

15 November 2019

NSW Murray and Lower Darling

Water allocation update

General security allocations in the NSW Murray and Lower Darling regulated river water sources **remain unchanged**.

Rainfall continues to trend well below average and inflows for October have been in the lowest 10 per cent of historical record. Rainfall in early November did not yield significant improvements to NSW's share of the Murray resource, due to reduced runoff from dry catchment conditions.

The total improvement to the NSW resource, after adjusting for trade and accounts reconciliation, is 15,000 megalitres (ML). Some of this improvement has been used to reduce the Conveyance entitlement shortfall by 5,000 ML.

Winter and spring are historically the wetter seasons for the southern basin. As the bulk of this period has passed without providing enough water, small improvements now must be set aside to underpin next year's high priority commitments. In reality however, individual storms can bring heavy rainfall and good inflows at any time and assessments will continue to be undertaken to ensure available water is promptly allocated to entitlement holders in priority order.

The Menindee Lakes system remains critical; below 1 per cent full, holding just 10,400 ML. The widespread cease-to-flow conditions pose significant challenges and risks.

2019-20	High Security	General Security	Average Carryover	Drought Stage	
Murray	97%	0%	18%		Stage 2
Lower Darling	30%	0%	19%		Stage 4

Drought stage

The **NSW Murray** regulated river water source is in Stage 2 drought criticality. Drought operational planning has commenced so that contingency measures can be readied to protect critical water supplies if conditions deteriorate beyond this year. A Critical Water Advisory Panel has been formed for southern valleys to provide advice on drought management options and a public drought information session is planned for 27 November at Deniliquin Golf Club from 5pm.

The **Lower Darling** regulated river water source is at maximum Stage 4 drought criticality and there are no foreseeable inflows. Restrictions limit water usage to critical needs.

The temporary water restriction is likely to remain until resources improve in the Menindee system. Follow this link for further details on the reasons for the temporary restriction:

www.industry.nsw.gov.au/water/allocations-availability/temporary-water-restrictions

More information on NSW's Extreme Events Policy and related drought stages can be found at: www.industry.nsw.gov.au/water/allocations-availability/droughts-floods/extreme-events

Storage levels (as at 14 November 2019)*

- Dartmouth Dam is 55 per cent full – falling – holding 2,116,000 ML.
- Hume Dam is 37 per cent full – falling – holding 1,120,000 ML.
- Lake Victoria is 76 per cent full – steady – holding 513,000 ML.

* NSW share of this water is approximately 26%, 49% and 47% for these storages respectively, or 36% in total.

State sharing of the Murray resource

The end of October accounts indicate that 4,000 gigalitres (GL) of total shared Murray resource is available in the extreme dry (99th percentile) case, of which about 1,580 GL is needed to run the system. The NSW portion of this shared resource is 900 GL based on rules in the Murray-Darling Basin Agreement. Following adjustments, including trade, tributary inflows and usage to date, the assessment results in 960 GL of water being available for NSW to allocate.

Climatic outlook

The Bureau of Meteorology seasonal outlook for December 2019 to February 2020 indicates that the Murray catchment is likely to experience drier than average conditions in the headwater regions and slighter better conditions downstream of the major storages. While near average conditions may be expected in some parts, it is important to note that the ‘wet’ season is over and that average inflows for the remainder of the water year are likely to be low. Temperatures are likely to be above average.

The Bureau indicates that the El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO) remains neutral. Modelling suggests that the ENSO is likely to remain neutral over the remainder of 2019 and into 2020. Positive Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD) conditions are forecast well into summer, suppressing rainfall and increasing temperatures.

For further details: www.bom.gov.au/climate/outlooks/#/overview/summary

Trade

In the Murray, trade across the Barmah choke remains restricted to ‘**no net trade downstream**’. Downstream trade opens to the extent of the volume of any upstream trade. The trade restriction helps to protect existing downstream entitlement holders from an increased risk of delivery shortfall, due to the limited physical capacity of the Barmah Choke. Water users are encouraged to monitor the Murray-Darling Basin Authority (MDBA) website (www.mdba.gov.au) for information about the trade balance and status of trade.

