

# **Portland Groundwater Catchment Statement**

**May 2017**

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## Purpose of this document

Victoria has introduced Groundwater Catchments to capture the full extent of connected groundwater resources.

The catchment statement is the first step toward ensuring users and the community have a complete picture of the current management of groundwater in the Portland Groundwater Catchment. The objective is, over time, to simplify management of groundwater throughout the catchment and enable users to get access to water for future development. The Portland Groundwater Catchment boundary is available at the state government's Central Plan Office (document reference LEGL./12-065).

This document brings together all the plans affecting the licensed use of groundwater in the Portland Groundwater Catchment. Water Supply Protection Areas and Groundwater Management Areas exist within the catchment. Statutory management plans apply in some Water Supply Protection Areas and Local Management Plans apply in all other areas.

Management plans included in this statement will be reviewed at least every five years, but reviews may occur earlier if required. Reviews will improve existing management and potentially reduce the number of management areas within the catchments. This will make management less complex, while ensuring equitable sharing and long term sustainability of the resource.



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4 May 2017

## Definitions

### **Aquifer**

An aquifer is a layer of fractured rock, gravel, sand or limestone below the ground surface with enough space between the particles to hold groundwater and allow it to flow through.

### **Aquitard**

An aquitard is a layer of rock or clay below the ground surface that is tightly compacted and so water cannot easily be held within it or flow through it.

### **Carryover**

Allows entitlement holders to retain ownership of unused water allocated or purchased from the current season into the following season in accordance with rules specified in a Ministerial Order made under section 62A of the *Water Act 1989*.

### **Entitlements**

Water entitlements referred to in this report refer to entitlements issued under section 51 of the *Water Act 1989*.

### **Geological Units (GU)**

A geological unit (Victorian Aquifer Framework) is a layer of soil or rock (sand, gravel, clay, limestone, basalt etc) that has been identified and named in geological assessments across Victoria and is in the Australian Stratigraphic Units Database. Each GU is assigned a unique 5 digit number starting from 10000.

### **Groundwater basins**

One or more groundwater catchments within a geological basin. The basin may extend off-shore or across State boundaries. In some cases a basin may be broken into one or more sub-basins to reflect administrative management boundaries.

### **Groundwater catchments**

An area containing a connected groundwater resource(s), bringing together the input (recharge) areas, use (demand) areas and discharge areas.

### **Groundwater Management Area (GMA)**

A Groundwater Management Area (GMA) is a discrete area where groundwater resources of a suitable quality for irrigation, commercial or domestic and stock use are available or expected to be available.

### **Groundwater Management Plan (GMP)**

The object of a management plan is to make sure that the water resources of the relevant Water Supply Protection Area are managed in an equitable manner and so as to ensure the long-term sustainability of those resources (section 32(A)(1), *Water Act 1989*).

### **Groundwater Management Unit (GMU)**

Either a Groundwater Management Area or a Water Supply Protection Area.

### **Hydrogeological Unit (HGU)**

A hydrogeological unit (Victorian Aquifer Framework) consists of one or more geological units (GU) of similar soil or rock types which were formed in a similar geological time period ie Quaternary, and where saturated acts as an aquifer or aquitard. Each HGU is assigned a unique 4 digit number starting from 1000.

### **Local Management Plans**

Local Management Plans describe the resource, management objectives and specific rules such as restrictions, carryover (if applicable) and trade within a specified area. Local Management Plans cannot amend licence conditions.

### **Permissible Consumptive Volume (PCV)**

The total volume of water that can be taken in an area or water system and a period of time. (section 22(A)(1), *Water Act 1989*)

### **Victorian Aquifer Framework (VAF)**

The Victorian Aquifer Framework (v10 DSE, 2012) defines the geological units and hydrogeological units that make up the aquifers and aquitards in each of the groundwater basins across Victoria by using common terminology.

### **Victorian Water Accounts**

The Victorian Water Accounts document key water resource management issues and provides an overview of water availability and use across Victoria.

### **Water Supply Protection Area (WSPA)**

A Water Supply Protection Area (WSPA) is an area declared under section 27 of the *Water Act 1989* to protect the groundwater or surface water resources through the development of a management plan which aims for equitable management and long-term sustainability.

## Portland Groundwater Catchment

The Portland Groundwater Catchment is located in the Otway Basin in western Victoria (Figure 1). The onshore Otway Basin borders the Goulburn Murray Basin to the north and Central Coasts Basin to the east. The basin extends offshore beneath Bass Strait. The Portland Groundwater Catchment map is lodged with the Central Plan Office, reference number: LEGL./12-065 PORTLAND GROUNDWATER CATCHMENT. Local Management Plans for sub-areas of the catchment form the basis for groundwater management.

