

Water Sharing Plan for the Coffs Harbour Area Unregulated and Alluvial Water Sources 2022



New South Wales

Status information

Currency of version

Current version for 4 October 2024



New South Wales

Water Sharing Plan for the Coffs Harbour Area Unregulated and Alluvial Water Sources 2022

under the

Water Management Act 2000

I, the Minister for Water, make the following plan under the *Water Management Act 2000*, section 50.

Minister for Water

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Water Sharing Plan for the Coffs Harbour Area Unregulated and Alluvial Water Sources 2022

under the

Water Management Act 2000

Part 1 Introduction

Note— Respect is paid to the traditional owners of this country, who are acknowledged as the first natural resource managers within the Upper North Coast Water Management Area.

1 Name of this Plan

This Plan is the *Water Sharing Plan for the Coffs Harbour Area Unregulated and Alluvial Water Sources 2022*.

2 Commencement

This Plan commences on 1 July 2022.

3 Water sources to which Plan applies

- (1) This Plan applies to the following water sources (the **water sources**) identified on the Plan Map, being water sources within the Upper North Coast Water Management Area—
 - (a) the Arrawarra Creek Water Source,
 - (b) the Boambee Creek Water Source,
 - (c) the Bonville Creek Water Source,
 - (d) the Coffs Creek Water Source,
 - (e) the Coffs Harbour Area Coastal Floodplain Alluvial Groundwater Source,
 - (f) the Corindi River Water Source,
 - (g) the Dirty Creek Water Source,
 - (h) the Double Crossing Creek Water Source,
 - (i) the Korora Basin Water Source,
 - (j) the Moonee Creek Water Source,
 - (k) the Pine-Bundagaree Creek Water Source,
 - (l) the Red Bank River Water Source,
 - (m) the Station Creek Water Source,
 - (n) the Woolgoolga Creek Water Source.
- (2) The water sources, other than the Coffs Harbour Area Coastal Floodplain Alluvial Groundwater Source—
 - (a) include surface water and water occurring on the surface of the ground in estuaries, and
 - (b) include all groundwater contained in Cenozoic sediments, other than water contained in the Coffs Harbour Area Coastal Floodplain Alluvial Groundwater Source, and

- (c) do not include water to which the *Water Sharing Plan for the North Coast Coastal Sands Groundwater Sources 2016* applies.
- (3) The Coffs Harbour Area Coastal Floodplain Alluvial Groundwater Source—
 - (a) includes all groundwater contained in Cenozoic sediments, and
 - (b) does not include surface water.
- (4) The water sources do not include water contained in fractured or porous rocks.

4 Management zones to which Plan applies

The Boambee Creek Water Source is divided into the following management zones shown on the Plan Map—

- (a) Boambee Creek Management Zone,
- (b) Cordwells Creek Management Zone.

5 Extraction management units established by Plan—the Act, s 20(2)(a)

The following extraction management units are established—

- (a) the Arrawarra Creek Catchment Extraction Management Unit consisting of the Arrawarra Creek Water Source,
- (b) the Boambee Creek Catchment Extraction Management Unit consisting of the Boambee Creek Water Source,
- (c) the Bonville Creek Catchment Extraction Management Unit consisting of the Bonville Creek Water Source and the Pine-Bundagaree Creek Water Source,
- (d) the Coffs Creek Catchment Extraction Management Unit consisting of the Coffs Creek Water Source,
- (e) the Coffs Harbour Area Coastal Floodplain Alluvial Groundwater Extraction Management Unit consisting of the Coffs Harbour Area Coastal Floodplain Alluvial Groundwater Source,
- (f) the Corindi River Catchment Extraction Management Unit consisting of the Corindi River Water Source, the Dirty Creek Water Source and the Red Bank River Water Source,
- (g) the Double Crossing Creek Catchment Extraction Management Unit consisting of the Double Crossing Creek Water Source,
- (h) the Korora Basin Extraction Management Unit consisting of the Korora Basin Water Source,
- (i) the Moonee Creek Catchment Extraction Management Unit consisting of the Moonee Creek Water Source,
- (j) the Station Creek Catchment Extraction Management Unit consisting of the Station Creek Water Source,
- (k) the Woolgoolga Creek Catchment Extraction Management Unit consisting of the Woolgoolga Creek Water Source.

6 Interpretation

- (1) The Dictionary in Schedule 5 defines words used in this Plan.
Note— The *Interpretation Act 1987* contains definitions and other provisions affecting the interpretation and application of this Plan.
- (2) Unless otherwise specified in this Plan, a category of an access licence includes a reference to a subcategory of the access licence.

7 Maps

- (1) A reference in this Plan to a named map adopted by this Plan is a reference to a map by that name kept and made available for public access in accordance with arrangements approved by the Minister.

Note— The following maps adopted by this Plan are available on the Department's website—

- (a) the Plan Map,
 - (b) the High Priority Groundwater-Dependent Ecosystem Map.
- (2) A map that amends or replaces a map adopted by this Plan has effect only if this Plan is amended to give effect to it.

Part 2 Vision, objectives, strategies and performance indicators

8 Vision statement—the Act, s 35(1)(a)

The vision for this Plan is to provide for the following—

- (a) the health and enhancement of the water sources and their dependent ecosystems,
- (b) the continuing productive extraction of water for economic benefit,
- (c) the spiritual, social, customary and economic benefits of water to Aboriginal communities,
- (d) the social and cultural benefits to urban and rural communities resulting from water.

9 Objectives of Plan—the Act, s 35(1)(b)

The objectives of this Plan are as follows—

- (a) to protect and, where possible, enhance and restore the condition of the water sources and their water-dependent ecosystems,
- (b) to maintain and, where possible, improve access to water to optimise economic benefits for agriculture, water-dependent industries and local economies,
- (c) to maintain and, where possible, improve the spiritual, social, customary and economic values and uses of water by Aboriginal people,
- (d) to provide access to water to support water-dependent social and cultural values,
- (e) to help prevent structural damage to aquifers resulting from groundwater extraction.

10 Strategies for reaching objectives—the Act, s 35(1)(c)

- (1) The strategies for reaching the objectives of this Plan include the following—
 - (a) reserve all water in excess of each long-term average annual extraction limit for the environment,
 - (b) reserve a portion of natural flows to partially mitigate alterations to natural flow regimes in the water sources,
 - (c) restrict the take of water from an in-river pool or off-river pool when the volume of water in the pool is less than the volume of water that can be held by the pool when at full capacity,
 - (d) reserve a portion of natural flows to maintain hydrological connectivity between the water sources and other connected water sources, including connectivity between tidal pools and estuaries,
 - (e) manage the construction and use of water supply works to minimise impacts on in-stream ecosystems, high priority groundwater-dependent ecosystems and groundwater quality, groundwater-dependent culturally significant areas, basic landholder rights and town water supply,
 - (f) restrict or prevent water supply work approvals on third order or higher streams within specified water sources,
 - (g) provide for trade of water allocations and share components subject to environmental constraints and local impacts,

- (h) provide a stable and predictable framework for sharing water among water users,
 - (i) provide for flexibility of access to water,
 - (j) manage access to water consistently with the exercise of native title rights and domestic and stock rights,
 - (k) provide for water associated with Aboriginal cultural values and uses, and community development.
- (2) Each strategy may contribute to achieving one or more of the objectives of this Plan.

11 Performance indicators—the Act, s 35(1)(d)

- (1) The performance indicators used to measure the success of the strategies for reaching the objectives of this Plan are the changes or trends, during the term of this Plan, in the following—
 - (a) the ecological condition of the water sources,
 - (b) economic benefits,
 - (c) Aboriginal cultural benefits,
 - (d) social and cultural benefits.
- (2) The performance indicators must be monitored and evaluated in the way approved by the Minister.

