



Centre for Energy and
Environmental Markets

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Water: managing a scarce resource

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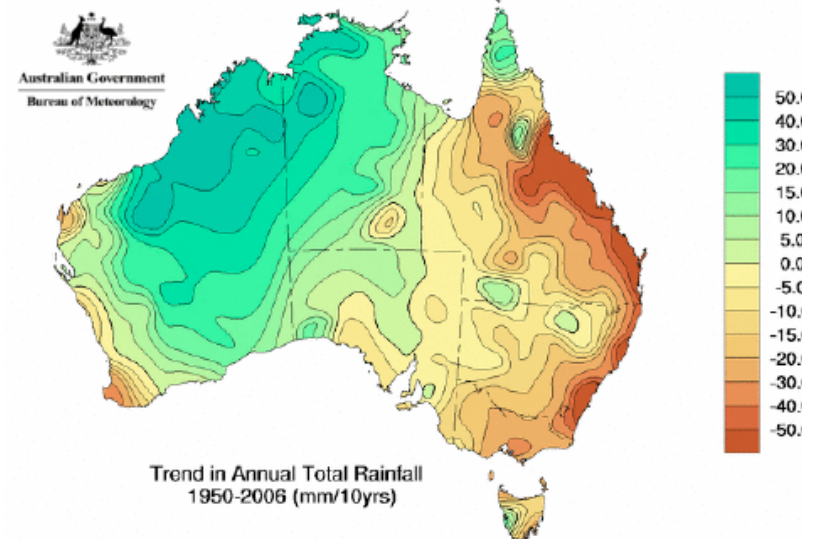
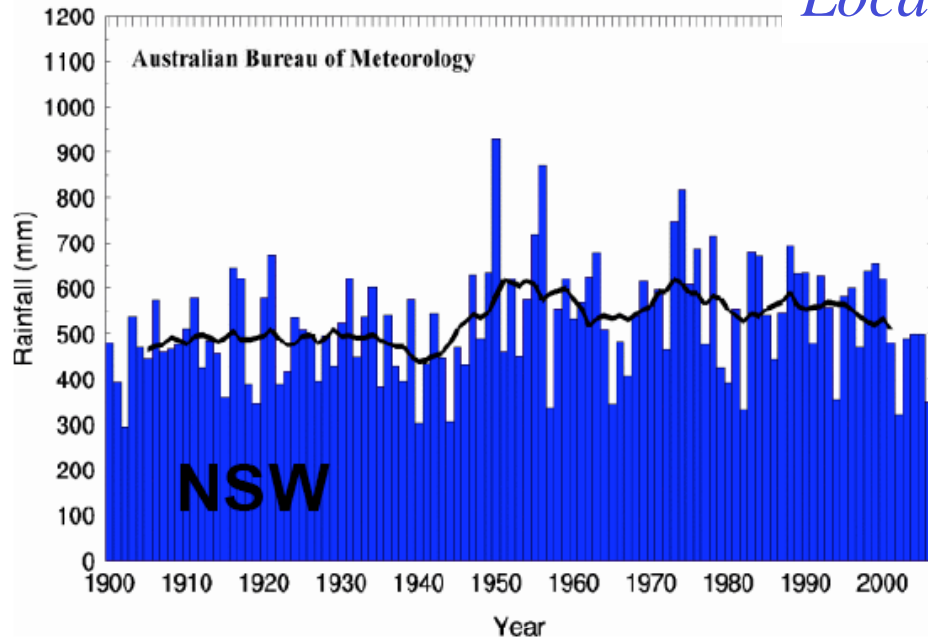
Water - the resource & its use

- Water resources (subject to quality & availability):
 - Rainfall (relatively low & highly variable in Australia)
 - Above ground flows & storages (rivers, lakes, dams, etc.)
 - Groundwater flows & storages (if identifiable, accessible)
 - Convertible resources (eg sea-water, waste water)
- Water uses & values:
 - Ecosystem services (humans, plants, animals):
 - Quality often matters
 - Agriculture, industry, commerce, recreation
 - Water & electricity generation: hydro & cooling water
 - *Water is more than a commodity*

Trends in rainfall (Power & Whetton, 2007)

