

Metro Water Plan

Regulation of recycled water for cooling and heating

WIC Act

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Outline of tonight s talk

Metropolitan Water Plan

Role of recycling

Water Industry Competition Act
(WICA)

Other recycling regulatory issues

Metro Water Plan

Population growth

Drought (climate variability)

Reduced yield estimate

Potential climate change (supply AND demand)

Healthier rivers

Metro Water Plan

Dams+

Recycling+

Desalination+

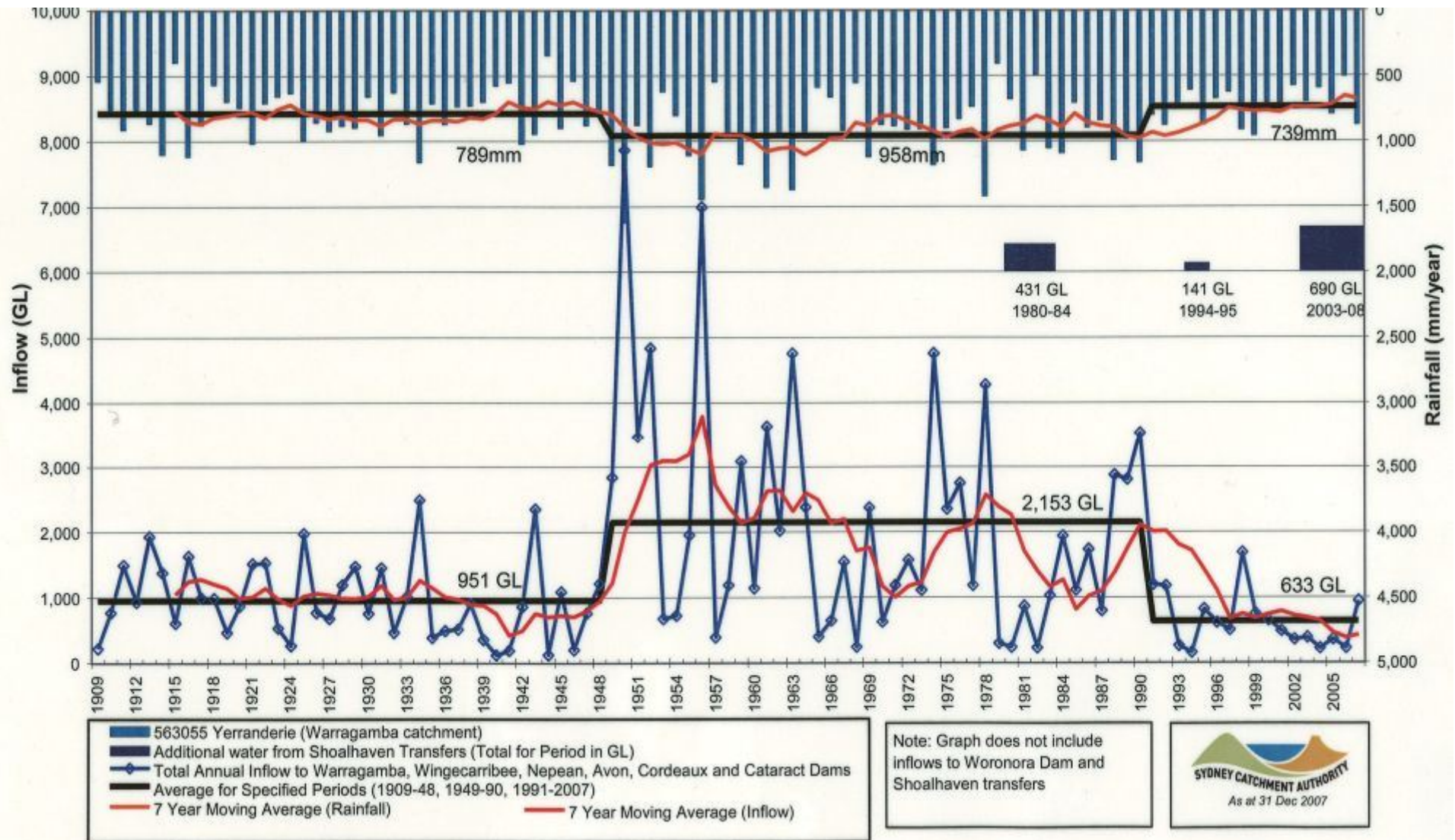
Water Efficiency=

Water  life

Dams

Were 100% of supply now less
Deep water / operating smarter
Restrictions to keep levels up
Groundwater top-up
Shoalhaven transfers

