Sensitivity: General

Water Quality and Public Health Effects Assessment

Raglan Wastewater Consent

Prepared for Watercare Services Ltd
Prepared by Beca Limited

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Contents

Executive Summary **1**

1 Introduction **3**

1.1 Purpose of Report 3

2 Description of the Raglan Wastewater Treatment Plant **4**

2.1 The Proposed Raglan Wastewater Treatment System 4

2.2 Proposed Discharge Scenarios 6

3 Methodology **10**

3.1 Baseline Receiving Environment Assessment 10

3.2 Water Quality Effects Assessment 10

4 Baseline Receiving Environment Assessment **11**

4.1 Gully System Receiving Environment and Water Quality 11

4.2 Harbour Outfall Receiving Environment and Water Quality 16

5 Water Quality Effects Assessment **20**

5.1 Review of Existing Information 20

5.2 Discharge to the Wainui Reserve Western Gully 22

6 Public Health Effects Assessment **25**

6.1 Review of Existing Information 25

7 Summary and Conclusions **26**

Appendices

Appendix A – 2019 Baseline Water Quality and Effects Assessment

Revision History

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Executive Summary

Watercare operates the Raglan Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) on behalf Waikato District Council (WDC). The Raglan WWTP currently discharges treated wastewater via a marine outfall into the Raglan Harbour. Due to instances of non-compliances with its current consent, the Raglan WWTP is currently undergoing substantial upgrades to a Membrane Aerated Biofilm Reactor (MABR)/Membrane Bioreactor (MBR) treatment process which will be a step change in the level of treatment and provide a very high-quality treated wastewater. In response to long-standing community and Whāingaroa hapū concerns regarding the discharge into Raglan Harbour, investigations into alternative discharge environments have been undertaken over a number of years and a Best Practicable Option (BPO) has emerged. The BPO includes the discharge of MABR/MBR and UV treated wastewater to land through a coastal gully system located in Wainui Reserve, with contingency discharges discharging to the existing outfall in the Raglan Harbour.

Beca Limited (Beca) were engaged by Watercare on behalf of WDC to undertake a baseline water quality assessment and an assessment of effects for the proposed discharge of treated wastewater to the gully system and to the existing outfall location in Raglan Harbour.

The gully system receiving environment baseline assessment found that during two site visits surface water was encountered approximately 30m downstream of the head of the gully, however, the surface water dissipates through the soils near the center of the gully. The gully's hydrology is influenced by both groundwater and natural seepage from the surrounding higher landscape; however, groundwater infiltration is likely limited due to the soil type at the top of the gully and the groundwater level at the bottom of the gully.

The Raglan Harbour receiving environment and water quality baseline assessment found:

- The existing scenario was assessed as **safe** across all locations for primary contact recreation, secondary contact recreation, and raw shellfish consumption (excluding a low IIR risk identified at the outfall).
- The 2019 baseline assessment predicted that the Raglan WWTP discharge would have a **negligible** effect on water quality in Raglan Harbour beyond the 150m zone of reasonable mixing.
- The water quality modelling assessment found that by optimising the discharge timing, the minimum dilution at the existing outfall would increase from 96-fold to 314-fold for the optimised timing scenario. Discharge optimisation was undertaken at Raglan WWTP and was completed around 2021.
- The assessment of emerging organic contaminants (EOCs) found that the concentrations of EOCs present in the treated wastewater does not pose a risk to aquatic organisms.

<u>Water Quality Effects Assessment</u>

- Given the high quality of the treated wastewater and the additional nutrient uptake provided by planting native species in the gully margins, the overall predicted effect from the discharge on surface water quality in the gully system is **negligible**.
- Due to the high quality of the discharge, its compliance with Class A standards under the AWRG and Victoria unrestricted reuse guidelines, the likely limited infiltration to groundwater, and the additional treatment provided by wetland restoration and the natural filtration properties of the soil, the overall predicted effect from the discharge on groundwater quality in the gully system is **negligible**.
- Given the contingency discharge will largely be MABR/MBR treated with pond + UV treated discharge only required during extreme weather events, the predicted negligible effects of the pond + UV treated wastewater on water quality, the reduced discharge volumes, and the enhanced dilution due to discharge optimisation, the concentrations of emerging organic contaminants (EOCs) in the treated

wastewater being lower than what is recognised to pose risks to aquatic organisms, the overall predicted effect from the contingency discharge on Raglan Harbour water quality is **negligible**.

- The assessment found there is a possibility of treated wastewater flowing to coastal water, however, given the high quality of the discharge (meeting Class A of the AGWR and Victoria unrestricted reuse standards) and additional nutrient uptake from native planting in the gully, the overall effects on coastal water quality is predicted to be **negligible**.

Public Health Effects Assessment The public health effects assessment found that if the discharge of treated wastewater creates overland flow across the beach at the bottom of the gully, there will be negligible risk to public health (including from contact or shellfish gathering) due to the high quality of the treated wastewater (meeting Class A of the AGWR and Victoria unrestricted reuse standards). Additionally, with reduced discharges to Raglan Harbour, high-quality treatment, and UV- and pond-treated wastewater only released during extreme weather events, the predicted effects on shellfish gathering and recreational activities are considered **negligible**.

1 Introduction

The Raglan Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) is operated by Watercare Services Limited (Watercare) on behalf of Waikato District Council (WDC). The Raglan WWTP discharges treated wastewater into Raglan Harbour via a marine outfall pipeline. The resource consent permitting the discharge expired in February 2020 and the discharge continues to be authorised by those consents given a replacement consent was lodged prior to six-months before the consent expired. In recent years, there have been several instances of consent non-compliances, prompting the Waikato Regional Council (WRC) to issue an abatement notice in 2023. In response, the Raglan WWTP is currently undergoing substantial upgrades, including the installation of Membrane Aerated Biofilm Reactor (MABR) / Membrane Bioreactor (MBR) technology, which will significantly improve the quality of the treated wastewater.

Representatives from the community and Whāingaroa hapū have expressed concerns regarding the discharge of treated wastewater to the Raglan Harbour. In response, and through significant investigations and stakeholder, iwi, and community group consultation, a Best Practicable Option (BPO) has emerged. The BPO includes the discharge of MABR/MBR and UV treated wastewater to a coastal gully system located in Wainui Reserve, with contingency discharges discharging to the exisitng outfall in Raglan Harbour.

1.1 Purpose of Report

Beca Limited (Beca) has been engaged by Watercare on behalf of WDC to undertake a water quality assessment and an assessment of effects for the proposed discharge of treated wastewater to the gully system and to the existing outfall location in Raglan Harbour.

In particular this report includes the following:

- A description of the current and proposed receiving environments;
- A description of the existing and upgraded Raglan WWTP and proposed BPO discharge scenarios;
- A baseline water quality assessment of the Raglan Harbour at the existing outfall location and the Wainui Reserve Western Gully using available data;
- Assessment of effects on water quality, contact recreation, and shellfish gathering from the proposed discharges at the Wainui Reserve western gully and the Raglan Harbour at the existing outfall location;
- A summary of the report's findings.

2 Description of the Raglan Wastewater Treatment Plant

The Raglan WWTP is located on Wainui Road to the southwest of Raglan Township. The Raglan WWTP receives wastewater from Raglan, the surrounding area, and from the Whaanga Coast reticulation system. Treated wastewater from the Raglan WWTP is discharged into the Raglan Harbour via a marine outfall that is located near the entrance to the Harbour. Ngarunui Beach is located to the south and Rangitoto Point to the north of the outfall and Harbour entrance. Raglan Harbour has an approximate catchment of 445 km^2 consisting mostly of agricultural land. Seven major rivers flow into the Harbour, including Ohautira, Opoturu, Waingaro, Tawatahi and Waitetuna Rivers[1]. The Raglan WWTP, Raglan Township, Raglan Harbour, and the approximate location of the outfall is shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1. Map of Raglan WWTP (outlined in red), approximate location of the current outfall, Raglan Township, and Raglan Harbour.

2.1 The Proposed Raglan Wastewater Treatment System

2.1.1 Membrane Aerated Bioreactor / Membrane Bioreactor

The Raglan WWTP is currently undergoing extensive upgrades that will significantly improve the quality of the treated wastewater. The upgrades include the installation of MABR/MBR technology, a new pump station, and a new UV disinfection unit. The upgrades currently being undertaken at the Raglan WWTP are shown in

[1] Raglan Wastewater Treatment Plant -Water Quality Assessment, Beca, October 2019.

Figure 2 and Figure 3. The treatment processes and discharge locations included in the BPO are described in detail in Section 2.2.

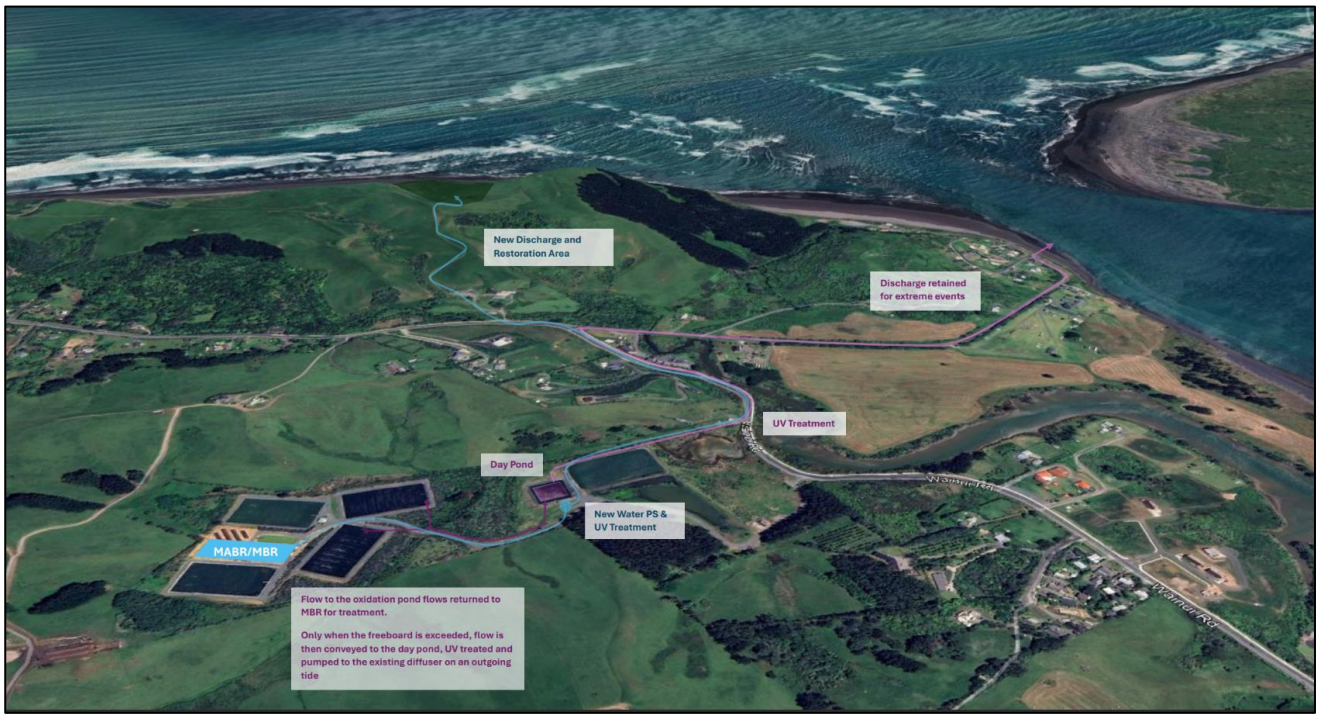

Figure 2. Overview of Raglan WWTP upgrades (Source: Raglan WWTP Concept Design – Conveyance & Discharge, Beca, August 2025).

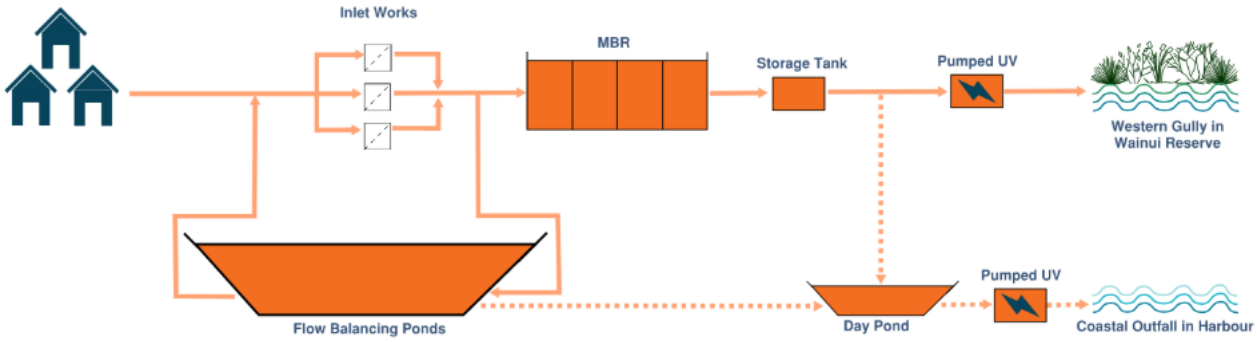

Figure 3. Overall treatment process schematic (Source: Raglan Wastewater Concept Design, Conveyance and Discharge Report, Beca, August 2025.

2.1.2 Proposed Treated Wastewater Consent Limits

Through discussions between Watercare, Apex Water, and Beca, the consent limits for the upgraded Raglan WWTP were established (as shown in Table 1).

Table 1. Proposed Raglan WWTP treated wastewater consent limits (excluding the MABR/MBR bypass contingency discharge).

Parameter	Unit	Proposed Treated Wastewater Consent Limits	
		Median	90%ile
$cBOD_5$	mg/L	5	10
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	5	10
Total Nitrogen (TN)	mg/L	10	N/A
Ammoniacal Nitrogen (NH_4-N)	mg/L	2	4
Total Phosphorus (TP)	mg/L	4	N/A
pH	pH units	6.5 – 8.5	
UV dose	mWs/cm^2	UV dose rate limit* of 35 mWs/cm^2	

* A validated UV dose of 35 mWs/cm^2 is delivered by the UV disinfection facility for 99% of the time (calculated on the basis of a 15-minute average) over each calendar month.

2.2 Proposed Discharge Scenarios

The BPO involves two different discharge locations, including a discharge to a coastal gully system in Wainui Reserve and to the Raglan Harbour via the existing marine outfall. The treated wastewater discharge location will be dependent on influent volumes, the MABR/MBR capacity, and storage capacity. The BPO includes three proposed discharge scenarios which are listed below and further described in the following subsections.

1. **Scenario One: Normal Operation -** All influent treated through the MABR/MBR and UV system before being discharged to the Wainui Reserve western gully. This includes situations where the existing ponds are used to temporarily store excess flows and later returned for full MABR/MBR and UV treatment prior to discharge. Under this scenario, all flows are fully treated before entering the western gully.
2. **Scenario Two: Gully Flow Limited** - Influent volumes remain within the MABR/MBR treatment capacity but outpace the capacity of the Wainui Reserve western gully. Flows are fully treated through the MABR/MBR process, with discharge directed first to the gully. Any volumes exceeding the gully's capacity are diverted to the Day Pond, undergo UV treatment, and are then discharged via the existing marine outfall to Raglan Harbour. Under this scenario, all flows receive full MABR/MBR and UV treatment prior to final discharge, with flow priority given to the gully.
3. **Scenario Three: Contingency Treatment** - In situations where influent volumes exceed both the MABR/MBR treatment capacity and the available pond storage, the excess flows will receive pond and UV treatment before being discharged to Raglan Harbour through the marine outfall. This is considered a contingency scenario and is only expected to occur during extreme weather events.

2.2.1 Scenario One - MABR/MBR and UV Treated Wastewater Discharged to the Wainui Reserve Western Gully

The upgrades to the Raglan WWTP will be undertaken in stages and will have an ultimate peak dry weather flow (PDWF) design requirement of 6,000 m^3/day by 2030 and 7,500 m^3/day by 2050[2]. The 2050 design capacity of 7,500 m^3/day will be reached by adding more capacity to the MABR/MBR system. Therefore, all flows that are below the design capacity will receive full MABR/MBR and UV treatment before being conveyed and discharged to the head of the Wainui Reserve Western Gully or to the Raglan Harbour (further discussed below). The concept landscape design[3] for the Wainui Reserve Western Gully is summarised below and shown in Figure 4:

1. The MABR/MBR and UV treated wastewater from the Raglan WWTP is piped and discharged into a rocky channel, at the head of the Wainui Reserve western gully, that splits into two branches to diffuse the flows into the gully wetland.
2. The treated wastewater then flows down the gully system with some infiltration into the coastal sands at the base of the gully system; and
3. Finally, flows dissipate and enter the coastal dune system.

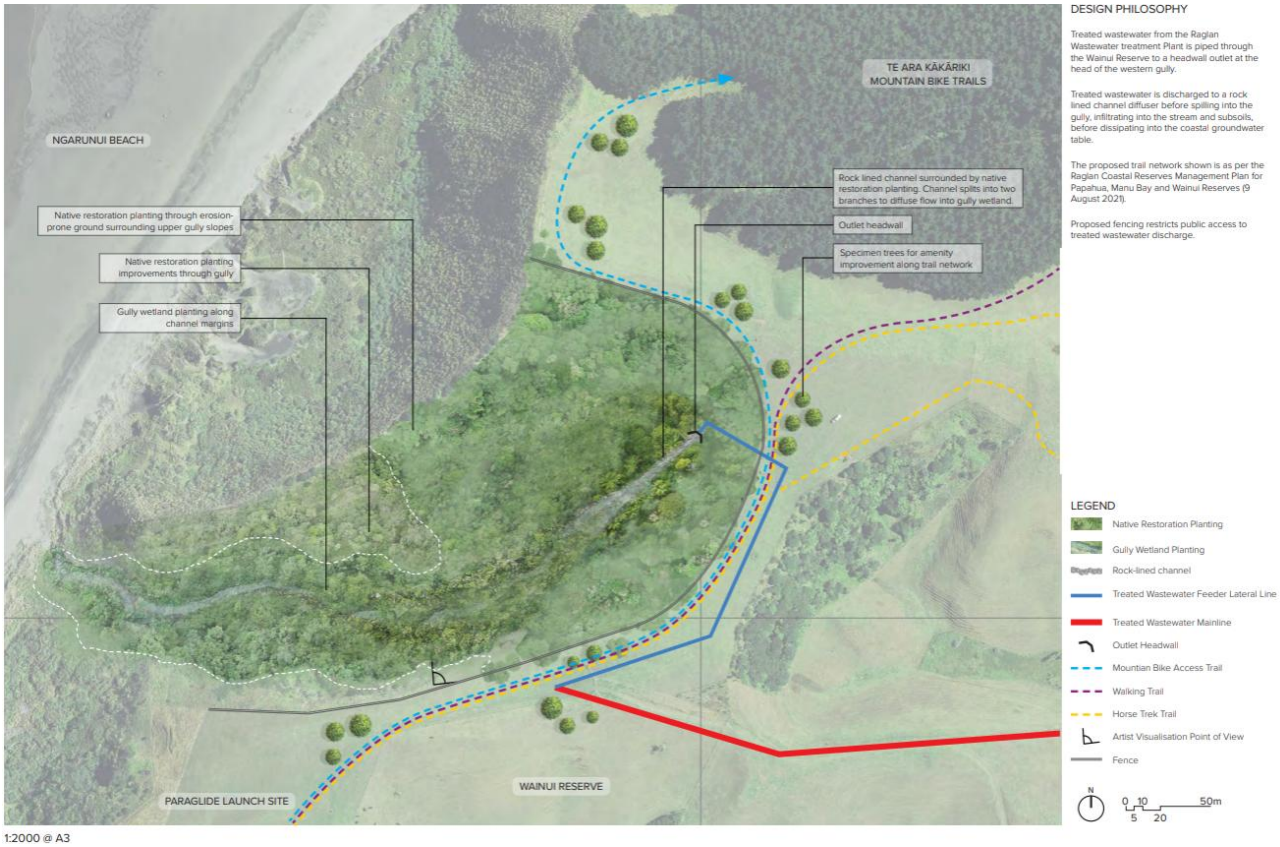

Figure 4. The preferred discharge option for the Raglan WWTP (Source: Raglan wastewater discharge options, Concept landscape design package, Beca, August 2025.

[2] Raglan Wastewater Concept Design Report, Conveyance and Discharge, Beca, May 2025.

[3] Raglan Wastewater Discharge Options, Concept Landscape Design Package, Beca and Watercare, May 2024.

2.2.2 Scenario Two - MABR/ MBR and UV Treated Wastewater to Raglan Harbour Outfall

Influent flows that exceed the Wainui Reserve Western Gully's capacity, are below the MABR/MBR design capacity of 6,000 m^3/day[4] by 2030 and 7,500 m^3/day by 2050. Excess flow will receive full MABR/MBR and then UV treatment before being discharged to the Raglan Harbour during the outgoing tide. The volumes discharged to the Raglan Harbour outfall is dependent on Raglan WWTP storage capacity and the Wainui Reserve Western Gully's capacity. The concept design report[5] states that treated wastewater will be discharged through a headwall outlet at the top of the gully, flowing down the gully via a rock-lined channel before dividing into two separate channels to distribute flows into the wetland. From there, the treated wastewater will continue down the gully, with some infiltration into the wetland and underlying soils, before eventually dissipating into the coastal dune system. To minimise erosion, infiltration in the upper section of the gully will be reduced through lining the rock channel with geotextile. Planting of native species is proposed along the gully sides and wetland areas, to increase biodiversity, maintain slope stability, reduce flow velocities, and provide nutrient uptake.

The approximate location of the Raglan Harbour marine outfall is provided in Figure 1 and the visible discharge pipe located on Ngarunui beach is shown in Figure 5.

Figure 5. Photos of the visible outfall pipeline (Source: Beca site visit on 30 October 2024).

[4] Basis of Process Design Report, Lutra on behalf of Watercare, March 2023.

[5] Raglan Wastewater Concept Design Report, Conveyance and Discharge, Beca, May 2025.

2.2.3 Scenario Three - Bypass Membrane Bioreactor Contingency Discharge

The Raglan WWTP will be upgraded over time to have an ultimate design flow of 7,500 m³/day by 2050. Therefore, any flows exceeding the design capacity will bypass the MABR/MBR system and storage capacity and will undergo pond and UV treatment before being discharged into Raglan Harbour via the existing outfall. The treated wastewater quality for this scenario will be similar to the current discharge, which is described in detail in Section 4.2.3.

As shown in Figure 6, between 2020 and 2023 there have only been two instances where influent volumes have exceeded 6,000 m³/day and no instances where influent volumes have exceeded 7,000 m³/day. The highest influent volume (6,750–7,000 m³/day) was recorded on 14 February 2023 during Cyclone Gabrielle. Therefore, it is likely that the contingency discharge (where the MABR/MBR system is bypassed) will only be required during extreme weather events, with most of the flows treated via scenario 1 (as detailed in Section 2.2.1).

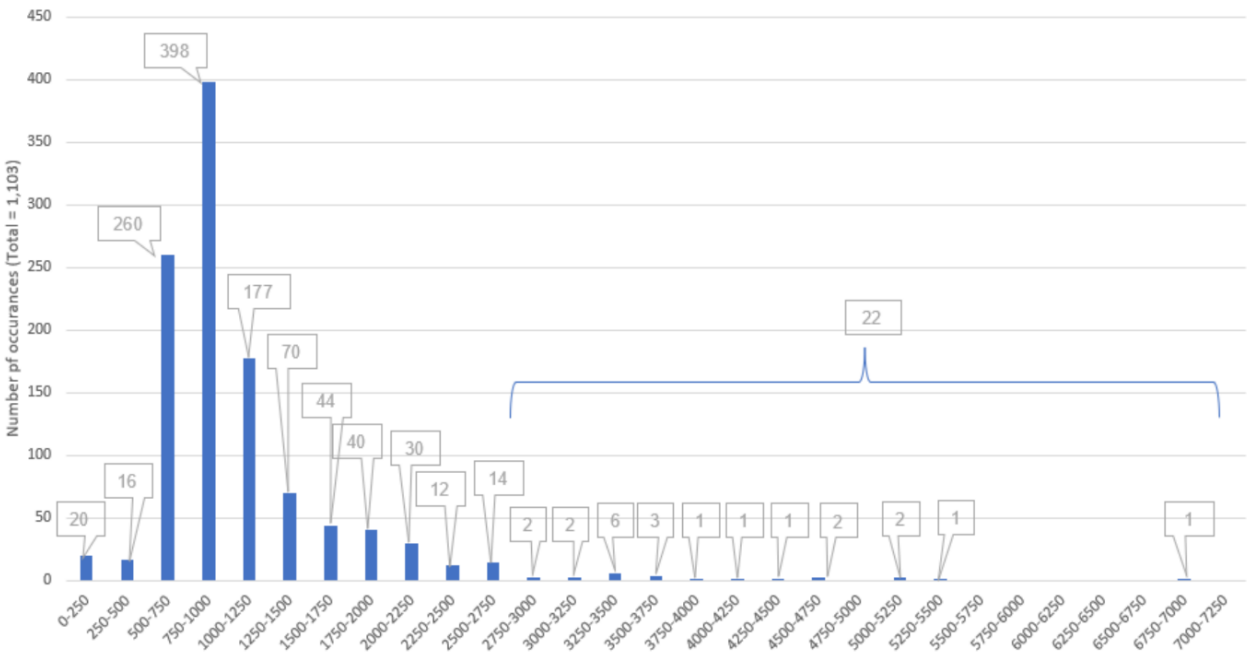

Figure 6. Raglan/Whāingaroa WWTP Daily Influent Flows from 2020 - Mar 2023, including wet weather, flows (Source: Basis of Design Report, Raglan/ Whaingaroa WWTP Upgrade, Lutra on behalf of Watercare, March 2023.)

3 Methodology

3.1 Baseline Receiving Environment Assessment

The baseline receiving environment and water quality of the gully system has been assessed using available data, and information gathered during multiple site visits. Additionally, a baseline assessment of the surface water quality at the existing Raglan WWTP outfall has been conducted, using findings from previous investigations. A list of the data sources used in the baseline assessments is provided below:

- Observations from site visits undertaken on 28 August 2024 and 30 October 2024, where two ecologists and two environmental scientists from Beca visited the Wainui Reserve Western Gully and the existing Raglan Harbour Outfall location, respectively.
- Raglan Wastewater Treatment Plant – Water Quality Assessment, Beca, October 2019.
- Raglan Wastewater Treatment Plant Discharge Assessment, DHI, November 2019.
- Health risks assessment of Raglan WWTP treatment and discharge options, QMRA Data Experts, April 2021.
- Analysis of Emerging Organic Contaminants (EOCs) in Effluent of the Raglan Wastewater Treatment Plant, Cawthron, April 2021.
- Raglan Coastal Reserves Management Plan, for Papahua, Manu Bay, and Wainui Reserves, August 2021.
- Geotechnical Factual Report, Raglan Wastewater Factual Report, Beca, January 2025
- Raglan Wastewater Consent – Groundwater Risks Assessment, Beca, June 2025.
- Raglan Wastewater Consent – Ecological Impact Assessment, Beca, June 2025.

3.2 Water Quality Effects Assessment

The effects of the discharge on the gully system's surface water and groundwater quality, as well as Raglan Harbour surface water quality at the outfall location, have been assessed using information from the baseline assessment and supplementary data. This includes a review of the initial hydrological modelling, proposed consent limits, the ultimate MABR/MBR treatment capacity, and a comparison of the Raglan WWTP's potential logarithmic reductions of enteric pathogens and indicator organisms against relevant water recycling guidelines. The assessment considers potential effects from the discharge on shellfish gathering, contact recreation, and water quality.

4 Baseline Receiving Environment Assessment

In this section a baseline assessment of the two receiving environments, the Wainui Reserve western gully and the Raglan Harbour, will be undertaking through a review of available data. The information presented in this section will also contribute to the water quality effects assessment undertaken in the following section.

4.1 Gully System Receiving Environment and Water Quality

4.1.1 Site visit observations

A site visit was conducted by two Beca environmental scientists on 30 October 2024, where the Wainui Reserve western gully and Ngarunui Beach (near the approximate Raglan Harbour outfall location) were visited. The main findings from the Wainui Reserve Western Gully site visit are summarised below and the details of the Ngarunui Beach site visit are provided in Section 4.2.1.

- The site visit found that the upper section of the gully was mostly covered in grass and no surface water was present. However, slightly further down the upper section (approximately 30 m from the head of the gully), a shallow, slow-flowing stream was encountered. As shown in Figure 7, the surface water and surrounding soils appeared orange, suggesting iron oxide staining (a natural phenomenon).
- The middle section of the gully was predominantly grasses with heavily saturated soils, however, no surface water encountered (as shown in Figure 8).
- Further down the gully there is a steep drop towards the beach. The lower section of the gully was accessed via the beach where no surface water was observed, however, surface water flow paths were visible (as shown in Figure 9).

Figure 7. Upper section of the gully grassed area (left) and surface water (right) (Source: Beca site visit on 30/10/2024).

Figure 8. Middle section of the gully grassed area (left) and drop down towards the lower section of the gully and beach (right) (Source: Beca site visit on 30/10/2024).

Figure 9. Bottom of the gully from the beach (right) and possible flow paths found in the lower section of the gully (right) (Source: Beca site visit on 28/08/2024 and 30/10/2024).

4.1.2 Geotechnical Investigations

Watercare commissioned Beca to undertake a geotechnical investigation[6] to support the resource consent application for the proposed discharge from the Raglan WWTP. During the investigation, which commenced on 11/11/2024 and was completed by 15/11/2024, two boreholes were drilled and were completed as standpipe piezometers and four hand augers were completed. The locations of the boreholes and hand augers are provided in Figure 10.

Standpipe piezometers were installed in both boreholes (BH01 and BH02) in order to measure long and short-term fluctuations in groundwater in two different aquifers. During the investigation, no groundwater was encountered at HA1 or HA2. However, groundwater was encountered at 0.4 and 0.2 m bgl at HA3 and HA4, respectively. Additionally, the depth to groundwater within the piezometers was measured during drilling and after piezometer installation. The piezometers recorded a groundwater range of 28.39 m bgl (21.61 m RL) on 14/11/2024 to 29.60 m bgl (20.6 m RL) on 15/11/2024 at BH01. BH02 had a groundwater depth of 6.74 m bgl (43.76 m RL) recorded on 15/11/2024.

The subsequent groundwater risk assessment[7] found that due to shallow groundwater levels and the presence of silts and clay soils, infiltration of treated wastewater is unlikely in the upper gully. As a result, most flows are expected to remain at or near the surface rather than infiltrating to groundwater. The assessment also notes that the potential for infiltration is slightly higher in the lower parts of the gully, where coarser-grained sands are present. However, given the shallow groundwater levels, the volume of treated wastewater infiltrating these sands will likely be low. Consequently, there is potential for visible flows across the beach at the bottom of the gully. The findings of this investigation are also consistent with the water hydraulic modelling (see Section 2.2.2). Overall, the assessment predicted that the risk of potential impacts on ground water is low, given the low likelihood of treated wastewater infiltrating to groundwater.

[6] Geotechnical Factual Report, Raglan Wastewater Discharge Consent, Beca, January 2025.

[7] Raglan Wastewater Consent – Groundwater Risks Assessment, Beca, June 2025.

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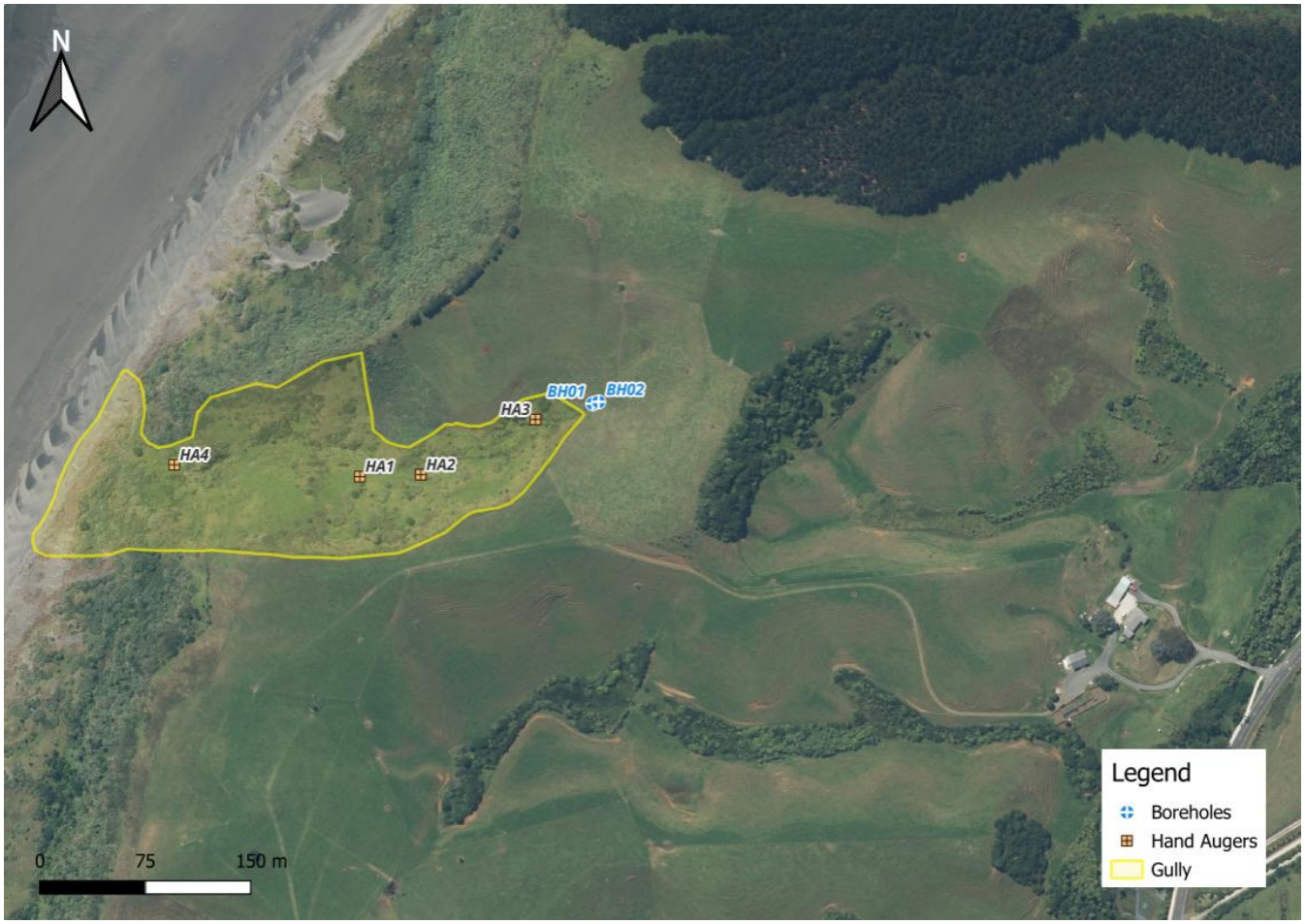

Figure 10. Geotechnical site investigation plan (Source: Geotechnical factual report, Raglan Wastewater Discharge Consent, Beca, January 2025).

4.1.3 Ecological Investigations

Two Beca ecologists conducted a site visit to the Wainui Reserve Western Gully on 28 August 2024. During the visit the ecologist assessed the ecological features within the proposed Wainui Reserve Western Gully receiving environment[8].

The site visit found that the gully's hydrology is influenced by both groundwater and natural seepage from the surrounding higher landscape and is primary dominated by kikuyu and Glyceria maxima. The head of the gully has a bowl-like depression that transitions into a clearer stream channel about 20-30 meters downstream, before becoming overgrown once more with kikuyu and Glyceria maxima. Near the discharge point to Ngarunui Beach no distinct channel was visible, suggesting that the water flow through this tributary and wetland system is predominantly low energy.

Watercare commissioned Beca to undertake an ecological impact assessment[9]. The assessment included a desktop review of publicly available information, information collected during the site visit detailed above, an assessment of the ecological features and values, and an assessment of ecological effects. In particular the report assessed the level of effect from alterations to the hydrological regime, alterations to the gully

[8] Raglan Wastewater Treatment Plant - Recommendations, Memorandum, Beca, September 2024.

[9] Raglan Wastewater Consent – Ecological Impact Assessment, Beca, June 2025.

morphology, changes in nutrient availability, and changes to fauna habitat quality. The findings of the assessment are summarised below:

- Overall, the assessment predicted a very low to net gain level of effect resulting from the proposed discharge of treated wastewater to the gully system.
- The report states that, given the overall very low to net gain level of effect and the proposed management including wetland gully planting (as shown in Appendix C of the Ecological Impact Assessment Report[12]), no additional effects management is required.

4.1.4 Raglan Coastal Reserves Management Plan

The Raglan Coastal Reserves Management Plan[10] provides a strategic approach for managing and developing Papahua Recreation Reserve, Wainui Reserve, and Manu Bay Reserve. The plan aims to facilitate the use, enjoyment, and maintenance of these reserves, while also ensuring their protection and preservation for future generations.

Wainui Reserve is a popular reserve and receives approximately 500,000 visitors annually. The reserve is made up of beaches, dune systems, farmland, and forests. Visitor numbers peak during the summer months, with Ngarunui Beach being a popular destination for primary contact recreation, including swimming and surfing. The coastal bike and walking tracks are popular throughout the year.

The management plan states that one of the main environmental issues within Wainui Reserve is coastal erosion. Established in 2003, the Raglan Beach Care group (lead by WRC) has been dedicated to rehabilitating the coastal margins within the reserve. Since 2004, volunteers have gathered to remove invasive plant species, reshape dunes, and plant native species. The dune restoration and bush planting has made progress in stabilising and improving the coastal margins and ecosystem within the reserve, with WDC state ongoing care and education is crucial to ensure long-term success.

A key action outlined in the management plan is to assess and determine the cultural significance of Wainui Reserve to local hapū, including identifying any culturally important sites.

4.1.5 Summary

The main findings from the gully system receiving environment baseline assessment are presented below:

- Surface water was encountered approximately 30m downstream of the head of the gully, however, the surface water dissipates through the soils near the center of the gully.
- The gully's hydrology is influenced by both groundwater and natural seepage from the surrounding higher landscape.
- Groundwater was encountered during the geotechnical investigation; however, the groundwater risk assessment[11] predicted that the risk of potential impacts on ground water is low, given the low likelihood of treated wastewater infiltrating to groundwater.
- Primary contact recreation (swimming and surfing) peaks during summer months at Ngarunui Beach (located at the bottom of the gully).

[10] Raglan Coastal Reserves Management Plan, Waikato District Council, August 2021.

[11] Raglan Wastewater Consent – Groundwater Risks Assessment, Beca, June 2025.

4.2 Harbour Outfall Receiving Environment and Water Quality

4.2.1 Site visit observations

The site visit conducted on 30 October 2024 (during low tide) to Ngarunui Beach confirmed that the outfall pipe is fully buried beneath the beach, with no visible signs of leaks or damage. The existing Raglan Harbour outfall discharge point is not visible from the beach; however, no obvious signs of treated wastewater discharge were observed. Flows through the discharge pipe could be heard. The outfall pipe and the approximate discharge location are shown in Figure 11 and Figure 1, respectively.

Figure 11. The Raglan WWTP outfall pipe visible from Ngarunui Beach.

4.2.2 Quantitative Microbiological Risk Assessment

In 2019, WDC engaged Beca to undertake water quality investigations of the Raglan WWTP discharge to Raglan Harbour at the outfall location to support the application of an interim resource consent. The water quality investigations included a quantitative microbiological assessment (QMRA[12]) undertaken by QMRA Data Experts (QDE). The QMRA assessed the Individual Illness Risk (IIR) associated with a range of different discharge scenarios, including the discharge regime at the time of writing and prior to the Raglan WWTP upgrade discussed Section 2 (pond + UV treatment and discharge to the existing outfall in Raglan Harbour).

[12] QMRA Data Experts, 2021. Health risks assessment of Raglan WWTP treatment and discharge options. Technical memorandum prepared 1 April 2021.

Consistent with previous assessments undertaken in New Zealand, norovirus and enteroviruses were the chosen pathogens for primary contact risk and adenovirus was selected as the pathogen to assess secondary contact risk. In summary the QMRA found the following, in relation to the existing discharge scenario (prior to the Raglan WWTP upgrade):

- Log removal of norovirus, enteroviruses, and adenovirus from the existing scenario is 0.3-2.8 log, 1.1-5.3 log, and 1.4 - 7.2 log, respectively.
- The existing scenario was assessed as safe across all locations for primary contact recreation and raw shellfish consumption.
- Secondary contact recreation was found to be safe across all locations, excluding a low IIR risk identified at the outfall.

4.2.3 Baseline Water Quality Baseline Effects Assessment

In addition to the QMRA undertaken to support the application for an interim resource consent (detailed above), WDC engaged Beca to undertake a water quality effects assessment of the Raglan WWTP discharge of treated wastewater on the Raglan Harbour at the outfall location[13]. At the time of the assessment (2019) and before the upgrades to the Raglan WWTP, the influent received at Raglan WWTP was pond and UV treated before being discharged to Raglan Harbour.

The assessment predicted the concentrations of contaminants from the Raglan WWTP to the Raglan Harbour after initial and reasonable mixing (as shown in Table 2). Overall, the assessment predicted that the Raglan WWTP discharge would have a **negligible** effect on water quality in Raglan Harbour beyond the 150m zone of reasonable mixing. The main findings from the report are provided below and the full report is provided in **Appendix A**.

Table 2. Predicted concentrations after zone of initial mixing and reasonable mixing[13].

Parameter	Unit	Discharge Concentrations		Concentration with 70-fold dilution (dilution after reasonable mixing)	Concentration with 12.4-fold dilution (worst case near field dilution)
		Average Annual Median	Average Annual 90th Percentile		
Faecal Coliforms	cfu/100mL	5	28	<1	0.38
Enterococci	cfu/100mL	7	17	<1	0.54
NH_4-N	mg/L	6.4	14	0.2*	1.1*
NO_3-N	mg/L	10	18	0.15	0.83
TN	mg/L	21	26	0.30	1.7
$cBOD_5$	mg/L	6.5	12	0.09	0.52
TSS	mg/L	33	84	0.48	2.7
Notes: *Average annual median concentrations used for dilution calculations except for ammonia where the average annual 90th percentile concentration has been used					

In summary the report found the following:

- The predicted microbiological indicator concentrations showed that the discharge quality will meet WRC contact recreation and shellfish collection standards after initial and reasonable mixing. Additionally, the

[13] Raglan Wastewater Treatment Plant -Water Quality Assessment, Beca, October 2019.

QRMA undertaken by NIWA[14], found that the individual illness risk (IIR) associated with adenovirus and norovirus from the discharge were generally low.

- In general, ammoniacal Nitrogen (NH_4-N) concentrations were found to be in the 'satisfactory' WRC guideline category after initial mixing and therefore significant adverse effects on aquatic life from this toxicant were unlikely.
- Biological algae growth from the discharge was likely prevented by the short residence time near the harbour's entrance, with background levels similar to those observed in the wider WRC water quality monitoring.

4.2.4 Water Quality Modelling

DHI[15] were commissioned by Watercare to undertake a modelling assessment of the Raglan WWTP discharge options that include a discharge to water. To assess the different discharge options DHI used a previously calibrated Raglan Harbour model. The predicted level of dilution from the existing discharge regime was also assessed to be compared against the proposed future discharge options.

The assessment used optimised discharge times for both the proposed and existing discharges to achieve the maximum possible dilutions at the outfall sites. The optimisation of the existing discharge regime included discharging for a maximum of four hours a day commencing one hour after high tide. The assessment found that through discharge optimisation the minimum dilution at the existing outfall would increase from 96-fold under the current discharge regime to 314-fold for the optimised timing scenario. This indicates the clear benefit of optimising the timing of the existing discharge regime. The full report is provided in **Appendix A**.

4.2.5 Emerging Organic Contaminants

Cawthron Institute was commissioned by Watercare to undertake an assessment of emerging organic contaminants (EOCs) in the treated wastewater from the Raglan WWTP[16]. The report characterised the EOCs found in the treated wastewater, compared the EOCs present in the treated wastewater to other WWTP in New Zealand, and assessed the potential environmental risk posed from the EOCs. The findings from the assessment are summarised below:

- The concentrations of EOCs in the treated effluent is lower than what is recognised to pose a risk to freshwater and marine water environments.
- The potential risk from EOCs from the treated effluent is reduced when discharged into the environment, given that they will be subject to dispersion.
- Overall, the assessment found that the concentrations of EOCs present in the treated wastewater does not pose a risk to aquatic organisms.

4.2.6 Social and Cultural Significance

As discussed in 4.1.4, Ngarunui Beach is a popular spot for primary contact recreation (swimming and surfing) and experiences higher visitor numbers during the summer period. The cultural significance of the reserve is being assessed separately, and a Cultural Impact Assessment is to be provided.

[14] Microbiological Water Quality Assessment for Raglan Harbour, NIWA, October 2019.

[15] DHI, 2021. Raglan Wastewater Options. Report 44801462/02 prepared April 2021.

[16] Analysis of Emerging Organic Contaminants (EOCs) in Effluent of the Raglan Wastewater Treatment Plant, Cawthron, April 2021.

4.2.7 Summary

The main findings from the Raglan Harbour receiving environment and water quality baseline assessment are summarized below:

- The existing scenario was assessed as **safe** across all locations for primary contact recreation, secondary contact recreation, and raw shellfish consumption (excluding a low risk for secondary contact identified at the outfall).
- The 2019 baseline assessment[17] predicted that the Raglan WWTP discharge would have a **negligible** effect on water quality, contact recreation, and shellfish gathering in Raglan Harbour beyond the 150m zone of reasonable mixing.
- The water quality modelling assessment found that by optimising the discharge timing, the minimum dilution at the existing outfall would increase from 96 to 314 for the optimised timing scenario. This optimised discharge timing was subsequently implemented in 2021.

[17] Raglan Wastewater Treatment Plant -Water Quality Assessment, Beca, October 2019.

5 Water Quality Effects Assessment

The water quality effects assessment undertaken in this section uses information reviewed in Section 4, along with supplementary data, to assess the effects of the proposed discharge on groundwater and surface water quality in the Wainui Reserve Western Gully, as well as coastal water quality in Raglan Harbour at the existing outfall location.

5.1 Review of Existing Information

5.1.1 Australian Guidelines for Water Recycling

In recent years there have been significant advancements in the technology and management systems for water recycling, including the recycling of wastewater for various applications (agriculture, fire control, industrial use, and commercial). This has led to the formation of water recycling guidelines that provide comprehensive guidance on safely and sustainably recycling water. However, due to the lack of available guidelines in New Zealand, the use of international guidelines is required.

Available water recycling guidelines include the Australian Guidelines for Water Recycling[18] (AGWR), the Victorian Guideline for water recycling[19], and the Queensland Guideline for low-exposure recycled water schemes[20]. The AGWR are internationally recognized as highly advanced and closely aligned with the recommendations in the World Health Organization's guidelines[21]. The AGWR can be used to determine appropriate wastewater quality requirements, WWTP upgrade options, and the potential risks to human health associated with proposed options.

AGWR provides the potential logarithmic reductions of enteric pathogens and indicator organisms that are typically achieved through different design features of the treatment process. However, it is important to note that sampling and testing for bacteria (e.g. campylobacter), viruses (e.g. adenovirus) and protozoa (e.g. giardia, cryptosporidium), are required to validate the predicted log removals. The Victorian Guideline for water recycling aims to provide guidelines to ensure the sustainable and safe use of recycled water in Victoria. These guidelines are categorised into three classes (A to C) and include the required log reductions required for bacteria, viruses, and protozoa (based on the intended recycled water use).

<u>Raglan Wastewater Treatment Plant Predicted Logarithmic Reductions</u>

The upgraded Raglan WWTP treatment process has been compared against the AGWR and the Victoria Guideline for water recycling to predict the indicative log reductions of enteric pathogens and indicator organisms (as shown in Table 3). The analysis found that, if the average log reduction values (LRV) for viruses are considered, the Victoria Guidelines and AGWR Class A LRV requirement for viruses is readily met. For *E. coli*, the minimum and average LRVs are projected to be 6.5 and 9.5, respectively. Monitoring results are required to check *E. coli* compliance for Class A (1 (CFU/100 mL)). It is important to note that due to its small size, norovirus can pass through the MABR/MBR filtration process without being removed. However, the upgrades at the Raglan WWTP will include UV disinfection, which is effective at removing norovirus. Treated wastewater that meets the Victoria Guidelines and AGWR Class A standards is of high

[18] Australian Guidelines for Water Recycling: Managing Health and Environmental Risks (Phase1), 2006.

[19] Victorian guideline for water recycling, Environment Protection Authority Victoria, Publication 1911.2, March 2021.

[20] Queensland Guideline for low-exposure recycled water schemes, 2022.

[21] Sanz and Gawlik. (2014). European Commission JRC Science and Policy Reports. Water Reuse in Europe: Relevant guidelines, needs for and barriers to innovation.

quality and suitable for unrestricted reuse. However, it should be noted that this does not include use as drinking water.

Table 3. Indicative log reductions of enteric pathogens and indicator organisms (Average LRV range) (Derived from Table 3.4 of the AGWR).

Treatment	*E. coli*	LRV Virus	LRV Protozoa*	LRV Bacteria	Comment
Biological nutrient removal (Secondary treatment)	1-3	0.5-2	0.5-1	1-3	-
Membrane filtration	3.5->6	2.5->6	>6	3.5->6	-
UV disinfection	2->4	>1.0 adenovirus, >3.0 enterovirus, hepatitis A	>3.0	2->4	-
Indicative log removals in the final treated wastewater	9.5 LRV	7 LRV	9.5 LRV	9.5 LRV	Average values have been considered for each LRV
EPA Victoria and AGWR Class A Requirement	1 (CFU/100 mL)	5 LRV	3.5 LRV	4 LRV	-

* The range for Cryptosporidium has been included to be more conservative as the LRVs for Giardia are higher.

Note: Green highlight indicates that the relevant guidelines have been met, orange highlight indicates that sampling and testing for bacteria is required to validate log removals.

5.1.2 Wainui Reserve Western Gully System Modelling

Initial hydrological modelling of the gully and dune system has been undertaken by Beca[22]. The modelling found that during storm events up to 1% annual exceedance probability (AEP) the additional flow from the treated wastewater will not significantly increase the velocity or power of the surface water within the gully system. Furthermore, the discharge of treated wastewater during usual weather conditions will likely result in more frequent and/ or permanent surface water flows when compared to the current situation.

Beca undertook an additional hydrological modelling assessment[23] of the impact of the proposed treated wastewater flows on the over land flow path (OLFP) within the gully system. The assessment found that continuous discharge may create a visible OLFP, however, it is it is unlikely to form a permanent channel or significantly change to the gully's morphology. The assessment noted that the OLFP will likely be noticeable during dry weather, however, stormwater runoff will dominate during rainfall. Minor increases in velocity and

[22] Email correspondence received from a Senior Associate Civil Engineer at Beca, December 2024.

[23] Raglan Wastewater Discharge – Hydraulic Assessment of Overland Flow Path, Technical Memorandum, Beca, April 2025.

stream power from wastewater flows are predicted, however, the increases in velocity are likely insufficient to initiate erosion or cause ongoing channel degradation.

5.2 Discharge to the Wainui Reserve Western Gully

5.2.1 Effects on Surface Water Quality

During site visits conducted by Beca ecologists and environmental scientists, surface water was observed approximately 20 to 30 meters downstream from the head of the gully. No further surface water was observed within the gully system, suggesting that surface water infiltrates the soil into the groundwater as it moves downstream. The hydrological modelling found that the frequency and presence of surface water in the gully system is likely to increase due to the discharge. However, given the proposed flow capacity and restoration planting erosion is not anticipated to increase, therefore, the discharge is likely to have a negligible effect on TSS concentration in the water column.

The surface water observed during the site visit in the gully system was shallow with a slow flow, therefore, it is expected to provide a low dilution factor. However, it is important to note that all of the discharge to the gully system will be MABR/MBR treated and therefore of high quality (as shown in Table 1). Furthermore, the discharge quality will meet Class A of the AWGR and Victoria Guidelines for water recycling. Therefore, the predicted effect from the discharge on surface water quality, is considered **negligible**.

5.2.2 Effects on Groundwater Quality

The landscape concept design[24] involves discharging the treated wastewater to a naturalised discharge stream at the head of the gully system, with some infiltration into the wetland and underlying soils, before eventually dissipating into the coastal environment.er. Furthermore, there is no identified groundwater bores or potable water supplies in the nearby area. The landscape concept design also recommended wetland restoration within the gully system and planting along the gully margins, which will provide additional nutrient uptake via the soil's natural physical filtration properties and the presence of important biota.

Furthermore, the groundwater risk assessment (See Section 4.1.2), found that due to shallow groundwater and clayey soils, treated wastewater is unlikely to infiltrate in the upper gully and will likely remain at or near the surface. Infiltration potential is slightly higher in lower gully areas due to the presence of sandy soils; however, infiltration is likely limited given the shallow groundwater in this area. Overall, the assessment predicted that the risk of potential impacts on groundwater is low, given the low likelihood of treated wastewater infiltrating to groundwater.

Additionally, as discussed in Section 5.1.1, the treated wastewater from the Raglan WWTP will be of high quality and is expected to meet Class A of the AWRG and Victoria unrestricted reuse standards.

Given the high quality of the discharge (overall meeting Class A of the AWRG and Victoria unrestricted reuse standards), that there is no groundwater bores or potable water supplies located nearby, the groundwater likely migrating to the coast, the low likelihood of treated wastewater infiltrating to groundwater, and the additional treatment provided by wetland restoration and the soil biota and natural filtration properties, the predicted effects from the discharge on groundwater quality is considered **negligible**.

[24] Raglan Wainui Reserve Western Gully Wastewater Discharge, Concept Landscape Design Package, Beca, May 2025.

5.2.3 Effects on Coastal Water Quality

The hydrological modelling[25] and the groundwater risk assessment[26] found that there is a low likelihood of the treated wastewater infiltrating to groundwater. As a result, the assessment stated that there is a chance of treated wastewater flowing through the sands or across the beach to coastal water.

As stated above, the landscape concept design[27] includes planting along the gully margins providing additional nutrient uptake. Additionally, as discussed in Section 5.1.1, the treated wastewater from the Raglan WWTP will be of high quality and is expected to meet Class A of the AWRG and Victoria unrestricted reuse standards.

Overall, the hydrological and groundwater risk assessments found that there is a chance of either flows through the sands or overland flows to the coastal waters at the bottom of the gully. However, given the high quality of the discharge (overall meeting Class A of the AWRG and Victoria unrestricted reuse standards), and the additional nutrient uptake provided by the planting of native species in the gully, the predicted effects from the discharge on coastal water quality is considered **negligible**. Discharge to the Harbour Outfall (Contingency)

5.2.4 Effects on Surface Water Quality

The discharge of treated wastewater from the Raglan WWTP to Raglan Harbour will be very limited, most of the discharge will be MABR/MBR treated and discharged to the gully system. However, during high rainfall events where the buffering storage capacity of Raglan WWTP is exceeded but is below the MABR/MBR treatment capacity, high quality MABR/MBR treated wastewater will be intermittently discharged to Raglan Harbour. Furthermore, the proposed contingency discharge, which bypasses the MABR/MBR system, involves pond and UV-treated wastewater being discharged into Raglan Harbour via the existing outfall during the outgoing tide. However, it is important to note that between 2020 and 2023 there have only been two instances where influent volumes have exceeded 6,000 m^3/day and no instances where influent volumes have exceeded 7,000 m^3/day. Therefore, the contingency discharge would only be required during extreme weather events, which typically occur in the winter months when recreational use of the harbour is lower compared to summer months.

The proposed contingency discharge is expected to be of higher quality for MABR/MBR treated flows (as shown in Table 1) and of similar quality for pond and UV treated flows to discharge assessed in the 2019 baseline water quality assessment(as shown in Table 2). The assessment predicted that the effects of the discharge would be negligible beyond the 150-meter zone of reasonable mixing, including effects on water quality, contact recreation and shellfish gathering. This was primarily due to the characteristics of the harbour, including the short residence time at the outfall location. The contingency discharge will only be required during extreme weather events, therefore, the volume of pond and UV treated wastewater being discharged to Raglan Harbour will be significantly reduced. This will result in a reduction of contaminants and mass loads of nutrients discharged to the harbour and therefore a reduction in bio-accumulative effects on shellfish near the outfall location.

Furthermore, the water quality modelling conducted by DHI found that by optimizing the discharge timing at the existing outfall location, the minimum dilution would increase from 96-fold to 314-fold. The increase in dilution would result in reduced contaminant concentrations and, as a result, a potential decrease in adverse

[25] Raglan Wastewater Discharge – Hydraulic Assessment of Overland Flow Path, Technical Memorandum, Beca, April 2025.

[26] Raglan Wastewater Consent – Groundwater Risks Assessment, Beca, June 2025.

[27] Raglan Wainui Reserve Western Gully Wastewater Discharge, Concept Landscape Design Package, Beca, May 2025.

environmental effects from the discharge. Discharge optimisation was undertaken at Raglan WWTP and was completed around 2021.

Additionally, discharges that exceed the infiltration capacity of the Wainui Reserve Western Gully that can be stored at the WWTP will receive full MABR/MBR and UV treatment before being discharged to Raglan Harbour. However, this discharge will be of high quality (overall meeting Class A of the AWRG and Victoria Guidelines for water recycling) and will involve reduced volumes when compared to the current regime.

Therefore, given that the contingency discharge will only be required during extreme weather events, the predicted negligible effects of the pond + UV treated wastewater on Raglan Harbour water quality, the overall reduction of discharge volumes, and the increase in dilution from the discharge optimisation, the overall effects of the contingency discharge on Raglan Harbour water quality is considered **negligible**.

6 Public Health Effects Assessment

This section uses the information presented in this report to undertake a high-level public health effects assessment. This assessment will consider the effects of the proposed discharge from the Raglan WWTP on shellfish gathering, primary contact recreation (swimming), and secondary contact (shoreline walking and boating).

6.1 Review of Existing Information

As detailed in Section 2.2, once the Raglan WWTP upgrades have been completed, most of the flows will be MABR/MBR treated and discharged to the gully system. Therefore, the discharge of treated wastewater to the Raglan Harbour from the Raglan WWTP will be greatly reduced. The contingency discharge to Raglan Harbour will consist mostly of high quality MABR/MBR treated flows, discharged intermittently in high rainfall events where the buffering storage of Raglan WWTP is exceeded. The UV and pond treated contingency discharge where the MABR/MBR system is bypassed will only be required during extreme weather events, which typically occur in the winter months when recreational use of the harbour is lower when compared to summer months. As shown in Figure 6, between 2020 and 2023, the 2030 design capacity of 6,000 m^3/day has only been exceeded twice, with no exceedances of the 2050 design capacity of 7,000 m^3/day. Furthermore, the UV and pond treated discharge will be of similar quality to the existing discharge. The 2021 QMRA[28] concluded that all of the locations included in the assessment were assessed as safe for primary and secondary contact recreation (excluding a low IIR identified at the outfall location).

The groundwater risk assessment[29] found that infiltration of the treated wastewater will likely be limited given the soil type in the upper gully and the groundwater levels observed in the lower gully. Therefore, there is a chance of the discharge creating an overland flow path across the beach. However, as detailed in Section 5.1.1, the MABR/MBR treated wastewater that will be discharged to the gully will meet Class A of the AWRG and Victoria unrestricted reuse standards. These standards represent the highest level of criteria aimed at protecting soil ecosystems, productivity, water resources, and human health. Therefore, if the discharge of treated wastewater does create an overland flow across the beach at the bottom of the gully, there will be a **negligible** risk to public health (including from direct contact) due to the high quality of the treated wastewater (meeting Class A of the AGWR and Victoria unrestricted reuse standards).

6.1.1 Public Health Effects Assessment Summary

Given the high quality of the discharge (overall meeting Class A of the AWRG and Victoria unrestricted reuse standards) with UV and pond treated wastewater only discharged during extreme weather, the overall reduction of treated wastewater being discharged to Raglan Harbour, the predicted effects from the discharge on shellfish gathering, primary and secondary contact recreation is considered **negligible**.

[28] QMRA Data Experts, 2021. Health risks assessment of Raglan WWTP treatment and discharge options. Technical memorandum prepared 1 April 2021.

[29] Raglan Wastewater Consent – Groundwater Risks Assessment, Beca, June 2025.

7 Summary and Conclusions

Baseline Receiving Environment and Water Quality Assessment - Wainui Reserve Western Gully

Baseline receiving environment and water quality of the Wainui Reserve western gully was assessed using information collected during site visits, preliminary hydrological modelling and site investigations, and available data. The main findings from the assessment are provided below:

- The gully is predominantly dominated by dominated by kikuyu and Glyceria maxima, however, surface water was encountered approximately 20 to 30 m down from the head of the gully during two site visits undertaken by Beca environmental scientists and ecologist, respectively.
- Possible surface water flow paths were visible at the bottom of the gully, however, the overall flow through the identified surface water and wetland system appeared to be predominantly low energy.
- The geotechnical investigations encounter surface water at 0.4 and 0.2 m bgl at HA3 and HA4, located at the head and bottom of the gully, respectively. The groundwater risk assessment predicted that the risk of potential impacts on ground water is low, given the low likelihood of treated wastewater infiltrating to groundwater.

Baseline Receiving Environment and Water Quality Assessment - Raglan Harbour Outfall

Baseline receiving environment and water quality of the Raglan Harbour at the existing outfall location was assessed using available data. The main findings from the assessment are provided below:

- The 2021 QMRA found that the existing discharge regime was safe for primary contact recreation and raw shellfish consumption at all locations. Secondary contact recreation was found to be safe across all locations (excluding a low IIR risk identified at the outfall).
- The 2019 water quality assessment predicted that microbiological concentrations would meet WRC contact recreation and shellfish collection standards after initial and reasonable mixing. NH4-N concentrations were, in general, found to be in the ‘satisfactory’ WRC guideline category after initial mixing. Biological algae growth is similar to the recorded levels in the wider WRC water quality monitoring, most likely due to the short residency time at the outfall location.
- The 2021 water quality modelling found that by optimising the discharge regime at the existing discharge location, the minimum dilution increased from 96-fold for the existing non-optimised discharge regime to 314-fold for the 2025 optimised timing scenario. Discharge optimisation was undertaken at Raglan WWTP and was completed around 2021. Overall, the assessment found that the concentrations of EOCs present in the treated wastewater does not pose a risk to aquatic organisms.

Water Quality Effects Assessment

The surface water effects assessment for the discharge to Wainui Reserve Western Gully predicted that, given the high quality of the treated wastewater and the potential for additional nutrient uptake from gully planting, the overall effect on surface water quality is predicted to be **negligible**.

The groundwater effects assessment for the discharge to Wainui Reserve Western Gully predicted that, due to the high quality of the discharge, its compliance with Class A standards under the AWRG and Victoria unrestricted reuse guidelines, no borehole or drinking water supplies identified in the area, the groundwater travelling to the coast, the limited potential for groundwater infiltration, and the additional treatment provided by wetland restoration and the natural filtration properties of the soil, the overall effect on groundwater quality is predicted to be **negligible**.

The surface water effects assessment for the contingency discharge to the existing Raglan Harbour outfall predicted that, given the contingency discharge will mostly be MABR/MBR treated (with pond and UV treated discharges only required during extreme weather events), the predicted negligible effects of the pond + UV treated wastewater on water quality, the overall reduction in discharge volumes to the Raglan Harbour, the concentrations of EOCs in the treated wastewater being lower than what is recognized to pose risks to aquatic organisms, and the enhanced dilution due to discharge optimization, the overall effect on Raglan Harbour water quality is predicted to be **negligible**.

The coastal water effects assessment indicates there is a possibility of flows reaching coastal waters either through the sands or as overland flows at the bottom of the gully. However, due to the high quality of the discharge (meeting Class A of the AGWR and Victoria unrestricted reuse standards) and additional nutrient uptake from native planting in the gully, the overall effects on coastal water quality is predicted to be **negligible**.

Public Health Effects Assessment

The public health effects assessment found that if the discharge of treated wastewater creates overland flows across the beach at the bottom of the gully, there will be negligible risk to public health (including from direct contact) due to the high quality of the treated wastewater (meeting Class A of the AGWR and Victoria unrestricted reuse standards). Furthermore, due to the reduction in discharges to the Raglan Harbour, the high quality of the discharge with UV and pond treated wastewater only discharged during extreme weather events, the predicted effects from the discharge on shellfish gathering, primary and secondary contact recreation is predicted to be **negligible**.

A

Appendix A – 2019 Baseline Water Quality and Effects Assessment

Raglan Wastewater Treatment Plant - Water Quality Assessment

Prepared for Waikato District Council
Prepared by Beca Limited

31 October 2019

Creative people together transforming our world

Contents

1 Introduction 1

1.1 Scope and Objectives 1

2 Description of the Existing Wastewater Treatment Plant 3

3 Description of the Receiving Environment 4

3.1 Contaminant Inputs and Residence times in the Harbour 4

3.2 Existing Water Quality 5

4 Discharge Characteristics 8

5 Water Quality Assessment 11

5.1 Zone of Reasonable Mixing and Predicted Dilutions 11

5.2 Predicted Concentrations 11

5.3 Effects Assessment 15

6 Summary 17

Appendices

Appendix A – NIWA Microbiological water quality assessment

Appendix B – DHI Discharge Assessment

Appendix C – NIWA Human health risk assessment

Revision History

Revision Nº	Prepared By	Description	Date
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Document Acceptance

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on behalf of	Beca Limited		

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1 Introduction

Waikato District Council (WDC) currently operate the Raglan Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) under an existing discharge consent which is due to expire on the 14th February 2020. Section 124 of the Resource Management Act (RMA) allows an applicant to continue operating under an existing discharge consent whilst applying for a new discharge consent. WDC seek to utilise section 124(2) of the RMA to lodge an application for a relatively short-term resource consent at least three months prior to consent expiry.

WDC are currently developing a long-term resource wastewater management preferred solution and an associated application for the necessary resource consents will be sought imminently. The short-term resource consent will allow the long-term preferred option to be investigated and completed adequately.

WDC has engaged Beca Ltd (Beca) to undertake a water quality effects assessment to support the short-term resource consent application and Assessment of Environmental Effects (AEE).

This Water Quality Assessment seeks to assess the effects of the existing discharge regime from the WWTP on the coastal water quality of the Whāingaroa Harbour.

1.1 Scope and Objectives

The scope and objectives of the water quality assessment are to:

- Describe the water quality of the existing environment;
- Assess the characteristics of the existing discharge with respect to key water quality parameters, timing, duration and flow rate;
- Summarise hydrodynamic modelling undertaken to determine the zone of reasonable mixing and predicted dilutions of the discharge in the receiving environment;
- Predict concentrations of key water quality parameters in the receiving environment as a result of dilution; and
- Compare the predicted concentrations of key water quality parameters against relevant guidelines to assess whether any adverse effects are likely to occur on human health and the environment.

This assessment references the standards and terms, and address the assessment criteria, relevant to water quality effects under rule 16.3.8 of the Waikato Regional Coastal Plan (WRCP). These are:

Standards and Terms

- The discharge, after initial mixing, shall not result in:
  - The production of conspicuous oil or grease films, scums or foams, or floatable or suspended materials; or
  - Any conspicuous change in the colours or visual clarity; or
  - Any emission of objectionable odour

Assessment Criteria

In assessing any application for sewage discharges, regard shall be had to:

- The Decision-Making Criteria and Considerations which are set out in Appendix II of the WRCP, and which are relevant to this activity;
- The extent to which water quality has been maintained or enhanced; and
- The extent to which the discharge will or is likely to have any adverse effects on human health; and
- The extent to which, after initial mixing, the discharge (either by itself, or in a combination with other discharges) will or is likely to result in any adverse effects on aquatic flora or fauna.

Relevant considerations set out in Appendix II of the WRCP include:

- Whether or not the quality of discharge will meet the standards required, after initial or reasonable mixing, for contact recreation purposes as stated in the third schedule of the RMA.
- Whether or not the discharge contains nutrients which will cause undesirable biological growth;
- The extent to which the discharge, after initial and reasonable mixing, results in:
  - The production of any conspicuous oil or grease films, scums or foams, or floatable or suspended materials;
  - Any conspicuous change in the colour or visual clarity;
  - Any emission of objectionable odour;
  - Any significant adverse effects on aquatic life

The assessment also considers Section 107 of the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) which states that a discharge is not allowed if, after reasonable mixing, the discharge (either by itself or in a combination with the same, similar or other contaminants or water), is likely to give rise to certain effects in the receiving environment. These effects are the same as the final four points outlined above.

2 Description of the Existing Wastewater Treatment Plant

The WWTP is located to the south-west of the Raglan community on Wainui Road. Wastewater is received at the inlet works (screen), from where wastewater is piped to anaerobic ponds 1 and 2, then aerated ponds A and D, and on to ponds B and C as represented in Figure 1 below. The aerobic ponds have an aeration system and aquamats installed. The aquamats provide additional surface area for biological activity. The pond treated wastewater currently discharges into a day pond for storage prior to discharge on the outgoing tide. If the holding capacity of the day pond is exceeded, it will overflow to the roadside (storage) pond. From the day pond treated wastewater is pumped via an inline UV disinfection system to the entrance of the Whāingaroa Harbour.

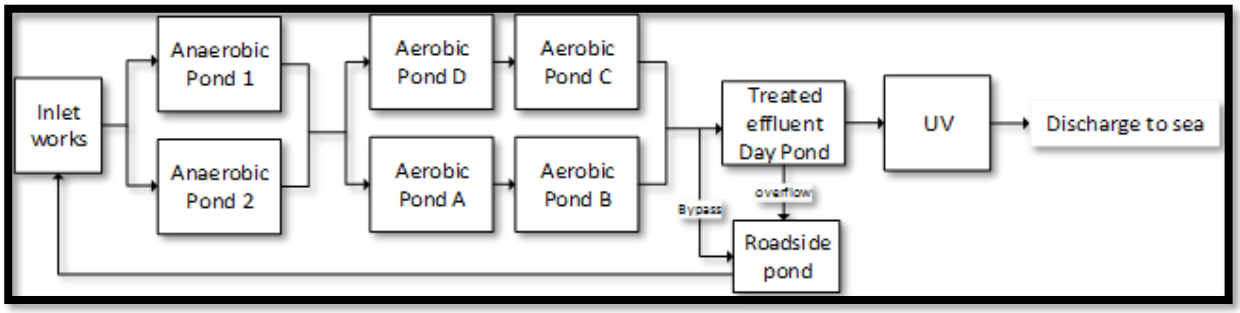

Figure 1: Existing process at Raglan Wastewater Treatment Plant

3 Description of the Receiving Environment

3.1 Contaminant Inputs and Residence times in the Harbour

The Whāingaroa Harbour has a large catchment area of 445 km^2 with seven major river catchments and smaller streams flowing into the Harbour. These include the Ohautira, Opoturu, Waingaro, Tawatahi and Waitetuna Rivers (Fisher, 2014). Due to the large-scale of the catchment, surrounding catchment land uses have an impact on the Harbour water quality whereby contaminants generated from land uses can be transported via rivers to discharge into the Harbour.

The contribution of contaminants from catchment diffuse sources into the Harbour is expected to be greater than that from the existing WWTP discharge and has been previously studied using hydrodynamic modelling (Greer, 2015) ('the modelling study'). The modelling study sought to develop an understanding of inputs to the harbour from the WWTP using hydrodynamic modelling in conjunction with a 13-river catchment model to enable some comparison of inputs from the WWTP compared to contaminant inputs from inflowing rivers.

The modelling study concluded that rivers entering the Harbour have a large-scale influence on Harbour water quality relative to the WWTP discharge with regards to Faecal Coliform (FC) concentrations. It was noted that the model did however carry some level on uncertainty with regards to predicted source FC concentrations.

Both diffuse contaminant sources associated with catchment land uses and the WWTP discharge influence a range of water quality parameter concentrations including pathogens, nutrients, and suspended solids (Greer, 2015). Pathogens, including a wide range of microbes are the primary concern with regard to human health given the recreational nature of the Harbour and use of the Harbour for collection of kaimoana.

Residence times have an impact on the fate of contaminants discharged to the Harbour (eCoast, 2016). Through hydrodynamic modelling (eCoast, 2016), residence times of 35 to 45 days in the Harbour have been observed (in the upper estuary during medium river flow conditions). In particular, the Waituna and Waingaro Rivers drain approximately 60% of the Harbour Catchment area and flow into the Harbour head where residence times can be up to 45 days during low river flows (eCoast, 2016). Conversely, lower residence times are predicted to occur at the mouth of the Harbour (eCoast, 2016), where the WWTP discharge is located.

Variables other than river flows also contribute to residence times spatially within the Harbour. Tidal influences are such that residence times of contaminants at the mouth of the Harbour, in the vicinity of the WWTP discharge, can be <1 day (based on interpretation of tracer experimentation where a threshold of 20% reduction in initial tracer concentration was applied, when the tracer was released at high tide (eCoast, 2016)). Under the same tidal conditions, areas of the Harbour influenced by river discharges (predominantly in the upper Harbour) maintain relatively long residence times and consequent tracer/contaminant retention (eCoast, 2016). This provides further evidence that the Harbour water quality is more influenced by contaminants transported by river flows than by the WWTP outfall discharge. Overall, the modelling undertaken by eCoast found that in drowned river valley estuaries such as the Whāingaroa Harbour, residence times exhibit an increasing gradient from the mouth to the head of the estuary (Figure 2).

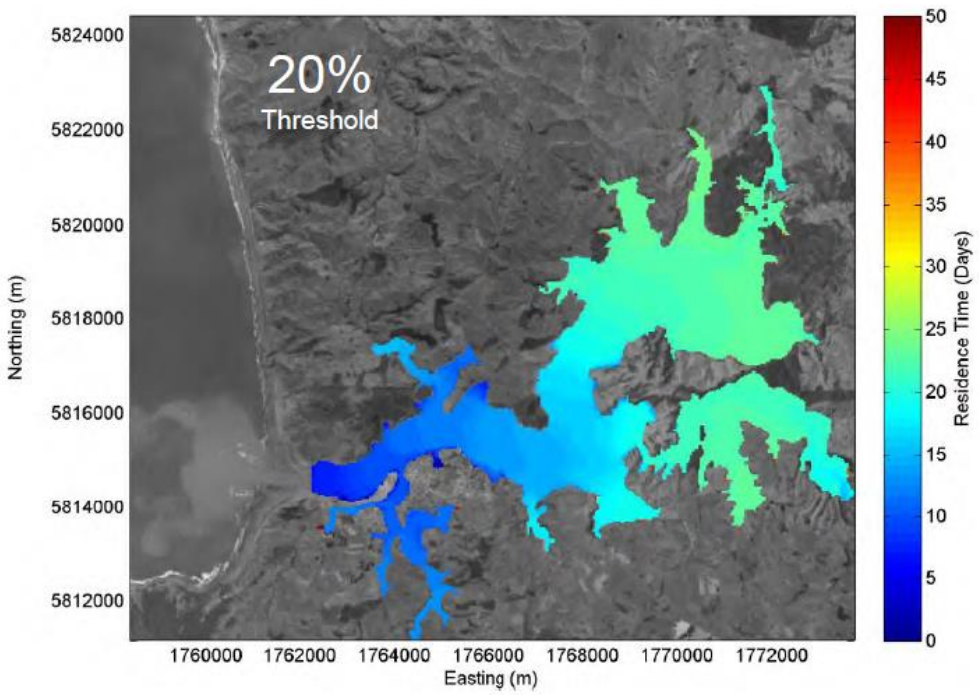

Figure 3.9: Residence time for Whaingaroa Harbour calculated using medium flow. The tracer was released at high tide during mid-range tides. The threshold at a cell was considered flushed was taken to be 20% of the original tracer concentration.

Figure 2: Excerpt from eCoast, 2016 showing gradient of residence times in the Harbour by which 20% of the original concentration of a tracer released at high tide had been reached.

3.2 Existing Water Quality

Maintaining a high level of water quality in the Harbour is important due to its uses for recreation including swimming, water sports, along with collection of kaimoana. Faecal indicator species are used to monitor microbial water quality in the harbour including E.coli, Enterococci and Faecal Coliforms.

The general microbiological water quality of the harbour was assessed by NIWA using data from the routine monitoring undertaken in the Harbour by Waikato Regional Council (WRC)[1] (Appendix A). NIWA reported that concentrations of faecal indicator species tend to consistently decrease from the upper Harbour toward the mouth of the Harbour suggesting substantial dilution and attenuation of indicator species from inflow toward the Harbour mouth. The 95th percentile concentration of Enterococci calculated from data for January 2017 to June 2019 at the Raglan Mouth was 15 Enterococci /100 mL while at two upper Harbour monitoring locations 95th percentile concentrations for the same period were 186 and 412 Enterococci /100 mL, respectively.

NIWA also assessed data for two recreational sites in the Harbour where the number of samples collected, and sampling frequency met the criteria for comparison to the Ministry for the Environment New Zealand recreational quality guidelines (2003). NIWA reported that in 12 of the 16 recreational seasons assessed, gastrointestinal illness risk was likely to be less than 1% based on the faecal indicator date, indicating high recreational water quality. In three of the seasons, the gastrointestinal illness risks were likely to have

[1] *Microbiological wate quality assessment for Raglan Harbourr*, NIWA, October 2019.

exceeded 5%, with a greater than 10% illness risk likely in one recreational year (reflecting a single sample that contained an unusually high Enterococci concentration).

Waikato Regional Council also monitor other key biological and chemical water quality parameters such as:

- Salinity
- pH
- Dissolved Oxygen (DO)
- Chlorophyll A (Chl-A)
- Nitrite + Nitrate Nitrogen (NNN)
- Ammonia (NH_4)
- Total Nitrogen (TN)
- Dissolved Reactive Phosphorous (DRP)
- Total Phosphorous (TP)
- Total Suspended Solids (TSS)
- Water clarity (by Secchi Disk (SD))

Six sites are actively monitored by WRC (since October 2017), their locations are shown in Figure 3.

Figure 3: Approximate locations of active WRC marine water quality monitoring sites in the Raglan Harbour.

Median concentrations of selected parameters monitored by WRC are presented below in Table 1. Higher median nutrient and TSS concentrations appear to occur near the head of the harbour compared with concentrations reported for locations closer to the mouth. This may be attributed to spatial variation in residence times as discussed above and the influence of freshwater sources.

Table 1: Median concentrations of selected parameters monitored by WRC

Parameter	Opoturu	Waingaro	Waitetuna	Raglan Mid Harbour	Raglan Mouth	Wainui
Chl-A (mg/m³)	7.9	10	12	7.9	6.4	7.2
DO (g/m³)	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.8	7.7
DO (%Sat)	98.8	99.7	98.4	100	101	101
DRP (g/m³-P)	0.0079	0.01	0.012	0.0079	0.0064	0.0072
NH_4 (g/m³-N)	0.028	0.021	0.022	0.023	0.017	0.028
NNN (g/m³-N)	0.028	0.018	0.04	0.017	0.012	0.011
TN (g/m³-N)	0.20	0.25	0.30	0.18	0.16	0.17
TP (g/m³-P)	0.018	0.028	0.030	0.022	0.018	0.017
TSS (g/m³)	9.9	18.5	25.5	14.6	11.9	13.8
SD (m)	1.3	0.86	0.63	1.0	1.4	1.2

WRC report various guidelines and standards used to assess estuarine water quality for ecological health.[2] The reported median dissolved oxygen (% saturation) and ammonia values for all monitoring sites in Table 7 are within the 'Excellent' WRC guideline category of >90% and <0.1 g/m³, respectively. The median total phosphorous concentrations for all sites are either at or below the upper 'satisfactory' criteria value of 0.03 g/m³. However, the median NNN at four sites in the Harbour are indicative of elevated nutrients, being within the 'unsatisfactory' categories of >0.015 g/m³. (assuming NNN is in the form of nitrate). Median NNN concentrations at two sites near the mouth of the Harbour and discharge outfall are lower and within the 'satisfactory' category for nitrate. Lower NNN concentrations near the mouth of the Harbour compared to those closer to upper reaches of Harbour arms could be due to a lesser influence from freshwater inputs to the Harbour near the mouth.

Though water quality in the Harbour can be expected to fluctuate over short periods of time due to events such as heavy rainfall and seasonality, key indicators of water quality outlined above appear to have remained relatively stable since monthly monitoring commenced in 2017 at each of the active WRC Harbour water quality monitoring locations. In summary, the above data shows that the water quality in the harbour mouth is generally good, and representative of open coastal water. However, water quality declines towards the estuary (to the west of the harbour mouth) due to land-based influences, particularly during times of rainfall.

[2] https://www.waikatoregion.govt.nz/environment/environmental-information/environmental-indicators/coasts/estuarine-water-quality-report/estuarine-water-quality-techinfo/

4 Discharge Characteristics

4.1.1 Location of the Discharge

Treated wastewater from the existing WWTP discharges from an outfall at the mouth of the Whāingaroa Harbour near Wainamu Road shown in Figure 4 below. The entrance to the Harbour is bordered by sandy beaches with Wainamu Beach to the south and Rangitoto Point to the north. The Harbour has a deep central channel (up to 20m deep), which has been carved out by strong tidal flows just inside of the harbour entrance. Within the Harbour, adjacent to the main township, the sediment within the main channel consists of shelly sand and shelly gravel. Moving up the Harbour, the channels become more shallow and narrow and the sediment becomes finer, consisting of sandy mud. Extensive intertidal and shallow subtidal sand and mud flats occur throughout the numerous tributary arms of the harbour.

Figure 4: Approximate location of the outfall (Google Earth 2019)

4.1.2 Existing Quality of the Discharge

Treated wastewater quality data from monthly grab samples of final treated wastewater between 2014 and 2018 was reviewed by Beca. Annual median and 90th Percentile concentrations of key water quality parameters were calculated for each year between 2014 and 2018. The averages of the respective annual median concentrations are presented in Table 2 and compared to the Resource Consent discharge limits where applicable.

Table 2: Summary of Treated Wastewater Quality 2014-18 (Pond Treated wastewater post UV)

Parameter	Median Consent	Average Annual Median	90th Percentile Consent	Average Annual 90th Percentile
Carbonaceous biochemical oxygen demand (cBOD5) (mg/L)	10	6.5	20	12
Total Suspended Solids (TSS) (mg/L)	20	33	30	84
Faecal Coliforms cfu/100mL	14	5	43	28
Enterococci no. /100mL	-	7	35	17
Ammoniacal Nitrogen (NH_4-N) (mg/L)	-	7	-	14
Nitrate Nitrogen (NO_3-N) (mg/L)	-	10	-	18
Total Nitrogen (TN) (mg/L)	-	21	-	26

Overall the WWTP has been performing well over the past five years, however the pond system is producing peaks of TSS from time to time (associated with algal growth in the pond based treatment system), and as a result the WWTP discharge does not meet the associated consent limits for TSS. The WWTP treated wastewater $cBOD_5$ concentrations over the last five years have been reasonably consistent and below the consented discharge limits.

The average annual median Faecal Coliform concentration for the past 5 years of 5 cfu/100 mL is 34% of the consent limit while the average annual 90th Percentile concentration of 28 cfu/100 mL is 65% of the consent limit. The average annual 90th Percentile Enterococci concentration of 7 no./100 mL is just 49% of the consent limit.

Ammoniacal nitrogen, nitrate nitrogen and total nitrogen are not monitored as part of the existing resource consent compliance, however WDC has been collecting these data in addition to the existing consent requirements. These parameters are assessed with regard to water quality effects in Section 5 of this report.

4.1.3 Existing Discharge Regime

An analysis of the existing discharge regime has been undertaken by DHI Water & Environment Ltd (DHI) and presented in the report 'Raglan Wastewater Treatment Plant Discharge Assessment', dated October 2019[3] (**Appendix B**). The analysis used SCADA data from the WWTP for the period between January 2015 and May 2019. The analysis found that the median duration of the discharge is 2 hours 15 minutes while the median start time of the discharge is 15 minutes after high tide with an average flow rate of 0.058 m^3/s.

