BASIN PLAN 2012

NSW Great Artesian Basin Shallow Water Resource Plan

GW13 Water Resource Plan Area
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NOTE: On 1 July 2019, NSW Department of Industry became part of NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment. Any references to Department of Industry in this document, except where made in a historical context, can be taken to refer to Department of Planning, Industry and Environment.

More information
dpie.nsw.gov.au

Acknowledgments

NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment would like to thank NSW Office of Environment and Heritage, NSW Department of Primary Industries—Agriculture, Local Land Services and Water NSW, which have provided input into this water resource plan.

NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment would like to thank representatives of the Office of Environment and Heritage, the Murray Darling Basin Authority, NSW Irrigators Council, NSW Nature Conservation Council, Murray Lower Darling Rivers Indigenous Nations (MLDRIN), Northern Basin Aboriginal Nations (NBAN), Inland Rivers Network, NSW Minerals Council, Local Government NSW representatives and other members of the Groundwater Stakeholder Advisory Panel who have all provided input into this water resource plan.

NSW acknowledges Aboriginal people as Australia’s First Peoples practicing the oldest living culture on earth and as the Traditional Owners and Custodians of the lands and waters.

We acknowledge that the people of the Barkandji, Bigambul, Budjiti, Euahlayi, Gomeroi/Kamilaroi, Guwamu (Kooma), Kambuwal, Kunja, Kwiambul, Maljangapa, Murrawari, Ngarabal, Ngemba, Wailwan, and Wiradjuri Nations hold a significant connection to the lands in which the NSW Great Artesian Basin Shallow exists.

The NSW Great Artesian Basin Shallow is of spiritual, cultural and economic importance to the first nation people, and NSW recognises the connection of the people of these nations to water.

We recognise the intrinsic connection of Traditional Owners to country and acknowledge their contribution to the management of the NSW Great Artesian Basin Shallow landscape and natural resources.

NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment understands the need for consultation and inclusion of Traditional Owner knowledge, values and uses in water quality planning to ensure we are working towards equality in objectives and outcomes.

NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment is committed to continue future relationships and building strong partnerships with our First Nation People.

We thank the Elders, representatives of Nations and Aboriginal community who provided their knowledge throughout the planning process.

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## Glossary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AAT</td>
<td>Annual Actual Take</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANZECC</td>
<td>Australian and New Zealand Guidelines for Fresh and Marine Waters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APT</td>
<td>Annual Permitted Take</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AWD</td>
<td>Available Water Determination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEWH</td>
<td>Commonwealth Environmental Water Holder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cth</td>
<td>Commonwealth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DIWA</td>
<td>Directory of Important Wetlands in Australia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DWMS</td>
<td>Drinking water management system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EMPLAN</td>
<td>NSW State Emergency Management Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GDE</td>
<td>Groundwater Dependent Ecosystem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HEVAE</td>
<td>High Ecological Value Aquatic Ecosystem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HEW</td>
<td>Held Environmental Water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IAP2</td>
<td>International Association of Public Participation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LTAAEL</td>
<td>Long-Term Annual Average Extraction Limit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LTWP</td>
<td>Long-Term Water Plans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MDBA</td>
<td>Murray–Darling Basin Authority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MER</td>
<td>Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OEH</td>
<td>Office of Environment and Heritage (NSW)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PEW</td>
<td>Planned Environmental Water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramsar</td>
<td>Ramsar convention on Wetlands of International importance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAP</td>
<td>Stakeholder Advisory Panel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDL</td>
<td>Long-Term Average Sustainable Diversion Limit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEED</td>
<td>NSW Sharing and Enabling Environmental Data (Portal)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WMA 2000</td>
<td>Water Management Act 2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WQMP</td>
<td>Water Quality Management Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WRP</td>
<td>Water Resource Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WRPA</td>
<td>Water Resource Plan Area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WSP</td>
<td>Water Sharing Plan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5.5.1 SDL compliance method ................................................................. 49
5.5.2 Ensuring SDL compliance .......................................................... 50
5.6 Intercourse activities ......................................................................... 50
5.7 Trade of water access rights ............................................................... 51
  5.7.1 General Overview ........................................................................ 51
  5.7.2 Trade within the NSW GAB Shallow WRPA ................................. 52
5.8 Measures in response to extreme events ........................................... 52
6 Water quality management.................................................................... 54
7 Measuring and Monitoring ................................................................. 60
  7.1 Information relating to measuring take ............................................ 60
  7.2 Monitoring water resources ............................................................... 64
8 Information and methods used in WRP development .................. 67

Schedules
Schedule A. Placeholder for water sharing plan ................................. 68
Schedule B. Water Resource Plan Index ............................................... 69
Schedule C. Placeholder for consultation Information .......................... 74
Schedule D. Placeholder for risk assessment information .................... 75
Schedule E. Placeholder for extreme events information ....................... 76
Schedule F. Placeholder for water quality management plan .......... 77
Schedule G. Information and methods used in preparing WRP ....... 78
Schedule H. Placeholder for environmental monitoring, evaluation and reporting plan 80
Schedule I. Information relating to take for consumptive use ............ 81

Appendices
Appendix A. NSW GAB Shallow Water Resource Plan Area Description .. 91

Boxes
Box 1-1. Basin Plan objectives and outcomes guiding this WRP. .................. 5
Box 1-2. The importance of water to Aboriginal Nations in the northern basin. 6
Box 1-3. WRP provisions enforceable under the Basin Plan .................... 13
Box 1-4. Circumstances under which this Plan may be amended ............ 16
Box 3-1. The NSW Basin Plan risk assessment framework .................... 23
Figures

Figure 1-1. Relationship between Basin Plan, WRP and other instruments ........................................8
Figure 1-2. Consultation processes in WRP development .................................................................14
Figure 2-1. Map of NSW GAB Shallow WRPA .................................................................................19
Figure 4-1. High priority groundwater dependent ecosystems in the NSW GAB Shallow WRPA ....34
Figure 5-1. NSW approach to determining water available for ‘take’ and compliance with SDLs in
groundwater WRPAs ..........................................................................................................................41
Figure 6-1. Groundwater salinity in the NSW Great Artesian Basin shallow aquifer ..................55
Figure 7-1. Take from the NSW GAB Surat Shallow SDL resource unit .......................................62
Figure 7-2. Take from the NSW GAB Warrego Shallow SDL resource unit ..................................63
Figure 7-3. Take from the NSW GAB Central Shallow SDL resource unit ..................................63

Tables

Table 1-1. Chapter 10 Basin Plan obligations for the NSW GAB Shallow WRP ...........................3
Table 1-2. Summary of First Nations consultation workshops for the NSW GAB Shallow WRP ...6
Table 1-3. Key water resource management stakeholders and responsibilities within NSW ......9
Table 3-1. Risk outcomes in the NSW GAB Shallow WRPA .........................................................24
Table 3-2. Strategies to address high and medium risks in the NSW GAB Shallow WRPA ......28
Table 4-1. Existing protection of Aboriginal peoples values and uses for water under NSW
legislation/regulations ......................................................................................................................38
Table 5-1. Identification of water access rights in the NSW GAB Shallow SDL resource units ...43
Table 5-2. Relationship between the Basin Plan and Water Sharing Plan .....................................45
Table 5-3. Forms of take from groundwater in the NSW GAB Shallow WRPA ..........................46
Table 5-4. APT methods and their application ...............................................................................48
Table 5-5. Dealings under the WMA 2000 ....................................................................................51
Table 6-1. Summary of water quality objectives and measures to address water quality
degradation in the NSW GAB Shallow WRPA ........................................................................57
Table 7-1: Information relating to measuring take - water access rights .....................................62
Table 7-2. Water level and GDE monitoring in the NSW GAB Shallow WRPA ..........................64
How to read this document

This document is set out with the following structure and form:

Water Resource Plan body:
This Water Resource Plan (WRP) has eight sections
- Introduction
- Identification of WRP area and other matters
- Risks to Water Sources
- Environmental water, cultural flows and sustainable management
- Take for consumptive use
- Water quality management
- Measuring and monitoring
- Information used to prepare the WRP

Grey boxed text for Basin Plan components
Grey-boxed text is Included at the start of each section, and details the Basin Plan components addressed in that section.

Blue boxed text for MDBA accreditation
Blue-boxed text in each section is provided for accreditation by the MDBA. This text may refer to all or part of an attached schedule, and in these instances, that schedule or part thereof is also to be assessed by the MDBA for accreditation.

Clear boxed text for extracts
Clear-boxed text provides extracts of legislation, excerpts from quoted texts or other summarised information.
Schedules:
- contain information that supports the WRP body
- parts of Schedules directly referenced in blue-boxed text within the WRP body are intended for accreditation.

Appendices:
- contain information that supports the WRP body
- appendices are not intended for accreditation.

Section 1.5 provides further explanation.
1 Introduction

This section includes the following components of the Basin Plan

- 10.04 Form of water resource plan
- 10.06 Responsible persons
- 10.07, 10.26(2)(b), and 10.53 Consultation
- 10.52 Objectives and outcomes based on Indigenous values and uses
- 10.47 and 10.48 Review and amendment

1.1 Purpose

The purpose of the NSW Great Artesian Basin Shallow Water Resource Plan (this Plan or NSW GAB Shallow WRP) is to set out how NSW will meet its obligations under the Murray-Darling Basin Plan 2012 (Basin Plan) in the NSW GAB Shallow Water Resource Plan Area (NSW GAB Shallow WRPA or this WRPA).

This Plan addresses the requirements of Chapter 10 of the Basin Plan. A WRP must comply with Chapter 10 requirements for it to be accreditation under Division 2 of Part 2 of the *Water Act 2007* (Cth).

1.2 Status and scope

This Plan operates in accordance with Part 2 Division 2 of the *Water Act 2007* (Cth) and the Basin Plan.

This Plan applies to all groundwater in the following groundwater Sustainable Diversion Limit resource units (SDL resource units) within the NSW GAB Shallow WRPA:

- NSW GAB Surat Shallow (GS34)
- NSW GAB Warrego Shallow (GS35)
- NSW GAB Central Shallow (GS36)

The WRP area extends over the Great Artesian Basin in NSW, excluding those areas in the Great Artesian Basin southern and eastern recharge areas, the alluvial sediments of the Namoi and Gwydir valleys, and the Warrego and Paroo alluvial sediments. It includes all the unconsolidated alluvial deposits and all other geological formations to a depth of 60 Metres below the ground surface that overlie the Great Artesian Basin in NSW. The NSW GAB Shallow WRP will cover all groundwater that is contained within the unconsolidated alluvial deposits regardless of depth and all other geological formations to a maximum depth of 60 metres below the surface of the ground.

This Plan meets the NSW Government’s Basin Plan water resource planning obligations shown in Table 1-1.

**Table 1-1. Chapter 10 Basin Plan obligations for the NSW GAB Shallow WRP**
### 1.3 Objectives and guiding principles

This Plan recognises the objectives in Chapter 5 of the Basin Plan. The Basin Plan outcomes and objectives are refined for the NSW GAB Shallow WRPA through:

- the objectives in Part 2 of the Water Sharing Plan for the NSW Great Artesian Basin Shallow Groundwater Sources 2019
- the objectives of the NSW GAB Shallow Water Quality Management Plan, (Schedule F to this Plan).

NSW Water Sharing Plans (WSPs) are regulatory instruments under the NSW Water Management Act 2000 (WMA 2000), and specific provisions in these are fundamental components of this Plan. The objectives in Part 2 of the WSP are guided by the following under the WMA 2000:

- Section 3, Objects and section 5, Water Management Principles
- Part 3, Requirements of management plans
- The access licence dealing principles established in accordance with section 71Z of the WMA 2000.
Additionally, this Plan has regard to the objective identified in section 1.2 of the 2017 Intergovernmental Agreement on Implementing Water Reform in the Murray Darling Basin (www.coag.gov.au/about-coag/agreements/intergovernmental-agreement-implementing-water-reform-murray-darling-basin).

The objectives and outcomes for the basin as a whole, as specified in the Basin Plan, are shown in Box 1-1.

**Box 1-1. Basin Plan objectives and outcomes guiding this WRP.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Overarching objectives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• to give effect to relevant international agreements through the integrated management of Basin water resources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• to establish a sustainable and long-term adaptive management framework for the Basin water resources, that takes into account the broader management of natural resources in the Murray-Darling Basin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• to optimise social, economic and environmental outcomes arising from the use of Basin water resources in the national interest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• to improve water security for all uses of Basin water resources.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcomes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• communities with sufficient and reliable water supplies that are fit for a range of intended purposes, including domestic, recreational and cultural use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• productive and resilient water-dependent industries, and communities with confidence in their long-term future</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• healthy and resilient ecosystems with rivers and creeks regularly connected to their floodplains and, ultimately, the ocean.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 1.3.1 Objectives and outcomes based on Aboriginal values and uses

The consultation process was informed by the MDBA guidelines for meeting Chapter 10 of the Basin Plan requirements in relation to Aboriginal peoples’ objectives and outcomes for managing water resources. Objectives and outcomes based on Indigenous values and uses in WRPs must identify the objectives and outcomes desired by Aboriginal people that relate to the management and use of water resources ‘through appropriate consultation with relevant Indigenous organisations’ (Basin Plan Section 10.52). Consideration of cultural flows was informed by the National Cultural Flows Research Project reports: A Pathway to Cultural Flows in Australia and A Cultural Flows Guide for First Nations.

Aboriginal organisation such as NBAN and MLDRIN are involved in the consultation process. This involvement has included input to the design of the NSW First Nations engagement, nomination of appropriate delegates and contacts in Community, assistance with communication of upcoming workshops, and participation in workshops where appropriate.

Consultants were engaged to undertake consultation with traditional owners of the Barkandji, Bigambul, Budjiti, Euahlayi, Gomeroi/Kamilaroi, Guwamu (Kooma), Kambuwal, Kunja, Kwambul, Maljangapa, Murrawarri, Ngarabal, Ngemba, Wailwan, and Wiradjuri Nations. The methodology for consultation is based on a nation-based approach, using eight
principles developed to guide culturally appropriate Nation-based consultation. The MDBA guidelines can be mapped against these eight principles.

A Nation-based approach allows First Nations people to contribute to WRPs and assist government to make better decisions in water planning within the context of their cultural boundaries. The consultation workshops, as outlined in Table 1-2, set out to determine the water-dependent values and uses of the First Nations people; the impacts on and risks to these; and objectives and outcomes for their protection.

Table 1-2. Summary of First Nations consultation workshops for the NSW GAB Shallow WRP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nation</th>
<th>Workshop Details</th>
<th>Emerging Themes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Barkandji</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bigambul</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Budjiti</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Euahlayi</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gomeroi</td>
<td>Four workshops were held in Tamworth, Walgett, Moree and Tingha in April 2018. A total of 31 participants, including 30 Gomeroi Traditional Owners attended the workshops.</td>
<td>Healthy Country and People; Cultural Continuity and Revival; Custodianship and Jurisdiction; Equity, Redress and Compensation; and Partnerships and Communications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guwamu (Kooma)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kambuwa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kunja</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kwiambul</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maljangapa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Murrawarri</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ngarabali</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ngemba</td>
<td>Two workshops were held in Bourke and Brewarrina in October and November 2018. A total of 13 Ngemba Traditional Owners attended, with three individuals attending both.</td>
<td>Healthy Country and People; Cultural Continuity and Revival; Custodianship and Jurisdiction; Equity, Redress and Compensation and Partnerships and Communication</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wailwan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wiradjuri</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Box 1-2. The importance of water to Aboriginal Nations in the northern basin.
Our people are drawn to the water. When it rains and the flows are good, we gather at the waterways to fish, the children play and swim, and we enjoy being together. We hear laughter and we are happy which is good for the wellbeing of our people. We are happy because Country is happy; when Country is happy our spirits are happy.

Good flows clean the waterways out. Food grows so we can hunt, fish and harvest wild tucker. Wild tucker is good for our physical health including our immune systems. When it rains and things grow we begin to see how the growth of one thing leads to the growth of another. That's when our Aboriginal science becomes visible to us: we see how the growth of certain plants leads to the increase in certain insect populations which leads to increases in bird populations. These populations of living things are related to our totemic obligations.

We teach our science, obligations and the ceremonies — these are all a part of healthy Country — to our children; and we do this teaching on the waterways where the growth is actually happening. When flows are right our sacred sites, like burial sites, are protected. Our Elders can walk their traditional pathways across Country which connects them to the footprints of our Ancestors. When seasonal water is available to the environment our culture strengthens and the health and wellbeing of our people improves. When our rivers and waterways are dying we are dying with our Country. Our science dies, our culture dies, and our ceremony dies.

Collective statement by the Northern Basin Aboriginal Nations Board, 14 January 2016, Moree.


NSW will not be seeking Commonwealth accreditation of this Plan until the Aboriginal consultation is completed. The text for accreditation below is a 'placeholder' and reflects generic Aboriginal objectives gleaned from discussions with Aboriginal people and groups to date. This will be updated once all relevant Nation consultation has been completed to refer to the values and uses and associated risks, as well as objectives and outcomes for water management derived from the consultation.

For the purpose of sections 10.52 of the Basin Plan:

- Aboriginal values and uses were identified during consultation with First Nations and are outlined in the appendices to Schedule C (Table 5 of Appendix E and Table 15 of Appendix M (remaining table references will be included once available).

- The Aboriginal values and uses to Schedule C were further developed into objectives and outcomes for water management, and are included in the appendices to Schedule C (Tables 7-11 of Appendix E and Tables 17-21 of Appendix M (remaining table references will be included once available).

- Regard to Aboriginal values and uses, including the risks to these, is demonstrated through consultation with Aboriginal people. This information is used to identify objectives and outcomes listed in each of the appendices to Schedule C. These objectives and outcomes inform the provisions in Part 2 of the water sharing plan (Schedule A) relevant to Aboriginal people in relation to water management in the NSW GAB Shallow WRPA. Each of the matters in section 10.52 were considered having regard to a range of Aboriginal organisations involved in this consultation, such as NBAN and MLDRIN.

- Opportunities to strengthen protection of Indigenous values and uses may be identified through ongoing consultation, and future monitoring and evaluation, as to how the objectives and outcomes are having effect for Aboriginal people.
1.4 Relationship between this Plan and other instruments

NSW will meet its water resource plan obligations under Chapter 10 of the Basin Plan largely through its existing water management framework. The Chapter 10 requirements outlined in section 1.2, deal with water sharing and water quality management. Water sharing in this context is viewed broadly, and includes:

- sharing between the environment, and other groundwater dependent uses or values and extractive water use
- managing access to groundwater resources to achieve the agreed objectives.

Water resource management in NSW is complex. A conceptual view of the relationship between the existing water management framework in NSW, this Plan and the Commonwealth water management framework is shown in Figure 1-1.

Figure 1-1. Relationship between Basin Plan, WRP and other instruments

NSW is amending current WSPs where necessary to meet the relevant Basin Plan requirements. For the NSW GAB Shallow WRPA, the WSP that will operate under the provisions of the WMA 2000 as a ‘stand-alone’ statutory plan, as well as contributing to the NSW GAB Shallow WRP, is the Water Sharing Plan for the NSW GAB Shallow Groundwater Sources 2020, a draft of which is at Schedule A. This new WSP establishes the rules for water sharing in the three NSW GAB Shallow SDL resource units, and replaces the Water Sharing Plan for the NSW Great Artesian Basin Shallow Groundwater Sources 2008.

Where this NSW GAB Shallow WRP specifies a provision of a statutory WSP, that provision is ‘incorporated’ into this Plan, and operates to make that part of the NSW statutory WSP a part of NSW GAB Shallow WRP. Section 48 of the WMA 2000 requires the Minister for Water, when exercising functions under the WMA 2000, to take all reasonable steps to give effect to the provisions of a WSP and, in particular, to ensure that any environmental water rules established by the WSP are observed.
This WRP references provisions in the WMA 2000 that enable implementation of the specific WSP provisions. Examples include the water access licensing and enforcement provisions of the WMA 2000, and orders made under section 324 of the Act.

