

# LAKE HAMILTON MANAGEMENT PLAN



*PREPARED BY:*

THE REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT COMPANY



Adopted by the Southern Grampians Shire Council on 11 January 2006



## Contents

<b>1.0</b>	<b>Background</b>	<b>3</b>
1.1	Lake Hamilton	3
<b>2.0</b>	<b>Legal Framework</b>	<b>4</b>
2.1	Marine Act 1988	4
2.2	Local Government Act 1989	4
2.2.1	Lake Hamilton Reserve Advisory Board	4
2.2.2	Community Local Law No. 4	4
2.2.3	Grange Burn Stakeholder Advisory Group	5
2.3	Glenelg Hopkins Bylaw No. 1	6
<b>3.0</b>	<b>Environmental Values</b>	<b>6</b>
3.1	Aquatic Life	6
3.2	Birds	6
3.3	Platypus	6
3.4	Vegetation	6
<b>4.0</b>	<b>Management Actions</b>	<b>7</b>
4.1	Cumbungi, phragmites and aquatic vegetation	7
4.2	Stormwater Outlets	9
4.3	Blue Green Algae	10
4.4	Faecal coliforms	12
4.5	Operation of the valve in the embankment wall	14
4.6	Monitoring of Lake Water Levels	14
	<b>Attachments</b>	<b>15</b>
	Attachment One: Contact Directory	16
	Attachment Two: Schedule 38 Waters – Lake Hamilton	17



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## 1.0 Background

### 1.1 Lake Hamilton

Lake Hamilton was created in 1977 with the forming of a clay embankment across Grange Burn. The Lake receives water from the agricultural land upstream of Hamilton and stormwater drains which run from the streets of Hamilton directly into the Lake.

Lake Hamilton and its surrounds are actively promoted to tourists and have become popular for picnics, walking and cycling. The Lake is used by the regional community for water based activities including swimming, sailing, skiing, fishing, diving, and rowing.

The Lake has high environmental, social and economic value to Hamilton and the regional community. The range of activities described above and other undertakings such as the Gallipoli walk, Amnesty International tree planting, model sail boat racing, and automobile displays are all indicative of the strong connection of the Hamilton and regional community to the Lake.

There is a diverse range of groups (See Attachment 1) and individuals with an interest in Lake Hamilton. At times, management responsibilities and decision making processes become clouded, leading to confusion and angst within the users and stakeholders of Lake Hamilton.

The aim of this management plan is:

1. To gather together, in one place, all information relevant to the management of Lake Hamilton, and
2. Provide actions, agreed by stakeholders, for the ongoing management of Lake Hamilton.



## 2.0 Legal Framework

### 2.1 Marine Act 1988

The management of the waters of Lake Hamilton is subject to the provisions of the *Marine Act 1988*. Schedule 38 of *Vessel operating and zoning rules for Victorian waters March 2001* relates specifically to Lake Hamilton (See Attachment Two).

The rules identify Southern Grampians Shire Council as the local authority for enforcement of provisions of the Act. Schedule 38 specifies speed restrictions, prohibited zones for boats, exclusive use areas, special purpose areas, and access lanes for Lake Hamilton.

Boat use of the Lake currently operates on odd and even calendar day and time of day restriction system. Power boats are permitted on odd days and non powered boats including rowing is permitted on even days. (see Attachment Two for further detail).

At the time of writing, some of the conditions are under review by Council and Marine Safety Victoria.

### 2.2 Local Government Act 1989

Southern Grampians Shire Council is responsible for the management of Lake Hamilton Reserve (land bounded by Mill Road, Gray Street, Riley Street, Ballarat Road and Rippon Road). The Council has overall responsibility for managing all aspects of the Lake and is responsible for the management of infrastructure surrounding the Lake. Council undertakes significant maintenance works around the lake including grass slashing, track maintenance and litter and weed control. The Council also invests significant resources into maintaining the beach area.

