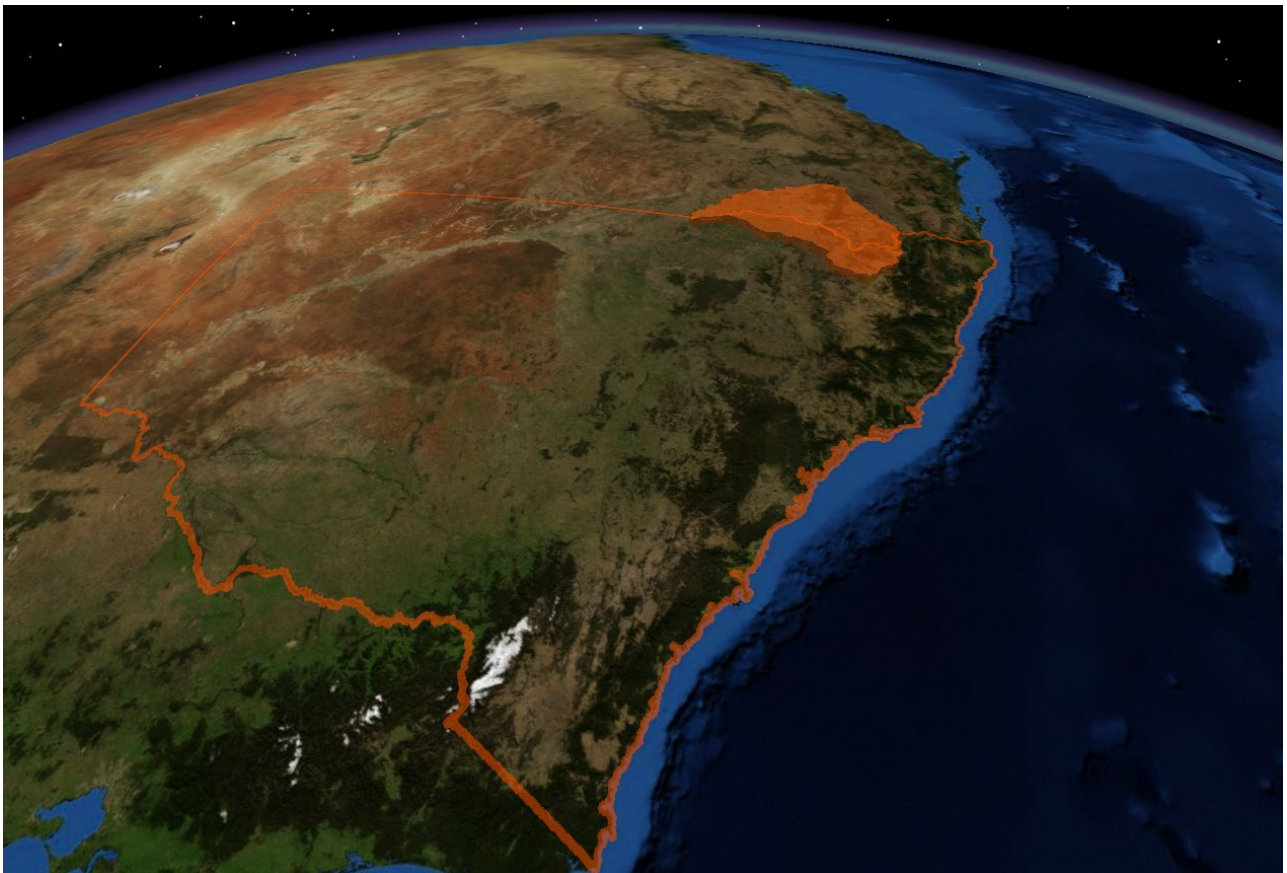




GENERAL PURPOSE WATER ACCOUNTING REPORT

Border Rivers Catchment

2020–21



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Contents

Acknowledgement of country	1
Director’s foreword	2
Contextual statement	3
Accounting extent.....	3
Snapshot	5
Climate	5
Storage inflows and volume	9
Inflows.....	9
Storage volume.....	12
Major flow events.....	14
Surface water resources and management	15
Legislation.....	15
Access rights	15
Allocation account summary.....	16
Access licence account management	18
Extreme events stage and temporary water restrictions.....	18
Water availability.....	20
Account usage	24
Utilisation and inactive share	25
Temporary trading	27
Permanent trading	28
Tagged work arrangements.....	30
Environmental water.....	31
Held environmental water	31
Planned environmental water	32
Replenishment flows	33
Water accounting statements	35
Significant water accounting policies.....	36
Quantification of data	36
Data accuracy.....	36
2020–21 Physical flows mass balance diagram.....	37
Statement of water assets and liabilities	38
Statement of changes in water assets and liabilities.....	39
Note disclosures	42
Reconciliations and future prospects	43
Water assets available to settle water liabilities and future commitments within 12 months of reporting date.....	44
Latest water availability.....	44
Latest storage volumes.....	44
Significant events since 2020–21	45
System reliability analysis.....	45

Carryovers and available water determinations since this reporting period.....	48
Detailed item notes	49
Note 1—Allocation accounts	49
Note 2—Available water determination (AWD) (allocation announcement).....	52
Note 3—Allocation account usage	56
Note 4—Water order debiting.....	58
Note 5—Allocation assignments (temporary trading).....	59
Note 6—Basic rights.....	61
Note 7—Held environmental water	62
Note 8—Environmental stimulus account	65
Note 9—Account adjustments.....	67
Note 10—Surface water storage	68
Note 11—River channel storage	69
Note 12—Storage inflow—Glenlyon and Pindari Dams	70
Note 13—Storage evaporation and storage rainfall	71
Note 14—River evaporation and river rainfall	72
Note 15—Gauged inflow	74
Note 16—Ungauged inflow	75
Note 17—Flow leaving system/replenishments	76
Note 18—NSW extractions from river	78
Note 19—Storage releases (including transparent releases).....	80
Note 20—Queensland extractions	82
Note 21—Supplementary extractions.....	83
Note 22—Unaccounted difference	86
References.....	88

Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Description
ARCGIS	mapping and spatial analysis platform for designing and managing solutions through the application of geographic knowledge
AWAS 1	Australian Water Accounting Standard 1
AWD	available water determination
CAIRO	computer-aided improvements to river operations
GPWAR	general purpose water accounting report
MDBA	Murray–Darling Basin Authority
ML	megalitres (1,000,000 litres)
ML/d	megalitres per day
SILO	climatic data provision system run by the Queensland government for the provision of both measured and modelled data

Glossary

Term	Definition
allocation	the specific volume of water allocated to water allocation accounts in a given season, defined according to rules established in the relevant water plan
allocation assignments	the transfer of water between licence holder allocation accounts as a result of a trade agreement The assignment becomes part of the receiver's current year allocation account water.
allocation account	water account attached to an access licence used to track the balance of account water
available water determination (AWD)	the process by which water is made available for use and shared amongst water users who hold a water access licence It determines the volume of water that is to be added to an individual's licence allocation account.
Australian Water Accounting Standard (AWAS)	a national standard that prescribes the basis for preparing and presenting a general-purpose water accounting report (GPWAR) It sets out requirements for the recognition, quantification, presentation and disclosure of items in a GPWAR.
back-calculation	a calculation approach using a mass balance to determine an unknown variable (used to calculate storage inflows based on balancing the change in storage volume where inflow is the only unknown)
basic rights	the non-licensed right to extract water to meet basic requirements for household purposes (non-commercial uses in and around the house and garden) and for watering of stock It is available for anyone who has access to river frontage on their property.
computer aided improvements to river operations (CAIRO)	a spreadsheet-based water balance model used for optimising river operations (orders and releases)
carryover	the volume or share component that may be reserved by a licence holder for use in the subsequent year
catchment	the areas of land that collect rainfall and contribute to surface water (streams, rivers, wetlands) or to groundwater A catchment is a natural drainage area, bounded by sloping ground, hills or mountains, from which water flows to a low point.
dead storage	the volume in storage that is generally considered unavailable for use (e.g. water level below release valves) due to access and often poor water quality
effective storage	the total volume of storage minus the dead storage component—the volume generally considered as useable
effluent	flow leaving a place or process Sewage effluent refers to the flow leaving a sewage treatment plant. An effluent stream is one which leaves the main river and does not return.
entity	a defined geographical area or zone within the accounting region Transactions and reports are produced for each entity.

Term	Definition
end of system	the last defined point in a catchment where water information can be measured and/or reported
environmental water	water allocated to support environmental outcomes and other public benefits Environmental water provisions recognise the environmental water requirements and are based on environmental, social and economic considerations, including existing user rights.
evaporation	the process by which water or another liquid becomes a gas Water from land areas, bodies of water, and all other moist surfaces is absorbed into the atmosphere as a vapour.
evapotranspiration	the process by which water is transmitted as a vapour to the atmosphere as the result of evaporation from any surface and transpiration from plants
extraction	the pumping or diverting of water from a river or aquifer by licensed users for a specific purpose (irrigation, stock, domestic, towns, etc.) The volume is measured at the point of extraction or diversion (river pump, diversion works, etc.).
general purpose water accounting report (GPWAR)	a report prepared according to the Australian Water Accounting Standard It comprises a number of components including a contextual statement, a statement of water assets and water liabilities, a statement of change in water assets and water liabilities, a statement of physical water flows, notes and disclosures, and an assurance and accountability statement.
General Security licence	a category of water access licence implemented under the <i>Water Management Act 2000</i> This forms the bulk of the water access licence entitlement volume in NSW and is a low-priority entitlement (i.e. it only receives water once essential and High Security entitlements are met in the available water determination process).
groundwater	Water location beneath the ground in soil pore spaces and in the fractures of rock formations
High Security licence	a category of water access licence implemented under the <i>Water Management Act 2000</i> It receives a higher priority than General Security licences but less priority than essential requirements in the available water determination process.
HYDSTRA database	a database used by NSW Department of Planning and Environment to store continuous, time-series data such as river flow, river height, and water quality
inflows	surface water runoff and deep drainage to groundwater (groundwater recharge) and transfers into the water system (both surface and groundwater) for a defined area
inter-valley trade	trade of licence holder allocation account water via allocation assignment from one catchment to another catchment (or state)
intra-valley trade	trade of licence holder allocation account water via allocation assignment within the same catchment
median	the middle point of a distribution, separating the highest half of a sample from the lowest half

Term	Definition
non-physical transaction	an accounting transaction representing a process that is not a component of the water cycle (e.g. an available water determination)
physical transaction	an accounting transaction representing a process of the water cycle (e.g. an extraction)
regulated river	<p>a river system where flow is controlled via one or more major man-made structures such as dams and weirs</p> <p>For the purposes of the <i>Water Management Act 2000</i>, a regulated river is one that is declared by the minister to be a regulated river. Within a regulated river system, licence holders can order water against a held entitlement.</p>
share component	<p>an entitlement to water specified on the access licence, expressed as a unit share or, in the case of specific purpose licences (e.g. Local Water Utility, Major Water Utility and Domestic and Stock), a volume in megalitres</p> <p>The amount of water a licence holder is allocated as a result of an available water determination and the amount they can take in any year is based on their share component.</p>
storage	a state-owned dam, weir or other structure that is used to regulate and manage river flows in the catchment and the water bodies impounded by these structures
storage reserve	proportion of water in a storage reserved in the resource assessment process for future essential or High Security requirements (e.g. town water)
storage volume	the total volume of water held in storage at a specified time
supplementary water	unregulated river flow available for extraction under a Supplementary Water licence
surface water	all water that occurs naturally above ground including rivers, lakes, reservoirs, creeks, wetlands and estuaries
tributary	<p>a smaller river or stream that flows into a larger river or stream</p> <p>Usually a number of smaller tributaries merge to form a river.</p>
ungauged catchment	<p>a catchment without a flow gauge to accurately record stream flows</p> <p>Modelled estimates must be used to approximate the contribution of ungauged catchments to the main river.</p>
water accounting	the systematic process of identifying, recognising, quantifying, reporting, assuring and publishing information about water, the rights or other claims to that water, and the obligations against that water
water assets	the physical water held in storage, as well as any claims to water that are expected to increase the future water resource (e.g. external water entering the system through inter-valley trading)
water liabilities	claims on the water assets of the water report entity including water that has been allocated to licence holder accounts or environmental accounts, but yet to be taken at the end of the reporting period
water sharing plan	a water management plan that defines the rules for sharing of water within a region under the <i>Water Management Act 2000</i>

Acknowledgement of country

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 on which we rely.

We acknowledge the people of the Bigambul, Githabul, Gomeroi/Kamilaroi, Kambuwal, Kwiambul and Ngarabal Nations hold the land and waters of the New South Wales Border Rivers River catchment area being of spiritual, cultural, customary and economic importance.

We recognise the intrinsic connection of Traditional Owners to Country and acknowledge their contribution to the management of the New South Wales Border Rivers River catchment landscape and natural resources.

Director's foreword

This is the eleventh annual release of the general-purpose water accounting report (GPWAR) for the New South Wales (NSW) Border Rivers Regulated River Water Source. It has been prepared for the accounting period 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021 (reporting period), under the Australian Water Accounting Standard 1 (AWAS 1) (WASB, 2012).

The GPWAR provides stakeholders with a consolidated, comparable and publicly accessible set of water accounting information for the water source. The information presented is also used internally for a range of water planning functions and legislative reporting obligations.

Included in the GPWAR are:

- a contextual statement summarising the climatic conditions, water resources, environmental holdings, water trading market and water resource management in the water source for the reporting period
- a physical flow diagram illustrating changes in storage volumes and the associated inflows and outflows
- water accounting statements presenting the opening and closing balances, and itemised changes to these balances for available water resources (water assets) and licenced allocation accounts (water liabilities)
- disclosure notes (linked to the figures within the water accounting statements) providing detailed information of accounting components including:
 - access licence account balances
 - planned and held environmental water account balances
 - available water determination detailed report
 - temporary trading by licence category
 - supplementary announcements and usage by river reach
 - physical inflows and outflows to the system for the water year.

Detailed information on groundwater sources are excluded from the GPWAR.

Reporting datasets used in the GPWAR are available by sending an email request of your required information to water.wams@dpi.nsw.gov.au

As Director Water Analytics, NSW Department of Planning and Environment, I hereby declare:

- the information presented in these accounts is a faithful representation of the management and operation of the NSW Border Rivers Regulated River Water Source for the reporting period
- all data presented in this report provides the best accounting information available at the time of publication
- the Department of Planning and Environment has to the best of its ability prepared this GPWAR in accordance with the Australian Water Accounting Standard 1.



Danielle Baker
Director Water Analytics
NSW Department of Planning and Environment

Contextual statement

The Border Rivers consist of the catchments of the Dumaresq, Severn, Macintyre and Barwon Rivers, which drain from the Great Dividing Range between Inverell in far northern New South Wales (NSW) and Warrenbayne in Southern Queensland. The catchment occupies an area of approximately 49,500 square kilometres, of which approximately 24,500 square kilometres are situated within NSW. The Dumaresq River, Macintyre River and part of the Barwon River downstream of the Weir River form the border between NSW and Queensland for approximately 470 kilometres.

The Border Rivers are regulated by 3 dams: Glenlyon Dam on Pikes Creek (Queensland), Coolmunda Dam on Macintyre Brook (Queensland), and Pindari Dam on the Severn River (NSW). The main tributaries draining from Queensland are Pikes Creek and Macintyre Brook, which enter the Dumaresq River, and the Weir River, which enters the Macintyre River. The lower end of the catchment is characterised by a complex series of anabranching channels. The junction of the Weir and Macintyre Rivers marks the start of the Barwon River, and the town of Mungindi on the Barwon River marks the downstream end of the Border Rivers catchment.

The catchment supports a population of around 50,000 people. In NSW, the population is concentrated in the major centres of Glen Innes, Inverell, and Tenterfield, which support around 30,000 people between the 3 local government areas. The largest towns in the Queensland part of the catchment are Goondiwindi and Stanthorpe, which both have populations of around 5,000 people. The Border Rivers flows through lands previously occupied by the Kamilaroi and Bigambul Aboriginal people.

The main agricultural use of land is for grazing and dryland cropping, and this covers around 90% of the catchment. Irrigation for the production of cotton occurs on the western plains between Goondiwindi and Mungindi.

A more detailed description of the catchment can be found in the document *Water resources and management overview—Border Rivers catchment*, which is available from the NSW Department of Planning and Environment website.

Accounting extent

The accounted river extent for this general purpose water accounting report (GPWAR) is illustrated in Figure 1 and includes the area managed by the water sharing plan for the New South Wales Border Rivers Regulated River Water Source.

The GPWAR considers the water resources and associated water users on the Severn River from Pindari Dam to its junction with the Macintyre River, the Dumaresq River from Glenlyon Dam to the junction with the Macintyre River, and the Macintyre River downstream to Mungindi.

The gauged inflow reported consists of inflow from Macintyre Brook, The Mole River, Frazers Creek, Weir River, Tenterfield Creek, Beardy River and Macintyre River (the unregulated component upstream of the junction with the Severn River).

This GPWAR is an account for NSW access to the regulated Border Rivers, and therefore only Pindari and Glenlyon storage volumes are included as major storage assets. Flow exiting the Macintyre Brook (regulated by Coolmunda Dam) is treated as an inflow to the NSW Border Rivers. Aside from this, the Coolmunda system is excluded as it is not a NSW resource.

Groundwater volumes interacting with the regulated river are only indirectly included in the GPWAR statements (that is, they form part of the unaccounted difference required to balance the river storage). Other groundwater flows and groundwater management are excluded from this GPWAR.

Figure 1: Surface water geographical extent of the accounts

Border Rivers Catchment

Surface Water Accounting Extent

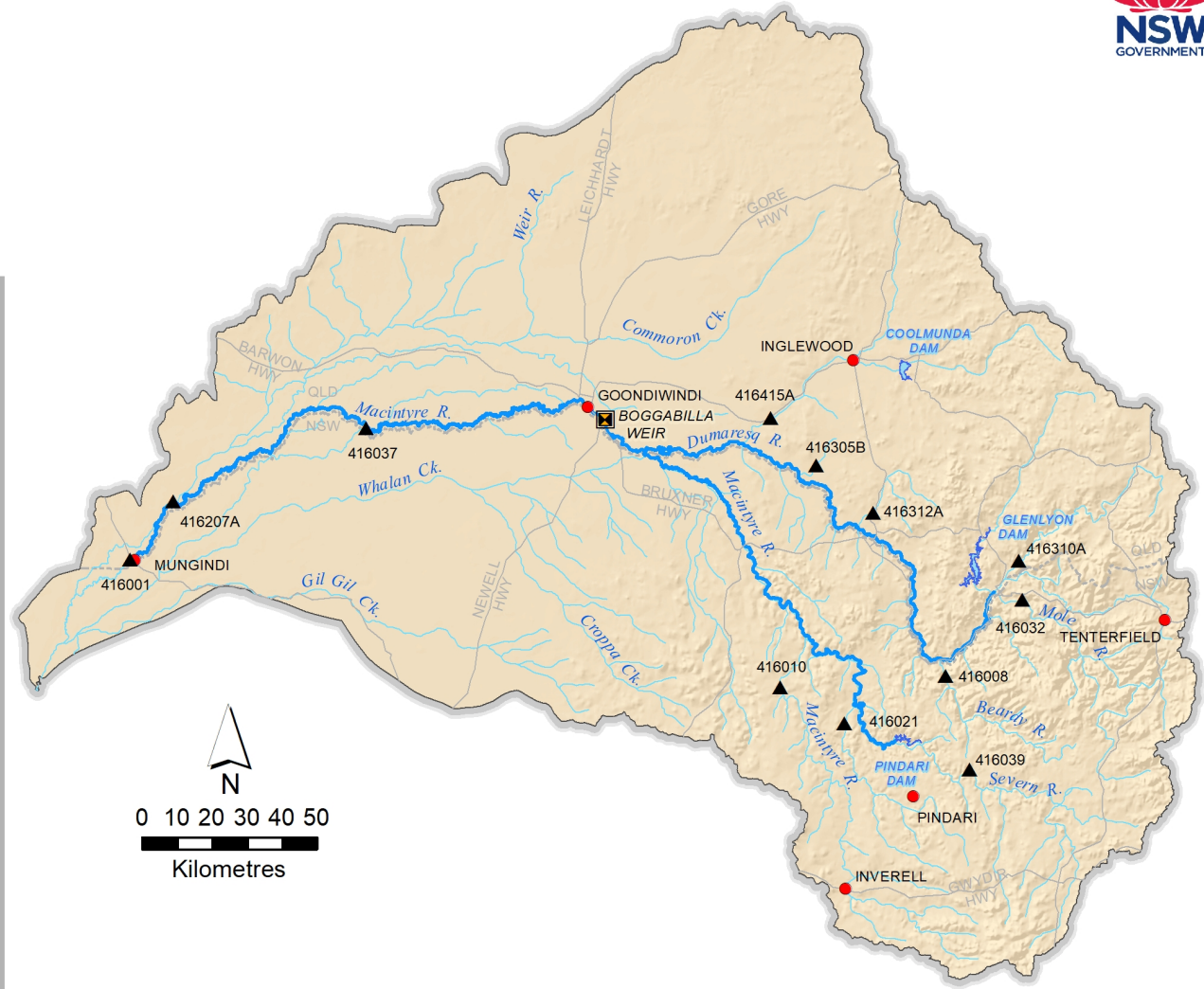


Legend

- TOWN
- WEIR
- ACCOUNTED RIVER EXTENT
- RIVER / STREAM
- DAM
- - - QLD / NSW Border
- HIGHWAY

Gauging Stn.

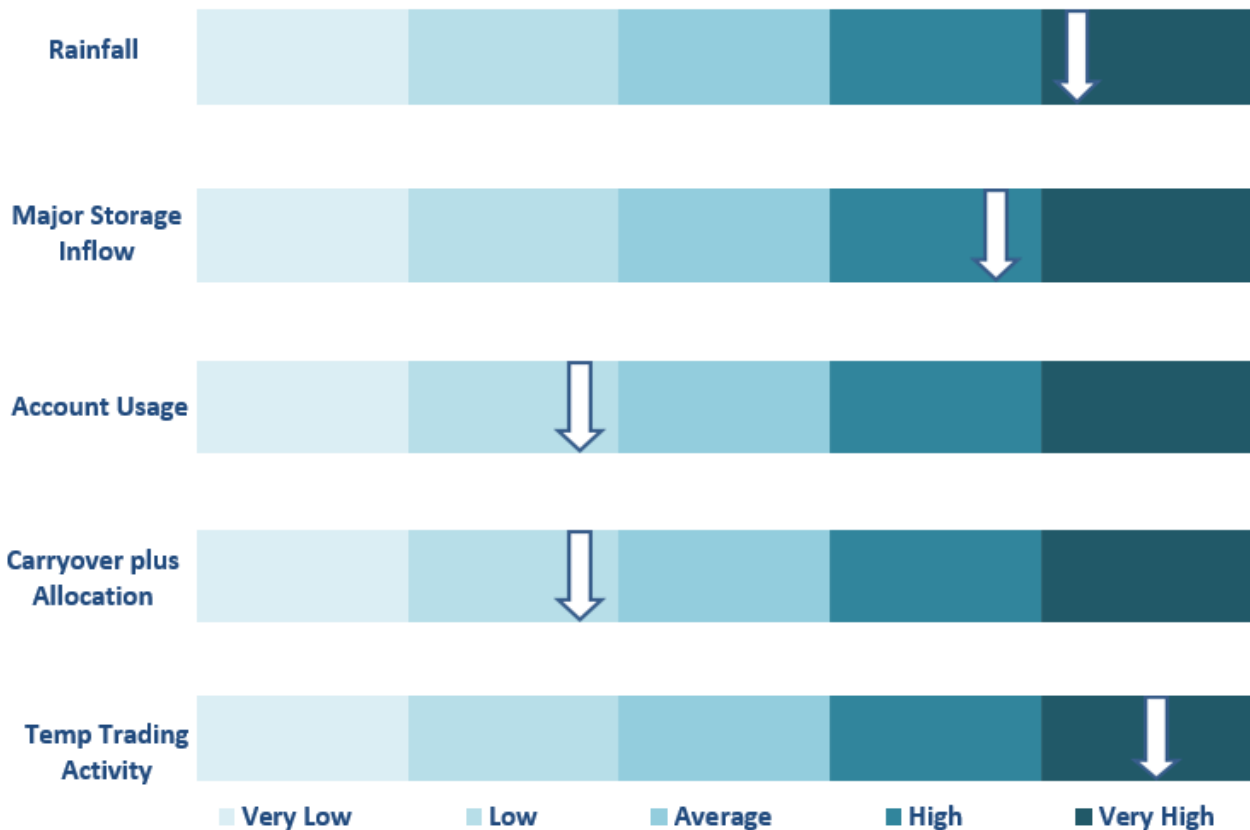
- ▲ 416001 - BARWON RIVER AT MUNGINDI
- ▲ 416008 - BEARDY RIVER AT HAYSTACK
- ▲ 416010 - MACINTYRE RIVER AT WALLANGRA
- ▲ 416021 - FRAZERS CREEK AT WESTHOLME (ASHFORD)
- ▲ 416032 - MOLE RIVER AT DONALDSON
- ▲ 416037 - BOOMI RIVER AT BOOMI WEIR OFFTAKE
- ▲ 416039 - SEVERN RIVER AT STRATHBOGIE
- ▲ 416305B - BRUSH CREEK AT BEEBO (QLD)
- ▲ 416207A - WEIR RIVER AT MASCOT (QLD)
- ▲ 416310A - DUMARESQ RIVER AT FARNBRO (QLD)
- ▲ 416312A - OAKY CREEK AT TEXAS (QLD)
- ▲ 416415A - MACINTYRE BROOK AT BOOBA SANDS (QLD)



Snapshot

The key indicators for the reporting period relative to other years under water sharing plan management conditions are presented in Figure 2. Rainfall, temporary trading activity were both in the very high range (80th to 100th percentile exceedance). Inflow to major headwater storages were high, however as the storages commenced at critically low volumes, effective allocation (carryover plus available water determinations) persisted in the low range and account usage for the reporting period was also low in a relative sense.

Figure 2: 2020–21 Summary indicators



Climate

At Pindari Dam (upper catchment), 786 mm of rainfall was recorded in the reporting period (Table 1), which is the lowest on record at this site. Comparatively this volume of rainfall is:

- 110% of the long-term historical median rainfall for this location
- 75% of the highest annual (July to June) rainfall on record for this location.

The highest monthly rainfall totals occurred in March 2021 (207 mm) and December 2020 (104 mm)

At Mungindi (lower catchment), 647 mm of rainfall was recorded in the reporting period (Table 2). Comparatively this volume of rainfall is:

- 137% of the long-term historical median rainfall for this location
- 65% of the highest rainfall on record at this location.

The highest monthly rainfall totals occurred in March 2021 (176 mm) and January 2021 (132 mm) (Figure 3). Variance from median rainfall for the reporting period at Pindari Dam and Mungindi is

presented in Figure 4. Spatially, rainfall was equal or above average across most of the catchment, the exception being north west Queensland (Figure 5 and Figure 6).

