

# Lower Namoi Groundwater Source

## Introduction

This report is a summary of water accounts, volume pumped and groundwater levels for the Lower Namoi Groundwater Source for the period 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021. It will be updated regularly.

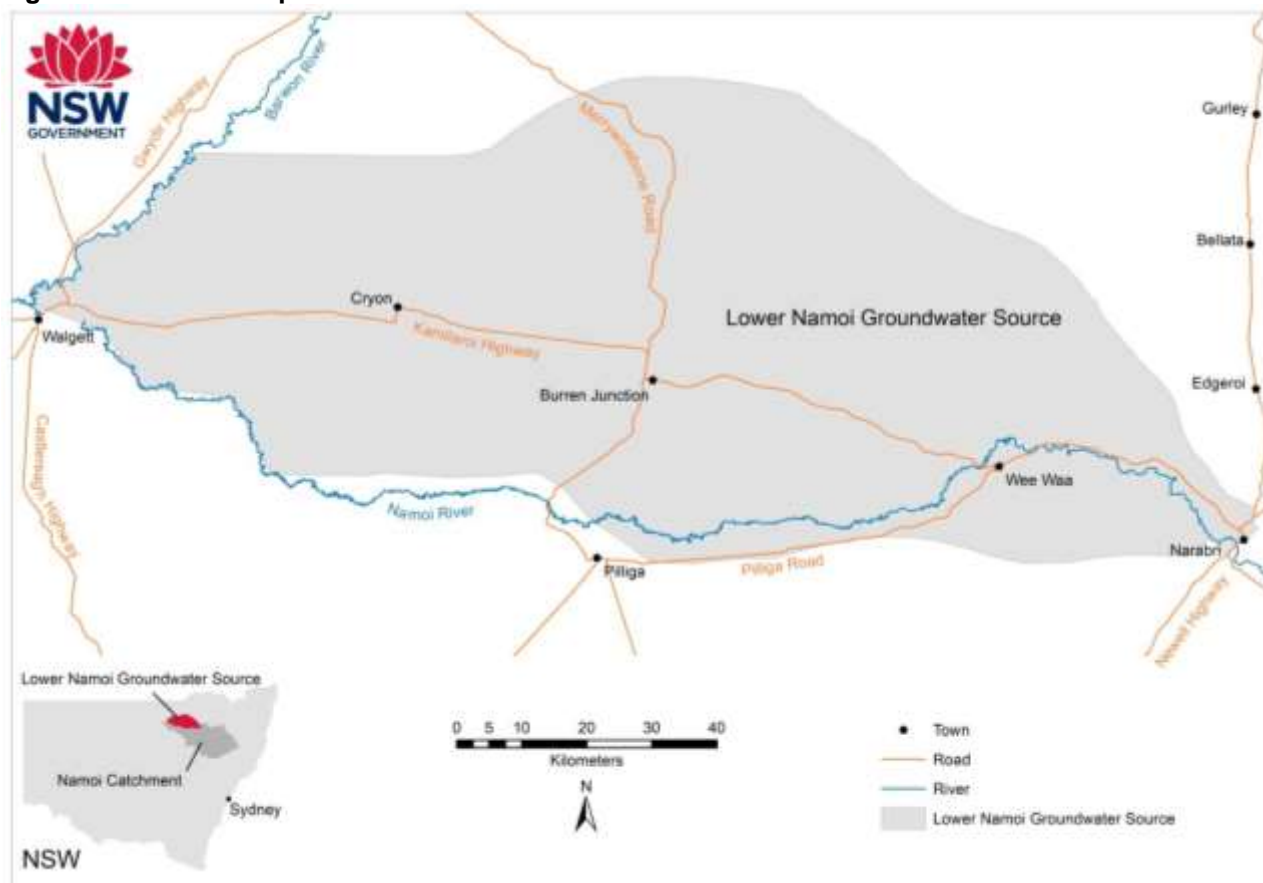
For detailed information of the hydrogeology, management and past long-term water level behaviour of this water source refer to the Groundwater Resource Description Report for the Namoi Alluvium Water Sources:

[www.industry.nsw.gov.au/\\_\\_data/assets/pdf\\_file/0017/230804/Namoi-Alluvium-WRP-resource-description.pdf](http://www.industry.nsw.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0017/230804/Namoi-Alluvium-WRP-resource-description.pdf)

## Description

The Lower Namoi Groundwater Source is located within the Namoi River catchment. The alluvium extends approximately 160 km west from Narrabri to beyond Walgett (**Figure 1**).

Figure 1: Location map



The Lower Namoi Groundwater Source (**Figure 1**) is made up of sediments that form an extensive alluvial fan deposited by the Namoi River and its tributaries, comprised of clay, silt, sand and gravel.

## Water resource management

### Water sharing plan

The Lower Namoi Groundwater Source is managed by the rules defined in the Water Sharing Plan for the Namoi Alluvial Groundwater Sources 2020.

This water sharing plan is available for viewing on the Department of Planning, Industry and Environment at: [www.industry.nsw.gov.au/water/plans-programs/water-sharing-plans/status/namoi-region](http://www.industry.nsw.gov.au/water/plans-programs/water-sharing-plans/status/namoi-region)

### Basic rights

Basic landholder rights are available in this groundwater source for domestic and stock watering requirements. While landholders don't need an access licence to take water for domestic and stock purposes from groundwater below their property, the bore must be authorised by WaterNSW.

The volume of water set aside in the water sharing plan for basic landholder rights is 2,255 megalitres (ML).

