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Attached to this email is my submission to the Select Committee. I apologise for the hand writing but I don't have good computer skills.

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① THE WATER ACT IS ABOUT ENSURING THE ENVIRONMENT IS NOT COMPROMISED. THE "TRIPLE BOTTOM LINE" IS ABOUT TRYING TO SOUND FAIR AND REASONABLE WHILE REALLY SIDE-LINING THE ENVIRONMENT. IT IS USED CONSISTENTLY TO JUSTIFY NO LOSS OF WATER BACK TO THE ENVIRONMENT. IT IS PARTICULARLY USED TO DENY THE 450 GL THAT IS DESIRED NEEDED BY THE ENVIRONMENT. HOWEVER, OVERALLOCATED IS OVERALLOCATED AND MUST BE REVISED TO COMPLY WITH THE WATER ACT'S REQUIREMENT THAT ENVIRONMENTAL PRIORITIES BE GIVEN PRIMACY WHEN DETERMINING AN ESLT AND AN SAL.

CLIMATE CHANGE HAS BARLEY BEEN CONSIDERED AND IN MOST REGARDS THIS WILL IMPACT THE ENVIRONMENT. FOR EXAMPLE, THE DETERMINATION OF THE ESLT RANGE WAS INFLUENCED BY FACTORING IN A ROLL OFF DROP OF 3%, DESPITE THE CSIRO PROJECTION BEING 11% (6.4). CLIMATE CHANGE MUST NOT BE WATERED DOWN BY JARGON OR 'FEELING'. NOR SHOULD GOOD SCIENCE BE SUBSTITUTED BY PRETEND SCIENCE, SELECTIVE SCIENCE OR NO SCIENCE.

ASSERTING THAT CLIMATE CHANGE RISK IS SHARED BETWEEN THE ENVIRONMENT AND LICENCE HOLDERS (EXTRACTION) BY YEARLY ALLOCATION BASED ON WATER AVAILABILITY IS NONSENSE IN A POLICY SENSE AS WELL AS UNLAWFUL (6.11). THIS WILL SIMPLY MEAN LESS WATER FOR THE ENVIRONMENT AND WOULD NOT HAVE HAPPENED IF THERE WAS NO EXTRACTION.

ALL FLOWS ARE ENVIRONMENTAL FLOWS. EXTRACTION CAN ONLY OCCUR IF ALL THE ENVIRONMENTAL NEEDS ARE MET.

BASED ON THE TOTALITY OF EVIDENCE BEFORE THE COMMISSION, THE RANGE OF WATER RECOVERY IN THE GUIDE TO THE PROPOSED BASIN PLAN OF BETWEEN 3980 GL AND 6980 GL IS MOST LIKELY THE RANGE THAT RESULTS FROM PROPER CONSTRUCTION OF THE TERM

(2) ESLT IN THE WATER ACT, AND RESULTS IN AN SDL THAT REFLECTS AN ESLT CONSISTANT WITH RELEVANT PROVISIONS OF THE WATER ACT.

POLITICS RATHER THAN SCIENCE ULTIMATELY DROVE THE SETTING OF THE BASIN WIDE SDL AND THE RECOVERY FIGURE OF 2750 GL. THE RECOVERY AMOUNT HAD TO START WITH A '2'. THIS WAS NOT A SCIENTIFIC DETERMINATION BUT ONE MADE BY SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND THE BOARD OF THE MIDBAN. IT IS AN UNWANTED APPROACH. IT IS A MAC-ADMINISTRATION. (5.5 - c)

WHAT HAPPENS NATURALLY IS THAT WATER FLOWS DOWN STREAM AND SO EVERYBODY + THE ENVIRONMENT TAKES THEIR BIT. AND SO ON DOWN-RIVER. WITH A SHORTAGE FOR THE ENVIRONMENT THE AREA MOST AT RISK IS THE END OR BOTTOM OF THE SYSTEM. IRONICALLY THIS GOT ALL FLOWS AFTER TRANSMISSION LOSSES AND SO LOSES TOO ARE THE VARIETY OF FISH REQUIRING ATTRACTIVE FLOWS OF FRESH WATER FOR BREEDING EVENTS. FISHERMEN ARE CONSTANTLY TOLD THEY OVERFISH WHEN THE REALITY IS THE ENVIRONMENT IS BEING RESTRICTED AND IS SLOWLY BEING PUSHED TO CATASTROPHE. THE LOWER DARLING IS THE OBVIOUS EXAMPLE.