Many stakeholders have a broad range of water quantity and quality obligations and provide a range of products and services relevant to development and implementation of this Plan. Table 1-3 shows the key stakeholders, their links to water resource management processes, and the primary instruments governing their responsibility. In addition, NSW has adopted key national guidelines including, of relevance for this Plan, the Australian Drinking Water Guidelines and the Australian and New Zealand Guidelines for Fresh and Marine Water Quality (ANZECC Guidelines).

Table 1-3. Key water resource management stakeholders and responsibilities within NSW

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entity</th>
<th>Links to Water Resource Management / WRP</th>
<th>Primary Instruments¹</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Minister for Water Department of Planning, Industry and Environment—Water</td>
<td>Responsible for the development, amendment and implementation of Water Sharing Plans. Responsible for water allocation and access. Responsible for development and implementation of WRPs. Advice on key operational aspects of drinking water supply and review/approval of section 60 (Local Government Act 1993) applications including ability of a process train to treat water from a particular raw water source.</td>
<td>Water Management Act 2000 See also Figure 1-1 Local Government Act 1993</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Murray–Darling Basin Authority</td>
<td>Basin Plan implementation. Responsible for assessing whether WRPs are consistent with the Basin Plan and advising the Minister for Agriculture and Water Resources if they should be accredited. Supporting Basin Plan compliance and enforcement.</td>
<td>Water Act 2007 Basin Plan 2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minister for the Environment Office of Environment and Heritage</td>
<td>Responsible for protecting NSW’s environment and heritage, which includes the natural environment, Aboriginal country, culture and heritage, and built heritage. Concurrence role for making or amending water sharing plans. Holder and manager of environmental water licence. Responsible for convening and managing local environmental water advisory groups in relevant valleys. Responsible for developing and administering the long-term water plans under the Basin Plan.</td>
<td>Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997 National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ All acts are acts of NSW unless otherwise stated. A reference to an Act implies a reference to its accompanying regulation/s. This table is intended to be illustrative for the purposes of the WRP, not comprehensive.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entity</th>
<th>Links to Water Resource Management / WRP</th>
<th>Primary Instruments¹</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Natural Resource Access Regulator (NRAR)</td>
<td>Responsible for compliance with and enforcement of the regulatory framework for water in NSW including water management rules and licence and approval conditions.</td>
<td>Water Management Act 2000 Natural Resources Access Regulator Act 2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire and Rescue NSW and other emergency services including Rural Fire Service, SES and NSW Police</td>
<td>Response to emergencies, control of incidents and emergencies (those happening near a water source have the potential to impact the resource and therefore, objectives of the WRP). Contribution to development and deployment of EMPLAN (relevant to management of extreme events which may impact on the WRP).</td>
<td>Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997 Acts relevant to the operation of those emergency services such as the State Emergency and Rescue Management Act 1989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPART</td>
<td>Oversight of private and major water utilities in NSW including WaterNSW. Responsible for annual operating licence audits, noting that licence requirements include various responsibilities relating to catchment and water resource management. Setting of rural and urban water prices.</td>
<td>Independent Pricing and Regulatory Tribunal Act 1992 Water Industry Competition Act 2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local governments</td>
<td>Local governments implement planning requirements that may impact on land management, which in turn may impact on water quality and quantity and WRP objectives. The Shire Councils of Brewarrina, Coonamble, Gwydir, Narrabri, Bogan Central Darling, Inverell, Walgett, Bourke, Gilgandra, Gunnedah, Moree Plains, Narromine, Warren, and Warrumbungle as well as the Unincorporated Far West, and Dubbo Regional Council are within the NSW GAB Shallow WRPA.</td>
<td>Local Government Act 1993 Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entity</td>
<td>Links to Water Resource Management / WRP</td>
<td>Primary Instruments</td>
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</table>
| Local Land Services          | Work with land managers and the community to improve primary production within healthy landscapes, including better management of water, land, soil, vegetation, biodiversity and cultural heritage.  
Deliver actions through LLS strategic plans and other plans such as for Natural Resource Management.  
Role in natural disaster planning and management.  
The NSW GAB Shallow WRPA extends across the four LLS regions - Northern Tablelands, North West, Central West and Western.                                                                                           | Local Land Services Act 2013 |
| Local Water Utilities        | Must hold a WMA 2000 water access licence.  
Must develop and maintain a DWMS, which involves understanding the water from source to tap (linkage to WRP objectives in terms of critical human water needs and objectives for raw water for drinking purposes).  
May be a holder of an Environmental Protection Licence  
May be responsible for management of dam infrastructure.  
The following LWUs hold groundwater licences in the NSW GAB Shallow WRPA: Brewarrina Shire Council (local water utility access licence), and Coonamble Shire Council (aquifer access licence).                                                                 | Dams Safety Act 2015  
Local Government Act 1993  
Public Health Act 2010  
Water Management Act 2000 |
| National Parks and Wildlife Service | NSW National Parks, a part of the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage, manages protected areas in NSW including historic sites, places of Aboriginal cultural significance and habitats that protect wildlife. NPWS declares sites of special cultural significance to the Aboriginal people as Aboriginal Places under the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974.  
NPWS also partners with Aboriginal and broader communities to promote and support the continuation of the Aboriginal peoples' connections and access to their traditional lands and engage in the management of cultural landscapes known as Country. | National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 |
| NSW Health - Water Unit / Local Health Department | Regulator with responsibility for implementation / oversight of the DWMS.  
Raw water objectives and fitness for treatment are considered within the DWMS.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | Public Health Act 2010 |
1.5 Form of water resource plan and responsible persons

For the purpose of section 10.04 of the Basin Plan:

- This WRP consists of material in a number of documents.
- All text that is boxed and highlighted blue in this document, and any instruments or provisions, text or tables to which such text refers form part of this Plan for accreditation purposes.
- Where blue boxed text references a section of the WRP, only the blue boxed text in that referenced section is provided for accreditation purposes.
- All text that is not contained in, or referenced by, the blue boxed sections of this document is for explanatory purposes only and does not form part of this Plan for accreditation purposes.
- The text for accreditation, and any instruments or provisions, text or tables to which such text refers indicates if it applies only to some of the SDL resource units of the WRPA, and those SDL resource units are shown on the indicative map at Figure 2-1.
- Schedule B, the WRP Index, identifies the parts of this Plan addressing each requirement in Chapter 10 of the Basin Plan.
- Other Schedules to this NSW GAB Shallow WRP form part of this Plan, but only to the extent that provisions are directly referenced in the blue boxed sections of this document.
- Appendices to this NSW GAB Shallow WRP contain supporting information and additional documentation, and do not form part of this Plan for accreditation.
- The Water Sharing Plan for the NSW GAB Shallow Groundwater Sources 2020 in force at the time of accreditation, is in force for 10 years from its date of commencement, must be reviewed prior to the end of this 10 year period to inform any replacement plan.
- Subject to the above, any reference to the WMA 2000 or any other statutory instrument is a reference to the version of these in force at the time of the forma; submission of this WRP for assessment and accreditation under section 63 of the Water Act (Commonwealth) 2007.
- No other instruments or texts for accreditation in this WRP are subject to cessation or review.

For the purpose of section 10.06 of the Basin Plan, the WRP Index at Schedule B identifies the person responsible for the matters, including implementation measures associated with each requirement in Chapter 10 of the Basin Plan. Unless otherwise identified in this WRP, this person is also responsible for undertaking a measure or action under the instrument or text identified.

To be clear, the Schedules to this NSW GAB Shallow WRP form part of this Plan, but only those provisions in the Schedules that are directly referenced in the blue boxed sections of this document.

1.6 Enforcement

To the extent that this Plan is implemented under the WMA 2000, the implementation and enforcement provisions of the WMA 2000 will apply. WMA 2000 provisions relating to management plans (Chapter 2, Part 3), basic landholder rights and access licences (Chapter 3, Parts 1 and 2), and enforcement (Chapter 7) will apply.
MDBA enforcement powers are contained in Part 8 of the *Water Act 2007* (Cth), while the obligation to comply with the requirements of an accredited WRP is contained in sections 58 and 59 of that Act.

This means that where an obligation is expressed in this Plan relating to the specific Commonwealth enforcement powers, the person on whom the obligation is imposed may be subject to enforcement under the *Water Act 2007* (Cth) for non-compliance with that obligation. These obligations operate separately from any similar obligations under the WMA 2000.

**Box 1-3. WRP provisions enforceable under the Basin Plan**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specific enforceable WRP provisions of the Basin Plan:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- require a holder of a water access right to comply with the conditions of that right (s.10.08(2))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- ensure that there is no net reduction in the protection of planned environmental water from the protection provided for under NSW law immediately before the commencement of the Basin Plan (s.10.28)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- require that if a review of the plan (or part of the plan) is undertaken, the report of the review must be given to the Authority within 30 days after the report is completed (s.10.47)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- require that any proposed amendment to the plan arising from a review gives the reasons for the amendment to the Authority (s.10.48).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**1.7 Consultation undertaken**

For the purpose of section 10.07 of the Basin Plan:
- A Consultation Report as attached at Schedule C of the WRP,
- The WRP is not being presented for the purpose of an amendment accreditation under section 65 of the *Water Act 2007*.

For the purpose of section 10.53 of the Basin Plan:
- Each of the section 10.53 matters the WRP was prepared having regard to the views of relevant Indigenous organisations, specifically:
  - In regard to section 10.53(1)(a):
    - Native Title Services Corporation was contacted as part of WRP consultation activities.
    - Native Title determinations relevant to the NSW GAB Shallow WRP are specified in Part 5 of the WSP (Schedule A).
    - A full list of all the current registered native title claimant applications in NSW is available from the National Native Title Tribunal register of claims, along with the list of current Indigenous Land Use Agreements.
  - In regard to section 10.53(1)(b):
    - Registered Aboriginal heritage must be considered as part of application processes for works and use approvals via the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System. Where required relevant Local Aboriginal Land Councils may be contacted as part of this process.
    - Registered Aboriginal heritage, as held by the Office of Environment and Heritage, has also been considered as part of the development of Long Term
Watering Plans for water resource plan areas.

- In regard to section 10.53(1)(c) - 10.53(1)(f):
  - A range of Aboriginal organisations were involved in the consultation, including NBAN and MLDRIN. NBAN and MLDRIN were consulted about the appropriate Traditional Owners to engage in First Nation consultation.
  - The risks to Aboriginal values and uses for the NSW GAB Shallow WRP area are included in the Appendices to Schedule C (Table 6 of Appendix E and Table 16 of Appendix M (remaining table references will be included once available).
  - Aboriginal objectives and outcomes for water management are included in the Appendices to Schedule C (Tables 7-11 of Appendix E and Tables 12-21 of Appendix M (remaining table references will be included once available). Strategies for achieving desired objectives are expressed in Section 5 of each of the Nation reports (appendices A - D to Schedule C). The material represents the First Nations’ view of what can be done to achieve the desired objectives.
  - Section 4 of the Appendices in Schedule C demonstrates how the consultation process is viewed as informed participation, and

An overview of this WRP development process is at Figure 1-2, which shows the interaction of the consultation process with other aspects of WRP development.

**Figure 1-2. Consultation processes in WRP development.**
During the water resource planning process, the NSW Department of Industry consulted with stakeholders to ensure that their input on issues, and considered the options suggested for better water resource management. This consultation took three forms:

I. broad public consultation via submission processes - on the Status and Issues paper early in the process, and on the Draft WRP
II. targeted consultation - with key stakeholders, primarily through the State Groundwater Stakeholder Advisory Panel (SAP) throughout the process, but also with specific groundwater groups in the NSW GAB Shallow WRP area both prior to and after release of the Draft WRP
III. consultation with Aboriginal people.

A state-wide Groundwater Stakeholder Advisory Panel (SAP) was established to provide early input on groundwater issues and management options. Information was provided to SAP members throughout the planning process to help them participate in the development of the WRP. Members included licence holder representatives drawn from groundwater irrigator groups, environmental representatives, the mining industry, Aboriginal representatives, as well as local Government and State government agency representatives.

The Barkandji Native Title determination extends from the South Australian border to Tilpa in the east, Wentworth in the south and to Wanaaring in the north. It is the largest Native Title determination in NSW, covering 128,000 square kilometres. The Native Title claim was lodged in 1997 and determined in 2015. This determination covers a number of water resource plan areas, including the Darling Alluvium. The department has commenced consultation with the Native Title holders in relation to an Indigenous Land Use Agreement. Consultation will also be undertaken as part of water resource planning for other relevant plans in the determination area.

A range of Aboriginal organisations have been engaged or referenced in the water resource planning process. This includes Native Title Services Corporation in relation to native title matters, the NSW Aboriginal Land Council (NSWALC), NBAN and MLDRIN in relation to engagement in water resource planning, and the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage in relation to registered Aboriginal heritage. The NSWALC, NBAN and MLDRIN have been involved at a number of levels of engagement, from board meetings and gatherings to individual First Nation consultation events.

Regard was also had to a range of guidelines, work practices and databases to assist in the WRP consultation framework. These were used to develop consultation outputs which were then fed into development of the WRP. Further, regard was had to the National Water Initiative Guidelines and the MDBA Handbook for Practitioners – Water resource plan requirements.
1.8 Review and amendment

For the purpose of section 10.47 of the Basin Plan, if a review of this Plan is undertaken, the report of that review will be given to the Murray-Darling Basin Authority within 30 days after the report is completed.

For the purpose of section 10.48 of the Basin Plan, if review of this Plan results in a proposed amendment to any accredited provision, the reasons for the amendment will be provided to the Murray-Darling Basin Authority. Reasons for the amendment may include those set out in Box 1-4.

Box 1-4. Circumstances under which this Plan may be amended

- Within three years of an amendment to the Basin Plan that requires changes to WRP accreditation requirements.
- Under section 23B of the Water Act 2007 (Cth) following approval of proposals for adjustment under Chapter 7 of the Murray-Darling Basin Plan.
- If any amendment to State water resource management arrangements, including an amended or replaced WSP, materially affects this NSW GAB Shallow WRP.
2 Identification of water resource plan area and other matters

This section includes the following components of the Basin Plan:
- 10.02 Identification of WRP area and water resources
- 10.03 Identification of SDL resource units and water resources
- 10.05 Regard to other water resources
- 10.14 Effects, and potential effects on water resources of the water resource plan area

2.1 Identification of WRP area, SDL resource unit and water resources

For the purpose of section 10.02 of the Basin Plan:
- This Plan applies to the WRPA and the water resources specified in section 3.06 of the Basin Plan as the NSW GAB Shallow Water Resource Plan area. No variation to boundaries under section 3.04 of the Basin Plan applies to this WRPA.

For the purpose of section 10.03 of the Basin Plan, the following are identified:
- The SDL resource units in the NSW GAB Shallow WRPA as described in section 6.03 and Schedule 4 to the Basin Plan within the NSW GAB Shallow WRPA.
- The water resources within these SDL resource units as described in section 6.03 and Schedule 4 to the Basin Plan within the NSW GAB Shallow WRPA.

For the purpose of section 10.04(3) of the Basin Plan, Figure 2-1 is an indicative map of the water resources to which the plan applies.

A full description of the NSW GAB Shallow WRPA is provided at Appendix A, and Figure 2-1 is an indicative map of the area. The SDL resource units are the:

- NSW GAB Surat Shallow (GS34), which corresponds to the NSW GAB Surat Shallow Groundwater Source in the Water Sharing Plan for the NSW Great Artesian Basin Shallow Groundwater Sources 2019. The Cenozoic unconsolidated sediment cover is extensive across this unit. The thickness of these unconsolidated sediments varies from about 10 m to 80 m and reaches its maximum near Walgett. This unit falls predominantly within the unconsolidated sediments rather than the underlying Rolling Downs Group.
  
  The aquifers in this SDL resource unit are unconfined to semi confined and are laterally disconnected across the resource unit. However, within the alluvium there is expected to be more continuity in the distribution of local aquifers connected with the major rivers. Though the aquifers in this SDL resource unit typically produce low yields
of brackish water, local supplies of potable water from bores drilled near creeks or rivers can be obtained.

- NSW GAB Warrego Shallow (GS35), which corresponds to the NSW GAB Warrego Shallow Groundwater Source in the Water Sharing Plan for the NSW Great Artesian Basin Shallow Groundwater Sources 2019, and

- NSW GAB Central Shallow (GS36), which corresponds to the NSW GAB Central Shallow – MDB Groundwater Source in the Water Sharing Plan for the NSW Great Artesian Basin Shallow Groundwater Sources 2019.

In the Warrego and Central units (GS35 and GS36), the Cenozoic unconsolidated sediment cover tends to be limited to a thin veneer in most places and the groundwater tends to occur predominantly in the underlying Rolling Downs Group. The aquifers in these two SDL units are unconfined to semi confined and laterally disconnected across the resource units.
Figure 2-1. Map of NSW GAB Shallow WRPA
2.2 Regard to other water resources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>For the purpose of section 10.05, 10.19 and 10.20 of the Basin Plan:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- The NSW GAB Shallow WRP has been prepared having regard to the management and use of connected water resources as described in Part 3.3 of the Risk Assessment for the NSW GAB Shallow Water Resource Plan Area (GW13) (Schedule D).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Division 1 of Part 6 of the Water Sharing Plan for the NSW GAB Shallow Groundwater Sources 2020 (Schedule A) sets the long-term average sustainable diversion limits (SDLs) for the NSW GAB Shallow SDL resource units and manages extraction within these over the long term having regard to connected surface water and groundwater resources. These include the surface water resources of the river catchments, and other surface water priority environmental assets and priority ecosystem functions that may also be groundwater-dependent.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For the purpose of section 10.14 of the Basin Plan, there is connectivity to a non-Basin water resource (the Great Artesian Basin Central Shallow – North Western groundwater source). Take from this water source may potentially affect the SDL resource units of the NSW GAB Shallow WRP however any effect is anticipated to be small due to the low permeability of the aquifer and limited use of the resource. Any impacts from extraction are managed through the assessment of impact process or through the appropriate water sharing plan rules.

The groundwater resources in the NSW GAB Shallow WRPA are not considered to have significant hydrological connections with the surface waters of the Gwydir, Namoi, Intersecting Streams, NSW Border Rivers, Barwon Darling Watercourse, or Macquarie-Castlereagh water resource plan areas.

The groundwater resources in the NSW GAB Shallow WRPA are not considered to have significant hydrological connections with the adjacent groundwater resources of the NSW Murray-Darling Basin Porous Rock, NSW Murray-Darling Basin Fractured Rock, Darling Alluvium, Macquarie-Castlereagh Alluvium, Namoi Alluvium, Gwydir Alluvium, or NSW Border Rivers Alluvium water resource plan areas.

There is a hydrological connection between the NSW GAB Central Shallow SDL resource unit and the GAB Central Shallow (North Western) Groundwater Source as defined in the *Water Sharing Plan for the NSW Great Artesian Basin Shallow Groundwater Sources 2019*. The GAB Central Shallow (North Western) Groundwater Source is a non-Basin water resource.

Boundaries between the groundwater sources are based on those of the underlying GAB groundwater sources, which are in turn based on hydrogeological considerations. The Paroo River forms the boundary between the GAB Central and GAB Warrego Shallow groundwater sources, while the Culgoa River forms the boundary between the GAB Surat and GAB Warrego Shallow groundwater sources.
3 Risks to water resources

This section includes the following components of the Basin Plan:

- 10.41 Risk identification and assessment methodology
- 10.42 Description of risks
- 10.43 Strategies for addressing risks

An assessment of the current and future risks to the condition, and continued availability, of the water resources of the NSW GAB Shallow WRPA has been undertaken, and strategies have been identified that address medium and high risks. The assessment has been undertaken in accordance with the requirements outlined in Chapter 10 of the Basin Plan, having regard to the risk management strategies listed in Chapter 4. Specific risks to the condition and availability of Basin water resources considered include risk to:

(a) consumptive water users; and
(b) Aquifer Access Licence holders; and
(c) water available for the environment; and
(d) other groundwater dependent values.

The full Risk Assessment for the NSW GAB Shallow WRPA (GW13) (the Risk Assessment) is provided at Schedule D.

For the purpose of sections 10.41(1), 10.41(2) and 10.41(3) of the Basin Plan, the provisions for accreditation in this section 3 of the WRP demonstrate that this plan has been prepared having regard to current and future risks to the condition and continued availability of the water resources of the WRPA.

For the purpose of section 10.41(3)(b) no guidelines have been published by the Authority in relation to risk identification and risk assessment under s. 4.02 of the Basin Plan.

