

## Annexure A

# Alternative Water Supply Sources

Alternative water supply sources differ in their water quality and availability. Potential sources in the urban environment include:

### 1. ROOF RUNOFF (RAINWATER).

Rainwater is collected on roofs and stored either in a tank on a lot or at a common point. Shared use of rainwater occurs in situations of high-density development such as a group of apartment blocks. Click on this link for more information on rainwater tanks and stormwater as provided by the National Water Commission:

[www.nwc.gov.au/publications/factsheet\\_rain\\_water\\_tanks\\_storm\\_water.cfm](http://www.nwc.gov.au/publications/factsheet_rain_water_tanks_storm_water.cfm)

### 2. SUPERFICIAL GROUNDWATER.

These schemes deliver groundwater to a whole community using a shared bore network. Water quality and availability depends on the community's geographical location.

### 3. DRAINAGE.

Drainage water is mainly stormwater collected from hard surfaces. It can also include schemes that extract water from a drain. Drainage water is delivered for alternative water supply uses either:

- ❖ directly via a separate pipe; or
- ❖ indirectly – by injecting or infiltrating it into the groundwater (this is considered groundwater). This water tends to be collected seasonally and its quality can vary.

### 4. DOMESTIC GREYWATER.

Water collected from showers, baths, bathroom basins and laundry that is readily available in the urban environment. This water is typically high in organic content and requires considerable treatment.

### 5. SEWER MINING.

Water is extracted from the wastewater system (before it reaches large wastewater treatment facilities) and is treated locally.

### 6. TREATED WASTEWATER.

Water that has passed through the advanced treatment processes at a wastewater treatment plant.

