



Supplementary submission to Regional Aust Committee
(Supplement to submission number 617)

This updates my original submission (especially the included “Summary Table”), to incorporate the following,

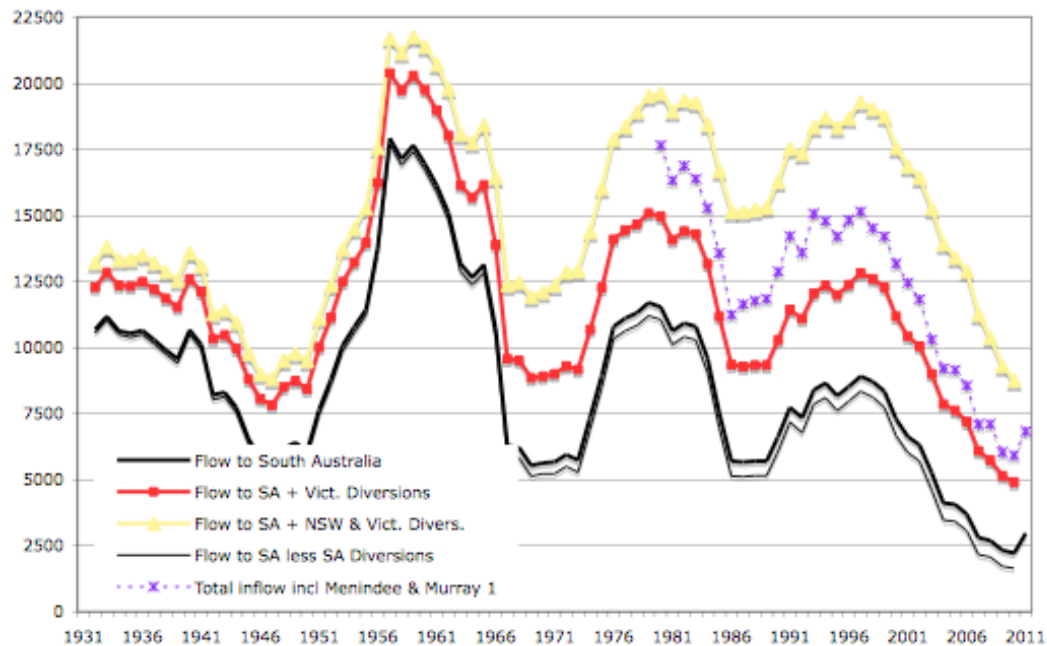
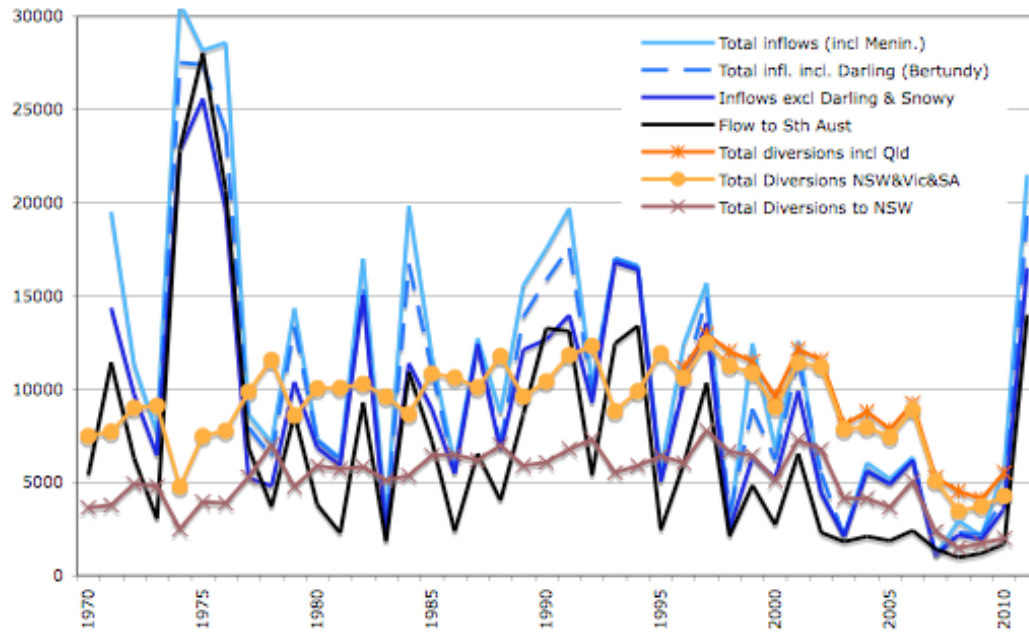
- the MDBA submission (with much additional detail on actual diversions) and evidence to the committee, the MDBA chairs 7 April speech, and, other transcripts and submissions added to the committees website since my original submission,
- show likely total inflows in financial year 2010/11 against the perspective of past financial years – especially given the apparent absence of comparative historical data in the other submissions to the committee that I have read,
- a reduced version of material (and other updating) I would have submitted to the committee in person had public hearings not ended.

