

## 4. Findings and Conclusions

### 4.1 General

The results from the pre-feasibility level review and updating of yield and costs for the 14 potential bulk water supply options are summarised in Table 4.1.

It should be noted that all surface water projects result in a change to the flow regime of the associated stream. Most of the streams in South East Queensland enter either the Moreton Bay Marine Park or the Great Sandy Straight. Both of these estuarine areas are listed on RAMSAR, an international treaty designed to protect the world's wetlands. The listing on RAMSAR may trigger the Federal Governments Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act (EPBC). Therefore, most of the projects are anticipated to require Federal Government Approvals under this Act.

**Table 4.1 Cost Estimates, Most Likely Development Level and Maximum Development Level of Options for Dam Cost Estimates**

Options being considered in greater detail	Catchment Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Full Supply Level	Storage Capacity (ML)	Historic No Failure Yield (Environmental flows not assessed) ML/a	Estimated TOTAL Capital Cost \$Million	Cost Per ML Yield \$/ML/a	Marginal Cost \$/ML/a	Natural Environment	Social and Recreation	Previous maximum development level costed	Maximum development level costed	Basis for upper limit	Comment on development level
Logan River/Cedar Grove Dam	2400	37	158,631	57,356	623.6	10,872	10,872	Three small pockets of endangered (dominant) ecosystems as well as a moderate area of ecosystem of concern (non-dominant) may be within the inundation area.	The project area impinges on an investigation area under the SEQ Regional Infrastructure Plan. This is known as the Bromelton Investigation Area. Significant development has occurred in the reservoir area.	FSL EL 42	FSL EL42	Higher levels impact Beaudesert	Approximately EL42. Potential to increase yield at relatively low incremental cost with transfer from Albert River if Albert River dam not developed. Least unit cost of water occurs at a FSL about EL 41. Marginal cost of water at FSL 42 is high.
		40	295,136	78,346	768.9	9,814	6,923						
		42	419,097	87,722	906.6	10,335	14,686						
Wyaralong combined with Tilley's Bridge	Wyaralong	64.6	104,000	50,000	301.3	6,025	Dependent on construction sequence	Refer Wyaralong and Tilley's Bridge	Refer Wyaralong and Tilley's Bridge	Refer Wyaralong and Tilley's Bridge	Refer Wyaralong and Tilley's Bridge	Refer Wyaralong and Tilley's Bridge	Refer Wyaralong and Tilley's Bridge
		104.2	50,000										
Wyaralong/ Logan River/ Teviot Brook with Cedar Grove Weir	546	64.6	104,000	59,000	356.3	6,046	Dependent on construction sequence	Refer Wyaralong and Tilley's Bridge	The Boonah Beaudesert road is impacted along with various telecom, power and shire facilities. Various clubs and societies use the area for recreation.	FSL EL 68	FSL EL 68	Economic limit controlled by unit cost and marginal cost of water	Least unit cost water occurs at FSL about EL 63. Marginal cost of water at FSL 68 very high.
		52	17,800	14,000	88.9	6,350	3,066			Most of the ponded area has been cleared for agriculture but remnant trees including Blue Gum and Grey Gum-Apple still occur.			
		63	97,025	26,674	127.8	4,790	44,495						
		68	169,000	27,780	177.0	6,370							
Logan River/ Tilley's Bridge near Rathdowney	503	100	24,700	16,796	127.4	7,587	Dependent on construction sequence	Refer Wyaralong and Tilley's Bridge	Mt Lindsay Highway, Rathdowney-Boonah Highway together with telecom, power and shire facilities would be impacted. Biggigen recreation area impacted.	FSL EL 120	FSL EL120	No apparent topographic social or environmental limitations.	Least unit cost water occurs at FSL about EL 115. Marginal cost of water at FSL 120 is relatively high.
		110	100,000	42,714	223.1	5,223	3,690			Most of the ponded area has been cleared and converted to improved pasture, with isolated Blue Gums and Grey Gum Apples.			
		120	230,000	49,000	281.0	5,734	9,211						
Albert River/ Glendower Dam	295	75.4	70,000	24,000	227.6	9,483	Dependent on construction sequence	The whole of the ponded area has been cleared for agriculture though groves and isolated trees remain in the pastures. The study area contains about 12 billabongs and small lakes and a substantial area of marshland.	Beaudesert-Nerang road together with telecom, power and shire facilities are impacted. . No recreational facilities located within study area and recreational activity limited to local use of the river for swimming and fishing.	FSL EL 79	FSL EL83.09	Peak water levels above about EL120 impact on Beaudesert. Topographic limitation EL150.	Least unit cost water occurs at FSL about EL 111. Marginal cost of water at above FSL 111 is very high.
		79.2	111,800	30,000	261.5	8,717	5,650						
		82.1	153,445	31,407	313.5	9,983	39,986						
		83.1	169,022	31,956	355.4	11,120	76,104						
Coomera River/ Coomera	200	64	110,678	42,688	503.9	11,804	Dependent on construction sequence	Over half the ponded area has been cleared for agriculture. Some endangered and 'of concern' ecosystems occur within the ponded area.	The Oxenford Coomera Gorge road, together with telecom, power and shire facilities are impacted. Recreational activity limited to local use for fishing, swimming and picnicking. Significant subdivision has also occurred within the area.	FSL 84	FSL EL 84	Primary limitation is the location of the Army Camp with peak water level about EL90.	Unit cost of water high. Marginal cost of water above FSL EL 70 is very high.
		74	188,617	49,218	614.8	12,491	16,984						
		84	291,294	53,629	733.3	13,673	26,867						