Part 3 Requirements for water

Division 1 Requirements for water to satisfy basic landholder rights—the Act, s 20(1)(b)

12 Domestic and stock rights

On the commencement of this Plan, the amount of water required to satisfy domestic and stock rights is estimated to be 752ML/year distributed as follows—

- (a) 17ML/year in the Arrawarra Creek Water Source,
- (b) 89ML/year in the Boambee Creek Water Source,
- (c) 148ML/year in the Bonville Creek Water Source,
- (d) 41ML/year in the Coffs Creek Water Source,
- (e) 21ML/year in the Coffs Harbour Area Coastal Floodplain Alluvial Groundwater Source,
- (f) 111ML/year in the Corindi River Water Source,
- (g) 13ML/year in the Dirty Creek Water Source,
- (h) 33ML/year in the Double Crossing Creek Water Source,
- (i) 78ML/year in the Korora Basin Water Source,
- (j) 73ML/year in the Moonee Creek Water Source,
- (k) 62ML/year in the Pine-Bundagaree Creek Water Source,
- (l) 14ML/year in the Red Bank River Water Source,
- (m) 3ML/year in the Station Creek Water Source,
- (n) 49ML/year in the Woolgoolga Creek Water Source.

13 Native title rights

On the commencement of this Plan, no determinations of native title had been made in relation to the water sources.

Note— A native title holder is entitled, without the need for an access licence, water supply work approval or water use approval, to take and use water in the exercise of native title rights—see the Act, section 55.

14 Harvestable rights

On the commencement of this Plan, the amount of water required to satisfy harvestable rights is estimated to be 5,720ML/year distributed as follows—

- (a) 164ML/year in the Arrawarra Creek Water Source,
- (b) 821ML/year in the Boambee Creek Water Source,
- (c) 815ML/year in the Bonville Creek Water Source,
- (d) 280ML/year in the Coffs Creek Water Source,
- (e) 994ML/year in the Corindi River Water Source,
- (f) 126ML/year in the Dirty Creek Water Source,
- (g) 166ML/year in the Double Crossing Creek Water Source,
- (h) 217ML/year in the Korora Basin Water Source,
- (i) 409ML/year in the Moonee Creek Water Source,
- (j) 914ML/year in the Pine-Bundagaree Creek Water Source,
- (k) 455ML/year in the Red Bank River Water Source,

- (l) 81ML/year in the Station Creek Water Source,
- (m) 278ML/year in the Woolgoolga Creek Water Source.

Division 2 Requirements for water under access licences

15 Share components of access licences in the water sources—the Act, s 20(1)(c)

- (1) On the commencement of this Plan, the share components of domestic and stock access licences are estimated to be a total of 23ML/year distributed as follows—
 - (a) 6ML/year in the Boambee Creek Water Source,
 - (b) 6ML/year in the Bonville Creek Water Source,
 - (c) 3ML/year in the Coffs Creek Water Source,
 - (d) 7ML/year in the Korora Basin Water Source,
 - (e) 1ML/year in the Woolgoolga Creek Water Source,
 - (f) 0ML/year in all other water sources.
- (2) On the commencement of this Plan, the share components of local water utility access licences are estimated to be a total of 10ML/year distributed as follows—
 - (a) 10ML/year in the Woolgoolga Creek Water Source, and
 - (b) 0ML/year in all other water sources.
- (3) On the commencement of this Plan, the share components of unregulated river access licences are estimated to be a total of 2,867.5 unit shares distributed as follows—
 - (a) 51 unit shares in the Arrawarra Creek Water Source,
 - (b) 581 unit shares in the Boambee Creek Water Source,
 - (c) 538 unit shares in the Bonville Creek Water Source,
 - (d) 412.5 unit shares in the Coffs Creek Water Source,
 - (e) 33.5 unit shares in the Corindi River Water Source,
 - (f) 118.5 unit shares in the Double Crossing Creek Water Source,
 - (g) 388 unit shares in the Korora Basin Water Source,
 - (h) 127 unit shares in the Moonee Creek Water Source,
 - (i) 188 unit shares in the Pine-Bundagaree Creek Water Source,
 - (j) 57 unit shares in the Red Bank River Water Source,
 - (k) 373 unit shares in the Woolgoolga Creek Water Source,
 - (l) 0 unit shares in all other water sources.

Note—On the commencement of this Plan, there were no unregulated river (high flow) access licences.

- (4) On the commencement of this Plan, the share components of aquifer access licences are estimated to be a total of 305 unit shares distributed as follows—
 - (a) 53 unit shares in the Boambee Creek Water Source,
 - (b) 54 unit shares in the Bonville Creek Water Source,
 - (c) 16 unit shares in the Coffs Creek Water Source,
 - (d) 92 unit shares in the Coffs Harbour Area Coastal Floodplain Alluvial Groundwater Source,
 - (e) 80 unit shares in the Corindi River Water Source,
 - (f) 10 unit shares in the Pine-Bundagaree Creek Water Source,
 - (g) 0 unit shares in all other water sources.

Note— The total share components of access licences in the water sources may change during the term of this Plan as a result of—

- (a) the grant, surrender or cancellation of access licences in the water sources, or
- (b) the variation of local water utility licences under the Act, section 66, or
- (c) ongoing conversion of entitlements under the *Water Act 1912* to access licences under the Act, or
- (d) amendments to access licences under the Act, section 68A.

Part 4 Limits to the availability of water

Division 1 Available water determinations—the Act, s 20(2)(b)

16 Available water determinations

- (1) The sum of available water determinations made for an access licence must not be more than the following in a water year—
 - (a) for an access licence specifying the share component in ML/year—100% of the access licence share component,
 - (b) for an access licence specifying the share component as a number of unit shares—1ML/unit share of the access licence share component.
- (2) At the start of each water year, available water determinations must be made as follows unless the Minister is of the opinion that a different available water determination should be made—
 - (a) for domestic and stock access licences—100%,
 - (b) for local water utility access licences—100%,
 - (c) for unregulated river access licences—1ML/unit share,
 - (d) for unregulated river (high flow) access licences—1ML/unit share,
Note— When this Plan was made, there were no unregulated river (high flow) access licences.
 - (e) for aquifer access licences—1ML/unit share.
- (3) This section is subject to sections 22 and 26.

Note— The Minister may, at any time, make available water determinations in relation to the availability of water for a category or subcategory of access licence—see the Act, section 59.

Division 2 Extraction limits—the Act, s 20(1)(e)

Subdivision 1 Preliminary

17 Operation of Division—the Act, s 8

For the Act, section 8(1A)(b) and (2), this Division—

- (a) sets out environmental water rules, and
- (b) commits water as planned environmental water by reference to the long-term average annual commitment of water resulting from compliance with the long-term average annual extraction limit.

18 Definitions

In this Division—

3-year average higher flow extraction means the average of the annual higher flow extractions for 3 consecutive water years most recently calculated for an extraction management unit.

3-year average standard extraction means the average of the annual standard extractions for 3 consecutive water years most recently calculated for an extraction management unit.

annual higher flow extraction means the sum of the volume of water taken from an extraction management unit under all higher flow extraction licences within the extraction management unit.

Note— The determination of the volume of water taken from each extraction management unit excludes water committed as licensed environmental water—see the Act, section 8F(5).

annual higher flow extraction limit means the annual higher flow extraction limit established by section 23.

annual standard extraction means the volume of water taken from an extraction management unit—

- (a) under an access licence, excluding extractions under a higher flow extraction licence, and
- (b) in the exercise of basic landholder rights.