New South Wales Annual Rainfall

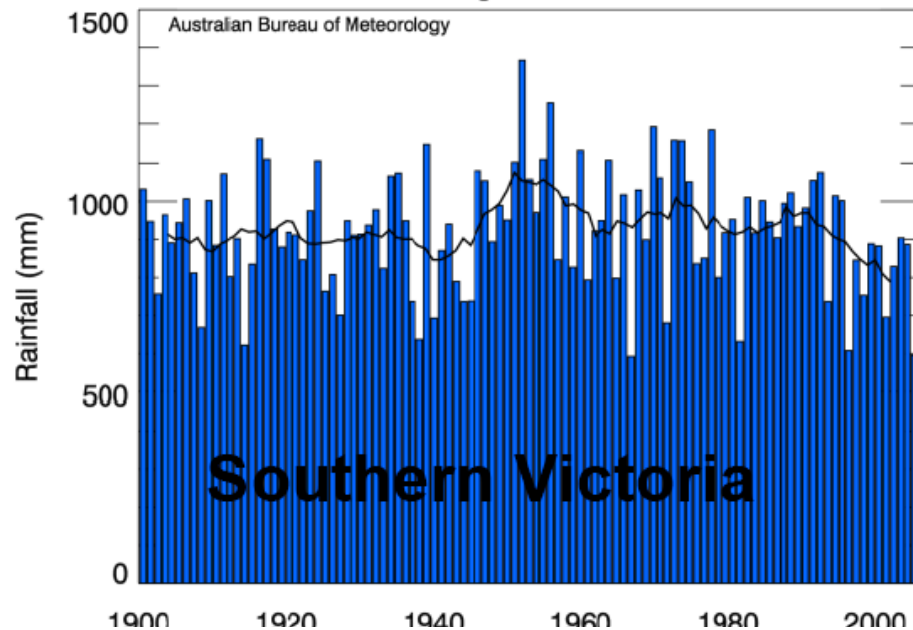
Location matters!



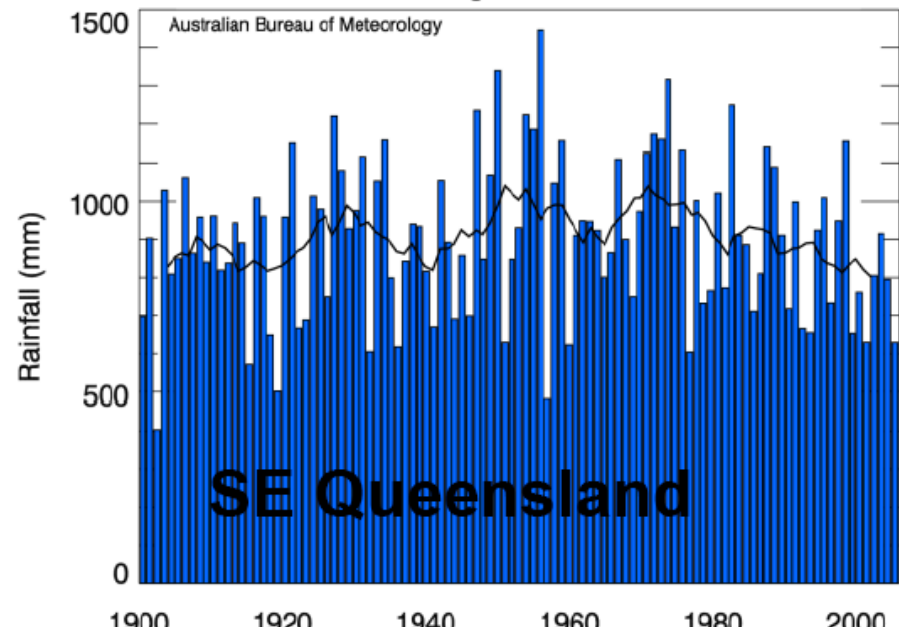
© Commonwealth of Australia 2007, Australian Bureau of Meteorology

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Annual Rainfall for Region 144.5:146.5E, 37.5:38.5S



