

PROPOSED ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS AT 2 YARRAWA ROAD, DENMAN



GSL Environmental

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Limitations

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

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1. Introduction

GSL Environmental has been commissioned by Peterson Wines to assess the suitability of an on-site sewage management system for the proposed alterations and additions at 2 Yarrawa Road, DENMAN NSW. This report will be submitted to Muswellbrook Shire Council in accordance with the relevant details in Muswellbrook Shire DCP Section 23, 'Onsite Sewage Management systems'. Other guiding documents include,

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

This assessment is required to show that treated wastewater generated by the proposed alterations and additions can be sustainably managed on the site.

2. Site Description

The subject allotment is irregular in shape and is approximately 100 Ha in size. The proposed development area and subject EDAs will be located within the eastern portion of the site. The proposed EDA is a very gently inclined, waning, lower slope landform. The closest significant water body, The Hunter River flows to the immediate south east of the site property boundaries. There are no further water bodies onsite.

According to the Singleton 1:100 000 Soil Map the proposed dispersal area onsite is underlain by "Growee" residual soils. The Growee Soil Landscape Unit usually consists of covers undulating rises and low hills with broad shallow valleys. Slope gradients are generally <10%. Underlying soils mostly consist of brown sandy loams traversing to brown clays.

The proposed alterations and additions include the proposed cellar door additions, the proposed marquee and courtyard and proposed tourist accommodation, plans within appendix B. The proposed tourist accommodation is proposed to be five two bedroom cabins. The proponent has indicated that upto 200 customers and 20 staff may utilize the cellar door and marquee on the busiest days.

It is proposed that the tourist accommodation has one septic system and the cellar door and marquee have one combined septic system.



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

3. Site Information

Site Address: 2 Yarrawa Road, DENMAN

Water Supply: Tank

Proposed Development: Proposed alterations and additions

Equivalent Population: Up to 20 persons/day/overnight – 10 bedrooms (five two bedroom cabins)

Up to 200 customers/day – (cellar door and marquee)

Up to 20 staff/day – (cellar door and marquee)

Wastewater Flow Allowance: 120L per person per day (five two bedroom cabins)

25L per customer per day (cellar door and marquee)

30L per staff per day (cellar door and marquee)

Design Flowrate: 2400L per day - five two bedroom cabins

5600L per day - cellar door and marquee

Proposed Effluent Dispersal Type: Surface irrigation

System Design: Aerated Wastewater Treatment Systems

Most restrictive Soil Texture: brown clays

Minimum Dispersal Area: 1295m2 – five two bedroom cabins

3021m2 – cellar door and marguee

Buffer Distances: All required buffer distances can be achieved without any variation required.

Flowrate Discussion

The flowrate of 25L/person for customers has been established from table H4 from AS1547:2012 for restaurant diners. It is proposed that the subject development is of similar usage to that flowrate design. The flowrate of 30L/staff has been derived from table H4 from AS1547:2012.

GSL Environmental

4. Physical Site Assessment

A site inspection was undertaken on the 27th September 2023. The fieldwork included an assessment of the site's physical parameters as well as hand excavation of boreholes to determine the underlying soil structures. This was undertaken to delineate the most suitable location for the proposed dispersal area. Onsite limitations have been investigated and are discussed below.

4.1 Landform

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

The proposed EDAs are very gently inclined, waning, lower slope landforms.

Limitation: LOW

4.2 Slope Gradient

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

The proposed EDAs are very gently inclined, waning, lower slope landforms. The slope is approximately 5%.

Limitation: LOW

4.3 Exposure

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

The proposed EDAs are within areas with very high levels of exposure.

Limitation: LOW

4.4 Flood Potential

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

Limitation: LOW

4.5 Vegetation

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

The proposed EDA is within a densely vegetated grassland area. The proposed EDA is to be

continually maintained as a dense grassland.

Limitation: LOW

4.6 Stormwater Run-on

All upslope stormwater nodes should be diverted around the EDA and not run through an EDA. Stormwater runoff through the EDA has the potential to transport effluent away from the EDA to

more sensitive receivers.

No visible signs of stormwater entering the existing EDA were observed during site inspection. The proposed EDAs are very gently inclined, waning, lower slope landforms. The slope is approximately

5%.

Limitation: LOW

4.7 Site Drainage

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

Site appears to be drained with semi-permeable soils. No visible signs of wet/damp areas in the proposed EDA. Lime and gypsum should be applied annually to help soil drainage capabilities.

Limitation: LOW

4.8 Erosion Potential

Areas of visible soil movement and erosion should be avoided.

No visible signs of erosion within the EDAs. Proposed EDA area is very gently inclined and densely vegetated.

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Limitation: LOW

4.9 Evidence of Fill

The presence of fill potentially can affect the choice of an effluent management system, particularly if very high or very low permeability soils have been imported. Fill might also be detrimental to the

establishment of good vegetative cover.

No evidence of fill was seen onsite or in the excavated boreholes. Soil logs are of the description for

underlying soils within the Growee Soil Area.

Limitation: LOW

4.10 Groundwater Depth

Groundwater not observed in bore holes.

Limitation: LOW

4.11 Surface Rock

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

to be removed from the proposed EDA.

Limitation: LOW

4.12 Groundwater Bores

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

Limitation: LOW

4.13 Watercourse Proximity

The closest significant water body, The Hunter River flows to the immediate south east of the site property boundaries. There are no further water bodies onsite. All recommended setbacks are

adhered to.

Limitation: LOW

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4.11 Stock Present

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

4.14 Buffer Distances

All buffer distances in accordance with the required buffer distances within AS 1547:2012 and the Local Government 1998, On-site Sewage Management for Single Households will be achieved.

Limitation: LOW

Buffer distances from the EDA are required to minimise risk to public health, maintain public amenity and protect sensitive environments.

Recommended Buffer Distances for On-Site Systems

(from Table 5 Environment and Health Protection Guidelines, 1998)

System	Recommended Buffer Distances
All land application areas	100m to permanent surface waters (e.g. river, streams, lakes etc)
	250m to domestic groundwater well
	 40m to other waters (e.g. farm dams, intermittent waterways and drainage channels)
Surface spray irrigation	 6m if area up-gradient and 3m if area, down gradient of driveways and property boundaries
	15m to dwellings
	3m to paths and walkways
	6m to swimming pools
Surface drip and trickle irrigation	 6m if area up-gradient and 3m if area down gradient of swimming pools, property boundaries, driveways and buildings
Subsurface irrigation	 6m if area up-gradient and 3 m if area down gradient of swimming pools, property boundaries, driveways and buildings
Absorption System	12m if area up-gradient and 6m if down gradient of property boundary
	 6m if area up-gradient and 3m if area down gradient of swimming pools, driveways and buildings.

Being a winery the following setbacks are also to occur to the onsite vines.

20m - Surface irrigation

10m – Subsurface irrigation



Figure 3: Proposed EDA for cabins



Figure 4: Proposed EDA for cellar door and marquee

5. Onsite Soil Assessment

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

According to the Singleton 1:100 000 Soil Map the proposed dispersal area onsite is underlain by "Growee" residual soils. The Growee Soil Landscape Unit usually consists of covers undulating rises and low hills with broad shallow valleys. Slope gradients are generally <10%. Underlying soils mostly consist of brown sandy loams traversing to brown clays.

Borehole 1

0 – 250mm – brown sandy loams, 250 – 450mm – brown clay loams, 450 – 1000mm – brown clays,



Figure 4: Borehole 1 excavated onsite

Borehole 2

0 – 200mm – brown sandy loams, 200 – 400mm – brown clay loams, 400 – 1000mm – brown clays,

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

Borehole 1

Depth	рН	EC _e (μS/cm)
0 – 250mm	5.4	1411
250 – 450mm	5.5	1687
450 – 1000mm	5.2	2269

Borehole 2

Depth	рН	EC _e (μS/cm)
0 – 200mm	5.6	995
200 – 400mm	5.5	1398
400 – 1000mm	5.1	1996

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

The electrical conductivity of the soils is less than 4 dS/m. This will not inhibit vegetative growth. The pH of the soil is between 5.1 and 5.6. A regular application of lime and gypsum is recommended to maintain healthy vegetation growth.

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

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

Coarse fragments

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

<2% coarse fragments were observed within the excavated soils onsite. Some peds were easily crushed with fingers.

Limitation: LOW

Exchangeable Sodium Percentage

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

ESP 0.7%, suggesting non sodic soils within the proposed EDA.

Cation Exchange Capacity

Cation exchange capacity (CEC) is a measure of the soil's ability to hold positively charged ions. It is a very important soil property influencing soil structure stability, nutrient availability, soil pH and the soil's reaction to fertilisers and other ameliorants. A figure above 15 meq/100g is preferred for plant production. You can improve CEC in weathered soils by adding lime and raising the pH.

CEC = 7.7 meq/100g

Once EDA is installed an annual maintenance application rate of the following is to be implemented.

Lime 0.5kg/m2 – Subject site calculation = A minimum 648kg across the proposed 1295m2 EDAs. Gypsum 0.5kg/m2 – Subject site calculation = A Minimum 648kg across the proposed 1295m2 EDAs.

Lime 0.5kg/m2 – Subject site calculation = A minimum 1511kg across the proposed 3021m2 EDAs. Gypsum 0.5kg/m2 – Subject site calculation = A Minimum 1511kg across the proposed 3021m2 EDAs.

Phosphorus Sorption Index

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

P sorb = 445mg P sorbed/kg - laboratory

P sorb = 400mg P sorbed/kg – given figure within literature for clay loam soils

For nutrient balance calculations the lesser of value above is to be utilized

Emerson Aggregate Test

The combination of slaking and dispersion caused a reduction in macroporosity and, therefore, lower infiltration rates and hydraulic conductivities as well as an increase in soil strength and other undesirable soil physical properties. This test classifies the behavior of soil aggregates, when immersed, on their coherence in water. This test was competed inhouse. Soils are divided into seven

classes on the basis of their coherence in water, with one further class being distinguished by the presence of calcium-rich minerals.

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

Whilst dispersion levels onsite were slight, it is recommended that the following recommendations from AS1547:2012 L7.2 are implemented to enhance the life of the proposed irrigation field.

During construction of the irrigation field, gypsum should be applied at a rate of 1 kg/m2.

6. System Design

Treatment Node

The proposal is to install two AWTS systems onsite. An Aerated Wastewater Treatment System (AWTS) uses aerobic treatment to promote oxidation and microbiological consumption of organic matter by bacteria through facilitated biological processes.

Grease trap

A minimum 1500L grease trap is to be installed between the kitchen and the proposed AWTS for the cellar door and marquee.

Effluent Dispersal

The proposal is too install surface irrigation onsite. The reasoning's include

- Very Large site.
- Minimal Site limitations.
- Easily meets minimum setback requirements.

Only spray heads complying with AS1547:2012 are to be installed onsite. Spray heads must be capable of controlling the droplet size, throw and plume height. Typical spray heads approved for use includes rotary types (rotor rain mini sprinklers or equivalent), wobblers and low pressure pop-ups.

A nutrient and water balance have been calculated to determine minimum dispersal sizing. Results below.

Hydraulic Sizing

Hydraulic sizing was calculated using the following formula.

$$LAA = q/(DLR - CAF)$$

q = Design Daily Loading Rate (L/day)

DLR= Design Loading Rate (mm/day)

CAF= Climate Adjustment Factor (mm/day)

For the subject site the following formula is utilized.

Tourist Accommodation

LAA = 2400/3

LAA = 1200m2

Cellar Door and Marquee

LAA = 5600/3

LAA = 1867m2

Annual Nutrient Balance

Minimum irrigation Areas, balances presented in appendix E below.

Tourist Accommodation

Minimum Area Required for Nitrogen Uptake: 1168m2 Minimum Area Required for Phosphorus Uptake: 1295m2

As such a minimum 1295m2 of surface irrigation is to be installed onsite.

Cellar Door and Marquee

Minimum Area Required for Nitrogen Uptake: 2725m2 Minimum Area Required for Phosphorus Uptake: **3021m2** As such a minimum 3021m2 of surface irrigation is to be installed onsite.

