

Onsite Wastewater Management Plan 2024-2029 Horsham Rural City Council

OWMP

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1. Introduction and context

Effective treatment and management of domestic wastewater – principally consisting of water, sewage and other human-derived wastewater – is integral to managing risks to human health and the environment. Onsite Wastewater Management Systems (OWMS) that perform poorly can have adverse environmental, human health and amenity-related impacts. This can involve discharging nutrients and pathogens into local drainage systems, waters, and creeks, causing boggy lawns and offensive odours and a risk of illness following contact with effluent. Horsham Rural City Council plays an instrumental role in understanding and managing risks associated with OWMS with a sewage flow rate below 5,000 litres a day.

This Onsite Wastewater Management Plan (OWMP) is a planning and management document that focuses on Horsham Rural City Council's understanding of the cumulative risks that OWMS presents in our municipality and shapes Council's activities in managing those risks now and into the future.

The identification and assessment of risks in this OWMP supports the development and implementation of actions to protect human health and the environment.

This OWMP was developed with input from relevant stakeholders and will help developers and regulators better appreciate the risks and steps Horsham Rural City is taking to protect human health and the environment.

1.1. OWMP purpose

This OWMP supports Council's decision-making when issuing OWMS permits. Risks of harm to human health and the environment (including cumulative risks) will be identified, and the potential impact the OWMS poses in the municipality will be assessed. It then informs Council on what actions to take to improve decision-making for OWMS permits.

1.2. Legislation

The Environment Protection Act 2017 (the Act) and Environment Protection Regulations 2021 (Regulations)

set out the laws that apply to owners and occupiers of land with an OWMS and provide councils with a range of powers and tools to regulate OWMS, including:

- the requirement for a permit issued by Council to construct, install or alter an OWMS.
- requirements for the operation and maintenance of OWMS for owners and occupiers
- General Environmental Duty (GED) powers delegated by EPA to Council to allow authorised officers to enter and inspect properties with an OWMS, request documentation, require improvements and issue infringements.

Horsham Rural City Council is also empowered under other legislation that has been considered when developing this OWMP and in issuing an OWMS permit. These include:

- Local Government Act 2020
- Water Act 1989
- Catchment and Land Protection Act 1994
- Safe Drinking Water Act 2003 and Regulations 2015
- Planning and Environment Act 1987 (P&E Act)
- Subdivisions Act 1988.

1.3. Guidelines

This OWMP has been developed with consideration to the following guidelines and reference documents:

• Guideline for onsite wastewater management (GOWM)



- Land Capability Assessment Framework, MAV, 2014
- Guidelines for Planning permit applications in open and potable water supply catchment areas
- Planning Practice Note 39: Using the Integrated Water Management Provisions of Clause
 56 Residential Subdivision

2. Risk assessment

A core component of OWMP is a risk assessment method for systematically identifying and analysing the risks associated with OWMS across the municipality.

The outcomes of this risk assessment assist Council in identifying and prioritising management actions and understanding the resources necessary to address unacceptable risks.

The risk management is consistent with

- AS/NZS 1547:2012 and ISO 31000:2018
- EPA, Onsite wastewater management plans Risk Assessment Guidance Final Report (v4.0)
- Onsite wastewater management plans: Guidelines for developing, reviewing and updating.

Figure 1 sets out the structure used to assess risks in this OWMP.

Figure 1 OWMP risk management structure





2.1. Scope

This OWMP covers the municipality but excludes the following:

- Premises with sewage flow rates above 5,000 litres a day or
- Properties connected to reticulated sewerage, those being;
 - Horsham
 - Natimuk (common effluent collection septic still required)

Within scope are the following townships (sub-catchments):

- Haven (unsewered)
- North Horsham (unsewered)
- Riverside (unsewered)
- Quantong
- Wartook
- Jung
- Pimpinio
- Wail
- Natimuk (unsewered)
- Dooen

Each location has been assessed for impacts on human health and the environment, e.g.:

- groundwater
- surface water
- special environmental areas
- any downstream considerations

The risk types to be assessed include any human health and environmental impacts related to the installation, operation, and maintenance of an OWMS (including potential cumulative impacts of multiple OWMS).

The risk assessments are predominantly based on existing OWMS; however, they will also help inform the risk of the proposed OWMS.

The risk assessments were undertaken in consultation with key stakeholders, with their concerns being considered in the actions identified in this OWMP.