An approval holder is responsible for monitoring water quality from the bore to ensure it is suitable for its intended purpose for the duration of the approval. Inherent water quality and land use activities may make the water in some areas unsuitable for use.

Water from the groundwater sources should not be used without first being tested and, if necessary, appropriately treated to ensure it is fit for purpose. Such testing and treatment are the responsibility of the water user.

### Groundwater access licences

Groundwater access licence share components for 2020 - 2021 are presented in

**Table 1.**

**Table 1: Lower Namoi Groundwater Source share component 30 June 2021**

Access Licence Category	Number of Licences	Total Volume
Local Water Utility <sup>1</sup>	3	4,407
Aquifer <sup>2</sup>	220	81,586

<sup>1</sup>Megalitres/year (ML)

<sup>2</sup> Megalitres per unit share

### Extraction limit

All groundwater sharing plans have rules to manage extraction in a water source to the long-term average annual extraction limit.

The extraction limit for Lower Namoi Groundwater Source is 88,255 ML/year. Extraction in the Lower Namoi Groundwater Source is not compliant if the **5 years** average annual extraction is more than **105%** of the extraction limit (known as the compliance trigger). If average extraction exceeds the compliance trigger, then the available water determination made for aquifer access licences for the following water year, may be reduced by an amount that would return subsequent total water extraction to the extraction limit.

Information on tracking groundwater extraction against extraction limit for the groundwater source, including the likelihood of compliance being triggered in the current water year, can be found at: [www.industry.nsw.gov.au/water/allocations-availability/tracking-groundwater](http://www.industry.nsw.gov.au/water/allocations-availability/tracking-groundwater)

For each inland groundwater source, the dashboard shows for the current water year:

- Volume that if extracted will reach the compliance trigger (in ML, calculated annually).
- Volume remaining to be extracted before reaching the compliance trigger (in ML, calculated throughout the year).
- The likelihood that access to groundwater may be reduced in the next water year.

Note: the information on the dashboard is limited by the extraction data available at the time.

### Available water

Total water availability in a water year is controlled by the available water determinations credited to an access licence account and the carryover rules that dictate the allowable volume to be brought forward from one year to the next.

Total available water for use is controlled by the annual account usage limits, which define the maximum volume of allocated water that can be taken in that water year. The rules and limits that are applicable to the Lower Namoi Groundwater Source are provided in **Table 2**.

**Table 2: Lower Namoi Groundwater Source access licence account rules**

Access Licence Category	Carryover Limit	Annual Use Limit	Maximum AWD
Local Water Utility	0%	100%	100%
Aquifer	2 ML/share	2 ML/share	1 ML/share

The maximum amount of water that can be debited from an aquifer access licence account in a water year can't exceed 2 ML per unit share component (annual use limit), plus any allocation transferred in (temporary trade), minus any allocation transferred out.

This means that metered extraction plus transfers out can't exceed 200% of the of share component, unless water is transferred in.

Total account water for period 2012-13 to 2020-21 is displayed in

**Figure 2**, showing the proportion available for use and what is not available for use in a year. Total yearly extraction is also displayed.

Note: all access licence categories have been combined in

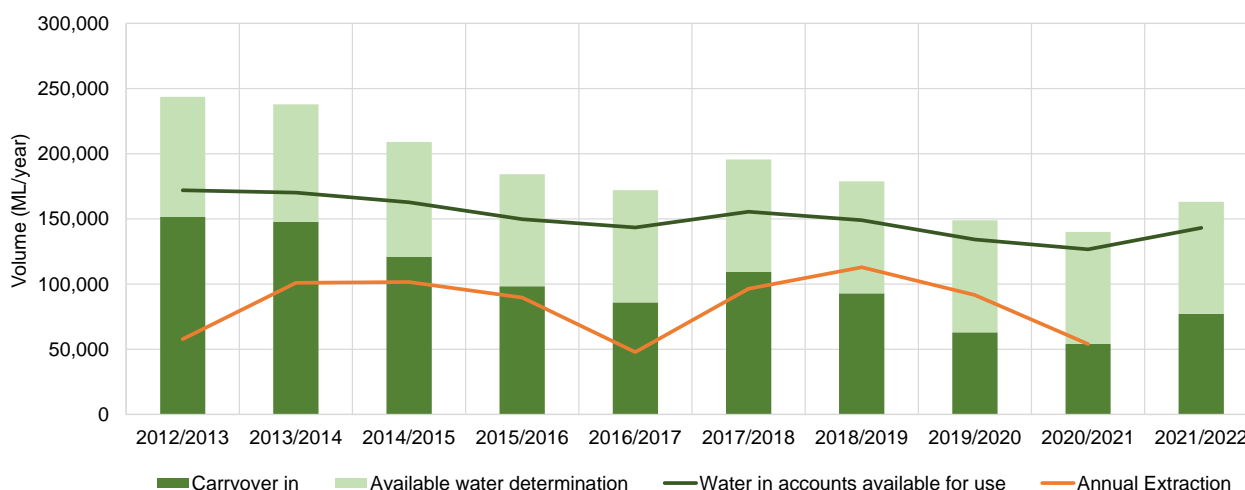
**Figure 2**.

There has been no reduction in the available water determination (AWD) for aquifer access licences in the Lower Namoi Groundwater Source since the water sharing plan first started in 2012.

The access licence account information for the Lower Namoi Groundwater Source on 1 July 2021 is summarised below:

- Carryover In: 77,166 ML.
- Available water determination: 85,993 ML.
- Total water in account: 163,159 ML.
- Total water available for use: 143,102 ML.