Annual Rainfall for Region 151.5:154.5E, 25.5:27.5S

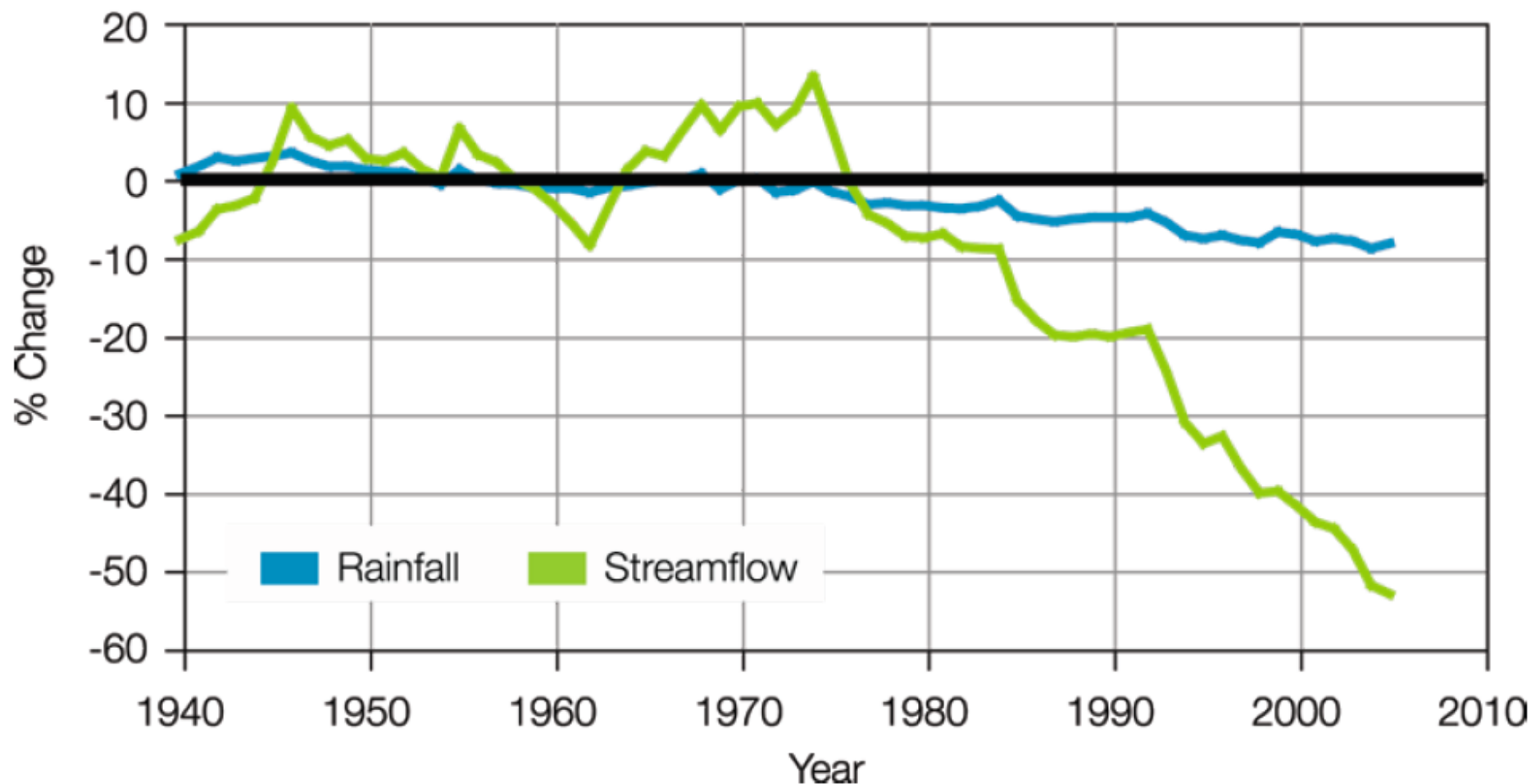


Streamflow depends on evaporation rate

(Power & Whetton, 2007)

- 2007 Sept rainfall lowest on record & Jan-Sept ave temp highest on record for Murray-Darling Basin

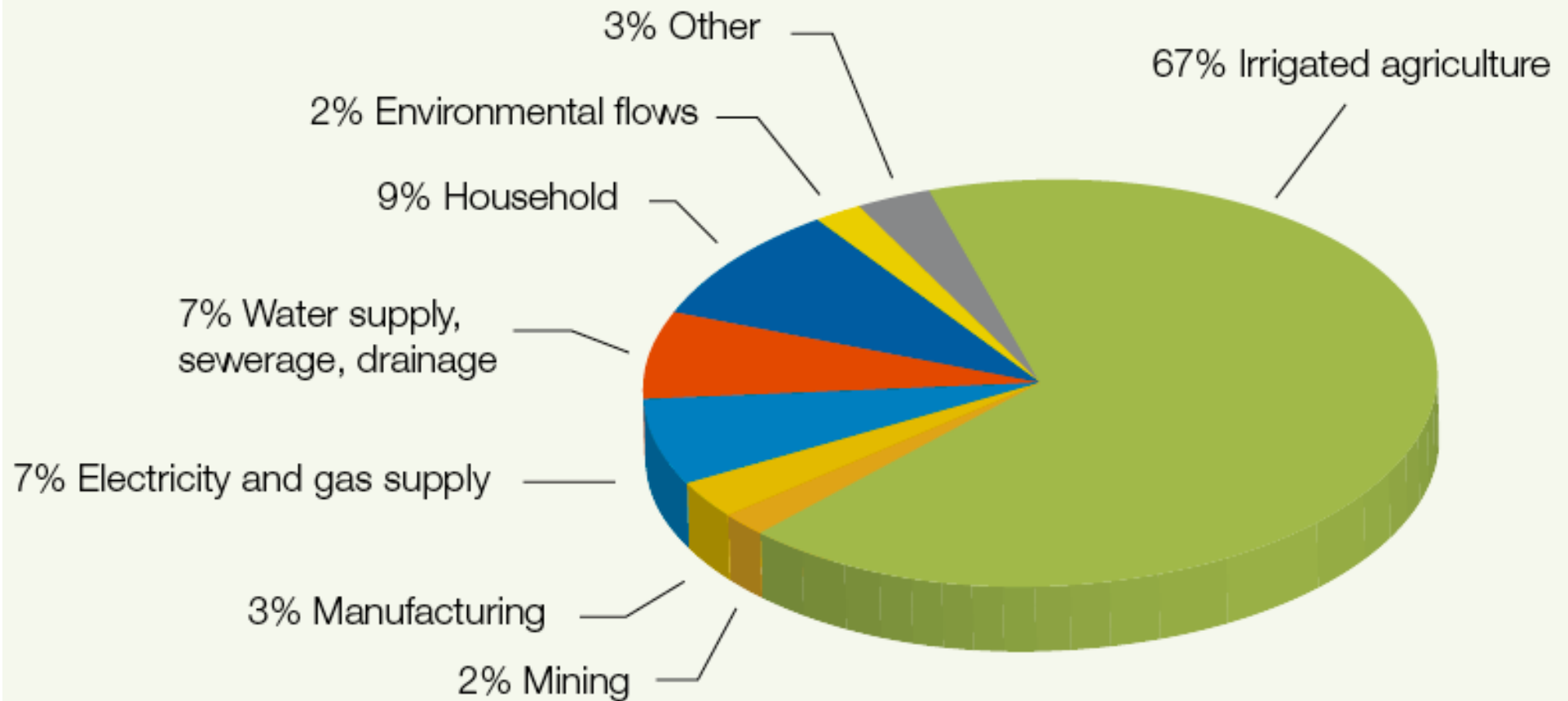
Variation of Rainfall and Streamflow in south-west Australia