Note— The determination of the volume of water taken from each extraction management unit excludes water committed as licensed environmental water—see the Act, section 8F(5).

higher flow extraction licence means the following—

- (a) an unregulated river (high flow) access licence,
- (b) an access licence of the subcategory Aboriginal community development,
- (c) an access licence subject to a condition with the effect of prohibiting the take of water unless flows are above the A Class,
- (d) a major utility access licence, but only in relation to the extraction of water from declared dams within the meaning of the *Dams Safety Act 2015*.

reduced available water determinations means available water determinations that are less than the amount specified in section 16(2) for the category of licence in relation to which the determination is made.

standard LTAAEL means a standard long-term average annual extraction limit established by section 19.

Subdivision 2 Standard LTAAELs

19 Establishment of standard LTAAELs

The standard LTAAELs are as follows—

- (a) for the Arrawarra Creek Catchment Extraction Management Unit—252ML/year,
- (b) for the Boambee Creek Catchment Extraction Management Unit—1,665ML/year,
- (c) for the Bonville Creek Catchment Extraction Management Unit—2,905ML/year,
- (d) for the Coffs Creek Catchment Extraction Management Unit—876ML/year,
- (e) for the Coffs Harbour Area Coastal Floodplain Alluvial Groundwater Extraction Management Unit—625ML/year,
- (f) for the Corindi River Catchment Extraction Management Unit—1,932ML/year,
- (g) for the Double Crossing Creek Catchment Extraction Management Unit—325ML/year,
- (h) for the Korora Basin Extraction Management Unit—685ML/year,
- (i) for the Moonee Creek Catchment Extraction Management Unit—638ML/year,
- (j) for the Station Creek Catchment Extraction Management Unit—117ML/year,
- (k) for the Woolgoolga Creek Catchment Extraction Management Unit—739ML/year.

Note— The standard LTAAELs are taken to be varied by a change to the amount of water committed as licensed environmental water—see the Act, section 8F(2).

20 Calculation of annual standard extraction

As soon as practicable after the end of a water year, the annual standard extraction of each extraction management unit must be calculated for the water year.

21 Assessment of compliance with standard LTAAELs

- (1) As soon as practicable after the end of a water year, the 3-year average standard extraction for each extraction management unit must be compared against the standard LTAAEL for the extraction management unit for the water year.
- (2) In determining the standard LTAAEL for the water year, the following share components, if any, within the extraction management unit must be excluded from the standard LTAAEL—
 - (a) the share components of an access licence cancelled to grant a higher flow extraction licence after the commencement of this Plan,
 - (b) the share components of an access licence cancelled after the commencement of this Plan if the licence is cancelled for an environmental purpose.
- (3) There is noncompliance with the standard LTAAEL if the 3-year average standard extraction exceeds the standard LTAAEL for the water year by 5% or more.

22 Compliance with standard LTAAELs

- (1) This section applies to an extraction management unit if there is noncompliance with the standard LTAAEL for the extraction management unit.
- (2) On 1 July in the water year occurring immediately after a noncompliance is assessed (the *next water year*), reduced available water determinations, which are likely to result in the extractions from the extraction management unit complying with the standard LTAAEL, must be made for one or both of the following categories of licences—
 - (a) an unregulated river access licence,
 - (b) an aquifer access licence.
- (3) In the next water year, the total sum of all available water determinations made for the category of access licence for which a reduced available water determination is made under subsection (2) must be less than the amount specified for the category of access licence in section 16(1).

Note— The Minister may, at any time, make available water determinations in relation to the availability of water for a category or subcategory of access licence—see the Act, section 59.

Subdivision 3 Annual higher flow extraction limits

23 Establishment of annual higher flow extraction limit

The annual higher flow extraction limit is the largest sum of the share components of all higher flow extraction licences within the extraction management unit occurring within a water year.

Note— The annual higher flow extraction limits are taken to be varied by a change to the amount of water committed as licensed environmental water—see the Act, section 8F(2).

24 Calculation of annual higher flow extraction

As soon as practicable after the end of a water year, the annual higher flow extraction of each extraction management unit must be calculated for the water year.

25 Assessment of compliance with annual higher flow extraction limits

- (1) As soon as practicable after the end of a water year, the 3-year average higher flow extraction for each extraction management unit must be compared against the annual higher flow extraction limit for the extraction management unit.
- (2) In determining the annual higher flow extraction limit for the water year, the share components of an access licence must be excluded from the annual higher flow extraction limit if—
 - (a) the access licence was cancelled for an environmental purpose during the water year, and
 - (b) before its cancellation, the access licence was in the extraction management unit.
- (3) There is noncompliance with the annual higher flow extraction limit if the 3-year average higher flow extraction exceeds the limit by 5% or more.

26 Compliance with annual higher flow extraction limits

- (1) This section applies to an extraction management unit if there is noncompliance with the annual higher flow extraction limit for the extraction management unit.
- (2) On 1 July in the water year occurring immediately after a noncompliance is assessed (the **next water year**), reduced available water determinations, which are likely to result in the extractions from the extraction management unit complying with the annual higher flow extraction limit, must be made for one or more categories of higher flow extraction licences.
- (3) In the next water year, the total sum of all available water determinations made for the category of access licence for which a reduced available water determination is made under subsection (2) must be less than the amount specified for the category of access licence in section 16(1).

Note— The Minister may, at any time, make available water determinations in relation to the availability of water for a category or subcategory of access licence—see the Act, section 59.

Subdivision 4 Total daily extraction limits

27 Total daily extraction limits for certain water sources and categories of access licences

[Not applicable]

Part 5 Rules for granting and managing access licences—the Act, s 20(2)(b)

28 Specific purpose access licences

- (1) A person may apply for the following specific purpose access licences—
 - (a) an unregulated river (Aboriginal cultural) access licence,
 - (b) an aquifer (Aboriginal cultural) access licence.
- (2) A person may apply for an aquifer (Aboriginal community development) access licence in the Coffs Harbour Area Coastal Floodplain Alluvial Groundwater Source if the share component of the licence is not more than 100ML/year.
- (3) An application for a specific purpose access licence must not be made unless the share and extraction components of the access licence are the minimum amount required for the proposed use.
- (4) A person may apply for a specific purpose access licence of the subcategory Aboriginal cultural if—
 - (a) the share component of the licence is no more than 10ML/year,
 - (b) the licence is primarily for the taking of water by an Aboriginal person or Aboriginal community for personal, domestic or communal purposes, including the following—
 - (i) drinking and food preparation,
 - (ii) washing,
 - (iii) manufacturing traditional artefacts,
 - (iv) watering domestic gardens,
 - (v) cultural teaching,
 - (vi) hunting, fishing and gathering,
 - (vii) traditional food production,
 - (viii) purposes to achieve environmental outcomes,
 - (ix) recreational, cultural and ceremonial purposes; and
 - (c) any commercial benefit obtained by the taking or use of the water is only ancillary or incidental to the purpose for which the water was taken.
- (5) In this section—

Aboriginal person has the same meaning as in the *Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983*.

Note— A person may also apply for a specific purpose access licence in circumstances where the regulations provide that an application for the licence may be made—see the Act, section 61(1)(a).

29 Management of access licences

- (1) This section applies to an access licence affected by a change to the boundary of a water source or water management area to which this Plan applies, whether the change is made on the commencement of this Plan or as an amendment to this Plan.
- (2) The Minister may amend the share component or extraction component, or both, of an access licence to which this section applies to change the following—
 - (a) the water management area or water source to which the share component of the licence relates,
 - (b) the management zones from which water may be taken in accordance with the extraction component of the licence.

Part 6 Operation of water allocation accounts and managing access licences

Division 1 Preliminary

30 Operation of Part—the Act, s 8

For the Act, section 8(1A)(a) and (c) and (2), this Part—

- (a) sets out environmental water rules, and
- (b) in Divisions 2–5—commits water as planned environmental water by reference to the water that is not committed after the commitments to basic landholder rights and for sharing and extraction under any other rights have been met, and
- (c) in Divisions 3–5—commits water as planned environmental water by reference to the commitment of the physical presence of water in the water source.

