

WATER NETSERV PLAN PART A





TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY 4						
1.	WAT	TER NETSERV PLAN	7			
	1.1	Purpose of the Water Netserv Plan	7			
	1.2	What is in the Water Netserv Plan?	7			
	1.3	Information sources	8			
	1.4	Consultation and review process	8			
	1.5	Endorsement and approval	8			
2.	QUI	EENSLAND URBAN UTILITIES	9			
	2.1	Who we are	9			
	2.2	What we do	9			
	2.3	Our strategic direction	9			
	2.4	Our stakeholders	9			
	2.5	Our Customer Charter	10			
	2.6	Our operating environment	10			
	2.7	Our role in planning and				
		development assessment	12			
	2.8	Our relationship with regulators	12			
3.		R PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS –				
	AND	SUSTAINABILITY	15			
	3.1	South East Queensland Regional Plan	15			
	3.2	Local government planning	16			
	3.3	Total water cycle management	16			
	3.4	Supporting population growth	18			
	3.5	Supporting sustainability	21			
	3.6	Water demand management	23			
	3.7	Protecting the environment				
		and community	25			
	3.8	Business resilience	26			
	3.9	Emergency management	26			
	3.10	Resilience	26			

4.	. OUR CURRENT INFRASTRUCTURE NETWORK					
	4.1	Water supply network	29			
	4.2	Sewerage network and sewage				
		treatment plants	33			
	4.3	Recycled water	36			
	4.4	Capacity of existing networks	36			
5.	IMP INF	ROVING OUR RASTRUCTURE NETWORK	39			
	5.1	Our planning process	39			
	5.2	Desired standard of service	40			
	5.3	Schedule of Works	40			
	5.4	Future growth	40			
	5.5	Whole of network	52			
6.	00	R CUSTOMER CHARTER	54			
6. 7.	0U 0U	R CUSTOMER CHARTER	54 55			
6. 7.	OU OU 7.1	R CUSTOMER CHARTER R CONNECTIONS POLICY Water approval	54 55 55			
6. 7.	OU OU 7.1 7.2	R CUSTOMER CHARTER R CONNECTIONS POLICY Water approval What is in the Connections Policy?	54 55 55 55			
6. 7. 8.	OU 7.1 7.2 HO	R CUSTOMER CHARTER R CONNECTIONS POLICY Water approval What is in the Connections Policy? W WE CHARGE FOR OUR SERVICES	54 55 55 55 57			
6. 7. 8.	OU 7.1 7.2 HO 8.1	R CUSTOMER CHARTER R CONNECTIONS POLICY Water approval What is in the Connections Policy? W WE CHARGE FOR OUR SERVICES Water approval process charges	54 55 55 55 57			
6. 7. 8.	OU 7.1 7.2 HO 8.1 8.2	R CUSTOMER CHARTER R CONNECTIONS POLICY Water approval What is in the Connections Policy? W WE CHARGE FOR OUR SERVICES Water approval process charges Service charges	54 55 55 57 57 57			
6. 7. 8.	OU 7.1 7.2 HO 8.1 8.2 PEN	R CUSTOMER CHARTER R CONNECTIONS POLICY Water approval What is in the Connections Policy? W WE CHARGE FOR OUR SERVICES Water approval process charges Service charges	 54 55 55 57 57 59 			
6. 7. 8.	000 7.1 7.2 HO 8.1 8.2 PENI App	R CUSTOMER CHARTER R CONNECTIONS POLICY Water approval What is in the Connections Policy? Wet CHARGE FOR OUR SERVICES Water approval process charges Service charges DICES endix A – Maps	54 55 55 57 57 59 62			
6. 7. 8.	OU 7.1 7.2 HO 8.1 8.2 PENI App	R CUSTOMER CHARTER R CONNECTIONS POLICY Water approval What is in the Connections Policy? We CHARGE FOR OUR SERVICES Water approval process charges Service charges DICES endix A – Maps endix B – Proposed Investment	54 55 55 57 57 59 62 85			
6. 7. 8.	О О О О О О О О О О О О О О	R CUSTOMER CHARTER R CONNECTIONS POLICY Water approval What is in the Connections Policy? We CHARGE FOR OUR SERVICES Water approval process charges Service charges DICES endix A – Maps endix B – Proposed Investment endix C – Service Charges	54 55 55 57 57 59 62 85 100			
6. 7. 8.	О О О О О О О О О О О О О О	R CUSTOMER CHARTER R CONNECTIONS POLICY Water approval What is in the Connections Policy? Water approval process charges Water approval process charges Service charges DICES endix A – Maps endix B – Proposed Investment endix C – Service Charges endix D – Bulk water demand forecast	54 55 57 57 57 59 62 85 100 112			

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Queensland Urban Utilities¹ was officially established as a statutory body on 1 July 2010. Queensland Urban Utilities is jointly owned by the councils of Brisbane, Ipswich, Lockyer Valley, Scenic Rim and Somerset, and governed by an independent board.

Our primary role is to deliver drinking water, recycled water, and sewerage services to the cities and townships within the boundaries of the five regions we service. We are one of the largest water distributor-retailers in Australia, delivering services to a population of more than 1.4 million residents each year.

Under the South-East Queensland Water (Distribution and Retail Restructuring) Act 2009, distributor-retailers are required to have a Water Netserv Plan in place by I October 2014.

Our Water Netserv Plan provides an overview of our infrastructure planning and development beyond 20 years to ultimate, and is critical to meeting our commitment

to providing our customers with the highest level of water and sewerage services. It supports and reflects the land use planning undertaken by the Queensland Government and our shareholders.

Our Water Netserv Plan is presented in two parts. This document, Part A, represents our commitment to maintaining existing services, and planning for and improving future water services for our community. Broadly, its purpose is to inform and educate the community about:

- delivering safe, reliable and secure water and sewerage systems and services,
- strategic business operations,
- integrated land use planning,
- our proposed investment in future infrastructure,
- how we contribute to ecological sustainability and mutually beneficial outcomes,
- how we support property development, our Connections Policy, which sets out the areas where we will provide connections, the criteria for connection and how to connect to our network, and fees and charges related to connections,
- what service standards to expect and the associated fees and charges.

Part A is comprised of three documents, being:

- This document,
- Queensland Urban Utilities' Connections Policy,
- Queensland Urban Utilities' Charges Schedule

The second part of the Water Netserv Plan, Part B, contains information on our operating framework, processes, performance, and management functions to assist Queensland Urban Utilities to effectively plan, deliver, operate and maintain our services.

The Water Netserv Plan provides an overview of our planning and development for the next 20 years, and is critical to meeting our commitment to our customers.

¹ Central SEQ Distributor-Retailer Authority trading as Queensland Urban Utilities





I. WATER NETSERV PLAN

The South-East Queensland Water (Distribution and Retail Restructuring) Act 2009 requires Queensland Urban Utilities to have a plan on how we provide water and sewerage services to our existing customers and a commitment to provide for future generations.

The Water Netserv Plan represents Queensland Urban Utilities' commitment to meeting the needs of our customers and community. In addition to providing an essential service, we recognise the importance of water in supporting the environment and ecosystems, as an enabler for industry and agricultural growth, and in enriching community lifestyles.

From 1 October 2014, we will adopt our inaugural Water Netserv Plan, which provides customers, developers, shareholders, regulators and industry with a clear direction on our planning, infrastructure investment and services for the next 20 years.

1.1 Purpose of the Water Netserv Plan

The Water Netserv Plan is Queensland Urban Utilities' key strategic infrastructure planning document that supports regional and local planning and guides the delivery of infrastructure to facilitate growth and development in the region. The Water Netserv Plan informs the community on what we will do to provide for population growth, while maintaining safe, secure and reliable water and sewerage services.

The purpose of the Water Netserv Plan is:

- (a) to provide for strategic planning,
- (b) to provide planning for the delivery of infrastructure for at least 20 years,
- (c) to integrate land use and infrastructure planning,
- (d) to provide services in a way that seeks to achieve lowest cost, safe, reliable and environmentally friendly outcomes,
- (e) to provide a process for connections,
- (f) to state fees and charges for connections

1.2 What is in the Water Netserv Plan?

This document is intended to align with the requirements of Part A of the two-part Water Netserv Plan.

Chapters 1 and 2 explain why we have a Water Netserv Plan. There is a strong focus on our relationship with the water industry and our shareholders (Brisbane City Council, Ipswich City Council, Lockyer Valley Regional Council, Scenic Rim Regional Council and Somerset Regional Council).

Chapter 3 describes regional and local planning processes that we support, and details the planning assumptions we use to understand and provide solutions for growth, sustainability, protection of the environment, and resilience against extreme weather variability.

Chapter 4 describes the water, sewerage and recycled water infrastructure assets, which provide the basis for future development of the systems.

Chapter 5 provides an overview of the key projects we will undertake to build new infrastructure and maintain our existing systems.

Chapter 6 provides an overview of the Customer Charter, which outlines our obligations and customer rights.

Chapter 7 introduces our Connections Policy, which supports new connections to our networks, including the areas we are able to service, the circumstances in which we can service new areas, and the criteria we apply in providing new connections.

Chapter 8 introduces our Charges Schedules for connection, services charges and infrastructure charges (adopted charges).

Chapters 7 and 8 refer to Queensland Urban Utilities' Connections Policy and Charges Schedules which, together with this document, form Part A of the Water Netserv Plan.

Part B focusses on regulatory compliance and the operational and technical details that support our commitments outlined in Part A.

It is our priority to provide safe, secure and reliable water and sewerage services.

1.3 Information sources

In developing the Water Netserv Plan, Queensland Urban Utilities has drawn on a broad range of information sources including:

- Queensland Urban Utilities Corporate Plan
- region-wide planning assumptions presented in the Queensland Government's South East Queensland Regional Plan 2009-2031,
- descriptions, guidelines, figures and maps provided by our shareholders, including:
 - master plans for water, sewerage, recycled water networks and sewage treatment plants,
 - land use planning assumptions, typically presented in Brisbane City Council, Ipswich City Council, Lockyer Valley Regional Council, Scenic Rim Regional Council and Somerset Regional Council Planning Schemes.
- relevant State guidelines and legislation,
- schedules of charges for the construction of infrastructure, published or supplied to developers,
- various technical documents that support current infrastructure-based compliance with the Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008 and the Environmental Protection (Water) Policy 2009.

1.4 Consultation and review process

The Water Netserv Plan has been subject to the following review process:

- public notice to develop Part A of the Water Netserv Plan.
- make Part A of the Water Netserv Plan available for public consultation for 20 business days.
- invitation for public submissions.
- consider those submissions.
- shareholders, key stakeholders and community consultation.

The Water Netserv Plan will generally be reviewed every 5 years , with the connection areas being reviewed annually.

1.5 Endorsement and approval

Prior to the Water Netserv Plan being adopted by Queensland Urban Utilities, Part A of the Water Netserv Plan was endorsed by our five shareholders as being consistent with the planning assumptions for their respective local government areas, and by the Minister for State Development, Infrastructure and Planning, as being consistent with the South East Queensland Regional Plan.



2. QUEENSLAND URBAN UTILITIES

2.1 Who we are

Queensland Urban Utilities is one of two council-owned statutory bodies (along with Unitywater) in South East Queensland.

Our shareholders are the councils of Brisbane, Ipswich, Lockyer Valley, Scenic Rim and Somerset, and we are governed by an independent board.

Queensland Urban Utilities' geographic area is defined by the boundaries of our shareholders:

- Brisbane City Council.
- Ipswich City Council.
- Lockyer Valley Regional Council.
- Scenic Rim Regional Council.
- Somerset Regional Council.

Queensland Urban Utilities is the fourth largest water distributor-retailer in Australia.

Our customer base resides within a 14,384km² area, which is equivalent to around two-thirds of South East Queensland.

2.2 What we do

As a distributor-retailer and provider of essential services, we are primarily responsible for delivering water, recycled water and sewerage services to more than 1.4 million customers in South East Queensland.

To support these core services, we undertake the following functions:

- Provision for water distribution, sewage transportation and treatment including:
 - demand forecasting and management.
 - asset planning.
 - asset management and alterations.
 - waste management (including trade waste).
- 2. Customer interface and service provision relating to:
 - water meter management and data.
 - residential billing and customer management.
 - bulk water billing and contract management.
 - direct supply to large customers, including trade waste management.
 - water approval connection assessments.

- Enabling functions for business sustainability including:
 - strategy deployment.
 - financial and people management.
 - legal, governance and risk mitigation.
 - environmental management.
 - community and stakeholder engagement.
 - regulatory and legislative compliance.
 - information, communication and technology.
 - procurement and contract management.

2.3 Our strategic direction

Our purpose:

Enrich quality of life

Our vision:

We will be recognised for our excellence in water and sewerage services that meet the evolving needs of our customers and enhance our communities.

2.4 Our stakeholders

Queensland Urban Utilities places great importance on engaging with stakeholders who rely on our services and contribute to the way we do business. We continue to strengthen our relationships with our customers, the community, developers, regulators, industry and government bodies.

Our Customer and Community Reference Group, which comprises representatives from the community, is pivotal in providing us with insight and understanding about how our services benefit our customers and communities.

At a strategic level, our affiliations with local and state government departments allow us to keep abreast of legislation and regulations, and ensure we continually fulfil our responsibility to protect the environment and public health, and support sustainable practices.

We maintain a strong relationship with our shareholders by regularly reporting on our performance, consulting on our strategic direction, and engaging at all levels on operational matters of importance.

Within the industry, our relationship with developers, suppliers, and environmental and community reference groups allows us to work collaboratively to achieve common goals.

9

2.5 Our Customer Charter

Our Customer Charter informs our customers of the services they can except to receive from us, as well as their rights and responsibilities.

The charter relates to:

- drinking water supply,
- sewerage services,
- recycled water, where provided in conjunction with drinking water,
- specified services to commercial customers,
- development services, specifically new connections.

Our Customer Charter is described further in Chapter 6 and is available on our website at www.urbanutilities.com.au

2.6 Our operating environment

On I January 2013, the environment in which Queensland Urban Utilities operates was reformed. The reform saw three South East Queensland bulk water entities (Seqwater, LinkWater and the SEQ Water Grid Manager) amalgamated into one, now known as Seqwater. The reform also prompted the abolition of the Queensland Water Commission.

Queensland Urban Utilities' relationship with other South East Queensland water industry participants can be seen in Figure 1.

Figure 1 – Our operating environment

Department of Energy and Water Supply (DEWS)

DEWS delivers policy, planning and regulatory solutions to support cost-effective, safe and reliable energy and water supply.

Other Queensland Government regulators

Seqwater

Seqwater is a Queensland Government statutory authority responsible for ensuring a safe, secure and reliable bulk drinking water supply for South East Queensland, as well as providing essential flood mitigation services.

Our shareholders

Brisbane City Council, Ipswich City Council, Lockyer Valley Regional Council, Scenic Rim Regional Council and Somerset Regional Council.

Queensland Urban Utilities

We provide water and sewerage services to a population of more than 1.4 million. Our 14,384km² service area is made up of five service territories: Brisbane, Ipswich, Lockyer Valley, Scenic Rim and Somerset. By geographical area, we are the fourth largest water utility in Australia.

Customers and communities

2.7 Our role in planning and development assessment

As a major infrastructure provider, Queensland Urban Utilities has an important role in land use and infrastructure planning undertaken by state and local governments. Land use and water and sewerage infrastructure planning is part of a regulatory framework in which powers, processes, and roles and responsibilities are defined in detail by the Sustainable Planning Act 2009 and the South-East Queensland Water (Distribution and Retail Restructuring) Act 2009.

Before I July 2010, planning and development assessment functions with water businesses were carried out within councils. Following the separation of water businesses from councils and the creation of Queensland Urban Utilities as a new statutory body on I July 2010, councils retained the responsibility for local land use planning and stormwater services, and have been assessing development applications on our behalf. During this transitional period Queensland Urban Utilities has been establishing integrated water and sewerage infrastructure plans, development standards and supporting systems.

From 1 July 2014, Queensland Urban Utilities is responsible for water and sewerage services planning, infrastructure, and the water and sewerage aspects of water approval assessments. As such, water approval connection assessments will be assessed by Queensland Urban Utilities under the South-East Queensland Water (Distribution and Retail Restructuring) Act 2009 and not under the Sustainable Planning Act 2009. We will continue to coordinate with state and local government on regional and local land use planning. This will support an integrated and sustainable approach to infrastructure planning to service the future growth of Queensland Urban Utilities' local geographic area. Similarly with water approval connection assessments, while we are separate from councils, our approach will be to work closely with councils to ensure timely and coordinated approvals are achieved to support economic development outcomes.

2.8 Our relationship with regulators

Queensland Urban Utilities engages with regulators and our industry peers on existing and proposed legislation and other regulatory regimes to ensure our activities are transparent and that we are accountable to our customers and community in providing safe, secure and affordable services.

A variety of legislation and regulatory regimes govern how we plan, deliver, operate, maintain and provide our services to ensure we:

- protect public health and safety,
- look after the environment,
- operate effectively and efficiently to maintain affordability,
- engage with our customers appropriately,
- enable development of the industry.

The Water Netserv Plan is a key element of our future economic and asset management regulatory framework. As part of the South-East Queensland Water (Distribution and Retail Restructuring) Act 2009, the Water Netserv Plan supports a cooperative planning approach across the industry and provides a basis for how we do business.

In 2013/14, we contributed to the Queensland Government's WaterQ: a 30-year water strategy through our response to a discussion paper released in December 2012: Shaping our water future. The Queensland Government's vision for the water sector is to create a water sector that supports increased productivity, economic growth, strong and healthy communities, and a natural environment that is valued.

We provided input to support a simple regulatory framework to incentivise innovation, reduce cost pressures, and enhance liveability and the environment.

The Queensland Government is undertaking further work to align its WaterQ: a 30-year water strategy and the Queensland Plan: a 30-year vision for Queensland. We will continue to actively contribute to the discussion on how our services support the broader Queensland vision.

Queensland Urban Utilities places great importance on engaging with stakeholders who rely on our services and contribute to the way we do business.





