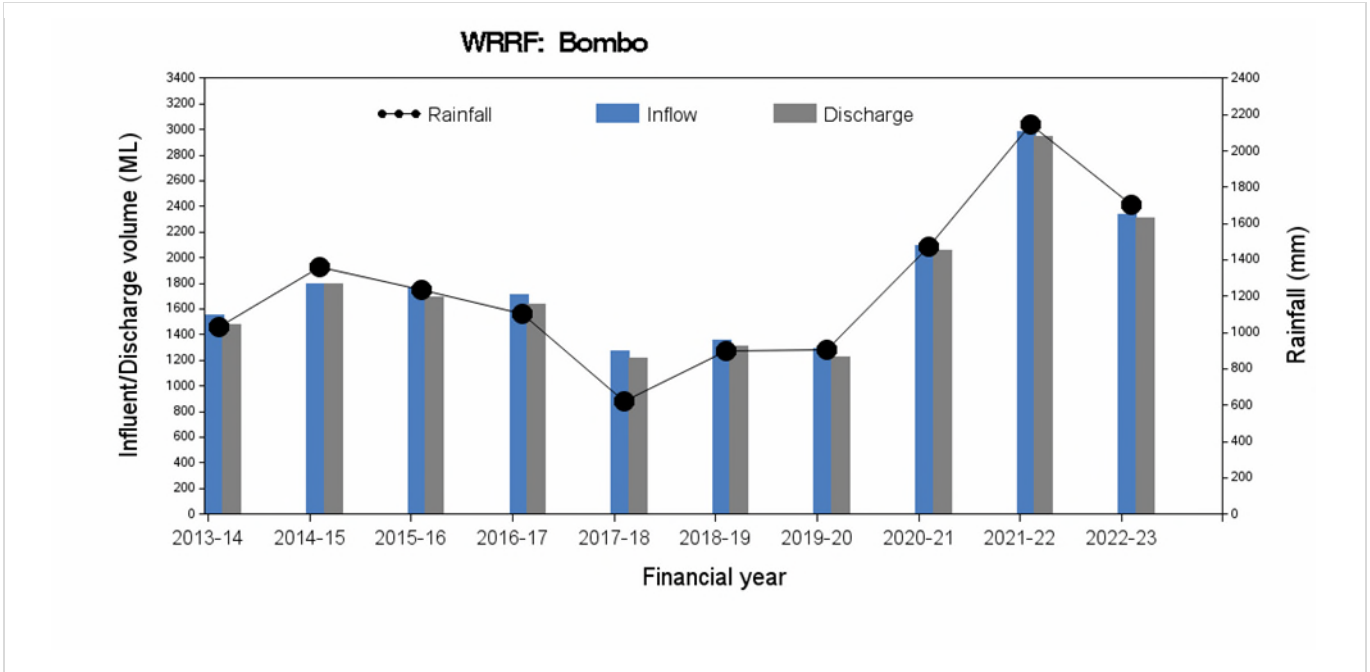
*New sample classification*

Sample	Group
Outfall-2022/23-1	Outfall-2008/09 to 2021/22
Outfall-2022/23-2	Outfall-2008/09 to 2021/22
Outfall-2022/23-3	Control 1-2008/09 to 2022/23
Outfall-2022/23-4	Outfall-2008/09 to 2021/22
Outfall-2022/23-5	Outfall-2008/09 to 2021/22
Outfall-2022/23-6	Control 1-2008/09 to 2022/23
Outfall-2022/23-7	Outfall-2008/09 to 2021/22
Outfall-2022/23-8	Control 1-2008/09 to 2022/23
Outfall-2022/23-9	Control 1-2008/09 to 2022/23
Outfall-2022/23-10	Outfall-2008/09 to 2021/22
Outfall-2022/23-11	Outfall-2008/09 to 2021/22
Outfall-2022/23-12	Outfall-2008/09 to 2021/22
Outfall-2022/23-13	Outfall-2008/09 to 2021/22
Outfall-2022/23-14	Control 1-2008/09 to 2022/23

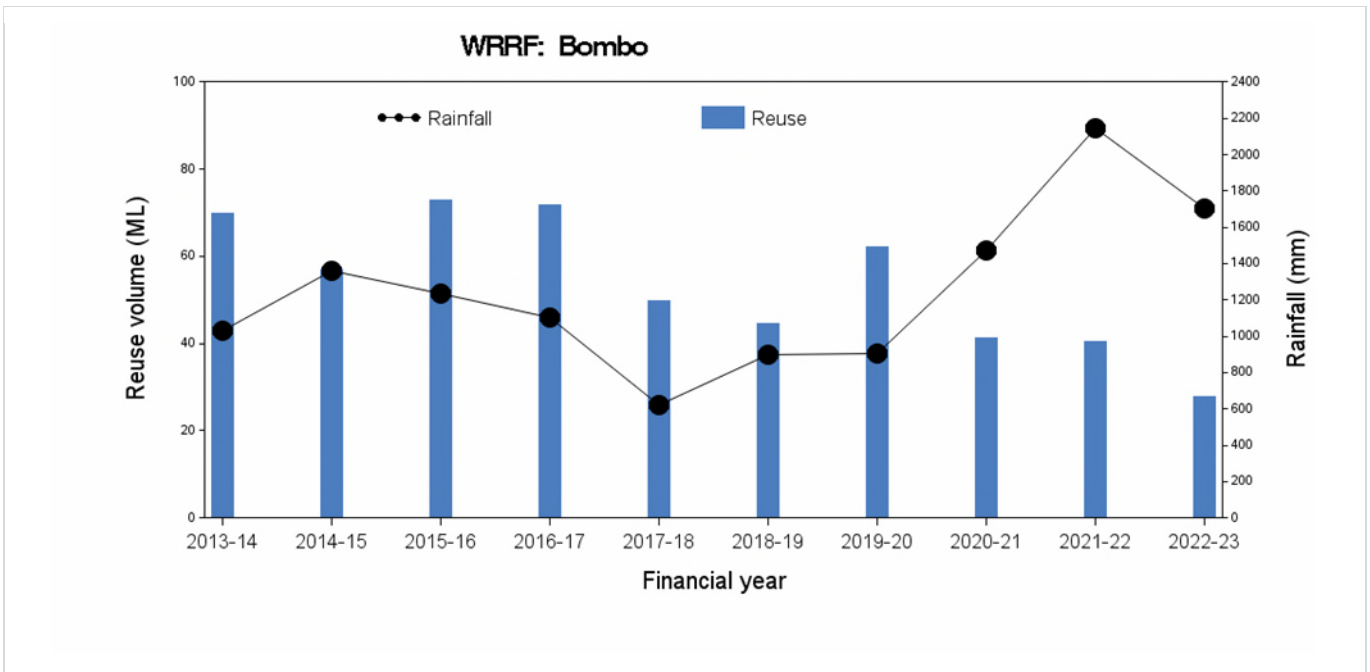
# D-6 Bombo WRRF

## D-6.1 Pressure – Wastewater quantity

### Inflow/ Discharge volume and rainfall

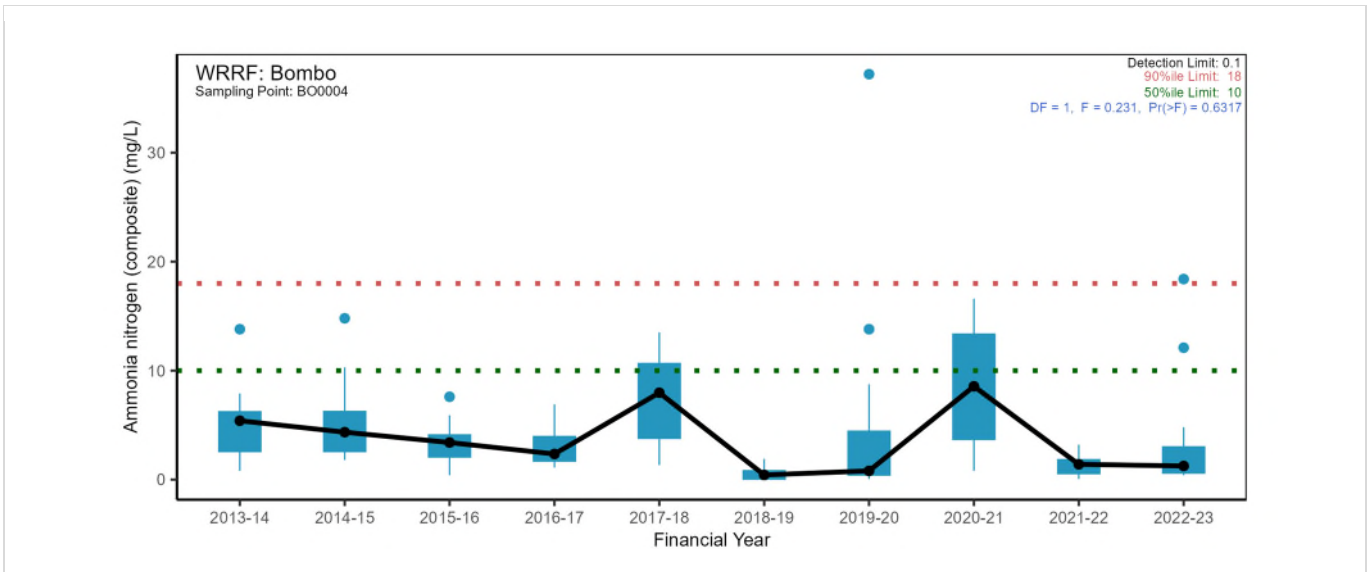


### Reuse volume and rainfall

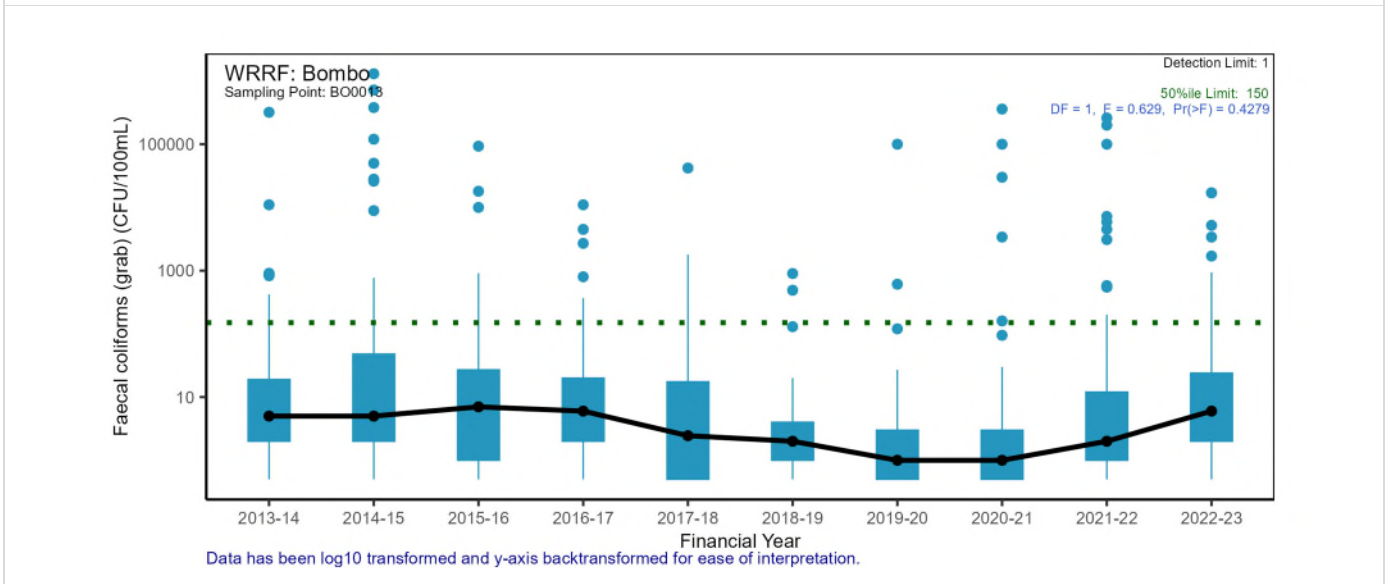
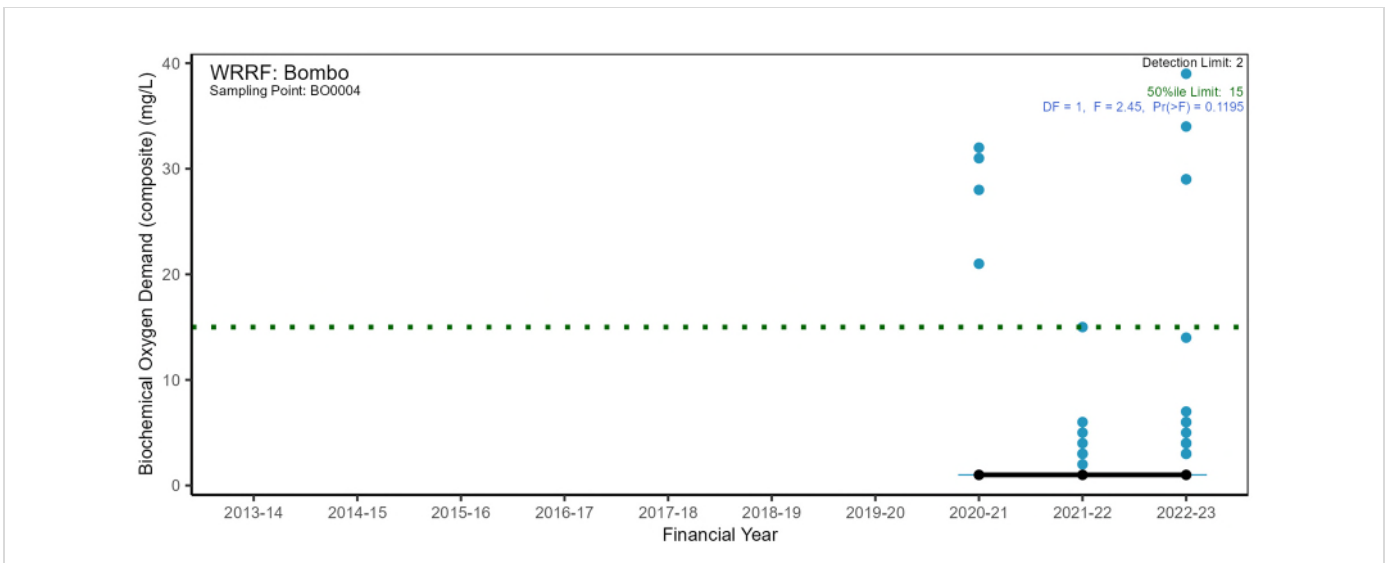


## D-6.2 Pressure – Wastewater quality

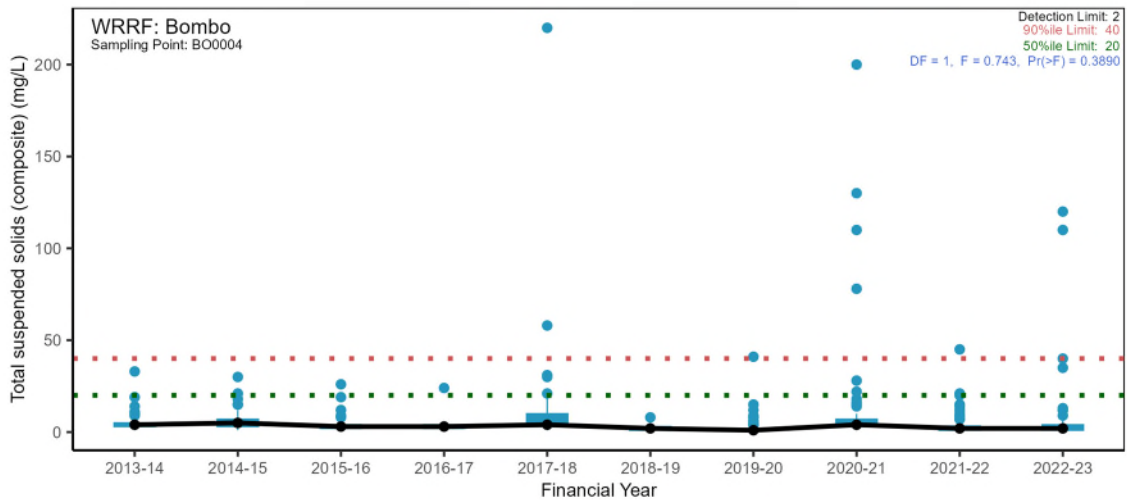
### Nutrients



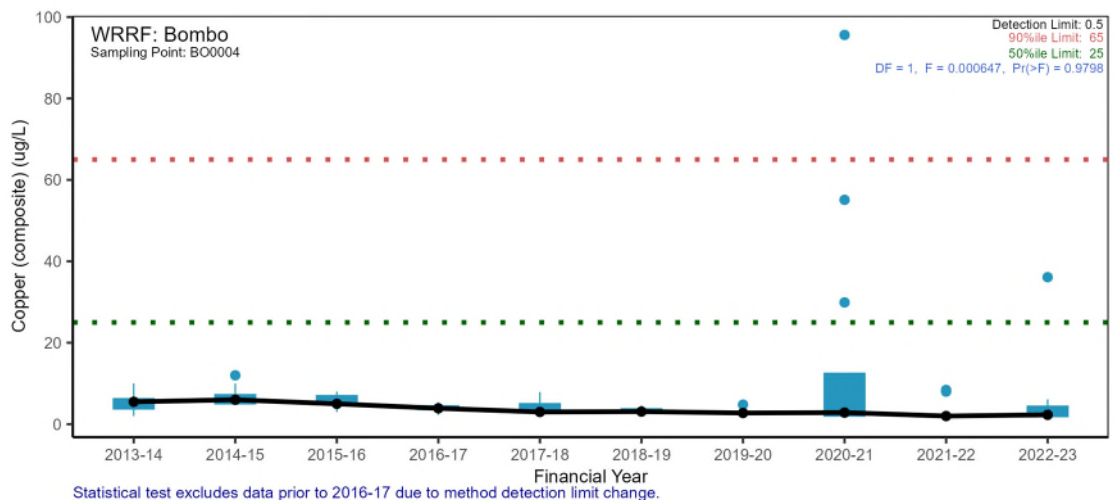
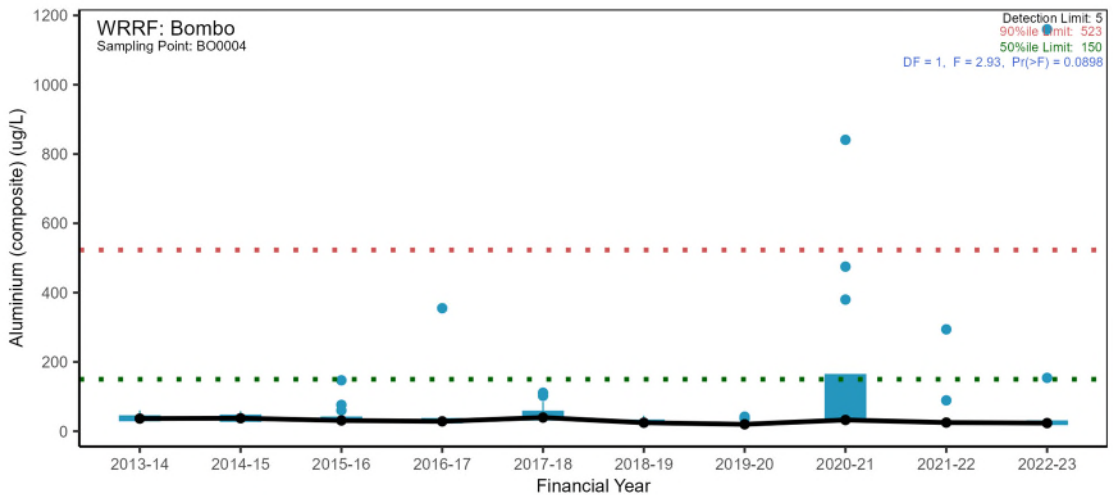
### Major conventional analytes



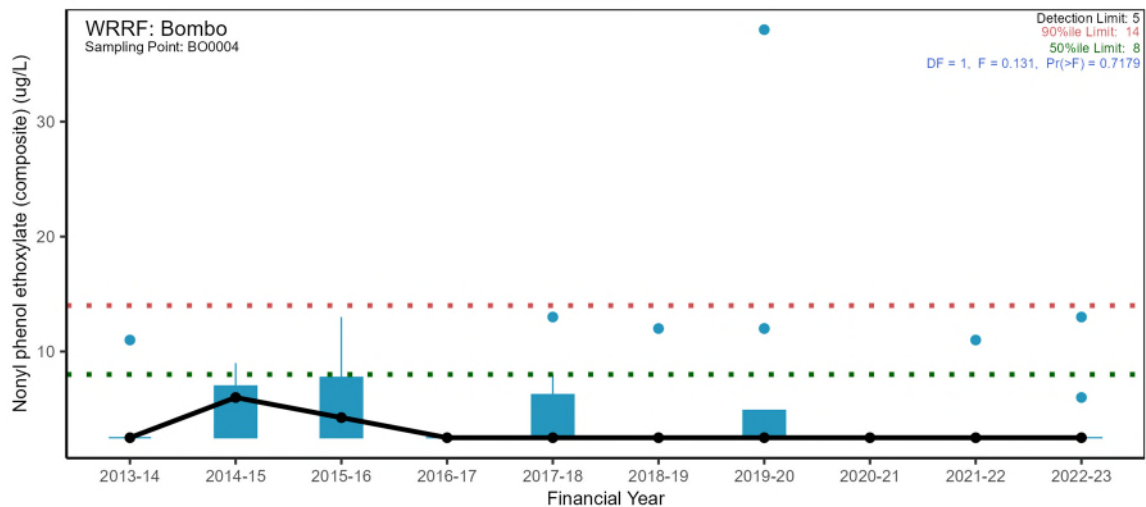
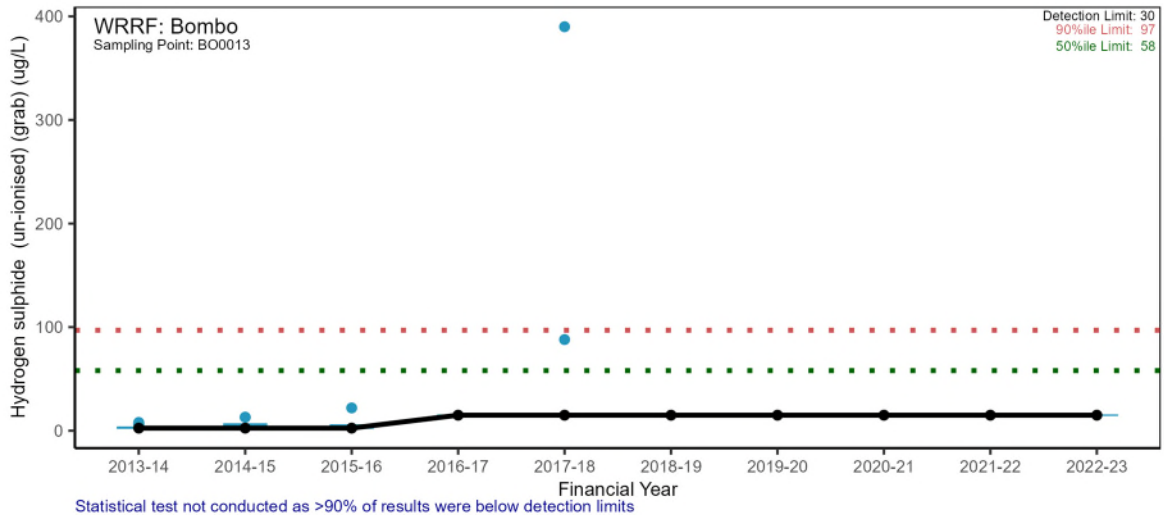
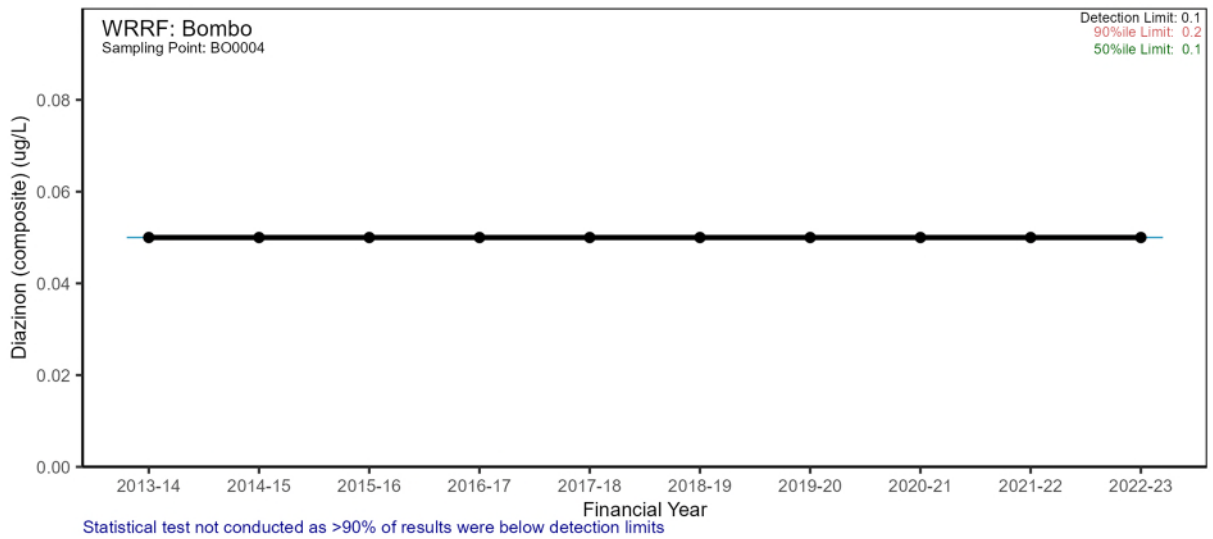




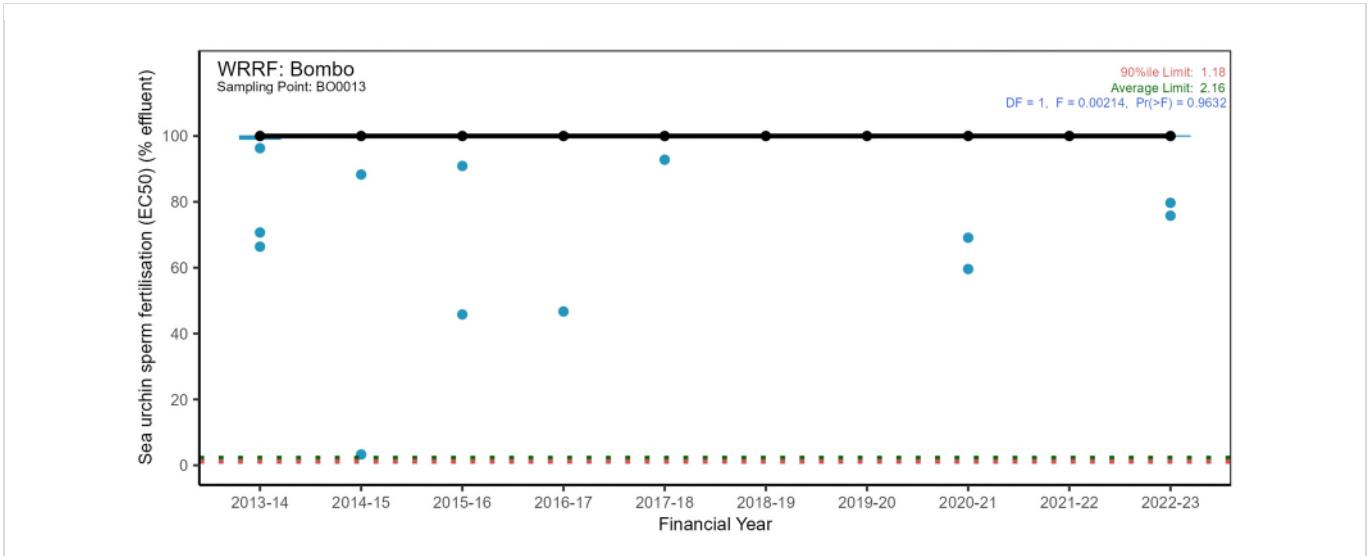
### Trace metals



Other chemicals and organics (including pesticides)

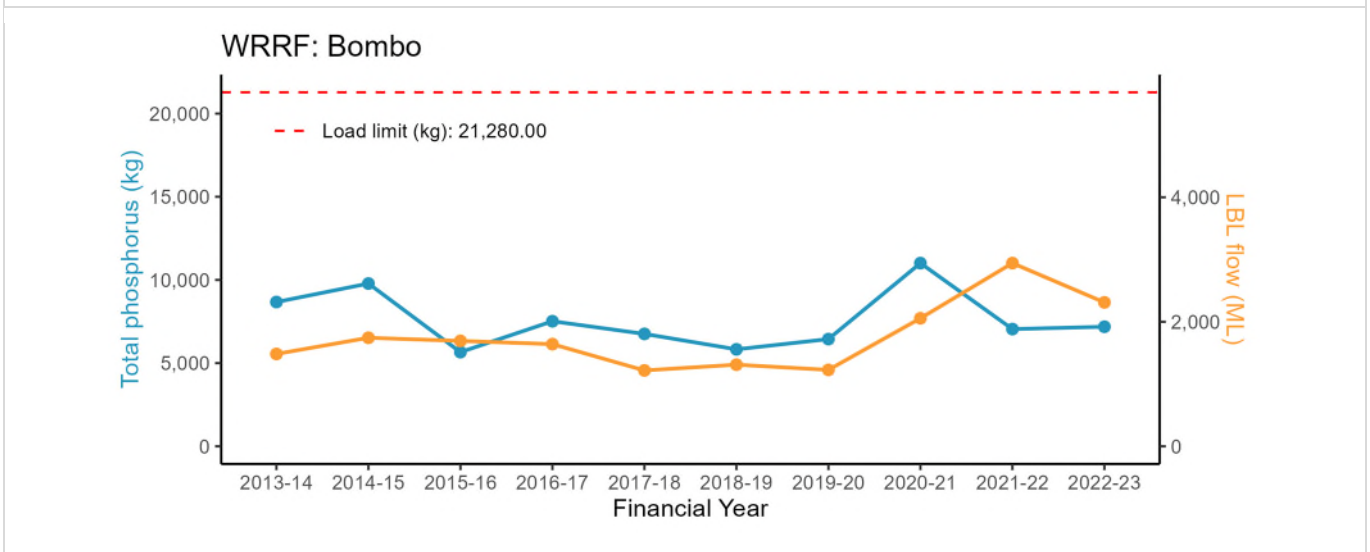
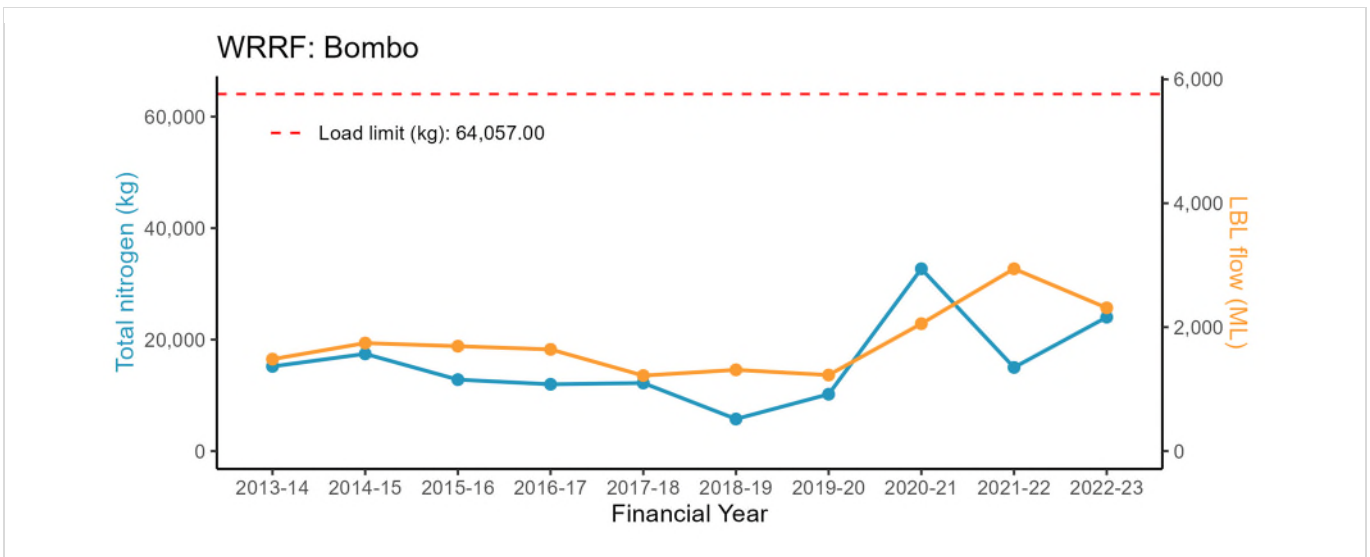


### D-6.3 Pressure – Wastewater toxicity

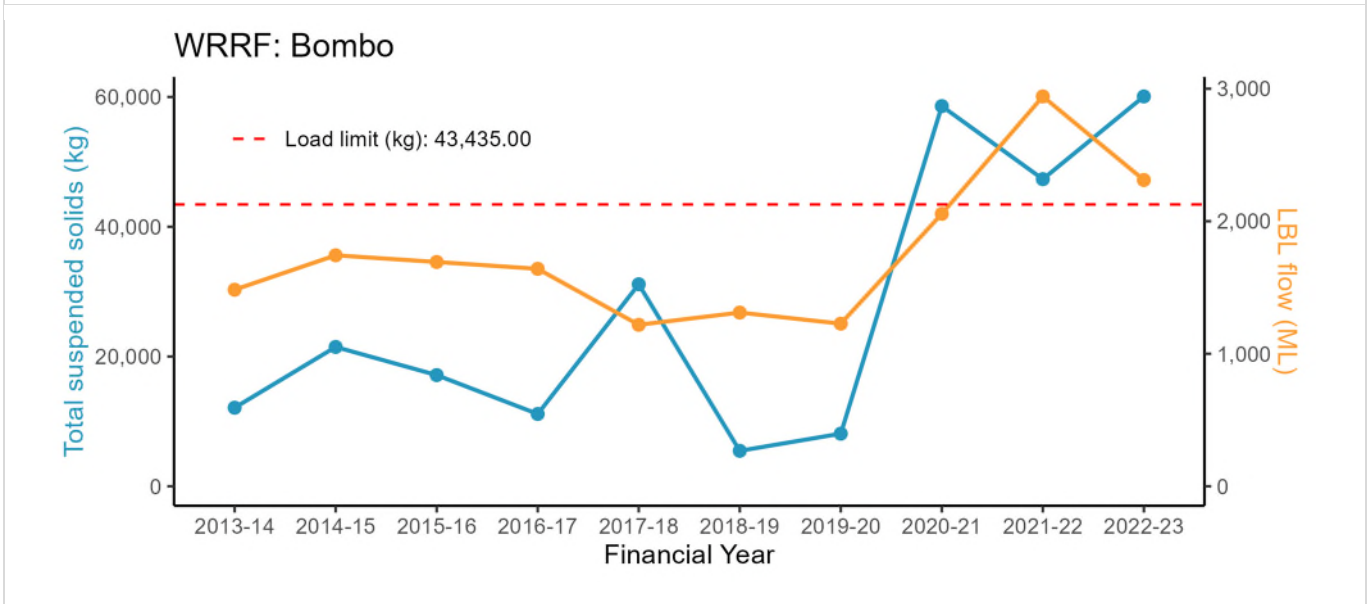
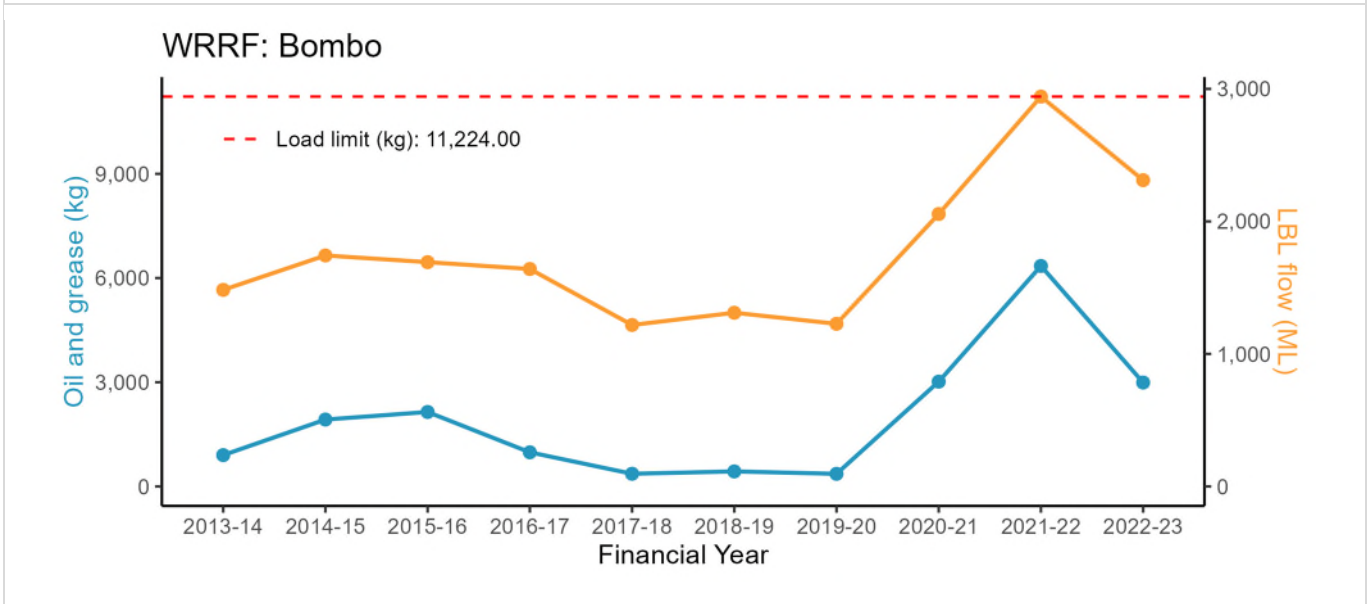
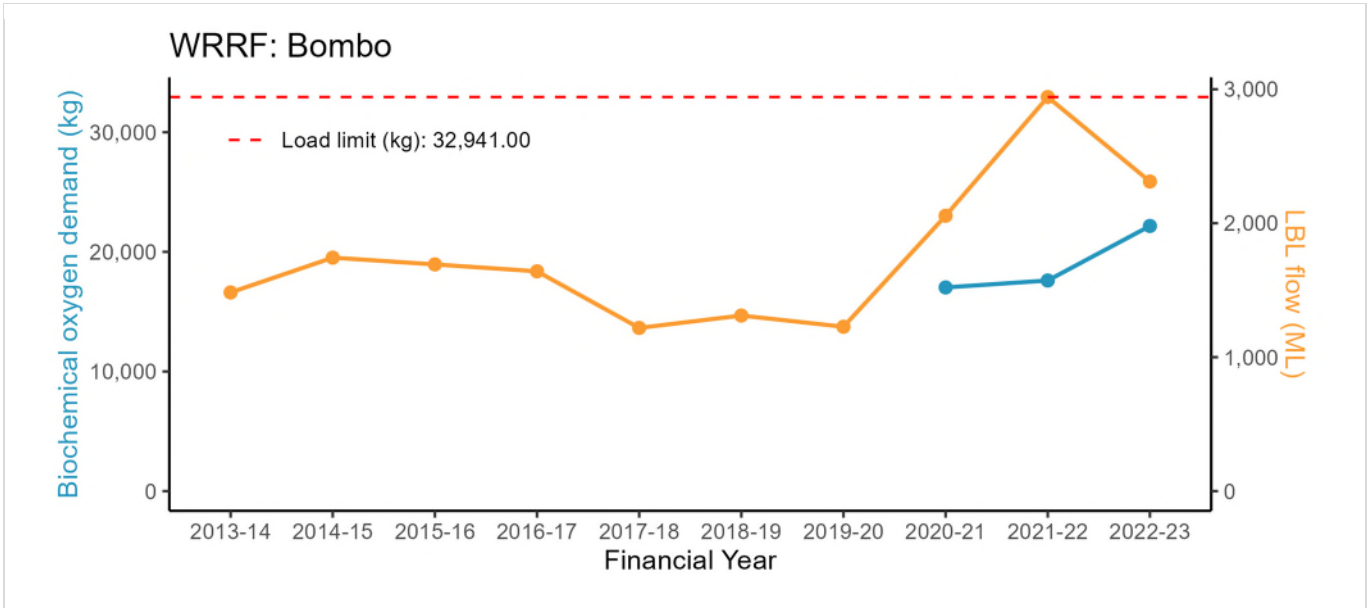


### D-6.4 Pressure – Wastewater discharge load

#### Nutrients



## Major conventional analytes



## D-7 EPL limits of Nearshore discharging WRRFs

Table D-5 EPL concentration limits for the Nearshore discharging WRRFs (2022-23)

WRRF	Sampling Points	Ammonia Nitrogen (mg/L)			Biochemical Oxygen Demand (mg/L)			Faecal Coliform (cfu/100mL)	Oil and Grease (mg/L)		Total Suspended Solids (mg/L)				Sea urchin fertilisation (EC50)								
		Average	50th %-ile	90th %-ile	50th %-ile	90th %-ile	100th %-ile	50th %-ile	50th %-ile	90th %-ile	50th %-ile	80th %-ile	90th %-ile	100th %-ile	Average	90th %-ile							
Warriewood	WW0005 (C), (G)							200			30	40			6.7	4							
Cronulla	CR0003 (C), CR0017 (G)	31		52	15	20		200	5	8	10		15		1.53	0.19							
Wollongong	WO0005 (C), (G)				20						30		40										
Shellharbour	SH0004 (C), (G)	20		38	20			150			30		40		2.09(50%ile)	1.87							
Bombo	BO0004 (C), BO0013 (G)		10	18	15			150			20		40		2.16	1.18							
WRRF	Sampling Points	Aluminium (µg/L)			Copper (µg/L)			Zinc (µg/L)		Chlorpyrifos (µg/L)		Cyanide (µg/L)		Diazinon (µg/L)			Nonylphenol ethoxylate (µg/L)			Unionised H <sub>2</sub> S (µg/L)			
		Average	50th %-ile	90th %-ile	Average	50th %-ile	90th %-ile	Average	90th %-ile	Average	90th %-ile	Average	90th %-ile	Average	50th %-ile	90th %-ile	Average	50th %-ile	90th %-ile	Average	50th %-ile	90th %-ile	
Warriewood	WW0005 (C), (G)	80		150	15		30					17	30			11		22					
Cronulla	CR0003 (C), CR0017 (G)	100		383	50		500	55	100	0.09	1	5	10	0.2		2	8		11	38			70
Wollongong	WO0005 (C), (G)	120		430	40		80							0.1		0.5			30				60
Shellharbour	SH0004 (C), (G)	110		220	10		20							0.1		1	6		10	44			165
Bombo	BO0004 (C), BO0013 (G)		150	523		25	65							0.1	0.2		8	14		58			97

Table D-6 EPL load limits for the Nearshore discharging WRRFs (2022-23)

Load limits (in kg) 2022-23	Warriewood	Cronulla		Wollongong	Shellharbour	Bombo
Total Nitrogen	299,300	735,110		743,076	254,770	64,057
Total Phosphorus	74,460	243,090		74,319	63,364	21,280
Biological Oxygen Demand	135,050	319,010		198,535	116,070	32,941
Total Suspended Solids	175,200	305,000		198,594	150,380	43,435
Oil & Grease	41,975	110,000		123,915	35,953	11,224
Cadmium		28				
Chromium		76				
Copper		2,551				
Lead		138				
Mercury		5				
Selenium		356				
Zinc		2,956				
Pesticides		20				





# Appendix E: Offshore marine environment

This Appendix includes graphical presentation of all monitoring data for the Offshore Marine catchment. Summary tables and detailed statistical analyses outcomes are also included where relevant.

The Water Resource Recovery Facilities (WRRFs) that are discharging into offshore marine environment are ordered from North (North Head) to South (Malabar).

Under each Offshore WRRF, **Pressure** indicator results are presented first following the **Pressure, Stressor and Ecosystem Receptor (P-S-ER)** causal pathway elements (E-1 to E-3).

Trend plots are included on wastewater quantity (discharge and inflow), quality, toxicity and discharge loads. Trends plots on other supplementary data are also included to improve our understanding on:

- weather condition ie catchment specific rainfall condition for each WRRF
- wastewater reuse/ recycling volume of relevant WRRF.

Wastewater quality and load plots are included in following four sub-groups, and then within each sub-group, analytes presented in alphabetical order:

- nutrients
- major conventional analytes
- trace metals
- other chemicals and organics (including pesticides)

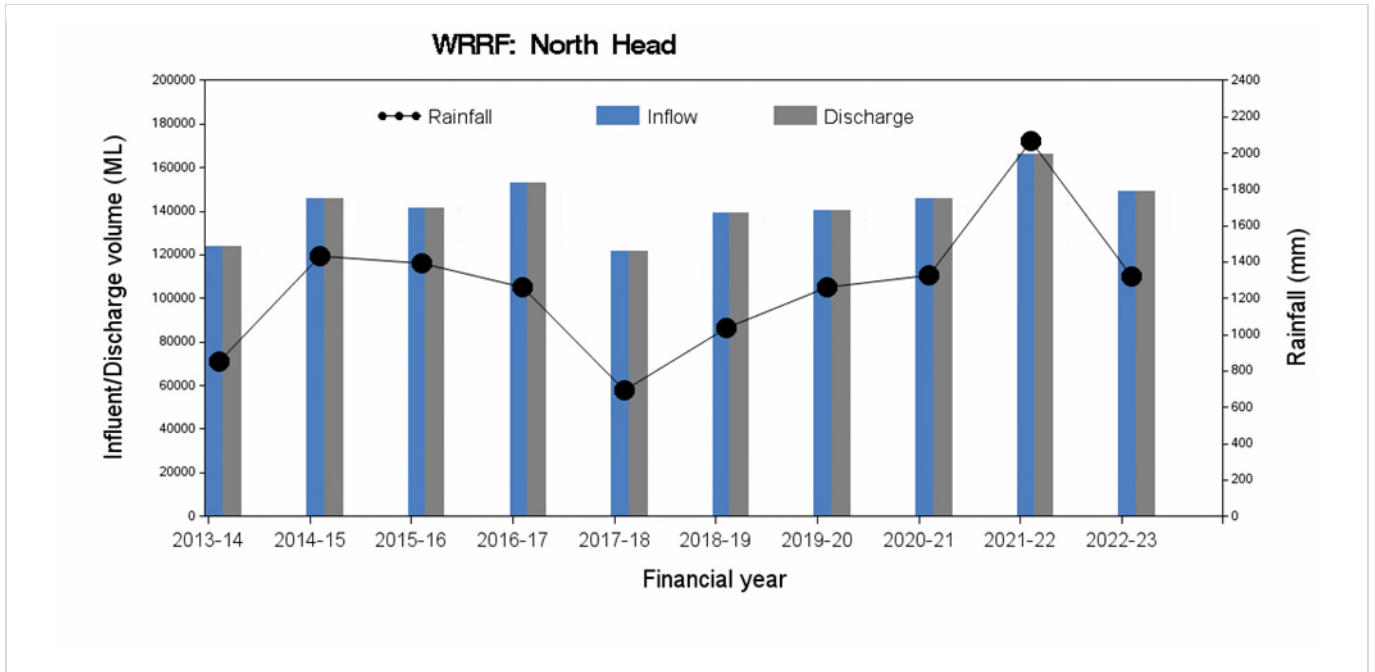
Tests conducted on wastewater are specified in the Environment Protection Licence (EPL) issued by the NSW EPA for each WRRF (E-4). Data for all these measured analytes that have EPL concentration and load limits are included.

For the **Stressor** and **Ecosystem Receptor** indicators data are presented together at the end for all three offshore WRRFs (E-5 and E-6).

# E-1 North Head WRRF

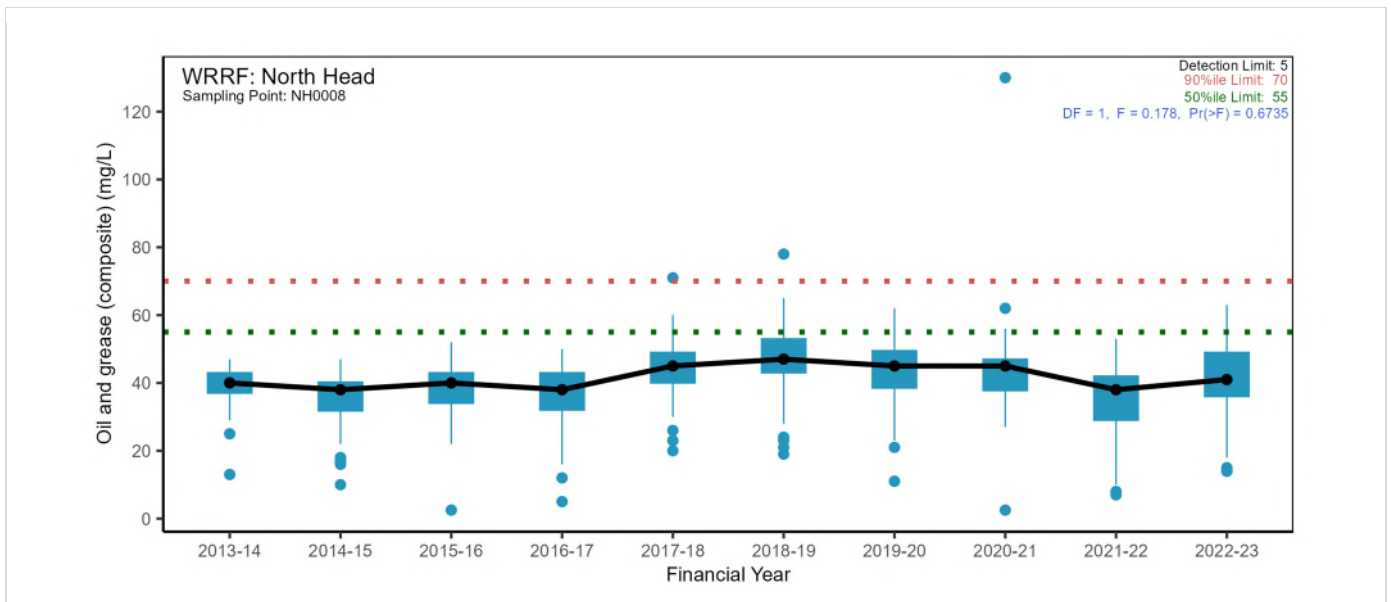
## E-1.1 Pressure – Wastewater quantity

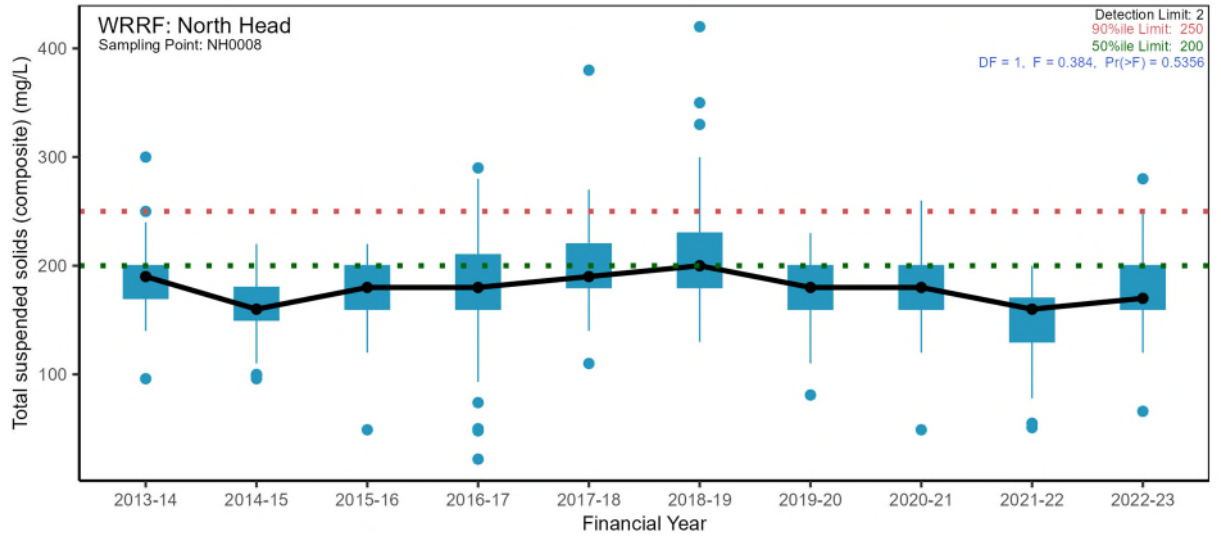
Inflow/ Discharge volume and rainfall



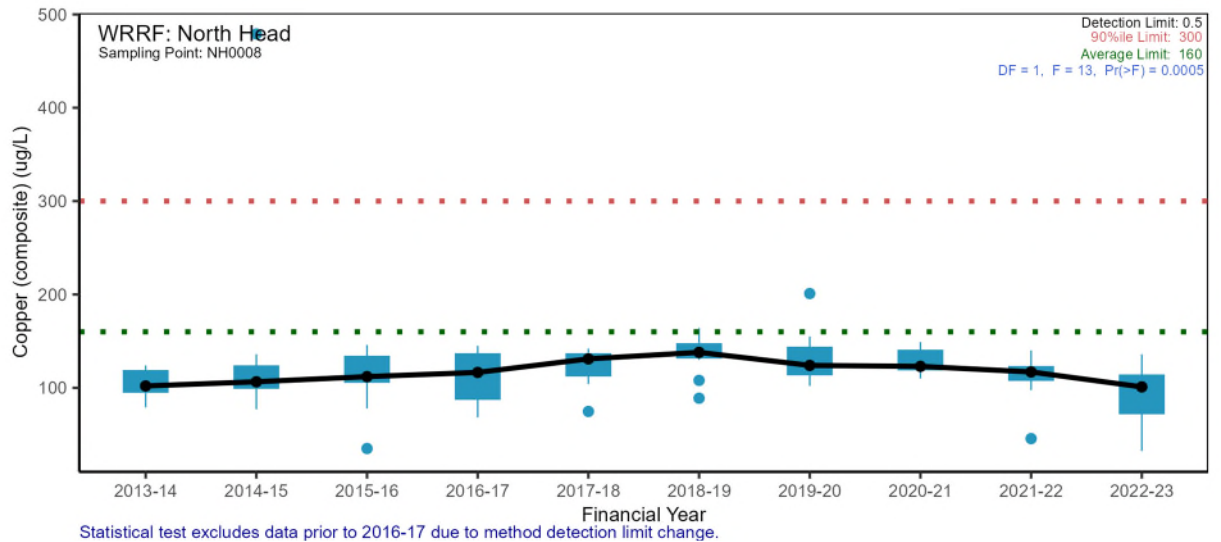
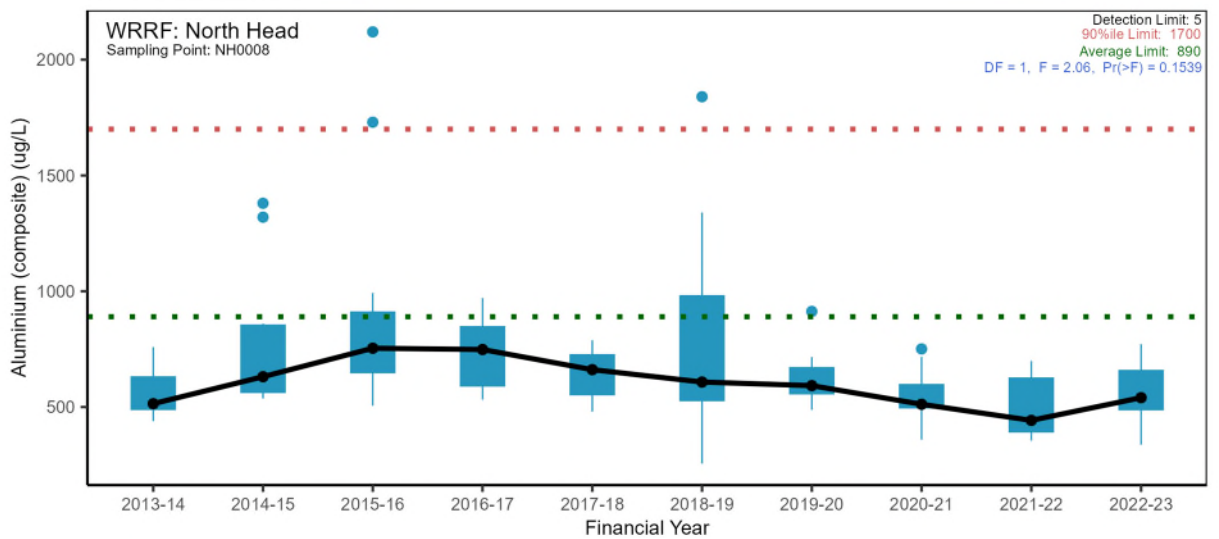
## E-1.2 Pressure – Wastewater quality

Major conventional analytes

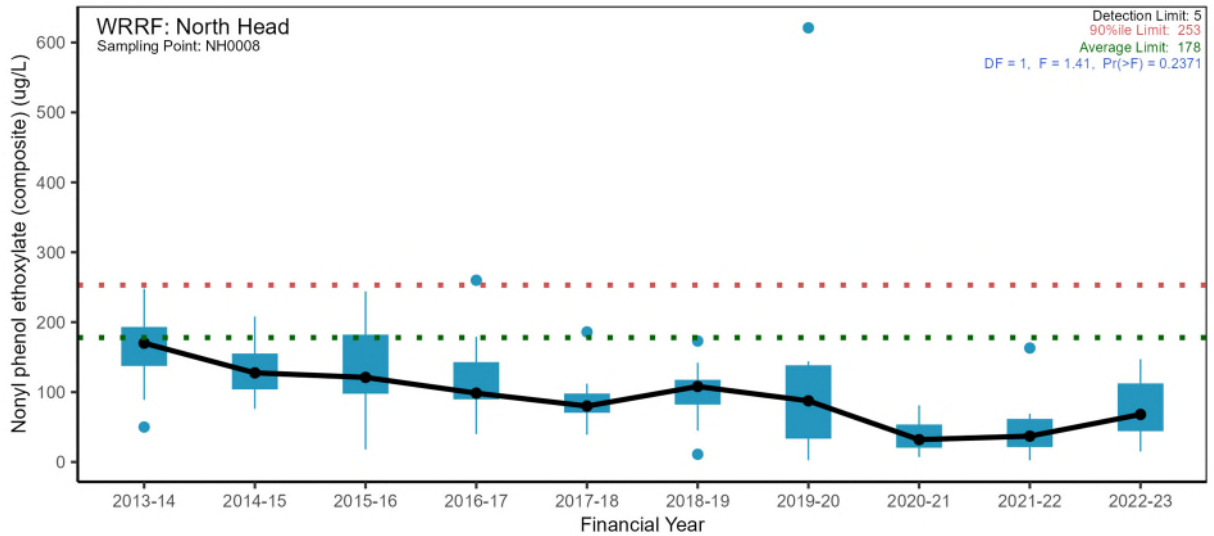
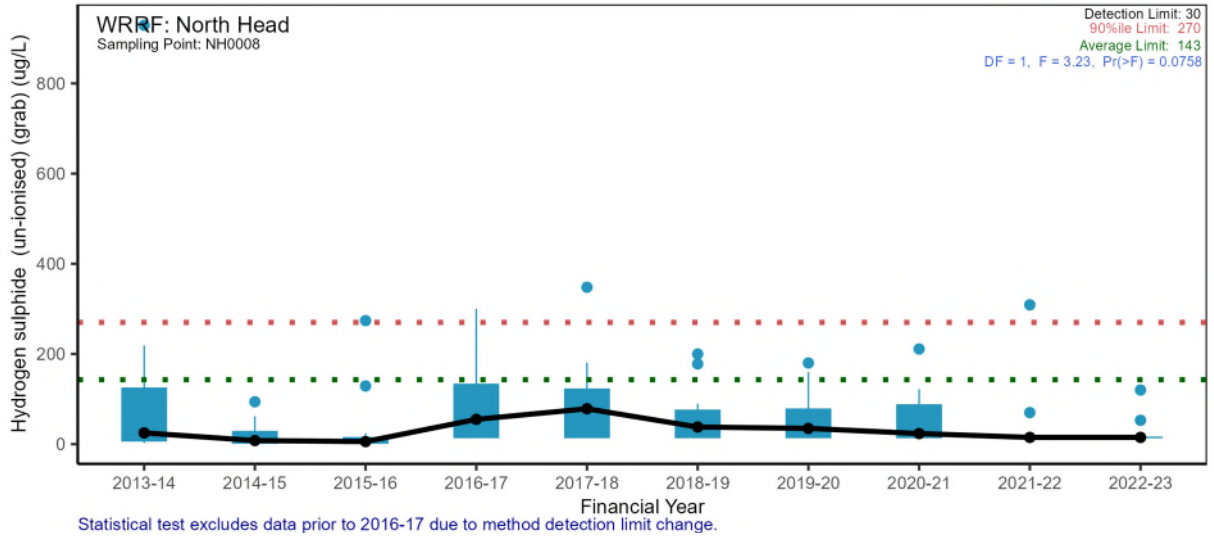
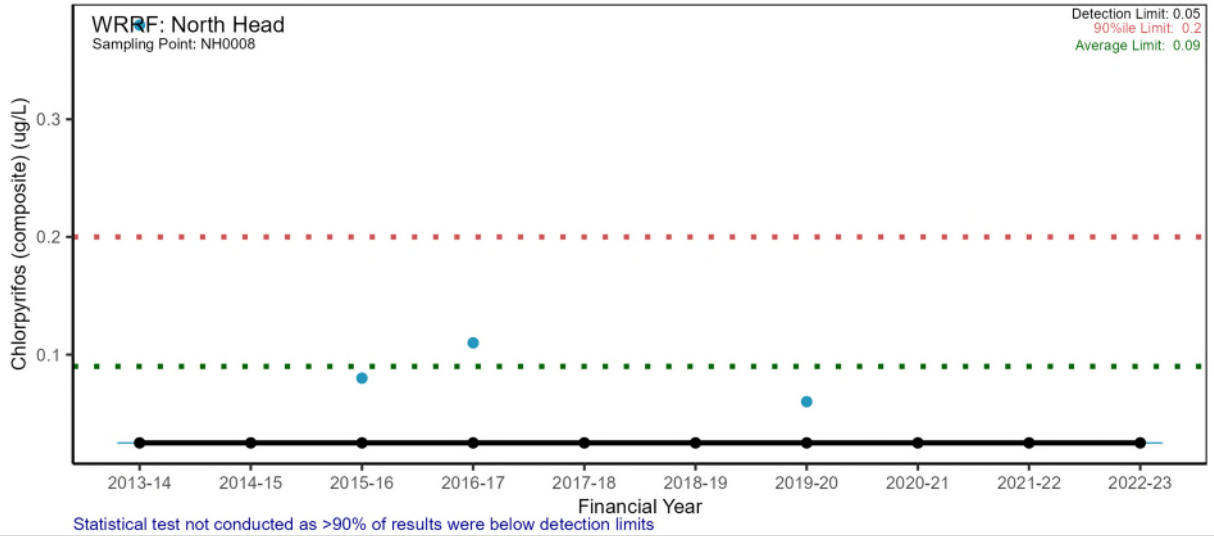




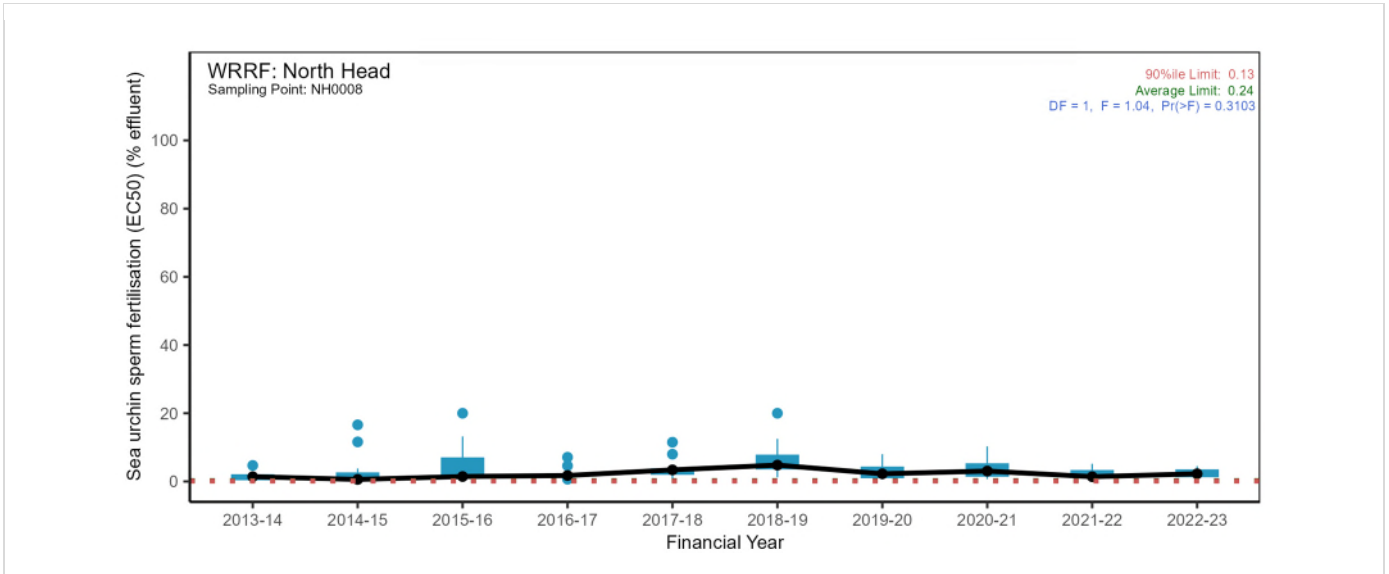
### Trace metals



## Other chemicals and organics (including pesticides)

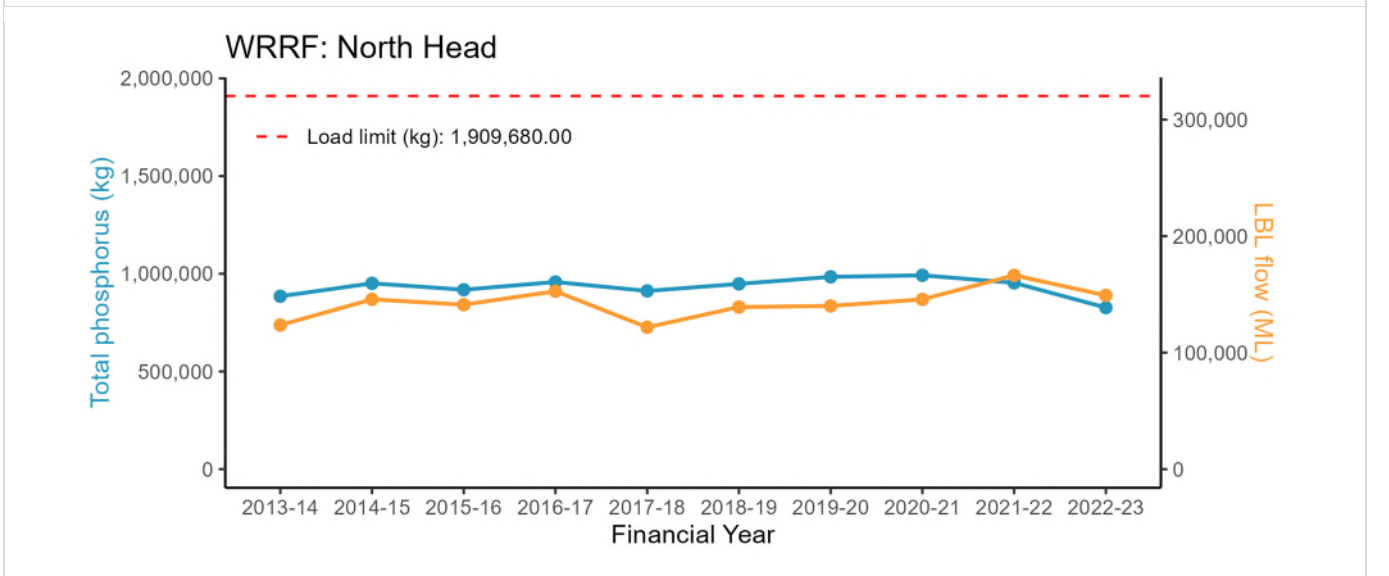
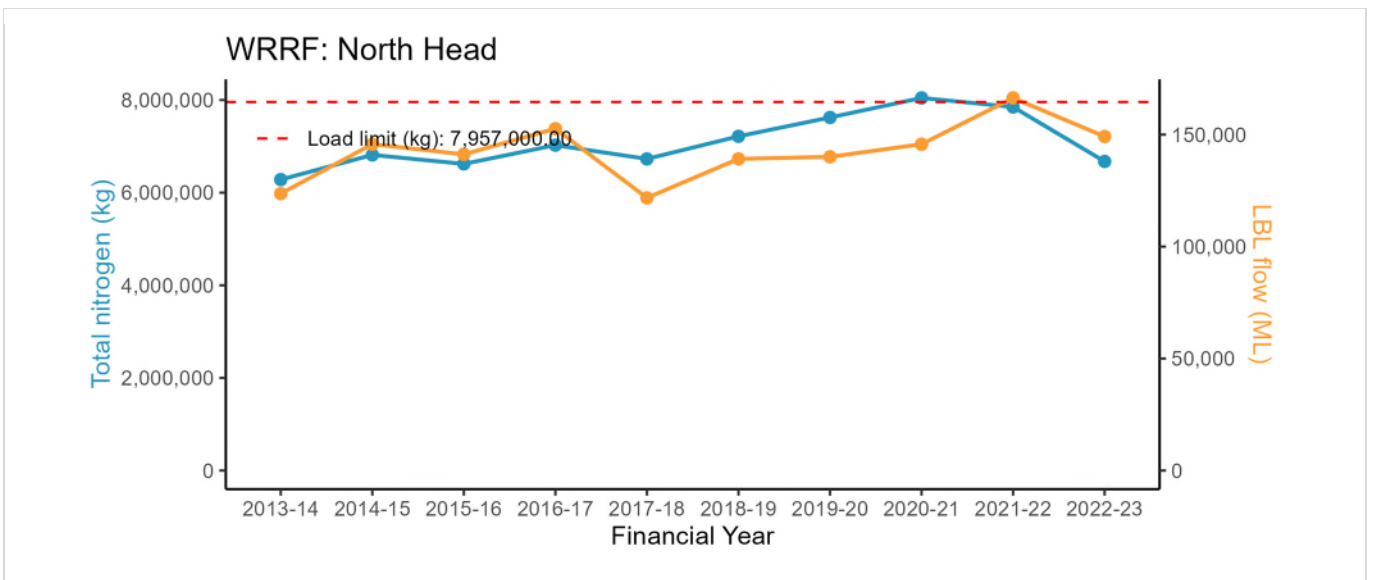


### E-1.3 Pressure – Wastewater toxicity

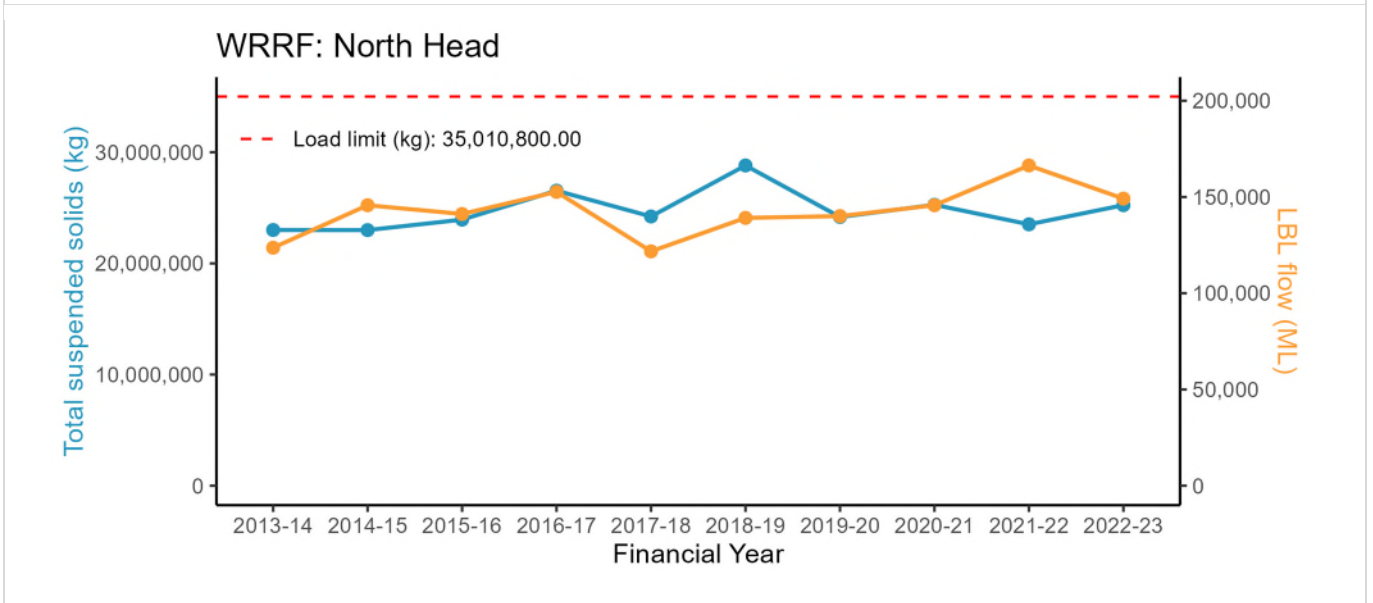
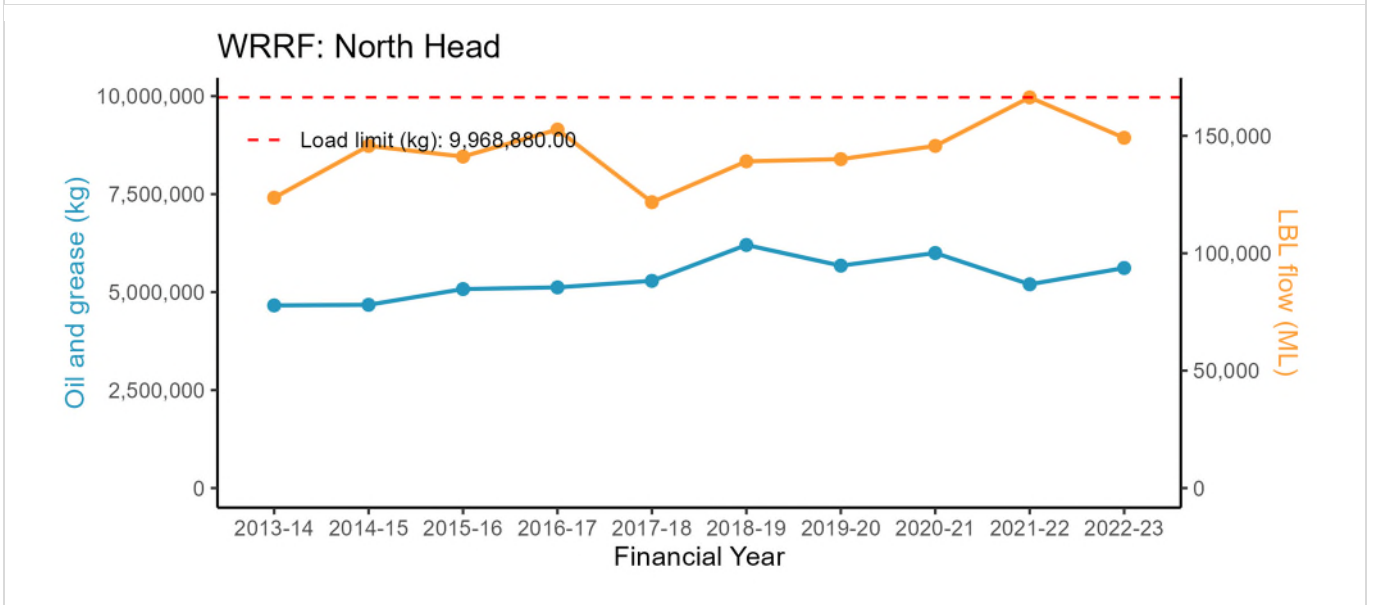
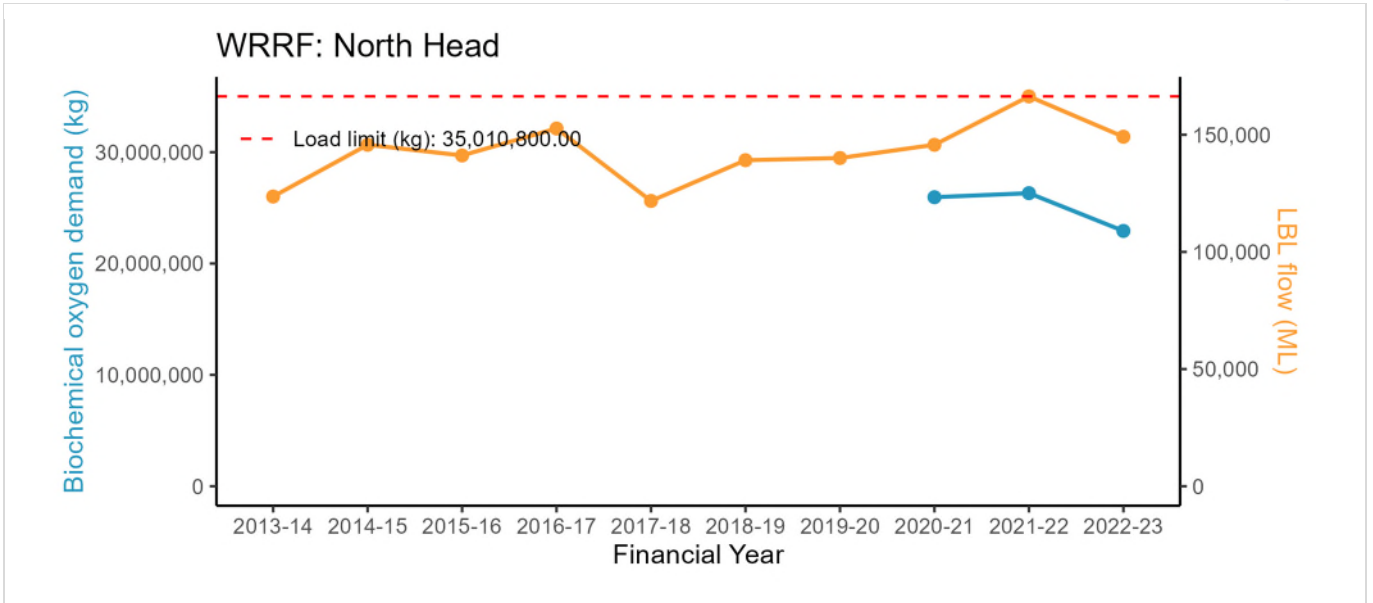