Division 2 Accounting for water allocation accounts—the Act, s 21(c)

31 Water allocation account debiting

- (1) The Minister must debit from the water allocation account of an access licence the volume of water extracted by a water supply work nominated by the access licence.
- (2) The volume of water debited from the water allocation account of an access licence must not be more than the relevant sum—
 - (a) for an access licence in the Coffs Harbour Area Coastal Floodplain Alluvial Groundwater Source—during a water year, or
 - (b) otherwise—during a period of 3 consecutive water years.

- (3) In this section—

debited means taken, assigned under the Act, section 71T or otherwise debited or withdrawn from a water allocation account.

relevant sum means the sum of the following—

- (a) the water allocations credited to the water allocation account from available water determinations,
- (b) the amount of water allocations assigned to the water allocation account under the Act, section 71T,
- (c) the water allocations reccredited to the water allocation account under the Act, section 76.

32 Carryover of water remaining in water allocation account

Water allocations remaining in the water allocation account—

- (a) for an access licence in the Coffs Harbour Area Coastal Floodplain Alluvial Groundwater Source—must not be carried over from one water year to the next water year, or
- (b) otherwise—must be carried over from one water year to the next water year up to an amount equal to the following—
 - (i) for access licences with share components expressed as ML/year—100% of the share component,
 - (ii) for access licences with share components expressed as a number of unit shares—1ML/unit share.

Division 3 Flow classes

33 Flow classes for specified water sources and management zones—the Act, s 21(a)

- (1) This Plan establishes the flow classes set out in Schedule 1 for the water sources and management zones specified.
- (2) In Schedule 1, the flow class applies when the water source or management zone flow meets the flow specified under the flow class threshold for the water source or management zone as observed at the flow reference point specified.

34 Minister may determine flow classes in certain circumstances

- (1) If the Minister is satisfied accurate flow data is not available from a gauge used to determine a flow class, the Minister may determine the flow class.
- (2) If the Minister determines a flow class, the Minister must cause a notice to be published on the Department's website specifying the following—
 - (a) the flow class and flow class threshold determined by the Minister,
 - (b) the water source and management zone, if any, to which the flow class applies,
 - (c) the day on which the flow class applies.
- (3) In determining the flow class, the Minister may consider the following—
 - (a) evidence of past and current flows,
 - (b) readings at other functioning upstream and downstream gauges.
- (4) A flow class published in a notice under this section is taken to be a flow class established by this Plan.

Division 4 Access rules for take of surface water—the Act, s 21(a)

35 General

- (1) Surface water must not be taken if there is no visible flow at the location from which the water is taken, except from the following locations—
 - (a) an in-river pool, or
 - (b) an off-river pool, or
 - (c) an in-river dam pool.
- (2) Surface water must not be taken from—
 - (a) an in-river pool that is below full capacity, or
 - (b) an off-river pool that is below full capacity, or
 - (c) an in-river dam pool unless the take is not inconsistent with a water supply work approval authorising the use of a water supply work for the purpose of taking water from the in-river dam.

36 Specific access rules

- (1) This section applies to the following water sources—
 - (a) Boambee Creek Water Source,
 - (b) Bonville Creek Water Source,
 - (c) Coffs Creek Water Source,
 - (d) Corindi River Water Source,
 - (e) Korora Basin Water Source,

- (f) Woolgoolga Creek Water Source.
- (2) Surface water must not be taken from a water source to which this section applies if flows in the water source are in the Very Low Flow Class.
- (3) Surface water must not be taken under an access licence converted to an unregulated river (high flow) access licence in the Bonville Creek and Corindi River water sources if flows are less than 82ML/day measured at Gauge 204068 Orara at Orange Grove in the Clarence River Catchment.

37 Exceptions

- (1) Section 35(2)(b) does not apply to the take of surface water from an off-river pool subject to a cease-to-take condition that permits the taking of water when the off-river pool is below full capacity.
- (2) Sections 35 and 36 do not apply to the take of surface water in the following circumstances—
 - (a) for the following purposes under an access licence specified in Schedule 2, Table A if no more than 20kl/day or a lower amount specified by the Minister is taken—
 - (i) fruit and vegetable washing,
 - (ii) cleaning of dairy plant and equipment for hygiene purposes,
 - (iii) poultry watering and misting,
 - (iv) cleaning of enclosures used for intensive animal production for hygiene purposes,
 - (b) for domestic consumption authorised under a domestic and stock access licence if no more than 1kl/day for each household supplied by the access licence is taken,
 - (c) from a runoff harvesting dam,
 - (d) under an access licence specified in Schedule 2, Table B until, in the Minister's opinion, major augmentation of the access licence holder's water supply system occurs.
- (3) An access rule specified in section 35 or 36 does not apply to the take of surface water under an access licence in relation to an aquifer interference activity if—
 - (a) for an aquifer interference activity for which a planning approval is in force—the licence holder complies with a water management plan, if any, required under the planning approval in relation to the aquifer interference activity, and
 - (b) in the Minister's opinion, the licence holder is not reasonably capable of complying with the access rule concerned.
- (4) Section 36 does not apply to the take of surface water from an off-river pool in a water source or management zone to which that section applies.
- (5) Section 36(2) does not apply to the take of water from an in-river dam pool formed by an in-river dam that is referred to in a water supply work approval.

Division 5 Access rules for take of groundwater—the Act, s 21(a)

38 General

[Not applicable]

39 Specific access rules

- (1) This section applies to an access licence in a water source other than the Coffs Harbour Area Coastal Floodplain Alluvial Groundwater Source—
 - (a) that nominates a water supply work that may be used to take water from the alluvial sediments located within 40m of the high bank of a river, or
 - (b) arising from a dealing involving the conversion of an unregulated river access licence to an aquifer access licence.
- (2) Groundwater must not be taken in the following circumstances—
 - (a) if there is no visible flow in the river at the location closest to the water supply work being used to take groundwater,
 - (b) if the location closest to the water supply work being used to take groundwater is a pool below full capacity,
 - (c) if flows in the water source are in the Very Low Flow Class,
 - (d) for an access licence or water supply work approval arising from a former entitlement subject to a cease-to-take condition—when flows in the river at the location closest to the water supply work being used to take groundwater are at or less than the flows specified in a cease-to-take condition if, in the Minister’s opinion—
 - (i) the cease-to-take condition is more restrictive than the upper limit of the relevant Very Low Flow Class for the water source or management zone of the access licence, or
 - (ii) the cease-to-take condition is more restrictive than the access rules.

40 Exceptions

- (1) Section 39 does not apply to the take of groundwater in the following circumstances—
 - (a) for the following purposes under an access licence specified in Schedule 2, Table A if no more than 20kl/day or a lower amount specified by the Minister is taken—
 - (i) fruit and vegetable washing,
 - (ii) cleaning of dairy plant and equipment for hygiene purposes,
 - (iii) poultry watering and misting,
 - (iv) cleaning of enclosures used for intensive animal production for hygiene purposes,
 - (b) for domestic consumption authorised under a domestic and stock access licence if no more than 1kl/day for each household supplied by the access licence is taken,
 - (c) under an access licence specified in Schedule 2, Table B until, in the Minister’s opinion, major augmentation of the access licence holder’s water supply system occurs.
- (2) An access rule specified in section 39 does not apply to the take of groundwater under an access licence in relation to an aquifer interference activity if—
 - (a) for an aquifer interference activity for which a planning approval is in force—the licence holder complies with a water management plan, if any, required under the planning approval in relation to the aquifer interference activity, and
 - (b) in the Minister’s opinion, the licence holder is not reasonably capable of complying with the access rule concerned.

Part 7 Construction and use of water supply works—the Act, s 21(b)

Note— An approval must not be granted in contravention of this Part—see the Act, section 95(3). An application to amend an approval relating to additional uses, works, activities or land must be assessed and determined in the same way as an application for a new approval, but only in relation to the additional uses, works, activities or land—see the Act, section 107(5). This does not affect works that can be constructed under a basic landholder right.

