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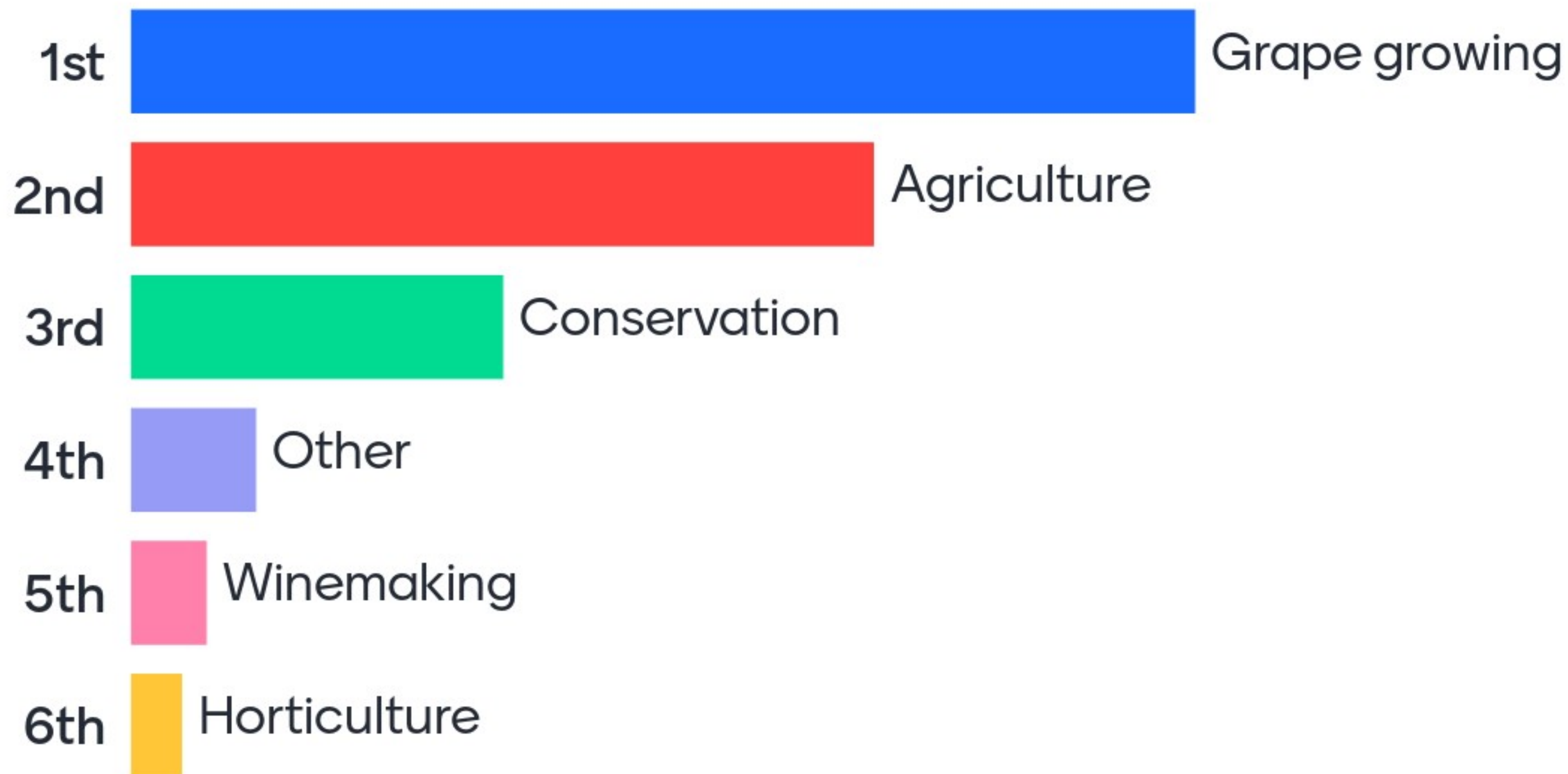
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Barossa Water Allocation Plan: Draft Objectives and Options

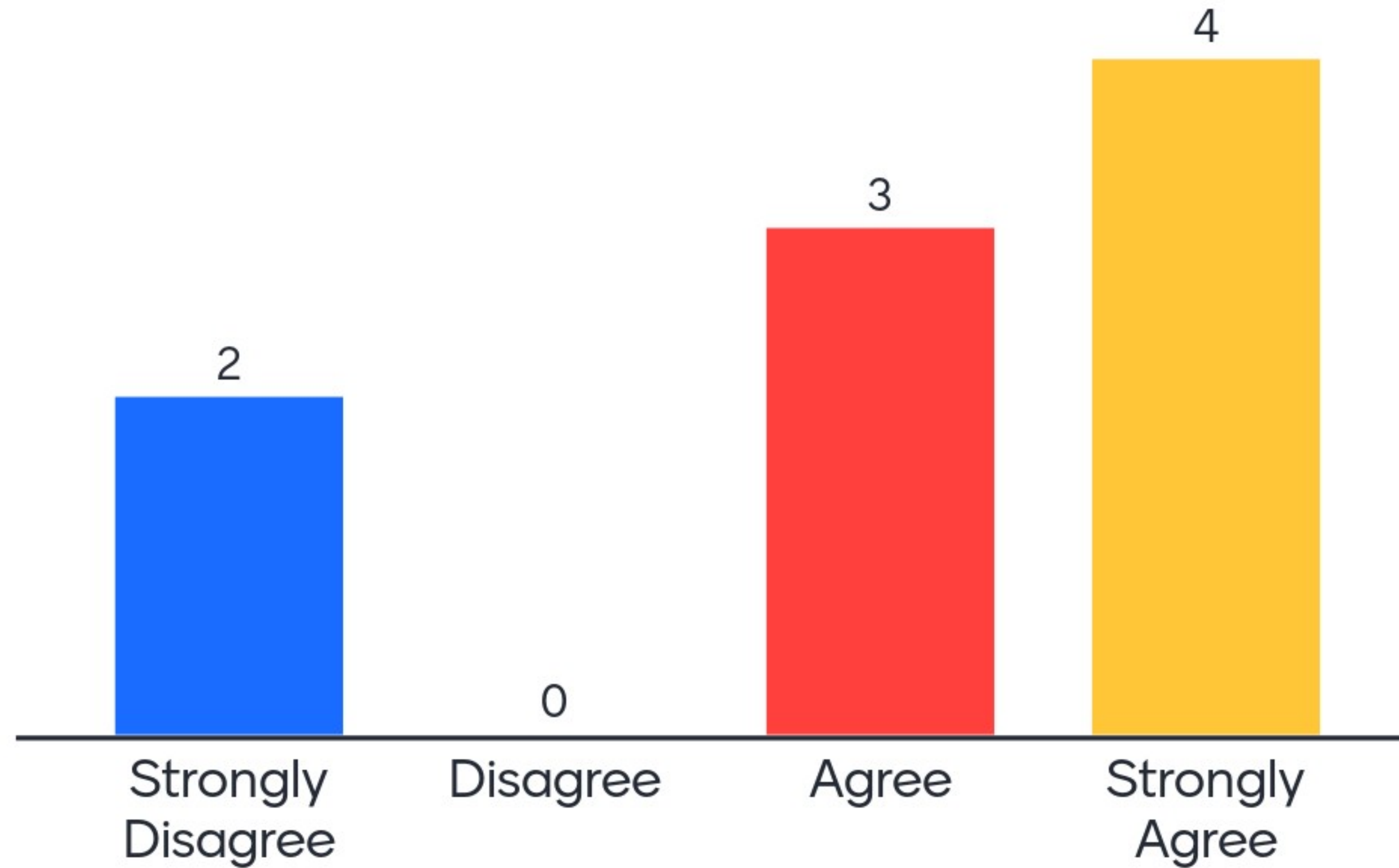
Who's in the online room today? Please enter a couple of words to describe the organisation and or property you are representing.