**Figure 2: Account water availability and usage summary for Lower Namoi Groundwater Source**



## Groundwater trading

Trades are permitted within, but not between Lower Namoi and any other groundwater source.

### Local management areas

In 2008, an area north of the Kamilaroi highway, between Narrabri and Burren Junction, was identified as an area of concern due to cumulative impacts from groundwater extractions on the aquifer.

The identification of this area of concern led to three trade management areas being established to assist in the management of permanent and temporary groundwater trades (**Figure 3**).

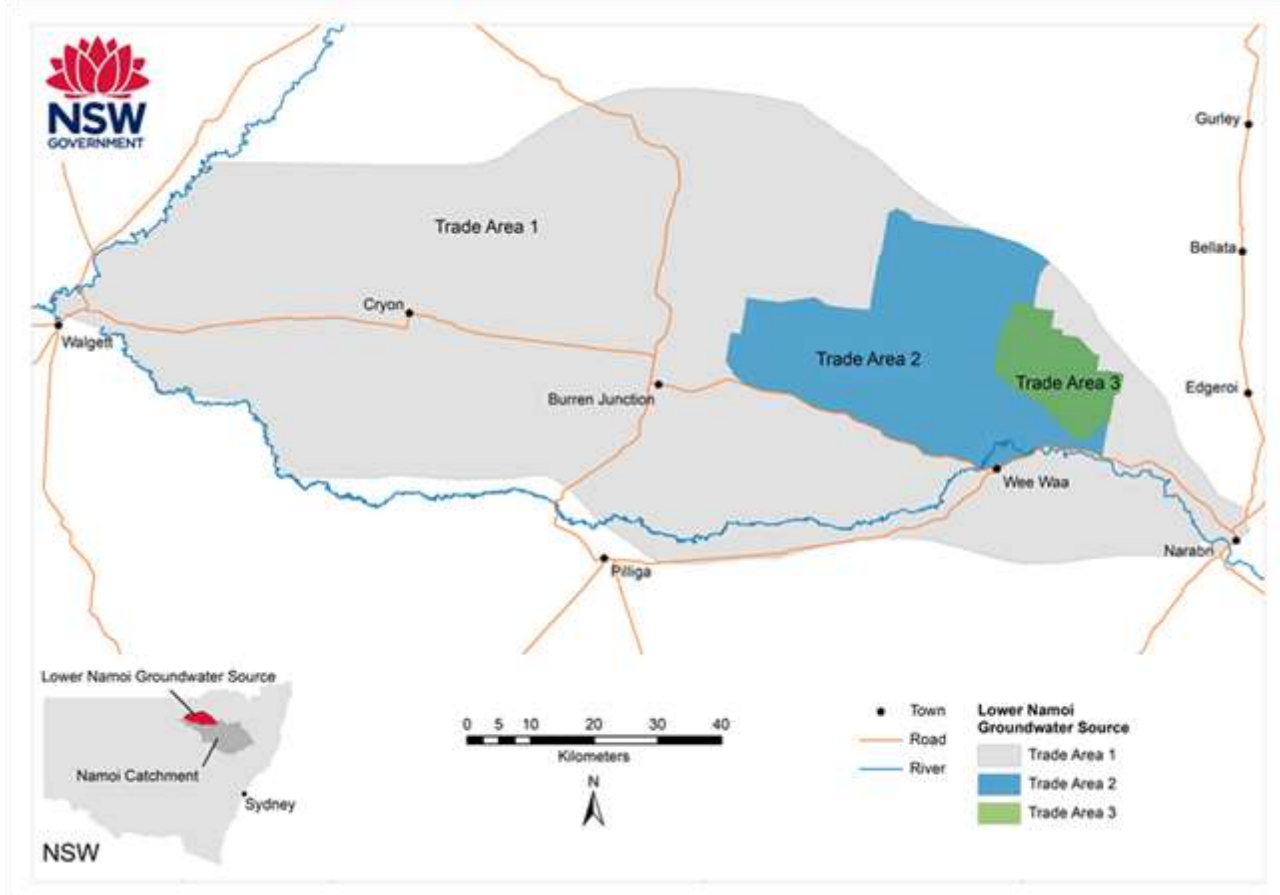
### Allocation assignments (temporary trade)

Trading statistics for the Lower Namoi Groundwater Source are illustrated in **Figure 4**, excludes trades for less than \$1 per megalitre. The average value paid per megalitre in 2020-21 was \$141.58, while the maximum value was \$200 per megalitre.

