Veles Water Weekly Report

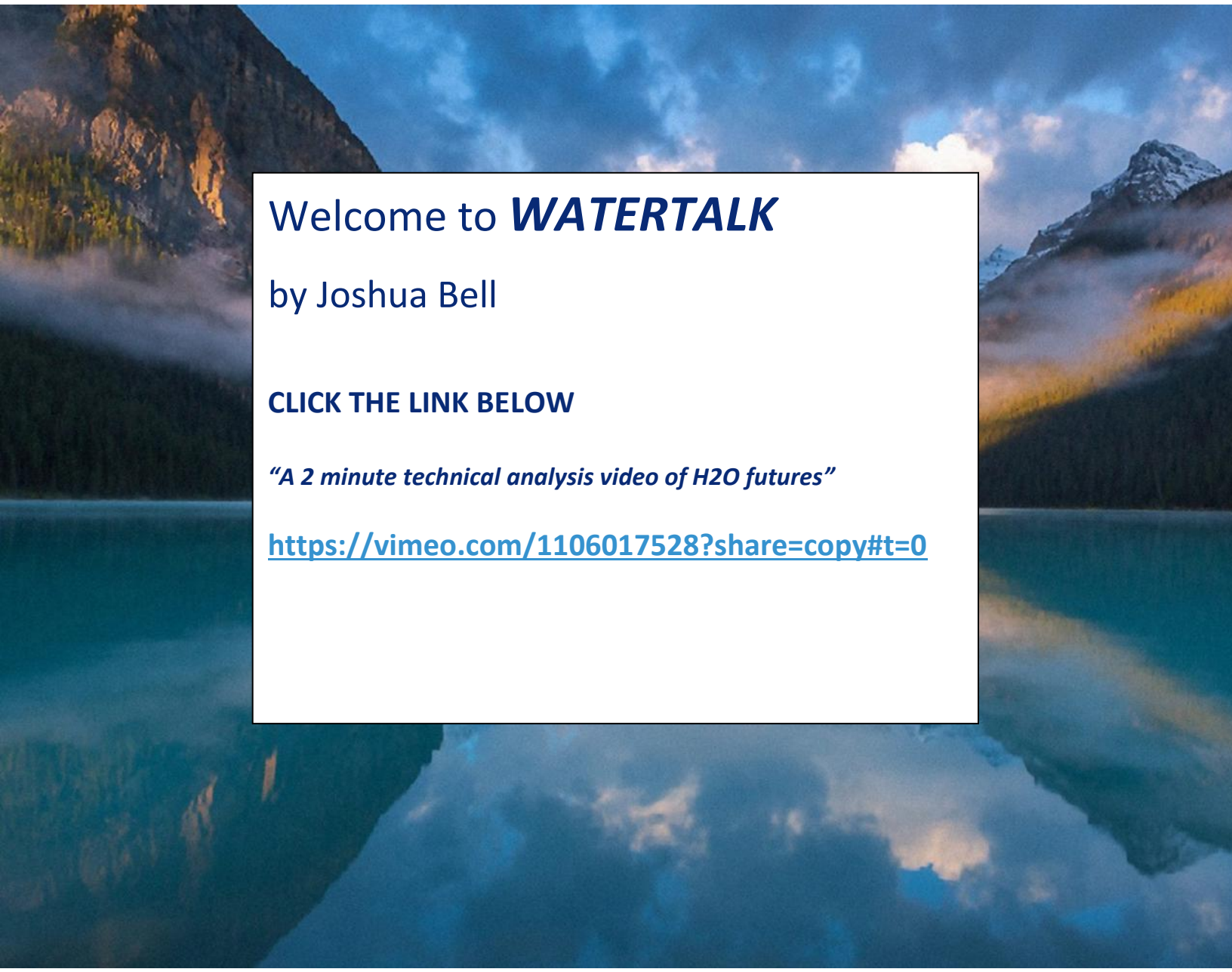
July 31st 2025

Authors:
Lance Coogan - *CEO*
Joshua Bell - *Research Analyst*

research@veleswater.com
+44 20 7754 0342

Veles Water

WATER FUTURES MARKET ANALYSIS



Welcome to ***WATERTALK***

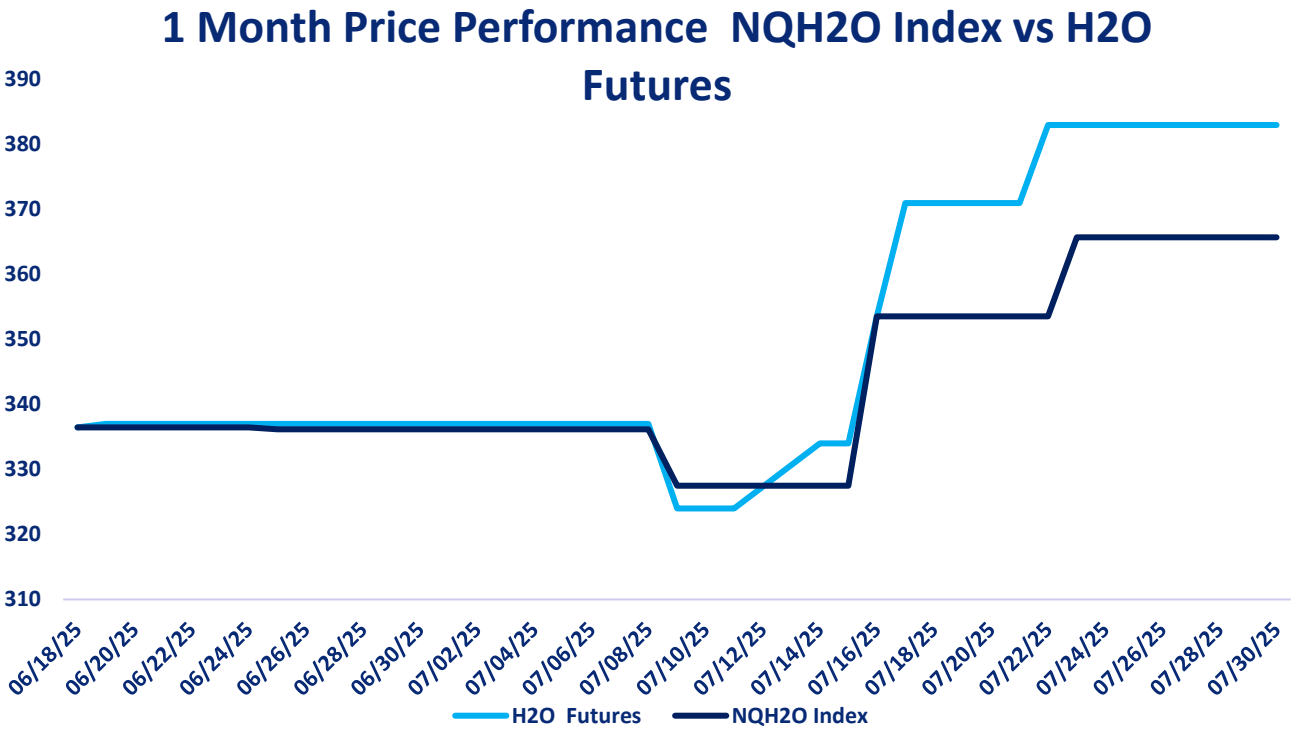
by Joshua Bell

CLICK THE LINK BELOW

"A 2 minute technical analysis video of H2O futures"

https://vimeo.com/1106017528?share=copy#t=0

NQH2O INDEX PRICE vs H2O FUTURES PRICE



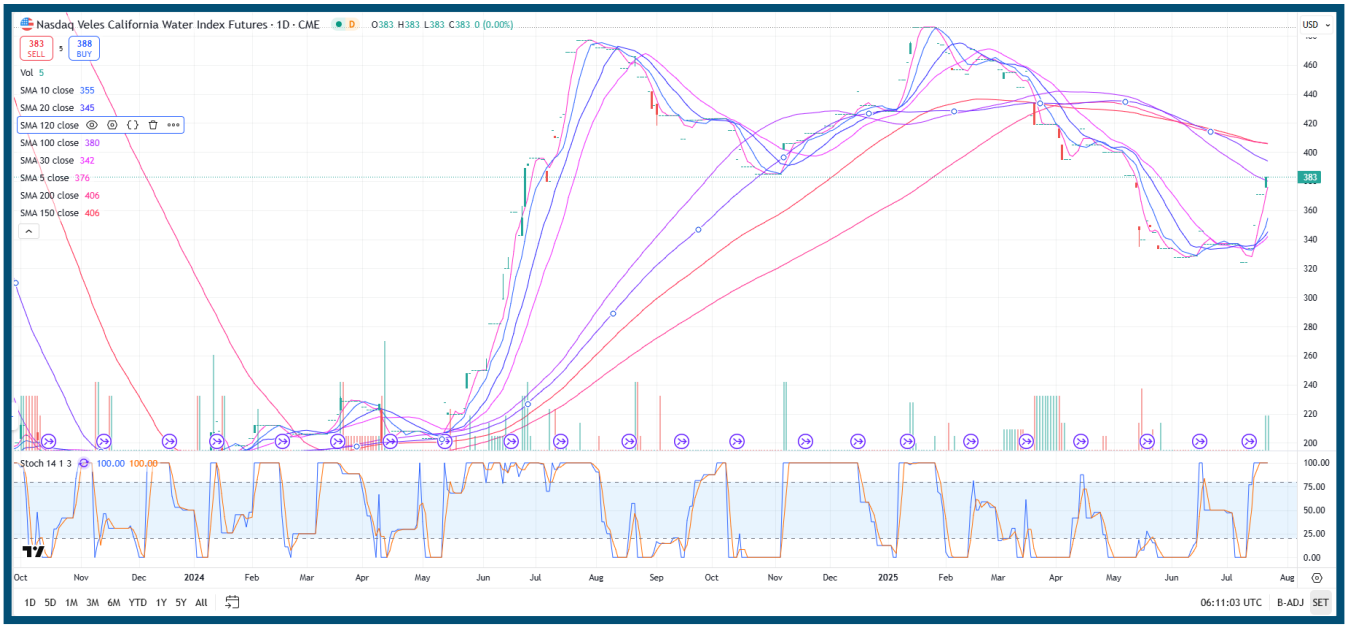
Price Chart Based upon Daily Close

The new NQH2O index level of $365.72 was published on July 30th, up $0.02 or 0.01% from the previous week. The August contract is considered the front month. The futures prices closed at a premium of $17.28 to $17.30 versus the index over the past week.

Below are the bid offer prices on different expiries being quoted in the market.