Water use in Australia

(State of Environment Report, 2006)

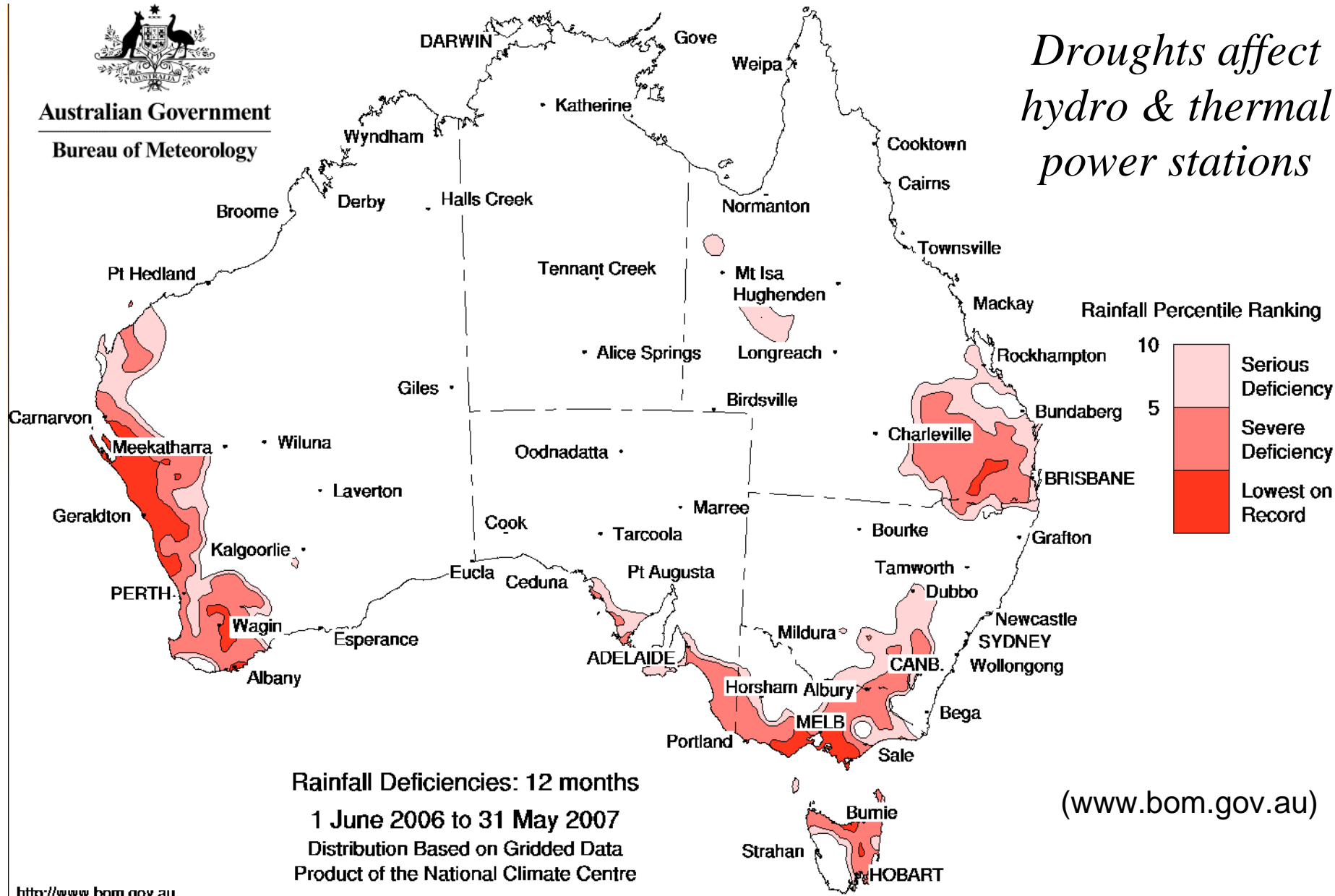


Drought & electricity generation (hydro & thermal)