As the rebound in inflows, dam levels and southern basin river flows began in the second half of 2010 (and continued so strongly in early 2011), they stand out more sharply in financial years than in “calendar year” aggregates shown in my earlier submissions to MDBA and this committee. The black line in the top panel of the following graph shows that (even if no rain fell in May/June) **the “Flow to South Australia” (and to the Murray mouth) in 2010/11 will be the highest since the 1970s** (and the “summary table” shows many other aggregates recovering strongly). The blue lines show the main inflow aggregates published regularly by the MDBA – and which are so difficult to reconcile with totals shown in the “guide” (eg about 9000GL pa for “Total inflows -excluding Menindee and Snowy releases” – compared with 15900 in the Guide for ‘Total inflows - excluding Darling’). The brown lines show total diversions for NSW and the total for “NSW, Vic & S.A” – and the orange line adds Queensland for the dozen years data is available. Despite year to year fluctuations, one can discern an upward trend in NSW and Victorian diversions until the late 1990s – when the recent long period of low inflows began.

The lower panel attempts to reduce the impact of short term fluctuations by reverting to 10 year averages – and a longer time period. The longer term growth in NSW and Victorian diversions shows up as the difference between the red and black, and yellow and red lines respectively. The long term downtrend in “flow to SA” is clearly due to diversions upstream. The difference between the two black lines shows how small South Aust diversions are in relation to both the total water flowing to SA – and as a proportion of basin wide diversions. The dotted purple line shows the broadest aggregate one can compile from MDBA data, ie Total inflows, including Menindee and Snowy Mountains releases from Murray 1. It is confusing for the MDBA to publish series for “System Inflows” whose average aggregate levels are smaller than some of their data on “diversions”

As the rapid growth in recent months in 2010/11 “year to date” totals was predictable from water already in the system, my conclusions have not changed. **My original submission focused heavily on apparent flaws in modeling - both economic and streamflow/salinity.** Even although it may not have been picked up by others, **there should be no doubt that modeling underlying figure 8.7 in the guide (Salt exports through the Murray mouth) is flawed** – as it seems based on an assumption that salt “exports” rise in direct proportion to river flows (and ignores salt removed by interception schemes upstream). There is abundant evidence that “on average” higher flows mean lower average salinity (top panel of “graph III” in my original submission). Thus, optimum flows to the Murray mouth could be much less than 7060 and 7745 GL pa suggested in the guides scenarios of cuts of 3000 and 4000GL.

Flows and diversions by financial years



All data in gigalitres in year to June. Inflows data as published in MDBA weekly reports. Diversions data from MDBA submission to Regional Aust committee. Data for 2010/11 assumes no new inflows after mid April, and 20,000ml per day to SA from end April.

