

**Murray-Darling Basin
Dry Inflow Contingency Planning
Overview Report to First Ministers
May 2007**

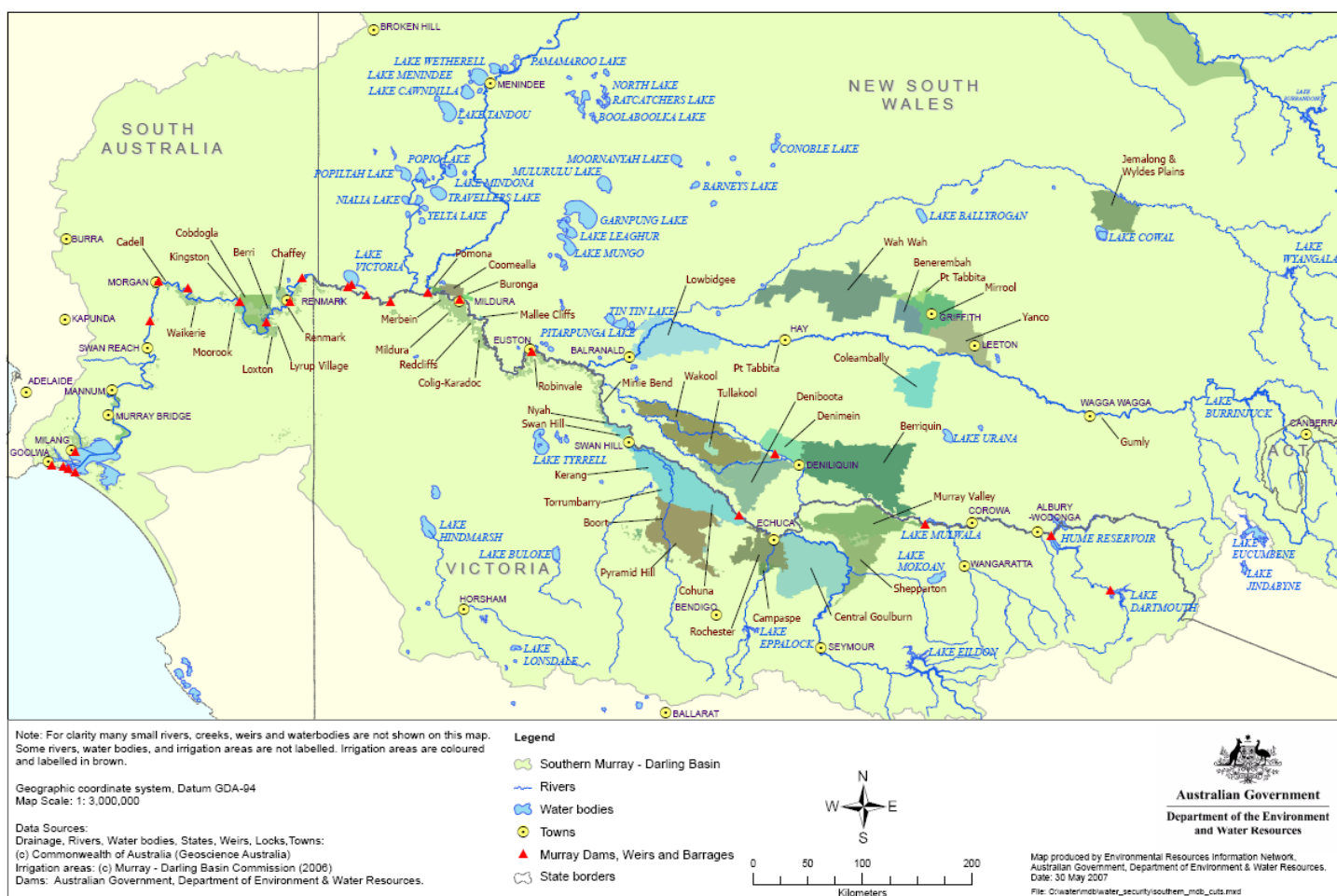
Overview Report

This is the second Murray-Darling Basin (MDB) Dry Inflow Overview Report to First Ministers. The first Overview Report was released on 20 April 2007 by the Prime Minister and the Premiers of New South Wales (NSW), Victoria and South Australia and is available on the Department of the Environment and Water Resources' web site (www.environment.gov.au).

This report presents an update of the situation in the MDB. While the Senior Officials' Group (SOG) responsible for this report has authority to report on contingency planning for the MDB as a whole, SOG reports are focussed on where contingency planning is considered to be required. This report therefore mainly addresses areas dependent on the water resources of the southern MDB which are allocated to States under the terms of the MDB Agreement (described herein as the 'Murray System').