WITHOUT THE 450 GL SOMETHING WILL HAVE TO GIVE. IT WILL BE THE COORONG. FOR EXAMPLE RESTORING THE FLOWS FROM THE SE IS GREAT, BUT THIS IS LIKELY TO BE INSTEAD OF MURRAY WATER. ^{ANOTHER SPY} IN MURRAY WATER USERS TO FRESHEN THE NORTH LAGOON THAT WAS THEN PUSHED

(3) By the early winter winds into the south lagoon. The opposite occurred in summer. The height difference between the two is around 2 metres and the water pushed into the south lagoon in winter is about half the summer volume. This was the main freshening effect. The SE flows on top of this would stop the south lagoon from reaching the critical 2 times saltier than the sea point, where evaporation starts to die. This ^{several} currently isn't happening enough and not enough Murray water is available so every year the south lagoon dies. We lose all our recruits. There are not enough small baitfish for breeding birds. The cyanobacteria blooms that follow end up deoxygenating the water and we then end up with sulphidification issues. This will get worse if Murray flows are stopped. The area of the north lagoon immediately next to the south lagoon will have hypersaline water stuck in it and pushed back into the south lagoon in winter. It will be very close to too salty to live in. This probably ~~will~~ be the end for the Coorong.

Another example is the proposed inter-connector between Lake Albert and the Coorong. While releasing water from this ~~point~~ into the Coorong will probably require a like reduction from the barrages there is talk of this being an issue because it is

(4) RELEASED FURTHER UP THE COOKONG IT SOMEHOW IS FAR BETTER. THIS WILL HAVE A MULTIPLICATIVE EFFECT HAPPEN WHERE FOR EVERY GL RELEASED FROM THE INLET CONNECTOR, THERE WILL BE A REDUCTION OF 1 GL ~~1~~ TIMES THE MULTIPLIER NUMBER FROM THE BARRAGES. THERE ARE ALSO ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS AROUND THESE RELEASES RE MOBILIZATION OF NUTRIENT THAT WILL SEE AN ALgal Bloom THAT WILL FEED THE WORM TUBE BOMMIES AND SEE AN EXPLOSION OF NUMBERS LIMITING FLOW TO SUCH AN EXTENT THAT IT WILL EFFECTIVELY BE LIKE THE SOUTH LAGOON FROM THIS POINT UPSTREAM.

THERE ARE A LOT OF OTHER POINTS LIKE THIS, BUT THIS SETS THE SCENE.

WHAT I BELIEVE WE NEED IS FIRSTLY - THE PLAN IN PLACE. WITHOUT IT I WILL LOSE THE COOKONG WE ALL WILL. BUT IT NEEDS FIXING. FULLFILLMENT OF THE VARIOUS TREATY OBLIGATIONS MUST COME FIRST. THERE CAN BE NO COMPROMISE. DEGRADED ENVIRONMENTS MUST BE RESTORED THEN PROTECTED, ALONG WITH ALL THE REST. IT IS UTTER NONSENSE FOR IRRIGATORS TO SUGGEST THAT IT IS OK TO LOSE SOME ENVIRONMENT BECAUSE THEY HAVE MADE A NEW ONE WHERE THEY IRRIGATE.

THE BASIN PLAN ALLOWS FOR INDIVIDUAL STATES TO LOOK TO PROTECT THEIR PERCEIVED RIGHTS OR SITAKE WITH THE THREAT OF WALKING AWAY FROM THE PLAN. SOLELY THE REQUIREMENT OF THE WATER ACT THAT ENVIRONMENTAL NEEDS MUST TAKE PRIMACY SHOULD BE A NON NEGOTIABLE.

THERE NEEDS TO BE A REDETERMINATION OF THE ESLT AND AMENDMENT TO THE BASIN PLAN

(5) REVISIONS RELATING TO SDUs SO THERE IS NO LONGER REQUIREMENT FOR THE ADDITIONAL 450GL AND ALSO TAKING ACCOUNT OF GLOBAL WARMING.