The Local Management Plans do not replace Permissible Consumptive Volumes, approved groundwater management plans or place any additional requirements on the use of groundwater for stock and domestic purposes.

The Local Management Plan details can be found in the appendices.

<b>Local Management Plan Area</b>	<b>Plan Details</b>
• Condah Water Supply Protection Area	Appendix 1
• Portland Groundwater Management Area	Appendix 2
• South West Limestone Groundwater Management Area	Appendix 3
• Glenelg Water Supply Protection Area (in part), Catchment Statement.	see Glenelg Groundwater
• All remaining areas	Appendix 4



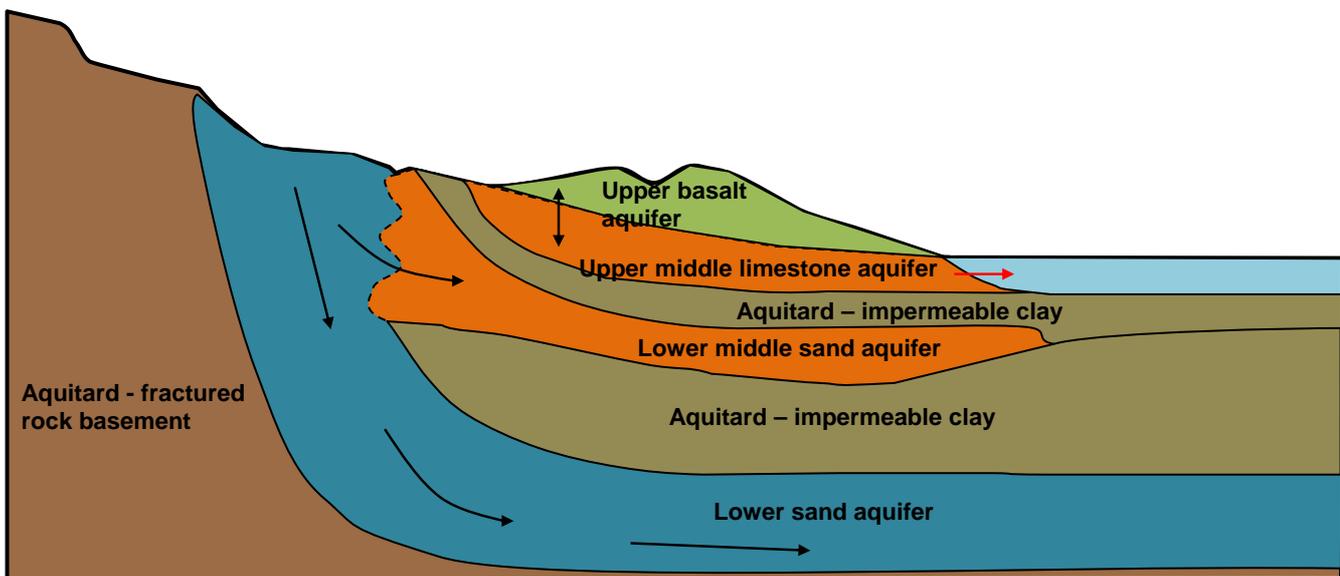
Local Management Plans may (from Policy 3.3, *Western Regional Sustainable Water Strategy, p43*):

- document management objectives for the system;
- explain to licence holders (and the broader community) the specific management objectives and arrangements for their water resource and the rules that apply to them as users of that resource;
- be based on existing operational rules, recognising the rights of existing licence holders;
- be consistent with the *Policies for Managing Section 51 Take and Use Licences*;
- document any limits, including water use caps, Permissible Consumptive Volumes (PCVs) or extraction limits that apply to the Groundwater Management Units (GMUs);
- include trading zones and rules;
- clarify water sharing arrangements for all users and the environment, including environmental flow requirements;
- document monitoring and reporting requirements; and
- be periodically reviewed to incorporate new knowledge.

## Aquifers in the Portland Groundwater Catchment

Groundwater is found in aquifers. An aquifer is a layer of fractured rock, gravel, sand or limestone below the ground that is porous enough to hold groundwater and allow it to flow. An aquitard is a layer of rock or clay that may hold some groundwater but is not porous enough to allow it to flow significantly.

The South West Victoria Groundwater Atlas (Southern Rural Water 2011) identifies and clearly describes the resources across the catchment. The catchments can be broadly subdivided into three layers; the upper, middle and lower aquifers. The aquifer layers are generally separated from one another by aquitards. A cross section showing the relative position of the aquifer layers is provided in Figure 2.



