

Wagga Wagga Urban Salinity Status Report

2011-2012



TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION	3
1.1 The impact of salinity	4
2. EDUCATION.....	5
2.4 Wagga Wagga City Council website	7
2.5 Publications.....	8
3. REVEGETATION.....	9
3.1 Tree planting on public land	9
3.2 Emblen Park demonstration garden	10
4. REAR OF BLOCK DRAINAGE	11
5. DEMAND MANAGEMENT AND LEAKAGE REDUCTION	13
6. SUBSURFACE DRAINAGE & EVAPORATION BASIN.....	14
7. DEWATERING BORES	15
7.1 Dewatering bore trial	16
7.1.1 Dewatering trial results	17
7.2 Bore pump flow meters.....	21
8. DEVELOPMENT CONTROL	21
9. RAINFALL & EVAPORATION	23
10. MONITORING PROGRAM	25
11. RESULTS	27
11.1 Standing water level results	27
11.2 Annual changes in overall standing water levels	35
11.3 Piezometers with a high standing water level.....	36
11.4 Electrical conductivity results.....	39
11.5 Critical piezometers	42
11.6 Dewatering bores	43
12. DISCUSSION & RECOMMENDATIONS	44
13. DISCLAIMER.....	47
14. REFERENCES	47

1. INTRODUCTION

Urban salinity is recognised as one of Wagga Wagga's most significant land degradation concerns. Following the identification of urban salinity in 1993, Wagga Wagga City Council has adopted management practices to alleviate urban salinity.

Annually, Wagga Wagga City Council works with the community to manage the ground water tables and salinity in the Wagga Wagga Local Government Area. Wagga Wagga City Council endeavours to manage salinity to minimise the detrimental impact on the natural environment, economic condition or lifestyle of residents living in the City of Wagga Wagga.

Urbanisation and agricultural factors are recognised as the major causes of urban salinity in Wagga Wagga. The factors known to contribute to urban salinity include:

- Replacing native perennial vegetation with urban development and shallow rooted species;
- Over irrigation of gardens, parks and recreation areas;
- Leaking water, stormwater and sewer pipes;
- Leaking septic tanks;
- Disruption of natural surface and subsurface drainage lines;
- Stormwater disposal via backyard rubble pits;
- Development on discharge areas; and
- Rainfall overly exceeding evaporation rates.

In 2011/12, movement from a high 'net increase' in SWL across all piezometers towards a more lower or neutral 'net increase' in SWL may be indicative of the changing nature of weather patterns across south eastern Australia, including the discontinuance of a La Nina effect and the emergence of drier conditions. When observing annual changes of SWL in piezometers across the Wagga Wagga LGA, the link between weather patterns and groundwater conditions is apparent.

The 2011/12 reporting period in Wagga Wagga recorded an 50% increase on historical average rainfall. High summer rainfall events resulted in major flooding throughout the district caused by runoff inundation and high river levels. These events are considered a contributing factor to a rising water table during these times.

The procedures and management strategies undertaken by Council in 2011/12 to facilitate the remediation of urban salinity in attempt to manage groundwater tables are discussed in the following urban salinity status report document.

1.1 The impact of salinity

Salinity within the urban environment impacts on all members of the community quickly damaging infrastructure and impacting on the surrounding natural environment. The accumulation of salts and water logging resulting from urban salinity has a detrimental impact on the longevity of households, business and infrastructure.

The impact of salinity in urban areas can comprise of:

- Salt damage to pavements, roads and highways includes the breakdown of concrete, bitumen and asphalt associated with pot-holing, cracking and crumbling of the road base;
- Damage to houses, buildings and other structures caused by the weakening of brick (Figure 1), mortar and concrete due to saline water crystallising in the brickwork;
- Shifting or sinking of foundations may result in structural cracking, damage or collapse.
- Damage to heritage buildings and reduction of land values may be of major concern;
- Damage to underground services such as gas, water, stormwater and sewage pipes due to the breakdown of unprotected metal and concrete in high saline water tables;
- Septic tank failures due to high water tables can lead to other environmental and health concerns;
- Loss of amenity in recreational areas such as parks, gardens and sporting fields due to salt and waterlogging causing salt scalds and bare patches where vegetation fails to grow (Figure 1); and
- Adverse effects on the surrounding natural environment affecting water quality, and reduction of native flora and fauna.



Figure 1: Salt damage to footings (left) and salt scalding (right), Turvey Park, Wagga Wagga.

In 1998, the Department of Land and Water Conservation (DLWC) conducted a study with data provided by Wagga Wagga City Council putting an economic cost to urban salinity in Wagga Wagga. The estimated cost of salinity damage to infrastructure in Wagga Wagga over the next 30 years is approximately \$183 million if no preventative work is carried out. This value is expected to top \$20 million even if preventative measures are put in place.

Preventative measures have been in place since 1998 and each year Council expands monitoring and management strategies in an attempt to lessen the effects of urban salinity. Following in excess of 10 years of management, the current economic impact of management and recent data on the cost of urban salinity to Wagga Wagga is yet to be determined.

2. EDUCATION

Educational activities raise awareness of the issues associated with urban salinity in our community. Behavioural change within the community is required to combat urban salinity. An informed community will support and undertake actions to address Urban Salinity.

Wagga Wagga City Council's urban salinity education program aims to:

- Increase community awareness of the causes, impacts and management strategies of urban salinity;
- Promote education programs in the community, schools and tertiary institutes including the Riverina Institute of TAFE and Charles Sturt University;
- Liaise with community, business and industry groups on ways to remediate urban salinity;

- Liaise with other authorities, such as the Office of Environment and Heritage and Riverina Water County Council, to ensure that urban salinity practices are kept up to date and that information is shared across agencies;
- Encourage attitude and behavioural changes to ensure Council works programs are supported by the community; and
- Encourage community involvement in practical projects that will aid the management of urban salinity.

2.1 Sustainability Education Officer

The Sustainability Education Officer focuses on sustainability and education of all environmental issues affecting the Wagga Wagga Local Government Area.

The Sustainability Education Officer performs a wide range of duties including:

- Handling enquiries and directing customers to additional specialist information;
- Facilitating education and consultation in the community in regards to urban salinity and other sustainability issues;
- Preparing information for the website, displays and other educational materials;
- Coordinating working bees and revegetation projects to assist in the management of urban salinity;
- Attending regular meetings with groups such as Landcare and ErinEarth who work to enhance our local environment;
- Conducting tours and providing information to visiting groups from other centres;
- Organising community meetings and workshops to discuss urban salinity and other sustainability issues.

2.2 School programs and contact

Through the Sustainability Education Officer, Council aims to promote an understanding of urban salinity and related environmental problems. In 2011/12, Wagga Wagga City Council contributed more than \$9,500 to the 11 schools participating in the annual Schools Sustainability Challenge.

The challenge invites local school students to develop practical projects that will enhance their school environment and promote sustainable practices in their school and broader community.

The promotion of education for sustainability is receiving increasing recognition within the community of Wagga Wagga. One such example is Erin Earth - a solar passive demonstration house and its surrounding gardens developed using water wise and permaculture principles. The centre has the potential to be an important site for education for sustainability and Council's Sustainability Education Officer is a member of the ErinEarth Management Committee. Open Days are held monthly with workshops focusing on a variety of sustainability issues including urban salinity.

2.3 Urban salinity tours

The Urban Salinity Tour Booklet (Figure 2) allows self guided tours of locations indicating the effects of urban salinity, preventative measures and management strategies in the city of Wagga Wagga. Alternatively, salinity tours can be conducted by Council's Sustainability Education Officer on request. The tour deals with an extensive range of issues and provides a considerable quantity of information. The tour identifies sources of groundwater recharge in Wagga Wagga and measures implemented by Council to reduce its impact. The tour also identifies areas of groundwater discharge, the consequences associated with a high and saline water table and remedial options available.

During the past year, tours have been conducted for more than fifty students from two different high schools.

A selection of urban salinity publications were given to each of the groups that participated in the tours.

The Urban Salinity Tour and the Urban Salinity Tour Booklet was evaluated and updated in 2009/10 to ensure its application to the school curriculum and relevance to current conditions.

2.4 Wagga Wagga City Council website

The Wagga Wagga City Council website contains information relating to urban salinity. An upgrade to the site was carried out in 2010 to ensure the relevancy of the information to the community. To access this information, navigate to www.wagga.nsw.gov.au and click on the "Environment" and "Urban Salinity" tabs to navigate to information on salinity. This webpage gives information on how residents can reduce rising water tables in their community and links to urban salinity reports and publications that can be downloaded.

2.5 Publications

Wagga Wagga City Council has commissioned a number of publications to provide information on urban salinity and related issues (Figure 2). A selection of these includes:

- *Wagga Wagga Urban Salinity Guide*. Wagga Wagga City Council, 2010.
- *Urban Salinity Management Plan 2008-2013*. Wagga Wagga City Council, 2008.
- *Wagga Wagga Urban Salinity – Water Level and Quality Study (1999-2006)*. Golder & Associates, 2007.
- *Annual Urban Salinity Status Report*. Wagga Wagga City Council.
- *Salinity in the Wagga Wagga Local Government Area*. Wagga Wagga City Council, 2006.
- *Water Wise and Salt Tolerant Plants: Wagga Wagga Region*. Wagga Wagga City Council, 2002.
- *Building in a Saline Environment*. Wagga Wagga City Council, 1999.

These publications are available directly from Council and a selection can also be downloaded from the Wagga Wagga City Council website, www.wagga.nsw.gov.au.

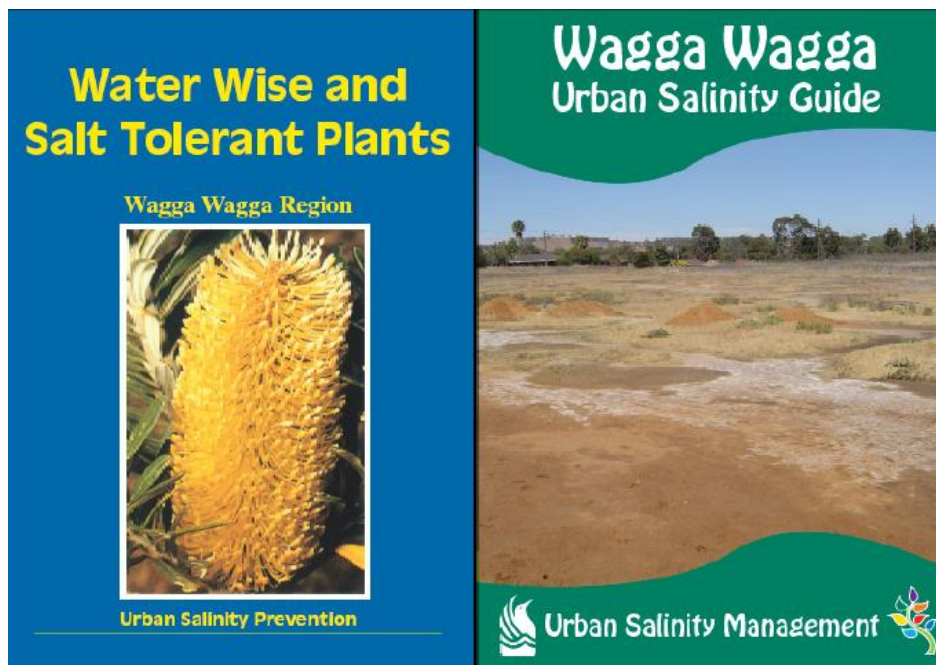


Figure 2: Available Information booklets related to urban salinity.

3. REVEGETATION

The revegetation of recharge or discharge areas with native plants is directly responsible for slowing groundwater recharge and lowering the water table. The Urban Salinity Management Plan 2008 - 2013 proposes that Council aims to regenerate 20ha of land annually. Alternatively, as suitable large areas of vacant land within the urban environment become scarce, Council will ensure existing stands of vegetation remain healthy.

Outcomes of the revegetation program as listed in the Urban Salinity Management Plan 2008 - 2013 include:

- Decreased outbreaks of surface salinity
- Decreased effects on the environment, buildings and infrastructure
- Lowered water tables
- Decreased water usage by encouraging “water wise” practices in the garden
- Lower infrastructure costs
- Increased biodiversity

These outcomes have led to the implementation of the following programs.

3.1 Tree planting on public land

Mitigation and prevention of salinity through replanting areas with native trees, shrubs and grasses requires the help of groups such as Landcare, the Murrumbidgee Catchment Management Authority and private landholders.

Local schools, businesses, Council staff, community members and Landcare groups have planted in excess of half a million trees and shrubs in the local area since 1998. During this time, major plantings of approximately 100,000 trees have occurred near Lake Albert, Wagga Wagga and at various Kyeamba Valley Farm sites. Funding for these tree plantings have come from a variety of sources. The former Department of Environment and Conservation, Greenfleet, the Natural Heritage Trust and Wagga Wagga City Council have all contributed funds.

In 2011/12, Scouts attending a local Environmental Camp planted 180 seedlings at a site in Hilltop. Wagga Wagga City Council was also successful in obtaining funding from the

NRMA Community Grants to plant more than 350 seedlings in the villages of Tarcutta, Humula, Currawarna and Oura.

3.1.1 National Tree Day

National Tree Day is Australia's biggest community tree planting event. National Tree Day 2011 was held on Sunday July 31. Wagga Wagga City Council has coordinated National Tree Day locally for many years. In 2011, 66 National Tree Day volunteers planted approximately 1500 locally native grasses, shrubs and trees at a site called 'Hildasid' to the south of Wagga Wagga. The event was held in conjunction with Wagga Wagga Urban Landcare and Kurrajong Waratah.

Schools National Tree Day was also a great success with Wagga Wagga and district schools in 2011. A total of 21 schools and childcare centres/preschools planted a total of 3,266 native seedlings on their grounds.

3.2 Emblen Park demonstration garden

Planting native trees and shrubs and watering wisely will help to prevent the water table from rising and bringing salts to the soil surface. Through the promotion and establishment of water wise gardens especially in recharge areas, local residents become responsible for helping to create a better environment.

The Hardy Avenue Emblen Street roundabout, Emblen Park has been established as a water wise garden for many years. In 2008/09, the garden was overhauled with new technologies and innovations being incorporated into the demonstrate site.

Emblen Park is incorporated as a stop in the urban salinity tour (Figure 3).



Figure 3. GE Money volunteers participating in a working bee in Emblen Park, McAuley School students stopped at Emblen Park on a Salinity Tour.

4. REAR OF BLOCK DRAINAGE

The rear of block drainage scheme commenced in 1998 when the Urban Salinity Working Group identified that a significant amount of water from house roofs was seeping directly into the water table via backyard rubble pits.

Rubble pits are rubble filled holes in the ground used to dispose of rain water from roofs in areas where stormwater connections do not exist. Over time the rubble pit empties as the water soaks into the ground, contributing to a rise in the water table. Rubble pits are usually located in the backyards of houses in older parts of the residential area.

This program aims to supply alternate roof stormwater disposal by providing new stormwater pipes at the rear of residential blocks that slope to the back. House stormwater is then connected to the new drainage system at the rear of the block. Wagga Wagga City Council now prohibits the installation of new rubble pits.

The initial rear of block drainage program was undertaken in Chaston Street, Central Wagga Wagga. This was followed by the Turvey Park area bounded by Coleman Street to the north, Macleay Street to the east, Fernleigh Road to the south and Bourke Street to the west (Figure 4).

Between January 2000 and April 2006, all blocks within the original trial area of Turvey Park and three additional blocks north of Coleman Street were added to the rear of block drainage system. The Federal Government through its Natural Heritage Trust Fund contributed funding towards this section of the program.

Construction works in Alexander, Birdwood and Vasey Streets in Ashmont and Wilks Avenue in Koorinal were completed in 2006/07. In 2007/08 the rear of block drainage program completed works in Ashmont Avenue, Montgomery Street and Alexander Street in Ashmont as well as Dalkeith Avenue in Lake Albert.

The first phase of the Mount Austin rear of block drainage project was completed in 2009/10. The three year project incorporated the investigation, design and construction of rubble pit in sections A1 to A10 (Figure 4), Mount Austin. Using CCTV inspection, water flushing and smoke testing the presence of rubble pits was determined, a total of 279 individual house lots were investigated. Sixty rubble pits were exposed and infrastructure was installed to divert the stormwater from the roofs into the stormwater system. The total cost of project was \$666,240, or \$2388 per house lot.

Sections B1 to B4 (Figure 4), Mount Austin constitute phase 2 of the Mount Austin rear block drainage project. The investigation of sections B1 to B4 will occur in 2010/11 with completion of construction expected within 2 years dependant on available funding.

The investigation of sections B1 to B4 was completed in 2010/11. A total of 116 properties were inspected where it was found that rubble pits existed in 39 blocks (B1-nil, B2-14, B3-18 and B4-7) and would be included in the scheme.

No construction work on rear of block drainage was undertaken in the 2010/11. Work is due to commence on section B2 in September 2011 with commencement of work on the remaining blocks expected in 2012/13, as funding permits.

In FY 2011/12, 15 residences were connected to rear of block drainage. These properties were within B2 and faced Northcott Parade. Some gutter outlets in Nilma Avenue were also remediated. The cost of these works was \$129,000.

Works are intended to commence on Block B3 in FY 2012/13. There are 14 residences to be connected. Work on Block B4 will commence in FY 13/14 with the balance of the expenditure for that year to be used for further design where necessary.

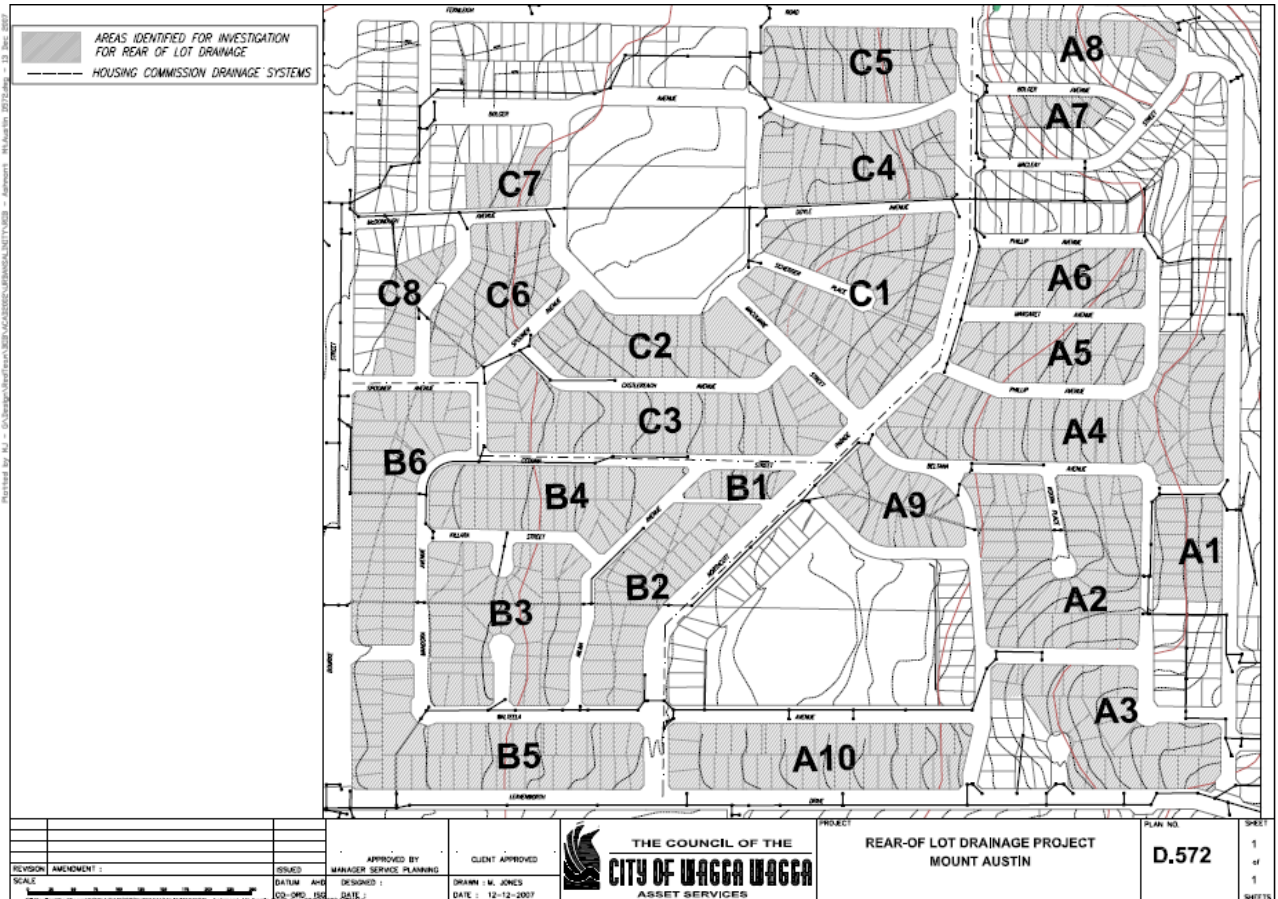


Figure 4: Map of Mount Austin showing the locations of works to be completed during the Rear of Block Drainage Scheme.

5. DEMAND MANAGEMENT AND LEAKAGE REDUCTION

Riverina Water County Council supplies Wagga Wagga and surrounds with reticulated water. Water from various groundwater bores and the Murrumbidgee River services the industrial, residential, commercial and recreational needs of the city. A distribution system consisting of over 500 km of pipe work of varying ages moves water through the city.

Most pipe networks leak to some extent and this can result in excess water reaching the water table. Prior to undertaking major leakage detection works a domestic meter replacement program was required to better determine an accurate water balance. In January 2006 Riverina Water began a domestic meter replacement programme to reduce unaccounted for water and increase the accuracy of water balance calculations. This was substantially completed in 2012.

To minimise unaccounted for water, to date Riverina Water has systematically replaced most of the 24,700 Wagga water meters. To detect leaks Riverina Water utilises a leak sounding unit. Riverina Water also completed the NSW Water Loss Program in 2009 to 2011.

A mains replacement program is conducted annually in Wagga Wagga by Riverina Water. This rolling program includes the replacement of individual services. This program reduces the number of old pipes with potentially leaky joints.

In 2010/11, 2011/12 and again in 2012/13, Riverina Water has funding for a \$1m demand management program aimed at reducing lawn irrigation in Wagga. A stepped tariff pricing structure is in place to provide appropriate signals to customers to reduce water usage.

Riverina Water's involvement in the Lloyd West DCP is now coming to fruition with the 80/20 rule and nature strip programs jointly reducing urban salinity recharge.

6. SUBSURFACE DRAINAGE & EVAPORATION BASIN

Since 1998, the herringbone drainage system below the ground surface of the main arena at the Wagga Showground has been draining groundwater to the evaporation basin adjacent to the Urana Street and Glenfield Road roundabout. The aim of the basin is to drain excess water from the shallow water table at the Showground during the wetter winter months and evaporate it over the summer months. The level of rainfall and evaporation throughout the year also impacts the water level to a great extent. As the water in the basin evaporates during the summer months, the concentration of salts increases but during the winter months when rainfall and inflows are higher, a dilution occurs and the salt concentration is decreased.

In June 2010 piezometer no. 196 was installed between the Showground trotting and dog tracks, revealing groundwater levels remaining stable during 2011/12. Whilst, no groundwater has drained into the evaporation basin, this will be monitored closely. If groundwater levels increase to a depth where the herringbone drainage system will drain groundwater, monitoring of the evaporation basin will commence.

7. DEWATERING BORES

One method to reduce rising water tables is to pump and remove the source of the groundwater, therefore lowering the water level in the discharge areas. The groundwater causing many of the urban salinity issues in Wagga Wagga generally has a low salt content until it rises through the water table and collects salts that naturally occur in the soil structure. When groundwater rises through the soil profile it dissolves the salts held in the soil. Evaporation from the soil and uptake of water by vegetation results in the salts being left behind once groundwater comes within 2.0 – 3.0 metres of the soil surface. Over time, the concentrations of salts in the upper soil profile increases. By maintaining the groundwater level 2.5 – 3.0 metres below the ground surface, it is generally expected to prevent accumulation of salts in the top sections of the soil profile and stop water logging.

