

Talbragar Alluvial Groundwater Source

Introduction

This report is a summary of water accounts, volume pumped and groundwater levels for the for the Talbragar Alluvial Groundwater Source for the period 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021. It will be updated on a regular basis.

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 Macquarie Alluvial Groundwater Sources:

www.industry.nsw.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0017/192221/macquarie-castlereagh-alluvium-appendix-a-water-resource-description.pdf

Description

The Talbragar Alluvial Groundwater Source is located within the Macquarie-Castlereagh River catchment. The water source extends downstream along the Coolburragundy and Talbragar Rivers, past Coolah and Leadville to approximately 7 km downstream of Dunedoo (**Figure 1**).

The Talbragar Alluvial Groundwater Source (**Figure 1**) is made up of the alluvial sediments. These sediments form an extensive alluvial fan deposited along the Coolaburragundy and Talbragar Rivers, comprised of clay, silt, sand and coarse gravel.

Water resource management

Water sharing plan

The Talbragar Alluvial Groundwater Source is managed by the rules defined in the Water Sharing Plan for the Macquarie-Castlereagh Groundwater Sources 2020.

These water sharing plans are available for viewing on the Department of Planning Industry and Environment website at: www.industry.nsw.gov.au/water/plans-programs/water-sharing-plans/status/macquarie-castlereagh-region

Basic rights

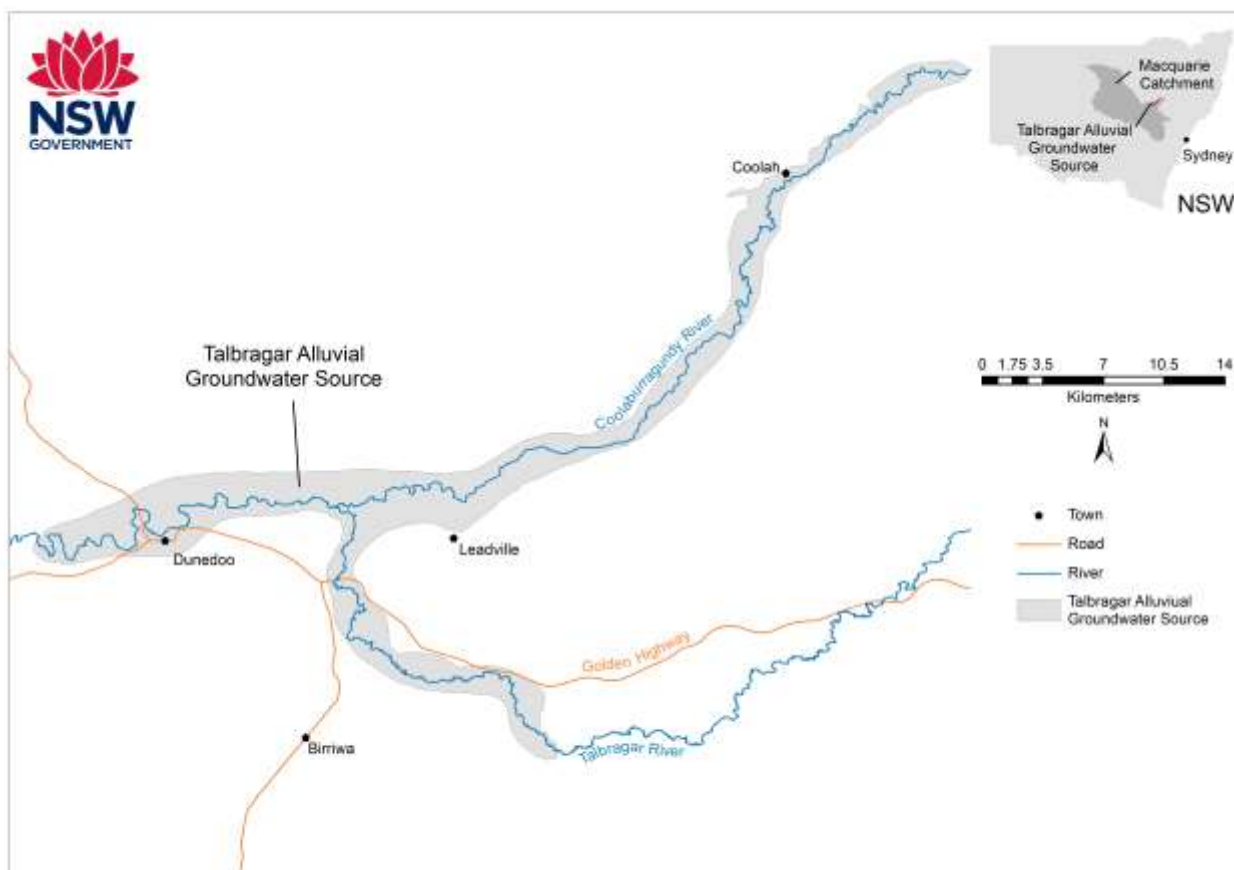
Basic landholder rights are available in this groundwater source for domestic and stock watering requirements. While landholders don't need an access licence to take water for domestic and stock purposes from groundwater below their property, the bore must be authorised by WaterNSW.