3.1 Risk assessment method and uncertainty

For the purpose of section 10.41(7) of the Basin Plan:

- Table B-1 in Appendix A of the Risk Assessment provides a summary of data used to identify and assess the current and future risks to the condition and continued availability of the water resources in the NSW GAB Shallow WRPA.

- Sections 2.2, 2.3, 4.1, 5.1 and 6.1 of the Risk Assessment describe the methods used to identify current and future risks to the condition and continued availability of the water resources of the water resource plan area.

- The following sections of the Risk Assessment detail the methods used to assess current and future risks to the condition and continued availability of the water resources of the water resource plan area, and the uncertainties in the level of risk.

**Risks to consumptive users**

- Sections 4.2 – 4.2.1 dealing with the consequence and sections 4.3 – 4.3.1 and 4.3.2 dealing with the likelihood of risk to structural integrity of the groundwater system (R1)
- Sections 4.2 – 4.2.1 dealing with the consequence and sections 4.4 – 4.4.1 and 4.4.2 dealing with the likelihood of risk of groundwater extraction inducing connection with poor quality groundwater (R2)

- Sections 4.2 – 4.2.1 dealing with the consequence and sections 4.5 – 4.5.1 and 4.5.2 dealing with the likelihood of risk of local drawdown in bores reducing groundwater access by consumptive users (R3)

- Sections 4.6 – 4.6.1 and 4.6.3 dealing with the consequence and likelihood of risk of sediment compaction impacting surface water users (QL1)

- Sections 4.7 – 4.7.1 and 4.7.3 dealing with the consequence and likelihood of risk of groundwater extraction impacting water users in adjacent groundwater systems (QL2)

- Sections 4.8 and 4.8.2 - 4.8.3 dealing with the consequence and 4.8.1 and 4.8.3 dealing with the likelihood of risk of poor water quality to water users (QL3)

**Risks to Aquifer Access Licence holders**

- Sections 5.2 – 5.2.1 dealing with the consequence and sections 5.3 – 5.3.1 and 5.3.2 dealing with the likelihood of risk of climate change reducing recharge and groundwater availability (R4)

- Sections 5.2 – 5.2.1 dealing with the consequence and sections 5.4 – 5.4.1 and 5.4.2 dealing with risk of growth in Basic Landholder Rights reducing groundwater availability (R5)

- Sections 5.2 – 5.2.1 dealing with the consequence and sections 5.5 – 5.5.1 and 5.5.2 dealing with the likelihood of risk of growth in Local Water Utilities reducing groundwater availability (R6)

- Sections 5.2 – 5.2.1 dealing with the consequence and sections 5.6 – 5.6.1 and 5.6.2 dealing with the likelihood of risk of increases in irrigation efficiency and improved water delivery reducing recharge (R7)

- Sections 5.2 – 5.2.1 dealing with the consequence and sections 5.7 – 5.7.1 and 5.7.2 dealing with the likelihood of risk of plantation forestry intercepting recharge (R8)

- Sections 5.2 – 5.2.1 dealing with the consequence and sections 5.8 – 5.8.1 and 5.8.3 dealing with the consequence and likelihood of risk of growth in mining reducing groundwater availability (QL4)

**Risks to water available for the environment**

- Sections 6.2 – 6.2.2 dealing with the consequence and sections 6.3 – 6.3.2 dealing with the likelihood of risk of groundwater use causing local drawdown (R9, 10)

- Sections 6.2 – 6.2.2 dealing with the consequence and sections 6.4 – 6.4.2 dealing with risk of growth in plantation forestry intercepting recharge (R11, R12)

- Sections 6.2 – 6.2.2 dealing with the consequence and sections 6.5 – 6.5.2 dealing with risk of climate change reducing recharge and groundwater availability (R13, R14)

- Sections 6.2 – 6.2.2 dealing with the consequence and sections 6.6 – 6.6.1 and 6.6.3 dealing with the consequence and likelihood of risk of poor water quality to the environment (QL5)

- Sections 6.2 – 6.2.2 dealing with the consequence and sections 6.7 – 6.7.1 and 6.7.3 dealing with the consequence and likelihood of risk of growth in BLR and LWU to the environment (QL6)
Sections 6.2 – 6.2.2 dealing with the consequence and sections 6.8 – 6.8.1 and 6.8.3 dealing with the consequence and likelihood of risk of growth in mining reducing groundwater availability (QL7)

Sections 2.4, 4.2.1, 4.3.2, 4.4.2, 4.5.2, 4.6.1, 4.7.1, 4.8.3, 5.2.1, 5.3.2, 5.4.2, 5.5.2, 5.6.2, 5.7.2, 5.8.1, 6.2.1, 6.2.2, 6.3.2, 6.4.2, 6.5.2, 6.6.1, 6.7.1, and 6.8.1 of the Risk Assessment outline the limitations and uncertainties associated with the levels of risk identified and assessed.

No quantitative sensitivity analysis was undertaken regarding the uncertainties in the level of risk attributed to each risk. As such, the requirement at s 10.41(8) is not applicable to this WRP.

The risk assessment approach taken for each NSW WRP follows the process illustrated in Box 3-1. This process is consistent with the NWI Policy Guidelines for Water Planning and Management and NSW’s Basin Plan obligations. The risk assessment framework adopts a cause/threat/impact pathway model that describes the pathway for impacts to a receptor. Adopting this approach provides a systematic way to identify the full range of factors that may lead to an impact, while also being consistent with the internationally recognised risk standard which considers both likelihood and consequence.

Causes have the potential to induce a threat to various extents, depending upon the characteristics of the water resource. Receptors are considered in an intergenerational context, that is, current and future uses and users, as required under subsection 10.41(1).

The risk level of an impact is a function of the likelihood of a cause and threat occurring, and the consequence of the impact on the receptor. For this risk assessment, the following definitions have been adopted:

- Likelihood: the probability that a cause will result in a threat. It is not an indication of the size of the threat, but rather conveys the probability that the threat will be significant.
- Consequence: the loss of value for an impacted receptor.

Risk levels are calculated using the standard risk assessment matrix used under the macro-planning approach, specific matrices for each risk are provided within the specific sections of the Risk Assessment.

**Box 3-1. The NSW Basin Plan risk assessment framework.**
3.2 Description of risks

For the purpose of sections 10.41(4), 10.41(5), 10.41(6) and 10.42 of the Basin Plan:

- Table 3-1 details the risk assessment outcomes for the NSW GAB Shallow WRPA.
- Figures 4-1 to 4-8, 5-1 to 5-7, and 6-7 to 6-12 of the Risk Assessment detail factors that contribute to the medium or high risks.

Table 3-1. Risk outcomes in the NSW GAB Shallow WRPA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risk</th>
<th>SDL resource unit</th>
<th>Risk outcome</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>R1</td>
<td>Risk to structural integrity of the groundwater system</td>
<td>NSW GAB Surat Shallow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NSW GAB Warrego Shallow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NSW GAB Central Shallow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R2</td>
<td>Risk of groundwater extraction inducing connection with poor quality groundwater</td>
<td>NSW GAB Surat Shallow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NSW GAB Warrego Shallow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NSW GAB Central Shallow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R3</td>
<td>Risk of localised drawdown in bores reducing groundwater access by consumptive users</td>
<td>NSW GAB Surat Shallow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NSW GAB Warrego Shallow</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NSW GAB Central Shallow</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### Risks to Aquifer Access Licence holders

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risk</th>
<th>SDL resource unit</th>
<th>Risk outcome</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>QL1</strong></td>
<td>Risk of sediment compaction impacting surface water users</td>
<td>All overlying surface water SDL resource units</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>QL2</strong></td>
<td>Risk of groundwater extraction impacting water users in adjacent groundwater systems</td>
<td>All adjacent groundwater SDL resource units</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>All adjacent non Murray-Darling Basin resources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>QL3</strong></td>
<td>Risk of poor water quality to water users</td>
<td>NSW GAB Surat Shallow</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NSW GAB Warrego Shallow</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NSW GAB Central Shallow</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>R4</strong></td>
<td>Risk of climate change reducing recharge and groundwater availability</td>
<td>NSW GAB Surat Shallow</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NSW GAB Warrego Shallow</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NSW GAB Central Shallow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>R5</strong></td>
<td>Risk of growth in Basic Landholder Rights reducing groundwater availability</td>
<td>NSW GAB Surat Shallow</td>
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<td>NSW GAB Warrego Shallow</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NSW GAB Central Shallow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>R6</strong></td>
<td>Risk of growth in Local Water Utilities reducing groundwater availability</td>
<td>NSW GAB Surat Shallow</td>
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<td>NSW GAB Warrego Shallow</td>
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<td>NSW GAB Central Shallow</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>R7</strong></td>
<td>Risk of increases in irrigation efficiency and improved water delivery reducing recharge</td>
<td>NSW GAB Surat Shallow</td>
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<td>NSW GAB Warrego Shallow</td>
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<td></td>
<td>NSW GAB Central Shallow</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>R8</strong></td>
<td>Risk of plantation forestry intercepting recharge</td>
<td>NSW GAB Surat Shallow</td>
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<td>NSW GAB Warrego Shallow</td>
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<td>NSW GAB Central Shallow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>QL4</strong></td>
<td>Risk of growth in mining reducing groundwater availability</td>
<td>NSW GAB Surat Shallow</td>
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<td>NSW GAB Warrego Shallow</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NSW GAB Central Shallow</td>
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<tr>
<td>Risk</td>
<td>SDL resource unit</td>
<td>Risk outcome</td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>R9</td>
<td>NSW GAB Surat Shallow</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R10</td>
<td>NSW GAB Warrego Shallow</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NSW GAB Central Shallow</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R11</td>
<td>NSW GAB Surat Shallow</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R12</td>
<td>NSW GAB Warrego Shallow</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NSW GAB Central Shallow</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R13</td>
<td>NSW GAB Surat Shallow</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>R14</td>
<td>NSW GAB Warrego Shallow</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QL5</td>
<td>NSW GAB Surat Shallow</td>
<td>Low - QAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NSW GAB Warrego Shallow</td>
<td>Low - QAL</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NSW GAB Central Shallow</td>
<td>Low - QAL</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NSW GAB Surat Shallow</td>
<td>Low - QAL</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NSW GAB Warrego Shallow</td>
<td>Low - QAL</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NSW GAB Central Shallow</td>
<td>Low - QAL</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NSW GAB Surat Shallow</td>
<td>Low - QAL</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NSW GAB Warrego Shallow</td>
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<td></td>
<td>NSW GAB Central Shallow</td>
<td>Low - QAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NSW GAB Surat Shallow</td>
<td>Nil - QAL</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NSW GAB Warrego Shallow</td>
<td>Nil - QAL</td>
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<td></td>
<td>NSW GAB Central Shallow</td>
<td>Nil - QAL</td>
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<td></td>
<td>NSW GAB Surat Shallow</td>
<td>Nil - QAL</td>
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<td></td>
<td>NSW GAB Warrego Shallow</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NSW GAB Central Shallow</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>QL6</td>
<td>NSW GAB Surat Shallow</td>
<td>Nil - QAL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 3.3 Strategies for addressing risks

For the purpose of section 10.43 of the Basin Plan:
- Columns 1 and 5 of Table 8-7, and Table 8-8 of the Risk Assessment detail the strategies to manage the current and future risks to the condition and continued availability of the groundwater resources of the NSW GAB Shallow.
- Column 6 of Table 8-7 of the Risk Assessment identifies for each strategy the related requirements of other parts of Chapter 10 and the strategies listed in section 4.03(3) of the Basin Plan.
- Tables 8-1 and 8-3 of the Risk Assessment explain why a risk is tolerable, or cannot be addressed by the water resource plan in a manner commensurate with the level of risk.
- For the purposes of 10.41(3)(b) no guidelines have been published by the Authority in relation to risk strategies under Section 4.04 of the Basin Plan.

Section 8 of the Risk Assessment provides detail of the strategies to manage risks to the condition and continued availability of the water resources of the NSW GAB Shallow WRPA. A summary of management strategies and the risks they address is provided in Table 3-2.

For medium and high risks that cannot be addressed, Tables 8-3 and 8-1, and Figure 8-1 of the Risk Assessment set out the approach to reviewing existing strategies and rationales for why a level of risk is tolerable, or why a risk cannot be addressed in a manner commensurate with the level of risk as required by the Basin Plan.
### Table 3-2. Strategies to address high and medium risks in the NSW GAB Shallow WRPA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strategy</th>
<th>Relevant Risks</th>
<th>Mechanisms/Instruments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Limit total water extraction (basic rights and groundwater take) within each groundwater source/SDL resource unit to: | R1, R2, R3, R4, R5, R6, R7, R9, R10, R13, R14 QL1, QL2, QL3, QL4, QL5, QL6, QL7 | Part 6 - Water Sharing Plan for the NSW Great Artesian Basin Shallow Groundwater Sources 2019:  
  - limits to the availability of water                                      |
|                                                                         |                | Parts 4 and 6 - Water Sharing Plan for the NSW Great Artesian Basin Shallow Groundwater Sources 2019:  
  - planned environmental water provisions                                 |
|                                                                         |                |                                                                                       |
| Within each groundwater source/SDL resource unit, reserve all water above the LTAAEL/SDL for the environment | R1, R2, R3, R4, R5, R6, R7, R9, R10, R13, R14 QL1, QL2, QL3, QL4, QL5, QL6, QL7 | Parts 9, 10 & 11 - Water Sharing Plan for the NSW Great Artesian Basin Shallow Groundwater Sources 2019:  
  - Rules for water supply work approvals                                  |
|                                                                         |                |                                                                                       |
| Manage the location of groundwater works and extraction at a local scale within each groundwater source/SDL resource unit to prevent or manage localised drawdown related impacts on: | R1, R2, R3, R5, R6, R9, R10, R13, R14 QL2, QL3, QL4, QL5, QL6, QL7 | Parts 4 and 6 - Water Sharing Plan for the NSW Great Artesian Basin Shallow Groundwater Sources 2019:  
  - Access licence dealing rules (trade restrictions)                      |
|                                                                         | R1, R2, R3, QL2, QL5, QL6, QL7 |                                                                                       |
|                                                                         | R9, R10, R13, R14, QL5, QL6, QL7 |                                                                                       |
|                                                                         | R2, QL3        |                                                                                       |
|                                                                         | S.324 Water Management Act 2000 (temporary water restrictions)                  |
|                                                                         | Ss.100, 100A and 102 Water Management Act 2000 (discretionary conditions on works) |
|                                                                         | S.331 Water Management Act 2000 (directions to holders of basic landholder rights) |
|                                                                         | Determination of a dealing application made under Division 4 of Part 2 of the Water Management Act 2000 |
|                                                                         | Access Licence Dealing Principles Order 2004 (trade assessment principles)       |
|                                                                         | S.331 Water Management Act 2000 (directions to holders of basic landholder rights) |
4 Environmental water, cultural groundwater and sustainable management

This section addresses the following components of the Basin Plan:
- 10.09 Identification of planned environmental water (PEW) and Register of held environmental water (HEW)
- 10.18 Priority environmental assets dependent on groundwater
- 10.19 Groundwater and surface water connections
- 10.20 Productive base of groundwater
- 10.21 Environmental outcomes relating to groundwater
- 10.22 Description of how requirements have been met
- 10.28 Ensure no net reduction in the protection of PEW
- 10.54 Cultural ‘flows’
- 10.55 Retention of current protection for indigenous values and uses

4.1 Identification of environmental water

The WMA 2000 defines environmental water and requires a water sharing plan (WSP) to commit water as planned environmental water. In addition, water access licences can be purchased/acquired and held for an environmental purpose.

Section 8 of the WMA 2000 defines environmental water as comprising:

- water that is committed by management plans for fundamental ecosystem health or other specified environmental purposes, either generally or at specified times or in specified circumstances, and that cannot to the extent committed be taken or used for any other purpose (planned environmental water).
- water (licensed environmental water) that is:
  o committed by an adaptive environmental water condition
  o taken or permitted to be taken under a licence of an environmental subcategory; or
  o taken or permitted to be taken under a licence of a class prescribed by the regulations for the purposes of section 8.

The WMA 2000 also requires a WSP to:

- commit water as planned environmental water in at least two of the following ways (whether by 2 separate ways or a combination of 2 ways):
  1. by reference to the commitment of the physical presence of water in the water source,
  2. by reference to the long-term average annual commitment of water as planned environmental water,
3. by reference to the water that is not committed after the commitments to basic landholder rights and for sharing and extraction under any other rights have been met.

4. contain provisions for the identification, establishment and maintenance of planned environmental water (environmental water rules). The environmental water rules relating to a water source do not need to specify that a minimum quantity of water is required to be present in the water source at all times.

In addition to environmental water defined under section 8 of the WMA 2000, Department of Planning, Industry and Environment recognises that water access licences may be purchased and/or held for an environmental purpose.

The Basin Plan interprets Planned Environmental Water more broadly than the WMA 2000, and includes all rules or strategies applying to the SDL resource units of the WRPA that are designed to maintain long term diversions within the SDLs, to protect or achieve environmental outcomes, and to maintain appropriate water quality and salinity levels.

4.1.1 Identification of Planned Environmental Water (PEW) for the NSW GAB Shallow Water Resource Plan Area

The Water Sharing Plan for the NSW Great Artesian Basin Shallow Groundwater Sources 2019 (the WSP) reserves for the environment all water remaining in excess of the Long Term Average Annual Extraction Limit (LTAAEL) for each groundwater source on a long-term average annual basis. The LTAAELs in the WSP for the GAB Central Shallow (MDB) Groundwater Source, the GAB Surat Shallow Groundwater Source, and the GAB Warrego Shallow Groundwater Source equate to the Basin Plan SDLs for the NSW GAB Central Shallow, NSW GAB Surat Shallow and NSW GAB Warrego Shallow SDL resource units.

Groundwater sources generally store large volumes of water, often accumulated over thousands of years, and this stored water is also replenished from time to time by rainfall, river and flood flows, and through flow from other groundwater sources. The LTAAELs specified in the WSP represents a fraction of the total water in these groundwater sources. The remaining water is planned environmental water. These limits have been determined with consideration of historic extraction and groundwater levels, rainfall and groundwater connectivity to streams. Compliance with these limits should ensure that, under similar conditions, sufficient water will remain in the aquifer to maintain groundwater dependent environmental assets, the structural integrity of the aquifer and connectivity to surface water.

The rules in Parts 4 and 6 of the WSP ensure that there will be water remaining in these groundwater sources over the long term by maintaining compliance with the LTAAELs. The rules also provide for a reduction in water take under licences when an assessment indicates extraction has exceeded the LTAAEL in a groundwater source (see section 5.5). The relationship between these LTAAELs and the impacts of groundwater take on connected surface water resources is outlined in section 2.2.

The rules in Part 8 of the WSP limit the amount of unused water allocation in a water allocation account for an access licence that can be taken from a groundwater source in any one water year, and that can be carried over between one water year and the next. Any unused water allocations that cannot be ‘carried over’ for use in subsequent water years becomes planned environmental water, as specified in Part 4 of the WSP.
Part 9 of the WSP establishes the rules for managing the location of and/or take from, water supply works to prevent unacceptable impacts on groundwater dependent ecosystems, groundwater quality, the structure of the aquifer and aquitards themselves, and groundwater levels at the local scale. It specifies minimum setback distances for new bores, and allows the Minister for Water to apply limits on the rate of extraction of groundwater from any works as required to manage unacceptable impacts. The process for determining the circumstances in which limits on the rate of extraction of groundwater from works would be applied is outlined in Section 3 of Schedule I.

Part 10 of the Water Sharing Plan for the NSW GAB Shallow Groundwater Sources 2020 (Schedule A) sets the rules for managing the trade of groundwater entitlements within and between the SDL resource units.

In total, these rules ensure there is no ‘net’ reduction in Planned Environmental Water in the protection of planned environmental water from the protection provided for under NSW water management arrangements before the commencement of the Basin Plan on 23 November 2012. They also ensure that environmental watering requirements are not compromised by the operation of this WRP.