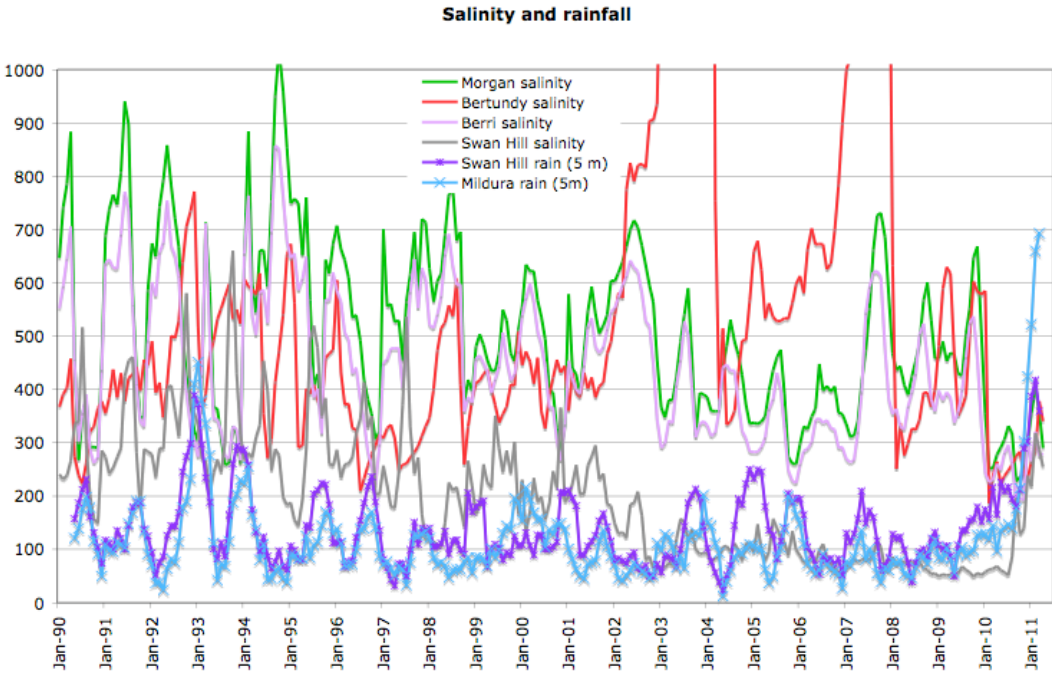
I note many others (including bodies/people of considerable standing) have made written and oral submissions to the committee about weaknesses of modeling used in the “guide”. I also note ABARES evidence to the committee supported its economic modeling (showing large cuts in water producing small reductions in basin employment) – but find it unconvincing. I acknowledge (ABARES defence) that reduced availability of water would encourage greater

use on crops yielding higher returns - but note other submissions have pointed to some such crops, eg grapes and other fruit, being prone to major price gluts from oversupply.

One could argue about the reliability of models (both economic and water flows) until the cows come home - but some will remain skeptical (often justifiably) no matter how good the models are. In these circumstances, it is unwise to rely on “model results” when there is more easily understood evidence available – as there is with the case for reducing overall diversions from (at least some) basin rivers. My graphs and “summary table” contain some examples.

I am encouraged by statements by the MDBA’s new chair about a fresh start to the “guide” and that the next version will be a “starting point” for further discussions with stakeholders. Further, working through the details (including how much engineering solutions may contribute) and alignment with State Govt. water plans will take some years. I hope this committee will emphasize the desirability of a careful considered approach on the basis of the best available objective evidence. It seems to me that **working towards targets for desirable flows at various points in the basin (especially end flows of major tributaries) seems more important than setting SDLs based on long term averages**. It does not make sense to reduce diversion limits to apply in years when water is plentiful. The last decade demonstrated that the critical issues are fluctuations in inflows/availability and how to reduce diversions and/or supply the environment when water is scarce.

On the subjects of shortage and objective indicators, I return to the indicator of system health where there is long run historical data, ie salinity – the subject of the following graph. My original submission noted that excessive salinity and other degradations in the lower Murray and lakes in the decade to 2010 seemed as much due to prolonged low inflows to the system as to excessive diversions (which the SDLs proposed in the Guide would not have stopped – without further cuts in temporary allocations). It also noted that salinity in the lower Murray and Lake Alexandrina had recovered to close to longer term lows by the end of 2010 – well



before the peak flows generated by the summer floods in Qld, NSW and Victoria had arrived. These floodwaters washed a lot of long term build up of salt and decayed vegetation into the river, especially in northern Victoria, and produced adverse “spikes” in water quality. However, despite record rains across northern Victoria, the spikes in salinity went to smaller peaks than in earlier years and are now receding. This is despite the proportion of flows coming from the (usually much saltier) Darling being above long term averages and still rising. Thus, salinity in the lower Murray and Lake Alexandrina seems to be in the process of returning to record lows. The graph on the preceding page shows monthly average salinity (microseimens/cm – last plot is for the first half of April) and mm of rainfall in the previous 5 months at some relevant points on the Murray and lower Darling (5 months because it suits the scale and covers the length of the average rain season).