**Figure 2 –Cross-section showing the relative position of the aquifer layers (taken from the “South West Victoria Groundwater Atlas”, p45, SRW, 2011).**

The Local Management Plans describe the rules for management of all or part of an aquifer (upper, middle or lower). The aquifers comprise layers that have both hydrogeological names (HGU) and primary geological names (GU) as described in the Victorian Aquifer Framework, DSE, 2012. The principal aquifer/s managed by each Local Management Plan area and the associated hydrogeological and geological names are summarised in Table 1.

**Table 1 – Principal aquifer managed by the Local Management Plan Area<sup>1</sup>**

Principal Local Management Plan for the layer (or part layer) and Groundwater catchment <sup>2</sup>	Aquifer layer	Hydrogeological layers (HGU - Victorian Aquifer Framework, DSE, 2012)	Geological Layers (GU - Victorian Aquifer Framework, DSE, 2012)
Glenelg WSPA	Upper	QA Quaternary	Various aeolian deposits, various fluvial, lacustrine, alluvial and colluvial sediments, Bridgewater Formation, Molineaux Sand
		UTB Upper Tertiary/ Quaternary Basalt	Quaternary stoney rises, tuff, undiff. Quaternary basalt (inc Newer Volcanics)
		UTAM Upper Tertiary Aquifer (Marine)	Whalers Bluff Formation, Moorabool Viaduct Formation, Hanson Plain Sand, Dorodong Sand, Grange Burn Formation
		UTAF Upper Tertiary Aquifer (Fluvial)	Unnamed duricrust, undifferentiated UTAF
South West Limestone	Middle	UMTA Upper Mid Tertiary Aquifer	Port Campbell Limestone, Portland Limestone, Gambier Limestone, Bochara Limestone, Heywood Marl, Heytesbury Group.
		UMTD Upper Mid Tertiary	Gellibrand Marl
Condah WSPA		LMTA Lower Mid-Tertiary Aquifer	Clifton Formation
		LMTD Lower Mid Tertiary Aquitard	Wangoom Sand, Narrawaturk Marl, Upper Mepunga Formation, Sturgess Point Member, Nirranda Group, Demons Bluff Group
	Lower	LTB Lower Tertiary Basalts	Phase 2 Basalts
Portland Glenelg WSPA		LTA Lower Tertiary Aquifer	Eastern View Formation, Lower Mepunga Formation, Dilwyn Formation, Yaugher Volcanics, Pembrer Mudstone, Pebble Point Formation, Timboon Sand, Rivernook Member, Burrungule Member, Moomowroong Sand Member, Wiridjil Gravel Member, Brucknell Member, Wangerrip Group, Dartmoor Formation, Knight Group
		LTB Lower Tertiary Basalts	Older Volcanic Group (Phase 1)
	Basement	CPS Cretaceous and Permian Sediments	Paarate Formation, Belfast Mudstone, Flaxman Formation, Nullawarre Greensand, Waarre Formation
		BSE Mesozoic and Palaeozoic Bedrock	Permian Glacial Sediments, all Palaeozoic basement rock

Descriptions from: Groundwater Resources Online (DSE 2012) Victorian Aquifer Framework, (DSE 2012) and South West Victoria Groundwater Atlas (SRW, 2011)

Note 1: The principal aquifer/s is the primary target for management of groundwater extraction.

Note 2: All other aquifer layers not covered by the local management plans above are covered in the "All remaining areas" Local Management Plan (Appendix 6).

## Water management arrangements

### Overarching responsibilities

Groundwater management falls within both the jurisdiction of Southern Rural Water (SRW) and the Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning (DELWP) in ensuring the delivery of government policy on water and the environment. They are jointly responsible for implementing the Western Region Sustainable Water Strategy. The groundwater catchment statements, of which the Portland GCS is one, are part of the implementation of this strategy.

The licensing authority for groundwater within the Portland Groundwater Catchment is SRW. SRW is responsible for issuing bore construction licences (section 67, *Water Act 1989*) and licensing groundwater extractions under “take and use” licences, section 51 of the Act. See the SRW website ([www.srw.gov.au](http://www.srw.gov.au)) or the Victorian Water Register ([waterregister.vic.gov.au](http://waterregister.vic.gov.au)) for more information about these.

DELWP is the department responsible for administration of the *Water Act 1989*, and oversees the management of water resources in Victoria. Sustainable Water Strategies (SWS) and groundwater (or local) management plans are one way that DELWP and SRW ensure the long term sustainability of those resources, and that they are managed equitably.

Monitoring of the groundwater resources (quality and levels) forms a substantive component of this by providing the information to assess the health and availability of the resource. SRW and DELWP undertake extensive monitoring of groundwater in the Portland catchment.

