

RIVER MURRAY FLOW REPORT and WATER RESOURCES UPDATE

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Report #30/2016

Issued 10:00 am 12 August 2016

This supersedes the previous flow report issued by the Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources (DEWNR) on 5 August 2016. The next flow report will be provided on Friday, 19 August 2016.

In this report, for ease of representation, large volumes of water are expressed in gigalitres (GL), while smaller volumes are expressed in megalitres (ML). One GL is equal to 1 000 ML.

WATER ALLOCATIONS AND CARRYOVER

Recent improvements to South Australia's share of the Murray-Darling Basin water resource have enabled water allocations to increase from 89 per cent to 100 per cent for South Australian River Murray water access entitlement holders (Class 3a, 3b, 4, 7 and 8).

Eligible water access entitlement holders (Class 3a, 3b, 4 and 7) will also have access to private carryover. They will receive a letter and updated water account with their carryover volume endorsed. It is expected that this advice will be received in October 2016.

MANAGEMENT OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA'S DEFERRED WATER

The Murray-Darling Basin Authority confirmed that on 1 August 2016, South Australia had 151.5 GL of deferred water held in storage. The table below identifies the storage in which it is held and the purpose.

At 1 August 2016				
Purpose	Lake Victoria (GL)	Hume (GL)	Dartmouth (GL)	Total (GL)
*CHWN	0.0	9.8	82.0	91.8
Private Carryover	0.0	0.0	59.7	59.7
Total	0.0	9.8**	141.7	151.5

*Critical Human Water Needs (CHWN)

** There is an increasing risk of this volume spilling in the near future.

Volumes stored are adjusted for net evaporation losses and spills until delivered to South Australia.

As a result of the unregulated flow event, the 57.7 GL of South Australia's deferred water that was held in Lake Victoria has completely spilled. This is due to the rules under the Murray-Darling Basin Agreement, where water held in South Australia's Storage Right must not affect water availability to New South Wales and Victoria. This spilled water was able to be re-regulated in the Barrage Weir Pool and made available to SA Water for consumptive use – freeing up 57.7 GL for allocation to Entitlement holders. Water held in Dartmouth currently has a low risk of spill but the water held in Hume Reservoir is now at an increasing risk of spill.

Opportunities to defer and store water are considered on the basis of how Entitlement Flow is managed, plus operational flow objectives for water quality and weather conditions.

WATER RESOURCES UPDATE

During July 2016, the total River Murray System inflow was approximately 1,950 GL, which is above the July long-term average of 1,240 GL. Inflow to Menindee Lakes (from the Darling System) during July 2016 was approximately 70 GL, which is well below the July long-term average of 150 GL. However, there is more water in transit to Menindee Lakes from the upper catchments.



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The flow to South Australia during July 2016 was approximately 320 GL, which is over half of the July long-term average of approximately 625 GL. The flow comprised:

- approximately 108.5 GL of Entitlement Flow;
- approximately 8 GL of environmental water from the Commonwealth Environmental Water Holder (CEWH), The Living Murray (TLM) and other sources;
- approximately 148 GL of unregulated flow; and
- approximately 57.7 GL of spilt SA Storage Right from Lake Victoria.

STORAGE VOLUMES

Murray-Darling Basin storage volumes at 10 August 2016 and 10 August 2015

Storage	Full Supply Volume (GL)	10-08-2016 (GL)	10-08-2015 (GL)	Long-term average (end of August)
Dartmouth	3 856	2 129 (55%)	2 745 (71%)	
Hume	3 003	2 344 (78%)	1 249 (42%)	
Lake Victoria	677	579 (85%)	447 (66%)	
Menindee Lakes	*1 731	**155 (9%)	99 (6%)	
TOTAL	9 267	5 207 (56%)	4 540 (49%)	7 127 (77%)

*Menindee Lakes can be surcharged to 2 015 GL

**Menindee Lakes are under New South Wales control

MENINDEE LAKES

Under the Murray-Darling Basin Agreement, the Murray-Darling Basin Authority controls the Menindee Lakes until the stored water volume decreases to 480 GL. The New South Wales Government assumes control of the storage at 480 GL and maintains control until the volume in storage exceeds 640 GL. On 18 February 2014, the volume in the Menindee Lakes dropped to below 480 GL and control switched to the New South Wales Government.

Given that the Menindee Lakes remain under New South Wales control, there is less flexibility in the way water can be delivered to South Australia in 2016, unless the storage position improves significantly.

RAINFALL AND TEMPERATURE OUTLOOK

The latest Bureau of Meteorology weather outlook for August to October 2016 indicates above average rainfall is likely across the Murray-Darling Basin with temperatures below average. The outlook is influenced by a negative Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD), which typically brings higher than usual winter and spring rainfall to southern Australia. La Niña conditions are neutral in the Pacific Ocean. The Bureau of Meteorology refers to this situation as a La Niña watch. La Niña watch means there is approximately 50% chance of a La Niña event in 2016. La Niña conditions usually contribute towards above average rainfall across northern, central and eastern Australia.