For the purpose of section 10.09(1) of the Basin Plan:

- Part 4 of the Water Sharing Plan for the NSW Great Artesian Basin Shallow Groundwater Sources 2019 (Schedule A) identifies planned environmental water in the water resource plan area and specifies associated rules and arrangements relating to that water.
- Part 6 of the Water Sharing Plan for the NSW Great Artesian Basin Shallow Groundwater Sources 2019 (Schedule A) establishes the rules and arrangements for preserving that planned environmental water that is in excess of the long-term average annual extraction limits.
- Part 8 of the Water Sharing Plan for the NSW Great Artesian Basin Shallow Groundwater Sources 2019 (Schedule A) establishes account rules for managing access licences.
- Part 9 of the Water Sharing Plan for the NSW Great Artesian Basin Shallow Groundwater Sources 2019 (Schedule A) establishes the rules for managing the construction and use of supply works to prevent unacceptable impacts on groundwater dependent ecosystems, groundwater quality, aquifer integrity, and groundwater levels at the local scale.
- Section 3 of Schedule I details the process and criteria for determining the circumstances in which limits on the rate of extraction of groundwater from works would be applied to prevent unacceptable impacts on groundwater-dependent ecosystems, groundwater quality, aquifer integrity, and groundwater levels at the local scale.
- Part 10 of the Water Sharing Plan for the NSW GAB Shallow Groundwater Sources 2020 (Schedule A) sets the rules for managing the trade of groundwater entitlements within and between the SDL resource units.
- The Minister for Water may grant a water supply work approval subject to conditions, as provided in sections 95 and 100 of the WMA 2000.
- Section 97 (2) of the WMA 2000 provides that the Minister for Water may only grant a water supply work approval if satisfied that adequate arrangements are in place to
ensure that no more than minimal harm will be done to any water source, or its dependent ecosystems, as a consequence of the construction or use of the proposed water supply work

- Under section 102 of the WMA 2000, conditions on a water supply work approval may be imposed or varied at any time the Minister for Water thinks fit. These conditions may limit the volume or rate of extraction from a water supply work approval if the Minister considers appropriate

- Section 107 of the WMA 2000 provides for the amendment of approvals

- s.324 (2) of the WMA 2000 authorises the Minister for Water to direct that, within a specified area and for a specified period, the taking of water from that aquifer, or from any other aquifer that is above, below or adjacent to that aquifer, is prohibited, or is subject to specified restrictions, as the case requires to maintain or protect water levels in an aquifer, maintain pressure, or to ensure pressure recovery in an aquifer or to protect groundwater-dependent ecosystems

- The Access Licence Dealings Principles Order 2004 sets out the principles in relation to assessment of dealings associated with water access licences, and in particular specifies that dealings should:
  - not adversely affect environmental water and water-dependent ecosystems
  - be consistent with any strategies to maintain or enhance water quality
  - not increase commitments to take water from water sources or parts of water sources above sustainable levels
  - not adversely affect geographical and other features of Indigenous significance.

For the purpose of section 10.28 of the Basin Plan, this Plan specifies PEW and associated rules and arrangements relating to planned environmental water that are largely unchanged from those that were in place under state water management arrangements on 23 November 2012. The setback distance from GDEs for basic landholder rights bores has been reduced from 200m to 100m in all Groundwater Source areas, and water level triggers for local impact management have been adjusted. The mapped extent of GDEs has increased. As such, there has been no 'net' reduction in PEW provisions.

For the purpose of section 10.26(1) and 10.26(2) of the Basin Plan, sections 6.1.1, 6.2.1 – 6.2.2 and Table 6-2 in the Risk Assessment (Schedule D) demonstrate that the long-term water plan relevant to the NSW GAB Shallow area provides for environmental watering that relates to the surface water component of the environmental watering requirements of groundwater dependent priority environmental assets and ecosystem functions, and that regard was had to the most recent version of that plan. The provisions in the long-term water plans are given effect by the respective surface water WRP.
4.1.2 Register of Held Environmental Water (HEW)

HEW represents a group of licences that are committed to the environment at any one time. This group of licences reserve water from the consumptive pool, in addition to PEW, specifically for environmental water purposes or delivery. HEW, as a water access entitlement, may be available to trade (where permitted) on the temporary market. HEW is commonly held by entities such as the CEWH and OEH.

For the purpose of 10.09(2) and 10.09(3) of the Basin Plan, Department of Planning, Industry and Environment is responsible for the establishment and maintenance of a published register of held environmental water in the NSW GAB Shallow WRPA that records:

- the characteristics of held environmental water in the WRP area (for example, quantity, licence category, licence type)
- who holds that water.

This register is available online (ewp.water.dpi.nsw.gov.au/ewr/main/erShSearchEWL).

At the commencement of this Plan, there are no HEW access licences in the NSW GAB Shallow WRPA.

4.2 Priority environmental assets dependent on groundwater, including surface water connectivity

The NSW GAB Shallow WRP has had regard to the protection of watering requirements for environmental assets dependent on groundwater (GDEs). GDE mapping has been undertaken to support WRP risk assessments and Long Term Water Plans (LTWPs) and to inform the development of WRPs and WSP updates. This mapping work includes GDEs based on vegetation types with a high probability of groundwater dependency. It has also been assumed that any river that has a baseflow component of its flow regime has some groundwater dependency (unless the underlying groundwater source is disconnected). These base flow assets have also been identified in the LTWP.

An ecological value has been assigned to the identified GDEs based on the High Ecological Value Aquatic Ecosystems (HEVAE) framework. The GDE HEVAE methods have direct alignment with Schedules 8 and 9 of the Basin Plan.

A map of the high probability, very high and high ecological value vegetation GDEs and associated Ramsar/DIWA wetlands considered as key environmental assets form part of the Water Sharing Plan for the NSW Great Artesian Basin Shallow Alluvial Groundwater Sources 2019 (GDE022_Version 1, reproduced in Figure 4.1).
Figure 4-1. High priority groundwater dependent ecosystems in the NSW GAB Shallow WRPA

**Key Ecological Assets (Surat)**
- Macquarie Marshes
- Narran Lakes
- Gwydir Wetlands
- Culgoa River Floodplain
- Patches of very high and high ecological value

**Key Ecological Values (Surat)**
- Thirteen groundwater dependent woodland forests and wetlands including black box, coolibah, lignum, yellow box and river red gum
- Two non woody wetlands

**Key Ecological Assets (Central/Warrego)**
- Yantabulla Swamp
- Paroo River Wetlands
- Peery Lakes
- Deadmans Swamp
- Patches of very high and high ecological value

**Key Ecological Values (Central/Warrego)**
- Eleven groundwater dependent woodland forests and wetlands including black box, lignum, river red gum and coolibah
- Four Non Woody Wetlands

The WSP contains provisions for the protection of GDEs by providing protection from impacts of extraction via setback distances for new bores. The WMA 2000 also provides for the Minister for Water to take action to limit or prohibit extraction from specific works (bores) or works in a specified area to protect GDEs and instream values.

Management of extraction within the LTAAELs and SDLs is also a primary means of providing protection to GDEs. These limits are determined with reference to historic records of use, groundwater levels, rainfall and gain and loss of connected streams. Groundwater availability is maintained in the long term for GDEs and instream ecological values, and for ongoing extraction.
for economic and social purposes. The WSP rules protect all water in excess of the LTAAELs and SDLs in the long term.

Risk assessments have been undertaken to consider the risks of insufficient water being available for the environment including GDEs and instream ecological values. The risk assessment outcomes for potential risks to GDEs associated with groundwater extraction causing drawdown were nil, low and medium in the NSW GAB Shallow WRPA.

The strategies to address these risk outcomes are shown in Table 8.7 of the Risk Assessment (Schedule D). These strategies are largely rules included in the WSP designed to protect GDEs and instream ecological values including maintaining groundwater and surface water connectivity. These rules include distance rules to minimise the impact of the location of new bores, account rules for managing access licences, and rules limiting the availability of water to ensure compliance with LTAAELs and SDLs.

For the purpose of section 10.17 no rules are specified in this Plan to provide rules for the management of solely surface water-dependent priority environmental assets and priority ecosystem functions.

For the purpose of section 10.18, 10.19 and 10.22 of the Basin Plan:
- the High-Priority Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems Map (GDE022_Version 1) referred to in clause 4(4) of the WSP (Schedule A) specifies the priority environmental assets and priority ecosystem functions that depend on groundwater, including hydrologically connected surface water systems, in the WRPA (GDEs and instream ecological values).
- Table 3.1 of this Plan and Section 6 of the Risk Assessment (Schedule D) shows regard has been had to the necessity for rules to manage the risks to GDEs and instream ecological values in the WRPA.
- The provisions listed for accreditation in sections 4.1.1 and 2.2 of this Plan ensure that the operation of the Plan does not compromise the meeting of environmental watering requirements of GDEs, instream ecological values, and other surface water priority environmental assets and priority ecosystem functions that may also be dependent on groundwater in the WRPA. These include:
  o Rules that limit the average annual rates of extraction from each SDL resource unit (groundwater source)
  o Restrictions on the location of new works to minimise impacts on GDEs and instream ecological values
  o The process for determining the circumstances in which limits on the rate of extraction of groundwater from works would be applied to prevent unacceptable impacts on groundwater-dependent ecosystems and instream ecological values at the local scale
  o The statutory mechanisms for applying limits on the rate of extraction of groundwater
- Tables 8-3 and 8-1 of the Risk Assessment (Schedule D) explain why a risk is tolerable, or cannot be addressed by the water resource plan in a manner commensurate with the level of risk.

### 4.3 Productive base of groundwater

The sustainable management of groundwater in these SDL resource units ensures the ongoing viability of the groundwater sources. The *Water Sharing Plan for the NSW Great Artesian Basin Shallow Groundwater Sources 2019* establishes an LTAAEL for each groundwater source (or
equivalent SDL resource unit) and manages extraction within these. LTAAELs, and provisions for management of extraction within these, have been developed to ensure the long term availability of water for productive use generally, and to protect high priority uses such as for critical human water needs. They also have regard to acceptable impacts on the connected surface water and groundwater resources. The management of extraction to these limits will ensure these hydraulic relationships are maintained within acceptable limits.

In addition, section 324(2) of the WMA 2000 authorises the Minister for Water to direct that, within a specified area and for a specified period, the taking of water these aquifers, or from any other aquifer that is above, below or adjacent to these aquifers, is prohibited, or is subject to specified restrictions, as the case requires to:

- maintain or protect water levels in an aquifer, or
- maintain, protect or improve water quality in an aquifer, or
- prevent land subsidence or compaction in an aquifer, or
- protect groundwater-dependent ecosystems, and
- maintain pressure, or to ensure pressure recovery, in an aquifer.

For the purpose of section 10.20 and 10.22 of the Basin Plan:

- There are no non-renewable groundwater resources in the NSW GAB Shallow WRPA.
- Table 3-1 of this Plan identifies the level of risk of structural damage to aquifers in the WRPA.
- Sections 4.3 – 4.3.1 and 4.3.2 of the Risk Assessment (Schedule D) shows regard has been had to the necessity for rules to manage the risk to the structural integrity of the aquifers in the WRPA.
- Sections 3.3.1 – 3.3.2, 4.4 – 4.4.1 and 4.4.2, 4.6 – 4.6.1 and 4.7 – 4.7.1 of the Risk Assessment (Schedule D) shows regard has been had to the necessity for rules to manage the risk to hydraulic relationship between groundwater and surface water systems, between groundwater systems, and within groundwater systems.
- The provisions listed for accreditation in sections 4.1.1 and 2.2 ensure that the operation of the plan does not compromise overall structural integrity of the aquifers and overall hydraulic relationship in the WRPA. These include:
  - Rules that limit the average annual rates of extraction from each SDL resource unit
  - Restrictions on the location of new works to manage water level or pressure declines
  - The process for determining the circumstances in which limits on the rate of extraction of groundwater from works would be applied to prevent unacceptable impacts on water levels or pressures at a local scale.
  - The statutory mechanisms for applying limits on the rate of extraction of groundwater.
- Tables 8-3 and 8-1 of the Risk Assessment (Schedule D) explain why a risk is tolerable, or cannot be addressed by the water resource plan in a manner commensurate with the level of risk.
4.4 Cultural connections to groundwater and retention of current level of protection of Indigenous values and uses

Aboriginal values and uses of groundwater provide a cultural connection to land and First Nation people are acknowledged as the first managers and carers of this natural resource.

‘First Nations Peoples have rights and a moral obligation to care for water under their law and customs. These obligations connect across communities and language groups, extending to downstream communities, throughout catchments and over connected aquifer and groundwater systems.’

Various state instruments and policies apply to the protection cultural connections to groundwater. Provisions for groundwater for cultural purposes are implemented through water sharing plans in NSW. Table 4.1 summarises the key provisions in the protection and development of Aboriginal peoples’ groundwater values and uses in the WRPA.

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Relevant NSW Legislation/Regulation</th>
<th>Where Implemented</th>
<th>Changes as a result of WRP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>s.5 (2) (e) of WMA 2000</td>
<td>Specified in Part 2 of the Water Sharing Plan for the NSW Great Artesian Basin Shallow Groundwater Sources 2019</td>
<td>Improved Water Sharing Plan for the NSW Great Artesian Basin Shallow Groundwater Sources 2019 Part 9 Clause 38 also applies rules for water supply works near groundwater dependent culturally significant areas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schedule 4(16) of WMA 2000</td>
<td>Land vested in an Aboriginal Land Council declared as exempt from the payment of rates and fees</td>
<td>Retained from pre WRP arrangements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s.55 of the WMA 2000</td>
<td>Native Title basic landholder rights established under s.55 of the WMA 2000 provides for any water access as determined in the area under Native Title Act 1993 (Cth) Part 5 of the Water Sharing Plan for the NSW Great Artesian Basin Shallow Groundwater Sources 2019</td>
<td>Retained from pre WRP arrangements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61(1)(a) of the WMA 2000</td>
<td>An application may be made for specific purpose access licences (subcategory “Aboriginal cultural”), for Aboriginal cultural purposes Part 7 of the Water Sharing Plan for the NSW Great Artesian Basin Shallow Groundwater Sources 2019</td>
<td>Retained from pre WRP arrangements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s.2(8) of the Access Licence Dealing Principles Order 2004</td>
<td>Dealings (trade) should not affect geographical and other features of Indigenous significance.</td>
<td>Retained from pre WRP arrangements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The NSW Water Management (General) Regulation 2011 where permitted to be applied for.</td>
<td>The NSW Water Management (General) Regulation 2011 (Schedule 3) establishes (of relevance to this Plan) Aboriginal commercial, Aboriginal cultural, and Aboriginal community development subcategories of access licences</td>
<td>Retained from pre WRP arrangements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NSW Water Management (General) Regulation 2011, cl.24</td>
<td>Application for most water management works approvals must be advertised in a newspaper circulating among such Aboriginal communities as could be affected by the granting of such an approval</td>
<td>Retained from pre WRP arrangements</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The objectives in Water Sharing Plans have been improved to ensure protections for Aboriginal values and uses are aligned with practical strategies and quantifiable performance indicators.

For the purpose of section 10.55 of the Basin Plan, this Plan provides for a level of protection of Aboriginal values and Aboriginal uses in the NSW GAB Shallow WRPA that is, at a minimum, equal to that which existed under NSW water management arrangements prior to this Plan, as shown in Table 4-1.

Aboriginal people in the Basin consider water for the environment to be crucially important to their current and future social, environmental, spiritual, economic and cultural wellbeing, (MDBA, 2016, p.29). Work undertaken establishes ‘direct, causal relationships between the availability of environmental water and Aboriginal socio-cultural life’.

This Plan, in particular the environmental water management aspects outlined above, recognise the ‘essential relationship between [water for the environment] and cultural and spiritual life’ (MDBA, 2016, p.36). The PEW and HEW provisions maintain pre-Plan environmental protection and therefore pre-Plan Indigenous values and uses associated with environmental values. This ensures the ongoing replenishment of cultural groundwater flows and flowpaths protecting the integrity of the groundwater resource. In addition, the identification and protection of significant GDEs enhances existing provisions for groundwater dependent culturally significant sites.

It is important to recognise that ‘there is a risk that environmental watering, which benefits Country, is confused with Cultural Water, a different water allocation additional to environmental water and necessary for cultural use as determined by Aboriginal Nations’, (MDBA, 2016, p.36).

For the purpose of section 10.54 of the Basin Plan, this Plan will have regard to the views of Aboriginal people with respect to cultural flows by including Appendices A to O of Schedule C (Consultation Information) and specific objectives and outcomes for Aboriginal people as specified in section 1.3.1 of the WRP.

In order to improve Indigenous outcomes associated with water there is a need for genuine consultation with traditional owners and Aboriginal people and organisations across NSW. The NSW Government is committed to engaging genuinely with Aboriginal people.

The consultation undertaken as part of the development of the WRPs is the first step in an ongoing process that will work with traditional owners and Aboriginal people and organisations to achieve the following outcomes around Indigenous water objectives:

- enhance cultural flows, economic opportunities and access to water entitlements
- seek shared benefits by using water allocated for environmental and consumptive purposes to deliver cultural benefits where synergies exist
- acknowledge water is critical to the health and wellbeing of communities
- enable access to Country

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3 Our water, our life: An Aboriginal study in the northern basin Source: Licensed from the Murray–Darling Basin Authority under a Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 Australia Licence, October 2016.
• embed Aboriginal participation, partnerships and communication into water management and government decision making.

Where appropriate Department of Planning, Industry and Environment will work with traditional owners and Aboriginal people and organisations and adopt the processes developed in the *A Pathway to Cultural Flows in Australia*\(^4\) and *Cultural Flows—A guide for First Nations*\(^5\).

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\(^4\) Murray Lower Darling Rivers Indigenous Nations (MLDRIN), Northern Basin Aboriginal Nations (NBAN) & North Australian Indigenous Land and Sea Management Alliance (NAILSMA), 2018

\(^5\) Murray Lower Darling Rivers Indigenous Nations (MLDRIN), Northern Basin Aboriginal Nations (NBAN) & North Australian Indigenous Land and Sea Management Alliance (NAILSMA), 2017
5 Take for consumptive use

This section includes the following components of the Basin Plan:
- 10.08 Water access rights must be identified
- 10.10 Annual determination of water permitted to be taken
- 10.11 Rules for take including water allocation rules
- 10.12 Matters relating to accounting for water
- 10.15 Actual take
- 10.23 Types of interception activities
- 10.24 Monitoring impact of interception activities
- 10.25 Actions to be taken regarding interception activities
- 10.36 Tradability of access rights
- 10.37 Trade within a groundwater SDL resource unit
- 10.38 Trade between groundwater SDL resource units
- 10.39 Trade between groundwater and surface water
- 10.51 Measures in response to extreme events

Figure 5-1 shows the NSW approach to determining the amount of water available to be taken in the NSW GAB Shallow WRPA, and how that take will be managed within the SDLs set by the Basin Plan. The elements of this approach are discussed in this section, with reference to the Chapter 10 Basin Plan requirements.
5.1 Water access rights

5.1.1 Identifying water access rights

Water access rights in the NSW GAB Shallow WRPA are enabled under the WMA 2000, and include access licences (known as ‘take from groundwater’ under the Basin Plan) and basic landholder rights (known as ‘take under basic rights’ under the Basin Plan).

Take from groundwater is associated with access licences issued in the NSW GAB Shallow WRPA. Entitlements are specified on the access licences, either as a volume in megalitres per year (ML/yr) for local water utility access licences and domestic and stock access licences, or as ‘unit shares’ in the resource made available for all other categories of access licence.

Take under basic rights in the NSW GAB Shallow WRPA is a right conferred under Part 1 of Chapter 3 of the WMA 2000 to take water for domestic use and stock watering, or in the exercise of native title rights, without the need for an access licence. The extraction permitted under this form of take is that required to satisfy the right. Volumes (in ML/yr) attributed to take under basic rights in this Chapter are estimates only.

Section 5(3) of the WMA 2000 gives priority of access for basic landholder rights over all categories of access licences. Section 58(1)(a) of the WMA 2000 gives priority to local water utility access licences and domestic and stock access licences over all other categories of access licences.

Total take, at the commencement of this Plan, for each form of take in each SDL resource unit in the NSW GAB Shallow WRPA is identified in Table 5-1.