Division 1 Preliminary

41 Application of Part

- (1) Division 2 applies to a water supply work used to take surface water.
- (2) Division 3 applies to a water supply work used to take groundwater.
- (3) In this Part, a reference to a water supply work located within a specified distance includes a reference to a water supply work proposed to be located within a specified distance.

Division 2 Water supply works taking surface water

42 In-river dams

An in-river dam on a third order or higher stream must not be constructed within the following water sources—

- (a) Arrawarra Creek Water Source,
- (b) Bonville Creek Water Source,
- (c) Coffs Creek Water Source,
- (d) Corindi River Water Source,
- (e) Dirty Creek Water Source,
- (f) Double Crossing Creek Water Source,
- (g) Korora Basin Water Source,
- (h) Moonee Creek Water Source,
- (i) Red Bank River Water Source,
- (j) Station Creek Water Source,
- (k) Woolgoolga Creek Water Source.

43 Wetlands

A water supply work must not be constructed on land within the following areas unless, in the Minister's opinion, there will be no more than minimal harm to the wetland concerned—

- (a) within 3km upstream of, or within, a declared Ramsar wetland,
- (b) within 200m upstream of, or within, coastal wetlands.

Division 3 Water supply works taking groundwater

44 Replacement groundwater work

- (1) In this Division, **replacement groundwater work** means a water supply work that—
 - (a) replaces a water supply work authorised by a water supply work approval (the **replaced water supply work**), and
 - (b) is constructed to extract water—

- (i) from the same water source or management zone as the replaced water supply work, and
 - (ii) from the same depth as the replaced water supply work, and
 - (c) is located—
 - (i) within 20m of the replaced water supply work, and
 - (ii) if the replaced water supply work is located within 40m of the top of the high bank of a river—at the same or a further distance from the top of the high bank of the river, and
 - (d) has an internal diameter or excavation footprint the same as or less than the replaced water supply work unless—
 - (i) if the replaced water supply work is no longer manufactured—the internal diameter of the water supply work will not exceed 120% of the internal diameter of the replaced water supply work, or
 - (ii) if the internal diameter of the replaced water supply work is less than 100mm—the internal diameter of the water supply work will not exceed 100mm.
- (2) A water supply work that does not meet the requirements in subsection (1)(b)(ii) or (c)(i) is taken to be a replacement groundwater work if, in the Minister’s opinion, the water supply work is not likely to—
 - (a) result in a greater adverse impact than the replaced water supply work on the following—
 - (i) a water source,
 - (ii) a high priority groundwater-dependent ecosystem,
 - (iii) public health and safety,
 - (iv) a groundwater-dependent culturally significant area, and
 - (b) adversely affect the ability of another person to take water using an existing water supply work.
- (3) In this section—

excavation footprint means the authorised dimensions of an unlined excavation constructed for the purposes of water supply only.

internal diameter means the diameter of the inside of the casing of a water bore.

45 Interference between water supply works

- (1) A water supply work must not be constructed on land within the following areas—
 - (a) 200m of a water supply work—
 - (i) located on another landholding, and
 - (ii) authorised to take water solely for basic landholder rights from the same water source,
 - (b) 200m of a water supply work—
 - (i) located on another landholding, and
 - (ii) nominated by another access licence to take water from the same water source,
 - (c) 100m of the boundary of the landholding on which the water supply work is located unless the owner of the landholding adjoining the boundary has provided written consent,
 - (d) 500m of a water supply work nominated by a local water utility access licence or a major utility access licence authorised to take water from the same water source unless the holder of the licence has provided written consent,

- (e) 100m of a Government monitoring or observation bore.
- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply if—
 - (a) the water supply work is used only for basic landholder rights, or
 - (b) the water supply work is a replacement groundwater work, or
 - (c) the water supply work is for the purpose of monitoring, environmental remediation activities or emergency services, or
 - (d) the location of the water supply work at a lesser distance than that specified in subsection (1) would result in no more than a minimal detrimental effect on the water available for take using an existing water supply work.

46 Contamination sources

- (1) A water supply work must not be constructed on land within the following areas—
 - (a) 500m of a contamination source,
 - (b) 250m of the edge of a plume associated with a contamination source,
 - (c) between 250m and 500m from the edge of a plume associated with a contamination source unless no change in groundwater level will occur within 250m of the plume.
- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply if, in the Minister’s opinion—
 - (a) the location of the water supply work is adequate to protect the water source, the environment, and public health and safety, or
 - (b) the water supply work is for the purpose of monitoring, environmental remediation activities or emergency services.
- (3) A water supply work must not be constructed on land within 250m of an on-site sewage disposal system unless the water supply work is—
 - (a) constructed with cement grout in the borehole annulus to a minimum depth of 20m from the ground surface, and
 - (b) located at a sufficient distance from the on-site sewage disposal system to prevent migration of septic contamination in the aquifer.
- (4) The Minister may reduce the depth requirement in subsection (3)(a) if—
 - (a) adequate arrangements are in place to protect the water source, the environment, and public health and safety, or
 - (b) the water supply work is for the purpose of monitoring and environmental remediation activities.
- (5) In this section—
contamination source means a contamination source specified in Schedule 4.

47 Groundwater-dependent ecosystems

- (1) A water supply work must not be constructed on land within the following areas—
 - (a) 40m of the top of the high bank of a river,
 - (b) 200m of a high priority groundwater-dependent ecosystem,
 - (c) 200m of a wetland,
 - (d) 500m of a karst.
- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply if—
 - (a) the water supply work is used only for basic landholder rights, or
 - (b) the water supply work is a replacement groundwater work, or

- (c) the water supply work is for the purpose of monitoring, environmental remediation activities or emergency services.
- (3) Subsection (1)(b) does not apply if, in the Minister’s opinion—
 - (a) there is not a high probability of groundwater dependence for the ecosystem concerned, or
 - (b) the location of the water supply work is likely to cause no more than minimal harm to the high priority groundwater-dependent ecosystem concerned.
- (4) Subsection (1)(a), (c) and (d) does not apply if, in the Minister’s opinion, the location of the water supply work is likely to cause no more than minimal harm to the area, wetland or karst concerned.

48 Potential acid sulfate soils

- (1) A water supply work must not be constructed on land within an area classed as having a high probability of occurrence of acid sulfate soils on the Acid Sulfate Soil Risk Map.
- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply if there is not likely to be a significant risk of acidification of the water sources as a result of the construction and location of the water supply work.
- (3) In this section—

Acid Sulfate Soil Risk Map means an Acid Sulfate Soil Risk Map authorised by the Department and published on the Department’s website.

acid sulfate soils means naturally occurring sediments and soils containing iron sulphides, principally pyrite, or their precursors or oxidation products, whose exposure to oxygen leads to the generation of sulphuric acid, for example, by drainage or excavation.

49 Groundwater-dependent culturally significant areas

- (1) A water supply work must not be constructed on land within 200m of a groundwater-dependent culturally significant area.
Note— Groundwater-dependent culturally significant areas may be identified after the commencement of this Plan.
- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply if—
 - (a) the water supply work is used only for basic landholder rights, or
 - (b) the water supply work is a replacement groundwater work, or
 - (c) the water supply work is for the purpose of monitoring, environmental remediation activities or emergency services, or
 - (d) the location of the water supply work at a lesser distance would result in no more than minimal harm to a groundwater-dependent culturally significant area.

