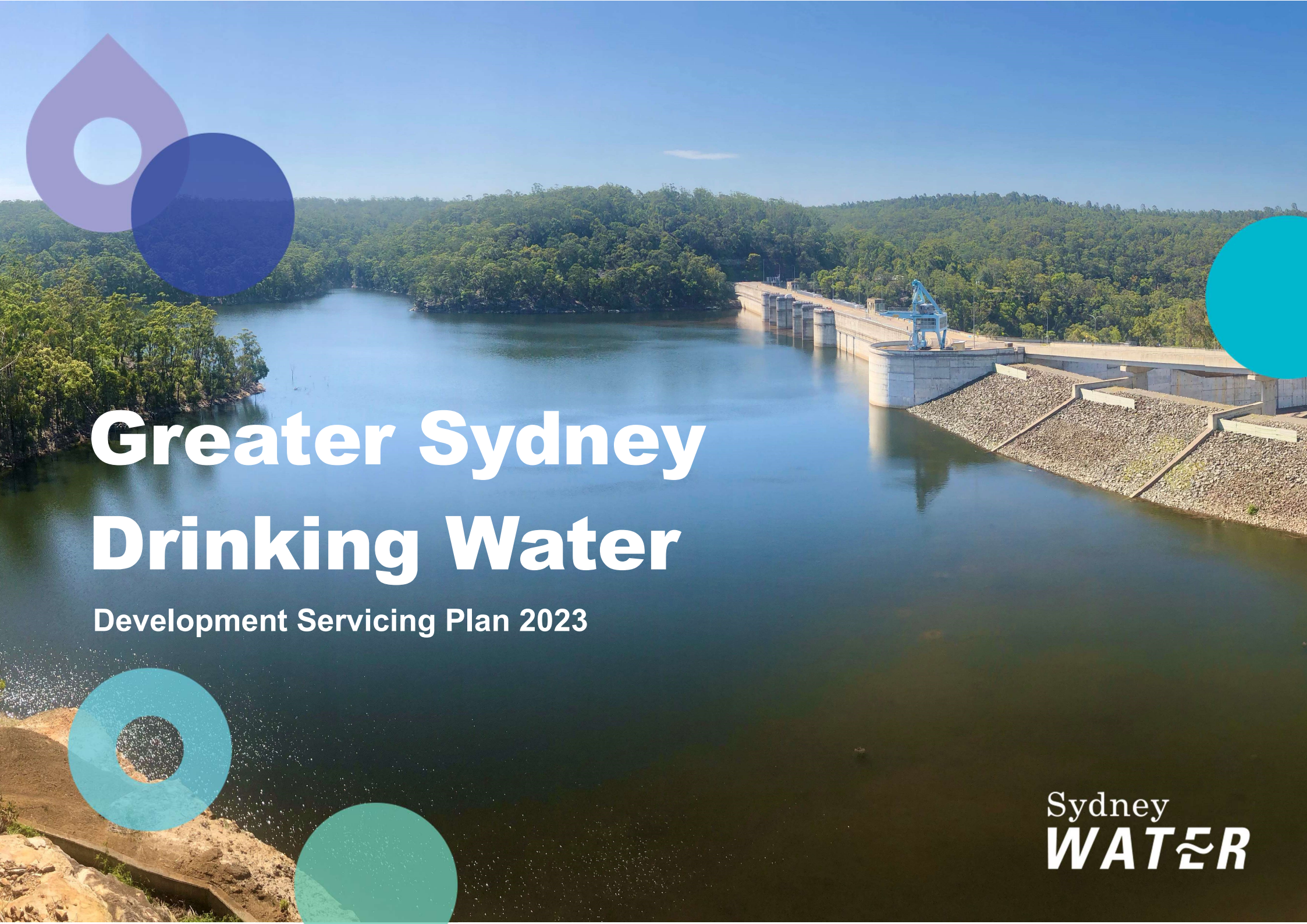


Greater Sydney Drinking Water

Development Servicing Plan 2023

Sydney WATER

Table of contents

Figures

Tables

1 Executive summary

This Development Servicing Plan (DSP) sets out the price for connecting a new development to a drinking water system in the Greater Sydney Drinking Water DSP region. Additional charges may be payable depending on what services will be provided, such as wastewater.

The price for new drinking water connections has been calculated using the method set by the Independent Pricing and Regulatory Tribunal's (IPART) in their 2018 Determination[1]. Our approach to implementing the 2018 Determination is described in a separate methodology document[2], while this DSP describes inputs that are specific to this DSP area. The two documents should be read together to gain a full understanding of our approach.

The infrastructure contribution for the Greater Sydney Drinking Water DSP area is $3,281.85 ($2022-23) per Equivalent Tenement[3] (ET). On 19 October 2022, the NSW Treasurer issued an approval under section 18(2) of the *Independent Pricing and Regulatory Tribunal Act 1992*, authorising us to charge less than the maximum price calculated under the 2018 Determination until 30 June 2026. Table 1-1 sets out the maximum prices that will be levied on new developments for drinking water services in this DSP area from 1 July 2023 until the DSP is reviewed and replaced.

Table 1-1 – Drinking water infrastructure contribution prices for this DSP area ($2022-23)

	1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024	1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025	1 July 2025 to 30 June 2026	1 July 2026 onward
Maximum price calculated under the 2018 Determination ($/ET)	$3,281.85	$3,281.85 + CPI_1	$3,281.85 + CPI_2	$3,281.85 + CPI_x
Percentage of maximum price to be charged	0%	25%	50%	100%
Maximum price that can be levied on new development ($/ET)	$0	$820.46 + CPI_1	$1,640.93 + CPI_2	$3,281.85 + CPI_x

Note: the price is also adjusted each financial year based on changes in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) compared to the March Quarter 2023.