After sharp falls in the middle months of 2010, associated with the initial recovery in flows to the lower lakes, salinity in lake Albert has fallen more slowly. To have such a slow decline (from about 8000 to 6700u/cm) in the 5 months to mid April despite over 9000GL of water flowing past Blanchetown suggests that engineering works need to be part of the solution in the lower lakes (as I believe they should be in many other parts of the basin).

I am also attaching updates of graphs in my original submission most affected by additional data (ie graphs 1, III and V) although some changes are fairly minor. I have changed the scale on the lower panel of graph III to show lake levels, and the recent reductions in salinity at Milang and Potalock on Lake Alexandrina more clearly - at the expense of the 2007-9 extremes at Goolwa disappearing off the top of the scale. Perhaps it is also worth noting that the “average” seasonal trough in storage levels is normally in (early?) May – yet the total in storages (graph I) continued rising almost throughout 2010/11 – and is around record levels for this time of year. Surely such a strong position suggests that this committee (and the MDBA) has time to fully assess the environmental benefits of the recent rains before the MDBA releases an updated guide – which I fervently hope will contain much more objective historical data and analysis than its predecessor.

As noted previously, I want to see BOTH a healthy river system and communities within it and am happy to assist the committee however I reasonably can. Naturally, this would include traveling to Canberra to attend a meeting of the committee and provide any supporting material may seek.

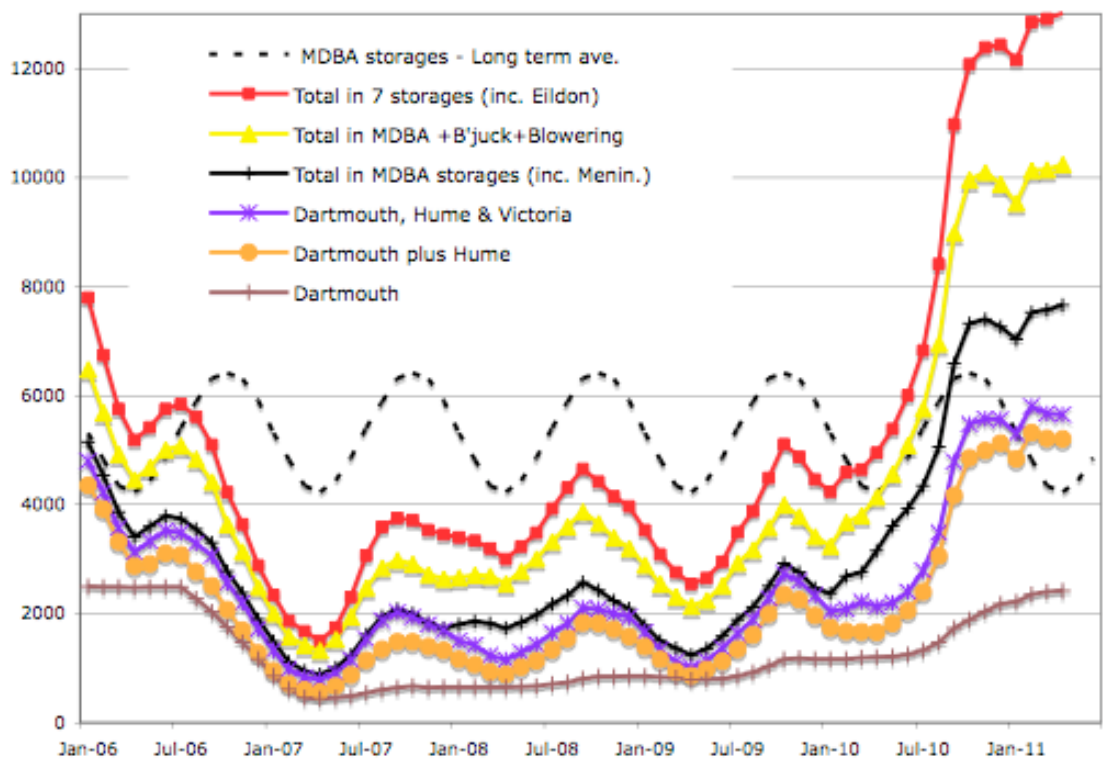
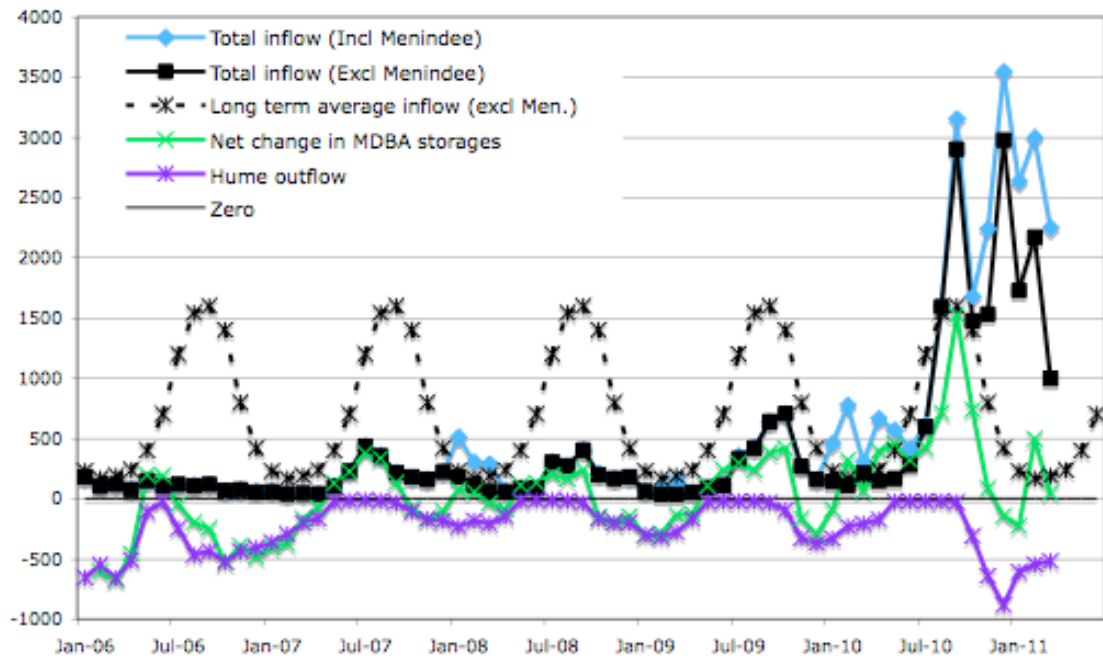
Rob Foster
18 April 2011