50 Water supply works used only for basic landholder rights

- (1) A water supply work used only for basic landholder rights must not be constructed on land within the following areas—
 - (a) 100m of a Government monitoring or observation bore,
 - (b) 40m of the top of the high bank of a river,
 - (c) 100m of a high priority groundwater-dependent ecosystem unless, in the Minister’s opinion—

- (i) there is not a high probability of groundwater dependence for the relevant ecosystem, or
 - (ii) the location of the water supply work is likely to cause no more than minimal harm to the high priority groundwater-dependent ecosystem,
 - (d) 100m of a groundwater-dependent culturally significant area unless, in the Minister's opinion, the water supply work is likely to cause no more than minimal harm to the groundwater-dependent culturally significant area,
 - (e) 100m of a wetland.
- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply if the water supply work is a replacement groundwater work.
- (3) Subsection (1)(e) does not apply if, in the Minister's opinion, the location of the water supply work is likely to cause no more than minimal harm to the wetland concerned.

Part 8 Access licence dealing rules—the Act, s 20(1)(d)

Note— The access licence dealing principles established by the *Access Licence Dealing Principles Order 2004* prevail over the access licence dealing rules in this Part to the extent of an inconsistency.

51 Conversion of access licence to new category dealings

A dealing under the Act, section 71O is prohibited unless the conversion is from—

- (a) an unregulated river access licence to an aquifer access licence in the same water source, but only if the share component of each licence is equal, or
- (b) an unregulated river access licence to an unregulated river (high flow) access licence in the Bonville Creek Water Source or the Corindi River Water Source, but only if the total amount of all converted share components is not more than—
 - (i) for the Bonville Creek Water Source—46 unit shares, and
 - (ii) for the Corindi River Water Source—104 unit shares.

Note— The *Access Licence Dealing Principles Order 2004*, clause 11(3) contains restrictions relating to dealings under the Act, section 71O.

52 Assignment of rights dealings

The following assignments of rights under the Act, section 71Q are prohibited—

- (a) an assignment to an access licence in a different extraction management unit,
- (b) an assignment from an access licence in a water source to which this Plan does not apply,
- (c) an assignment to an access licence in Pine-Bundagaree Creek Water Source from an access licence in a water source, other than Bonville Creek Water Source,
- (d) an assignment from an aquifer access licence that nominates a water supply work located further than 40m from the top of the high bank of a river to an access licence that nominates a water supply work located within 40m from the top of the high bank of a river,
- (e) an assignment to an access licence in the following water sources—
 - (i) Arrawarra Creek Water Source,
 - (ii) Boambee Creek Water Source,
 - (iii) Bonville Creek Water Source,
 - (iv) Coffs Creek Water Source,
 - (v) Corindi River Water Source,
 - (vi) Dirty Creek Water Source,
 - (vii) Double Crossing Creek Water Source,
 - (viii) Korora Basin Water Source,
 - (ix) Moonee Creek Water Source,
 - (x) Red Bank River Water Source,
 - (xi) Station Creek Water Source,
 - (xii) Woolgoolga Creek Water Source.

53 Amendment of share component dealings—change of water source

- (1) The following dealings under the Act, section 71R are prohibited—
 - (a) the cancellation of an access licence to grant an access licence in a water source in a different extraction management unit,

- (b) the cancellation of an access licence in a water source to which this Plan does not apply to grant an access licence in a water source to which this Plan applies,
 - (c) the cancellation of an access licence in a water source, other than Bonville Creek Water Source, to grant an access licence in the Pine-Bundagaree Creek Water Source,
 - (d) the cancellation of an unregulated river access licence to grant an aquifer access licence in another water source,
 - (e) the cancellation of an access licence to grant an access licence in the following water sources—
 - (i) Arrawarra Creek Water Source,
 - (ii) Boambee Creek Water Source,
 - (iii) Bonville Creek Water Source,
 - (iv) Coffs Creek Water Source,
 - (v) Corindi River Water Source,
 - (vi) Dirty Creek Water Source,
 - (vii) Double Crossing Creek Water Source,
 - (viii) Korora Basin Water Source,
 - (ix) Moonee Creek Water Source,
 - (x) Red Bank River Water Source,
 - (xi) Station Creek Water Source,
 - (xii) Woolgoolga Creek Water Source.
- (2) The extraction component of a new access licence granted in accordance with the Act, section 71R does not carry over the extraction component from the cancelled access licence.

54 Amendment of extraction component dealings

Dealings under the Act, section 71S(1)(b) are prohibited except for the following amendments—

- (a) an access licence with an extraction component that specifies the Boambee Creek Management Zone being varied to specify the Cordwells Creek Management Zone,
- (b) an access licence with an extraction component that specifies the Cordwells Creek Management Zone being varied to specify the Boambee Creek Management Zone.

Note— The *Access Licence Dealing Principles Order 2004*, clause 16 regulates dealings under the Act, section 71S(1)(a).

55 Assignment of water allocations dealings

The following assignments of water allocations under the Act, section 71T are prohibited—

- (c) an assignment from an access licence in an extraction management unit to an access licence in another extraction management unit,
- (d) an assignment from an access licence in a water source to which this Plan does not apply,
- (e) an assignment to an access licence in Pine-Bundagaree Creek Water Source from an access licence in a water source other than Bonville Creek Water Source,
- (f) an assignment from an unregulated river access licence to an aquifer access licence in another water source,

- (g) an assignment from an aquifer access licence that nominates a water supply work located further than 40m from the top of the high bank of a river to an access licence that nominates a water supply work located within 40m from the top of the high bank of a river,
- (h) an assignment to an access licence in the following water sources—
 - (i) Arrawarra Creek Water Source,
 - (ii) Boambee Creek Water Source,
 - (iii) Bonville Creek Water Source,
 - (iv) Coffs Creek Water Source,
 - (v) Corindi River Water Source,
 - (vi) Dirty Creek Water Source,
 - (vii) Double Crossing Creek Water Source,
 - (viii) Korora Basin Water Source,
 - (ix) Moonee Creek Water Source,
 - (x) Red Bank River Water Source,
 - (xi) Station Creek Water Source,
 - (xii) Woolgoolga Creek Water Source.

56 Interstate access licence transfer and assignment of water allocations dealings prohibited

Dealings under the Act, sections 71U and 71V are prohibited.

57 Prohibited nominations of water supply works dealings

The following dealings under the Act, section 71W are prohibited—

- (a) an access licence under which groundwater may be taken being amended to nominate a water supply work authorised by its approval to take surface water,
- (b) an aquifer access licence that nominates a water supply work located further than 40m from the top of the high bank of a river being amended to nominate a water supply work located within 40m from the top of the high bank of a river,
- (c) an access licence being amended to nominate a water supply work located in a different management zone than that specified in the extraction component of the licence,
- (d) an access licence being amended to nominate a water supply work located in a different water source to that specified in the share component of the access licence, other than an access licence in the Bonville Creek Water Source being amended to nominate a water supply work located in the Pine-Bundagaree Creek Water Source,
- (e) an access licence being amended to nominate a water supply work outside of the State.

Part 9 Mandatory conditions—the Act, s 17(c)

Division 1 General

58 Definitions

In this Part—

AS 4747 has the same meaning as in the *Water Management (General) Regulation 2018*, clause 228.

Logbook, in relation to an access licence or a water supply work approval, means a written record kept in hard copy or electronic form.

Minimum Construction Requirements for Water Bores in Australia means the document titled *Minimum Construction Requirements for Water Bores in Australia*, ISBN 978-0-646-81881-8, published by the National Uniform Drillers Licensing Committee, 2020.

operational meter means an operational meter that complies with AS 4747.

water account debit means a water allocation that is taken, assigned under the Act, section 71T, or otherwise debited or withdrawn from a water allocation account.

Division 2 Access licences

59 General conditions

Each access licence must be subject to the following mandatory conditions—

- (a) the water taken under an access licence must not be more than the maximum water account debit permitted under section 31,
- (b) the relevant access rules for the taking of water specified in Part 6, Divisions 4 and 5,
- (c) unless otherwise specified, any written notice required to be given to the Minister must be sent to the email address for enquiries specified on the Department's website,
- (d) other conditions required to implement the provisions of this Plan.