Aug 25	375@385
Sept 25	385@425
Dec 25	390@450
June 26	435@485

H2O FUTURES TECHNICAL REPORT



Price Action

- **Current Price**: $383
- The index has rallied aggressively from **lows near $320**, gaining almost **20%** in a short span.
- Today's candle is flat, suggesting a pause after the surge, possibly due to resistance at the 100-day SMA.

Moving Averages Analysis

Short-Term Averages

- **SMA 5**: 383
- **SMA 10**: 379
- **SMA 20**: 357
- **SMA 30**: 350

Price is now **above all short-term averages**, confirming bullish momentum. The 5-day SMA has caught up with the price, indicating a possible consolidation ahead unless bulls continue pressing higher.

Medium-Term

- **SMA 100**: 376
- **SMA 120**: 390

The price has now broken above the 100-day SMA, a notable short-term technical shift. However, the 120-day average sits just above at $390, offering the next test for bulls.

Long-Term

- **SMA 150**: 404
- **SMA 200**: 405

The long-term trend remains bearish. These major SMAs are declining and still far above the current price. They will serve as **major resistance** in the $400–405 zone.

Stochastic Oscillator (14,1,3)

- **K%**: 100
- **D%**: 100

The stochastic is maxed out, signalling **extreme overbought** conditions. While this can remain overbought during a strong rally, it often precedes a **pullback or consolidation**.

Support & Resistance

Resistance Levels:

- $390 – 120-day SMA
- $404–405 – 150 & 200-day SMAs

Support Levels:

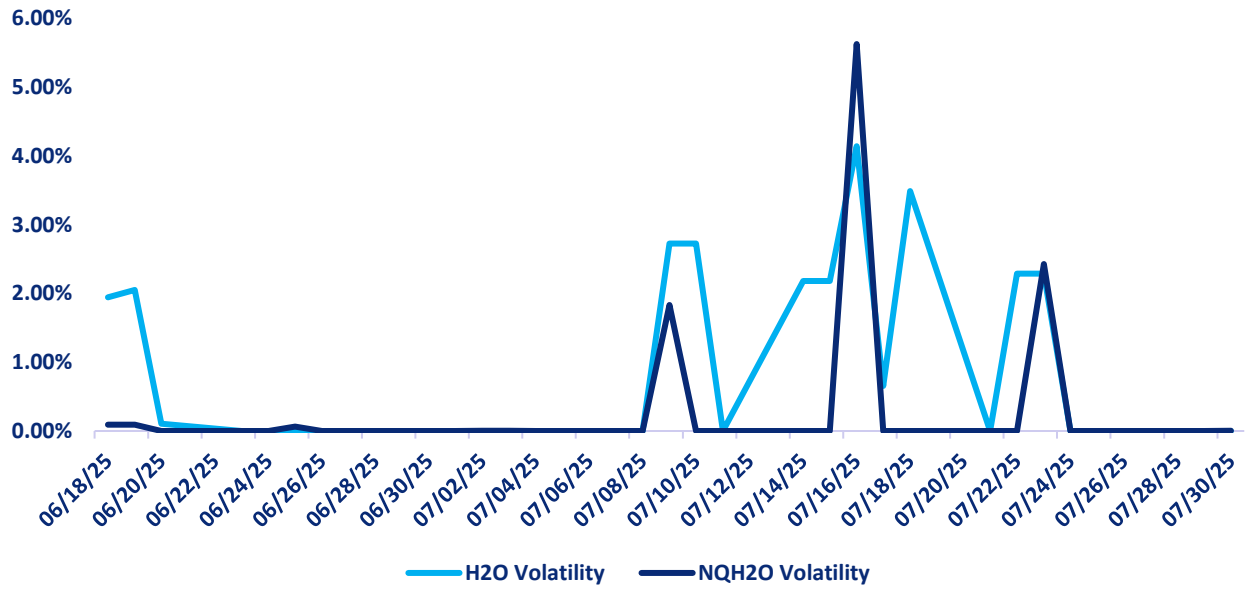
- $376 – 100-day SMA
- $357 – 20-day SMA
- $320 – Recent swing low and rally base

Summary & Takeaways

- **Short-Term**: Bullish, with price riding above all short-term MAs.
- **Medium-Term**: Improving. Clearing the 100-day SMA is a key step, but $390 is the next challenge.
- **Long-Term**: Still bearish. The down sloping 150- and 200-day SMAs overhead suggest the longer-term trend remains under pressure.
- **Momentum**: Overheated. Watch for potential stall or reversal near $390–405 unless buying volume increases.

H2O FUTURES AND NQH2O INDEX VOLATILITY ANALYSIS

Daily H2O Futures Volatility vs Daily NQH2O Index Volatility



DAILY VOLATILITY

Over the last week the August contract daily future volatility has been 0%.

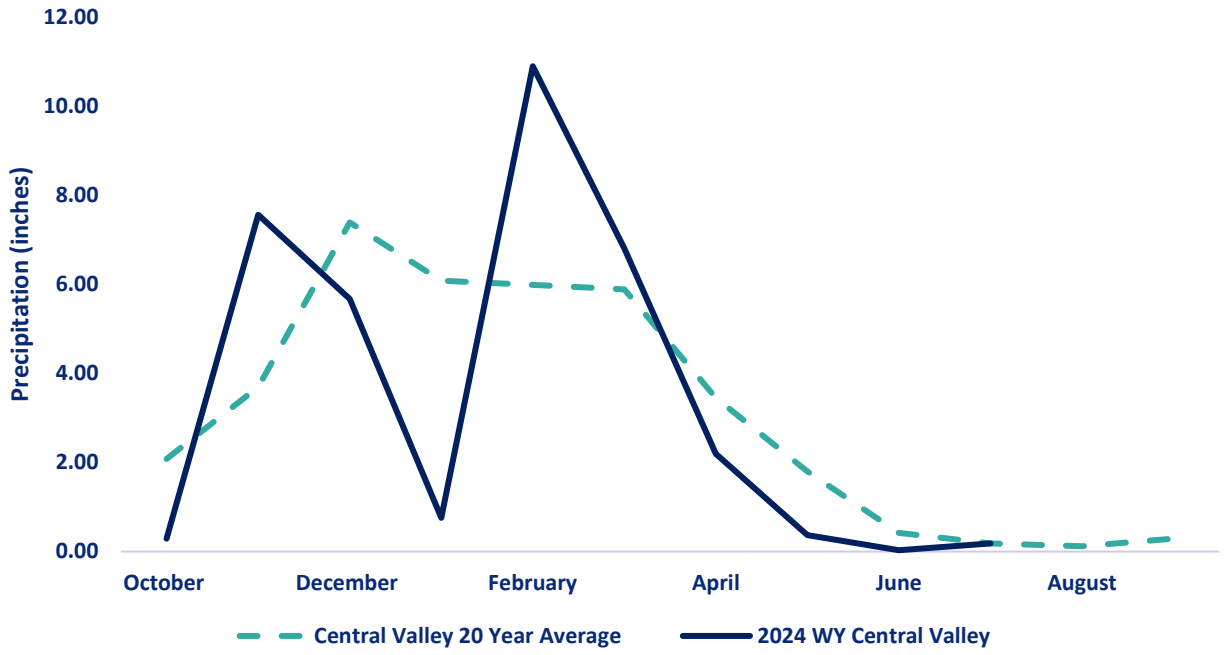
ASSET	1 YEAR (%)	2 MONTH (%)	1 MONTH (%)	1 WEEK (%)
NQH2O INDEX	16.79%	8.31%	7.98%	3.43%
H2O FUTURES	N/A	14.07%	9.44%	0.00%

For the week ending on July 30th, the two-month futures volatility is at a premium of 4.77% to the index, up 0.99 from the previous week. The one-month futures volatility is at a premium of 3.22% to the index, a reversal of 4.69%. The one-week futures volatility is at a discount of 3.43% to the index volatility.

*The above prices are all **HISTORIC VOLATILITIES**. All readings refer to closing prices as quoted by CME.*

CENTRAL VALLEY PRECIPITATION REPORT

Central Valley Precipitation Index



Central Valley average is calculated using data from 19 weather stations in Central Valley, California.
Data as of 30/07/2025

STATION	MTD (INCHES)	WEEK ON WEEK CHANGE (INCHES)	% OF 20 YEAR AVERAGE MTD	2025 WYTD VS 2024 WYTD %	2025 WY VS 20 YEAR AVERAGE TO DATE %
SAN JOAQUIN 5 STATION (5SI)	0	0	0.00%	83	67
TULARE 6 STATION (6SI)	0.02	0.1	8.73%	81	82
NORTHERN SIERRA 8 STATION (8SI)	0.52	0.27	447.54%	90	105
CENTRAL VALLEY AVERAGE	0.18	0.12	99.74%	85	85

