

GOVERNMENT POLICY DIRECTION URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT IWCM/BASIX DIRECTION FORWARD

TALK

- Background
- Current Concerns
- Options to move forward



Integrated Water Cycle Management Objectives

- Total Urban Water Management Approach
- Interaction of urban water cycle within total catchment water cycle
- Long term planning process (30 years)
- Good local data
- Identification of urban water issues
- Improved urban water efficiency
- Improved wastewater management



IWCM Approach

- Detailed assessment of the local urban water cycle
- Customised for individual circumstances with solutions tailored to localised issues
- Scenario development to assess costs/benefits
- Community and Stakeholder engagement



BASIX OBJECTIVES

- Improved Efficiency within the home
- Housing Development Industry wants Consistency
- Compatible with the Building Code of Australia
- Consistent with Local Government Development Approval Process
- Flexibility in meeting requirements
- Simple Web Base Tool

Old Approach

1. Inconsistency
2. Complexity



New Approach

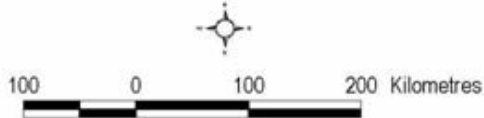
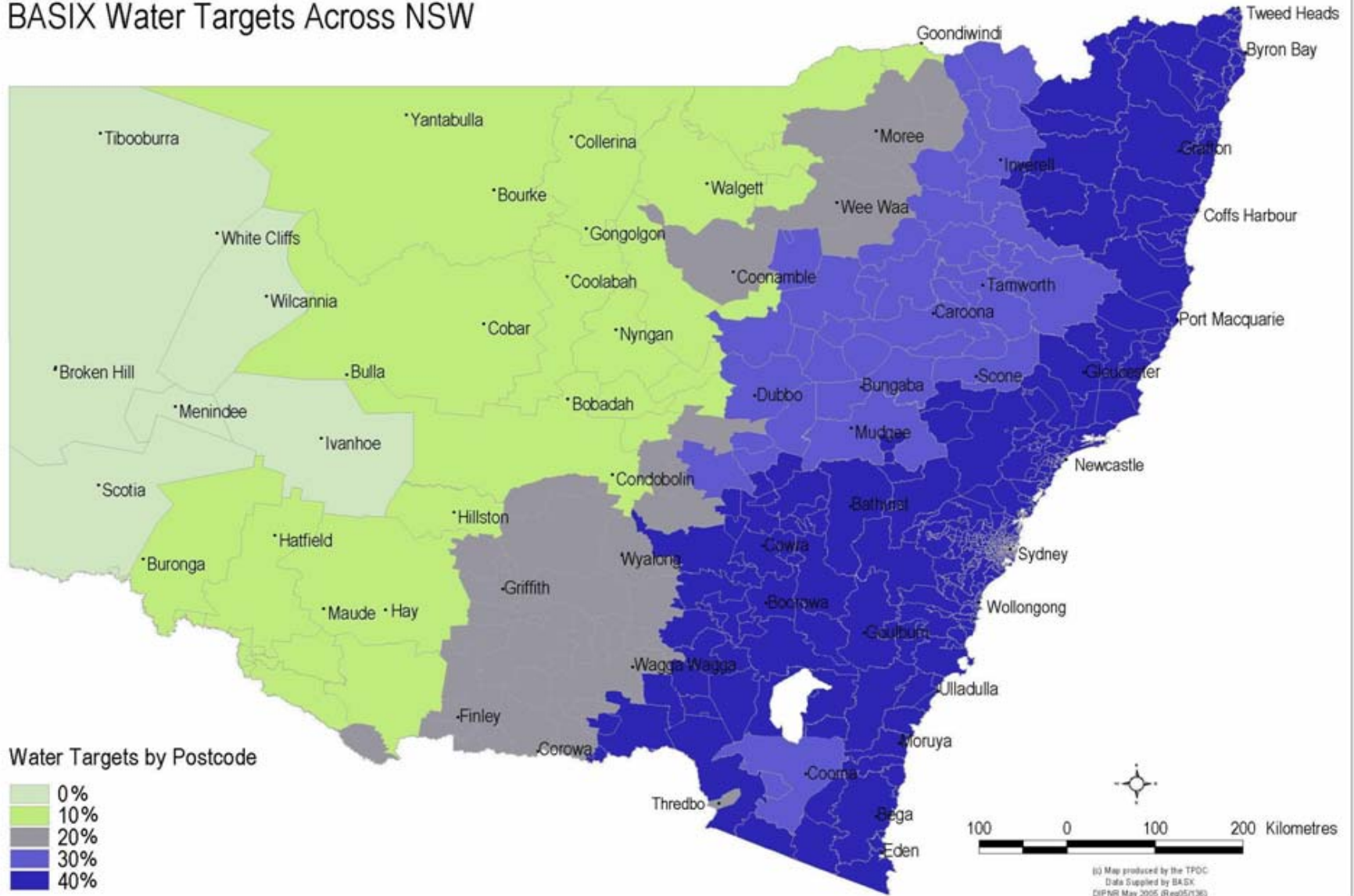
1. Simple web based interface
2. Powerful
3. Responsive
4. Quantifiable & Measurable



BASIX Benchmark

- Compares each proposal to a benchmarked average:
 - 3,292 kg of CO₂e per person per year
 - 90,338 litres of water per person per year

BASIX Water Targets Across NSW



(G) Map produced by the TPOC
 Data supplied by BASIX
 DIPNR May 2005 (Rep25/136)

BASIX Compliance Trends

Alternative water:

- 100% homes with alternative water sources
- Nearly all gardens, most toilets, and over half of washing machine
- 3 star efficient fixtures:
- > 90% commitment to AAA showerheads, toilets and taps
- Outdoor landscaping:
- 1/3 nominated indigenous / low water using plants
- Most pools selected to install a pool cover

Local Water Utilities Issues with BASIX

- Greater flexibility to react to local urban water circumstances
- Minimum Rainwater Tanks Sizes
- No Rainwater Tanks - not cost effective (western areas)
- Proposed measures may not achieve the required outcomes

Planning Issues

- Social Equity
 - Across the State
 - New versus current homes
 - Impact of different types of dwellings
- A range of issues impact on yield of rainwater tanks - size, roof area, level of water efficiency, end use
- Allows for flexibility to achieve outcomes – housing industry request
- Improve calculations not change the process

ADJUSTING BASIX TARGETS

There is an ability to adjust the BASIX target for local areas, but it requires a broader analyses of the issues

- All other options have been considered
- Ensure equity in relation to reducing demand in residential, commercial and industrial sectors first
- Demonstrate cost effectiveness
- Specific minimum standards may be considered for managing specific issues – i.e. managing peak day demands

Steps Forward

- Improved data calculation based on localised information
- Data Sharing Agreements - review the savings achieved
- The Department of Water and Energy act as a conduit for information sharing