Rainfall vs inflows 1909 - 2008



Desalination

Up to 15% of Sydney's needs

Independent of climate

Powered by 100% renewable energy

Capacity to double in size readiness

Water efficiency

Saving 24% of Sydney's needs by 2015

EDC Business Program

- 400 business partners
- Saving 14 billion litres a year

Residential

- WaterFix – almost 472,000
- Saving 10 billion litres a year
- Rebate programs

Agriculture

- Sprinkler efficiency & timing
- Plant nursery technology

- Composting etc.,

Government



Recycling

12% of Sydney's needs by 2015

Climate resilient

Targets State Plan - 70 GL by 2015

Commitment - 100 GL by 2032-2035

Homes

Agriculture

Industry and commerce

Regional

Local

Lot scale / on-site

Water for the environment

Rivers, aquifers and their catchments

Environmental flows for rivers

Monitoring

Lower H-N Nutrient Management Strategy

Sustainable yields for aquifers

Water sharing plans

Catchment action plans

Office of the Hawkesbury Nepean River

Recycling

Rainwater tanks

Stormwater

Sewage

Industrial wastewater

Guidelines National, State, IPART (WICA)

Subsidies and grants Climate Change Fund

Public facilities fund

Green business fund

Recycling guidelines

National primary source, comprehensive

Risk-based, 12 elements

Phase 1- risk approach, sewage + greywater

Phase 2 stormwater, aquifer recharge, IPR

NSW private systems

Purple book, user friendly

Sewage + LGA S68 but process broadly applicable

Rainwater and greywater

WICA

Recycling for heating / cooling

Recycling new some policy work still to do
Based on risk cooling / heating high risk so
rigorous approach needed
Usually will be council approval
Possibly WICA IPART process, Ministerial
approval

WICA reforms

Promote private sector investment and involvement in water supply and sewerage

Licensing regime protect public health, consumers, the environment

Access regime to ensure monopoly infrastructure services are available

Binding arbitration of sewer mining disputes

WICA regulations

Two regulations

General regulation

Matters for licence applications

Standard licence conditions

Register of licences

Retailer of last resort (RoLR) provisions

Codes of conduct marketing + transfer codes

Access regulation

coverage declarations, undertakings,
determinations

WICA licensing regime

Slides that follow cover:

Types of licences

Where and when the regime applies

IPART's licensing functions

WICA licences required

Network operator s licence

Construct, operate or maintain infrastructure
Water supply or sewerage

Retail supplier s licence

Supply services to others through water
industry infrastructure
Water supply or sewerage

Combined licence fee is \$5,000

WICA licence examples

Construct, operate & maintain a recycled water network

Construct, operate & maintain treatment plant & sell recycled water to end users or retailers

Provide sewerage services & recycled water to a housing / commercial development

Off-site sewer mining by a golf club to irrigate the golf course

Co-generator using waste heat to provide hot water to end-use customers

Who should be licensed?

Depends in part on commercial arrangements between parties and who is best placed to take on licensing obligations

Applicant should have technical, financial and organizational capacity

More than one organization could be licensed for a scheme

Parties providing services to the licensee can be named (authorized) within the licence.

When licence NOT required?

If you are a public water utility S60 of LGA still applies, except Sydney Water area

If you are building, operating maintaining water/wastewater infrastructure on behalf of a licensee or public water utility

You own the entire site on which the water/wastewater infrastructure is situated.

However, these exemptions are under review more may come in, some may go out.

IPART's licensing role

Applications are made to IPART

IPART reviews & recommends to Minister

whether licence should be granted

what conditions should apply

IPART may recommend monopoly supplier

declaration

Once licence is granted, IPART has a

compliance/enforcement role

- reporting and audit

- 5 yearly review

Monopoly supplier declaration

Network operator or retail supplier may be declared if:

no other suppliers of service in market, AND
no contestible market by possible providers
in the short term, AND
connection of land to water supply service
for recycled water is required by law

Declared licensee may be subject to pricing
determination or periodic pricing review by
IPART

How long to get a licence?

Allow at least 4 months from time of application

- IPART checks with 4 Ministers
- public submissions may be invited

However, time may vary due to:

newness of the regime

complexity of the project

submissions made in response to application

insufficient information being provided

(Note 12 month transitional arrangements for existing infrastructure or services)

Local Government approval

At this stage, S68 of Local Government Act not amended, so councils have a role in approvals for private operators

We understand that the Government intends to remove this duplication in the interim IPART will work with councils to avoid unnecessary duplication where possible

Other recycling regulatory issues for heating and cooling

No health approval but register with council

Code of practice for any air/water interface

Codes call up Australian Standards

Condensate probably none

Industrial wastewater possibly DA

Rainwater tanks DA

Stormwater possibly DA

Sewage S68 of LGA

General Principles

Use National Guidelines and purple book as reference

Ask for assistance council, NSW Health, DWE, IPART

Source

treatment

use

High or

Low

contamination

High or

low risk

Thank you

For further information,

see purple book guidelines

www.waterforlife.nsw.gov.au

www.ipart.nsw.gov.au

www.dwe.nsw.gov.au