



Duck Irrigation District Overview Document

Key scheme facts

Volume

5,000 ML

Status

2nd Round Water
Sales

Irrigable Area

26,890 ha



This document has been prepared to provide a summary of important information relating to the irrigation districts.

This document provides general information relating to:

- Tasmanian legislation, including the Water Management Act 1999 and the Irrigation Clauses Act 1973; and
- Irrigation Right, Delivery Right and Connection Agreement contracts relevant to the irrigation district.

Any Tasmanian legislation and contracts relevant to the irrigation district shall prevail over the general information provided in this document to the extent of any inconsistency.

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Map of irrigation district

1. Important information

Item	Summary	Further Information
How much water can the scheme supply?	The scheme is designed to supply 5,000 ML of water each year over a 120-day delivery period on which a summer irrigation season is based. Water is sourced from winter flows in the Duck River catchment.	Section 2
How can I access supply from the scheme?	Supply from the irrigation district is accessed through water entitlements. If you do not hold water entitlements, you may obtain them through water trading or purchasing them from Tasmanian Irrigation. Short term supply may also be accessed from Tasmanian Irrigation through 'spot purchases'.	Sections 2, 5 & 6
What are water entitlements?	Water entitlements are either irrigation rights or delivery rights. Irrigation rights confer entitlements to have an allocation of water made available for delivery during each irrigation season. Delivery rights confer entitlements to a share of the capacity of the scheme to deliver water within a zone during the irrigation season.	Section 5
What is the reliability of the irrigation rights?	Irrigation rights in the irrigation district are warranted to 95 per cent average annual reliability on the basis of the conditions applying at the time reliability was assessed and on the basis that the scheme continues to operate as it was originally designed. The warranty does not cover reductions to reliability arising from climate changes or other natural causes.	Section 5
What is the term of water entitlements?	The term of water entitlements is set to match the term of the water licence issued under the <i>Water Management Act 1999</i> ("WMA") which will underpin the irrigation district's supply. The term of water licences are 40-years with provisions for the renewal of water licences set out in the WMA.	Section 5
Are there any eligibility requirements to holding water entitlements?	Tasmanian Irrigation may refuse to issue water entitlements, or approve a transfer of water entitlements, on the basis of credit worthiness. Aside from this, there are no specific limitations on who may hold water entitlements.	Section 6
Do water entitlements provide ownership over infrastructure?	The infrastructure of the irrigation district is owned by Tasmanian Irrigation on behalf of the Tasmanian Government. Water entitlements provide rights to a supply of water from the irrigation district.	Section 5
Are there costs associated with holding water entitlements?	Water entitlement holders are required to pay annual water charges made up of fixed charges levied on water entitlement holdings and variable charges levied on water supplied.	Section 7

Item	Summary	Further Information
Do I have to pay charges if I don't use water?	Fixed charges are payable on water entitlement holdings regardless of whether water is supplied. However, variable charges are only payable on water that is actually supplied.	Section 7
Is GST payable on water charges?	The supply of water is not currently subject to GST. Should the GST treatment of water change, GST may be collected in the future.	Section 7
Are water entitlements tradable?	Water entitlements can be held by anyone and are tradable within the irrigation district on a temporary or permanent basis. The extent of the tradability of water within the irrigation district is based on the zone nomination of delivery rights.	Section 6
Why does the scheme have zones?	Zones arise because of variations in pipeline diameters and other factors that limit the capacity of the scheme to deliver water to different parts of the irrigation district.	Sections 5 & 6
Is anything else required to use water?	In addition to holding water entitlements, to take water from the scheme you will require a property outlet, a connection agreement and Farm Water Access Plan.	Sections 9 & 10
What is a connection agreement?	A connection agreement provides the link between water entitlements and land by specifying the location at and terms under which water can be taken from the scheme.	Section 9
What is a Farm Water Access Plan?	A Farm Water Access Plan is a management tool that identifies and manages environmental risks associated with the application of water. Its purpose is to demonstrate that the use of water is sustainable and complies with Australian and Tasmanian Government requirements.	Section 10

2. Scheme overview

Project Summary

The Duck Irrigation Scheme (DIS) comprises the Duck Irrigation District with a delivery of approximately 5,000 megalitres (ML) of water sourced from the Duck River and Mill Creek. Water will be distributed via 65 kilometers of pipeline and a reach of the Duck River and pumped with approximately two pump stations, depending on final scheme design.