barossa australia
mark self bigg
property owner ppsa
water user
eden hall eden hall wines
vineyard primary producer wapag
grape grower
grape growing
rec water user
viticulture
livestock and grapes prod

In terms of access to water what is your main area of focus?
I.e. What type of water use are you involved with?



Option 1: Set resource extraction limits at existing allocations & identify unacceptable resource condition.



RE: Option 1: Setting extraction limits at existing allocations? Consider positives and negatives.

Some licence holders have huge allocations they never use

Its a known setting which is not being over extracted atm.

Environment positivePossible economic disadvantage

Positive allows access to existing water rights and allows for all users to maintain equity Negative is over-allocated resource

To consider setting extraction rates there must be an alternative supply option. If imported water was available then it could potentially be geasible to consider

If you are considering reductions in allocations there must be an alternative imported water supply before implementation of allocation reductions.

Perhaps a challenge for this option is that is does not consider environmental conditions , impacts and how extractions for water use needs to reflect healthy extraction limits for the environmental health of the region at that time.

Agree

RE: Option 1: Views on using unacceptable resource conditions as an action trigger?

I agree when a resource is under pressure you cannot just keep doing the same.

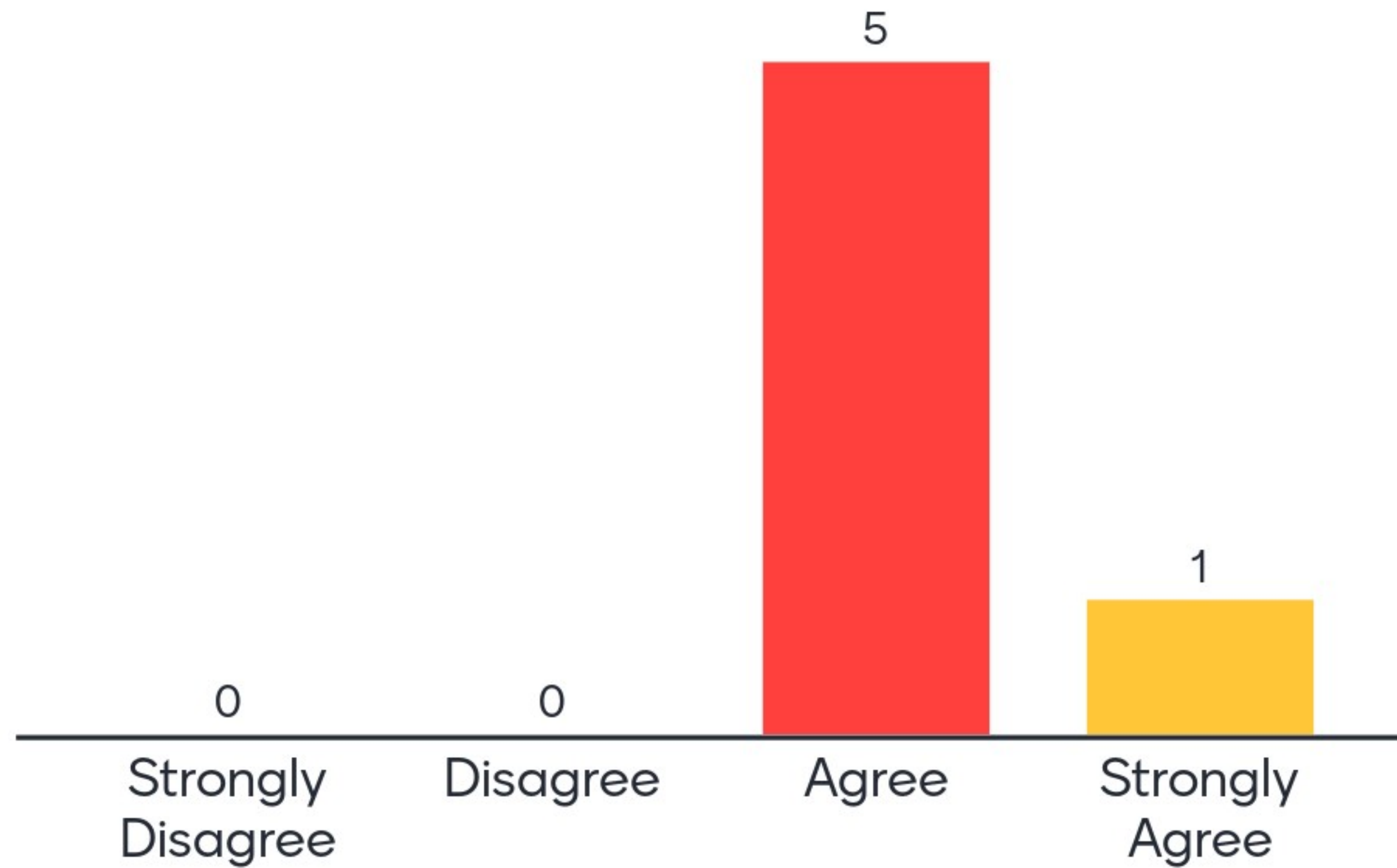
Yes. Agree But depends on what those actions are.