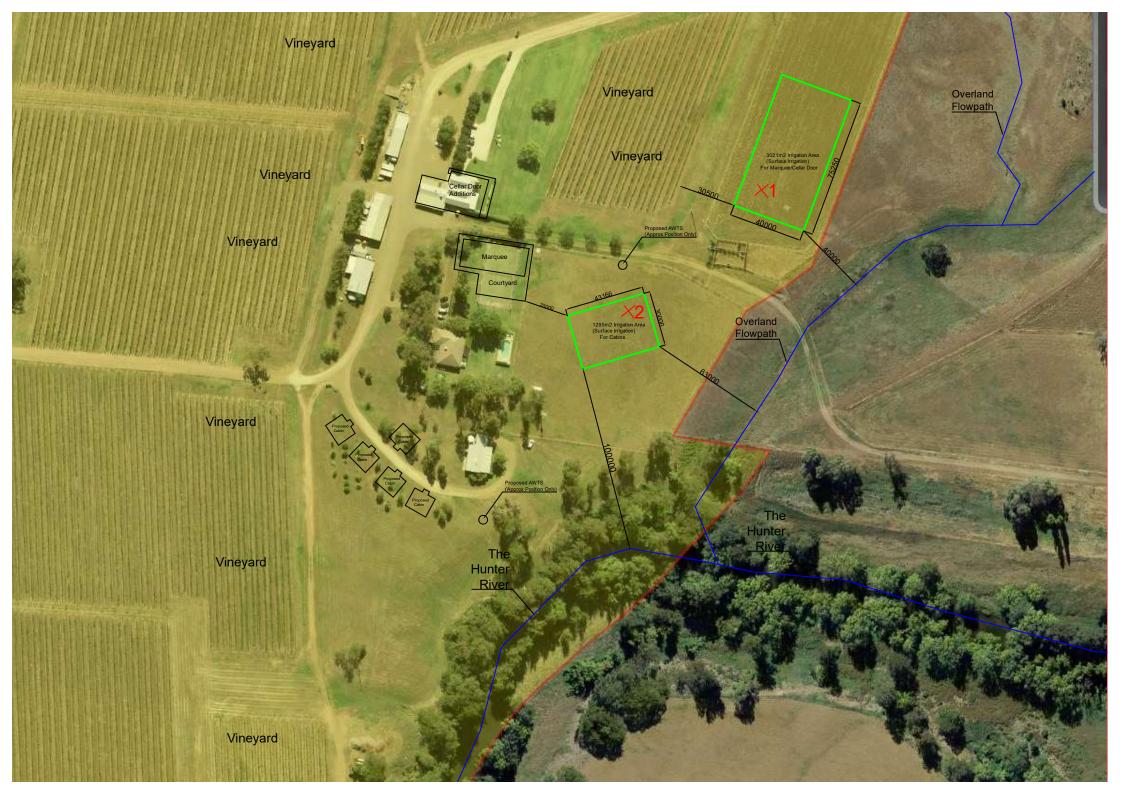
7. Recommendations

- Installation of a AWTS system onsite to treat the calculated flowrate of 2400L/day to service the proposed tourist accommodation cabins onsite.
- Installation of a AWTS system onsite to treat the calculated flowrate of 5600L/day to service the proposed cellar door and marquee onsite.
- Installation of a minimum 1295m2 surface irrigation field to service the proposed tourist accommodation cabins onsite.
- Installation of a minimum 3021m2 surface irrigation field to service the proposed cellar door and marquee onsite.
- Stock must be kept out of the EDA by fencing or other physical barrier.
- A minimum 1500L grease trap is to be installed the kitchen and the proposed AWTS for the cellar door and marquee.
- Decommission existing AWTS servicing the current cellar door.
- This design assumes at least three-star rated plumbing fixtures are used in any new development.

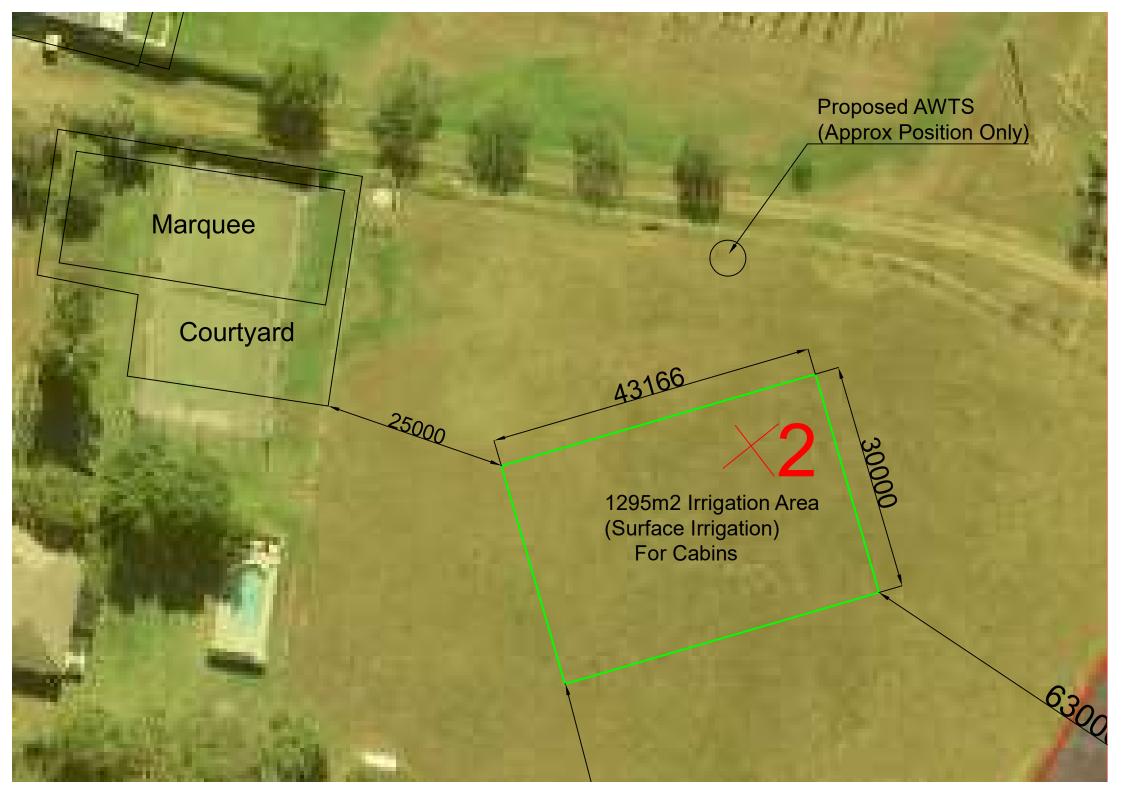


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Appendix A – Site Plans



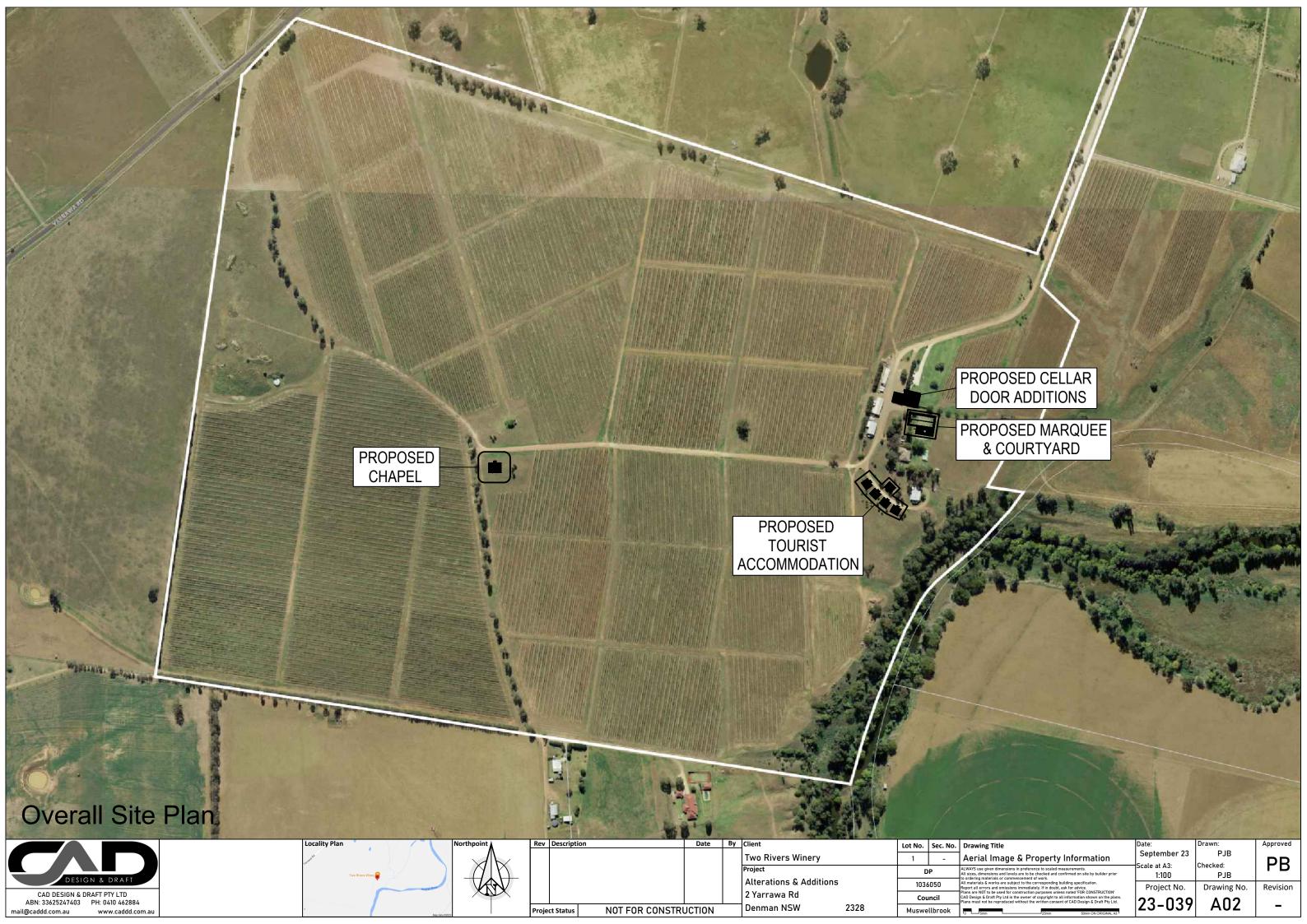


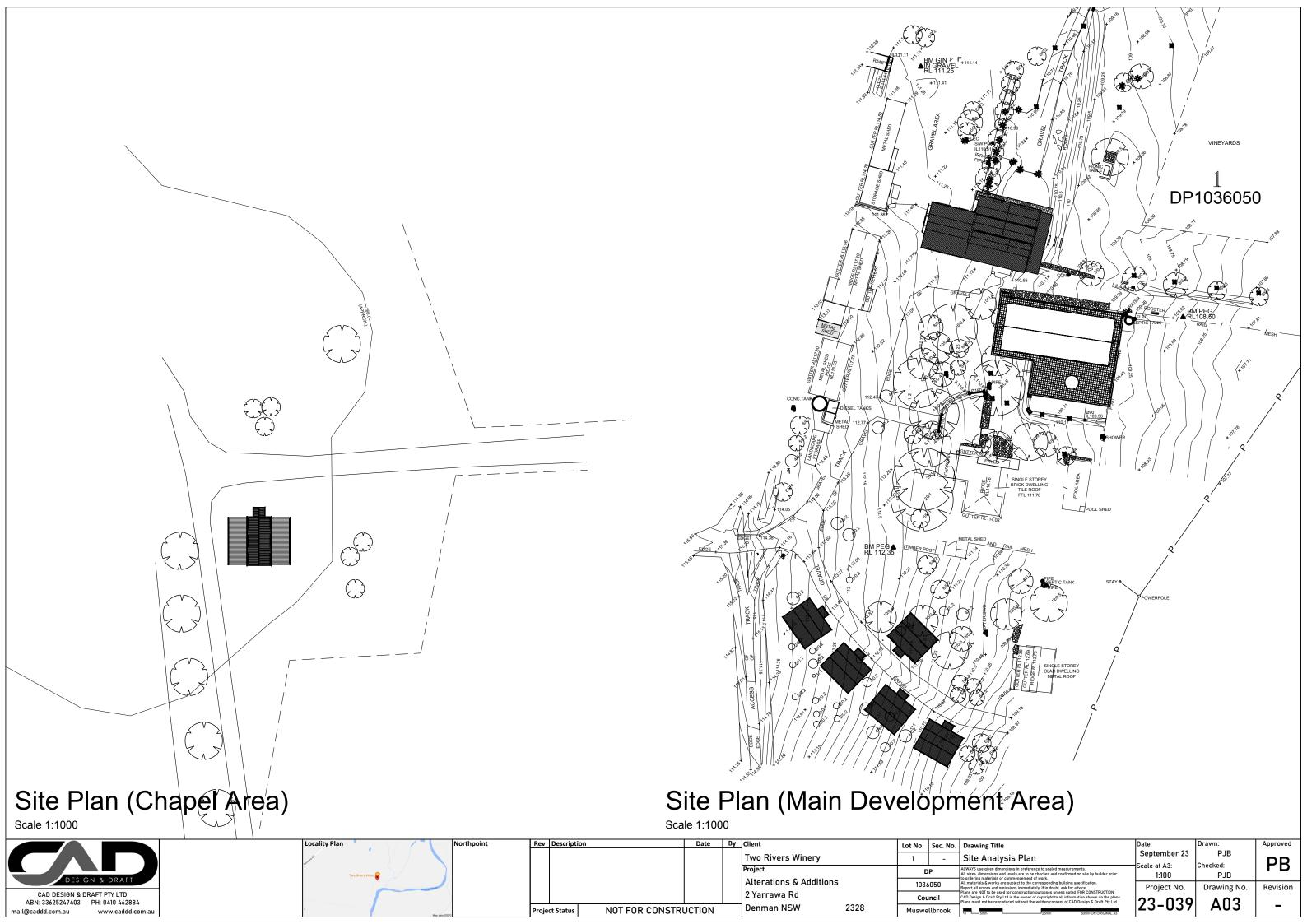




Appendix B – Proposed Plans









NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

2 Yarrawa Rd

Denman NSW

Project No.