### E-1.4 Pressure – Wastewater discharge load

#### Nutrients

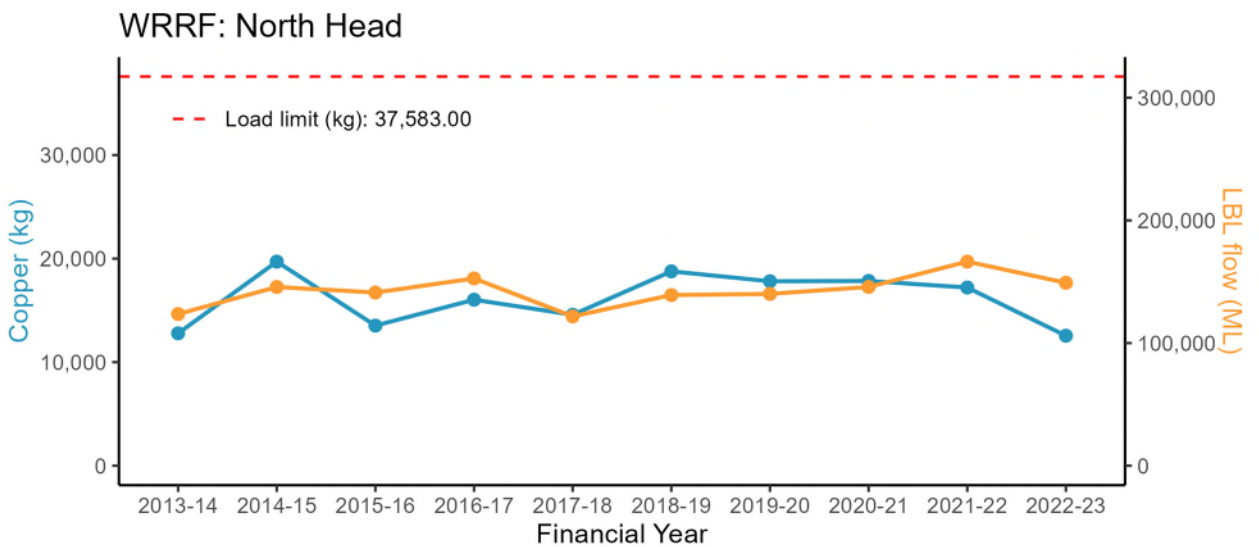
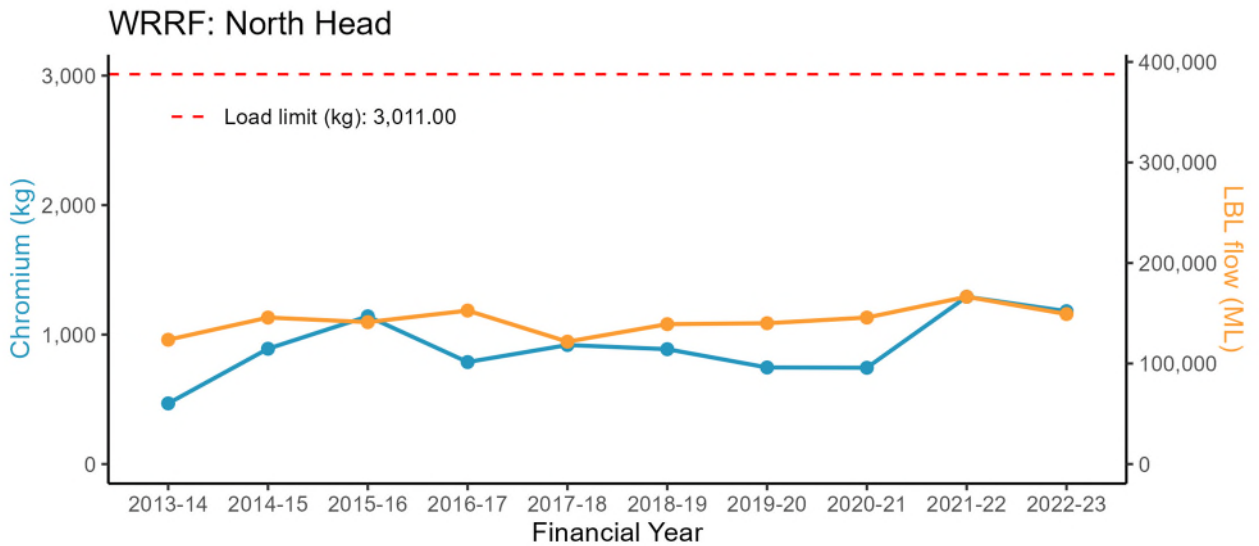
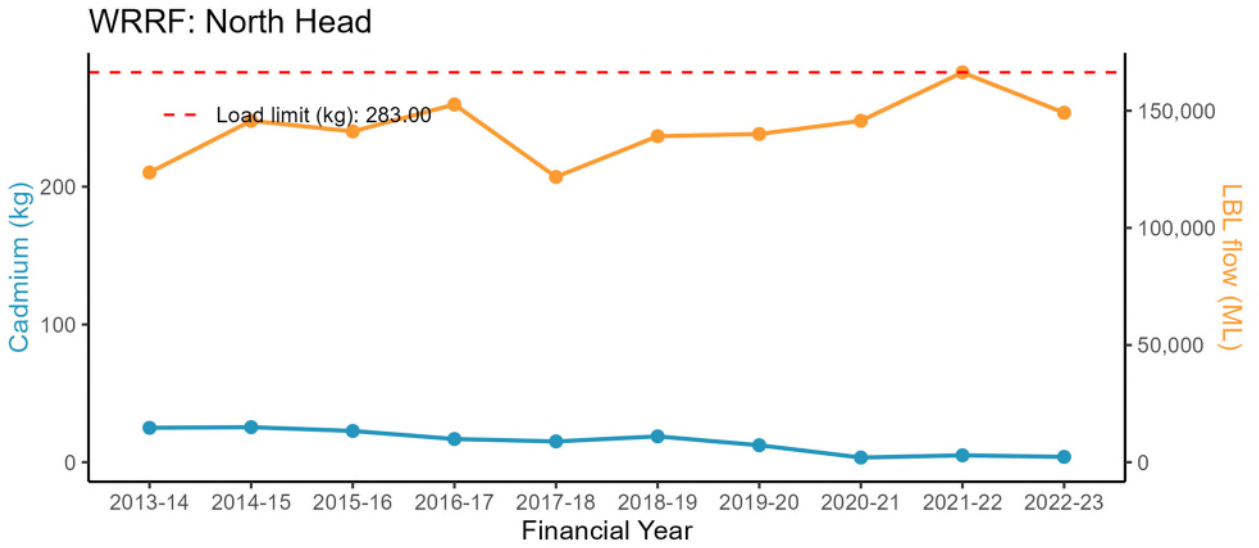


Major conventional analytes

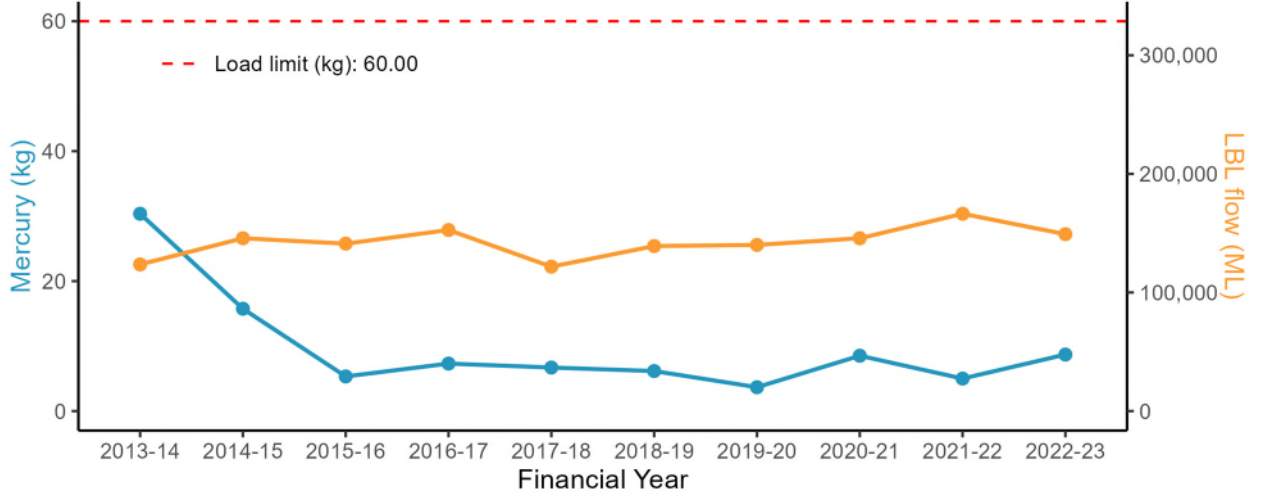




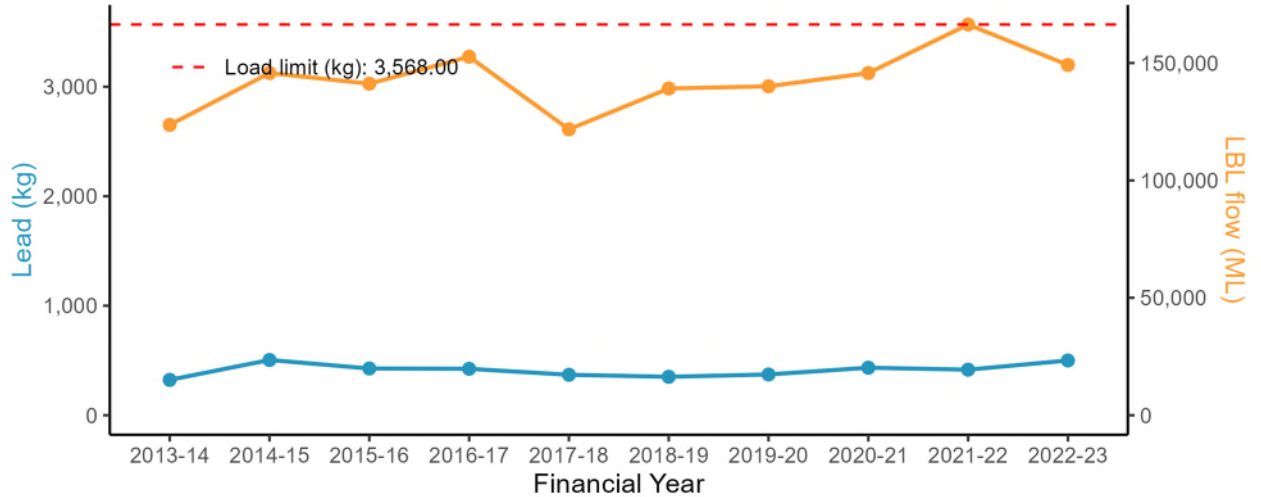
Trace metals



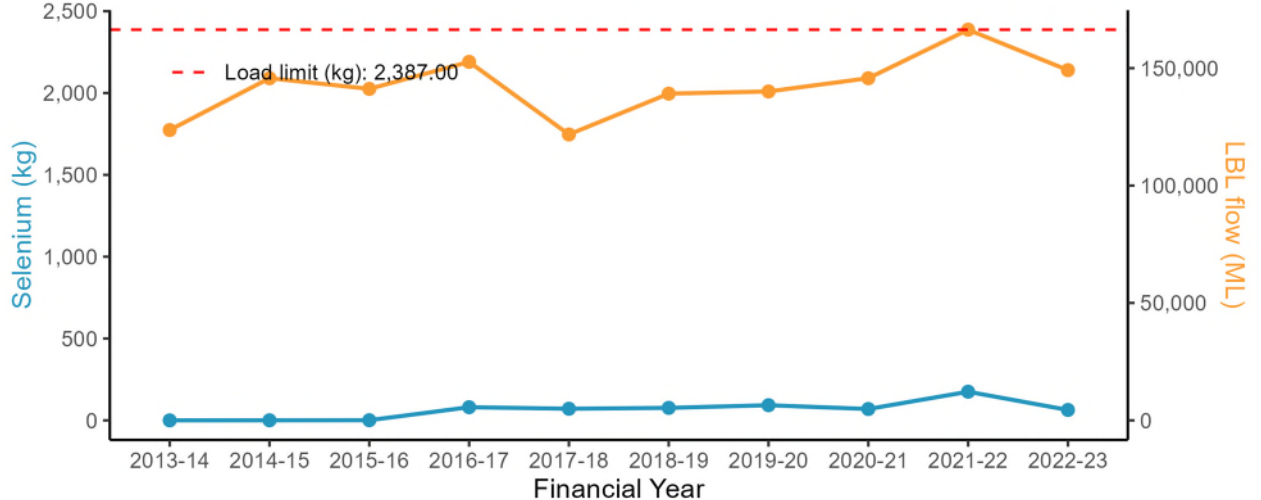
### WRRF: North Head



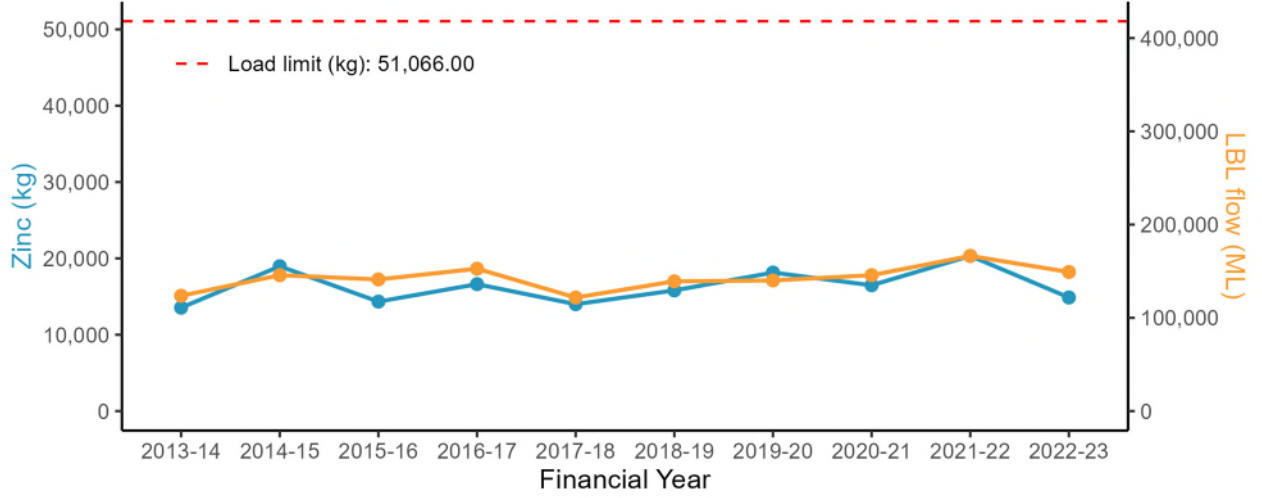
### WRRF: North Head



### WRRF: North Head

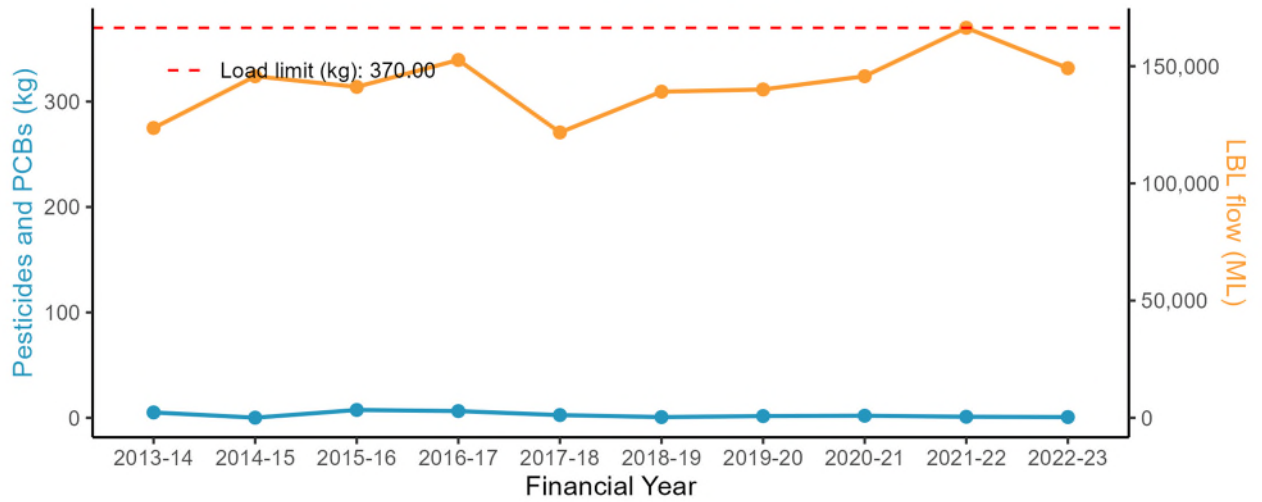


### WRRF: North Head



### Other chemicals and organics (including pesticides)

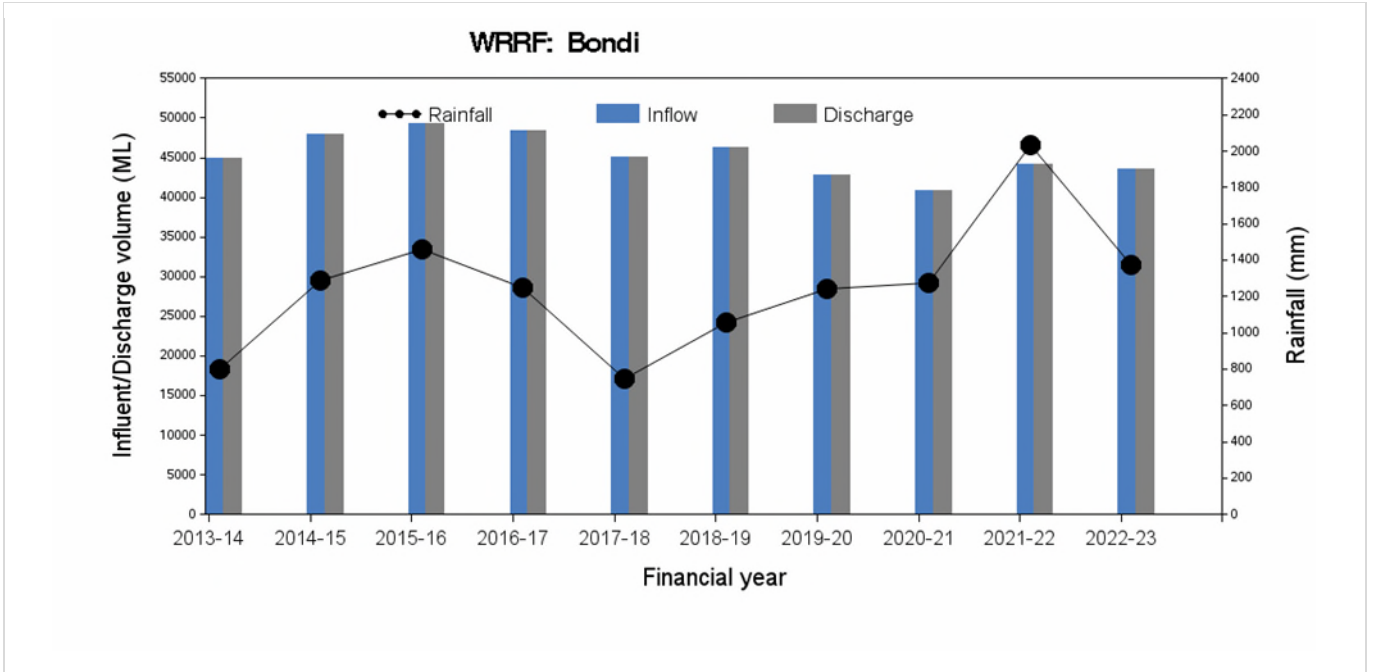
#### WRRF: North Head



## E-2 Bondi WRRF

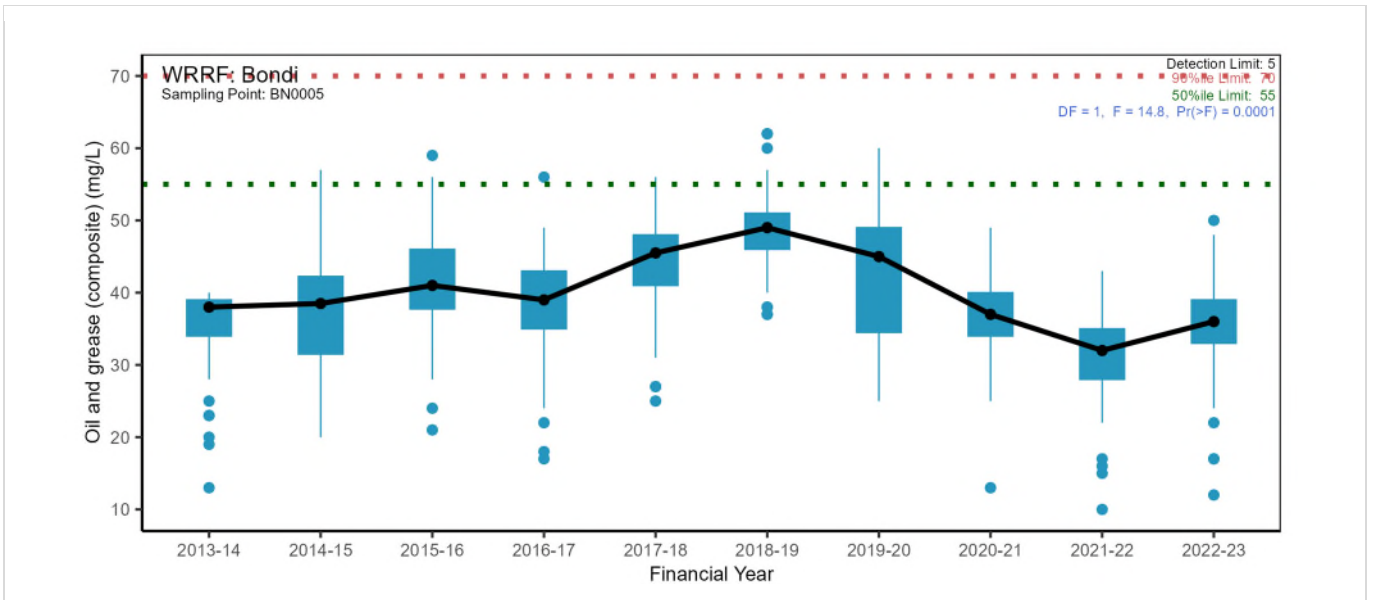
### E-2.1 Pressure – Wastewater quantity

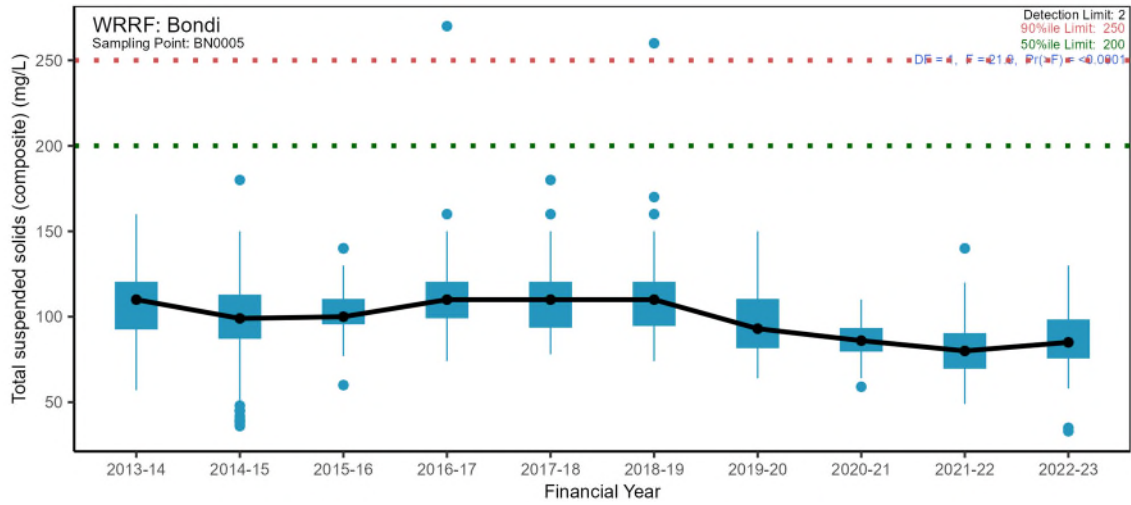
Inflow/ Discharge volume and rainfall



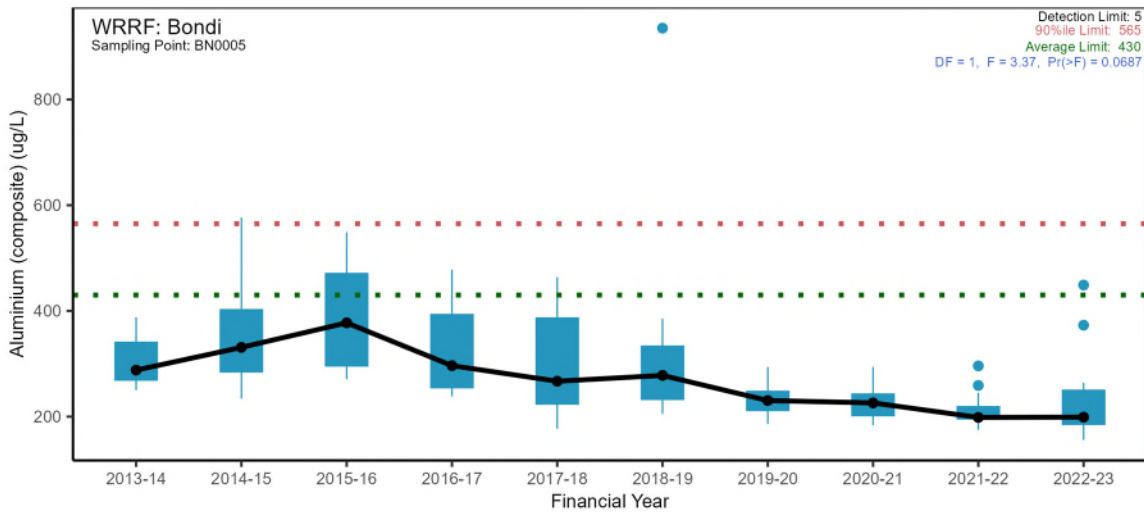
### E-2.2 Pressure – Wastewater quality

Major conventional analytes

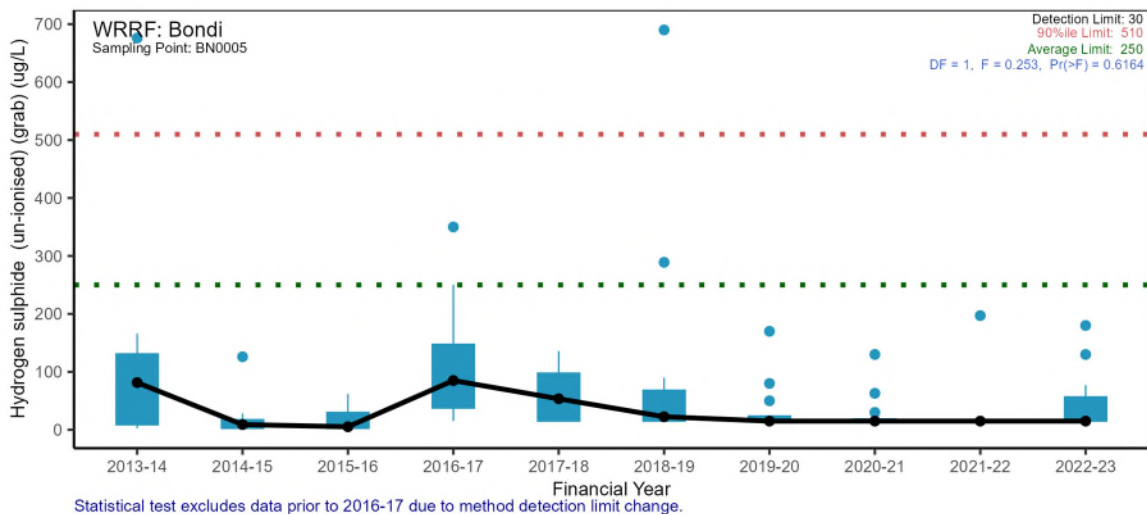


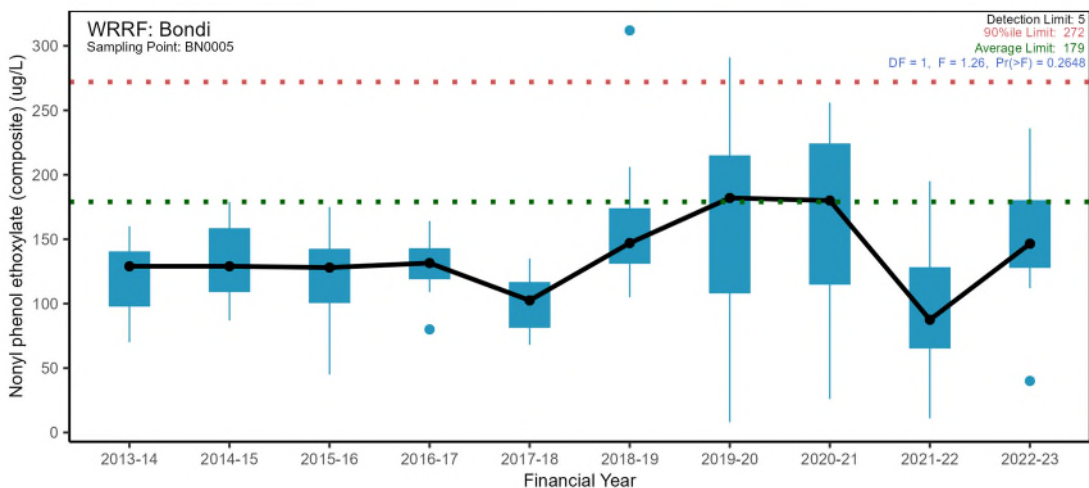


### Trace metals

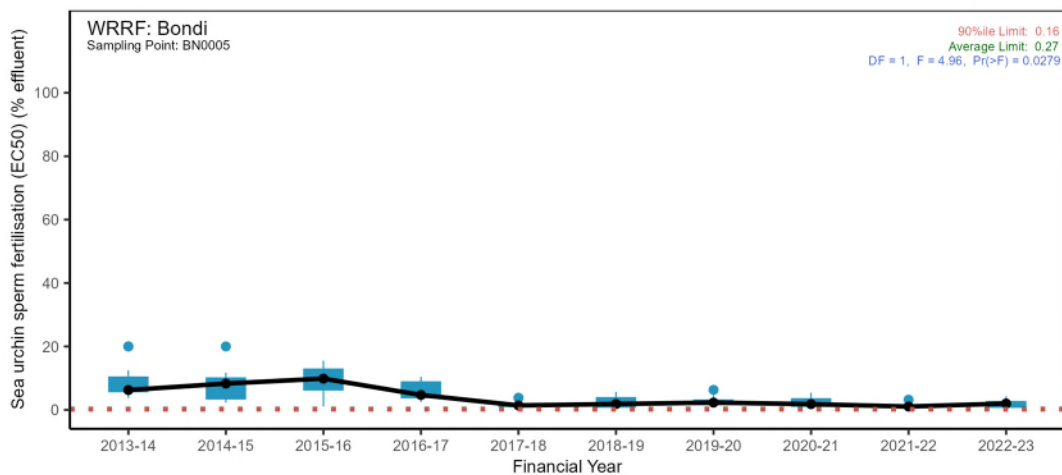


### Other chemicals and organics (including pesticides)



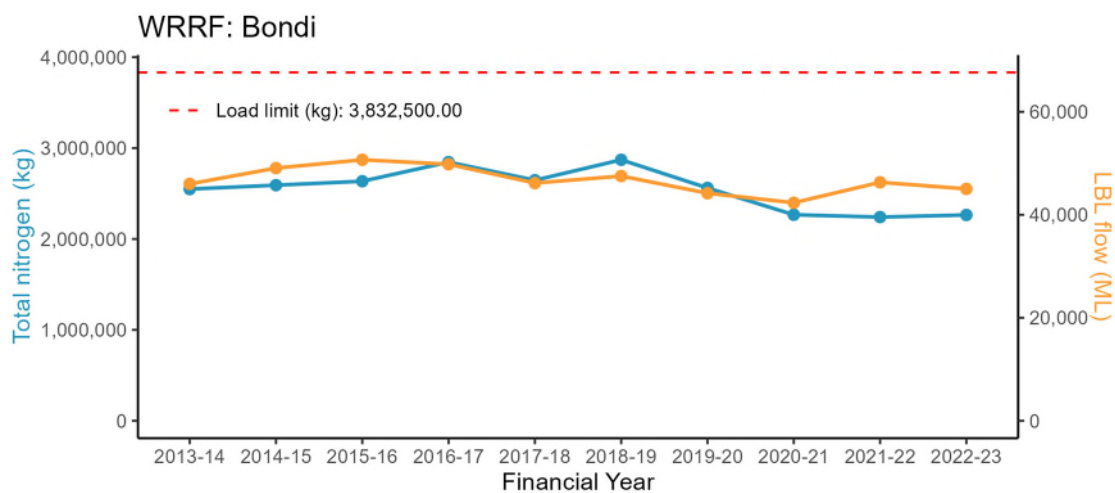


### E-2.3 Pressure – Wastewater toxicity

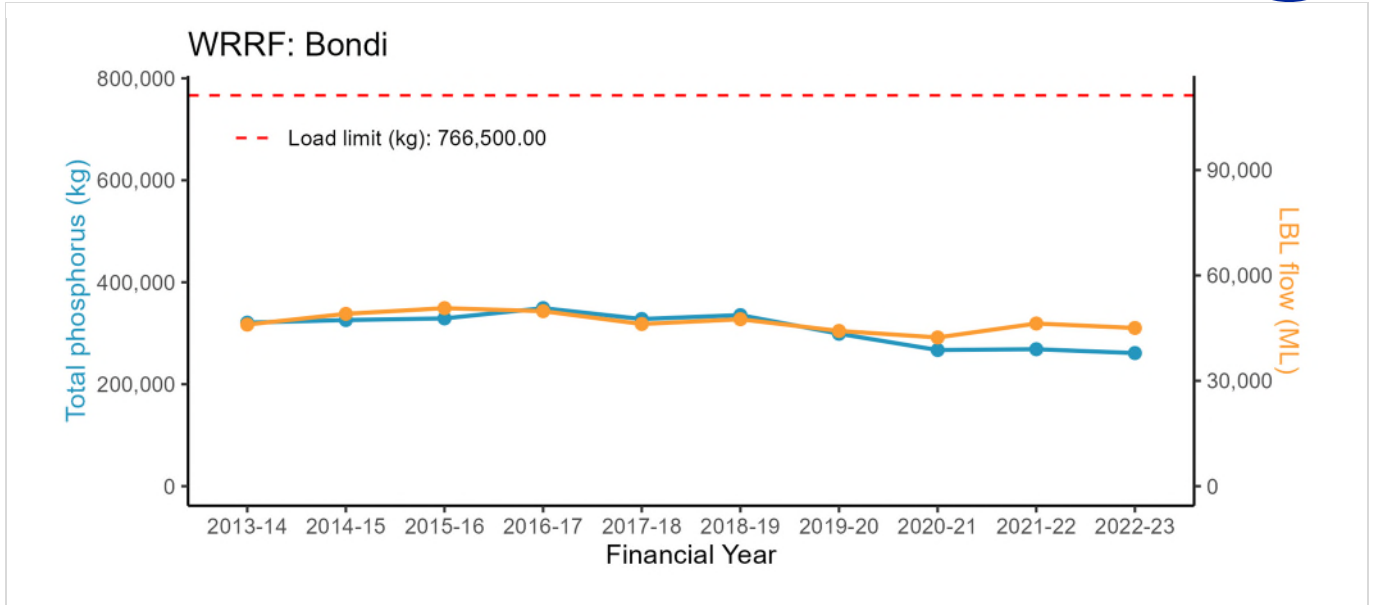


### E-2.4 Pressure – Wastewater discharge load

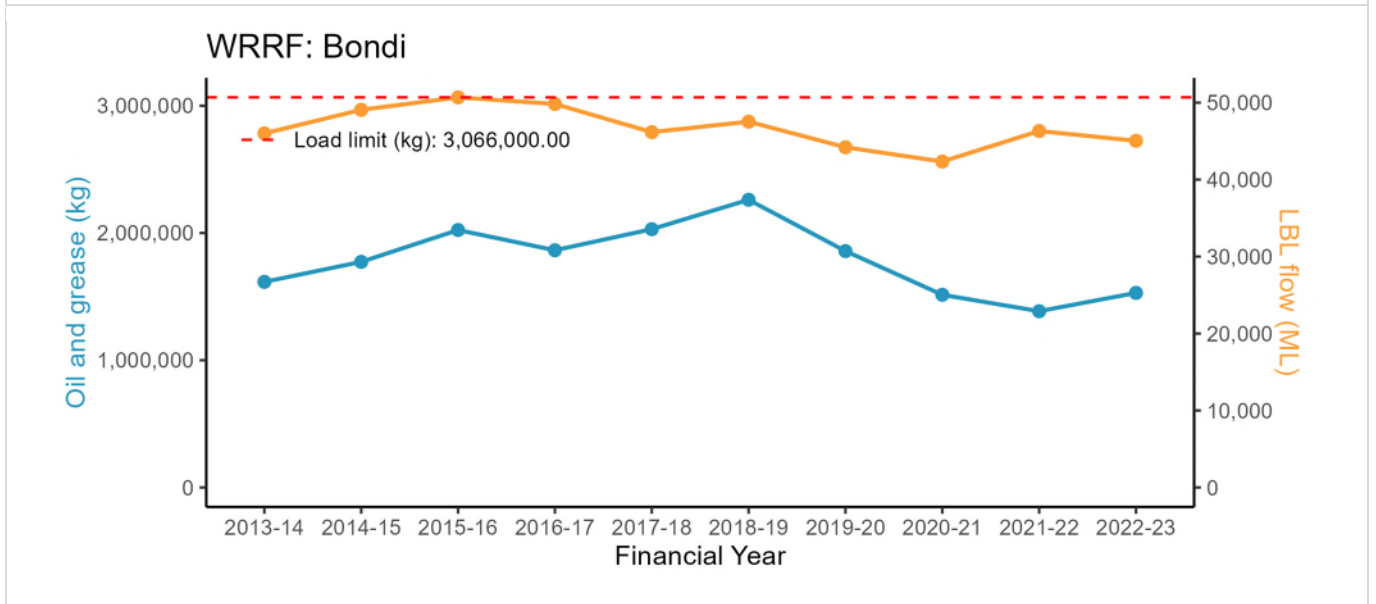
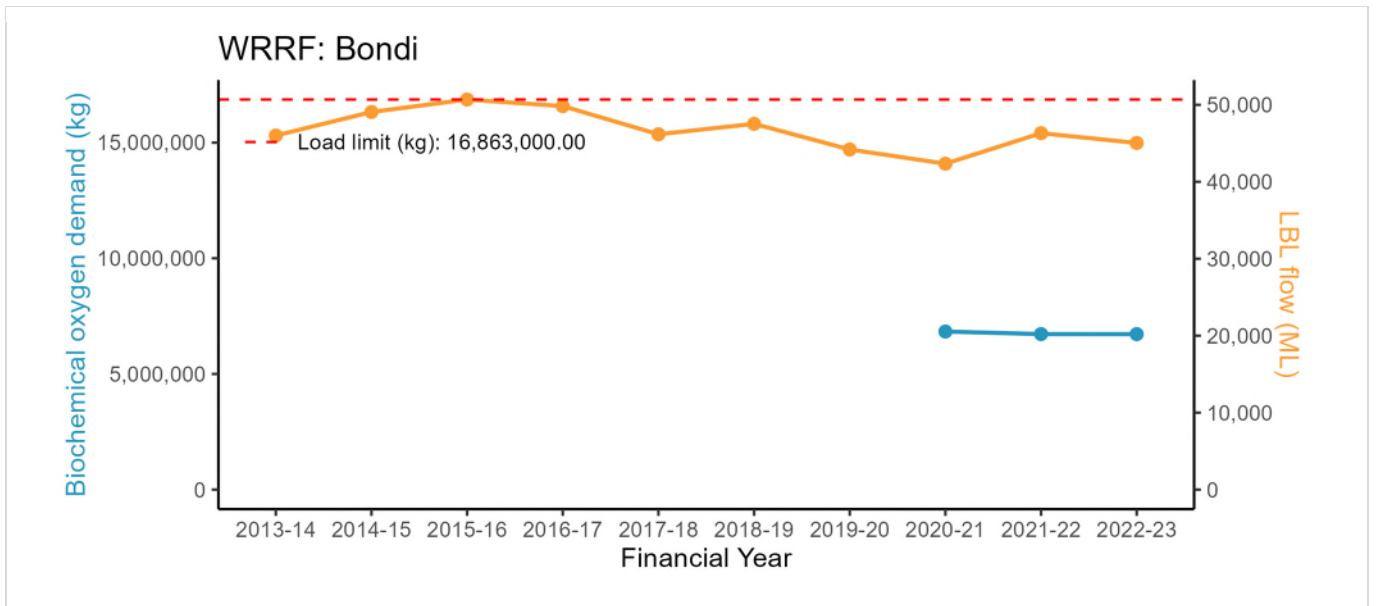
#### Nutrients

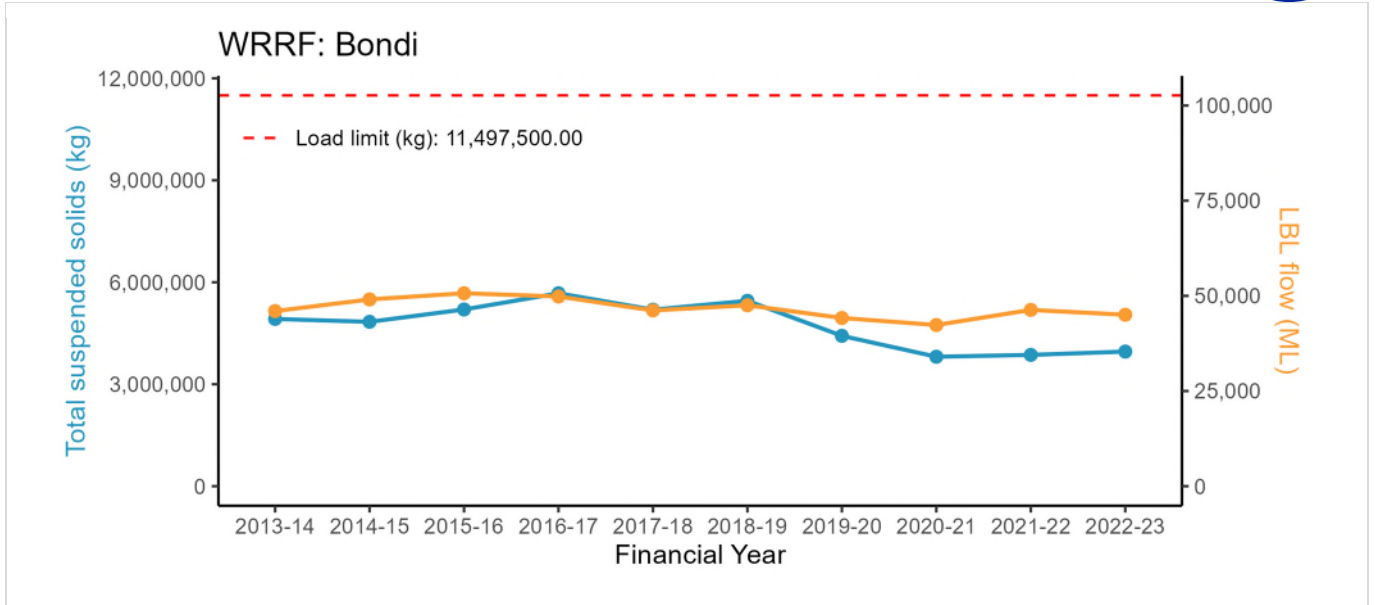




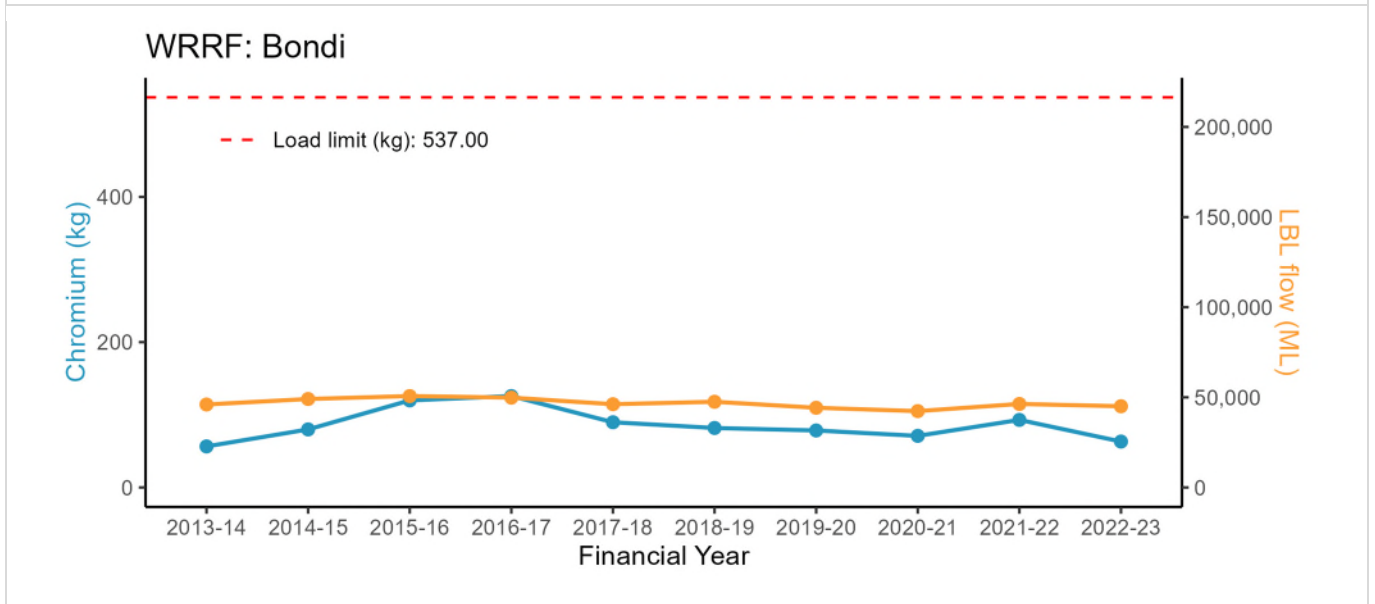
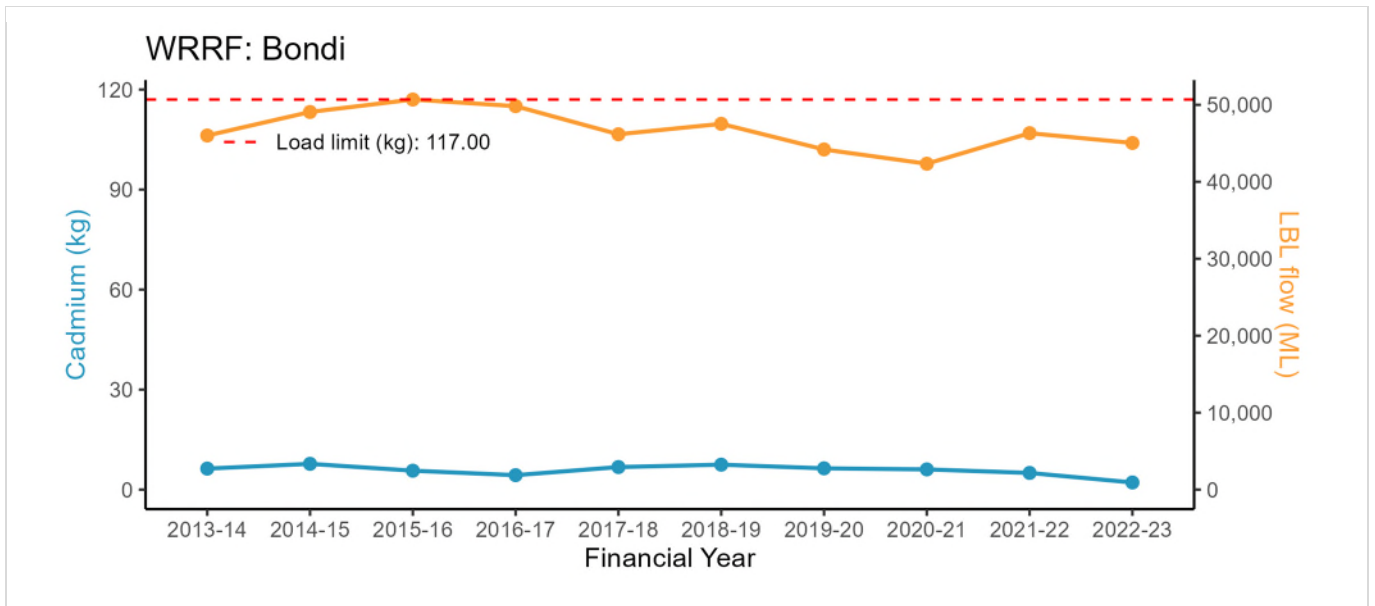


### Major conventional analytes

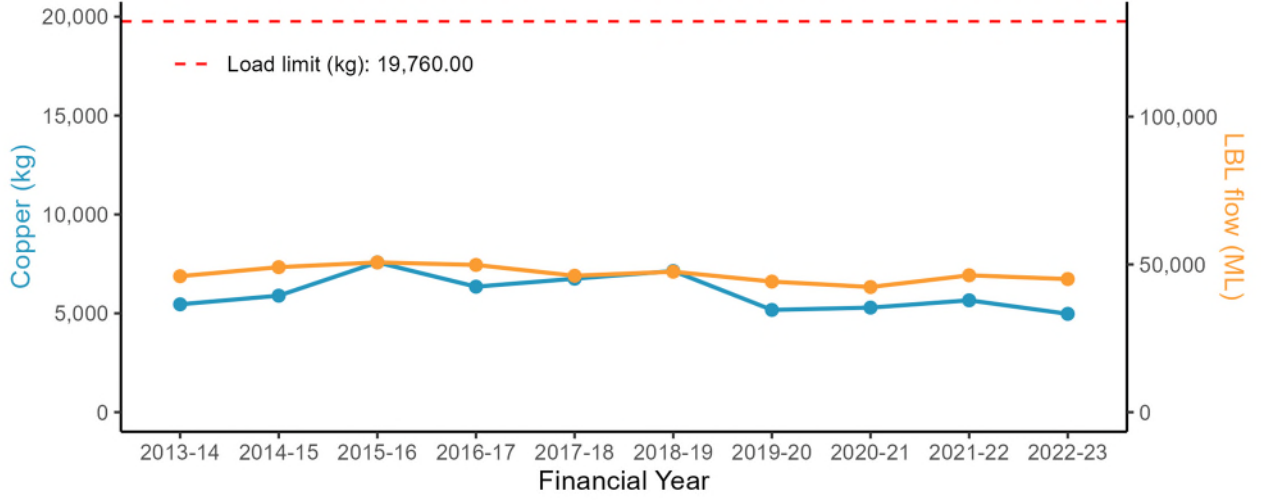




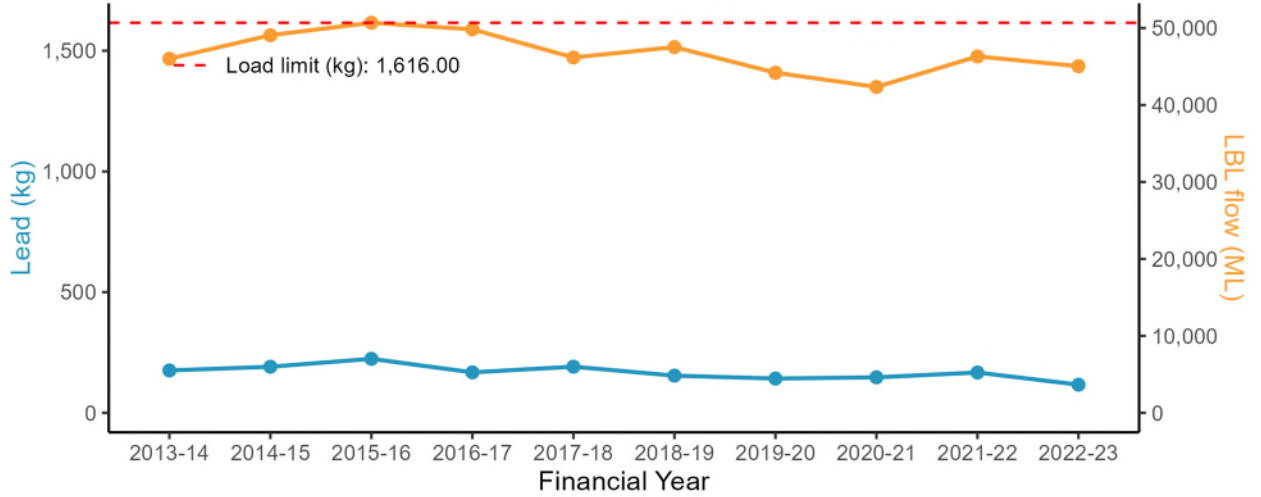
## Trace metals



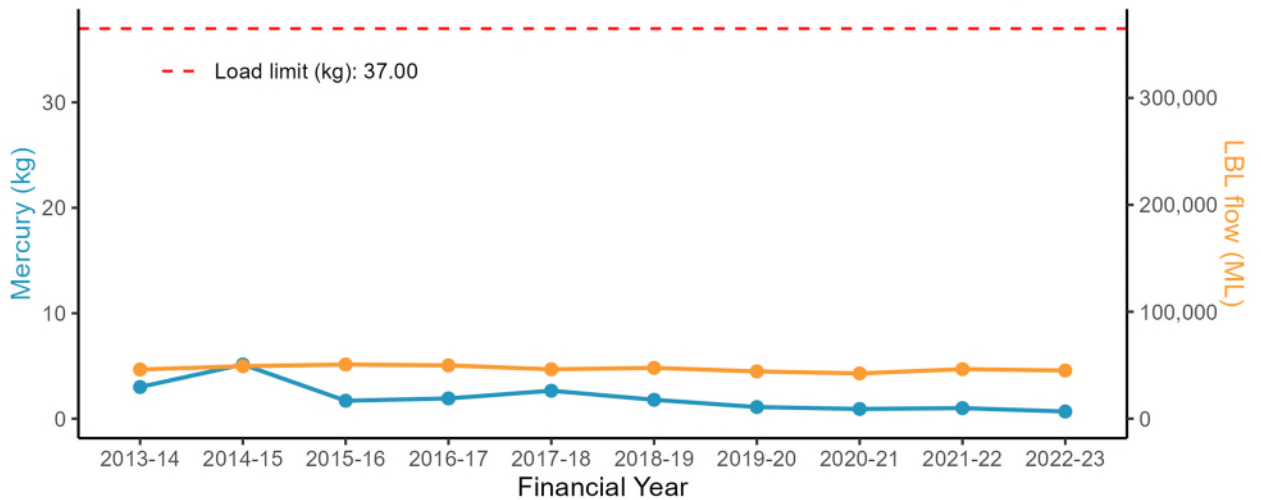
### WRRF: Bondi

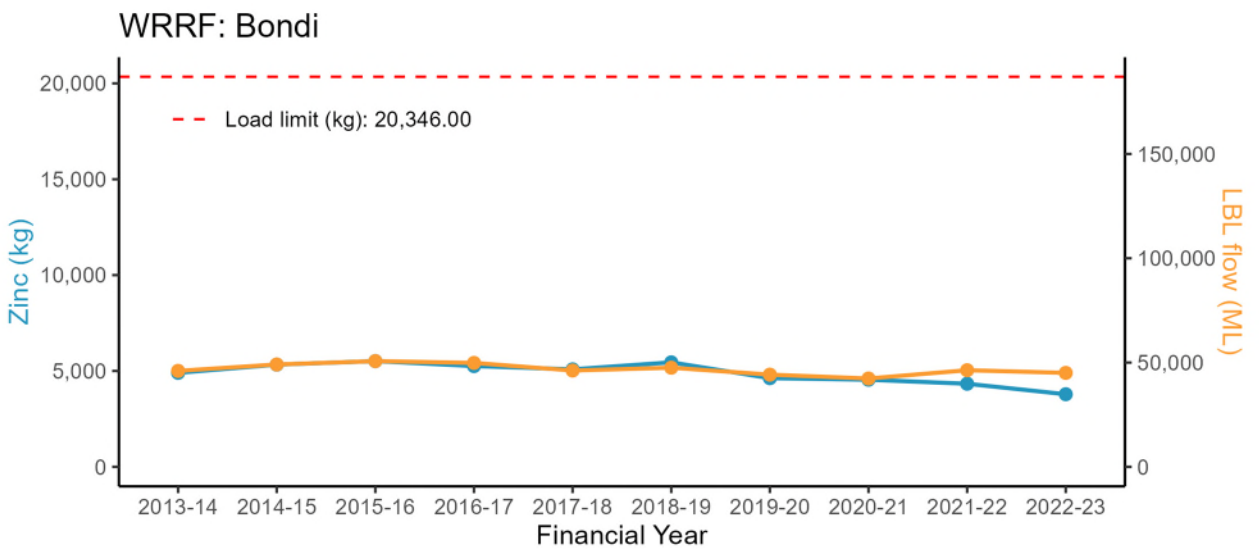
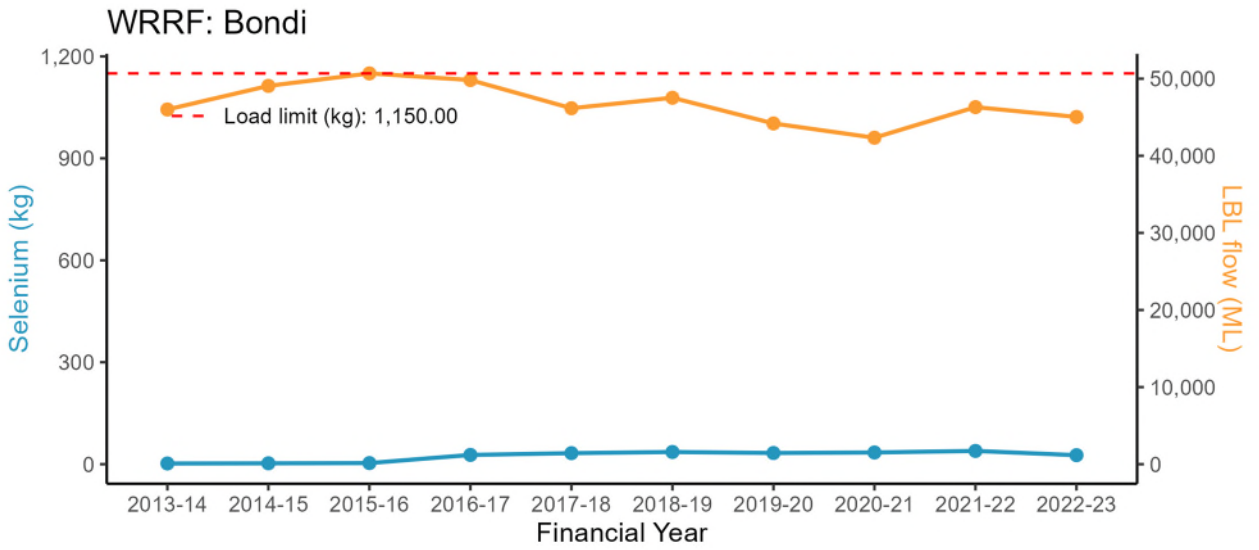


### WRRF: Bondi

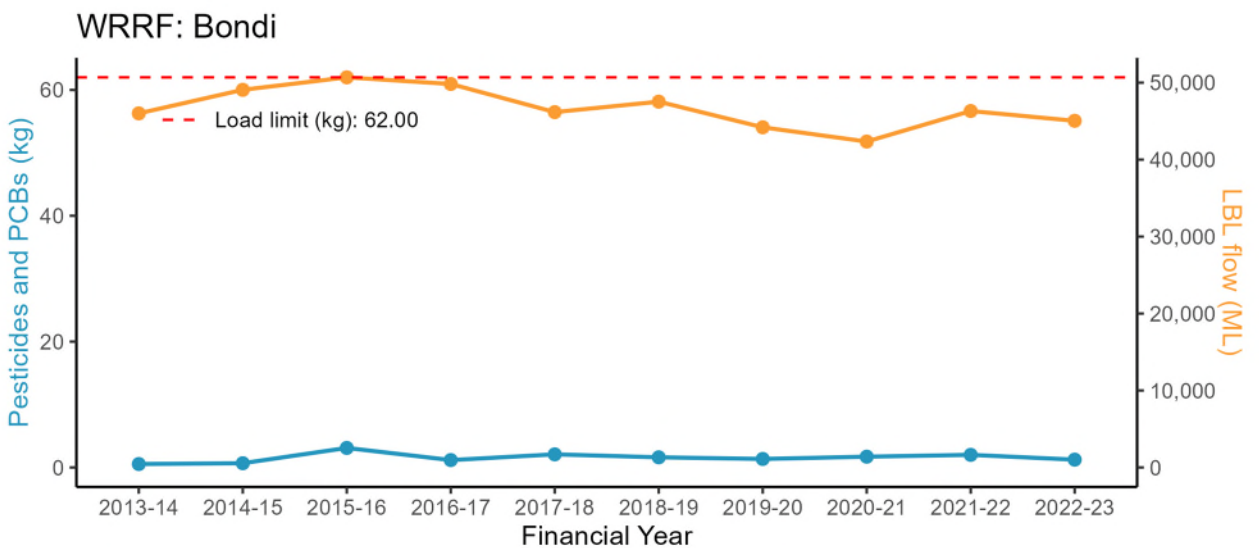


### WRRF: Bondi





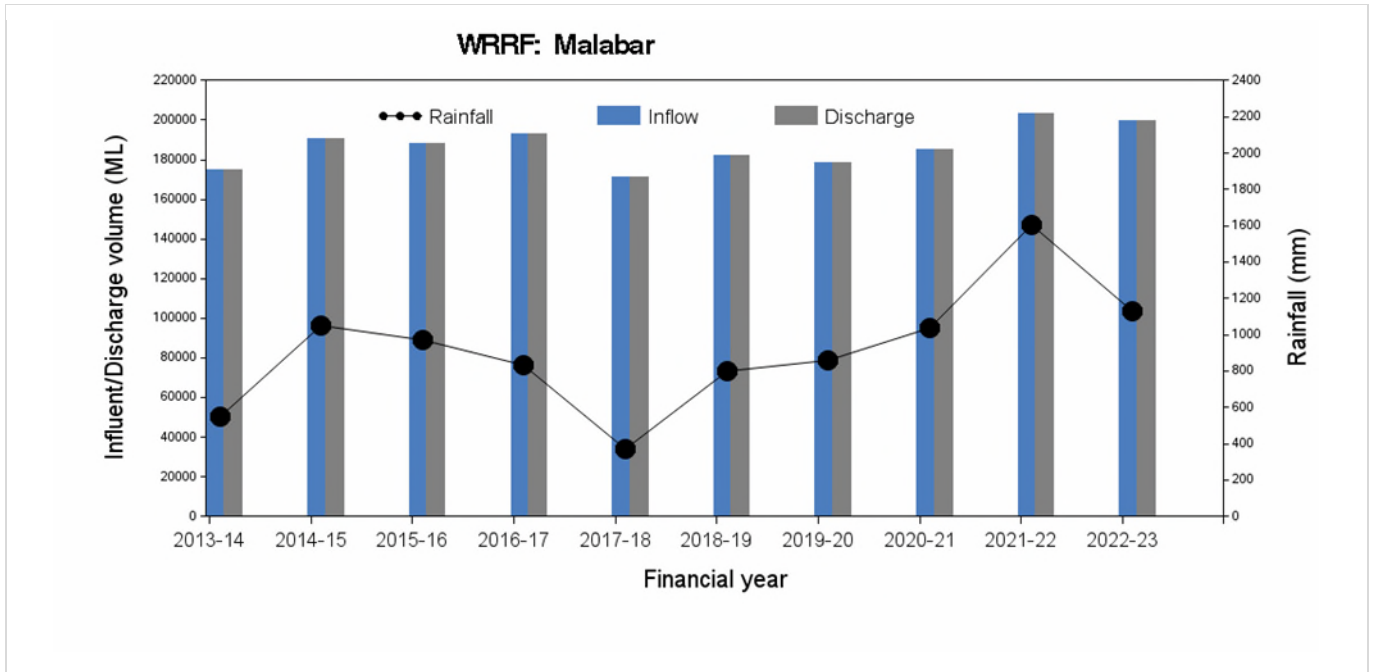
### Other chemicals and organics (including pesticides)



## E-3 Malabar WRRF

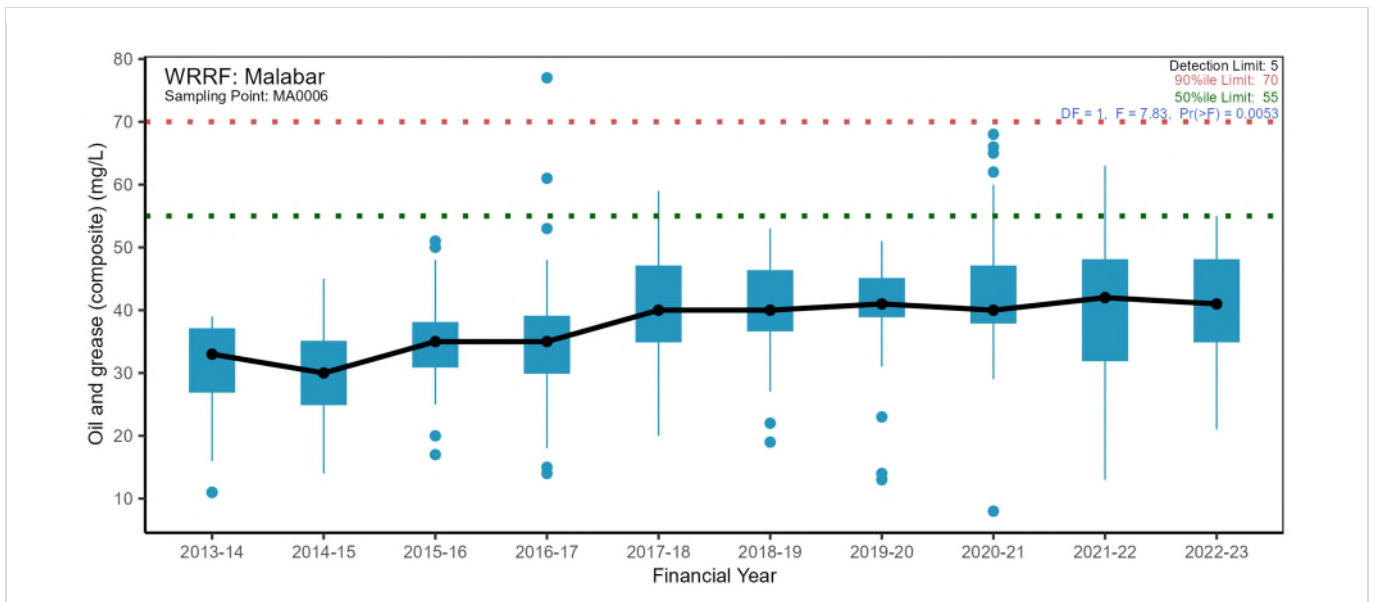
### E-3.1 Pressure – Wastewater quantity

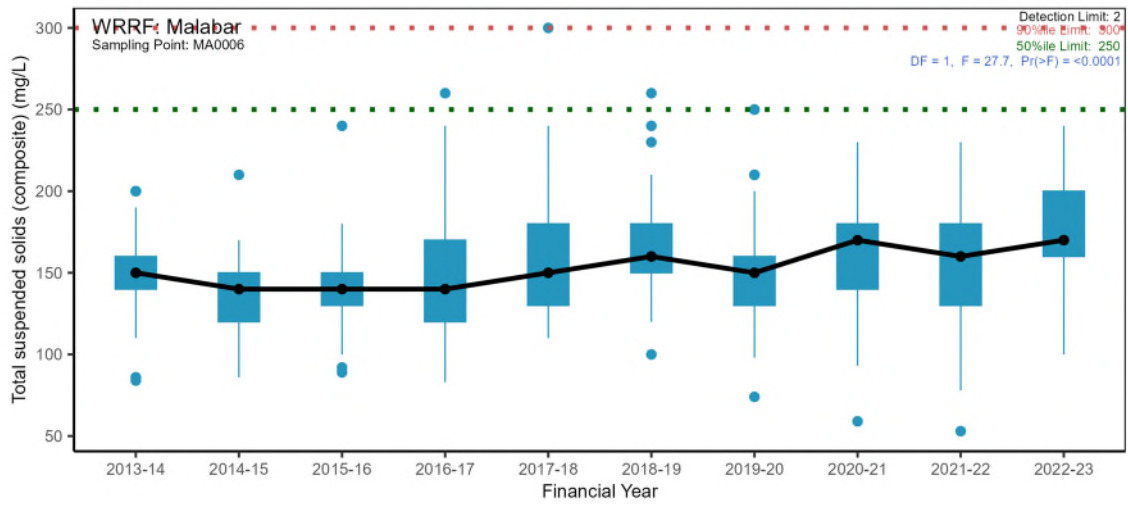
Inflow/ Discharge volume and rainfall



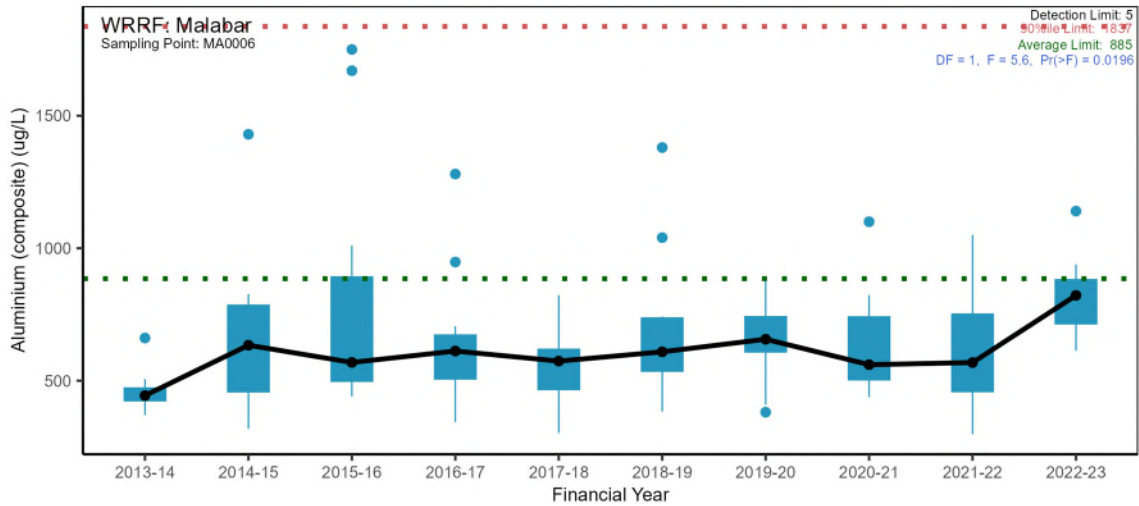
### E-3.2 Pressure – Wastewater quality

Major conventional analytes

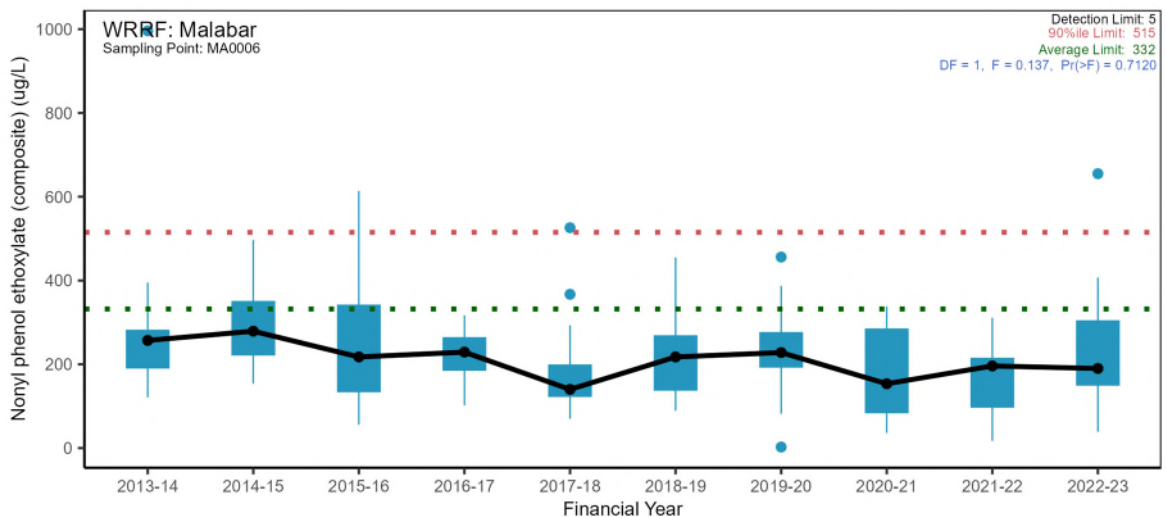




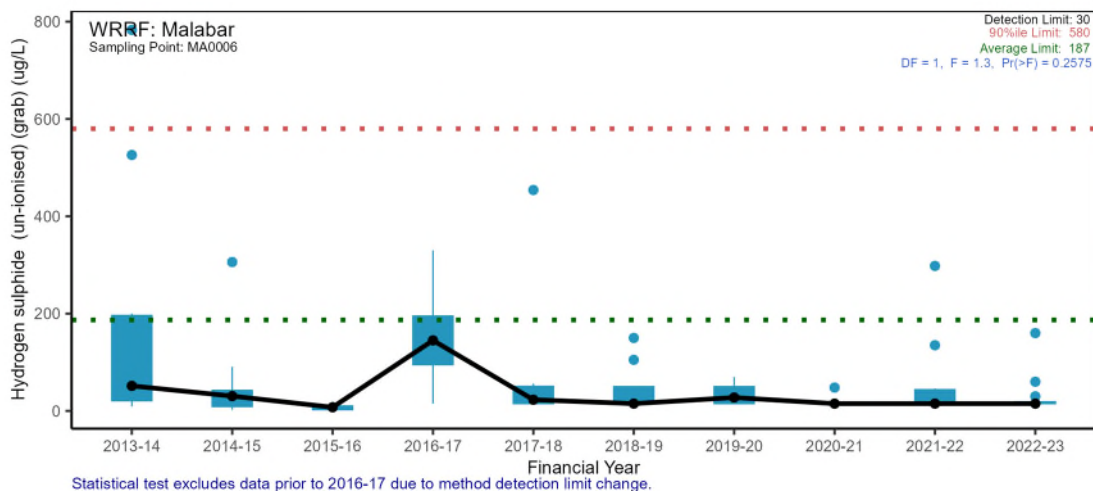
### Trace metals



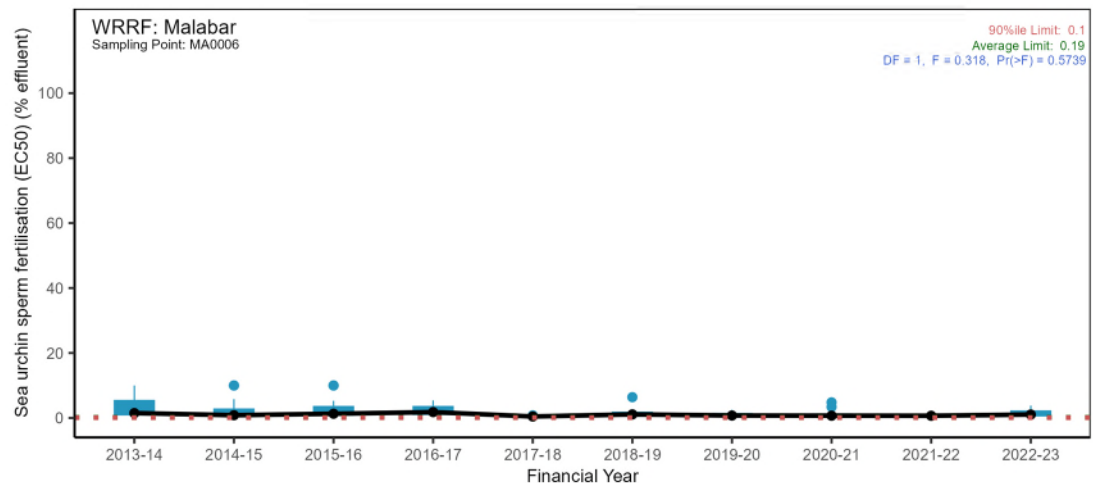
### Other chemicals and organics (including pesticides)