Parts of the report also extend to areas dependent on tributary systems of the southern MDB, particularly the Murrumbidgee, Goulburn, Campaspe and Loddon Rivers (described herein as the 'southern Basin system'). A detailed map of these areas is provided in Figure 1.

Figure 1: Map of southern Murray-Darling Basin - major towns and irrigation areas

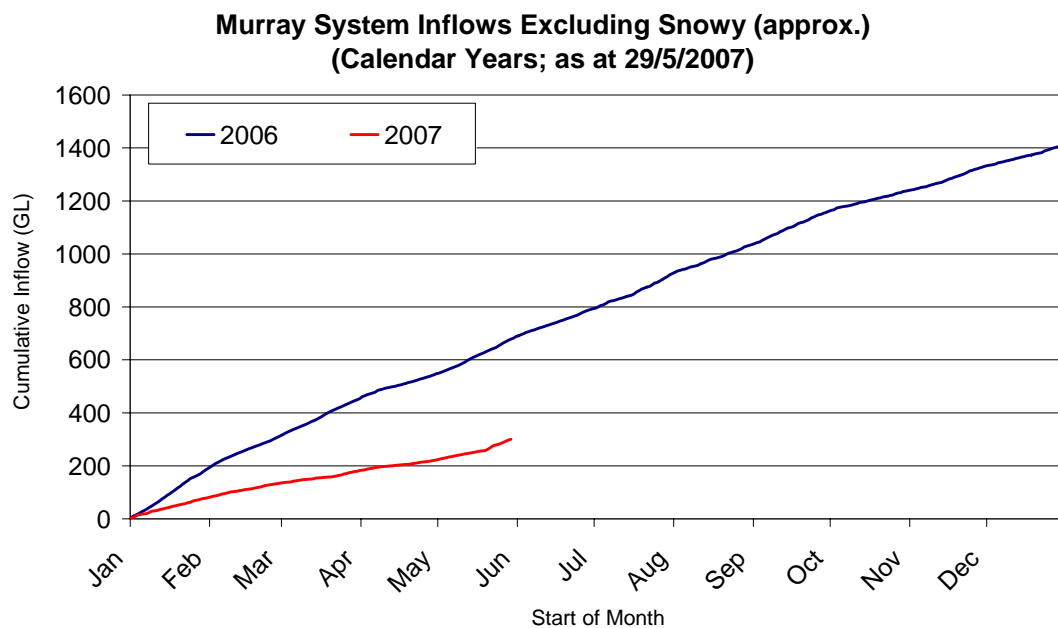


Water outlook – Murray System

Rainfall across the Basin from January to May 2007 has returned to near average. Since April 2007 there has been particularly good rainfall across much of South Australia and parts of Victoria and NSW.

However, rainfall has been insufficient to significantly reduce large soil moisture deficits in upper Murray catchments and inflows to the Murray System have continued to be at record low minimums for the calendar year to date (Figure 2). The catchment responsible for most of the Murray System inflow (upstream of Yarrowonga) has produced negligible runoff in 2007 to date.

Figure 2 – Total Murray System Inflow (excluding Snowy Hydro).



Storage levels across the entire MDB are at a record low for this time of the season due to poor rainfall and inflows last year. Current storage levels across the MDB are approximately 5,123 GL less than at the same time last year (a decrease of 21.4% of total capacity). Considerable rainfall is needed to make a material difference to water storages.

Despite inflows into the Murray System continuing to be the lowest on record for the year to date, forecast water availability in the Murray System has improved slightly since the April 2007 Overview Report (Table 1). As at 22 May 2007 the estimated volume available over and above that required to meet critical demands has increased to 44 GL. This is a very small amount, relative to normal water use in the Basin.

The main reason for improved water availability is that system losses have been lower than expected, mainly due to reduced evaporation. Improvements in water availability can also be attributed to rainfall directly on the river surface and lower than expected irrigation use in 2006-07, with irrigators choosing to 'carry-over' unused water from 2006-07 into 2007-08.