(Copy to MDBA)

SUMMARY TABLE

	A	B	C	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W		
1	As per Model used in guide to Plan				Last	Last																As proposed for red-	
2	annual Diversion flow limit at end				100+ yrs	40 yrs																uctions in Diversions	
3	15959				na	na																2000/10 of 3000gal	
4	1021				na	na																of 4000gal	
5	Inflows																						
6	Inflows EXCL. Menindee & Snowy.																						
7	Snowy releases from Murray 1																						
8	Inflows into Menindee																						
9	Darling flow at Bourke																						
10	Darling end flow (Berumbury)																						
11	to Darling from Namoi (at Walgett)																						
12	to Darling from Macquarie (Cerulea)																						
13	Diversions in year to June																						
14	NSW Murray																						
15	Vic Murray (including Kiewa)																						
16	SA Murray																						
17	Total Murray (includes SA)																						
18	Murrumbidgee																						
19	Other NSW (Total NSW less Murray & Murrumb.)																						
20	Total NSW (Murray, Murrumb. & other)																						
21	Goulburn																						
22	Total Victoria (Murray, Goulburn & other)																						
23	Total Queensland																						
24	Total (sum of above)																						
25	River flows																						
26	Outflow from Hume																						
27	from Ovens (Wingemba)																						
28	from Goulburn (near Murray)																						
29	from Murrumbidgee (Bairnsdale)																						
30	Murray at Euston																						
31	Murray flow to S.A.																						
32	Murray flow at Blanchetown																						
33	Basin total - outflow thru Murray mouth																						
34	Water in Storages (end Jun except 2011)																						
35	Dartmouth																						
36	Hume																						
37	Victoria																						