Project Description

The district has a highly productive agricultural base with significant potential to grow and diversify, offsetting and reversing recent economic declines. Approximately 90% of the water from the scheme will be applied to pasture based enterprises (dairying, livestock finishing) with 10% to be used for poppies, potatoes and fresh vegetable production.

The project will be an important driver of economic growth in far north-west of Tasmania, with direct benefits flowing to the larger population centre of Smithton and also to the rural communities such as Montagu, Stanley and Forest. Increased expenditure by irrigators will also benefit contractors, agricultural suppliers, business service providers and retail businesses in the local district.

The revised scheme design is based on signed water entitlement purchase contracts in the Duck Irrigation District as described below.

Duck Irrigation District

The Duck Irrigation District sources water from the Duck River and Mill Creek. It is anticipated that all water rights will be delivered under a direct summer take. The 5,700ML Mill Creek storage dam will store winter water harvested from the Duck River and winter inflows from Mill Creek. This district utilises the Duck River to transfer water rights to a pump station near Scotchtown where water is then piped to Forest, Mella, Montagu and Irishtown. Water rights are delivered to the Edith Creek region from the Duck River pump station.

For reference, a map illustrating the infrastructure in the Duck Irrigation District and the water delivery zones may be found at the end of this document.

3. Legislative environment

In Australia, water is managed by each state and territory in accordance with the Inter-governmental Agreement on a National Water Initiative. In Tasmania, water is governed by the *Water Management Act 1999* ("WMA").

Under the WMA all water resources in Tasmania are vested in the Crown. The Minister for Primary Industries and Water may grant rights to take water under a system of water licences. Water licences are currently administered by the Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment ("DPIPWE").

Where an irrigation district is established, the rights arising under a water licence (or an agreement deriving from a water licence) may be broken into individual shares and issued as irrigation rights. Irrigation rights are administered by entities (such as Tasmanian Irrigation) who are responsible for operating irrigation districts.

Water licences and irrigation rights are statutory water entitlements. They are transferable and separable from land. The irrigation schemes owned, operated and developed by Tasmanian Irrigation use irrigation rights as the statutory basis for water entitlements.

Where irrigation rights are conveyed via a river, creek or stream a Watercourse Authority (WA) is established. The rules of the WA then govern the way in which water can be transferred, including limits of transmission losses.

4. Tasmanian Irrigation

Tasmanian Irrigation is a state-owned company responsible for developing and operating irrigation schemes in Tasmania. As at May 2015, Tasmanian Irrigation has built and operates eleven irrigation schemes, owns the infrastructure of two locally managed schemes, has one scheme under construction, and is at various stages of developing a further five schemes.

The capital cost of the irrigation schemes currently being developed by Tasmanian Irrigation is a shared partnership between the public and private sectors. A total of \$220 million has been made available by the Australian and Tasmanian Governments for Tasmania Irrigation's Tranche one schemes which are nearing completion. Private investment is raised through the sale of water entitlements. An additional \$90 million of public funding has been made available to Tasmanian Irrigation to complete current planned irrigation developments.

The irrigation schemes currently being developed by Tasmanian Irrigation are designed to last 100 years, deliver water at an average annual reliability of at least 95% and are built to satisfy demand in each region, with a threshold level of private commitment required before construction begins.

5. Water entitlements

Water entitlements are either irrigation rights or delivery rights.

Irrigation rights

Irrigation rights in the irrigation district will be issued under the *Irrigation Clauses Act 1973* (“ICA”) and are subject to the terms of the agreements titled “Irrigation Right: Duck Irrigation District”.

Irrigation rights confer entitlements to have an allocation of water made available for delivery during each irrigation season. The entitlement arising under irrigation rights is defined as a volume and denominated in megalitre (ML) units.

The allocations made to irrigation rights for an irrigation season are calculated by multiplying:

- the entitlement held under irrigation rights on the opening day of the season; and
- the allocation percentage notified by Tasmanian Irrigation before the start of the season and any revision made to the allocation percentage during the season.

If revisions are made to the allocation percentage during a season, the resulting allocations will be made on the basis of the entitlement held under irrigation rights on the day the revision is notified.