Figure 3: Monthly rainfall for the reporting period compared to historical monthly median rainfall at Pindari and Mungindi

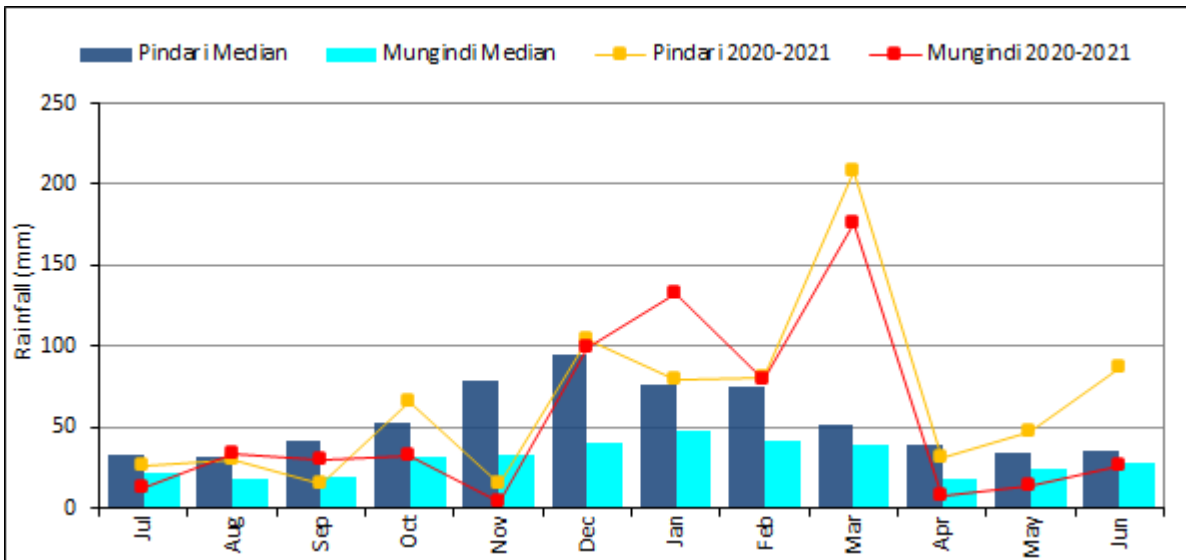


Figure 4: Monthly rainfall deviation from historical medians at Pindari and Mungindi

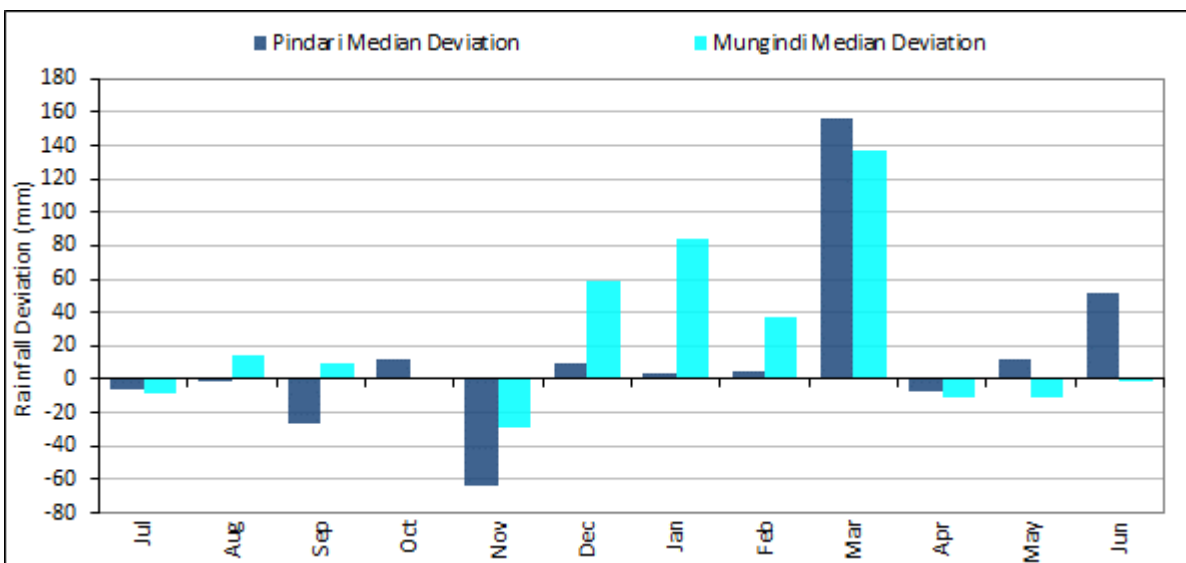


Table 1: Monthly rainfall and historic monthly rainfall statistics at Pindari¹—measurements in millimetres

Pindari	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Annual
2020-21	26.5	29.9	14.8	65.5	14.4	104.1	79.2	80.0	207.4	31.3	46.6	86.3	786.0
Historical mean	41.3	36.5	46.5	63.3	83.7	89.3	90.8	78.6	69.0	43.6	41.4	38.9	718.2
Historical median	32.9	31.4	41.8	53.2	78.2	94.2	75.7	74.8	51.8	38.8	34.7	34.9	717.6
Historical low	1.8	0.0	0.0	8.4	3.0	5.8	10.4	12.4	1.1	0.0	0.8	0.0	380.0
Historical high	152.2	100.1	156.0	175.8	245.6	186.4	283.7	248.8	235.2	216.4	169.6	108.6	1050.2
Year of high²	1998	2016	2016	1975	2000	2004	1978	1976	1975	1988	1983	1981	2016-2017

Table 2: Monthly rainfall and historic monthly rainfall statistics at Mungindi¹—measurements in millimetres

Mungindi	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Annual
2020-21	13.0	33.4	29.2	32.6	4.4	98.8	132.3	79.4	176.2	7.3	13.6	26.6	646.8
Historical mean	32.2	25.1	27.2	38.2	45.3	51.6	70.4	63.3	52.1	30.1	33.8	33.6	503.0
Historical median	21.9	18.6	19.9	31.1	33.3	39.8	47.8	42.0	39.0	18.6	24.3	27.9	471.0
Historical low	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	165.0
Historical high	257.2	146.8	148.5	197.7	256.6	191.9	406.2	366.0	274.5	251.0	170.0	118.4	990.8
Year of high²	1950	1966	1906	1969	2000	1942	1974	1976	1894	1988	1983	1930	1889-1890

¹ Long-term statistics are derived from the Bureau of Meteorology—climate data online. The data presented is collected from the stations '54104—Pindari Dam' and '52020—Mungindi Post Office'. Historic statistics uses data from 1971 to 2022 for Pindari and 1887 to 2022 for Mungindi

² Calendar year for monthly high and water year (July to June for annual)

Figure 5: Border Rivers 2020–21 total annual rainfall

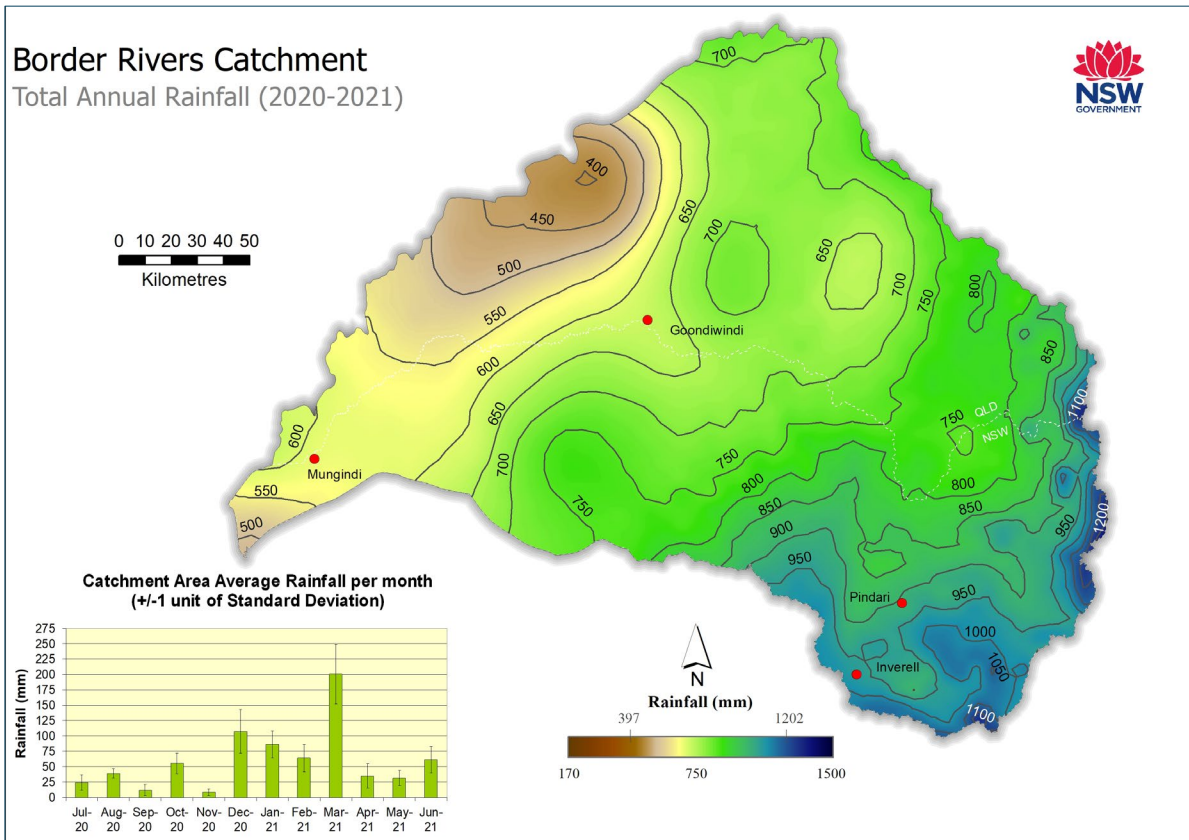
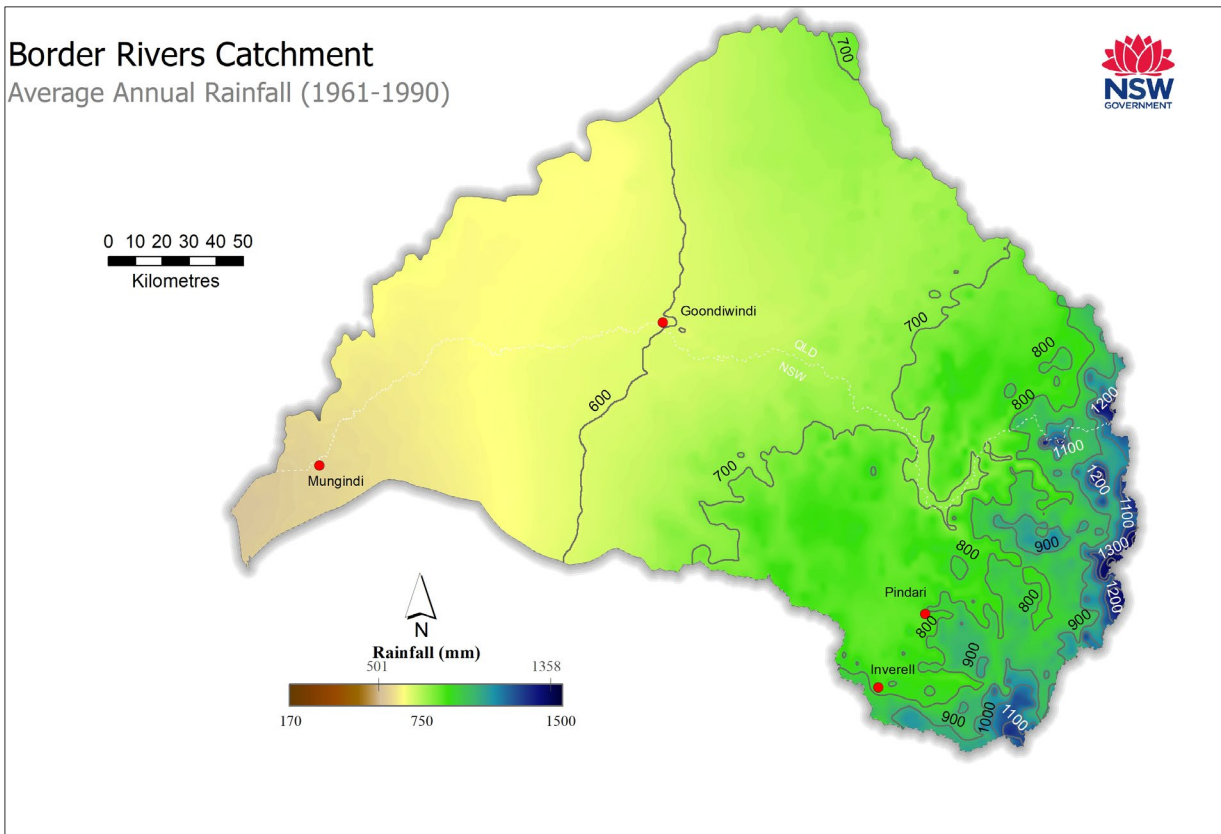


Figure 6: Border Rivers average annual rainfall, 1961 to 1990



Data source: Australian Bureau of Meteorology

Storage inflows and volume

Inflows

Historically, the long-term average annual inflow³ at Glenlyon storage site has varied significantly, cycling through prolonged periods of wet and dry flow regimes. Broadly, the data (Figure 7) illustrates:

- predominately dry conditions from 1900 to 1950
- a 10-year return to wet conditions from 1950 to 1960
- a 15-year dry cycle from 1960 to 1975
- predominately wet conditions from 1975 to 2000
- predominately dry conditions from 2000 to current.

For the reporting period, total inflow to Glenlyon storage was 112,560 megalitres (Figure 8), which:

- is 252% of the long-term median annual inflow (44,698 megalitres per year)
- exceeded 80 % of years in the long-term inflow sequence for the storage (1890–91 to 2020–21)
- ended a 3-year sequence of below average inflow

The maximum mean daily inflow rate to Glenlyon storage was 44,716 megalitres per day occurring on 24 March 2021 (Figure 9).

The total inflow to Pindari storage for the reporting period was 203,740 megalitres (Figure 10), which is:

- 160% of the long-term median annual inflow (127,520 megalitres per year)
- exceeded 72 % of years in the long-term inflow sequence for the storage (1890–91 to 2020–21)
- ended a 3-year sequence of below average inflow

The maximum mean daily inflow rate to Pindari storage 62,236 megalitres per day occurring on 24 March 2021 (Figure 11).

³ Inflows are back-calculated storage inflow for the period from storage construction and gauged or rainfall runoff modelled flow for the prior period.

Figure 7: Long-term annual flow upstream of Glenlyon storage, cumulative deviation from mean

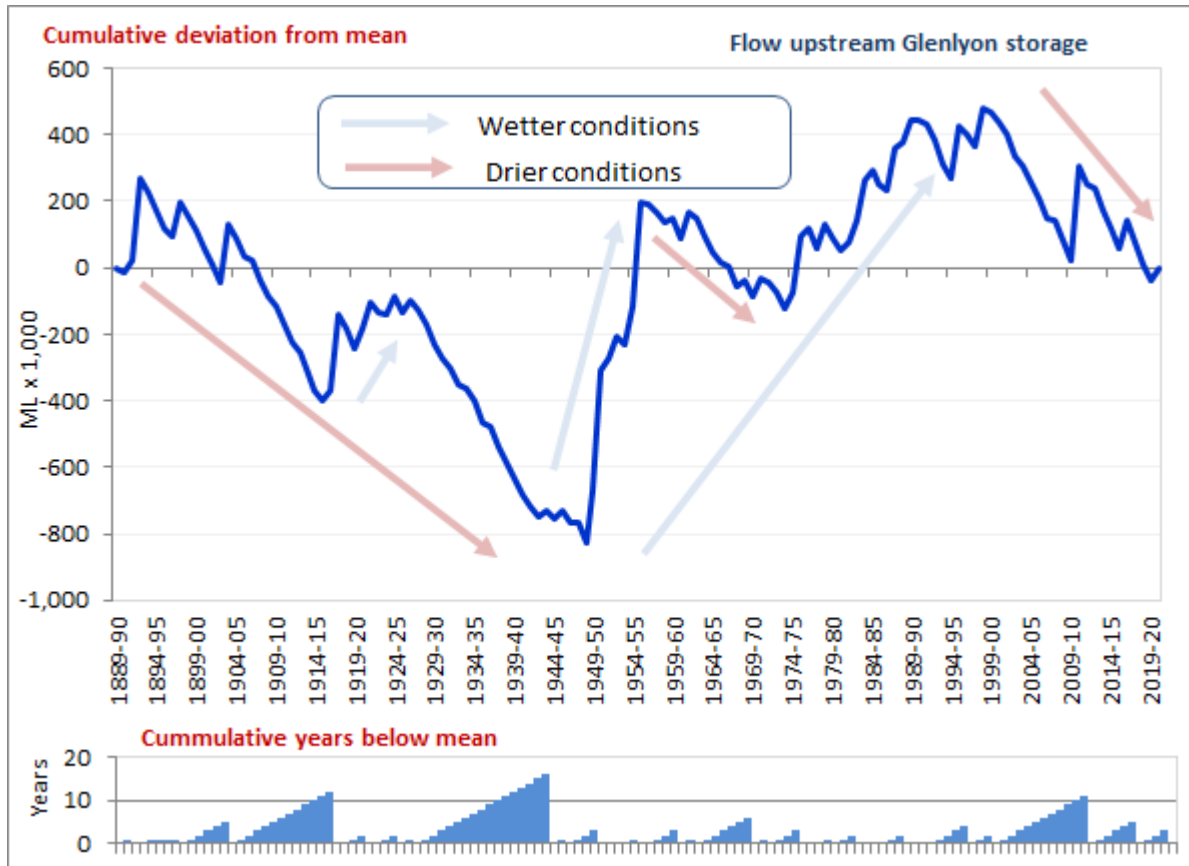


Figure 8: Long term annual inflow to Glenlyon Dam

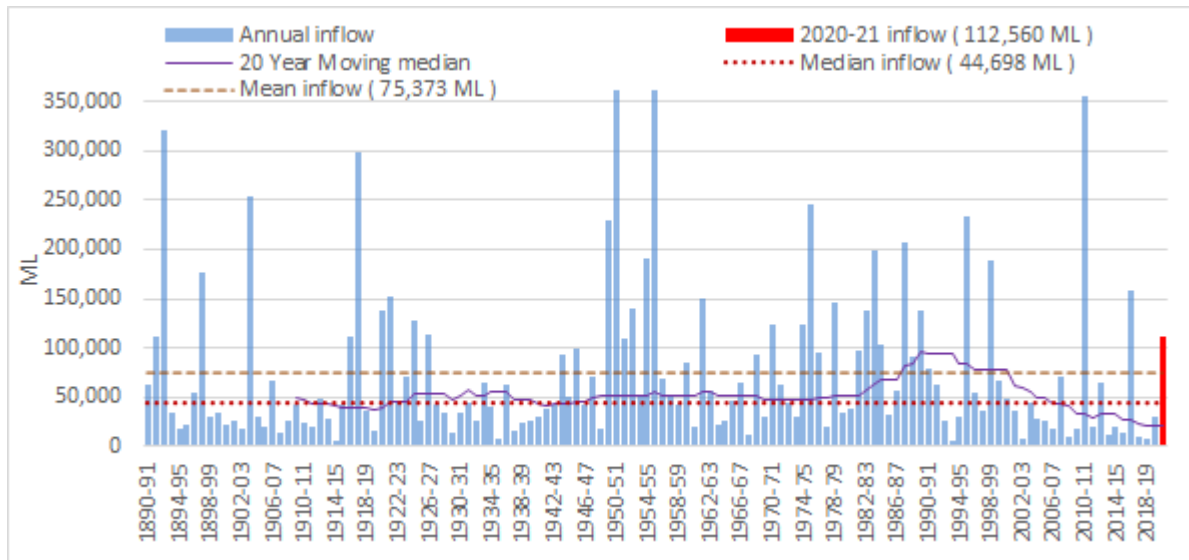


Figure 9: Daily inflows and rainfall at Glenlyon Dam for the reporting period

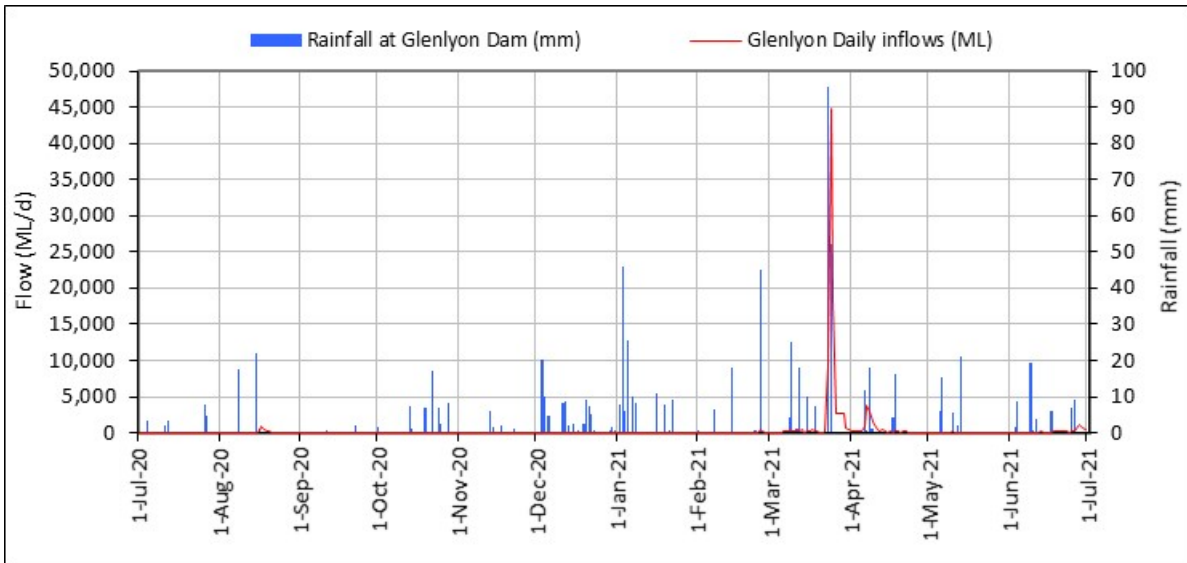


Figure 10: Long-term annual inflow to Pindari Dam

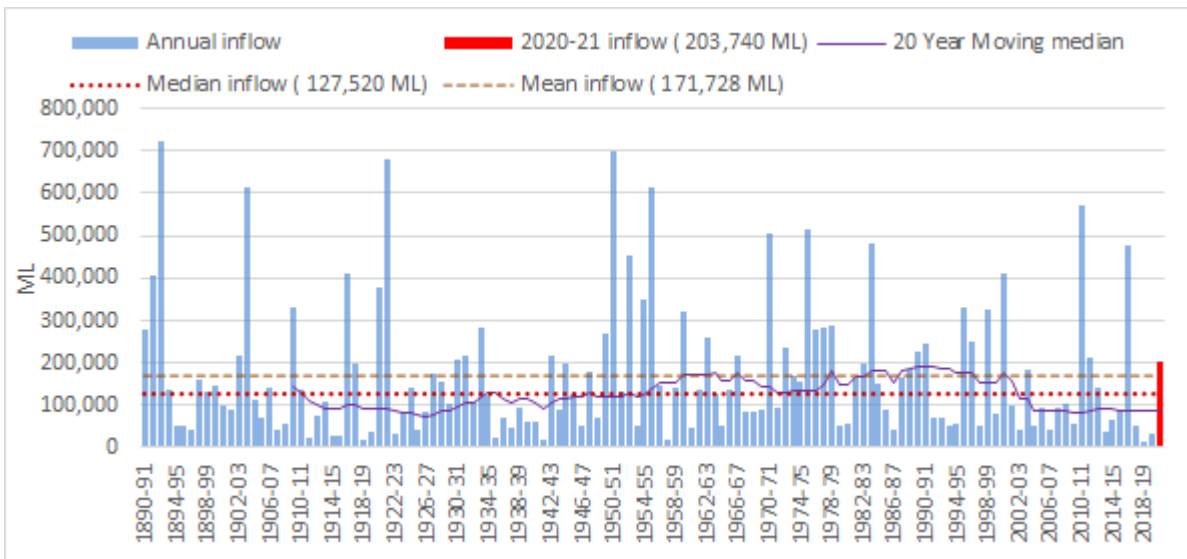
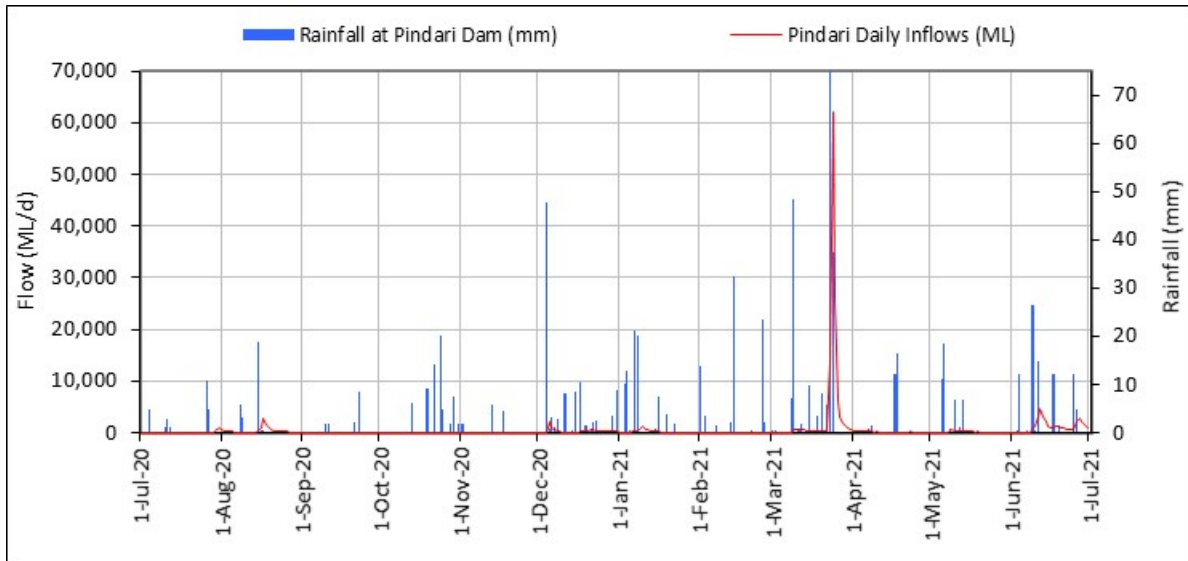


Figure 11: Daily inflows and rainfall at Pindari Dam for the reporting period



Storage volume

Glenlyon

- The volume at the start of the reporting period was 35,543 megalitres or 14% of full supply capacity (Figure 12).
- The volume held at the end of the reporting period was 141,718 megalitres or 56% of full supply capacity, an increase of 42 % for the year.
- The maximum volume held in storage during the reporting period was 141,718 megalitres on 30 June 2021.

Pindari

- The volume at the start of the reporting period was 39,757 megalitres or 13% of full supply capacity (Figure 13).
- The volume held at the end of the reporting period was 182,856 megalitres or 59% of full supply capacity, an increase of 46% for the year.
- The maximum volume held in storage during the reporting period was 182,856 megalitres on 30 June 2021.