[1] IPART (2018) *Maximum prices for connecting, or upgrading a connection, to a water supply, sewerage, or drainage system for metropolitan water agencies*
[2] Sydney Water (2023) *Infrastructure contributions: how we apply IPART's pricing method*
[3] See section 2.3 for more information regarding ET's and an overview of how to apply this price to individual developments.

2 Introduction

2.1 Infrastructure contributions and Development Servicing Plans

The *Sydney Water Act 1994* allows Sydney Water to recover the investment of infrastructure needed to provide services to new properties.

IPART is an independent authority that regulates the pricing of declared government monopoly services. IPART may set a maximum price for a government monopoly service, or it may decide to set a methodology that must be used to calculate the price.

In their 2018 Determination, IPART set a methodology that must be used to determine the maximum price for a new development connecting to a water, wastewater or stormwater system. The IPART methodology generates a price payable by all development inside a discrete Development Servicing Plan (DSP) area. Contribution prices are calculated separately for water, wastewater and stormwater (and, under a separate determination, for recycled water).

2.2 Who pays the infrastructure contribution?

As a condition of development consent, a consent authority (usually Council) may require a proponent to make satisfactory arrangements for the provision of water-related services to a development. To identify and confirm the necessary arrangements, the proponent must submit to Sydney Water an application for a Section 73 Compliance Certificate.

Upon receiving an application, we will investigate the impact a proposed development is likely to have on our systems. We will then issue a Notice of Requirements (NoR) under s74 of the *Sydney Water Act*, setting out any conditions that must be met (eg, details of works that must be constructed so that services will be available to the development). Infrastructure contributions are payable for all developments that require a Section 73 Certificate and must be paid by the proponent of the development before the Certificate can be issued.

In many cases a development is for the subdivision of land into smaller lots that are later sold to others for purposes such as building a house. Infrastructure contributions are not levied on this subsequent development, unless the subsequent development also needs its own Section 73 Compliance Certificate (eg, because a single residential lot will be sub-divided to create a dual occupancy).

2.3 How do I apply the charge to my development?

The infrastructure contribution price is the amount that must be paid by one equivalent tenement (ET). IPART's 2018 determination defines one ET as being equal to the annual total demand of an average detached, single residential dwelling[4].

The total infrastructure contribution payable by any given development would equal the base price in the DSP area multiplied the number of additional ETs. For example, if a single residential dwelling uses 200 kilolitres of water in a year, one ET equals 200 kilolitres. If we receive a section 73 application for a development and assess that it will use 1,000 kilolitres of water over a year, the development is for five ETs. Assuming a base price in the DSP area of $5,000 per ET, the development would be required to pay $25,000 ($5,000 per ET x 5 ETs).

We work out the number of ETs in a development based on information supplied to us during the Section 73 process. In broad terms:

- For residential properties, the number of ETs depends on the density of proposed dwellings. Each detached dwelling would typically be considered one ET, while medium to high-density developments (such as flats and units) would be less than one ET per dwelling (eg, 0.8);
- For non-residential developments, the number of ETs will be assessed based on the expected volumetric demand of the proposed land use (eg, use of drinking water, discharge of wastewater);
- We may account for existing land uses if, for example, the land was already occupied and used our services. For example, if a lot with a single dwelling is subdivided to create two lots, we may apply a credit for the pre-existing dwelling and only require a payment equal to one ET (being the net increase in demand for our services).

The contribution price set out in this DSP will apply to all developments requesting a new drinking water connection, where a Section 73 Compliance Certificate will be issued after 1 July 2024. Further information on our approach to assessing the number of ETs in a development will be set out in separate policy and guideline documents that will be available on Sydney Water's website or via your Water Servicing Coordinator.

If your development also requires a new wastewater connection, you will also be required to pay a wastewater infrastructure contribution. The wastewater contribution payable by new connections in this DSP area depends on the wastewater system that receives wastewater from the development, as determined by Sydney Water during the Section 73 Compliance Certificate process. The full range of wastewater DSPs and associated prices can be found in our methodology document.

[4] Because IPART did not specify a value for 'average demand' in their 2020 retail price determination, we must assume a value when calculating the contribution price for a DSP area. Our approach to estimating average demand is set out in our infrastructure contribution methodology report.