The Calvary Hospital precinct bounded by the Sturt Highway (Edward St) to the north, Docker Street to the east, Chaston Street to the south and Cullen Road to the west was selected as the location to install the dewatering bore scheme. This area is also known as the Intensive Borefield. Appendix A displays the dewatering bore and piezometer locations of the Intensive Borefield.

Ten bores were drilled in June and July of 1998, with nine of these being fitted with full pumping equipment to allow pumping of moderately saline water from the Calvary Hospital precinct to the Murrumbidgee River. Bore 9, on Gormly Avenue, was decommissioned as a dewatering bore due to a low yield of groundwater which prevented the implementation of full pumping equipment. This bore has since been kept as a deep piezometer for groundwater monitoring.

The bores are spaced approximately 250m apart to allow for even groundwater pumping throughout the entire area. Two of the nine bores were drilled to 40m with the remaining seven drilled to 70m. The Department of Land and Water Conservation publication of 1998 entitled: *Wagga Wagga Urban Salinity Pilot Bore Dewatering Project – Drilling Results and Pumping Test Outcomes of Installation of Spearpoints*, contains further information about the drilling of the dewatering bores.

Forty one piezometers accurately monitor the effect that the dewatering bores were having on the water table of the Intensive Borefield. These piezometers are used to monitor the

effect that the deep groundwater pumping is having on the shallower water table. It is expected that pumping will lower the water level in the piezometers to at least 2.5 metres below the ground surface all year round, which is a reality for the vast majority of piezometers in the Intensive Borefield.

The nine dewatering bores are monitored on a monthly basis by Wagga Wagga City Council's Environmental Monitoring Officer for electrical conductivity (EC), temperature, flow meter volumes and pumping hours. The volume and EC data from the dewatering bores allows for calculation of a salt load for the Intensive Bore Field groundwater entering the Murrumbidgee River. Water bearing piezometers within the intensive borefield are monitored fortnightly and all piezometers are monitored monthly for standing water level (SWL), electrical conductivity (EC).

Groundwater extracted through the dewatering bores is discharged to the Murrumbidgee River via the Moorong Pump Station. The extraction of groundwater through the dewatering bores is licensed with the NSW Office of Water under The Water Act, 1912. In August 2010 council was successful in gaining a bore licence renewal certificate for the nine dewatering bores for a further 5 years dated from March 2009. The Licence regulates the rate of extraction of groundwater; extraction shall not exceed 236 ML in any 12 month period or 10 litres per second.

7.1 Dewatering bore trial

To identify and record the groundwater response following the switching off of the dewatering bores, a dewatering bore trial was implemented. Positive outcomes of the trial include decreasing the amount of saline groundwater discharged into the Murrumbidgee River. Additionally, the trial will identify if the bores can be switched off regularly to reduce electricity costs without negatively impacting on the SWL in the borefield.

Continuing into 2010/11, the dewatering bore trial aimed to identify if increased garden watering during the summer months has a detectable impact on SWL's. The trial will be indicative of the duration the dewatering bores can remain "off" before a negative impact on the borefield is detected.

On 11th June 2008, the dewatering bores were switched off. All piezometers were monitored for SWL prior to the dewatering bores being switched off. All piezometers were then measured every week for the next month to identify any early response before changing to a

fortnightly monitoring regime including the normal monthly monitoring. Piezometers not yielding groundwater were monitored on a monthly basis as part of the normal regime. As groundwater levels rose and became detectable, fortnightly monitoring was implemented.

The dewatering bores remained off during 2008/09, 2009/10 and 2010/11 with the exception of Bore 4 which was turned on briefly in November 2008.

In June 2011, nine dewatering pumps were serviced, repaired if necessary and turned on. The effect of switching on the dewatering bores on surrounding groundwater conditions will be documented in the 2011/12 reporting period after sufficient data is collected.

7.1.1 Dewatering trial results

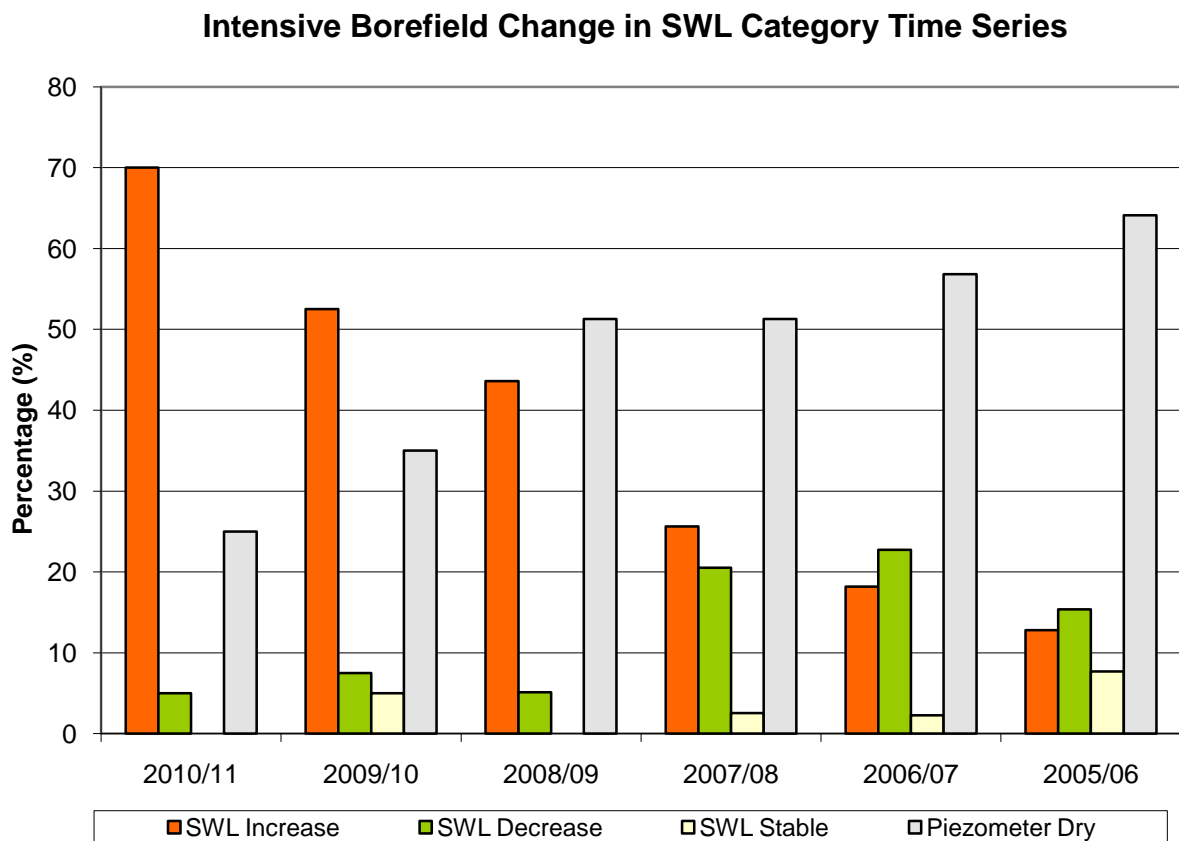


Figure 5. A comparison between changes in SWL category in the Intensive Borefield from 2005/06 to 2010/11.

The change in SWL over the last six reporting periods is presented in Figure 5. The figure shows an almost lineal upward trend in the number of increasing SWL piezometers since 2005/06. The number of increasing piezometers has risen significantly since the turning off

of the dewatering bores in June 2008. It must be noted that the dewatering bores were previously switched off between February 23 and March 30, 2007.

A significant drop in decreasing piezometers was recorded in the dewatering bore trial (2008/09, 09/10, 10/11) compared to the previous three reporting periods (2005/06, 06/07, 07/08). A decline in the number of dry piezometers has also been recorded.

A graph depicting the response from water bearing piezometers in the intensive borefield to the dewatering trial are shown in Figure 6. Two groups can be distinguished from the figure. The first group incorporates shallow piezometers and the graph shows no distinct change in groundwater levels caused by the switching off of the dewatering bores. The three piezometers (no. 57, no.58 and no.66) unaffected by the switching off of the dewatering bores are all located in Chaston Street or Mortimer Place. This suggested that the radius of influence of the dewatering bores is limited. Piezometer no. 90 located on the corner of Chaston Street and Cullen Road has experienced a slight but gradual increase in SWL over the trial period.

The second group includes deeper watering bearing piezometers and shows an initial steep increase in SWL, over time the SWL has continued to gradually rise at a steady rate. The deeper piezometers are affected instantaneously and severely by the dewatering bores. Increases in SWL for individual water bearing piezometers in the intensive borefield are described in Table 1. Increases in SWL of up to 20m were recorded for some deep piezometers.

Nine dewatering bores were switched on in June 2011. Figure 6 shows the hydrographs of the affected piezometers declining sharply as SWL responds to the pumping. Not surprisingly, these piezometers are the same deeper drilled group that exhibited an instantaneous increase in SWL when the dewatering pumps were turned off.

Table 1 reveals the overall rate of change as shown by the dewatering bore trial hydrograph (Figure 6). A general trend followed that the 3 metre shallow drilled piezometers (no 57-66) exhibited negligible movement in DWT after the pumps were turned back ON. Piezometers drilled to a depth of between 3.40m - 10m returned to a DRY state or decreased in DWT after pumps turned ON. Deeper drilled piezometers of between 15.0m - 61.0m in depth showed an immediate decrease in DWT after pumps turned ON.

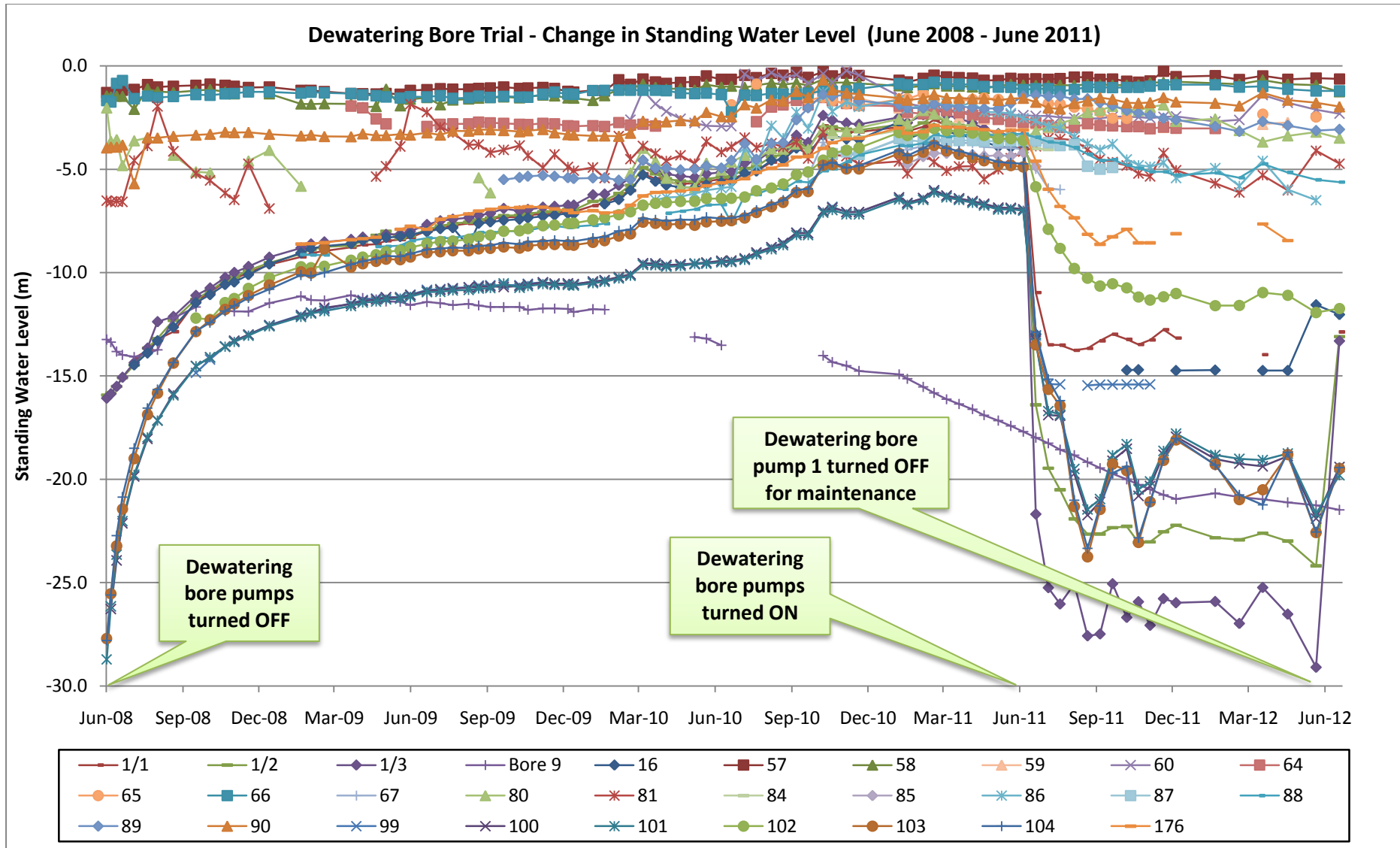


Figure 6. The change in SWL for water bearing piezometers in the intensive borefield during and after the dewatering trial.

Table 1: Trial change in SWL for water bearing piezometers in the Intensive Borefield. Colour coding description given below. Data relates to Borefield hydrograph (Figure 6).

Piezometer Number	Piezometer Location	Urban sub-catchment	Piezometer Depth (sorted by)	SWL 11-Jun-08	SWL 31-May-11	Change in SWL (m)
57	7 Mortimer Pl	3	3.00	-1.29	-0.60	0.69
58	62 Chaston St	4	3.00	-1.45	-0.89	0.56
59	53-55 Meurant Ave	4	3.00	DRY	-2.75	INCREASE
60	Opp 16 Cullen Rd	4	3.00	DRY	-2.18	INCREASE
64	11 Sullivan St	4	3.00	DRY	-2.68	INCREASE
65	40 Meurant Ave	4	3.00	DRY	-1.63	INCREASE
66	18 Chaston St	4	3.00	-1.68	-1.04	0.64
84	2 Sullivan Ave	4	3.40	DRY	-3.31	INCREASE
85	27 Meurant Ave	4	4.20	DRY	-4.21	INCREASE
87	12 Meurant Ave	4	5.20	DRY	-3.63	INCREASE
89	31 Chaston St	4	5.50	DRY	-1.81	INCREASE
67	Meurant Ave	4	6.00	DRY	-3.97	INCREASE
80	Gormly-Harrison St roundabout	4	6.00	-2.03	-3.41	-1.38
90	51 Chaston St	4	6.60	-3.96	-1.58	2.38
81	48 Docker St	MA	6.80	-6.52	-4.47	2.05
86	2 Lewisham Ave	4	7.50	DRY	-2.29	INCREASE
176	39 Meurant Avenue	4	9.00	DRY	-3.12	INCREASE
88	2 Chaston St	4	10.00	DRY	-3.29	INCREASE
99	29 Hardy Ave	4	15.00	DRY	-6.91	INCREASE
102	Cnr Meurant St - Lewisham Ave	4	15.00	DRY	-3.52	INCREASE
1/1	Emblen Park	4	15.00	DRY	-3.55	INCREASE
16	Emblen Park	4	15.10	DRY	-5.62	INCREASE
1/2	Emblen Park	4	30.00	-15.93	-3.55	12.38
100	29 Hardy Ave	4	31.00	DRY	-6.87	INCREASE
103	Cnr Meurant St - Lewisham Ave	4	31.50	-27.71	-4.82	22.89
101	29 Hardy Ave	4	60.00	-28.72	-6.48	22.24
1/3	Emblen Park	4	60.00	-16.08	-3.31	12.77
104	Cnr Meurant St - Lewisham Ave	4	61.00	-27.80	-4.69	23.11
Bore 9	63 Gormly Ave	MA	120.00	-13.24	-17.42	-4.18

	Piezometers negligible movement in DWT after pumps turned ON
	Piezometers returned to DRY state after pumps turned ON
	Piezometers decreased in DWT after pumps turned ON
	Piezometers immediate decrease in DWT after pumps turned ON

7.2 Bore pump flow meters

In September 2011, six electromagnetic flow meters and transmitters (Figure 7) were fitted to nine of the Calvary precinct pumping bores. Mechanical flow meters in Bores 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 8 were upgraded in order to minimise inaccuracies in flow readings given by the older style analog meters that were prone to mechanical and human error. Meters were replaced based on their levels of historical inaccuracies during borefield pumping readings.



Figure 7: Electromagnetic flow meter and transmitter fitted to six Calvary Borefield pumps.

8. DEVELOPMENT CONTROL

To conserve existing native vegetation and establish new native vegetation on rural residential or small holding developments Council introduced, in October 2000, the “Wagga Wagga Development Control Plan No. 11 - Native Vegetation Cover for Rural Residential Land” (DCP 11). These conditions are now included under Section 5.3 of the Development Control Plan 2010. It is intended that these minimum native vegetation requirements will reduce the potential for salinity by controlling the conservation of existing native vegetation and promoting the establishment of new native vegetation.

Under Section 5.3, the designated rural land capability class is utilised to determine a minimum native vegetation cover level for the lot. The developer and landowner are responsible for maintaining existing stands of native vegetation or establishing new native vegetation to achieve the minimum native vegetation cover level for the individual lot.

Rural Land Capability Classes, which were determined by the NSW Department of Land and Water Conservation as part of the *Wagga Wagga Draft Natural Resource Management Plan*, form the basis of native tree requirements under DCP 2010, Section 5.3.

Following the completion of the new dwelling and establishment of the required native vegetation, final building certificates are issued by Council. In 2011/12, thirteen lots in the Stringybark Creek catchment planted 4,655 trees and shrubs, establishing a total of 7ha of new native vegetation. Seedling numbers within these lots ranged from 52 to 1,365 seedlings with a median of about 241 seedlings planted per lot. Final building certificates were issued to these thirteen lots.

8.1 Lloyd subdivision groundwater monitoring

To minimise and observe any impacts of the development on salinity, and to ensure that the development occurs in accordance with Wagga Wagga DCP Lloyd Urban Release Area 2010, a groundwater monitoring program was implemented during 2011/12.

Eleven groundwater monitoring piezometers were constructed within selected areas and boundaries of the new subdivision of Lloyd West in June 2011. All piezometers were constructed to a depth of 24.0 - 25.0m. At the time of drilling, four piezometers were found to contain water, with the remainder in a dry state. These piezometers have now become part of Council's groundwater monitoring network and will be monitored on a quarterly basis (Figure 8).



Figure 8: Differential GPS readings are taken following construction of a Lloyd West piezometer.

9. RAINFALL & EVAPORATION

Groundwater recharge is significantly affected by the amount of rainfall relative to evaporation. Low rainfall combined with high evaporation rates are expected to result in a fall in the water table. This occurs as insufficient water is available to saturate the upper soil profile and infiltration into the groundwater system is prevented. Alternatively, high rainfall will saturate the soil profile allowing for infiltration to groundwater. This infiltration is increased in areas where clearing of deep rooted vegetation has occurred.

The Bureau of Meteorology field station at Forest Hill, Wagga Wagga recorded rainfall and evaporation data during the period from July 2011 to June 2012 (Figure 9). Historical data was gathered from either the 'Forest Hill' or the 'Wagga Wagga Agricultural Institute' field station dependant on the commenced date. Rainfall data from the 'Wagga Wagga Agricultural Institute' field station was used to determine the historical mean rainfall as data collection commenced in 1898.

The 2011/12 reporting period in Wagga Wagga recorded 792mm of rainfall. This figure represents a 50% increase on historical average rainfall (528mm). March 2012 recorded its wettest month on record for March with 214mm of rain recorded.

Long term monthly rainfall averages were exceeded on four occasions during 2011/12, with November 2011, December 2011, January 2012 and March 2012 recording 152mm, 70mm, 78mm and 214mm respectively. These widespread high summer rainfall events resulted in major flooding throughout the district caused by runoff inundation and high river levels.

The 2011/12 reporting period in Wagga Wagga recorded 1590mm of evaporation. This figure represents a 14% decrease on historical average evaporation (1838mm). Monthly evaporation readings for 2011/12 were below historical monthly averages on seven occasions. The warmer months of December 2011 to April 2012 saw evaporation figures of between 20-30% lower than historical monthly averages.

Monthly rainfall exceeded evaporation on one occasion, during March 2012.

Long Term versus Short Term Rainfall and Evaporation Data for Wagga Wagga

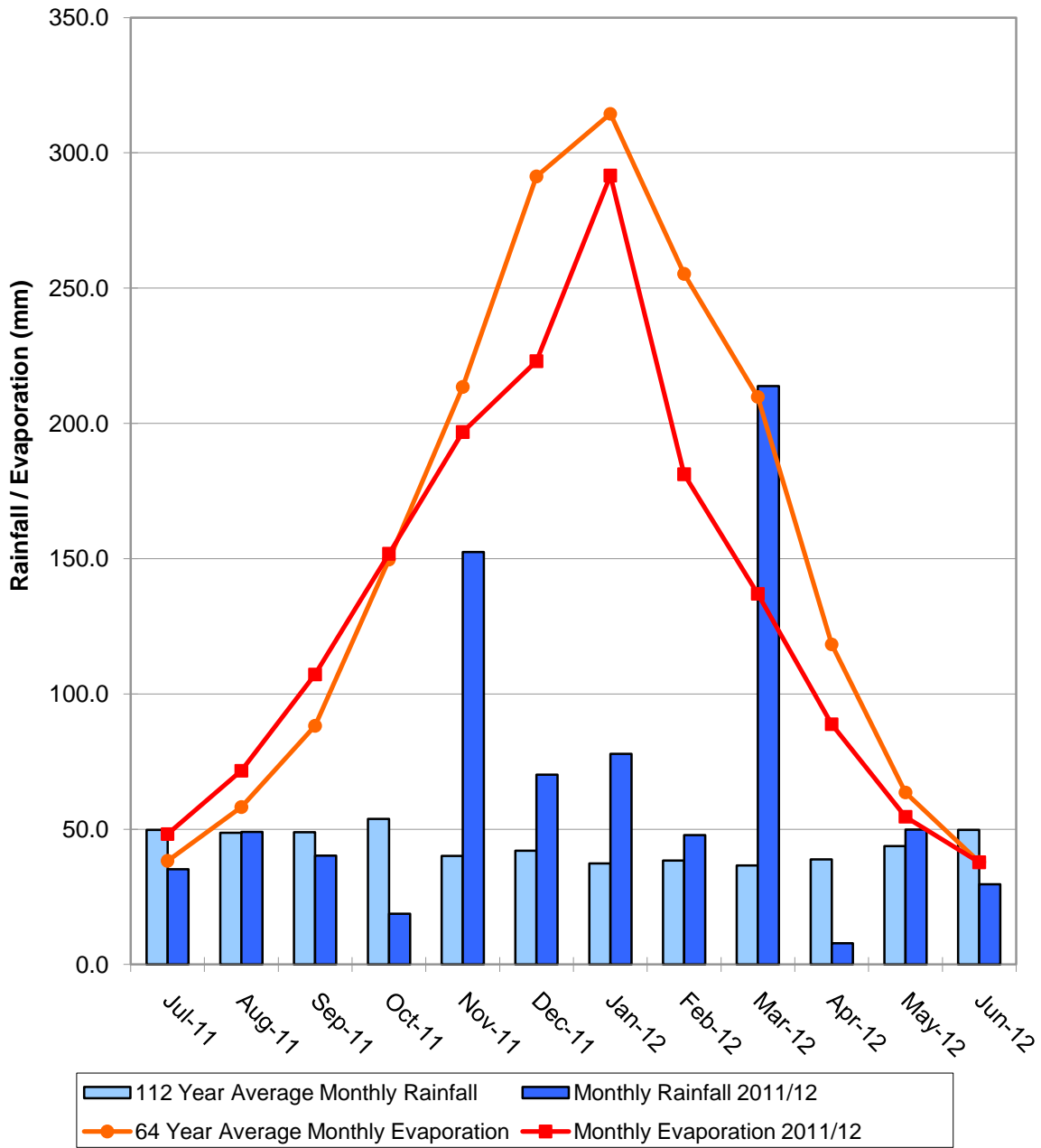


Figure 9: Monthly rainfall and evaporation graph for Wagga Wagga 2011/12.

