

Snowy 2.0 Main Works

November 2022–November 2023 Environmental Water Report

Prepared for Snowy Hydro Limited

December 2023

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Snowy Hydro Limited

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1 Introduction

Snowy Hydro Limited (SHL) is constructing the Snowy 2.0 project (the project), forming an expansion of the existing Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Scheme. The project will increase the generation capacity of the existing scheme by an additional 2,000 megawatts (MW), and at full capacity will provide approximately 350,000 MWh of large-scale energy storage to the National Electricity Market.

The project is predominantly located underground and will link the existing Tantangara (upstream) and Talbingo (downstream) reservoirs. Key features of the project include:

- a head-race tunnel (HRT) between the Tantangara Reservoir and the penstock tunnels, comprising an approximately 19 km long, concrete-lined tunnel
- penstock tunnels between the HRT and the power station, comprising six steel-lined tunnels feeding water to the generation units
- an underground power station, housing the power generation facility and contained within an underground excavation approximately 22 m (wide) by 50 m (high) by 250 m (long)
- ancillary access and passage tunnels, totalling approximately 20 km of tunnels and including a:
 - main access tunnel (MAT), providing personnel and equipment access to the power station
 - electrical, cabling and ventilation tunnel (ECVT), facilitating power transmission from the generator
- a tail-race tunnel (TRT) between the power station and Talbingo Reservoir, comprising an approximately 8 km long, concrete-lined tunnel
- intake and outlet structures at the Tantangara and Talbingo reservoirs, respectively.

SHL engaged Future Generation Joint Venture (FGJV, comprising Webuild, Clough and Lane) to deliver the project. In August 2023 the contract between SHL and FGJV was reset, which included a transfer of select environmental reporting obligations to be managed by SHL. This environmental water report (EWR) forms the first report undertaken by SHL following the contract reset.

1.1 Purpose of this report

This EWR has been prepared in accordance with the approved groundwater management plan (GMP), as collated by FGJV (document reference S2-FGJV-ENV-PLN-0012, (FGJV 2020)) in accordance with Schedule 3, Condition 31 (d) of the critical state significant infrastructure approval for the project (DPIE 2020a). An updated GMP was submitted to the Department of Planning and Environment on 2 November 2023 and is awaiting comment.

This EWR focuses on:

- providing an update of relevant project activities undertaken (i.e. potential groundwater affecting activities)
- provision of groundwater level hydrographs, with specific consideration for recent project activities and climate data
- a comparison of groundwater data to site-specific trigger values (SSTV's), as presented in the GMP.

This EWR will be uploaded to the Snowy 2.0 project website.

1.2 Reporting period

Noting this is the first EWR provided by SHL following the contract reset, this EWR provides a groundwater update for one year, between 7 November 2022 and 7 November 2023. Subsequent EWR's (nominally submitted in March, June, September and December) will report on the data acquired in the previous 3-months (quarter).

1.3 Project updates

1.3.1 Overview

The project area is divided into four construction areas, broadly comprising the key features of the project which interact or have the potential to interact with groundwater resources. These include:

- Tantangara, near the Tantangara Reservoir and including:
 - the intake structure
 - a portion of the head-race tunnel
 - the head-race tunnel adit.
- the Plateau, located between the Snowy Mountains Highway and Tantangara Reservoir and overlying the majority of the head-race tunnel.
- Marica, located west of the Plateau and including:
 - a portion of the head-race tunnel
 - the MAT
 - the ECVT
 - an underground power station
 - a ventilation shaft to the underground power station
 - the head-race surge shafts
 - the tail-race surge shaft
 - a portion of the tail-race tunnel.
- Lobs Hole, located near Talbingo reservoir and including:
 - emplacement areas for spoil generated during construction
 - a portion of the tail-race tunnel
 - the outtake structure into the Talbingo Reservoir.

1.3.2 Project progress

Project progression is summarised in Table 1.1 and shown on Figure 3.1–Figure 3.5.

Table 1.1 Construction progress update

Area	Construction element	Status	Progress comments
Tantangara	Intake structure	In progress	Excavated to approximately 60% of target depth
	Head-race tunnel adit	Not commenced	TBC
The Plateau	Head-race tunnel	In progress	TBM Florence approximately 260 m into excavation (from Tantangara, heading west towards Marica)
	MAT	Complete	-
Marica	ECVT	Complete	-
	Underground power station	In progress	Drilling and blasting of cross tunnels and passages underway
	Ventilation shaft	Not commenced	-
	Head-race surge-shaft	In progress	Excavated to approximately 50 m depth
Lobs Hole	Tail-race surge shafts	Not commenced	-
	Tail-race tunnel	In progress	TBM Eileen approximately 970 m into excavation (from Lobs Hole, heading east towards Marica)
	Out-take structure	Not commenced	TBC
	Spoil emplacement areas	In progress	TBC

2 Existing environment

2.1 Climate

The project area has an alpine climate that is characterised by cool summers and cold, damp, and snowy winters. Rainfall occurs mainly in winter to early spring and generally increases with elevation. Summer and autumn are generally drier and experience greater variation in monthly rainfall. Summer rainfall is generally of higher intensity over shorter duration than in winter.

SHL currently operate two weather stations, located at the Talbingo and Tantangara reservoirs. Rainfall data from the SHL operated weather stations was not available at the time of compiling this EWR. In the absence of site-specific rainfall data, monthly rainfall data was sourced from the Bureau of Meteorology (Bom) climate data portal (BoM 2023), at the Cabramurra climate station (station ID 072161), located approximately 23 km south of Lobs Hole at an elevation of 1,482 m AHD.

Rainfall was generally above average for all months, with the exception of:

- February 2023 (41.2 mm below average)
- July 2023 (7.8 mm below average)
- August 2023 (49.5 mm below average)
- September 2023 (91.6 mm below average).

Monthly rainfall is summarised in Table 2.1, over the reporting period (7 November 2022–7 November 2023).

Table 2.1 Rainfall observations during the reporting period

Month/Year	Monthly rainfall at Cabramurra weather station (mm)		Difference (mm) (Measured – Average)
	Measured	¹ Average	
November 2022	209.6	122.9	86.7
December 2022	118.6	90.1	28.5
January 2023	152.0	75.6	76.4
February 2023	38.2	79.4	-41.2
March 2023	119.2	86.9	32.3
April 2023	92.8	76.4	16.4
May 2023	119.8	94.2	25.6
June 2023	172.0	124.5	47.5
July 2023	106.0	113.8	-7.8
August 2023	78.2	127.7	-49.5
September 2023	31.4	123.0	-91.6
October 2023	113.4	111.7	1.7
November 2023	141.2	122.9	18.3

Notes: 1. Observation period between December 1996 and November 2023.

Measured monthly rainfall and historical average monthly rainfall (based on data between December 1996 and November 2023) was used to undertake a cumulative deviation from mean (CDFM) analysis. CDFM analysis provides an indication of wet or dry periods, as inferred by an upward trend (wetter than average period) or downward trend (drier than average period).

CDFM analysis of monthly rainfall data at the Cabramurra weather station (BoM 2023) indicates:

- wetter than average periods between:
 - November 2022 and January 2023
 - February 2023 and June 2023
 - September 2023 and November 2023.
- drier than average periods between:
 - January 2023 and February 2023
 - June 2023 and September 2023.

Measured monthly rainfall, historical average monthly rainfall (based on data between December 1996 and November 2023) and CDFM results are presented on Figure 2.1.

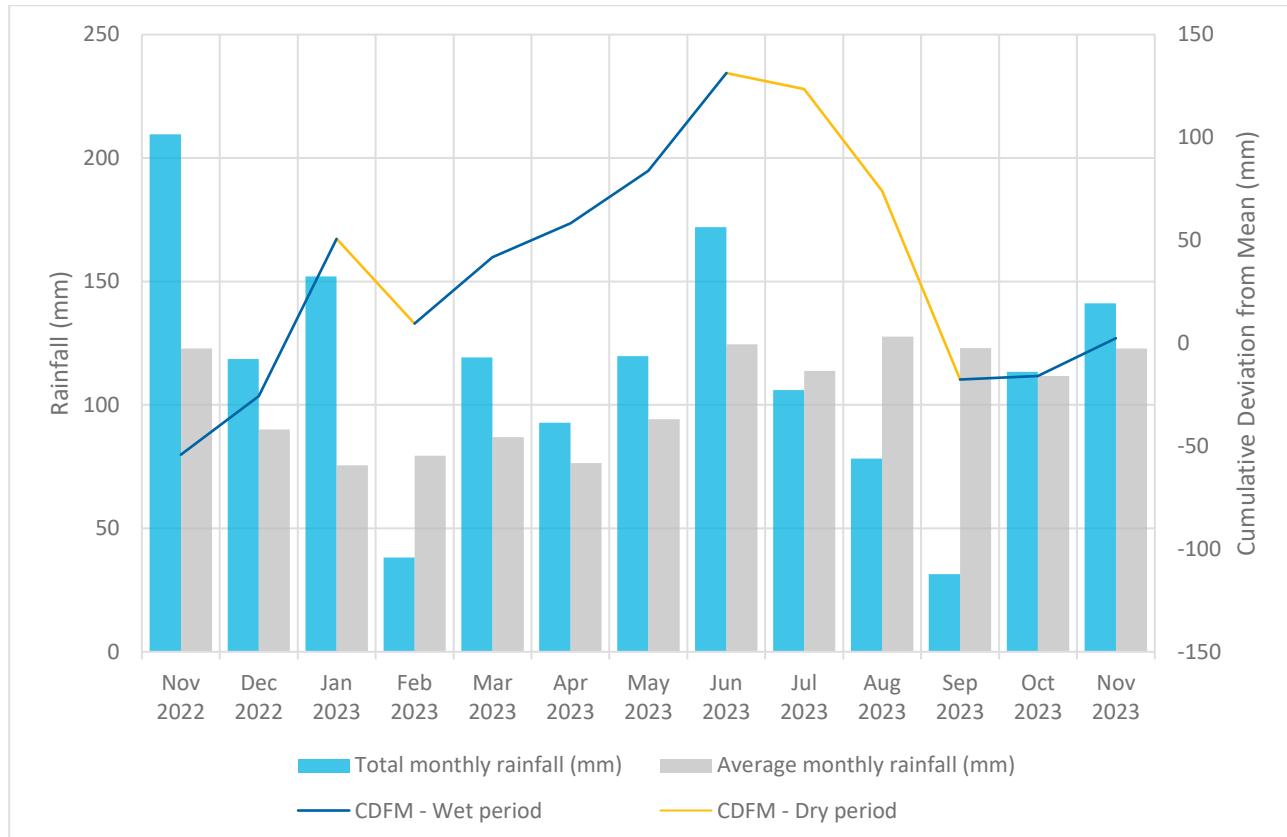


Figure 2.1 **Monthly rainfall and cumulative deviation from mean rainfall at Cabramurra weather station (BoM: 072161)**

2.2 Drainage and catchments

All watercourses are characterised as receiving baseflow from groundwater (referred to as graining streams). The Long Plain Fault (LPF) forms the main topographic divide between the Ravine (west of the LPF) and the Plateau (east of the LPF).

Watercourses within the Ravine generally flow to Talbingo Reservoir (west-ward) and watercourses within the Plateau generally flow to Tantangara Reservoir (east-ward).

2.2.1 Ravine

Within the Ravine, the Yarrangobilly River is the major ephemeral watercourse that flows into Talbingo Reservoir, downstream of Lobs Hole. Its catchment has an area of 271 square kilometres (km^2) that is wholly within the Kosciusko National Park (KNP). The Yarrangobilly River has a number of tributaries within the Ravine, including Wallaces Creek, Stable Creek, Sheep Station Creek and Highground Creek. The majority of annual stream flow occurs in late winter and early spring, which is typical for rivers in the Australian Alps.

2.2.2 Plateau

The Plateau is within the upper reaches of the Murrumbidgee and Eucumbene River catchments, wholly within the KNP. The headwaters of the Eucumbene River are in the western Plateau, and the river flows from the north of the Plateau in a south-easterly direction into Tantangara Reservoir.

A number of perennial waterways are present across the Plateau, that either flow north into the Murrumbidgee River or directly into Tantangara Reservoir, including Gooandra Creek, Tantangara Creek, Nungar Creek and Kellys Plains Creek.

2.3 Hydrogeology

The hydrogeological units of the project consist of:

- Alluvium, colluvium and weathered rock: these shallow units are generally recharged by moderate to high rainfall, flooding for alluvial areas and snow melt.
- Shallow weathered fractured rock: these units have low to moderate permeability and are recharged by moderate to high rainfall and snow melt (occurring when soil moisture conditions are exceeded).
- Deep fractured rock: recharged by infiltration of rainfall migrating from shallow groundwater systems. Permeability is generally lowest in the central section of the plateau and higher in the east and western areas of the plateau. There is downward flow of groundwater in recharge areas and upward flow in discharge areas.

Measurements from the baseline groundwater monitoring network vary from approximately 1,470 m AHD in the topographically elevated terrain associate with the Plateau, to approximately 570 m AHD in the topographically lower terrain near Lobs Hole. Groundwater levels may fall outside of this measured range in areas of higher relief and in some of the lower drainage lines, such as the interface between the Yarrangobilly River and Talbingo Reservoir where levels are likely at or close to surface levels of about 545 m AHD.

2.3.1 Ravine

Along the proposed power waterway alignment, groundwater levels within the Ravine Beds vary from approximately 1,325 m AHD in the topographically elevated terrain adjacent to the Plateau in the east, to approximately 570 m AHD in the topographically lower terrain near Lobs Hole. Groundwater flow direction is

generally from east to west, with the Long Plain Fault area acting as a groundwater divide between the ravine and plateau areas.

Groundwater levels within the ravine do not typically show an obvious response to rainfall events or flow events within the Yarrangobilly River.

2.3.2 Plateau

Along the proposed headrace tunnel transect, groundwater levels vary from approximately 1,470 m AHD in the elevated areas to the west, to approximately 1,170 m AHD in the lower elevated area near Tantangara Creek. Overall, groundwater levels observed along the proposed tunnel alignment indicate that groundwater flow direction is generally west to east.

Groundwater levels within the plateau show a moderate to strong response to rainfall events, indicating a moderate to strong connection between surface and the regional groundwater system.

2.4 Groundwater dependent ecosystems

2.4.1 Overview

The following discussion regarding groundwater dependant ecosystems (GDE) has been extracted from the GMP (FGJV 2020).

2.4.2 High priority groundwater dependant ecosystems

Based on the Water Sharing Plan for the Lachlan Fold Belt Murray Darling Basin Fractured Rock groundwater source (DPIE 2020b), the nearest High Priority groundwater dependant ecosystem (GDE) is the Yarrangobilly Caves, located approximately 5 km north of the nearest infrastructure feature of the project.

2.4.3 Subterranean groundwater dependant ecosystems (Stygofauna)

A stygofauna assessment was undertaken as part of the environmental impact statement (EMM 2019) and identified a total of five specimens, from two families, likely to be obligate (fully groundwater-dependent) stygofauna representatives.

A further 80 specimens from five groups, with potential to be obligate stygofauna representatives, were collected from 4 of the 11 fractured rock groundwater system monitoring locations sites and four of the five alpine bog and fen monitoring locations.

Limited stygofauna studies have been undertaken within fractured rock aquifers of the region, thus there is limited data for comparison. The stygofauna found in the aquifers in the Snowy 2.0 Project area are noted to be similar to those encountered in other fractured rock systems in NSW.

2.4.4 Aquatic groundwater dependant ecosystems

Aquatic GDEs are dependent on baseflow in non-perennial rivers and creeks. Across the project region, all rivers comprise both runoff and baseflow components as shallow groundwater tables are consistently above creek bed elevations. All creeks are therefore considered to support aquatic GDEs. In particular, plant community type (PCT) 300 occurs along drainage lines on mid-slopes across the project area and PCTs 285, 299 and 302 occur in riparian zones and gullies where there is likely to be some near-surface expression of groundwater.

2.4.5 Terrestrial groundwater dependant ecosystems

Terrestrial GDEs include vegetation that accesses groundwater to maintain ecosystem function. These are classified according to their proportional (temporal) dependence on groundwater. Plant communities with varying degrees of groundwater dependence within the project area include:

- Entirely/obligate terrestrial groundwater dependant ecosystems, comprising:
 - PCT 637 - Alpine and sub-alpine peatlands, damp herbfields and fens, South Eastern Highlands Bioregion and Australian Alps Bioregion
 - PCT 1225 - Sub-alpine grasslands of valley floors, southern South Eastern Highlands Bioregion and Australian Alps Bioregion.
- Facultative – proportional terrestrial groundwater dependant ecosystems, comprising:
 - PCT 285 - Broad-leaved Sally grass - sedge woodland on valley flats and swamps in the NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion and adjoining South Eastern Highlands Bioregion
 - PCT 299 - Riparian Ribbon Gum - Robertsons Peppermint - Apple Box riverine very tall open forest of the NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion and South Eastern Highlands Bioregion
 - PCT 302 - Riparian Blakely's Red Gum - Broad-leaved Sally woodland – teatree - bottlebrush - wattle shrubland wetland of the NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion and South Eastern Highlands Bioregion
- Facultative – opportunistic terrestrial groundwater dependant ecosystems, comprising:
 - PCT 300 - Ribbon Gum - Narrow-leaved (Robertsons) Peppermint montane fern - grass tall open forest on deep clay loam soils in the upper NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion and western Kosciuszko escarpment
 - PCT 303 - Black Sally grassy low woodland in valleys in the upper slopes subregion of the NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion and western South Eastern Highlands Bioregion.
 - PCT 679 - Black Sallee - Snow Gum low woodland of montane valleys, South Eastern Highlands Bioregion and Australian Alps Bioregion.

3 Monitoring program

3.1 Overview

The GMP monitoring network comprises 136 monitoring locations, including:

- fifty-seven (57) conventional monitoring bores, facilitating groundwater level and chemistry monitoring at discrete intervals within the shallow and deeper groundwater systems.
- thirty-five (35) shallow swamp piezometers, monitoring the shallow bogs and fens (typically associated with obligate GDE's, refer Section 2.4)
- nine (9) production bores, used for aquifer testing and/or water supply for the project.
- thirty-five VWP (35) locations, totalling one-hundred and five (105) VWP sensors, monitoring groundwater levels within/between deep and shallow groundwater systems.

Decommissioned bores include:

- four conventional monitoring bores (BH8101, 8102, 8105 and 8108)
- five shallow swamp piezometers (BP1–4 and RtS_BH8A)
- two production bores (PB05 and EWPB3)

Bores proposed for decommissioning include:

- two EPL monitoring bores (RSMB6 and RSMB7)
- two production bores (PB06 and PB09).

The groundwater monitoring network is provided on Figure 3.1–Figure 3.5.

3.2 Trigger criteria

i Groundwater level trigger criteria

Groundwater level trigger values have been applied to eighty-nine (89) monitoring locations within the network, including:

- forty-nine (49) conventional monitoring bores
- nineteen (19) VWP sensors, applied to the shallowest sensor (representing water table drawdown)
- fourteen (14) shallow swamp piezometers
- seven (7) production bores.

Groundwater level trigger values have been derived from the numerical model and baseline data, in accordance with the following methodology:

1. Maximum predicted groundwater drawdown (measured in metres) was extracted from the numerical model at nodes representing the relevant groundwater monitoring location.

2. An inferred minimum natural groundwater level (in metres above Australian height datum) was inferred from the baseline data set (prior to 20 May 2019).
3. The maximum predicted groundwater drawdown was subtracted from the minimum natural groundwater level, resulting in an exceedance trigger level for groundwater drawdown (i.e. greater drawdown than predicted by the numerical model).

Groundwater level trigger values for VWP locations have been applied to the shallowest sensor at each location (i.e. providing the greatest measurement of water table fluctuation), noting project impacts (EMM 2019) are predicted as a result of water table drawdown.

Groundwater trigger values are presented in Table A.1–Table A.4 (attached as Appendix A).

ii [Groundwater quality trigger criteria](#)

Preference under the Australian and New Zealand Guidelines for Fresh and Marine Water Quality (ANZG, 2018) is given to site-specific guidelines determined through a comprehensive assessment of baseline data for a minimum period of two years (24 months). The majority of bores have had regular monthly sampling since April 2018, with some bores only recording data since 2020 following the last drilling campaign in February 2020 (EMM, 2020a). It's noted here that regular and routine water quality sampling is not a post-approval requirement, with samples only obtained in response to a groundwater level exceedance.

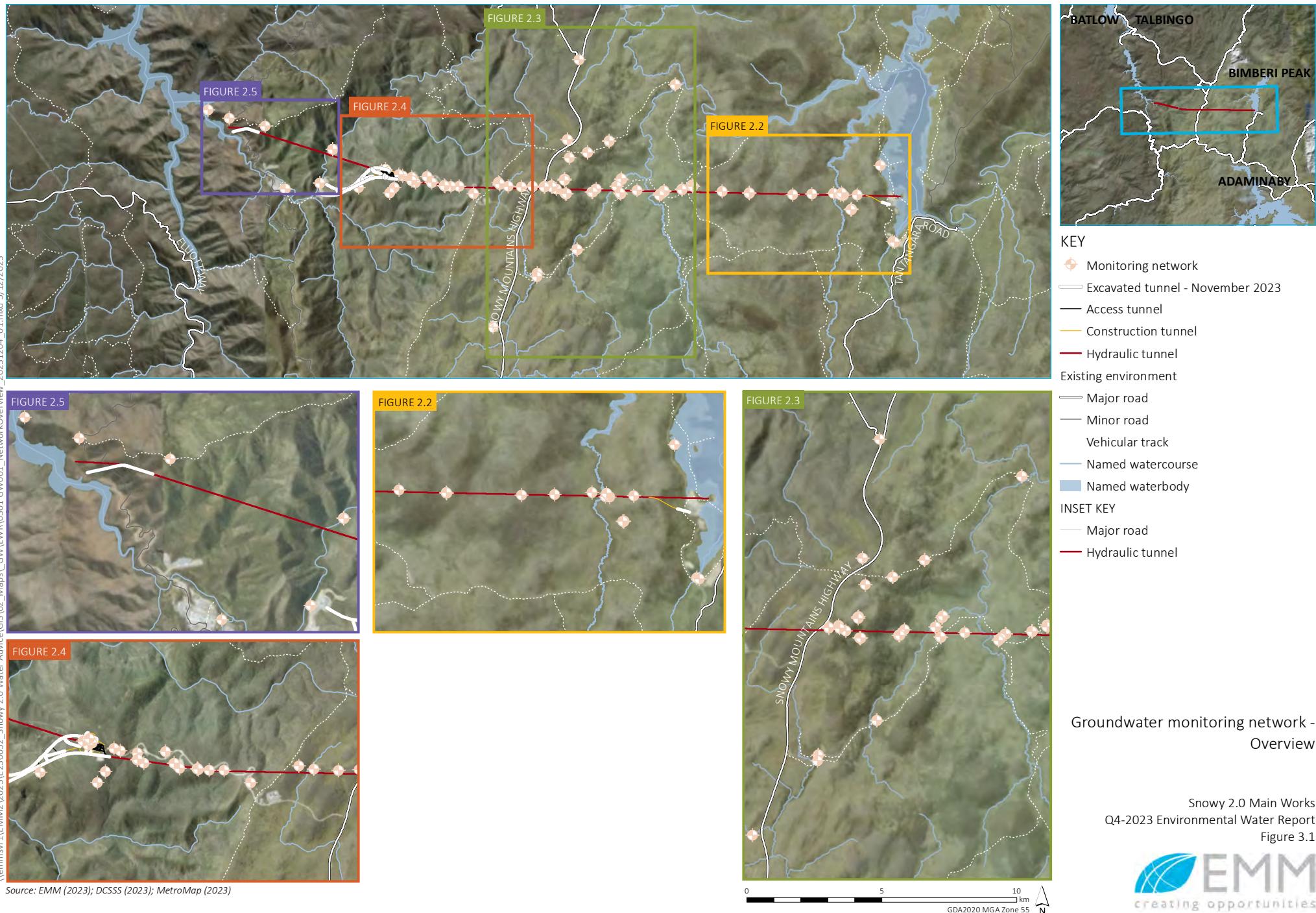
Groundwater quality trigger values are assigned to geological units intercepted by the project. Monitoring locations within each geological unit is presented in Table A.1–Table A.4 (attached as Appendix A). Representative groundwater quality trigger values, per geological unit, is presented in Table B.1 (attached as Appendix B).

[3.2.2 Groundwater level trigger exceedances](#)

No groundwater level trigger value exceedances were recorded during the reporting period. Hydrographs are attached as Appendix C.

[3.3 Water quality](#)

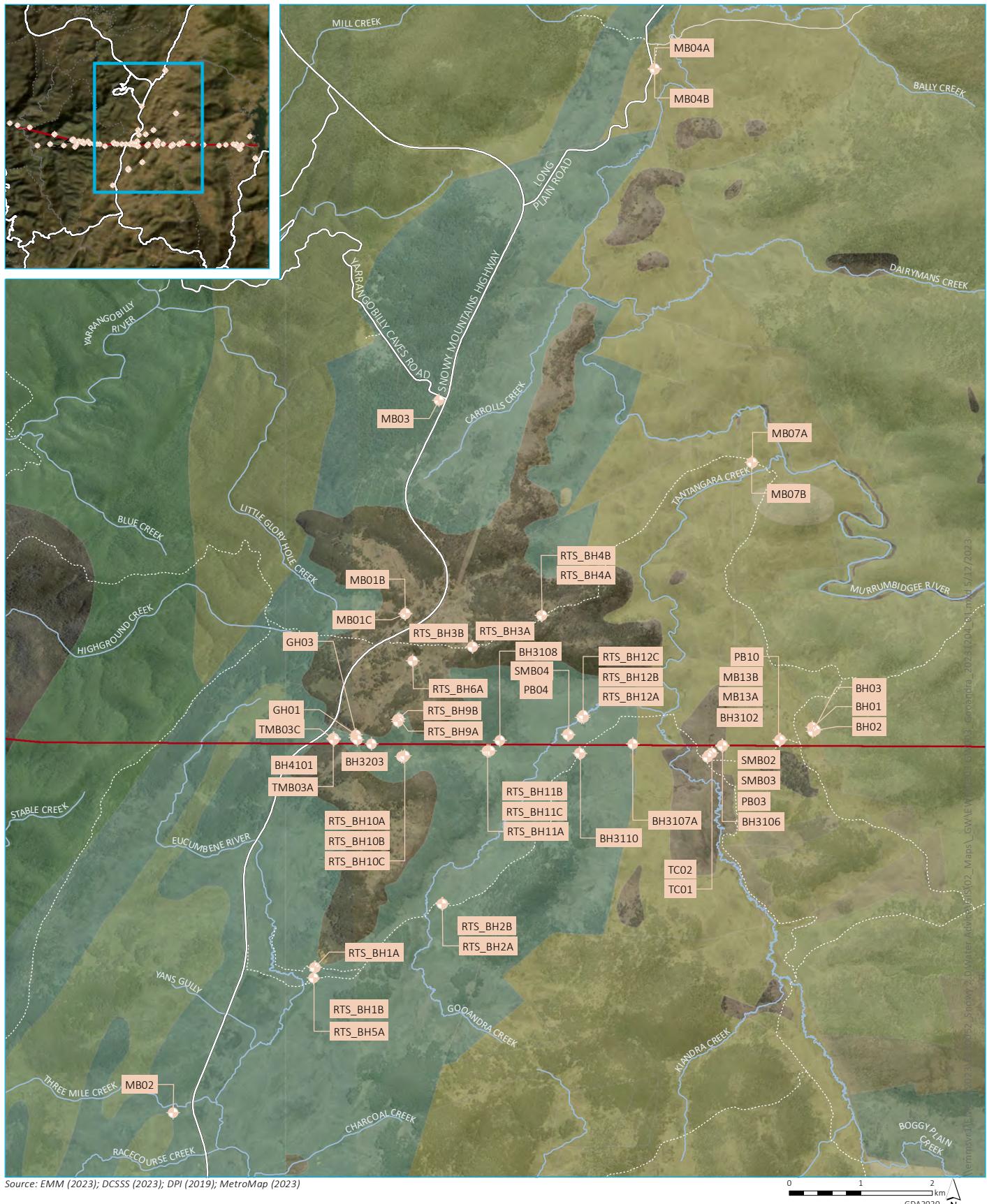
In accordance with the GMP (FGJV 2020), groundwater quality samples were not obtained during the reporting period, noting and absence of groundwater level trigger exceedances that would instigate a response to acquire groundwater samples.



Snowy 2.0 Main Works
Q4-2023 Environmental Water Report
Figure 3.1



Snowy 2.0 Main Works
Q4-2023 Environmental Water Report
Figure 3.2



Source: EMM (2023); DCSSS (2023); DPI (2019); MetroMap (2023)

0 1 2 km
GDA2020 N

KEY

- ♦ Monitoring network
- Hydraulic tunnel
- Existing environment
- Major road
- Minor road
- Vehicular track
- Named watercourse
- Named waterbody

Surface Geology

- Adaminaby Group
- Boggy Plain Adamellite
- Gooandra Volcanics
- Goobarragandra Volcanics
- Hell Hole Creek Adamellite
- Ravine Beds/Yarrangobilly Limestone
- Shaw Hill Gabbro

Tantangara Formation

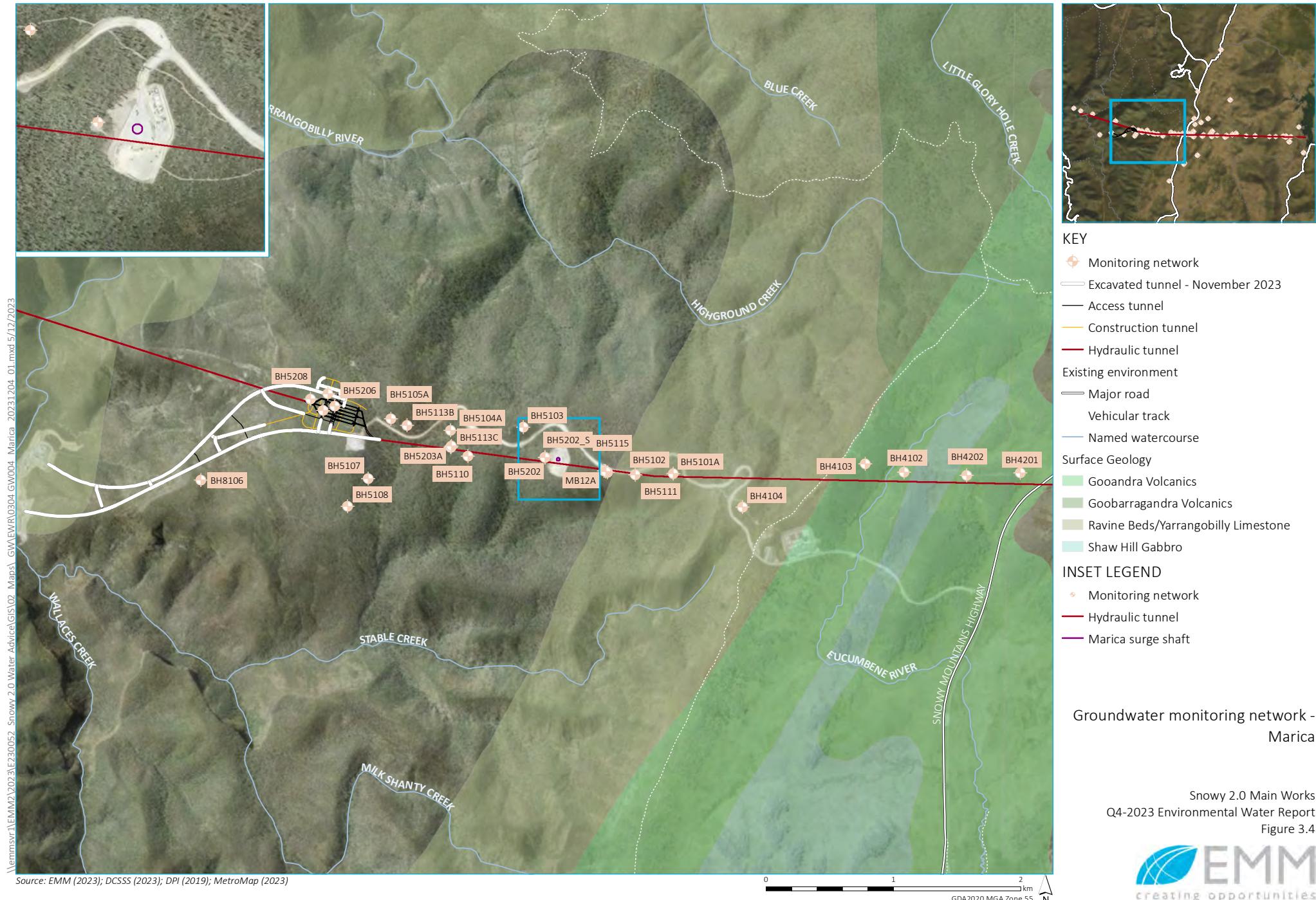
Temperance Formation

INSET KEY

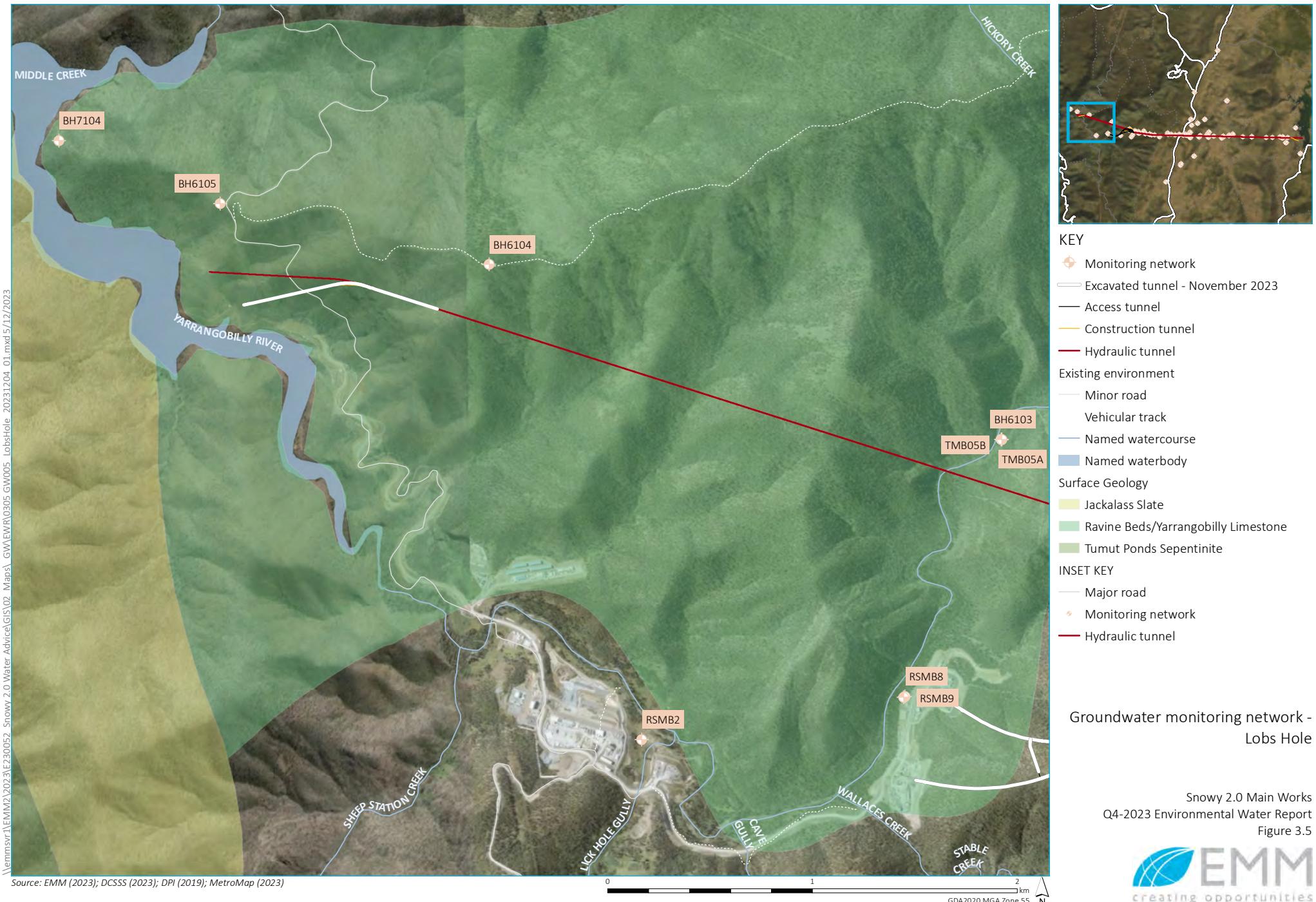
- Major road
- ♦ Monitoring network
- Hydraulic tunnel

Groundwater monitoring network - Gooandra

Snowy 2.0 Main Works
Q4-2023 Environmental Water Report
Figure 3.3



Snowy 2.0 Main Works
Q4-2023 Environmental Water Report
Figure 3.4



Snowy 2.0 Main Works
Q4-2023 Environmental Water Report
Figure 3.5

4 Conclusions

Groundwater quality and trigger level exceedances were assessed over the reporting period (7 November 2022 – 7 November 2023). No exceedances were recorded.

References

BoM 2023, *Climate Data Online*, viewed 01 December 2023, <<http://www.bom.gov.au/climate/data/>>.

DPIE 2020a, *Development for the Snowy 2.0 and Transmission Project as described in Clause 9 of Schedule 5 of State Environmental Planning Policy (State and Regional Development) 2011*, Approval and conditions, Department of Planning, Industry and Environment, Minister for Planning and Public Spaces, Parramatta.

DPIE 2020b, *Water Sharing Plan for the NSW Murray Darling Basin Fractured Rock Groundwater Sources Order 2020*, Department of Planning and Environment, Parramatta.

EMM 2019, *Snowy 2.0 Main Works EIS - Water assessment*, EMM Consulting Pty Ltd, Sydney.

FGJV 2020, *Snowy 2.0 Main Works - Groudnwater Management Plan*, Future Generation Joint Venture.

Appendix A

Groundwater level and quality trigger values

Table A.1 Conventional monitoring bores – Summary of installation and associated trigger values

Target formation	Bore ID	Ground level (mAHD)	Total depth (mbgl)	Screened interval (mbgl)		Target lithology	Groundwater level trigger (mAHD)		Groundwater quality trigger value
				Top	Bottom		Warning	Exceedance	
Ravine Beds	BH6104	860.0	441.3	81.0	96.0	Siltstone	-	-	-
	BH6105	668.0	189.2	81.5	96.5	Siltstone	-	-	-
	BH7104	583.0	92.2	80.2	89.2	Siltstone	540.3	540.2	-
	BH8101	610.0	68.4	53.4	65.4	Siltstone	575.6	573.3	Ravine Beds West
	BH8102	608.0	68.6	53.6	65.6	Siltstone	571.2	568.9	Ravine Beds West
	BH8105	621.0	58.9	43.9	55.9	Siltstone	584.5	581.4	-
	BH8108	629.0	60.0	45.0	57.0	Siltstone	591.6	588.5	-
	RSMB6	581.0	40.0	31.0	40.0	Siltstone/sandstone	-	-	-
	RSMB7	581.0	40.0	31.0	40.0	Siltstone/sandstone	-	-	-
	RSMB8	583.0	40.0	31.0	40.0	Siltstone/sandstone	-	-	-
	RSMB9	583.0	40.0	31.0	40.0	Siltstone/sandstone	-	-	-
	TMB05A	603.0	21.0	12.0	18.0	Weathered siltstone	583.5	579.8	Ravine Beds West
	TMB05B	603.0	77.0	68.0	74.0	Siltstone	549.3	537.5	Ravine Beds West
	MB12A	1,329.0	36.0	26.0	35.0	Siltstone	1280.6	1275.8	Ravine Beds East
	MB12B	1,330.5	180.0	149.0	179.0	Siltstone	1234.5	1221.2	Ravine Beds East

Table A.1 Conventional monitoring bores – Summary of installation and associated trigger values

Target formation	Bore ID	Ground level (mAHD)	Total depth (mbgl)	Screened interval (mbgl)		Target lithology	Groundwater level trigger (mAHD)		Groundwater quality trigger value
				Top	Bottom		Warning	Exceedance	
Boraig Group	TMB01B	581.8	72.0	63.0	69.0	Siltstone			Ravine Beds West
	MB06A	1,145.0	14.0	9.0	12.0	Weathered volcanic	1139.2	1139.1	-
	MB06B	1,145.0	72.0	64.0	70.0	Volcanic	1130.6	1130.6	-
Byron Range Group	BH5105A	1,198.5	110.0	97.0	109.0	Ignimbrite	-	-	-
	RSMB2	570.0	30.0	27.0	30.0	Siltstone/sandstone	564.5	564.3	-
Cabramurra Basalt	MB01B	1,464.0	7.5	5.3	6.8	Basalt	1460.0	1459.9	Tertiary basalt
	RtS_BH3A	1,467.0	50.0	40.0	49.0	Basalt	1429.9	1428.9	-
	RtS_BH4A	1,427.0	78.0	68.0	77.0	Basalt	1347.3	1344.6	-
Gooandra Volcanics	BH3110	1,346.0	257.3	165.9	177.9	Diorite	1314.6	1311.1	-
	MB01C	1,464.0	52.0	45.0	51.0	Volcanics	1439.8	1439.7	Gooandra Volcanics
	MB02	1,387.0	150.0	141.0	147.0	Chloritic schist	1378.6	1378.6	Gooandra Volcanics
	MB03	1,373.0	101.0	92.0	98.0	Chloritic schist	1362.0	1361.4	Gooandra Volcanics
	MB11A	1,485.0	7.5	17.0	23.0	Weathered basalt	1460.7	1456.0	Gooandra Volcanics
	SMB04	1,342.0	180.0	170.0	179.0	Chloritic schist	1308.5	1305.3	Gooandra Volcanics
	SMB05	1,342.0	50.0	40.0	49.0	Basalt	1313.6	1311.6	Gooandra Volcanics

Table A.1 Conventional monitoring bores – Summary of installation and associated trigger values

Target formation	Bore ID	Ground level (mAHD)	Total depth (mbgl)	Screened interval (mbgl)		Target lithology	Groundwater level trigger (mAHD)		Groundwater quality trigger value
				Top	Bottom		Warning	Exceedance	
Gooandra Volcanics	TMB02A	1,470.0	15.0	11.0	14.0	Weathered basalt	1449.0	1445.7	Gooandra Volcanics
	TMB02B	1,472.0	200.0	191.0	197.0	Chloritic schist	1442.7	1438.3	Gooandra Volcanics
	TMB03A	1,478.0	34.0	29.5	32.5	Weathered basalt	1449.7	1447.0	Gooandra Volcanics
	TMB03B	1,478.0	150.0	141.0	147.0	Chloritic schist	1446.7	1443.9	Gooandra Volcanics
	TMB04	1,346.0	200.0	191.0	197.0	Basalt	1311.5	1307.8	Gooandra Volcanics
	RtS_BH1A	1,390.0	50.0	40.0	48.0	Chloritic schist	1367.9	1367.7	-
	RtS_BH1B	1,390.0	316.0	308.0	314.0	Chloritic schist	1379.7	1379.6	-
	RtS_BH2A	1,396.0	50.0	42.0	48.0	Basalt	1366.0	1365.8	-
	RtS_BH2B	1,396.0	314.0	306.0	312.0	Chloritic schist	1388.2	1387.8	-
	RtS_BH3B	1,466.0	316.4	309.0	315.0	Chloritic schist	1403.2	1402.4	-
Temperance Formation	BH3102	1,383.0	91.0	82.0	88.0	Sandstone	1337.0	1329.2	-
	MB04A	1,330.0	30.0	23.0	29.0	Basalt	1319.8	1318.8	Temperance Formation
	MB04B	1,330.0	102.5	93.5	99.5	Chloritic schist	1322.3	1321.8	Temperance Formation
	MB13A	1,382.0	60.0	50.0	59.0	Weathered siltstone	1345.0	1343.0	Temperance Formation

Table A.1 Conventional monitoring bores – Summary of installation and associated trigger values

Target formation	Bore ID	Ground level (mAHD)	Total depth (mbgl)	Screened interval (mbgl)		Target lithology	Groundwater level trigger (mAHD)		Groundwater quality trigger value
				Top	Bottom		Warning	Exceedance	
Temperance Formation	MB13B	1,382.0	190.0	169.0	189.0	Siltstone	1314.2	1299.6	Temperance Formation
	MB07A	1,265.0	15.0	10.0	13.0	Sandstone	1255.0	1254.9	Temperance Formation
	MB07B	1,265.0	60.0	51.0	57.0	Weathered siltstone	1241.6	1241.5	Temperance Formation
	SMB03	1,335.0	50.0	40.0	49.0	Sandstone	1305.3	1298.7	Temperance Formation
Boggy Plain Suite	SMB02	1,335.0	195.0	182.0	194.0	Sandstone	1265.6	1249.3	Boggy Plain Suite
Tantangara Formation	BH2103	1,264.0	103.3	94.3	100.3	Sandstone	1226.5	1221.8	-
	BH3101	1,418.0	85.6	76.6	82.6	Sandstone	1373.5	1370.7	-
	MB08A	1,435.0	30.0	20.0	29.0	Weathered siltstone	1408.8	1408.1	Tantangara Formation
	MB08B	1,436.0	298.0	277.0	297.0	Sandstone	1317.6	1294.9	Tantangara Formation
Kellys Plains Volcanics	BH2101	1,314.0	169.9	154.6	166.6	Siltstone	1239.7	1227.4	-
	RtS_BH7B	1,236.0	49.0	41.0	47.0	Siltstone	1228.2	1227.9	-
	RtS_BH8B	1,228.0	65.0	57.0	63.0	Siltstone	1221.7	1221.5	-

Table A.2 Shallow swamp piezometers – Summary of installation and associated trigger values

Target formation	Bore ID	Ground level (mAHD)	Total depth (mbgl)	Screened interval (mbgl)		Target lithology	Groundwater level trigger (mAHD)		Groundwater quality trigger
				Top	Bottom		Warning	Exceedance	
Surficial sediments	GH01	1,456.0	1.0	0.5	1.0	Alluvium/colluvium	1453.5	1453.0	Plateau bogs/fens
	GH02	1,456.0	0.9	0.5	0.9	Alluvium/colluvium	1453.1	1452.6	Plateau bogs/fens
	GH03	1,456.0	0.6	0.3	0.6	Alluvium/colluvium	1452.8	1452.4	Plateau bogs/fens
	TC01	1,324.0	1.0	0.6	1.0	Alluvium/colluvium	1322.0	1321.8	Plateau bogs/fens
	TC02	1,322.0	1.1	0.7	1.1	Alluvium/colluvium	1320.7	1320.6	Plateau bogs/fens
	TC03	1,321.0	0.8	0.5	0.8	Alluvium/colluvium	1319.8	1319.6	Plateau bogs/fens
	BP1	1,366.0	1.8	1.5	1.8	Alluvium/colluvium	-	-	-
	BP2	1,364.0	1.8	1.5	1.8	Alluvium/colluvium	-	-	-
	BP3	1,364.0	1.8	1.5	1.8	Alluvium/colluvium	-	-	-
	BP4	1,363.0	1.8	1.5	1.8	Alluvium/colluvium	-	-	-
	BH01	1,351.0	0.4	0.2	0.4	Alluvium/colluvium	1349.8	1349.6	Plateau bogs/fens
	BH02	1,352.0	0.9	0.6	0.9	Alluvium/colluvium	1350.3	1350.1	Plateau bogs/fens
	BH03	1,350.0	0.7	0.5	0.7	Alluvium/colluvium	1348.5	1348.3	Plateau bogs/fens
	NC01	1,237.0	0.8	0.5	0.8	Alluvium/colluvium	1235.2	1234.9	-

Table A.2 Shallow swamp piezometers – Summary of installation and associated trigger values

Target formation	Bore ID	Ground level (mAHD)	Total depth (mbgl)	Screened interval (mbgl)		Target lithology	Groundwater level trigger (mAHD)		Groundwater quality trigger
				Top	Bottom		Warning	Exceedance	
	NC02	1,237.0	1.1	0.8	1.1	Alluvium/colluvium	1234.5	1234.1	-
	NC03	1,237.0	1.0	0.7	1.0	Alluvium/colluvium	1234.8	1234.5	-
	RtS_BH5A	1,384.0	0.9	0.6	0.9	Alluvium/colluvium	-	-	-
	RtS_BH6A	1,448.0	1.4	1.1	1.4	Alluvium/colluvium	-	-	-
	RtS_BH7A	1,231.0	1.3	1.0	1.3	Alluvium/colluvium	1229.2	1229.1	-
	RtS_BH8A	1,219.0	2.6	2.1	2.6	Alluvium/colluvium	1216.5	1216.3	-
	RtS_BH9A	1,458.0	1.0	0.7	1.0	Alluvium/colluvium	-	-	-
	RtS_BH9B	1,458.0	1.2	0.9	1.2	Alluvium/colluvium	-	-	-
	RtS_BH9C	1,457.0	1.2	0.9	1.2	Alluvium/colluvium	-	-	-
	RtS_BH10A	1,420.0	1.2	0.9	1.2	Alluvium/colluvium	-	-	-
	RtS_BH10B	1,419.0	1.2	0.9	1.2	Alluvium/colluvium	-	-	-
	RtS_BH10C	1,419.0	1.2	0.9	1.2	Alluvium/colluvium	-	-	-
	RtS_BH11A	1,353.0	1.2	0.9	1.2	Alluvium/colluvium	-	-	-
	RtS_BH11B	1,353.0	1.2	0.9	1.2	Alluvium/colluvium	-	-	-
	RtS_BH11C	1,352.0	1.2	0.9	1.2	Alluvium/colluvium	-	-	-

Table A.2 Shallow swamp piezometers – Summary of installation and associated trigger values

Target formation	Bore ID	Ground level (mAHD)	Total depth (mbgl)	Screened interval (mbgl)		Target lithology	Groundwater level trigger (mAHD)		Groundwater quality trigger
				Top	Bottom		Warning	Exceedance	
	RtS_BH12A	1,316.0	1.2	0.9	1.2	Alluvium/colluvium	-	-	-
	RtS_BH12B	1,316.0	1.2	0.9	1.2	Alluvium/colluvium	-	-	-
	RtS_BH12C	1,316.0	1.2	0.9	1.2	Alluvium/colluvium	-	-	-
	RtS_BH13A	1,263.0	1.2	0.9	1.2	Alluvium/colluvium	-	-	-
	RtS_BH13B	1,236.0	1.2	0.9	1.2	Alluvium/colluvium	-	-	-
	RtS_BH13C	1,262.0	1.2	0.9	1.2	Alluvium/colluvium	-	-	-

Table A.3 Production bores – Summary of installation and associated trigger values

Target formation	Bore ID	Ground level (mAHD)	Total depth (mbgl)	Screened interval (mbgl)		Target lithology	Groundwater level trigger (mAHD)		Groundwater quality trigger Group (refer Table B.1)
				Top	Bottom		Warning	Exceedance	
Gooandra Volcanics	PB04	1341.0	200.0	185.0	200.0	Chloritic schist	1310.2	1307.1	Gooandra Volcanics
	TMB03C	1478.0	250.0	237.0	249.0	Chloritic schist	1444.5	1440.7	Gooandra Volcanics
Temperance Formation	PB10	1382.0	230.0	210.0	230.0	Chloritic schist	1312.6	1297.6	Temperance Formation
Tantangara Formation	PB06	1436.0	318.0	298.0	318.0	Sandstone	1209.4	1170.1	Tantangara Formation
	PB01	1231.5	60.0	30.0	60.0	Dacite	1206.4	1205.0	Tantangara Formation
Ravine Beds	PB09	1330.0	300.0	200.0	300.0	Siltstone	-	-	Ravine Beds East
	PB05	614.3	50.0	100.0	100.0	Siltstone/sandstone	546.2	542.7	Ravine Beds West
	EWPB1	563.2	96.0	36.0	42.0	Shale/sandstone	-	-	Ravine Beds West
	EWPB3	559.7	54.0	24.0	54.0	Siltstone	536.2	535.8	Ravine Beds West

Table A.4 Vibrating wire piezometers – Summary of installation and associated trigger values

Target formation	Bore ID	Ground level (mAHD)	Total depth (mbgl)	Sensor depth (mbgl)			Target lithology	Groundwater level trigger (mAHD)	
				Deep sensor depth (mbgl)	Intermediate sensor depth (mbgl)	Shallow sensor depth (mbgl)		Warning	Exceedance
Ravine Beds	B4104	1,484.0	917.0	628.4	506.6	-	Siltstone	-	-
	BH5101A	1,390.0	1,011.0	248.0	-	-	Siltstone	-	-
	BH5111	1,351.0	272.0	232.4	180.7	116.5	Siltstone, sandstone	1241.7	1227.3
	BH6103	602.0	220.0	218.7	131.2	-	Siltstone, sandstone	509.2	487.3
Boraig Group	BH5102	1,329.0	949.0	818.8	619.1	419.4	Siltstone, sandstone	1135.4	1125.3
	BH5103	1,272.0	882.0	765.0	562.0	352.0	Mixed sediments	1138.7	1118.6
	BH5115	1,330.0	789.0	292.0	192.0	-	Siltstone	1164.5	1138.3
	BH5202	1,261.0	280.0	1,031.2	-	-	Siltstone	-	-
	BH5202_S	1,261.0	140.0	214.0	-	-	Siltstone	-	-
Byron Range Group	BH5104	1,187.0	848.0	807.0	707.0	507.0	Siltstone, sandstone	-	-
	BH5107	1,163.0	774.0	737.5	554.5	381.4	Siltstone, sandstone	1102.0	1102.0
	BH5108	1,141.0	764.0	666.0	431.0	380.3	Siltstone	858.3	821.5
	BH5110	1,196.0	799.0	687.5	435.4	267.3	Mixed sediments	1027.4	995.4
	BH5113B	1,182.0	799.0	903.2	480.7	-	Mixed sediments	-	-
	BH5113C	1,182.0	699.0	884.6	758.0	-	Mixed sediments	-	-
	BH5203A	1,181.0	512.0	946.4	887.7	803.8	Mixed sediments	-	-

Table A.4 Vibrating wire piezometers – Summary of installation and associated trigger values

Target formation	Bore ID	Ground level (mAHD)	Total depth (mbgl)	Sensor depth (mbgl)			Target lithology	Groundwater level trigger (mAHD)	
				Deep sensor depth (mbgl)	Intermediate sensor depth (mbgl)	Shallow sensor depth (mbgl)		Warning	Exceedance
	BH5204	1,196.0	755.0	642.5	548.5	-	Mixed sediments	-	-
	BH5206	1,158.0	781.0	558.4	478.4	-	Mixed sediments	-	-
	BH5207	1,163.0	783.0	483.8	-	-	Mixed sediments	-	-
	BH5208	1,145.0	743.0	870.8	620.8	-	Mixed sediments	-	-
	BH5209	1,149.0	768.0	799.3	499.3	-	Mixed sediments	-	-
	BH8106	1,096.0	673.0	669.0	431.0	-	Siltstone, sandstone	534.6	497.7
Gooandra Volcanics	BH3107A	1,324.0	241.0	1,191.1	1,124.3	-	Siltstone/sandstone	1274.7	1266.0
	BH3108	1,369.0	998.0	620.0	342.0	250.0	Schist	1337.9	1334.8
	BH3203	1,461.0	400.0	1,351.6	1,261.6	1,111.6	Schist	-	-
	BH4101	1,479.0	1,100.0	883.9	729.6	542.5	Meta-rhyolite	1428.5	1425.5
	BH4102	1,460.0	534.0	455.6	374.3	246.3	Gneiss, phyllite	1432.9	1427.1
	BH4103	1,471.0	388.0	335.6	232.2	139.5	Metatuff, tuff, gneiss	1443.0	1437.6
	BH4201	1,464.0	485.0	1,155.2	1,101.8	-	Schist	-	-
	BH4202	1,464.0	501.0	1,233.0	1,087.2	-	Schist	-	-
Boggy Plain Suite	BH3106	1,335.0	247.0	194.3	150.1	-	Pyroxenite, diorite	1262.7	1246.3
Tantangara Formation	BH2102	1,246.0	145.0	107.2	41.8	-	Meta-siltstone/sandstone	1183.1	1168.1

Table A.4 Vibrating wire piezometers – Summary of installation and associated trigger values