In theory maintains environmental conditions and appears to offer a reasonable protection It is a lag indicator which means any action may not lead to an immediate reaction (some risk)

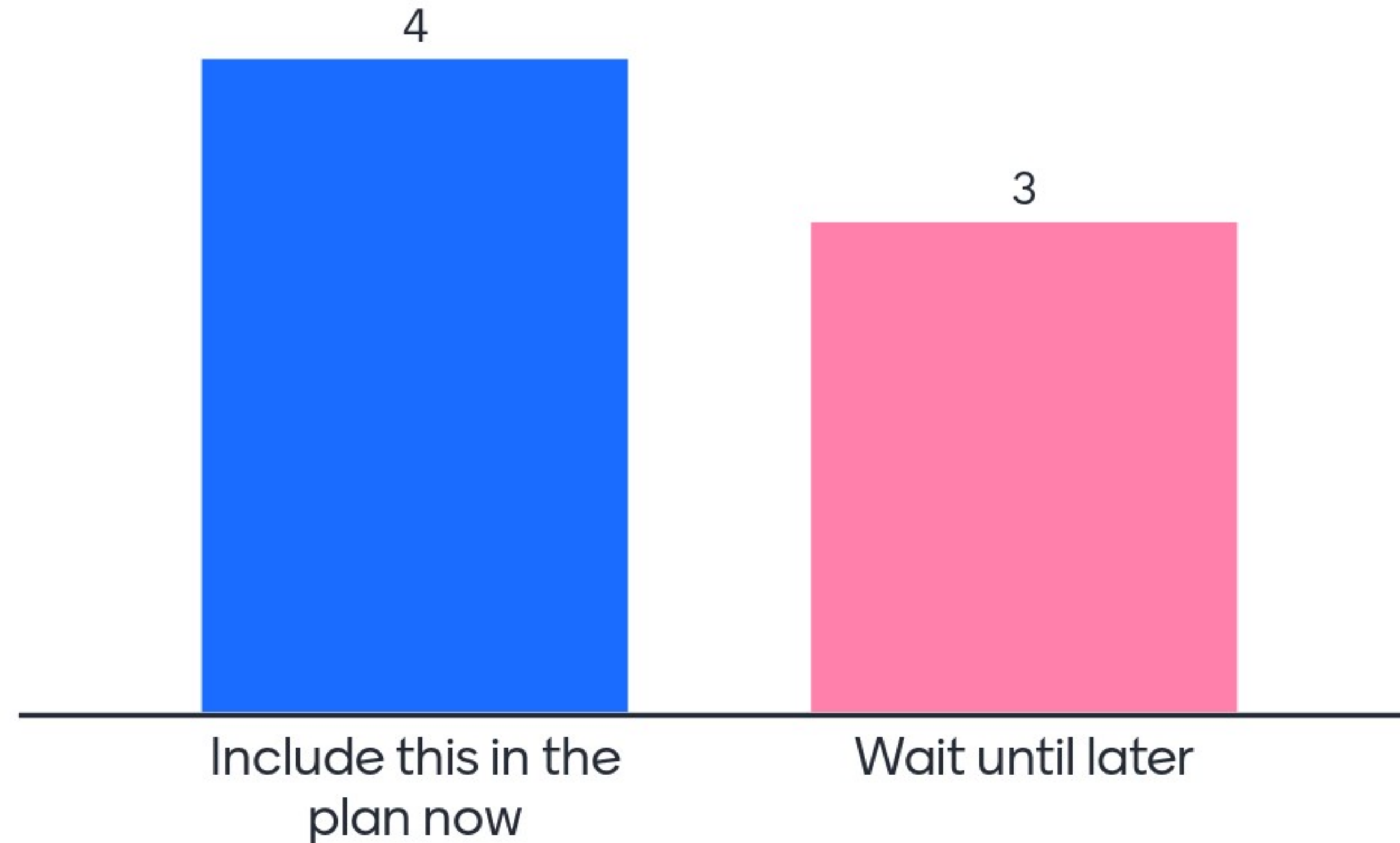
It would be concerning to reach an unacceptable resource condition, before action is triggered, as there would be a recovery period needed to bring it resource conditions back to balance. Consider more pro-active: higher thresholds, faster recovery.

It is common sense to use these parameters as an action trigger. However commercially this would cripple the region. What therefore is the sustainable answer.