23-039

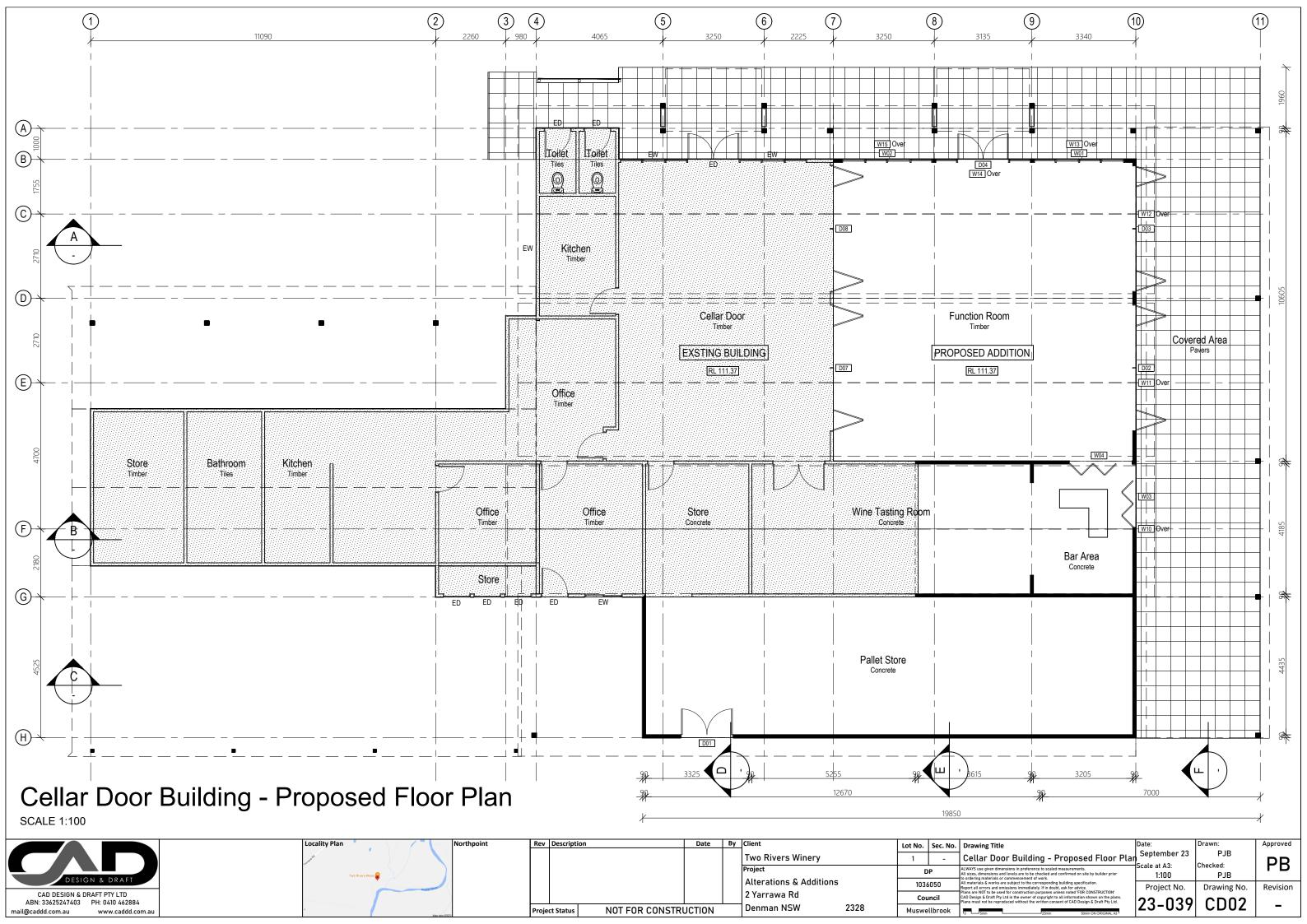
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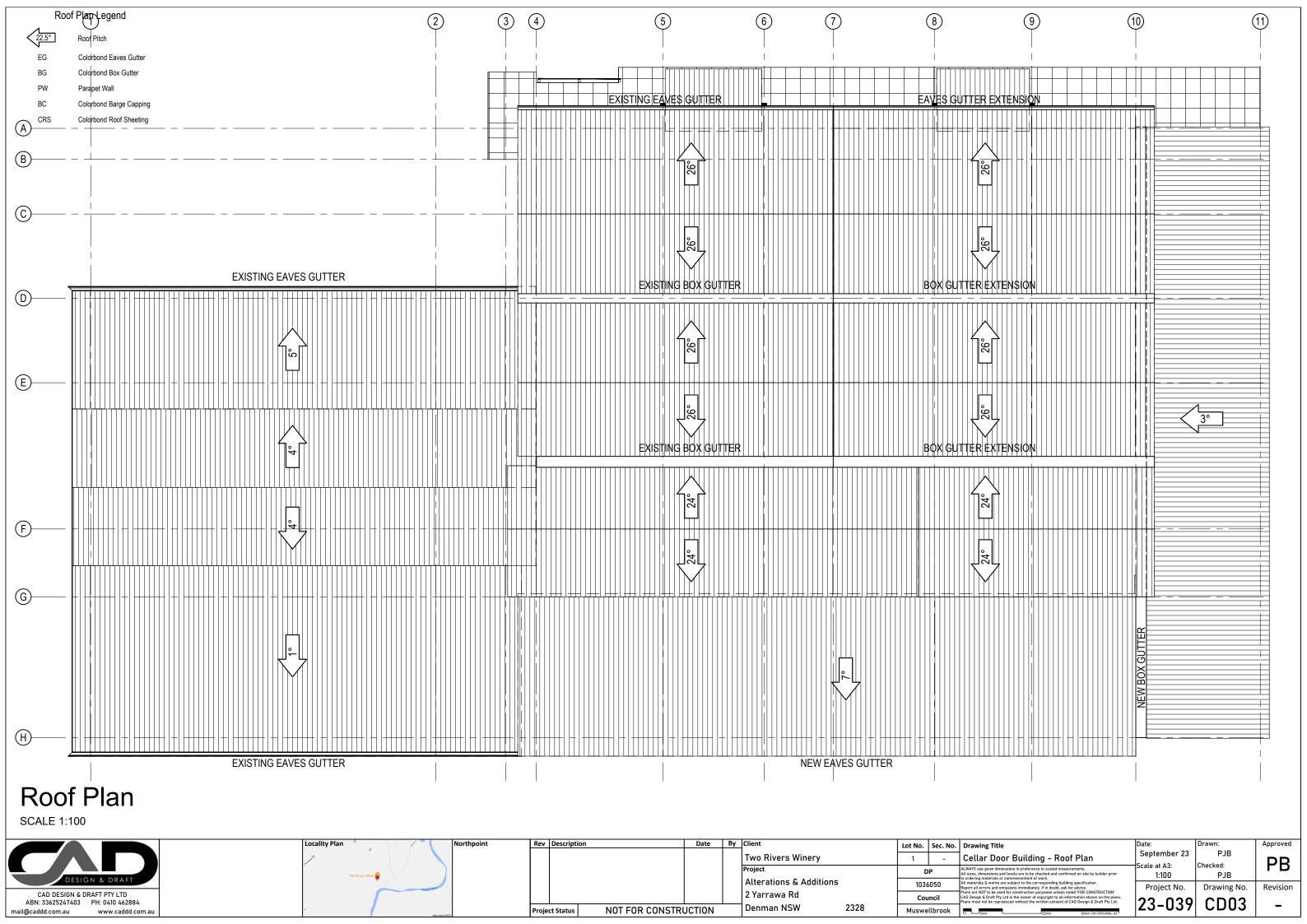
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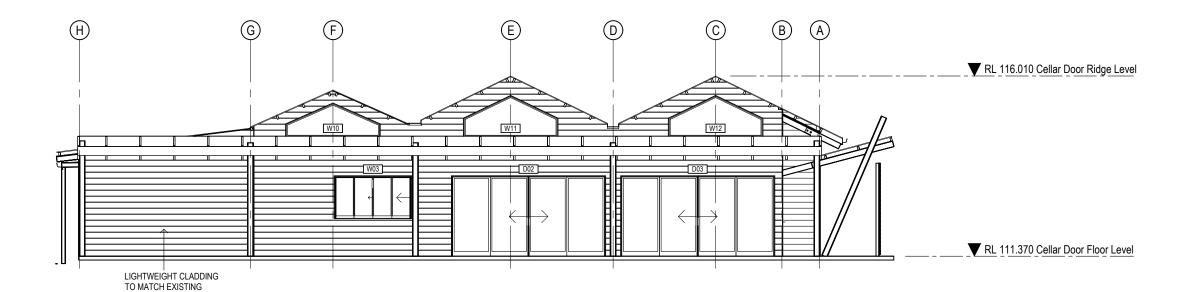
CAD DESIGN & DRAFT

ABN: 33625247403 PH: 0410 462884

mail@caddd.com.au www.caddd.com.au

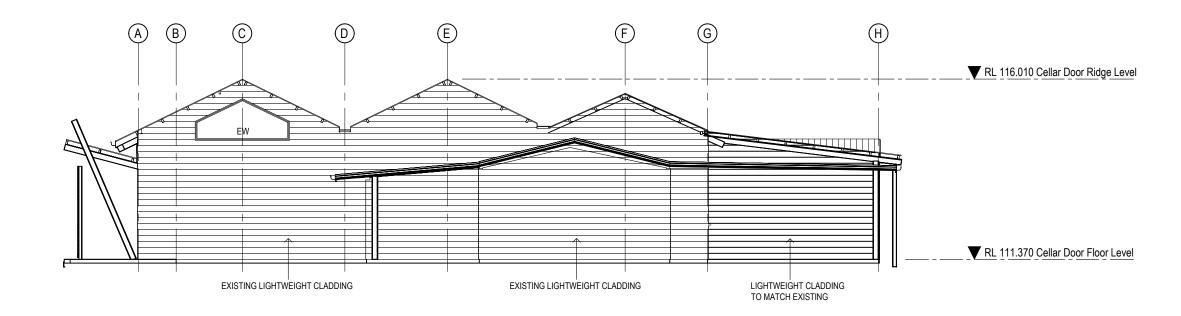






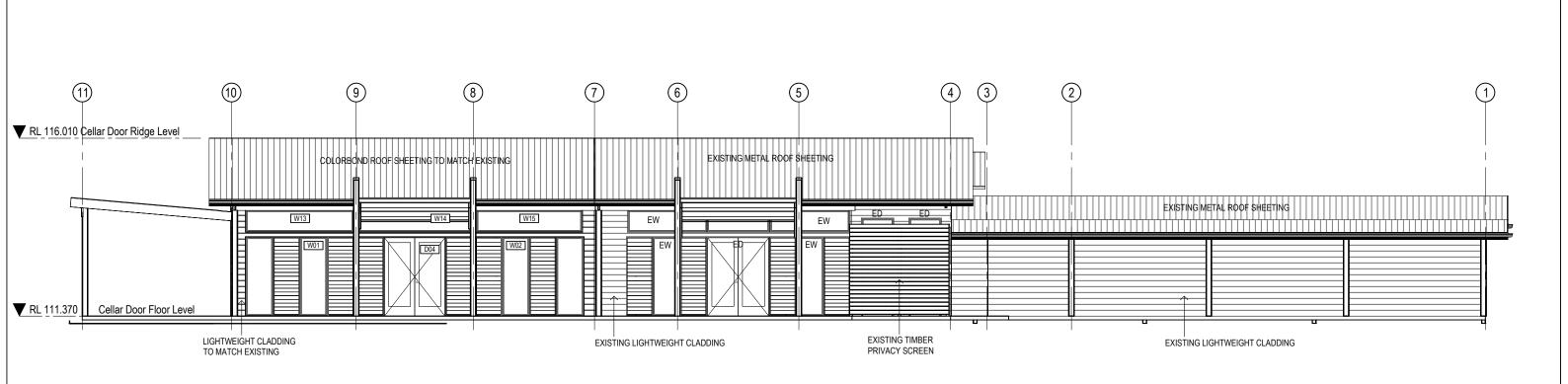
Cellar Door Building - Eastern Elevation