3. OUR PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS – SUPPORTING GROWTH AND SUSTAINABILITY

Queensland Urban Utilities' planning assumptions in the Water Netserv Plan are consistent with those of our shareholders, as well as those in the South East Queensland Regional Plan, the South East Queensland Water Strategy, and the Regional Water Security Program.

We actively contribute to state and local government planning to ensure our planning reflects regional and local priorities.

Of particular importance for planning are the population and housing projections and the designated urban footprint, which guide development in the region. Population, household and dwelling projections are published by the Queensland Government Statistician's Office (formerly Office of Economic and Statistical Research).

At a local level, Queensland Urban Utilities has adopted our shareholders' planning assumptions, being the assumptions about the type, scale, location and timing of future development and future growth in local government infrastructure plans and planning schemes.

When undertaking our planning, we are mindful of our customer service standards and plan our infrastructure to not only support growth, but to provide our customers with optimal services that continue to meet the agreed standard.

3.1 South East Queensland Regional Plan

The purpose of the South East Queensland Regional Plan is to manage regional growth and change in the most sustainable way to protect and enhance quality of life. The South East Queensland Regional Plan is currently under review by the State to be completed in mid-2015. The Department of State Development, Infrastructure and Planning will lead the review process, and it is proposed that a draft regional plan will be released for consultation in late 2014 – early 2015.

Over the last 20 years, South East Queensland's population has increased from around 2 million people to almost 3.3 million. It is expected to reach more than 4.54 million people by 2031 – an increase of 1.24 million over the next 18 years. An additional 580,000 dwellings will be required by 2031 to accommodate this growth.

The South East Queensland Regional Plan seeks to proactively manage this growth by identifying a preferred development pattern for the region, as well as encouraging increased density in existing developments.

A greater proportion of the region's population, which will be substantially greenfield development, will be located in the Western Corridor around Ipswich, easing growth pressures on the coast.

South East Queensland's population is expected to reach more than 4.54 million people by 2031.

3.2 Local Government Planning

Planning assumptions

The purpose of Queensland Urban Utilities' planning assumptions is to state the relevant demographic, growth, development and infrastructure assumptions required for planning of our infrastructure, determining connection areas, assessing applications for connection, disconnection and alteration, determining infrastructure conditions and additional costs in the existing and future connection area.

The Water Netserv Plan must be consistent with the planning assumptions of our shareholders' local government infrastructure plans and planning schemes.

Queensland Urban Utilities adopted the planning assumptions of our shareholders in existence at 1 July 2014 for the purposes of the Interim Connections Policy and for this Water Netserv Plan (as stated in our Connections Policy).

The planning assumptions for our shareholders are commonly described as:

- (a) the Priority Infrastructure Area,
- (b) the predicted existing and future resident population and residential dwellings,
- (c) the predicted existing and future employment and non-residential floor space,
- (d) the Planning Scheme zones and uses,
- (e) the potential developable area to accommodate projected growth taking into account planning constraints (e.g. hazards, environmental protection areas),
- (f) the assumed scale of development (e.g. number of dwellings per net developable hectare).

Planning schemes

Planning schemes and local government infrastructure plans are prepared by local governments to manage growth and change in their local government area.

Under the Sustainable Planning Act 2009 all local governments were previously required to include a priority infrastructure plan in their planning schemes. With the introduction of the Sustainable Planning (Infrastructure Charges) and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2014, local governments are now required to include a local government infrastructure plan instead of a priority infrastructure plan. A grace period, starting from 4 July 2014 and ending 30 June 2016, has been included in the legislation, during which time a local government planning scheme is not required to include a local government infrastructure plan.

Planning schemes and local government infrastructure plans:

- focus on land use development, infrastructure and environmental features of the area, coordinate and integrate community, state, regional and local needs and wants,
- outline where development can and cannot occur by identifying land for different uses (e.g. residential, commercial, open spaces),
- identify the kind of development that requires approval.

Planning schemes through the priority infrastructure plans and local government infrastructure plans, are used to manage development to ensure, among other matters, that infrastructure is supplied in a coordinated, efficient and orderly way, including encouraging development in areas where adequate infrastructure exists or can be provided efficiently to achieve a sustainable, well-serviced and healthy community.

They also allow local government to forecast future growth and infrastructure needs, and, in conjunction with the council's Adopted Infrastructure Charges Resolution, determine appropriate charges for providing infrastructure. This is reflected in the priority infrastructure plan. Planning for water and sewerage networks will now be wholly contained in the Water Netserv Plan.

3.3 Total water cycle management

Total water cycle management refers to an integrated approach to the management of water over its entire cycle. It considers the inter-relationships among water and sewerage networks, stormwater management, regional waterways and catchments, to improve the way water resources are managed throughout the region.

We will collaborate with our shareholders to ensure that our planning aligns with the broader total water cycle management approach to planning of services and protection of the environment.

We already incorporate the principles of total water cycle management in our planning through a number of strategies, including, but not limited to our waste to resource strategy.





Figure 2 – Brisbane and Ipswich medium resident population projections

3.4 Supporting population growth

South East Queensland is Australia's fastest growing metropolitan region, as reflected by the combined projected population growth for the five local government areas making up our service territory.

While most population growth within the Brisbane area will be serviced largely by increased density in existing areas, the urban development footprints in the other four local government areas are expected to expand significantly as the population increases.

Figures 2 and 3 show the medium resident population projections for Brisbane and Ipswich, and the localities of Lockyer Valley, Scenic Rim and Somerset respectively. A summary table presenting the resident population projections (high, medium and low) is included in Appendix D. Key growth areas for our entire service area are mapped in Figure 4.

We face a significant challenge in planning for, providing and maintaining the infrastructure to service future growth. It will be necessary to plan for new infrastructure and make sure that existing systems are used effectively. We determine growth projections from local government population and employment projections. The current sources of population projections received from our shareholders for infrastructure planning purposes are summarised in Table 1. Population projections are continuously evolving, with changes occurring regularly as planning is undertaken and reviewed. We collaborate with our shareholders to ensure we use appropriate population sources for our planning.

There are a number of factors that can influence the growth rate and location of new development throughout the region. For example, Australian Government policy on immigration levels, with a flowon effect to interstate migration levels, has a major impact on growth in South East Queensland. In addition, land and housing supply and demand impacts on pricing and affordability, which influences where development will be most attractive to developers.



Figure 3 – Lockyer Valley, Scenic Rim and Somerset medium resident population projections

Land use planning is primarily a local government function. However, there are some parts of our geographic area that are controlled by other entities. These include Economic Development Queensland priority development areas, the Port of Brisbane Corporation, Brisbane Airport Corporation and Royal Australian Air Force Base at Amberley. Local governments develop population and employment projections for their region based on information contained in planning schemes, census data, projections by the Queensland Government Statistician's Office in Queensland Treasury and Trade, development activity, Regional Plan targets and economic analysis.

The following subsections outline the resident population projections for our geographic area and are based on the South East Queensland Regional Plan and the Queensland Government Statistician's Office projections.

District	Population sources
District	Population sources
Brisbane City Council	Brisbane Urban Growth Model as provided by Brisbane City Council (August 2013)
Ipswich City Council	Ipswich City Council Population Model as provided by Ipswich City Council (August 2009)
Lockyer Valley Regional Council	Lockyer Valley Regional Council Residential Needs Report (Town Planning Strategies) as provided by Lockyer Valley Regional Council (September 2010)
Scenic Rim Regional Council	 i. Scenic Rim Regional Council Beaudesert Planning Scheme Area South Priority Infrastructure Plan as provided by Scenic Rim Regional Council (January 2011) ii. Scenic Rim Regional Council Boonah Area Priority Infrastructure Plan as provided by Scenic Rim Regional Council (2009)
Somerset Regional Council	 i. Somerset Regional Council Somerset Regional Planning Project - Land Study Report as provided by Somerset Regional Council (December 2010) ii. Somerset Regional Council Economic Working Paper as provided by Somerset Regional Council (October 2010)

lable I –	Population	sources	provided	by	shareholders

Figure 4 – Key growth areas



Brisbane

The majority of growth in Brisbane is expected to occur with increased density in urban renewal areas and will centre around transit oriented developments.

Major areas of growth over the next 10 to 15 years will be in the Priority Development Areas at Northshore Hamilton and Bowen Hills, and other areas identified for high-density development such as West End/ South Brisbane, Woolloongabba, Milton, Toowong/ Auchenflower and Fortitude Valley. These areas will cater for a mix of residential and commercial uses. Major greenfield low-density residential development will occur at Rochedale and Pallara/Heathwood (Oxley Wedge). The major industrial/commercial growth will occur in the Australia TradeCoast region, around Brisbane Airport and in the Wacol area.

Ipswich

Ipswich will see substantial growth and development in Springfield and Ripley Valley. Greater Springfield is a master-planned development of more than 28.6km². It was established in 1991 and is expected to support further substantial growth for the next 10 to 15 years. Ripley Valley was declared a Priority Development Area in 2010 and covers a total area of 46.8km². It will ultimately house a population of approximately 120,000 people. We are working closely with Ipswich City Council and are exploring opportunities to implement strategies to create a sustainable water sensitive development at Ripley Valley.

Lockyer Valley, Scenic Rim and Somerset

The expected resident population growth for these three localities is:

- Lockyer Valley from 37,550 in 2013 to 61,300 in 2031
- Scenic Rim from 38,900 in 2013 to 78,100 in 2031
- Somerset from 23,000 in 2013 to 34,800 in 2031.

3.5 Supporting sustainability

Queensland Urban Utilities is committed to delivering sustainable services and continuously strives to achieve and maintain industry best practice in this field.

By adopting five sustainability categories that align with our corporate strategic pillars (Table 2), we ensure protection of the environment, well-being of people and sustainable economic development across our service area.

Sustainability Types	Customer	Shareholders and Communities	Operational excellence	People
	We understand our customers and deliver a quality service that meets their evolving needs.	We understand our shareholders' aspirations, and are accountable to them and their communities.	We innovate to drive operational excellence to achieve outcomes at the lowest long-term community cost.	We are safe, adaptable, capable, and are committed to achieving our vision and living our values.
Social	\checkmark	\checkmark		
Human				\checkmark
Economic	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	
Environmental		\checkmark	\checkmark	
Financial	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark

Table 2 – Corporate strategic pillars and sustainability types



Queensland Urban Utilities' existing and future initiatives demonstrate our commitment to sustainability in all aspects of the business, including planning, procurement, asset management and project delivery. Key initiatives include:

Ongoing sustainability initiatives

Our commitment to sustain bility is demonstrated through the delivery of a number of ongoing initiatives. These include:

- continued implementation of a sustainable supply chain by working with our suppliers and encouraging them to adopt a sustainability philosophy,
- continued development of frameworks that incorporate sustainability principles into all aspects of our procurement process,
- development of an Asset Management Improvement Plan for 2014–18 to ensure our assets are safe, reliable, sustainable and remain available for the benefit of our customers and the community,
- implementing a Renewable Energy Plan to deliver value to our customers, communities and shareholders through focused, sustainable and operationally-efficient investment in renewable energy solutions,

delivering water catchment-based projects, such as the Beaudesert Water Quality Offsets Project to improve the health of local waterways,

- becoming an organisational stakeholder in the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) – a non-profit organisation for sustainability and reporting,
- implementing a community engagement model that includes local community groups and nongovernmental organisations into our project planning and decision-making process (such a model strengthens our commitment to minimising social impacts by supporting programs that establish and maintain close relationships with community groups and the wider community).

Queensland Urban Utilities has established a working relationship with the Bulimba Creek Catchment Coordinating Committee (B4C) and South East Queensland Catchments (SEQ Catchments). For B4C this endeavour ensures continuous work that enables them to provide employment, education and training opportunities to the local community. For SEQ Catchments the endeavour supports the delivery of various natural resource management projects that provide greater overall benefits to the community.



Figure 6 - Queensland Urban Utilities average residential water use per person

Future sustainability initiatives

Future sustainability initiatives under consideration include:

- research and investment in innovative technologies,
- identifying opportunities to transform liquid waste into beneficial resources,
- implementing strategic business sustainability programs,
- source control (water catchment management) programs,
- trade waste management programs,
- improvements in the handling of hazardous chemicals and waste,
- the application of sustainable principles to material specification and the procurement process,
- the application of the principles of sustainability to vehicle fleet selection.

3.6 Water demand management

Our Water Demand Management Strategy incorporates several complementary initiatives to manage water consumption, including:

- accurately measuring and monitoring water use,
- minimising system losses through an active pressure and leakage management program,
- educating our customers to ensure they are well informed of their consumption patterns,
- establishing and maintaining industry collaborations.

Water consumption trends

Understanding how our customers use water assists us in developing strategies to manage water demand. A 2013 study entitled South East Queensland Residential End Use Study 2013 – Stage 2: Summary progress report No. 3² presents a breakdown of a typical residential daily usage, as shown in Figure 5.

Achievements

Since 2005, Queensland Urban Utilities and its predecessor Councils, the Queensland Government and the community have contributed to increased water use efficiencies in both the residential and commercial sectors. Figure 6 shows the residential water use per person throughout our service area since 2005.

² Source: Griffith University



Figure 7 – Water demand forecast for Queensland Urban Utilities' connection area

Demand forecasts

Over the next 20 years, the water demand throughout our service areas is predicted to steadily rise due to.

- an anticipated rise in residential per capita water consumption,
- significant anticipated population growth in South East Queensland.

Figure 7 shows the average daily forecast water demand for each of the five local government areas. A summary table presenting the forecast water demand by service territory is included in Appendix D.

South East Queensland Water Security Program

Sequater is currently developing a revised Water Security Program for South East Queensland, which will replace the existing South East Queensland Water Strategy 2010. The program is expected to be developed by mid-2015 and will include information about operating the bulk water supply system, future infrastructure needs, and responses to drought.

For more information, visit the Queensland Government's Department of Energy and Water Supply website at **www.dews.qld.gov.au**

Our strategy

Community education

Education campaigns are an essential part of managing water demand. We will continue to engage with the community through a number of avenues, including Facebook and Twitter, by:

- providing fact sheets, customer newsletters

 (In the Pipeline) and useful website links to residents, community groups, business and industry on current projects and water saving and private plumbing tips,
- participating in local council and other community events to provide practical advice, information and tools on becoming water wise, and minimising our carbon footprint.

Utility water conservation

We have introduced various initiatives to reduce water use during network operations, including:

- improving our water main cleaning (mains scouring) through the use of an ice-water slurry to clean pipes (ice pigging),
- utilising divers and vacuum cleaning of storage reservoirs to reduce water wastage.

Leakage management

We have an ongoing commitment to lower our level of water loss through network leak detection and prompt repairs. This is achieved by:

- introducing pressure and leakage management in areas with high or variable water pressure,
- ensuring our water mains and services are inspected for leaks at a rate appropriate for the condition of the pipes,
- responding rapidly to breaks in mains and detected leakage in our networks.

As part of our Enterprise Excellence Program, we began trialling a software solution (TaKaDu) to detect water leaks in our network.

TaKaDu enables us to prioritize inspection of leaks and repair jobs to significantly reduce water losses across our water network.

Through the use of this innovative technology the initial results are extremely encouraging, with a projected annual benefit of \$1.6 million in water saved.

Monitoring

We use a number of operational key performance indicators to monitor the effectiveness of our demand and leakage management activities. The main key performance indicators are:

- residential per person consumption (L/person/day),
- non-residential consumption (L/property/day),
- non-revenue water (L/connection/day),
- leakage (L/connection/day).

Metering strategy

We are committed to a range of metering and monitoring programs to assist in managing demand and unaccounted for water, such as water leaks and metering issues. This allows us to maintain the accuracy of our metering and billing and provide appropriate and timely information to our customers.

Various initiatives that we are exploring as part of our metering strategy include:

- ensuring metering accuracy through review and refinement of our meter replacement strategy and program,
- metering of unmetered or incorrectly metered properties,
- smart metering trials focusing on leakage and pressure management.

3.7 Protecting the environment and community

We collect, transfer and treat sewage in a manner that reduces pollution to the environment and minimises public health risks. The 2013 Healthy Waterways Report Card³ reported significant improvements in nutrient pollution levels in South East Queensland's waterways over the past 13 years. The report indicates this was primarily achieved through the combined investment of more than \$1 billion in nutrient removal enhancements at sewage treatment plants which "has had a positive impact on our waterways".

Sewage overflows occasionally occur in sewerage systems and cause localised pollution events, primarily as a result of excessive stormwater entering the sewerage system during and after wet weather events. We have developed a Sewer Overflow Management Strategy that details a program of work to manage and mitigate the incidence and impact of sewage overflows. Strategies to reduce the number of sewage overflows include increasing the delivery capacity of the system through improved design, condition assessment, new infrastructure, and improving the way we operate. Key management initiatives include customer and community engagement in overflow management solutions, such as personal overflow notification systems, and rapid response to incidents by our field crews.

We are committed to improving our customer service and waterway health through ongoing and innovative investment in sewage transport and treatment systems.

² Healthy Waterways 2013



3.8 Business resilience

We have implemented a Business Resilience Framework to ensure that effective mechanisms are in place to prevent, prepare for and minimise adverse impacts on customers, employees, the community and the environment during unforeseen business interruptions.

Our Business Resilience Framework (as shown in Figure 8) has four key pillars that inform our approach to business planning, strategy and continual improvement.

3.9 Emergency management

Our Emergency Management Plan provides a framework to manage incidents that impact our customers and operations.

In an emergency situation, our key objectives are to:

- maintain the safety of our employees, customers and community,
- maintain continuity of water and sewerage services to our customers,
- protect the quality of the water supply to our customers,
- protect land owner and community property,
- protect the environment,
- protect continuity of other services supplied to customers,
- protect assets and infrastructure,
- maintain our reputation.

3.10 Resilience

We are acutely aware of the threats posed by extreme weather variability and other incidents. Responding effectively to a natural disaster requires forward planning and preparedness. In readiness, we are well advanced in the development of our Environmental Resilience Plan, which focuses on:

- adaptation managing the effects of extreme weather on our infrastructure and operations,
- mitigation reducing energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions.

Adaptation will introduce measures to reduce the impacts of increasing intensity and occurrence of flood, drought, bushfires, cyclones and severe weather events, and rising sea levels.