Irrigation rights do not provide secure rights to have water delivered but do so when held in conjunction with delivery rights.

Reliability

Irrigation rights in the irrigation district are warranted to 95 per cent average annual reliability on the basis of the conditions applying at the time reliability was assessed and that the scheme continues to operate as it was originally designed. The warranty does not cover reductions to reliability arising from climate changes or other natural causes.

95 per cent average annual reliability means that, during 100 consecutive irrigation seasons, the sum of the allocations made to irrigation rights will be equal to or higher than 95 per cent of the sum of the entitlements on issue over that same period without the allocation percentage exceeding 100 per cent of entitlements in any season.

Irrigation season

The irrigation season for the irrigation district is determined each year on the basis of the prevailing seasonal conditions and in consultation with irrigators. Each season will remain open for a minimum period of 120 days (nominally 1 December to 31 March), but may be brought forward or extended if warranted by demand and agreed by the scheme manager. The allocations made to irrigation rights during an irrigation season are valid for use or trade during the whole of the season.

Delivery rights

Delivery rights in the irrigation district are subject to the terms of agreements titled “Zoned Flow Delivery Right: Duck Irrigation District”.

Delivery rights confer entitlements to a share of the capacity of the scheme to deliver water within a zone during each irrigation season. The entitlement arising under delivery rights is defined as a flow rate and denominated in megalitre per day (ML/day) units.

As the delivery capacity of the scheme is not subject to seasonal variation, the allocation made to delivery rights for each irrigation season will equal 100 per cent of the entitlement held under delivery rights on the opening day of the season.

Delivery rights provide assurance that capacity is available to deliver water at a set rate, when and to where it is required. Flow rate entitlements give certainty over the timing of supply and introduce a tradable product through which irrigators can plan water deliveries, manage seasonal risks and maximise the benefit of their entitlements.

Zones

Delivery rights carry a zone nomination which relates to the zones of the scheme as shown on the map of the irrigation district at the end of this document.

Zones arise because of variations in pipeline diameters and other factors that limit the capacity of the scheme to deliver water to different parts of the irrigation district. Each zone originates from the supply point to the irrigation district (i.e. the Duck River pump station) and extends to the furthest downstream point of the zone as shown on the map.

A water entitlement holder is able to fully trade with all other water entitlement holders in their same zone. Restrictions will apply to tradability with other zones. In general, the size of the pipeline is reduced in stepped increments down the pipeline. As such, in most circumstances it is possible to trade water upstream in the pipe, but not downstream. For example, water can be traded from Forest back to the Duck River, but not vice versa.

Term of water entitlements

The term of the water entitlements issued in the irrigation district is set to match the term of the water licence issued under the WMA which will underpin the irrigation district’s supply. The term of water licences are 40-years with provisions for the renewal of water licences set out in the WMA. If the term of the water licence that underpins the irrigation district’s supply is extended, the term of water entitlements issued in the district will be extended by the extended term of the water licence.

6. Water trading

Irrigation rights and delivery rights are tradable within the irrigation district in accordance with the ICA and the Trading Rules for the irrigation district.

Trades are made by transferring volume between irrigation rights and flow rate between delivery rights. To take effect, a transfer must be approved by Tasmanian Irrigation and recorded in the water entitlements register for the irrigation district.

Trade types

There are two categories of trades – entitlement trades and allocation trades – and three types of transfers – permanent transfers, limited term transfers and short term transfers. Entitlement trades include permanent and limited term transfers, while allocation trades refer to short term transfers.

Entitlement trades are transfers of the volume and flow rate entitlements held under irrigation rights and delivery rights. A permanent transfer (sale) will result in an absolute change in the ownership of entitlements, while a limited term transfer (lease) will result in a change in ownership for a defined period of time.

Allocation trades refer to transfers of the volume and flow rate allocations that have been made to irrigation rights and delivery rights for a particular irrigation season. Because allocations are made on the first day of a season, short term transfers will necessarily take effect entirely within one season.

Tradability

The tradability of water within the irrigation district is regulated through the zone nomination of delivery rights. A transfer of flow rate will only be approved if:

- in the case of permanent transfers, the zone nomination of the transferor's delivery right is the same as the zone nomination of the transferee's delivery right;
- in the case of limited term or short term transfers, the zone nomination of the transferor's delivery right is the same as or compatible with the zone nomination of the transferee's delivery right; or
- Tasmanian Irrigation approves the transfer on the basis that it does not exceed the capacity limitations of the scheme taking account of all other delivery rights issued.