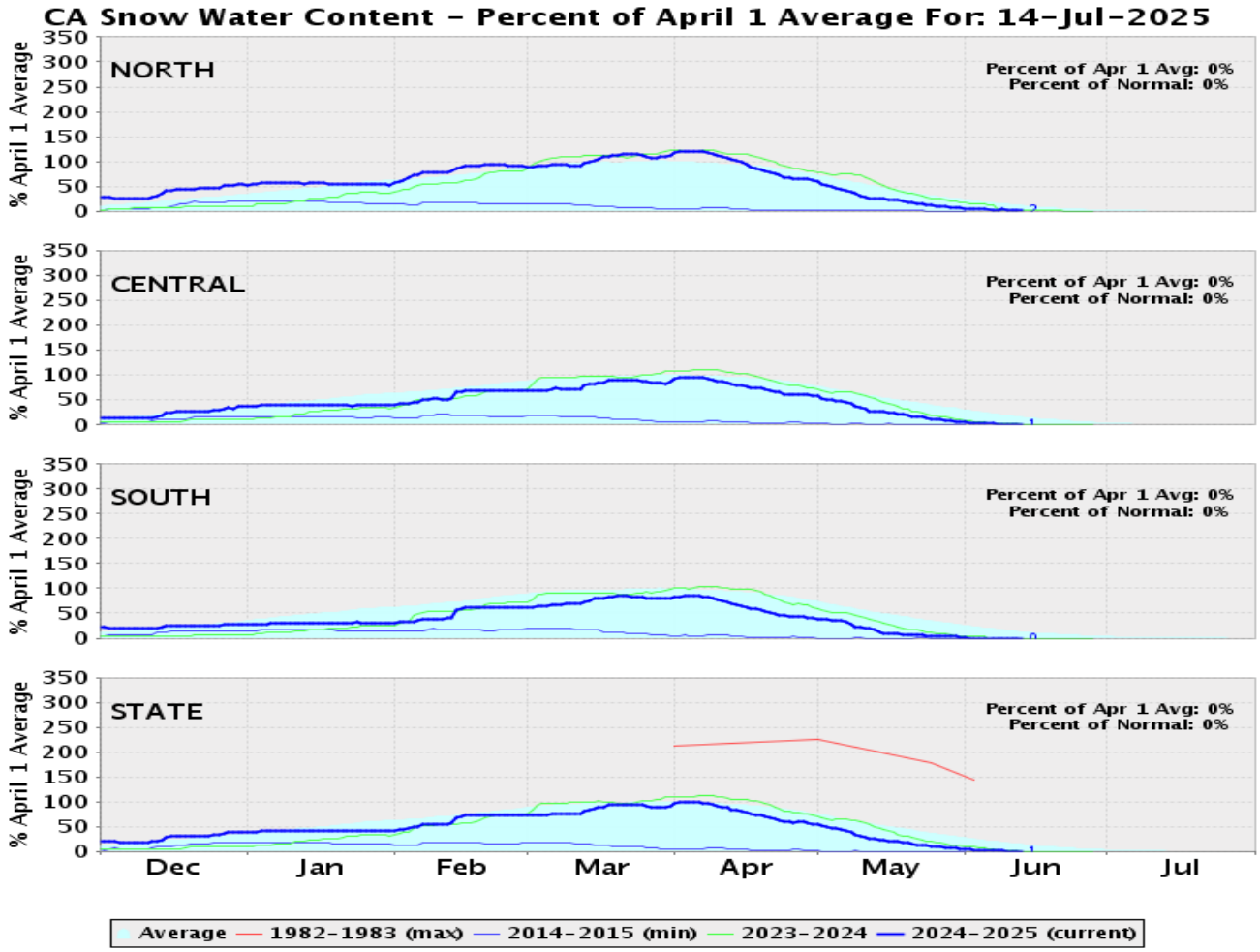
RESERVOIR STORAGE

RESERVOIR	STORAGE (AF)	% CAPACITY	LAST YEAR % CAPACITY	*% HISTORICAL AVERAGE
TRINITY LAKE	2,095,877	86	79	119
SHASTA LAKE	3,296,809	72	77	105
LAKE OROVILLE	2,765,586	81	82	116
SAN LUIS RES	772,938	38	43	86

*% Historical Average is based on a daily average that is interpolated from historical monthly averages. The monthly averages are computed using monthly data from water year 1991 to 2024. The monthly averages are updated every 5 years using a sliding 30 year period.

Reference: California Water Data Exchange

SNOWPACK WATER CONTENT



REGION	*SNOWPACK WATER EQUIVALENT (INCHES)	WEEK ON WEEK CHANGE (INCHES)	% OF AVERAGE LAST YEAR	% OF 20 YEAR HISTORICAL AVERAGE	% OF HISTORICAL **APRIL 1ST BENCHMARK
NORTHERN SIERRA	0.5	0	18	18	2
CENTRAL SIERRA	0.2	0	6	6	1
SOUTHERN SIERRA	0	0	0	0	0
STATEWIDE	0.2	0	7	7	1

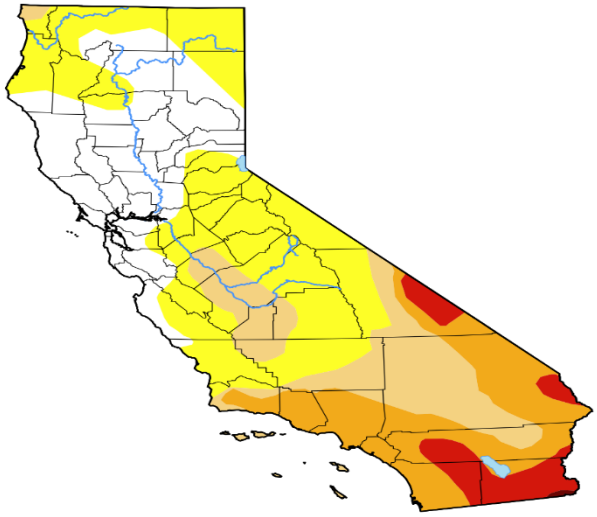
Snow Water Equivalent*, **or SWE**, is a commonly used measurement used by hydrologists and water managers to gauge the amount of liquid water contained within the snowpack. In other words, it is the amount of water that will be released from the snowpack when it melts. SWE has regional variance.**

**** April 1st is used as the benchmark as it when the snowpack in California is generally deepest. It has been used the benchmark date since 1941 by DWR and can be used to predict spring river flow.**

DROUGHT MONITOR

California

Home / California



Map released: Thurs. July 24, 2025

Data valid: July 22, 2025 at 8 a.m. EDT

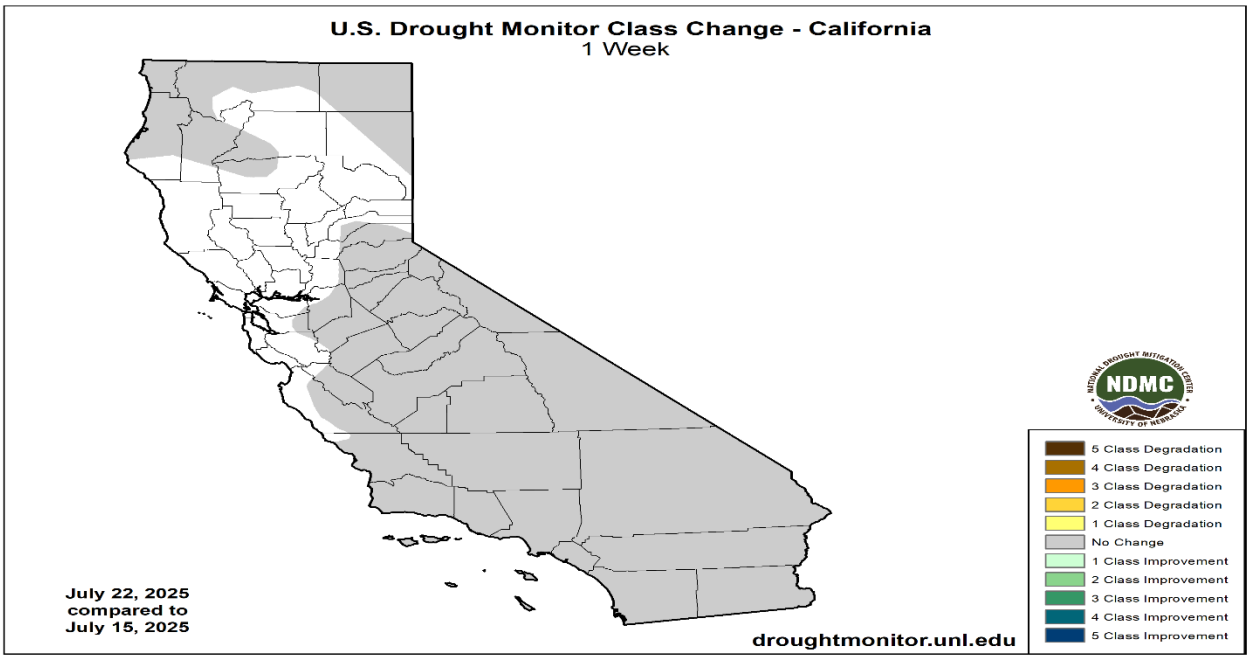
Intensity

- None
- D0 (Abnormally Dry)
- D1 (Moderate Drought)
- D2 (Severe Drought)
- D3 (Extreme Drought)
- D4 (Exceptional Drought)
- No Data

Authors

United States and Puerto Rico Author(s):
David Simeral, Western Regional Climate Center

Pacific Islands and Virgin Islands Author(s):
Brad Rippey, U.S. Department of Agriculture

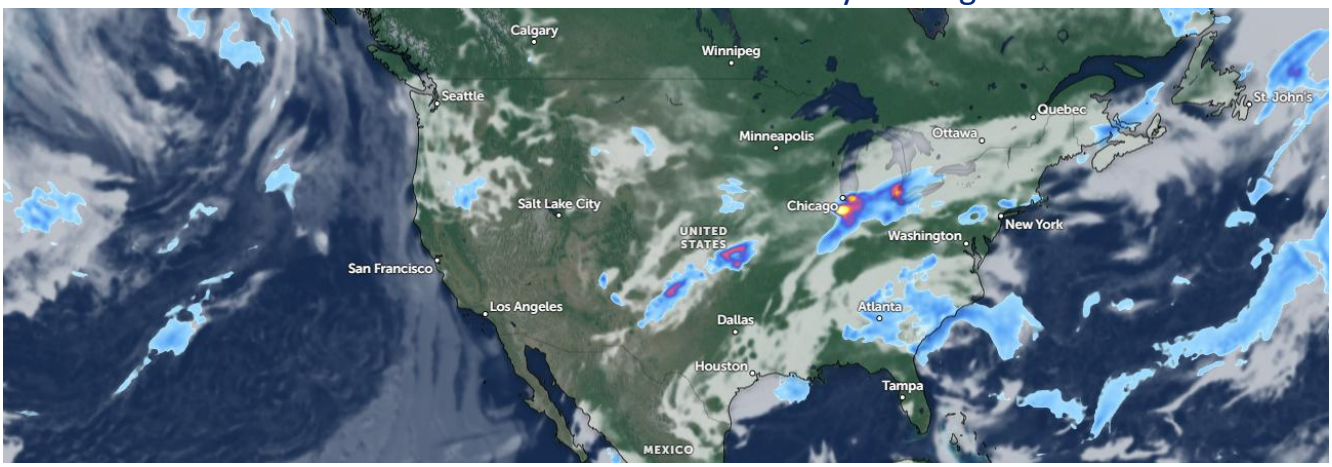


Week	Date	None	D0-D4	D1-D4	D2-D4	D3-D4	D4	DSCI
Current	2025-07-22	23.98	76.02	39.56	23.01	5.90	0.10	145
Last Week to Current	2025-07-15	23.98	76.02	39.56	23.01	5.90	0.10	145
3 Months Ago to Current	2025-04-22	43.66	56.34	39.81	24.73	8.30	0.73	130
Start of Calendar Year to Current	2024-12-31	40.90	59.10	31.52	5.70	1.06	0.00	97
Start of Water Year to Current	2024-10-01	28.40	71.60	10.67	0.08	0.00	0.00	82
One Year Ago to Current	2024-07-23	78.80	21.20	4.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	26

The U.S Drought Monitor is jointly produced by the National Drought Mitigation Center at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln, the United States Department of Agriculture, and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. Map courtesy of NDMC.