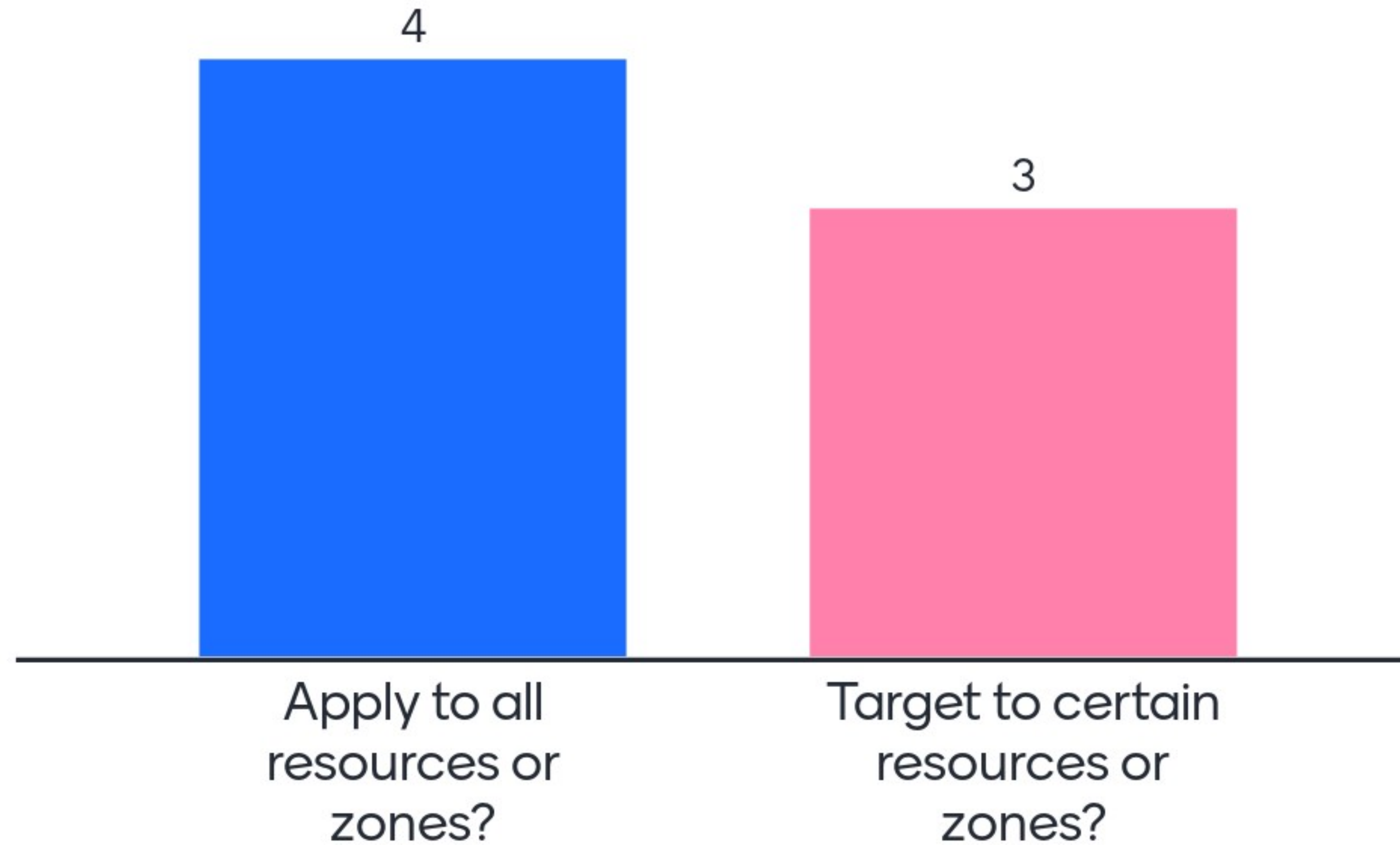
Option 2: Adaptive allocations in line with resource condition?



RE: Option 2: Adaptive allocations in line with resource condition. Views on timing?



RE: Option 2: Adaptive allocations in line with resource condition. All areas or targeted?



RE: Option 2: Adaptive allocations in line with resource condition. Any other comments / suggestions?

Needs to be a framework with flexible application

What about the issue of water being transferred from one zone to another by the licensee

Managing a resource which is variable.

Adaptive allocations brings back an issue from 2009 wap being conjunctive use Where end user has conjunctive use, should an allocation to one resource result in allocation change to conjunctive resource. Only applies to some end users

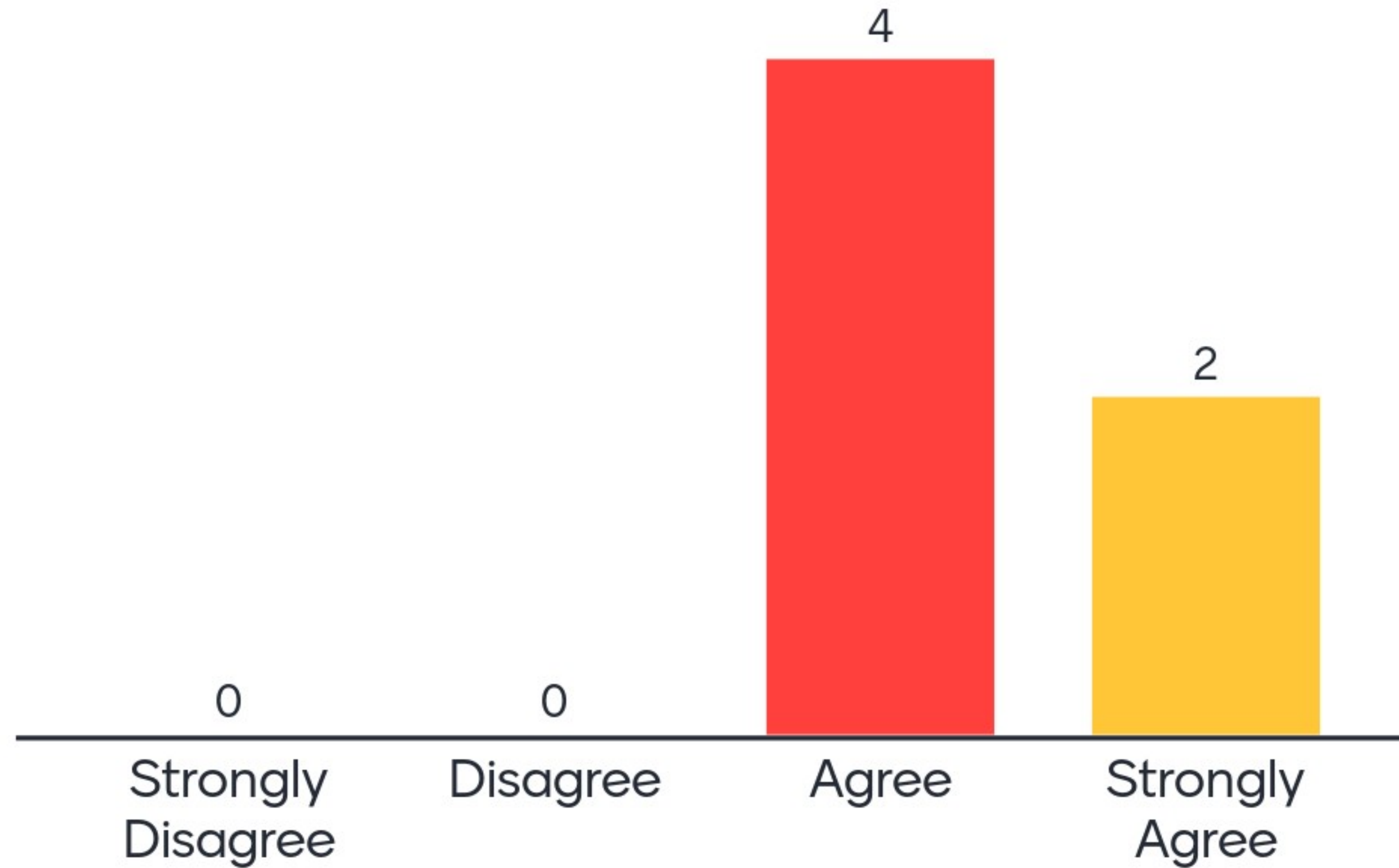
Needs equity across all entitlement holders - otherwise may lead to heavy lifting by only a few

It would be a good way to care for our resource conditions in the future as our weather events and future forecasts, rainfall, extractions, sustainable use and storage all may be variable, hence affect our resources.