Conditions

Important additional conditions to Tasmanian Irrigation's approval of transfers include:

- that all money owing to Tasmanian Irrigation by the transferee and transferor is paid;
- that the sale price of the transfer is disclosed;
- in the case of transfers exceeding 12 months, that the transfer is consented to by the holders of any registered security interests;
- in the case of a permanent transfer, Tasmanian Irrigation is satisfied as to the credit worthiness of the transferee; and
- in the case of limited and short term transfers, the transferor remains liable for all money not paid by the transferee in relation to the transferred entitlement or allocation.



To assist buyers and sellers of water entitlements establish connections, Tasmanian Irrigation has launched the Tasmanian Water Trading Notice Board. The Notice Board allows parties to advertise their interest in buying, selling or leasing water entitlements.

If you would like to place an advertisement on the Notice Board or view advertisements that have been posted to the Notice Board by other parties, you can access the Notice Board via Tasmanian Irrigation’s website at www.tasirrigation.com.au.

The Notice Board is a free service provided by Tasmanian Irrigation in support of the development of the water market in Tasmania.

7. Water charges

The on-going costs associated with the irrigation district and its related infrastructure are funded through annual water charges, which comprise of fixed charges that are levied on water entitlement holdings and variable charges that are levied on actual water supplied.

Tasmanian Irrigation has prepared estimates of water charges to assist interested parties to forecast the likely future costs associated with holding water entitlements and being supplied with water from the irrigation district. The estimates are based on cost information for 2013-14.

Please be aware that the charges are estimates only and subject to change, and will be determined each year on the basis of costs applying at that time.

The supply of water is not currently subject to GST and accordingly Tasmanian Irrigation does not collect GST in respect of the water charges. Should the GST treatment of water change, GST may be collected in the future.

Fixed charges for all irrigation districts (operations and maintenance)

Fixed charge estimates*			
Charge type	Irrigation District	Zone	Charge
Fixed Charge	Duck	All zones	\$68.56

* Water charges estimated in 2013-14 dollars

Fixed charges include an operations and maintenance charge, telemetry and asset renewal levy. These charges are levied on water entitlement holdings and are payable regardless of whether any water is supplied.

The operations and maintenance charge recovers the fixed costs associated with the irrigation district, including costs associated with employee entitlements, vehicles, plant and equipment, routine maintenance, compliance, administration, finance and insurance.

The asset renewal levy provides for refurbishment and replacement of significant scheme assets and funds that may be made available in the unlikely event of a major scheme failure. Funds collected through the levy are set aside in an asset renewal reserve for the benefit of the irrigation district.

Transfer charge - Duck Irrigation District (dam fill)

Duck Irrigation District: variable charge estimates*		
Pump Station	Zone	Charge
Duck River (Mill Creek Dam)	All zones	\$22.94/ML

* Water charges estimated in 2013-14 dollars

The transfer charge is also payable regardless of whether water is consumed and is calculated as the annual cost required to be recovered on each water entitlement to pay for the cost of filling the Mill Creek Dam by pumping water from the Duck River.

It may be possible to avoid paying the transfer charge, if a nomination is made ahead of the pumping season that water is not required for the following irrigation season.

Variable charges (scheme supply)

Duck River Irrigation District: variable charge estimates*		
Pump Station	Zones	Charge
Edith	E1	\$3.49/ML
Forest	F1,F2,F3,FA	\$58.30/ML
Irishtown	I1	\$58.30/ML
Mella	M1,M2,MA,MB,MC	\$27.40/ML
Duck	DR	\$0/ML

* Water charges estimated in 2013-14 dollars

Variable charges are payable on water supplied and vary across the scheme to reflect differences in the cost of supplying water to different parts of the irrigation district. Variable charges recover the costs associated with pumping water through the pipeline distribution network and are only payable for water used by the irrigator. If you do not use any water in a season you will not have to pay any Variable charges.

Total charges

The forecast total charge for each supply zone comprises the fixed charge of \$68.56/ML plus the transfer charge plus the relevant variable charge for that zone.