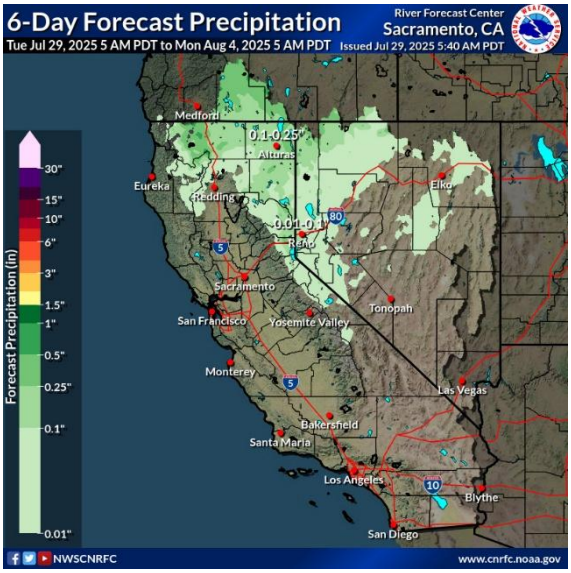
CURRENT SATELLITE IMAGERY

The satellite picture shows scattered storm systems across the US. Some small activity to the west of Salt Lake City while the Midwest has a line of storms to the northwest of Dallas. There is some sever storm activity in the Chicago region stretching to Quebec. The southern US and southeastern US has storm activity moving eastwards.



Map Ref: Zoom Earth

10 Day Outlook



CA sits between two upper lows this morning, one over the Pacific southwest of soCal and a larger low traversing the Gulf of Alaska. The gulf low also drags a large frontal system with 1" PW of moisture across the eastern Pacific. This system will lift northward as it approaches the west coast likely entirely missing CA in favor of the PacNW and BC later today into tomorrow. The smaller low to the southwest will head towards Baja arriving some time Thursday.

The combination of these systems will keep some troughing overhead for today along with instability. This means the slight chance of thunderstorms over parts of the Sierra and the Shasta Drainage.

In between these lows offshore, high pressure will build and shift towards the coast the rest of the work week as the southwest low hovers near Baja. By Friday afternoon, the ridge will be firmly overhead with 500 mb heights exceeding 590 dm. This will keep dry conditions over the region and bring well above normal (+10 to +20 deg F) afternoon temperatures. Overnight lows will also be well above normal by similar amounts through Saturday. Many locations across CA are already under heat related products (please see local WFO pages for heat risk/alert information). Into Sunday, a trough will move

through the PacNW as the ridge shifts further inland. Troughing will dig into nrn CA/NV as well while the low offshore of Baja finally begins to move inland.

Reference: National Weather Service / California Nevada RFC / Sacramento CA

WESTERN WEATHER DISCUSSION

Out West, generally dry conditions prevailed over much of the region with the exception of isolated areas of the Four Corners states, which observed monsoon-related thunderstorm activity with accumulations ranging from 1 to 4 inches. The storms led to targeted improvements on the map in Arizona. Likewise, isolated areas of the Pacific Northwest and eastern Plains of Montana and Wyoming observed isolated shower activity with accumulations generally of < 2 inches. On the map, persistent dry conditions led to expansion of areas of drought in southeastern Idaho, western Wyoming, and in eastern and southwestern Montana. For the week, average temperatures were mainly below normal with anomalies ranging from 2 to 10 degrees F and the greatest departures logged were observed in eastern Montana.

Reference:
Lindsay Johnson, National Drought Mitigation Center
Richard Tinker, NOAA/NWS/NCEP/CPC

WATER NEWS

CALIFORNIA WATER NEWS

Fresno County will be site of CA's largest solar project

Fresno County's west rural communities of Cantua Creek, El Povernir, and Five Points are at the epicenter of California's clean energy transition and the world's largest solar project. The California Energy Commission (CEC) last month approved the Darden Clean Energy Project (DCEP), the first project under the state's Opt-In Certification program. The project will be the largest battery energy storage system in the world once it is built and will support the state's progress to 100 percent clean electricity, according to state officials. A map showing the location of the Darden Project in West Fresno County and the nearby communities. Projects seeking approval through the Opt-In Certification program are required to provide community and economic benefits agreements. Environmental justice groups had raised concerns whether the transition from agriculture to energy production would be equitable for the communities' residents. TOP VIDEOS Enviromental advocates said the residents in the communities neighboring the project already face challenges such as undrinkable and unaffordable water, extreme heat, and historical disinvestment. "We think clean energy is what we need. However, the way how you go into that transition and looking at the local impacts of those projects is something that we need to keep at the core of things," said Nayamin Martinez executive director with the Central California Environmental Justice Network. The approval of the solar project creates a precedent for the numerous other programs and projects what will be coming to the Valley, Martinez said. The residents of the three predominantly Latino farmworkers communities formed Comunidades de Westside to advocate for their health and well-being and ensure there are benefits coming directly to their community from the nearby project. Mariana Alvarenga, senior policy advocate with Leadership Counsel for Justice and Accountability, said residents asked the CEC not to approve the project at its June 11 meeting until residents agreed on the community benefits agreement plan with the developer. The agreement has since been finalized but it is not yet public. The energy project is the first one to be approved under Assembly Bill 205's "opt-in" permitting process that fast-tracks renewable energy development. Enviromental reviews must be completed within 270 days from when the project application is deemed complete. More than 20 organizations across California supported Comunidades de Westside's priorities, which included dust mitigation measures and for traffic to be rerouted during the construction of the project, which is estimated to take three years. In a May letter to Gov. Gavin Newsom, CEC commissioners and environmental justice advocates urged the state Energy Commission to ensure that the Darden Clean Energy Project invests in community priorities and mitigate the impacts

on nearby disadvantaged communities. The residents and the organizations demanded "a just transition that centers community voices." Martinez said having strong community benefit agreements allows those companies to "demonstrate that they are going to be good neighbors by treating the residents that will be more affected in a just way." What is the Darden Clean Energy Project? The DCEP project will be located four miles northwest of Five Points and three miles southeast of Cantua Creek and Westside Elementary School. The solar power plant will be built on 9,500 acres of land in unincorporated western Fresno County that is no longer able to support agricultural production. The land was owned by the Westlands Water District. The project, owned by IP Darden I, LLC, a subsidiary of Intersect Power, includes a 1,150-megawatt solar facility with approximately 3.1 million solar panels and up to 1,150 megawatts of battery storage, enough to power 850,000 homes for four hours. Construction is projected to begin at the end of 2025, with the facility becoming fully operational in late 2027 or early 2028. The project will create over 1,200 jobs during its peak construction phase and approximately 16 full-time operational positions, according to Elizabeth Knowles, head of community engagement for Intersect Power.
Original Article: The Fresno Bee by Maria G. Ortiz-Briones

Letting a Northern California river run free comes at a cost

In the past week, Northern California's century-old Potter Valley Project crossed a major threshold toward dismantling. On July 25, PG&E submitted its formal plan to federal regulators to tear down the two-dam system that has rerouted Eel River water into the Russian River for over a century. Just days earlier, the Humboldt County Board of Supervisors became one of seven required signatories to a water diversion agreement, paving the way for a replacement system called the New Eel-Russian Facility, or NERF.
Together, the two developments mark a historic shift: The original infrastructure is on its way out, and the future of interbasin water sharing is up for grabs.
For more than 100 years, the Potter Valley Project has diverted Eel River water through a milelong tunnel blasted through a Mendocino County mountain, supporting agriculture, drinking water and firefighting from Potter Valley to Marin. Scott Dam, completed in 1922, created Lake Pillsbury to store the diverted water.
PG&E now says the project is outdated, seismically vulnerable and economically unsustainable. Its decommissioning plan calls for removing both Scott and Cape Horn dams, eliminating the hydroelectric plant and draining Lake Pillsbury — triggering sharp debate across both river basins.
NERF, the proposed replacement, would divert water only during high winter and early spring flows, a major shift from the summer diversions that Russian River communities have long relied on. Eel River advocates say the timing is designed to protect salmon and

restore ecological balance, but in the Russian River watershed, where steady summer water is critical for farming, tourism and recreating, concerns are mounting.

At the Humboldt County Board of Supervisors meeting in Eureka, Eel River advocates voiced support for the new deal. Brian Johnson, senior policy adviser for Trout Unlimited, called the agreement "affirmatively good for the Eel River," noting it's packed with scientific safeguards.

"The agreement can only be renewed if it's doing what it's intended to do," he said, meaning diversions could be scaled back even further if they harm conditions on the Eel River. In essence, the agreement prioritizes the health of the Eel River's flows over guaranteed water deliveries to the Russian.

Scott Dam, one of two dams that make up the Potter Valley Project, and behind is Lake Pillsbury.

Courtesy of Mike Nelson/Lake Pillsbury Alliance

Charlie Schneider, California Trout's Lost Coast Project manager, framed NERF as a major ecological win. The proposed system is "supportive of volitional fish passage," he said, and would ensure salmon and steelhead have clean, connected habitat after the dams come down.

"Fish need a place to live. They need a healthy ecosystem. They need food resources," he said.

Alicia Hamann, executive director of Friends of the Eel River, said the moment was deeply personal.

"Friends of the Eel River was founded for this very purpose," she told the board, "so this is a really exciting time for us."

Though her organization isn't a signatory, she strongly supports the agreement, calling it a turning point: "This agreement is really important because it commits those former opponents of dam removal to supporting dam removal, and in exchange, Eel River stakeholders are supporting an ecologically appropriate diversion."

Hamann warned, however, that some Russian River stakeholders have shown signs of backpedaling. "We have continued to hear some rhetoric from some of those signatories in the Russian River indicating a lack of support for dam removal," she said, urging the board and other parties to "hold those parties to this agreement … to support dam removal."

Scott Dam holds back Lake Pillsbury, a key water source in Mendocino County, now facing an uncertain future amid removal discussions.

Kyle Schwartz/CalTrout

In a follow-up interview with SFGATE, Hamann clarified her meaning. "I don't think it's unreasonable that people are upset, afraid even, of big changes coming," she said, but she cautioned that open skepticism from signatories could compromise "timely dam removal."

Meanwhile, PG&E's own documents submitted last week to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission make clear just how disruptive dam removal will be for the Russian River watershed. The utility's decommissioning plan warns of "unavoidable adverse effects" that would follow the end of water diversions. "Flows would return to natural flow conditions," PG&E writes, meaning less water for farmers, ranchers and rural communities in the Russian River Valley, especially in summer.

Wildlife would feel the impact, too, PG&E outlines: The disappearance of Lake Pillsbury would erase a key hunting ground for ospreys and bald eagles. Tule elk might become stranded in sediment. Northern spotted owls could abandon nesting sites near the construction zone.

Lake Pillsbury, a large human-made lake in the Mendocino National Forest that allows the Russian River to flow year round.