Target formation	Bore ID	Ground level (mAHD)	Total depth (mbgl)	Sensor depth (mbgl)			Target lithology	Groundwater level trigger (mAHD)	
				Deep sensor depth (mbgl)	Intermediate sensor depth (mbgl)	Shallow sensor depth (mbgl)		Warning	Exceedance
	BH3104	1,436.0	339.0	287.0	174.0	72.9	Siltstone/sandstone	1320.4	1297.6
	BH3111	1,501.0	406.0	1,146.9	1,249.0	-	Schist	1384.4	1363.4
	BH3113	1,334.0	234.0	184.8	94.9	-	Meta-siltstone/sandstone	1231.9	1210.8

Appendix B

Groundwater quality trigger value groups

Table B.1 **Groundwater quality trigger value groups**

Analyte	Unit	Gooandra Volcanics	Temperance Formation	Boggy Plain Suite	Tantangara Formation	Kellys Plain Volcanics	Tertiary basalt	Plateau bogs/fens	Ravine Beds East	Ravine Beds West	Boraig Group	Yarrangobilly Caves
Field Parameters												
Electrical conductivity	µS/cm	30-350	SSTV	30-350	30-350	30-350	30-350	30-350	30-350	SSTV	30-350	30-350
pH	-	6.5-8.0	6.5-8.0	6.5-8.0	6.5-8.0	6.5-8.0	6.5-8.0	SSTV	6.5-8.0	6.5-8.0	6.5-8.0	6.5-8.0
Analytical results – nutrients												
Total nitrogen	µg/L	0.25	0.25	SSTV	0.25	0.25	0.25	SSTV	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
Reactive phosphorus	µg/L	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015
Analytical results – metals (dissolved)												
Aluminium (Al)	µg/L	0.027	0.027	SSTV	0.027	0.027	0.027	SSTV	0.027	0.027	0.027	SSTV
Copper (Cu)	µg/L	SSTV	SSTV	SSTV	0.001	0.001	SSTV	0.001	0.001	0.001	SSTV	SSTV
Iron (Fe)	µg/L	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34	SSTV	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34
Lead (Pb)	µg/L	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
Manganese (Mn)	µg/L	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Nickel (Ni)	µg/L	0.008	0.008	0.008	0.008	0.008	0.008	0.008	0.008	0.008	0.008	0.008
Silver (Ag)	µg/L	0.000026	0.000026	0.000026	0.000026	0.000026	0.000026	0.000026	0.000026	0.000026	0.000026	0.000026
Zinc (Zn)	µg/L	SSTV	SSTV	SSTV	0.00246	0.00246	SSTV	SSTV	0.00246	0.00246	SSTV	0.002

SSTV Site specific trigger values to be calculated based on long-term statistical analysis – see the relevant GMP (FGJV 2020)

Appendix C

Groundwater level hydrographs

Australia

SYDNEY

Ground floor, 20 Chandos Street
St Leonards NSW 2065
T 02 9493 9500

NEWCASTLE

Level 3, 175 Scott Street
Newcastle NSW 2300
T 02 4907 4800

BRISBANE

Level 1, 87 Wickham Terrace
Spring Hill QLD 4000
T 07 3648 1200

CANBERRA

Level 2, Suite 2.04
15 London Circuit
Canberra City ACT 2601

ADELAIDE

Level 4, 74 Pirie Street
Adelaide SA 5000
T 08 8232 2253

MELBOURNE

188 Normanby Road
Southbank VIC 3006

PERTH

Level 9, Suite 9.02
109 St Georges Terrace
Perth WA 6831

Canada

TORONTO

2345 Yonge Street, Suite 300
Toronto ON M4P 2E5

VANCOUVER

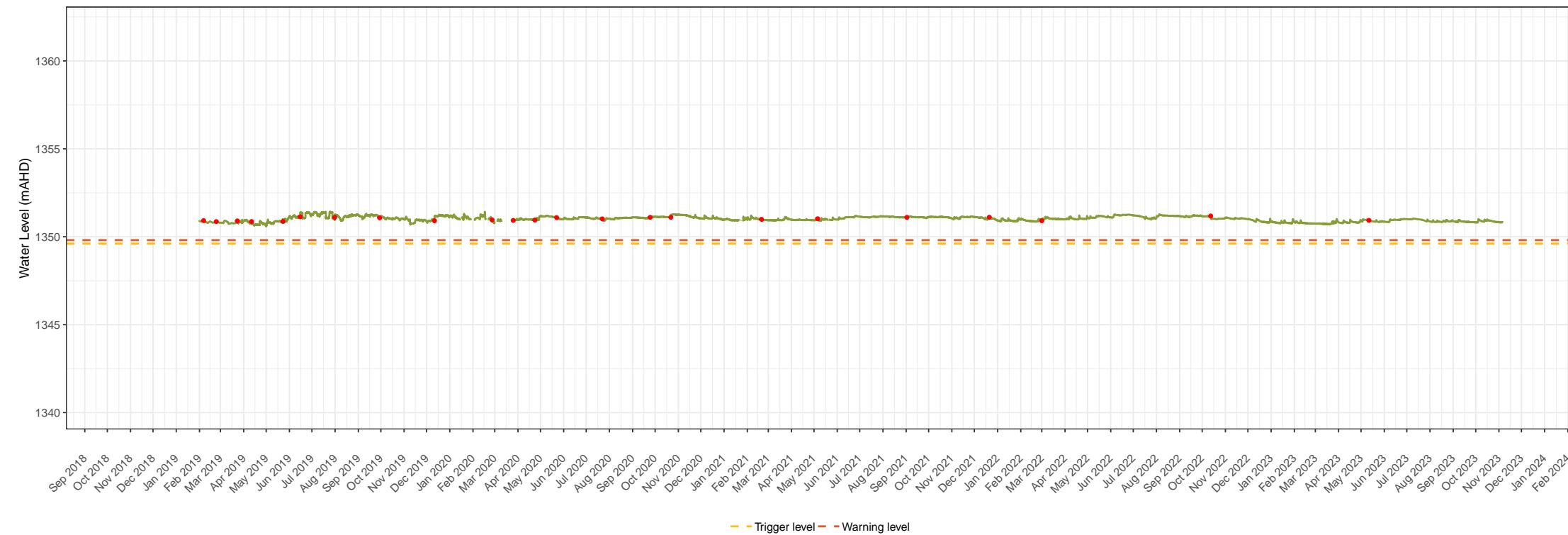
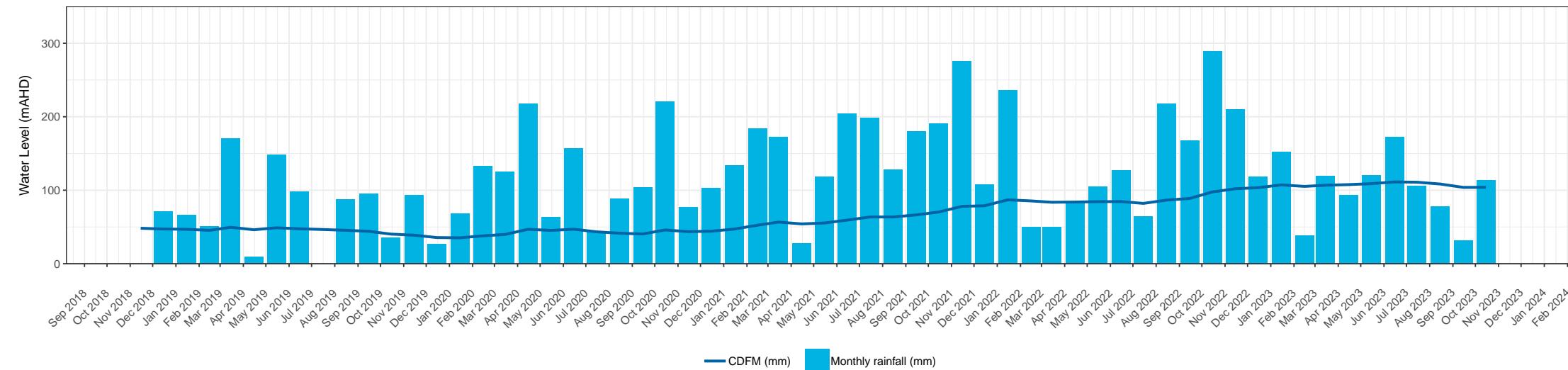
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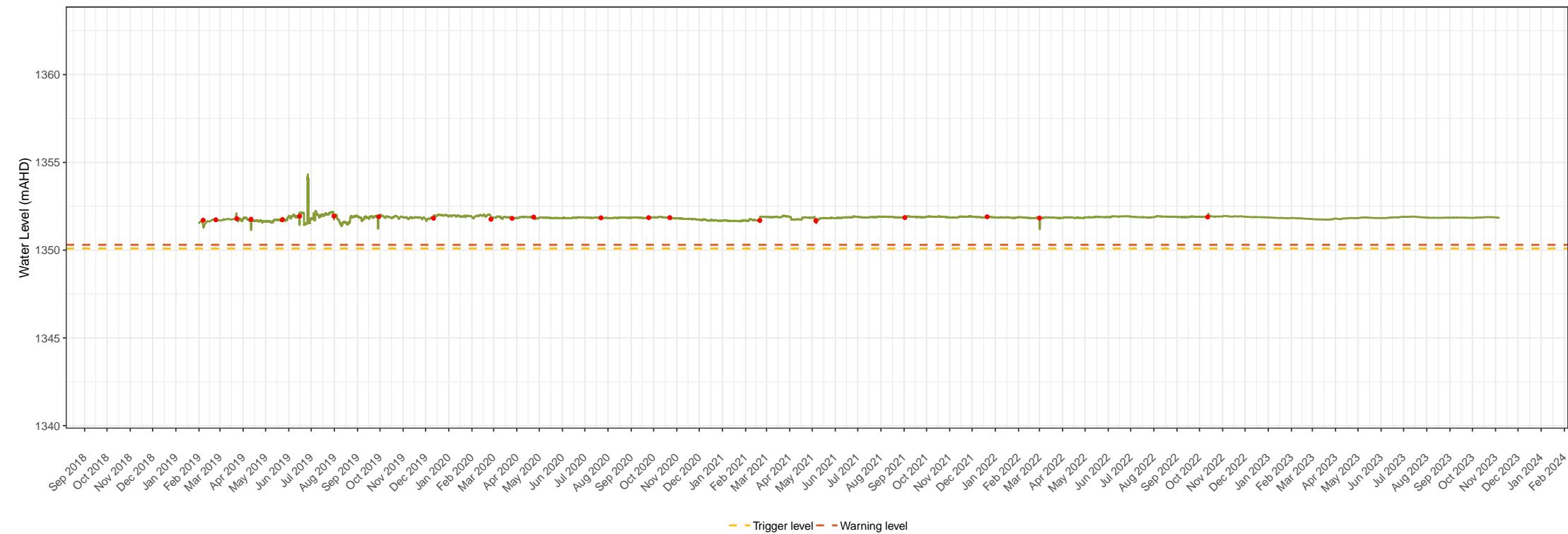
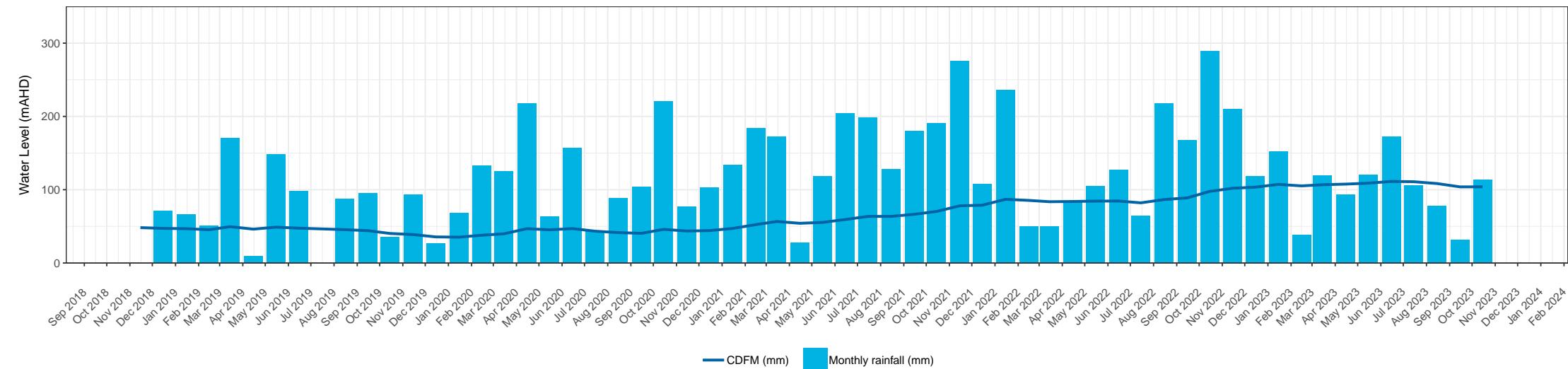


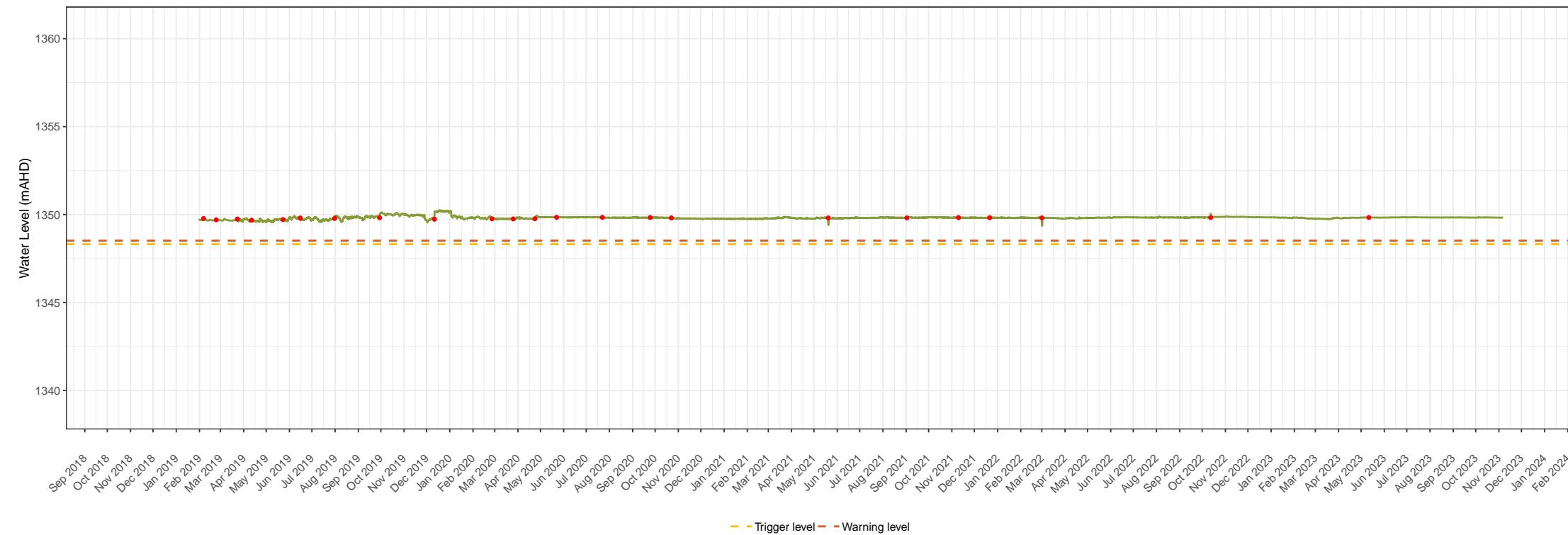
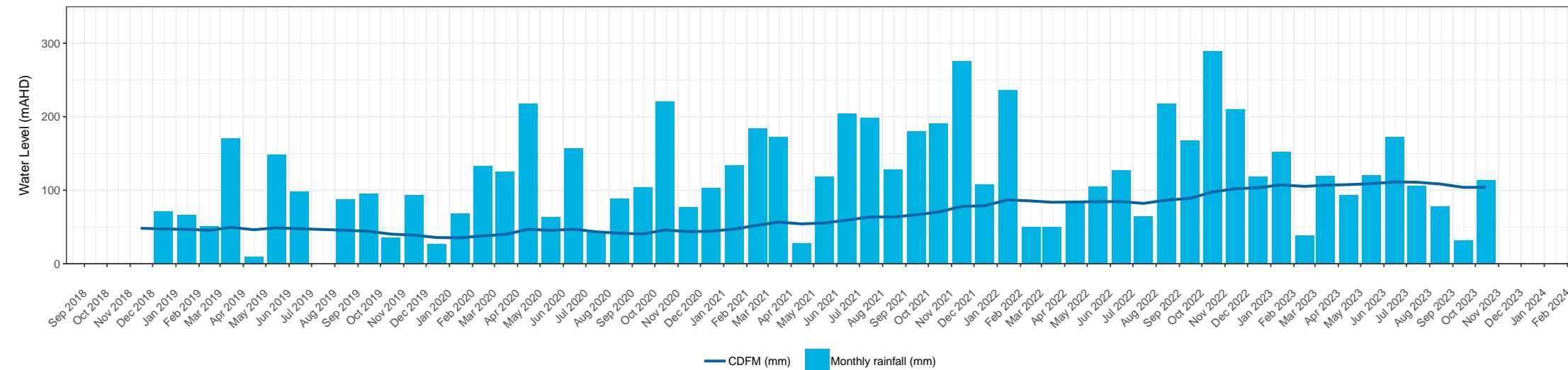
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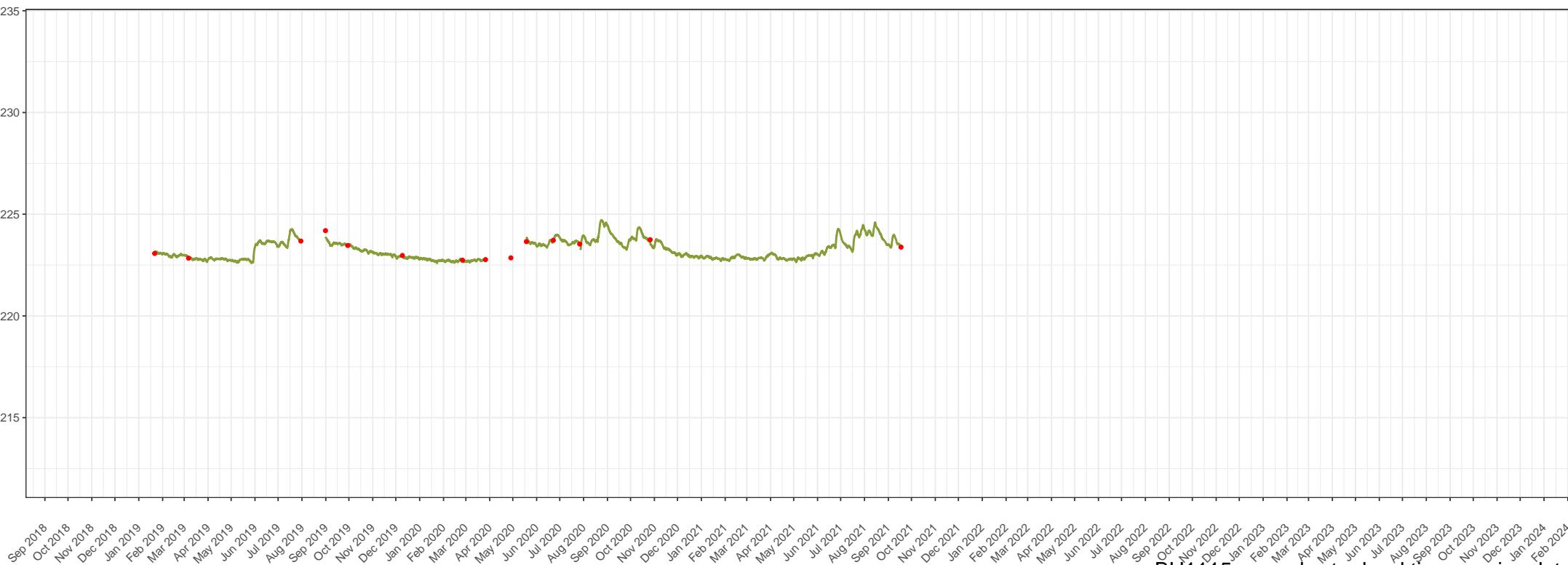
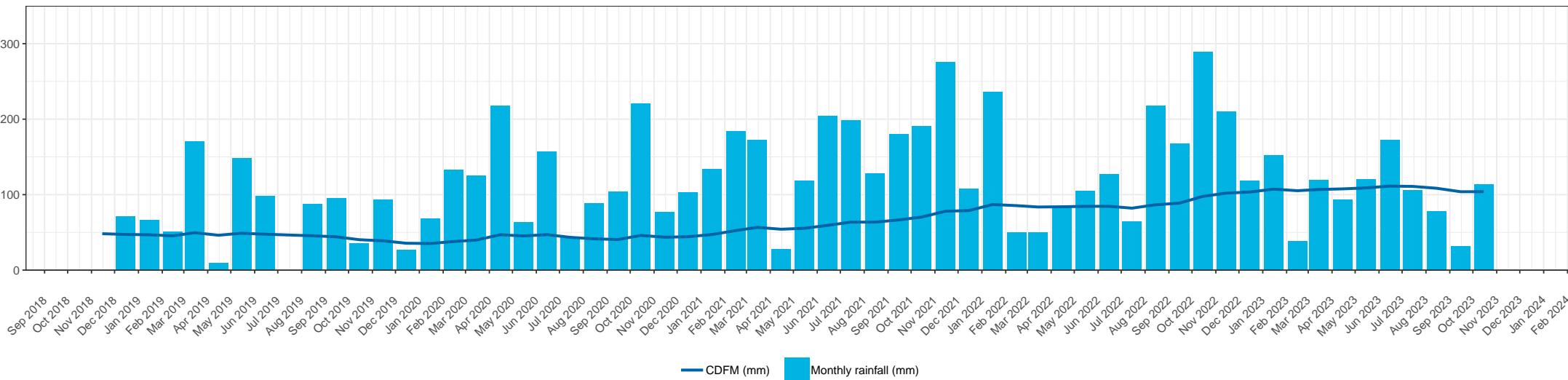


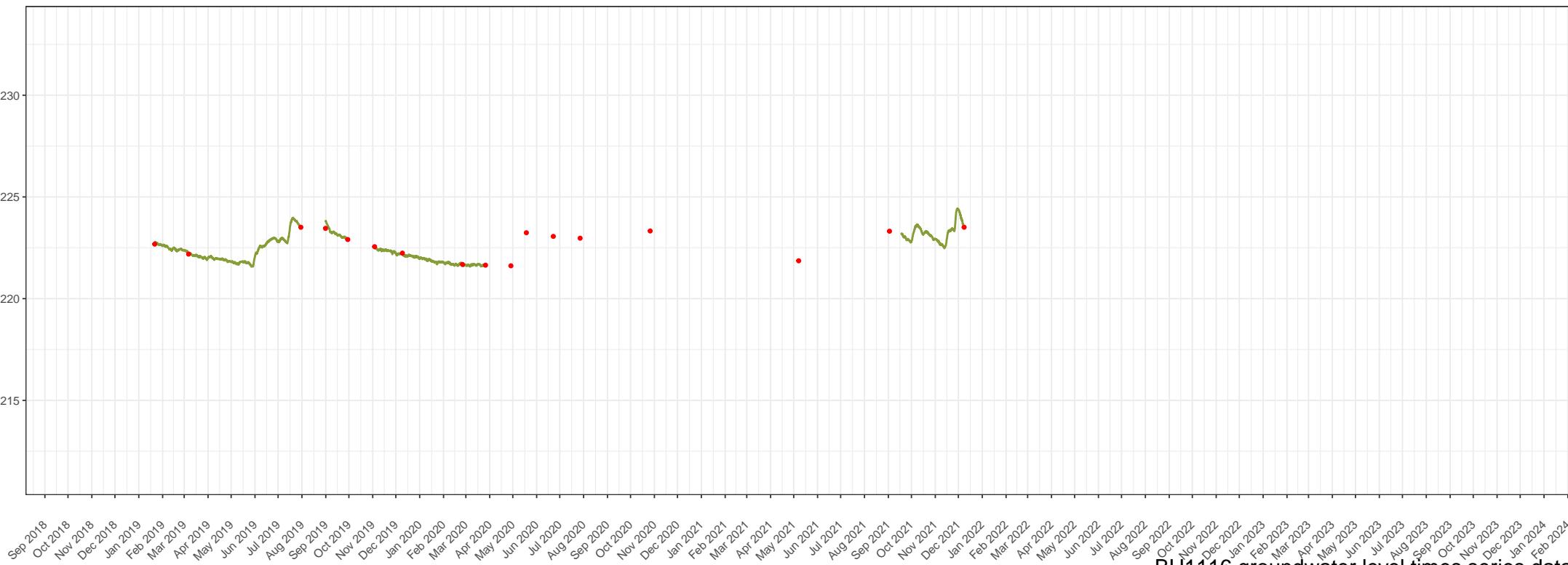
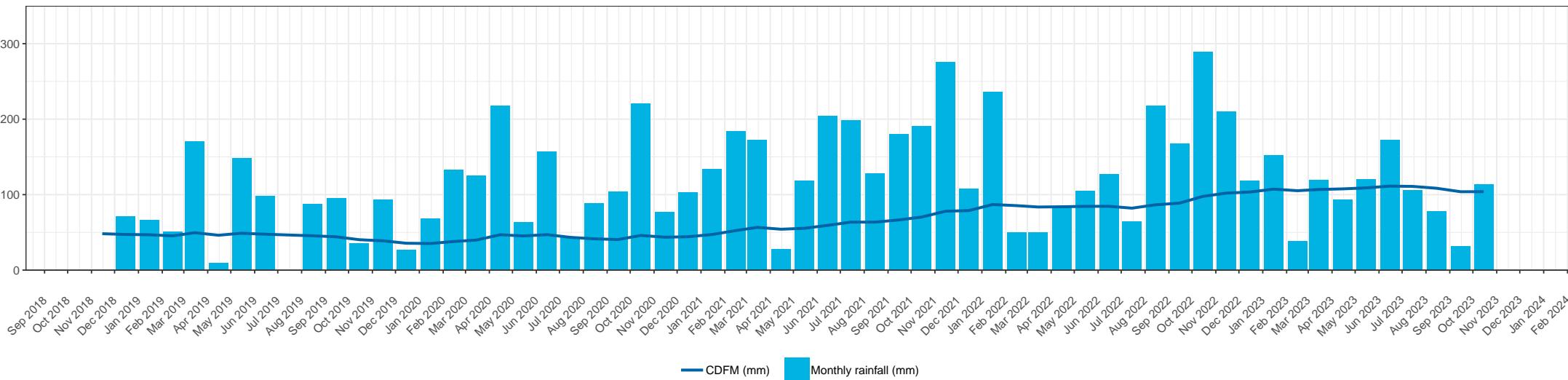
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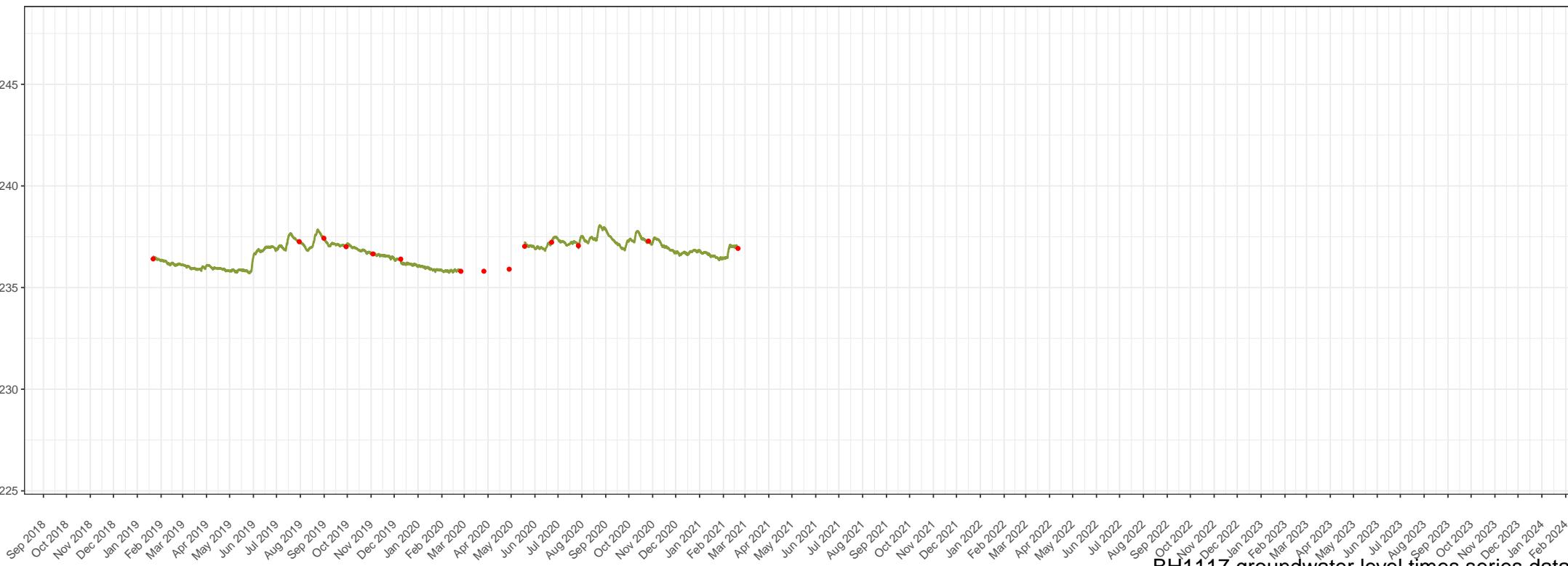
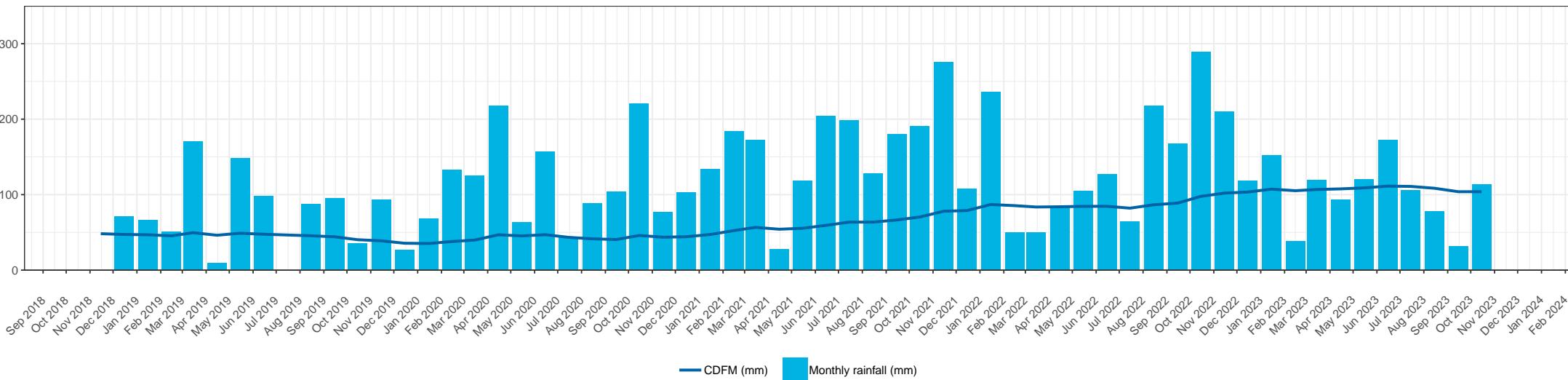


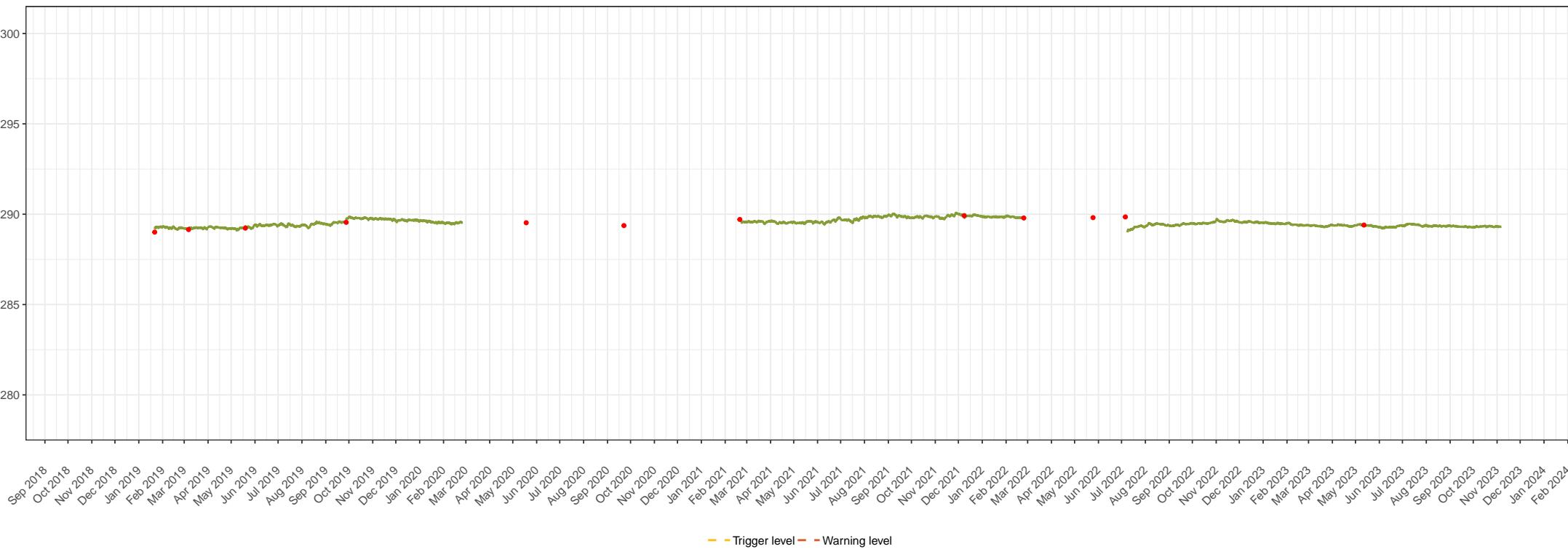
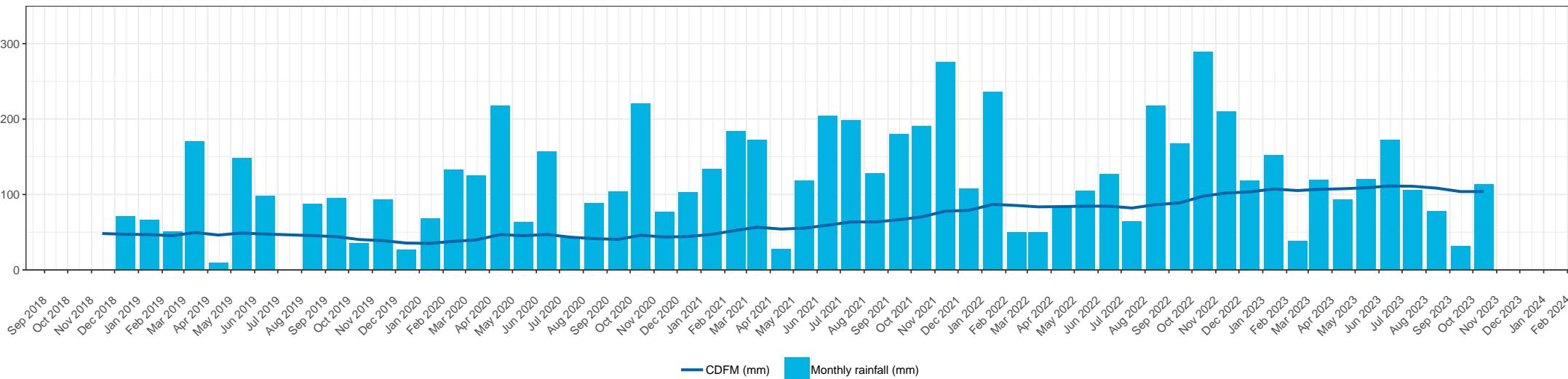


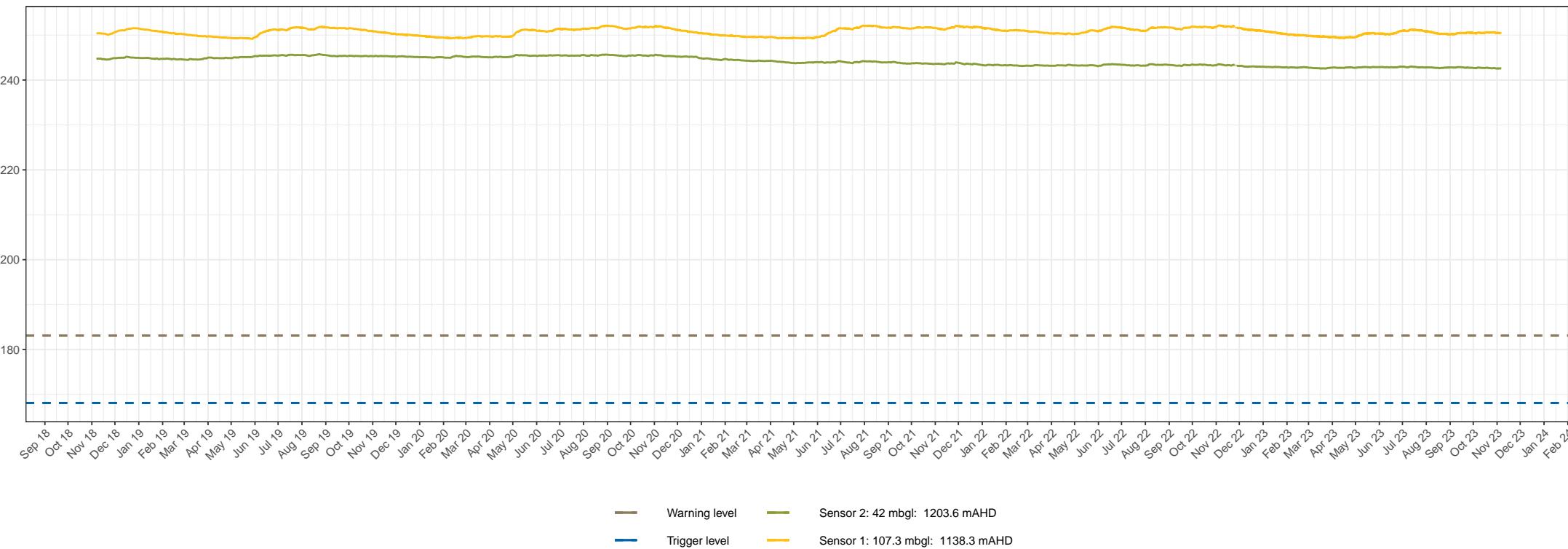
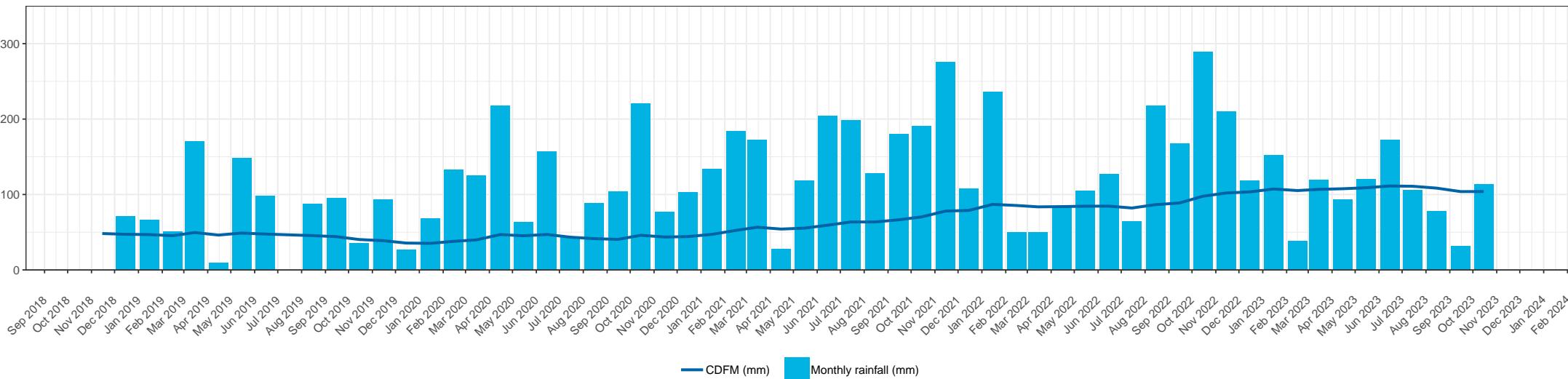


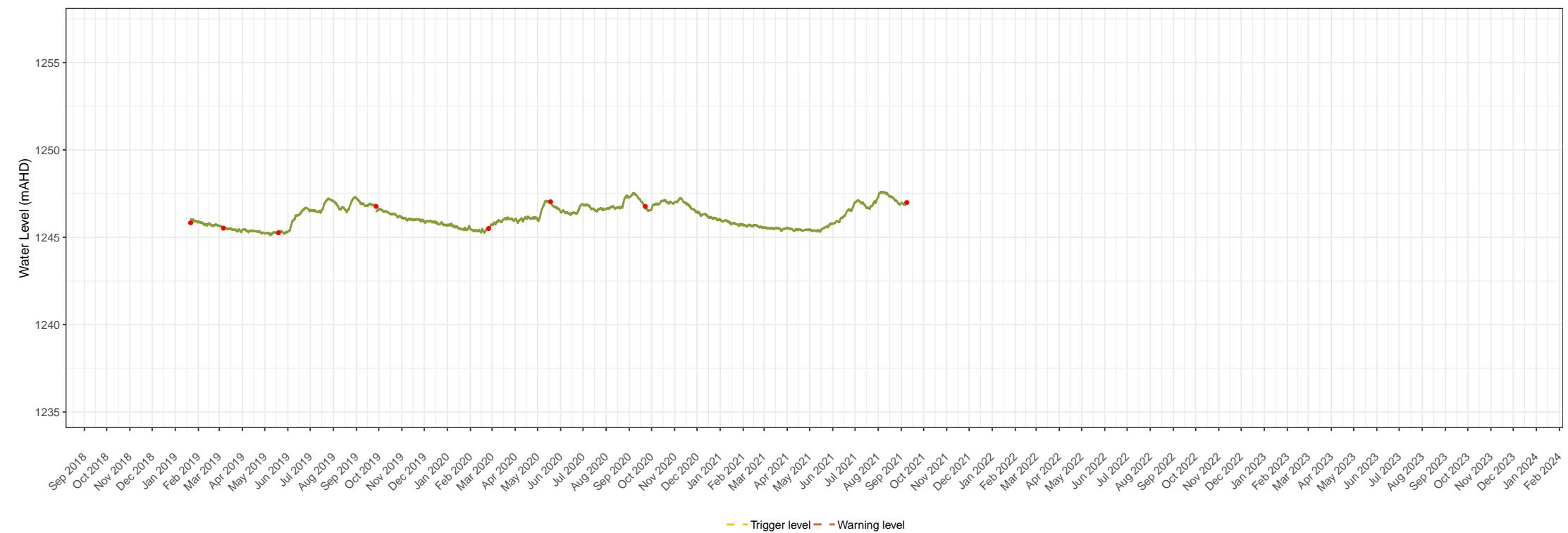
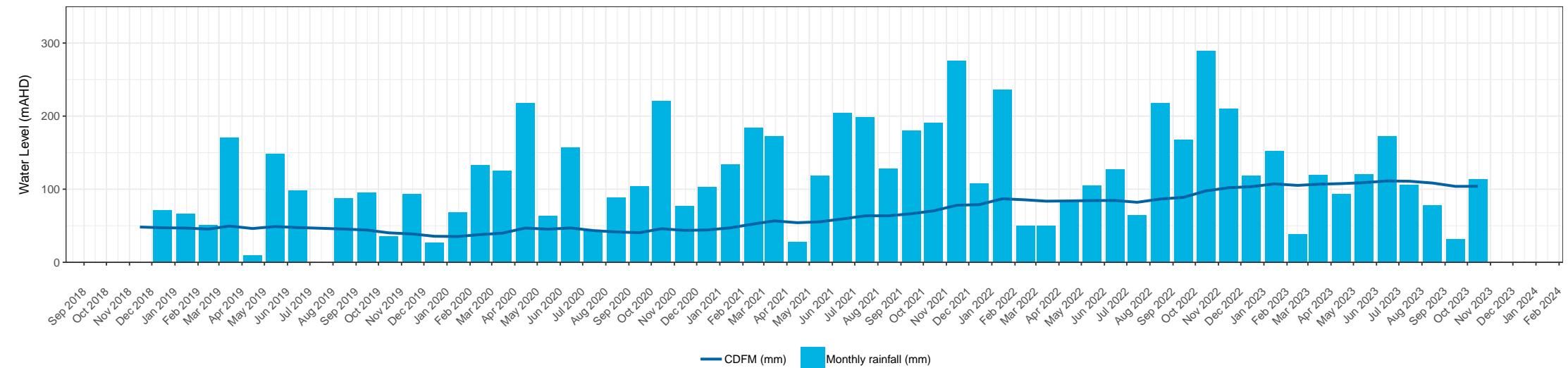


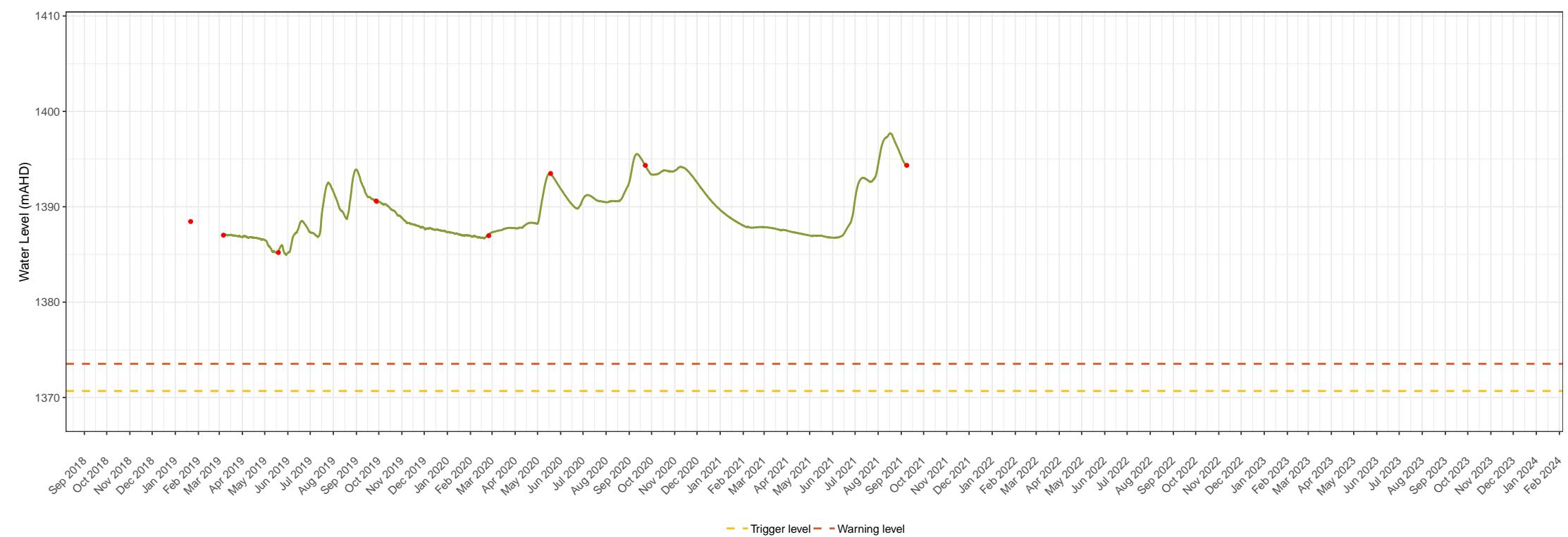
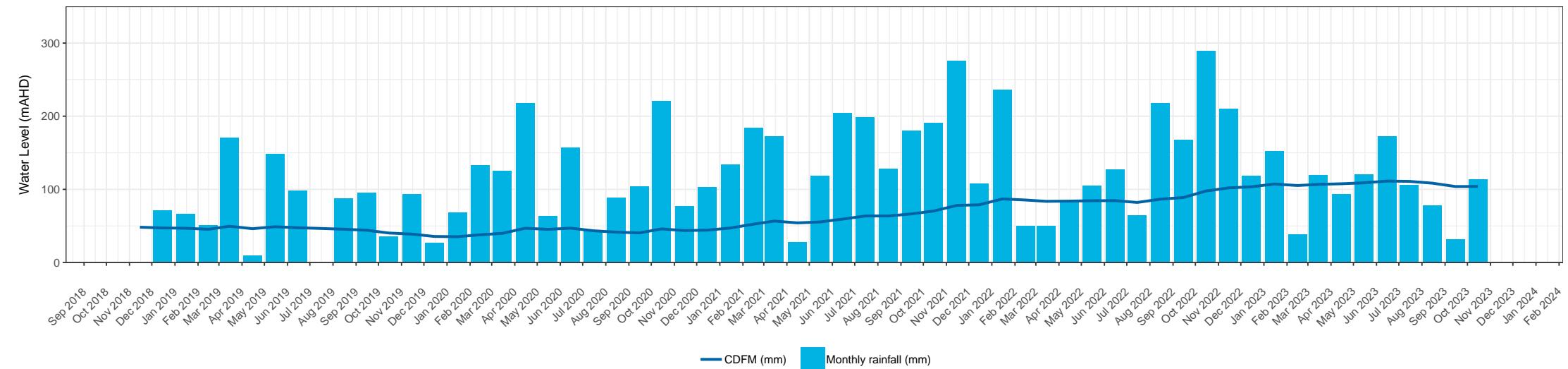


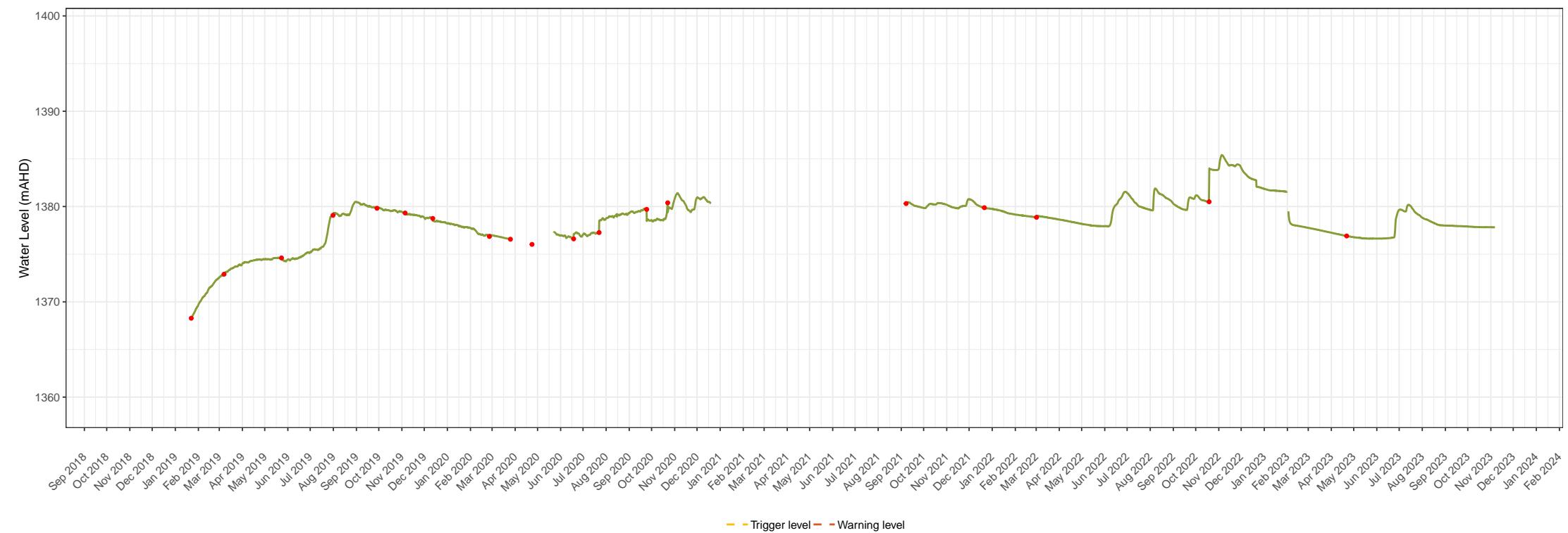
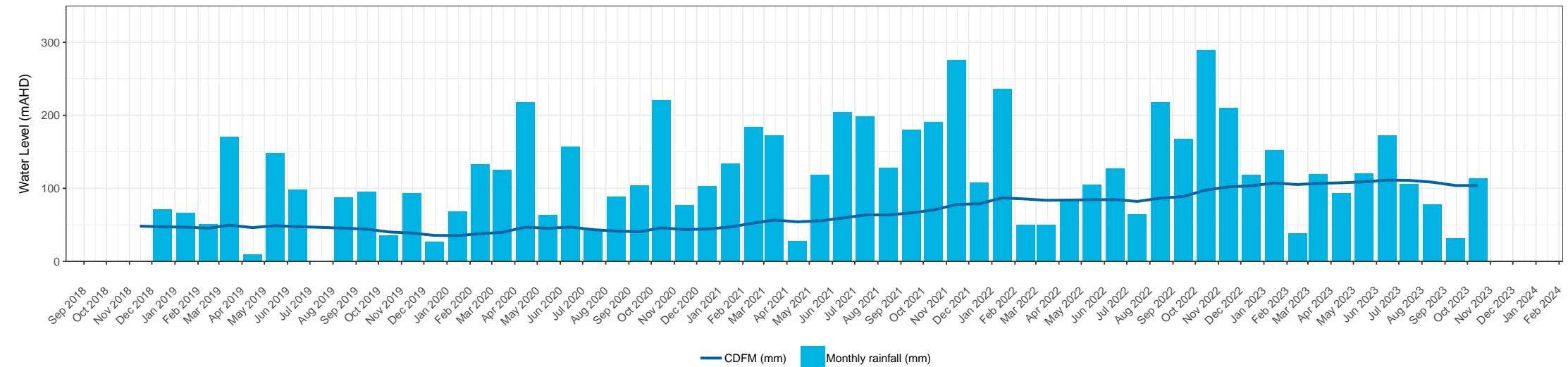


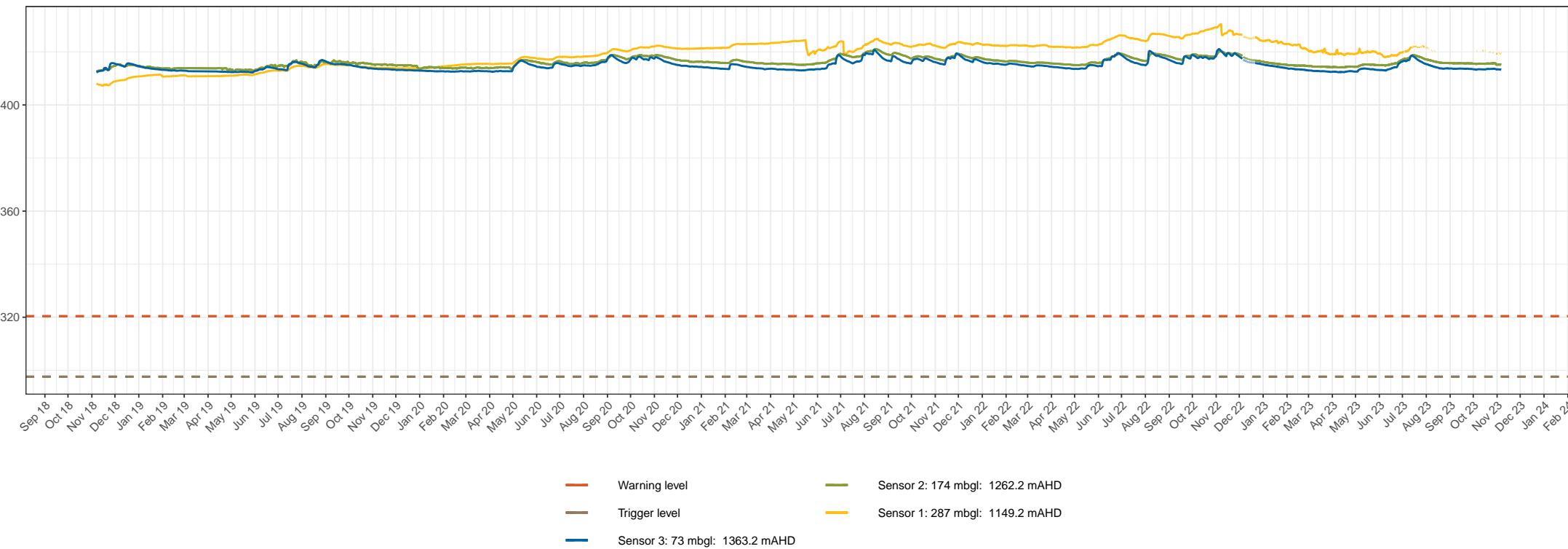
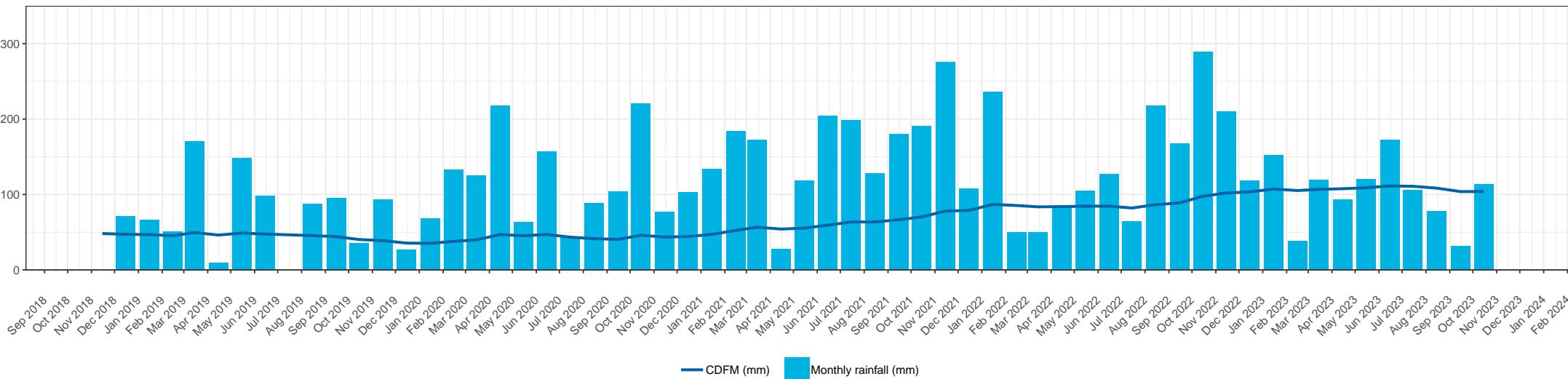