Figure 12: Glenlyon Dam volume and percentage for the reporting period

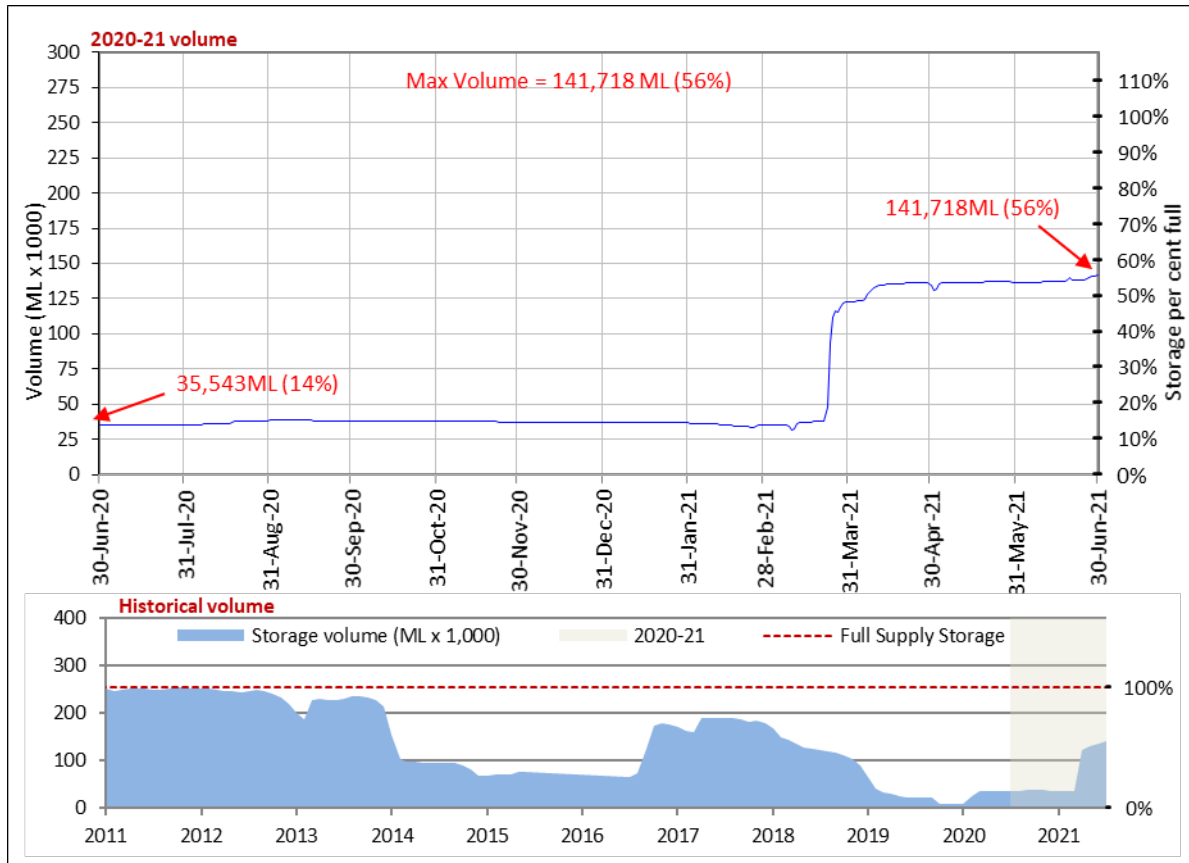
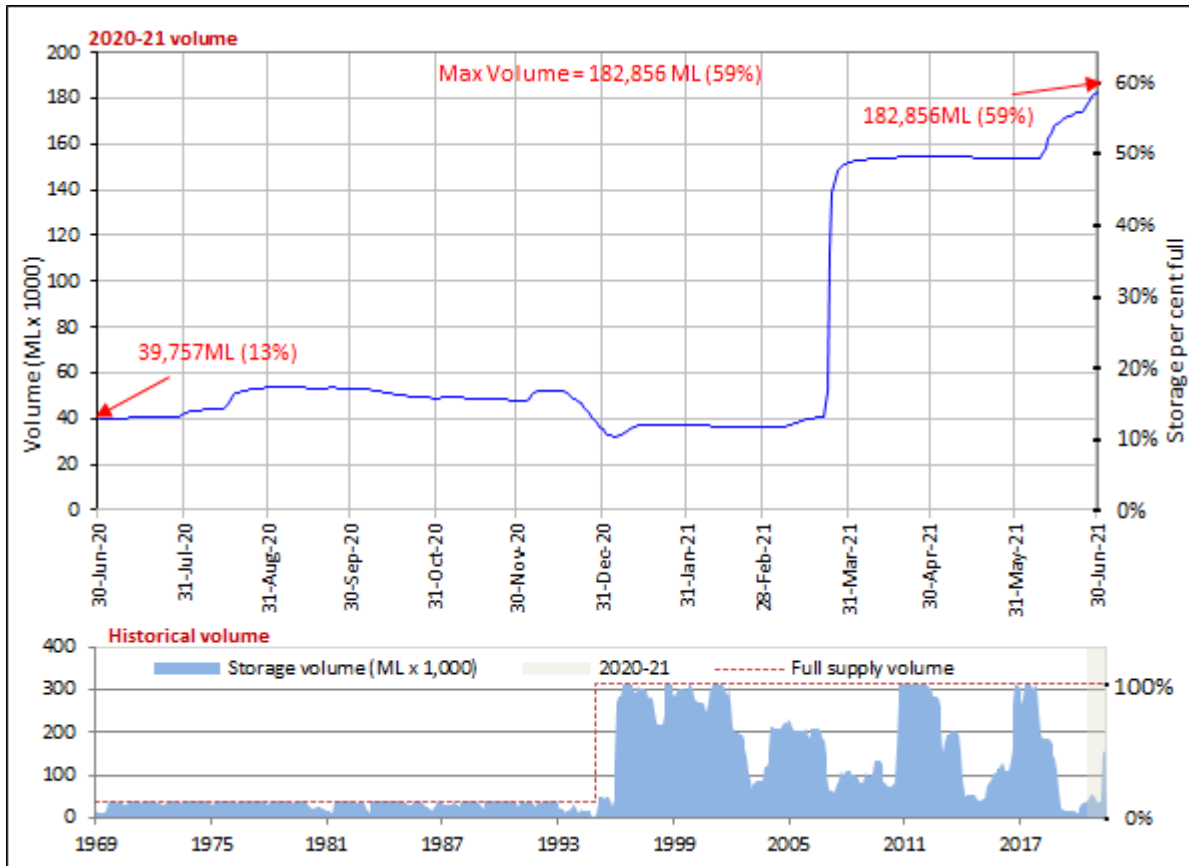


Figure 13: Pindari Dam volume and percentage for the reporting period⁴

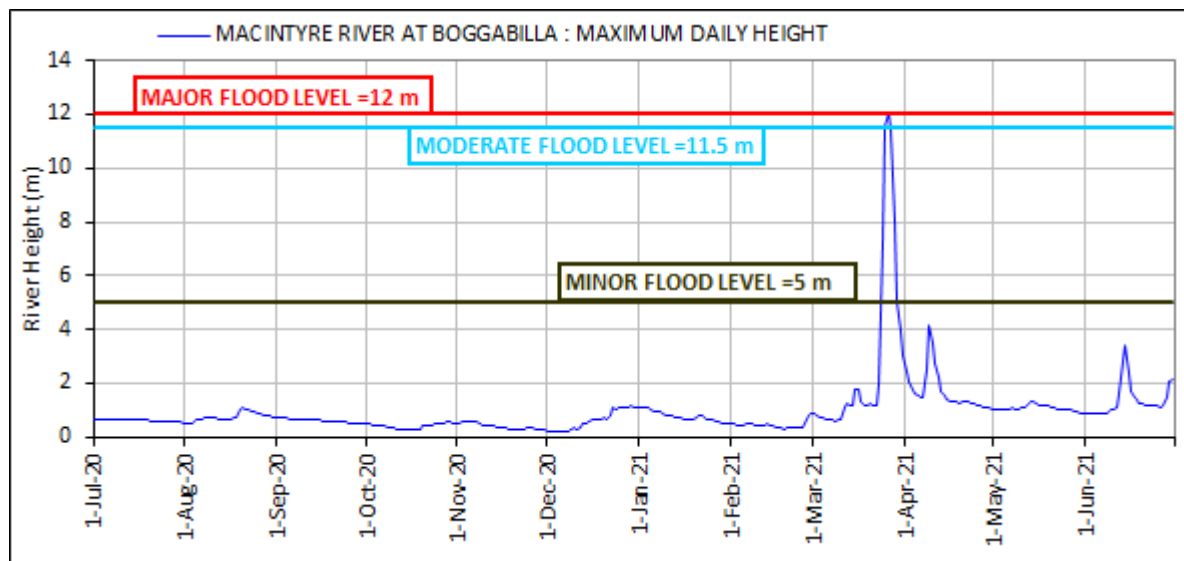


Major flow events

A significant flow event within the system commenced on 22 March 2021. Communities of Boggabilla and Toomelah were issued an evacuation order with the event ultimately peaking at 12.1 meters (just above major flood indicator level). The event provided significant flow breakout on the lower floodplain, outflows to the Barwon Darling, and storage replenishment for the Border Rivers.

⁴ An enlargement to Pindari Dam was completed in 1995 increasing storage capacity from 37,540 megalitres to 473,293 megalitres.

Figure 14: Maximum daily river height—Macintyre River at Boggabilla



Surface water resources and management

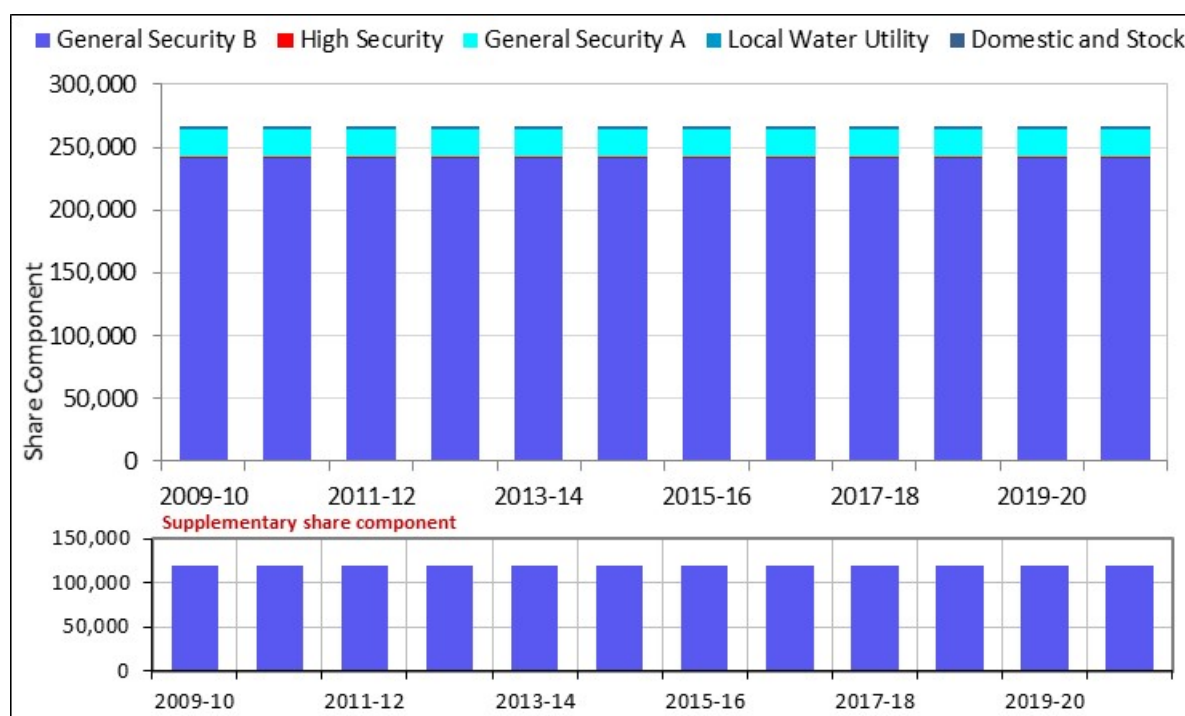
Legislation

The water source was managed under the rules and requirements set out in the *Water Sharing Plan for the NSW Border Rivers Regulated River Water Source 2009* for the entirety of the reporting period. This water sharing plan commenced on 1 July 2009. The plan was extended on 28 June 2019 (Government Gazette No 66)⁵. The water sharing plan was produced to meet the water management principles outlined in the *Water Management Act 2000*.

Access rights

- Access licence share components remained constant throughout the reporting period (Figure 15).
- Total share on issue at 30 June 2021 was 386,360 shares, including 120,001 shares of supplementary access (Table 3).

⁵ A replacement plan (NSW Border Rivers Regulated River Water Source 2021) has since been gazetted taking effect from 1 July 2021

Figure 15: Issued share component since the commencement of the water sharing

Table 3: Issued share component on 30 June 2021

Category	Issued share component
Domestic and Stock	850
Domestic and Stock [Domestic]	51
Domestic and Stock [Stock]	100
Local Water Utility	640
Regulated River (General Security A)	22,007
Regulated River (General Security B)	241,211
Regulated River (High Security)	1,500
Supplementary Water	120,001
Total	386,360

Allocation account summary

A summary illustration of the accounting for High Security, General Security A and General Security B access licence categories in the Border Rivers is provide in Figure 16, Figure 17, and Figure 18 respectively. Detailed information on the water accounts for all categories of licence issued are provided in Note 1 of this report.

Figure 16: Annual water account summary Border Rivers High Security

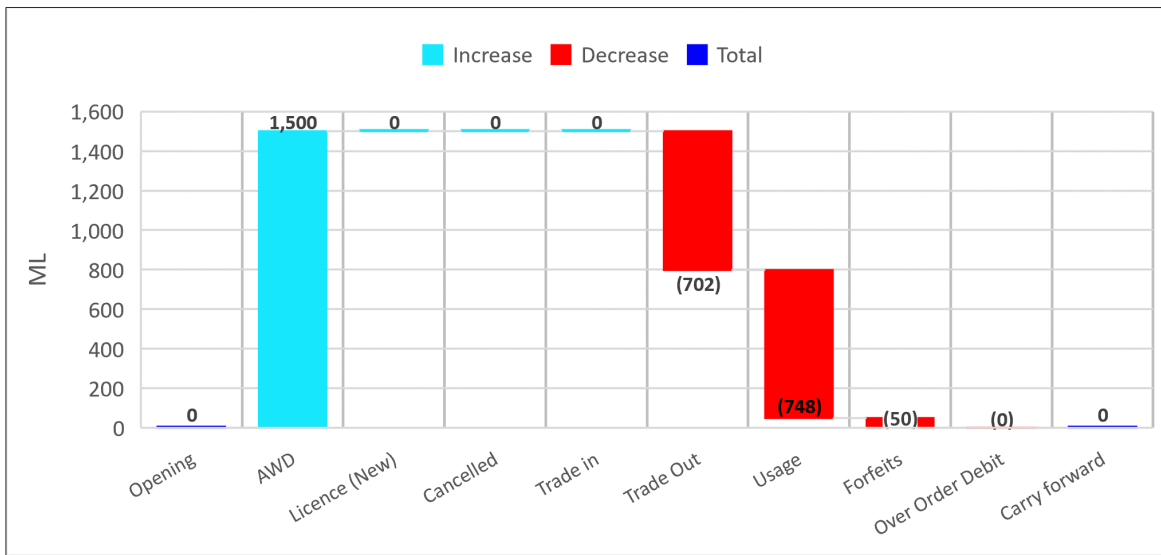


Figure 17: Annual water account summary Border Rivers General Security A

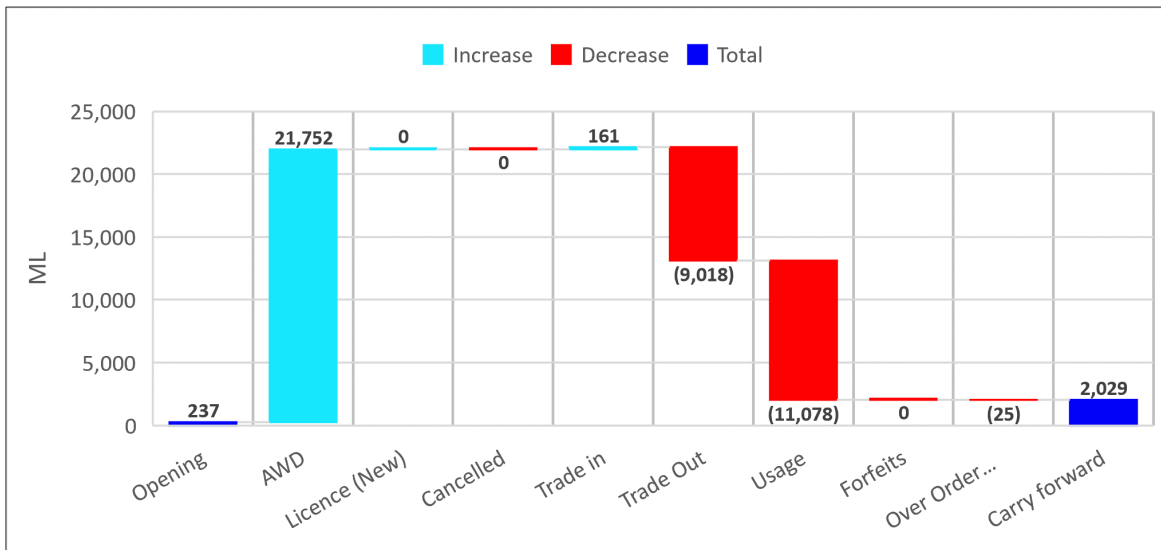
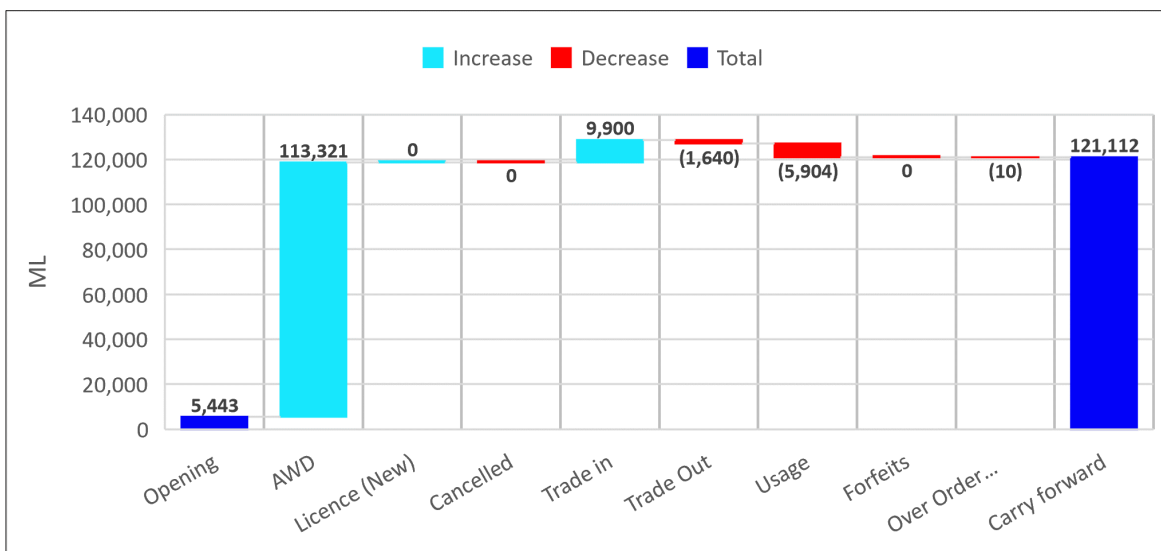


Figure 18: Annual water account summary Border Rivers General Security B



Access licence account management

A continuous accounting procedure is implemented in this water source, with additional available water determinations (AWDs) considered with any increase to system resources.

All access licences accounts are limited to hold a maximum of one megalitre per share (or 100% of issued share component). Licence holders are also limited to a maximum AWD of one megalitre per share (or 100% of issued share component) with the exception of General Security B access licence holders (which have no cap on water received from the AWD process).

The rules enforce that all categories of licence are effectively limited to an annual use of one megalitres per share (or 100% of issued share component) with the exception of general-security licences, which adjust for net trade volumes.

The access licence accounting rules are summarised in Table 4.

Table 4: Access licence accounting rules applicable for reporting period

Licence Category	Account limit	Carryover limit	Annual use limit	Maximum AWD	AWD plus carryover limit
Domestic and Stock	100%	0%	N/A	100%	N/A
Domestic and Stock [Domestic]	100%	0%	N/A	100%	N/A
Domestic and Stock [Stock]	100%	0%	N/A	100%	N/A
Local Water Utility	100%	0%	N/A	100%	N/A
General Security A	1 ML/Share	1 ML/Share	1 ML/Share ⁶	1 ML/Share	1 ML/Share
General Security B	1 ML/Share	1 ML/Share	1 ML/Share ⁶	N/A	N/A
High Security	1 ML/Share	0 ML/Share	N/A	1 ML/Share	N/A
Supplementary Water	1 ML/Share	0 ML/Share	N/A	1 ML/share	N/A

Extreme events stage and temporary water restrictions

The NSW Extreme Events Policy was released in October 2018 to provide a framework for managing extreme events in the major river systems of the NSW Murray–Darling Basin. This framework is based on a staged approach, providing a range of measures for water managers to implement as conditions deteriorate.

Temporary water restrictions are an example of the type of measures that can be implemented to manage a water shortage. These restrictions are issued under section 324 of the *Water Management Act 2000* and have been implemented in several river valleys in the current drought to preserve water for critical needs.

Table 5 outlines the conditions that may be associated with different stages of criticality for surface water quantity. Further information is available at

www.industry.nsw.gov.au/water/what-we-do/legislation-policies/eep

⁶ Limit applies to water taken or assigned out of accounts. Annual use limits include net allocation assignments (i.e. plus assignments in, minus assignments out).

Table 5: Determination of stages of criticality for surface water quantity

Stage	Stage description	Stage evidence base
1	Normal management	Can deliver all account water under normal river operations practices.
2	Emerging drought	Unable to deliver 100% of high priority account water and maximum expected use of General Security under normal river operations practices.
3	Severe drought	Only able to deliver restricted high priority demands and restricted remaining General Security account water.
4	Critical drought	Only able to deliver restricted town water supply, stock and domestic and other restricted high priority demands.

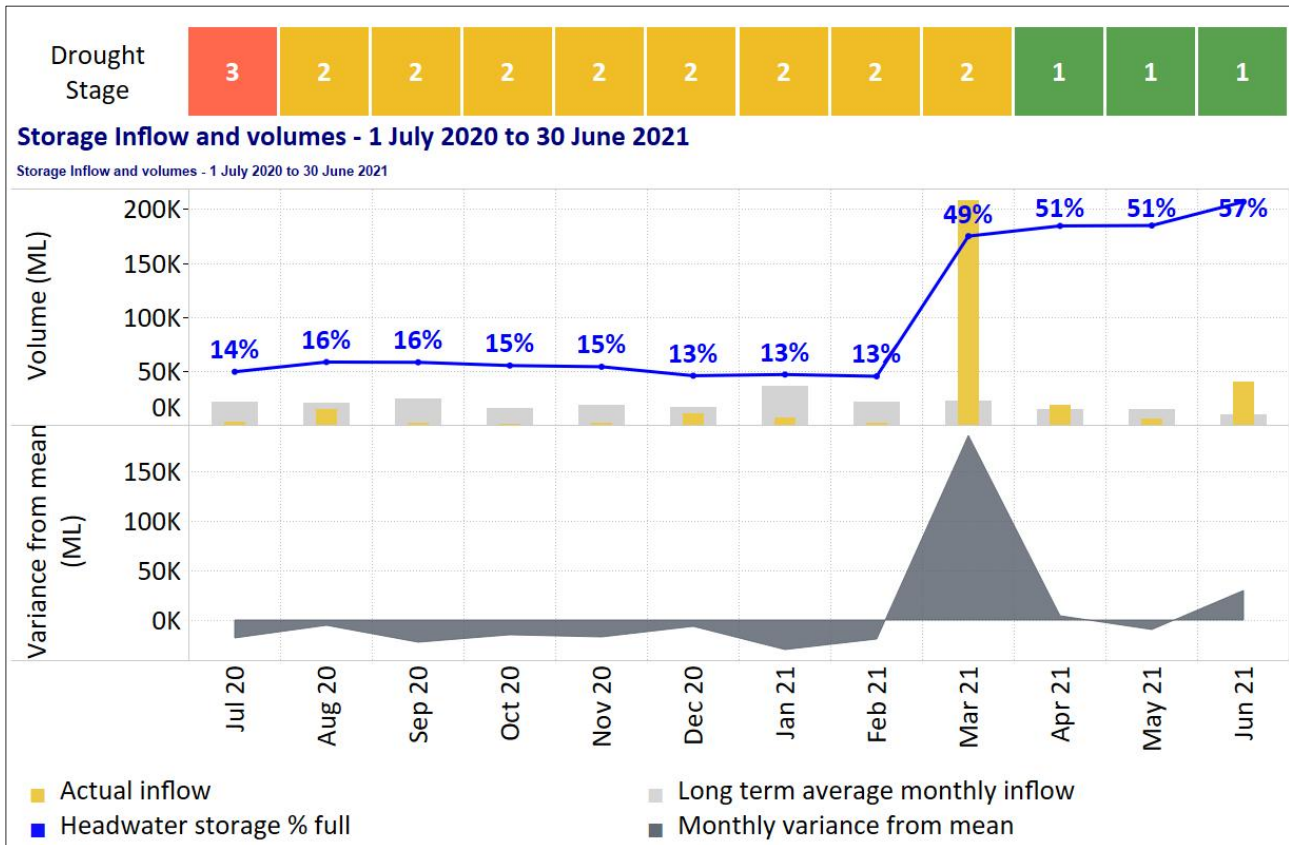
Temporary water restrictions

- No temporary water restrictions were applicable during the reporting period.

Extreme events stage

- The NSW Border Rivers was in Stage 3 Severe Drought at the commencement of the 2020–21 water year.
- Conditions improved marginally between July 2020 and August 2020 with minor inflows into Pindari Dam and Glenlyon Dam and the drought stage was de-escalated to Stage 2 (emerging–recovering drought) in August 2020.
- In the second half of the water year, significant inflow events saw major improvements in combined storage levels and in April 2021, the system returned to Stage 1 (normal operations). (Figure 19).
- General security B access licences were maintained at zero allocation throughout most of the water year, until May 2021 when a 47% allocation was announced. Notably, this was the first General security B allocation since January 2018.

Figure 19: Drought stage for the reporting period referenced with monthly headwater storage inflows, monthly storage inflow variance from mean and 2-year cumulative inflow sequence



Water availability

Regulated supply

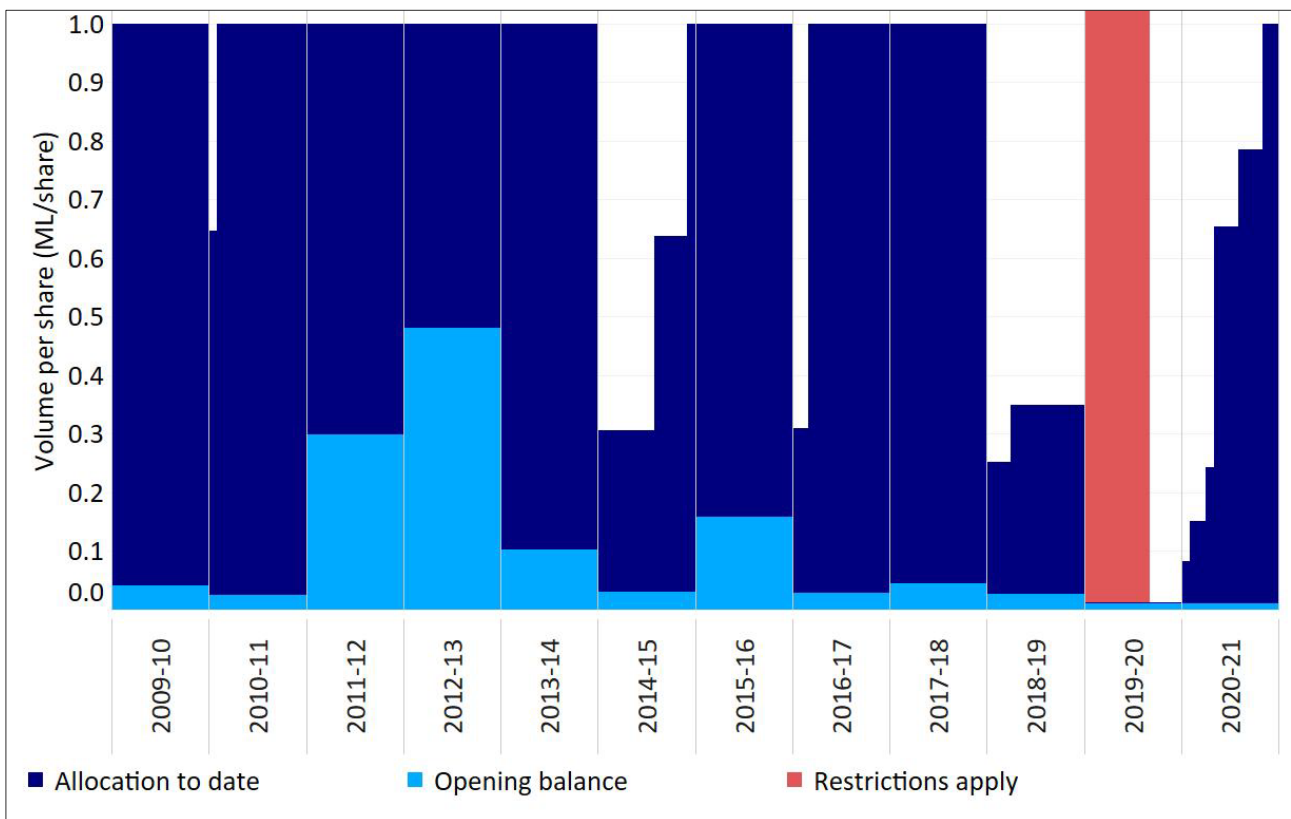
- Domestic and Stock, Local Water Utility, High Security and Supplementary Water access licences (including sub-categories of these) received an opening available water determination (AWD) of 100%, the maximum allowable under the water sharing plan. Incremental announcements for High Security are presented in Figure 22.
- General Security A access licences had a carryover of 237 megalitres into the reporting period, equating to 1% of total issued General Security A share.
- General Security A access licences received an opening AWD of 0.073 megalitres per share (7%). A further 5 announcements occurred throughout the water year taking the effective allocation (carryover plus available water determinations) to 65% by November 2020, and 100% by May 2021. Historical incremental announcements for General Security A are presented in Figure 20.
- General Security B access licences had a carryover of 5,443 megalitres into the reporting period, equating to 2% of total issued General Security B share.
- General Security B access licences received an opening AWD of zero megalitres per share. An additional announcement on 10 May 2021 increased effective allocation (carryover plus available water determinations) to 49%. Historical incremental announcements for General Security B are presented in Figure 21.
- Detailed available water determinations are provided in note 2 of this GPWAR.