The Menindee Lakes system is effectively empty. Temporary trade with the Murray is closed and typically remains closed until the system recovers to hold more than 640 GL of water and becomes part of the shared Murray system. Trade within the Lower Darling water source is allowed, although there is no regulated water delivery.

Trade **into** the Murrumbidgee Valley is open; however, trade **out** is closed. Water users should monitor the WaterNSW website (www.waternsw.com.au) for daily information about the IVT account balance and status of trade. Trade **out** of the valley will open when the IVT balance falls to 85 GL, but will close again should it rise to 100 GL.

Next announcement

The next water allocation statement for the NSW Murray and Lower Darling valleys will be on **Monday 2 December 2019**.

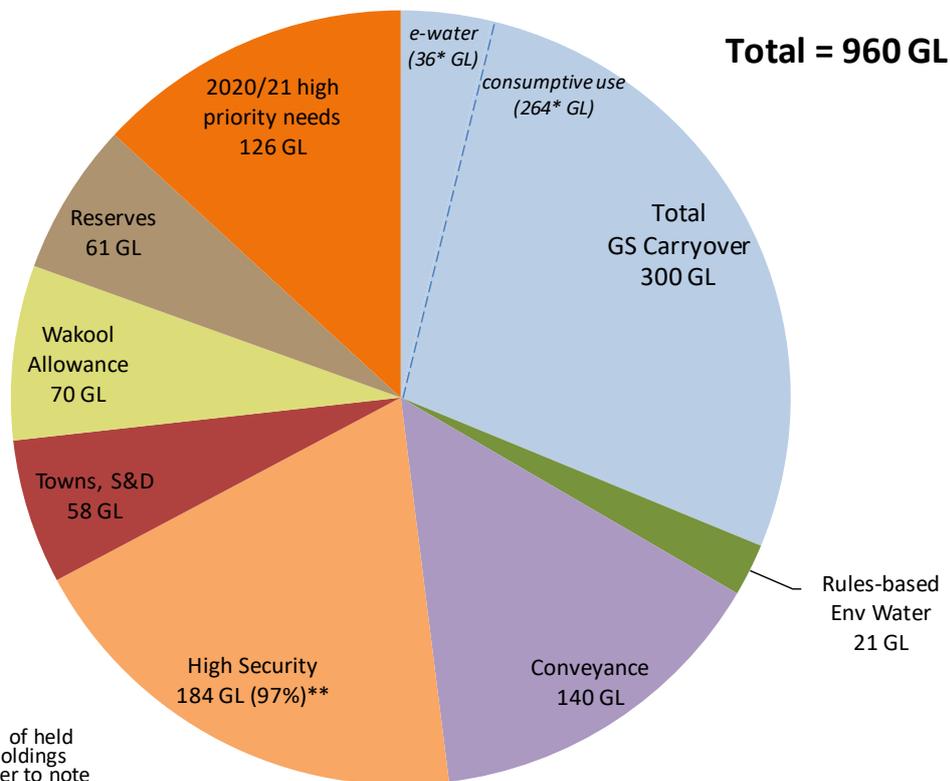
Updated probability analysis showing likely improvement in water availability under different inflow scenarios will be provided in the 16 December 2019 announcement.

NSW Murray resource assessment data sheet

Resource Distribution (15 November) for 2019-20	Volume (GL)
Total Available Resource ⁽¹⁾	960
less	
Carryover ^{(2), (8)}	300
Rules based Environmental Water ⁽³⁾	21
Towns, Stock, Domestic ⁽⁴⁾	58 (100%)
Announced High Security subcategory ⁽⁴⁾	<1 (100%)
Announced High Security ⁽⁴⁾	184 (97%)
Conveyance ⁽⁵⁾	140 (42%)
Wakool Allowance ⁽⁶⁾	70
Reserves ⁽⁷⁾	61
Announced General Security ⁽⁸⁾	0 (0%)
2020-21 high priority needs ⁽⁹⁾	126

*See notes below.