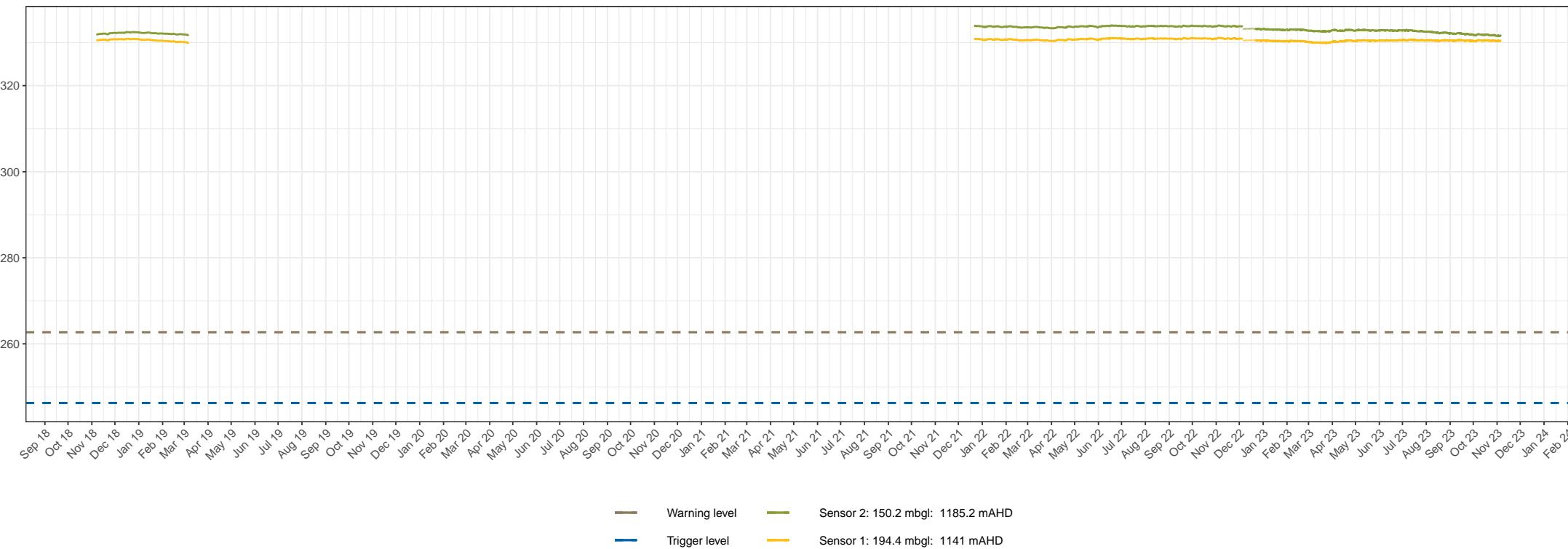
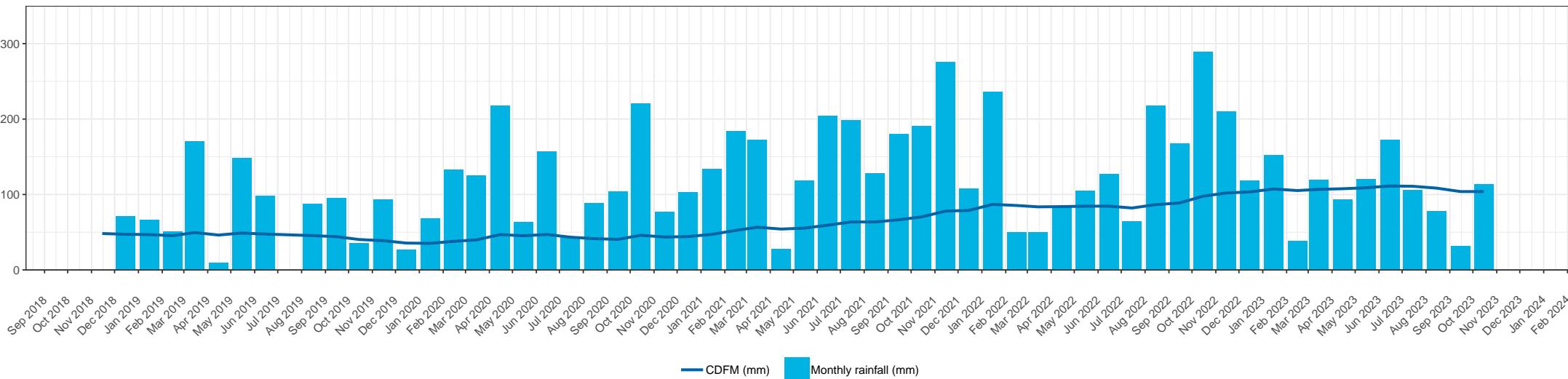


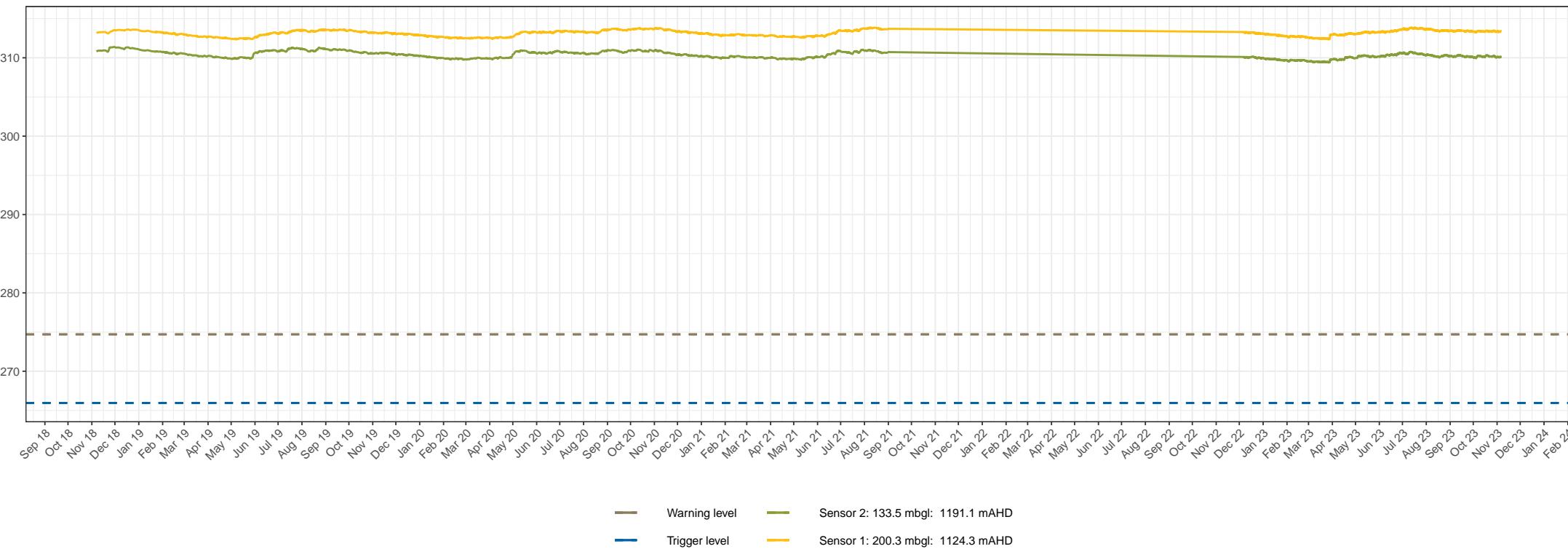
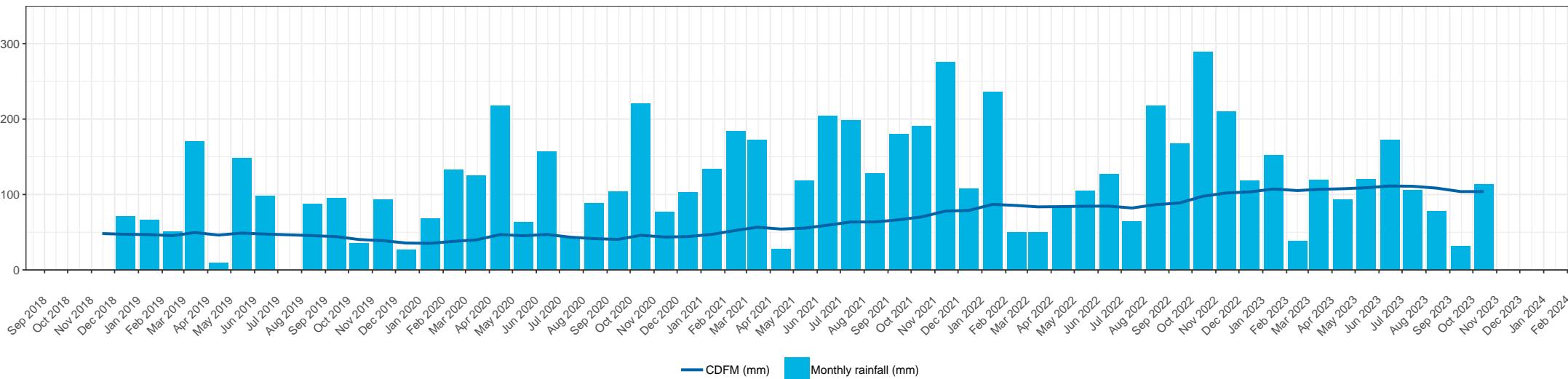


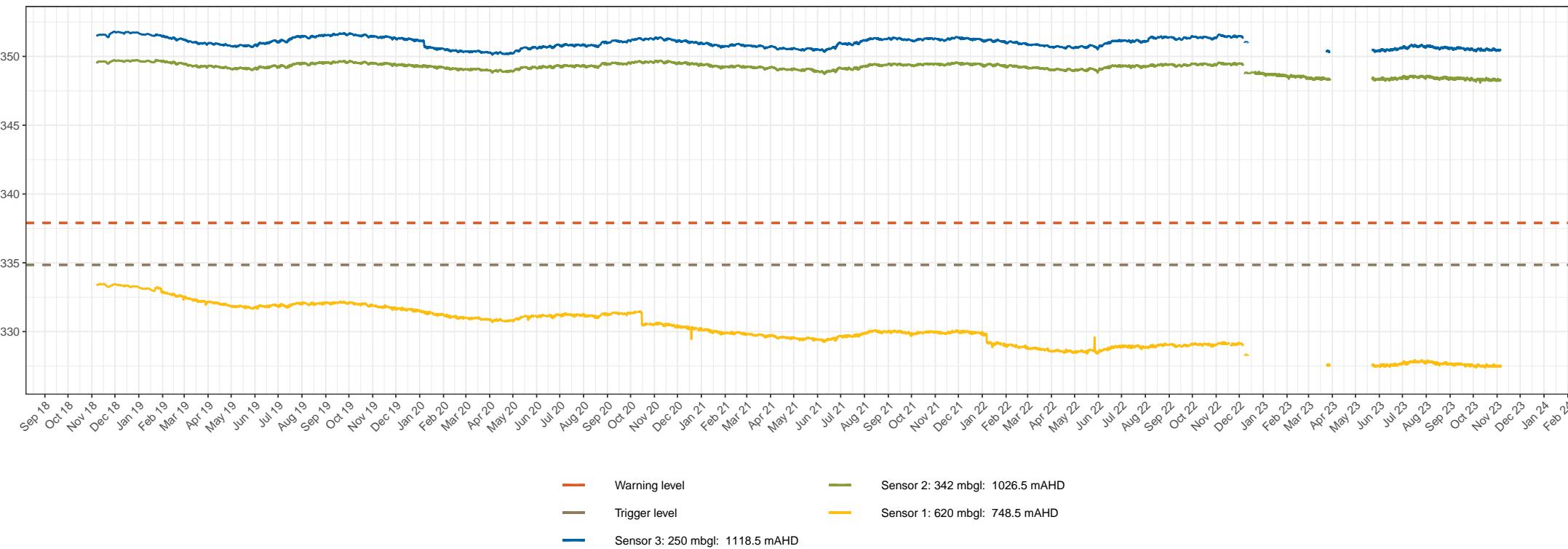
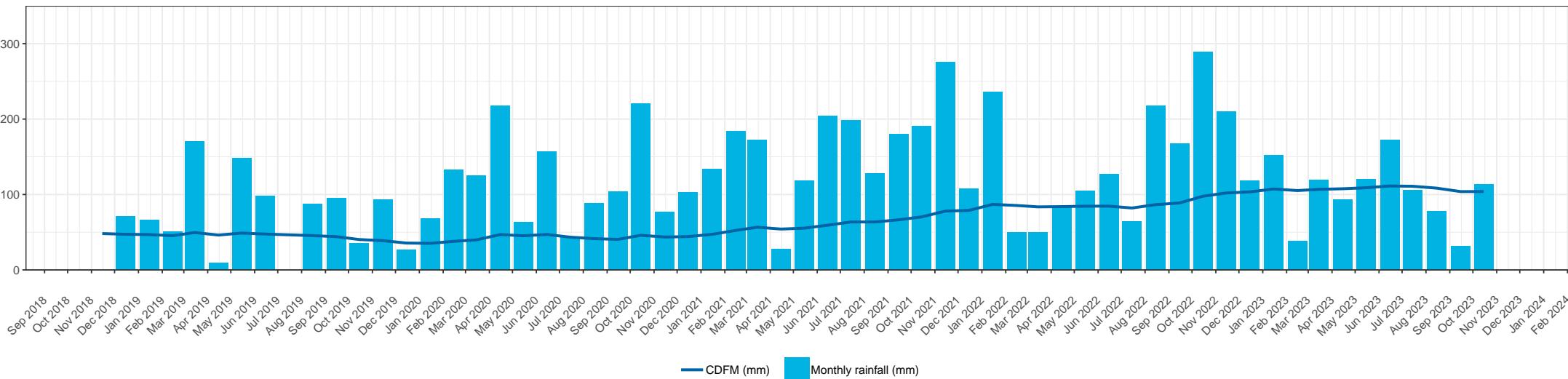


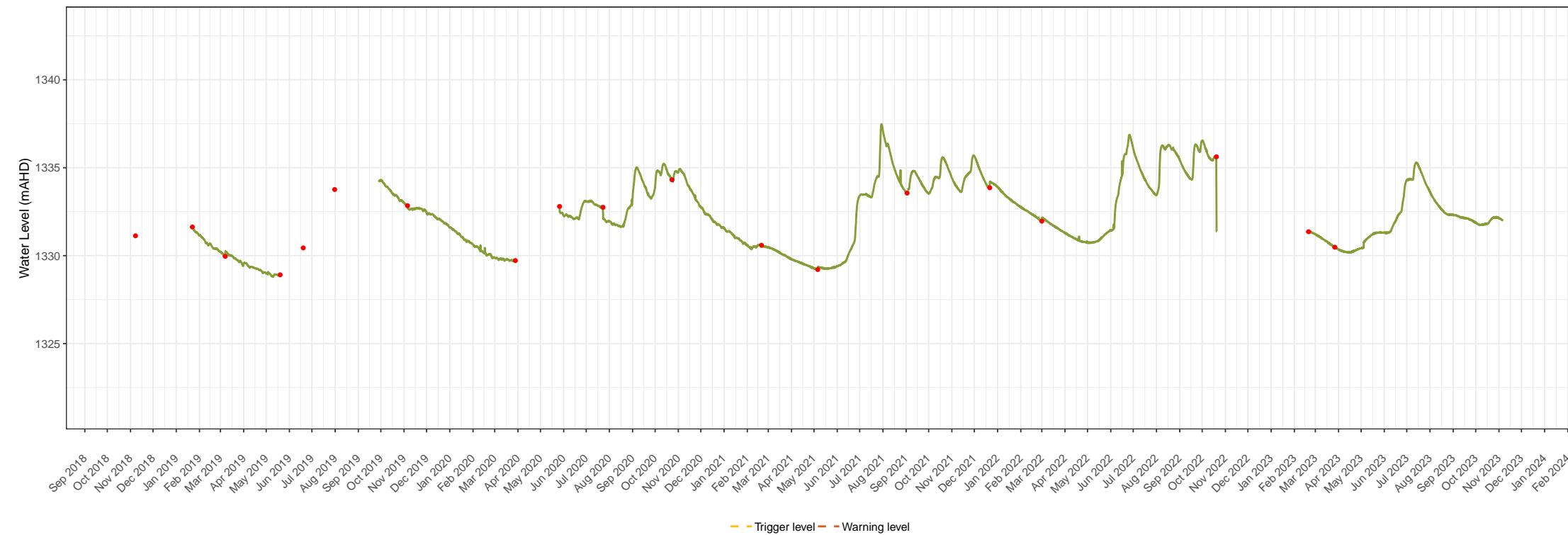
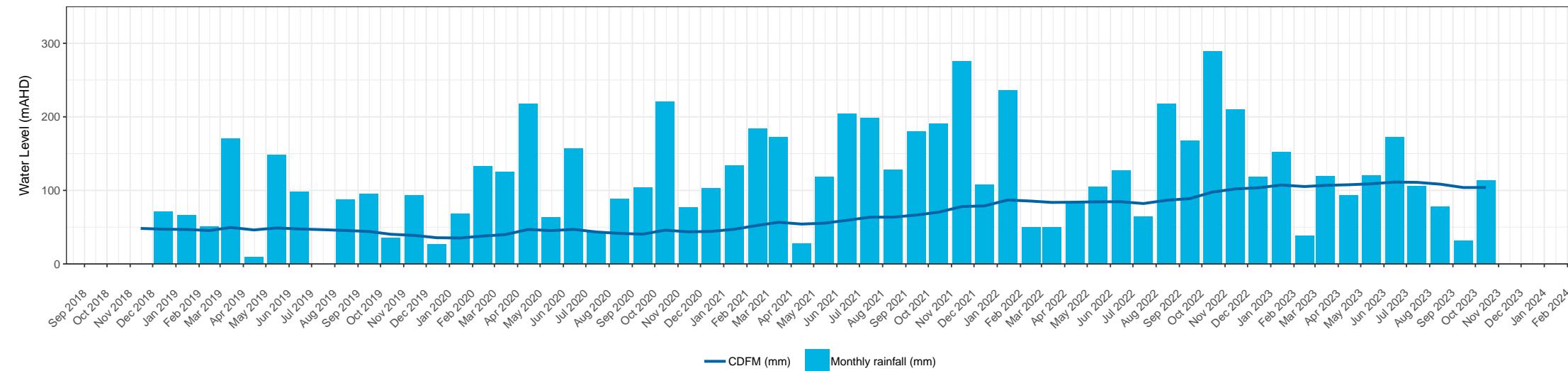


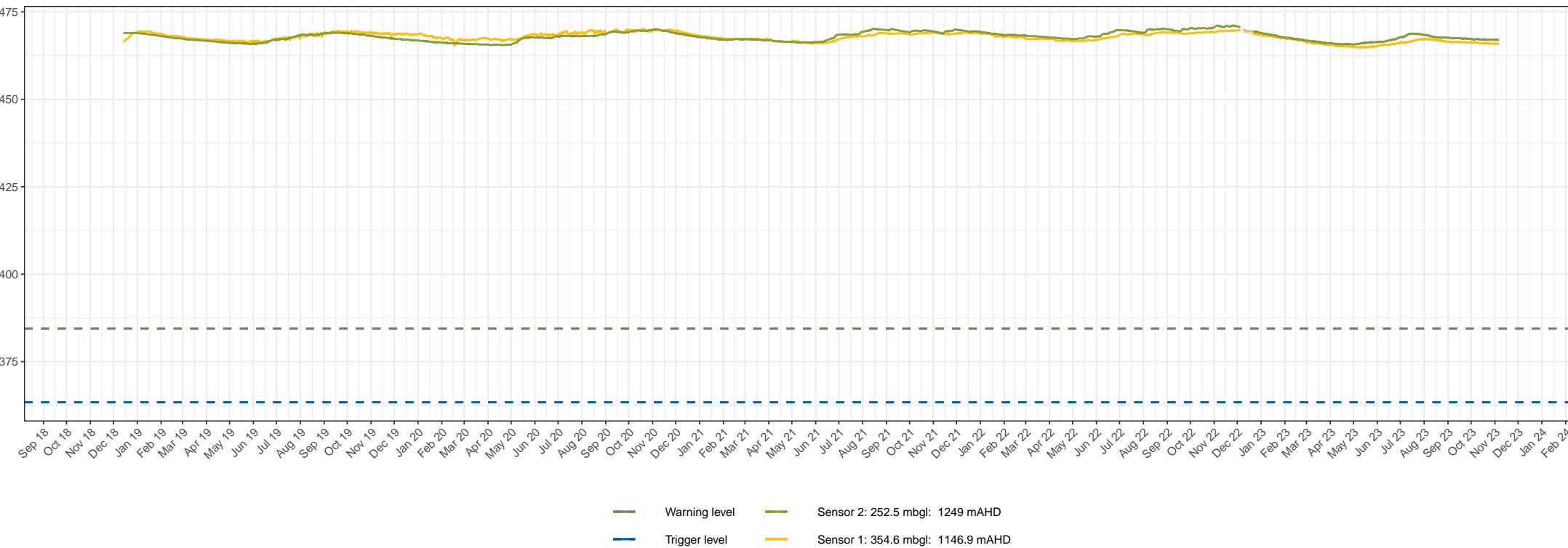
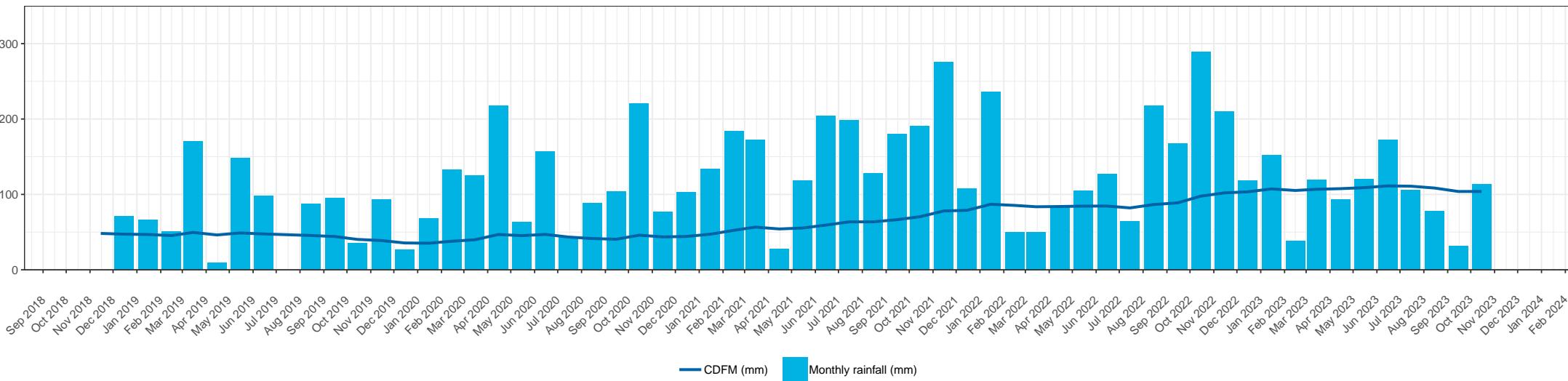


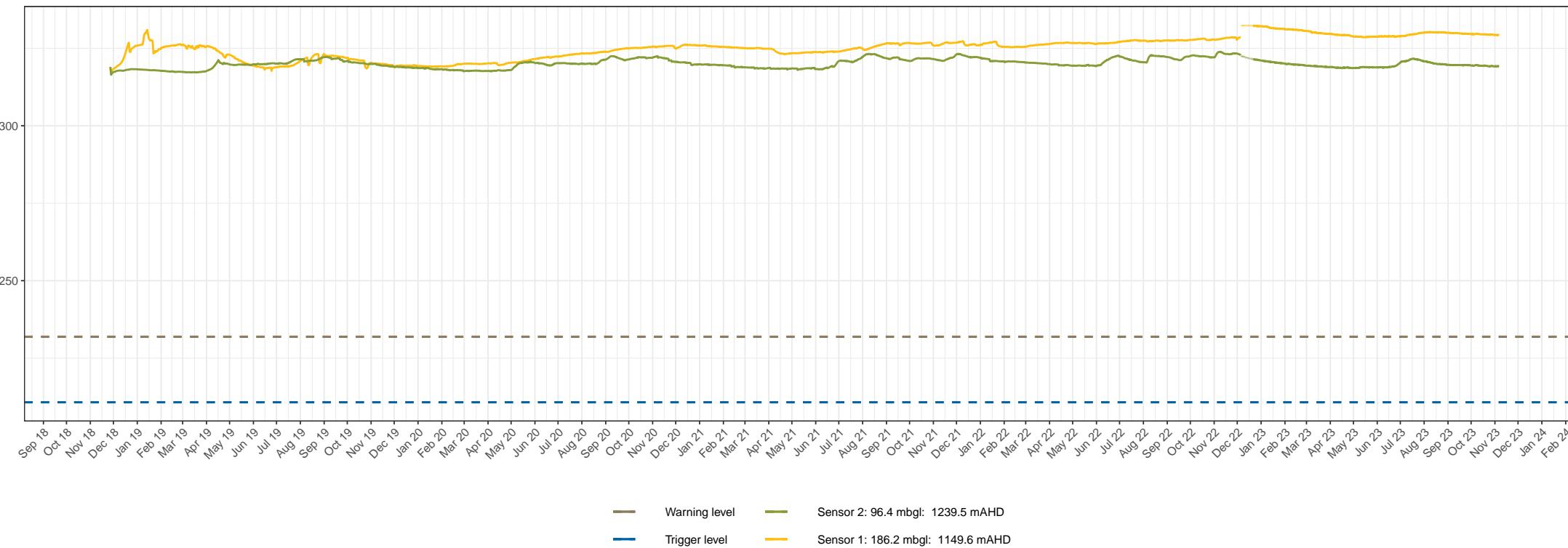
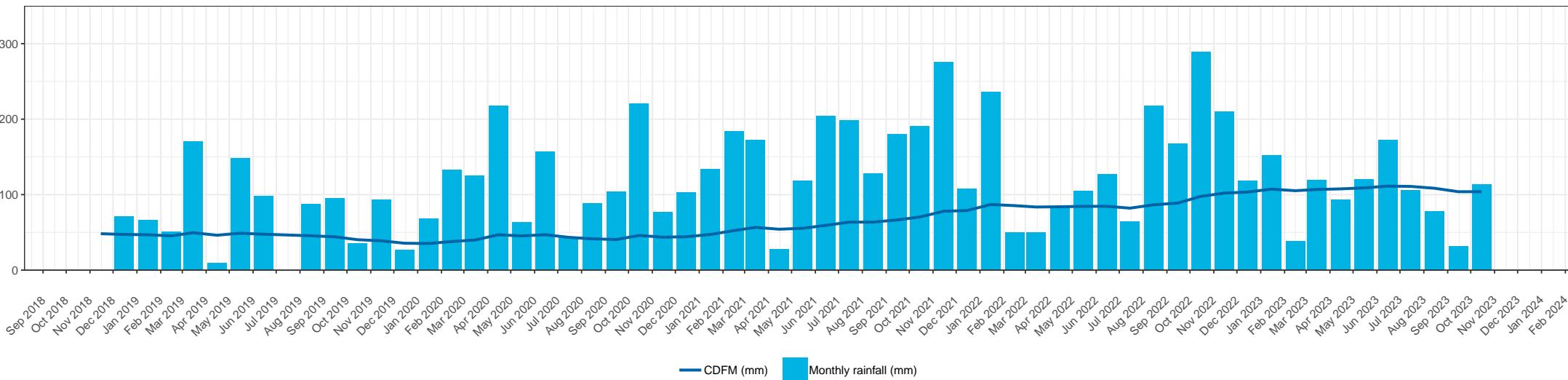


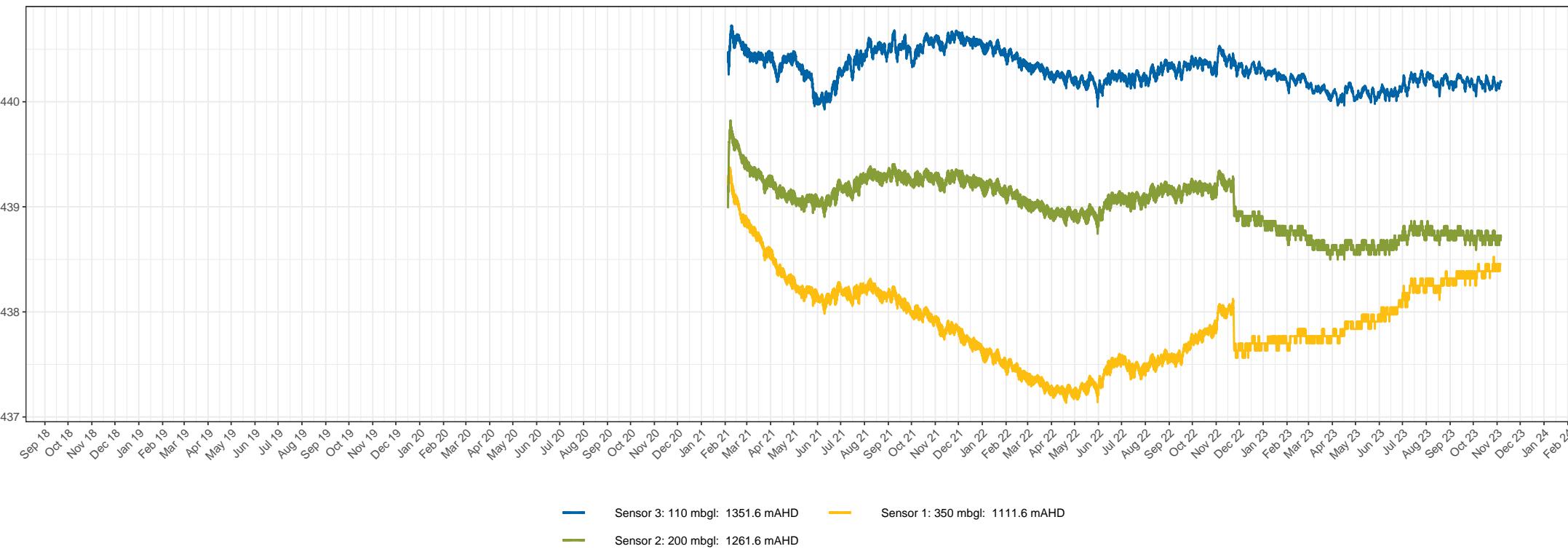
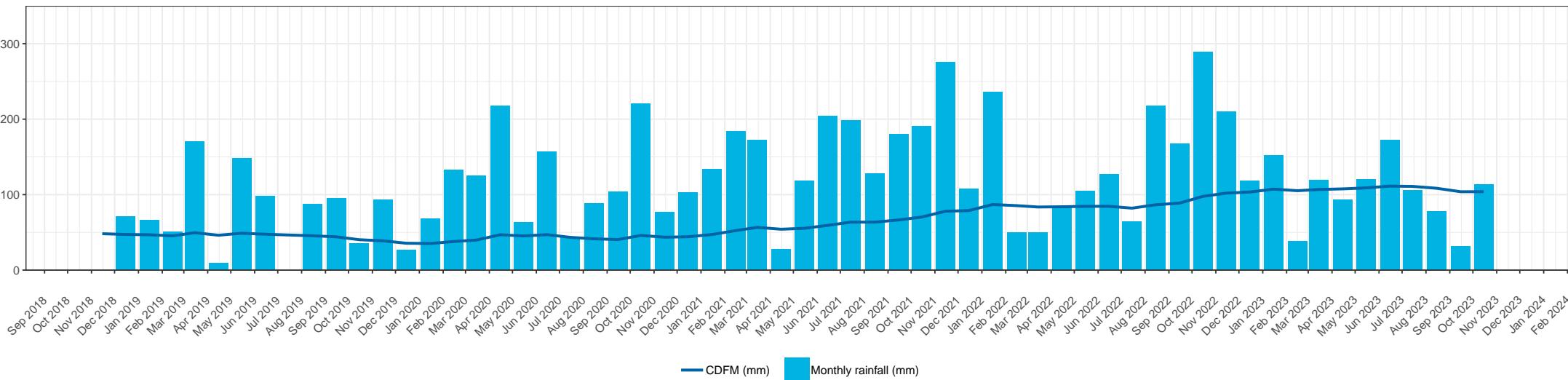


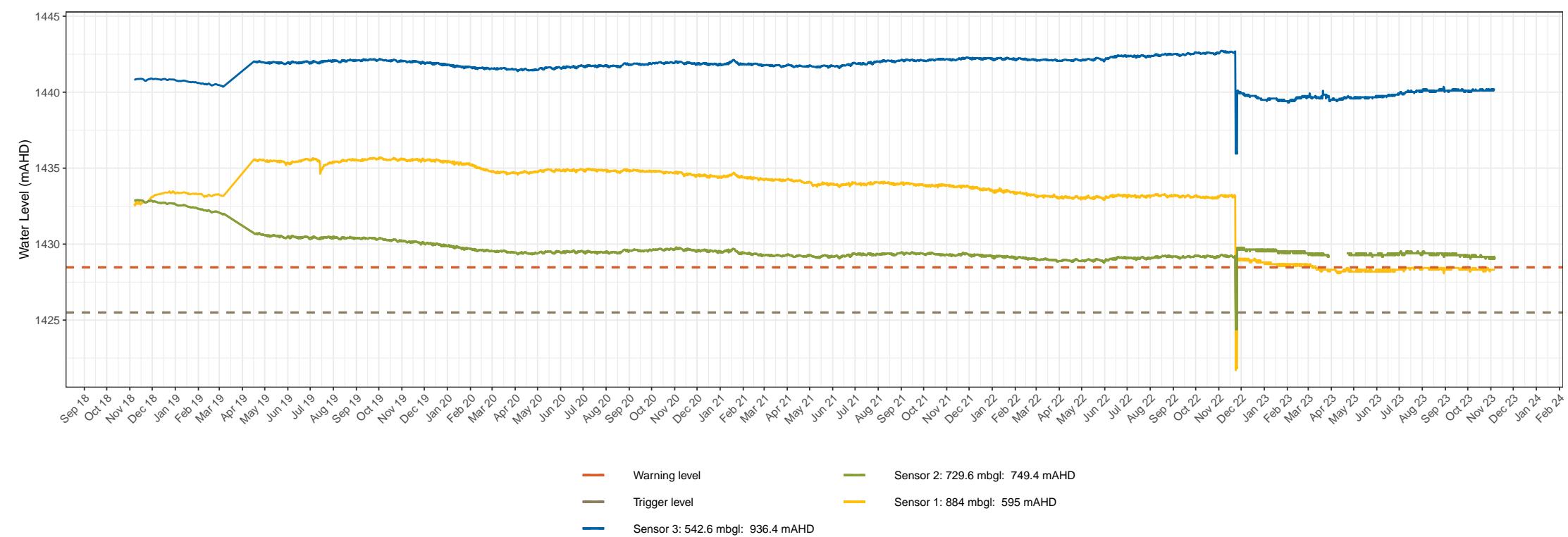
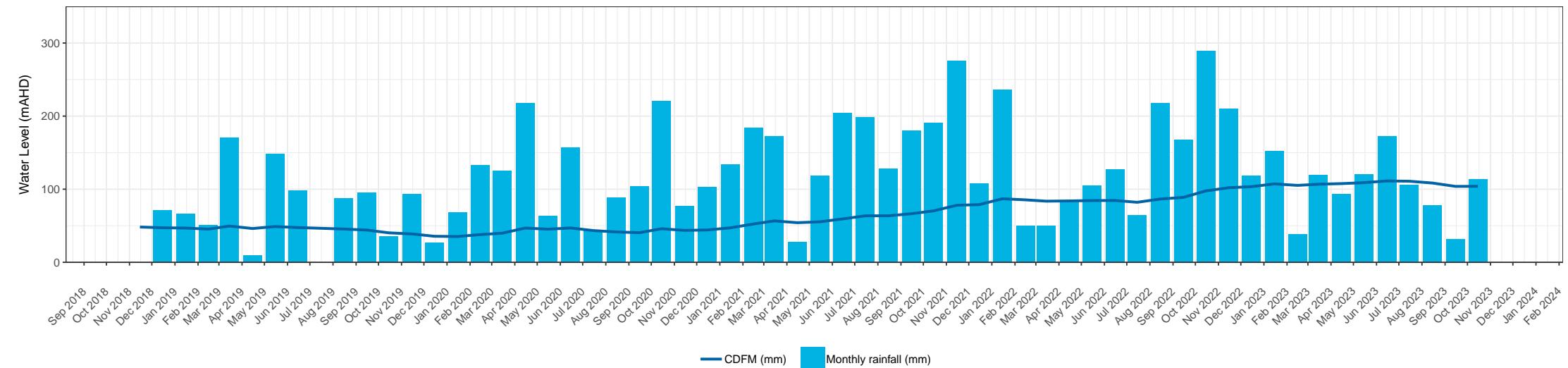


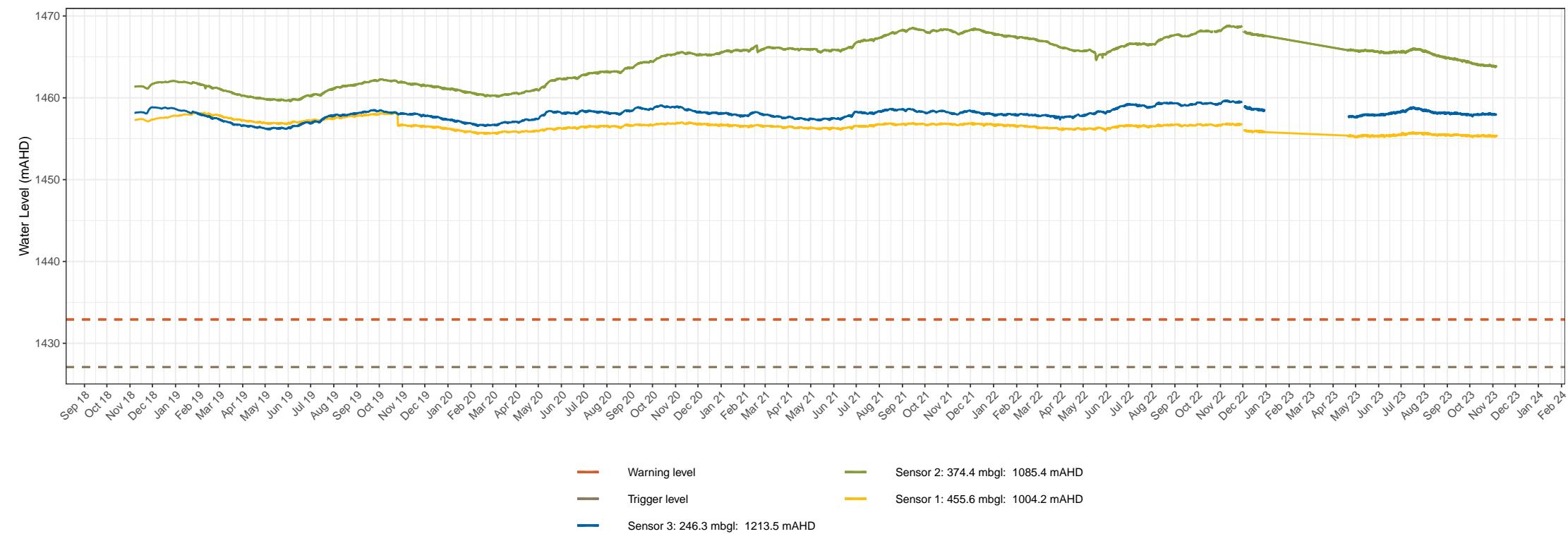
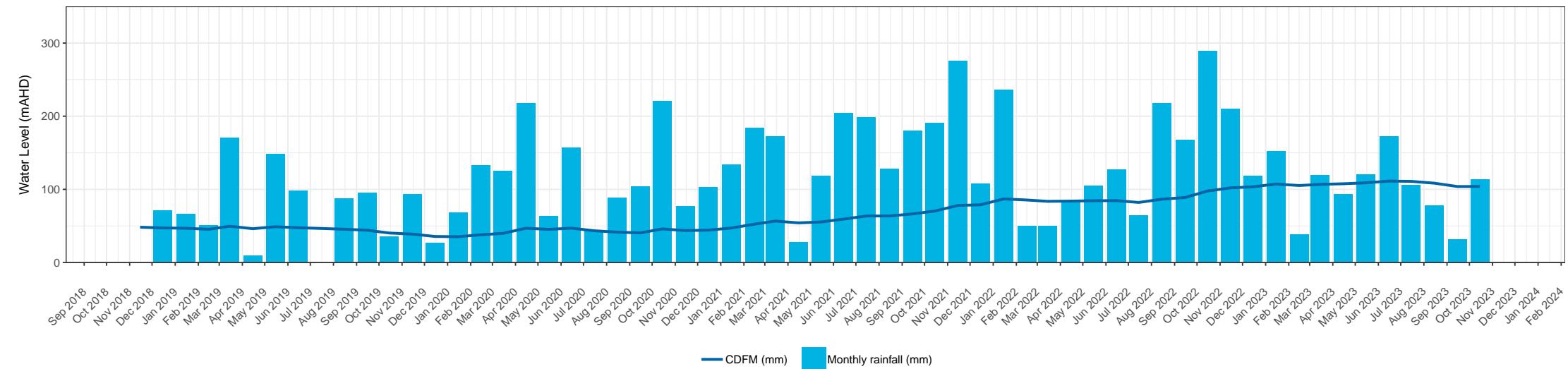


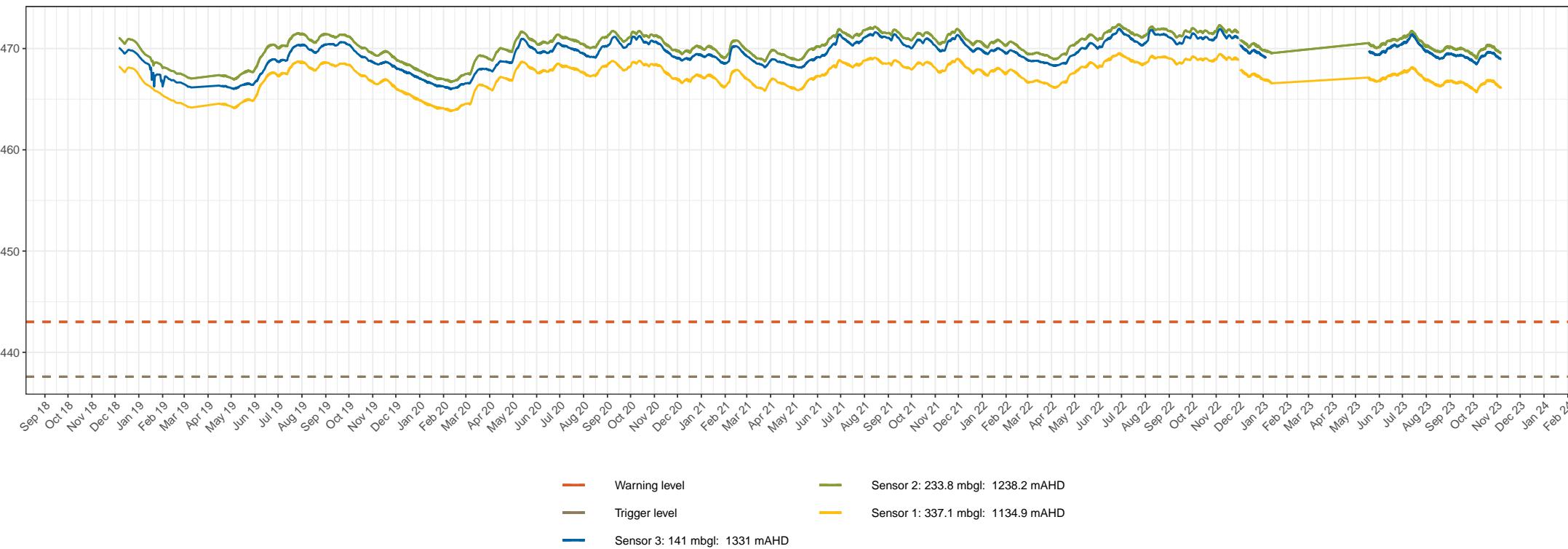
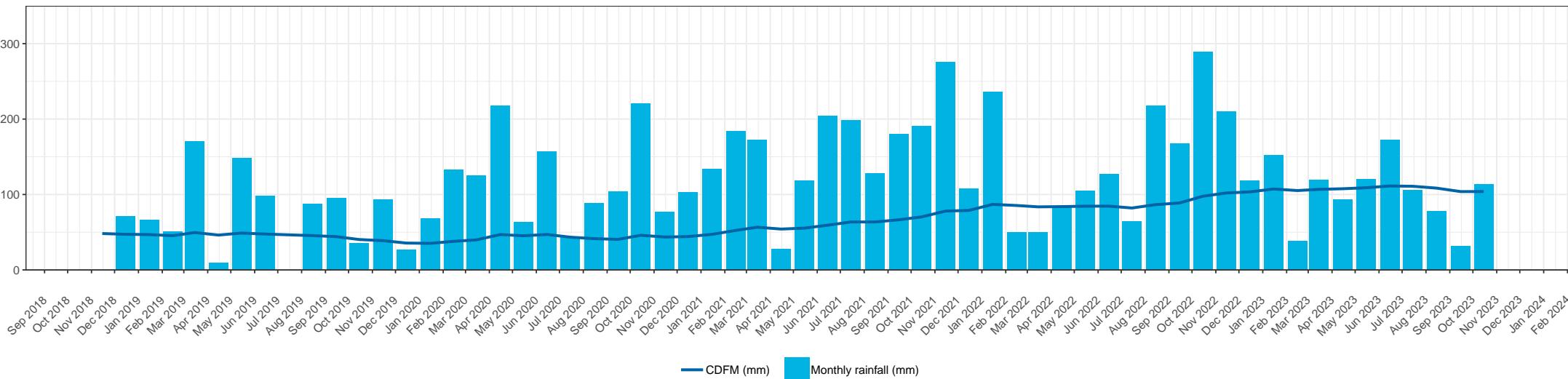


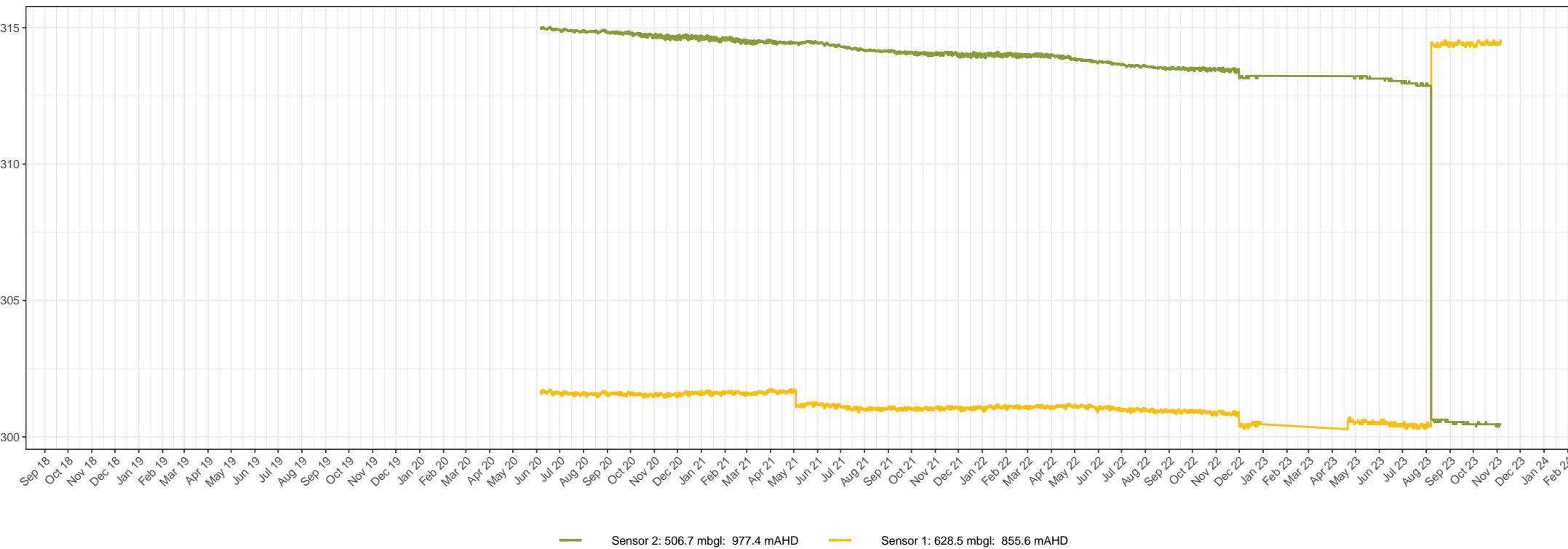
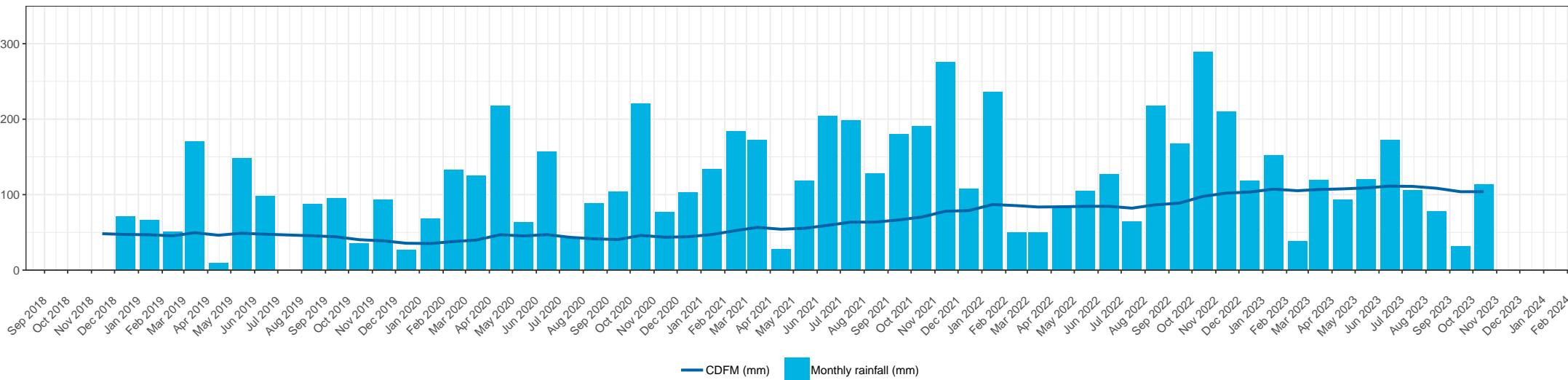


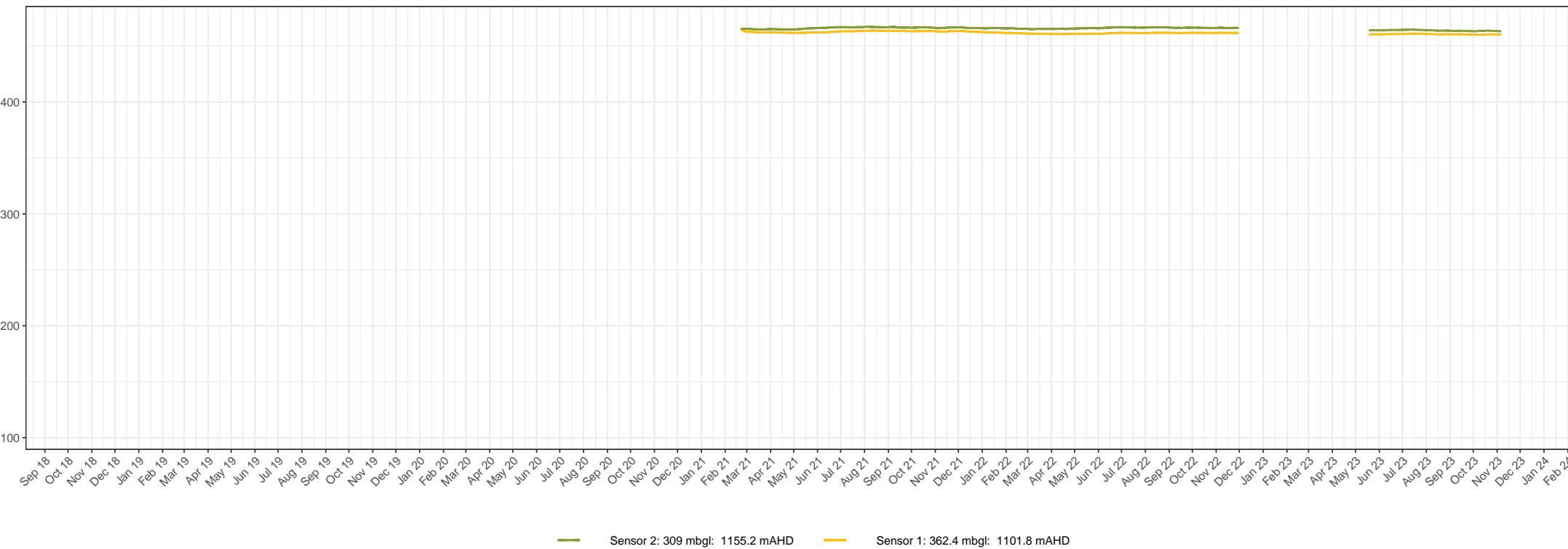
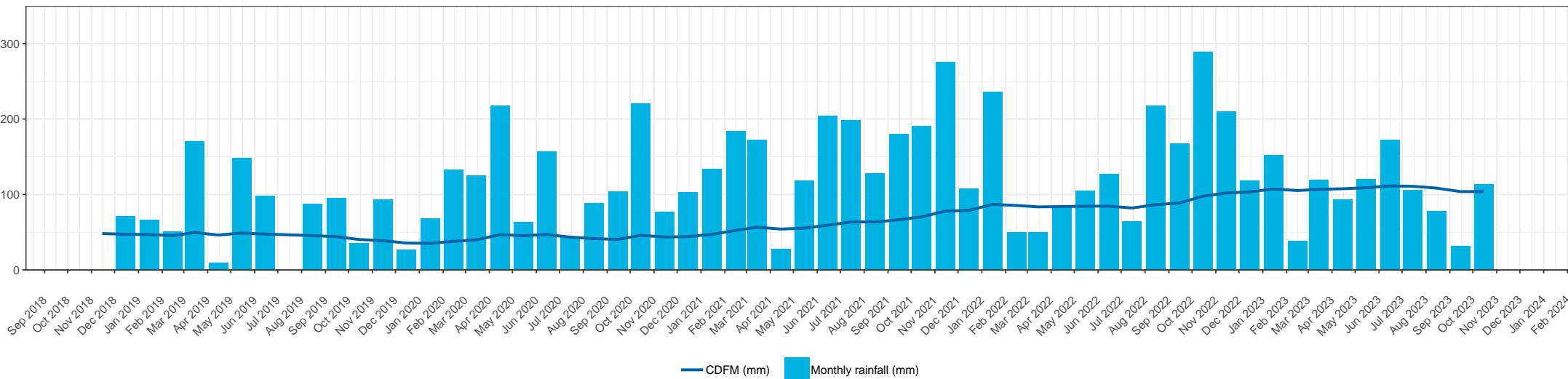