#### 2.2.1 *Lake Hamilton Reserve Advisory Board*

Under the Local Government Act, Council has appointed an advisory committee, known as the Lake Hamilton Advisory Board. The Board is also known as the Lake Hamilton Users Group. Current members of the Advisory Board are:

- Hamilton Rowing Club
- Hamilton Aquatic Club (representing power boaters)
- Hamilton Angling Club
- Hamilton College Rowing Club
- Monivae College Rowing Club
- Hamilton Skin and Scuba, and
- Two community representatives

The role of the board is "to provide advice to Council in matters of management, development, maintenance and operation of Lake Hamilton Reserve".

#### 2.2.2 *Community Local Law No. 4*

Community Local Law No 4 was prepared by the Southern Grampians Shire Council and adopted on the 23<sup>rd</sup> November 2005. The Local Law applies to the Lake Hamilton Reserve and identifies the range of



activities which are permitted, restricted or prohibited within the reserve. The law also includes the provision of permits, fees and charges applicable within the reserve.

### 2.2.3 Grange Burn Stakeholder Advisory Group

The Grange Burn Stakeholder Advisory Group is an advisory group, to the Southern Grampians Shire Council, responsible for overseeing and implementing the Grange Burn Area Improvement Program Action Plan. The Group provides advice on issues that affect water quality within the Grange Burn catchment. The Action Plan has previously identified a range of activities for Lake Hamilton (Table One)

**Table 1. Actions for Lake Hamilton from Grange Burn Area Improvement Program Action Plan**

<b>Actions<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Lead Agency</b>
Monitoring of nutrients at all stormwater outlets emptying into Lake Hamilton to determine relative contributions	Facilitated by Glenelg Hopkins CMA in accordance with regional monitoring program
Identify and investigate point sources of water pollution	Facilitated by Grange Burn SAG
Continue activities of Grange Burn and Lake Hamilton Watercare Project	Southern Grampians Shire, Glenelg Hopkins CMA
Installation of primary treatment measures such as: drainage entry treatments (eg side entry pit traps) In - line devices (eg trash racks), and Self cleaning screens	Southern Grampians Shire
Installation of secondary treatment measures such as: Filter Strips on all drains entering lake	Southern Grampians Shire
Review and develop a plan for Lake Hamilton including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• maintenance</li> <li>• usage</li> <li>• response to Blue Green Algae</li> <li>• interpretative signage for environmental values</li> <li>• animal waste management</li> <li>• biodiversity</li> <li>• landscape integrity</li> </ul>	Southern Grampians Shire in conjunction with user groups and SAG

*1. - Actions greater than those listed above may be required after the level of nutrient input into Lake Hamilton is determined. The level and extent of those required actions is currently unknown. The aim for Lake Hamilton is to achieve a balanced aquatic ecosystem. Actions such as dredging the lake and removing aquatic plants serve recreational purposes but do not contribute to improving the overall health of the lake. The long term viability of the lake as a key social, economic and environmental asset is dependent upon improving the lake's health.*



## **2.3 Glenelg Hopkins Bylaw No. 1**

### **Works on Waterways Permit**

Glenelg Hopkins Catchment Management Authority (CMA) has designated waterways within the CMA region. Lake Hamilton is a designated waterway and therefore a works on waterways permit is required for any works within the lake. A permit must be applied for and approved prior to undertaking any works within Lake Hamilton. The CMA will seek comments from other relevant authorities including the Department of Sustainability and Environment, Southern Rural Water, and Southern Grampians Shire.

## **3.0 Environmental Values**

### **3.1 Aquatic Life**

The Department of Primary Industries has a history of stocking Lake Hamilton with 3,000 brown trout yearlings annually. Rainbow trout have also been released into the lake. In 2000, estuary perch were added when 1,000 fingerlings were released as part of a stocking trial. Stocking Plans for desirable species are developed annually as part of the regional consultation process. Redfin also occur within the lake.

