

# Lower Darling Alluvium (GS23)

## INITIAL SDL ASSESSMENT RESULT

The Authority is **confident** that the SDL continues to reflect an environmentally sustainable level of take and **proposes the SDL is maintained.**

The extent, nature of and planning for continued monitoring, evaluation and assessment by the New South Wales government for the management of local and site-specific areas of concern is critical to maintain environmental outcomes.

It is important that the impacts of a changing climate continue to be actively considered for this SDL Resource Unit.



**Figure 1:** Lower Darling Alluvium (GS23) SDL Resource Unit

The Authority is assessing whether the Sustainable Diversion Limit (SDL) for the Lower Darling Alluvium SDL Resource Unit (the **Unit**) continues to support environmental outcomes and reflect an environmentally sustainable level of take (ESLT).

This Assessment Summary provides an overview of the factors which are relevant to that work and the Authority's initial view. The summary draws on three 'Lines of Enquiry', engaging with the likelihood that environmental characteristics are met, the Authority's confidence in that assessment, and the consequence of an at risk finding. Line of Enquiry 1 – current Basin Plan implementation – has been considered as the primary line of evidence.

Information on the Lines of Enquiry and methodology used in this assessment is available in the *Summary of Assessment Approach* and the *SDL Assessment and Response Framework*. Information on the *Basin Plan Review Discussion Paper* and process for making a submission are available on the MDBA website.

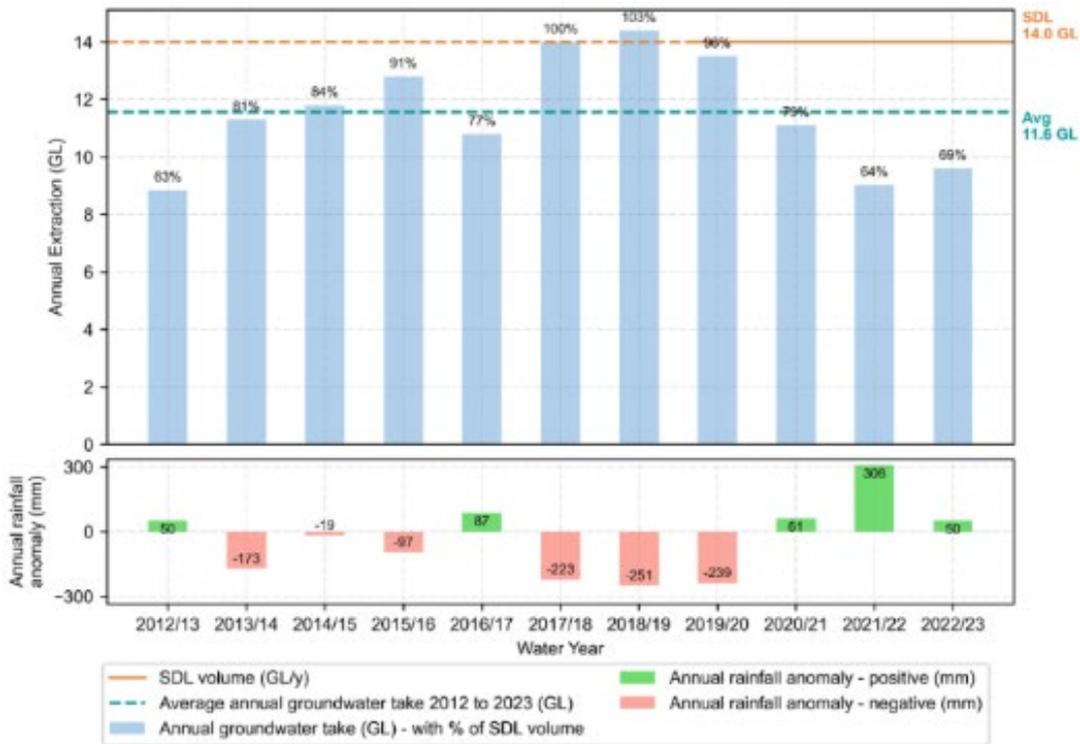
## About this Unit (as at June 2024)

