ATTACHMENT 16

EXISTING CAPACITY OF THE SYDNEY SEWAGE RETICULATION NETWORK

1. Northern Suburbs trunk main sewers

The size of the trunk main sewers are sufficient to prevent dry weather discharges. More than 40% can transfer 400% more than peak dry weather flows (**PDWF**) and more than 50% can transfer between 200% and 400% more than the peak dry weather flow amount. Between 5% and 10% can transfer 133% more than PDWF and only less than 5% transfer less than 133% of PDWF.

Source: Licensing Sewerage Overflows, Environmental Impact Study - Sydney Water, June 1998 - *'Synopsis'*, Volume 3, Northern Suburbs.

2. Bondi trunk main sewers

The trunk main sewers are in good operational condition and capacity generally is sufficient to prevent dry weather discharges. More than 30% can transfer 400% more than PDWF and more than 60% to 65% of the can transfer between 200% and 400% more than PDWF's. Only less than 5% transfer less than 200% of PDWF.

Source: Licensing Sewerage Overflows, Environmental Impact Study - Sydney Water, June 1998 *'Section 2.2, Condition of the BOOS System'*, Volume 3, Bondi.

3. Southern Suburbs trunk main sewers

Over 90% of the trunk main sewers have a capacity exceeding 200% of PDWF. Of these, more than 50% can transfer in excess of 400% more than the peak dry weather flow amount. Between 5% and 10% can transfer 133% of PDWF. Only less than 5% transfers less than 133% of PDWF.

Source: Licensing Sewerage Overflows, Environmental Impact Study - Sydney Water, June 1998 *'Section 2.2.3, Dry weather capacity of the SWOOS System'*, Volume 3, Southern Suburbs..