

56. Scottsdale STP

56.1 Activity and report details

Activity name	Scottsdale STP		
Activity address	Bridport Road, Scottsdale		
Permit number	License to Operate - 3504	Date of issue	17/04/1989
EPN	448/2	Date of issue	16/07/2020
Treatment level	Secondary Treatment		
Authorised dry weather flows	3200 kL/day		
Key influent source	Residential/Industrial/Tankered 1 x Category 3 Customer		
Contact person	Kate Westgate		
Report author	Luisa Romero (Environmental Scientist)		
Contact details	Environment@taswater.com.au		
Date of submission	30 September 2025		

Figure 56-1: Scottsdale Sewage Treatment Plant



56.2 Monitoring and compliance summary

56.2.1 Flow data

Table 56-A: Flow monitoring summary

	Influent	Effluent	Reuse
Location name	Inlet	Cox's Creek	No reuse scheme
Coordinates	E 543052 N 5445098	E 543086 N 5445415	NA
Method of measurement	In line meter	Estimate based on influent	NA
Date of last calibration/validation (if applicable).	26/11/2024	NA – to be installed	NA

Table 56-B: Annual flow and rainfall data

Month	Average daily influent volume (kL/day)	Rainfall (mm/month) BOM Station ID 91219	Discharge to waters total effluent volume (ML)	Discharge to reuse total effluent volume (ML)
July 2024	353	147.6	10.96	--
August 2024	353	122.4	10.96	--
September 2024	365	155.8	10.96	--
October 2024	284	98.6	8.81	--
November 2024	406	70.6	12.18	--
December 2024	403	72.8	12.49	--
January 2025	409	37.6	12.67	--
February 2025	404	18.4	11.31	--
March 2025	404	61	12.53	--
April 2025	397	27.8	11.92	--
May 2025	397	36.6	12.31	--
June 2025	416	102.4	12.47	--
Annual 2024-25	382	951.6	139.55	0.00
% of total discharge	--	--	100.0%	0.0%

2024-25 monthly flow data was submitted directly to the EPA.

56.3 Bypass events

There were no bypass events associated with the STP during the reporting period.

56.4 Discharge compliance with permit limits

Table 56-C: Compliance summary

Parameter	Ammonia	BOD5	Chlorine	Nitrogen	Oil and grease	pH	Phosphorous	E coli	Total suspended solids
Permit/EPN limit	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	Units	mg/L	MPN/100mL	mg/L
Maximum	15	30	1	50	10	8.5	10	200	10
90th percentile	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
50th percentile	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minimum	--	--	--	--	--	6.5	--	--	--
Samples analysed									
Number required	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Number analysed	12	12	13	12	12	12	12	12	12
Statistical summary									
Maximum	3.5	10.0	1.0	42.0	2.0	7.9	7.5	332	11.8
90th percentile	3.4	7.8	1.0	40.8	1.9	7.7	7.2	67.9	7.8
50th percentile	2.0	5.0	0.7	36.6	1.7	7.4	6.4	10	5.9
Minimum	1.3	5.0	0.1	24.2	1.0	6.9	3.0	10	4.0
EPN limit compliance									
% compliance with maximum	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	92%	92%
% compliance with 90th percentile	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
% compliance with 50th percentile	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
% compliance with pH range	--	--	--	--	--	100%	--	--	--

Table 56-D: Mass loads to the environment

Mass Loads	EPN limit	Frequency	2024-25 result
Nitrogen (kg)	--	Annual	4954.1
Phosphorous (kg)	--	Annual	854.4
Method	Flow weighted/composite method		

Table 56-E: Performance analysis (discharge to environment)

Effluent compliance parameter	Date(s) of non-compliance	Reasons for non-compliance	Actions to improve performance
TSS	04/09/2024	Trickling filter effluent contains high particulate solids (biofilm accumulation on the media surface) which is difficult to control and capture in the humus tank. These solids contribute to elevated BOD and TSS.	No specific actions
E. coli	04/03/2025	No automated chlorine control. The dose rate is manually adjusted, and chlorine residual is manually tested.	Normal operational dose adjustment

No other parameters had exceedances in the reporting period.

56.5 Reuse annual reporting

No Recycled Water Scheme associated with this STP.