SCALE 1:100



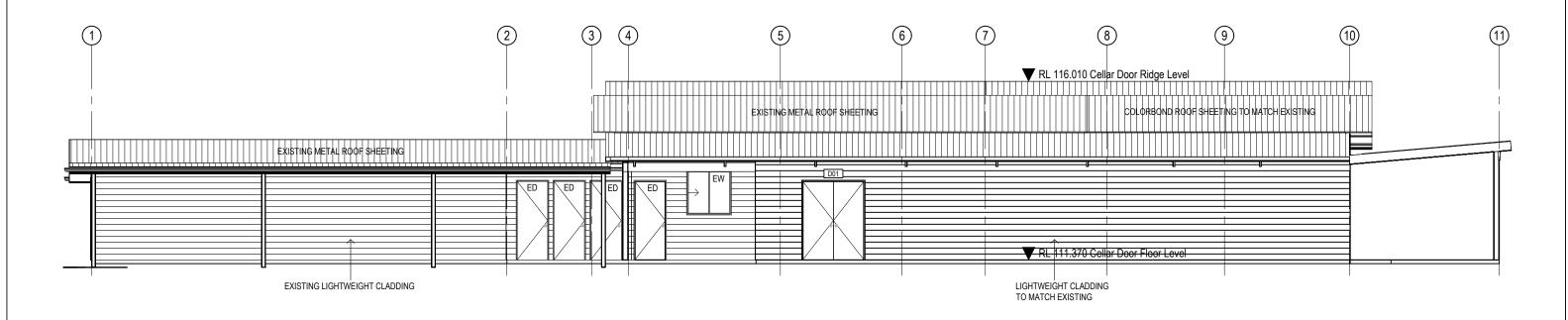
Cellar Door Building - Western Elevation

	Locality Plan	Rev Description	Date	Ву С	lient Lot No	o. Sec. No	o. Drawing Title	Date:	Drawn:	Approved
				7	Two Rivers Winery 1	-		September 23	PJB	PR
DESIGN & DRAFT	Two Rivers Winns				Project	DP	ALWAYS use given dimensions in preference to scaled measurements. All sizes, dimensions and levels are to be checked and confirmed on site by builder prior to ordering materials or commencement of work.	Scale at A3: 1:100	Checked: PJB	FD
CAD DESIGN & DRAFT PTY LTD	11,000				Alterations & Additions 10 2 Yarrawa Rd	036050	All materials & works are subject to the corresponding building specification. Report all errors and omissions immediately. If in doubt, ask for advice. Plans are NOT to be used for construction purposes unless noted 'FOR CONSTRUCTION'	Project No.	Drawing No.	Revision
ABN: 33625247403 PH: 0410 462884					Donman NCW 2220	Council	CAD Design & Draft Pty Ltd is the owner of copyright to all information shown on the plans. Plans must not be reproduced without the written consent of CAD Design & Draft Pty Ltd.	23-039	CD04	_
mail@caddd.com.au www.caddd.com.au	May 649 5000)	Project Status NOT FOR CONSTRUC	TION	'	Denman NSW 2328 _{Mus}	wellbrook	5mm 50mm ON ORIGINAL A3	20 007	0004	



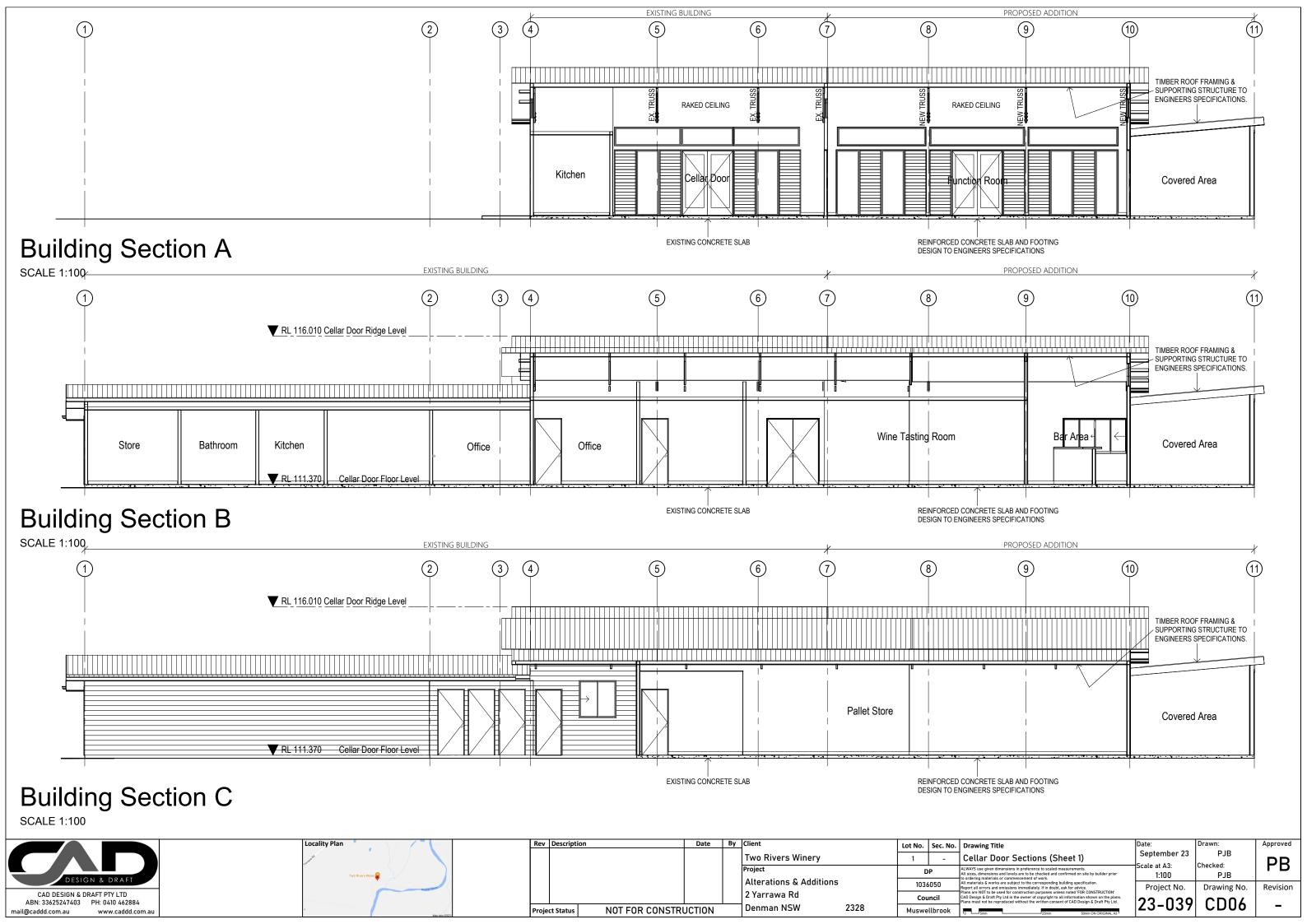
Cellar Door Building - Northern Elevation

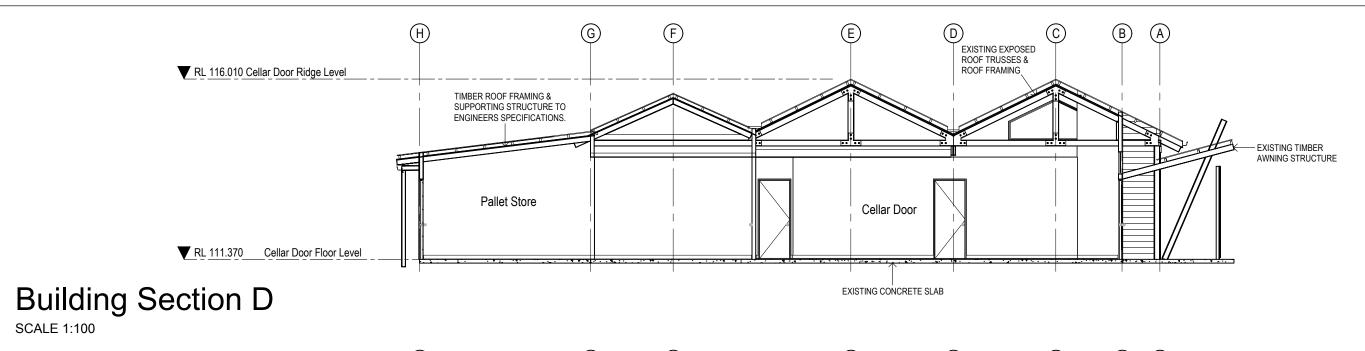
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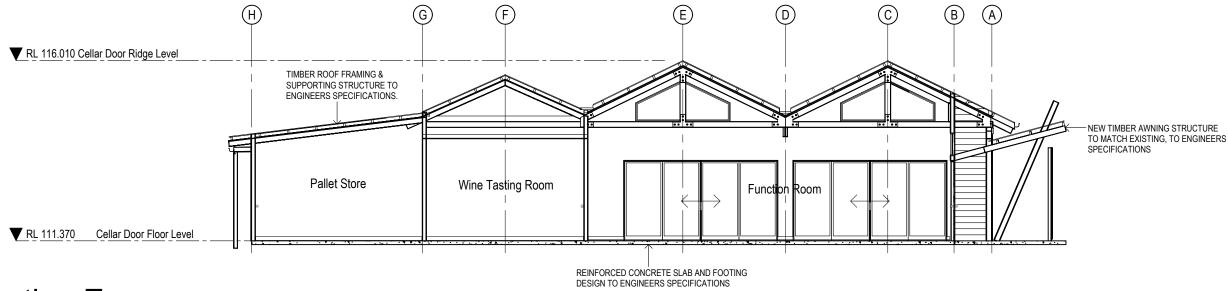


Cellar Door Building - Southern Elevation

	Locality Plan	Rev Description	Date	By Cli	ient Lot	t No. S	ec. No.	Drawing Title	Date:	Drawn:	Approved
				Τv	wo Rivers Winery	1	-	Cellar Door Elevations (Sneet 2)	September 23		PR
DESIGN & DRAFT	Two Rivers Winds				oject	DP		ALWAYS use given dimensions in preference to scaled measurements. All sizes, dimensions and levels are to be checked and confirmed on site by builder prior to ordering materials or commencement of work.	Scale at A3: 1:100	Checked: PJB	PD
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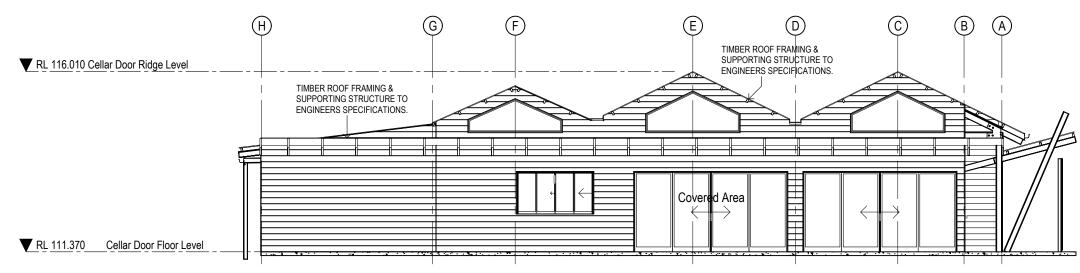