The volume of water set aside in the water sharing plan for basic landholder rights is 69 megalitres (ML).

The bore owner is responsible for monitoring water quality from the water supply work 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.

Figure 1: Location map



Groundwater access licences

Groundwater access licence share components for 2020 - 2021 are presented in **Table 1**.

Table 1: Talbragar Alluvial Groundwater Source share component 30 June 2021

Access Licence Category	Number of Licences	Total Volume
Local Water Utility ¹	2	650
Aquifer (Town Water Supply) ¹	1	6
Aquifer ²	21	5,355

¹Megalitres/year (ML)

² Megalitres per unit share

Extraction limit

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

The extraction limit for the Talbragar Alluvial Groundwater Source is 3,473 ML/year.

Extraction in the groundwater source is not compliant if the **5 years** average annual extraction (the assessment period) is more than **110%** 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 total 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

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

Carryover of unused account water from one water year to the next is not available in this groundwater source. Total water availability in a water year is controlled by the available water determinations credited to an access licence account.

The maximum amount of water that can be debited from an account in any one water year can't exceed the available water determination (AWD), plus any allocation transferred in (temporary trade), minus any allocation transferred out.

This means that metered extraction plus transfers out cannot exceed the AWD, 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.

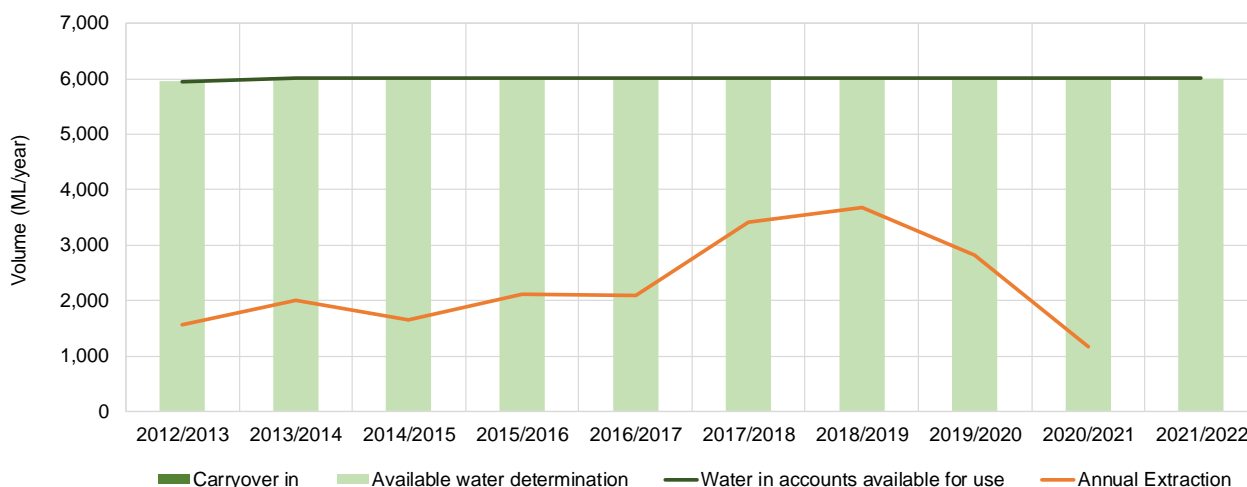
Note: all access licence categories have been combined in **Figure 2**.

There has been no reduction in the AWD for aquifer access licences in the Talbragar Alluvial Groundwater Source since the water sharing plan first started in 2012.

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

- Carryover In: 0 ML.
- Available water determination: 6,011 ML.
- Total water in account: 6,011 ML.
- Total water available for use: 6,011 ML.