56.6 Ambient monitoring program

Table 56-F: Program details

Program	Scottsdale Ambient Monitoring Program (AMP)
Status	Routine monthly water quality monitoring and biennial biological monitoring completed in accordance with EPN and the risk ranking of the Scottsdale STP.
Update	<p>In 2024–2025 ambient water quality monitoring was conducted once per month.</p> <p>Biological monitoring has been undertaken twice per year, in spring and autumn, within Cox’s Creek and Cox’s Rivulet during the reporting period. As agreed with the EPA, the frequency of this monitoring will be reduced to biennial after the 2024–2025 reporting period.</p> <p>Due to a safety issue related to access to the instream dam (Moore’s Dam) sample site, no sampling has been undertaken at that site during this reporting period.</p>
Comments	<p>Ambient water quality results obtained in 2024–2025 indicate similar impacts to previous years. There is very little dilution available in Cox’s Creek and Cox’s Rivulet, therefore, effluent contaminants are elevated approximately 2.5 km downstream. Notable trends from the samples collected in 2024–2025 are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ammonia levels at the site 250 m downstream of the discharge location exceeded the default toxicant default guideline value (tDGV), indicating a threat of toxicity to organisms within Cox’s Creek. Results downstream of this site were below the tDGV but generally exceeded the EPA Default Guideline Value (DGV) on various occasions. • Similar to the ammonia trend, nitrate results were elevated to levels greater than the tDGV at all sites within Cox’s Creek, however, were lower than the tDGV after the confluence with Cox’s Rivulet. All results exceeded the nitrate DGV. • Total nitrogen results were elevated for the stretch of Cox’s Creek and were greater than the DGV within Cox’s Creek and Cox’s Rivulet sites. Results for the unimpacted reference site within Cox’s Rivulet were generally greater than the DGV, indicating background levels of contamination within the catchment. • Phosphorus results indicate an impact on concentrations within Cox’s Creek and Cox’s Rivulet with most results exceeding the DGV. The Cox’s Rivulet reference site results mostly exceeded the DGV indicating a secondary source of input. • Results for pathogen indicator organisms, <i>E. coli</i>, did not appear to be elevated as a result of the STP discharge, with results generally showing an increase with distance from the STP discharge. The highest <i>E. coli</i> results were recorded at the site just upstream of the Cox’s Rivulet confluence within Cox’s Creek and were well above the secondary contact guideline value and stock watering guideline values. The data strongly suggests an additional input downstream of the STP discharge. In addition, the reference site within Cox’s Rivulet occasionally recorded elevated <i>E. coli</i>. • Potentially toxic blue–green algae (BGA) species were detected in the STP effluent but not in any ambient samples collected. Non-toxic BGA were detected in the effluent and regularly at most downstream sites. <p>Notable trends from the 2024–2025 biological monitoring survey include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As in all previous years, there was a marked impact of the STP effluent discharges on the macroinvertebrate diversity in Cox’s Creek and Cox’s Rivulet. An increase in the abundance of taxa indicative of nutrient enrichment was evident. All indicators steadily improved with distance downstream of the STP outlet.

56.7 Groundwater monitoring

No groundwater monitoring program associated with the STP.

56.8 Inflow and infiltration (I&I)

The latest revision to the TasWater Inflow and Infiltration Management Plan includes details of the actions undertaken statewide to address I&I issues.

A Multi Criteria Assessment was undertaken by TasWater in 2024 to prioritise I&I investigation and works state-wide. This catchment was ranked 50 out of 108 in priority.

Actions in the period included:

- Field investigations and defect resolution are ongoing.

56.9 Sludge and biosolids

The latest revision to the Sewage Sludge Management Plan (SSMP) includes full details of the actions undertaken during the reporting period, the most recent sludge profiling results, and upcoming annual desludging program. This STP was assessed as compliant with the 2024–25 SSMP.

Digested sludge from this STP is pumped into onsite drying pans for dewatering. Approximately once a year the dried sludge is transferred to the large onsite drying bed at Bridport STP to be incorporated in with sludge removed from Bridport lagoons. During the reporting period approximately 32m³ of dried sludge was transferred to Bridport STP drying bed.

No stockpiling occurs at this site.

56.10 Non-compliance with other permit requirements

Table 56-G: EPN non-compliances

EPN condition	Description of non-conformance	Future actions to be taken
EF2 Effluent quality limits for discharge to Cox's Creek	Discharge compliance with permit limits	See table 56-E Discharge compliance with permit limits and Performance Analysis
M6 Flow meters	No recent flow meter validation.	Scheduled for installation.

56.11 Complaints and incident reporting

No complaints or incidents were received during the 2024–25 reporting period.

56.12 Any other relevant information

Table 56-H: Projects or significant operational events that occurred in FY 2024-25

Project or significant operational event	Progress
Noth East Sewerage Regional Master Plan	The Northeast Sewerage Regional Master Plan has been completed and includes the short term and long-term considerations for the Scottsdale STP.
Scottsdale STP Effluent Management Project	A strategic options report has been prepared which recommends a full recycled water scheme as the long-term solution for the site. Interim options for risk reduction are being investigated which may include a disinfection upgrade to remove key risks in the effluent.

For further information on the Scottsdale STP please contact TasWater on 13 6992

www.taswater.com.au