10. MONITORING PROGRAM

Piezometers located throughout the Wagga Wagga Local Government Area are maintained by Wagga Wagga City Council to monitor urban salinity. Established in 1998, the current monitoring network consists of 195 piezometers. The piezometers were monitored on a

monthly, bi-monthly or quarterly basis to examine trends, identify causes of the problem and potential risks areas.

Standing water level (SWL) and electrical conductivity (EC) readings are collected and used to monitor urban salinity. The SWL is measured in metres below the ground surface to the nearest centimetre using a water level meter. Measurements are taken from the height of the piezometer casing and the height of the extension subtracted from the reading. Piezometers at ground level do not require a subtraction. Water is extracted from the piezometer using a bailer to measure for EC. The EC is measured in decisiemens per metre (dS/m) to two decimal places using a handheld conductivity meter (Figure 10).



Figure 10: Measuring standing water level (left) and electrical conductivity (right) of groundwater.

Data is collected monthly, bi-monthly or quarterly from the network of piezometers depending on water bearing status and location. The 2011/12 monitoring regime consists of 117 piezometers being monitored monthly, 45 bi-monthly and 33 quarterly. As part of the dewatering bore trial, 41 piezometers located in the Calvary hospital precinct were monitored either fortnightly or monthly until the end of December 2012, when the dewatering bore trial ceased. Piezometers yielding water were monitored fortnightly; alternately piezometers not yielding water were monitored monthly.

Results of groundwater monitoring identify areas susceptible to saline discharge and monitor the effectiveness of Council's preventative and remedial measures.

11. RESULTS

11.1 Standing water level results

The results discussed in this report relate to the change in the depth to the water table (standing water level) for all piezometers in the Wagga Wagga Local Government Area from July 2011 to June 2012 in relation to the results from the previous reporting period (July 2010 – June 2011).

To allow for meaningful interpretation of the data piezometers are grouped into eleven categories. Nine categories are based on the major sub-catchments identified by Golder (2007). Two additional groups (Undefined and Tarcutta/Humula) have been added to accommodate for piezometers outside the area recognised in the Golder (2007) study.

The eleven piezometer categories are:

- 1. Mid Murrumbidgee Alluvium (MA).** Forty piezometers are located in the Mid Murrumbidgee Alluvium piezometers 1, 62, 72-76, 79-81, 105-116,118, 120-127, 144-146, 164-166, 171, 177 and Bore 9. These piezometers are associated with the Narrung Street Sewage Treatment Plant, the disused Wiradjuri Landfill and the northern section of the Calvary hospital precinct.
- 2. North Western Sub-catchment (1).** Three piezometers 189-191 are located in the newly developed rural residential estate known as Riverview.
- 3. Far Western Sub-catchment (2).** Seven piezometers are located in the Far Western Sub-catchment piezometers 18, 41, 54-55, 143, 174-175. The Far Western Sub-catchment piezometers incorporate areas of the suburbs of Ashmont and Glenfield.
- 4. Western Sub-catchment (3).** Thirty three piezometers are located in the Western Sub-catchment piezometers 2-3, 6-7, 9-15, 17, 34, 37-38, 40, 42-44, 47, 56-57, 128, 142, 147, 152, 172-173, 178-179 and 185-188. These piezometers are located in the suburbs of Ashmont, Turvey Park, Mt Austin, Lloyd, Glenfield, Tolland, central Wagga Wagga and Bourkelands.
- 5. CBD Sub-catchment (4).** Forty one piezometers are located in the CBD Sub-catchment piezometers 5, 16, 19-21, 39, 58-61, 63-69, 70-71, 78, 80, 82-90, 99-104, 176, 196, 1/1, 1/2 and 1/3. These piezometers are located in the Calvary hospital precinct and central Wagga Wagga.

- 6. Eastern CBD Sub-catchment (5).** Four piezometers are located in the Eastern CBD Sub-catchment piezometers 91-92 and 194-195 are situated in the suburb of Koorinal.
- 7. Far Eastern CBD Sub-catchment (6).** Three piezometers are located in the Far eastern CBD Sub-catchment piezometer 50 and 192-193. These piezometers are found in east Wagga.
- 8. Eastern Sub-catchment (7).** Forty eight piezometers are located in the Eastern Sub-catchment piezometers 23-31, 36, 45, 48-49, 51, 53, 93-98, 129-140, 153-163, 170 and 180-184. The Eastern Sub-catchment is the largest catchment and incorporates the suburbs of Koorinal, Lake Albert, Glenoak and Springvale.
- 9. Far Eastern Sub-catchment (8).** Three piezometers are located in the Far eastern Sub-catchment piezometers 167-169 situated in the suburb of Lake Albert.
- 10. Undefined (O).** Seven piezometers are grouped within the undefined category as they fall outside the major Sub-catchments defined by Golder (2007). Piezometers 22, 32, 33, 148-151 are located at San Isidore, Forest Hill, Boorooma and Bomen.
- 11. Tarcutta/Humula (T/H)** contains the 8 piezometers installed in the villages of Tarcutta and Humula (piezometers T1-T6, H1-H2).

Names given to the major sub-catchments by Golder (2007) Mid Murrumbidgee Alluvium, CBD sub-catchment, Western sub-catchment and Eastern sub-catchment formed the basis of names for the piezometers categories.

The change in standing water level for all piezometers is presented in Table 2. The Table illustrates the number of individual piezometers recorded in each piezometer category per group during 2011/12. A discussion of each group can be found in subsequent sections of this report.

Table 2: Changes in standing water levels across piezometer groupings.

Change In SWL Category	MA	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	O	T/H	Total
SWL Increase	22	2	4	13	8	0	2	19	2	6	1	79
SWL Decrease	5	0	0	12	24	1	0	12	0	0	3	57
SWL Stable	1	1	0	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	3	10
Piezometer Dry	12	0	3	7	7	1	1	15	1	1	1	49
Total	40	3	7	33	41	3	3	47	3	7	8	195

The change in SWL for each piezometer category during 2011/12 is presented in Figure 11.

The dataset shows that the greatest number of piezometers, seventy nine (41%), have increased in standing water level (SWL) when comparing SWL change between 2011/12 and 2010/11. Fifty seven (29%) recorded a decrease in SWL with forty nine (25%) piezometers remaining dry, during the reporting period. Ten (5%) piezometers remained stable (those with an increase/decrease of 5cm or less). These results are discussed further in the following sections.

Piezometers that contained water in the previous year that are now dry have been included in the 'SWL decreased' category, whereas piezometers that started as dry but now contain groundwater have been included in the 'SWL increased' category. These results were omitted from average increase/decrease calculations. Graphs of individual piezometers containing groundwater have been placed in Appendix D.

Standing Water Level for each Piezometer Category 2011/12

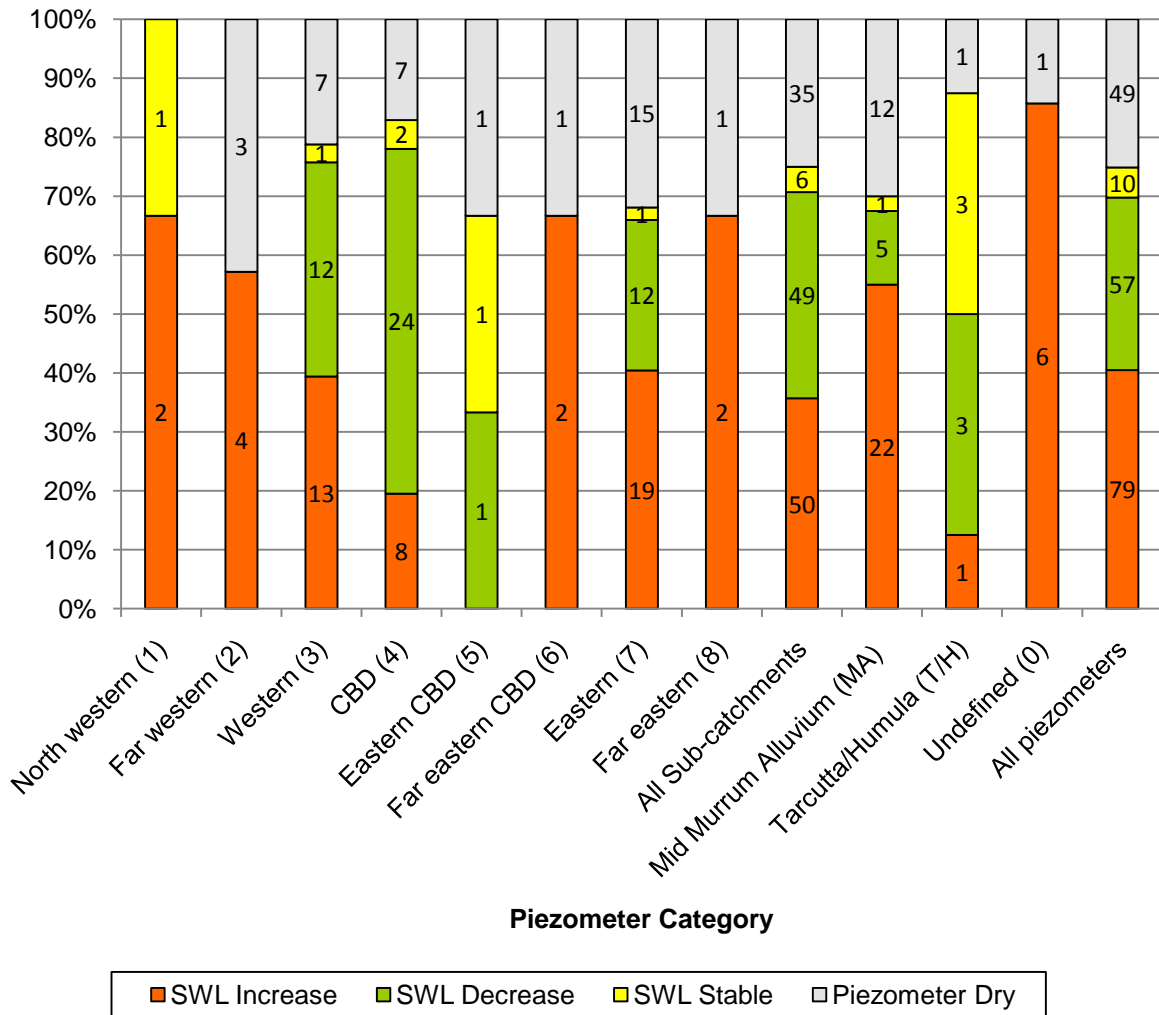


Figure 11: Chart depicting change in Standing Water Levels for each piezometer category

Mid Murrumbidgee Alluvium

The Mid Murrumbidgee Alluvium is the third largest piezometer category and contains 40 individual piezometers. More than half (22) of the piezometers located in the Mid Murrumbidgee Alluvium increased in SWL for the complete reporting period. Twelve piezometers remained dry, with five experiencing a decrease in SWL.

Mid Murrumbidgee Alluvium (MA)			
Increased	22	5	Decreased
Average	1.89	-0.88	Average
Maximum	3.07	-3.21	Maximum
Minimum	0.28	-0.35	Minimum

Piezometers increasing in SWL recorded an average increase of 3.07m. The piezometer with the greatest increase in SWL is located in Wiradjuri Crescent. Decreasing piezometers decreased by an average of -3.21m. The greatest decrease in SWL was recorded at Gormly Ave, Central Wagga

Far Western Sub-catchment

Seven piezometers are located in the Far Western Sub-catchment. Of these piezometers, four increased in SWL with three piezometers remaining dry throughout the reporting period.

Far Western Sub catchment (2)			
Increased	4	0	Decreased
Average	0.45	-	Average
Maximum	0.92	-	Maximum
Minimum	0.08	-	Minimum

Increases in SWL ranged between 0.08m and 0.92m for piezometers in the Far Western Sub-catchment.

Western Sub-catchment

Of the thirty three piezometers measured within the Western Sub-catchment, thirteen increased in SWL, with twelve decreasing and seven remaining dry for the 2011/12 reporting period.

Western Sub-Catchment (3)			
Increased	13	12	Decreased
Average	0.36	-0.67	Average
Maximum	1.01	-4.69	Maximum
Minimum	0.06	-0.05	Minimum

Average SWL for decreasing piezometers within the Western Sub-catchment were -0.67m, ranging from -0.05m to -4.69m. Highest decreases were found in Bourkelands, with piezometer no.152 (drilled depth 14.7m) displaying a decrease in SWL of 4.69m to an average SWL of 11.4m below the surface.

The average SWL in Western Sub-catchment water bearing piezometers is 5.19m. This figure represents a stabilising of groundwater conditions when compared to the 2010/11 reporting period of 5.16m.

Water bearing piezometers located at Charles Sturt University South Campus area showed a stabilising of extremely high groundwater conditions in SWL, with mild changes of -0.12m to 0.36m over the reporting period.

CBD Sub-catchment

The CBD Sub-catchment is greatly influenced by the management of the dewatering bore scheme in the Intensive Borefield. Dewatering bores pumps were switched on in June 2011. High average increases and decreases in SWL of piezometers within close proximity of the Intensive Borefield can be correlated to the dewatering bore trial operations.

Of the forty one CBD Sub-catchment piezometers, twenty four (59%) showed decreasing SWL, eight revealed increasing SWL, two remained stable and seven remained dry over the 2011/12 reporting period.

CBD Sub Catchment (4)			
Increased	8	24	Decreased
Average	0.56	-5.90	Average
Maximum	2.13	-21.63	Maximum
Minimum	0.05	-0.06	Minimum

Average SWL decreases of -5.90m were reported across 24 water bearing piezometers within the CBD Sub-catchment during the 2011/12 reporting period. The majority of these decreases (maximum -21.63m, Emblen Park) can be solely attributed to the switching on of dewatering bores in June 2011.

Eight piezometers revealed an average increase of 0.56m in SWL with piezometer no.39 (Wagga Wagga High School) showing a maximum increase of 2.13m at an average SWL of 26.49m. This piezometer is drilled to a depth of 49.0m. Piezometer no.39 is located in an elevated area of the CBD Sub-catchment,

The average SWL for 2011/12 in CBD Sub-catchment water bearing piezometers is 9.17m. This figure represents a decrease in SWL of 4.11m when compared to the 2010/11 reporting period.

A large number of piezometers in the CBD sub-catchment remained dry. This trend for dry piezometers is attributed to the large number of shallow (3m) piezometers in the Intensive Borefield

Eastern CBD Sub-catchment

Limited piezometers are situated in the Eastern CBD sub-catchment. Of the three piezometers monitored, one decreased marginally (0.07m), one remained stable and one remained dry.

Eastern CBD Sub-Catchment (5)			
Increased	0	1	Decreased
Average	-	-0.07	Average
Maximum	-	-0.07	Maximum
Minimum	-	-0.07	Minimum

In the eastern CBD sub-catchment two nested piezometers (shallow and deep) in Mount St, Koorungal showed a stabilisation of groundwater conditions in 2011/12 after average increases in the previous reporting period of 0.43m.

Far eastern CBD Sub-catchment

As a small sub-catchment minimal data on the SWL is available for the far eastern CBD piezometer category. Both water bearing piezometers showed an average increase in SWL of 0.67m with average SWL's of 9.72m and 17.04m respectively. One piezometer remained dry.

Far Eastern CBD Sub-Catchment (6)			
Increased	2	0	Decreased
Average	0.67	-	Average
Maximum	0.78	-	Maximum
Minimum	0.55	-	Minimum

Eastern Sub-catchment

The Eastern sub-catchment is the largest sub-catchment and contains 47 piezometers, the largest number of piezometers within a sub-catchment. Nineteen (40%) of Eastern Sub-catchment piezometers showed an increase in SWL, with twelve (26%) revealing a decrease in SWL and fifteen (32%) remaining dry over the 2011/12 reporting period.

Eastern Sub-Catchment (7)			
Increased	19	12	Decreased
Average	0.85	-0.38	Average
Maximum	2.24	-0.75	Maximum
Minimum	0.21	-0.10	Minimum

Increasing SWL piezometers within the Eastern sub-catchment ranged from 5.22m to 0.21m with an average increase of 1.05m across nineteen piezometers. The highest SWL increase of 2.24m was found at the deep piezometer no. 49, located at Lake Albert Public School, Lake Albert.

The average SWL in the Eastern Sub-catchment water bearing piezometers is 10.51m. This figure represents a decrease in SWL of 0.09m when compared to the 2010/11 reporting period.

Far eastern Sub-catchment

The far eastern sub-catchment covers the second largest area of all the sub-catchments, containing mainly larger rural residential landholdings. Coverage of piezometers in this sub-catchment is poor and may not be a true indication of the sub-catchment as a whole. Of the three piezometers located in the sub-catchment, two piezometers increased in SWL, continuing the trend for the 2010/11 reporting period. The remaining piezometer stayed dry during the reporting period.

Far Eastern Sub-Catchment (8)			
Increased	2	0	Decreased
Average	1.68	-	Average
Maximum	2.24	-	Maximum
Minimum	1.12	-	Minimum

Two piezometers (no.168 and 169) on Bakers Lane, Lake Albert showed increases in SWL of 2.24m and 1.12m respectively.

Undefined

Piezometers within this category are located outside the sub-catchments defined by Golder (2007) and are therefore widespread. Six of the seven piezometers experienced an increase in SWL, with one piezometer remaining dry.

Undefined (0)			
Increased	6	0	Decreased
Average	0.36	-	Average
Maximum	0.75	-	Maximum
Minimum	0.07	-	Minimum

All four piezometers located at the Bomen Industrial Sewage Treatment Facility showed an increase in SWL of between 0.07m - 0.24m. San Isidore piezometer no.22 increased in SWL by 0.75m to an average SWL depth of 16.60m. Piezometer no.32 (drill depth 16.0m) located at Forest Hill has remained dry since drilling in 1995. Boorooma piezometer no.33 increased in SWL by 0.70m to an average SWL depth of 15.02m.

Tarcutta/Humula

Eight piezometers are located in the rural villages of Tarcutta and Humula. Three piezometers revealed a decrease in SWL over the 2011/12 reporting period of between 0.09m - 0.92m, one piezometer showed an increase in SWL of 0.26m, with three remaining stable and one dry.

Tarcutta-Humula (T/H)			
Increased	1	3	Decreased
Average	0.26	-0.38	Average
Maximum	0.26	-0.92	Maximum
Minimum	0.26	-0.09	Minimum

11.2 Annual changes in overall standing water levels

For a broader interpretation of groundwater conditions, comparing annual groundwater conditions on a local scale can be done by presenting overall SWL results as a percentage of total piezometers measured. Changes in groundwater conditions (ie, SWL increase, decrease, stable and dry) are revealed when compared to previous years' data.

Figure 12 shows annual changes (as a percentage) in SWL for all piezometers in the Wagga Wagga LGA for annual reporting periods between 2005/06 - 2011/12. For example, of the one hundred and ninety five piezometers measured during the 2011/12 reporting period, 41% showed an increase in SWL when compared to the previous years' readings, 29% decreased in SWL, 25% were dry and 5% remained stable. This allows for overall trending of groundwater conditions for the region based on all piezometers recorded.

It can be seen that from 2006/07 to 2010/11 there was a quite steep rise in SWL increase (from 13 - 67% of all piezometers respectively), coinciding with a decline in both SWL decrease (33 - 7%) and piezometers in a dry state (37 - 26%).

For the current reporting period (2011/12), overall piezometers showing a SWL increase dropped from 67 - 41% when comparing results between 2010/11. The majority of these piezometers migrated to a SWL decrease change, increasing from 7 to 29% of all piezometers, when comparing the two reporting periods.

Annual Changes in Standing Water Level (SWL) - Wagga Wagga LGA Piezometers 2005/06 - 2011/12 (%)

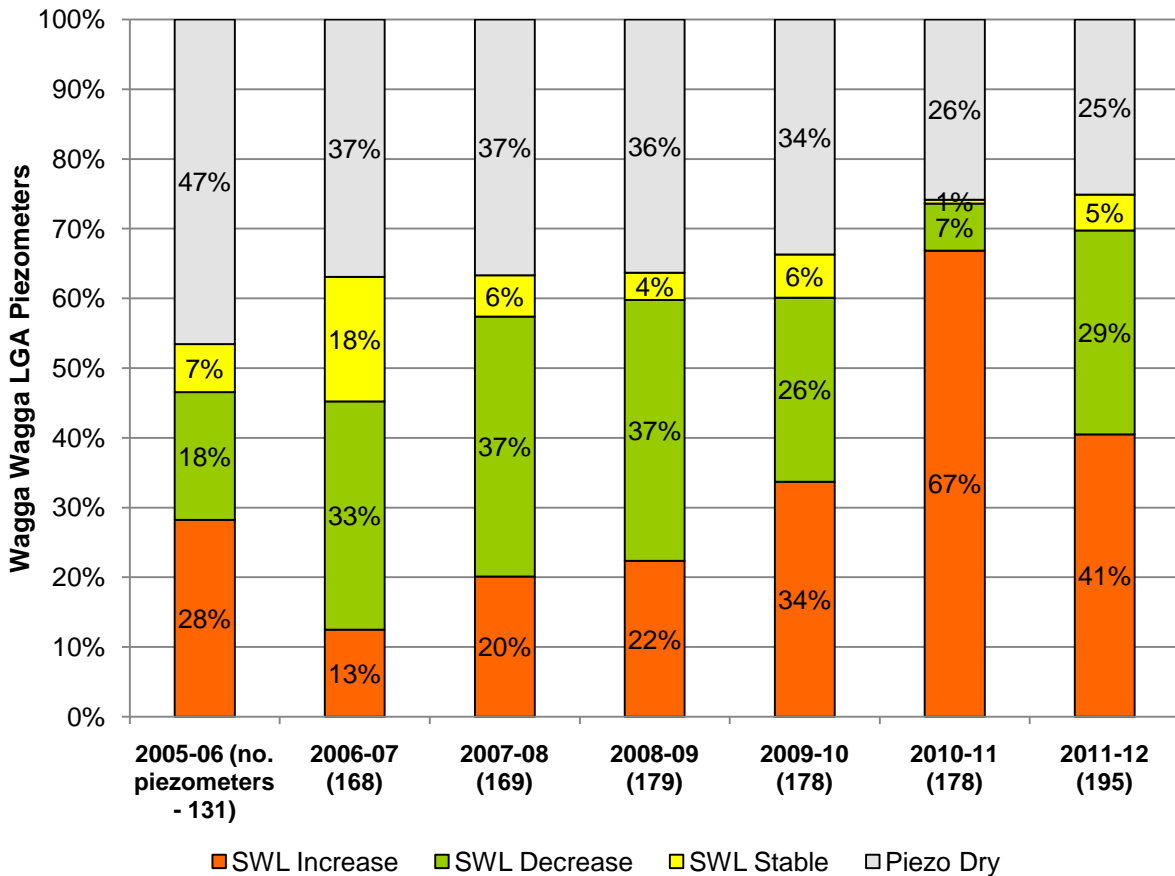


Figure 12: Graph depicting annual change in overall piezometer readings as a percentage of all piezometers in the Wagga Wagga LGA.

11.3 Piezometers with a high standing water level

Rising groundwater has the potential to damage infrastructure and the environment. As groundwater levels rise to within 5m of the ground surface the potential for damage increases.