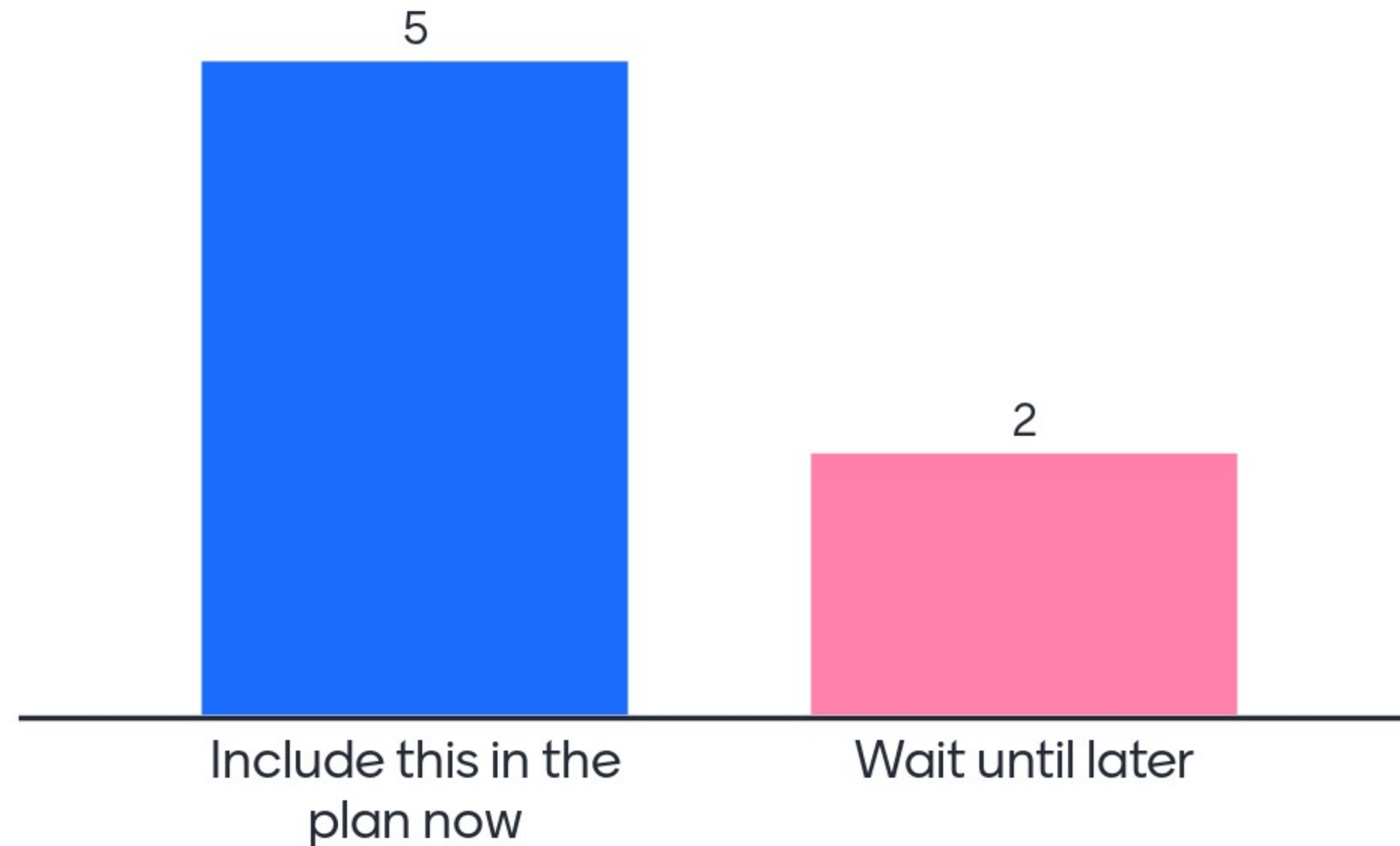
Lead times on setting a lower allocation. Can't be five minutes notice

Is there any other modeling that offers enforceability, if this is not implemented. Water gives productivity. Unless it's enforceable, It would be very difficult to protect the environment as past evidence has shown in our region during drought.