NSW Murray resource distribution 2019-20 – 15 November 2019



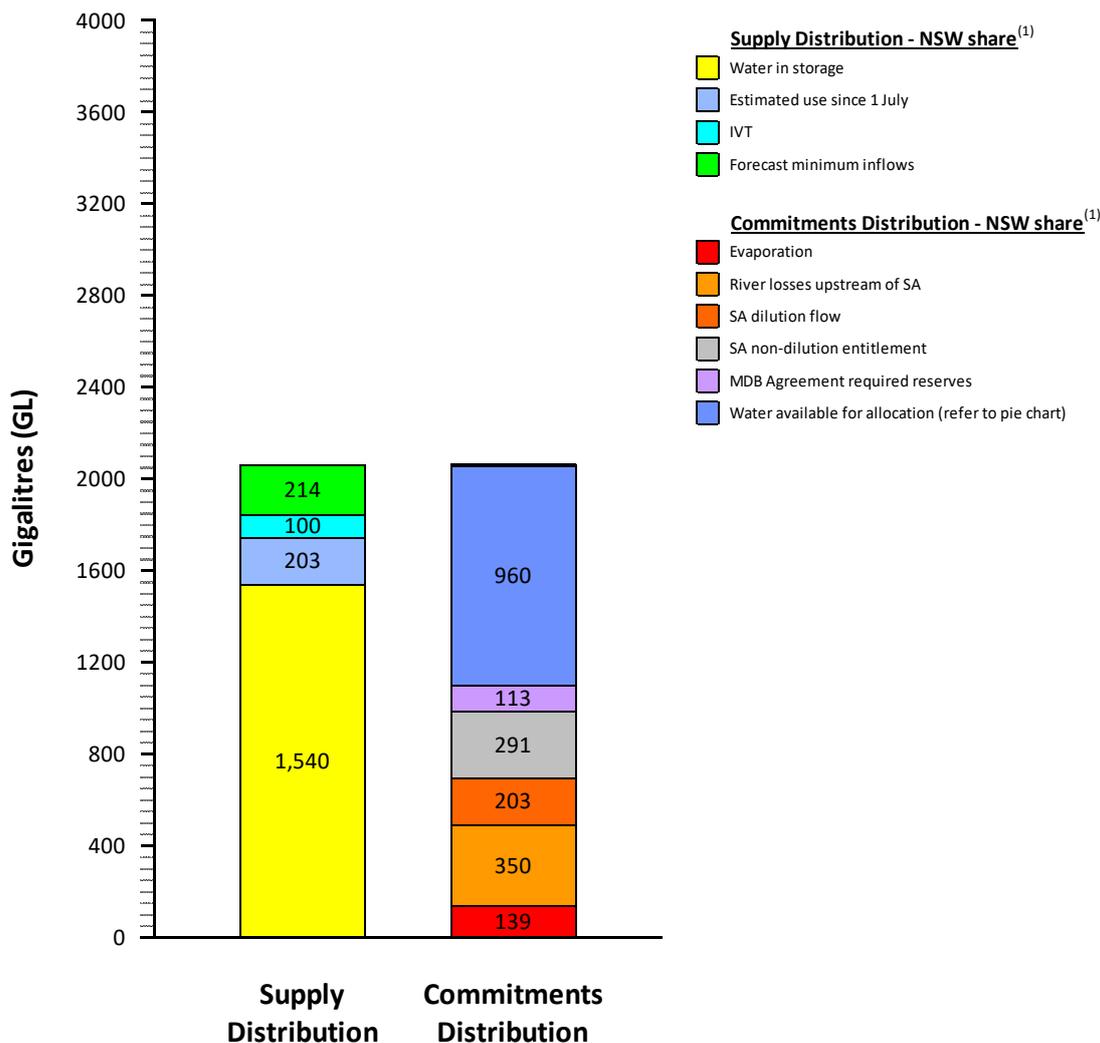
* indicative breakdown of held environmental water holdings (OEH, TLM, CEWH), refer to note
 ** includes <1GL (100%) for HS subcategory