In the 2011/12 reporting period, 57 piezometers experienced an average SWL of less than 5m and were highlighted as piezometers with potential to cause damage. Piezometers exhibiting a standing water level of less than 5 metres are presented in Table 3. The number of high standing water level piezometers in the 2011/12 reporting period increased by three when compared to 2010/11 figures (54). Two piezometers experienced an increase from a dry state to a measurable SWL of less than 5m.

The Western and CBD Sub-catchments contained the greatest number (16 each) of high SWL piezometers in 2011/12, increasing from fifteen for the Western Sub catchment and decreasing from twenty two for the CBD Sub catchment, when compared to 2010/11.

Twenty one piezometers with a high SWL recorded in 2010/11 experienced a further increase in SWL in the 2011/12 reporting period. Two piezometers recorded an increase of greater than 2m, both being located in Narrung St, part of the Mid Murrumbidgee Alluvium catchment.

Twenty six high level piezometers experienced a decrease in SWL in the 2011/12 reporting period at an average of -0.55m. Two piezometers located in the CBD Sub catchment decreased in SWL by more than 2.00m.

Table 3: Piezometers exhibiting a Standing Water Level of less than 5 metres. **Increase from dry to water bearing.*

Piezometer	Location	Urban Sub catchment	Average SWL 11/12 (m)	Change In SWL (m)
151	BISTF, Bomen	0	-0.91	0.07
150	BISTF, Bomen	0	-3.06	0.24
149	BISTF, Bomen	0	0.38	0.17
148	Bomen Industrial Sewage Treatment Facility	0	-4.07	0.20
191	110 Riverview Dr, Riverview	1	-3.36	-0.04
189	46 Riverview Dr, Riverview	1	-2.38	1.28
54	Derna Pl, Ashmont	2	-1.47	0.08
18	Nathan Park, Ashmont	2	-1.03	0.15
188	Audervale Cl, Bourkelands	3	-2.90	-0.37
187	Yarrawah Cres, Bourkelands	3	-2.10	-0.05
186	Wilgoma St, Bourkelands	3	-2.74	-0.15
179	Anderson Oval, Tolland	3	-0.43	0.00
178	Anderson Oval, Tolland	3	-3.66	-1.09
147	South Campus, Turvey Park	3	-0.55	-0.05
57	7 Mortimer Pl, Central Wagga	3	-0.60	-0.06

Piezometer	Location	Urban Sub catchment	Average SWL 11/12 (m)	Change In SWL (m)
151	BISTF, Bomen	0	-0.91	0.07
150	BISTF, Bomen	0	-3.06	0.24
149	BISTF, Bomen	0	0.38	0.17
148	Bomen Industrial Sewage Treatment Facility	0	-4.07	0.20
191	110 Riverview Dr, Riverview	1	-3.36	-0.04
189	46 Riverview Dr, Riverview	1	-2.38	1.28
54	Derna Pl, Ashmont	2	-1.47	0.08
18	Nathan Park, Ashmont	2	-1.03	0.15
188	Audervale Cl, Bourkelands	3	-2.90	-0.37
187	Yarrawah Cres, Bourkelands	3	-2.10	-0.05
186	Wilgoma St, Bourkelands	3	-2.74	-0.15
179	Anderson Oval, Tolland	3	-0.43	0.00
178	Anderson Oval, Tolland	3	-3.66	-1.09
147	South Campus, Turvey Park	3	-0.55	-0.05
57	7 Mortimer Pl, Central Wagga	3	-0.60	-0.06
42	Karoom Dr reserve, Glenfield	3	-1.83	0.26
38	Kaldari Cres, Glenfield (shallow)	3	-4.68	0.14
37	Kaldari Cres, Glenfield (deep)	3	-4.08	0.20
17	Best Park Reserve, Ashmont	3	-3.02	0.17
11	3 Dalman Parkway, Glenfield	3	-4.35	-0.23
10	South Campus, Turvey Park	3	-1.04	-0.12
9	South Campus, Turvey Park	3	0.08	0.12
7	South Campus, Turvey Park	3	-1.40	INCREASE
3	Cheshire St, Central Wagga	3	-0.50	0.14
196	Showground, Central Wagga	4	-3.57	0.12
90	51 Chaston St, Central Wagga	4	-1.75	-0.23
89	31 Chaston St, Central Wagga	4	-2.33	-0.11
88	2 Chaston St, Central Wagga	4	-4.80	-0.43
87	12 Meurant Ave, Central Wagga	4	-4.36	-0.60
86	2 Lewisham Ave, Central Wagga	4	-4.57	-2.18
84	2 Sullivan Ave, Central Wagga	4	-4.05	-0.72
80	Gormly-Harrison Sts roundabout, Central Wagga	4	-2.64	0.63
71	1 Roma St, Central Wagga	4	-3.99	-2.11
66	18 Chaston St, Central Wagga	4	-1.05	0.05
65	40 Meurant Ave, Central Wagga	4	-2.21	-0.62
64	11 Sullivan St, Central Wagga	4	-2.94	-0.77
61	Opp 38 Cullen Rd, Central Wagga	4	-2.77	INCREASE
60	Opp 16 Cullen Rd, Central Wagga	4	-2.37	-0.96
59	53-55 Meurant Ave, Central Wagga	4	-2.88	-0.98
58	62 Chaston St, Central Wagga	4	-0.90	0.02
92	Mount St, Kooringal (deep)	5	-0.94	-0.07
91	Mount St, Kooringal (shallow)	5	-1.02	-0.04
182	2 Stirling Blvd, Tatton	7	-2.48	-0.18

Piezometer	Location	Urban Sub catchment	Average SWL 11/12 (m)	Change In SWL (m)
151	BISTF, Bomen	0	-0.91	0.07
150	BISTF, Bomen	0	-3.06	0.24
149	BISTF, Bomen	0	0.38	0.17
148	Bomen Industrial Sewage Treatment Facility	0	-4.07	0.20
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186	Wilgoma St, Bourkelands	3	-2.74	-0.15
179	Anderson Oval, Tolland	3	-0.43	0.00
178	Anderson Oval, Tolland	3	-3.66	-1.09
147	South Campus, Turvey Park	3	-0.55	-0.05
57	7 Mortimer Pl, Central Wagga	3	-0.60	-0.06
161	1 Lloyd Rd, Springvale	7	-2.51	-0.03
159	6 Yarran Pl, Springvale	7	-3.86	-0.36
154	19 Mirbelia Dr, Glenoak	7	-4.47	0.22
139	Redbank Rd, Lake Albert (shallow)	7	-2.09	0.77
135	Cnr Main St - Gregadoo Rd, Lake Albert (shallow)	7	-4.47	-0.21
29	Dalkeith Ave, Lake Albert	7	-2.44	0.21
23	Sacred Heart Primary School, Kooringal	7	-2.65	-0.31
113	Narrung St STW, Wiradjuri (shallow)	MA	-4.03	3.01
105	Narrung St, Wiradjuri (shallow)	MA	-4.48	2.36
81	48 Docker St, Central Wagga	MA	-4.73	-0.35
T6	Breaden Sports Ground, Tarcutta	T	-1.48	0.03
T5	Sydney St, Tarcutta	T	-3.84	-0.13
H2	Cnr Boundary Rd - Mount St, Humula	T	-2.33	-0.92
H1	Cnr Clark - Mate Sts, Humula	T	-1.14	-0.09

11.4 Electrical conductivity results

Electrical conductivity (EC) is the electrical current conducted by water and soil measured in decisiemens per metre (dS/m). The greater the electrical conductivity of the water sample, the higher the concentration of salts present. The EC of groundwater is influenced strongly by soil texture or the rock it travels through. Clay soils can hold more salt than sands and gravels because they tend to be less porous and are able to retain the salts more easily. Table 4 gives some examples of EC tolerances for agricultural and domestic use.

Table 4: Salinity tolerances for various water usages.

Water Usage	EC (dS/m)	Tolerances in Livestock	EC (dS/m)
Dead Sea	550.0	Beef cattle	5.9-7.5
Sea water	50.0	Sheep	7.5-14.9
Salt water swimming pool	5.9-8.9	Horses	5.9-8.9
Maximum for human consumption	2.35	Pigs	5.9-8.9
Desirable limit for humans	0.8	Poultry	2.9-4.4

EC samples were taken from one hundred and twenty one piezometers in the 2011/12 reporting period (Table 7). Forty one samples increased in salt concentration, with fifty two decreasing, when compared to 2010/11 results. Twenty seven samples remained stable (± 0.05 dS/m), with fifty four piezometers found to be dry.

Piezometers drilled in June 2011 have been included in this data that were not included in the previous reporting period.

When comparing 2011/12 EC change with previous reporting period (Figure 13), results show an overall migration towards dry and stable EC change categories from marginal increase and in EC. Results show an overall net decrease (53 decrease, 41 increase) in EC between water bearing piezometers (not including stable category samples) for the 2011/12 reporting period.

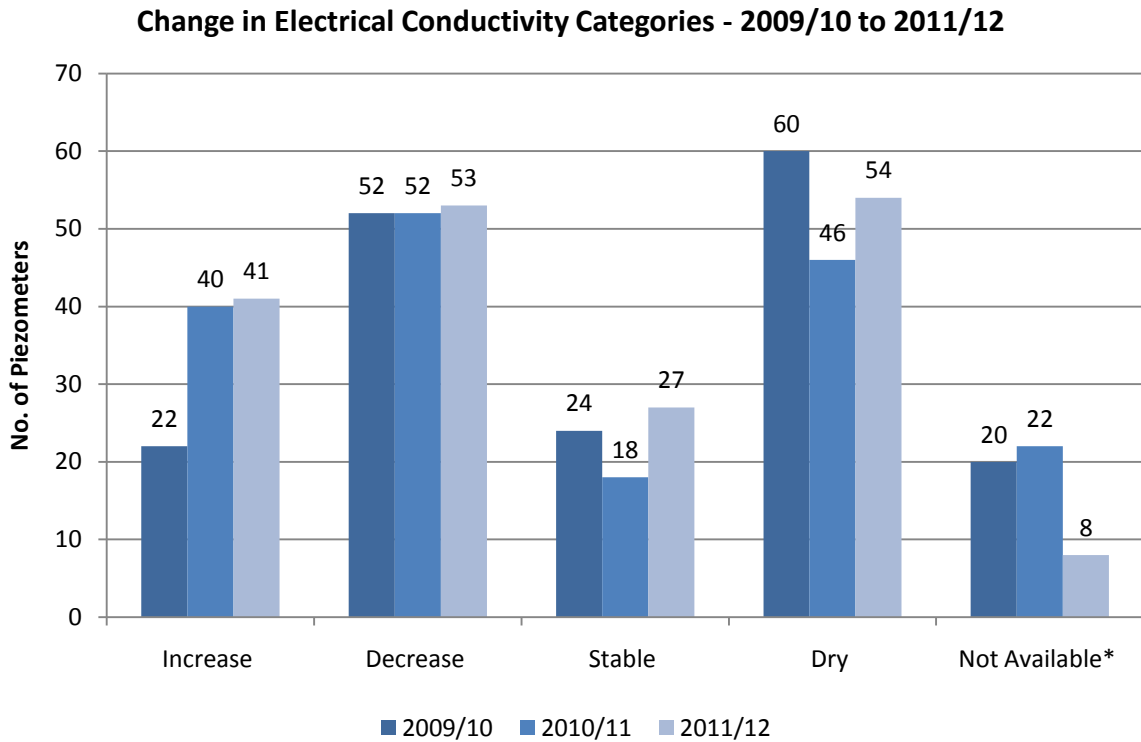


Figure 13: EC Categories 2009/10 to 2011/12. *Not available refers to a piezometer that did not contain enough water to sample (NETS) or a piezometer that is not able to be bailed.

A marginal decline in average EC readings from piezometers occurred when comparing 2011/12 (3.53dS/m) to the previous reporting period (3.68dS/m). This continues the trend of decreasing average EC when over the past three reporting period figures. The maximum EC was again (as in previous reporting periods) found at piezometer no. 88 located at 2 Chaston St, Central Wagga. The minimum recorded EC was found at piezometer no. 164 located adjacent to the Murrumbidgee River, Narrung Street.

	Average Electrical Conductivity (dS/m)		
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Maximum	19.67	19.58	19.41
Average	4.17	3.68	3.53
Minimum	0.12	0.16	0.18

To measure the severity of electrical conductivity results within the Wagga Wagga Local Government Area EC results were sorted into water quality classes. The number of piezometers in each water quality class is presented in Figure 14. A migration from high

saline piezometers to an increase in piezometers containing fresher and brackish groundwater can be seen when comparing 2011/12 with the previous reporting period.

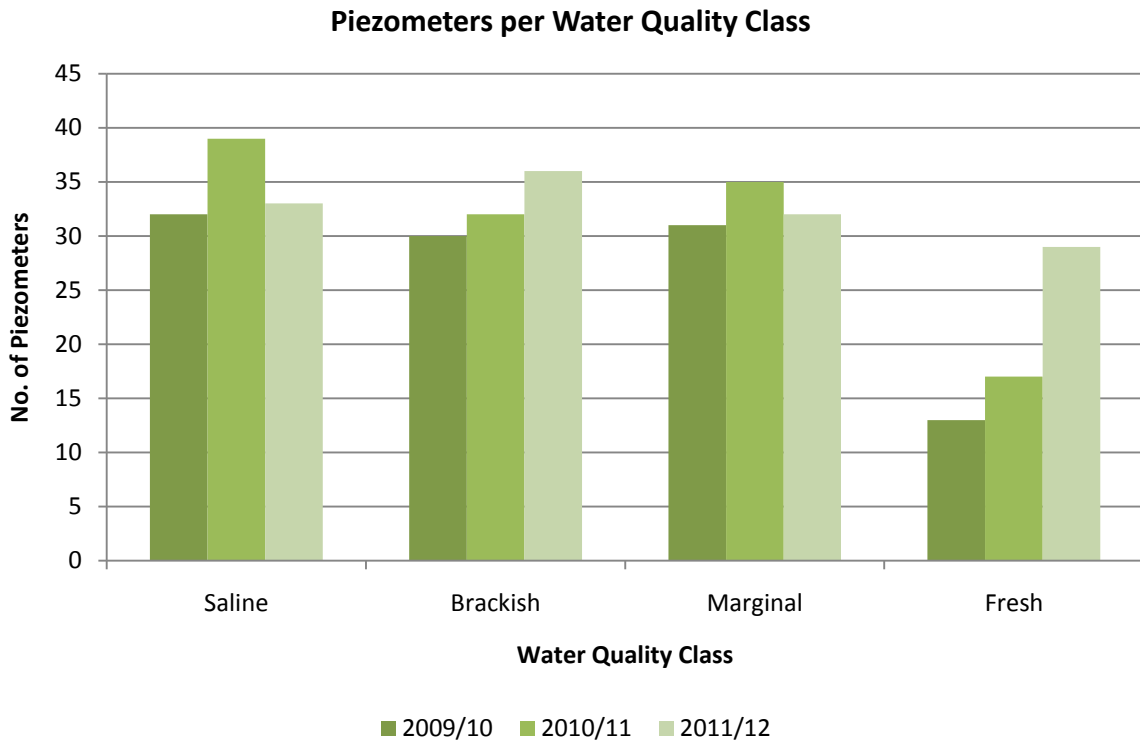


Figure 14: Average EC 2009/10 and 2010/11 water quality classes as defined by *Australian Water Resources Council (1976)*. Saline = >4.8 dS/m; Brackish = 1.6-4.8; Marginal = 0.8-1.6; Fresh = <0.8.

11.5 Critical piezometers

Piezometers with both EC concentrations (>5 dS/m) and a high SWL (<5m) can indicate urban salinity concerns. The criteria of EC greater than 5 dS/m and SWL of less than 5 metres has been taken from the previous reports to maintain consistency of which piezometers and surrounding areas are most susceptible to urban salinity problems (Table 5).

Table 5: Critical piezometers, piezometers displaying high Standing Water Levels (<5.00m) and Electrical Conductivity (>5dS/m).

Piezometer Number	Location	Urban Sub catchment	Average SWL 2011/12	Average EC 2011/12 (dS/m)
18	Nathan Park, Ashmont	2	-1.03	9.08
54	Derna Pl, Ashmont	2	-1.47	12.04
7	South Campus, Turvey Park	3	-1.40	5.22
9	South Campus, Turvey Park	3	0.08	8.52
57	7 Mortimer Pl, Central Wagga	3	-0.60	13.82
3	Cheshire St, Central Wagga	3	-0.50	14.68
147	South Campus, Turvey Park	3	-0.55	16.69
58	62 Chaston St, Central Wagga	4	-0.90	5.33
60	Opp 16 Cullen Rd, Central Wagga	4	-2.37	6.63
90	51 Chaston St, Central Wagga	4	-1.75	7.66
89	31 Chaston St, Central Wagga	4	-2.33	13.61
88	2 Chaston St, Central Wagga	4	-4.80	19.41
29	Dalkeith Ave, Lake Albert	7	-2.44	5.03

Thirteen piezometers (compared to 16 in 2010/11 and 11 in 2009/10) recorded both an EC greater than 5 dS/m and SWL of less than 5 metres in the reporting period. Piezometers with these characteristics are critical and have the potential to cause extensive damage to the surrounding environment. The surrounds of piezometers in Table 5 are at risk from urban salinity due to their high standing water levels.

Ten of the thirteen 'members' of the critical piezometer list are located in urban salinity 'hotspot' areas of CSU South Campus, Showgrounds and the Calvary Hospital area (CBD sub catchments 3 and 4). Piezometers no. 18 and 54 are located in the Ashmont area of the far Western Sub catchment. Standing water levels of piezometer no. 29 (located at Dalkeith Ave, Lake Albert) may be high due to lateral influences of Lake Albert.

Critical piezometers provide valuable data on target areas for remediation action. The increasing severity within these critical areas especially in area noted for high salinity levels is concerning for urban salinity management in Wagga Wagga.

11.6 Dewatering bores

The dewatering bores of the Intensive borefield are monitored monthly allowing for the volume of water and amount of salt discharged to the Murrumbidgee River to be calculated

(Table 6). Groundwater from the Intensive Borefield is pumped to the Murrumbidgee River via a pump station adjacent to the intersection of the Sturt Highway and Moorong Street.

Table 6: Intensive Borefield salt load calculations for July 2011 – June 2012.

Bore number	Bore Location	Volume Pumped (m3)	Pump Hours	Average EC (dS/m)	Salt Discharged (tonnes)
1	Emblen Park	7,818.91	2,197.77	1.38	6.92
2	Meurant - Emblen roundabout	0.34	0.37	2.75	0.00
3	19 Sullivan Ave	2,328.49	ongoing repairs - no data		
4	3 Cullen Rd	305.64	28.47	1.48	0.29
5	Calvary Hospital Carpark	41,369.16	8,010.58	2.11	55.94
6	Docker St - Meurant Ave	265.76	1,466.75	4.08	0.69
7	9 Hardy Ave	19,981.85	8,118.78	2.95	37.73
8	25 Gormly Ave	9,215.01	3,543.78	2.33	13.87
10	Chaston St - Foxborough Ave	36,056.42	2,973.47	2.78	64.19
	Total	117,341.58	26,339.97		179.64
	Average (per bore)	13,037.95	3,292.50	2.48	22.45
	Average (per day)	321.48	72.16		0.49

In June 2011, nine dewatering pumps were serviced and switched on. Bore 3 required additional repairs and as a result data is not available for 2011/12.

A daily average of 321.48 cubic metres (321,480 litres) of groundwater from eight dewatering bores was pumped into WWC's stormwater system during 2011/12. Based on EC readings, this volume represents average daily discharges of 0.49 tonnes (490kg) of salt from groundwater aquifers below the Calvary Hospital precinct.

At present, Wagga Wagga City discharges this saline water to the river. Investments in revegetation, rear of block drainage and education programs are considered by Council as sufficient offsets to permit the discharge of moderately saline water.

12. DISCUSSION & RECOMMENDATIONS

Standing water levels increased in 41% of measured piezometers in the reporting period in 2011/12. This figure represents a decline from 67% recorded SWL increases in 2010/11. Conversely, SWL decreased in 29% of measured piezometers in the reporting period 2011/12. This figure represents an incline from 7% recorded SWL decrease in 2010/11.

In 2011/12, this movement from a high 'net increase' in SWL across all piezometers towards a more lower or neutral 'net increase' in SWL may be indicative of the changing nature of weather patterns across south eastern Australia, including the discontinuance of a La Nina effect and the emergence of drier conditions. When observing annual changes of SWL in piezometers across the Wagga Wagga LGA, the link between weather patterns and groundwater conditions is apparent.

The regions climate in 2011/12 was characterized by high summer rainfall and lower than average winter rainfall. March 2012 recorded its wettest month on record with 214mm of rain falling causing major flooding throughout the district caused by runoff inundation and high river levels. The 2011/12 reporting period in Wagga Wagga recorded 792mm of rain (50% increase on historical average). This figure represents a decrease on the previous year rainfall total of 963mm.

This widespread summer rainfall resulted in several major flooding events and high river levels after soil saturation exceeded capacity and runoff inundation across the district occurred. These events, coupled with cooler summer conditions have most likely contributed significantly to an increase in groundwater recharge through lower evaporation and high infiltration rates to aquifers across the Wagga Wagga LGA.

Higher river levels for most of the reporting period will have likely had an effect on aquifers with a lateral connection to the river. This may be evidenced by the hydrographs of piezometers within the Mid Murrumbidgee Alluvium sub catchment, most notably after the March 2012 flooding event. Fifty five percent of piezometers in this sub catchment recorded an average increase of 1.89m, the highest average increase of all sub catchments. Lower electrical conductivity (EC) readings from piezometers within this sub catchment were also most likely influenced by lateral connection between a high flowing Murrumbidgee River with lower EC levels.

Water bearing piezometers of the CBD sub catchment, Charles Sturt University South Campus and the Wagga Showground area, revealed a net decrease in SWL of piezometers measured over the 2011/12 reporting period. Fifty nine percent of piezometers in this sub catchment measured a decrease in SWL when compared to 2010/11 results. A large portion of these decreases in SWL can be attributed to the switching back on of dewatering pumps in June 2011. Even so, this area continues to remain a highly sensitive urban salinity

discharge area with ten of the thirteen 'critical' piezometers (<5.00m SWL & >5dS/m) located here.

The effects of residential development in Wagga Wagga LGA on groundwater recharge areas are not widely known. By allowing uncontrolled changes to vegetation clearing, surface runoff and infiltration rates in these areas, it is expected to have an impact on groundwater conditions, particularly in discharge areas and on shallow water tables.

In 2011/12, as a component of the Wagga Wagga DCP Lloyd Urban Release Area 2010, Council commenced a groundwater monitoring program of recently installed piezometers of the Lloyd West development area. Observations will enable Council to monitor changes (if any) in groundwater conditions within the area and/or into neighbouring discharge areas.

Council will work on the following actions to improve urban salinity in Wagga Wagga in 2012/13:

Actions	Description	Priority
Monitoring Program	Continue program to identify potential future problem regions while closely monitoring current problem areas, streamline spreadsheet database	High
Dewatering bore trial	Follow and report on groundwater responses.	High
Mapping	Work with Council IT staff to streamline groundwater database and mapping process for real time display	High
Lloyd West GW monitoring	Monitoring program started for Lloyd West land release area.	High
Hydrological Study	Conduct a hydrological study of the Wagga Wagga LGA to allow for accurate interpretation of SWL and dewatering data	Moderate
Education	Continue to educate school children and the community on water wise gardening and the urban salinity issue. Develop new incentives and programs to encourage water wise gardening and the reduction of lawn areas	High
Soil moisture probe monitoring	Investigate irrigation requirements in council parks using soil moisture probe monitoring	Moderate

Revegetation	Continue revegetation programs, including maintenance of existing revegetation stands	High
Rear block drainage	Commencement of work on B3 and B4, completion of construction expected within 2 years dependant on available funding.	High

In undertaking measures to mitigate urban salinity, the programs implemented work to improve environmental sustainability as a whole. Council alone is unable to ease urban salinity and community involvement is required if long term reductions in groundwater are to be achieved.