### Water accounting

Information on the management and use of groundwater within this groundwater catchment is included in the Victorian Water Accounts which are published annually by the DELWP.

Annual reports on WSPAs with groundwater management plans are produced each year by SRW tabulating usage, allocations and entitlements for those areas.

Groundwater entitlements are listed on the Victorian Water Register and are publicly available on the web ([waterregister.vic.gov.au](http://waterregister.vic.gov.au)).

### Review

DELWP may review and evaluate progress on management of groundwater at any time, in collaboration with SRW.

SRW may independently review Local Management Plans. Administrative changes or clarifications may be made without consultation. SRW will consult licence holders and stakeholders on any change that affects their rights.

## Access to information

More information on groundwater can be obtained from the websites listed below. This includes information on groundwater levels, the South West Victoria Groundwater Atlas and groundwater resource reports.

Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning – <http://delwp.vic.gov.au/>

Groundwater Resource Reports (DELWP, 2014):

<http://www.depi.vic.gov.au/water/groundwater/groundwater-resource-reports>

Southern Rural Water – <http://srw.com.au>

South West Victoria Groundwater Atlas (SRW, 2012), available online at:

<http://gwhub.srw.com.au/links-resources>

Victorian Aquifer Framework (DSE, 2012) – <http://data.water.vic.gov.au/monitoring.htm> or

[http://www.vvg.org.au/cb\\_pages/vaf.php](http://www.vvg.org.au/cb_pages/vaf.php)

Victorian Water Register – <http://waterregister.vic.gov.au/>

## Appendix 1 Condah WSPA Local Management Plan

### Statutory Management Plan

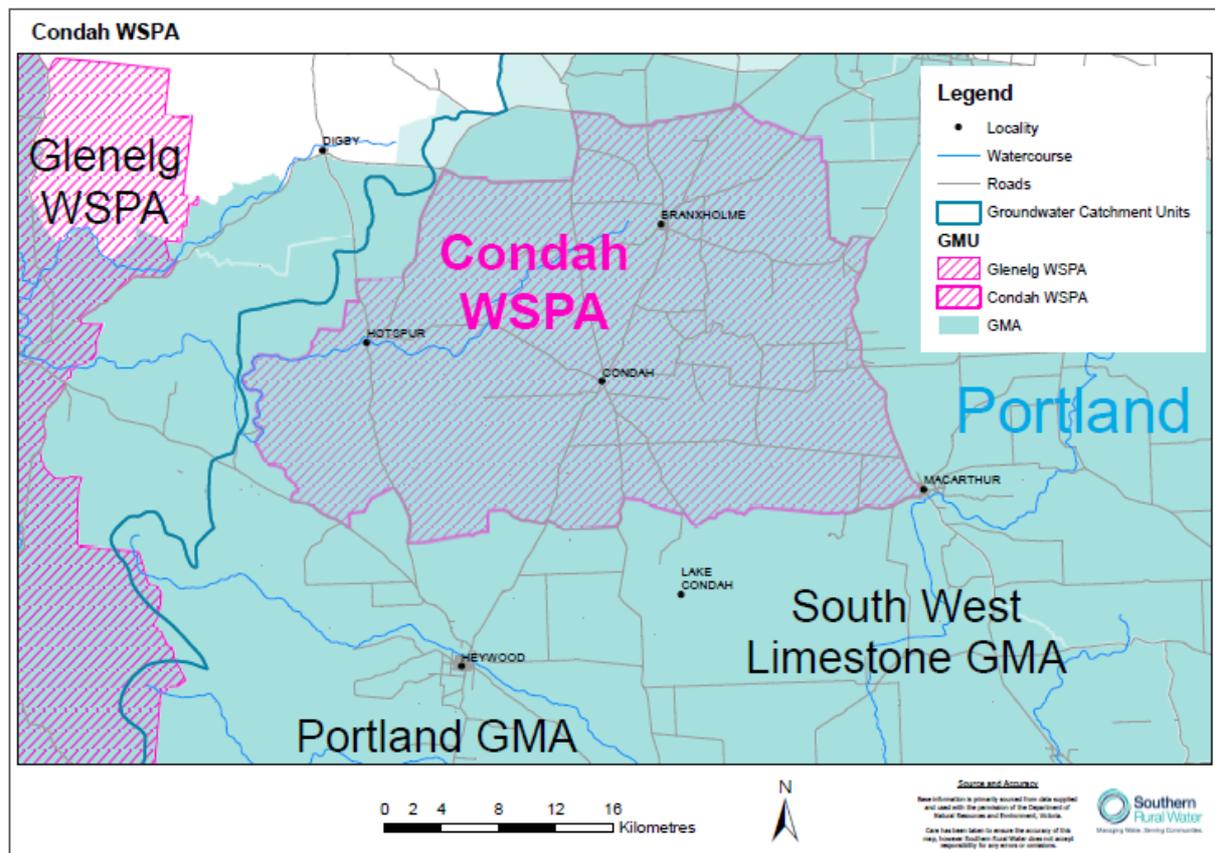
There is no statutory management plan for groundwater resources in this area.