3 Greater Sydney Drinking Water DSP area

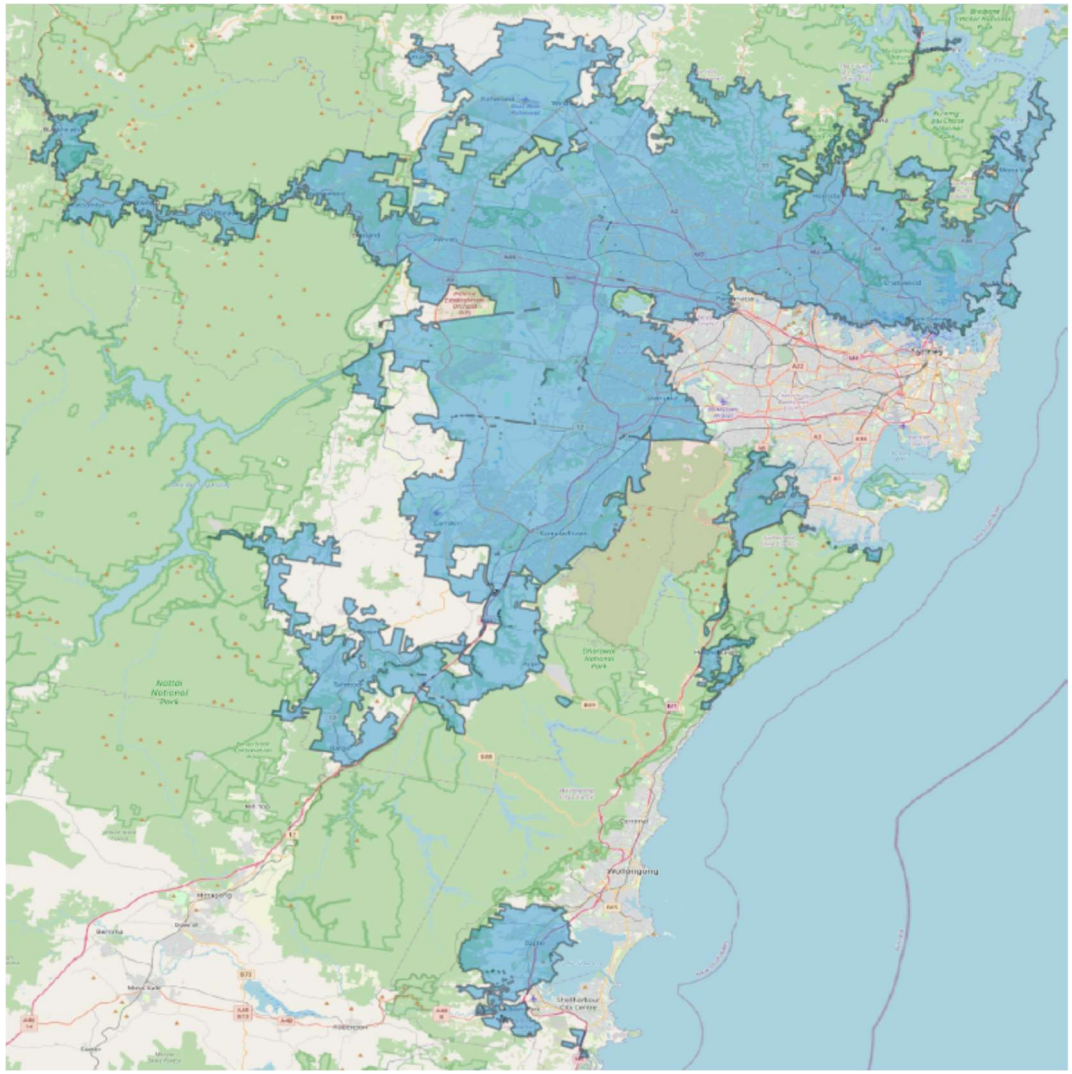
3.1 Systems covered by this DSP

The boundary of this DSP area covers the following water delivery systems:

- Cascade;
- Illawarra (greenfield areas);
- Macarthur;
- Nepean;
- North Richmond;
- Orchard Hills;
- Prospect North;
- Prospect South;
- Ryde;
- Warragamba; and
- Woronora.

The combined area covered by these water delivery systems is approximately 264,620 hectares.

Figure 3-1 Greater Sydney Drinking Water Development Servicing Plan Area



While Sydney Water operates 13 water delivery systems, more than 80% of drinking water is sourced via the Prospect Water Filtration Plant (WFP). New infrastructure is also being constructed to allow the Macarthur system to be served from Prospect if needed. We estimate that around 95% of development over the next 10 years will occur in this greater Prospect-Macarthur area.

In addition, most of the relevant service standards are common across systems, and planning for major supply augmentations is focussed on balancing demand and supply across the entire network.

We have grouped together grouped 10 of our 13 water delivery systems, plus part of the Illawarra water delivery system, into a single DSP area for the purposes of setting a drinking water infrastructure contribution price.

3.2 Past and future development in the DSP area

This section provides an overview of past and historical development in the DSP area.

Historical development is summarised in **Figure 3-2**.

For the purposes of calculating an infrastructure contribution price for this DSP area, the forecast of future development must align to the available capacity provided by existing and future assets. In this DSP area, the forecast of future investment in new assets is limited to the next 10 years. As a result, the development forecast used to calculate the infrastructure contribution price must be limited to the amount of new development that can be serviced by assets commissioned within the next 10 years. Because asset capacity is typically delivered in large blocks, development can often continue to connect to a system for many years beyond the adopted investment horizon (see **Figure 3-3**).