Figure 2: Account water availability and usage summary for Talbragar Alluvial Groundwater Source



Groundwater trading

Trades are permitted within the Talbragar Alluvial Groundwater Source, but not between the Talbragar Alluvial Groundwater Source and any other groundwater source.

Allocation assignments (temporary trade)

Trading statistics for the Talbragar Alluvial Groundwater Source are illustrated in **Table 3**, excludes trades for less than \$1 per megalitre. The average value paid per megalitre in 2020-21 was \$55 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.waternsw.com.au/water-register-frame

Table 2: Talbragar Alluvial Groundwater Source temporary trade statistics

Water Year	Number of Trades	Total Volume Traded (ML)	Total Trade Value (\$)	Average price per ML (\$)
2017-18	2	400	12,500	25
2018-19	4	721	36,050	50
2019-20	4	417	22,935	55
2020-21	4	417	22,935	55
2021-22	4	417	25,020	60

Bores

There are approximately 129 registered bores across the Talbragar Alluvial Groundwater Source (**Figure 3**). 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 4**).

Some bores can yield up to 1,400 ML/year, while most production bores produce supply up to 400 ML/year (**Figure 4**).

Table 3: Approximate number of licensed bores in Talbragar Alluvial Groundwater Source (at June 2021)

Groundwater Source	Registered Bore Purpose		
	Basic Landholder Rights	Production	Local Water Utility
Talbragar Alluvial Groundwater Source	95	31	3

Water level monitoring

WaterNSW monitors groundwater levels at five monitoring bores at four sites in the Talbragar Alluvial Groundwater Source (**Figure 5**). At some of the 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 **Figures 6 to 9**.

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/). It includes data for 3 groundwater monitoring sites in real-time via telemetry.

You can also request information via: Customer.Helpdesk@waternsw.com.au

Figure 3: Talbragar Alluvial Groundwater Source registered bores

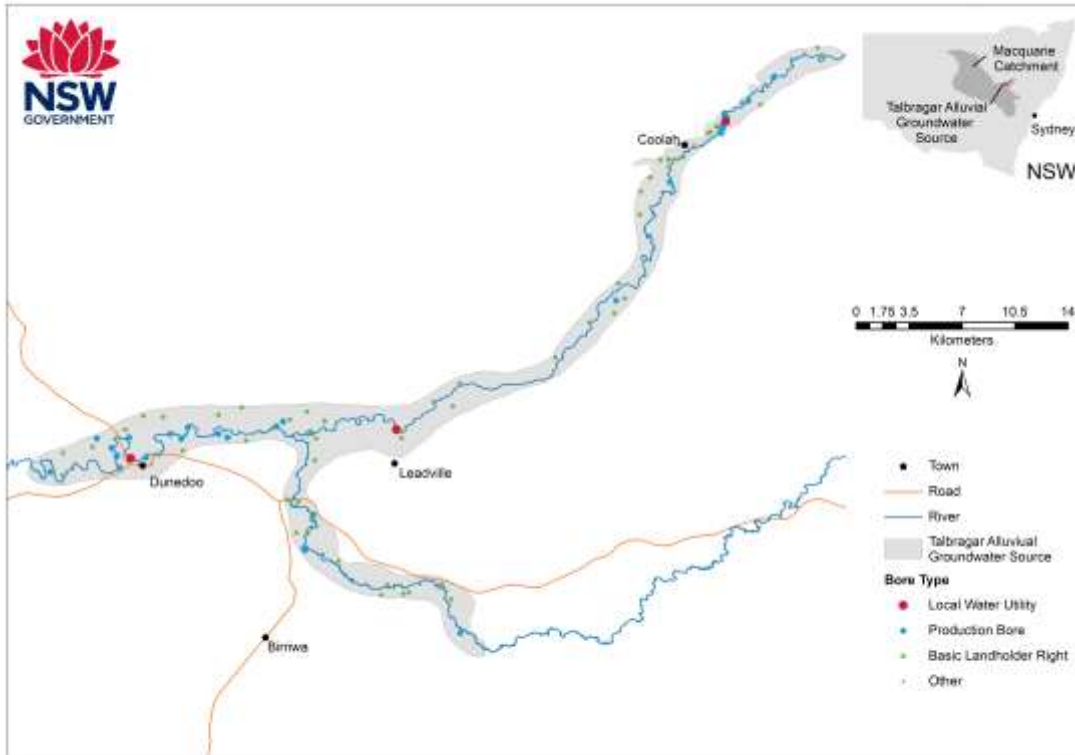


Figure 4: Talbragar Alluvial Groundwater Source water supply bores and distribution of extraction