Following the flood that devastated South East Queensland in 2011, we made a number of process changes to improve the resilience of our infrastructure during times of natural disaster. The success of these changes was evident during our response to ex-Tropical Cyclone Oswald in January 2013, when impacts to our infrastructure and service delivery were minimised through our preparedness activities and the implementation of mitigation strategies.





4. OUR CURRENT INFRASTRUCTURE NETWORK

Our water and sewerage infrastructure networks service the cities and townships of Brisbane, Ipswich, Lockyer Valley, Scenic Rim and Somerset.

As of 1 July 2014, our water and sewerage assets are summarised in Table 3 and shown in figures A1 to A22 in Appendix A.

Infrastructure assets	Brisbane City	lpswich City	Lockyer Valley Region	Scenic Rim Region	Somerset Region	Total
Water reservoirs	39	27	16	29	4	125
Water pump stations	3	8	9	7	3	40
Water boosters	76	24	8	2	0	110
Water supply network (km)	6,339	1,618	489	249	333	9,028
Sewerage network (km)	7,205	1,543	4	119	177	9,185
Sewage pump stations	206	58	25	18	24	331
Sewage treatment plants	7	4	5	6	5	27
Recycled water treatment plants	7	2	2		2	4
Recycled water network (km)	16	32	0	0	0	48
Recycled water reservoirs	0	3	0	0	0	3
Recycled water pump stations	2	3	0	0	0	2

Table 3 – Summary of Queensland Urban Utilities' existing assets

4.1 Water supply network

Our water supply network extends from our connection points with Seqwater's bulk water assets to the connections at our customers' property boundaries. It includes storage reservoirs, pipes, pumps and water meters. Figure A1 in Appendix A shows our water supply network and Seqwater's key infrastructure.

Our water supply network is predominantly concentrated in the centre of our operating region, extending west from Brisbane through to Ipswich and the Lockyer Valley. Brisbane and Ipswich make up around 89 percent of the total water supply network, with Lockyer Valley, Scenic Rim and Somerset making up the remaining II percent.

Brisbane

In Brisbane, drinking water provided by Seqwater is distributed to water reservoirs via trunk mains operated by Seqwater and Queensland Urban Utilities. There are 37 reservoirs that supply drinking water throughout Brisbane via approximately 6,200km of water mains. Wellers Hill and Green Hill are two of the largest water supply zones in Brisbane. Part of Brisbane's trunk network also transports water to Logan City and Moreton Regional service area.

Sixty-five 'pressure managed areas' have been introduced around Brisbane to regulate the system in order to reduce consumption and water loss.

Figure A3 in Appendix A shows the Brisbane water supply network.

Ipswich

In Ipswich, drinking water provided by Seqwater is distributed to 27 water reservoirs and supplied to customers via approximately 1,618km of water mains. Figure A7 in Appendix A shows the Ipswich water supply network.

Water supply to Ipswich is provided from the Mt Crosby Water Treatment Plant and the Southern Regional Water Pipeline. The latter supplies water from both directions; either from Mt Crosby in the north, with boosted supply at bulk connections or from the Beaudesert balancing tanks with a gravity feed at bulk connections.

Lockyer Valley

In Lockyer Valley, drinking water provided by Seqwater is distributed to eight towns, as listed in Table 4. Water is treated at the Lowood Water Treatment Plant which supplies Gatton via Plainland. Plainland Reservoir supplies water to Plainland and Laidley.

Water is supplied from Gatton to Seventeen Mile Road Reservoir in Helidon. This reservoir distributes water to the towns of Helidon, Grantham, Postman's Ridge and Withcott. Figure A II in Appendix A shows the Lockyer Valley water supply network.

Scenic Rim

In Scenic Rim, drinking water provided by Seqwater is distributed to II towns, as listed in Table 4. The water supply network provides two types of service – 'on demand' and 'constant flow'. On demand is the supply of water at full pressure to residential, commercial and industrial properties. Constant flow is the supply of water at a controlled rate of eight litres per minute to rural and residential properties. Figure A I 4 in Appendix A shows the Scenic Rim water supply network.

Somerset

In Somerset, drinking water provided by Seqwater is distributed to nine towns, as listed in Table 4.

Townships of Fernvale and Lowood are supplied from the same Lowood Water Treatment Plant that supplies Lockyer Valley. The township of Esk is supplied from a local water treatment plant, which distributes water to Esk and Toogoolawan.

The remaining water supply networks of Somerset, which include Kilcoy, Jimna, Somerset Dam and Linville are independent networks supplied from dedicated Seqwater water treatment plants. Figure A17 in Appendix A shows the Somerset water supply network.

Our assets include 125 water reservoirs and 9,028km of water supply network.

Table 4 – Cities and	townships	serviced by	Queensland	Urban Utilities

Area	Water supply network	Sewerage network
Brisbane	Brisbane	Brisbane
lpswich	Ipswich urban area and rural townships including Marburg, Rosewood and Walloon	Ipswich urban area and Rosewood
Lockyer Valley	Forest Hill, Gatton, Grantham, Helidon, Kensington Grove, Laidley, Regency Downs and Withcott	Forest Hill, Gatton, Helidon, Laidley and Grantham
Scenic Rim	Aratula, Beaudesert, Boonah, Canungra, Harrisville, Kalbar, Kooralbyn, Mt Alford, Peak Crossing, Rathdowney and Warrill View	Aratula, Beaudesert, Boonah, Canungra, Kalbar and Kooralbyn
Somerset	Esk, Fernvale, Jimna, Kilcoy, Linville, Lowood, Minden, Somerset Dam and Toogoolawah	Esk, Fernvale, Kilcoy, Lowood and Toogoolawah





4.2 Sewerage network and sewage treatment plants

The sewerage network consists of an array of non-pressurised and pressurised mains and pump stations that collect and transfer sewage from customers to sewage treatment plants (STPs) where it is treated prior to reuse or disposal.

Around 79 percent of our sewerage network services Brisbane, 17 percent services lpswich, and the remaining 4 percent services Lockyer Valley, Somerset and Scenic Rim. Figure A2 in Appendix A shows our sewerage network.

Brisbane

Brisbane's sewerage network comprises seven STPs servicing seven catchments. The network contains approximately 7,200km of sewer mains, with approximately 200km of these being pressure mains. Luggage Point, Oxley and Gibson Island are the three major STPs in Brisbane, with the Luggage Point plant servicing approximately 60 per cent of Brisbane.

Table 5 shows the catchment areas and the plants that service them, as well as the population serviced and the year of commissioning. Figure A4 in Appendix A shows the Brisbane sewerage network.

Brisbane's largest pumping station at Eagle Farm pumps sewage from the SI catchment to Luggage Point STP via II km of pressure main. Sewage is transported to the Eagle Farm pump station through three main sewer lines: the Main Sewer through Brisbane City, and the North Kedron Brook and Norman Creek sewers. Other major sewerage infrastructure in the Brisbane area includes the 2.4m diameter SI interceptor from North Quay to Hamilton, and the Bulimba Creek trunk sewer, which transports sewage from the S3 catchment to the Gibson Island STP.

Catchment	STP	Current capacity (population)	Year first commissioned
SI	Luggage Point	807,000	1978
	Fairfield	15,000	1966
52	Oxley	310,000	1968
	Rocks Riverside (offline)	360kL (irrigation)	2002
S3	Gibson Island	255,000	1990
<u>S4</u>	Wynnum	38,000	1965
S5	Sandgate	125,000	1968
S6	Wacol	36,000	1991
S7	Karana Downs	3,900	1982

Table 5 – Brisbane sewage treatment plants

Ipswich

The sewerage network in Ipswich services the three major catchments of Bundamba, Goodna and Carole Park, and the minor catchment of Rosewood. These catchments have four sewage treatment plants: Bundamba, Goodna, Rosewood and Carole Park. Areas that are not serviced by the sewerage network have privately-owned on-site septic systems.

Table 6 shows the catchment areas and the plants that service them, as well as the population serviced by the plant and the year of commissioning. Figure A8 in Appendix A shows the Ipswich sewerage network.

Table 6 – Ipswich sewage treatment plants

Catchment	STP	Current capacity (population)	Year first commissioned
Bundamba and Tivoli	Bundamba	101,000	1982
Goodna	Goodna	88,000	1971
Carole Park	Carole Park	23,000	1973
Rosewood	Rosewood	4,000	1960

Lockyer Valley

In Lockyer Valley, the towns of Gatton, Helidon, Laidley, Forest Hill and Grantham are sewered. Sewage is collected and treated at five separate sewage treatment plants. There are 25 pump stations in total and 141 km of sewerage network. Table 7 shows the catchment areas and the plants that service them, as well as the population serviced and the year of commissioning. Figure A12 in Appendix A shows the Lockyer Valley sewerage network.

Table 7 – Lockyer Valley sewage treatment plants

Catchment	STP	Current capacity (population)	Year first commissioned
Gatton	Gatton	6,800	1959
Helidon	Helidon	760	1998
Laidley	Laidley	5,000	1968
Forest Hill	Forest Hill	800	1966
Grantham	Grantham	250	- (offline)

Scenic Rim

Scenic Rim has six sewerage schemes servicing Aratula, Beaudesert, Boonah, Canungra, Kalbar and Kooralbyn, each serviced by a sewage treatment plant. Beaudesert, Boonah, Canungra and Kooralbyn have 18 pump stations in total. There are other smaller urban areas that are not connected to the sewerage network and treatment scheme. Properties in these areas have traditional on-site septic systems and aerated sewage treatment systems. Table 8 shows the catchment areas and the plants that service them, as well as the population and the year of commissioning. Figure A 15 in Appendix A shows the Scenic Rim sewerage network.

Table 8 – Scenic Rim sewage treatment plants

Catchment	STP	Current capacity (population)	Year first commissioned
Aratula	Aratula	760	1988
Boonah	Boonah	4,700	1967
Kalbar	Kalbar	1,200	1971
Beaudesert	Beaudesert	8,400	1965
Canungra	Canungra	1,500	1976
Kooralbyn	Kooralbyn	2,600	1979
		GV	

Somerset

In Somerset, the towns of Esk, Kilcoy, Toogoolawah, Lowood and Fernvale are sewered. Sewage is collected and treated at five separate sewage treatment plants. Somerset Village Dam is serviced by a small network, pump station and rising main to the local sewage treatment plant.

Table 9 shows the catchment areas and the plants that service them, as well as the population and the year of commissioning. Figure A I8 in Appendix A shows the Somerset sewerage network.

Table 9 – Somerset sewage treatment plants

Catchment	STP	Current capacity (population)	Year first commissioned
Esk	Esk	1,300	1977
Toogoolawah	Toogoolawah	1,300	1972
Lowood	Lowood	1,200	1974
Fernvale	Fernvale	1,500	1992
Kilcoy	Kilcoy	2,500	1980

4.3 Recycled water

We produce and supply various classes of recycled water to customers through:

- approved commercial water carriers,
- direct supply via dedicated infrastructure.

For more information on becoming an approved water carrier, please refer to our website for further details.

An overview of our recycled water supply to customers is described in the following section.

Brisbane

In 2012/13, recycled water customers in Brisbane received around 10,600ML of recycled water for use within industrial processes, parks, sporting fields and golf courses.

Our Luggage Point STP and Wynnum STP supply high-quality recycled water from purpose-built reverse osmosis treatment plants to local refineries. This preserved more than 4,500ML of drinking water.

Recycled water was also supplied from four other treatment plants including:

- Fairfield STP,
- Gibson Island STP,
- Oxley Creek STP, and
- Karana Downs STP.

Ipswich

In 2012/2013, recycled water customers in Ipswich received around I,I80ML of recycled water for use on sporting fields and golf courses.

Recycled water was supplied from two treatment plants:

- Carole Park STP,
- Rosewood STP.

Lockyer Valley

In the Lockyer Valley region, recycled water customers received around 480ML of recycled water for use on sporting fields, a golf course and primary production of food crops.

Recycled water was supplied from two treatment plants:

- Gatton STP,
- Helidon STP.

Scenic Rim

In the Scenic Rim region, recycled water customers received around 215ML of recycled water for use on golf courses, a race track and primary production of food and fodder crops.

Recycled water was supplied from two treatment plants:

- Beaudesert STR,
- Boonah STP.

Somerse

In Esk, we supplied almost 5ML of recycled water from the Esk STP for use on a variety of properties.

4.4 Capacity of existing networks

Queensland Urban Utilities has control systems in place to monitor and manage the performance of our water and sewerage systems. This allows us to maintain the capacity of our existing networks and ensure that we provide a level of service to our customers in accordance with our Customer Charter. It also ensures that we minimise public health risks and environmental pollution.

The capacity of our existing networks to support increased demand and services for new customers is assessed in line with our planning process outlined in Chapter 5 – Improving our infrastructure network.




5. IMPROVING OUR INFRASTRUCTURE NETWORK

This chapter provides an overview of key water and sewerage infrastructure projects we will undertake to support our growing customer base, while maintaining appropriate standards of service. Appendix B provides details of costs and timing for key water and sewerage improvement projects as at 1 July 2014⁴.

The identification of water and sewerage trunk infrastructure as a basis for Queensland Urban Utilities to assess connection applications under the water approvals process is contained in Queensland Urban Utilities' Connections Policy.

Queensland Urban Utilities will continue work with our shareholders, government bodies and industry to ensure that growth projections and other relevant planning assumptions used to plan and improve our infrastructure network are up-to-date.

5.1 Our planning process

We seek to effectively service the growth anticipated by the South East Queensland Regional Plan, state and local government planning by:

- constructing water and sewerage infrastructure for new future connection areas,
- increasing the capacity of existing networks to maintain service standards in established areas undergoing further growth. This can be achieved through:
 - upgrading and replacing existing assets,
 - constructing links between existing assets,
 - creating new infrastructure,
 - optimising system performance by means other than building new infrastructure.

We approach our planning in four stages:

- strategic planning,
- master planning,
- pre-feasibility,
- detailed feasibility planning.

Strategic planning

Strategic planning involves the development of highlevel water and sewerage servicing strategies. It adopts a holistic approach to the planning and delivery of sustainable and integrated water and sewerage services. At this stage, we assess opportunities for innovation and improvements in system configuration.

Master planning

Master planning involves development and investigation of individual supply areas and catchments in accordance with the broader servicing strategies. At this stage of planning, we determine the costs and timing of proposed infrastructure required to maintain customer standards of service for projected growth.

Pre-feasibility and detailed feasibility planning

The pre-feasibility process involves a review of the planning assumptions adopted at the master planning stage. This process checks for accuracy and, if necessary, makes adjustments to proposed infrastructure prior to undertaking a complete feasibility investigation.

Detailed feasibility planning further investigates the infrastructure identified in master plans and prefeasibility for construction in the next three to five years.

At this stage, proposed options are examined in greater detail to identify the optimum network configuration. This may include infrastructure or non-infrastructure solutions, which deliver value for money through improving operations or deferring capital investment. The detailed feasibility planning process provides a comprehensive outline of infrastructure requirements and improved cost estimates. The criteria and rankings used to assist in decision-making may vary according to particular circumstances surrounding the need, such as urgency, technical complexity or community sentiment. However, consideration is always given to a broad range of matters, including the potential environmental and social impacts, and the financial and economic implications.

⁴ Infrastructure improvements presented in Chapter 5 and Appendix B are illustrative only and are not the plans for trunk infrastructure or schedule of works for assessing connection applications under the water approvals process.

5.2 Desired standard of service

The desired standard of service is the level of performance desired to be achieved across our network systems and at our connection points. Our planning process uses the desired standard of service to plan, design and construct the appropriate infrastructure to meet growth and customer needs, which include:

- the Queensland Urban Utilities Design and Construction Standards, incorporating the SEQ Water Supply and Sewerage Design and Construction Code which includes:
 - objectives for water and sewerage systems,
 - water consumption design parameters,
 - pressure and flow requirements,
 - water quality requirements.
- the South-East Queensland Water (Distribution and Retail Restructuring) Act 2009,
- the Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008.

The desired standard of service for the water network is to:

- ensure drinking water complies with the National Health and Medical Research Council Australian Drinking Water guidelines for colour, turbidity and microbiology,
- convey potable water from the South East Queersland Bulk Water Network supply points to consumers,
- design infrastructure for the delivery of non-drinking water services (recycled water and other non-drinking water services) in accordance with State Government regulatory guidelines,
- minimise water loss.

The desired standard of service for the sewerage network is to:

• provide a reliable network that collects, stores, treats and releases sewage from premises,

• design sewage treatment plants to comply with licence conditions and regulatory requirements.

5.3 Schedule of Works

The schedule of works is a schedule that includes the following.

- a map of development infrastructure that is identified as trunk infrastructure. We have adopted our shareholders' maps identifying trunk infrastructure as shown in Queensland Urban Utilities' Connection Policy.
- future trunk infrastructure. For application on and from 1 July 2014 Queensland Urban Utilities adopted our shareholders' schedule of works for our future trunk infrastructure in existence at 1 July 2014 as shown in Queensland Urban Utilities' Connections Policy: The schedule of works states the location, estimated cost and expected time of delivery for future trunk infrastructure.

The schedule of works will be used in conjunction with Queensland Urban Utilities' Charges Schedule and other criteria stated in the Connections Policy for assessing connection applications.

5.4 Future growth

General overviews of key water and sewerage infrastructure improvements that support population growth and development across our service area are identified in the following section. Projects are at various stages of planning and subject to internal and external approvals.

Brisbane

The resident population of Brisbane was estimated at 1.12 million in 2014. Brisbane is forecast to grow by approximately 14 per cent (157,000) to 1.28 million residents by 2031.

The South East Queensland Regional Plan forecasts Brisbane to grow by approximately 14 per cent to 1.28 million residents by 2031, an increase of 157,000 people.

Major projects supporting multiple growth areas

In Brisbane, the key growth areas include Northshore Hamilton, Bowen Hills, Fitzgibbon, West End/ South Brisbane, Woolloongabba, Milton, Toowong/ Auchenflower, Fortitude Valley, Rochedale, Lower Oxley Creek, Australia TradeCoast, Brisbane Airport and Richlands/Wacol.