- THERE NEEDS TO BE A REPEAL ON THE 1500 GL CAP ON BUY BACKS. THIS REMAINS AS THE MOST EFFECTIVE MEANS OF GETTING MORE 'REAL' OR 'WET' WATER FOR THE ENVIRONMENT.

- THERE NEEDS TO BE A GENUINE AND FRANK OPENNESS AND TRANSPARENCY AND THIS IS A MOST EFFECTIVE TOOL FOR COMBATING ILLEGAL ACTIVITIES, SECRET DEALS AND MANIPULATION OF OUTCOMES. PROPER AND WELL RESOURCED COMPLIANCE IS ALSO REQUIRED AND 'ON THE GROUND' CHECKS AND ASSURANCES FOR 'ON THE GROUND' CONSIDERATIONS FOR

- THERE MUST BE AN URGENT CONSIDERATION FOR THE NEED OF DILUTION FLOWS. THIS WORKS WELL IS ABOUT 20% BUT MAY BE HIGHER IN THE BASIN DUE TO ITS INTERMITTENT, HIGH TEMP

RELATIVELY FLAT AND SLOW moving CAPACITY.

- RESTORATION OF THE SE FLOWS ARE CRITICAL TO THE HEALTH OF THE SOUTH LAGOON BUT ARE NOT INSTEAD

OF FLOWS FROM THE MURRAY.

- FLOWS FROM THE MURRAY NEED TO BE ALLOCATED

FOR THE SOUTH LAGOON SPECIFICALLY. AT THE

END OF SUMMER, WHEN THE SOUTH LAGOON WATER

LEVEL IS BELOW SEA LEVEL DUE TO THE PREDOMINANTLY SOUTH / SOUTH EAST WINDS PUSHING

WATER OUT OF THE COORONG, AND WHEN WE GO

INTO THE CALM WEATHER AROUND EASTER, THERE

IS AN OPPORTUNITY TO RELEASE FRESH WATER

FLOWS THAT WILL MAKE ITS WAY UPSTREAM TOWARDS THE SOUTH LAGOON. NONE OF THIS WATER

WILL GO OUT THE MOUTH PROVIDED IT IS RELEASED

AT TAUWITCHIE AND AT THE RIGHT TIME OF YEAR

THE RAINY WINTER WINDS WILL THEN PUSH THIS

INTO THE SOUTH LAGOON.

(6) IF FLOWS FROM SALT CREEK ARE USED AS DIVISION FLOWS AND THE SALINITY RATE IS KEPT BELOW 2 TIMES SALTIER THAN THE SEA (PREFERABLY SEA WATER SALINITY) THEN WE CAN TURN THIS AROUND.

- THERE MAY BE A NEED TO TEMPORARILY PUMP IN SEA WATER. THIS BEING FULL OF CALCIUM CARBONATE WILL ACTIVELY WORK ON THE SULPHIDIFICATION ISSUES THAT ARE CURRENTLY PLAGUING THE SOUTH LAGOON. THIS IS A HIGHLY COMPLEX ISSUE AS ARE MANY OTHERS INCLUDING THEIR RELATIONSHIP TO EACH OTHER. I AM HAPPY TO PROVIDE FURTHER INFORMATION OR ANSWER ANY QUESTIONS

MY FINAL POINT IS IN TWO PARTS. FIRSTLY, THERE HAS BEEN A VARIETY OF PEOPLE WHO SEEK TO GET THE EAR OF DEPARTMENTS OR MINISTERS BUT WHO'S SUGGESTIONS ARE ACTUALLY DEDRIMENTAL TO THE COOKLONG. THERE ARE MANY NOW TURNING TO THE WINDS. ^{SECONDLY} OUR COMMUNITY IS BREATHING IN THE WINDS. OUR COMMUNITY IS SUPPORTING A PUSH TO HAVE THE COOKLONG TRUST RECOGNISED AS A BODY THAT CAN MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE MINISTER OF THE DAY ON THESE ISSUES. THERE IS CURRENTLY A PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY INTO THE PROPOSAL. I WOULD EXPECT THIS TO BE A VERY GOOD 'ON GROUND' MECHANISM TO LOOK AT FINE TUNING ISSUES AND BE ABLE TO TAKE THE POLITICS OUT OF THIS ISSUE.

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