

Keep the kids entertained with our free Sam and Flo eBooks

Follow Sam, and his friend, Flo, the water droplet, through the water and wastewater cycles in our read-along eBooks.

Each Sam and Flo eBook - Amazing Watery Adventure and Go Round the Bend – are a great way to engage young children in a korero about water and wastewater. Both eBooks are free and available in English or te reo Māori.

Scan the QR code or visit samandflobooks.org.nz to enjoy our animated eBooks with your whānau.



Missing in action: Robert D. Frogg



Take a trip down memory lane and try to spot our 90s water-savings mascot, Robert D. Frogg, on our social media channels.

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TAPPED IN

Bringing you news, updates and information from Watercare

Spring 2023



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KEEP IN TOUCH

Tapped In is your newsletter. If you would like to talk to us about any stories from this edition or your ideas for future issues, we'd love to hear from you. To get in touch, please email our communications team at communications@water.co.nz. You can learn more about what we do at waterforlife.org.nz

Whether you have a mechanical meter or a smart meter, our app can help you:

- Keep track of your household's water use by viewing it in monthly bites.
- Compare your household's water use against our water efficiency targets.
- Manage your account on the go by viewing your bills and transactions and making one-off payments.
- Add multiple properties to your account.
- Talk to the team on LiveChat.

Visit watercare.co.nz for more details.



Improving the health of our beaches and waterways

Tāmaki Makaurau is home to stunning beaches, waterways, and parks. Unfortunately, from time to time, our beautiful environment is affected by wastewater overflows.

During fine weather, overflows can happen when there is a build-up of fat or items like wet wipes in a pipe. These things can form large clumps – sometimes called fatbergs – that block pipes and cause private gully traps and public manholes to overflow with wastewater. Our crews aim to respond to all dry-weather overflows within an hour. They clear the blockage, sometimes using sucker trucks, and then thoroughly clean up and disinfect the affected area.

On rainy days, overflows can happen when rain gets into wastewater pipes and overwhelms them. It causes manholes and purpose-built structures to overflow with stormwater and wastewater into our creeks and streams.

We're doing our bit to reduce the impact of wastewater overflows by carrying out inspections and tests on the public wastewater network and improving our infrastructure. You can do your bit by being mindful of what you pour down the sink and flush down the toilet and by ensuring your property's private plumbing is correctly installed and maintained.

In this edition of *Tapped In*, we highlight ways we can reduce overflows together so we can continue to enjoy Auckland's beaches, waterways, and backyards.

In the 12 months to 30 June 2023...



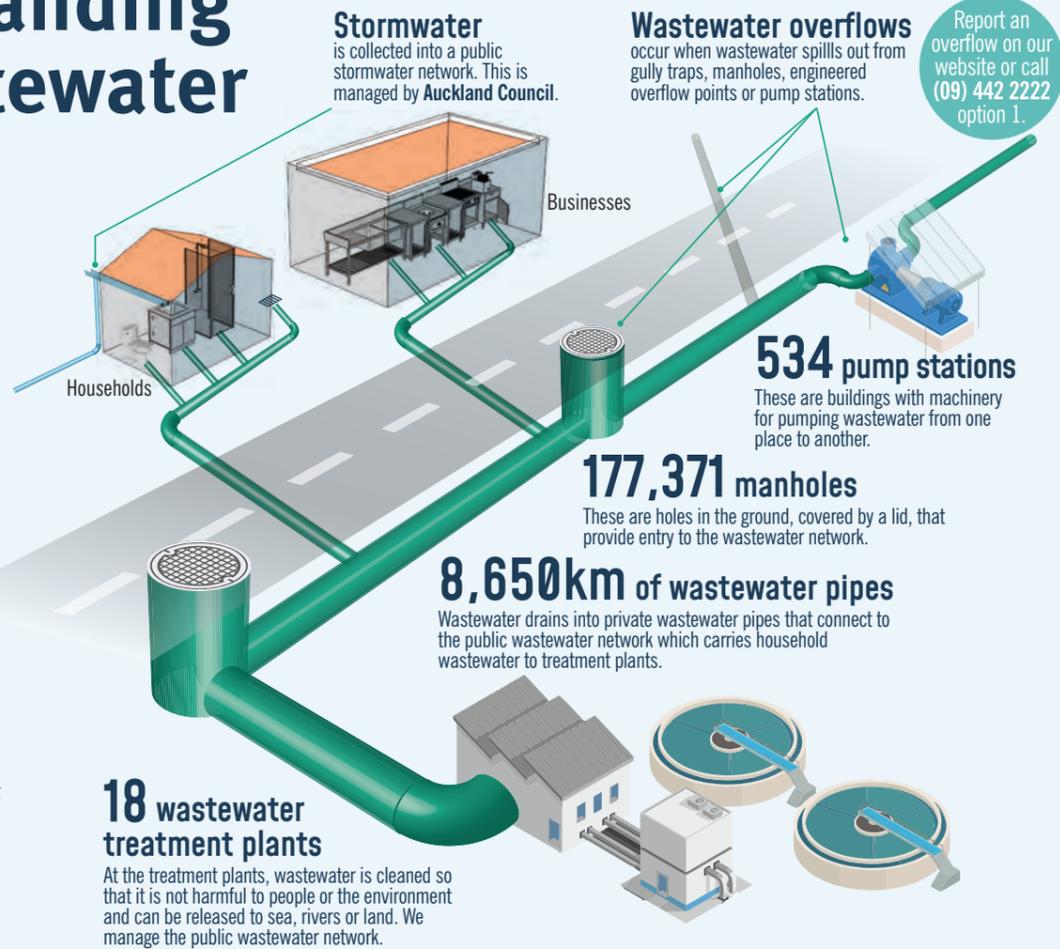
1732 wastewater overflows caused by blockages occurred in north and west Auckland.