Figure 3-2 Historical Development in the Greater Sydney Drinking Water DSP Area

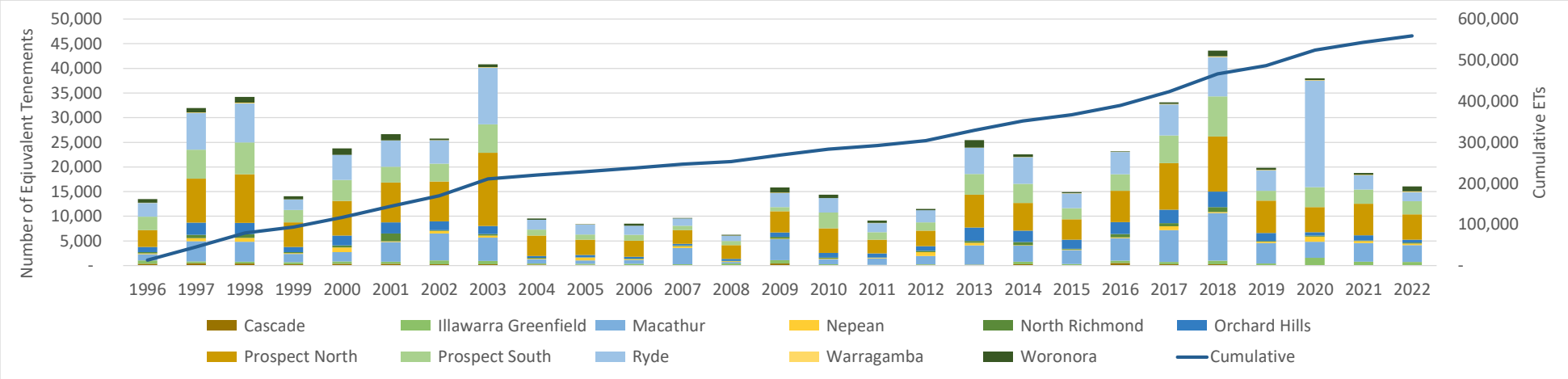
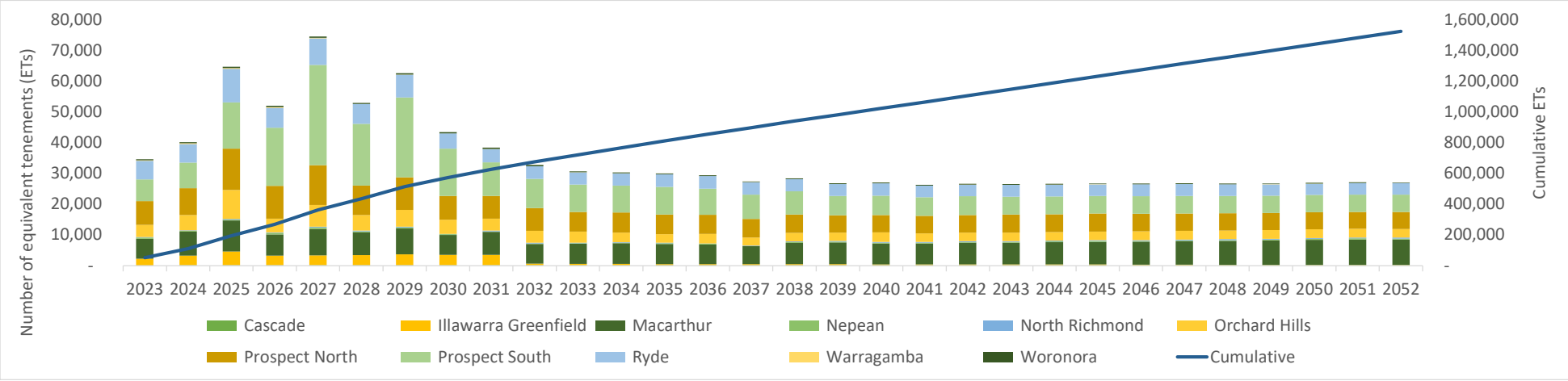


Figure 3-3 Future Development in the Greater Sydney Drinking Water DSP Area



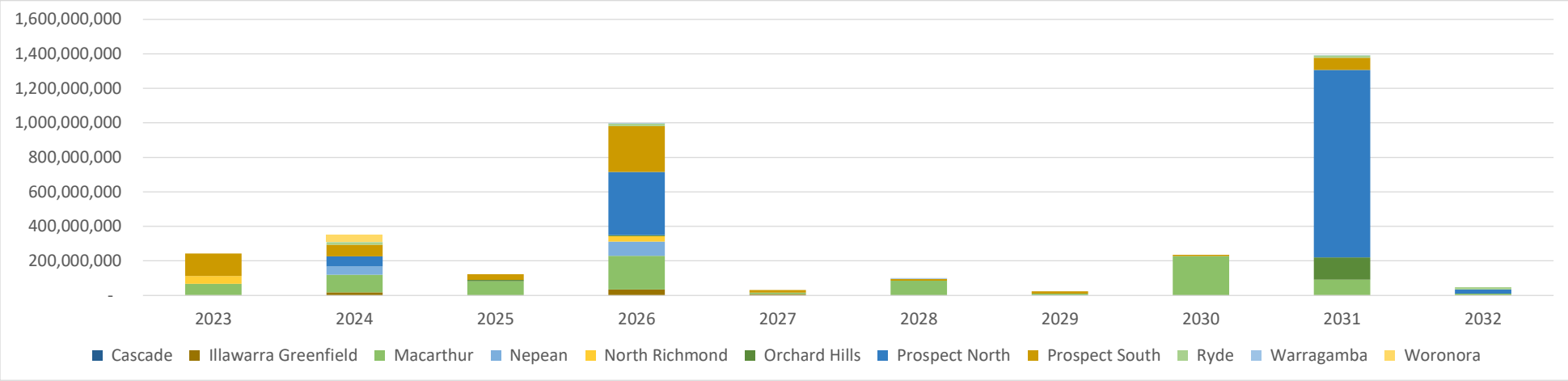
3.3 Past and future assets providing services to the DSP area

This section shows the value of past (Table 3-1) and future (**Figure 3-4**) assets constructed to provide services to new development. Consistent with IPART's pricing method, asset values are shown in the year commissioning (ie, not as a cashflow). As noted above, future assets are limited to those likely to be commissioned inside the next 10 years. The value and timing of asset commissioning beyond 10 years is more uncertain, and if further investment is needed after 10 years this will be captured in a future review of this DSP.

