Section 71 Report for South Australia 2017-18
Surface Water and Groundwater

1. PURPOSE

This report contributes to South Australia's requirements under section 71 of the *Water Act 2007* (Cth) for surface water and groundwater for 2017-18.

The water resource plan (WRP) areas under the Basin Plan are subdivided into Sustainable Diversion Limit (SDL) resource units for both surface water and groundwater. The information provided in this report is presented at the SDL resource unit level.

All information is current at 31 October 2018.

2. WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT OVERVIEW FOR THE STATE

Water resource management at a State level is governed by the *Natural Resources Management Act 2004* (SA) (NRM Act). Under the NRM Act, the State Natural Resources Management Plan (NRM Plan) is the overarching management plan that covers all geographical areas that are defined by the SDL resource units. Regional NRM Plans for the South Australian Murray-Darling Basin NRM Region, South Australian Arid Lands NRM Region and the South East NRM Region then cover one or more of the SDL resource unit areas. These plans provide general policies for managing the water resources within the areas they cover.

A number of the areas that represent the SDL resource units have been prescribed under the NRM Act and are managed under a Water Allocation Plan (WAP). Each SDL resource unit can therefore be categorised as being either prescribed or unprescribed. This description indicates the extent of water management (including monitoring and compliance) that is currently undertaken at a State level.

The SDL resource unit areas covered by this report are listed below.

<u>Surface Water SDL Resource Units</u>

- South Australian Non-Prescribed Areas (SS10)
- South Australian Murray (SS11)
- Marne-Saunders (SS12)
- Eastern Mount Lofty Ranges (SS13)

<u>Groundwater SDL Resource Units</u>

- Angas Bremer (GS1a) Quaternary Sediments
- Angas Bremer (GS1b) Murray Group Limestone
- Eastern Mount Lofty Ranges (GS2)
- Mallee (GS3a) Pliocene Sands
- Mallee (GS3b) Murray Group Limestone
- Mallee (GS3c) Renmark Group
- Marne Saunders (GS4a) Fractured Rock
- Marne Saunders (GS4b) Murray Group Limestone
- Marne Saunders (GS4c) Renmark Group
- Peake, Roby and Sherlock (GS5a) Unconfined
- Peake, Roby and Sherlock (GS5b) Confined
- SA Murray (GS6)
- SA Murray Salt Interception Schemes (GS7)

Stock and Domestic

Stock and domestic take is generally unlicensed in South Australia and is authorised under section 127 (1) of the NRM Act. All reported values for stock and domestic take (permitted or actual) in this report, other than the South Australian Murray (SS11), are represented by an estimated value. In the South Australian Murray (SS11), the reported values for stock and domestic take represent the licenced use.

Licensed Use

Water use data for licensed take is usually metered or estimated (for example, using crop estimates where a meter is broken for all or part of the year). It is currently not possible to differentiate between all metered and estimated take within the SA licensing system, so licensed take is reported as a single figure. Estimated data is only a very small proportion of the overall use within any SDL resource unit. Despite this, a process to separate metered use from deemed or estimated use is being implemented as part of the development of South Australian water resource plans. For 2017-18, some deemed use is included in the annual actual take figures for the SA Murray (SS11) and Eastern Mount Lofty Ranges (SS13) surface water SDL resource units.

Conjunctive Use

There is some potential for the double accounting of take due to the conjunctive use of water for licensed and non-licensed purposes and the conjunctive use of surface water and groundwater resources in SDL resource units that contain prescribed areas. In particular:

- Extraction of groundwater into a surface water dam from where it is then used for consumptive purposes. It is possible that part or all of a volume recorded against a groundwater allocation may also be subsequently recorded against a surface water allocation.
- Non-licensed use, particularly for stock and domestic purposes, may be taken though the same meters used to record licensed use.

In both cases, the volume double accounted is likely to be small.