Key infrastructure improvements that are designed to support growth across a number of these areas include:

- Water
 - new main from Murarrie to Pinkenba, including a Brisbane River crossing (2014–2017).
- Sewerage
 - additional sewerage pressure main from Serpentine Road to Luggage Point STP (2022–2025),
 - capacity upgrade to Luggage Point STP (2020–2025),
 - capacity upgrade of Norman Creek Interceptor Sewer (2015-2021),
 - SI sewer augmentation (post 2018),
 - South Kedron Brook sewerage main augmentation and cross connection to North Kedron Brook Sewer (2020-2021).

Figures A5 and A6 in Appendix A show Brisbane's proposed infrastructure improvements. Other major infrastructure improvements to support key growth areas are described in the following sections.

Northshore Hamilton Priority Development Area

Northshore Hamilton Priority Development Area is a revitalisation of port land into a high density residential and mixed-use development planned by Economic Development Queensland.

Much of the 3.04km² site will be transformed to deliver a vibrant, mixed-use community. Over the next 20 years its population is expected to increase by approximately 15,000 people, and become an employment hub comprising retail precincts and office parks.

Key infrastructure requirements to support growth include:

- Water
- Bartleys Hill water supply trunk main augmentation-Stage 3 (2022-2023).
- Sewerage
- SI sewer augmentation (post 2018).



WOOLLOONG SEWER UP

Brisbane Woolloongabba Sewer Capacity Upgrade – "Cora the tunnel borer".

Bowen Hills Priority Development Area

Bowen Hills Priority Development Area, planned by Economic Development Queensland, is a high-density transit-oriented development centred around the Bowen Hills Railway Station. Its population is expected to be 16,000 by 2031.

Key infrastructure improvements to support growth include:

- Water
 - local water main upgrades (by developer).
- Sewerage
 - Breakfast Creek trunk sewer main augmentation (2019-2022),
 - local sewer main upgrades (by developer).

West End/South Brisbane

West End/South Brisbane is undergoing major redevelopment, with industrial land along the riverfront transforming into high-density residential apartments, and commercial development up to 25 storeys planned in South Brisbane. The population is expected to increase by another 30,000 by 2031.

Key infrastructure improvements to support growth include:

COK

Sewerage

- Riverside Drive West End sewer main upgrade (Stage 1, 2018–2021; Stage 2, 2024–2025),
- Mollison Street South Brisbane sewer main upgrade (2012–2015),
- new sewer main from South Bank under the Brisbane River to North Quay (Stage 1, 2015-2019; Stage 2, 2022-2023; Stage 3, 2032-2033).

Woolloongabba

Woolloongabba is undergoing urban renewal and densification that will see its population increase by II,000 by 2031 in mixed-use residential and commercial/ retail development.

Key infrastructure improvements to support growth include:

- Water
 - minor local upgrades (by developer).
- Sewerage
 - Norman Creek interceptor sewer augmentation, from Kingsbury Street to Cowper Street (2015-2021).

Milton

The area around Milton Railway Station will become a transit-oriented development, with population increasing by approximately 2,000 by 2031. Key infrastructure requirements relate to Luggage Point STP and S1 sewer main and minor local upgrades that will need to be undertaken by developers.

Toowong/Auchenflower

Toowong and Auchenflower are urban renewal areas that will see transit-oriented developments grow around the Toowong and Auchenflower railway stations. The population is expected to increase by 10,000 by 2031.

Key infrastructure improvements to support growth include:

- Water
 - minor local upgrades (by developer).
- Sewerage
 - Park Avenue/Patrick Lane sewer main upgrade (2020-2021).

Fortitude Valley

Fortitude Valley is an urban renewal area that will see redevelopment occur with building heights of up to 30 storeys. Development will be mixed use, consisting of commercial, retail, entertainment and residential. Population is expected to increase by 15,000 by 2031.

Key infrastructure improvements to support growth include:

- Water
 - minor local upgrades (by developer).
- Sewerage
 - Water Street and Wickham Street sewer main upgrade (2013-2016).

Rochedale

Rochedale is a rural area in Brisbane's southeast that will be developed into a master-planned urban community. It will consist primarily of low-density residential development, with some medium-density development clustered around retail centres and main road corridors. It will also contain a commercial precinct and business park. Population is expected to increase by II,000 residents plus the equivalent of 5,000 people in business-related development by 2031.

Key infrastructure improvements to support growth include:

- Water
 - Rochedale Water Infrastructure Upgrade (2014-2018),
 - water main augmentation in Grieve Road and Rochedale Road from Mount Gravatt-Capalaba Road to Rochedale water reservoir (by developer).
- Sewerage
 - Bulimba Creek trunk sewer augmentation from Wecker Road to Old Cleveland Road (2013-2023),
 - extension of the sewerage system into Rochedale (by developer),
 - Gibson Island STP upgrade (2016-202 I, 2023).

Lower Oxley Creek (Oxley Wedge)

Lower Oxley Creek, also known as the Oxley Wedge, consists of the suburbs of Pallara, Heathwood and Larapinta. It is predominantly rural at present, with some residential and industrial areas. A large proportion of the rural area is proposed to be urbanised, with primarily low-density residential development and some industrial and commercial precincts. The population is expected to increase by 10,000 by 2031.

Key infrastructure improvements to support growth include:

- Water
 - water trunk main extensions into Oxley Wedge area (by developer).
- Sewerage
 - Archerfield Road pumping station upgrade (Stage 1 2014–16; Stage 2 2021–2023),
 - trunk sewer main extensions into Oxley Wedge area (by developer).

Australia TradeCoast

Australia TradeCoast is an industrial development area that is situated on either side of the Brisbane River at its mouth, and includes the port at Fisherman Islands. While it is already substantially developed, there are still large areas of vacant land, with growth equivalent to 25,000 people expected by 2031.

There is currently a network of non-drinking water mains in the area, with recycled water sourced from a Class A producing facility at Gibson Island STP. Water infrastructure works have recently been completed to support the development within the Australia TradeCoast.

Brisbane Airport Corporation

The Brisbane Airport Corporation is currently developing their 2014 Master Plan to guide development over the next 20 years. The Brisbane Airport Corporation's 2009 Airport Master Plan projects passenger numbers to more than double over the next 20 years. It projects employment numbers to grow from 16,500 to more than 50,000, with business, retail, industry and tourism activities complementing and supporting the aeronautical growth. Overall, population is expected to increase by the equivalent of 15,000 people by 2031.

The Brisbane Airport Corporation undertakes significant on-site roof water and storm water harvesting, and also has a connection to the Gibson Island STP Class A non-drinking water supply. Major infrastructure upgrades required to service the airport's increased demands are augmentation of the Eagle Farm Pump Station pressure main and Luggage Point STP, and construction of a trunk water main across the Brisbane River at Pinkenba. Networks within the airport are owned, upgraded and maintained by the Brisbane Airport Corporation.

Richlands/Wacol

Richlands/Wacol contains a large area of 'future industry land' within the Bullock Head Creek Catchment.

Development will be mostly light and general industry, with some business uses and low to medium-density residential uses in the vicinity of the proposed Richlands Railway Station. Overall population is expected to increase by 10,000 by 2031. This will contribute to the requirement to upgrade Wacol STP

Key infrastructure improvements to support growth include:

Water

- water main augmentation Boundary Road, Richlands (by developer).
- Sewerage
 - Bullock Head Creek sewerage catchment upgrade (by developer),
 - Wacol STP upgrade phase 2 (2023-2029)
 - Wacol STP upgrade phase 3 (2039-2041)



Ipswich

The resident population of Ipswich was estimated to be approximately 186,000 in 2014. Ipswich is forecast to grow by about 135 per cent to 435,000 residents by 2031.

The city is well positioned to accommodate a large proportion of the SEQ Western Corridor growth. The South East Queensland Regional Plan identifies Ipswich as a major area for future urban development as it offers the opportunity for new businesses, jobs and abundant space for residential development.

Listed below are the major growth areas in Ipswich, their anticipated population growth over the long term, and key water and sewerage infrastructure proposed improvements to cater for the growth. Figures A9 and A I0 in Appendix A show Ipswich's proposed infrastructure improvements.

Ipswich Regional Centre

The Ipswich Regional Centre has been identified as a Principal Activity Centre within the South East Queensland Regional Plan activity centre framework. Major growth areas include Springfield, the Ripley Valley, Redbank Plains South, Brassalt and Walloon/Thagoona and are anticipated to draw on the Ipswich Regional Centre for key services. The land use within the Ipswich Regional Centre will include medium to high density housing within and adjoining the main commercial areas, government administration, with a concentration of local, state and commonwealth government functions, business and professional services, offices, community and cultural facilities, human services, medical services and facilities, retail and dining. Key infrastructure improvements to support growth include:

- Water
 - local enhancements to water network to suit emerging development (by developer).
- Sewerage
 - augmentation of the trunk sewer main from Ipswich Central Business District to Tivoli (2018-2019),
 - trunk and reticulation sewer mains within the Ipswich Central Business District (2019-2021).

Ripley Valley

The Ripley Valley Priority Development Area covers 4,680 hectares and is located adjacent to existing urban development on the southern outskirts of Ipswich. It is approximately five kilometres southwest of the Ipswich Central Business District. The Ripley Valley Priority Development Area is set to be a model community providing housing for a projected population of 120,000 people in a network of neighbourhoods, centres and villages.

Key infrastructure improvements to support growth include:

- Water
 - new low-level and high-level reservoirs in Ripley Valley (by developer),
 - trunk water mains within the Ripley low-level and high-level water zones (by developer),
 - augmentation of the Ripley trunk water main Wensley Road and Fischer Road (2018–2020).

Ipswich is expected to grow by 135 per cent to 435,000 residents by 2031.



- Sewerage
 - trunk sewerage works from Ripley to Raceview (2017-2020),
 - trunk and reticulation sewer mains within Ripley Valley (by developer).

Deebing Creek

Deebing Creek is expected to grow to a population of about 27,700 over the long term. The area is predominately residential development and is located immediately west of the Ripley Valley with a major portion of the development contained within the Ripley Valley Priority Development Area.

Key infrastructure requirements to support growth include:

- Water
 - new high-level reservoir in Deebing Heights (by developer),
- Sewerage
 - trunk and reticulation sewer mains within Deebing Creek catchment (by developer),
 - augmentation of Deebing Creek trunk sewer (2018-2026).

Swanbank-New Chum Enterprise Park

Swanbank-New Chum Enterprise Park is a 2,200-hectare master planned estate with 300 hectares of industrial land available for the development of major industry. The development is located adjacent to Ripley Valley and has good access to major transport corridors. The ultimate demand is expected to be equivalent to a population of approximately 15,000 people.

Key infrastructure improvements to support growth include:

- Water
 - trunk water mains within the Swanbank-New Chum development (by developer),
 - trunk water mains connecting development to the new Redbank Plains high-level reservoir (by developer).
- Sewerage
 - trunk and reticulation mains within the Swanbank-New Chum development (by developer).

Amberley RAAF Base and Aerospace and Defence Business Precinct

The Amberley RAAF Base has recently been redeveloped, with the facilities on the base being equivalent in demand to a population of approximately 2,000 people. There is a possibility that a further expansion of the base will occur, resulting in an increase in demand equivalent to an additional 4,000 people.

Key infrastructure improvements to support growth include:

- Water
 - augmentation of the trunk water main along the Cunningham Highway between Yamanto and Willowbank (by developer).

Ebenezer Regional Business and Industrial Area

The Ebenezer Regional Business and Industrial Area is expected to ultimately have an increase in industrial demand equivalent to 95,000 people. Currently, Ipswich City Council development sequencing is planned for beyond 204I, but landholders have expressed an interest in developing the land earlier. To progress this early development, the Queensland Government is in the process of preparing a concept structure plan for the Ebenezer Regional Business and Industrial Area.

Key infrastructure improvements to support growth include:

- Water
 - storage reservoirs land purchase (2018-2019),
 - water pump stations to service reservoirs (by developer),
 - trunk water main from Yamanto (by developer),
 - trunk water main from Mt Crosby via Walloon (by developer).
- Sewerage
 - sewer mains within the development (by developer),
 - sewage pump stations and associated pressure pipework (by developer),
 - Ebenezer STP (post 2041).

Greater Springfield

Greater Springfield is the largest master-planned community development under single ownership in Australia. The current population is estimated to be 20,000 and is expected to grow to 86,000 by 2030. In addition to the residential growth, a significant area of land has been allocated for business precincts including retail, commercial, education and healthcare.

Key infrastructure improvements to support growth include:

- Water
 - construction of possibly two elevated reservoirs and booster pumping stations (2016-2017),
 - trunk water mains within the Springfield low and high-level water zones (by developer).
- Sewerage

Wacot STP Upgrade – phase 2 (2023-2029),

Wacol STP Upgrade – phase 3 (2039–2041).

Redbank Plains South

Redbank Plains South is a residential area to the west of Springfield with an estimated long-term population of about 15,000. The majority of the growth is expected to occur prior to 2021.

Key infrastructure improvements to support growth include:

- Water
 - new water reservoir for the Redbank Plains high-level zone (2020-2021),
 - trunk water main and pumping station within the Redbank Plains high-level zones (2016-2020).
- Sewerage
 - augmentation of sections along Six Mile Creek trunk sewer from Collingwood Park to Redbank (2019-2021).

Redbank

Redbank is located in close proximity to major road and rail transport infrastructure. It is envisaged that Redbank will become the focus for a mixed business and industry area and possibly adopt a focus towards a freight transfer facility, providing an opportunity for the establishment of transport-orientated activities such as warehousing, distribution and wholesaling.

Key infrastructure improvements to support growth include:

- Water
 - water mains within the development (by developer).
- Sewerage
 - sewer gravity mains within the development (by developer).

Walloon/Thagoona

The Walloon/Thagoona area is a large residential area adjoining Rosewood to the west of the Ipswich Central Business District. The area is estimated to grow to a residential population of 45,000 with the majority of this growth occurring after 2021. The area is currently unsewered.

Key infrastructure improvements to support growth include:

- Water
 - new water reservoir for Walloon (2022-2023),
 - trunk water main within the Walloon, Haigslea and Rosewood water supply zones (2016-2017),
 - new water supply pump station at Walloon for Haigslea and Rosewood (2018-2019).
- Sewerage

new sewage pump stations and pressure mains
 (by developer),

new trunk gravity and rising main from Walloon to Rosewood (by developer).



Lockyer Valley

The resident population of Lockyer Valley was estimated to be approximately 37,550 in 2013. Lockyer Valley is forecast to grow by about 63 per cent to 61,300 residents by 2031. Listed below are the major growth areas in Lockyer Valley, their anticipated growth over the long term, and major proposed water and sewerage infrastructure. Figure A I 3 in Appendix A shows Lockyer Valley's proposed infrastructure improvements.

Gatton

Gatton is expected to accommodate the majority of the proposed growth in the Lockyer Valley. The Woodlands Rise development is expected to double the size of the Gatton township, with around 3,800 residential allotments and a commercial precinct. The new prison and the expansion of the University of Queensland Gatton Campus are also expected to contribute to future population growth in the area.

Additionally, significant industrial development including the Gatton West Industrial Zone (GWIZ) and a beetroot cannery will also contribute greatly to future growth of the Lockyer Valley.

Key infrastructure improvements to support growth include:

- Water
 - staged upgrade of trunk main from Tarampa to Glenore Grove pump station (2023-2027),
 - staged upgrade of trunk main from Glenore Grove pump station to Gatton (2028-2029),
 - upgrade of Glenore Grove pump station (2029–2030),
 - water trunk main from Gatton to Woodlands development (by developer),
 - new reservoir south of Gatton, including pump station and trunk mains (by developer).
- Sewerage
 - upgrade of various pump stations, rising main and emergency storages in eastern and western drive (2014-2036),
 - Lockyer Valley optimisation of STP's (2014-2016).

Laidley

Laidley is expected to experience moderate growth, with an approximate 50 per cent increase in population over the next I5-20 years.

Key infrastructure improvements to support growth include:

- Water
 - staged upgrade of trunk main from Tarampa to Glenore Grove pump station (2023–2027),
 - staged upgrade of trunk main from Glenore Grove pump station to Laidley via Plainland (2019-2023),
 - upgrade of Glenore Grove pump station (2029-2030).
- Sewerage
 - new gravity trunk mains to service Laidley north eastern residential development areas (by developer).
 - Lockyer Valley Optimisation of STP's (2014-2016).

Plainland

Plainland is expected to experience growth in the future to accommodate commercial and some high-density residential development. A sewerage scheme may be delivered to service land immediately adjacent to the Plainland highway interchange. The existing commercial developments as well as the proposed commercial and residential developments in the immediate area will, in time, be serviced by the Laidley STP.

Key infrastructure improvements to support growth include:

- Water
 - staged upgrade of trunk main from Tarampa to Glenore Grove pump station (2023-2027),
 - staged upgrade of trunk main from Glenore Grove pump station to Plainland (2019–2023),
 - upgrade of Glenore Grove pump station (2029-2030).
- Sewerage
 - new pump station and rising main to Laidley STP (2015–2017).

Withcott and Helidon

Withcott and Helidon are expected to experience moderate population growth. Withcott will accommodate commercial and residential development, whereas Helidon will be mostly residential growth.

Key infrastructure improvements to support growth include:

- Water
 - booster pump station upgrade and mains extension along Airforce Road (2016–2017),
 - various water mains augmentations along Turner Street (202 I-2022) and Gordon Crescent (2016-2017).
- Sewerage
 - pump station upgrades along Lawlers Road and School Street (2016–2021).

Grantham

During the January 2011 flood event, Grantham was significantly inundated throughout its low lying areas resulting in widespread damage to properties. The Lockyer Valley Regional Council acquired higher elevated land to relocate low-lying properties away from the risk of flooding. Water and sewerage infrastructure has been completed to service the relocated properties.

Scenic Rim

The residential population of the Scenic Rim was estimated to be approximately 38,900 in 2014. Scenic Rim is forecast to grow by about 101 per cent to 78,100 residents by 2031.

Beaudesert and Bromelton are identified as growth areas in need of substantial infrastructure extensions under the South East Queensland Regional Plan. Listed are the major growth areas in the Scenic Rim, their anticipated growth over the long term, and the major water and sewerage infrastructure required to cater for the growth. Figure A 16 in Appendix A shows Scenic Rim's proposed infrastructure improvements.