In its decommissioning application, PG&E acknowledges that life in the Scott Dam region will never be the same. The utility says the area will shift "from a lacustrine to riverine environment" — in other words, the calm lake will vanish, replaced by a raw, re-formed river. That transformation could have "unavoidable effects on recreation value, community way of life, and population and housing in the Scott Dam area," PG&E writes.

Lake County Treasurer Patrick Sullivan warned that dam removal could carry serious economic consequences for the region. Sullivan estimated the resulting loss in property tax revenue alone could top $1 million annually. "That can hardly be characterized as a negligible impact to Lake County," he wrote in a statement to SFGATE.

Original Article: SF Gate by Matt LaFever

Key player in California's water wars embraces controversial pact

After decades of deterioration and ecological collapse in the heart of California's water system, state regulators today embraced the Newsom administration's controversial plan to overhaul how farms and cities take water from the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta and rivers that feed it.

It's a major development in a long-running battle over how much water must flow through the Delta for the survival of iconic Chinook salmon, sturgeon and other species — and how much can be tapped for tens of millions of Californians and vast tracts of Central Valley farmland.

On one side are conservationists, the fishing industry, Delta communities and Native tribes: They want stringent rules requiring cities and farms to take less water from the imperiled watershed.

On the other are Gov. Gavin Newsom, major urban and agricultural water suppliers, and the state and federal agencies tasked with exporting Delta water to farms and cities further south. They back a $2.9 billion pact reached three years ago that would allow

water users to help restore fish habitat and forgo some water, rather than face strict requirements mandating how much water must remain in the rivers.

Today, staff with the State Water Resources Control Board threw their support behind the pact as the major path forward in a long-awaited update they released today. Next comes a period of public comment and hearings before the water board's five governor-appointed members will consider adopting the plan.

The pact, backed by $1.5 billion in state funding, is called the Healthy Rivers and Landscapes program but better known as the "voluntary agreements." Under today's plan, if adopted, those who don't sign on to the deal would face minimum flow requirements, which the water board may also consider adopting if the voluntary agreements fail to show "sufficient benefits" at the end of an eight year term.

The stakes are high for revamping the Delta's rulebook as fish populations plummet, commercial salmon fishing faces an unprecedented third year of shutdowns, and farmers struggle with unpredictable water supplies and restrictions on groundwater pumping.

Participants in the deal — including Westlands Water District, the nation's largest agricultural supplier — say the Newsom-backed voluntary agreements will keep water flowing for farms and cities, and promote restoration of floodplains and other river features.

"It's a false narrative that it's people in cities, against agriculture, against fish. I think we as Californians need all of that to be able to function," said Allison Febbo, general manager of Westlands Water District. "We can actually maintain water delivery for our cities and our farms, but we can actually also be pretty thoughtful for our ecological systems."

But opponents are dismayed. They say that the voluntary agreements provide too little water and too little habitat to protect the fragile Delta ecosystem and the fish, industries and residents that rely on it.

"This latest plan is a shocking display of cowardice," said Jon Rosenfield, science director of San Francisco Baykeeper.

"Even if the pledged water is delivered as promised, which is a big if, it barely moves the needle on the lack of adequate flows for fish, wildlife, fisheries and the communities that depend on those things," Rosenfield said.

Newsom also said today that he intended to use the budget process to push through a bill that would waive requirements under the landmark California Environmental Quality Act for water quality control plans like this one. Lawmakers punted on Newsom's bill earlier this summer during the thick of budget negotiations, but could still take it up before the end of session.

Environmental groups fear that, if the bill passes, it could limit disclosures about how the plan would affect the Bay-Delta, and their ability to sue.

Ashley Overhouse, water policy advisor for Defenders of Wildlife, said the exemption is "bordering on undemocratic because you are cutting out the public in an important process … For the Bay-Delta, that is particularly important."
Rosenfield added: "If it's such a great plan, why would you want to hide the results from the public?"

Epicenter of water wars

California's Bay-Delta has long been the epicenter of the state's water wars. The watershed, formed by the Sacramento and San Joaquin river systems, stretches from about Fresno to beyond the Oregon border and drains about 40% of California.
It's the core of the state's water supply, supports much of the state's imperiled commercial salmon fishery, and is home to hundreds of native plant and animal species.
For years, state regulators have warned that the Delta is experiencing an "ecological crisis" with a "prolonged and precipitous decline in numerous native species," including endangered winter-run Chinook salmon and the tiny Delta smelt.
Current requirements have "failed to protect fish and wildlife" and must be updated "in an expedited manner to halt and reverse the ecosystem collapse," according to a 2017 fact sheet from the water board.
Original Article: KVPR/ Cal Matters by Rachel Becker

US WATER NEWS

Negotiations between states over Colorado River water use hit snags

After a promising step in talks about the future of the Colorado River, the seven states that use its water appear to be hitting more hurdles.
They're arguing over exactly how much water each state will get from the shrinking river.
A few weeks ago, researcher John Fleck at the University of New Mexico said he saw a "glimmer of hope" in those negotiations.
But now, that glimmer is gone.
Fleck says states are falling back into rivalries that go back more than a century, and they're afraid to make compromises.
"This new method has a lot of promise, but as we work out the details, we're seeing that those old problems are surfacing again, and the negotiations as a result, just don't seem to be going as well as we had hoped they were," Fleck says.
"People across the basin are scared there's less water, and they are scared about the future of their communities, and they're afraid to engage in the sort of compromises that are going to be needed to share this river across seven basin states."

The Colorado River supplies water to about 40 million people across the Southwest.
It's getting smaller due to climate change.
States have to agree on a new set of rules for sharing it before the current guidelines expire in 2026.
Original Article: KNAU by Alex Hager, KUNC

Commissioners request Party Status for the Shoshone Water Rights for Instream Flow Use

The Board of Mesa County Commissioners ratified a letter to the Hearing Officer at the Colorado Water Conservation Board, requesting Party Status for the Shoshone Water Rights for Instream Flow Use on the Colorado River, Water Division 5, during their July 15 public hearing.
"These flows are essential to sustaining these river systems, feeding our canals, from protecting our farms, vineyards orchards and ranches, to protecting the four endangered fish in that fifteen-mile range," said Commissioner Bobbie Daniel. "We are ensuring our families' small businesses can continue to flourish by supporting the preservation of the Shoshone Water Rights here on the western slope."
Original Article: Mesa County

2024 settlement agreement protects most Idaho water users from curtailment, state says

A water settlement agreement and mitigation plan reached late last year protects groundwater districts from water shutoffs as part of a new curtailment order the state issued Friday, state officials said.
But any Idaho ground water users who are not part of a groundwater district and are not participating in an approved plan need to immediately join a district to avoid having their water shut off, state officials said.
Late Friday afternoon, the Idaho Department of Water Resources announced that Director Mathew Weaver signed an updated curtailment order for groundwater users who pump off the Eastern Snake Plain Aquifer and hold water rights issued more recently than – or junior to – Oct. 11 1900.
However, the 2024 water settlement agreement and mitigation plan that farmers reached agreement over protects members of groundwater districts from having their water shut off.
"The members of the groundwater districts are protected under a stipulated mitigation plan approved following completion of the 2024 Water Settlement Agreement," Idaho Department of Water Resources officials said in a news release issued Friday.

The latest updated curtailment order was issued after the Idaho Department of Water Resources signed an order earlier in July predicting a water shortfall for the Twin Falls Canal Co., the Idaho Capital Sun previously reported.

How Idaho governs water issues

In Idaho, water issues are governed by something called the doctrine of prior appropriation. When there is not enough water to go around, water users who hold older water rights, called senior water rights, have priority over water users who hold more recently issued water rights, called junior water rights.

State officials use the saying "first in time, first in right," to describe how the doctrine of prior appropriation governs water issues.

Water issues are extremely important to Idaho farmers who need water to irrigate their crops during the summer growing season.

Water issues came to a head in May 2024 when the Idaho Department of Water Resources issued a curtailment order that required 6,400 junior water rights holders to suddenly shut their water off during the growing season, the Idaho Capital Sun previously reported.

The 2024 curtailment order was ultimately in place for about three weeks until the two sides reached an agreement for the year.

Then, Gov. Brad Little called on farmers to reach a long-term water agreement and mitigation plan, which resulted in the 2024 water settlement agreement and mitigation plan that state officials said is protecting water groundwater districts from curtailment following this year's updated order.

Groundwater districts who signed agreement are protected, attorney says

T.J. Budge, an attorney for the Idaho Ground Water Association, told the Idaho Capital Sun that groundwater districts that are part of the agreement are protected.

"Yes, things are the same as they were a few weeks ago," Budge said Monday. "Those who are participating in an approved mitigation plan are protected from curtailment."

In addition to groundwater districts, Idaho Department of Water Resources officials also said the Southwest Irrigation District, the Coalition of Cities, A&B Irrigation District and the Water Mitigation Coalition are operating under approved mitigation plans and protected from curtailment.

Original Article: Idaho Capital Sun by Clark Corbin

North Carolina announces $204 million in funding for drinking water and wastewater projects

North Carolina Governor Josh Stein announced on July 23, 2025, that 27 counties across the state will receive more than $204 million in funding for drinking water and wastewater infrastructure projects.

The awards will improve drinking water and wastewater infrastructure, address PFAS and other forever chemicals, identify and replace lead pipes, and improve resiliency after future storms.

“When you turn on the faucet in your home, you shouldn’t have to worry about whether that water is safe for your family,” **said Governor Josh Stein** in a press release. “These investments will help ensure North Carolinians have access to clean drinking water and will help keep people safe when disaster strikes."

“At DEQ, we’re committed to ensuring everyone in North Carolina has access to clean water,” **said Department of Environmental Quality Secretary Reid Wilson** in a press release. “This funding will address aging infrastructure and improve public health for communities large and small.”

Notable projects include:

- **The Town of Bryson City (Swain County)** will receive $9.2 million in Clean Water State Revolving Funds for wastewater treatment plant improvements.
- **The Town of Waynesville (Haywood County)** will receive $8.2 million from the Clean Water State Revolving Fund for improvements to the Little Champion Gravity Sewer and Pump Station.
- **The City of Graham (Alamance County)** will receive $3.4 million in Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA) Drinking Water State Revolving Fund-Emerging Contaminant (PFAS) Construction funding for Graham-Mebane Water Treatment Plant improvements.
- **The Fayetteville Public Works Commission (Cumberland County)** will receive $20.5 million from IIJA Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Emerging Contaminant (PFAS) Construction funding for the P.O. Hoffer / Glenville Lake Water Treatment Plant Granulated Activated Carbon (GAC) facility.
- **The Town of River Bend (Craven County)** will receive $6.3 million in Drinking Water State Revolving Funds for Phase II drinking water improvements.
- **The Martin County Regional Water and Sewer Authority** will receive $1 million in IIJA Drinking Water State Revolving Fund-Emerging Contaminant (PFAS) Construction funding for GAC filters for PFAS removal.
- **The City of Lenoir (Caldwell County)** will receive $5.6 million from the Clean Water State Revolving Fund for Lower Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant Process Basin Improvements. Lenoir will also receive $1 million in IIJA Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Lead Service Line funding for its Lead Service Line Inventory Phase 3 project.
- **The City of Lexington (Davidson County)** will receive $13.7 million in Clean Water State Revolving Funds for the Lexington Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant Solids Handling Improvements project.