8. Transmission Loss

Where water is delivered using a natural watercourse, transmission losses will be incurred from the point at which it is released into the watercourse to the point at which it is extracted. These losses are primarily due to seepage into stream banks and the groundwater system. The losses will be deducted from the amount of water that can be taken by an irrigator receiving water from the river.

For the DIS, the Duck River is the only watercourse used for delivering irrigation rights.

Transmission losses are determined by DPIPW under a watercourse authority to be issued to allow the transportation of water from the scheme along watercourse.

Although Tasmanian Irrigation expects that the transmission losses to be 0% applied in the initial watercourse authority based on a current transmission loss assessment, it will warrant up to the first 5% of transmission loss in future years. In particular, the losses may be revised by an amendment to the watercourse authority by DPIPW if it is demonstrated that the losses specified in a watercourse authority are incorrect in practice.

What transmission losses mean is that, for example, if you purchase 100 ML of water entitlements in either the Duck River or Mella, Stanley or Forest supply zones, you will be allowed to take 100 ML. However, if losses were deemed to be greater than 5%, it will be on the account of the irrigator. For example, if losses are 10% then 95ML will be delivered.

Importantly, the fixed charge will be payable on the full 100 ML of water entitlements held and the variable charge will be payable on the full amount of water released into the Duck River.

9. Connections

The water entitlements issued in the irrigation district are separate from land.

To access water from the irrigation district, a connection to a pipeline of the scheme needs to be in place and associated with water entitlements through a connection agreement.

Connection agreements specify the location at which water may be accessed from the scheme, and contains the terms and conditions of taking supply through a property outlet.

An important condition of connection agreements is that water taken from the irrigation district may only be used on land that is covered by a Farm Water Access Plan (see section 10 below).

To discuss connection requirements, please contact Tasmanian Irrigation.

10. Farm Water Access Plans

A Farm Water Access Plan must be in place for every property that receives water from the irrigation district.

Farm Water Access Plans are management tools demonstrating that the use of water is sustainable and complies with Australian and Tasmanian Government requirements. The plans contain soil, water and biodiversity modules and specify management actions where environmental risks associated with irrigation are identified.

Farm Water Access Plans are completed by pre-qualified consultants authorised by the Minister for Primary Industries and Water. To keep costs to a minimum, Tasmanian Irrigation is able to assist with the preparation of maps and baseline information required to complete farm water access plans and can arrange for tendering work to the pre-qualified consultants.

As an indication of the cost of preparing a Farm Water Access Plan, the net cost to landholders to date has generally been \$2,200 (inc. GST) or less, although this cost has included a \$1,000.00 subsidy from the Tasmanian Government which has not currently been committed for unfunded projects. This figure is provided as a reference only. The actual cost to prepare a Farm Water Access Plan may be higher and will be determined at the time a quote is sought from a pre-qualified consultant.

Amongst other things, the factors affecting the price of Farm Water Access Plans include:

- the size of the area to be assessed;
- existing land capability data for the area to be assessed; and
- the likelihood of threatened species, ecological communities or other matters of environmental significance occurring in or near the area to be assessed.

Tasmanian Irrigation is required to conduct random annual audits of Farm Water Access Plans each year to ensure compliance.

11. Pressures

Tasmanian Irrigation guarantees a minimum pressure of 5 m head (equivalent to 49 kPa or 7 psi) at each property outlet connected to a pipeline of the scheme.

However, the actual pressure experienced at a property outlet may be higher depending on the proximity of the outlet to a pump station or pressure reducing valve, the relative height of the outlet and can also vary depending on where and how much water is being taken elsewhere in the scheme.

To assist irrigators to understand the range of pressures that may be experienced at an outlet, Tasmanian Irrigation has prepared estimates of the range of pressures that are likely to be found at different points along the pipeline alignment.

The provision of information on pressures is given on the basis of the current scheme design and will not in any way limit the ability of Tasmanian Irrigation to amend the scheme design nor does it create an obligation on Tasmanian Irrigation to warrant those pressures.

The only obligation that Tasmanian Irrigation will assume in relation to pressure is an obligation to supply a minimum pressure of not less than 5 m head (equivalent to 49 kPa or 7 psi) at each property outlet connected to a pipeline of the scheme.