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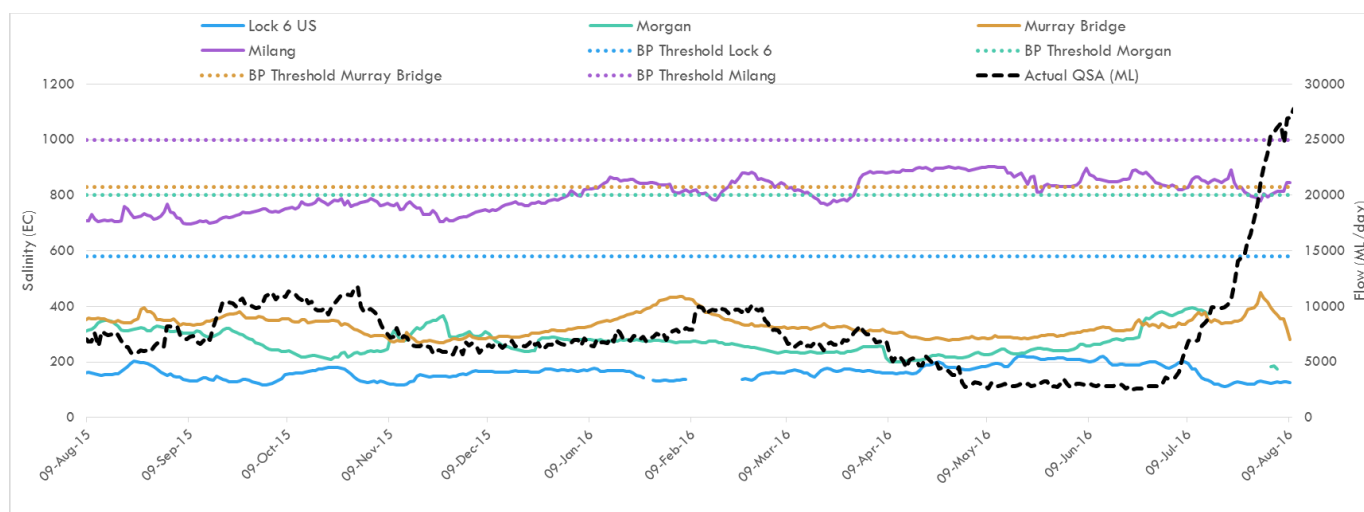
WATER QUALITY - Salinity

A number of targets are identified under the Basin Plan, which all Basin States must have regard to in managing River Murray flows. The targets for real-time salinity are identified below. Salinity must not exceed these values for 95 per cent of the time:

- 580 EC at Lock 6
- 800 EC at Morgan
- 830 EC at Murray Bridge
- 1 000 EC at Milang

The following graph shows the salinity at these locations and the flow to South Australia (QSA) from August 2015 to August 2016. The dashed-lines identify the Basin Plan (BP) thresholds for the corresponding colour coded location.

SA River Murray Daily Average Salinity



Note: Missing Lock 6 salinity readings from 8-23 February 2016 is due to a faulty EC sensor.
The missing Morgan salinity readings from 16-27 July 2016 is due to a faulty EC sensor

FLOW OUTLOOK

South Australia is experiencing a unique situation where it is currently expecting to receive less than its Entitlement Flow for the 2016-17 water year, but receiving an unregulated flow event. The unregulated flow event is a result of rainfall and inflows to the River Murray System below Hume and Dartmouth Reservoirs (from sources such as the Murrumbidgee and Ovens Rivers), therefore the only opportunity to capture and store (regulate) this water is in Lake Victoria. Lake Victoria is now effectively full so the additional water will flow into South Australia as an unregulated flow (meaning it cannot be captured in a Murray-Darling Basin Authority controlled storage and allocated for use at a later time).

The flow at the South Australian border is approximately 27 GL/day and will increase to around 29 GL/day during the coming week. It comprises the normal August Entitlement Flow of 4 GL/day plus environmental water and unregulated flow. There is potential for further increases over the coming weeks in response to ongoing high inflows upstream of Yarrawonga Weir.

The flow over Lock 1 is approximately 25 GL/day and will increase to around 26 GL/day during the coming week, depending on weather conditions and extractions.

It is important to note that flow forecasts in this advice are based on the information available at the time of preparation. They may change as new gauging information becomes available, or due to rainfall events or changed operations upstream. The forecasts will be revised as new information becomes available.

ENVIRONMENTAL WATER

During August 2016, the Commonwealth Environmental Water Holder (CEWH) and the Murray-Darling Basin Authority's *The Living Murray* are expected to provide up to 2 GL of environmental water to South Australia. The environmental water will provide in-channel, Lower Lakes and Coorong environmental and water quality benefits.

