

CICL Steps for Managing a Restriction or Constraint

Please read this fact sheet after the fact sheet CICL Delivery Capacity and Capacity Sharing

THE PROCESS

1. Capacity sharing will be triggered when a constraint or restriction occurs¹.
2. As a first step Water Operations in conjunction with affected members will try to re-schedule demand by changing the timing and volume of water orders to avoid the constraint or restriction. If rescheduling does not resolve the issue, capacity sharing will be implemented.
3. CICL will advise members who are affected via the member's communication preference of the restriction or constraint.
4. CICL will request those members who require water to place orders on Waterways prior to 10:00am, after which the ordering facility will be switched off.
5. The daily order will be used to calculate each farm's capacity share and delivery will commence at 12 noon for 24 hours. This calculation continues between 10:00am and noon each day until the event is over. There may be some variation in cut off time which will be communicated to members via SMS.
6. Capacity share is based on DE² on a farm or the total DE in a registered Single Farming Unit (SFU).
7. If the restriction or constraint is on specific channels and not across the CIA, only DE held on those properties affected by the constraint/restriction will be considered for capacity share. Only active orders below the constraint/restriction are considered for capacity share.
8. During a constraint, CICL will share the available flow rate pro-rata across active orders, with the share determined by the portion of DE held (tier 1 only) by the entity versus the total active orders.
9. During a restriction event, CICL will share the available flow rate pro-rata across active orders, with the share determined by the portion of DE held (tier 1 and tier 2) by the entity versus the total active orders.
10. Unused capacity share is the amount which is not part of an active order or part of an intended order at the time of the event.
11. Unused capacity share in a constraint or restriction event will be shared pro-rata among active orders.
12. Unused capacity share cannot be assigned to another member.
13. The following is a worked example of capacity sharing. CICL will take the percentage share that an entity has based on their tier 1 DE versus the total tier 1 DE of active orders and multiply it by the capacity available below the constraint to give a flow rate for that entity. For example, if a CICL channel is constrained to drawing 150 ML/day and the total tier 1 DE of active orders below the constraint is 14,000, a single member who has 1,400 tier 1 DE, will have a share of $1,400/14,000 (10\%) \times 150 = 15\text{ML/day}$, and an SFU with 5,600 DE will have access to 60ML/day.

¹ A constraint is defined as when the demand flow rate exceeds the designed flow rate. A restriction is defined as when the demand flow rate exceeds the available flow rate.

² All high security DE is tier 1.



IMPORTANT ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- Communication preferences - During a constraint or restriction timely communication between CICAL and its members is essential. Please make sure the contact details you have provided to CICAL are current.

It is preferable Members register a mobile phone number to receive timely SMS communication from CICAL during a constraint or restriction.

- Frequency of events – System wide constraints are infrequent; however, restrictions are more likely because CICAL is required to place a seven-day advance water order with WaterNSW. In contrast our members place start and stop orders with only two hours' notice (in some cases less than two hours' notice).

This places significant pressure on the accuracy of CICAL's seven-day advance order. We are working internally and with WaterNSW and Murrumbidgee Irrigation to improve the accuracy of advance orders upstream of Gogeldrie Weir.

This is important to managing any difference between the advance order and the volume diverted in this part of the Murrumbidgee River. Accuracy of the advance order is essential to minimising restrictions. It is also important to ensuring CICAL diverts its advance order. If CICAL takes less than its advance order this may result in increased river operational losses.

FURTHER INFORMATION

If you require further information about CICAL's implementation of constraints or restrictions, please contact CICAL on T: 02 6954 4003.

RELATED FACT SHEETS

- CICAL Delivery Capacity and Capacity Sharing
- Delivery Entitlement – The Basics