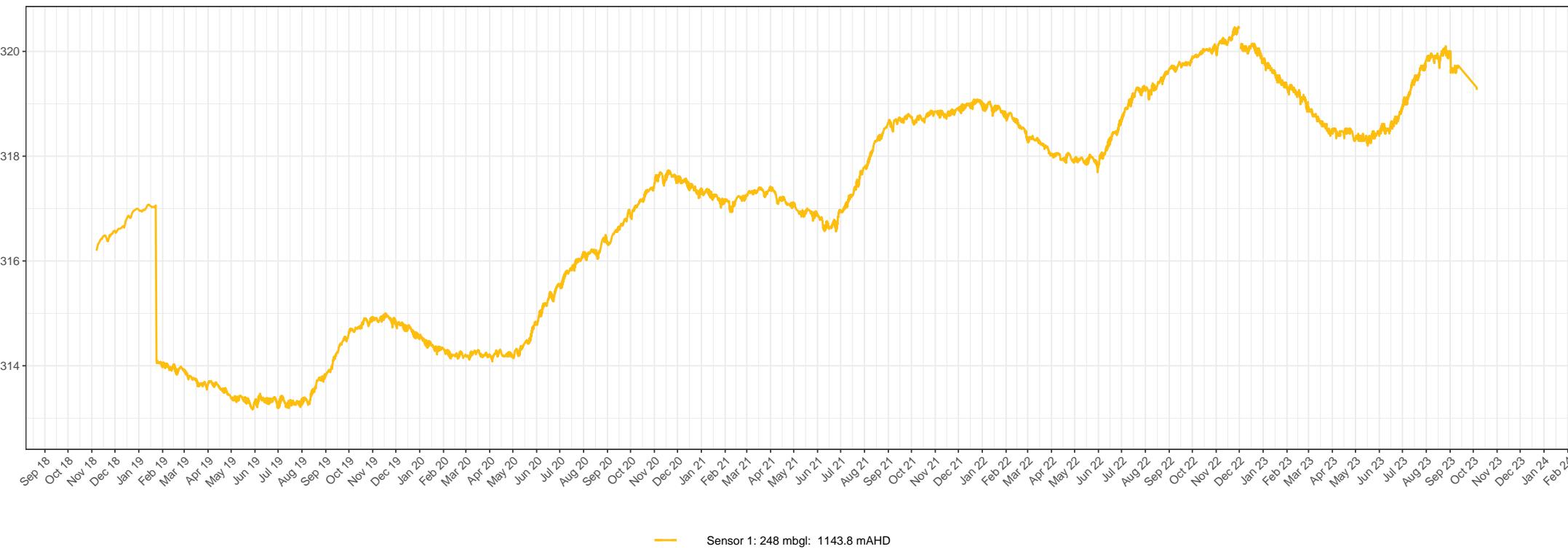
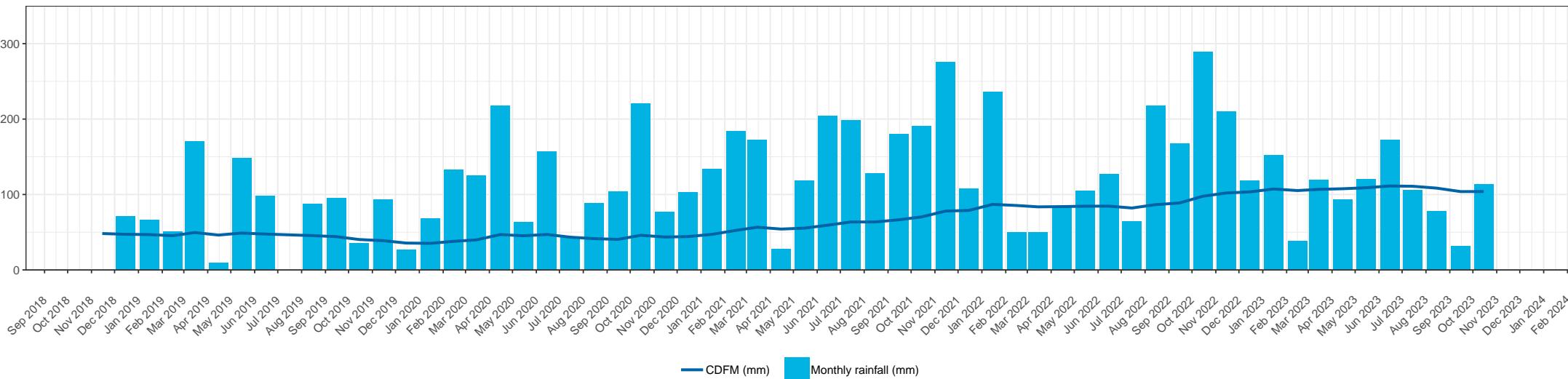


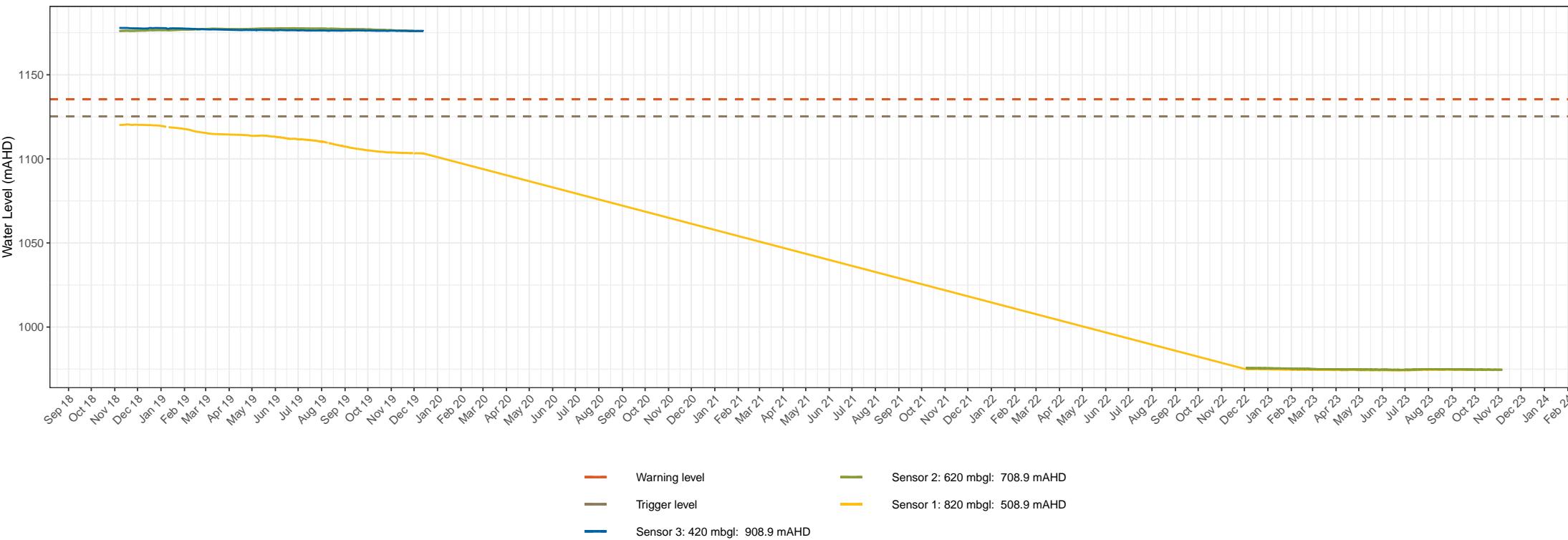
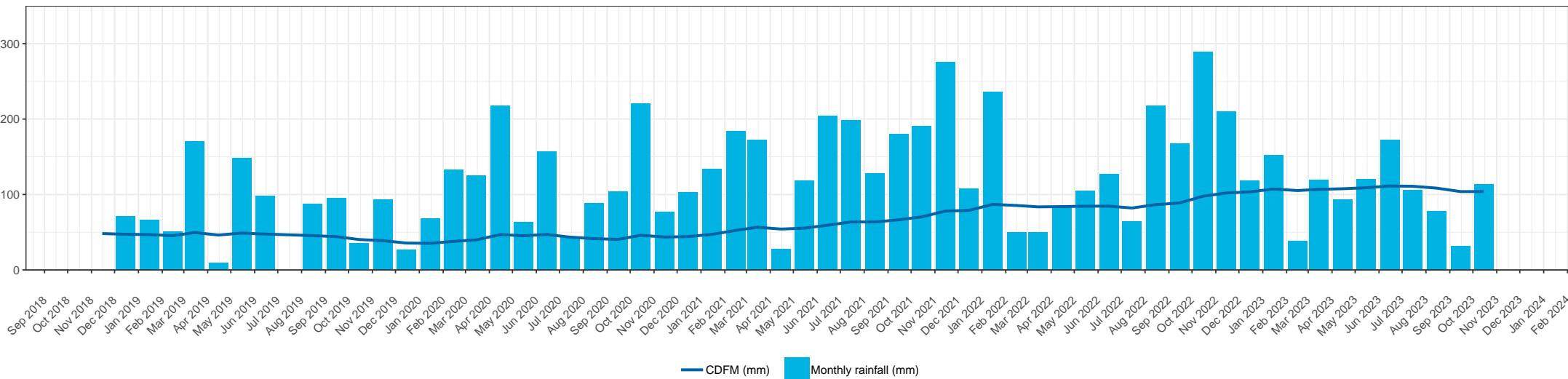


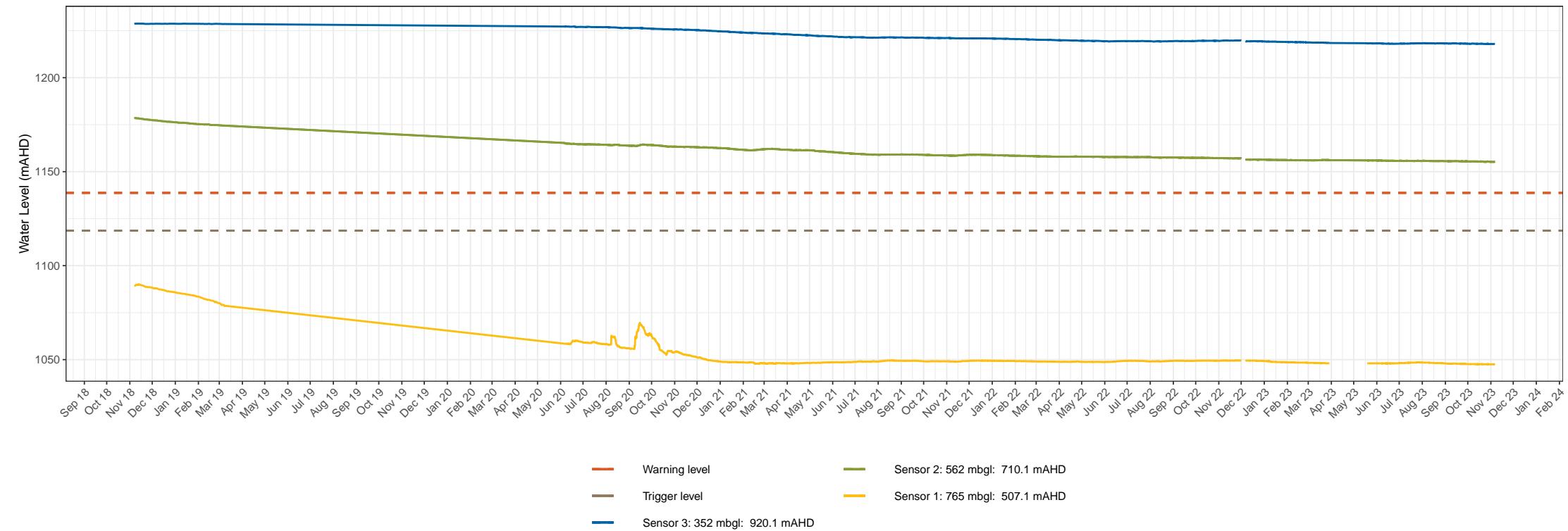
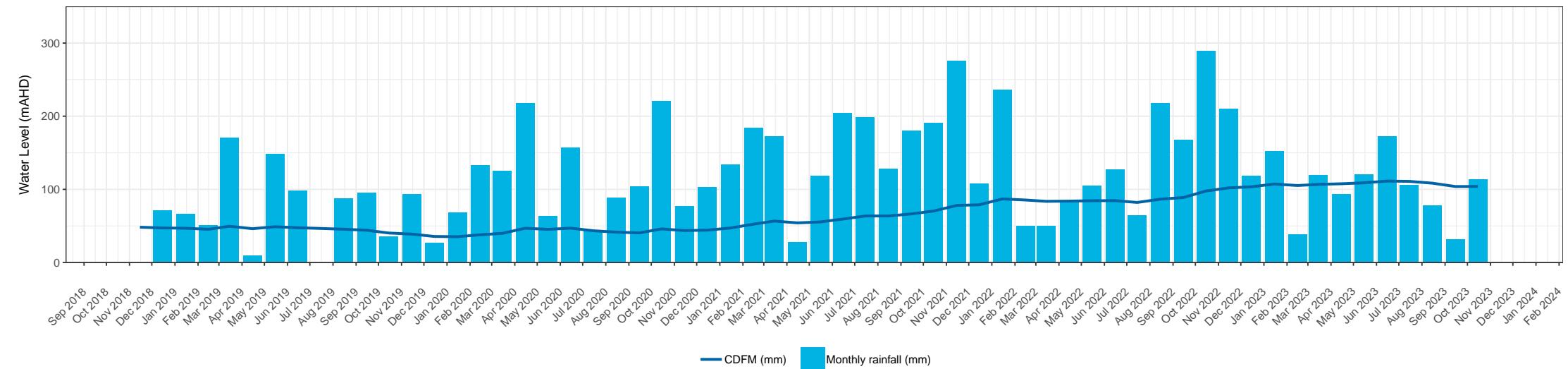


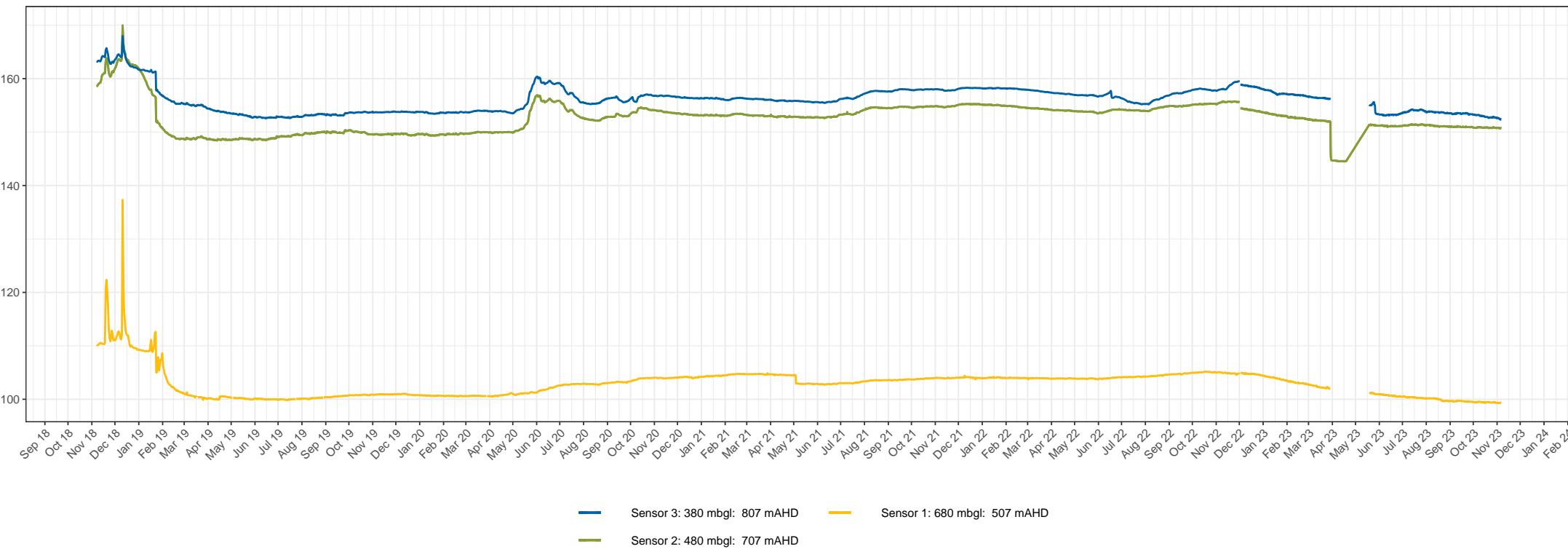
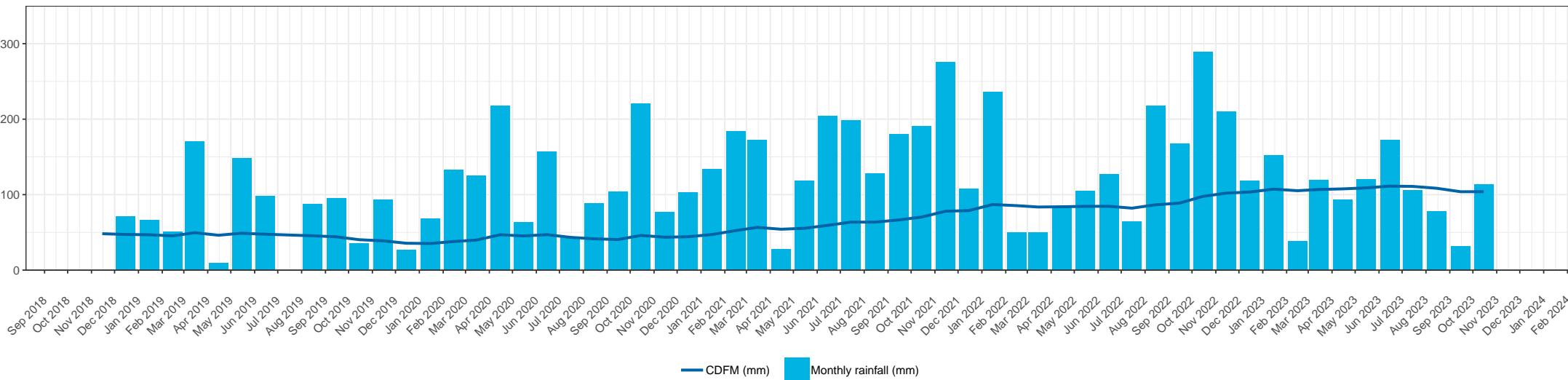


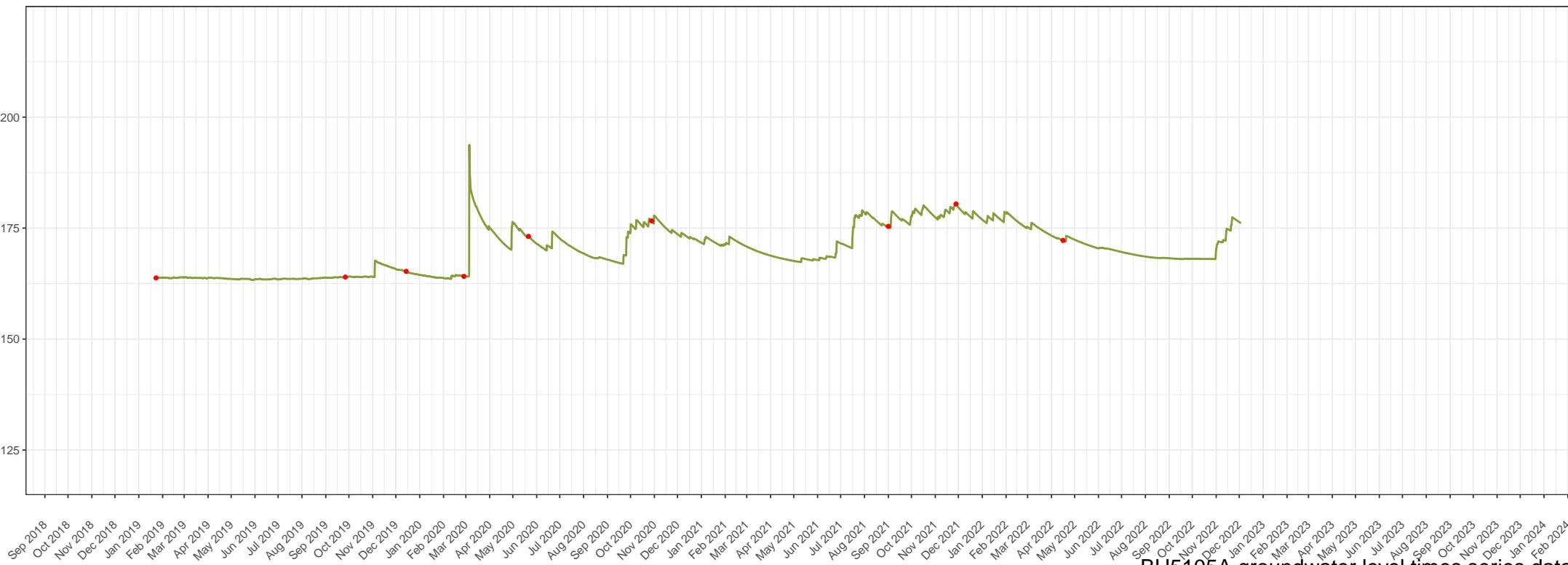
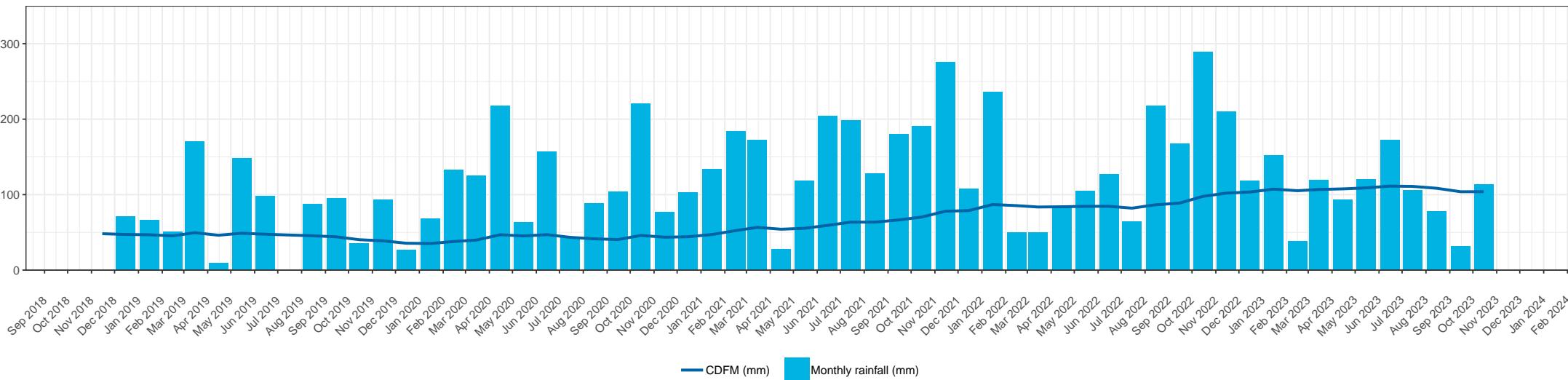


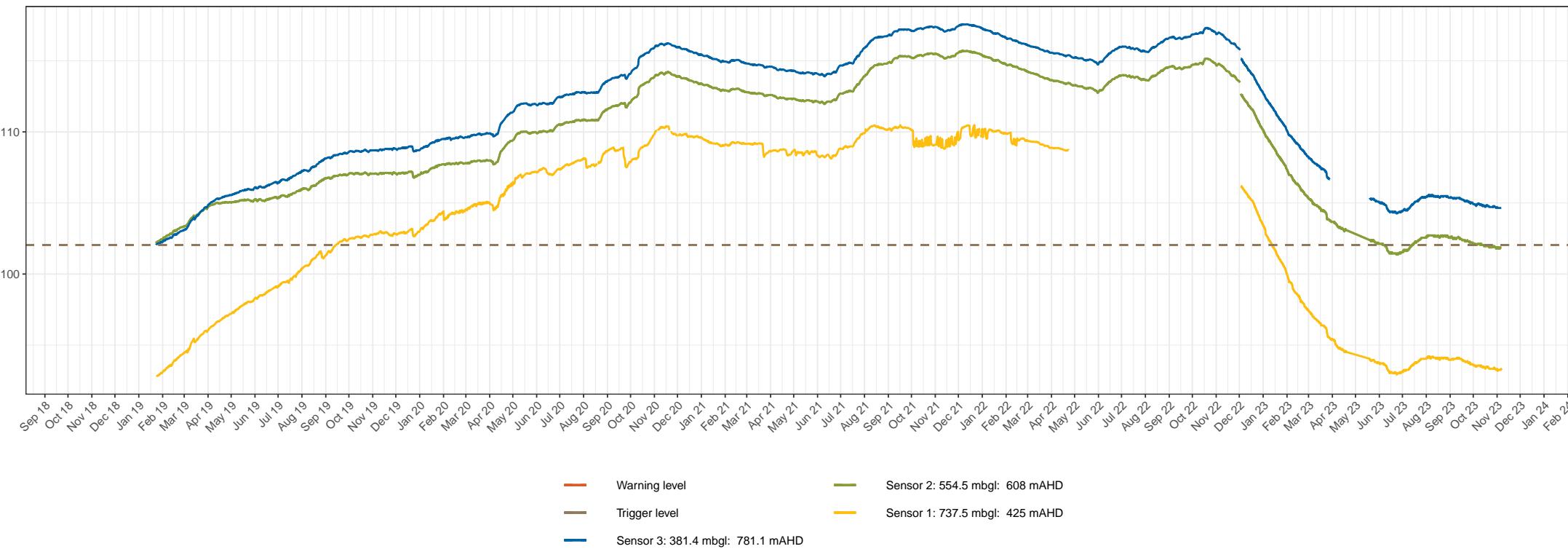
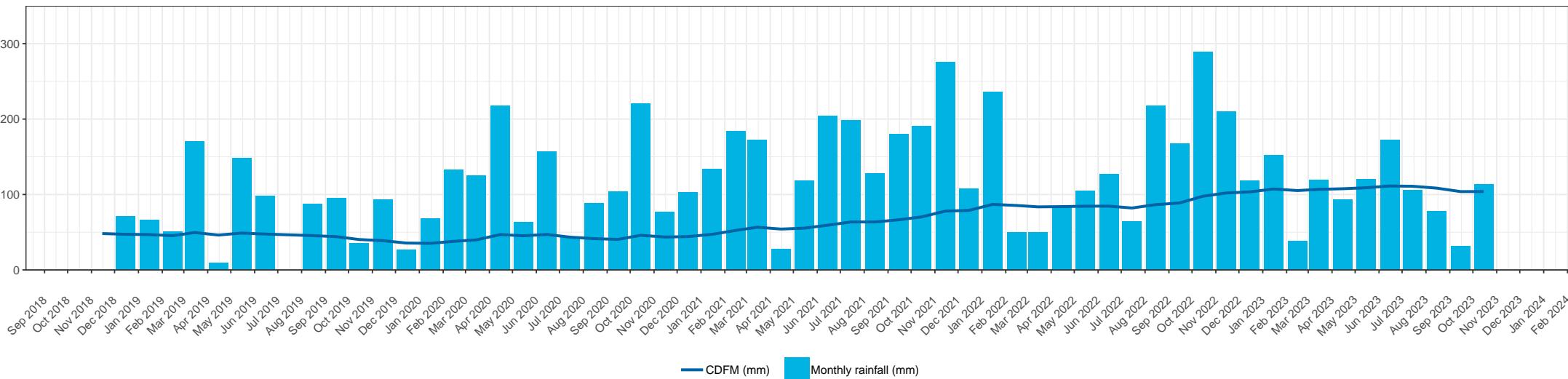


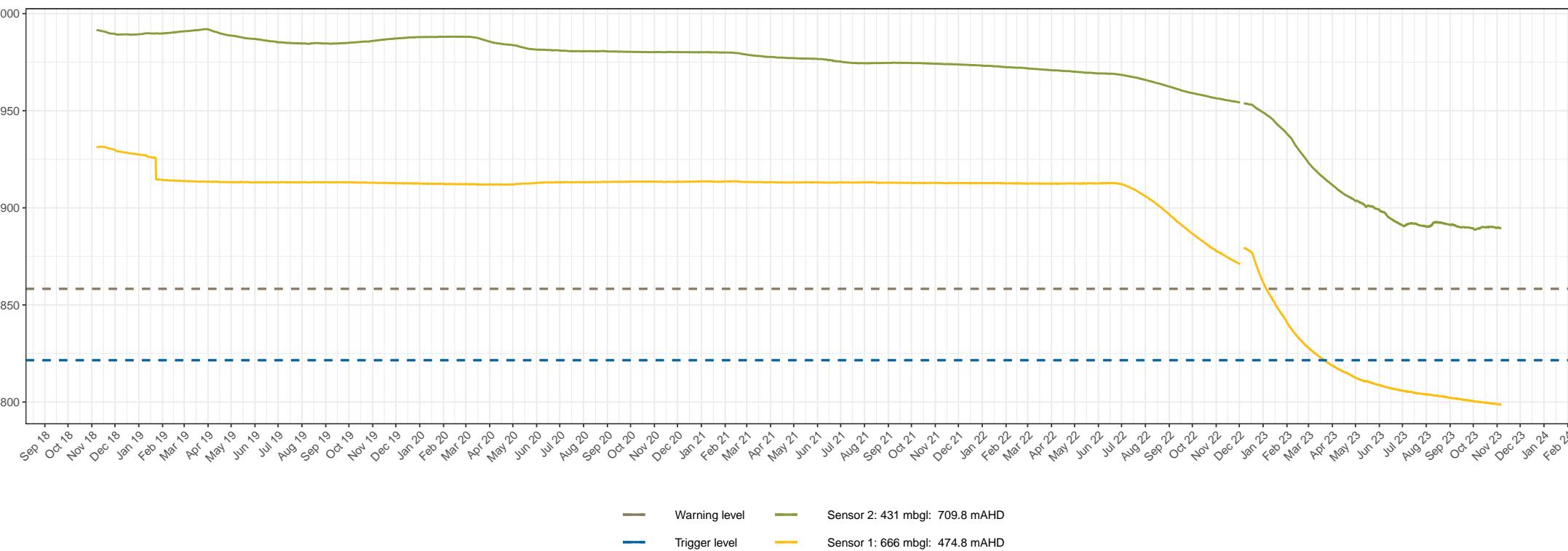
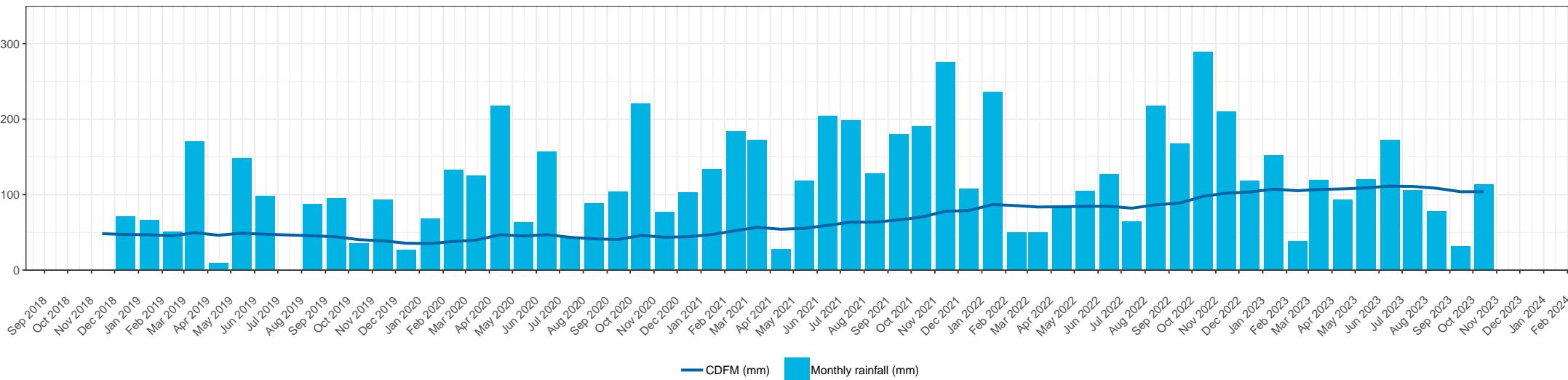


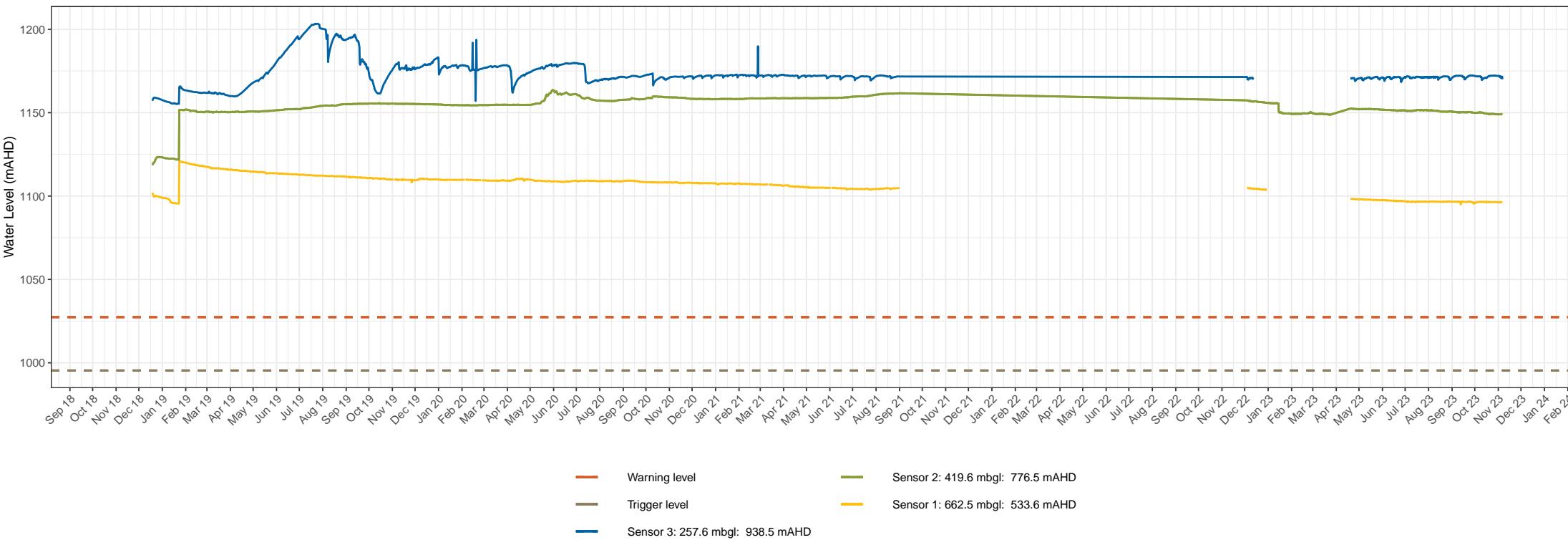
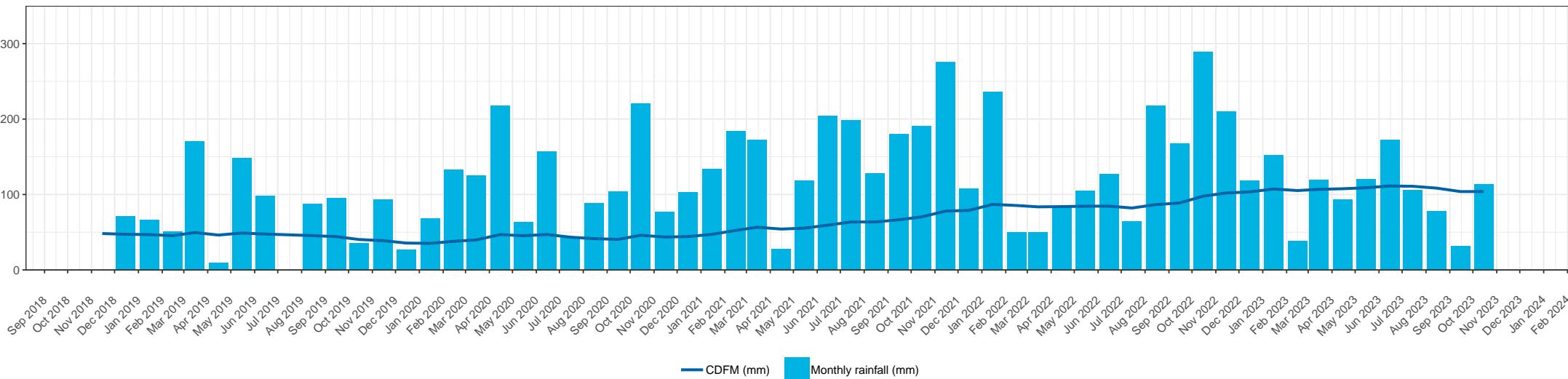


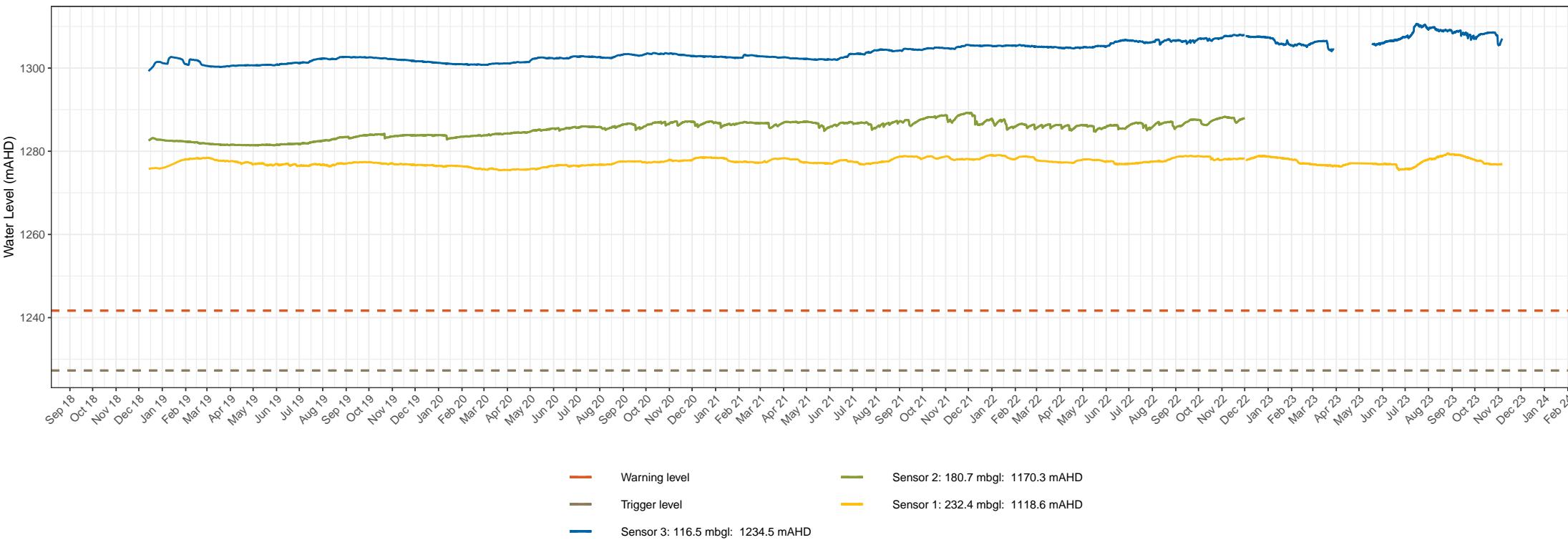
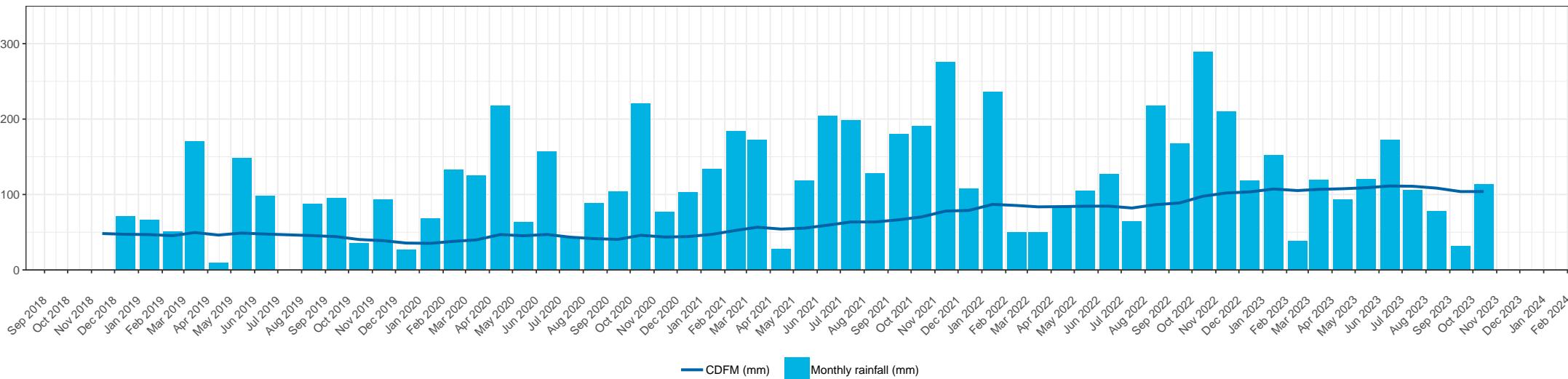


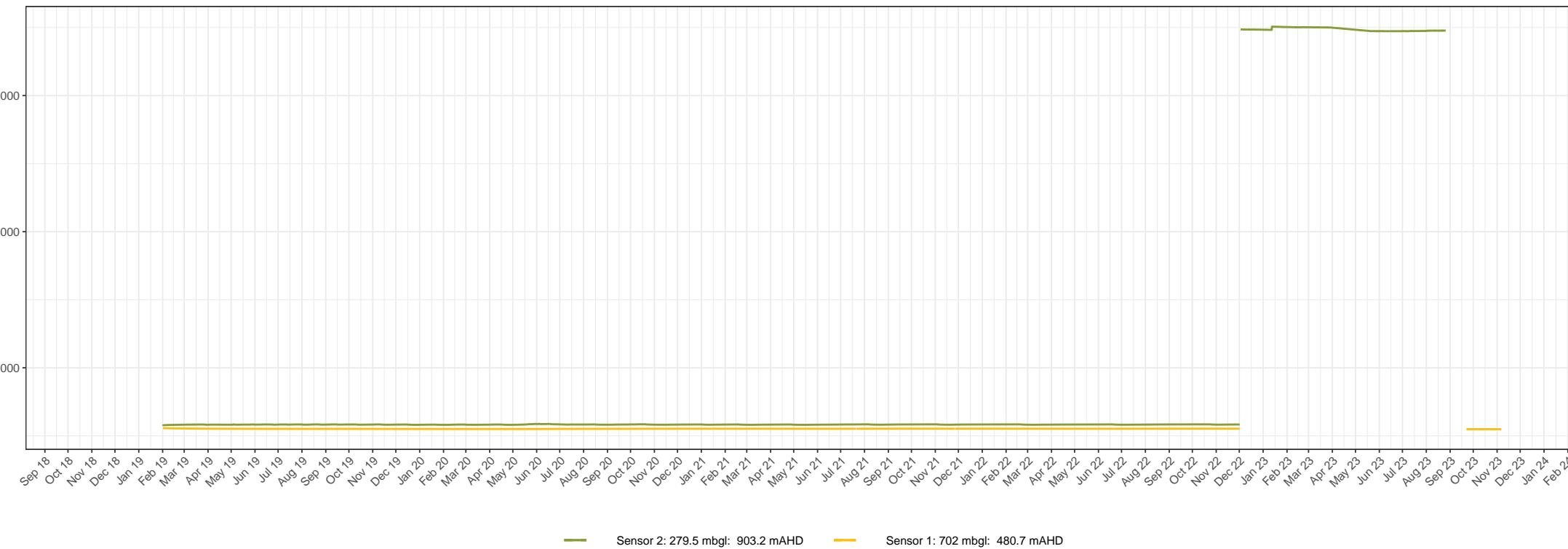
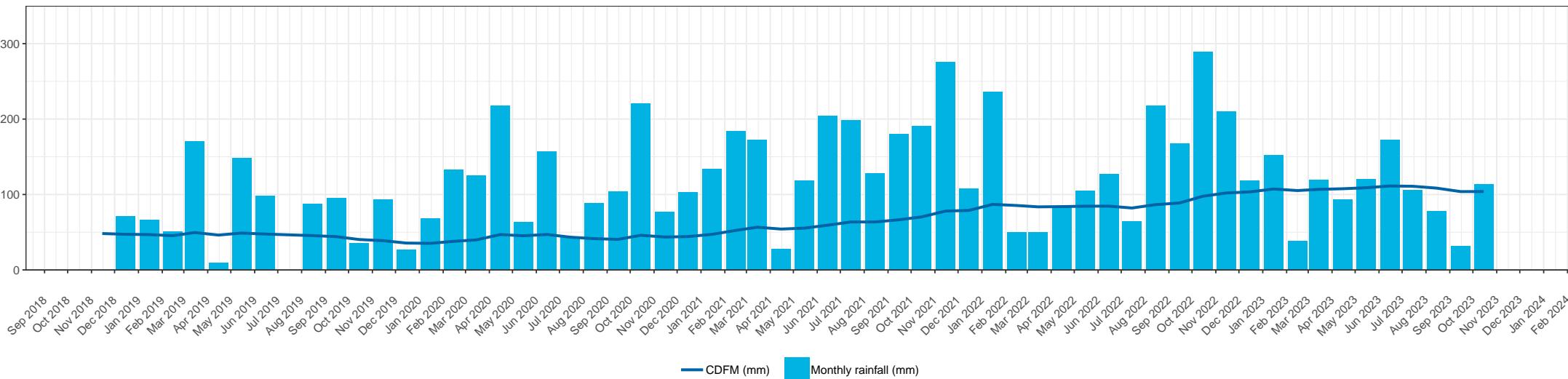


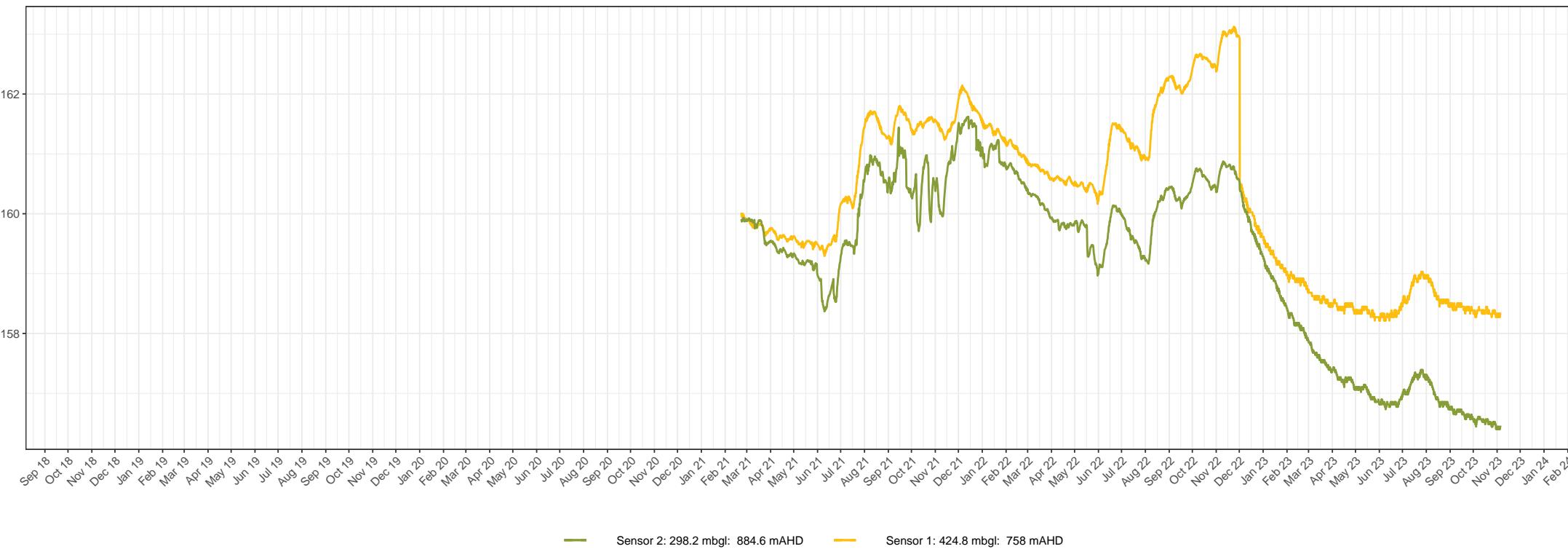
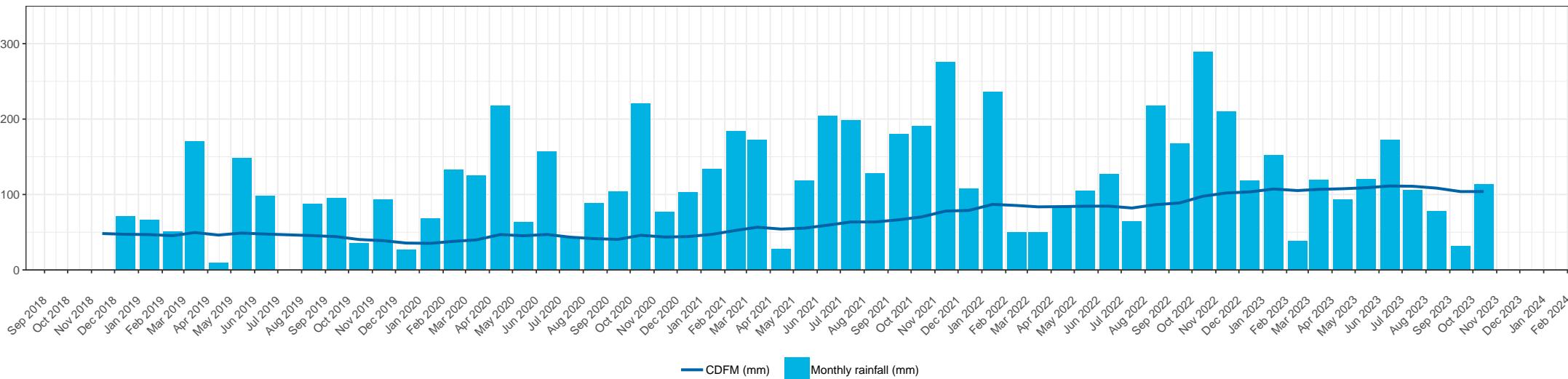


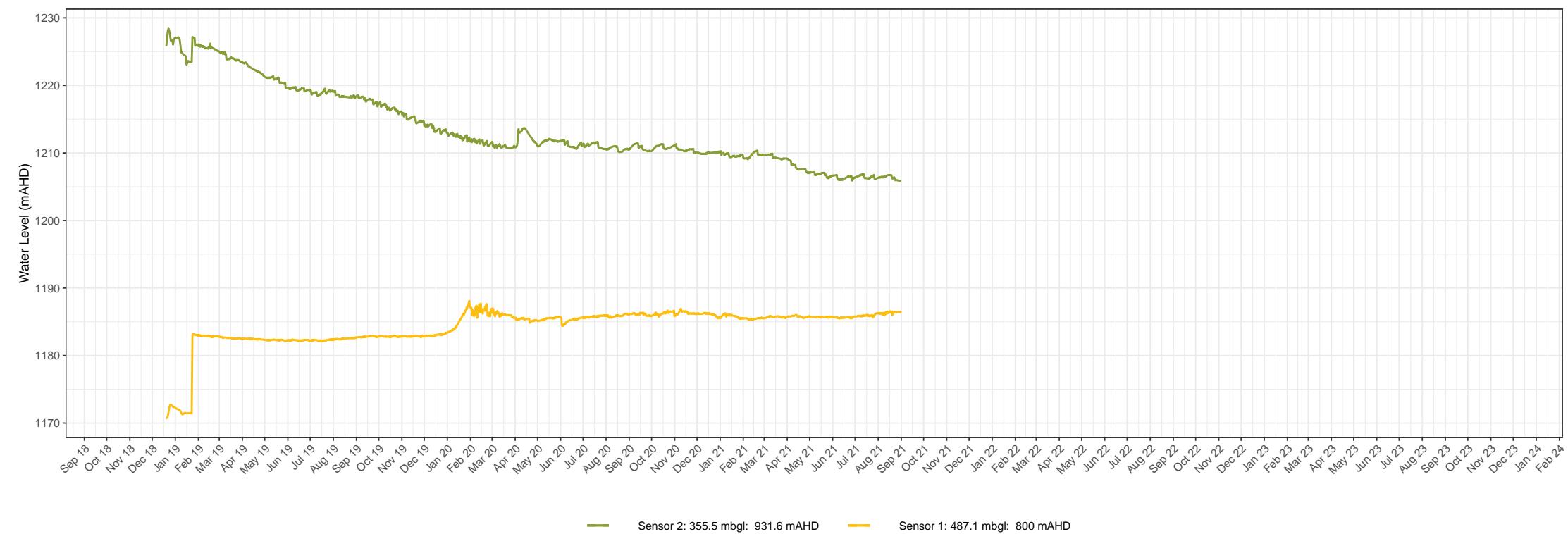
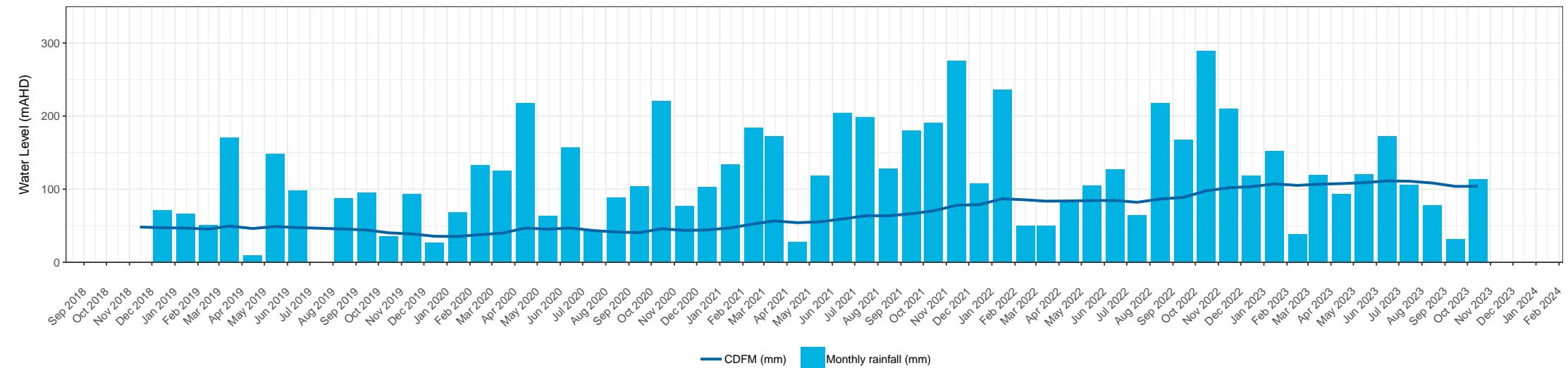


