



## Frequently Asked Questions

### **1 Why should I spend the money on reuse? Won't the government provide enough water with new dams, desalination plants, or major community based recycling plants?**

New dams are off the agenda for environmental reasons and the other options available. The focus is on water conservation, recycling and possibly desalination.

Desalination plants if adopted will provide relief in limited areas for potable water and will be costly. In any case it is intended that water restrictions will be lifted because of desalination plants. Desalination plants are a crisis solution for potable water only available for drinking or washing/showering

Major community recycling plants, such as Rouse Hill are being mooted for major new Sydney development in the North West and South West. This does not address the new home development in established areas or pockets of development in rural and semi rural areas and certainly not the recycling of grey water in established homes. All of these are substantial markets

### **2 Why not just install a rain water tank**

In most areas of Australia the rainfall is low and inconsistent to enable this to be the solution. If you want 400 litres a day a 5000 litre tank even if full will only last 15 days. Consumers need to do their own calculations using roof catchment areas, rainfall data as to quantity and patterns, but most will find that this is not the solution to having water available on demand for gardens and cleaning

### **3 How will I select which recycling system to buy with so many coming to market**

The check list we would recommend to compare the systems is effectiveness, in terms of coli forms, total solids and BOD. From trials they have conducted to gain Dept of Health accreditation

How much room will it take up?

System noise and odor.

The amount of monitoring required of the householder

Who will provide maintenance, how available are they?

Who will know if the system fails to operate properly, and how will they know

The substance of the company providing the product and their ability to provide after sales service

### **4 Can the system be scaled up for larger house, units or even shared developments for cluster housing?**

The system is modular and can be scaled to any application.

**5 The are a number of enterprises entering the market, what will be the success factors for the survivors?**

We predict that this will be large market and quite a few enterprises will prosper in the recycling of water. In the longer term the successful players will have low cost systems with reliable after sales service and the ability to adopt new technical developments as they occur. The key is sustainable competitive advantage, strong financial resources and capable management. These are addressed elsewhere in the prospectus but AquaReuse is well positioned. to prosper

**6 What can make the system fail such as a heavy does of bathroom cleaner?**

The AquaReuse system is designed to take significant loads of detergents and other cleaning agents. If however the system does fail this will be detected by our monitoring system immediately wand will be rectifies within a few hours

**7 What about babies nappies, how will the system handle these.**

The faecal matter is digested in the filter and any residual coli forms are eliminated by the UV treatment process

**8 What happens to the system if the house is vacant for a while and no grey water is being added?**

The system has been found to function well without any inflow of grey water for periods up to two months

As a measure to augment this ability, AquaReuse has incorporated a protection, whereby water is recycled within the system in small quantities on a daily basis, and tests show that this can keep the filter beds healthy for up to six months. After this period the system would have to be restarted with new filter beds

**9 What happens to treated water that is not used?**

It flows in to the sewer when the 1000 litre storage tank is full.