This OWMP has also been developed to address resource capacity and financial constraints associated with small regional local government authorities. The priorities and actions identified in this OWMP reflect the risks to human health and the environment, along with Council's capacity to resource and fund risk mitigations.

Properties outside these towns are considered rural and do not form part of this risk assessment process. They are considered lower risk, and applications for onsite wastewater management are handled individually.



Figure 2 – Areas within the scope of this OWMP



Key

- 1. Haven
- North Horsham
 Riverside
 Quantong
 Wartook
 Jung
 Ding

- 7. Pimpinio
- 8. Wail
- 9. Natimuk
- 10. Southwest Rural (not risk assessed)
- 11. Southeast Rural (not risk assessed)
- 12. North Rural (not risk assessed)
- 13. Dooen





Figure 3 – Haven – unsewered area









Figure 6 - Quantong



Figure 5 – Riverside









Figure 8 – Jung





Figure 10 – Wail





Figure 10 - Natimuk - unsewered areas





Figure 11 – Dooen



2.2. Risk identification

Each location has been risk assessed based on EPA defined risk factors (Appendix 1) and using EPA's risk assessment tools. The risk factors are based on 'Onsite wastewater management plans – Risk Assessment Guidance' June 2022 and were discussed and developed in consultation with key stakeholders.

Table 1 - Summary of each location

Location	Sources of wastewater threat
Haven	 Significant area and development Mainly larger blocks greater than 0.4ha Age or performance unknown Several isolated performance issues reported Soil sandy loam with heavy clays with high variability Relatively flat and subsurface irrigation Located outside a flood plain area No groundwater concerns Relatively few heavy rainfall events High capacity and interest for additional onsite systems
North Horsham	 Located in potential growth area with interest to subdivide Currently 10 large lots but plans for subdivision Age or performance unknown. Soil sandy loam with heavy clays with high variability Relatively flat and subsurface irrigation



	Located outside a flood plain area
	No groundwater concerns
	Relatively few heavy rainfall events
Diverside	Lecated East of town, with a large rural late
Riverside	Localed East of town, with a large fund lots
	Relatively flat and subsurface irrigation
	Heavy clays in many parts
	 Located around flood plain and the Wimmera River
	No groundwater concerns
	Relatively few heavy rainfall events
	Capacity for more onsite systems but moderate demand
Quantong	Rural allotments on sandy soils
Quantony	Relatively flat and subsurface irrigation
	 Located outside a flood plain area, although river to the south.
	No groundwater concerns
	Relatively few heavy rainfall events
	Capacity for further developments but demand low
Wartook	Isolated blocks in the water supply catchment and close to McKenzie creek.
	 Scattered properties close to the Grampians National Park
	Relatively flat and subsurface irrigation
	 Located mostly outside a flood plain area
	No groundwater concerns
	Relatively few heavy rainfall events
	Capacity for moderate new developments but demand low
Juna	Isolated town away from waterways.
	Septic tank age and performance unknown.
	Relatively flat and subsurface irrigation
	Located outside a flood plain area
	No groundwater concerns
	Relatively few heavy rainfall events
	Capacity for new developments low and demand low
Pimpinio	Isolated town away from waterways.
	 Septic tank age and performance unknown.
	Relatively flat and subsurface irrigation
	Located outside a flood plain area
	No groundwater concerns
	Relatively few heavy rainfall events
	Capacity for new systems moderate and demand low
Wail	Isolated town away from waterways.
	Relatively flat and subsurface irrigation
	Located outside a flood plain area
	No groundwater concerns
	Relatively few heavy rainfall events
	Low capacity and low demand for new systems
Natimuk	Common effluent system with declared sewage district responsibility of
	GWMWater. Some existing properties and lots outside the sewer district.
	Relatively flat and subsurface irrigation
	Located on the edge of flood plain area
	INO groundwater concerns
	Kelatively lew neavy rainfall events Miner infill processed domand low
Dooen	Isolated town away from waterways.
	Septic tank age and performance unknown.
	Relatively flat and subsurface irrigation
	Located outside a flood plain area



•	No groundwater concerns Relatively few heavy rainfall events Capacity and demand for new systems low

2.3. Risk analysis

The risk analysis tool provided by the EPA has been used for this assessment. The assessment process calculates the likelihood and consequence of each risk factor resulting in a negative health or environmental outcome and an assessment of the cumulative impacts.

The guidance provided in the EPA OWMP risk assessment guidance has been used to establish environmental and human health criteria.