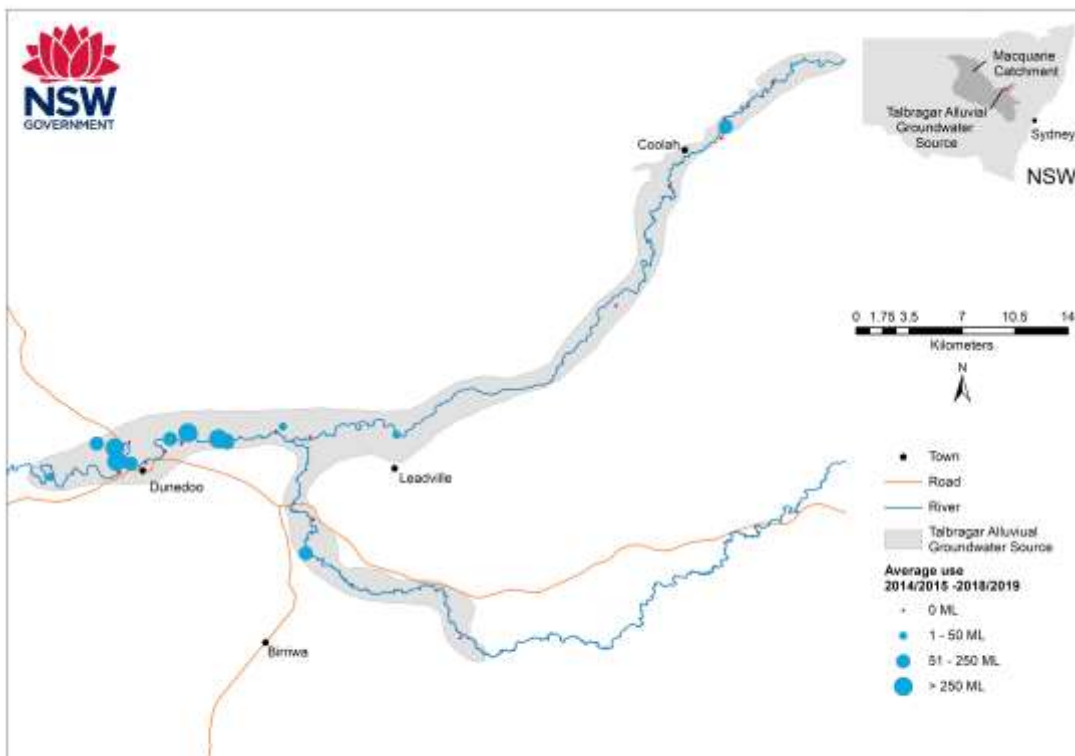


Figure 5: Talbragar Alluvial Groundwater Source monitoring bore sites

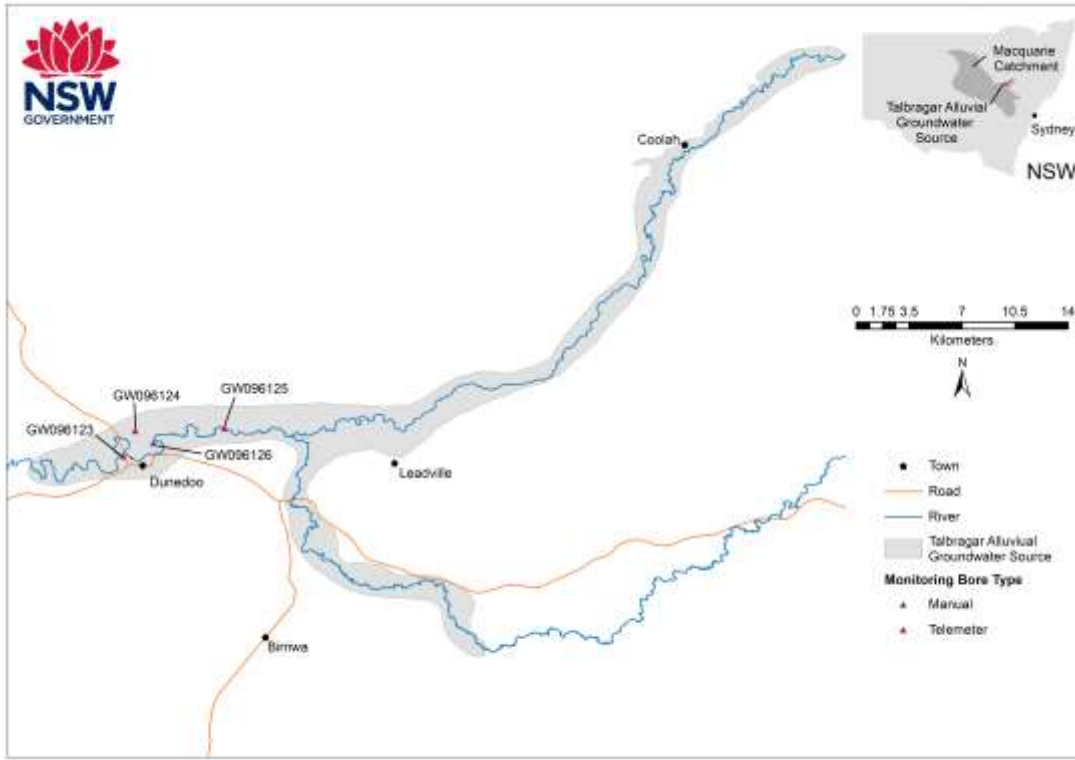


Figure 6: Hydrograph for monitoring bore GW096125