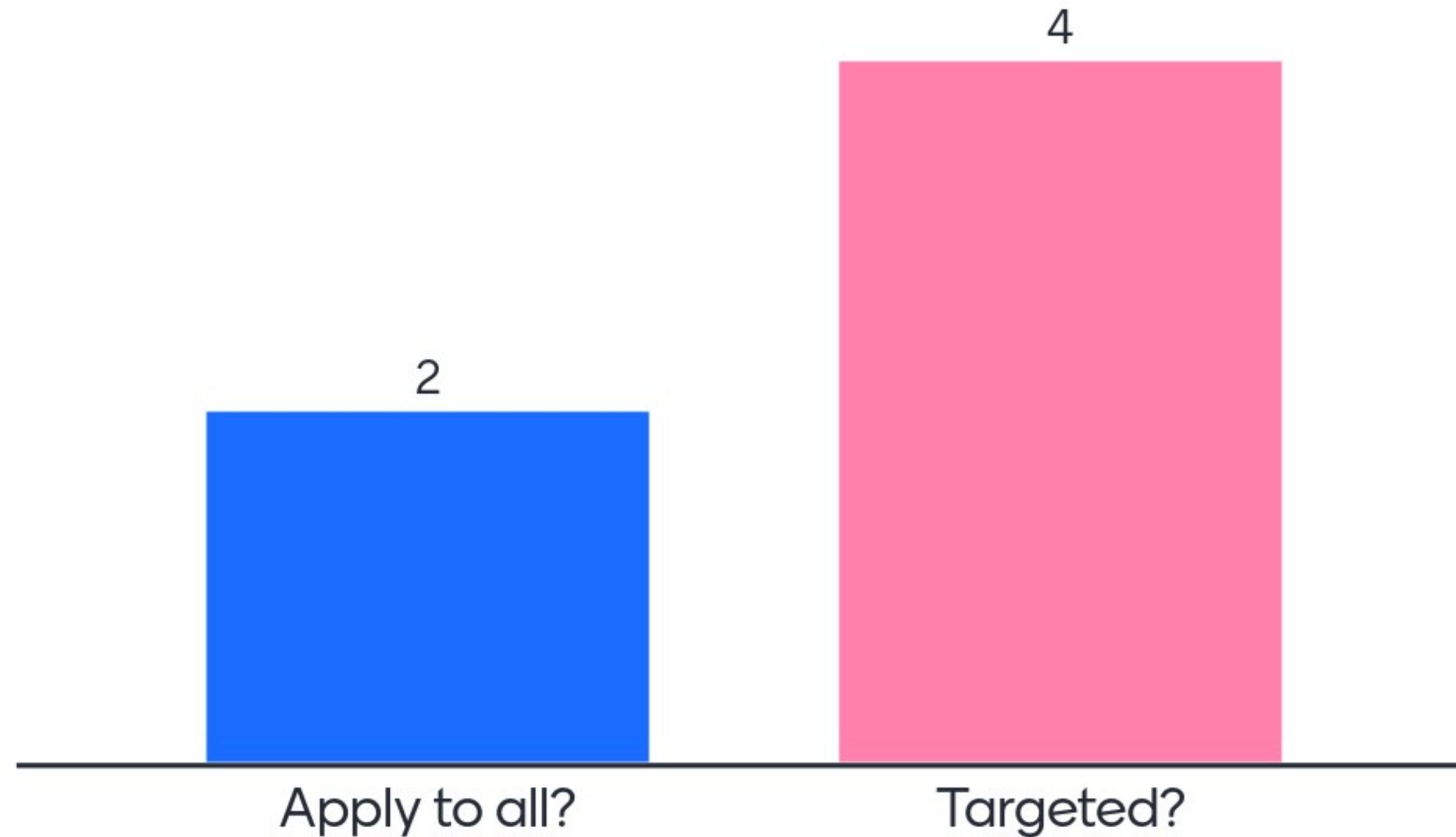
Option 3: Provision of additional flows through the system (dams & watercourses).



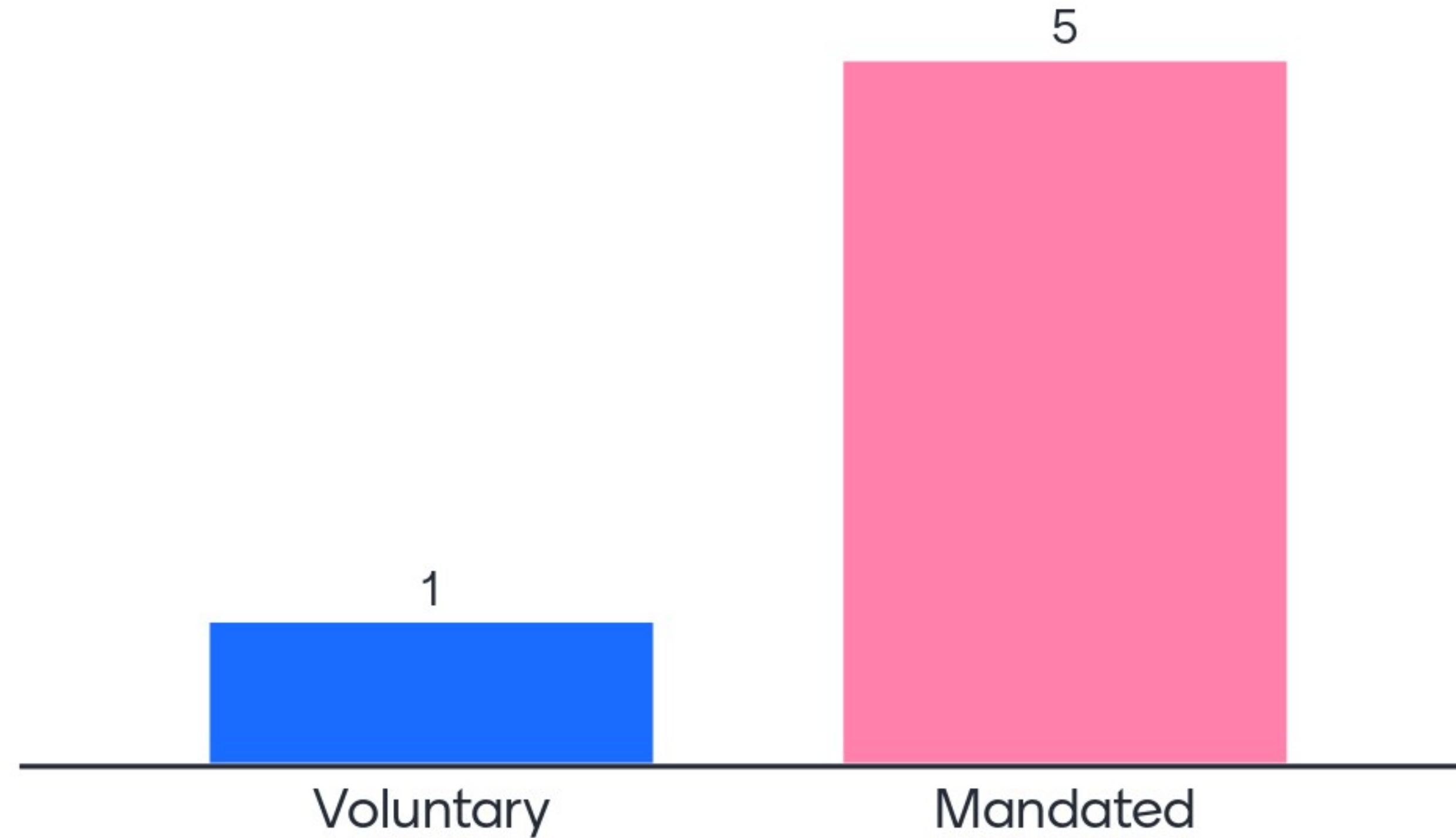
RE: Option 3: Provision of additional flows through the system (dams & watercourses). Views on timing?



RE: Option 3: Provision of additional flows through the system (dams & watercourses). All or targeted?



RE: Option 3: Provision of additional flows through the system (dams & watercourses). Voluntary or mandated?