38	Menindee																						
39	MDOA dams (incl Menindee																						
40	% of capacity																						
41	Burrinjuck																						
42	Blowering																						
43	Elden																						
44	Major 7 dams (listed above)																						
45	% capacity																						
46	change (major 7)																						
47	One indicator of system health - Salinity (Calendar years)																						
48	at Swan Hill																						
49	at Morgan																						
50	at Milng (Lake Alexandrina)																						
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52																							
53																							
54																							
55	Notes: Unless otherwise noted, all flows and levels data are in gigalitres for the year ending June. Salinity is average daily microsiemens per cm for calendar year. All data for 2010/11 is up to mid April.																						
56	Most data on actual diversions (exc. interceptions) from MDOA submission to Regional Australia committee. 2010/11 YTD from MDOA weekly reports. Some inconsistencies between components & totals.																						
57	Most long term data on flows, storages & salinity taken from an excel 'workbook' supplied by MDOA on 30 November - in response to a written request. This has been supplemented where necessary																						
58	by data in MDOA/MDOA 'Murray River' weekly reports', annual reports or 'Drought updates', '100year+' (& some 'last 40 years') averages are calendar years. Namoi & Macquarie data from NSW water;																						
59	Updated mid Apr 11. (some data still subject to checking/revision). Although many river flows are past their peaks, 'year to date' totals for Blanchetown, 'flow to S.A.' & Berumbury are still rising sharply.																						
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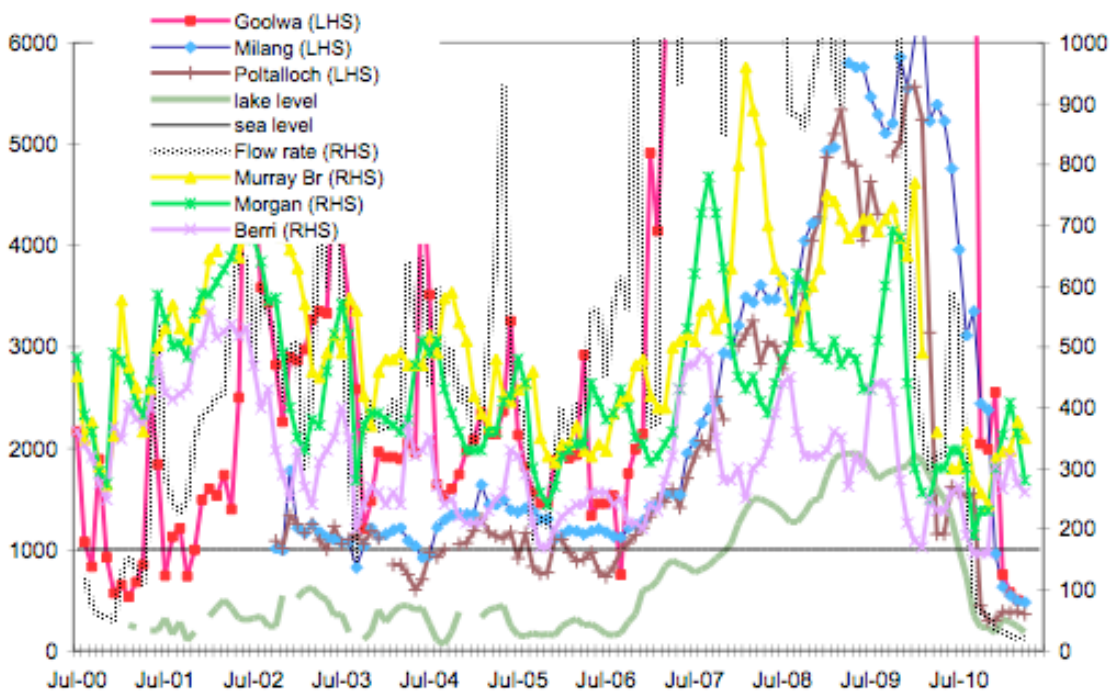
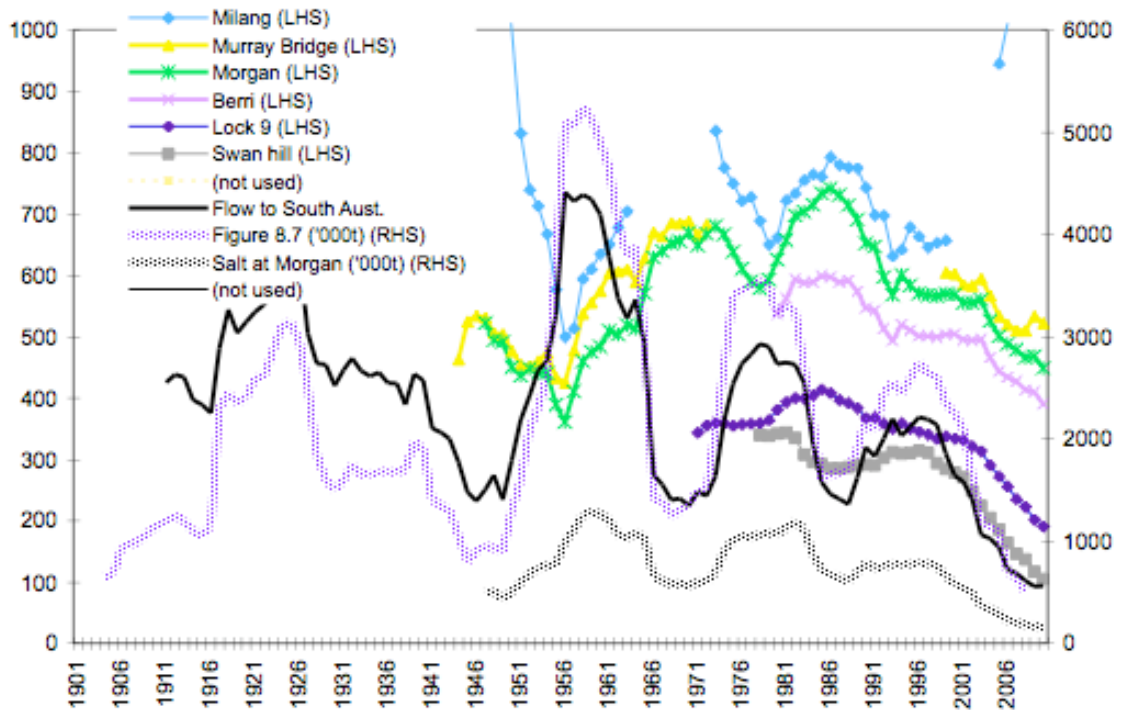
Graph I **Inflows and storage levels**