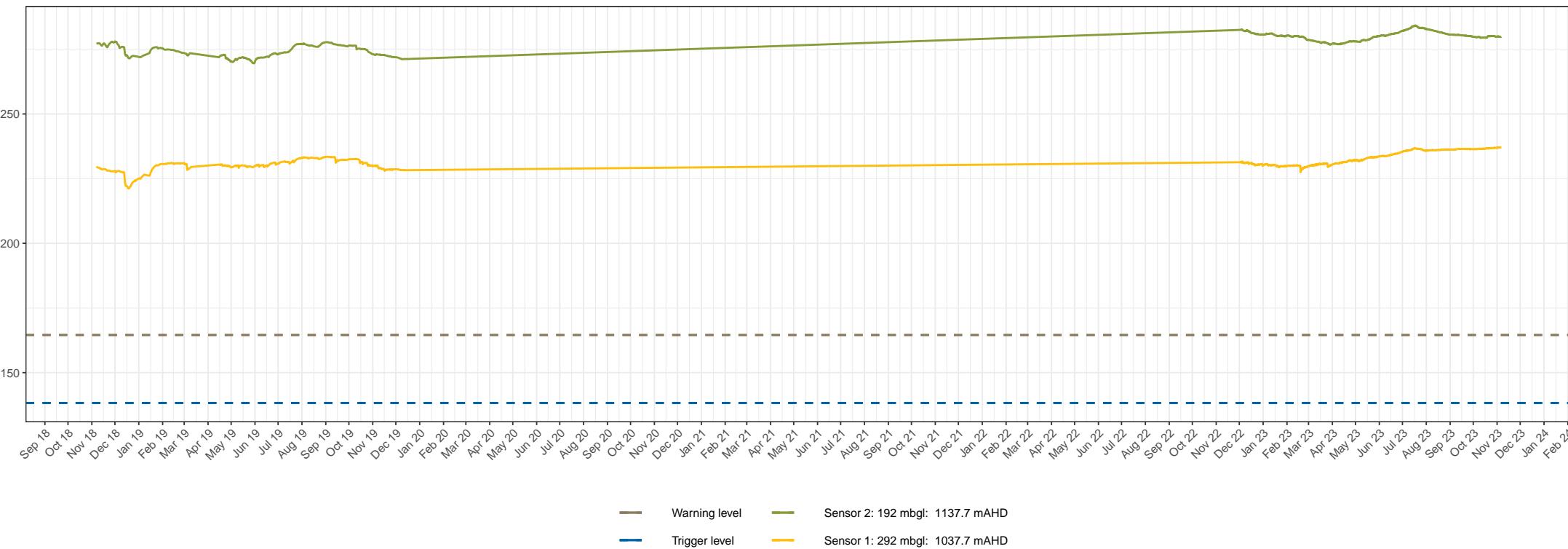
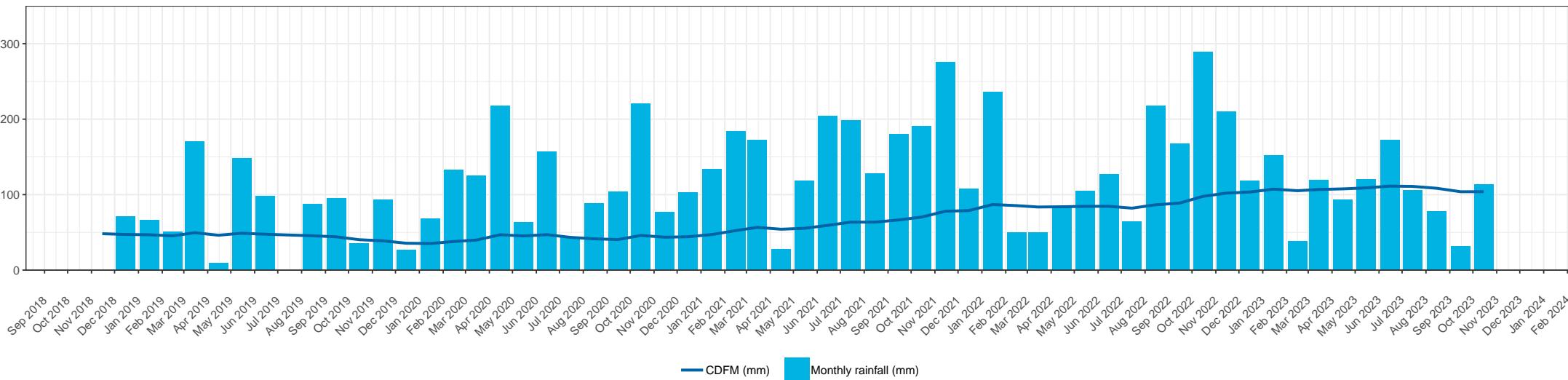


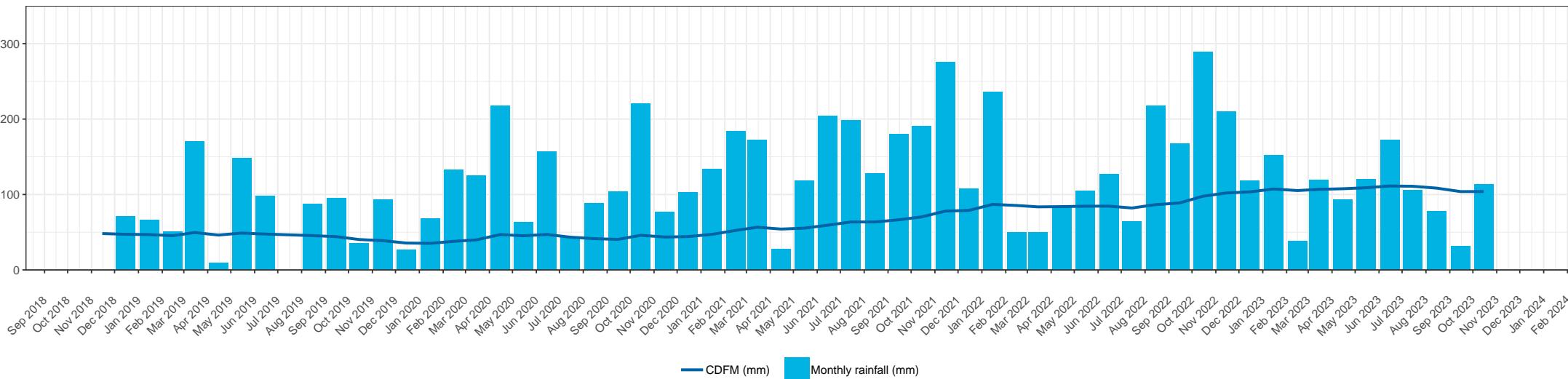


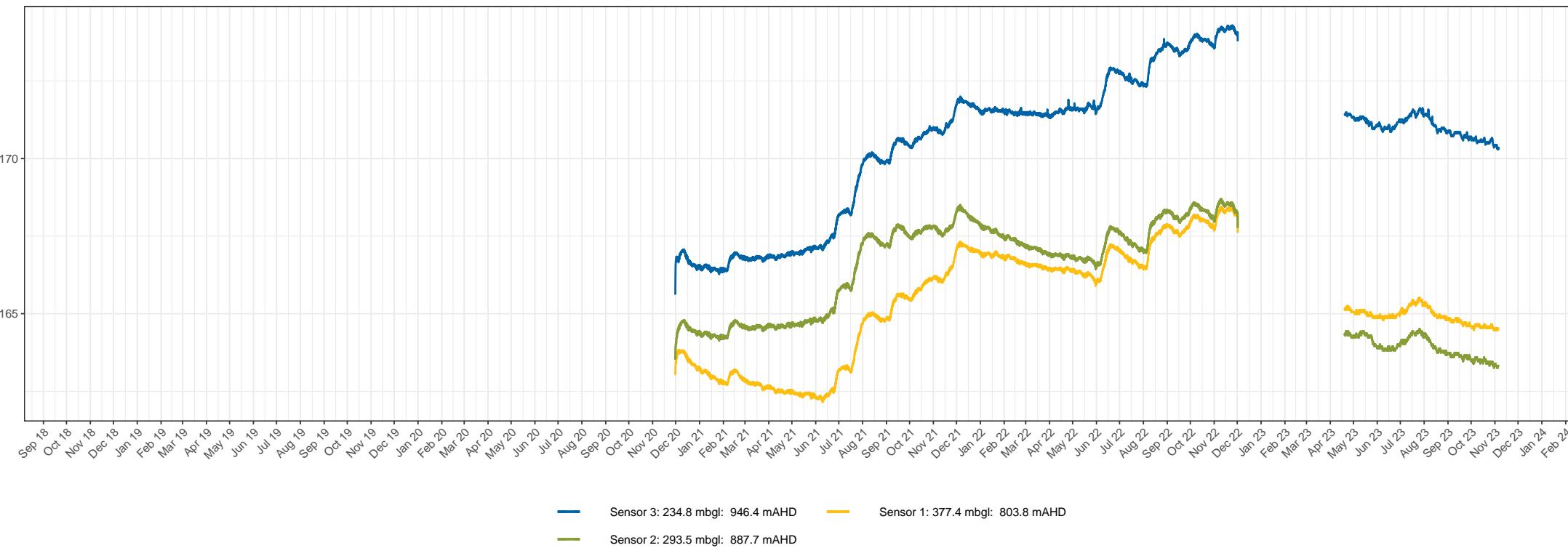
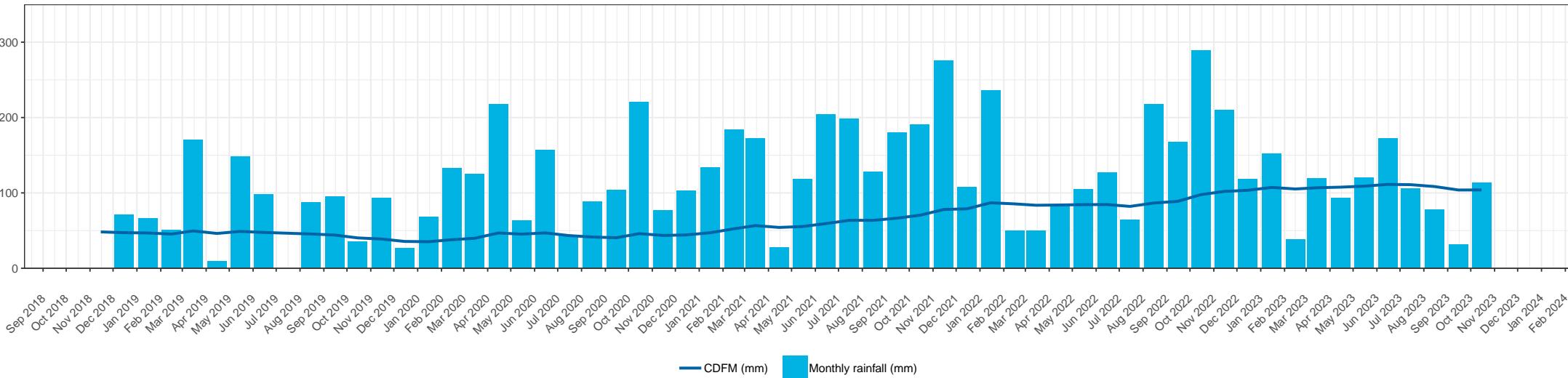


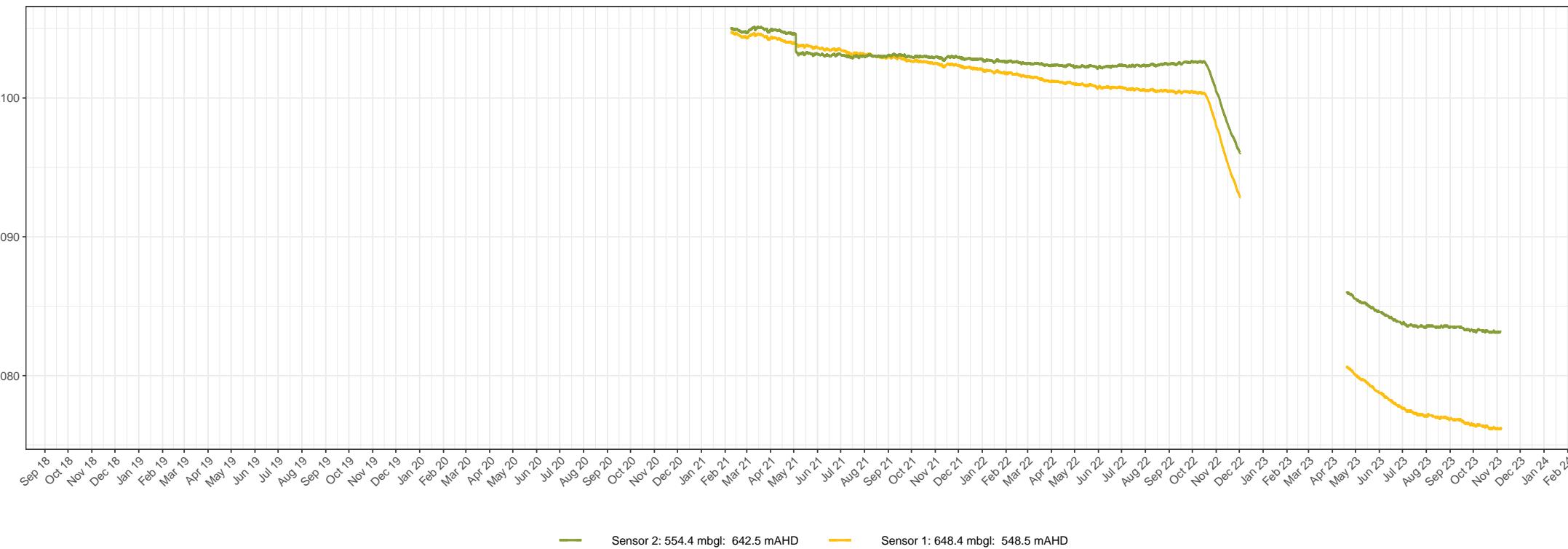
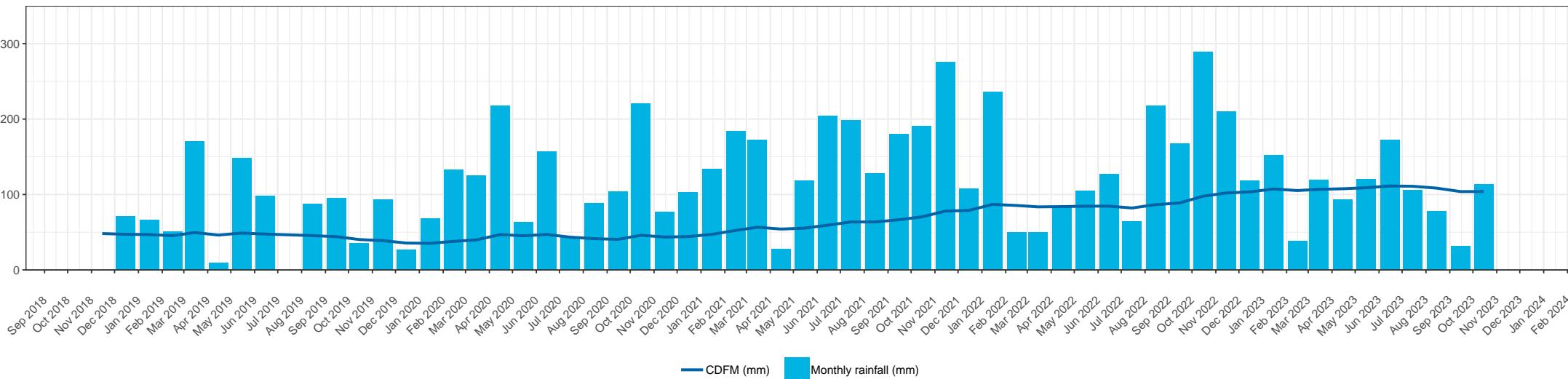


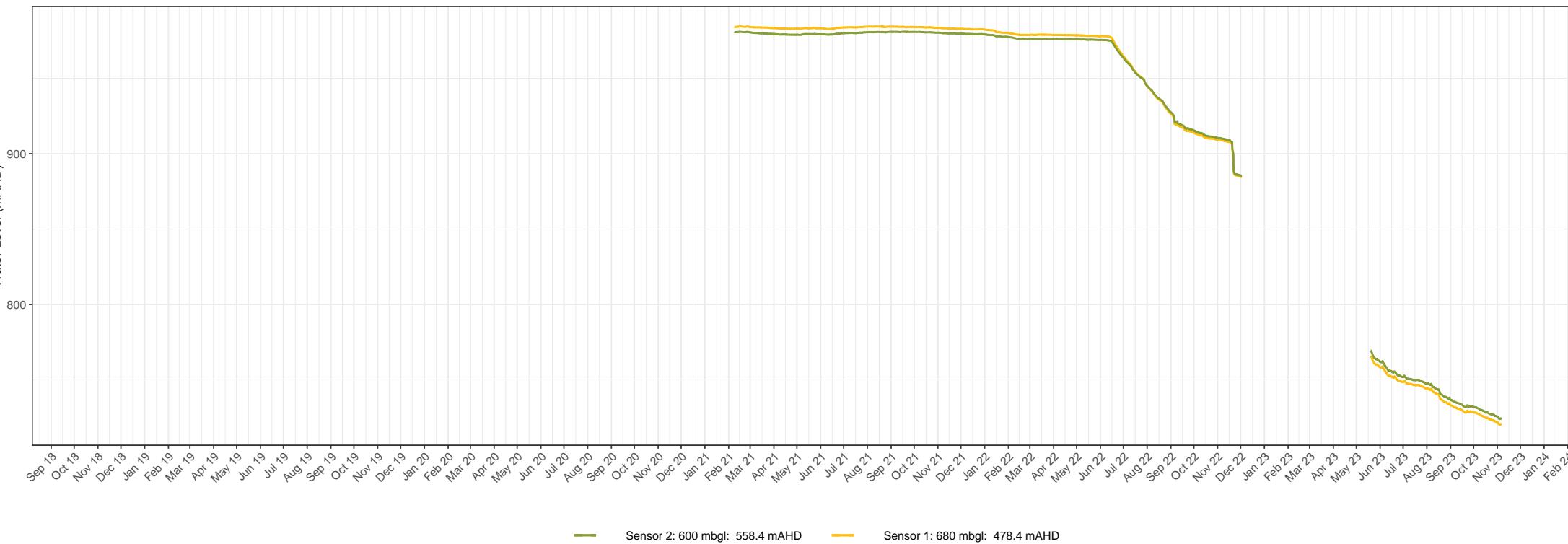
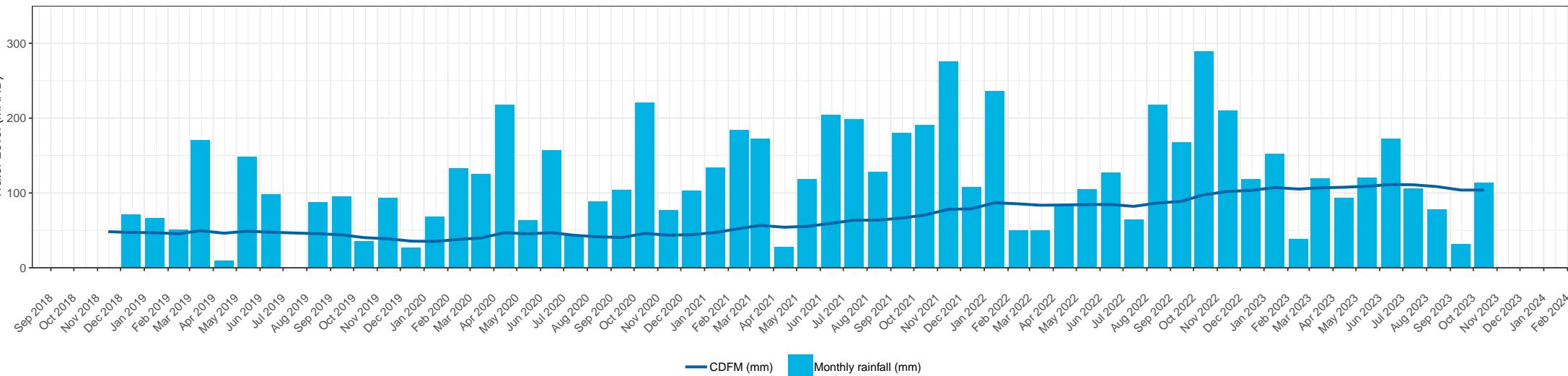


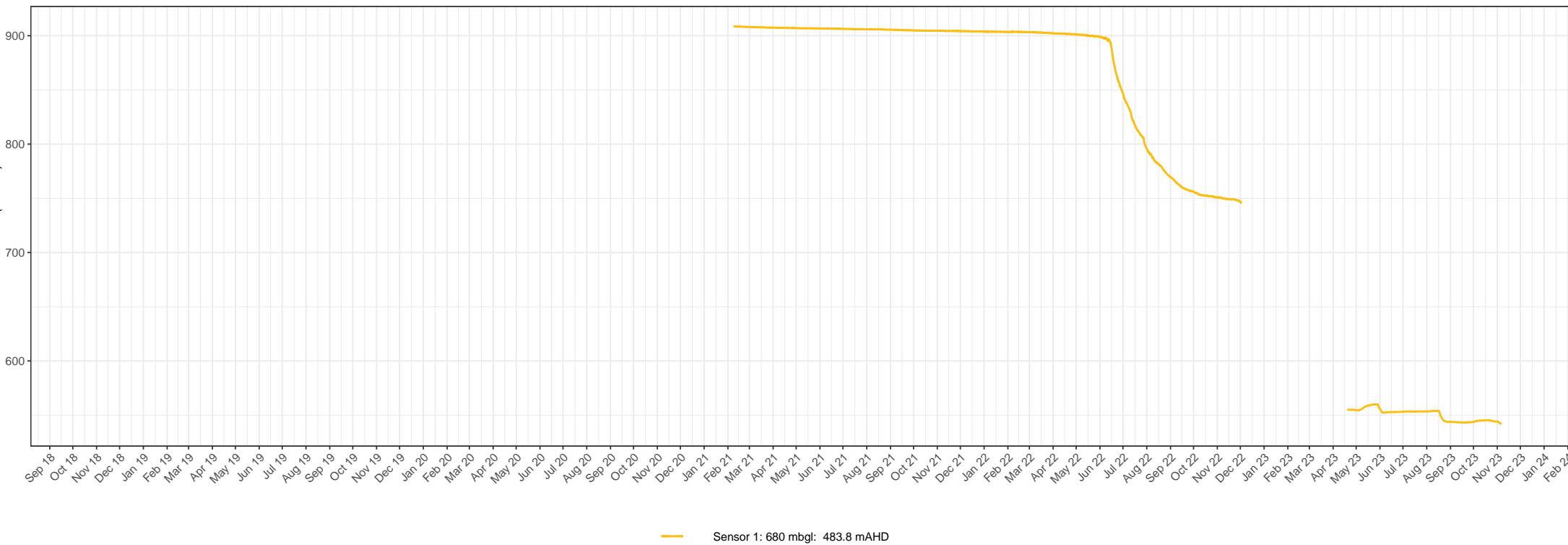
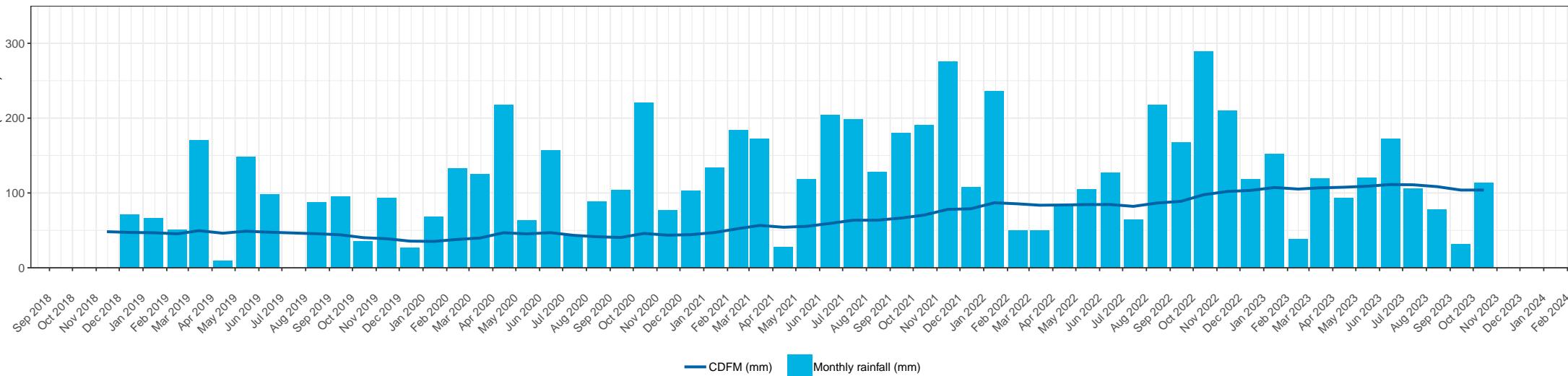


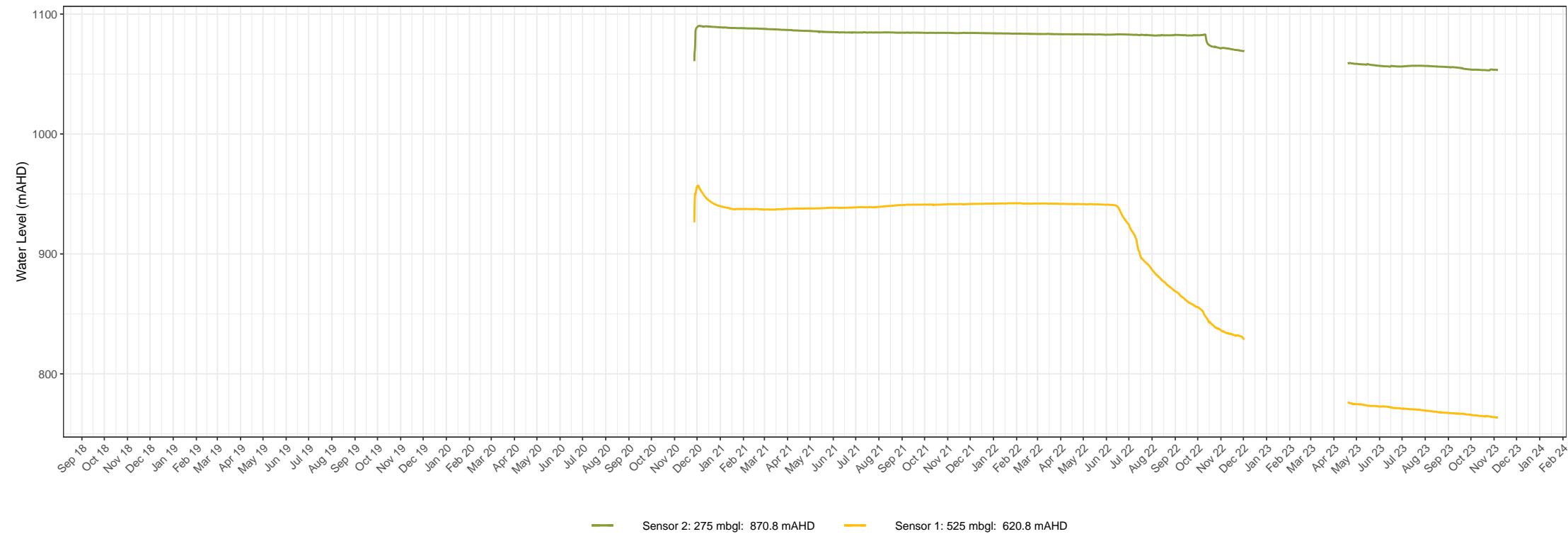
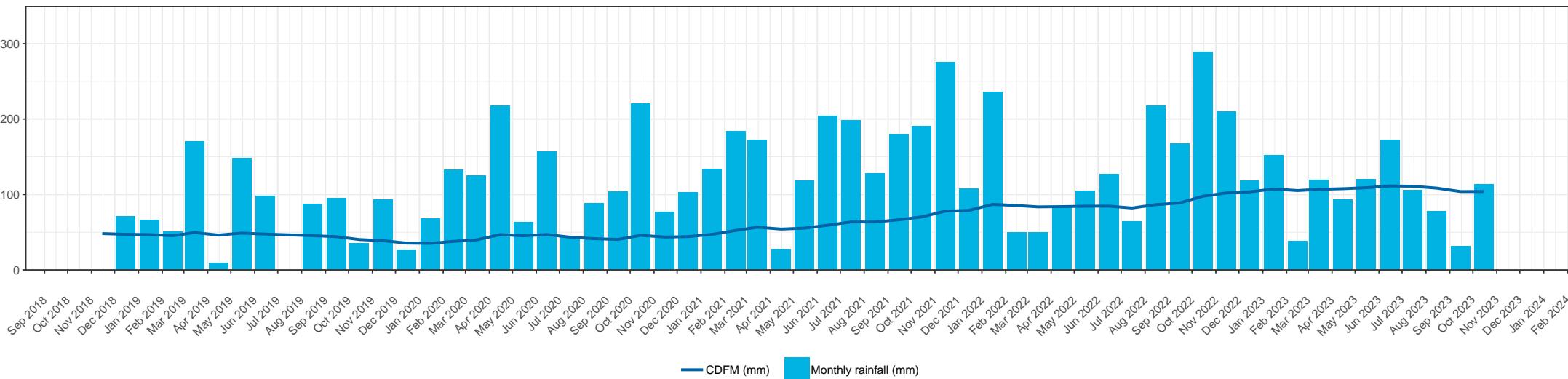


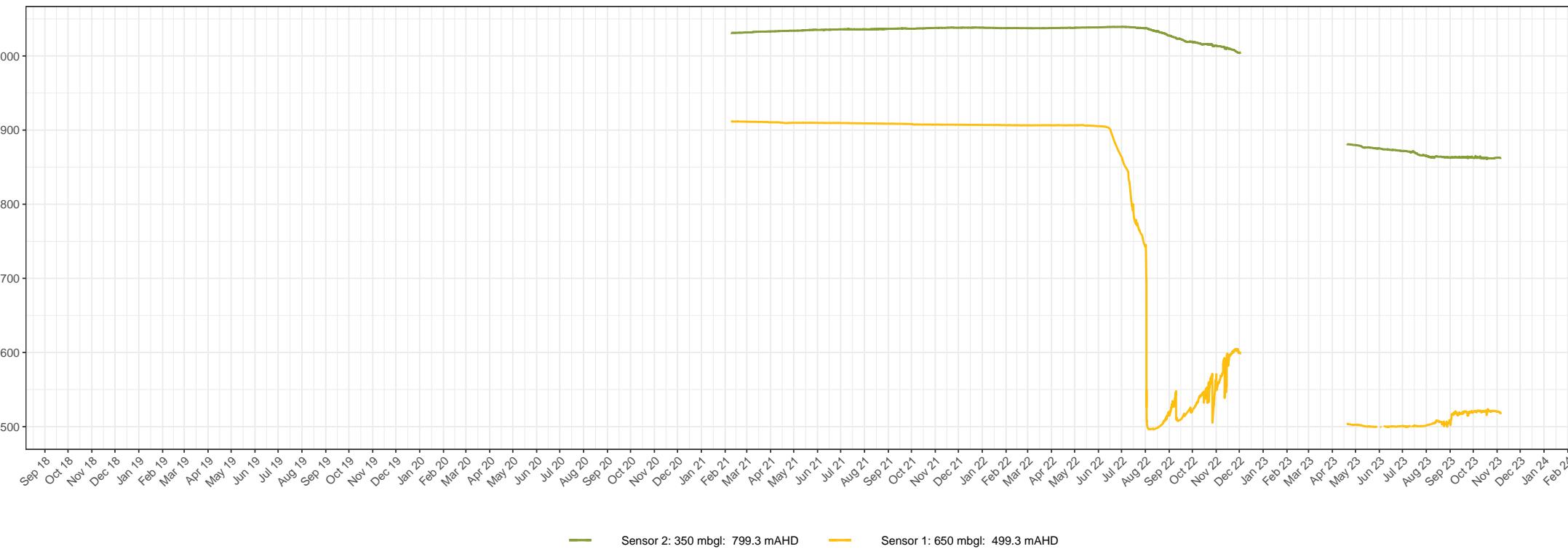
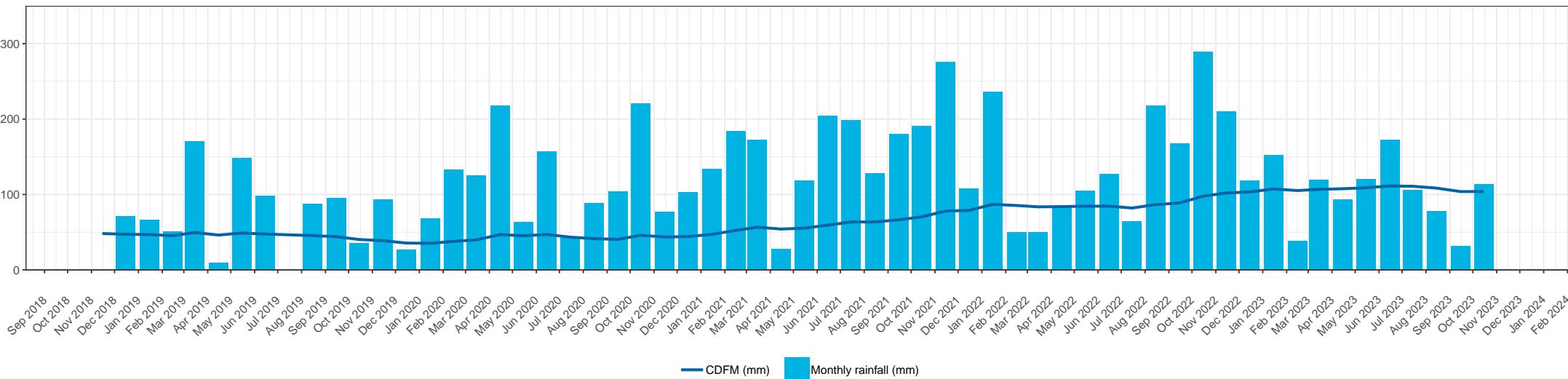


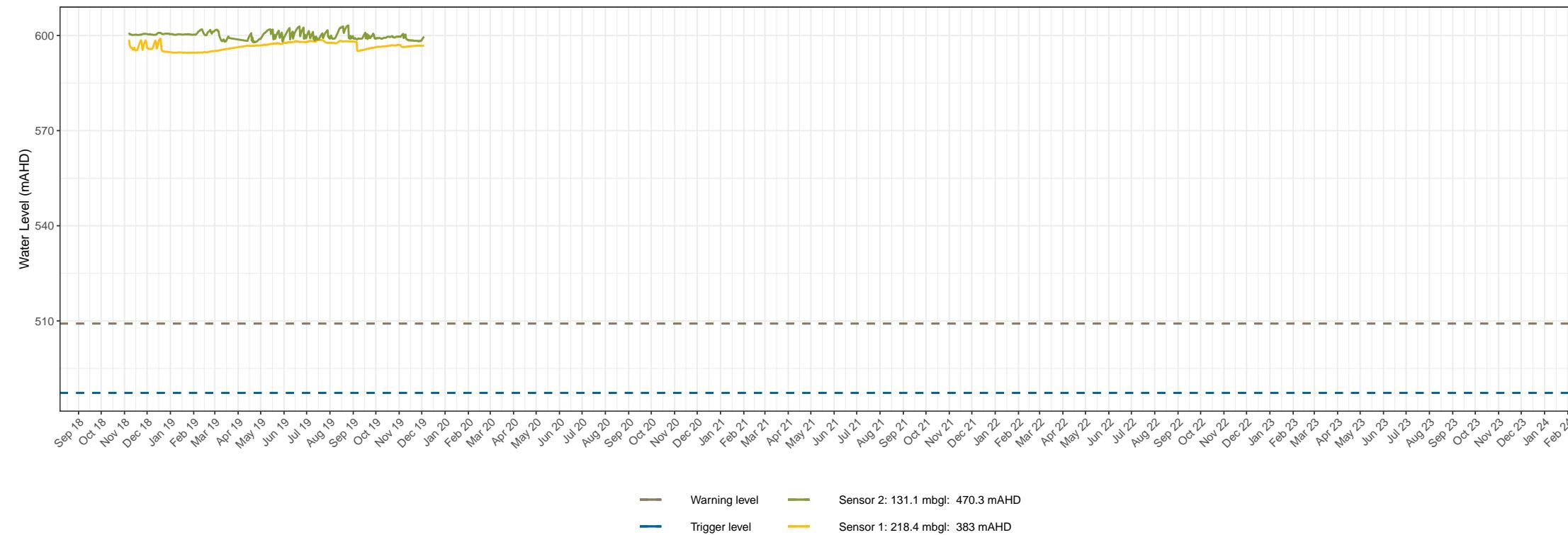
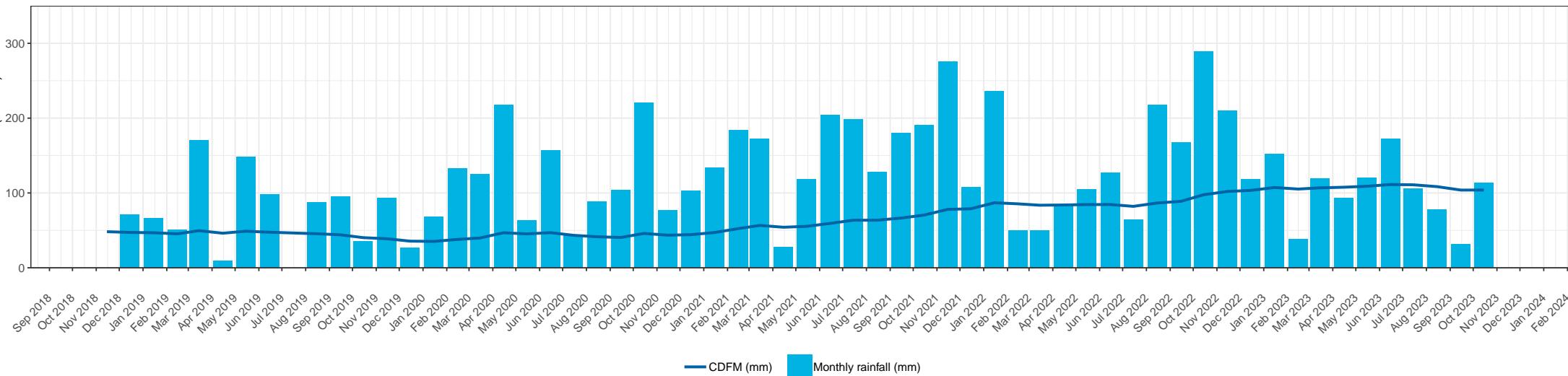


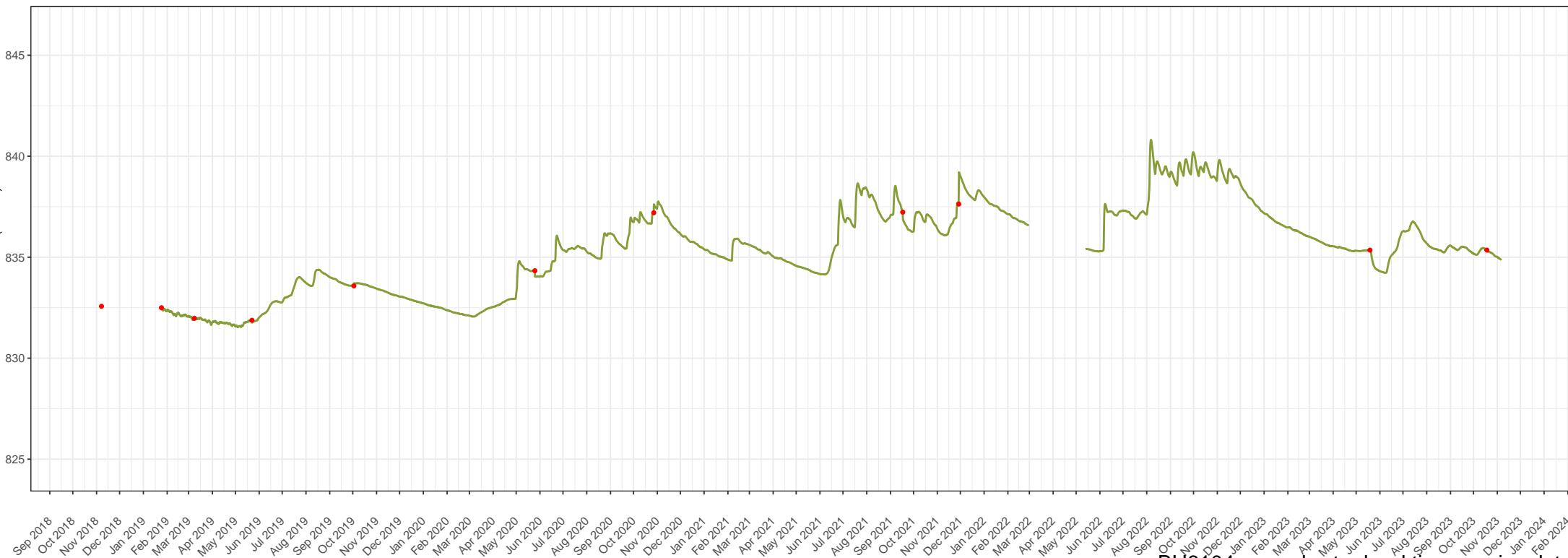
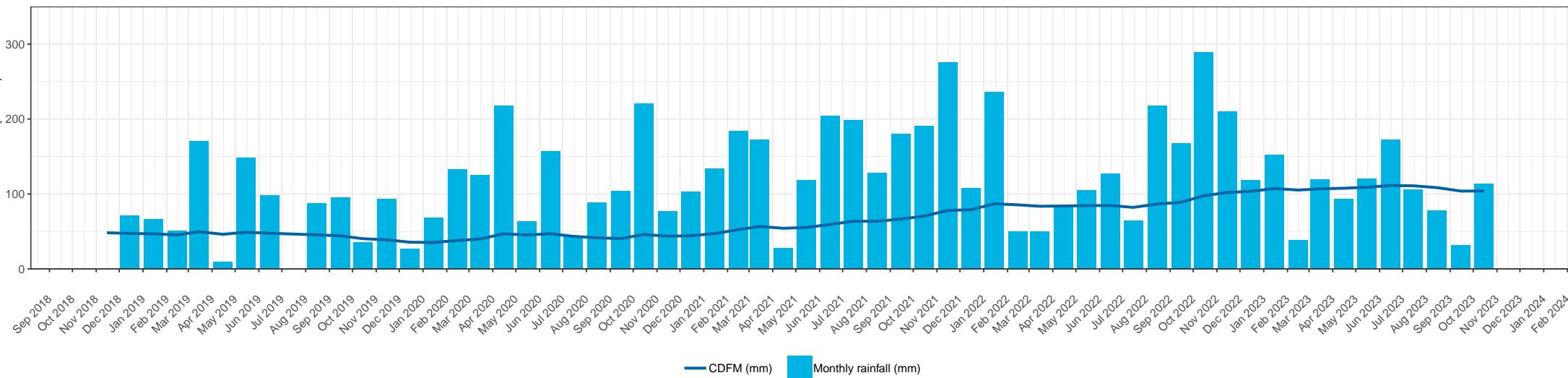


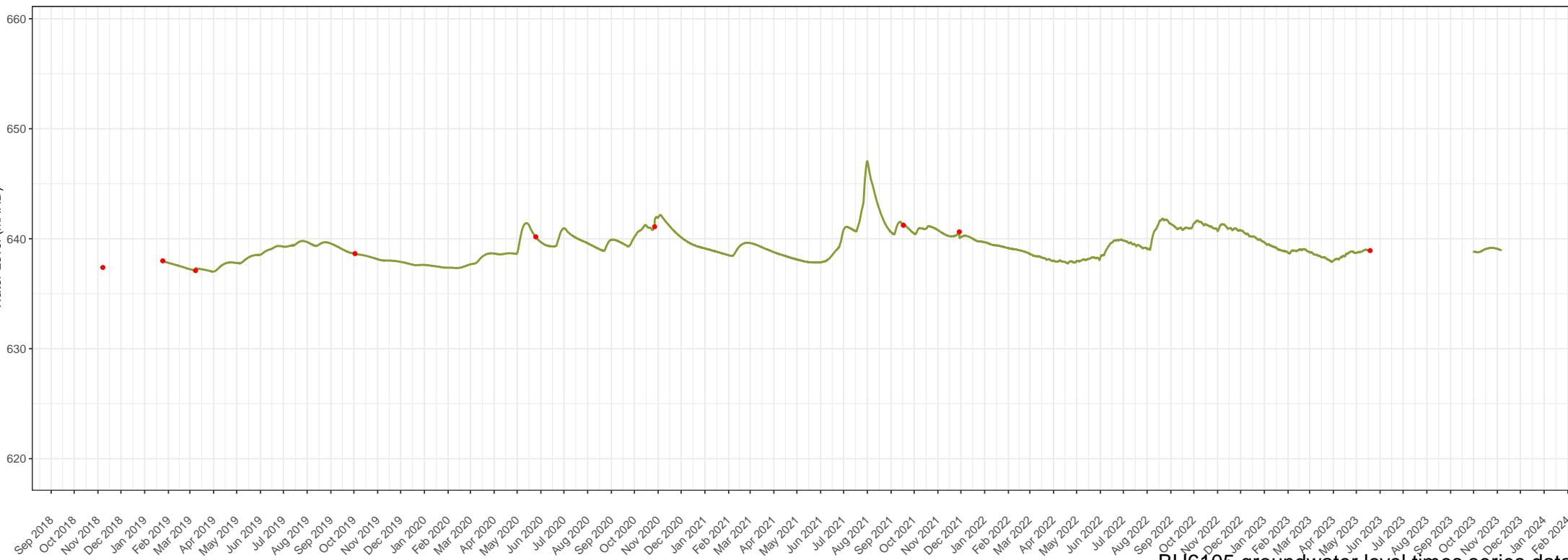
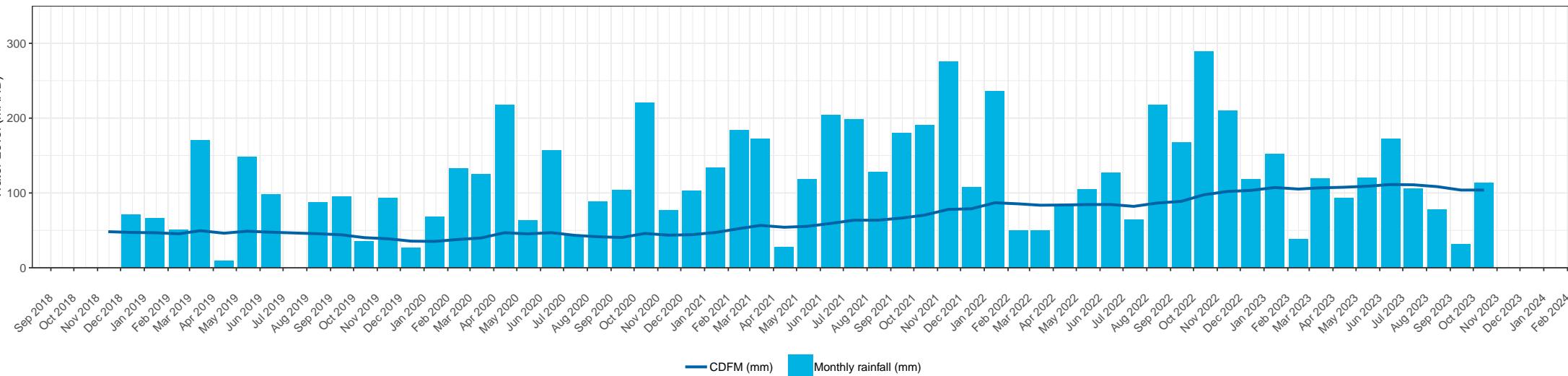


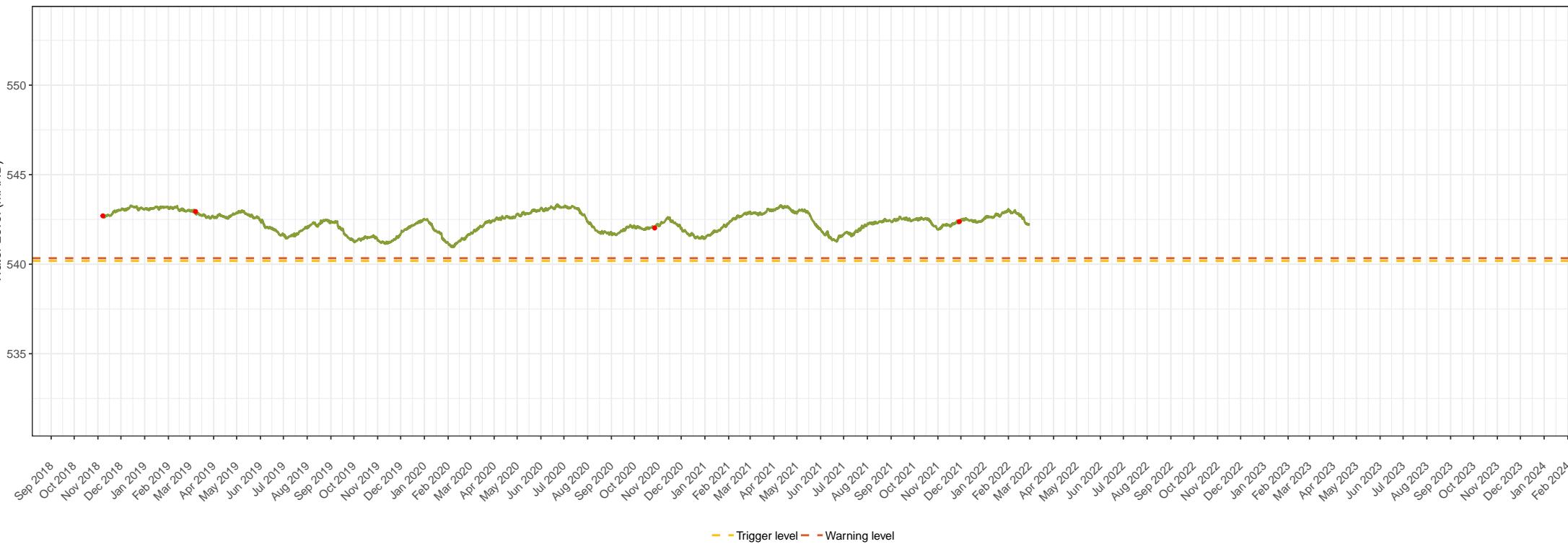
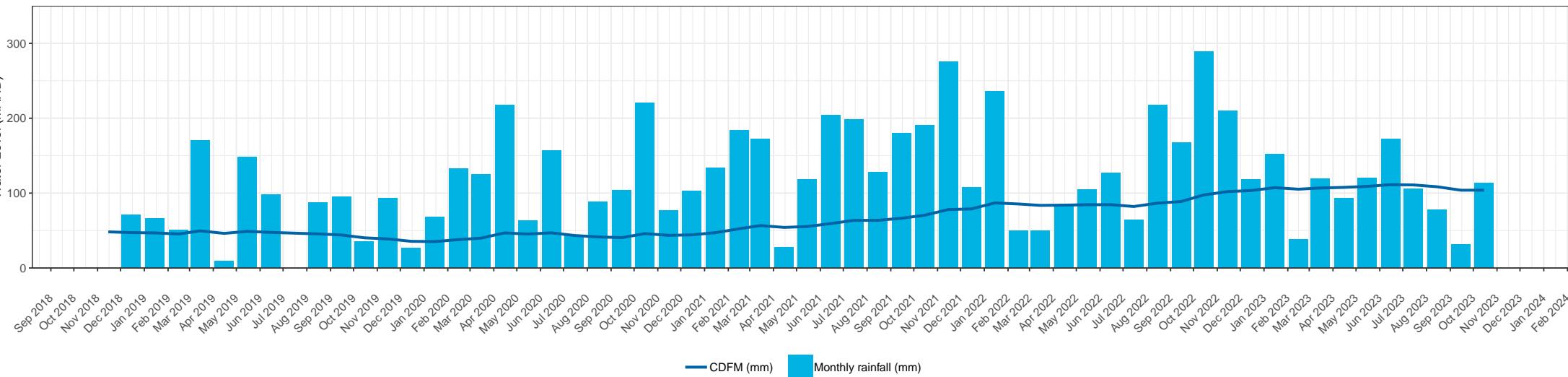


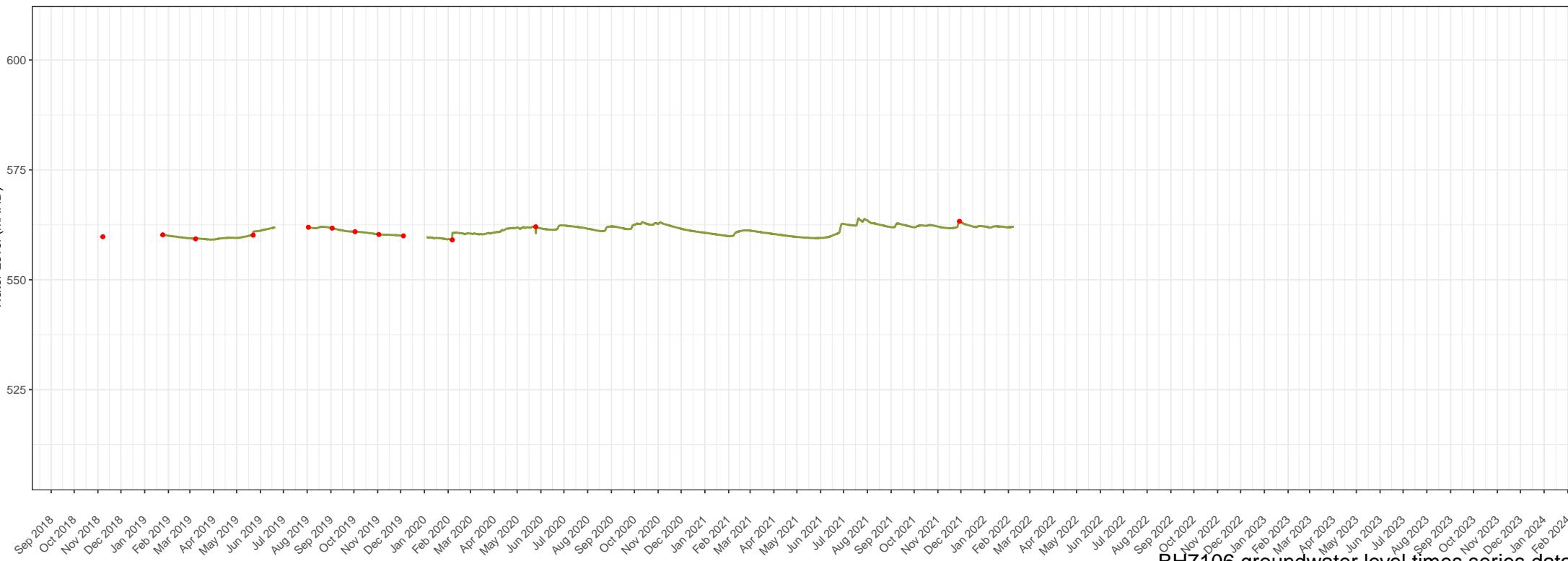
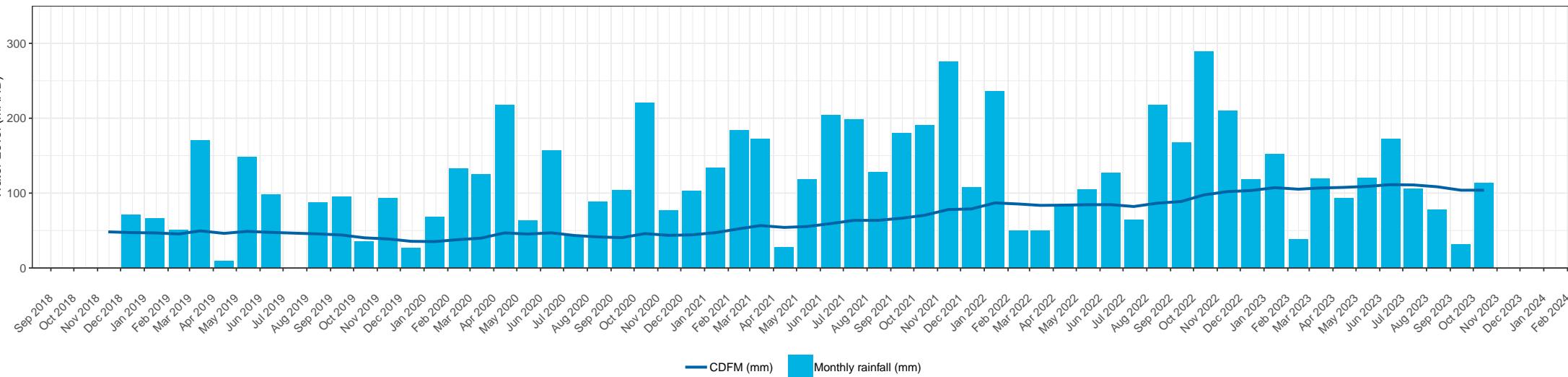