The results of the risk assessment are provided in Appendix 2.

3. Risk evaluation and treatment

The following Risk Matrix was used based on the Risk Assessment Guideline and the assessment toolkit provided by the EPA.

Table 2 Risk evaluation

Likelihood	Consequence										
	Insignificant	Minor	Moderate	Major	Catastrophic						
Rare	Low	Low	Low	Moderate	High						
Unlikely	Low	Low	Moderate	High	High						
Possible	Low	Moderate	Moderate	High	Very High						
Likely	Low	Moderate	High	High	Very High						
Almost certain	Low	Moderate	High	Very High	Very High						

Table 3 Risk evaluation criteria

Risk Level	Risk treatment required
Low	No further actions needed to eliminate risks. Existing controls must be maintained and monitored appropriately
Moderate	Risk mitigation actions should be planned and implemented to reduce the level of risk. Timelines may be longer term
	Existing controls must be maintained and monitored appropriately.
High	Implement relevant controls as soon as possible to mitigate the level of risk. High priority timeframes should be implemented (planned and budgeted for within the current or next financial year). Existing controls must be maintained and implementation reviewed on an ongoing basis.
Very High	Implement relevant controls to reduce risk as soon as possible to mitigate the level of risk. Immediate priority timeframes should be set. Existing controls must be maintained and implementation reviewed on an ongoing basis.

A summary of the Risk Assessment is provided in Appendix 3. No location had risk of human or environmental contamination with an overall rating of high or very high.

Only moderate and low levels of risk were identified across each of the locations. For low risk outcomes, no further actions are being considered.

For moderate risk levels, mitigation actions should be planned and implemented to reduce the level of risk.



The table below summarises specific risks identified as greater than low risk, the location and potential cause for greater risk.

Risk	Risk component	Location	Cause
Risk of contamination of nearest watercourse	Human health	Haven, Nth Horsham, Riverside, Jung, Pimpinio, Wail, Dooen	Predominately due to size of area, unknown condition and age of septic systems and soil types
	Environment	Jung, Pimpinio, Dooen	Due to condition and age of septic systems and lot sizes
Risk of contamination of	Human health	Riverside, Quantong, Pimpinio, Dooen	Soil types and age of assets
groundwater	Environment	Quantong, Pimpinio	Soil types and age of assets

Table 4 Specific areas identified as greater than low risk

Cumulative risks within or across locations and sub catchments have been assessed and considered a moderate risk for environmental and human health impacts for surface water contamination.

3.1. Actions

Locations and risks with unacceptable controls required further treatment. These unacceptable risks, along with an action plan to reduce the risk to an acceptable level, are detailed in Appendix 4.

4. Monitoring and Review

This OWMP will be used to feed into the annual budget and programming cycles of the Council. It will be reviewed at a minimum annually to remain up to date and whenever required to:

- reflect changes in the organisation, resources or policies
- identify and address emerging risks
- ensure that identified actions are current and effective in reducing the identified and emerging risks.

Specific risks that require additional monitoring, inspections or review are listed in the action plan in Appendix 4.

5. Consultation

In developing this OWMP, the Council consulted the plans and policies established by the following agencies in developing this OWMP:

- Environment Protection Authority
- Grampians Wimmera Mallee Water
- Wimmera Catchment Management Authority
- Neighbouring Councils

Grampians Wimmera Mallee Water was consulted directly regarding its plans for wastewater infrastructure, risks related to water catchments, and approach to development approval processes.

Regional strategies, mapping and Wimmera Catchment Management Authority plans were used to provide guidance on surface and groundwater management in the region.

Horsham Rural City Council worked alongside neighbouring Councils in the development of this OWMP to ensure there was a level consistency in approaches for developers working across the region.



The OWMP resulted in a consistent approach to risk assessments in the region and supporting material to help developers, plumbers and homeowners approach OWMS in a consistent and transparent manner.

A draft of this OWMP was made available for public exhibition for four weeks. It was on display at the Civic Centre office, available on the website, and listed in the local newspapers' public notices for the duration of the four-week period of consultation. It was also discussed in the August 2024 Horsham Rural City Talks Expo and widely promoted on the Council's media channels.

All feedback on the draft was acknowledged, and the final OWMP has been updated to reflect valued feedback.

6. Review and update

This OWMP will be reviewed annually by internal staff and actions reviewed in line with progress made and any emerging risks.