This makes up around **47 per cent** of the total overflows in the city.

Understanding our wastewater network

The wastewater network is designed to convey wastewater to a treatment plant where it is thoroughly cleaned before being released back into the environment (for example, the Manukau Harbour or Hauraki Gulf).

Wastewater, also known as sewage, is the used water that goes down sinks from washing machines, showers, baths, and toilets. Most of it is water, but occasionally food scraps, cooking oils and rubbish end up in the wastewater network. This causes blockages in pipes and results in wastewater overflows.



New technology improves performance at Helensville Wastewater Treatment Plant



A \$17million upgrade of the Helensville Wastewater Treatment Plant has vastly improved the quality of the treated wastewater. This means the plant – which treats wastewater from about 1600 homes and businesses in Helensville and Parakai – is better able to cope with peak flows in wet weather. The upgrade includes New Zealand’s first installation of a ‘membrane aerated biofilm reactor’ (MABR) to improve performance and discharge quality. This process involves an army of bugs in the MABR tanks that eats the carbon in liquid wastewater and reduces the amount of organic compounds and ammonia nitrogen. The new technology went into service in April and it has exceeded expectations, meaning we’re now discharging much higher quality treated wastewater to the Kaipara River.

True or false?

‘Flushable’ wet wipes can go down the drain.

False. Even if they claim to be ‘flushable’, they don’t break down in pipes and should not be flushed.

Flushing unwanted medicine down the drain can harm our environment.

True. Some medicines contain chemicals which can contaminate our waterways. Unwanted medicine should be returned to a pharmacy so it can be disposed of properly.

Using hot water and detergent to flush fats, oils and grease will prevent blockages.

False. It only moves the fat, oils and grease further down the line which creates a blockage that can result in a wastewater overflow.

Overflows can occur if your downpipe is connected to your gully trap.

True. This is an example of a non-compliant downpipe which can inundate the network and result in an overflow.

What we’re doing to reduce overflows

We’re investing \$10.6 billion in wastewater projects over the next 20 years.

Part of this investment includes working closely with Auckland Council to test and inspect the public wastewater and stormwater network and private drainage.

We inspect wastewater pipes, stormwater downpipes and gully traps to ensure stormwater is not entering the wastewater network. We do this in a variety of ways, including:

- Smoke testing – harmless smoke, similar to what is used in discos and theatres, is used to pinpoint any places on a property where stormwater is entering our wastewater network or vice versa.
- Dye testing – non-toxic dye is poured down a specific drain so we can trace where the water ends up.
- CCTV camera inspections – a camera is inserted down the pipe to inspect internal conditions.



How to prevent overflows

Only flush the three Ps: pee, poo, and paper

Remember, only human waste and toilet paper should be flushed down the toilet. Anything else will not break down in pipes.



Dispose of fats and cooking oils correctly

Fats and oils should not be poured down the sink because they can solidify in pipes, causing blockages that can result in wastewater overflows. Instead, you can dispose of cooled fats and oils into newspaper or a paper towel and put it into your rubbish bin or Auckland Council food scraps bin. You can use a sink waste disposal unit for food scraps if you have one, however, composting is a much more environmentally friendly option.



Check your stormwater connections and gully traps

If a downpipe from your roof is connected to your gully trap, rainwater will enter the wastewater pipe, inundating the network. Please also make sure your gully trap is raised off the ground and is free of any leaves or debris.