Droughts affect hydro & thermal power stations



Australian Government
Bureau of Meteorology

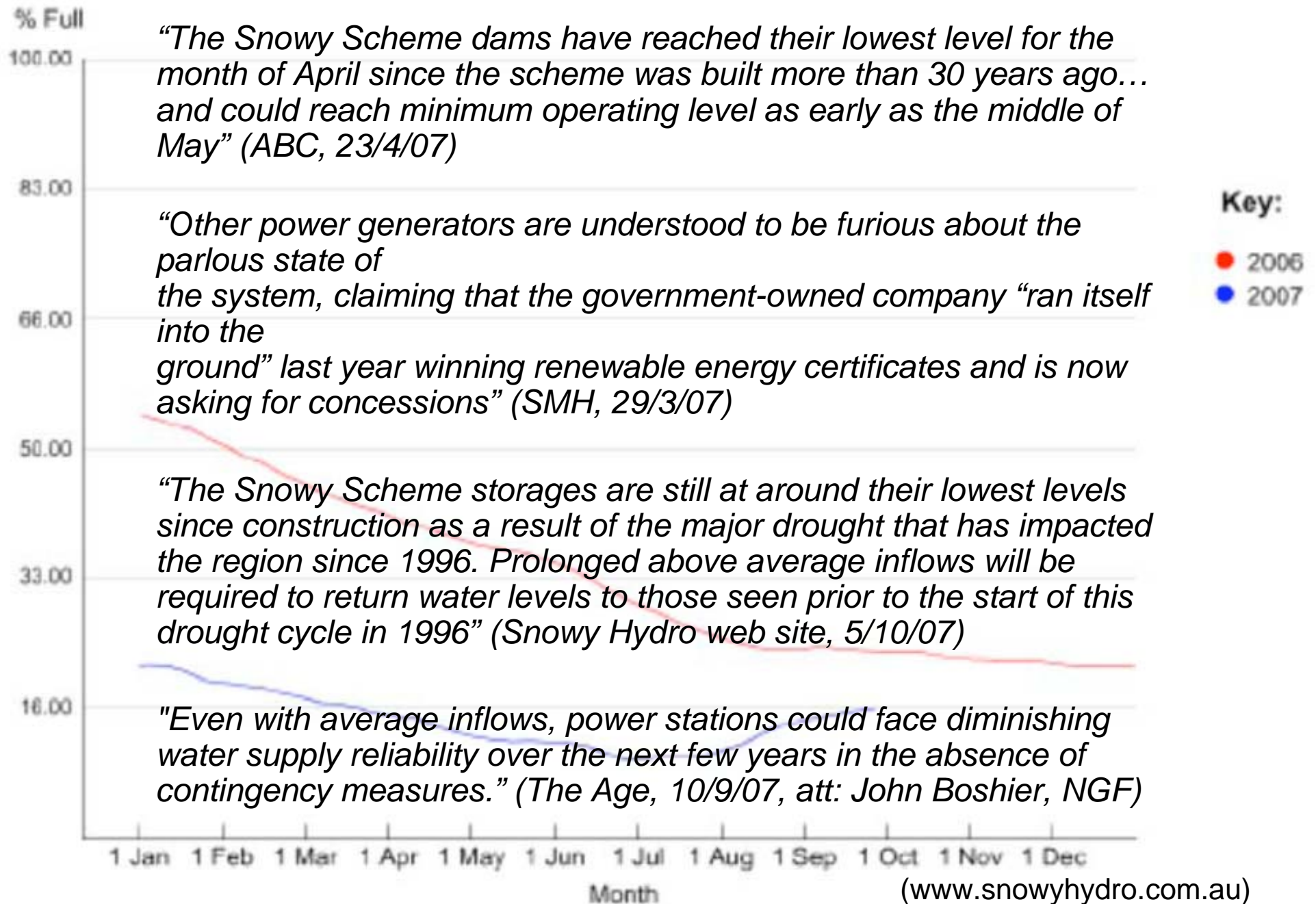


Rainfall Deficiencies: 12 months
1 June 2006 to 31 May 2007
Distribution Based on Gridded Data
Product of the National Climate Centre

(www.bom.gov.au)