The OWMP review will form part of the annual budget and planning cycle.

It is recommended that the full OWMP is to be reviewed in five years.

7. Funding and budget allocation

This OWMP will require the allocation of budget and resources throughout the full 5-year implementation. The majority of actions will be absorbed into the existing Environmental Health budget. Where there are specific projects, funding in the form of grants will be required to deliver actions. Additional funding may also be sought in the respective budgets for each year of the plan.

8. References

- EPA, Onsite wastewater management plans, Guidelines for developing, reviewing and updating
- Regulating onsite wastewater management systems: local government toolkit, 2021
- Victorian water sources online
- Land capability assessments
- Council held GIS databases, Council records (permits, LCA)
- Data Vic (vic.gov.au) flood mapping, groundwater depths
- Flood studies
- WMIS Database (https://data.water.vic.gov.au/) bore sites, groundwater catchments
- Bureau of Meteorology: Climate Data Online Map search (bom.gov.au)
- VIC Department of Agriculture Soil Surveys
- Vicmap Elevation DEMs
- Atom Consulting (2022) Onsite wastewater management plans risk assessment guidance.
- EPA Victoria (2023) Guideline for onsite wastewater management (under development).
- Department of Sustainability and Environment (2012) *Planning permit applications in open, potable water supply catchment areas.*
- Municipal Association of Victoria, Department of Environment and Primary Industries and EPA Victoria (2014) *Victorian Land Capability Assessment Framework*.
- Standards Australia 2012, AS/NZS 1547: Onsite domestic-wastewater management



9. **Document Control**

Version Number	Approval Date	Approval By	Amendment	Review Date
01	2006	Council	New plan	-
02	16 September 2024	Council	 Major review 	16 September 2024 (internal progress) *Full review due in 2029

changes to Plans. Where an update does not materially alter a Plan, such a change may be made administratively, without the need for formal adoption by EMT or Council. Examples include a change to the name of a Council Department/Position Title, a change to the name of a Federal or State Government Department, and a minor update to legislation which does not have a material impact. However, all changes will be noted in the document control section and version number updated.



10. Appendices

Appendix 1 Risk factors

The following table are a list of risk factors used to assess the risk of each catchment. Results are shown in Appendix 2.

Risk Factor
Number of onsite systems in the location
Performance of existing systems (type and age of systems)
Lot size
Topography
Soil type
Proximity to water courses (surface water and Special Water Supply Catchments
Proximity to flood plains
Proximity to / density of groundwater bores
Groundwater depth and quality
Weather conditions (rainfall)



APPENDIX 2: Risk Assessment Results

Risk	Risk component	Haven	North Horsham	Riverside	Quanton g	Wartook	Jung	Pimpinio	Wail	Natimuk	Dooen		
	Likelihood -	Possible	Almost	Almost	Almost	Almost	Almost	Almost	Almost	Almost	Almost		
	treatment failure		certain	certain	certain	certain	certain	certain	certain	certain	certain		
	Likelihood -	Possible	Possible	Possible	Rare	Rare	Possible	Possible	Unlikely	Unlikely	Possible		
	transfer offsite												
	Likelihood - offsite	Unlikely	Rare	Unlikely	Unlikely	Unlikely	Unlikely	Unlikely	Unlikely	Rare	Unlikely		
	to end point												
Risk of	Likelihood -	Possible	Possible	Possible	Unlikely	Unlikely	Possible	Possible	Possible	Unlikely	Possible		
contamination	contamination of												
of nearest	water course												
watercourse	Consequence (Human health)	Minor	Minor	Minor	Minor	Insignifica nt	Minor	Moderate	Minor	Insignifica nt	Moderate		
	Consequence	Insignific	Insignifica	Insignifica	Minor	Insignifica	Minor	Moderate	Insignifica	Insignifica	Minor		
	(Environment)	ant	nt	nt		nt			nt	nt			
	Risk (Human	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Low	Low	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Low	Moderate		
	health)	-											
	Risk (Environment)	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Moderate	Moderate	Low	Low	Moderate		
		•		L La Planta									
	Cumulative - likelinoo	<u>50</u>		Unlikely	Moderate								
.	Cumulative - consequ	ence (heal	th)	Moderat	e								
cumulative	Cumulative - consequ	ience (envi	ronment)	Moderat	e								
risk	Human Health (recre	Human Health (recreation)			Moderate								
	Environment (sensitive end point)			Moderat	Moderate								
					·								
	Likelihood -	Possible	Almost	Almost	Almost	Almost	Almost	Almost	Almost	Almost	Almost		
	treatment failure		certain	certain	certain	certain	certain	certain	certain	certain	certain		
	Likelihood -	Possible	Possible	Possible	Rare	Rare	Possible	Possible	Unlikely	Unlikely	Possible		
Risk of	transfer offsite												
contamination	Likelihood - offsite	Unlikely	Rare	Unlikely	Unlikely	Unlikely	Unlikely	Unlikely	Unlikely	Rare	Unlikely		
of SWSC	to end point												
potable water	Likelihood -	Possible	Possible	Possible	Unlikely	Unlikely	Possible	Possible	Possible	Unlikely	Possible		
оптаке	contamination of												
	water course	Minor	Minor	Minor	Minor	Incignifier	Minor	Madarata	Minor	Incignifics	Madarata		
		MINOr	MINOR	Minor	Minor	Insignifica	Minor	Moderate	Minor	nsignifica	Moderate		
	(numan nealth)					IIL				110			