The existing resource consent requires the discharge to commence no earlier than 30 minutes prior to high tide. The DHI analyses of the distribution of the WWTP discharge timing compared to high tide shows that the discharge commences after high tide approximately 67% of the time. This demonstrates that WDC have been proactive with respect to maximising the amount of treated wastewater that is discharged after high tide that can be flushed more efficiently from the Harbour with the outgoing tide. The discharge timing has been optimised to commence after high water to provide a greater degree of dilution and minimise the possibility of treated wastewater flowing eastwards towards the Raglan township.

An excerpt from the DHI analysis showing the example timing of the Raglan WWTP discharge using SCADA data and Manu Bay tide gauge data is presented in Figure 5.

[3] *Raglan Wastewater Treatment Plant Discharge Assessment*, DHI Water & Environment Ltd, October 2019.

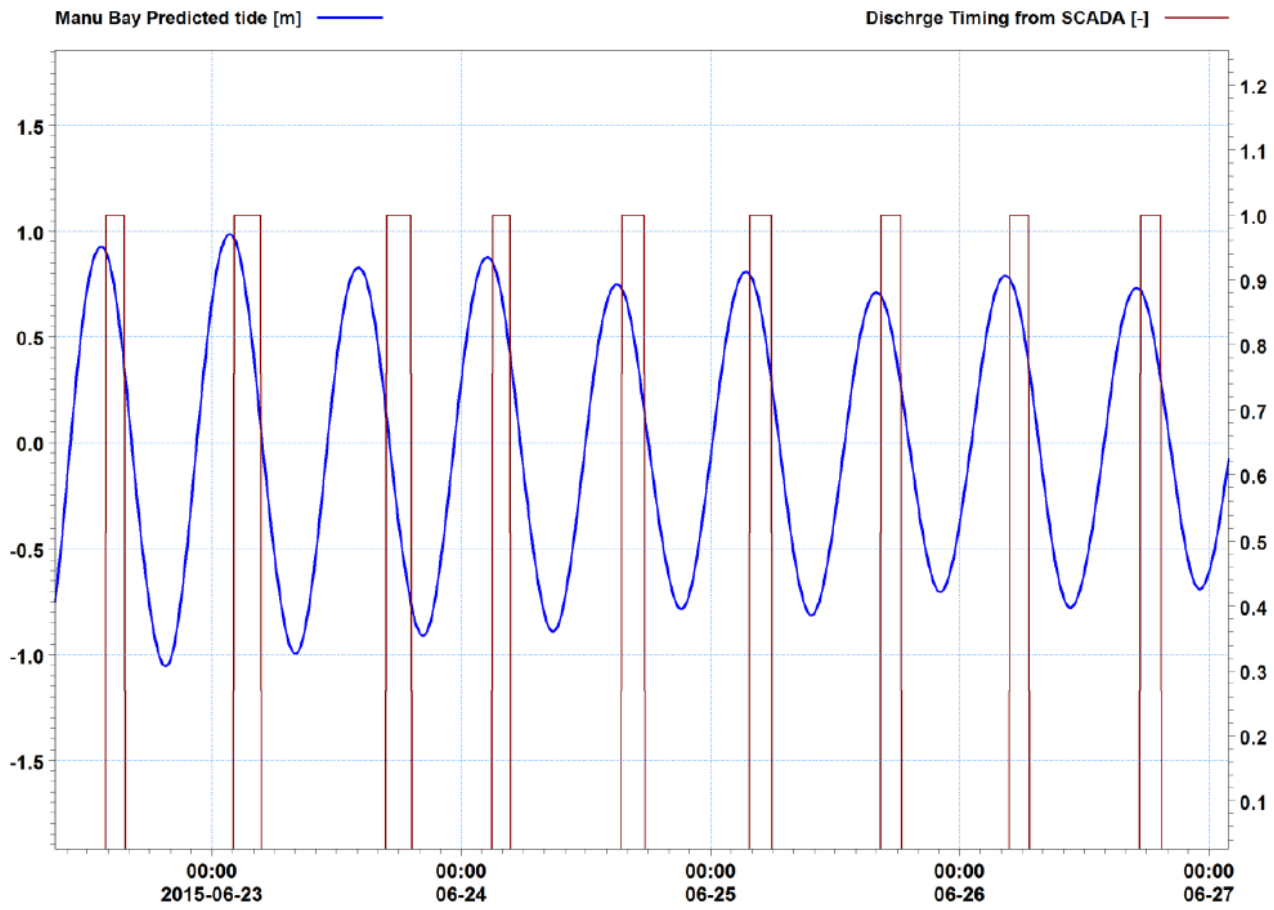

Figure 5: Example timing of the Raglan WWTP discharge using SCADA data and Manu Bay tide gauge data

5 Water Quality Assessment

Concentrations of contaminants in the discharge have been assessed with respective predicted dilutions at the zones of initial mixing and reasonable mixing. Potential impacts on the receiving environment as a result of the treated wastewater discharge are then assessed using relevant human health and ecological guidelines.

5.1 Zone of Reasonable Mixing and Predicted Dilutions

Both the RMA and WRCP require that certain effects outlined in Section 1.1 of this report do not occur beyond the zone of reasonable mixing. It is considered that adopted water quality guidelines apply after the zone of reasonable mixing. Additionally, the WRCP states that regard to should be had to certain effects after initial mixing.

Initial Mixing is defined under the WRCP as:

> "*The first phase of the mixing of a discharge with receiving water. In the case of sewage effluent being discharged to waters of the CMA, initial mixing refers to all mixing process that occur between the effluent leaving the discharge structure and reaching the surface of the receiving water*".

DHI also undertook near field dilution CORMIX modelling where near field dilutions were defined at the distance where there is strong initial mixing. Because of the relatively low discharge rate of the existing regime, the near field zone was found to be less than 10 m. Modelling was undertaken for different phases of the tide and found that lowest dilutions occur just after high tide when ambient currents are lowest. At this time the near field dilution is predicted to be 12.4-fold, however such conditions are only expected to occur for approximately 5% of the time. At other tide phases near field dilutions range from 14.5 – 42.4-fold.

The WRCP defines the Reasonable Mixing Zone as:

> "*The zone within which a discharge would dissipate into the existing waters. The zone will be defined on a case-by-case basis by consideration of location, size, shape, outfall design and in-zone quality*".

Decision making criteria under the regional coastal plan also considers the various section 107 effects.

The zone of reasonable mixing was modelled by DHI using CORMIX simulations, details of the modelling undertaken by DHI are appended in **Appendix B**. Based on the CORMIX simulations, DHI report a typical zone of reasonable mixing of 150 m from the discharge and predict that the minimum dilution achieved at this point is 70-fold under the current discharge regime.

5.2 Far Field Dilutions

DHI has also modelled far field dilutions of the existing discharge regime. The following figure shows the 5th percentile dilution (i.e. dilutions of greater than this occur for 95 percent of the time) achieved for the 2018 model simulations under the current discharge regime of 1,175 m^3/day. The flow rate and timing of the discharge is derived from the 2018 discharge monitoring data. Figure 6 is presented for a conservative tracer (which quantifies the degree of physical mixing).

Figure 6 shows that beyond 150m from the outfall the 5th percentile dilutions are greater than 1000-fold, beyond 700 m from the outfall the 5th percentile dilutions are greater than 2000-fold and that beyond 1200 m the 5th percentile dilutions are greater than 4000-fold. These levels of dilution are achieved due to a combination of the near-field dilution achieved and because the discharge only occurs for a portion of the outgoing tide resulting in significant levels of dilution between subsequent discharges.

Beyond around 1000 m from the outfall there is a significant degree of dilution with the 5th percentile dilution often exceeding 30000-fold.

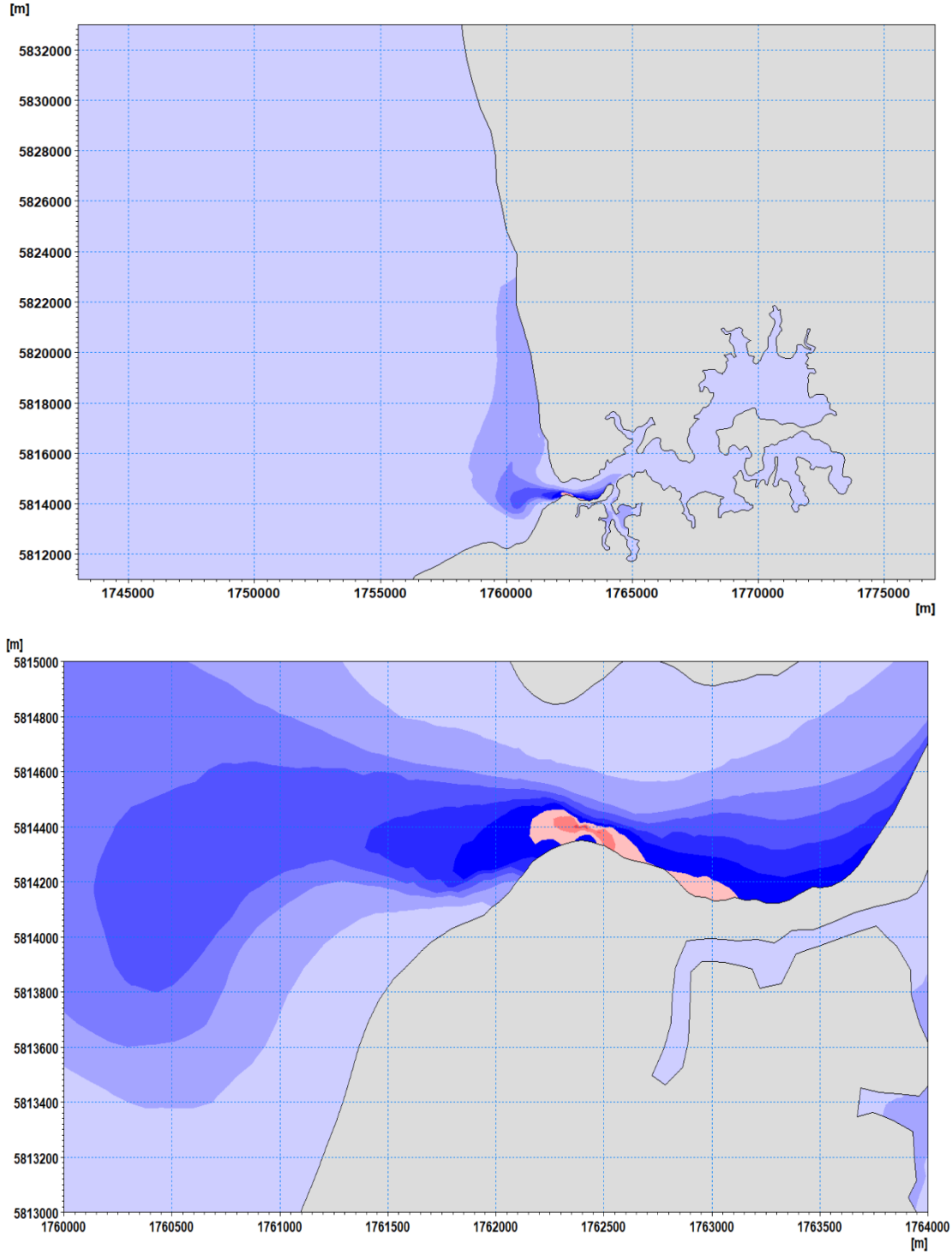

Figure 6: 5th Percentile Surface Layer Dilution for a Conservative Tracer Under the Current Discharge Regime and Timing

5.3 Predicted Concentrations

The predicted 70-fold dilution at the edge of the zone of reasonable mixing and the worst-case scenario near field mixing dilution have been applied to the average annual median concentrations for each of the water quality parameters presented in Table 2 (except for ammoniacal nitrogen where the average annual 90th percentile concentration has been used in dilution calculations) to determine likely concentrations in the receiving environment. Resulting concentrations after applying the dilution factors are shown in Table 3.

Predicted concentrations are compared to the guidelines and standards published by WRC which are used to assess estuarine water quality for ecological health, contact recreation and for shellfish gathering.[4] The WRC guidelines use three categories, 'excellent', 'satisfactory' and 'unsatisfactory'. This assessment is used as an indicative assessment and does not take into account background concentrations of contaminants.

Predicted nutrient concentrations are also compared to ANZECC (2000) guidelines for fresh and marine water quality. Site specific guidelines have not been developed for New Zealand marine environments. The guidelines suggest that consideration can be given to the use of interim trigger values for slightly disturbed inshore ecosystems in south-east Australia. The WRC guidelines and standards are also based upon the south-east Australia ANZECC (2000) interim trigger values.

[4] https://www.waikatoregion.govt.nz/environment/environmental-information/environmental-indicators/coasts/estuarine-water-quality-report/estuarine-water-quality-techinfo/

Table 3: Predicted concentrations after zone of initial mixing and reasonable mixing compared to adopted guidelines.

Parameter	Discharge Concentrations		Concentration with 70-fold dilution (dilution after reasonable mixing)	Concentration with 12.4-fold dilution (worst case near field dilution)	ANZECC 2000 Guideline	WRC Estuarine Guideline Categories		
	Average Annual Median	Average Annual 90th Percentile				Excellent	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Faecal Coliforms cfu/100mL	5	28	< 1	0.38	-	<2[a]	2 – 14[a]	>14[a]
Enterococci /100mL	7	17	< 1	0.54	-	<28[b]	28 – 280[b]	>280[b]
NH_4-N (mg/L)	6.4	14	0.2*	1.1*	0.91	<0.1[c]	0.1 – 0.91[c]	>0.91[c]
NO_3-N (mg/L)	10	18	0.15	0.83	0.005	<0.005[d]	0.005 – 0.015[d]	>0.015[d]
TN (mg/L)	21	26	0.30	1.7	0.12	-	-	-
$cBOD_5$ (mg/L)	6.5	12	0.09	0.52	-	-	-	-
TSS (mg/L)	33	84	0.48	2.7	-	-	-	-

Notes: *Average annual median concentrations used for dilution calculations except for ammonia where the average annual 90th percentile concentration has been used; a = human health guideline for shellfish-gathering; b= human health guideline for contact recreation; c= guideline for ecological health (toxicity to fish); d = guideline for ecological health (nuisance plant growth).

5.4 Effects Assessment

5.4.1 Microbiological indicators

After both initial mixing and reasonable mixing both Faecal Coliform and Enterococci concentrations are predicted to be well within the 'Excellent' WRC categories for shellfish gathering and contact recreation, respectively.

NIWA has also undertaken a human health risk assessment for the discharge[5] (**Appendix C**). Quantitative Microbial Risk Assessment (QMRA) techniques were used to assess human health risks arising from possible exposure to pathogens at various contact recreation and shellfish gathering sites in the Harbour. NIWA concluded that high initial dilution of the discharged treated wastewater is achieved and as a consequence, infection and illness risks to both recreation water users and consumers of uncooked shellfish are generally low for all pathogens modelled, and at all sites where exposure to diluted treated wastewater may occur.

5.4.2 Toxicants

Ammonia can result in toxicity effects on aquatic life, particularly in fish. The predicted concentration after the zone of initial mixing (1.1 mg/L) is within the 'unsatisfactory' category and above the adopted ANZECC (2000) guideline. However, the concentration of 1.1 mg/L is only expected to occur for approximately 5% of the tide (i.e. about 45 minutes per tide) based on the conditions which a 12.4 fold dilution are predicted to occur under, and in relatively close proximity to the discharge. The next most conservative near field dilution is 15-fold (occurring near the end of the discharge window during neap tide), resulting in an ammoniacal-nitrogen concentration of 0.93 mg/L. For the remaining time (i.e. under the 6 other tidal phases modelled by DHI for near field mixing; **Appendix B**), dilutions result in predicted concentrations below the adopted ANZECC (2000) guideline.

The predicted ammoniacal-nitrogen concentration beyond the zone of reasonable mixing (0.2 mg/L) is within the 'satisfactory' WRC guideline category and below the adopted ANZECC (2000) guideline (0.91 mg/L)

These results indicate that adverse toxicity effects on aquatic life are unlikely to occur as a result of the discharge given at reasonable mixing the ammoniacal nitrogen concentration is predicted to be below the adopted ANZECC 2000 guideline and at initial mixing the ammoniacal concentration is only expected to exceed the guideline for only a short period of time during certain tidal conditions (under worst case 90%ile concentrations). . It is noted that the ANZECC guideline is not however specific to New Zealand marine waters an should be used with caution.

5.4.3 Nutrients

Nitrate concentrations after both the zone of initial mixing and reasonable mixing are above the adopted ANZECC guideline and are in the 'unsatisfactory' WRC guideline category (>0.015 mg/L). Total nitrogen is also above the adopted ANZECC guideline. Nitrate and total nitrogen are not considered toxicants and are therefore not expected to cause adverse effects to aquatic flora and fauna in the receiving environment. Predicted concentrations of total nitrogen are consistent with those reported for WRC monitoring sites that are discussed in Section 3.2. Further significant dilution is expected to occur beyond the zone of reasonable mixing, in the order of 30,000-fold beyond 1 km from the outfall as detailed in the DHI report (**Appendix C**), which will minimise the overall contribution of nitrate and total nitrogen from the WWTP in the wider Harbour. Additionally, the tidal nature of the Harbour and relatively short residence time at the Harbour mouth, as detailed in Section 3.1, inhibit the ability for nuisance plant growth to occur. Effects on benthic macroalgal

[5] *Human health risk assessment Raglan WWTP*, NIWA, October 2019.

growth are highly unlikely to occur due to the rapid tidal currents in the area and rapidly moving sand benthic environment in the area receiving treated wastewater.

5.4.4 Biochemical Oxygen Demand and Total Suspended Solids

WDC propose to amend the TSS discharge concentration allowed under the consent to 40 g/m^3 compared to the existing discharge limit of 20 g/m^3. The receiving environment is expected to have relatively high levels of suspended sediment resulting from tidal movements, wind and wave action. It is therefore expected that contributions of TSS (which are largely in the form of algae) from the WWTP discharge will be negligible as a result of the proposed discharge.

$cBOD_5$ is not a contaminant of concern in treated wastewater and concentrations measured in the discharge are below the relevant consent limits and are therefore considered unlikely to have an adverse effect on the water quality of the receiving environment. Dilution is rapid and any organic enrichment effects in receiving waters are highly unlikely.

5.4.5 Other potential effects of the discharge

No conspicuous oil or grease films, scums or foams, or changes in colour or visual clarity have been observed after initial mixing.

No objectionable odour is expected to occur after initial mixing or reasonable mixing as the discharge is treated wastewater that is aerated. As the wastewater is aerated, compounds such as hydrogen sulphide that would produce objectionable odours should not be present.

6 Summary

Predicted dilutions after initial and reasonable mixing have been applied to concentrations of contaminants in the Raglan WWTP discharge. Resulting concentrations from the dilutions have been predicted. The proposed discharge is the same as the current discharge regime (subject to optimisation of the discharge timing under condition 11 and the proposed amendment to condition 14 in relation to TSS) therefore water quality in the receiving environment is expected to be maintained, at the same level as under the existing discharge.

Based on the predicted microbiological indicator concentrations, the quality of the discharge will meet WRC contact recreation and shellfish collection standards after initial mixing and reasonable mixing. The QMRA assessment undertaken by NIWA also concludes that illness risks related to Adenovirus and Norvirus as a result of the discharge appear generally low.

Significant adverse effects on aquatic life are also unlikely to occur based on the predicted ammoniacal-nitrogen concentration being within the 'satisfactory' WRC guideline category after reasonable mixing, while the worst-case concentration at initial mixing may be within the 'unsatisfactory' WRC guideline category for around only 5% of the time (under worst case 90% concentrations in the treated wastewater). For the majority of the time after initial mixing, the predicted ammoniacal-nitrogen concentration is within the 'satisfactory' WRC guideline category.

Physical elements of the harbour, including low retention times near the mouth of the harbour where the outfall is located, are expected to negate nuisance biological growth effects and predicted concentrations after reasonable mixing are reflective of background concentrations observed in wider WRC water quality investigations.

After both initial and reasonable mixing, the discharge is not expected to result in:

- The production of conspicuous oil or grease films, scums or foams, or floatable or suspended materials; or
- Any conspicuous change in the colours or visual clarity; or
- Any emission of objectionable odour

Overall it is considered that beyond the zone of reasonable mixing of 150m, there are predicted to be negligible adverse effects on the water quality of the Whāingaroa Harbour.

A

Appendix A – NIWA Microbiological water quality assessment

Microbiological water quality assessment for Raglan Harbour

Prepared for BECA

October 2019

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Contents

Executive summary **5**

1 Introduction **7**

2 Materials and methods **9**

2.1 Data used in the assessment 9

2.2 Methods used for this assessment 10

3 Results and discussion **12**

3.1 Selected wastewater treatment plant characteristics 12

3.2 Receiving water quality data 14

3.3 Recreational water quality 19

4 Conclusions **24**

5 References **25**

Appendix A Explanation of a box and whisker plot **26**

Appendix B Wastewater discharge characteristics – summary statistics **27**

Appendix C Longitudinal harbour *E. coli* and faecal coliform concentration data **31**

Appendix D Time-series plots of faecal contaminants in the Raglan Harbour catchment and harbour **34**

Appendix E Summary statistics – microbiological water quality variables, 2017-2019 inclusive **37**

Tables

Table 2-1: Water quality monitoring sites operated by Waikato Regional Council. 9

Table 2-2: Wastewater monitoring sites and data used for treatment plant assessment. 9

Table 3-1: Guideline values for microbiological marine water quality. 19

Table 3-2: 95th percentile enterococci concentration values and numbers of samples per bathing season . 21

Table B-1: Summary statistics for Raglan WWTP discharge. 27

Table B-2: Summary statistics for enterococci concentration and flux Raglan WWTP discharge – outflow only. 28

Table B-3: Summary statistics for Raglan WWTP faecal coliform concentrations – inflow and outflow. 29

Table B-4: Summary statistics for Raglan WWTP faecal coliform flux – inflow and outflow. 30

Figures

Figure 1-1: Location of Raglan WWTP and wastewater outfall in Raglan Harbour. 8
Figure 2-1: Location of water quality monitoring sites operated by Waikato Regional Council. 11
Figure 3-1: Raglan WWTP daily average discharge data (A) and seasonal variation in daily discharge (B). 12
Figure 3-2: Inflow and outflow concentrations for faecal coliforms (A) and enterococci (B). 13
Figure 3-3: Inflow and outflow flux for faecal coliforms. 13
Figure 3-4: Ninety-fifth percentile enterococci concentration calculated from data for January 2017 – June 2019. 16
Figure 3-5: Enterococci concentration data for the period January 2017- June 2019. 16
Figure 3-6: Ninety-fifth percentile enterococci concentration calculated from data for January 2017- June 2019. 17
Figure 3-7: Enterococci concentration data for the period 1994/95 – 2018/19. 20
Figure 3-8: Bathing season 95th percentile enterococci concentration data for the period 1994/95 – 2018/19. 20
Figure 3-9: Discrete enterococci concentration data for the 2016/17 bathing season. 22
Figure 3-10: Discrete enterococci concentration data collected on 8 December and 9 December 2016. 22
Figure 3-11: Intensive enterococci monitoring conducted at the "Motor Camp North of Bridge" site during the 1994/95 recreation season. 23
Figure C-1: Ninety-fifth percentile *E. coli* concentrations calculated from data for January 2017 – June 2019. 31
Figure C-2: *E. coli* concentration data for the period January 2017 – June 2019. 32
Figure C-3: Ninety-fifth percentile faecal coliform concentration calculated from data for January 2017- June 2019. 32
Figure C-4: Faecal coliform concentration data for the period January 2017 - June1 2019. 33
Figure A-1: The symbology used in box and whisker plots generated by the Systat software package. 26
Figure D-1: Time series concentration of *E. coli* concentrations derived from selected sites in the Raglan Harbour catchment and across Raglan Harbour. 34
Figure D-2: Time series concentration of enterococci concentrations derived from selected sites in the Raglan Harbour catchment and across Raglan Harbour. 35
Figure D-3: Time series concentration of faecal coliform concentrations derived from selected sites in the Raglan Harbour catchment and across Raglan Harbour. 36

Executive summary

Waikato District Council wishes to renew the consent to discharge treated wastewater from the Raglan wastewater treatment plant. Currently treated wastewater is discharged to an outfall located on the south shore of the harbour mouth. As part of the renewal process, WDC is considering several options, including continuation of the current discharge, discharge to an off-shore outfall, and disposal of treated wastewater to land. More advanced wastewater treatment options (to produce higher-quality effluent) are also being considered.

NIWA was engaged to assess the risk of illness to recreational water users associated with the discharge of treated wastewater. That assessment relies on a modelling approach and is the subject of a separate report. In this report, the general microbial quality of harbour water is assessed using data derived from routine monitoring; these data are also used to estimate the likely impact that treated wastewater has on harbour microbial water quality. Review of available data indicates:

Wastewater treatment efficacy:

- Wastewater quality (2015-2018) is reasonably consistent, with Faecal Indicator Bacteria (FIB) concentrations typically less than 100 enterococci or faecal coliforms/100 mL.
- The treatment process (which includes UV irradiation) consistently reduces FIB concentrations by approximately five-log orders, from approximately 10,000,000 faecal coliforms/100 mL to 100 faecal coliforms/100 mL.

General harbour microbiological quality

- Microbiological water quality in the upper harbour is largely determined by freshwater inflows, particularly by the two largest inflows.
- Concentrations of all FIB consistently decrease from the upper harbour toward the mouth, suggesting substantial dilution and attenuation of FIB from inflows toward the Harbour mouth.
- Generally low FIB concentrations near the Harbour mouth also suggest that the wastewater does not have a persistent impact on water quality near the Harbour mouth. An intensive water quality survey undertaken in the 1994/95 recreation season also suggested that the plume of diluted wastewater does not impact on the inner harbour in the vicinity of the Campground and the pedestrian bridge where recreational access and activity is concentrated.

Recreational water quality

- More than 12 data exist at each of two recreational sites for a total of 16 recreation seasons over the period 1994/95 to 2017/18.
- In 12 of these seasons, the gastrointestinal illness risk was likely to have been less than 1% (the “no observable adverse effect level), indicating high recreational water quality.

- In three of these seasons, illness risks were likely to have exceeded 5%, with a greater than 10% illness risk likely in one recreational year (2016/17).
- In the 2016/17 season, this higher risk status reflects a single sample that contained an unusually high enterococci concentration.

1 Introduction

Raglan wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) is operated by Waikato District Council (WDC), who currently have a consent to discharge treated wastewater via an outfall pipe located at the mouth of the harbour. The influent is primarily domestic sewage with minor/minimal trade waste. WDC wishes to renew the consent to discharge treated wastewater to the Harbour. In recognition of the sensitivity of the local community (including impact on the mauri of the harbour), WDC is considering several options for discharge of the treated wastewater. These include:

- continued discharge at the existing site, either using the existing outfall pipe, or using a new outfall pipe (to allow discharge of the wastewater further offshore, nearer the centre of the channel, which would also allow the pipe to be buried)
- disposal of the total discharge volume to land by irrigation
- discharge of the total volume of wastewater via a new outfall located outside of the harbour, or
- a hybrid option, where land disposal would be favoured when soil moisture conditions permitted, with the existing or one of the new outfall options used when soil conditions are unfavourable for disposal to land.

As part of the consent renewal process, WDC is also considering increasing the level of wastewater treatment. The WWTP currently comprises traditional 'passive' waste stabilization ponds with UV irradiation of treated wastewater, with limited options for treatment to improve the quality of treated wastewater. Options for improving the wastewater treatment process identified to date include use of membrane filtration, chemical dosing and increased UV disinfection; upgrade of the pond system to a high rate pond (HRP) could also be considered – these perform more effectively and consistently than conventional pond systems with regard to microbial quality. Selection of the wastewater treatment option will be determined by several factors, including the location and nature of the future discharge. Another important factor that will direct the level of future wastewater treatment is the health risk associated with the discharge. Despite being well-managed, all treatment systems have the potential to be sources of pathogens – exposure to these pathogens carries the risk of infection and illness.

The harbour is a well-used recreational and highly-valued cultural resource. Two marae are located within the Raglan Harbour (Whaingāroa Harbour) catchment: Poihākena Marae (Ngāti Tahinga of Tainui) is located in Raglan on Wainui Road, Whaingāroa, and Waingaro Marae (Ngāti Maahanga and Ngāti Tamainupo) is located approximately 25 kilometres northeast of Raglan, on Waingaro Landing Road. The location of the wastewater treatment plant and current outfall in relation to the town and the two marae is indicated in Figure 1-1.

To assist with the process of evaluating wastewater treatment options, and to facilitate discussion with the community, NIWA was engaged to provide the following services:

1. Undertake a health risk assessment (described separately in (Hudson 2019)).
2. Consider microbial water quality data derived from routine monitoring programmes and the impact of these contaminants on harbour water quality – this report.

Figure 1-1: Location of Raglan WWTP and wastewater outfall in Raglan Harbour.

The objectives of this report

Data derived from regional water quality monitoring programmes were not focused on the wastewater discharge – they provide information regarding other sources of faecal contaminants, the fate of these contaminants in the harbour, and the relative magnitude of FIB contributions from freshwater inflows vs. the wastewater discharge.

The primary objectives include summarising historical and current wastewater microbiological water quality, discharge characteristics and relevant compliance data. Relevant receiving environment water quality data (e.g., data derived from Waikato Regional Council State of Environment or recreational water quality monitoring programmes) were also to be reviewed. The information derived from this review was to create a harbour microbiological water quality 'context', which would (as far as the data would allow), enable the impact of the current and future discharge to be assessed. The detailed health risk assessment of the wastewater discharge was also considered within this context.

2 Materials and methods

2.1 Data used in the assessment

Microbiological water quality data in major inflows to Raglan Harbour, and at sites across Raglan Harbour were obtained from Waikato Regional Council (WRC). Details of available data and sites used in this assessment are identified in Table 2-1. The location of these sites is indicated in Figure 2-1. Wastewater water quality and discharge data are summarised in Table 2-2.

Table 2-1: Water quality monitoring sites operated by Waikato Regional Council. Sites in bold were particularly important for this water quality assessment.

Site code	Site type	Site name
1167_4	**Waingaro River**	**Ruakiwi Rd Off SH22**
1247_2	**Waitetuna River**	**Te Uku-Waingaro Rd**
857_1	**Raglan Harbour**	**Motor Camp North Of Bridge**
857_10	Raglan Harbour	Inner Harbour North (Bottom)
857_11	Raglan Harbour	Inner Harbour South (Surface)
857_12	Raglan Harbour	Inner Harbour South (Bottom)
857_13	Raglan Harbour	Mid Harbour (Surface)
857_14	Raglan Harbour	Mid Harbour (Bottom)
857_15	Raglan Harbour	Outer Harbour (Surface)
857_16	Raglan Harbour	Outer Harbour (Bottom)
857_2	**Open coast**	**Ngarunui Beach**
857_23	Raglan Harbour	Raglan Wharf
857_24	Opotura River	River 1
857_25	Raglan Harbour	Opotoru 1
857_26	Raglan Harbour	Bridge 1
857_27	Raglan Harbour	Wainui 1
857_28	Raglan Harbour	Harbour 1
857_29	Raglan Harbour	Causeway
857_30	**Raglan Harbour**	**Waingaro**
857_31	**Raglan Harbour**	**Waitetuna**
857_32	**Raglan Harbour**	**Raglan Mid Harbour**
857_33	**Raglan Harbour**	**Raglan Mouth**
857_34	**Raglan Harbour**	**Wainui**
857_9	Raglan Harbour	Inner Harbour North (Surface)

Table 2-2: Wastewater monitoring sites and data used for treatment plant assessment. Provided by WDC.

Wastewater monitoring sites	Period for which data were available	No. results		
		Faecal coliform conc. (n/100 mL)	Enterococci conc. (n/100 mL)	Discharge data (daily total volume, L)
Raglan WWTP wastewater inflow	January 2015 – February 2018	51		
Raglan WWTP post-UV wastewater outflow	January 2015 – February 2018	47	31	
Discharge data	June 2016 - April 2019			1058

2.2 Methods used for this assessment

All data were manipulated using Microsoft Excel or Systat for Windows v13.2 and analysed using Systat for Windows v13.2.

Selected statistical data were selected for spatial display as maps using QGIS v4.3. Ninety-fifth percentile values were plotted at the location of the sample collection point as bar graphs, with the data on each map scaled relative to the largest value in each data set.

Figure 2-1: Location of water quality monitoring sites operated by Waikato Regional Council. Sites are located in major inflows to Raglan Harbour, across Raglan Harbour, and one site on the shore of the Tasman Sea. Site details are listed in Table 2-1.

3 Results and discussion

3.1 Selected wastewater treatment plant characteristics

Figure 3-1A provides a time series of WWTP discharge data, which shows that it is highly variable. The fifth and ninety-fifth percentile vales are 6.4 and 24.2 L/s respectively, and the median discharge is 10.3 L/s (summary statistics are included in Appendix B). The discharge of wastewater is timed to commence at highwater, so the timing of discharge over a day will vary according to the tidal stage. The wastewater discharge has a distinct seasonal cycle, with median flow rate increasing by approximately 50% between March and July annually (Figure 3-1B). The reasons for this seasonal behaviour are not immediately obvious, but it probably reflects infiltration of surface water to the sewers during the wet season.

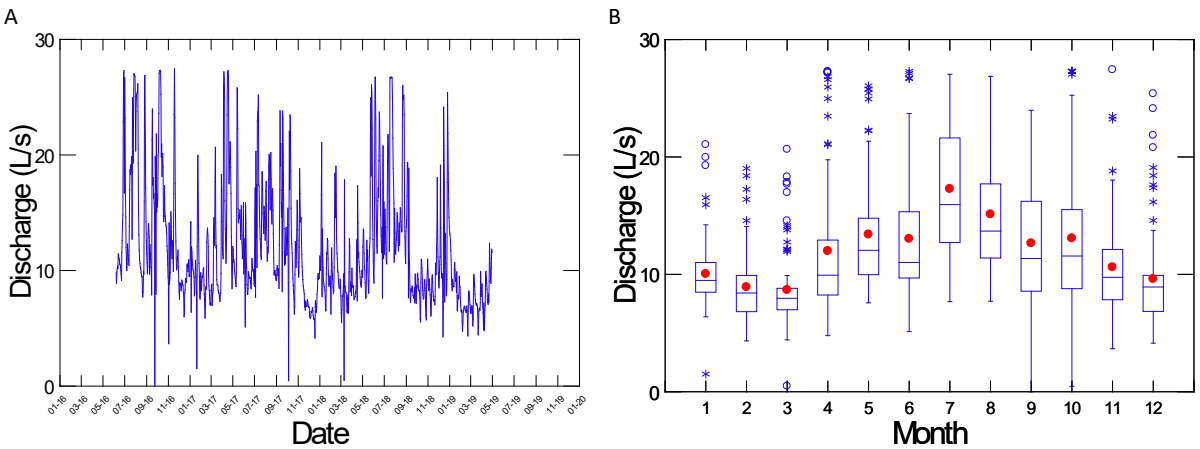


Figure 3-1: Raglan WWTP daily average discharge data (A) and seasonal variation in daily discharge (B). In the box and whisker plot the red dot indicates daily average discharge. An explanation of the symbols used in a box and whisker plot is included in Appendix A. The red dot indicates the monthly average value.

Wastewater microbiological quality is summarised in Figure 3-2 for faecal coliform and enterococci concentrations. Data are not available for enterococci in the inflow to the wastewater treatment plant. Although data are not available for *E. coli* either, approximately 90% of faecal coliforms are *E. coli*.[1] The faecal coliform data indicate an approximately five log reduction[2] in faecal coliform numbers through the WWTP, with indication of slight improvement in discharge quality over time.

[1] Personal communication, Dr Rob Davies-Colley, NIWA Hamilton.

[2] By convention treatment efficacy is described in terms of log numbers, where "one $\log_{10}$" (referred to as one log reduction) indicates ten-fold reduction in contaminant concentration, and five $\log_{10}$ indicates 100,000-fold reduction (five-log reduction).

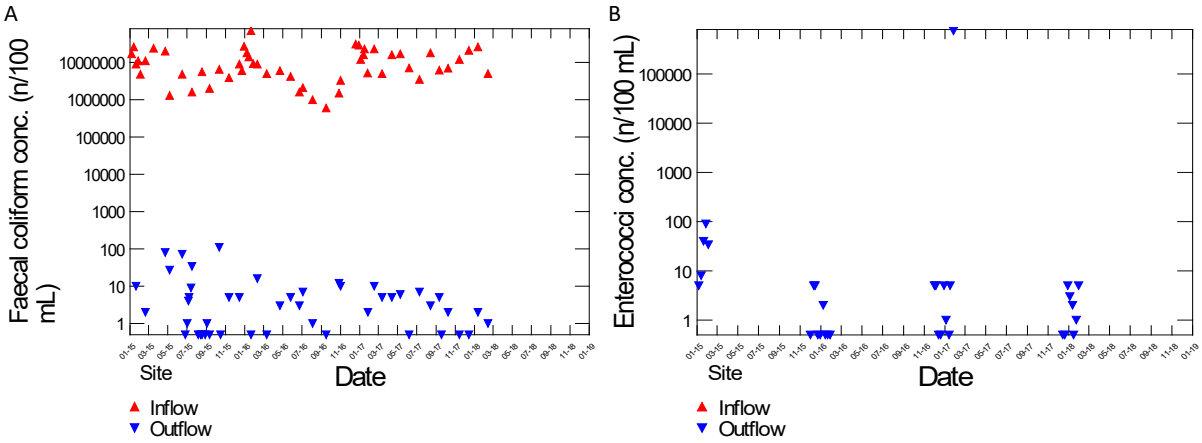


Figure 3-2: Inflow and outflow concentrations for faecal coliforms (A) and enterococci (B). Inflow enterococci concentrations were not available. The y-axis has $\log_{10}$ scale.

A similar order of reduction is indicated in terms of faecal coliform flux (Figure 3-3) – derived by multiplying concentration n/100 mL by discharge (L/s) (and adjusting for unit change). For both concentration and flux, available data indicate very consistent performance over time, which suggests a reasonably consistent discharge microbial water quality is likely. Although inflow data are not available for enterococci concentration, the outflow concentrations are also consistently low (ninety-fifth percentile <100 enterococci/100 mL). The relatively low numbers of Faecal Indicator Bacteria (FIB) reflect the UV treatment of the wastewater prior to discharge. The consistent, relatively small range of concentrations and flux of FIBs indicates that suspended sediment concentrations in the wastewater are also consistent. High suspended sediment concentrations reduce the efficacy of UV irradiation, because they attenuate the light penetration and effectively shade FIB and viruses. This does not appear to be a concern for this discharge.

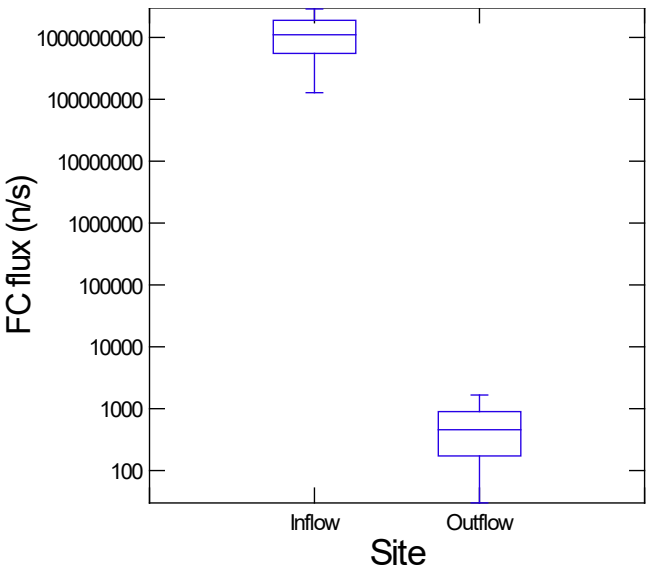


Figure 3-3: Inflow and outflow flux for faecal coliforms. Flow data were not available for all concentration data, and no inflow enterococci concentrations were available. The y-axis has $\log_{10}$ scale.

These data indicate that the microbiological water quality of the effluent is of a reasonably high and consistent standard. Although the concentrations of FIB such as faecal coliform and enterococci cannot be simply extrapolated to infer concentrations of pathogenic organisms such as viruses, these data suggest that efficient and consistent virus inactivation may be anticipated.

3.2 Receiving water quality data

Time series plots for FIB in samples collected from Raglan Harbour and major inflows to the harbour are summarised in Appendix D (*E. coli* - Figure D-1; enterococci - Figure D-2, and faecal coliforms - Figure D-3). Concentrations of all three FIB are highly variable over time. A feature of these figures is that the major tributary inflows to the harbour (sites 1167_4 and 1247_2) consistently have the highest concentrations of FIB. These results are similar to those reported previously by Greer et al. (2015), who related the proportion of freshwater (expressed as dilutions) to concentrations of faecal coliforms in the harbour to. Highest faecal coliform concentrations occurred in the arms of the harbour subject to tributary inflow, where salinities were lowest and dilutions were smallest.

When relating measured concentrations of FIB to human health, it is informative to consider ninety-fifth percentile concentration values, because these provide an indication of infrequent but more extreme microbiological conditions, when human health risks are likely to be greatest.

Eight sites across Raglan Harbour were selected for assessment, as well as one site on the Tasman Sea coast, outside of the Harbour. These sites were selected to provide a longitudinal series from the major freshwater inflows to Harbour mouth and adjacent shoreline.

- Figure 3-4 indicates 95th percentile enterococci concentrations at the sample location during the period Jan 2017-June 2019, and Figure 3-5summarises the complete data set for this variable for each site over this period.
- In Figure 3-6, enterococci concentrations for the period 2016-2019 are shown for these sites according to year.
- Similar figures for *E. coli* and faecal coliforms are provided in Appendix C.

These data confirm that microbiological water quality in the Harbour is largely determined by freshwater inflows, and that there appears to be little impact of Harbour water quality at the open ocean beach site. One exception is observed in 2017 (Figure 3-6), when elevated enterococci concentrations were observed at two sites in the lower Harbour, and on the open coast outside the harbour. The data available does not indicate whether the source was the wastewater discharge, or an elevated concentration arising from the small catchment discharging to the harbour at the Motorcamp. The hydrodynamic data used for the Quantitative Microbial Risk Assessment (Oldman 2019) suggests that wastewater is infrequently transported into the Harbour, and the performance data summarised in Figure 3-2 and Figure 3-3 indicates that during this period the WWTP was discharging treated wastewater with low FIB concentrations (typically <100 enterococci/100 mL). This suggests that the source of the elevated enterococci concentrations was probably a stream inflow.

Earlier review of Harbour water quality by Greer et al. (2015) included modelling of 13 inflow streams, as well as hydrodynamic modelling of the Harbour. Elevated FIB concentrations were related to greater proportions of freshwater in the harbour, suggesting that stream inflows were the dominant sources of faecal coliforms and enterococci. From their modelling they concluded that the wastewater load "is small relative to the riverine inputs and it is consistently not visible against the background river flows".

It would be incorrect to conclude from the results of Greer et al. (2015) that the wastewater discharge has negligible impact on harbour water quality. Although the freshwater inflows from streams and rivers have elevated FIB concentrations and loads, these are indicator organisms, derived primarily from non-human sources (Soller et al. 2010). This does not mean that they are harmless - these non-human (primarily livestock) sources may be associated with bacterial and protozoan pathogens of humans (e.g., *Campylobacter, Cryptosporidiium*), but not human viruses. The treated wastewater, in contrast, is derived from human wastes, and is likely to contain at least some viral contaminants likely to create the potential for human health risk, as well as (potentially) bacterial and protozoan pathogens. The work of Greer et al. (2015) does however indicate that wastewater effects are likely to be highly localised around the wastewater outfall, and, with ebb tide discharge, the contaminant plume is most likely to be consistently transported out of the harbour.

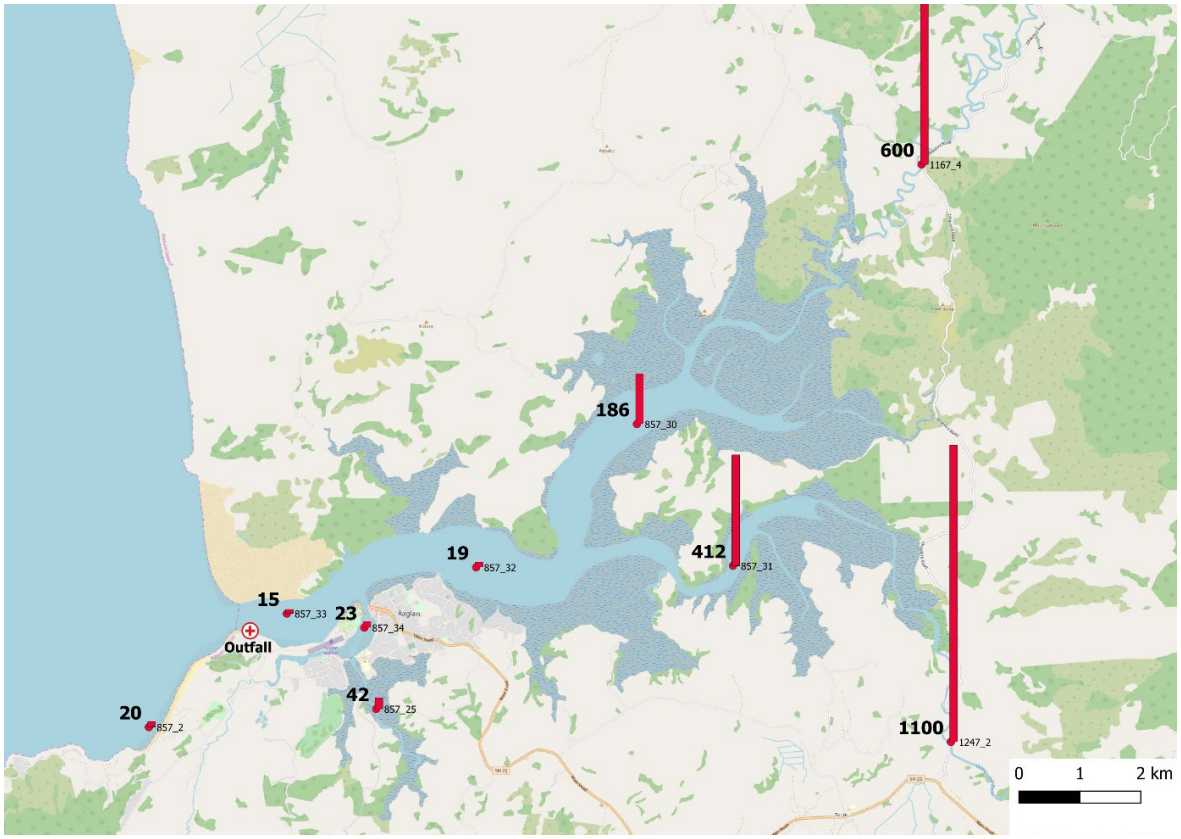


Figure 3-4: Ninety-fifth percentile enterococci concentration calculated from data for January 2017 – June 2019. Bars are scaled according to the highest value in the data set. The 95th percentile value is shown as the larger, bold number. The smaller number is the WRC site code. Site details are summarised in Table 2-1 and site locations are shown in Figure 2-1.

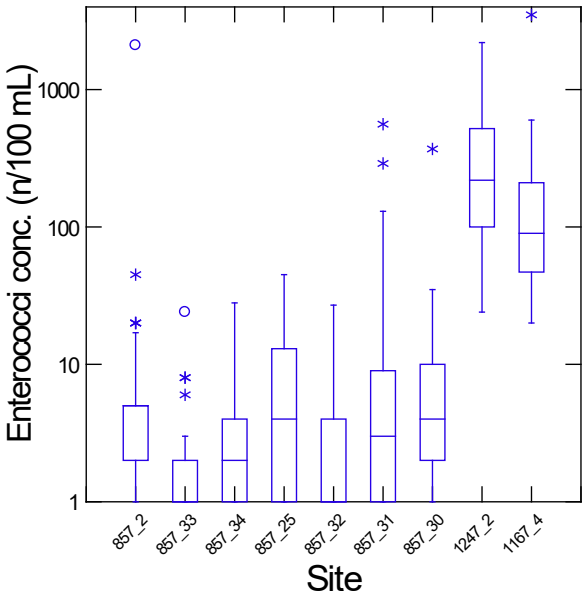
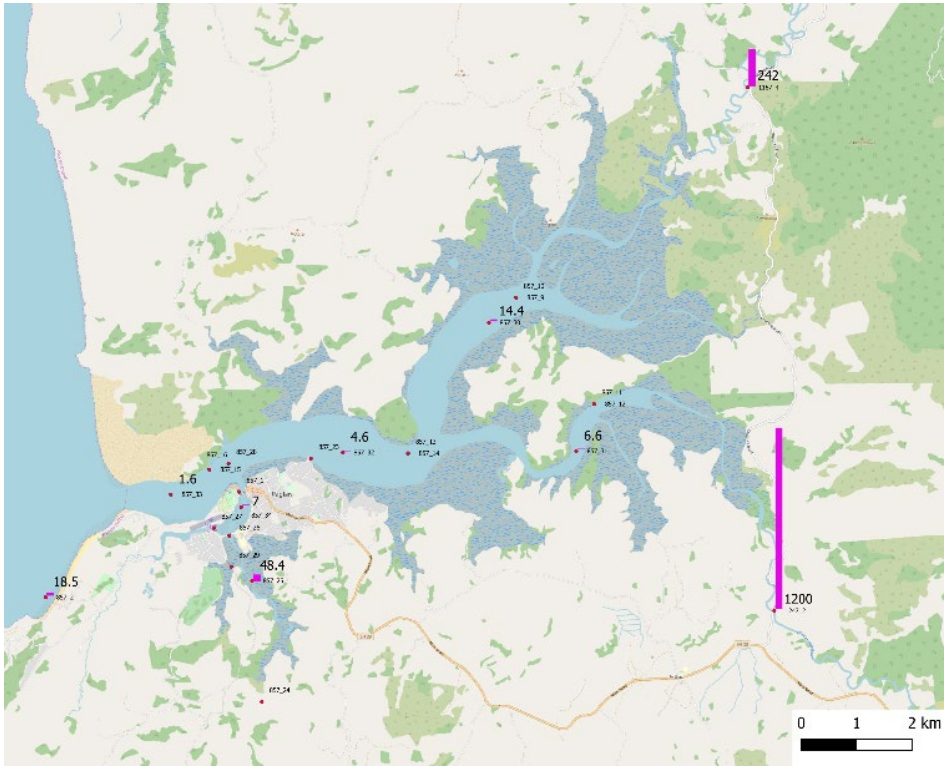


Figure 3-5: Enterococci concentration data for the period January 2017- June 2019. An explanation of the symbols used in a box and whisker plot is included in Appendix A. The y-axis has $\log_{10}$ scale. Site details are summarised in Table 2-1 and site locations are shown in Figure 2-1.

2019



2018

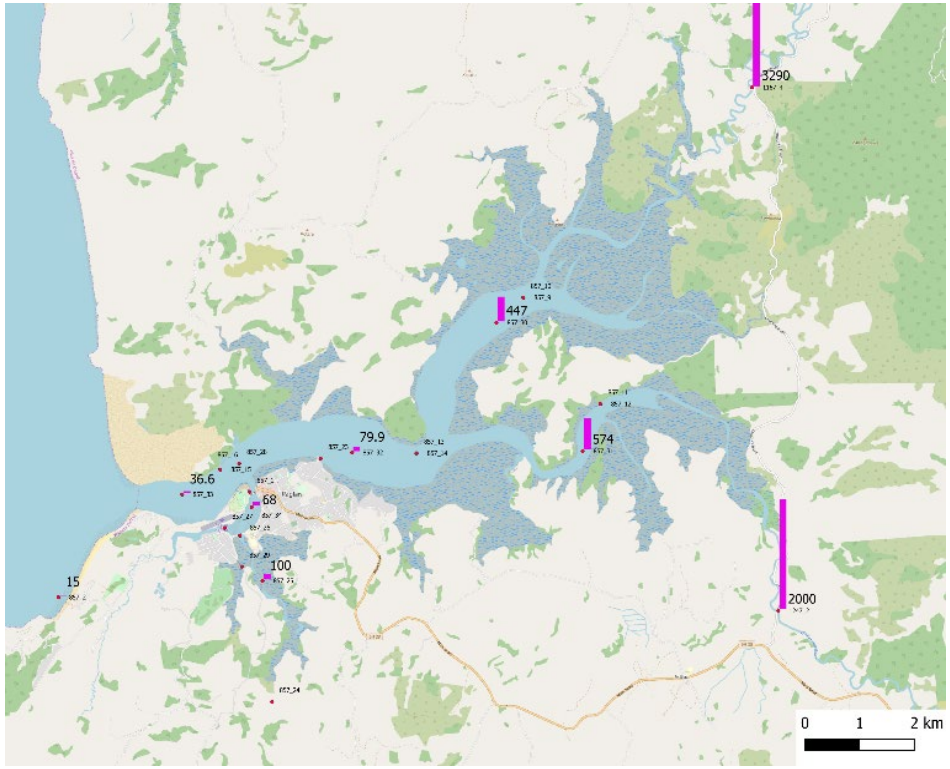
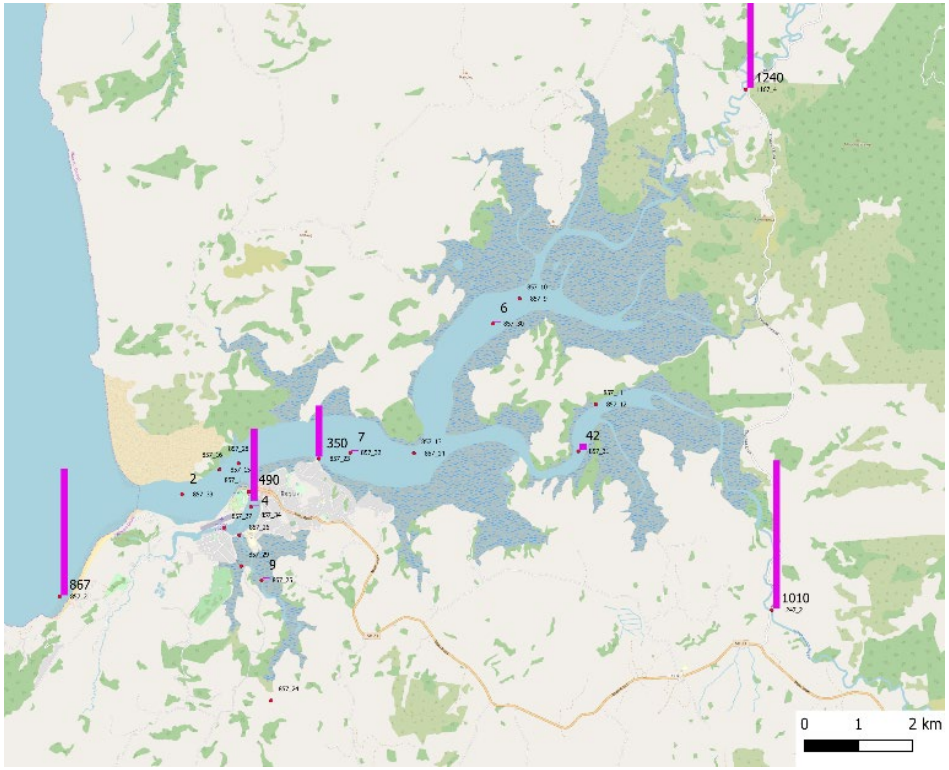


Figure 3-6: Ninety-fifth percentile enterococci concentration calculated from data for January 2017- June 2019. Bars are scaled according to the highest value in the data set. The 95th percentile value is shown as the larger, bold number. The smaller number is the WRC site code. Site details are summarised in Table 2-1 and site locations are shown in Figure 2-1.

2017



2016

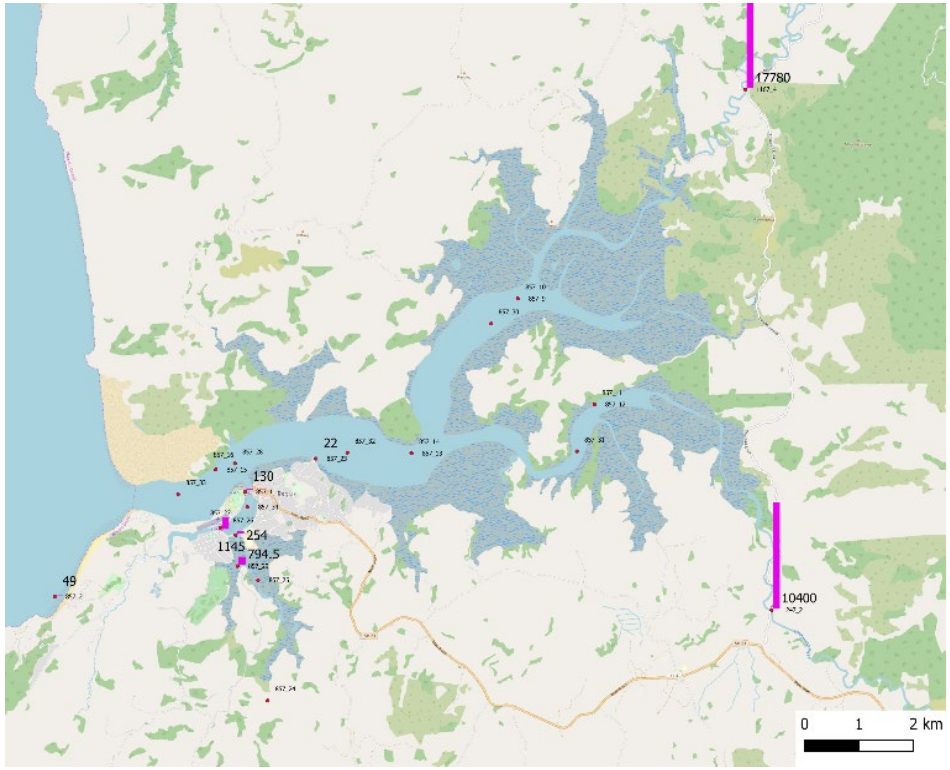


Figure 3-6: Ninety-fifth percentile enterococci concentration calculated from data for January 2017- June 2019. (Continued).

3.3 Recreational water quality

The New Zealand recreational water quality guidelines (MfE/MoH 2003) define protocols for sampling marine and freshwaters used for recreation. These include the FIB (enterococci are recommended for saline waters because of their greater persistence in sunlit coastal waters – contrary to freshwaters in which faecal coliform and *E. coli* are more persistent than enterococci (Nelson et al. 2018)), the sampling frequency (at least weekly), with preferably at least 20 samples collected annually over a recreation season (typically the period between November and March). Results from these samples are used to grade a beach in terms of suitability for use. Table H1 of the Guidelines provide thresholds for four categories of water, and these are related to illness risks. These thresholds are defined in terms of 95th percentile concentration values for each recreation season. The guidelines are summarised in Table 3-1 below:

Table 3-1: Guideline values for microbiological marine water quality. (MfE/MoH 2003).

95th percentile enterococci concentration (n/100 ml)	Basis of derivation	Estimated illness risk
≤40	Below "no observable adverse effects level" (NOAEL)	<1% gastrointestinal illness <0.3% acute febrile respiratory illness
41-200	Exceeds a "lowest observed adverse effects level" (LOAEL)	1-5% gastrointestinal illness risk 0.3-1.9% acute febrile respiratory illness
201-500	Substantial elevation in probability of all adverse health outcomes for which dose-response data are available	5-10% gastrointestinal illness 1.9-3.9% acute febrile respiratory illness
>500	Significant risk of high levels of minor illness transmission	>10% gastrointestinal illness >3.9% acute febrile respiratory illness

Figure 3-7 summarises available data for two sites where samples have been collected for recreational grading – the Motor Camp North of Bridge (857_1) and Ngarunui Beach (857_2) sites. This figure shows the distribution of results at each site over each recreation season. The contamination levels tend to be more variable at the inner harbour site (857_1) than on the ocean beach (857_2).

Figure 3-8 summarises the recreation season 95th percentile values for both sites relative to the thresholds defined in Table 3-1. The 95th concentration values and numbers of samples per site are summarised in Table 3-2.

- In 12 of 16 recreation seasons where 12 or more data exist, 95th percentile concentrations were less than 40 enterococci /100 mL at both sites, indicating that gastrointestinal illness risk was "low" (likely to be less than 1%).
- In three of 16 recreation seasons, 95th percentile concentrations exceeded 200 enterococci/100 mL, indicating that gastrointestinal illness risk was likely to be "moderate" (greater than 5%).
- The high 95th percentile concentrations in the 2016/17 year result for samples collected on 7 April 2017. From the information available, we cannot identify the causes of highest microbial concentrations at either site, and we cannot attribute the elevated concentrations observed at both sites to a specific source.

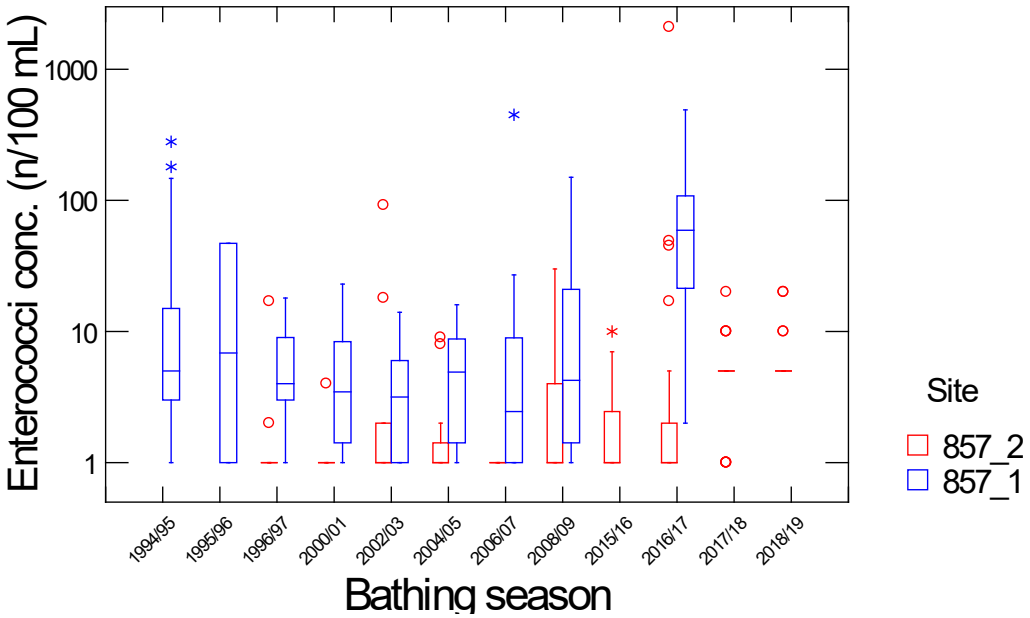


Figure 3-7: Enterococci concentration data for the period 1994/95 – 2018/19. An explanation of the symbols used in a box and whisker plot is included in Appendix A. The y-axis has $\log_{10}$ scale. Site 857_1 is at the "Motor Camp North of Bridge" site, and site 857_2 is the "Ngarunui Beach" site. Note the data are not continuous over the period 1994 – 2019. Absence of a box (e.g., 2017/18 and 2018/19) indicates the interquartile range was zero – with the exceptions of outliers, all other data is represented by the median line.

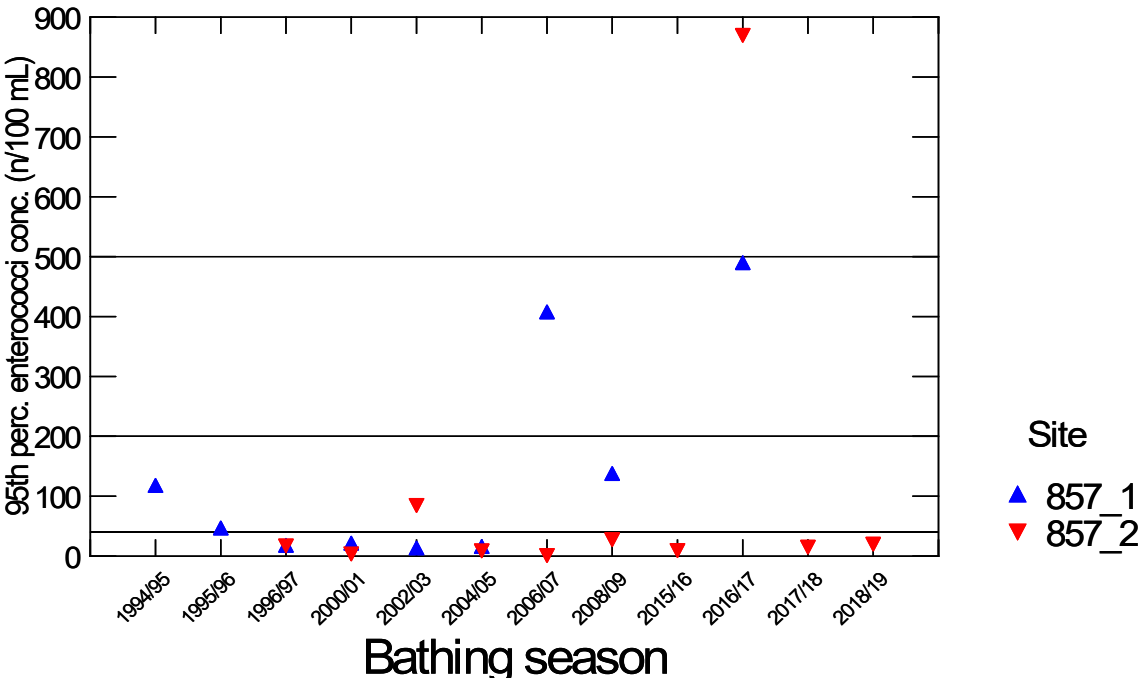


Figure 3-8: Bathing season 95th percentile enterococci concentration data for the period 1994/95 – 2018/19. Each symbol represents the seasonal value. Site 857_1 is at the "Motor Camp North of Bridge" site, and site 857_2 is the "Ngarunui Beach" site. Note the number of data per season vary over time (see Table 3-2). The broken horizontal lines are the threshold concentrations defined in Table 3-1 (40, 200, and 500 enterococci/100 mL).

Table 3-2: 95th percentile enterococci concentration values and numbers of samples per bathing season . (MfE/MoH 2003)(MfE/MoH 2003)(MfE/MoH 2003)(MfE/MoH 2003)(MfE/MoH 2003)(MfE/MoH 2003). Note the particularly high values at both sites in the 2016/17 recreational season (due to sampling results for the 7/4/16).

Recreation season	Site 857_1 Motor Camp at Bridge		Site 857_2 Ngarunui Beach	
	95th percentile conc. (n/100 mL)	Count	95th percentile conc. (n/100 mL)	Count
1994/95	118	74		
1995/96	47	3		
1996/97	18	9	17	9
2000/01	22	12	4	12
2002/03	14	12	85	12
2004/05	16	12	9	12
2006/07	408	12	1	12
2008/09	138	12	27	12
2015/16			9	15
2016/17	490	8	869	22
2017/18			15	20
2018/19			20	20

During December 2016, samples were collected at hourly intervals from the "Campground at bridge" (857_1) site. These data are presented together with recreational bathing beach data in Figure 3-9. Data collected on 8/12/2016 are summarised in Figure 3-10. This figure indicates that as the tide receded (and water flowed from the embayment and catchment upstream of site 857_1), enterococci concentrations increased, suggesting that faecal contaminants originated from the catchment, not the harbour following contamination by wastewater from the wastewater discharge. This interpretation is supported by:

- typical consistent and effective wastewater treatment over this period, shown in Figure 3-2 and Figure 3-3, and
- consistently low enterococci concentrations observed at Ngarunui Beach (857_2) during December 2016, suggesting that the high performance of the wastewater treatment plant contributed to low enterococci concentrations observed at the beach.

Additional information (such as hydrodynamic modelling over this period or faecal source tracking) would be required for confirmation. This information is not available, so the conclusion that Harbour water quality is negligibly influenced by wastewater discharge remains speculative. However, the work of Greer et al. (2015) which included hydrodynamic modelling, suggests that the impact of the wastewater discharge is localise, and that catchment sources predominate.

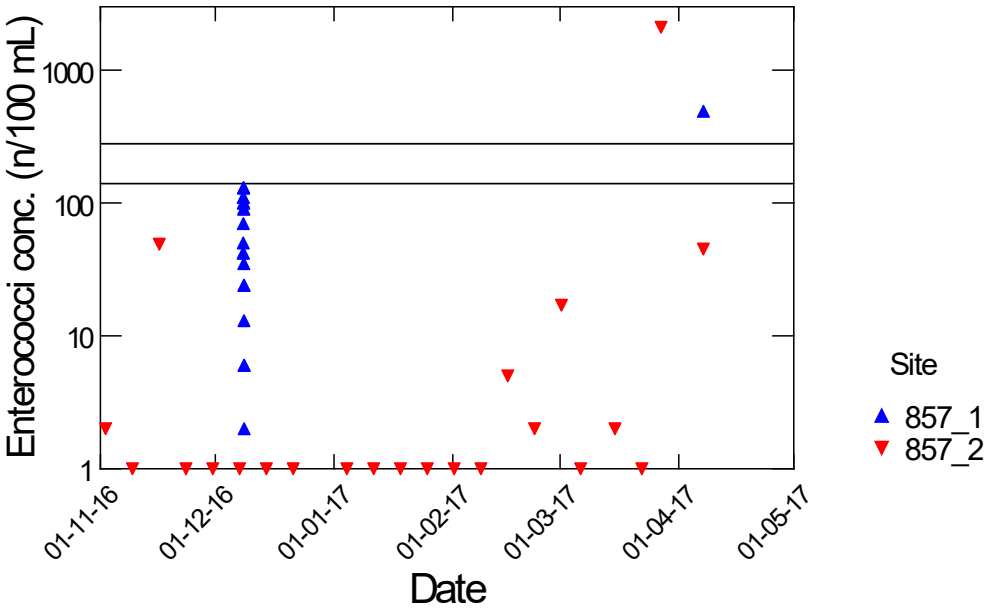


Figure 3-9: Discrete enterococci concentration data for the 2016/17 bathing season. Each symbol represents a discrete sample. Site 857_1 is at the "Motor Camp North of Bridge" site, and site 857_2 is the "Ngarunui Beach" site. Seven samples were collected from site 857_1 between 07:00 and 13:00 on 08/12/2016. The broken horizontal lines are the threshold concentrations defined in the MfE/MoH guidelines for single samples – alert= 140 enterococci/100 mL, and red = 280 enterococci/100 mL. Note y-axes have $\log_{10}$ scale.

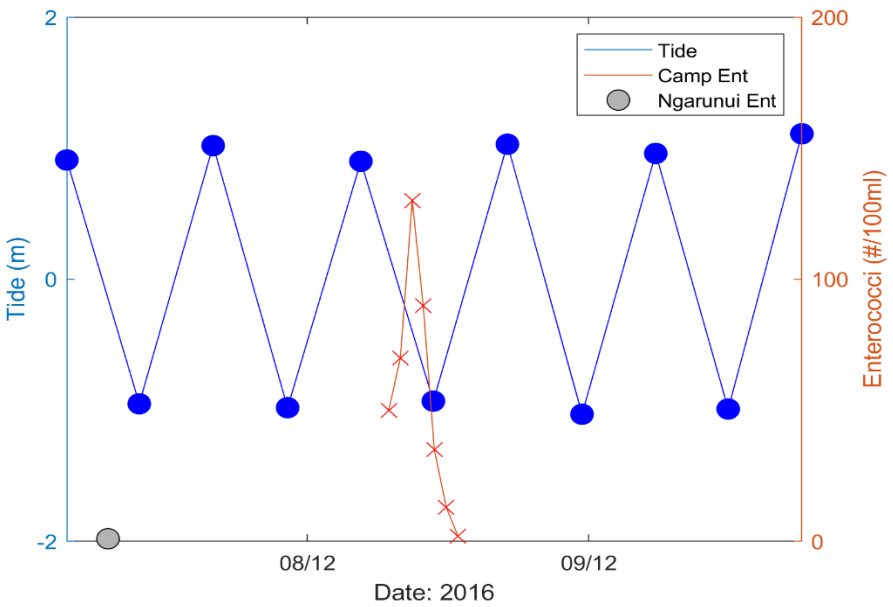


Figure 3-10: Discrete enterococci concentration data collected on 8 December and 9 December 2016. Seven samples were collected from Site 857_1 ("Motor Camp North of Bridge") between 07:00 and 13:00 on 08/12/2016, and one sample was collected from site 857_2 ("Ngarunui Beach") site. The blue line and symbols show the predicted tidal cycle.[3]

[3] https://www.niwa.co.nz/node/26820/results - data predicted for the Raglan Harbour Entrance site (37° 48' 11.0" S, 174° 50' 32.0" E).

Finally, during the 1994/95 recreation season, samples were collected at the Campground site (857_1) in replicate at 11:00 and 15:00 on 17 days (68 samples). A further 6 samples were collected at other times. The wastewater treatment did not include UV irradiation in 1994/95, so higher enterococci concentrations would be expected than currently. These data are summarised in Figure 3-11 as a time series plot (A), and as a box and whisker plot (B).

If elevated numbers of faecal contaminants from the WWTP were being transported into the inner harbour at times, it is likely that data collected at this site at this frequency would detect these incursions. The four-hour difference in sample time over the 17 sample dates would likely cover a range of tidal stages, and therefore discharge status. There was very little difference in the median value of the two data sets defined by sample time (data not shown), and the range of data were also almost identical.

Fewer than 15% of results were greater than 40 enterococci/100 mL, and the 95th percentile value of the full data set was 194 enterococci/100 mL (Table 3-2); the latter value indicates a gastrointestinal illness risk of 1-5% (Table 3-1). These results suggest that the plume of diluted wastewater had limited effect on the inner harbour even before UV treatment was installed.

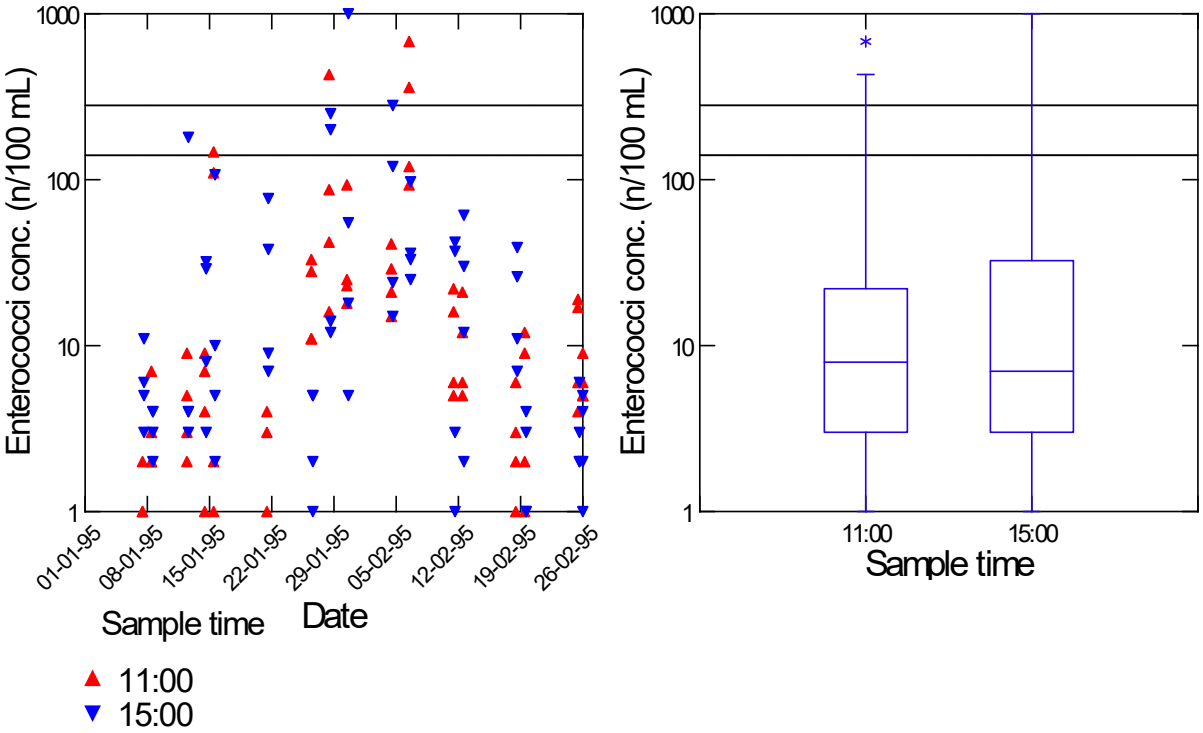


Figure 3-11: Intensive enterococci monitoring conducted at the "Motor Camp North of Bridge" site during the 1994/95 recreation season. Data are for before UV treatment was installed. A) Time series of 74 samples collected between 18 December 1994 and March 1995. B) Distribution of data by sample time. The broken horizontal lines are the threshold concentrations defined in the MfE/MoH guidelines for single samples – alert= 140 enterococci/100 mL, and red = 280 enterococci/100 mL. Note y-axes have $\log_{10}$ scale.

4 Conclusions

Raglan Harbour is a relatively shallow harbour, with numerous embayments and two major tributary inflows. Review of available water quality data indicates:

Wastewater treatment efficacy:

- Wastewater quality (2015-2018) is consistent and effective, with FIB concentrations typically less than 100 n/100 mL.
- The treatment process (which includes UV irradiation) consistently reduces FIB concentrations by approximately five-log orders.

General harbour microbiological quality

- Microbiological water quality in the upper harbour is largely determined by catchment sources, particularly from the two largest tributaries.
- Concentrations of all FIB tend to consistently decrease from the upper harbour toward the mouth suggesting substantial dilution and attenuation of FIB from inflow toward the Harbour mouth.

Recreational water quality

- More than 12 data exist for each of two recreational sites for 16 recreation seasons.
- In 12 of these 16 seasons, the gastrointestinal illness risk was likely to have been “low” (less than 1% - the “no observable adverse effect level), indicating high recreational water quality.
- In three of these 16 seasons, illness risks were “moderate” (likely to have exceeded 5%, with a greater than 10% illness risk likely in the 2016/17 recreational year).

Review of intensive water quality data available for the 1994/95 recreation season (before UV treatment commenced) suggests that the plume of diluted wastewater impacts negligibly on the harbour. This observation is consistent with predicted dispersion of wastewater undertaken by Greer et al. (2015), who suggested that the impact of the wastewater would be localised around the outfall, and the plume would be transported out of the harbour with the outgoing tide.

5 References

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Soller, J.A., Schoen, M.E., Bartrand, T., Ravenscroft, J.E., Ashbolt, N.J. (2010) Estimated human health risks from exposure to recreational waters impacted by human and non-human sources of faecal contamination. *Water Research*, 44(16): 4674-4691. http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.watres.2010.06.049.

Appendix A Explanation of a box and whisker plot

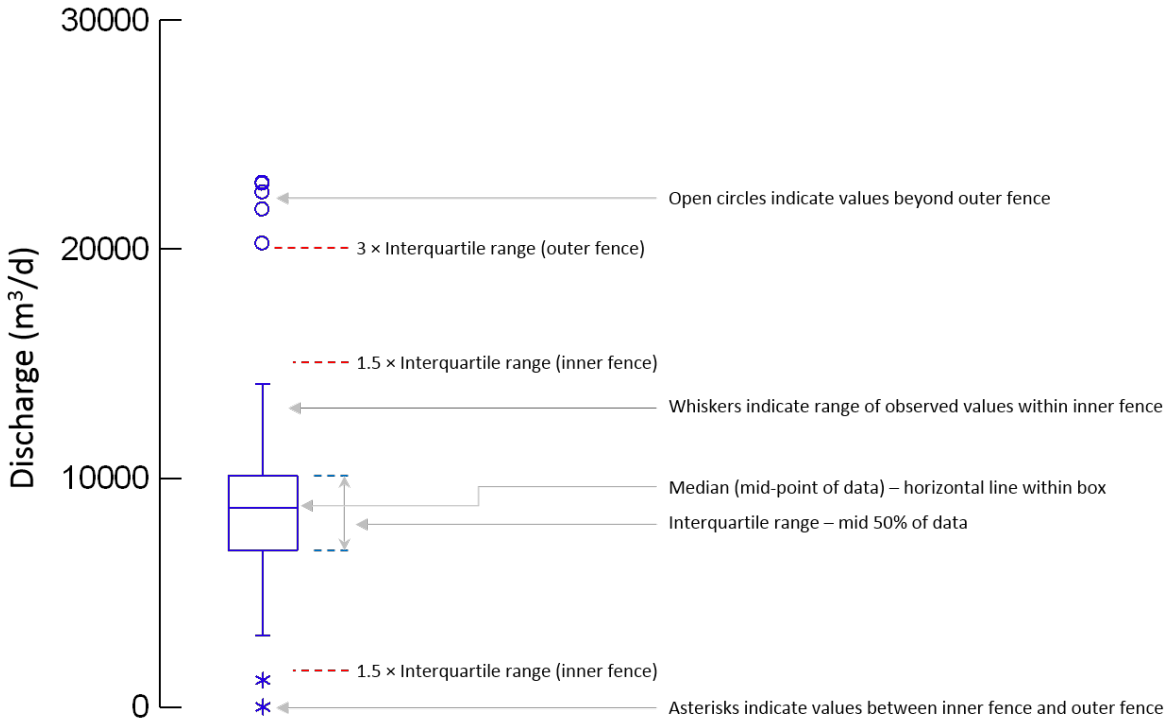

Figure A-1: The symbology used in box and whisker plots generated by the Systat software package.

Appendix B Wastewater discharge characteristics – summary statistics

Table B-1: Summary statistics for Raglan WWTP discharge. Data for period June 2016 – April 2019.

Statistic	Discharge (L/s)
N of Cases	1058
Minimum	0
Maximum	27.4
Median	10.3
Arithmetic Mean	12.0
Standard Deviation	5.3
Cleveland percentiles	
1.00%	4.8
5.00%	6.4
10.00%	7.0
20.00%	8.0
25.00%	8.4
30.00%	8.7
40.00%	9.5
50.00%	10.3
60.00%	11.5
70.00%	13.3
75.00%	14.2
80.00%	15.4
90.00%	19.9
95.00%	24.2
99.00%	27.1

Table B-2: Summary statistics for enterococci concentration and flux Raglan WWTP discharge – outflow only. Data for period January 2015 – February 2018.

Statistic	Enterococci conc. (n/100 mL)	Enterococci flux (n/s)
N of Cases	31	17
Minimum	0.5	30
Maximum	750000	79613042
Arithmetic Mean	24201.03	4683341
Standard Deviation	134702.59	19308942
Cleveland percentiles		
1.00%	0.5	30
5.00%	0.5	32
10.00%	0.5	37
20.00%	0.5	40
25.00%	0.5	41
30.00%	0.5	44
40.00%	0.95	82
50.00%	2	176
60.00%	5	390
70.00%	5	454
75.00%	5	471
80.00%	5	475
90.00%	36.4	530
95.00%	87.5	51748667
99.00%	750000	79613042

Table B-3: Summary statistics for Raglan WWTP faecal coliform concentrations – inflow and outflow. Data for period January 2015 – February 2018.

Statistic	Inflow	Outflow
	Faecal coliform conc. (n/100 mL)	Faecal coliform conc. (n/100 mL)
N of Cases	51	47
Minimum	600000	0.5
Maximum	71000000	110
Arithmetic Mean	12158824	10.2
Standard Deviation	11965955	21.8
Cleveland percentiles		
1.00%	604000	0.5
5.00%	1310000	0.5
10.00%	1600000	0.5
20.00%	3780000	0.5
25.00%	4800000	0.5
30.00%	5000000	0.8
40.00%	6000000	2
50.00%	9000000	3
60.00%	11100000	5
70.00%	16200000	5.4
75.00%	17750000	7
80.00%	20300000	10
90.00%	26000000	24.8
95.00%	28900000	73.2
99.00%	70600000	110

Table B-4: Summary statistics for Raglan WWTP faecal coliform flux – inflow and outflow. Data for period January 2015 – February 2018.