State wide Authorisations for Prescribed Areas

A number of state wide authorisations under section 128 of the NRM Act authorise the take of water in prescribed water resource areas without a licence for the following purposes:

- underground water in the course of any operation or activity reasonably necessary for, or incidental to the drilling, construction or testing of a hydrocarbon exploration well pursuant to section 11 of the *Petroleum Act 2000*;
- fire-fighting;
- road making;
- for the purpose of the application of chemicals to non-irrigated crops and non-irrigation pasture and for the control of pest plants and animals;
- up to or equal to 500 KL per annum of surface water from a connected roof area; and
- native title purposes.

The actual take for these uses has not formally been quantified for each SDL resource unit. The volumes of water used for these purposes are variable from year to year and are extremely small compared to the licensed and stock and domestic use in these areas.

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Surface Water Overview

Unprescribed Areas

The water resources within these areas are generally considered to be at a low risk from current or future development. Development is generally low due to a number of factors including low water availability, high evaporation and high groundwater salinity.

South Australian Non-Prescribed Areas (SS10)

The South Australian Non-Prescribed Areas (SS10) is unprescribed and no licences have been issued, allocations have not been made and no trade is allowed. No metering or estimation of water use is currently undertaken. There are no environmental entitlements held in this SDL resource unit.

Prescribed Areas with a Water Allocation Plan

The water resources within these areas are under development pressure and require more active management. Water licences are issued and Water Allocation Plans (WAPs) developed to sustainably manage and monitor the available resources. Licensed purposes generally include irrigation, industrial, intensive animal keeping, recreation and town water supply.

The South Australian Murray (SS11) SDL resource unit is managed under the River Murray Prescribed Watercourse WAP, the Marne-Saunders (SS12) SDL resource unit is managed under the Marne-Saunders WAP and the Eastern Mount Lofty Ranges (SS13) SDL resource unit is managed under the Eastern Mount Lofty Ranges WAP.

Carryover is permitted under the Marne-Saunders WAP and the Eastern Mount Lofty Ranges WAP.

Within the South Australian Murray SDL resource unit, the South Australian Government has a policy for the allocation of private carryover to entitlement holders. Private carryover was not issued within this SDL resource unit in 2017-18.

Groundwater Overview

Unprescribed areas

The water resources within these areas are generally considered to be at a low risk from current or future development. Development across these areas is generally low due to a number of factors including low water availability, high evaporation and high groundwater salinity.

SA Murray (GS6)

The area is not prescribed so no licences have been issued, allocations made or trade allowed. No metering or annual estimation of water use is currently undertaken. There are no environmental entitlements in this SDL resource unit.

Partially Prescribed Areas and Prescribed Areas with a Water Allocation Plan

The water resources within these areas are under development pressure and require more active management. Water licences are issued and WAPs developed to sustainably manage and monitor the available resources. Licensed purposes generally include irrigation, industrial, intensive animal keeping, recreation and town water supply.

The South Australian groundwater SDL resource units are managed under the following WAPs:

- Angas Bremer (GS1a and GS1b) and Eastern Mount Lofty Ranges (GS2) – Eastern Mount Lofty Ranges WAP
- Mallee (GS3a, GS3b and GS3c) – Mallee WAP
- Marne-Saunders (GS4a, GS4b and GS4c) – Marne-Saunders WAP

- Peake-Roby-Sherlock (GS5a and GS5b) – Peake, Roby and Sherlock WAP

Carryover is permitted under the Angas Bremer (GS1), Eastern Mount Lofty Ranges (GS2) and Marne-Saunders (GS4) WAPs only, in the relevant sub-SDL resource units where allocations are made.

Aquifer Recharge

Managed aquifer recharge is currently only undertaken within the Angas Bremer (GS1b) SDL resource unit.

Recharge occurs using allocations from two surface water SDL resource units (South Australian Murray SS11 and Eastern Mount Lofty Ranges SS13) but it is currently not possible to identify the source unit of the water used. The allocations are generally against irrigation licences and are not allocations specifically provided for aquifer recharge. The allocation and use of this water is accounted for in the year of injection and within the SDL resource unit of injection.