Building Section E

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Building Section F

	Locality Plan	Rev Description	Date	Ву	Client	Lot No. Se	c. No. Drawing Title	Date:	Drawn:	Approved
	met v			-	Two Rivers Winery	1	- Cellar Door Sections (Sheet 2)	September 23	PJB	PR
DESIGN & DRAFT	Two Rivers Winds				Project	DP	ALWAYS use given dimensions in preference to scaled measurements. All sizes, dimensions and levels are to be checked and confirmed on site by builder prior to ordering materials or commencement of work.	Scale at A3: 1:100	Checked: PJB	PD
	Negative Control				Alterations & Additions	103605	All materials & works are subject to the corresponding building specification. Report all errors and omissions immediately. If in doubt, ask for advice. Plans are NOT to be used for construction purposes unless noted 'FOR CONSTRUCTION'	Project No.	Drawing No.	Revision
CAD DESIGN & DRAFT PTY LTD ABN: 33625247403 PH: 0410 462884					2 Yarrawa Rd	Counci	CAD Design & Draft Pty Ltd is the owner of copyright to all information shown on the plans. Plans must not be reproduced without the written consent of CAD Design & Draft Pty Ltd.	23-039	CD07	_
mail@caddd.com.au www.caddd.com.au	May dies \$7003.	Project Status NOT FOR CONSTRU	CTION		Denman NSW 2328	Muswellbi	OOK 0 5mm 25mm 50mm ON ORIGINAL A3	25 -057	CDO7	



















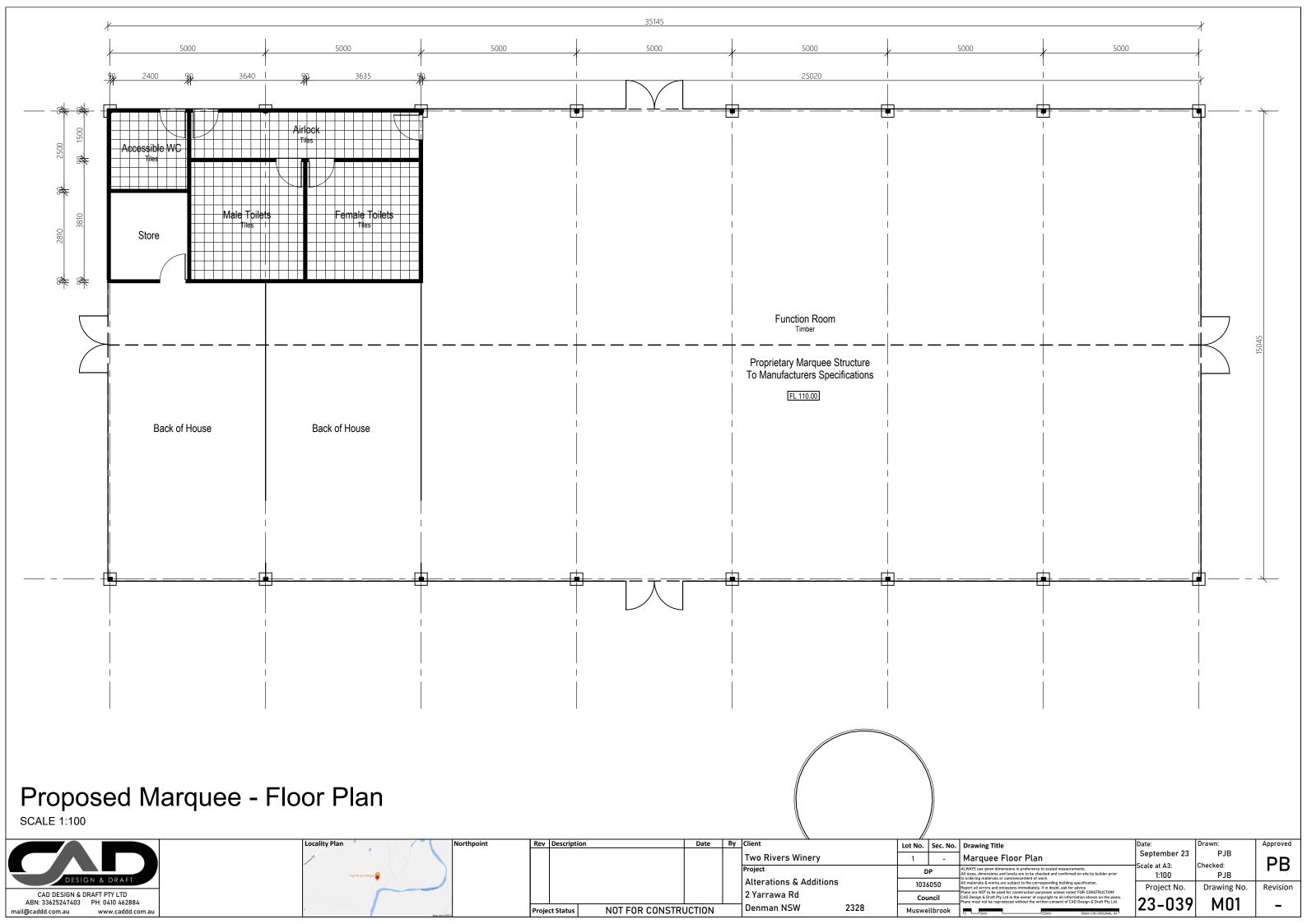
Artists Impressions

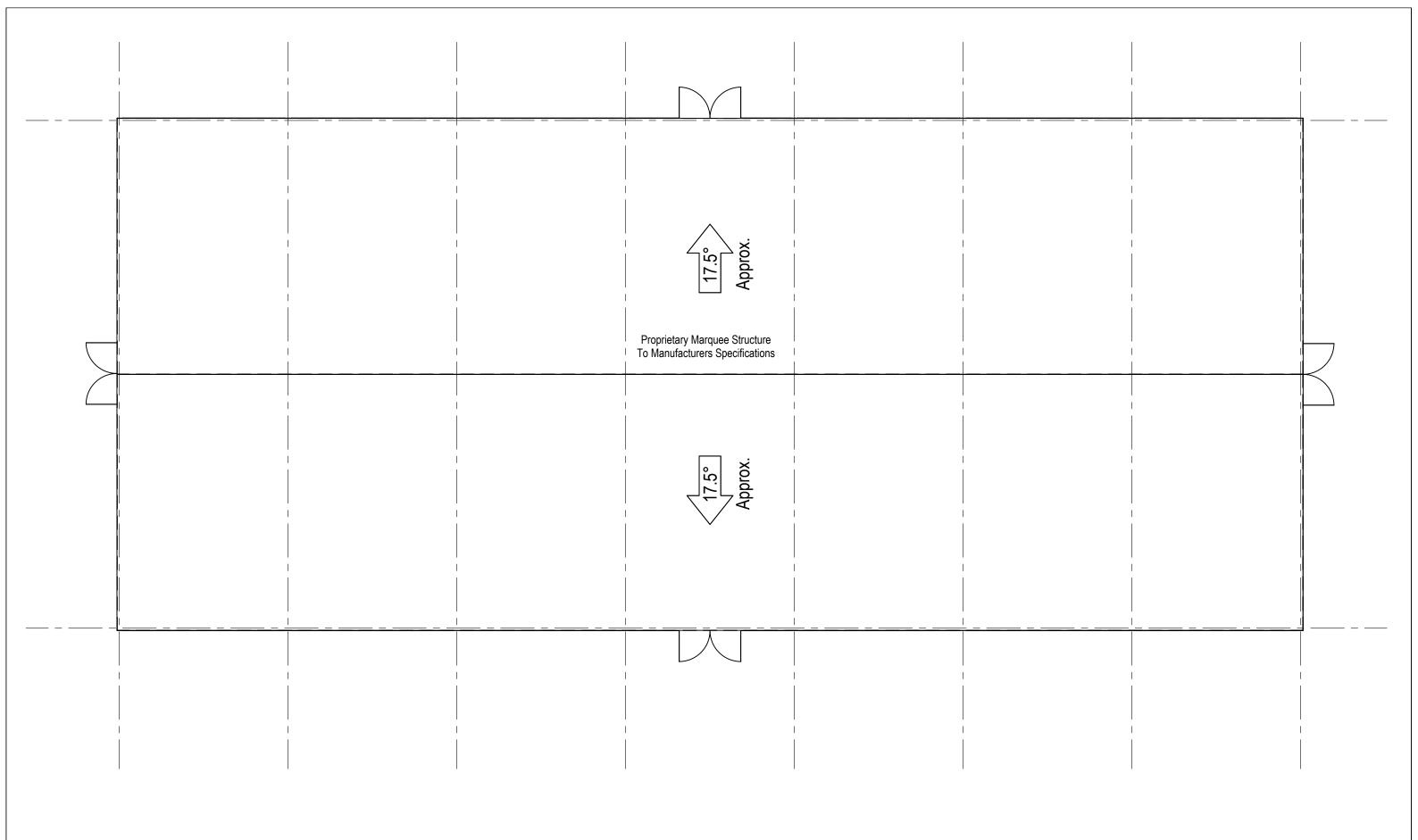
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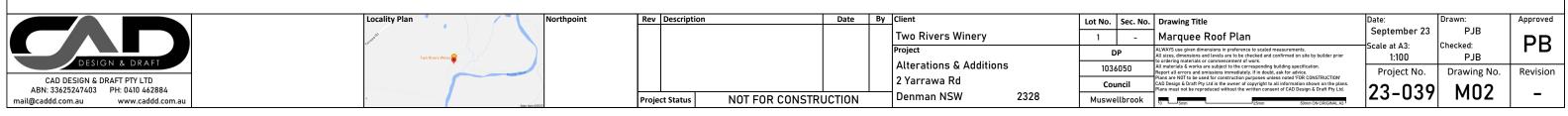


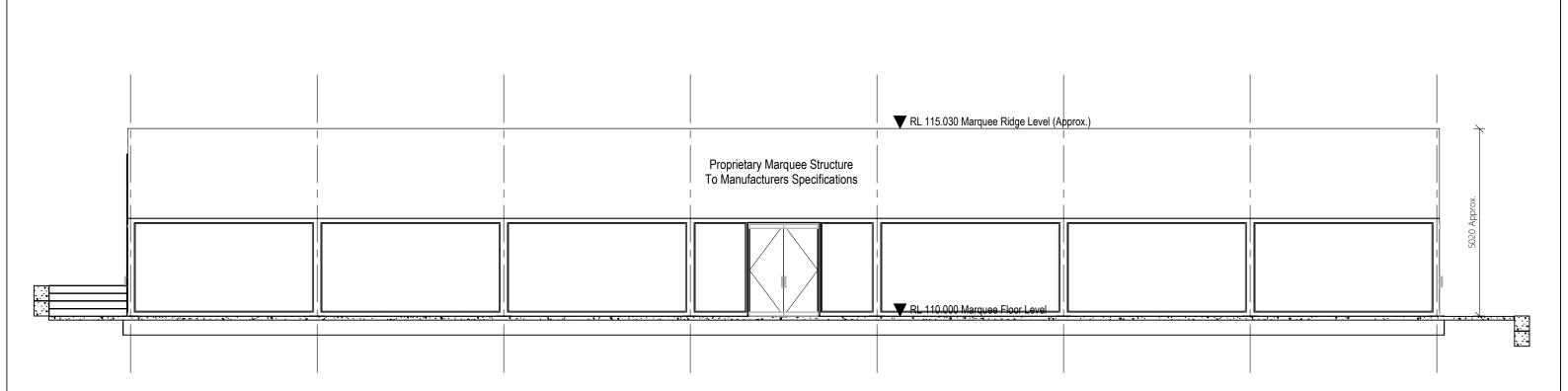
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				Project	D		ALWAYS use given dimensions in preference to scaled measurements. All sizes, dimensions and levels are to be checked and confirmed on site by builder prior	Scale at A3: 1:100	Checked: PJB
				Alterations & Additions	1036		to ordering materials or commencement of work. All materials & works are subject to the corresponding building specification. Report all errors and omissions immediately. If in doubt, ask for advice.	Project No.	Drawing No.
				2 Yarrawa Rd	Cou	ncil	Plans are NOT to be used for construction purposes unless noted 'FOR CONSTRUCTION' CAD Design & Draft Pty Ltd is the owner of copyright to all information shown on the plans. Plans must not be reproduced without the written consent of CAD Design & Draft Pty Ltd.	23-039	CD08
t Status	NOT FOR CONSTRU	JCTION		Denman NSW 2328	Muswe	llbrook	0 5mm 25mm 50mm ON ORIGINAL A3	23-037	CDUO