- From an annual perspective, water availability⁷ for categories with regulated (storage) was the highest since 2017–18 (Figure 23).

Supplementary access and tributary inflow

- Supplementary access licences received an opening AWD of 1 megalitre per share (100% equivalent), the maximum allowable under the water sharing plan. Access to the allocation is dependent on operational announcements for supplementary access throughout the year.
- At water source level 157 days of supplementary access was available in the reporting period (Figure 24).
- By volume almost 25% of total tributary inflow to the regulated NSW Border Rivers, downstream of the major storages was contributed by the Weir River, however significant entitlement is situated above this contribution. Collectively over 30% was contributed to the regulated river from the Macintyre River and Mole River unregulated flows (Figure 25).
- Detailed information on operational supplementary announcements and usages by river section is available in Note 21 of this GPWAR.

Figure 20: Incremental available water determination and carryover volumes for General Security A as a proportion of share component



⁷ Includes all access licences issued under the water sharing plan and therefore held environmental water. Does not consider use limits.

Figure 21: Incremental available water determination and carryover volumes for General Security B as a proportion of share component

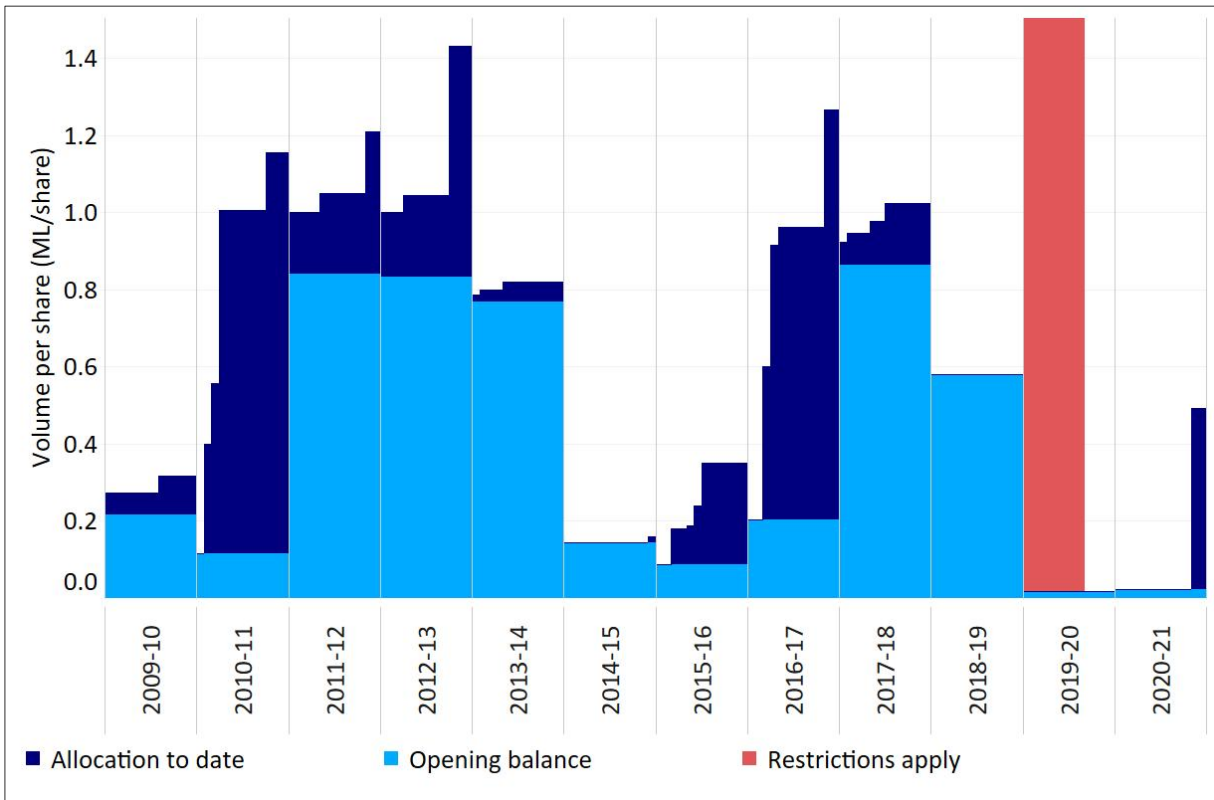


Figure 22: Incremental available water determination and carryover volumes for High Security as a proportion of share component

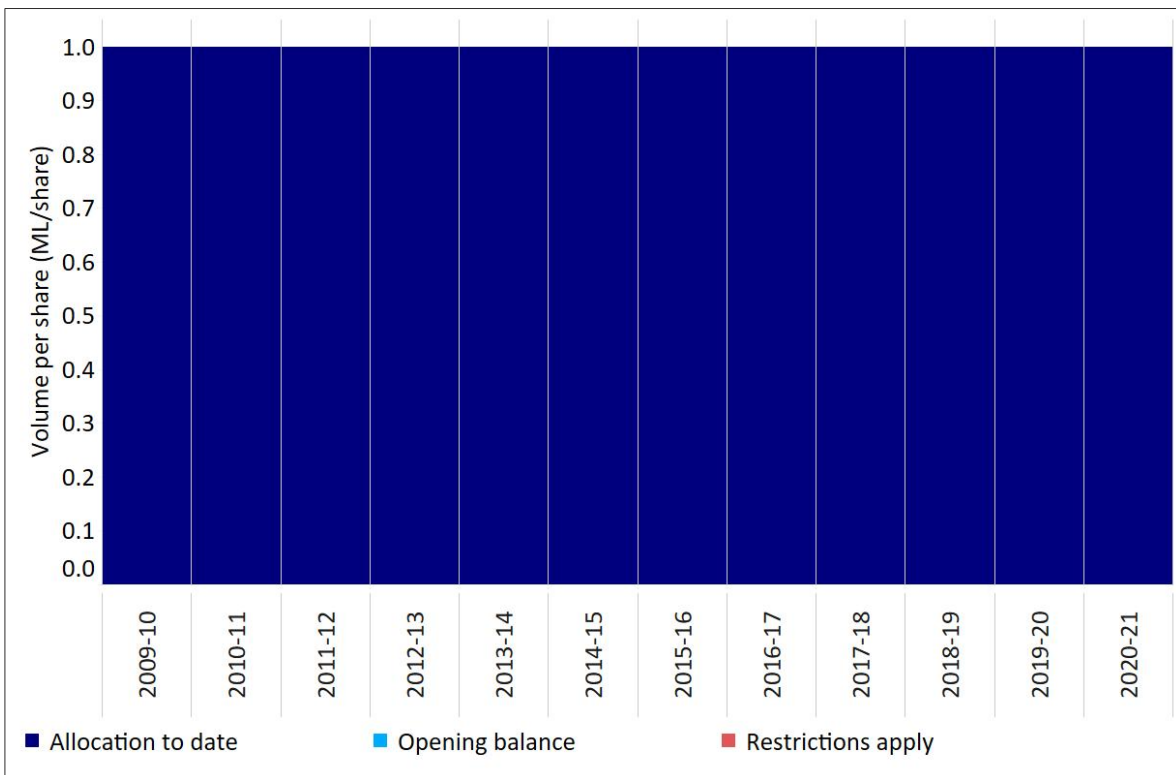


Figure 23: Water availability (AWD plus carry over)

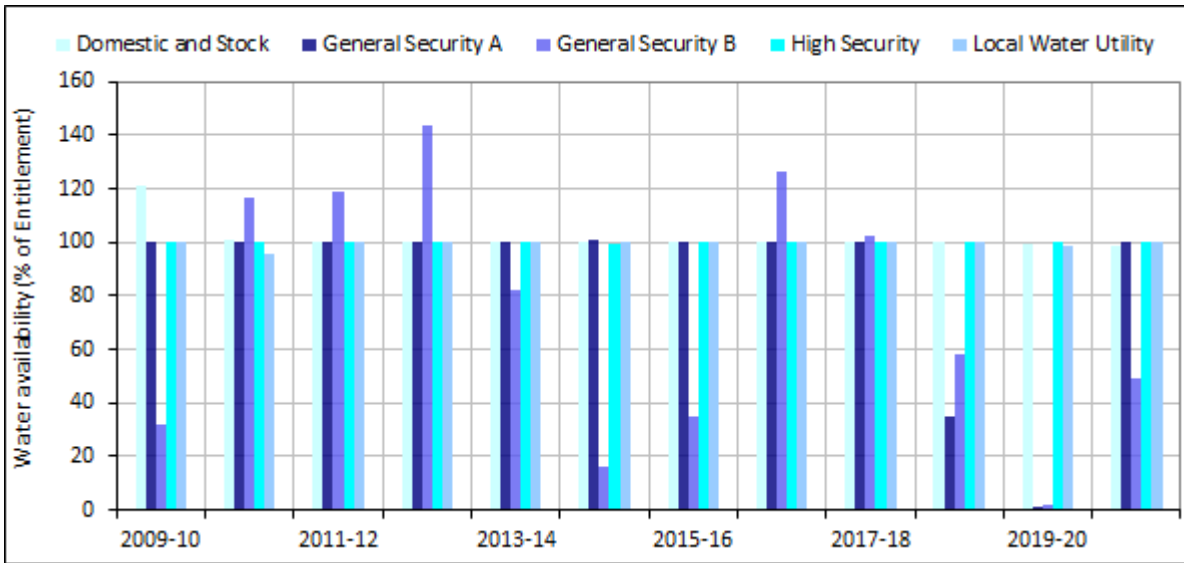


Figure 24: Supplementary event access

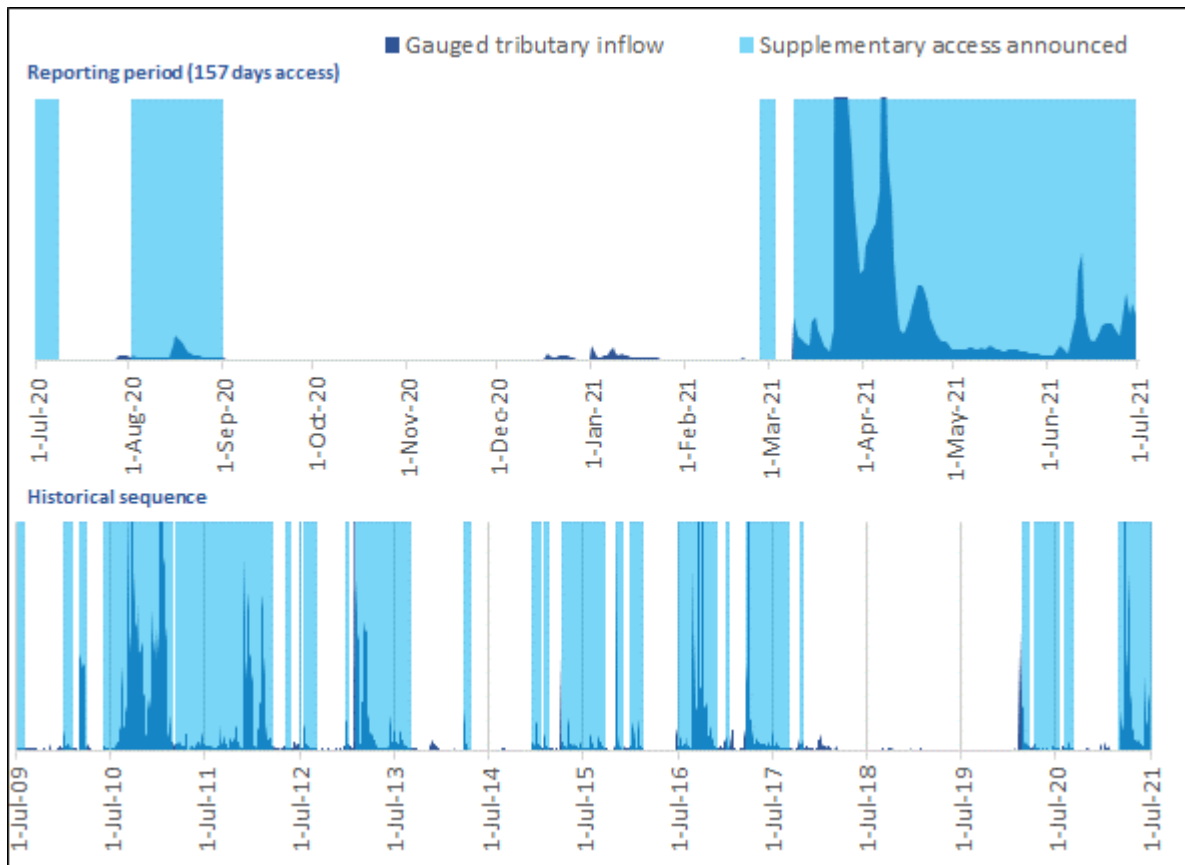
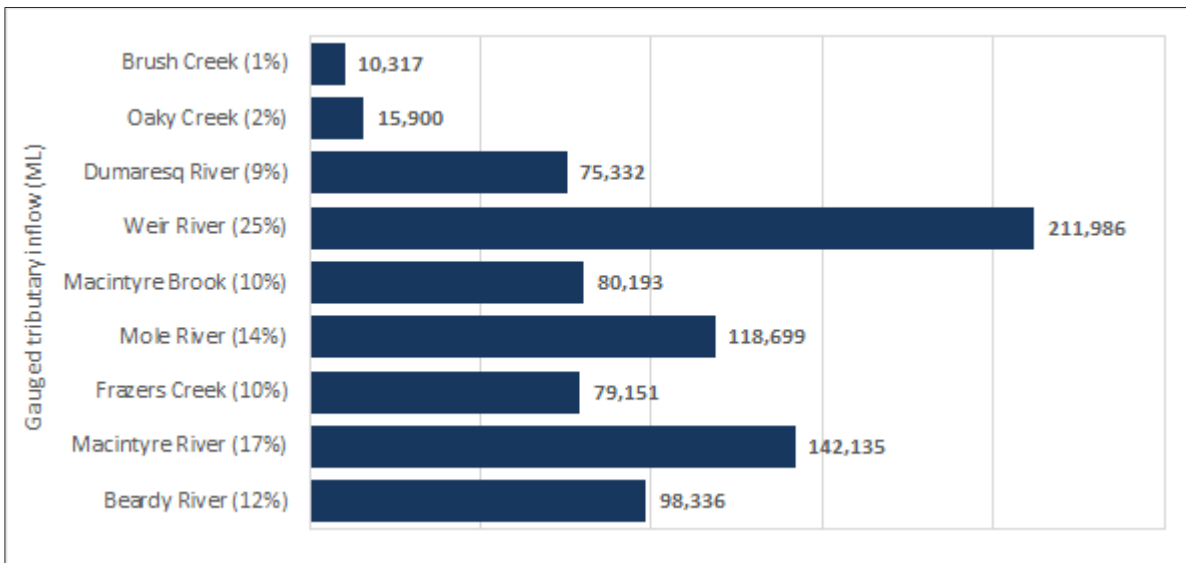


Figure 25: Measured tributary inflow contributions

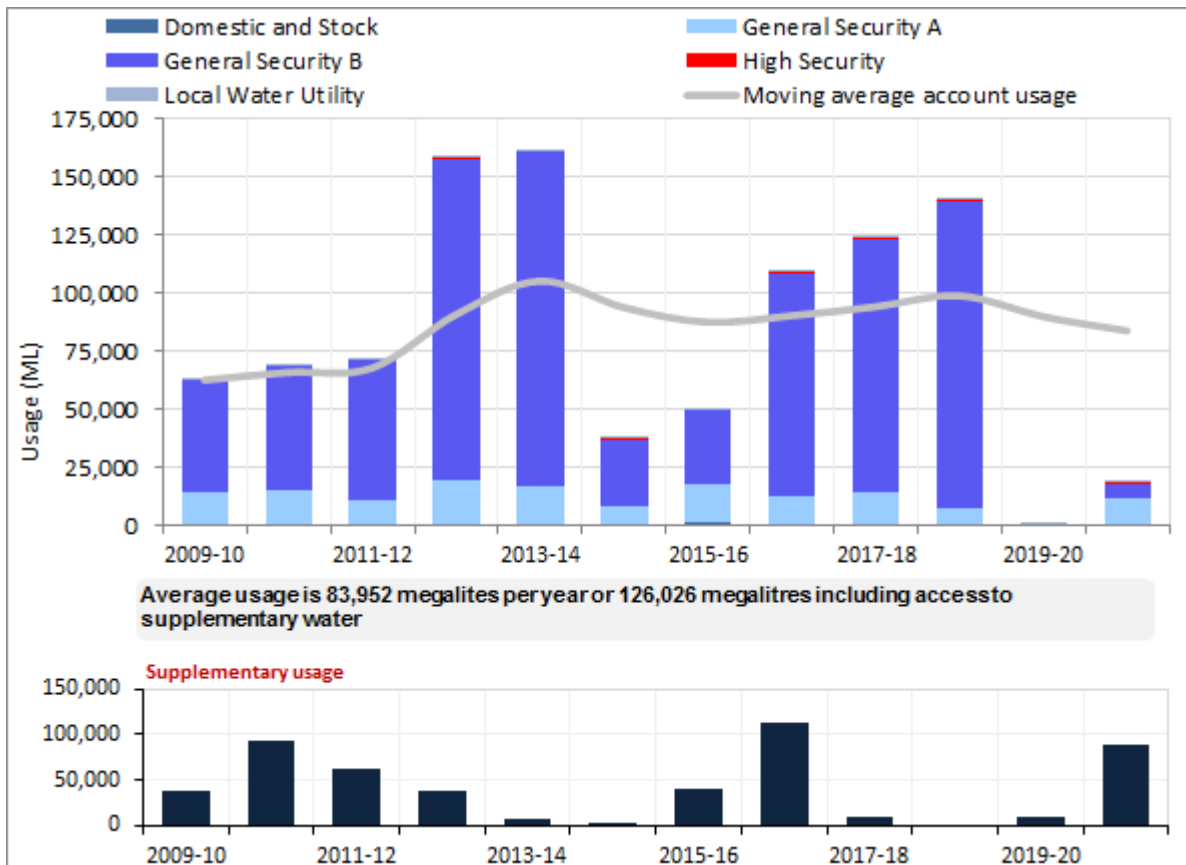


Account usage

Account usage refers to the total volume of water debited against an access licence.

- Account usage increased moderately, on the prior reporting period indicative of improved access to regulated supply, but also reflecting much of the improvements arrived later in the water year, too late to integrate into farm planning. The late season access to supplementary water was most likely stored on farm for later plantings.
- The total account usage from the regulated supply totalled 18,588 megalitres for the reporting period (Figure 26). In addition, 89,617 megalitres was accessed by supplementary access licence holders. Average annual usage under water sharing plan management sits at 83,952 megalitres per year or 126,026 megalitres per year including supplementary supply (Figure 26).

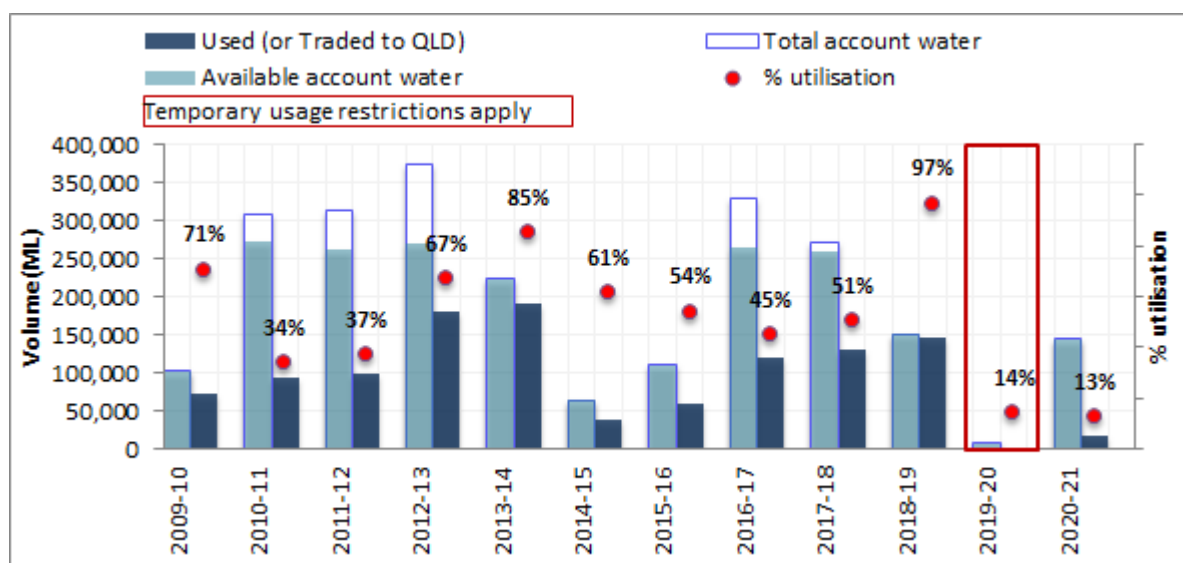
Figure 26: Total usage since the commencement of the water sharing plan against entitlement



Utilisation and inactive share

We consider an access licence entitlement inactive if the holding does not use water or access the temporary trade market for the reporting period. Utilisation reflects the amount of water used from regulated supplies (excludes supplementary water), relative to the maximum amount available for use.

- The percentage of inactive licences during the reporting period decreased substantially in the reporting period as restrictions eased and resources improved (Table 6).
- 3% of General Security A share component was inactive for the reporting period, 92% lower than the prior reporting.
- 9% of General Security B share component was inactive for the reporting period, 70% lower than prior reporting period.
- 2% of supplementary share component was inactive for the reporting period, 3% lower than prior reporting period, following access to the March 2021 flow event.
- Considering all categories of access licence, 9% were inactive for the reporting period, compared to 80% in the prior reporting period (increased activity).
- Utilisation of available water from regulated supplies (excludes supplementary) decreased by 1% to 13% (Figure 27).

Figure 27: Percentage utilisation of NSW allocation (water availability, against account usage and trade out to Qld)⁸.

Table 6: NSW Border Rivers inactive licences summary

Licence category	Inactive licences (2020–21) (number)	Inactive share component (2020–21)	Inactive share % of total share (2020–21)	Inactive share % of total prior year (2019–20)
Domestic and Stock	14	226	27%	53%
Domestic and Stock [Domestic]	13	51	100%	94%
Domestic and Stock [Stock]	8	55	55%	85%
Local Water Utility	1	20	3%	3%
Regulated River (General Security A)	31	749	3%	95%
Regulated River (General Security B)	51	21,550	9%	79%
Regulated River (High Security)	2	50	3%	4%
Supplementary Water	56	3,211	2%	5%
Total	176	25,912	9%	80%

⁸ Usage of supplementary water or QLD allocation taken in NSW is not considered in this analysis

Temporary trading

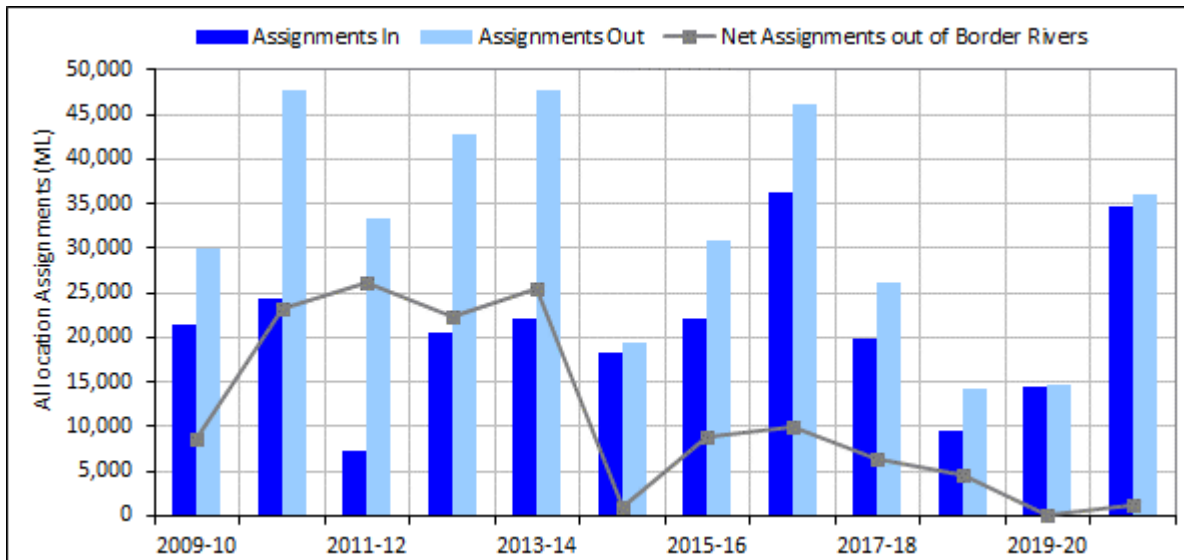
Important note: This water accounting report is produced from the perspective of water balances, usages and temporary trades associated with NSW water access licences. Additional activities such as transfer of water between permanently linked works from QLD to NSW, and temporary interstate trading implemented under the Border River Intergovernmental agreement from QLD to NSW whereby trade is held in and delivered from temporary holding accounts has not been considered⁹.

Temporary trading is implemented in this water source under the clause 71T (assignment of water allocations between access licences) and 71V (interstate assignment of water allocations) of the *Water Management Act 2000*.

For the reporting period:

- a total of 34,655 megalitres was traded into NSW access licences.
- a total of 35,953 megalitres was traded from NSW access licences, resulting in a net trade out of the water source (to Queensland) of 1,298 megalitres (Figure 28).
- trade volumes were up significantly on the prior reporting period.