Options being considered in greater detail	Catchment Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Full Supply Level	Storage Capacity (ML)	Historic No Failure Yield (Environmental flows not assessed) ML/a	Estimated TOTAL Capital Cost \$Million	Cost Per ML Yield \$/ML/a	Marginal Cost \$/ML/a	Natural Environment	Social and Recreation	Previous maximum development level costed	Maximum development level costed	Basis for upper limit	Comment on development level
Hinze Dam	Incremental Cost and yield to raise the full supply level is indicated. Costs to provide flood mitigation not included.	82.2	161,070	-	-			Raising the dam would inundate areas of eucalypt and rainforest in relatively undisturbed condition except for some weed invasion along roads. As a result of habitat impacts as outlined above, there is likely to be some impact on fauna, however, this has not been quantified. A parcel of land at the headwaters of the inundation area is currently 'Forest Reserve', which is an interim tenures to assist with the dedication of the land as National Park.	Hinze dam currently provides recreational value and although this would be obstructed during construction, these values are not expected to be diminished by the proposed project.	FSL 99.3	FSL EL 100	No basis for upper limit chosen.	Unit cost of water is very high for all FSL levels considered.
Caboottle River/ Zillmans Crossing	62	66.0	42,086	7,100	154.1	21,707	14,427	The majority of the ponded area has been cleared for agriculture and is generally used for grazing of natural vegetation.	Jacksons road, telecom, power and shire facilities will be impacted. No recreational facilities or activities are known in the storage and buffer area	FSL EL 73	FSL EL 104.06	Upper limit controlled by left abutment topography to about EL 150. Alternative potential damsites exist at AMTD 39.3 and AMTD 41.1	Least unit cost water occurs at FSL about EL 66 to 70 at the AMTD 36.4 site. Marginal cost of water above FSL 66 is very high. For bulk water supply this option has a relatively low yield. Cost and yield estimates indicate relatively high unit cost however this does not take into consideration the convenient location of the storage to Caboottle.
Maroochy River/ Raising Wappa Dam	72.4	55	14,905	11,753	132.9*	11,307	5,759	The rare and endangered rainforest shrub <i>Triunia robusta</i> occurs within rainforest habitat immediately downstream of the dam wall Two tributary streams to the existing storage contain vegetation communities that are endangered including riparian rainforests, which would be inundated by the development.	Wappa Falls are downstream of the existing dam wall and a proposal to build a new dam wall either 750m or 900m downstream would affect Wappa Falls.	FSL EL 77.5	FSL EL 85	Upper limit controlled by potential flooding of Nambour at a maximum flood level of about EL90	Least unit cost water occurs at FSL about EL 77.5. Marginal cost of water above FSL 84 is very high.
*Cost estimate assumes development 900m downstream of existing dam as raising existing dam may have significant geotechnical problems.													
Mary River/ Amamoor Creek/ Amamoor Dam	131	125	49,267	14,335	92.3	6,439	5,047	State Forest would be impacted by the development.	The proposed storage area would inundate Cedar Grove and the site of the National Country Music Muster.	FSL 145m	FSL 145m	No topographical or hydrological aspects appear to limit development.	Low unit cost for water occurs at FSL between about EL125 and 145. Marginal cost of water is relatively low for range of FSL's considered.
Mary River/ Cambroon Dam	290	122	40,452	20,630	164.8	7,988	1,285	Environment and vegetation mapping suggests that the majority of the area is either not of concern or not listed as important ecosystems. The Mary River cod ( <i>Maccullochella</i> sp) is recognised as an endangered species and is known to occur within the Mary River.	Township of Connondale impacted	FSL 150m	FSL 157.8m	No topographical or hydrological aspects appear to limit development.	Low unit cost for water occurs at FSL between about EL130 and 157.8. Marginal cost of water is relatively low for range of FSL's considered.
		140	334,571	67,615	270.8	4,005	4,392						
		150	662,620	84,481	340.8	4,034	4,151						
		157.9	1,000,000	100,000	456.6	4,566	7,462						

