What we're doing

SAVING OUR LAKES

Sewerage Schemes for Lakeside Communities

- Septic tanks do not treat nutrients and bacteria in sewage
- Up to 90% of nitrogen from septic tanks enters the environment,
- 95% of phosphorus enters the environment,
- Septic tanks are the main cause of localised bacterial contamination of waterways
- Environment Bay of Plenty's on-site Effluent Treatment Plan
  - Will affect all properties within the Rotorua lakes catchment and are:
    - 2 hectares or less
    - within 200m of a lake edge
    - within a designated sewerage scheme area.
  - These properties will need to either:
    - replace their existing septic tank with an advance nutrient removal system, or
    - apply for a resource consent for their existing system (only applicable under certain conditions), or
    - be part of a council reticulation network where one is available.

  By 1 December 2010 for Lakes Rotorua, Rotoiti, Okareka and Tikitapu, or
  By 1 December 2014 for Lakes Rotoma and Tarawera and for the lakeside community of Hamurana

Blue-green algae in Lake Rotoehu

Blue-green algae in Okareka

Rotorua Wastewater Treatment Plant

Ohau Channel Diversion Wall

- District Council Sewerage Reticulation is proposed for the following lakeside communities:
  - Mourea and Okawa Bay (completed)
  - Hinemoa Point (completed)
  - Rotokawa and Brunswick (available November 2009),
  - Okareka and Tikitapu (November 2010),
  - Okere Falls, Otaramarae and Whangamarino (February 2011),
  - Rotoiti (Ruato Bay to Hinehopu) (2012)
  - Rotoma (2013)
  - Hamurana (2014)
  - Tarawera (2016)
  - Mamaku (2017)

Fact:
Per Hectare: Life style blocks with a septic tank, a few animals and the use of garden fertilizers, can produce the same level of nutrients as a working farm.

Fact:
The Rotorua Wastewater Treatment Plant and land treatment system removes 90% of nitrogen and 95% of phosphorus from the environment.

Shaping Rotorua

DESTINATION ROTORUA
ROTORUA DISTRICT COUNCIL

ROTORUA feel the spirit Manaakitanga