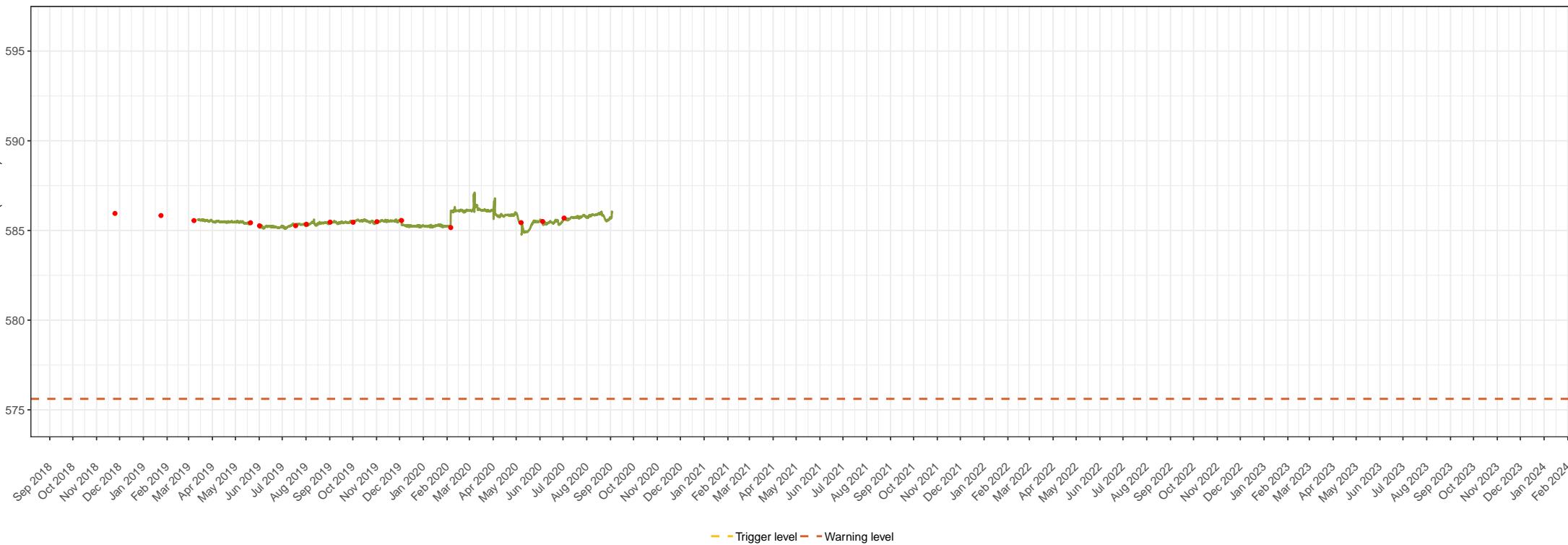
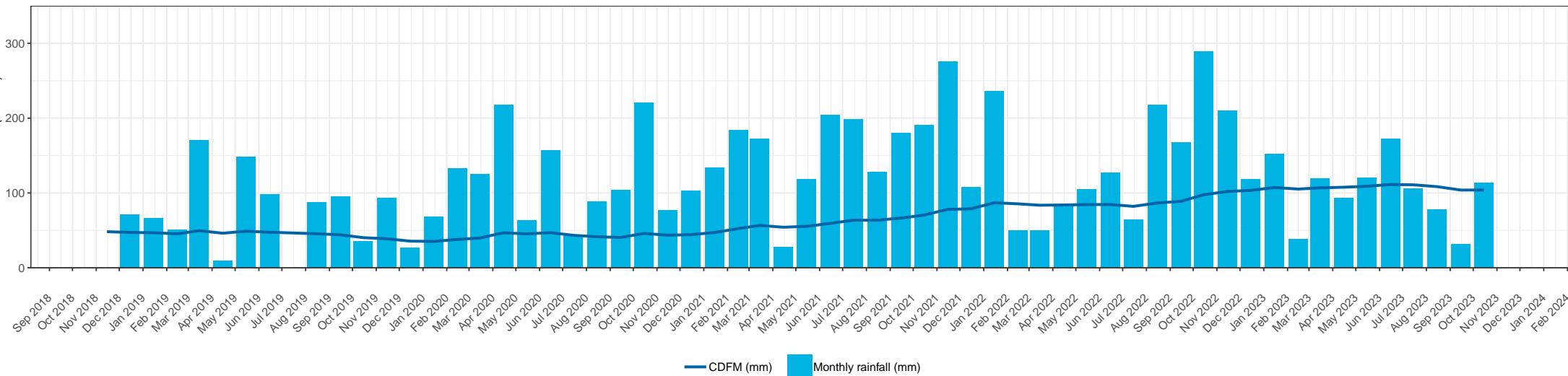


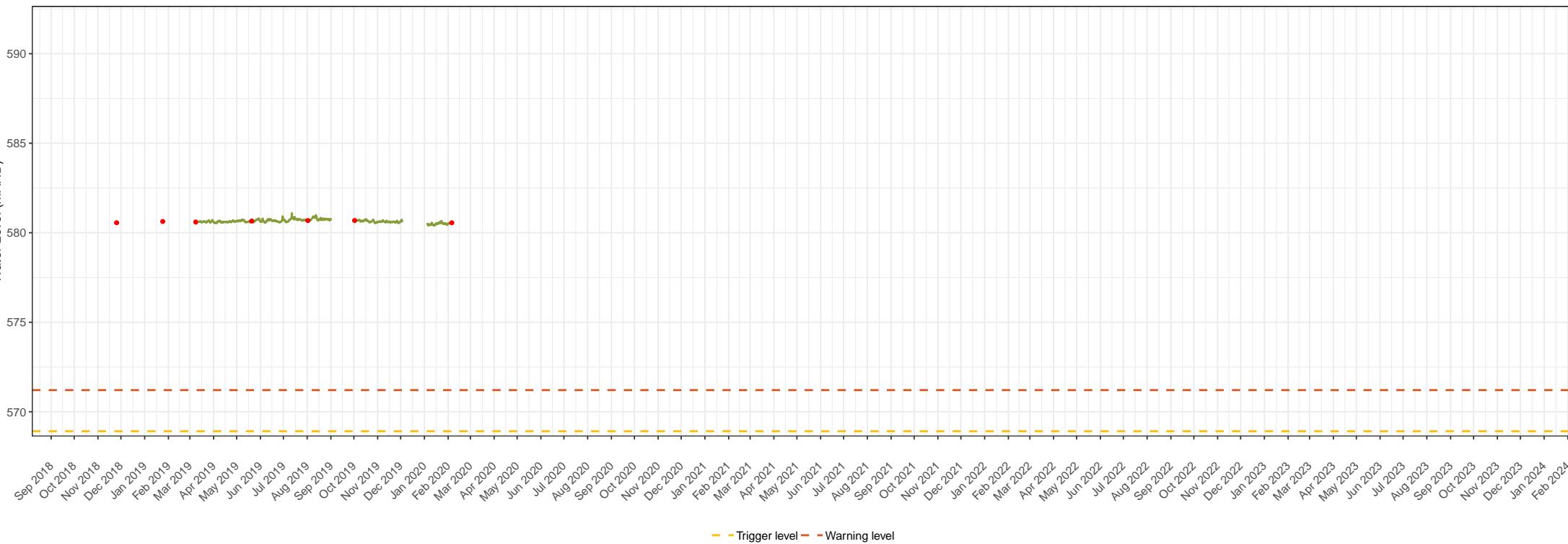
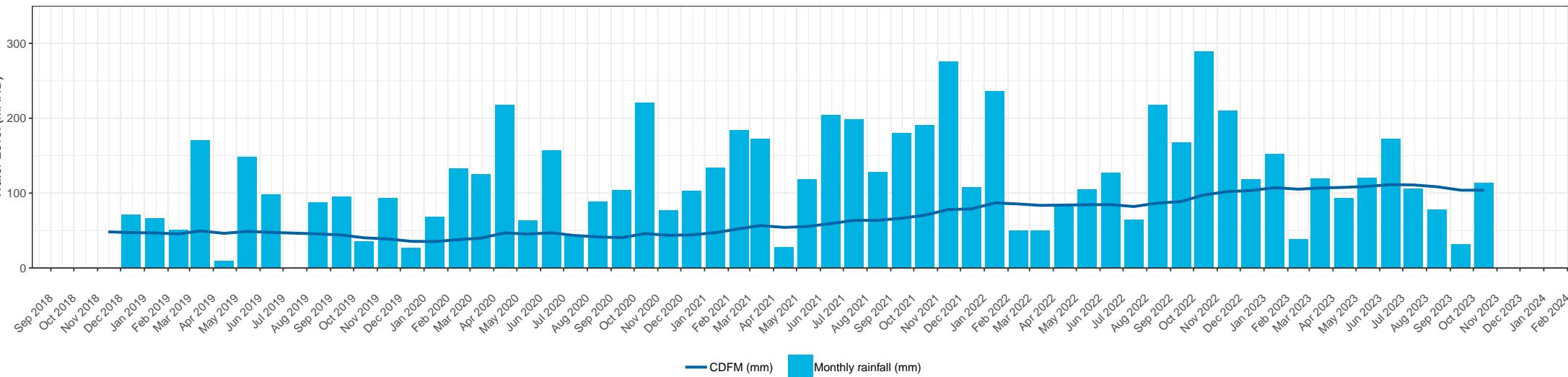


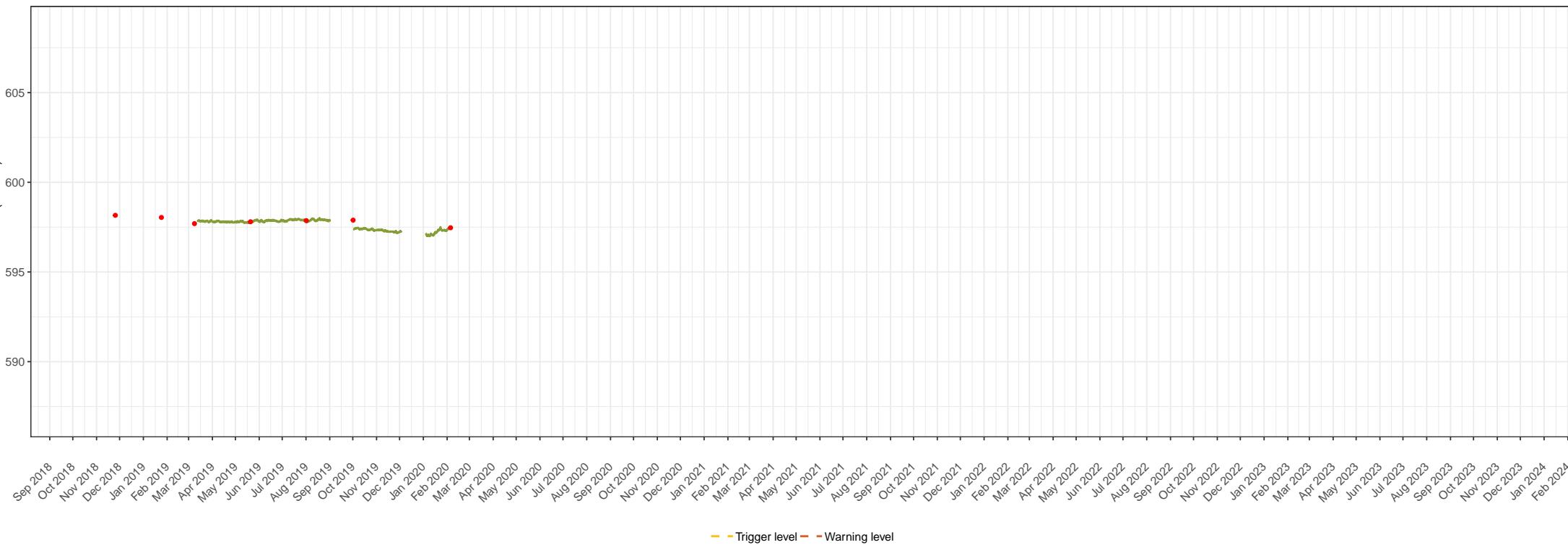
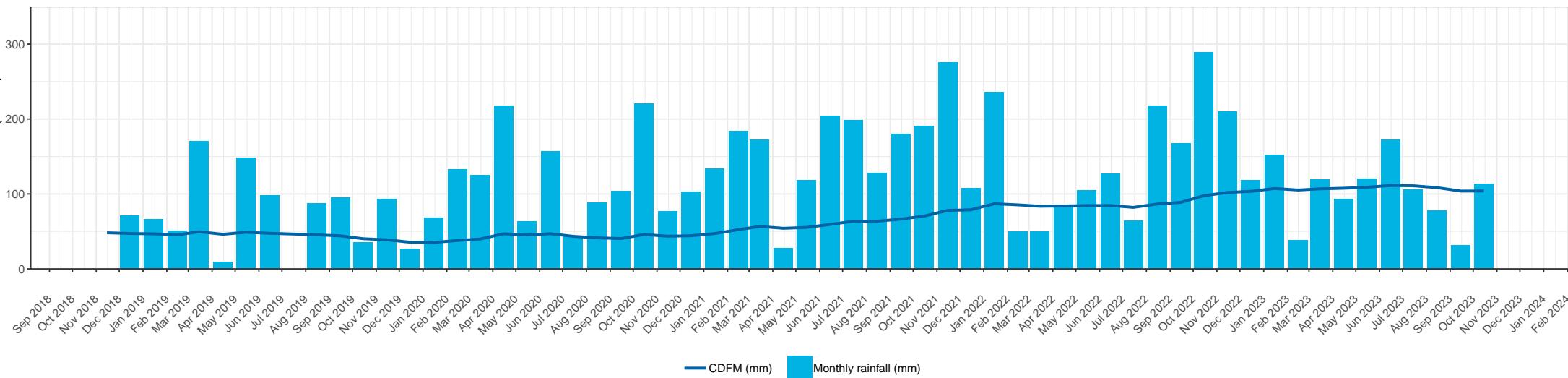


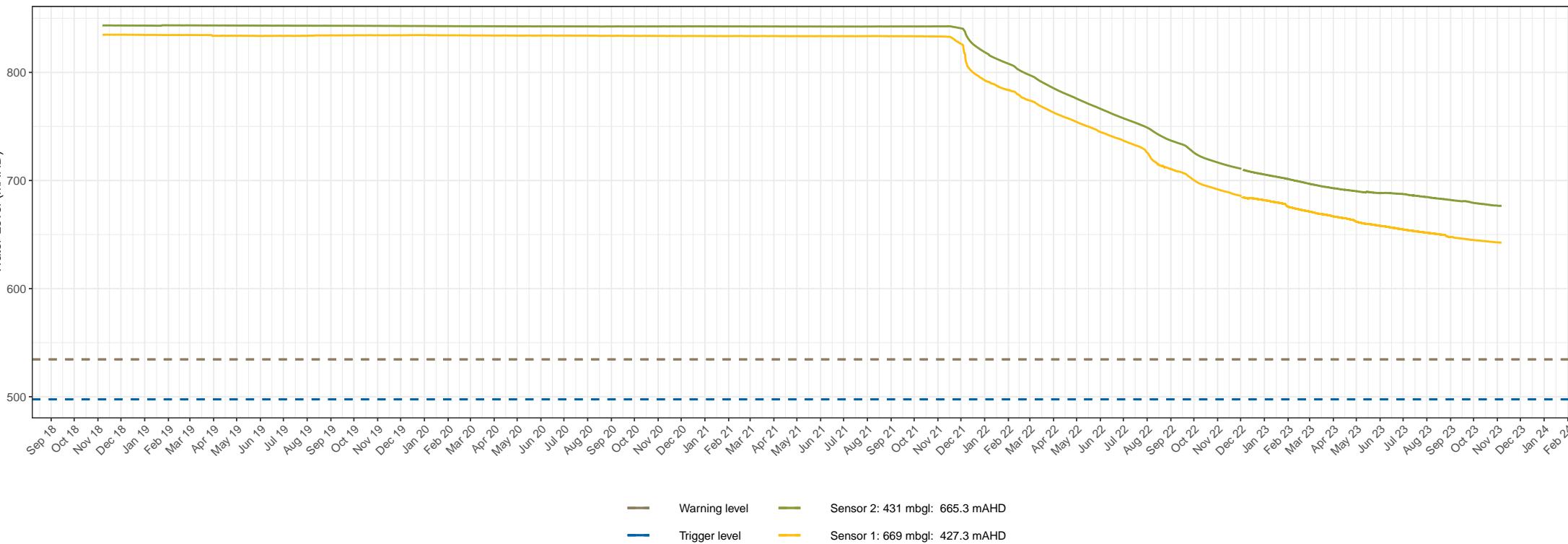
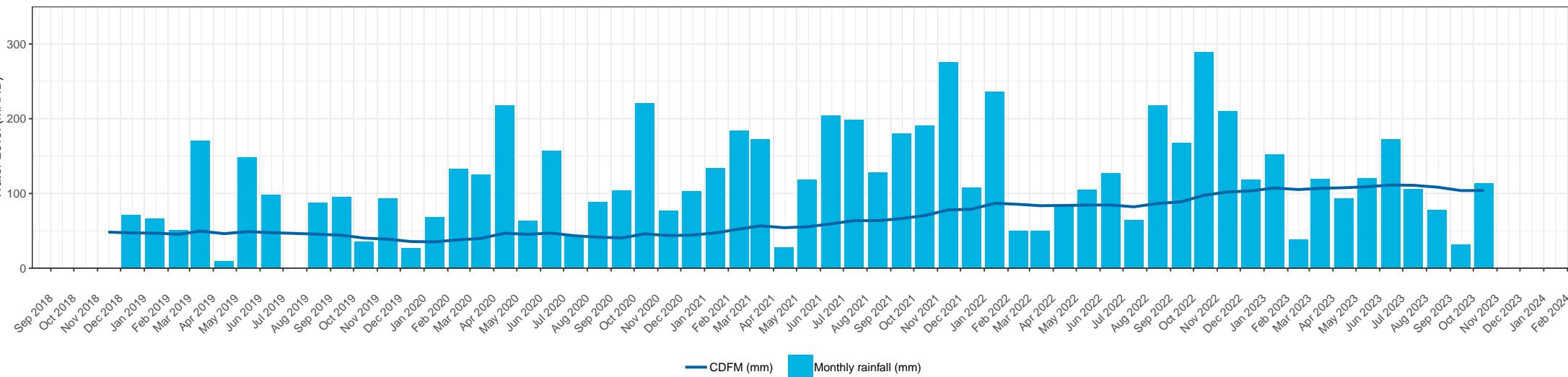


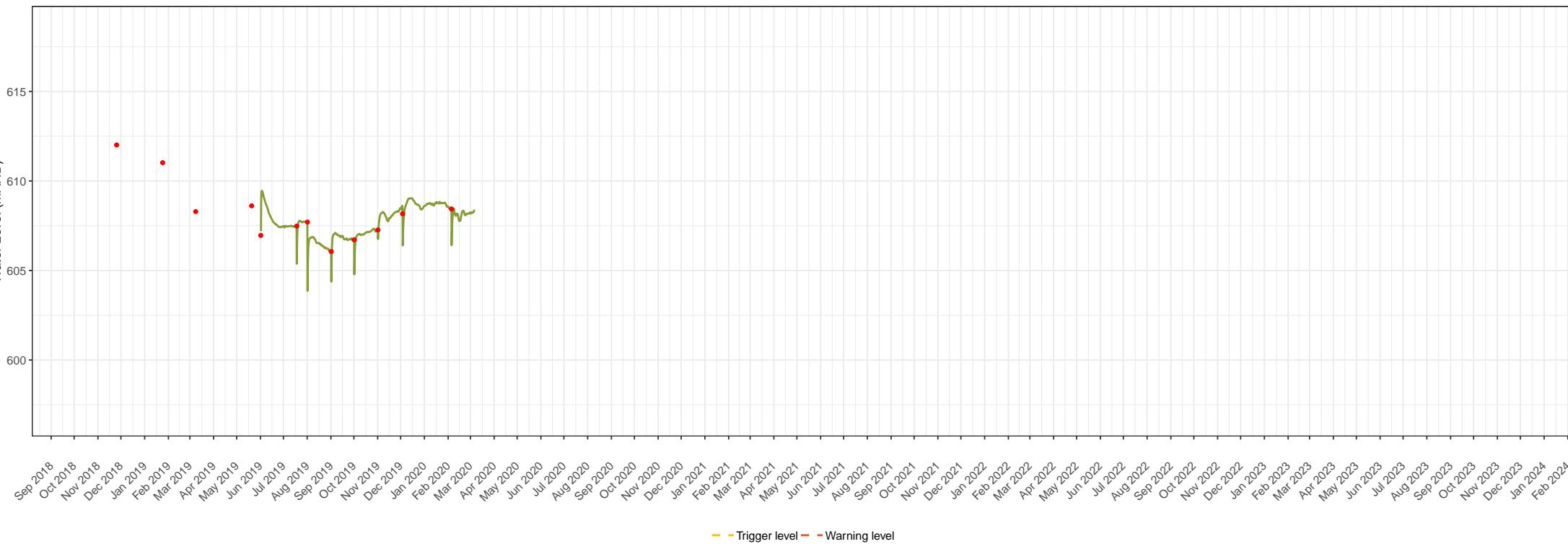
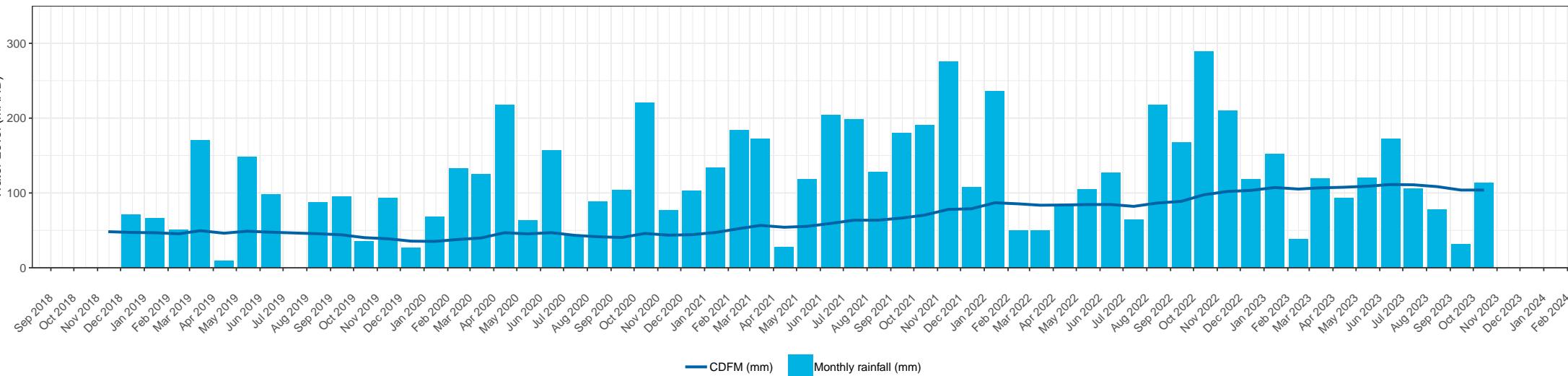


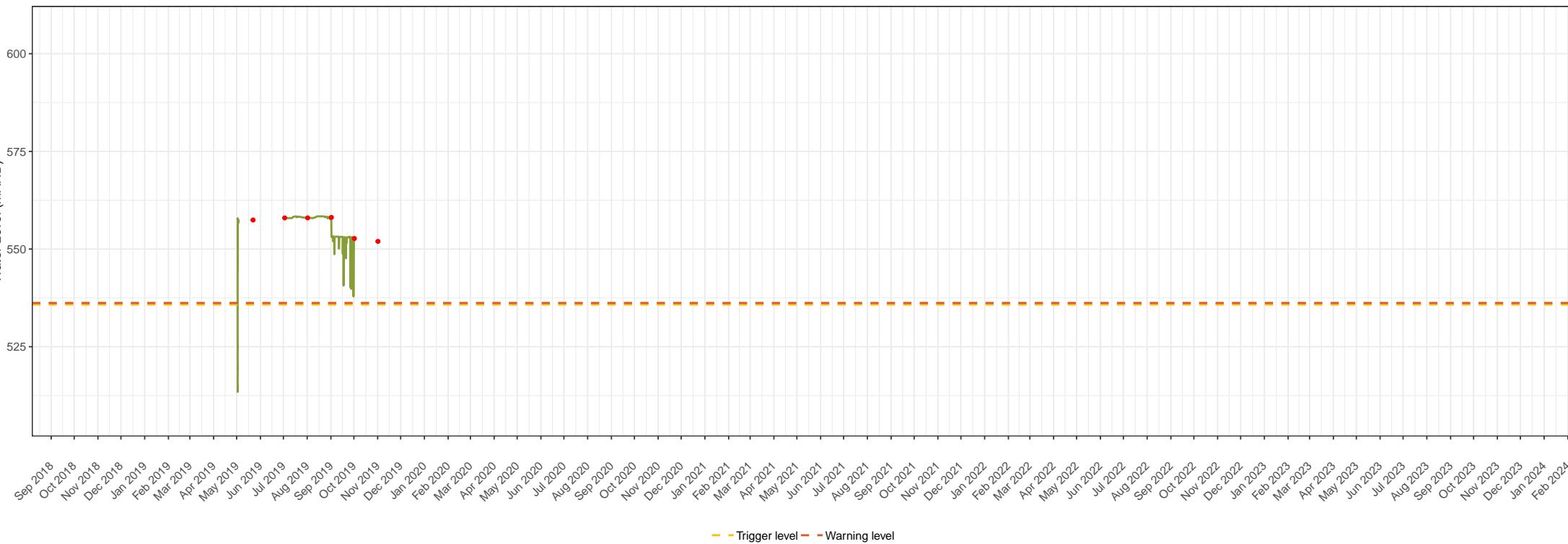
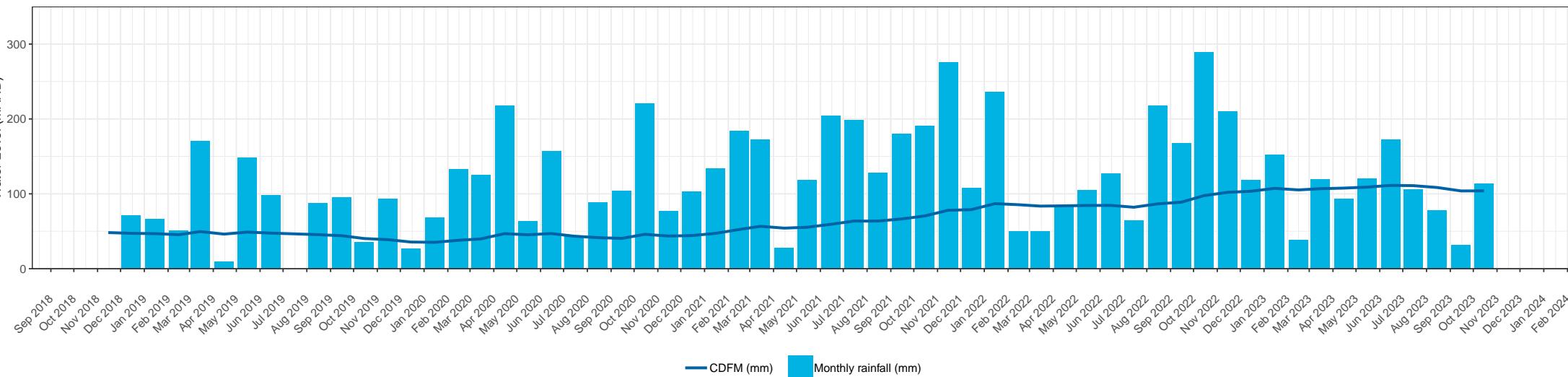


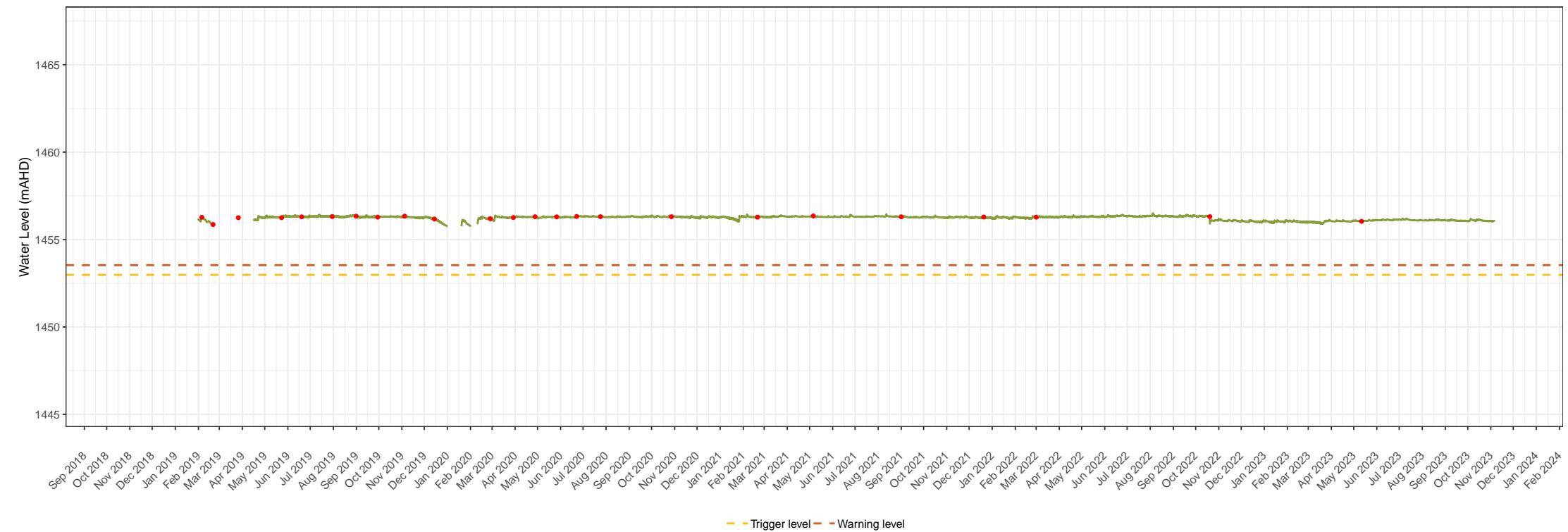
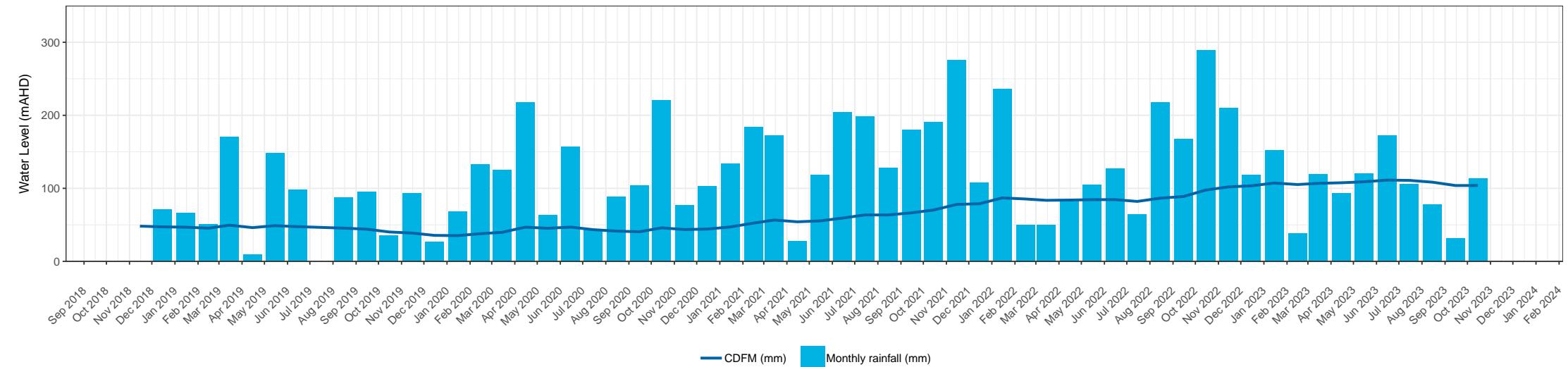


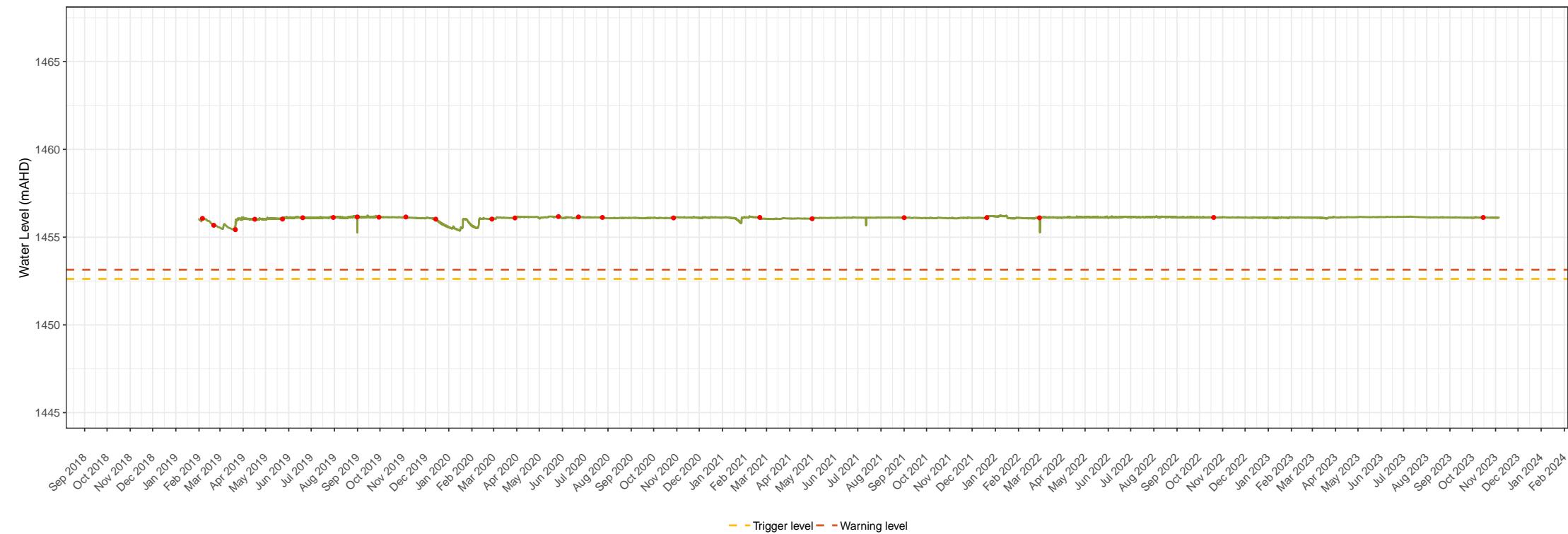
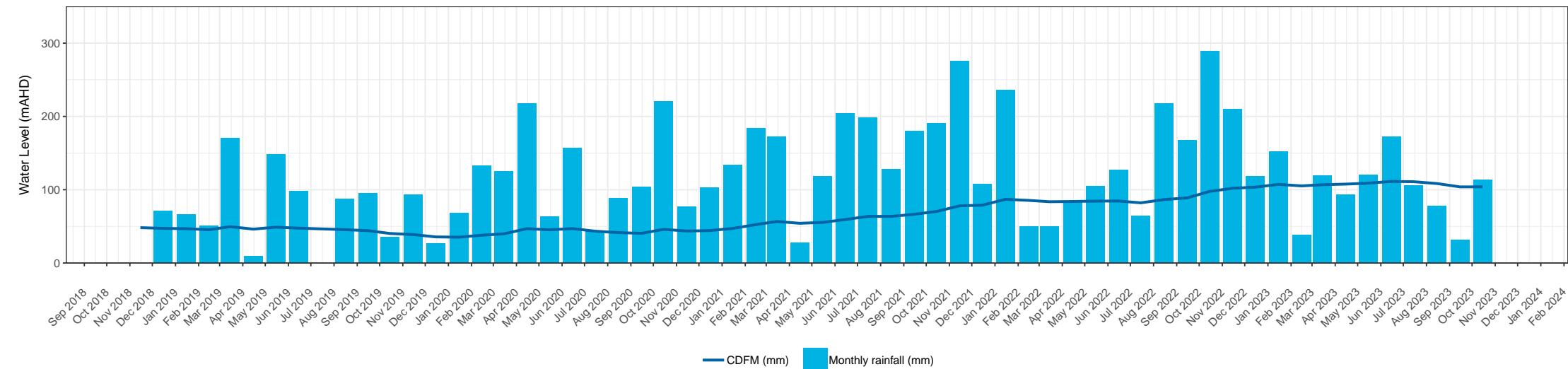


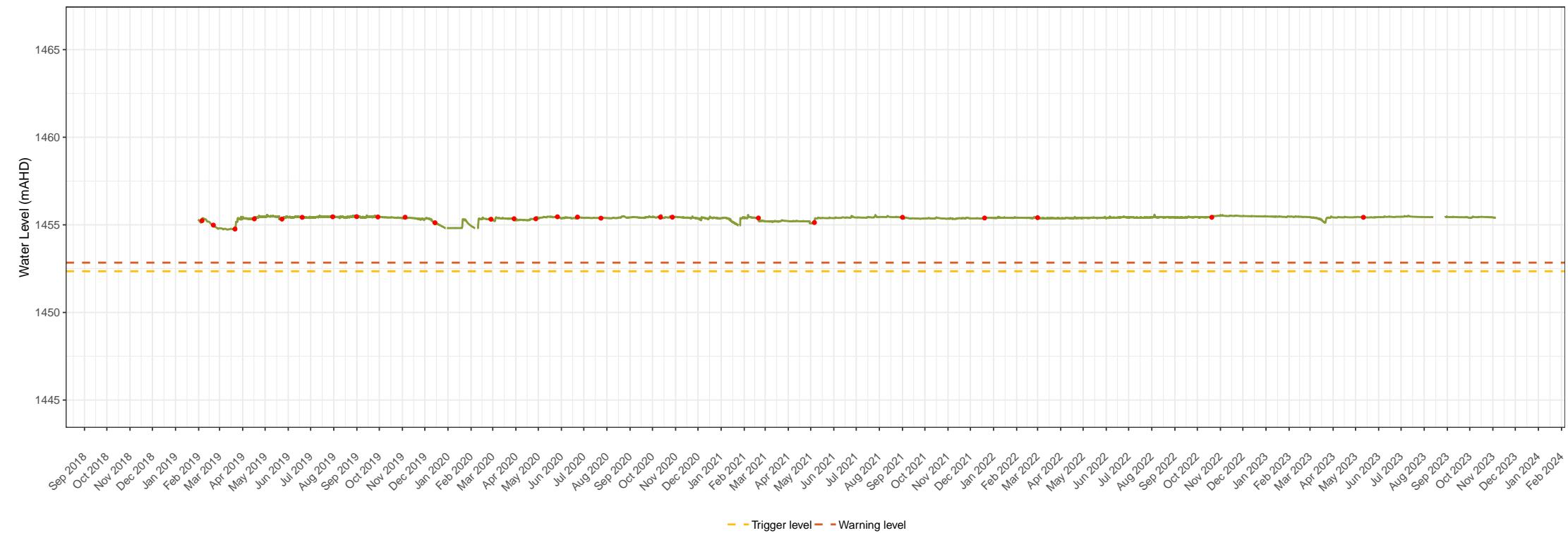
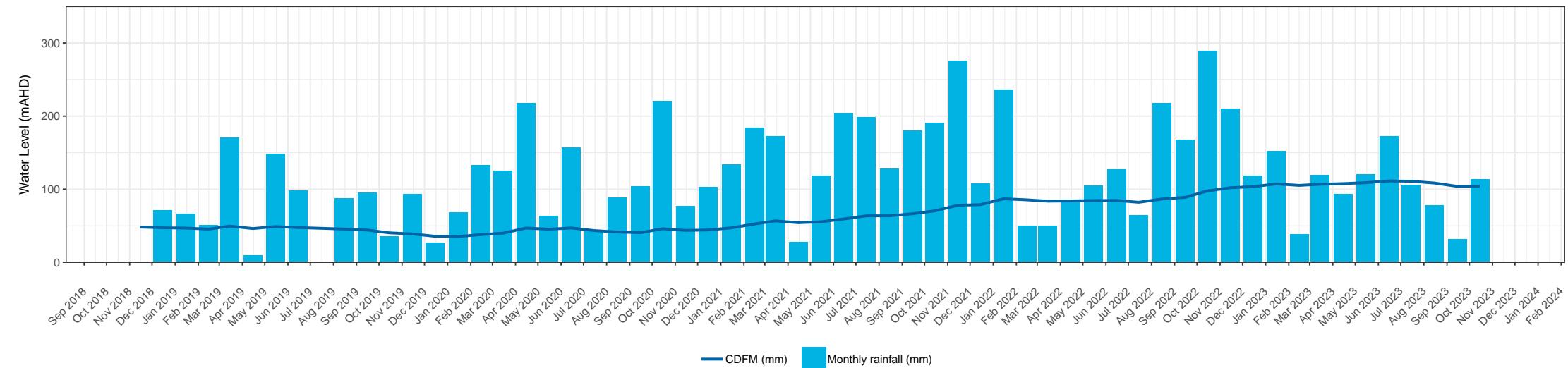


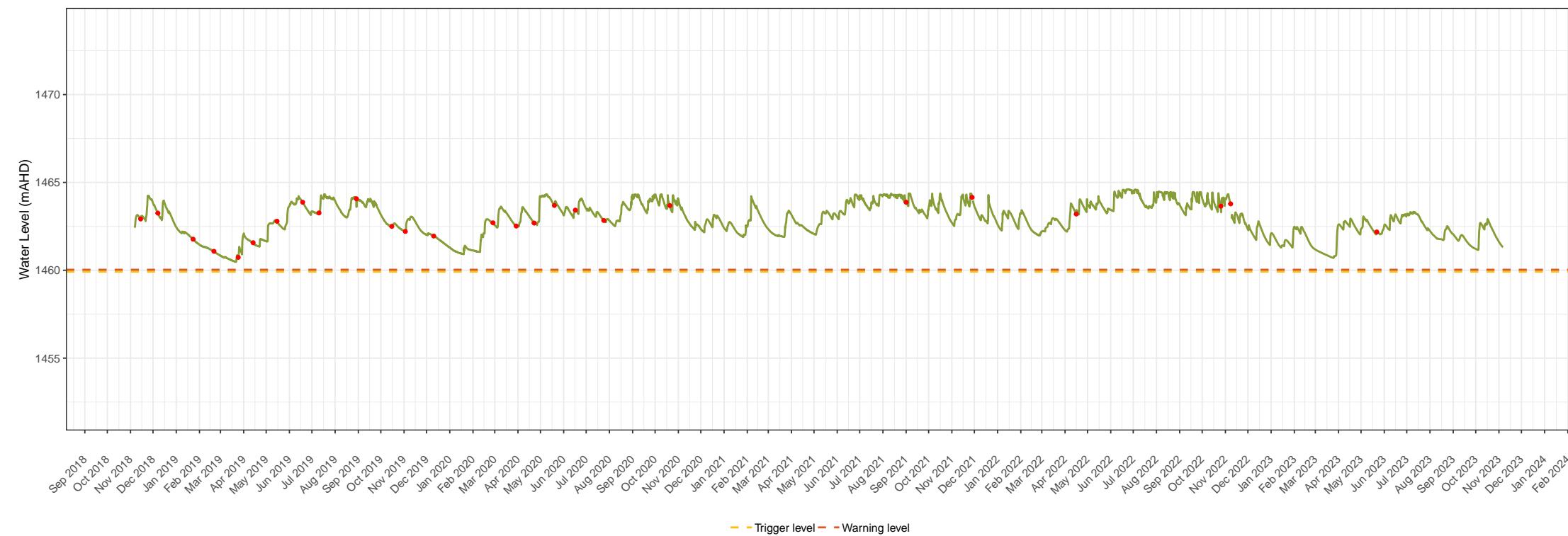
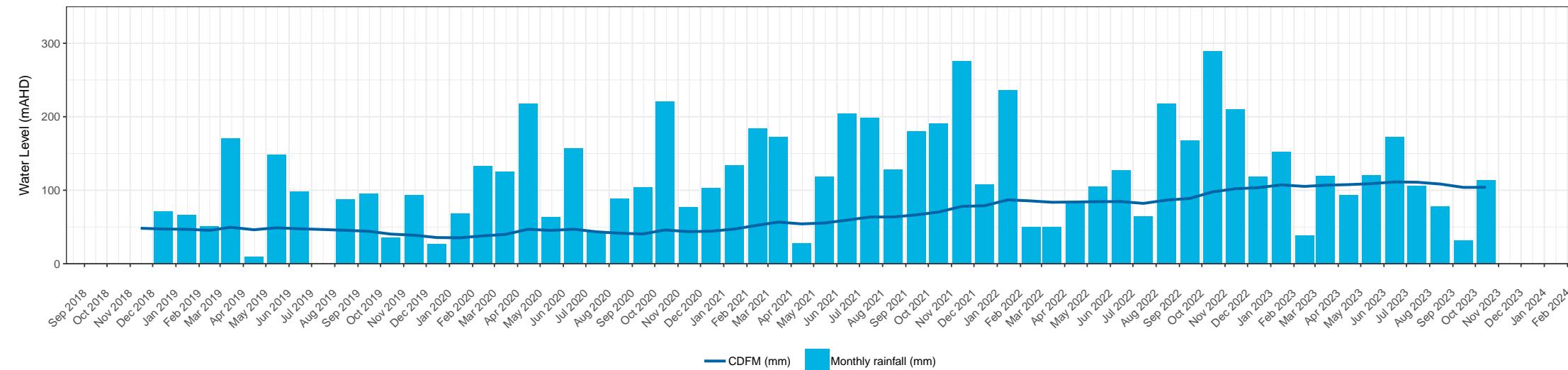


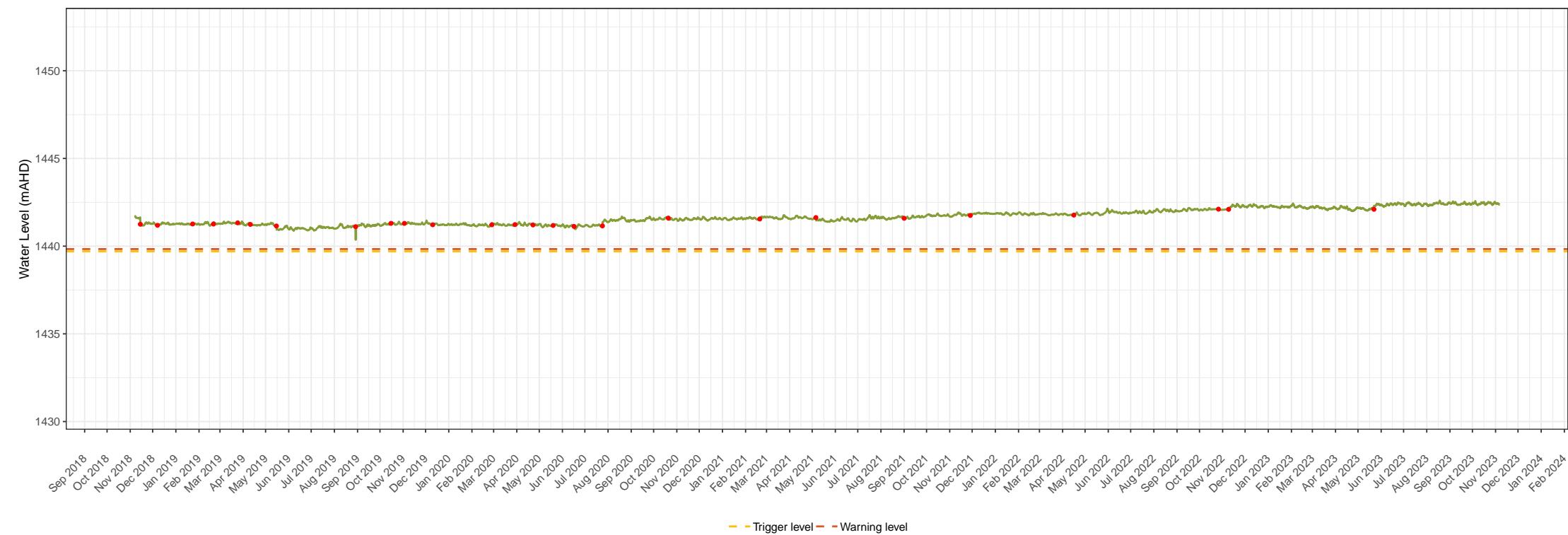
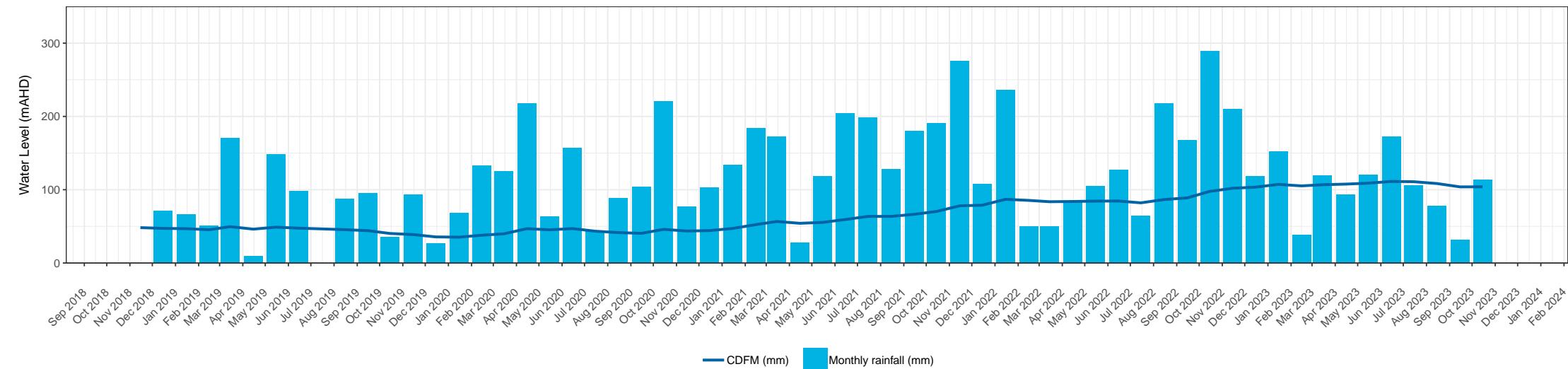


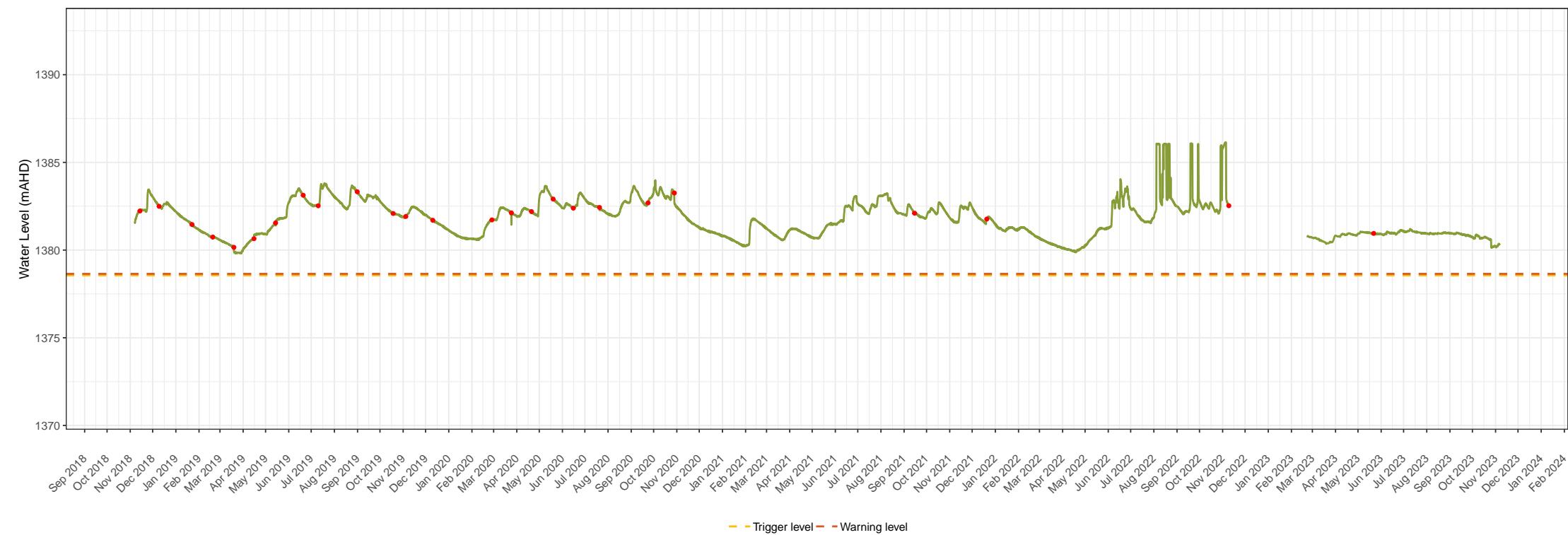
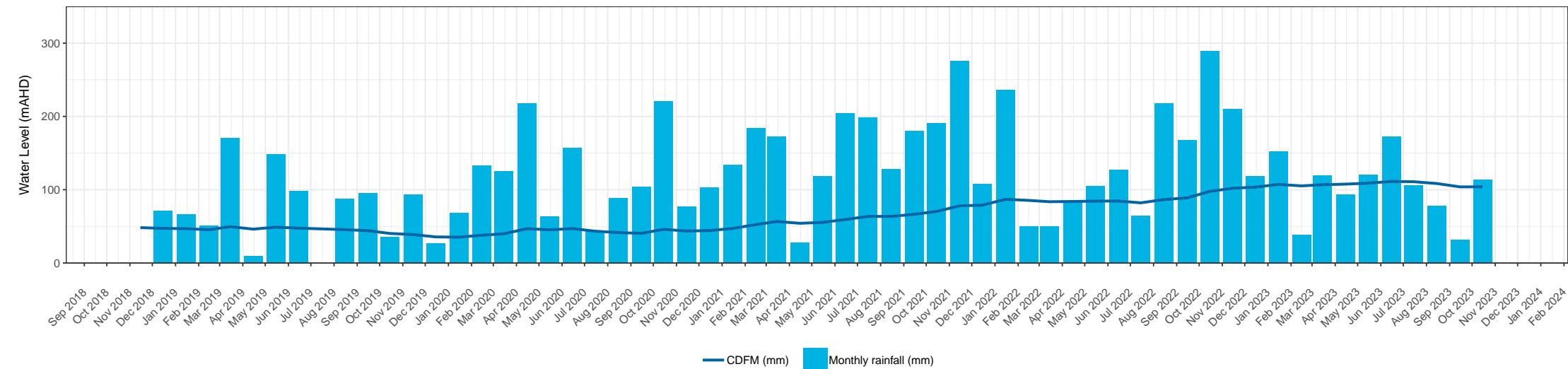


