Recycled Water Management Strategy
# Contents

1  Background .................................................................................................................................................. 3  
   1.1  Context .................................................................................................................................................. 3  
   1.2  Integrated Water Cycle Management Strategy (IWCMS) ................................................................. 3  
   1.3  Current Schemes .................................................................................................................................. 3  
   1.4  Statutory Requirements ....................................................................................................................... 3  

2  Strategic Position ....................................................................................................................................... 5  
   2.1  Current Usage ....................................................................................................................................... 5  
   2.2  Reuse Targets ....................................................................................................................................... 5  
   2.3  Opportunities ....................................................................................................................................... 5  
      2.3.1  Small Village Schemes .................................................................................................................. 5  
      2.3.2  Municipal Open Space ................................................................................................................ 6  
      2.3.3  Regional Reuse Schemes ............................................................................................................. 6  
      2.3.4  Alternate Technologies ............................................................................................................... 6  
      2.3.5  Sewer Mining .............................................................................................................................. 6  
      2.3.6  Residential Reuse ....................................................................................................................... 7  

3  Implementation ........................................................................................................................................... 8  
   3.1  Risk Management Framework .......................................................................................................... 9  
   3.2  Operational Management Plans ....................................................................................................... 9  
   3.3  Recycled Water Agreements ............................................................................................................ 10  
   3.4  Funding ............................................................................................................................................... 10  
   3.5  Stakeholder Engagement .................................................................................................................... 10  
   3.6  Small Users ....................................................................................................................................... 11  

4  Appendices ................................................................................................................................................ 12  
   4.1  Preliminary Assessment Checklist .................................................................................................... 12  
   4.2  Section 60 Approval Checklist ......................................................................................................... 13  
   4.3  Agency Contact details ...................................................................................................................... 16
1 Background

1.1 Context
Recycled water is increasingly being recognised as a valuable resource in the urban water cycle. The use of recycled water provides two distinct advantages. Firstly it can provide an alternate source to drinking water for purposes that do not require such a high standard of water, therefore reducing extraction from our local rivers. The second advantage of recycling water is that it can reduce discharge of wastewater into the receiving environments, which in the Eurobodalla is the ocean and includes the Batemans Bay Marine Park.

The need for water recycling has resulted from the continuous drought that has been experienced in Australia over recent years and the increasing pressure being placed on fresh water supplies as urban populations continue to expand. In response to the growing number of water recycling schemes being established and proposed the Environment Protection and Heritage Council and the Natural Resource Ministerial Council developed the Australian Guidelines for Water Recycling, 2006.

1.2 Integrated Water Cycle Management Strategy (IWCMS)
Integrated water cycle management (IWCM) is an innovative way of managing the urban water services for local water utilities. IWCM aims to combine all aspects of water management and treat the system as an interacting whole, whereas traditional water management looks at each component of the urban water system (water supply, sewerage, stormwater) in isolation. With IWCM, water use is optimised while minimising impacts to the environment and other water users.

ESC adopted its IWCMS in March 2003. The strategy proposes a range of options for the sustainable management of its water resources. With regards to recycled water the strategy aims to recycle and reuse reclaimed water to achieve environmental and social benefits where it is economically viable and socially acceptable. The environmental and social benefits include: conserving the water; resources by reducing water extractions; reducing the direct discharge of reclaimed water to waterways; replacing where appropriate the use of town water with more reliable reclaimed water; enhancing the quality and sustainability of ground and surface waters; and supporting and enhancing the local agricultural industry. The strategy proposes both larger scale regional schemes and small scale local reuse opportunities.

1.3 Current Schemes
Council has developed a number of schemes over the years focusing on Golf Courses and urban open space. Council operates the five Sewage Treatment Plants, each of which uses recycled water for on-site operations, include hosing clarifiers and flushing pipelines. Suitably treated recycled water is also available via overhead fillers for dust suppression for Council projects and roadworks. The Surf Beach Waste Management facility also uses recycled water in its Greenwaste operations and dust and fire suppression.