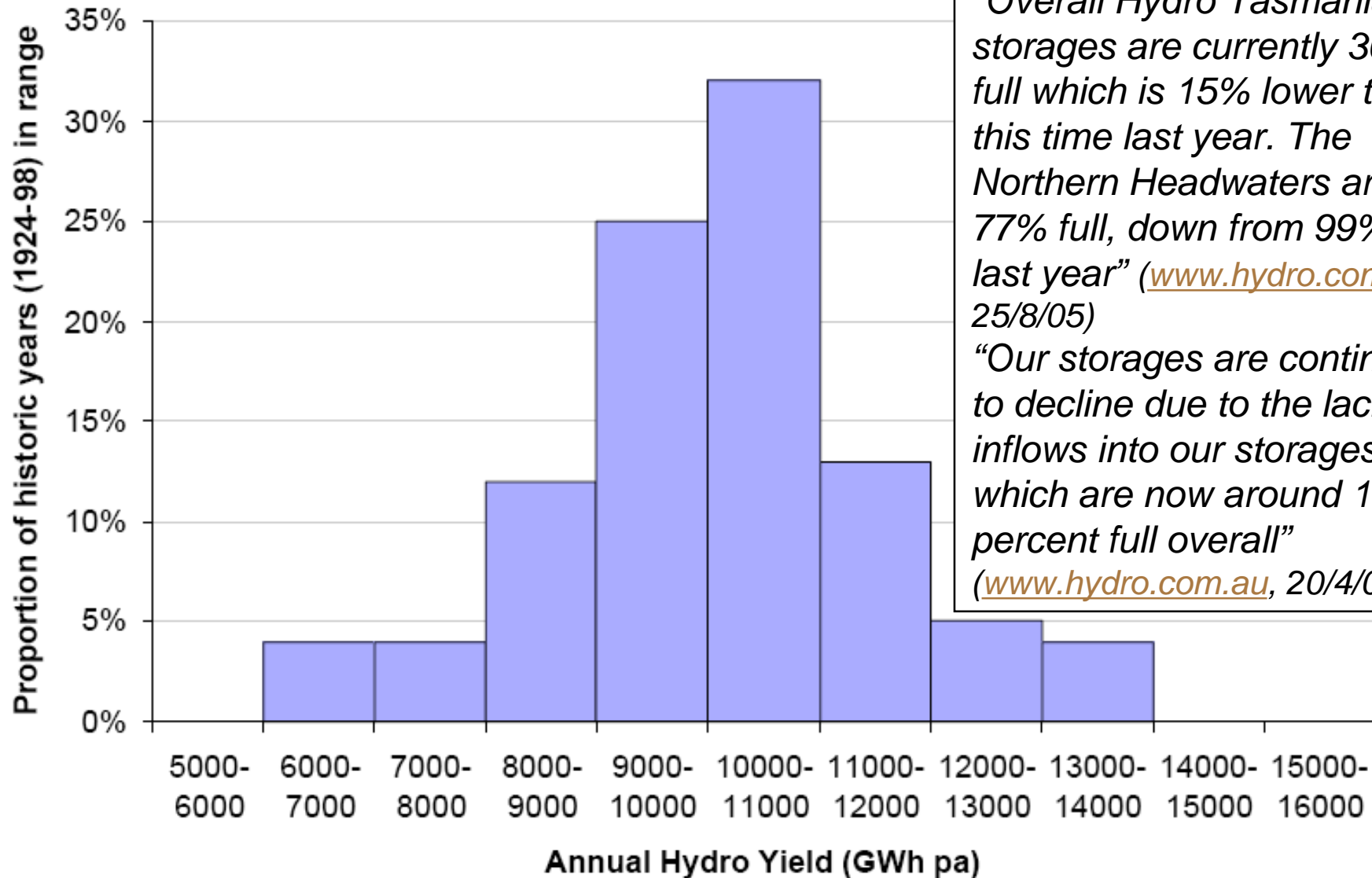
<http://www.bom.gov.au>

Lake Eucumbine gross water levels, 2006 & 2007





Distribution of 64 annual yields (Tas Govt 2000)