### Objective of the Local Management Plan

The objective of the Local Management Plan is to make sure that the groundwater resources in the Condah Water Supply Protection Area (WSPA) are managed in an equitable and sustainable manner.

### Area description

Condah WSPA is shown below. The plan is lodged with the Central Plan Office, reference number LEGL./97-226. The Condah WSPA wholly underlies the South West Limestone GMA and in turn is underlain by the Portland GMA.



**Figure A1-1: Map of Condah Water Supply Protection Area.**

### Permissible Consumptive Volume

A Permissible Consumptive Volume (PCV) currently applies to the Condah WSPA. The PCV is a cap on the amount of groundwater allocated in this management unit. The PCV for Condah WSPA is 7,475 ML/yr.

The PCV applies to the area covered in Figure A1-1, for lower middle aquifer being:

All Lower Mid Tertiary (LMTA) aquifer.

## Water entitlements

The extraction of groundwater for purposes other than domestic and stock use is authorised under a groundwater licence. There are 40 groundwater licences in the Condah WSPA that authorise a total of 7,474.7 ML. People have rights to take groundwater for domestic and stock use without a groundwater licence.

The majority of groundwater used in the Condah WSPA is for irrigation purposes. Groundwater is also licensed for use in dairies for cooling and wash-down, and for urban water supply. Metered groundwater use is less than the total groundwater entitlements, and varies each year according to the seasonal conditions.

Licence holders must not take more than their annual licence volumes.

## Restrictions

The PCV determines the maximum volume of water that can be extracted from the Condah WSPA; however, the Local Management Plan does not place specific restrictions on taking groundwater.

If necessary, SRW is able to temporarily qualify rights to groundwater under section 33AAA of the *Water Act 1989* if a water shortage occurs - for example, if regional drawdown is affecting access to groundwater by users.

Groundwater licences also allow SRW to restrict extraction if required - for example, to minimise the effect of extraction from specific sites if there is a significant impact on nearby users or the aquifer. If restrictions are necessary, SRW will notify licence holders in advance.

## Trading

In considering an application to transfer a licence temporarily or permanently, SRW must thoroughly assess the application. An application to transfer a licence is not automatically approved. In deciding whether or not to approve an application, SRW must consider section 40 of the Act, including:

- Availability of water now and in the future;
- Adverse effects that an approval may have on existing users, on waterways and aquifers and on the environment; and
- Existing and projected water quality in the WSPA.

When an application is made, SRW will assess whether groundwater extractions at the new site will cause adverse and material interference to any nearby groundwater user. If interference is likely, SRW may set transfer conditions to minimise interference, or it may refuse the application. Approval of an application to transfer may be subject to technical assessments to determine bore interference and impact on surface water bodies.

In the Condah WSPA:

- No permanent transfers are permitted as there is no statutory management plan in place
- Temporary transfers are permitted for a period of up to five years

## **New licences**

New licences can be issued up to the PCV in accordance with the *Water Act 1989* and policies on managing take and use licences.

## **Metering**

Southern Rural Water meters new and existing licensed water users. This allows SRW to keep track of how much water is being used and enables licence holders to keep within their allocated volume. This means:

1. All new licences for irrigation or commercial purposes require a meter
2. Existing licences of 10ML or greater require a meter

The meters are supplied by SRW, and the licence holder will be responsible for paying the full cost of the meter and initial installation initially. The meter remains the property of SRW. SRW is responsible for maintenance and replacement.

Meters are read at least twice per year.

## **Consultation**

SRW will consult with licence holders and relevant stakeholders before making changes to the Local Management Plan, other than administrative changes or clarifications.

The Local Management Plan will be reviewed every 5 years, unless an update is required sooner.

**Please note** - the Condah WSPA is being reviewed in accordance with the actions outlined in the Western Region Sustainable Water Strategy.