Figure 28: Net trade out of the NSW Border Rivers (excluding supplementary)



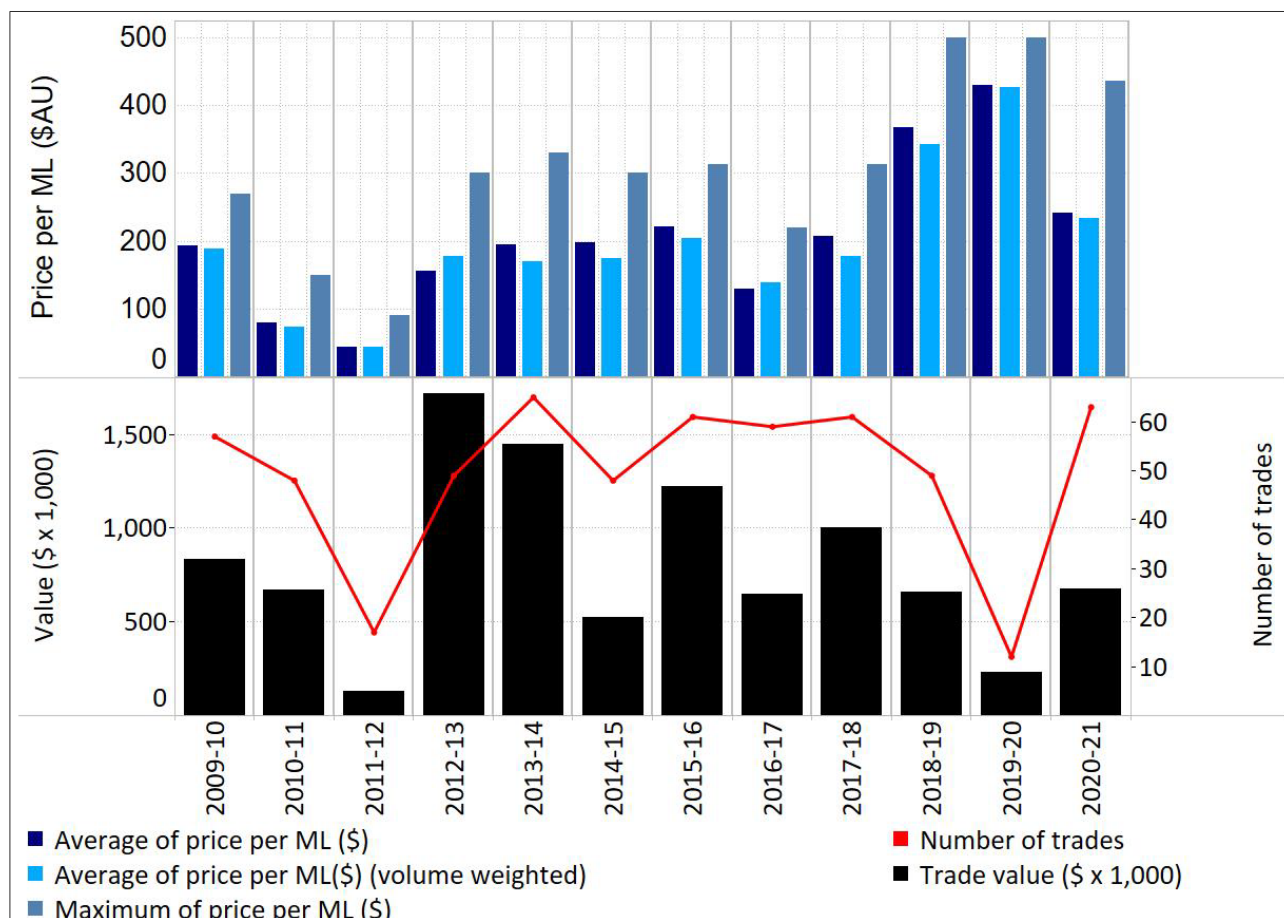
Commercial-based statistics

Excluding supplementary water, and considering *only* those assignments processed for commercial purposes (assumed as trades greater than \$1 per megalitre for this purpose of this GPWAR):

- 63 transactions were processed, moving a total of 2,902 megalitres between accounts for a commercial value of \$676,425
- the average consideration for the reporting period was \$242 per megalitre (\$233 per megalitre volume weighted), a decrease of 44% on the prior period.
- the maximum consideration for temporary water was \$437 per megalitre (Figure 29).

⁹ For reference purposes a total of zero megalitres regulated supply was traded from Qld to NSW, and 129 megalitres of non-regulated supply (equivalent to supplementary access). Of the water traded, all was used. The usage forms no part of the accounting process against NSW access licences. A historical summary of these historical trade movements between NSW and QLD under the state of origin accounting principle is provided in Note 5

Figure 29: NSW Border Rivers allocation assignments trade market statistics



Permanent trading

Commercial-based statistics

Division 4 (dealings with access licences) of the *Water Management Act 2000* allows for a range of dealing options that permanently affect the title of the water access licence. Two of the more common dealing practises under this division are assignments of rights under access licences (clause 71Q) and transfer of access licences (clause 71M). With consideration to these dealing types:

- broadly, the 71Q market is relatively inactive in comparison to other NSW inland regulated river water sources. No assignments of share occurred during the reporting period (Table 7, Table 8 and Table 9).
- activity through transfer of licence (71M) increased in the reporting period relative to the prior year
- a total of 18 (71M) transactions were processed for commercial purposes that moved a total of 41,564 shares¹⁰ to a new holder (Figure 30) (Table 10).

¹⁰ Considers all categories of licence

Table 7: Permanent assignments of share statistics General Security A access licences

Water year	Number	Total share	Average price (\$/share)	Sum of value (\$)	Volume weighted average (\$/share)
2010–11	0	0	N/A	0	N/A
2011–12	2	55	3,500	192,500	3,500
2012–13	2	120	3,125	375,000	3,125
2013–14	0	0	N/A	0	N/A
2014–15	3	123	3,278	418,000	3,398
2015–16	1	90	3,000	270,000	3,000
2016–17	2	40	3,275	131,500	3,288
2017–18	1	51	3,850	196,350	3,850
2018–19	0	0	N/A	0	N/A
2019–20	1	24	5,000	120,000	5,000
2020–21	0	0	N/A	0	N/A

Table 8: Permanent assignments of share statistics General Security B access licences

Water year	Number	Total share	Average price (\$/share)	Sum of value (\$)	Volume weighted average (\$/share)
2010–11	3	269	1,950	524,550	1,950
2011–12	1	5,500	1,859	10,225,050	1,859
2012–13	1	39	1,950	76,050	1,950
2013–14	0	0	N/A	0	N/A
2014–15	1	912	1,809	1,649,808	1,809
2015–16	3	1,635	2,720	3,382,908	2,069
2016–17	1	99	2,000	198,000	2,000
2017–18	3	1,378	2,036	2,862,014	2,077
2018–19	0	0	N/A	0	N/A
2019–20	0	0	N/A	0	N/A
2020–21	0	0	N/A	0	N/A

Table 9: Permanent assignments of share statistics supplementary access licences

Water year	Number	Total share	Average price (\$/share)	Sum of value (\$)	Volume weighted average (\$/share)
2010–11	0	0	N/A	0	N/A
2011–12	2	77	1,800	123,400	1,603
2012–13	1	27	800	21,600	800
2013–14	2	469	1,000	469,000	1,000
2014–15	1	440	1,000	440,000	1,000
2015–16	3	724	1,000	724,000	1,000
2016–17	3	931	975	914,500	982
2017–18	3	422	1,200	545,300	1,292
2018–19	0	0	N/A	0	N/A
2019–20	0	0	N/A	0	N/A
2020–21	0	0	N/A	0	N/A

Figure 30: NSW Border Rivers transfer of access licence holder¹¹

Table 10: Change of licence holder for commercial purposes by licence category

Licence category	Shares transferred	Number of transactions
General Security A	2,299	6
General Security B	26,276	5
High Security	0	0
Domestic and Stock	264	3
Supplementary Water	12,725	4
Total	41,564	18

Tagged work arrangements

NSW access licences may choose to tag an extraction work in QLD to the holding. Commonly the establishment of this arrangement is known as a tagged trade. Volumes utilised under these arrangements are combined with the use from interstate allocation assignments to determine the total volume of NSW allocation extracted in QLD.

- There were no new tags established during the reporting period.
- 10,078 megalitres was extracted in QLD through linked works during the reporting period
- With allocation assignments moved to QLD for extraction, the total physical extraction of NSW allocation in QLD was 11,376 megalitres (Table 11).

¹¹ Only includes transactions where the total consideration of the dealing exceeds \$1 per share. All licence categories are included

Table 11: Physical extractions of NSW allocation in QLD

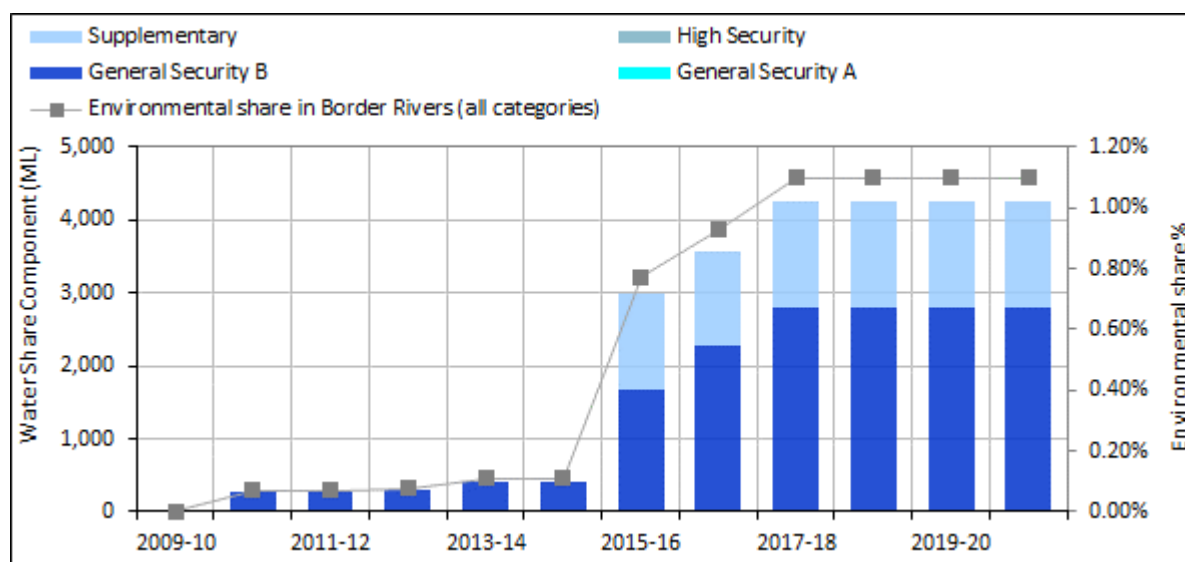
Licence category	Volume (ML)
General Security A	1,198
General Security B	2,923
High Security	700
Supplementary Water	5,258
Total	10,078
<i>Allocation moved to QLD via temporary trading</i>	<i>1,298</i>
Total NSW allocation extracted in QLD	11,376

Environmental water

Held environmental water

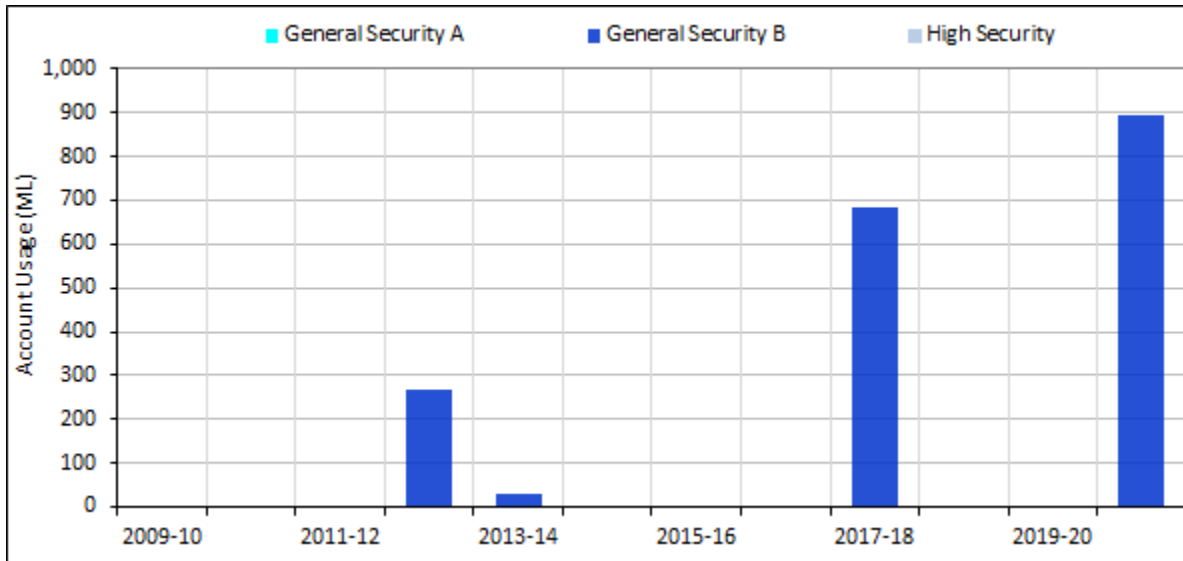
Held environmental water refers to access licences that are managed for the purpose of sustaining and improving environmental outcomes within the system.

- Held environmental water licence number has not changed in the reporting period.
- A total of 2,806 General Security B shares and 1,437 supplementary shares were held and managed for environmental purposes as of 30 June 2021, which represents 1.1% of total share issued in the NSW Border Rivers (Figure 31).
- 896 megalitres was delivered from General Security B allocations with delivery occurring between 12 January 2021 and 17 January 2021 (Figure 32). No use of supplementary holdings occurred in the reporting period.
- More information about held environmental water is available in Note 7 of this GPWAR.

Figure 31: Held environmental water share component in the NSW Border Rivers¹²


¹² A licence with zero share component in General Security A and High Security has been held since 2010–11

Figure 32: Held environmental usage



Planned environmental water

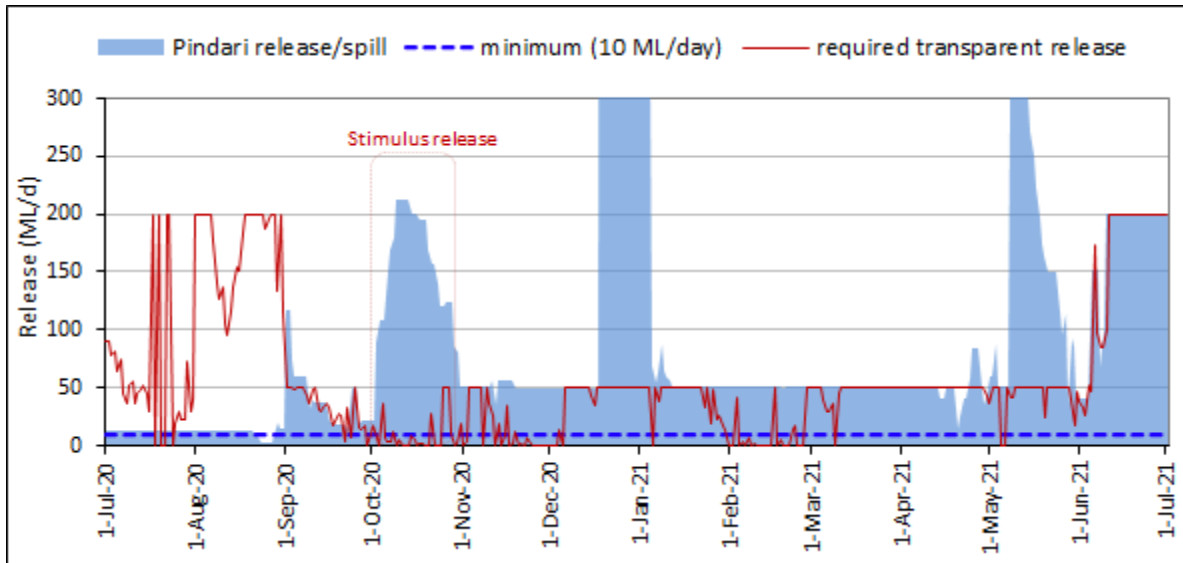
Planned environmental water refers to a range of environmental allowances and provisions that are implemented under the water sharing plan to improve environmental outcomes.

The stimulus flow trigger for the 2020-21 water year was met and 4,560 ML was released from Pindari Dam as stimulus flow during October 2020. A full account summary of the environmental stimulus account is in Note 8 of this GPWAR.

Minimum flow requirements from Pindari dam (10 megalitres per day) were delivered during the reporting period, except for a 7-day period in late August when the storage valves were being replaced and releases were not possible. Transparent releases were not made during 2019-20 and first few months of 2020-21 water year as a part of drought management measures. As the drought conditions eased, these foregone releases were provided as a payback release commencing 31 Oct 2020. A total of 11,298 megalitres was released between 31 Oct 2020 to 31 May 2021. The total volume provided comprised daily releases of 8,456 megalitres and another specific release of 2,842 megalitres during January 2021. The Pindari actual releases and the water sharing plan targets for minimum and transparent releases are illustrated in Figure 33.

Further information on storage releases and transparent releases is provided in Note 19.

Figure 33: Pindari releases against water sharing plan transparent and minimum flow requirements¹³



Replenishment flows

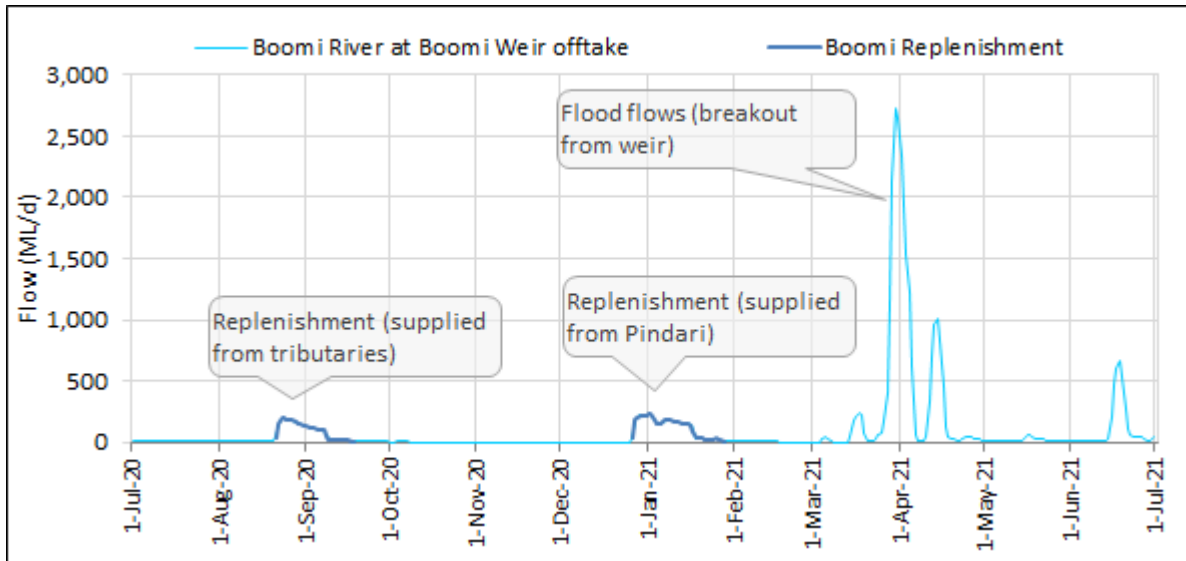
As required, up to 2 replenishment events are to be supplied to the Boomi River each year. The annual replenishment should not exceed a combined total of 10,000 megalitres.

- Releases were made from Pindari Dam on one occasion to deliver the replenishment flows during 2020 -21 with 4,159 megalitres delivered between 27 December 2020 and 27 January 2021. Additionally, flow was diverted (from downstream tributary inflows) to the Boomi River between August and September 2020, March and April 2021 and June 2021. (Figure 34).
- The total flow recorded at the Boomi River off take for the 2020–21 water year, including replenishment flow, natural flow and water diverted under Intergovernmental agreement rules¹⁴, was 34,253 megalitres.

¹³ Releases obtained from the operations spreadsheet being used to assess release requirements, which use provisional information for the 24 hours to 9 am. All other storage releases in this GPWAR for Pindari use the downstream storage gauge, midnight to midnight release.

¹⁴ dnrm.qld.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0006/105963/intergovernment-agreement.pdf

Figure 34: Boomi River flows and replenishment



Water accounting statements

Significant water accounting policies

We have used an accrual accounting basis for the water accounting statements in this GPWAR. All figures are in megalitres (ML).

The 'Statement of Physical Flows' specified under the AWAS 1 has been excluded from this GPWAR, as all transactions have been presented in the statements 'Water Assets and Liabilities' and 'Changes in Water Assets and Water Liabilities'.

We have included a 'Physical Flow Diagram' that represents the physical movements of water to provide a clearer picture of this process.

For generic information on how to interpret the NSW Department of Planning and Environment GPWAR statements, refer to the *Guide to General Purpose Water Accounting Reports* available for download from NSW Department of Planning and Environment website (www.industry.nsw.gov.au/water).

Quantification of data

Data accuracy

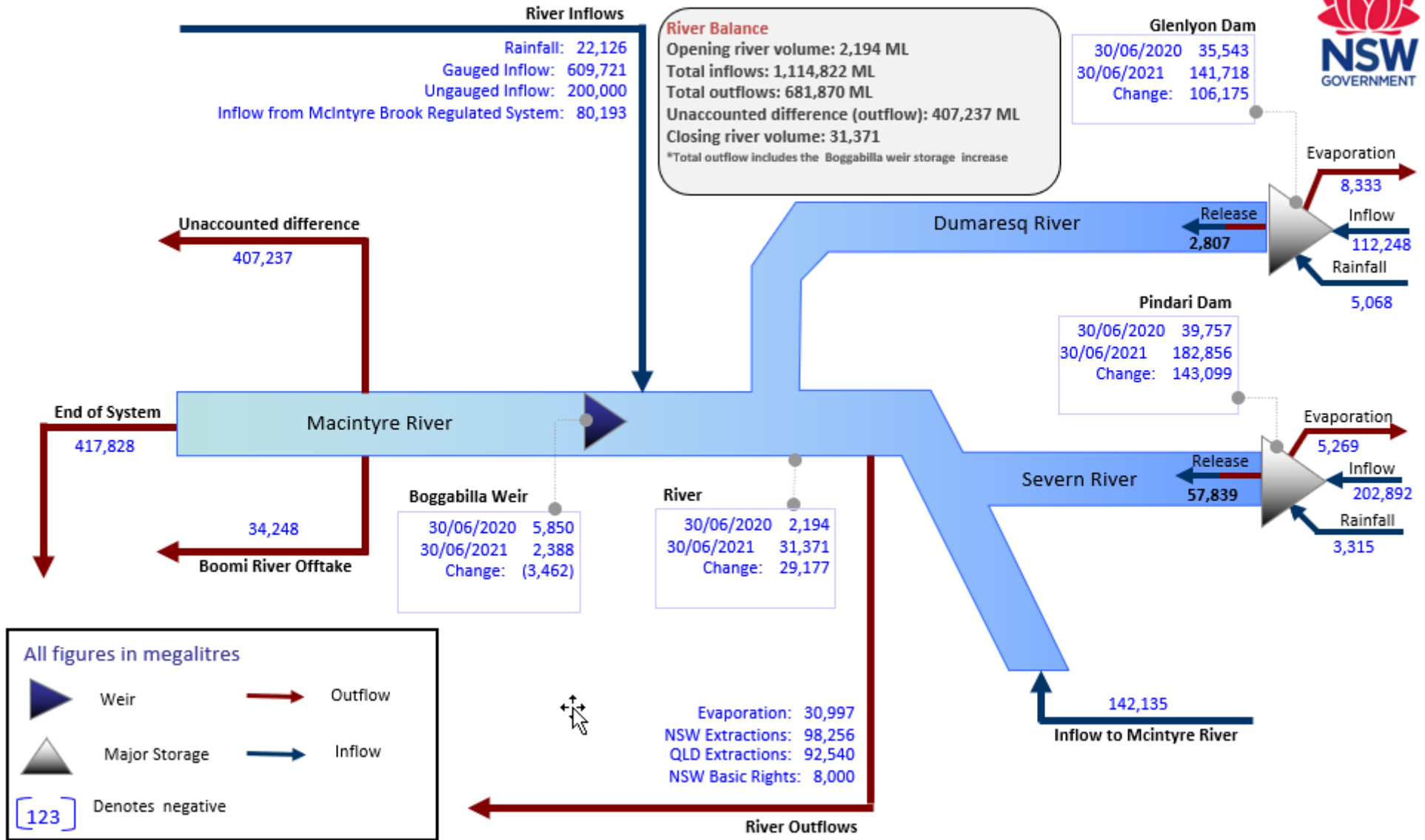
The data used to account for water movement and management in the reporting entity has been obtained from a variety of sources and systems. The data ranges from observed values we anticipate high accuracy through to modelled results and estimates where accuracy can be highly variable, depending on a range of factors. To improve accuracy and prevent misuse of the data in the accounts, we have added an accuracy assessment to all figures in the water accounting statements (Table 12).

Table 12: Water account data accuracy estimates key

Accuracy	Description
A1 ¹⁵	± 0% Data is determined rather than estimated or measured. Therefore, the number contains no inaccuracies.
A	± 10%
B	± 25%
C	± 50%
D	± 100%

¹⁵ Non-physical administration items, such as available water determinations, trading and carryover volumes, are assumed to have no inherent error for the purposes of this report. Items are reported as extracted from the NSW Department of Planning and Environment corporate database.

2020–21 Physical flows mass balance diagram



Statement of water assets and liabilities

For the year ended 30 June 2021

In all tables (..) denotes a negative value.

Surface water assets

1. Surface water storage	Accuracy	Notes	30 June 2021	30 June 2020 ¹⁶
Glenlyon Dam	A	10	141,718	35,543
Pindari Dam	A	10	182,856	39,757
Boggabilla Weir	A	10	2,388	5,850
River	B	11	31,371	2,194
Total surface water storage (Asws)	-	-	358,333	83,344
<i>Change in surface water storage</i>	-	-	274,989	39,925

Surface water liabilities

2. Allocation account balance	Accuracy	Notes	30 June 2021	30 June 2020
Domestic and stock	A1	1	0	(13)
Domestic and Stock[Domestic]	A1	1	0	0
Domestic and Stock[Stock]	A1	1	(6)	0
Local Water Utility	A1	1	0	(1)
Regulated River (General Security A)	A1	1	2,029	237
Regulated River (General Security B)	A1	1	121,112	5,443
Regulated River (High Security)	A1	1	0	0
Total allocation account balance (Lsws)	-	-	123,134	5,666
<i>Change in allocation account balance</i>	-	-	117,468	1,034

3. Environmental stimulus flow account balance	Accuracy	Notes	30 June 2021	30 June 2020
Stimulus flow account (Lesf)	A1	8	3,600	4,000
<i>Change in environmental stimulus flow account balance</i>	-	-	(400)	0

NET SURFACE WATER ASSETS

4. Net changes	30 June 2021	30 June 2020
Net surface water assets (Asws – Lsws – Lesf)	231,599	73,768
<i>Change in net surface water assets</i>	157,921	38,892

¹⁶ Prior year hydrometric figures have been restated since previous publication, including latest updates to measured data, and improvements to estimated data

Statement of changes in water assets and liabilities

1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021 (1 of 3)

1. Changes in surface water storage (physical water balance)

Surface water storage increases	Accuracy	Notes	2020–21	2019–20
Glenlyon Dam	-	-	-	-
Inflow	A	12	112,248	30,138
Rainfall	B	13	5,068	1,440
Pindari Dam	-	-	-	-
Inflow	A	12	202,892	30,474
Rainfall	B	13	3,315	937
River	-	-	-	-
Rainfall	B	14	22,126	8,137
Inflow from releases	A	19	60,646	19,876
Gauged inflow	-	-	-	-
Inflow from Macintyre Brook regulated system	A	15	80,193	22,205
Inflow to Macintyre River	A	15	142,135	14,637
Other gauged inflow	A	15	609,721	129,392
Ungauged inflow ¹⁷	C	16	200,000	23,600
Total surface water storage increases (Isws)	-	-	1,438,344	280,836

Surface water decreases	Accuracy	Notes	2020–21	2019–20
Glenlyon Dam	-	-	-	-
Releases	A	19	2,807	14,687
Evaporation	B	13	8,333	4,419
Pindari Dam	-	-	-	-
Releases (other)	A	19	46,541	3,094
Releases (transparent)	A	19	11,298	2,095
Evaporation	B	13	5,269	3,292
River	-	-	-	-
Evaporation	C	14	30,997	27,219
Flows leaving system	-	-	-	-
Boomi River	A	17	34,248	13,967
End of system (Mungindi)	A	17	417,828	79,206
Extractions from river	-	-	-	-
NSW physical extraction	A	18	98,256	9,814
Qld physical extractions	A	20	92,540	31,023
Basic rights extractions (NSW)	C	6	8,000	8,000
Total surface water storage decreases (Dsws)	-	-	756,119	196,817
Unaccounted difference (balancing item) (Usws)	D	22	407,237	44,094

Net surface water storage changes	2020–21	2019–20
Net surface water storage inflow (Isws-Dsws-Usws)	274,989	39,925

¹⁷ Ungauged estimated to Boggabilla

Statement of changes in water assets and liabilities

1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021 (2 of 3)

2. Changes in claims to water

Allocation account increases	Accuracy	Notes	2020–21	2019–20
Available water determinations	-	-	-	-
Domestic and Stock	A1	2	850	850
Domestic and Stock [Domestic]	A1	2	51	51
Domestic and Stock [Stock]	A1	2	100	100
Local Water Utility	A1	2	640	640
Regulated River (General Security A)	A1	2	21,752	0
Regulated River (General Security B)	A1	2	113,321	0
Regulated River (High Security)	A1	2	1,500	1,500
New licences	A1	1	0	0
Supplementary water (demand) ¹⁸	A	21	89,617	9,881
Allocation assignments —buyers	A1	5	10,061	1,372
Total allocation increases (Iaa)	-	-	237,892	14,394

Allocation account decreases	Accuracy	Notes	2020–21	2019–20
Account usage	-	-	-	-
Domestic and Stock	A1	3	508	398
Domestic and Stock [Domestic]	A1	3	0	1
Domestic and Stock [Stock]	A1	3	34	15
Local Water Utility	A1	3	317	305
Regulated River (General Security A)	A1	3	11,078	18
Regulated River (General Security B)	A1	3	5,904	64
Regulated River (High Security)	A1	3	748	68
Supplementary Water	A1	3	89,617	9,881
Account forfeiture	-	-	-	-
Domestic and Stock	A1	1	329	457
Domestic and Stock [Domestic]	A1	1	51	50
Domestic and Stock [Stock]	A1	1	67	85
Local Water Utility	A1	1	322	357
Regulated River (General Security A)	A1	1	0	2
Regulated River (General Security B)	A1	1	0	0
Regulated River (High Security)	A1	1	50	95
Water ordering debiting (orders > usage)	-	-	-	-
Domestic and Stock	A1	4	1	2
Domestic and Stock [Stock]	A1	4	5	0
Regulated River (General Security A)	A1	4	25	0
Regulated River (General Security B)	A1	4	10	1
Regulated River (High Security)	A1	4	0	0
Licences cancelled	A1	1	0	0
Allocation assignments —sellers	A1	5	11,359	1,562
Trade allocation account decreases (Daa)	-	-	120,424	13,360

Net change in allocation accounts	2020–21	2019–20
Net allocation account balance increase (Iaa – Daa)	117,468	1,034

¹⁸ Only usage is disclosed for supplementary holdings in the water accounting statements due to the opportunistic nature of the water right. Full account balances for supplementary may be obtained in Note 1 of the GPWAR.