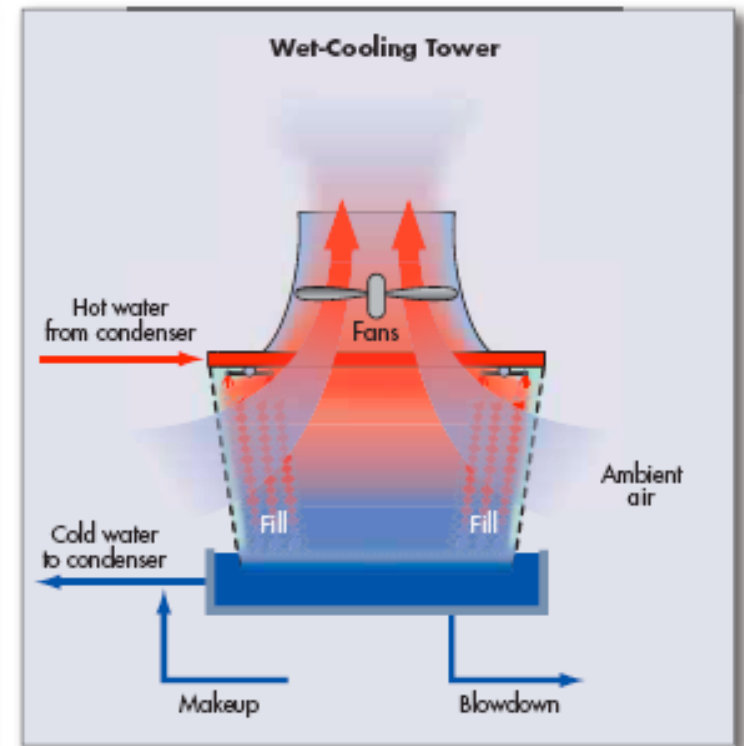
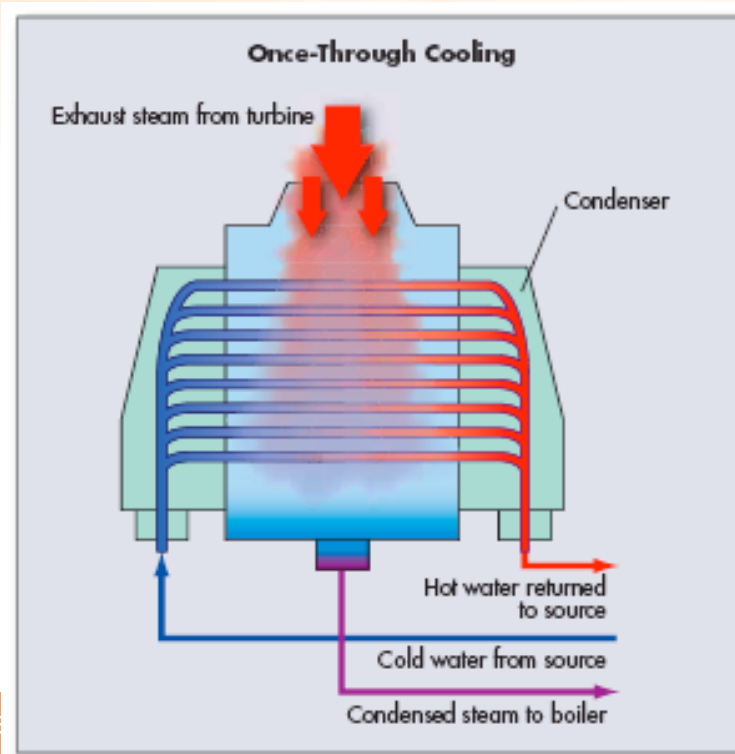
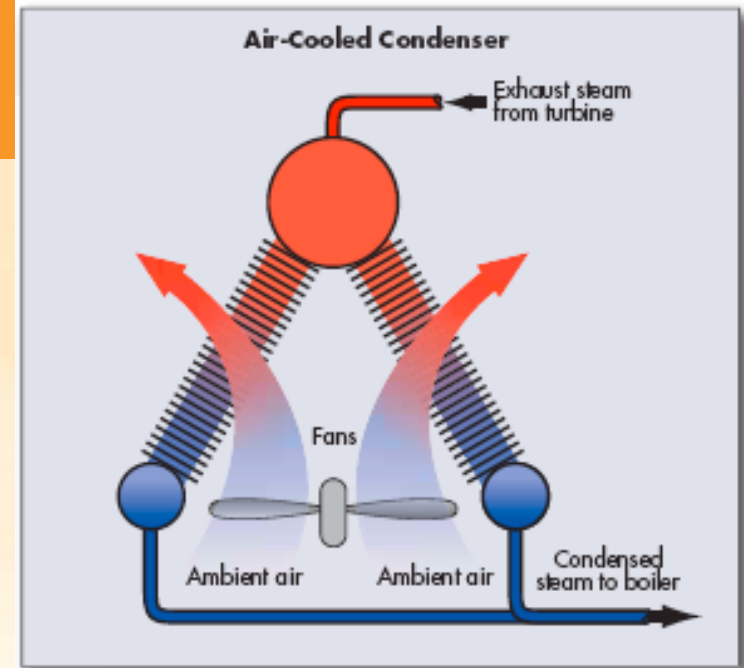


“Overall Hydro Tasmania’s storages are currently 30% full which is 15% lower than this time last year. The Northern Headwaters are 77% full, down from 99% full last year” (www.hydro.com.au, 25/8/05)

“Our storages are continuing to decline due to the lack of inflows into our storages which are now around 19 percent full overall” (www.hydro.com.au, 20/4/07)

Condensing steam in a thermal power station (EPRI, 2007)

- Once-through cheapest but heats water source (sea, lake, river)
- Wet-cooling requires make-up to replace evaporative water loss
- Dry-cooling uses least water but costs most & has efficiency penalty



NEMMCO Drought Scenarios Investigation, August 07

Capacity Reductions – Low rainfall Scenario									
		2007		2008				2009	
Region ⁶		Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
QLD	MW	820	820	700	820	820	500	500	500
	%	8%	8%	7%	8%	8%	5%	5%	5%
NSW	MW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
VIC	MW	220	600	1,635	2,845	635	1,015	1,030	1,860
	%	2%	7%	18%	32%	7%	11%	11%	21%
TAS	MW	5	5	5	5	10	10	10	10
	%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
NEM Total	MW	1,045	1,425	2,340	3,670	1,465	1,525	1,540	2,370
	%	3%	3%	6%	9%	4%	4%	4%	6%

NEMMCO Drought Scenarios Investigation, August 07

- Risks appear to be growing with climate change, eg to:
 - Agriculture in Murray-Darling Basin
 - More than 50% of Australia's electricity generation
 - Higher electricity prices & reduced reliability of supply?