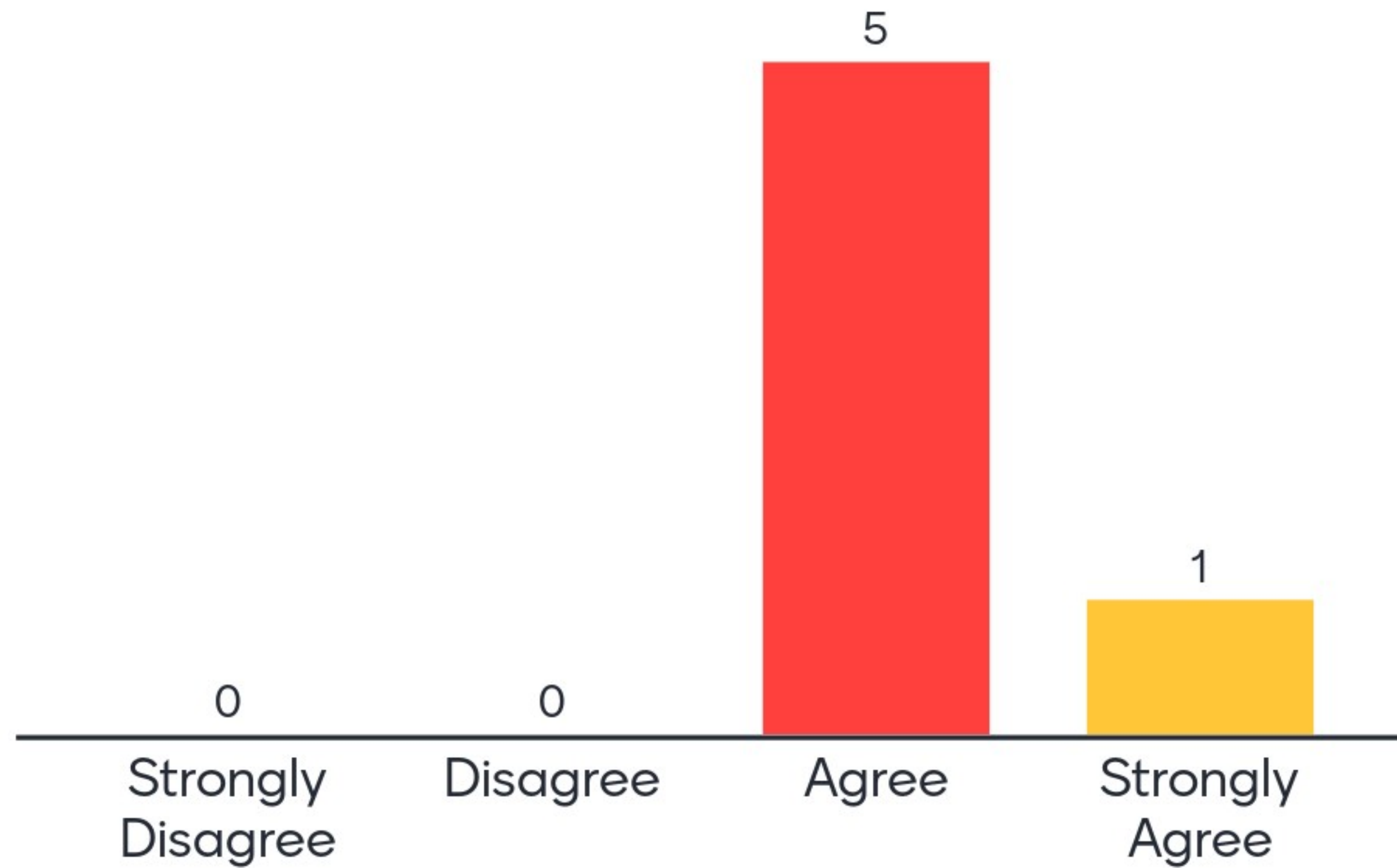
RE: Option 3: Provision of additional flows through the system (dams & watercourses). Any other comments / suggestions?

A holistic approach is essential. Not a one size fits all, that will not work

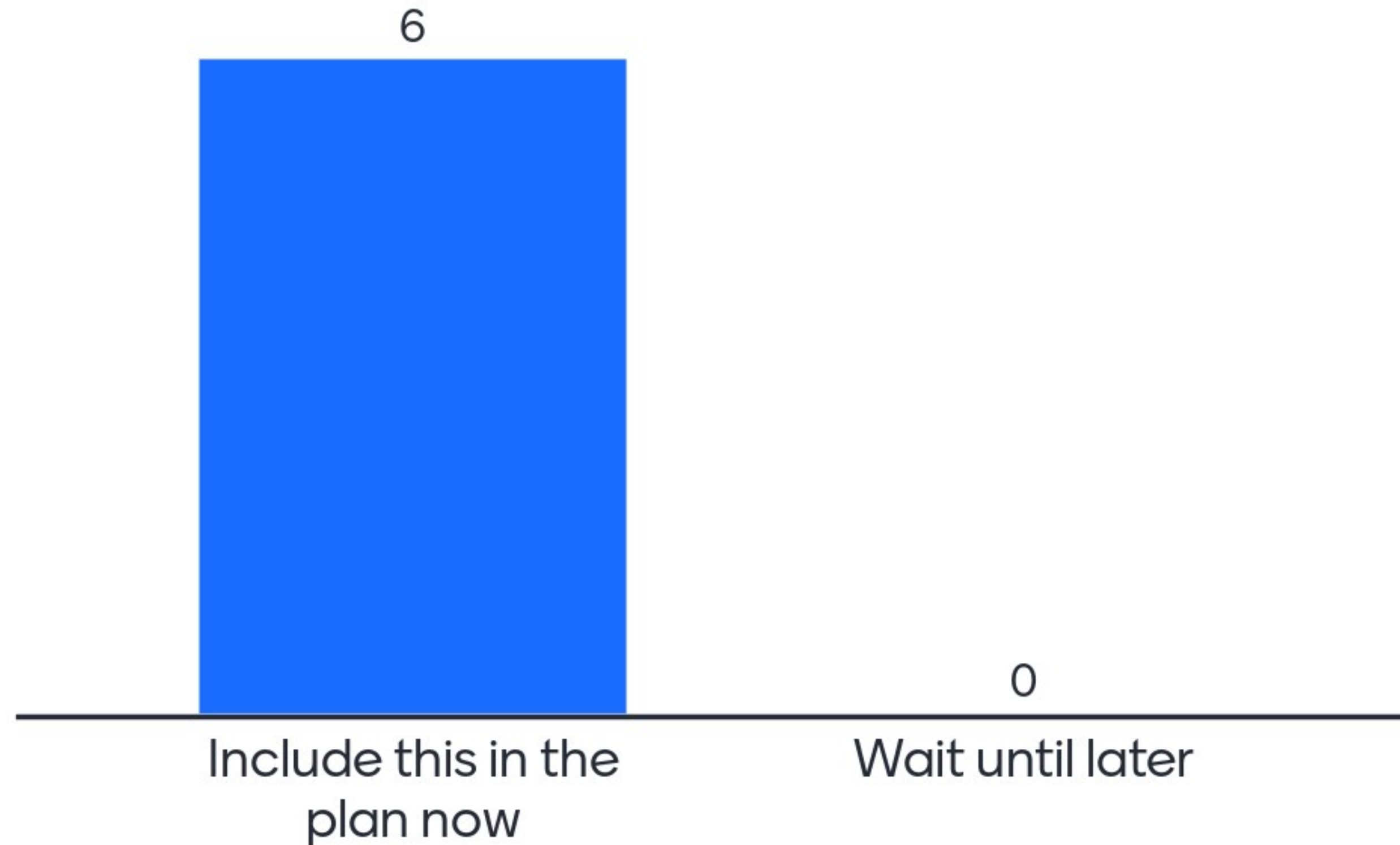
Environmental and cultural water will come from a declining resource. In its most effective form only a few licensees would contribute. Some compensation should be considered