Statement of changes in water assets and liabilities

1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021 (3 of 3)

3. Change in environmental stimulus flow account balance

Environmental stimulus flow account increases	Accuracy	Notes	2020–21	2019–20
Start of water year increase (Is)	A1	8	4,000	4,000

Environmental stimulus flow account decreases	Accuracy	Notes	2020–21	2019–20
Stimulus account forfeit	A1	8	0	4,000
Stimulus account usage	A1	8	4,400	0
Total environmental stimulus flow account decreases (Ds)	-	-	4,400	4,000
<i>Net environmental stimulus flow account balance increase</i>	-	-	(400)	0

4. Overall changes

Surface water assets	Accuracy	Notes	2020–21	2019–20
Change in net surface water assets (Is _{sws} – D _{sws} – U _{sws} – I _{aa} + D _{aa} – I _s + D _s)	-	-	157,921	38,892

Note disclosures

Reconciliations and future prospects

This section contains reconciliation and future prospects for the regulated Border Rivers water source.

Reconciliation of change in net water asset to net change in physical water storage	2020–21 ML	2019–20 ML
Change in net surface water assets	157,921	38,892
Non-physical adjustments	-	-
plus net increase in allocation accounts	117,468	1,034
plus net change in environmental stimulus account	(400)	0
Net change in physical surface water storage	274,989	39,925

Reconciliation of closing water storage to total surface water assets	30 June 2021 ML	30 June 2020 ML
Closing water storage	-	-
Pindari	182,856	39,757
Glenlyon	141,718	35,543
Boggabilla Weir	2,388	5,850
River	31,371	2,194
Total surface water assets	358,333	83,344
Less Glenlyon QLD water share	(56,190)	(11,420)
Volume remaining to settle current NSW commitments and future demand	302,143	71,924

Water assets available to settle water liabilities and future commitments within 12 months of reporting date

Final datasets for reporting in the GPWAR, including meter readings by field staff were not available in time to produce an informative 12-month forecast for report users.

In lieu of this, the links below give the latest water availability information for the NSW Border Rivers. This includes carryovers and available water determinations at the time of reporting, along with probability information about the Border Rivers system's reliability.

Latest water availability

You can find the latest information on water availability, including water allocation statements, water allocations summaries on the NSW Department of Planning and Environment webpage at www.industry.nsw.gov.au/water/allocations-availability/allocations

You can also subscribe to receive the latest updates.

Allocations



How water is allocated

Water sharing plans are developed in consultation with the community to determine how much water can be extracted and set aside.



Summary of current water allocations

A listing of current water allocation for major regulated rivers.



Water allocation statements

Water allocation statements are issued to announce an increase in an allocation for a specific water source and licence category.



Available water determinations

Available water determinations inform licensed water users how much water they can extract. They are issued on 1 July and periodically throughout the year.



Outlook & forecasts

Read about how our yearly forecasting and outlook report for the southern basins.

Latest storage volumes

See real-time information on storage volumes in the Border Rivers at realtimedata.waternsw.com.au

Significant events since 2020–21

- Wet conditions have continued into the 2021–22 water year. As of March 2022, both Pindari and Glenlyon storages are at 100% of full supply capacity.
- Supplementary water holders received a reduced AWD (0.75 megalitres per share) under water sharing plan requirements to maintain extractions to the long-term average annual extraction limit (LTAEEL). This is the first time such a reduction has been applied under water sharing plan conditions in the NSW Border Rivers.

System reliability analysis

Long-term planning model (IQQM) reflecting a water sharing plan management scenario in the NSW Border Rivers provides indicative system reliability information for the start and closure of a watering season¹⁹.

In a given year, the simulation indicates High Security entitlements are likely to have full allocation maintained 100% of the time. General Security A holders have a slightly lower reliability, with opening water availability at maximum levels 95% of the time (Figure 35). By the end of the water year, reliability for General Security A holders is rarely below 100% (Figure 36).

The lower security licence category of General Security B is subject to much higher variation in reliability. At the start of a water year, simulation results indicate availabilities in exceedance of 67% of issued entitlement for 50% of the time and exceeding 100% for 24% of the time (Figure 37).

Throughout the water year, reliability significantly improves for General Security B holders. While account holders have a holding limit of one megalitre per share, the continuous accounting approach in the Border Rivers allows for usage from General Security B holder accounts to be topped up as resources become available in storage. The effective water availability (calculated as carryover plus available water determination volumes or total water placed in accounts) for this category can therefore exceed 100% of issued entitlement throughout the year. Under the demand simulation of the long-term planning model, General Security B holders exceed 100%, 55% of the time (Figure 38).

¹⁹ The IQQM model simulation uses a water year of October to September. Simulation period one October 1890 to 30 September 2015. As model's are conditionally revised to reflect changes in water management rules, and improved understanding of system behaviour (data), information is guiding only and may not reflect the latest modelling information available.

Figure 35: Start of water year simulated availability for General Security A and High Security licences

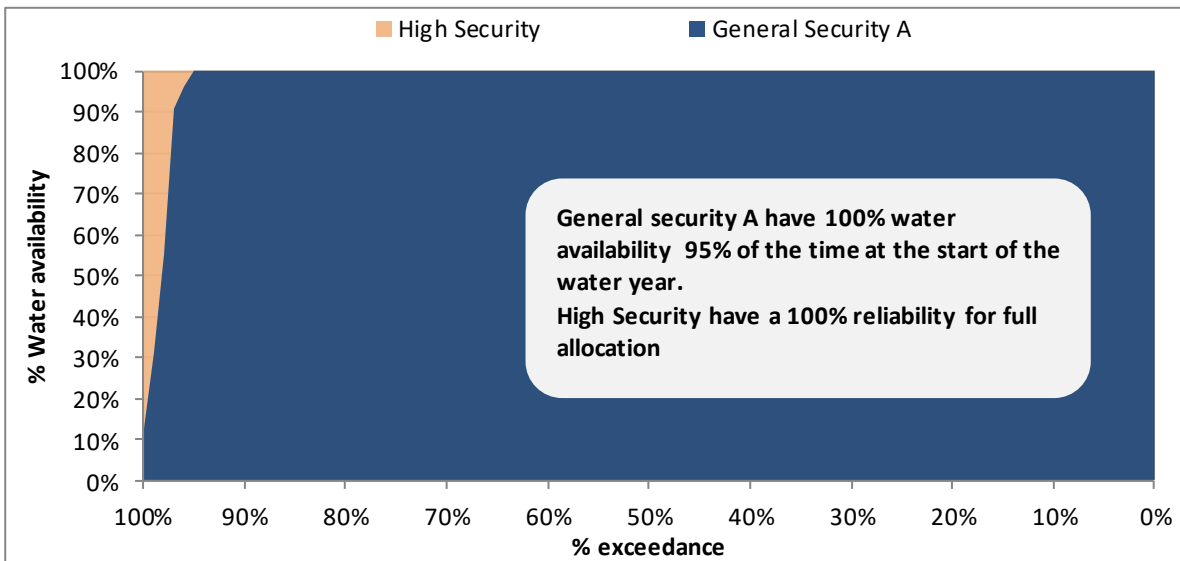


Figure 36: End of water year simulated availability for General Security A and High Security licences

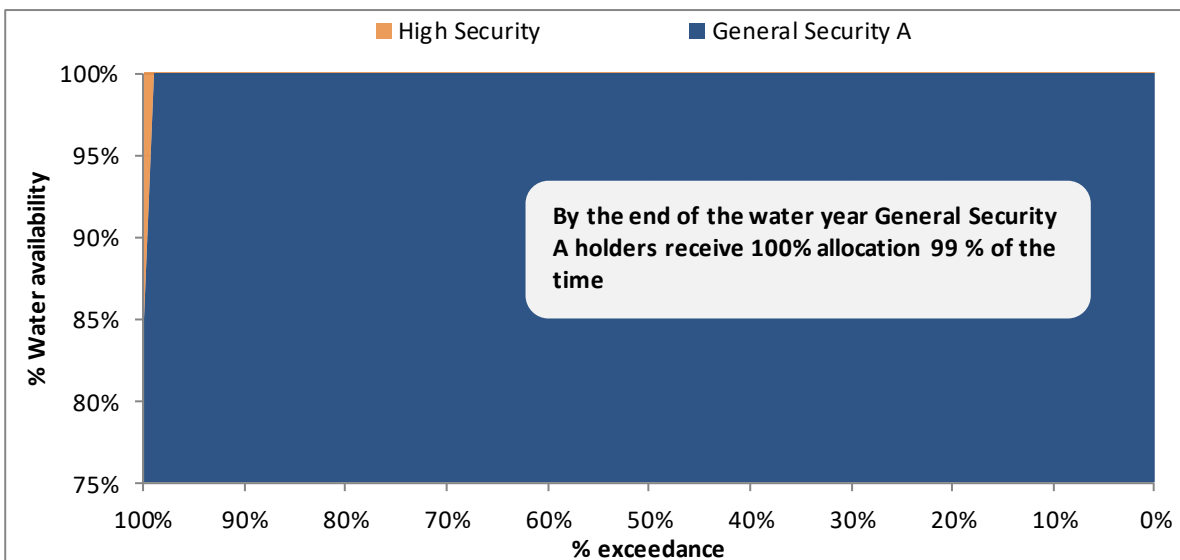


Figure 37: Start of water year availability for General Security B licences

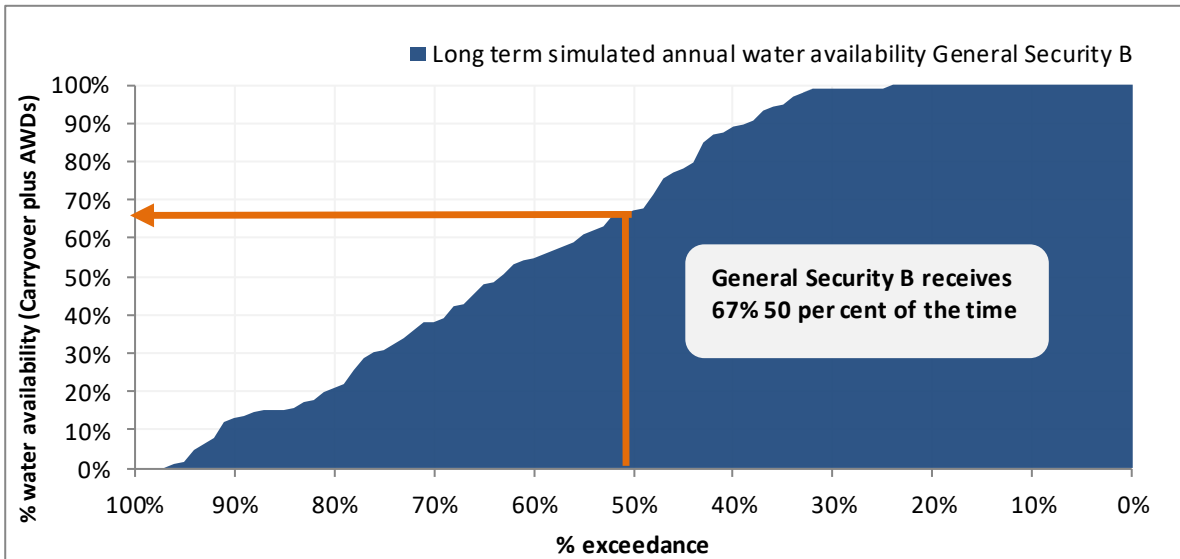
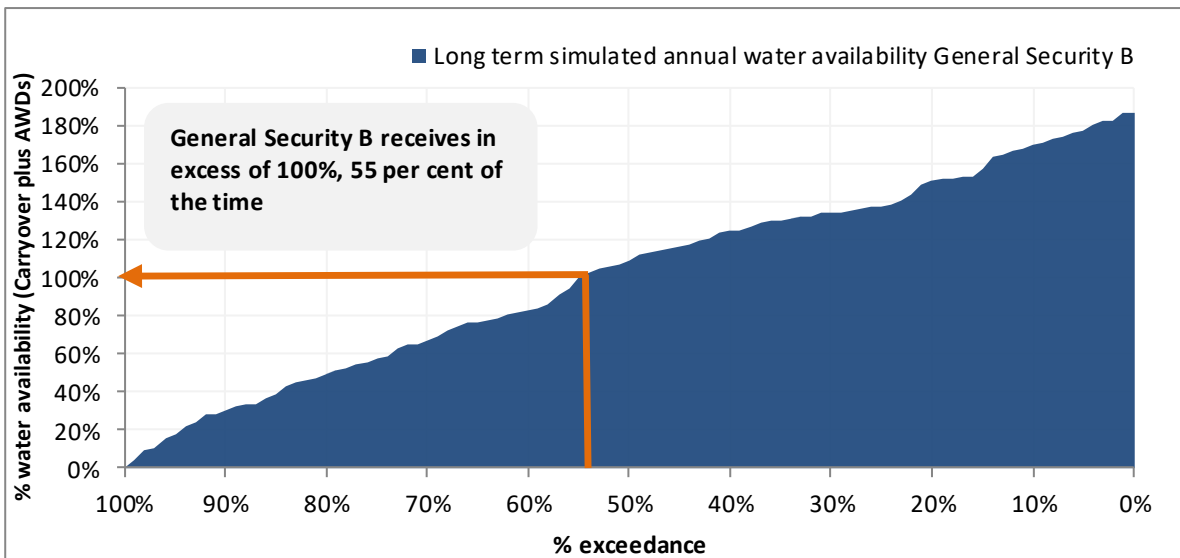


Figure 38: Full year water year availability for General Security B licences



Carryovers and available water determinations since this reporting period²⁰
Table 13: Carryovers and available water determinations 2021–22 (as of March 2022)

Date	Individual announcement	Share component	Allocation volume (ML)	Cumulative volume (ML)	Allocation volume (%)	Cumulative volume (%)	Balance available (ML)	Balance not available (ML)	Balance total (ML)	Balance available (%)	Balance total (%)
Domestic and Stock											
1-Jul-21	Opening	850	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
1-Jul-21	AWD 100.0 %	850	850	850	100.0%	100.0%	850.0	0.0	850.0	100.0%	100.0%
Domestic and Stock [Domestic]											
1-Jul-21	Opening	51	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
1-Jul-21	AWD 100.0 %	51	51	51	100.0%	100.0%	51.0	0.0	51.0	100.0%	100.0%
Domestic and Stock [Stock]											
1-Jul-21	Opening	100	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	(1.0)	0.0	(1.0)	(1.0)%	(1.0)%
1-Jul-21	AWD 100.0 %	100	100	100	100.0%	100.0%	99.0	0.0	99.0	99.0%	99.0%
Local Water Utility											
1-Jul-21	Opening	640	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
1-Jul-21	AWD 100.0 %	640	640	640	100.0%	100.0%	640.0	0.0	640.0	100.0%	100.0%
Regulated River (General Security A)											
1-Jul-21	Opening	22,007	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	2,029.0	0.0	2,029.0	9.2%	9.2%
1-Jul-21	AWD 0.37 ML per Share	22,007	7,730	7,730	35.1%	35.1%	9,758.0	0.0	9,758.0	44.3%	44.3%
26-Jul-21	AWD 0.63 ML per Share	22,007	12,249	19,978	55.7%	90.8%	22,007.0	0.0	22,007.0	100.0%	100.0%
Regulated River (General Security B)											
1-Jul-21	Opening	241,211	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	121,112.0	0.0	121,112.0	50.2%	50.2%
1-Jul-21	AWD 0.0 ML per Share	241,211	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	121,112.0	0.0	121,112.0	50.2%	50.2%
26-Jul-21	AWD 0.047 ML per Share	241,211	11,313	11,313	4.7%	4.7%	132,425.0	0.0	132,425.0	54.9%	54.9%
17-Aug-21	AWD 0.953 ML per Share	241,211	110,005	121,318	45.6%	50.3%	241,135.0	1,295.0	242,430.0	100.0%	100.5%
28-Jan-22	AWD 0.28 ML per Share	241,211	7,132	128,450	3.0%	53.3%	241,227.0	8,335.0	249,562.0	100.0%	103.5%
Regulated River (High Security)											
1-Jul-21	Opening	1,500	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
1-Jul-21	AWD 1.0 ML per Share	1,500	1,500	1,500	100.0%	100.0%	1,500.0	0.0	1,500.0	100.0%	100.0%
Supplementary Water											
1-Jul-21	Opening	120,001	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
1-Jul-21	AWD 0.75 ML per Share	120,001	90,004	90,004	75.0%	75.0%	90,004.0	0.0	90,004.0	75.0%	75.0%

²⁰ Detailed announcements for reporting period are presented in Note 2

Detailed item notes

Note 1—Allocation accounts

This note is reference for the volume held in the allocation accounts at the time of reporting and is also relevant for the various processes that occur to either increase or decrease an allocation account throughout the water year.

The volume of water that is in the licence allocation accounts at the time of reporting is a net balance for the relevant licence category and represents that water that can be carried forward to the next water year, as dictated by the carryover rules in place for that year or required under the water sharing plan.

A negative number for the carryover figure indicates that more usage has occurred than has been allocated to the account, and the deficit must be carried forward to the next season.

Water that is in the accounts at the end of a water year but is not permitted to be carried over is forfeited and has been represented as a decrease in water liability.

The accounting presented is relevant to licence category and is therefore inclusive of licences held by environmental holders (these are also detailed separately in Note 7).

Data type

Derived from measured data

Policy

- *Water Sharing Plan for the NSW Border Rivers Regulated River Water Source 2009*

Available on the NSW Department of Planning and Environment website at www.industry.nsw.gov.au/water

Data accuracy

A1—Nil inaccuracy \pm 0%

Providing agency

NSW Department of Planning and Environment

Data source

- Water Accounting System

Methodology

The carryover volume of water in the allocation account for each licence category is determined once all transactions and end-of-year forfeit rules have been applied. Below is list of typical transactions that can apply to an allocation account throughout the year:

- available water determination (AWD) (detailed in Note 2)
- allocation account usage (detailed in Note 3)
- over-order debits
- forfeiture due to:
 - no carryover being permitted (end-of-year forfeit)
 - allocation account limits
- licence conversion
- trade of allocation water between accounts (detailed in Note 5)
- carryover rules.

Additional information

Table 15 summarises the water allocation accounts for each category of access licence. Table 14 describes each of the components of this summary. All figures are in megalitres.

Table 14: Explanatory information for allocation account summary

Heading		Description
Share		This is the total volume of entitlement in the specific licence category on the specified date.
Opening balance		The volume of water that has been carried forward from the previous year's allocation account
AWD		The total annual volume of water added to the allocation account as a result of allocation assessments
Licences	New	Increase in account water as a result of issuing new access licences
	Cancel	Decrease in account water as a result of licence cancellation
Drought suspension	In	Temporary water restriction applied, reducing account water available for use in reported water year
	Out	Temporary water restriction re-credit increasing account water available for use in reported water year
Assignments	In	Increase in account water as a result of temporary trade in
	Out	Decrease in account water as a result of temporary trade out
Account usage		Volume of water that is extracted or diverted from the river under controlled river conditions and is accountable against the licence
Over-order debit		Volume of water ordered that exceeded the recorded usage for corresponding periods that must also be accountable against the licence (excluding supplementary licence holders)
During-year forfeit		This is the account water forfeited throughout the year as a result of the accounting rules specified in the water sharing plan. Forfeited water may occur due to account limits being reached, conversions between licence categories and various types of other licence dealings.
End-of-year balance	Available	That part of the remaining account balance that is available to be taken at the conclusion of the water year
	Not available	That part of the remaining account balance that is not available to be taken at the conclusion of the water year
End-of-year forfeit		Account water that is forfeited at the end of the water year as a result of carryover rules that restrict the carry forward volume
Carry forward		This represents the account water that is permitted to be carried forward into the next water year as determined by the carryover rules.

Table 15: Allocation account balance summary for the NSW regulated Border Rivers (reporting period)

Category	Share	Opening balance	AWD	Licences		Drought suspension		Assignments		Account usage	Over order debit	During year forfeit	End of year balance		End of year forfeit	Carry forward
				New	Cancel	In	Out	In	Out				Available	Not available		
Domestic and Stock	850	(13)	850	0	0	0	0	0	0	508	1	0	329	0	329	0
Domestic and Stock [Domestic]	51	0	51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	51	0	51	0
Domestic and Stock [Stock]	100	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	5	0	61	0	67	(6)
Local Water Utility	640	(1)	640	0	0	0	0	0	0	317	0	0	322	0	322	0
General Security A	22,007	237	21,752	0	0	0	0	161	9,018	11,078	25	0	2,021	8	0	2,029
General Security B	241,211	5,443	113,321	0	0	0	0	9,900	1,640	5,904	10	0	120,903	209	0	121,112
High Security	1,500	0	1,500	0	0	0	0	0	702	748	0	0	50	0	50	0
Supplementary Water	120,001	0	120,001	0	0	0	0	24,594	24,594	89,617	0	0	30,384	0	30,384	0

Note 2—Available water determination (AWD) (allocation announcement)

This is the process by which the regulated surface water asset available for use within the regulated system is determined and shared. The process calculates the volume of water that is to be added to an individual's licence allocation account. Announcements of allocations are made on a seasonal basis, usually corresponding with the financial year, and are updated on a regular basis or following significant inflow events. Under the *Water Management Act 2000* the announcements are termed available water determinations.

Data type

Derived from measured data

Policy

- *Water Act 1912*
- *Water Management Act 2000* (NSW)
 - Chapter 3—Part 2 Access Licences.
 - Clause 59—Available Water Determinations.
- *Water Sharing Plan for the Border Rivers Regulated River Water Source 2009*
 - Part 8—Limits to the availability of water
 - Division 2—Available Water Determinations

Available on the NSW Department of Planning and Environment website at www.industry.nsw.gov.au/water

Data accuracy

A1—Nil inaccuracy $\pm 0\%$

Providing agency

NSW Department of Planning and Environment

Data source

- Water Accounting System
- Available Water Determination Register: waterregister.waternsw.com.au

Methodology

In the Border Rivers Regulated Water Source, AWDs are calculated based on a concept of continuous accounting that assesses the resource (water) contained in the headwaters storage, periodically updating projections and distributing the regulated (stored) resource available. All projections are for one year from the date of the assessment. Under continuous accounting, the AWDs are based on the actual volume of water in storage at the time of the resource assessment. This does not account for sequences of future inflows. However, these future inflows will assist in the delivery of essential requirements beyond the one year.

The process firstly involves the assessment of the effective storage, which is the available storage volume after storage losses are accounted for. This is to account for storage losses that cannot be controlled by a management rule and, therefore, must be provided for first. Following this, existing commitments are taken into account and then any uncommitted water is first committed to essential supplies, then added to the delivery loss account to target a volume equivalent to a maximum of 30% of the deliverable General Security. Water is then allocated to the Environmental

Stimulus Flow account. Any remaining uncommitted water is then shared in proportion to the amount of entitlement in the remaining resource categories (General Security).

The essential supplies mentioned above consist of items such as stock and domestic requirements, local water utilities (for example, town water supplies and industrial use), High Security (permanent plantings such as orchards and vineyards), end-of-system flow requirement resulting from the system operation and minimum storage releases.

The volume of water distributed to licence categories is expressed as either a volume per share or as a percentage of share component, depending on the category of licence.

Table 16 details each licence category and how it is announced.

Table 16: Access licence category announcement type

Licence category	Announcement type
General Security	Volume per share
High Security	Volume per share
Domestic and Stock ²¹	Percentage of share component
Local Water Utility	Percentage of share component

The AWD for supplementary licence accounts is a separate process and is not dependent on water assets available. It is made once at the start of the year. Unless there is a management change due to the growth in use, the strategy is maintained at the maximum value prescribed in the plan, which is generally 100% of share component. Therefore, it is not considered to create a liability on the system and is only considered in terms of an extraction that reduces the water asset.

²¹ Domestic and Stock is further broken down into 3 sub-categories: Domestic and Stock, Domestic and Stock (Domestic) and Domestic and Stock (Stock).

Additional information

Table 18 provides the allocation summary report for the reporting period. Table 17 describes each component in the summary report.