- **The City of Henderson (Vance County)** will receive $10.7 million from the Clean Water State Revolving Fund for the Sandy Creek Pump Station and Force Main project.
- **The Town of Warrenton (Warren County)** will receive $10 million from the Clean Water State Revolving Fund for its Phase IV Wastewater Treatment Plant Improvements project.
- **The City of Sanford (Lee County)** will receive $7.3 million in Clean Water State Revolving Funds for its Dry Creek Basin Sewer Rehabilitation project and $1 million each for its Sanford/TriRiver Water/Chatham County and Sanford/TriRiver Water/Siler City Lead Service Line Inventory projects.
- **The Pfeiffer-North Stanly Water Association (Stanly County)** will receive $4.9 million in Drinking Water State Revolving Funds for its N. Main Street and Old 52 waterline replacement project.
- **Carolina Water Service, Inc.** will receive a total of $5.5 million for six projects involving PFAS-related, lead service line identification or water line-related funding in Cumberland, Gaston, Moore and Pender counties.

A list of all the projects selected for funding can be found here.

NCDEQ's Division of Water Infrastructure reviewed 133 eligible applications, which requested a total of $1.57 billion. The State Water Infrastructure Authority approved the awards during its July 16 meeting. The Authority is an independent body with primary responsibility for awarding federal and state funding for water infrastructure projects.

Funding this round came from the State Revolving Funds, including IIJA funds. The State Revolving Funds provide low-interest loans that may be partially forgiven for drinking water and wastewater projects. State Revolving Funds are funded by federal capitalization grants and revolving loan repayments. This round included IIJA Emerging Contaminants (PFAS) funds and IIJA Lead Service Line Replacement funds.

Original Article: Wastewater Digest

River District offers proposal on Western Slope water deal

In an effort to head off concerns about the state's role in a major Western Slope water deal, a Western Slope water district has offered up a compromise proposal to Front Range water providers.

In order to defuse what Colorado River Water Conservation District General Manager Andy Mueller called "an ugly contested hearing before the CWCB," the River District is proposing that the state water board take a neutral position on the exact amount of water tied to the Shoshone hydropower plant water rights and let a water court determine a final number.

"Although we believe this would be an unusual process, the River District believes it would address the primary concern (i.e., avoiding the state agency's formal

endorsement of the River District's preliminary historical use analysis) that we heard expressed by your representatives at the May 21, 2025 CWCB meeting regarding the Shoshone instream flow proposal," Mueller wrote in an email to officials from the Front Range Water Council.

The River District worked with CWCB staff to draft the proposal, but it may not go far enough to address Front Range concerns.

The River District, which represents 15 counties on the Western Slope, is planning to purchase some of the oldest and largest non-consumptive water rights on the Colorado River from Xcel Energy for nearly $100 million. The water rights, which are tied to the Shoshone hydropower plant in Glenwood Canyon, are essential for downstream ecosystems, cities, endangered fish, and agricultural and recreational water users. As part of the deal, the River District is seeking to add an instream flow water right to benefit the environment to the hydropower water rights.

The effort has seen broad support across the Western Slope. The River District has raised $57 million toward the purchase from at least 26 local and regional partners. The project was awarded a $40 million Inflation Reduction Act grant in the waning days of the Biden administration, but those funds have been frozen by the Trump administration.

"These water rights are foundational to the Colorado River," said Amy Moyer, chief of strategy at the River District. "It's the number one project for the Western Slope. It's the top priority to move forward."

Critically, because its water rights are senior to many other water users — they date to 1902 — Shoshone can force upstream water users to cut back. The Shoshone call has the ability to command the flows of the Colorado River and its tributaries upstream all the way to the headwaters.

Historic use disagreement

Putting a precise amount on how much water the plant has historically used is a main point of contention between the River District and the Front Range Water Council, a group that includes some of Colorado's biggest municipal water providers: Denver Water, Colorado Springs Utilities, Aurora Water and Northern Water. These entities take water that would normally flow west, and bring it to farms and cities on the east side of the Continental Divide through what are called transmountain diversions. About 500,000 acre-feet of water annually is taken from the headwaters of the Colorado River and its tributaries to the Front Range.

Estimates by the River District put the Shoshone hydro plant's average annual use at 844,644 acre-feet using the period between 1975 and 2003 — before natural hazards in the narrow canyon began knocking the plant offline regularly in recent years.

But Front Range Water Council members say this estimate is flawed and could be an expansion of the historical use of the water right. They have requested a hearing at the September CWCB meeting to hash out their concerns.

"The preliminary analysis that has been presented appears to expand historic use and creates potential injury," Abby Ortega, general manager of infrastructure and resource planning at Colorado Springs Utilities told the CWCB at its May meeting.

Determining past use of the Shoshone water rights is important because it will help set a limit for future use. While changing the use of a water right is allowed by going through the water court process, enlarging it is not. The amount pulled from and returned to the river must stay the same as it historically has been.

As part of the River District's deal to buy the water rights, the CWCB — which is the only entity in the state allowed to hold an instream flow water right — must officially accept the water right and then sign on as a co-applicant in the water court change case.

But Front Range water providers said that doing so would amount to an endorsement of the River District's historical use estimate, which would mean taking a side in the Front Range versus Western Slope disagreement.

"If you agree to accept the right and as I understand it, the instream flow agreement, you're agreeing to be a co-applicant, which risks you accepting their analysis," said Alexandra Davis, an assistant general manager with Aurora Water, at the CWCB's May meeting.

Some members of the Front Range Water Council have asked that the CWCB remain neutral during the water court change case. In May 9 and June 9 letters to the CWCB from Marshall Brown, general manager of Aurora Water, he said the CWCB should refrain from endorsing any specific methodology or volume of water.

"… [T]he CWCB should remain neutral in the water court proceedings and defer to the court's determination of the appropriate methodology and volumetric quantification," the May 9 letter reads.

The River District's offer does just that: It proposes that the CWCB should not take a position regarding the determination of historical use of the Shoshone water rights.

"We heard the issues that are most front and center from these entities," Moyer said. "And so we are trying to find a path forward that works for everyone."

But even if Front Range Water Council members are in favor of the proposal, it is unlikely to result in a cancellation of the hearing. CWCB Executive Director Lauren Ris said in an email that under the board's rules, they are required to hold a hearing. And Jeff Stahla, public information officer at Northern Water, said they will still be asking for the hearing to proceed.

Spokespeople from Colorado Springs Utilities, Aurora Water and Denver Water all declined to comment on the River District's proposal because it was marked as confidential.

Original Article: Aspen Journalism by Heather Sackett

Water wars: a historic agreement between Mexico and US is ramping up border tension

As climate change drives rising temperatures and changes in rainfall, Mexico and the US are in the middle of a conflict over water, putting an additional strain on their relationship.

Partly due to constant droughts, Mexico has struggled to maintain its water deliveries for much of the last 25 years, in keeping with a water-sharing agreement between the two countries that has been in place since 1944 (agreements between the two regulating water sharing have existed since the 19th century).

As part of this 1944 treaty, set up when water was not as scarce as it is now, the two nations divide and share the flows from three rivers (the Rio Grande, the Colorado and the Tijuana) that range along their 2,000-mile border. The process is overseen by the International Boundary and Water Commission.

Mexico must send 430 million cubic metres of water per year from the Rio Grande to the US, while the US must send nearly 1.85 billion cubic metres of water from the Colorado River to support the Mexican border cities of Tijuana and Mexicali.

Water deliveries are measured over a five-year cycle, and the current one ends in October. Mexico struggled to deliver its water "debt" in the last cycle which ended in 2020, using waters from reservoirs at the last minute to fulfil its obligations. This left northern Mexico with severely depleted water levels.

Due to growing tensions over water, the Biden administration tried to negotiate and work with the Mexican government to improve the speed with which Mexico's water deliveries were taking place in 2024.

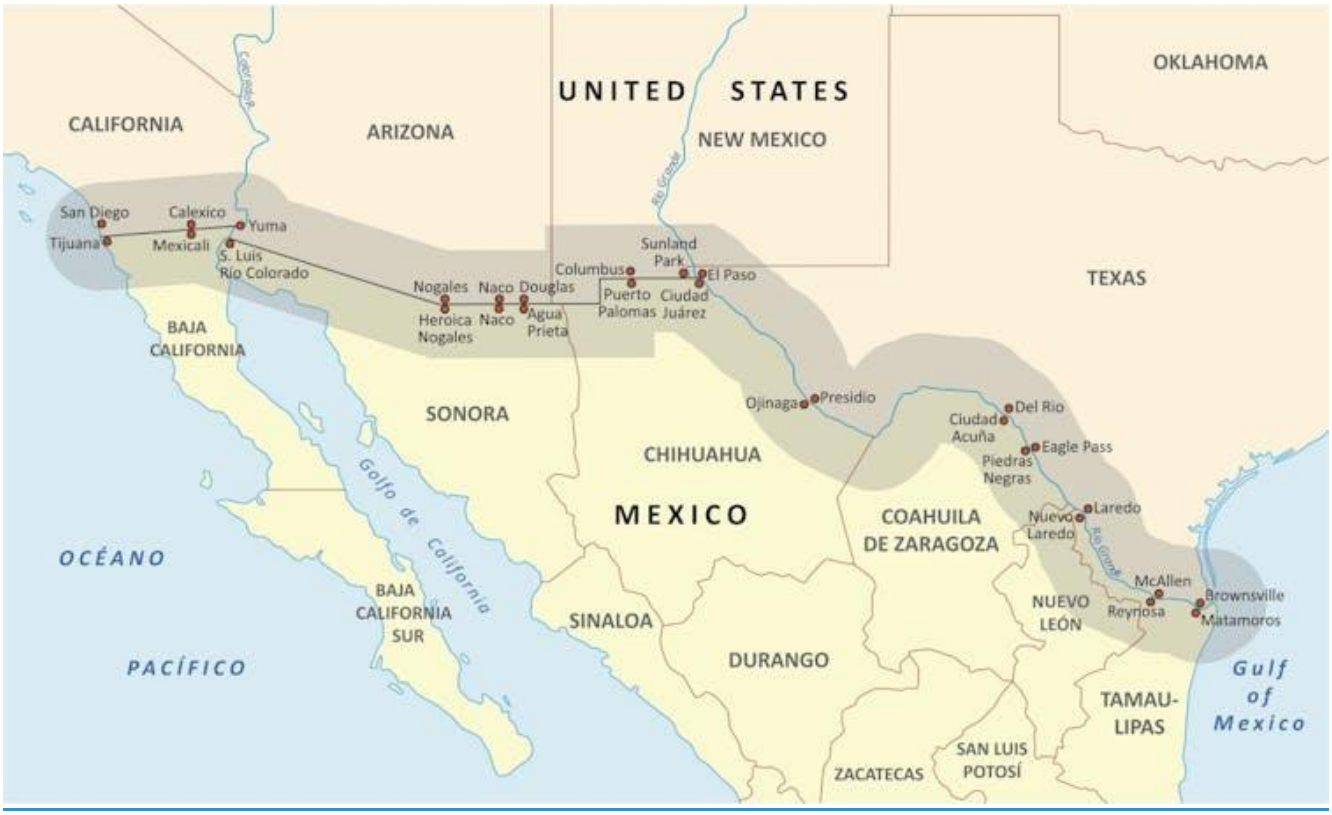
Read news coverage based on evidence, not tweets