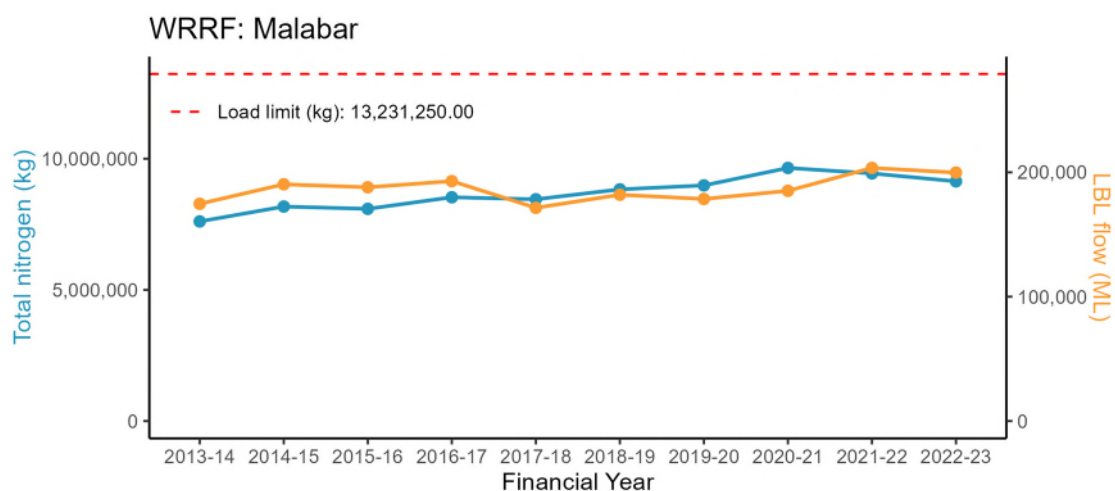


### E-3.3 Pressure – Wastewater toxicity

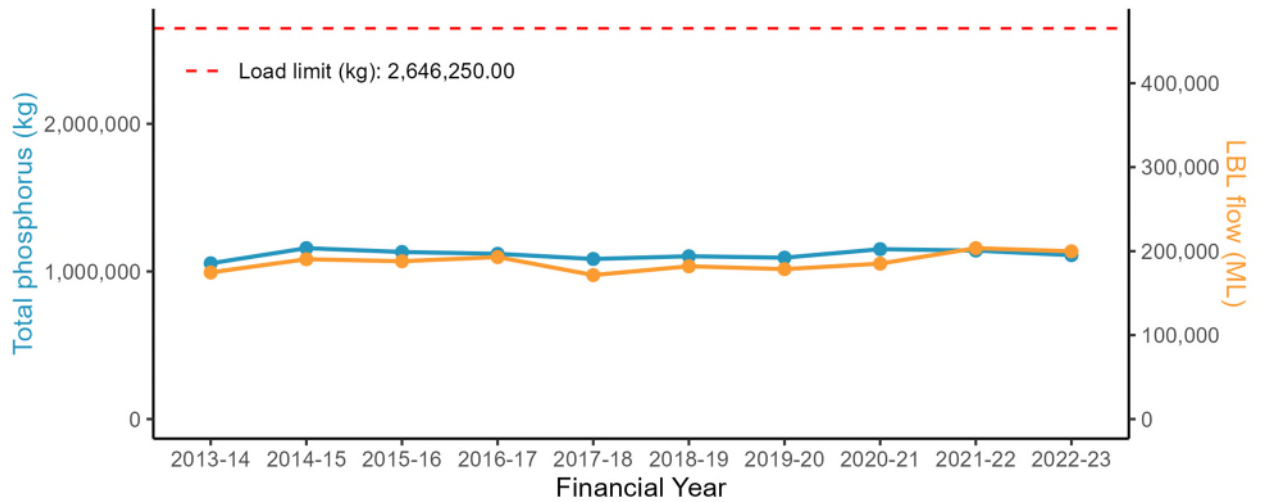


### E-3.4 Pressure – Wastewater discharge load

#### Nutrients

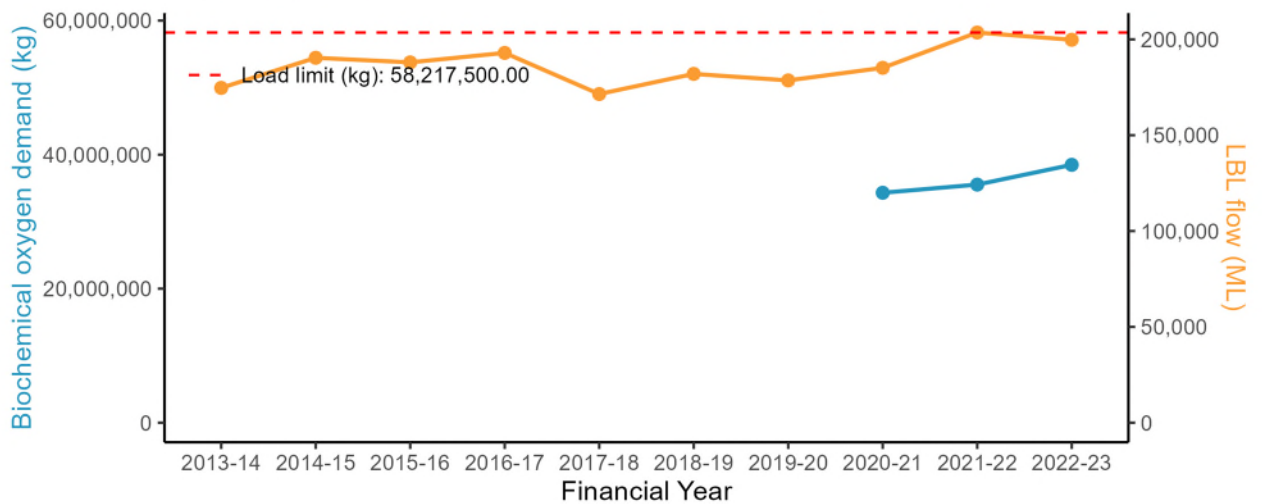


### WRRF: Malabar

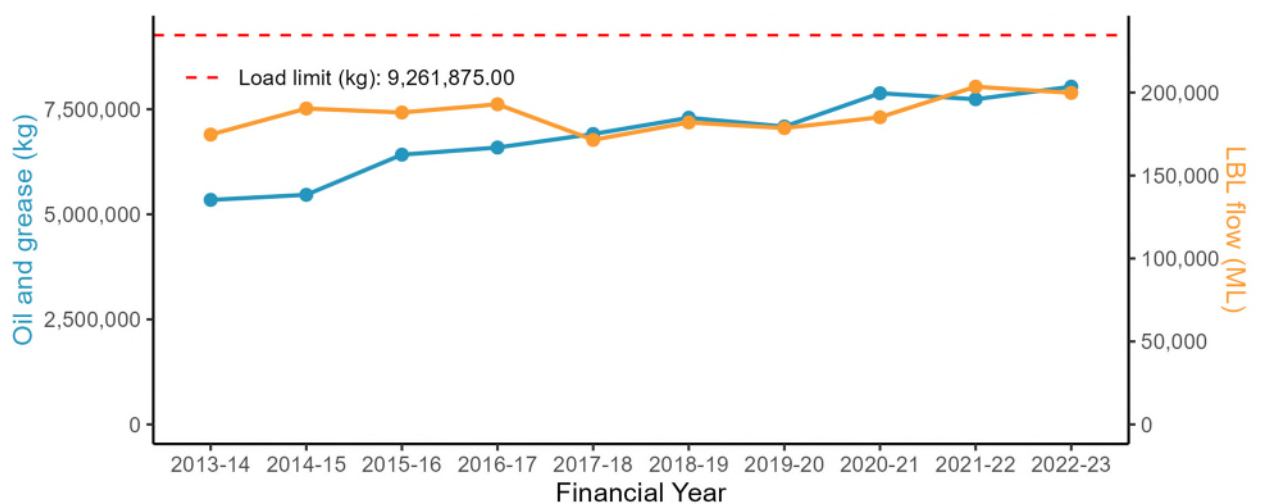


### Major conventional analytes

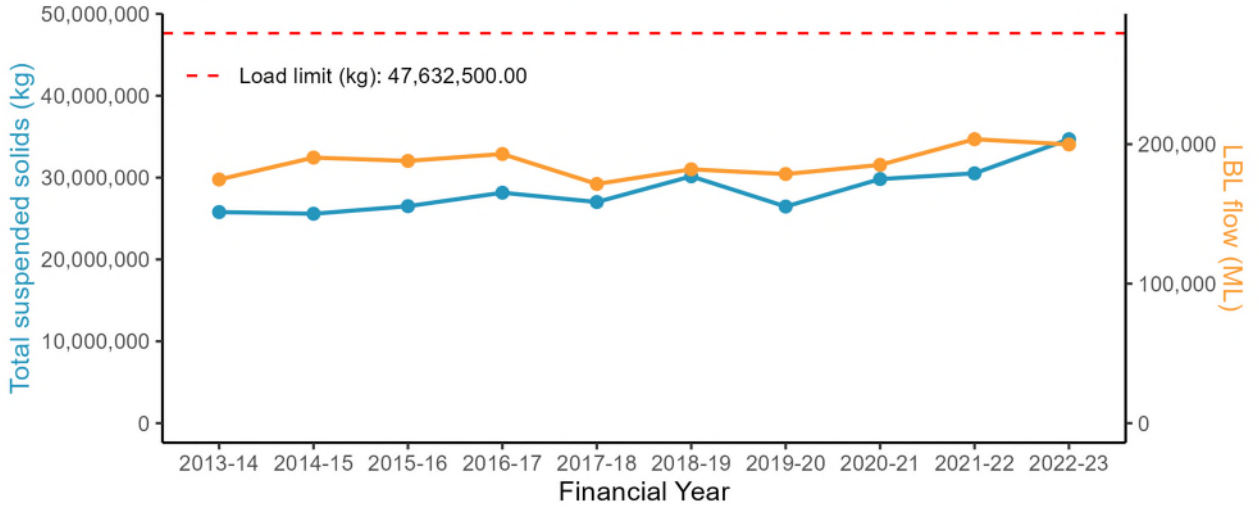
#### WRRF: Malabar



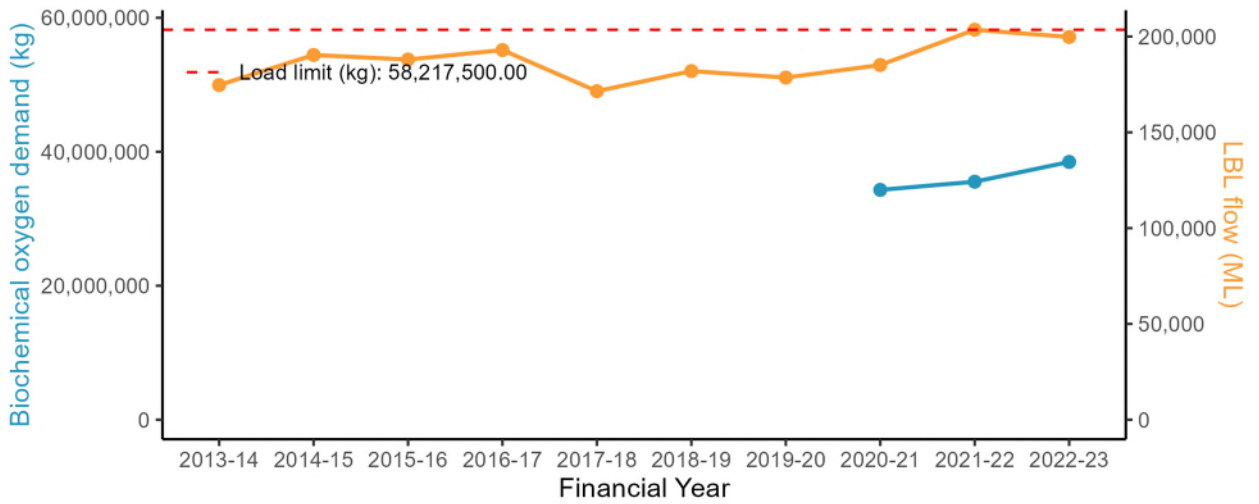
#### Malabar STS



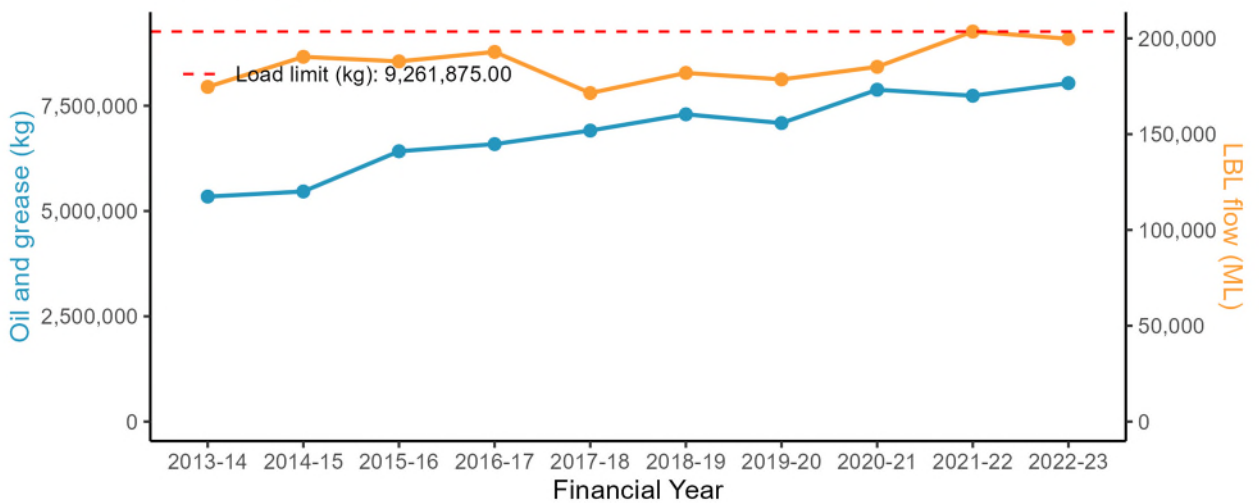
### Malabar STS

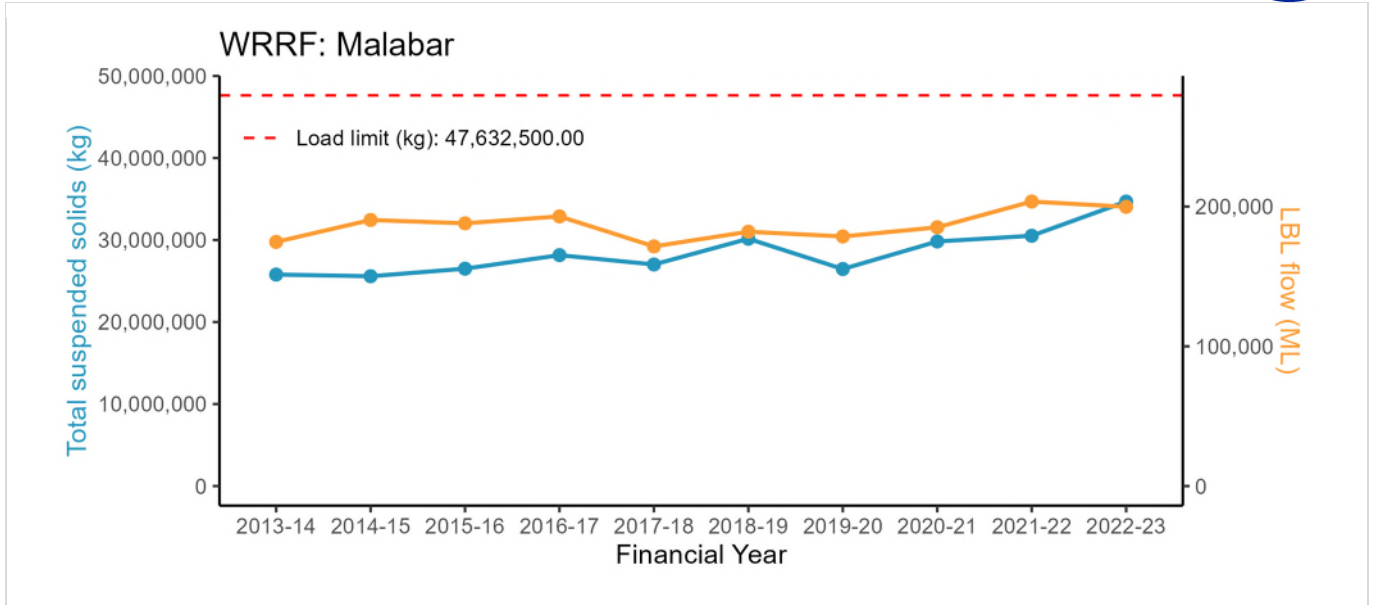


### WRRF: Malabar

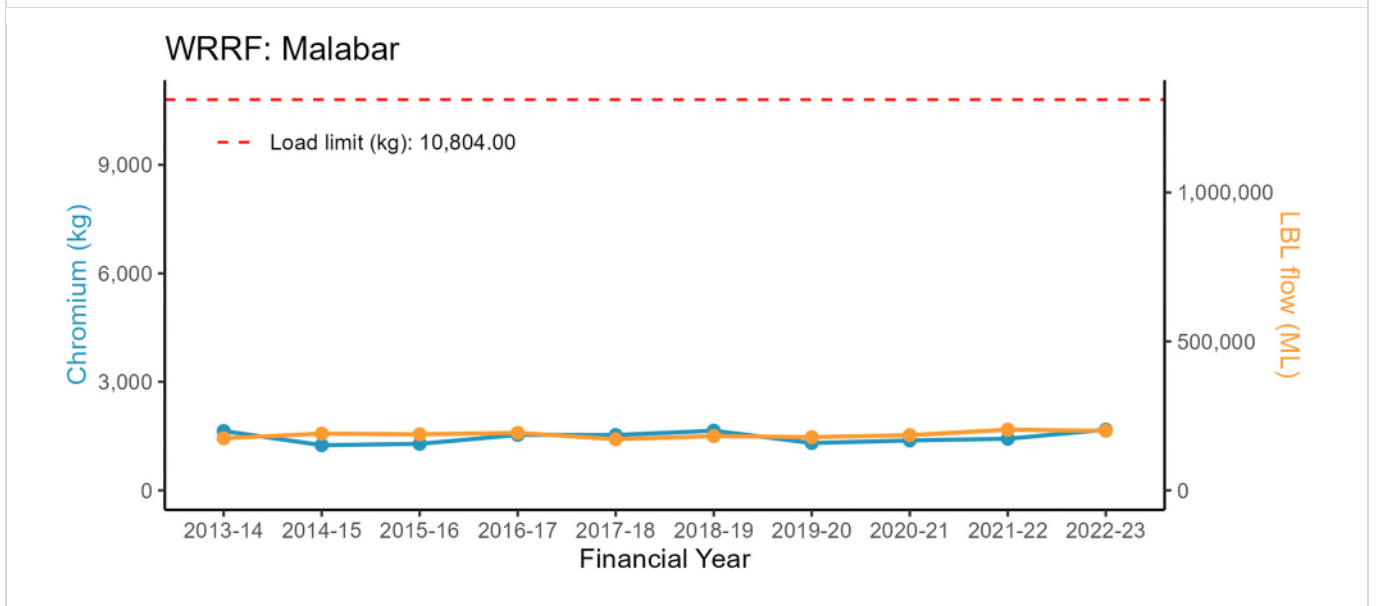
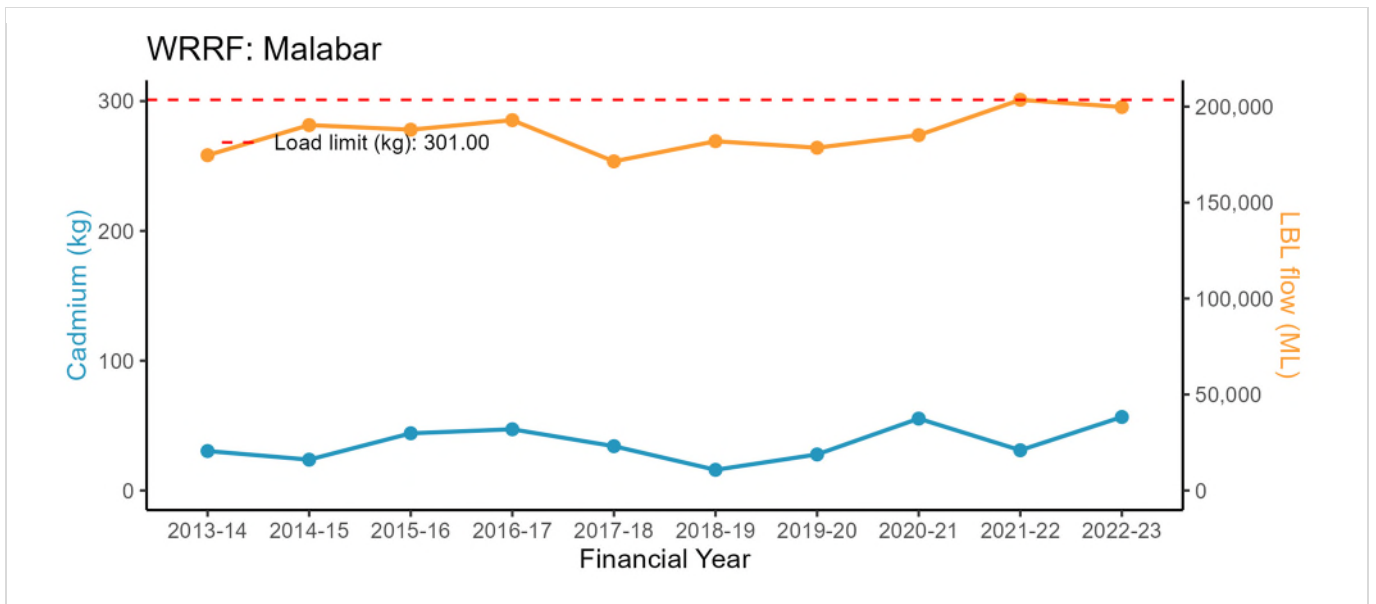


### WRRF: Malabar

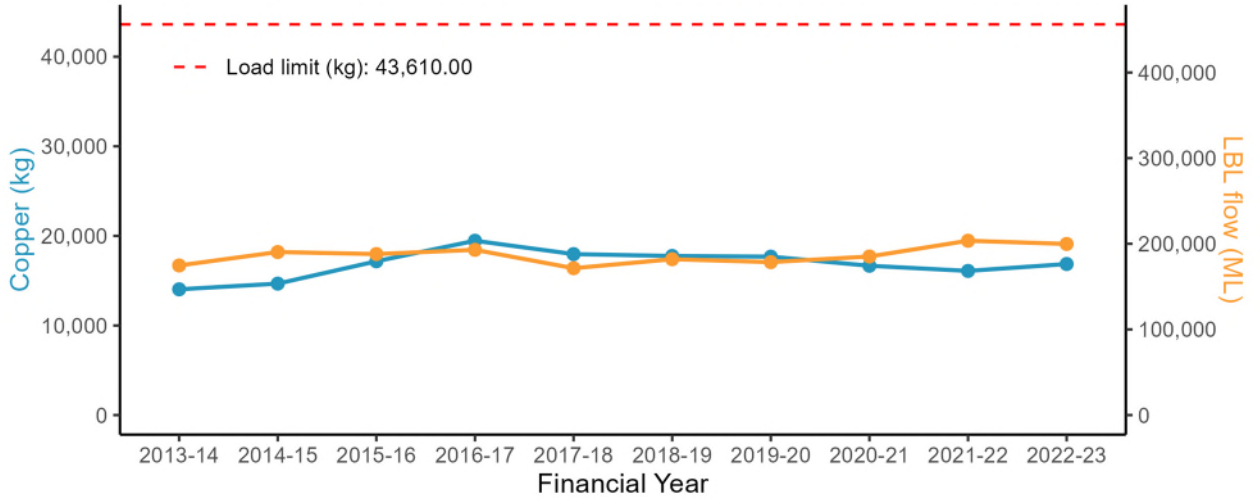




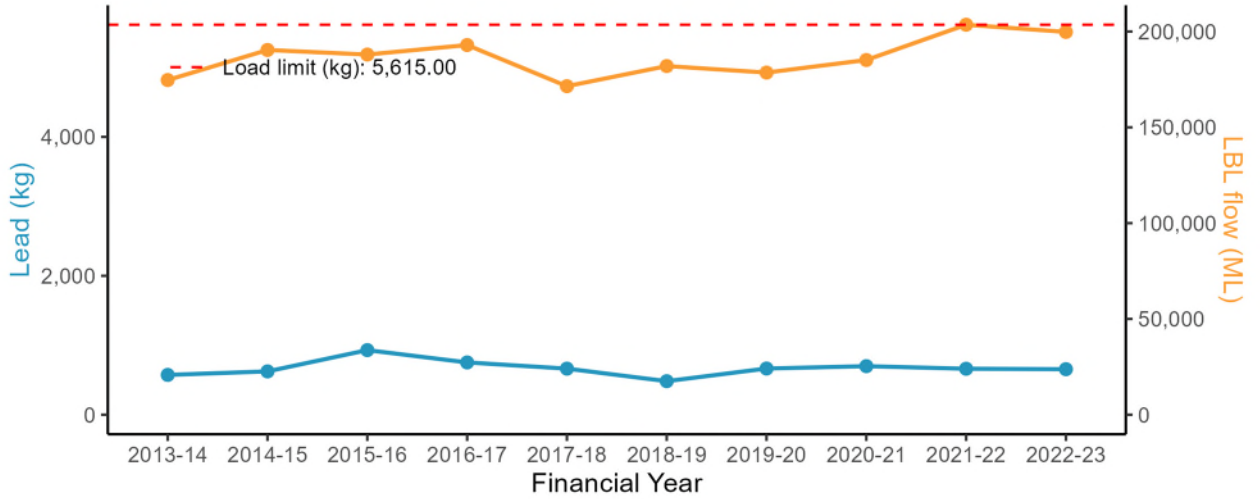
### Trace metals



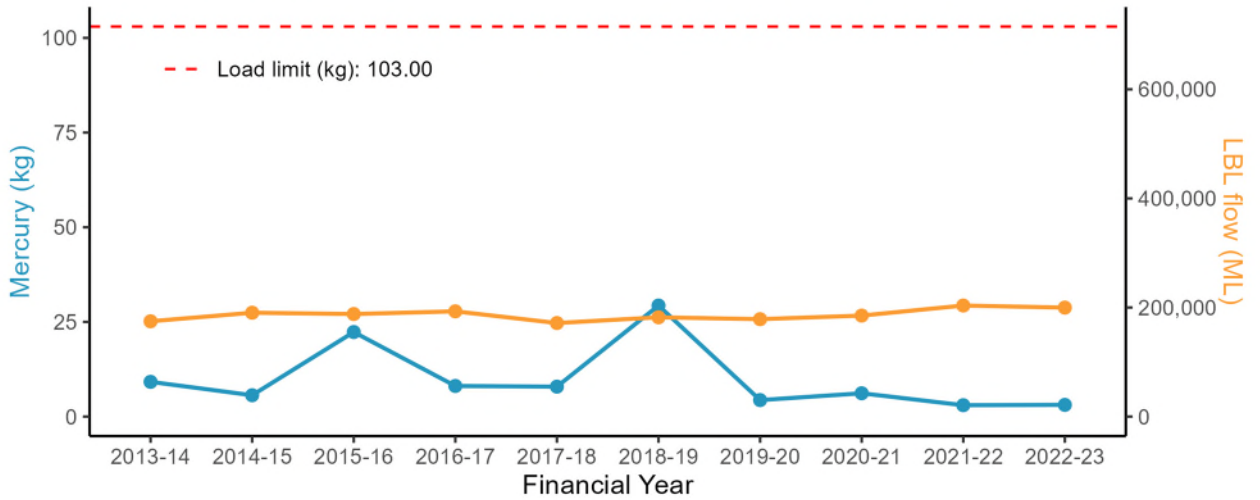
WRRF: Malabar

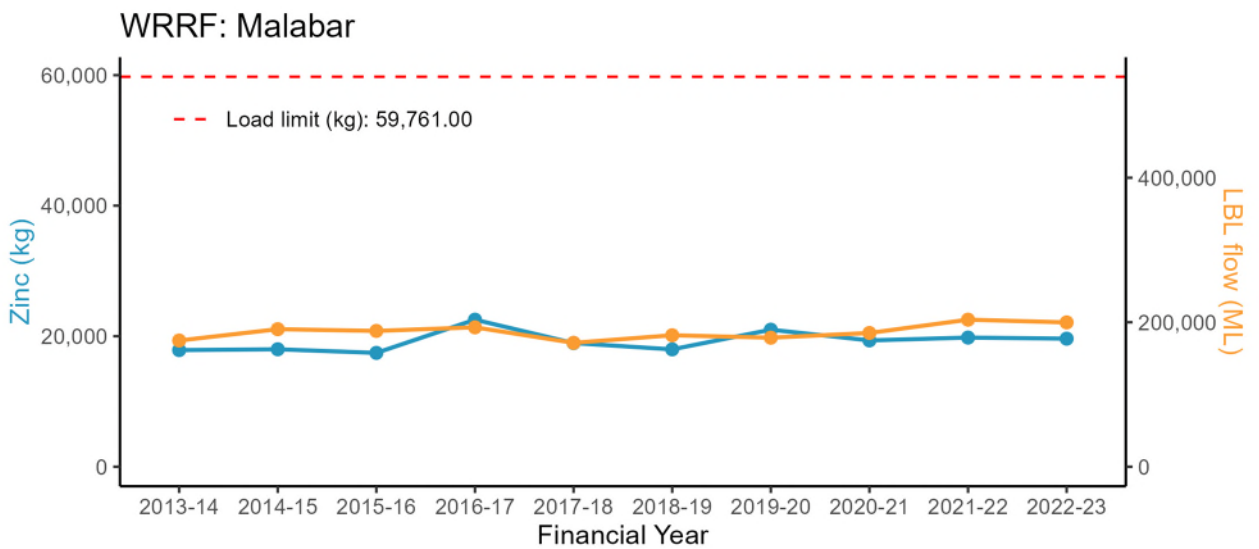
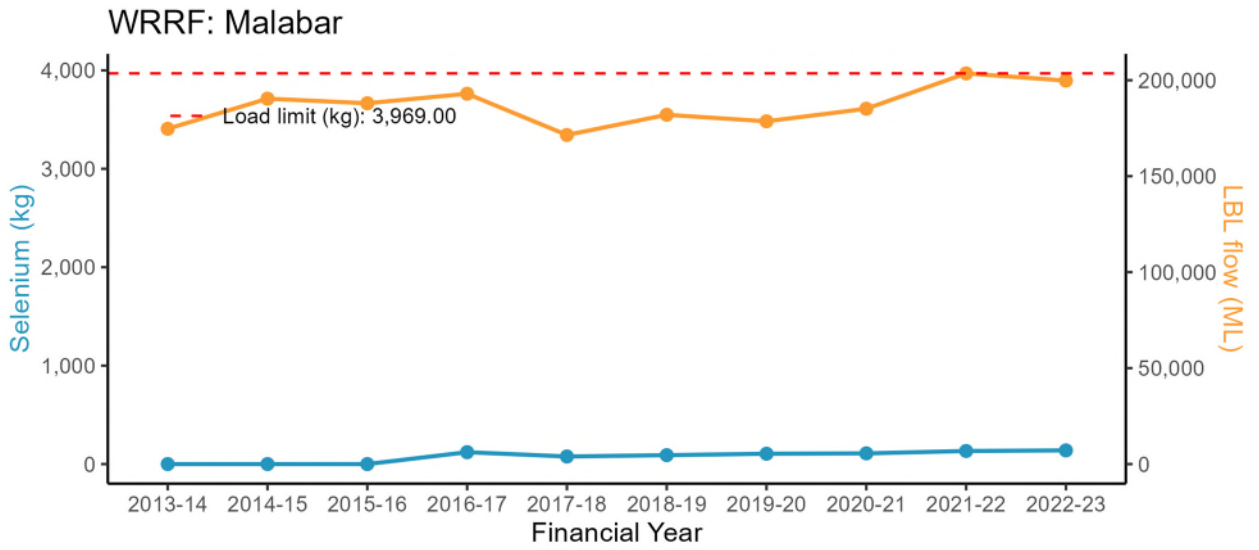


WRRF: Malabar

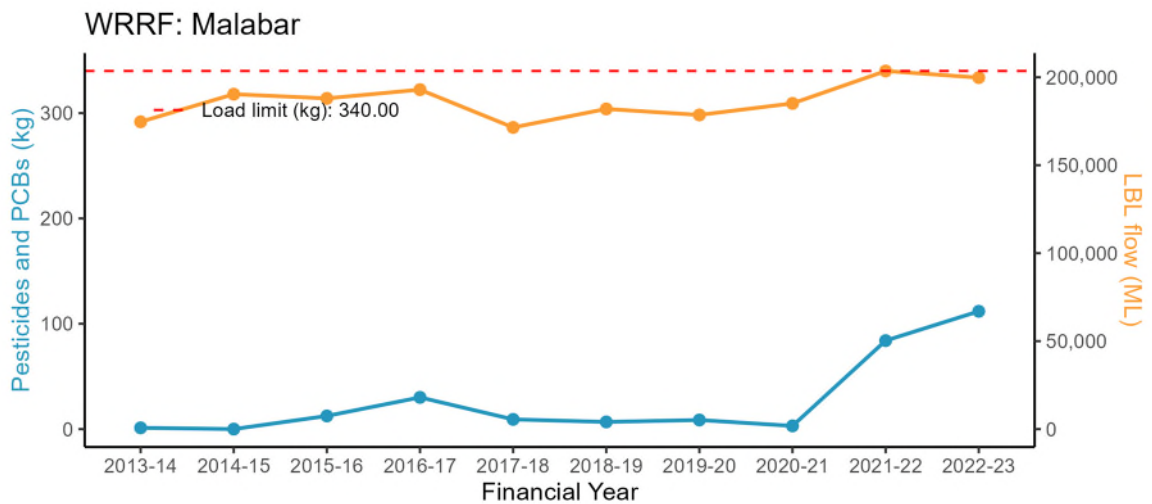


WRRF: Malabar





### Other chemicals and organics (including pesticides)





## E-4 EPL limits of Offshore discharging WRRFs

Table E-1 EPL concentration limits for the Offshore discharging WRRFs (2022-23)

WRRF	Sampling Points	Oil and Grease (mg/L)		Total Suspended Solids (mg/L)		Sea urchin fertilisation (EC50)	
		50th %-ile	90th %-ile	50th %-ile	90th %-ile	Average	90th %-ile
North Head	NH0008 (C), (G)	55	70	200	250	0.24	0.13
Bondi	BN0005 (C), (G)	55	70	200	250	0.27	0.16
Malabar	MA0006 (C), (G)	55	70	250	300	0.19	0.1

WRRF	Sampling Points	Aluminium (µg/L)		Copper (µg/L)		Chlorpyrifos (µg/L)		Nonylphenol ethoxylate (µg/L)		Unionised H <sub>2</sub> S (µg/L)	
		Average	90th %-ile	Average	90th %-ile	Average	90th %-ile	Average	90th %-ile	Average	90th %-ile
North Head	NH0008 (C), (G)	890	1700	160	300	0.09	0.2	178	253	143	270
Bondi	BN0005 (C), (G)	430	565					179	272	250	510
Malabar	MA0006 (C), (G)	885	1837					332	515	187	580

Table E-2 EPL load limits for the Offshore discharging WRRFs (2022-23)

Load limits (in kg) 2022-23	North Head	Bondi	Malabar
Total Nitrogen	7,957,000	3,832,500	13,231,250
Total Phosphorus	1,909,680	766,500	2,646,250
Biological Oxygen Demand	35,010,800	16,863,000	58,217,500
Total Suspended Solids	35,010,800	11,497,500	47,632,500
Oil & Grease	9,968,880	3,066,000	9,261,875
Cadmium	283	117	301
Chromium	3,011	537	10,804
Copper	37,583	19,760	43,610
Lead	3,568	1,616	5,615
Mercury	60	37	103
Selenium	2,387	1,150	3,969
Zinc	51,066	20,346	59,761
Pesticides	370	62	340



## E-5 Ocean receiving water quality

### E-5.1 Summary of modelled chemical concentrations near deepwater ocean outfalls

Out of eight chemicals assessed in 2022-23, only modelled copper concentrations in the receiving waters in the initial dilution zones of North Head and Malabar deepwater ocean outfalls exceeded the ANZECC (2000) guideline of 1.3 ug/L for protection of 95% of marine species (Table E-3 to Table E-5).

Table E-3 Comparison of modelled chemical concentrations near the deepwater ocean outfalls for the STSIMP (financial years) to ANZECC (2000) guideline values for North Head WRRF

North Head		Chemical concentration (µg/L)							
		cadmium	chromium	copper	mercury	lead	zinc	endosulphan	chlorpyrifos
Guideline 95 <sup>th</sup> %ile for protection of marine species		5.5	27.4	1.3	0.4	4.4	15	0.01	0.009
2022-23 undiluted wastewater average value		0.1	7.9	95	0.06	3.3	99	0.01	0.05
<b>Dilution exceeded 98% of time</b>	75:1	0.001	0.1	1.3	0.0008	0.04	1.3	0.0001	0.0007
<b>Dilution exceeded 10% of time</b>	847:1	0.0001	0.009	0.1	0.00007	0.004	0.1	0.00001	0.00006
2021-22 undiluted wastewater average value		<0.1	7.8	112	0.03	2.4	124	0.01	0.05
<b>Dilution exceeded 98% of time</b>	65:1	0.002	0.12	1.7	0.0005	0.04	1.9	0.0002	0.0008
<b>Dilution exceeded 10% of time</b>	773:1	0.0001	0.01	0.1	0.00004	0.003	0.2	0.00001	0.00006
2020-21 undiluted wastewater average value		<0.1	5.9	128	0.06	2.9	116	<0.01	<0.05
<b>Dilution exceeded 98% of time</b>	64:1	0.002	0.09	2.0	0.0009	0.05	1.8	0.0002	0.0008
<b>Dilution exceeded 10% of time</b>	727:1	0.0001	0.008	0.2	0.00008	0.004	0.2	0.00001	0.00007
2019-20 undiluted wastewater average value		<0.1	5.4	132	0.03	2.6	129	<0.01	<0.05
<b>Dilution exceeded 98% of time</b>	78:1	0.001	0.07	1.7	0.0004	0.03	1.7	0.0001	0.0006
<b>Dilution exceeded 10% of time</b>	649:1	0.0002	0.008	0.2	0.00005	0.004	0.2	0.00002	0.00008
2018-19 undiluted wastewater average value		0.1	6.3	135	0.04	2.5	114	<0.01	<0.05
<b>Dilution exceeded 98% of time</b>	69:1	0.002	0.09	1.9	0.0006	0.04	1.6	0.0001	0.0007
<b>Dilution exceeded 10% of time</b>	685:1	0.0002	0.009	0.2	0.00006	0.004	0.2	0.00001	0.00007
2017-18 undiluted wastewater average value		0.1	7.4	123	0.05	3.0	115	<0.01	<0.05
<b>Dilution exceeded 98% of time</b>	92:1	0.001	0.08	1.3	0.0005	0.03	1.3	0.0001	0.0005
<b>Dilution exceeded 10% of time</b>	1245:1	0.00008	0.006	0.1	0.00004	0.002	0.1	0.00001	0.00004
2016-17 undiluted wastewater average value		0.1	5.3	111	0.05	2.8	109	<0.01	<0.05
<b>Dilution exceeded 98% of time</b>	68:1	0.002	0.1	1.6	0.0007	0.040	1.6	0.0001	0.0007
<b>Dilution exceeded 10% of time</b>	712:1	0.0002	0.007	0.2	0.00007	0.004	0.2	0.00001	0.00007

North Head		Chemical concentration (µg/L)							
		cadmium	chromium	copper	mercury	lead	zinc	endosulphan	chlorpyrifos
Guideline 95 <sup>th</sup> %ile for protection of marine species		5.5	27.4	1.3	0.4	4.4	15	0.01	0.009
2015-16 undiluted wastewater average value		0.2	8.8	111	0.04	2.9	102	<0.01	<0.05
<b>Dilution exceeded 98% of time</b>	71:1	0.002	0.1	1.6	0.0006	0.04	1.4	0.0001	0.0007
<b>Dilution exceeded 10% of time</b>	421:1	0.0004	0.02	0.3	0.0001	0.007	0.2	0.00002	0.0001
2014-15 undiluted wastewater average value		0.2	6.3	138	0.1	3.5	127	<0.01	<0.05
<b>Dilution exceeded 98% of time</b>	85:1	0.002	0.07	1.6	0.001	0.04	1.5	0.0001	0.0006
<b>Dilution exceeded 10% of time</b>	873:1	0.0002	0.007	0.2	0.0001	0.004	0.15	0.00001	0.00006
2013-14 undiluted wastewater average value		0.2	3.8	104	0.2	2.6	109	<0.01	<0.05
<b>Dilution exceeded 98% of time</b>	72:1	0.003	0.05	1.4	0.003	0.04	1.5	0.0001	0.0007
<b>Dilution exceeded 10% of time</b>	690:1	0.0003	0.01	0.2	0.0004	0.004	0.16	0.00001	0.00007
2012-13 undiluted wastewater average value		0.2	6.3	101	0.08	3.7	115	<0.01	<0.05
<b>Dilution exceeded 98% of time</b>	84:1	0.002	0.08	1.2	0.001	0.04	1.4	0.0001	0.0006
<b>Dilution exceeded 10% of time</b>	713:1	0.0004	0.01	0.1	0.0001	0.005	0.2	0.00001	0.0001
2011-12 undiluted wastewater average value		0.4	4.1	79	0.09	3.6	109	<0.01	<0.05
<b>Dilution exceeded 98% of time</b>	81:1	0.005	0.05	1.0	0.001	0.04	1.3	0.0001	0.0006
<b>Dilution exceeded 10% of time</b>	818:1	0.0005	0.005	0.1	0.0001	0.004	0.1	0.00001	0.00006
2010-11 undiluted wastewater average value		0.4	5.3	96	0.2	3.6	130	<0.01	<0.05
<b>Dilution exceeded 98% of time</b>	73:1	0.006	0.07	1.3	0.003	0.05	1.8	0.0001	0.0007
<b>Dilution exceeded 10% of time</b>	595:1	0.0006	0.009	0.2	0.0003	0.006	0.2	0.00002	0.00008
2009-10 undiluted wastewater average value		0.4	6.2	99	0.2	4.6	122	<0.01	<0.05
<b>Dilution exceeded 98% of time</b>	68:1	0.006	0.09	1.4	0.003	0.07	1.8	0.0001	0.0007
<b>Dilution exceeded 10% of time</b>	798:1	0.0005	0.008	0.1	0.0003	0.006	0.2	0.00001	0.00006
2008-09 undiluted wastewater average value		0.4	5.8	96	0.1	4.9	121	<0.01	<0.05
<b>Dilution exceeded 98% of time</b>	82:1	0.005	0.07	1.2	0.001	0.06	1.5	0.0001	0.0006

North Head		Chemical concentration (µg/L)							
		cadmium	chromium	copper	mercury	lead	zinc	endosulphan	chlорpyrifos
Guideline 95 <sup>th</sup> %ile for protection of marine species		5.5	27.4	1.3	0.4	4.4	15	0.01	0.009
<b>Dilution exceeded 10% of time</b>	774:1	0.0005	0.007	0.1	0.0001	0.006	0.2	0.00001	0.00006

\* high reliability trigger value for chromium VI  
 Blue shading indicates value exceeds ANZECC (2000) guideline value



Table E-4 Comparison of modelled chemical concentrations near the deepwater ocean outfalls for the STSIMP (financial years) to ANZECC (2000) guideline values for Bondi WRRF

Bondi		Chemical concentration (µg/L)							
		cadmium	chromium	copper	mercury	lead	zinc	endosulphan	chlorpyrifos
Guideline 95 <sup>th</sup> %ile for protection of marine species		5.5	27.4	1.3	0.4	4.4	15	0.01	0.009
2022-23 undiluted wastewater average value		0.1	1.2	110	0.01	2.3	82	0.01	0.05
<b>Dilution exceeded 98% of time</b>	101:1	0.001	0.01	1.1	0.0001	0.02	0.8	0.0001	0.0005
<b>Dilution exceeded 10% of time</b>	1510:1	0.00007	0.0008	0.07	0.000007	0.002	0.05	0.000007	0.00003
2021-22 undiluted wastewater average value		0.1	1.8	124	0.02	3.1	90	0.01	0.05
<b>Dilution exceeded 98% of time</b>	92:1	0.001	0.02	1.3	0.0002	0.03	1.0	0.0001	0.0005
<b>Dilution exceeded 10% of time</b>	1271:1	0.0001	0.001	0.1	0.00002	0.002	0.1	0.00001	0.00004
2020-21 undiluted wastewater average value		0.1	1.5	127	0.02	3.1	105	<0.01	<0.05
<b>Dilution exceeded 98% of time</b>	89:1	0.001	0.02	1.4	0.0002	0.03	1.2	0.0001	0.0006
<b>Dilution exceeded 10% of time</b>	1323:1	0.0001	0.001	0.1	0.00002	0.002	0.1	0.00001	0.00004
2019-20 undiluted wastewater average value		<0.1	1.6	118	0.02	2.9	101	<0.01	<0.05
<b>Dilution exceeded 98% of time</b>	105:1	0.001	0.02	1.1	0.0002	0.03	1.0	0.0001	0.0005
<b>Dilution exceeded 10% of time</b>	978:1	0.0001	0.002	0.1	0.00002	0.003	0.1	0.00001	0.00005
2018-19 undiluted wastewater average value		0.1	1.58	152	0.03	3.0	113	<0.01	<0.05
<b>Dilution exceeded 98% of time</b>	93:1	0.001	0.02	1.6	0.0004	0.03	1.2	0.0001	0.0005
<b>Dilution exceeded 10% of time</b>	1007:1	0.0001	0.002	0.2	0.00003	0.003	0.1	0.00001	0.00005
2017-18 undiluted wastewater average value		0.1	1.83	148	0.05	3.98	109	<0.01	<0.05
<b>Dilution exceeded 98% of time</b>	114:1	0.0009	0.02	1.3	0.0004	0.03	1.0	0.0001	0.0004
<b>Dilution exceeded 10% of time</b>	1711:1	0.00006	0.001	0.1	0.00003	0.002	0.06	0.00001	0.00003
2016-17 undiluted wastewater average value		<0.1	2.4	130	0.04	3.1	105	<0.01	<0.05
<b>Dilution exceeded 98% of time</b>	89:1	0.001	0.03	1.5	0.0004	0.03	1.2	0.0001	0.001
<b>Dilution exceeded 10% of time</b>	1018:1	0.0001	0.002	0.1	0.00004	0.003	0.1	0.00001	0.00005
2015-16 undiluted wastewater average value		0.1	2.3	152	0.03	4.1	108	<0.01	<0.05
<b>Dilution exceeded 98% of time</b>	92:1	0.001	0.02	1.6	0.0004	0.04	1.2	0.0001	0.0005
<b>Dilution exceeded 10% of time</b>	623:1	0.0002	0.004	0.2	0.00005	0.007	0.2	0.00002	0.00008

Bondi		Chemical concentration (µg/L)							
		cadmium	chromium	copper	mercury	lead	zinc	endosulphan	chlorpyrifos
Guideline 95 <sup>th</sup> %ile for protection of marine species		5.5	27.4	1.3	0.4	4.4	15	0.01	0.009
2014-15 undiluted wastewater average value		0.2	1.5	121	0.1	3.6	108	<0.01	<0.05
Dilution exceeded 98% of time	111:1	0.001	0.01	1.1	0.001	0.03	1.0	0.00009	0.0005
Dilution exceeded 10% of time	1522:1	0.0001	0.001	0.08	0.00007	0.002	0.07	0.000007	0.00003
2013-14 undiluted wastewater average value		0.1	1.1	120	0.07	3.6	106	<0.01	<0.05
Dilution exceeded 98% of time	89:1	0.001	0.01	1.3	0.001	0.04	1.2	0.0001	0.0006
Dilution exceeded 10% of time	943:1	0.0001	0.001	0.1	0.0001	0.004	0.1	0.00001	0.00005
2012-13 undiluted wastewater average value		0.3	2.3	125	0.09	5.4	123	<0.01	<0.05
Dilution exceeded 98% of time	102:1	0.003	0.02	1.2	0.001	0.05	1.2	0.0001	0.0005
Dilution exceeded 10% of time	1033:1	0.0003	0.002	0.1	0.0001	0.005	0.1	0.00001	0.0001
2011-12 undiluted wastewater average value		0.2	1.6	110	0.06	5.1	102	<0.01	<0.05
Dilution exceeded 98% of time	104:1	0.002	0.02	1.1	0.001	0.05	1.0	0.0001	0.0005
Dilution exceeded 10% of time	1353:1	0.0001	0.001	0.08	0.00004	0.004	0.08	0.00001	0.00004
2010-11 undiluted wastewater average value		0.1	1.8	113	<0.1	3.5	104	<0.01	<0.05
Dilution exceeded 98% of time	93:1	0.001	0.02	1.2	0.001	0.04	1.1	0.0001	0.0005
Dilution exceeded 10% of time	917:1	0.0001	0.002	0.1	0.0001	0.004	0.1	0.00001	0.00005
2009-10 undiluted wastewater average value		0.2	1.8	110	<0.1	4.4	102	<0.01	<0.05
Dilution exceeded 98% of time	86:1	0.002	0.02	1.3	0.001	0.05	1.2	0.0001	0.0006
Dilution exceeded 10% of time	1233:1	0.0002	0.001	0.1	0.00008	0.004	0.08	0.000008	0.00004
2008-09 undiluted wastewater average value		0.1	2.3	118	<0.1	4.7	106	<0.01	<0.05
Dilution exceeded 98% of time	108:1	0.001	0.02	1.1	0.001	0.04	1.0	0.0001	0.0005
Dilution exceeded 10% of time	1271:1	0.00008	0.002	0.09	0.00008	0.004	0.08	0.000008	0.00004

\* High reliability trigger value for chromium VI

Blue shading indicates value exceeds ANZECC (2000) guideline value

Table E-5 Comparison of modelled chemical concentrations near the deepwater ocean outfalls for the STSIMP (financial years) to ANZECC (2000) guideline values for Malabar WRRF

Malabar	Chemical concentration (µg/L)								
	cadmium	chromium	copper	mercury	lead	zinc	endosulphan	Chlorpyrifos	
Guideline 95 <sup>th</sup> %ile for protection of marine species	5.5	27.4	1.3	0.4	4.4	15	0.01	0.009	
2022-23 undiluted wastewater average value	0.3	8.5	85	0.02	3.3	98	0.01	0.4	
<b>Dilution exceeded 98% of time</b>	65:1	0.004	0.1	1.3	0.0002	0.05	1.5	0.0002	0.006
<b>Dilution exceeded 10% of time</b>	632:1	0.0005	0.01	0.1	0.00002	0.005	0.2	0.00002	0.0007
2021-22 undiluted wastewater average value	0.2	6.9	79	0.02	3.2	97	0.01	0.07	
<b>Dilution exceeded 98% of time</b>	58:1	0.003	0.12	1.4	0.0003	0.06	1.7	0.0002	0.0012
<b>Dilution exceeded 10% of time</b>	575:1	0.0003	0.012	0.1	0.00003	0.006	0.2	0.00002	0.00012
2020-21 undiluted wastewater average value	0.3	7.3	90	0.04	3.7	103	<0.01	0.08	
<b>Dilution exceeded 98% of time</b>	61:1	0.005	0.12	1.5	0.0007	0.06	1.7	0.0002	0.0013
<b>Dilution exceeded 10% of time</b>	589:1	0.0005	0.012	0.2	0.00007	0.006	0.2	0.00002	0.00014
2019-20 undiluted wastewater average value	0.2	7.4	100	0.02	3.6	116	<0.01	<0.05	
<b>Dilution exceeded 98% of time</b>	70:1	0.003	0.11	1.4	0.0003	0.05	1.7	0.0001	0.0007
<b>Dilution exceeded 10% of time</b>	426:1	0.0005	0.017	0.2	0.00005	0.008	0.3	0.00002	0.00012
2018-19 undiluted wastewater average value	0.1	9.1	98	0.2	2.7	99	<0.01	<0.05	
<b>Dilution exceeded 98% of time</b>	64:1	0.002	0.1	1.5	0.003	0.04	1.6	0.0002	0.0008
<b>Dilution exceeded 10% of time</b>	470:1	0.0002	0.02	0.2	0.0003	0.006	0.2	0.00002	0.0001
2017-18 undiluted wastewater average value	0.2	9.0	105	0.05	3.9	111	<0.01	<0.05	
<b>Dilution exceeded 98% of time</b>	68:1	0.003	0.1	1.5	0.0007	0.06	1.6	0.0001	0.0007
<b>Dilution exceeded 10% of time</b>	824:1	0.0002	0.01	0.1	0.00006	0.005	0.1	0.00001	0.00006
2016-17 undiluted wastewater average value	0.3	8.1	103	0.04	4.0	118	<0.01	0.124	
<b>Dilution exceeded 98% of time</b>	56:1	0.004	0.1	1.8	0.0008	0.07	2.1	0.0002	0.002
<b>Dilution exceeded 10% of time</b>	515:1	0.0005	0.02	0.2	0.0001	0.008	0.2	0.00002	0.0002
2015-16 undiluted wastewater average value	0.2	6.8	91	0.13	4.8	92	<0.01	<0.05	
<b>Dilution exceeded 98% of time</b>	55:1	0.004	0.1	1.7	0.002	0.09	1.7	0.0002	0.0009
<b>Dilution exceeded 10% of time</b>	244:1	0.0009	0.03	0.4	0.0005	0.02	0.4	0.00004	0.0002

Malabar		Chemical concentration (µg/L)							
		cadmium	chromium	copper	mercury	lead	zinc	endosulphan	Chlorpyrifos
Guideline 95 <sup>th</sup> %ile for protection of marine species		5.5	27.4	1.3	0.4	4.4	15	0.01	0.009
2014-15 undiluted wastewater average value		0.1	6.5	78	0.03	3.3	94	<0.01	<0.05
<b>Dilution exceeded 98% of time</b>	70:1	0.002	0.09	1.1	0.0004	0.05	1.3	0.0001	0.0007
<b>Dilution exceeded 10% of time</b>	665:1	0.0002	0.01	0.1	0.00005	0.005	0.1	0.00002	0.00008
2013-14 undiluted wastewater average value		0.2	9.3	80	0.05	3.3	102	<0.01	<0.05
<b>Dilution exceeded 98% of time</b>	56:1	0.004	0.17	1.4	0.001	0.06	1.8	0.0002	0.0009
<b>Dilution exceeded 10% of time</b>	478:1	0.0004	0.02	0.2	0.0001	0.01	0.2	0.00002	0.0001
2012-13 undiluted wastewater average value		0.2	6.0	74	0.07	4.3	97	<0.01	<0.05
<b>Dilution exceeded 98% of time</b>	65:1	0.003	0.09	1.1	0.001	0.07	1.5	0.0002	0.0008
<b>Dilution exceeded 10% of time</b>	507:1	0.0003	0.01	0.1	0.0001	0.01	0.2	0.00002	0.0001
2011-12 undiluted wastewater average value		0.2	7.8	74	0.06	4.2	107	<0.01	<0.05
<b>Dilution exceeded 98% of time</b>	68:1	0.003	0.11	1.1	0.001	0.06	1.6	0.0001	0.0007
<b>Dilution exceeded 10% of time</b>	578:1	0.0003	0.01	0.1	0.0001	0.007	0.2	0.00002	0.00009
2010-11 undiluted wastewater average value		0.1	7.8	59	<0.1	2.7	86	<0.01	<0.05
<b>Dilution exceeded 98% of time</b>	55:1	0.002	0.14	1.1	0.002	0.05	1.6	0.0002	0.0009
<b>Dilution exceeded 10% of time</b>	448:1	0.0002	0.02	0.1	0.0002	0.006	0.2	0.00002	0.0001
2009-10 undiluted wastewater average value		0.3	10.2	67	<0.1	13.3	86	<0.01	<0.05
<b>Dilution exceeded 98% of time</b>	55:1	0.005	0.19	1.2	0.002	0.24	1.6	0.0002	0.0009
<b>Dilution exceeded 10% of time</b>	551:1	0.0005	0.02	0.1	0.0002	0.02	0.2	0.00002	0.00009
2008-09 undiluted wastewater average value		0.2	7.0	68	<0.1	4.1	90	<0.01	<0.05
<b>Dilution exceeded 98% of time</b>	67:1	0.003	0.10	1.0	0.001	0.06	1.3	0.0001	0.0007
<b>Dilution exceeded 10% of time</b>	550:1	0.0004	0.01	0.1	0.0002	0.007	0.2	0.00002	0.00009

\* High reliability trigger value for chromium VI

Blue shading indicates value exceeds ANZECC (2000) guideline value

## E-6 Ocean sediment quality and ecosystem health

Approximately 80% of Sydney's wastewater is treated at the North Head, Bondi and Malabar WWTPs and discharged through three deepwater ocean outfalls located between 2 and 4 km offshore, in waters between 65-80 m deep. As a general description, these deepwater ocean outfalls discharge wastewater through multiple diffusers that spread it over 500 to 750 m, which achieves rapid dilution that approximately ranges from design targets of 300:1 to 500:1, depending on oceanographic conditions and the diffuser field. The purpose of the diffusers is to release wastewater into the ocean at concentrations that are unlikely to be toxic once mixing has occurred. The distance from the discharge point to the boundary of the initial dilution zone varies considerably, depending on ocean and discharge conditions. It is defined to occur when the vertical momentum and buoyancy of the wastewater are the same as that of the surrounding water. The initial dilution zone is also referred to as the initial mixing zone or the end of the near-field.

### E-6.1 Offshore marine sediment quality

For the 2022-23 'surveillance' year, results were obtained from the analytes measured at both sites (1 and 2) of the three locations listed in Table E-6.

Table E-6 Locations and analytes measured in 2022-23

Sites 1 and 2 of locations	Analytes measured
Malabar 0 km	Total Organic Carbon Sediment Grain Size Benthic macrofauna
Bondi and North Head	Total Organic Carbon Sediment Grain Size

Coordinates for the grid centre for each site of the nine locations of the study are provided in Table E-13. Actual geographical coordinates of each sample collected in the 2022-23 surveillance year from sites 1 and 2 for each of the three locations are listed in Table E-14.

Sediment grain size analyses were undertaken on sediment samples from all sites. Results for sediment granulometry size classes were calculated for <0.063 mm (%), >0.063 mm (%) and >2.0 mm (%) categories. Summary statistics including mean and standard deviation are presented in Table E-7 with all raw data presented in Table E-8. Levels were similar to those seen in past years (Figure E-1).

Table E-7 Summary statistics of TOC and sediment grain size measured in 2022-23

Sites	TOC %		<0.063mm		>0.063mm		>2.0mm	
	Mean	Std Dev	Mean	Std Dev	Mean	Std Dev	Mean	Std Dev
North Head 1	0.7	0.1	3.4	1.1	90.3	11.8	6.3	11
North Head 2	0.5	0.2	3.2	0.8	93.5	3.1	3.3	2.8
Bondi 1	0.4	0.1	2.9	0.4	96.4	0.7	0.6	0.4
Bondi 2	0.4	0.2	3.5	1.9	95.3	3.2	1.2	2.4
Malabar 0km 1	0.6	0.2	4.9	2.6	92.8	3	2.4	1.2
Malabar 0km 2	0.8	0.1	7.9	1.3	90.9	1.4	1.3	0.6

Table E-8 TOC and sediment grain size for each sample measured in 2022-23

Site description	Replicate	TOC	<0.063 mm	>0.063 mm	>2.0 mm
		%	%	%	%
North Head 1	1	0.60	2.26	96.4	1.35
North Head 1	2	0.62	2.82	94.9	2.24
North Head 1	3	0.70	2.66	96.3	1
North Head 1	4	0.81	4.24	94.7	1.02
North Head 1	5	0.67	4.81	69.3	25.9
North Head 2	1	0.27	2.3	91.6	6.14
North Head 2	2	0.50	4.57	88.9	6.54
North Head 2	3	0.63	3.34	96	0.69
North Head 2	4	0.74	3.2	94.9	1.94
North Head 2	5	0.43	2.82	96	1.18
Bondi 1	1	0.31	2.81	96.2	0.98
Bondi 1	2	0.43	3.12	96.4	0.45
Bondi 1	3	0.51	2.86	96.9	0.2
Bondi 1	4	0.58	3.4	95.5	1.06
Bondi 1	5	0.29	2.39	97.2	0.37
Bondi 2	1	0.44	3.11	96.8	0.12
Bondi 2	2	0.25	2.06	97.7	0.21
Bondi 2	3	0.61	6.5	93.4	0.1
Bondi 2	4	0.16	1.86	98	0.17
Bondi 2	5	0.34	3.83	90.7	5.51
Malabar 0 km 1	1	0.52	4.16	94.7	1.15
Malabar 0 km 1	2	0.94	9.47	87.4	3.08
Malabar 0 km 1	3	0.29	2.74	93.5	3.81

Site description		TOC	<0.063 mm	>0.063 mm	>2.0 mm
	Replicate	%	%	%	%
Malabar 0 km 1	4	0.48	3.72	93.6	2.69
Malabar 0 km 1	5	0.70	4.4	94.6	1.05
Malabar 0 km 2	1	0.82	6.56	91.5	1.97
Malabar 0 km 2	2	0.85	9.34	89.8	0.87
Malabar 0 km 2	3	0.72	8.4	90.4	1.2
Malabar 0 km 2	4	0.66	8.58	89.8	1.65
Malabar 0 km 2	5	0.72	6.44	93	0.6

In 2022-23, the TOC % content for all ten samples collected from the Malabar 0 km location were less than the NSW EPA specified 99<sup>th</sup> percentile trigger value of 1.2%. No specific trigger value has been set for either Bondi or North Head.

TOC % content was also less than 1.2% for all ten samples collected from North Head and Bondi. Over the 2001 to 2023 period, 23 TOC values were recorded from a total of 1527 samples to exceed 1.2% across a few of the nine locations (Table E-9). The most recent exceedance was in 2020. This suggests the values recorded in previous years may be examples of the higher variability seen from time to time, rather than an indication of TOC build up and subsequent anoxic conditions around this deepwater outfall. High anoxia conditions would be more likely to impact benthic community structure.

These TOC results suggest the prevailing currents that induce sediment movement and also move effluent plumes away from the diffuser arrays, have contributed to the low anoxia conditions in the benthic sediments around the diffuser arrays.

The average levels of fine sediments observed in 2022-23 were similar to those seen in past years, with no apparent build-up of fine particles (<0.063 mm) (Figure E-1). This suggests that metal concentrations in the sediment were unlikely to have increased at the North Head, Bondi and Malabar 0 km deepwater outfall locations.

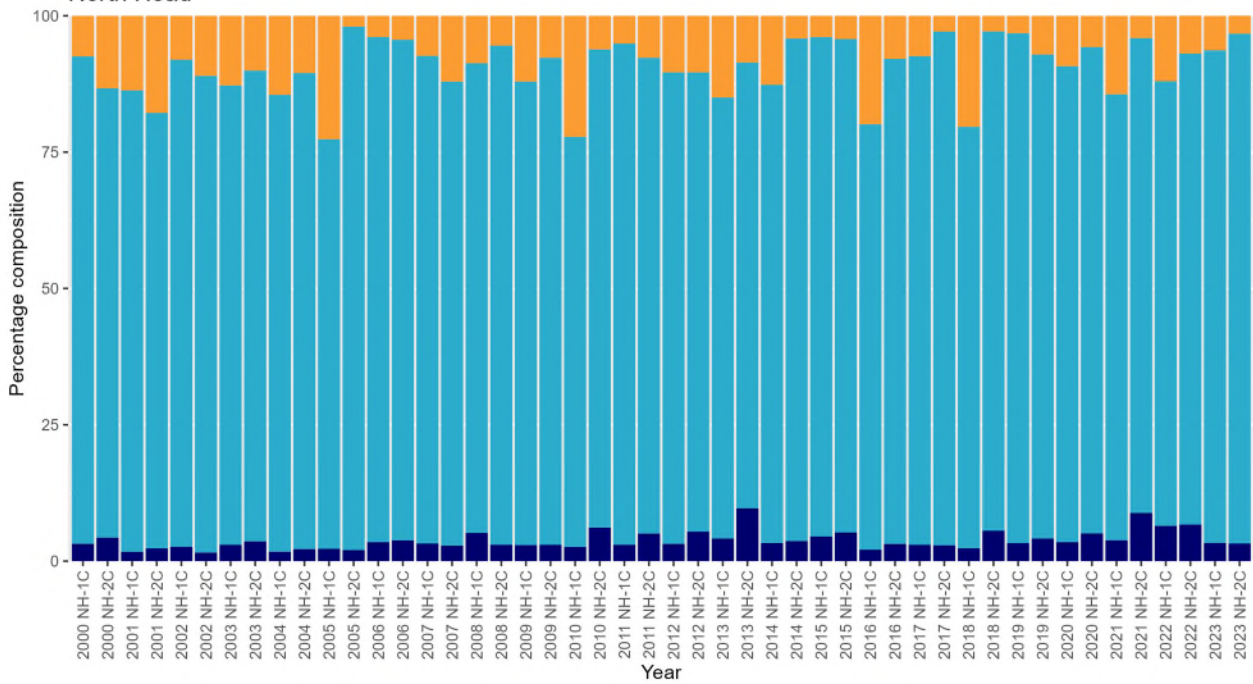
With high levels of anoxia unlikely, together with the probable lack of build-up in chemical concentrations in the fine sediments, the benthic community structure of the Malabar 0 km location was unlikely to have changed beyond the levels recorded in past assessment years. A check of the 2022-23 benthic community structure was made next to see if it was similar to past assessment years.



Table E-9 TOC % replicate values equal or above 1.2% content from 2001 to 2023

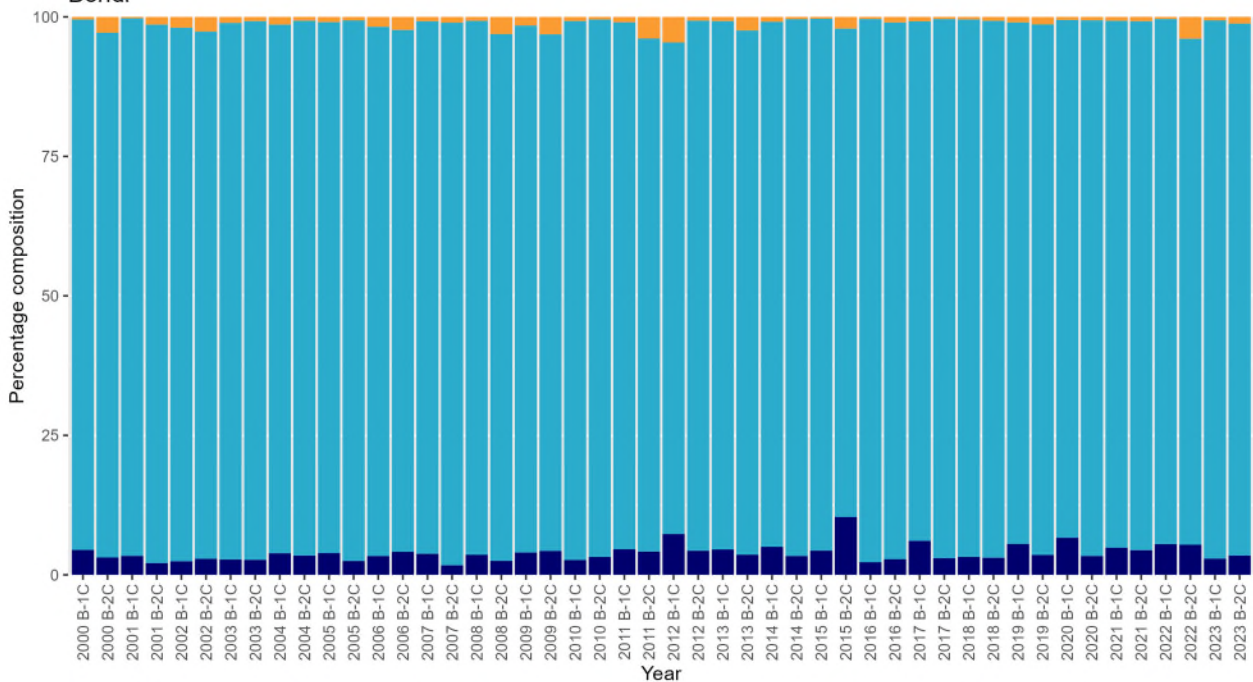
Year	Location	TOC %
2002	North Head outfall	1.5
2002	North Head outfall	1.9
2002	Long Reef reference	4.4
2003	North Head outfall	1.3
2003	Long Reef reference	1.5
2003	Long Reef reference	1.3
2005	Long Reef reference	1.9
2005	Long Reef reference	1.6
2005	Long Reef reference	1.8
2006	Bondi outfall	1.5
2006	Malabar 7 km	1.8
2007	North Head outfall	1.4
2009	Malabar 7 km	3.5
2011	North Head outfall	3.5
2016	Malabar 0 km outfall	1.2
2015	Bondi outfall	2.0
2017	North Head outfall	1.7
2017	North Head outfall	1.6
2018	North Head outfall	1.2
2018	North Head outfall	1.4
2020	Long Reef reference	1.4
2020	Malabar 5 km	1.9
2020	Malabar 7 km	1.2

### North Head



Particle Size ■ Sieve Size >2.0mm ■ Sieve Size >0.063mm ■ Sieve Size <0.063mm

### Bondi



Particle Size ■ Sieve Size >2.0mm ■ Sieve Size >0.063mm ■ Sieve Size <0.063mm

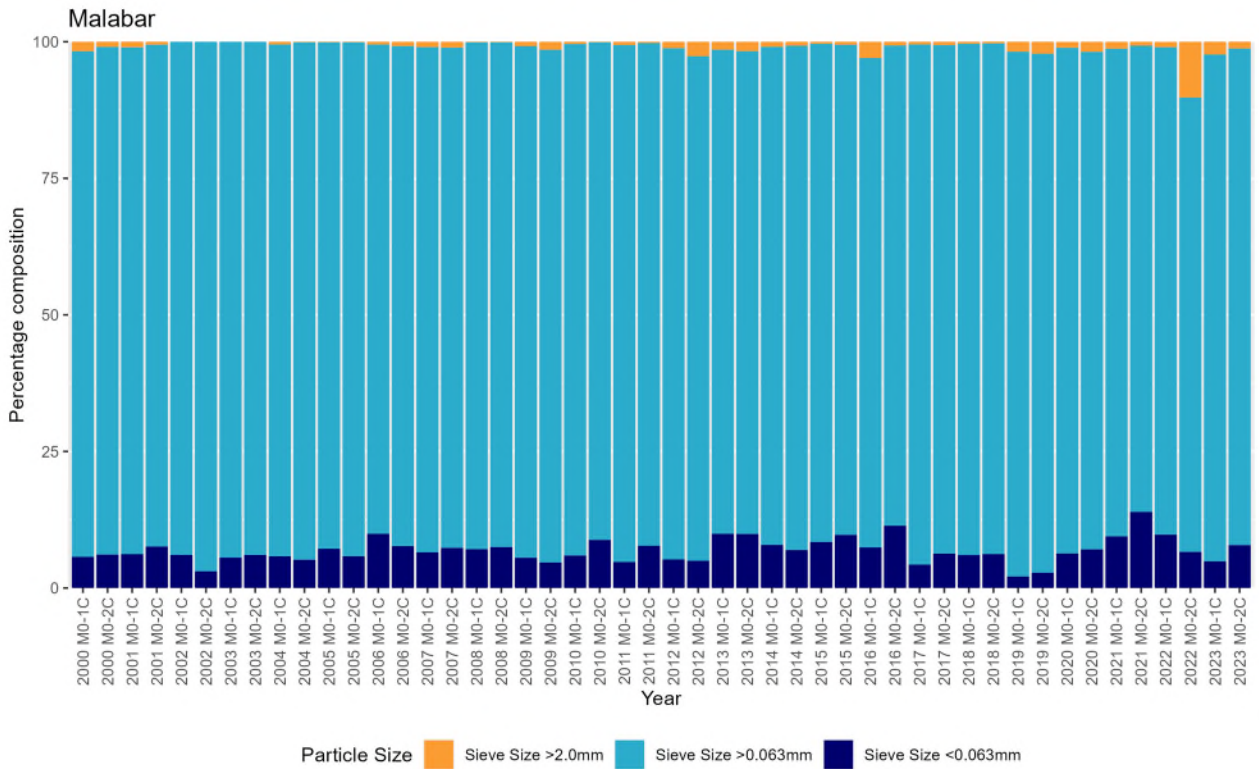


Figure E-1 Cumulative sediment particle size composition by three size classes for: top North Head; middle Bondi; and bottom Malabar 0 km 2000 to 2022-23

## E-6.2 Offshore marine sediment fauna communities

A summary of the benthic macrofauna data from the Malabar 0 km location is presented in Table E-10. In 2022-23, the most common fauna types (taxa) were Polychaete worms, which also had the highest abundances out of all groups. Other taxa groups such as Crustaceans had less animal types and lower abundances (Table E-10). While abundances and the exact number of taxa varied between years, this year's taxonomic structure was typical of other years except for 2012 where Crustacean individuals outnumbered Polychaete worm individuals (Figure E-2).