Aquifer recharged volumes are available for up to four years from the time of injection and this is reflected in annual allocations in subsequent years for this purpose. To avoid double-accounting, the Murray-Darling Basin Authority advised that any subsequent allocation and use should be excluded from both the method for annual permitted take and in the calculation of annual actual use.

3. CAP COMPLIANCE

The Cap on Diversions is established and managed under Schedule E of the *Murray-Darling Basin Agreement* and is defined as a long-term limit on the volume of surface water that can be used for consumptive purposes in river valleys within the Murray-Darling Basin.

Schedule E Requirements for South Australia

There are four Cap valleys defined for South Australia under schedule E, clause 7, each with its own long-term diversion Cap. Compliance with a long-term diversion Cap occurs on an annual basis with respect to an *annual diversion target*. Annual diversion targets are mainly derived from analytical models that represent water availability, climate and use. The average of the modelled annual diversion targets over the relevant climate sequence is the long-term diversion Cap.

Once calculated, the annual diversion targets are adjusted for permanent and temporary trade (as permitted), allocation levels, private carryover and to account for those entitlements where the purpose of use has changed from consumptive to environmental (a requirement introduced subsequent to the setting of the long-term diversion Caps). The latter adjustment for Held Environmental Water (HEW) is undertaken using a scaling approach agreed with the MDBA. Cap compliance is then assessed through comparison of the final target with the actual diversions for consumptive purposes that occurred in that year.

Metropolitan Adelaide and Associated Country Areas

The Metropolitan Adelaide and Associated Country Areas long-term diversion Cap (Metropolitan Adelaide Cap) covers diversions for water supply purposes delivered to Metropolitan Adelaide and associated country areas through the Swan Reach-Stockwell, Mannum-Adelaide and Murray Bridge-Onkaparinga pipeline systems.

Schedule E applies the following limits and conditions on diversions from the Metropolitan Adelaide Cap valley:

- Limit is 650 GL over any period of five consecutive years [clause 7(1)(a)]; and
- No part of any Entitlement created in South Australia with respect to this Cap can be used, or transferred for use, for any purpose other than use in Metropolitan Adelaide and associated country areas [clause 7(2)(a)].

The annual diversion target is calculated as 650 GL minus the sum of diversions of the preceding four years.

Lower Murray Swamps

The Lower Murray Swamps (LMS) diversion Cap covers diversions within the Lower Murray Reclaimed Irrigation Area (LMRIA). The LMRIA is located between the townships of Mannum and Wellington. The area was formerly a series of wetlands that were permanently connected to the River Murray but were reclaimed for irrigation in the early 1900s. The area has historically been used for dairy farming.

Schedule E applies the following limits and conditions on diversions from the LMS Cap valley:

- Annual maximum of 94.2 GL per year [clause 7(1)(b)]; and
- At least 22.2 GL of diversions are reserved for environmental purposes and are not transferrable [clause 7(2)].

No Cap model is required as the annual diversion target is a fixed volumetric limit (94.2 GL) that is adjusted for Entitlement trade (permanent trade), allocation trade (temporary trade) and for held environmental water.

Country Towns

The Country Towns Cap covers diversions for South Australian Country Towns not covered by the Metropolitan Adelaide Cap. This includes towns adjacent to the River Murray as well as many in the mid-north, upper South East and on the Yorke and Eyre Peninsulas.

Schedule E limits diversions from the Country Towns Cap valley to an annual maximum of 50 GL per year [clause 7(1)(c)].

No Cap model is required as the annual diversion target is a fixed volumetric limit (50 GL) that is adjusted for allocation trade (temporary trade) and for held environmental water.

All Other Purposes

The All Other Purposes (AOP) Cap covers all other metered River Murray water extractions that are not covered under the Metropolitan Adelaide, Lower Murray Swamps and Country Towns Caps. Use includes irrigation, stock and domestic, recreation and industrial.

Schedule E limits diversions from the AOP Cap valley to a long-term average of 449.9 GL per year [clause 7(1)(d)]. The annual diversion target is determined using an accredited regression model for this valley, in accordance with Schedule E, clause 11(3). The target is then adjusted for Entitlement trade (permanent trade), allocation trade (temporary trade) and for held environmental water.