<b>Aquifer Storage/size (GL)</b>	3,000
<b>SDL as at June 2025 (GL/y)</b>	2.23
<b>Entitlement volume (GL)</b>	0.93
<b>Average annual actual take (2012/13–2022/23, GL/y)</b>	0.79
<b>Significant surface connections</b>	Lower Darling (SS18)

The [Water Resource Plan \(WRP\)](#) that supports this Unit commenced on the 28 June 2023. The WRP includes the rules and arrangements that New South Wales are using to manage this Unit and maintain sustainability.

## Utilisation at the time of the review

The pattern of use in this Unit varies. Given the SDL is a long-term average, the Authority expects variability every year depending on the climate, water availability, licence conditions, and individual water user decisions.



**Figure 2:** Utilisation for the period 2012/13 to 2022/23

The assessment notes one localised area of risk in the lower catchment to Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems (GDEs) and Productive Base, with a medium rate of groundwater decline (0.2 to 0.5 m/y). The remainder of the Unit has steady or no statistically significant trends. These issues are at a small and/or local scale and do not impact environmental outcomes at the Unit scale. However, the Authority notes the risks and encourages the New South Wales government to consider these localised issues and the adequacy of their own water management rules and arrangements.

## Environmental outcomes at the time of the Review

### Likelihood and confidence

Table 1 presents a compilation of the groundwater level and salinisation trend for this Unit, and the Authority’s *confidence* in that assessment (i.e. low (L), medium (M) or high (H) surety of the finding).

Assessment characteristic	Short term (Past 12 years)			Long term (Past 40 years)		
	Rising/Stable	Declining	Confidence	Rising/Stable	Declining	Confidence
Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems (GDEs)	6%	18%	● ○ ○	10%	37%	● ● ○
Surface water – groundwater connectivity	13%	14%	● ○ ○	15%	25%	● ● ○
Productive base	6%	18%	● ○ ○	10%	37%	● ● ○
Water quality	0%	0%	● ○ ○	47%	16%	● ○ ○

**Table 1:** Groundwater level and salinisation trend assessment over the last 12 and 40 years. A deteriorating percentage of 30% or greater indicates a risk to groundwater levels supporting the relevant assessment characteristic. Regarding confidence, a single dot indicates low confidence in the trend data, two dots indicate moderate confidence, and three dots indicate high confidence.

As can be seen, two of the groundwater characteristics have been identified as having a declining trend of 30% or greater. Confidence in the assessment is low to medium. Two of the groundwater characteristics in this Unit have been assessed as being at risk. Further consideration of the underlying data behind these results shows low to medium rates of decline at a localised scale over the longer-term, however, many of these areas have stabilised during recent years of higher rainfall. A persistent decline could affect GDEs and connectivity with surface water.

Noting there is limited monitoring data on changes in groundwater salinity, the assessment does not indicate risk to water quality.

Tables 2 and 3 below provide a summary of recharge information, and an assessment of the likelihood of full utilisation of the SDL. This information is relevant because it informs an assessment of recharge relative to take (current and by reference to the SDL) and how sensitive the Unit is to change in recharge (i.e. variability in conditions year to year) and increases in actual take.

In considering Table 2 below, note that:

- The ‘proportions’ can also be interpreted as a percentage. For example, a proportion of 1.29 indicates that the SDL is 129% of (or, 29% above) the recharge rate.
- If the SDL as a proportion of recharge is 1:1 they are equal, and if it is more than 0.9, risk is indicated because take is approaching the level of recharge.
- ‘Buffering’ relates to how big total aquifer storage is compared to recharge. An aquifer with a very large total storage will offer high buffering because it will take a long time for changes in recharge to affect overall groundwater levels. In that scenario, the aquifer is described as having ‘low’ sensitivity to changes in recharge. The reverse applies where total aquifer storage is relatively small. In that case it would have ‘high’ sensitivity to changes in recharge.