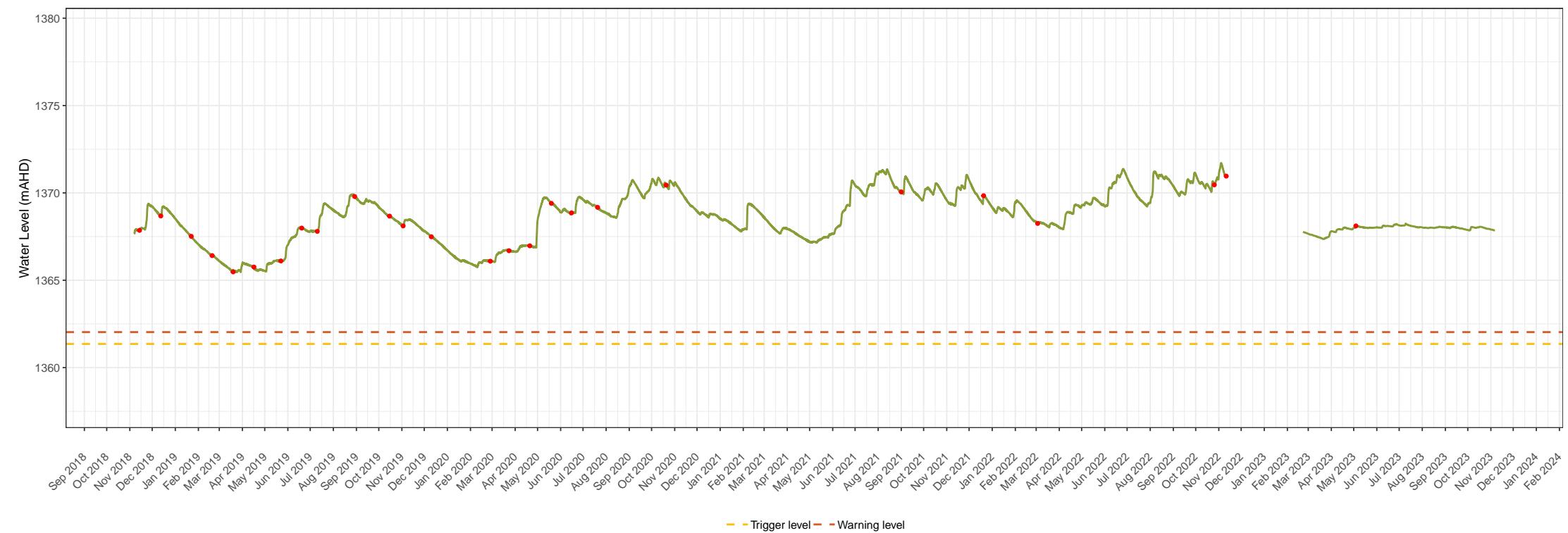
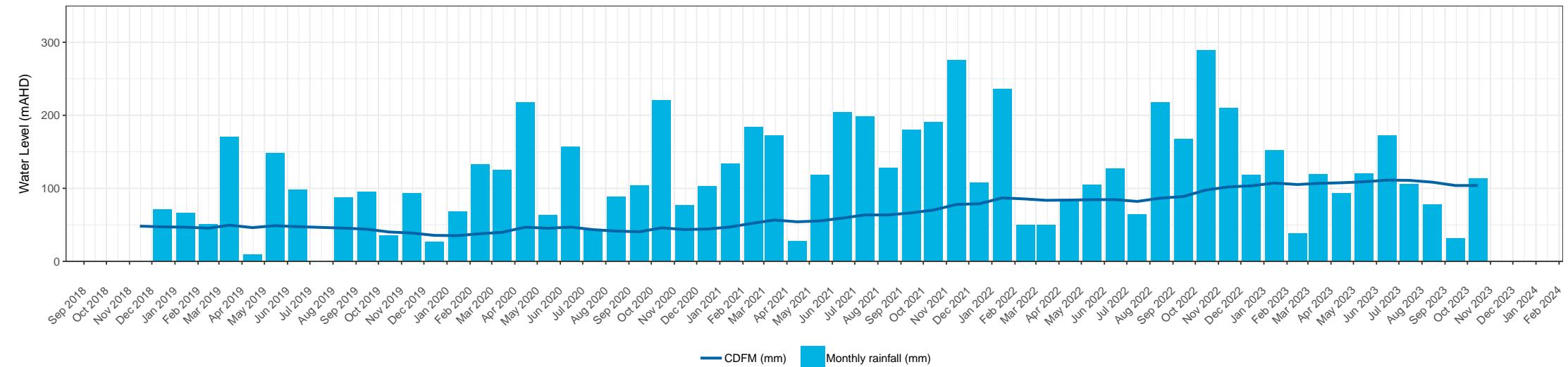


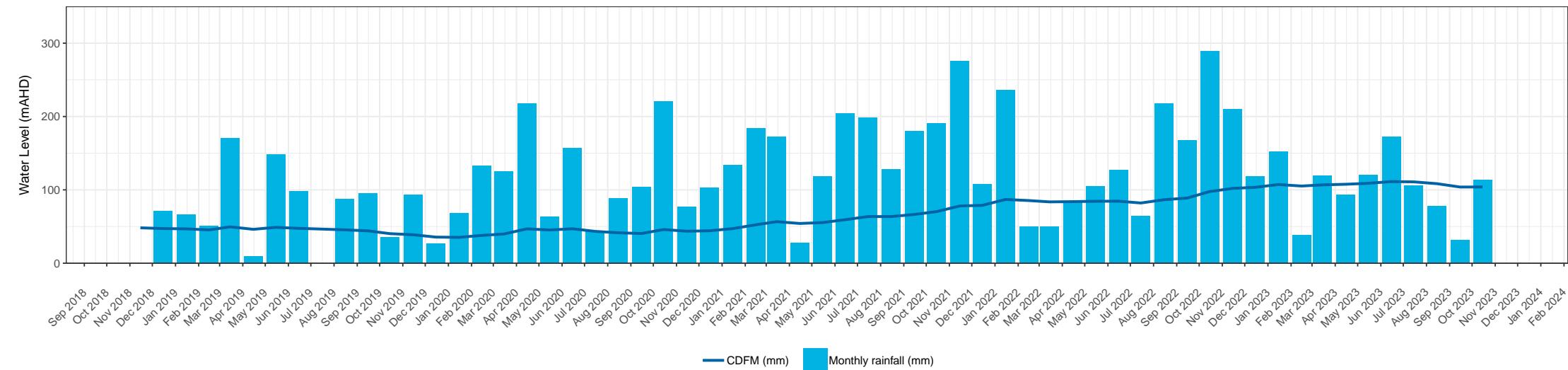


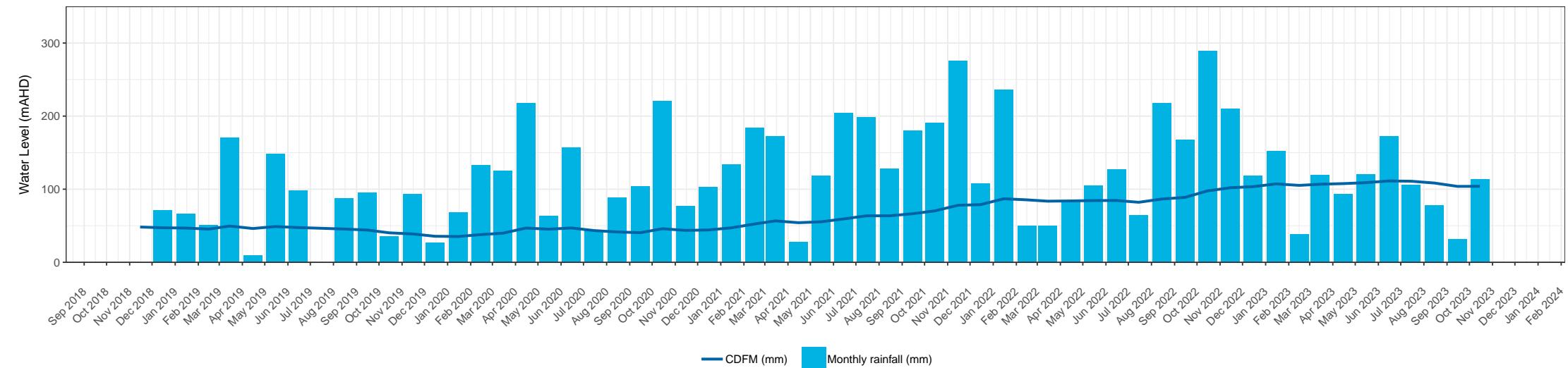


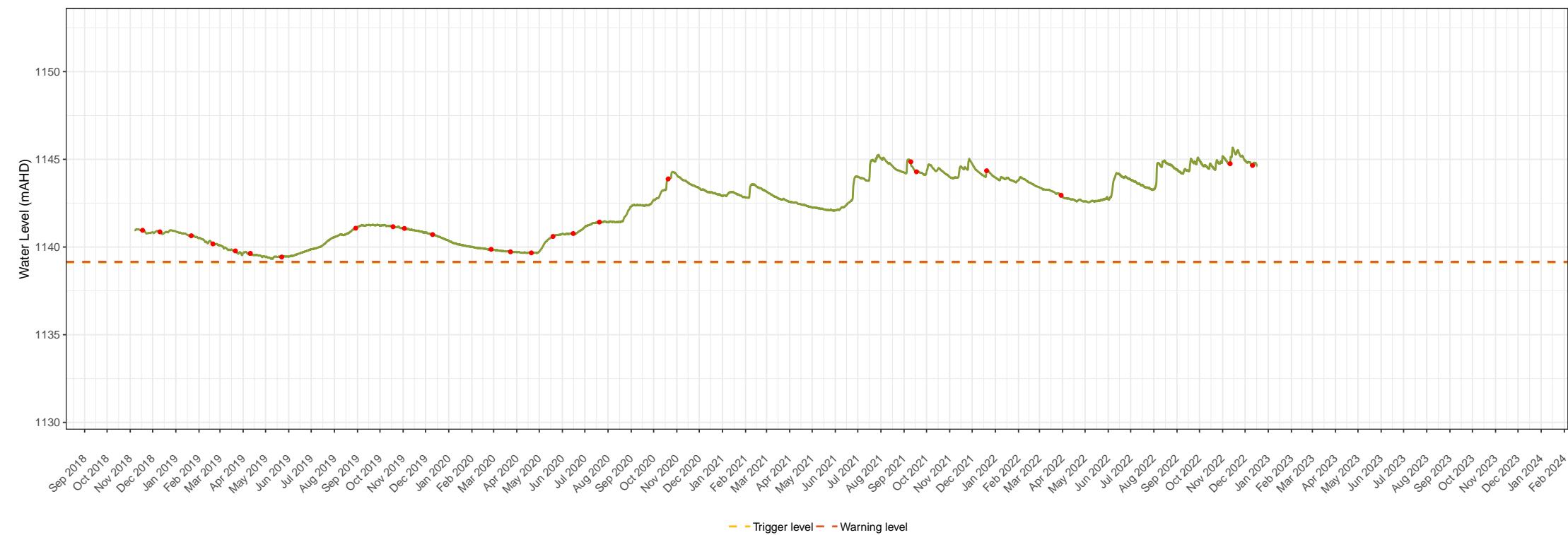
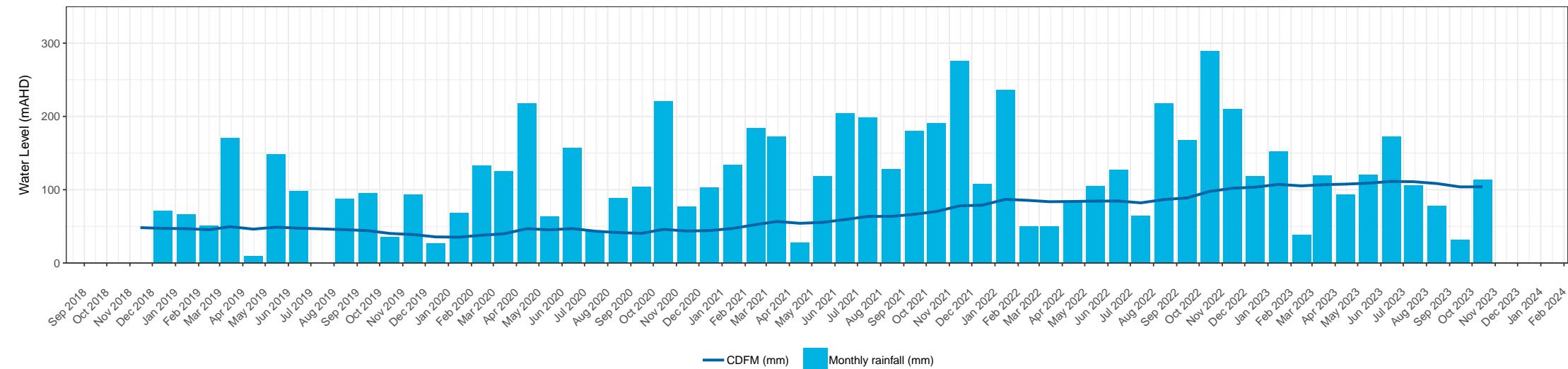


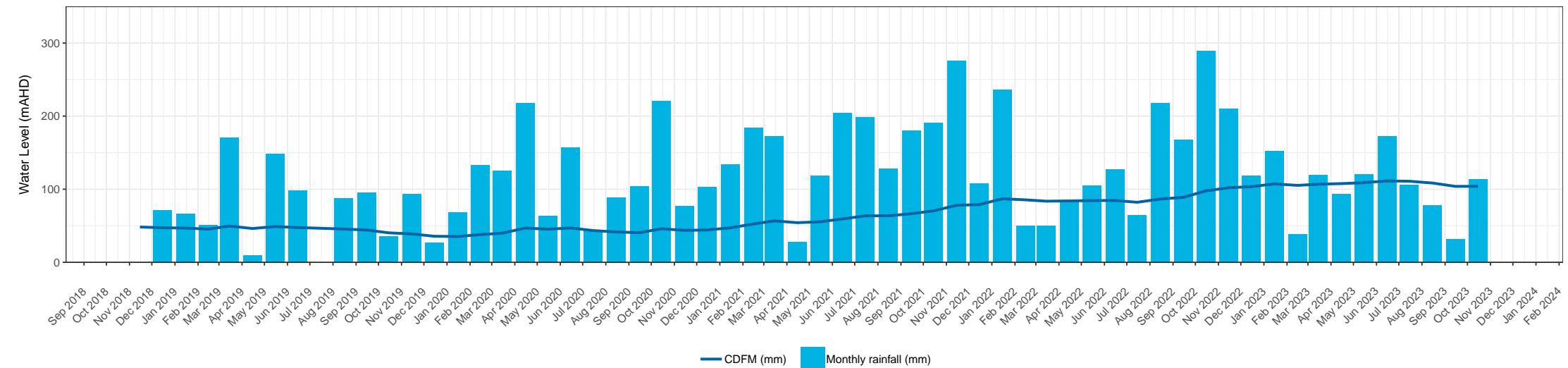


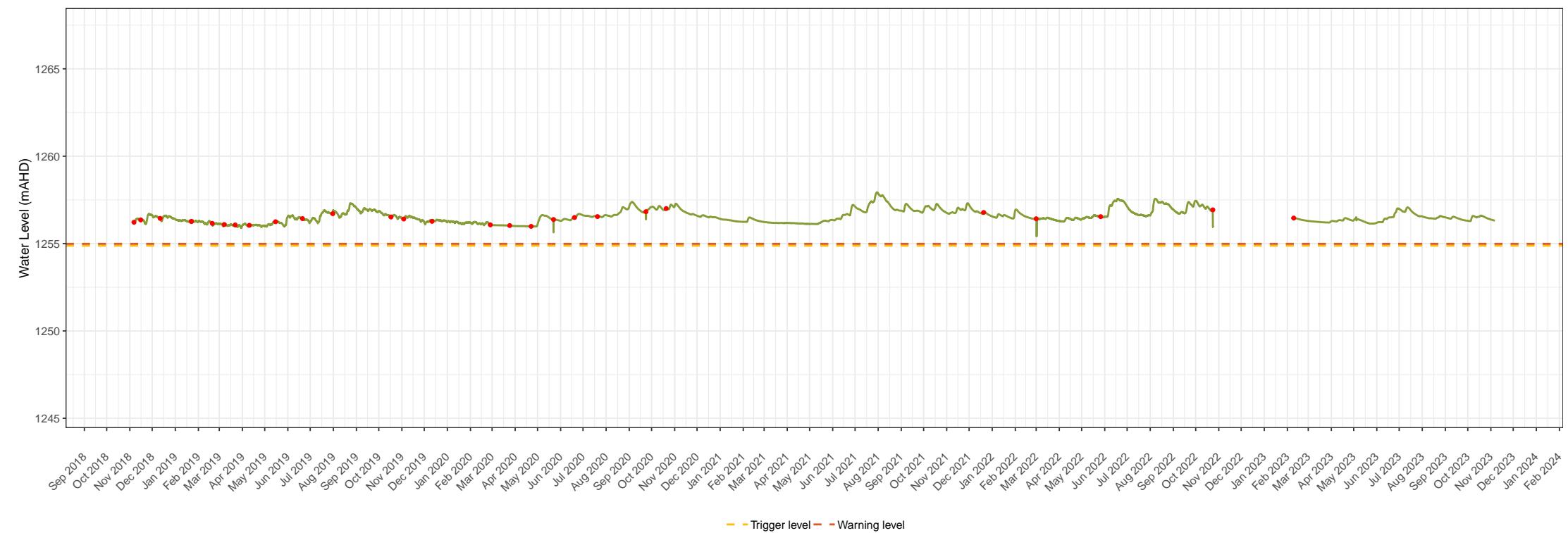
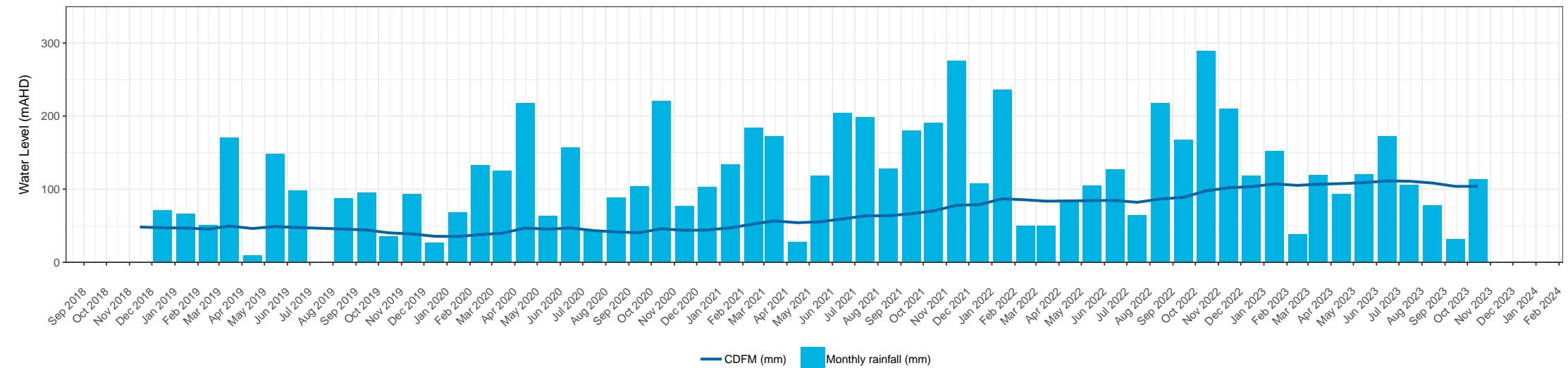


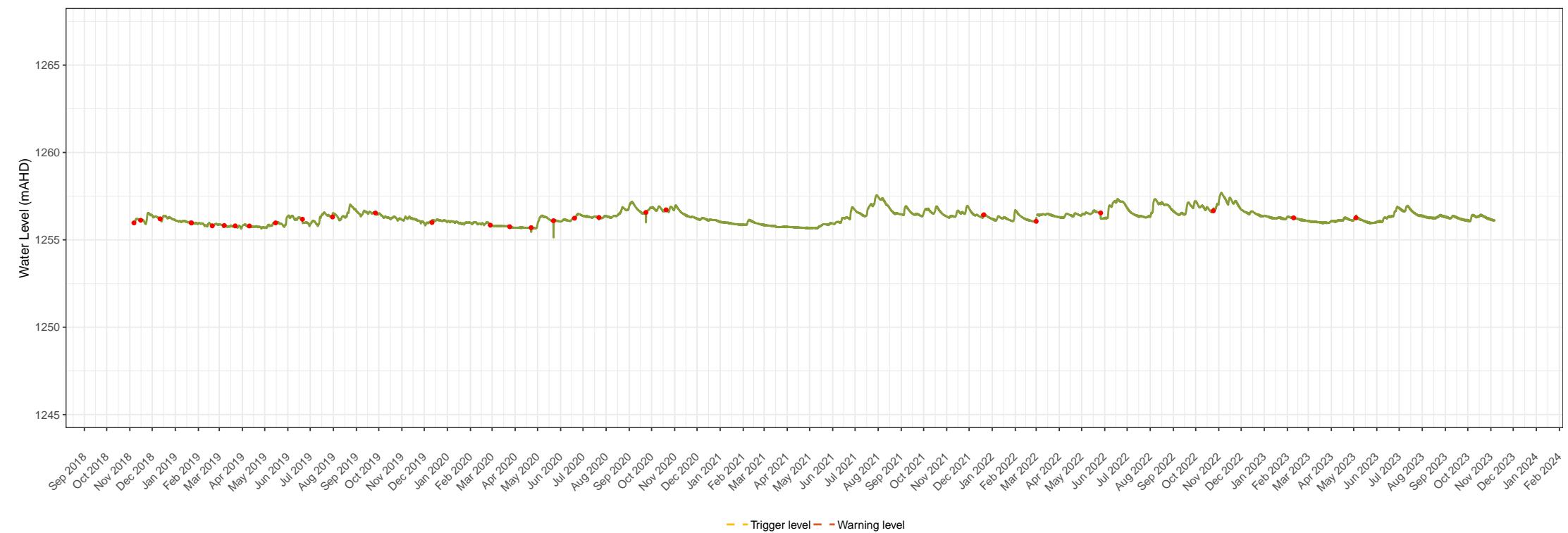
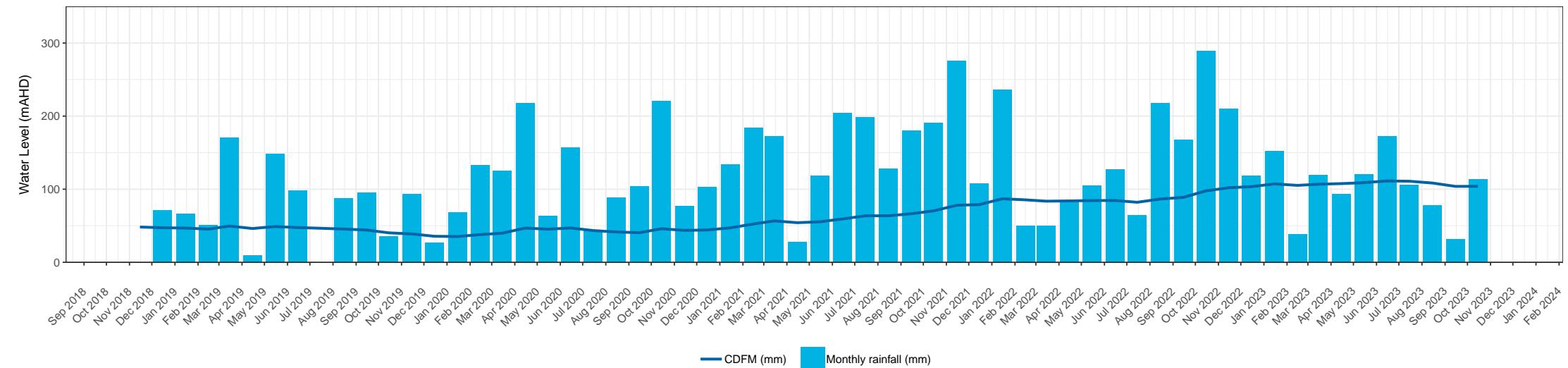


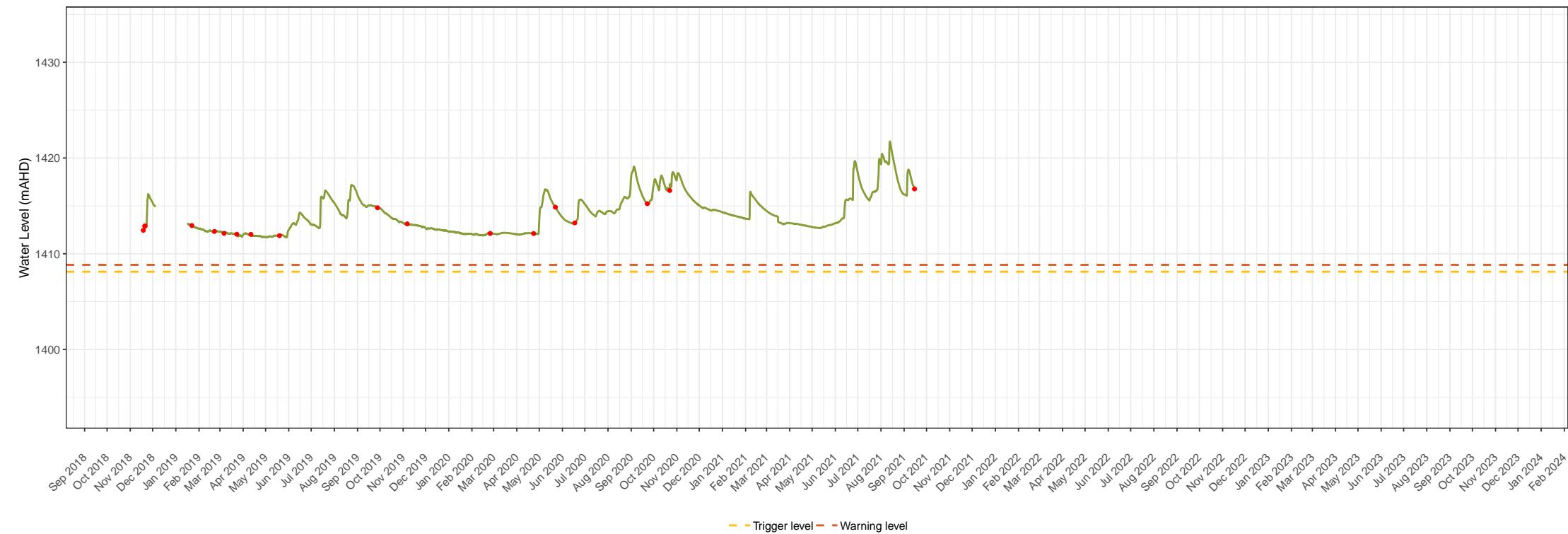
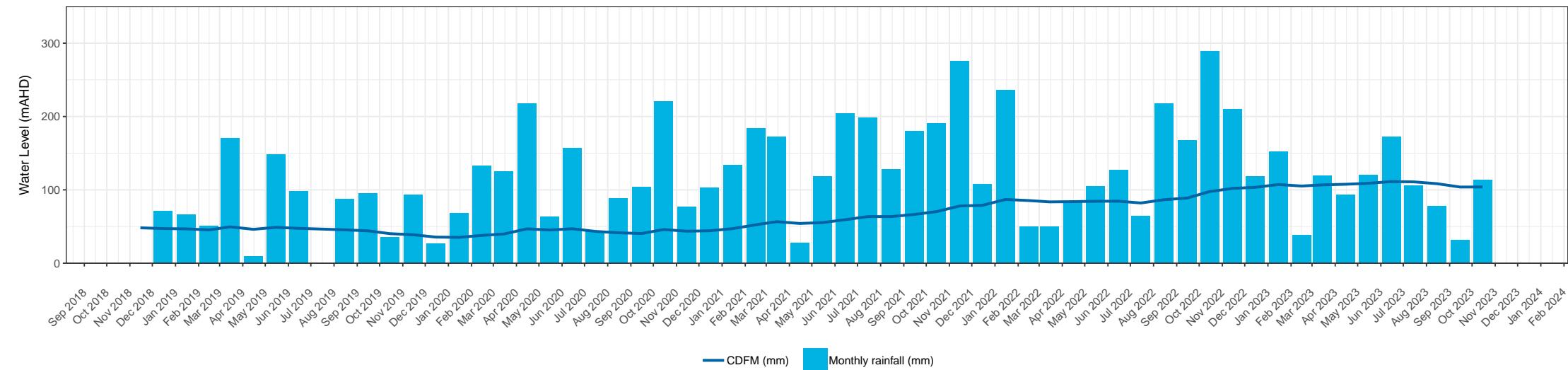


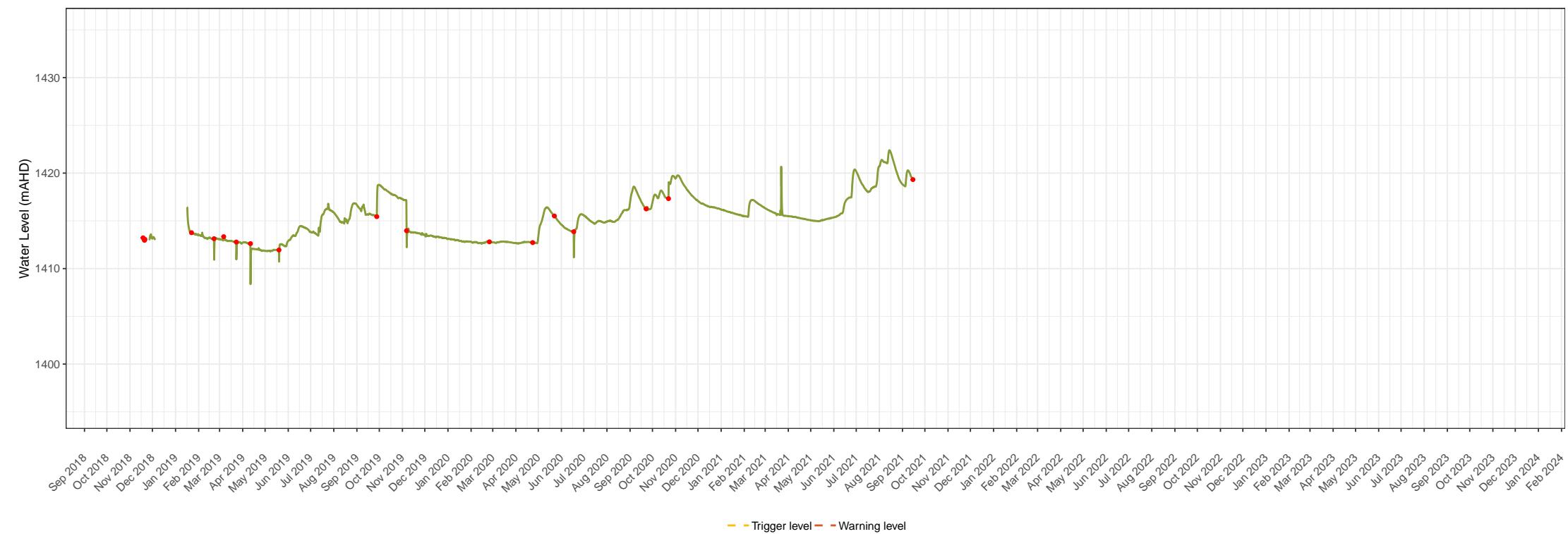
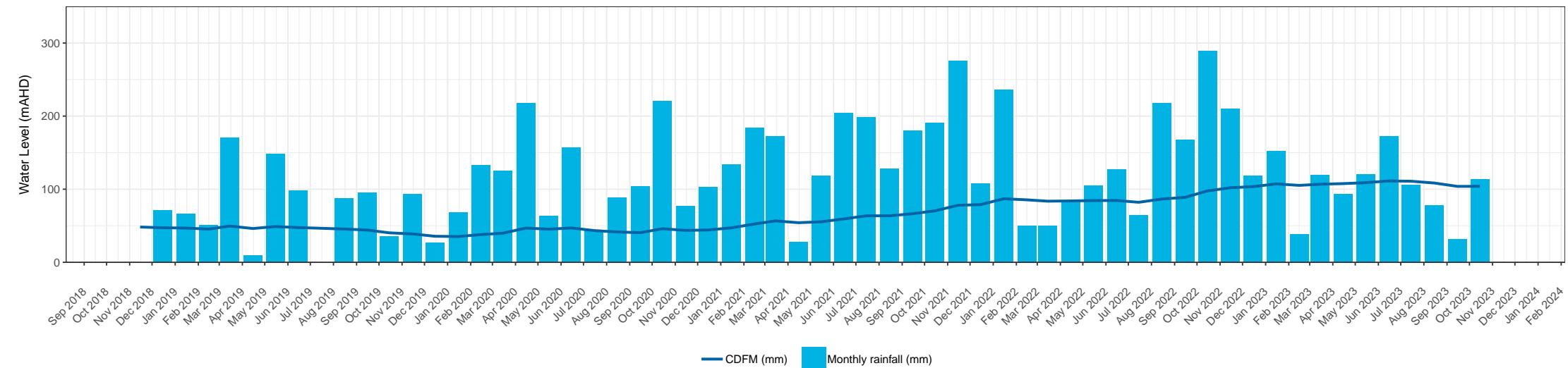


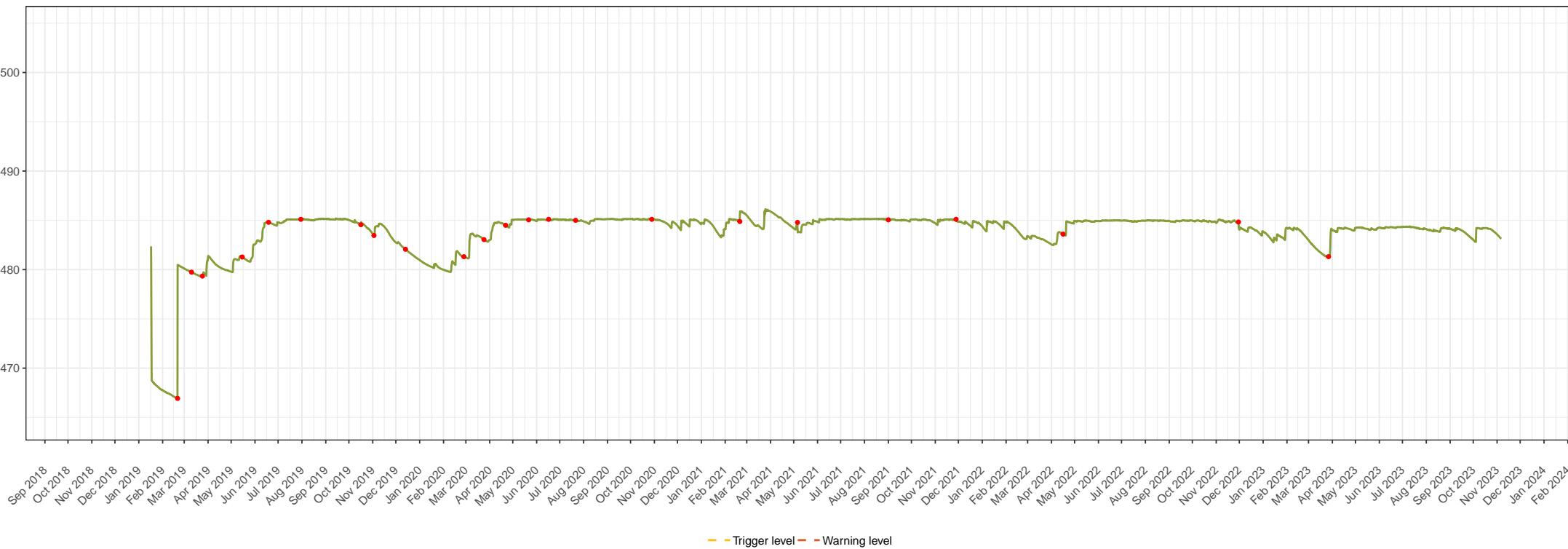
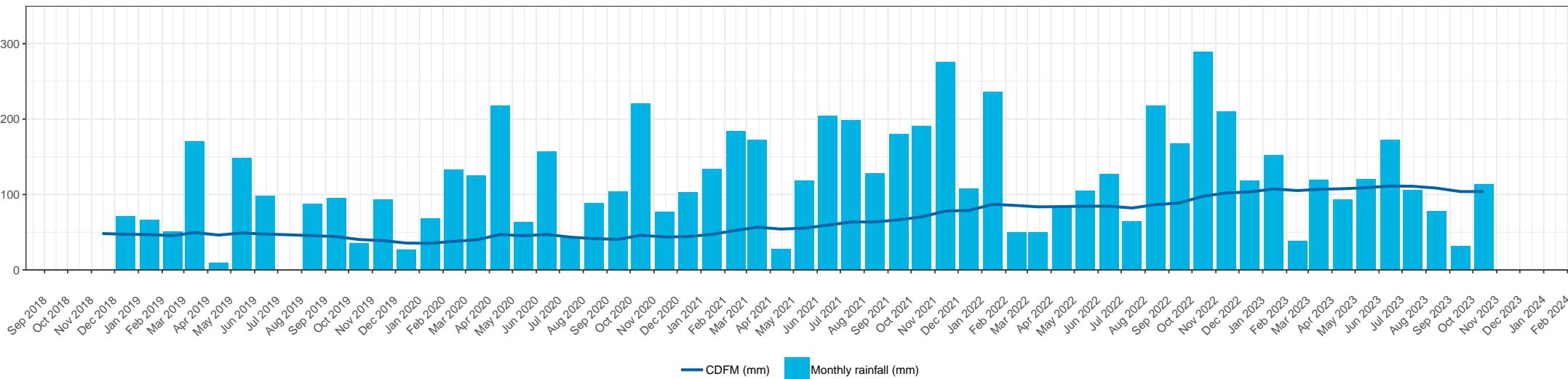


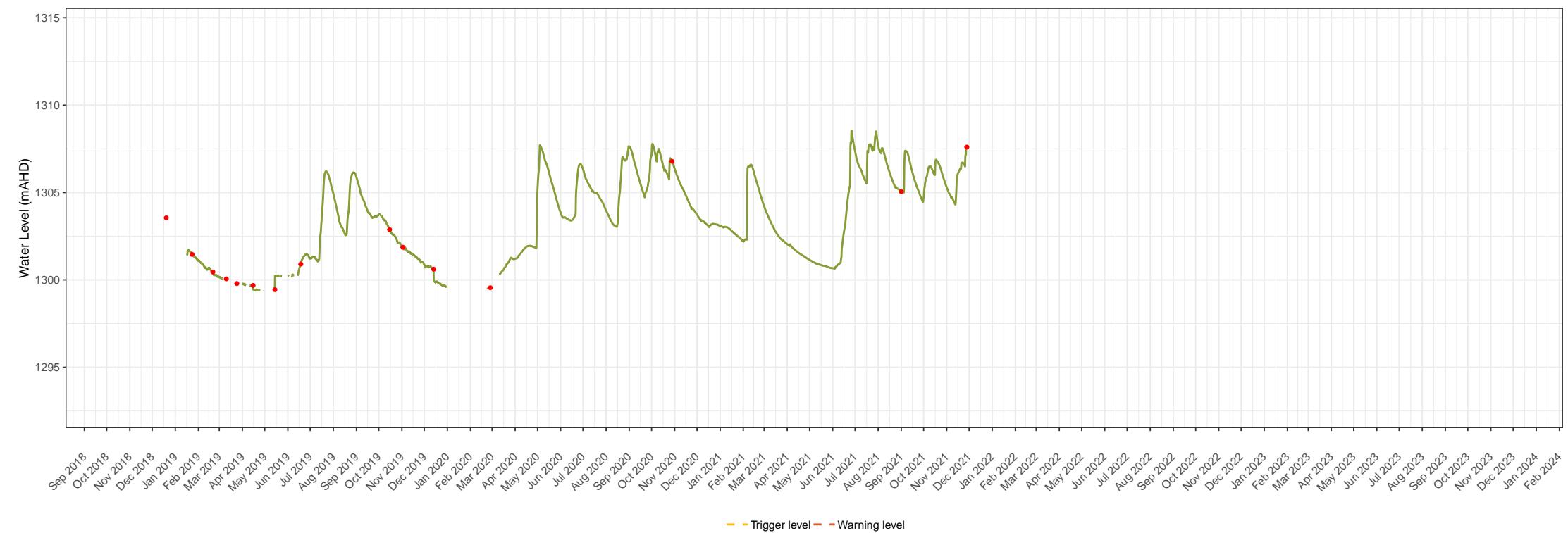
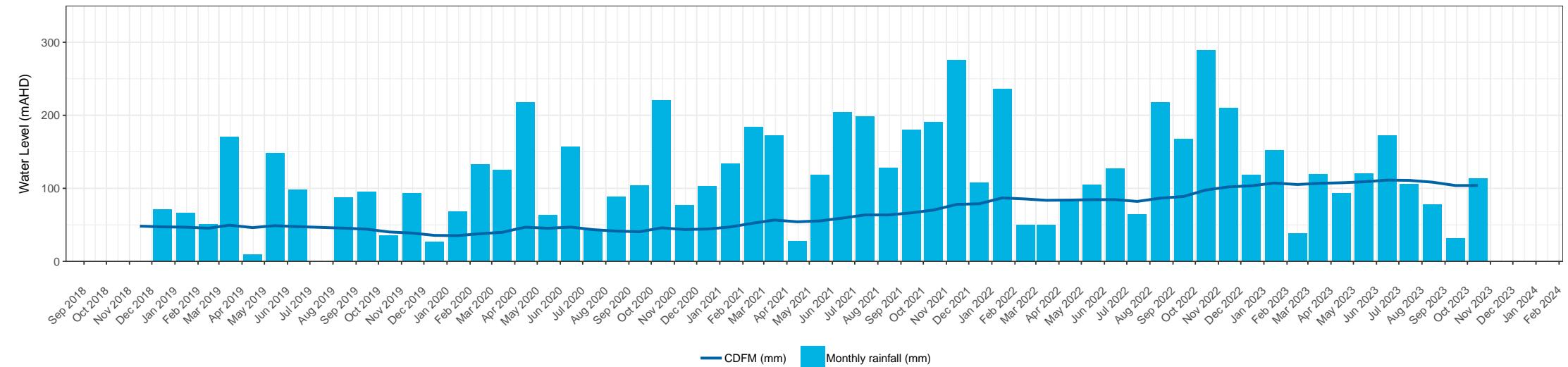


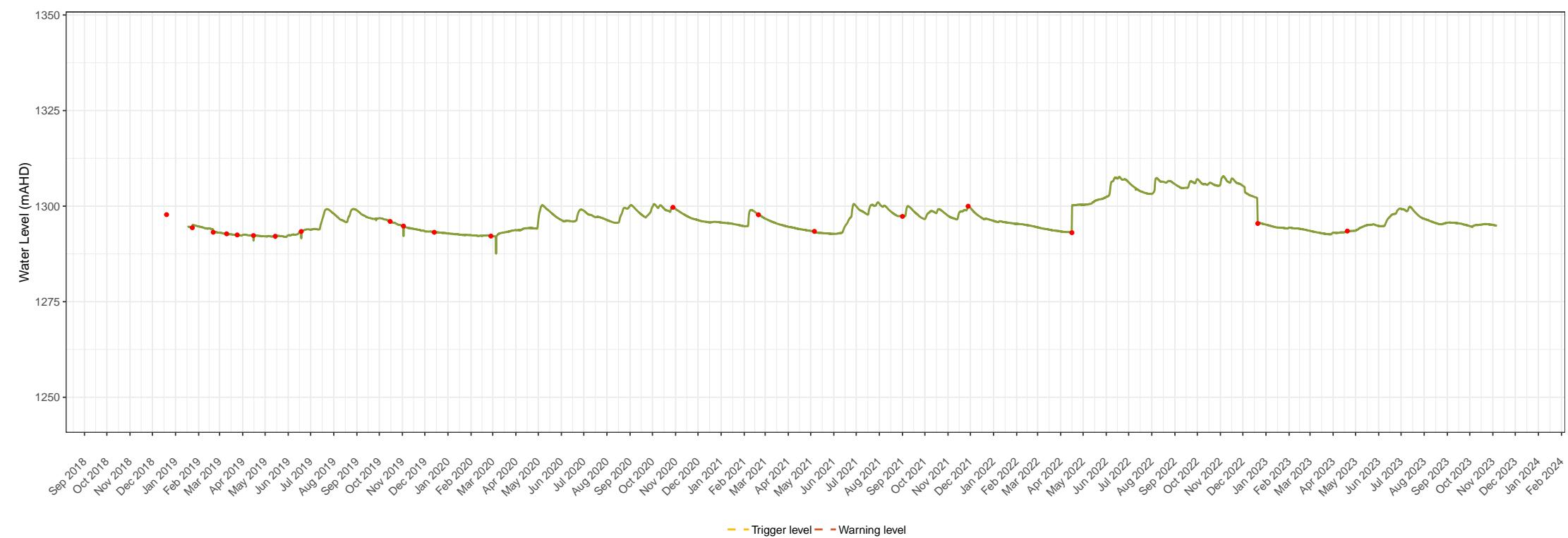
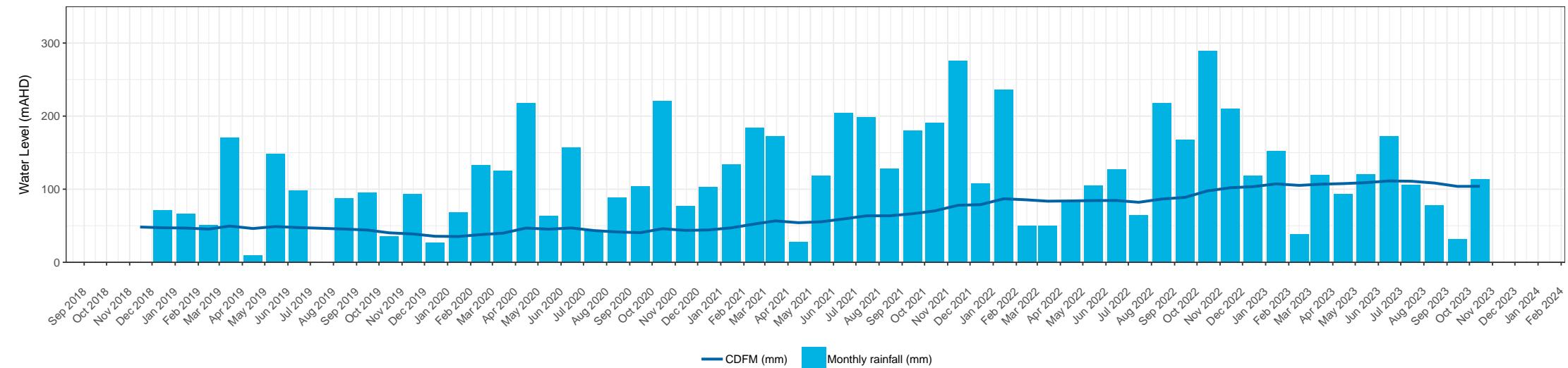


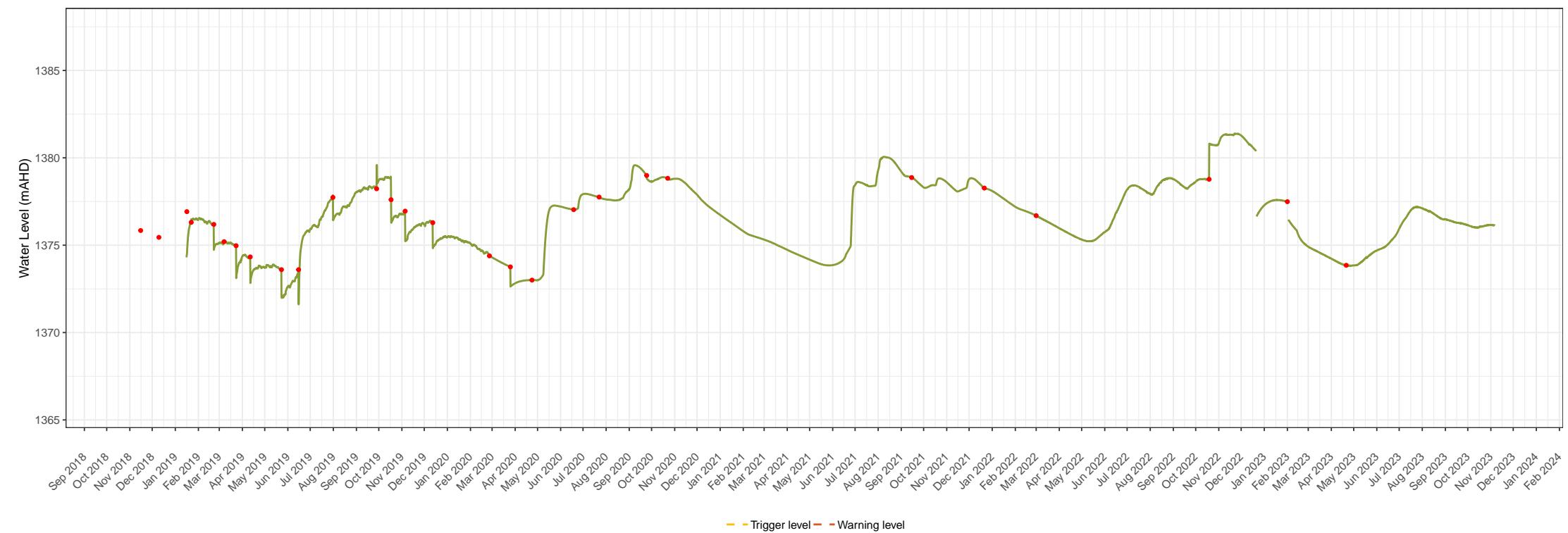
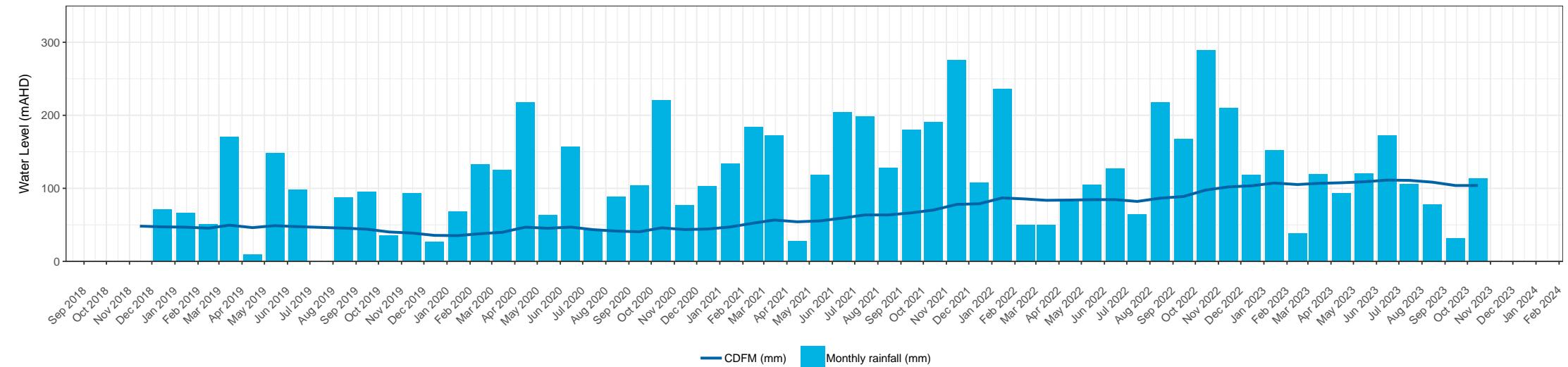


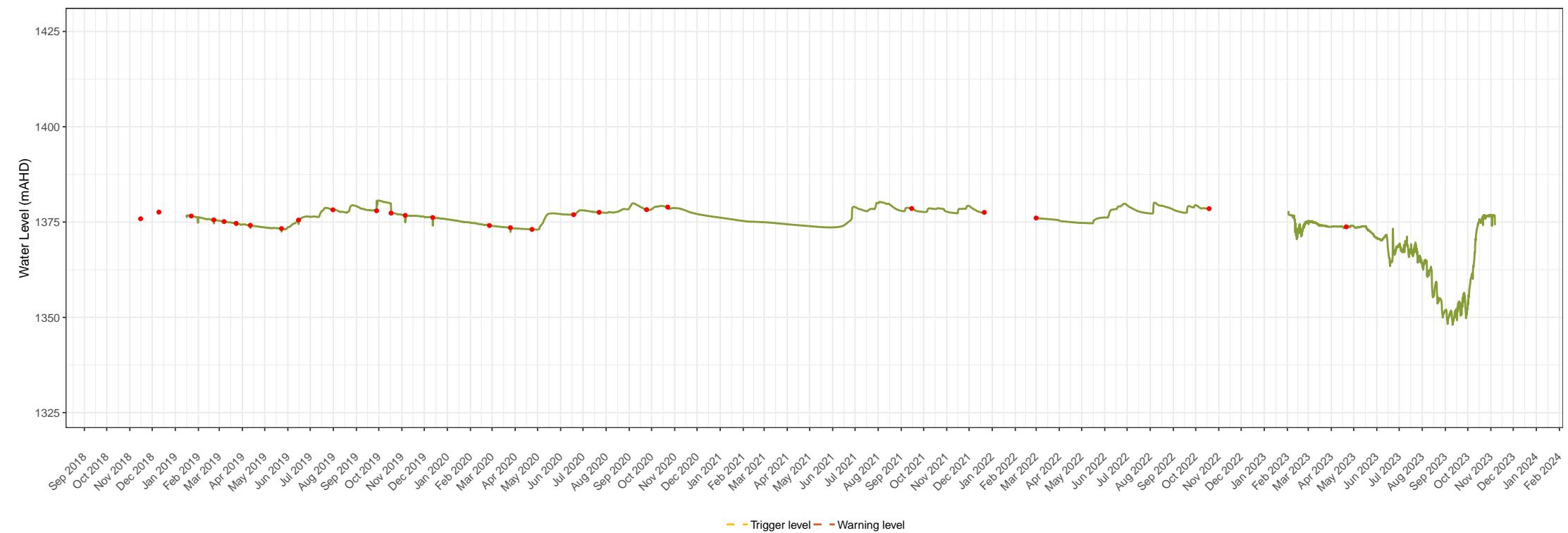
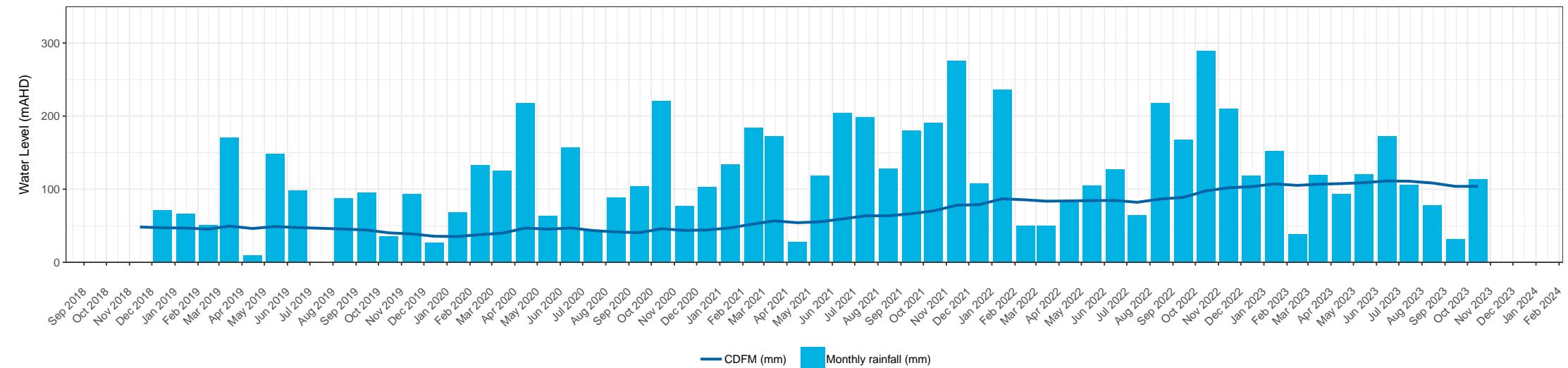