Options being considered in greater detail	Catchment Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Full Supply Level	Storage Capacity (ML)	Historic No Failure Yield (Environmental flows not assessed) ML/a	Estimated TOTAL Capital Cost \$Million	Cost Per ML Yield \$/ML/a	Marginal Cost \$/ML/a	Natural Environment	Social and Recreation	Previous maximum development level costed	Maximum development level costed	Basis for upper limit	Comment on development level
Yabba Ck/ Borumba Dam Stage 3 including Coles Crossing Weir	466	142.3 157.5 170.5 192.1	89,667 252,338 475,581 1,014,330	10,768 22,927 39,236 NR <sup>7</sup>	90.8 166.3 266.7 412.7	8,433 7,253 6,797 N/A		State Forest impacted. The area around Borumba dam is not known for any particular attributes.	The dam site is a popular recreational area with a campsite immediately downstream of the dam wall and boating facilities on the right bank of the ponded area.	FSL EL 157.5m	FSL EL 192.14m	No topographical or hydrological aspects appear to limit development. For FSL's higher than about EL157 construction of a dam immediately downstream of the existing dam would be required.	Low unit cost for water occurs for all FSL considered where Coles utilised. Marginal cost of water is relatively low for range of FSL's considered where Coles crossing weir is constructed and utilised.
Mary River/Obi Creek/ Kidaman Dam	178	120 125 130 139.9	70,793 116,206 172,898 320,000	22,951 30,364 36,883 50,000	119.6 145.4 172.5 278.5	5,211 4,789 4,677 5,570		State Forest reserve would be impacted. Environmental mapping shows that several tracts of riverine ecosystems, which are classified as 'endangered (dominant)', would be inundated in any level of development.	Cadastral mapping shows that approximately 70 properties are affected by this development to varying degrees.	FSL EL 130 m	FSL EL 139.4 m	The headwaters of Kidaman would flood portions of a National Park for FSL's above EL120.	Least unit cost water occurs at FSL about EL 128. Marginal cost of water is relatively low for all full supply levels considered.
Mary River/ Traveston Dam	2,110	75 80 85 90	350,000 700,000 1,130,000 1,195,012	110,923 163,906 215,340 218,168	739.9 859.3 1,011.1 1,146.3	6,670 5,243 4,695 5,254	2,254 2,951 47,809	Environment and vegetation mapping shows that the ponded area is relatively disturbed with only a few small pockets of 'Endangered (Dominant)' ecosystems located. In addition, a small number of areas designated 'of concern (Dominant)' ecosystems are affected by the development.  The ponded storage area is largely disturbed by agricultural activities.	Land use mapping indicates that the area is largely used for agricultural activities.  Full supply levels greater than approximately RL 80m would impact on Imbil and Kandanga.	Not Previously Costed	FSL EL 90		Least unit cost water occurs at FSL about EL 85. Marginal cost of water is relatively low for full supply levels below EL85.
Brisbane River Wivenhoe Dam Raising		Un- known		Unknown	Unknown	Unknown				Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown

Flood Harvesting Options	Incremental yield to Hinze II (FSL 82.2m) Dead Storage 2,180 ML	Incremental yield to Hinze II (FSL 82.2m) Dead Storage 19,158 ML	Incremental yield to Hinze III (FSL 98.6m) Dead Storage 19,158 ML	Flood Harvesting Capital Cost	Unit Capital Cost of Flood Harvesting to Hinze II Dead Storage 2,180 ML	Unit Capital Cost of Flood Harvesting to Hinze II Dead Storage 19,158 ML	Unit Capital Cost of Flood Harvesting to Hinze III. Dead Storage 19,158 ML	Natural Environment	Social and Recreation	Previous maximum development level costed	Maximum development level costed	Basis for upper limit	Comment on development level
					(\$/ML/a)	(\$/ML/a)	(\$/ML/a)	Refer Hinze Dam	Refer Hinze Dam	Refer Hinze Dam	Refer Hinze Dam	Refer Hinze Dam	Refer Hinze Dam
Coomera (Threshold 20 ML/d)	3,400	1,700	11,000	46.92	13,801	27,603	4,266	Refer Hinze Dam	Refer Hinze Dam	Refer Hinze Dam	Refer Hinze Dam	Refer Hinze Dam	Refer Hinze Dam
Coomera (Threshold 20 ML/d) + Mudgeeraba (Threshold 5 ML/d)		12,500	77.69				6,215						
Coomera (threshold 20 ML/d) + Canungra (Threshold 90 ML/d) + Mudgeeraba (Threshold 5 ML/d)		14,000	95.15				6,797						
Coomera (Threshold 20 ML/d) + Canungra (Threshold 90 ML/d) + Mudgeeraba (Threshold 5 ML/d) + Tallebudgera (Threshold 5 ML/d)	10,300	9,300	22,600	129.08	12,532	13,880	5,712						

- (1) Costs are for flood harvesting only into the existing Hinze II or a future constructed Hinze III (full supply volume 375,000 ML). The cost to raise the dam has not been included in this assessment.
- (2) As noted in Table 3.7.2, increased yield may be attainable from harvesting from Canungra and Tallebudgera Creeks by optimising the tunnel sizes from Coomera River and Mudgeeraba Creek to Hinze Dam.

## 4.2 Comparison of Options

Each of the options in Table 4.1 were reviewed to identify the full supply level that results in the lowest unit cost (total capital cost /annual HNF yield) bulk water supply.

The project options in Table 4.2 have been ranked to indicate the projects with the maximum yield at the point of lowest unit cost.

Table 4.3 indicates the lowest unit cost project options sorted on the basis of unit cost of supply.

**Table 4.2 Bulk Water Supply Options Ranked by Potential yield**

Bulk Water Supply Project Option	Potential Yield (ML/a)	Storage Required (ML)	Full Supply Level (m)	Cost (\$Million)	Unit Cost (\$/ML/a)
Mary River Traveston Dam	215,340	1,130,000	85	1,011.1	4,695
Logan River/Cedar Grove Dam	78,346	295,136	40	768.9	9,814
Wyaralong 104,000 ML and Tilley's Bridge 110,000 ML Dams + Cedar Grove Weir	59,000	-	0	356.7	6,046
Mary River/Cambroon Dam	52,930	127,247	130	206.3	3,898
Wyaralong 104,000 ML and Tilley's Bridge 50,000 ML Dams + Cedar Grove Weir	50,000	-	0	301.3	6,025
Logan River/Tilley's Bridge near Rathdowney	42,714	100,000	110	223.1	5,223
Coomera River/Coomera Dam	42,688	110,678	64	503.9	11,804
Yabba Creek/Borumba Stage 3 with Coles Crossing Weir	39,236	475,581	170.5	266.7	6,797
Obi Obi Creek Kidaman Dam	36,883	172,898	130	172.5	4,677
Maroochy River/Raising Wappa Dam	30,004	81,230	77.5	238.0	7,932
Albert River/Glendower Dam acting in conjunction with a barrage on the Albert River	30,000	111,800	79.17	261.5	8,717
Wyaralong/Logan River Teviot Brook with Cedar Grove Weir	26,674	97,025	63	127.8	4,790
Amamoor Creek/Amamoor Dam	26,654	218,685	145	162.2	6,085

<b>Bulk Water Supply Project Option</b>	<b>Potential Yield (ML/a)</b>	<b>Storage Required (ML)</b>	<b>Full Supply Level (m)</b>	<b>Cost (\$Million)</b>	<b>Unit Cost (\$/ML/a)</b>
Flood Harvesting into a raised Hinze Dam: Coomera (Threshold 20 ML/d) + Canungra (Threshold 90 ML/d) + Mudgeeraba (Threshold 5 ML/d) + Tallebudgera (Threshold 5 ML/d)	22,600	-	0	129.1	5,712
Flood Harvesting into a raised Hinze Dam: Coomera (Threshold 20 ML/d) + Mudgeeraba (Threshold 5 ML/d)	12,500	-	0	77.7	6,215
Flood Harvesting into a raised Hinze Dam: Coomera (Threshold 20 ML/d)	11,000	-	0	46.9	4,266
Caboolture River/Zillman's Crossing	9,554	56,630	70	189.5	19,837
Nerang River/Hinze Dam Raising	8,150	323,000	95.3	127.5	15,638 <sup>8</sup>

<sup>8</sup> Although Hinze 2++ has a lesser unit cost, the yield from this option is not considered regionally significant. Therefore, the least unit capital cost for a significant increase in yield is shown above.