1.4 Statutory Requirements
The Australian Guidelines for Water Recycling, 2006 provide the framework for assessing applications for approval to treat and supply recycled water. All recycled water schemes must be approved by the Minister under Section 60 of the Local Government Act, 1993. Council and the end-
user also have responsibility under section 148 of the Protection of the Environment Operations (POEO) Act, 1997 to report any pollution incidents that may cause harm to the environment. The Occupational Health and Safety Regulations, 2001, outline the employers’ responsibility for providing training, supervision, personal protective equipment, first aid facilities and amenities for employees.
2 Strategic Position

2.1 Current Usage

The quantities of sewage received at each of the STPs and the volume of treated effluent that is recycled is summarised in the table below. Some of the figures for recycled water are estimates due to lack of availability of flow data in a number of years.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Flow (kL)</th>
<th>Total Recycled (kL)</th>
<th>% Recycled</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Batemans bay</td>
<td>1,658,643</td>
<td>117,109</td>
<td>7.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Moruya</td>
<td>270,543</td>
<td>90,549</td>
<td>33.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Narooma</td>
<td>572,828</td>
<td>9,990</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tomakin</td>
<td>357,140</td>
<td>2,538</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tuross</td>
<td>252,183</td>
<td>24,267</td>
<td>9.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>Batemans bay</td>
<td>1,756,019</td>
<td>171,922</td>
<td>9.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Moruya</td>
<td>275,301</td>
<td>102,887</td>
<td>37.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Narooma</td>
<td>631,561</td>
<td>8,670</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tomakin</td>
<td>341,779</td>
<td>904</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tuross</td>
<td>238,391</td>
<td>37,802</td>
<td>15.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>Batemans bay</td>
<td>1,926,900</td>
<td>399,723</td>
<td>20.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Moruya</td>
<td>276,780</td>
<td>87,205</td>
<td>31.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Narooma</td>
<td>508,590</td>
<td>5,512</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tomakin</td>
<td>311,780</td>
<td>10,943</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tuross</td>
<td>182,529</td>
<td>11,480</td>
<td>6.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>Batemans bay</td>
<td>1,580,700</td>
<td>7,314</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Moruya</td>
<td>341,991</td>
<td>82,359</td>
<td>24.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Narooma</td>
<td>649,354</td>
<td>5,512</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tomakin</td>
<td>326,200</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tuross</td>
<td>224,483</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.2 Reuse Targets

Approximately 9% of the total effluent produced in the Shire is recycled. The IWCMS established a long-term Shirewide target figure of 60% reuse. This figure is dependent on the implementation of the schemes that were identified in the strategy. Council’s 2009-2014 Management Plan sets a target of 15% reuse by 2012. Eurobodalla Shire Council will be working hard to meet this target by exploring new opportunities, enhancing existing systems and improving treatment processes to ensure continuation of supply.

2.3 Opportunities

2.3.1 Small Village Schemes

The IWCMS identified a number of small villages across the Shire that need to be seweraged. As part of the process opportunities will be identified for decentralised systems that include recycling the effluent from these systems. The advantage of these schemes is that they are generally located close to agricultural zones and therefore there will be opportunities to provide recycled water to farmers without having to treat the effluent to an extremely high quality. It is therefore recommended that all small village schemes be assessed for recycled water opportunities and determine the level of treatment required for the end use.
2.3.2 Municipal Open Space

There are a large number of urban open spaces within the Eurobodalla Shire, a number of which could use recycled water. Municipal open space requires a higher quality effluent and more stringent management practices but these can be controlled if it is determined that a site is suitable for reuse. One of the barriers to greater urban open space reuse is the distance from the STPs and the large capital cost of transporting effluent to the site, therefore those sites that should be given priority are ones that are in close proximity to a STP or that will be passed on an effluent main route.

2.3.3 Regional Reuse Schemes

Two regional schemes have been proposed for the Eurobodalla Shire, the Northern and Southern regional schemes. Both were identified as long term options to achieve significant reductions in discharges to the ocean. The schemes were originally proposed in 1998 by NSW Agriculture’s Organic Waste and Recycling Unit (OWRU).

