History of the Plant

Lennox Head Wastewater Treatment Plant was first constructed in 1981, upgraded in 1994 and again in 2013/14.

Recycled water from the plant will feed to the following open spaces:

- Chickiba Park
- Ballina Golf Course
- Pop Denison Park

Recycled water from this plant will feed to the following housing estates:

- North Angels Beach
- Elevations
- Aspects
- Coastal Grove
- Southern Cross K12

Pete and Jim keep everything running smoothly at the plant.

This step screen removes most of the inorganic material. The mobile steps progressively lift the mat of solids along the inclination of the screen.

This ‘Grit Arrester’ creates a vortex which allows the grit (small solids) to accumulate in the centre, otherwise known as a particulate collection.

The blowers on the right pump this water up into the classifier.
This classifier uses a rotating spiral which removes the consolidated grit from the arrestor.

The grit then falls into these silver bins which, when they are full get sent to landfill.

Water passes under the deodorising bed at the front which filters bad smells and then enters the aeration tanks. It is mixed with biological agents and aerated for 1 hour.

The increased oxygen promotes the growth of the beneficial biological material which consumes the waste products in the water.

The beneficial material will grow due to the increased oxygen and food, which makes it easier to be decanted from the clean water.

The sludge blanket is decanted off the top of the tank and pumped to the sludge pond. Clean water goes to the holding pond.

Sludge pond slowly has water removed.

Flocculent is added to the sludge which helps it to separate more solids from the water along this conveyer belt.

Virtually dry biosolids then move along the conveyer belt to storage container.
Water intended for re-use is past though these membrane filters which further clean the water.

UV disinfection gets rid of any unwanted pathogens. It allows 40 litres of water to pass through it per second.