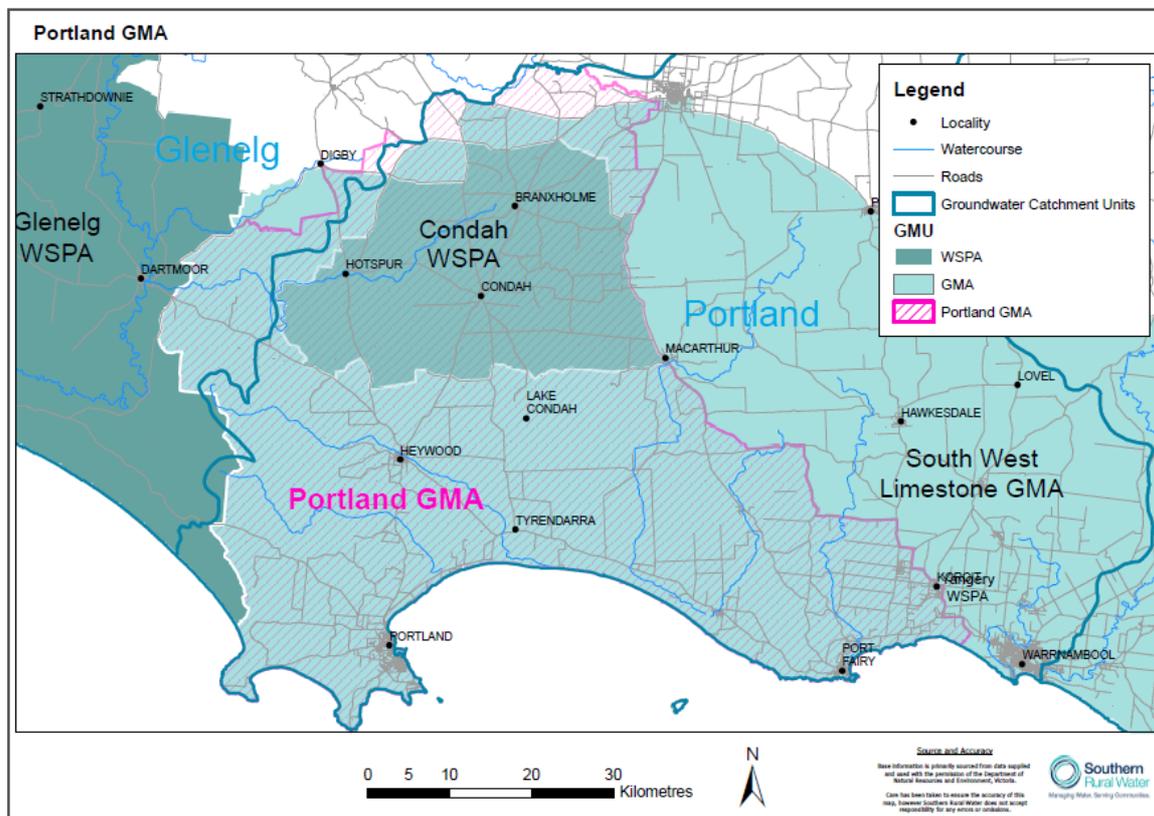
## Appendix 2 Portland Local Management Plan

### Objective of the Local Management Plan

The objective of the Local Management Plan is to make sure that the groundwater resources in the Portland Groundwater Management Area (GMA) are managed in an equitable and sustainable manner.

### Area description

Portland GMA is shown below. The plan is lodged with the Central Plan Office, reference number LEGL./04-156. The Portland GMA is overlain by the Condah WSPA and the South West Limestone GMA.



**Figure A2-1: Map of Portland Groundwater Management Area.**

### Permissible Consumptive Volume

A Permissible Consumptive Volume (PCV) currently applies to the Portland GMA. The PCV is a cap on the amount of groundwater allocated in this management unit. The PCV for Portland GMA has been amended from 7,795 ML/yr to 15,295 ML/yr.

The PCV applies to the area covered in Figure A2-1, for all the Lower aquifer being:

All Lower Tertiary Aquifer (LTA) to 50m below the base of the Tertiary aged formations or 200m from the surface, whichever is the deeper.

## Water entitlements

The extraction of groundwater for purposes other than domestic and stock use is authorised under a groundwater licence. There are 8 groundwater licences in the Portland GMA that authorise a total of 7,794.3 ML. People have rights to take groundwater for domestic and stock use without a groundwater licence.

The predominant use of groundwater in the Portland GMA is for urban water supply. Groundwater is also used for irrigation and dairy. Metered groundwater use is less than the total groundwater entitlements, and varies each year according to the seasonal conditions.

Licence holders must not take more than their annual licence volumes.

## Restrictions

The PCV determines the maximum volume of water that can be extracted from the Portland GMA; however, the Local Management Plan does not place specific restrictions on taking groundwater.

If necessary, SRW is able to temporarily qualify rights to groundwater under section 33AAA of the *Water Act 1989* if a water shortage occurs - for example, if regional drawdown is affecting access to groundwater by users.