### **3.2 Birds**

The reed beds and vegetation along the shoreline and on islands are an important refuge, roost and foraging area for bird species. The lake supports a significant number of bird species including egrets, crakes, rails, swamp hens, moorhens, reed warblers, grassbirds, ducks and cormorants.

### **3.3 Platypus**

The Australian Platypus Conservancy confirms many sightings of platypus both in Lake Hamilton and Grange Burn. Based on the volume of reported sightings, the Conservancy believes the population is significant.

### **3.4 Vegetation**

Both native and exotic vegetation have been introduced to Lake Hamilton following its creation. There are no known natural occurrences of individual plant species or vegetation communities listed as threatened or endangered. However the native vegetation provides significant habitat to birds, platypus and other aquatic animals.

## 4.0 Management Actions

### 4.1 Cumbungi, phragmites and aquatic vegetation

**Management Objective:** Provide a balance between encouraging aquatic vegetation for habitat and controlling growth to allow recreation and aesthetics



*Figure 1: Stands of phragmites at the northern end of Lake Hamilton*

#### Discussion

Cumbungi, and phragmites growth in Lake Hamilton has created many issues for the users of the lake, particularly in regard to recreation. Aquatic plant growth has been an issue in Lake Hamilton for at least the last 10 years. High nutrient loads, warm conditions and small to no flow of water are all favourable for plant growth. Unfortunately plant growth along the edge of the bank restricts angler access and can make boat launching difficult.

Works involving draining of the lake and removal of sediment and aquatic plants has been undertaken in the past (2002). The Department of Natural Resources and Environment provided recommendations on management options for Cumbungi.

*“Stands of cumbungi and other instream plants should be retained around the edges of the lake for their habitat values. Cumbungi could be controlled by slashing when water levels recede in late summer. By February, the (environmental) impact of slashing Cumbungi will be at its lowest.*

*Slashing or cutting of Cumbungi is a preferred control option as it has a much lower impact on wildlife such as Platypus and Water Rat that use the banks for their nesting burrows. Excavation of banks for Cumbungi control destroys these burrows and any animals using the burrows. The location of Platypus and Water Rat burrows need to be identified.*

*When the control of cumbungi is deemed necessary in the future, formal consultation with NRE (sic) and the GHCMA should occur prior to any works proceeding.*



The Department recommended cutting of stems below the water level in order to starve the plant of oxygen.

Conditions within the lake are unlikely to change in the short term. Therefore plant growth will continue to affect recreational activities within the Lake. In the short term, active management of aquatic plant growth appears to be the only option.

Of the factors affecting plant growth, nutrient levels within the lake are the most likely to be manipulated.

The sediments within the lake are believed to contain high levels of nutrients. Draining and digging out sediments has a very high negative impact upon lake values.

Harvesting and removing plant growth allows for the removal of nutrients without the massive environmental damage associated with removing sediment. Removal of plant material will also remove nutrients contained within the plant, rather than having the nutrients returned to the store in the lake when the plant breaks down.

Plant removal must be undertaken in conjunction with controlling nutrient input into the lake from upstream and from stormwater drains. Hence implementation of the Grange Burn Area Improvement Project Action Plan is essential.

### **Management Actions**

1. Harvesting and removal of aquatic plants be permitted in the following areas:
  - Beach area
  - Outside the 8 knot restricted area to within 20 metres of lakeshore,
  - Within the access lane,
  - Up to the waters between the boat ramp and the access lane (in front of aquatic centre),
  - Adjacent to the embankment wall, and
  - Around jetties and boat ramp
2. Harvesting to occur at the completion of the rowing season (June) when water levels are low and/or when operation of the lake valve results in lowering of the water level (See Management Actions 9 & 10). Cutting of aquatic plants should be coordinated to occur immediately after water is released and prior to significant filling during spring.
3. Stands of cumbungi and other instream plants should be encouraged around the lake perimeter and islands to improve habitat for fish, birds, platypus and other aquatic life.