The detailed benthic community dataset collected in 2022-23 is provided in Table E-15. The Polychaete worm of the family Maldanidae was the most abundant taxon, which was collected in all 20 samples representing 35% of the total Polychaete worms collected in 2022-23 (Table E-10). Maldanidae is described as an indicator of low organic input conditions (Dean, 2008). Contributing approximately 14% of all polychaete worms collected, Spionidae was found in all Malabar 0 km samples collected during 2022-23.

Table E-10 Summary of benthic macrofauna at Malabar 0 km location in 2022-23

Summary statistics based on taxa	Sum	% Contribution
Total number of taxa	110	100
Number of Polychaete taxa	46	41.8
Number of Crustacean taxa	30	27.3
Number of Mollusc taxa	22	20
Number of Echinoderm taxa	5	4.5
Number of other worm phyla taxa	4	3.6
Number of other phyla taxa	3	2.7
Summary statistics based on abundance	Sum	% Contribution
Total number of individuals	4684	100
Number of Polychaetes	2948	62.94
Number of Crustaceans	1201	25.64
Number of Molluscs	396	8.45
Number of Echinoderms	88	1.88
Number of other worm phyla	44	0.94
Number of other phyla	7	0.15

The composition of the Polychaeta, Crustacea, Mollusca and Echinodermata has been observed to vary up and down in both number of taxa and in number of individuals over the 2000 to 2023 period (Figure E-2). While the total number of individuals was lower than the previous year (2021-22), there has not been a sustained decline or increase in any of these four taxonomic groups over the 23 years of monitoring.

In addition to the above coarse check of the taxonomic structure, a finer comparison of the taxonomic structure at the Malabar 0 km location was made against that from past 'assessment' years to see if it was typical of that seen in the past. This was done by placing the 2023 samples from the Malabar outfall location onto the canonical axes of the existing Canonical Analysis of



Principal coordinates (CAP) model of interpretive-year data (2002, 2005, 2008, 2011, 2014, 2016, 2020) with the outputted sample allocations inspected for fit of 2023 samples to past samples.

A first pass of the CAP routine was run and after viewing diagnostic statistics an 'm' value of 17 was chosen to make the second pass. The second pass indicated a 60% allocation success and the first squared canonical correlation was reasonably large ( $\delta_1^2 = 0.85$ ). The Pillar's trace statistic was significant (2.43274,  $p = 0.0001$ ) and indicated there was more than one group of samples in multivariate space. The Cross Validation Leave-one-out Allocation of Observations to Groups statistic reflected a number of overlapped and mixed groups of samples with no one location having all of its samples being allocated solely to it. Rather, miss-classified samples were mostly assigned to locations immediately north or south of that location or nearby locations (Table E-12). The allocation based on taxonomic structure of the 20 samples collected in 2022-23 from the Malabar 0 km location was to either the Malabar 0 km location or to other nearby locations with a similar allocation as seen in the base 7-year assessment data analysis. The resultant CAP plot is shown in Figure E-3.

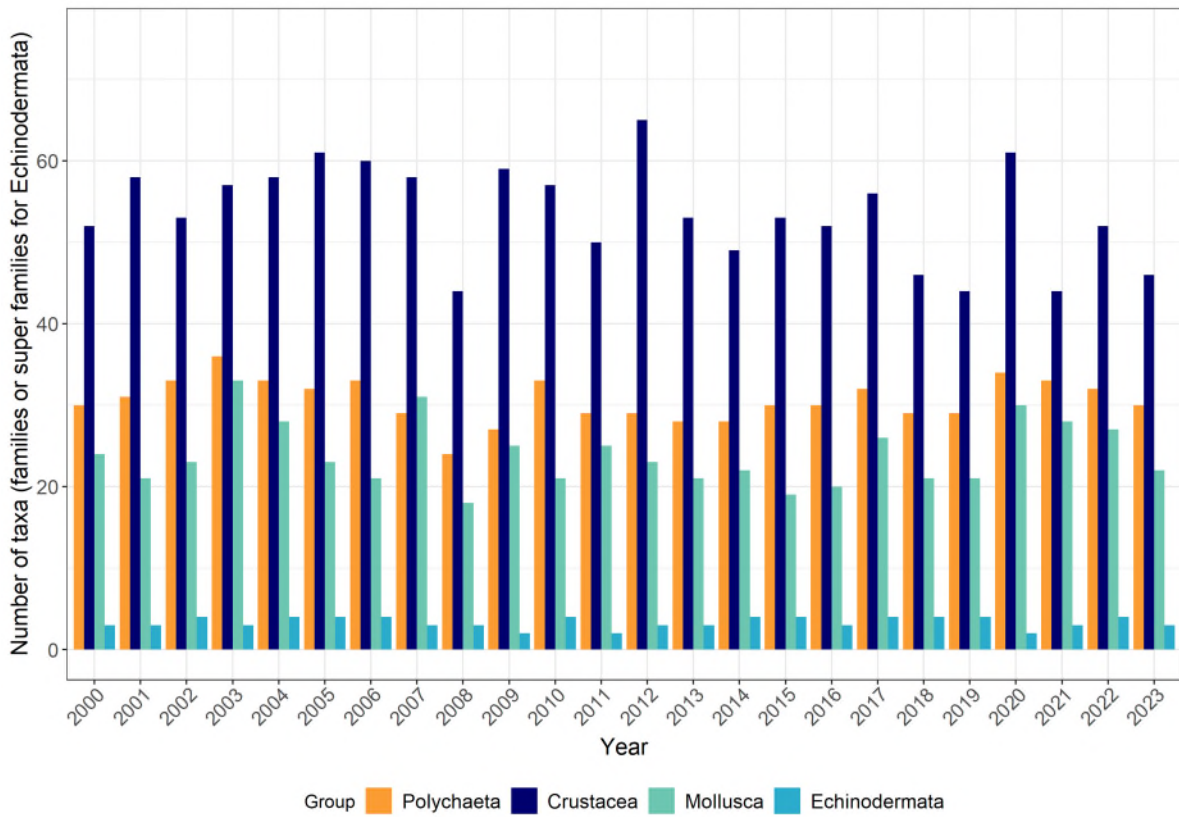
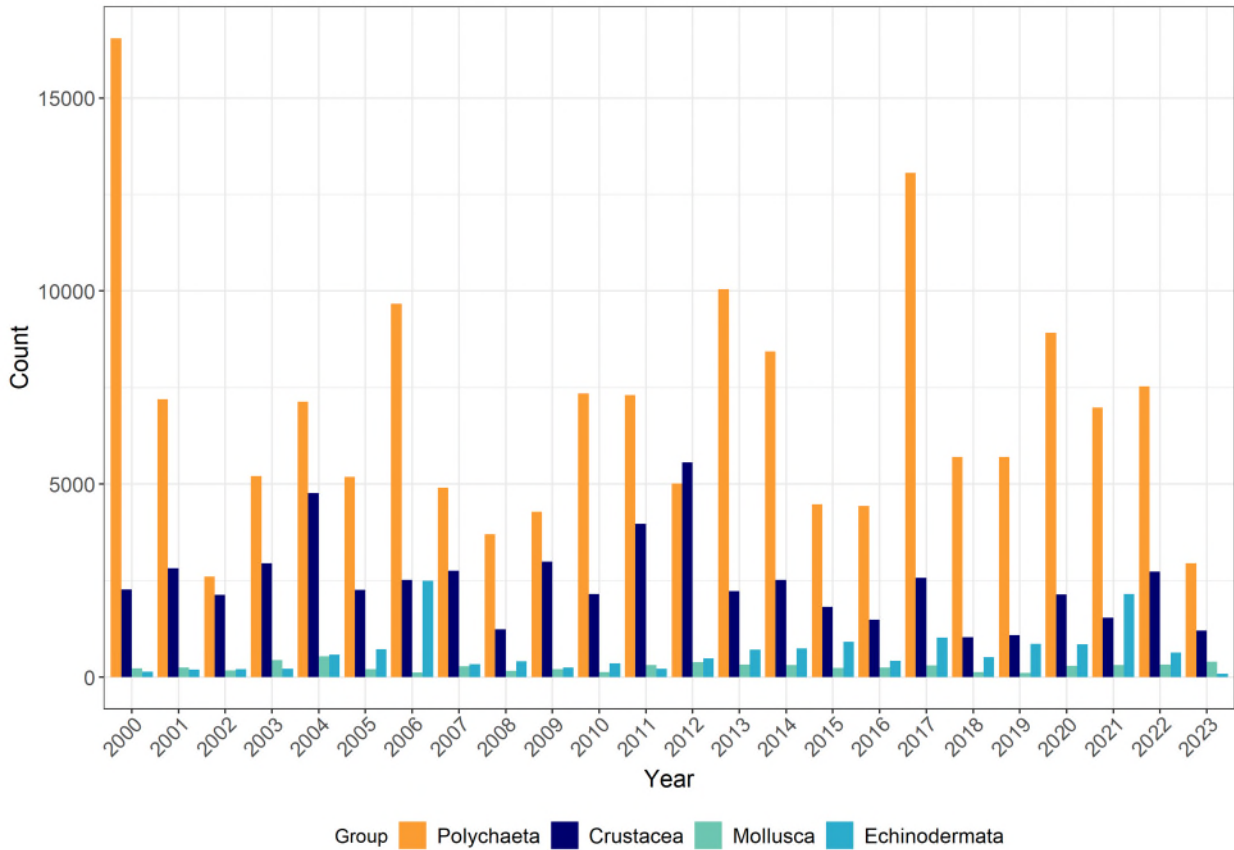


Figure E-2 Counts and number of taxa at Malabar 0 km location each year from 2000 to 2023

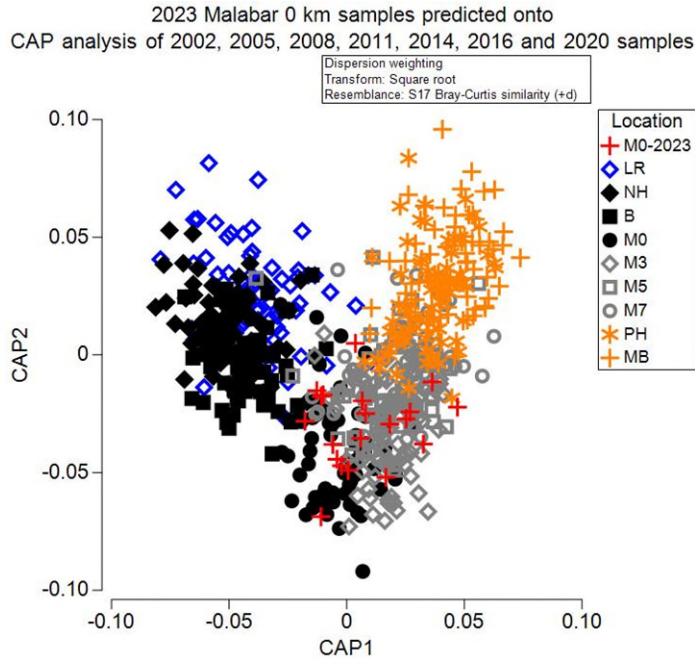


Figure E-3 CAP plot with Malabar 0 km location 2023 sample prediction compared to past assessment years

### OSP Summary for 2022-2023

TOC % content results suggested elevated levels of anoxia were unlikely to have built-up in benthic sediment in 2022-2023. There also appeared to be a lack of build-up of fine sediment particles, which in turn suggests sedimentary metal concentrations have not increased in 2022-2023. Without changes in those sediment characteristics, the benthic community structure at the Malabar deepwater ocean outfall location was unlikely to have changed beyond the levels recorded in past 'assessment' years. The check of the 2022-23 benthic community structure to past 'assessment' years also suggested community structure was within ranges seen in the past 'assessment' years.



Table E-11 Allocated location group for Malabar 0 km samples of 2023 which were predicted onto the base CAP analysis of samples collected from all nine locations in 2002, 2005, 2008, 2011, 2014, 2016 and 2020 assessment years

2023 Malabar 0 km site and replicate sample number	Allocated location group
M01C-1	M7
M01C-2	M0
M01C-3	M0
M01C-4	M0
M01C-5	M0
M01C-6	M0
M01C-7	M3
M01C-8	M0
M01C-9	M0
M01C-10	M0
M02C-1	M5
M02C-2	M7
M02C-3	M5
M02C-4	M5
M02C-5	M0
M02C-6	M3
M02C-7	M3
M02C-8	M3
M02C-9	M0
M02C-10	M0

Table E-12 Statistics from the cross-validation leave-one-out allocation of samples to location groups of 2002, 2005, 2008, 2011, 2014, 2016 and 2020 from base CAP analysis

Original group	LR	NH	B	M0	M3	M5	M7	PH	MB	Total samples	% correct
<b>LR</b>	49	14	4	1	0	1	1	0	0	70	70
<b>NH</b>	10	51	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	70	73
<b>B</b>	4	8	57	1	0	0	0	0	0	70	81
<b>M0</b>	3	3	3	49	7	3	2	0	0	70	70
<b>M3</b>	1	0	0	8	44	13	3	1	0	70	63
<b>M5</b>	2	0	0	6	15	22	19	4	2	70	31
<b>M7</b>	1	0	1	4	9	16	28	9	2	70	40
<b>PH</b>	0	0	0	0	1	8	12	25	24	70	36
<b>MB</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	16	50	70	71

Table E-13 EPA sampling site coordinate grid centres

Sites of location	Easting (grid centre)	Northing (grid centre)	Latitude (S)	Longitude (E)	Easting (converted to represent 0 co-ord, x value)	Northing (converted to represent 0 co-ord, y value)
Long Reef 1	349791.41	6266903.05	33°43.630'	151°22.720'	349666.41	6266778.05
Long Reef 2	349315.23	6264892.50	33°44.707'	151°22.393'	349190.23	6264767.50
North Head 1	347436.95	6257934.94	33°48.460'	151°21.100'	347311.95	6257809.94
North Head 2	347463.41	6256056.66	33°49.470'	151°21.100'	347338.41	6255931.66
Bondi 1	343415.85	6248226.10	33°53.670'	151°18.400'	343290.85	6248101.10
Bondi 2	344024.31	6250792.20	33°52.300'	151°18.820'	343899.31	6250667.20
Malabar 0 km 1	342807.40	6238966.99	33°58.680'	151°17.900'	342682.40	6238841.99
Malabar 0 km 2	343468.76	6239125.72	33°58.600'	151°18.325'	343343.76	6239000.72
Malabar 3 km 1	341378.85	6236506.71	34°00.000'	151°16.950'	341253.85	6236381.71
Malabar 3 km 2	341590.48	6236612.53	33°59.945'	151°17.085'	341465.48	6236487.53
Malabar 5 km 1	340638.12	6234628.44	34°01.000'	151°16.450'	340513.12	6234503.44
Malabar 5 km 2	340902.67	6234469.71	34°01.100'	151°16.615'	340777.67	6234344.71
Malabar 7 km 1	339527.03	6233041.16	34°01.860'	151°15.705'	339402.03	6232916.16
Malabar 7 km 2	339394.75	6232723.70	34°02.030'	151°15.615'	339269.75	6232598.70
Port Hacking 1	336749.29	6228649.70	34°04.200'	151°13.850'	336624.29	6228524.70
Port Hacking 2	336749.29	6228411.60	34°04.334'	151°13.845'	336624.29	6228286.60
Marley 1	331643.55	6221348.22	34°08.105'	151°10.450'	331518.55	6221223.22
Marley 2	331722.92	6221163.04	34°08.205'	151°10.500'	331597.92	6221038.04

Table E-14 Actual sub-sampling coordinates from collection of 2022-23 samples from sites 1 and 2 of 3 locations with replicate samples numbers

Location	Easting (grid centre)	Northing (grid centre)	Easting (converted to represent 0 co-ord, x value)	Northing (converted to represent 0 co-ord, y value)	Random number x co-ord (0-5)	Random number y co-ord (0-5)	Grid Easting	Grid Northing
<b>North Head site 1</b>								
<b>Replicate 1</b>	347436.95	6257934.94	347311.95	6257809.94	1	1	347370.72	6257865.79
<b>Replicate 2</b>	347436.95	6257934.94	347311.95	6257809.94	3	4	347451.61	6257997.44
<b>Replicate 3</b>	347436.95	6257934.94	347311.95	6257809.94	3	3	347460.68	6257955.41
<b>Replicate 4</b>	347436.95	6257934.94	347311.95	6257809.94	5	5	347559.33	6258053.52
<b>Replicate 5</b>	347436.95	6257934.94	347311.95	6257809.94	1	2	347347.26	6257908.28
<b>North Head site 2</b>								
<b>Replicate 1</b>	347463.41	6256056.66	347338.41	6255931.66	4	1	347539.14	6255966.89
<b>Replicate 2</b>	347463.41	6256056.66	347338.41	6255931.66	3	5	347504.63	6256165.40
<b>Replicate 3</b>	347463.41	6256056.66	347338.41	6255931.66	5	2	347585.50	6256024.11
<b>Replicate 4</b>	347463.41	6256056.66	347338.41	6255931.66	1	2	347404.10	6256053.56
<b>Replicate 5</b>	347463.41	6256056.66	347338.41	6255931.66	3	3	347493.44	6256085.04
<b>Bondi site 1</b>								
<b>Replicate 1</b>	343415.85	6248226.10	343290.85	6248101.1	2	2	343386.71	6248188.22
<b>Replicate 2</b>	343415.85	6248226.10	343290.85	6248101.1	3	0	343461.90	6248124.98
<b>Replicate 3</b>	343415.85	6248226.10	343290.85	6248101.1	4	0	343479.22	6248117.70
<b>Replicate 4</b>	343415.85	6248226.10	343290.85	6248101.1	1	2	343319.11	6248180.55
<b>Replicate 5</b>	343415.85	6248226.10	343290.85	6248101.1	5	4	343534.00	6248296.55

Location	Easting (grid centre)	Northing (grid centre)	Easting (converted to represent 0 co-ord, x value)	Northing (converted to represent 0 co-ord, y value)	Random number x co-ord (0-5)	Random number y co-ord (0-5)	Grid Easting	Grid Northing
<b>Bondi site 2</b>								
<b>Replicate 1</b>	344024.31	6250792.20	343899.31	6250667.2	1	2	343927.17	6250770.88
<b>Replicate 2</b>	344024.31	6250792.20	343899.31	6250667.2	2	1	343990.08	6250715.75
<b>Replicate 3</b>	344024.31	6250792.20	343899.31	6250667.2	1	2	343941.36	6250779.85
<b>Replicate 4</b>	344024.31	6250792.20	343899.31	6250667.2	4	4	344105.34	6250850.43
<b>Replicate 5</b>	344024.31	6250792.20	343899.31	6250667.2	0	4	343904.38	6250884.76
<b>Malabar 0 km site 1</b>								
<b>Replicate 1</b>	342807.40	6238966.99	342682.4	6238841.99	3	1	342828.99	6238884.48
<b>Replicate 2</b>	342807.40	6238966.99	342682.4	6238841.99	1	3	342715.77	6238972.45
<b>Replicate 3</b>	342807.40	6238966.99	342682.4	6238841.99	5	5	342921.42	6239076.93
<b>Replicate 4</b>	342807.40	6238966.99	342682.4	6238841.99	2	5	342795.92	6239082.92
<b>Replicate 5</b>	342807.40	6238966.99	342682.4	6238841.99	1	2	342708.12	6238945.19
<b>Replicate 6</b>	342807.40	6238966.99	342682.4	6238841.99	3	1	342849.19	6238907.34
<b>Replicate 7</b>	342807.40	6238966.99	342682.4	6238841.99	4	0	342890.47	6238852.40
<b>Replicate 8</b>	342807.40	6238966.99	342682.4	6238841.99	2	4	342798.05	6239053.46
<b>Replicate 9</b>	342807.40	6238966.99	342682.4	6238841.99	0	2	342683.94	6238933.83
<b>Replicate 10</b>	342807.40	6238966.99	342682.4	6238841.99	3	4	342844.27	6239024.35
<b>Malabar 0 km site 2</b>								
<b>Replicate 1</b>	343468.76	6239125.72	343343.76	6239000.72	3	2	343487.37	6239077.77
<b>Replicate 2</b>	343468.76	6239125.72	343343.76	6239000.72	3	0	343474.67	6239025.65

Location	Easting (grid centre)	Northing (grid centre)	Easting (converted to represent 0 co-ord, x value)	Northing (converted to represent 0 co-ord, y value)	Random number x co-ord (0-5)	Random number y co-ord (0-5)	Grid Easting	Grid Northing
<b>Replicate 3</b>	343468.76	6239125.72	343343.76	6239000.72	3	0	343485.08	6239003.47
<b>Replicate 4</b>	343468.76	6239125.72	343343.76	6239000.72	3	3	343517.89	6239156.05
<b>Replicate 5</b>	343468.76	6239125.72	343343.76	6239000.72	3	3	343489.76	6239144.47
<b>Replicate 6</b>	343468.76	6239125.72	343343.76	6239000.72	4	1	343522.74	6239041.15
<b>Replicate 7</b>	343468.76	6239125.72	343343.76	6239000.72	5	2	343588.97	6239120.52
<b>Replicate 8</b>	343468.76	6239125.72	343343.76	6239000.72	2	0	343446.25	6239005.36
<b>Replicate 9</b>	343468.76	6239125.72	343343.76	6239000.72	3	1	343483.14	6239039.92
<b>Replicate 10</b>	343468.76	6239125.72	343343.76	6239000.72	1	0	343399.22	6239008.63





Phylum	Class	Order	Family	M01										M02									
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Arthropoda	Malacostraca	Amphipoda	Oedicerotidae		3		4		1	1	2	3					1						
Arthropoda	Malacostraca	Amphipoda	Phoxocephalidae	4	16	7	4		2	2	3	5	1	3	1		4	6	5	1	2		4
Arthropoda	Malacostraca	Amphipoda	Podoceridae		6						1	1											
Arthropoda	Malacostraca	Amphipoda	Unknown amphipod	1		3																	
Arthropoda	Malacostraca	Amphipoda	Urothoidae								2		1										
Arthropoda	Malacostraca	Cumacea	Bodotriidae/ Nannastacidae				1																
Arthropoda	Malacostraca	Cumacea	Diastylidae/ Gynodiastylidae			1																	
Arthropoda	Malacostraca	Decapoda	Alpheidae														1						
Arthropoda	Malacostraca	Decapoda	Callianassidae				1	1						1		4	3		1		3		
Arthropoda	Malacostraca	Decapoda	Crab Larvae (megalopa, zoea)				1																
Arthropoda	Malacostraca	Decapoda	Diogenidae					1															
Arthropoda	Malacostraca	Decapoda	Galatheidae		1							1											
Arthropoda	Malacostraca	Decapoda	Goneplacidae																			1	
Arthropoda	Malacostraca	Decapoda	Hexapodidae		1	3		2	1	2	1					6	1	2	1		2	1	
Arthropoda	Malacostraca	Decapoda	Paguridae				4				1	1											
Arthropoda	Malacostraca	Decapoda	Paguroidea	1	3	2				2	3	1			1	2			1	1			
Arthropoda	Malacostraca	Decapoda	Pasiphaeidae								1			1					1				
Arthropoda	Malacostraca	Decapoda	Pilumnidae		1							1											
Arthropoda	Malacostraca	Decapoda	Raninidae											1									
Arthropoda	Malacostraca	Isopoda	Antarcturidae									1											
Arthropoda	Malacostraca	Isopoda	Anthuridae		2	1		1		1	1		1			4						1	
Arthropoda	Malacostraca	Isopoda	Arcturidae					1										4					2
Arthropoda	Malacostraca	Isopoda	Cirolanidae		1					1				1					1				
Arthropoda	Malacostraca	Isopoda	Leptanthuridae	1	1	1	1				1								3				
Arthropoda	Malacostraca	Isopoda	Paranthuridae	3	3	4	8	2	1	10	9	1		3	1		2	3		1	4	3	3
Arthropoda	Malacostraca	Isopoda	Serolidae										1										
Arthropoda	Malacostraca	Isopoda	Sphaeromatidae		1		2					2											
Arthropoda	Malacostraca	Nebaliacea	Nebaliidae										1										
Arthropoda	Malacostraca	Tanaidacea	Apseudidae		2	1	1	1			8	1	1				1			2		2	
Arthropoda	Malacostraca	Tanaidacea	Leptocheiliidae	2	67	14	55	13	6	24	53	64	6	4			1		2	4		5	
Arthropoda	Malacostraca	Tanaidacea	Neotanaididae/ Leptocheiliidae		2	2	2				6	1	2						1				
Arthropoda	Malacostraca	Tanaidacea	Paratanaididae	1	4		2	2	2	5	11	4	1	1	1	1		2		1			
Arthropoda	Maxillopoda	Cyclopoida	Cyclopoida									6											
Arthropoda	Ostracoda	Myodocopida	Cylindroleberididae	2	29		4		3	1	3		1	2	1	1							
Arthropoda	Ostracoda	Myodocopida	Cypridinidae/ Rutidermatidae	2		1	2				2		1		1								
Arthropoda	Ostracoda	Myodocopida	Sarsiellidae				1			2	1	1				1							
Arthropoda	Ostracoda	Podocopida	Podocopida											1									1
Arthropoda	Pycnogonida	Unknown	Pycnogonida		1							1											
Bryozoa	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Indeterminate									1											
Chordata	Actinopterygii	Anguilliformes	Anguillidae									1											

Phylum	Class	Order	Family	M01	M01	M01	M01	M01	M01	M01	M01	M01	M01	M01	M02	M02	M02	M02	M02	M02	M02	M02	M02	M02
			Replicate	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Cnidaria	Anthozoa	Actinaria	O. Actiniaria								1													
Echinodermata	Asteroidea	Indeterminate	Indeterminate							1														
Echinodermata	Echinoidea	Indeterminate	Indeterminate																			1		
Echinodermata	Ophiuroidea	Indeterminate	Indeterminate		17	6	3	7	10	1	2	14	5	1	2	1	1	5	1	1	2		7	
Mollusca	Aplacophora	Chaetodermatida	Chaetodermatidae				1	3		1	2	1			2	4		2	1	2	1	3	1	
Mollusca	Bivalva	Arcoida	Philobryidae					9																
Mollusca	Bivalva	Lucinoidea	Lucinidae	3					2					1	1	2	1	1	2	2		3	2	
Mollusca	Bivalva	Lucinoidea	Thyasiridae											1										
Mollusca	Bivalva	Mytiloidea	Mytilidae		1					1		1					1	1	1					
Mollusca	Bivalva	Nuculida	Nuculanidae									1												
Mollusca	Bivalva	Nuculida	Nuculidae	2			1				1	2	1				2		1					
Mollusca	Bivalva	Solemyoidea	Solemyidae			1		1		1		1				1		1	2			1	3	
Mollusca	Bivalva	Veneroidea	Cardiidae								1													
Mollusca	Bivalva	Veneroidea	Galeommatidae			3	1		1				1											
Mollusca	Bivalva	Veneroidea	Trapeziidae		1							5												
Mollusca	Bivalva	Veneroidea	Ungulinidae								2	2												
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Littorinimorpha	Anabathridae							1														
Mollusca	Gastropoda	N/A	Skeneidae	1																				
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neogastropoda	Marginellidae			1			1				3			1								
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neogastropoda	Nassariidae	33	53	14	31	19	28	13	10	22	13	11	13	4	1		3			3		
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neogastropoda	Olividae										1											
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neogastropoda	Turridae			1		1				1				1								
Mollusca	Gastropoda	Neogastropoda	Volutomitridae												1									
Mollusca	Gastropoda	(unassigned) Heterobranchia	Acteonidae					2	2	1		1											1	
Mollusca	Gastropoda	(unassigned) Heterobranchia	Pyramidellidae				1								1									
Mollusca	Gastropoda	N/A	Unknown							1		1												
Mollusca	Scaphopoda	Dentaliida	Laevidentaliidae	1											1									
Nematoda	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Indeterminate				2							9	4				1	3	1			
Nemertea	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Indeterminate					2		2	1	3					1	1		1	1	1	1	
Platyhelminthes	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Indeterminate						1															
Porifera	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Indeterminate		3							1												
Sipuncula	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Indeterminate		1				2		2													

# Appendix F: Wastewater overflows

## F-1 Wet weather overflows

Table F-1 Trend in wet weather wastewater overflow frequency and volumes for inland WWTPs wastewater system (2016-17 to 2022-23)

Wastewater system	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23	
	MOF	SOV (ML)	MOF	SOV (ML)	MOF	SOV (ML)	MOF	SOV (ML)	MOF	SOV (ML)	MOF	SOV (ML)	MOF	SOV (ML)
Picton	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7.5	3	1	4	18.4	7	16.2
West Camden	3	3	0	0	2	1.0	1	65.1	4	105	5	287.2	6	128.6
Wallacia	5	11	0	0	3	2.2	4	28.6	9	34	7	69.3	2	15.8
Penrith	4	0.3	0	0	4	12.2	6	173.0	5	126	11	241.6	8	88.9
Winmalee	0	0	0	0	1	0.1	2	98.0	1	35	3	15.6	2	16.7
North Richmond	8	11	0	0	2	0.4	3	15.6	3	37	2	42.5	2	9.8
Richmond	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.1	1	0	3	10.6	1	0
St Marys	5	38	0	0	10	71.7	6	399.7	6	445	11	864.5	5	473.1
Quakers Hill	10	162	1	12.2	8	280.0	4	538.2	8	853	11	1378.0	7	487.4
Riverstone	3	3.5	0	0	2	0.5	1	34.9	3	142	5	235.8	5	95.5
Castle Hill	2	1	0	0	4	4.6	2	75.5	3	63	4	124.8	3	40.3
Rouse Hill	3	0.3	0	0	2	8.1	1	111.9	0	124	4	242.0	1	72.0
Hornsby Heights	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.1	1	0	4	0.4	0	0
West Hornsby	2	11	0	0	8	42.9	2	91.8	3	60	5	103.0	2	34.0
Brooklyn-Danger Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
<b>All inland systems</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>423.7</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1643</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>3633.6</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>1478.3</b>

F-2 MOF: Maximum overflow frequency

F-3 SOV: System overflow volume

Table F-2 Trend in wet weather wastewater overflow frequency and volumes for ocean WWTPs wastewater system (2016-17 to 2022-23)

Wastewater system	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23	
	MOF	SOV (ML)	MOF	SOV (ML)	MOF	SOV (ML)	MOF	SOV (ML)	MOF	SOV (ML)	MOF	SOV (ML)	MOF	SOV (ML)
Warriewood	3	0.5	1	3.5	2	4.8	5	157.7	2	95	6	247.4	5	23.1
North Head / Northern suburbs	23	4,000	16	279.9	23	3,801.0	16	9,861.0	26	9,300	29	21,127.9	38	3,697.8
Bondi	20	94	5	11.7	10	179.5	12	489.1	14	302	18	693.0	20	281.3
Malabar/Southern suburbs	29	5,328	20	2,415.0	28	6,586.5	18	15,593.2	38	13,207	47	37973.0	41	16,866.8
Cronulla	13	94	-	0.03	8	28.0	9	659.7	7	361	15	1281.0	12	1,147.2
Wollongong	8	86	2	0.2	5	25.0	2	59.3	6	34	10	189.3	8	217.9
Bellambi	22	234	1	0.0	19	46.2	4	159.8	8	70	10	340.5	23	1,387.7
Port Kembla	8	159	2	0.7	4	6.7	2	142.4	9	113	13	348.7	19	475.6
Shellharbour	4	146	1	1.5	4	2.6	1	106.3	7	167	16	302.1	9	561.8
Kiama/Bombo	8	72	4	2.5	6	4.1	2	3.0	9	173	13	452.7	14	288.7
<b>All ocean systems</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>10,213.5</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>2,715.0</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>10,684.4</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>27,232</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>23,821</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>62,955.6</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>26,426.2</b>

MOF: Maximum overflow frequency

SOV: System overflow volume

## F-2 Dry weather overflows that reach waterways

Table F-3 Trend in dry weather wastewater overflow that reach waterways, frequency and volumes for inland wastewater systems (2016-17 to 2022-23)

Wastewater system	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23	
	Frequency	Volume (KL)	Frequency	Volume (KL)	Frequency	Volume (KL)	Frequency	Volume (KL)	Frequency	Volume (KL)	Frequency	Volume (KL)	Frequency	Volume (KL)
Picton	5	188	2	22	3	45	4	28	0	0	1	1	2	3
West Camden	4	35	7	1,079	1	7	3	35	4	29	9	287	4	41
Wallacia	2	3	1	13	1	9	0	0	1	21	0	0	0	0
Penrith	6	194	11	287	3	73	10	180	4	210	7	303	4	86
Winmalee	11	441	11	580	8	180	5	99	23	364	9	304	4	66
North Richmond	0	0	0	0	2	14	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Richmond	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	1	1
St Marys	2	62	0	0	4	170	8	192	4	111	4	45	6	59
Quakers Hill	2	109	5	123	10	866	4	130	5	85	12	167	1	14
Riverstone	0	0	1	87	1	57	2	36	0	0	2	60	2	3
Castle Hill	2	312	4	74	8	213	2	20	3	61	8	235	2	16
Rouse Hill	6	72	1	10	9	318	8	163	8	78	3	51	3	33
Hornsby Heights	6	43	3	2	4	37	9	147	12	99	10	35	4	38
West Hornsby	8	123	6	27	9	391	5	100	9	319	11	292	8	517
Brooklyn-Danger Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
<b>All inland systems</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>1,582</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>2,304</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>2,380</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>1,138</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>1,377</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>1,785</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>878</b>

Table F-4 Trend in dry weather wastewater overflow that reach waterways, frequency and volumes for coastal WWTPs wastewater system (2016-17 to 2022-23)

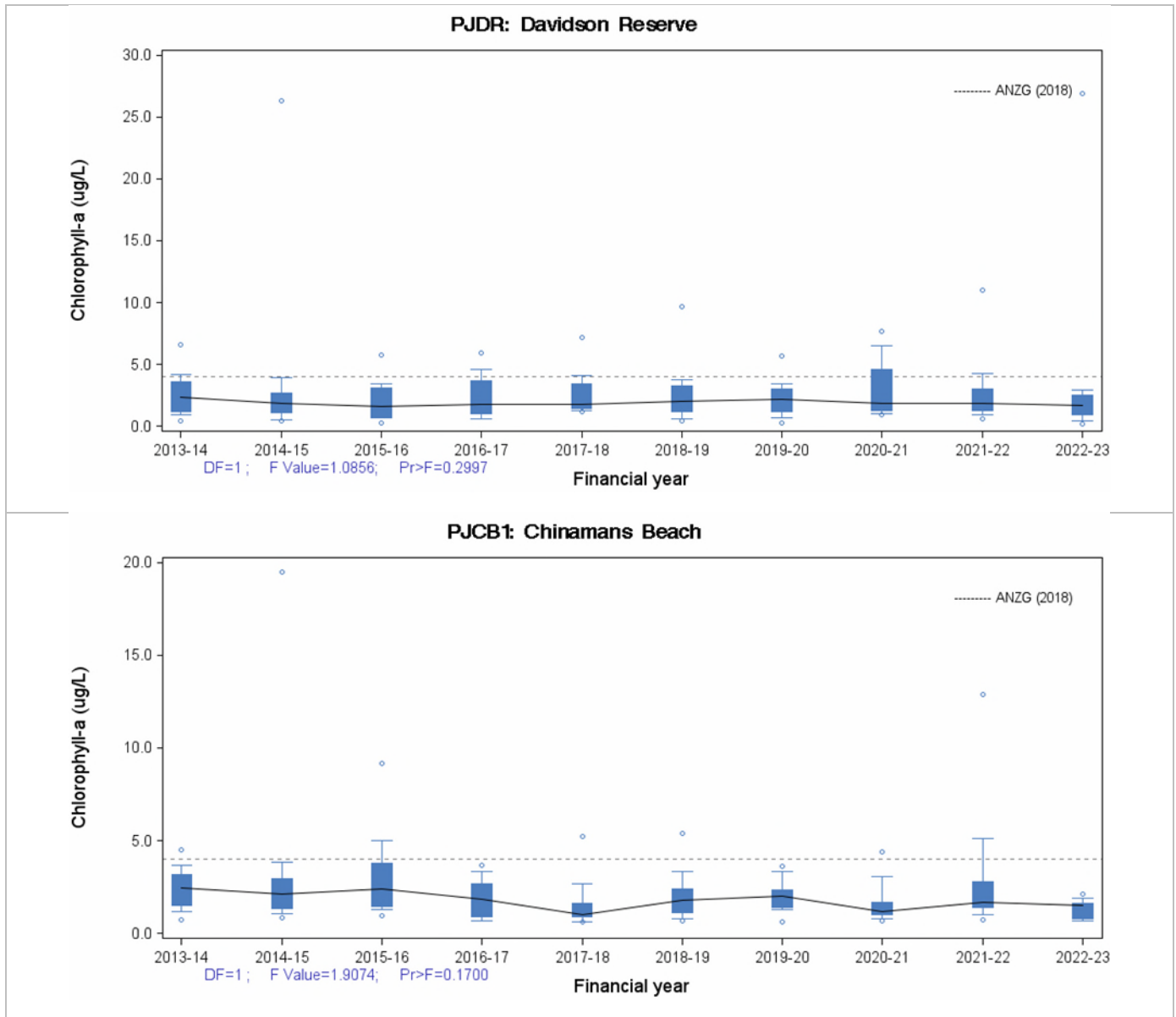
Wastewater system	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23	
	Frequency	Volume (KL)	Frequency	Volume (KL)	Frequency	Volume (KL)	Frequency	Volume (KL)	Frequency	Volume (KL)	Frequency	Volume (KL)	Frequency	Volume (KL)
Warriewood	6	99	6	39	3	27	7	55	9	87	16	189	9	47
North Head / Northern suburbs	98	6,547	147	10,197	170	16,151	176	7,948	155	6,215	103	2,850	88	2,958
Bondi	24	1,017	16	960	30	1,424	22	1,480	28	2,599	26	1,223	28	2,752
Malabar/Southern suburbs	76	8,098	75	6,112	79	6,853	133	9,530	133	11,072	82	7,614	80	7,033
Cronulla	30	1,030	42	2,205	54	2,279	41	693	29	311	26	522	18	334
Wollongong	9	174	11	132	28	551	27	649	26	276	23	1,011	14	163
Port Kembla	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shellharbour	2	75	3	387	3	42	4	172	5	527	5	51	5	28
Kiama/Bombo	1	142	1	7	2	34	2	39	3	39	4	99	0	0
<b>All ocean systems</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>17,182</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>20,039</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>27,361</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>20,567</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>21,126</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>13,559</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>13,315</b>

# Appendix G: Other monitoring

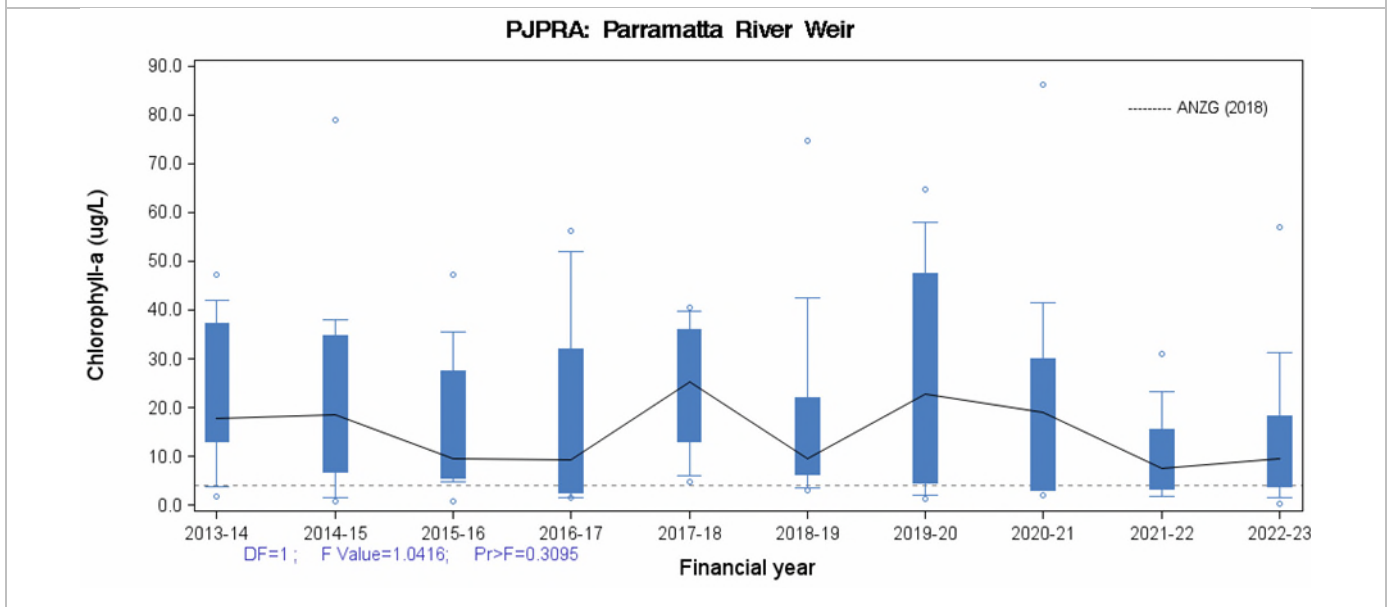
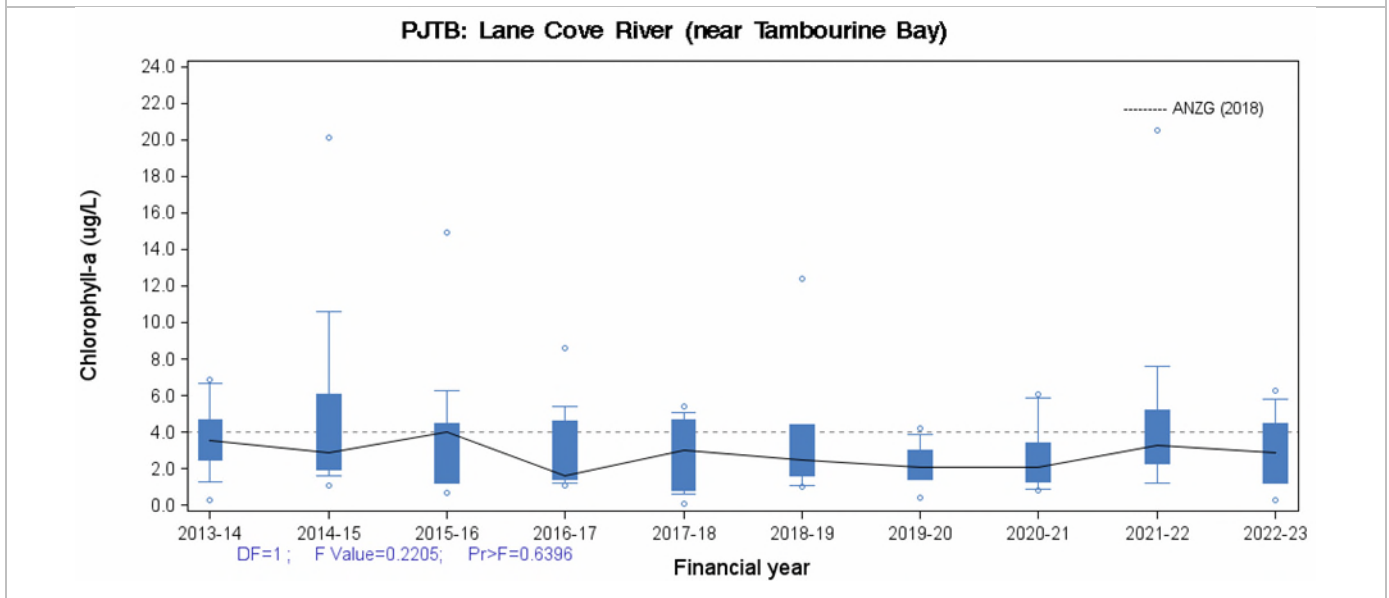
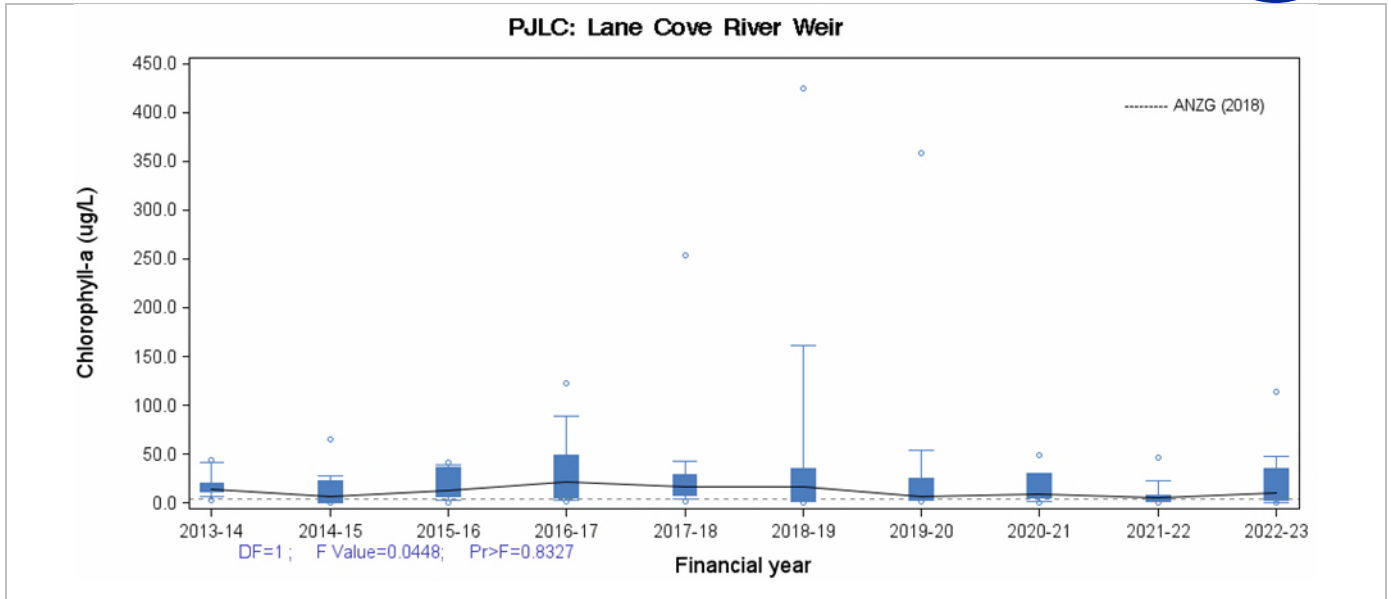
## – Estuary, lagoon and beaches

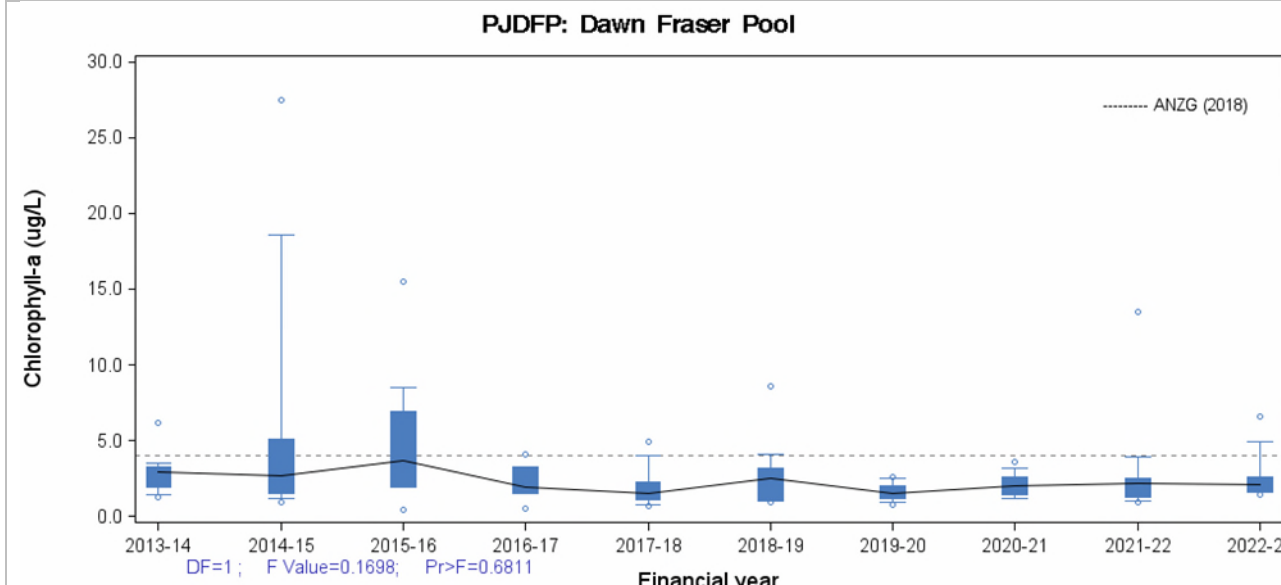
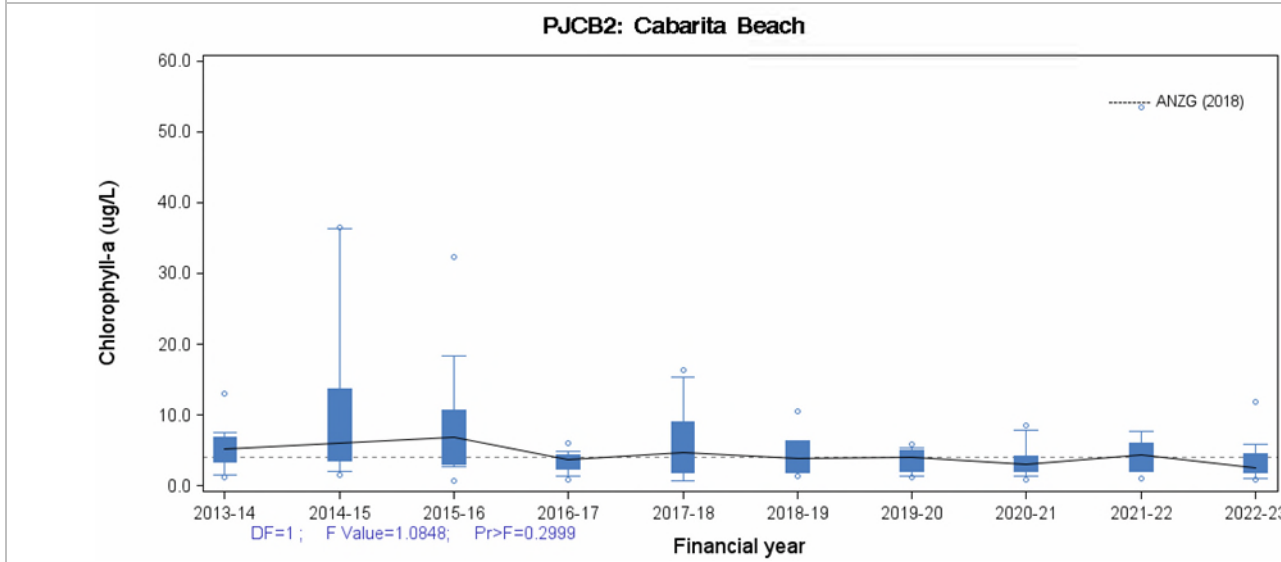
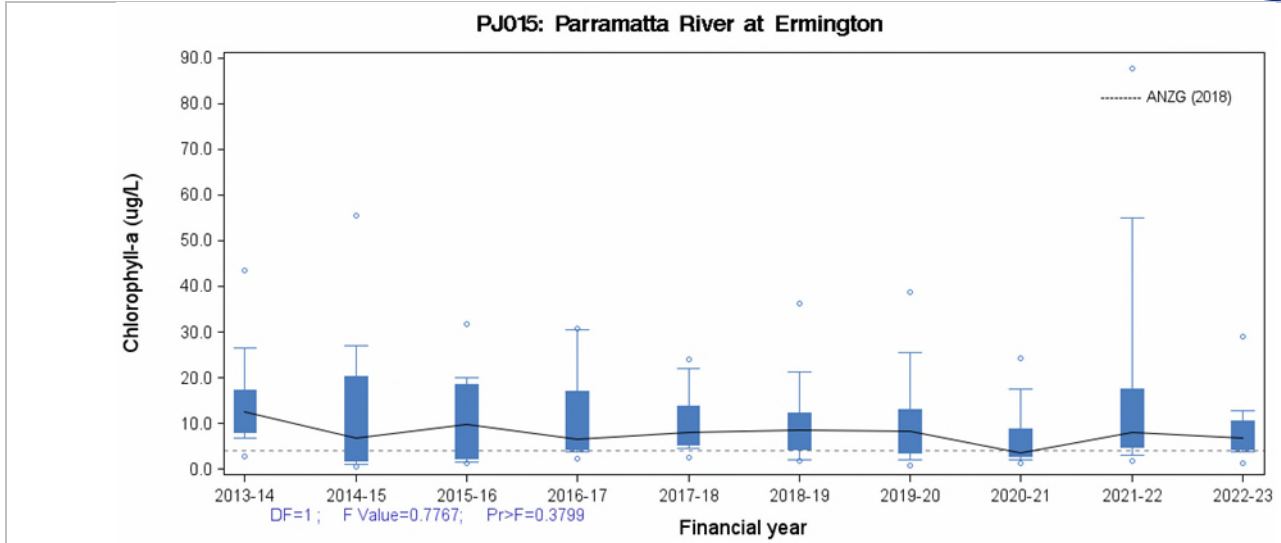
### G-1 Chlorophyll-a in estuarine sites

#### Port Jackson

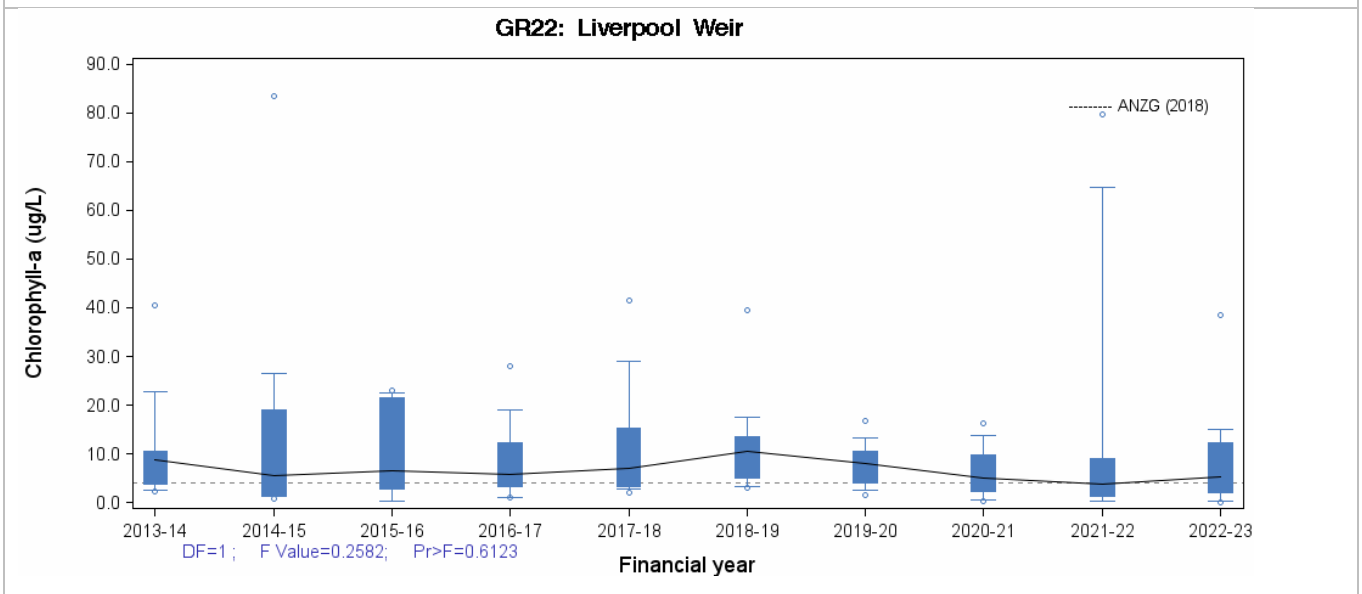
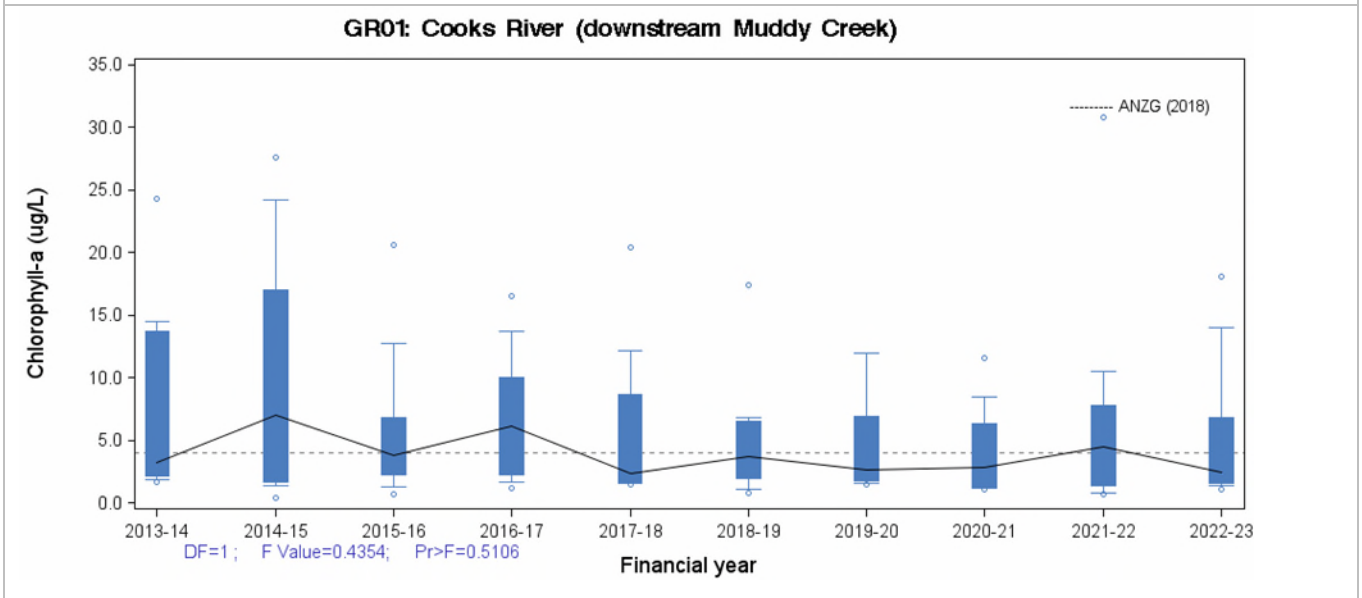
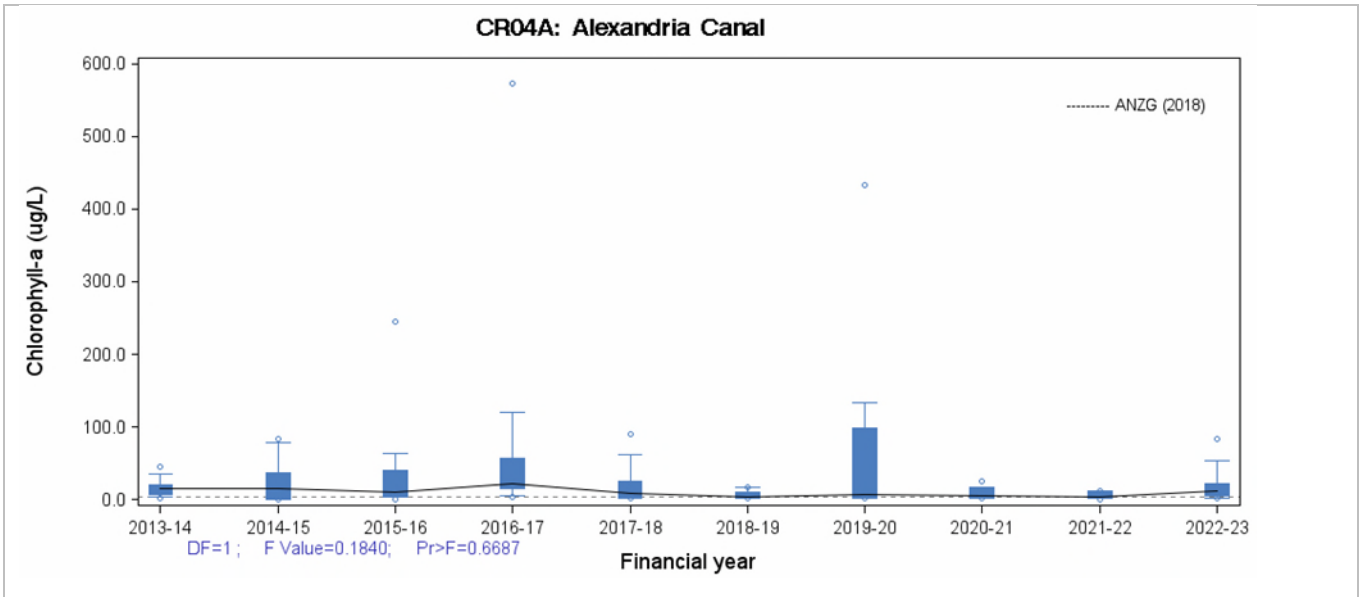




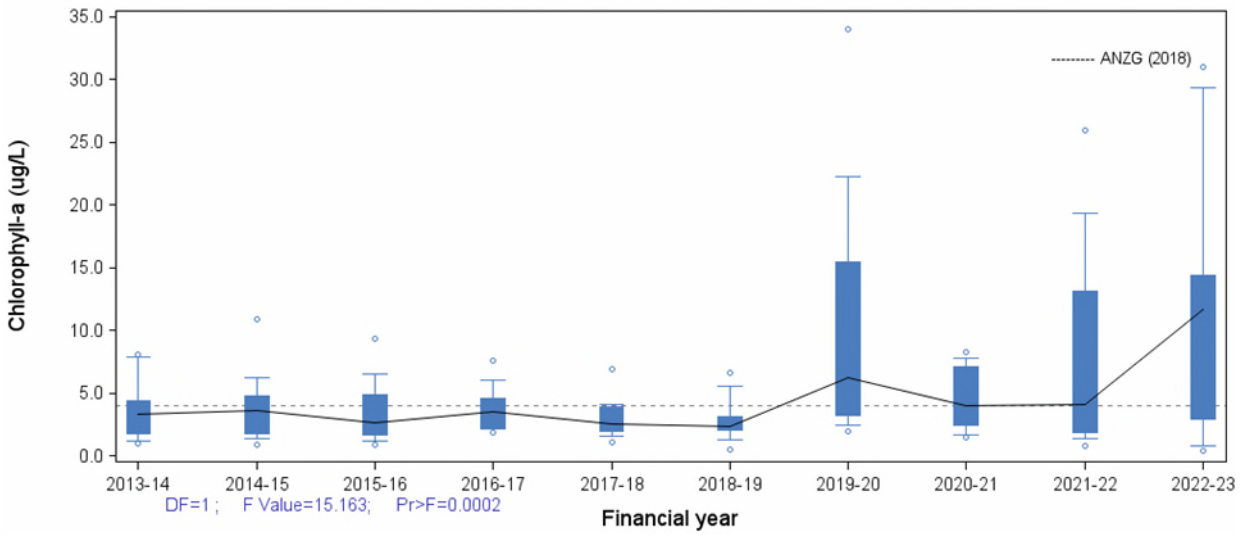




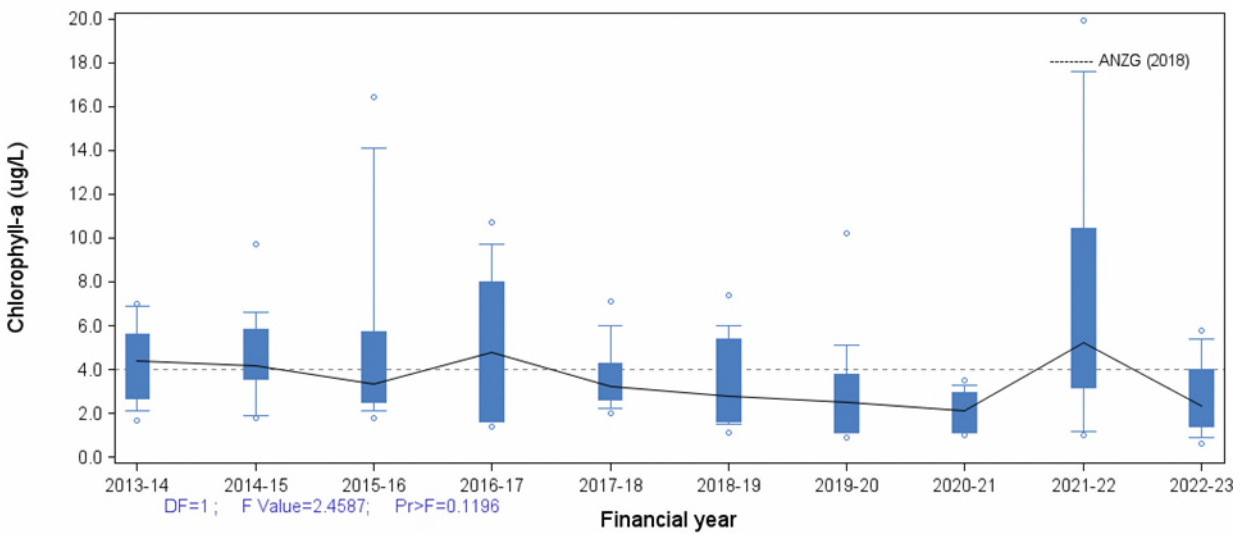
# Botany Bay



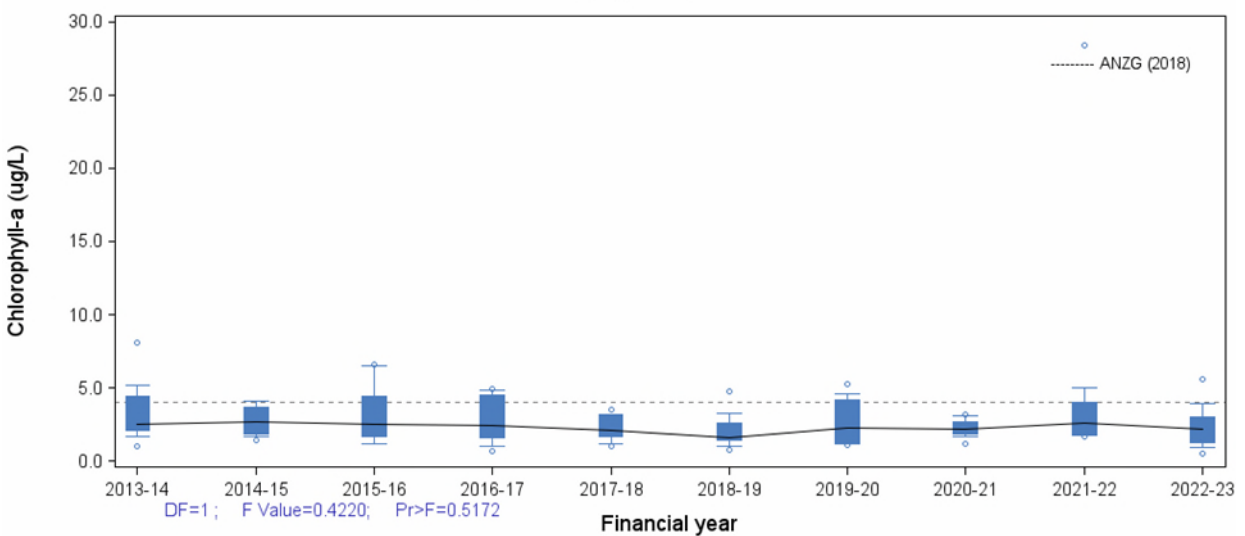
**GR19A: Upper Georges River (downstream of Harris Creek)**