Beaudesert and Bromelton

Beaudesert is expected to experience the highest level of growth in the Scenic Rim, with an expected increase in population of 25 000 by 2031.

Bromelton is expected to have a population of 25,000 over the long term, with the majority of the growth being attributed to the planned Bromelton State Development Area.

The Beaudesert STP currently services the Beaudesert locality. The ultimate solution for the Beaudesert region is a new STP to be constructed within the Bromelton State Development area to service both Beaudesert and Bromelton.

Key infrastructure improvements to support growth include:

- Water
 - Beaudesert South reservoir I (2020-2022),
 - Kerry Road reservoir 2 (2035),
 - transfer main to proposed reservoir site (2020-2022),
 - various water main augmentations (2018-2019).

A number of programs exist to provide system-wide improvements to the network.

• Sewerage

- Bromelton Regional STP upgrade (Stage 1, 2015-2025; Stage 2, 2035-2038),
- Beaudesert to Bromelton sewage transfer infrastructure – stage 1 (2022–2025),
- various pump station, storage and sewer rising main augmentations (2014–2031).

Canungra

Canungra is expected to have an increase in population of 1,850 people by 2031. Canungra requires additional water treatment capacity and increased water storage to support population growth.

Key infrastructure improvements to support growth include:

- Water
 - new main from new water treatment plant (2014-2015),
 - new reservoir on Finch Road (2025-2026).

Kalbar

Kalbar is expected to have an increase in population of 1,700 people by 2031.

Key infrastructure improvements to support growth include:

- Water
 - new reservoir (2030-2031).
- Sewerage
 - trunk main upgrades (2030-2031).

Somerset

The resident population of Somerset was estimated to be approximately 23,000. Somerset is forecast to grow by about 51 per cent to 34,800 residents by 2031.

Listed below are major growth areas in Somerset, their anticipated long-term growth, and the major water and sewerage infrastructure required to cater for the growth. Figure A19 in Appendix A shows Somerset's proposed infrastructure improvements.

Fernvale

Fernvale is currently experiencing unprecedented growth, with an anticipated population increase of 3,600 people by 2026.

Key infrastructure improvements to support growth include:

- Water
 - water trunk main from Lowood to Fernvale in two stages (2029, 2035).
- Sewerage
 - Fernvale gravity trunk sewer upgrade (2013–2015).

Lowood

Lowood is expected to increase in population by 2,500 people before 2026.

Key infrastructure improvements to support growth include:

- Water
 - booster pump station upgrade at Lowood pump station (2025-2026),
 - Lowood water main upgrade (2038-2039)
- Sewerage
 - Lowood STP upgrade (2015-2017),
 - Lowood catchment upgrade (Eagle Rise Development).

Kilcoy

Kilcoy is expected to increase in population by 1,400 people by 2026.

Key infrastructure improvements to support growth include:

- Water
 - new reservoir (2025-2026),
 - new water mains (by developer),
 - Kilcoy water main duplication and pump upgrade (2025–2026).
- Sewerage
 - Kilcoy STP upgrade (2014-2016).

5.5 Whole of network

We consider a number of other key factors in developing new infrastructure projects.

- **Renewals** we invest in the renewal or rehabilitation of ageing infrastructure assets to minimise the consequences of infrastructure and service failures.
- Improvements we improve service levels and reliability of services by:
- implementing new technologies to enhance service performance,
- improving operability of equipment to increase reliability of service,
- enhancing existing processes to improve product quality or operational efficiency.
- **Compliance** we meet price monitoring and relevant legislative obligations.

We have established a number of programs to provide system-wide improvements to the existing network. Figure B I in Appendix B shows the proposed five-year capital investment for our renewal program as of I July 2014.



6. OUR CUSTOMER CHARTER

Queensland Urban Utilities' Customer Charter has been developed to inform our existing customers of the services they can except to receive from us, as well as their rights and obligations.

It has been developed considering the requirements in the Water and Sewerage Services Code for Small Customers in South East Queensland. The code is available from the Department of Energy and Water Supply (DEWS). This code is currently under review by DEWS. Upon completion of the review, if required, we will update our Customer Charter to ensure it still complies with DEWS's requirements.

Unless specifically stated, the Customer Charter applies to residential home owners, non-residential customers who consume up to 100kL per annum, commercial customers and developers.

The charter relates to:

- water supply,
- sewerage services,
- recycled water, where provided in conjunction with drinking water,
- specified services to commercial customers,
- development services, specifically new connections.

The Customer Charter outlines:

- Queensland Urban Utilities' and our customers' rights and obligations in relation to infrastructure ownership, building or working over or near Queensland Urban Utilities' infrastructure, and accessing customers' properties,
- our services and the level of service customers can expect to ensure a safe and reliable drinking water supply and sewerage service,
- how we monitor water use and manage customer billing,
- options for customers experiencing difficulty in managing their water and sewerage account,
- how we manage customer enquiries, complaints and disputes.

The Customer Charter is available on our website: www.urbanutilities.com.au



7. OUR CONNECTIONS POLICY

On and from 1 July 2014, we became the sole entity to approve water and sewerage connections across our geographic area, independent of councils. The new water approvals process has resulted in a streamlined approvals system for connecting to our network services.

Our connections policy supports the water approval process, and guides how we expand our network and provide new connections to properties and to our network. It sets out the areas in which we will provide water and sewerage connections and the criteria for connection.

The connections policy has been informed by our shareholders' planning assumptions and the Queensland Government's South East Queensland Regional Plan. The Connections Policy includes:

- our connections areas and future connections areas,
- how customers can apply for a new connection, alteration or disconnection of an existing connection,
- how applications are assessed,
- options to undertake connection works,
- fees and charges relating to your connection/s and services.

This chapter provides a general overview of our connections policy, water approval process and illustrative maps of our water and sewerage connection areas.

The most up-to-date information and fact sheets regarding the water approval process, Connections Policy, and connection area maps are available on our website at www.urbanutilities.com.au

7.1 Water approval

From 1 July 2014, Queensland Urban Utilities receives, assesses, provides advice and approves applications for the connection, disconnection or alteration to our water and sewerage services. This is known as the water approval process. While the councils within our geographic area will finalise and process development applications dealing with water and sewerage applied for under the Sustainable Planning Act 2009 and not yet finalised at 1 July 2014, the councils are no longer involved in this new water approval application process from 1 July 2014. Recent amendments to the South-East Queensland (Distribution and Retail Restructuring) Act 2009, from effect on 1 July 2014 and changes to the Sustainable Planning Act 2009, has given effect to this change. This new arrangement is intended to streamline the approval process for water and sewerage connections.

A water approval is an authority given to a customer to make a connection, disconnection or alteration to Queensland Urban Utilities' water or sewerage networks.

A water approval is contained within a decision notice provided to the customer following the assessment of a connection application. The decision notice contains conditions that the customer must comply with in order to make a connection. This commonly includes a requirement for the customer to undertake the works necessary for the connection, disconnection or alteration of the water or severage service and the payment of fees and charges.

7.2 What is in the Connections Policy?

Key aspects covered in our connections policy include:

- a statement of the strategic outcomes or objectives for the planning and delivery of Queensland Urban Utilities infrastructure,
- the significance of our connection areas and future connection areas for each service and mapping of these areas,
- Queensland Urban Utilities' infrastructure plans and how they relate to the land use plans of the councils within our geographic area,
- the desired standards of service which inform our planning,
- the types of connections and the approval process and timeframes,
- how we will assess your application,
- what options are available for you or your builder/ contractor to undertake work required to connect to our networks,
- how to ask for a review of your water approval or lodge an appeal,
- how to apply for an amendment of your water approval conditions,
- how we charge for our connections, services and infrastructure.



Helping customers keep track of their water consumption through accurate billing.

8. HOW WE CHARGE FOR OUR SERVICES

To provide our services, including funding the construction and operation of our water and sewerage systems, the types of charges we make to our customers are categorised under the water approval process and general service charges.

The fees and charges referred to in this chapter are identified in Queensland Urban Utilities' Charges Schedule and are current from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015. New fees and charges may be adopted from time to time and therefore it is advisable to check the fees and charges by visiting our website at www.urbanutilities.com.au

8.1 Water approval process charges

Water approval process charges are made to customers seeking new physical connections, alterations or disconnections of existing connections. Charges vary depending on the type of customer, for example, charges will be different for a single residential connection and a major property development.

The connection type, and therefore the charges, will depend on the type of customer. The categories are:

Table 10 – Customer connection categories

Connection category	Description
Standard connection	 These charges relate to the costs or installing connecting infrastructure between our water and sewerage network and the customer's property boundary. There are two types of developments to which standard connections apply: single dwelling house on an existing lot, or one-into-two lot residential sub-division with a single dwelling house on each lot. Queensland Urban Utilities will design, construct and maintain all standard connections.
Property service and network connection (other than a Standard Connection)	 These charges are similar to a standard connection, though may attract higher charges and technical review requirements. This category includes: minor works based on a defined criteria set out in the Connections Policy, a certification scheme, audit and compliance services by Queensland Urban Utilities.
Network connection (other than a Standard Connection)	These charges are made to customers who are developing new properties that require extensions and/or enhancements to our water and sewerage network. This category is similar to the network connections minor works, although involves major works that are more complex in nature. The certification scheme does not apply to this category.

The Queensland Competition Authority will monitor water and sewerage pricing.

The fees and charges relating to Queensland Urban Utilities' water approvals process, as stated in our connections policy, are intended to recover the actual cost to Queensland Urban Utilities for providing the connection services and may include:

Table II - Water approval process fees and charges

Fees and Charges	Description
Services advice notice fees	These fees and charges relate to:
Application fees	 requests for service advice notices,
Works phase fees and charges	 applications for connections,
	 design, construction and maintenance works,
	other connection related services.
Property service works charges	These charges relate to the provision of property service infrastructure for standard connections. Queensland Urban Utilities is seeking to achieve harmonised and cost reflective pricing of property service works charges across its geographic area. This will be achieved over time in order to reduce the impact that any single step change increase in prices might have on its current and future customers.
Infrastructure charges schedule	These infrastructure charges (adopted charges) relate to proposed connections of developing properties that require extensions and expansions to our water and sewerage networks.

Full details of fees and charges related to our water approvals process is in our Charges Schedule.



8.2 Service charges

Service charges are applied to customers who are connected to our network and/or within our connection area. These charges relate to the cost of water provided, and the shared costs of maintaining infrastructure to deliver water, and collect and treat sewage. Full details of service charges are provided in Appendix C – Service Charges.

As part of the transition from five council water businesses to a single statutory body, Queensland Urban Utilities' charges may vary across our five regions – Brisbane, Ipswich, Lockyer Valley, Scenic Rim and Somerset.

We levy service charges on residential and commercial properties for water supply, sewerage, trade waste and recycled water services. These water and sewerage charges are displayed on our customers' water bills, and may vary from district to district. Businesses may also be charged for the disposal of trade waste.

Our prices

Currently, Queensland Urban Utilities' prices reflect the price structures inherited from the five councils. This includes a variety of sub-district prices that existed prior to council amalgamations in March 2008.

Water services charges

The water service charges are made up of three charges.

- Queensland Government bulk water charge reflects the cost of purchasing drinking water from Seqwater. This charge is set by the Queensland Government.
- Water access charge a quarterly fixed charge to supply drinking water from Queensland Urban Utilities' network to your home or business. The water access charge may vary according to the type and size of connection.
- Tiered consumption charge contributes to the cost of maintaining and moving water around the network to your home. Water charges are tiered so that the more water you use the more you pay. These charges encourage customers to use water efficiently.

Sewerage service charges

For residential customers, sewerage services are charged at a fixed rate that contributes to sewage treatment and maintaining the sewerage network. Commercial customers are generally charged an additional amount, based on the number of pedestals on the property.

A summary of the residential and business water and sewerage service charges are presented in Tables 12 and 13 respectively.

		Brisbane	lpswich	Lockyer Valley	Scenic Rim	Somerset
Water services						
Water access charge (fixed charge)*	(\$/qtr)	45.36	75.99	75.99 full pressure 56.31 constant flow	75.99	75.99
Tier I consumption	(\$/kL)	0.72 (up to 63kL/qtr)	0.88 (up to 79kL/qtr)	0.25 (up to 74kL/qtr)	0.90	0.26 (up to 74kL/qtr)
Tier 2 consumption	(\$/kL)	0.77 (64kL-76kL/qtr)	l.40 (80kL-II8kL/qtr)	l . 18 (in excess of 74kL/qtr)	n/a	0.59 (in excess of 74kL/qtr)
Tier 3 consumption	(\$/kL)	I.37 (in excess of 76kL/qtr)	I.78 (in excess of II8kL/qtr)	n/a	n/a	n/a
Queensland Government Bulk Water	(\$/kL)	2.55	2.48	2.74	2.85	2.99
Sewerage services						
Sewerage access charge (fixed charge)	(\$/qtr)	129.18	149.28	4.24	135.72	See Table C22

Table 12 – Summary of residential water and sewerage charges by district (2014/15)

* Charges for single standard connection only

		Brisbane	lpswich	Lockyer Valley	Scenic Rim	Somerset
Water services						
Water access charge (fixed charge)*	(\$/qtr)	45.96	93.33	See Tables C12 to C17	96.54	81.06
Tier I consumption	(\$/kL)	0.87 (up to 49kL/qtr)	0.89 (up to 79kL/qtr)	0.49 (up to 74kL/qtr)	0.91	0.26 (up to 74kL/qtr)
Tier 2 consumption	(\$/kL)	0.99 (50kL-73kL/qtr)	I.8I (in excess of 79kL/qtr)	0.96 (in excess of 74kL/qtr)	n/a	0.60 (in excess of 74kL/qtr)
Tier 3 consumption	(\$/kL)	1.46	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Queensland Government Bulk Water	(\$/kL)	2.55	2.48	2.74	2.85	2.99
Sewerage services						
Sewerage access charge (fixed charge)**	(\$/qtr)	130.89	156.18	115.74	142.68	See Tables C24 to C25
Sewerage access charge (additional pedestals	(\$/qtr)	See table C2	156.18	87.48	86.37	as above

Table 13 – Summary of commercial water and sewerage charges by district (2014/15)

* Charges for single standard connection only

** Charges for first pedestal only

Trade waste service charges

Recycled water service charges

Trade waste service charges apply for water-borne waste from business, trade or manufacturing premises excluding human waste which falls under sewerage service charges.

Trade waste approval holders are assigned to one of five trade waste customer categories. Categories are based on trade waste quantity (flow) and on either assumed or assessed trade waste effluent quality. Charge categories reflect the cost of providing effluent treatment for the different quality levels. Queensland Urban Utilities provides recycled water to a number of customers under various commercial arrangements. For information on our fees and charges for recycled water, please contact us.



APPENDIX A

MAPS

Figure A I	Queensland Urban Utilities water network
Figure A2	Queensland Urban Utilities sewerage network
Figure A3	Brisbane water network
Figure A4	Brisbane sewerage network
Figure A5	Brisbane water infrastructure improvements
Figure A6	Brisbane sewerage infrastructure improvements
Figure A7	Ipswich water network
Figure A8	Ipswich sewerage network
Figure A9	Ipswich water infrastructure improvements
Figure A 10	Ipswich sewerage infrastructure improvements
Figure A11	Lockyer Valley water network
Figure A12	Lockyer Valley sewerage network
Figure A 13	Lockyer Valley water and sewerage infrastructure improvements
Figure A 14	Scenic Rim water network
Figure A I5	Scenic Rim sewerage network
Figure A I6	Scenic Rim water and sewerage infrastructure improvements
Figure A 17	Somerset water network
Figure A 18	Somerset sewerage network
Figure A 19	Somerset water and sewerage infrastructure improvements
Figure A20	Queensland Urban Utilities drinking water connection areas
Figure A2I	Queensland Urban Utilities sewerage connection areas
Figure A22	Queensland Urban Utilities non-drinking water connection areas

FIGURE A I – QUEENSLAND URBAN UTILITIES WATER NETWORK



FIGURE A2 – QUEENSLAND URBAN UTILITIES SEWERAGE NETWORK



FIGURE A3 – BRISBANE WATER NETWORK



FIGURE A4 – BRISBANE SEWERAGE NETWORK



FIGURE A5 – BRISBANE WATER INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENTS



FIGURE A6 – BRISBANE SEWERAGE INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENTS



FIGURE A7 – IPSWICH WATER NETWORK



FIGURE A8 – IPSWICH SEWERAGE NETWORK



FIGURE A9 – IPSWICH WATER INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENTS



FIGURE A I 0 – IPSWICH SEWERAGE INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENTS


FIGURE A I I – LOCKYER VALLEY WATER NETWORK



FIGURE A I 2 – LOCKYER VALLEY SEWERAGE NETWORK



FIGURE A 13 – LOCKYER VALLEY WATER AND SEWERAGE INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENTS



FIGURE A 14 – SCENIC RIM WATER NETWORK



FIGURE A 15 – SCENIC RIM SEWERAGE NETWORK



FIGURE A I 6 – SCENIC RIM WATER AND SEWERAGE INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENTS



FIGURE A 17 – SOMERSET WATER NETWORK



FIGURE A I 8 – SOMERSET SEWERAGE NETWORK



FIGURE A 19 – SOMERSET WATER AND SEWERAGE INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENTS



FIGURE A20 – QUEENSLAND URBAN UTILITIES DRINKING WATER CONNECTION AREAS



FIGURE A21 – QUEENSLAND URBAN UTILITIES SEWERAGE CONNECTION AREAS



FIGURE A22 – QUEENSLAND URBAN UTILITIES NON-DRINKING WATER CONNECTION AREAS



APPENDIX B

PROPOSED INVESTMENT

Appendix B summarises key water and sewerage improvement projects as of 1 July 2014.