### **Responsibility**

Southern Grampians Shire Council will be responsible for coordinating the harvesting and removal of aquatic plants.



## 4.2 Stormwater Outlets

**Management Objective:** To decrease the level of nutrients and pollutants entering Lake Hamilton through stormwater



**Figure 2: Stormwater outlets into Lake Hamilton**

### Discussion

There are approximately 12 stormwater drains into Lake Hamilton. Stormwater is likely to contribute significant amounts of nutrients to Lake Hamilton. Primary treatment of stormwater is designed to remove gross pollutants, especially litter, from urban areas through metal grates and entrance pit screens. The retention of pollutants is limited to materials and particles of sizes generally greater than gravel. Secondary stormwater treatments are often located adjacent to waterways and are intended to remove sediment and hydrocarbons. They usually consist of grassed filter strips or vegetated buffer zones. Pollutant removal is achieved by slowing and spreading the water flow allowing particles to bind and settle into the vegetation and subsoil. Stands of reeds and rushes provides excellent filtering of nutrients at stormwater outlets.

### Management Actions

4. Stands of reeds and phragmites are to be planted and encouraged for 20 metres either side of stormwater outlets where appropriate(see attached map), and other treatments implemented where improvement in water quality can be effectively achieved.

### Responsibility

Grange Burn Stakeholder Advisory Group will monitor and recommend appropriate stormwater treatments. (see Table 1).

Southern Grampians Shire will maintain stormwater treatment controls such as litter traps and vegetated strips.



## 4.3 Blue Green Algae

### Management Objectives

- Respond to blue green algae outbreaks in a manner that provides for community safety
- Reduce the occurrence of blue green algae outbreaks in Lake Hamilton

### Discussion

A response plan for the management of Blue Green Algae blooms in Lake Hamilton has been prepared (see Table 2). Whilst the plan addresses how to deal with blooms when they occur, it does not address the larger issue of preventing blooms in the first instance. The Grange Burn Area Improvement Project Action Plan identified:

- *The major focus for water quality in the Grange Burn is upon Lake Hamilton and the proposed wetland downstream of the lake. Activities are focussed on improving all aspects of water quality and not solely focussing on reducing nitrogen and phosphorus inputs to reduce algal blooms.*
- *The relative contribution of inputs from rural and urban areas to Lake Hamilton and the Grange Burn is not accurately known. The community has a range of views about the causes but this is not founded on strong science. Therefore it is impossible to know which activities will have the greatest effect in improving water quality and reducing algal blooms in Lake Hamilton. There is the risk that funding may be spent where activities would not be the most effective.*
- *The sediments of Lake Hamilton are likely to be a major store of potential nutrients. It is possible that nutrient reduction from water entering the lake and the Grange Burn will not be enough to manage algal blooms. Nutrient loads are consistently high enough to support a significant bloom.*

### Management Actions

5. Implement the Lake Hamilton Blue Green Algae Response Plan (Table 2)
6. Implement the actions of the Grange Burn Area Improvement Program Action Plan (See Table 1).

### Responsibility

Southern Grampians Shire Council is responsible for implementing the Lake Hamilton Blue Green Algae Response Plan

The Grange Burn Area Improvement Program Action Plan is to be implemented as detailed in the plan.