Statistic	Inflow	Outflow
	FC flux (n/s)	FC flux (n/s)
N of Cases	25	21
Minimum	127888758	30
Maximum	2880000000	1661
Arithmetic Mean	1260000000	561
Standard Deviation	876289692	504
Cleveland percentiles		
1.00%	127888758	30
5.00%	170749122	39
10.00%	198754537	61
20.00%	301254941	115
25.00%	490720089	159
30.00%	766453877	176
40.00%	929836632	246
50.00%	1110000000	458
60.00%	1360000000	524
70.00%	1640000000	853
75.00%	1900000000	928
80.00%	2120000000	1026
90.00%	2750000000	1351
95.00%	2790000000	1622
99.00%	2880000000	1661

Appendix C Longitudinal harbour *E. coli* and faecal coliform concentration data

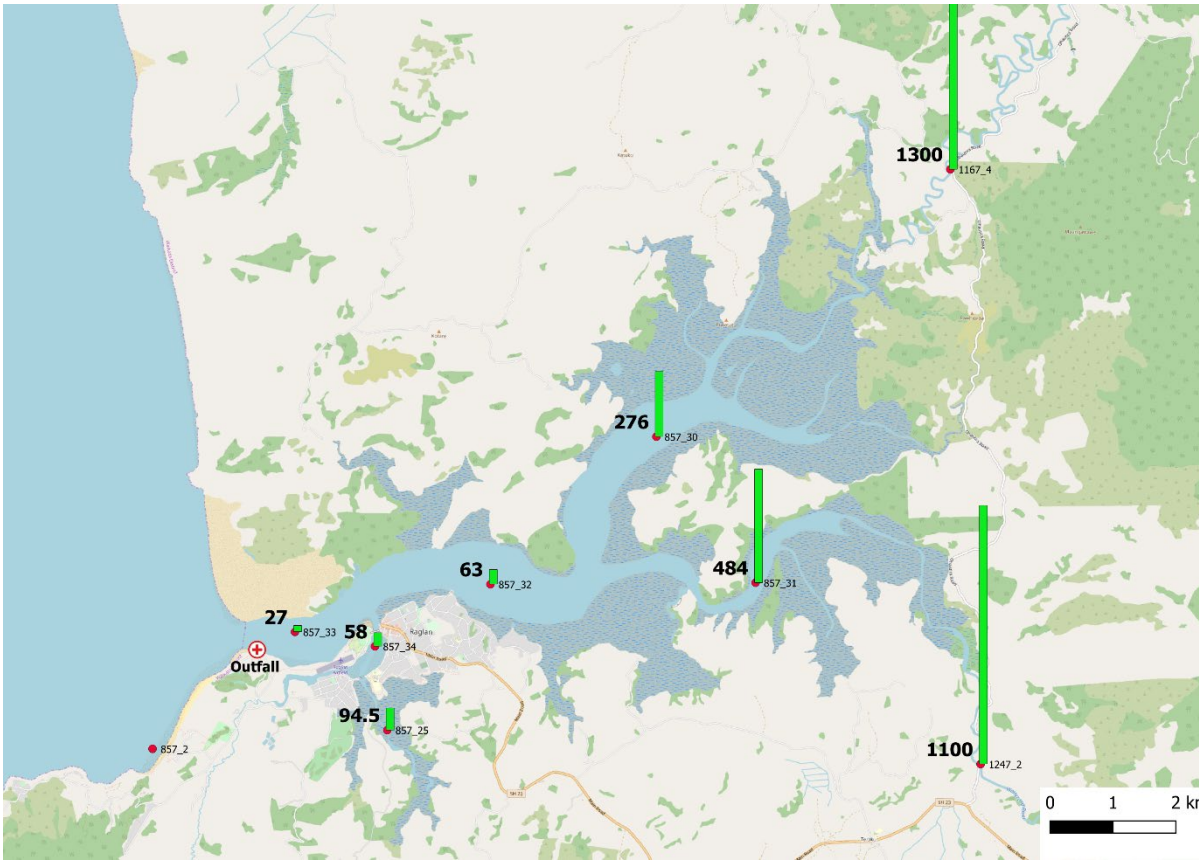

Figure C-1: Ninety-fifth percentile *E. coli* concentrations calculated from data for January 2017 – June 2019. Bars are scaled according to the highest value in the data set. The 95th percentile value is shown as the larger, bold number. The smaller number is the WRC site code. Site details are summarised in Table 2-1.

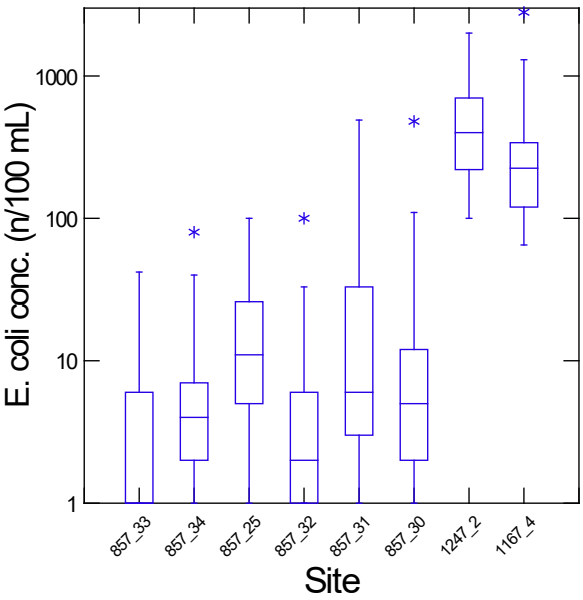

Figure C-2: *E. coli* concentration data for the period January 2017 – June 2019. An explanation of the symbols used in a box and whisker plot is included in Appendix A. The y-axis has log10 scale. Site details are summarised in Table 2-1 and site locations are shown in Figure 2-1. Site 1247_2 and 1167_4 are the major freshwater inflows to the harbour.

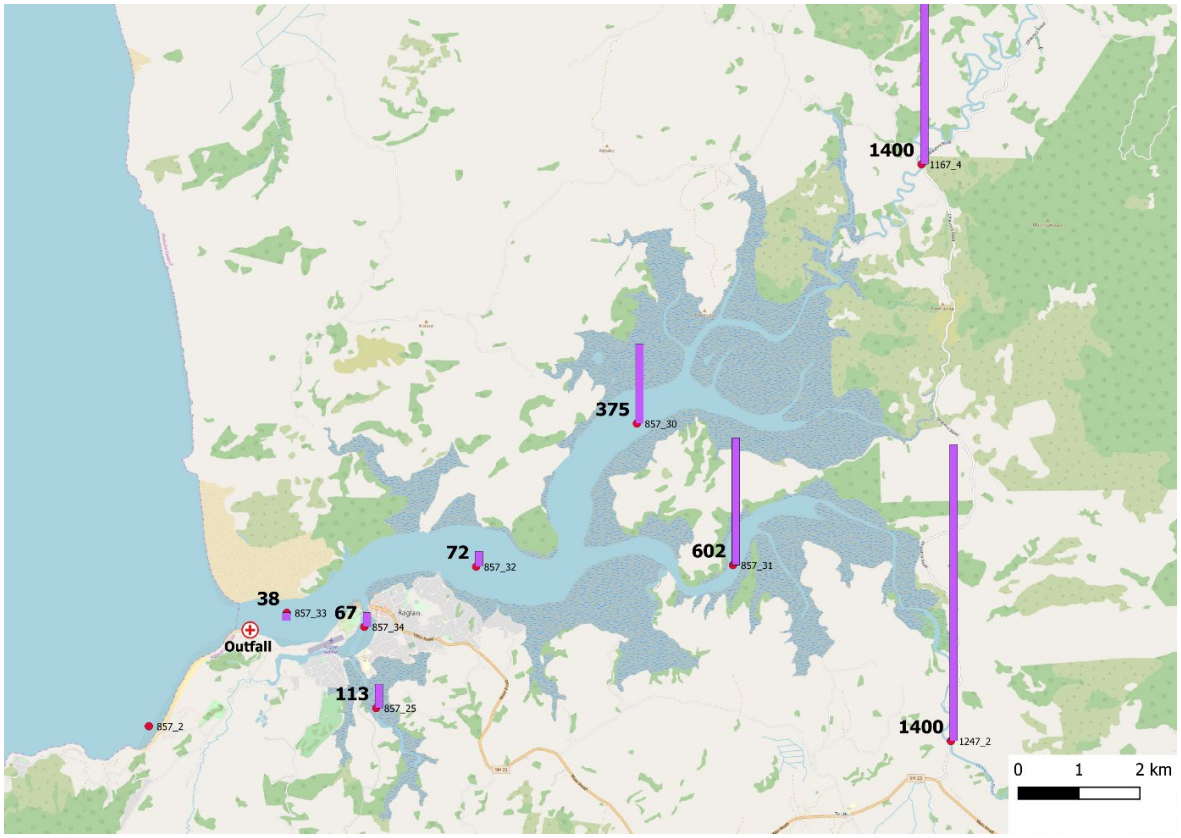

Figure C-3: Ninety-fifth percentile faecal coliform concentration calculated from data for January 2017-June 2019. Bars are scaled according to the highest value in the data set. The 95th percentile value is shown as the larger, bold number. The smaller number is the WRC site code. Site details are summarised in Table 2-1 and site locations are shown in Figure 2-1.

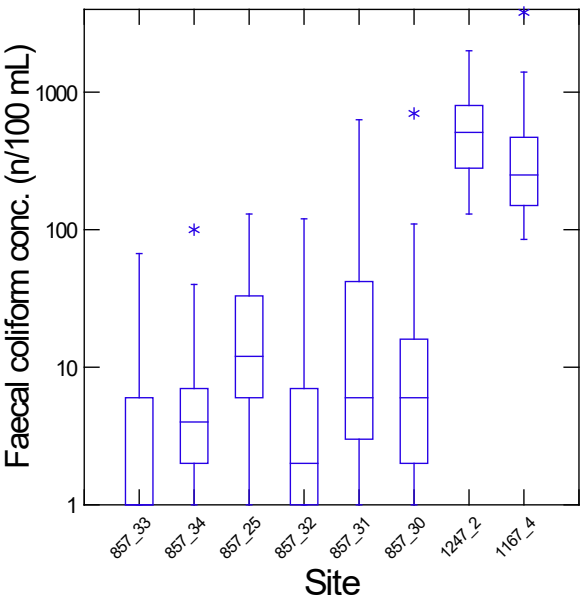

Figure C-4: Faecal coliform concentration data for the period January 2017 - June 2019. An explanation of the symbols used in a box and whisker plot is included in Appendix A. The y-axis has log10 scale. Site details are summarised in Table 2-1 and site locations are shown in Figure 2-1.

Appendix D Time-series plots of faecal contaminants in the Raglan Harbour catchment and harbour

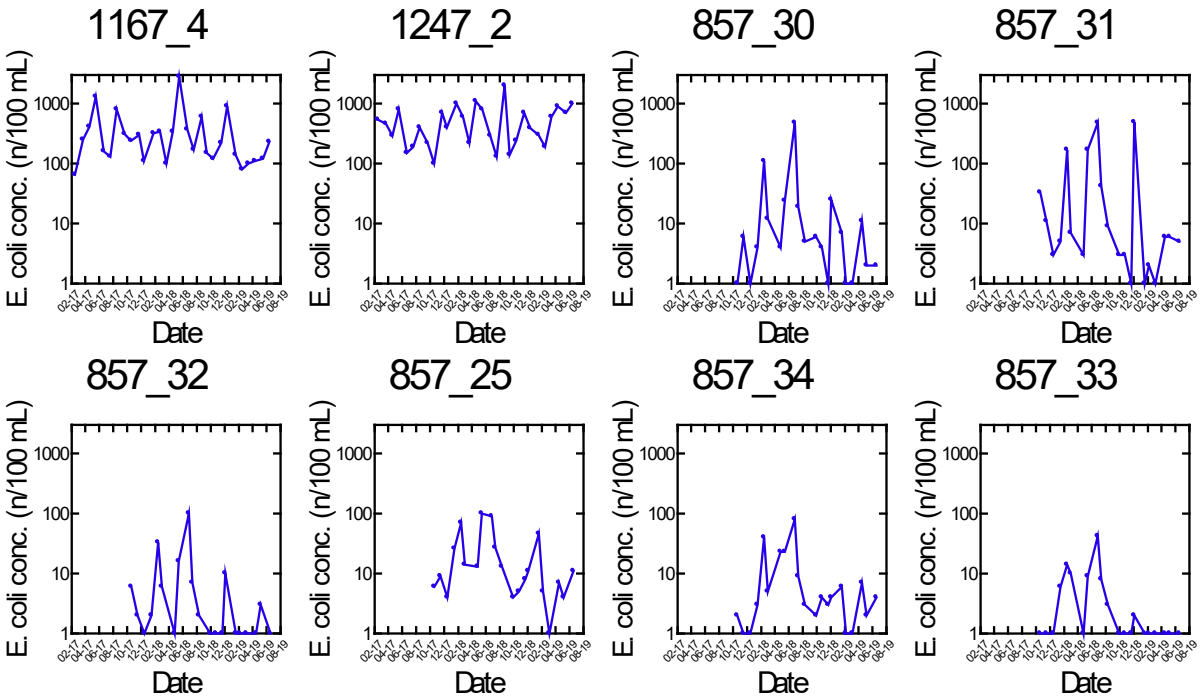

Figure D-1: Time series concentration of *E. coli* concentrations derived from selected sites in the Raglan Harbour catchment and across Raglan Harbour. The site codes and descriptions are listed in Table 2-1, and site locations are shown in Figure 1-1 and Figure C-1.

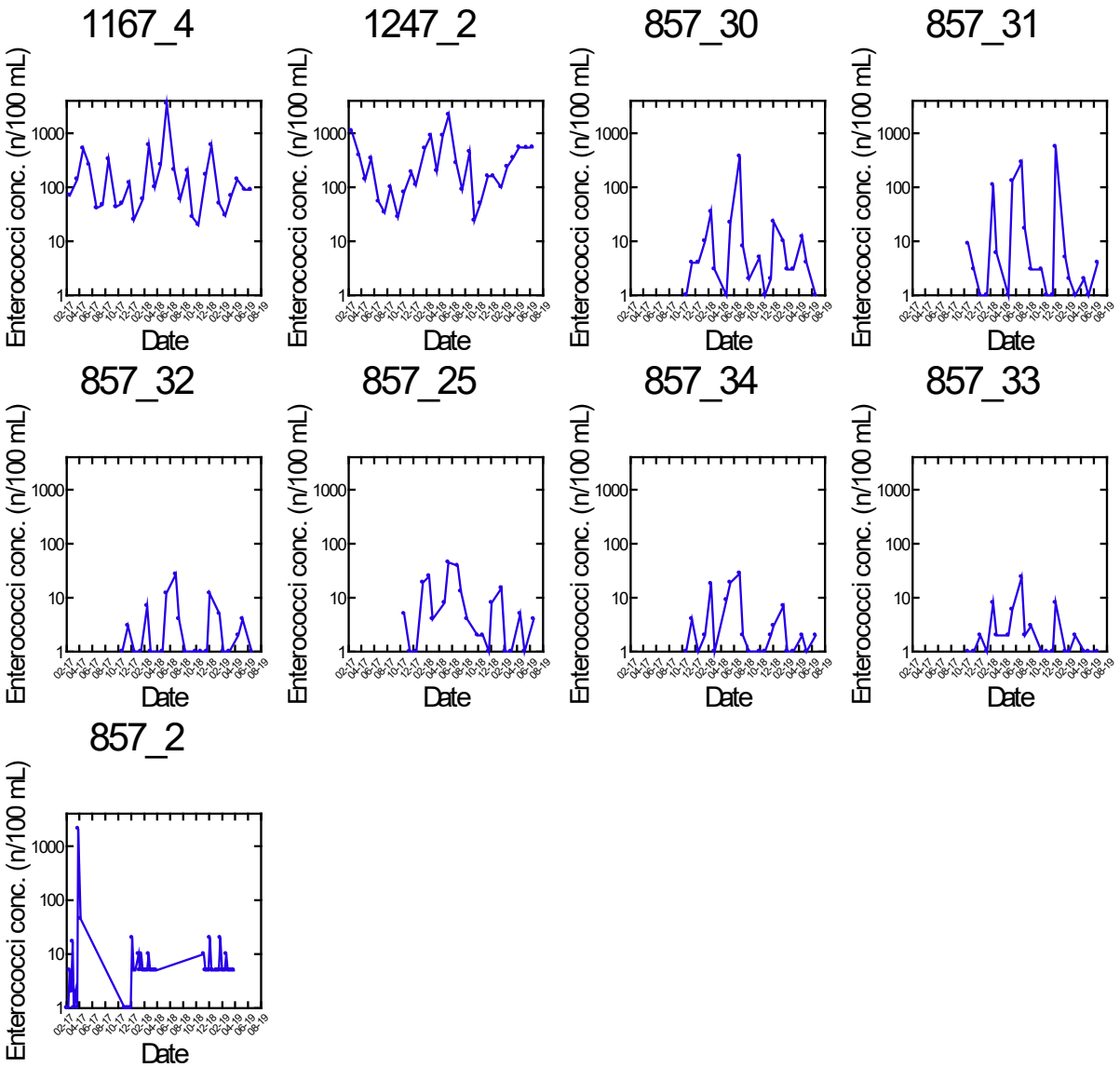

Figure D-2: Time series concentration of enterococci concentrations derived from selected sites in the Raglan Harbour catchment and across Raglan Harbour. The site codes and descriptions are listed in Table 2-1, and site locations are shown in Figure 1-1 and Figure 3-4.

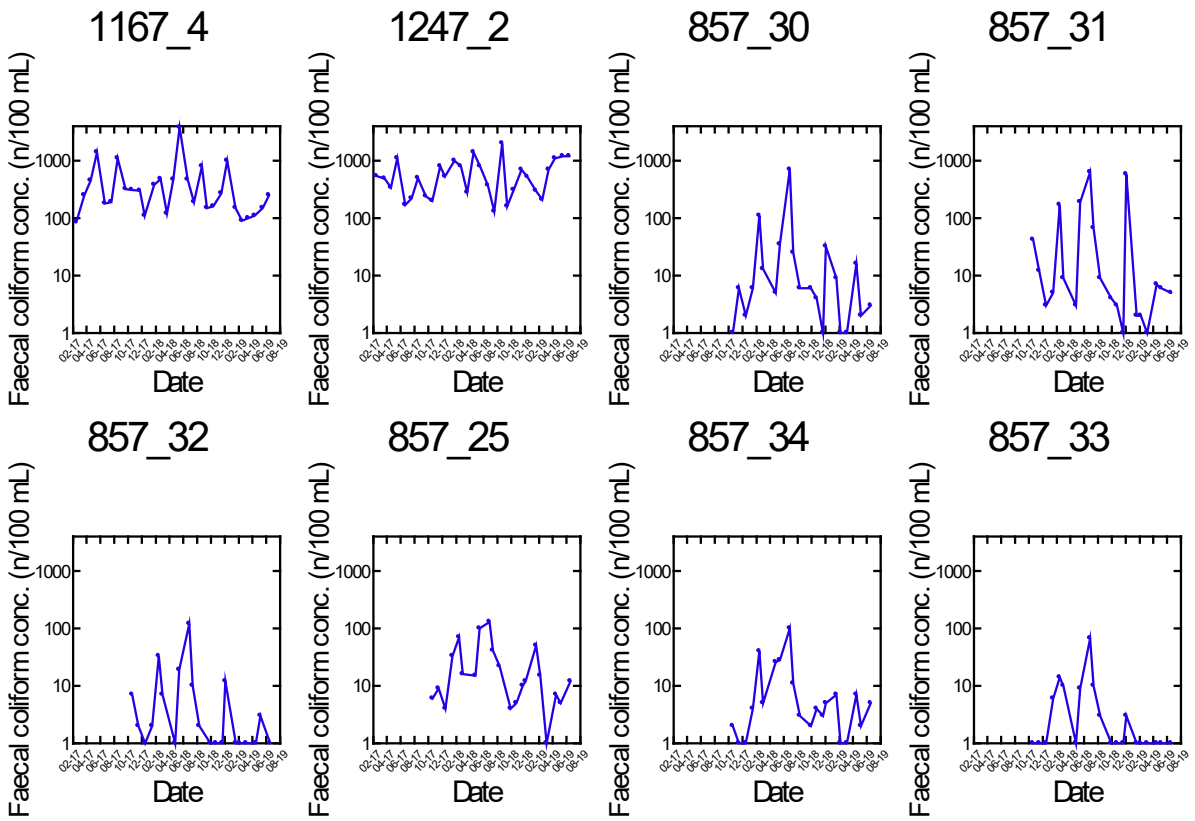

Figure D-3: Time series concentration of faecal coliform concentrations derived from selected sites in the Raglan Harbour catchment and across Raglan Harbour. The site codes and descriptions are listed in Table 2-1, and site locations are shown in Figure 1-1 and Figure C-3.

Appendix E Summary statistics – microbiological water quality variables, 2017-2019 inclusive

Summary statistics, Site code = 1167_4	Microbiological water quality variable		
	*E. coli*_507	Enterococci_519	Faecal coliform_510
N of Cases	30	30	30
Minimum	65	20	85
Maximum	2800	3500	3800
Arithmetic Mean	379.17	265.43	464.5
Standard Deviation	534.28	632.33	708.43
Cleveland percentiles			
1.00%	65	20	85
5.00%	80	25	90
10.00%	95	29	100
20.00%	110	42	115
25.00%	120	47	150
30.00%	125	50	150
40.00%	155	64.5	185
50.00%	225	90	250
60.00%	275	130	305
70.00%	330	185	415
75.00%	340	210	470
80.00%	390	260	475
90.00%	850	560	1050
95.00%	1300	600	1400
99.00%	2800	3500	3800

Summary statistics Site code = 1247_2	Microbiological water quality variable		
	*E. coli*_507	Enterococci_519	Faecal coliform_510
N of Cases	30	30	30
Minimum	100	24	130
Maximum	2000	2200	2000
Arithmetic Mean	527	370.33	622.33
Standard Deviation	404.92	444.55	446.52
Cleveland percentiles			
1.00%	100	24	130
5.00%	130	28	160
10.00%	145	42	185
20.00%	205	85	230
25.00%	220	100	280
30.00%	250	105	305
40.00%	295	160	365
50.00%	400	220	510
60.00%	570	310	620
70.00%	700	420	800
75.00%	700	520	800
80.00%	800	545	1050
90.00%	1000	900	1200
95.00%	1100	1100	1400
99.00%	2000	2200	2000

Summary statistics Site code = 857_25	Microbiological water quality variable		
	*E. coli*_507	Enterococci_519	Faecal coliform_510
N of Cases	21	21	21
Minimum	1	1	1
Maximum	100	45	130
Arithmetic Mean	22.57	9.71	27
Standard Deviation	29.09	12.62	34.34
Cleveland percentiles			
1.00%	1	1	1
5.00%	2.65	1	2.65
10.00%	4	1	4
20.00%	4.7	1	5
25.00%	5	1	5.75
30.00%	5.8	1.8	6.8
40.00%	7.9	3.8	9.9
50.00%	11	4	12
60.00%	13	5.3	15.1
70.00%	16.4	9	24.2
75.00%	26.25	13.5	35
80.00%	32.7	16.2	43.7
90.00%	78	30.6	82
95.00%	94.5	41.7	113.5
99.00%	100	45	130

Summary statistics Site code = 857_30	Microbiological water quality variable		
	*E. coli*_507	Enterococci_519	Faecal coliform_510
N of Cases	21	21	21
Minimum	1	1	1
Maximum	480	370	700
Arithmetic Mean	34.57	24.95	46.86
Standard Deviation	104.75	79.56	151.59
Cleveland percentiles			
1.00%	1	1	1
5.00%	1	1	1
10.00%	1	1	1
20.00%	1	1.7	1.7
25.00%	1.75	2	2
30.00%	2	2.8	2.8
40.00%	4	3	4.9
50.00%	5	4	6
60.00%	6.1	5.3	6.3
70.00%	11.2	10	13.6
75.00%	13.75	10.5	18.25
80.00%	20.5	15	27.1
90.00%	59	27.8	65
95.00%	276.5	185.75	375.5
99.00%	480	370	700

Summary statistics Site code = 857_31	Microbiological water quality variable		
	*E. coli*_507	Enterococci_519	Faecal coliform_510
N of Cases	21	21	21
Minimum	1	1	1
Maximum	490	560	630
Arithmetic Mean	69.1	54.81	83.38
Standard Deviation	146.85	134.93	181.53
Cleveland percentiles			
1.00%	1	1	1
5.00%	1	1	1
10.00%	1	1	1.6
20.00%	2.7	1	2.7
25.00%	3	1	3
30.00%	3	1	3
40.00%	4.8	2	4.9
50.00%	6	3	6
60.00%	7.2	4.1	9
70.00%	15.4	6.6	18
75.00%	35.25	11	48.25
80.00%	80.4	44.9	97.9
90.00%	294	194	346
95.00%	484.5	411.5	602.5
99.00%	490	560	630

Summary statistics Site code = 857_32	Microbiological water quality variable		
	*E. coli*_507	Enterococci_519	Faecal coliform_510
N of Cases	21	21	21
Minimum	1	1	1
Maximum	100	27	120
Arithmetic Mean	9.38	4.19	10.81
Standard Deviation	22.08	6.24	26.24
Cleveland percentiles			
1.00%	1	1	1
5.00%	1	1	1
10.00%	1	1	1
20.00%	1	1	1
25.00%	1	1	1
30.00%	1	1	1
40.00%	1	1	1
50.00%	2	1	2
60.00%	2.1	2.1	2.1
70.00%	6	4	7
75.00%	6.25	4.25	7.75
80.00%	7.9	5.6	10.6
90.00%	22.8	12	24.6
95.00%	63.15	18.75	72.15
99.00%	100	27	120

Summary statistics Site code = 857_33	Microbiological water quality variable		
	*E. coli*_507	Enterococci_519	Faecal coliform_510
N of Cases	21	21	21
Minimum	1	1	1
Maximum	42	24	67
Arithmetic Mean	5.1	3.33	6.43
Standard Deviation	9.28	5.23	14.43
Cleveland percentiles			
1.00%	1	1	1
5.00%	1	1	1
10.00%	1	1	1
20.00%	1	1	1
25.00%	1	1	1
30.00%	1	1	1
40.00%	1	1	1
50.00%	1	1	1
60.00%	1.1	2	1.2
70.00%	3.6	2	3.6
75.00%	6.5	2.25	6.75
80.00%	8.3	3.9	9.3
90.00%	11.6	8	11.6
95.00%	26.6	15.2	37.85
99.00%	42	24	67

Summary statistics Site code = 857_34	Microbiological water quality variable		
	*E. coli*_507	Enterococci_519	Faecal coliform_510
N of Cases	21	21	21
Minimum	1	1	1
Maximum	80	28	100
Arithmetic Mean	10.67	5.1	12.29
Standard Deviation	18.64	7.44	22.64
Cleveland percentiles			
1.00%	1	1	1
5.00%	1	1	1
10.00%	1	1	1
20.00%	1.7	1	1.7
25.00%	2	1	2
30.00%	2	1	2
40.00%	3	1	3
50.00%	4	2	4
60.00%	4.1	2	5
70.00%	6.2	3.2	7
75.00%	7.5	4.75	8
80.00%	13.2	7.6	15.5
90.00%	29.8	18.4	32.8
95.00%	58	23.05	67
99.00%	80	28	100

Summary statistics Site code = 857_2	Microbiological water quality variable	
	Enterococci_1287	Enterococci_519
N of Cases	36	19
Minimum	5	1
Maximum	20	2100
Arithmetic Mean	6.94	114.95
Standard Deviation	4.36	480.82
Cleveland percentiles		
1.00%	5	1
5.00%	5	1
10.00%	5	1
20.00%	5	1
25.00%	5	1
30.00%	5	1
40.00%	5	1
50.00%	5	1
60.00%	5	1
70.00%	5	1.8
75.00%	5	2
80.00%	10	4.1
90.00%	10	33.8
95.00%	20	1175.25
99.00%	20	2100

B

Appendix B – DHI Discharge Assessment

Raglan Wastewater Treatment Plant Discharge Assessment

BECA

Report 44801398

November 2019

The expert in **WATER ENVIRONMENTS**

Raglan Wastewater Treatment Plant Discharge Assessment

Prepared for BECA

Represented by Mr Garrett Hall

View of Raglan Harbour to the north-east of the existing outfall location.

Project manager	John Oldman

Project number	44801398
Approval date	1/11/2019
Revision	Final

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Contents

1 Introduction ... 3

2 Overview of previous modelling and field studies ... 3

3 Model Input Data and Grid Development ... 4
3.1 Bathymetry data ... 4
3.2 Freshwater inflows ... 6
3.3 Wind and atmospheric pressure data ... 7
3.4 Existing outfall and discharge regime ... 7
3.5 Manu Bay Tide data ... 12

4 Model Calibration ... 14
4.1 Tides ... 14
4.2 NIWA Current meter ... 17
4.3 ADCP transects ... 18
4.4 Harbour Wide Salinity ... 26
4.5 Waves ... 28

5 Model Results ... 31
5.1 Hydrodynamics ... 31
5.2 Near Field Modelling – Existing Outfall ... 32
5.3 Near Field Modelling - Alternative Discharge Locations ... 34
5.4 Wave conditions ... 36
5.5 Far Field Modelling ... 38
5.5.1 Alternative Discharge Locations ... 38
5.5.2 Dilution Maps and Summary of Predictions at QMRA sites - Current Discharge Rate and Existing Discharge Regime ... 41
5.5.3 Dilution Maps and Summary of Predictions at QMRA sites - Future Discharge Rate and Existing Discharge Regime ... 49

6 Summary ... 52

7 References ... 53

Appendix A - NIWA Dye test results ... 54

Appendix B - CORMIX results ... 56

Appendix C - Empirical Near Field Modelling ... 81

Appendix D – Summary Figures - Hydrodynamics ... 83

1 Introduction

This report provides details of the calibration of a hydrodynamic model which has been used to assess the discharge of treated wastewater to Raglan Harbour. The discharge is via an outfall near the entrance to the harbour and is timed to occur mostly on the outgoing tide.

The current consent conditions allow the discharge to commence half an hour before high water for a period up to 5.5 hours after high water.

An analysis of the current discharge regime indicates that a mean daily discharge of 1175 m^3/day occurs and that the median discharge duration is 2 hours and 15 minutes (averaging 0.058 m^3/s) and the median start time of the discharge is 15 minutes after high water.

Under future population growth estimates (to 2055), the mean daily discharge may increase to 2335 m^3/day.

Section 2 of this report provides an overview of previous studies carried out in the harbour. Section 3 of the report provides an overview of the data used for setting up and calibrating the hydrodynamic model. Section 4 provides details of the calibration of the model against the field data. Section 5 provides results of the near field and far field modelling that has been carried out to assess the dynamics of the treated wastewater plume under a range of conditions and the level of dilution achieved at key sites both within the harbour and at a number of locations offshore of the harbour. Section 6 provides a summary of the findings of the study and an overview of the potential for offsetting the effects of a future discharge in terms of water quality and public health risk.

2 Overview of previous modelling and field studies

An upgrade of the wastewater treatment plant was considered in 1995 (Gibbs and Watson 1996) which included dye tracking (Appendix A), a current meter deployment at the existing discharge location, and a hydrographic survey of the entrance of the harbour.

This work included an assessment of the potential for near-field dilution for a number of alternative outfall locations and diffuser design. The main conclusions from this work was that there is potential for a relatively high degree of near-field mixing due to the combination of strong tidal currents and water depths. Assuming an outfall was fitted with a diffuser, the range of initial dilutions achieved for a projected peak summer flow of 0.15 m^3/s was estimated to be between 155 and 710 with highest initial dilution occurring during mid-ebb tide. It was estimate that moving the outfall to deeper water could provide nearly twice the initial dilution as a near-shore discharge. It was estimated that subsequent dilutions that occur 1.5 to 4.5 hours after high tide would produce total dilutions in excess of 40,000 before the wastewater reaches the open sea.

None of the planned upgrades to the outfall were carried out.

More recently, modelling has been carried out to quantify the relative role of catchment derived contaminants and those discharged from the wastewater treatment plant (Greer et al. 2015) and how well flushed the harbour is (Greer et al.

2016). The main conclusions from these studies are that the effect of the treated wastewater discharge is small relative to the catchment derived inputs and that there is a strong gradient in harbour residence time with longest residence times (> 40 days) in the upper parts of the harbour (closest to the major freshwater sources) and much lower residence (~20 days) near the mouth of the harbour. This means that other freshwater sources remain in the harbour for much longer periods of time compared to the treated wastewater discharge which is relatively quickly flushed from the harbour.

A number of studies have been carried out which focus on the role of catchment derived sediments and sediment dynamics in the harbour (Swales et al. 2005, Harrison 2015, Hunt, 2016). These references provide useful background information on the dynamics of the harbour as a whole.

3 Model Input Data and Grid Development

3.1 Bathymetry data

Bathymetry for the harbour was used from a variety of sources including LiDAR (from the Waikato Regional Council dataset - 2010/2011), bathymetry surveys (Harrison, 2015 and Greer et al. 2015) and the navigation chart data (LINZ chart NZ4421).

All data was converted to a common vertical datum of Mean Sea Level (as defined in Figure 3-1).

The extent and detail of bathymetry grid used for this study are shown in Figures 3-2 and 3-3 respectively.

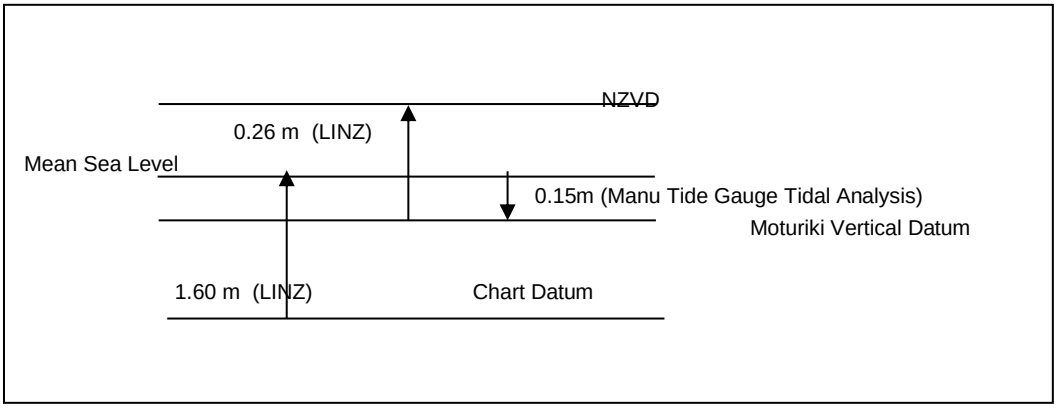


Figure 3-1. Vertical datums used in the various bathymetry datasets.

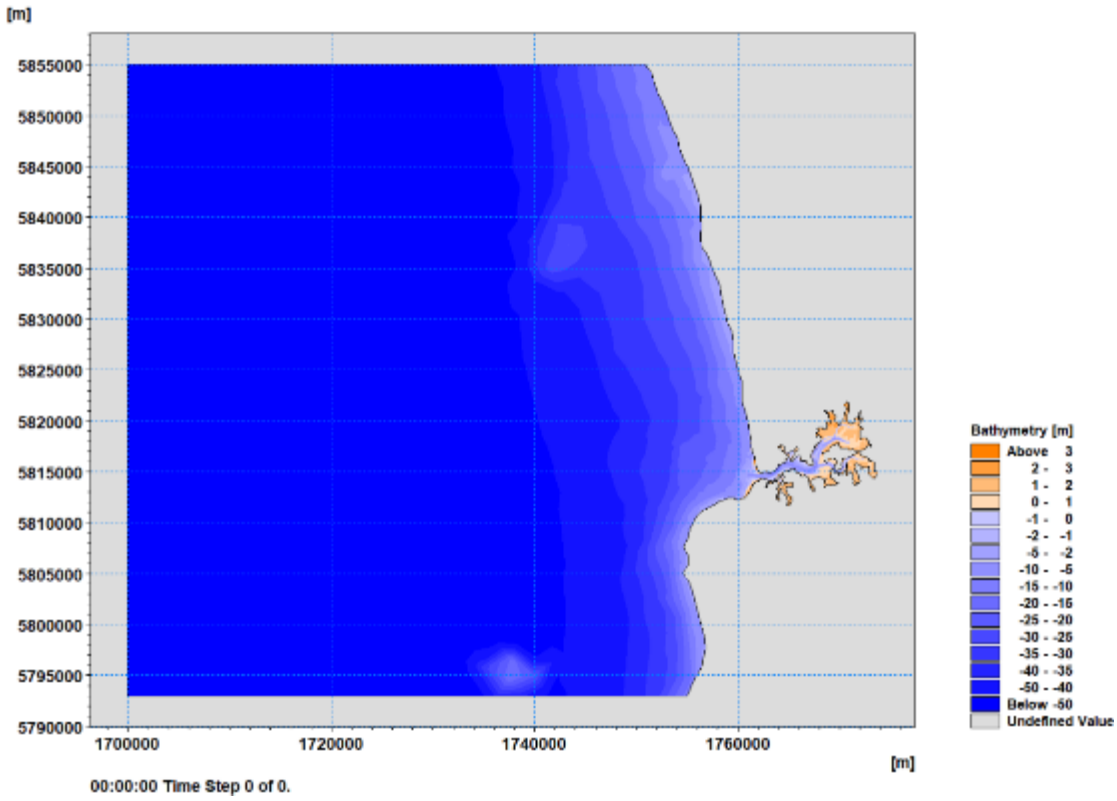


Figure 3-2. Extent of bathymetric grid.

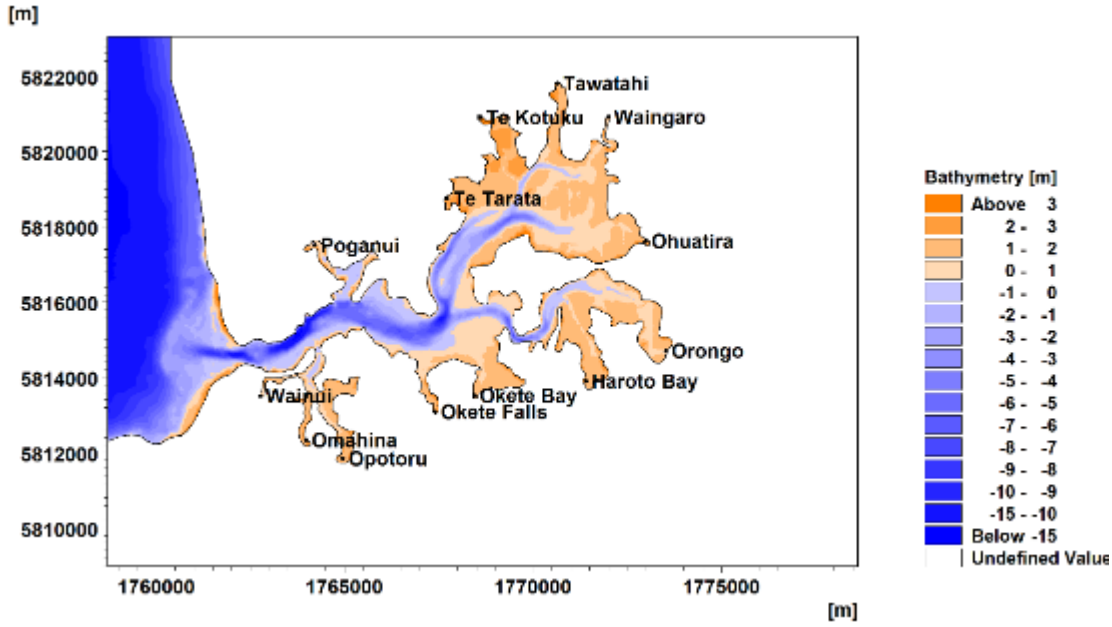


Figure 3-3. Detailed bathymetry within Raglan harbour and the area immediately offshore of the harbour. Labels indicate the freshwater sources included in the model (Section 3.2).

3.2 Freshwater inflows

Freshwater inflows from the Waingaro catchment have been collected by the Waikato Regional Council since 2003.

A summary of that data is provided Figure 3-4 and shows the strong seasonality of flows and the inter-annual variability. It can be seen that 2018 is relatively typical in terms of the total annual inflows but has higher than average winter inflows and lower spring inflows. Three relatively large rainfall events in December 2018 resulted in the mean monthly inflow for December 2018 being over two times the average December inflow.

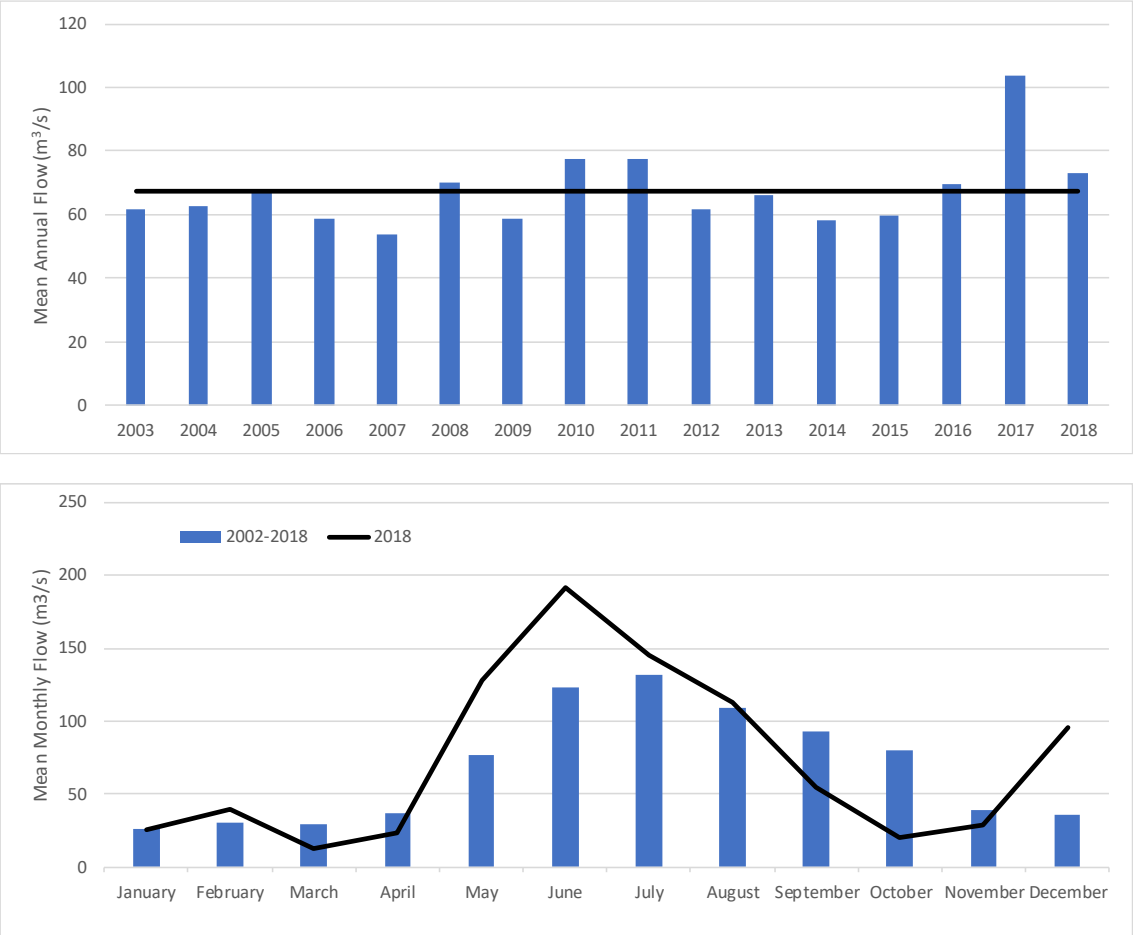


Figure 3-4. Summary of Waingaro river flows 2003-2018. Bar shows the mean annual flow and solid line shows data from 2018 (top panel). Bottom panel shows the mean monthly flow (bar) and solid line shows data from 2018.

3.3 Wind and atmospheric pressure data

Regional scale wind and atmospheric data was obtained from the National Centers for Environmental Prediction Climate Forecast System (Saha et al. 2011).

Previous work carried out by DHI (DHI, 2016 and DHI, 2019) has shown that the National Centers for Environmental Prediction Climate Forecast System data provides good estimates of observed winds.

This spatially varying wind and atmospheric pressure data provides robust inputs to regional scale hydrodynamics models and provides the effects of water level variations due to larger scale weather systems and broader scale hydrodynamic forcing. Calibration of the forcings is still required at a local scale as detailed in Section 4.

3.4 Existing outfall and discharge regime

An analysis of SCADA data from the Raglan WWTP has been carried out for the period between January 2015 and May 2019. Periods when there were very low discharges and discharges of less than 45 minutes have been filtered from the dataset.

The median discharge duration is 2 hours and 15 minutes, the median start time is 15 minutes after high water and the average flow rate is 0.058 m^3/s.

Figures 3-6 and 3-7 show the distribution of the duration of the discharge and the start time of the discharge relative to high water as summarised in Tables 3-1 and 3-2.

A typical sequence of discharges and data from the Manu Bay tide data is shown in Figure 3-8.

The current flow regime has been used to provide the baseline conditions in terms of the potential impact of the treated wastewater plume on the marine receiving environment.

Figure 3-5 shows the location of the existing outfall from a diver inspection report from 2009 (Diver Services Limited 2009). Data in that report indicates there is a 0.22m outer diameter pipeline that emerges some 65 m from sandbank towards the road and that that pipe sits in a depth of approximately 0.3 m below chart datum.

Figure 3-5. Location of the existing pipeline (dashed red line) and discharge point (Diver Services Limited 2009)

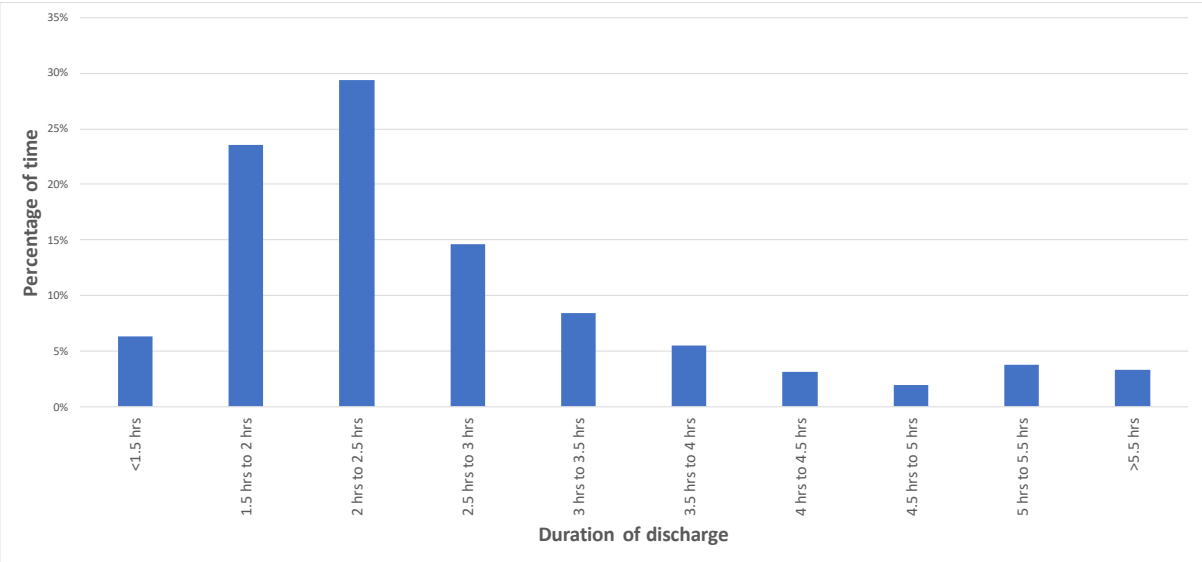


Figure 3-6. Distribution of duration of discharge from the Raglan WWTP. Analysis based on SCADA data from January 2015 through to May 2019.

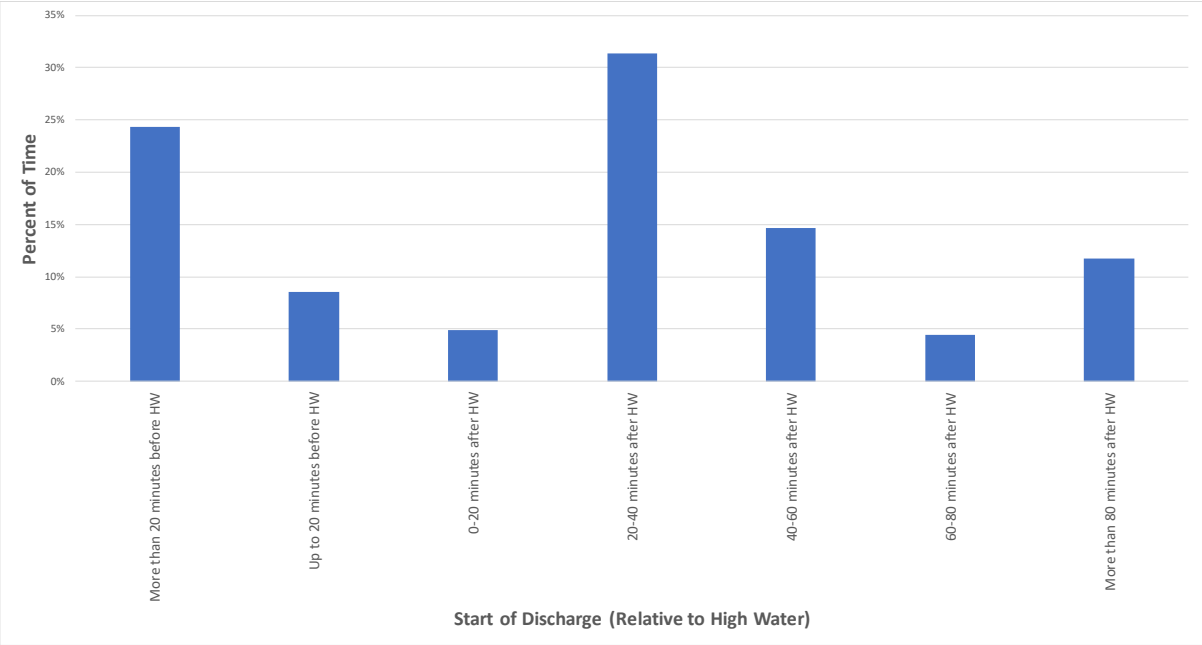


Figure 3-7. Distribution of start time (relative to high tide) of the Raglan WWTP discharge. Analysis based on SCADA data from January 2015 through to May 2019.

Table 3-1. Discharge start time (relative to high water) based on Raglan WWTP discharge data (January 2015 and May 2019).

Discharge Start Time (relative to High Water)	Percentage of time
Before HW	32.90%
HW to HW + 0.5 hrs	27.06%
HW + 0.5 hrs to HW + 1.0 hrs	24.77%
HW + 1.0 hrs to HW + 1.5 hrs	14.48%
More than 1.5 hrs after HW	0.78%

Table 3-2. Discharge duration based on Raglan WWTP discharge data (January 2015 and May 2019).

Discharge Duration (hrs)	Percentage of time
<1.5 hrs	6.3%
1.5 hrs to 2 hrs	23.6%
2 hrs to 2.5 hrs	29.4%
2.5 hrs to 3 hrs	14.6%
3 hrs to 3.5 hrs	8.4%
3.5 hrs to 4 hrs	5.5%
4 hrs to 4.5 hrs	3.2%
4.5 hrs to 5 hrs	2.0%
5 hrs to 5.5 hrs	3.8%
>5.5 hrs	3.3%

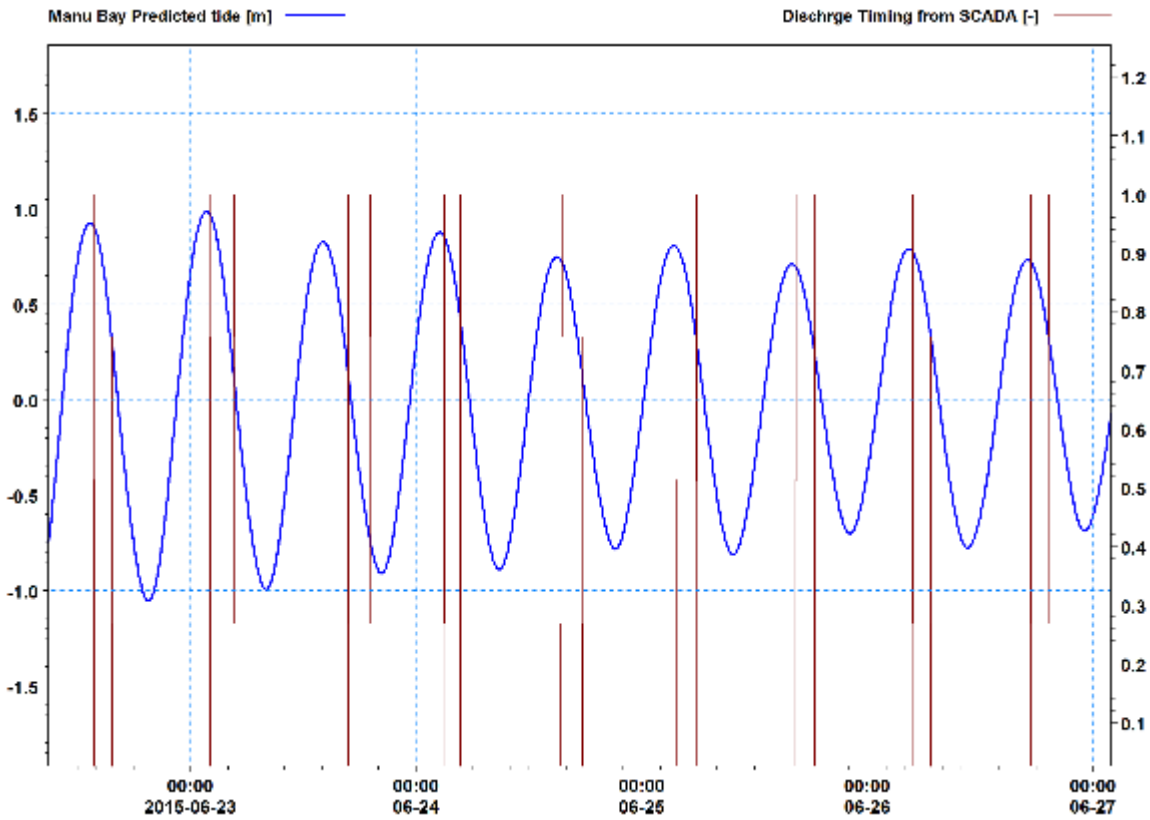


Figure 3-8. Example of timing of the Raglan WWTP discharge using SCADA data and Manu Bay tide gauge data.

3.5 Manu Bay Tide data

Waikato Regional Council data from the Manu Bay and Wharf tide gauges have been used to quantify the effects of tides and other forcings (winds and waves) on water level variations.

Figure 3-9 shows the residual (non-tidal) and tidal component of water level variations from the Manu Bay site for the period between the 16th of March 2018 to the 25st of January 2019.

The spring tide range varies from 1.6 to 1.8 and the neap tide range is less than 1.4 m.

In addition, it can be seen that the non-tidal water level variations1 can be significant with non-tidal residual water levels of more than 0.3 m occurring for around 1.7% of the time and non-tidal residual water levels of less than -0.3 m occurring for around 1.2% of the time.

Table 3-3 shows the amplitude and phasing of the main tidal constituents.

Importantly the relationship between the observed residual at Manu Bay and that at the Wharf during the period where there are overlapping records (6th November 2011 through to the 12th of June 2013) shows a strong correlation (Figure 3-10). This indicates that regional wide forcings (driving the residuals at Manu) propagate through to the Wharf and that any effect of localised variations in winds within the harbour on water level variations is minimal.

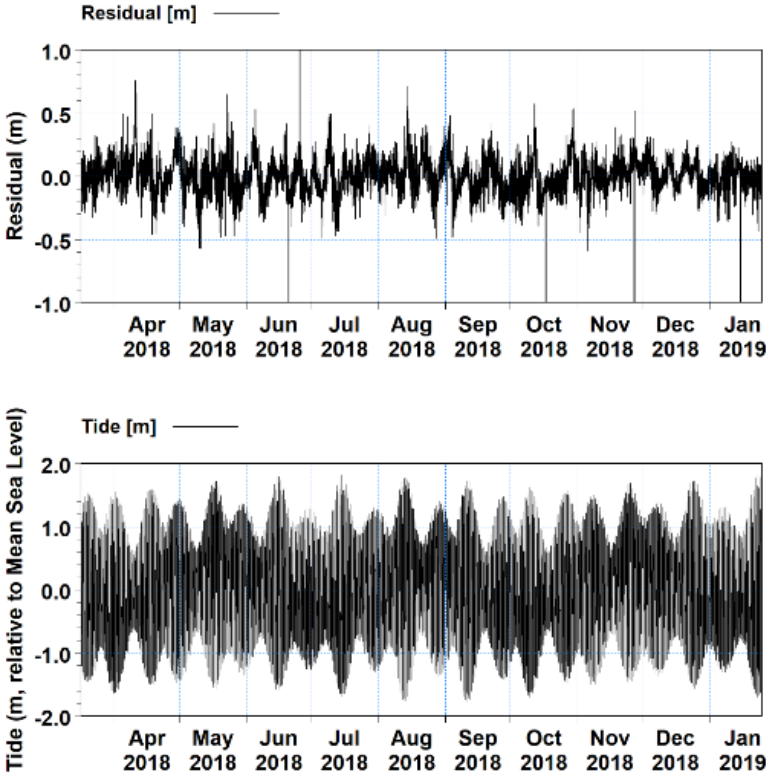


Figure 3-9. Time series of residual (nontidal) and tidal components of water level variations at the Manu Bay tide gauge site.

[1] These are the variations in water levels that occur due to the effects of winds, waves and atmospheric pressure variations.

Table 3-3 Manu Bay tide gauge constituent data

Constituent	Amplitude (m)	Phase (º)
M2	1.125	272.7
S2	0.310	314.7
N2	0.223	253.9
K2	0.076	306.0
K1	0.056	186.4
NU2	0.043	259.6
2N2	0.040	237.9
MU2	0.038	239.2
MSM	0.028	99.6
SSA	0.026	170.4
L2	0.025	284.2
MF	0.022	117.8
MM	0.021	349.7
M4	0.019	16.4
O1	0.017	84.3
P1	0.014	177.3
2MS6	0.011	255.2
LDA2	0.010	278.1

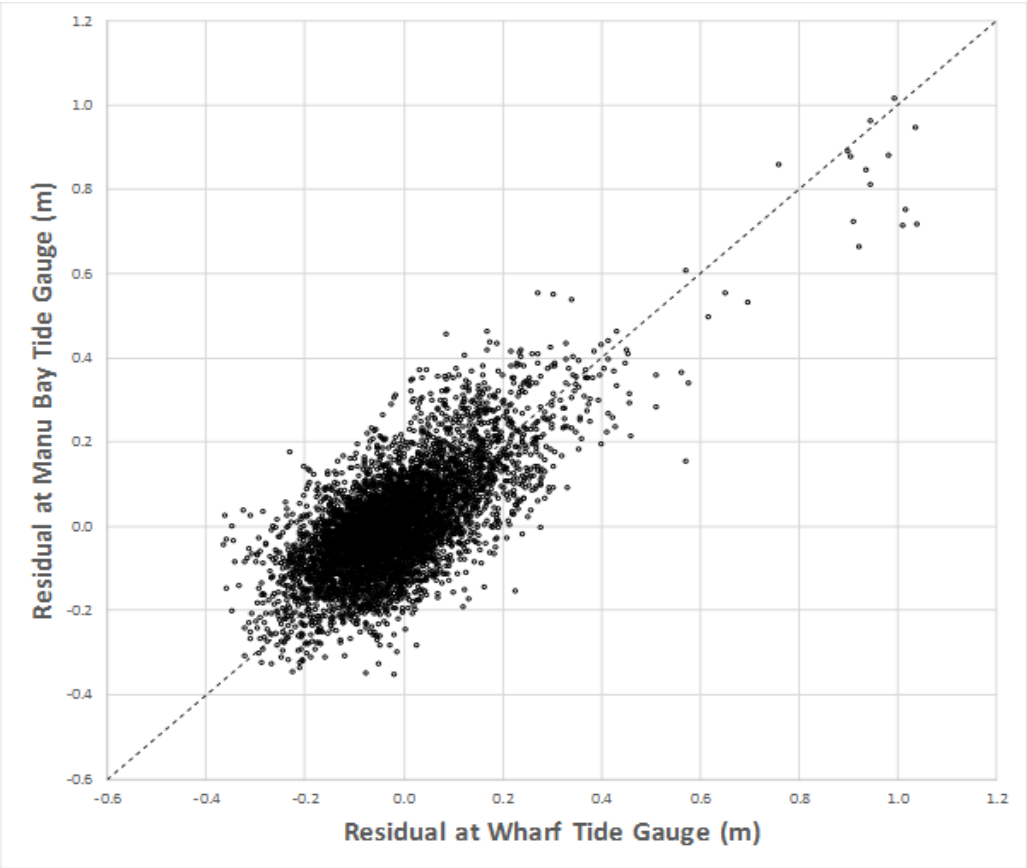


Figure 3-10. Residual water levels at the Wharf and Manu bay for the period of overlapping records (6/11/2012-12/6/2013).

4 Model Calibration

This section of the report provides the details of the calibration of the model against observed water level variations, currents and waves.

The three-dimensional model of the harbour and open coast has been calibrated against available field data. This includes tide gauge data at Manu Bay and the Wharf, current meter data at sites near the existing outfall, immediate offshore of the existing outfall in the main channel of the harbour and a site just offshore of the bar. In addition, the model has been calibrated against a series current profile transects running along and across the entrance and predicted salinities have been compared to long term monitoring data in the wider harbour.

4.1 Tides

Model simulations were carried out for the calibration of water level variations for both Manu Bay and the Wharf.

Figure 4-1 shows the predicted and observed water levels at Manu Bay for the period May-July 2018. Table 4-1 shows that the overall fit is very good.

Figure 4-2 shows the predicted and observed water levels at the Raglan Wharf for the December 2012. Table 4-2 shows that the overall fit is very good.

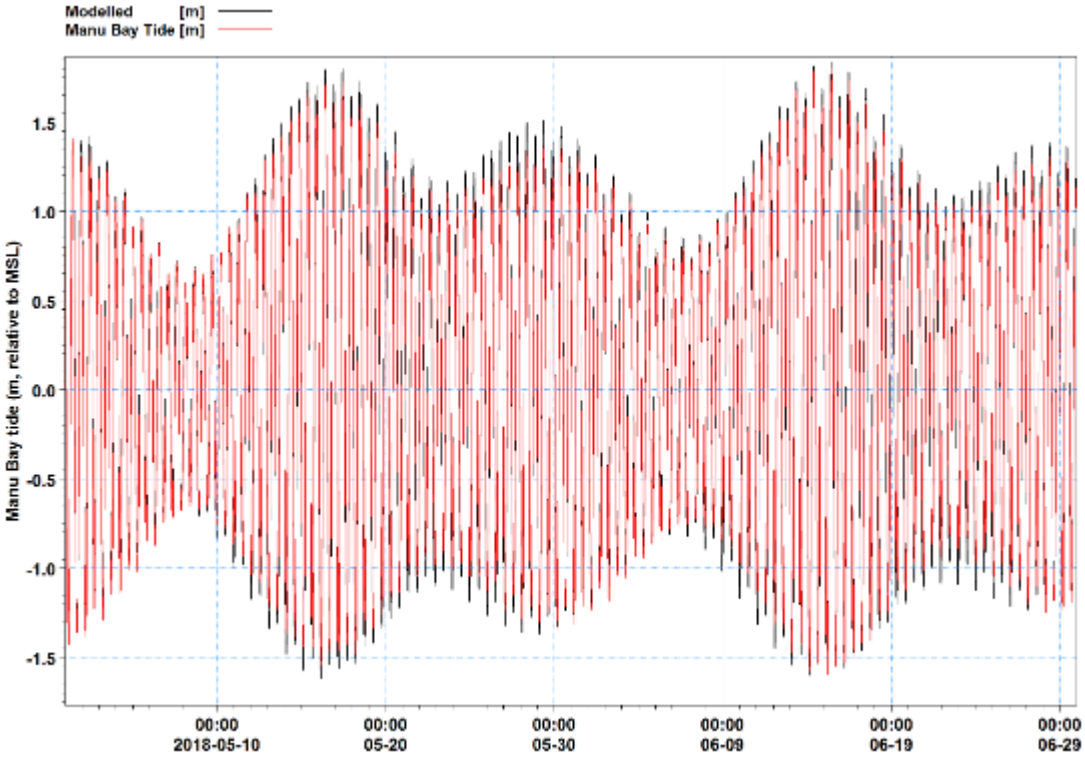


Figure 4-1. Observed and predicted water levels at the Manu Bay May-June 2018.

Table 4-1 Manu Bay tide gauge calibration indices.

	Value
Mean Error	-0.02 m
Mean Absolute Error	0.04 m
Root Mean Square Error	0.05 m
Std. dev of Residuals	0.05 m
Coefficient of Determination	0.995
Coefficient of Efficiency	0.994
Index of Agreement	0.999

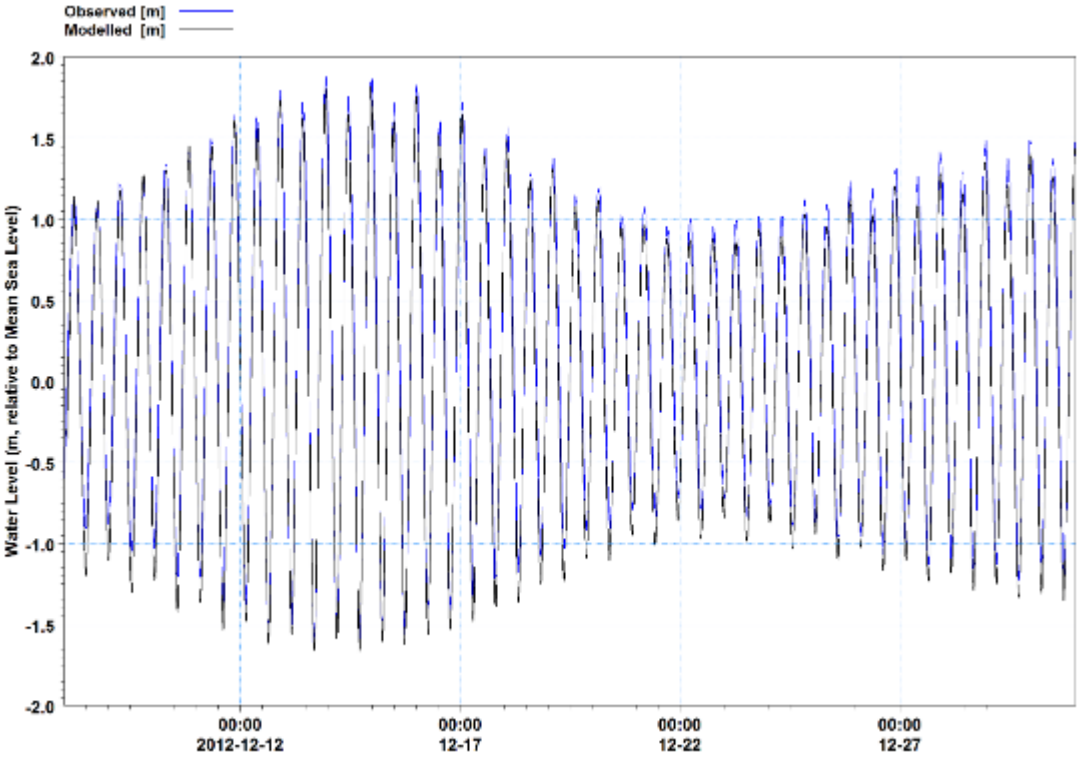


Figure 4-2. Observed and predicted water levels at the Raglan Wharf December 2012.

Table 4-2 Raglan Wharf tide gauge calibration indices.

	Value
Mean Error	0.06 m
Mean Absolute Error	0.11 m
Root Mean Square Error	0.14 m
Std. dev of Residuals	0.12 m
Coefficient of Determination	0.980
Coefficient of Efficiency	0.974
Index of Agreement	0.994

4.2 NIWA Current meter

The model was run for the period of the current meter deployment at the existing outfall site in 1996 (NIWA, 1996). The exact location of the deployment was given in the NIWA report and, as referenced in the NIWA report, the bathymetry in and around the existing outfall can change with time.

Figure 4-3 shows the time-series plot of the observed data and the data from the model. Given the uncertainties around the actual location of the current meter and the dynamics of the bathymetry near the exiting outfall the overall match between the observed data and the model is a relatively good match as shown by the calibration indices in Table 4-3.

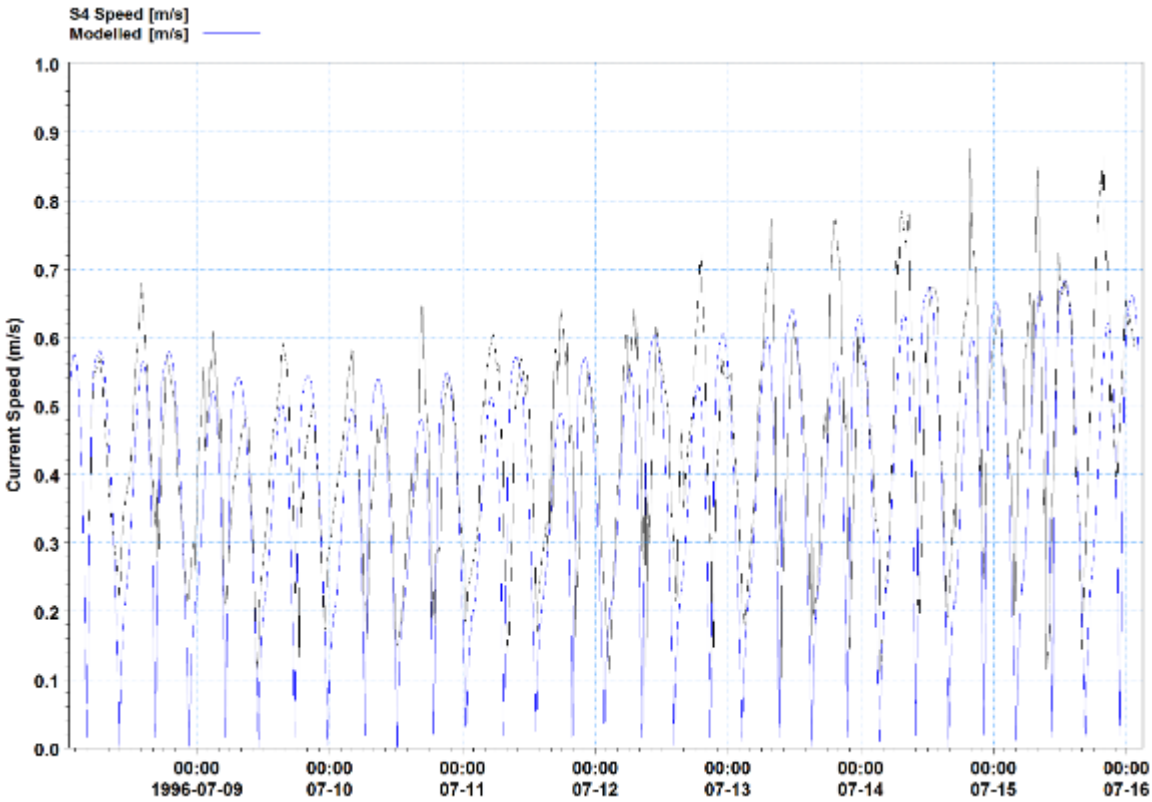


Figure 4-3. Calibration against the NIWA current metre data at the existing outfall location.

Table 4-3 NIWA current meter calibration indices.

	Value
Mean Error	0.06 m
Mean Absolute Error	0.11 m
Root Mean Square Error	0.14 m
Std. dev of Residuals	0.12 m
Coefficient of Determination	0.525
Coefficient of Efficiency	0.385
Index of Agreement	0.818

4.3 ADCP transects

Measurements from a cross-channel boat-mounted acoustic doppler current profiler (ADCP) survey on 14th of April have been used to validate the MIKE3 model in the area immediately offshore of the entrance. This data has kindly been supplied for use in this study by the University of Waikato and was collected as part of the PhD study looking at the seabed dynamics in ebb-tide deltas (Harrison, 2015).

During the outgoing tide of the 14th of April 2014, a series of transects were run and with the ADCP recording current speed, direction and total water depth. These included a number of transects near the entrance (Figure 4-4), transects offshore of the bar (Figure 4-5) and longitudinal transects running along the thalweg of the entrance channel (Figure 4-6).

A full quantitative calibration of the three-dimensional currents has not been carried out. This is because of the difficulty with matching the data from the ADCP (which is moving in time and recording a value every 0.3 m of the water column) with the equivalent model predictions

However, a qualitative comparison of currents predicted by the MIKE 3 model and those observed through the water column at a number of the transects shows very good agreement in terms of the distribution of speeds through the water column and along the transects. For example, for Transect 21 (running the full length of the entrance channel, Figure 4-6), it can be seen that the overall pattern and magnitude of currents are reasonably well represented in the model (Figure 4-7).

A quantitative comparison of the depth-averaged observed and modelled currents was done for each of the transects.

Firstly, depth-averaged currents were calculated from the ADCP data. Next, the data was averaged in time so that for each minute when observations were taken, a mean location and depth-averaged current was calculated. Model data was then extracted for each of these location at the time of the observations. The scatter plot of the observed and predicted water depth and depth-averaged currents are shown in Figure 4-8 and Figure 4-9 respectively. The differences between the observed and modelled depths provides an indication of the dynamic nature of the bathymetry for this part of the harbour.

Overall, there is a very good match between the observed and modelled data (Table 4-4) with the model slightly over predicting water depths (although the ADCP data does not allow for any heave, pitch or roll adjustments) and tending to slightly over predict some of the highest current.

For the transverse transects, the total observed flux (m^3) passing through the transect was compared to the predicted flux form the model (Figure 4-10). The observed and predicted depth averaged currents for the longitudinal transects are shown in Figure 4-11 to Figure 4-15.

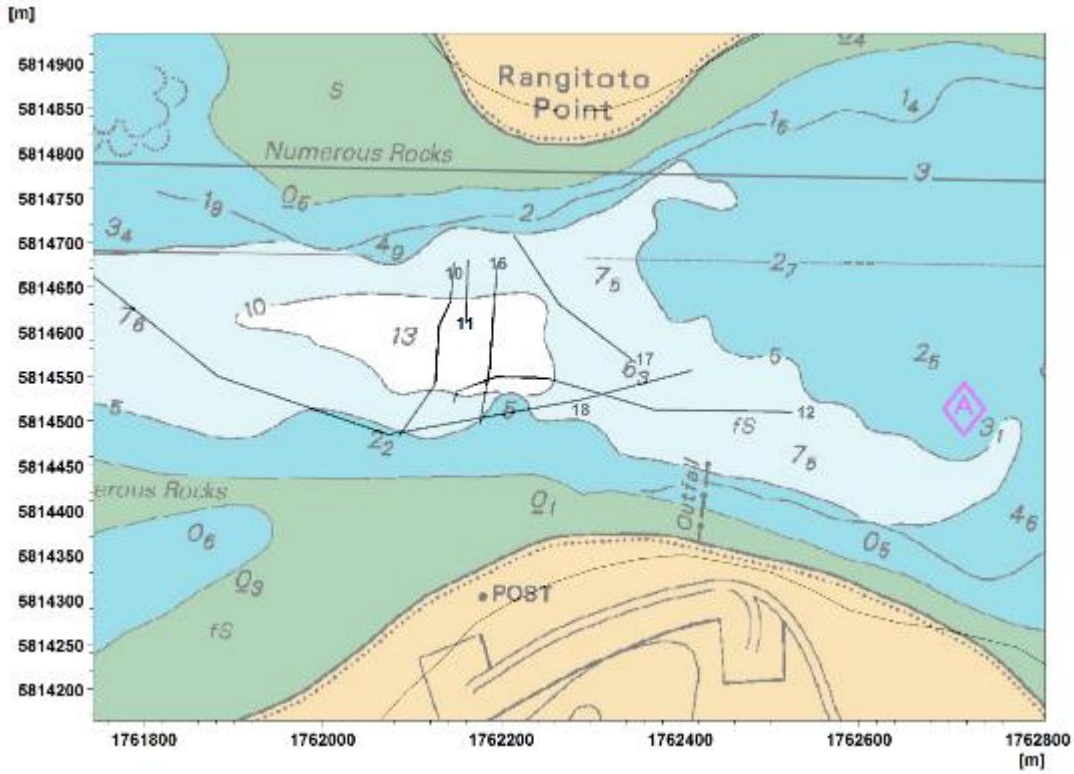


Figure 4-4. Entrance transects where water column currents were observed on outgoing tide of the afternoon of the 14th of April 2014.

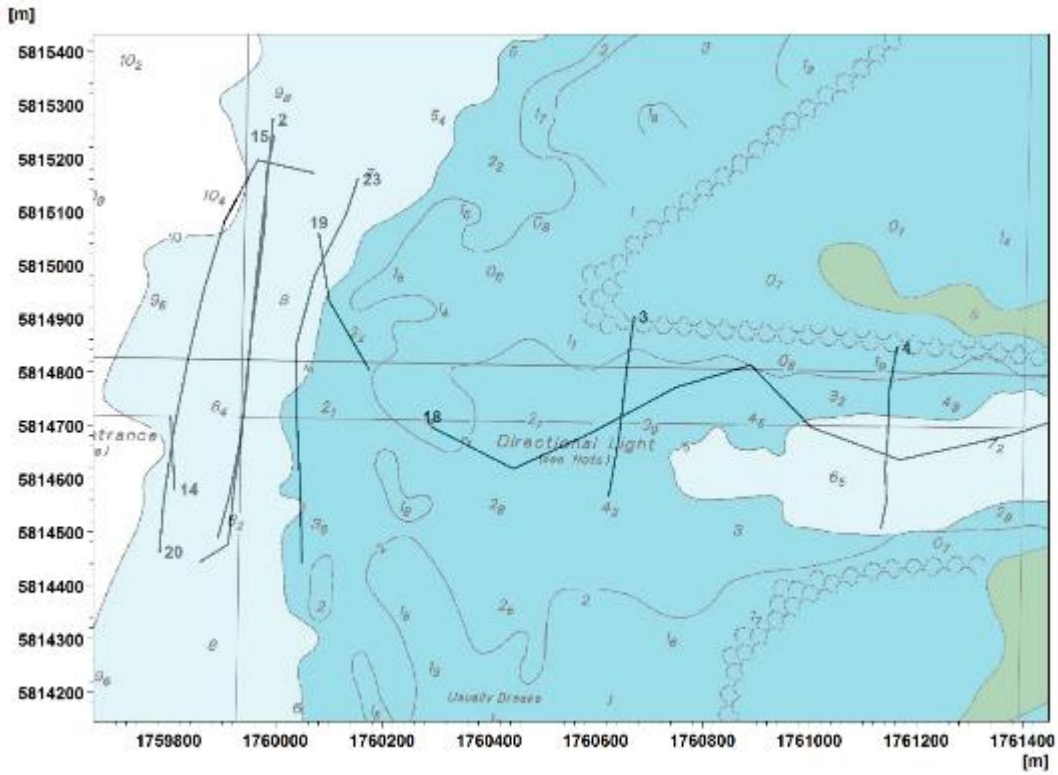


Figure 4-5. Transects offshore of the entrance where water column currents were observed on outgoing tide of the afternoon of the 14th of April 2014.

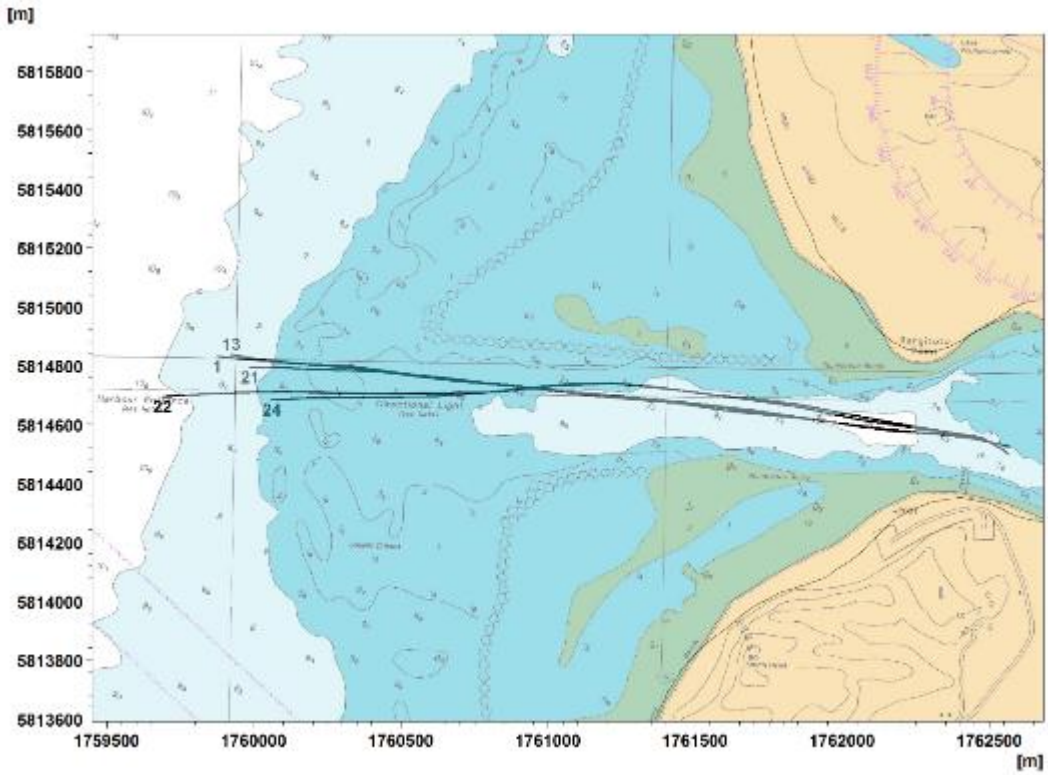


Figure 4-6. Longitudinal transects where water column currents were observed on outgoing tide of the afternoon of the 14th of April 2014.