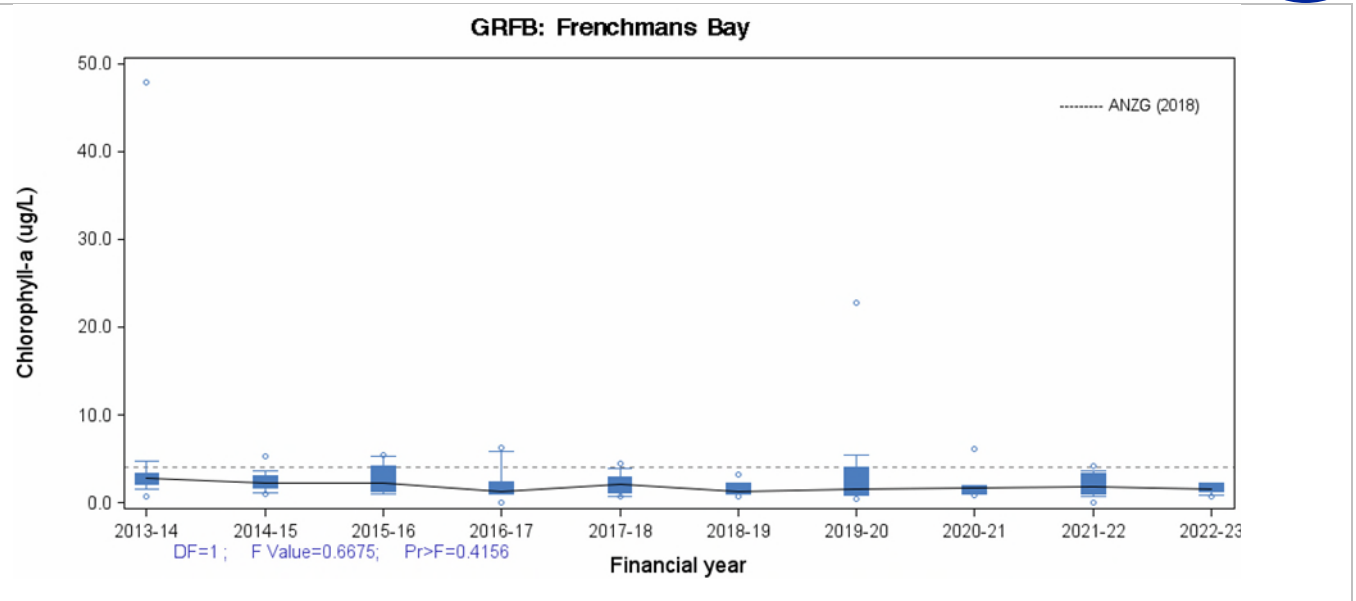


**GROB: Oatley Baths**

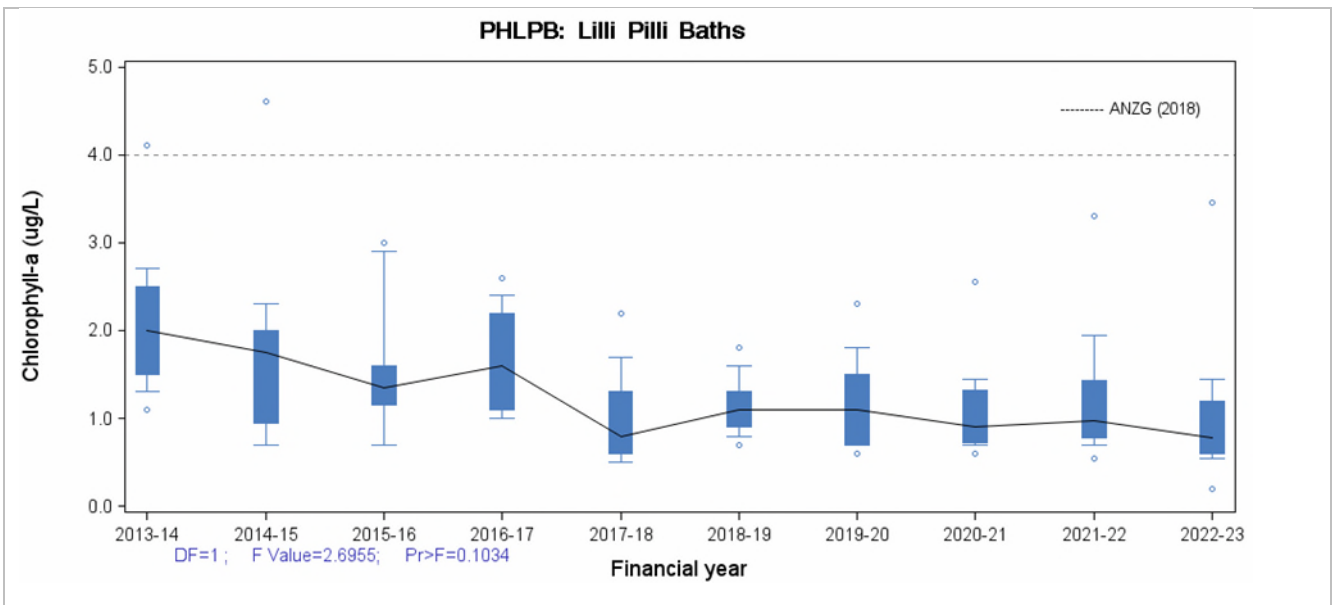


**GRRB: Ramsgate Baths**

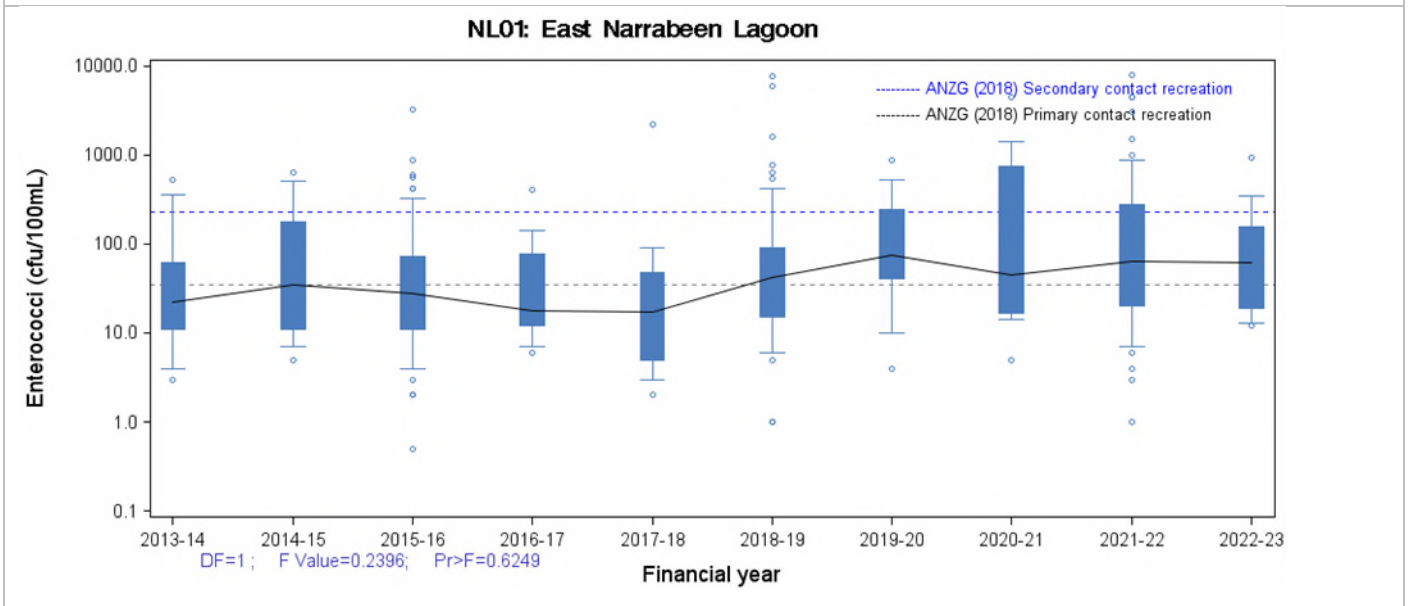
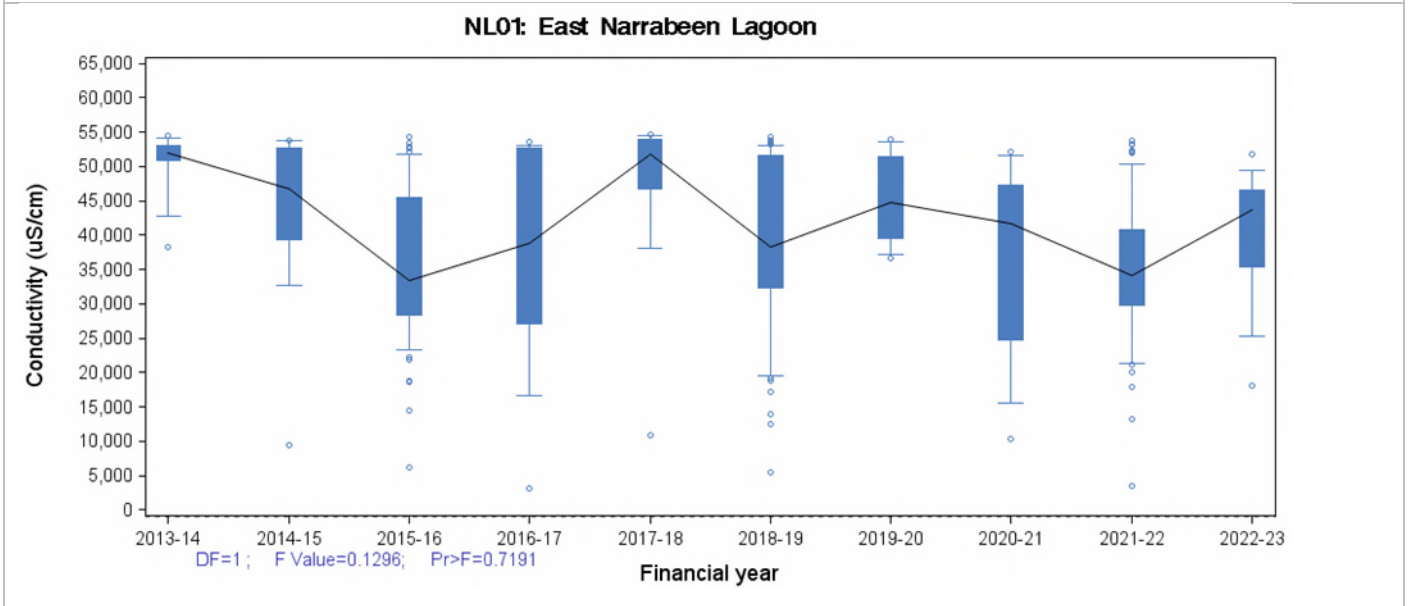
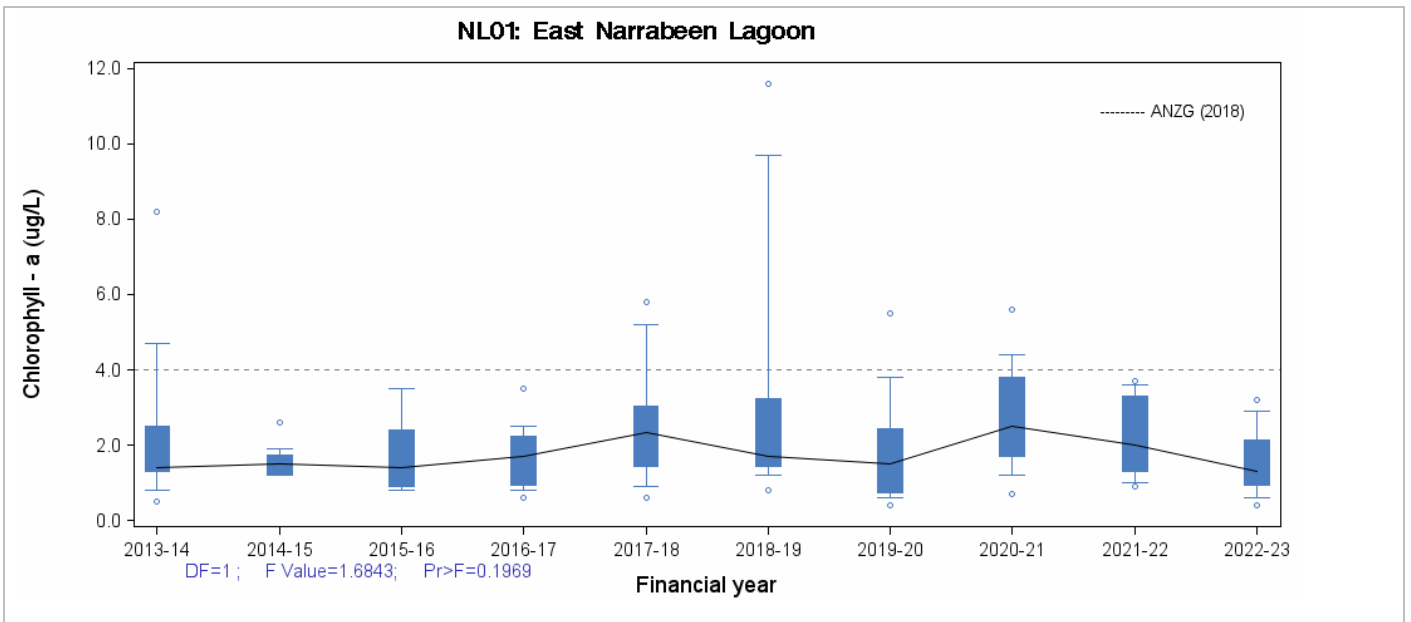




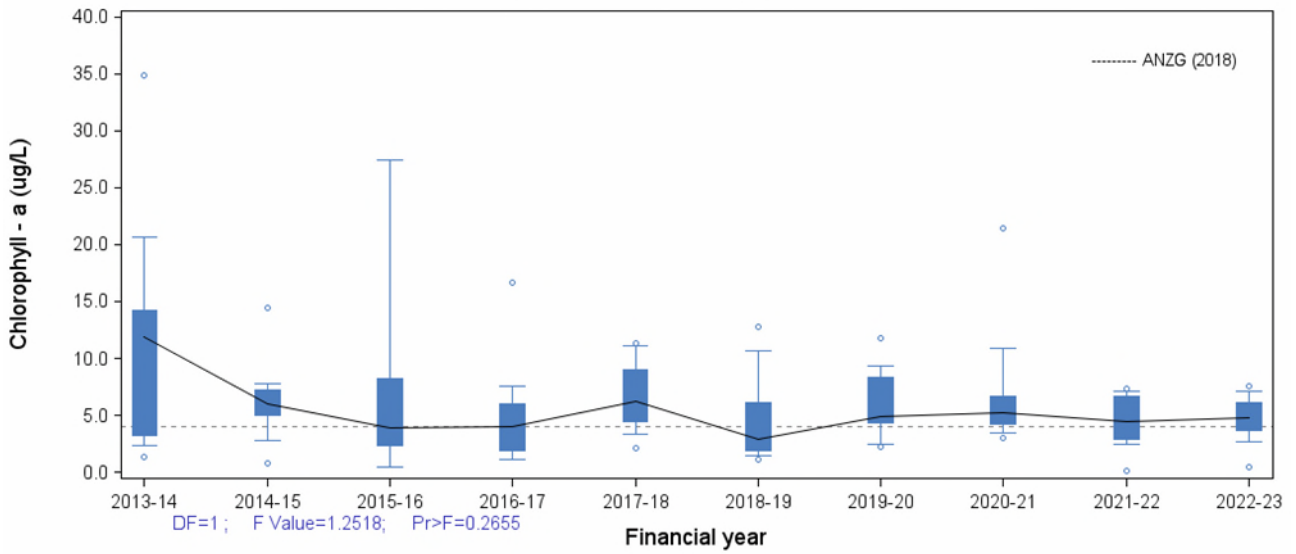
## Port Hacking



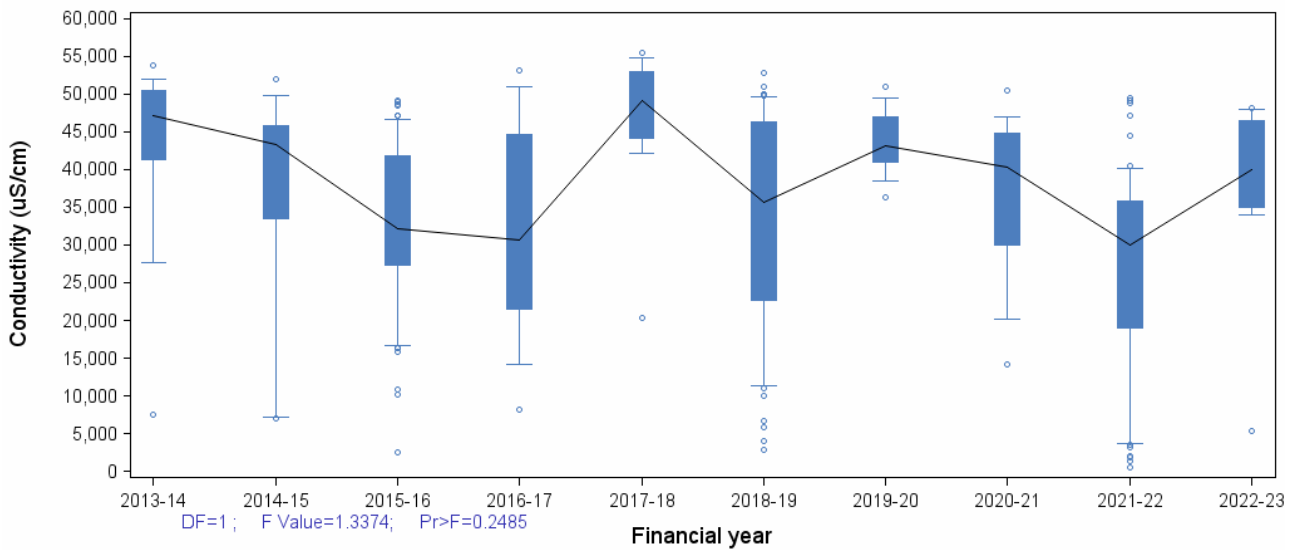
# G-2 Water quality in lagoons



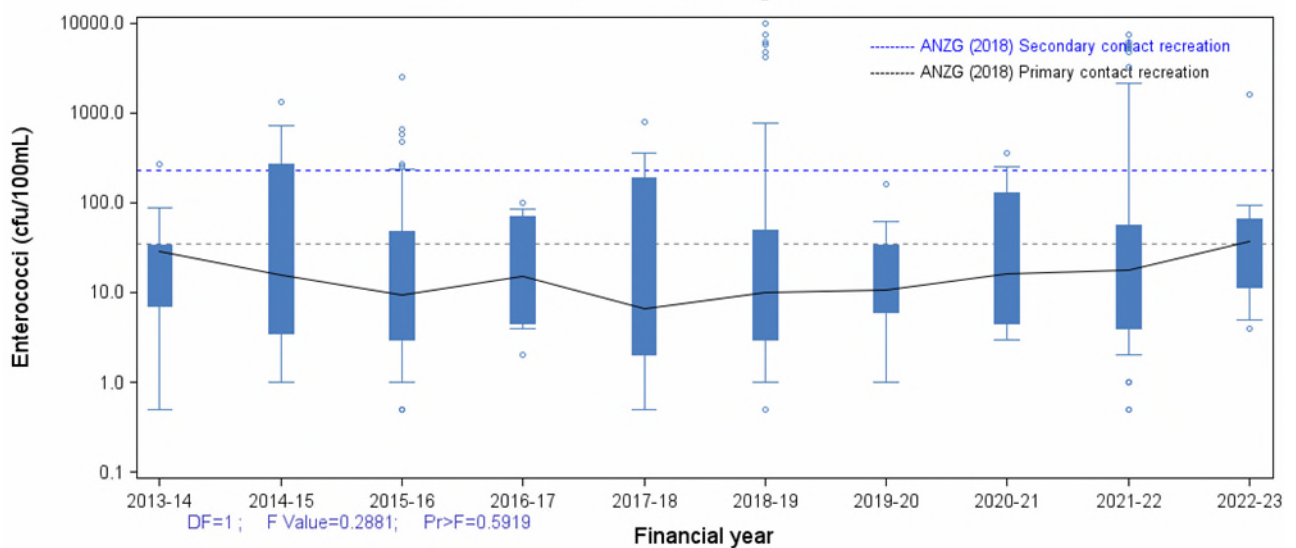
NL06: West Narrabeen Lagoon



NL06: West Narrabeen Lagoon

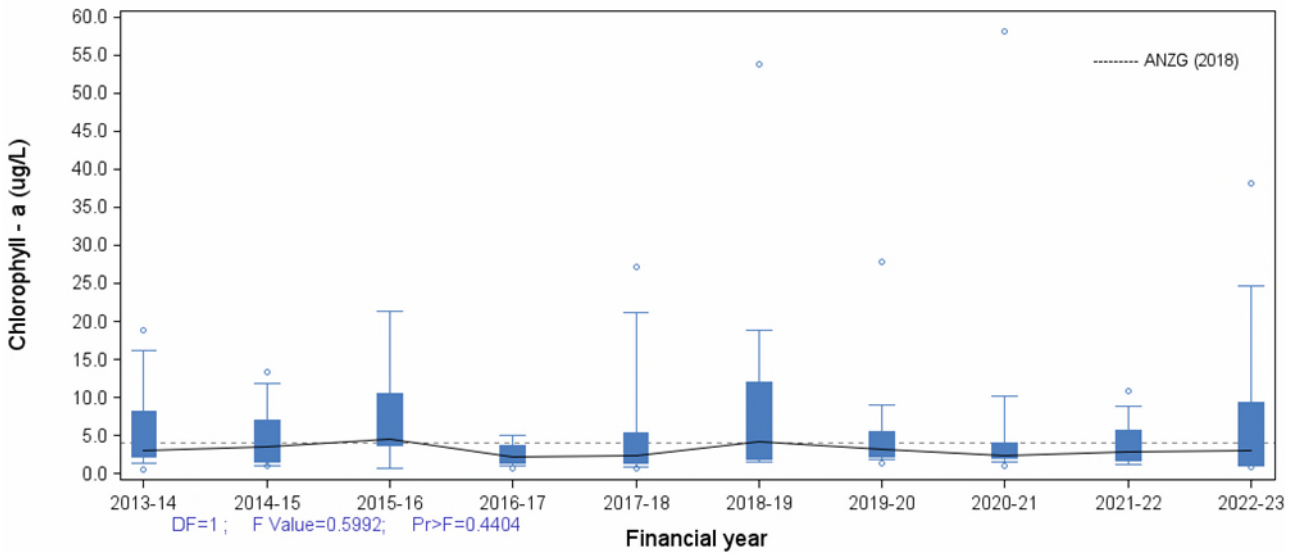


NL06: West Narrabeen Lagoon

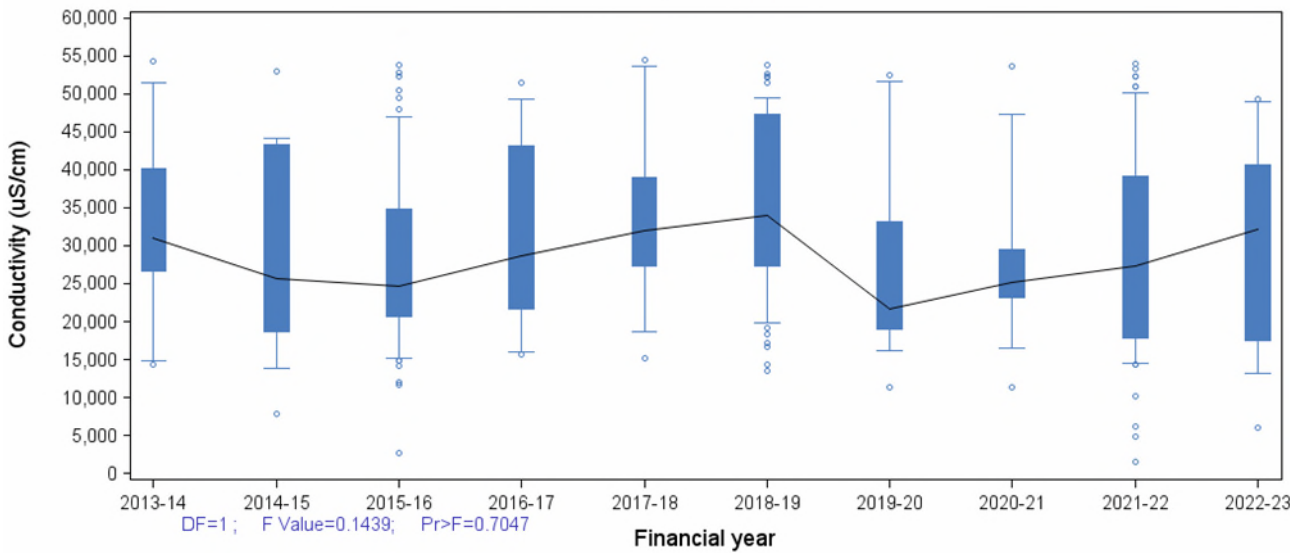




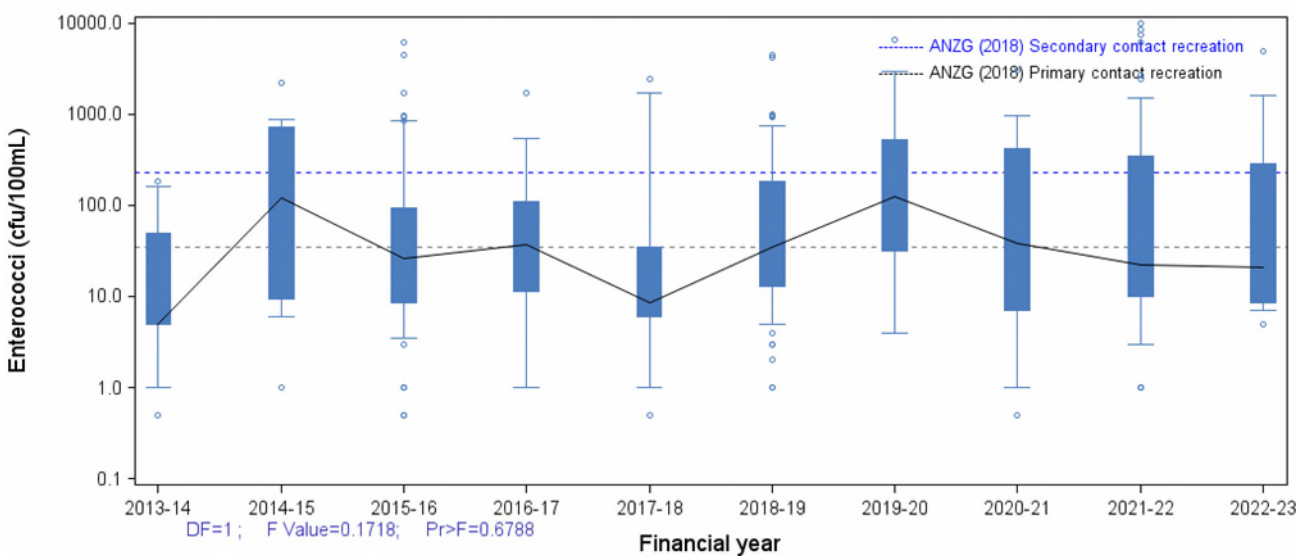
DW01: Dee Why Lagoon



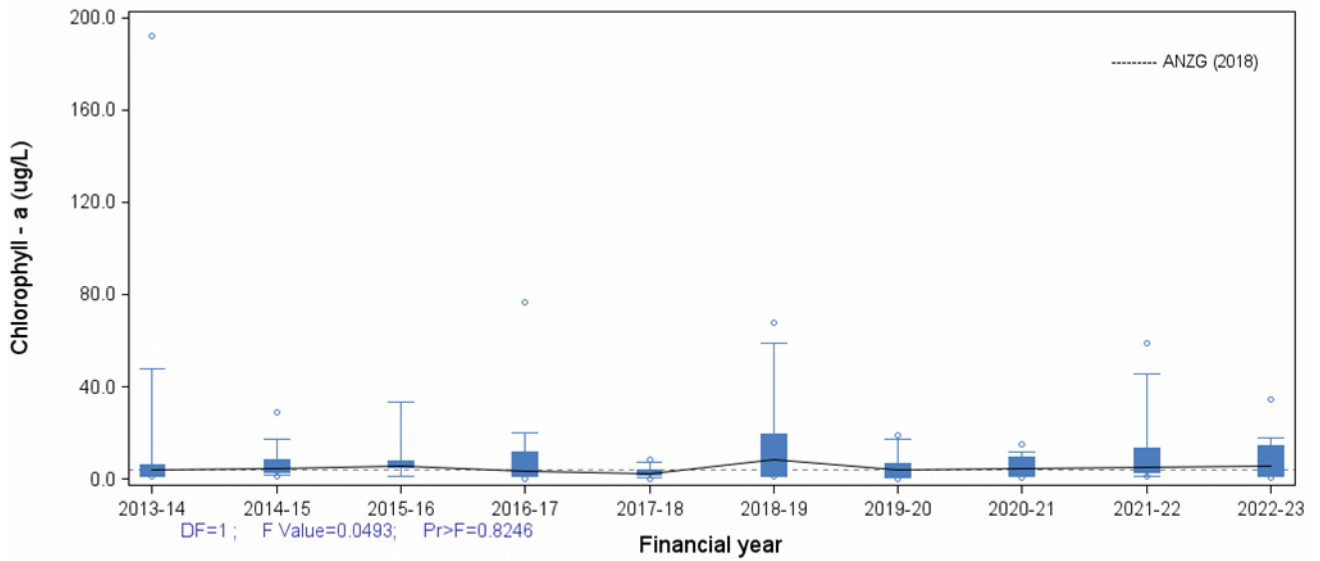
DW01: Dee Why Lagoon



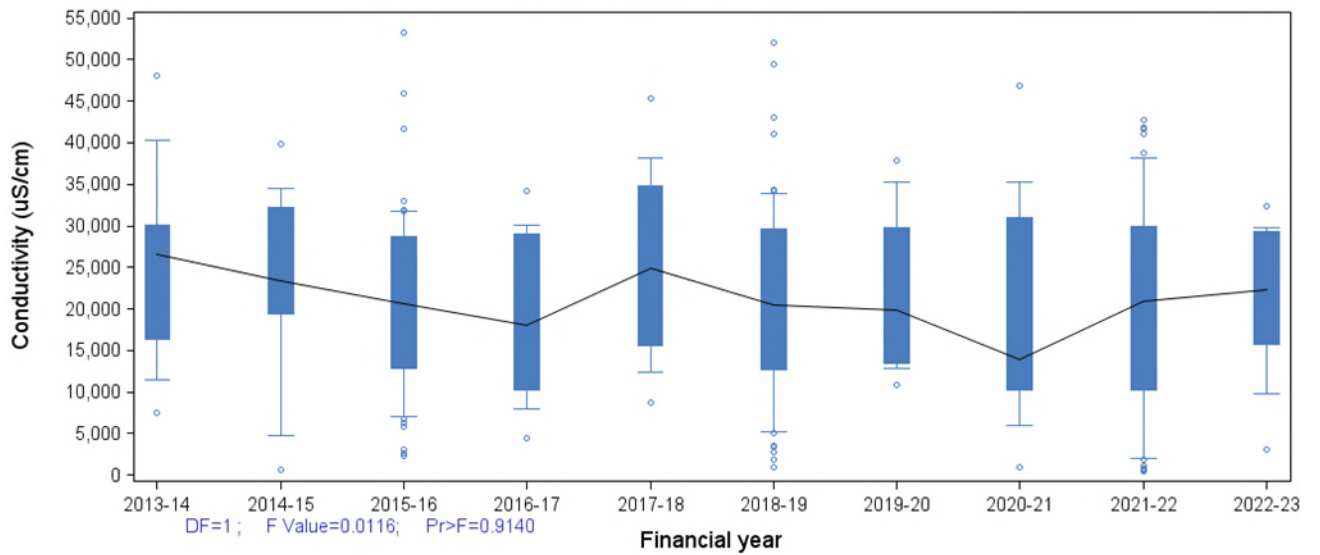
DW01: Dee Why Lagoon



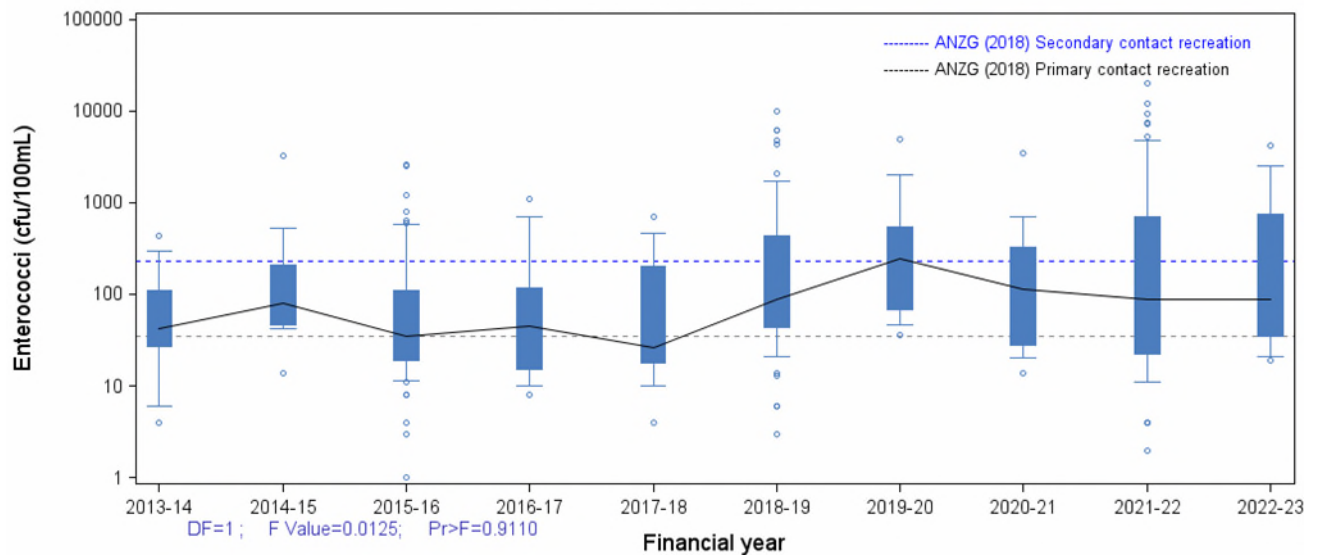
CC01: Curl Curl Lagoon



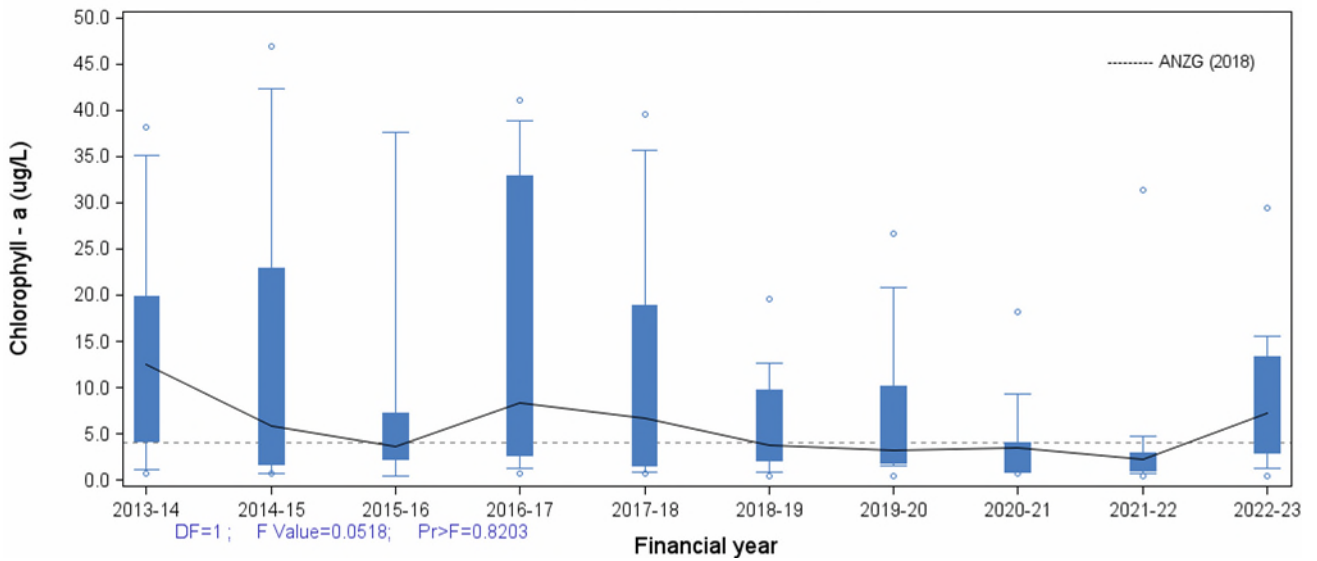
CC01: Curl Curl Lagoon



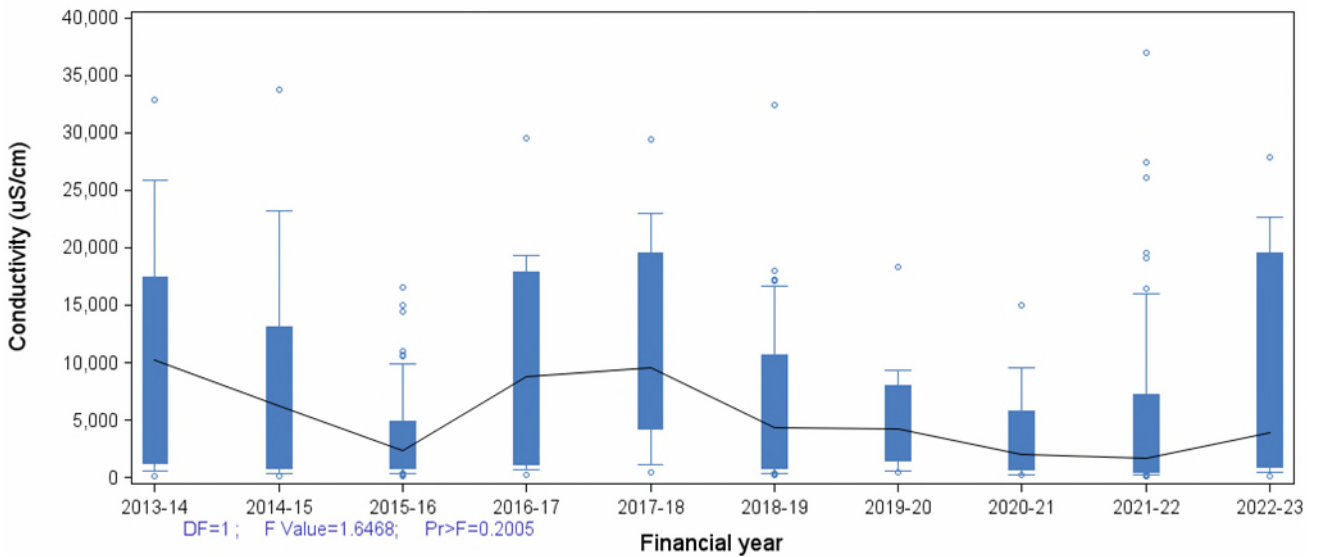
CC01: Curl Curl Lagoon



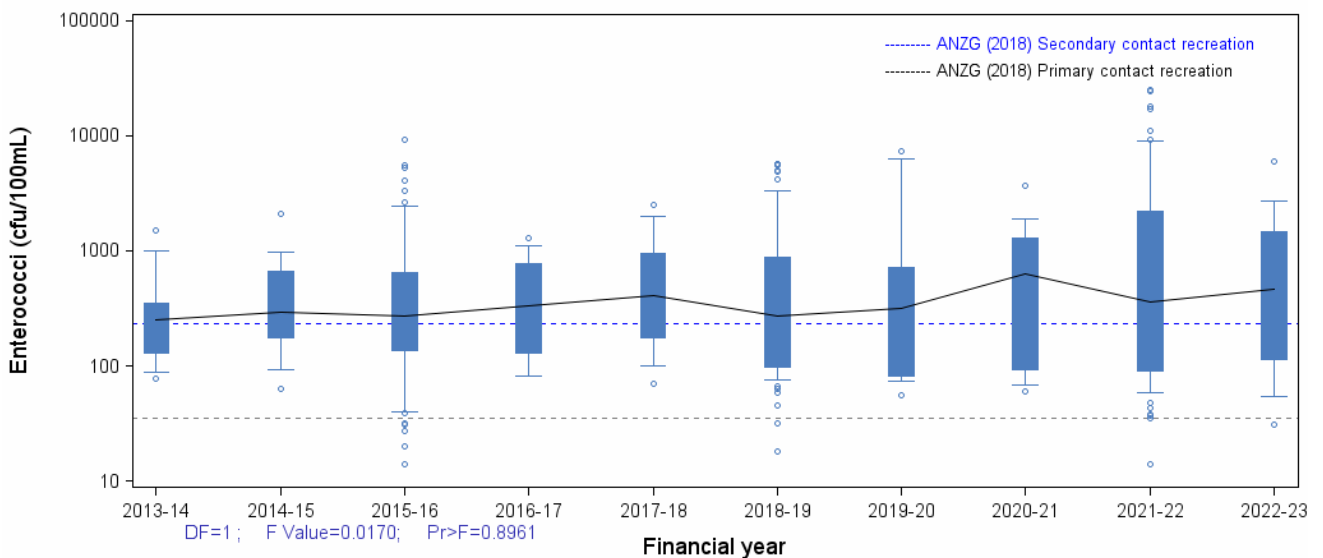
**ML03: Upper Manly Lagoon**



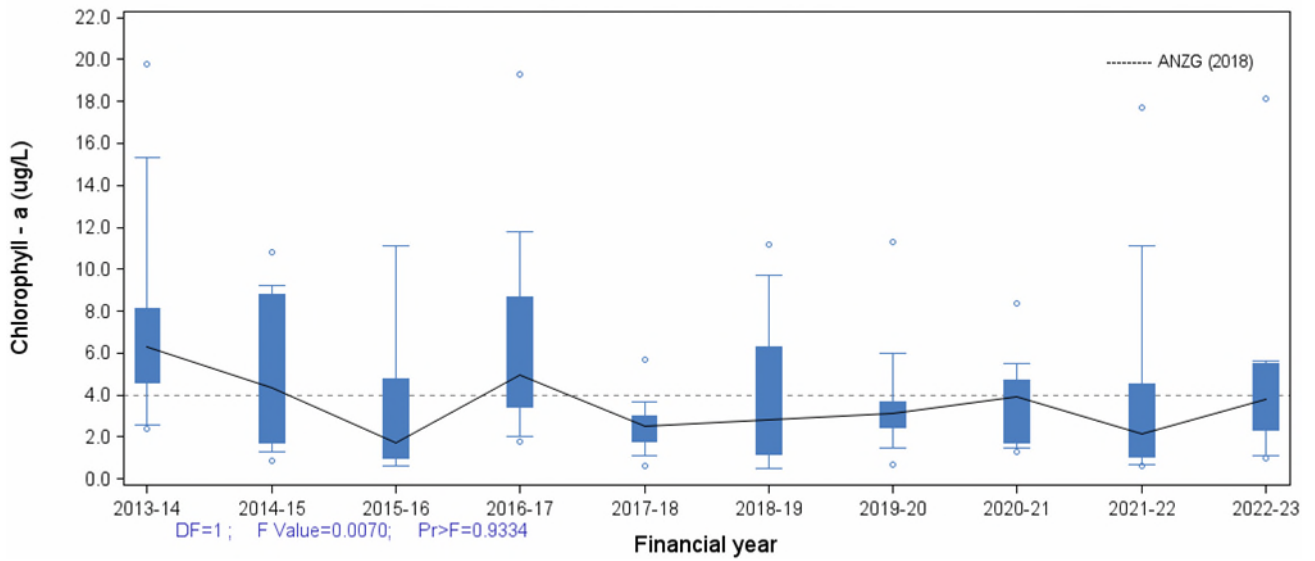
**ML03: Upper Manly Lagoon**



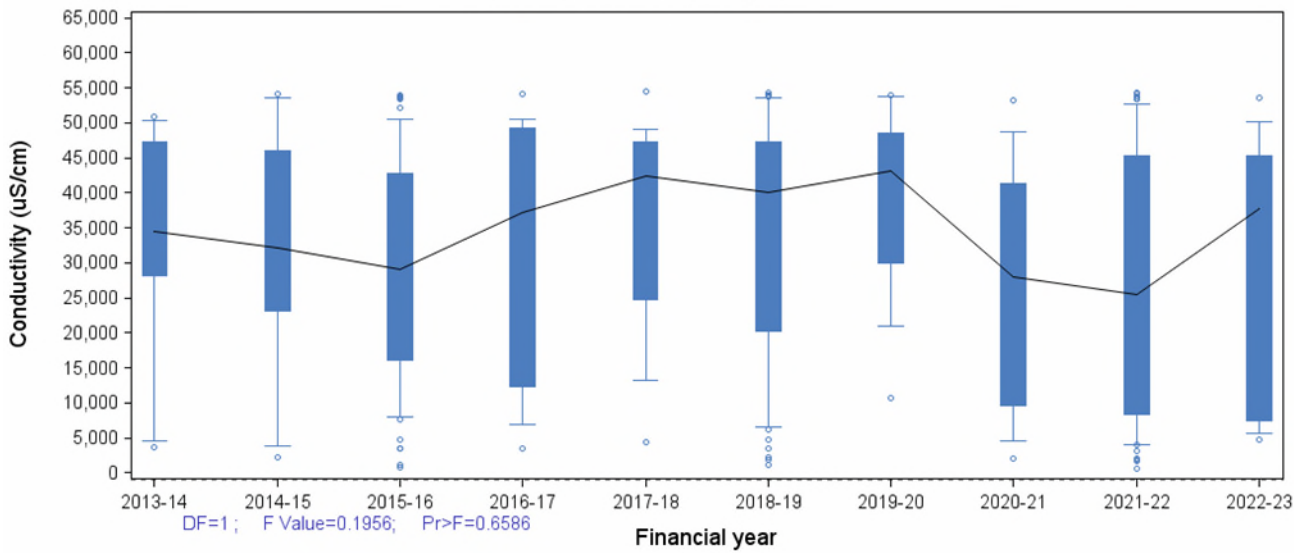
**ML03: Upper Manly Lagoon**



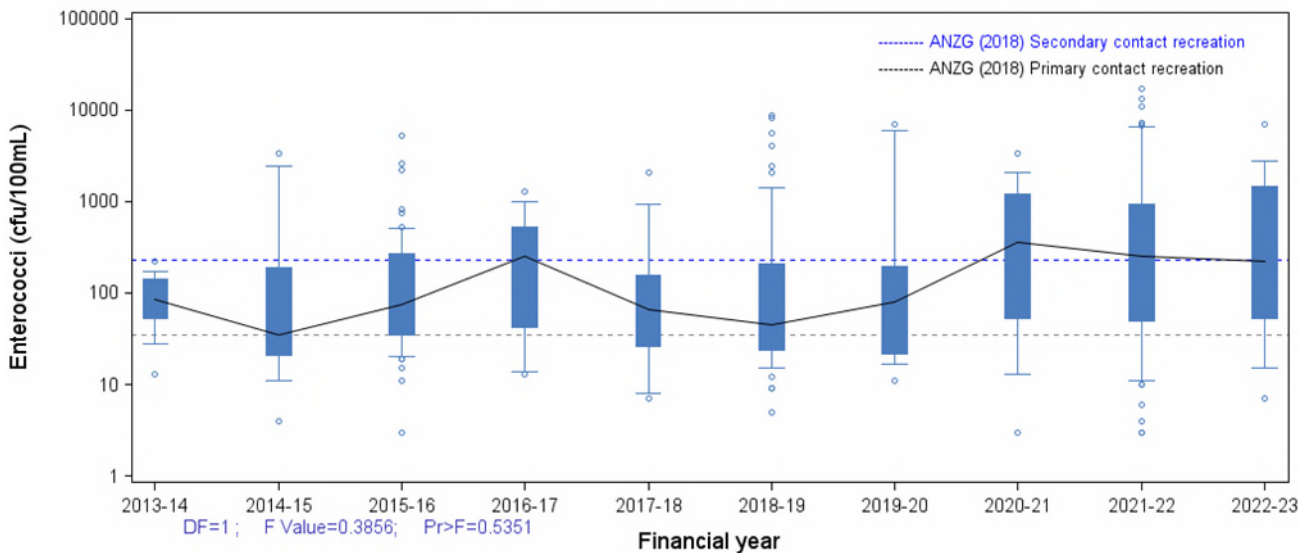
**ML01: Mouth Manly Lagoon**



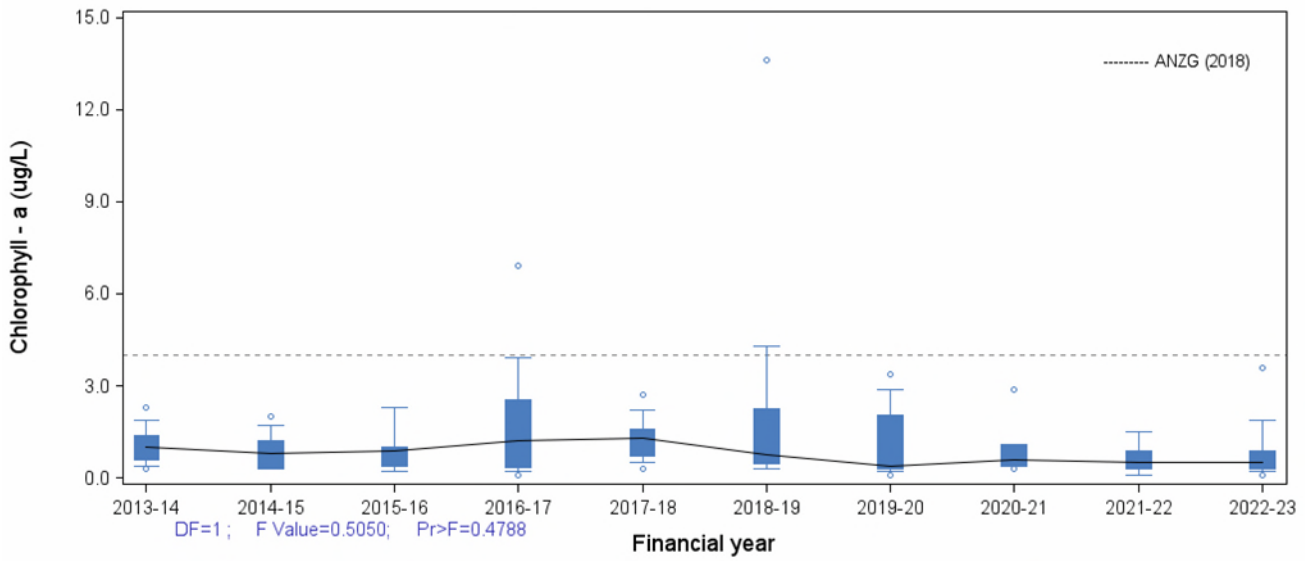
**ML01: Mouth Manly Lagoon**



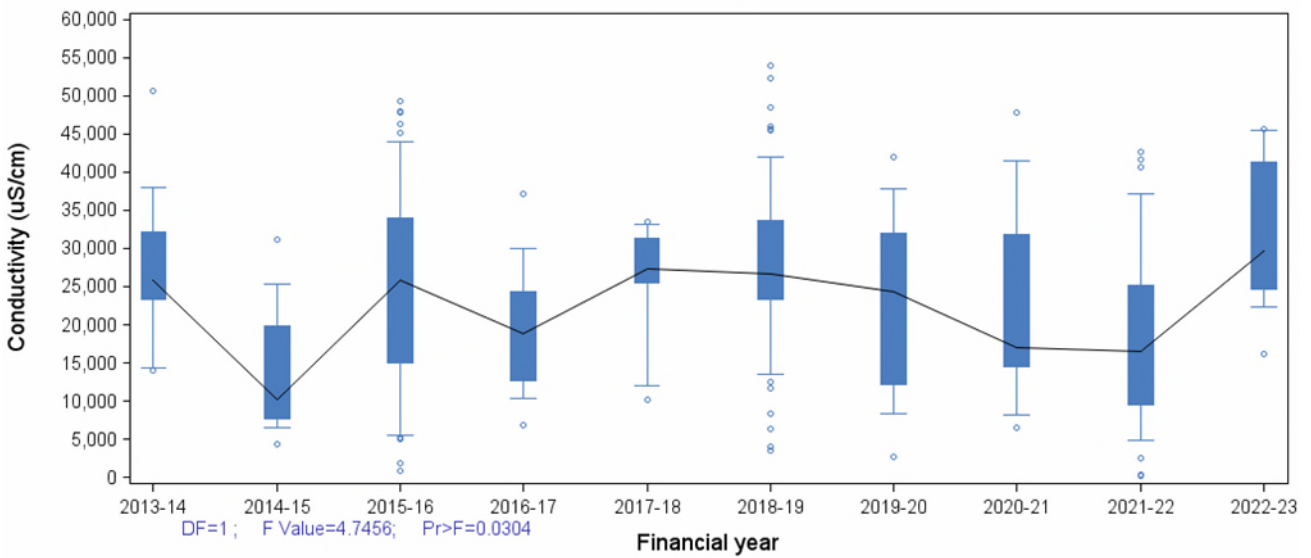
**ML01: Mouth Manly Lagoon**



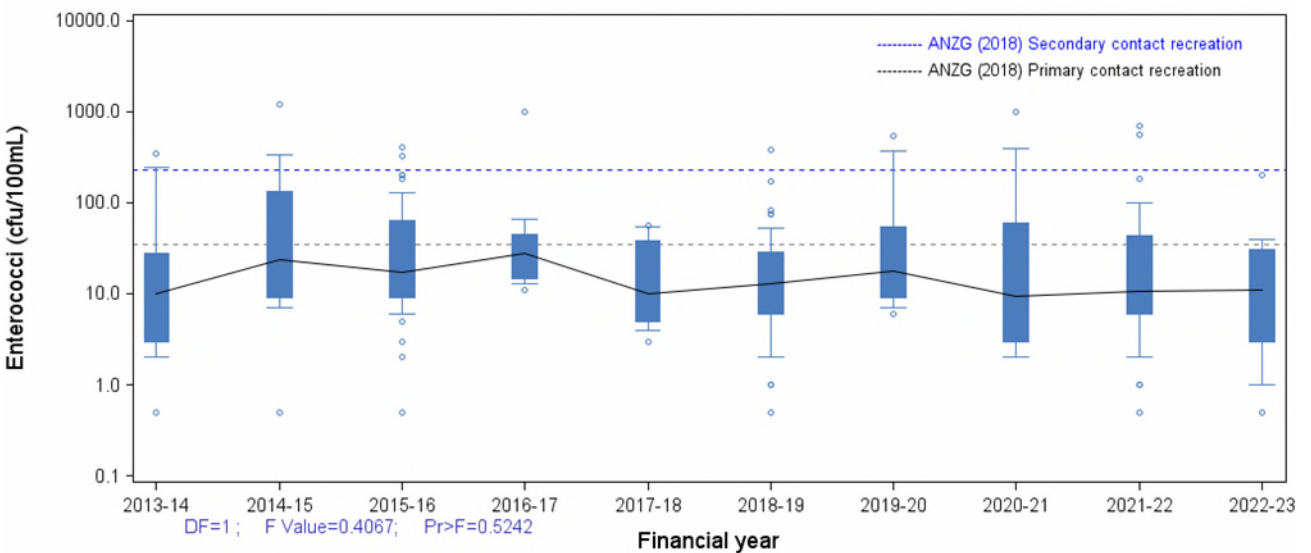
**WL83: Wattamolla Lagoon**



**WL83: Wattamolla Lagoon**



**WL83: Wattamolla Lagoon**





## G-3 Intertidal communities – Sydney estuaries

### Intertidal rock platform communities

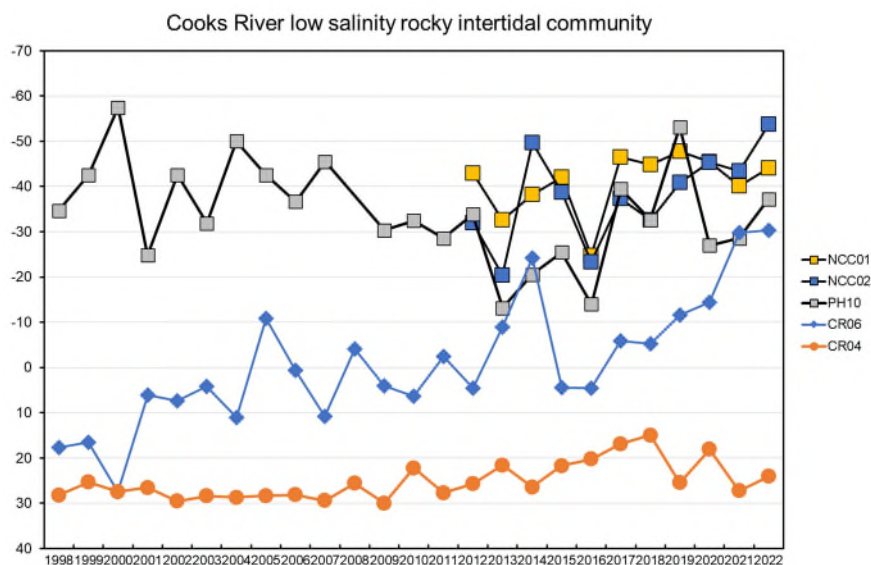
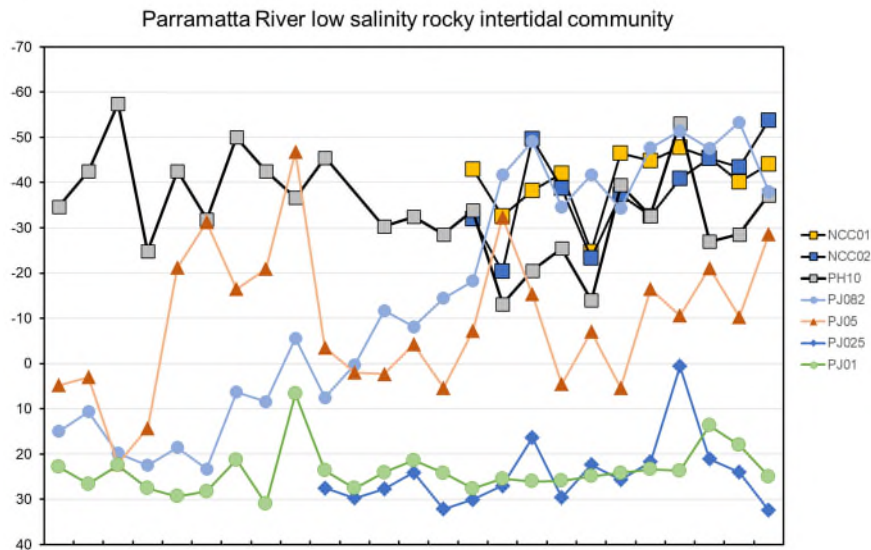
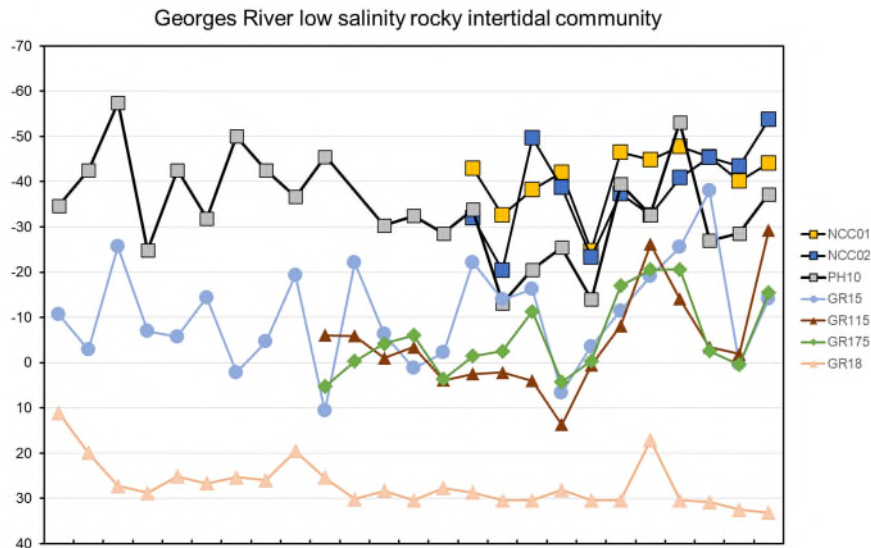
As a check of potential change in community structure of intertidal rock platforms at test sites, a comparison was made between control sites and other sites situated below urban catchments. This check was conducted under Principal Coordinates Analysis (PCO). PCO is an ordination technique that projects point onto axes that minimise the residual variation in the space of a chosen dissimilarity measure (Anderson et al. 2008). The user chooses the number of axes to be included in the output, but usually the first 2 or 3 axes contain most of the percent variation explained. In the analysis presented here, PCO was based on a Bray-Curtis distance measure matrix. The Bray-Curtis resemblance measure is focused on compositional changes in taxa identities (Anderson and Walsh 2013). The choice of this measure is considered appropriate as a change in taxonomic composition was recorded after remediation of the wastewater system (Sydney Water 2012). A separate analysis was conducted for each salinity zone.

The PCO output allowed control chart style visualisation of centroids in Bray-Curtis space for each site by plotting output for PCO axis 1 against year. This explained about 60% of the variation for the low salinity zone and about 27% of the variation for the high salinity zone. This indicated the low salinity analysis described more variation in data of low salinity sites (81% of variation explained by the first 2 PCO axes) compared with that for the high salinity sites (48% of variation explained by the first 2 PCO axes) (Figure G-1 and Figure G-2) over the 1998 to 2022 period.

Most test sites within the higher salinity zones in 2022 were grouped near or within the range of variation recorded for higher salinity control sites with the exception of a downward trend at Rushcutters Bay (PJ33) that sits below the control site range. However, those in the lower salinity zone were well separated, particularly in the Parramatta River and Cooks River, from the recorded range of variation for the lower salinity control sites with the exception being an improvement in the trend for the Hawthorn Canal arm within Iron Cove (PJ082), Wollie Creek Cooks River (CR06) and at Woolwich Baths Lane Cove River (PJ05). In contrast, test sites within the Georges River (Como Woronora River GR15; Kyle Bay Georges River GR115; Edith Bay Georges River GR175), with the exception of Salt Pan Creek GR18, now sit within or just below the range of control sites. This suggests the 2022 community structure in the lower salinity zone was impaired at four sites of Kissing Point Bay Parramatta River PJ025; Silverwater Bridge Parramatta River PJ01; Salt Pan Creek Georges River GR18; and Alexandra Canal Cooks River CR04.



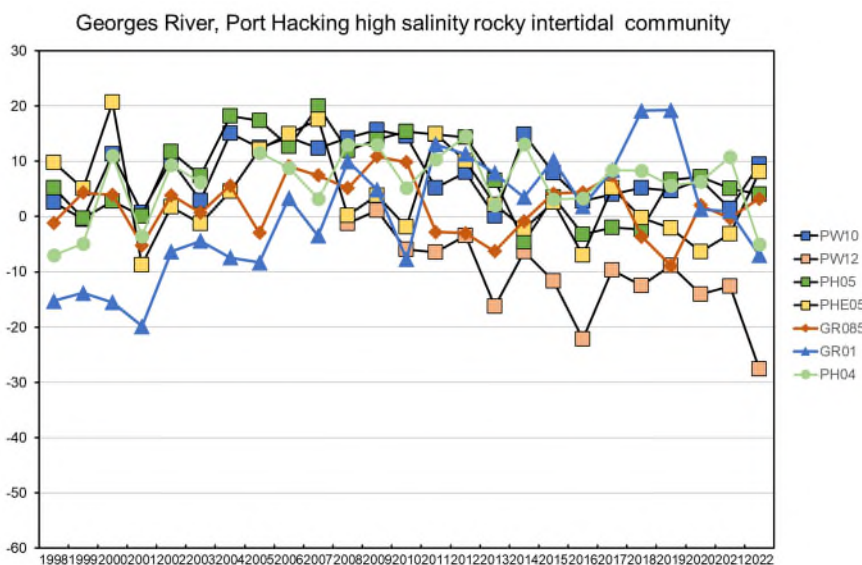
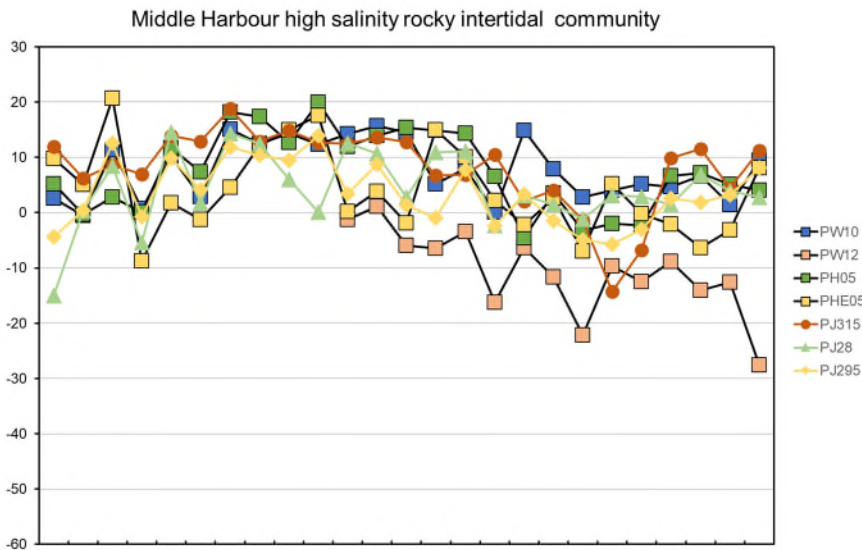
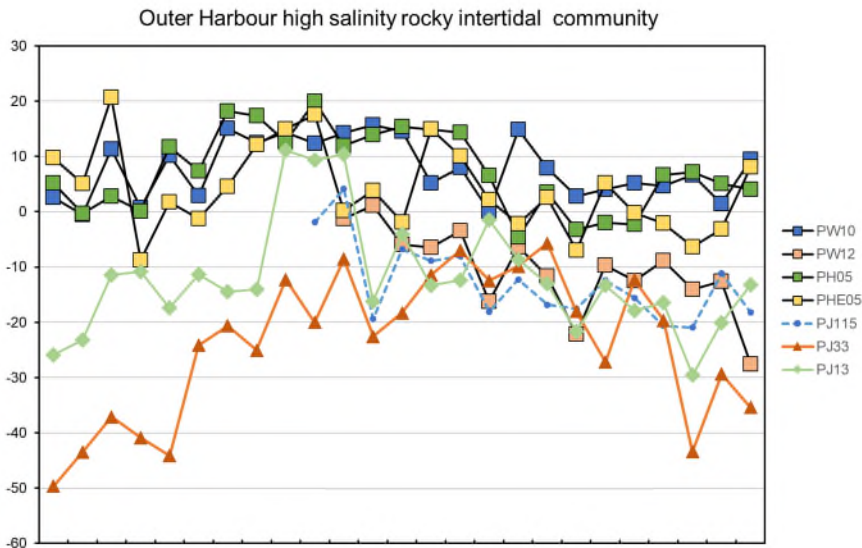




Black line colour represents control sites: other line colours represent test sites

Figure G-1 Relatively lower salinity zone with year plotted against Principal Coordinates Analysis axis 1 of distance among centroids for sites





Black line colour represents control sites: other line colours represent test sites

Figure G-2 Relatively higher salinity zone with year plotted against Principal Coordinates Analysis axis 1 of distance among centroids for sites

## Settlement panels

Settlement panels were used to supplement intertidal rock platform measurements and provide a focus on colonisation of intertidal larvae from the swimming juvenile life stages. Settlement panels were deployed at a number of sites that each included a large muddy intertidal area with mangroves. These areas of the estuaries did not have regular wave activity. The settlement panels consisted of weathered hardwood fence palings (weathered to remove tannins) that were vertically hammered into the mud at an intertidal height just below the lowest growing mangroves, and were left for four months to allow intertidal organisms to settle. After that time, they were removed and measured for the area covered by barnacles. Panels were deployed twice a year, during late spring and late autumn.

Barnacles were the dominant animal that settled and were a mixture of small types like *Elminius* and *Chamaesipho*, as well as some larger animals like *Balanus*. The relatively short deployment time of approximately four months, was inadequate for taxa such as snails (Mollusca) to develop to a sufficient size compared to barnacles that developed in a relatively shorter time where conditions were suitable for barnacle settlement. Previous analysis by Sydney Water (2012) showed reductions in barnacle cover (for example Rushcutters Bay PJ33) following sewer remediation suggesting higher levels of barnacle cover to be a possible indicator of wastewater overflows in wave-sheltered areas of the estuaries around Sydney.

In wave exposed areas of the coast and outer estuaries where there is regular wave occurrence, barnacles naturally grow on hard substrates and are not an indicator of the presence of wastewater. An estimate of barnacle cover was formed by multiplying the average size of barnacles with measured abundance.

Analysis of variance (ANOVA) indicated significant differences between sites situated in relatively higher salinity waters of the outer estuaries of Sydney ( $df = 8$ ,  $MS = 1251.103$ ,  $F = 9.19$ ,  $p < 0.0001$ ). A multiple mean (SNK) comparison indicated two sites being significantly different from the remaining overlapping group of sites (Figure G-3).

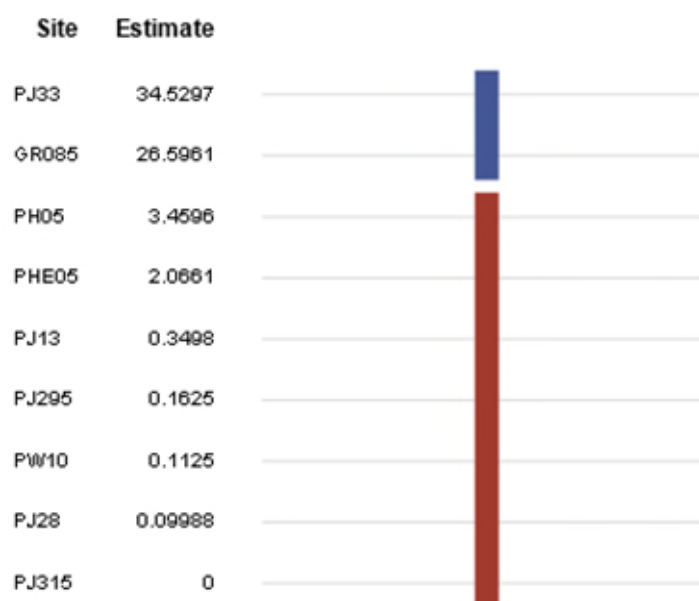


Figure G-3 Multiple mean comparison groupings of relatively high salinity locations for 2022-23 (means covered by the same bar are not significantly different)

ANOVA indicated significant differences between sites situated in relatively lower salinity waters of the inner estuaries of Sydney (df = 11, MS = 6966.293, F = 35.23, p <0.0001). A multiple mean (SNK) comparison test indicated three Georges River sites at Como (GR15), Edith Bay (GR175) and Kyle Bay (GR115) were significantly different from the remaining groups of sites (Figure G-4).

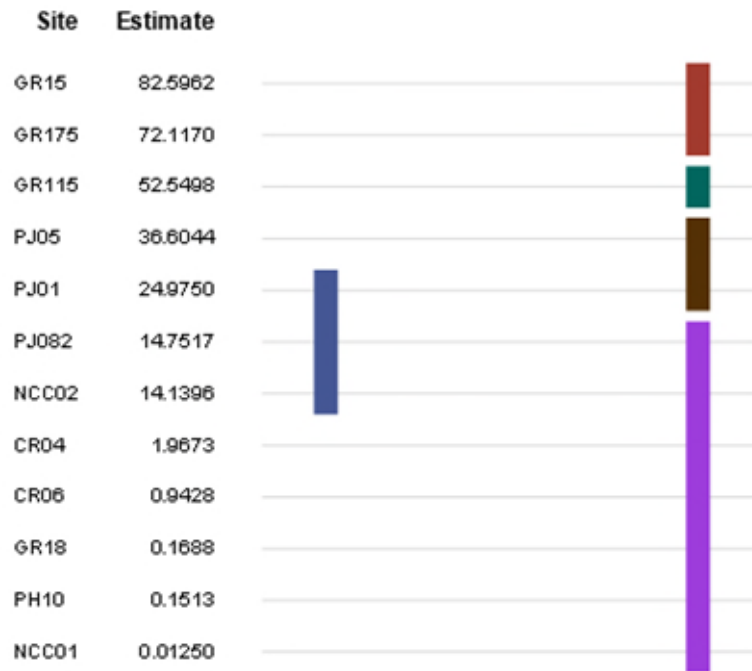


Figure G-4 Multiple mean comparison groupings of relatively lower salinity locations for 2022-23 (means covered by the same bar are not significantly different)





## G-4 Recreational water quality – Harbour and beaches

The analysis of the Beachwatch data has been designed to identify potential wastewater overflows or leakage under dry weather conditions. Overflows or leakage reaching the waterways during dry weather conditions pose a risk to public health. The wet weather public health risk for recreational activities in waterways (harbour and beaches) are well known.

Assumptions behind the data for Beachwatch analysis:

- *Enterococci* results without a respective conductivity value were excluded. Conductivity results for various sites were not available mainly due to instrument failures at the time of collecting samples. Conductivity data is required to separate dry weather data from wet weather data.
- Only dry weather results were included in these plots. *Enterococci* results associated with conductivity below 30,000  $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$  were considered wet weather and not included in these plots.
- Data labels: Maximum *Enterococci* values for each financial year were labelled where *Enterococci* values  $\geq 230$  cfu/100mL, which is the secondary contact recreation guideline (ANZECC 2000).

The Beachwatch results are presented in the following order similar to monitoring programs and sub-catchments as stated in the method section of Volume 1:

### Sydney Beaches

- Northern Sydney
- Central Sydney
- Southern Sydney

### Illawarra Beaches

- Wollongong
- Shellharbour
- Bombo

### Harbours

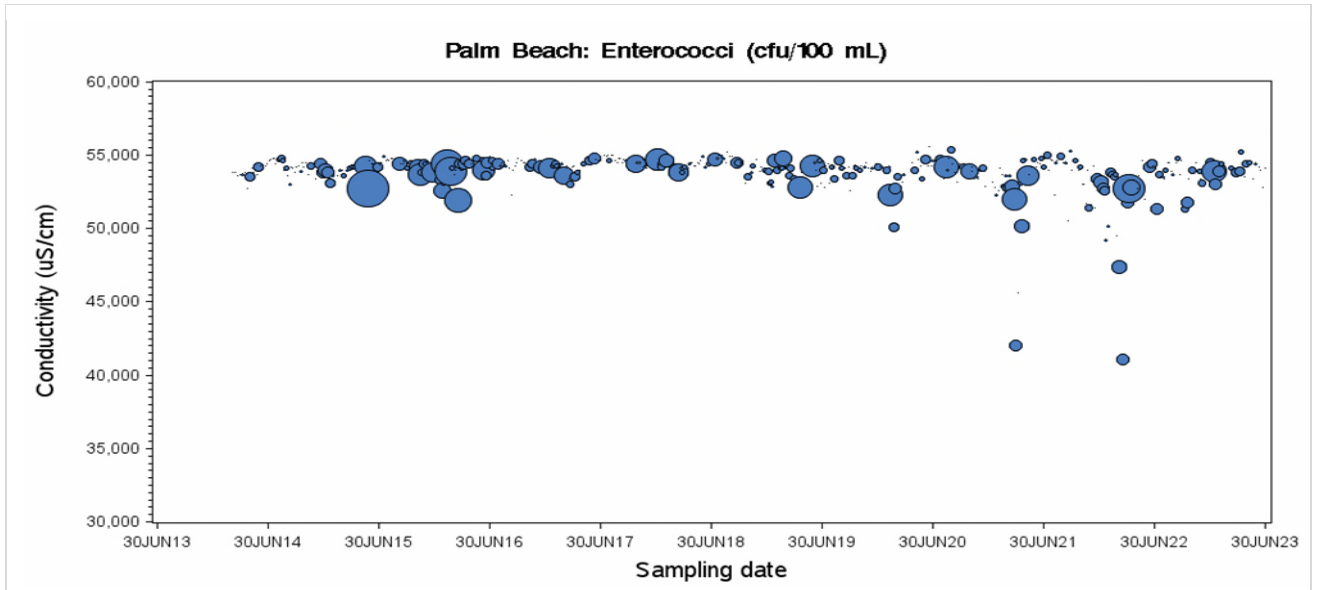
- Botany Bay and Georges River
- Port Hackings
- Port Jackson
- Middle Harbour
- Pittwater

The sites under each sub-catchment are presented in the order from north coast to south coast. When the sub-catchment is a harbour with sites on both coasts then sites on south coasts were stated first and then following clockwise direction to the north coast.

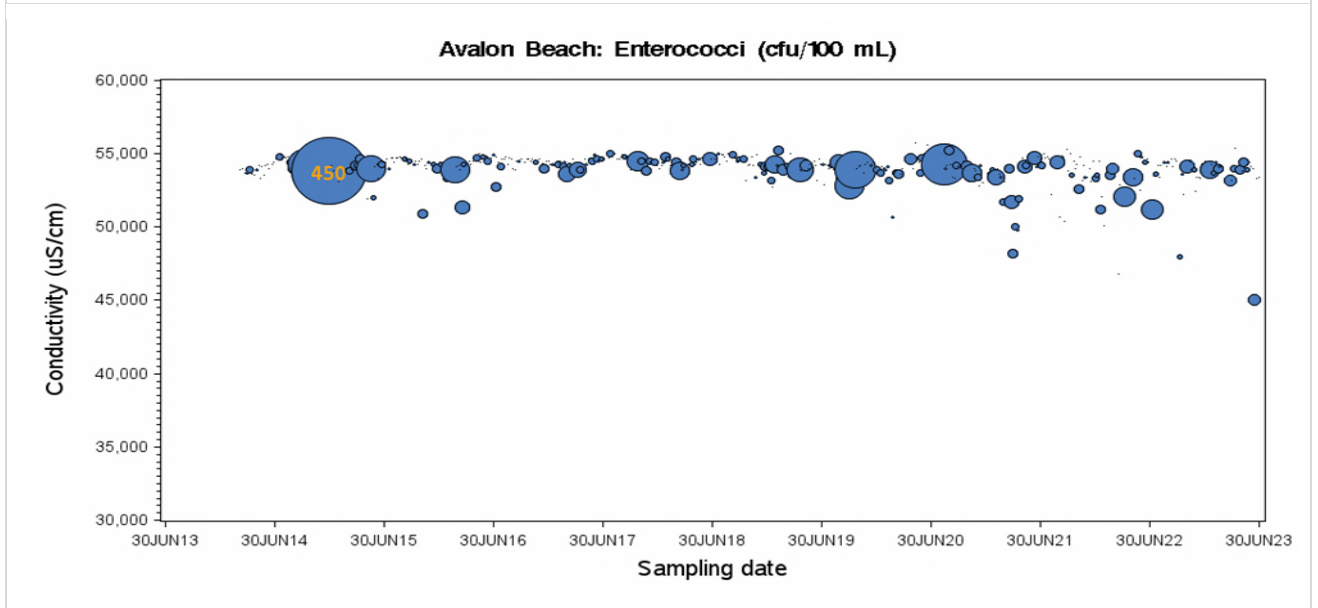
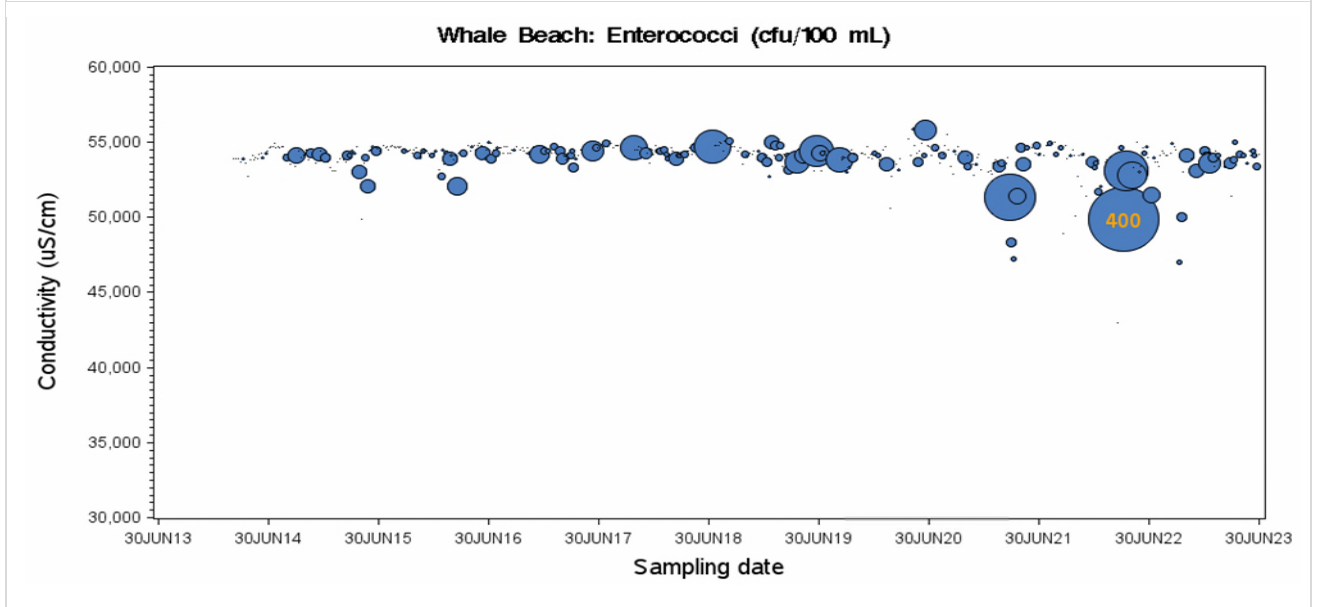
Note: The size of the bubble can't be compared between plots precisely due to software limitations. The bubble size for each site varied based on maximum value for that site using the following ranges, which helped in adjusting the size of bubble for comparison between plots.