Get newsletter

But with Donald Trump's return to office, the US has taken a more aggressive stance with Mexico to address its water debts to the US. For the first time in over 50 years, in March of 2025, the US refused to send water from the Colorado River to Tijuana – a city of nearly 2 million people – in order to force Mexico to send more water to Texas.

Mexico has since responded by transferring 75 million cubic metres of water, but this is just a drop in the bucket, as Mexico remains 1.5 billion cubic metres in debt. And this did little to satisfy the Trump administration, which threatened to withhold more water from Mexico. It also demanded the resignation of Maria-Elena Giner, who led the International Boundary and Water Commission, in April.

Rather than looking at diplomatic solutions, Trump has accused Mexico of stealing Texans' water and has promised to keep escalating consequences if it doesn't deliver on the treaty terms.



Rainer Lesniewski/Shutterstock

For farmers in Texas, the water shortage has left them unable to plant their crops as they don't have enough irrigated water to do so. A year ago, the last sugar mill in southern Texas shut down due to the lack of water being delivered by Mexico.

But Mexican farmers believe that the agreement is binding only when Mexico has enough water to satisfy its own needs – and with drought conditions, this means that no excess available water can be sent. Continuing drought conditions in Mexico have plagued farmers in the north, who also rely on water for their crops. Reductions in rainfall in recent years have also left Mexico struggling with water supplies for its own citizens in urban areas.

No running water

In recent years, drought has particularly affected the city of Monterrey in northern Mexico. In 2022, taps ran dry with many of its five million residents without running water for months. Flushing toilets, laundering clothing, washing dishes, bathing all required hauling water by hand from wells.

Locals protested the fact that the best water infrastructure went to factories, not residents. One factor is that water demand has skyrocketed due to more manufacturing in border cities in Mexico.

While increased manufacturing poses one problem, an even bigger problem lies with agriculture, and the types of plants being planted, as well as the way they have traditionally been watered. For example, avocados require 91 litres a day – four times

more water than the production of oranges, and ten times more than the production of tomatoes.
Alfalfa is another thirsty crop being mass produced in drought-prone states, such as Texas, California and even Arizona.
Citizens in Mexico City sometimes faced weeks of water shortages in recent years.
As much as 80% of the Colorado River basin's water is used for agriculture and about half of that goes towards the production of alfalfa. Even more concerning is that most of the water is going to feed these thirsty crops. And in the dry south-west states of the US half of its water goes to towards the production of beef and dairy cattle.
This has an impact on cities who are completely dependent on the Colorado River. In the case of Tijuana in Mexico, the Colorado River supplies 90% of its water, while US cities such as Los Angeles and Las Vegas receive 50% and 90% of their water supplies from the Colorado River and basin, respectively.
This is a major concern as both the Colorado River and the Rio Grande are experiencing record low levels of water. And getting more water from Mexico is not a long-term solution.
Though the Biden administration was criticised by farmers for not threatening Mexico, by withholding water, its approach largely focused more on the long-term challenges.
For the previous US administration the solution was to invest more in the Colorado River basin, incentivising California, Arizona and Colorado to conserve three million acre-feet of water through 2026 in return for US$1 billion (£741,000,000) in federal funding.
Original Article: The Conversation by Natasha Lindstaedt

GLOBAL WATER NEWS

Study finds groundwater loss is spiraling out of control – affecting billions worldwide

Freshwater is disappearing from the world's continents faster than ever before. New satellite data shows a clear and alarming trend: more land is drying out every year, and the loss of water isn't balanced by gains elsewhere. Since 2002, an area twice the size of California has been drying out annually. These newly merged dry zones now span entire continents and threaten the water security of billions.
In a major new study, scientists from Arizona State University used more than two decades of data from NASA's GRACE and GRACE-FO missions to measure these changes. They found that 75% of the world's population—living in 101 countries—has been affected by shrinking water supplies since 2002. This trend is now being called "continental drying," and its effects are far-reaching: from drought and failed crops to rising sea levels and growing instability in regions that depend on groundwater.

Four Mega-Drying Zones

Researchers uncovered a startling shift since 2014–2015, years marked by a record-setting El Niño event. Since then, drying has sped up across the Northern Hemisphere, and several smaller "hotspots" have merged into four massive dry zones.

One zone stretches across the American Southwest and Central America, hitting cities like Phoenix, Las Vegas, and Mexico City, while draining key agricultural areas in California. Another reaches across Alaska and Northern Canada, where melting glaciers and thawing permafrost have triggered major water loss. A third spans Northern Russia, where warmer temperatures are melting snow and ice in the high latitudes. The fourth—and perhaps most concerning—covers a vast swath from North Africa to the Middle East and through Asia and Europe. This includes places as different as Dubai, Ukraine's farmland, and China's major crop regions.

The shift wasn't expected. Even the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's climate models didn't fully predict this pattern. Only the tropical regions are still consistently getting wetter. For everywhere else, drying is spreading—and speeding up.

Groundwater at the Breaking Point

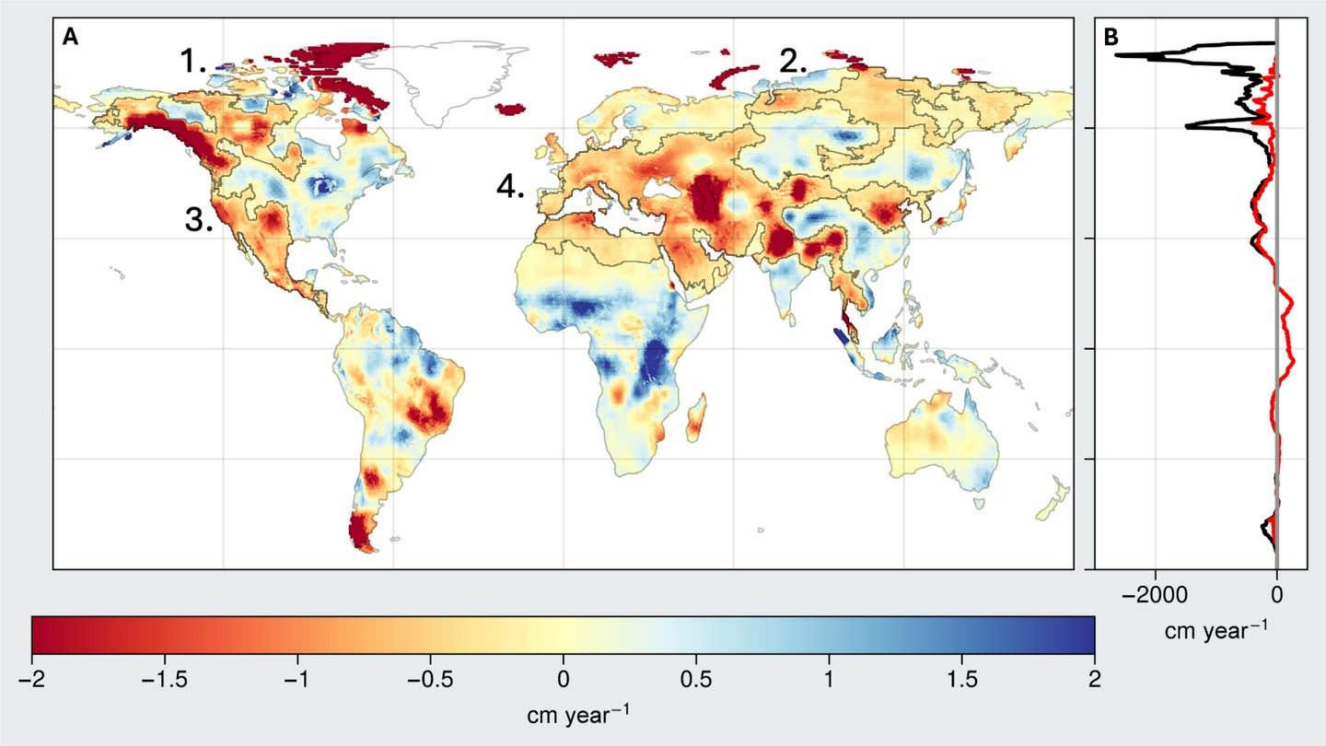
The researchers made a striking discovery: 68% of the total loss in terrestrial water came from groundwater. That's more than the water being lost from glaciers, ice caps, or even the massive Greenland and Antarctic ice sheets.

Jay Famiglietti, the lead investigator and a Global Futures Professor at ASU, warned that this is one of the most serious signs of the climate crisis. "Continents are drying, freshwater availability is shrinking, and sea level rise is accelerating," he said. "The consequences of continued groundwater overuse could undermine food and water security for billions of people around the world."

Groundwater acts like a hidden reserve—an ancient savings account of freshwater built up over thousands of years. But instead of being saved for droughts or emergencies, it's being tapped constantly, even in wet years. Hrishikesh A. Chandanpurkar, the study's lead author, compared this misuse to raiding a trust fund. "We are not trying to replenish the groundwater systems during wet years," he said, "and thus edging towards an imminent freshwater bankruptcy."

Drying Fuels Rising Seas

The impacts of this drying aren't limited to land. When freshwater disappears from continents, most of it ends up in the ocean, raising global sea levels. Until recently, melting ice sheets were the main contributors. Now, the loss of freshwater from land—especially groundwater—is contributing more than Greenland and Antarctica.