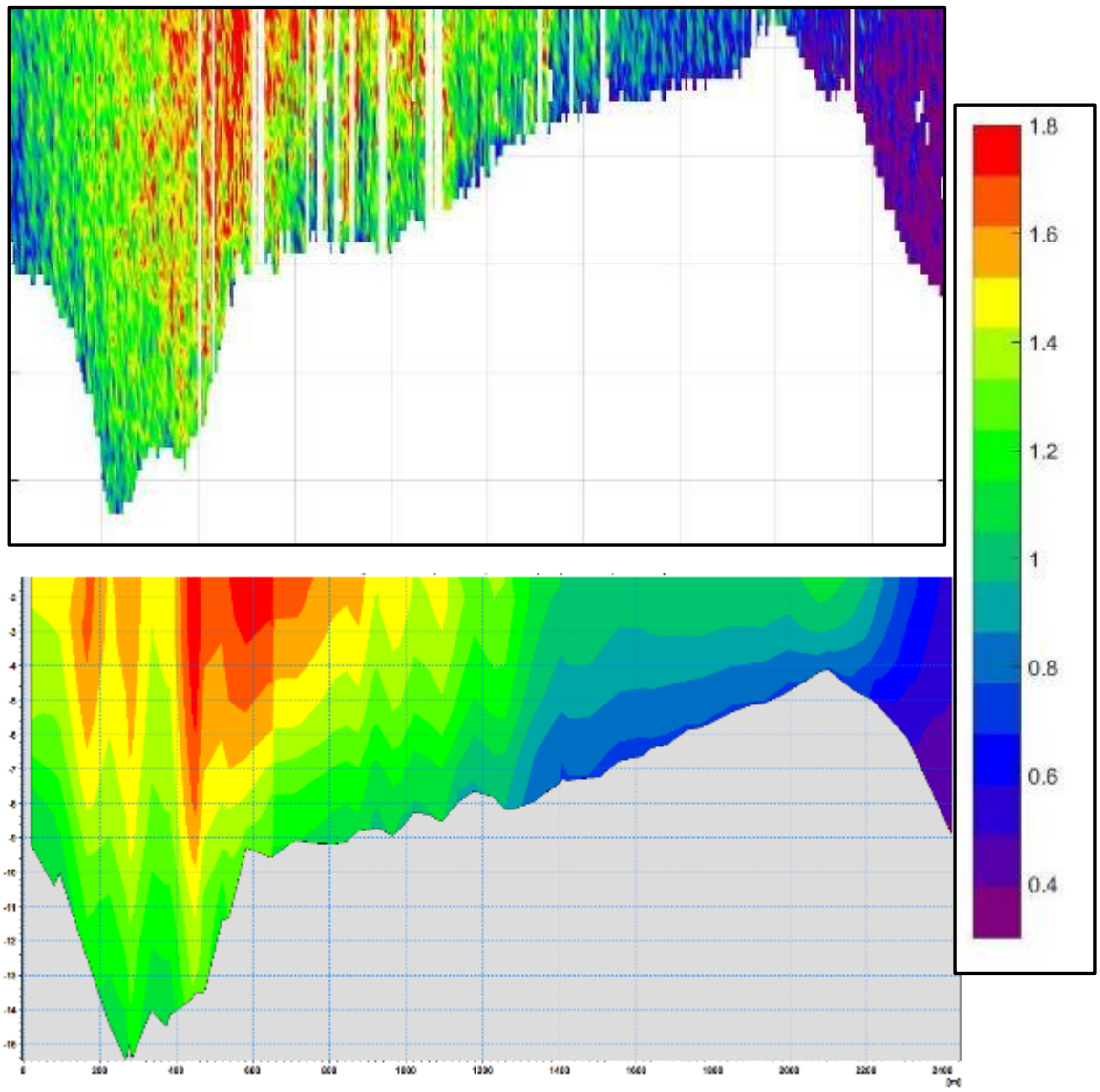


Figure 4-7. Observed (top) and modelled currents for Transect 21 (Figure 4-6).

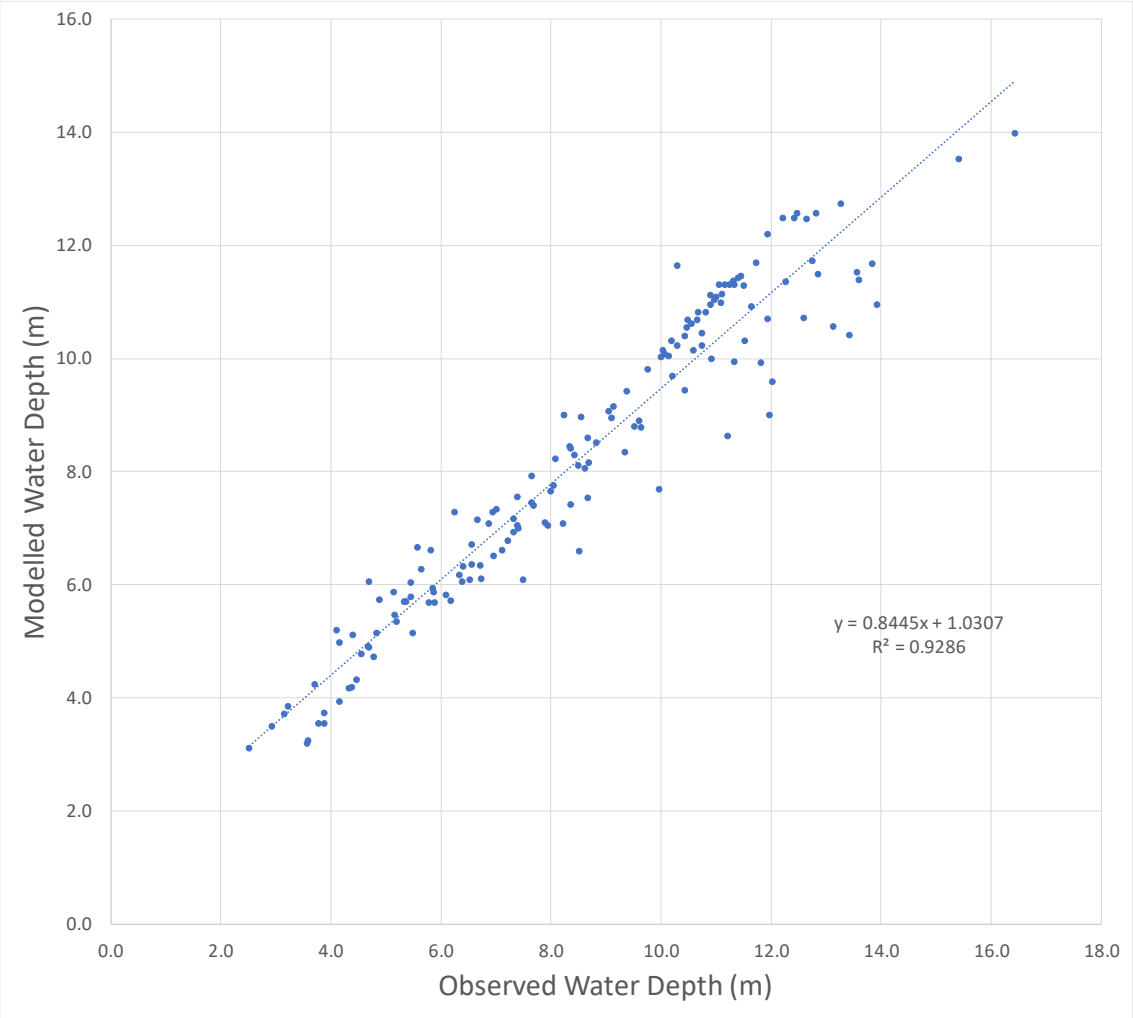


Figure 4-8. Observed and predicted water depths for all of the ADCP data collected on the 14th of April 2014.

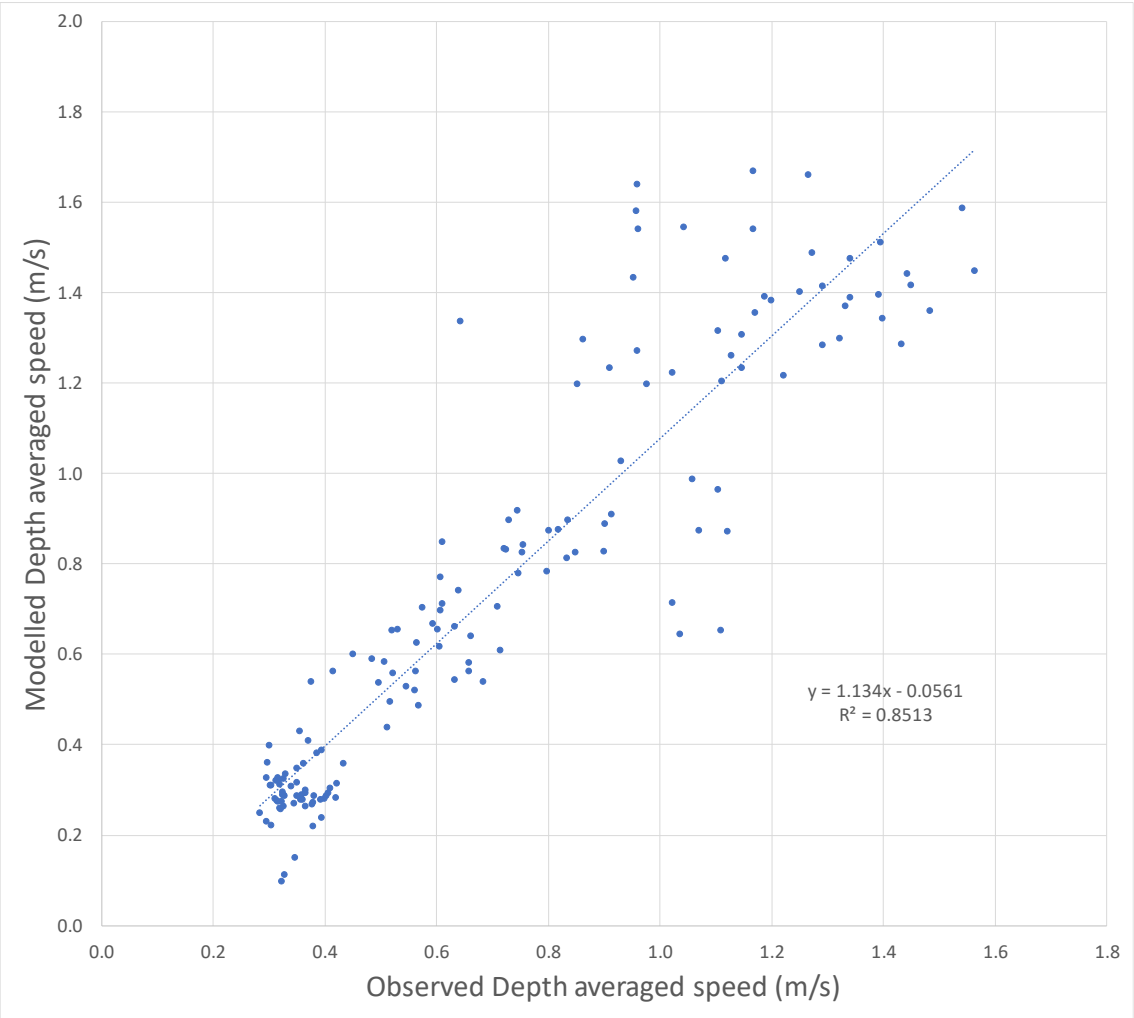


Figure 4-9. Observed and predicted depth-averaged currents for all of the ADCP data collected on the 14th of April 2014.

Table 4-4 Statistical indices for all of the ADCP transect data

Indices	Depth Averaged Current	Water Depth
Mean Error	-0.04 m/s	0.30 m
Mean Absolute Error	0.12 m/s	0.59 m
Root Mean Square Error	0.18 m/s	0.90 m
Std. dev of Residuals	0.18 m/s	0.85 m
Coefficient of Determination	0.852	0.929
Coefficient of Efficiency	0.833	0.884
Index of Agreement	0.948	0.974

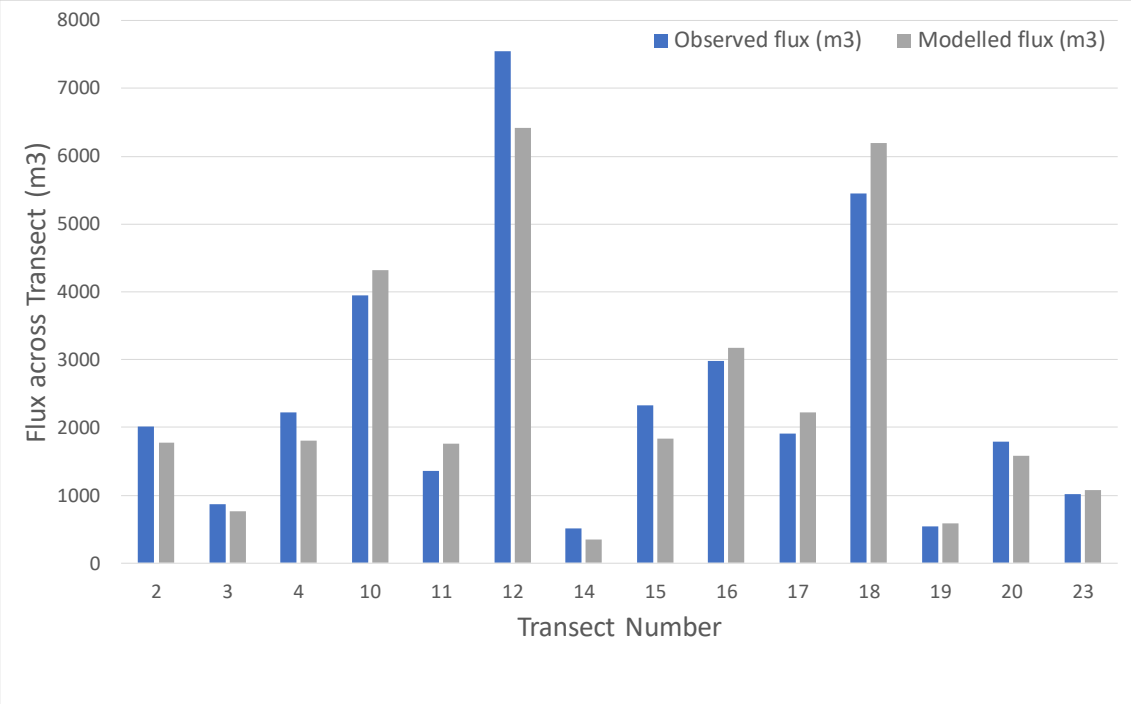


Figure 4-10. Observed and predicted total flux passing through the transverse transects.

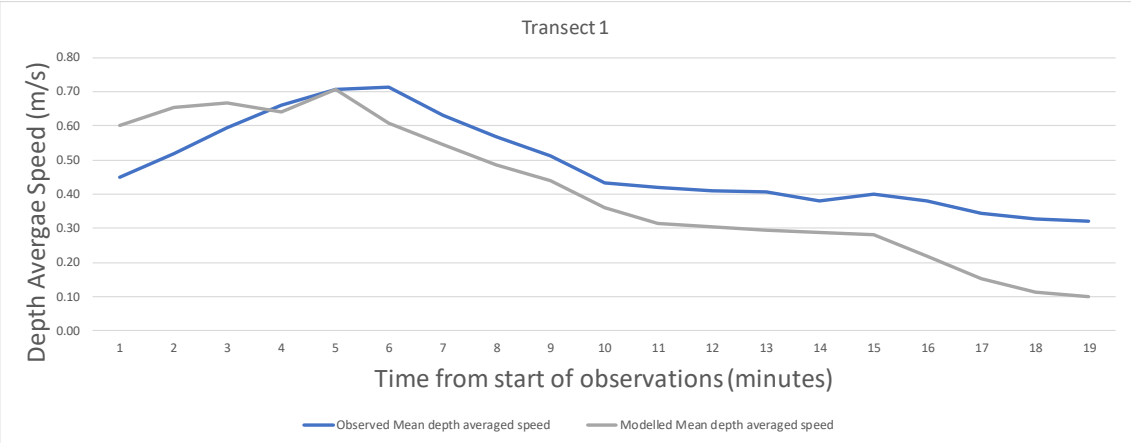


Figure 4-11. Observed and predicted depth-averaged currents for longitudinal Transect 1 (Figure 4-6).

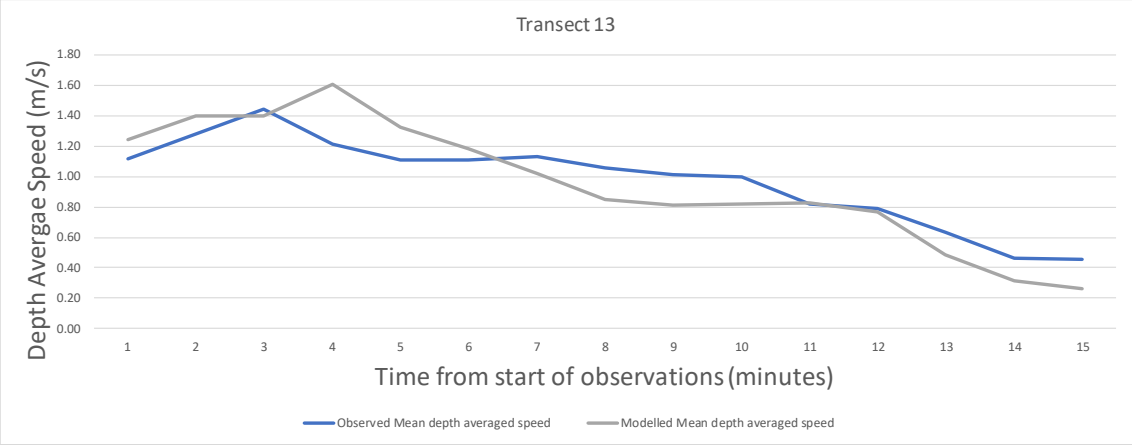


Figure 4-12 Observed and predicted depth-averaged currents for longitudinal Transect 13 (Figure 4-6)

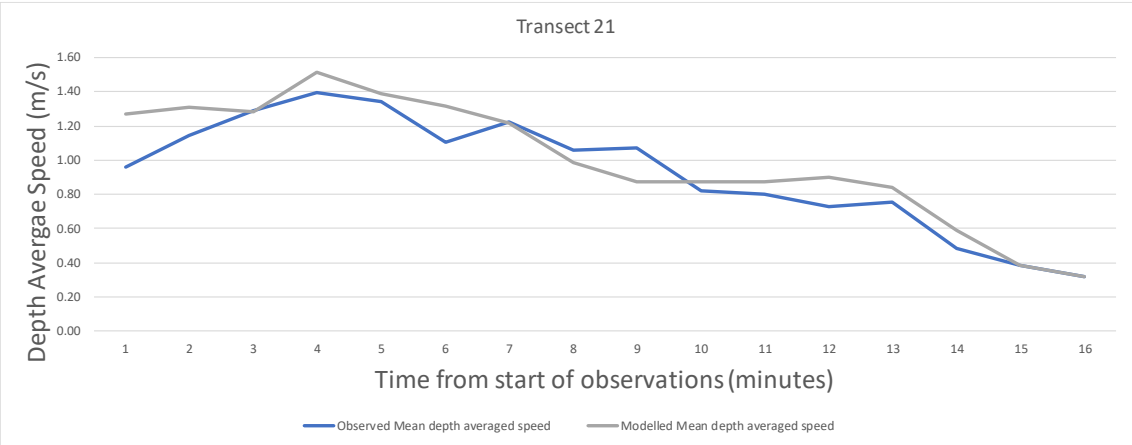


Figure 4-13 Observed and predicted depth-averaged currents for longitudinal Transect 21 (Figure 4-6).

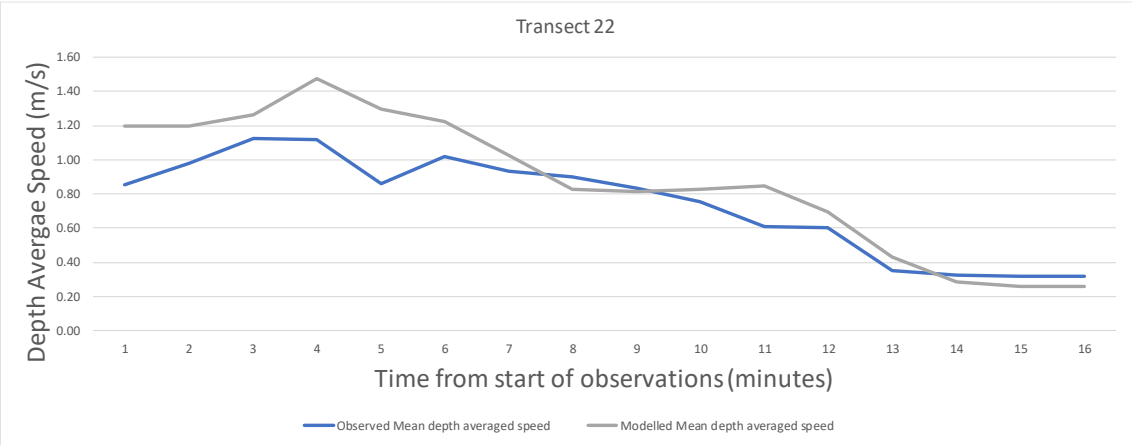


Figure 4-14 Observed and predicted depth-averaged currents for longitudinal Transect 22 (Figure 4-6).

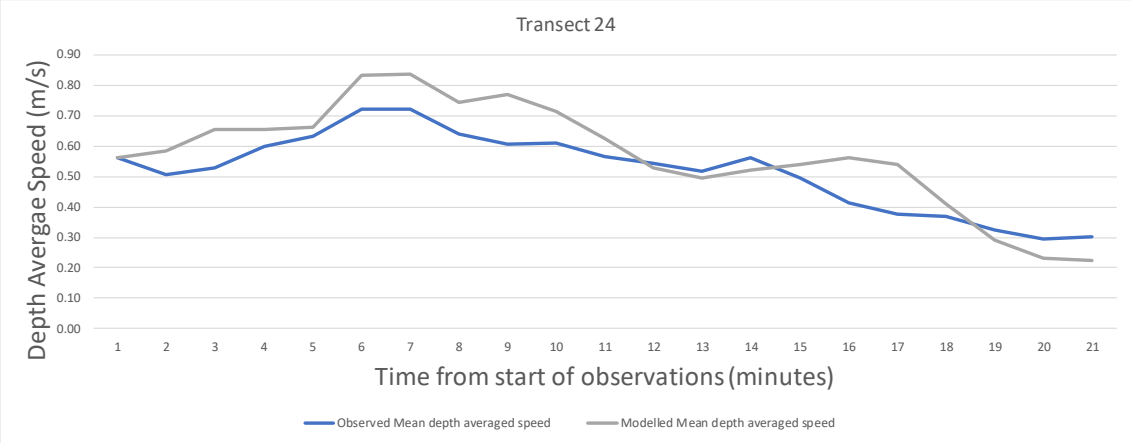


Figure 4-15 Observed and predicted depth-averaged currents for longitudinal Transect 24 (Figure 4-5).

4.4 Harbour Wide Salinity

The predicted minimum average salinities from the 2018 model run were extracted at the Waikato Regional Council monitoring sites (Figure 4-16) and compared to the minimum of the observed data (). Figure 4-17 shows the regression plot of the observed mean and the modelled mean. While this is not a strict calibration of the model (as the model and observations do not overlap) this figure shows that overall mixing of freshwater during periods of higher freshwater inflows in the harbour is reasonably well modelled especially when considering that the inputs of freshwater to the system have only a limited influence of the flushing of the harbour near the entrance (Greer et al. 2016) and therefore have little influence on the dynamics of the treated wastewater plume.

Figure 4-16. Waikato Regional Council water quality monitoring sites.

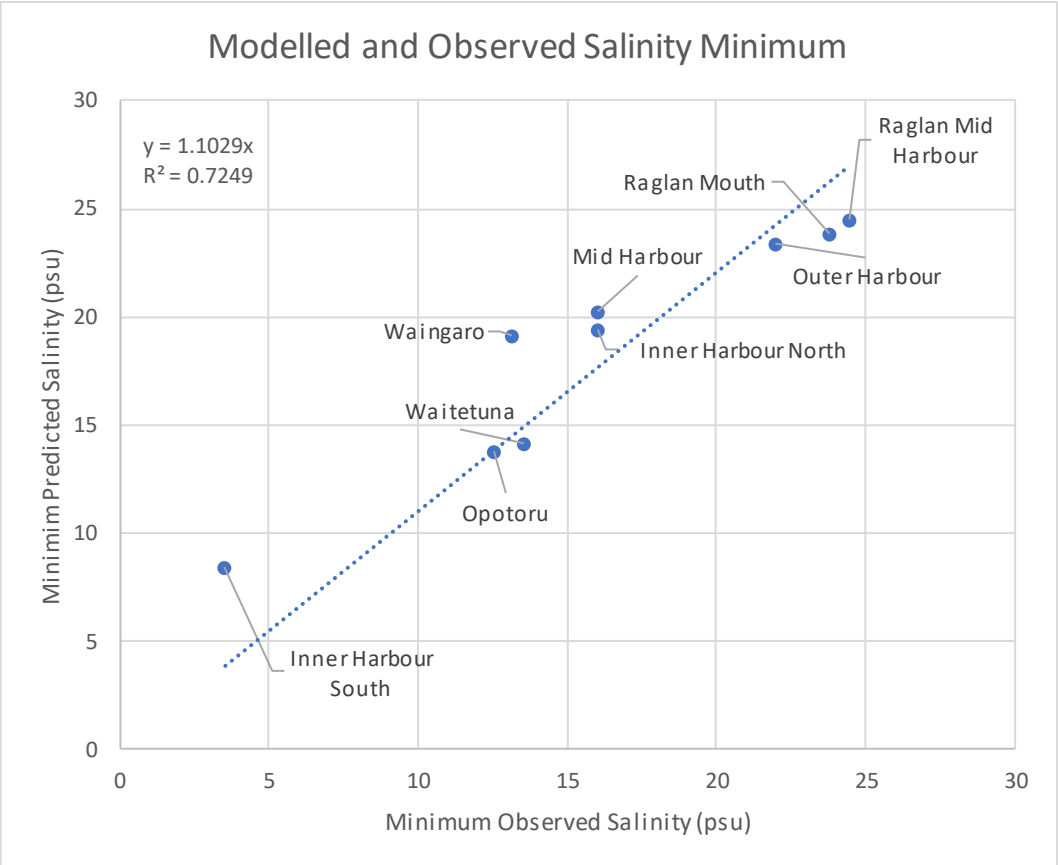


Figure 4-17. Predicted minimum salinity from the 2081 model simulation versus the observed salinity minimum the Waikato Regional Council monitoring sites (Figure 4-16).

4.5 Waves

Spectral wave conditions were modelled in the study area using the MIKE 21 SW model (DHI, 2017). The multi-scale processes controlling the generation, propagation and dissipation of waves from offshore to the Raglan Harbour entrance were modelled applying a nesting approach. Four domains (Global, New Zealand, Waikato and Raglan) using flexible meshes were setup providing directional spectral conditions along the open-boundaries of the nested domains as shown in Figure 4-18.

Global hourly surface winds extracted from the CFSR product (NCAR, 2016) were used to force the spectral wave model. Variations of the water elevation were represented in the MIKE 21 SW Raglan domain using timeseries of predicted tidal elevation obtained from the harmonic analysis of measurements in Manu Bay between 16/03/2018 and 25/01/2019.

Model significant wave heights and peak wave periods were compared against wave buoy data at Position WB (Table 4-5 and Figure 4-18) over a 2-week period in 2009. Results are shown in Figure 4-19.

Because of the limited number of swell events over this period, no statistics were calculated to quantify the degree of agreement between measurements and model outputs.

Results showed the model was realistically capturing the wave climate offshore of Raglan Harbour. While the model wave heights presented a good agreement with measurements, it has been showed that the model was over-estimating the peak wave periods. Considering the uncertainty related to the representation of the sand bars and wave-induced radiation stresses in hydrodynamic models in general, this bias in the peak wave period data is not considered to impact the results of the outfall dilution study. The spectral wave model was, therefore, used to generate one year of wave climate (2018) over the study area following the same strategy. Wave-induced radiation stresses were saved every 1 hour to force the hydrodynamic model.

Table 4-5 Coordinates of Position WB where measurements of wave heights and periods were provided for March 2009.

Position	Coordinates (NZTM)	
	X (m)	Y (m)
WB	1760137	5814817

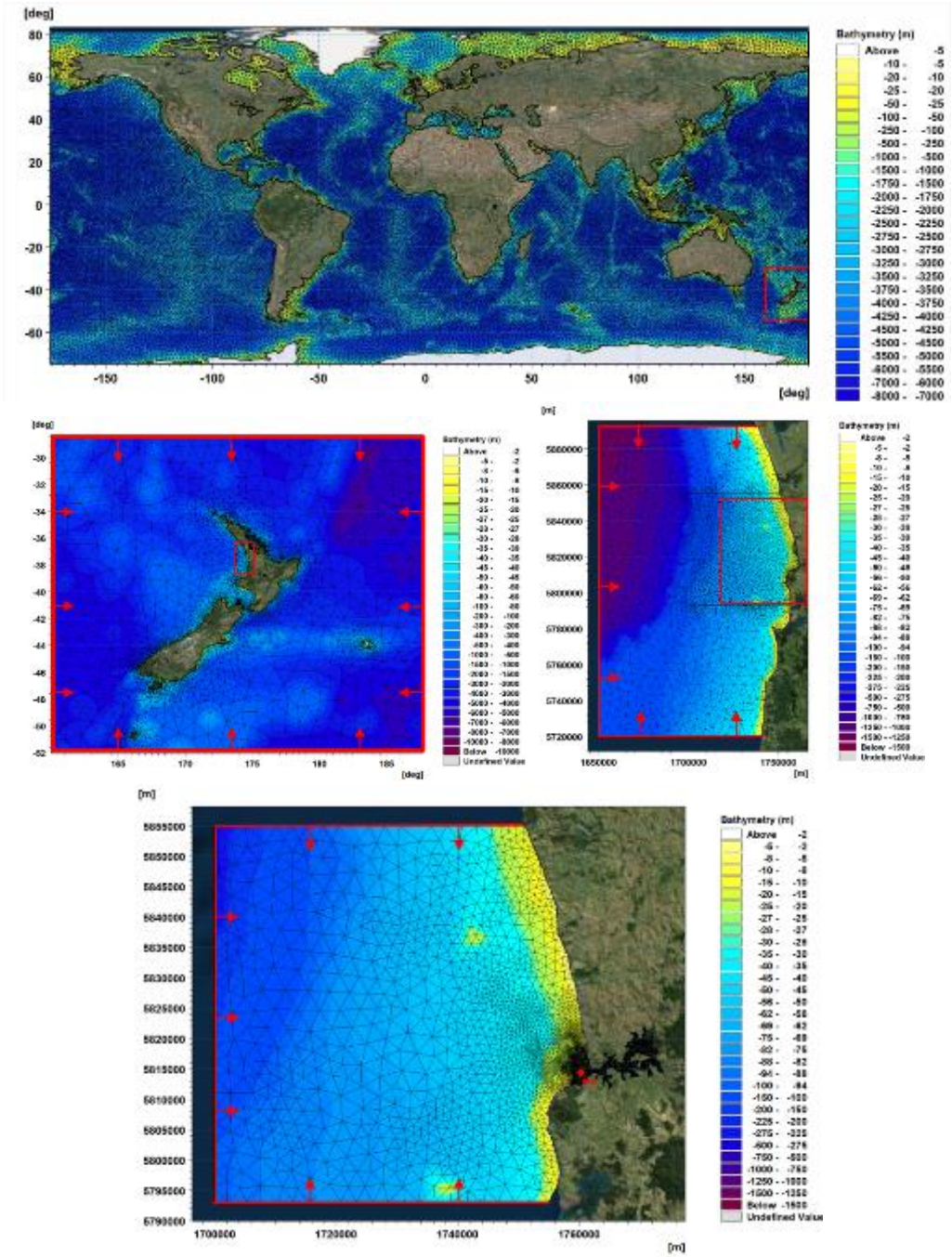


Figure 4-18 Nested domains set up in MIKE 21 SW to generate the spectral wave conditions from global to local scales. Directional spectra were applied from coarse to fine domains along the open boundaries (red lines and arrows). Model wave heights and periods were validated at the WB location over two weeks in 2009.

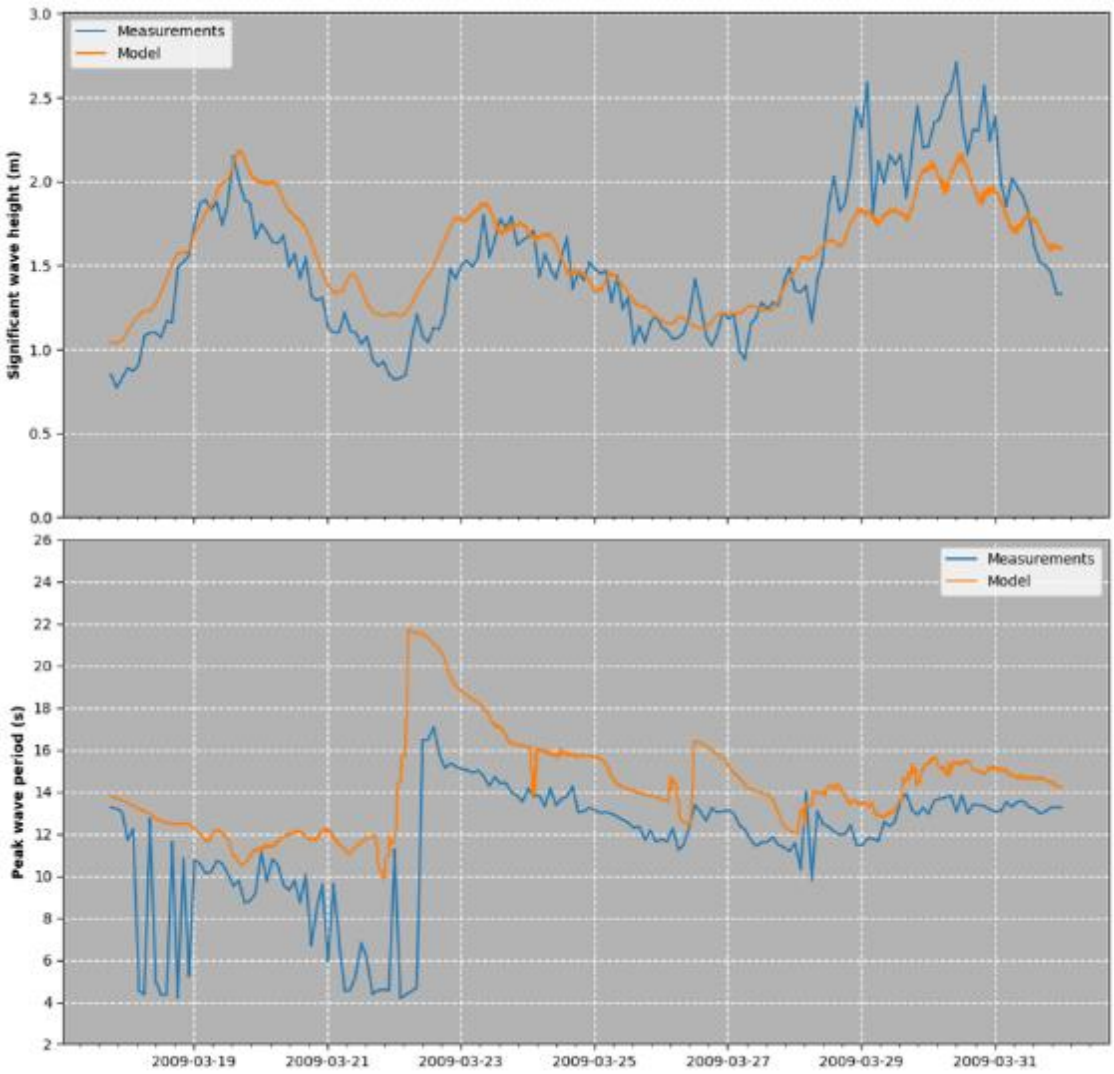


Figure 4-19 Comparisons between measured and model significant wave heights (top panel) and peak wave periods (bottom panels) at Position WB from 18/03/2009 to 01/04/2009.

5 Model Results

5.1 Hydrodynamics

Figure 5-1 shows the time-series of the predicted surface layer currents for a site in the middle of the main channel near the entrance to Raglan Harbour. The data shows that there is a relatively strong imbalance at this site between the incoming (flood) and outgoing (ebb) currents with stronger currents occurring on the outgoing tide (which is more pronounced on during spring tides).

Appendix D provides snapshots of the predicted surface layer currents from the calibrated model over a neap tidal cycle (20-21st March 2009) and spring tidal cycle (27-28th March 2009). The figures show the relatively strong gradients in currents across the channel from the existing outfall location and the complexities of the offshore currents which are influenced by both wind and wave conditions.

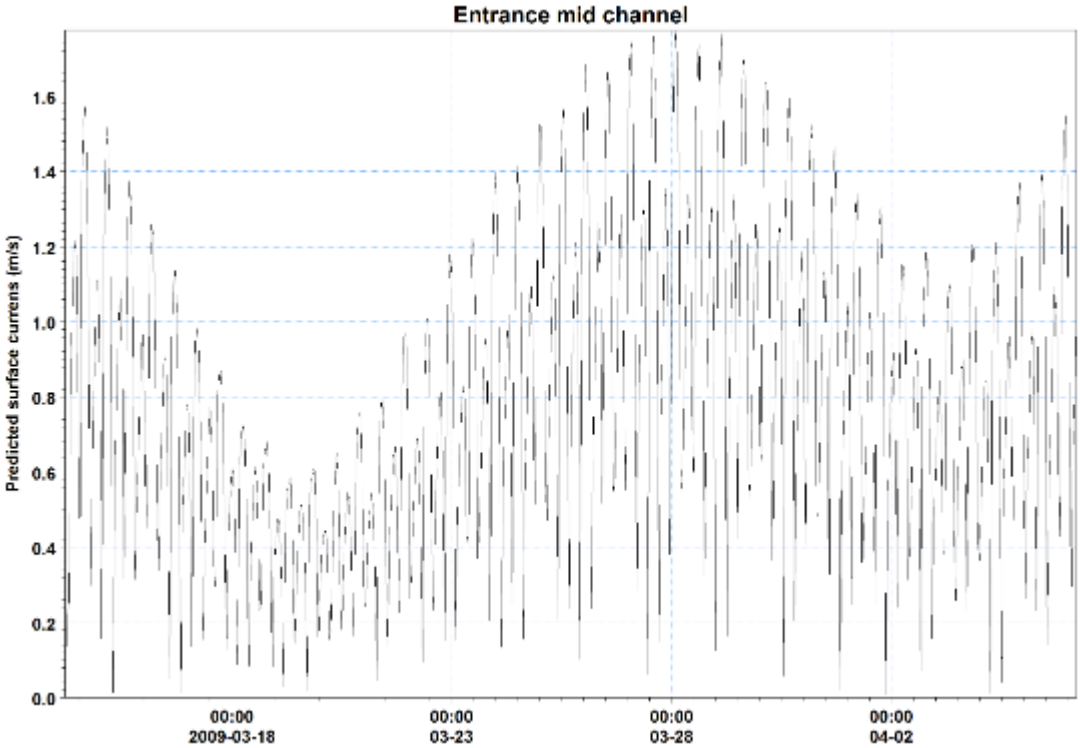


Figure 5-1. Time-series of predicted surface currents within the main channel near the entrance to Raglan Harbour.

5.2 Near Field Modelling – Existing Outfall

The following section of the report provides an overview of the near-field modelling that has been done. The near-field zone is defined as the area where the mixing behaviour of the plume is driven by the geometry of the outfall, along with the momentum and buoyancy of the wastewater plume.

For the near-field modelling, CORMIX has been used to predict the behaviour of the wastewater plume within the first few hundred metres of the discharge point. For further details of near-field modelling methodology see the CORMIX User Manual (Doneker and Jirka, 2007).

Inputs for the CORMIX model include the treated wastewater discharge rate, its density, the geometry of the outfall and the properties of the receiving water body (i.e. current speed and assumed density). The model then calculates the mixing behaviour of the wastewater as it is discharges from the outfall and as it interacts with the receiving water body, which is assumed to be stationary in time and spatially uniform.

Based on outputs from the calibrated hydrodynamic model, a series of CORMIX model runs have been completed for a number of schematic conditions which are representative of the ambient conditions that occur during the discharge window (Table 5-1).

Table 5-1. Schematic concentrations modelled using CORMIX and a description of when those conditions occur.

Case	Water depth (m)	Ambient current (m/s)	Description
A	3.3	0.20	Conditions towards the end of the discharge window (Neap tide)
B	2.7	0.40	Conditions towards the end of the discharge window (Mean tide)
C	2.3	0.60	Conditions towards the end of the discharge window (Spring tide)
D	4.3	0.10	Just after high tide (Neap tide)
E	5.5	0.10	Just after high tide (Spring tide)
F	4.3	0.50	Early ebb tide (Spring tide)
G	3.8	0.50	Early ebb tide (Mean tide)
H	3.4	0.50	Early ebb tide (Neap tide)

Table 5-2 provide the summary of the CORMIX results. Appendix B provides detailed outputs of the different schematic conditions modelled.

Because of the relatively low discharge rate (0.06 m^3/s) being considered and the diameter of the pipe (0.22m), the jet momentum is relatively low so the extent of the CORMIX near-field zone is less than 10m from the discharge point.

Typically, a mixing zone extends beyond the near-field region and considers some degree of "reasonable mixing[2]".

The results show that the lowest level of dilution occur near high water when ambient currents are the lowest. Under these conditions, the plume occupies the top 10% of the water column and a dilution of around 50-fold is achieved 100 m from the outfall. Based on observed current at the outfall site, such conditions only occur for around than 5% of the time (i.e. about 45 minutes per tide).

At other phases of the tide, much higher levels of dilutions are achieved and the plume becomes fully mixed through the water column within 180 metres of the outfall.

Based on these CORMIX simulations, a mixing zone of 150 m (i.e. before complete vertical mixing) would be appropriate for the existing outfall.

Table 5-2. CORMIX model results for the schematic conditions modelled.

Case	Description	Plume thickness (% of water column)	Edge of Near Field Mixing (m)	Dilution at edge of Near Field Mixing	Distance to fully mixed (m)	Dilution when fully mixed	Dilution at 100 m
A	Conditions towards the end of the discharge window (Neap tide)	24%	4	15	177	507	184
B	Conditions towards the end of the discharge window (Mean tide)	49%	6	23	77	148	157
C	Conditions towards the end of the discharge window (Spring tide)	47%	7	23	46	57	68
D	Just after high tide (Neap tide)	10%	6	12	-	-	50
E	Just after high tide (Spring tide)	10%	7	18	-	-	54
F	Early ebb tide (Spring tide)	46%	8	39	136	459	336
G	Early ebb tide (Mean tide)	47%	9	42	115	239	200
H	Early ebb tide (Neap tide)	46%	10	41	80	130	137

[2] US EPA OpenFOAM documentation.

5.3 Near Field Modelling - Alternative Discharge Locations

To quantify the potential for increasing the initial dilution achieved by an extended outfall, a series of simulations of near-field mixing for a number of alternative outfall locations (Figure 5-2) were carried out using the empirical formula from the Water Research Centre Design Guide for Marine Treatment Schemes (WRC, 1990) as set out in Appendix C. These equations assumed a non-stratified water column, consider buoyancy effects and port configuration to provide estimates of near-field dilution. Previous work (DHI, 2016) has shown there is good agreement between the WRC approach and results obtained by the CORMIX model. The empirical formula was applied for the predicted water depths and currents from the calibrated hydrodynamic model that occur during the discharge window over each of the outfalls for all of 2018.

The minimum dilution achieved at each of the outfalls is shown in Table 5-3 for a 0.3m diameter pipe and for an outfall fitted with a 6 port, 100 mm diffuser (as recommended in NIWA, 1996).

The minimum dilution achieved using the WRC formula is consistent with the edge of near-field CORMIX results shown in Table 5-2. Results show that -

- Extending the outfall by 60m provides around three times the level of dilution and provides around the same increase in dilution as fitting a diffuser to the existing outfall.
- Moving the outfall further offshore and to the east (site A) doubles the minimum dilution achieved.
- Extending the outfall further offshore of Site A (Site B) provides the highest level of minimum dilution (twice that of Site A) because this site is in the deepest part of the channel and in an area of high currents (Section Table 5-1).
- Sites C to I provide a range of minimum dilutions which reflect the different depths at these sites and the gradients in predicted currents across the channel (Section 5.1).

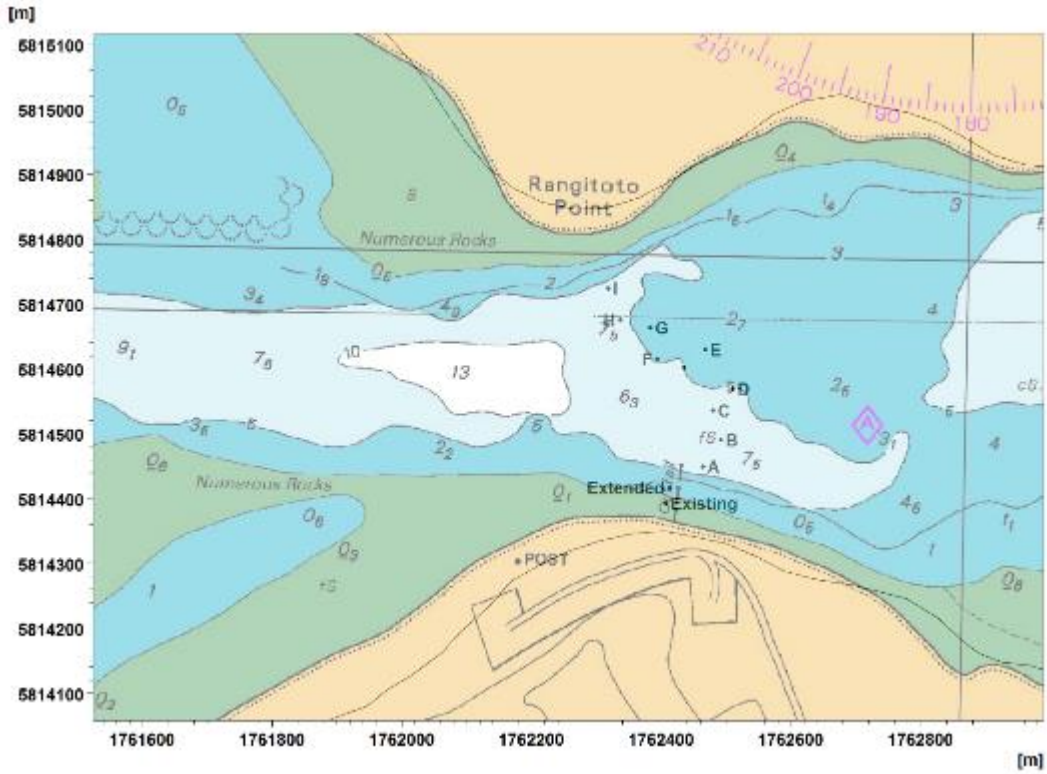


Figure 5-2. Existing outfall location and the alternative outfall sites considered.

Table 5-3. Minimum predicted dilution for all of 2018 using the WRC formula (Appendix C) for the existing and alternative outfall locations considered.

Outfall	Minimum Dilution over outfall (0.3 m outfall)	Minimum Dilution over outfall (6 port, 100 mm diffuser)
Existing	13	44
Extended	43	144
A	78	259
B	142	475
C	133	443
D	105	351
E	83	277
F	136	454
G	123	412
H	65	217
I	70	233

5.4 Wave conditions

Figure 5-3 shows the predicted wave heights at the existing outfall location for 2018. Significant wave heights of greater than 0.3m are exceeded 8% of the time and the maximum significant wave height for 2018 exceeds 1.0m. At a site 2500 m directly west of the existing outfall significant wave heights are regularly 2.0m with a maximum significant wave height of 5.2 m occurring.

Figure 5-4 shows the predicted significant wave height and direction for the event on the 6th of January 2018.

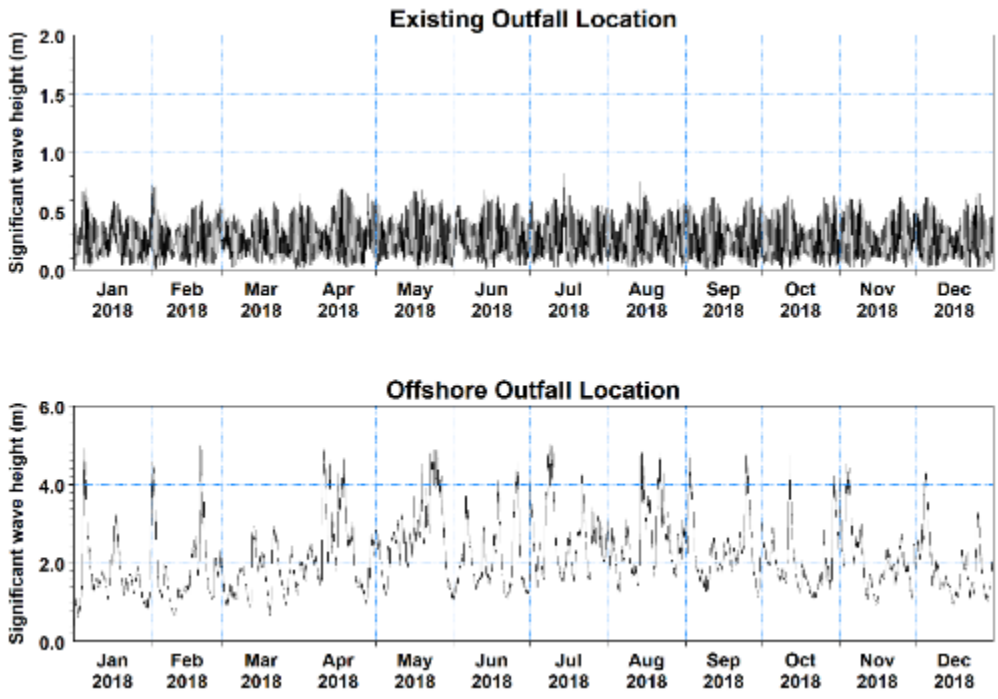


Figure 5-3. Predicted significant wave height at the existing outfall location and at an offshore outfall located 2500m offshore of the existing outfall.

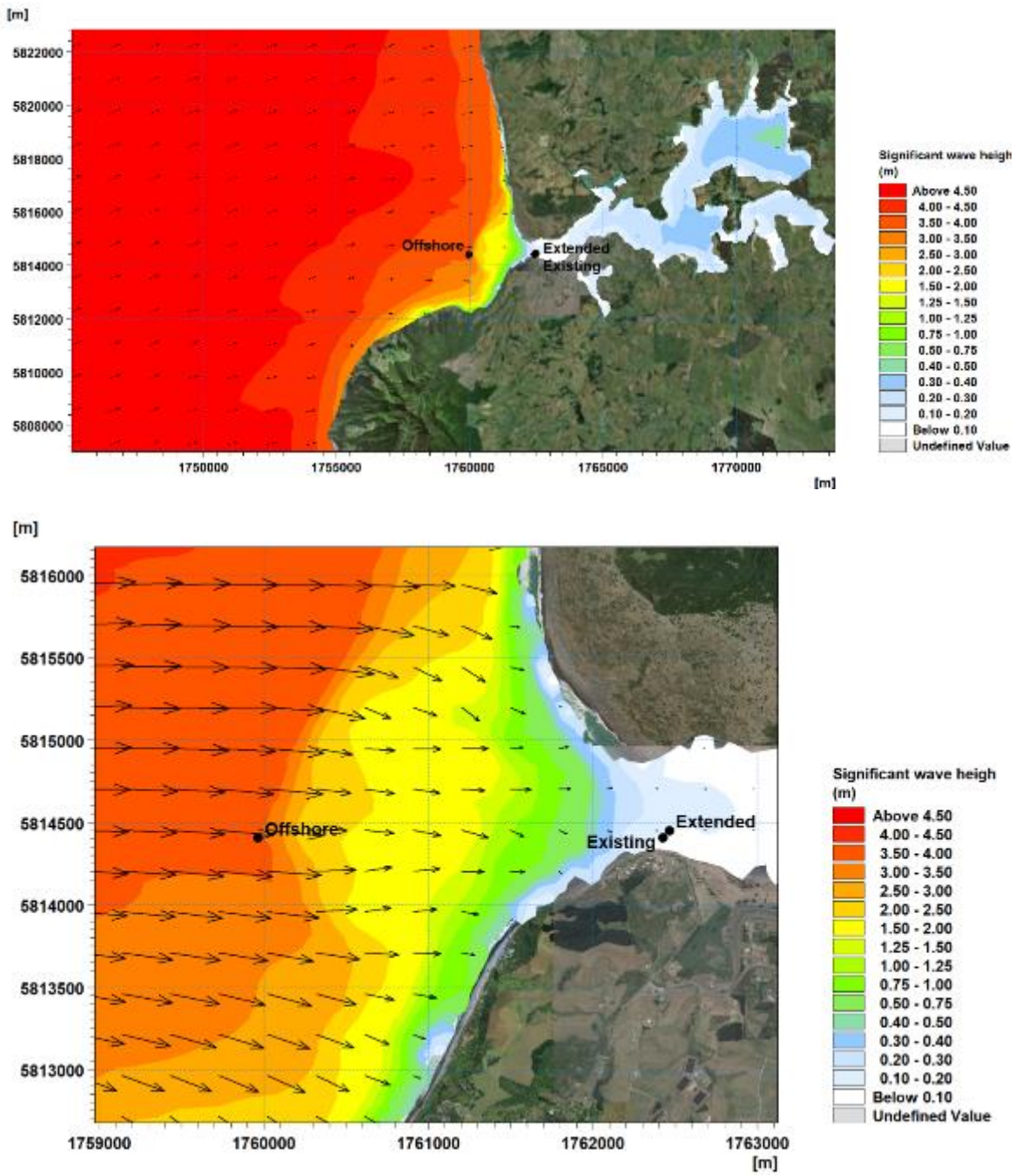


Figure 5-4. Predicted wave height and direction for a typical south-westerly swell event on the 6th of January 2018.

5.5 Far Field Modelling

In this section of the report results from the calibrated model are used to assess the relative impacts of the existing outfall and alternative configurations or locations. These results are used for comparative purposes only and are not used in the assessment of public health risk.

For the existing outfall, model results for the existing outfall under current and future discharge regimes are presented for a conservative tracer (i.e. no decay) and representative inactivation for both Enterococci and Viruses.

5.5.1 Alternative Discharge Locations

Here results from simulations with a constant inactivation of 0.083 h^{-1} are used to compare the potential improvements that could be achieved with fitting a diffuser to the existing outfall, extending the outfall slightly offshore of the existing location and moving the outfall to an offshore location. In all cases the assumed end of pipe concentration has been set to 1000 cfu/100 mL (noting this concentration is much higher than those concentrations actually discharged).

Figure 5-5 shows the predicted 95th percentile concentration from the 2018 model simulation. Concentrations will be less than those presented for 95 percent of the time.

The area of highest 95th percentile concentrations extends around 200 m of the outfall with much lower concentrations extending some 1500 m inshore of the discharge point and up to 2000 m offshore.

Away from the discharge point, similar estimates occur when a diffuser is fitted to the existing outfall (Figure 5-6). Fitting a diffuser ensures full mixing of the treated wastewater plume which improves the level of dilution achieved within the first 500 m of the discharge point. Beyond this point, a discharge from the existing outfall without a diffuser is fully mixed due to the strong ambient currents (Section 5.1).

Extending the existing outfall some 60 m offshore improves the level of dilution achieved through a combination of achieving full mixing, increased ambient currents and greater water depths. Consequently, 95th percentile concentrations are reduced compared to the scenario when the discharge is via the existing outfall (Figure 5-7).

An offshore outfall provides the opportunity for much greater dilution due to increased water depth and the combined effect of currents and waves ensuring full mixing in the water column (Figure 5-8).

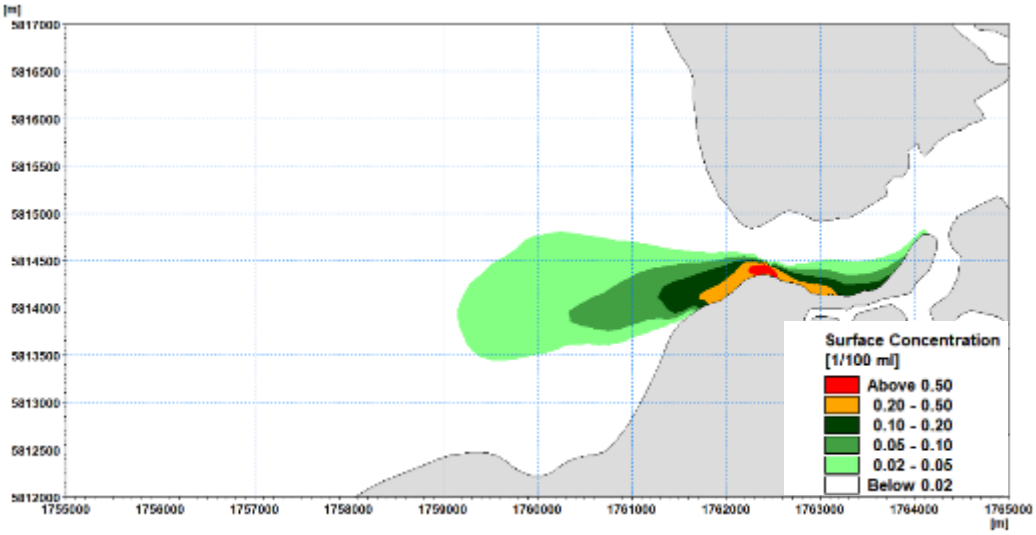


Figure 5-5. Estimated 95th percentile concentration for the existing outfall for a 2018 discharge regime. Concentrations are for an assumed end of pipe concentration of 1000 cfu/100 mL with a constant inactivation rate of 0.083 h-1.

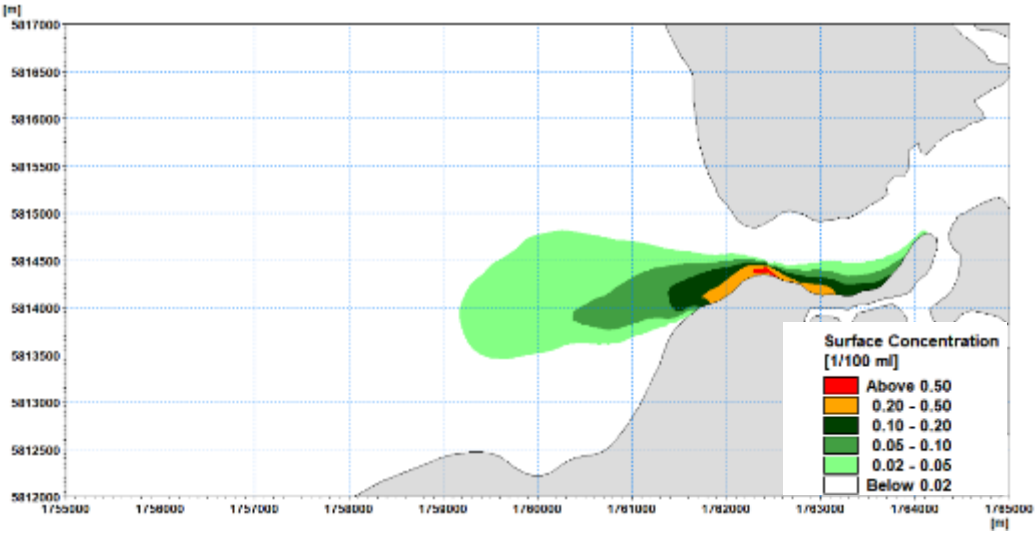


Figure 5-6. Estimated 95th percentile concentration for the existing outfall with a diffuser for a 2018 discharge regime. Concentrations are for an assumed end of pipe concentration of 1000 cfu/100 mL with a constant inactivation rate of 0.083 h^{-1}.

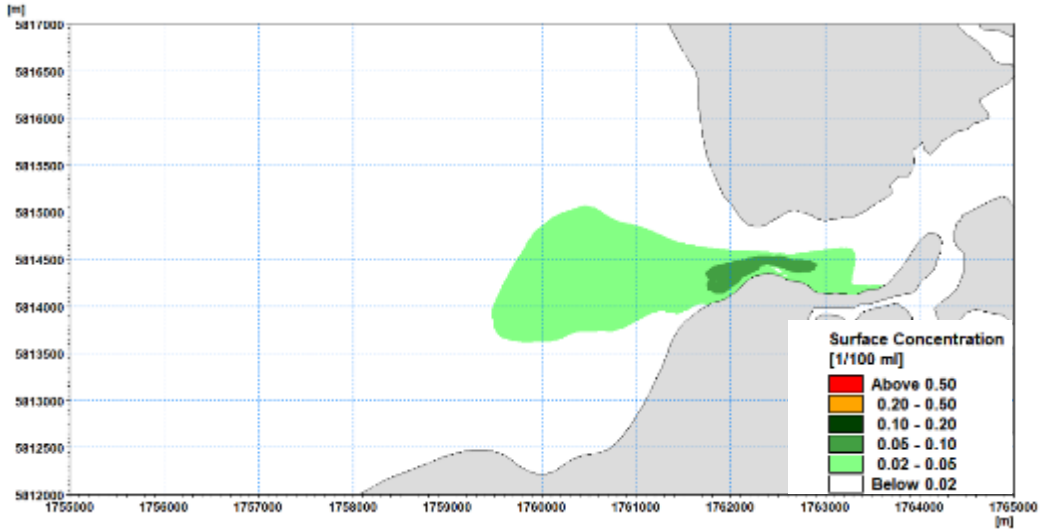


Figure 5-7. Estimated 95th percentile concentration for an extended outfall for a 2018 discharge regime. Concentrations are for an assumed end of pipe concentration of 1000 cfu/100 mL with a constant inactivation rate of 0.083 h^{-1}.

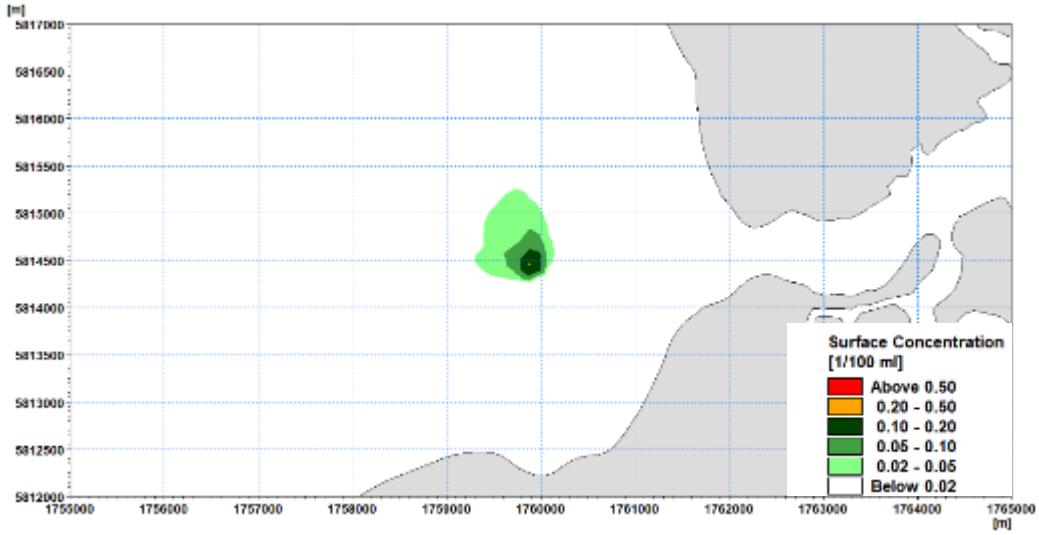


Figure 5-8. Estimated 95th percentile concentration for an offshore outfall for a 2018 discharge regime. Concentrations are for an assumed end of pipe concentration of 1000 cfu/100 mL with a constant inactivation rate of 0.083 h^{-1}.

5.5.2 Dilution Maps and Summary of Predictions at QMRA sites - Current Discharge Rate and Existing Discharge Regime

Figures 5-9 to 5-11 show the predicted 5th percentile dilution for the conservative tracer (no decay) and for Enterococci and Viruses based on the 2018 annual simulation using the current discharge regime (Section 3.4).

The plots show high level of dilution achieved outside the harbour itself and predominance of the northerly directed offshore currents. The general pattern of dispersal is consistent with the observed results from the dye test (Appendix A) .

The minimum dilution achieved 150 m from the existing outfall (i.e. the nominal mixing zone) is 70 which is consistent with the near-field model results (Section 5.1).

The results show that beyond 150 m of the outfall the 5th percentile dilutions are greater than 1000-fold, beyond 700 m of the outfall the 5th percentile dilutions are greater than 2000-fold and that beyond 1200 m the 5th percentile dilutions are greater than 4000-fold. These levels of dilution are achieved due to a combination of the level of near-field dilution (Section 5.1), the staging of the discharge which results a high degree of subsequent (far-field) dilution and little cumulative effect between individual discharges

Beyond 1000 m from the outfall there is a significant degree of dilution with the 5th percentile dilution often exceeding 30000-fold at the QMRA sites (Figure 5-12).

These levels of dilutions can be used to provide some context around specified water quality standards when considering end-of-pipe contaminant levels and the concentrations that may be achieved inside the mixing zone.

Tables 5-4 to 5-6 show the predicted percentile estimates at the 25 QMRA sites for the conservative tracer (no decay) and for Enterococci and Viruses.

At the outfall sites and Site R1 (nearest the outfall) the 1th percentile value (i.e. dilution is more than this for 99 percent of the time) is just under 200. At sites S1, S2, S4 and R2 (the next closest to the outfall)) the 1th percentile values exceed 2000. At other offshore sites (S3, R10, R7, R3, R4, R5 and R6) the 1th percentile values exceed 12000, Inside the harbour (excluding Site S4)) the 1th percentile values exceed 8000 and there is a strong gradient moving from sites nearer the entrance towards the middle section of the harbour.

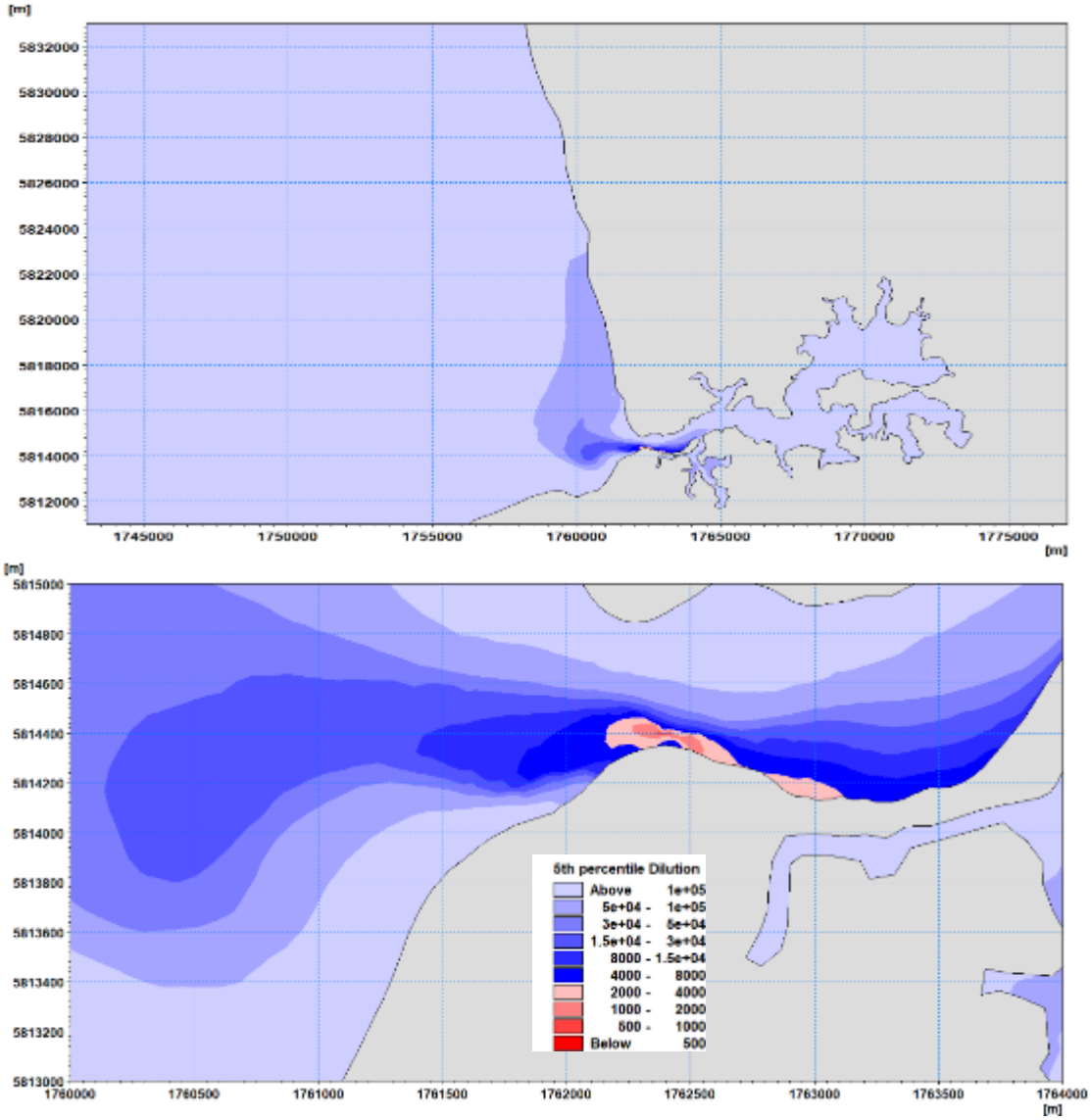


Figure 5-9. 5th percentile dilution from the 2018 model simulation of a conservative tracer under the existing discharge regime. Top panel shows the whole harbour and the area offshore of it and the bottom panel shows the area in the immediate vicinity of the existing discharge point.

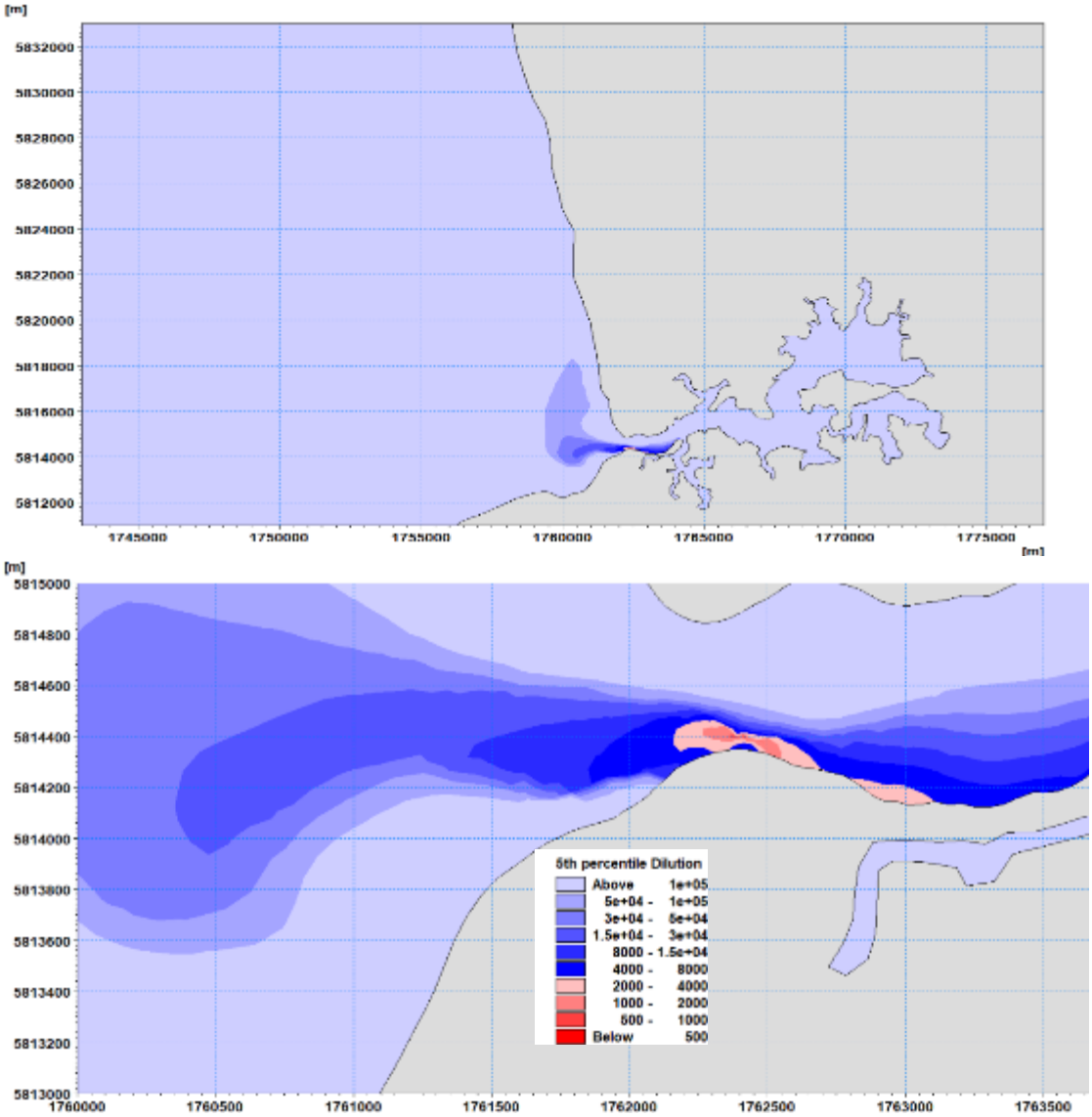


Figure 5-10. 5th percentile dilution from the 2018 model simulation of Enterococci under the existing discharge regime. Top panel shows the whole harbour and the area offshore of it and the bottom panel shows the area in the immediate vicinity of the existing discharge point.

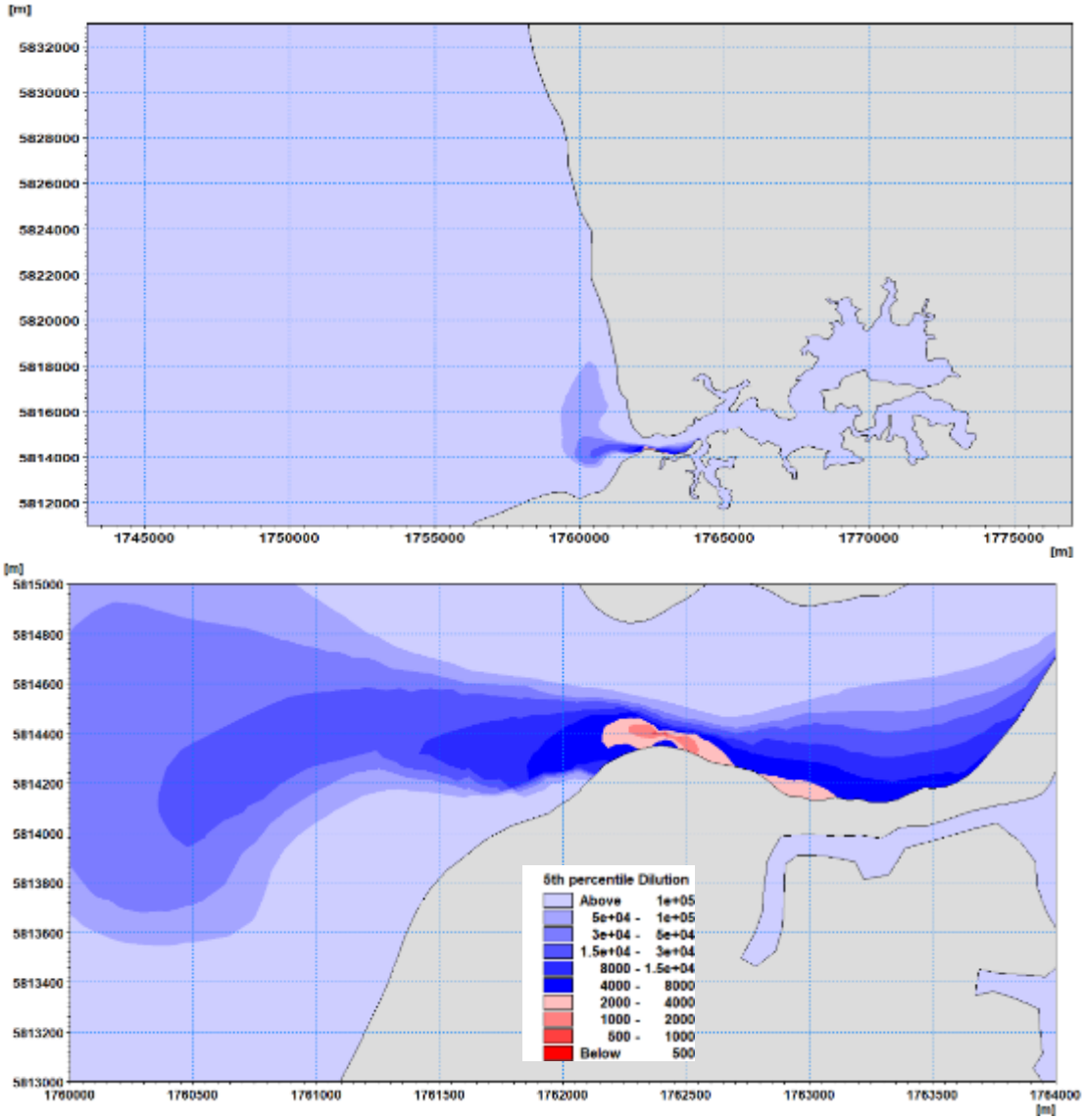
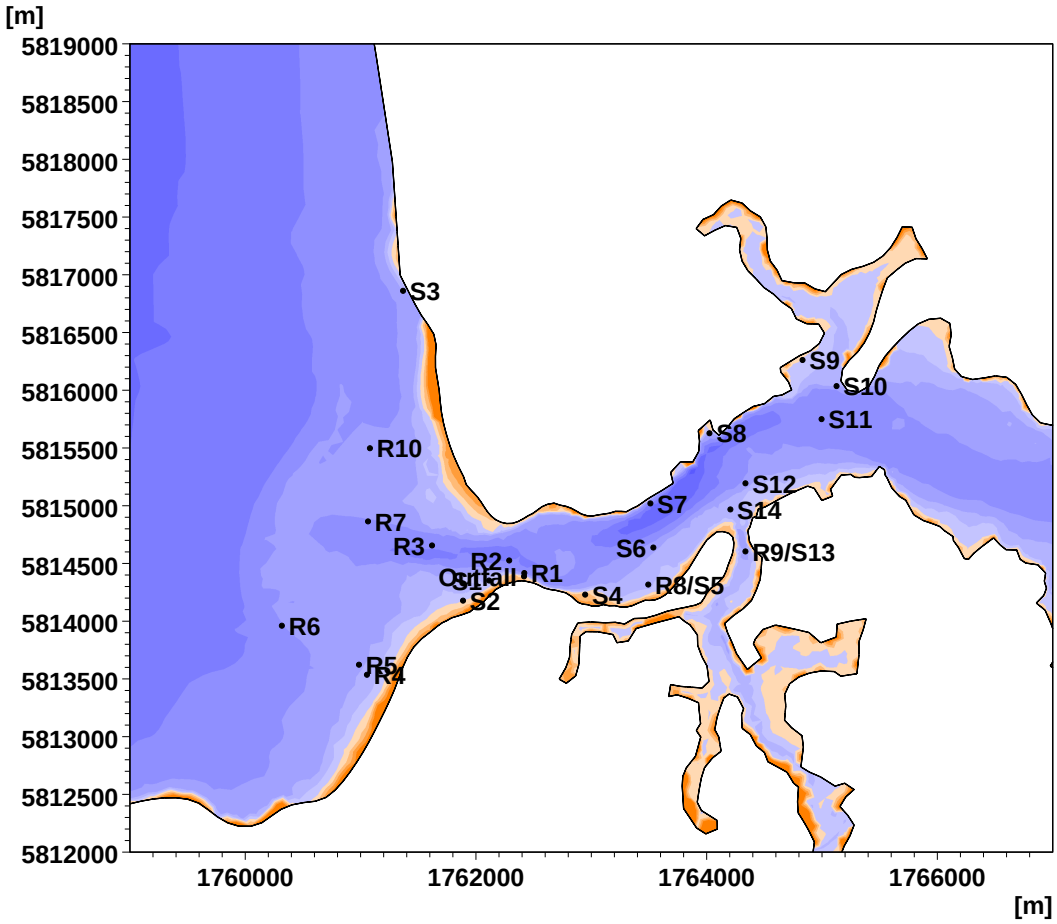


Figure 5-11. 5th percentile dilution from the 2018 model simulation of Viruses under the existing discharge regime. Top panel shows the whole harbour and the area offshore of it and the bottom panel shows the area in the immediate vicinity of the existing discharge point.



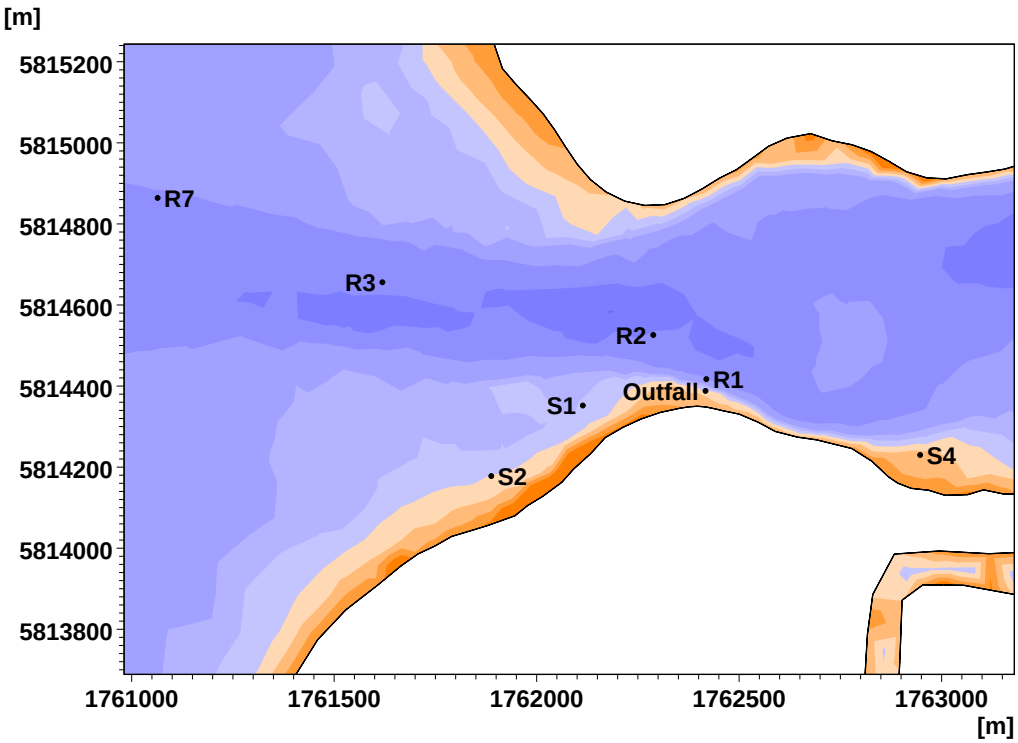


Figure 5-12. Sites where model data has been extracted for the Quantitative Microbial Risk Assessment process. Top panel shows all sites and the bottom panel shows the sites in the immediate vicinity of the outfall.

Table 5-4. Percentile estimates of dilution at the 25 QMRA sites for the conservative tracer and the current discharge regime.

Site Reference	Site Description	1th percentile	5th percentile	10th percentile
Outfall	Outfall	183	294	386
R1	Kite Surf Inner	196	604	863
R2	Inshore Kite surf	2086	11138	17240
R3	Entrance kite surf	12795	59531	98633
R4	Northern swimming	45595	141221	325585
R5	Northern surfing	42738	111734	249389
R6	Bar surf	16077	26616	43842
R7	Offshore kite surf/Maui	23947	63620	100880
R8 (S5)	Western Swimming & Shellfish	8019	13984	47648
R9 (S13)	Domain Recreation/Shellfish	63569	99986	156043
R10	Maui North	49150	90404	128702
S1	Eastern end of Shellfish	3537	5200	6690
S2	Mid-point of Shellfish	5636	8337	66540
S3	Mussel Rocks	61031	96666	125874
S4	Western Cockle/Pipi	2660	3704	4757
S5 (R8)	Western Swimming & Shellfish	8019	13984	47648
S6	Western Shellfish in Harbour A	25108	63058	108482
S7	Western Shellfish in Harbour B	69668	111806	154464
S8	Mid Harbour Shellfish	71007	112452	153089
S9	Inner Harbour Shellfish A	62649	104441	150766
S10	Inner Harbour Shellfish B	69368	110364	146271
S11	Inner Harbour Shellfish C	70679	111576	148178
S12	Inner Harbour Shellfish D	57086	100332	138408
S13 (R9)	Domain Recreation/Shellfish	63569	99986	156043
S14	Inner Harbour Shellfish	39089	85628	127179

Table 5-5. Percentile estimates of dilution at the 25 QMRA sites for Enterococci and the current discharge regime.