For the purpose of section 10.08(1) of the Basin Plan, Table 5-1 identifies all forms of take and classes of water access rights, and their characteristics, in the NSW GAB Shallow WRPA at the commencement of this Plan, and no additional forms of take apply to the SDL resource units.

It is not appropriate to identify the number of water access rights in the NSW GAB Shallow WRPA as the numbers may change as a result of consolidation, subdivision or cancellation of water access rights provided for under NSW legislation.

Take from groundwater may change if, for example:

- a local water utility access licence volume is increased or decreased as provided for in the WMA 2000
- access licences are cancelled as provided for in the WMA 2000
- access licences are granted as provided for in the WMA 2000
- a ‘dealing’ under the WMA changes the relative volumes or shares of access licences.

Take under basic rights may change if, for example:

- there is subdivision of land overlying an aquifer, in the case of domestic and stock basic rights
- native title rights are determined under the Native Title Act 1993 (Cth), in the case of Native Title basic landholder rights.

Note that any ‘interception’ of groundwater (excluding interception from commercial plantations) requires an access licence and is managed in the same way as take from groundwater.
### Table 5-1. Identification of water access rights in the NSW GAB Shallow SDL resource units

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Basin Plan requirement s10.08(1)(a),(b)</th>
<th>Basin Plan requirement s10.08(1)(c)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total amount issued or estimated to each class</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Form of Take</strong></td>
<td><strong>Class of Water Access Right</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Take from groundwater</td>
<td>Local Water Utility Access Licence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Aquifer Access Licence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Domestic and Stock Access Licence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Take under basic rights</td>
<td>Basic Landholder Rights - Domestic and Stock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Basic Landholder Rights - Native Title</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Conditions on the exercise of the Water Access Right**
  - As specified under Part 11 of the *Water Sharing Plan for NSW GAB Shallow Groundwater Sources 2019*
  - As imposed by the WMA 2000 (ss 63, 66, 66A and 67) or regulation as provided for in Part 5 of Chapter 3 of the WMA 2000
  - Limited statutory right under s.52 of the WMA 2000. Subject to any further restrictions as imposed by ss.324, 331 or 336B of the WMA 2000
  - Statutory right under s.55 of the WMA 2000
5.1.2 Complying with the conditions of water access rights

The WMA 2000 (s.17, s.66 and s.67) enables NSW water sharing plans to include provisions that impose conditions on access licences and water supply work approvals. These conditions specify the particular circumstances under which water access rights may be used.

The Water Sharing Plan for the NSW GAB Shallow Groundwater Sources 2020 sets out the conditions to be imposed on all access licences in the NSW GAB Shallow WRPA.

Section 66 (1AA) and Part 5 of Chapter 3 of the WMA 2000 also provide for conditions to be imposed on access licences and approvals by regulation. Part 10 of the Water Management (General) Regulation 2018 imposes conditions relating to metering equipment and logbooks.

Under s.60A and s.91B of the WMA 2000, it is an offence to operate in breach of a condition imposed by a water sharing plan. Significant penalties can apply to such offences.

For the purpose of section 10.08(2) and 10.08(1)(c) of the Basin Plan:
Table 5-1 identifies the conditions that are required to be imposed on access licences and water supply work approvals in the NSW GAB Shallow WRPA.

Section 60A of the WMA 2000 makes it an offence to take water without, or otherwise than authorised by, an access licence. This includes any contravention of any condition of the access licence.

Section 91B of the WMA 2000 makes it an offence to use water supply work without, or otherwise than as authorised by, a water supply work approval. This includes any contravention of any condition of the approval.

5.2 Long-term average sustainable diversion limits (SDLs)

5.2.1 SDL relationships

In the NSW GAB Shallow WRPA, the three SDL resource units specified under the Basin Plan equate to three of the four Groundwater Sources specified in the Water Sharing Plan for the NSW Great Artesian Basin Shallow Groundwater Sources 2019. One groundwater source, the GAB Central Shallow – North Western, lies outside of the WRPA.

The SDL for each SDL resource unit is specified in Schedule 4 to the Basin Plan. For the NSW GAB Shallow SDL resource units, the SDLs are equivalent to the long-term average annual extraction limits (LTAAELs) for the equivalent groundwater sources specified in the Water Sharing Plan for the NSW GAB Shallow Groundwater Sources 2020.

Table 5-2 shows these fundamental relationships between key elements of the Basin Plan and the Water Sharing Plan for the NSW GAB Shallow Groundwater Sources 2020 and the initial SDLs for each SDL resource unit.
Table 5-2. Relationship between the Basin Plan and Water Sharing Plan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SDL resource unit</th>
<th>SDL</th>
<th>Groundwater Source</th>
<th>LTAAEL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NSW GAB Surat Shallow</td>
<td>15.5 GL/yr</td>
<td>GAB Surat Shallow</td>
<td>15,500 ML/yr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NSW GAB Warrego Shallow</td>
<td>33.4 GL/yr</td>
<td>GAB Warrego Shallow</td>
<td>33,400 ML/yr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NSW GAB Central Shallow</td>
<td>8.83 GL/yr</td>
<td>GAB Central Shallow - MDB</td>
<td>8,830 ML/yr</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.2.2 SDL adjustments

Sections 7.25 and 7.26 of the Basin Plan provide for adjustment to an SDL as a result of improvements in information relating to the groundwater resources of the SDL resource unit.

5.3 Annual actual take (AAT)

5.3.1 General overview

The AAT for each SDL resource unit is the sum of the quantity of water that is taken for consumptive use in a water year in that SDL resource unit.

AAT can be considered as the total volume of groundwater extracted annually, and is used when assessing compliance with the SDL over time.

5.3.2 Determining actual take

In the NSW GAB Surat Shallow, NSW GAB Warrego Shallow and NSW GAB Central Shallow SDL resource units, the volume of take from groundwater in any water year under local water utility, domestic and stock, and aquifer access licences is measured, as outlined in section 1.1 of Schedule I.

Take under basic rights pursuant to domestic and stock basic landholder rights in each SDL resource unit in the NSW GAB Shallow WRPA is estimated as being the total amount of water specified in clause 20 of the WSP. An area-based method was used to specify these volumes. The details of this method are specified in section 1.2 of Schedule I.

Water may be taken from the WRPA in the exercise of native title rights in accordance with the *Native Title Act 1993* (Cth). At the commencement of this Plan, the native title determination for the Barkandji Traditional Owners #8 (Parts A and B, National Native Title Tribunal references NCD2015/001 and NCD2017/001) applies in relation to areas of the GAB Central Shallow and GAB Warrego Shallow SDL resource unit, as shown in the map at Appendix 3 to the WSP. Further details are provided in section 1.3 of Schedule I.

A summary of methods used to determine AAT for each type of take in each SDL resource unit areas is shown in Table 5-3.
Table 5-3. Forms of take from groundwater in the NSW GAB Shallow WRPA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SDL resource unit</th>
<th>Form of take</th>
<th>Class of water access right</th>
<th>Take determination method</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NSW GAB Surat Shallow</td>
<td>Take from groundwater</td>
<td>Local Water Utility, Domestic and Stock &amp; Aquifer Access Licences</td>
<td>Measured and estimated in accordance with policy and practices outlined in section 1.1 of Schedule I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NSW GAB Warrego Shallow</td>
<td>Take under basic rights</td>
<td>Basic Landholder Right- Domestic and Stock</td>
<td>Estimated in accordance with method outlined in section 1.2 of Schedule I as volume specified in clause 18 of the Water Sharing Plan for the NSW GAB Shallow Groundwater Sources 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NSW GAB Central Shallow</td>
<td>Take under basic rights</td>
<td>Basic Landholder Right - Native Title</td>
<td>Estimated in accordance with process outlined in section 1.3 of Schedule I.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For the purpose of section 10.15(1), 10.15 (2) and 10.15(3) of the Basin Plan:
- Annual actual take will be determined at the end of each water accounting period in accordance with Table 5-3 and as detailed in section 1 of Schedule I.
- Where the method for the determination of annual actual take is estimated, it is consistent with the method in this WRP for the determination of annual permitted take under s10.10(1) of the Basin Plan.
- The components of each form of take listed in Table 5-3 will be added together to determine the volume that is reported as annual actual take for each form of take.

At the commencement of this Plan there are no water entitlements associated with an access licence used for environmental purposes (held environmental water) in these groundwater sources.

For the purposes of section 10.15(4) and 10.12(3), 10.12(1)(d), 10.12(1)(h) and 10.10(3) of the Basin Plan:
- If any current or future held or acquired environmental water in an SDL resource unit of this WRPA is disposed of and then used for consumptive use, that use will be determined in accordance with the take method specified in Table 5-3 and section 1 of Schedule I for the take type and class of water access right and included in the AAT.
- Water sourced from the Great Artesian Basin cannot be released into and taken from these SDL resource units, and as a consequence the method does not need to consider releases to/take from the GAB.

5.4 Annual permitted take (APT)

5.4.1 Difference between APT and Available Water Determinations (AWDs)

The Basin Plan defines the APT as the sum of the maximum quantity of water that could be taken in each SDL resource unit in a water year. It is determined retrospectively at the end of a water year.
APT can be seen as an annual expression of an SDL as it forms the benchmark against which AAT will be compared for the purpose of assessing compliance with the SDLs over time.

APT differs from available water determinations (AWDs), made under section 59 of the WMA 2000, which are applied at the commencement of a water year in each groundwater source. AWDs are one mechanism by which take can be managed or adjusted to comply with the SDLs and LTAAELs.

5.4.2 APT methods
The Basin Plan requires NSW to establish a suitable method for determining the APT. NSW proposes to use a simple method for determining APT in the NSW GAB Shallow SDL resource units shown as outlined in Table 5-4. This simple method defines the APT for take under basic rights, and for take from groundwater, to be equal to the proportion of SDL component attributable to each form of take.
### Table 5-4. APT methods and their application

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Take</th>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Where applied</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Simple Take under basic rights</td>
<td>APT equals the volume for the relevant SDL resource unit specified in Division 2 of Part 5 of the <em>Water Sharing Plan for the NSW GAB Shallow Groundwater Sources 2020</em></td>
<td>NSW GAB Surat Shallow</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NSW GAB Warrego Shallow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NSW GAB Central Shallow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Take from groundwater</td>
<td>APT equals the volume for the relevant SDL resource unit specified in clause 23 of the <em>Water Sharing Plan for the NSW GAB Shallow Groundwater Sources 2020</em> minus the volumes for the relevant SDL resource unit specified in Division 2 of Part 5 of the <em>Water Sharing Plan for the NSW GAB Shallow Groundwater Sources 2020</em></td>
<td>NSW GAB Surat Shallow</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NSW GAB Warrego Shallow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NSW GAB Central Shallow</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
For the purpose of section 10.10 of the Basin Plan:

- Table 5-4 sets out the method for determining the annual permitted take for each SDL resource unit in the NSW GAB Shallow WRPA, and for each form of take.
- The maximum quantity of water that this Plan permits to be taken for take under basic rights during a water accounting period is the annual permitted take.
- Subject to the operation of Parts 6 and 8 of the Water Sharing Plan for the NSW GAB Shallow Groundwater Sources 2020, the maximum quantity of water that this Plan permits to be taken from groundwater during a water accounting period for each SDL resource unit in the NSW GAB Shallow WRPA is the annual permitted take.
- A simple annual permitted take method applies to all forms of take in all SDL resource units in the NSW GAB Shallow WRPA, being SDL resource units where there is a relatively low level of actual take compared to the SDL. This simple annual permitted take method:
  o will result in meeting the SDL if applied over a repeat of the historical climate conditions, and
  o has an appropriate level of regard to the availability of water resources.
- Section 2.1 of Schedule I describes how the matters in subsection 10.12(1) of the Basin Plan have been accounted for in determining the APT method.
- NSW does not intend for the APT method to account for any other matters.
- At the time of making this WRP, the SDLs for the NSW GAB Shallow SDL resource units are not affected by any adjustment under s.23B of the Water Act 2007 (Cth), and as such subsection 10.10(5) of the Basin Plan is not relevant. Any future amendment under s23B will cause a review of this WRP.

5.5 SDL Compliance

5.5.1 SDL compliance method

Division 3 of Chapter 6 of the Basin Plan establishes the method for determining compliance with the SDL within each SDL resource unit.

At the completion of a water year, the AAT and the APT will be determined, as outlined in sections 5.3 and 5.4 of this Plan, and these values will be recorded in a ‘register of take’. Under the Basin Plan, there is non-compliance with a SDL for a groundwater SDL resource unit in a water accounting period ending on or before 30 June 2028 if:

- From 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2028, the sum of the AAT from the water accounting periods since 1 July 2019 exceeds the sum of the APT from the water accounting periods since 1 July 2019 plus 20% of the SDL for that SDL resource unit, and NSW does not have a ‘reasonable excuse’ for the excess.

- After 30 June 2028, the AAT averaged over the proceeding 10-year period is greater than the APT averaged over the same time period, and NSW does not have a ‘reasonable excuse’ for the excess.

Grounds for a reasonable excuse are set out in the Basin Plan and cover where the excess debit results from the operation of this Plan or other circumstances beyond NSW control.

SDL compliance will be assessed in accordance Chapter 6, Part 4 of the Basin Plan and the MDBA Sustainable Diversion Limit Reporting and Compliance Framework (in prep). Where a
finding of ‘non-compliant’ or ‘compliant with a reasonable excuse’ is made, the Water Act 2007 (Cth) would require NSW to ‘make good’ by advising actions it proposes take to rectify the situation and ensure future SDL compliance. Make good actions could range from improving methods for determining permitted take to triggering a ‘growth in use response’ under the Water Sharing Plan for the NSW GAB Shallow Groundwater Sources 2020 to comply with the SDLs.

5.5.2 Ensuring SDL compliance

The primary tools for ensuring SDL compliance are specified in the Water Sharing Plan for the NSW GAB Shallow Groundwater Sources 2020. This WSP provides for:

- the calculation of current levels of annual extraction (AAT) from each SDL resource unit
- the assessment of extractions against the SDLs, consistent with the Basin Plan requirements discussed above
- measures to ensure compliance with the SDL over the medium term, consistent with the Basin Plan requirements discussed above.

For the purpose of section 10.11 of the Basin Plan, Parts 6 and 8 of the Water Sharing Plan for the NSW GAB Shallow Groundwater Sources 2020 specify the limits to take of groundwater from the NSW GAB Shallow SDL resource units and provisions to ensure compliance with these limits. These ensure that, as far practicable, the quantity of water actually taken from each SDL resource unit for consumptive use in a water accounting period beginning on or after 1 July 2019 does not (after making any adjustments for the disposal or acquisition of held environmental water) exceed the unit’s annual permitted take for the period.

5.6 Interception activities

In the groundwater context, the Basin Plan identifies mining activities, including coal seam gas mining, and commercial plantations as types of interception activities that may have the potential to significantly impact on the groundwater resources of a water resource plan area.

In NSW, the impacts of mining and coal seam gas activities are assessed under the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979. If approved, these developments are conditioned to mitigate impacts on water and related resources. As part of the development approval process, proponents must assess not only their process requirements for water take, but also the impact the activity may have on the quantity of water in all water sources. This includes impacts on immediate or adjacent groundwater sources both directly and indirectly via interception or recharge and/or inducing groundwater flows. Access licences under the WMA 2000 must be obtained for any impacts on the quantity of water in immediate or nearby water sources. In most of the Basin, including the NSW GAB Shallow WRPA where no additional licences can be granted, these must be obtained via the market. As such, these activities are no different to any other type of groundwater take and are considered outside of the ‘interception’ construct of the Basin Plan.

An assessment of the risk of a growth in mining intercepting recharge and impacting groundwater resources and dependent ecosystems has been undertaken and is addressed in sections 5.8 and 6.8 of the Risk Assessment (Schedule D). The results in the overall risk of growth in mining and coal seam gas activities impacting aquifer users, GDEs and groundwater-dependent instream ecological values is low based on regions identified in the Bioregional
Assessments Program. These assessments target regions with significant coal deposits and focus on those regions that are subject to significant existing or anticipated mining activity and on those areas identified by governments through the National Partnership Agreement on Coal Seam Gas and Large Coal Mining Development.

An assessment of the risk of growth in plantation forestry intercepting recharge and impacting on groundwater resources and dependent ecosystems has been undertaken and is addressed in Section 5.7 and 6.4 of the Risk Assessment (Schedule D). Combining the likelihood and consequence ratings, the results in the overall risk of growth in plantation forestry impacting aquifer users, GDEs and groundwater-dependent instream ecological values is nil, as there is no predicted increase in plantation area.

For the purpose of section 10.23, 10.24 and 10.25 of the Basin Plan:

- As specified in sections 5.7, 5.8, 6.4 and 6.8 of the Risk Assessment (Schedule D), no types of interception activity were found to have the potential to have a significant impact on water resources in the NSW GAB Shallow WRPA such that they would need to be listed in accordance with section 10.23(2) of the Basin Plan.

- The risks of impacts caused by mining activities are managed by requiring all such activities to hold licences for all take that may otherwise constitute ‘interception’ for the purpose of the Basin Plan.

Given the above, sections 10.24 and 10.25 are not applicable to this Plan.

### 5.7 Trade of water access rights

#### 5.7.1 General Overview

In the context of the WMA 2000, ‘trade’ refers to several transactions known as ‘dealings’ that result in a change to one of the fundamental components of an access licence. The type of dealing that an access licence holder may use to affect a ‘trade’ depends on what they are trying to achieve, their existing situation with respect to access licences and approvals and administrative considerations. Table 5-5 summarises the dealings available under different section of the WMA. Note that basic rights cannot be traded, as and such the dealings provision do not apply to this form of access rights.

#### Table 5-5. Dealings under the WMA 2000

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section WMA 2000</th>
<th>Transaction description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>71M</td>
<td>Transfer holder of an access licence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71N</td>
<td>Transfer holder of an access licence for a set term only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71Q</td>
<td>Assignment of share component of an access licence from one access licence to another</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71R</td>
<td>Change of water source of an access licence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71S</td>
<td>Change of an extraction component of an access licence, including change of its location in terms of management zone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71T</td>
<td>Assignment water allocation from one access licence water allocation account to another</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
This Water Resource Plan is subject to the water trading rules in Chapter 12 of the Basin Plan. The Basin Plan has requirements that apply to all trades (dealings). There are also specific rules regarding groundwater trade that only apply when the trade results in a change of location that leads to either a change of water source or a change of management zone. As a result, these rules are only concerned with two dealings: a dealing under 71R of the WMA 2000 (change of water source) or 71S of the WMA 2000 (change of management zone).

5.7.2 Trade within the NSW GAB Shallow WRPA

Dealings that lead to a change in the location of shares or groundwater take are prohibited within the NSW GAB Surat Shallow SDL resource unit.

Conditional trade is permitted between the NSW GAB Warrego Shallow and the NSW GAB Central Shallow SDL resource units.

Dealings that result in trade between a surface water and groundwater source are prohibited in the NSW GAB Shallow WRPA.

For the purpose of sections 10.36, 10.37 and 10.38 of the Basin Plan:
- Trade between 2 locations within a groundwater SDL resource unit is not permitted
- Other than provided for here below, trade between 2 groundwater SDL resource units is not permitted.
- Conditional trade between NSW GAB Warrego Shallow SDL resource unit and the NSW GAB Central Shallow SDL resource unit is permitted in accordance with the requirements of section 12.25 of the Basin Plan as follows:
  - where there exists sufficient hydraulic connectivity between NSW GAB Warrego Shallow and the NSW GAB Central Shallow as described in Section 2.2 of this WRP, and
  - if the trade is consistent with the WMA 2000 and the Access Licence Dealings Principles Order 2004 made under section 71Z of the Act.

For the purpose of sections 10.39 of the Basin Plan, trade between any NSW GAB Shallow SDL resource unit and a surface water SDL resource unit is not permitted.

5.8 Measures in response to extreme events

The Incident Response Guide (IRG) for Groundwater Resource Plan Areas at Schedule E outlines how the groundwater resources in the NSW GAB Shallow WRPA will be managed during an extreme groundwater quantity or quality event in this WRPA. It is consistent with the WMA 2000 relating to managing access to water during severe water shortage or if water quality poses a threat to water uses.