Assessment of Cap Compliance

The assessment of Cap compliance is shown in the table below. Annual diversions are below Annual Cap Targets in three of the four Cap valleys. Take in the AOP Cap valley has exceeded the annual Cap Target by a small amount but this is easily balanced by the cumulative Cap credit of over 970 GL available at the start of 2016-17. Additionally, the total take at a state level is much less than that permitted under the Cap.

Cap Valley	2017-18 Annual Cap Target (GL)	2017-18 Annual Diversion (GL)
Metropolitan Adelaide	355.055	71.068
Lower Murray Swamps	29.259	15.183
Country Towns	38.500	38.41
All Other Purposes	404.387	410.205
Total	827.152	534.869

4. TRANSITION PERIOD SECTION 71 REPORT

Permitted take [s71(1)(b)]

South Australian Non-Prescribed Areas (SS10)

In development of the SA Murray Region water resource plan it has been proposed that the annual permitted take be represented as a "fixed annual limit" that is equal to the SDL. Proposed updates to the BDL and SDL have also been proposed through this process. This water resource plan has recently been submitted for formal accreditation assessment. Until this is completed, the permitted take will continue to be reported as the current BDL estimate for take from runoff dams, which is equal to 3.5 GL.

South Australian Murray (SS11)

Permitted take for the South Australian Murray SDL resource unit is defined as the sum of the annual diversion targets that are calculated based on the existing Cap on Diversions under clause 7 of Schedule E of the *Murray-Darling Basin Agreement 2008* for the Lower Murray Swamps, Country Towns and Metropolitan Adelaide Cap valleys. For the Metropolitan Adelaide Cap valley, the annual actual take has used as the best estimate of the annual permitted take. This approach will be replaced by the method accredited in the SA River Murray water resource plan, once this process is complete.

A value of 545.60 GL has been determined as the permitted take for the SA Murray SDL resource unit, which consists of:

1. Metropolitan Adelaide = 71.07 GL
2. Lower Murray Swamps = 29.26 GL
3. Country Towns = 38.50 GL
4. All other purposes = 406.78 GL

Marne-Saunders (SS12)

The permitted take for 2017-18 for Marne-Saunders is calculated as:

Permitted take = Modelled watercourse and dam extractions (BDL model)
+ runoff dam losses (BDL model) + commercial plantations (BDL estimate)

The permitted take for 2017-18 is 2170 ML, comprising:

1. Take from watercourses = 46 ML
2. Take from runoff dams = 2125 ML
   a) Dam extractions = 1258 ML
   b) Dam losses = 867 ML (BDL model)
3. Net take by commercial plantations = 0 ML (plantations are negligible as established through development of the BDL and SDL)

Eastern Mount Lofty Ranges (SS13)

The permitted take for 2017-18 for the Eastern Mount Lofty Ranges is calculated as:

Permitted take = Modelled watercourse and dam extractions (BDL model)
+ runoff dam losses (BDL model) + commercial plantations (BDL estimate)

The modelled watercourse and dam extractions are derived using the BDL model with 2017-18 climatic data.

The permitted take for 2017-18 is 26344 ML, comprising:

1. Take from watercourses = 11209 ML (BDL model)
2. Take from runoff dams = 11935 ML
    c) Dam extractions = 8821 ML (BDL model)
    d) Dam losses = 3114 ML (BDL model)
3. Net take by commercial plantations = 3200 ML (BDL estimate)

Angas Bremer (GS1a & GS1b)

The permitted take for the Angas Bremer (Quaternary Sediments) (GS1a) aquifer has been reported as a fixed annual limit that is equal to the SDL of 1.09 GL.

The permitted take for the Angas Bremer (Murray Group Limestone) (GS1b) is equal to the SDL of 6.57 GL.