Data sheet notes

- (1) Total available resource - NSW's state share of active storage volume (Hume, Dartmouth, Menindee and Lake Victoria) as assessed and accounted for under the Murray-Darling Basin Agreement at the time of the assessment plus any usable flows in transit plus assumed (99%ile) inflows for the rest of the year plus Snowy Hydro's assured Required Annual Release (RAR) (including any flex (pre-release) from the prior year), as well as estimated usage to date. Snowy Hydro's M1 releases to date for this water year (2019-20) is estimated to be about 380GL. NSW is in Special Accounting with South Australia (SA), details of which can be found in the MDB Agreement clauses 123-129. Special accounting is triggered when forecasts indicate that NSW is unable to meet the required reserve of 1,250GL by the end of the water year to supply SA with its entitlement in the following year.
- (2) Carryover – NSW Murray general security water users can carryover a maximum account balance of 50 per cent of their entitlement into the following water year. The account limit is 110 per cent of entitlement, meaning that account credits from allocation and/or carryover cannot exceed 110% of entitlement in any water year. The limit does not include allocation trade.
- (3) Primarily rules-based planned environmental water (PEW) – water required to be set aside to provide for riverine environments, as per water sharing plan and other inter-jurisdictional agreements. In the NSW Murray this includes the Murray Additional Allowance (MAA) (about 6GL) and the Barmah-Millewa Allowance (B-MA) (about 282GL – currently 100% borrowed). It also includes River Murray Increased Flows (RMIF) in Hume, accrued as part of the Snowy Water Initiative (currently about 15GL). The total commitments to B-MA and RMIF will decrease over the water year as they are released from Hume for use. Excludes 'licence-based' environmental water, known as held environmental water (HEW).
- (4) The *Water Sharing Plan for the New South Wales Murray and Lower Darling Regulated Rivers Water Sources 2016* has subcategories of high security licenses in the Murray Water Source. High security subcategory licences under *Part 7 Division 2 Clause 46(2)* that are present in the Murray include community and education, research, and town water supply. At the commencement of each water year, these licences are to receive 100% allocation, while remaining high security licences are to receive 97% allocation. For the purposes of this water allocation statement, the high security town water supply allocation volume has been grouped as "Towns, S&D".

- (5) Conveyance entitlement – a category of access licence originally issued to Irrigation Corporations to facilitate delivery of water through their channel systems. Allocation to this category is prescribed in the water sharing plan and is a function of current high and general security allocation.
- (6) Wakool Allowance – a conveyance volume necessary for NSW to operate the Edward-Wakool system. Typically up to 70 GL.
- (7) Reserves – required primarily under statutory plans, up to 61GL; set aside for critical human needs in accordance with Clause 11.03 of the Basin Plan.
- (8) Held environmental water (HEW) – water administered by environmental water holders is reported here, with the associated portions of general security allocation and carryover also identified in the above pie chart. This reporting of held environmental water is limited to only NSW entitlements, reporting of credits to accounts (not usage or trade), and estimated to be 0GL of GS, 24GL of HS, 21GL of conveyance allocation and 36GL of GS carryover. These entitlements are held and/or managed either singly or jointly by various environmental holder groups, including the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH), The Living Murray (TLM) and the Commonwealth Environmental Water Holder (CEWH). Details on environmental holdings can be found on individual agency websites.
- (9) 2020-2021 high priority needs on 1 July 2020 - volume set aside to cover high priority needs on 1 July 2020, for 'Year 2', including potential carryover

NSW Murray water balance – 15 November 2019



Water balance notes:

- (1) Supply Distribution and Remaining Commitments – The volumes in the categories shown are only those relating to NSW's share of the resource, at the end of the preceding month. The categories include the following:
- **Water in storage:** Volumes in the dams at the end of the previous month. (Excludes water in storage unavailable to NSW under the water sharing arrangements of the Murray Darling Basin Agreement).
 - **Estimated use since 1 July:** Estimated NSW usage to-date, reconciled periodically with hydrographic updates (meter readings).
 - **Forecast inflows:** NSW's share of forecast inflows into the River Murray System based on assumed extremely dry future conditions (includes Snowy Hydro's guaranteed inflows for the water year, and Murrumbidgee end of system flows).
 - **I/T:** Total tributary system water bought by Murray system users that is yet to be delivered.
 - **Evaporation:** Water set aside for evaporation for the remainder of the year. This reduces as the year progresses.
 - **River losses upstream of SA:** Water budgeted for transmission losses from the River Murray system upstream of the South Australian border for the remainder of the year. Generally reduces as the water year progresses.
 - **SA non-dilution entitlement:** Water to supply South Australia's entitlement flow, as required under the Murray-Darling Basin (MDB) Agreement. Reduces as water year progresses.
 - **SA dilution flow:** Water to provide South Australia's dilution and conveyance component of flow, as required under the MDB Agreement. Reduces as the year progresses, unless Additional Dilution Flow (ADF) is triggered.
 - **MDB Agreement required reserves:** Includes conveyance reserve and minimum reserve to be set aside for use in the next water year, as required by the MDB Agreement in clause 102D and 103, respectively.
 - **Water available for allocation:** NSW's bulk share of the resource that can be assigned to NSW Murray entitlement holders based on the water sharing plan. Allocation of this volume is provided in the above table and pie chart.

NSW Murray Resource Assessment – Comparison with this time last year

Item	Mid Nov 2018 (GL)	Mid Nov 2019 (GL)	Comments
NSW share of total resources	1,035	960	Low resource due to continuation of dry conditions.
less			
Carryover	520	300	Lower carryover.
Environmental	72	21	Primarily RMIF.
Towns, Stock, Domestic	54	58	Broken Hill pipeline entitlement added.
Conveyance	150	140	Similar.
Wakool Loss	40	70	Higher due to June/July 2019 inflows.
High Security	185	184	Similar.
Reserves	14	187	Higher in anticipation of continued dry conditions, from cumulative resource improvements.
General Security	0	0	Same. Zero due to lack of resource.

Chances of improvement

The chances of improved general security allocation in the NSW Murray, based on a repeat of historical inflows, are provided in the following table under a variety of conditions.

The forecast from November is based on the driest one-third of years on record (dry tercile). The change from using all available data to using the driest third of all years (dry tercile) was made on the back of failed winter inflows and forecasts of a hot and dry spring and summer. Statistically, the likelihood of good inflows before next autumn/winter has reduced significantly. Allocations are likely to remain at current values under most scenarios (using dry tercile). Limited improvements in resource will be set aside to support high priority commitments for 2020-21 as a priority.

It is important to note that these estimates are indicative improvements only and are not guaranteed allocations. Estimates may change based on weather variability, water management decisions and other events. This means water users should use this information with caution and at their own risk, as it projects many months ahead.

Forecast General Security allocation (per cent) – using dry tercile

(Any carryover water can be added to these indicative allocations)

Historical Inflow Scenario	1 Dec 2019	1 Feb 2020
99 chances in 100 (extreme) (99%) [#]	0	0
9 chances in 10 (very dry) (90%)	0	0
3 chances in 4 (dry) (75%)	0	0
1 chance in 2 (mean) (50%)	0	0 [^]

Note 1: Estimated values indicative only, not guaranteed and subject to change based on actual events unfolding.

Note 2: Statistical values reflect NSW share of inflows, not whole of system inflows.