The Northern scheme was based on the greater availability of agricultural land in the Moruya vicinity. The majority of the Moruya STP recycled water is used by the golf club over the summer months and so therefore there would be insufficient to supply to all agricultural land. If Batemans Bay and Tomakin treated effluent were both sent south however ample recycled water would be available for irrigation on the North Moruya floodplain. A number of other users would be picked up along the way as well, including the Moruya Jockey Club and schools at Broulee.

The Southern Scheme would see effluent from the Narooma STP, the future Bodalla STP and the Tuross STP distributed to agricultural land in the Tuross River region. Land owners would be supplied recycled water directly to their on-farm dams and would be required to sign user agreements to participate in the scheme. There has been less focus given to this scheme at this stage as it is considered that the Northern Scheme is more urgent due to the Batemans Bay outfall. This scheme could make significant gains toward the long-term figure of 60% reuse and therefore should continue to be a part of the long-term recycled water strategy for the Shire.

These schemes would be similar in concept to the Regional Effluent Management Scheme (REMs) in the Shoalhaven. Recycled water would be transported to where it could be most valuably used and offered to land owners who would all sign user agreements.

2.3.4 Alternate Technologies

A number of new technologies are coming onto the market that provide for decentralised sewage treatment that allow local reuse. These technologies still operate as small cluster systems but reduce the need for long distance pumping and could provide a valuable opportunity for the development of ‘eco-villages’ within the Shire. Where this occurs on a green site it would then become viable for the addition of a dual reticulation pipe, supplying recycled water to properties for garden watering.

2.3.5 Sewer Mining

Sewer mining is a process that is becoming more common around Australia. This process takes raw sewage from the pipe network and treats it on-site for reuse at that site. For example a number of golf courses in Sydney take sewage from the network, treat it on site, use the effluent to irrigate their golf course and dispose of the residual wastewater back into the sewerage network to be taken to the STP. Under the Water Industry Competition Act (WICA), it is envisaged that sewer mining will become a more standard practice. The benefit of sewer mining is that it removes the need for
pumping recycled water long distances to its end user instead taking advantage of the existing sewerage networks. If this becomes an option or possibility within the Eurobodalla then a policy must be adopted to establish the requirements both of the Council and the end user.

2.3.6 Residential Reuse
A Council resolution was passed at the May, 2009 meeting, which agreed to postpone the implementation of residential reuse schemes on the basis of large capital costs and sewage treatment plant upgrades required to make these schemes possible. Council will continue to consider residential reuse when new projects are implemented especially in ‘green fields’ developments where schemes may prove to be more economically viable. This will also need to take into consideration the quality of the effluent available.
3 Implementation

This section describes the process for the implementation of new recycled water schemes within the Eurobodalla Shire. Following this process should ensure that all schemes will meet with the requirements as set out by NSW Office of Water for Section 60 approval. The following flow chart provides a step-by-step guide to implementing a recycled water scheme from identification of concept through to application for approval. Each scheme will have to be assessed individually but the process remains the same.

Expression of interest received or project idea developed

Assess suitability of the scheme and discuss with NOW, DECCW and DoH

Engage consultants to carry out REF, water and nutrient budgets and gather effluent quality data

Gather background information required for Operational Management Plan and develop Heads of Agreement

Develop flow diagram and verify

Carry out environmental and public health risk assessment workshops with operators, end-users, DECCW, DoH and NOW

Establish validation, operational and verification monitoring criteria

Complete Operational Management Plan, finalise Deed of Agreement and submit to NOW with supporting documents for approval

Ongoing monitoring of system and annual compliance reports

See checklist (appendix 4.1)

See checklist (appendix 4.2)
3.1 Risk Management Framework

The *Australian Guidelines for Water Recycling, 2006* outline the risk management framework that should be applied to recycled water systems. The risk management approach is widely recognised as the most appropriate way to ensure the appropriate quality of recycled water for the particular end-use. Similar systems have been adopted for the food industry and drinking water and this approach is undertaken commonly throughout Australia and Internationally.