Table 1 – Murray System hydrology update for Scenario A: Inflows in 2007-08 are the same as 2006-07

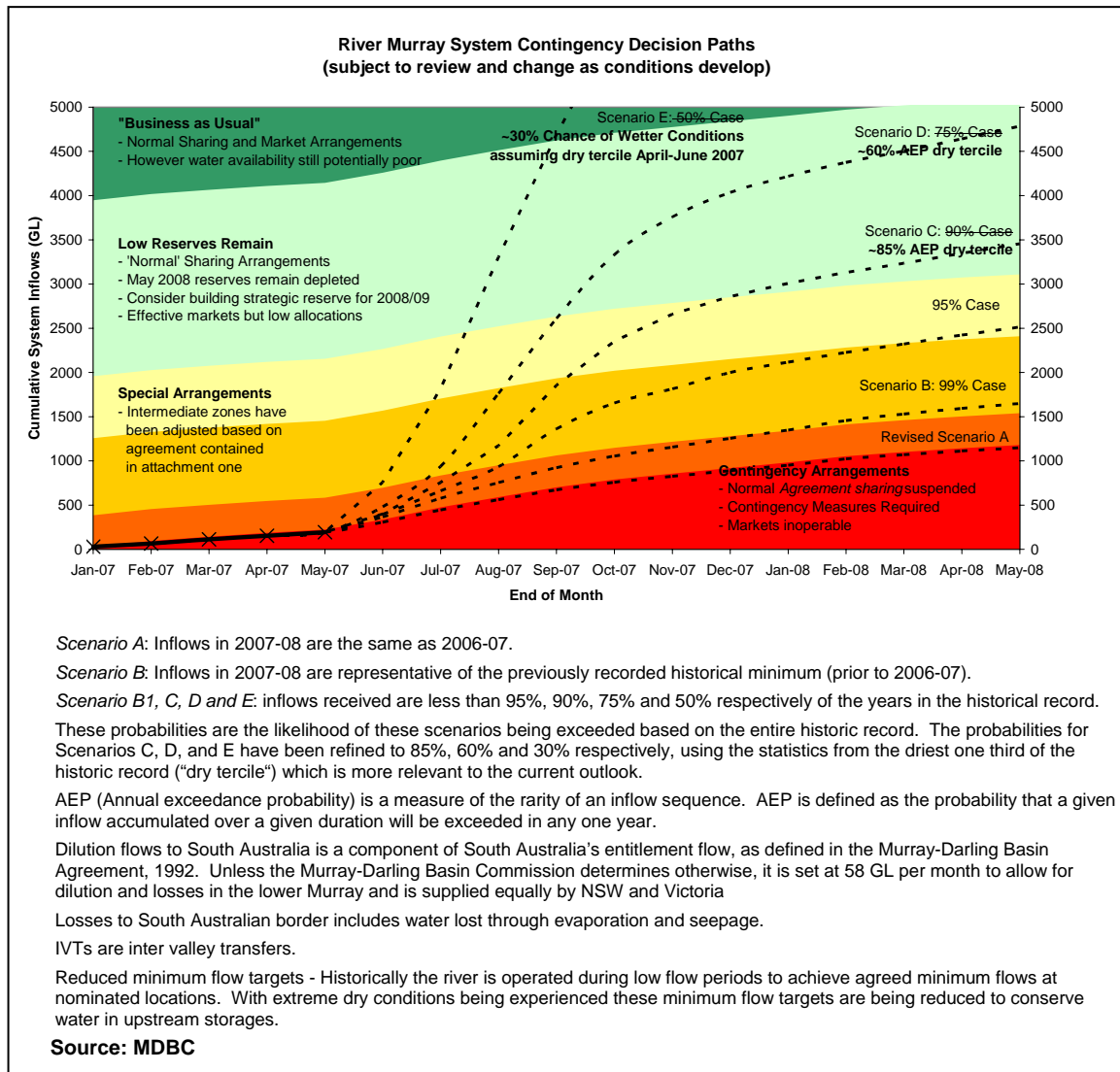
	April 2007 Overview Report Data - Lower Bound Measures (GL)	May 2007 Data - Lower Bound Measures (GL)	
Total Murray Reserves plus inflow 2007/08	1310	1442	
Losses upstream of SA Border	750	750	
MDBC Storage Losses	0	50	
Supply Restricted Vic Murray urban and D&S (27 GL & 26 GL)	53	53	
Supply Restricted NSW Murray urban and D&S (35GL & 40GL)	75	75	
Estimated June 2007 Irrigation Consumption (NSW & Vic only)		33	State water years are 1 July to 30 June, so current allocations apply until end June.
Balance after Losses and NSW & Vic Critical Urban and D&S Demands met	432	481	
Proposed Measures to Increase Water Availability			
1. Upstream of SA Border			
Reduced Minimum flow (10 - 100)	10	10	
Disconnect selected wetlands	45	45	75 GL total includes 45 GL upstream of SA Border and 30 GL downstream.
Store late 2006/07 inflow improvement	Some	Some	Included in end of 06/07 reserve.
South Australia			
Losses SA Border to Wellington	363	363	Lower water levels downstream of Lock 1 will dry out shallow wetlands reducing evaporation.
SA Restricted Adelaide and country town urban and D&S	201	201	60GL will be pumped in advance in 2006-07 leaving 141 GL to be supplied in 2007-08.
Estimated June 2007 Irrigation Consumption (SA only)		18	State water years are 1 July to 30 June, so current allocations apply until end June.
Required Flow to SA (prior to contingency measures)	564	582	req if SA losses high
Shortfall with no interventions	-132	-101	
Proposed Measures to Increase Water Availability			
2. Downstream of SA Border			
Early pumping Adelaide (2006/07 only)	60	60	Whilst it has been identified that 60 GL will be pumped early to Adelaide water supply storages to meet 2007/08 demand, it is expected that if dry conditions continue Adelaide pumps will continue operating even after 2007/08 requirements are met in order to provide reserves for 2008/09.
Disconnect selected wetlands	30	30	75 GL total includes 45 GL upstream of SA Border and 30 GL downstream.
SA Total Flow (required to meet maximum losses with contingency measures)	487 *	487	
Adjustment for updated data and additional June SA consumption		5	
Revised SA Total Flow (required to meet maximum losses with contingency measures)		492	
Total Volume of Offset Measures	145	145	
Net available for other purposes (Irrigation, Critical Environmental, Dilution etc)	0 *	44	<- Volume range expected to be available for other purposes post 1 July 2007 (an error margin of about +/-50-100 GL should be taken into account for the magnitude of total inflow shown here).