Eastern Mount Lofty Ranges (GS2)

The permitted take for the EMLR SDL resource unit has been reported as a fixed annual limit that is equal to the SDL of 38.50 GL (36.36 GL licenced take and 2.14 GL take under basic rights).

Mallee (GS3a, GS3b and GS3c)

The permitted take for the Mallee (Pliocene Sands) (GS3a) aquifer has been reported as a fixed annual limit that is equal to the SDL of 41.4 GL.

The permitted take for the Mallee (Murray Group Limestone) (GS3b) aquifer has been reported as a fixed annual limit that is equal to the proposed revised SDL of 63.578 GL. This has the following components:

1. WAP limit = 61.3 GL
2. Stock and domestic = 2.278 GL (BDL estimate)

The permitted take for the Mallee (Renmark Group) (GS3c) aquifer has been reported as a fixed annual limit that is equal to the SDL of 2.0 GL.

Marne-Saunders (GS4a, GS4b and GS4c)

The permitted take for the Marne-Saunders (Fractured Rock) (GS4a) aquifer has been reported as a fixed annual limit that is equal to the SDL of 2.09 GL (2.00 GL licenced take and 0.09 GL take under basic rights).

The permitted take for the Marne-Saunders (Murray Group Limestone) (GS4b) aquifer has been reported as a fixed annual limit that is equal to the SDL of 2.38 GL (2.20 GL licenced take and 0.18 GL take under basic rights).

The permitted take from the Marne-Saunders (Renmark Group) (GS4c) aquifer has been reported as a fixed annual limit that is equal to the SDL of 0.5 GL.

Peake-Roby-Sherlock (GS5a and GS5b)

The permitted take for the Peake-Roby-Sherlock (unconfined) (GS5a) aquifer is a fixed annual limit that is equal to the SDL of 3.41 GL (3.22 GL licenced take and 0.19 GL take under basic rights).

The permitted take for the Peake-Roby-Sherlock (confined) (GS5b) aquifer is a fixed annual limit that is equal to the SDL of 2.58 GL (2.17 GL licenced take and 0.41 GL take under basic rights).

SA Murray (GS6)

The annual permitted take for the SA Murray (GS6) has been reported as a fixed annual limit that is equal to the SDL of 64.8 GL (63.00 GL take from groundwater and 1.80 GL take under basic rights). The 1.8 GL take under basic rights reflects the BDL estimate.

SA Murray Salt Interception Schemes (GS7)

The SA Murray Salt Interception Schemes SDL resource unit incorporates the River Murray floodplain and adjacent areas, extending west from the South Australian – Victorian border to the east of Morgan. Parts of this SDL resource unit are contained in the Designated Area defined under the *Groundwater (Border Agreement) Act 1985 (SA)*. The whole area is not prescribed.

The annual permitted take for the SA Murray Salt Interception Schemes is a fixed annual limit that is equal to the SDL of 28.6 GL.

Actual take [s 71(1)(c)]

South Australian Non-Prescribed Areas (SS10)

Water use is not currently determined. The best estimate of the actual take is the current BDL estimate of 3.5 GL.

South Australian Murray (SS11)

Water use data for licensed take in the South Australian Murray SDL resource unit is a combination of metered and estimated (using crop estimates) data. Actual take for 2017-18 was 534.87 GL and comprised:

1. Metropolitan Adelaide = 71.07 GL
2. Lower Murray Swamps = 15.18 GL
3. Country Towns = 38.41 GL
4. All other purposes = 410.21 GL

Marne-Saunders (SS12)

Water use data for licensed take in the Marne-Saunders SDL resource unit is a combination of metered and estimated (using crop estimates) data. Estimates are provided for non-licensed take (same values as for permitted take).

Actual take for 2017-18 was 2270 ML and comprised:

1. Take from watercourses = 52 ML
2. Take from runoff dams = 2218 ML
    a. Dam extractions = 1118 ML (stock, domestic and irrigation from commercial farm dams)
    b. Dam losses = 1100 ML(BDL estimate)
3. Commercial plantations = 0 GL (BDL estimate)

Eastern Mount Lofty Ranges (SS13)

The actual annual take for licensed purposes in the EMLR SDL resource unit comprises metered (dam and watercourse extractions), modelled (floodplain diversions) and BDL estimates (stock and domestic, dam losses, forestry take).