Information on pressure estimates can be found on the map of the irrigation district at the end of this document. If required, additional information on pressures can be provided by Tasmanian Irrigation on request.

12. Property outlets

As part of the sale of water entitlements, Tasmanian Irrigation will install one property outlet for each parcel of contiguous (adjoining) land that is operated as the same business.

A parcel of land is considered to be contiguous if it is operated as the same business, notwithstanding the underlying title ownership of the land. Land may be considered contiguous even if intersected by a road, railway or any other land unless the effect of the intersection is to practically sever it for operational purposes. Clarification as to whether land is contiguous can be provided by Tasmanian Irrigation on request.

Each property outlet supplied as part of the sale of water entitlements will be capable of delivering at least three times the purchased flow rate, subject to any capacity constraint of the pipeline to which an outlet joins. Depending on the amount of flow rate purchased, the size of outlets will vary from 50 mm for a flow rate purchase of 0.08 ML/day (equivalent to 10 ML of volume) to 300 mm for a flow rate purchase of 2.5 ML/day (equivalent to 300 ML of volume) or greater.

The table below provides a summary of the size of property outlets that are likely to be provided as part of the sale of water entitlements. The outlet sizes have been estimated on the basis of hydraulic and control restraints across the outlet assembly.

The provision of additional property outlets or property outlet upgrades may be purchased if required. The table below contains prices for the provision of additional outlets with the difference between outlets of different sizes constituting the cost of an upgrade.

Circular Head Irrigation Scheme: property outlet pricing and indicative sizing						
Outlet Size	Purchase price	Purchased volume	Purchased flow rate	Typical max flow*	Typical max flow*	Typical max flow*
(mm)	(\$)	(ML)	(ML/day)	(L/sec)	(ML/day)	(ML/season)
50	19,500	10 – 20	0.08 – 0.17	7	0.60	70
80	20,550	25 – 40	0.21 – 0.33	16	1.38	165
100	21,750	45 – 80	0.38-0.67	24	2.07	250
150	26,000	85 – 180	0.71 – 1.50	52	4.49	540
200	30,000	185 - 295	1.54 - 2.46	85	7.34	880
300**	40,000	300+	2.5	200	17.5	2100

* The actual capacity of an outlet will depend upon the final scheme design, the actual range of pressures available in the pipeline at the point at which an outlet joins and the method for connecting downstream infrastructure.

** Outlets greater than DN200 are customised items. Pricing for DN300 outlets as shown in the table is indicative. Actual pricing will be confirmed on a case by case basis.

*** The typical maximum flows displayed in this table are based on an assumption of 50 m of head (equivalent to 490 kPa or 71 psi) being available in the pipeline at the point on the pipeline where a property outlet joins. The capacity of each outlet will depend upon the final design, the actual pressures available in the pipeline at the connection point and the method for connection to private infrastructure.



- ZONES**
- The following Zones are Trunk Zones:
- Edith 1 (E1)
 - Duck River (DR)
 - Mella 1 (M1)
 - Mella 2 (M2)
 - Forest 1 (F1)
 - Forest 2 (F2)
 - Forest 3 (F3)
 - Irishtown (I1)
- The following Zones are Spur Zones:
- Forest A (FA)
 - Mella A (MA)
 - Mella B (MB)
 - Mella C (MC)

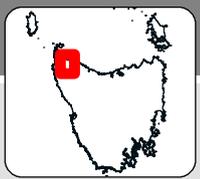
Disclaimer

Tasmanian Irrigation does not guarantee that the pipeline alignment shown in this illustration will be the actual alignment when the scheme is constructed.

The alignment presented here is based on the current scheme design, which satisfies water sales up to 4 June 2015. The final scheme design is subject to change and will depend on the outcome of future water sales. Changes to the scheme design may affect alignment.

Tasmanian Irrigation is providing this information to assist irrigators consider the opportunity of purchasing water entitlements. However, neither the provision of this information or any other information provided in relation to alignment will create any obligation to Tasmanian Irrigation. The only obligation which Tasmanian Irrigation will assume is to provide water to the property boundary.

-  Proposed Pump Station
-  Proposed Pipeline Alignment
-  Proposed Dam
-  Proposed Irrigation District



Duck Irrigation Scheme Trading Zones

0 5
Kilometres
Map Scale 1:210,000
When printed at A4

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Tasmanian Irrigation



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