

Continuing Canberra

In the “Continuing Canberra” future, population growth has a modest impact on the characteristics of sewage production across the Capital region, whilst the policy and regulatory framework that embodies the collective environmental and social expectations of the community remains largely as it is today.

The Capital region grows slowly to around 0.6 million through greenfield development, with industrial customers remaining largely as they are today. There is sufficient treatment capacity at Lower Molonglo Water Quality Control Centre (LMWQCC), with the capacity of major trunk sewers becoming constrained over time.

There is a smaller customer base to fund new assets as well as renewals and replacements.

Climate change results in a moderate increase in wet weather events and drier conditions.

The Canberra water supply is secure, so there is no water security driver for alternative water resources.

Government policy limits the availability of some future options such as potable reuse and incineration.

New and emerging contaminants are identified but are not regulated, placing some pressure on treatment processes.

Limited customer or third-party adoption of decentralised systems (treatment, reuse, recovery).



Population
< 0.6 million



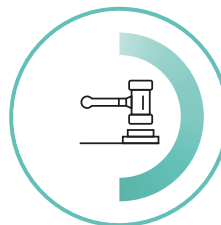
Population pattern
Greenfield development



Industrial growth
Existing industries remain



Climate change
Climate change results in a moderate increase in wet weather events and drier ground conditions



Regulation of discharges, overflows, odour
Current settings



Energy/carbon regulation
Current settings



Government policies on future options
Limits future options (e.g. no incineration, no potable reuse)



Canberra's water security
Secure



Emerging contaminants
Emerge but are not regulated



Adoption of decentralised systems by customers (treatment, reuse, recovery)
Limited adoption