Site Reference	Site Description	1th percentile	5th percentile	10th percentile
Outfall	Outfall	184	295	387
R1	Kite Surf Inner	196	605	866
R2	Inshore Kite surf	2162	11608	18141
R3	Entrance kite surf	13298	87441	171191
R4	Northern swimming	73864	385487	1193947
R5	Northern surfing	67257	261866	736094
R6	Bar surf	18545	31128	57424
R7	Offshore kite surf/Maui	25373	96542	182935
R8 (S5)	Western Swimming & Shellfish	8583	15630	64404
R9 (S13)	Domain Recreation/Shellfish	147126	416721	779250
R10	Maui North	64811	160456	275087
S1	Eastern end of Shellfish	3633	5319	6848
S2	Mid-point of Shellfish	5833	8534	99906
S3	Mussel Rocks	85760	161551	233914
S4	Western Cockle/Pipi	2748	3852	4942
S5 (R8)	Western Swimming & Shellfish	8583	15630	64404
S6	Western Shellfish in Harbour A	27178	96509	316212
S7	Western Shellfish in Harbour B	162806	389783	686534
S8	Mid Harbour Shellfish	166189	415735	749243
S9	Inner Harbour Shellfish A	140595	297456	507581
S10	Inner Harbour Shellfish B	168076	410163	770986
S11	Inner Harbour Shellfish C	163812	434352	807735
S12	Inner Harbour Shellfish D	90973	293705	592205
S13 (R9)	Domain Recreation/Shellfish	147126	416721	779250
S14	Inner Harbour Shellfish	47168	211757	445611

Table 5-6. Percentile estimates of dilution at the 25 QMRA sites for Viruses and the current discharge regime.

Site Reference	Site Description	1th percentile	5th percentile	10th percentile
Outfall	Outfall	184	295	387
R1	Kite Surf Inner	196	605	866
R2	Inshore Kite surf	2149	11617	18168
R3	Entrance kite surf	13405	86585	170669
R4	Northern swimming	74657	375158	1048023
R5	Northern surfing	66767	259317	674337
R6	Bar surf	18884	31437	58249
R7	Offshore kite surf/Maui	25174	94937	183049
R8 (S5)	Western Swimming & Shellfish	8626	15399	64683
R9 (S13)	Domain Recreation/Shellfish	147252	391367	678484
R10	Maui North	68594	153860	264009
S1	Eastern end of Shellfish	3632	5320	6853
S2	Mid-point of Shellfish	5843	8524	101145
S3	Mussel Rocks	87255	155886	226113
S4	Western Cockle/Pipi	2724	3834	4942
S5 (R8)	Western Swimming & Shellfish	8626	15399	64683
S6	Western Shellfish in Harbour A	27217	95135	290846
S7	Western Shellfish in Harbour B	155989	352424	607676
S8	Mid Harbour Shellfish	162566	370037	660345
S9	Inner Harbour Shellfish A	133230	275912	457369
S10	Inner Harbour Shellfish B	158916	368640	668347
S11	Inner Harbour Shellfish C	162039	386176	714967
S12	Inner Harbour Shellfish D	92639	272610	528927
S13 (R9)	Domain Recreation/Shellfish	147252	391367	678484
S14	Inner Harbour Shellfish	47169	209302	417285

5.5.3 Dilution Maps and Summary of Predictions at QMRA sites - Future Discharge Rate and Existing Discharge Regime

For the future discharge rate simulation, the minimum dilution achieved 150 m from the existing outfall (i.e. the nominal mixing zone) is 40-fold and the 1th, 5th and 10th percentile values are 95, 225 and 360 respectively. These values reflect the increase in discharge rate under the future discharge regime (1175 m^3/day currently increasing to 2335 m^3/day).

Table 5-7 shows the predicted percentile estimates at the 25 QMRA sites for the conservative tracer (no decay).

As discussed in Section 5.3, Table 5-3, extending the outfall by 60m provides around three times the level of initial dilution and provides around the same increase in dilution as fitting a diffuser to the existing outfall. Thus, there is scope with these options to increase the level of dilution achieved along the shoreline immediately inshore of the outfall and within the immediate vicinity of the existing discharge point.

This would increase the level of dilution achieved at sites S1, R1, R2 and Outfall compared to the values presented in Table 5-7 (highlighted) but have little influence on the predicted dilutions elsewhere.

At all other sites except sites R3, S2 and S5, the 1th percentile dilution is greater than 10,000 which results in the lowest predicted levels of public health risk (NIWA, 2019 – Figures 4-5 and 4-10).

The dilution achieved at sites inside the harbour (e.g. S4, S5) could be increased with optimisation of the timing so that the discharge occurs more around mid-tide rather than before or at high water. However, doing this may decrease the level of dilution achieved at sites S2 and R3.but, as discussed in the QMRA report (NIWA, 2019), the risk of infection and illness is generally low at all sites considered and, given dilutions achieved at these two sites are much higher than those achieved closer to the outfall, any decrease in dilution achieved at these sites due to any optimisation of the timing is likely to results in very low level of risk.

Table 5-7. Percentile estimates of dilution at the 25 QMRA sites for the conservative tracer and the current discharge regime. Highlighted cells are the QMRA sites where relocation or fitting of a diffuser could provide improvements to dilution.

Site Reference	Site Description	1th percentile	5th percentile	10th percentile
Outfall	Outfall	96	154	202
R1	Kite Surf Inner	99	315	451
R2	Inshore Kite surf	1041	5809	8999
R3	Entrance kite surf	6485	30974	51435
R4	Northern swimming	23798	73677	170001
R5	Northern surfing	22297	58240	130378
R6	Bar surf	8386	13865	22882
R7	Offshore kite surf/Maui	12412	33186	52636
R8 (S5)	Western Swimming & Shellfish	4185	7291	24837
R9 (S13)	Domain Recreation/Shellfish	33128	52151	81520
R10	Maui North	25453	47135	66955
S1	Eastern end of Shellfish	1846	2712	3491
S2	Mid-point of Shellfish	2942	4351	34717
S3	Mussel Rocks	31640	50407	65542
S4	Western Cockle/Pipi	1388	1931	2482
S5 (R8)	Western Swimming & Shellfish	4185	7291	24837
S6	Western Shellfish in Harbour A	13097	32915	56569
S7	Western Shellfish in Harbour B	36351	58320	80578
S8	Mid Harbour Shellfish	37046	58684	79834
S9	Inner Harbour Shellfish A	32721	54494	78602
S10	Inner Harbour Shellfish B	36209	57580	76315
S11	Inner Harbour Shellfish C	36818	58139	77347
S12	Inner Harbour Shellfish D	29766	52322	72232
S13 (R9)	Domain Recreation/Shellfish	33128	52151	81520
S14	Inner Harbour Shellfish	20388	44653	66348

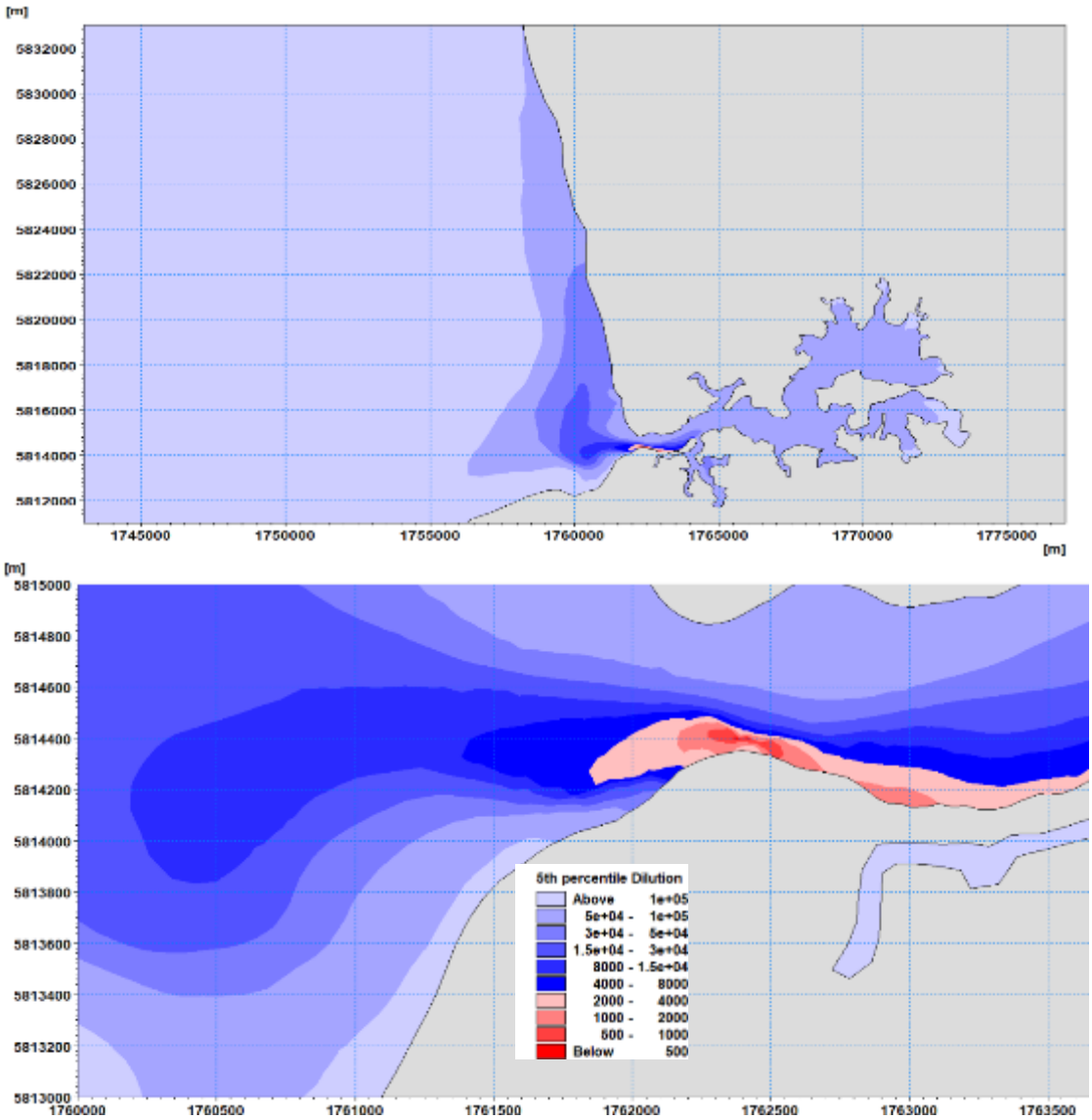


Figure 5-13. 5th percentile dilution from the 2018 model simulation of a conservative tracer under a future discharge rate and the current discharge timing. Top panel shows the whole harbour and the area offshore of it and the bottom panel shows the area in the immediate vicinity of the existing discharge point.

6 Summary

This report provides details of the calibration of a hydrodynamic model which has been used to assess the discharge of treated wastewater to Raglan Harbour. The discharge is via an outfall near the entrance to the harbour and is timed to occur mostly on the outgoing tide.

Overall the models used to assess the current discharge to the harbour provide good predictions of water level variations, currents and waves in the harbour and in the immediate vicinity of the current discharge.

Currents near the entrance to Raglan Harbour are relatively strong and often exceed 1.0 m/s. Combined with the depths immediately offshore of the existing outfall, these currents result in a significant level of dilution when the treated wastewater moves offshore of the existing discharge location.

Significant wave height offshore of the entrance can exceed 5m but at the existing outfall location significant wave heights rarely exceed 0.3m.

Near field modelling indicates that the combination of water depths and ambient currents at the current outfall location provide a relatively good level of initial dilution. Within 100m of the outfall, dilutions in excess of 50 occur and, because of the staging of the discharge, near-field dilutions are often much higher than this.

An potential option of extending the existing outfall by 60m provides around three times the level of initial dilution and provides around the same increase in dilution as fitting a diffuser to the existing outfall. This would increase the level of dilution achieved along the shoreline immediately inshore of the outfall and within a few hundred metres of existing discharge point.

Relocating the outfall further offshore of the existing site would provide an opportunity for further increases in initial dilution.

Far field model results show that beyond the first few hundred metres of the outfall there is a significant level of dilution achieved.

At sites closest the existing outfall dilutions of greater than 200 occur for 99 percent of the time. At sites in the immediate vicinity of the outfall dilutions of greater than 2000 occur for 99 percent. Offshore of the harbour dilutions of greater than 12000 occur for 99 percent of the time while within the harbour itself dilutions of greater than 8000 occur for 99 percent of the time with much higher dilutions occurring towards the middle of the harbour compared to sites nearer the entrance.

Offshore of the harbour, these results reflect the fact that the treated wastewater plume becoming fully mixed in water column within the first few hundred metres of the discharge point and then being subsequently transported and dispersed by the relatively strong currents that occur outside the entrance to the harbour.

When the discharge occurs near high water (at the start of the consented discharge window), lower levels of dilution do occasionally occur inside the harbour and highest levels are observed within the first few hundred metres inshore of the discharge point. When the treated wastewater plume is transported back into the harbour on the incoming tide following a discharge, very high levels of dilution are achieved inside the harbour.

There are opportunities for offsetting the future increases in discharge rate due to population growth through a combination of fitting a diffuser to the existing outfall, relocating the outfall further offshore of the existing site (into deeper water) or optimising the timing of the discharge so that it occurs more around mid-tide (when currents are at their strongest).

7 References

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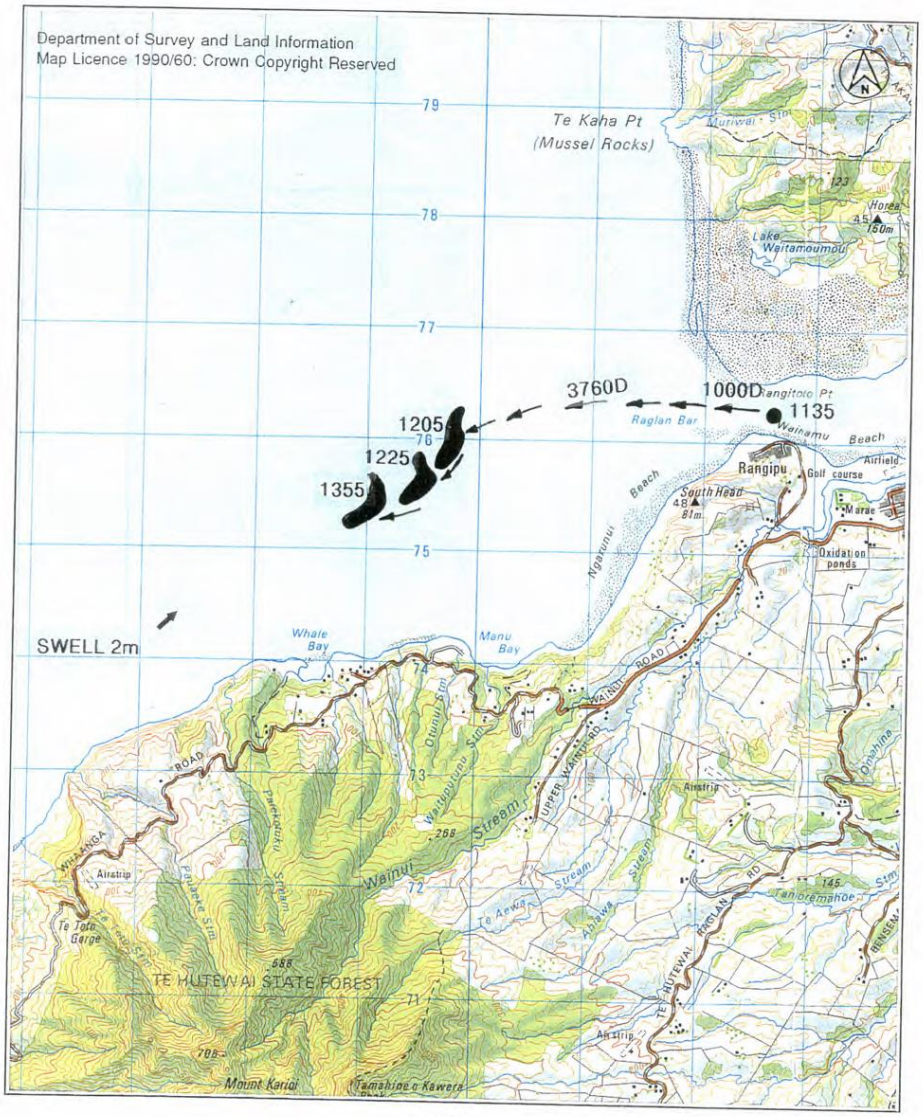
Appendix A - NIWA Dye test results

Raglan outfall dye study, July 1996 17

Figure 5

Dye track from the first release on 31 July 1996.
Arrows indicate the line of the of the dye movement out of the entrance channel to the position where it pooled off Ngarunui Beach and Manu Bay. Numbers are times (2400 h clock). Numbers followed by D are dilution estimates at the points marked. Grid scale is 1 km.



NIWA

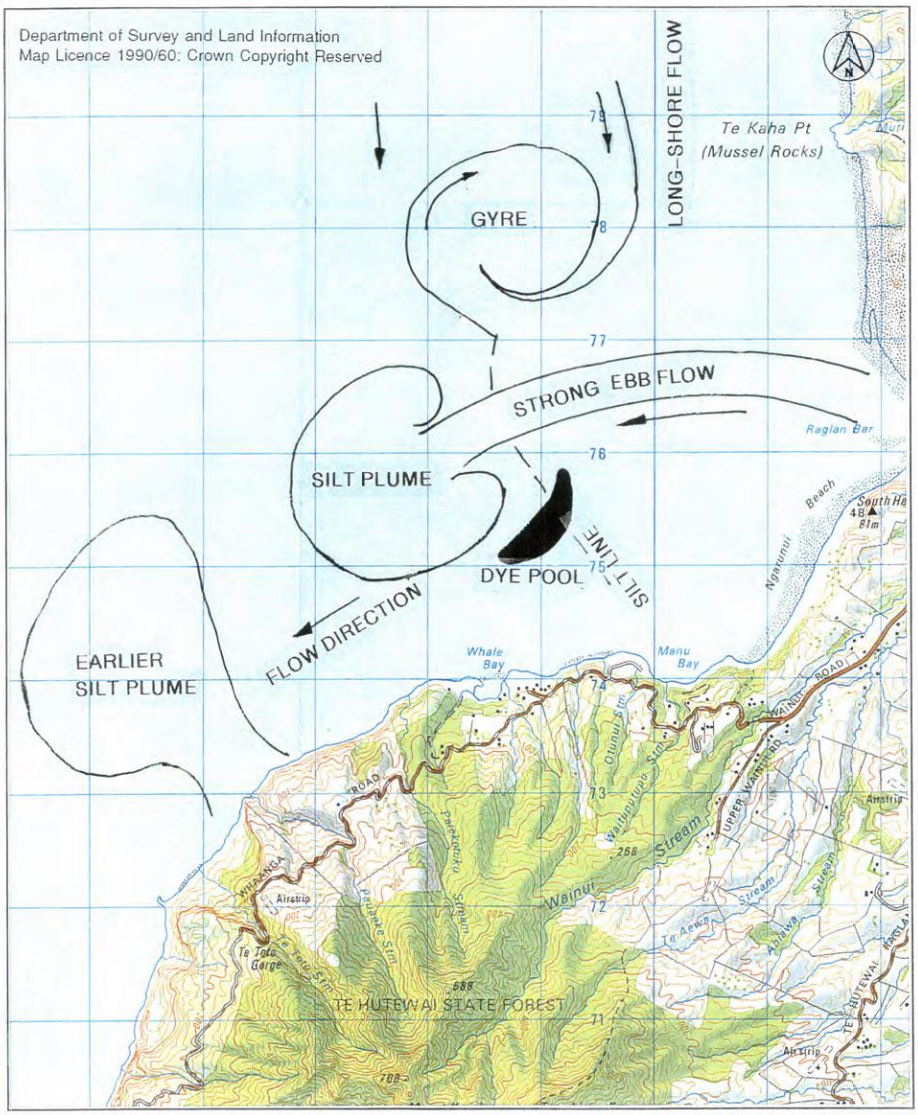
Raglan outfall dye study, July 1996 20

Figure 7

Silt patterns indicating flow across the long-shore current which was moving from north to south across the harbour entrance. A large gyre (eddy) formedon the northern side of the harbour discharge caused by the long-shore current.

Further south of the immediate silt plume was evidence of another silt plume presumably from the previous ebb tidal discharge.

The pooling dye from the first release 3 hours earlier is marked. This was slowly being diluted as it moved south.



NIWA

Appendix B - CORMIX results

Table B-1. CORMIX schematic scenarios

Case	Water depth (m)	Ambient current (m/s)	Description
A	3.3	0.20	Conditions towards the end of the discharge window (Neap tide)
B	2.7	0.40	Conditions towards the end of the discharge window (Mean tide)
C	2.3	0.60	Conditions towards the end of the discharge window (Spring tide)
D	4.3	0.10	Just after high tide (Neap tide)
E	5.5	0.10	Just after high tide (Spring tide)
F	4.3	0.50	Early ebb tide (Spring tide)
G	3.8	0.50	Early ebb tide (Mean tide)
H	3.4	0.50	Early ebb tide (Neap tide)

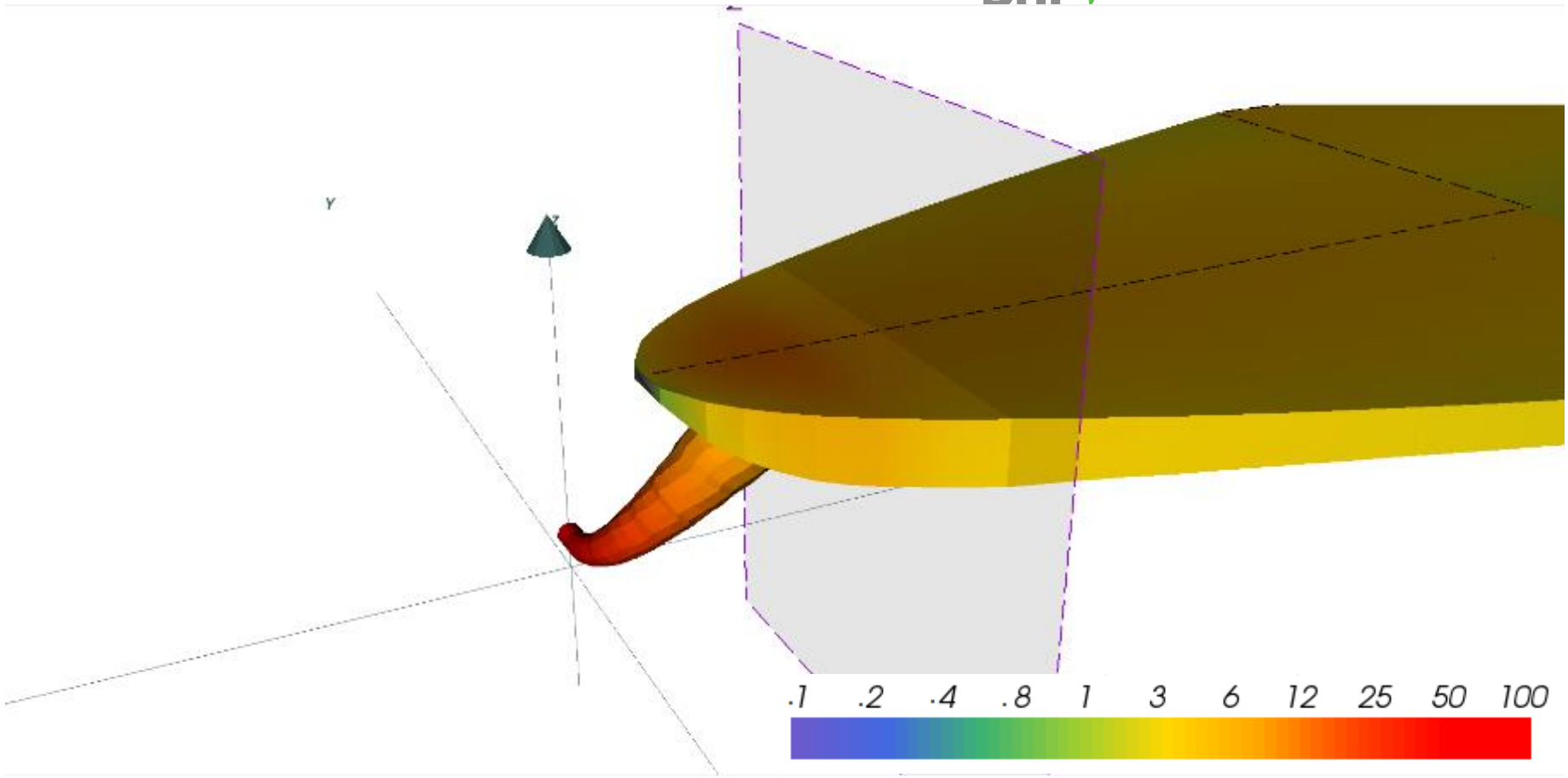


Figure B-1. Dynamics of the treated wastewater plume for Case A ambient conditions – representing conditions towards the end of the discharge window during a neap tide. Colour coding indicates level of dilution achieved (expressed as percent treated wastewater). The grey shaded area shows the location of the edge of the near-field region.

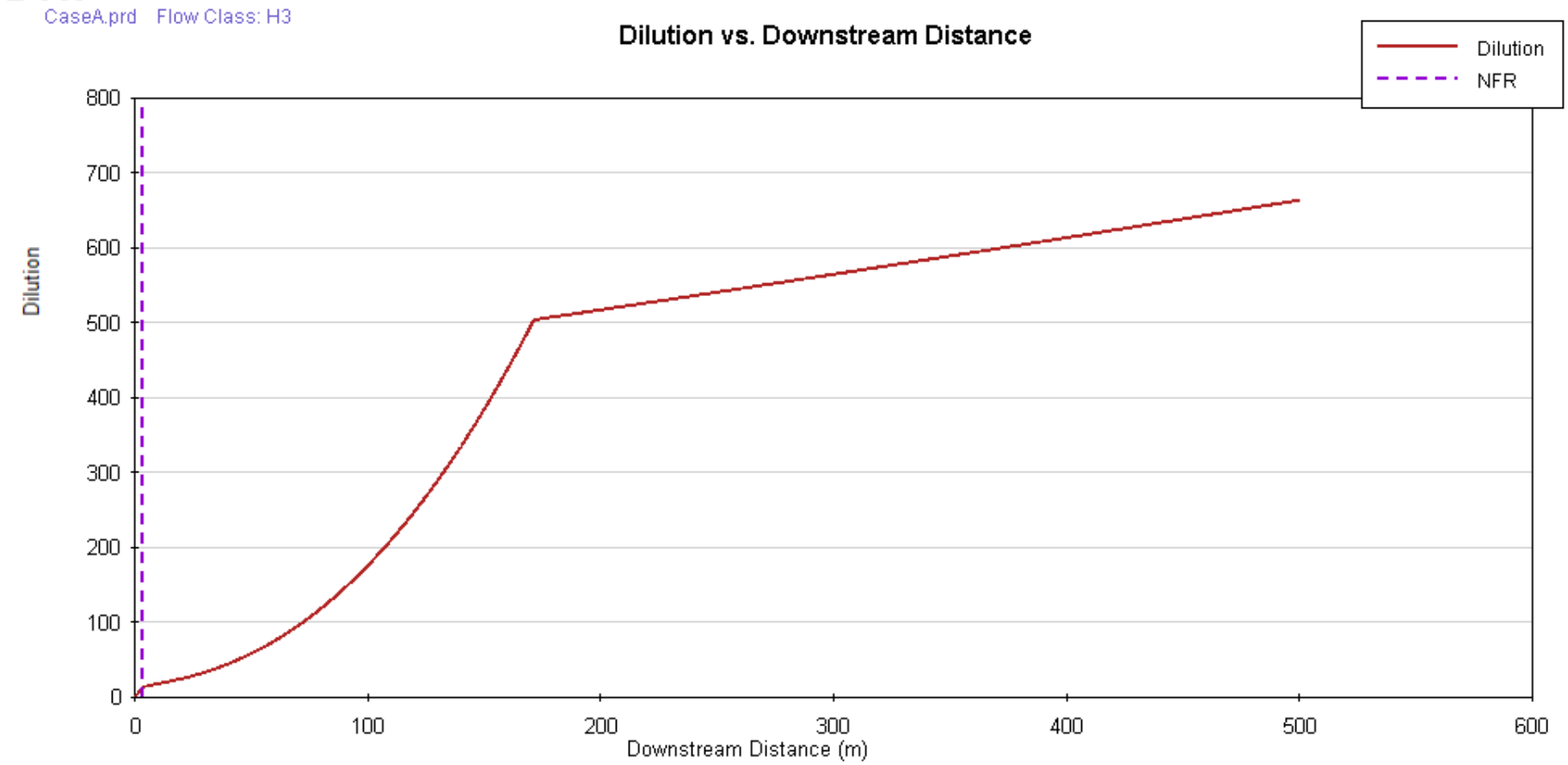


Figure B-2. Dilution versus distance from discharge point (m) in the far field and for Case A ambient conditions – representing conditions towards the end of the discharge window during a neap tide.

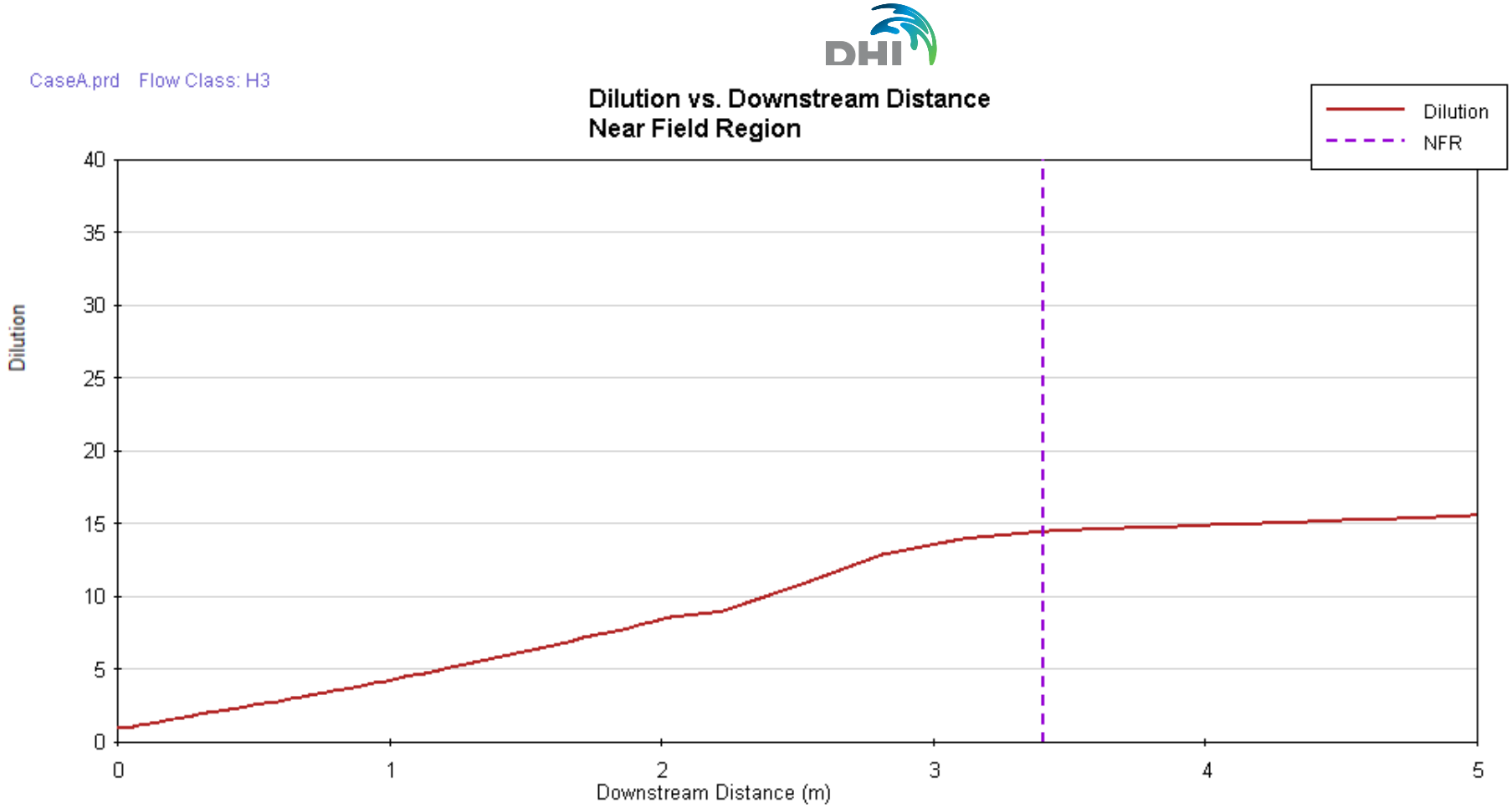


Figure B-3. Dilution versus distance from discharge point (m) in the near field for Case A ambient conditions – representing conditions towards the end of the discharge window during a neap tide.

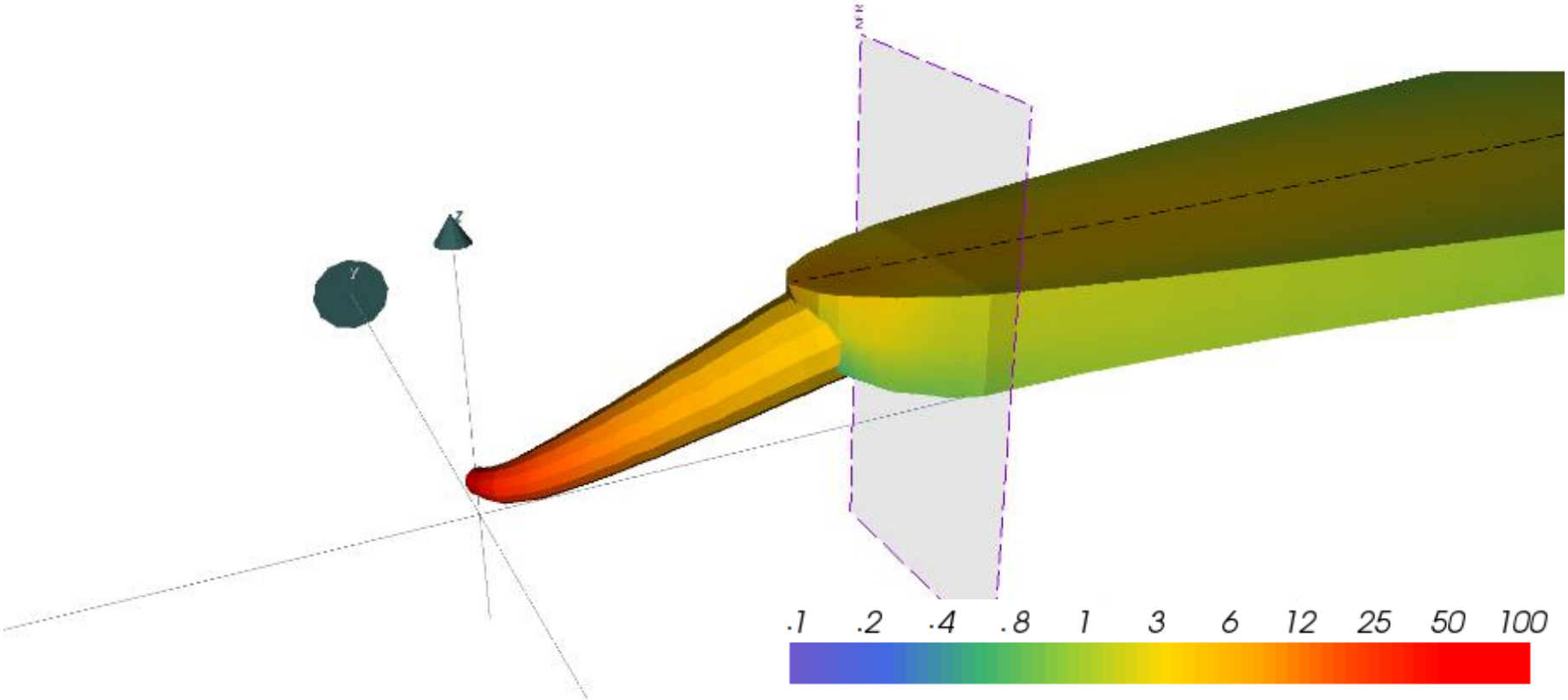


Figure B-4. Dynamics of the treated wastewater plume for Case B ambient conditions – representing conditions towards the end of the discharge window during a mean tide. Colour coding indicates level of dilution achieved (expressed as percent treated wastewater). The grey shaded area shows the location of the edge of the near-field region.

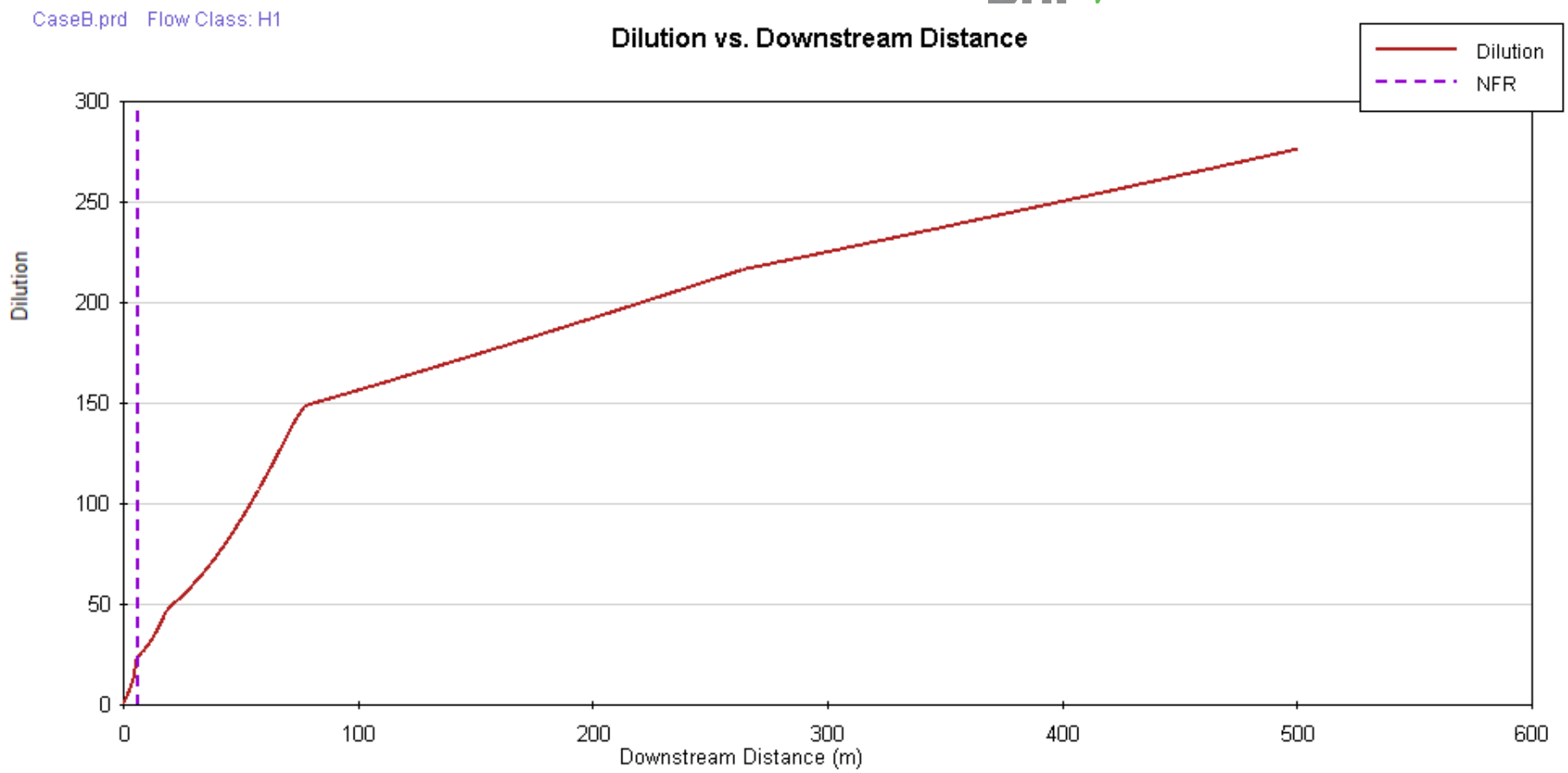


Figure B-5. Dilution versus distance from discharge point (m) in the far field and for Case B ambient conditions – representing conditions towards the end of the discharge window during a mean tide.

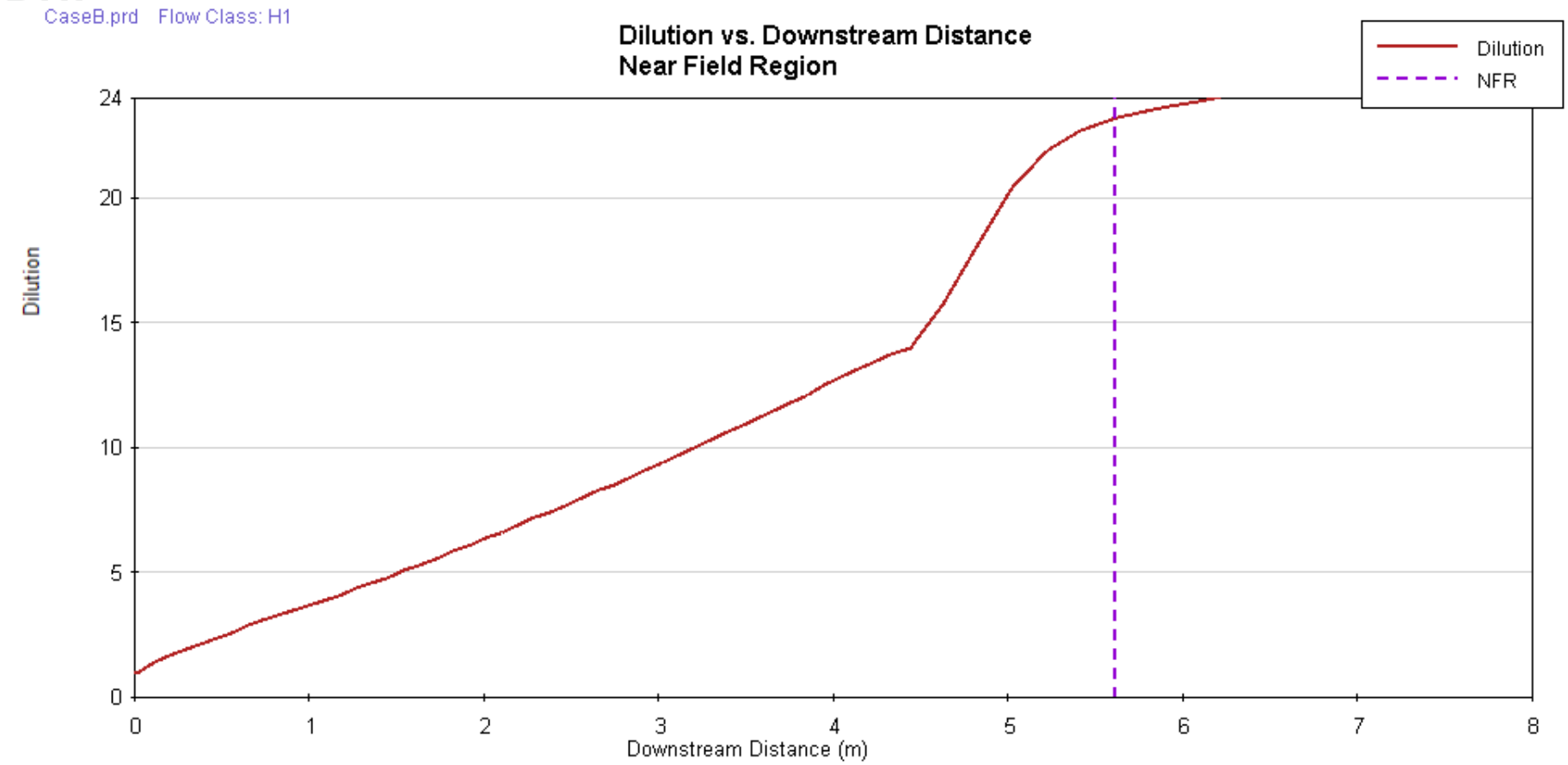


Figure B-6. Dilution versus distance from discharge point (m) in the near field and for Case B ambient conditions – representing conditions towards the end of the discharge window during a neap tide.

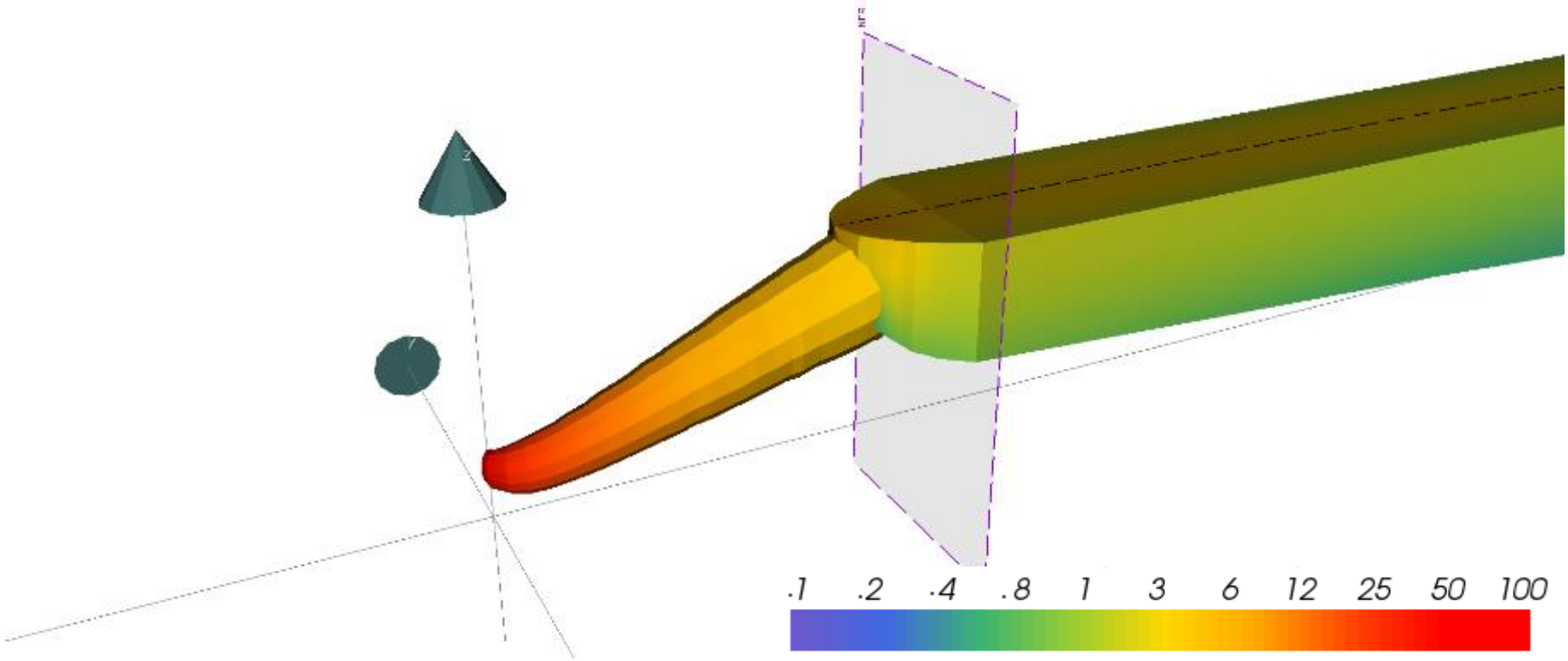


Figure B-7. Dynamics of the treated wastewater plume for Case C ambient conditions – representing conditions towards the end of the discharge window during a spring tide. Colour coding indicates level of dilution achieved (expressed as percent treated wastewater). The grey shaded area shows the location of the edge of the near-field region.

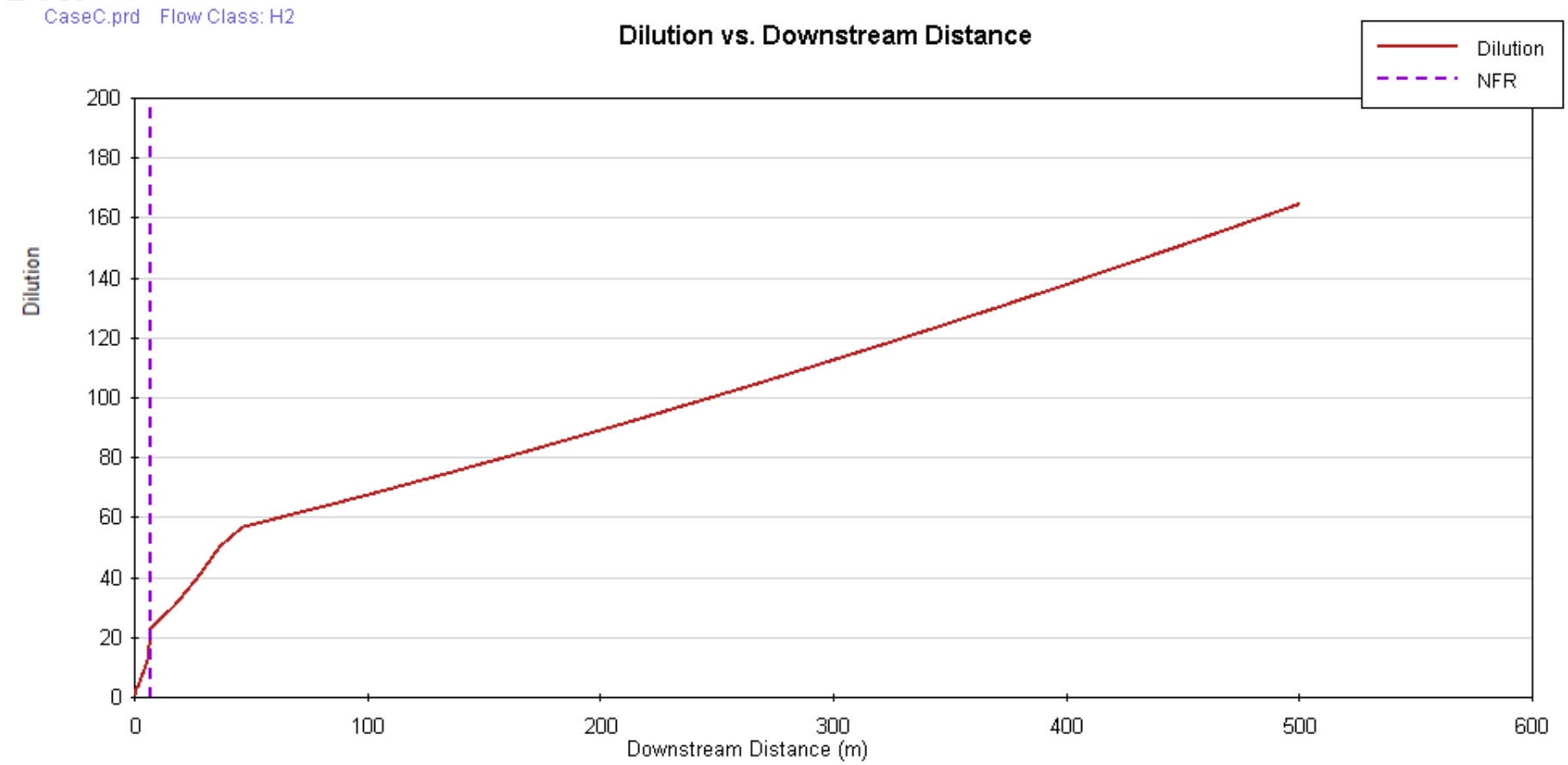


Figure B-8. Dilution versus distance from discharge point (m) in the far field and for Case C ambient conditions – representing conditions towards the end of the discharge window during a spring tide.

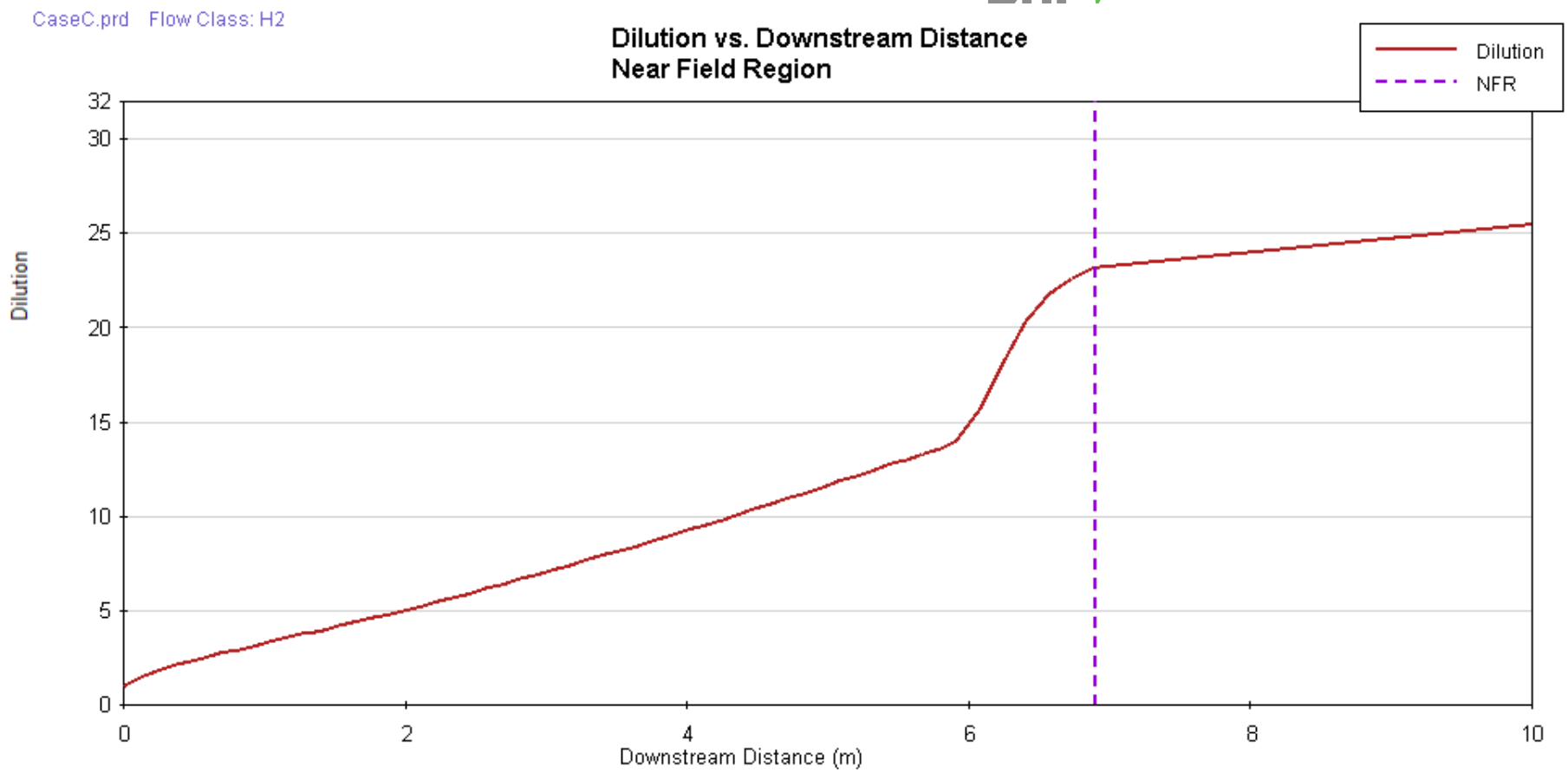


Figure B-9. Dilution versus distance from discharge point (m) in the near field and for Case C ambient conditions – representing conditions towards the end of the discharge window during a spring tide.

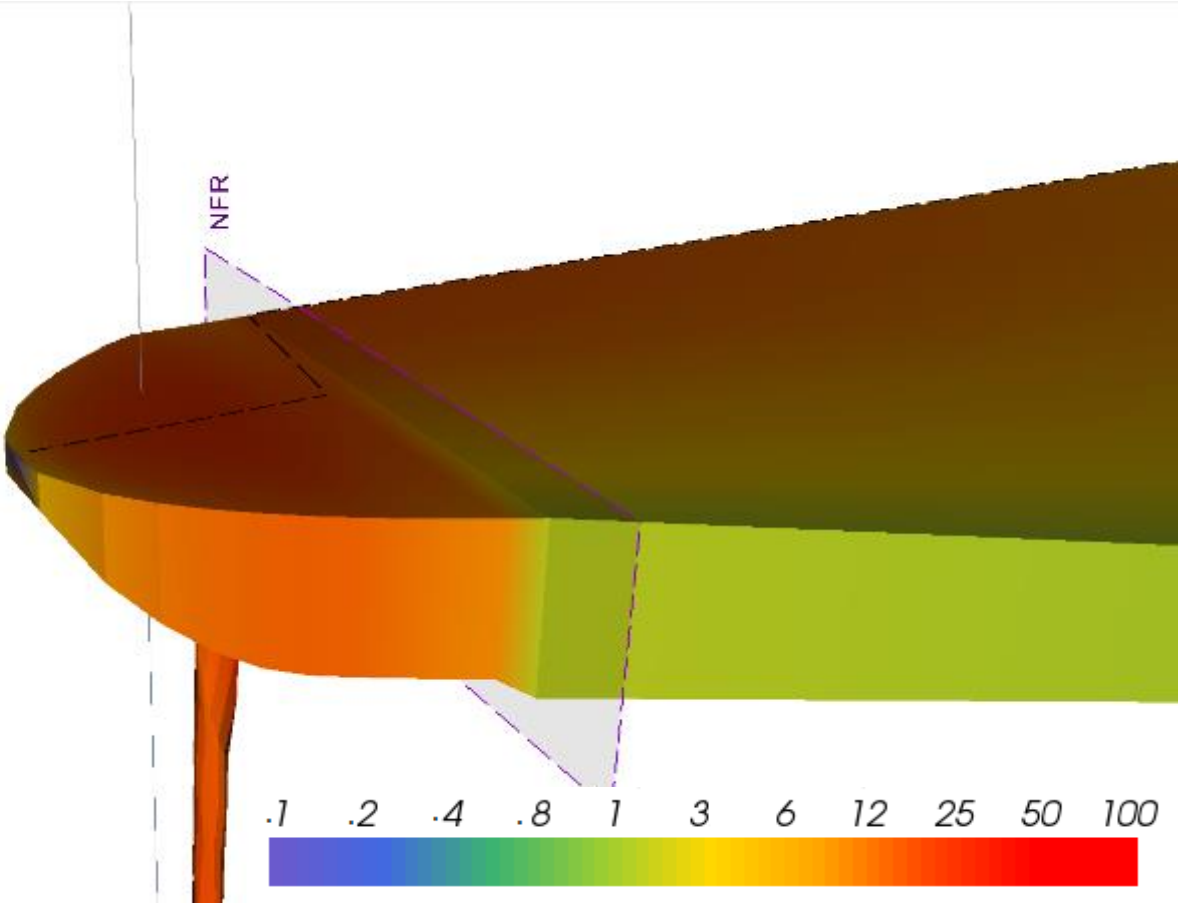


Figure B-10. Dynamics of the treated wastewater plume for Case D ambient conditions – representing conditions just after a neap high tide. Colour coding indicates level of dilution achieved (expressed as percent treated wastewater). The grey shaded area shows the location of the edge of the near-field region.

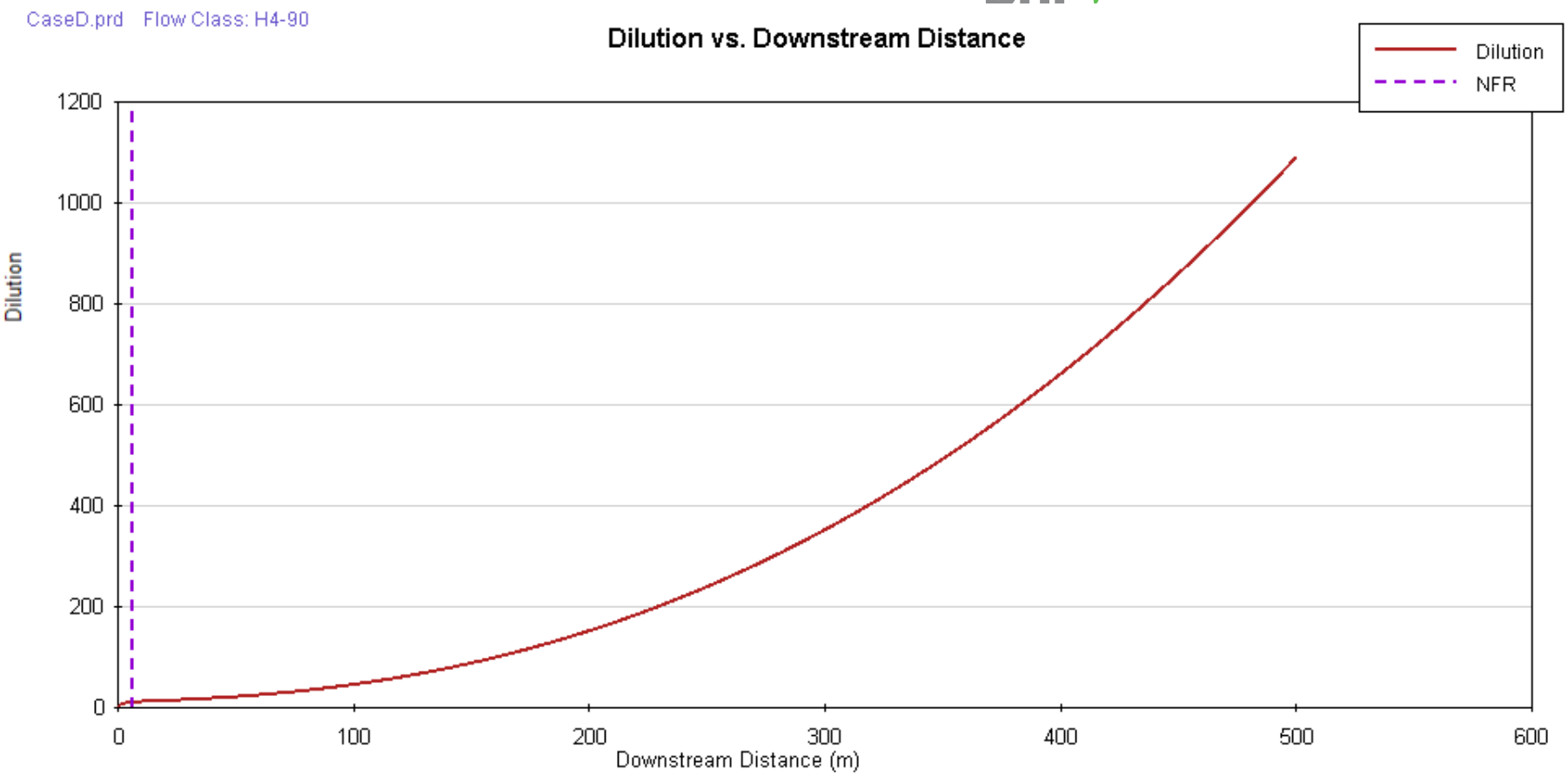


Figure B-11. Dilution versus distance from discharge point (m) in the far field and for Case D ambient conditions – representing conditions just after a neap high tide.

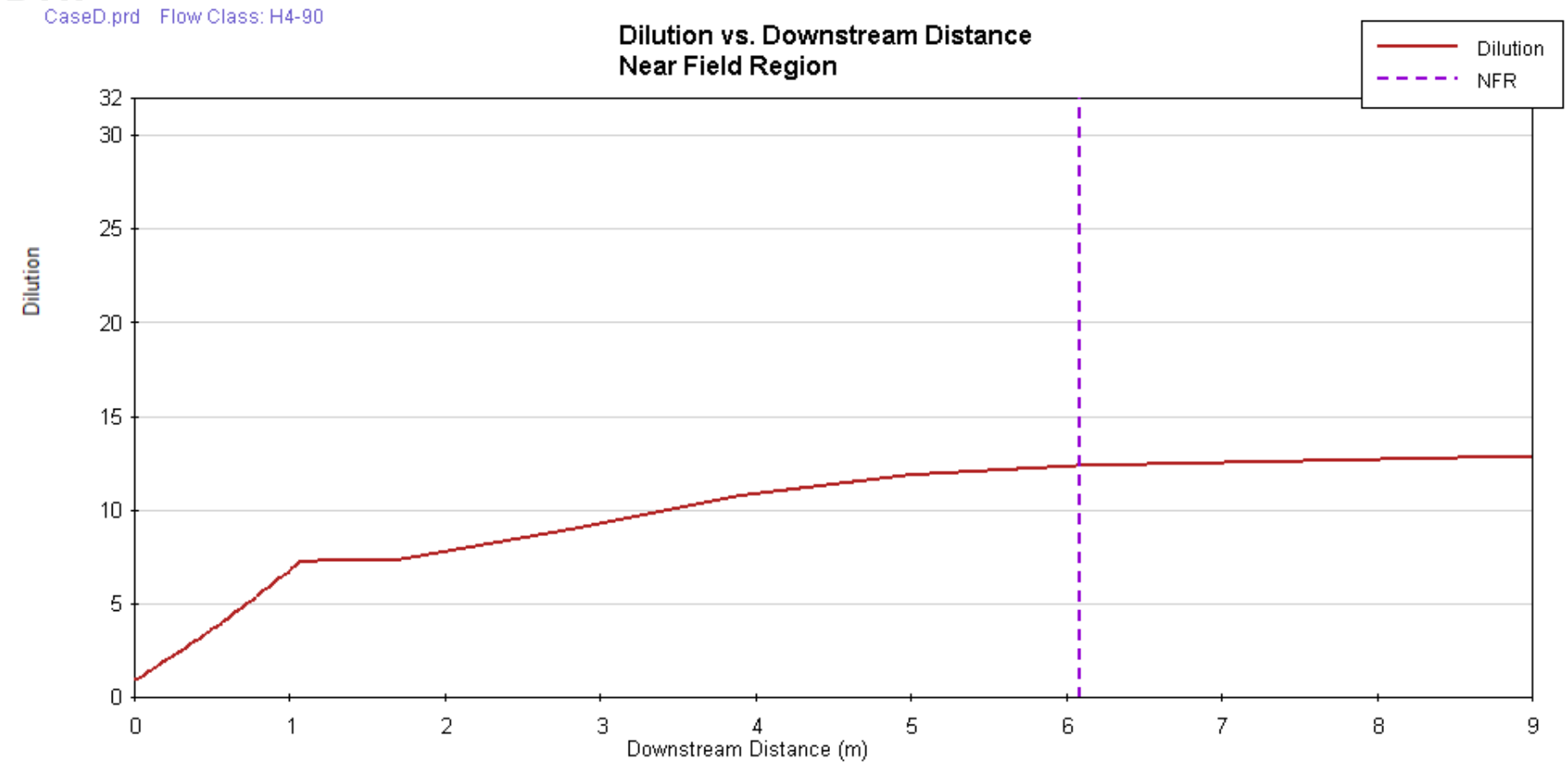


Figure B-12. Dilution versus distance from discharge point (m) in the near field and for Case D ambient conditions – representing conditions just after a neap high tide.

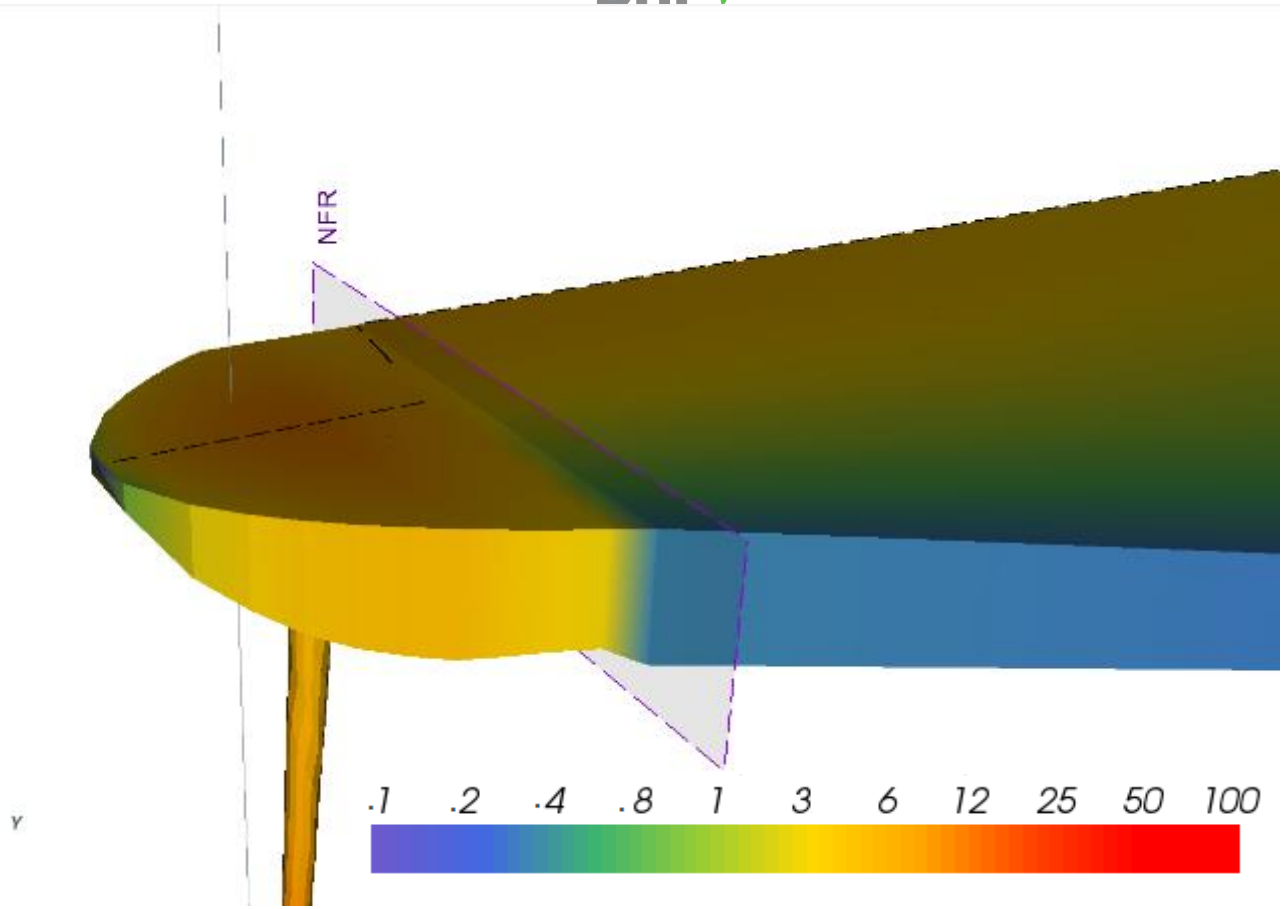


Figure B-13. Dynamics of the treated wastewater plume for Case E ambient conditions – representing conditions just after a neap spring tide. Colour coding indicates level of dilution achieved (expressed as percent treated wastewater). The grey shaded area shows the location of the edge of the near-field region.

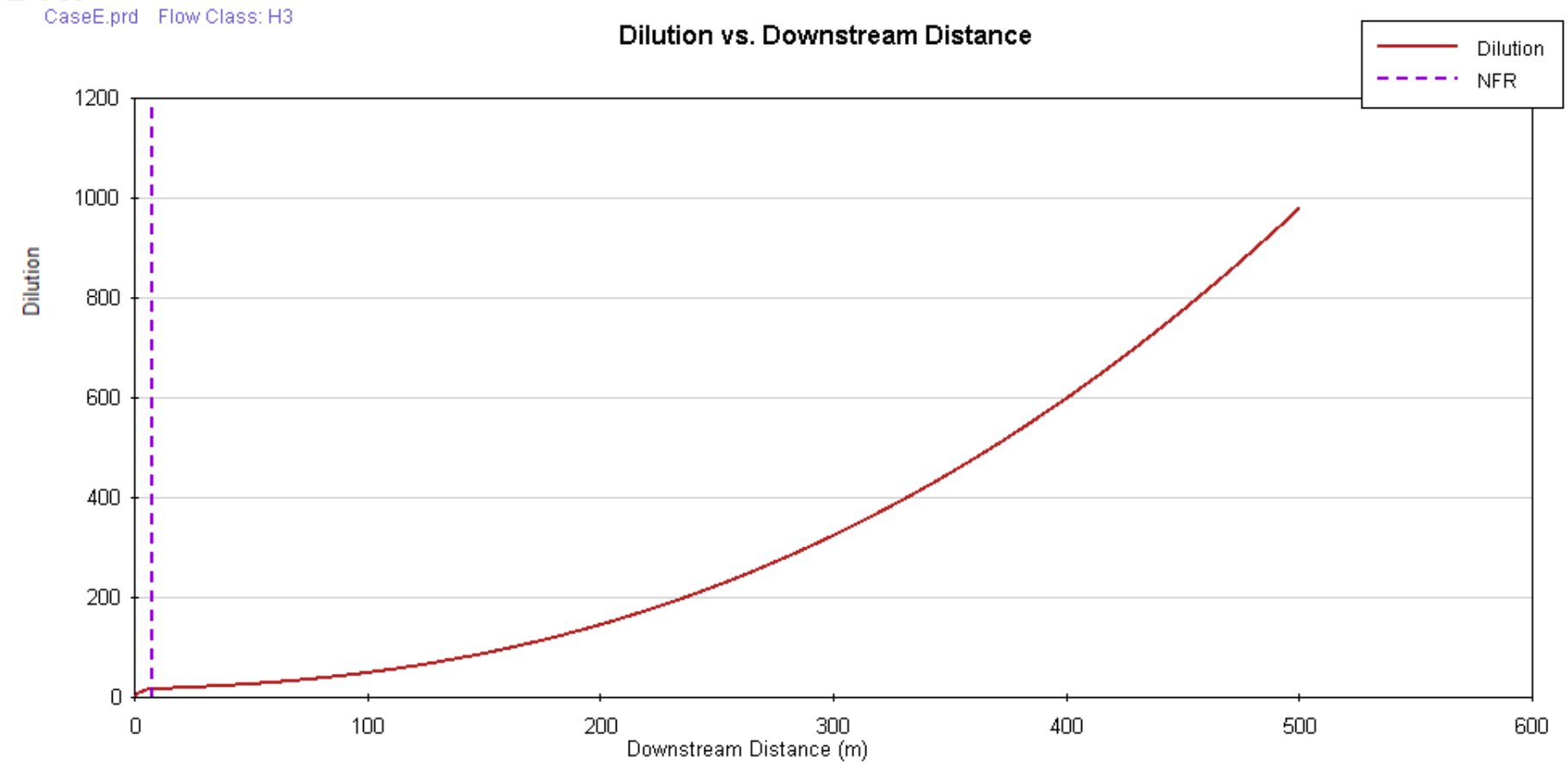


Figure B-14. Dilution versus distance from discharge point (m) in the far field and for Case E ambient conditions – representing conditions just after a spring high tide.

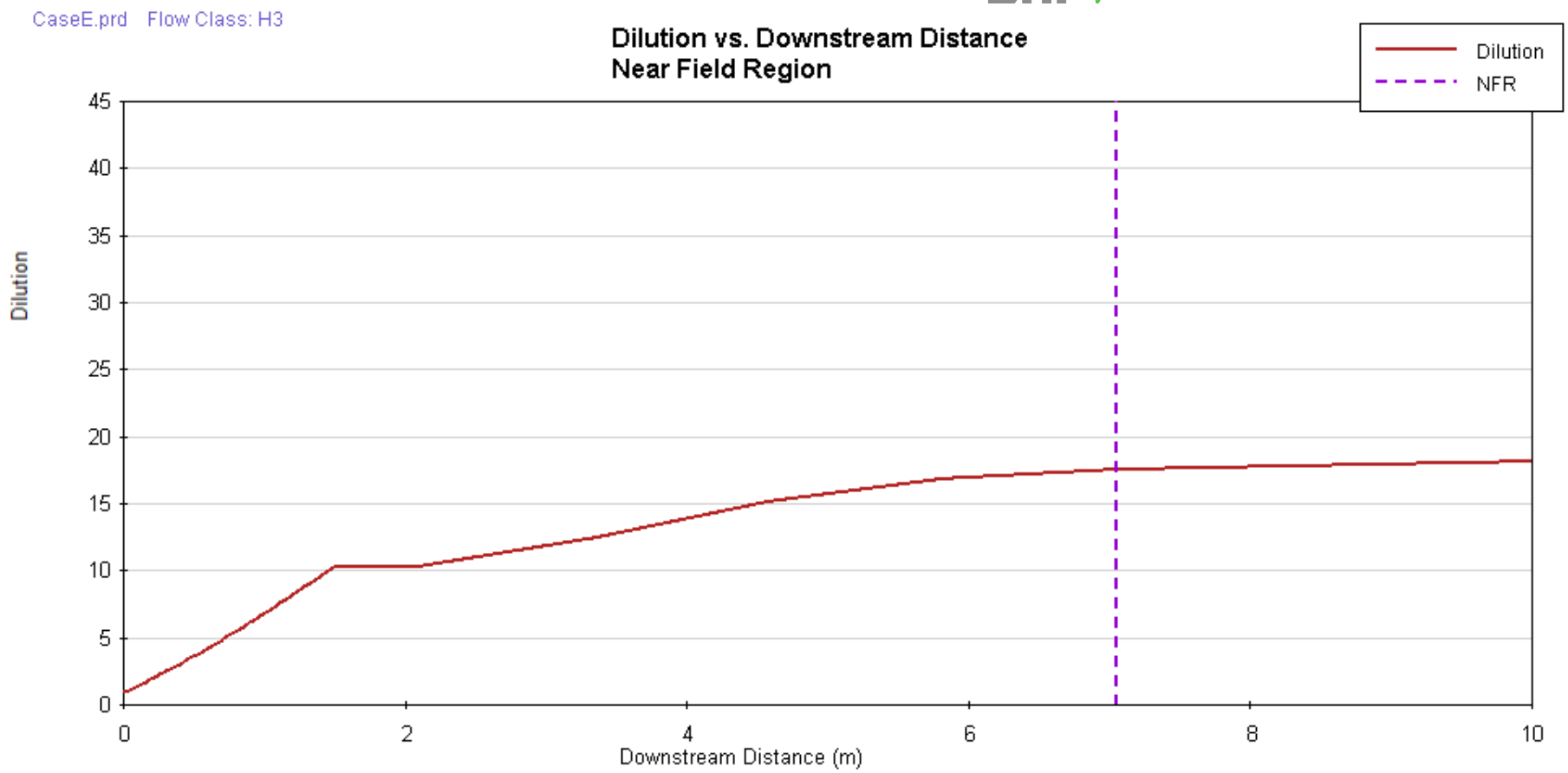


Figure B-15. Dilution versus distance from discharge point (m) in the near field and for Case E ambient conditions – representing conditions just after a spring high tide.

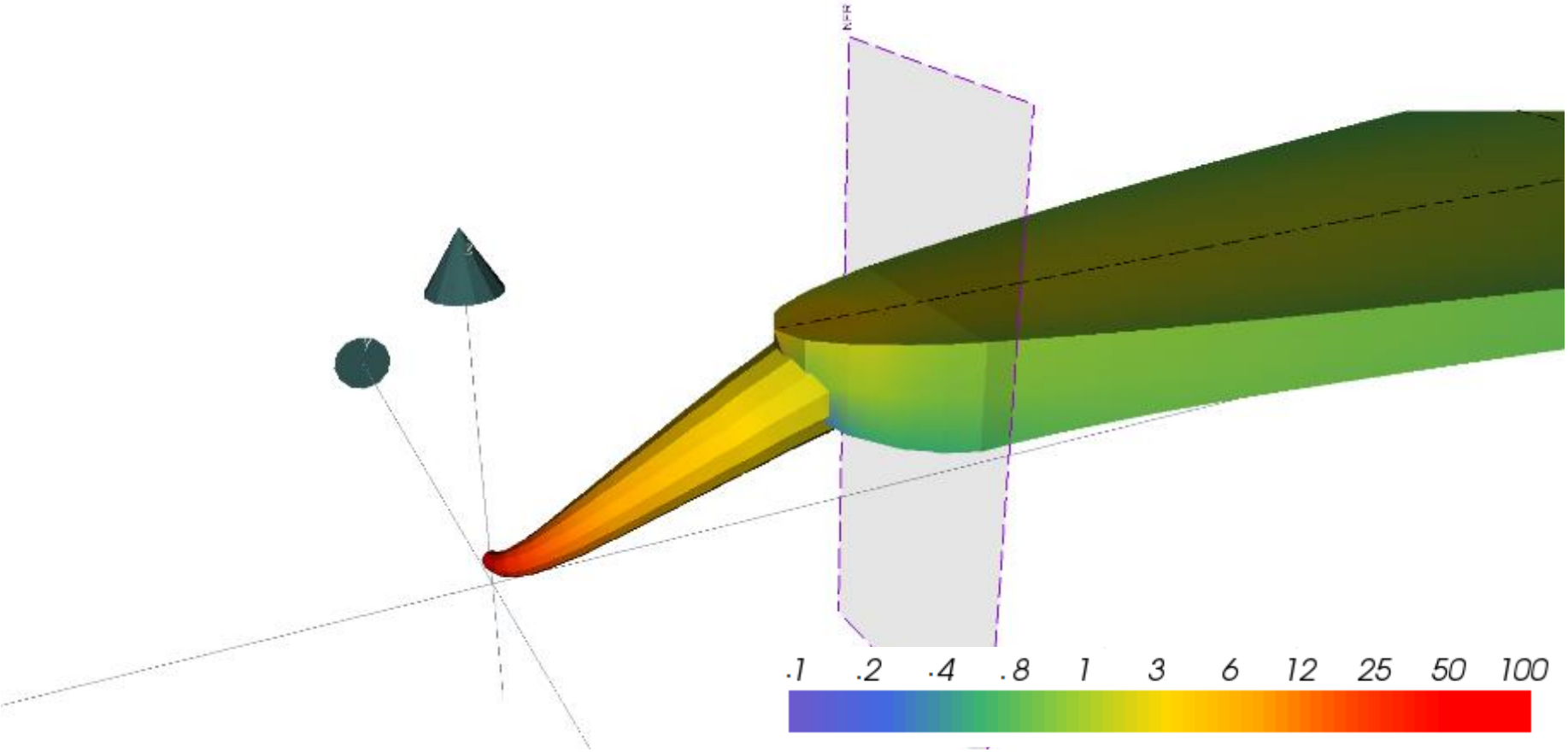


Figure B-16. Dynamics of the treated wastewater plume for Case F ambient conditions – representing conditions at the beginning of a spring ebb tide. Colour coding indicates level of dilution achieved (expressed as percent treated wastewater). The grey shaded area shows the location of the edge of the near-field region.