The aim of the risk management approach is to identify and produce recycled water that is ‘fit-for-purpose’. Recycled water is not classified per se so the system becomes more flexible. This approach can be applied to all types of recycled water schemes including municipal, private and on-site schemes.

There are twelve elements incorporated into the framework and each of them needs to be addressed whenever a system is being assessed. The four general areas that the elements can be grouped into are: commitment to responsible use and management of recycled water; system analysis and management; supporting requirements; and review. This Management Plan forms part of the requirements for commitment to responsible use and management of recycled water. The twelve elements can be represented diagrammatically as seen in figure xx below.

*Figure 1 Elements of the framework for management of recycled water quality and use (AGWR, 2006)*

1. Commitment to responsible use and management of recycled water

   System analysis and management
   2. Assessment of the recycled water system
   3. Preventative measures for recycled water management
   4. Operational procedures and process control
   5. Verification of recycled water and quality and environmental performance
   6. Incident and emergency management

   Supporting requirements
   7. Employee awareness and training
   8. Community involvement
   9. Research and development
   10. Documentation and reporting

   Review
   11. Evaluation and audit
   12. Review and continual improvement

3.2 Operational Management Plans

The risk management framework is used to develop an operational management plan that describes the nature of the recycled water system and how it should be operated and managed. This operational management plan is one of the key requirements in applying for Section 60 approval. A template has been developed to ensure that all criteria within the AGWR are met within the operational management plan. Whilst the template provides the overall sections that must be
including there is a degree of flexibility in the operational management plan template as each scheme will be different and different levels of information will be available for each.

3.3 Recycled Water Agreements
Recycled Water agreements are a crucial part of the approval process for recycled water schemes. The recycled water agreement is the product of negotiations between the supplier of recycled water, Eurobodalla Shire Council and the customers. It sets out the terms under which the project will operate. Under the recycled water agreement, the parties agree to a set of obligations and responsibilities under which the water recycling scheme will operate.

The recycled water agreement establishes:

• the rights and obligations of the parties and supports these with legal sanctions;
• who should perform certain tasks and when and who bears the costs;
• who bears the risks associated with supply and use of the product;
• who should insure or be indemnified against claims in relation to these risks; and
• the commercial terms under which recycled water is supplied.

A Heads of Agreement may be required at the commencement of a scheme to set out the preliminary terms and conditions prior to adding the details of the scheme. On completion of the scheme a Deed of Agreement will be entered into containing the details of the recycled water agreement. A recycled water user agreement template has been developed based on the Queensland model.

3.4 Funding
Council continue to explore opportunities for funding for recycled water schemes. The recycled water user agreement will set out conditions for who is responsible for the cost of the infrastructure required for the recycled water scheme. In general Council will cover the costs of supplying recycled water to the “farm gate”. That is Council will provide to the users boundary and then it is the responsibility of the user to pay for any additional infrastructure required on their land, for example storage dams or tanks and irrigation equipment.

Replacing potable water with recycled water provides major cost savings for commercial users and Council owned facilities and therefore the payback period for these schemes is usually only short. Whilst generally Council will only cover costs to the farm gate, they hold the right to determine the validity of providing any extra funds to projects where it is considered necessary.

Due to the requirement of Council to maintain accurate records of monitoring and auditing etc of recycled water schemes it is considered important that Council be responsible for monitoring programs. Council will undertake sampling at own cost and send to laboratories for analysis however the cost of these tests should be covered by the end-user.

3.5 Stakeholder Engagement
Stakeholder engagement relates not only to the recycled water user but also collaboration with the various relevant agencies. The earlier stakeholders are engaged in the process the more likely a robust recycled water scheme will be established that will not have difficulties in achieving Section
60 approval. The agencies that should be included in the process will vary depending on the project however there are a number of agencies that must be involved in all projects. These agencies are:

- NSW Office of Water;
- NSW Department of Health; and
- NSW Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water.

A list of contacts has been provided in Appendix 4.2, which is relevant at the time of this document.