All data in gigalitres. Plotted monthly to end Mar 2011, storage levels to mid April.

Graph III

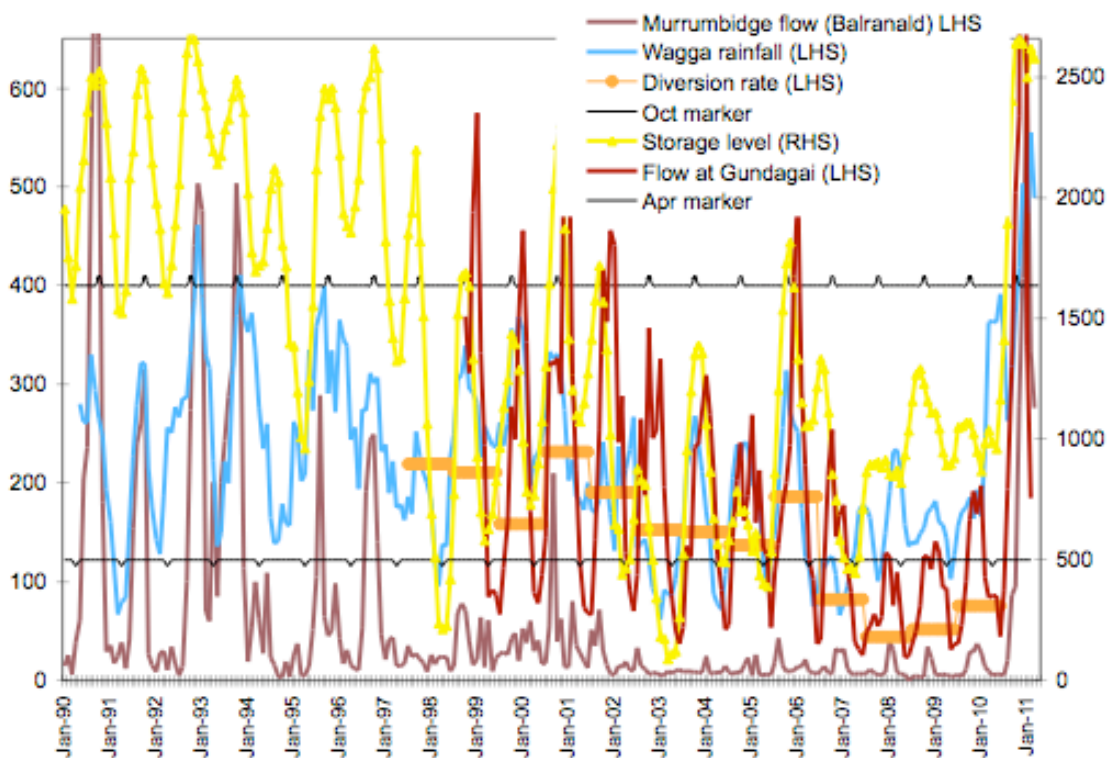
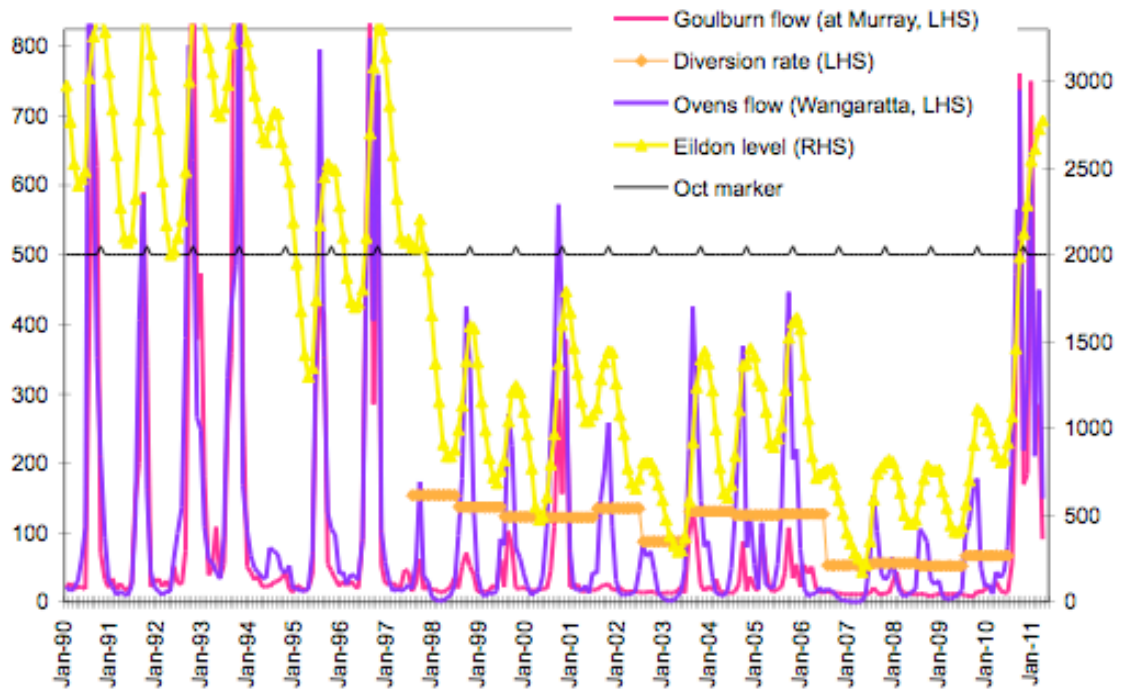
Salinity



All lines with markers show salinity levels in microseimens/cm. Top panel is average in 10 years ending the year shown. Lower panel monthly - last plots are mid Apr 2011. Flow rate in lower panel is days to fill L. Alexandrina. Lake level is mm from 1m above sea level on inverted scale. From 2007 to early 2010 Goolwa levels were above 10,000 (up to 30,000) and would not fit the scale.

Graph V

Goulburn and Murrumbidgee flows and storage



Monthly flows and levels in gigaliters. Diversion rate are annual diversions divided by 12. Wagga rainfall is mm in previous 5 months. Last plots for Mar 2011.