Source: MDBC

Water allocations – southern Basin system

Figure 3 shows the Murray System Contingency Decision Paths diagram forecast to the end of May 2007. Compared to the April 2007 Overview Report diagram, the chart shows reduced chances of returning to “Business as Usual” (that is a situation where there are ample reserves in storage at the end of May 2008) during this irrigation season.

Figure 3 – Murray System Contingency Decision Paths



The April 2007 Overview Report stated that unless there are sufficient inflows into the Murray System, there will be no allocations made for anything other than critical demand at the normal start of the irrigation season. It is still possible that allocations to entitlement holders will be zero or very small in the southern part of the Basin at the beginning of the irrigation season. The Victorian tributary systems of Goulburn, Loddon and Campaspe are also likely to have zero or very small water allocations at the beginning of the season under the current conditions. Some allocations may be possible in the Murrumbidgee system.

Final opening allocations for the 2007-08 irrigation season will be announced by State water resource management agencies in mid June 2007 (South Australia) and early July 2007 (NSW and Victoria). Water availability will be reviewed monthly - or twice monthly if this is considered appropriate.

Water availability and use – southern Basin system

The water available to each state for core critical demand along the Murray System in 2007-08 was recommended to First Ministers in April 2007 to be to be approximately 141 GL for South Australia (requiring around 487 GL as a cross border flow, subject to salinity issues that may emerge, and taking into account the 60 GL already pumped into Adelaide's storages), about 75 GL for NSW and about 53 GL for Victoria. These arrangements to meet critical demand can be determined under the terms of the Murray-Darling Basin Agreement.

The water to meet critical demand generally refers to fully restricted urban demand (no outdoor use) and fully restricted 'domestic and stock' use. However, a number of examples are emerging where prohibiting water use for essential non-human consumption would potentially lead to prohibitive costs in terms of national security, economic or social impacts. It is recommended that State and local authorities are awarded some flexibility, within agreed state water shares, to exercise discretion in allocating water to meet essential non-human consumption needs. Guidelines for State and local authorities to assist in allocating water for special circumstances are outlined below (Recommendation 6).

With regards to domestic and stock water, users reliant on channels where high transit losses occur can not be guaranteed supply and they may need to take special measures (e.g. carting water). Rules about local stock water use will be determined by relevant State and Territory Governments. Farmers and communities are encouraged to make contact with their relevant State authority. A brief state by state description on the availability of domestic and stock water, including contact numbers in each state is at Attachment A1.

When sufficient water becomes available above the amount allocated to States for critical demand it is recommended that water is shared between States according to the agreed water sharing arrangements outlined in Attachment A2.

These water sharing arrangements will enable some water to be distributed to each state if the situation in the southern Basin improves through 2007-08. Within the arrangements South Australia gives up some water earlier on to provide water for NSW and Victoria and as improvements continue to occur through the season, Victoria and NSW give up water to South Australia to recognise its early contributions.