**Table 4.3 Bulk Water Supply Options Ranked by Unit Cost at Source**

<b>Bulk Water Supply Project Option</b>	<b>Potential Yield (ML/a)</b>	<b>Storage Required (ML)</b>	<b>Full Supply Level (m)</b>	<b>Cost (\$)</b>	<b>Unit Cost (\$/ML/a)</b>
Mary River/Cambroon Dam	52,930	127,247	130.00	206.3	3,898
Flood Harvesting into a raised Hinze Dam: Coomera (Threshold 20 ML/d)	11,000			46.9	4,266
Obi Obi Creek Kidaman Dam	36,883	172,898	130.00	172.5	4,677
Mary River Traveston Dam	215,340	1,130,000	85.00	1,011.1	4,695
Wyaralong/Logan River Teviot Brook with Cedar Grove Weir	26,674	97,025	63.00	127.8	4,790
Logan River/Tilley's Bridge near Rathdowney	42,714	100,000	110.00	223.1	5,223
Flood Harvesting into a raised Hinze Dam: Coomera (Threshold 20 ML/d) + Canungra (Threshold 90 ML/d) + Mudgeeraba (Threshold 5 ML/d) + Tallebudgera (Threshold 5 ML/d)	22,600			129.1	5,712
Wyaralong 104,000 ML and Tilley's Bridge 50,000 ML Dams + Cedar Grove Weir	50,000			301.3	6,025
Wyaralong 104,000 ML and Tilley's Bridge 110,000 ML Dams + Cedar Grove Weir	59,000			356.8	6,046
Amamoor Creek/Amamoor Dam	26,654	218,685	145.00	162.2	6,085
Flood Harvesting into a raised Hinze Dam: Coomera (Threshold 20 ML/d) + Mudgeeraba (Threshold 5 ML/d)	12,500			77.7	6,215
Yabba Creek/Borumba Stage 3 with Coles Crossing Weir	39,236	475,581	170.50	266.7	6,797
Maroochy River/Raising Wappa Dam	30,004	81,230	77.50	238.0	7,932
Albert River/Glendower Dam acting in conjunction with a barrage on the Albert River	30,000	111,800	79.17	261.5	8,717
Logan River/Cedar Grove Dam	78,346	295,136	40.00	768.9	9,814
Coomera River/Coomera Dam	42,688	110,678	64.00	503.9	11,804

<b>Bulk Water Supply Project Option</b>	<b>Potential Yield (ML/a)</b>	<b>Storage Required (ML)</b>	<b>Full Supply Level (m)</b>	<b>Cost (\$)</b>	<b>Unit Cost (\$/ML/a)</b>
Nerang River/Hinze Dam Raising	8,150	323,000	95.3	127.5	15,638 <sup>9</sup>
Caboolture River/Zillman's Crossing	9,554	56,630	70.00	189.5	19,837

Construction of the following options are anticipated to be feasible but based on the findings of this study appear to result in relatively high unit capital costs for the supply of water:

- ▶ Cedar Grove Dam,
- ▶ Coomera Dam,
- ▶ Glendower Dam,
- ▶ Zillman's Crossing dam

The yields available from the development of Amamoor, Kidaman, Traveston and Cambroon Dams and the raising of Borumba Dam interact to varying extents and therefore it is not accurate to derive the total yield for a combination of developments by summing the yield of the individual developments. Similar interaction would occur with the development of multiple new storages in the Logan catchment.

At the time of drafting this report, environmental flow requirements had not yet been given consideration in the determination of yields. Consideration of environmental flows will reduce the potential yield and may modify the unit cost and therefore unit cost ranking of the options.

<sup>9</sup> Although Hinze 2++ has a lesser unit cost, the yield from this option is not considered regionally significant. Therefore, the least unit capital cost for a significant increase in yield is shown above.