An extreme event in relation to groundwater quantity is defined as an extended period during which replenishment of an SDL resource unit (groundwater source) by all sources (flood flows,
rainfall, river, and through flow) has been below average, and this is putting at risk the ability to access groundwater of sufficient quantity and/or quality for its intended purposes.

An extreme event in relation to groundwater quality is defined generally as a water quality event of an intensity, magnitude and duration that is sufficient to render water acutely toxic or unusable for established local uses and values. In practice this could include diffuse or point source contamination of groundwater, or salination of groundwater as a result of extraction. This may occur if significant extraction of fresh water is occurring near an area of poor quality (saline) groundwater, and this poor quality water is being drawn into the fresh water.

The IRG:

- identifies the critical human and non-human water requirements within the WRPA
- establishes process for progressively introducing more stringent measures to support the highest priority needs as circumstances and the risk relating to accessing suitable groundwater becomes more critical
- details a toolkit of measures for implementation during extreme events, both quality and quantity, based on the criticality level of the event.

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For the purposes of section 10.51 of the Basin Plan:
- Appendix A of Schedule E, *Incident Response Guide (IRG) for Groundwater Resource Plan Areas*, establishes the applicability of the IRG to the NSW GAB Shallow WRP area.
- Section 2 of Schedule E, *Incident Response Guide (IRG) for Groundwater Resource Plan Areas* describes how the groundwater resources of the NSW GAB Shallow WRPA will be managed during an extreme event.
- An ‘extreme dry period’ as defined in the Basin Plan can affect groundwater resources. Section 1.1 of the *Incident Response Guide (IRG) for Groundwater Resource Plan Areas* (Schedule E) explains how ‘an extreme dry period’ is interpreted and accounted for in groundwater resources.
- Section 3 of Schedule E, *Incident Response Guide (IRG) for Groundwater Resource Plan Areas*, sets out the possible operational measures available to manage groundwater resources, including meeting critical human water needs, in the NSW GAB Shallow WRPA during an extreme event.
- Section 4 of Schedule E, *Incident Response Guide (IRG) for Groundwater Resource Plan Areas*, provides for a review process and triggers for that review in relation to determining when a change in management response to an extreme event is required.
- Within the past 50 years, there has been no suspension of any statutory regional water plans that apply to the water resources in the NSW GAB Shallow WRPA.
6 Water quality management

This section includes the following components of the Basin Plan:

- 10.29 Water resource plan to include a water quality management plan (WQM Plan)
- 10.35A WQM Plan to identify the causes, or likely causes of water quality degradation
- 10.35B WQM plan must identify water quality target values for fresh water-dependent ecosystems, irrigation water and water used for recreational purposes.
- 10.35C WQM plan must, if considered desirable, include measures against the effects of elevated levels of salinity and other types of water quality degradation
- 10.35D WQM plan must, if considered desirable, include measures against the effects of elevated levels of salinity and other types of water quality degradation for Western Porous Rock, Gunnedah-Oxley Basin MDB, Sydney Basin MDB and Goulburn-Murray: Sedimentary Plain SDL resource units.

This section focuses on the causes, or likely causes, of water quality degradation and identifies current and future measures to protect and maintain water quality in the NSW GAB Shallow WRPA. For the purpose of this management plan, water quality includes salinity as defined in s 1.07 of the Basin Plan.

Water quality in NSW is managed across many legislative and regulatory instruments by several government Agencies, as outlined in Table 1-3.

For the purpose of section 10.29 of the Basin Plan, a water quality management plan for the NSW GAB Shallow WRPA is attached at F (the WQMP).

The NSW GAB Shallow WRPA is made up of only groundwater SDL resource units (s3.06), therefore it is made in accordance with Part 7 Division 3 – Groundwater (s10.29(b)). Requirements under Division 2 (s10.30 – s10.35) are not relevant in the NSW GAB Shallow WRPA as it applies to surface water SDL resource units.

Water quality in the NSW GAB Shallow water resource plan area varies. An assessment of groundwater quality in each groundwater source is located at NSW GAB Shallow Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP, Schedule F).

Agriculture is the largest user of the NSW Great Artesian Basin shallow groundwater resources, primarily for watering livestock, minor irrigation and domestic use. There is more reliance on other water sources in this geographical area, particularly the reliable, good quality water from the deep Great Artesian Basin aquifers that underlie this groundwater resource plan area. A local water utility access licence exists for the Brewarrina town water supply, however there is no extraction occurring from the NSW GAB Shallow WRPA for that purpose.

There is no quantitative water quality information available for these resource units but it can be inferred from the qualitative information provided in the drillers' bore completion reports that the groundwater is brackish to saline in most areas with occasional low salinity water in isolated pockets near the Macquarie, Barwon, and Gwydir Rivers.

A combination of low hydraulic gradients associated with the low topographic relief of the landscape, low permeability of resource units, low rainfall and high evaporation rates results in the poor quality of the groundwater in these SDL resource units.
Based on data from the NSW Government monitoring bore network, as well as private water supply bores, the groundwater salinity of the shallowest aquifer across the area is shown Figure 6.1.

**Figure 6-1. Groundwater salinity in the NSW Great Artesian Basin shallow aquifer**

For the purpose of section 10.35A of the Basin Plan, Table 3 of the WQMP (Schedule F) identifies causes, or likely causes of water quality degradation in the NSW GAB Shallow WRPA.

Regard has been had to the key causes of water quality degradation identified in Part 2 of Chapter 9 and set out in Schedule 10 of the Basin Plan.

For the purpose of section 10.35B(1) of the Basin Plan, Table 7 of the WQMP (Schedule F) identifies water quality target values that apply to the NSW GAB Shallow water resource plan area. Table 3 of the WQMP (Schedule F) identifies that risks of water quality degradation other than salinity is low in the NSW GAB shallow. Target values for water quality parameters other than salinity have therefore not been identified.

For the purpose of section 10.35B(2)(a) of the Basin Plan, water quality target values for fresh water-dependent ecosystems in Table 7 of the WQMP (Schedule F) specify alternative values to those referred to in s9.16 of the Basin Plan. Therefore, section 10.35B(3) has been applied.

Salinity is used to describe the water quality within the aquifer and the suitability of its use. An alternative salinity target has been adopted to apply to fresh water-dependent ecosystems, as the salinity target listed in Schedule 11 of the Basin Plan is a surface water
salinity target for the purpose of long-term salinity planning (s.9.19).

For the purpose of section 10.35B(2)(b) of the Basin Plan, water quality target values for irrigation water set out in s.9.17 and objective s.9.07 are not required as there are no infrastructure irrigation operators that deliver services in the NSW GAB Shallow water resource plan area.

For the purpose of section 10.35B(2)(c) of the Basin Plan, water quality target values for recreational purposes set out in s.9.18 and objective s.9.07 are not provided as groundwater is not used for recreational purposes in the NSW GAB Shallow WRP area.

Section 6.6 of the Risk Assessment (Schedule D) assesses risks to GDEs to land and waste management practices as low-QAL.

In the absence of comprehensive monitoring, NSW considers the EPA’s risk based licensing and approval system adequately manages the major causes of water quality degradation from major contaminants (other than salinity) entering the groundwater SDL source units and hence adequately mitigates likelihood. Further explanation is provided in Table 11 of the WQMP (Schedule F).

The causes or likely causes of water quality degradation in the NSW GAB Shallow WRPA are documented fully in the WQMP (Schedule F). A summary of measures to address the identified likely causes of water quality degradation is presented below (Table 6-1). These findings align with the Table 8-7 of the Risk Assessment (Schedule D), and include measures that contribute to the achievement of Basin Plan objectives (s9.04–s9.08).

For the purpose of section 10.35C(1) of the Basin Plan:
- regard was had for the need to include measures that support the maintenance of water quality in the NSW GAB Shallow WRPA against the effects of elevated levels of salinity and other types of water quality degradation listed as likely causes of water quality degradation in Table 3 of the WQMP (Schedule F), and to the water quality targets listed in Table 7 of Schedule F
- measures are included in Table 6 of the WQMP (Schedule F)

For the purpose of section 10.35C(2) of the Basin Plan, column 4 of Table 6 of the WQMP (Schedule F) details the relevant provisions in the Water Sharing Plan for the NSW Great Artesian Basin Shallow Groundwater Sources 2019 (Schedule A) and other instruments that:
- specify times, places and rates water can be taken from the NSW GAB Shallow water resource plan area at locations where water quality is at risk of impacts
- limit consumptive water extraction thereby maintaining resource condition limits, supporting the maintenance of salinity levels and other types of water quality degradation
- preserve water for the environment and limit consumptive water extraction to prevent exceedance of resource condition limit

Explanatory text is provided in Table 11 (Schedule F).

Section 3 of Schedule I sets out the process for considering triggers and actions, including for water quality.

For the purpose of section 10.35C(2)(d) of the Basin Plan, NSW currently does not have a water quality monitoring program for groundwater sources. Should a water quality monitoring program be established, a register of monitoring bores for salinity will be
established.

For the purpose of section 10.35C(3) of the Basin Plan:

- Table 6 of the WQMP (Schedule F) identifies measures that support the maintenance of water quality in the NSW GAB Shallow WRPA against the effects of elevated levels of salinity, and other causes of water quality degradation listed in Table 3 of Schedule F. Each measure has been prepared having regard to the water quality targets listed in Table 7 of Schedule F and addresses medium and high risks arising from water quality degradation identified in Table 8-7:R2 of the Risk Assessment (Schedule D).

- The measures identified as ‘A’ in Table 6 in Schedule F are provided for accreditation. Those measures identified as ‘N’ are for information only and are not for accreditation.

- A measure is recommended for accreditation in the WQMP if:
  - level of risk is medium or high;
  - appropriate water quality target values are identified in Section 5 of Schedule F;
  - measure is an action within the scope of the Water Act 2007 and NSW Water Management Act 2000, and
  - the measure is fit-for-purpose and cost effective.

Table 6-1. Summary of water quality objectives and measures to address water quality degradation in the NSW GAB Shallow WRPA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objectives</th>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Water management actions and mechanisms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Manage groundwater salinity by ensuring extraction does not result in a change in the beneficial use category</td>
<td>Limit seasonal drawdown in high risk areas</td>
<td>Manage extraction at water supply works to prevent decline in groundwater levels resulting in poor water quality to maintain reliant GDE vegetation. Set back distance rules to limit drawdown. Set bore extraction limits on production bores in high risk areas to limit drawdown. Temporarily restrict access under the WMA s.324 when there are water shortages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Low Risk</strong></td>
<td>Limit total water extraction (basic rights and groundwater take) within each groundwater source/ SDL resource unit to predetermined sustainable levels</td>
<td>Reserve all water above the long-term average annual extraction limit (LTAAEL) for the environment as PEW. Available Water Determinations (AWD) adjusts extractive use to ensure average annual extraction is managed to the WSP extraction limit. Sustainable Diversion Limits Require all take to be licenced except for BLR or where a policy indicates otherwise. Set bore extraction limits on production bores in high risk areas to limit drawdown. Compliance with individual extraction limits. Compliance with individual extraction limits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Objectives</td>
<td>Measure</td>
<td>Water management actions and mechanisms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade limits or prohibitions between surface water plan areas, water sources, and management zones to manage extraction. Prohibit trade between surface water and groundwater sources.</td>
<td>Ensure bore construction standards are adhered to.</td>
<td>Manage to standards to reduce risk of contact with water of higher salinity, or inflow of surface water contaminants.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manage induced flow from high salinity groundwater.</td>
<td>Reduce induced flow from high salinity groundwater.</td>
<td>Manage assessment criteria considering minimal impacts to aquifer. Temporarily restrict access under the WMA s.324 when there are water shortages, threat to public health or safety, or to manage water for environmental purposes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improve knowledge used to assess risks and evaluate the effectiveness of existing strategies.</td>
<td>Improve knowledge used to assess risks and evaluate the effectiveness of existing strategies.</td>
<td>Reviews resulting from application of risk treatments. Fill knowledge gaps to enable the existing strategies to be reviewed in the future.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manage salinity in connected surface waters</td>
<td>Improve land management practices including the planting of deep-rooted vegetation to reduce rainfall recharge displacing saline groundwater to surface water systems.</td>
<td>No levers within scope of water planning. Natural Resource Management agencies provide advisory services that support and enable landholders to implement improved natural resource and agricultural management practices.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manage nutrients from organic matter, animal waste, fertilisers, wastewater discharges (sewage treatment facilities, septic and stormwater) entering the groundwater SDL resource unit. Knowledge gap All areas Risk rating: Low – QAL</td>
<td>Reducing nutrients entering the water resource is largely related to land, vegetation and natural resource management. Strategies include best management practices for chemical handling and application, cropping practices, runoff management from agricultural land and licence assessment and conditions for onsite and sewage treatment plants.</td>
<td>No levers within scope of water planning to reduce nutrients entering groundwater source. Water sharing plan rules have offset distances from known contamination sites and plumes to limit mobilisation of plume induced from pumping. Natural Resource Management agencies provide advisory services that support and enable landholders to implement improved natural resource and agricultural management practices.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manage pesticides and other contaminants including industrial discharges entering the groundwater SDL</td>
<td>Reducing pesticides and other contaminants from entering the water resource is largely related to land, vegetation and natural resource management. Strategies include best</td>
<td>No levers within scope of water planning to reduce pesticides entering groundwater source. Natural Resource Management agencies provide advisory services that support and enable landholders to implement improved natural resource and agricultural management practices.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Objectives</td>
<td>Measure</td>
<td>Water management actions and mechanisms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| resource unit.                                                            | management practices for chemical handling, application and waste management, runoff management from agricultural land and discharges from industries and mine sites.                                         | Manage known or potential sources of groundwater contamination to limit decline of groundwater quality.  
    Temporarily restrict access under the Water Management Act 2000 (s.324) when there are water shortages, threat to public health or safety, or to manage water for environmental purposes. |
| Knowledge gap All areas                                                   | Reduce microbial contamination to groundwater sources from animal faeces.                                                                                                                                 | No levers within scope of water planning to reduce pathogens entering the groundwater source.  
    Natural Resource Management agencies provide advisory services that support and enable landholders to implement improved natural resource and agricultural management practices. |
| Manage contamination from pathogens entering the groundwater source      | Reduce point and diffuse contamination from discharges from sewage – onsite & sewage treatment facilities.                                                                                              | Manage known or potential sources of groundwater contamination to limit the decline of groundwater quality including assessments during licence approvals and licencing conditions.  
    WSP rules have offset distances from known contamination sites and plumes to limit mobilisation of plume induced from pumping. |
| Knowledge gap All areas                                                   |                                                                                                                                                                                                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                       |

Explanatory text is included in Table 11 (Schedule F) for:

- how measures contribute to the maintenance of water quality against the likely causes identified in Table 3 (Schedule F);
- contribute to meeting the target values listed in Table 7 (Schedule F);
- how the rules contribute to resource condition limits being exceeded.

For the purpose of section 10.35D of the Basin Plan, the NSW GAB Shallow WRPA does not include any of the water resource plan areas listed in this clause, therefore this requirement does not apply in this water resource plan.
7 Measuring and Monitoring

This section includes the following components of the Basin Plan:
10.44 Information relating to measuring take–water access entitlements
10.45 Supporting measuring
10.46 Monitoring water resources.

Several NSW agencies have responsibilities for measuring and monitoring water and related resources, as well as water take.

WaterNSW now takes carriage of monitoring both groundwater levels in the NSW GAB Shallow WRPA, and metered take associated with water access licences.

In the NSW GAB Shallow WRPA there are 31 active monitoring bores at 24 sites. The groundwater level is monitored at 22 sites in NSW GAB Surat Shallow SDL resource unit and two sites in the NSW GAB Warrego Shallow SDL resource unit. The sites are monitored manually every two to six months. There are no monitoring bores in the NSW GAB Central Shallow SDL resource unit.

7.1 Information relating to measuring take

Section 5.3 of this Plan outlines how actual take is measured or estimated for each class of water take on an ongoing basis.

The NSW Government is committed to delivering a robust metering framework across NSW. The NSW Non-Urban Water Metering Policy commenced on 1 December 2018 when metering requirements were included in the Water Management (General) Regulation 2018, and will improve the standard and coverage of non-urban water meters in NSW. This is a commitment under the Water Reform Action Plan released in December 2017.

Under the framework, in the NSW GAB Shallow WRPA, if a water supply work is currently required to be metered or if the water supply work is >199mm diameter, it will require a meter\(^6\). Meters are not required for water supply works that are solely used to take water under basic landholder rights.

By December 2020, users with existing and required meters on works must ensure the meters are either pattern approved and validated by a duly qualified person, or meet requirements for accuracy. All new and replacement meters installed from 1 April 2019 must be pattern-approved and installed by a duly qualified person in accordance with the requirements of Australian Standard 4747 (AS4747). Users will not need to replace existing accurate, well-performing meters if they can demonstrate that the measurement performance of the meter \textit{in situ} is within the limits of error of +/-5% by December 2020. Users will also need to install a data-logger, and tamper-evident seals, if not already installed.

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\(^6\) Or >159mm if two bores are used, >129mm if three bores are used, or >119mm if four bores are used.
For the purpose of section 10.44 of the Basin Plan:

- Table 7-1 shows, in relation to each class of water access right relating to the water resources of the water resource plan area:
  (a) the best estimate of the total long-term annual average quantity of water taken that is measured;
  (b) the best estimate of the total long-term annual average quantity of water taken that is not measured;
  (c) how the quantities under paragraphs (a) and (b) were calculated.

- The proportion of measured take that is done so in accordance with standards for measuring agreed by the Basin States and the Commonwealth is 0% at the commencement of this Plan, as meter verification has not been completed.

For the purpose of sections 10.45 of the Basin Plan:

- Section 101A of the WMA 2000 imposes a mandatory condition on all water supply work approvals requiring metering equipment to be installed, used and properly maintained. Exemptions to this requirement are prescribed in the Water Management (General) Regulation 2018.

- Section 115 of the WMA 2000 provides for the making of regulations to impose mandatory conditions on access licences and approvals in specified circumstances, including in relation to metering equipment and measurement of water flows and reporting of water take.

- The Water Management (General) Amendment (Metering) Regulation 2018 commenced on 1 December 2018 and amends the Water Management (General) Regulation 2018. The new metering requirements will take effect in a staged manner over five years. Requirements for new and replacement meters and faulty meters commence on 1 April 2019. The new metering framework applies to licenced water take (i.e. does not include take under a basic landholder right) where the water taken is able to be measured by a meter.

- All water supply works taking licensed water in identified at-risk groundwater sources, regardless of size are required to be metered. This does not apply to any of the groundwater sources of the NSW GAB Shallow WRPA.

- Regardless of size, all water supply works taking licensed water that currently require a meter, must continue to be metered.

- By December 2020, users with existing and required meters on works must ensure the meters are either pattern approved and validated by a duly qualified person, or meet requirements for accuracy. A data-logger and tamper-evident seals will need to be installed if not already.

- All new and replacement meters installed from 1 April 2019 must be pattern-approved and installed by a duly qualified person in accordance with the requirements of Australian Standard 4747 (AS4747). Data-logger and tamper-evident seals will be required.
Table 7-1: Information relating to measuring take - water access rights

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class of water access right</th>
<th>SDL Resource Unit</th>
<th>Long-term annual average quantity of water taken that is measured (ML)</th>
<th>Long-term annual average quantity of water taken that is not measured (ML)</th>
<th>Calculation method (as specified in Table 5-3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aquifer access licences</td>
<td>NSW GAB Surat Shallow</td>
<td>5,662</td>
<td></td>
<td>Calculated over the period 2011/12 to 2015/16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NSW GAB Warrego Shallow</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NSW GAB Central Shallow</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local water utility access licences</td>
<td>NSW GAB Surat Shallow</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NSW GAB Warrego Shallow</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NSW GAB Central Shallow</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic and Stock Access Licences</td>
<td>NSW GAB Surat Shallow</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NSW GAB Warrego Shallow</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NSW GAB Central Shallow</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic landholder rights</td>
<td>NSW GAB Surat Shallow</td>
<td>978</td>
<td></td>
<td>As specified in Division 2 of Part 5 of the WSP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NSW GAB Warrego Shallow</td>
<td>650</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NSW GAB Central Shallow</td>
<td>244</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* A Dash (-) indicates that there are no water access rights of that class in the SDL resource unit.