Table 17: Allocation summary report notes

Subject	Note
Opening	Remaining allocation account balances at the conclusion of the previous season that is allowed to be carried forward to this season
Individual announcement	Actual announcement made to each licence category
Share component (entitlement)	Sum of the licensed volume of water within the licence category on the announcement date
Allocation volume	Volume of water credited to accounts within a licence category as a result of the AWD announcement made
Cumulative volume	Cumulative total of the announced volumes for the water year and licence category
Allocation volume (%)	This is the individual announced volume expressed as a percentage of the share component applicable on the particular date.
Cumulative volume (%)	The total announced volume for the year, expressed as a percentage of the total share component for each licence category applicable on the particular date
Balance available	Sum of water available in allocation accounts that has been made available to be taken during the season
Not available	Water allocated that is not accessible at this point in time i.e. considering annual usage limits placed on the accounts as per the water sharing plan
Supplementary water	Water that is not a stored source of water and is only made available if an uncontrolled flow event occurs

Table 18: NSW regulated Border Rivers allocation announcement summary 2020–21

Date	Individual announcement	Share component	Allocation volume (ML)	Cumulative volume (ML)	Allocation volume (%)	Cumulative volume (%)	Balance available	Balance not available	Balance total	Balance available (%)	Balance total (%)
Domestic and Stock											
1 Jul 2020	Opening	850	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	(13)	0	(13)	(1.5)%	(1.5)%
1 Jul 2020	AWD 100.0 %	850	850	850	100.0%	100.0%	837	0	837	98.5%	98.5%
Domestic and Stock [Domestic]											
1 Jul 2020	Opening	51	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
1 Jul 2020	AWD 100.0 %	51	51	51	100.0%	100.0%	51	0	51	100.0%	100.0%
Domestic and Stock [Stock]											
1 Jul 2020	Opening	100	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
1 Jul 2020	AWD 100.0 %	100	100	100	100.0%	100.0%	100	0	100	100.0%	100.0%
Local Water Utility											
1 Jul 2020	Opening	640	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	(1)	0	(1)	(0.2)%	(0.2)%
1 Jul 2020	AWD 100.0 %	640	640	640	100.0%	100.0%	639	0	639	99.8%	99.8%
Regulated River (General Security A)											
1 Jul 2020	Opening	22,007	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	237	0	237	1.1%	1.1%
1 Jul 2020	AWD 0.073 ML per Share	22,007	1,598	1,598	7.3%	7.3%	1,836	0	1,836	8.3%	8.3%
21 Aug 2020	AWD 0.069 ML per Share	22,007	1,508	3,106	6.9%	14.1%	3,343	0	3,343	15.2%	15.2%
16 Oct 2020	AWD 0.091 ML per Share	22,007	1,994	5,100	9.1%	23.2%	5,337	0	5,337	24.3%	24.3%
18 Nov 2020	AWD 0.413 ML per Share	22,007	9,034	14,134	41.1%	62.6%	14,371	0	14,371	65.3%	65.3%
4-Feb-21	AWD 0.134 ML per Share	22,007	2,906	17,040	13.2%	75.8%	17,277	0	17,277	78.5%	78.5%
10-May-21	AWD 0.22 ML per Share	22,007	4,712	21,752	21.4%	97.0%	21,981	8	21,989	99.9%	99.9%
Regulated River (General Security B)											
1 Jul 2020	Opening	241,211	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	5,443	0	5,443	2.3%	2.3%
1 Jul 2020	AWD 0.0 ML per Share	241,211	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	5,443	0	5,443	2.3%	2.3%
10-May-21	AWD 0.47 ML per Share	241,211	113,321	113,321	47.0%	47.0%	118,555	209	118,764	49.2%	49.2%
Regulated River (High Security)											
1 Jul 2020	Opening	1,500	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
1 Jul 2020	AWD 1.0 ML per Share	1,500	1,500	1,500	100.0%	100.0%	1,500	0	1,500	100.0%	100.0%
Supplementary Water											
1 Jul 2020	Opening	120,001	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
1 Jul 2020	AWD 1.0 ML per Share	120,001	120,001	120,001	100.0%	100.0%	120,001	0	120,001	100.0%	100.0%

Note 3—Allocation account usage

This is the volume of water that is extracted, diverted or measured as usage and is accountable against an access licence. This figure excludes that water accounted as over- order debit, which is accounted for separately (see Note 4).

Data type

Measured/administration data

Policy

Not applicable

Data accuracy

A—Estimated in the range $\pm 10\%$

Providing agency

NSW Department of Planning and Environment

Data source

- Water Accounting System

Methodology

Usage information is determined by either on-farm meters that measure extraction, gauges on diversion works or orders/releases when the volume cannot be effectively metered, such as an environmental watering event.

Meter readings are collected for individual licence holders at intervals during the year and converted via a calibration factor to a volume of water extracted. Water diverted from the river is measured by recording the height at either the gauge or weir with the volume diverted being derived by passing these heights through a rating table. However, with multiple categories of access licences being extracted through the same pumps, additional information and methodologies are required to separate use under the various licence categories. Below is a description of these:

- Based on periods of announcement—during periods of supplementary water announcements, extractions can be debited against the Supplementary Water licences
- Usage is based on water orders—users place orders for water against an access licence and usages are debited against accounts in proportion to the orders placed.
- Licence category apportionment—if no water orders are available, water extracted is apportioned against categories of access licence in order of priority, as set out in the table below. The prioritising is based on the nature of and rules around each of the licence categories.

Table 19 provides the order in which extractions are apportioned to access licence categories, starting at priority 1. This is a generic list where not all categories will necessarily appear in this GPWAR. There are also various sub-categories of licence associated with some of the categories.

Table 19: Licence category metered usage apportionment table

Priority	Surface water
1	Supplementary
2	Uncontrolled Flow
3	Domestic and Stock
4	Regulated River High Security
5	Regulated River General Security
6	Conveyance
7	Local Water Utility
8	Major Water Utility

Additional information

Total account usage for the reporting period is presented in Table 20.

Table 20: Account usage summary

Category	Allocation account usage
Domestic and Stock	508
Domestic and Stock [Domestic]	0
Domestic and Stock [Stock]	34
Local Water Utility	317
Regulated River (General Security A)	11,078
Regulated River (General Security B)	5,904
Regulated River (High Security)	748
Supplementary Water	89,617
Total	108,205

Note 4—Water order debiting

Currently in the NSW Border Rivers regulated river water source, the allocation accounts are managed using a water order debiting approach. Accounting under this system requires the accounts to be reduced by the greater of the:

- volume of water extracted
- volume of water ordered for extraction against an access licence.

Therefore, the volume appearing in statements against the line item 'water order debiting' reflects the amount of water ordered against a category of licence that is in excess of the physical extraction that occurred.

Data type

Measured/calculated

Policy

- *Water Sharing Plan for the Border Rivers Regulated River Water Source 2009*
 - Part 9—Rules for managing access licences
 - Division 2—Water allocation account management
 - Clause 41—Volume taken under access licences

Available on the NSW Department of Planning and Environment website at:

www.industry.nsw.gov.au/water

Data accuracy

A1—nil accuracy \pm 0%

Providing agency

NSW Department of Planning and Environment

Data source

- Water accounting system

Methodology

Over-order debiting is a required component of balancing the allocation accounts detailed in Note 1. The over-order debit component is calculated by analysing the recorded extractions against orders for the corresponding measurement period. That is, if metered usage is collected monthly, then the corresponding monthly orders are compared and any orders that are in excess of the usage are recorded as over-order debit. Refer to Table 15 for over-order debits applied in the reporting period.

Note 5—Allocation assignments (temporary trading)

This represents the temporary assignment of allocation of water between allocation accounts within the NSW Regulated Border Rivers, or equivalent Queensland licences within the Border Rivers.

Data type

Administration

Policy

- Water Sharing Plan for the NSW Border Rivers Regulated River Water Source 2009
 - Part 10 Access licence dealing rules
 - Clause 48 rules relating to constraints within this water source
 - Clause 53 Rules for interstate assignment of water allocations

Available on the NSW Department of Planning and Environment website at www.industry.nsw.gov.au/water

Data accuracy

A1—Nil inaccuracy \pm 0%

Providing agency

NSW Department of Planning and Environment

Data source

- Water Accounting System

Methodology

Trading of allocation is permitted between certain categories of access licences and between states. This is detailed in the water sharing plan or stipulated under the licence holder's conditions.

Internal trade within NSW licence categories results in a net effect of zero for a water year. To present the information, however, and for the purposes of this GPWAR, we have accounted for such trades as both a water liability decrease (sellers of water) and a water liability increase (buyers of water). Trades that occur between categories of licence, and between states, result in the associated liability being increased or reduced accordingly.

Additional information

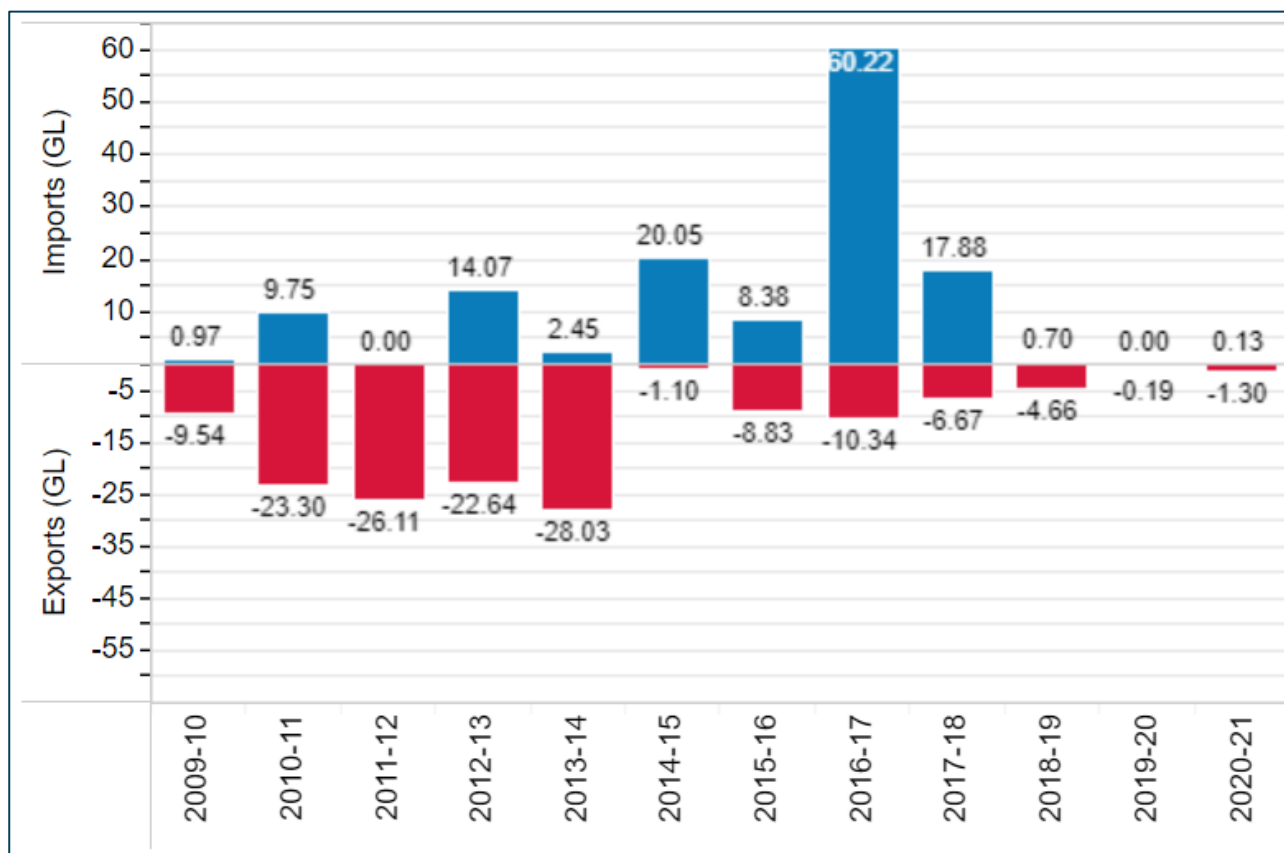
Table 21 shows the allocation assignment figures between licence categories for the Border Rivers. All figures represent a volume in megalitres.

Important note: This water accounting report is about water balances, usages and temporary trades associated with NSW water access licences. This report does not include additional activities such as the transfer of water between permanently linked works in Queensland; and temporary interstate trading implemented under the Border River Intergovernmental agreement, whereby trade is held in and delivered from temporary holding accounts. For reference purposes these volumes traded are presented in Figure 39.

Table 21: Allocation assignment summary NSW access licences

From/To		To				Total	
		General Security A	General Security B	Supplementary water	QLD Interstate transfer		
From	NSW	General Security A	161	8,060	-	797	9,018
		General Security B	-	1,196	-	444	1,640
		High Security	-	578	-	123	702
		Supplementary Water	-	-	24,594	-	24,594
	QLD	Interstate transfer return ²²	-	66	-	-	66
Total		161	9,900	24,594	1,364	36,019	

Figure 39: Temporary trading of water between NSW and QLD licences²³



²² Refers to return of unused NSW allocation traded to QLD

²³ Includes allocation assignments NSW to QLD and seasonal assignments from QLD to NSW. All categories of licence are included (QLD trade of supplementary/unsupplemented to NSW). Usage from tagged work arrangements are excluded

Note 6—Basic rights

This is the non-licensed right to extract water to meet basic requirements for household purposes (non-commercial uses in and around the house and garden) and for watering of stock. It is available for anyone who has access to river frontage on their property.

This water cannot be used for irrigating crops or garden produce that will be sold or bartered, for washing down machinery sheds, or for intensive livestock operations.

In times of limited supply, there may be restrictions on taking water for domestic and stock use.

Data Type

Estimated

Policy

- *Water Sharing Plan for the Border Rivers Regulated River Water Source 2009*
 - Part 4 Basic Landholder Rights
 - Clause 15 Domestic and Stock rights

Available on the NSW Department of Planning and Environment website at www.industry.nsw.gov.au/water

Data accuracy

C—Estimated in the range $\pm 50\%$

Providing agency

NSW Department of Planning and Environment

Data source

- *Water Sharing Plan for the Border Rivers Regulated River Water Source 2009*

Methodology

The estimation of Domestic and Stock rights uses a series of estimates for water usage, stocking rates, population and property shape, based on local knowledge, to calculate riparian (stock and domestic) requirements in megalitres per year. The annual extraction for Domestic and Stock rights in the water accounts is assumed to be the estimated figure stated in the *Water Sharing Plan for the Border Rivers Regulated River Water Source 2009* (8,000 megalitres).

Note 7—Held environmental water

This represents environmental water that is held as part of a licensed volumetric entitlement. These licences are held within the same licence categories as all other water access licences, hence are subject to the same operating rules. They are subject to the following key rules:

- available water determinations (AWD) for their share of the entitlement to be added to accounts
- carryover rules, hence the forfeiting of unused water that cannot be carried over
- provide water orders before use.

These licences are used to provide environmental benefit and outcomes to the catchment by either providing water to, or supplementing water requirements of, specific environmental events or incidents.

Data type

Measured

Policy

- *Water Management Act 2000*
- *Water Sharing Plan for the NSW Border Rivers Regulated River Water Source 2009*

Available on the NSW Department of Planning and Environment website at www.industry.nsw.gov.au/water

Data accuracy

A1—Nil inaccuracy $\pm 0\%$

Providing agency

NSW Department of Planning and Environment

Data source

- Water Accounting System
- Available Water Determination Register: NSW Department of Planning and Environment website at www.industry.nsw.gov.au/water

Methodology

The water held for the environment represents a volume of water in corresponding allocation accounts. This allocation account represents the sum of the remaining volume of held environmental water at the conclusion of the water year once all transactions and forfeit rules have been applied to the accounts. These environmental balances are at the licence category level and represent the water that can be carried forward for use in the next year. Below is list of typical transactions that can apply to an environmental allocation account:

- AWD (including pro rata of AWD for new licences)
- licensed extractions
- over-order debits
- forfeiture due to:
 - carryover rules
 - account spillage as a result of AWD
 - licence conversions

- excess orders (where water order debiting is in place)
- licence conversion
- trade of allocation water between accounts
- annual account limit.

In addition, the trade and purchase of environmental water is tracked to capture the movement of environmental entitlement both in number of entitlements, and volume.

Additional information

Table 23 summarises held environmental water for the reporting period. Explanations of the components within this table are given in Table 22

Table 24 summarises changes to the held environmental water portfolio since the previous reporting period.

Table 22: Explanatory information for environmental account summary

Heading		Description
No. Licences		This is the number of environmental licences held.
Share		This is the total volume of entitlement in the specific licence category on the stated date.
Opening		The volume of water that has been carried forward from previous years allocation account.
AWD		The total annual volume of water added to the allocation account as a result of allocation assessments
Drought suspension	In	Temporary water restriction applied, reducing account water available for use in reported water year
	Out	Temporary water restriction re-credit increasing account water available for use in reported water year
Assignments	In	Increase in account water as a result of temporary trade in
	Out	Decrease in account water as a result of temporary trade out.
Over-order debit		Volume of water ordered that exceeded the recorded usage for corresponding periods, which must also be accountable against the licence (excluding supplementary licence holders)
Account usage		Volume of water that is extracted or diverted from the river under controlled river conditions and is accountable against the licence
During-year forfeit		Account water forfeited throughout the year as a result of the accounting rules specified in the water sharing plan. Forfeited water may occur due to account limits being reached, conversions between licence categories and various types of other licence dealings.
End-of-year balance	Available	Account balance that is available to be taken at the conclusion of the water year
	Non available	Account balance that is currently not available for use (e.g. restricted due to drought conditions or annual use limit restrictions)
End-of-year forfeit		Account water that is forfeited at the end of the water year as a result of carryover rules that restrict the carry forward volume
Carry forward		This represents the account water that is permitted to be carried forward into the next water year as determined by the carryover rules.

Table 23: Environmental account summary

Category	Share	Opening balance	AWD	Licences		Drought suspension		Assignments		Account usage	Over order debit	During year forfeit	End of year balance		End of year forfeit	Carry forward
				New	Cancel	In	Out	In	Out				Available	Not available		
General Security A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
General Security B	2,806	896	1,319	0	0	0	0	0	0	896	0	0	1,319	0	0	1,319
High Security	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Supplementary Water	1,437	0	1,437	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,437	0	1,437	0

Table 24: Annual change summary for environmental licences

Category	Volume 30 June 2020	Volume 30 June 2021	Volume Difference	No. Licences 30 June 2020	No. Licences 30 June 2021	No. Licence Difference
General Security A	0	0	0	1	1	0
General Security B	2,806	2,806	0	2	2	0
High Security	0	0	0	1	1	0
Supplementary Water	1,437	1,437	0	2	2	0

Note 8—Environmental stimulus account

A provision for an environmental stimulus flow is detailed in the plan. It is put aside and called upon to supplement natural flow events when the defined triggers are met. At the beginning of each water year, a volume of 4,000 megalitres must be set aside in the resource assessment process for Pindari dam. If at any time during 1 April to 31 August, inflows to Pindari exceed 1,200 megalitres per day, an environmental stimulus flow shall be released between 1 August and 1 December.

The timing, rate and total volume is to be determined by the NSW Department of Planning and Environment. The unused water held within the account may be carried forward to the following water year; however, the account may not exceed 8,000 megalitres at the beginning of any water year.

Data type

Administration

Policy

- *Water Sharing Plan for the NSW Border Rivers Regulated River Water Source 2009*
 - Part 3 Environmental Water Provisions
 - Clause 12—Planned Environmental Water

Refer to applicable water sharing plan on the NSW Department of Planning and Environment website at www.industry.nsw.gov.au/water

Data accuracy

A1—Nil inaccuracy \pm 0%

Providing agency

WaterNSW

Data source

- Annual compliance report (internal document)

Methodology

N/A

Additional Information

Historical annual accounting of the stimulus account is presented in Table 25.

Table 25: Stimulus flow account summary

Water year	Opening balance	Increase	Account usage	End-of-year forfeit	Carry forward balance
2009–10	0	4,000	0	0	4,000
2010–11	4,000	4,000	0	0	8,000
2011–12	8,000	4,000	0	4,000	8,000
2012–13	8,000	0	8,000	0	0
2013–14	0	4,000	4,000	0	0
2014–15	0	4,000	0	0	4,000
2015–16	4,000	4,000	5,759	0	2,241
2016–17	2,241	4,000	0	2,241	4,000
2017–18	4,000	4,000	8,000	0	0
2018–19	0	4,000	0	0	4,000
2019–20	4,000	4,000	0	4,000	4,000
2020–21	4,000	4,000	4,400	0	3,600

Note 9—Account adjustments

This is a line item that is used to correct balances in the allocation account balances. The double entry accounting we apply is a continuous process whereby the closing balance of one year is the opening balance for the next reporting year.

Occasionally, we will need to correct the accounts for a variety of reasons. This includes when we identify a mistake in the previous year's reporting, or when information included in past reports is not available and we must remove the associated asset or liability to maintain the integrity of the statements. This is different to the unaccounted difference component, which is a physical volume required to achieve mass balance after all the known processes have been accounted for.

For errors or updates identified in previously reported physical figures, we directly update the figures and identify the change in the associated note.

Data type

Calculated

Data Accuracy

A1—Nil inaccuracy \pm 0%

Providing agency

NSW Department of Planning and Environment

Data source

Not applicable

Methodology

N/A

Additional information

No account adjustments were required for the reporting period.

Note 10—Surface water storage

This is the actual volume of water stored in the individual surface water storages at the closing date of the reporting period (30 June). The volumes provided represent the total volume of water in the storage, including dead storage, which is the volume of water that can't be accessed under normal operating conditions (for example, volume below low-level outlet). We assume that the dead storage can potentially be accessed if required via alternative access methods (for example, syphons and pumps).

The volume presented in the statements is the full volume held within Glenlyon and Pindari storages and Boggabilla Weir as of the reporting date. The actual volume available to settle NSW liabilities (removing the Queensland share of the volume) is in the reconciliation and future prospect statements within this GPWAR.

Data type

Derived from measured data

Policy

Not applicable

Data accuracy

A—Estimated in the range $\pm 10\%$

Providing agency

NSW Department of Planning and Environment

Data source

- NSW Department of Planning and Environment: HYDSTRA

Methodology

Storage volumes are calculated by processing a gauged storage elevation through a rating table that converts it to a volume. Table 26 breaks down the storage capacities and dead storages.

Table 26: Capacity and dead storage summary table

Storage	Capacity (ML)	Dead storage (ML)
Glenlyon Dam	254,310	160
Pindari Dam	312,000	80
Boggabilla Weir	5,850	410

Note 11—River channel storage

This the estimated volume of water stored in the river channel on the day of reporting.

Policy

Not applicable

Data type

Derived from measured data

Data accuracy

B—Estimated in the range $\pm 25\%$

Providing agency

NSW Department of Planning and Environment

Data sources

- CAIRO

Methodology

For each river section i:

$$V_i = Q_i \times T_i$$

The river channel storage will be equal to the sum of all river section volumes.

$$\text{River channel storage} = \sum_{i=0}^n V_i$$

Table 27: Summary of river channel storage calculation components

Symbol	Variable	Data Source	Unit
Q	Average flow in the river section. Calculated by averaging the daily flows at the upstream and downstream river gauges.	CAIRO	ML/d
V	Volume in each river section.	Calculated	ML
T	Average travel time for a parcel of water to travel through the river section.	CAIRO	days
i	Any river section	CAIRO	
n	Total number of river sections	CAIRO	

Assumptions and approximations:

- Travel times are estimated to the nearest day.
- We assume daily flow change between gauging sites is linear.

Note 12—Storage inflow—Glenlyon and Pindari Dams

Storage inflow refers to the volume of water flowing into the major headwater storages: Glenlyon Dam and Pindari Dam.

Policy

Not applicable

Data type

Derived from measured data

Data accuracy

A—Estimated in the range $\pm 10\%$

Providing agency

NSW Department of Planning and Environment

Data sources

- NSW Department of Planning and Environment: HYDSTRA
- Queensland Department of Natural Resources: SILO

Methodology

In most of the major storages in NSW, there is no direct measurement of inflows. However, it is possible to calculate inflows by using a mass balance approach (based on balancing the change in storage volume) where inflow is the only unknown (seepage is assumed as negligible). This is referred to a back-calculation of inflows.

The back-calculation figures were derived using a one-day time-step, with the total annual inflow calculated according to the equation below. The daily inflows are then summed to provide an annual inflow figure.

$$I = \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\Delta S_i + O_i + Se_i + \frac{(E_i - R_i) * A_i}{100} \right)$$

Table 28: Components for back-calculation of inflow

Symbol	Variable	Unit
I	Inflow	ML
ΔS	Change in storage volume	ML/day
O	Outflow	ML/day
Se	Seepage	ML/day
R	Rainfall	mm/day
E	Evaporation (Mortons shallow lake estimation, SILO)	mm/day
A	Surface area—derived from height to surface areas lookup curve	ha

Note 13—Storage evaporation and storage rainfall

This refers to the volume of water effective on Glenlyon and Pindari Dams that is either lost as a result of evaporation or gained as a result of rainfall.

Data type

Derived from measured data

Policy

Not applicable

Data accuracy

B—Estimated in the range $\pm 25\%$

Providing agency

NSW Department of Planning and Environment

Data source

- NSW Department of Planning and Environment: HYDSTRA
- Queensland Department of Natural Resources: SILO

Methodology

Daily rainfall and Mortons shallow lake evaporation data (accessed via SILO) are applied to storage surface area time-series from HYDSTRA to achieve a volume in megalitres which is then aggregated to an annual figure. The rainfall and evaporation data utilised is equivalent to the data used in the storage inflow back-calculation (Note 12)

Rainfall:

$$V = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{R_i \times A_i}{100}$$

Evaporation:

$$V = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{E_i \times A_i}{100}$$

Table 29: Components for storage evaporation and rainfall

Symbol	Variable	Unit
V	Volume	ML/year
R	Rainfall	mm/day
A	Surface area—derived from height to surface areas lookup curve	Ha
E	Evaporation (Mortons shallow lake estimation, SILO)	mm/day

Note 14—River evaporation and river rainfall

This is an estimate of the total volume of water interacting with the defined accounted river extent that is either lost as a result of evaporation or gained as a result of rainfall.

Data type

Derived from measured data

Policy

Not applicable

Data accuracy

C—Estimated in the range $\pm 50\%$

Providing agency

NSW Department of Planning and Environment

Data source

- NSW Department of Planning and Environment: HYDSTRA, ARCGIS
- Queensland Department of Natural Resources: SILO

Methodology

The volume applied for evaporation and rainfall on the regulated river is achieved by first calculating a daily time-series of river area. This is achieved by breaking the river up into reaches and utilising the cross-sections recorded at river gauging locations to determine the average width of the river with a given daily flow. River length is then determined between 2 gauging locations using ARCGIS and as such an area for each reach can be defined.

$$\text{Area (m}^2\text{)} = \text{Average W (m)} \times \text{L (m)}$$

In the formula, W is the daily width determined from the gauging cross sections and L is the length as determined through ARCGIS analysis.

With daily area determined, various climate stations are then selected based on their proximity to each river reach. Rainfall and evaporation data is then extracted from SILO and applied to the area time-series to achieve a volume in megalitres which is then aggregated to an annual figure.

Rainfall:

$$V = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{R_i \times A_i}{10^6}$$

Evaporation:

$$V = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{ETO_i \times K_c \times A_i}{10^6}$$

Table 30: Components for storage evaporation and rainfall

Symbol	Variable	Unit
V	Volume	ML/year
R	Rainfall	mm/day
A	Surface area—derived from height to surface areas lookup curve	m ²
ETO	Reference evapotranspiration from SILO	mm/day
Kc	Crop coefficient for open water (1.05)	-

Note 15—Gauged inflow

This is the inflow into the accounted regulated river system that occurs downstream of the headwater storages and is measured at known gauging stations.

Policy

Not applicable

Data type

Measured data

Data accuracy

A—Estimated in the range $\pm 10\%$

Providing agency

NSW Department of Planning and Environment

Data sources

- NSW Department of Planning and Environment: HYDSTRA

Methodology

The flows are obtained by measuring river heights at gauging stations along the river, and then passing these heights through a rating table that converts them to a daily flow volume.

Additional information

The total gauged inflow for the reporting period is detailed in Table 31

Table 31: Summary of gauged tributary inflow

Station	Station name	Area (km ²)	Volume (ML)
416008	Beardy River at Haystack	866	98,336
416010	Macintyre River at Wallangra	2,020	142,135
416021	Frazers Creek at Westholme (Ashford)	804	79,151
416032	Mole River at Donaldson	1,610	118,699
416415A	Macintyre Brook at Booba Sands	4,092	80,193
416207A	Weir River at Mascot	13,500	211,986
416310A	Dumaresq River at Farnbro	1,309	75,332
416312A	Oaky Creek U/S Texas	422	15,900
416305B	Brush Creek at Beebo	335	10,317
Total inflow		24,958	832,049

Note 16—Ungauged inflow

The estimated inflow into the river that occurs downstream of the headwater storages that is not measured.

