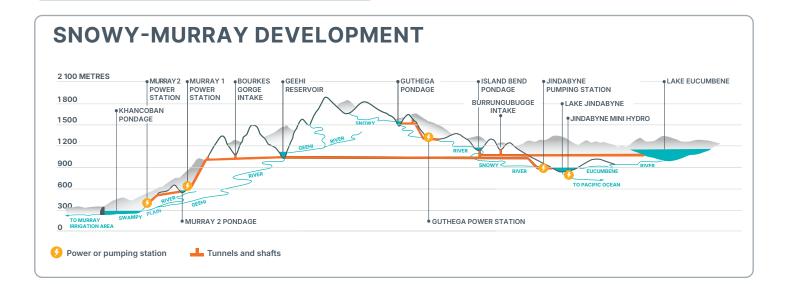
Moving water through the Snowy Scheme Snowy-Murray Network



generating units

Power Generation – the journey of water

Water in the Snowy River is diverted at Guthega Dam through Guthega Power Station and back into Island Bend Dam. Water from Geehi Reservoir, Geehi River, Island Bend and Lake Eucumbene passes through Murray 1 and Murray 2 power stations. Khancoban Dam regulates water released from Murray 2 Power Station down the Swampy Plains River, which is a tributary of the Upper River Murray.



About inflows

Inflows into Guthega Pondage are seasonal, with a large catchment area and a small reservoir, which can often result in the dam spilling (overtopping due to high inflows), particularly during the snow melt period or sustained high rainfall events.

Island Bend Reservoir – Water from Island Bend can be diverted either east into Lake Eucumbene for long-term storage, or west to Geehi Reservoir for short-term energy for power generation. The water is transferred through an underground tunnel system.

High flows – water diversions to Lake Eucumbene for storage.

Low flows – water diverted to Geehi Reservoir to support generation.





Did you know

Water from Lake Jindabyne cannot be pumped back to Lake Eucumbene, or to Island Bend



Jindabyne Pumping Station

The Jindabyne Pumping Station transfers water from Lake Jindabyne into Geehi Reservoir, at times of high electricity supply and low demand. Water can also be moved the other direction from Geehi back through a bypass valve into Lake Jindabyne when inflows are high and there is a low market need for the energy. Due to the intermittency of wind and solar generation, periods of excess supply usually occur between 7am-6pm.



Jindabyne Mini-hydro Power Station

The Jindabyne Mini-hydro Power Station allows Snowy Hydro to recover a small amount of electricity from some of the environmental water releases made from Lake Jindabyne Dam into the Snowy River.