13. DISCLAIMER

This report has been compiled by Wagga Wagga City Council's Department of Environmental & Community Services exercising all due care and attention. Council does not accept any responsibility for any inaccurate or incomplete information supplied by third parties. No representation is made as to the accuracy, completeness or suitability for any particular purpose of the source material included in this report.

14. REFERENCES

Carter, Antoinette (1998) *Wagga Wagga Urban Salinity Pilot Bore Dewatering Project: Drilling Results and Pumping Test Outcomes of Installation of Spearpoints*. Department of Land and Water Conservation.

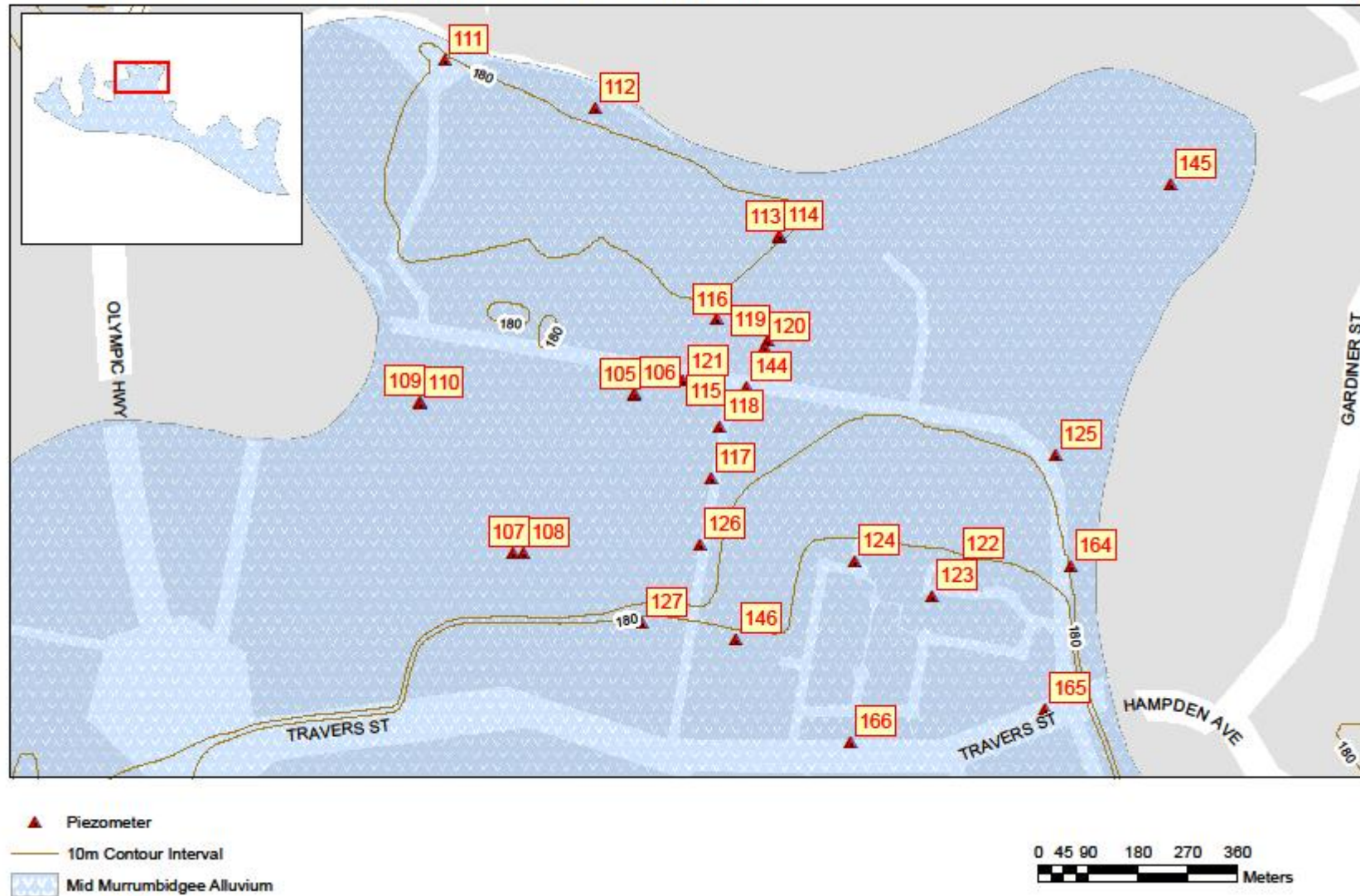
Department of Land and Water Conservation (2000), *The Wagga Wagga Urban Salinity Study – Economic Evaluation of Options (Final Draft)*, Socio Economic Unit, DLWC.

Golder Associates Pty Ltd (2007). *Wagga Wagga Urban Salinity – Water level and Quality Study (1999-2006)*. Golder Associates, Perth.

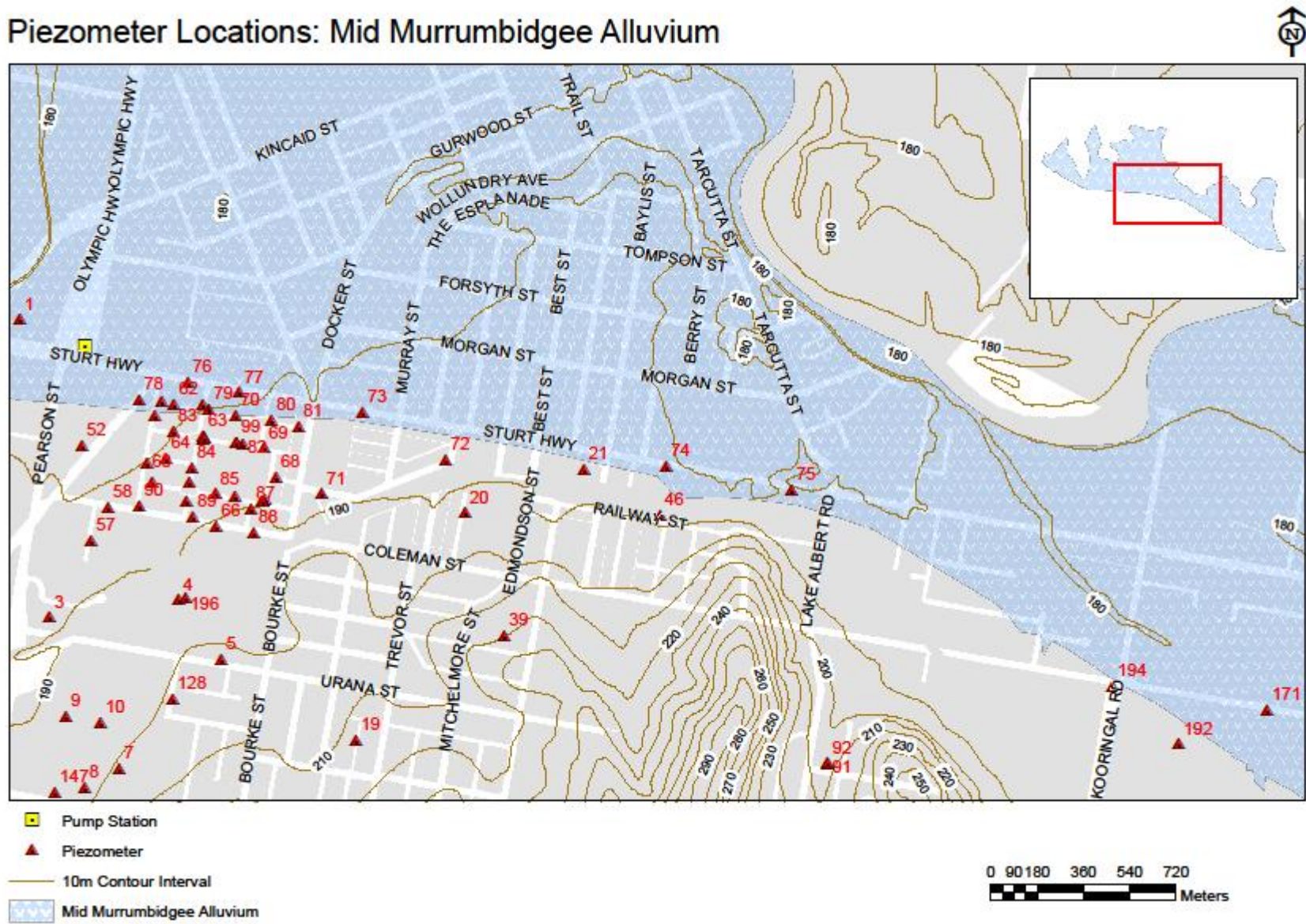
NSW Department of Primary Industries (2005). *Salinity Glove Box Guide: NSW Murrumbidgee Catchment*. Print National, Gosford.

**APPENDIX A:
MAPS OF PIEZOMETER LOCATIONS**

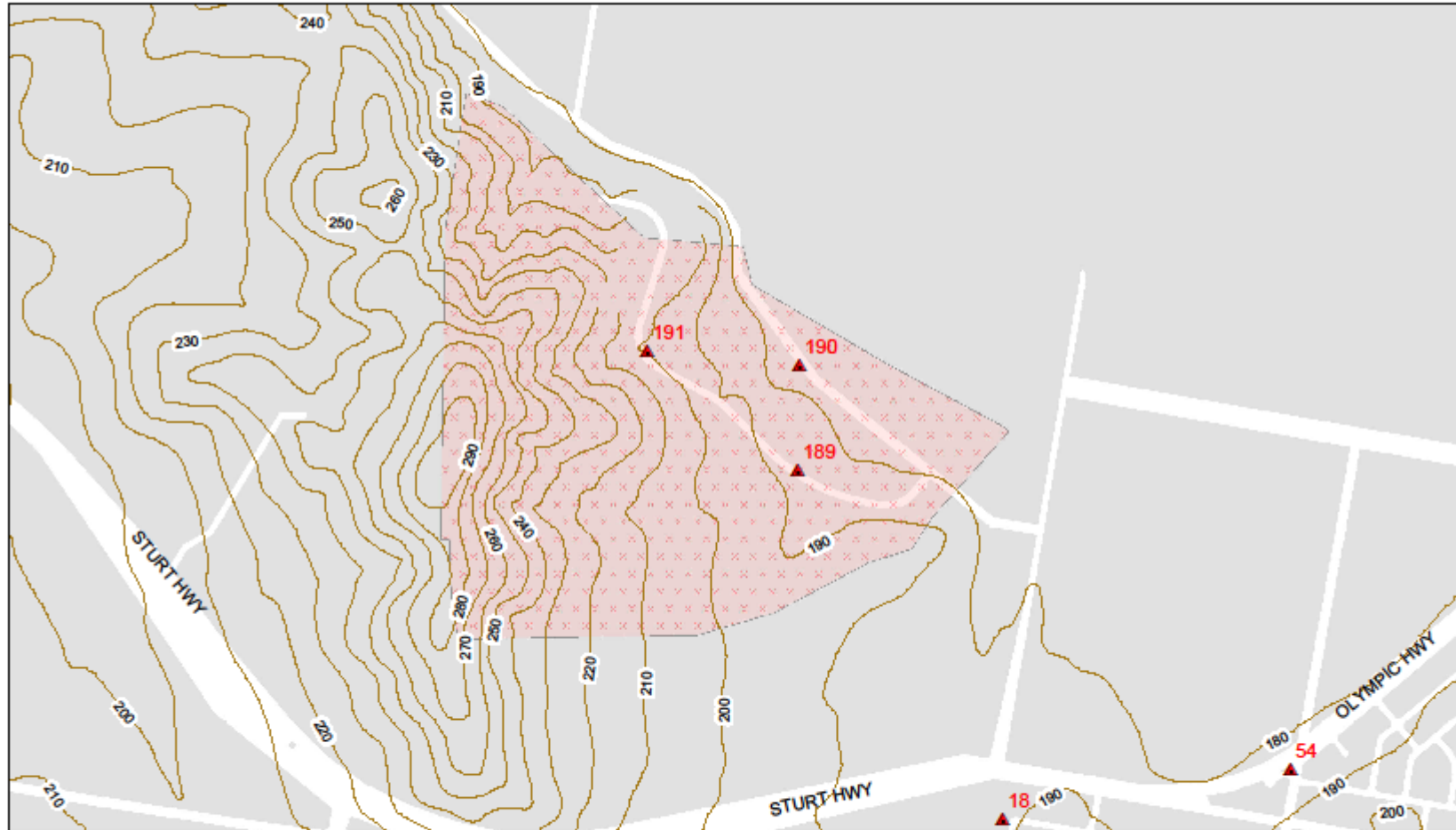
Piezometer Locations: Mid Murrumbidgee Alluvium






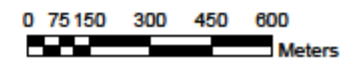
Piezometer Locations: Mid Murrumbidgee Alluvium



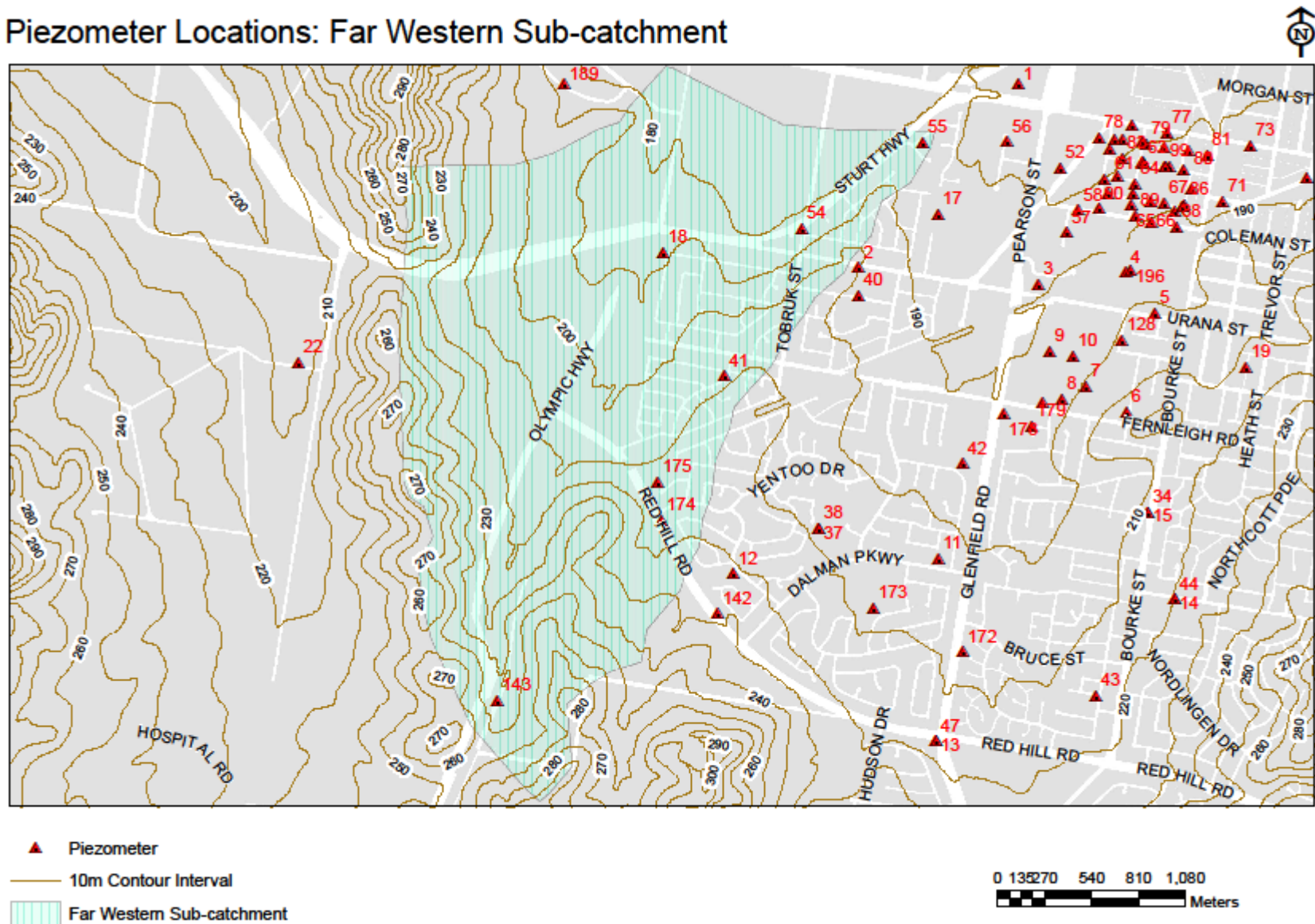
Piezometer Locations: North Western Sub-catchment



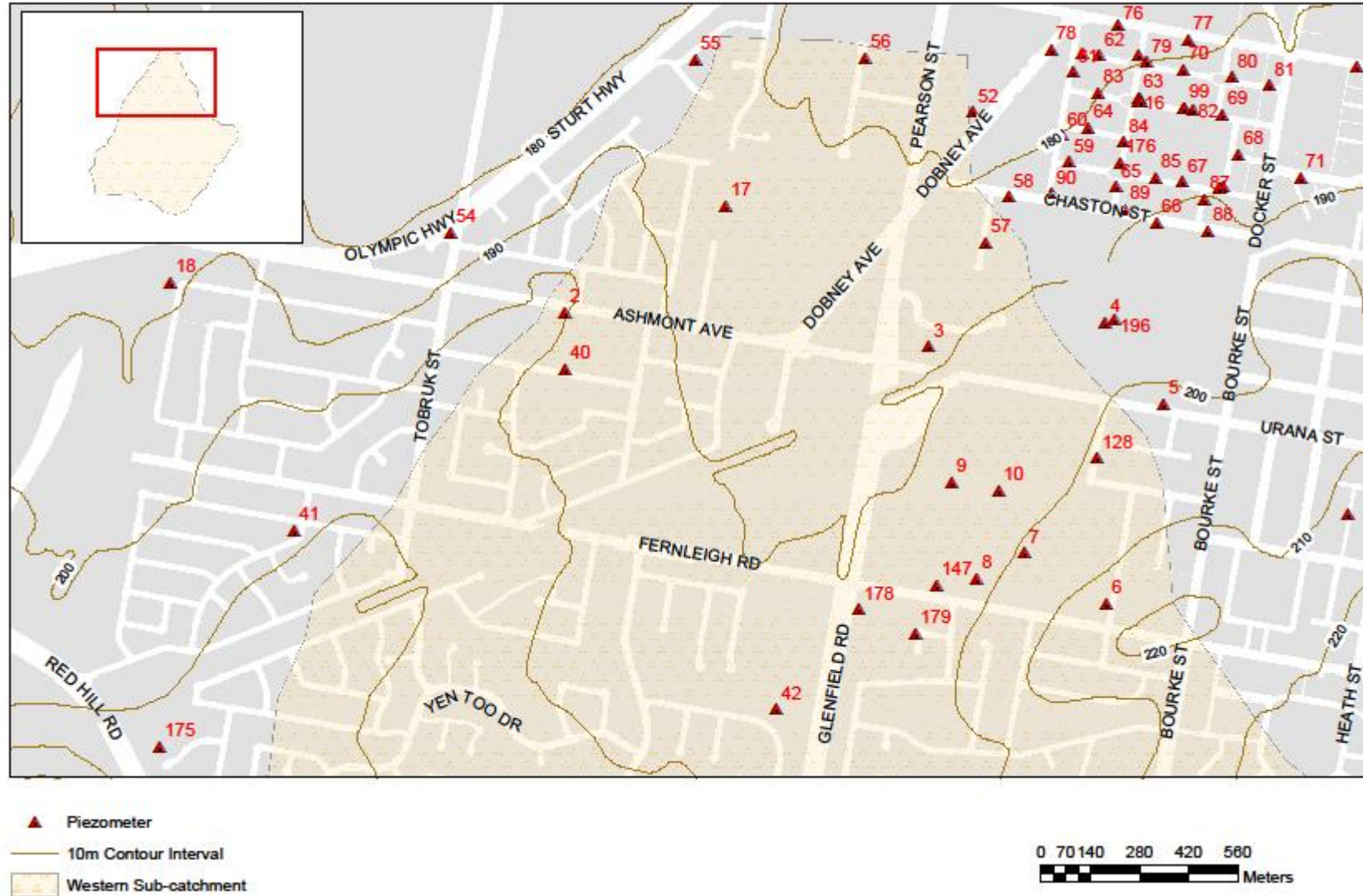
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-  10m Contour Interval
-  North Western Sub-catchment



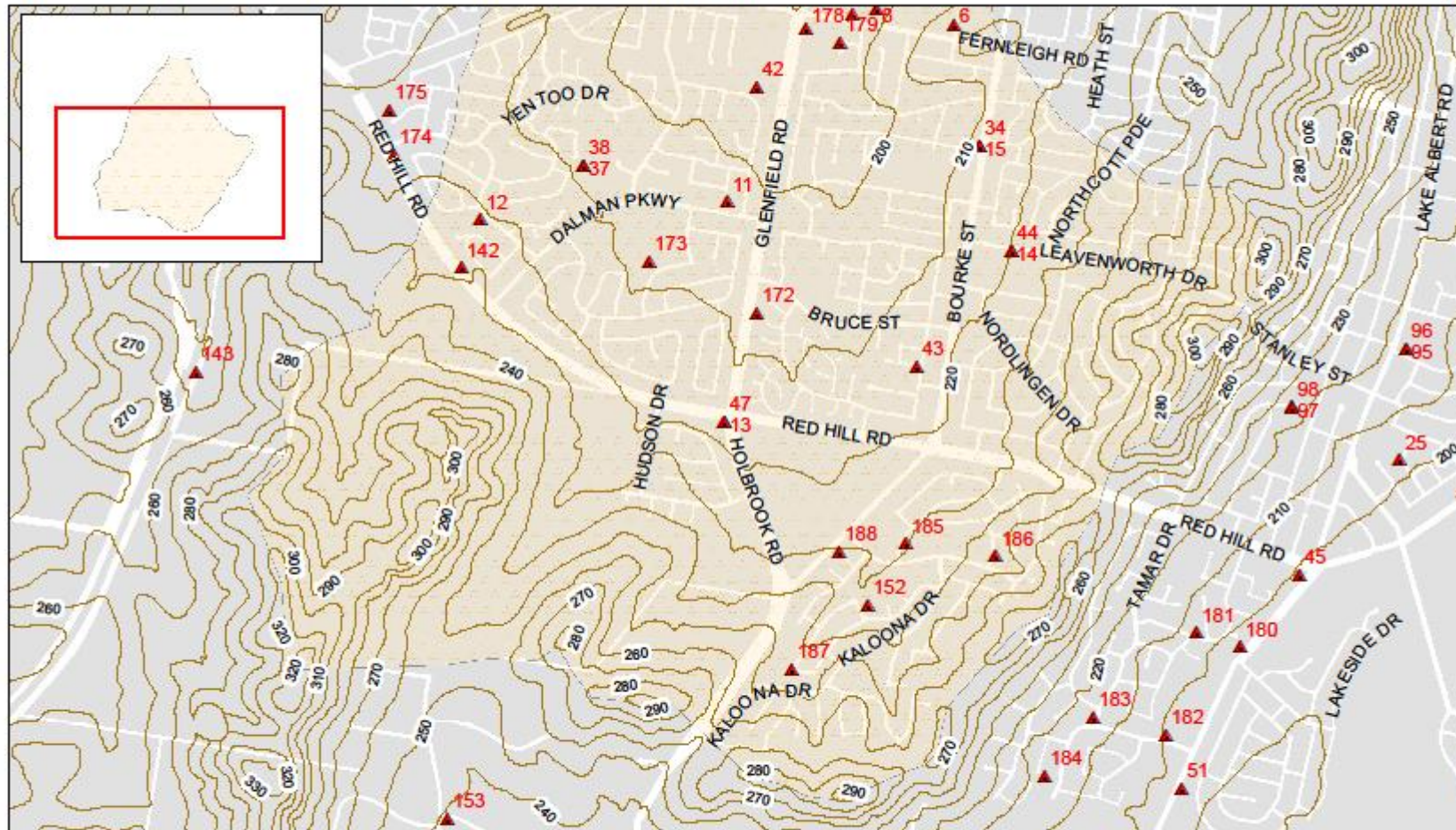
Piezometer Locations: Far Western Sub-catchment