Each State will make its own decisions about any allocations to entitlement holders, taking account of the priority for critical industry and carryover. However, water that becomes available to entitlement holders, will be available for trading both intra and inter state, under normal circumstances, in order to facilitate the early development of a water market and ensure limited water supply is used to its highest value.

The Senior Officials' Group will advise First Ministers in their next report whether there is a case to set aside a share of any improved inflows in the Murray System in 2007-08 in order to secure critical supplies in 2008-09. Decisions will be made to ensure that the impacts on the irrigation sector are minimised in 2007-08 given the likelihood that allocations in 2007-08 will not be sufficient to avoid losses to incomes and assets.

Matters to be considered in establishing a reserve for 2008-09 include whether there should be a system wide reserve or reserves built up by individuals and towns, at what magnitude allocations should be before water starts to be allocated to reserves, the timing of a reserve to ensure critical water supplies can be delivered in 2008-09, and the issue of carryover and how it will be treated in the reserve.

Town-by-town contingency planning

A detailed list of towns potentially moving onto “no outdoor use” restrictions from 1 July 2007 is provided at Attachment A3. All states confirm that town-by-town contingency planning frameworks are now in place and are evolving as new issues and situations arise. Public information on affected towns is being made available via State Government web sites.

Water availability for the Australian Capital Territory (ACT) region is becoming increasingly difficult and contingency planning for the region is accordingly well underway. Severe water restrictions, consistent with principles being adopted in the rest of the southern Basin system, are likely to be implemented in the ACT region.

There may be cases where exemptions from “no outdoor use” restrictions are appropriate in order to maintain key recreational, heritage or sporting facilities of towns. Exemptions from these restrictions vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction and information is available on State or local water authority websites.

Implementation of contingency measures

Contingency water saving measures are being implemented across the Basin. The disconnection of selected wetlands is proposed in 2007-08 across all states. Communities in the vicinity of these wetlands are being consulted and agreement with communities will be reached before commencement of work to disconnect them. The disconnection of wetlands is the most immediate and effective measure that can be implemented to achieve water savings in 2007-08 as it saves on evaporative losses.

The South Australian Government has announced that a decision on the temporary weir near Wellington will not be made until September 2007.

Water quality

Water quality is likely to be an increasing issue as long as dry conditions continue to persist. The main focus on water quality at present is the risk of higher salinities occurring in lower reaches of the River Murray. Alternative drinking water supplies have been made available to towns surrounding the Lower Lakes of the River Murray. The presence of high salinity water in the Lower Lakes will require vigilance in delivering flow to Adelaide pump stations over coming months.

Next report

The Senior Officials' Group will continue to provide updates on the inflow situation at appropriate times.

Recommendations

The Senior Officials' Group recommends that First Ministers:

1. **AGREE** the water supply situation in the Murray System remains critical and contingency planning should continue.
2. **NOTE** that the water sharing arrangements for the Murray System required to meet critical demand consumption needs (estimated to be 141 GL for South Australia, taking into account the 60 GL already pumped into Adelaide's storages, 75 GL for New South Wales and 53 GL for Victoria):
 - I. can be implemented under the terms of the current Murray-Darling Basin Agreement, with the result that there is no need for legislation to authorise the implementation of this decision by the Murray-Darling Basin Commission; and
 - II. has been approved by the Murray-Darling Basin Ministerial Council, which will provide a direction to the Murray-Darling Basin Commission.
3. **AGREE** that the indemnity arrangements recommended in the Senior Officials' Group report of April 2007 can be implemented by members of the Murray-Darling Basin Ministerial Council on behalf of their governments, ensuring that appropriate indemnities are provided to the Murray-Darling Basin Commission President, Deputy President, Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners and Commission staff.
4. **AGREE** that information be provided by state water authorities to key irrigation and industry bodies about water availability in streams and channels in the southern Basin system as frequently as possible, so that irrigators and other industries can make key management decisions.
5. **AGREE** that information be provided regularly by water authorities to urban communities about water availability in the southern Basin system so that industries and communities can make key asset and business management decisions.
6. **AGREE** that States and Territories in the southern Murray-Darling Basin and their authorities have flexibility in exceptional circumstances to allocate water for essential non-human consumption, within the agreed state water shares, if:
 - I. the impact of not providing water would cause prohibitively high social, economic or security costs;
 - II. there are no viable alternatives to provide the good or service that requires water; and
 - III. the recipient of the water has developed a water efficiency plan incorporating industry best practice water efficiency targets.

With all such decisions reported back to the Senior Officials' Group.

7. **AGREE** that any water becoming available in 2007-08 in the Murray System in addition to the amounts allocated for critical demand should be allocated as recommended by the Senior Officials' Group (Attachment A2).