Water use of 16776 ML comprises:

1. Take from watercourses = 7463 ML (including 6286 ML of modelled floodplain diversions)
2. Take from runoff dams = 6113 ML
    a. Dam extractions = 5213 ML (stock, domestic and irrigation from commercial farm dams)
    b. Dam losses = 900 ML (BDL estimate)
3. Net take by commercial plantations = 3200 ML (BDL estimate)

Angas Bremer (GS1a and GS1b)

There was no take from the Angas Bremer (Quaternary Sediments) (GS1a) aquifer.

Water use data for licensed take from the Angas Bremer (Murray-Group Limestone) (GS1b) aquifer is a combination of metered and estimated (using crop estimates) data. Estimates are provided for non-licensed take (same values as for permitted take).

Water use from the Angas Bremer (Murray Group Limestone) (GS1b) aquifer of 0.88 GL comprises:

1. Groundwater take (water access right) = 0.808 GL
2. Stock and domestic = 0.068 GL (BDL estimate)

Eastern Mount Lofty Ranges (GS2)

Water use data for licensed take from the EMLR SDL resource unit is a combination of metered and estimated (using crop estimates) data. Estimates are provided for non-licensed take (same values as for permitted take).

Water use of 8.96 GL comprises:

1. Groundwater take (water access right) = 6.825 GL
2. Stock and domestic = 0.653 GL (BDL estimate)
3. Net take by commercial plantations = 1.483 GL (BDL estimate)

Mallee (GS3a, GS3b and GS3c)

Water use data for licensed take from the Mallee (Murray Group Limestone) (GS3b) aquifer is a combination of metered and estimated (using crop estimates) data. Estimates are provided for non-licensed take (same values as for permitted take).

Water use of 37.23 GL comprises:

1. Groundwater take (water access right) = 34.950 GL
2. Stock and domestic = 2.278 GL (BDL estimate)

There was no take from the Mallee (Pliocene Sands) (GS3a) and Mallee (Renmark Group) (GS3c) aquifers.

Marne-Saunders (GS4a, GS4b and GS4c)

Water use data for licensed take from the Marne-Saunders (Fractured Rock (GS4a) and Murray Group Limestone (GS4b)) aquifers is a combination of metered and estimated (using crop estimates) data. Estimates are provided for non-licensed take (same values as for permitted take).

Water use from the Marne-Saunders (Fractured Rock) (GS4a) aquifer of 0.50 GL comprises:

1. Groundwater take (water access right) = 0.404 GL
2. Stock and domestic = 0.094 GL (BDL estimate)
3. Net take by commercial plantations = 0.0 GL (BDL estimate)

Water use from the Marne–Saunders (Murray Group Limestone) (GS4b) aquifer of 1.42 GL comprises:

1. Groundwater take (water access right) = 1.240 GL
2. Stock and domestic = 0.176 GL (BDL estimate)
3. Net take by commercial plantations = 0.0 GL (BDL estimate)

There is no licensed take for the Marne-Saunders (Renmark Group) (GS4c) aquifer. Any stock and domestic take is very small and has been included in the estimate for the Mallee (Murray Group Limestone) (GS4b) aquifer, as per the BDL determination.

Peake-Roby-Sherlock (GS5a and GS5b)

Water use data for licensed take from the Peake-Roby-Sherlock (unconfined) (GS5a) and Peake-Roby-Sherlock (confined) (GS5b) aquifers is a combination of metered and estimated (using crop estimates) data. Estimates are provided for non-licensed take (same values as for permitted take).