Policy

Not applicable

Data type

Estimated

Data accuracy

C—Estimated in the range $\pm 50\%$

Providing agency

NSW Department of Planning and Environment

Data sources

- HYDSTRA, Water Accounting System, [QLD government water monitoring information portal](#)

Methodology

Ungauged inflow is a difficult component to quantify. To derive an estimate a simple mass balance approach was adopted whereby known inflows and outflows were combined with an assumed loss factor. No estimate was made for the areas below the Boggabilla gauge. Ungauged inflows in these lower sections will be reflected in the unaccounted difference of the river balance.

$$UI = FA - SR - GI + E + LE$$

Where:

UI = Ungauged Inflow Estimate

FA = Flow arriving – the mainstream gauged flow at Boggabilla. No further inflow has been estimated downstream for this estimated

SR = Storage release

GI = Gauged inflows

E = Extractions (excluding any that are below the nominated 'EoS')

LE = Estimated losses. This was assumed to be 10% of the measured (gauged flow plus storage releases) entering the system

Note 17—Flow leaving system/replenishments

This refers to flow that leaves the entity and does not return to it. ‘Replenishment flows’ refers to water that has been set aside as part of the essential requirements for the provision of flows along the Boomi River to supply water to households and stock. The annual requirements and limits associated with this provision are detailed in the water sharing plan.

Data type

Derived from measured data

Policy

Not applicable

Data accuracy

A—Estimated in the range $\pm 10\%$

Providing agency

NSW Department of Planning and Environment, WaterNSW

Data source

- HYDSTRA
- WaterNSW annual compliance report (internal document)

Methodology

The end-of-system flow is considered to be the total gauged flow at Mungindi. Flow also leaves the entity down the Boomi River, which has been measured with the flow gauge at the Boomi Weir offtake. Water leaving the system down the Boomi River is tagged as ‘replenishment’ or ‘other’ based on information in the WaterNSW annual compliance report.

Additional information

Total flows leaving the accounted entity are provided in Table 32. Daily outflows are illustrated in Figure 40.

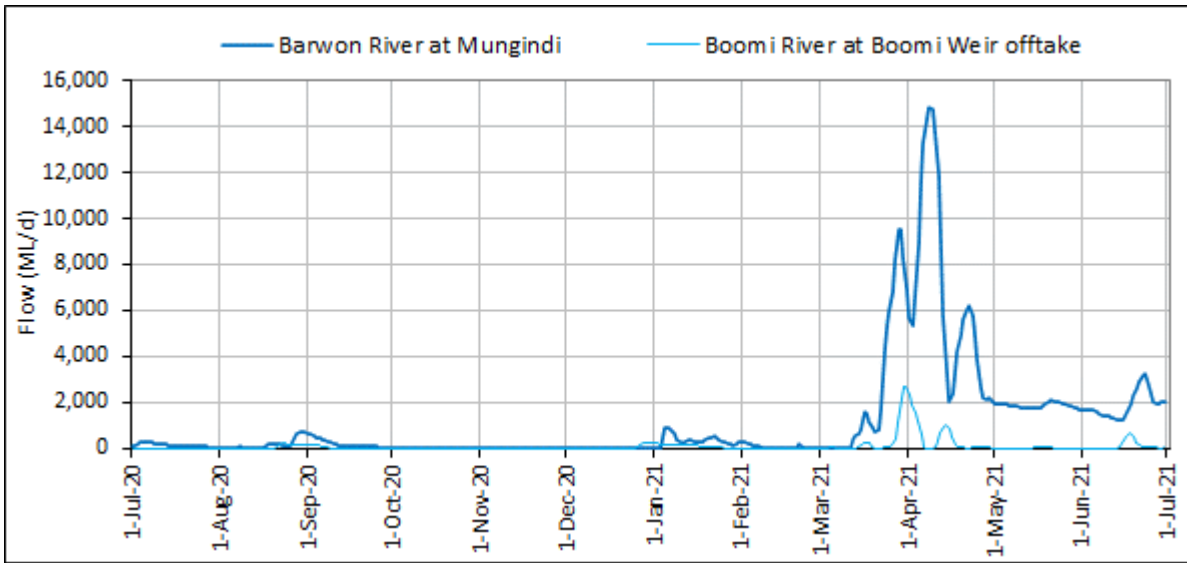
Table 32: Flow leaving system and replenishment summary

Station	Station name	Total volume (ML)	Replenishment (ML)	Other (ML)
416001	Barwon River at Mungindi	417,828	N/A	N/A
416037	Boomi River at Boomi Weir Offtake	34,248	4,159 ²⁴	30,089 ²⁵

²⁴ Replenishment released from Pindari Dam.

²⁵ Flows sourced from downstream tributaries. May included additional replenishment requirements, uncontrolled flood flow and other diversions allowed for under the New South Wales – Queensland Border Rivers Intergovernmental Agreement 2008

Figure 40: End-of-system flow for Border Rivers Regulated River



Note 18—NSW extractions from river

With the exception of basic rights (which have been reported as a separate line item in this GPWAR and detailed in Note 6), this refers to the actual volume of water directly pumped or diverted from the NSW side of the regulated river.

Occasionally (generally in the case of environmental water), volumes are ordered against a licence account for in-stream benefits or for end-of-system flow events. In addition, tagged trading can occur where NSW account water is taken through a Queensland work (pump) and vice versa. As such, the volume reported to be physically extracted from the river will not always be equal to the amount of water debited to accounts for account usage, which has been reported in detail in Note 3. There may also be an over-order debit that has reduced a holder's account but not physically been taken out of the river.

Queensland extractions also form part of the physical volume of water taken from the regulated river and these are detailed in Note 20.

Data type

Measured data

Policy

Not applicable

Data accuracy

A—Estimated in the range $\pm 10\%$

Providing agency

NSW Department of Planning and Environment

Data source

- Water Accounting System
- Queensland Department of Natural Resources, Mines and Energy

Methodology

For the purposes of this GPWAR, the NSW physical extraction from the river is considered to be:

- the total usage volume metered and debited to the NSW allocation accounts, minus any water that can be identified as being used within the system, or ordered to be passed through the system
- plus any Queensland water taken through NSW pumps, minus any NSW water taken through Queensland pumps.

Additional information

Table 33: Reconciliation of NSW physical river extraction to NSW account usage

Balance	Component	Value (ML)
start	(1) NSW account usage	108,205
minus	(2) Use of NSW account water in Qld (debited against NSW access licences, but taken in Qld)	(10,078)
plus	(3) Qld water traded to NSW and used	129
minus	(4) instream licenced usage (estimated)	0
minus	(5) licenced usage leaving accounted system (estimated)	0
equals	Total physical extractions in NSW	98,256

Note 19—Storage releases (including transparent releases)

This is the volume of water released or spilled from either Pindari Dam or Glenlyon Dam. In the accounting, this release is represented as both a decrease in the storage asset and an equal increase in asset to the river asset (shown as the combined total release in the line item ‘Inflow from releases’). The policy for planned environmental water outlined in the water sharing plan requires that a transparent flow of up to 200 megalitres in June, July and August, and up to 50 megalitres for all other months, be released from Pindari dam when a range of specified triggers have been met. Releases that satisfy the transparent release requirement have been presented as a separate sub-component of the total release.

Data type

Measured data

Policy

- *Water Sharing Plan for the NSW Border Rivers Regulated River Water Source 2009*
 - Part 3 Environmental Water Provisions
 - Clause 12—Planned Environmental Water

Refer to applicable Water Sharing Plan on the NSW Department of Planning and Environment website at www.industry.nsw.gov.au/water

Data accuracy

A—Estimated in the range $\pm 10\%$

Providing agency

NSW Department of Planning and Environment, WaterNSW

Data source

- HYDSTRA
- WaterNSW annual compliance report (internal document)

Methodology

The flows are obtained by measuring river heights at a gauging station downstream of the dam release site and then passing these heights through a rating table that converts them to a daily flow volume. The releases have been represented in the Statement of Changes in Water Assets and Water Liabilities as both a decrease in water asset (water leaving the dam) and an equal volume of increases in water asset (water released increasing the volume of the river).

To provide more detail, the dam release for Pindari Dam has been split into the volume released to meet transparent, water sharing plan requirements, and the volume released for other purposes.

Additional Information

Storage releases for the reporting period are presented in Figure 41 and Figure 42.

Figure 41: Storage releases Glenlyon Dam (reporting period)

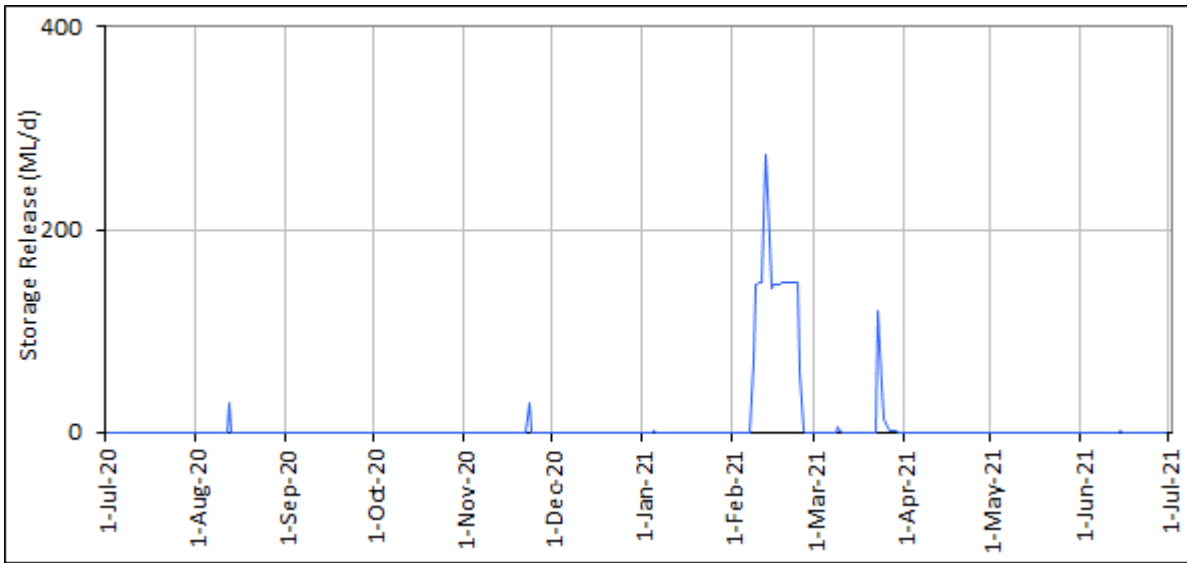
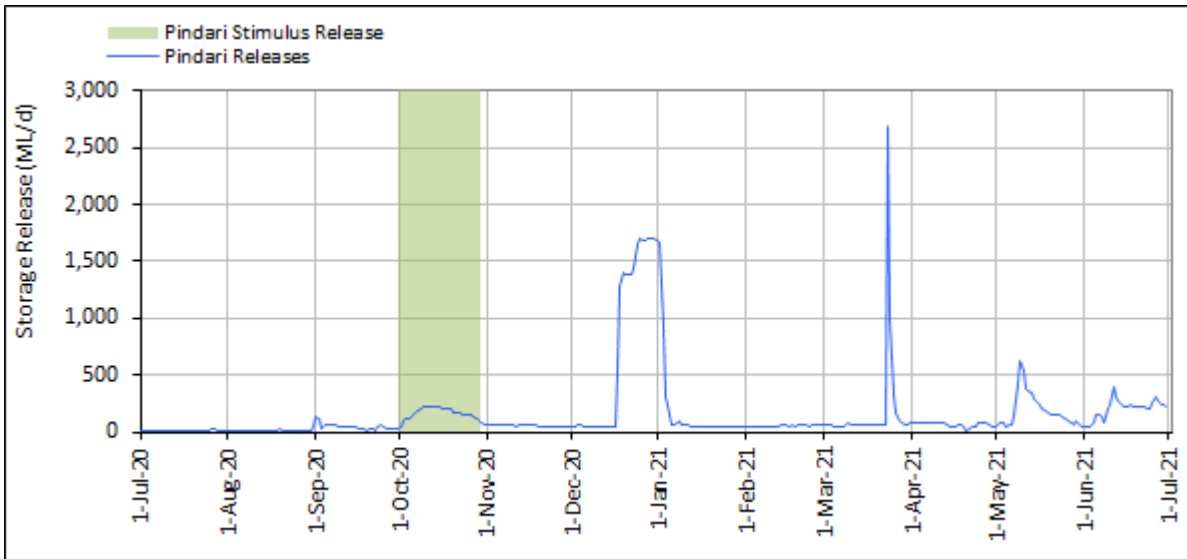


Figure 42: Storage releases for Pindari Dam (reporting period)



Note 20—Queensland extractions

This is the volume of water extracted from the accounted river extent by Queensland licence holders. While detailed information is not presented in this account, it is necessary to include the bulk figures extracted to maintain the integrity of the river physical mass balance. Total volumes extracted are provided in megalitres.

Data type

Measured data

Policy

- *Water Resource (Border Rivers) Amendment Plan 2007*
- *New South Wales–Queensland Border Rivers Intergovernmental Agreement 2008*

Available at the Queensland Department of Environment and Resource Management webpage (www.dnrme.qld.gov.au)

Data Accuracy

A—Estimated in the range $\pm 10\%$

Providing Agency

Queensland Department of Natural Resources, Mines and Energy

Data Source

N/A

Methodology

Figures are consolidated from data provided by the Queensland Government. Diversions are decreased for tagged trade into NSW and increased for tagged trade to Queensland, in order to achieve the correct physical extraction volumes for each state.

Additional information

A reconciliation of the physical Queensland extraction is allowed for in the statements in Table 34.

Table 34: Reconciliation of Queensland physical extractions

Balance	Component	Value
start	(1) Qld Border Rivers licenced usage (excludes Stanthorpe and Macintyre Brook irrigation areas, includes supplemented and non-supplemented)	81,293
minus	(2) Use of Qld water allocation to NSW (via temporary trading or linked works	(129)
plus	(3) NSW traded & used in Qld	1,298
plus	(4) tagged extractions (debited against NSW access licences, but taken in Qld)	10,078
equals	Total physical extractions in Qld	92,540

Note 21—Supplementary extractions

This is the volume of water extracted or diverted under supplementary access licences during announced periods of supplementary water. Supplementary flow events are announced periodically during the season when high flow events occur during the period of extraction. The volume of water to be extracted is based on the rules as set out in the water sharing plans. Supplementary access licences differ from other categories of access licence in that the volume of water in the account refers to an annual upper limit for extractions and its provision is totally reliant on the occurrence of high-flow events.

Data type

Measured data

Policy

- Water Sharing Plan for the NSW Border Rivers Regulated River Water Source 2009
 - Part 8 Limits to the availability of water
 - Division 2—Available water determinations
 - Clause 38 Available water determinations for Supplementary Water access licences
 - Part 9 Rules for managing access licences
 - Division 3—Extraction conditions
 - Clause 45—Taking of water under Supplementary Water access licences upstream of the Macintyre River and Dumaresq River junction
 - Clause 46—Taking of water under Supplementary Water access licences downstream of the Macintyre River and Dumaresq River junction

Refer to applicable water sharing plan on the NSW Department of Planning and Environment website at www.industry.nsw.gov.au/water

Data accuracy

A—Estimated in the range $\pm 10\%$

Providing agency

NSW Department of Planning and Environment

Data source

- Water Accounting System

Methodology

Supplementary water extraction and diversion data is collected by either on-farm meters that measure extraction or gauges on diversion works. Meter readings are collected for individual licence holders at intervals during the year and converted via a calibration factor to a volume of water extracted.

Water diverted from the river is measured by recording the height at either the gauge or weir with the volume diverted being derived by passing these heights through a rating table. However, with supplementary water being extracted through the same pumps as those extracting water under other categories of access licences, we need more to separate out supplementary extraction. Licence holders must, therefore, notify us of their intention to pump before pumping or diverting

water during the declared supplementary event and give meter readings both at the start and end of pumping. This enables the supplementary flow extraction to be assessed independent of other categories of access licences.

Additional Information

Operational announcements for supplementary access are provided in Table 35.

Supplementary usage by river section and total daily supplementary usages are presented in Figure 43 and Figure 44 respectively.

Table 35: Supplementary announcements for reporting period

Announce Date	% use limit	Section	Start date	End date	Supp. usage
1/07/2020	100	Roseneath T/M to Bonshaw Weir	1/07/2020	8/07/2020	80
1/07/2020	100	Bonshaw Weir to Texas Br	1/07/2020	8/07/2020	36
1/07/2020	100	Texas Br to Cunningham Weir	1/07/2020	8/07/2020	78
1/07/2020	100	Macintyre Book Junc to Macintyre River	1/07/2020	8/07/2020	6
2/08/2020	100	Roseneath T/M to Bonshaw Weir	2/08/2020	31/08/2020	118
2/08/2020	100	Bonshaw Weir to Texas Br	2/08/2020	31/08/2020	49
2/08/2020	100	Texas Br to Cunningham Weir	2/08/2020	31/08/2020	141
2/08/2020	100	Cunning Weir to Glenarbron	2/08/2020	31/08/2020	10
2/08/2020	100	Glenarbron to Mcintyre Brk Jubc	2/08/2020	31/08/2020	9
2/08/2020	100	Macintyre Book Junc to Macintyre River	2/08/2020	31/08/2020	4
2/08/2020	100	Boggabilla Weir to Goondiwindi Weir	2/08/2020	31/08/2020	47
26/02/2021	100	Glenlyon to Roseneath T/M	26/02/2021	2/03/2021	6
26/02/2021	100	Roseneath T/M to Bonshaw Weir	26/02/2021	2/03/2021	47
26/02/2021	100	Bonshaw Weir to Texas Br	26/02/2021	2/03/2021	12
26/02/2021	100	Texas Br to Cunningham Weir	26/02/2021	2/03/2021	96
26/02/2021	100	Cunning Weir to Glenarbron	26/02/2021	2/03/2021	20
26/02/2021	100	Glenarbron to Mcintyre Brk Jubc	26/02/2021	2/03/2021	9
26/02/2021	100	Macintyre Book Junc to Macintyre River	26/02/2021	2/03/2021	5
26/02/2021	100	Boggabilla Weir to Goondiwindi Weir	26/02/2021	2/03/2021	20
9/03/2021	100	Glenlyon to Roseneath T/M	9/03/2021	30/06/2021	4
9/03/2021	100	Roseneath T/M to Bonshaw Weir	9/03/2021	30/06/2021	30
9/03/2021	100	Texas Br to Cunningham Weir	9/03/2021	30/06/2021	13
9/03/2021	100	Macintyre Book Junc to Macintyre River	9/03/2021	30/06/2021	376
9/03/2021	100	Holdfast T/M to Dumaresq Junc	9/03/2021	30/06/2021	2,629
9/03/2021	100	Dumaresq Junc to Boggabilla Weir	9/03/2021	30/06/2021	6,690
9/03/2021	100	Boggabilla Weir to Goondiwindi Weir	9/03/2021	30/06/2021	11,666
16/03/2021	100	Weir River Junction to Mungindi Weir	16/03/2021	20/06/2021	7,154
16/03/2021	100	GoondiwindiWeir to Royston	16/03/2021	20/06/2021	3,883
16/03/2021	100	Royston to Trinkie	16/03/2021	20/06/2021	9,744
16/03/2021	100	Trinkie to Avymore	16/03/2021	20/06/2021	1,003
16/03/2021	100	Avymore to Lockadair	16/03/2021	20/06/2021	6,412
16/03/2021	100	Lockadair to Couralie	16/03/2021	20/06/2021	112
16/03/2021	100	Couralie to Boomi Weir	16/03/2021	20/06/2021	9,003
16/03/2021	100	Bonanga to Koramba	16/03/2021	20/06/2021	11,752
16/03/2021	100	Barra to Alluri	16/03/2021	20/06/2021	1,887
16/03/2021	100	Alluri to Weir Rr Junc	16/03/2021	20/06/2021	6,225
13/06/2021	100	Weir River Junction to Mungindi Weir	13/06/2021	30/06/2021	1,432
13/06/2021	100	Royston to Trinkie	13/06/2021	30/06/2021	588
13/06/2021	100	Trinkie to Avymore	13/06/2021	30/06/2021	242
13/06/2021	100	Avymore to Lockadair	13/06/2021	30/06/2021	7,056
13/06/2021	100	Couralie to Boomi Weir	13/06/2021	30/06/2021	925

Figure 43: Supplementary usage by river section

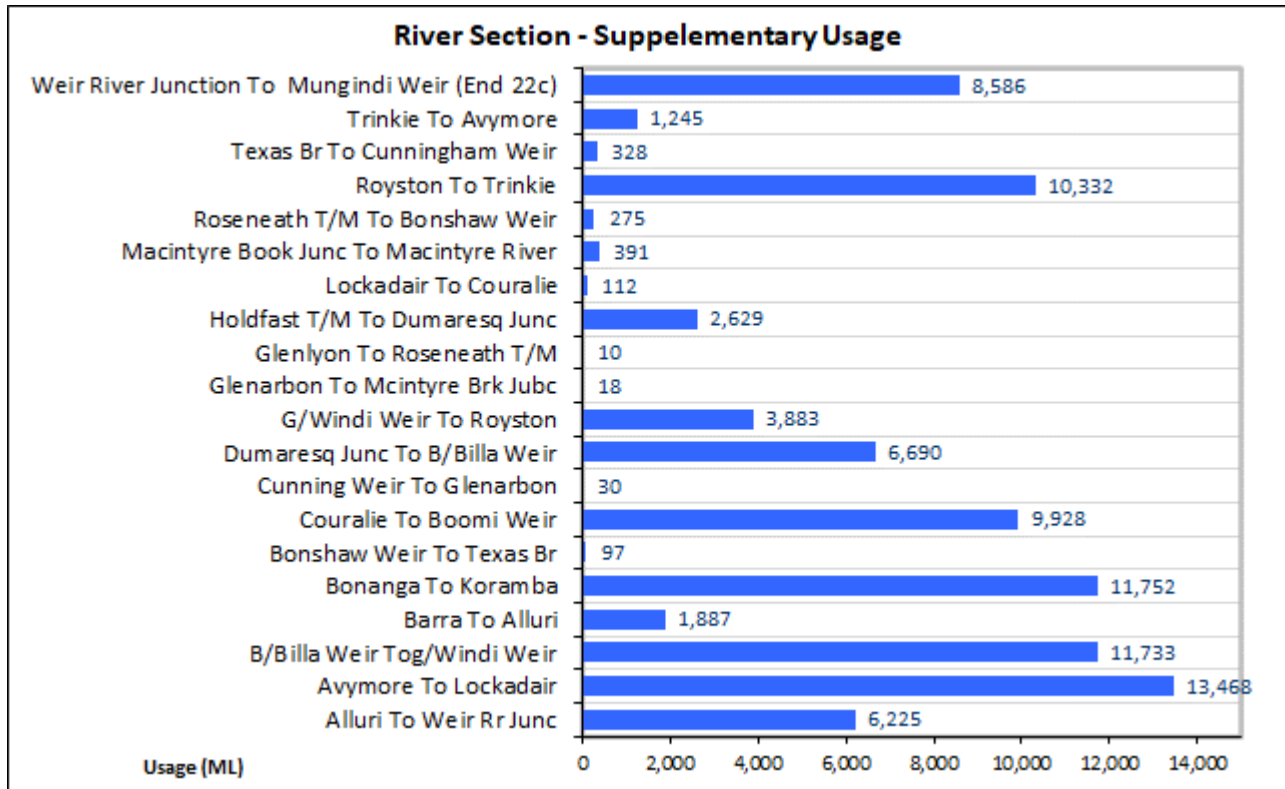
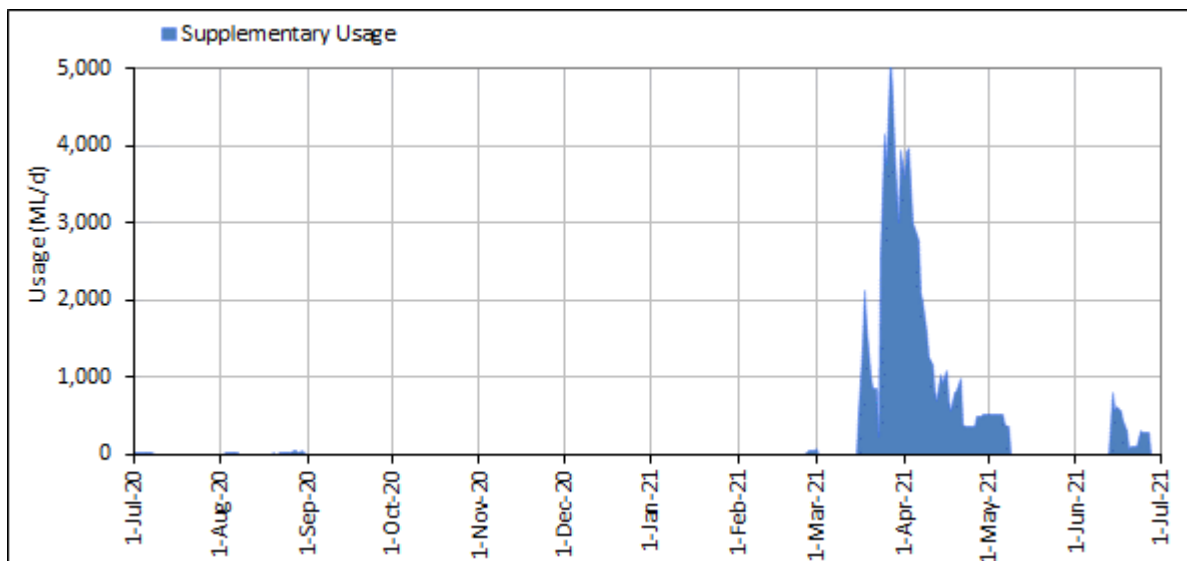


Figure 44: Daily supplementary use for the reporting period.



Note 22—Unaccounted difference

In theory, if all the processes of a water balance could be accurately accounted for, the unaccounted difference would be zero. In reality, because of uncertainty about many the volumes presented in the accounts, the variety of data sources and not all water cycle processes is being accounted for, the statements are not balanced at the end of the accounting process. In order to balance the accounts, a final balancing entry is required, and this is termed the unaccounted difference. As technology improves the accuracy of the account estimates, we anticipate that, relatively, this figure should be lower in future accounts.

Data type

Calculated

Policy

Not applicable

Data accuracy

D²⁶—Estimated in the range +/- 100%

Providing agency

NSW Department of Planning and Environment

Data source

Not applicable

Methodology

For surface water, the unaccounted difference is equal to the amount needed to get the correct volume in river at the end of the reporting period, after all the known physical inflows and outflows have been accounted for. The double-entry accounting process attempts to represent the physical movement of water by creating a river asset. The opening and closing balance of the river volume was estimated according to Note 11.

$$UDSW = R_s - R_c + R_i - R_o$$

Where:

UDSW = Unaccounted difference for Surface Water

R_s = Opening river volume estimate

R_c = Closing river volume estimate

R_o = Physical outflows from the river (e.g. extractions)

R_i = Physical inflows to the river (e.g. runoff, return flows, dam releases)

²⁶ The unaccounted differences is rated D accuracy because it is the result of many processes of differing magnitude, and accuracy, and also representing a range of other processes that have not been explicitly represented in the accounts. The figure that is calculated to be the required unaccounted volume in order to balance the accounts is A1 accuracy, +/- 0%

Additional information

Table 36: Unaccounted difference summary

Water year	Unaccounted volume	System inflow ²⁷	Proportion of system inflow
2017–18	71,635	375,995	19%
2018–19	73,645	299,213	25%
2019–20	44,094	217,847	20%
2020–21	407,237	1,114,821	37%

²⁷ Storage/weir releases, tributary inflow, rainfall on river

References

WASB 2012, *Australian Water Accounting Standard 1 Preparation and Presentation of General Purpose Water Accounting Reports (AWAS 1)*, Bureau of Meteorology