Recharge information						
Status of recharge knowledge base (SY2)	Proportion of SDL to recharge (SY2)	Proportion of SDL to CMB recharge (CMB)	Proportion of aquifer storage to recharge estimate			Proportion of average annual take to recharge (SY2)
			SY2	Buffering	Sensitivity	
Best available	1.65 Risk indicated	0.85	2,222	High	Low	0.58

**Table 2:** SY2 diffuse recharge estimates as a proportion of the SDL, total aquifer storage and average annual actual take.

Potential likelihood of full utilisation of the SDL						
Very unlikely	Unlikely	About as likely as not	More likely than not	Likely	Very likely	% Average annual take
	●					35

**Table 3:** Likelihood of take increasing to the SDL

Table 2 reflects that there is a possible risk as recharge is less than SDL, however this does not include an estimate of instream or overbank flood recharge. Table 3 shows that full utilisation up to the SDL is *unlikely*. This is due to highly variable groundwater quality. Current average annual actual take is less than half of the SDL.

## Environmental outcomes under a fully utilised SDL and climate impacted future

### Full use of the SDL

It is important that the work of the review is conducted against the backdrop of a fully utilised SDL, reflecting that it is the SDL that must reflect an ESLT. As summarised in Tables 2 and 3, the initial assessment has considered a scenario where take increases and use reaches up to the SDL. This analysis considered new information about diffuse recharge as a proportion of the SDL, our knowledge of total aquifer storage and average annual actual take.

### Climate change through to the 2036 Basin Plan Review and 2050

Table 4 presents a summary of the anticipated environmental impacts of climate change for the Unit by reference to the future recharge estimates.

SY2 climate scenario	Trend towards 2036		SY2 climate scenario	Trend towards 2050	
	Recharge greater than SDL	Recharge less than SDL		Recharge greater than SDL	Recharge less than SDL
	Low Risk	High Risk		Low Risk	High Risk
Warmer and slightly wetter	●	●	Hotter and slightly wetter	●	●
Warmer and drier	●	●	Hotter and drier	●	●
Warmer and much drier	●	●	Hotter and much drier	●	●

**Table 4:** Risk to assessment characteristics at full use of SDL using estimates of future recharge under future climate

While potential risks to assessment characteristics are indicated under full utilisation of the SDL and/or future climate scenarios, the assessment noted the high level of uncertainty in groundwater recharge estimates and plausible future climate scenarios.

## Initial Assessment

As noted, the assessment reflects low to medium rates of localised decline in groundwater levels that present a risk to groundwater characteristics under current levels of. The assessment also shows that average annual take is less than half the SDL and unlikely to increase up to the SDL. Further, the assessment notes that estimated recharge is less than the SDL and may decrease further under several of the modelled climate scenarios.

The assessment has considered the risks to groundwater characteristics and the management settings currently in place and planned by the NSW government. While this Unit is displaying at risk assessment characteristics, the risks are localised and could be addressed through application of existing state management tools.

On the balance of all three Lines of Enquiry the Authority is **confident** that the SDL reflects an environmentally sustainable level of take and is supporting the Basin Plan’s environmental outcomes under full implementation conditions.

It is recognised that ongoing monitoring, evaluation and assessment will be important, as will planning for and supporting maintenance of groundwater levels and quality.

## Consideration of Response

The assessment considers that the localised risk to assessment characteristics that have been identified are best managed through application of management settings currently available to NSW under the accredited WRP. The assessment also notes that NSW has developed the [NSW Groundwater Strategy 2022](#) and is developing a NSW groundwater level decline operational protocol that will enable more targeted management actions to be applied to address localised impacts.

It is recognised that ongoing monitoring, evaluation and assessment will be important to maintain environmental outcomes. The Discussion Paper engages with well-known challenges at a sub-Basin and Basin scale including river connectivity, salinity and groundwater re-charge.

## Evidence summary

The standard evidence sources in the Summary of Assessment Approach available on the MDBA website were used to assess this Unit.