### **4.3 Recommendations for Further Studies under BSI05**

On the basis of the desk top review of options for supply of water to the South East Queensland Study area it is recommended that additional work be undertaken on the following bulk water supply options to minimise the risk of “show stoppers” or significant cost factors that would result in the projects being unacceptable:

- ▶ Cambroon Dam
- ▶ Traveston Dam
- ▶ Kidaman Dam
- ▶ Wyaralong Dam and Tilley’s Bridge Dam with Cedar Grove Weir
- ▶ Amamoor Creek Dam
- ▶ Borumba Dam raising with Coles Crossing Weir
- ▶ Raising Hinze Dam with flood harvesting
- ▶ Wivenhoe Dam Raising

Based on the factors considered in this desk top study the following project options would only have additional work undertaken if distribution or environmental factors indicate the projects should be considered in greater detail:

- ▶ Wappa Dam raising
- ▶ Glendower dam
- ▶ Cedar Grove dam
- ▶ Coomera dam
- ▶ Zillmans crossing dam

The recommendations for further studies are outlined in Sections 3.1 to 3.15.

## 5. References

1. 27<sup>th</sup> January 2005 RWSS Steering Committee Workshop minutes;
2. GHD, "South East Queensland Regional Water Supply Study, Stage 1 Report", 2004.
3. GHD/Kinhill, "South East Queensland Water and Waste Water Management and Infrastructure Study – Final Report for Phase 1 – Water Sources and Infrastructure Needs", Department of Natural Resources, April 1999;
4. JWP, "Future Water Source Options for the Sunshine Coast" Table 16.1(draft), Aquagen, July 2005;
5. Queensland DPI Water Resources, "An Appraisal Study of Water Supply Sources for The Sunshine Coast and The Mary River Valley", December 1994;
6. Queensland Water Resources Commission and Brisbane Area Water Board "Water Supply Sources in South East Queensland", January 1991;
7. Sunwater, "Water Supply Study of the Upper Mary Valley – Security of Supply", August 2004;
8. Memorandum, (Manager Overview Planning, DPI) regarding discussions with the Amamoor State Forest Rangers office, 8 June 1995;
9. Water Resources, Chapter 4, Amamoor Creek 19.2km Geological and Geotechnical Assessment; 1992;
10. Water Resources, Department of Primary Industries, "Water Supply Sources for the Sunshine Coast and the Mary River Valley – Wappa Dam Option", work files, 1994; NRM&W library reference TEC/520/000(0962);
11. Water Resources, Department of Primary Industries, "South Maroochy River 132.1 km, Raising of Wappa Dam", Work files, 1993, NRM&W library reference TEC/520/000(0781);
12. Water Resources, Department of Primary Industries, "Mary River 206.7 Km", Work files, 1976-1977 NRM&W reference PP542;
13. Water Resources, Department of Primary Industries, "Water Supply Sources for the Sunshine Coast and the Mary River Valley – Borumba Dam Option", work files, 1994, NRM&W library reference TEC/520/000(0956);
14. Water Resources, Department of Primary Industries "Mary Valley Appraisal Study – Amamoor Creek 19.2km dam site – Volumes 1 and 2", Work files, 1993, NRM&W library reference TEC/520/000(0764);
15. Water Resources, Department of Primary Industries "Mary River Valley Appraisal Study, Mary River 274.3 km Dam Site"; Work Files, 1993, NRM&W library reference TEC/520/000(0762);
16. Water Resources, Department of Primary Industries, "Mary Valley Appraisal Study, Obi Obi Creek 6.3 km Dam Site", Work files, 1993, TEC/520/000(0761);

17. GHD, "South East Queensland Pumped Storage Investigation, Stage III Report" Gutteridge Haskins and Davey Pty Ltd, 1984.
18. Memorandum (Manager, Geotechnical Services Department of Primary Industries), 'South Maroochy River 32.1 km Raising of Wappa Dam, Geotechnical Appraisal' 1994.
19. Turnbull and Olsen, 1992, "Vegetation Survey and Assessment of Landscapes with the Boundaries of the Maroochy Shire", Botany Department, University of Queensland, 1992.
20. Queensland Irrigation and Water Supply Commission, 1976, "Mary River 206.7 km Damsite – Geological Investigations", Memorandum, 1976.
21. SKM, "Raising Hinze Dam – Cost Estimate for Options" May 2005
22. Department of Natural Resources and Mines, "Environmental Conditions Report: Mary Basin Draft Water Resource Plan", Final Report, January 2004
23. Water Resources Commission, Department of Primary Industries, "Water Supply Sources for the Sunshine Coast and Mary River Valley, Supplementary Information Paper, Preliminary Evaluation of Raising Wappa Dam", NRM&W Library, December 1993.
24. Department of Natural Resources, State Water Projects, Engineering Services, "Investigation of Moy Pocket Weir Sites" April 2000.