60 Record-keeping conditions

- (1) Before water is taken under an access licence, the licence holder must—
 - (a) confirm a cease-to-take condition does not apply, and
 - (b) record the confirmation, including the way in which the confirmation was established, in a Logbook.
- (2) Each access licence must have mandatory conditions to give effect to the following—
 - (a) (repealed)
 - (b) the licence holder must keep the information required to be recorded in the Logbook for 5 years from the date to which that information relates.
- (3) Subsections (1)(b) and (2)(a) are repealed on the day specified in the *Water Management (General) Regulation 2018*, clause 230(1) as the day on which the relevant mandatory metering equipment condition applies.

Note—See the *Water Management (General) Regulation 2018*, clause 230(1).

Division 3 Water supply work approvals

61 General conditions

- (1) Each water supply work approval must be subject to the following mandatory conditions—

- (a) unless otherwise specified, any written notice required to be given to the Minister must be sent to the email address for enquiries specified on the Department's website,
 - (b) other conditions required to implement the provisions of this Plan.
- (2) A water supply work approved for the purpose of monitoring, an environmental remediation activity or emergency services must be used only for that purpose.

62 Record-keeping conditions

- (1) This section does not apply to a water supply work approval if the work is used only for the purpose of taking water under basic landholder rights.
- (2) Before a water supply work is used to take water, the approval holder must—
 - (a) confirm a cease-to-take condition does not apply, and
 - (b) record the confirmation, including the way in which the confirmation was established, in a Logbook.
- (3) The approval holder must—
 - (a) (repealed)
 - (b) keep the information recorded in the Logbook for 5 years from the date to which that information relates.
- (4) (repealed)
- (5) Subsections (3)(a) and (4) are repealed on the day specified in the *Water Management (General) Regulation 2018*, clause 230(1) as the day on which the relevant mandatory metering equipment condition applies.

Note—See the *Water Management (General) Regulation 2018*, clause 230(1).

63 Metering conditions

(repealed)

Division 4 Water supply work approvals for groundwater

64 Application of Division

This Division sets out the conditions required to be imposed on a water supply work approval for a work taking groundwater.

65 Water supply work construction conditions

- (1) The holder of a water supply work approval (the **approval holder**) must ensure the water supply work to which the approval relates is constructed as follows—
 - (a) the water supply work must be constructed in the location authorised in the approval,
 - (b) water must be taken through the water supply work only from the water source specified in the share component of the access licence that nominates the water supply work,
 - (c) the water supply work must be sealed off from all other water sources,
 - (d) construction of a water bore must comply with the construction standards for the type of bore, as prescribed in the *Minimum Construction Requirements for Water Bores in Australia*,
 - (e) construction and use of the water supply work must prevent contamination of the aquifer and between aquifers,
 - (f) construction and use of the water supply work must prevent the flow of saline water between aquifers.

- (2) If contaminated water is encountered during the construction of a water supply work, other than a water supply work constructed to monitor or remediate contaminated water, the approval holder must—
 - (a) within 48 hours of becoming aware of the contaminated water, give the Minister written notice, and
 - (b) take all reasonable steps to minimise contamination and environmental harm, and
 - (c) ensure the contaminated water is sealed off by inserting casing to a depth sufficient to exclude the contaminated water from the water supply work, and
 - (d) place an impermeable seal in the borehole annulus, when and as directed by the Minister, and
 - (e) comply with other requirements, if any, specified by the Minister.
- (3) The approval holder must provide details of the water supply work to the Minister in the approved form—
 - (a) within 60 days of completion of the construction of the water supply work, or
 - (b) if the approval is for the amendment of an existing water supply work—within 60 days after the issue of the amended water supply work approval.
- (4) The approval holder must ensure—
 - (a) the construction of the water supply work is completed within 3 years of the approval being granted (the **relevant period**), and
 - (b) the water supply work is not used unless construction is completed within the relevant period.
- (5) If a water supply work is not constructed within the relevant period, the approval for the water supply work expires at the end of the relevant period.
- (6) A water supply work approval for a replacement groundwater work must impose conditions giving effect to section 44(1)(b)–(d).
Note— For the definition of **replacement groundwater work**—see section 44.

66 Water quality condition

The approval holder must, if directed by the Minister by written notice, provide a report in the form specified in the notice detailing the quality of water obtained using the water supply work within the time frame, if any, specified in the notice.

67 Water bore decommissioning condition

- (1) An approval holder must, at least 60 days before decommissioning a water bore, give written notice to the Minister of the intention to decommission the water bore.
- (2) The written notice must include a work plan for the decommission.
- (3) The work plan must be prepared in accordance with the *Minimum Construction Requirements for Water Bores in Australia*.
- (4) The Minister may, within 60 days of receiving notice under this section, give a direction that the water bore—
 - (a) must not be decommissioned, or
 - (b) must be decommissioned in accordance with the requirements specified in the direction.
- (5) The approval holder must not decommission the water bore if the Minister has given a direction that the water bore must not be decommissioned.
- (6) In decommissioning the water bore, the approval holder must comply with—
 - (a) the work plan, and

- (b) if the Minister has given a direction—the requirements specified in the direction.
- (7) The approval holder must, no later than 60 days after decommissioning the water bore, give the Minister written notice of—
 - (a) the decommissioning of the water bore, and
 - (b) the name of the driller who decommissioned the water bore.

Part 10 Amendment of this Plan—the Act, s 17(d)

68 Amendments

- (1) This Plan may be amended as follows—
 - (a) to extend the application of this Plan to a water source or water management area, or to modify or remove a water source or water management area to which this Plan applies,
 - (b) to add, remove or modify a management zone, including the water sources to which a management zone applies and the boundaries of the zone,
 - (b1) to add, remove or modify the access rules that apply to the take of water from in-river pools, off-river pools and in-river dam pools,
 - (c) if the amendments will not substantially change a long-term average annual extraction limit or the time at which water may be extracted from a water source—
 - (i) to replace Part 4, Division 2 to establish extraction limits that have been determined based on a proportion of flow,
 - (ii) to give effect to, or in connection with, a determination of native title under the *Native Title Act 1993* of the Commonwealth,
 - (d) if the amendments will not substantially change a long-term average annual extraction limit—to add provisions relating to the following—
 - (i) total daily extraction limits,
 - (ii) individual daily extraction components,
 - (e) to add or modify provisions relating to the following—
 - (i) the management of waters in coastal sands,
 - (ii) managed aquifer recharge,
 - (iii) the interception of water before it reaches a stream or aquifer by plantations or other means,
 - (iv) the management of aquifer interference activities, including the granting of aquifer interference approvals,
 - (v) the protection of groundwater-dependent culturally significant areas,
 - (vi) stormwater harvesting,
 - (f) to protect water-dependent Aboriginal cultural assets, including as follows—
 - (i) by identifying water-dependent Aboriginal cultural assets,
 - (ii) by establishing new flow classes or access rules,
 - (iii) by restricting the construction and use of water supply works,
 - (iv) by establishing new access licence dealing rules,
 - (g) if, within 3 years of the commencement of this Plan, an analysis of the uptake of harvestable rights determines the take of harvestable rights has increased above the take permitted under the 2006 Harvestable Rights Order—to modify Parts 6–8 to protect critical environmental needs and basic landholder rights,
 - (h) to add, modify or remove a definition,
 - (i) to modify Schedule 2 to add or remove an access licence,
 - (j) to add or remove a contamination source by amending Schedule 4,
 - (k) to make amendments consequential on an amendment to the Act or regulations.
- (2) This Plan may be amended to make consequential amendments necessary to give effect to an amendment referred to in subsection (1).