	Risk (Human	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Low	Low	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Low	Moderate		
	health)												
		-											
Cumulative	Cumulative - likelihood Unlikely												
risk	Cumulative - consequ	uence (heal	th)	Modera	te								
	Risk (Human health)			Modera	te								
	Likelihood -	Possible	Almost	Almost	Almost	Almost	Almost	Almost	Almost	Almost	Almost		
	treatment failure		certain	certain	certain	certain	certain	certain	certain	certain	certain		
	Likelihood -	Rare	Rare	Rare	Unlikely	Rare	Rare	Rare	Rare	Rare	Rare		
	groundwater												
	contamination from												
	infiltration		_	_		-	_	5	-	_			
	Likelihood -	Unlikely	Rare	Rare	Rare	Rare	Rare	Rare	Rare	Rare	Rare		
	groundwater												
Diele of	contamination from												
RISK OI groundwater	(rupoff)												
contamination	Likelihood -	Unlikely	Unlikely	Unlikely	Possible	Unlikely	Unlikely	Unlikely	Unlikely	Unlikely	Unlikely		
containination	groundwater	Officery	onnikery	Officery	10551510	Officery	Officery	Officery	Officery	Onlineity	Officery		
	contamination												
	Consequence	Minor	Minor	Minor	Minor	Insignifica	Minor	Moderate	Minor	Insignifica	Moderate		
	(Human health)					nt				nt			
	Consequence	Insignific	Insignifica	Insignifica	Minor	Insignifica	Minor	Moderate	Insignifica	Insignifica	Minor		
	(Environment)	ant	nt	nt		nt			nt	nt			
	Risk (Human	Low	Low	Low	Moderate	Low	Low	Moderate	Low	Low	Moderate		
	health)												
	Risk (Environment)	Low	Low	Low	Moderate	Low	Low	Moderate	Low	Low	Low		
	Likelihood -	Rare	Rare	Rare	Rare	Rare	Rare	Rare	Rare	Rare	Rare		
	flooding	Minan	N41 and and	NA ¹	Minere	The site of Circle	Minere	Madausta	Minster	The site of Circle	Madauata		
Risk of	Consequence	Minor	Minor	Minor	Minor	Insignifica	Minor	Moderate	Minor	Insignifica	Moderate		
catastrophic		Incignific	Incignifica	Incignifica	Minor	Incignifica	Minor	Modorato	Incignifica	Incignifica	Minor		
failure	(Environment)	ant	nt	nt	MITO	nt	MITOI	Moderate	nt	nt	MITO		
(Flooding)	Rick (Human							Low					
	health)	LOW	LOW			LOW					2000		
	Risk (Environment)	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low		



APPENDIX 3: Summary of Risk Ratings

Risk	Risk component	Haven	North Horsham	Riverside	Quanton g	Wartook	Jung	Pimpinio	Wail	Natimuk	Dooen
Risk of	Human health	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Low	Low	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Low	Moderate
contamination of nearest watercourse	Environment	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Moderate	Moderate	Low	Low	Moderate
Cumulativo rick	Human Health (recreation)			Moderate							
Cumulative fisk	Environment (sensitive end point)			Moderate							
Risk of contamination of SWSC potable water offtake	Human health	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Low	Low	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Low	Moderate
Cumulative risk	Human health			Moderate							
Risk of	Human health	Low	Low	Low	Moderate	Low	Low	Moderate	Low	Low	Moderate
groundwater contamination	Environment	Low	Low	Low	Moderate	Low	Low	Moderate	Low	Low	Low
Risk of catastrophic	Human health	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
failure (Flooding)	Environment	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low