**Table 2: Flowchart of procedure for managing Algae Bloom Outbreaks in Lake Hamilton**

Environmental Health Officer monitors BGA fortnightly from late December to April		
<b>Total BGA count 2,000 - 5,000 cells/mL</b>	<b>Total BGA count 5,000 – 15,000 cells/mL</b>	<b>Total BGA count &gt;15,000 cells/mL or benthic mats/rafts</b>
<b>ALERT LEVEL 1</b>	<b>ALERT LEVEL 2</b>	<b>ALERT LEVEL 3</b>
EHO to notify: DPS, PRO, DSE, WRWA, EPA, DHS, GHCMA Increase routine monitoring to every 7 days Contact Lake user groups Erect warning signs at Boat ramp, Beach and Main car park (off Riley street) Media Release advising of outbreak		
<b>Exclude high risk activities</b> - swimming, diving, sail-boarding, water-skiing, wading,  <b>Discourage medium risk activities</b> - canoeing (without roll-overs), sailing, rowing, general public amenity	<b>Exclude high and medium risk activities</b>  <b>Discourage</b> low risk activities – fishing, pleasure cruising  Weekly toxicity testing where >5,000 cells/mL of <i>Microcystis</i> or <i>Nodularia</i> , or >10,000 cells/mL for other species known to produce neuro- or hepato- toxins  Toxin<1.3 µg/L microcystin	Exclude all water based activities  Weekly toxicity testing where >5,000 cells/mL of <i>Microcystis</i> or <i>Nodularia</i> , or >10,000 cells/mL for other species known to produce neuro- or hepato- toxins  Toxin<1.3 µg/L microcystin
<b>If bloom increases to 2,000 - 20,000 cells/mL go to Alert Level 2</b>	<b>If bloom increases to &gt;15,000 cells/mL go to Alert Level 3</b>	<b>If bloom decreases to &lt;15,000 – 5,000 cells/mL go to Alert Level 2</b>
<b>When bloom &lt;2,000 cells/mL &amp; toxicity &lt;1 µg/L = End of current risk</b> EHO to notify: DPS, PRO, DSE, WRWA, EPA, DHS, GHCMA Remove warning signs Media release advising of end of current risk		

**Key to Flow Chart Abbreviations**

- BGA Blue-Green Algae
- DHS Department of Human Services
- DPS Department of Physical Services, Southern Grampians Shire Council
- DSE Department of Sustainability and Environment
- EPA Environment Protection Authority
- EHO Environmental Health Officer, Southern Grampians Shire Council
- GHCMA Glenelg Hopkins Catchment Management Authority
- WRWA Wannon Region Water Authority
- PRO Public Relations Officer, Southern Grampians Shire Council



## 4.4 Faecal coliforms

**Management Objective:** To respond to high faecal coliform levels in Lake Hamilton in a manner that provides for community safety

### Discussion

High faecal coliform counts have previously been recorded in Lake Hamilton and may pose a health risk to Lake users. A response plan for the management of high faecal coliforms (*E.coli.*) in Lake Hamilton has been prepared (see Table 3). The plan details monitoring and appropriate response when high levels of faecal pollution present a risk to human health.

### Management Actions

7. Implement the procedure for responding to high faecal coliform levels in Lake Hamilton (Table 3)



**Table 3: Procedure for responding to high faecal coliform levels in Lake Hamilton**

Environmental Health Officer monitors faecal coliform levels fortnightly from late December	
Median bacterial count > 150 faecal coliform organisms per 100mL for a minimum of 5 samples. 4 of the 5 samples containing < 600 faecal coliform organisms per 100mL, OR 35 enterococci organisms/100mL (Maximum number in any sample: 60 -100 organisms/100mL). Pathogenic free living protozoans should be absent form bodies of fresh water.  <p style="text-align: center;"><b>ALERT LEVEL 1</b>  <b>Exclude primary contact use of lake including swimming, sail boarding and water skiing</b></p>	Median bacterial count > 1000 faecal coliform organisms / 100mL for a minimum of five samples. 4 of the 5 samples containing < 4000 faecal coliform organisms per 100mL. OR 230 enterococci organisms/100mL (Maximum number in any sample: 450 -700 organisms/100mL). Pathogenic free living protozoans should be absent form bodies of fresh water.  <p style="text-align: center;"><b>ALERT LEVEL 2</b>  <b>Exclude primary and secondary contact use of Lake including swimming, sail boarding, water skiing, wading, fishing, rowing and boating</b></p>
EHO to notify: DPS, PRO, DSE, WRWA, EPA, DHS, GHCMA Increase routine monitoring to every 7 days Contact Lake user groups Erect warning signs at Boat ramp, Beach and Main car park (off Riley Street) Media Release advising of threat to users	
If the median bacterial count > 1000 faecal coliform organisms / 100mL for a minimum of five samples. 4 of the 5 samples containing < 4000 faecal coliform organisms / 100mL. OR 230 enterococci organisms/100mL (Maximum number in any sample: 450 -700 organisms/100mL).  <p style="text-align: center;"><b>go to Alert Level 2</b></p>	If the median bacterial count < 1000 faecal coliform organisms / 100mL for a minimum of five samples. 4 of the 5 samples containing < 4000 faecal coliform organisms per 100mL. AND 230 enterococci organisms/100mL (Maximum number in any sample: 450 -700 organisms/100mL).  <p style="text-align: center;"><b>go to Alert Level 1</b></p>
When faecal coliform organisms /100 mL < 150 OR enterococci organisms/100mL < 35 <p style="text-align: center;"><b>End of current risk</b></p> EHO to notify: DPS, PRO, DSE, WRWA, EPA, DHS, GHCMA Remove warning signs Media release advising of end of current risk	