Schedule 1 Flow classes

section 33

Column 1 Water Source	Column 2 Management Zone	Column 3 Flow class	Column 4 Flow class threshold	Column 5 Flow reference point
Boambee Creek Water Source	Cordwells Creek Management Zone	Very Low Flow Class A Class	No visible flow Visible flow	Cordwells Creek Walkway under the Pacific Highway, southern end of Lindsays Road
Boambee Creek Water Source	Boambee Creek Management Zone	Very Low Flow Class A Class	No visible flow Visible flow	Lindsays Road Crossing, 900m from Pacific Highway
Bonville Creek Water Source		Very Low Flow Class A Class	No visible flow Visible flow	Crossmaglen Road Crossing, 400m north of Gleniffer Road junction
Coffs Creek Water Source		Very Low Flow Class A Class	No visible flow Visible flow	Shephards Lane Crossing, McCanns Bridge, 300m north of Coramba Road junction
Corindi River Water Source		Very Low Flow Class A Class	No visible flow Visible flow	Corindi River Road Bridge, Coral Street, 300m from Solitary Islands Way, old Pacific Highway
Korora Basin Water Source		Very Low Flow Class A Class	No visible flow Visible flow	James Small Drive over Pine Brush Creek Crossing, 100m from Pacific Highway
Woolgoolga Creek Water Source		Very Low Flow Class A Class	No visible flow Visible flow	Woolgoolga Creek Crossing at reserve upstream of Solitary Islands Way, old Pacific Highway

Schedule 2 Access licences used to take surface water that are exempt from specified access rules

sections 37(1)(a) and (d) and 40(1)(a) and (c)

Table A – Access licences other than town water supply

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Water Source	Management Zone	Water Access Licence number
Boambee Creek Water Source	Cordwells Creek Management Zone	17174
Boambee Creek Water Source	Cordwells Creek Management Zone	17171
Boambee Creek Water Source	Cordwells Creek Management Zone	17144
Boambee Creek Water Source	Cordwells Creek Management Zone	17182
Boambee Creek Water Source	Cordwells Creek Management Zone	17178
Boambee Creek Water Source	Cordwells Creek Management Zone	30181
Bonville Creek Water Source		17299
Coffs Creek Water Source		17208
Coffs Creek Water Source		17209
Double Crossing Creek Water Source		16867
Korora Basin Water Source		19971
Korora Basin Water Source		19970
Korora Basin Water Source		19969
Korora Basin Water Source		19959
Moonee Creek Water Source		17229
Woolgoolga Creek Water Source		17248

Table B – Local water utility access licences or an access licence of the subcategory “Town water supply”

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Water Source	Management Zone	Water Access Licence number
Woolgoolga Creek Water Source		36672

Schedule 3 Access licences and approvals subject to cease-to-take condition of a former entitlement

(When this Plan was made, this Schedule was blank)

Schedule 4 Contamination sources

section 46(5)

Contamination sources are as follows—

- (a) a site declared to be significantly contaminated land within the meaning of the *Contaminated Land Management Act 1997*,
- (b) a site notified to the Environment Protection Authority under the *Contaminated Land Management Act 1997*, section 60.

Schedule 5 Dictionary

section 6(1)

2006 Harvestable Rights Order means the *Order under section 54, the Act for harvestable rights—Eastern and Central Division*, Gazette No 40, 31 March 2006, pages 1628–1630.

3-year average higher flow extraction—see section 18.

3-year average standard extraction—see section 18.

annual higher flow extraction—see section 18.

annual higher flow extraction limit—see section 18.

annual standard extraction—see section 18.

AS 4747—see section 58.

borehole annulus means the space between the bore casing and the wall of the borehole.

cease-to-take condition means a term or condition of an access licence or a water supply work approval that prohibits the take of water in a particular circumstance.

coastal wetlands means land identified as coastal wetlands on the Coastal Wetlands and Littoral Rainforests Area Map.

Coastal Wetlands and Littoral Rainforests Area Map has the same meaning as in *State Environmental Planning Policy (Resilience and Hazards) 2021*.

Note— The Coastal Wetlands and Littoral Rainforests Area Map is available on the NSW Planning Portal at www.planningportal.nsw.gov.au.

declared Ramsar wetland has the same meaning as in the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* of the Commonwealth.

extraction management unit means an extraction management unit established under section 5.

flood-runner means a stream or part of a stream that only flows during a flood.

former entitlement has the same meaning as in the Act, Schedule 10, clause 2.

full capacity means the volume of water impounded in a pool, lagoon or lake when the pool, lagoon or lake is at the level when a visible flow out of the pool, lagoon or lake would stop.

Government monitoring or observation bore means a bore owned or operated by or on behalf of the Minister, the Ministerial Corporation, the Department or WaterNSW and used for observation or monitoring purposes.

groundwater means water occurring beneath the ground surface in the saturated zone, being the area below the water table where all soil spaces, pores, fractures and voids are filled with water.

groundwater-dependent culturally significant area means an area determined by the Minister to be a groundwater-dependent culturally significant area.

groundwater-dependent ecosystem means an ecosystem that has its species composition and natural ecological processes wholly or partially determined by groundwater.

high priority groundwater-dependent ecosystem means a high priority groundwater-dependent ecosystem identified on the High Priority Groundwater-Dependent Ecosystem Map.

High Priority Groundwater-Dependent Ecosystem Map means the *Coffs Harbour Area Unregulated and Alluvial Water Sources 2022 High Priority Groundwater-Dependent Ecosystem Map* (GDE030_Version 2).

Note— The High Priority Groundwater-Dependent Ecosystem Map is available on the Department's website.

higher flow extraction licence—see section 18.

higher flow specific purpose access licence—see section 18.

in-river dam means a dam located in a river.

in-river dam pool means the water impounded by an in-river dam, but does not include water in an in-river pool.

in-river pool means a natural pool, lagoon or lake within a river or stream, but does not include—

- (a) a pool on a flood-runner or floodplain, or
- (b) a pool on an effluent that only begins to flow during high flows.

kl/day means kilolitres per day.

Logbook—see section 58.

Minimum Construction Requirements for Water Bores in Australia—see section 58.

ML/unit share means megalitres per unit share.

ML/year means megalitres per year.

off-river pool means a natural pool, lagoon or lake that is not within a river or stream, regardless of stream size, and located on—

- (a) a flood-runner or floodplain, or
- (b) an effluent that only begins to flow during high flows.

operational meter—see section 58.

Plan Map means the *Water Sharing Plan for the Coffs Harbour Area Unregulated and Alluvial Water Sources 2022 Plan Map* (WSP004_Version 3).

Note—The Plan Map is available on the Department's website.

planning approval means—

- (a) a development consent under the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*, Part 4,
- (b) a State significant infrastructure approval under that Act, Part 5.1, or
- (c) a transitional Part 3A project approval under that Act, Schedule 6A.

Note—The *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*, Schedule 6A has been transferred to the *Environmental Planning and Assessment (Savings, Transitional and Other Provisions) Regulation 2017*.

reduced available water determinations—see section 18.

replacement groundwater work—see section 44.

standard LTAAEL—see section 18.

surface water means all water naturally occurring on the surface of the land, including all rivers, lakes and wetlands, within the boundaries of the water sources shown on the Plan Map.

the Act means the *Water Management Act 2000*.

the water sources—see section 3.

third order or higher stream means a stream identified as a third order or higher stream, as determined in accordance with the system set out in the *Water Management (General) Regulation 2018*, Schedule 2.

top of the high bank of a river means, in relation to the location of a water supply work, the top of the higher bank on the side of the river where the work is located, unless otherwise determined by the Minister.

visible flow means the continuous perceptible downstream movement of water.

water account debit—see section 58.

water year means a period of 1 year commencing on 1 July.

wetland means either of the following—

- (a) coastal wetlands,
- (b) a declared Ramsar wetland.