

Storm water harvesting is the process of capturing, treating and re-using stormwater. Not only does this save valuable drinking water supplies, it also means that less polluted water is being carried into our local waterways.

Water captured in this wetland comes from:

- Stormwater from the whole suburb of Whittington and part of St. Albans Park
- Stormwater from Splashdowns roof, carpark and Grinter Reserve
- Pool Backwash from Splashdown Aquatic Centre

Average annual rainfall falling in Whittington results in 624 million litres of runoff, of which this system will use 20 million litres.

How the System Works

Slow moving water inside 'Physical' 'Biological' processes processes means suspended solids can sink to the bottom of the marsh bed. To Corio Bay Sedimentation Pond Gross Pollutant Stormwater diversion The batter slopes have on Coppards Road. Trap removes litter been designed to safety standards.

This Storm Water Harvesting and Re-Use Project is funded through the Australian Government's Water for the Future initiative, the Victorian Government and the City of Greater Geelong, 2010.

Wetlands treat stormwater using two major processes:





The rainfall that falls in Whittington was flowing out to Corio Bay, it is now diverted by gravity to this stormwater harvesting and treatment system. This water is then used to irrigate the sporting fields of Grinter Reserve, the BMX Track and other uses by City of Greater Geelong.

PROJECT COST \$810,000

This system saves 20 MILLION LITRES 20 PER YEAR of drinking water

basin and sediment pond.





Storage volume will irrigate the demands of SPORTING OVALS

Stormwater runoff contains pollutants like sediment, nutrients and heavy metals. These pollutants are removed to enable reuse







Australian Government Water for the Future



Why Treat Stormwater

Major Pollutants

Suspended solids

Urban stormwater often contains high levels of