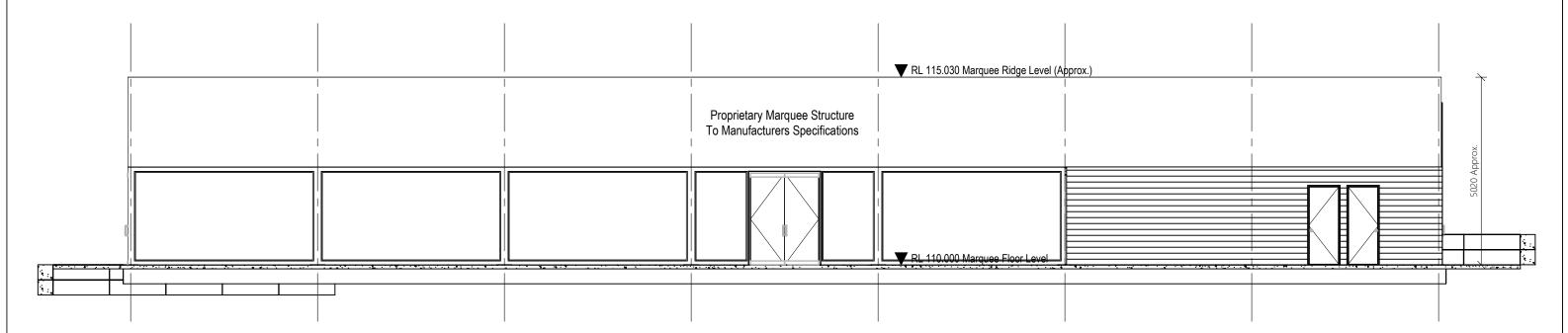
Proposed Marquee - Roof Plan



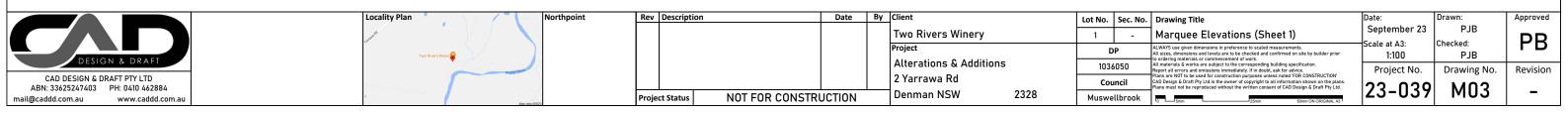


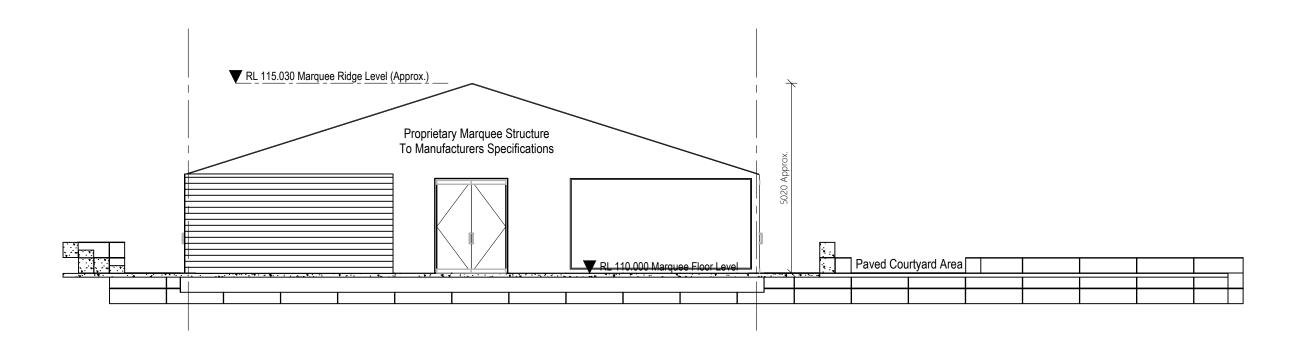
Cellar Door Building - Eastern Elevation

SCALE 1:100



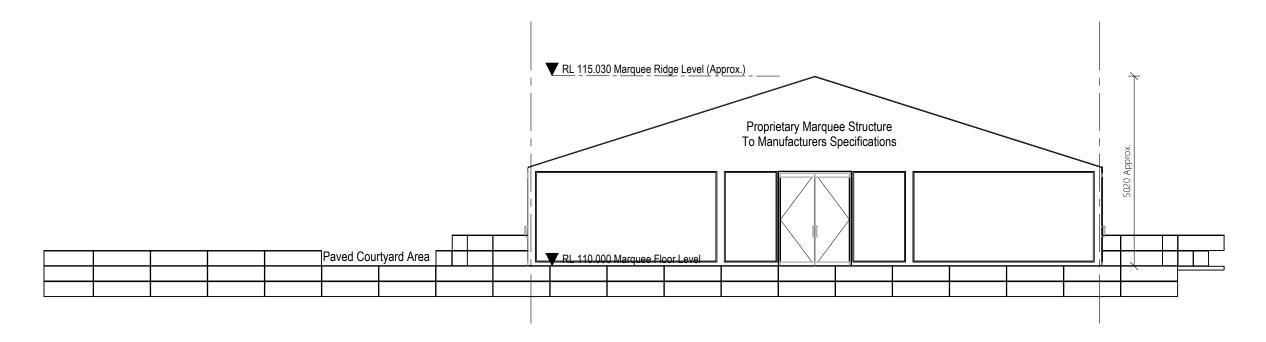
Cellar Door Building - Western Elevation





Cellar Door Building - Northern Elevation

SCALE 1:100



Cellar Door Building - Southern Elevation

	Locality Plan Northpoint	Rev Description	Date	By Client	Lot No.	Sec. No. Drawing Title	Date:	Drawn:	Approved
				Two Rivers Winery	1	- Marquee Elevations (Sheet 2)	September 23	PJB Checked:	PR
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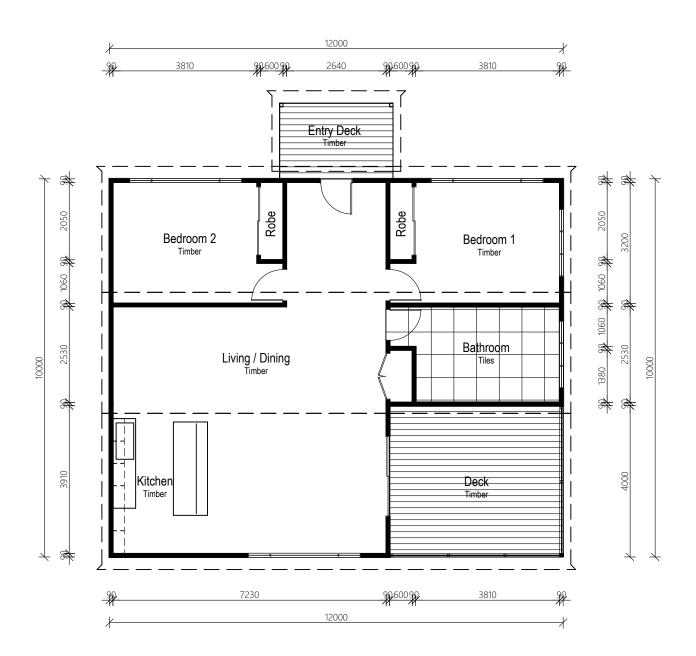


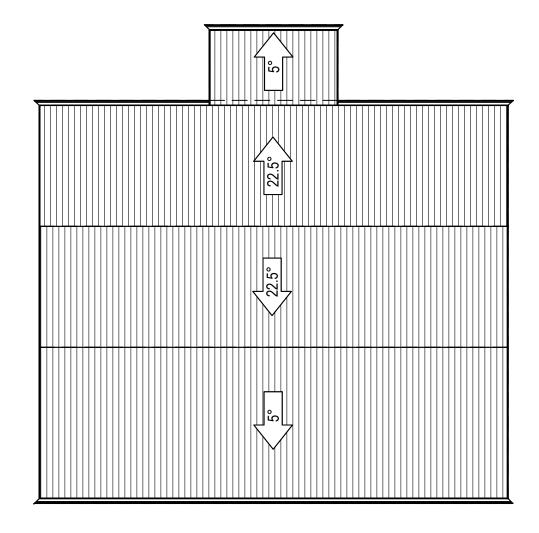


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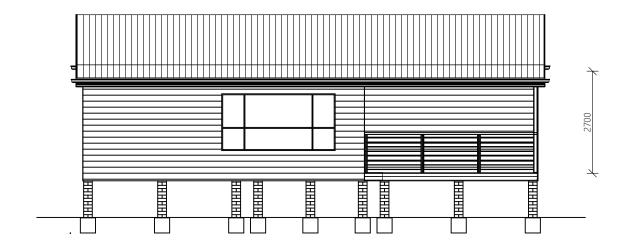


Tourist Accommodation - Unit 1 Floor Plan

Tourist Accommodation - Unit 1 Roof Plan

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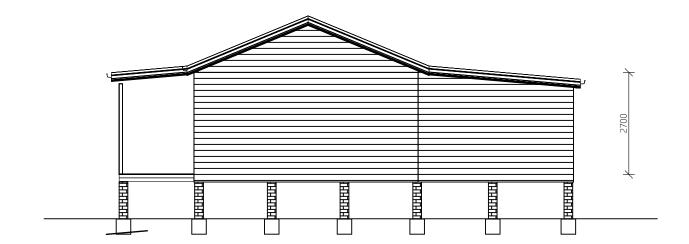


Tourist Accommodation - Unit 1 Southern Elevation

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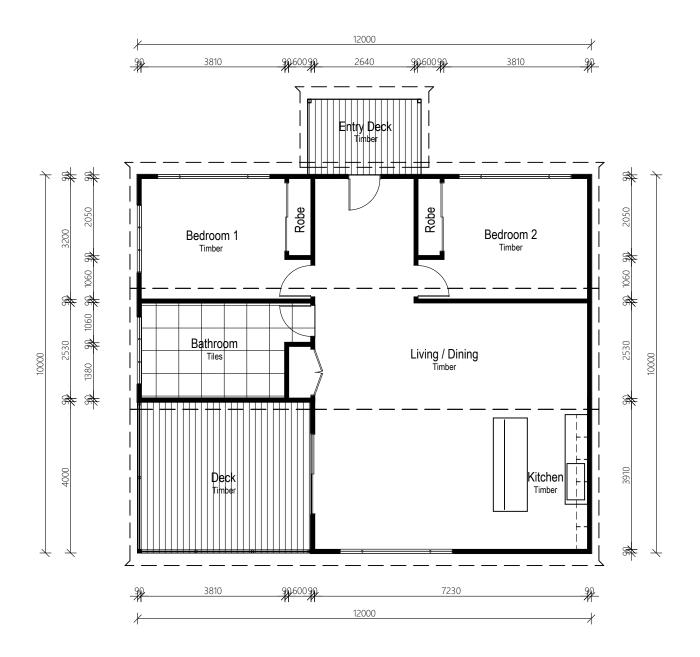


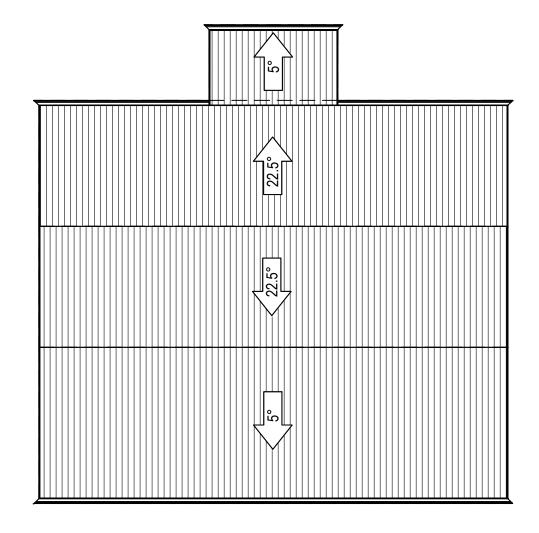
Tourist Accommodation - Unit 1 Eastern Elevation

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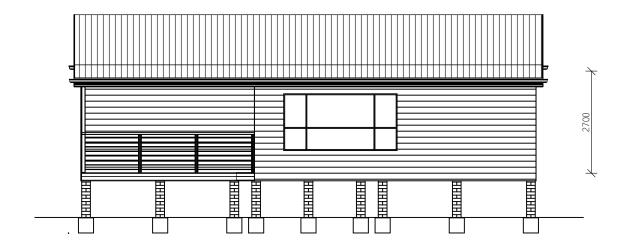


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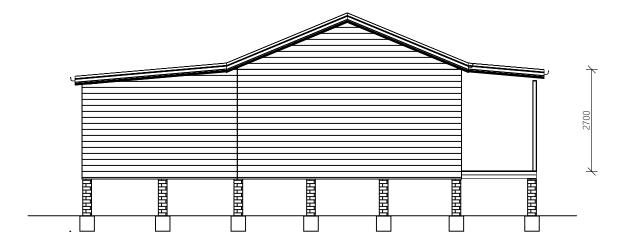