Sounds counter intuitive, but has it been considered to allow more storage in select areas in high surface flow years which can then be used in low surface flow years for environmental flow releases

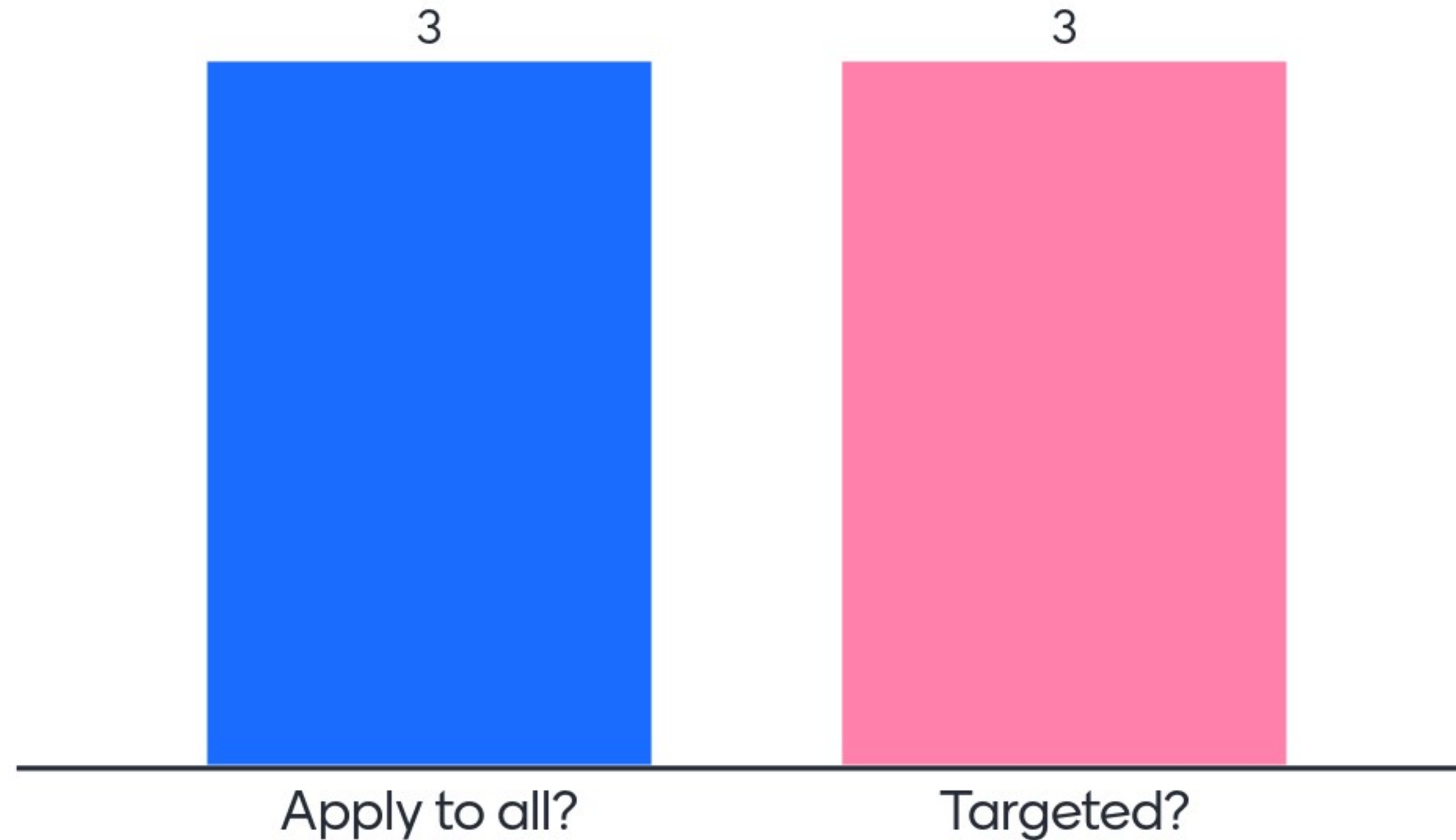
Option 4: Threshold flow rates for watercourse extractions.



RE: Option 4: Threshold flow rates for watercourse extractions. Views on timing?



RE: Option 4: Threshold flow rates for watercourse extractions. All or targeted?



RE: Option 4: Threshold flow rates for watercourse extractions. Any other comments?

Practical difficulties are the need for significant headroom above pump inlet and the impact on time of water flows in excess of the targeted minimum. Need time to explain fully

In essence this process will (likely) be a 'blunt' instrument as need sufficient depth of water above the minimum to prevent air ingress (losing pump prime) and this slice of the flow will be a smaller surge event (limiting pump time)

When implemented, it would appear efficient to continue to address both water course extractions and blocking watercourse storage such as on-stream dams and water course flow. It is hard to separate the two as they both affect surface water flow,

It's critical that it's implemented into the WAP. It would offer consistency and continuity in water use for our region.