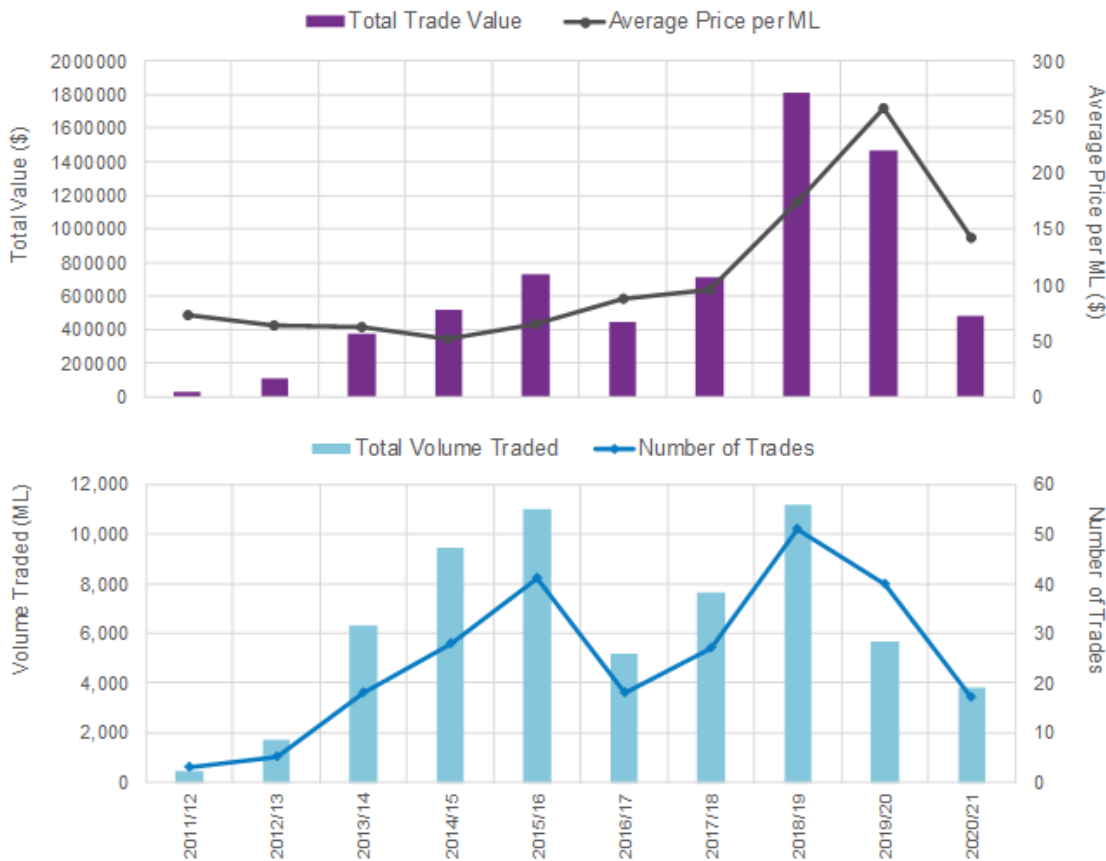
Further information on water licences, approvals, water trade, water dealings and other matters related to water entitlements in NSW, can be found on the NSW Water Register at:

[waterregister.watarnsw.com.au/water-register-frame](http://waterregister.watarnsw.com.au/water-register-frame)

Figure 3: Trade management areas



**Figure 4: Lower Namoi Groundwater Source temporary trade statistics**



## Bores

There are approximately 2,039 registered bores across the Lower Namoi Groundwater Source (**Figure 5**). The majority of these bores are used for stock and domestic purposes (Basic Landholder Rights). There is also significant use of groundwater for irrigation (**Table 3**).

Production bores in the Lower Namoi Groundwater Source are concentrated mainly east of Burren Junction. The majority of production bores produce supply in the range of 200 ML/year (**Figure 6**).

**Table 3: Approximate number of licensed bores in Lower Namoi Groundwater Source (at June 2021)**

Groundwater Source	Registered Bore Purpose		
	Basic Landholder Rights	Production	Local Water Utility
Lower Namoi	1,484	545	10

### Water level monitoring

WaterNSW monitors groundwater levels at 580 monitoring bores at 250 sites in the Lower Namoi Groundwater Source (**Figure 7**). At most monitoring sites there are two or more pipes monitoring different depths. The depth monitored by each pipe reflects the depth where the casing is slotted to allow groundwater entry into the pipe.

A hydrograph is a plot of groundwater level or pressure from a monitoring bore over time. A representative sample of hydrographs from monitoring bores have been selected and are presented in

**Figure 8 to**

**Figure 13.**

Data for the monitored bores, as well as private bore information, can be obtained from the WaterNSW real time data portal ([realtimedata.waternsw.com.au/](http://realtimedata.waternsw.com.au/)). Data is also available for 25 monitoring bores at 22 of the groundwater monitoring sites in real-time via telemetry.

You can also request information via: [Customer.Helpdesk@waternsw.com.au](mailto:Customer.Helpdesk@waternsw.com.au)