Table B I	Proposed investment – Brisbane (as of 1 July 2014)	. 86
Table B2	Proposed investment – Ipswich (as of 1 July 2014)	.90
Table B3	Proposed investment – Lockyer Valley (as of 1 July 2014)	. 94
Table B4	Proposed investment – Scenic Rim (as of 1 July 2014)	. 96
Table B5	Proposed investment – Somerset (as of 1 July 2014)	. 98
Figure B I	Proposed renewals investment – Queensland Urban Utilities (as of 1 July 2014)	. 99
	SUPERSE	

TABLE BI

Proposed investment – Brisbane (as of 1 July 2014)

Project			Capital ex	penditure ((\$ million)		
	Total	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	Beyond 2018/19
Water network							
Rochedale water reservoir upgrade	23.1	1.0	10.2	10.2	1.6	0.0	0.0
Bartleys Hill / Wellers Hill zone connection including twin river crossing	22.6	4.0	4.8	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
The Gap reservoir – replacement	11.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.2
Tingalpa, Wynnum Road – trunk water main augmentation	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.7	0.0
Geebung/Boondall, Bilsen and Zillmere Road – trunk water main augmentation	4.6	0.0	0.0	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Darra/Wacol, Boundary Road – trunk water main augmentation	3.2	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ferny Grove reservoir augmentation	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0
Bartleys Hill water supply augmentation – Stage 3	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4
Highgate Hill, Beaconsfield Street/Paradise Street – trunk water main augmentation	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0
Windsor, Lutwyche Road – trunk water main augmentation	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0
Bridgeman Downs, Beams Road – Ridley to Neville Road trunk main	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0
Lytton, Port Drive from Wynnum North Road – trunk water main augmentation	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7
Inala, Poinsettia Street – trunk main augmentation	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0
New Farm/Fortitude Valley, James Street – water main augmentation	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3
Underwood, Compton Road – water main augmentation	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2
Bellbowrie, Kangaroo Gully road – trunk water main augmentation	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0
The Gap – water pressure improvements	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Inala, Inala Avenue ()) – trunk main augmentation	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Sewerage network							
Acacia Ridge (Industrial) – sewer main augmentation	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0
Archerfield, Archerfield Road Aerodrome – pump station upgrade	4.8	1.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Algester, Woodland Street – pump station decommissioning	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0
Aspley, Zillman Waterholes Sub Main – sewer main upgrade	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Banyo Sub Main augmentation	7.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.8
Banyo, Ellamark Street – sewer main upgrade	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Banyo, Weyba Street – sewer main upgrade	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Beams Road No. I – pump station bypass	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0
Bellbowrie, Birkin Road – pump station SP243 upgrade	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.0
Bellbowrie, Lagoon Crescent – pump station upgrade	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.5	0.0	0.0
Bellbowrie, Pioneer Crescent – pump station bypass	5.2	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Project			Capital ex	penditure (\$ million)		
	Total	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	Beyond 2018/19
Breakfast Creek Trunk Sewer augmentation – Stage I	20.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.4
Breakfast Creek Trunk Sewer augmentation – Stage 2	7.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.6
Brisbane City, Howard Street – sewer main upgrades	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8
Brisbane City, Makerston Street – sewer main upgrade	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9
Brisbane City, Quay Street below Gray Street SP266 – sewer main augmentation	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
Brisbane City, Roma / Ann Street intersection – sewer main upgrade	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3
Brisbane City, South Bank sewer river crossing upgrade – Stage 2	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2
Bulimba Creek Trunk Sewer upgrade – Stage 2 (Wecker to Old Cleveland Road)	40.5	1.0	4.8	23.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bulimba Creek Trunk Sewer upgrade – Stage 2B (Wecker to Old Cleveland Road)	49.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	49.8
Bulimba, Barramul Street – pump station SP5 upgrade	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
Calamvale – pump station SP239 sewer main augmentation	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
Chermside, Hamilton Road – sewer main upgrade	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2
Corinda Chelmer Branch Sewer upgrade	57.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	57.2
Darra, upstream of SP120 – sewer main augmentation	1.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Eagle Farm 1840mm rising main – Stage 2	31.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.0
Eagle Farm Pump Station – online monitoring	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Eagle Farm Pump Station – pressure surge management augmentation	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.2	0.9	0.0
Ferny Grove, Arbor Street – sewer main upgrade	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2
Fig Tree Pocket, Jesmond Road – pump station SP174 augmentation	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0
Greenslopes, Cedar Street – sewer main upgrades	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Hamilton, Kingsford Smith Drive SI trunk sewer augmentation	0.4	0.5	15.3	40.9	30.7	23.0	0.0
Hawthorne, Jenolan Avenue – sewer main upgrade	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1
Herston Sewer Branch Line No. I augmentation	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3
Herston, Ramsgate Street – sewer main augmentation	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8
Indooroopilly, Indooroopilly Road – pump station SP86 upgrade	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Keperra, Pearse Street – sewer main upgrade	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Kuraby, Andrews Street – pump station bypass	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mitchelton, Concorde Street – sewer main upgrade	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0
Morningside, Stuart to Bilyana Street – sewer main augmentation	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4

Project			Capital ex	penditure ((\$ million)		
	Total	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	Beyond 2018/19
Norman Creek Interceptor Sewer augmentation	107.0	0.0	1.5	10.2	26.6	35.8	33.0
Norman Creek Interceptor Sewer augmentation – Stage 2	12.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.3
North Kedron Brook Sewer section I augmentation	31.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.8
Oxley, Douglas Street – sewer main augmentation	2.6	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Perrin Creek Sewer upgrade – Stage I (Taylor Street to Thynne Road)	8.2	0.0	8.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Perrin Creek Sewer upgrade – Stage 2 (Taylor Street to Thynne Road)	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.2
SI Main Sewer Section 2, Coronation Drive upstream of Patrick Lane pump station – sewer main augmentation	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1
SI Main Sewer Section 3, Coronation Drive upstream of Hocking Street Siphon – sewer main augmentation	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.4
Sandy Creek Sub Main Augmentation	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0
Seven Hills, Ferguson Road – sewer main upgrade	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9
Seventeen Mile Rocks, upstream of SP178 – sewer main augmentation	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0
South Bank sewer river crossing upgrade – Stage I	54.1	0.0	2.0	15.3	30.7	6.1	0.0
South Bank sewer river crossing upgrade – Stage 2	12.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.0
South Kedron Branch Sewer augmentation & cross connection to North Kedron Brook Sewer	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8
Spring Hill, Astor Terrace – sewer main upgrade	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0
Spring Hill, Water Street – Stage I sewer main upgrade	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Spring Hill, Water Street – Stage 2 sewer main upgrade	9.9	0.9	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Spring Hill, Wickham Street – sewer main upgrade	9.6	1.7	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
St Lucia, Carmody Street – sewer main upgrade	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9
St Lucia, gravity main to SP175 – sewer main upgrade	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2
Sunnybank, Coopers Plains to Sunnybank Sub Main – sewer main augmentation	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4
Taringa Branch Sewer – sewer main augmentation	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6
Taringa, Heroes Avenue SP103 – sewer main upgrade	1.9	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Toowong Creek Sub Main – sewer main augmentation	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6
Toowong, Brisbane Street SP19 – pump station and sewer rising main upgrade	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9
Toowong, Brisbane Street SP99 – sewer main upgrade	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Toowong, Park Avenue/Patrick Lane – sewer main upgrade	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7

Project			Capital ex	penditure (\$ million)		
	Total	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	Beyond 2018/19
Upper Bulimba Branch 6 Sewer Augmentation – Stage 2	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9
Upper Bulimba Branch 6 Stage I – sewer main augmentation	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Virginia Branch Sewer section I augmentation	47.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	47.8
Virginia Branch Sewer section 2 augmentation	11.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.9
Virginia, Downfall Creek Sewer section 2 (Branch no. 1) – sewer main augmentation	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2
Wacol, Progress Road pump station – Stage 2: south east inlet sewer replacement	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
West End sewer upgrade – Phase I	14.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	12.8
West End sewer upgrade – Phase 2	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1
West End, Mollison Street – sewer main augmentation	3.9	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Windsor Sub Main Augmentation	8.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.5
Wooloowin Sub Main Augmentation – Stage I	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.9	0.0	0.0
Wooloowin Sub Main Augmentation – Stage 2	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.1
Wynnum, Wondall Road to Tingalpa Street – main sewer upgrade	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.9
Sewage treatment							
Gibson Island STP – augmentation (Total 68ML/d)	47.5	0.0	0.0	6.1	2.0	0.0	39.3
Karana Downs STP diversion to Bundamba STP	10.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.8
Luggage Point STP Augmentation	47.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	47.3
Luggage Point STP dissolved air flotation upgrade	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	8.5
Luggage Point STP return activated studge upgrade	1.1	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Luggage Point STP rotary sludge thickener	3.7	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Luggage Point STP service water system upgrade	2.13	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Oxley Creek STP – Cambi augmentation	12.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.8
Oxley Creek STP – main pump station upgrade	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.6
Oxley Creek STP – UV system upgrade	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0
Recycled water							
Australia Trade Coast North West Reuse Mains Augmentation	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3
Australia Trade Coast South Reuse Mains Augmentation	11.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.8
Australia Trade Coast South Reuse Mains Augmentation	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Luggage Point STP Micro Filtration Reverse Osmosis modifications	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Fairfield STP recycled water upgrade	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Luggage Point STP Micro Filtration Reverse Osmosis Plant Renewals	38.15	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.2
Australia Trade Coast North East Reuse	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2
Australia Trade Coast North West Reuse Treatment Augmentation	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2
Sandgate STP – Irrigation from Plant	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

TABLE B2

Proposed investment – Ipswich (as of 1 July 2014)

Project			Capital expenditure (\$ million)						
	Total	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	Beyond 2018/19		
Water network									
Redbank Plains high level zone – water mains augmentation	14.3	0.0	0.0	6.3	0.0	0.0	8.0		
Redbank Plains high level reservoir	11.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.9		
Ripley, Wensley Road – trunk water main	9.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	7.2		
Ripley, Patrick Street and East Owen Street – trunk water main	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.3		
Walloon water zone – trunk water mains	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1		
Chuwar, Blackwall Road – water reservoir	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.4	0.0		
Chuwar, Blackwall and Francis Road – water main	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0		
Muirlea – Western water trunk main augmentation	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0		
Ripley, Fischer Road – water trunk main implementation	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9		
Springfield, Springfield Pacific Highway and Old Logan Road – water main	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.0		
Springfield – high level zone elevated reservoir	2.5	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Ripley Valley reservoir sites – land purchase	2.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Chuwar, Lansdowne Way, Duncan and Langland Street – water main	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.6	0.0		
Collingwood, Collingwood Drive – water mains	1.9	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Walloon water zone – trunk water mains	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7		
Thagoona, Karrabin-Rosewood Road – water main	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Ebenezer reservoir sites – land purchase	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0		
Haigslea – water mains implementation	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0		
Rosewood water zone - water mains	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.6	0.0		
Walloon water zone – trunk water mains	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3		
Camira, Meier Road – water main	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0		
Warrill Creek Willowbank water supply zone – pump station upgrade	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2		
Walloon, Karrabin-Rosewood Road – water main	1.2	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Rosewood – water pump station augmentation	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0		
Ripley high level reservoir – stage 1 implementation	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Haigslea, Thagoona-Haigslea Road – reservoir	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0		
Borallon water supply improvements	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Haigslea water zone trunk main	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9		
Rosewood reservoir augmentation	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9		
Chuwar water zone – trunk water mains	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0		

Project	Capital expenditure (\$ million)							
	Total	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	Beyond 2018/19	
Tivoli water zone (150 to 450 diameter) – water mains	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	
Karalee, Harold Summervilles Road – trunk water main and pump station	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	
Chuwar, Blackwall Road – water main	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	
Raceview, South Station Road – pump station upgrade	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	
Raceview/Eastern Heights, Whitehill Road – water main	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	
Walloon, western water supply – trunk water main	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	
Chuwar, Blackwall Road – water main	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	
Rosewood, Urry Road – water main	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	
Ripley, high level zone pump station to reservoir – water main	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	
Lanefield, Stevens and Henderson Road – water main	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	
Chuwar reservoir – land purchase	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Sewerage network								
Bundamba sewer catchments, Bundamba Creek – trunk sewer main augmentation	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	2.0	0.0	
Bundamba sewer catchments, Cascade Street – sewer rising main augmentation	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.0	
Bundamba sewer catchments, Marsden Parade/Bremer Street – sewer mains augmentation	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	
Bundamba sewer catchments, North Booval- Iron Pot Creek – sewer main augmentation	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	
Bundamba sewer catchments, Oxford Street – sewer main augmentation	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.4	
Bundamba Trunk Sewer – wet weather pump station	16.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.2	
Bundamba Trunk Sewer Stage 2 – Lift pump station upgrade	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	
Bundamba, Deebing Creek Sewer Trunk Main augmentation – Stage 3	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	
Bundamba, Deebing Creek to Ripley Valley Sewage Treatment Plant – trunk sewer main augmentation	16.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	10.2	5.1	
Bundamba, downstream of SP33I – trunk sewer main	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Bundamba, Hanlon Street – Stage I pump station and wet well	3.4	0.0	0.0	1.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	
Bundamba, Lobley Street – new pump station	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.5	
Bundamba, Oxford Street – sewer main upgrade	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	

Project	Capital expenditure (\$ million)								
	Total	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	Beyond 2018/19		
Bundamba, pump station (SP374) – sewer mains augmentation	1.8	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Bundamba, T07 to Hughes Street – sewer main upgrade	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0		
Carole Park, existing outfall to SP28 rising main – sewer main augmentation	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4		
Collingwood / Riverview (MH13328 to MH13285) – sewer main augmentation	12.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.9		
Collingwood / Riverview (MH20120 to MH13328) – sewer main augmentation	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1		
Deebing Creek sewer trunk main augmentation – Stage I b	2.5	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Deebing Creek sewer trunk main augmentation – Stage 2	13.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.4	7.6		
Deebing Creek, Highway to Briggs – sewer main augmentation	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9		
Goodna Sewage Treatment Plant to Wacol Sewage Treatment Plant – sewer main augmentation	22.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	19.9		
Ipswich, Brisbane Road, Ipswich Motorway, Dunlop Street, Duncan Street – relief sewer main upgrade	0.5	0.0	0.0	0,0	0.0	0.0	0.5		
Marburg sewerage system – trunk sewer main augmentation	9.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.4		
Redbank Plains, Eagle Street, Henty Drive, Collingwood Drive – relief sewer main upgrade	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6		
Redbank Plains, Henty Drive, Highbury Drive, Barry Drive – sewer main upgrades	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0		
Redbank Plains, Redbank Plains Road – sewer main augmentation	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0		
Redbank, Brisbane Road, River Road, Brisbane Terrace – sewer rising main augmentation	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.7		
Rosewood Sewerage Scheme upgrade – Stage 2	5.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
The Terrace, Pelican Street – sewer main augmentation	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.0		
Walloon township – sewer mains augmentation	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9		
Walloon township – trunk sewer main augmentation	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3		
Wulkaraka, Enterprise Street pump station Stage 2 – sewer mains upgrade	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0		
Yamanto, Berry Street – sewer main upgrade	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Yamanto, Warwick Road to Old B 18 pump station – sewer main upgrade	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9		

Project	Capital expenditure (\$ million)							
	Total	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	Beyond 2018/19	
Sewage treatment								
Bundamba STP upgrade – stage 5b	18.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.1	
Ripley Valley STP implementation – stage 1	81.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.2	40.9	30.7	
Ripley Valley STP implementation – stage 2	46.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	46.0	
Rosewood STP upgrade – stage 2b	40.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	15.7	23.2	
Wacol STP upgrade – regional sewerage scheme for Goodna and Wacol catchment phase 2	34.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.3	
Wacol STP upgrade – regional sewerage scheme for Goodna and Wacol catchment phase 3	117.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.7	

SUPERSE

TABLE B3

Proposed investment - Lockyer Valley (as of 1 July 2014)

Project			Capital expenditure (\$ million)						
	Total	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	Beyond 2018/19		
Water network									
Lockyer Valley, Harm Drive to Eastern Drive – water main	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.7		
Plainland, Lindstrom to Cricket Road – water main	12.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.6		
Lowood, Lindstrom to Minden Road – trunk water main	10.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	9.1		
Plainland, Brightview Road to Harm Drive – water main	8.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.8		
Laidley-Plainland Road – water mains	6.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.8		
Plainland, Brightview Road – water main	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.9		
Lockyer Valley, Reservoir Road to Jacqueline Street – water main	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3		
Gatton, Turner Street to Carpendale Road – water main	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1		
Plainland, Gehrke Road – trunk water main	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1		
Gatton (far south) – reservoir	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8		
Gatton, Old College Road – water main	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4		
Helidon, Airforce Road – booster upgrade and water mains	1.4	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Gatton, Woodlands Road – water main connection	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4		
Laidley, Goodwin Street – water main	1.4	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Helidon, Turner Street to Seventeen Mile Road – water main	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1		
Gatton, Woodlands Road – reservoir pump station	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1		
Laidley, Beckley to Plainland Laidley Road – water mains	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1		
Gatton, Old College Road – pump upgrade	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9		
Gatton, Woodlands Road – reservoir pump station upgrade	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6		
Gatton, Rangeview Drive to Woodlands Road – water main	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6		
Gatton, Spotted Gum Street – water booster pump station	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Plainland, Glenore Grove – pump station upgrade	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5		
Sewerage network									
Gatton, Eastern Drive (SP408) – pump station emergency storage augmentation	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4		
Gatton, Eastern Drive (SP408) – pump station upgrade	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0		
Gatton, Eastern Drive (SP408) – sewer rising main upgrade	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Helidon, Lawlers Road (SP406) – pump station augmentation	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2		
Helidon, School Street (SP407) – pump station augmentation	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7		

Project	Capital expenditure (\$ million)							
	Total	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	Beyond 2018/19	
Laidley, Hope Street (SP423) – pump station and emergency storage augmentation	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	
Laidley, Pike Street / Alexander Street pump station – pump station upgrade and sewer rising main duplication	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	
Laidley, Pike Street / Alexander Street pump station – sewer rising main upgrade	2.1	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Laidley, Regional sewage transfer scheme stage Ia (Plainland to Laidley) new sewer main	3.6	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Laidley, Regional sewage transfer scheme stage Ia (Plainland) – new pump station	1.5	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Sewage treatment								
Optimisation of sewage treatment plants	9.5	1.0	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	