Tourist Accommodation - Unit 1 Southern Elevation

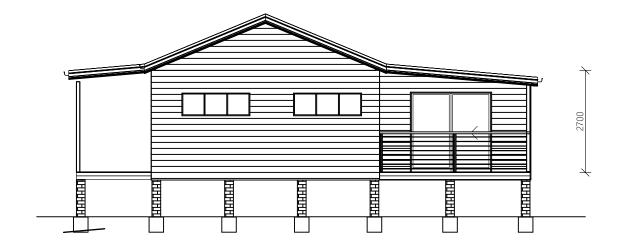
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Tourist Accommodation - Unit 1 Northern Elevation

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Tourist Accommodation - Unit 1 Western Elevation

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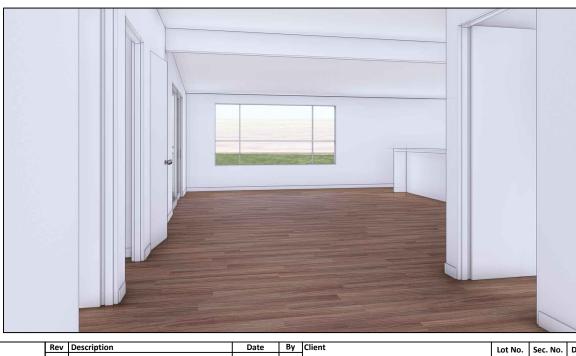














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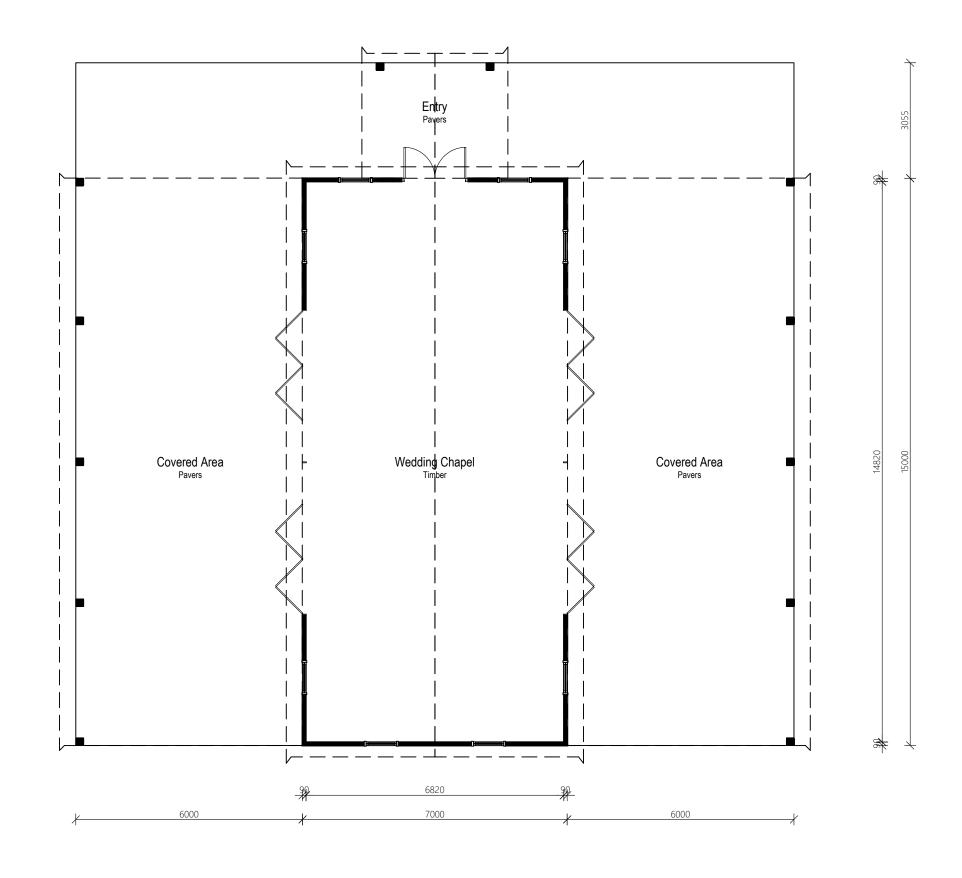
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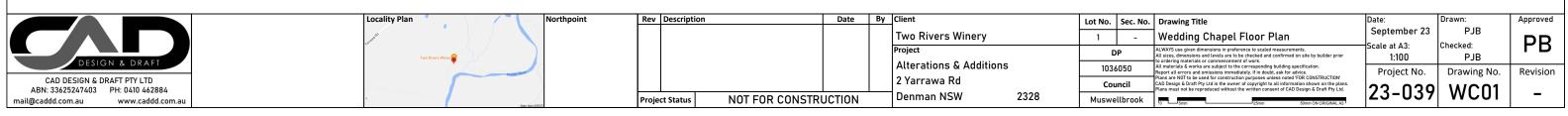
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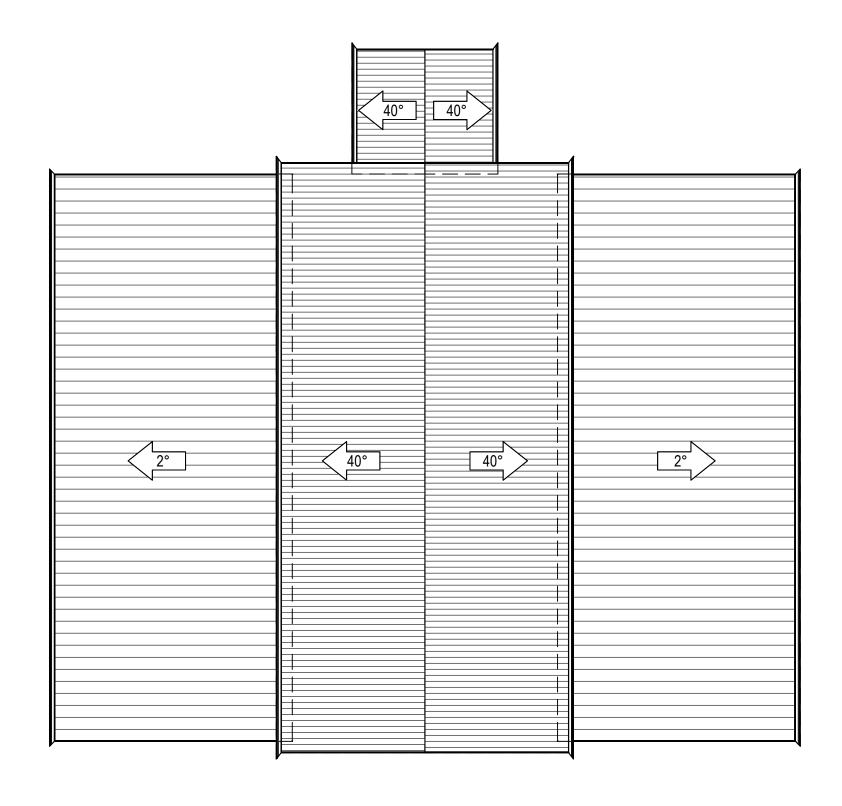
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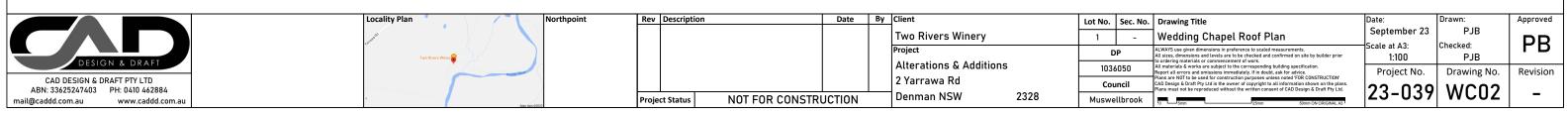


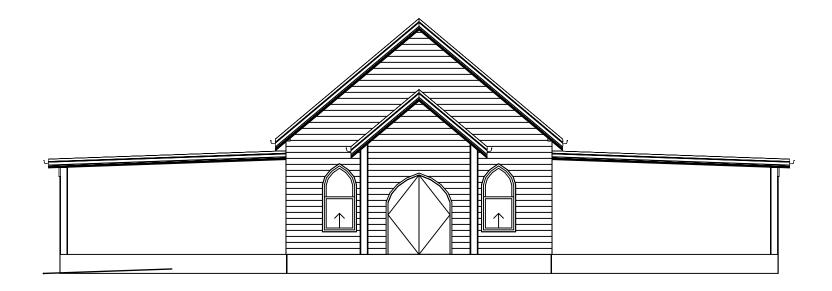
Wedding Chapel - Floor Plan



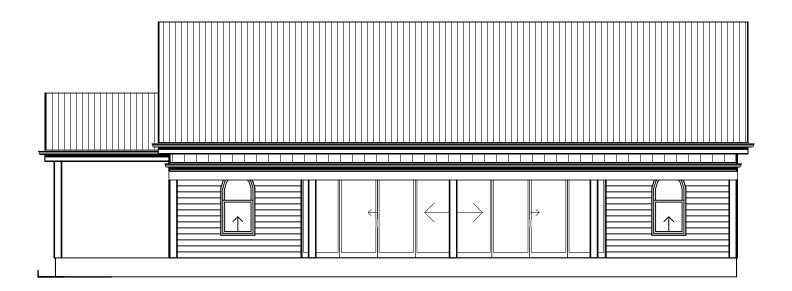


Wedding Chapel - Floor Plan



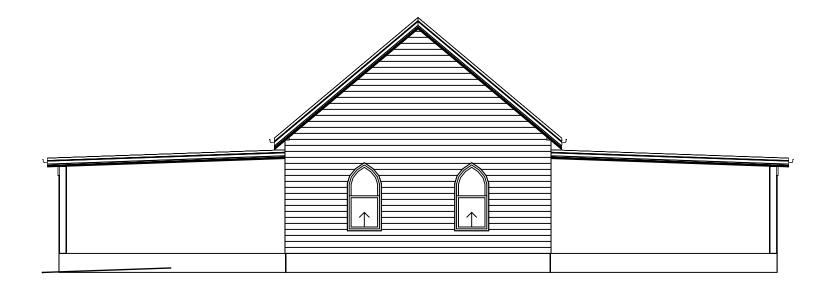


Wedding Chapel - Northern Elevation SCALE 1:100

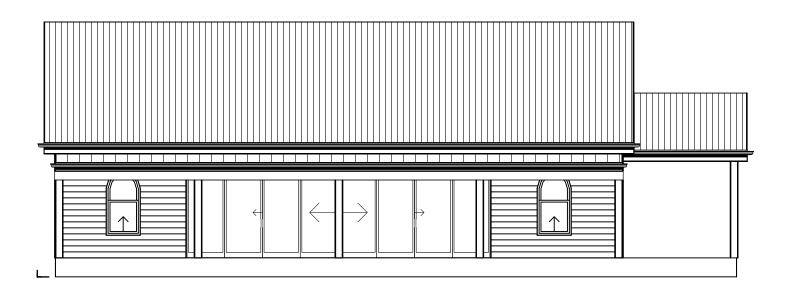


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Wedding Chapel - Southern Elevation SCALE 1:100



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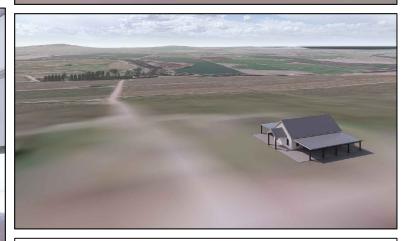












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Appendix C – Operation and Maintenance Guideline

ON-SITE SEWAGE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

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

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

More information can be obtained from the pamphlets:

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

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

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

What is an on-site sewage management system?

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

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

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

How does an on-site sewage management system work?

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

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

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

Treatment and application can be carried out using various methods:

Septic Tank

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

AWTS

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

Composting Toilets

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

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

Regulations and recommendations

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

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

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

Keeping your on-site sewage management system operating well

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

DO

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

DON'T

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

Reducing water usage

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

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

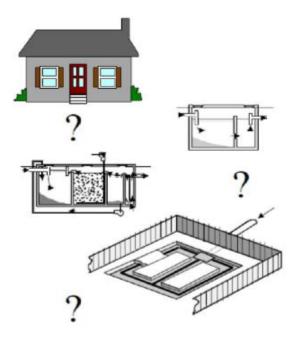
HELP PROTECT YOUR HEALTH AND THE ENVIRONMENT

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

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

For more information please contact:

Managing Wastewater In Your Backyard



Aerated Wastewater Treatment Systems (AWTS)

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

What is an AWTS?

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

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

How does an AWTS work?