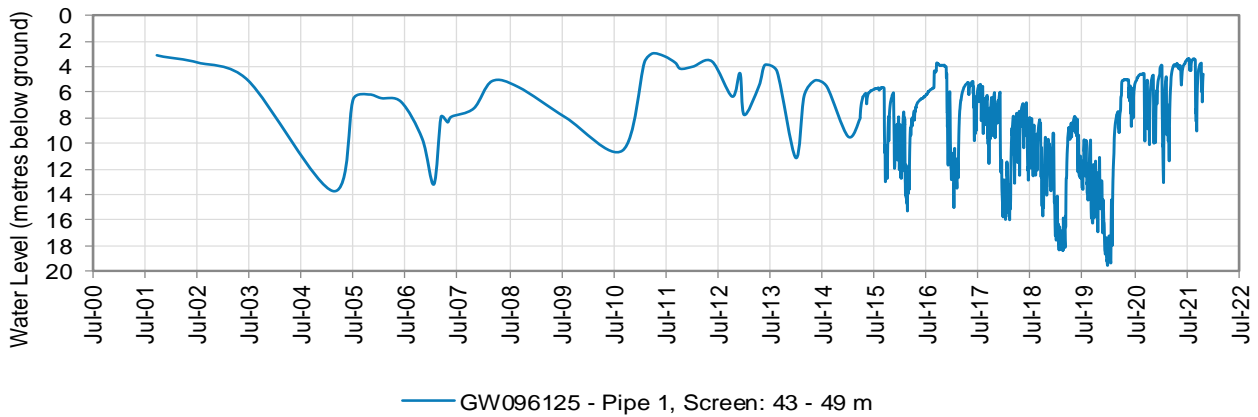


Figure 7: Hydrograph for monitoring bore GW096126

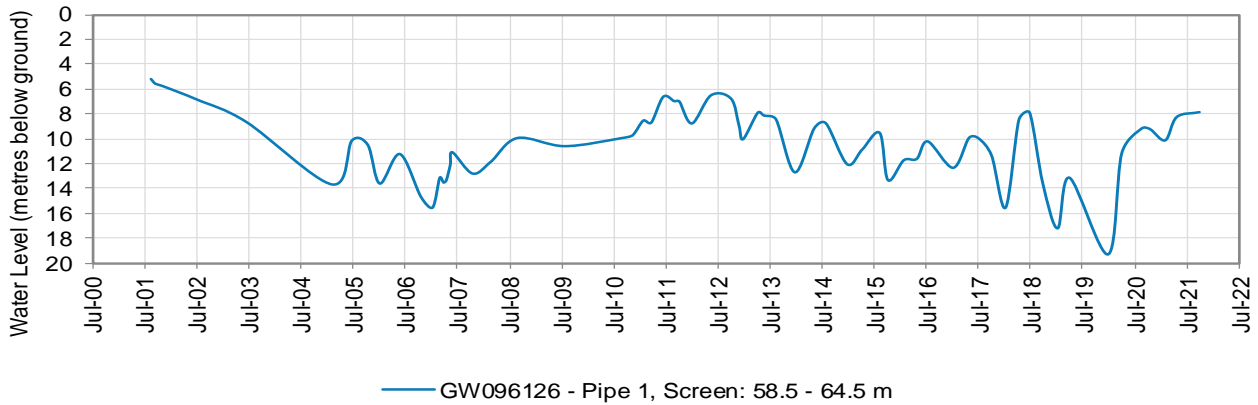


Figure 8: Hydrograph for monitoring bore GW096124

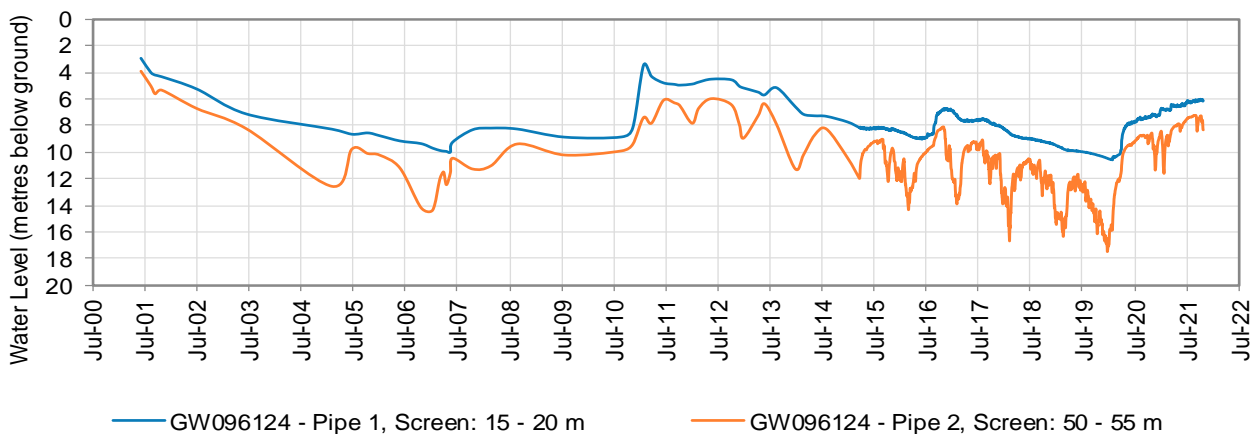