## 4.5 Operation of the valve in the embankment wall

**Management Objective:** To maintain the valve in good working order and to manage lake water levels as agreed with lake users

### Discussion

The embankment wall contains a valve which can be opened to drain the lake or lower the water level. In the past, the valve has been opened for lake maintenance and flood control purposes. A freeboard has previously been maintained in the lake for flood storage during winter. Draining of the Lake has also been undertaken in order to control aquatic plant growth, and in the belief nutrient rich water will be removed from the Lake.

During 2004 the valve was damaged during operation resulting in significant water loss from the lake. The valve has subsequently been replaced. Operation of the valve is the responsibility of the senior works engineer, Southern Grampians Shire.

Regular maintenance of the valve requires the periodic opening and testing of the valve. There will also be the need to lower the water level to provide flood storage capacity within the Lake.

### Management Actions

8. Open the valve during winter (June – August) to allow for flood storage. The water level will not be lowered greater than 300 millimetres.
9. Open the valve at least once annually during winter (June – August) to allow regular testing and maintenance. The water level will not be lowered an aggregate of greater than 300 millimetres.
10. Where repairs to the dam wall or other projects necessitate lowering of the lake water level, consult and agree with the lake users the level of drawdown prior to opening the valve.

## 4.6 Monitoring of Lake Water Levels

**Management Objective:** To monitor water levels in the lake to provide for flood storage and flood attenuation.

### Discussion

There is a need to monitor water levels in the lake in order to determine trigger levels for opening of the valve for provision of flood storage and flood attenuation. The water level staff at the boat ramp is critical for this task. Southern Grampians Shire Council has management responsibility to monitor and keep water level records and maintain the staff in good condition.

### Management Actions

11. Southern Grampians Shire Council to maintain the water level staff in good condition and to monitor, record and keep water level records.



## Attachments



## Attachment One: Contact Directory

	Telephone	Facsimile
<b>Southern Grampians Shire Council</b> 1 Market Place HAMILTON VIC 3300	03 5573 0459	03 5571 1068
<b>Glenelg Hopkins Catchment Management Authority</b> 79 French Street <b>HAMILTON VIC 3300</b>	03 5571 2526	03 5571 2935
<b>Wannon Region Water Authority</b> 66 Gray Street Hamilton VIC 3300	03 55510400	03 5571 1342
<b>Grange Burn Stakeholder Advisory Group</b> c/o Southern Grampians Shire 1 Market Place HAMILTON VIC 3300	03 5573 0459	03 5571 1068
<b>Lake Hamilton Reserve Advisory Group</b> c/o Southern Grampians Shire 1 Market Place HAMILTON VIC 3300	03 5573 0421	0408 376 132



## Attachment Two: Schedule 38 Waters – Lake Hamilton

### SCHEDULE 38 WATERS-LAKE HAMILTON

*Local Authority-Southern Grampians Shire Council*

1. 5 knot speed restriction zones for the purposes of Clause 7.