Water use from the Peak-Roby Sherlock (Unconfined) (GS5a) aquifer of 0.19 GL comprises:

1. Groundwater take (water access right) = 0.0 GL
2. Stock and domestic = 0.19 GL (BDL estimate)

Water use from the Peake-Roby Sherlock (Confined) (GS5b) aquifer of 0.99 GL comprises:

1. Groundwater take (water access right) = 0.578 GL
2. Stock and domestic = 0.41 GL (BDL estimate)

SA Murray (GS6)

The best estimate of the annual actual take from the SA Murray SDL resource unit is the BDL of 1.8 GL.

SA Murray Salt Interception Schemes (GS7)

All take from salt interceptions schemes is metered. The total use for 2017-18 was 10.152 GL.

Water allocations [s71(1)(d)]

South Australian Murray (SS11)

For the 2017-18 water year, there was a 100 percent allocation against water access rights under the *Water Allocation Plan for the River Murray Prescribed Water Course*.

Critical Human Water Needs Carryover

Allocation to SA Water of preserved carryover for Critical Human Water Needs was 120 GL in 2017-18. An annual allocation for this purpose has been made since 2011-12. This water was not carried over into 2018-19.

Marne-Saunders (SS12), Eastern Mount Lofty Ranges (SS13)

For the 2017-18 water year, there was a 100 percent allocation against water access rights.

Angas Bremer (Murray Group Limestone) (GS1b), Eastern Mount Lofty Ranges (GS2), Mallee (GS3a and GS3b), Marne Saunders (Fractured Rock) (GS4a), Marne Saunders (Murray Group Limestone) (GS4b), Peake Roby Sherlock (GS5a and GS5b) and SA Murray Salt Interception Schemes (GS7)

For the 2017-18 water year there was a 100 percent allocation against water access rights.

Angas Bremer (Quaternary Sediments) (GS1a) and Marne Saunders (Renmark Group) (GS4c)

For the 2017-18 water year there were no entitlements held so no allocation was made.

Other decisions that permit water to be taken [s71(1)(e)]

Allocation decisions are not normally made outside of a WAP, unless specific circumstances occur (such as drought) and / or additional authorisations are made under Section 128 of the NRM Act. No other decisions outside of any WAPs permitted water to be taken in 2017-18.

Trade details [s71(1)(f)]

South Australian Murray (SS11)

All water access entitlements and allocations can be traded within the SDL resource unit and interstate within the Murray-Darling Basin as enabled by Schedule D of the *Murray-Darling Basin Agreement 2008* with the exception of entitlements issued for:

- water supply purposes delivered to Metropolitan Adelaide and associated country areas through the Swan Reach – Stockwell, Mannum-Adelaide and Murray Bridge-Onkaparinga pipelines
- environmental land management in the Lower Murray Swamps.

Marne-Saunders (SS12) and Eastern Mount Lofty Ranges (SS13)

Trade is permitted under the Marne-Saunders WAP and the Eastern Mount Lofty Ranges WAP, but within the SDL resource units only.

Angas Bremer (GS1a and GS1b), Eastern Mount Lofty Ranges (GS2), Mallee (GS3b), Marne Saunders (GS4a, GS4b and GS4c) and Peake Roby Sherlock (GS5a and GS5b)

Trade is only permitted within the aggregated individual SDL resource unit.

4. ENVIRONMENTAL WATER – HELD AND PLANNED

There are now large volumes of South Australian entitlements held for environmental purposes, as well as environmental allocations issued in New South Wales and Victoria that are delivered and used in South Australia.

At the start of 2017-18, there were 240.7 GL of held environmental water entitlements in South Australia.

During 2017-18:

- 691.2 GL of environmental allocations from interstate were traded to South Australia from the Commonwealth Environmental Water Holder, the Victorian Environmental Water Holder and The Living Murray Program;
- 2.4 GL of South Australian consumptive allocations used for environmental purposes;
- 934.0 GL of allocations were used for environmental purposes; and
- 158.6 GL of planned environmental water was available in South Australia.

5. PROGRESS ON WATER REFORM

Please refer to South Australia's 2017-18 Basin Plan Annual Report submitted to the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources which reports against the milestones set out in Schedule A of the *National Partnership Agreement on Implementing Water Reform in the Murray-Darling Basin*.