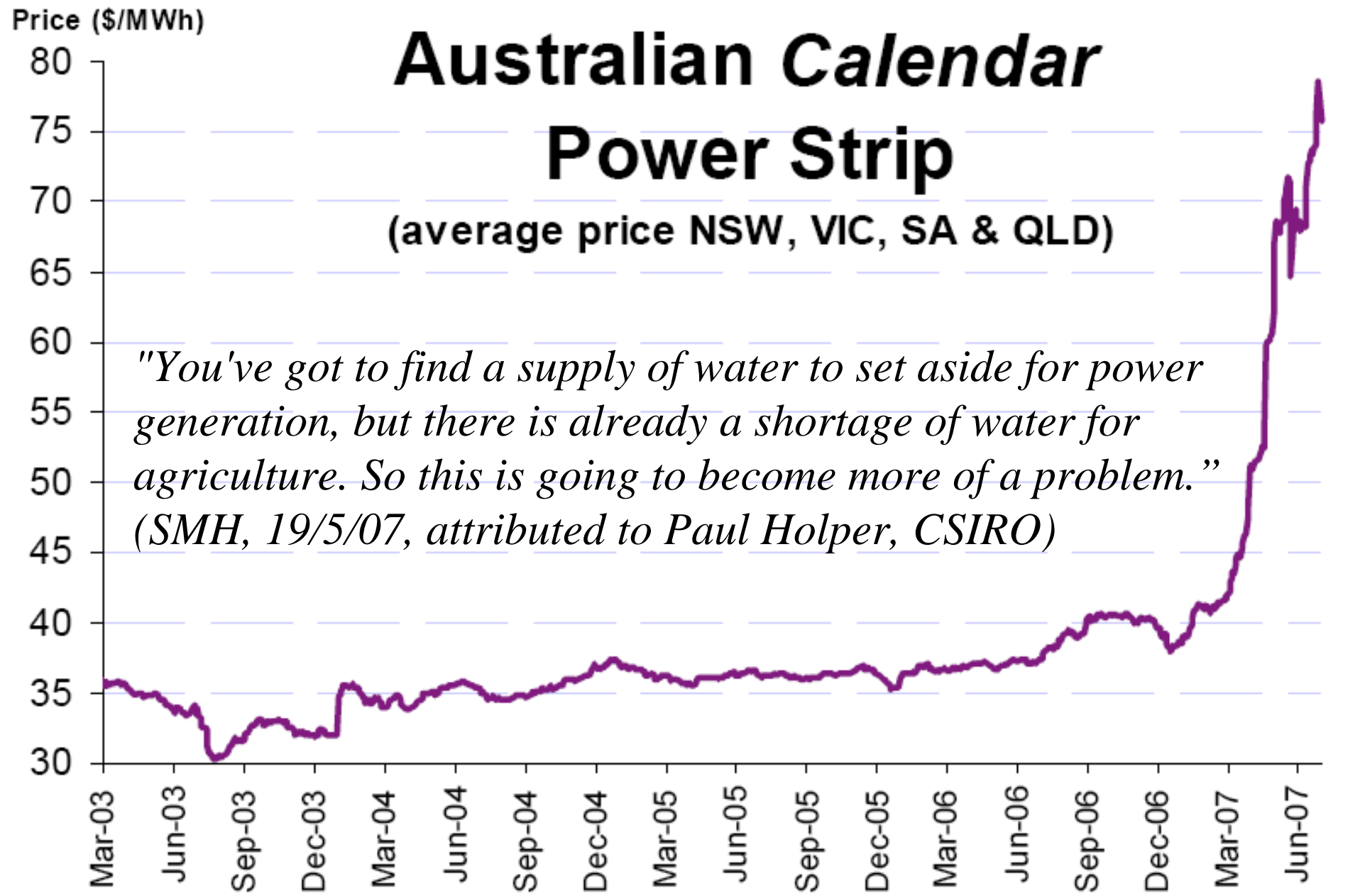
Annual EUE

Low rainfall		NSW	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC
2007/08	April report	0.001 %	0.004 %	0.003 %	0%	0.002 %
	August update	0%	0.002%	0.002%	0%	0.005%
2008/09	April report	0.009 %	0.006 %	0.007 %	0%	0.004 %
	August update	0%	0.001%	0.001%	0%	0.003%

(NEMMCO to provide quarterly updates)

Average rainfall		NSW	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC
2007/08	April report	0%	0%	0.003%	0%	0.002%
	August update	0%	0.002%	0%	0%	0%
2008/09	April report	0%	0.002%	0.005%	0%	0.003%
	August update	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Drought influencing CFD price? (D-Cypha)





Water - management issues & tools

- Issues:
 - Social & cultural issues important in water management
- Supply side options (few & expensive):
 - Reduce climate change emissions; desalination; river diversion; cloud-seeding; catchment management
- Demand-side options:
 - Improved water use practices:
 - Agriculture, industry, commerce and homes
 - Dry cooling for thermal power stations
 - Population stabilisation & relocation:
 - Voluntary or forced by drought
 - *Water markets may play a role in facilitating change*



Summary & conclusions

- Future water availability is now a major risk issue for the electricity industry:
 - Hydro and thermal power stations:
 - 50% of Australia's electricity supply at risk
 - Also, increasing electricity use for desalination & pumping
- Water is a critical resource for many purposes:
 - Ecosystems, agriculture, industry, commerce, recreation
 - The electricity industry will have to negotiate entitlements
 - Not yet clear what role water markets can & will play



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