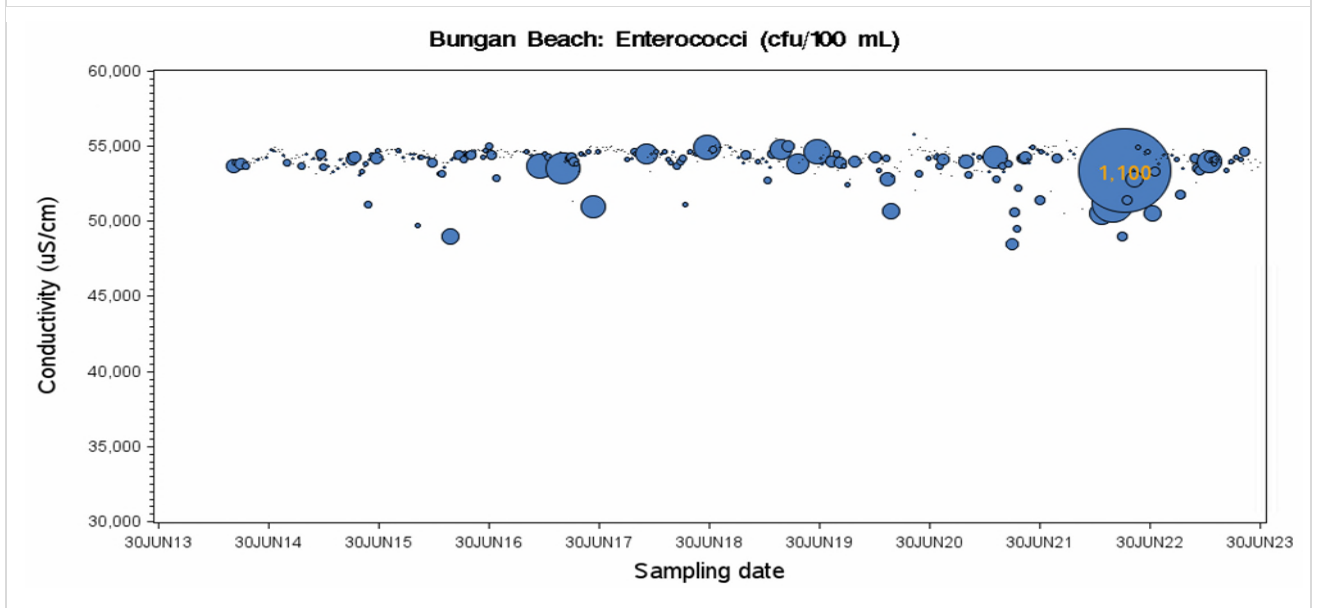
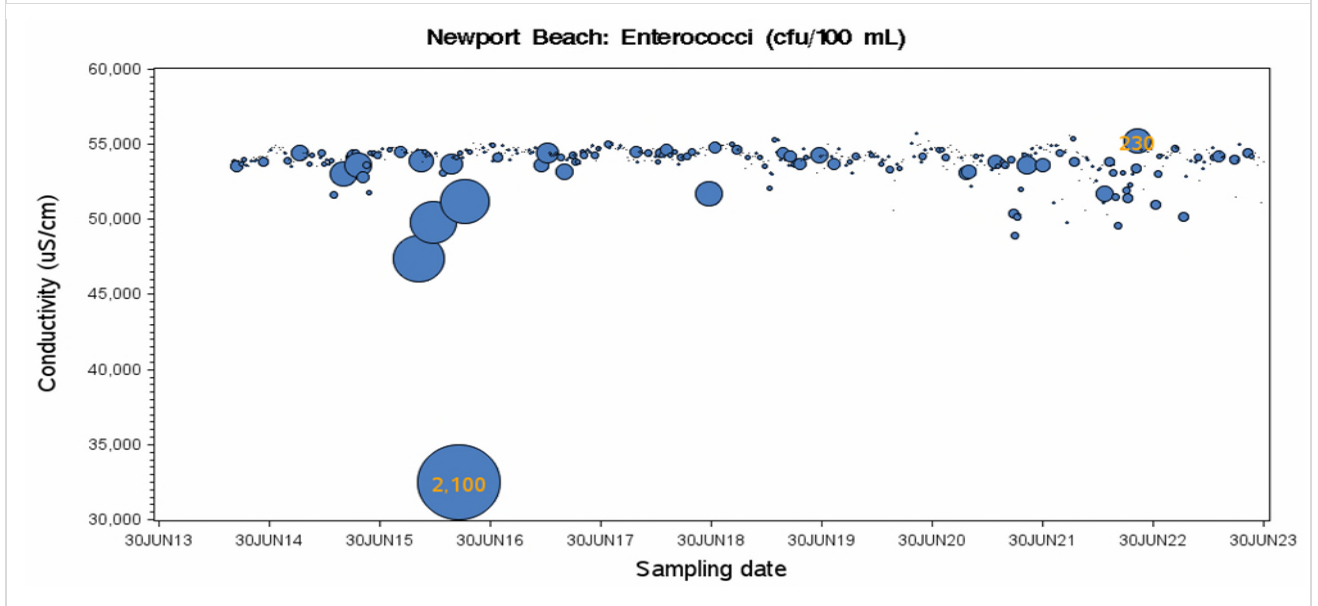
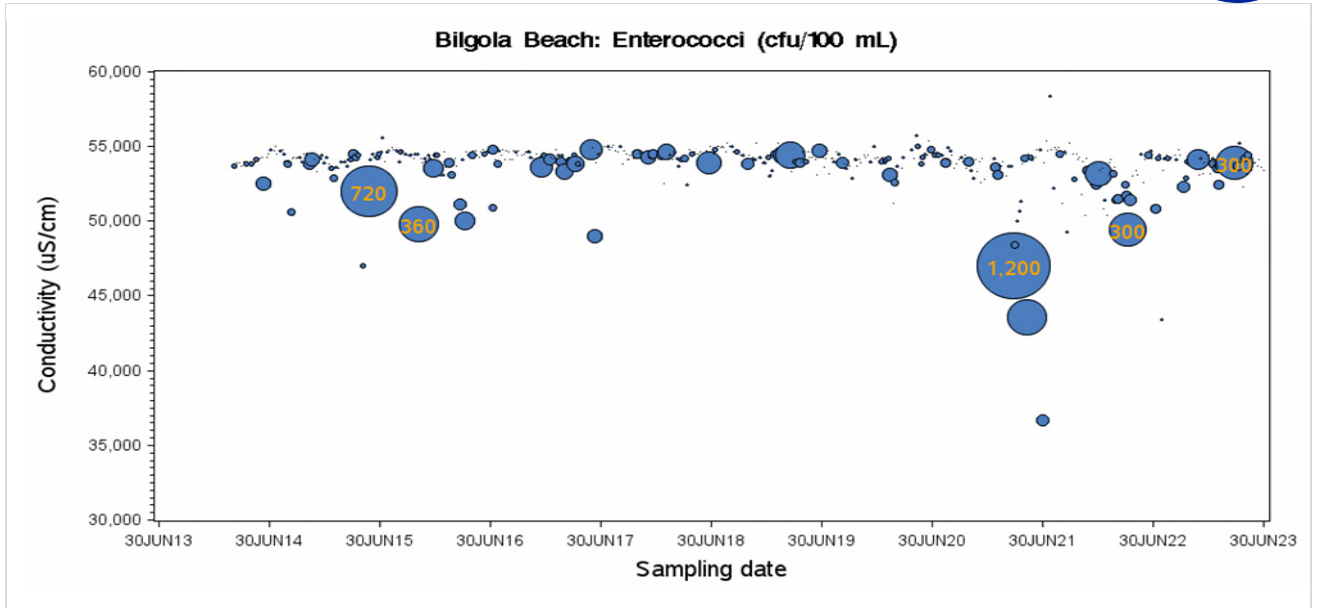
Bubble size	Range of maximum <i>Enterococci</i> value (cfu/100mL)
9	<35
10	35 to 230
11	231 to 499
12	500 to 999
13	1000 to 4999
14	5000 to 9999
15	10000 or more

# Sydney Beaches: Northern Sydney

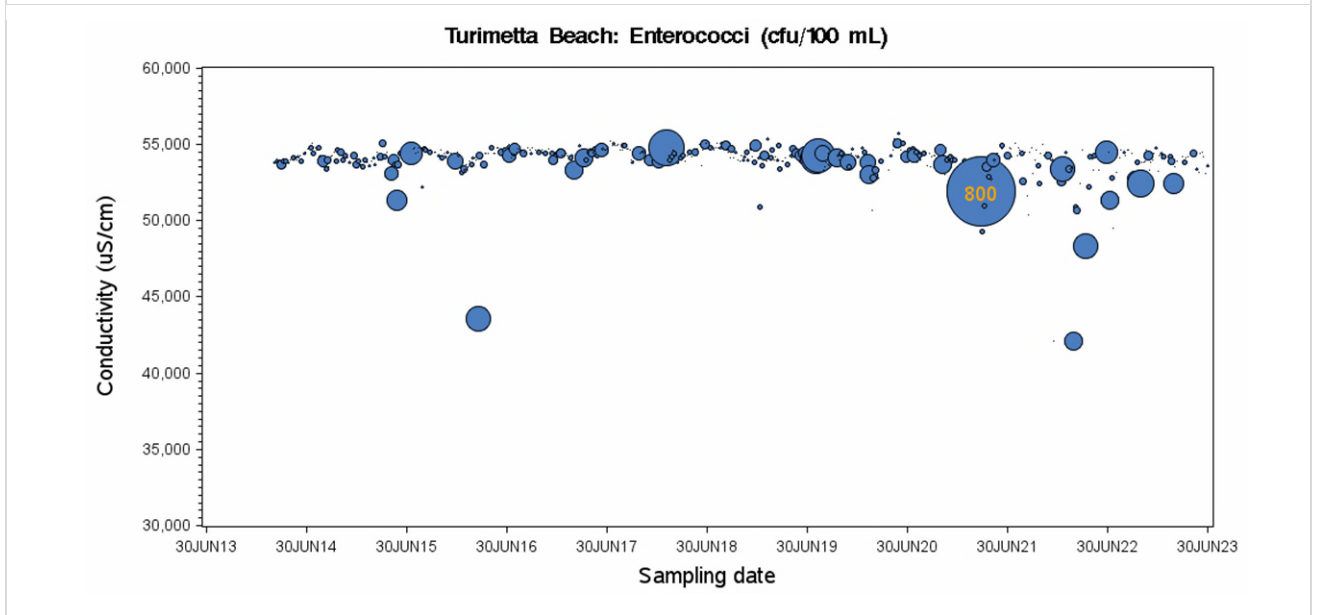
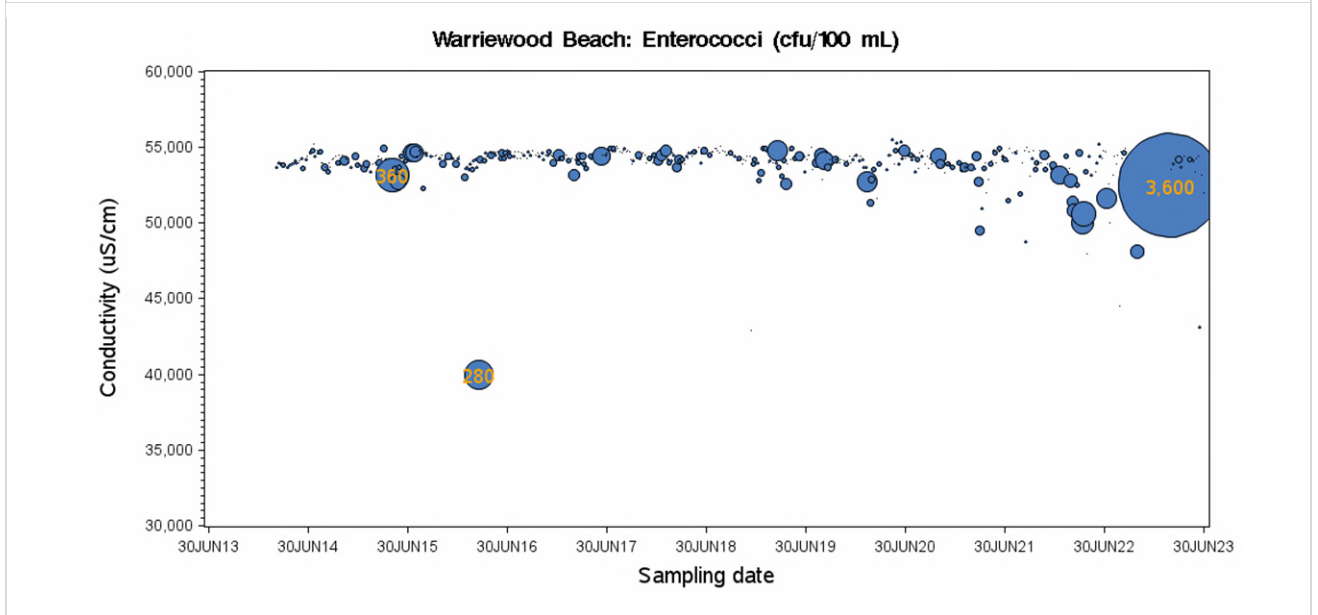
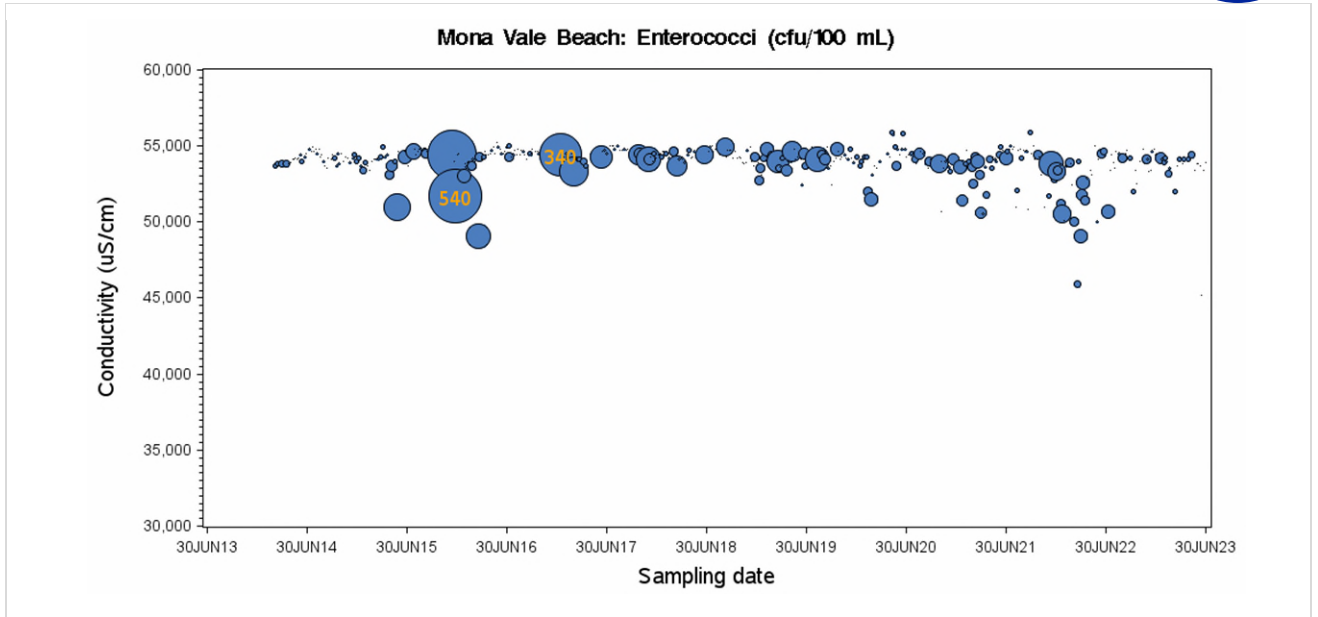


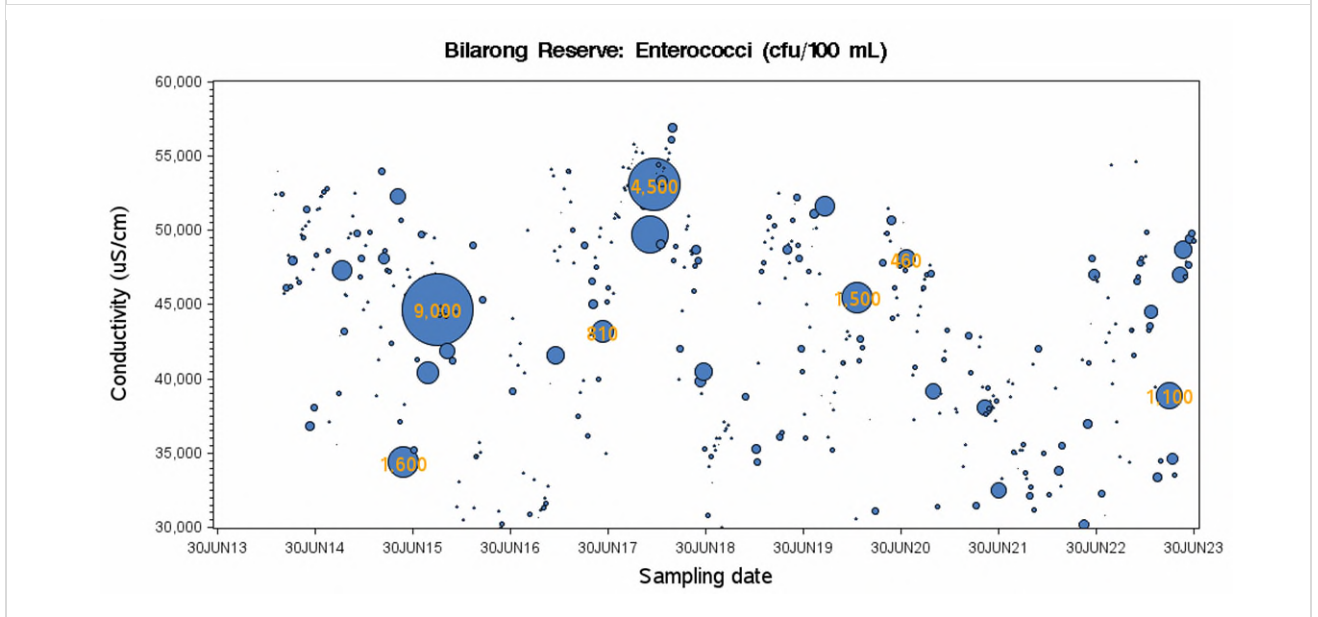
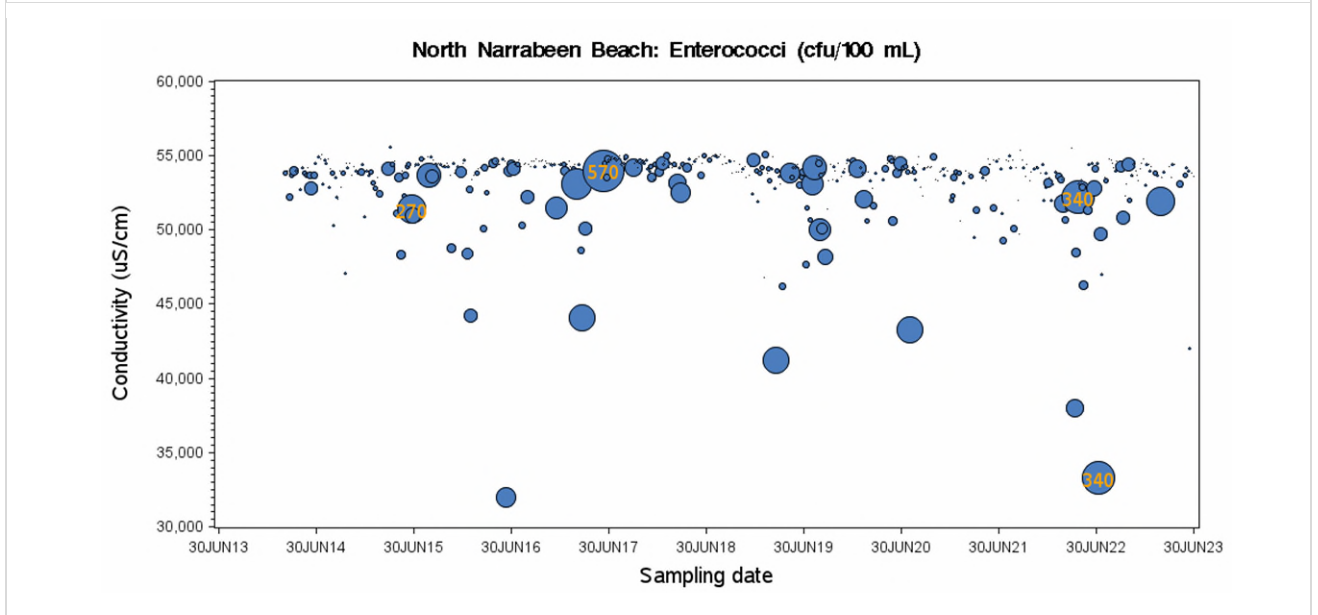
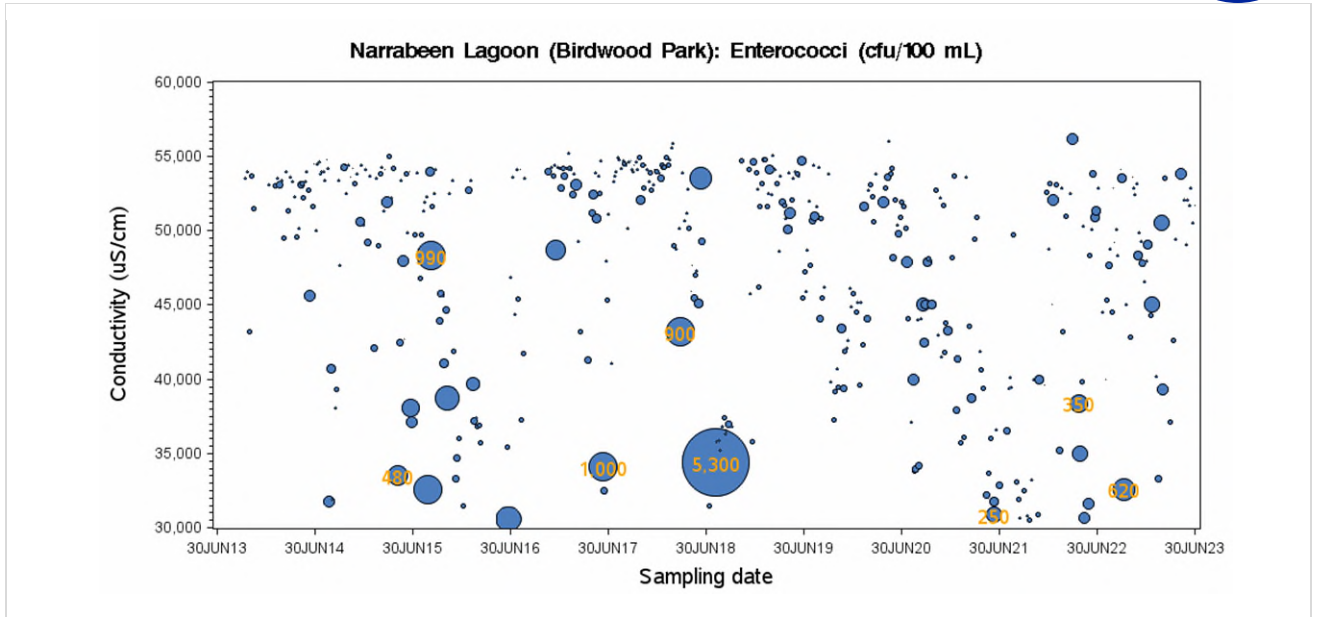
No *Enterococci* values  $\geq 230$  cfu/100mL for last ten years.

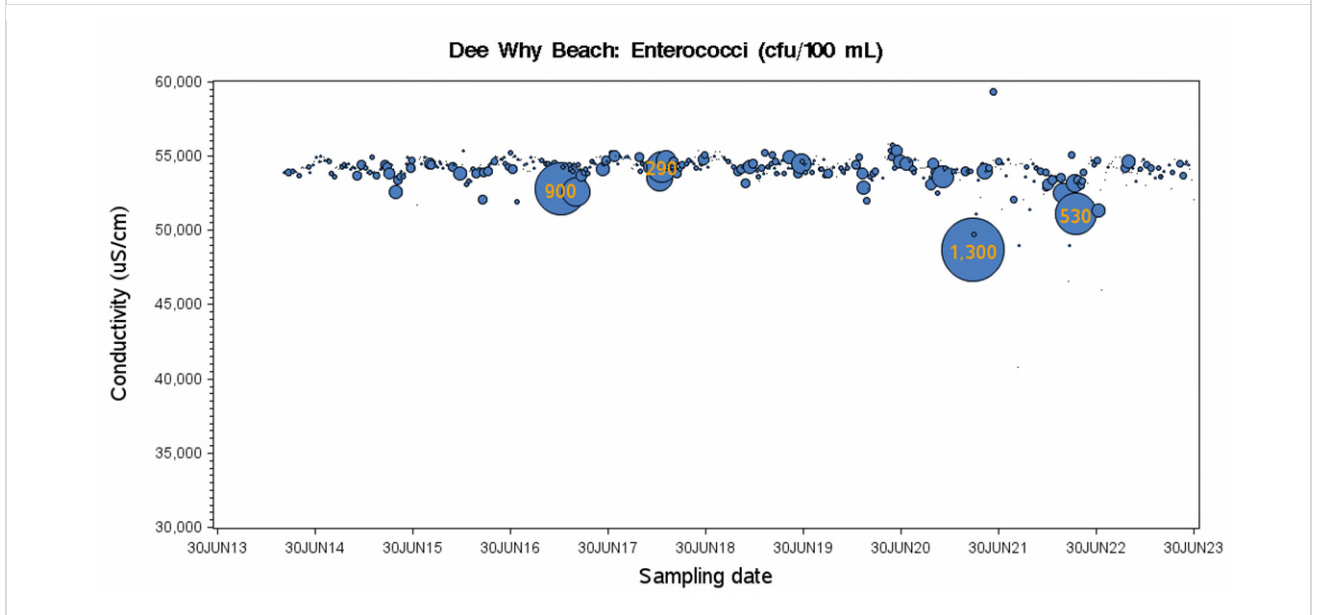
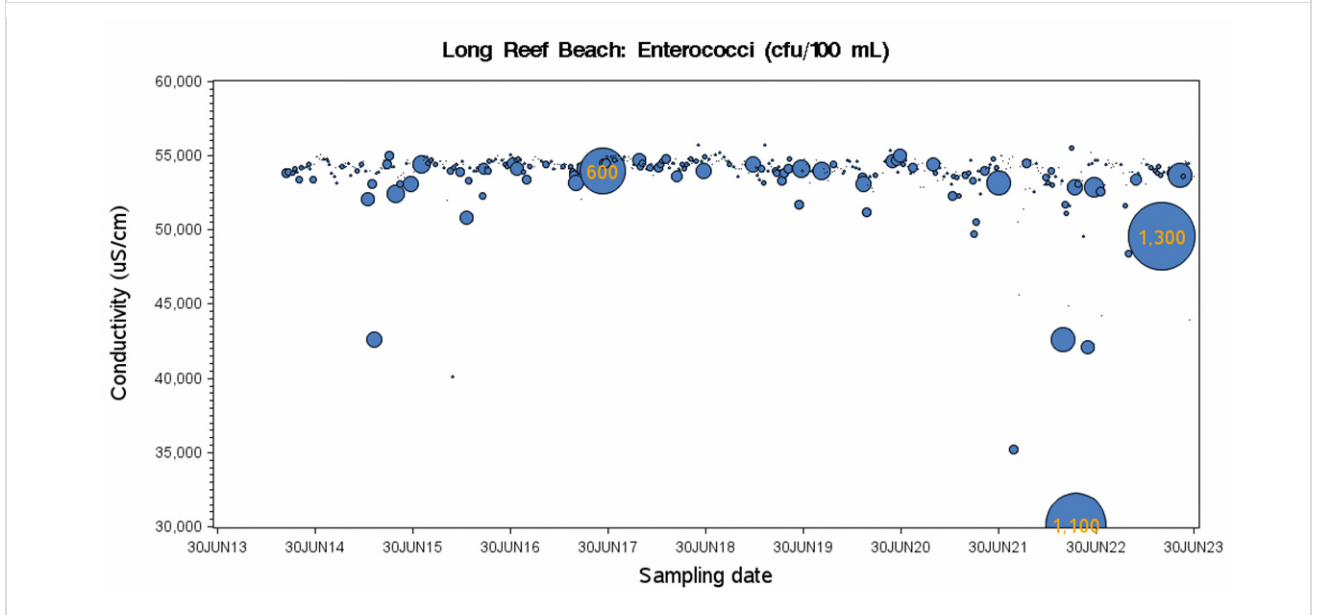
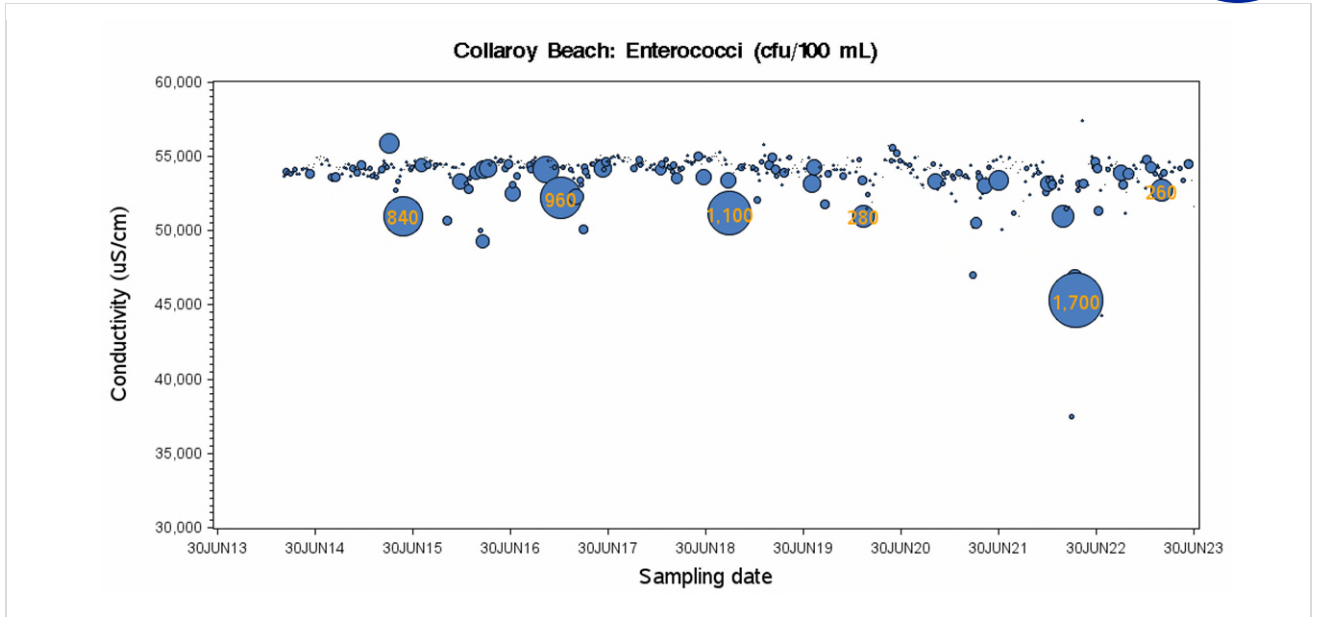


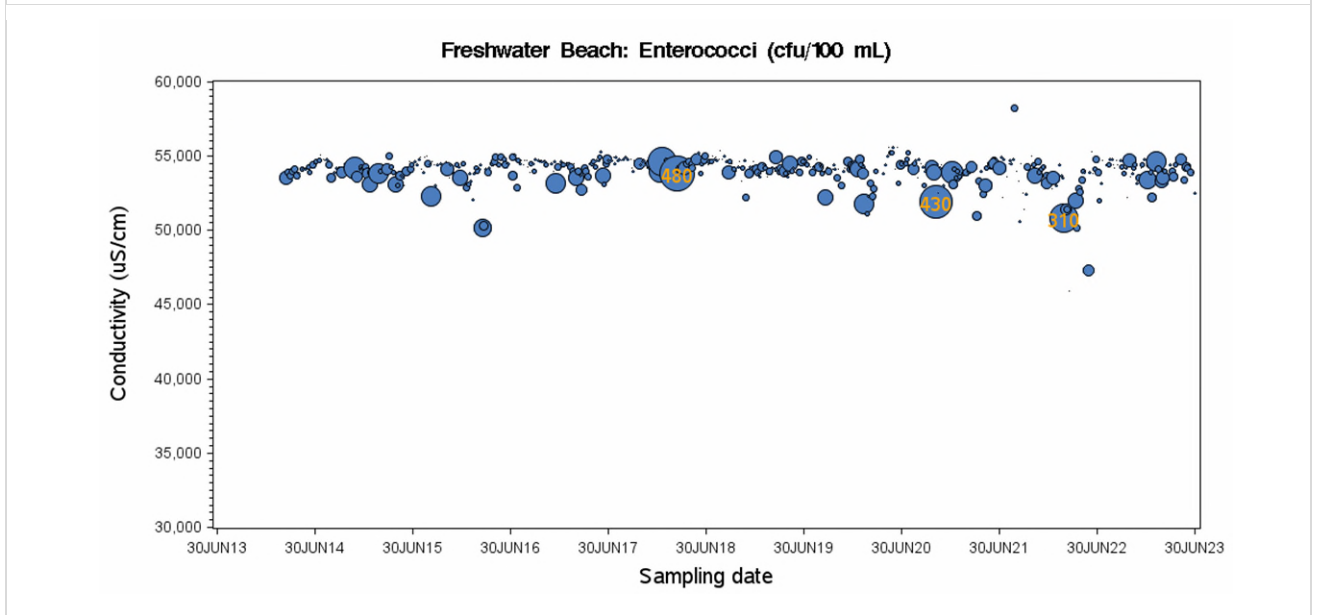
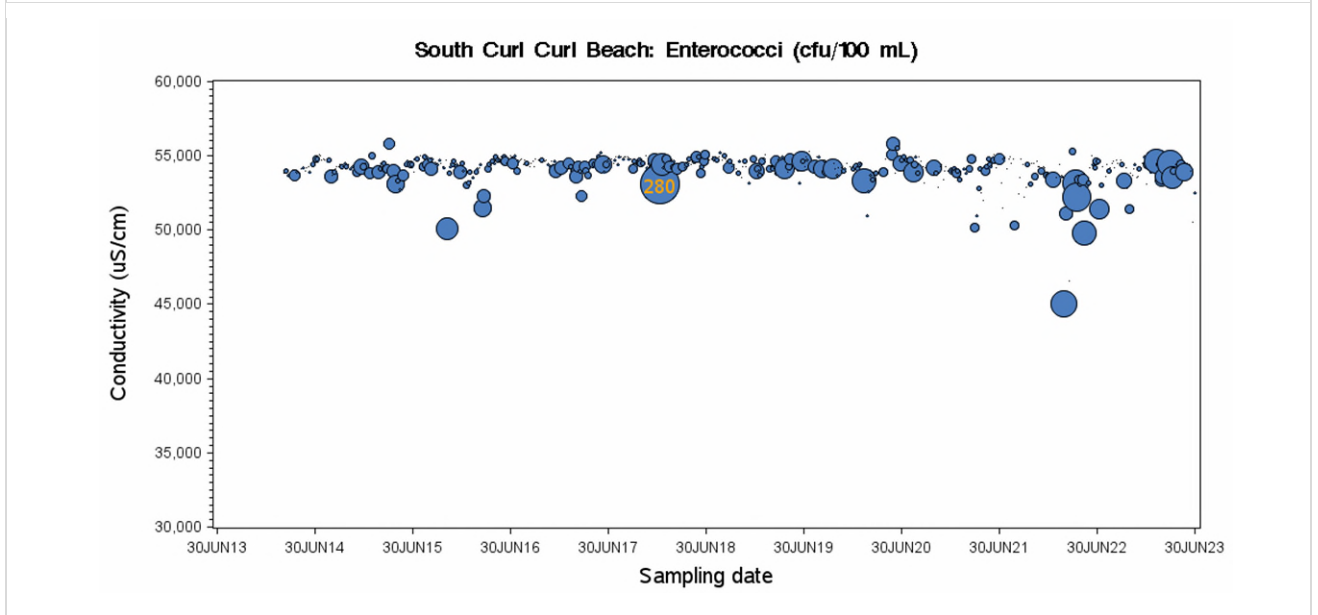
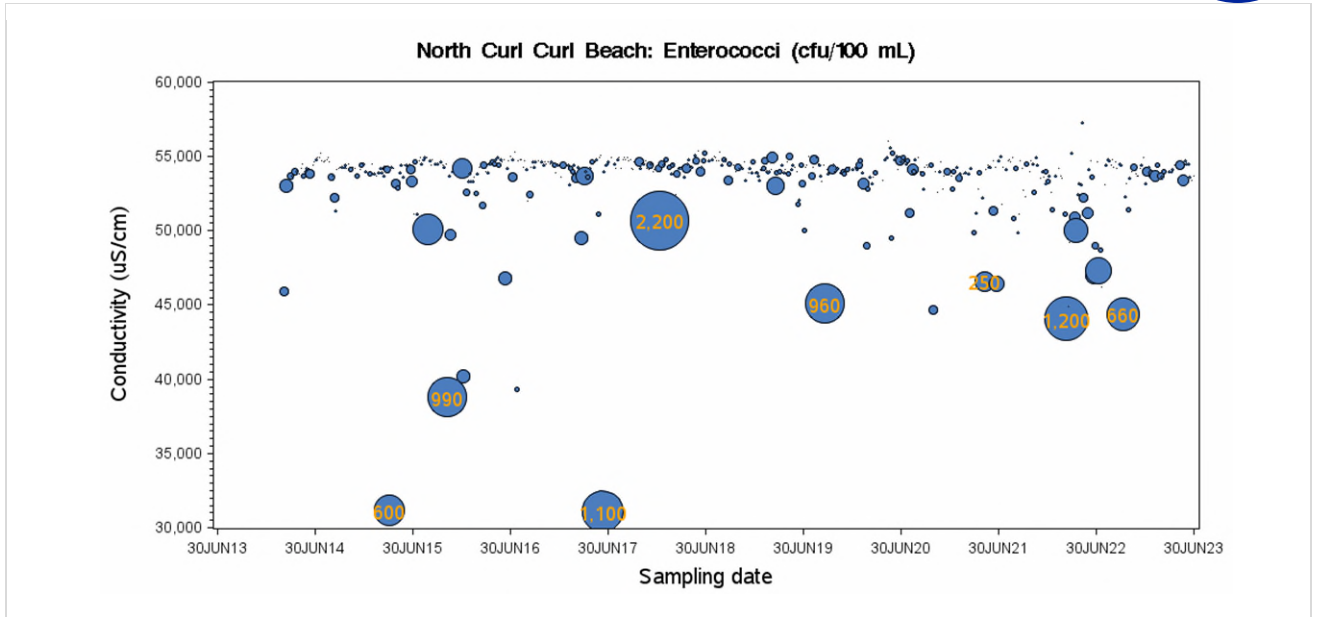


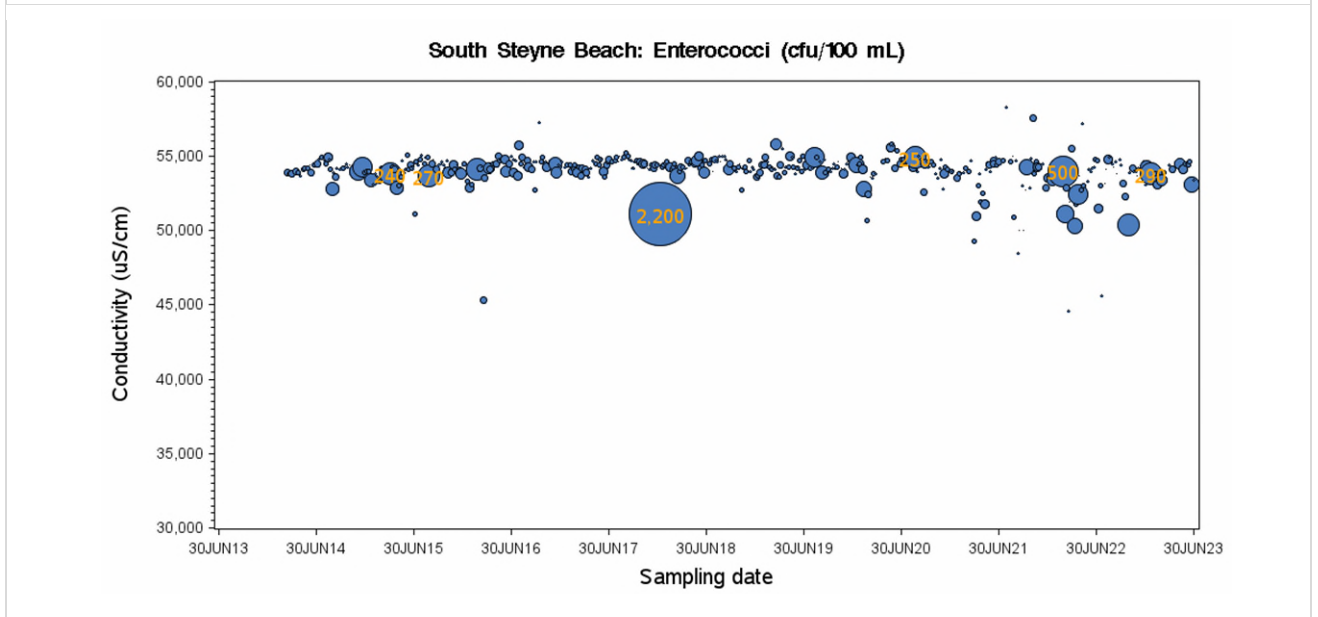
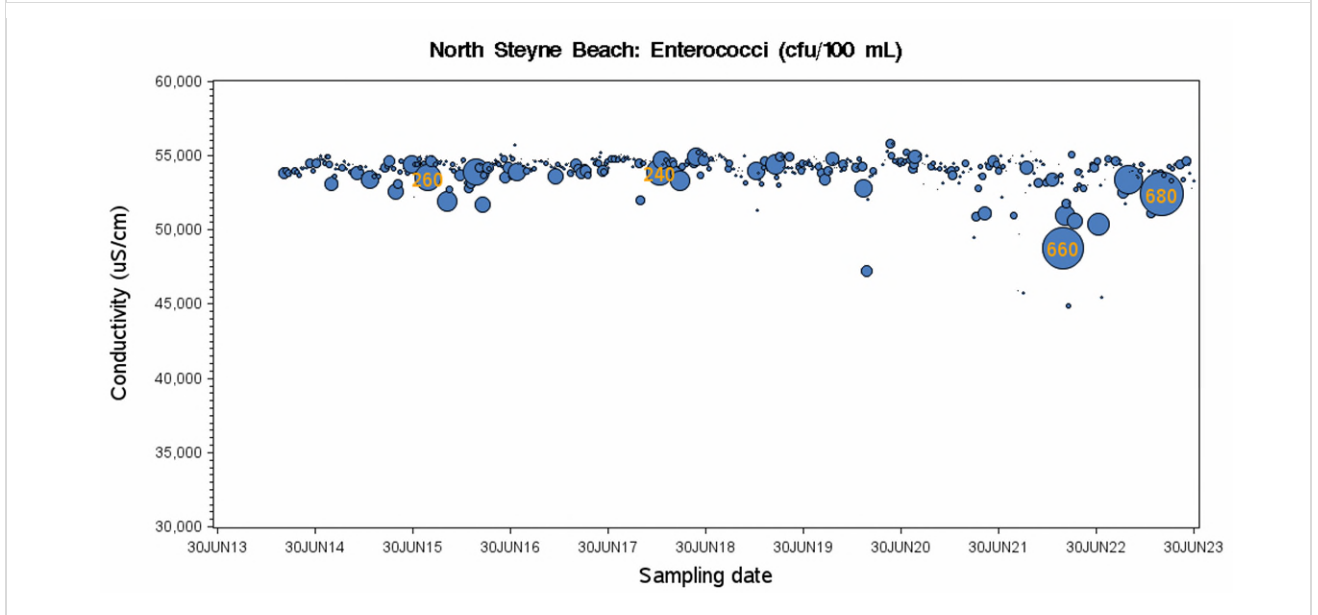
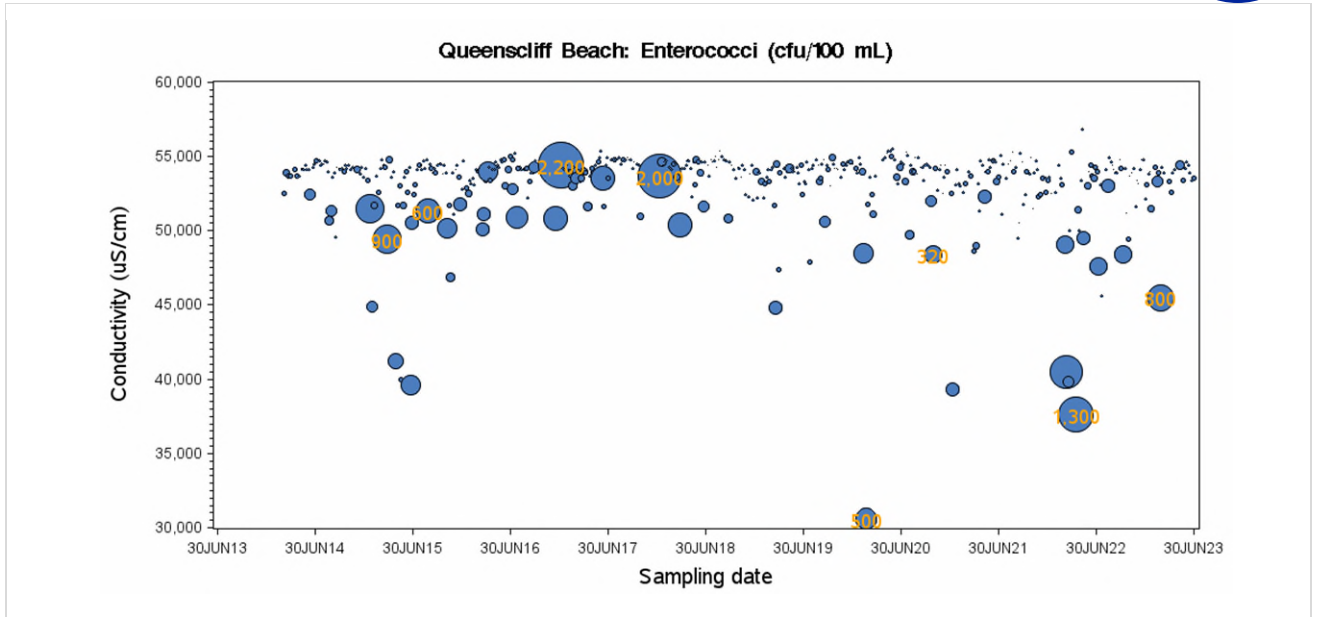


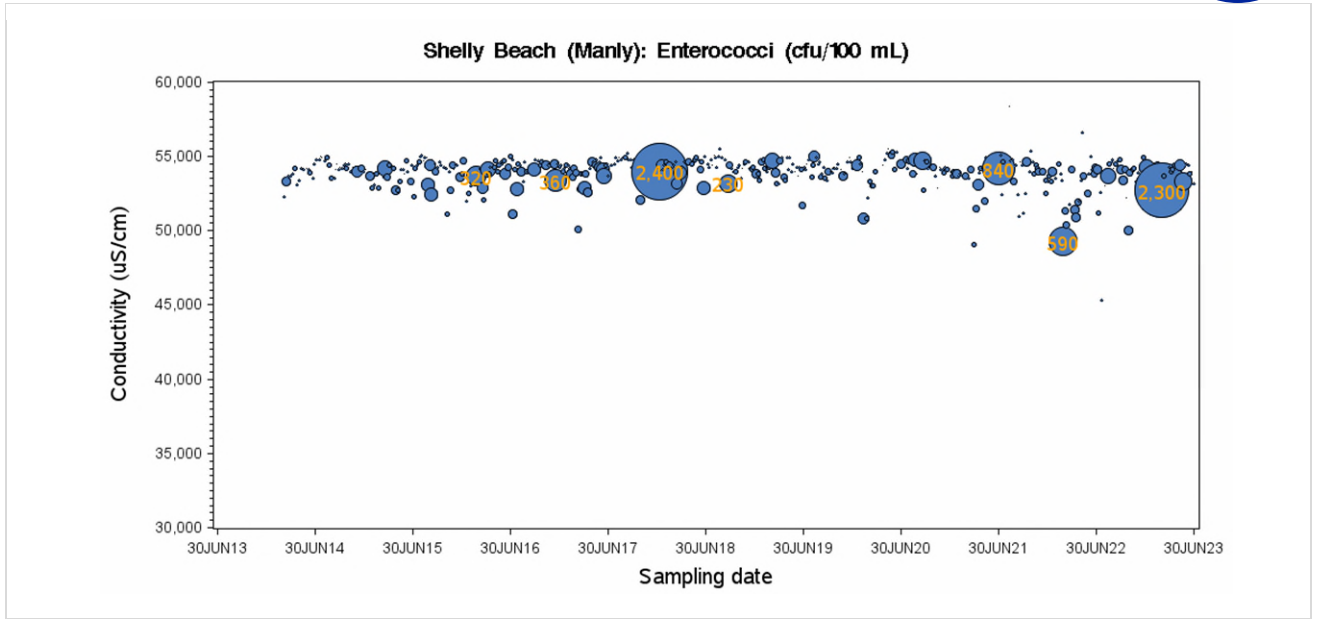






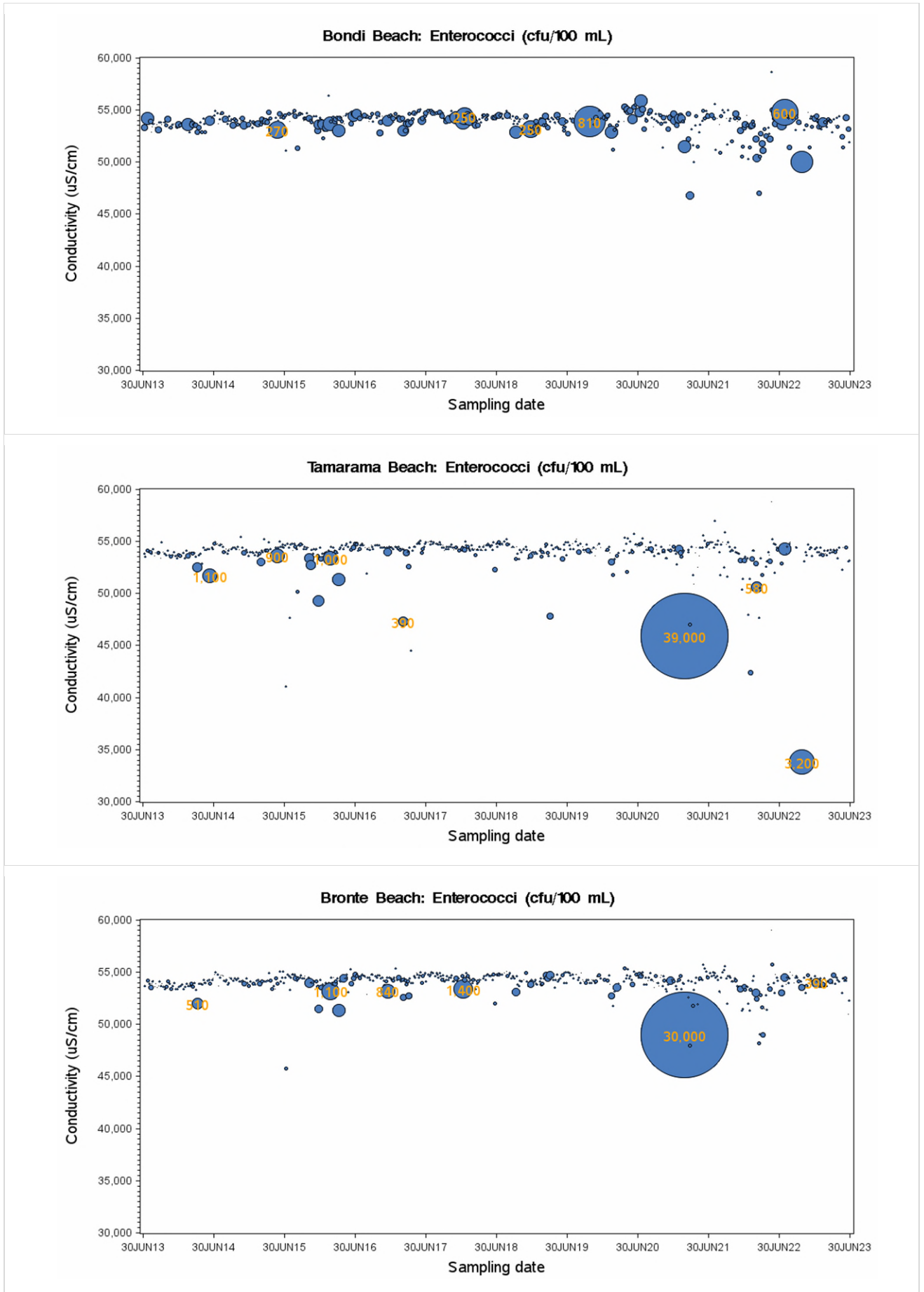




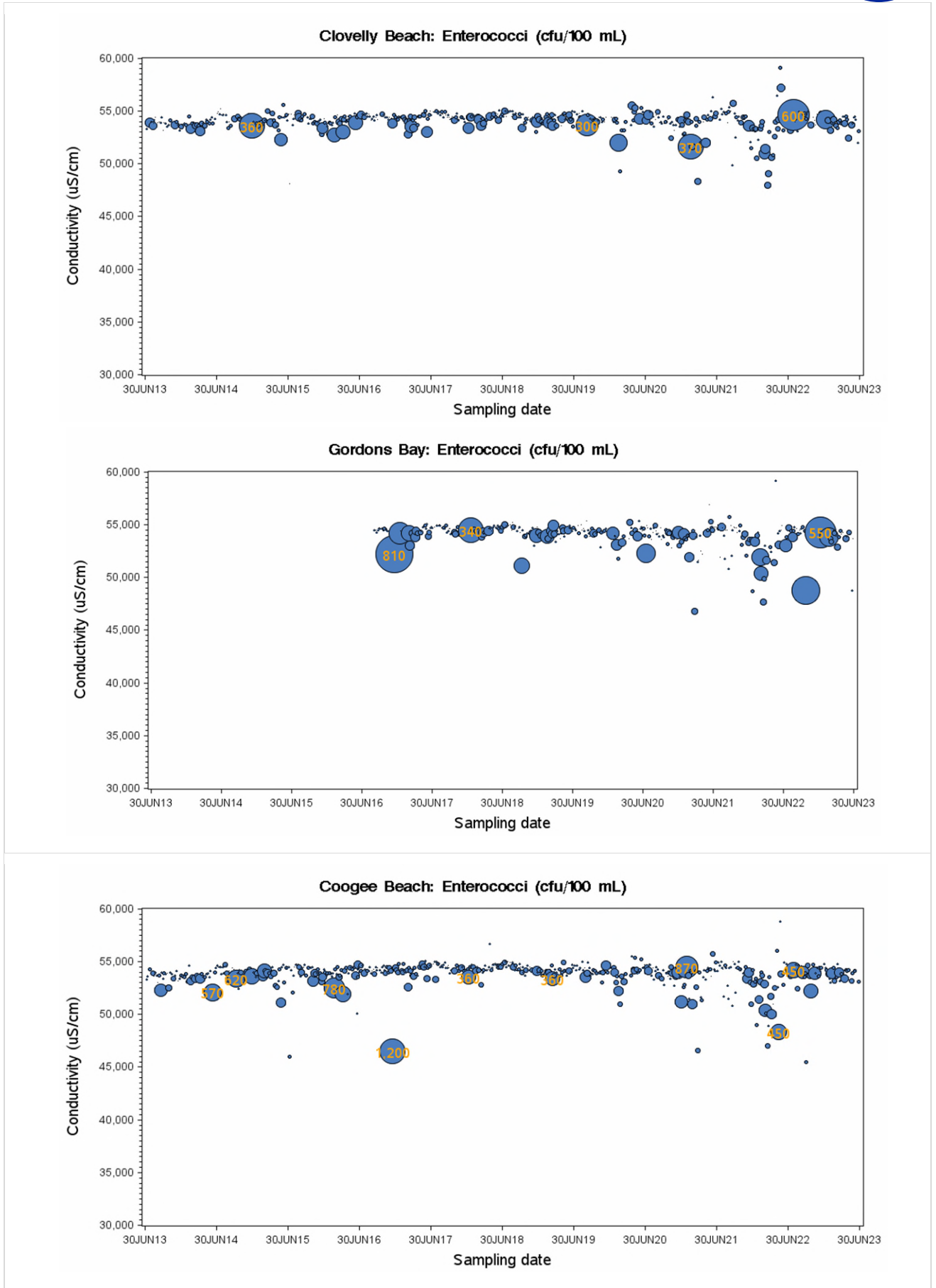


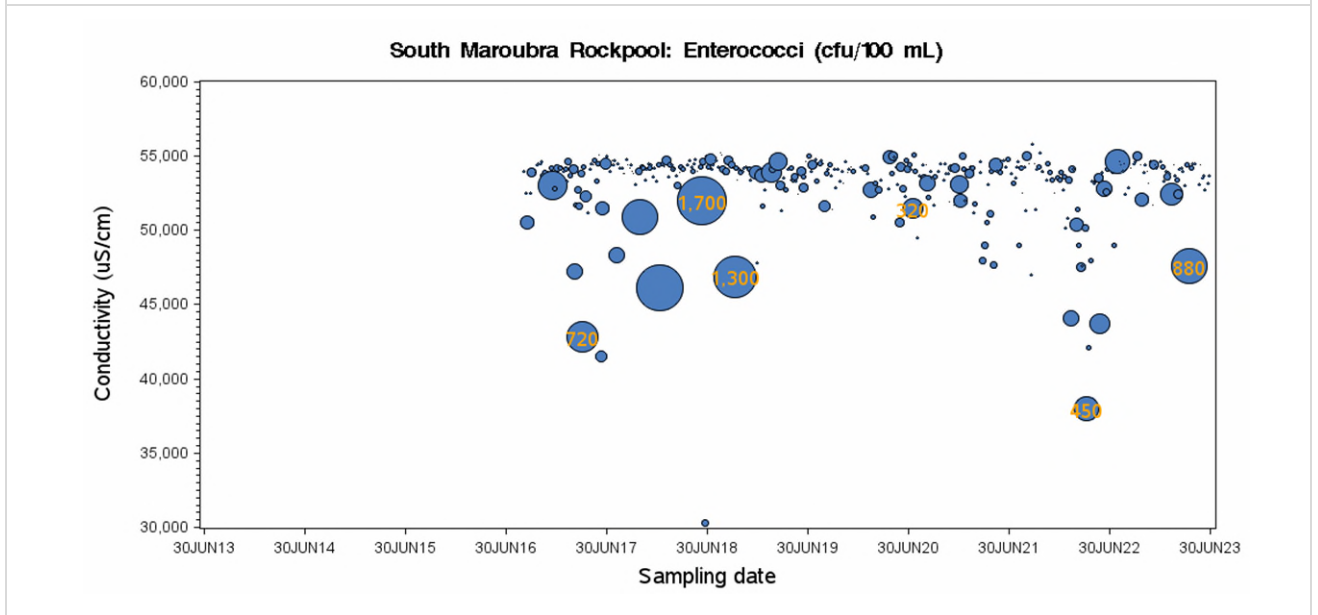
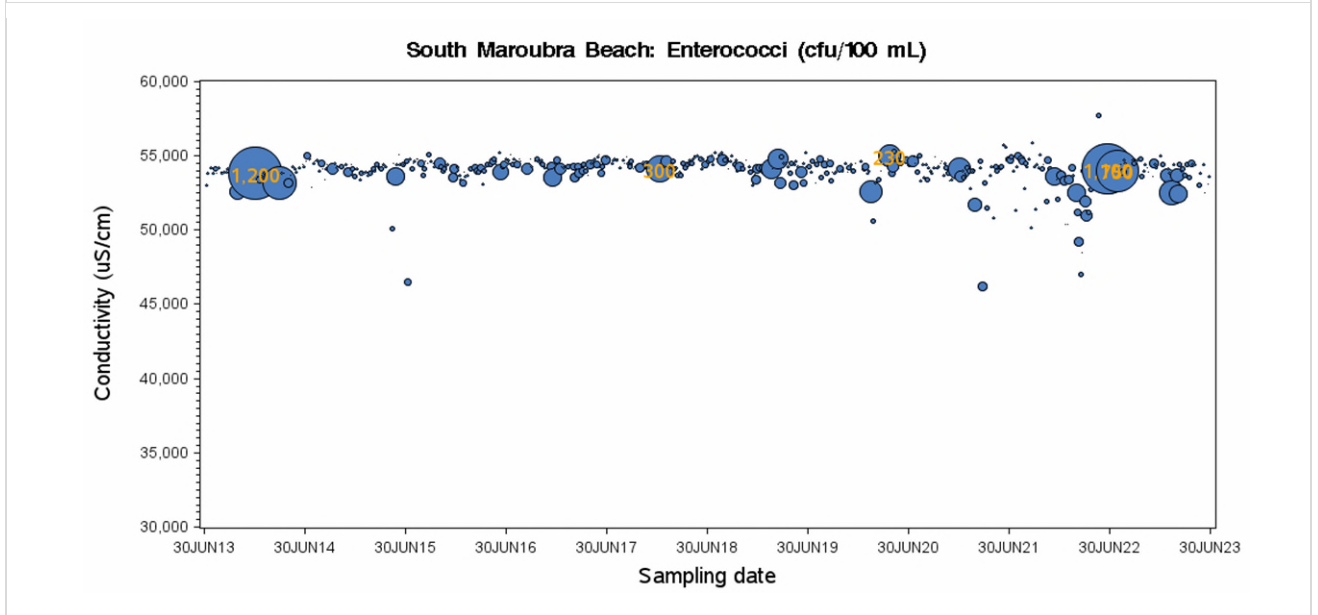
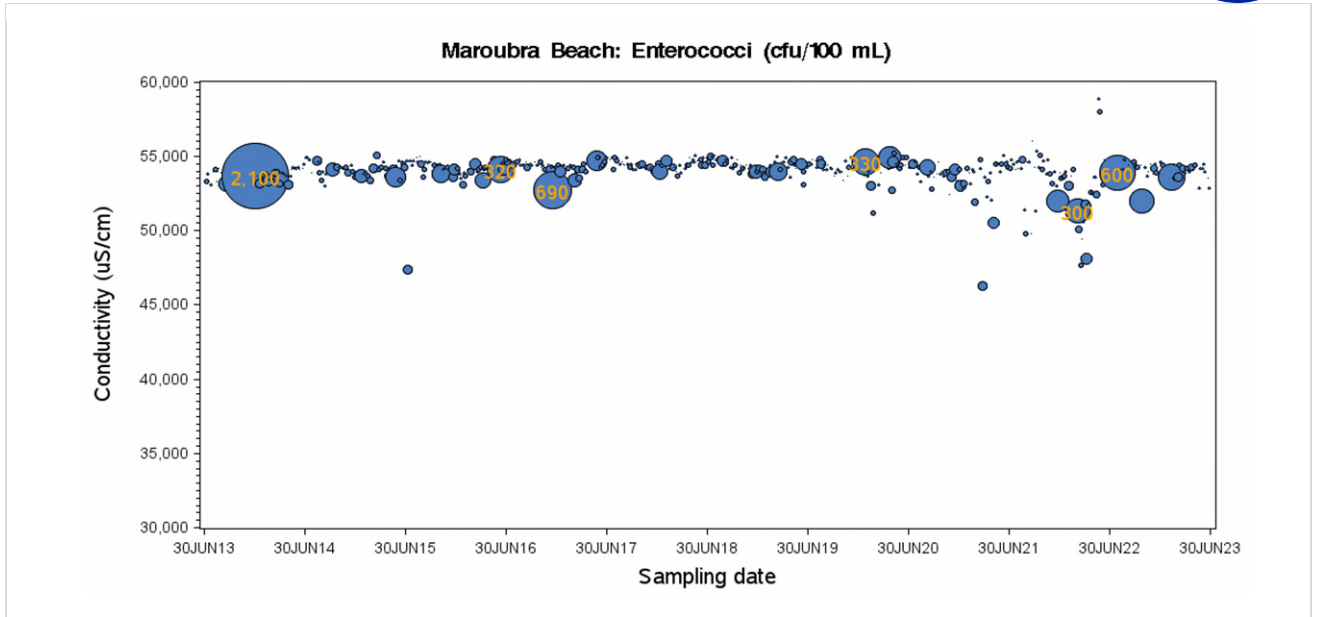


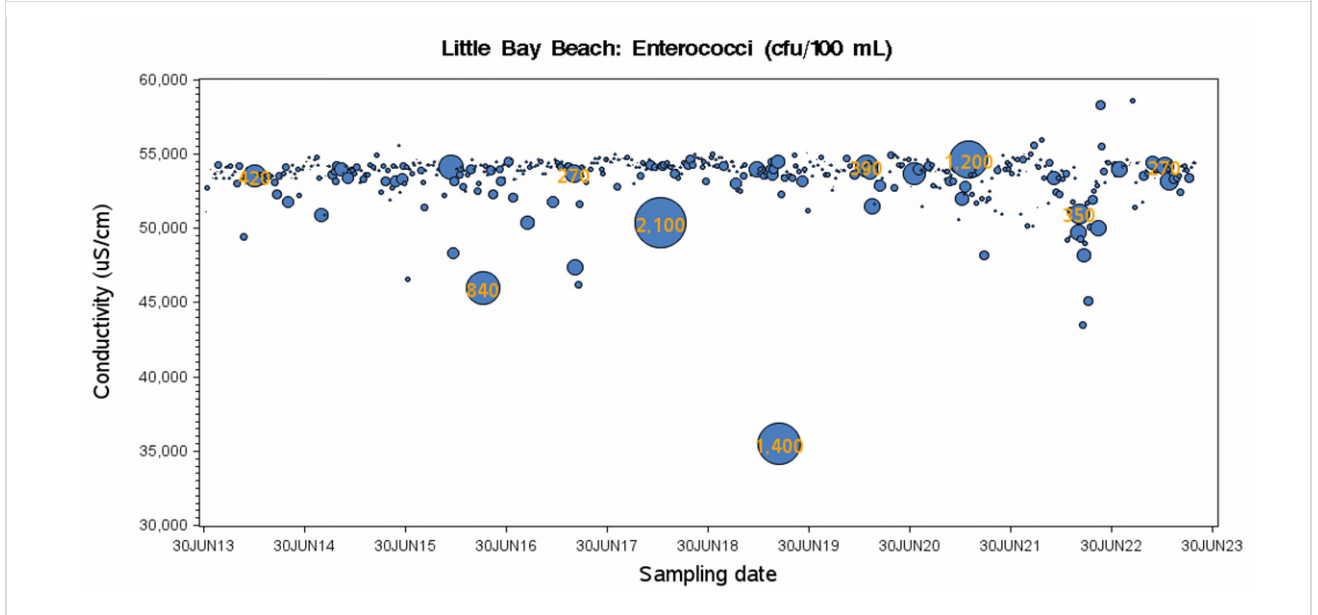
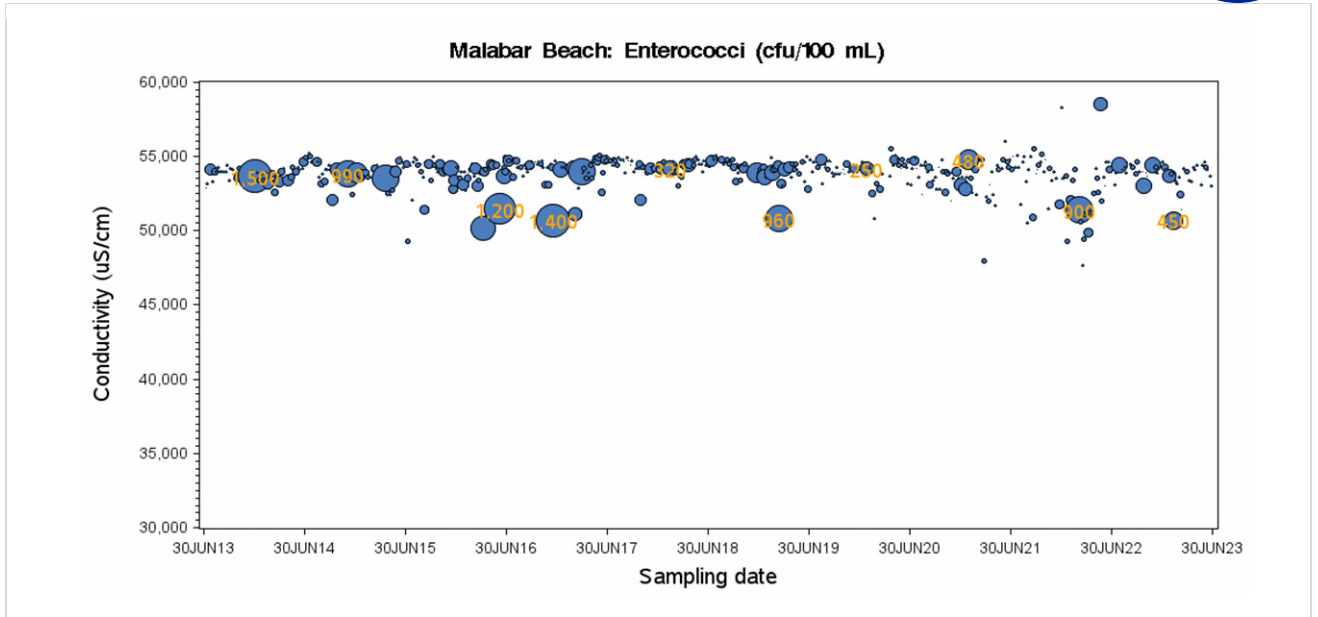
# Sydney Beaches: Central Sydney