8. **AGREE** that if any water becomes available beyond the needs of critical human use in the southern Basin system and is allocated to entitlement holders, it will be available for trading both intra and inter state, without restriction.
9. **AGREE** that the Senior Officials' Group should advise First Ministers in their next report whether there is a case to set aside a share of any improved inflows in the Murray System in 2007-08, and the appropriate quantum and timing of a reserve to ensure critical water supplies can be delivered in 2008-09, and any legal requirements for authorising the Murray-Darling Basin Commission to implement this decision;
10. **AGREE** that the Senior Officials' Group provide an update report on the inflow situation in the second half of June 2007 to inform state allocation decisions.

Note: In these recommendations,

The 'Murray System' means the water resources of the southern Murray-Darling Basin which are allocated to States under the terms of the Murray-Darling Basin Agreement, and subject to the management decisions of the Murray-Darling Basin Commission. Broadly these are the Murray River west of Hume Dam and the Darling River south of Menindee Lakes, and the major storages of Dartmouth Dam, Hume Dam and Lake Victoria.

The 'southern Basin system' means the Murray System as well as tributary systems such as the Murrumbidgee, the Goulburn, Ovens, Loddon and Campaspe, and their upstream storages.

Critical demand means critical urban demand (restricted to exclude outside use of water) and critical stock and domestic demand (restricted).

A1 - Domestic and stock water availability in each state

The systems for stock water are slightly different in each state, we would advise farmers to make contact with relevant state authorities so that they can answer specific questions on the availability of stock water in the local area. Contact numbers are outlined below.

New South Wales

Under normal arrangements in NSW water would be allocated in the following order of priority:

1. town water supply;
2. environment; and
3. stock component of Basic Landholder rights, high security, commercial and industrial and the stock component of domestic and stock licenses.

This strict interpretation of the priorities for supply will be reviewed to ensure consistency with implementation of restrictions in other states under the Murray-Darling Basin Dry Inflow Contingency Plan.

Currently providing water for broadacre stock in NSW has the same priority as other high security entitlements including intensive feed lots and is not guaranteed.

Contingency planning for the supply and management of stock water in the Murray System will be ongoing. For further information on the availability of stock and domestic water in NSW, the contact person is:

Bunty Driver
NSW Department of Water and Energy
Tel: 03 5898 3910
email: bunty.driver@dnr.nsw.gov.au

Victoria

People in northern Victoria with Domestic and Stock water supplied by the Rural Water Authorities should contact their local Authority if they require information. The 2006/07 irrigation season has closed in the irrigation areas with gravity supply through channels. As in all years customers are required to make their own provision for Domestic and Stock water requirements from the end of one season to the start of the following season. The irrigation channels will not be drained this winter, except where it is unavoidable due to essential works.

In the event that the 2007/08 irrigation season opens later than 15 August due to an going shortage of water, the Water Authorities will inform their customers of the arrangements for Domestic and Stock supplies through a variety of means including customer newsletters.

There are no changes to Domestic and Stock supplies from streams and groundwater.

For further information on the availability of stock and domestic water in Victoria Goulburn-Murray Water customers should contact their local office or Jeff Parry, 03 5484 0400, Lower Murray Water customers should contact their hotline on 03 5051 3400 and First Mildura Irrigation Trust customers should contact 03 5021 1811.

South Australia

People taking water from the River Murray in South Australia for any purpose need a water licence, unless the water is only taken and used for stock and/or domestic purposes on land that directly fronts the river (ie riparian land). Domestic use means the taking of water for ordinary household purposes and includes the watering of a garden used in conjunction with a dwelling. Stock use means the provision of drinking water for stock and does not include sufficient water to enable intensive livestock production uses, such as feedlot production.

An allowance for water for domestic and grazing stock purposes (both licensed and riparian) has been included in the worst-case scenario flow to South Australia of 487 gigalitres for 2007-08. On 1 July 2007, people pumping water directly from the River Murray will be able to take water for domestic and grazing stock use (both licensed and riparian), regardless of the availability of water for irrigation.

However, all water taken directly from the river for domestic use (both riparian and licensed) is, and will continue to be, subject to the same water restrictions that apply to SA Water's urban domestic users. These are currently at Level 3, but are likely to be increased to a higher level at the beginning of 2007-08.

The Department of Water, Land and Biodiversity Conservation is currently working through a number of supply and licensing issues with individual stock and domestic water users, including people who access domestic water through Irrigation Trusts. In addition, arrangements have been made in some areas, particularly around the Lower Lakes, for stock and domestic water to be provided through shared infrastructure, such as standpipes, or via temporary water carting.

