

# MIENA DAM NO. 2

**Location:** At the southern end of the Great Lake on the central plateau.

**Owner:** Hydro Tasmania.

The plaque is located on a sign board beside the access road to the western end of the rockfill dam.

## Great Lake

This natural storage was large in area but shallow. Miena Dam No. 2 increased the storage capacity by a factor of four to receive additional water diverted from the upper Ouse River via Liawenee Canal.

The dam is 12 m high and 360 m long.

## Engineers

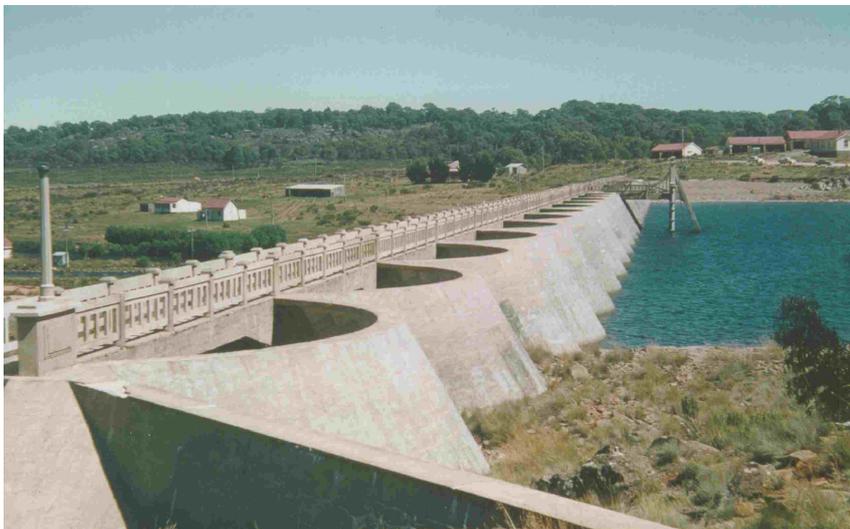
The engineers in the Department associated with this dam include J H Butters (Chief Engineer and General Manager), C C Halkyard (Design Engineer), W E McLean (Resident Engineer) and A H Bastow (Engineer for Hydraulic Construction).

## Shannon Rise

Miena Dam created the once famous "Shannon Rise", the hatching of thousands of caddis moths attracting large numbers of trout (and fishermen) each summer.

## Heritage Dams Project

Miena Dam No. 2 was one of the 25 dams selected in a national survey to find those dams with the highest heritage values.



Miena Dam No. 2

## HISTORIC ENGINEERING MARKER

### Miena Dam No. 2

This multiple arch buttress dam, designed and constructed by the Hydro-Electric Department, was the second longest of its type in the world when completed in 1922. It increased the storage of water in the Great Lake and regulated the flow to Waddamana Power Station. The design minimised the amount of concrete required in a remote area with difficult access. Periodically since 1967 it has been submerged following construction of a higher dam downstream.

Dedicated by The Institution of Engineers, Australia 2001

## Great Lake Power Development

Water released from Miena Dam flowed several kilometres down the Shannon River to the entrance to Waddamana Canal.

The canal delivered it to Penstock Lagoon which fed the woodstave pipes and steel penstocks to the power station.

Waddamana A power station was progressively expanded to a capacity of 49 MW. Two more stations were built.