Some other agencies that may be included in water recycling schemes: Catchment Management Authorities, primary industry agencies, planning authorities, community based groups and industry associations.

Depending on the number of users it is also advisable to develop a recycled water users groups to have regular meetings where not only Council staff can provide information to the users, the users can network between themselves to pass on ideas and issues.

### 3.6 Small Users

Council undertakes to maintain Section 60 approval for the use of recycled water from standpipes for the use of road works and dust suppression. It is hoped in future that this may be able to be extended to people who require small amounts recycled water during drought periods to maintain health of gardens however this would require individual Section 60 approvals for each user and therefore Council would need to determine the viability of each scheme presented. Smaller scale risk assessments and Management Plans would also still need to be developed and would require approval from NOW. No such schemes have been approved at the time of this report.
4 Appendices

4.1 Preliminary Assessment Checklist

A copy of the preliminary assessment checklist template can be obtained from this link.

- Identify source of water – the source will be treated effluent but need to identify which particular plant the effluent will be coming from;
- Identify intended uses – eg irrigation of sportsfields, truck or boat wash, agricultural irrigation etc;
- Identify potential routes of exposure – this relates to how humans could come into contact with recycled water eg ingestion, inhalation or contact with skin;
- Identify potential receiving environments and endpoints – eg surface and ground water;
- Consider where inadvertent use could be possible – eg could someone accidently drink from a tap;
- Check minimal quality required for the proposed end use (Table 3.8 AGWR);
- Check quality of effluent produced at the relevant Sewage Treatment Plant – average data only as more data will be collated for the management plan;
- Consider on-site management practices that may be required – eg night watering, sub-surface irrigation;
- Present NOW, DECCW and DoH with concept.
4.2 Section 60 Approval Checklist
The following checklist has been provided by NOW for the requirements necessary for Section 60 approval. The first part of the checklist relates to the information required and the second to the documentation to be presented to NOW. Meeting all of the check points will prevent delays in gaining approval as a result of having to provide additional information to NOW. A copy of the S60 checklist can be obtained from this link.

CHECKLIST FOR SECTION 60 RECYCLED WATER APPLICATIONS

INFORMATION

Sources
☐ All sources of the recycled water clearly identified including the location and current use
☐ Quality of the source water including the potential hazards and contamination
☐ Pre-treatment and post-treatment effluent quality
☐ Quality of the recycled water appropriate for the end use and considering the potential hazards in the source water(s)
☐ Quantity of water available from each of the sources expressed as a total daily volumetric flow rate and as an average and peak demand flow rates

Treatment Process
☐ Proposed treatment process to deliver the water quantity and quality required
☐ Any process/performance specification or upgrade specification? (Usually subject of a separate s60 approval)
☐ Assessment of total and fluctuations in availability of effluent including bypassing issues and storage capacities
☐ Contingency arrangements for management or disposal of effluent if scheme supply ceases (e.g. due to contamination)
☐ Any decommissioning or replacing of old components of the system? If so, include identification of appropriate methodology for the removal and disposal of the component.
☐ Do any changes compromise the existing system’s capacity to treat the effluent? (this should be examined as part of separate section 60 approval for works)
☐ Sufficient verification and validation procedures.
☐ Proposed monitoring program to cover the relevant parameters for all critical control points?
☐ In the case of an existing system being upgraded to reuse effluent:
   - Existing system process, design and performance specification.
   - Proposal for decommissioning of any discarded components of the existing system to allow for the proposed effluent treatment system.
   - Existing process and environmental monitoring results and assessments.
• Historical inflow data, where possible including storm events and periods of water restrictions.

End Uses

☐ All the end uses identified, including the location, areas of application and the current supply source

☐ Quantities involved identified for the end uses and expressed as a total daily volumetric flow rate and as an average and peak demand flow rates.

☐ Consideration given to variability of the supply for the end use

☐ All end uses individually assessed to determine the risk level

☐ Water balance completed to determine the surplus/deficit of recycled water available for the end use

☐ Level of public exposure to the application and identification of controls to reduce the exposure.