SUPERSE

TABLE B4

Proposed investment - Scenic Rim (as of 1 July 2014)

Project			Capital ex	penditure	(\$ million)		
	Total	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	Beyond 2018/19
Water network							
Beaudesert, Kerry Road / Sullivan Road – water mains	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0
Beaudesert, Kerry Road – reservoir, pump station and trunk water main	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8
Warrill View, Peak Crossing Road, Oakey Camp Road to Hall Street – water main	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2
Bromelton – reservoir	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7
Beaudesert, Kerry Road – reservoir 2	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6
Aratula fireflow improvements – water mains	1.4	0.7	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Peak Crossing – water mains	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8
Gleneagle, Tullamore Way reservoir 1 – implementation and water main connection	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0
Warrill View, Peak Crossing Churbank Weir Road to Oakey Camp Road – water main	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Beaudesert, Tubber Street to Kingsley Drive Stage 2 – water main	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Canungra, Franklin Street / Finch Road – water mains	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0
Canungra, Monarch Drive / Manor Court – water mains	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0
Beaudesert, water treatment plant to Tubber Street – water main	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Bromelton reservoir – land acquisition	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0
Sewerage network							
Aratula, upstream of Aratula STP Stage 2 – sewer main upgrade	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Beaudesert to Bromelton transfer infrastructure Stage 2 – new sewer main	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5
Beaudesert, Beaudesert to Bromelton transfer infrastructure – Stage I	18.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.0
Beaudesert, Hopkins Street – pump station and storage upgrade	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9
Beaudesert, Hopkins Street (SPOI) – sewer rising main upgrade	3.3	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Beaudesert, Hopkins Street pump station – sewer main upgrade	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Beaudesert, parallel to Kerry Road – new sewer mains	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0
Boonah, Elliot Road (SP435) – pump station upgrade	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9
Boonah, Mt French Road (SP437) – pump station and sewer rising main upgrade	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Bromelton – new pump station, storage and sewer rising main	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.1
Bromelton – pump station storage and sewer rising main upgrade	7.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.6
Kalbar, Purdon Street – sewer main upgrade	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5

Project	Capital expenditure (\$ million)						
	Total	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	Beyond 2018/19
Sewage treatment							
Bromelton STP implementation – stage 1a and b	3.1	0.0	1.1	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0
Bromelton STP implementation – stage I c	45.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.4
Bromelton STP implementation – stage 2	39.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	39.2

SUPERSECT

TABLE B5

Proposed investment – Somerset (as of 1 July 2014)

Project	t Capital expenditure (\$ million)						
	Total	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	Beyond 2018/19
Water network							
Forest Hill, Fernvale Road – water main upgrade	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.8	1.2	0.0
Kilcoy, Saleyard reservoir – water mains	2.9	2.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lowood Zeibells reservoir – booster pump upgrade	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Esk reservoir	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9
Kilcoy high level zone – pump upgrade and water mains duplication	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8
Fernvale, Bank Creek / Knox Lane – water mains	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8
Kilcoy – reservoir	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
South East Queensland to East Street – trunk water main duplication	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Lowood, Reservoir Road to Jacqueline Street – water main upgrade	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Esk high level zone – water mains and system improvements	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Fernvale and Lowood stage 1 and 2 – water mains	0.4	0	0	0	0	0	0.4
Sewerage network							
Esk, STP inlet pump station (EI) upgrade	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Lowood – new pump station I upgrade	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
Lowood – pump station upgrade	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8
Lowood, Banks Creek Road Fernvale/Lowood pump station (F1) upgrade	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6
Lowood, Brisbane Valley Highway – sewer main upgrade	0.7	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lowood, Eagle Rise Development Stage I – sewer main upgrade	2.4	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lowood, Eagle Rise Development Stage 2 – pump station emergency storage upgrade	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lowood, Eagle Rise Development Stage 3 – pump station, sewer rising main and emergency storage upgrade	3.1	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	1.6
Lowood, Hope Street Kilcoy pumps station (K I/I) – pump station upgrade	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9
Lowood, Prospect Street 2 – pump station upgrade	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
Toogoolawah, Brisbane Valley Highway – pump station upgrade	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Sewage treatment							
Fernvale STP upgrade – I st	15.3	0.0	0.0	5.1	10.2	0.0	0.0
Fernvale STP upgrade – 2nd	18.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.4
Kilcoy STP – new stage I and 2	25.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.6
Kilcoy STP augmentation – stage I and 2	3.1	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
Lowood STP upgrade	15.3	0.0	5.1	10.2	0.0	0.0	0.0

FIGURE BI



Proposed renewals investment – Queensland Urban Utilities (as of 1 July 2014)

SUPEF

APPENDIX C SERVICE CHARGES

Appendix C summarises Queensland Urban Utilities' service charges, as at 1 July 2014, for those areas where the charges are not presented in Chapter 8. Charges are presented in varying units for the individual areas due to varied planning assumptions and calculation methodology.

Definitions

Fire service connection – a separate connection to the water network used for fire protection systems. Access charges apply to this type of connection

Pedestal - means a toilet.

Bulk water charge – the cost of treated water that is supplied from the State Government.

Sewerage access charge – a charge for the first pedestal for ongoing connection to Queensland Urban Utilities' network, for the removal of sewage from your home or business.

Sewerage access charge (reduced access) -

Reduced access applies if the property allotment is a paved road used to access a number of adjoining properties and is exclusively for vehicle and pe destrian access, or a lot on a community title scheme and used for a car parking space, storage cupboard, storage unit, advertising hoarding or purposes of a like nature.

Tenement – represents a single residential detached dwelling.

Vacan land – land that does not contain buildings or structures and cannot be used for human habitation or occupation. This does not include land that is used for outdoor storage, assembly areas or rural activities such as cultivation or grazing.

Water access charge – a quarterly fixed charge to supply drinking water from Queensland Urban Utilities' network to your home or business. The water access charge may vary according to the type and size of connection.

For further explanation of definitions used in Appendix C please visit our website at **www.urbanutilities.com.au**

Table C1	Brisbane residential service charges (2014/15)
Table C2	Brisbane commercial service charges (201 4/15)
Table C3	Brisbane trade waste charges (2014/15)
Table C4	Ipswich residential service charges (2014/15)
Table C5	Ipswich commercial service charges (2014/15)
Table C6	Ipswich trade waste charges (2014/15)
Table C7	Lockyer Valley residential service charges (2014/15)
Table C8	Lockyer Valley vacant land charges – former Gatton Shire (2014/15)
Table C9	Vacant land charges – former Laidley Shire excluding Forrest Hill (2014/15)
Table C10	Vacant land charges – Forrest Hill (2014/15)
Table C11	Preston area
Table C12	Lockyer Valley commercial water service charges (2014/15)
Table C I3	Lockyer Valley commercial water access charges – former Gatton Shire (2014/15)
Table C14	Lockyer Valley commercial vacant land water access charges – former Gatton Shire (2014/15) 107
Table C15	Lockyer Valley commercial water access charges – former Laidley Shire excluding Forrest Hill (2014/15)
Table C16	Lockyer Valley commercial vacant land water access charges – former Laidley Shire excluding Forrest Hill (2014/15)
Table C17	Lockyer Valley water access charges – Forrest Hill (2014/15)
Table C18	Lockyer Valley commercial sewerage service charges – all areas (2014/15)108
Table C19	Scenic Rim residential service charges (2014/15)
Table C20	Scenic Rim commercial service charges (2014/15)
Table C2I	Somerset residential water service charges (2014/15) II0
Table C22	Somerset residential sewerage service charges (2014/15) 110
Table C23	Somerset commercial water service charges (2014/15) 110
Table C24	Somerset commercial sewerage service charges – Kilcoy (2014/15) 110
Table C25	Somerset commercial sewerage service charges – Esk (2014/15) III

Brisbane residential service charges (2014/15)

Water service charges	Charge per quarter
Water access charge	\$45.36
Tiered consumption charges	Per kilolitre
Tier I Consumption (up to 63kL per quarter)	\$0.72
Tier 2 Consumption (64kL–76kL per quarter)	\$0.77
Tier 3 Consumption (in excess of 76kL per quarter)	\$1.37
State Government bulk water	Per kilolitre
Bulk water charge	\$2.55
Sewerage service charges	Charge per quarter
Sewerage access charge	\$129.18
Sewerage access charge (reduced access)	\$48.09
Vacant land charges	Charge per quarter
Water access charge (vacant land)	\$45.41

SUPE

TABLE C2

Brisbane commercial service charges (2014/15)

Water service charges	Charge per quarter			
Water access charge	\$45.96			
Tiered consumption charges	Per kilolitre			
Tier I Consumption (up to 49kL per quarter)	\$0.87			
Tier 2 Consumption (50kL–74kL per quarter)	\$0.99			
Tier 3 Consumption (in excess of 74kL per quarter)	\$1.46			
State Government bulk water	Per kilolitre			
Bulk water charge	\$2.55			
Sewerage service charges	Charge per quarter			
Sewerage access charge	\$130.89			
Sewerage access charge (reduced access)	\$48.69			
Pedestal charges group 1				
Mulit-residential properties non-community title schemes				
2–8 pedestals (per pedestal)	\$115.17			
9–12 pedestals (per pedestal)	\$144.48			
In excess of 12 pedestals (per pedestal)	\$177.96			
Pedestal charges groups 2 and 3				
Retirement villages, hospitals, schools, kindergartens, community protection centres, churches, welfare homes (excluding land used for the purpose of universities or tertiary education) not-for-profit sporting and community organisations (excluding land used for a commercial purpose)				
2–8 pedestals (per pedestal)	\$54.30			
9–12 pedestals (per pedestal)	\$67.80			
In excess of 12 pedestals (per pedestal)	\$83.61			
Pedestal charges group 4				
General				
2–8 pedestals (per pedestal)	\$139.11			
9–12 pedestals (per pedestal)	\$174.18			
In excess of 12 pedestals (per pedestal)	\$2 4. 4			
Pedestal charges group SMMS				
Major sporting stadium (per pedestal)	\$139.11			
Vacant land charges	Charge per quarter			
Water access charge (vacant land)	\$45.96			

Brisbane trade waste charges (2014/15)

Application			
Typical business type	All businesses		
Charge description	All businesses		
	on the first subsequent quarterly trade waste account sent.		
2014/15 charges	\$167.60		
Category A			
Typical business type	Minor food service or hospitality with low volume difficult to mea	activities; care facilities with high residential character; premises sure trade waste discharges or no water meter.	
Waste description	Minor trader with discharge volur	me difficult to measure but assumed to be less than 65 kL/quarter.	
2014/15 charges	\$96.39 per quarter		
Category B			
Typical business type	Small to medium traders; motor with similar characteristics.	vehicle workshops; commercial laundries and other businesses	
Waste description	Assumed domestic strength.		
	BOD ₅ [†]	300 mg/L	
	Suspended Solids	330 mg/L	
	Nitrogen	70 mg/L (as Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen)	
	Phosphorus	12 mg/L (as Total Phosphorus)	
2014/15 charges	Volume	\$1.52 per kilolitre	
	Minimum charge	\$93.45 per guarter	
Category C	0		
Typical business type	Cooling tower discharges; low in similar characteristics.	npact manufacturing; metal finishers and other businesses with	
Waste description	Assumed or measured less than I	half domestic strength for BOD,	
·	BOD	100 mg/L	
	Suspended Solids	200 mg/L	
	Nitrogen	I 3 mg/L (as Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen)	
	Phosphorus	10 mg/L (as Total Phosphorus)	
2014/15 charges	Volume	\$1,12 per kilolitre	
	Minimum charge	\$96.39 per quarter	
Category D			
Typical business type	Brewery; cannery; abattoir; food a ctivity and other businesses with	and chemical processor; significant manufacturing or industrial 1 similar characteristics.	
Waste description	Large trader with high volume (> Trade waste quality fully assessed	10 kL/day) and high strength trade waste* or >20 kg/day BOD_{5} .	
2014/15 charges	Assessed quality charged on:		
	Volume	\$0.95 per kilolitre	
	Suspended Solids	\$0.85 per kilogram	
	BOD, Standard	\$0.93 per kilogram	
	BOD, Discounted [#]	\$0.71 per kilogram	
	Nitrogen	\$2.12 per kilogram	
	Phosphorus	\$1.68 per kilogram	
	Minimum charge	\$92.25 per guarter	
Category F			
Typical business type	Café; restaurant; takeaway; hospi beverage businesses.	tality and catering; pubs; taverns; bars and clubs; food or	
Waste description	Assumed or measured greater th	an double domestic strength for BOD5	
	BOD	1200 mg/L	
	Suspended Solids	300 mg/L	
	Nitrogen	35 mg/L (as Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen)	
	Phosphorus	12 mg/L (as Total Phosphorus)	
2014/15 charges	Volume	\$1.47 per kilolitre	
	Minimum charge	\$96.39 per guarter	
	, initiani enaige		

* Subject to Queensland Urban Utilities' sole discretion, Category D may apply to any trade waste approval where specific conditions allow a contaminant to be discharged above the sewer acceptance criteria.

[†] Biochemical Oxygen Demand BOD_s is a measure of organic contaminant load within the trade waste.

[#] To be eligible for the beneficial BOD_s Discounted rate for a particular quarter, the customer must comply with all trade waste approval conditions and the quality of trade waste discharged must meet the following criteria:

 $\, \bullet \,$ Soluble ${\rm BOD}_{\rm s}$ mass greater than 25 tonnes and less than 400 tonnes.

• Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN) mass less than 5 per cent of the soluble BOD, mass.

• pH greater than or equal to 7.

No non-compliances to trade waste approval conditions in the relevant billing period.

Ipswich residential service charges (2014/15)

Water service charges	Charge per quarter
Water access charge	\$75.99
Water access charge (connected by not metered)	\$273.75
Tiered consumption charges	Per kilolitre
Tier I Consumption (up to 79kL per quarter)	\$0.88
Tier 2 Consumption (80kL–18kL per quarter)	\$1.40
Tier 3 Consumption (in excess of 118kL per quarter)	\$1.78
State Government bulk water	Per kilolitre
Bulk water charge	\$2.48
Sewerage service charges	Charge per quarter
Sewerage access charge	\$149.28
Vacant land charges	Charge per quarter
Water access charge	\$75.99
Sewerage access charge	\$149.28

TABLE C5

Ipswich commercial service charges (2014/15)

ervice charges	Charge per quarter	Water service charges	Charge per qu
ccess charge	\$75.99	Water access charge	\$93.33
cess charge	\$273.75	(25mm or less)	
ed by not metered)		26–32mm	\$198.45
onsumption charges	Per kilolitre	33–40mm	\$315.45
onsumption	\$0.88	41–50mm	\$465.00
9KL per quarter)		51–80mm	\$1,177.38
onsumption 8kL per quarter)	\$1.40	81 – 100mm	\$1,983.00
	\$1.78	101 – 150mm	\$4,740.63
ss of II8kL per quarter)	+···· -	151–250mm	\$7,901.01
overnment bulk water	Per kilolitre	Greater than 250mm	\$9,481.20
ter charge	\$2.48	Fire service connection	\$122.88
ge service charges	Charge per quarter	Tiered consumption charges	Per kilolitre
ge access charge	\$149.28	Tier I Consumption (up to 79kL per quarter)	\$0.89
land charges	Charge per quarter \$75.99	Tier 2 Consumption (in excess of 79kL per quarter)	\$1.81
e access charge	\$149.28	State Government bulk water	Per kilolitr
		Bulk water charge	\$2.48
		Sewerage service charges	Charge per qu
		Sewerage access charge (per pedestal)	\$156.18
		Vacant land charges	Charge per qu
		Water access charge	\$91.53
		(not connected)	

Ipswich trade waste charges (2014/15)

Application fee		
Typical business type	All businesses	
Charge description	An application fee is payable for a	new applications only, and is charged to the new approval holder trade waste account sent.
2014/15 charges	\$167.60	
Category A	, i chi co	
Typical business type	Minor food service or hospitality with low volume difficult to mea	activities; care facilities with high residential character; premises sure trade waste discharges or no water meter.
Waste description	Minor trader with discharge volur	me difficult to measure but assumed to be less than 65 kL/quarter.
2014/15 charges	\$93.45 per quarter	
Category B		
Typical business type	Small to medium traders; motor with similar characteristics.	vehicle workshops; commercial laundries and other businesses
Waste description	Assumed domestic strength.	
	BOD ₅ [†]	300 mg/L
	Suspended Solids	330 mg/L
	Nitrogen	70 mg/L (as Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen)
	Phosphorus	I 2 mg/L (as Total Phosphorus)
2014/15 charges	Volume	\$1.47 per kilolitre
	Minimum charge	\$96.39 per quarter
Category C		
Typical business type	Cooling tower discharges; low in similar characteristics.	npact manufacturing; metal finishers and other businesses with
Waste description	Assumed or measured less than half domestic strength for BOD ₅	
	BOD₅	100 mg/L
	Suspended Solids	200 mg/L
	Nitrogen	I 3 mg/L (as Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen)
	Phosphorus	10 mg/L (as Total Phosphorus)
2014/15 charges	Volume	\$I.I4 per kilolitre
	Minimum charge	\$93.45 per quarter
Category D		
Typical business type	Brewery; cannery; abattoir; food a activity and other businesses with	and chemical processor; significant manufacturing or industrial n similar characteristics.
Waste description	Large trader with high volume (> Trade waste quality fully assessed	10 kL/day) and high strength trade waste* or >20 kg/day BOD _s . I by routine sampling and chemical testing.
2014/15 charges	Assessed quality charged on:	
	Volume	\$1.43 per kilolitre
	Suspended Solids	\$1.69 per kilogram
	BOD_{s} Standard	\$1.21 per kilogram
	BOD_5 Discounted [#]	\$0.92 per kilogram
	Nitrogen	\$1.90 per kilogram
	Phosphorus	\$4.23 per kilogram
	Minimum charge	\$89.43 per quarter
Category E		
Typical business type	Café; restaurant; takeaway; hospi businesses.	tality and catering; pubs; taverns; bars and clubs; food or beverage
Waste description	Assumed or measured greater th	an double domestic strength for BOD ₅
	BOD ₅	1200 mg/L
	Suspended Solids	300 mg/L
	Nitrogen	35 mg/L (as Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen)
	Phosphorus	I 2 mg/L (as Total Phosphorus)
2014/15 charges	Volume	\$I.52 per kilolitre
	Minimum charge	\$93.45 per quarter

* Subject to Queensland Urban Utilities' sole discretion, Category D may apply to any trade waste approval where specific conditions allow a contaminant to be discharged above the sewer acceptance criteria.