Table 3-1 – Total present value of commissioned assets by system, 1970 – 2022 ($2022-23)

System	Pre-1996 assets	Post-1996 assets
Cascade	$9.8m	$48.6m
Illawarra (greenfield areas)	$21.4m	$65.9m
Macarthur	$59.6m	$97.9m
Nepean	$21.1m	$8.5m
North Richmond	$15.1m	$9.5m
Orchard Hills	$217.8m	$43.5m
Prospect North	$1,008.9m	$779.8m
Prospect South	$161.8m	$158.1m
Ryde	$116.9m	$51.4m
Warragamba	$5.6m	$15.6m
Woronora	$26.6m	$24.0m

Figure 3-4 Future Uncommissioned Assets in the Greater Sydney Drinking Water DSP Area



The infrastructure contribution price in this DSP will help to fund delivery of the following assets:

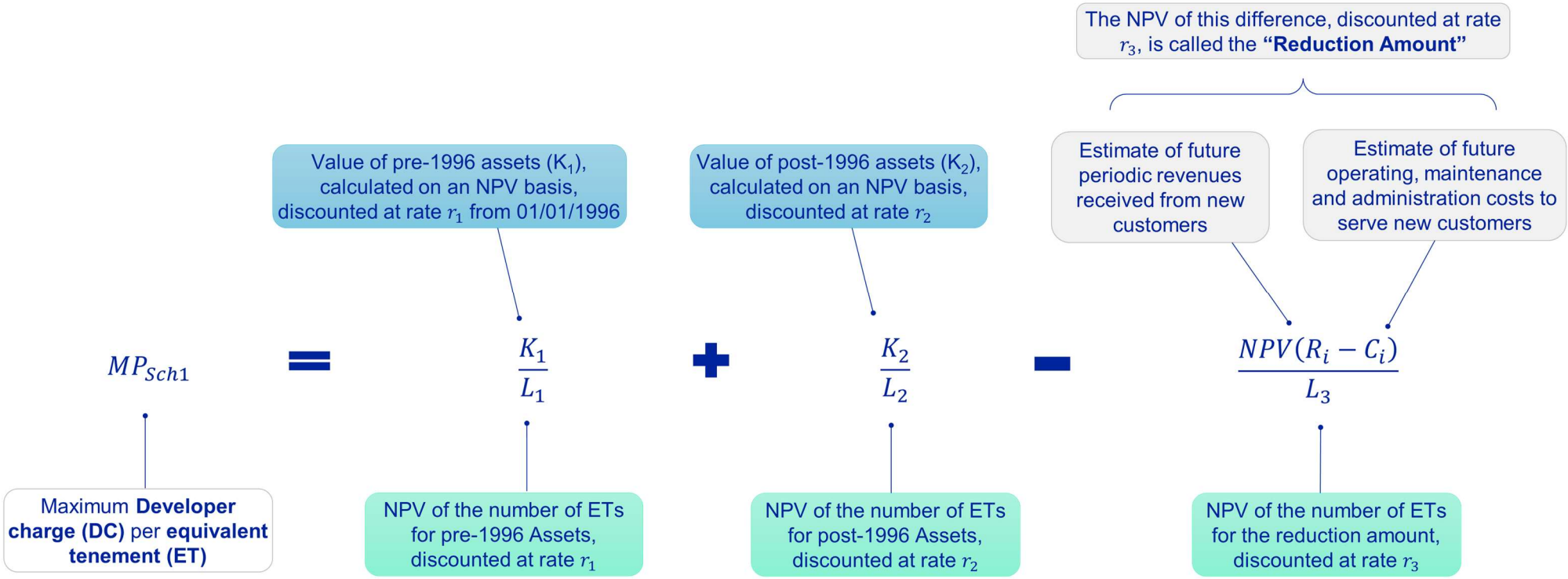
- Headworks
    - Prospect Water Filtration Plant Capacity & Reliability Upgrades
- Illawarra growth areas
    - 20.3KM of mains, 2 new mains projects, 10 connecting mains, 4 pumping stations and 2 reserviors totalling 5.5ML
- Macarthur
    - 110.4KM of mains, 27 supporting mains projects, 3 new pumping stations, 5 amplification projects, 2 existing station upgrades, 10 reservior expansion project, 2 new reserviors, 2 re-chlorination projects, 1 reservior amplification, 2 WFP treatment growth upgrades and production capacity upgrade totalling 372ML/d
- Nepean
    - 7 mains projects, 2 new reserviors, 1 booster pump, Nepean WFP upgrade and supporting mains projects

- North Richmond
    - 4 mains projects, 2 amplification projects, 1 pipe duplication project, 1 transfer pumping station, 1 new booster pump and booster pump upgrade, 2 new reservoirs totalling 1.8ML, re-choloriation facility and WFP Filter Upgrade with capacity totalling 54ML/d
- Orchard Hills
    - 1.6KM of mains, 2 supporting mains projects, 2 reservior upgrades totalling 30ML of storage, Orchard Hills WFP upgrade to provide additional 180ML/d capacity and Filter Upgrades
- Prospect North
    - 60.9KM of mains, 23 new mains project, 3 pressure ampification mains projects, 3 mains augmentation project, 3 new pumping stations, 1 pumping station reinstatement, 1 new reservior totalling 4ML and 2 capacity upgrades totalling 23.2ML
- Prospect South
    - 117 mains projects, 3 new pumping stations totalling 120ML/d, 3 new reserviors and chlorination upgrade at Cecil Park, 5 pumping agumentation projects to amplify >300ML/d
- Ryde
    - 2.3KM of mains, 26 amplification and duplication mains projects, 1 pumping station and amplification project, 1 reservior and AICV duplication totalling 10ML
- Warragamba
    - 4 pressure mains projects and WFP Chlorine Augmentation
- Woronora
    - 2.3KM of mains, 1 new pump station and 1 new reservior totalling 1.8ML

4 Infrastructure contribution calculation

The main elements of IPART's pricing method are shown in **Figure 4-1**. The rest of this section presents the results of applying this method.