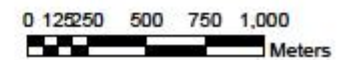
Piezometer Locations: Western Sub-catchment



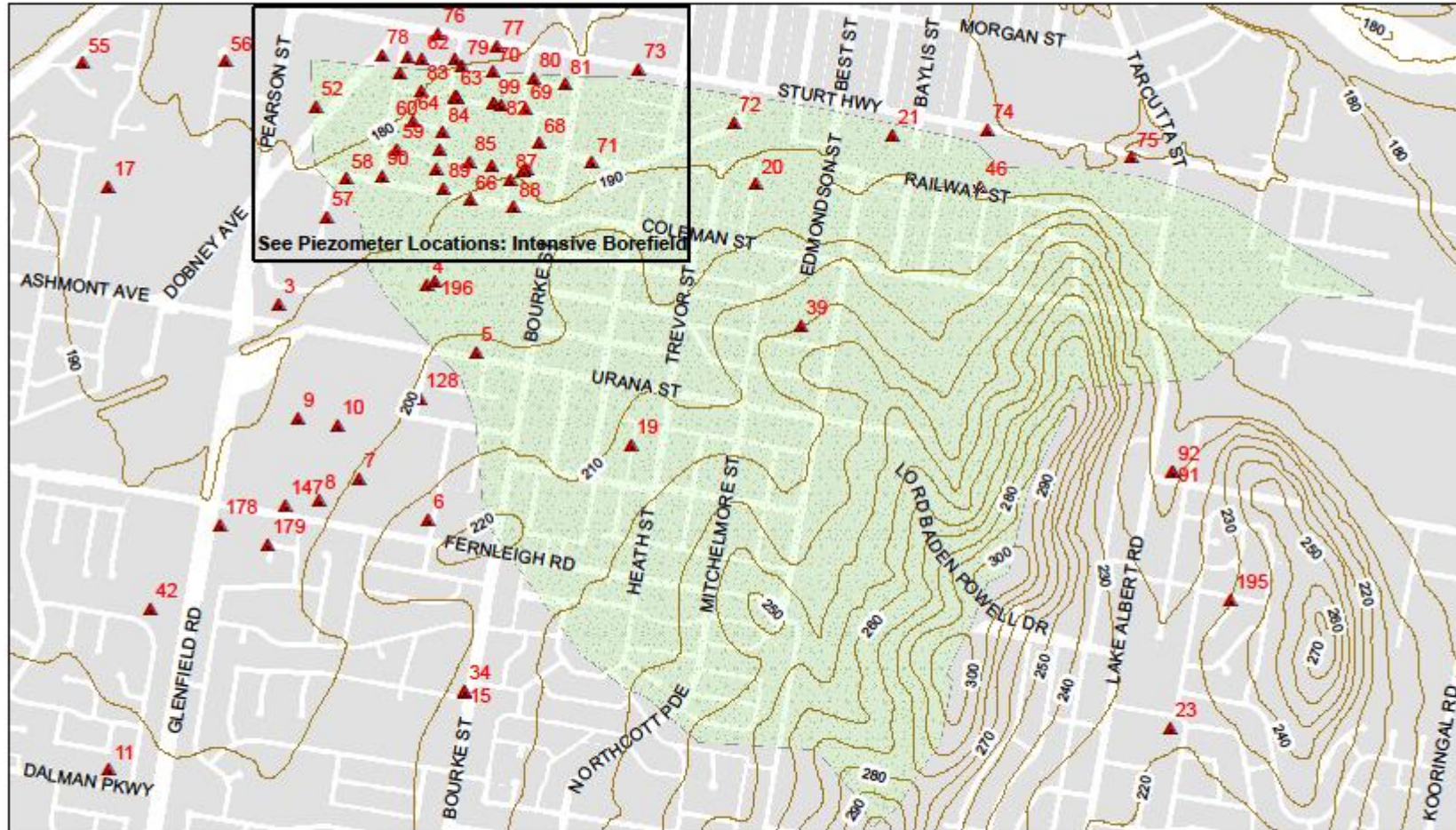
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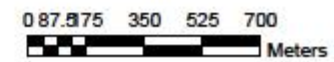
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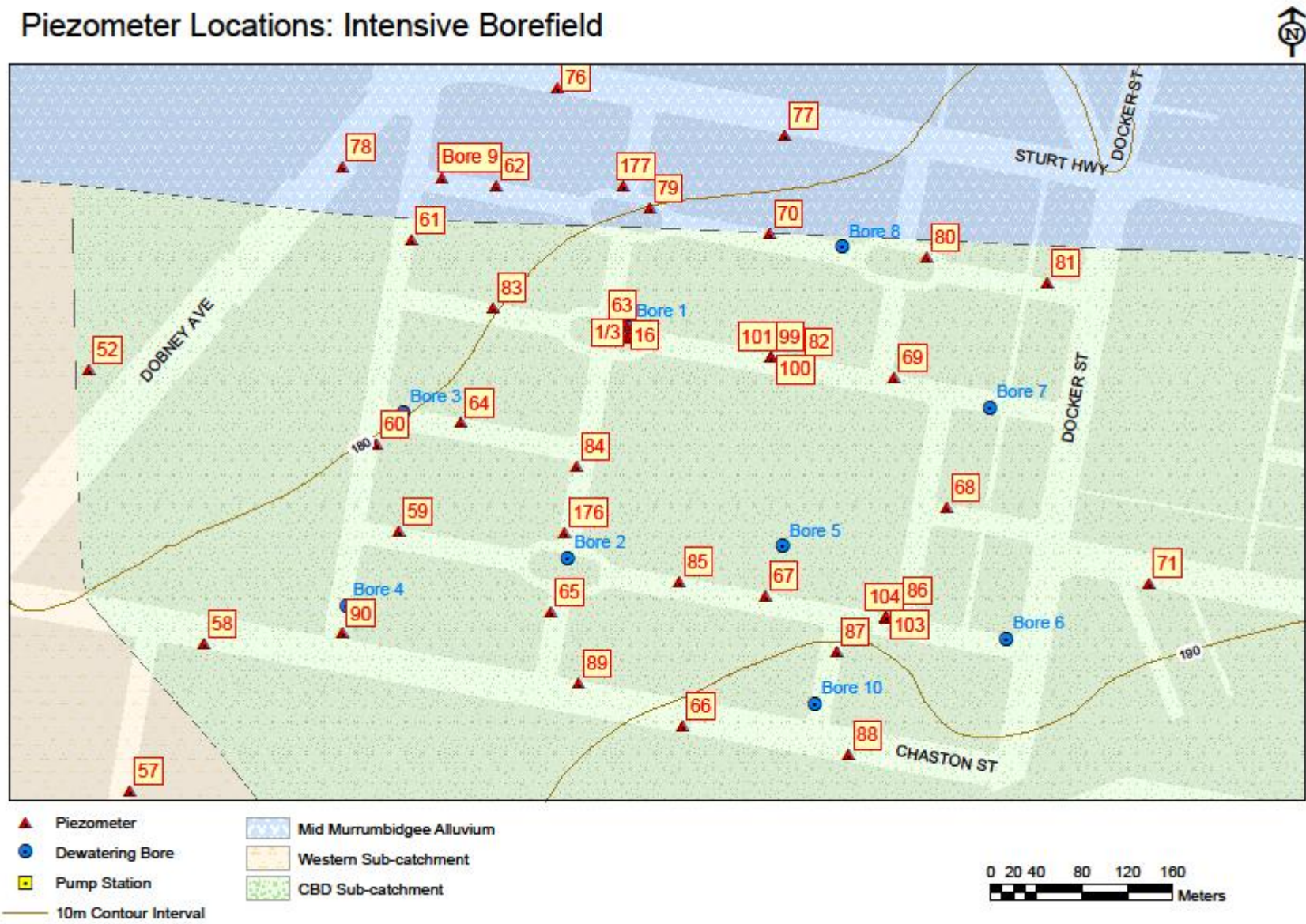
Piezometer Locations: CBD Sub-catchment



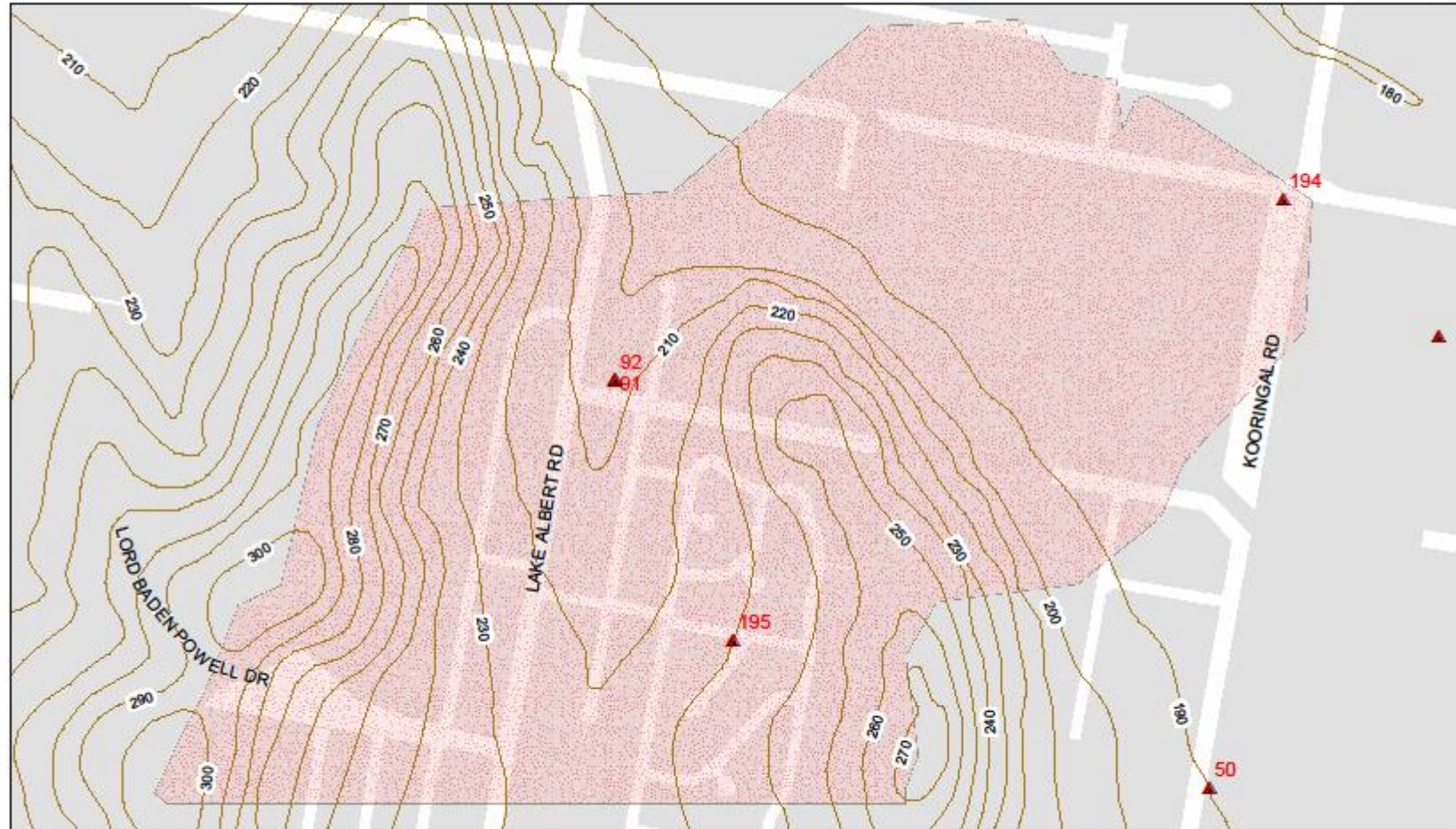
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- CBD Sub-catchment



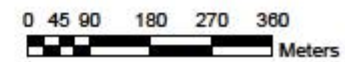
Piezometer Locations: Intensive Borefield



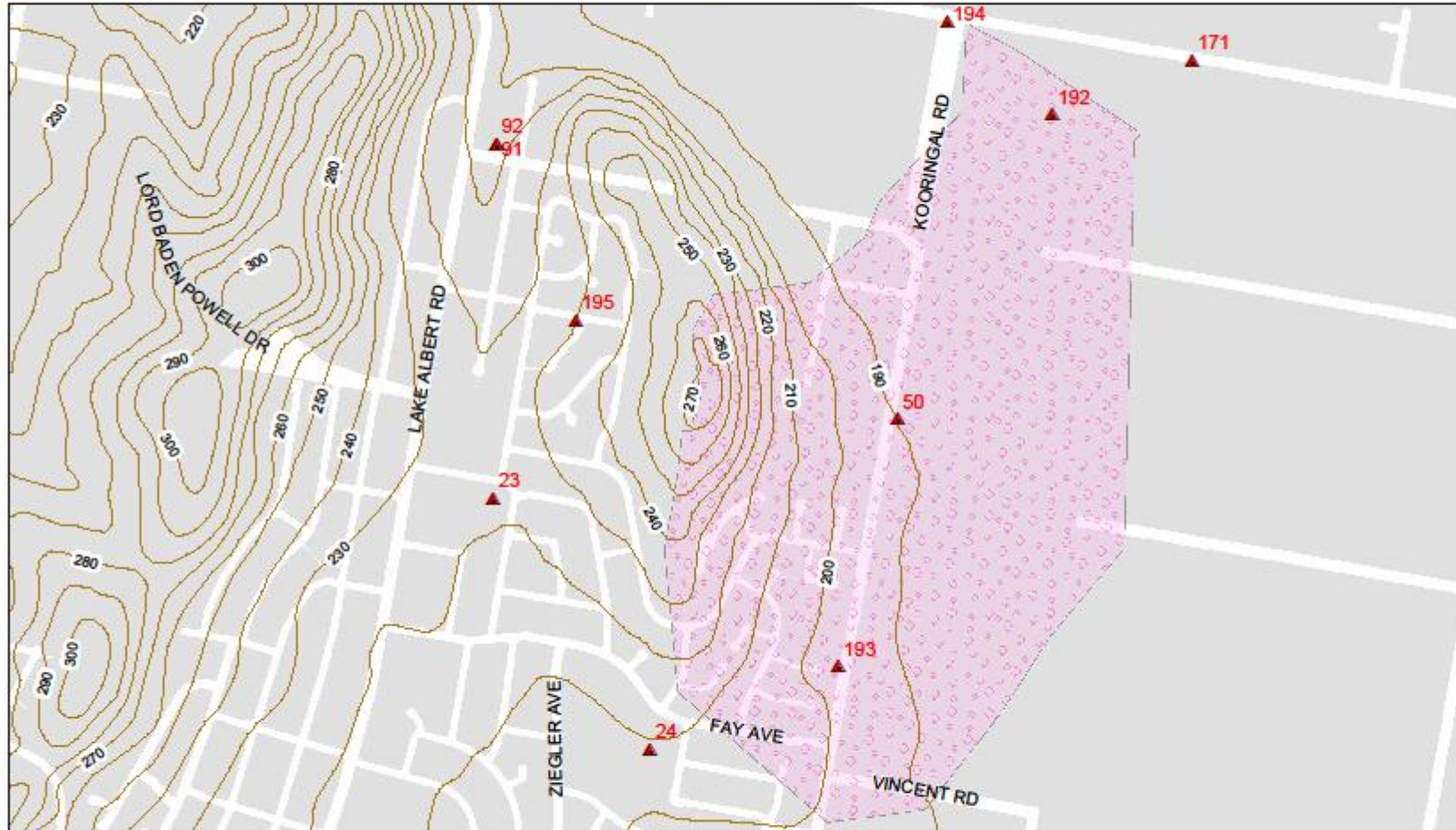
Piezometer Locations: Eastern CBD Sub-catchment






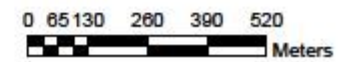
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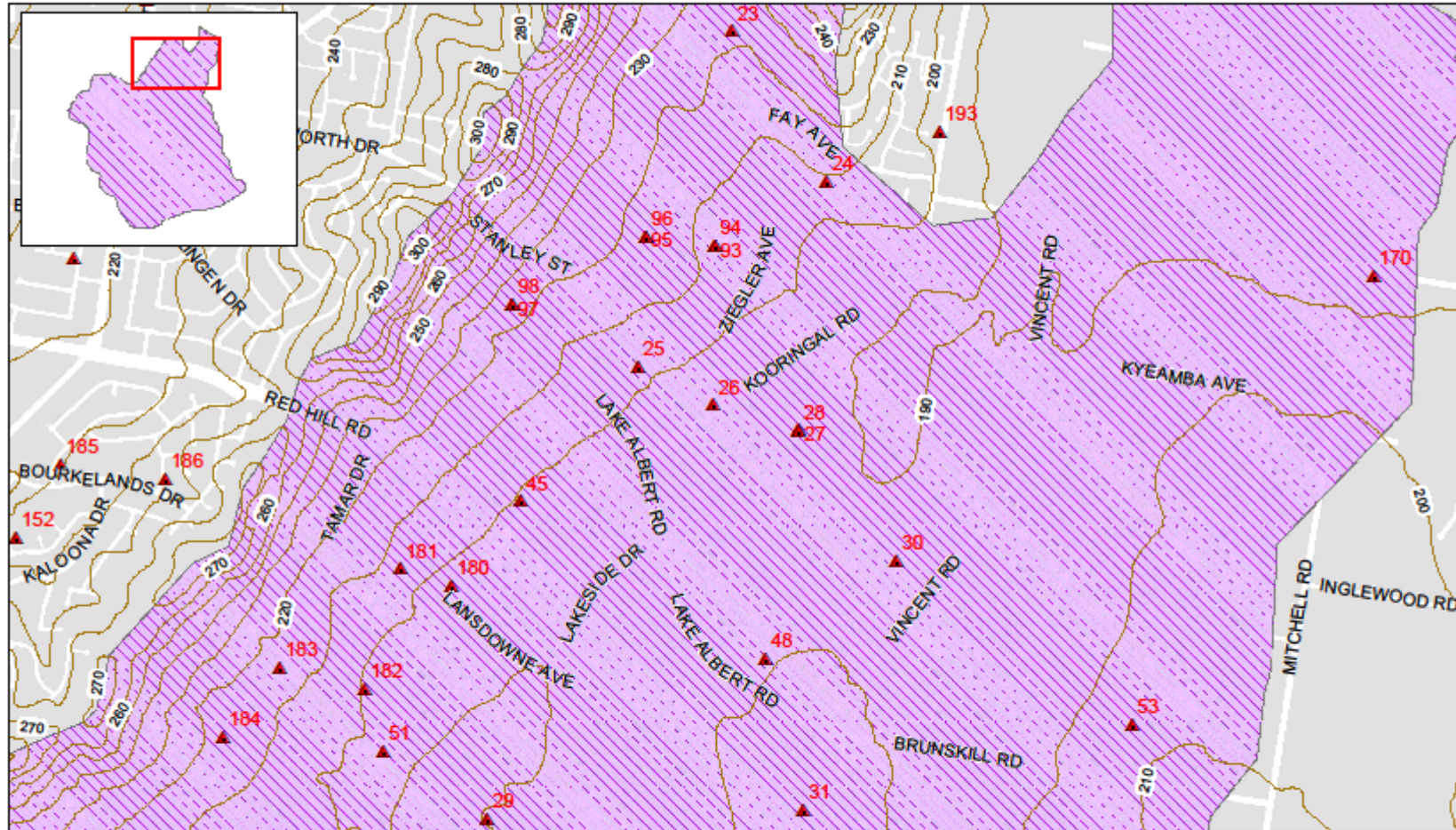
Piezometer Locations: Far Eastern CBD Sub-catchment






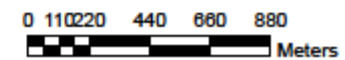
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-  Far Eastern CBD Sub-catchment



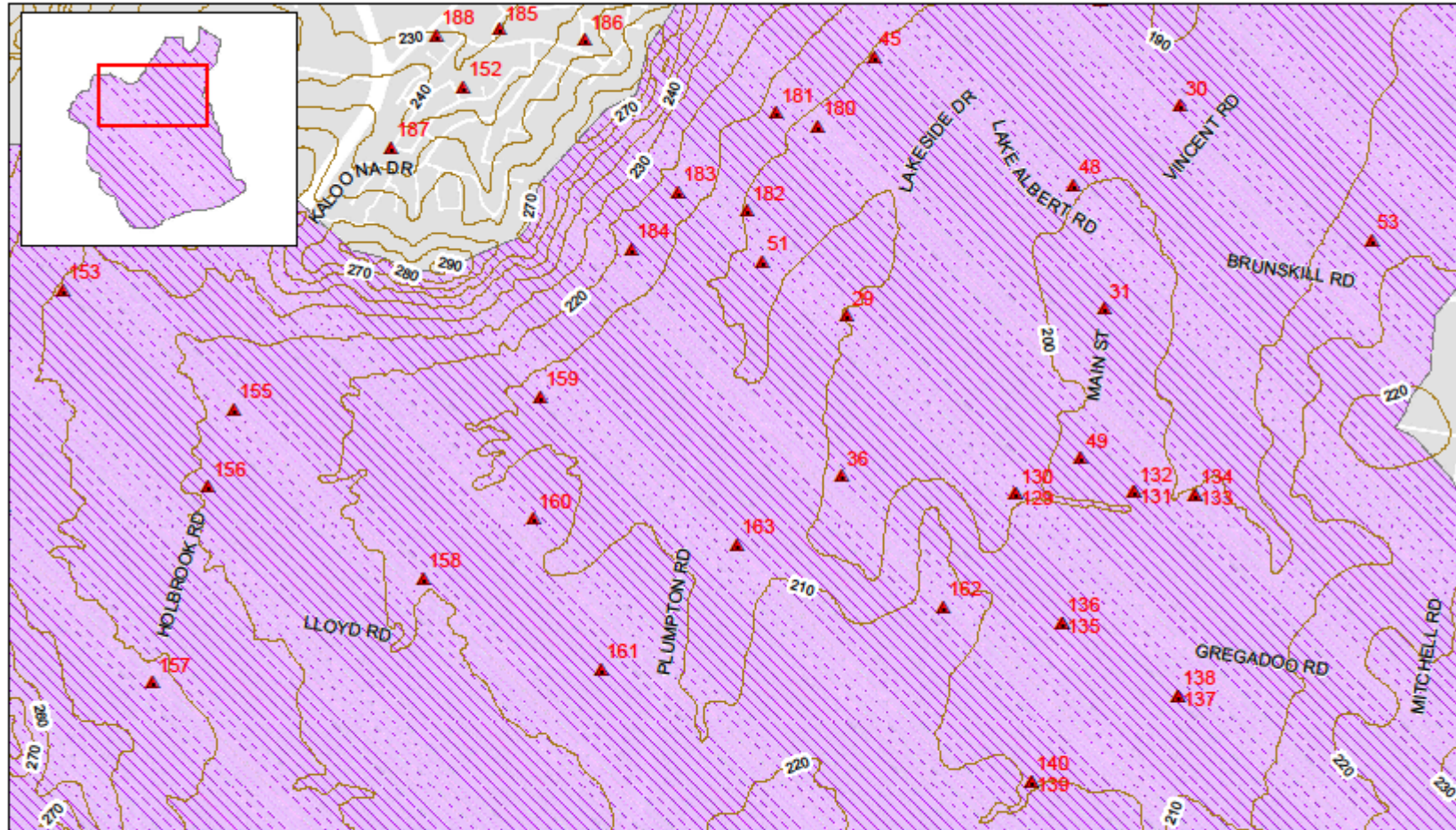
Piezometer Locations: Eastern Sub-catchment