For further information on the availability of stock and domestic water in South Australia, the contact person is:

Julie Cann

Department of Water, Land and Biodiversity Conservation

Tel: 08 8463 6871

Fax: 08 8463 6840

email: cann.julie@saugov.sa.gov.au

A2 – State water sharing agreements

Assuming that 333 GL of water is required to meet losses in South Australia and 695 GL to meet losses upstream of the South Australian border during the 2007-08 season, the Senior Officials' Group recommends that First Ministers:

1. **NOTE** that, on 25 May 2007, the Murray-Darling Basin Ministerial Council directed the Murray-Darling Basin Commission, from water presently available to the Commission, to allocate 141 GL for South Australia (noting that First Ministers have agreed that this will require 487 GL as a cross-border flow, subject to salinity issues that may emerge), 75 GL for New South Wales and 53 GL for Victoria, to allow each state to supply critical human needs (a total allocation of 269 GL) in the 2007-08 season;
2. **AGREE** that any improvements in water available in the system should thereafter be allocated sequentially as follows, during the 2007-08 season:
 - (a) the next 492 GL of improvements be allocated proportionally such that 120 GL be allocated to each of New South Wales, Victoria, dilution flows and losses in South Australia and to South Australian diversions; and 12 GL made available for River Murray Improved Flows (a total allocation of 761 GL);
 - (b) of the next 739 GL of improvements, 25% should be allocated to dilution flows and losses in South Australia. The remaining 75% should be allocated to New South Wales, Victoria and to South Australian diversions in such a way that most rapidly allows the usual water-sharing arrangements under Part X of the Murray-Darling Basin Agreement to resume, without reducing the volumes already allocated to any State for diversion (a total allocation of 1500 GL);
 - (c) the next 700 GL should initially be allocated in accordance with the usual water-sharing arrangements under Part X of the Murray-Darling Basin Agreement, subject to the requirements that:
 - (i) the volumes already allocated to any State for diversion must not be reduced; and
 - (ii) 50% of the sum of the additional volumes which would be allocated to New South Wales and Victoria according to those usual water-sharing arrangements must instead be allocated to South Australia (a total allocation of 2200 GL):
 - (d) once total improvements in available water of 1931 GL have been allocated in accordance with paragraphs (a) to (c), any further improvement in available water should be allocated in such a way that most rapidly allows the usual water-sharing arrangements under Part X of the Murray-Darling Basin Agreement to resume, without reducing the volumes already allocated to any State for diversion; and
 - (e) once it is possible for the usual water-sharing arrangements under Part X of the Agreement to resume (after about a total of 2670 GL has been allocated) those arrangements should continue to apply.

A3 – List of towns on “no outdoor use” water restrictions

Indicative list of regional and district centres that are likely to be affected by Recommendation 9 of the April 2007 Contingency Planning Report:

AGREE that, unless there are significant inflows to the storages, all outside water use for domestic purposes and dependent on southern Murray-Darling Basin supplies should be prohibited from 1 July 2007, and that industrial water users should be required to adopt stringent water saving measures, and that major users should be required to develop water efficiency plans incorporating industry best practice water efficiency targets from 1 July 2007.

Towns affected are (surrounding smaller also affected but may not be listed):

VICTORIA

NORTH EAST WATER

River Murray
Bellbridge
Rutherglen
Tallangatta
Wodonga
Yarrawonga
King River
Moyhu
Oxley
Ovens River
Wangaratta
Broken Ck
Devenish
St James
Tungamah
Mitta Mitta River
Dartmouth

COLIBAN

Bendigo
Castlemaine
Kyneton
Heathcote
Coliban Rural
Coliban: Murray System
Echuca
Cohuna
Gunbower
Leitchville
Coliban: Goulburn system
Boort
Lockington
Coliban: Other
Dingee
Mitiamo
Mysia
Macorna
Pyramid hill

Rochester
Coliban: Campaspe River
Axedale
Goornong
Coliban: Loddon River
Bealiba
Laanecoorie
Tarnagulla
Bridgwater
Inglewood
Serpentine
Jarklin.