APPENDIX 4: OWMP ACTION PLAN

Action steps	Team/ partners	Responsible person	Constraints and Risks	Monitoring indicators
Information and data collection				
Develop a regional tool for use with the GPS soil mapping layers to provide conservative estimates for appropriately sized wastewater disposal areas (in accordance with EPA Certificates of Approval and AS1547).	HRCC	ЕНО	Budgeting / Resources / Time / technology	Mapping established
Establish process for GPS mapping for 'as constructed' on-site sewage systems	HRCC	EHO	Budgeting / Resources / Time / technology	Process established
GIS – Mapping of Risk assessment for public use to ascertain requirements for OWMS or subdivision – soil data etc.	HRCC	ЕНО	Budgeting / Resources / Time / technology	Process established
Further investigate risks, needs and opportunities related to the establishment of onsite inspections or auditing of installations/maintenance of OWMS to confirm ongoing onsite compliance.	HRCC	EHO	Budgeting / Resources / Time	Risks and extent of needs established. Resourcing opportunities identified. Auditing / Inspections undertaken based on need and available resources.
Education and Awareness				



Action steps	Team/ partners	Responsible person	Constraints and Risks	Monitoring indicators		
Implement training and education programs for Council staff, contractors and homeowners to improve awareness of domestic wastewater management issues, roles and responsibilities	HRCC	EHO	Budgeting / Resources / Time /	Programs established. Training implemented		
Clearly define the planning permit and referrals process including standard conditions (including possible minimum lot sizes or when LCA's are required)	HRCC	EHO	Budgeting / Resources / Time /	Process adopted		
Outline roles, responsibilities and triggers for internal/external referrals to environmental health services	HRCC	ЕНО	Budgeting / Resources / Time /	Process adopted		
Develop standard condition requirements relating to developments in unsewered areas.	HRCC	EHO	Budgeting / Resources / Time /	Standard conditions adopted		
Ensure wastewater management information on Council's website is relevant and easy to understand	HRCC	EHO	Budgeting / Resources / Time /	Website updated		
In conjunction with Water Corporation, provide communications to properties that have sewer available but have no connection record	HRCC/ GWMWater	EHO	Budgeting / Resources / Time /	Communications sent		
Regulation and Enforcement						
Develop Policy for sub-division and development.	HRCC	EHO	Budgeting / Resources / Time	Policy/guidance developed		



Action steps	Team/ partners	Responsible person	Constraints and Risks	Monitoring indicators
Reticulated sewer extension to priority areas.	HRCC / GWMWater	GWMWater	Budgeting / justification	Justification supported for sewer extension
Collaborate with Grampians Wimmera Mallee Water to review the extent and controls contained within ESO4 Water Supply Catchment and ESO5 Channel and Reservoir protection (as recommended by the Horsham Planning Scheme Review April 2024)	HRCC / GWMWater	Coordinator Strategic Planning	Budgeting / Resources / Time	Implementation through Planning Scheme Amendment
All unsewered site developments are capable of continuing to adequately treat and contain all effluent on site prior to Planning stage approval and/or the issue of an OWMS Permit to Install. This would include OWMS Permit Conditions to provide clarity for landowners / developers with respect to need for the land intended for development to continue to have maintained a 'Reserve Area' to ensure obligations are met.	HRCC	EHO / Planning dept	Resources / Time	Process established and/or modified
Maintain up to date and relevant wastewater specifications and standard conditions for planning permits	HRCC	EHO / Planning dept	Resources / Time	Permit approvals
Collaboration and review				
Regular review of plan as per legislation requirements	HRCC	ЕНО	Resources / Time	Review conducted
Review and update the plan every five years	HRCC	ЕНО	Budget / Resources / Time	Plan updated



Action steps	Team/ partners	Responsible person	Constraints and Risks	Monitoring indicators
Conduct community engagement every 5 years as part of review and update of the plan	HRCC	EHO	Budgeting / Resources / Time	Engagement occurred
Provide input into proposed legislation and standards pertaining to onsite wastewater management or reticulated sewer	HRCC	ЕНО	Budgeting / Resources / Time	Input provided