**Figure 5: Lower Namoi Groundwater Source registered bores**

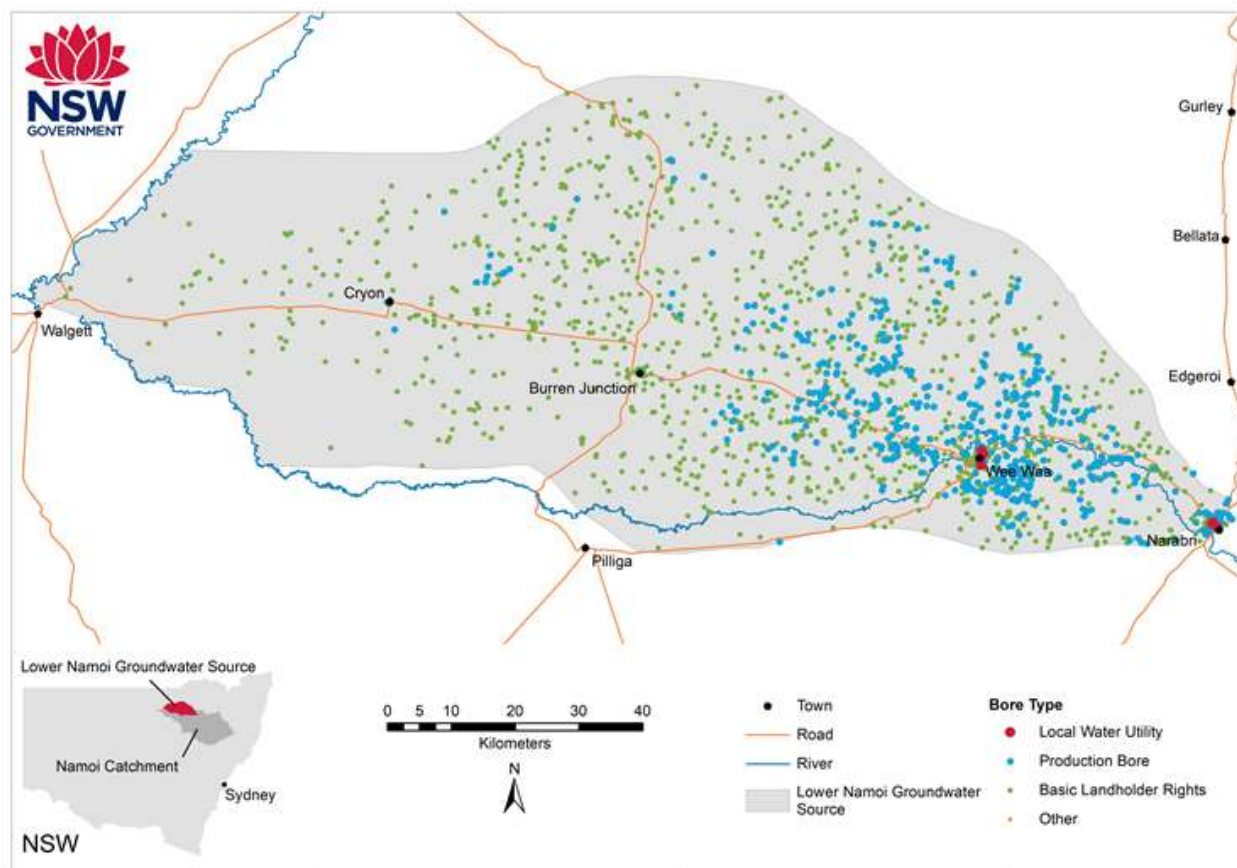


Figure 6: Lower Namoi Groundwater Source water supply bores and distribution of extraction