DEWNR is continuing discussions regarding environmental water to be delivered during 2016-17.

MURRAY MOUTH

Dredging operations at the Murray Mouth commenced on 9 January 2015 to maintain connectivity (exchange of water) between the Coorong and the Southern Ocean. Dredges are operating in the Tauwitchere and Goolwa Channels. At 7 August 2016, approximately 1 531 442 cubic metres of sand had been removed. The dredging operations combined with recent significant barrage releases have improved conditions at the Murray Mouth.

Mariners are advised that there are a number of shallow zones in and adjacent to the Murray Mouth, and should follow all directions in the area and reduce their speed. Boats equipped with echo sounders should regularly check depths and avoid travelling at low tide. Mariners are reminded that navigation through the Murray Mouth is only permitted during daylight hours and that Exclusion Zones established around the dredging operations remain in place to ensure public safety. For more information refer to the Notice to Mariners at <http://dpti.sa.gov.au/news/?a=247918>

There is also a partial park closure in place for the northern tip of the Coorong National Park. For more information refer to the following http://www.environment.sa.gov.au/parks/Safety/Park_closures/141219-coorong-national-park. Signage has been installed at appropriate locations advising of Exclusion Zones.

BARRAGE OPERATIONS AND WATER LEVELS IN THE LOWER LAKES

The water level in Lake Alexandrina is approximately 0.65 m AHD and in Lake Albert approximately 0.77 m AHD. The difference in water levels is due to wind effects.

Due to favourable weather conditions and the recent increasing volumes of River Murray unregulated flow, large volumes of water are being released from the barrages into the Coorong. The event began Friday 5 August 2016 and was carried out until Wednesday 10 August 2016. Releases were made via Goolwa, Mundoo, Ewe Island and Tauwitchere barrages. The primary aims of these releases were to reduce salinity levels in the Lower Lakes and scour sand from the Murray Mouth. Fishways are operational to provide fish passage between Lake Alexandrina and the Coorong.

Following the event, the barrages will be closed from time to time to minimise the risk of seawater entering Lake Alexandrina during adverse conditions. During the week ending 9 August 2016 total barrage releases were approximately 241 GL.

SA Water will continue to operate the barrages to minimise any negative salinity impacts from reverse flow events.

Water levels and barrage operations are monitored closely by South Australian Government agencies the Murray-Darling Basin Authority and Commonwealth Environmental Water Office.

WEIR POOL OPERATIONS

The Lock 1 weir pool remains approximately 0.1 m below the normal pool level of 3.2 m AHD to enable engineering investigations to be undertaken at the weir.

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Using the current unregulated flow event, the Lock 2 and Lock 5 weir pools have been raised to the top of their normal operating range as defined in the table below.

Weir	Normal Pool Level (NPL) m AHD	Normal Operating Range m AHD
Lock 5 - Renmark	16.30	16.22 - 16.43
Lock 2 – Waikerie	6.10	6.02 - 6.40

Raising the water level to the top of the normal operating range is being treated as the first stage of a more substantial weir pool raising event being considered by DEWNR. The next stage, commencing 15 August 2016, will be to raise the Lock 2 weir pool by up to 0.75 m above normal pool level (NPL) and Lock 5 weir pool by up to 0.5 m above NPL, during spring (August to October). This would raise Lock 2 to 6.85 m AHD and Lock 5 to 16.80 m AHD.

Weir pool manipulations aim to reinstate some of the natural variability of water levels in the River Murray system, which has been lost due to river regulation. The manipulations will assist to improve lateral connectivity, health, resilience and biodiversity of the river channel, floodplain and wetlands. It is intended that weir pool manipulations will become a routine part of river operations.

CHOWILLA WATERING

A range of environmental watering actions are being considered for the Chowilla Floodplain Icon site during 2016-17. Commencing Wednesday 10 August 2016, operations began to further test the Chowilla regulator and ancillary structures. Testing will involve the progressive placing of stop logs between the concrete piers at the Chowilla regulator to raise water levels behind the structure. The event will target an initial Chowilla regulator height of up to 19.4 m AHD (3.1 m above normal pool level) and if flow conditions increase, then the target height about increase to 19.75 m AHD. Engineering checks and monitoring of creek and floodplain conditions will be undertaken throughout the event to ensure the Regulator and ancillary structures are operating as they were designed to do.

As water levels are raised behind the Chowilla regulator, Lock 6 will also be progressively raised by up to a maximum of 62 cm to ensure sufficient flow through the Chowilla anabranch is maintained. This raising of the Lock 6 water level is important for the management of water quality and protection of important habitat for native fish.