☐ Potential environmental exposure from application and identification of controls to reduce the exposure. Impacts on the quality of the ground or surface water.

☐ Any sensitive receiving environment(s).

☐ The climate conditions acceptable and not acceptable for application for end use(s).

☐ Nutrient balance of reuse scheme.

☐ Possibility of harmful nutrient, salinity or sodicity build-up in any resource impacted by the use of the recycled water identified and monitoring scheme in place to detect this build up.

☐ Procedure identified defining what action will take place if the build up occurs.

☐ Identification of appropriate effluent compliance values and monitoring frequencies for the identified risk level.

☐ Potential environmental impacts of the schemes, including quality or quantity guidelines specified for receiving waters.

☐ Potential human health impacts of the scheme including the routes of exposure.

☐ Contingency arrangements for provision of water when no effluent is available.

Risk Assessment Procedure

☐ List and identify the risk assessment team members

☐ Process flow diagram and description identifying the critical control points in the process

☐ Identification of potential hazardous events (covering treatment process, sewerage reticulation, end use & environment)

☐ Assessment and determination of risk levels of all potential hazardous events assessed to determine their risk level.
Identification of all controls for each event according to its risk level.

Reassessment of potential hazardous events to determine controlled risk level. Are revised levels realistic & acceptable?

Controls identified in risk management component to be implemented in the monitoring, operational and/or emergency response procedures.

**KEY DOCUMENTATION** (for Eurobodalla Shire Council this should be covered as one **Recycled Water Management Plan** with component parts as Appendices)

- **Operational Environmental Management Plan** – outlining the procedure for the use of the treated effluent, addressing all the elements of the framework in *Australian Guidelines for Water Recycling: Managing Health and Environmental Risks (Phase 1)*, including:
  - Process flow diagram of the recycled water scheme (from source to end use).
  - Risk assessment summary and risk management plan.
  - Map of the recycled water scheme (see Map information below).
  - The contingency arrangements for when reuse is not possible (eg. ceased due to emergency shutdown)
  - The proposed signage and controls at the end use(s) to avoid inappropriate contact with treated effluent
  - Ongoing operational monitoring (parameter, limit, frequency, location, responsibility).
  - Operation and maintenance procedures.
  - Reporting and auditing arrangements
  - Supplier and end user responsibilities and obligations (see User Agreement)
  - Incident and emergency response procedures (including notification contacts and circumstances)
  - Training and awareness plan

- **Risk Assessment** (controls and mitigation measures that stem from the risk assessment then translate into the operational document). Risk assessment matrix for whole scheme - sewerage reticulation through to end use and environment - showing the identification & analysis of hazardous events and mitigation measures (see procedure above)

- **Validation & verification** – a summary of the validation and verification monitoring results including copies of relevant laboratory analytical reports from a laboratory accredited for the specified tests by an independent body acceptable to NSW Health, such as NATA or equivalent; log removal capability of the treatment process and the monitoring plan outlining validation, verification and ongoing operational monitoring (parameter, limit, frequency, location, responsibility).

- **User agreement**: – ensure all supplier and user responsibilities and obligations are identified and signed off (covering such things as monitoring, signage, irrigation management controls, plumbing controls etc). If there are confidentiality issues then just evidence that an agreement
☐ **Communication plan/strategy** for the scheme, including any community / stakeholder consultation already completed.

☐ **Recycled water policy** for the scheme.

☐ **Map** of the recycled water scheme site indicating:
  - The site of the treatment process
  - The site of any recycled water storage facility(s)
  - The location of the end use(s) and the surrounding land use(s).

### 4.3 Agency Contact details

**NSW Office of Water (NOW)**

Recycled Water Approvals (02) 8281 7305 GPO Box 3889, SYDNEY 2001

Email: rwapprovals@NOW.nsw.gov.au

**Greater Southern Area Health Service – Public Health Unit (DOH)**

Environmental Health Officer Peter Harrington 0427 004 992

**NSW Department of Energy and Climate Change (EPA)**

Environment protection and regulation group (02) 6122 3100

PO Box 733, Queanbeyan NSW 2620