Figure 4-1 IPART's infrastructure contribution pricing method



4.1 Key inputs for this DSP

This section sets out assumptions used in the calculation of the infrastructure contribution price. Further detail on the approach, including assumed retail prices and escalation rates, are set out in our DSP methodology document.

Table 4-1 - Inputs to the infrastructure contribution calculation model

Input parameter	Greater Macarthur Wastewater DSP
Base Year	2022-23
Real pre-tax discount rate for pre-1996 values (K_1, L_1)	3.0%
Real pre-tax discount rate for post-1996 values (K_2, L_2, L_3)	4.2%
Demand of one equivalent tenement (kL / year)	183.7
Apportionment of commissioned assets	
(A) Total ETs (1970 – 2052)	1,559,733
(B) Pre-1996 ETs	784,378
(C) 1996 – 2022 ETs	349,522
Apportionment of pre-1996 assets 1 – [((B) + (C)) / (A)]	36.8%
Apportionment of post-1996 commissioned assets 1 – [(B) / (A)]	66.5%

4.2 Infrastructure contribution price elements

Table 4-2 – Charge for pre-1996 assets

(A) Present value of pre-1996 assets (K_1)	$1,031,498,958
(B) Present value of equivalent tenements (L_1)	1,321,657
Capital charge for pre-1996 assets (A) / (B)	$780 / ET

Table 4-3 – Charge for post-1996 assets

	Commissioned	Uncommissioned
(A) Present value of post-1996 assets (K_2)	$728,451,016	$3,631,364,246
(B) Present value of equivalent tenements (L_2)	1,459,710	1,459,710
Capital charge for post-1996 assets (A) / (B)	$499 / ET	$2,488 / ET

Table 4-4 – Net operating result

(A) Present value of revenue (R)	$1,410,791,975
(B) Present value of operating costs (C)	$1,003,929,410
(C) Present value of ETs (L_3)	452,980
Net operating result (A) + (B) / (C)	$898 / ET

4.3 Total infrastructure contribution price

The following table shows the components of the infrastructure contribution calculation.

Table 4-5 - Components of the infrastructure contribution price, $ per ET ($2022-23)

(A) Water headworks	(B) Pre-1996 assets	(C) Post 1996 assets	(D) Net operating result	(A) + (B) + (C) – (D) Infrastructure contribution
$412.81	$780.46	$2,986.77	$898.19	$3,281.35

5 Appendices

5.1 Appendix A – Further background on the systems included in this DSP area

5.1.1 Cascade

The Cascades Water Distribution System was under the control of numerous council authorities until October 1947. Blue Mountains City Council then assumed responsibility for the Blue Mountains Water Supply System from the Blue Mountains County Council (which was an amalgamation of the Blue Mountains Shire Council and Katoomba Municipal Council).

In July 1980, ownership of the system was transferred to Sydney Water and the Blue Mountains LGA was added to our area of operations. The majority of the infrastructure of the Cascades Water Distribution System was built prior to 1980 by Blue Mountains City Council to serve the growing population of the Blue Mountains.

Since the take over of the Cascades Water Distribution System by Sydney Water, the provision of a more reliable water supply system to the Blue Mountains has resulted in amplification works which have progressively improved both the reliability and quality of the water supply system. This has included the 1983 commissioning of the Upper Blue Mountains Emergency Water Supply Scheme. This comprised nine water pumping stations (Springwood WP267, Faulconbridge WP268, Linden A WP269, Linden B WP274, Woodford WP270, Lawson WP271, Bullaburra WP272 and Bodington WP273) pumping up approximately 40km of existing gravity trunk mains from Springwood to Wentworth Falls, drawing water from the Orchard Hills Water Distribution System.

5.1.2 Orchard Hills

Prior to commissioning Orchard Hills Water Treatment Plant in 1965, previous settlement in St Marys and Orchard Hills was served by Prospect Reservoir via Orchard Hills Reservoirs WS083 and WS218 and some Water Pumping Stations. Penrith area was served by a small reservoir at Penrith North. With the commissioning of the Bringelly Road Reservoir WS209 and Emu Plains Reservoir WS222 in 1965, Orchard Hills Treatment Plant supplied the above old areas and Emu Plains via Bringelly Road Reservoir, Orchard Hills Reservoirs and Emu Plains Reservoir.).

The system receives a filtered water supply from the Orchard Hills Treatment Plant via Bringelly Road Reservoirs. These two reservoirs supply water to Orchard Hills, Penrith North and Cranebrook Reservoirs under gravity. They also feed the Erskine Park Reservoirs via Water Pumping Station WP155, and Emu Plains, Leonay, Mt Riverview, Springwood, Warrimoo and Glenbrook Reservoirs via Water Pumping Station WP205.