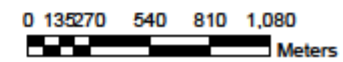
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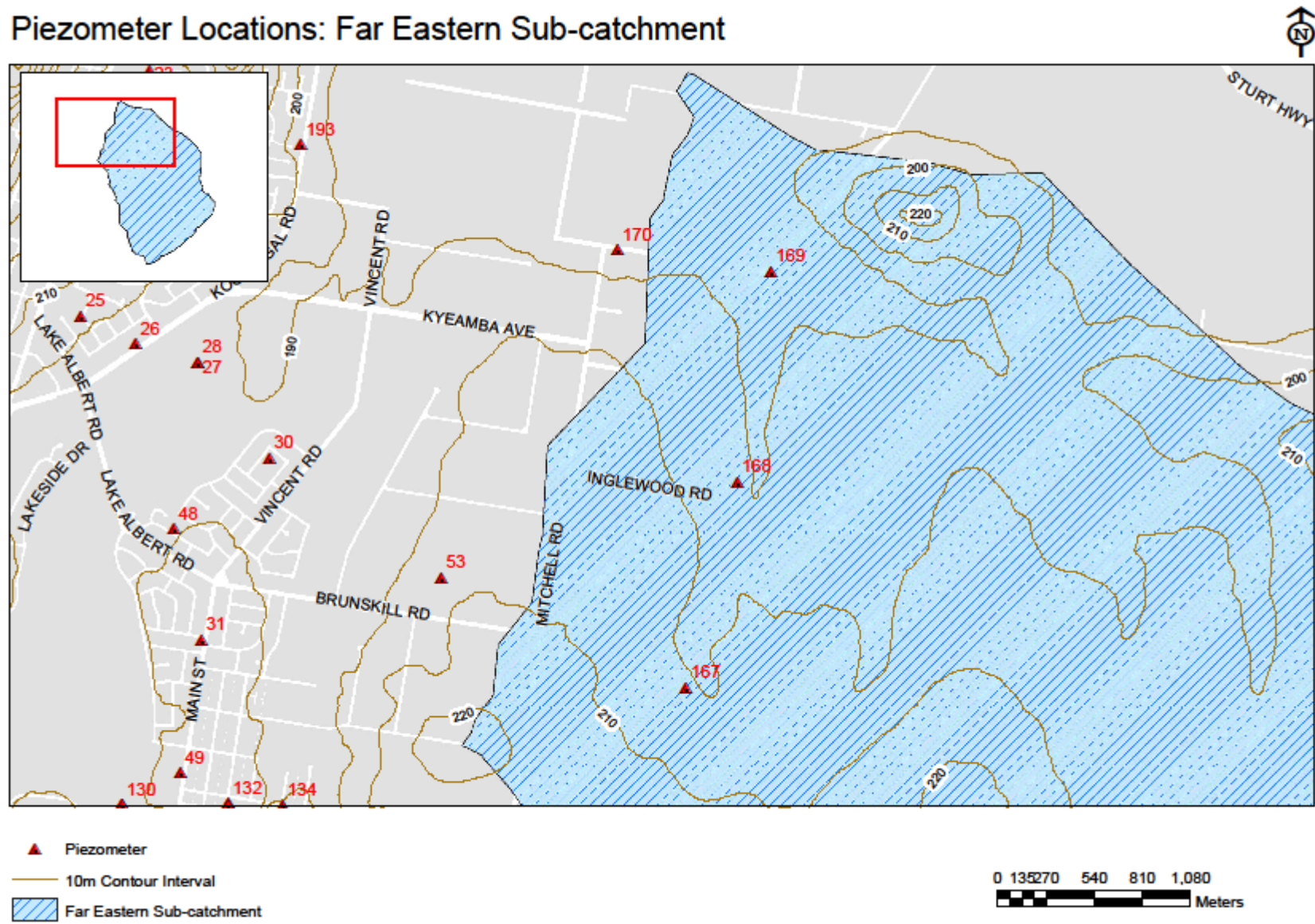
Piezometer Locations: Eastern Sub-catchment



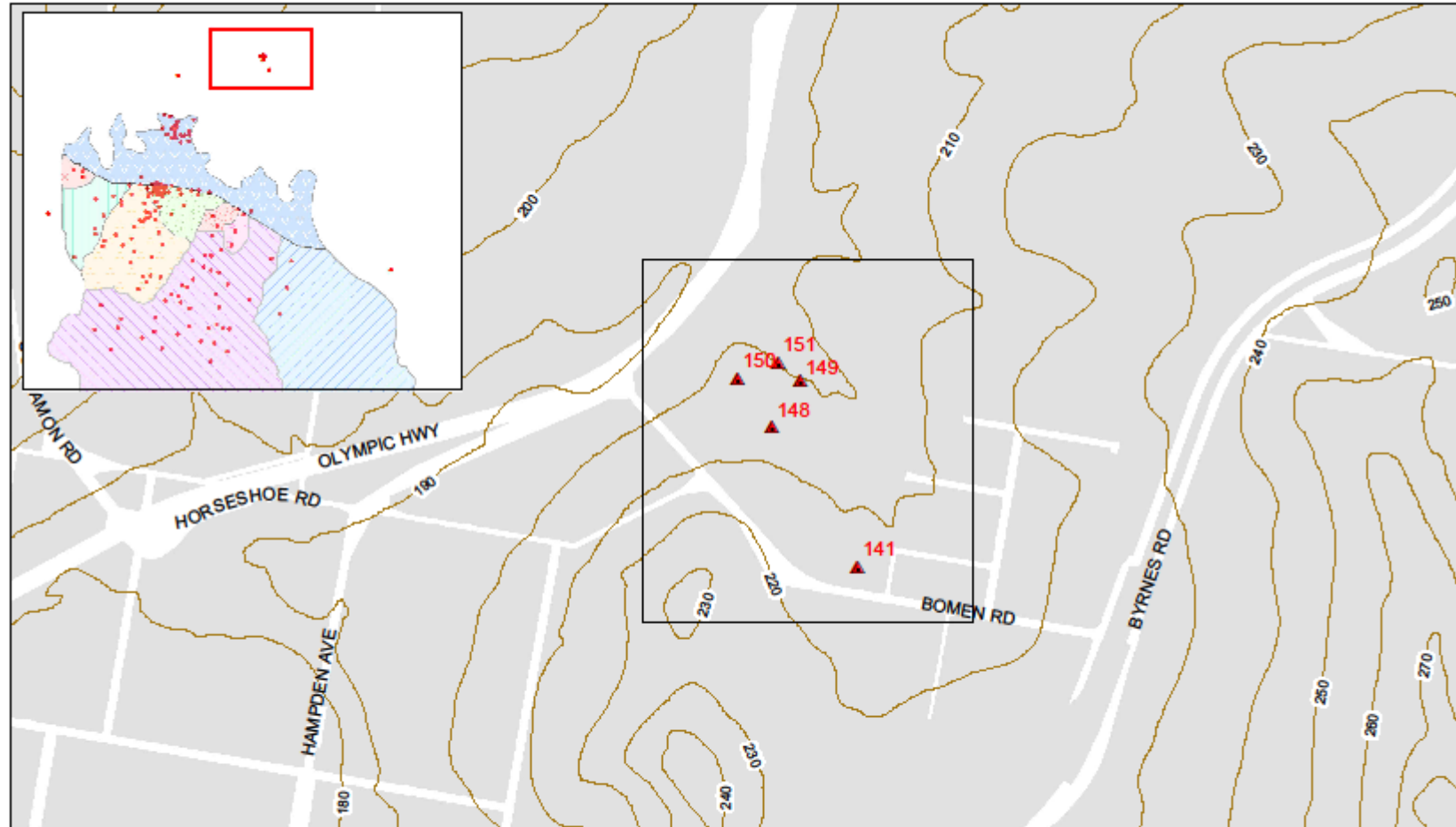
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- Eastern Sub-catchment






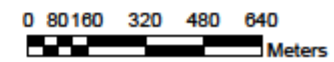
Piezometer Locations: Far Eastern Sub-catchment



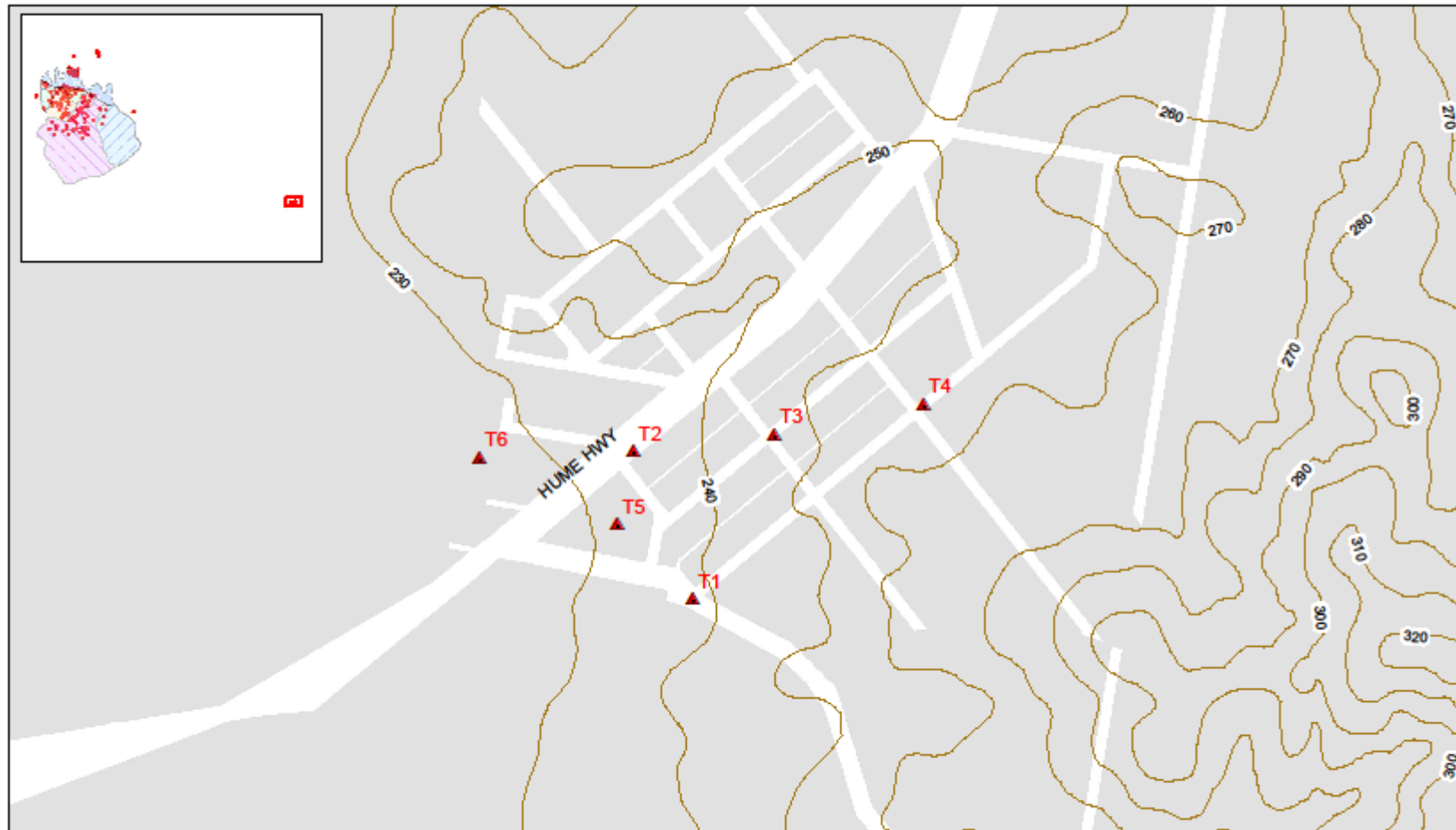
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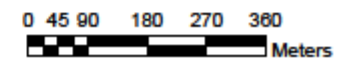
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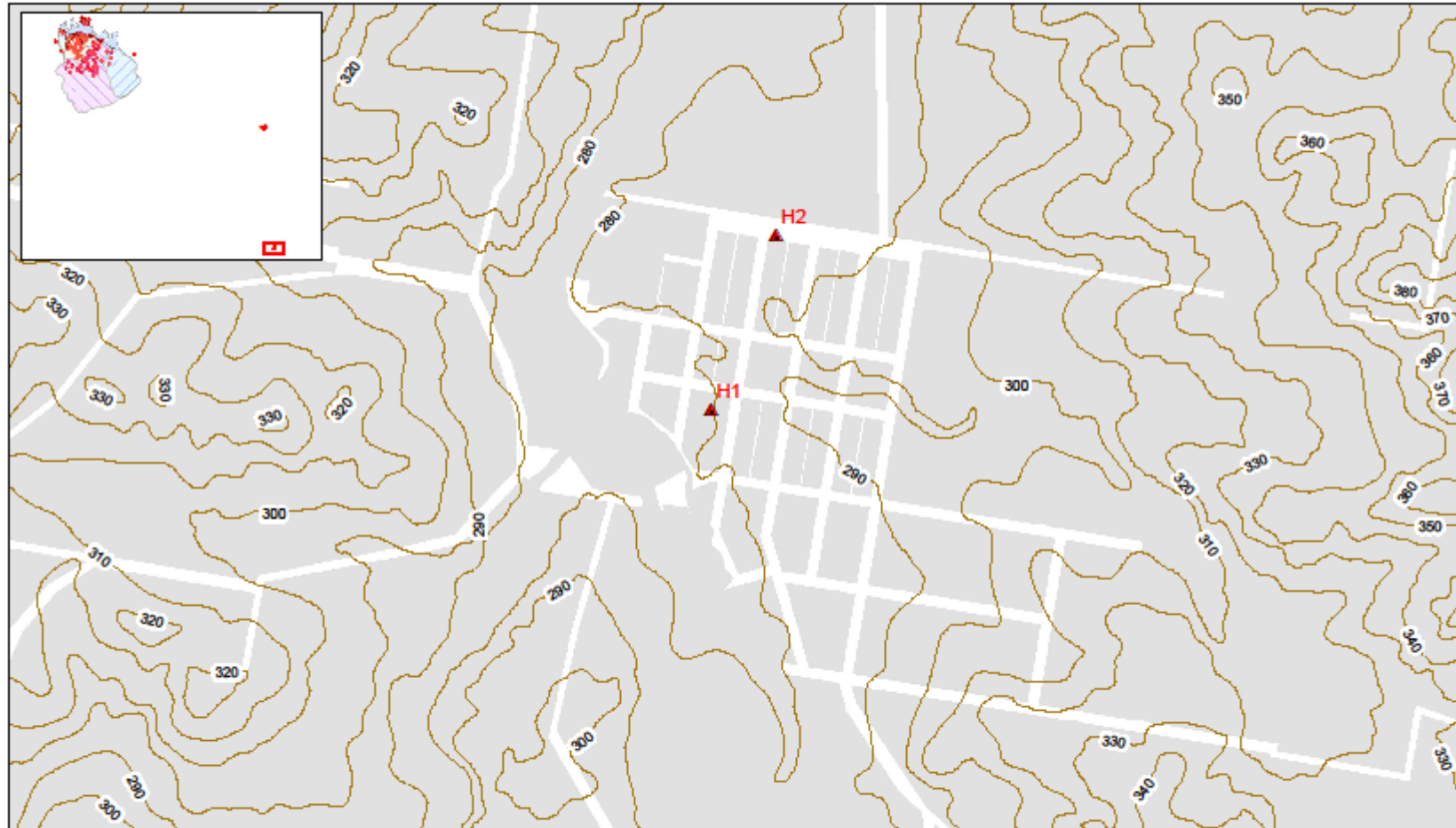
Piezometer Locations: Tarcutta



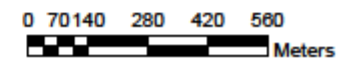
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Piezometer Locations: Humula

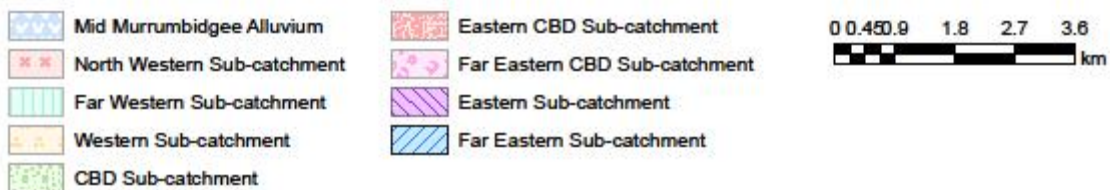
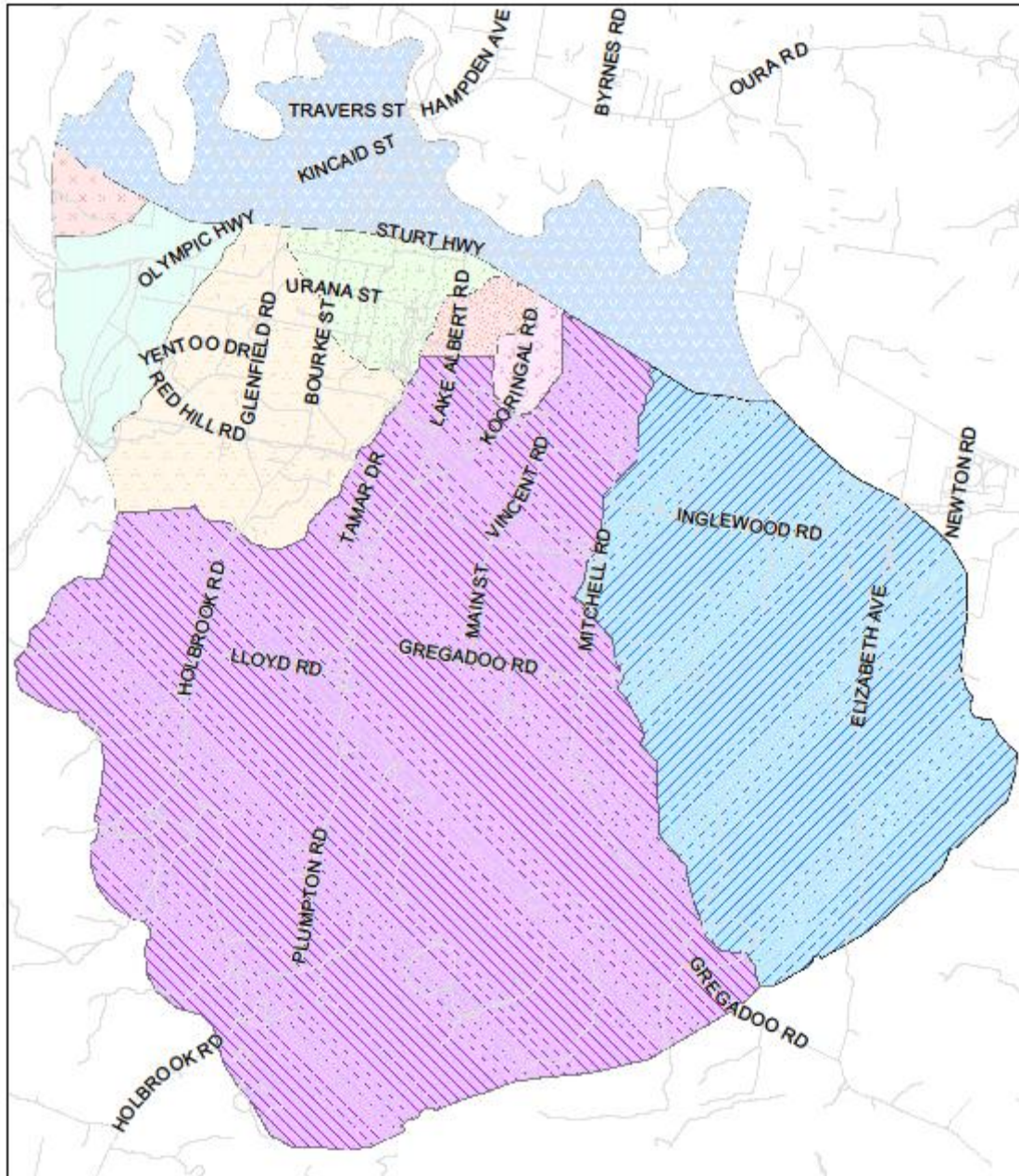


▲ Piezometer
— 10m Contour Interval



**APPENDIX B:
WAGGA WAGGA MAJOR URBAN SUB-CATCHMENTS**

Wagga Wagga Major Urban Sub-catchments



Please note that the 'Undefined' and 'Tarcutta/Humula' piezometer categories are not presented on this map.