Groundwater licences also allow SRW to restrict extraction if required - for example, to minimise the effect of extraction from specific sites if there is a significant impact on nearby users or the aquifer. If restrictions are necessary, SRW will notify licence holders in advance.

## Trading

In considering an application to transfer a licence temporarily or permanently, SRW must thoroughly assess the application. An application to transfer a licence is not automatically approved. In deciding whether or not to approve an application, SRW must consider section 40 of the Act, including:

- Availability of water now and in the future;
- Adverse effects that an approval may have on existing users, on waterways and aquifers and on the environment; and
- Existing and projected water quality in the GMA.

When an application is made, SRW will assess whether groundwater extractions at the new site will cause adverse and material interference to any nearby groundwater user. If interference is likely, SRW may set transfer conditions to minimise interference, or it may refuse the application. Approval of an application to transfer may be subject to technical assessments to determine bore interference and impact on surface water bodies.

In the Portland GMA:

- Permanent transfers are permitted
- Temporary transfers are permitted for a period of up to five years

## **New licences**

New licences can be issued up to the PCV in accordance with the *Water Act 1989* and policies for managing take and use licences.

## **Metering**

Southern Rural Water meters new and existing licensed water users. This allows SRW to keep track of how much water is being used and enables licence holders to keep within their allocated volume. This means:

1. All new licences for irrigation or commercial purposes require a meter
2. Existing licences of 10ML or greater require a meter

The meters are supplied by SRW, and the licence holder will be responsible for paying the full cost of the meter and initial installation. The meter remains the property of SRW. SRW is responsible for maintenance and replacement.

Meters are read at least twice per year.

## **Consultation**

SRW will consult with licence holders and relevant stakeholders before making changes to the Local Management Plan, other than administrative changes or clarifications.

The Local Management Plan will be reviewed every 5 years, unless an update is required sooner.

## **Appendix 3 South West Limestone Local Management Plan**

Please refer to the South West Limestone Local Management Plan published separately at SRW's website at [www.srw.com.au](http://www.srw.com.au) \ Publications \ Management rules and plans \ South West Victoria Local Management Plans, or through the web link:

[http://www.srw.com.au/Page/Page.asp?Page\\_Id=1113](http://www.srw.com.au/Page/Page.asp?Page_Id=1113).

## Appendix 4 Portland Groundwater Catchment (Areas outside of GMUs) Local Management Plan

### Objective of the Local Management Plan

The objective of the local management plan is to make sure that the groundwater resources in Portland Groundwater Catchment are managed in an equitable and sustainable manner.

### Area description

The remaining region of the Portland Groundwater Catchment comprises all areas excluding:

Condah Water Supply Protection Area Appendix 1

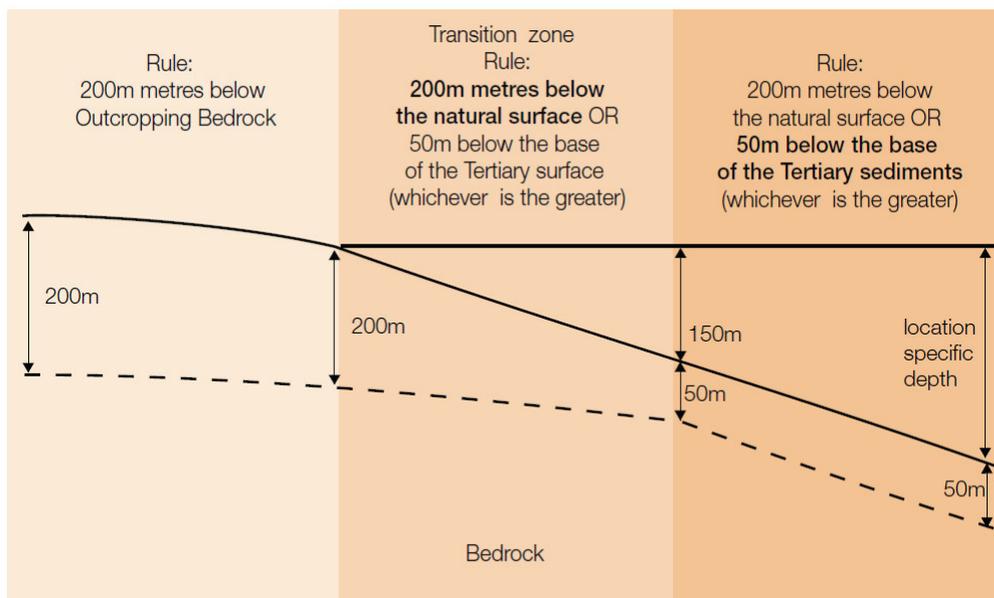
Portland Groundwater Management Area Appendix 2

South West Limestone Groundwater Management Area Appendix 3

Glenelg Water Supply Protection Area (see Glenelg Groundwater Catchment Statement)

An area of about 2.4% of Glenelg Water Supply Protection Area is located within the Portland Groundwater Catchment following introduction of the catchment boundaries (Figure 1). The Glenelg WSPA covers all formations except for the UMTA aquifer covered by the SWL GMA. There are no licenced bores located in the Glenelg WSPA within the Portland GC.