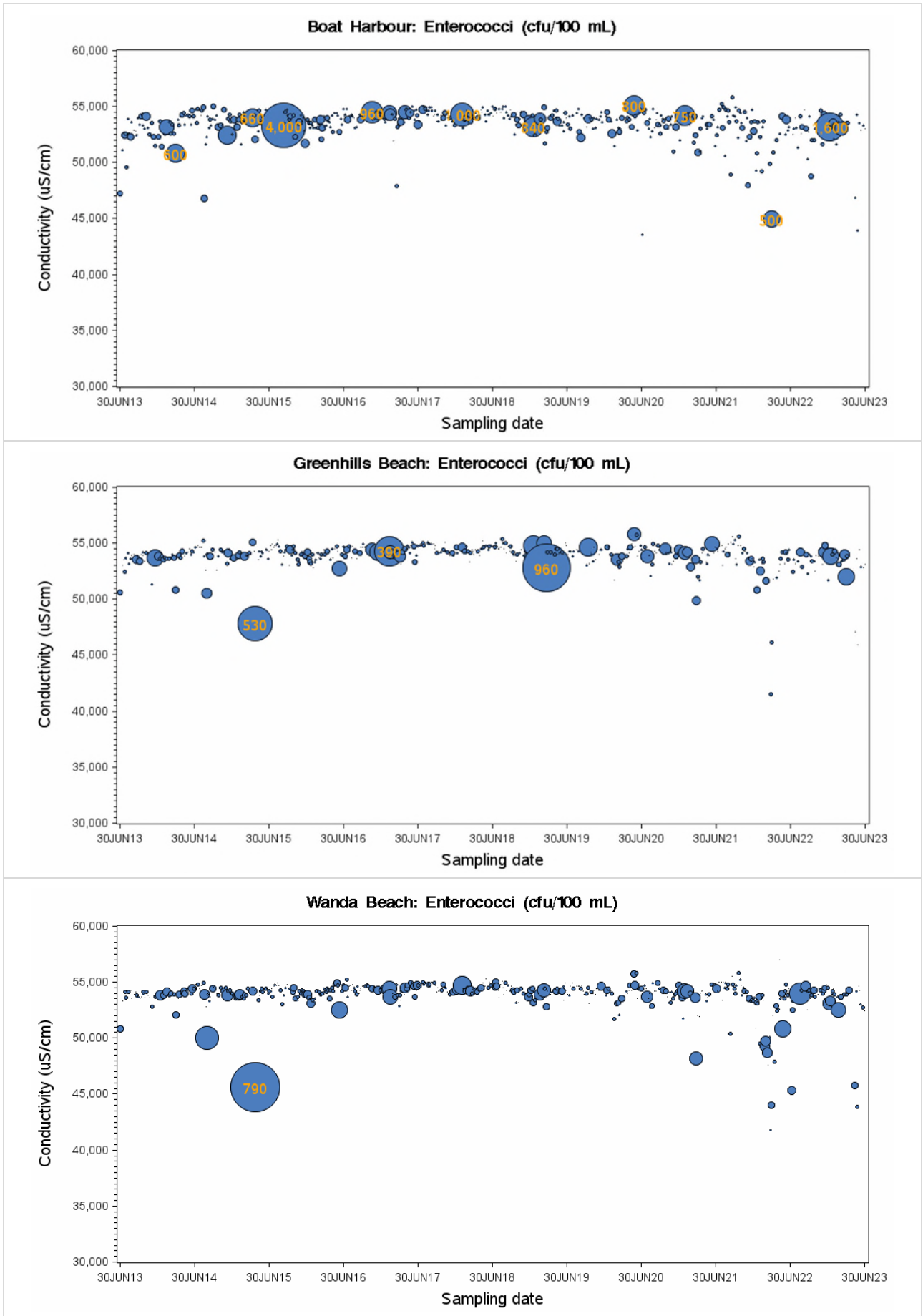


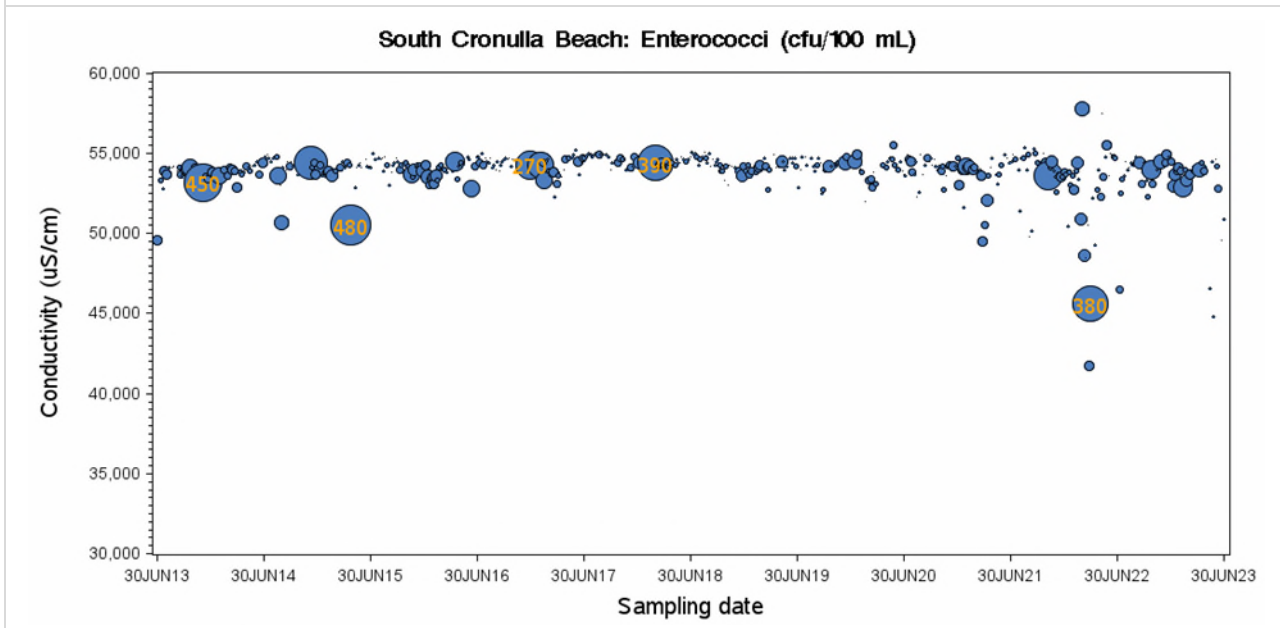
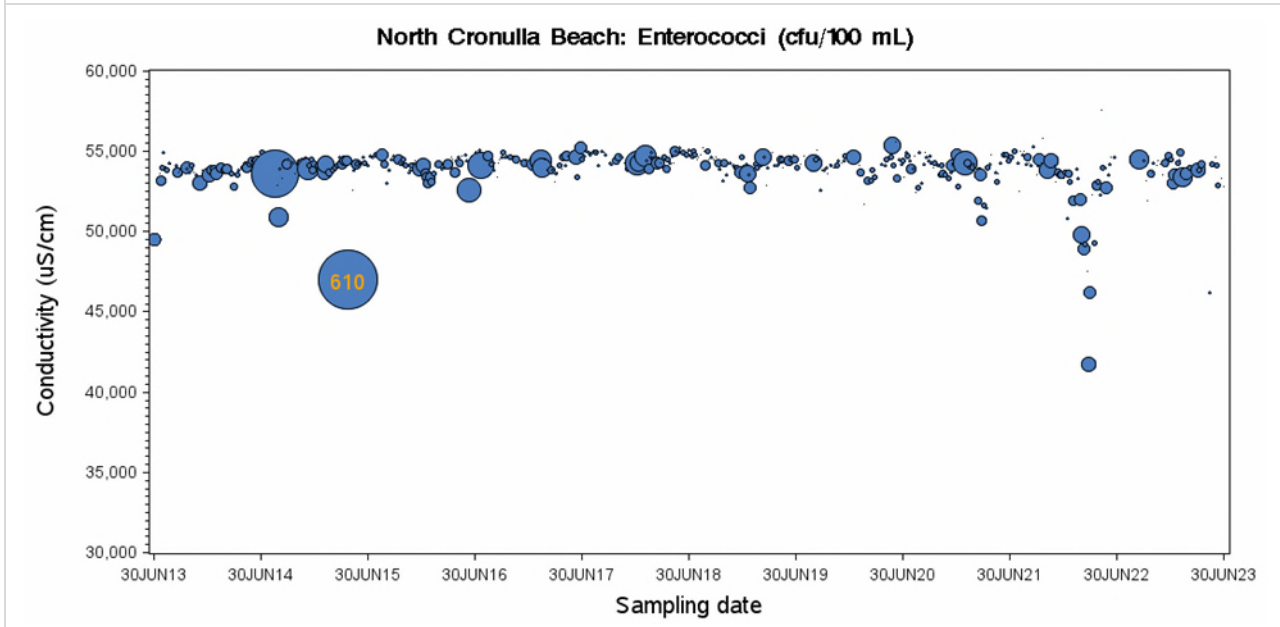
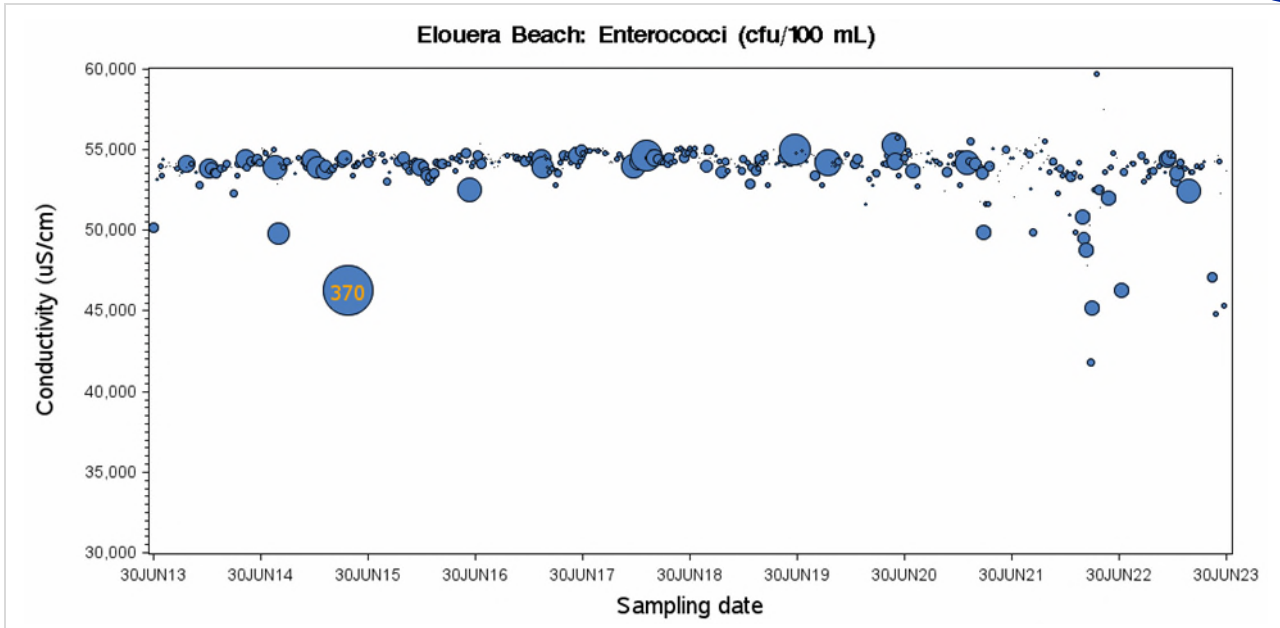


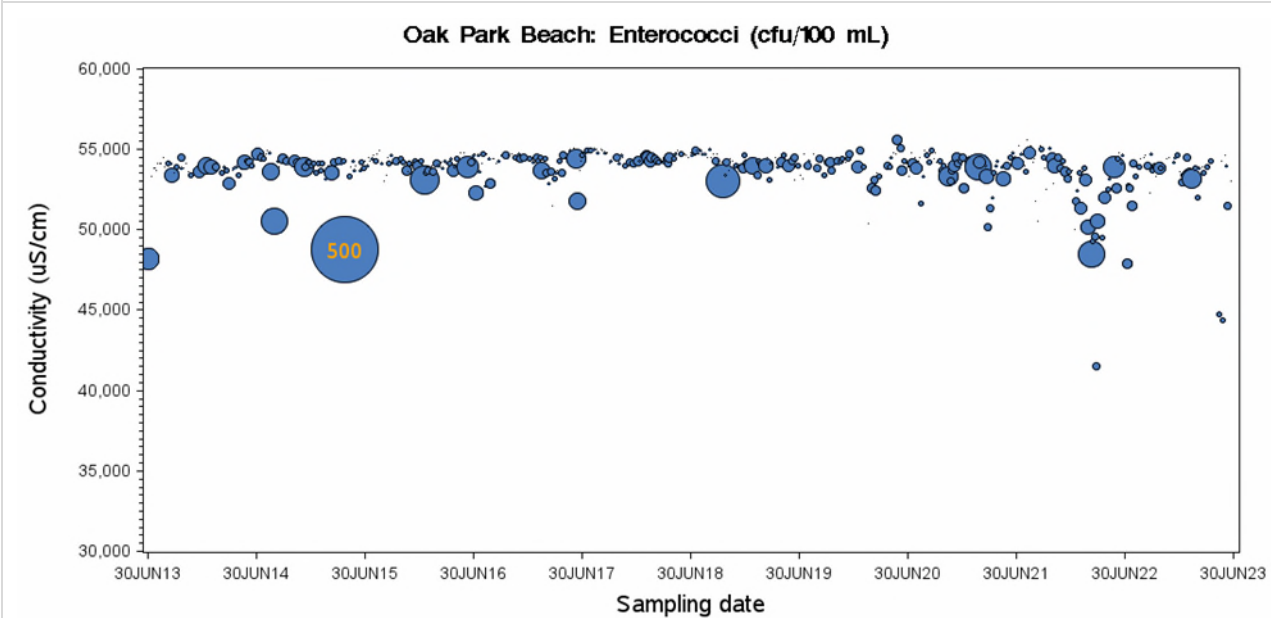
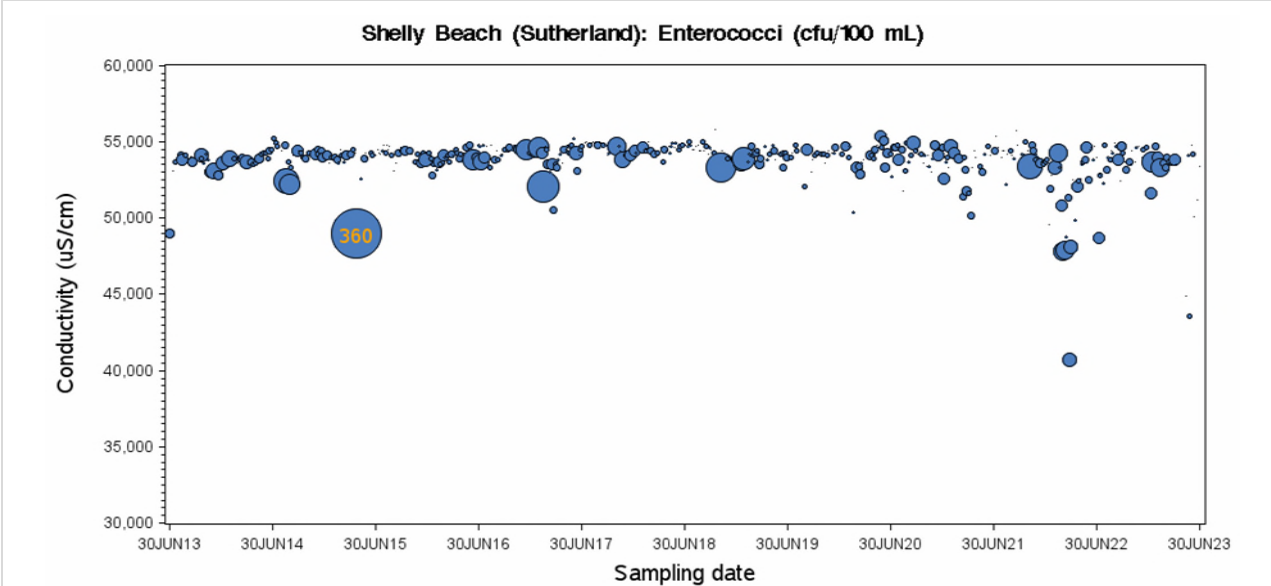




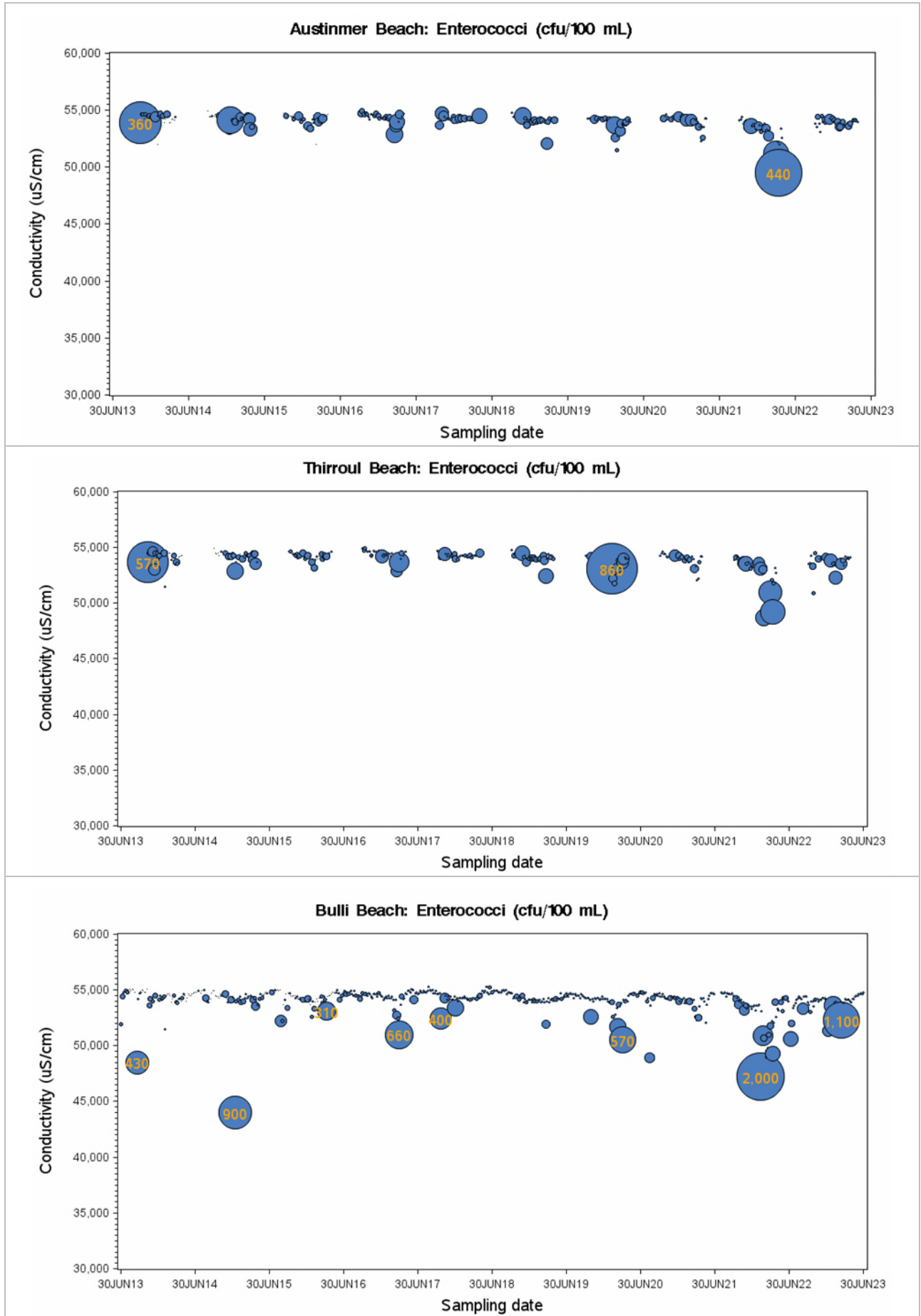
# Sydney Beaches: Southern Sydney



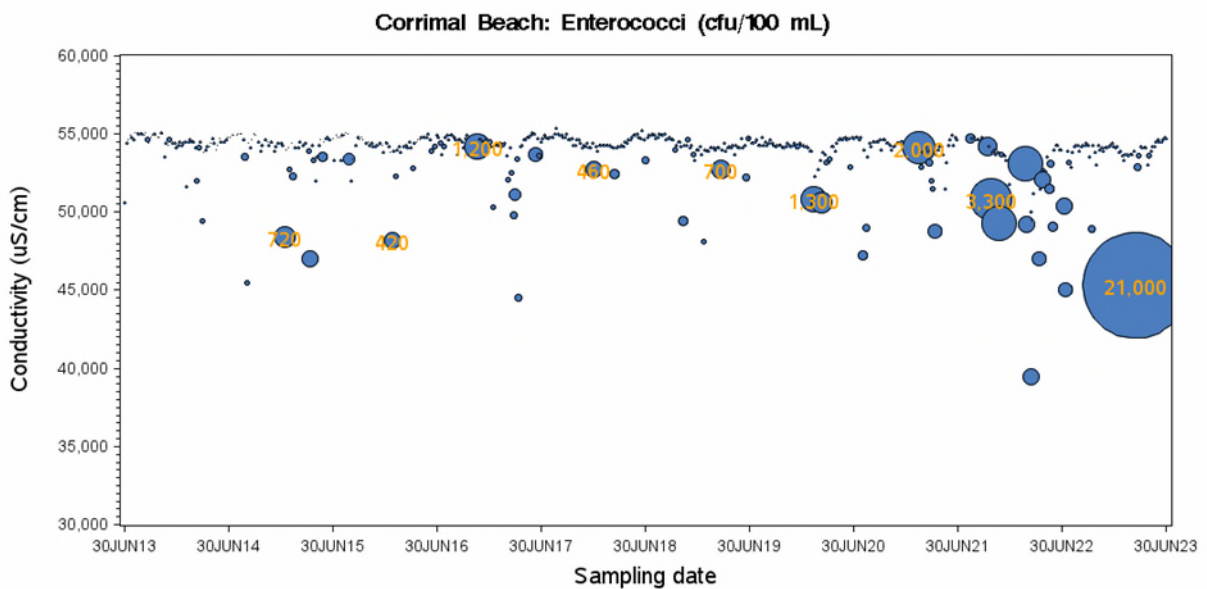
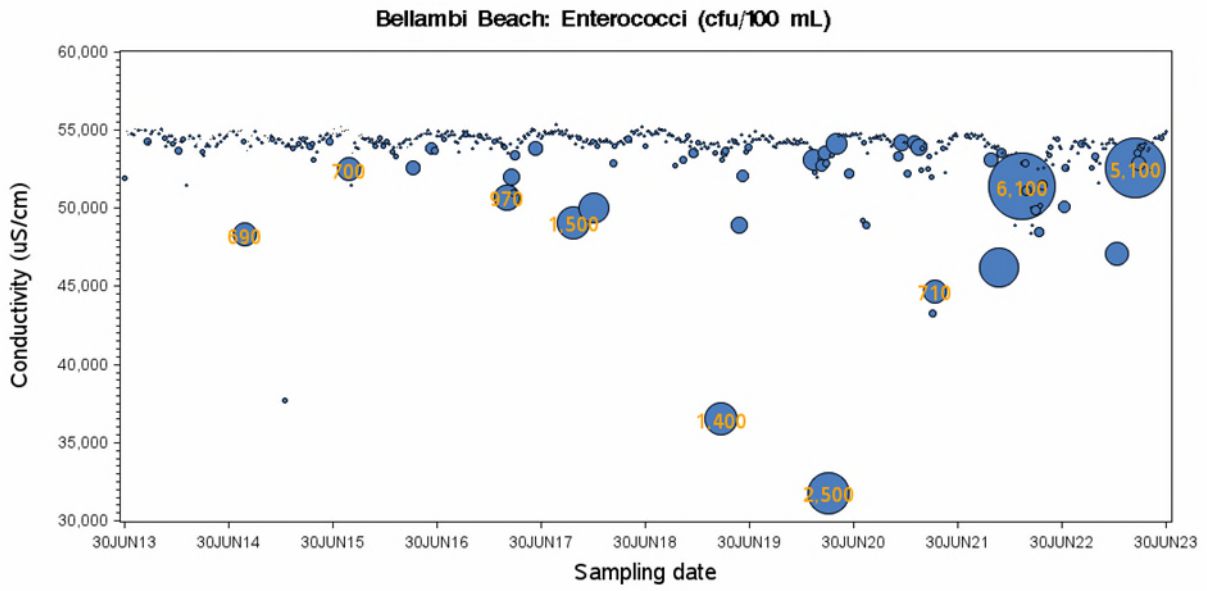
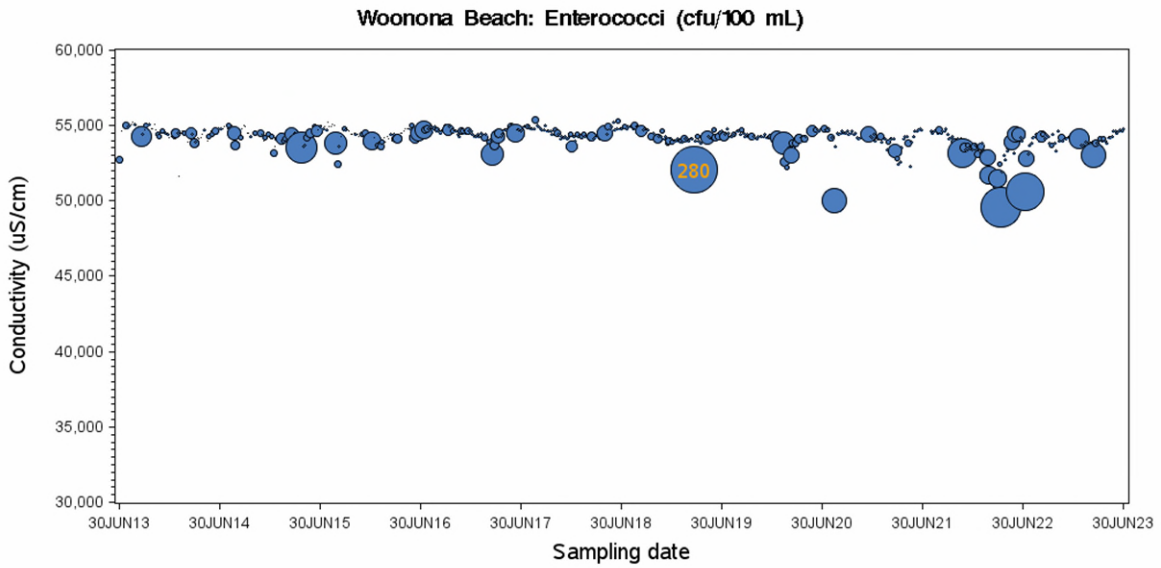


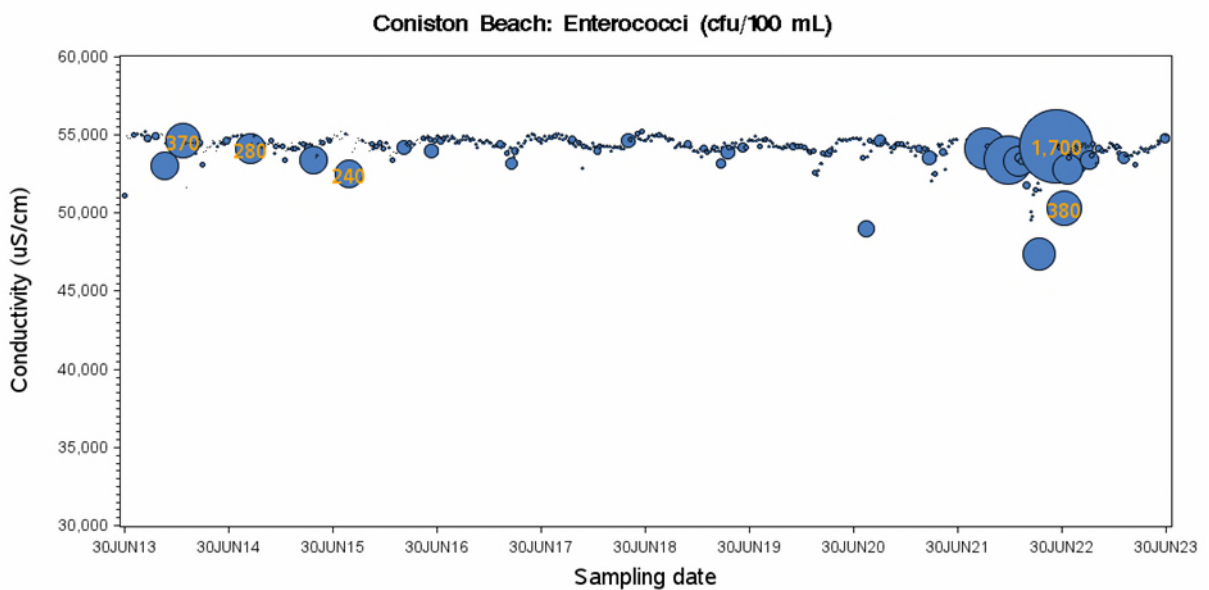
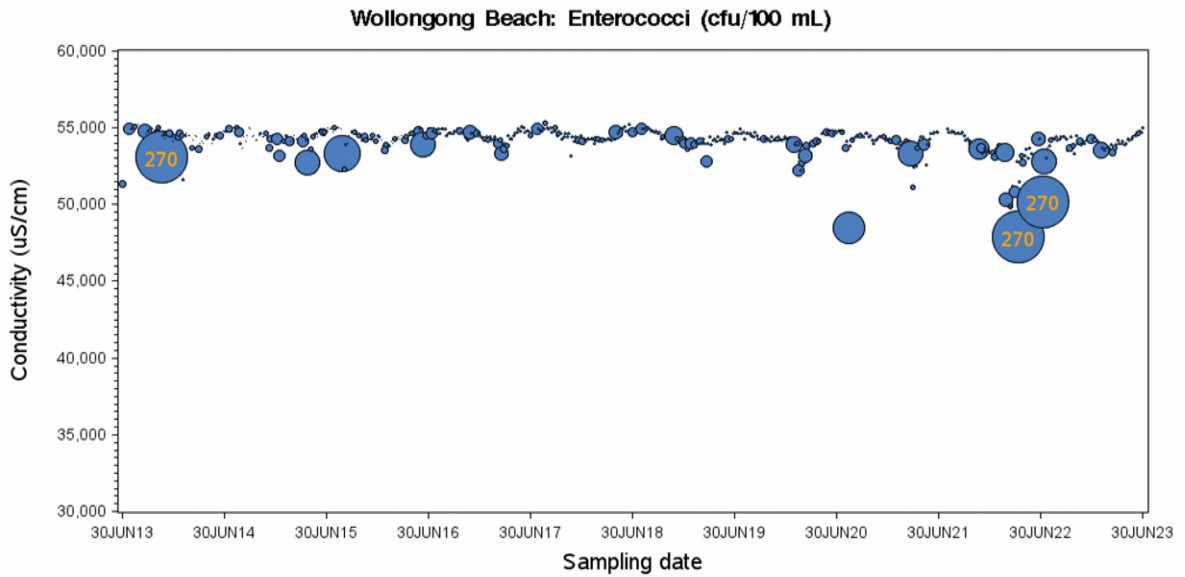
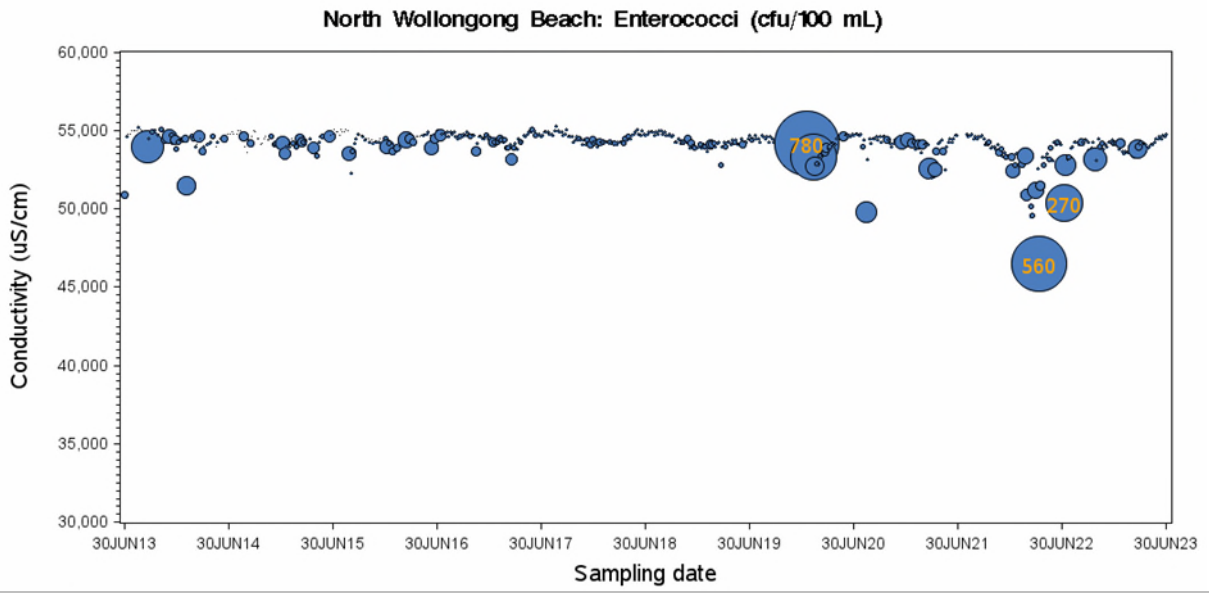


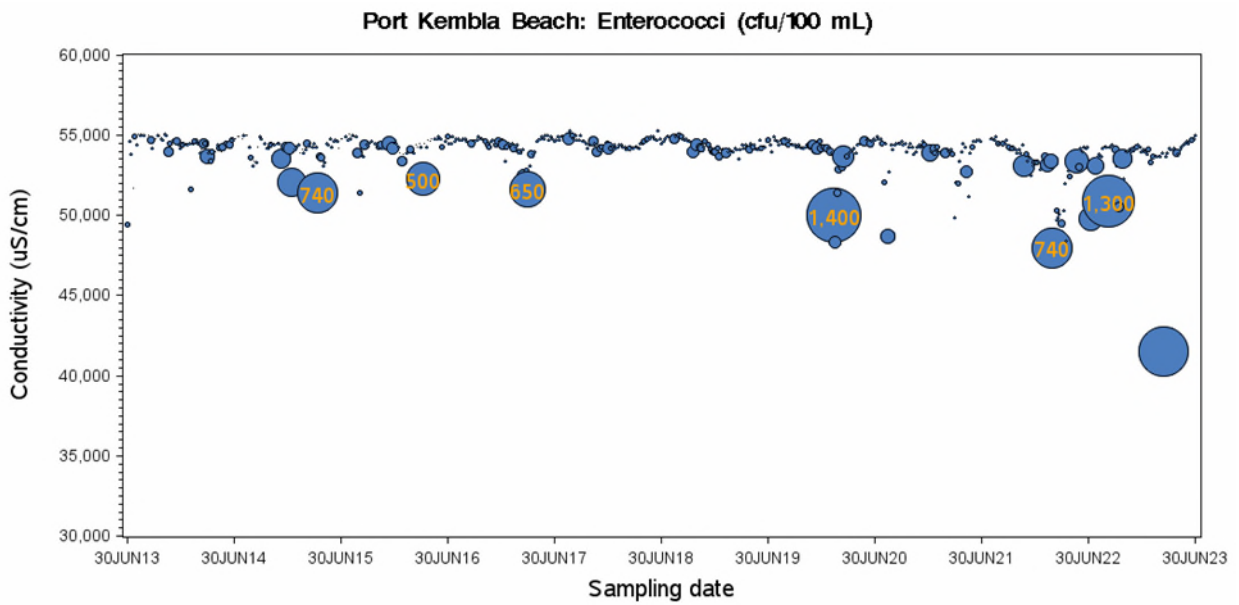
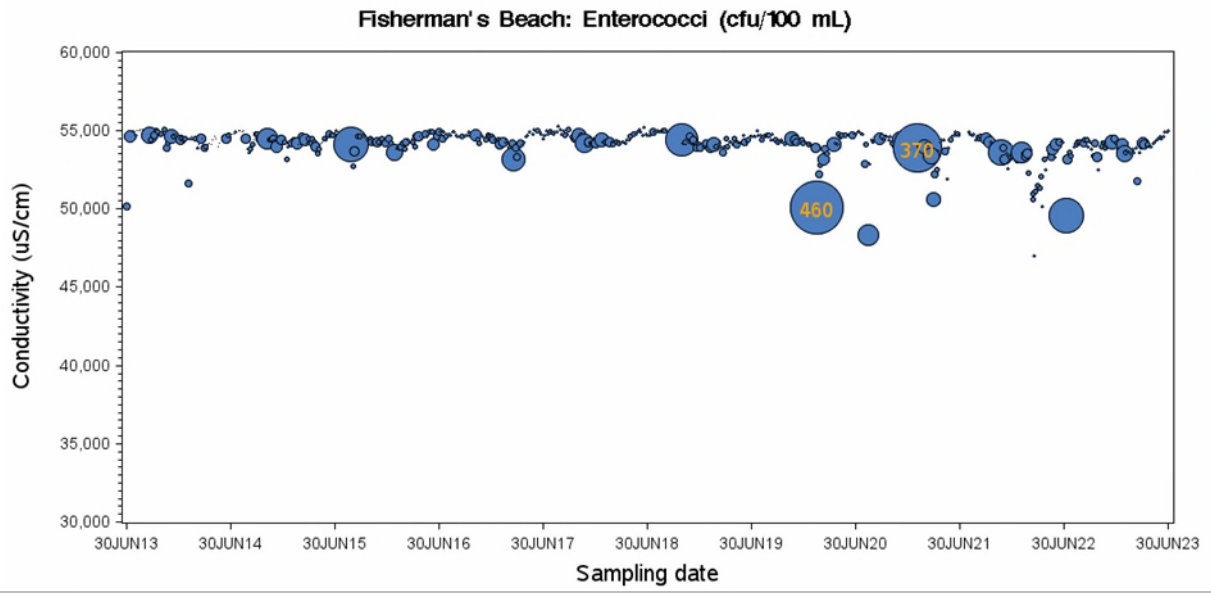




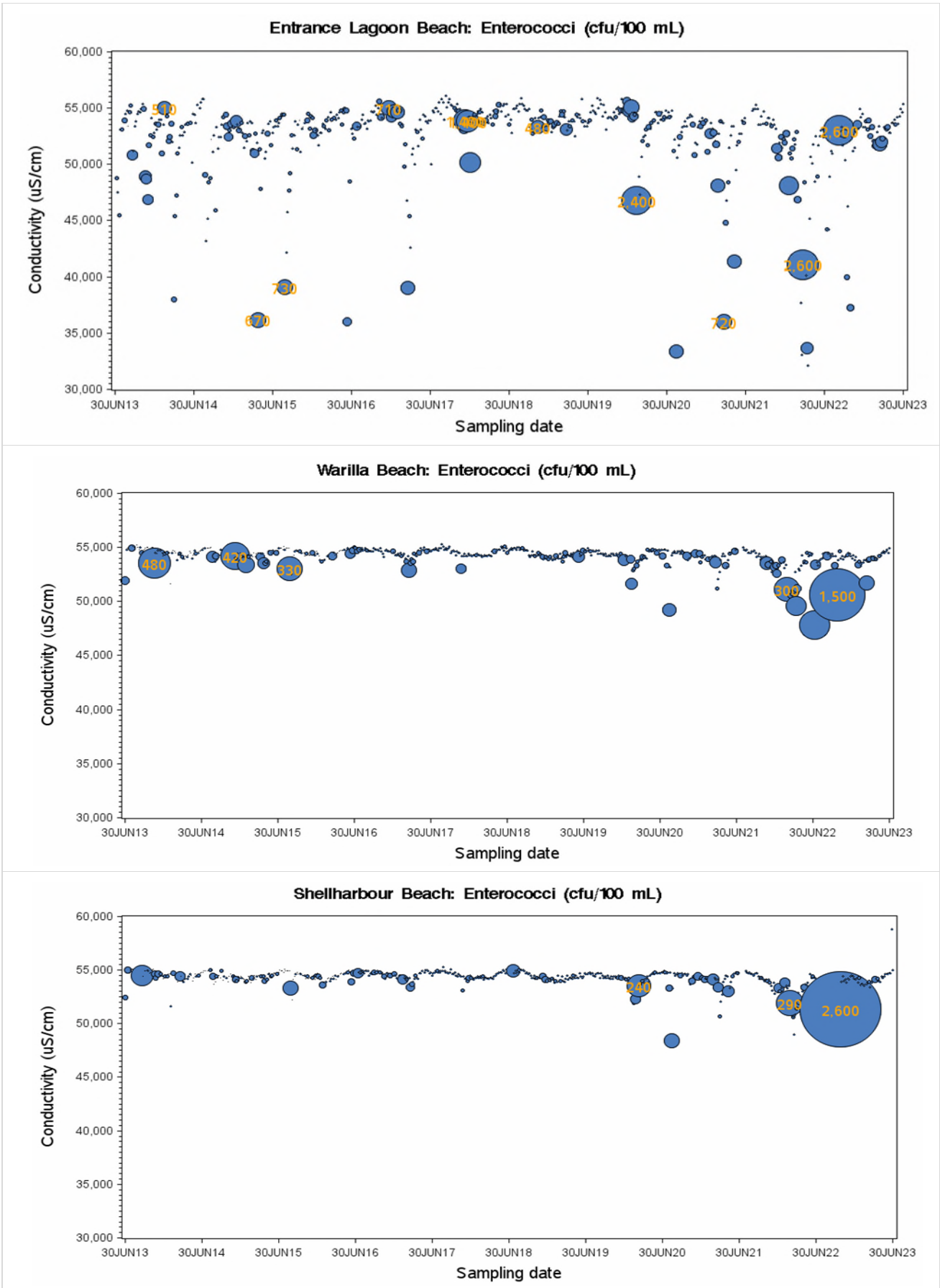




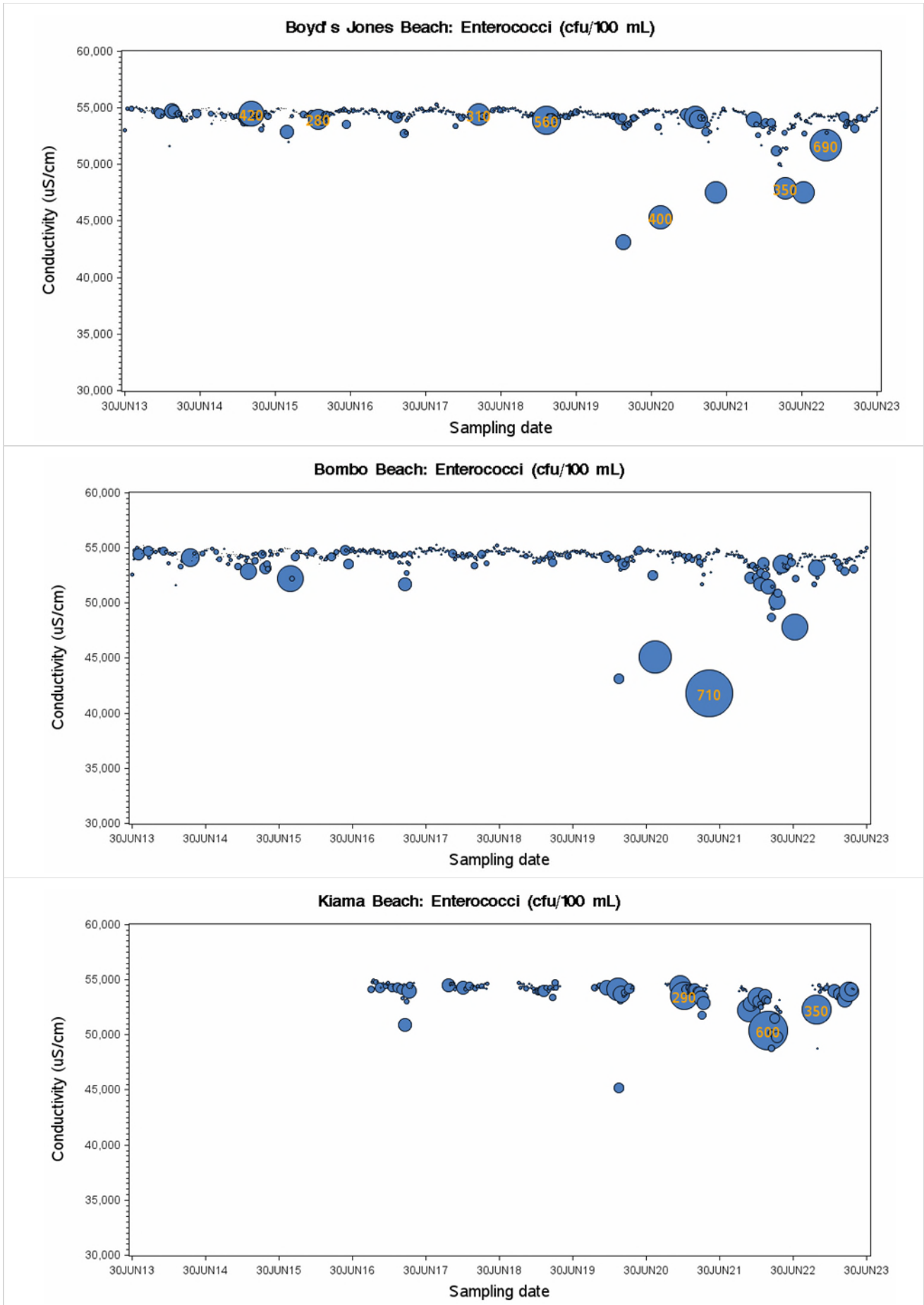


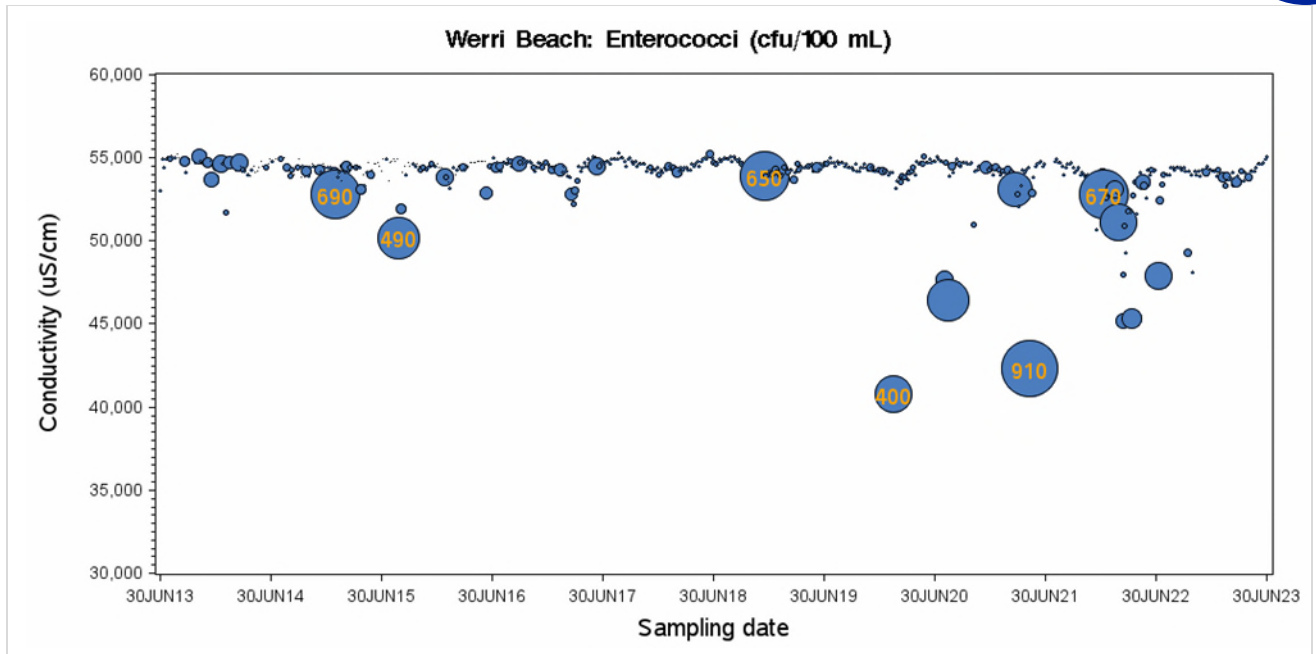


# Illawarra Beaches: Shellharbour



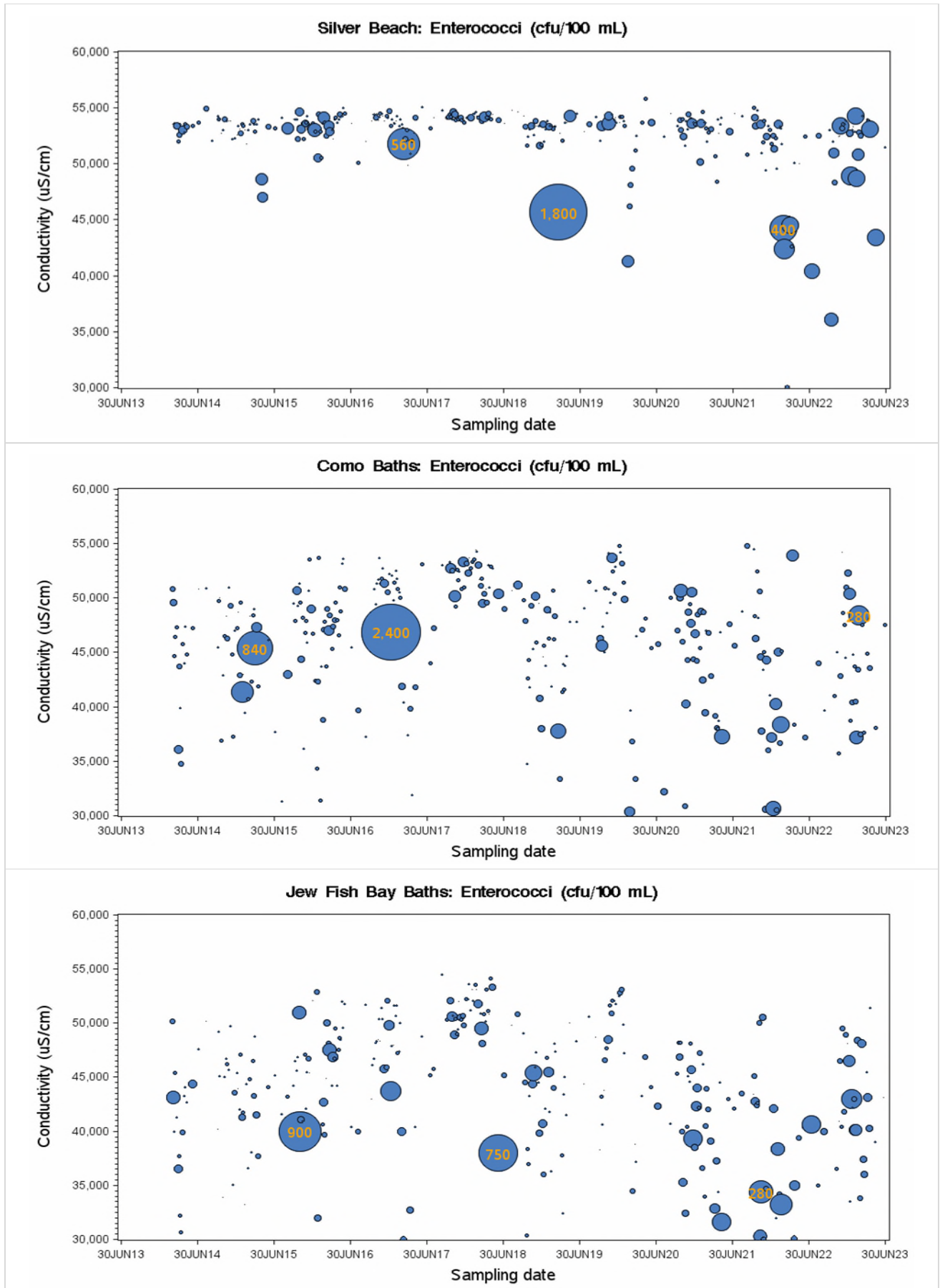
# Illawarra Beaches: Bombo





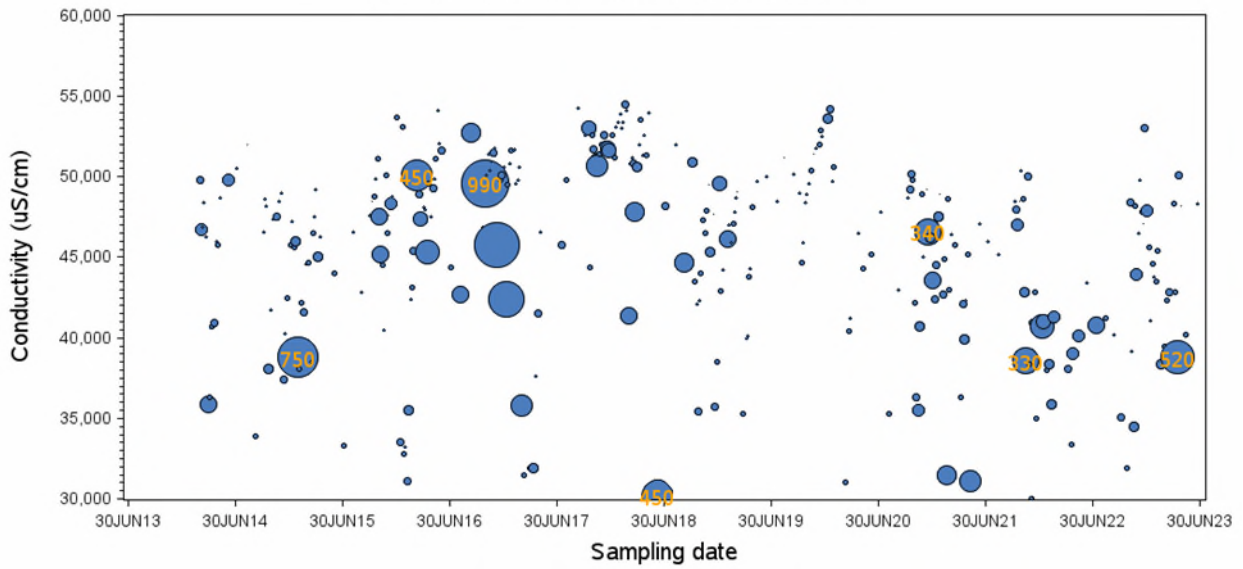


# Sydney Harbour and Estuaries: Botany Bay and Georges River

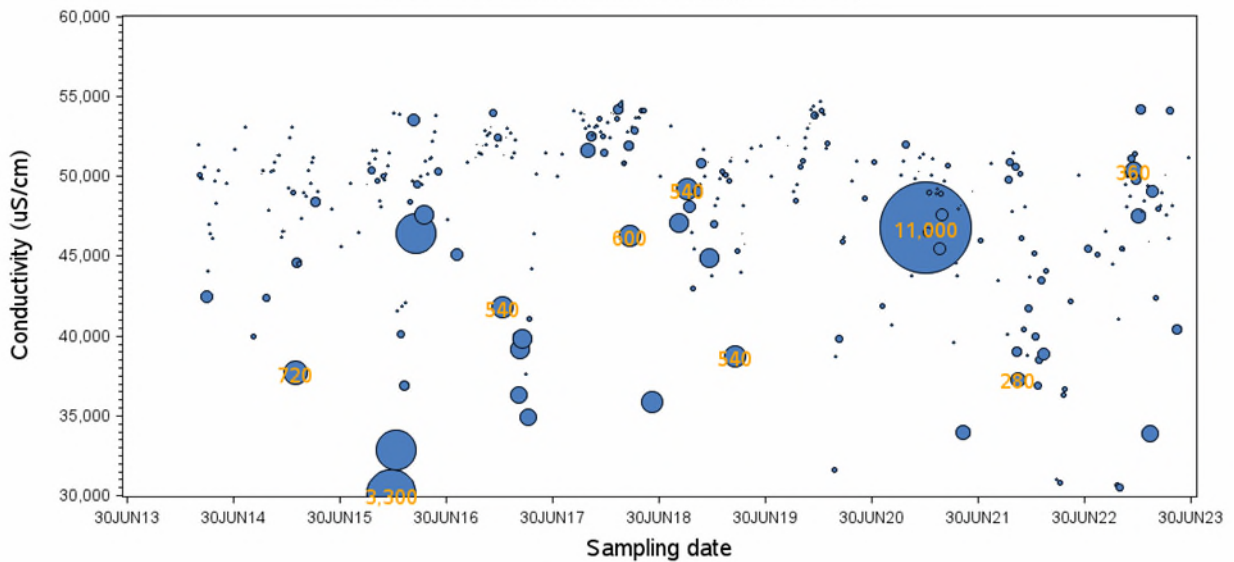




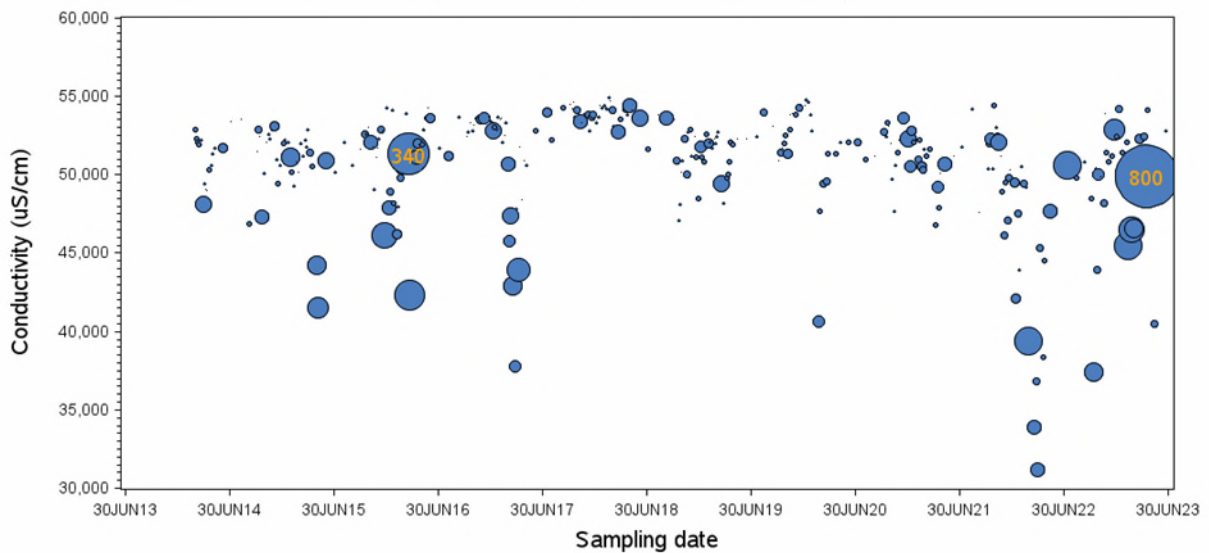
Oatley Bay Baths: Enterococci (cfu/100 mL)



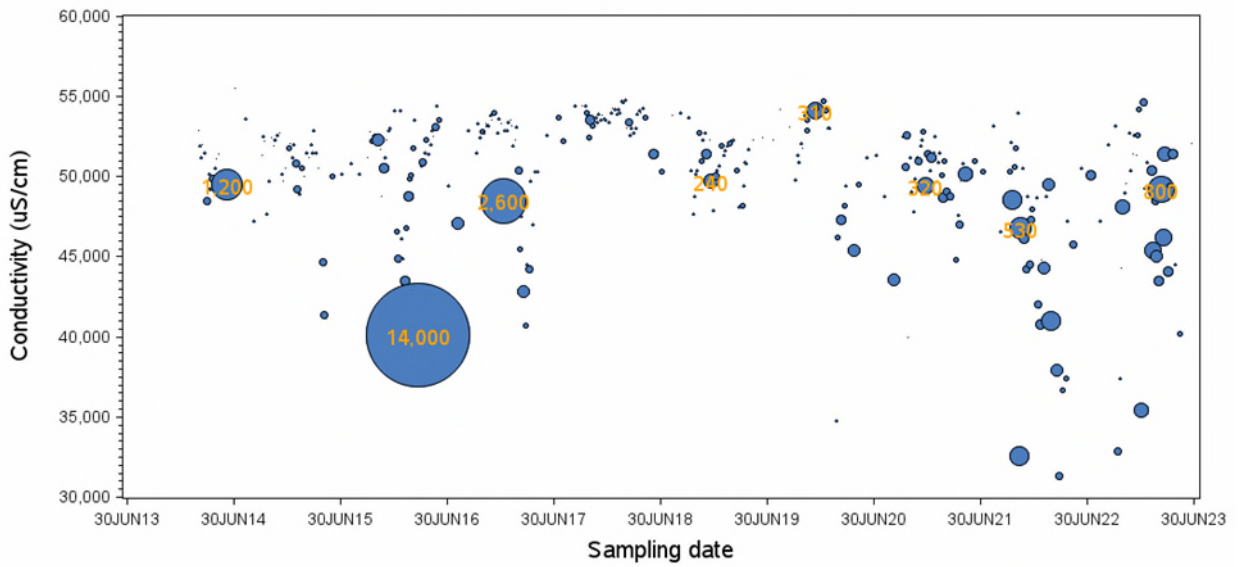
Carrs Point Baths: Enterococci (cfu/100 mL)



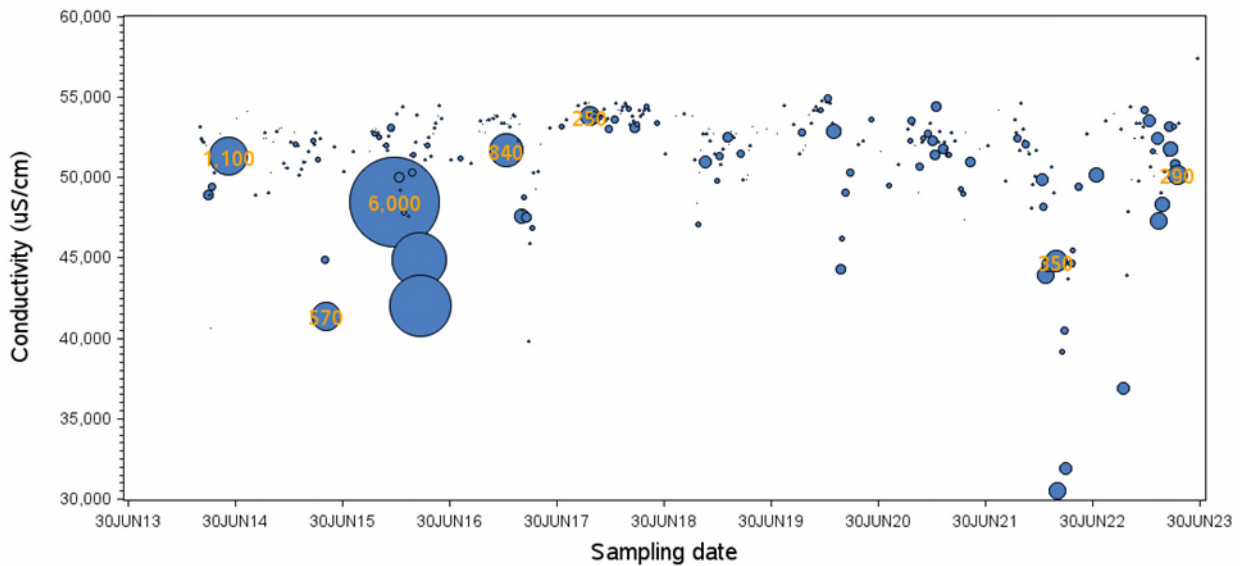
Sandringham Baths: Enterococci (cfu/100 mL)



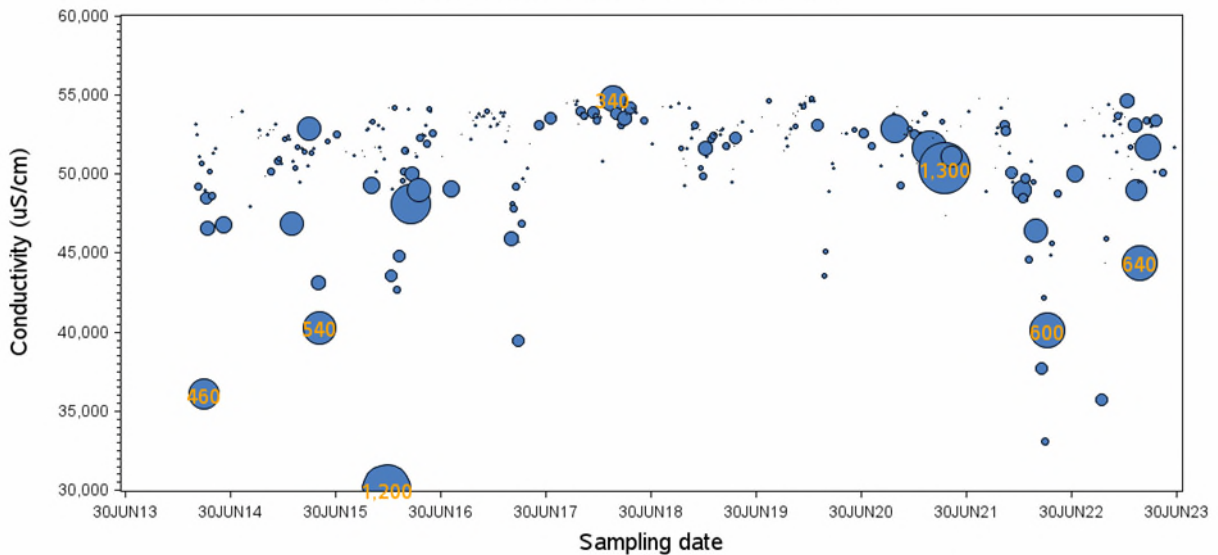
Dolls Point Baths: Enterococci (cfu/100 mL)

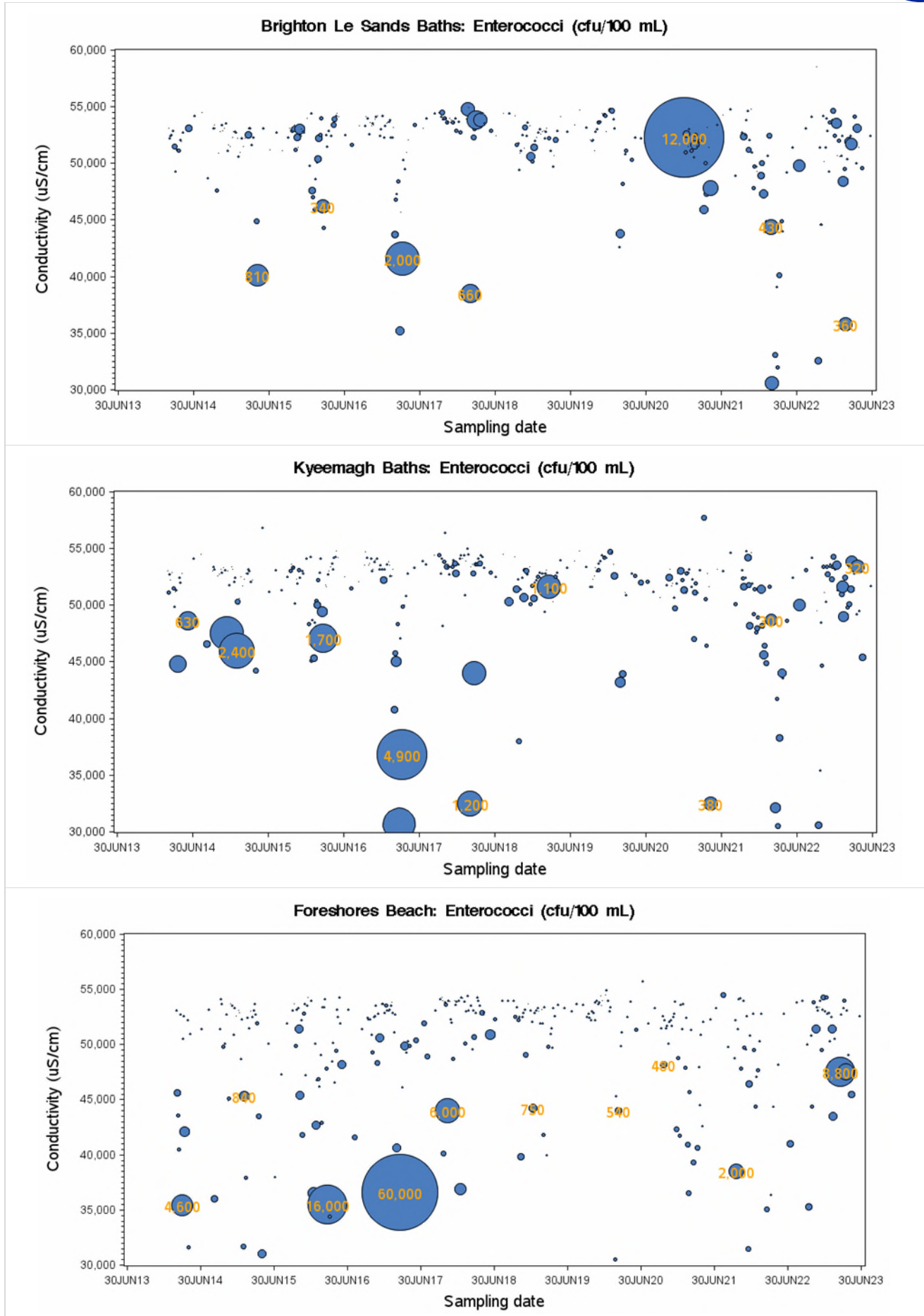


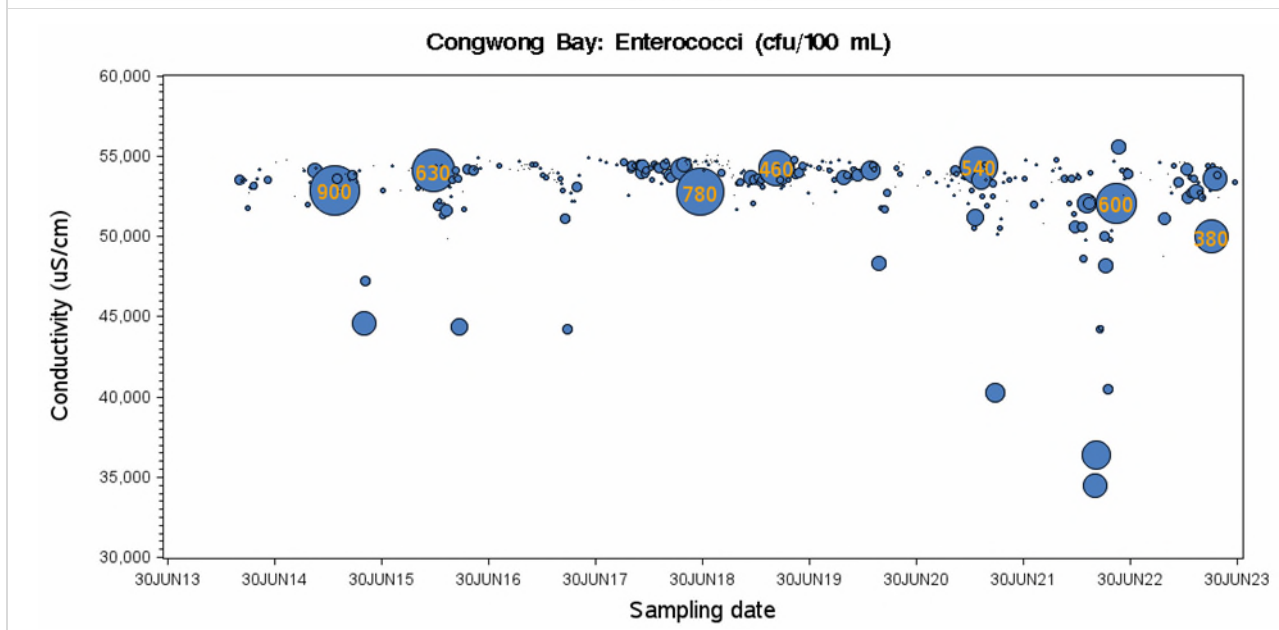
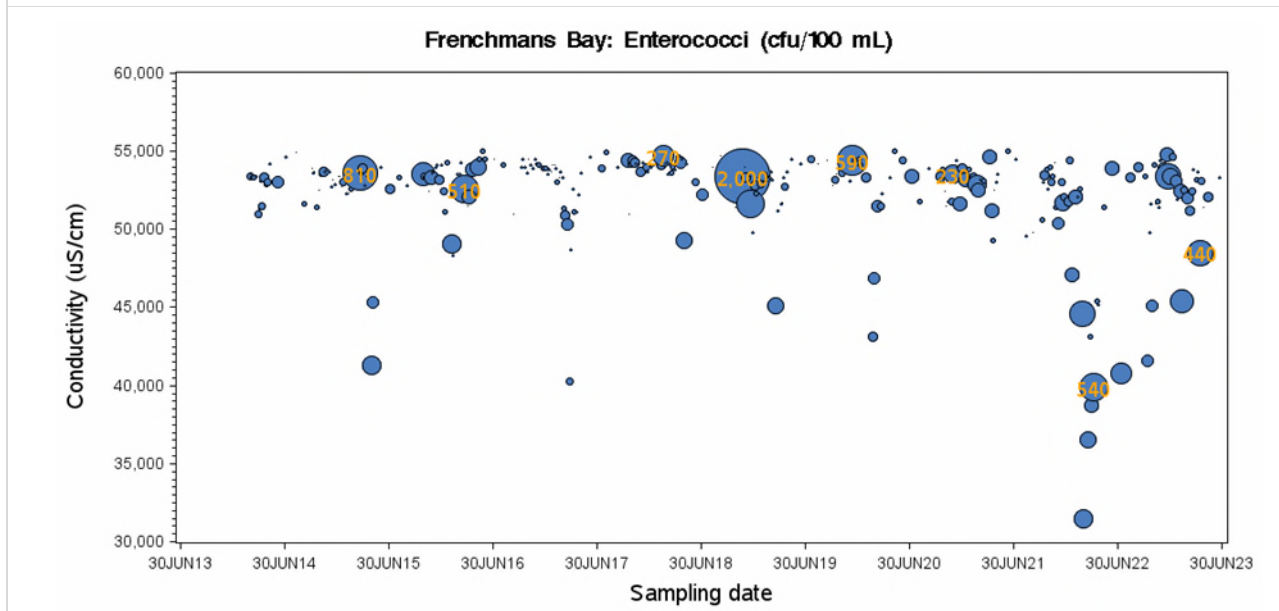
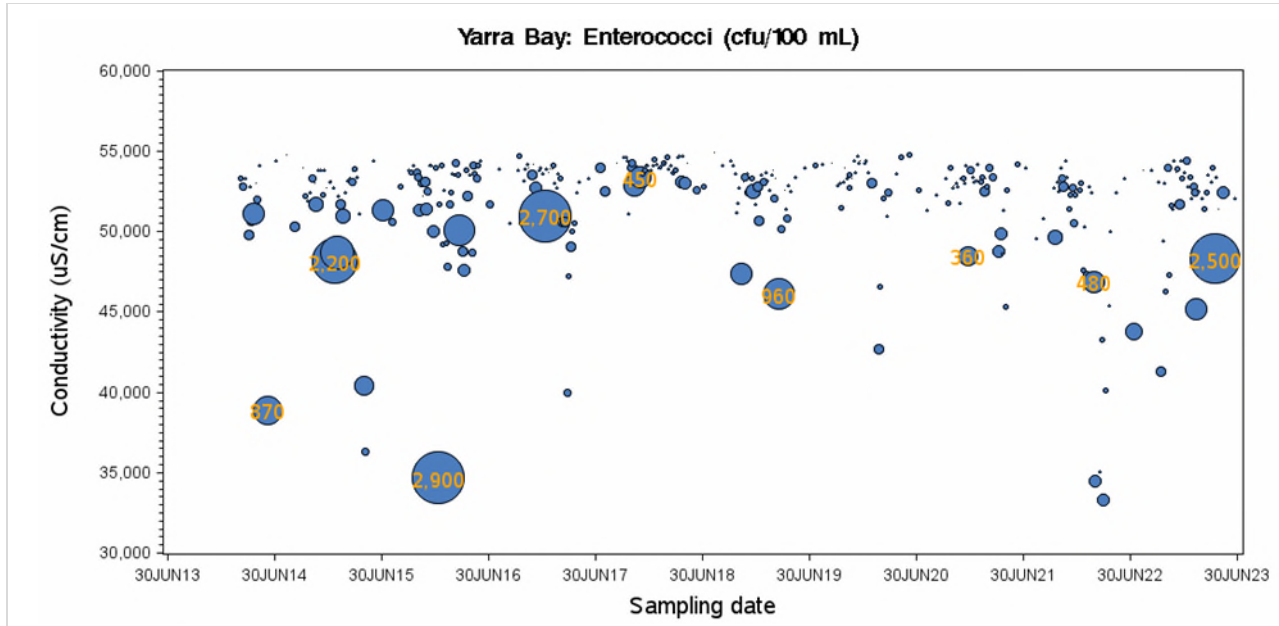
Ramsgate Bath: Enterococci (cfu/100 mL)



Monterey Baths: Enterococci (cfu/100 mL)