Note: Estimated / non measured take figures will be updated for improved accuracy

Figure 7-1. Take from the NSW GAB Surat Shallow SDL resource unit
(no data available for the water years 2000-01 to 2010-11; LTAAEL/SDL = 15,500 ML/year)
Figure 7-2. Take from the NSW GAB Warrego Shallow SDL resource unit
(no data available for the water years 2000-01 to 2010-11; LTAAEL/SDL = 33,400 ML/year)

Figure 7-3. Take from the NSW GAB Central Shallow SDL resource unit
(no data available for the water years 2000-01 to 2010-11; LTAAEL/SDL = 8,830 ML/year)
7.2 Monitoring water resources

An Environmental Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Plan (EMER Plan) has been prepared for all NSW Basin groundwater resources (Schedule H). Parts of the EMER Plan relating to the NSW GAB Shallow WRPA have been informed by the:

- Objectives, strategies and performance indicators in Part 2 of the *Water Sharing Plan for the NSW Great Artesian Basin Shallow Groundwater Sources 2019*
- Risk Assessment for the NSW GAB Shallow Water Resource Plan Area (Schedule D).

The objectives, strategies and performance indicators in the *Water Sharing Plan for the NSW Great Artesian Basin Shallow Groundwater Sources 2019* (Schedule A) have been updated to make them more specific, measurable, achievable, relevant and time bound (SMART) than previous objectives. They relate to the environmental, economic, social and cultural outcomes of management of the groundwater resources of the NSW GAB Shallow WRPA.

The EMER Plan explains the approaches, and groundwater level and environmental monitoring programs associated with the NSW groundwater WRPAs. Appendix A of the EMER Plan shows the historical usage, monitoring bores and GDE environmental indicators in the NSW GAB Shallow WRPA.

Table 7.2 summarises the groundwater resource monitoring programs for the GAB Shallow Alluvium WRPA, with particular reference to the monitoring required to inform reports of matters 8, 9, 12 and 19 of Schedule 12 to the Basin Plan that are as follows:

- Matter 8: The achievement of environmental outcomes at an asset scale
- Matter 9: The identification of environmental water and the monitoring of its use
- Matter 12: Progress towards the water quality targets in chapter 9
- Matter 19: Compliance with water resource plans

Table 7-2. Water level and GDE monitoring in the NSW GAB Shallow WRPA.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource monitoring</th>
<th>SDL resource unit</th>
<th>Site(s)</th>
<th>Relevant risks</th>
<th>Relevant Schedule 12 matters</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Groundwater levels
g | GAB Surat Shallow | Existing program at approximately 33 bores - Figure 2 of Appendix I to the EMER Plan (Schedule H) | R1, R2, R3, R4, R5, R6, R7, R8, R9, R10, R11, R12, R13, R14, QL1, QL2, QL3, QL4, QL5, QL6, QL7 | Matters 8, 9, 12 and 19 Also contributes to matters 4, 10, and 18 |
| Groundwater levels
g | GAB Central Shallow | No existing program | Monitoring extent not restricted by medium | |

These sites are proposed at the commencement of this plan. The program may be adapted over time to better inform evaluation questions and reporting requirements.

Monitoring bore numbers are provided rather than site numbers. Bores are often nested at monitoring locations to provide information at a variety of depths. Approximately 120 sites are monitored across the WRFA area.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource monitoring</th>
<th>SDL resource unit</th>
<th>Site(s)</th>
<th>Relevant risks</th>
<th>Relevant Schedule 12 matters</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Groundwater dependent vegetation extent and condition</td>
<td>GAB Warrego Shallow</td>
<td>Existing program at approximately 2 bores - Figure 2 of Appendix I to the EMER Plan (Schedule H)</td>
<td>or high risk outcomes. Monitoring extent responsive to actions identified in Schedule I (e.g. s.324 orders)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groundwater dependent vegetation extent and condition</td>
<td>GAB Surat Shallow</td>
<td>Existing program, EMER Plan Appendix I, Figure 3 – Ramsar DIWA wetlands</td>
<td>R9 Monitoring extent determined by medium and high risk outcomes. Monitoring not required in the GAB Central Shallow Alluvium and the GAB Warrego Shallow Alluvium as the risk outcomes are low and nil respectively.</td>
<td>Matters 8, 9, and 19 Also contributes to matters 4, 10, and 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groundwater dependent vegetation extent and condition</td>
<td>GAB Central Shallow</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>R1, R2, R3, R4, R5, R6, R7, R9, R10, R13, R14, QL1, QL2, QL3, QL4, QL5, QL6, QL7 Monitoring extent not restricted by medium or high risk outcomes. Monitoring extent responsive to actions identified in Schedule I (e.g. s.324 orders).</td>
<td>Matters 9 and 19 Also contributes to matters 4 and 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groundwater dependent vegetation extent and condition</td>
<td>GAB Warrego Shallow</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>R2, QL3, QL5 Proposed monitoring extent determined by medium and high risk outcomes. Monitoring not required in as the risk outcomes for all resource units are low.</td>
<td>Matters 12 and 19 Also contributes to matters 4, 14, and 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groundwater dependent vegetation extent and condition</td>
<td>All SDL resource units</td>
<td>As per provisions for accreditation in section 7.1 – all groundwater take. Also see Figure 1 of Appendix I to the EMER Plan (Schedule H)</td>
<td>R1, R2, R3, R4, R5, R6, R7, R9, R10, R13, R14, QL1, QL2, QL3, QL4, QL5, QL6, QL7 Monitoring extent not restricted by medium or high risk outcomes. Monitoring extent responsive to actions identified in Schedule I (e.g. s.324 orders).</td>
<td>Matters 9 and 19 Also contributes to matters 4 and 18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
For the purpose of 10.46 of the Basin Plan:
- Table 7.2 specifies the monitoring of the groundwater resource levels and groundwater dependent ecosystem extent and condition within the GAB Shallow WRPA.
- This resource monitoring will contribute to enabling NSW to fulfil its reporting obligations under section 13.14 and matters 4, 8, 9, 10, 14, 18 and 19 of Schedule 12 to the Basin Plan.
- NSW will continue to use an existing process of reporting via the annual reporting required under section 71 of the Water Act 2007 (Cth).
- Data and monitoring requirements for NSW to fulfil Schedule 12 Basin Plan obligations are subject to ongoing discussion and collaboration between the MDBA and Basin States.
8 Information and methods used in WRP development

This section includes the following components of the Basin Plan:
- 10.49 Best available information
- 10.50 Methods used to develop water resource plan

Much of the information used to develop the Basin Plan has also been used in the WRP development process. Likewise, the MDBA’s Handbook for Practitioners, and its other guidelines and position statements have guided the WRP development.

For the purposes of section 10.49 and 10.50 of the Basin Plan, Table 1 of Schedule G identifies and describes information and methods used in developing this WRP that are not otherwise explicitly identified and described elsewhere in this Plan.

Information and methods explicitly identified and described elsewhere in the Plan should be read as additional information and methods.

The best available information has been used in the development of the WRP.

Additional information and methods include:

- Schedule C - Aboriginal issues, values and objectives
- Schedule D - Risk assessment
- Schedule E - Extreme events
- Schedule F - Water quality management plan
- Schedule H – Environmental Monitoring, reporting and evaluation
- Schedule I - Water take, measurement and estimation of usage

A number of information products were also developed as part of the WRP development process. These are also outlined and described in Table 2 of Schedule G and available at https://www.industry.nsw.gov.au/water/plans-programs/water-resource-plans.
Schedule A. Placeholder for water sharing plan

This Schedule links to the water sharing plan or plans associated with the water resource plan.

The development of water resource plans (WRP) under the Basin Plan 2012 involves the remake or amendment of existing water sharing plans (WSPs). In addition to making changes to WSP rules to address requirements of the Basin Plan, WSPs have been updated to reflect current water policy frameworks and drafting requirements.

Schedules are available from industry.nsw.gov.au
Schedule B. Water Resource Plan Index

As outlined in section 1 of this Plan ("How to read this document"), all text that is boxed and highlighted blue forms part of this Plan for accreditation purposes. Where reference is made in that text to all or part of any schedule to this Plan, the provisions in the schedule also form part of this Plan for accreditation purposes.

Likewise, a reference made in this index to a section in the main document refers only to the boxed and highlighted text within that section. Where those boxed and highlighted sections refer to all or part of a schedule to the plan, this index should be read as referring to those only referenced provisions as well.

This Schedule details the requirements of Chapter 10 of the *Basin Plan*, the parts of the water resource plan that address each requirement, and the body responsible for implementing that part of the water resource plan.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BP Requirement</th>
<th>Section of this Plan that addresses the requirement/s</th>
<th>Responsible Person</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10.02 Identification of water resource plan area and water resources</td>
<td>S. 2.1</td>
<td>Department of Planning, Industry and Environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.03 Identification of SDL resource units and water resources</td>
<td>S. 2.1</td>
<td>Department of Planning, Industry and Environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.04 Form of water resource plan</td>
<td>S. 1.5 and S. 2.1</td>
<td>Minister for Water*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.05 Regard to other water resources</td>
<td>S. 2.2</td>
<td>Minister for Water*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.06 Matters relating to requirements of Chapter</td>
<td>S.1.5Error! Reference source not found.</td>
<td>Minister for Water*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.07 Consultation to be demonstrated</td>
<td>S. 1.7</td>
<td>Department of Planning, Industry and Environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.08 Water access rights must be identified</td>
<td>S. 5.1.1 and S. 5.1.2</td>
<td>Department of Planning, Industry and Environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.09 Identification of planned environmental water and register of held environmental water</td>
<td>S. 4.1.1 S. 4.1.2</td>
<td>Department of Planning, Industry and Environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.10 Annual determinations of water permitted to be taken</td>
<td>S. 5.4.2 and S. 5.3.2</td>
<td>Minister for Water* (or delegate)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.11 Rules for take, including water allocation rules</td>
<td>S. 5.5.2</td>
<td>Minister for Water*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BP Requirement</td>
<td>Section of this Plan that addresses the requirement/s</td>
<td>Responsible Person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.12 Matters relating to accounting for water</td>
<td>S.5.4.2 and S. 5.3.2</td>
<td>Department of Planning, Industry and Environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.13 Limits on certain forms of take</td>
<td>Not addressed in NSW GAB Shallow WRP</td>
<td>10.13 only applies to surface water and not addressed in this groundwater plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.14 Effects, and potential effects on water resources of the water resource plan area</td>
<td>S. 2.2</td>
<td>Take from a non-Basin groundwater source does not affect or have potential to affect resources of the SDL resource units of this WRPA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.15 Determination of actual take must be specified</td>
<td>S. 5.3.2</td>
<td>Department of Planning, Industry and Environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.16 Sustainable use and management of water resources</td>
<td>There are no specific requirements to be addressed in this section.</td>
<td>Descriptive requirement only. Not assessed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.17 Priority environmental assets and priority ecosystem functions</td>
<td>S. 4.2</td>
<td>Department of Planning, Industry and Environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.18 Priority environmental assets dependent on groundwater</td>
<td>S.4.1.1 and S. 4.2</td>
<td>Department of Planning, Industry and Environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.19 Groundwater and surface water connections</td>
<td>S. 4.2 and S.2.2</td>
<td>Department of Planning, Industry and Environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.20 Productive base of groundwater</td>
<td>S. 4.3</td>
<td>Department of Planning, Industry and Environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.21 Additional requirements for Western Porous Rock, Gunnedah Oxley Basin MDB, Sydney Basin MDB and Goulburn Murray: Sedimentary Plain SDL resource units</td>
<td>Section 10.21 applies to groundwater resources that are not included in the NSW GAB Shallow WRP area</td>
<td>Requirement applies to groundwater sources that are out of scope of this WRPA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.22 Description of how requirements have been met</td>
<td>S 4.2 and 4.3</td>
<td>Department of Planning, Industry and Environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.23 Listing types of interception activity</td>
<td>S. 5.6</td>
<td>Department of Planning, Industry and Environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.24 Monitoring impact of interception activities</td>
<td>S. 5.6</td>
<td>Department of Planning, Industry and Environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.25 Actions to be taken</td>
<td>S. 5.6</td>
<td>Department of Planning, Industry and Environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BP Requirement</td>
<td>Section of this Plan that addresses the requirement/s</td>
<td>Responsible Person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.26 Planning for environmental watering</td>
<td>S.4.1.1</td>
<td>Minister for Water*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.27 Enabling environmental water between connected water resources</td>
<td>There are no specific requirements to be addressed in this section.</td>
<td>Requirement applies to WRPA that contain surface water and as such out of scope of this groundwater WRP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.28 No net reduction in the protection of planned environmental water</td>
<td>S. 4.1.1</td>
<td>Minister for Water*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.29 Water resource plan to include WQM Plan</td>
<td>Section 6</td>
<td>Department of Planning, Industry and Environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.30 WQM Plan to identify key causes of water quality degradation</td>
<td>There are no specific requirements to be addressed in this section.</td>
<td>Requirement applies to WRPA that contain surface water and as such out of scope of this groundwater WRP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.31 Measures addressing risks arising from water quality degradation</td>
<td>There are no specific requirements to be addressed in this section.</td>
<td>Requirement applies to WRPA that contain surface water and as such out of scope of this groundwater WRP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.32 WQM Plan to identify water quality targets values</td>
<td>There are no specific requirements to be addressed in this section.</td>
<td>Requirement applies to WRPA that contain surface water and as such out of scope of this groundwater WRP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.33 WQM Plan to identify measures</td>
<td>There are no specific requirements to be addressed in this section.</td>
<td>Requirement applies to WRPA that contain surface water and as such out of scope of this groundwater WRP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.34 WQM Plan to identify locations of targets for irrigation water</td>
<td>There are no specific requirements to be addressed in this section.</td>
<td>Requirement applies to WRPA that contain surface water and as such out of scope of this groundwater WRP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.35 Impact of WQM Plan on another Basin State</td>
<td>There are no specific requirements to be addressed in this section.</td>
<td>Requirement applies to WRPA that contain surface water and as such out of scope of this groundwater WRP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BP Requirement</td>
<td>Section of this Plan that addresses the requirement/s</td>
<td>Responsible Person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.35A WQM Plan to identify key causes of water quality degradation</td>
<td>Section 6</td>
<td>Department of Planning, Industry and Environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.35B WQM Plan to identify water quality targets values</td>
<td>Section 6</td>
<td>Department of Planning, Industry and Environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.35C Measures addressing risks arising from water quality degradation</td>
<td>Section 6</td>
<td>Department of Planning, Industry and Environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.35D Additional requirement for Western Porous Rock, Gunnedah-Oxley Basin MDB, Sydney Basin MDB and Goulburn-Murray: Sedimentary Plain SDL resource units</td>
<td>Section 6</td>
<td>Requirement applies to groundwater sources that are out of scope of this WRPA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.36 Application of Part</td>
<td>S. 5.7.2</td>
<td>Department of Planning, Industry and Environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.37 Circumstances in which conditions in section 12.24 are met</td>
<td>S. 5.7.2</td>
<td>Minister for Water*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.38 Circumstances in which conditions in section 12.25 are met</td>
<td>S. 5.7.2</td>
<td>Minister for Water*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.39 Circumstances in which conditions in section 12.26 are met</td>
<td>S. 5.7.2</td>
<td>Minister for Water*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.40 Definitions</td>
<td>There are no specific requirements to be addressed in this section</td>
<td>Descriptive requirement only. Not assessed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.41 Risk identification and assessment methodology</td>
<td>S. 3</td>
<td>Department of Planning, Industry and Environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.42 Description of risks</td>
<td>S. 3.2</td>
<td>Department of Planning, Industry and Environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.43 Strategies for addressing risks</td>
<td>S. 3.3</td>
<td>Department of Planning, Industry and Environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.44 Information relating to measuring take – water access entitlements</td>
<td>S. 7.1</td>
<td>Department of Planning, Industry and Environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.45 Supporting measuring</td>
<td>S. 7.1</td>
<td>Department of Planning, Industry and Environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.46 Monitoring water resources</td>
<td>S. 7.2</td>
<td>Minister for Water*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.47 Review of water resource plans</td>
<td>S. 1.8</td>
<td>Minister for Water*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BP Requirement</td>
<td>Section of this Plan that addresses the requirement/s</td>
<td>Responsible Person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>10.47A Additional requirements for Western Porous Rock, Gunnedah - Oxley Basin MDB, Sydney Basin MDB and Goulburn Murray: Sedimentary Plain SDL resource units</strong></td>
<td>Not required as this Plan is not a WRP relating to the Western Porous Rock, Gunnedah-Oxley Basin MDB, Sydney Basin MDB or Goulburn-Murray: Sedimentary Plain SDL resource units</td>
<td>Section 10.47A applies to groundwater sources that are not included in the NSW GAB Shallow WRPA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>10.48 Amendment of water resource plan</strong></td>
<td>S. 1.8</td>
<td>Minister for Water*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>10.49 Best available information</strong></td>
<td>S. 8</td>
<td>Department of Planning, Industry and Environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>10.50 Methods used to develop water resource plan</strong></td>
<td>S. 8</td>
<td>Department of Planning, Industry and Environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>10.51 Measures in response to extreme events</strong></td>
<td>S. 5.8</td>
<td>WaterNSW, Department of Planning, Industry and Environment/This could involve multiple agencies from time to time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>10.52 Objectives and outcomes based on Indigenous values and uses</strong></td>
<td>S. 1.3.1</td>
<td>Department of Planning, Industry and Environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>10.53 Consultation and preparation of water resource plan</strong></td>
<td>S. 1.7</td>
<td>Department of Planning, Industry and Environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>10.54 Cultural Flows</strong></td>
<td>S. 4.4</td>
<td>Department of Planning, Industry and Environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>10.55 Retention of current protection</strong></td>
<td>S. 4.4</td>
<td>Minister for Water*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Means the NSW Minister who from time to time has responsibility for management of Murray-Darling Basin water resources in NSW.
Schedule C. Placeholder for consultation Information

A Consultation Report for the NSW GAB Shallow Water Resource Plan has been prepared which covers consultation undertaken during WSP preparation, any additional consultation for WRP, Indigenous consultation as well as processes, outputs and outcomes.

Schedules are available from industry.nsw.gov.au
Schedule D. Placeholder for risk assessment information

This Schedule contains the technical ‘risk assessment’ for the water resource plan area. WRPs must be prepared having regard to current and future risks to the condition and continued availability of the water resources of the WRPA. Risks include that water quality or quantity is insufficient to meet consumptive, economic, environmental, and public benefit (social, cultural, Indigenous) uses and values. The assessment includes identification of the risk pathways, the likelihood and consequence of manifestation of risks, categorisation of risks (high, medium or low), and identification of measures to address the medium and high risks.

Schedules are available from industry.nsw.gov.au
Schedule E. Placeholder for extreme events information

This Schedule includes an Incident Response Guide (IRG) for managing access to water during extreme events. An extreme event is a severe water shortage or water quality event.

The IRG is based on the principles of the NSW Extreme Events Policy and provides a progressively expanding toolkit of approaches for water managers to select from as an extreme event becomes more severe. This approach balances the need to be adaptive in response to changing circumstances, with the need for certainty, to improve longer term planning.

Schedules are available from industry.nsw.gov.au
Schedule F. Placeholder for water quality management plan

This Schedule is the Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP) for the water resource plan area, as required by the Basin Plan. The WQMP identifies key causes of water quality degradation, water quality target values and measures that support the maintenance of water quality within a WRP area.

Schedules are available from industry.nsw.gov.au
Schedule G. Information and methods used in preparing WRP

This Schedule details the data sets and methods, and other key policy and information sources used in formulating the WRP.

Information sources and methods used in the development of the WRP are shown in Table G1.

