

A Transformational Economic Strategy

In Agriculture, Tourism and Industrial Development



- 856 Jobs in the construction phase
- 844 jobs per annum over the first 15 years of operations
- \$300 Million per annum in additional GSP (value added) for an investment of around \$500 Million.*

The project will pay for itself from the sale of freshwater in the Tamar Valley for Green Hydrogen Production and irrigation projects.



KEY ECONOMIC BENEFITS*

Agricultural Irrigation Potential

Irrigable area 15,000 hectares with unlimited freshwater fed directly from Tamar Lake. Economic benefits based on only 10% of this area.

Tourism

Houseboats, recreational fishing, scenic cruises and aquatic sports. 24/7. Less mud, more wetlands

Residential and commercial land values

Increase in amenity value and market demand along both banks of the 50 km long lake will stimulate a building boom.

Lifestyle Living

Greatly improved aesthetic presentation of the upper reaches will attract more retirees and families to establish in the valley.

Green Hydrogen Production

Hydrogen and other industrial developments at Bell Bay with freshwater fed directly from the lake.



*NERA Economic Consulting – February 2013.
KPMG - June 2014.
CDM Smith – February 2014.

KEY TECHNICAL BENEFITS

Silt Management

Much of the 120,000 cubic metres per annum of new sediment sourced from the catchment will travel in suspension one way through the rapidly flowing lake and out to Bass Strait **provided the freshwater is released through the barrage gates on an ebb tide.**

Freshwater Supply

The huge freshwater flows draining the catchment the size of 20% of the area of Tasmania and entering the estuary will form a rapidly flowing freshwater lake behind the barrage. This will form a freshwater supply for the Tamar Valley for all possible industrial and commercial needs for the next 100 years.

Sea Level Rise

The barrage protects the low lying areas of Launceston against sea level rise of up to 80cm.

Invermay Water Table

The water table level in Invermay may be managed at a constant level by controlling the lake level.

Flood Mitigation

With an expected 24 to 48 hours' notice of expected flood flows from the catchment, the flood gates would be opened to lower the level of the lake to provide a large buffer which would reduce flood levels in Launceston for up to 200 year flood events.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

Fish

Australian Grayling fish, and eels, require access to both freshwater and estuarine environments. Fish ladders in the barrage will provide this.

Birds

Migratory wader species may suffer displacement due to loss of intertidal zones - habitats will need management while they adapt.

Wetlands

Tamar Island Wetlands are freshwater habitats for a variety of species including the Green and Golden frog - likely long term benefits due to expanded habitats.

Rice Grass

The 415 hectares of the imported pest Rice Grass in the middle reaches will die off over time in freshwater and the banks will be restored to their natural habitats and river access amenity restored to pre Rice Grass levels.