MODERNISATION OF WAIKERIE RIVER VESSEL WASTE DISPOSAL STATION

Modernisation of the Waikerie River Vessel Waste Disposal Station commenced on 25 July 2016. The facility will be closed until 31 October 2016. Alternative temporary arrangements for pumping waste from vessels have been established. The temporary pump-out service is available 1 kilometre downstream of the Waikerie River Vessel Waste Disposal Station. Users will need to call Mr Mick Kemp on 0428 861 777 to arrange a suitable time between 8 am and 4 pm. Please note that at least 3 hours notice will be essential.

NAVIGATION ISSUES

Sandbars in the vicinity of the Murray Mouth may cause navigation hazards. Mariners are advised to navigate with caution when operating in the area. Sandbars are also present along sections of the River Murray, downstream of Locks 7 and 8 and in South Australia. All watercraft users should be aware of the risk of submerged navigation hazards, and should regularly check river depth.

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RIVER MURRAY WATER LEVELS

Below is a table of River Murray water levels at a number of locations from Lock 10 (near Wentworth) to Murray Bridge.

River Murray Water Levels on 10 August 2016

Location	River km	Normal Pool Level	Current Level (m AHD)	1974 Flood Level (m AHD)	1993 Flood Level (m AHD)	2011 High Water Level (m AHD)
Lock 10	825.0	30.80	-	33.81	33.32	32.28
Lock 9 Kulnine	764.8	27.40	27.52	30.03	29.44	28.80
Lock 8 Wangumma	725.7	24.60	24.80	27.60	27.19	26.79
Lock 7 Rufus River	696.6	22.10	22.78	25.70	25.24	24.92
Lock 6 Murtho	619.8	19.25	19.28	21.03	20.50	20.11
Renmark	567.4	-	-	18.54	18.04	17.38
Lock 5	562.4	16.30	16.42	18.07	17.50	17.05
Lyrup	537.8	-	13.47	16.85	16.26	15.68
Berri	525.9	-	13.33	15.81	15.74	15.16
Lock 4	516.2	13.20	13.25	15.65	15.08	14.75
Loxton	489.9	-	10.96	15.05	14.12	13.42
Cobdogla	446.9	-	-	13.44	12.38	11.52
Lock 3	431.4	9.80	9.84	13.16	12.02	10.93
Overland Corner	425.9	-	7.29	12.73	11.58	10.27
Waikerie	383.6	-	-	11.26	10.24	9.06
Lock 2	362.1	6.10	6.45	10.28	9.30	8.25
Cadell	332.6	-	-	9.17	8.08	6.82
Morgan	321.7	-	3.59	8.85	7.65	6.20
Lock 1 Blanchetown	274.2	3.20	3.10	6.81	5.38	4.42
Swan Reach	245.0	0.75	0.97	6.06	4.51	3.09
Mannum PS	149.8	0.75	0.73	3.15	1.90	1.46
Murray Bridge	115.3	0.75	0.67	2.06	1.26	1.21

Note that the above water levels may be affected by local wind conditions.

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FURTHER INFORMATION

The WaterConnect website is South Australia's comprehensive water information portal and can be accessed at <http://www.waterconnect.sa.gov.au>

Up-to-date River Murray salinity, flow and water level information can be accessed at the Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources, SA Water and Murray-Darling Basin Authority websites
www.environment.sa.gov.au/managing-natural-resources/river-murray/water-allocation-and-trade/water-allocations-and-announcements
www.waterconnect.sa.gov.au/Systems/RTWD/Pages/Default.aspx
www.sawater.com.au/SAWater/Environment/WaterProofingAdelaide/TheRiverMurray/RMOU/Dailyflow.htm
<http://livedata.mdba.gov.au/>

The latest news, information and announcements about the River Murray and Basin Plan are available at [River Murray Update](#)

The Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources has published a series of inundation maps for the River Murray. They are available at www.waterconnect.sa.gov.au/Systems/RMIM/SitePages/Home.aspx

Information on the management of acid drainage water in the Lower River Murray can be accessed at www.epa.sa.gov.au/environmental_info/water_quality/programs/acid_sulfate_soils/lower_river_murray_reclaimed_irrigation_area_lmria

Details of river height and rainfall information in the River Murray within Victoria and New South Wales are available at the Bureau of Meteorology website www.bom.gov.au/vic/flood

Information provided by the Commonwealth Environmental Water Office can be accessed at www.environment.gov.au/ewater/southern/murray/lower-murray.html

Information on The Living Murray can be accessed at www.mdba.gov.au/managing-water/environmental-water/delivering-environmental-water/living-murray-program

Chowilla Floodplain Icon Site management www.environment.sa.gov.au/Chowilla-floodplain

Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources www.environment.sa.gov.au/Home

Information provided by the Department of Transport, Energy and Infrastructure on boat licences, registering motor boats, owning and operating water craft, and boat and marine safety can be accessed at www.sa.gov.au/boatingmarine

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