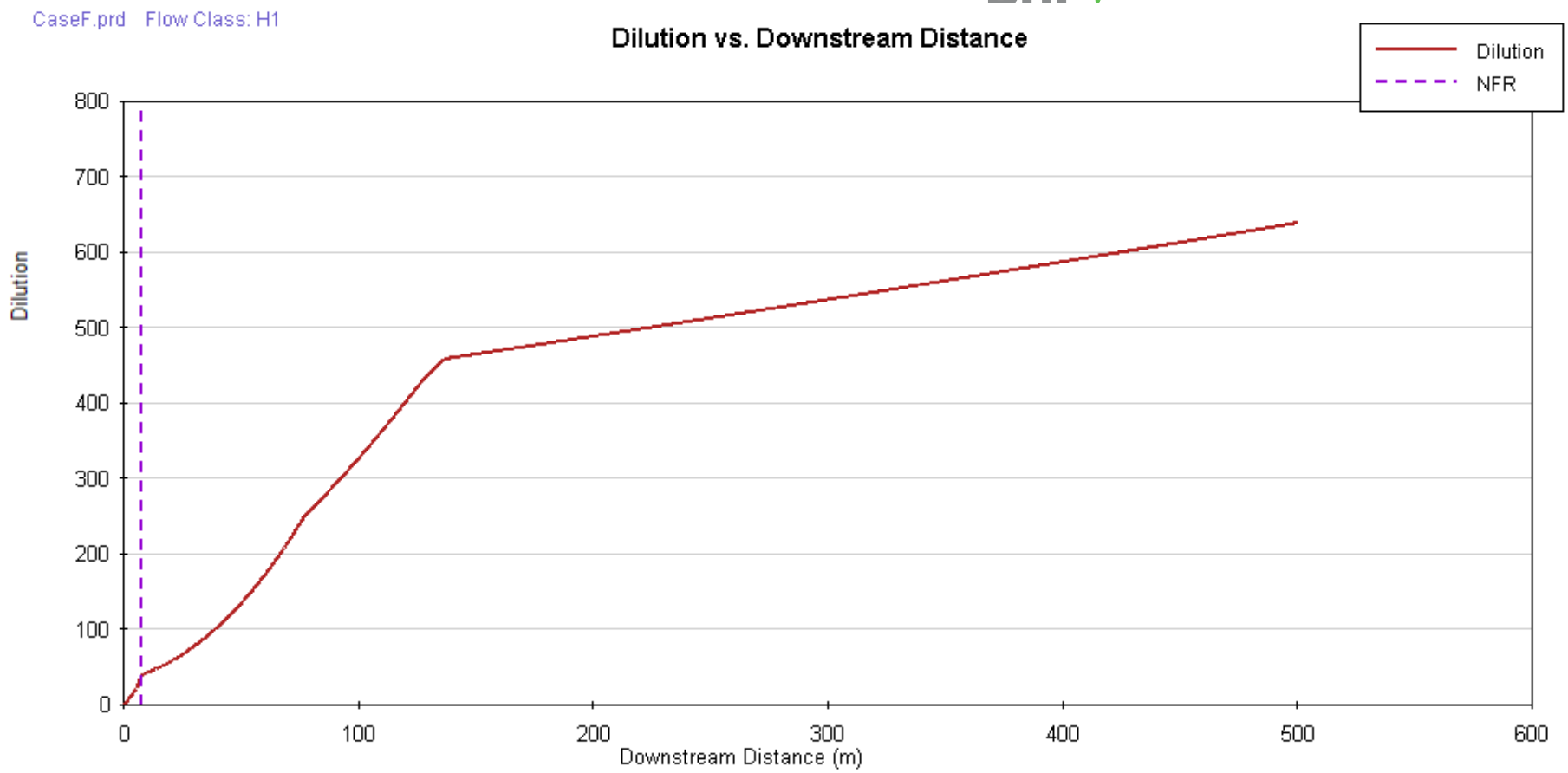


Figure B-17. Dilution versus distance from discharge point (m) in the far field and for Case F ambient conditions – representing conditions at the beginning of a spring ebb tide.

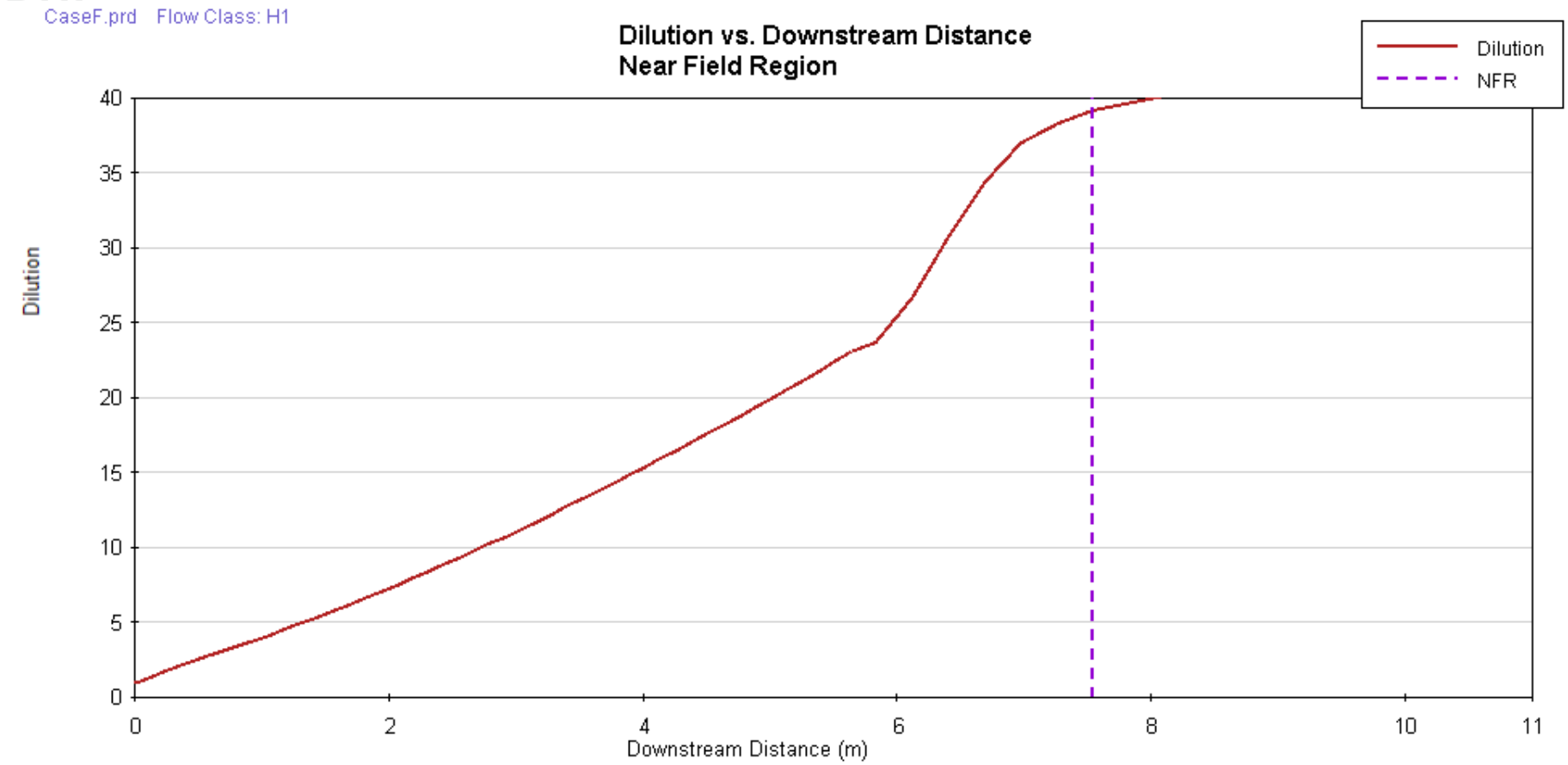


Figure B-18. Dilution versus distance from discharge point (m) in the near field and for Case F ambient conditions – representing conditions at the beginning of a spring ebb tide.

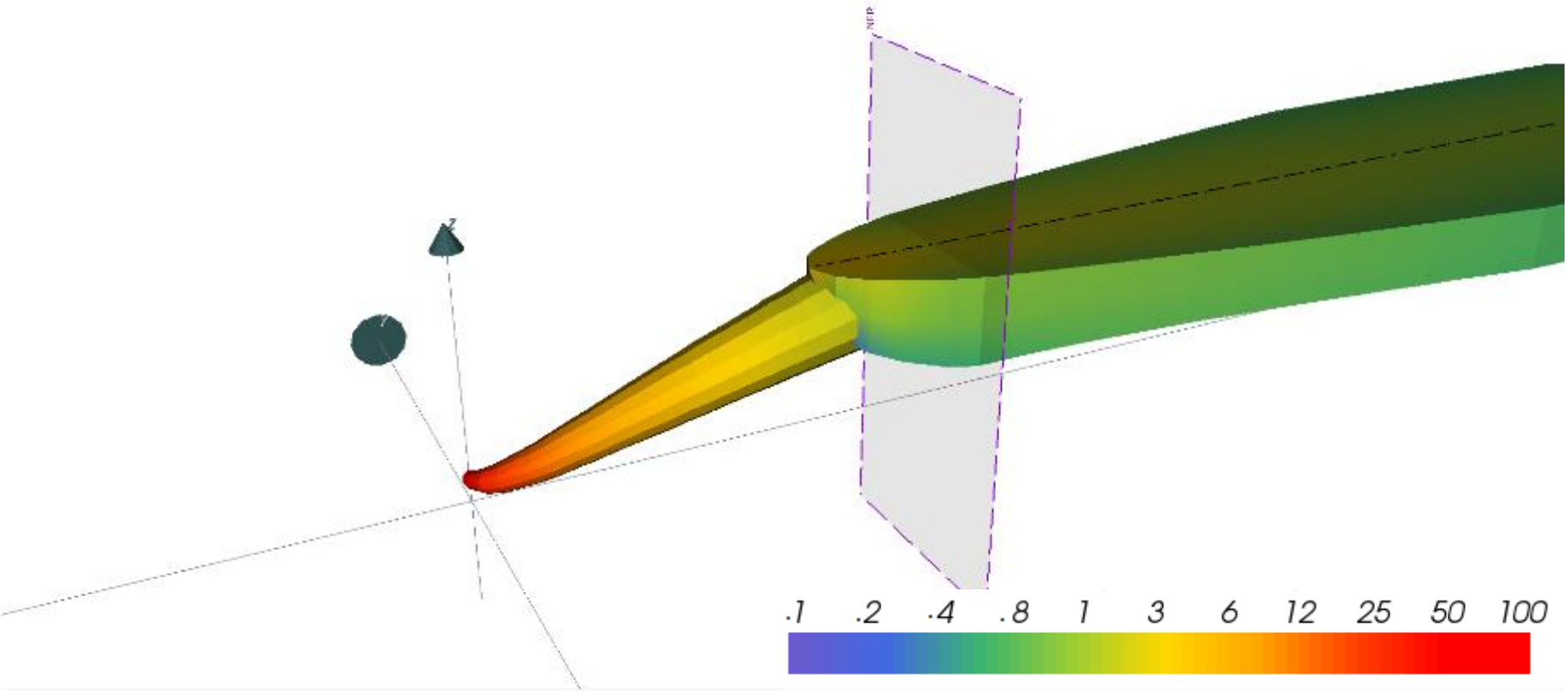


Figure B-19. Dynamics of the treated wastewater plume for Case G ambient conditions – representing conditions at the beginning of a mean ebb tide. Colour coding indicates level of dilution achieved (expressed as percent treated wastewater). The grey shaded area shows the location of the edge of the near-field region.

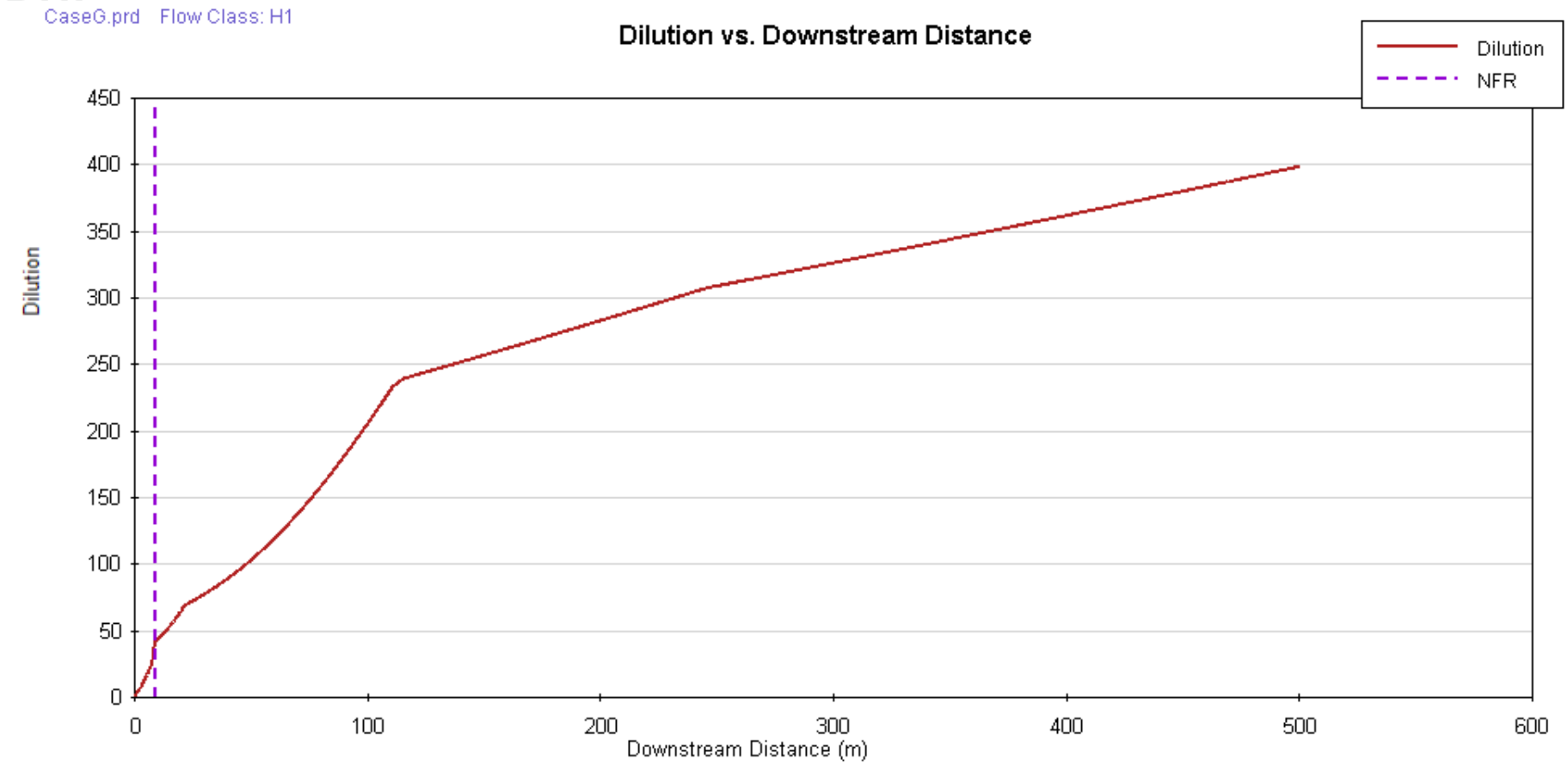


Figure B-20. Dilution versus distance from discharge point (m) in the far field and for Case G ambient conditions – representing conditions at the beginning of a mean ebb tide.

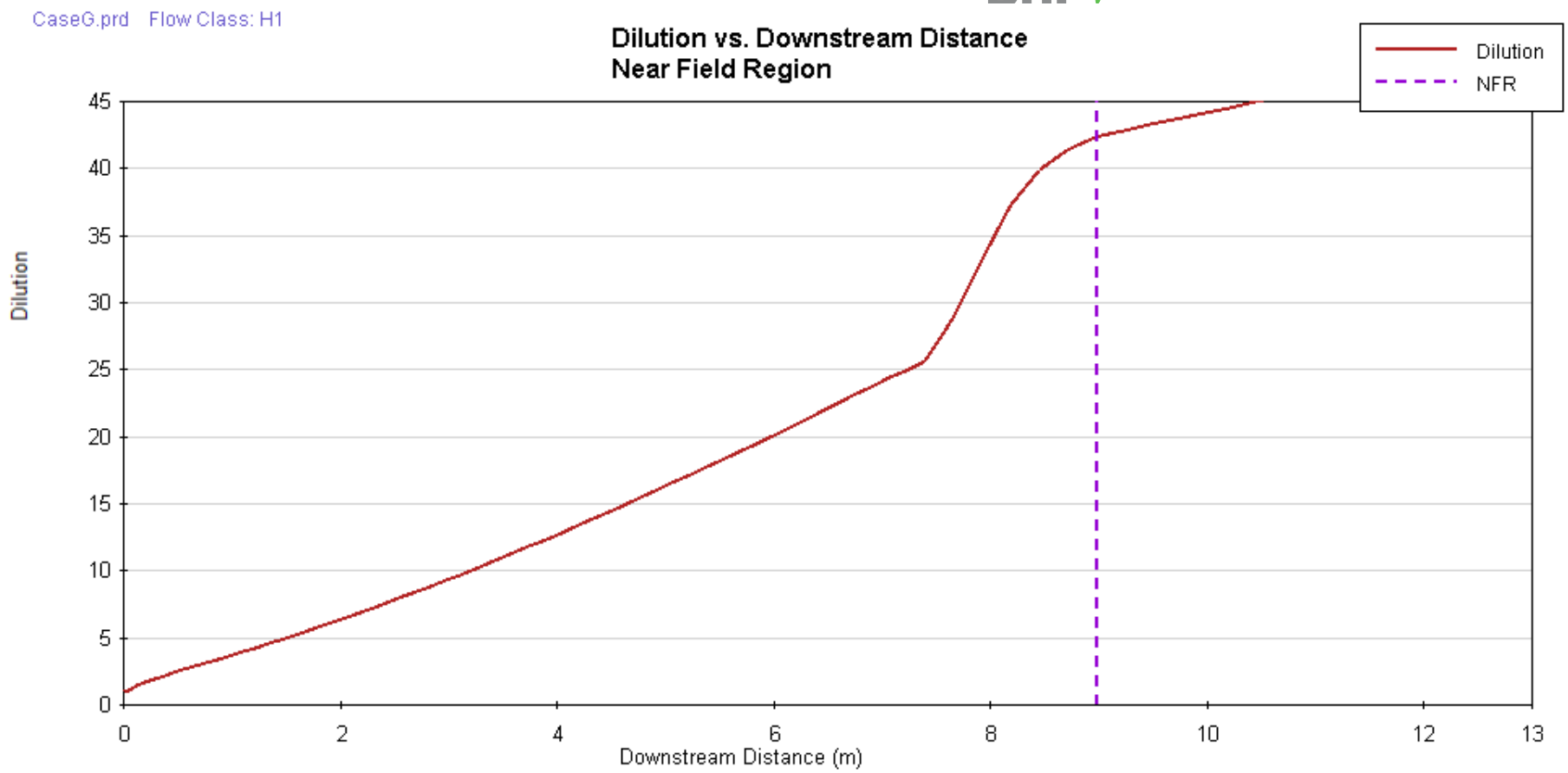


Figure B-21. Dilution versus distance from discharge point (m) in the near field and for Case G ambient conditions – representing conditions at the beginning of a mean ebb tide.

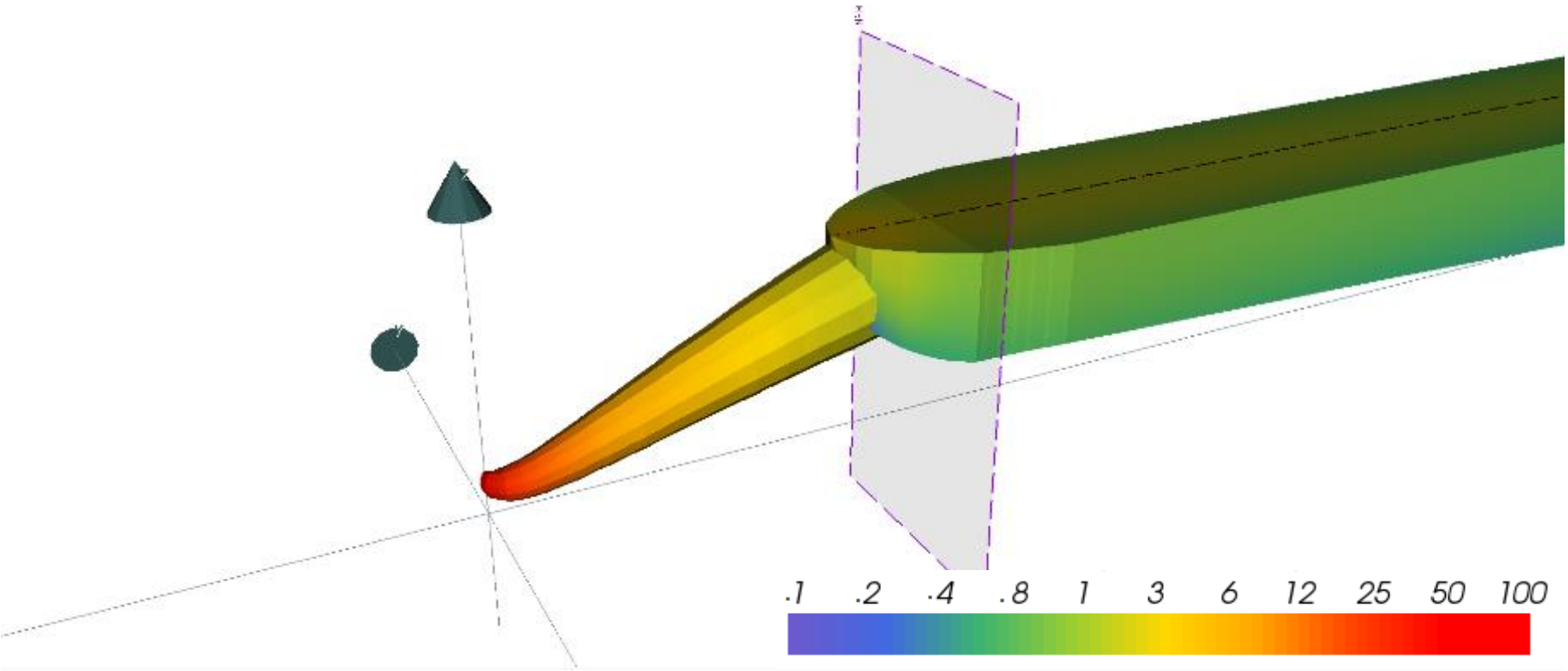


Figure B-22. Dynamics of the treated wastewater plume for Case H ambient conditions – representing conditions at the beginning of a neap ebb tide. Colour coding indicates level of dilution achieved (expressed as percent treated wastewater). The grey shaded area shows the location of the edge of the near-field region.

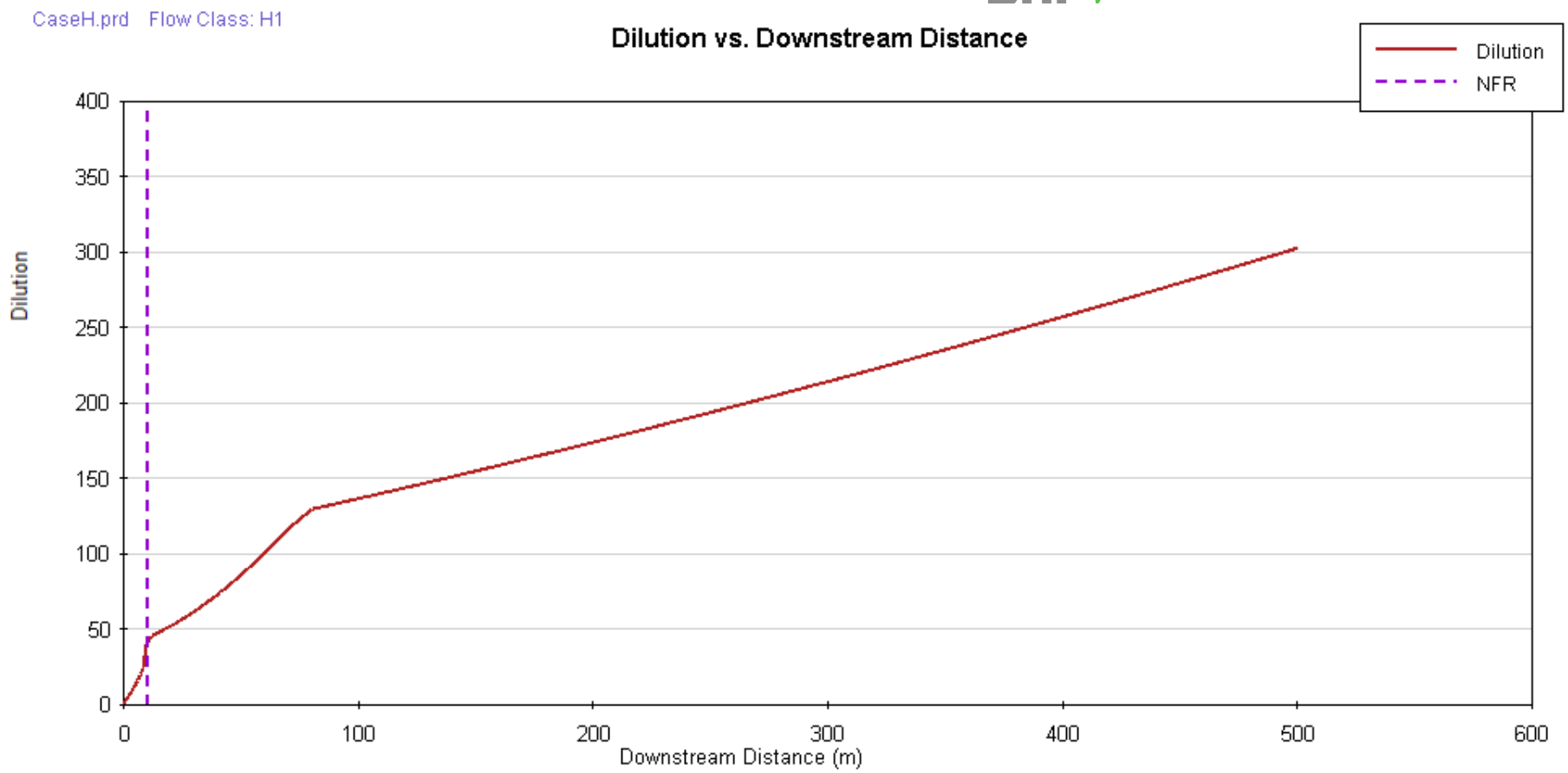


Figure B-23. Dilution versus distance from discharge point (m) in the far field and for Case G ambient conditions – representing conditions at the beginning of a neap ebb tide.

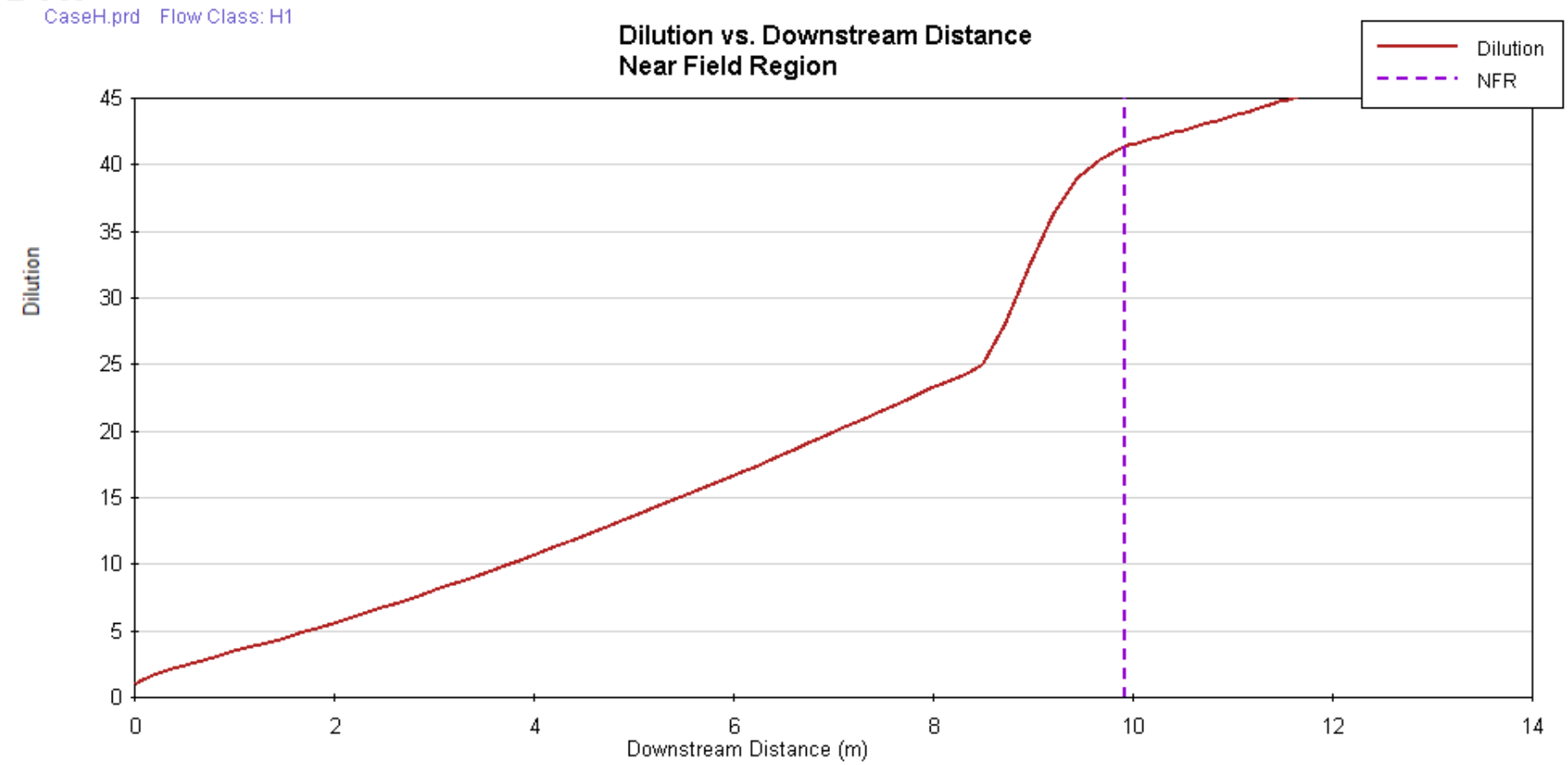


Figure B-24. Dilution versus distance from discharge point (m) in the near field and for Case G ambient conditions – representing conditions at the beginning of a neap ebb tide.

Appendix C - Empirical Near Field Modelling

Initial dilution estimates were quantified using equations from the Water Research Centre Design Guide for Marine Treatment Schemes (WRC, 1990). These design methods have been incorporated into the regulations and guidelines covering discharges into tidal waters.

The equations assumed a non-stratified water column and a number of equally spaced uniform diffuser ports. The methodology considers buoyancy effects where weak tidal currents occur when mixing is primarily driven by density differences. The effect of increasing ambient currents (when buoyancy effects become negligible) is to create forced entrainment of the treated wastewater in the sea water which leads to increased dilution. The most commonly used predictions for initial dilution are based on early work by Agg (1978a,b) and Cederwall (1968) which are based on results from field experiments where initial dilutions were measured under a variety of tidal conditions. Subsequent work by Bennett (1983) and Bettess and Munro (1981) were used to update the earlier formula of Agg into the standard equations that have been applied for this study.

The flow per port (P_f) is defined as the total treated wastewater flow rate divided by the number of ports. The velocity at the port (P_v) is defined as the flow per port (P_f) divided by the port area $\pi\left(\frac{D}{2}\right)^2$ where D is the port diameter.

The densimetric Froude Number (F) is defined as

$$F = \frac{P_v}{\sqrt{\left[\frac{(\rho_a - \rho_e)}{\rho_e}\right] gD}} \qquad \text{(Equation 1)}$$

where g is gravity, ρ_e is effluent density and ρ_a is ambient water density.

The Buoyancy Flux (B) is defined as

$$B = \left[\frac{(\rho_a - \rho_e)}{\rho_e}\right] gP_f \qquad \text{(Equation 2)}$$

The treated wastewater plume width is defined as 0.76 times W_d. The treated wastewater plume depth is defined as 0.37 times W_d. The minimum water depth over the diffuser is assumed to occur at Mean Low Water Spring (MLWS). The minimum still water depth over the diffuser (W_{dmin}) is the water depth at the outfall site at MLWS minus the Port Height (P_h). The minimum still water plume width is defined as 0.26 times W_{dmin}. The minimum still water plume depth is defined as 0.13 times W_{dmin}.

The still water initial dilution is defined using the Cederwall (1968) formula

$$S_s = 0.54 * F * \left(\left[\frac{0.38 * W_{dmin}}{D * F}\right] + 0.66\right)^{\frac{5}{3}} \qquad \text{(Equation 3)}$$

The minimum port separation (P_s) is defined as

$$Ps = W_d\left(0.3 + 0.4\sqrt{\frac{U}{P_v}}\right) \qquad \text{(Equation 4)}$$

The moving water dilution (*ID*) is defined for two cases. If the velocity over the port (*U*) is zero or the water depth (W_d) is less than $\left(\frac{5*B}{U^3}\right)$ then

$$ID = \frac{0.27\, B^{\frac{1}{3}} W^{\frac{5}{3}}}{P_f} \qquad \text{(Equation 5)}$$

for all other cases

$$ID = \frac{0.27\, U\, W^{\frac{5}{3}}}{P_f} \qquad \text{(Equation 6)}$$

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Agg, AR 1978b. Investigations of Sewage Discharges to some British Coastal Waters, Chapter 6 Initial Dilution. WRC Technical Report TR 99.

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Appendix D – Summary Figures - Hydrodynamics

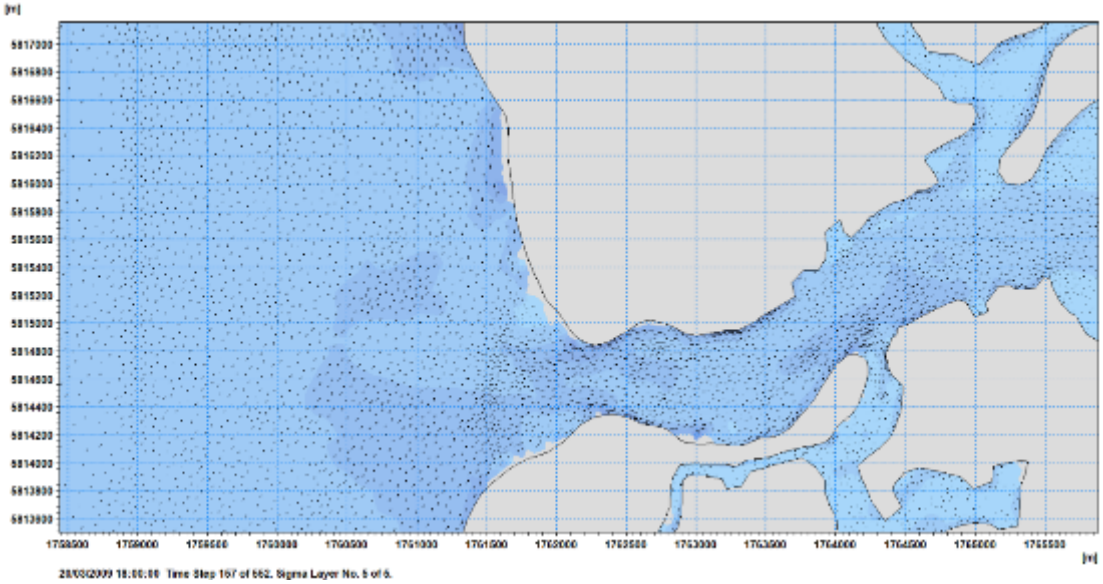


Figure D-1. Typical high water current speed and direction for a neap tide.

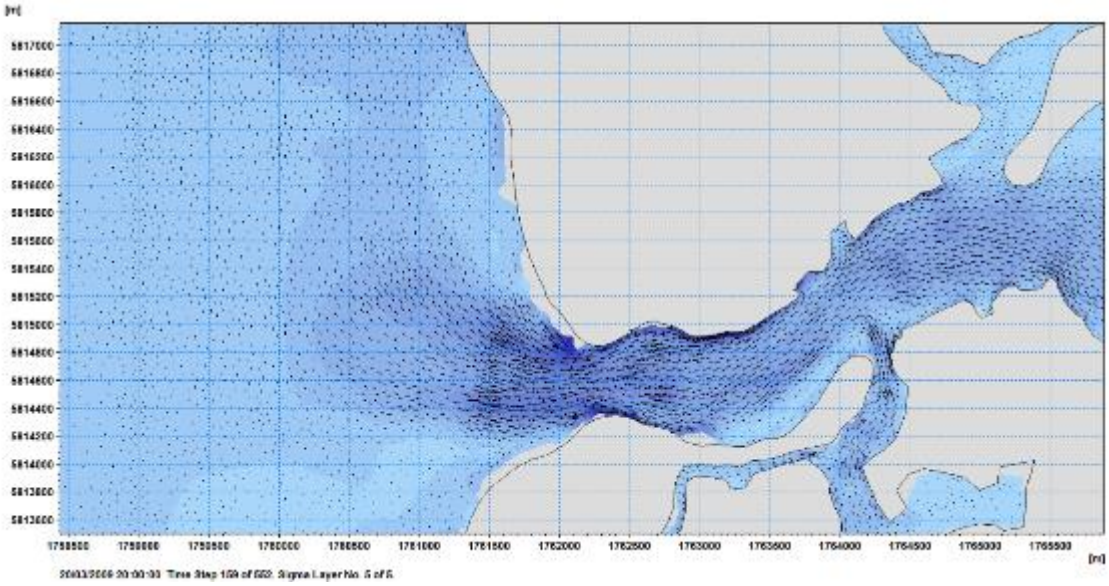


Figure D-2. Typical current speed and direction at the start of an ebb (outgoing) neap tide.

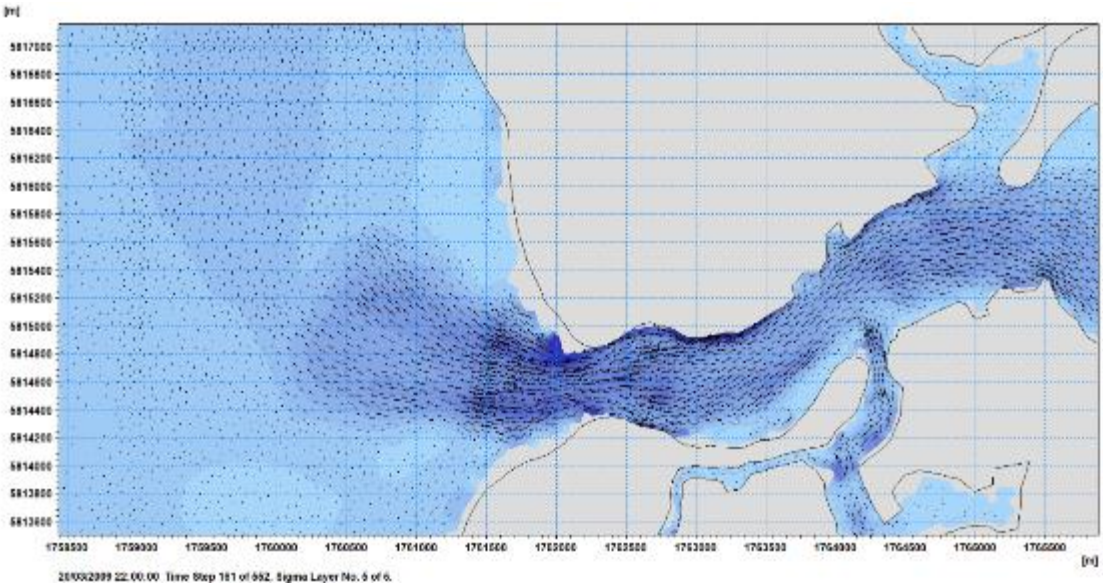


Figure D-3 Typical peak current speed and direction on an ebb (outgoing) neap tide.

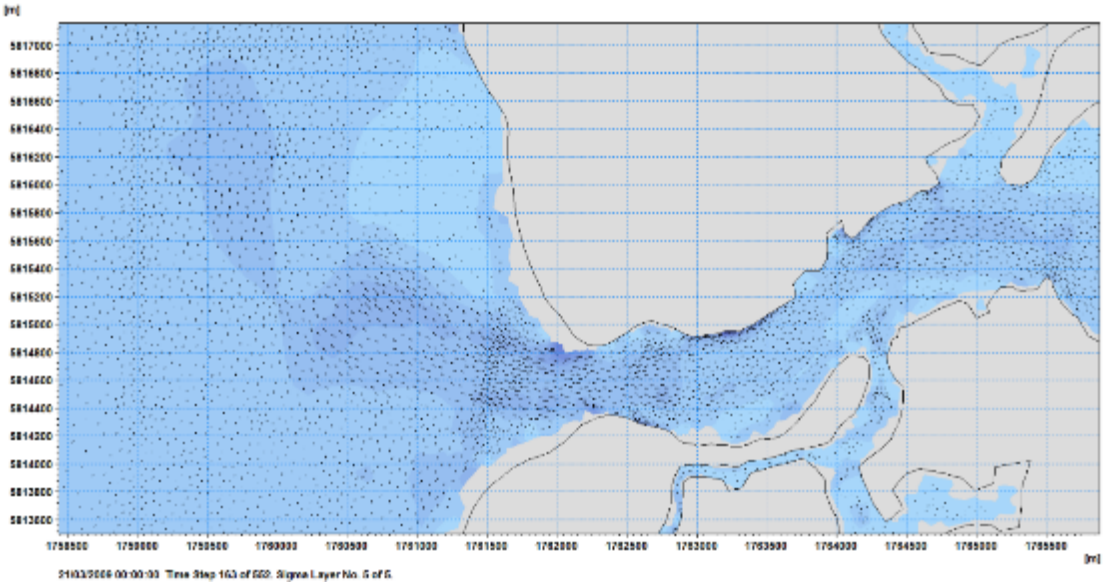


Figure D-4 Typical low water current speed and direction for a neap tide.

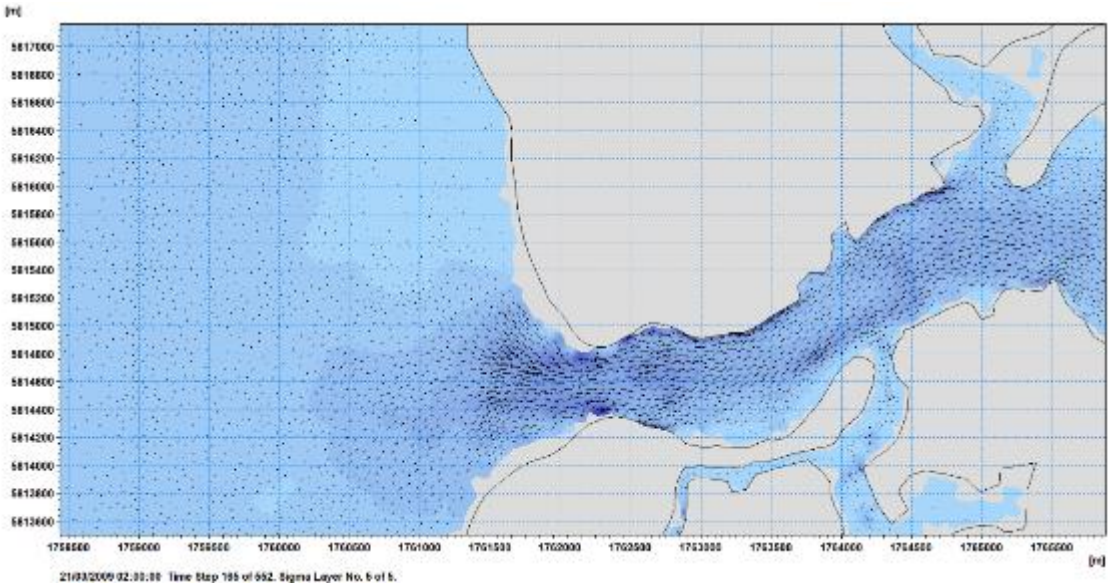


Figure D-5. Typical current speed and direction at the start of a flood (incoming) neap tide.

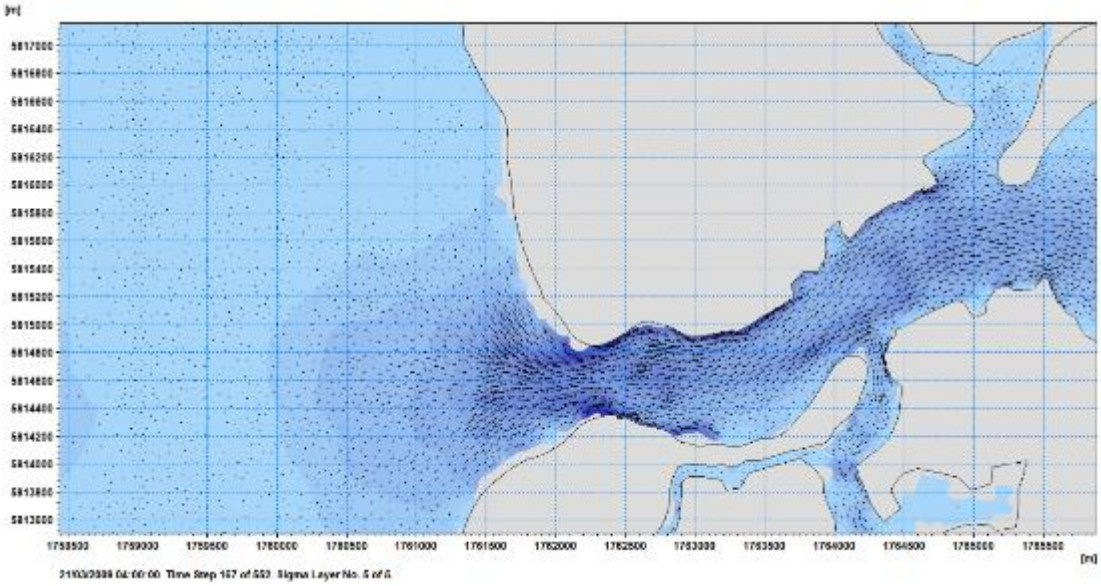


Figure D-6. Typical peak current speed and direction on a flood (incoming) neap tide.

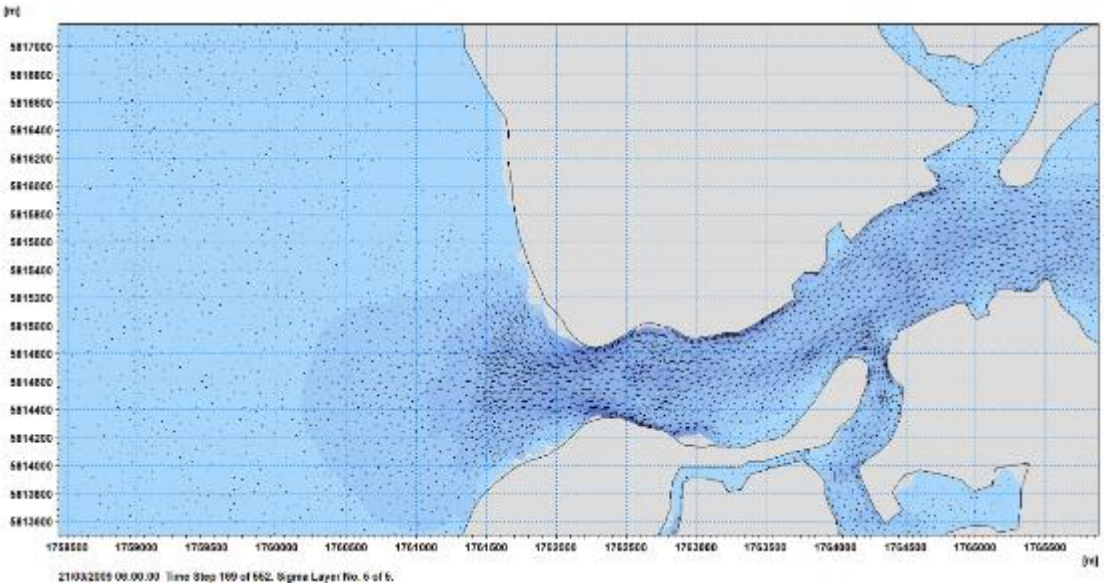


Figure D-7. Typical current speed and direction towards the end of the flood (incoming) neap tide.

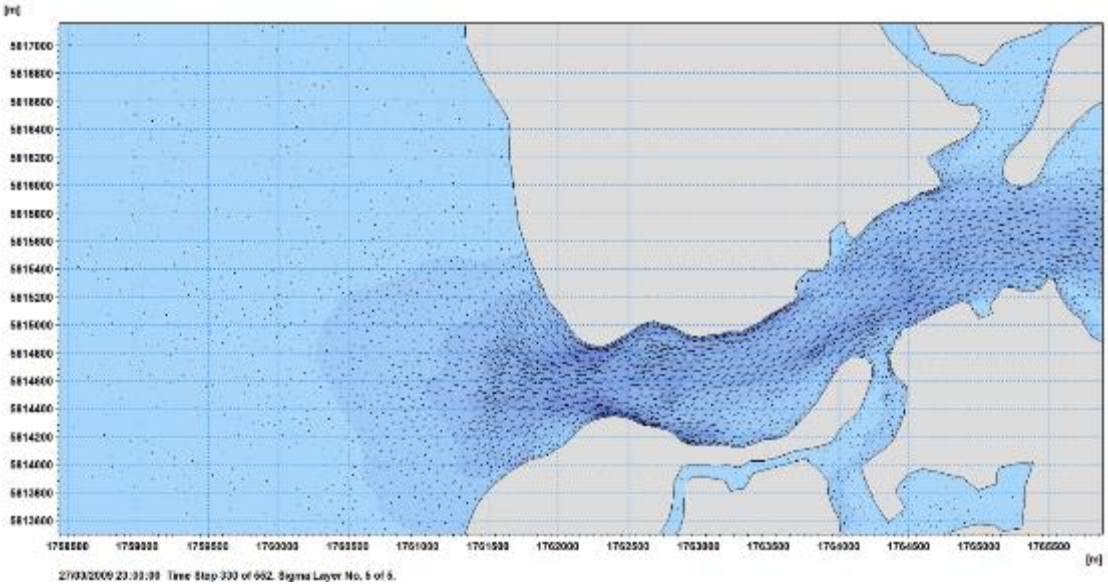


Figure D-8. Typical high water current speed and direction for a spring tide.

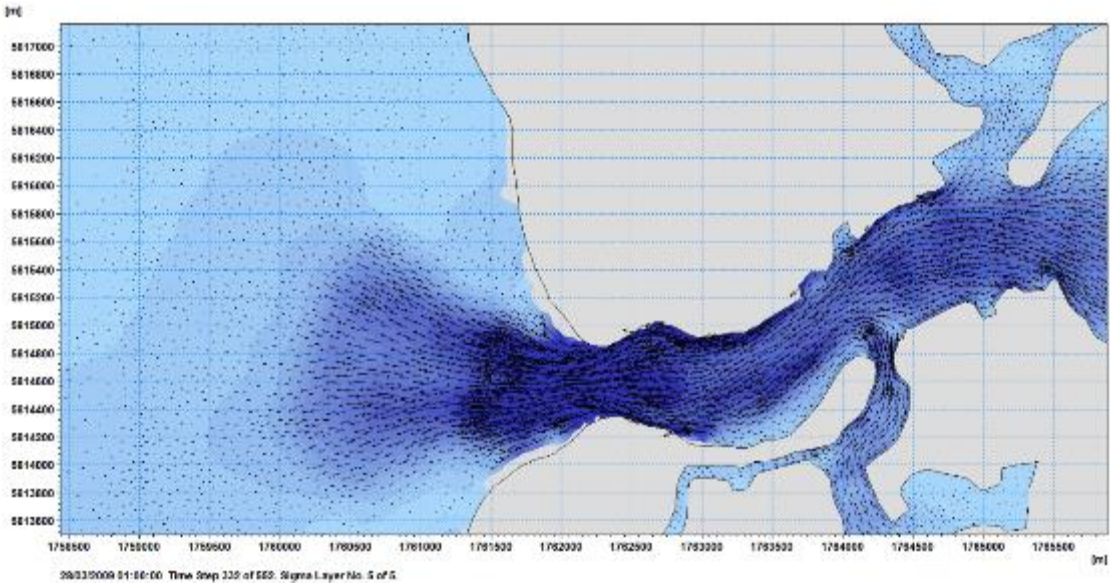


Figure D-9. Typical current speed and direction at the start of an ebb (outgoing) spring tide.

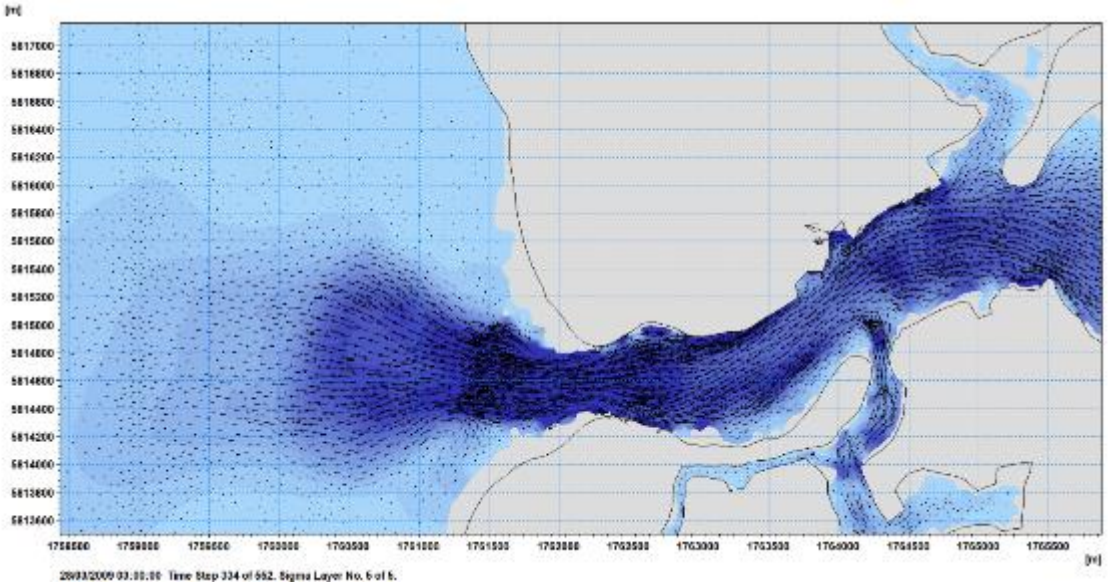


Figure D-10. Typical peak current speed and direction on an ebb (outgoing) spring tide.

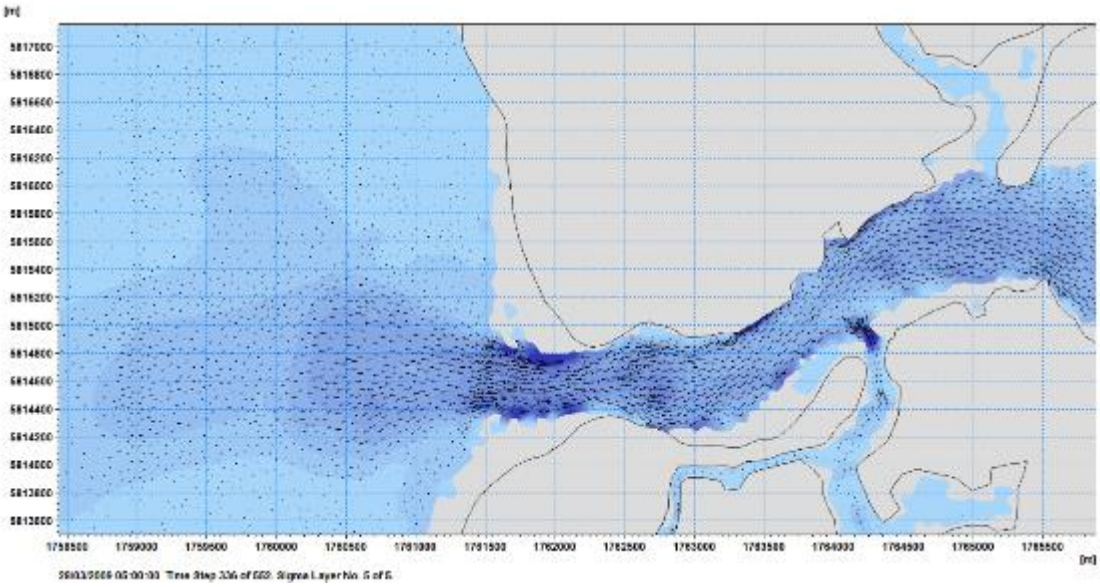
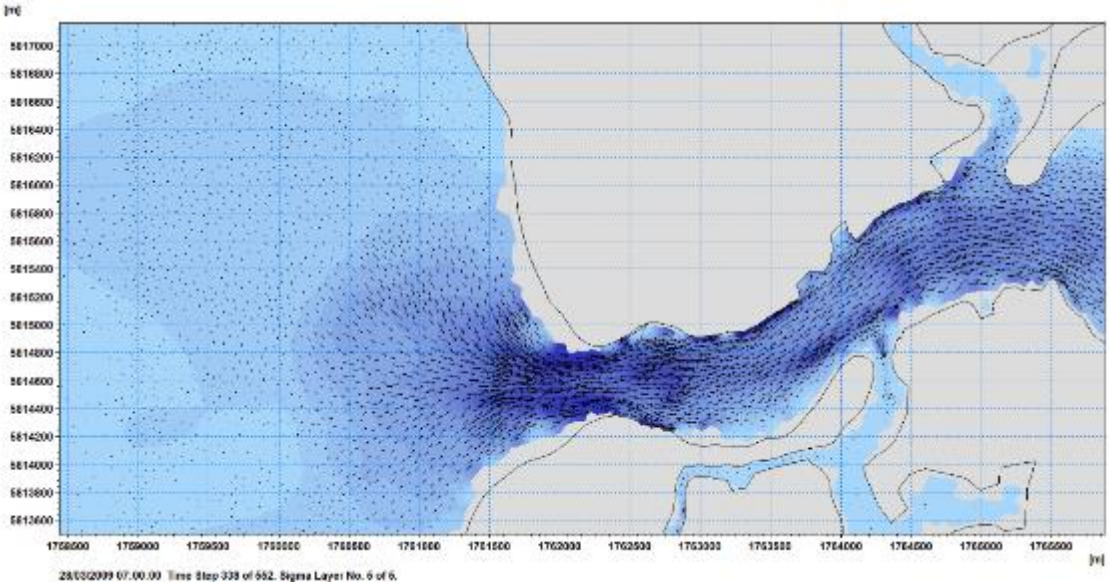


Figure D-11. Typical current speed and direction approaches low water for a spring tide.



FigureD-12. Typical current speed and direction at the start of a flood (incoming) spring tide.

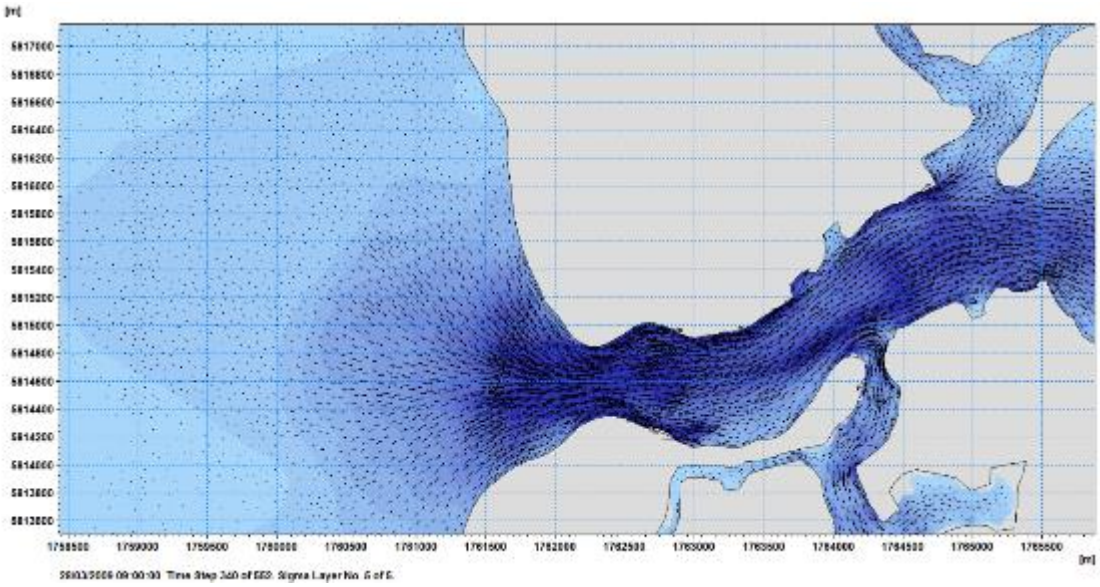


Figure D-13. Typical peak current speed and direction on a flood (incoming) spring tide.

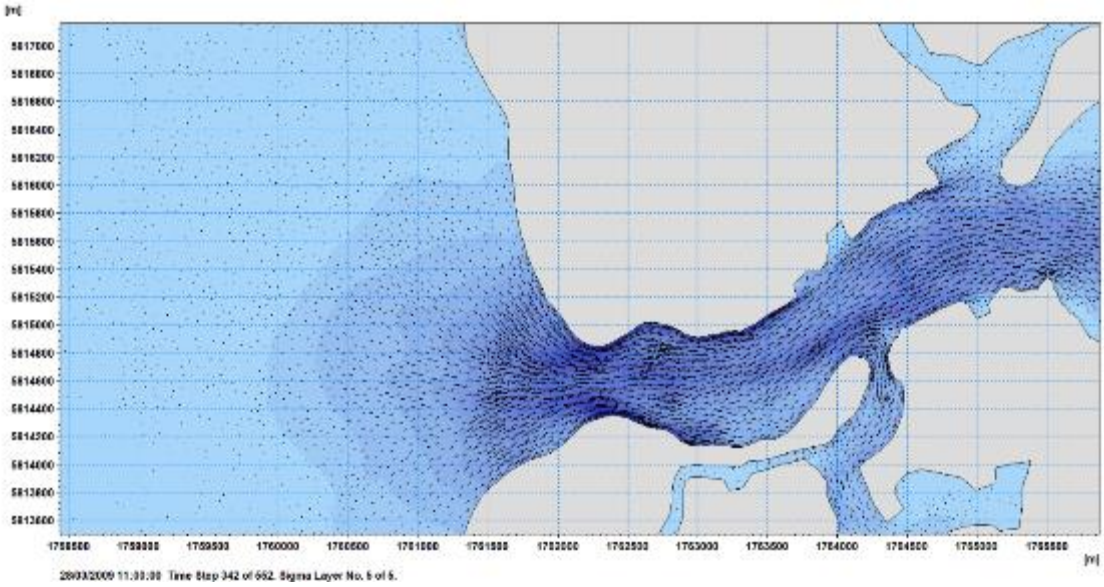


Figure D-14. Typical current speed and direction towards the end of the flood (incoming) spring tide.

C

Appendix C – NIWA Human health risk assessmet

Human health risk assessment

Raglan WWTP

Prepared for BECA

October 2019

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Contents

Executive summary **6**

1 Introduction **7**

2 Assessing human health risks **10**

3 Methodology for conducting a QMRA **12**

3.1 Selecting the pathogen(s) of concern 14

3.2 Selected pathogens 17

3.3 Assessing exposure - predicting doses 17

3.4 Characterising dose-response 20

3.5 Conducting the health risk assessment 20

3.6 Exposure assessment sites 21

4 Public health risk estimates **25**

4.1 Description of risk estimation process 25

4.2 Inclusion of tracers in the hydrodynamic modelling 25

4.3 Presentation of results 28

5 Discussion **48**

6 Conclusions **51**

7 Acknowledgements **51**

8 References **52**

Appendix A Information to assist with the selection of viruses **57**

Appendix B Adenoviruses **59**

Appendix C Dose-response functions **61**

Appendix D Echovirus 12 clinical trial data analysis **65**

Appendix E Explanation of a box and whisker plot **66**

Appendix F Infection and Illness risks – Recreational exposure **67**

Appendix G Illness and Infection risks – Shellfish exposure **75**

Tables

Table 3-1: Screening of treated wastewater-borne microorganisms of public health significance. 15

Table 3-2: Distributions and inputs for the QMRA. 19

Table 3-3: Description of sites used for contact recreation health risk assessment. 21

Table 3-4: Description of sites used for shellfish consumption health risk assessment. 22

Table 4-1: Infection and illness health risk for child and adult receptors at recreation sites for three viral pathogens given one-log treatment efficacy. 29

Table 4-2: Infection and illness health risk at shellfish harvest sites for two viral pathogens given one-log treatment efficacy. 31

Table 5-1: Guideline values for microbiological marine water quality. 49

Table A-1: Comparison of the merits and limitations of viruses for which dose-response information is available. 58

Figures

Figure 1-1: Location of Raglan WWTP and wastewater outfall in Raglan Harbour. 7

Figure 3-1: Process followed to relate human health risk to pathogen-contaminated surface waters. 12

Figure 3-2: Location of contact recreation sites at which human health risks were estimated in Raglan Harbour. 23

Figure 3-3: Location of shellfish gathering sites at which human health risks were estimated in Raglan Harbour. 24

Figure 4-1: Dilutions of pathogens predicted by three tracers at recreational and shellfish gathering sites. 26

Figure 4-2: Dilutions of pathogens predicted by a conservative tracer at a recreational and shellfish gathering site. 27

Figure 4-3: Spatial distribution of adult Norovirus infection risk (bold text) associated with contact recreation assuming one log treatment efficacy. 32

Figure 4-4: Spatial distribution of adult Adenovirus infection risk (bold text) associated with contact recreation assuming one log treatment efficacy assuming one log treatment efficacy. 33

Figure 4-5: Spatial distribution of child Enterovirus infection risk (bold text) associated with consumption of shellfish assuming one log treatment efficacy. 34

Figure 4-6: Spatial distribution of child Norovirus infection risk (bold text) associated with contact recreation assuming one log treatment efficacy. 35

Figure 4-7: Spatial distribution of child Adenovirus infection risk (bold text) associated with contact recreation assuming one log treatment efficacy assuming one log treatment efficacy. 36

Figure 4-8: Spatial distribution of Enterovirus child infection risk (bold text) associated with consumption of shellfish assuming one log treatment efficacy. 37

Figure 4-9: Spatial distribution of Norovirus infection risk (bold text) associated with shellfish consumption assuming one log treatment efficacy. 38
Figure 4-10: Spatial distribution of Enterovirus infection risk (bold text) associated with shellfish consumption assuming one log treatment efficacy. 39
Figure 4-11: Summary of illness risk estimates for three pathogens for child receptors as a consequence of contact recreation at sites potentially impacted by treated wastewater to four levels of efficacy. 40
Figure 4-12: Summary of infection risk estimates for three pathogens for child receptors as a consequence of contact recreation at sites potentially impacted by treated wastewater to four levels of efficacy. 41
Figure 4-13: Summary of infection risk estimates for three pathogens for adult receptors as a consequence of contact recreation at sites potentially impacted by treated wastewater to four levels of efficacy. 42
Figure 4-14: Summary of illness risk estimates for three pathogens for adult receptors as a consequence of contact recreation at sites potentially impacted by treated wastewater treated to four levels of efficacy. 43
Figure 4-15: Summary of infection risk estimates for two pathogens as a consequence of consumption of shellfish gathered at sites potentially impacted by treated wastewater to four levels of efficacy. 44
Figure 4-16: Summary of illness risk estimates for two pathogens as a consequence of consumption of shellfish gathered at sites potentially impacted by treated wastewater to four levels of efficacy. 45
Figure 4-17: Comparison of illness and infection risk across sites, receptors and pathogen. 46
Figure 4-18: Comparison of infection risk across sites by pathogen and efficacy of wastewater treatment. 47
Figure 5-1: Comparison of estimated illness risk for four levels of treatment efficacy for child receptors and two viruses. 50

Figure C-1: Conditional and unconditional infection dose-response curves 62

Executive summary

Waikato District Council (WDC) has consent to discharge treated wastewater via a pipeline to the channel that connects Raglan Harbour to the Tasman Sea. This consent is due for renewal, and WDC is evaluating options for future discharge of treated wastewater.

NIWA was engaged to assist with the process of evaluating wastewater treatment options by undertaking the following services:

1. Undertake a quantitative health risk assessment (described in this report).
2. Consideration microbial water quality data derived from routine monitoring programmes (unrelated to the WWTP). This was summarised separately.

The health risks to recreational water users and consumers of shellfish associated with the existing wastewater discharge were assessed using a Quantitative Microbial Risk Assessment processes. Using estimates of dilution derived from a calibrated hydrodynamic model, coupled with Quantitative Microbial Risk Assessment modelling that accounted for a range of WWTP influent virus concentrations, doses of pathogens likely to be ingested by adult and child receptors engaged in contact recreation, we were able to predict infection and illness risks at a range of representative contact recreation and shellfish harvesting sites within Raglan Harbour, and at sites in the Tasman Sea within 3 km of the harbour mouth.

High initial dilution of treated wastewater is achieved, and the concentrations of a conservative tracer are generally low across the model domain. As a consequence, infection and illness risks to both recreational water users and consumers of uncooked shellfish are generally low for all model pathogens selected, and at all sites where exposure to diluted treated wastewater occurred.

Illness risks have been related to the illness risks defined in the New Zealand "Microbiological Water Quality Guidelines for Marine and Freshwater Recreational Areas" (MfE/MoH 2003). At one $\log_{10}$ removal, illness risks for the most sensitive receptors (children) at all sites but one (the outfall) are below the 1% Gastrointestinal Illness threshold (the "no observable adverse effects level"). The "no observable adverse effects level" is exceeded for acute febrile respiratory illness at several sites at or nearby the outfall (mainly in the channel discharging to the Tasman Sea, where the diluted wastewater is transported out of the harbour on the ebb tide).

Illness risks associated with consuming uncooked shellfish are greatest at two sites along the south shore nearest the discharge outfall but are predicted to be well-below 0.3% illness risk.

We also demonstrate the decrease in illness and infection risk for recreational water-users or consumers of shellfish that may be anticipated as the level of wastewater treatment is increased.

1 Introduction

Raglan wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) services the coastal community of Raglan. The influent is primarily domestic sewage derived from the town's population resident population, which fluctuates seasonally in response to tourist influx. There is also a weekly population increase on weekends when visitors from centres such as Hamilton enjoy the local amenity values. The town has grown considerably recently.

In addition to local and international tourist values, Raglan Harbour (Whaingāroa Harbour) and the nearby coast is important to several hapū: Poihākena marae (Ngāti Tahinga of Tainui) is located in Raglan on Wainui Road, Whaingāroa, and Waingaro marae (Ngāti Maahanga and Ngāti Tamainupo) is located approximately 25 kilometres northeast of Raglan, on Waingaro Landing Road.

The WWTP is operated by Waikato District Council (WDC), who currently have a consent to discharge treated wastewater via an outfall pipe located at the mouth of the harbour. The location of the wastewater treatment plant and current discharge in relation to the town and the two marae is indicated in Figure 1-1.

Figure 1-1: Location of Raglan WWTP and wastewater outfall in Raglan Harbour.

WDC wishes to renew the resource consent to continue discharge of the treated wastewater. In recognition of the sensitivity of the local community (including impact on the mauri of the harbour), WDC is considering several options for discharge of the treated wastewater. These include continued discharge at the existing site, either using the existing outfall pipe, or using a new outfall pipe (to allow discharge of the wastewater further offshore, nearer the centre of the channel, which

would also allow the pipe to be buried), disposal of the total discharge volume to land by irrigation, discharge of the total volume of wastewater via a new outfall located outside of the harbour, or a hybrid option, where land disposal would be favoured when soil moisture conditions permitted, with the existing or one of the new outfall options used when soil conditions where unfavourable for disposal to land.

The WWTP is currently a pond-based system, with limited options for treatment to improve the quality of treated wastewater. As part of the consent renewal process, WDC is also considering increasing the level of wastewater treatment. Options include use of membrane filtration, chemical dosing and increased UV disinfection. Selection of the wastewater treatment option will be determined by several factors, including the location and nature of the future discharge. Another important factor that will direct the level of future wastewater treatment is the health risk associated with the discharge. Despite being well-managed, all treatment systems have the potential to be sources of pathogens – exposure to these pathogens carries the risk of infection and illness.

To assist with the process of evaluating wastewater treatment options, and to facilitate discussion with the community, NIWA was engaged to provide the following services:

1. Undertake a health risk assessment (described in this report).
2. Consideration microbial water quality data derived from routine monitoring programmes (unrelated to the WWTP).

The details for the second task were reported separately (Hudson 2019). Data derived from these other monitoring programmes were not focused on the wastewater discharge. This work was undertaken to provide a microbiological water quality context, within which the detailed health risk assessment could be considered.

The objectives of the health risk assessment

The primary objectives included:

- Assessing the health risks arising from the discharge of treated wastewater via several modes of exposure of human targets to pathogenic microorganisms via
  - contact recreation (involving ingestion or inhalation of organisms by swallowing highly diluted treated wastewater, or inhalation of aerosols derived from treated wastewater)
  - consumption of raw shellfish that may be exposed to the plume of highly diluted, treated wastewater.
- Identify pathogenic organisms likely to be present in the diluted wastewater, selecting several as candidates for the risk assessment, considering
  - routes whereby the community may ingest these organisms
  - modes of exposure, and
  - the volumes of water likely to be ingested, or meal sizes if the route of exposure is uncooked shellfish.

- Concentration ranges for the model pathogens, and dose response curves for these model pathogens were also to be considered.
- ln all cases, ranges of values (e.g., volumes of water ingested doses, concentrations and exposure times etc.,) were to be used rather than single values (such as average, median or 95th percentile values).

Health risk is presented primarily as estimates of lndividual lnfection Risks (llnR) or lndividual lllness Risks (llR), related to both the level of treatment proposed for the wastewater, and the location at which exposure is likely.

The numbers of scenarios considered in this risk assessment is determined primarily by the number and type of exposure sites, and the range of model pathogens. The location and type of discharge site was not modelled at this stage, because we were uncertain whether an assessment would be required for one or more possible wastewater discharge points. All risks assessed assumed that the treated wastewater would be discharged from the existing site. Although the future efficacy of wastewater treatment is unknown at present, we considered risks associated with discharge of wastewater following four levels of wastewater treatment.

2 Assessing human health risks

Risk assessment is applied to a diverse range of activities, including workplace health and safety, the design of structures, the planning and operation of space missions. Despite the diversity of these activities, several common factors need to be considered, and are provided here as definitions to guide the reader:

- **Hazard** - anything (e.g., work materials, equipment, methods, practices or activities) that has the potential to cause harm. In this case, the hazard is a wastewater discharge.
- **Risk** - the chance, high or low, that somebody may be harmed by the hazard. Risk is sometimes defined as **chance + hazard + exposure + consequence**, or "the likelihood of identified hazards causing harm in exposed populations in a specified time frame, including the severity of the consequences".[1] By its nature, risk is probabilistic and estimating risk requires the development of quantitative information.
- **Risk assessment** - the process of evaluating risks to individual safety and health arising from the hazards. It is a systematic examination of all aspects of an activity that considers:
  - what could cause injury or harm
  - whether the hazards could be eliminated, and if not
  - what preventive or protective measures are, or should be, in place to control the risks.

Human health risks arising from exposure to microbial contaminants during recreational activities are generally assessed using recreational bathing monitoring programmes. The Ministry for the Environment and Ministry of Health *"Microbiological Water Quality Guidelines for Marine and Freshwater Recreational Areas"* (MfE/MoH 2003) (MfE/MoH Guidelines) provide guidance regarding establishment and operation of recreational water quality monitoring programmes, and when interpreting the results derived from monitoring. Monitoring recreational water quality generally relies on use of faecal indicator bacteria (FIB) – enterococci is favoured in saline waters.

The MfE/MoH Guidelines are quite clear, however, that they should not be used under several circumstances or for specific purposes:

1. "to directly determine water quality criteria for wastewater discharges because there is the potential for the relationship between indicators and pathogens to be altered by the treatment process. The relationship between indicator bacteria and disease-causing bacteria, viruses and protozoa in the discharge needs to be established" (p 3).
2. "to assess the microbiological quality of water that is impacted by a nearby point source discharge of treated effluent without first confirming that they are appropriate …… when planning the location and degree of treatment for wastewater treatment plants to recognise that the guideline values are not necessarily a guarantee of safety" (p 3).

[1] http://qmrawiki.canr.msu.edu/index.php/Quantitative_Microbial_Risk_Assessment

3. during periods of “exceptional circumstances”, such as when there is a major outbreak of a potentially waterborne disease in the community, and where that community’s sewage contributes microbiological contaminants to receiving waters (p D9).

When the circumstances or conditions prevail, alternate methods are required to assess human health risks arising from possible exposure to pathogens. These risks may be calculated using Quantitative Microbial Risk Assessment (QMRA) techniques, as explained hereafter.

QMRA is a framework and approach that brings information and data together with mathematical models to describe or predict the spread of microbial agents through environmental exposures and to characterise the nature of the adverse outcomes. Although most microbes are harmless or beneficial, some are extremely dangerous – these are termed pathogens or Biological Agents of Concern (BAC). Although these have the potential to cause serious or fatal illness, they differ greatly in their physical characteristics, movement in the environment, and process of infection. These characteristics and the differences between potential pathogens are considered in the risk assessment process, to ensure that appropriate “model” pathogens are selected to assess human health risks.

This report explains the requirements for undertaking a QMRA, including data regarding receiving environment conditions and the choice of pathogens. In this study, several significant assumptions are required - justification of these choices is presented as well.

3 Methodology for conducting a QMRA

As indicated above, risk is probabilistic and estimating risk requires the development of quantitative information. QMRA consists of five basic steps:

A. Selection of the hazard(s), i.e., the pathogen(s) of concern—exposure to which can give rise to illness.

B. Assessment of exposure to the pathogen(s) at key sites (in terms of pathogen concentrations and duration of exposure).

C. Characterisation of human response to pathogen dose (creating suitable dose-response curves) – described in Appendix C.

D. Calculation of the health risk (in terms of infection and/or illness).

E. Communication of health risk, identifying appropriate response and mitigation actions.

Several components associated with or required for steps A-D are described in the schematic in Figure 3-1.

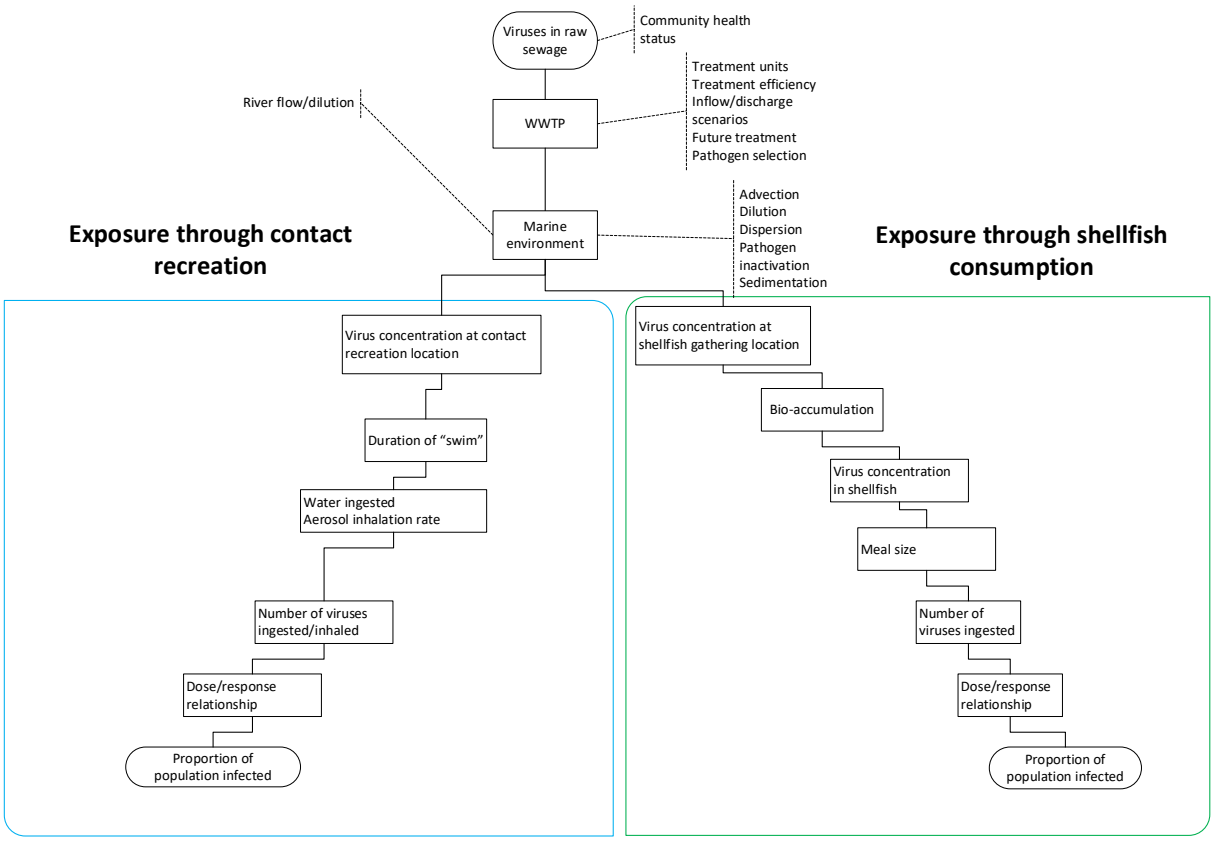

Figure 3-1: Process followed to relate human health risk to pathogen-contaminated surface waters.

- The lines and boxes in Figure 3-1 indicate the path followed from source ("Viruses in wastewater"), to the numbers of individuals likely to become infected or ill. Because a large representative "population" is used for the calculation, the results are generally expressed as a proportion.
- Callout boxes indicate the type of information or data required to make the process work.
- Data and information are required for the processes identified in the red boxes as well, but these data and information are less site-specific, and may be accessed from the literature, or values may be assumed (e.g., "Duration of swim or other activity").

In a full QMRA, these data and information are used as follows:

- Distributions of tracer concentrations are created in response to a range of factors, such as river discharge/flow, tidal movements, tidal stage, rainfall, and near-field and far-field mixing and dilution processes. The latter takes into account processes that influence the concentrations of the contaminant or tracer of interest, such as viral inactivation, and flocculation and sedimentation of pathogens.
- These tracer concentrations are then normalised as dilutions, relative to nominal concentrations of the tracer present in the treated wastewater.
- The pathogen concentration is also likely to vary widely according to the health status in the local community, the relative dilution of the wastewater, as well as in response to factors causing virus inactivation or attenuation. A likely range of concentrations based on measured values is used in this work – this is described in detail in Section 3.3.
- Once these distributions are created, "recreational users" are exposed to a large number of likely concentrations, selected randomly using a Monte Carlo procedure.
- When calculating risks, "Monte Carlo" statistical modelling is used, which calls for repetitive sampling from distributions and ranges of key variable concentrations, rather than just using single average concentration values. This approach is particularly important given that much of the risk is caused by combinations of inputs toward the extremes of their concentration ranges, the combined effects of which may not be detected when using average concentration values. Typically 10,000 iterations are considered.
- The concentration of pathogens directly controls the size of infectious doses – the volume of water or size of shellfish meal that needs to be ingested to be exposed to the number of organisms ('dose') required to cause infection.[2]
- This effectively allows the health risk to be estimated following exposure of a hypothetical large population size (typically 100 "individuals"), exposed on any particular "day".

[2] Different individuals have different responses to a given dose, with some becoming infected, others not. Infectivity is therefore characterised by a dose-response curve ('function') and risk calculations need to be made for this range of sensitivity. Using averages to calculate a single risk value is highly inaccurate.

- The output from this modelling process are estimates of **illness** risk, in addition to infection risk, attributable to the discharge of wastewater. These health risks are calculated for individuals engaged in **primary contact recreation** near the discharge. "Primary contact recreation" refers to activities such as swimming and paddling where full immersion is anticipated, i.e., ingestion of contaminated water is likely to be an outcome of recreation.
- The model may be refined to provide risk estimates for adults and children as targets, recognising differences in susceptibility between age groups.

Items A), C) and D) above may be addressed using reported data, values from the scientific literature, or other information that is relatively easily available. Item B) is derived from hydrodynamic modelling, which predicts the likely dispersion and dilution of materials discharged from the WWTP in the receiving environment. The model allows likely concentrations of pathogens to be to predicted anywhere in the model domain. This in turn allows the dose of pathogens to which human receptors may be exposed to be estimated for any location across the model domain.

NIWA has undertaken the human health risk assessment using:

1. Recently published scientific literature that has revisited previously accepted relative risk factors.
2. Estimates of wastewater pathogen concentrations derived from a database of published New Zealand and international concentration data.
3. Estimates of the range of dilution likely to occur in the receiving water at sites of interest – in the current study, these data were provided by an independent agency (DHI, 2019).
4. Estimates of virus ingestion rates derived from other published studies.
5. Available dose-response relationships for a series of representative viral and bacterial pathogens.

We describe these selections below.

3.1 Selecting the pathogen(s) of concern

To select appropriate pathogens we first need to consider the water-related diseases that may arise. Microbiological water quality guidelines developed both in New Zealand (MfE/MoH 2003) and internationally (WHO 2003) are based on investigations indicating that risks associated with wastewater-contaminated water comprise two types of infection and illness:

1. Gastrointestinal disease, via ingestion during recreational water-contact, and consumption of raw shellfish flesh.
2. Respiratory ailments, via inhalation of aerosols formed when water-skiing, surfing or by nearby breaking waves.