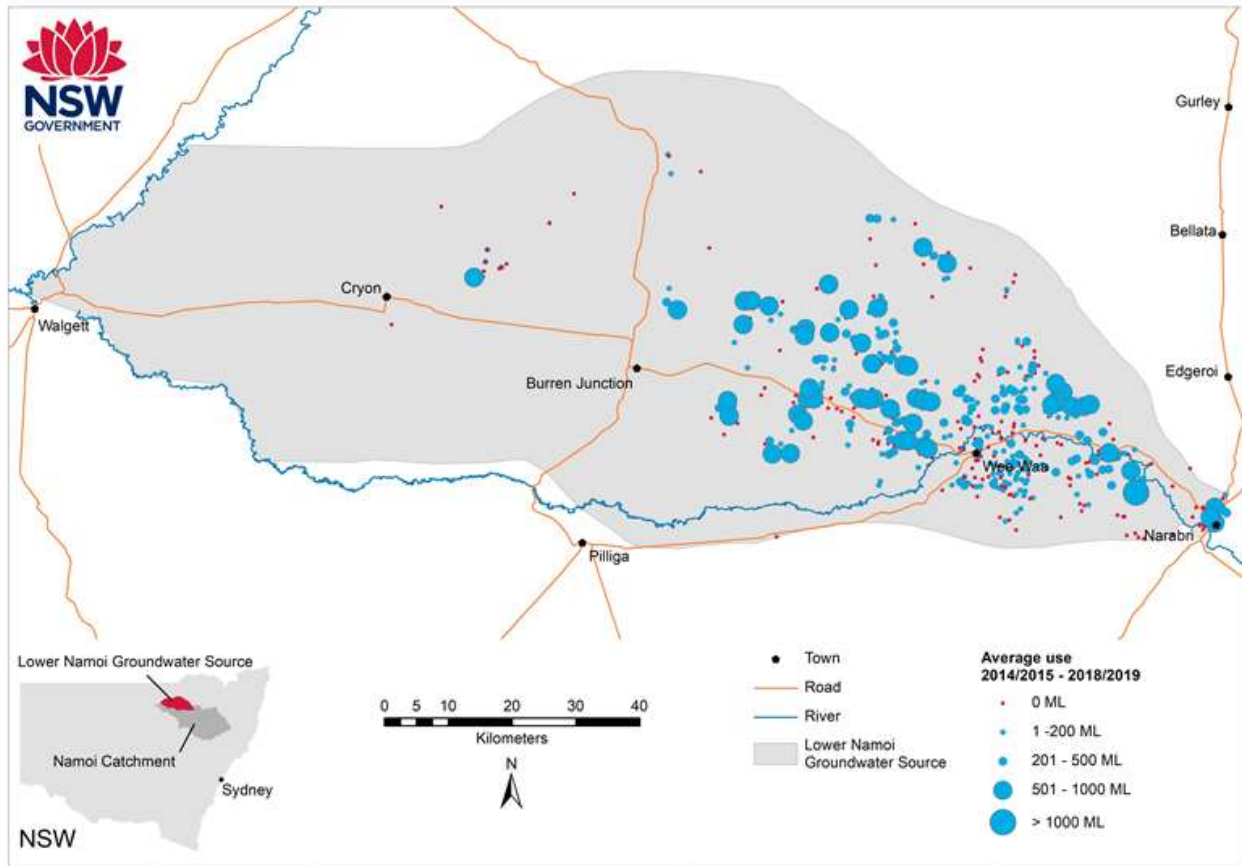




Figure 7: Lower Namoi Groundwater Source monitoring bore sites

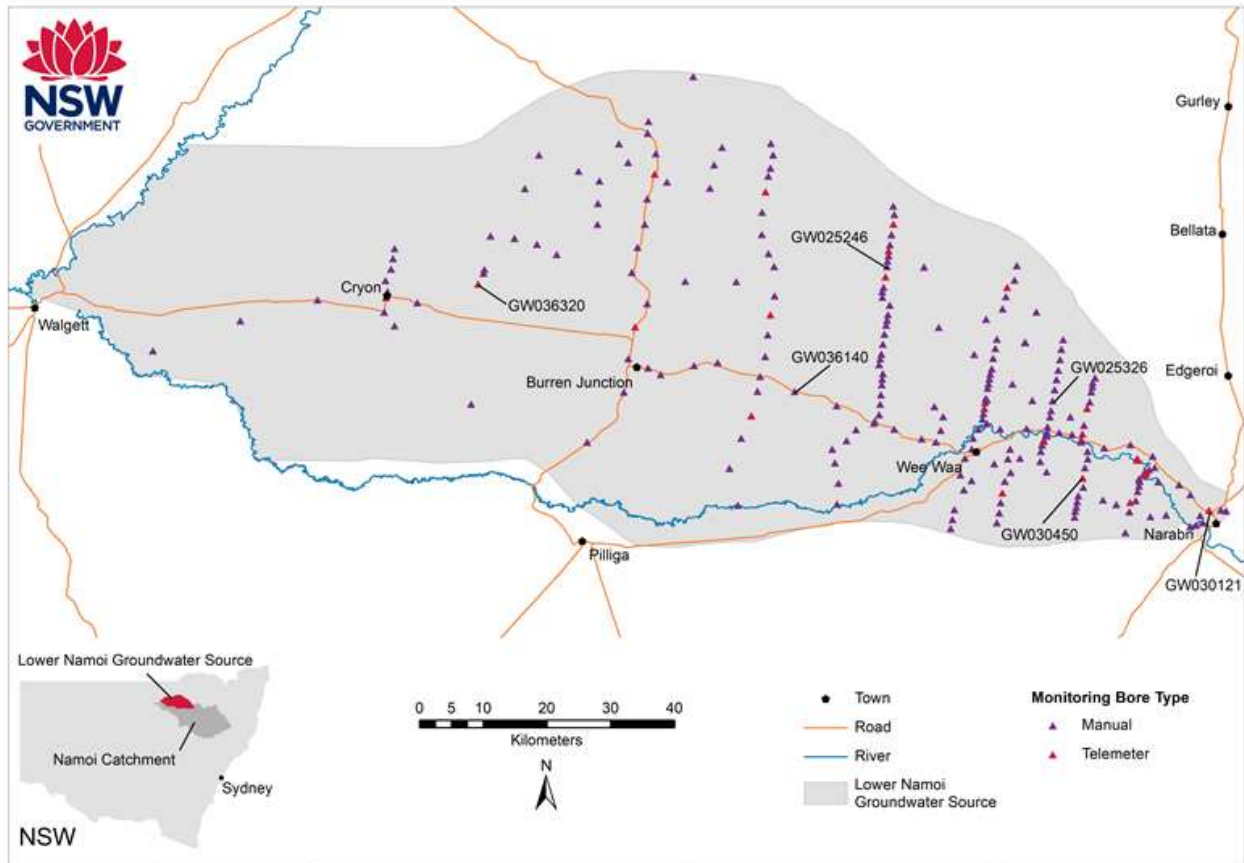
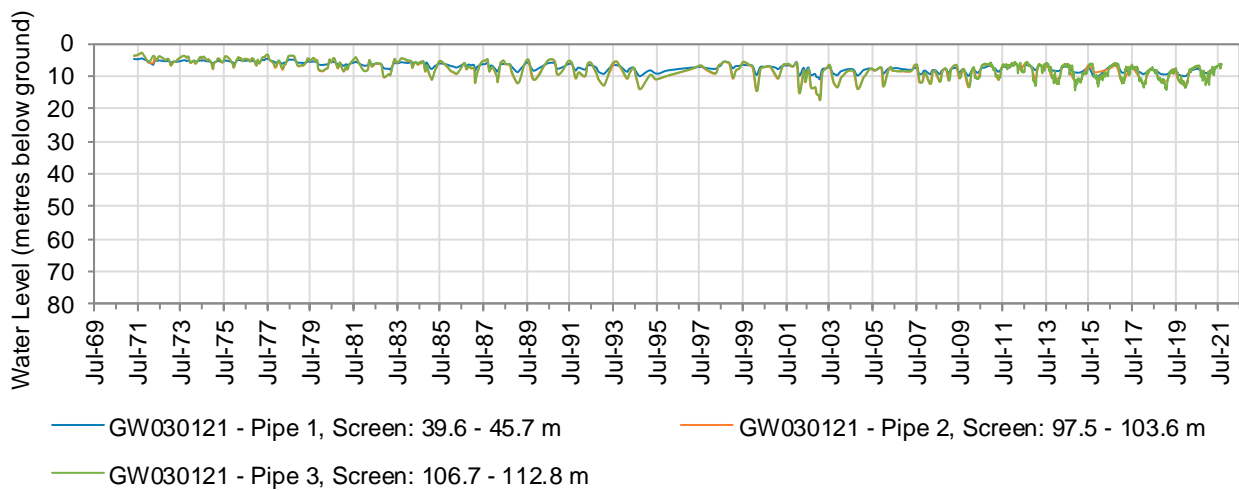
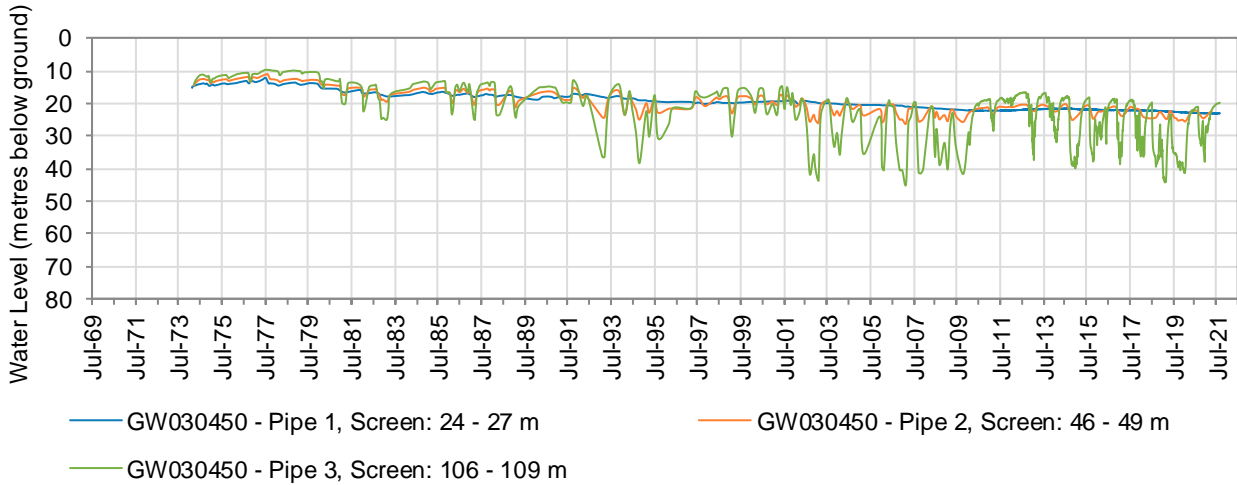