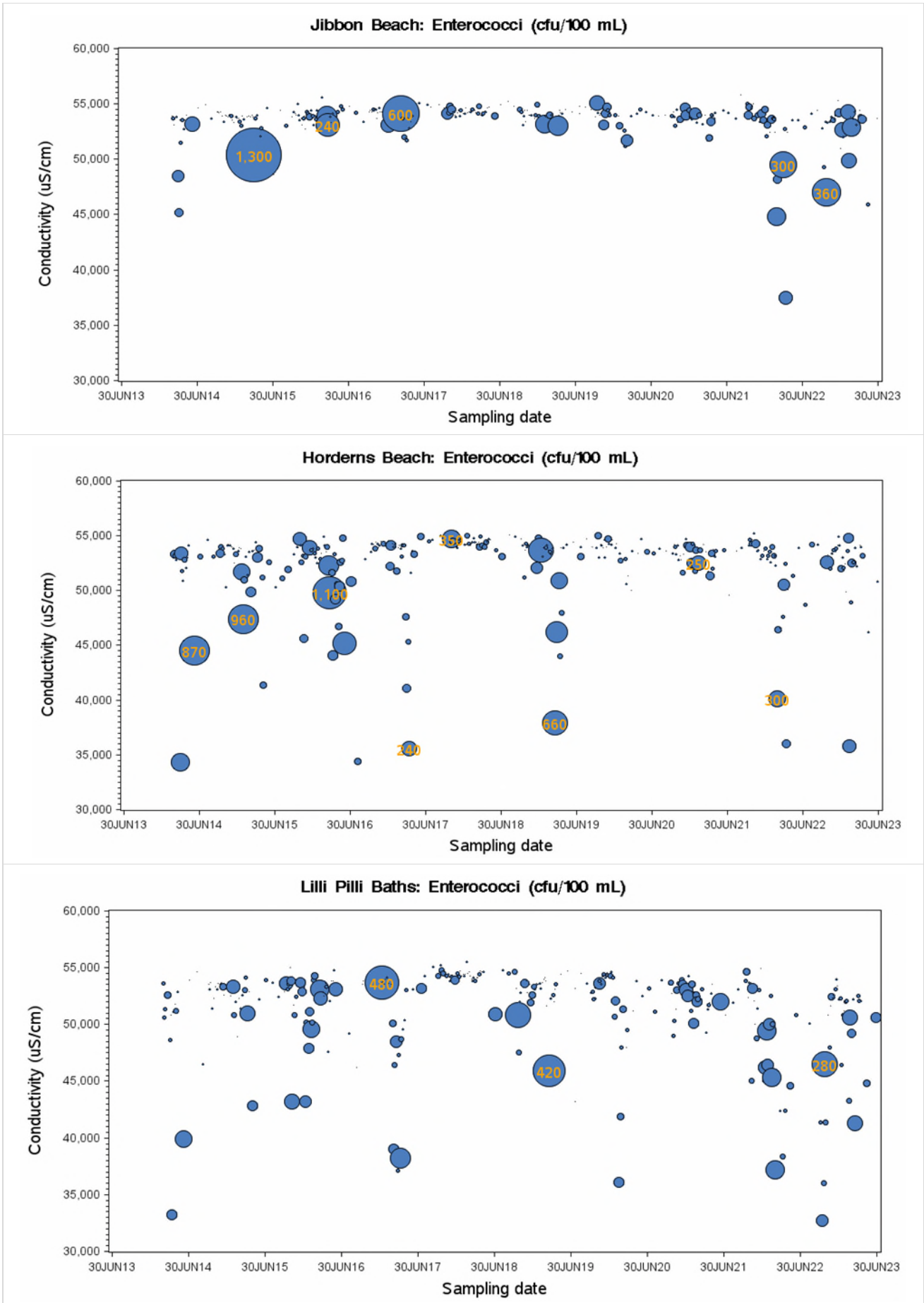


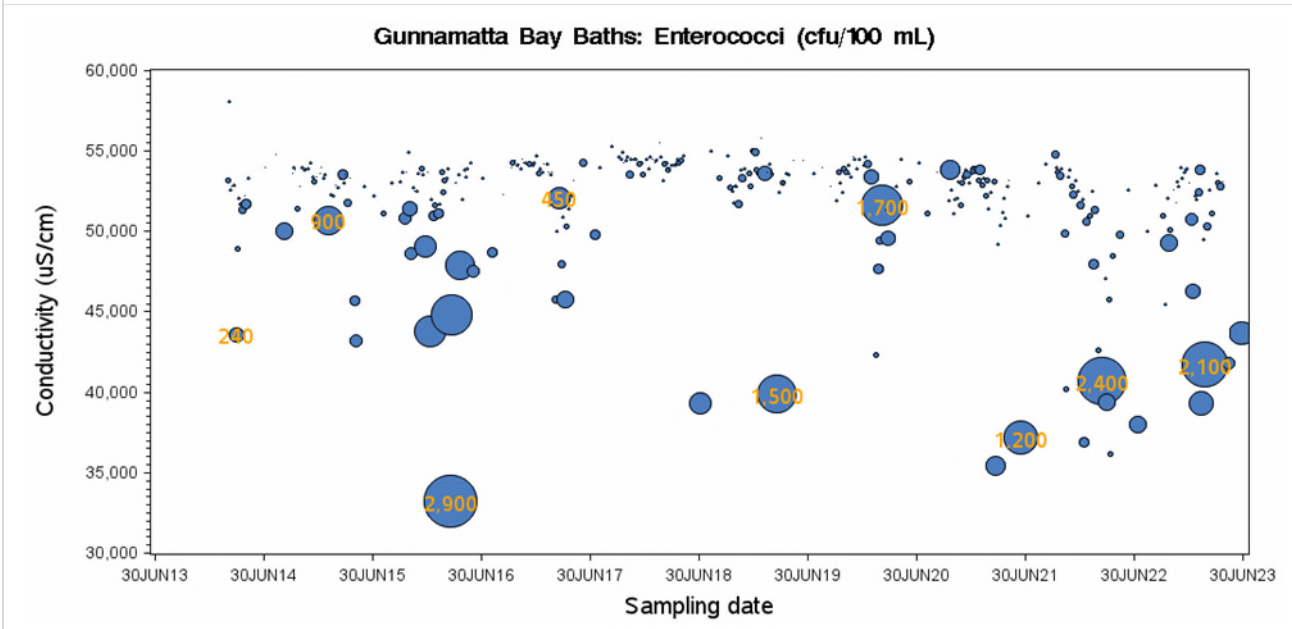
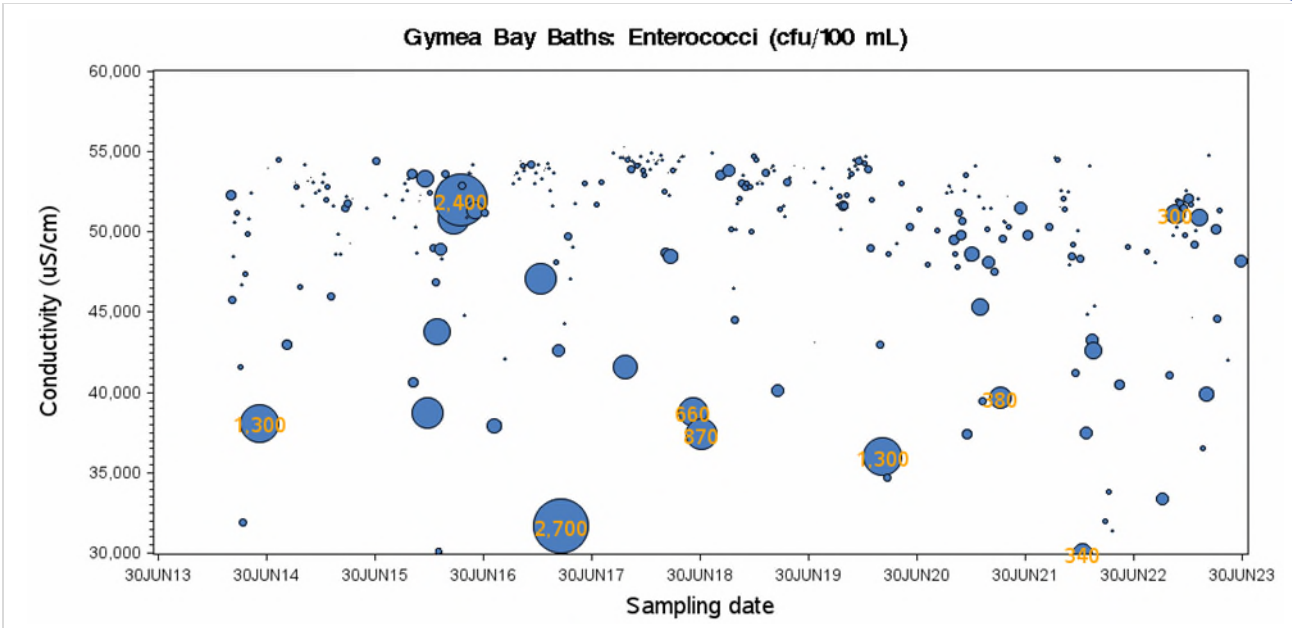




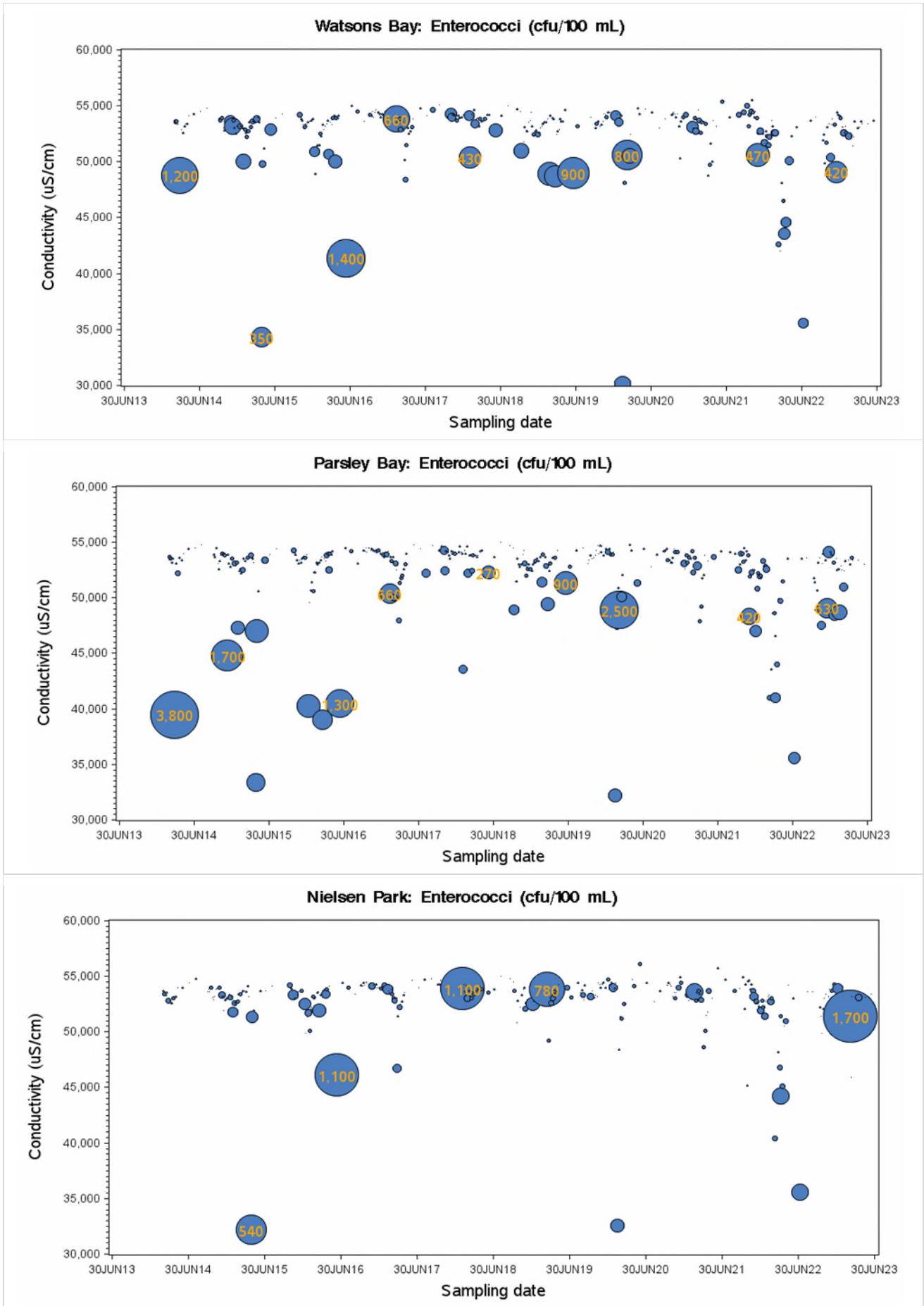


# Sydney Harbour and Estuaries: Port Hacking

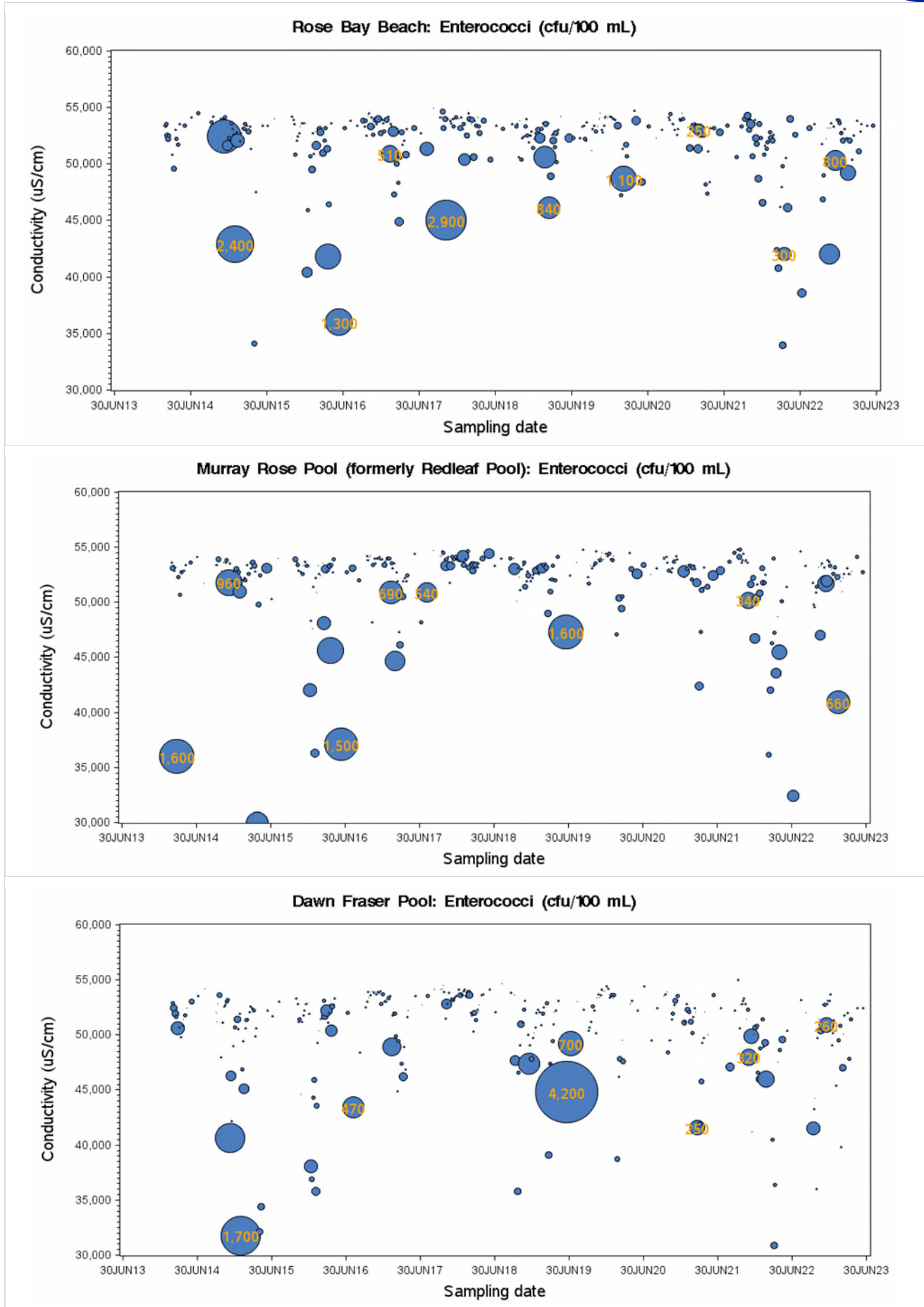


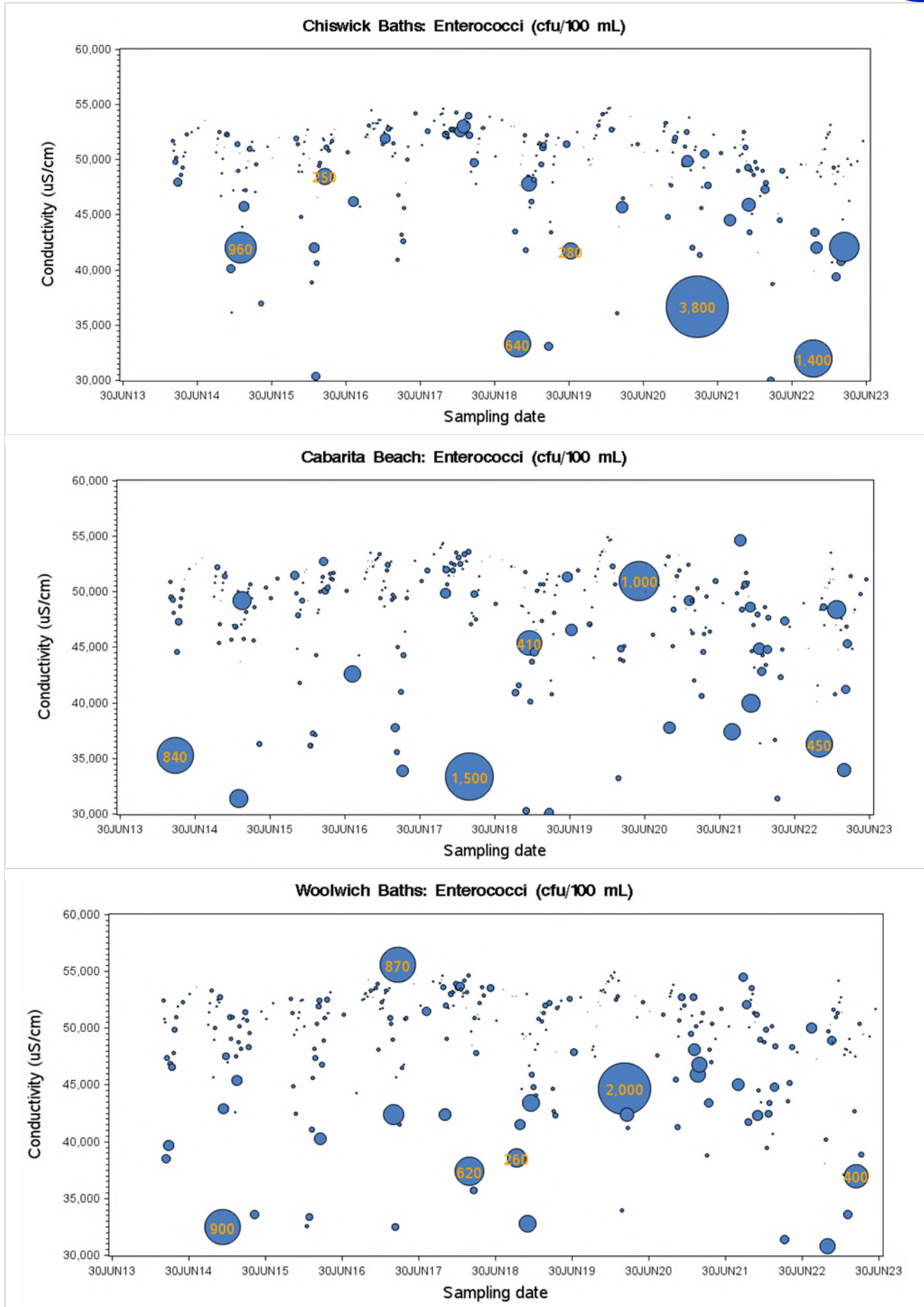


# Sydney Harbour and Estuaries: Port Jackson

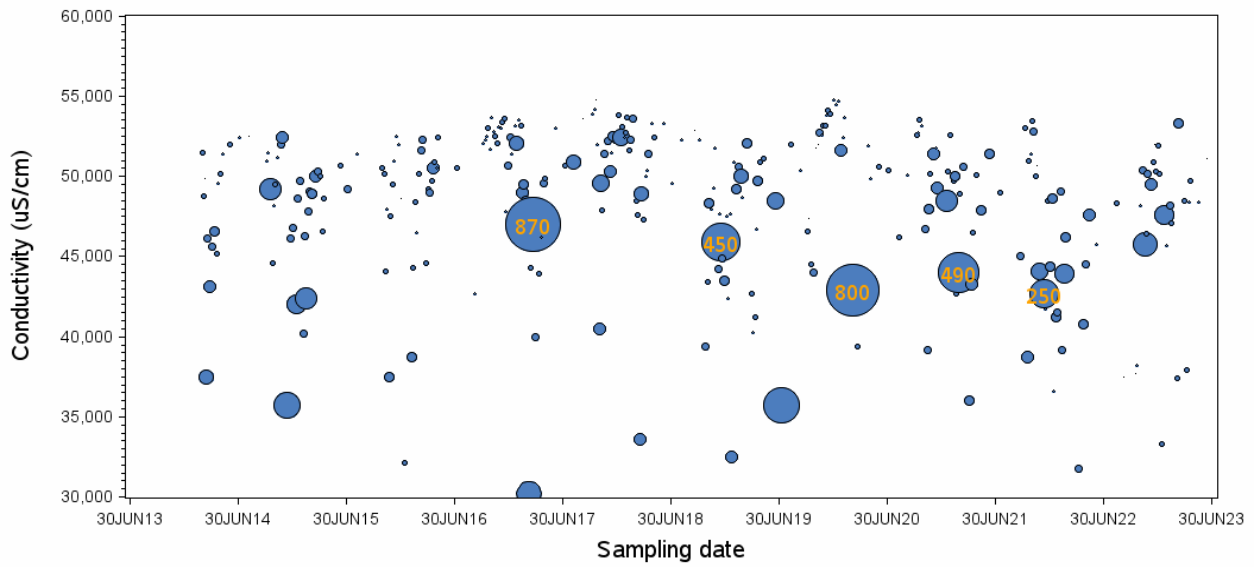




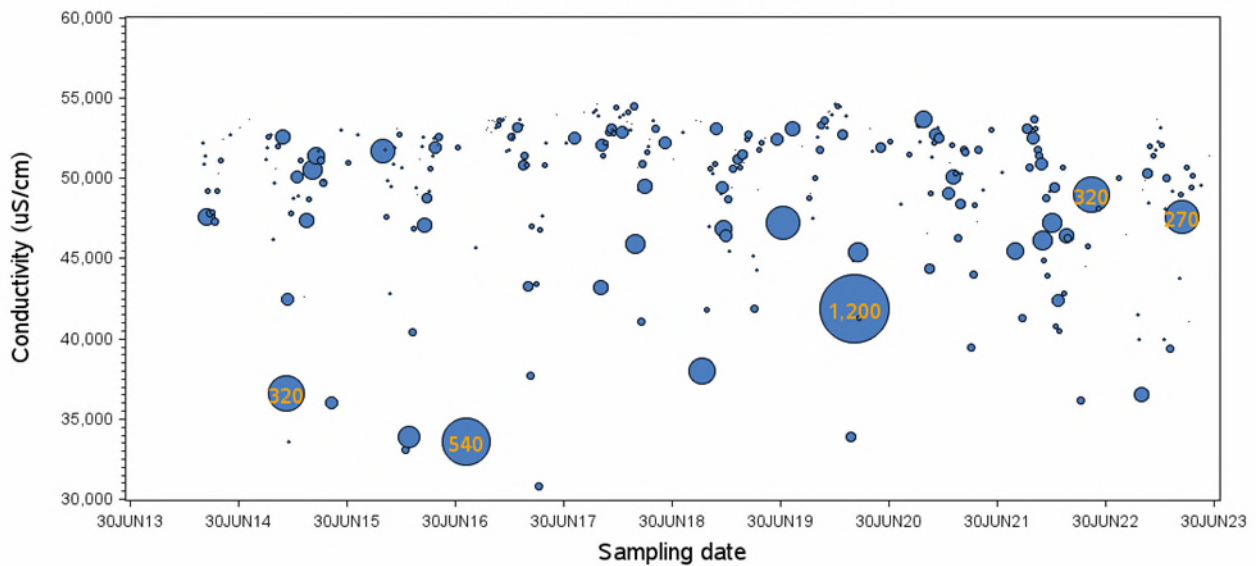




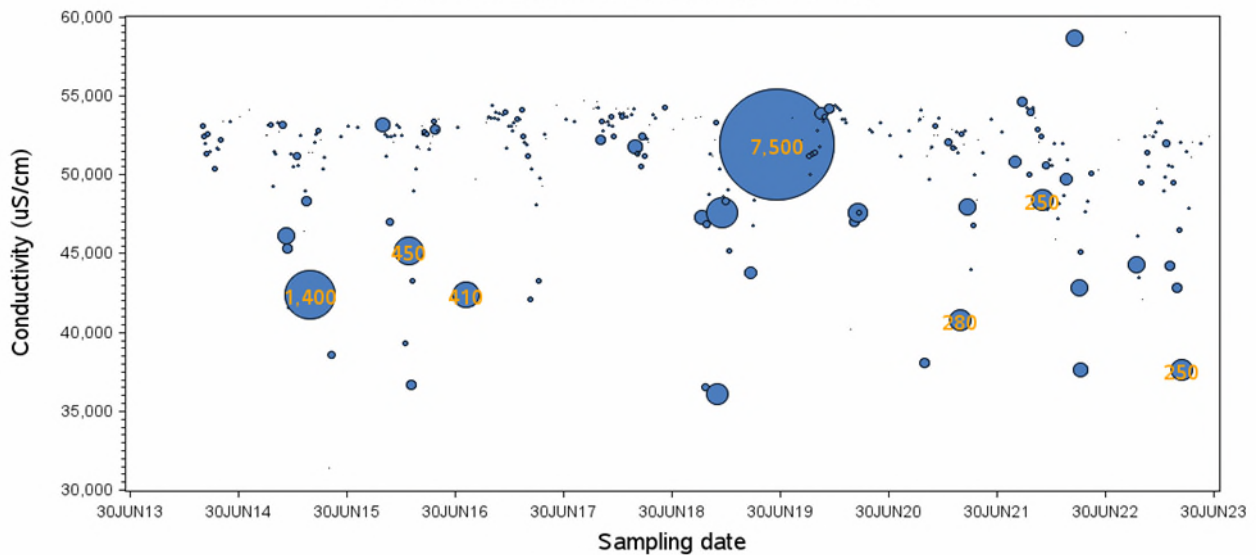
Tambourine Bay: Enterococci (cfu/100 mL)

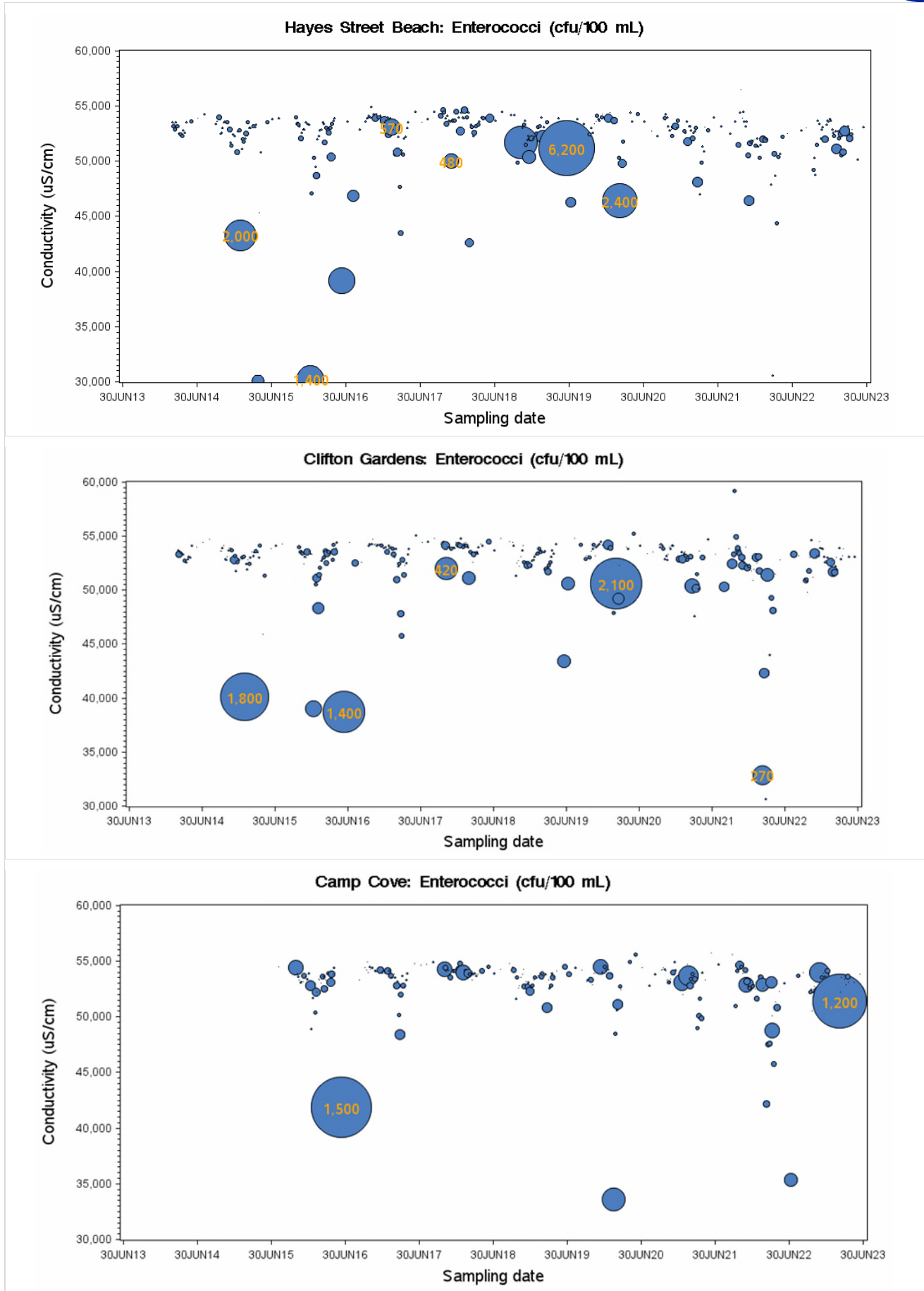


Woodford Bay: Enterococci (cfu/100 mL)

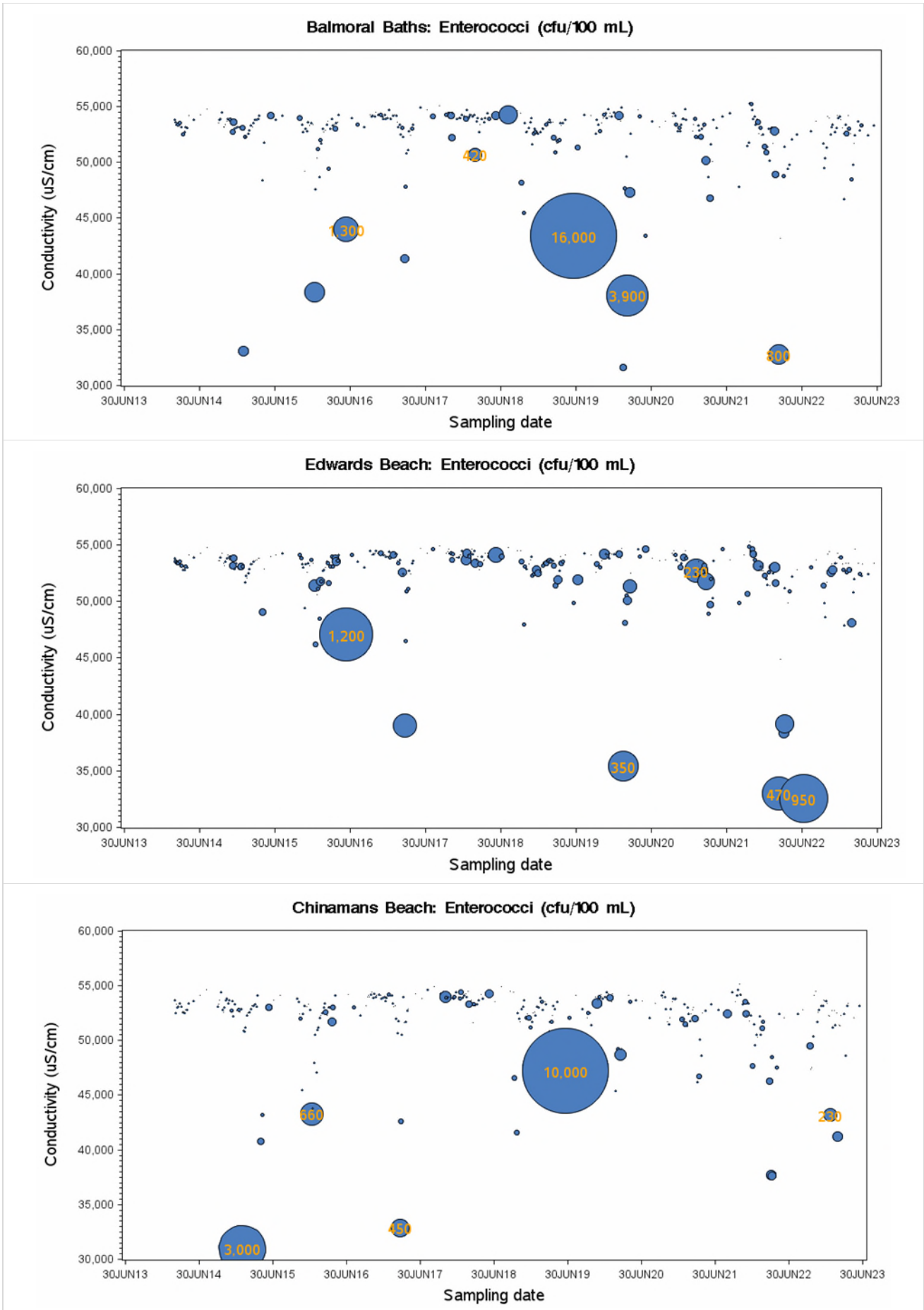


Greenwich Baths: Enterococci (cfu/100 mL)

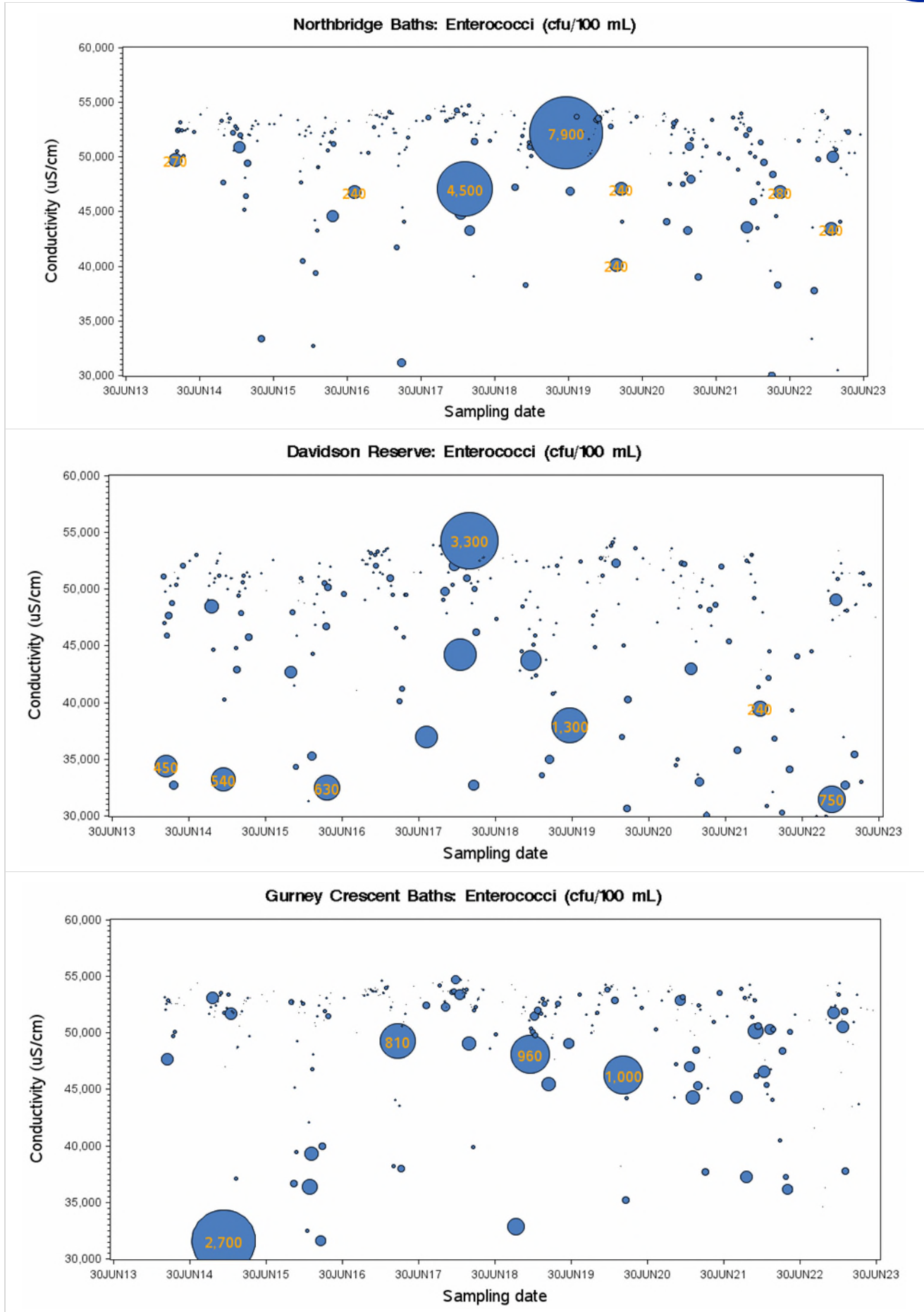


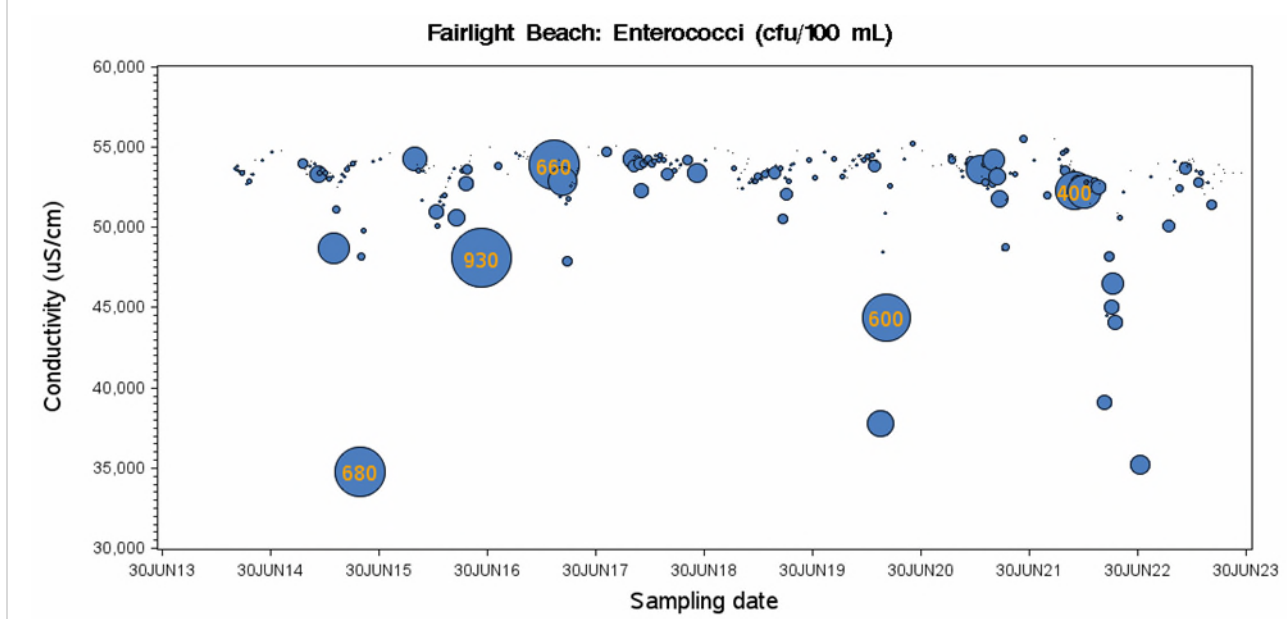
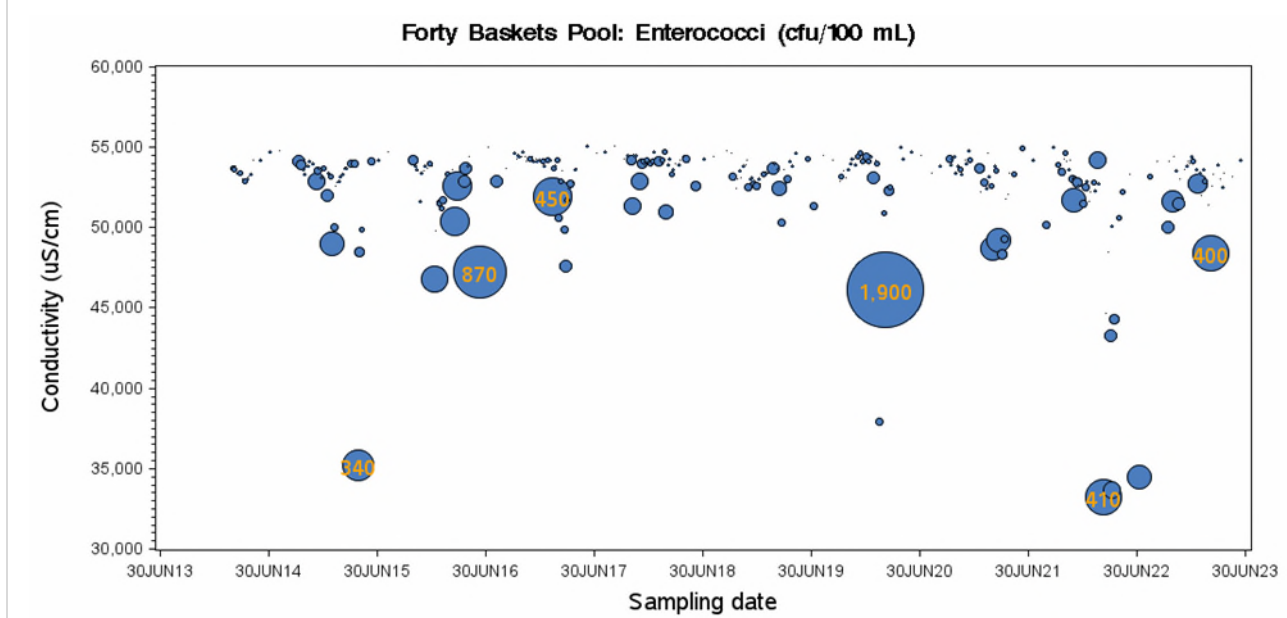
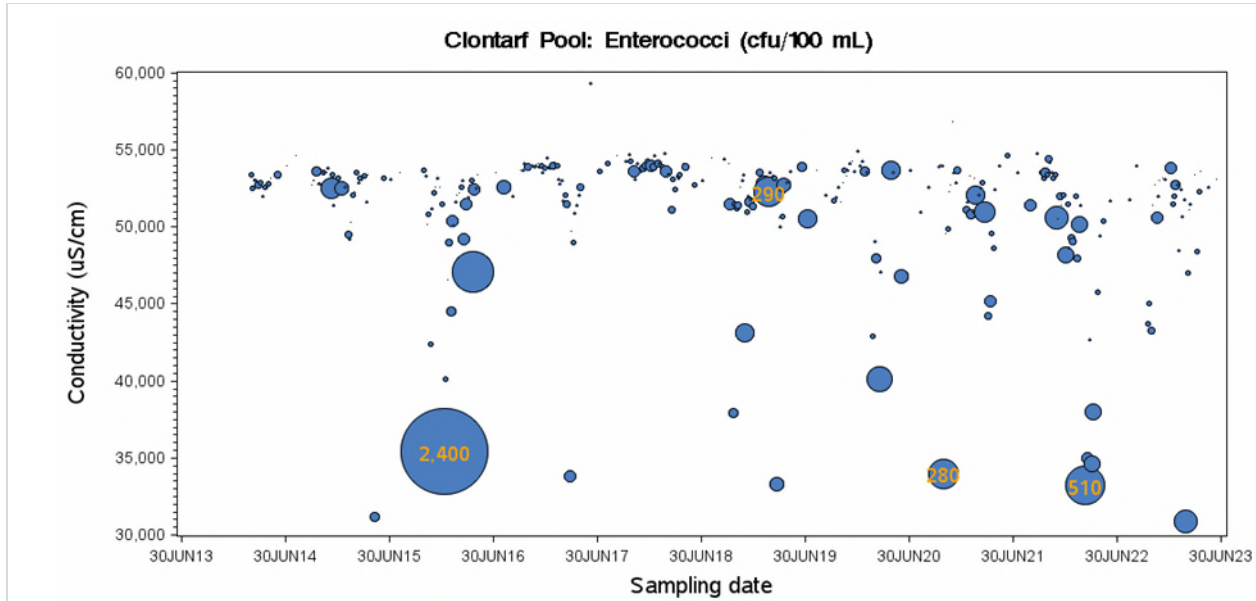


# Sydney Harbour and Estuaries: Middle Harbour

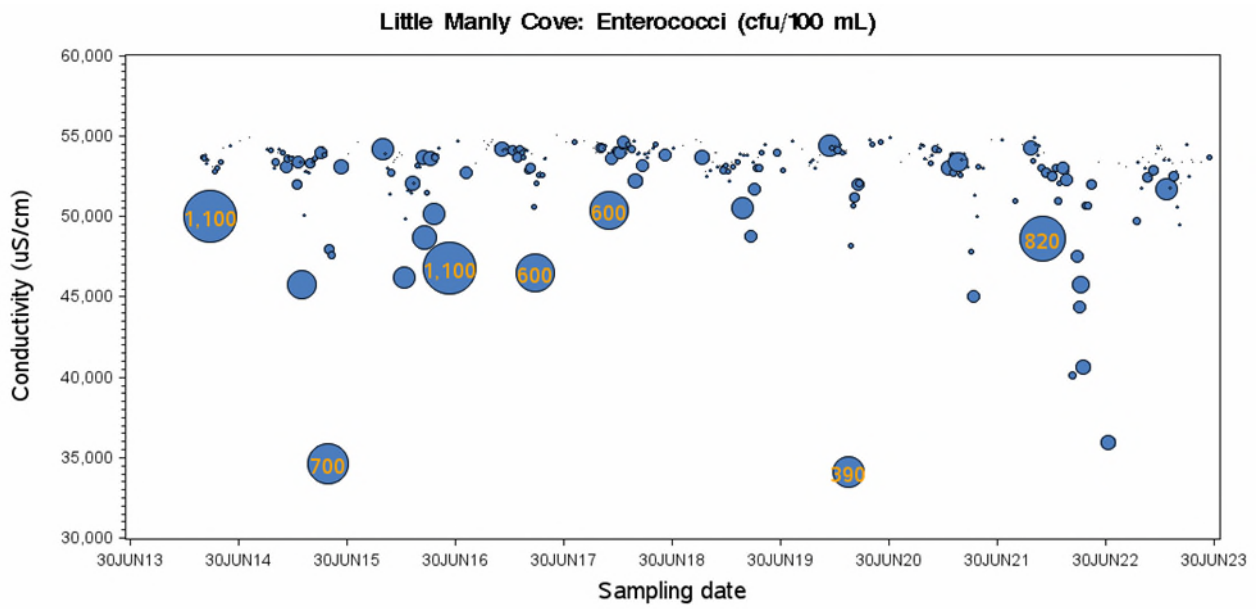
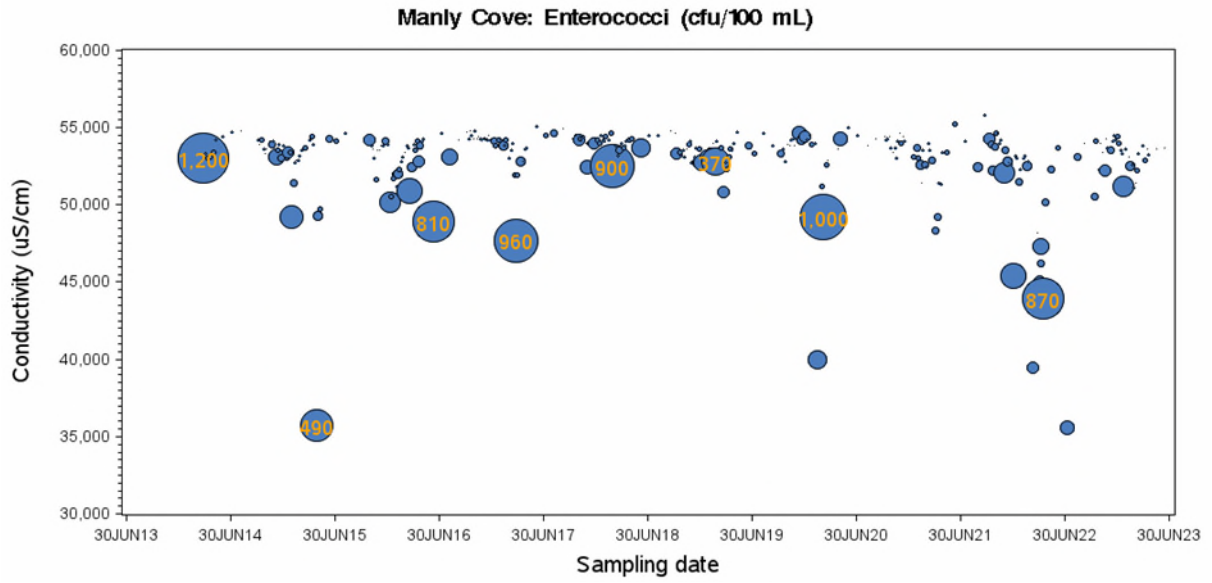




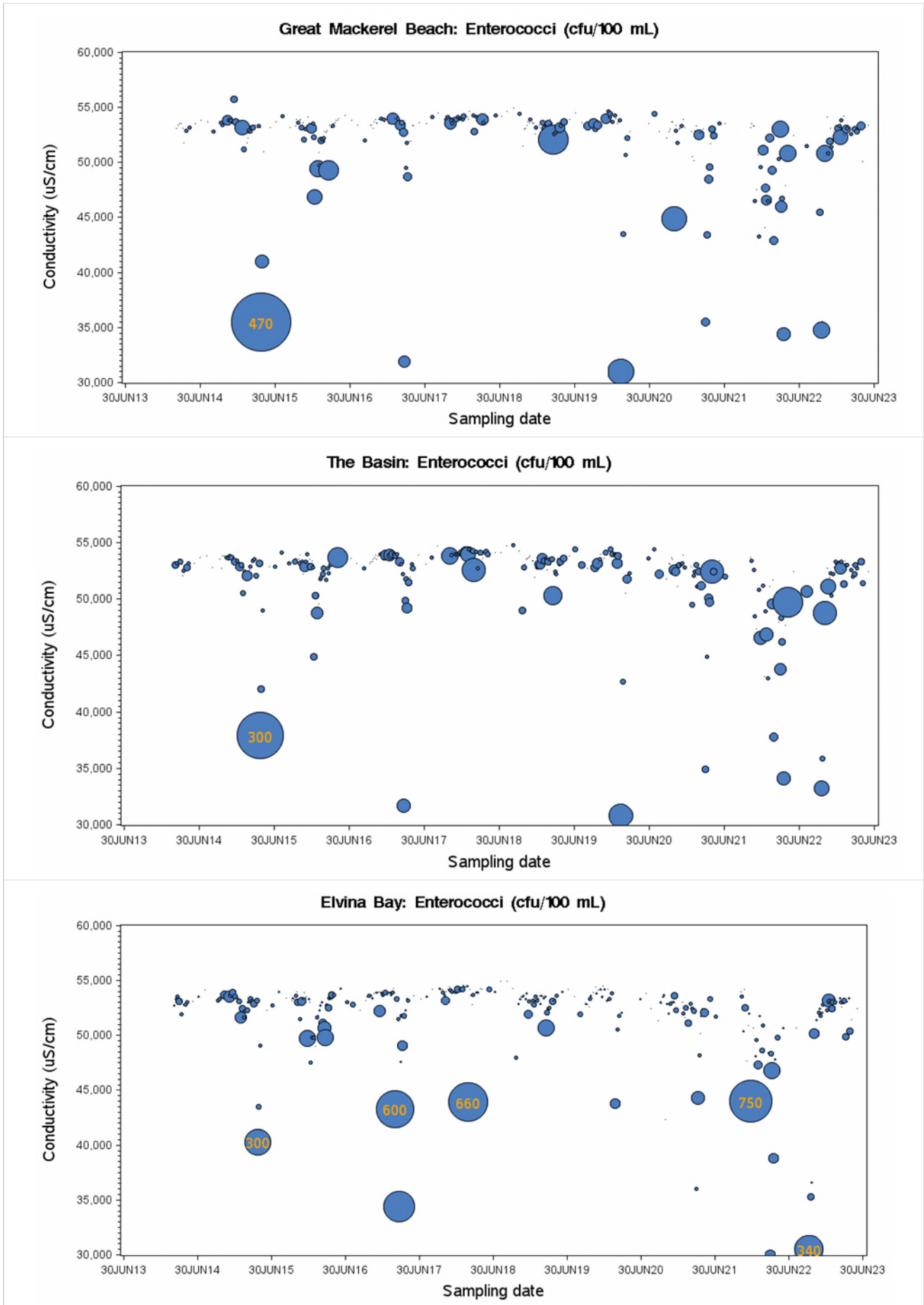


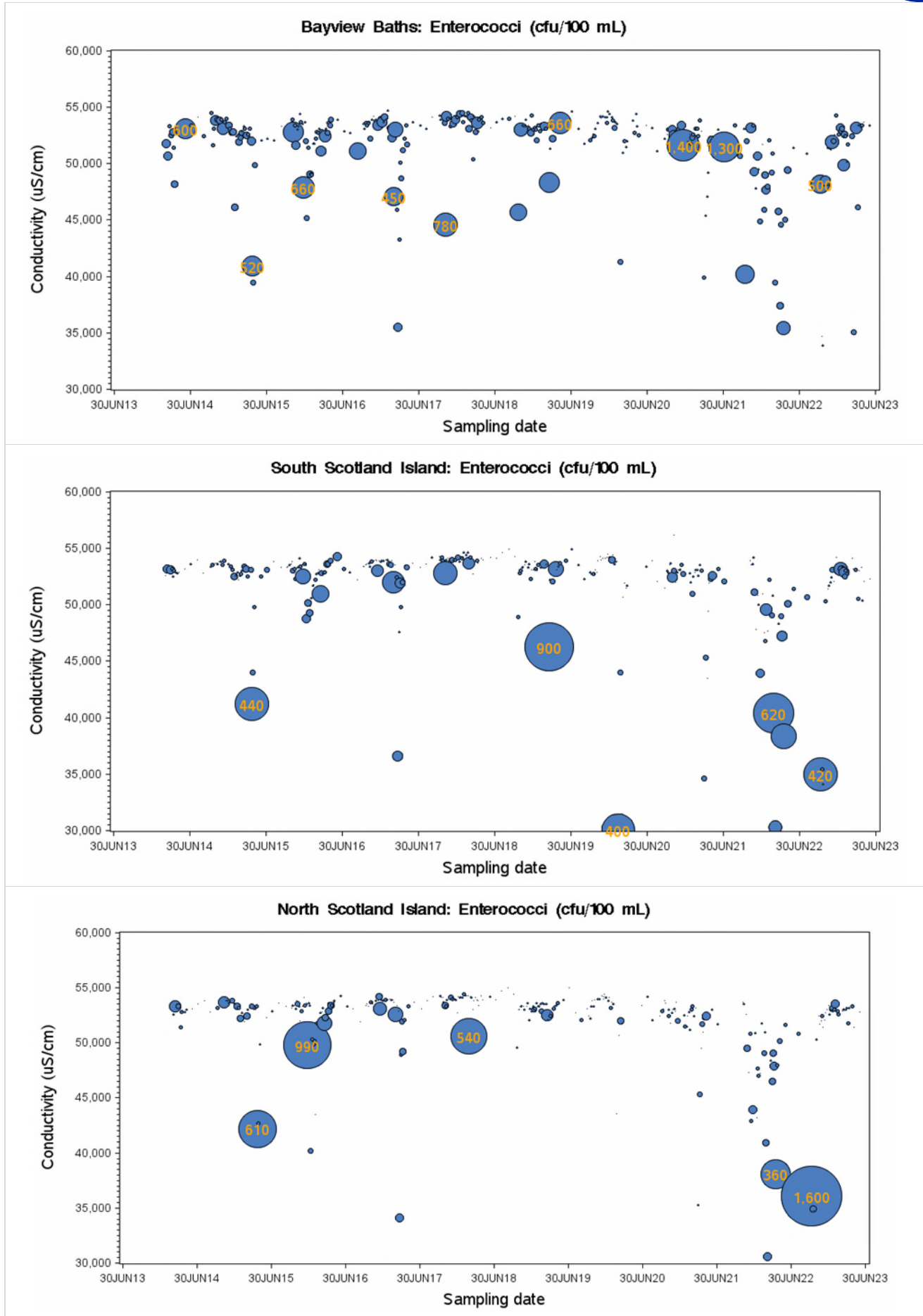


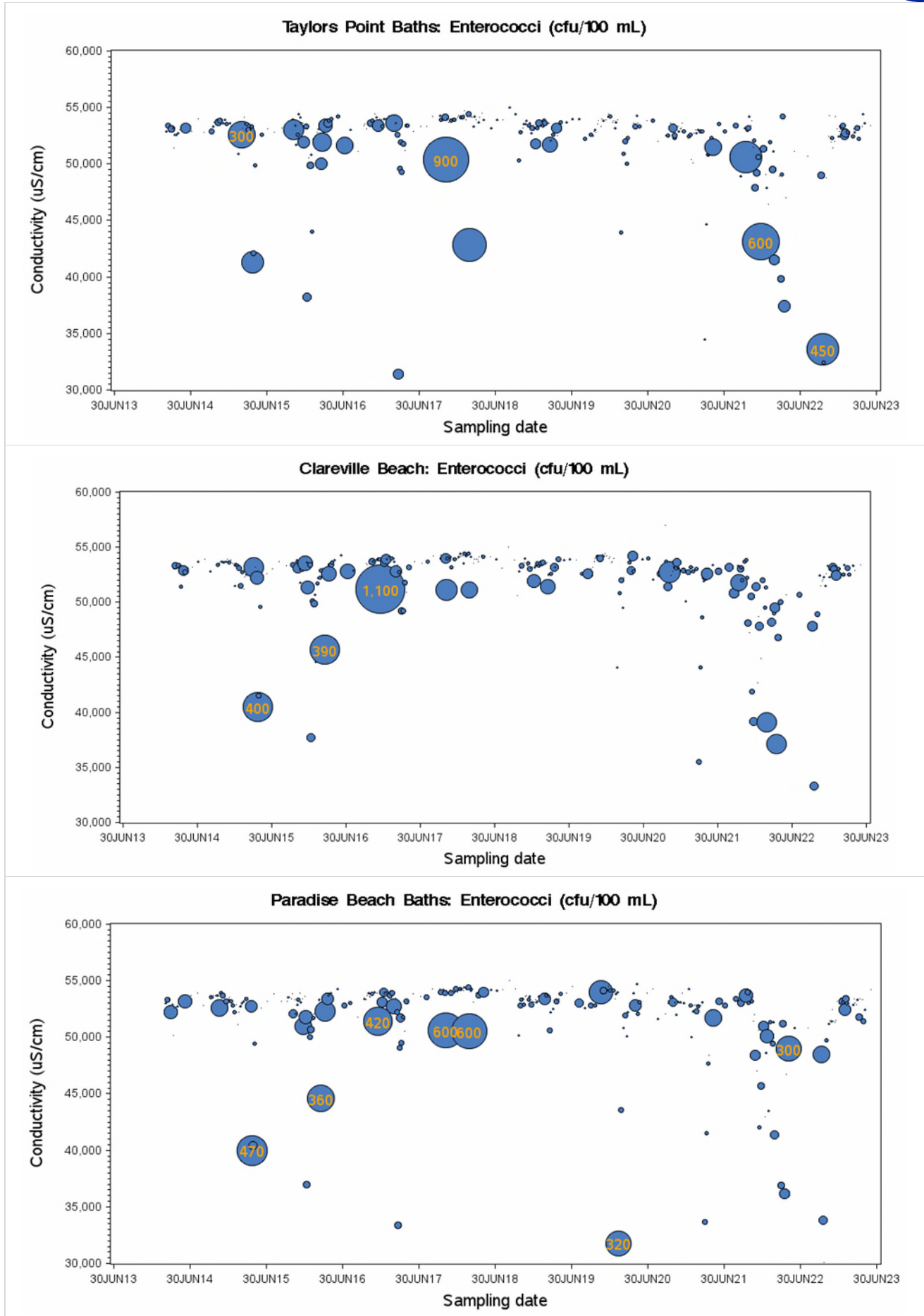




# Sydney Harbour and Estuaries: Pittwater







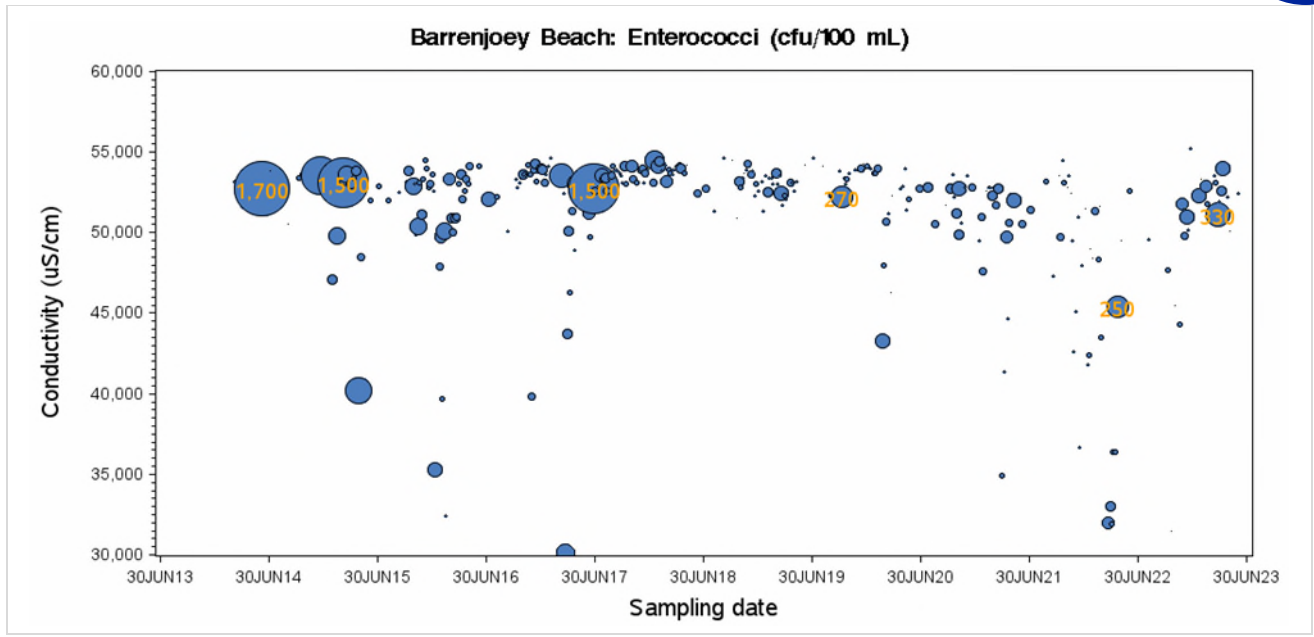


Table G-1. Short-listed dry weather *Enterococci* exceptions data  
(≥35 cfu/100mL) based on catchment rainfall condition (2022-23)  
(72hr rain ≤ 2mm)

Name	Date	Enterococci (cfu/100mL)	Conductivity (µS/cm)	72 hours rain(mm)	Station Number	Rainfall Station Name
Barrenjoey Beach	23-Nov-22	82	51800	0	66141	Mona Vale Golf Club
	23-Mar-23	330	51100	0.8	66141	
	11-Apr-23	140	54000	0	66141	
Bayview Baths	31-Oct-22	130	48500	0	66141	Mona Vale Golf Club
	02-Dec-22	240	51900	0	66141	
	13-Jan-23	46	52900	0.4	66141	
	23-Mar-23	74	53000	0.8	66141	
Bellambi Beach	20-Mar-23	61	53500	0.4	68228	Bellambi AWS
	01-Apr-23	61	53900	2	68228	
	12-Jun-23	41	54500	0	68228	
Bilarong Reserve	13-Jan-23	66	43600	0	66126	Collaroy (Long Reef Golf Club)
	11-Apr-23	180	34600	0	66126	
	26-May-23	40	46900	0	66126	
	14-Jun-23	110	49400	0.6	66126	
	20-Jun-23	90	49800	0	66126	
Bilgola Beach	23-Nov-22	120	54100	0	66141	Mona Vale Golf Club
	23-Mar-23	300	53900	0.8	66141	
Boat Harbour	13-Sep-22	35	53000	0	66058	Sans Souci (Public School)
	09-Dec-22	70	54300	0	66058	
	05-Jan-23	1600	53203	2	66058	
	02-Feb-23	62	53300	2	66058	
Bondi Beach	09-Jun-23	37	54300	1	66098	Rose Bay (Royal Sydney Golf Club)
Boyd's Beach	07-Apr-23	38	54100	0.2	68242	Kiama (Bombo Headland)
Brighton Le Sands Baths	09-Mar-23	130	51900	0	66037	Sydney Airport AMO
	21-Mar-23	240	51700	0.4	66037	
	18-Apr-23	110	53100	0.2	66037	
Bronte Beach	22-Mar-23	110	54100	0.6	66052	Randwick (Randwick St)
Cabarita Beach	03-Mar-23	48	41200	0.6	66048	Concord (Brays Rd)
Camp Cove	24-Nov-22	160	54000	0	66098	Rose Bay (Royal Sydney Golf Club)
Carss Point Baths	25-Nov-22	41	50100	0	66058	Sans Souci (Public School)
	07-Dec-22	70	51100	2	66058	
	23-Dec-22	110	49800	1	66058	
	30-Dec-22	300	47500	0	66058	
	06-Jan-23	100	54200	2	66058	
	16-Feb-23	200	49100	0	66058	
	27-Feb-23	46	42400	0	66058	
	18-Apr-23	90	54100	0	66058	
Chiswick Baths	14-Mar-23	900	42100	1.9	66034	Abbotsford (Blackwall Point Rd)



Name	Date	Enterococci (cfu/100mL)	Conductivity (µS/cm)	72 hours rain(mm)	Station Number	Rainfall Station Name
Clifton Gardens	24-Nov-22	62	53400	0	66006	Sydney Botanic Gardens
Clontarf Pool	04-Jan-23	43	53800	1	66011	Chatswood Bowling Club
Congwong Bay	11-Jan-23	56	52400	0	66037	Sydney Airport AMO
Coniston Beach	17-Jul-22	270	52800	0	68228	Bellambi AWS
Coogee Beach	13-Sep-22	330	54000	1.4	66052	Randwick (Randwick St)
	10-Nov-22	290	53900	0	66052	
	13-Apr-23	120	53400	0.8	66052	
Corrimal Beach	20-Mar-23	70	52900	0.4	68228	Bellambi AWS
Dawn Fraser Pool	12-Dec-22	260	50900	0.2	66214	Sydney (Observatory Hill)
Dolls Point Baths	23-Dec-22	39	54200	1	66058	Sans Souci (Public School)
	30-Dec-22	270	35400	0	66058	
	06-Jan-23	88	54600	2	66058	
	03-Feb-23	120	50400	0	66058	
	16-Feb-23	68	48500	0	66058	
	27-Feb-23	100	43500	0	66058	
	09-Mar-23	800	49200	0	66058	
	21-Mar-23	230	51400	0	66058	
	31-Mar-23	130	44100	2	66058	
	18-Apr-23	110	51400	0	66058	
Elouera Beach	09-Dec-22	46	54400	0	66058	Sans Souci (Public School)
	11-Jan-23	35	53500	0	66058	
	21-Feb-23	92	52400	2	66058	
Elvina Bay	31-Oct-22	46	50200	0	66141	Mona Vale Golf Club
Foreshores Beach	23-Dec-22	220	54300	0.8	66037	Sydney Airport AMO
	03-Feb-23	630	51400	0	66037	
	27-Feb-23	250	48200	0.8	66037	
	09-Mar-23	38	47300	0	66037	
	18-Apr-23	46	53100	0.2	66037	
Frenchmans Bay	07-Sep-22	50	54000	1	66037	Sydney Airport AMO
	23-Dec-22	420	53400	0.8	66037	
	18-Jan-23	78	53100	0	66037	
	03-Feb-23	140	52400	0	66037	
	27-Feb-23	80	52000	0.8	66037	
	09-Mar-23	66	51200	0	66037	
	18-Apr-23	38	53100	0.2	66037	
Freshwater Beach	06-Feb-23	150	54600	0	66126	Collaroy (Long Reef Golf Club)
Great Mackerel Beach	13-Oct-22	35	34800	1.2	66141	Mona Vale Golf Club
	31-Oct-22	38	50800	0	66141	
Greenhills Beach	09-Dec-22	49	54200	0	66058	Sans Souci (Public School)
	11-Jan-23	120	53800	0	66058	
	22-Mar-23	46	54000	0	66058	
	28-Mar-23	120	52000	13	66058	



Name	Date	Enterococci (cfu/100mL)	Conductivity (µS/cm)	72 hours rain(mm)	Station Number	Rainfall Station Name
	14-Mar-23	250	37600	0.6	66214	
Gunnamatta Bay Baths	06-Jan-23	170	50770	2	66058	Sans Souci (Public School)
	12-Jan-23	200	46300	0	66058	
	30-Jan-23	48	52400	0	66058	
	03-Feb-23	110	53800	0	66058	
	27-Feb-23	42	50300	0	66058	
	12-Apr-23	46	52800	0	66058	
GyMEA Bay Baths	01-Dec-22	42	51800	0	66176	Audley (Royal National Park)
	30-Dec-22	62	52100	2	66176	
	03-Feb-23	210	50900	0	66176	
	27-Feb-23	150	39900	1	66176	
	06-Apr-23	39	44600	2	66176	
Hayes Street Beach	14-Mar-23	200	52700	0.6	66214	Sydney (Observatory Hill)
Horderns Beach	30-Dec-22	51	52000	2	66176	Audley (Royal National Park)
	03-Feb-23	100	54800	0	66176	
Jew Fish Bay Baths	18-Jan-23	200	43000	0	66148	Peakhurst Golf Club
	03-Feb-23	72	40100	0	66148	
Jibbon Beach	03-Feb-23	100	54300	0	66176	Audley (Royal National Park)
Kiama Beach	20-Mar-23	44	53700	0.6	68252	Kiama (Brighton St)
Kyeemagh Baths	25-Nov-22	55	52700	0	66037	Sydney Airport AMO
	23-Dec-22	50	54300	0.8	66037	
	03-Feb-23	300	51600	0	66037	
	16-Feb-23	48	52400	1.4	66037	
	09-Mar-23	58	50100	0	66037	
	21-Mar-23	250	53800	0.4	66037	
	18-Apr-23	320	53400	0.2	66037	
Lake Illawarra Entrance Lagoon	10-Oct-22	74	40000	0	68246	Blackbutt (Tammar Place)
	26-Nov-22	170	53500	0	68246	
	13-Jan-23	43	53100	0	68246	
	06-Feb-23	65	53300	0	68246	
	18-Feb-23	92	51600	0	68246	
	20-Mar-23	460	52000	0	68246	
Little Bay Beach	22-Nov-22	140	54400	0.8	66037	Sydney Airport AMO
Malabar Beach	22-Nov-22	350	54400	0.8	66052	Randwick (Randwick St)
	05-Dec-22	37	54300	1.2	66052	
	17-Jan-23	70	53900	0.6	66052	
Monterey Baths	06-Jan-23	86	54600	2	66058	Sans Souci (Public School)
	03-Feb-23	110	53100	0	66058	
	21-Mar-23	350	51700	0	66058	
	18-Apr-23	64	53400	0	66058	
Murray Rose Pool	12-Dec-22	330	51700	1	66098	Rose Bay (Royal Sydney Golf Club)
	16-Dec-22	200	51900	1.2	66098	

Name	Date	Enterococci (cfu/100mL)	Conductivity (µS/cm)	72 hours rain(mm)	Station Number	Rainfall Station Name
	08-Feb-23	37	52300	1.2	66098	
Narrabeen Lagoon (Birdwood Park)	02-Mar-23	130	39300	1.2	66141	Mona Vale Golf Club
Nielsen Park	04-Jan-23	56	53900	2	66098	Rose Bay (Royal Sydney Golf Club)
North Cronulla Beach	13-Sep-22	66	54500	0	66058	Sans Souci (Public School)
North Curl Curl Beach	06-Feb-23	78	53700	0	66126	Collaroy (Long Reef Golf Club)
North Wollongong Beach	20-Mar-23	64	53800	0.4	68228	Bellambi AWS
Oatley Bay Baths	25-Nov-22	74	43900	0	66148	Peakhurst Golf Club
	30-Dec-22	66	47900	2	66148	
	16-Feb-23	44	38400	0	66148	
Parsley Bay	12-Dec-22	630	49100	1	66098	Rose Bay (Royal Sydney Golf Club)
	21-Dec-22	200	54100	5.4	66098	
Port Kembla Beach	10-Oct-22	39	50500	0	68246	Blackbutt (Tammar Place)
Ramsgate Baths	06-Jan-23	110	53500	2	66058	Sans Souci (Public School)
	03-Feb-23	96	52400	0	66058	
	21-Mar-23	140	51800	0	66058	
	14-Oct-22	62	46900	1.8	66098	Rose Bay (Royal Sydney Golf Club)
	12-Dec-22	800	50300	1	66098	
	20-Feb-23	60	52100	2	66098	
Sandringham Baths	23-Dec-22	86	52900	1	66058	Sans Souci (Public School)
	27-Feb-23	68	46600	0	66058	
Shelly Beach (Sutherland)	11-Jan-23	56	53700	0	66058	Sans Souci (Public School)
Silver Beach	25-Nov-22	150	53400	0	66058	Sans Souci (Public School)
	12-Jan-23	200	48900	0	66058	
	03-Feb-23	160	54300	0	66058	
	16-Feb-23	78	50800	0	66058	
	12-Apr-23	150	53100	0	66058	
South Cronulla Beach	13-Sep-22	46	54400	0	66058	Sans Souci (Public School)
	22-Nov-22	61	54500	0	66058	
	05-Jan-23	42	52941	2	66058	
	11-Jan-23	41	53700	0	66058	
	21-Feb-23	40	53300	2	66058	
	06-Apr-23	68	54000	1	66058	
South Curl Curl Beach	06-Feb-23	100	54600	0	66126	Collaroy (Long Reef Golf Club)
South Maroubra Beach	05-Dec-22	40	54500	1.2	66052	Randwick (Randwick St)
South Maroubra Rockpool	05-Dec-22	57	54400	1.2	66052	Randwick (Randwick St)
	13-Apr-23	880	47600	0.8	66052	
South Steyne Beach	20-Jun-23	130	53100	0	66126	Collaroy (Long Reef Golf Club)

Name	Date	Enterococci (cfu/100mL)	Conductivity (µS/cm)	72 hours rain(mm)	Station Number	Rainfall Station Name
Taylor's Point Baths	13-Oct-22	450	33600	1.2	66141	Mona Vale Golf Club
The Basin	31-Oct-22	80	48800	0	66141	Mona Vale Golf Club
Wanda Beach	16-Aug-22	140	54000	0	66058	Sans Souci (Public School)
	05-Jan-23	52	53117	2	66058	
	21-Feb-23	68	52500	2	66058	
Watsons Bay	12-Dec-22	420	49100	1	66098	Rose Bay (Royal Sydney Golf Club)
Whale Beach	13-Jan-23	37	53600	0.4	66141	Mona Vale Golf Club
Woolwich Baths	14-Mar-23	400	37000	1.9	66034	Abbotsford (Blackwall Point Rd)
Yarra Bay	03-Feb-23	43	52400	0	66037	Sydney Airport AMO

# Appendix H: Electronic appendices

Multiple data and data summary files are provided as electronic appendices under the following three categories and type of data/ monitoring programs. Further details on this data and any other supporting data (historical) including metadata can be provided on request.

## H-1 Descriptive statistics

Data summaries on descriptive statistics for all metrics for the key monitoring programs are provided in electronic appendices as Microsoft excel files. The criteria to prepare the files includes:

- Presenting each summary statistic within a column to the same level of precision (ie with the same number of decimal places) - easier to compare.
- Presenting the percentiles, minimum and maximum summary statistics with the precision of the scale of measurement.
- Present the mean at one level of precision more than the scale of measurement and the standard deviation at one level of precision more than the mean.

The number of variables presented in these summary statistics files varied by the type of data analysed and their significance to improve our understanding. List of files provided as electronic appendices by each type of data/ monitoring programs are provided below.

Table H-1 List of electronic appendix files on descriptive statistics

Data	File name
Wastewater	EA_WW_01 Yearly WWRF catchment rainfall, wastewater inflow, discharge, reuse volume
	EA_WW_02 Yearly WWRF LBL flow and load summary
	EA_WW_03 Yearly WWRF discharge concentration summary
Wastewater overflows	No additional data provided on dry and wet weather overflows summary
	EA_WWO_01 DWLP SCAMPs results for each EPL, 2022-23
Receiving water quality and ecosystem health (phytoplankton)	EA_WQ&EH_01 Yearly Hawkesbury-Nepean River – water quality and phytoplankton data summary
	EA_WQ_01 Yearly Chlorophyll-a at estuarine sites, data summary
	EA_WQ_02 Yearly Lagoons – water quality data summary
Ecosystem health (macroinvertebrates and other biota)	No additional data summary provided as electronic appendices

## H-2 Statistical model details and outputs

No data provided as electronic appendices this year for this category

## H-3 Analysis datasets

Analysis datasets for the key monitoring programs are provided in electronic appendices as Microsoft excel files. List of files provided as electronic appendices for each type of data are provided below.

Table H-2 List of electronic appendix files on analysis datasets

Data	File name
Wastewater	No additional data provided as electronic appendices
Wastewater overflows	No additional data provided as electronic appendices
Receiving water quality and ecosystem health (phytoplankton)	EA_WQ&EH_02 Hawkesbury-Nepean River – water quality and phytoplankton 2013-23
	EA_WQ_03 Chlorophyll-a at estuarine sites 2013-23
	EA_WQ_04 Lagoons – water quality 2013-23
Ecosystem health (macroinvertebrates and other biota)	EA_EH_01 Freshwater ecology indicator data 2022-23
	EA_EH_02 Intertidal community data 2022-23
	EA_EH_03 Shellharbour community data 2022-23
	EA_EH_04 Ocean sediment program indicator data 2022-23