The remaining area of the Portland Groundwater Catchment is managed by SRW between the surface to 200m below the natural surface or 50 metres below the base of the Tertiary aged formations (whichever is the greater, refer Figure A4-1).



**Figure A4-1: Depth defined management rules**

## Permissible Consumptive Volume (PCV)

There are no PCVs that currently apply to this area or its zones.

## Water use and entitlements

The extraction of groundwater for purposes other than domestic and stock use is authorised under a groundwater licence. People have the right to take groundwater for domestic and stock use without a groundwater licence. This applies for the entire area and all zones.

Guidelines on the rights to take and use groundwater under section 51 of the Act are available on the water register site ([www.waterregister.vic.gov.au](http://www.waterregister.vic.gov.au)).

## Restrictions

This local management plan does not place any restrictions on taking groundwater.

If necessary, SRW is able to temporarily qualify rights to groundwater under section 33AAA of the *Water Act 1989* if a water shortage occurs - for example, if regional drawdown is affecting access to groundwater by users.

Groundwater licences also allow SRW to restrict extraction if required - for example, to minimise the effect of extraction from specific sites if there is a significant impact on nearby users or the aquifer. If restrictions are necessary, SRW will notify licence holders in advance.

## New licences

Unconfined or semi-confined aquifers in the areas outside of GMUs will be managed to protect the rights of existing users, Domestic & Stock supply, and the environment, including recharge areas for the confined aquifers.

New allocation in unconfined and semi-confined aquifers shall only be considered where there is no practical alternative to secure water AND hydrogeological assessment shows that there is negligible impact to surrounding users and the environment.

SRW will encourage groundwater access through trade for new or expanded licensed use from the same aquifer when unconfined or semi-confined aquifers are targeted.

For deep confined aquifers outside of GMUs (eg LTA), SRW's standard management and assessment procedures will apply (i.e. new allocation may be available).

In considering an application for a groundwater licence, SRW must undertake a thorough assessment. An application is not automatically approved. In deciding whether or not to approve an application SRW must consider:

- Availability of water now and in the future;
- Adverse effects that an approval may have on existing users, on waterways and aquifers and on the environment; and
- Existing and projected water quality.

When an application is made, SRW will assess whether groundwater extractions at the new site will cause adverse and material interference to any nearby groundwater user. If interference is likely, SRW may set conditions to minimise interference, or it may refuse the application. Approval of an application may be subject to technical assessments to determine water availability, bore interference and impact on surface water bodies.

These rules do not take precedence over Permissible Consumptive Volumes (PCVs) and Water Supply Protection Areas (WSPAs).

## **Groundwater trade**

There are no trading rules in this Local Management Plan area.

In considering an application to transfer a licence temporarily or permanently, SRW must thoroughly assess the application. An application to transfer a licence is not automatically approved. In deciding whether or not to approve an application, SRW must consider section 40 of the Act, including:

- Availability of water now and in the future;
- Adverse effects that an approval may have on existing users, on waterways and aquifers and on the environment; and
- Existing and projected water quality in the area.

When an application is made, SRW will assess whether groundwater extractions at the new site will cause adverse and material interference to any nearby groundwater user. If interference is likely, SRW may set transfer conditions to minimise interference, or it may refuse the application. Approval of an application to transfer may be subject to technical assessments to determine bore interference and impact on surface water bodies.

## **Metering**

Southern Rural Water meters new and existing licensed water users in accordance with State and Corporation policy. This allows SRW to keep track of how much water is being used and enables licence holders to keep within their allocated volume. This means:

1. All new licences for irrigation or commercial purposes require a meter
2. Existing licences of 10ML or greater require a meter

The meters are supplied by SRW, and the licence holder will be responsible for paying the full cost of the meter and initial installation. The meter remains the property of SRW. SRW is responsible for maintenance and replacement.

Meters are read at least twice per year.

## **Consultation**

SRW will consult with licence holders and relevant stakeholders before making changes to the Local Management Plan, other than administrative changes or clarifications.

The Local Management Plan will be reviewed every 5 years, unless an update is required sooner.