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

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

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

Regulations and recommendations

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

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

AWTSs should be fitted with an alarm having visual and audible components to indicate mechanical and electrical equipment malfunctions. The alarm should provide a signal adjacent to the alarm and at a

relevant position inside the house. The alarm should incorporate a warning lamp which may only be reset by the service agent.

Maintaining your AWTS

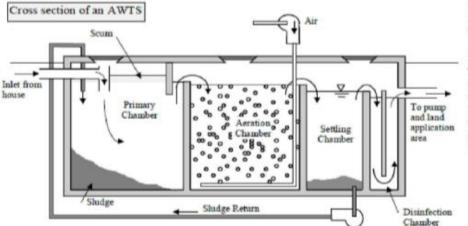
The effectiveness of the system will, in part, depend on how it is used and maintained. The following is a guide on good maintenance procedures that you should follow:

DO

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

DONT

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



Reducing water usage

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

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

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

Warning signs

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

Look out for the following warning signs:

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

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

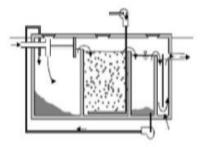
HELP PROTECT YOUR HEALTH AND THE ENVIRONMENT

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

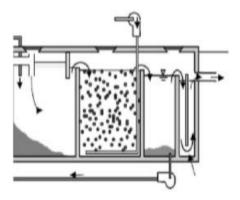
By looking after your treatment system you can do your part in helping to protect the environment and the health of you and your family.

If you would like more information please contact:

Your Aerated Wastewater Treatment System



Your Aerated /astewater reatment System



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

LAND APPLICATION AREAS

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

What are land application areas?

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

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

How does a land application area work?

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

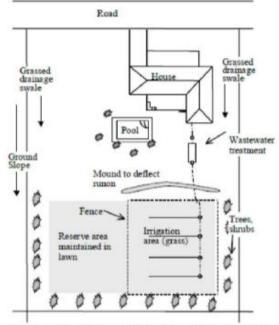
Soil absorption systems do not require highly treated effluent, and wastewater treated by a septic tank is reasonable as the solids content in the effluent has been reduced. Absorption systems release the effluent into the soil at a depth that cannot be reached by the roots of most small shrubs and grasses.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

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

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

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

Typical Site Layout (not to scale)



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

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

Regulations and recommendations

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

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

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

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

RECLAIMED EFFLUENT NOT FOR DRINKING AVOID CONTACT

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

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

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

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

Location of the application area

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

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

Maintaining your land application area

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

DO

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

DON'T

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

Warning signs

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

The visual signs of system failure include:

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

Volume of water

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

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

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

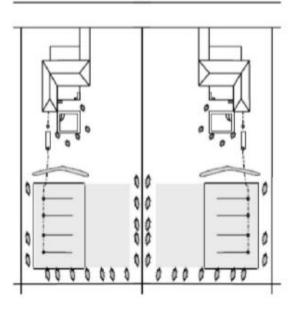
HELP PROTECT YOUR HEALTH AND THE ENVIRONMENT

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

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

For more information please contact:

Your Land Application Area



Appendix D – Laboratory Results



CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

Work Order : EW2304354

Client : GSL Environmental

Contact : Simon Doberer

Address : 71 Moona Creek Road

Vincentia

Telephone

Project : Yarrawa Road, DENMAN

Order number : 110923

C-O-C number

Sampler : Client - Simon Doberer

Site

Quote number : EW23GSLENV0001

No. of samples received : 1 No. of samples analysed : 1 Page : 1 of 3

Laboratory : Environmental Division NSW South Coast

Contact : Mechelle Sahyoun

Address : 1/19 Ralph Black Dr, North Wollongong 2500 NSW Australia

Telephone : 02 42253125

Date Samples Received : 03-Oct-2023 12:00

Date Analysis Commenced : 05-Oct-2023

Issue Date : 13-Oct-2023 18:02



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

This Certificate of Analysis contains the following information:

- General Comments
- Analytical Results

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

Signatories

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

Signatories Position Accreditation Category

Ankit Joshi Senior Chemist - Inorganics Sydney Inorganics, Smithfield, NSW Wisam Marassa **Inorganics Coordinator** Sydney Inorganics, Smithfield, NSW Page : 2 of 3 Work Order : EW2304354

Client : GSL Environmental
Project : Yarrawa Road, DENMAN



General Comments

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

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

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

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

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

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

Key: CAS Number = CAS registry number from database maintained by Chemical Abstracts Services. The Chemical Abstracts Service is a division of the American Chemical Society.

LOR = Limit of reporting

- ^ = This result is computed from individual analyte detections at or above the level of reporting
- ø = ALS is not NATA accredited for these tests.
- ~ = Indicates an estimated value.
- Analytical work for this work order will be conducted at ALS Sydney.
- ED007 and ED008: When Exchangeable Al is reported from these methods, it should be noted that Rayment & Lyons (2011) suggests Exchange Acidity by 1M KCI Method 15G1 (ED005) is a more suitable method for the determination of exchange acidity (H+ + Al3+).

Analytical Results

Sub-Matrix: SOIL (Matrix: SOIL)			Sample ID	TP1	 	
		Sampli	ing date / time	27-Sep-2023 00:00	 	
Compound	CAS Number	LOR	Unit	EW2304354-001	 	
				Result	 	
EA002: pH 1:5 (Soils)						
pH Value		0.1	pH Unit	5.4	 	
EA010: Conductivity (1:5)						
Electrical Conductivity @ 25°C		1	μS/cm	83	 	
ED007: Exchangeable Cations						
Exchangeable Calcium		0.1	meq/100g	4.5	 	
Exchangeable Magnesium		0.1	meq/100g	1.8	 	
Exchangeable Potassium		0.1	meq/100g	1.4	 	
Exchangeable Sodium		0.1	meq/100g	<0.1	 	
Cation Exchange Capacity		0.1	meq/100g	7.7	 	
Exchangeable Sodium Percent		0.1	%	0.7	 	
EK072: Phosphate Sorption Capacity						
Phosphate Sorption Capacity		250	mg P	445	 	
			sorbed/kg			

Page : 3 of 3
Work Order : EW2304354

Client : GSL Environmental
Project : Yarrawa Road, DENMAN



Inter-Laboratory Testing

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

(SOIL) EA010: Conductivity (1:5) (SOIL) EA002: pH 1:5 (Soils)

(SOIL) EK072: Phosphate Sorption Capacity

(SOIL) ED007: Exchangeable Cations



CLIENT: GSL Environmental

CHAIN OF CUSTODY

ALS Laboratory: please tick ->

QADELAIDE 21 Burma Road Pooraka SA 5095 Ph 08 8359 0890 E: adelaide@alsglobal.com

TURNAROUND REQUIREMENTS:

(Standard TAT may be longer for some tests e.g.,

Ph: 07PTA D2 93/72 673Faldstorus@assglotalgassglobal.com

☐ Standard TAT (List due date):

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

MACKAY 78 Harbour Road Mackay QLD 4740 Ph: 07 4944 0177 E: mackay@alsglobal.com

□BRISBANE 32 Shand Street Stafford QLD 4053 □MELBOURNE 2-4 Westall Road Springvale VIC 3171 Ph. 07 3243 7222 E. samples brisbane@aisglobal.cdm. 03 8549 9600 E. samples meibourne@alsglobal.com DGLADNITUNGE #620-\$)einendebaldrMedderdelSUV 2.98680

DNOWRA 4/13 Geary Place North Novidt OSMMSS/LLE 14-15 Desma Court Bohie QLD 4818
Ph; 024423 2063 E: nowra@alsglobal.dbm 07 4796 0600 E: townsville.environmental@alsglobal.

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

Custody Seal Intact?

FOR LABORATORY USE ONLY (Circle)

UNEDNERSZEE-28585/Madibanid Rickliff Schild fely

Ph 02 8884 8588 E. samples agamente aglist

No

N/A

	Environmental		(Standard	TAT may be longer for some tests e.g	☐ Non Star	ndard or urge	ent TAT (List	due date):				Free ice / frozen ice	bricks present	upon Yes	No N/
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	awa Road, DENMAN		ALS QC	JOIL NO.				coc:	1 2	3 4 5 6			imperature on	(0)	
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ROJECT MAN	AGER: Simon Doberer	CONTACT F			RELINQUISH	HED BY:		RECE	EIVED BY:		RELI	NQUISHED BY:		RECEIVED B1.	
SAMPLER: Sim	on Doberer	SAMPLER N			Simon Dobe				MA						
OC emailed to	ALS? (YES / NO)	EDD FORM			DATE/TIME:			DATE		_		E/TIME:		DATE/TIME:	
Email Reports	to (will default to PM if no other addres	ses are listed): gslenvironr	mental@c	outlook.com	29/09/2023			3	10123	1200					
Email Invoice t	o (will default to PM if no other address	es are listed): gslenvironn	nental@o	outlook.com	20/00/2020				10						
	PECIAL HANDLING/STORAGE OR D										de a marrat b	o listed to attract su	ite price)		
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LAB ID	SAMPLE ID	DATE / TIME	MATRIX	TYPE & PRESERVATIVE codes below)	(refer to	TOTAL	IN-4S	ED007	EK072 (P Sorption Capacity)					Comments on likely conte dilutions, or samples requ analysis etc.	aminant levels, uiring specific QC
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Appendix E – Balances

Nutrient Balances

Parameters	Symbol	Value	
Daily Wastewater (L/Day)	Q	2400	
Total Nitogen in Effluent (mg/L)	TN	40	
Total Phosphorus in Effluent (mg/L)	TP	12	
Design Life of System (Years)	L	50	
P Sorption Soil Capacity (mg/kg)	Psorp	400	
P Sorption Soil Capacity Field Coefficient (%)	PsorpC	0.5	
Soil Depth for P Sorption	D	0.8	
Bulk Density of Soil (g/cm3)	В	1.6	
Nitrogen Plant Uptake (kg/m2/year)	NPU	240	
Phosphorus Plant Uptake (kg/m2/year)	PPU	30	
Model Inputs			
Applied Total Nitrogen (kg/year)	TNA	35.04	TNA = (Q*TN*365)/1,000,000
Applied Total Phosphorus (kg/year)	TPA	10.51	TPA = (Q*TP*365)/1,000,000
Model Outputs			
Subsoil Nitrogen Soil Losses (kg/year)	NL	7.01	NL = TNA*20%
Phosphorus Sorption by Soil (kg/m2)	PS	0.26	PS = ((Psorp/1,000,000)*(B*1,000))*D*PsorpC
Phosphorus Plant Uptake Over Design Life (kg/m2)	PPUL	0.15	PPUL = (PPU/10,000)*L
Model Results			
Minimum Area Required for Nitrogen Uptake (m2)	NUAn	1168	NUAn ((TNA-NL)/NPU)*1,000
Minimum Area Required for Phosphorus Uptake (m2)	NUAp	1295	(TPA*L)/(PS+PPUL)
Maximum Area for Nutrient Uptake (m2)	NUA	1295	Max Value of NUAn and NUAp

Nutrient Balances

Parameters	Symbol	Value	
Daily Wastewater (L/Day)	Q	5600	
Total Nitogen in Effluent (mg/L)	TN	40	
Total Phosphorus in Effluent (mg/L)	TP	12	
Design Life of System (Years)	L	50	
P Sorption Soil Capacity (mg/kg)	Psorp	400	
P Sorption Soil Capacity Field Coefficient (%)	PsorpC	0.5	
Soil Depth for P Sorption	D	8.0	
Bulk Density of Soil (g/cm3)	В	1.6	
Nitrogen Plant Uptake (kg/m2/year)	NPU	240	
Phosphorus Plant Uptake (kg/m2/year)	PPU	30	
Model Inputs			
Applied Total Nitrogen (kg/year)	TNA	81.76	TNA = (Q*TN*365)/1,000,000
Applied Total Phosphorus (kg/year)	TPA	24.53	TPA = (Q*TP*365)/1,000,000
Model Outputs			
Subsoil Nitrogen Soil Losses (kg/year)	NL	16.35	NL = TNA*20%
Phosphorus Sorption by Soil (kg/m2)	PS	0.26	PS = ((Psorp/1,000,000)*(B*1,000))*D*PsorpC
Phosphorus Plant Uptake Over Design Life (kg/m2)	PPUL	0.15	PPUL = (PPU/10,000)*L
Model Results			
Minimum Area Required for Nitrogen Uptake (m2)	NUAn	2725	NUAn ((TNa-NL)/NPU)*1,000
Minimum Area Required for Phosphorus Uptake (m2)	NUAp	3021	(TPA*L)/(PS+PPUL)
Maximum Area for Nutrient Uptake (m2)	NUA	3021	Max Value of NUAn and NUAp