Global map of long-term TWS trends from GRACE/FO. (CREDIT: Science Advances)

This shift has major consequences for coastal cities. Sea level rise increases the risk of flooding, saltwater intrusion, and the destruction of ecosystems. Even slight changes in sea level can increase storm surge impacts and damage infrastructure.

What's more, the trend may not reverse anytime soon. If current rates of drying and groundwater depletion continue, land-based water loss could remain a bigger driver of sea level rise than even the world's melting ice sheets.

Original Article: The Brighter Side News by Joseph Shavit

Water firm faces £63m penalty over 'excessive' sewage spills

Anglian Water is the latest supplier to face down the prospect of a large bill for failures in its handling of sewage, leading to "excessive spills".

The industry regulator Ofwat - soon to be scrapped under a planned **shake-up of industry oversight** - said it was proposing a £62.8m penalty and remedial action following an investigation.

It was recommending the enforcement package after finding that Anglian had breached its legal obligations in operating its wastewater treatment works and network.

The investigation found shortcomings in wastewater assets along with the processes and management of them, including at senior management and board level.

As part of the package of measures it was proposing, Ofwat said that £5.8m of the penalty would go towards a community fund to support projects focusing on restoring the water environment.

The rest of the money would go towards delivering systems, in at least eight catchments, that would enable storm flows to be substantially improved.
Lynn Parker, senior director for enforcement at Ofwat, said: "Our investigation has found failures in how Anglian Water has operated and maintained its sewage works and networks, which has resulted in excessive spills from storm overflows. This is a serious breach and is unacceptable.
"We understand that the public wants to see transformative change. That is why we are prioritising this sector-wide investigation which is holding wastewater companies to account for identified failures.
"We are pleased Anglian Water has accepted that it got things wrong and is now focusing on putting that right and taking action to come back into compliance. We expect all companies to do the same so that customers can regain confidence in their water company and the critical service they provide."
Water regulator Ofwat to be scrapped.
The company had already committed £100m to improve its spills and pollution performance.
Anglian boss Mark Thurston said: "We understand the need to rebuild trust with customers and that aspects of our performance need to improve to do that.
"Reducing pollutions and spills is our number one operational focus, and we have both the investment and the partners in place to deliver on those promises as part of our £11bn business plan over the next five years.
"In the meantime, we have proposed this redress package, recognising the need to invest in the communities and environments most impacted.
"It will take time and investment to achieve a significant reduction in spills, but we are making good progress."
The government announced earlier this month that Ofwat would be abolished in favour of a new super regulator after a landmark report on the industry.
Sir Jon Cunliffe's review made 88 recommendations, finding that the industry was not working for any stakeholders, including consumers.
Users have been left angry over a historic lack of investment by firms, leaving them vulnerable to climate change-linked challenges including both drought and adverse weather alike.
Household bills are rising by an average £10 a month this financial year to help fix the shortcomings.
Original Article: Sky news by James Sillars

England’s farmers to get new payments for cleaning up waterways

Farmers in England will get new payments for cleaning up the waterways near their land, the environment secretary has said.

Agricultural pollution affects 40% of Britain's lakes and rivers, as fertiliser and animal waste washes off the land into waterways.

Speaking at the National Farmers' Union water summit at Beeston Hall farm in West Yorkshire, Steve Reed said his department would be launching changes to the sustainable farming incentive (SFI) scheme that replaced EU subsidies. The SFI, which pays farmers to look after the environment, was frozen this year in a surprise move. The scheme is expected to reopen next year.

Reed said: "We also have to work with the farming sector to tackle pollution from agriculture. We are looking at how we can reform SFI so that when it opens in the new year there will be more actions in there focused on cleaning up water, because that's in the interests of the country as a whole, but it's also in the interests of the farming sector. So we'll have more to say on that."

He is expected to launch these changes by the end of summer.

The NFU announced it was starting a new programme that would work with scientists to help farmers measure the pollution in the waterways near their farms, so they could take steps to improve the water quality and see the progress.

The summit was held on the NFU vice-president Rachel Hallos's farm. On her land, which is owned by Yorkshire Water, there are two reservoirs. Reed toured these and saw they were completely dry, which has raised concerns about water supply and food production in the area. Yorkshire was the first area of the UK to implement a hosepipe ban this summer. It is in drought after the driest spring on record.

The NFU president, Tom Bradshaw, said farmers were having to deal with weather extremes due to climate breakdown. He added: "I think that, rather than being extreme, that is now the reality that we're all having to deal with, and that as farmers, we've got to work out how we can mitigate the risk, how we can try and manage the situation so that we don't lurch from one catastrophic problem of not being able to plant out crops, then them flooding, or not having enough fodder because we haven't had the rainfall."

Reed suggested he might make it easier for farmers to build reservoirs on their land to hold water during dry conditions. He said planning had been "too slow", adding: "Farmers can't get on and build reservoirs that they need."

He said: "Farmers get caught in the planning system. We've done work with the National Trust and RSPB where they are trusted partners and they don't have to apply for permission to dig ponds on their land any more. We aren't quite there yet with farmers we are coproducing policy but something could look like that.

"There isn't just one answer – we need farmers to be able to have ready access to water and that involves many different actions we could take. That's why it's so important to have conversations like those we are having today."

Original Article: The Guardian by Helena Horton

Indus Water Treaty must be reconsidered to secure Punjab's water rights

Punjab cabinet minister Barinder Kumar Goyal said that water from rivers subject to the Indus Water Treaty should be allocated to Punjab. He emphasised that the Punjab govt, led by chief minister Bhagwant Singh Mann, is advocating for Punjab's water rights.

"The central government should abide by its words and reconsider the Indus Water Treaty, ensuring Punjab receives its rightful share of water from the rivers covered under the treaty," Goyal stated.

"Water level in rivers is being continuously monitored in view of possible floods," he said, outlining the measures taken by the Punjab govt to prevent potential floods, including monitoring river water levels, strengthening riverbanks, stockpiling sandbags and iron mesh, and establishing control rooms across the state. In the event of a flood alert, affected residents will be promptly relocated to safe areas, he said.

The minister added, "Canal water utilisation has reached 62% to 86% in state." He highlighted that efforts by the Punjab govt have increased canal water usage within this range. Investments have been made in the state's irrigation system, including laying pipelines to provide canal water to households, reducing dependence on groundwater and benefiting farmers, he said.

Land pooling

"Land will not be forcibly acquired in the state under the land pooling scheme," Goyal said. Farmers wishing to contribute their land will be provided with residential and commercial plots. The scheme aims to create permanent income sources for farmers and involve them as active partners in the state's development.

Original Article: MSN/ Times of India

Australian producers can now earn carbon credits through livestock water supplementation

Livestock water supplementation company DIT AgTech has registered the use of methane reducing feed additives using its technology for carbon credits, through an international crediting standard called Verra.

The project is the first globally to be certified under Verra's VM0041 methodology using soluble delivery via livestock water systems, rather than dry feed supplements. The project commenced in 2020 with certification confirmed in July 2025.

No carbon farming methodology is available for feed additives under the Australian system. Work was undertaken in recent year, however, there has been limited discussion about the potential of making it available in Australia.

DIT says The Verra registration provides a major opportunity for the Australian red meat industry, particularly for producers in extensive grazing systems.

"In a historically hard-to-abate sector, the formal recognition of this delivery technology is a game- changer for the Australian beef industry, with benefits along the entire beef supply chain," said **Dr John Langbridge**, Teys Australia's General Manager of Industry Affairs.

"Cattle in extensive grazing systems can now participate in emissions reduction, utilising a technology also suitable for a range of other nutritional and dietary supplementation for beef cattle."

DIT says that by delivering methane-reducing feed additives through livestock drinking water, the uDOSE system ensures consistent and efficient intake, even in remote environments where dry supplement delivery has traditionally posed challenges. It also enables producers to administer nutritional supplements simultaneously.

"Our aim has always been to create a more sustainable commercially viable ecosystem that puts Aussie farmers first," said Mark Peart, CEO & Founder, DIT AgTech.

"We recognised early on that delivery and cost were the barriers and we invested heavily in research, trials, and technology to develop a system that works in the real world – even in the most remote parts of Australia."

This project is the final piece of the puzzle, opening new income streams for producers through verified carbon credits.

"By combining productivity-enhancing supplements with methane mitigation, producers benefit on two fronts – better livestock performance and carbon revenue potential," said Mr Peart.

"This registered project represents a strategic opportunity for the beef industry to take ownership of emissions-reduction in grazing systems," said Dr Langbridge.

Greg Pankhurst of Lampung Livestock said: "Reducing emissions at scale in remote production systems has always been a challenge, This approach opens the door for live export supply chains to integrate carbon strategies without disrupting commercial operations."

Original Article: Beef Central

Brazil's largest water firm taps capital market to raise US$1.45bn

Brazilian water giant Sabesp is accessing capital markets to raise more than US$1bn to finance its expansion plans.

The company raised US$500mn through the issuance of so-called blue bonds, with an interest rate of 5.625%, due August 2030.

According to a company statement, the funds will be allocated to eligible projects under the blue category of Sabesp's sustainable finance framework.

Blue bonds are specifically targeted at water-related initiatives, such as sanitation infrastructure and the protection of marine ecosystems.

In addition, Sabesp's board approved the company raising 3bn reais (US$545mn) through the issuance of local bonds known as debentures.
Previously controlled by São Paulo state, the company last year finalized a privatization transaction transferring control to utility Equatorial.
The privatization was undertaken to accelerate the firm's investment program, bringing forward targets for universal sanitation coverage, which are mandated by legislation and set for 2033.
Sabesp, however, expects to achieve full coverage four years earlier. The company has contracted investments totaling 35bn reais across 542 projects through 2029.
Original Article: bnamericas

AtkinsRéalis secures £1 billion deal to support Anglian Water's £11 billion investment programme

AtkinsRéalis has been appointed Programme Delivery Partner (PDP) by Anglian Water Services as part of a joint venture with Mace and Turner & Townsend. The collaboration will help deliver Anglian Water's £11 billion capital investment plan, which spans from April 2023 to 2030, marking the beginning of the largest business plan in the company's history.
The £1 billion agreement extends through to 2040 and covers a comprehensive range of major infrastructure projects, including the construction of two new reservoirs in the Fens and Lincolnshire. This partnership represents one of the largest contracts of its kind within the water industry and provides an opportunity to support Anglian Water's significant infrastructure transformation.
As Programme Delivery Partner, AtkinsRéalis, alongside its joint venture partners, will assist in managing the full capital investment programme, focusing on efficient, collaborative delivery to meet the needs of Anglian Water's customers and environmental goals. The companies aim to drive innovation and record levels of investment to secure a reliable, resilient water supply for millions of customers across the region.
Original Article: East Midlands Business Link