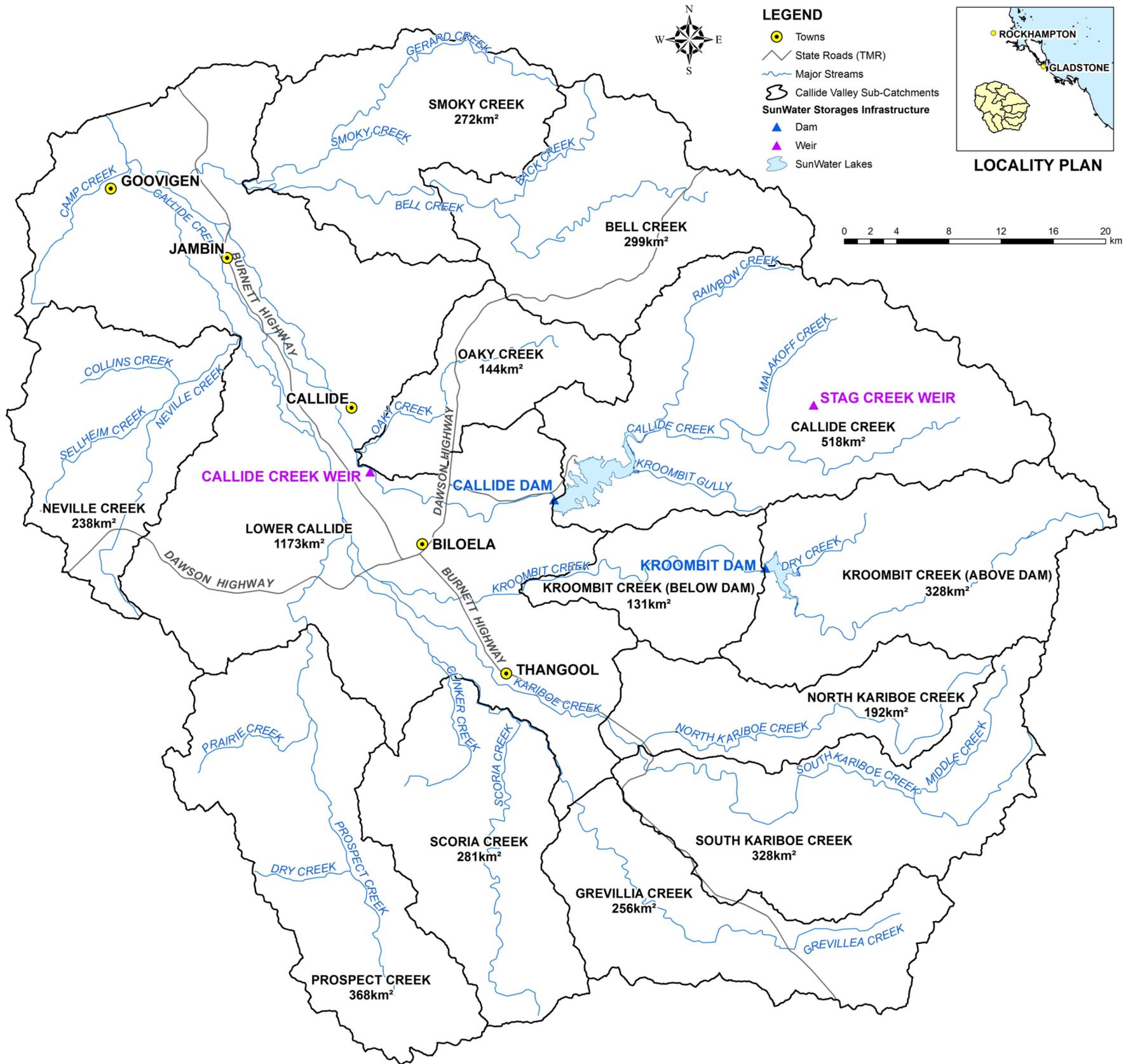


CALLIDE VALLEY FLOOD FACTS



Callide Valley Catchments

Flooding within the Callide Valley can come from a number of different sources. For their safety, it is vital the community do not rely on information about dam outflows as their sole source of flood information.

We must all work together to understand and plan for the flood risks within the Callide Valley

To paint a picture, only 11% of water that enters the Callide Valley, does so through the Callide Dam catchment area.

For example, the 2015 Cyclone Marcia event resulted in:

- An approximate total flood volume at Goovigen of 360,000 ML, with flows predominantly arriving from eastern sub-catchments
- While the approximate total flood volume at Callide Dam was 80,000ML
- And the approximate total Kroombit Creek flood volume at the Dawson Highway was 130,000ML

As a result of multiple outflows from the various sub-catchments, places like Jambin can experience several flood peaks from different sources. Once flows break-out onto the lower Callide floodplain between Biloela and Goovigen, large increases or decreases in flood flows result in relatively small changes in flood depth (due to the size of the floodplain).

Please refer to Banana Shire Council's **Disaster Management Dashboard** for information on the levels of all creeks and rivers flowing into the Callide Valley.

Is it feasible to operate Callide Dam as a flood mitigation dam?

No, not practically

However, while the results of a study (using independent engineers) show no major benefit from operating the dam as a flood mitigation dam, there are five shortlisted options that may achieve some relatively minor flood attenuation benefits.

Benefits immediately downstream only

These have been shown to offer some benefit to properties immediately downstream of Callide Dam. Unfortunately, none of the options can make a realistic difference to flooding between Biloela and Goovigen due to the impact of all other creeks in the catchment.

Limiting factors

The unreliability of cyclones, rainfall forecasts and the short timeframe between rainfall and runoff into dams makes responding with pre-event and flood event releases challenging. For this reason, any 'early releases' in options considered are not proposed to be triggered until actual rainfall is recorded in the dam catchment. This means the time available for collecting and verifying real-time recorded data for modelling purposes, is often short.

A final decision

Any decision over the future operation of Callide Dam must balance its ability to make a difference to downstream, catchment-wide flooding with the community's need for affordable water security.

Ultimately, SunWater and DEWS will adopt any final decision made by the State Government.