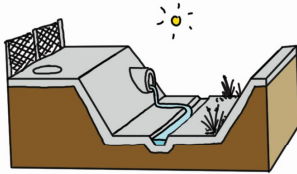


# Parramatta River Conceptual Model

## Dry Weather

### Modified sub-catchments

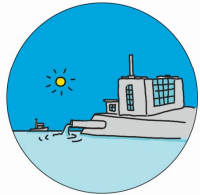


- Water continuously flows from the catchment.
- Sediment, nutrients and contaminants are transported directly to the river.
- Limited habitat is provided for organisms and vegetation that improve water quality.

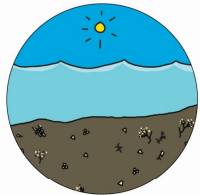
### Natural sub-catchments



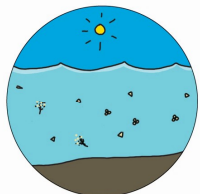
- Water pools in water holes and deep sections of natural creeks.
- Sediment, nutrient and contaminant transport to the river is low.
- Habitat exists for a range of organisms and vegetation that improve water quality.



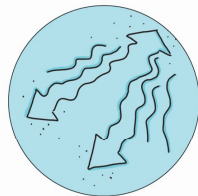
- 1 Historic industrial land uses, and waste management practices have contributed chemical contaminants to the river.



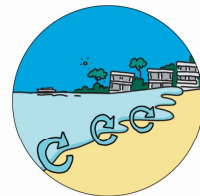
- 2 Chemical contaminants are bound in sediments and vary in concentration along the river.



- 3 Low levels of microbial and chemical contaminants are present in the water, during dry weather, making it safe for swimming if within guidelines for recreational waters.



- 4 Tidal movements transport sediments throughout the river, shifting contaminants with them.



- 5 Wash from ferries and boats, wind and people wading mixes sediments into the water.



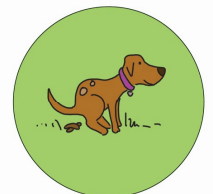
- 6 Wastewater overflows are very infrequent, contributing low volumes of microbial contaminants and nutrients to the river.



- 9 Natural background flow in creeks and stormwater channels is low, transporting few nutrients and contaminants to the river.



- 8 Chemical contaminants, rubbish and organic matter accumulate on roads and other hard surfaces during dry weather.



- 7 Domestic and native animals are all possible sources of microbial contaminants.