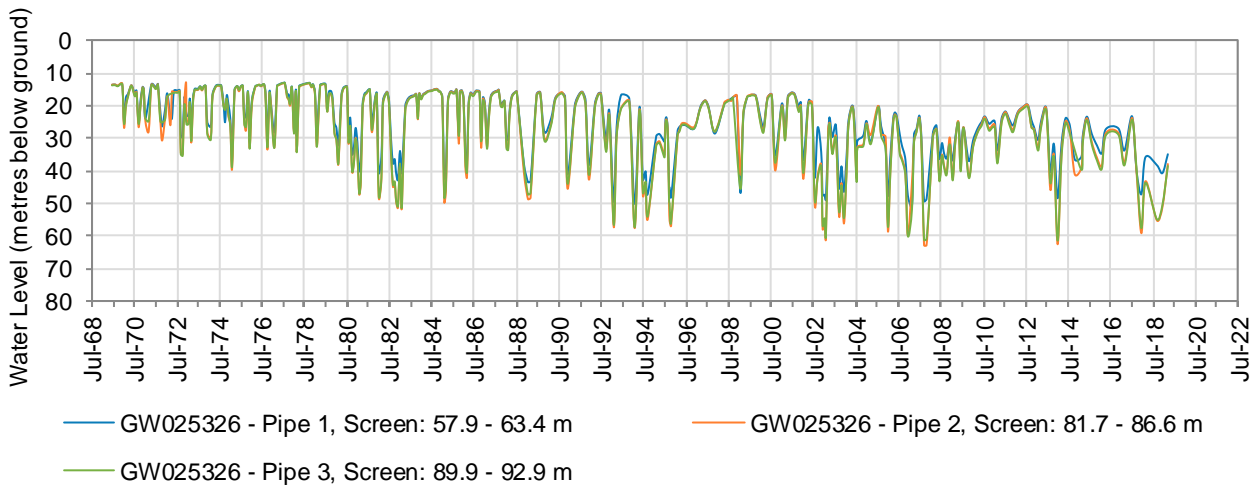
Figure 8: Hydrograph for monitoring bore GW030121



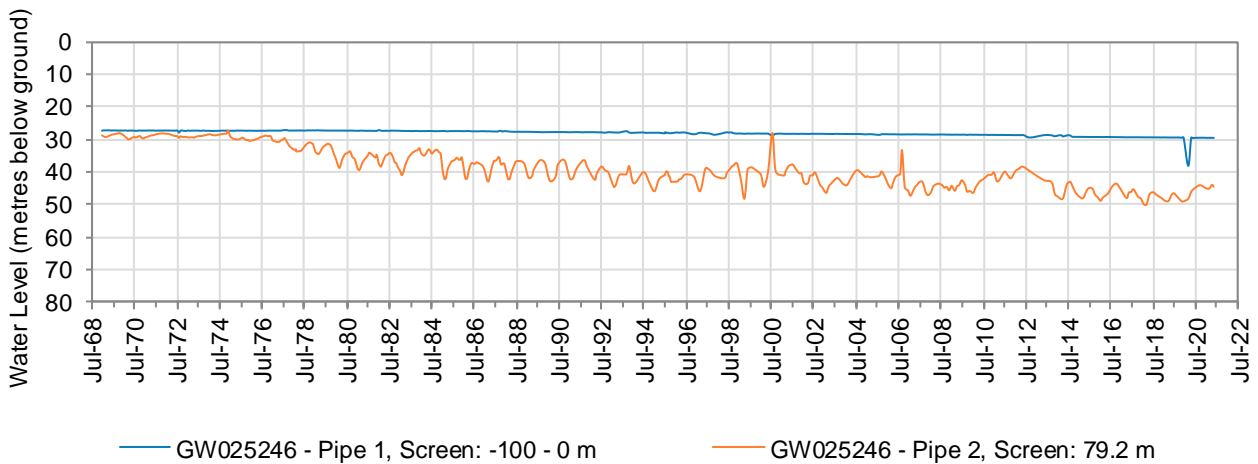
**Figure 9: Hydrograph of monitoring bore GW030450**