Table 3-1 lists potential waterborne diseases and their aetiological agents (i.e., pathogens), derived from the ANZECC guidelines (ANZECC & ARMCANZ 2000). It also indicates whether our assessment of the particular pathogen should be based on contact recreation or shellfish consumption exposure routes, and gives a brief rationale for this assessment.

Table 3-1: Screening of treated wastewater-borne microorganisms of public health significance.

Pathogen	Include?	Main disease caused	Rationale
Bacteria			
Campylobacter spp.	No	Gastroenteritis	Poor survival in seawater
Pathogenic *E. coli*	No	Gastroenteritis	Low concentration expected in treated wastewater
Legionella pneumophila	No	Legionnaires' disease	No evidence of environmental infection route
Leptospira sp.	No	Leptospirosis	Low concentration expected in treated wastewater
Salmonella sp.	No	Gastroenteritis	Low concentration expected in treated wastewater
Salmonella typhi	No	Typhoid fever	Rare in New Zealand
Shigella sp.	No	Dysentery	Low concentration expected in treated wastewater
Vibrio cholerae	No	Cholera	Rare in New Zealand
Yersinia enterolitica	No	Gastroenteritis	Low concentration expected in treated wastewater
Helminths			
Ascaris lumbricoides	No	Roundworm	Rare in New Zealand
Enterobius vernicularis	No	Pinworm	Low concentration expected in treated wastewater
Fasciola hepatica	No	Liver fluke	Rare in New Zealand
Hymnolepis nana	No	Dwarf tapeworm	Rare in New Zealand
Taenia sp.	No	Tapeworm	Rare in New Zealand
Trichuris trichiura	No	Whipworm	Rare in New Zealand
Protozoa			
Balantidium coli	No	Dysentery	Low concentration expected in treated wastewater
Cryptosporidium oocysts	No	Gastroenteritis	Will be removed by proposed wastewater treatment processes
Entamoeba histolytica	No	Amoebic dysentery	Rare in New Zealand
Giardia cysts	No	Gastroenteritis	Moderate survival in seawater but will be removed by proposed wastewater treatment processes.
Viruses			
Adenoviruses	Yes (SW only)[3]	Respiratory disease[4]	Very infective. Significant concentrations may be present in wastewater
Enteroviruses	Yes (SW and SF)	Gastroenteritis	Less infective, but health consequences can be more severe than for exposure to adenovirus
Hepatitis A virus	No	Infectious hepatitis	Minimal concentration in treated wastewater; very infective. Can affect recreational water users in contaminated waters
Noroviruses	Yes, exploratory only (SW & SF)	Gastroenteritis	Increasing evidence of its prevalence in treated wastewater. Clinical trials and dose-response now available. However, it hasn't been possible to culture in the laboratory until now.[5] This makes assessment of treatment efficacy problematic.
Rotavirus	No	Gastroenteritis	Limited evidence of waterborne infection in NZ; infection in children would be of concern.[6] Difficult to translate units used in clinical trial (Focus Forming Units, FFU, Ward et al. 1986) to those used in culture methods.

In general terms, for sites impacted by WWTPs processing well-treated human-derived wastewater (e.g., Mangere WWTP), there is widespread agreement that human viruses are the principal aetiological agent causing gastrointestinal disease among water users and consumers of raw shellfish (Lodder and de Roda Husman 2005; Sinclair et al. 2009).[7] Viruses are also more difficult to remove through wastewater treatment processes, and are therefore the focus of this QMRA. More information regarding candidate viruses is included in Table A-1.

Gastrointestinal illness

Enteroviruses (coxsackie virus and echovirus) are the pathogen-of-choice, for three reasons:

1. Their evaluation is by culture, whereas noroviruses to date have had to be analysed by qPCR methods,[8] and the ratio of infectious/total virus numbers can be expected to vary through the wastewater treatment process.

2. Enteroviruses can cause longer-term illnesses.

3. Clinical trial data and associated infection dose-response relationships based on culture methods are available and have already been used for the health risk assessment associated with the Manukau Wastewater Treatment Plant (DRG 2002; Simpson et al. 2003).

Noroviruses have also been included in an exploratory mode, recognising that while they are often held to be the main aetiological agent for health risk following exposure to waters containing human-derived treated wastewater residues, their enumeration poses difficulties in terms of assessing WWTP removal efficacy and subsequent infectivity ((da Silva et al. 2007; Hewitt et al. 2011; Sima et al. 2011; McBride 2014). QMRAs based on noroviruses have been conducted elsewhere in New Zealand, e.g., Napier and New Plymouth (McBride 2011; McBride 2012).[9] We assume that the removal of noroviruses through the WWTP will be at least as effective as that inferred for enteroviruses.

Respiratory illness

For this illness category we have only one choice: adenovirus. We are not aware of any other respiratory agents, appropriate to treated wastewater, for which dose-response information is available. Its merits and drawbacks are listed in Appendix B.

Other pathogens

Wastewater treatment specialists raised concerns regarding *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, which is resistant to wastewater treatment and disinfection processes, and may survive treatment and be discharged to the environment. In addition, some in the community raised concerns regarding *Staphylococcus aureus*, and there was a belief that there was a potential for infection as a

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[3] "SW" = swimming; "SF" = shellfish.
[4] Adenoviruses can also cause pneumonia, eye infections and gastroenteritis.
[5] A new culture-based method has recently been published—Jones et al. (2014): http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25378626.
[6] Rose & Sobsey (1993) have documented a rationale for concern about potential contamination of shellfish by rotavirus, but risk appears to have been over-estimated (they equated FFU with actual numbers of virions).
[7] This is not necessarily true for agricultural wastes in rural settings, where bacteria and protozoa predominate—with few exceptions (hepatitis E, some rotaviruses), animal viruses are not pathogenic to humans.
[8] "qPCR" refers to quantitative Polymerase Chain Reaction, a molecular laboratory test that essentially counts the number of virions in a sample, whether infectious or inactivated.
[9] "Norovirus" subsumes the term "Norwalk virus". The clinical trial reported and analysed by Teunis et al. (2008) was for the original Norwalk virus (genotype group GI.1)—it had been stored in a laboratory for some years. Since the time of the first identified norovirus outbreak (in Norwalk, Ohio, 1968) a number of similar caliciviruses have been identified, in genogroups I–V. Current practice is to regard the infectivity of GI.1 norovirus as equivalent to all noroviruses that affect humans (particularly GI and GII).

consequence of physical abrasion and skin damage incurred on rocks in the vicinity of the existing discharge site. As a consequence, these organisms were also considered in the risk assessment.

3.2 Selected pathogens

The candidate pathogens selected for the QMRA were: (for which some form of identified dose-response curve is available) are summarised in Appendix A and Appendix B.

- **Adenovirus** – very resistant to disinfection, and a common cause of gastrointestinal illness; it is also able to cause respiratory infections, as a consequence of aerosol inhalation.
- **Enterovirus** – this is highly contagious, and inclusion is warranted given that it can cause more serious longer-term illnesses.
- **Norovirus** is included as a representative "model" virus as well:
  - Norovirus is reported to be the most common aetiological agent in receiving waters (e.g., Sinclair et al. 2009).
  - Infection ID_{50} is in the order of 26 virions (among susceptible people), but the dose-response curve indicates that ~20% of people may become infected after ingestion of just one virion.
- *Pseudomonas aeruginosa.*
- *Staphylococcus aureus*.

3.3 Assessing exposure - predicting doses

To turn concentrations into doses we need:

1. Wastewater virus concentrations.
2. Ingestion or inhalation rates for recreational users exposed to contaminated waters.
3. Bioaccumulation factors for shellfish.

Details on how these factors have been modelled and enumerated are given in Table 3-2. Water ingestion rates by swimmers—a key component of dose-calculation—were derived from a clinical trial involving 53 volunteers involved in recreational swimming in an outdoor community swimming pool (Dufour et al. 2006). The volume of water ingested during swimming events lasting at least 45 minutes was calculated for each swimmer using a chemical tracer. It has become standard practice to apply these ingestion rates to water recreation.[10]

[10] Personal communication: Jeff Soller, Soller Environmental, California (http://www.sollerenvironmental.com/env/main/Home.html).

The focus on “primary contact recreation” does not imply that exposure through other forms of recreation does not create risk. The health risks associated with paddle-boarding or canoeing are likely to be lower (there is little opportunity for ingestion), unless the individual capsizes or falls into the water. At such time, similar ingestion rates are likely as for a swimmer, but for shorter exposure periods. If the individual remains in the water for a longer period, then both ingestion rate and duration of exposure are likely to be similar to those of the swimmer. The swimming health risk is therefore a reasonable (and conservative) surrogate for other recreational users.

Table 3-2: Distributions and inputs for the QMRA. Plain numbers in the Statistics column are for typical health conditions in the local community; italicised numbers are for the rare case where there is a norovirus illness outbreak in that community. [a]

Component	Statistics	Distributions/comments
Influent virus concentration		Bounded "hockey stick" distribution (McBride 2005), strongly right-skewed with a hinge at the 95%ile.
Influent enterovirus concentration, per litre	Minimum = 500 Median = 4,000 Maximum = 5×10^7	Mimicking high values found for Mangere influent in a "Scoping study" in May-July 1999 (Table B1, DRG 2002, where missing values for 24 & 26 May were advised by Mr Peter Loughran, MWH, on 7 11/2003—these values are plotted on Figure 3.3.5 of the DRG report). Most usually the concentrations are 1,000–10,000 per litre (DRG 2002, Table B6).[a]
Influent adenovirus concentration, per litre	Minimum = 2,000 Median = 5,000 Maximum = 3×10^7	Rationale as above. Most usually the concentrations are 1,000–10,000 per litre (DRG 2002, Table B6): 10% of these concentrations are assumed infectious for respiratory illness effects (Kundu et al. 2013 have noted that a minority of adenovirus strains cause respiratory illness).
Influent norovirus concentration, genome copies per litre	Minimum = 10^2 Median = 10^4 Maximum = 10^7	Typical range found for New Zealand cities (e.g., Napier, New Plymouth—McBride 2011, 2012, (McBride 2016)).
Duration of swim (hours)	Minimum = 0.1 Median = 0.25 Maximum = 2	Child or adult.
Swimmers water ingestion rate, mL per hour	Minimum = 20 Median = 50 Maximum = 100	PERT distribution, for a child (adult rate is half this rate). For a review on this see Wood et al. (2015, sec. 6.2.1).
Water inhalation rate, mL per hour	Minimum = 10 Median = 25 Maximum = 50	PERT distribution. Assumed to be half the child ingestion rate.
Dose-response parameters	–	▪ Adenoviruses, simple binomial [eq. (4)]; $r = 0.4142$ (so $ID_{50,infection} \approx 2$), Pr(ill | Infection) = 0.5 (Soller et al. 2010), ▪ Enterovirus, beta-binomial [eq. (5)]: $\alpha = 1.3$, $\beta = 75$ (so $ID_{50,infection} = 53$); Pr(ill | Infection) = 1. ▪ Norovirus, beta-binomial [eq. (5)]: $\alpha = 0.04$, $\beta = 0.055$ (so $ID_{50,infection} = 26$); Pr(susceptible) = 0.74 (Teunis et al. 2008); Pr(ill | Infection) = 0.60 (Soller et al. 2010).
Shellfish meal size	α = 2.2046 β = 75.072 γ = –0.903	Using a log logistic distribution, truncated below at 5 g and above at 800 g, obtained by fitting distributions to estimates of daily intake of 98 consumers of mussels, oysters, scallops, pipi and tuatua in the 1997 National Nutrition Survey (Russell et al. 1999, (McBride 2005)).
Bioaccumulation factor	Mean = 49.9 Std. dev. = 20.93	Using normal distributions, truncated at 1 and 100. The pathogen dose ingested on eating 100 grams of shellfish is BAF x the number of pathogens in the equivalent volume of water (Burkhardt and Calci 2000). The chosen factors are for F^+ coliphage in winter. The use of a normal distribution for BAFs allows half of these factors to be below 50 yet retain a precautionary approach.

3.4 Characterising dose-response

These relationships are mostly inferred from data reported by "volunteer studies" (i.e., clinical trials). These have been done for a restricted number of viruses. In these studies, healthy adult volunteers (typically between 50 and 100, in groups of 10 or so) are individually challenged with a pathogen dose and their infection and illness states are monitored for a few days thereafter. Such a study has been conducted for noroviruses (Teunis et al. 2008). Occasionally data from viral illness outbreaks become available, from which dose-response information can be inferred.[11] Note that to perform QMRA calculations, comparability between the definition of "dose" used in the clinical trial or outbreak study and the methods used in assessing virus concentrations in the wastewater of concern is required. For example, when assessing pathogens in treated wastewater, noroviruses cannot be cultured, so a quantitative molecular-based laboratory procedure (Reverse Transcription Polymerase Chain Reaction "RT-qPCR") is used to detect the norovirus genome. Since RT-qPCR detects genetic material, the method picks up both viable and non-viable viruses. Since there are variants of the qPCR procedure, some harmonisation between the methods used in the clinical trial and wastewater Norovirus enumeration methods may be required (and is so in this study).

3.5 Conducting the health risk assessment

To adequately reflect limits to knowledge on key features of the risk assessment, Monte Carlo statistical modelling is used (Haas et al. 1999; McBride 2005). In simpler models, key inputs are described by a single number (e.g., wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) influent pathogen concentration). However, such inputs are known to be variable and some are uncertain. The way this variability and uncertainty has been addressed is shown in Table 3-2. The proprietary Excel plug-in product "@RISK" was used to perform the calculations, incorporating factors that reflect these distributions and inputs (Palisade Corp 2013).[12] The models were run for 10,000 iterations for the selected virus, for the proposed virus concentration distribution, and for each of four dilution scenarios. During each iteration, 100 individuals were 'exposed', by taking a random sample from statistical distributions covering the range of possible doses received by individuals ingesting water possibly containing pathogen.

It can be appropriate to report the results in terms of infection (which is the approach taken for the freshwater component of the MfE/MoH Guidelines), rather than illness. For the present study where Norovirus is the model pathogen, we take standard values of the probability of illness, given that infection has occurred. The output metric is an individual's illness risks, to facilitate comparison with relevant guidelines. [13,14] We do however account for "aggregation" – clumping together of viral particles to form a single infectious mass, rather than existing as several or many discrete particles. The extent and likelihood of aggregation is determined by the presence and amount of organic matter able to facilitate attraction between and binding of these infectious agents.

[11] An example is a study by Thebault et al. (2013) of norovirus illness outbreaks among consumers of oysters in southern France.

[12] The @RISK models use named cells as much as possible, to facilitate checking and readability.

[13] There is insufficient time and information to also compute DALY metrics (Disability-Adjusted Life Years) as often used when assessing health risks associated with drinking-water (WHO 2011, chapter 7).

[14] The individual's illness risk (IIR) is calculated as the total number of predicted illness cases divided by the total number of exposures to potentially contaminated water or shellfish flesh. It represents the risk to an individual swimmer or shellfish consumer on any day, having no prior knowledge of any contamination from the outfall. It is calculated via the Monte Carlo modelling, for which 100 individuals are exposed on each of 1,000 separate days, i.e., 10^5 exposures. The total number of cases is 1,000*m* where *m* is the mean infection case rate over 100 people (readily calculated by the Monte Carlo software—@RISK, Palisade Corp. 2013). So the individual's infection risk, expressed as a proportion, is $1{,}000m/10^5 = m/100$. When expressed as a percentage, IIR = *m*%.

3.6 Exposure assessment sites

A recreational survey was undertaken (Reference), which provided information regarding the various activities undertaken in and along the shoreline of Raglan Harbour, as well as in waters and along the Tasman Sea shoreline within a radius of approximately 3,000 m of the harbour mouth. These activities included varied recreational water uses (swimming, surfing, windsurfing, kitesurfing, kayaking, paddle-boarding and sailing), as well as shellfish gathering.

Based on the outcomes of the surveys, individual sites were selected as candidates for quantitative health assessment. These were separated into contact recreation (15 sites) and shellfish gathering sites (14 sites). Several recreation and shellfish gathering sites coincide. Site descriptions are provided in Table 3-3 (contact recreation), Table 3-4 (shellfish gathering/ consumption sites), and the location of these sites is indicated in Figure 3-2 and Figure 3-3 respectively.

Table 3-3: Description of sites used for contact recreation health risk assessment. The location of the sites is indicated in Figure 3-2.

Label	Site and use	Grid reference (NZTM)	
		East	North
R1	Kite Surf Inner	1762419	5814417
R2	Inshore Kite surf	1762288	5814526
R3	Entrance kite surf	1761619	5814656
R4	Northern swimming	1761055	5813536
R5	Northern surfing	1760986	5813623
R6	Bar surf	1760317	5813961
R7	Offshore kite surf/Maui	1761064	5814864
R8	Western Swimming and Shellfish in Harbour	1763494	5814317
R9	Domain Recreation/Shellfish	1764336	5814604
R10	Maui North	1761081	5815498
R11	Kite Surf B	1762418	5814413
R12	Kite Surf C	1762262	5814482
R13	Kite Surf D	1761914	5814560
R14	Kite Surf E	1761368	5814656
R15	Kite Surf F	1761098	5814864

Table 3-4: Description of sites used for shellfish consumption health risk assessment. The location of the sites is indicated in Figure 3-3.

Label	Site and use	Grid reference (NZTM)	
		East	North
S1	Eastern end of tuatua	1762114	5814352
S2	Mid-point of tuatua	1761888	5814178
S3	Mussel Rocks	1761368	5816861
S4	Western Cockle/Pipi in Harbour	1762947	5814230
S5	Western Swimming and Shellfish in Harbour	1763494	5814317
S6	Western Shellfish in Harbour A	1763538	5814638
S7	Western Shellfish in Harbour B	1763512	5815020
S8	Mid Harbour Shellfish	1764024	5815628
S9	Inner Harbour Shellfish A	1764831	5816262
S10	Inner Harbour Shellfish B	1765126	5816036
S11	Inner Harbour Shellfish C	1764996	5815750
S12	Inner Harbour Shellfish D	1764336	5815194
S13	Domain Recreation/Shellfish	1764336	5814604
S14	Inner Harbour Shellfish	1764206	5814968

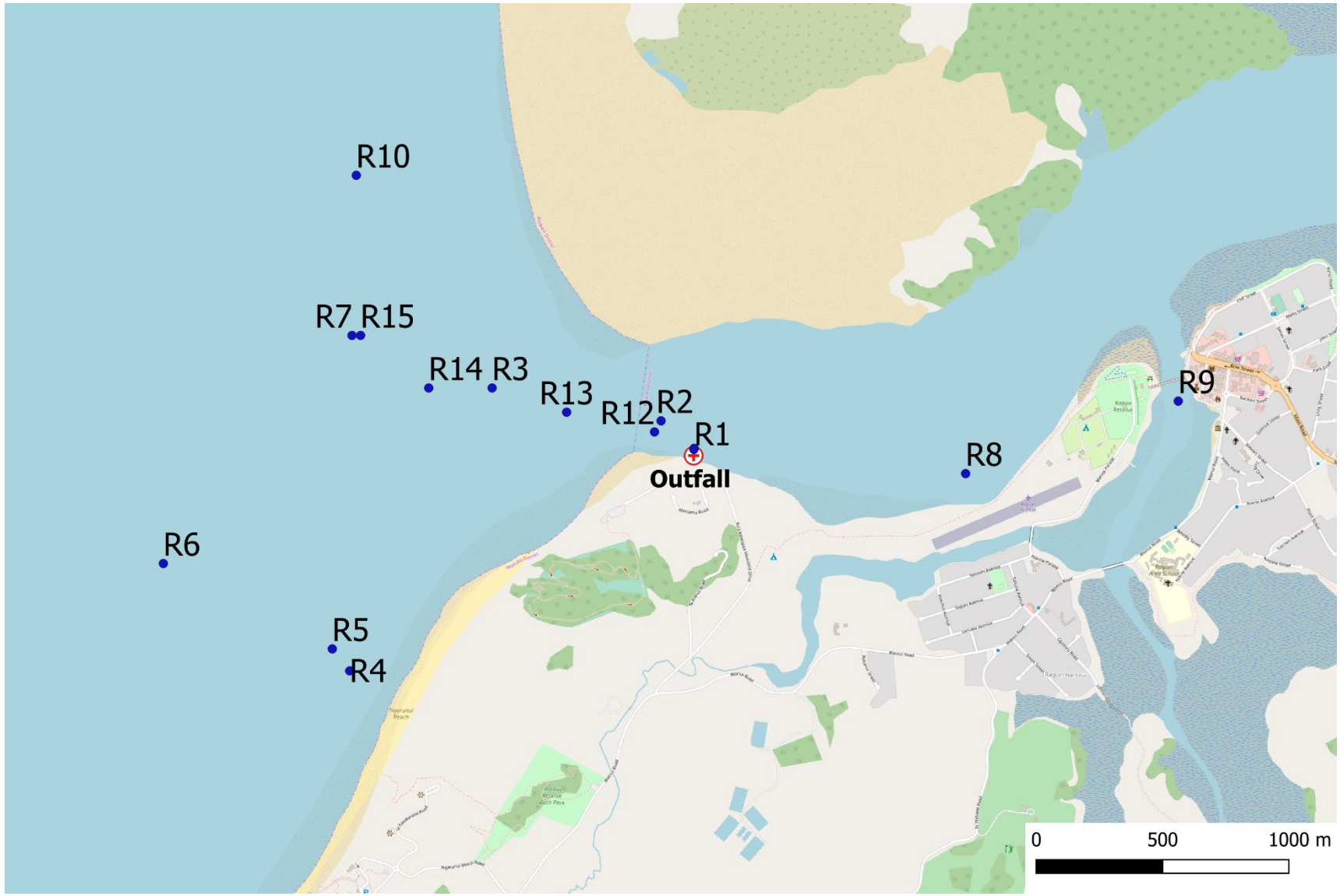

Figure 3-2: Location of contact recreation sites at which human health risks were estimated in Raglan Harbour. The location of site R11 is partially overlain by that of site R1 and the Outfall site. The site details are listed in Table 3-3.

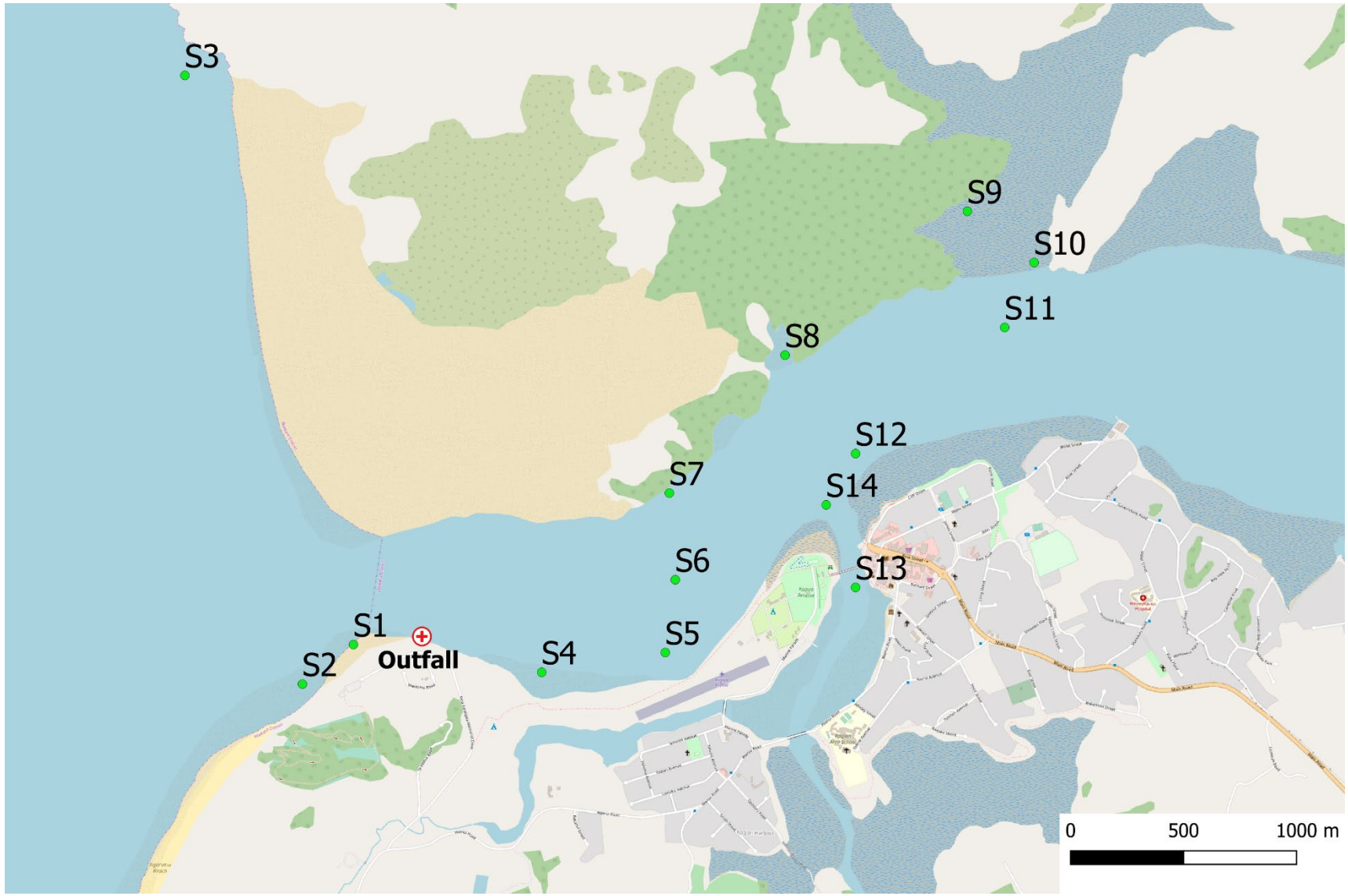

Figure 3-3: Location of shellfish gathering sites at which human health risks were estimated in Raglan Harbour. The site details are listed in Table 3-4.

4 Public health risk estimates

4.1 Description of risk estimation process

The QMRA process generates statistical distributions of risk estimates from which the probability of infection or illness may be estimated. These risks are generalised in the sense that they represent the risks applicable to any random group of water users or shellfish consumers engaged in contact recreation or consuming shellfish on any day of the year. These models do not represent the illness or infection risk on any specific day, or for a specific set of discharge, meteorological or environmental conditions. The risks generated are termed incremental risks – risks associated only with pathogens or microbiological hazards associated with the treated wastewater discharge, and for the specific model pathogens selected. They do not account for pathogens derived from other sources, which in the case of Raglan Harbour may include stormwater or discharges from overloaded sewers in urban areas, as well as runoff from agricultural lands. The latter may include pathogens such as *Campylobacter* sp. (Davies-Colley and Nagels 2002; McKergow and Davies-Colley 2010; Stott et al. 2017).

As part of the risk estimation process, levels of virus removal are assumed for wastewater treatment processes, and risks are calculated for each of them. For this study, four levels of wastewater treatment were considered: 10-fold, 100-fold, 1,000-fold, and 10,000-fold virus removal. In engineering and science studies these levels are commonly denoted as "log removals" (log being shorthand for logarithms to base ten, or $\log_{10}$). In this case, the four levels of removal or treatment efficacy correspond to the $\log_{10}$ removals of 1, 2, 3, and 4. Essentially, the log number is the number of zeroes in the removal efficacy figures. For example 1,000-fold removal is "log 3". For the sake of convenience (and convention), we may omit the superscript indicating $\log_{10}$, and refer to "log 3" or similar.

4.2 Inclusion of tracers in the hydrodynamic modelling

The hydrodynamic modelling was described separately in DHI (2019). Briefly, the process accounts for nearfield turbulence, winds, tides, large-scale currents and significant water discharges (rivers, streams and the wastewater discharge) to represent the mixing and dispersion of treated wastewater in the model domain (which includes the entire Raglan Harbour and substantial area within the Tasman Sea off shore the harbour mouth.

During the modelling process, a constant "load" of tracer is input with the wastewater, and the fate of these tracers is used to represent what is likely to happen to actual pathogens. This allows estimation of the concentration of tracers at exposure sites (where contact recreation or shellfish gathering is likely to occur). In the risk assessment process these shoreline or site-specific concentrations are related to the initial discharge concentrations and the ratio (the effective dilution predicated at each site) is used in the risk assessment process.

Three tracers were incorporated in the hydrodynamic modelling. These tracers included:

- a conservative tracer (which assumes that no inactivation or sedimentation of microbial species occurs)
- an enterococci tracer (which represent the dominant processes and rates at which these processes impact on these organisms), and

- a representative virus (with appropriate inactivation processes and rates).

The relative magnitude of dilutions derived from these three tracers are summarised in Figure 4-1.

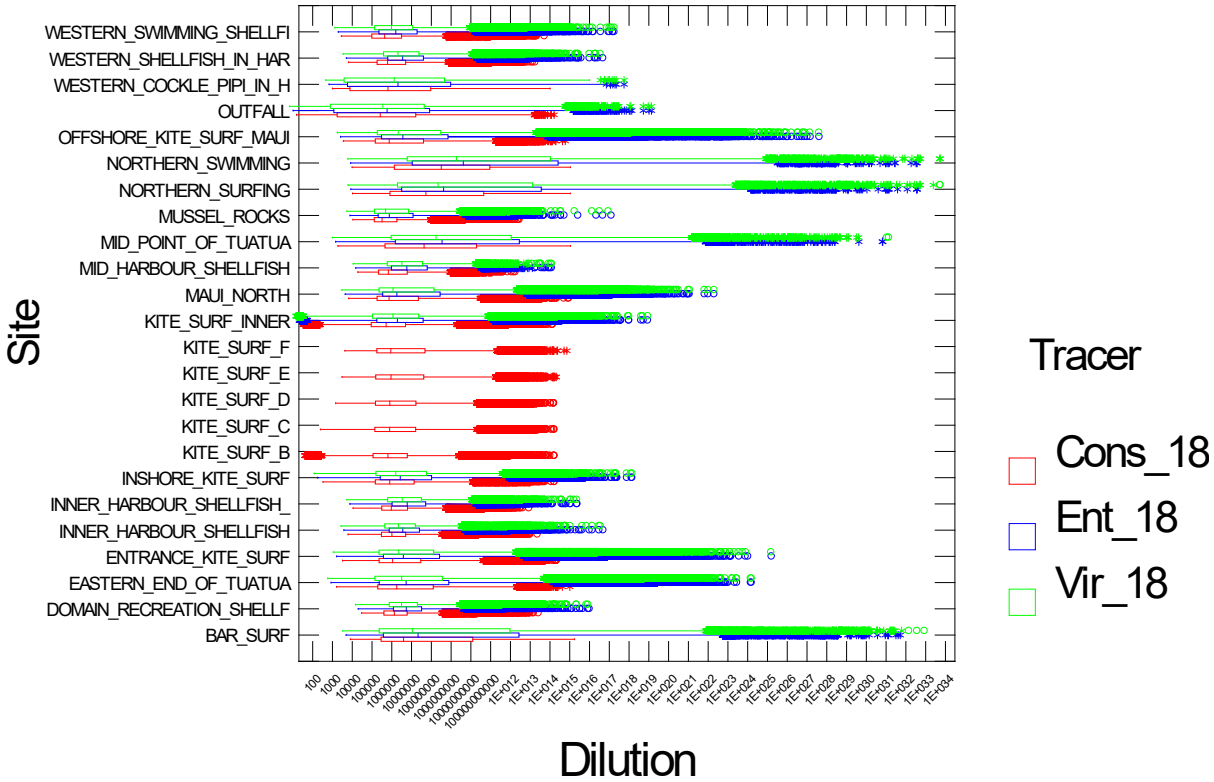

Figure 4-1: Dilutions of pathogens predicted by three tracers at recreational and shellfish gathering sites. Full site details are listed in Table 3-3 and Table 3-4. Large dilutions indicate low concentrations. "Cons_18", "Ent_18" and "Vir_18" indicate conservative, enterococci and viral tracers for 2018 wastewater discharge conditions respectively. The median dilution is indicated by the line in the box of the box plot. A full description of a box plot is provided in Appendix D.

Use of tracers allow the effect of processes such as UV inactivation, and flocculation and sedimentation to be represented. Figure 4-1 indicates that median dilutions are generally Enterococci > Virus > Conservative tracer, with a smaller number of very large dilution values for the conservative tracer at all sites. In hydrodynamic modelling exercises for relatively poorly flushed, shallow environments such as harbours and tidally dominated inlets, use of conservative tracers sometimes leads to "accumulation" of contaminants, evident as increasing concentrations over time. This generally occurs because the model does not include or removal processes, and the mass of contaminant ins not flushed from the harbour during each tidal cycle. This does not appear to be the case for the Raglan Harbour model, where little evidence of contaminant accumulation is evident either at the harbour mouth, or at a relatively poorly diluted site in the inner harbour (Figure 4-2).

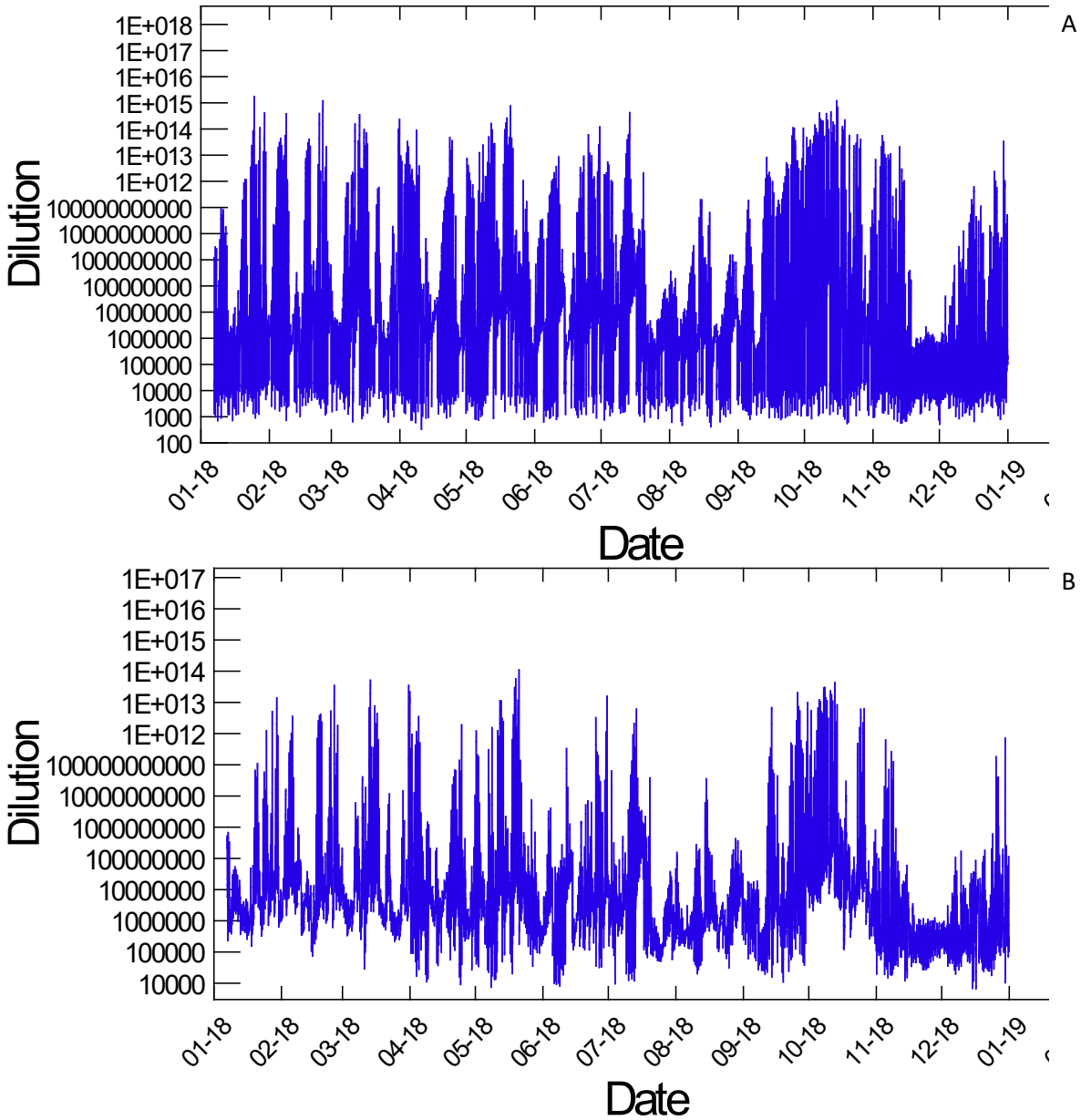

Figure 4-2: Dilutions of pathogens predicted by a conservative tracer at a recreational and shellfish gathering site. A) shows dilutions for site R12, a recreational site in the Harbour mouth on the seaward side of the wastewater discharge, and B) is for a mid-inner harbour shellfish site (S11). Full site details are listed in Table 3-3 and Table 3-4. Large dilutions indicate low concentrations.

In this optioneering exercise, we estimated risks using the conservative tracer dilution values only. These provided conservative risk estimates (worst case risks) at all sites, for both contact recreation and shellfish gathering, but with assurance that the model was not accumulating pathogens in the harbour over time.

4.3 Presentation of results

The risk estimation process generates a large volume of data.

For swimming risks (mean IIR or IInR only), the following scenarios were modelled:

16 sites x 4 treatment efficacies x 2 receptors x 3 pathogen x 2 risk types = 768 results

For shellfish consumption risks (mean IIR or IInR only), modelled scenarios included:

14 sites x 4 treatment efficacies x 1 receptor x 2 pathogen x 2 risk types= 224 results

Potentially the number of results could be three times greater because three tracers were used to represent the mixing and advection of microbial species across the model domain. We focussed on the results derived from use of a conservative tracer (discussed earlier in Section 4.2).

Selected illness and infection risks arising from contract recreation at 15 exposure sites and the Outfall site are displayed in Table 4-1; selected illness and infection risks arising from consuming shellfish gathered at 14 sites and the Outfall site are displayed in Table 4-2. These results assume one log wastewater treatment efficacy. These represent risks remaining following a very modest standard of wastewater treatment. This was appropriate because of the generally very low levels of risk that prevailed at most sites. These results were also summarised graphically. For recreational health risks (arising from contact recreation):

- Figure 4-3 - Figure 4-8 show the magnitude of child and adult illness and infection risks for three viral pathogens spatially, representing relative risk using bar symbols at the site where contact recreation is known to occur.
- Figure 4-11 - Figure 4-14 show the magnitude of child and adult illness and infection risks for three viral pathogens according to treatment efficacy (1-4 log removal).
- Figure 4-9 - Figure 4-10 show the magnitude of adult illness and infection risks for shellfish consumers for two viral pathogens spatially, representing relative risk using bar symbols at the site where shellfish gathering is known to occur.
- Figure 4-15 - Figure 4-16 show the magnitude of adult illness and infection risks for shellfish consumers for two viral pathogens according to treatment efficacy (1-4 log removal).

These data may also be considered in terms of relative illness or infection risk presented by various pathogens at each exposure site, as well as the impact that efficacy of wastewater treatment has on human health risk. In Figure 4-17, the relative illness and infection risk presented by the three model pathogens is summarised at each exposure site for child and adult targets for wastewater treated to one log efficacy. In Figure 4-18, the effect that increasing levels of wastewater treatment has on child infection risk is summarised for the three target pathogens.

These results are briefly discussed in Section 5.

Table 4-1: Infection and illness health risk for child and adult receptors at recreation sites for three viral pathogens given one-log treatment efficacy. NoV = Norovirus, AdV = Adenovirus, EnV = Enterovirus. The location of the sites is indicated in Figure 3-2.

Nature of risk	Receptor	Site code	Site name	Level of treatment (log number)	Infection or illness risk according to virus (%)		
					NoV	AdV	EnV
Infection	Child	R1	Kite Surf Inner	1	0.8045	1.2879	0.3958
Infection	Child	R2	Inshore Kite surf	1	0.2138	0.6003	0.0561
Infection	Child	R3	Entrance kite surf	1	0.0794	0.2749	0.0183
Infection	Child	R4	Northern swimming	1	0.0261	0.0948	0.0048
Infection	Child	R5	Northern surfing	1	0.0221	0.0887	0.0045
Infection	Child	R6	Bar surf	1	0.0824	0.3058	0.0178
Infection	Child	R7	Offshore kite surf/Maui	1	0.0830	0.3192	0.0157
Infection	Child	R8	Western Swimming & Shellfish In Harbour	1	0.1190	0.4257	0.0244
Infection	Child	R9	Domain Recreation/ Shellfish	1	0.0445	0.1956	0.0067
Infection	Child	R10	Maui North	1	0.0560	0.2268	0.0098
Infection	Child	R11	Kite Surf B	1	0.7322	1.1353	0.3386
Infection	Child	R12	Kite Surf C	1	0.3455	0.8269	0.1335
Infection	Child	R13	Kite Surf D	1	0.0901	0.3253	0.0203
Infection	Child	R14	Kite Surf E	1	0.0836	0.3090	0.0178
Infection	Child	R15	Kite Surf F	1	0.0830	0.3192	0.0157
Infection	Child	Outfall	Outfall	1	1.5511	2.2693	0.7213
Infection	Adult	R1	Kite Surf Inner	1	0.5735	1.0393	0.2854
Infection	Adult	R2	Inshore Kite surf	1	0.1330	0.4086	0.0301
Infection	Adult	R3	Entrance kite surf	1	0.0492	0.1645	0.0095
Infection	Adult	R4	Northern swimming	1	0.0134	0.0529	0.0022
Infection	Adult	R5	Northern surfing	1	0.0097	0.0475	0.0022
Infection	Adult	R6	Bar surf	1	0.0423	0.1747	0.0079
Infection	Adult	R7	Offshore kite surf/Maui	1	0.0460	0.1870	0.0095
Infection	Adult	R8	Western Swimming & Shellfish In Harbour	1	0.0627	0.2485	0.0124
Infection	Adult	R9	Domain Recreation/ Shellfish	1	0.0227	0.0991	0.0030
Infection	Adult	R10	Maui North	1	0.0288	0.1209	0.0039
Infection	Adult	R11	Kite Surf B	1	0.5123	0.9009	0.2446
Infection	Adult	R12	Kite Surf C	1	0.2418	0.6370	0.0810
Infection	Adult	R13	Kite Surf D	1	0.0514	0.1940	0.0111
Infection	Adult	R14	Kite Surf E	1	0.0435	0.1725	0.0084
Infection	Adult	R15	Kite Surf F	1	0.0460	0.1870	0.0095
Infection	Adult	Outfall	Outfall	1	1.0626	1.7788	0.5450

Nature of risk	Receptor	Site code	Site name	Level of treatment (log number)	Infection or illness risk according to virus (%)		
					NoV	AdV	EnV
Illness	Child	R1	Kite Surf Inner	1	0.3002	0.6418	0.3958
Illness	Child	R2	Inshore Kite surf	1	0.0767	0.2965	0.0561
Illness	Child	R3	Entrance kite surf	1	0.0310	0.1414	0.0183
Illness	Child	R4	Northern swimming	1	0.0090	0.0453	0.0048
Illness	Child	R5	Northern surfing	1	0.0079	0.0444	0.0045
Illness	Child	R6	Bar surf	1	0.0329	0.1558	0.0178
Illness	Child	R7	Offshore kite surf/Maui	1	0.0307	0.1640	0.0157
Illness	Child	R8	Western Swimming & Shellfish in Harbour	1	0.0451	0.2142	0.0244
Illness	Child	R9	Domain Recreation/ Shellfish	1	0.0184	0.1042	0.0067
Illness	Child	R10	Maui North	1	0.0202	0.1125	0.0098
Illness	Child	R11	Kite Surf B	1	0.2736	0.5757	0.3386
Illness	Child	R12	Kite Surf C	1	0.1226	0.4123	0.1335
Illness	Child	R13	Kite Surf D	1	0.0341	0.1605	0.0203
Illness	Child	R14	Kite Surf E	1	0.0332	0.1566	0.0178
Illness	Child	R15	Kite Surf F	1	0.0307	0.1640	0.0157
Illness	Child	Outfall	Outfall	1	0.5738	1.1367	0.7213
Illness	Adult	R1	Kite Surf Inner	1	0.4224	0.5178	0.2854
Illness	Adult	R2	Inshore Kite surf	1	0.0951	0.2026	0.0301
Illness	Adult	R3	Entrance kite surf	1	0.0365	0.0861	0.0095
Illness	Adult	R4	Northern swimming	1	0.0095	0.0249	0.0022
Illness	Adult	R5	Northern surfing	1	0.0072	0.0242	0.0022
Illness	Adult	R6	Bar surf	1	0.0333	0.0901	0.0079
Illness	Adult	R7	Offshore kite surf/Maui	1	0.0349	0.0963	0.0095
Illness	Adult	R8	Western Swimming & Shellfish In Harbour	1	0.0247	0.1251	0.0124
Illness	Adult	R9	Domain Recreation/ Shellfish	1	0.0100	0.0545	0.0030
Illness	Adult	R10	Maui North	1	0.0101	0.0606	0.0039
Illness	Adult	R11	Kite Surf B	1	0.1913	0.4567	0.2446
Illness	Adult	R12	Kite Surf C	1	0.0872	0.3143	0.0810
Illness	Adult	R13	Kite Surf D	1	0.0186	0.0997	0.0111
Illness	Adult	R14	Kite Surf E	1	0.0173	0.0878	0.0084
Illness	Adult	R15	Kite Surf F	1	0.0180	0.0963	0.0095
Illness	Adult	Outfall	Outfall	1	0.7854	0.8963	0.5450

Table 4-2: Infection and illness health risk at shellfish harvest sites for two viral pathogens given one-log treatment efficacy. NoV = Norovirus, EnV = Enterovirus. The location of the sites is indicated in Figure 3-3.

Nature of risk	Receptor	Site code	Site name	Level of treatment (log number)	Infection or illness risk according to virus (%)	
					NoV	EnV
Illness	Adult	S1	Eastern end of tuatua	1	0.0864	0.0297
Illness	Adult	S2	Mid-point of tuatua	1	0.0665	0.0197
Illness	Adult	S3	Mussel Rocks	1	0.0148	0.0036
Illness	Adult	S4	Western Cockle/Pipi In Harbour	1	0.1687	0.0573
Illness	Adult	S5	Western Swimming & Shellfish In Harbour	1	0.0495	0.0139
Illness	Adult	S6	Western Shellfish In Harbour A	1	0.0231	0.0059
Illness	Adult	S7	Western Shellfish In Harbour B	1	0.0111	0.0025
Illness	Adult	S8	Mid Harbour Shellfish	1	0.0078	0.0021
Illness	Adult	S9	Inner Harbour Shellfish A	1	0.0082	0.0018
Illness	Adult	S10	Inner Harbour Shellfish B	1	0.0097	0.0013
Illness	Adult	S11	Inner Harbour Shellfish C	1	0.0078	0.0020
Illness	Adult	S12	Inner Harbour Shellfish D	1	0.0129	0.0024
Illness	Adult	S13	Domain Recreation/Shellfish	1	0.0090	0.0022
Illness	Adult	S14	Inner Harbour Shellfish	1	0.0134	0.0029
Infection	Adult	S1	Eastern end of tuatua	1	0.1166	0.0297
Infection	Adult	S2	Mid-point of tuatua	1	0.0901	0.0197
Infection	Adult	S3	Mussel Rocks	1	0.0191	0.0036
Infection	Adult	S4	Western Cockle/Pipi In Harbour	1	0.2385	0.0573
Infection	Adult	S5	Western Swimming & Shellfish In Harbour	1	0.0693	0.0139
Infection	Adult	S6	Western Shellfish In Harbour A	1	0.0294	0.0059
Infection	Adult	S7	Western Shellfish In Harbour B	1	0.0145	0.0025
Infection	Adult	S8	Mid Harbour Shellfish	1	0.0107	0.0021
Infection	Adult	S9	Inner Harbour Shellfish A	1	0.0082	0.0018
Infection	Adult	S10	Inner Harbour Shellfish B	1	0.0097	0.0013
Infection	Adult	S11	Inner Harbour Shellfish C	1	0.0078	0.0020
Infection	Adult	S12	Inner Harbour Shellfish D	1	0.0129	0.0024
Infection	Adult	S13	Domain Recreation/Shellfish	1	0.0090	0.0022
Infection	Adult	S14	Inner Harbour Shellfish	1	0.0134	0.0029

Figure 4-3: Spatial distribution of adult Norovirus infection risk (bold text) associated with contact recreation assuming one log treatment efficacy. The site details are listed in Table 3-3 and the infection risk values are summarised in Table 4-1. The bars are scaled relative to the largest risk estimated given one log treatment.

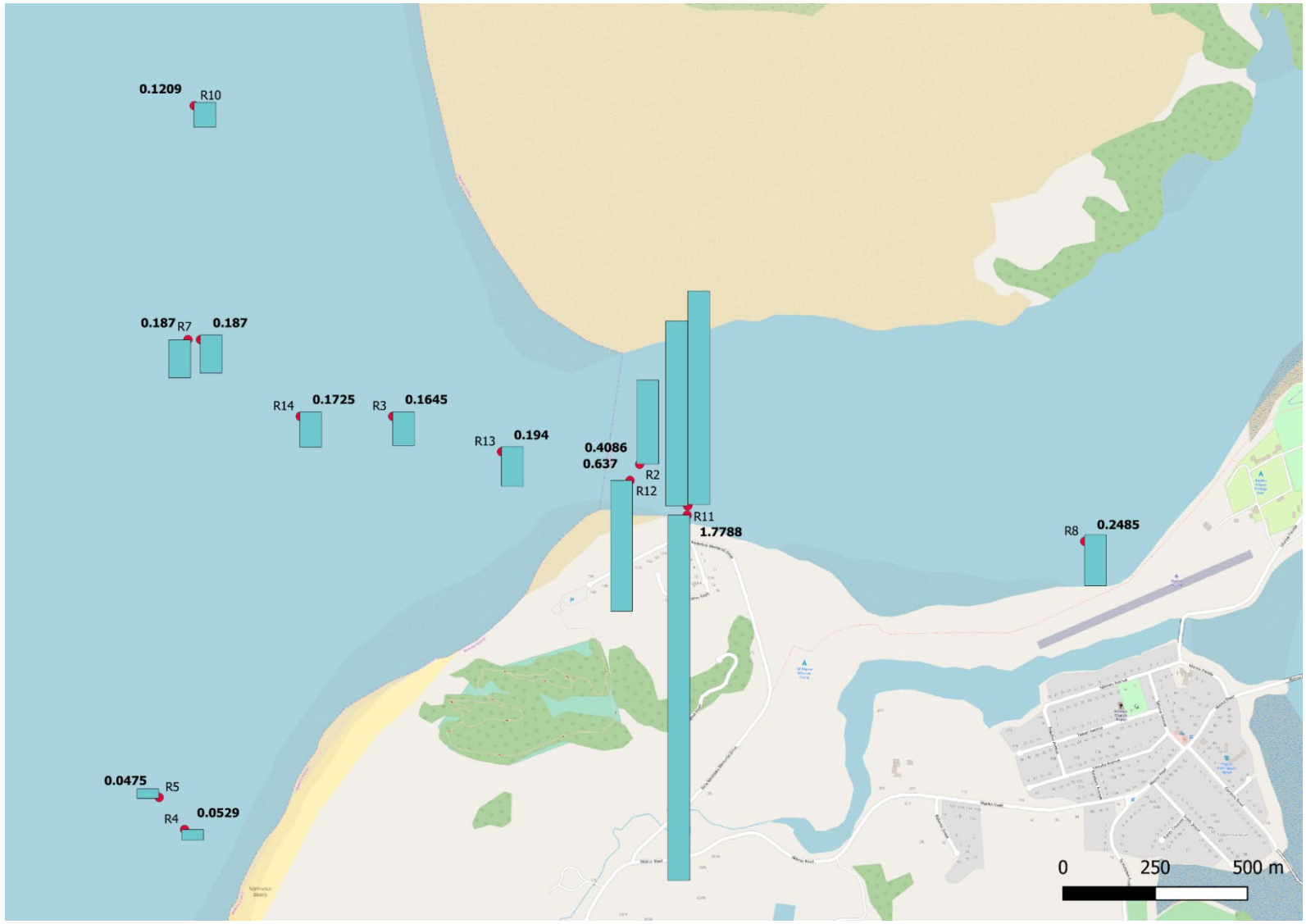

Figure 4-4: Spatial distribution of adult Adenovirus infection risk (bold text) associated with contact recreation assuming one log treatment efficacy assuming one log treatment efficacy. The site details are listed in Table 3-4 and the infection risk values are summarised in Table 4-2. The bars are scaled relative to the largest risk estimated given one log treatment.

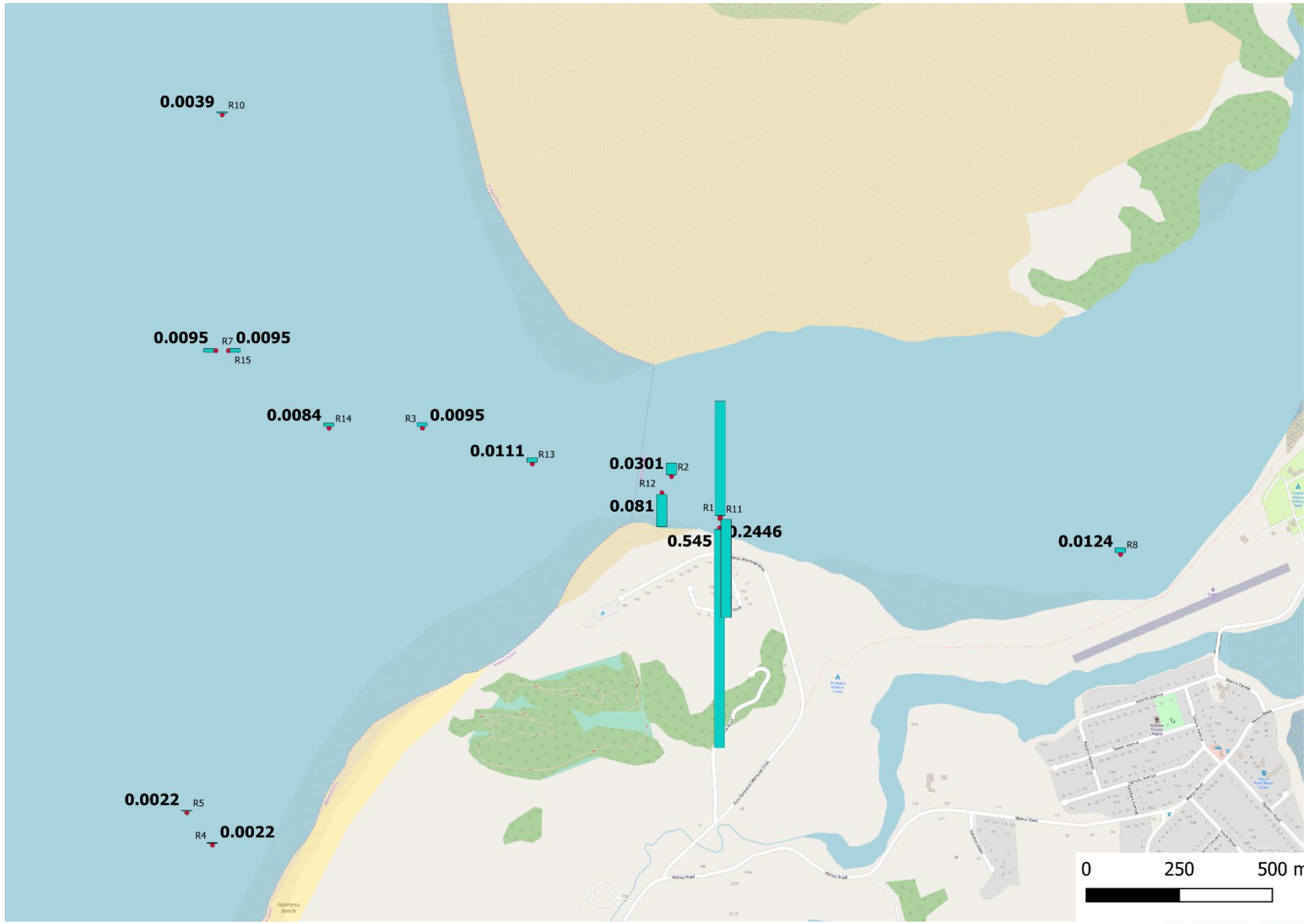

Figure 4-5: Spatial distribution of child Enterovirus infection risk (bold text) associated with consumption of shellfish assuming one log treatment efficacy. The site details are listed in Table 3-4 and the infection risk values are summarised in Table 4-2. The bars are scaled relative to the largest risk estimated given one log treatment.

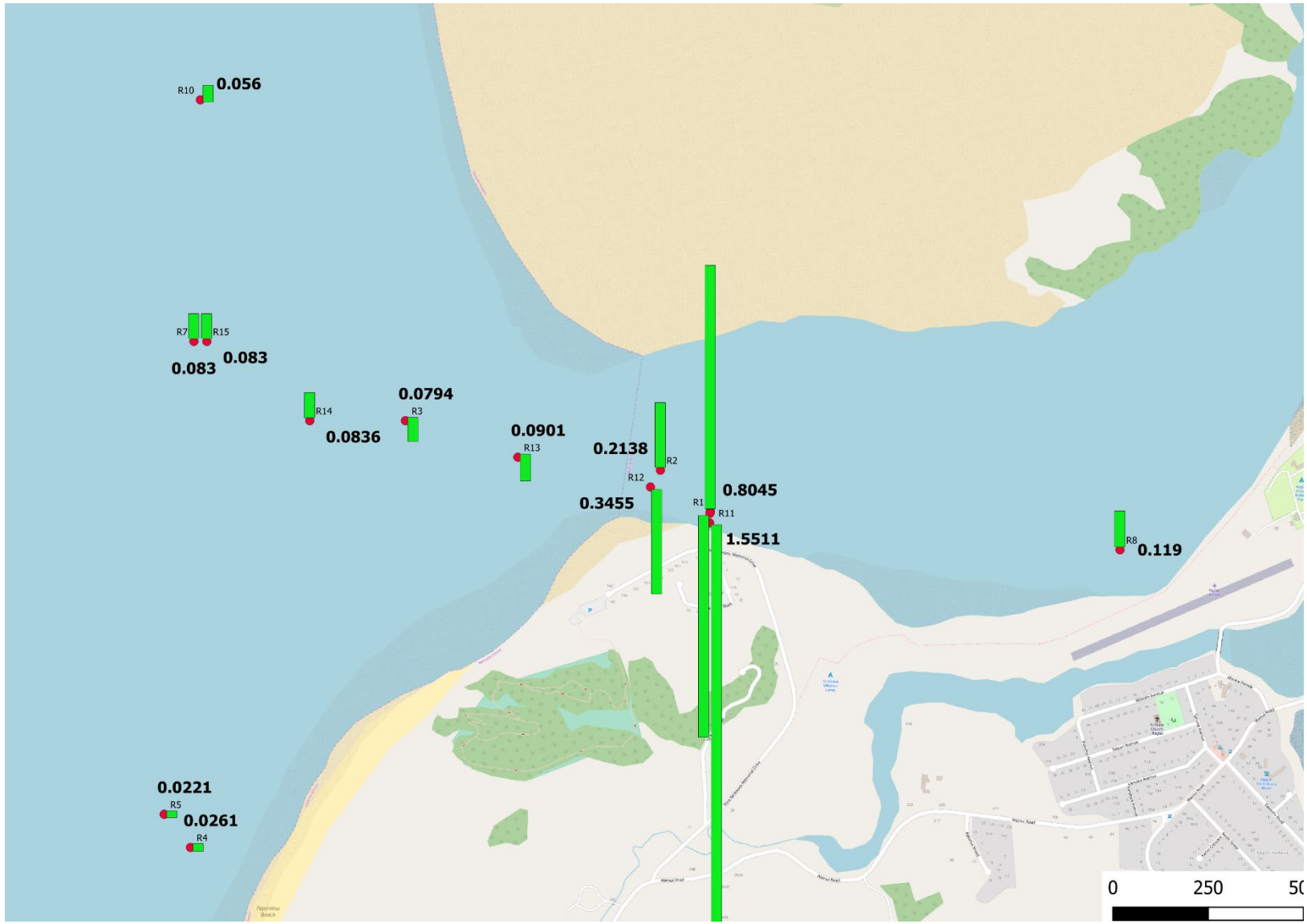

Figure 4-6: Spatial distribution of child Norovirus infection risk (bold text) associated with contact recreation assuming one log treatment efficacy. The site details are listed in Table 3-3 and the infection risk values are summarised in Table 4-1. The bars are scaled relative to the largest risk estimated given one log treatment.

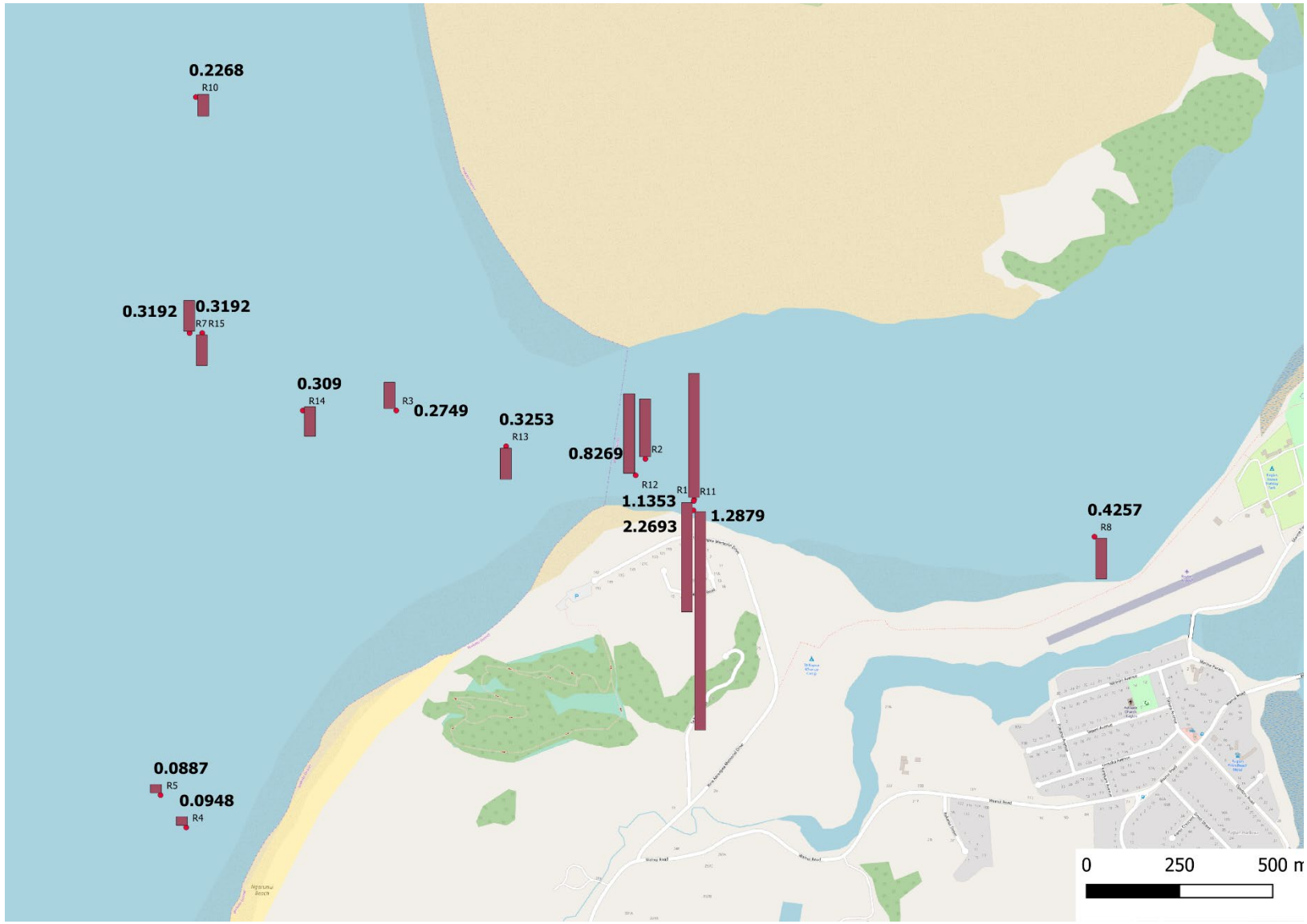

Figure 4-7: Spatial distribution of child Adenovirus infection risk (bold text) associated with contact recreation assuming one log treatment efficacy assuming one log treatment efficacy. The site details are listed in Table 3-4 and the infection risk values are summarised in Table 4-2. The bars are scaled relative to the largest risk estimated given one log treatment.

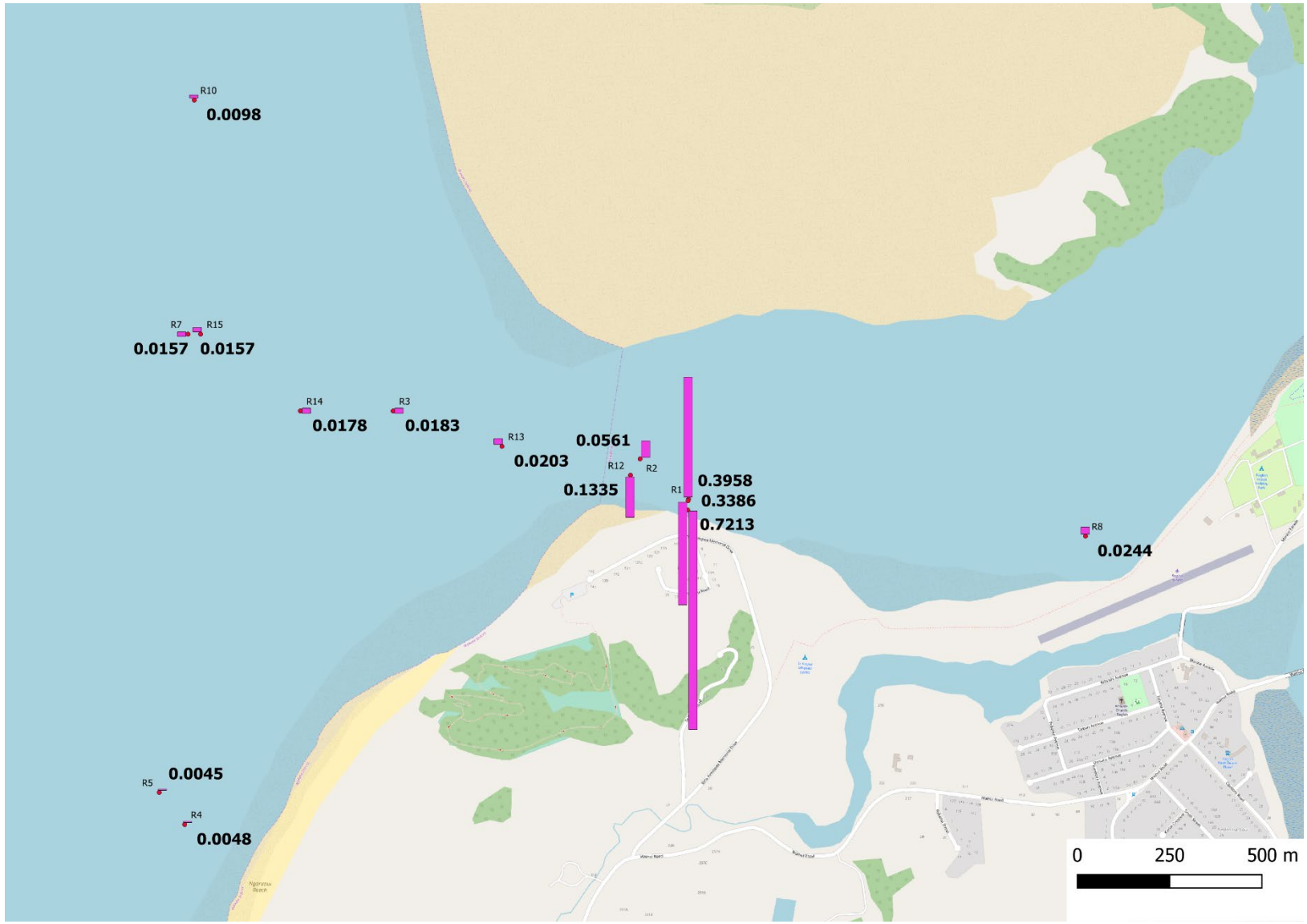

Figure 4-8: Spatial distribution of Enterovirus child infection risk (bold text) associated with consumption of shellfish assuming one log treatment efficacy. The site details are listed in Table 3-4 and the infection risk values are summarised in Table 4-2. The bars are scaled relative to the largest risk estimated given one log treatment.

Figure 4-9: Spatial distribution of Norovirus infection risk (bold text) associated with shellfish consumption assuming one log treatment efficacy. The site details are listed in Table 3-4 and the infection risk values are summarised in Table 4-2. The bars are scaled relative to the largest risk estimated given one log treatment.

Figure 4-10: Spatial distribution of Enterovirus infection risk (bold text) associated with shellfish consumption assuming one log treatment efficacy. The site details are listed in Table 3-4 and the infection risk values are summarised in Table 4-2. The bars are scaled relative to the largest risk estimated given one log treatment.

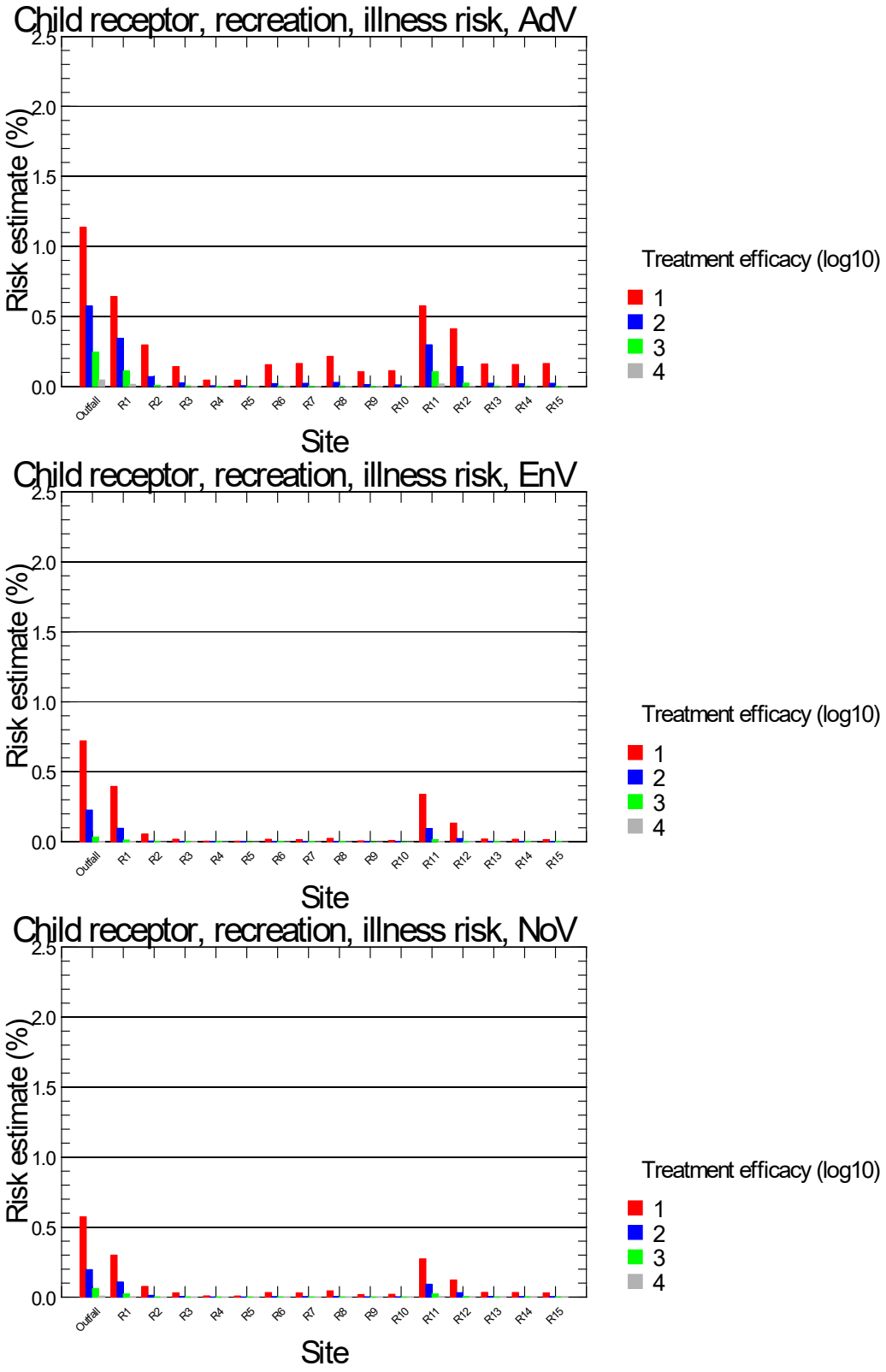

Figure 4-11: Summary of illness risk estimates for three pathogens for child receptors as a consequence of contact recreation at sites potentially impacted by treated wastewater to four levels of efficacy. AdV = Adenovirus, EnV = Enterovirus, NoV = Norovirus. The location of the sites is indicated in Figure 3-2.

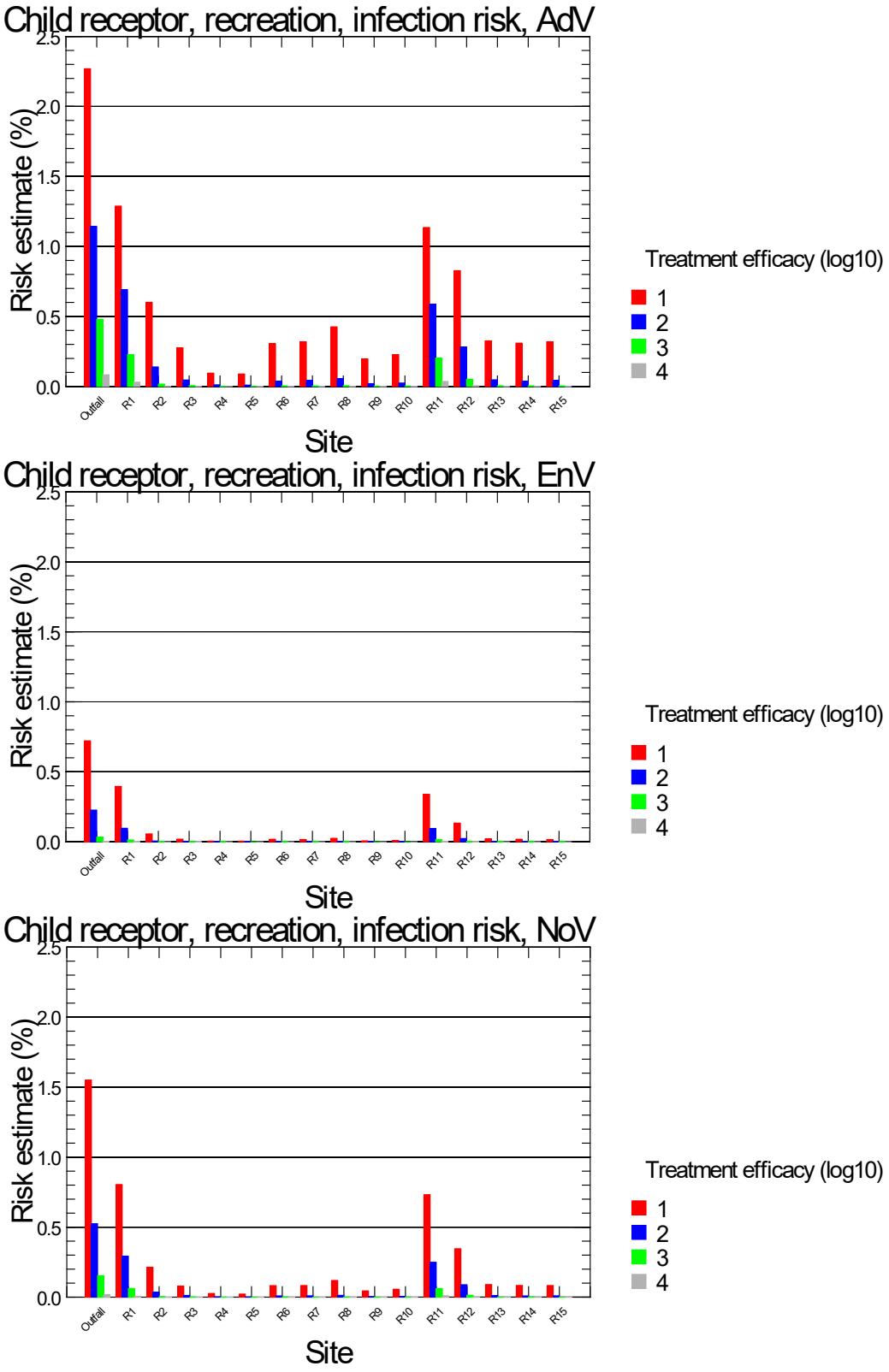

Figure 4-12: Summary of infection risk estimates for three pathogens for child receptors as a consequence of contact recreation at sites potentially impacted by treated wastewater to four levels of efficacy. AdV = Adenovirus, EnV = Enterovirus, NoV = Norovirus. The location of the sites is indicated in Figure 3-2.

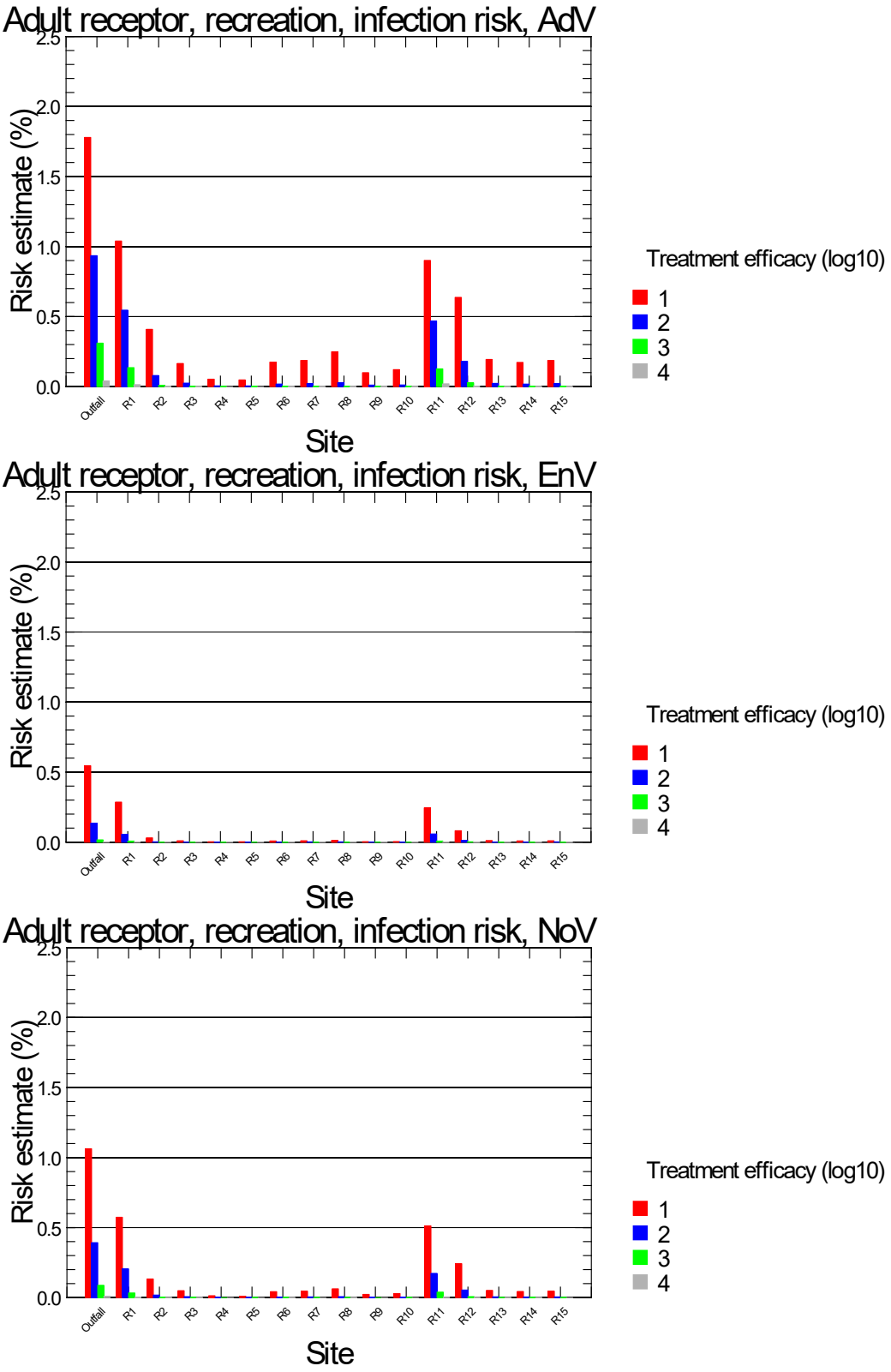

Figure 4-13: Summary of infection risk estimates for three pathogens for adult receptors as a consequence of contact recreation at sites potentially impacted by treated wastewater to four levels of efficacy. AdV = Adenovirus, EnV = Enterovirus, NoV = Norovirus. The location of the sites is indicated in Figure 3-2.

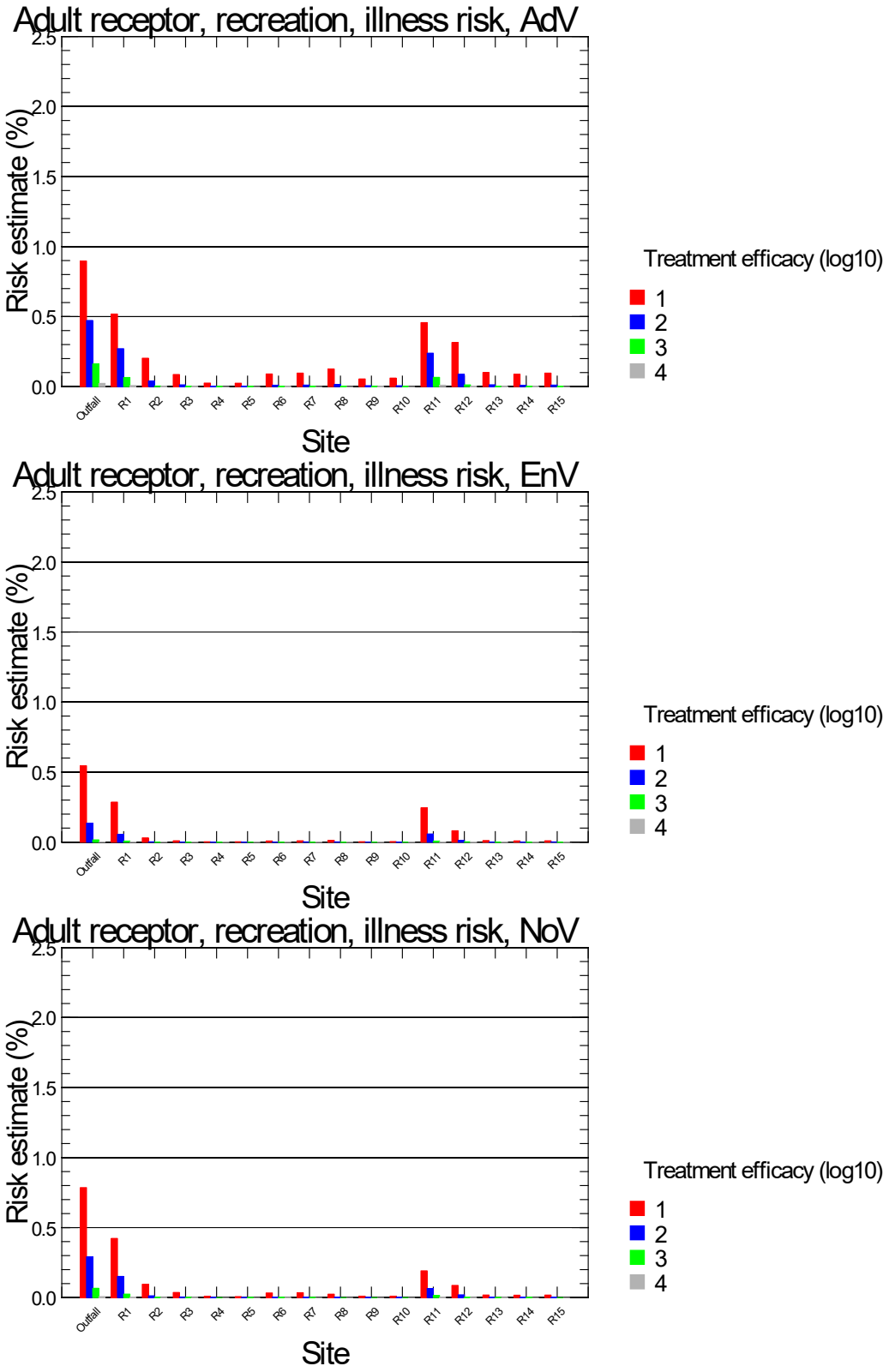

Figure 4-14: Summary of illness risk estimates for three pathogens for adult receptors as a consequence of contact recreation at sites potentially impacted by treated wastewater treated to four levels of efficacy. AdV = Adenovirus, EnV = Enterovirus, NoV = Norovirus. The location of the sites is indicated in Figure 3-2.