Table G1. Data sets and methods used in formulation of NSW GAB Shallow WRP.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Information</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spatial data - ArcGIS 10 file geodatabase</td>
<td>Spatial data for areas gazetted as Water Sources and management zones in which Water Sharing Plan rules are applied. The most current data available at the time was used for the development of this WRP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BOM Climate data</td>
<td>Bureau of Meteorology – climate data online in accordance with national standards.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groundwater level and quality</td>
<td>Groundwater Data System (GDS). The most current data available at the time was used for the development of this WRP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water quality</td>
<td>Pineena WQ Historical water quality database for NSW. Database that records water quality data from the state-wide water quality monitoring program. This data is quality coded and analysed at a NATA laboratory.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEED Database</td>
<td>A NSW government portal for Sharing and Enabling Environmental Data (<a href="https://www.seed.nsw.gov.au/en/EDPHome/About.aspx">https://www.seed.nsw.gov.au/en/EDPHome/About.aspx</a>) To facilitate collation, access and visualisation of data relevant to the ongoing implementation of this WRP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access licences</td>
<td>NSW water register - Public access to information about water licences, approvals, water allocations water dealings (trading), environmental water and other matters related to water entitlements in NSW (<a href="https://waterregister.waternsw.com.au">https://waterregister.waternsw.com.au</a>). Definitive information source.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Submissions Database System</td>
<td>A system used to facilitate collation and assessment of stakeholder feedback on issues papers, draft plans and other documentation associated with the WRP. Informed by submissions from individuals and SAP relating to WRP development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groundwater numerical model</td>
<td>There is no numeric hydrogeological model developed for the NSW GAB Shallow groundwater sources.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Quality Index (WaQI)</td>
<td>Tool for evaluating changes in water quality over the life of a water quality management or water resource plan. Can be calculated both for individual water quality parameters and as an overall integrated score. The WaQI scores water quality data collected by DPI Water against predetermined water quality targets. Results derived from mathematical</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table G2 shows other key NSW information outputs supporting the WRP preparation process, including those presented to the NSW Groundwater Stakeholder Advisory Panel (SAP), Statewide policy documents, and NSW GAB Shallow specific plans. Available at https://www.industry.nsw.gov.au.

Table G2. Key NSW information outputs supporting the NSW GAB Shallow WRP preparation process.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SAP terms of reference</td>
<td>Terms of reference to facilitate good governance and expectations for outcomes from the Stakeholder Advisory Panel as part of the consultation process for this WRP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NSW GAB Shallow WRP Status and Issues Paper</td>
<td>Summarises the status of water resources and issues that Department of Planning, Industry and Environment will consider when developing the NSW GAB Shallow WRP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water resource plans for alluvium in NSW: Issues Assessment report</td>
<td>Collates, assesses and responds to issues raised by stakeholders prior to and including issues raised in submissions received in response to the release of the Status and Issues Paper for the NSW GAB Shallow WRP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extreme Events Policy</td>
<td>Outlines what the NSW Government will do to manage water resources should an extreme water shortage or water quality event occur that requires a change to normal water sharing arrangements.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The many documents and information relied upon in the preparation of the Basin Plan have also been used in the preparation of this WRP. In addition to these, the following key MDBA advisory and information documents have been used:

- MDBA, 2013, Handbook for Practitioners – Water resource plan requirements, Licensed from the Murray–Darling Basin Authority, under a Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 Australia Licence
- MDBA Position Statements for some requirements of Chapter 10
- MDBA, 2017, Proposed Guidelines for meeting Basin Plan requirements for considering Aboriginal Values and Uses, Draft version 2, Distributed to MLDRI, NBAN, Basin States on 9 May 2017
- MDBA, 2016, Our water, our life: An Aboriginal study in the northern basin
- MDBA, 2014, Basin-wide environmental watering strategy, Licensed from the Murray–Darling Basin Authority, under a Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 Australia Licence
Schedule H. Placeholder for environmental monitoring, evaluation and reporting plan

This Schedule is the Environmental Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (EMER) Plan for the WRP area. It details the arrangements for monitoring, evaluation and reporting of water take, as well as of the resource itself (water flows or levels, and where applicable water quality), and of water dependent ecosystems.

EMER programs improve the performance of plans through measuring and assessing the outcomes and actions of specific environmental objectives. The EMER plan focuses on risk-informed performance indicators to determine if a relevant objective has been met. EMER also provides a mechanism to reinforce, review and refine activities as part of the adaptive planning process.

Schedules are available from industry.nsw.gov.au
Schedule I. Information relating to take for consumptive use

This Schedule contains more detailed information on Chapter 5 of the WRP. It details the methods for determining actual annual take (AAT), annual permitted take (APT), and compliance with SDLs.

1. Determining AAT

1.1. Take from groundwater

Take from groundwater in any water year for local water utility, domestic and stock and aquifer access licences in the GAB Shallow WRPA is measured and/or estimated.

The Water Management (General) Regulation 2018 and associated metering policies require that in the GAB Shallow WRPA:

- From April 2019, all new and replacement meters must be pattern-approved and installed and validated by a duly qualified person in accordance with the requirements of the Australian Standard 4747.
- All existing groundwater water supply works in this WRPA to have a meter that is pattern-approved and installed in accordance with Australian Standard 4747 by December 2020, unless exempt (see below).
- Those with existing meters, unless exempt (see below) must demonstrate, by December 2020, that the meter is pattern-approved and validated, or accurate. They will also need to install a data logger and tamper evident seal, if not already installed.
- Take from groundwater in the NSW GAB shallow resource units will be exempt from the requirement for metering when take under a single Approval/landholding occurs from:
  - one bore of diameter not more than 199 mm; or
  - two bores of diameter not more than 159 mm; or
  - three bores of diameter not more than 129 mm; or
  - four bores of diameter less than 119 mm.

Annual actual take from groundwater is measured or estimated as follows:

- Where meters are installed, metered data will be used to measure take.
- Where meters are not installed, but estimated take has been provided in an approved form, that estimated take will be used.
- Where meters are not installed, and estimated take has not been provided in an approved form, that estimated take will be determined as follows:
  - For domestic and stock access licences, the volume available in the water allocation account for that water year.
  - For access licences associated with mining activities, where groundwater is taken through a bore, the volume available in the water allocation account for that water year.
  - For access licences associated with mining activities, where groundwater take is induced or incidental take, the volume estimated by the groundwater model.
approved and updated from time to time as required by the mining development consent.
  o For all other access licences, the access licence share component multiplied by the average proportion of known take (metered and estimates reported in approved form) for that SDL resource unit.

The above process ensures that the annual actual take reflects the best available information.

1.2 Estimating take under domestic and stock basic rights

Take under basic rights for domestic and stock use in the NSW GAB Shallow WRPA is estimated as being the full utilization of the total annual volume in each SDL resource unit specified in Clause 19 of the Water Sharing Plan for the NSW GAB Shallow Groundwater Sources 2020 (see 5.1.3). A geographical area-based method was used to specify these volumes. The method uses Australian Census household information and land use data to calculate take under basic rights for domestic and stock purposes.

The general assumptions behind this method are:

- People tend to use surface water in preference to more costly bore water sources
- Bores predominate in areas capable of providing high yield and reasonable quality water economically
- NSW can be subdivided into four zones based on rainfall reliability, evaporation rate, and topography and known reliance on groundwater sources. These four zones are coast; tablelands, slopes and plains. The SDL resource units in the NSW GAB Shallow WRPA fall within the plains and slopes zones as shown in Figure I1. The proportion of each SDL resource unit within each zones was generated digitally using a GIS program
- Australian Census population and housing data, in consideration of housing proximity to water courses and availability of ground water can be used to estimate a volumetric allowance per house in areas without reticulated water
- The extent of grazeable pasture available to stock within each zone is used to estimate stock watering take
- Urban areas with reticulated water and buffer areas around surface water courses are excluded from groundwater source area calculations.
1.2.1 Estimating take under basic rights for domestic use

Estimated volume (in ML/yr) for domestic use = (houses in groundwater use area) \times (domestic consumption estimated and adjusted for reliance on groundwater, based on zone).

Where:

- Houses in water source = (housing density) \times (groundwater source area)
- Housing density = (dwellings in relevant Census district) / (area of Census district)
- Groundwater use area is the water source area excluding urban areas with reticulated water and buffer areas around surface water (where groundwater use is non-preferred)
- Based on zone, domestic consumption estimated as per Table 1 of Figure I-1 and adjusted for reliance on groundwater as per Table 2 of Figure I-1.

1.2.2 Estimating take under basic rights for stock use

Estimated volume (in ML/yr) for stock use = (grazeable land area) \times (stock consumption estimated and adjusted for reliance on groundwater, based on zone) \times (stock watering usage estimate), where:

- Grazeable land area is the water source area excluding urban areas with reticulated water and buffer areas around surface water (where groundwater use is non-preferred).
- Based on zone, stock consumption estimated as per Table 3 of Figure I-1, and adjusted for reliance on groundwater as per Table 2 of Figure I-1.
Stock watering usage estimate is adjusted per zone, for pasture type (improved being sown pastures including pasture species of grasses and/or legumes and unimproved being locally native pastures) as per Table 3 of Figure I-1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Zone</th>
<th>Estimate (ML/yr)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Coastal</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Tablelands</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Slopes</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Plains</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 2: Groundwater reliance by Zone**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Zone</th>
<th>Groundwater Reliance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Coastal</td>
<td>10% dwellings and 15% stock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Tablelands</td>
<td>25% dwellings and 40% stock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Slopes</td>
<td>35% dwellings and 50% stock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Plains</td>
<td>70% dwellings and 80% stock</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Zone</th>
<th>Pasture type</th>
<th>Estimate (ML/ha/yr)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Coastal</td>
<td>Unimproved pasture</td>
<td>0.025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Improved pasture</td>
<td>0.045</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Tablelands</td>
<td>Unimproved pasture</td>
<td>0.020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Improved pasture</td>
<td>0.045</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Slopes</td>
<td>Unimproved pasture</td>
<td>0.015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Improved pasture</td>
<td>0.045</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Plains</td>
<td>Unimproved pasture</td>
<td>0.010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Improved pasture</td>
<td>0.020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All zones</td>
<td>Irrigated pasture</td>
<td>0.050</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Figure I-1: Estimating water demand for basic rights (domestic and stock)**

**1.3 Estimating take under Native Title basic rights**

The Native Title rights as set out in any determination under the *Native Title Act 1993* (Cth) will determine the nature and extent of the water access rights in the NSW GAB Shallow WRPA. This is not a specified volume of water take. The volume of water take may be identified through Indigenous Land Use Agreement (ILUA) negotiations with the recognised Native Title holders. This volume of water take will vary between Native Title holder groups and WRPA. The method for determining take volumes under Native Title basic rights will need to be determined on a case by case basis, noting these volumes are included with the LTAEEL. The method for estimating annual actual take will assume full utilisation based on the lesser of:

1. The allowable volume as set out in any determination under the *Native Title Act 1993* (Cth), or
2. An alternate volume estimated using best available information in relation to any determination under the *Native Title Act 1993* (Cth).
2. Verifying APT

2.1. Section 10.12(1) considerations

Matters to be accounted for under 10.12 (1) of the Basin Plan in relation to APT methods

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Basin Plan Matter</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10.12(1)(a)</td>
<td>The annual permitted take methods account for each form of take for each SDL resource unit as per Table 5-4. There are two separate calculations applicable to take from groundwater and take under basic rights for each SDL resource unit.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 10.12(1)(b)       | Carryover of take allowed under basic rights is not permitted. Carryover of take is permitted and managed under Part 8 of the Water Sharing Plan for the NSW GAB Shallow Groundwater Sources 2020. The maximum carryover from one water year to the next into water allocation accounts as a proportion of water access licence share component is:  
- NSW GAB Surat Shallow SDL resource unit - 0.25 ML per unit share of the access licence  
- NSW GAB Warreng Shallow SDL resource unit - 0.1 ML per unit share of the access licence  
- NSW GAB Central Shallow SDL resource unit - 0.1 ML per unit share of the access licence. The maximum that can be taken or withdrawn from a water allocation account in that year is:  
- NSW GAB Surat Shallow SDL resource unit - 1.25 ML per unit share of the access licence plus any water allocations assigned and/or re-credited to the water allocation account  
- NSW GAB Warreng Shallow SDL resource unit - 1.1 ML per unit share of the access licence plus any water allocations assigned and/or re-credited to the water allocation account  
- NSW GAB Central Shallow SDL resource unit - 1.1 ML per unit share of the access licence plus any water allocations assigned and/or re-credited to the water allocation account  
Part 6, Division 1 of the Water Sharing Plan for the NSW GAB Shallow Groundwater Sources 2020 also restricts overall take in the long term to the SDL. In these ways, carryover is accounted for in the permitted take method for take from groundwater. |
| 10.12(1)(c)       | This requirement is not applicable to groundwater SDL resource units. |
| 10.12(1)(d)       | Consistent with the definition of change of location relating to groundwater trade for the purposes of the Basin Plan, restricted trade between SDL units is permitted within the NSW GAB Shallow WRPA, as per Part 10 of the Water Sharing Plan for the NSW GAB Shallow Groundwater Sources 2020. Trades will be restricted such that total rights to take groundwater from each SDL resource unit remain at or below the SDL for that resource unit. |
| 10.12(1)(e)       | Significant hydrological connections are identified in 2.2 of this Plan. In setting the LTAEL, and hence SDL for the NSW GAB Surat Shallow, NSW GAB Warreng Shallow and NSW GAB Central Shallow SDL resource units, the connectivity of groundwater and surface water resources has been taken into consideration. Access is managed to these SDLs under Division 1 Part 6 of the |
By adopting the proportionate SDL volume as the annual permitted take volume for take under basic rights in the NSW GAB Surat Shallow, NSW GAB Warrego Shallow and NSW GAB Central Shallow, any connectivity will have no material impact on the annual permitted take methods (simple method).

10.12 (1) (f) Take in NSW GAB Surat Shallow, NSW GAB Warrego Shallow and NSW GAB Central Shallow SDL resource units is managed under Water Sharing Plan for the NSW Great Artesian Basin Shallow Groundwater Sources 2019. Any changes in the way groundwater is taken or held will not alter annual permitted take.

10.12(1)(g) Growth in use for both take under basic rights and take from groundwater is managed in the Part 6 Division 1 of the Water Sharing Plan for the NSW GAB Shallow Groundwater Sources 2020. These rules limit actual take to the LTAAELs and SDLs over the long term. Thus, by adopting the proportionate LTAAEL volume or a percentage of the proportionate LTAAEL volume for each form take as the permitted take volume, growth in use will have no material impact on the permitted take method.

10.12 (1) (h) This requirement is not applicable and does not need to be accounted for in the annual permitted take, as water sourced from the Great Artesian Basin proper is accounted for as take in the water sharing plan applicable to the Great Artesian Basin groundwater sources, and not from the SDL resource units of the NSW GAB Shallow WRPA.

10.12 (1) (i) At the commencement of this Plan, managed aquifer recharge (MAR) does not occur in the NSW GAB Shallow WRPA. However, clause 66 of the Water Sharing Plan for the NSW GAB Shallow Groundwater Sources 2020 allows the plan to be amended to include rules for MAR in the future. MAR is not included in the permitted take method, as any future rules will account for MAR storage and take separately, and will ensure that the net take associated with MAR is less than or equal to the volume stored.

3. Process for determining access restrictions or bore locations

There are two general circumstances in which restrictions may be placed on groundwater take (extraction) in the WRPA:

1. If approval of a 'dealing' or trade, or application for a new work will result in increased extraction at a location, and there is the potential for that increased take to result unacceptable impacts on groundwater levels, water quality, groundwater dependent ecosystems, aquifer integrity, cultural values, or take by other authorised users, or

2. If existing take in an area is causing, or is likely to cause, unacceptable impacts on groundwater levels, water quality, groundwater dependent ecosystems, aquifer integrity, cultural values, or on take by other authorised users.

The figure below (Figure I-2) shows the general process that is undertaken when assessing a dealing application or application for a new work (bore). Where approval would result in a permanent or long term increase in extraction from an area, the assessment is undertaken assuming all existing access rights in the area are fully utilised. Where the approval would result
in a temporary increase in extraction from an area (that is, just for the following water year), the assessment is undertaken based on current and historical use of existing access rights.

The figure (Figure I-3) and table below (Table I-1) provides a ‘guide’ for assessing applications for dealings or new works where the risks of unacceptable impacts are medium or high. It also guides decisions about application of restrictions on existing authorised take, if this is causing, or is likely to cause, unacceptable impacts on groundwater levels, water quality, groundwater dependent ecosystems, aquifer integrity, cultural values, or on take by other authorised users.
Figure I-2 Generalised process for assessing applications for dealings and new works.
Figure I-3 Process if groundwater triggers are reached

1. Trigger for review of resource condition reached / notified
   - Administrative check that extraction is compliant with licence and WSP rules
     - YES
     - Undertake analysis of impact of groundwater levels / quality and determine risk to
       - Groundwater source
       - Groundwater dependent ecosystems
       - Culturally significant sites
       - Water supply bores
     - NO
     - Refer to Natural Resources Regulator

2. Low Risk
   - Eg. Impact spatially limited and for short duration
   - Negotiate with stakeholders appropriate management options; may include voluntary management by impacting licence holder/s; potentially impose discretionary conditions on individual water supply works.

3. Medium Risk
   - Eg. Impact may relate to number of groundwater pumpers and expected to extend greater than one season
   - Negotiate with stakeholders appropriate management options, may include voluntary management by impacting licence holders; discretionary conditions on works approvals; introduction of trade in restrictions;

4. High Risk
   - Eg. Immediate management of impacts is required to protect groundwater source, and/or its dependent ecosystems and/or culturally significant sites and/or security of access for multiple users.
   - Section 324 order that restricts or prohibits the taking of groundwater

5. Review monitoring program to support management options
Table I-1 Guide to triggers and actions for determining groundwater access restrictions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ISSUE</th>
<th>POTENTIAL TRIGGERS</th>
<th>ACTIONS</th>
<th>OBJECTIVES</th>
<th>RESPONSE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Water levels</td>
<td>• Groundwater level declines exceed acceptable ranges given rainfall and recharge events&lt;br&gt;• Cumulative drawdown below 40% of the Total Available Drawdown (TAD), where TAD is pre-development water/pressure level referenced to the base of the groundwater source&lt;br&gt;• Community concern/notification</td>
<td>• Metering of take&lt;br&gt;• Groundwater level monitoring</td>
<td>• Limit decline in water levels to above trigger levels.</td>
<td>Depending on expected longevity of the induced change, magnitude of change or the consequences of these changes there are a number of potential management responses. These are not necessarily sequential as depend on the issue.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water quality (salinity)</td>
<td>• Change in hydraulic gradient between water sources of significantly different qualities&lt;br&gt;• Reported change in salinity of more than 20% of the beneficial use limit of that groundwater source</td>
<td>• Groundwater quality monitoring</td>
<td>• Limit drawdown at specified distance from surface water interface&lt;br&gt;• Maintain hydraulic gradient</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems &amp; Cultural sites</td>
<td>• Groundwater level declines impacting on groundwater availability to GDEs&lt;br&gt;• Decline in water quality target values for water dependent ecosystems</td>
<td>• Groundwater level monitoring&lt;br&gt;• Groundwater quality monitoring&lt;br&gt;• Ground truthing of probable GDEs – location and likely dependency&lt;br&gt;• Assessment of likely future impacts&lt;br&gt;• Define water quality targets/thresholds for cultural sites</td>
<td>• Limit water level decline at 40m from GDE as determined by ground truthing.&lt;br&gt;• No change in quality of groundwater @ 40m from the GDE.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Other users</td>
<td>• Cumulative drawdown decline of 40% of pre-development total available drawdown (or lesser trigger as locally negotiated)&lt;br&gt;• Community concern/notification</td>
<td>• Groundwater level monitoring&lt;br&gt;• Assessment of likely future impacts</td>
<td>• Stabilise recovered water levels at or above trigger levels</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compaction</td>
<td>• Evidence of land subsidence&lt;br&gt;• Aquifer conditions change from confined to unconfined&lt;br&gt;• Rapid/excessive seasonal drawdowns of water levels</td>
<td>• Groundwater level monitoring&lt;br&gt;• Assessment of likely future impacts</td>
<td>• Maintain natural hydraulic relationships&lt;br&gt;• Limit seasonal drawdown where impacts likely</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix A. Placeholder for NSW GAB Shallow Water Resource Plan Area Description

This Appendix gives a more detailed description of the water resource plan area, including its physical setting, hydrology or geology and hydrogeology, environmental values, key uses and users, and water rights within the area.

Appendices are available from industry.nsw.gov.au