[†] Biochemical Oxygen Demand BOD_s is a measure of organic contaminant load within the trade waste.

- [#] To be eligible for the beneficial BOD_s Discounted rate for a particular quarter, the customer must comply with all trade waste approval conditions and the quality of trade waste discharged must meet the following criteria:
 - $\, \bullet \,$ Soluble ${\rm BOD}_{\rm s}$ mass greater than 25 tonnes and less than 400 tonnes.
 - Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN) mass less than 5 per cent of the soluble BOD, mass.
 - pH greater than or equal to 7.
 - No non-compliances to trade waste approval conditions in the relevant billing period.

Lockyer Valley residential service charges (2014/15)

Water service charges	Charge per quarter
Water access charge (full pressure)	\$75.99
Water access charge (constant flow)	\$56.31
Tiered consumption charges	Per kilolitre
Tier I Consumption (up to 74kL per quarter)	\$0.25
Tier 2 Consumption (In excess of 74kL per quarter)	\$1.18
State Government bulk water	Per kilolitre
Bulk water charge	\$2.74
Sewerage service charges	Charge per quarter
Sewerage access charge	\$11 4.24
Sewerage additional pedestal (per pedestal)	\$86.34

TABLE C8

Lockyer Valley vacant land charges – former Gatton Shire (2014/15)

Vacant land charges	Charge per quarter			
Water access charge (full pressure contiguous)				
For the first six lots combined as one assessment	\$50.70			
For the seventh and each additional lot	\$25.32			
Water access charge (full pressure no	on-contiguous)			
Lots with an area less than 2,023m ²	\$50.70			
Lots with an area of 2,023m ² or more	\$75.99			
Water access charge (constant flow contiguous)				
Lots with an area less than 2,023 m ²	\$35.67			
Lots with an area of 2,023m ² or more	\$17.82			
Water access charge (constant flow non-contiguous)				
Lots with an area less than 2,023m ²	\$35.67			
Lots with an area of 2,023m ² or more	\$56.31			
Sewerage access charge	\$62.70			

TABLE C9

Vacant land charges – former Laidley Shire excluding Forrest Hill (2014/15)

Vacant land charges	Charge per quarter
Water access charge (full pressure)	\$75.99
Water access charge (limited flow)	\$56.31
Sewerage access charge	\$62.70

TABLE CI0

Vacant land charges – Forrest Hill (2014/15)

Vacant land charges	Charge per quarter
Water access charge (full pressure)	\$75.99
Sewerage access charge	\$62.70

TABLE CII

Preston area

Preston

Water charges for customers in the Preston area are determined by Toowoomba Regional Council. For water and severage charges in the Preston area please contact Toowoomba Regional Council.

TABLE C12

Lockyer Valley commercial water service charges (2014/15)

Water service charges	Charge per quarter
Tiered consumption charges	Per kilolitre
Tier I consumption (up to 74kL per quarter)	\$0.49
Tier 2 consumption (in excess of 74kL per quarter)	\$0.96
State Government bulk water	Per kilolitre
Bulk water charge	\$2.74

Lockyer Valley commercial water access charges – former Gatton Shire (2014/15)

Water access charges (former Gatton Shire)		Charge per quarter
Water access charge (full pressure)		
First tenement		\$121.59
Second to sixth tenement	Per tenement	\$73.05
Seventh and each additional tenement	Per tenement	\$60.81
Water access charge (constant flow)		
First tenement		\$89.31
Second to sixth tenement	Per tenement	\$53.34
Seventh and each additional tenement	Per tenement	\$44.79
Water access charge (combined residences/businesses serviced by one meter)		
Full pressure	Per tenement	\$121.59
Water access charge (other premises – religious/charitable/non-profit)		
Full pressure	Per tenement	\$65.31
Constant flow	Per tenement	\$46.65

TABLE CI4

Lockyer Valley commercial vacant land water access charges – former Gatton Shire (2014/15)

Vacant land (former Gatton Shire)		Charge per quarter
Water access charge (full pressure contiguous)		
First of six lots combined as one assessment	Perlot	\$71.94
Seventh and each additional lot	Per lot	\$36.00
Water access charge (full pressure non-contiguous)		
Lots with an area less than 2,023m ²	Perlot	\$71.94
Lots with an area of 2,023m ² or more	Perlot	\$107.97
Water access charge (constant flow contiguous)		
First of six lots combined as one assessment	Perlot	\$50.67
Seventh and each additional lot	Perlot	\$25.29
Water access charge (constant flow non-contiguous)		
Lots with an area less than 2,023m ²	Perlot	\$50.67
Lots with an area of 2,023m ² or more	Perlot	\$80.01
Sewerage access charge		\$63.51

Lockyer Valley commercial water access charges – former Laidley Shire excluding Forrest Hill (2014/15)

Water access charges (former Laidley Shire excluding Forest Hill)		Charge per quarter
Water access charge (standard)		
Full pressure	Per tenement	\$107.97
Constant flow	Per tenement	\$80.01
Water access charge (other premises-religious/charitable/non-profit)		
Full pressure	Per tenement	\$65.31
Constant flow	Per tenement	\$46.65
Water access charge (water pipeline)	Per tenement	\$107.97

TABLE CI6

Lockyer Valley commercial vacant land water access charges – former Laidley Shire excluding Forrest Hill (2014/15)

Vacant land (former Laidley Shire excluding Forest Hill)		Charge per quarter
Water access charge (standard)		
Full pressure	Per tenement	\$107.97
Constant flow	Pertenement	\$80.01
Sewerage access charge		\$63.51
TABLE C17	. FV	

TABLE C17

Lockyer Valley water access charges – Forrest Hill (2014/15)

Water access charges – Forrest Hill	Charge per quarter
Water access charge (standard)	
Full pressure Per	tenement \$96.00
Water access charge (other premises – religious/charitable/non-profit)	
Full pressure Per	tenement \$69.30

TABLE C18

Lockyer Valley commercial sewerage service charges – all areas (2014/15)

Sewerage service charges	Charge per quarter
Sewerage access charge (first pedestal)	\$115.74
Sewerage additional pedestals (per pedestal)	\$87.48
Pressure sewer main	\$87.48
TABLE C19

Scenic Rim residential service charges (2014/15)

Water service charges	Flow capacity factor	Charge per quarter
Water access charge (standard and restricted demand)	1.56	\$75.99
Other connection sizes		
25mm	1.56	\$75.99
32mm	2.56	\$243.90
40mm	4.00	\$381.12
50mm	6.25	\$595.50
65mm	12.02	\$1,145.19
80mm	16.00	\$1,524.45
100m	25.00	\$2,381.97
150mm	56.25	\$5,359.44
200mm	100.00	\$9,527.91
Consumption charge		Per kilolitre
Based on water meter reading		\$0.90
State Government bulk water		Perkilolitre
Bulk water charge		\$2.85
Sewerage service charges		Charge per quarter
Sewerage access charge (per pedestal)		\$135.72
Vacant land charges		Charge per quarter
Water access charge		\$75.99
Sewerage access charge		\$77.04
TABLE C20		

TABLE C20

Scenic Rim commercial service charges (2014/15)

Water service charges	Flow capacity factor	Charge per quarter
Water access charge (standard and restricted demand)		\$96.54
Other connection sizes		
25mm	1.56	\$150.81
32mm	2.56	\$247.08
40mm	4.00	\$386.07
50mm	6.25	\$603.24
65mm	12.02	\$1,160.07
80mm	16.00	\$1,544.28
100m	25.00	\$2,412.96
150mm	56.25	\$5,429.10
200mm	100.00	\$9,651.78
Consumption charge		Per kilolitre
Based on water meter reading		\$0.91
State Government bulk water		Per kilolitre
Bulk water charge		\$2.85
Sewerage service charges		Charge per quarter
Sewerage access charge (first pedestal)		\$142.68
Additional pedestals (per pedestal)		\$86.37
Vacant land charges		Charge per quarter
Water access charge		\$96.54
Sewerage access charge		\$78.03

TABLE C2 I

Somerset residential water service charges (2014/15)

Water service charges	Charge per quarter
Water access charge	\$75.99
Tiered consumption charges	Per kilolitre
Tier I Consumption (up to 74kL per quarter)	\$0.26
Tier 2 Consumption (In excess of 74kL per quarter)	\$0.59
State Government bulk water	Per kilolitre
Bulk water charge	\$2.99
Vacant land charges	Charge per quarter
Water access charge	\$75.99

TABLE C22

Somerset residential sewerage service charges (2014/15)

Sewerage service charges – Esk, Fernvale, Lowood and Toogoolawah	Charge per quarter
Sewerage access charge	\$135.72
Sewerage access charge (vacant land)	\$74.70
Sewerage service charges – Kilcoy	Charge per quarter
Sewerage access charge (one pedestal premise)	\$108.12
Sewerage access charge (vacant land)	\$95.49
SU	

TABLE C23

Somerset commercial water service charges (2014/15)

Water service charges	Charge per quarter
Water access charge	\$81.06
Tiered consumption charges	Per kilolitre
Tier I Consumption (up to 74kL per quarter)	\$0.26
Tier 2 Consumption (In excess of 74kL per quarter)	\$0.60
State Government bulk water	Per kilolitre
Bulk water charge	\$2.99
Vacant land charges	Charge per quarter
Water access charge	\$81.06

TABLE C24

Somerset commercial sewerage service charges -Kilcoy (2014/15)

Sewerage services (Kilcoy)	Charge per quarter
Sewerage access charge (government premises)	\$148.77
Sewerage access charge (other non-residential premises)	\$109.53
Sewerage access charge (vacant land)	\$96.75

TABLE C25

Somerset commercial sewerage service charges – Esk (2014/15)

SUR

Sewerage services (Esk)	Charge per quarter
Sewerage access charge (base charge)	\$151.38
Sewerage access charge (vacant land)	50% of base charge
Other sewerage access charges (first pedestal)	
Building used exclusively for public worship	68% of base charge
Hall on land attracting a General Rate	50% of base charge
Hall (excluding land attracting a General Rate)	68% of base charge
Kindergarten school	68% of base charge
Government premises (excluding Toogoolawah High School)	105% of base charge
General non-residential	100% of base charge
Charge for each additional pedestal, urinal and slop sink	
Building used exclusively for public worship	5% of base charge
Hall	5% of base charge
Kindergarten school	5% of base charge
Premises where toilet facilities are made available for employee use only	12% of base charge
Charge for pedestal where toilet facilities are made available for customer use	
Hotel or motel	38% of base charge
Nursing home	38% of base charge
Caravan park facility provided for the ordinary travelling public	12% of base charge
Government premises (excluding Toogoolawah High School)	105% of base charge
Other premises	19% of base charge
Racecourse and showgrounds – single charge for all additional pedestals	5% of base charge
Public convenience	50% of base charge
Allotment to which Queensland Urban Utilities is prepared to provide a sewerage service, but which is not supplied with a sewerage service and on which a dwelling or other building is constructed – per allotment	50% of base charge

APPENDIX D BULK WATER DEMAND FORECAST

TABLE D1

Queensland Urban Utilities - Projected Bulk Water Demands (Summary)

Segwater	Water	Network	AD* 2011	AD* 2	AD* 2016 (ML/day)			AD* 2021 (ML/day)			
Treatment Plant	Region	Service Locality	(ML/day)	Base	High	Low	Base	High	Low		
Mt Crosby / North	Brisbane City	The Gap	2.93	3.81	4.29	3.32	4.46	4.80	3.62		
Pine / Enoggera	Council	Rest of Brisbane	266.88	342.58	376.20	308.96	395.67	419.26	336.69		
Landers Shute	Ipswich City Council	lpswich	45.96	76.16	83.00	69.33	98.52	103.90	85.08		
Folk		Esk	0.24	0.44	0.48	0.40	0.50	0.53	0.43		
ESK		Toogoolawah	0.28	0.49	0.53	0.46	0.54	0.57	0.48		
Somerset Dam	Somerset	Somerset Dam	0.03	0.08	0.09	0.08	0.09	0.10	0.08		
Linville	Regional Council	Linville	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.04		
Kilcoy	-	Kilcoy	1.32	2.40	2.48	2.33	2.66	2.72	2.51		
Jimna	-	Jimna	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02		
Lowood F	Lockyer Valley Regional Council	Fernvale, Lowood	1.08	2.58	2.85	2.32	3.45	3.67	2.91		
		Glenore Grove, Gatton, Helidon, Withcott, Grantham Forest Hill, Laidley	5.20	9.86	10.85	8.87	12.41	13.16	10.52		
		Aratula	0.09	0.14	0.15	0.12	0.17	0.18	0.14		
		Boonah	0.66	1.01	1.10	0.92	1.31	1.38	1.15		
Kalbar		Kalbar	0.17	0.27	0.30	0.24	0.34	0.36	0.29		
		Mt Alford	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.04		
	Scenic Rim	Other	0.28	0.31	0.32	0.30	0.32	0.33	0.31		
Desudesent	Regional Council	Beaudesert	1.54	3.17	3.48	2.87	4.63	4.90	3.94		
Beaudesert		Bromelton	0.00	0.49	0.49	0.49	0.82	0.82	0.82		
Kooralbyn	-	Kooralbyn	0.43	0.54	0.59	0.49	0.75	0.79	0.64		
Rathdowney	-	Rathdowney	0.07	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.05		
Canungra	-	Canungra	0.19	0.36	0.40	0.33	0.60	0.63	0.52		

Seqwater	Water Network			2026 (ML	/day)	AD* 2031 (ML/day)			
Treatment Plant	Region	Service Locality	Base	High	Low	Base	High	Low	
Mt Crosby / North	Brisbane City	The Gap	4.48	4.82	3.64	4.48	4.82	3.64	
Pine / Enoggera / Molendinar /	Council	Rest of Brisbane	406.47	430.65	346.03	413.10	437.60	351.85	
Landers Shute	Ipswich City Council	lpswich	116.22	122.42	100.72	134.02	140.96	116.68	
Falk		Esk	0.54	0.57	0.46	0.60	0.64	0.51	
ESK	_	Toogoolawah	0.55	0.57	0.49	0.56	0.59	0.50	
Somerset Dam	Somerset	Somerset Dam	0.09	0.10	0.08	0.09	0.10	0.08	
Linville	Regional Council	Linville	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.05	
Kilcoy	_	Kilcoy	2.85	2.92	2.67	4.55	4.63	4.35	
Jimna		Jimna	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	
	Lockyer Valley Regional Council	Fernvale, Lowood	3.95	4.20	3.33	4.23	4.50	3.57	
Lowood		Glenore Grove, Gatton, Helidon, Withcott, Grantham, Forest Hill, Laidley	14.03	14.89	11.88	15.90	16.86	13.51	
		Aratula	0.29	0.31	0.26	0.38	0.40	0.33	
	.0	Boonah	1.85	1.95	1.59	1.96	2.07	1.68	
Kalbar		Kalbar	0.58	0.62	0.49	0.77	0.82	0.65	
		Mt Alford	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.04	
	Scenic Rim	Other	0.32	0.33	0.31	0.32	0.33	0.31	
Requidement	Regional Council	Beaudesert	6.59	7.00	5.57	8.52	9.07	7.16	
Deaudesert		Bromelton	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.52	1.52	1.52	
Kooralbyn	_	Kooralbyn	0.96	1.02	0.82	1.06	1.13	0.90	
Rathdowney	_	Rathdowney	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.05	
Canungra		Canungra	0.78	0.82	0.67	0.91	0.96	0.78	

Base Series Long-term 230 Litres/person/day Residential High Series Long-term 250 Litres/person/day Residential *AD – Average Day

Low Series Long-term 180 Litres/person/day Residential As at 29/5/2013

TABLE D2

Resident population – based on Queensland Government Population Projections: 2011 edition, updated with Australian Bureau of Statistics estimated resident populations to 2012 (latest available)

Region	Growth Series	2012	2013	2016	2021	2026	2031
	High	1,110,473	1,127,801	1,176,295	1,247,795	1,299,693	1,331,519
Brisbane	Medium	1,110,473	I,I 24,807	1,163,564	1,219,887	1,259,079	1,282,066
	Low	1,110,473	1,120,581	1,145,669	1,181,740	1,204,595	1,215,879
	High	177,485	188,397	227,331	314,046	430,744	569,736
lpswich	Medium	177,485	186,094	2 15,774	280,491	363,246	456,051
	Low	177,485	184,389	207,187	256,110	315,469	376,869
	High	36,512	37,732	41,529	48,677	56,559	64,996
Lockyer Valley	Medium	36,512	37,553	40,726	46,765	53,676	61,316
	Low	36,512	37,401	40,038	44,883	50,270	55,999
	High	37,826	39,086	43,684	56,480	7 1,603	89,170
Scenic Rim	Medium	37,826	38,892	42,668	52,713	64,543	78,075
	Low	37,826	38,572	41,067	47,545	54,943	63,034
	High	22,584	23,176	25,043	28,817	32,846	36,917
Somerset	Medium	22,584	23,076	24,594	27,728	31,210	34,842
	Low	22,584	23,016	24,330	26,943	29,901	32,879
	High	1,384,880	1,416,192	1,513,882	1,695,815	1,891,445	2,092,338
Total	Medium	1,384,880	1,410,422	1,487,326	1,627,584	1,771,754	1,912,350
	Low	1,384,880	1,403,959	1,458,291	1,557,221	1,655,178	1,744,660





For more information visit www.urbanutilities.com.au or call **13 26 57**

Queensland Urban Utilities PO Box 2765 Brisbane QLD 4001 ABN 86 673 835 011

Q00563-2013 © Queensland Urban Utilities 2014