**APPENDIX C:
STANDING WATER LEVEL & SALINITY DATA - JULY 2011 TO JUNE 2012**

Piezometer Number	Piezometer Location	Urban Sub catchment	Piezometer Depth	Date Drilled	Average SWL 10/11	Average SWL 11/12	Change In SWL	Average EC 10/11	Average EC 11/12	Change in EC
1	Cnr Moorong St - Sturt Hwy, Central Wagga	MA	10.20	May-94	-8.97	-7.63	1.34	1.29	0.70	-0.59
2	Ashmont Primary School, Ashmont	3	10.30	Jun-94	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY
3	Cheshire St, Central Wagga	3	7.40	May-94	-0.64	-0.50	0.14	16.15	14.68	-1.48
4	Showground arena, Turvey Park		3.30	Mar-94	LOST					
5	Showgrounds, Turvey Park	4	9.70	May-94	DRY	-9.92	-9.92	DRY	NETS	DRY
6	South Campus, Turvey Park	3	13.20	May-94	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY
7	South Campus, Turvey Park	3	3.90	Mar-94	DRY	-1.40	-1.40	DRY	5.22	5.22
8	South Campus, Turvey Park		4.20	Mar-94	DESTROYED					
9	South Campus, Turvey Park	3	4.30	Mar-94	-0.04	0.08	0.12	9.27	8.52	-0.76
10	South Campus, Turvey Park	3	4.10	Mar-94	-0.92	-1.04	-0.12	1.84	2.33	0.49
11	3 Dalman Parkway, Glenfield	3	7.10	May-94	-4.12	-4.35	-0.23	0.35	0.27	-0.08
12	Kimba Dr, Glenfield	3	14.00	May-94	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY
13	Cnr Glenfield - Red Hill Rds, Lloyd (shallow)	3	8.58	May-94	-7.03	-6.53	0.50	1.45	1.24	-0.22
14	Mt Austin High School, Tolland (shallow)	3	9.90	May-94	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY
15	Mt Austin Public School, Mt Austin (shallow)	3	9.90	May-94	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY
16	Emblen Park, Central Wagga	4	15.10	Jan-95	-4.20	-13.99	-9.79	1.28	1.52	0.24
17	Best Park Reserve, Ashmont	3	13.70	Jan-95	-3.19	-3.02	0.17	3.46	3.21	-0.25
18	Nathan Park, Ashmont	2	11.00	Jan-95	-1.17	-1.03	0.15	9.66	9.08	-0.58
19	Turvey Park Public School, Turvey Park	4	17.20	Jan-95	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY
20	Kildare Catholic College, Turvey Park	4	14.90	Jan-95	-11.89	-11.29	0.59	10.44	9.95	-0.49
21	South Wagga Public School, Central Wagga	4	13.00	Jan-95	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY
22	Norman Duck Oval, San Isidore	0	17.00	Mar-95	-17.35	-16.60	0.75	2.28	1.99	-0.29
23	Sacred Heart Primary School, Koorungal	7	23.00	Mar-95	-2.34	-2.65	-0.31	0.62	0.63	0.01
24	Koorungal High School, Koorungal	7	22.00	Mar-95	-12.69	-11.88	0.81	1.90	1.80	-0.10
25	Koorungal Public School, Koorungal	7	15.20*	Jun-07*	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY
26	514 Koorungal Rd, Koorungal	7	27.00	Mar-95	-10.85	-10.13	0.72	11.00	10.61	-0.40
27	Koorungal Rd, Koorungal (shallow)	7	13.50	Mar-95	-7.78	-7.18	0.59	12.99	12.37	-0.62

Piezometer Number	Piezometer Location	Urban Sub catchment	Piezometer Depth	Date Drilled	Average SWL 10/11	Average SWL 11/12	Change In SWL	Average EC 10/11	Average EC 11/12	Change in EC
28	Koorungal Rd, Koorungal (deep)	7	21.50	Mar-95	-7.81	-7.23	0.58	11.69	14.24	2.55
29	Dalkeith Ave, Lake Albert	7	10.00	Mar-95	-2.65	-2.44	0.21	4.24	5.03	0.79
30	Croker Park, Lake Albert	7	13.00	Mar-95	-6.59	-6.16	0.43	0.79	0.70	-0.09
31	Ron Wheeler Park, Lake Albert	7	30.00	Mar-95	-21.15	-21.46	-0.31	1.94	2.02	0.08
32	Fife St Reserve, Forest Hill	0	16.00	Jul-95	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY
33	Cooramin St, Boorooma	0	18.00	Mar-95	-15.72	-15.02	0.70	NETS	NETS	NETS
34	Mt Austin Public School, Mt Austin (deep)	3	24.00	Jun-95	-9.41	-9.80	-0.38	5.99	5.51	-0.48
35	Emblen Park, Central Wagga		50.00	Jun-95	DESTROYED					
36	Lake Albert foreshore, Lake Albert	7	11.80	Jan-96	-0.88	DESTROYED		6.15	DESTROYED	
37	Kaldari Cres, Glenfield (deep)	3	40.00	May-96	-4.28	-4.08	0.20	2.81	2.75	-0.06
38	Kaldari Cres, Glenfield (shallow)	3	15.00	May-96	-4.82	-4.68	0.14	1.51	1.50	-0.01
39	Wagga Wagga High School, Turvey Park	4	49.00	May-96	-28.62	-26.49	2.13	2.37	2.36	-0.02
40	Holy Trinity Primary School, Ashmont	3	25.77	Apr-97	-9.93	-9.74	0.18	8.53	7.37	-1.16
41	Crisp Park, Ashmont	2	16.85	Apr-97	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY
42	Karoom Dr reserve, Glenfield	3	12.60	Apr-97	-2.09	-1.83	0.26	4.97	4.77	-0.20
43	Tolland Public School, Tolland	3	9.50*	Jun-07*	-5.95	-6.53	-0.58	1.45	1.52	0.08
44	Mt Austin High School, Tolland (deep)	3	22.54	Apr-97	-15.73	-14.77	0.96	5.87	6.23	0.36
45	Caloola Hostel, Tatton	7	12.89	Apr-97	-11.14	-10.77	0.37	6.08	5.72	-0.37
46	Wagga Wagga Railway Station, Central Wagga		16.02	Apr-97	DESTROYED					
47	Cnr Red Hill - Glenfield Rds, Lloyd (deep)	3	16.27	Apr-97	-9.77	-9.14	0.63	1.24	1.20	-0.04
48	Jack Skeers Park, Lake Albert	7	16.05	Apr-97	-7.93	-7.11	0.82	2.78	2.76	-0.02
49	Lake Albert Public School, Lake Albert	7	26.93	Apr-97	-18.84	-16.60	2.24	1.73	1.78	0.05
50	Wagga Wagga Christian College, East Wagga	6	19.20	May-97	-17.83	-17.04	0.78	1.39	1.46	0.07
51	Plumpton Rd, Lake Albert	7	16.70	Apr-97	-10.01	-9.42	0.59	3.15	3.13	-0.01
52	39 Dobney Ave, Central Wagga	4	12.60	May-97	-10.20	-9.35	0.85	5.06	5.82	0.76
53	Lawn Cemetery, Lake Albert	7	21.50	Jun-97	-18.53	-18.69	-0.16	0.48	0.72	0.24
54	Derna Pl, Ashmont	2	3.00	Nov-97	-1.55	-1.47	0.08	5.06	12.04	6.98

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55	1 Clowes Pl, Ashmont	2	3.00	Nov-97	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY
56	6 Saxon St, Central Wagga	3	6.00*	Jun-07*	-5.78	-5.99	-0.20	9.15	NETS	NETS
57	7 Mortimer Pl, Central Wagga	3	3.00	Nov-97	-0.53	-0.60	-0.06	15.02	13.82	-1.19
58	62 Chaston St, Central Wagga	4	3.00	Nov-97	-0.92	-0.90	0.02	5.23	5.33	0.10
59	53-55 Meurant Ave, Central Wagga	4	3.00	Nov-97	-1.90	-2.88	-0.98	1.90	NETS	NETS
60	Opp 16 Cullen Rd, Central Wagga	4	3.00	Nov-97	-1.40	-2.37	-0.96	6.08	6.63	0.55
61	Opp 38 Cullen Rd, Central Wagga	4	3.00	Nov-97	DRY	-2.77	-2.77	NETS	NETS	NETS
62	59 Gormly Ave, Central Wagga	MA	3.00	Nov-97	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY
63	Emblen Park, Central Wagga	4	3.00	Nov-97	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY
64	11 Sullivan St, Central Wagga	4	3.00	Nov-97	-2.18	-2.94	-0.77	6.51	NETS	NETS
65	40 Meurant Ave, Central Wagga	4	3.00	Nov-97	-1.58	-2.21	-0.62	DRY	2.89	2.89
66	18 Chaston St, Central Wagga	4	3.00	Nov-97	-1.11	-1.05	0.05	4.86	4.91	0.05
67	Meurant Ave, Central Wagga	4	6.00*	Jun-07*	-4.05	-5.95	-1.90	DRY	NETS	DRY
68	11 Lewisham Ave, Central Wagga	4	3.00	Nov-97	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY
69	19 Hardy Ave, Central Wagga	4	3.00	Nov-97	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY
70	33 Gormly Ave, Central Wagga	4	1.70	Nov-97	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY
71	1 Roma St, Central Wagga	4	9.00*	Jun-08*	-1.88	-3.99	-2.11	1.27	1.20	-0.06
72	9 Brookong Ave, Central Wagga	MA	3.00	Nov-97	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY
73	Wagga Wagga Base Hospital, Central Wagga	MA	3.00	Nov-97	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY
74	Edward St, Central Wagga	MA	3.00	Nov-97	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY
75	6 Edward St, Central Wagga	MA	3.00	Nov-97	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY
76	332-334 Edward St, Central Wagga	MA	3.00	Nov-97	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY
77	312 Edward St, Central Wagga		3.00	Nov-97	DESTROYED					
78	2 Dobney Ave, Central Wagga	MA	3.00	Nov-97	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY
79	Gormly-Emblen Sts roundabout, Central Wagga	MA	4.40	Sep-98	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY
80	Gormly-Harrison Sts roundabout, Central Wagga	4	6.00	Sep-98	-3.27	-2.64	0.63	0.83	2.26	1.42
81	48 Docker St, Central Wagga	MA	6.80	Sep-98	-4.38	-4.73	-0.35	0.98	1.23	0.25

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82	27 Hardy Ave, Central Wagga	4	2.60	Sep-98	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY
83	57 Hardy Ave, Central Wagga	4	5.20*	Jun-07*	-5.05	-5.06	-0.01	NETS	NETS	NETS
84	2 Sullivan Ave, Central Wagga	4	3.40	Sep-98	-3.33	-4.05	-0.72	DRY	NETS	DRY
85	27 Meurant Ave, Central Wagga	4	4.80*	Sep-98	-4.38	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY
86	2 Lewisham Ave, Central Wagga	4	7.50	Sep-98	-2.39	-4.57	-2.18	1.64	1.71	0.07
87	12 Meurant Ave, Central Wagga	4	5.20	Sep-98	-3.75	-4.36	-0.60	DRY	4.28	4.28
88	2 Chaston St, Central Wagga	4	10.00*	May-07*	-4.37	-4.80	-0.43	19.58	19.41	-0.17
89	31 Chaston St, Central Wagga	4	5.50	Sep-98	-2.22	-2.33	-0.11	9.96	13.61	3.64
90	51 Chaston St, Central Wagga	4	6.60	Sep-98	-1.52	-1.75	-0.23	5.27	7.66	2.38
91	Mount St, Koorringal (shallow)	5	10.60	Jun-99	-0.98	-1.02	-0.04	1.11	1.09	-0.02
92	Mount St, Koorringal (deep)	5	27.70	Jun-99	-0.87	-0.94	-0.07	0.98	0.95	-0.03
93	Henwood Park, Koorringal (shallow)	7	13.60	Jun-99	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY
94	Henwood Park, Koorringal (deep)	7	29.90	Jun-99	-16.07	-15.32	0.75	1.37	1.34	-0.03
95	Henwood Park, Koorringal (shallow)	7	7.90	Jun-99	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY
96	Henwood Park, Koorringal (deep)	7	66.00	Jun-99	-24.91	-24.15	0.77	1.10	1.08	-0.02
97	Opp 22 Amaroo St, Koorringal (shallow)	7	9.30	Jul-99	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY
98	Opp 22 Amaroo St, Koorringal (deep)	7	83.00	Jul-99	-51.44	-50.11	1.33	1.44	1.42	-0.02
99	29 Hardy Ave, Central Wagga	4	15.00	Mar-01	-7.50	-15.42	-7.91	1.16	NETS	NETS
100	29 Hardy Ave, Central Wagga	4	31.00	Mar-01	-7.51	-19.40	-11.89	1.10	1.10	0.01
101	29 Hardy Ave, Central Wagga	4	60.00	Mar-01	-7.60	-19.22	-11.63	0.90	0.99	0.09
102	Cnr Meurant St - Lewisham Ave, Central Wagga	4	15.00	Mar-01	-4.25	-10.73	-6.48	9.43	12.59	3.16
103	Cnr Meurant St - Lewisham Ave, Central Wagga	4	31.50	Mar-01	-5.53	-20.03	-14.49	2.84	3.03	0.19
104	Cnr Meurant St - Lewisham Ave, Central Wagga	4	61.00	Mar-01	-5.39	-19.95	-14.56	4.94	5.84	0.90
105	Narrung St, Wiradjuri (shallow)	MA	8.09	May-94	-6.84	-4.48	2.36	DRY	0.26	0.26
106	Narrung St, Wiradjuri (deep)	MA	17.88	Mar-99	-8.66	-7.05	1.61	0.71	0.22	-0.50
107	Narrung St STW, Wiradjuri (shallow)	MA	8.13	May-94	-6.55	-6.56	-0.01	DRY	1.59	1.59
108	Narrung St STW, Wiradjuri (deep)	MA	16.00	Mar-99	-9.19	-6.45	2.74	0.58	0.34	-0.25

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109	Narrung St STW, Wiradjuri (shallow)	MA	7.80	May-94	-6.17	-6.17	0.01	0.44	0.34	-0.11
110	Narrung St STW, Wiradjuri (deep)	MA	11.49	Mar-99	-6.36	-5.96	0.39	0.26	0.37	0.11
111	Narrung St STW, Wiradjuri	MA	7.75	May-94	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY
112	Narrung St STW, Wiradjuri	MA	6.58	May-94	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY
113	Narrung St STW, Wiradjuri (shallow)	MA	7.87	May-94	-7.03	-4.03	3.01	DRY	0.28	0.28
114	Narrung St STW, Wiradjuri (deep)	MA	16.39	Mar-99	-7.57	-6.84	0.73	0.78	0.74	-0.04
115	Narrung St liquid waste cell, Wiradjuri	MA	10.20	Jan-95	-7.79	-8.61	-0.82	DRY	2.83	2.83
116	Narrung St liquid waste cell, Wiradjuri	MA	15.78	Mar-99	-8.85	-7.46	1.40	1.40	0.99	-0.41
117	Billagha St, Wiradjuri		6.22	Jan-95	DESTROYED					
118	Billagha St, Wiradjuri	MA	15.96	Mar-99	-8.76	-6.60	2.16	1.16	0.80	-0.35
119	Narrung St sweeper waste dump, Wiradjuri		9.60	May-94	DESTROYED					
120	Narrung St sweeper waste dump, Wiradjuri	MA	16.07	Mar-99	-9.48	-7.67	1.81	1.02	0.81	-0.21
121	Narrung St, Wiradjuri	MA	16.09	Mar-99	-9.18	-7.33	1.85	NA	NA	NA
122	59 Galing Pl, Wiradjuri	MA	19.38	Aug-01	-11.59	-9.35	2.24	1.74	1.96	0.22
123	33 Galing Pl, Wiradjuri	MA	17.48	Aug-01	-11.63	-8.74	2.90	1.30	1.90	0.61
124	Wiradjuri Cres, Wiradjuri	MA	16.39	Aug-01	-11.66	-8.59	3.07	1.60	1.60	0.00
125	Cnr Narrung St - Wiradjuri Reserve, Wiradjuri	MA	18.39	Aug-01	-10.44	-8.09	2.35	0.35	0.36	0.01
126	Billagha St, Wiradjuri	MA	19.13	Aug-01	-10.68	-8.00	2.68	0.85	0.59	-0.27
127	Toll Group, Wiradjuri	MA	13.78	Aug-01	-9.63	-8.12	1.51	0.41	0.37	-0.04
128	9 College Ave, Turvey Park	3	10.20*	May-07*	-6.88	-6.52	0.36	2.23	2.20	-0.03
129	Lakehaven Dr, Lake Albert (shallow)	7	5.91	Oct-92	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY
130	Lakehaven Dr, Lake Albert (deep)	7	15.00*	May-07*	-13.52	-12.76	0.77	8.56	9.92	1.35
131	Cnr Craft - Graham Sts, Lake Albert (shallow)	7	5.13	Oct-92	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY
132	Cnr Craft - Graham Sts, Lake Albert (deep)	7	12.30	Oct-92	-8.35	-7.70	0.66	3.42	3.37	-0.05
133	Cnr Craft - Bouquet Sts, Lake Albert (shallow)	7	5.84	Oct-92	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY
134	Cnr Craft - Bouquet Sts, Lake Albert (deep)	7	11.96	Oct-92	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY
135	Cnr Main St - Gregadoo Rd, Lake Albert (shallow)	7	5.04	Oct-92	-4.26	-4.47	-0.21	0.23	0.30	0.07

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136	Cnr Main St - Gregadoo Rd, Lake Albert (deep)	7	12.01	Oct-92	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY
137	10 Gregadoo Rd, Lake Albert (shallow)		4.70	Oct-92	DESTROYED					
138	10 Gregadoo Rd, Lake Albert (deep)		12.20	Oct-92	DESTROYED					
139	Redbank Rd, Lake Albert (shallow)	7	5.87	Oct-92	-2.86	-2.09	0.77	DRY	1.29	1.29
140	Redbank Rd, Lake Albert (deep)	7	12.40	Oct-92	-10.96	-11.71	-0.75	DRY	NETS	DRY
141	Travelling stock reserve, Bomen		16.04	Jun-00	DESTROYED					
142	Red Hill Rd, Glenfield	3	25.60	Apr-02	-21.71	-20.70	1.01	NA	NA	NA
143	6930 Olympic Hwy, Kapooka	2	42.00	Apr-02	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY
144	Cnr Narrung - Billagha Sts, Wiradjuri	MA	15.50	Nov-06	-9.09	-6.95	2.14	0.99	0.95	-0.05
145	Wiradjuri Reserve, Wiradjuri	MA	14.00	Nov-06	-5.96	-5.67	0.28	0.24	0.27	0.03
146	Orana PI, Wiradjuri	MA	19.50	Nov-06	-11.62	-8.88	2.74	1.51	1.43	-0.09
147	South Campus, Turvey Park	3	3.30	unknown	-0.50	-0.55	-0.05	16.67	16.69	0.02
148	Bomen Industrial Sewage Treatment Facility	0	13.20	unknown	-4.27	-4.07	0.20	1.68	1.54	-0.14
149	BISTF, Bomen	0	14.20	unknown	0.21	0.38	0.17	2.90	2.80	-0.10
150	BISTF, Bomen	0	13.10	unknown	-3.30	-3.06	0.24	1.12	0.96	-0.16
151	BISTF, Bomen	0	unknown	unknown	-0.98	-0.91	0.07	3.21	2.70	-0.50
152	1 Bedervale St, Bourkelands	3	14.70	Jun-07	-6.71	-11.40	-4.69	0.73	1.80	1.07
153	Cnr Burgan - Indigo Dr, Glenoak	7	15.00	May-07	-12.48	-11.15	1.34	DRY	4.87	4.87
154	19 Mirbelia Dr, Glenoak	7	13.00	Jun-07	-4.69	-4.47	0.22	0.49	0.53	0.03
155	Cnr Indigo Dr - Holbrook Rd, Springvale	7	10.20	Jun-07	-7.24	-7.64	-0.39	0.67	0.72	0.05
156	Cnr Mirbelia Dr - Holbrook Rd, Springvale	7	15.20	Jun-07	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY
157	Holbrook Rd, Springvale	7	15.00	May-07	-8.38	-9.06	-0.69	5.05	4.25	-0.80
158	Stringybark PI, Springvale	7	15.00	Jun-07	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY
159	6 Yarran PI, Springvale	7	10.00	May-07	-3.50	-3.86	-0.36	0.64	0.49	-0.15
160	3 Mallee Rd, Springvale	7	15.30	Jun-07	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY
161	1 Lloyd Rd, Springvale	7	8.60	May-07	-2.48	-2.51	-0.03	3.87	4.19	0.31
162	39 Gregadoo Rd, Lake Albert	7	9.00	May-07	-4.58	-5.24	-0.66	3.51	3.38	-0.13

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163	Stringybark Creek Wetland, Gregadoo Rd, L.A	7	8.50	unknown	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY
164	Adjacent to Murrumbidgee River, Narrung Street	MA	20.00	Dec-07	-9.24	-8.05	1.19	0.16	0.18	0.01
165	Travers St at entrance of Narrung St, Wiradjuri	MA	13.00	Dec-07	-10.12	-8.87	1.25	0.26	NA	NA
166	Travers St behind 10 Incarnie Cres, Wiradjuri	MA	14.80	Dec-07	-11.52	-9.33	2.19	DRY	0.48	0.48
167	56 Cummins Road, Lake Albert	8	11.00	Jun-08	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY
168	378 Bakers Ln., Lake Albert	8	13.50	Jun-08	-12.02	-9.78	2.24	2.91	2.59	-0.32
169	334 Bakers Ln., Lake Albert	8	13.50	Jun-08	-7.98	-6.86	1.12	10.93	10.53	-0.40
170	1 Mitchell Road, Lake Albert	7	13.00	Jun-08	-12.34	-10.13	2.20	3.50	3.82	0.31
171	124-156 Copland street, East Wagga Wagga	MA	8.50	Jun-08	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY
172	Rear of 5-6 Kenny Place, Tolland		9.50	Jun-08	DESTROYED					
173	Rear of 28 Bandera Avenue, Glenfield Park	3	8.00	Jun-08	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY
174	Rear of 48 Paldi Cres, Glenfield Park	2	14.00	Jun-08	-10.37	-9.70	0.67	12.73	11.43	-1.31
175	Rear of 12 Birri Place, Glenfield Park	2	15.00	Jun-08	-8.59	-7.66	0.92	2.38	2.26	-0.12
176	39 Meurant Avenue (on Emblem Street)	4	9.00	Jun-08	-3.74	-7.87	-4.13	11.99	12.28	0.29
177	47 Gormly Avenue (on Emblem St)	MA	5.50	Jun-08	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY
178	Anderson Oval, Tolland	3	7.30	Jun-10	-2.58	-3.66	-1.09	0.86	0.85	-0.01
179	Anderson Oval, Tolland	3	7.50	Jun-10	-0.43	-0.43	0.00	5.77	4.09	-1.68
180	Plumpton Rd, Tatton	7	6.80	Jun-10	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY
181	Kimberley Dr, Tatton	7	10.00	Jun-10	-8.32	-8.43	-0.10	6.13	6.66	0.53
182	2 Stirling Blvd, Tatton	7	12.00	Jun-10	-2.30	-2.48	-0.18	1.08	1.00	-0.08
183	46 Stirling Blvd, Tatton	7	11.70	Jun-10	-10.89	-11.31	-0.43	8.71	7.86	-0.85
184	72 Stirling Blvd, Tatton	7	5.80	Jun-10	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY
185	43A Berembee St, Bourkelands	3	6.30	Jun-10	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY
186	Wilgoma St, Bourkelands	3	8.60	Jun-10	-2.59	-2.74	-0.15	0.82	0.88	0.06
187	Yarrawah Cres, Bourkelands	3	9.00	Jun-10	-2.05	-2.10	-0.05	0.74	0.72	-0.02
188	Audervale Cl, Bourkelands	3	5.00	Jun-10	-2.53	-2.90	-0.37	0.99	0.68	-0.31
189	46 Riverview Dr, Riverview	1	5.70	Jun-10	-3.65	-2.38	1.28	2.20	0.66	-1.54

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190	Roach Rd, Riverview	1	9.20	25-Jun-10	-7.15	-5.86	1.29	6.46	4.82	-1.63
191	110 Riverview Dr, Riverview	1	5.00	25-Jun-10	-3.32	-3.36	-0.04	0.50	0.36	-0.14
192	Exhibition Centre, East Wagga Wagga	6	10.50	27-Jun-10	-10.26	-9.72	0.55	1.22	1.14	-0.08
193	Koorungal Rd, Koorungal	6	8.00	21-Jun-10	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY
194	Copeland St, East Wagga Wagga	5	12.00	22-Jun-10	DESTROYED					
195	Macintosh Place, Koorungal	5	6.00	23-Jun-10	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY
196	Showground, Central Wagga	4	14.60	26-Jun-10	-3.69	-3.57	0.12	1.57	1.50	-0.07
1/1	Emblen Park, Central Wagga	4	15.00	Unknown	-3.88	-13.34	-9.46	1.93	2.08	0.16
1/2	Emblen Park, Central Wagga	4	30	Unknown	-4.01	-21.84	-17.83	1.86	1.78	-0.07
1/3	Emblen Park, Central Wagga	4	60.00	Unknown	-3.96	-25.59	-21.63	1.19	1.39	0.19
Bore 9	63 Gormly Ave, Central Wagga	MA	48.8	Unknown	-16.96	-20.17	-3.21	0.53	0.53	0.00
H1	Cnr Clark - Mate Sts, Humula	T	4.50	Unknown	-1.05	-1.14	-0.09	DRY	2.18	2.18
H2	Cnr Boundary Rd - Mount St, Humula	T	4.20	Unknown	-1.41	-2.33	-0.92	DRY	0.45	0.45
T1	26 Centenary Ave, Tarcutta	T	unknown	Unknown	-9.46	-9.48	-0.02	1.41	1.35	-0.05
T2	Sydney St, Tarcutta	T	unknown	Unknown	-7.07	-6.81	0.26	1.64	1.87	0.23
T3	Cnr Cynthia - Young Sts, Tarcutta	T	16.00	Unknown	-15.72	-15.72	0.00	NETS	NETS	NETS
T4	Cnr Argent - Spring Sts, Tarcutta	T	19.50	Unknown	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY
T5	Sydney St, Tarcutta	T	5.75	Unknown	-3.71	-3.84	-0.13	4.03	3.84	-0.19
T6	Breaden Sports Ground, Tarcutta	T	4.15	Unknown	-1.51	-1.48	0.03	0.68	0.77	0.09

**APPENDIX D:
STANDING WATER LEVELS - HISTORICAL
HYDROGRAPHS**