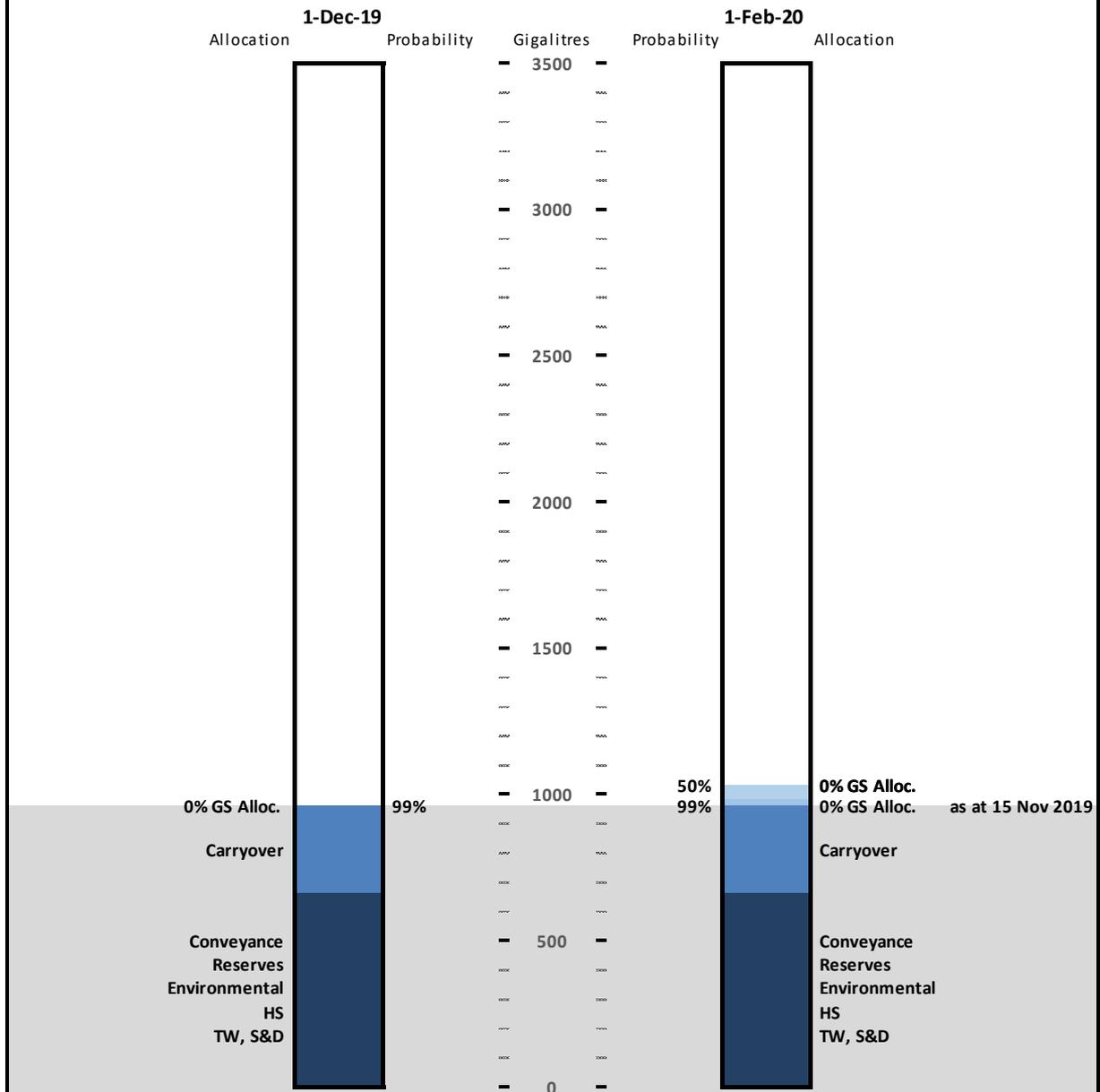
Note 3: Multi-history modelling using driest one-third years. Assumes GS carryover of 18%.

[#] Extreme dry baseline additionally includes Murrumbidgee end of system flows.

[^] By February, under mean (50th percentile) inflow conditions, Conveyance allocation is likely to be about 150GL.

NSW Murray Valley Outlook

as at 15 November 2019



This figure provides indicative improvements in general security allocations for two forecast snapshots, 1 December 2019 and 1 February 2020. The allocation improvements are indicative only, and do not constitute guaranteed allocations. As of 15 November 2019, General Security allocation is at 0 per cent, and under 99% inflow conditions, will remain the same for the rest of the water year.

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