5.1.3 Nepean

As Cordeaux and Avon Dams were approaching completion, in 1925 a fourth dam was started in accordance with the recommendations of the Special Board of Experts who were appointed by the Government to plan for the amplification of the Sydney water supply. The site chosen for the fourth dam was on the Nepean River, some 100 km from Sydney. Work on the dam was completed in 1933.

The Bargo Water Supply Scheme was constructed using Government Assistance Funds in 1955 and was made possible primarily due to the village relative proximity to the Nepean Dam. The scheme involved pumping water to the existing Nepean Dam Reservoir (R228), from where it gravitated to the township of Bargo where the reservoir owned by the Railway Department was utilised. A pumping station (WPS 78) was constructed to boost supply to the high areas during periods of high demand. Main amplifications during 1971 (450mm) from Nepean Dam Reservoir to Bargo enabled both Bargo Reservoir and WPS 78 to be decommissioned.

In 1954, Sydney Water took over the Picton Water Supply Scheme from Wollondilly Shire Council. At the time, the scheme incorporated Bargo Weir, which supplied by gravity, Picton Reservoir (R147).

Nepean Dam Water Treatment Works (WTW 008) was constructed during 1973 along with WPS 199 which pumped treated water from the treatment works to Nepean Dam Reservoir (R252). The amplifications enabled Bargo Weir to be decommissioned in 1975, with Picton now being supplied from Nepean Dam. During 1977, work was completed to provide a water supply to Buxton and Couridjah. Due to insufficient storage within the existing Thirlmere area and due to the impending construction of the Oaks-Oakdale Scheme, a new reservoir (R306) at Thirlmere was constructed during 1985.

5.1.4 Macarthur

The Macarthur water delivery system distributes drinking water that has been treated at the Macarthur Water Filtration Plant. The Macarthur Water Filtration Plant was commissioned during 1995 and provides filtered water to the whole Macarthur Area (in excess of 200,000 people). The plant is situated at Appin and was constructed under a BOO (Build, Own and Operate) contract (ie, it is owned and operated by a private consortium). Prior to this, water was generally sourced from the Upper Canal. To facilitate the distribution of water within the Campbelltown area new trunk mains were

constructed from Campbelltown South reservoir to Leumeah reservoir, Leumeah reservoir to Minto reservoir and Minto reservoir to Ingleburn reservoir. A new reservoir was also constructed at Varroville to replace Ingleburn dam

The Macarthur water delivery system consists of various sub-zones that distribute drinking water to customers, including:

- Campbelltown South Elevated Water Supply Zone, serving around 11,500 people. Modelling shows no impact of growth on performance in this part of the network.
- Campbelltown South Water Supply Zone
- Ingleburn Water Supply Zone, serving around 25,100 people. Modelling shows that WP202 will not have sufficient capacity to ensure supply to the downstream reservoir due to the impact of future growth.
- Leumeah Elevated Water Supply Zone, serving around 37,440 people. Modelling shows minor impacts on water pressure due to the impact of growth in this part of the network.
- Minto Water Supply Zone, serving around 33,220 people. Modelling shows impacts on water pressure due to the impact of growth in this part of the network, requiring a new reservoir and pump station upgrades.
- Rosemeadow Elevated Water Supply Zone
- Narellan South Water Supply Zone, serving more than 50,000 people and one of the oldest zones in the Macarthur system.
- Kentlyn Elevated Water Supply Zone

5.1.5 Prospect North

Prospect North covers an area of about 52,860 ha, across the Local Government Areas (LGAs) of The Hills Shire, Hornsby, City of Parramatta, Blacktown, Hawkesbury and Ku-Ring-Gai. It comprises of four water distribution systems and 21 water supply zones.

The system services a population of about 838,600 people. It has 21 supply zones, three District Metered Areas (DMA), two boosted pressure zones and thirty reduced pressure zones. Water is supplied to Prospect North from the Prospect Water Filtration Plant (WT0015) via Thornleigh Water Pumping Station WP0239. WP0239 pumps to three key systems, Prospect Hill, Prospect Hill El and Thornleigh Reservoir.

Major assets in Prospect North also include the DN1200 Prospect-Thornleigh pipeline (WMPT01), WP0300 (Prospect Hill Elevated WPS), WP0159 (Wahroonga WPS), Rogans Hill Reservoir (WS0263), West Pennant Hills Reservoir (WS0357), Dural South Reservoirs (WS0288, WS0158) and Wahroonga Reservoirs (WS0125, WS0123).

The Prospect North water delivery system consists of various sub-zones that distribute drinking water to customers, including:

- Beecroft Water Supply Zone, serving around 32,500 customers. Modelling shows no impact of growth on performance in this part of the network.
- Cowan North Water Supply Zone, serving around 1,250 customers. Modelling shows some impact on water pressure in this part of the network due to the impact of growth.
- Mt Dorothy Reservoir Zone. Modelling shows some impact on reservoir levels in periods of high demand due to the impact of growth, as well as some impact on water pressure.

5.1.6 Orchard Hills

The Orchard Hills water delivery system distributes drinking water that has been treated at the Orchard Hills Water Filtration Plant. The system serves around 247,000 customers, and is divided into two broad areas: the Lower Blue Mountains distribution system and the Orchard Hills distribution system. The Lower Blue Mountains can also be served by the Cascades Water Delivery System depending on operating conditions and the availability of water, although around 12 ML a day is supplied to the Lower Blue Mountains under normal conditions.

The Orchard Hills water distribution system supplies around 101,000 properties and consists of 13 sub-zones that distribute drinking water to customers, including:

- Cranebrook Elevated Water Supply Zone, serving around 26,000 people. Modelling shows no impact of growth on performance in this part of the network.