The waters of Lake Hamilton-

- (a) in the northern part of the lake east of a line commencing on the northern shore at a point approximately 110 metres north-east of the launching ramp and marked by a beacon inscribed "5 knots" and thence extending approximately 150 metres in a southeasterly direction passing through a number of yellow buoys to a point on the opposite shore marked by a beacon inscribed "5 knots"; and
- (b) extending approximately 50 metres from the shore in an area approximately 40 metres wide with the centre of the outward boundary marked by one yellow buoy inscribed "5 knots" in water immediately in front of the launching ramp located on the western shore of the lake-

are subject to a speed restriction of 5 knots.

2. Areas prohibited to vessels for the purposes of Clause 9.

The waters of Lake Hamilton-

- (a) adjacent to the spillway near the south-west corner of the lake and west of a line commencing at a point on the western shore approximately 50 metres north of the spillway and marked by a beacon inscribed "Stop No Boats. Prohibited Water Beyond This Point" and extending in a south-easterly direction for a distance of approximately 150 metres through a number of red buoys to the southern shore of the lake at a point approximately 50 metres from the south-west corner of the lake marked by a beacon inscribed "Stop No Boats. Prohibited Water Beyond This Point"; and
- (b) in a swimming area located on the southern shore in the northern part of the lake and bounded by the shore and a line commencing at a point on the southern shore approximately 100 metres west of the large island and marked by a beacon inscribed

*Notice No. 1 Under S. 15(2) Marine Act 1988  
(as published in the Government Gazette)*

“Stop No Boats. Prohibited Water Beyond This Point” and extending approximately 50 metres in a northwesterly direction to a large red buoy and thence extending approximately 300 metres through a number of red buoys situated approximately 50 metres from the shore to a large red buoy and thence extending approximately 50 metres in a south-easterly direction to the shore at a point marked by a beacon inscribed “Stop No Boats. Prohibited Water Beyond This Point”-

are prohibited to vessels.

3. Exclusive use and special purpose areas for the purpose of Clause 13.

- (a) The waters of Lake Hamilton that are not otherwise restricted by the provisions of this schedule are subject to exclusive use as follows:
  - (i) For the use of vessels engaged in competitive rowing practice and other non-powered vessels from 10 a.m. on each even numbered calendar day.
  - (ii) For the use of vessels engaged in competitive rowing practice, other non-powered vessels and vessels with an engine used for propulsion that are restricted to a speed of 5 knots or less up to 10.00 a.m. on any day.
  - (iii) For the use of vessels with an engine used for propulsion only from 10.00 a.m. on each odd numbered calendar day except that non-powered vessels have right of way to travel within 40 metres of the waters edge between the signposted launching area adjacent to the boatramp and the 5 knot speed restriction zone defined in item 1(a) of this Schedule.
- (b) Notwithstanding the provisions of sub-item 3(a) above, vessels with engines used for propulsion may be used for coaching purposes or as safety boats during those times that the waters of Lake Hamilton are set aside for vessels without engines used for propulsion.

4. Access lanes for the purposes of Clause 5.

Those waters of Lake Hamilton that are within 30 metres of the shore and lying between-

- (a) two signposts on the lake shore that are 100 metres apart, the northern most of which lies 60 metres south of the southern limit of the 5 knot speed restriction zone adjacent to the boatramp; and
- (b) two signposts that are 50 metres apart and on the lake shore close to the intersection of Hensley Park Road and Mill Road-

are access lanes.

5. Prohibition of specific activities for the purposes of Clause 12.

A person must not-

- (a) operate a vessel on the waters of Lake Hamilton at a speed exceeding 5 knots after sunset and before sunrise; or
- (b) launch any vessel onto the waters of Lake Hamilton except at the launching ramp constructed for that purpose, provided that yachts of less than 3 metres “off the beach” class yachts, sailboards and rowing hulls may be launched from the shore at those locations so marked by signposts.