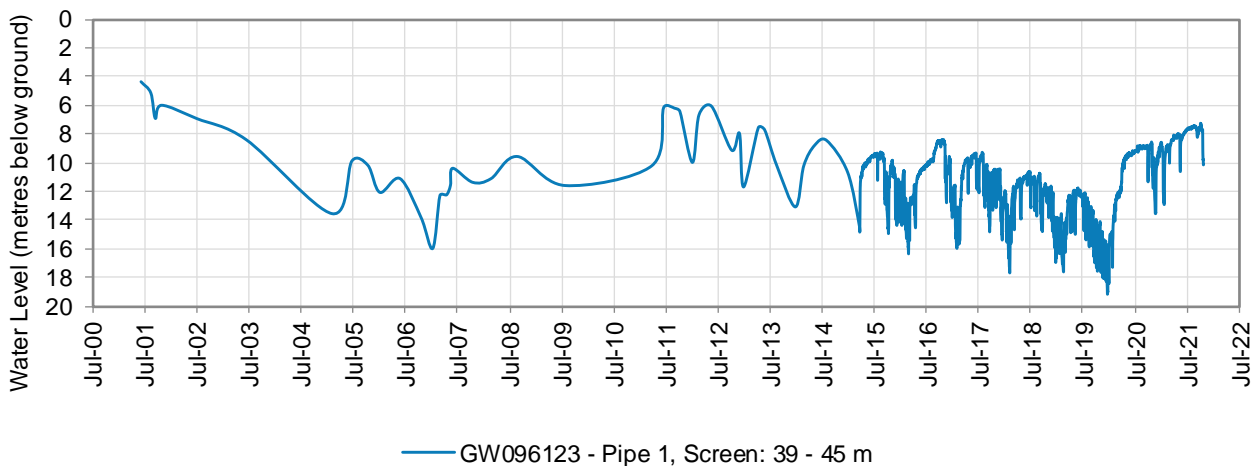


Figure 9: Hydrograph for monitoring bore GW096123



© 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 (December 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.