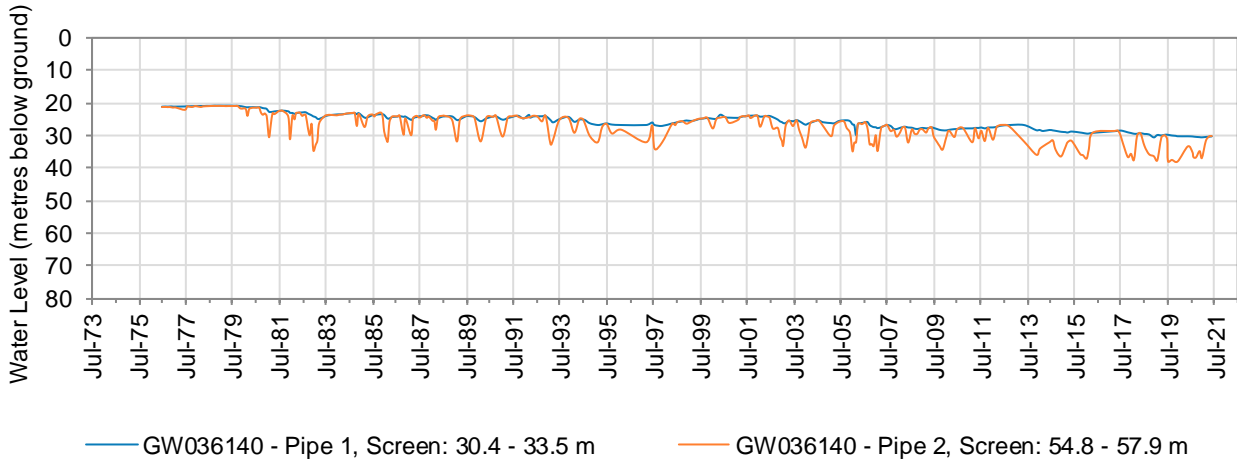
**Figure 10: Hydrograph of monitoring bore GW025326**



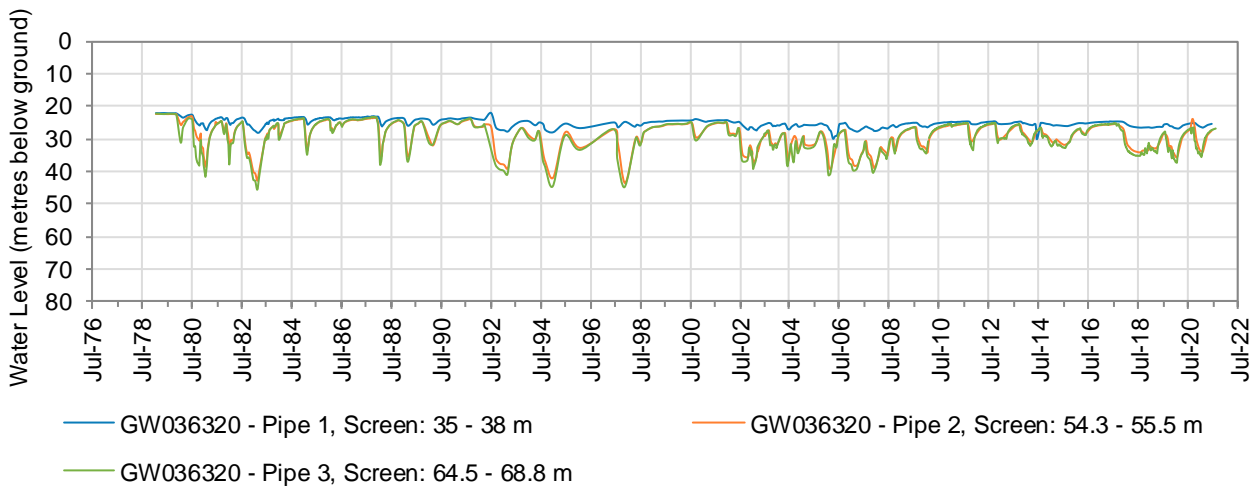
**Figure 11: Hydrograph of monitoring bore GW025246**



**Figure 12: Hydrograph of monitoring bore GW036140**



**Figure 13: Hydrograph of monitoring bore GW036320**



© State of New South Wales through Department of Planning, Industry and Environment 2021 The information contained in this publication is based on knowledge and understanding at the time of writing (November 2021). However, because of advances in knowledge, users should ensure that the information upon which they rely is up to date and to check the currency of the information with the appropriate departmental officer or the user's independent adviser.