GOULBURN VALLEY WATER

Goulburn Valley Water: Goulburn System
Alexandra
Bonnie Doon
Colbinabbin
Corop
Dookie
Eildon
Girgarre
Katandra West
Kyabram
Merrigum
Mooroopna
Murchison
Nagambie
Rushworth
Seymour
Avenel
Tallarook
Goulburn Valley Water:
Shepparton
Mooroopna
Tallygaroopna
Toolamba
Stanhope
Tatura

Tongala
Goulburn Valley Water: Murray
System
Barmah
Cobram
Katamatite
Nathalia
Numurkah
Wunghnu
Picola

LOWER MURRAY WATER

Mildura
Red Cliffs
Robinvale
Piangil
Swan Hill
Murrabit
Koondrook
Kerang

**GRAMPIANS WIMMERA MALLEE
WATER**

Northern Mallee Pipeline System
Chillingollah,
Chinkapook,
Managatang,
Lalbert,
Nandaly,
Ouyen,
Pathewollock,
Sea Lake,
Speed,
Tempy,
Ultima,
Underbool,
Waitchie,
Walpeup
Waranga West Channel
Berriwillock
Culgoa
Nullawil
Woomelang
Lascelles
Wycheproof
Birchip
Hopetoun
Beulah

NEW SOUTH WALES

MURRAY RIVER

Albury
Lake Hume Village
Euston
Berrigan
Finley
Tocumwal
Barooga
Hume villages
Howlong
Mathoura
Corowa
Mulwala
Barham
Tooleybuc
Wakool
Moama
Wentworth
Dareton
Buronga
Gol Gol

EDWARD RIVER

Deniliquin
Moulamein

MURRUMBIDGEE RIVER

Goldenfields Water County Council
(over 50 communities including:)
Junee
Temora
West Wyalong
Coolamon

Cootamundra

Yenda
Griffith
Hanwood
Goolgowi
Colleambally
Gundagai
Hay
Darlington Point
Leeton
Balranald
Yanco
Wagga Wagga

BILLABONG CREEK

Jerilderie
Culcairn

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Towns supplied with River Murray
water

Prepared 4 May 2007

Adelaide
Alford
Angaston
Appila
Ardrossan
Arthurton
Auburn
Balaklava
Balhannah
Barmera
Belvidere
Berri
Birdwood
Blakiston
Blanchetown
Blyth
Booborowie
Booroo Centre
Bower
Bowmans
Bridgewater
Brinkworth
Brukunga
Burra
Bute
Cadell
Callington
Caltowie
Cambrai
Charleston
Clare
Clarendon
Clayton
Clinton
Cobdogla
Cockatoo Valley
Coobowie
Coomandook
Coonalpyn
Crafers
Crystal Brook
Culburra
Curramulka
Dawesley
Dublin
Eden Valley
Edithburgh
EudundaFarrell Flat
Freeling

Georgetown
Gladstone
Greenock
Gulnare
Gumeracha
Hahndorf
Halbury
Hamley Bridge
Hampden
Heathfield
Houghton
Hoyleton
Iron Knob
Jamestown
Jervois
Kadina
Kalbeeba
Kanmantoo
Kapunda
Karoonda
Keith
Kersbrook
Keyneton
Ki Ki
Kingston
Koolunga
Kybunga
Laura
Lenswood
Littlehampton
Lobethal
Lochiel
Loxton
Lyndoch
Maitland
Mallala
Mannum
Mantung
Marrabel
Meningie
Merriton
Milang
Minlaton
Moculta
Monteith
Moonta
Moorook
Morgan
Mount Barker
Mount Mary
Mount Pleasant
Mount Torrens
Mundoora
Murray Bridge
Mypolonga

Nairne
Napperby
Narridy
Narrung
Neeta-Cowirra
Nuriootpa
Oakbank
Owen
Palmer
Paringa
Paskeville
Pata
Peak Spring
Peterborough
Pine Point
Point Pass
Pompoota
Port Augusta
Port Broughton
Port Germein
Port Hughes
Port Parham
Port Pirie
Port Victoria
Port Vincent
Port Wakefield
Price
Redbanks
Redhill
Renmark
Rhynie
Riverton
Robertstown
Roseworthy
Rowland Flat
Saddleworth
Salt Creek
Sedan
Seppeltsfield
Sherlock
Snowtown
South Kilkerran
Spalding
Springton
Stansbury
Stirling North
Stockport
Stockwell
Strathalbyn
Sutherlands
Swan Reach
Tailem Bend
Tanunda
Tarlee
Templers

Tickera
Tintinara
Truro
Tungkillo
Two Wells
Verdun
Waikerie
Walker Flat
Wall
Wallaroo
Warnertown
Wasleys
Whyalla
Williamstown
Willyaroo
Windsor
Wirrabara
Wistow
Woodside
Woodside A.C.
Wool Bay
Woolundunga
Wynarka
Yacka
Yongala
Yorketown
Yumali

ACT

Canberra
Queanbeyan