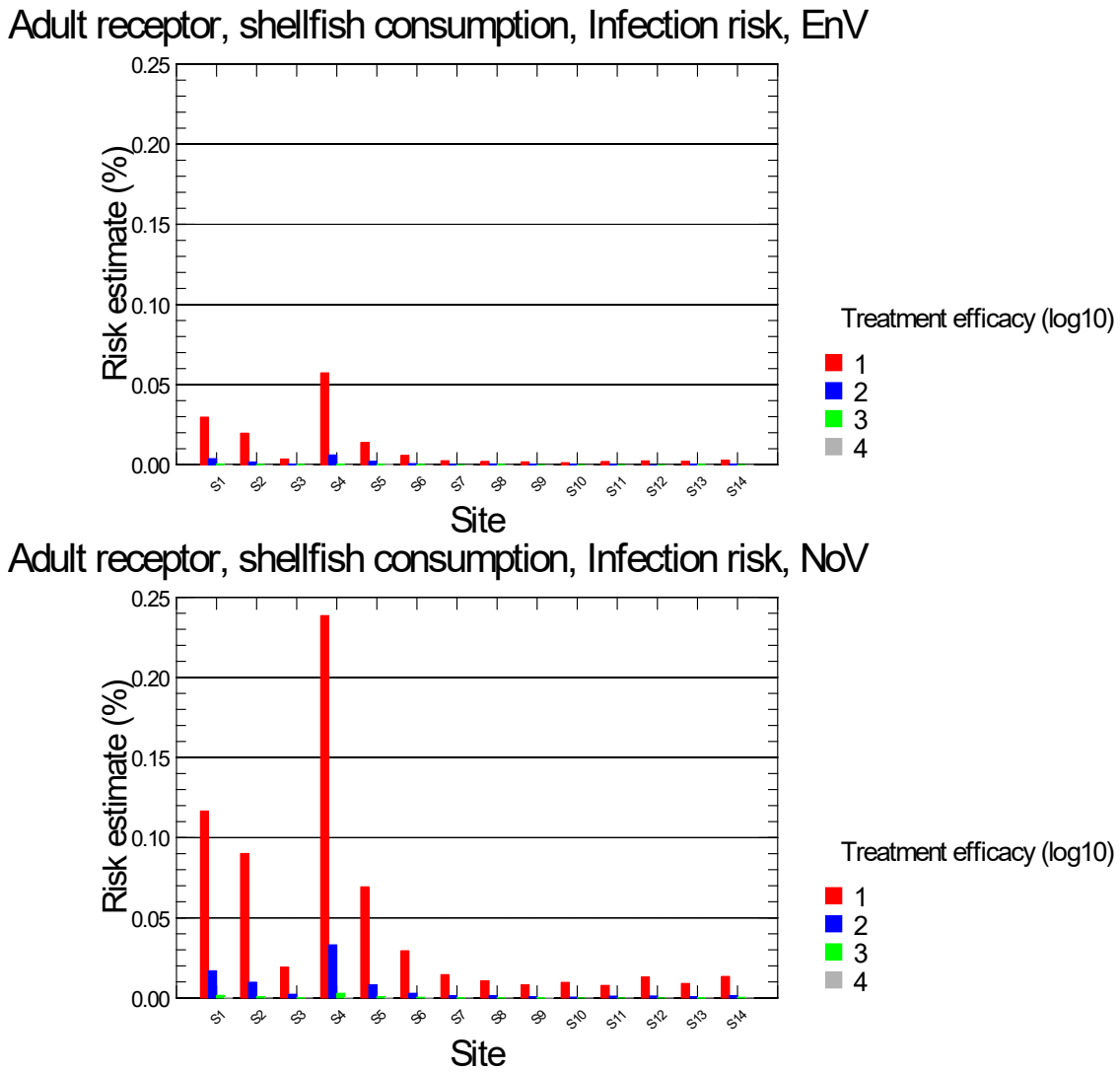

Figure 4-15: Summary of infection risk estimates for two pathogens as a consequence of consumption of shellfish gathered at sites potentially impacted by treated wastewater to four levels of efficacy. EnV = Enterovirus, NoV = Norovirus. The location of the sites is indicated in Figure 3-3.

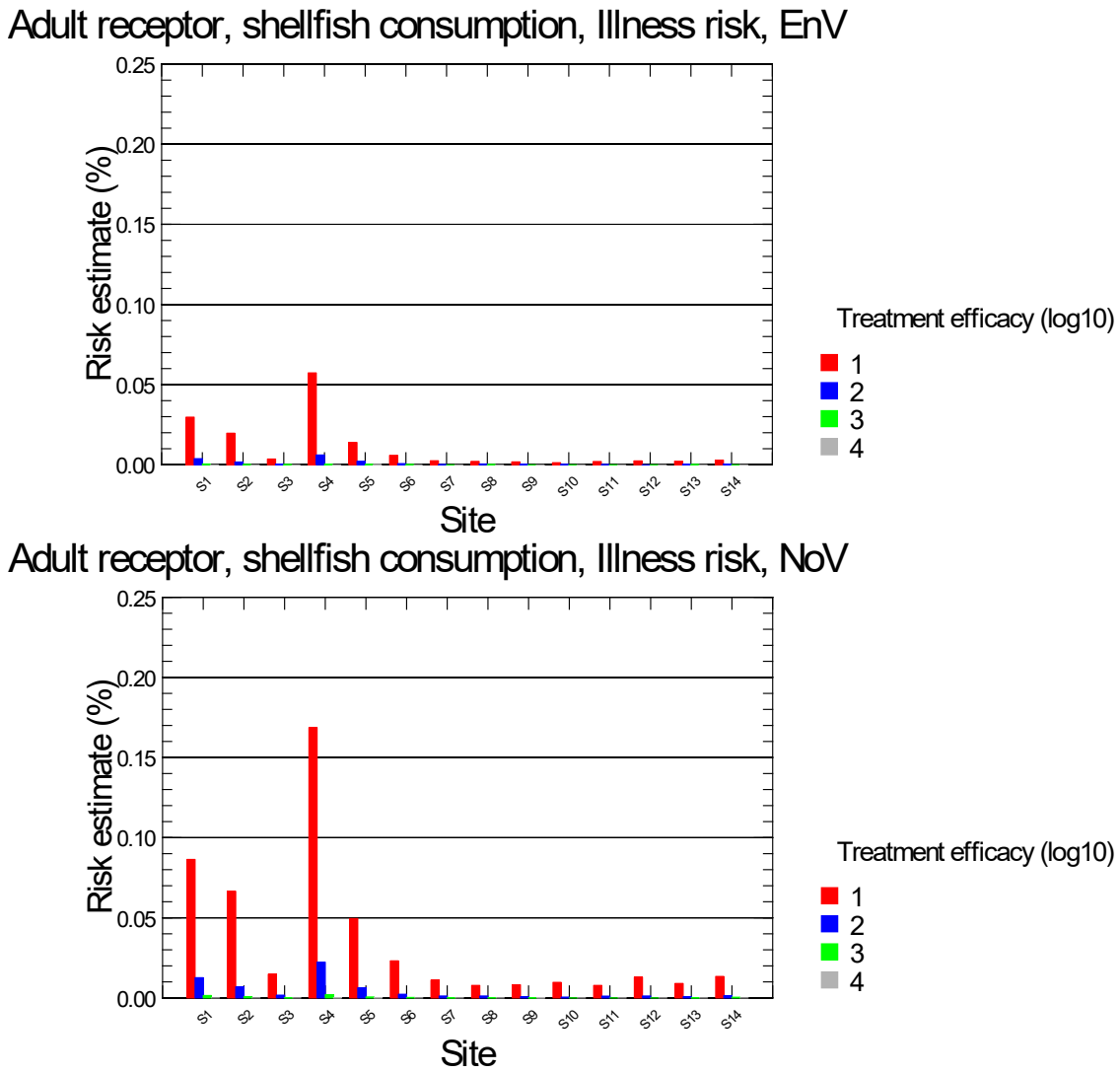

Figure 4-16: Summary of illness risk estimates for two pathogens as a consequence of consumption of shellfish gathered at sites potentially impacted by treated wastewater to four levels of efficacy. EnV = Enterovirus, NoV = Norovirus. The location of the sites is indicated in Figure 3-3.

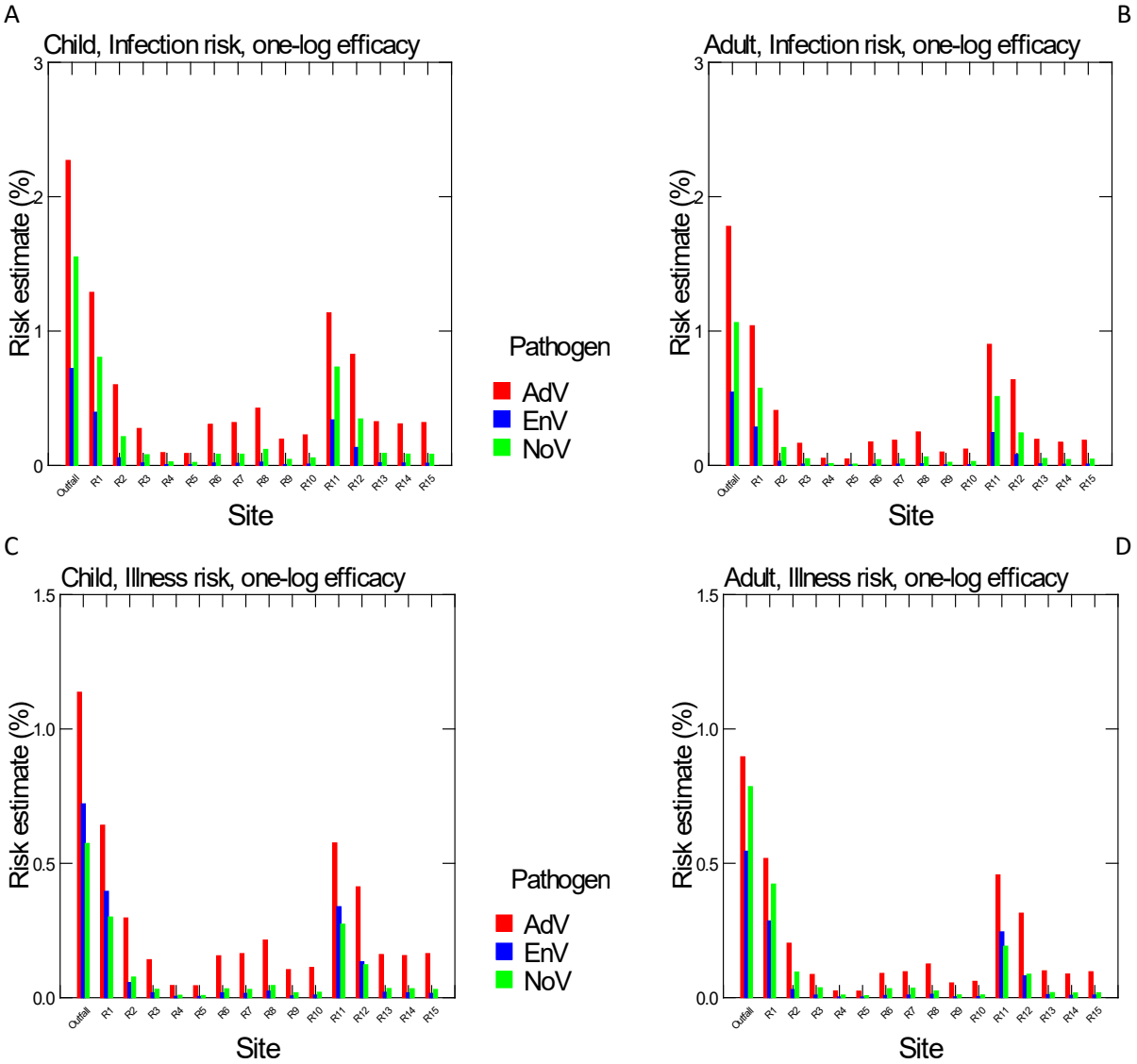

Figure 4-17: Comparison of illness and infection risk across sites, receptors and pathogen.

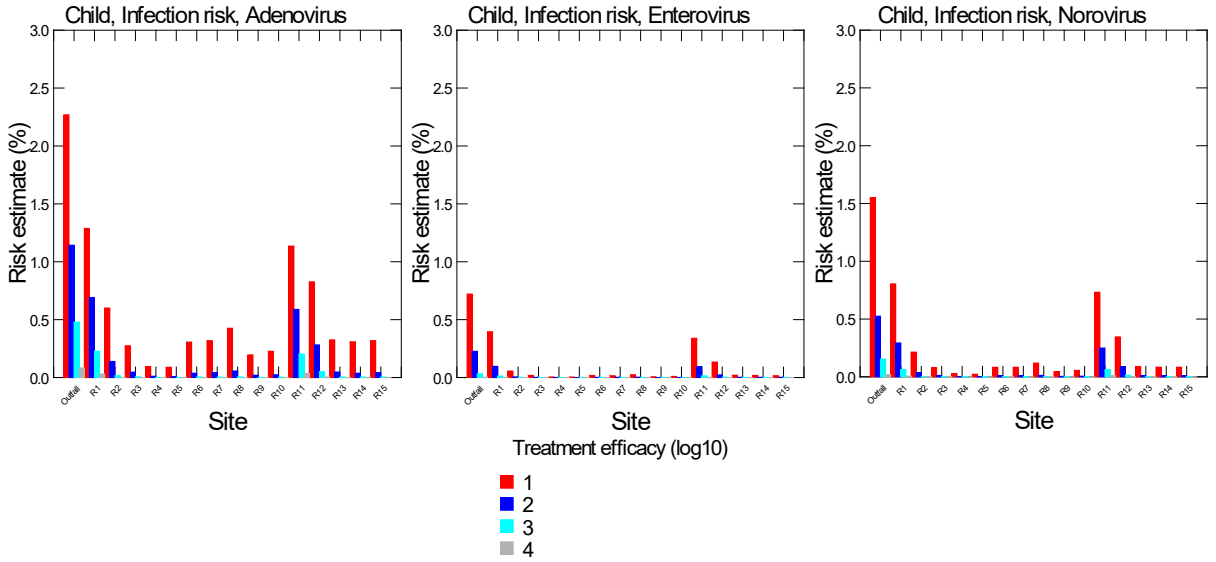

Figure 4-18: Comparison of infection risk across sites by pathogen and efficacy of wastewater treatment.

5 Discussion

In general, predicted infection and illness risks are generally low. The principal reason is the large dilution achieved at the existing discharge site, coupled with the tidally staged timing of discharge (discharge is timed to occur on ebb tide only). Wastewater is discharged to a relatively narrow harbour mouth, and currents and ebb-tide water velocities are quite large – these characteristics favour high immediate dilution, and dispersion continues as the diluted wastewater is discharged to the Tasman Sea. The west coast of the North Island is also quite dynamic, and the highly diluted wastewater is further dispersed and diluted once it leaves the Harbour mouth. As a consequence, relatively little diluted wastewater is returned to the harbour on the following flood tide. This is evident from the dilutions predicted with all three tracers, but particularly the conservative tracer. Should appreciable mass of wastewater contaminants return to the Harbour, concentrations of a conservative tracer may be expected to increase at times. This is not observed (see Section 4.2).

- For both adults and children and for all pathogens, infection risks are greater than risks of illness – this is because illness requires infection, whereas infection does not always result in illness (Figure 4-11 vs Figure 4-12 for children, and Figure 4-13 vs Figure 4-14 for adults).
- Children have higher risk of infection and illness than their adult counterparts (e.g., Figure 4-12 vs. Figure 4-13).
- For both adults and children, at a given level of treatment efficacy, the risk of infection and illness may be ranked AdV > NoV >EnV (Figure 4-17).
- When risk estimates are viewed spatially, highest illness and infection risks are evident at or near the wastewater outfall. This is consistent with the relatively lower dilution at these sites (Figure 4-3 - Figure 4-10).
- For contact recreation water users:
  - Highest risks for all pathogens and receptors exist at the outfall site, followed by “Kite surf inner” (R1), “Kite surf B” (R11) and “Kite surf C” (R12).
  - The sequence R1, R11, R12 is consistent with the movement of the increasingly diluted wastewater plume as it leaves the harbour.
- For consumers of shellfish:
  - Highest risk exists at site S1, followed by S4 and S5.
  - These sites represent the site nearest to the outfall on the seaward side of the discharge (S1), and the site closest to the outfall on the harbour side of the discharge.
  - Risks are approximately twice as large on the seaward side of the discharge pint as the harbour side of the discharge.
  - Risks are approximately half as low again from site S4 to S5, indicating that the diluted wastewater plume does not intrude substantially into the inner harbour.

- It is likely that the low illness risks at the two sites closest to the outfall arise because these sites are on the shoreline, whereas the diluted wastewater is more or less confined to a narrow plume extending along the well-flushed channel that connects the harbour to the Tasman Sea.

Whether these risk estimates are tolerable or not is a matter that the community must decide, with guidance from health experts. To assist with this evaluation, it is worth considering the health risks associated with the current New Zealand "Microbiological Water Quality Guidelines for Marine and Freshwater Recreational Areas" (MfE/MoH 2003). The grading system applied to marine waters identify the categories summarised in Table 5-1, which are defined in terms of measured 95th percentile enterococci concentrations observed over a bathing season; the latter have been related to pathogen concentrations through epidemiological studies:

Table 5-1: Guideline values for microbiological marine water quality. (MfE/MoH 2003).

95th percentile enterococci concentration (N/100 ml)	Basis of derivation	Estimated risk
≤40	Below "no observable adverse effects level" (NOAEL)	<1% gastrointestinal illness <0.3% acute febrile respiratory illness
41-200	Exceeds a "lowest observed adverse effects level" (LOAEL)	1-5% gastrointestinal illness risk 0.3-1.9% acute febrile respiratory illness
201-500	Substantial elevation in probability of all adverse health outcomes for which dose-response data are available	5-10% gastrointestinal illness 1.9-3.9% acute febrile respiratory illness
>500	Significant risk of high levels of minor illness transmission	>10% gastrointestinal illness >3.9% acute febrile respiratory illness

In Figure 5-1 we have related the illness risks predicted for the most sensitive receptors (child) and viruses posing greatest illness risk to the Guideline values in Table 5-1 for all sites, at various levels of wastewater treatment. These results indicate that illness risks are generally low ("acceptable" in terms of expectations for recreational water users at one-log treatment level), and decrease substantially as treatment efficacy is increased.

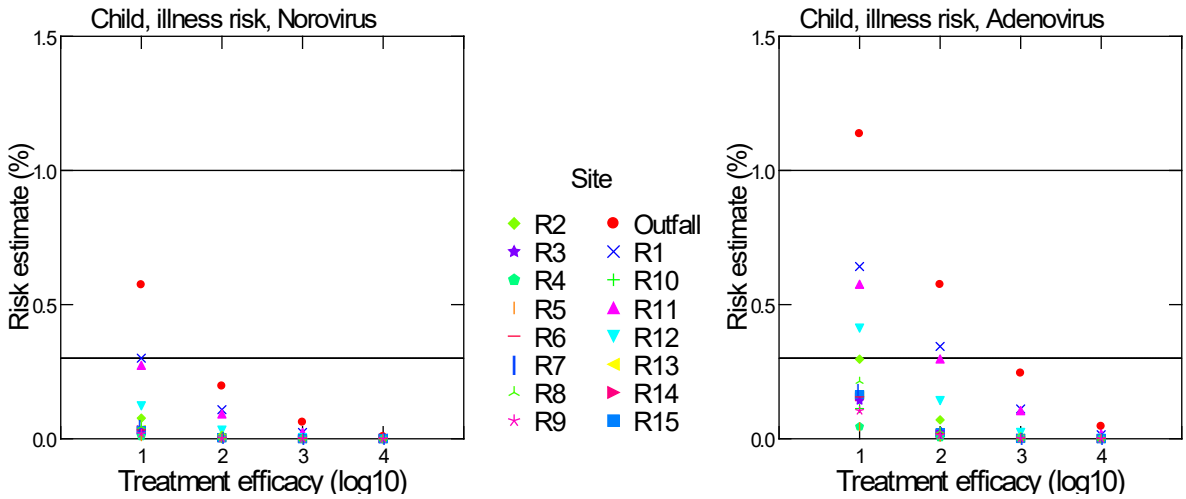

Figure 5-1: Comparison of estimated illness risk for four levels of treatment efficacy for child receptors and two viruses. The broken horizontal lines represent the 0.3% AFRI risk and 1% GI risks from Table 5-1.

We are advised that the existing pond treatment system currently provides 0.5-1 log removal, and a membrane treatment system is likely to provide at least 2 log removal for viruses. [15]

[15] Dr John Crawford, BECA, pers. comm.

6 Conclusions

Using estimates of dilution derived from a calibrated hydrodynamic model, coupled with Quantitative Microbial Risk Assessment modelling that accounted for a range of WWTP influent virus concentrations, doses of pathogens likely to be ingested by adult and child receptors engaged in contact recreation, we were able to predict infection and illness risks at a range of representative contact recreation and shellfish harvesting sites within Raglan Harbour, and at sites in the Tasman Sea within 3 km of the harbour mouth.

High initial dilution of treated wastewater is achieved, and the concentrations of a conservative tracer are generally low across the model domain. As a consequence, infection and illness risks are generally low for all model pathogens selected.

Illness risks have been related to the illness risks defined in the New Zealand "Microbiological Water Quality Guidelines for Marine and Freshwater Recreational Areas" (MfE/MoH 2003). At one log order treatment standard, illness risks for the most sensitive receptors (children) at all sites but one (the outfall) are below the 1% Gastrointestinal Illness threshold (the "no observable adverse effects level"). The "no observable adverse effects level" is exceeded for acute febrile respiratory illness at several sites at or nearby the outfall (mainly in the channel discharging to the Tasman Sea, where the diluted wastewater is transported out of the harbour on the ebb tide).

Illness risks associated with consuming uncooked shellfish are greatest at two sites along the south shore nearest the discharge outfall, but are predicted to be well-below 0.3% illness risk.

We also demonstrate the decrease in illness and infection risk for recreational water-users or consumers of shellfish that may be anticipated as the level of wastewater treatment is increased.

7 Acknowledgements

I gratefully acknowledge:

- expert assistance with development of the models implemented in Microsoft Excel used to estimate risk by Mr Graham McBride, and
- provision of dilution data derived from hydrodynamic modelling undertaken by Mr John Oldman of DHI in exactly the required format.

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Appendix A Information to assist with the selection of viruses

Table A-1: Comparison of the merits and limitations of viruses for which dose-response information is available.

Virus	Advantages	Disadvantages
Gastrointestinal		
Enterovirus	Can induce more serious long-term effects compared to other viruses (Haas et al. 1999, DRG 2002, Simpson et al. 2003). Its inclusion is warranted given that it can cause more serious longer-term illnesses.[16]	Restricted to echovirus 12, the only enterovirus for which an infection dose-response relationship is available. Nevertheless, enterovirus by culture captures more than just echovirus, so, for example, would also capture Coxsackie virus. Meaning of "dose" not clear, giving rise to two quite different infection ID_{50} values (54 and 1052).[17] See **Appendix** D.
Norovirus	Reported to be the most common aetiological agent in receiving waters (e.g., Sinclair et al. 2009). Infection ID_{50} is in the order of 20 virions (among susceptible people), but the dose-response curve rises steeply from the origin, such that ~20% of people may become infected after ingestion of just one virion—see Figure C-1(b), emphasising that a precautionary approach should be taken when modelling this virus.	Efficacy of wastewater treatment in removing infectious noroviruses is difficult to establish. Restricted to Norwalk virus—norovirus genotype I.1. But note that an outbreak study ((Thebault et al. 2013)) identified other genotypes to be, if anything, at least as virulent. In the absence of results to the contrary, and taking an appropriate precautionary approach, noroviruses in treated wastewater are assumed to be not aggregated - were they to be aggregated, health risks would be lessened. May require a conversion from the PCR method used in the clinical trial (Lindesmith et al. 2003; Teunis et al. 2008), as described in (McBride et al. 2013).
Rotavirus	Particularly affects children. The most infective virus for which published dose-response data is available. Has been used as a "model virus" in earlier QMRAs, for Warkworth (Stott & McBride 2009), Army Bay (Palliser 2011), Snell's Beach (Palliser & Pritchard 2012).	Not as prevalent in treated wastewater as noroviruses. Doses in the one available clinical trial (Ward et al. 1986) were measured in terms of "Focus Forming Units" (FFU), with the lowest "dose" set at 0.009 FFU. So FFU numbers need to be multiplied by an unknown factor to index doses of discrete virions (see the approach taken in a USA-wide study, (McBride et al. 2013).
Hepatitis A	A serious illness. Dose-response function indicates virulence (infection ID_{50} = <2).	Present in very low numbers in treated wastewater relative to noroviruses.
Coxsackie (an enterovirus)	May particularly affect children (Suptel 1963).	Studied by Couch et al. (Couch et al. 1965) for coxsackie A21 so restricted to respiratory illness response. Present in low numbers in treated wastewater. Dose-response function indicates moderate virulence (infection ID_{50} = 48).
Respiratory		
Adenovirus	Found routinely in treated wastewater (DRG 2002, Simpson et al. 2003, (Thompson et al. 2003), Hewitt et al. 2011).Very resistant to disinfection (is double-stranded DNA). A common cause of gastrointestinal illness (especially the 40/41 complex). Can be applied to respiratory infections, and therefore be relevant for surfers and/or water-skiers.	Dose-response only for adenovirus 4, a respiratory aetiological agent. Haas .. (1999) report fitting a single-parameter exponential model to data reported by Couch et al. (1966a) giving rise to an infection ID_{50} less than 2 virions. However, most adenoviruses are not respiratory agents. Applying the adenovirus 4 dose-response model to all adenoviruses for gastrointestinal illness appears to over-estimate the dose-response for that form of illness (we can expect more substantial response of the human body's defences to gastrointestinal infection compared to respiratory infection). Applying the model to only the respiratory portion of total adenoviruses requires assumptions about their proportional presence in treated wastewater (Kundu et al. 2013). The latter authors also considered other studies by (Couch et al. 1966a; Couch et al. 1966b; Couch et al. 1969).

[16] For example, coxsackievirus type B (an enterovirus) is now recognised as the most common viral aetiological agent associated with heart disease (Haas et al. 1999).

[17] Infection ID_{50} is a quantity derived from clinical trials of pathogen infectivity. It is the pathogen dose that would result in 50% of an exposed population becoming infected.

Appendix B Adenoviruses

Respiratory viruses, particularly some adenoviruses, may also need to be considered within a QMRA. Respiratory symptoms (via inhalation of contaminated water when water skiing, or inhaling surf-generated aerosols) are sometimes associated with contact with wastewater-impacted coastal waters (WHO 2003). In particular, a New Zealand epidemiological study at seven coastal beaches found a respiratory effect associated with the faecal indicator bacterium enterococci (McBride et al. 1998). Respiratory-associated viruses are probably the commonest causes of acute respiratory infections, for example reportedly causing around 70% of acute sore throats (Mims et al. 2004). They can be particularly resistant to disinfection (Gerba et al. 2003; Thompson et al. 2003). However, while adenoviruses are commonly found in water (Horwitz 2001), including wastewater, many strains give rise to gastrointestinal illness (e.g., the 40/41 strain complex), with a rather smaller proportion associated with respiratory symptoms. So we should note that we have clinical trial information available only for the respiratory-illness-causing adenovirus 4 (Couch et al. 1966a; Couch et al. 1966b; Couch et al. 1969) for which a dose-response model has been developed (Haas et al. 1999). We can expect that people are more vulnerable to respiratory agents than to gastrointestinal agents, because the human body's defences to the latter are more formidable. Fong et al. ((Fong et al. 2010)) found only 3% of wastewater adenoviruses were type 4. So QMRA studies that apply the adenovirus 4 infection dose-response model to all adenoviruses (Gerba et al. 1996; Crabtree et al. 1997) have over-estimated health risk.

Other QMRA studies in New Zealand have predicted illness via ingestion among recreational water users near marine outfalls to be rather higher than illness-via-inhalation (Stott and McBride 2011). A recent study of wet weather bypass flows at Moa Point, Wellington, has included consideration of respiratory effects, using Fong's results (Crawford et al. 2014).

Enteroviruses

Enterovirus (EV) is a single-stranded member of the picornavirus family, containing over 70 serotypes.[18] It was originally classified into 4 groups, polioviruses, coxsackie A viruses, coxsackie B viruses, and echoviruses but molecular characterisation has led to their reclassification into an enterovirus genus that includes 12 species: enterovirus A-H, J and Rhinovirus A-C. Human species of enterovirus are grouped into the four EV species A-D and the three Rhinovirus groups A-C.

Enteroviruses are often found in respiratory secretions (e.g., saliva, nasal mucus) and stools of infected persons. Poliovirus, coxsackie and echovirus can be spread through faecal-oral route. Infection can result in a wide variety of symptoms ranging from mild respiratory illness (common cold), hand, foot and mouth disease, acute hemorrhagic conjunctivitis, aseptic meningitis, myocarditis, severe neonatal sepsis-like disease, and acute flaccid paralysis. Enteroviruses are distributed worldwide and are influenced by season and climate. Infections can show a seasonal pattern with enterovirus prevalence peaking in summer and early fall in temperate areas, while tropical and semitropical areas showing no discernible seasonal trend.

A comparison with literature data found that E-30 (echovirus 30) was the most prevalent type detected internationally (Janes et al. 2014). Generally, enterovirus B viruses (in particular echoviruses) were the most frequently detected. Age distribution patterns were observed with 30–74% of all isolates detected in young children (< 5 years).

Surveillance and monitoring of enteroviruses has traditionally been based on culturing and serotyping. However, it is likely that concentrations may be under-reported due to differences in cell culture sensitivities (Schiff 1984; Schiff et al. 1984). Current advances in molecular techniques using RT-PCR for detection followed by sequencing of the capsid genes for typing is now the method typically used (Benschop et al. 2010).

[18] http://www.picornastudygroup.com/types/enterovirus/enterovirus.htm

Noroviruses

Noroviruses are a principal cause of viral gastroenteritis. They are single-stranded RNA viruses that have been classified into 5 genogroups (GI to GV). Strains I, II and IV can infect humans (particularly strain GII, see Matthews et al. 2012), while GIII infects bovine species and GV has recently been identified in mice. The GI viruses are highly infectious for a proportion of the population (Teunis et al. 2008) and spread easily by direct person-to-person or person-surface-person contact. By analogy, the GII genogroup exhibits the same behaviour. They also can be associated with waterborne gastroenteritis (Parshionikar et al. 2003) or shellfish-associated gastroenteritis (Lees et al. 1995; Thebault et al. 2013)[19] and are therefore a hazard to recreational water users (Gray et al. 1997). They have been detected in both raw and treated wastewaters (Nordgren et al. 2009), with strains of GI and GII predominating in human-derived wastewater that are typically very similar to human strains circulating in the population (van den Berg et al. 2005). Therefore, the public may be at appreciable risk whenever there is exposure to human wastes (animal viruses are generally thought to be not infectious to humans, and so other animal pathogens—bacteria and protozoa—come into play). For the purposes of the QMRA, noroviruses therefore represent the primary potential risk of infection from human-derived wastewaters via ingestion for primary contact users, such as swimmers, surfers and bodyboarders.

[19] These authors considered both infection and illness.

Appendix C Dose-response functions

For infection

Standard clinical trial procedures involve challenging groups of volunteers with aliquots taken from serially-diluted preparations whose well-mixed concentrations are measured. Doses in individuals' challenges are not measured. Consequently only the average dose given to each member of a group is known. Nevertheless, by making two simple assumptions the mathematical form of the infection dose-response equation can be obtained (Haas et al. 1999, McBride 2005a):

1. The "single-hit" hypothesis: That a single pathogen, surviving the body's barriers (e.g., acidic digestion system) and reaching a potential infection site, is sufficient to cause infection.
2. Poisson distribution of pathogens in the preparation—as is appropriate for a random well-mixed population.

The mathematical result, after averaging across each group's individual Poisson-distributed doses, is the single-parameter "simple exponential" equation

$$\mathrm{Pr}_{\mathrm{inf}}(d) = 1 - \mathrm{e}^{-rd} \qquad (1)$$

where *d* is the average doses given to each group, "e" is the standard exponential number (the base of natural logarithms, e = 2.7183…), and *r* is the probability that a pathogen survives the body's defences and reaches an infection site.

Sometimes host-pathogen interactions are such that a constant value of *r* is implausible (e.g., because of differential immunity, or varying pathogen virulence, as indicated by lack of fit to the single-parameter model). In that case *r* is replaced by a standard two-parameter beta distribution with shape parameter α and location parameter β. The mathematical result is the much-more-difficult-to-evaluate[20] Kummer hypergeometric function (denoted as ${}_1F_1$):

$$\mathrm{Pr}_{\mathrm{inf}}(d) = 1 - {}_1F_1(\alpha, \alpha + \beta, -d) \qquad (2)$$

For obvious reasons this can be called the "beta-Poisson" equation.[21] Fortunately in many cases we find that β >> 1 and α << β, in which case this equation can be well-approximated by the following equation (confusingly, also called "beta-Poisson")

$$\mathrm{Pr}_{\mathrm{inf}} = 1 - \left(1 + \frac{d}{\beta}\right)^{-\alpha} \qquad (3)$$

However this approximation is inadequate for noroviruses because the fitted parameter doublet (α = 0.04 and β = 0.055, Teunis et al. 2008) constitute a serious breach of the approximation-validity criteria (α << β, β>>1). Analysis of clinical trial data for noroviruses therefore calls for specialist software that can evaluate (2), as reported by Teunis et al. 2008, Thebault et al. (2013).

[20] Equation (2) can't be evaluated in Excel.

[21] Because a two-parameter (α and β) beta distribution is used instead of the single parameter *r* and the doses are assumed random, i.e., Poisson-distributed. Strictly, β is not properly a location parameter for equation (2), but it is for its approximation equation (3) (because *d* is simply divided by β in that equation: increasing the value of β shifts the curve to the right).

Simplifying the infection dose-response calculations for QMRA

Good QMRA practice, especially for virulent pathogens, is to "expose" *multiple* people on each exposure occasion.[22] In that case the individual doses are known (i.e., are calculated and assigned to individuals by the model) so that there is no need for Poisson-averaging. This somewhat simplifies the mathematical development of the infection dose-response formulae such that for constant r the simple one-parameter exponential model is replaced by the simple binomial model

$$\mathrm{Pr}_{\mathrm{inf}} = 1 - (1 - r)^{i} \tag{4}$$

where *i* is the individual's dose.

Also, the two-parameter beta-Poisson model (the ${}_1F_1$ functional form) is replaced by the "beta-binomial" model

$$\mathrm{Pr}_{\mathrm{inf}} = 1 - \frac{\mathrm{B}(\alpha, \beta + i)}{\mathrm{B}(\alpha, \beta)} \tag{5}$$

where B is the standard beta function (Abramowitz and Stegun 1972) and α and β are as defined previously. This equation can be simply evaluated in Excel.[23]

These two equations have been described by Haas (Haas 2002) as conditional infection dose-response models, the condition being that individual doses are known.

The following figures (Figure C-1a&b) give examples of these functions for adenovirus 4 and for Norwalk virus, for both conditional and unconditional infection dose-response models.

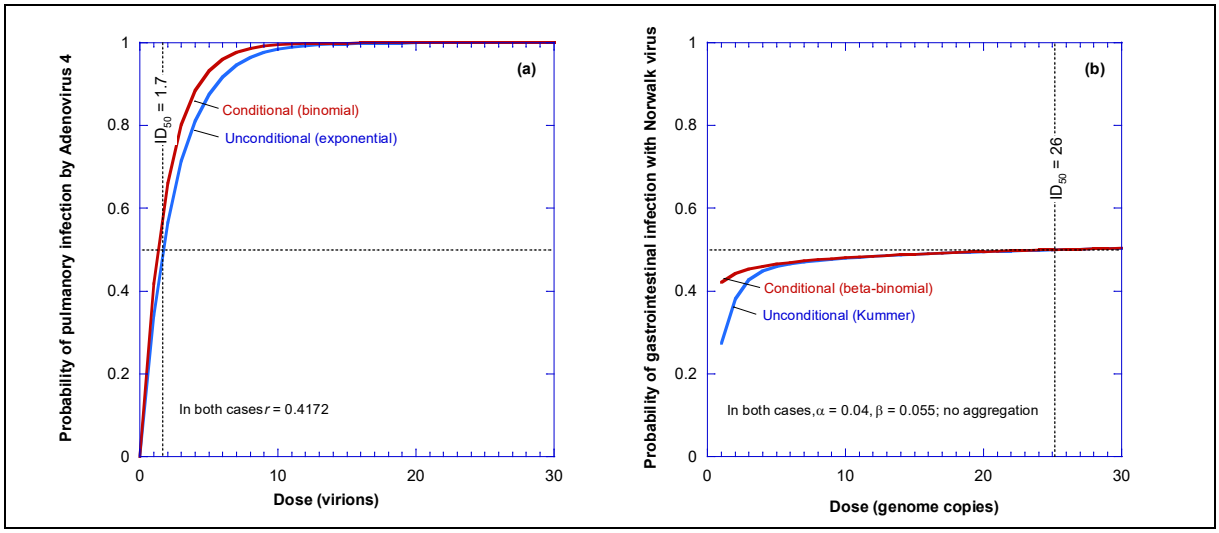


Figure C-1: Conditional and unconditional infection dose-response curves for: (a) single-parameter models for adenovirus 4, and (b) double-parameter models for Norwalk virus (only for susceptible individuals).

These graphs highlight some important features of infection dose-response curves:

- The single-parameter models (e.g., Figure B-1a) rise inexorably to unit probability, precisely because their common parameter (*r*) is constant.

[22] To not do so gives rise to implausible risk profiles. For example if only one individual is exposed per exposure occasion—as a representative of a group visiting a contaminated beach—and if the probability of infection given ingestion of one pathogen is high (say, 20%), then probabilities of infection *between* 0% and 20% are impossible. The resulting risk profile becomes extremely jagged (McBride 2005b). In such cases exposing a group of people per exposure occasion (say, 100), each with different doses (some swim for a few minutes, others for an hour or so), allows many values between 0 and 20% to be calculated.

[23] To do so we note that B(α,β) = Γ(α)Γ(α)/Γ(α+β), where Γ is the standard Gamma function (Abramowitz & Stegun 1972). Standard Excel includes the natural logarithm of the gamma function (as the function 'GAMMALN'), so that we can derive : Pr = 1 – EXP{GAMMALN(β+*i*) + GAMMALN(α+β) – [GAMMALN(α+β+*i*) + GAMMLN(β)]}.

- The double-parameter models (e.g., Figure B-1b) "flatten out" well before reaching unit probability.[24]
- Whilst the relatively high infection ID_{50} for Norwalk virus (26 genome copies among susceptible individuals) occurs on the flattened top of its dose-response curve, infection probabilities are still appreciable at much lower doses.[25]
- The unconditional curves have a jagged profile around the conditional forms, yet deploying the latter in a QMRA gives rise to the same averaged risk.[26]
- Whilst the adenovirus 4 infection dose-response curve is in all respects more severe than that for Norwalk virus, for two reasons that doesn't mean that it is the most severe pathogen:
    i. Adenoviruses that can cause respiratory ailments are a minor part of the total adenovirus population in sewage,[27] with most causing gastro-intestinal illness.
    ii. Exposure to respiratory adenoviruses (via inhalation, e.g., whilst surfing) tends to be lower than ingestion of water whilst swimming.[28]

However, having double-stranded DNA, adenoviruses are more resistant to disinfection processes.

For illness

Some individuals who become infected (e.g., as measured by serological response, or by evidence of pathogen shedding) may not go on to exhibit symptoms, i.e., they are asymptomatic. In that case, to obtain the unconditional probability of illness (given dose) we first need to calculate the conditional probability of illness given infection for each dose, denoted as $\mathrm{Pr}_{\mathrm{ill}|\mathrm{inf}}$. The probability of illness is calculated as:

$$\mathrm{Pr}_{\mathrm{ill}} = \mathrm{Pr}_{\mathrm{ill}|\mathrm{inf}}\,\mathrm{Pr}_{\mathrm{inf}} \tag{6}$$

Two common approaches are used for the conditional illness function:

Hazards model

Teunis et al. (1999) developed hazard models for the illness given infection, with two forms

Decreasing hazard
$$\mathrm{Pr}_{\mathrm{ill}|\mathrm{inf}}(d) = 1 - \left(1 + \frac{\eta}{d}\right)^{-r} \tag{7}$$

and

Increasing hazard
$$\mathrm{Pr}_{\mathrm{ill}|\mathrm{inf}}(d) = 1 - (1 + \eta d)^{-r} \tag{8}$$

[24] In fact these models approach unit probability only for enormous doses.
[25] The "flat top" is caused by the variable host-pathogen interactions, including a proportion of exposed population who high (but incomplete) immune. There is also another group who are completely immune.
[26] That's because applying the unconditional form to a single individual representing a group of people, as is common practice, doesn't capture the fact that, by good luck, some people at a beach will avoid exposure whilst the averaged dose is above zero (McBride 2005b).
[27] Typically respiratory serotypes are detected less frequently than adenovirus F serotypes and so the gastro-intestinal (GI) disease-causing seroptyes tend to predominate in sewage studies Osuolale, O., Okoh, A. (2015) Incidence of human adenoviruses and hepatitis A virus in the final effluent of selected wastewater treatment plants in Eastern Cape Province, South Africa. *Virology Journal*, 12: 98. . However, a proportion of respiratory versus GI serotypes detected will depend on the cell line used for culture assays and the target primers for molecular methods. For example, Hewitt et al. (2011) used cell line 594 and reported that culturable adenoviruses were mainly A-E types (which are respiratory and conjunctivitis serotypes) and there was still around 3 log presence in effluents.
[28] Water-contact-related respiratory illness is an area worthy of further research, particularly in the light of the respiratory illness rates reported in the one New Zealand epidemiological study on this matter—McBride et al. (1998). In that study (at seven New Zealand beaches) those rates were generally more prominent than gastrointestinal rates, a phenomenon that is not fully understood.

where η is a location parameter, and *r* is a shape parameter.[29]

Dose independence

Existing models of the conditional probabilities of illness (the condition being that infection has already occurred) are held in some doubt internationally. For example, the norovirus model (Teunis et al. 2008) predicts substantial infection probabilities at very low doses, but predicts substantial illness probabilities (among the infected) only at very high doses. A large body of work has taken the view that the conditional probability of illness-given-infection should be independent of dose—(Schoen and Ashbolt 2010), (Soller et al. 2010; Soller et al. 2015), (Viau et al. 2011) and (Boehm et al. 2015). Indeed, that approach is endorsed by WHO (WHO 2011), with the result that for the pathogens considered here the conditional illness probabilities are on the order of ½.

[29] The decreasing hazards model has only been reported for a clinical trial on adults exposed to *Campylobacter* (Teunis et al. 1999): All other conditional illness models that I am aware of infer an increasing hazards model, including a *Campylobacter* outbreak study for children (Teunis et al. 2005).

Appendix D Echovirus 12 clinical trial data analysis

Echovirus is a member of the enterovirus family. Haas et al. (1999) reported fitting a one-parameter simple exponential model to clinical trial data for an echovirus 12 study (Akin 1981),[30] with an estimated infection ID_{50} = 54 virions, corresponding to their calibrated *r* value of 0.0128.[31] Haas (1983) had earlier fitted a slightly different value to the Akin data, with *r* = 0.012 (giving infection ID_{50} = 58) and also a two-parameter beta-Poisson curve (with $\alpha = 1.3$ and $\beta = 75$), so that the infection ID_{50} [$= \beta(2^{1/\alpha} - 1)$] = 53. Clearly, these approaches give consistent results with an infection ID_{50} about 50.

The beta-Poisson result was used in the QMRA performed for the Mangere wastewater treatment upgrade (DRG 2002, Simpson et al. 2003), this choice being particularly influenced by the observation that enterovirus illness can give rise to more serious consequences (i.e., sequelae) relative to other virus groups.

Akin's data were in fact preliminary results from an ongoing clinical trial, full results of which were reported three years later in Schiff et al. (1984a&b). Their 1984a paper is the proceedings of a conference held two years earlier in Herzliya Israel. It contains the Akin data. But the 1984b document (a peer-reviewed journal paper) multiplied all the doses, including those reported by Akin, by a factor of 33, to account for the re-analysis of the stock dose suspension using a more sensitive cell line[32]. These published data were analysed by Teunis et al. (1996) giving rise to a two-parameter "beta-Poisson" model ($\alpha = 0.401$, $\beta = 227.2$, as reported by Teunis et al. 1996) and a higher infection ID_{50} = 1052 virions.[33]

We propose to use the beta-Poisson model ($\alpha = 1.3$ and $\beta = 75$, with infection ID_{50} = 53 virions). Note that this conflicts with the approach taken in the increasingly-influential CAMRA website[34] ($\alpha = 1.06$ and $\beta = 171.3$), giving rise to an infection ID_{50} = 922. This has implications for the enterovirus concentrations to be presented to this dose-response function in the QMRA calculations.[35]

[30] This widely-quoted paper (Akin 1981) seems to have been read by only a few, given its appearance only in the "grey literature", decades past. The author of this report has a copy, courtesy of Professor Haas (Drexel University), which is available on request.

[31] For the simple exponential model, algebraic manipulation shows that $ID_{50} = -\ell n(½)/r \approx 0.693/r$.

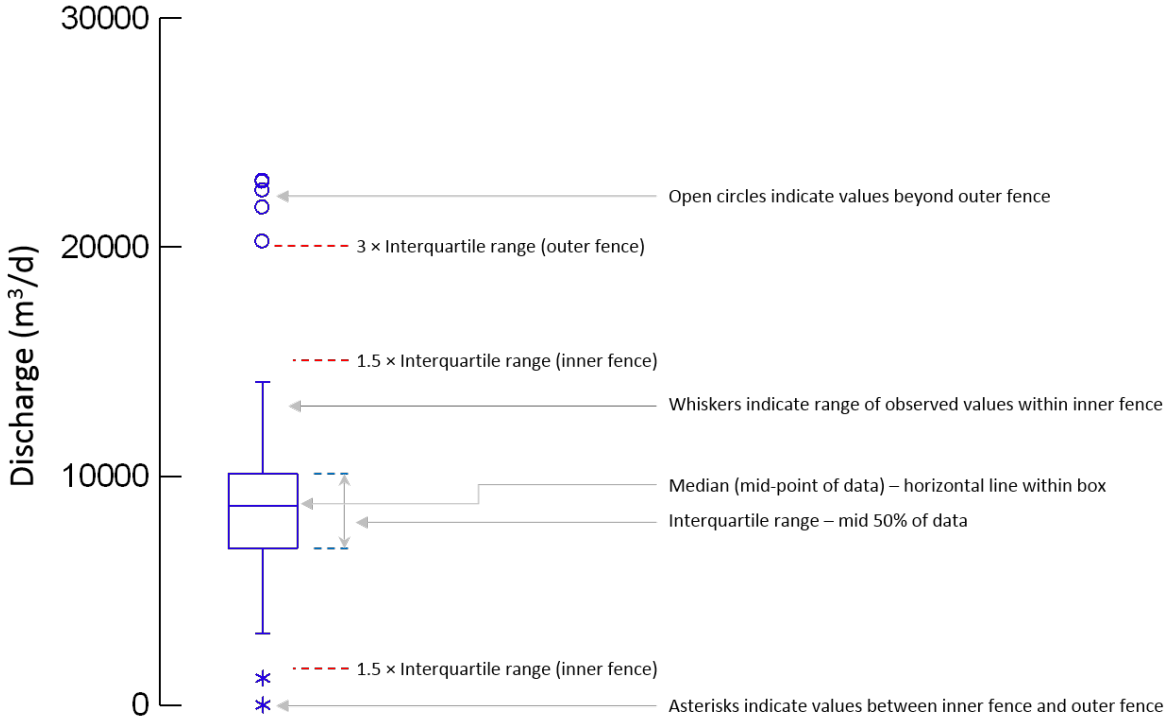
[32] At page 864 of Schiff et al. (1984b): "The original plaque assay used for determination of the titer of the echovirus-12 pool and of the various challenge doses administered to volunteers was based on the use of LLC-MK_2 cells and an agar overlay procedure; in the present study this assay was shown to be significantly less sensitive than the plaque neutralization assay involving RD cells and a soft agar overlay procedure. The latter system increased the plaquing efficiency of the challenge virus by 33-fold."

[33] For the approximate beta-Poisson model, algebraic manipulation shows that $ID_{50} = \beta(2^{1/\alpha} - 1)$.

[34] Center for Advancing Microbial Risk Assessment http://qmrawiki.canr.msu.edu/index.php?title=Table_of_Recommended_Best-Fit_Parameters#tab=Viruses

[35] The adopted dose-response function refers to echovirus 12 data gathered using the "LLC-MK_2" cell line (Schiff et al. 1984a). The CAMRA dose-response function refers to data re-analysed using "RD" cell line. Comparison of dose-response functions for other members of the enterovirus group (e.g., polio virus, hepatitis A, coxsackie) indicates that ID_{50} of the order of 50 is more tenable than of the order of 1000.

Appendix E Explanation of a box and whisker plot



Appendix F Infection and Illness risks – Recreational exposure

Nature of risk	Receptor	Site code	Site name	Level of treatment (log number)	Infection or illness risk		
					NoV	AdV	EnV
Infection	Child	R1	Kite Surf Inner	1	0.8045	1.2879	0.3958
Infection	Child	R1	Kite Surf Inner	2	0.2931	0.6912	0.0966
Infection	Child	R1	Kite Surf Inner	3	0.0623	0.2267	0.0127
Infection	Child	R1	Kite Surf Inner	4	0.0065	0.0301	0.0015
Infection	Child	R2	Inshore Kite surf	1	0.2138	0.6003	0.0561
Infection	Child	R2	Inshore Kite surf	2	0.0362	0.1390	0.0056
Infection	Child	R2	Inshore Kite surf	3	0.0035	0.0162	0.0007
Infection	Child	R2	Inshore Kite surf	4	0.0004	0.0016	0.0000
Infection	Child	R3	Entrance kite surf	1	0.0794	0.2749	0.0183
Infection	Child	R3	Entrance kite surf	2	0.0125	0.0460	0.0020
Infection	Child	R3	Entrance kite surf	3	0.0016	0.0058	0.0004
Infection	Child	R3	Entrance kite surf	4	0.0001	0.0006	0.0002
Infection	Child	R4	Northern swimming	1	0.0261	0.0948	0.0048
Infection	Child	R4	Northern swimming	2	0.0023	0.0113	0.0010
Infection	Child	R4	Northern swimming	3	0.0002	0.0008	0.0001
Infection	Child	R4	Northern swimming	4	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Infection	Child	R5	Northern surfing	1	0.0221	0.0887	0.0045
Infection	Child	R5	Northern surfing	2	0.0016	0.0092	0.0005
Infection	Child	R5	Northern surfing	3	0.0002	0.0010	0.0000
Infection	Child	R5	Northern surfing	4	0.0000	0.0001	0.0000
Infection	Child	R6	Bar surf	1	0.0824	0.3058	0.0178
Infection	Child	R6	Bar surf	2	0.0088	0.0373	0.0016
Infection	Child	R6	Bar surf	3	0.0018	0.0042	0.0003
Infection	Child	R6	Bar surf	4	0.0004	0.0007	0.0000
Infection	Child	R7	Offshore kite surf/Maui	1	0.0830	0.3192	0.0157
Infection	Child	R7	Offshore kite surf/Maui	2	0.0098	0.0426	0.0026
Infection	Child	R7	Offshore kite surf/Maui	3	0.0004	0.0037	0.0003
Infection	Child	R7	Offshore kite surf/Maui	4	0.0000	0.0004	0.0000
Infection	Child	R8	Western Swimming & Shellfish In Harbour	1	0.1190	0.4257	0.0244
Infection	Child	R8	Western Swimming & Shellfish In Harbour	2	0.0129	0.0563	0.0027
Infection	Child	R8	Western Swimming & Shellfish In Harbour	3	0.0013	0.0055	0.0003
Infection	Child	R8	Western Swimming & Shellfish In Harbour	4	0.0001	0.0003	0.0000

Nature of risk	Receptor	Site code	Site name	Level of treatment (log number)	Infection or illness risk		
					NoV	AdV	EnV
Infection	Child	R9	Domain Recreation/Shellfish	1	0.0445	0.1956	0.0067
Infection	Child	R9	Domain Recreation/Shellfish	2	0.0041	0.0199	0.0001
Infection	Child	R9	Domain Recreation/Shellfish	3	0.0001	0.0015	0.0000
Infection	Child	R9	Domain Recreation/Shellfish	4	0.0000	0.0002	0.0000
Infection	Child	R10	Maui North	1	0.0560	0.2268	0.0098
Infection	Child	R10	Maui North	2	0.0053	0.0242	0.0010
Infection	Child	R10	Maui North	3	0.0005	0.0026	0.0000
Infection	Child	R10	Maui North	4	0.0000	0.0003	0.0000
Infection	Child	R11	Kite Surf B	1	0.7322	1.1353	0.3386
Infection	Child	R11	Kite Surf B	2	0.2494	0.5881	0.0938
Infection	Child	R11	Kite Surf B	3	0.0612	0.2035	0.0148
Infection	Child	R11	Kite Surf B	4	0.0097	0.0352	0.0014
Infection	Child	R12	Kite Surf C	1	0.3455	0.8269	0.1335
Infection	Child	R12	Kite Surf C	2	0.0887	0.2819	0.0233
Infection	Child	R12	Kite Surf C	3	0.0132	0.0511	0.0023
Infection	Child	R12	Kite Surf C	4	0.0009	0.0050	0.0004
Infection	Child	R13	Kite Surf D	1	0.0901	0.3253	0.0203
Infection	Child	R13	Kite Surf D	2	0.0116	0.0473	0.0023
Infection	Child	R13	Kite Surf D	3	0.0005	0.0044	0.0003
Infection	Child	R13	Kite Surf D	4	0.0001	0.0005	0.0000
Infection	Child	R14	Kite Surf E	1	0.0836	0.3090	0.0178
Infection	Child	R14	Kite Surf E	2	0.0088	0.0370	0.0016
Infection	Child	R14	Kite Surf E	3	0.0017	0.0040	0.0003
Infection	Child	R14	Kite Surf E	4	0.0003	0.0007	0.0000
Infection	Child	R15	Kite Surf F	1	0.0830	0.3192	0.0157
Infection	Child	R15	Kite Surf F	2	0.0098	0.0426	0.0026
Infection	Child	R15	Kite Surf F	3	0.0004	0.0037	0.0003
Infection	Child	R15	Kite Surf F	4	0.0000	0.0004	0.0000
Infection	Child	Out	Outfall	1	1.5511	2.2693	0.7213
Infection	Child	Out	Outfall	2	0.5246	1.1431	0.2263
Infection	Child	Out	Outfall	3	0.1532	0.4788	0.0327
Infection	Child	Out	Outfall	4	0.0186	0.0832	0.0025
Infection	Adult	R1	Kite Surf Inner	1	0.5735	1.0393	0.2854
Infection	Adult	R1	Kite Surf Inner	2	0.2045	0.5456	0.0553
Infection	Adult	R1	Kite Surf Inner	3	0.0331	0.1353	0.0073
Infection	Adult	R1	Kite Surf Inner	4	0.0031	0.0138	0.0007
Infection	Adult	R2	Inshore Kite surf	1	0.1330	0.4086	0.0301
Infection	Adult	R2	Inshore Kite surf	2	0.0181	0.0787	0.0019

Nature of risk	Receptor	Site code	Site name	Level of treatment (log number)	Infection or illness risk		
					NoV	AdV	EnV
Infection	Adult	R2	Inshore Kite surf	3	0.0017	0.0083	0.0001
Infection	Adult	R2	Inshore Kite surf	4	0.0003	0.0008	0.0000
Infection	Adult	R3	Entrance kite surf	1	0.0492	0.1645	0.0095
Infection	Adult	R3	Entrance kite surf	2	0.0066	0.0244	0.0008
Infection	Adult	R3	Entrance kite surf	3	0.0009	0.0028	0.0003
Infection	Adult	R3	Entrance kite surf	4	0.0001	0.0002	0.0000
Infection	Adult	R4	Northern swimming	1	0.0134	0.0529	0.0022
Infection	Adult	R4	Northern swimming	2	0.0010	0.0050	0.0004
Infection	Adult	R4	Northern swimming	3	0.0000	0.0004	0.0001
Infection	Adult	R4	Northern swimming	4	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Infection	Adult	R5	Northern surfing	1	0.0097	0.0475	0.0022
Infection	Adult	R5	Northern surfing	2	0.0005	0.0046	0.0003
Infection	Adult	R5	Northern surfing	3	0.0001	0.0007	0.0000
Infection	Adult	R5	Northern surfing	4	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Infection	Adult	R6	Bar surf	1	0.0423	0.1747	0.0079
Infection	Adult	R6	Bar surf	2	0.0042	0.0182	0.0008
Infection	Adult	R6	Bar surf	3	0.0013	0.0024	0.0002
Infection	Adult	R6	Bar surf	4	0.0002	0.0004	0.0000
Infection	Adult	R7	Offshore kite surf/Maui	1	0.0460	0.1870	0.0095
Infection	Adult	R7	Offshore kite surf/Maui	2	0.0048	0.0214	0.0016
Infection	Adult	R7	Offshore kite surf/Maui	3	0.0001	0.0015	0.0001
Infection	Adult	R7	Offshore kite surf/Maui	4	0.0000	0.0002	0.0000
Infection	Adult	R8	Western Swimming & Shellfish In Harbour	1	0.0627	0.2485	0.0124
Infection	Adult	R8	Western Swimming & Shellfish In Harbour	2	0.0069	0.0281	0.0015
Infection	Adult	R8	Western Swimming & Shellfish In Harbour	3	0.0004	0.0028	0.0002
Infection	Adult	R8	Western Swimming & Shellfish In Harbour	4	0.0001	0.0002	0.0000
Infection	Adult	R9	Domain Recreation/Shellfish	1	0.0227	0.0991	0.0030
Infection	Adult	R9	Domain Recreation/Shellfish	2	0.0015	0.0106	0.0000
Infection	Adult	R9	Domain Recreation/Shellfish	3	0.0000	0.0004	0.0000
Infection	Adult	R9	Domain Recreation/Shellfish	4	0.0000	0.0001	0.0000
Infection	Adult	R10	Maui North	1	0.0288	0.1209	0.0039
Infection	Adult	R10	Maui North	2	0.0024	0.0116	0.0003
Infection	Adult	R10	Maui North	3	0.0004	0.0012	0.0000
Infection	Adult	R10	Maui North	4	0.0000	0.0001	0.0000
Infection	Adult	R11	Kite Surf B	1	0.5123	0.9009	0.2446

Nature of risk	Receptor	Site code	Site name	Level of treatment (log number)	Infection or illness risk		
					NoV	AdV	EnV
Infection	Adult	R11	Kite Surf B	2	0.1731	0.4679	0.0579
Infection	Adult	R11	Kite Surf B	3	0.0393	0.1264	0.0071
Infection	Adult	R11	Kite Surf B	4	0.0049	0.0199	0.0007
Infection	Adult	R12	Kite Surf C	1	0.2418	0.6370	0.0810
Infection	Adult	R12	Kite Surf C	2	0.0541	0.1798	0.0124
Infection	Adult	R12	Kite Surf C	3	0.0071	0.0264	0.0020
Infection	Adult	R12	Kite Surf C	4	0.0005	0.0020	0.0002
Infection	Adult	R13	Kite Surf D	1	0.0514	0.1940	0.0111
Infection	Adult	R13	Kite Surf D	2	0.0056	0.0228	0.0008
Infection	Adult	R13	Kite Surf D	3	0.0003	0.0018	0.0002
Infection	Adult	R13	Kite Surf D	4	0.0001	0.0002	0.0000
Infection	Adult	R14	Kite Surf E	1	0.0435	0.1725	0.0084
Infection	Adult	R14	Kite Surf E	2	0.0044	0.0176	0.0007
Infection	Adult	R14	Kite Surf E	3	0.0013	0.0025	0.0002
Infection	Adult	R14	Kite Surf E	4	0.0002	0.0004	0.0000
Infection	Adult	R15	Kite Surf F	1	0.0460	0.1870	0.0095
Infection	Adult	R15	Kite Surf F	2	0.0048	0.0214	0.0016
Infection	Adult	R15	Kite Surf F	3	0.0001	0.0015	0.0001
Infection	Adult	R15	Kite Surf F	4	0.0000	0.0002	0.0000
Infection	Adult	Out	Outfall	1	1.0626	1.7788	0.5450
Infection	Adult	Out	Outfall	2	0.3921	0.9346	0.1350
Infection	Adult	Out	Outfall	3	0.0879	0.3099	0.0158
Infection	Adult	Out	Outfall	4	0.0091	0.0404	0.0010
Illness	Child	R1	Kite Surf Inner	1	0.3002	0.6418	0.3958
Illness	Child	R1	Kite Surf Inner	2	0.1083	0.3440	0.0966
Illness	Child	R1	Kite Surf Inner	3	0.0235	0.1109	0.0127
Illness	Child	R1	Kite Surf Inner	4	0.0022	0.0149	0.0015
Illness	Child	R2	Inshore Kite surf	1	0.0767	0.2965	0.0561
Illness	Child	R2	Inshore Kite surf	2	0.0127	0.0703	0.0056
Illness	Child	R2	Inshore Kite surf	3	0.0010	0.0076	0.0007
Illness	Child	R2	Inshore Kite surf	4	0.0000	0.0006	0.0000
Illness	Child	R3	Entrance kite surf	1	0.0310	0.1414	0.0183
Illness	Child	R3	Entrance kite surf	2	0.0049	0.0245	0.0020
Illness	Child	R3	Entrance kite surf	3	0.0005	0.0034	0.0004
Illness	Child	R3	Entrance kite surf	4	0.0001	0.0003	0.0002
Illness	Child	R4	Northern swimming	1	0.0090	0.0453	0.0048
Illness	Child	R4	Northern swimming	2	0.0008	0.0050	0.0010
Illness	Child	R4	Northern swimming	3	0.0001	0.0005	0.0001

Nature of risk	Receptor	Site code	Site name	Level of treatment (log number)	Infection or illness risk		
					NoV	AdV	EnV
Illness	Child	R4	Northern swimming	4	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Illness	Child	R5	Northern surfing	1	0.0079	0.0444	0.0045
Illness	Child	R5	Northern surfing	2	0.0007	0.0053	0.0005
Illness	Child	R5	Northern surfing	3	0.0001	0.0003	0.0000
Illness	Child	R5	Northern surfing	4	0.0000	0.0001	0.0000
Illness	Child	R6	Bar surf	1	0.0329	0.1558	0.0178
Illness	Child	R6	Bar surf	2	0.0036	0.0203	0.0016
Illness	Child	R6	Bar surf	3	0.0008	0.0023	0.0003
Illness	Child	R6	Bar surf	4	0.0001	0.0004	0.0000
Illness	Child	R7	Offshore kite surf/Maui	1	0.0307	0.1640	0.0157
Illness	Child	R7	Offshore kite surf/Maui	2	0.0036	0.0222	0.0026
Illness	Child	R7	Offshore kite surf/Maui	3	0.0002	0.0014	0.0003
Illness	Child	R7	Offshore kite surf/Maui	4	0.0000	0.0002	0.0000
Illness	Child	R8	Western Swimming & Shellfish In Harbour	1	0.0451	0.2142	0.0244
Illness	Child	R8	Western Swimming & Shellfish In Harbour	2	0.0051	0.0290	0.0027
Illness	Child	R8	Western Swimming & Shellfish In Harbour	3	0.0002	0.0022	0.0003
Illness	Child	R8	Western Swimming & Shellfish In Harbour	4	0.0000	0.0001	0.0000
Illness	Child	R9	Domain Recreation/Shellfish	1	0.0184	0.1042	0.0067
Illness	Child	R9	Domain Recreation/Shellfish	2	0.0017	0.0123	0.0001
Illness	Child	R9	Domain Recreation/Shellfish	3	0.0001	0.0009	0.0000
Illness	Child	R9	Domain Recreation/Shellfish	4	0.0000	0.0002	0.0000
Illness	Child	R10	Maui North	1	0.0202	0.1125	0.0098
Illness	Child	R10	Maui North	2	0.0016	0.0113	0.0010
Illness	Child	R10	Maui North	3	0.0000	0.0011	0.0000
Illness	Child	R10	Maui North	4	0.0000	0.0001	0.0000
Illness	Child	R11	Kite Surf B	1	0.2736	0.5757	0.3386
Illness	Child	R11	Kite Surf B	2	0.0924	0.2974	0.0938
Illness	Child	R11	Kite Surf B	3	0.0234	0.1048	0.0148
Illness	Child	R11	Kite Surf B	4	0.0036	0.0182	0.0014
Illness	Child	R12	Kite Surf C	1	0.1226	0.4123	0.1335
Illness	Child	R12	Kite Surf C	2	0.0320	0.1421	0.0233
Illness	Child	R12	Kite Surf C	3	0.0041	0.0235	0.0023
Illness	Child	R12	Kite Surf C	4	0.0002	0.0021	0.0004
Illness	Child	R13	Kite Surf D	1	0.0341	0.1605	0.0203
Illness	Child	R13	Kite Surf D	2	0.0044	0.0229	0.0023

Nature of risk	Receptor	Site code	Site name	Level of treatment (log number)	Infection or illness risk		
					NoV	AdV	EnV
Illness	Child	R13	Kite Surf D	3	0.0001	0.0024	0.0003
Illness	Child	R13	Kite Surf D	4	0.0001	0.0003	0.0000
Illness	Child	R14	Kite Surf E	1	0.0332	0.1566	0.0178
Illness	Child	R14	Kite Surf E	2	0.0036	0.0194	0.0016
Illness	Child	R14	Kite Surf E	3	0.0008	0.0020	0.0003
Illness	Child	R14	Kite Surf E	4	0.0001	0.0004	0.0000
Illness	Child	R15	Kite Surf F	1	0.0307	0.1640	0.0157
Illness	Child	R15	Kite Surf F	2	0.0036	0.0222	0.0026
Illness	Child	R15	Kite Surf F	3	0.0002	0.0014	0.0003
Illness	Child	R15	Kite Surf F	4	0.0000	0.0002	0.0000
Illness	Child	Out	Outfall	1	0.5738	1.1367	0.7213
Illness	Child	Out	Outfall	2	0.1963	0.5747	0.2263
Illness	Child	Out	Outfall	3	0.0616	0.2444	0.0327
Illness	Child	Out	Outfall	4	0.0078	0.0461	0.0025
Illness	Adult	R1	Kite Surf Inner	1	0.4224	0.5178	0.2854
Illness	Adult	R1	Kite Surf Inner	2	0.1514	0.2704	0.0553
Illness	Adult	R1	Kite Surf Inner	3	0.0249	0.0647	0.0073
Illness	Adult	R1	Kite Surf Inner	4	0.0019	0.0072	0.0007
Illness	Adult	R2	Inshore Kite surf	1	0.0951	0.2026	0.0301
Illness	Adult	R2	Inshore Kite surf	2	0.0126	0.0400	0.0019
Illness	Adult	R2	Inshore Kite surf	3	0.0011	0.0041	0.0001
Illness	Adult	R2	Inshore Kite surf	4	0.0002	0.0001	0.0000
Illness	Adult	R3	Entrance kite surf	1	0.0365	0.0861	0.0095
Illness	Adult	R3	Entrance kite surf	2	0.0047	0.0125	0.0008
Illness	Adult	R3	Entrance kite surf	3	0.0007	0.0017	0.0003
Illness	Adult	R3	Entrance kite surf	4	0.0001	0.0002	0.0000
Illness	Adult	R4	Northern swimming	1	0.0095	0.0249	0.0022
Illness	Adult	R4	Northern swimming	2	0.0006	0.0021	0.0004
Illness	Adult	R4	Northern swimming	3	0.0000	0.0003	0.0001
Illness	Adult	R4	Northern swimming	4	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Illness	Adult	R5	Northern surfing	1	0.0072	0.0242	0.0022
Illness	Adult	R5	Northern surfing	2	0.0004	0.0025	0.0003
Illness	Adult	R5	Northern surfing	3	0.0001	0.0003	0.0000
Illness	Adult	R5	Northern surfing	4	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Illness	Adult	R6	Bar surf	1	0.0333	0.0901	0.0079
Illness	Adult	R6	Bar surf	2	0.0032	0.0097	0.0008
Illness	Adult	R6	Bar surf	3	0.0011	0.0012	0.0002
Illness	Adult	R6	Bar surf	4	0.0002	0.0002	0.0000

Nature of risk	Receptor	Site code	Site name	Level of treatment (log number)	Infection or illness risk		
					NoV	AdV	EnV
Illness	Adult	R7	Offshore kite surf/Maui	1	0.0349	0.0963	0.0095
Illness	Adult	R7	Offshore kite surf/Maui	2	0.0033	0.0108	0.0016
Illness	Adult	R7	Offshore kite surf/Maui	3	0.0001	0.0005	0.0001
Illness	Adult	R7	Offshore kite surf/Maui	4	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Illness	Adult	R8	Western Swimming & Shellfish In Harbour	1	0.0247	0.1251	0.0124
Illness	Adult	R8	Western Swimming & Shellfish In Harbour	2	0.0026	0.0141	0.0015
Illness	Adult	R8	Western Swimming & Shellfish In Harbour	3	0.0000	0.0012	0.0002
Illness	Adult	R8	Western Swimming & Shellfish In Harbour	4	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Illness	Adult	R9	Domain Recreation/Shellfish	1	0.0100	0.0545	0.0030
Illness	Adult	R9	Domain Recreation/Shellfish	2	0.0007	0.0065	0.0000
Illness	Adult	R9	Domain Recreation/Shellfish	3	0.0000	0.0004	0.0000
Illness	Adult	R9	Domain Recreation/Shellfish	4	0.0000	0.0001	0.0000
Illness	Adult	R10	Maui North	1	0.0101	0.0606	0.0039
Illness	Adult	R10	Maui North	2	0.0009	0.0058	0.0003
Illness	Adult	R10	Maui North	3	0.0000	0.0003	0.0000
Illness	Adult	R10	Maui North	4	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Illness	Adult	R11	Kite Surf B	1	0.1913	0.4567	0.2446
Illness	Adult	R11	Kite Surf B	2	0.0644	0.2386	0.0579
Illness	Adult	R11	Kite Surf B	3	0.0150	0.0659	0.0071
Illness	Adult	R11	Kite Surf B	4	0.0017	0.0099	0.0007
Illness	Adult	R12	Kite Surf C	1	0.0872	0.3143	0.0810
Illness	Adult	R12	Kite Surf C	2	0.0196	0.0879	0.0124
Illness	Adult	R12	Kite Surf C	3	0.0022	0.0120	0.0020
Illness	Adult	R12	Kite Surf C	4	0.0002	0.0010	0.0002
Illness	Adult	R13	Kite Surf D	1	0.0186	0.0997	0.0111
Illness	Adult	R13	Kite Surf D	2	0.0022	0.0126	0.0008
Illness	Adult	R13	Kite Surf D	3	0.0001	0.0008	0.0002
Illness	Adult	R13	Kite Surf D	4	0.0001	0.0002	0.0000
Illness	Adult	R14	Kite Surf E	1	0.0173	0.0878	0.0084
Illness	Adult	R14	Kite Surf E	2	0.0022	0.0084	0.0007
Illness	Adult	R14	Kite Surf E	3	0.0005	0.0012	0.0002
Illness	Adult	R14	Kite Surf E	4	0.0000	0.0002	0.0000
Illness	Adult	R15	Kite Surf F	1	0.0180	0.0963	0.0095
Illness	Adult	R15	Kite Surf F	2	0.0017	0.0108	0.0016
Illness	Adult	R15	Kite Surf F	3	0.0000	0.0005	0.0001

Nature of risk	Receptor	Site code	Site name	Level of treatment (log number)	Infection or illness risk		
					NoV	AdV	EnV
Illness	Adult	R15	Kite Surf F	4	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Illness	Adult	Out	Outfall	1	0.7854	0.8963	0.5450
Illness	Adult	Out	Outfall	2	0.2909	0.4718	0.1350
Illness	Adult	Out	Outfall	3	0.0665	0.1609	0.0158
Illness	Adult	Out	Outfall	4	0.0071	0.0229	0.0010

Appendix G Illness and Infection risks – Shellfish exposure

Nature of risk	Receptor	Site code	Site name	Level of treatment (log number	Infection or illness risk	
					NoV	EnV
Illness	Adult	S1	Eastern end of tuatua	1	0.0864	0.0297
Illness	Adult	S1	Eastern end of tuatua	2	0.0126	0.0038
Illness	Adult	S1	Eastern end of tuatua	3	0.0015	0.0005
Illness	Adult	S1	Eastern end of tuatua	4	0.0000	0.0000
Illness	Adult	S2	Mid-point of tuatua	1	0.0665	0.0197
Illness	Adult	S2	Mid-point of tuatua	2	0.0069	0.0017
Illness	Adult	S2	Mid-point of tuatua	3	0.0007	0.0001
Illness	Adult	S2	Mid-point of tuatua	4	0.0000	0.0000
Illness	Adult	S3	Mussel Rocks	1	0.0148	0.0036
Illness	Adult	S3	Mussel Rocks	2	0.0017	0.0004
Illness	Adult	S3	Mussel Rocks	3	0.0001	0.0001
Illness	Adult	S3	Mussel Rocks	4	0.0000	0.0000
Illness	Adult	S4	Western Cockle/Pipi In Harbour	1	0.1687	0.0573
Illness	Adult	S4	Western Cockle/Pipi In Harbour	2	0.0223	0.0061
Illness	Adult	S4	Western Cockle/Pipi In Harbour	3	0.0020	0.0003
Illness	Adult	S4	Western Cockle/Pipi In Harbour	4	0.0001	0.0000
Illness	Adult	S5	Western Swimming & Shellfish In Harbour	1	0.0495	0.0139
Illness	Adult	S5	Western Swimming & Shellfish In Harbour	2	0.0063	0.0022
Illness	Adult	S5	Western Swimming & Shellfish In Harbour	3	0.0006	0.0002
Illness	Adult	S5	Western Swimming & Shellfish In Harbour	4	0.0001	0.0001
Illness	Adult	S6	Western Shellfish In Harbour A	1	0.0231	0.0059
Illness	Adult	S6	Western Shellfish In Harbour A	2	0.0023	0.0007
Illness	Adult	S6	Western Shellfish In Harbour A	3	0.0003	0.0001
Illness	Adult	S6	Western Shellfish In Harbour A	4	0.0000	0.0000
Illness	Adult	S7	Western Shellfish In Harbour B	1	0.0111	0.0025
Illness	Adult	S7	Western Shellfish In Harbour B	2	0.0012	0.0001
Illness	Adult	S7	Western Shellfish In Harbour B	3	0.0001	0.0000
Illness	Adult	S7	Western Shellfish In Harbour B	4	0.0000	0.0000
Illness	Adult	S8	Mid Harbour Shellfish	1	0.0078	0.0021
Illness	Adult	S8	Mid Harbour Shellfish	2	0.0012	0.0005
Illness	Adult	S8	Mid Harbour Shellfish	3	0.0002	0.0001
Illness	Adult	S8	Mid Harbour Shellfish	4	0.0000	0.0000
Illness	Adult	S9	Inner Harbour Shellfish A	1	0.0082	0.0018
Illness	Adult	S9	Inner Harbour Shellfish A	2	0.0007	0.0003
Illness	Adult	S9	Inner Harbour Shellfish A	3	0.0001	0.0000

Nature of risk	Receptor	Site code	Site name	Level of treatment (log number	Infection or illness risk	
					NoV	EnV
Illness	Adult	S9	Inner Harbour Shellfish A	4	0.0001	0.0000
Illness	Adult	S10	Inner Harbour Shellfish B	1	0.0097	0.0013
Illness	Adult	S10	Inner Harbour Shellfish B	2	0.0005	0.0002
Illness	Adult	S10	Inner Harbour Shellfish B	3	0.0000	0.0000
Illness	Adult	S10	Inner Harbour Shellfish B	4	0.0000	0.0000
Illness	Adult	S11	Inner Harbour Shellfish C	1	0.0078	0.0020
Illness	Adult	S11	Inner Harbour Shellfish C	2	0.0011	0.0001
Illness	Adult	S11	Inner Harbour Shellfish C	3	0.0000	0.0000
Illness	Adult	S11	Inner Harbour Shellfish C	4	0.0000	0.0000
Illness	Adult	S12	Inner Harbour Shellfish D	1	0.0129	0.0024
Illness	Adult	S12	Inner Harbour Shellfish D	2	0.0012	0.0000
Illness	Adult	S12	Inner Harbour Shellfish D	3	0.0000	0.0000
Illness	Adult	S12	Inner Harbour Shellfish D	4	0.0000	0.0000
Illness	Adult	S13	Domain Recreation/Shellfish	1	0.0090	0.0022
Illness	Adult	S13	Domain Recreation/Shellfish	2	0.0007	0.0003
Illness	Adult	S13	Domain Recreation/Shellfish	3	0.0001	0.0001
Illness	Adult	S13	Domain Recreation/Shellfish	4	0.0000	0.0000
Illness	Adult	S14	Inner Harbour Shellfish	1	0.0134	0.0029
Illness	Adult	S14	Inner Harbour Shellfish	2	0.0014	0.0004
Illness	Adult	S14	Inner Harbour Shellfish	3	0.0004	0.0000
Illness	Adult	S14	Inner Harbour Shellfish	4	0.0000	0.0000
Infection	Adult	S1	Eastern end of tuatua	1	0.1166	0.0297
Infection	Adult	S1	Eastern end of tuatua	2	0.0169	0.0038
Infection	Adult	S1	Eastern end of tuatua	3	0.0016	0.0005
Infection	Adult	S1	Eastern end of tuatua	4	0.0001	0.0000
Infection	Adult	S2	Mid-point of tuatua	1	0.0901	0.0197
Infection	Adult	S2	Mid-point of tuatua	2	0.0098	0.0017
Infection	Adult	S2	Mid-point of tuatua	3	0.0007	0.0001
Infection	Adult	S2	Mid-point of tuatua	4	0.0000	0.0000
Infection	Adult	S3	Mussel Rocks	1	0.0191	0.0036
Infection	Adult	S3	Mussel Rocks	2	0.0023	0.0004
Infection	Adult	S3	Mussel Rocks	3	0.0001	0.0001
Infection	Adult	S3	Mussel Rocks	4	0.0000	0.0000
Infection	Adult	S4	Western Cockle/Pipi In Harbour	1	0.2385	0.0573
Infection	Adult	S4	Western Cockle/Pipi In Harbour	2	0.0331	0.0061
Infection	Adult	S4	Western Cockle/Pipi In Harbour	3	0.0029	0.0003
Infection	Adult	S4	Western Cockle/Pipi In Harbour	4	0.0002	0.0000

Nature of risk	Receptor	Site code	Site name	Level of treatment (log number	Infection or illness risk	
					NoV	EnV
Infection	Adult	S5	Western Swimming & Shellfish In Harbour	1	0.0693	0.0139
Infection	Adult	S5	Western Swimming & Shellfish In Harbour	2	0.0081	0.0022
Infection	Adult	S5	Western Swimming & Shellfish In Harbour	3	0.0008	0.0002
Infection	Adult	S5	Western Swimming & Shellfish In Harbour	4	0.0001	0.0001
Infection	Adult	S6	Western Shellfish In Harbour A	1	0.0294	0.0059
Infection	Adult	S6	Western Shellfish In Harbour A	2	0.0029	0.0007
Infection	Adult	S6	Western Shellfish In Harbour A	3	0.0004	0.0001
Infection	Adult	S6	Western Shellfish In Harbour A	4	0.0001	0.0000
Infection	Adult	S7	Western Shellfish In Harbour B	1	0.0145	0.0025
Infection	Adult	S7	Western Shellfish In Harbour B	2	0.0014	0.0001
Infection	Adult	S7	Western Shellfish In Harbour B	3	0.0001	0.0000
Infection	Adult	S7	Western Shellfish In Harbour B	4	0.0000	0.0000
Infection	Adult	S8	Mid Harbour Shellfish	1	0.0107	0.0021
Infection	Adult	S8	Mid Harbour Shellfish	2	0.0014	0.0005
Infection	Adult	S8	Mid Harbour Shellfish	3	0.0002	0.0001
Infection	Adult	S8	Mid Harbour Shellfish	4	0.0000	0.0000
Infection	Adult	S9	Inner Harbour Shellfish A	1	0.0082	0.0018
Infection	Adult	S9	Inner Harbour Shellfish A	2	0.0007	0.0003
Infection	Adult	S9	Inner Harbour Shellfish A	3	0.0001	0.0000
Infection	Adult	S9	Inner Harbour Shellfish A	4	0.0001	0.0000
Infection	Adult	S10	Inner Harbour Shellfish B	1	0.0097	0.0013
Infection	Adult	S10	Inner Harbour Shellfish B	2	0.0005	0.0002
Infection	Adult	S10	Inner Harbour Shellfish B	3	0.0000	0.0000
Infection	Adult	S10	Inner Harbour Shellfish B	4	0.0000	0.0000
Infection	Adult	S11	Inner Harbour Shellfish C	1	0.0078	0.0020
Infection	Adult	S11	Inner Harbour Shellfish C	2	0.0011	0.0001
Infection	Adult	S11	Inner Harbour Shellfish C	3	0.0000	0.0000
Infection	Adult	S11	Inner Harbour Shellfish C	4	0.0000	0.0000
Infection	Adult	S12	Inner Harbour Shellfish D	1	0.0129	0.0024
Infection	Adult	S12	Inner Harbour Shellfish D	2	0.0012	0.0000
Infection	Adult	S12	Inner Harbour Shellfish D	3	0.0000	0.0000
Infection	Adult	S12	Inner Harbour Shellfish D	4	0.0000	0.0000
Infection	Adult	S13	Domain Recreation/Shellfish	1	0.0090	0.0022
Infection	Adult	S13	Domain Recreation/Shellfish	2	0.0007	0.0003
Infection	Adult	S13	Domain Recreation/Shellfish	3	0.0001	0.0001
Infection	Adult	S13	Domain Recreation/Shellfish	4	0.0000	0.0000
Infection	Adult	S14	Inner Harbour Shellfish	1	0.0134	0.0029

Nature of risk	Receptor	Site code	Site name	Level of treatment (log number	Infection or illness risk	
					NoV	EnV
Infection	Adult	S14	Inner Harbour Shellfish	2	0.0014	0.0004
Infection	Adult	S14	Inner Harbour Shellfish	3	0.0004	0.0000
Infection	Adult	S14	Inner Harbour Shellfish	4	0.0000	0.0000