5.1.7 North Richmond

The North Richmond water delivery system distributes drinking water that has been treated at the North Richmond Water Filtration Plant.

The North Richmond water delivery system consists of various sub-zones that distribute drinking water to customers, including:

- Wilberforce Elevated Water Supply Zone, serving around 2,170 people. Modelling shows some impact on water pressure in this part of the network due to the impact of growth.
- Kurrajong Water Supply Zone, serving around 2,050 people. Modelling shows some impact on water pressure in this part of the network due to the impact of growth.
- Glossodia Elevated Water Supply Zone, serving around 5,000 people. Modelling shows no impact of growth on performance in this part of the network.
- South Windsor Elevated and Toorah Elevated Water Supply Zones, serving around 23,000 people. Modelling shows some impact on reservoir levels in periods of high demand due to the impact of growth.

5.1.8 Ryde

The Ryde water delivery system distributes drinking water that has been treated at the Prospect Water Filtration Plant.

The Ryde water delivery system consists of various sub-zones that distribute drinking water to customers, including:

- Pymble Water Supply Zone, serving around 93,700 people. Modelling shows some impact on water pressure in this part of the network due to the impact of growth.
- Terrey Hills Water Supply Zone, serving around 3,400 people. Modelling shows some impact on water pressure in this part of the network due to the impact of growth.
- Wahroonga and Wahroonga Elevated Water Supply Zones, together serving around 127,330 people. Modelling shows some impact on water pressure in this part of the network due to the impact of growth.
- Warringah Elevated Water Supply Zone, serving around 21,000 people. Modelling shows no impact of growth on performance in this part of the network.

5.2 Appendix B – Minimum content of documentation for public exhibition

IPART information requirement	Reference
a summary of the contents of the DSP	Contents page
a statement specifying the System (or Systems) to which the DSP relates	Section 3.1
a clear and accurate description of the DSP Area to which the DSP applies, including: (1) its size; (2) the basis for defining its boundaries; and (3) reference to other DSPs where there is an overlap or co-usage of Assets	Section 3.1 See also the DSP methodology document
demographic and land use planning information including: **(1)** the current residential population in the DSP Area; (2) the estimated Equivalent Tenements in the DSP Area as at 1 January 1996; (3) the projected population over a period of 30 financial years starting from the financial year in which the DSP was registered with IPART; and (4) the projected Equivalent Tenements in the DSP Area for each financial year over a period of 30 financial years starting from the financial year in which the DSP was registered with IPART	**Error! Reference source not found.** Figure 3-2 Figure 3-3 Note: Forecast ET's align to the capacity provided by the first 10 years of uncommissioend assets
timing of works in the DSP Area including: (1) completed capital works; and (2) proposed capital works	Infrastructure contribution calculation spreadsheets
the standards of service to be provided to customers in the DSP Area and design parameters of Assets	DSP methodology document
the calculated maximum price under clause 1 of Schedule 1 (MP_{Sch1}), and the information used to calculate that price, including: (1) the future periodic revenues expected to be received from new customers in the DSP Area each financial year; (2) the charges used for the calculation of those revenues; (3) average water usage figures used for the calculation of those revenues; (4) the future expected annual operating, maintenance and administration costs of providing services to new customers in the DSP Area in each financial year; and (5) indexation principles and parameters used for that calculation	Section 4 See also the DSP methodology document
a description, or reference to a background document containing the description, of Pre-1996 Assets and Post-1996 Assets in the DSP Area including:	Infrastructure contribution calculation spreadsheets (Sydney Water Talk

website)

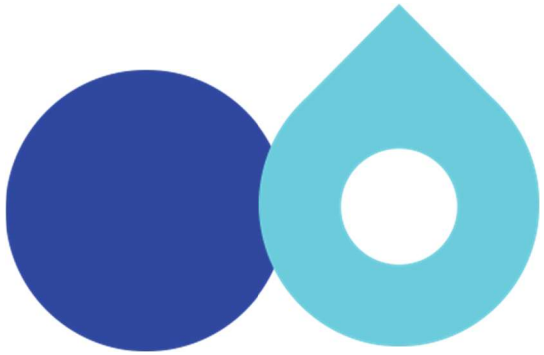
(1) the date (or forecast date) of the commissioning of each Asset;
(2) the size/length of each Asset;
(3) the actual efficient cost of each Asset (where applicable);
(4) the unit cost of each Asset (if applicable);
(5) the MEERA valuation of each Asset (if applicable);
(6) the total capacity of each Asset expressed in Equivalent Tenements (if applicable); and
(7) the details of the number of Equivalent Tenements served by each Asset in each DSP Area, where that Asset serves more than one DSP Area

The proposed DSP areas and infrastructure contribution prices were on public exhibition for a period of 51 working days, from 28 April 2023 to close-of-business on 7 July 2023.

Sydney Water reviewed all submissions received during the exhibition period and submitted a final proposal to IPART on 31 August 2023.

IPART will review and register each DSP, and each DSP will remain in force until reviewed and replaced.

.



Disclaimer
This document is published for the purpose of Sydney Water fulfilling its statutory or delegated functions as set out in this document. Use of the information in this document for any other purpose is at the user's own risk, and is not endorsed by Sydney Water.

Nothing in this document should be taken to indicate Sydney Water's or the NSW Government's commitment to a particular course of action.

SWXXX XX/XX Insert a publication number.

For more info email infrastructure.contributions@sydneywater.com.au