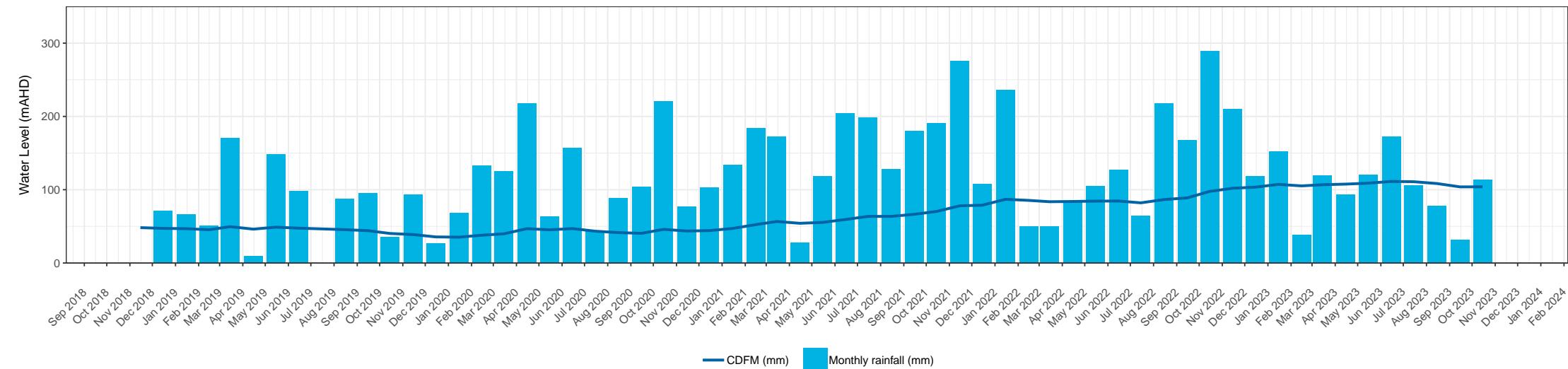


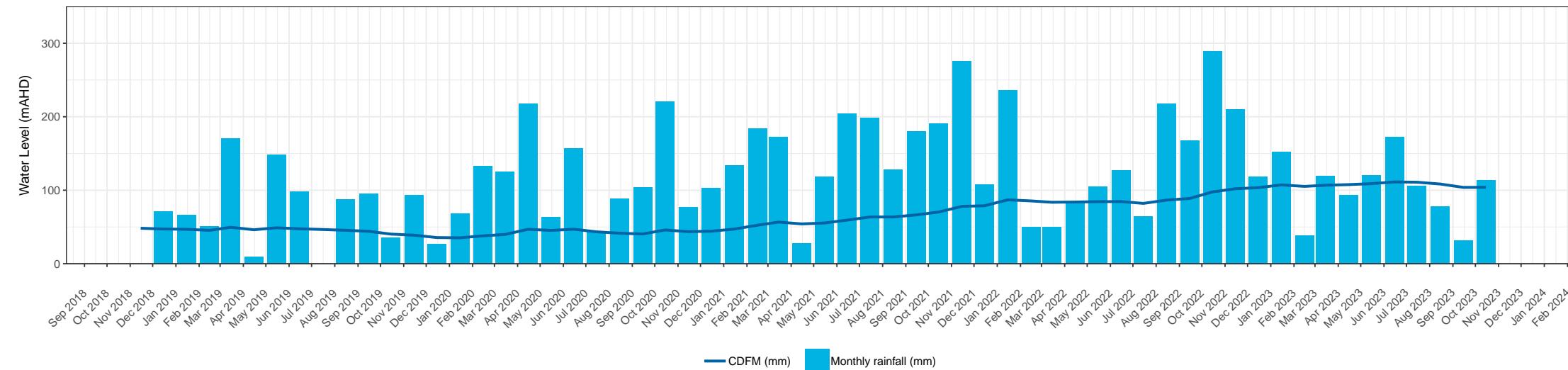


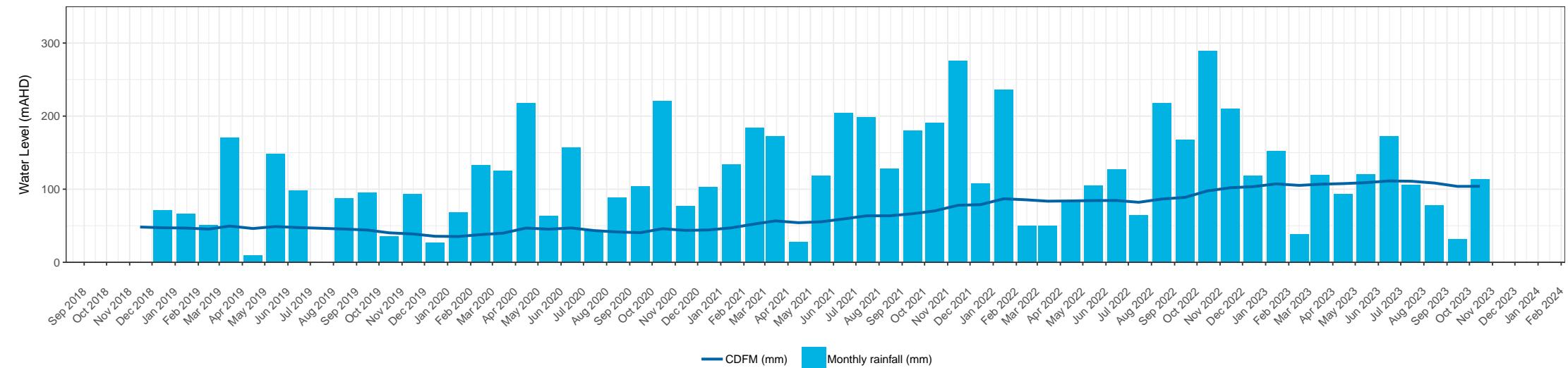


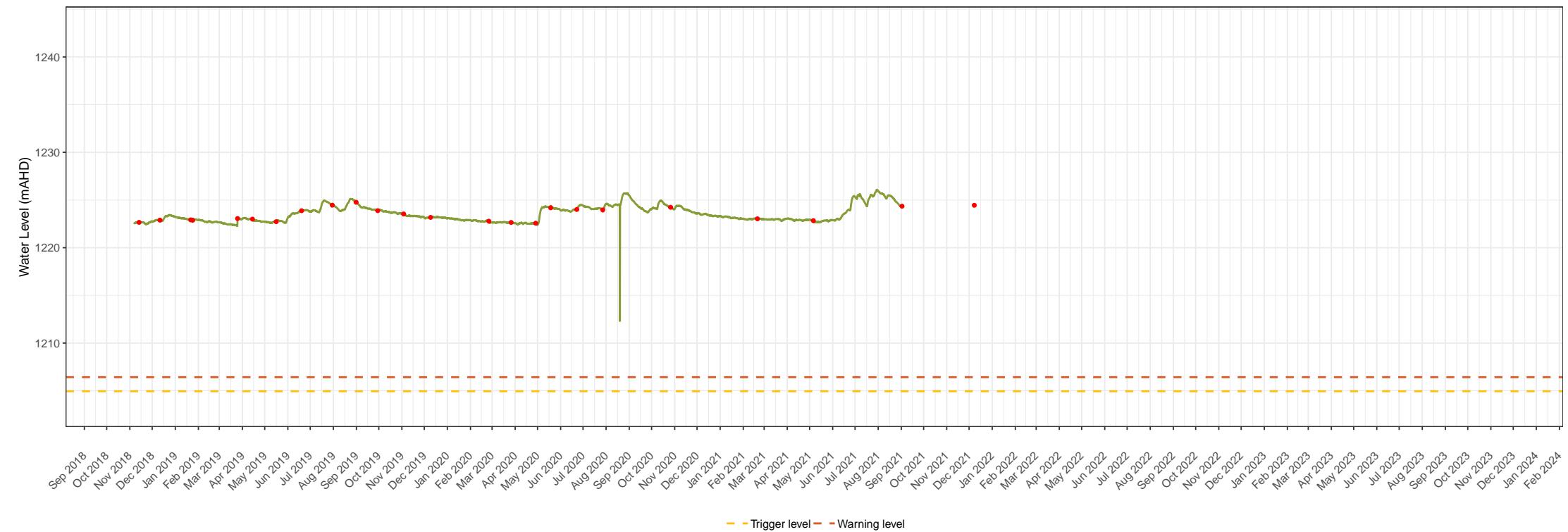
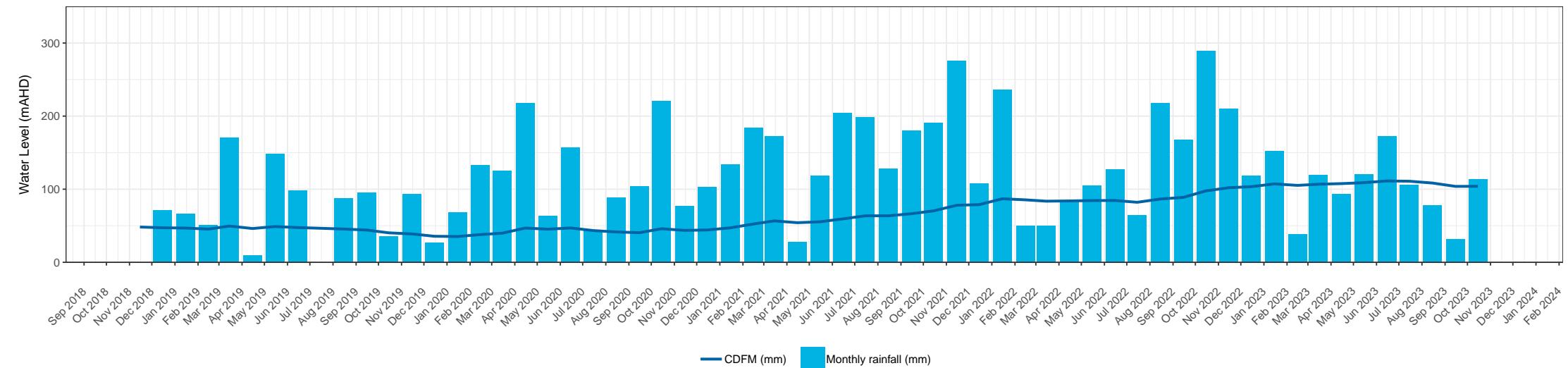


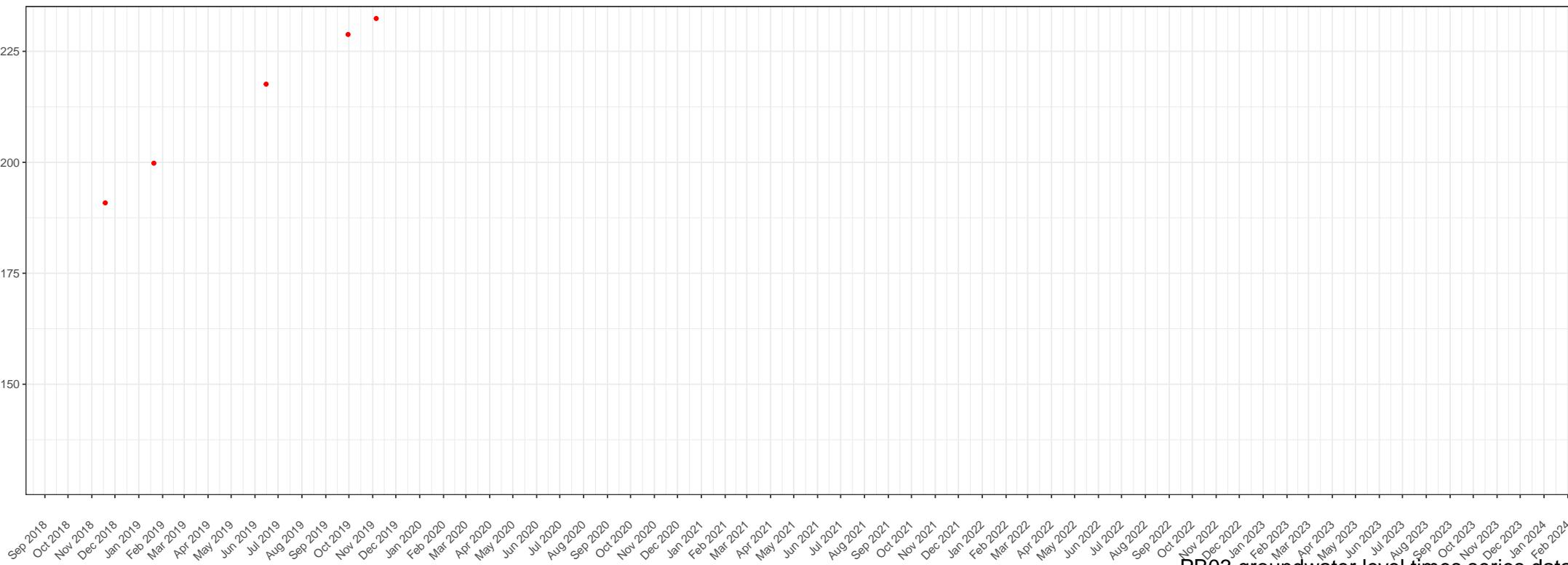
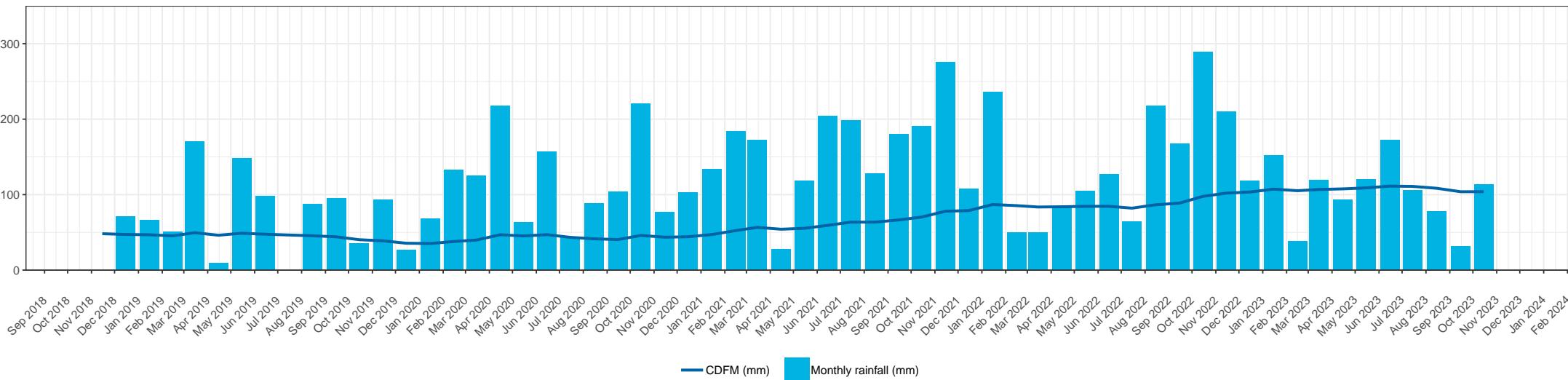


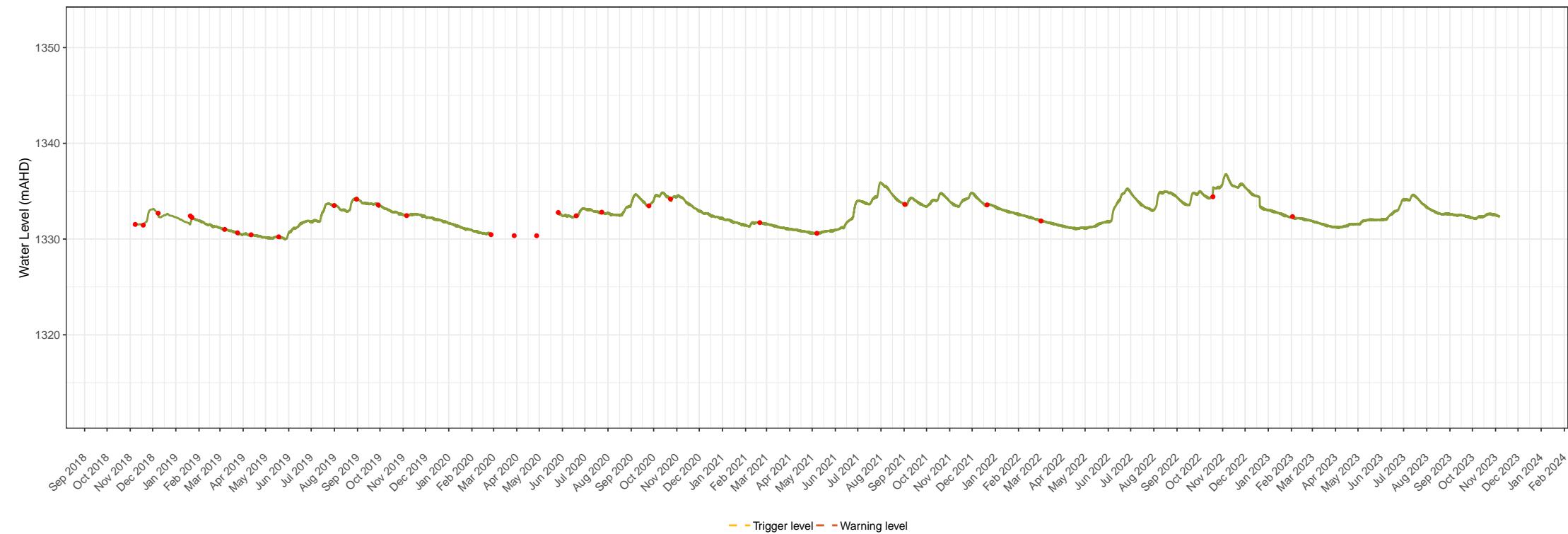
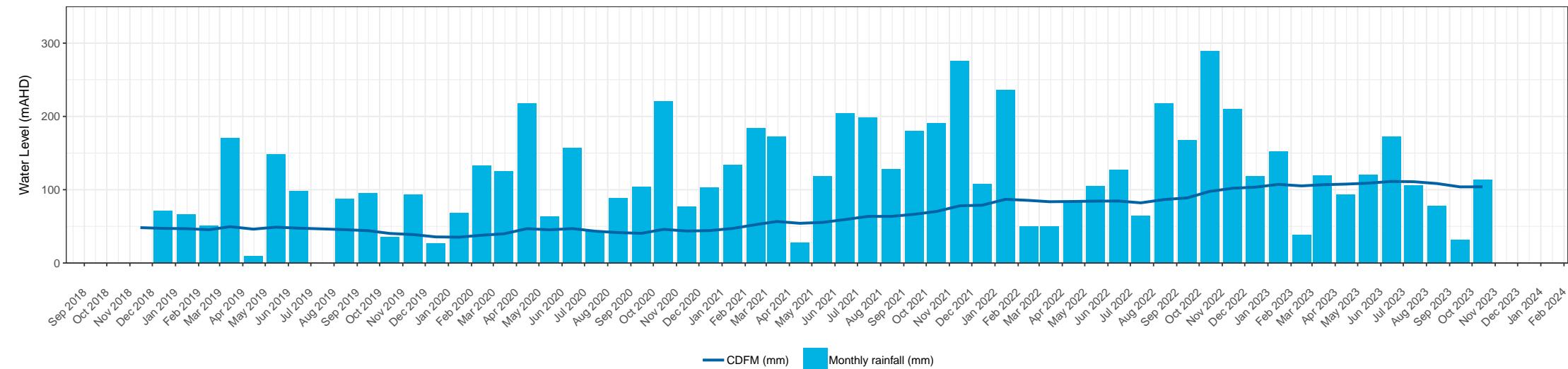


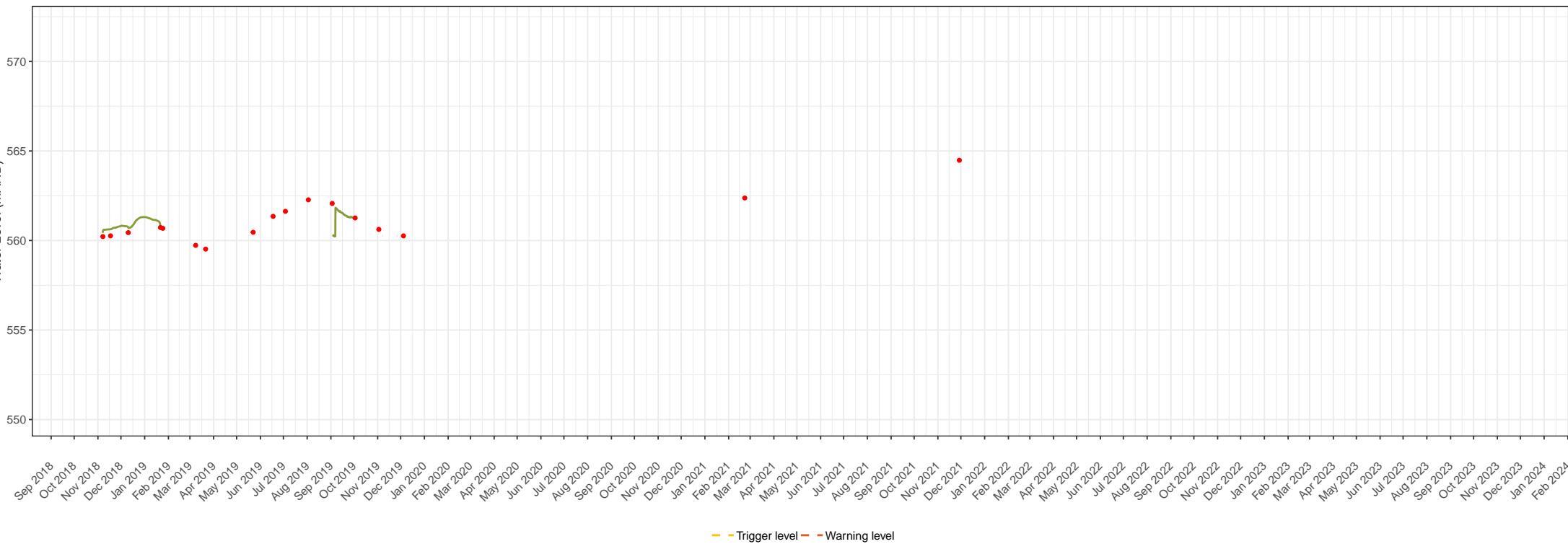
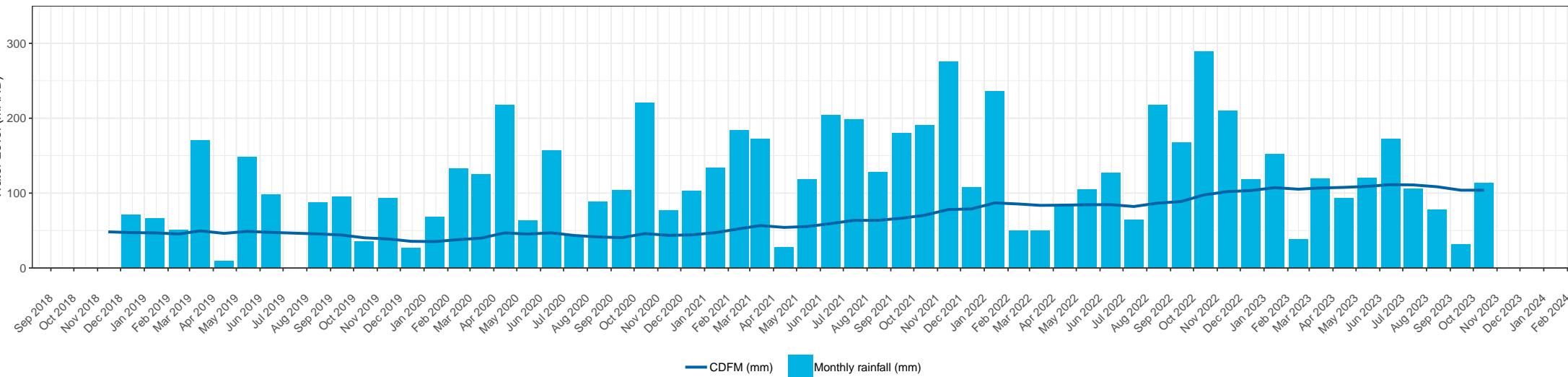


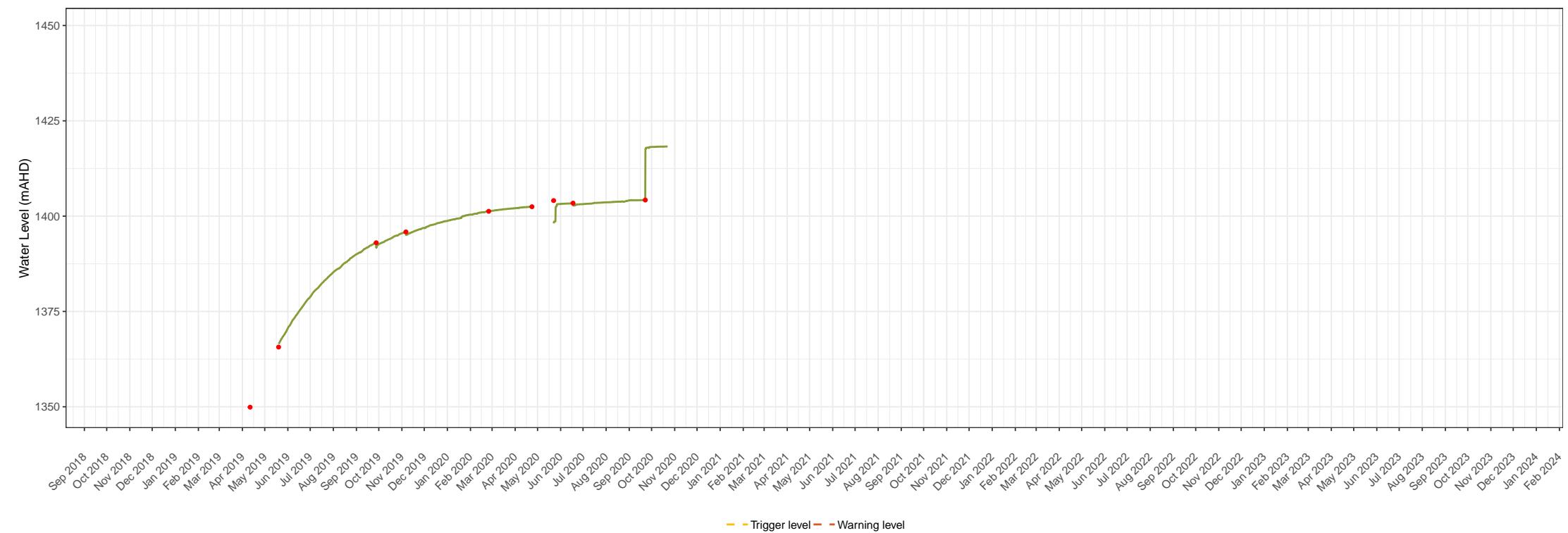
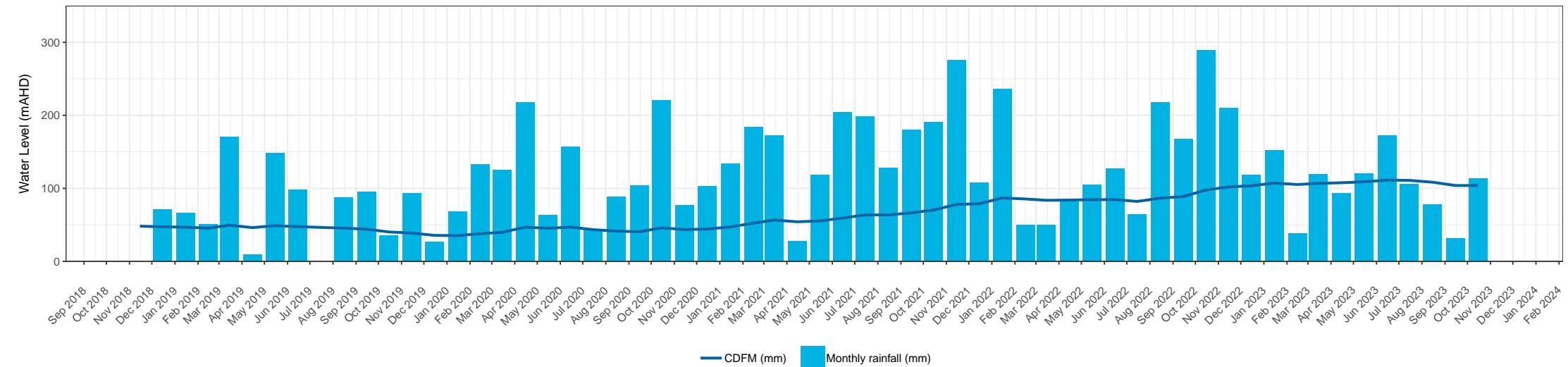


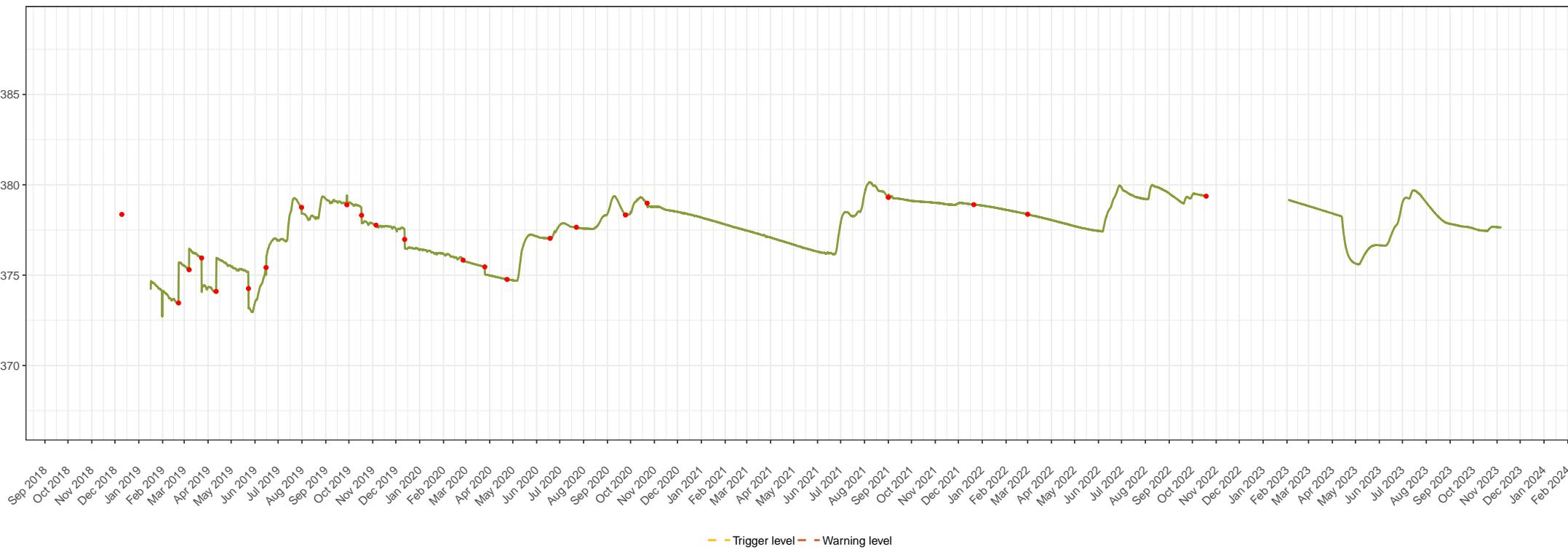
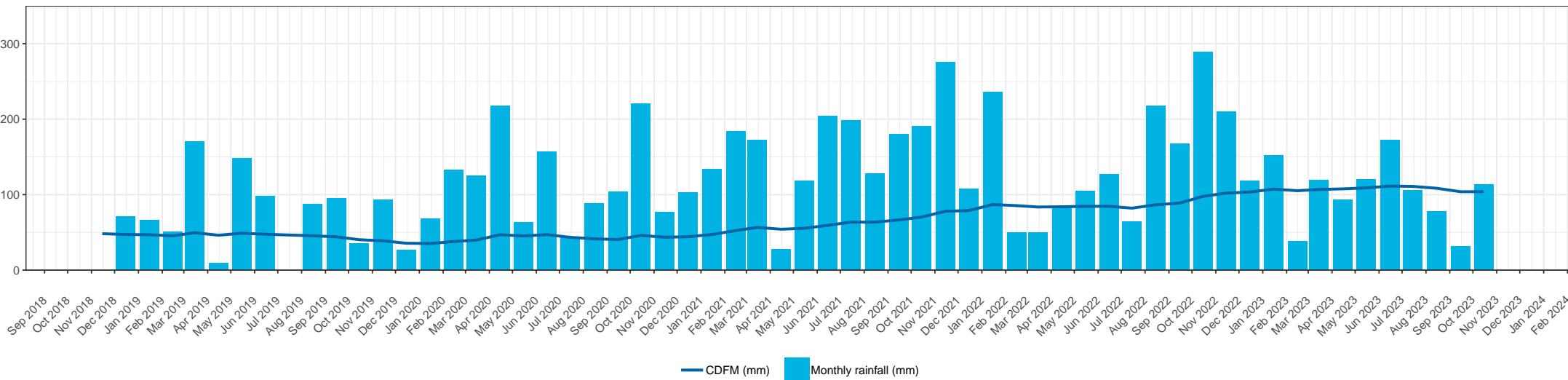


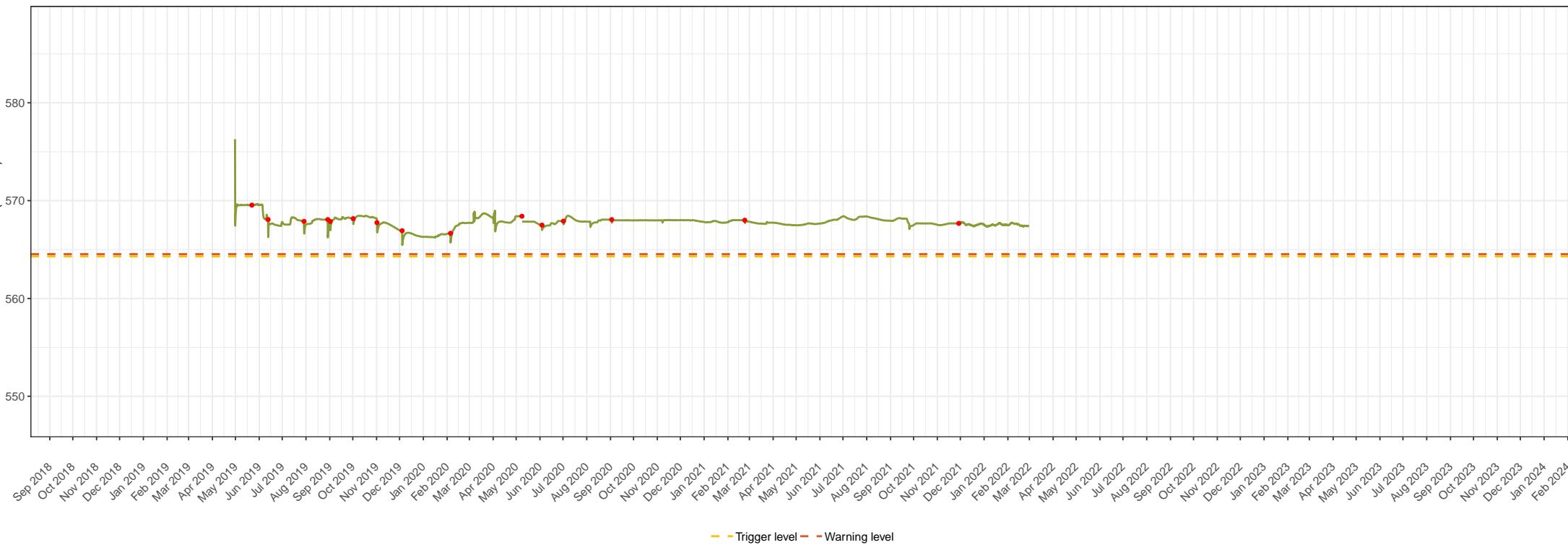
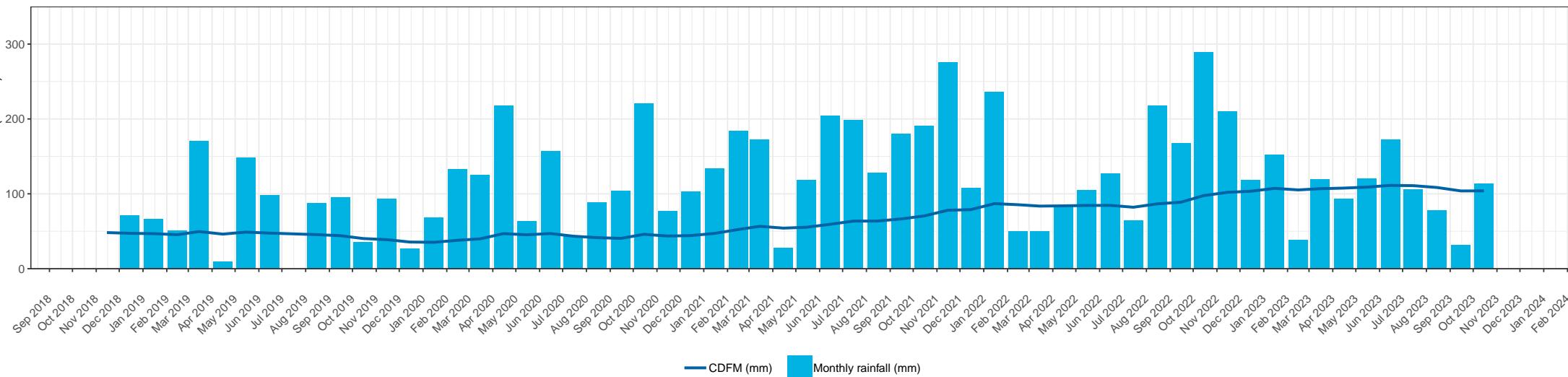


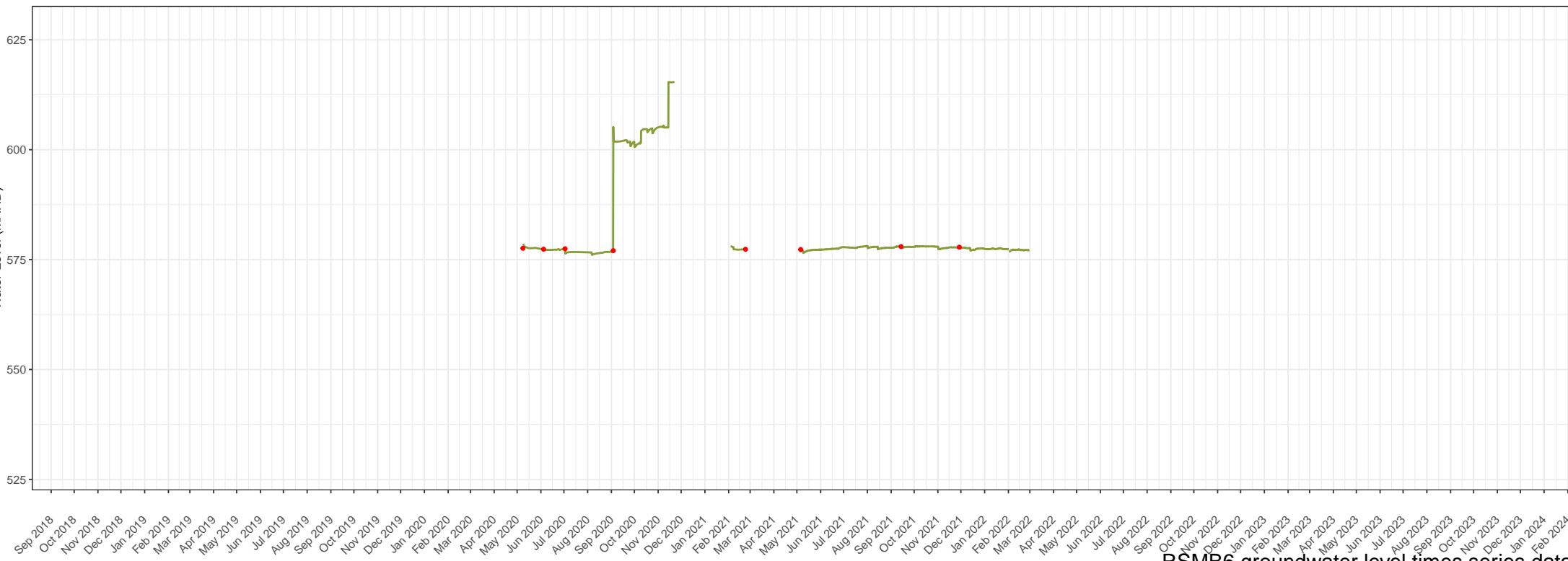
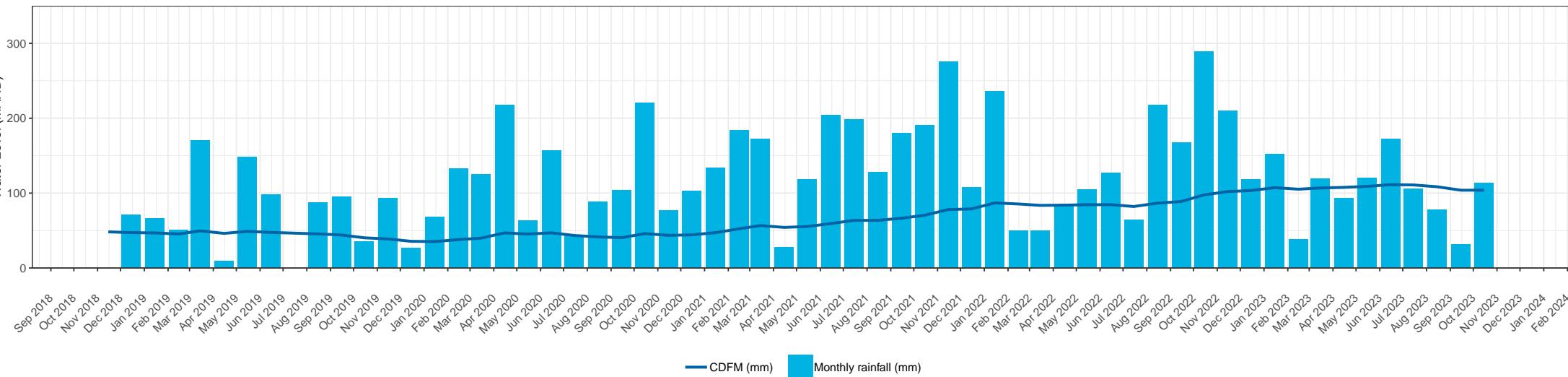


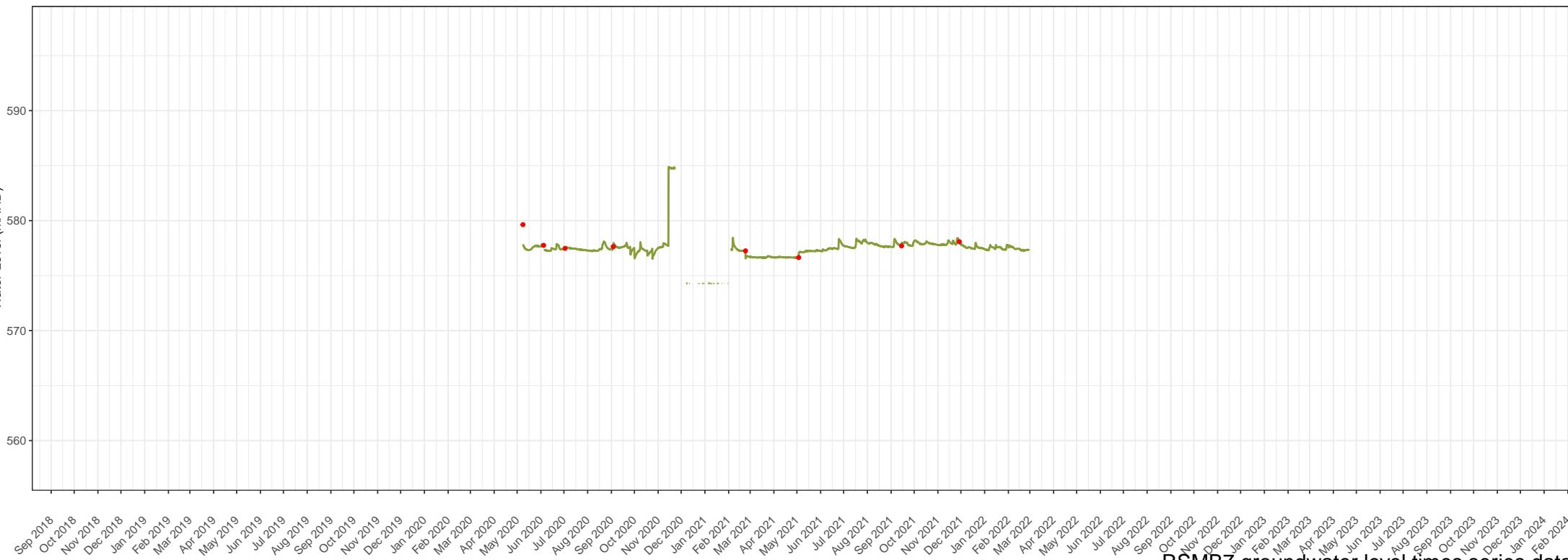
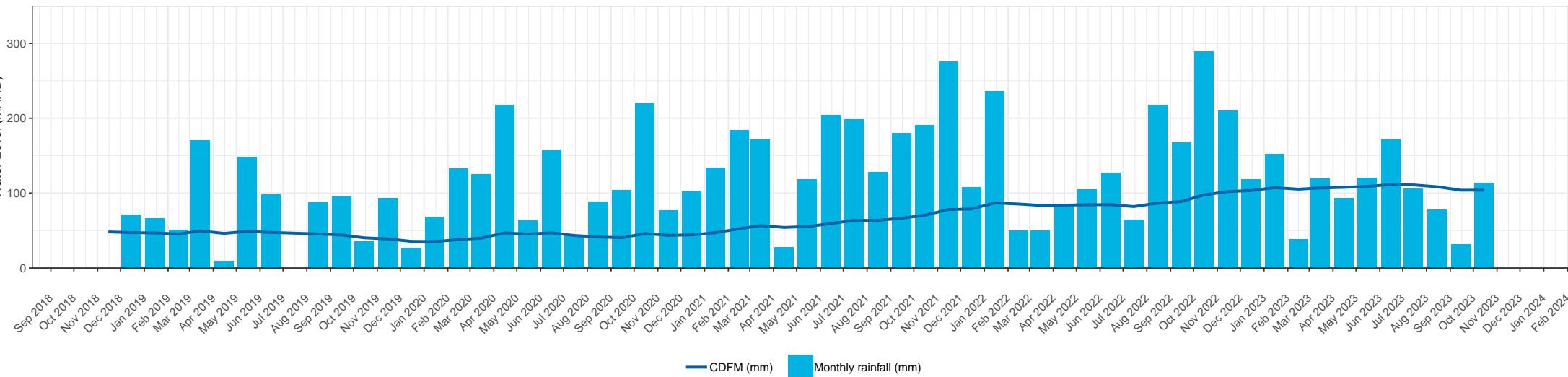


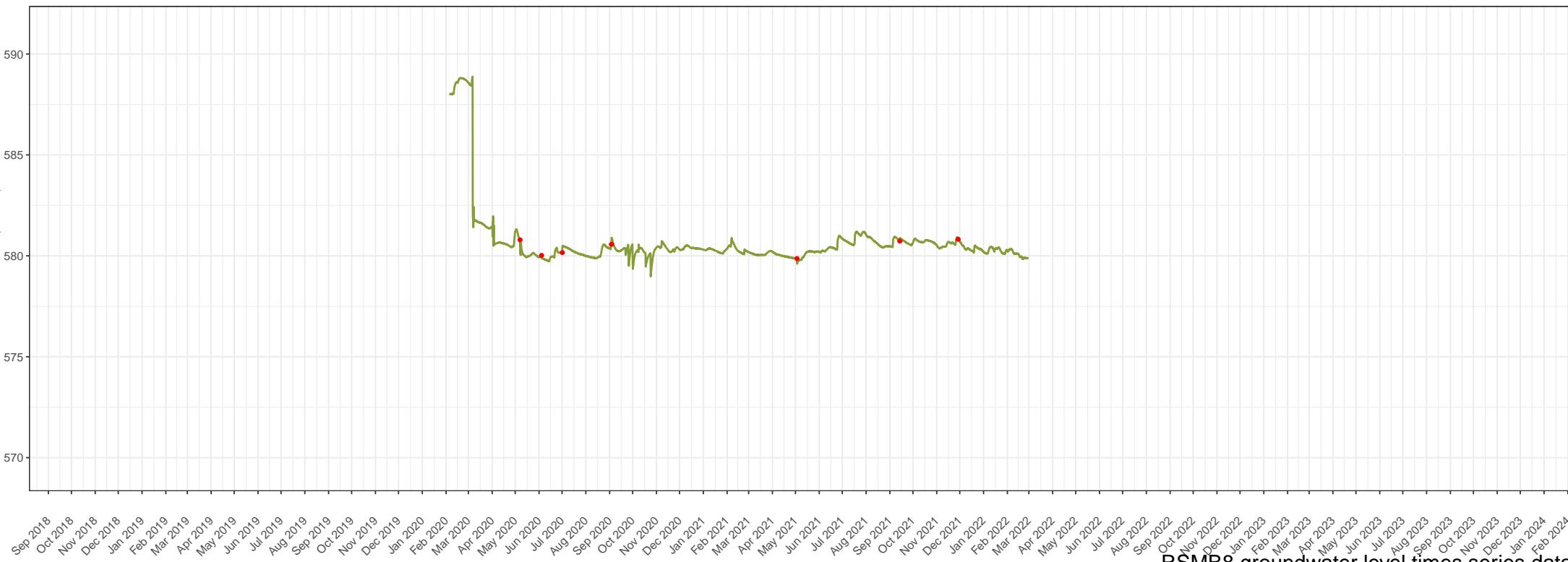
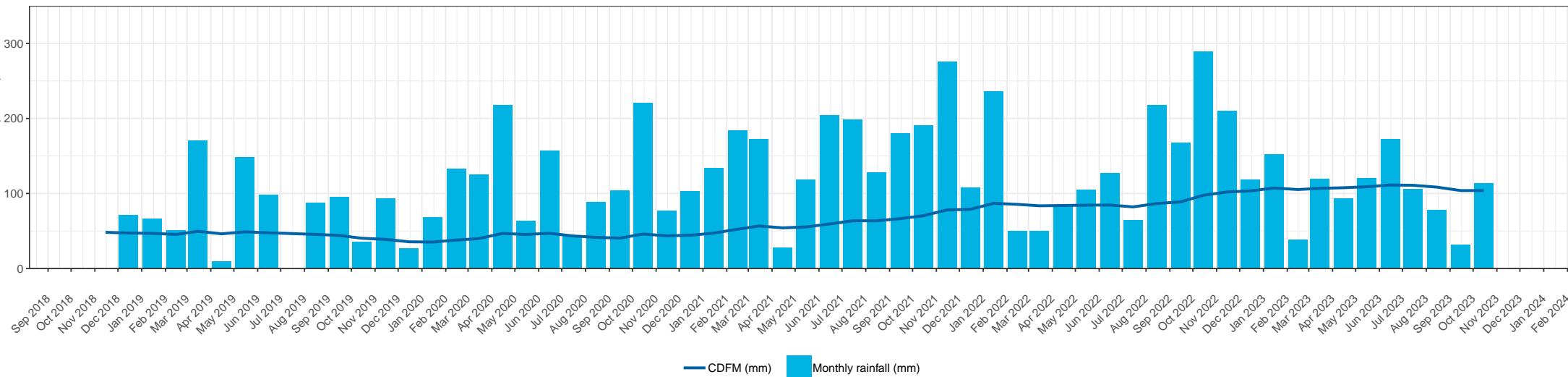


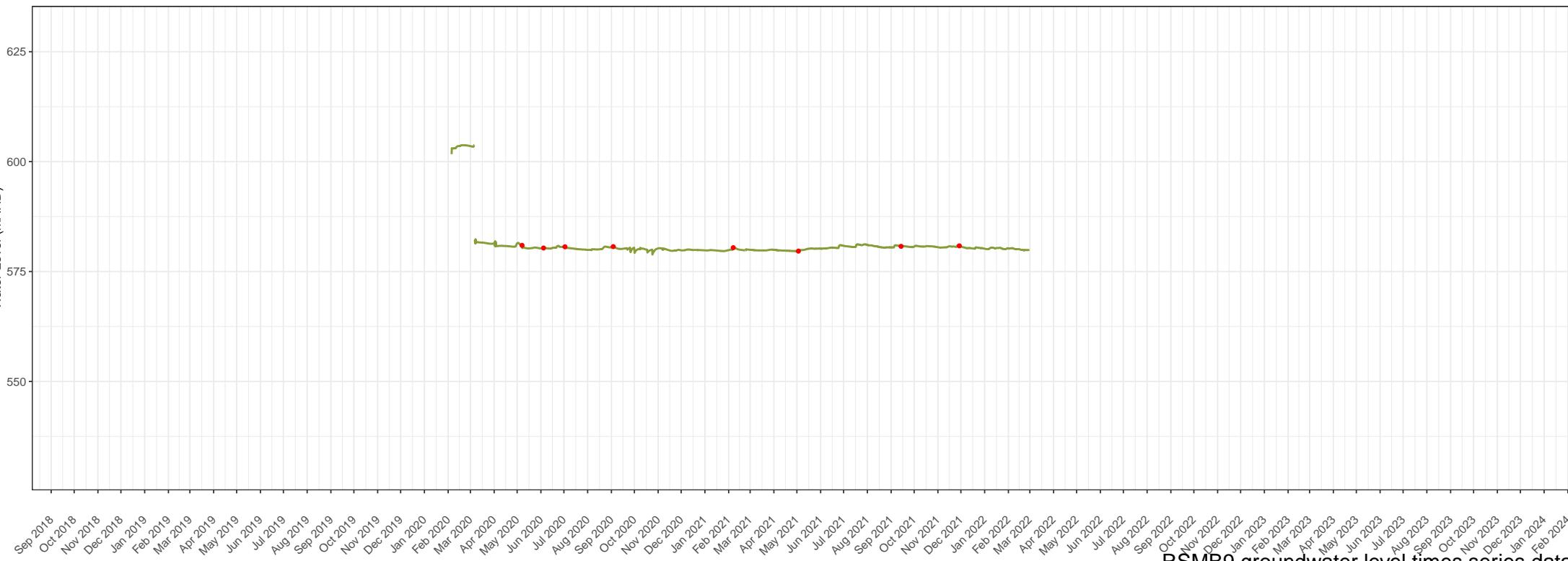
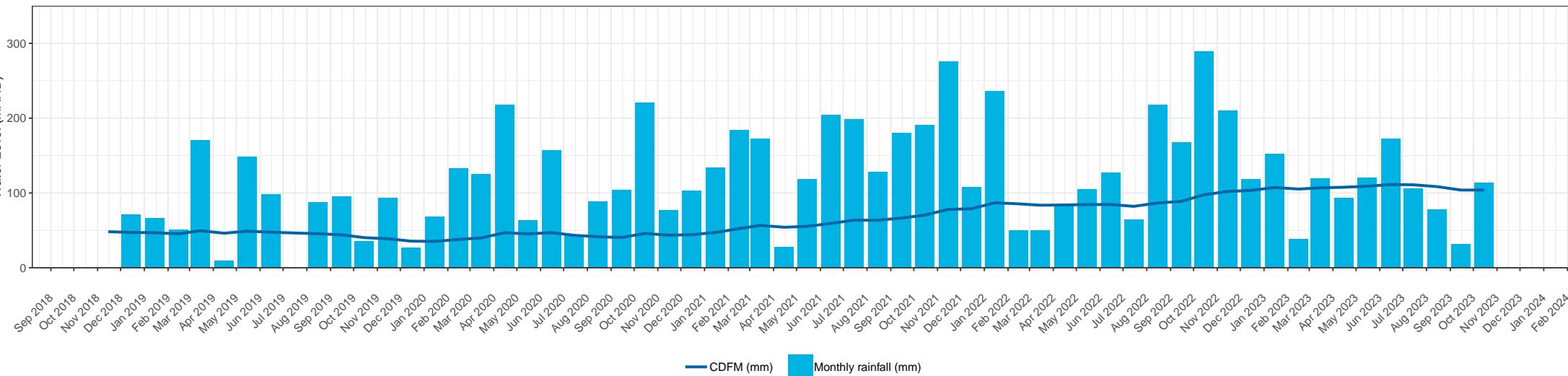


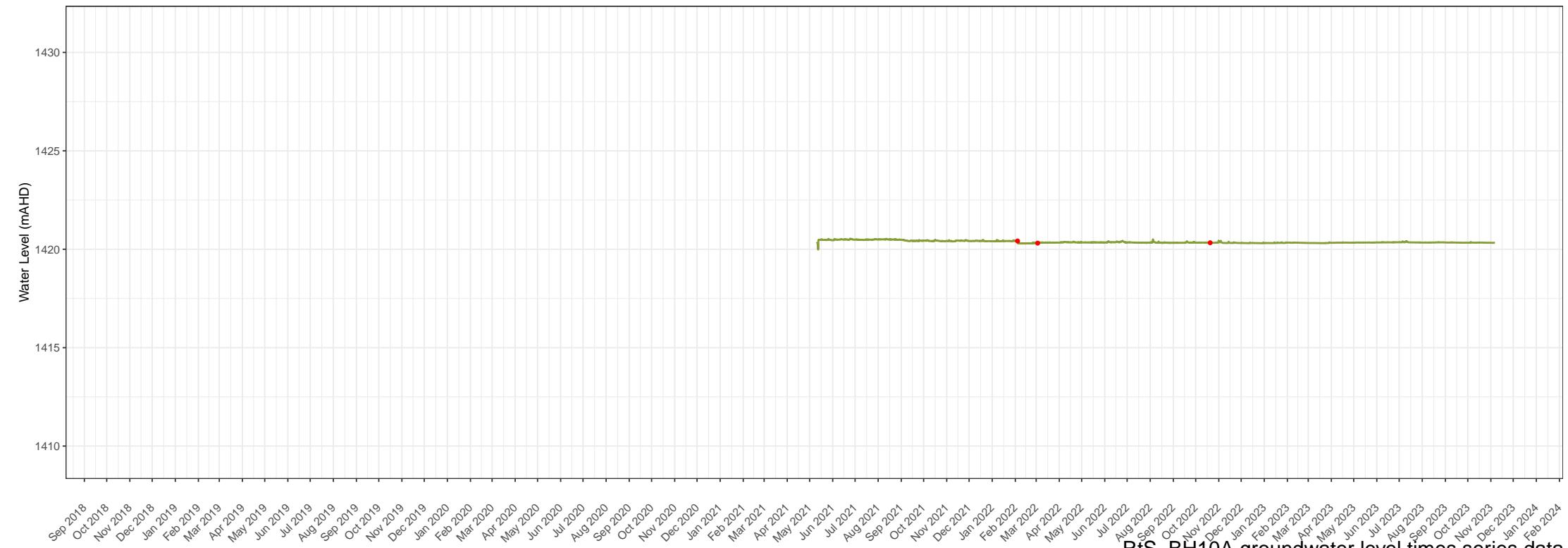
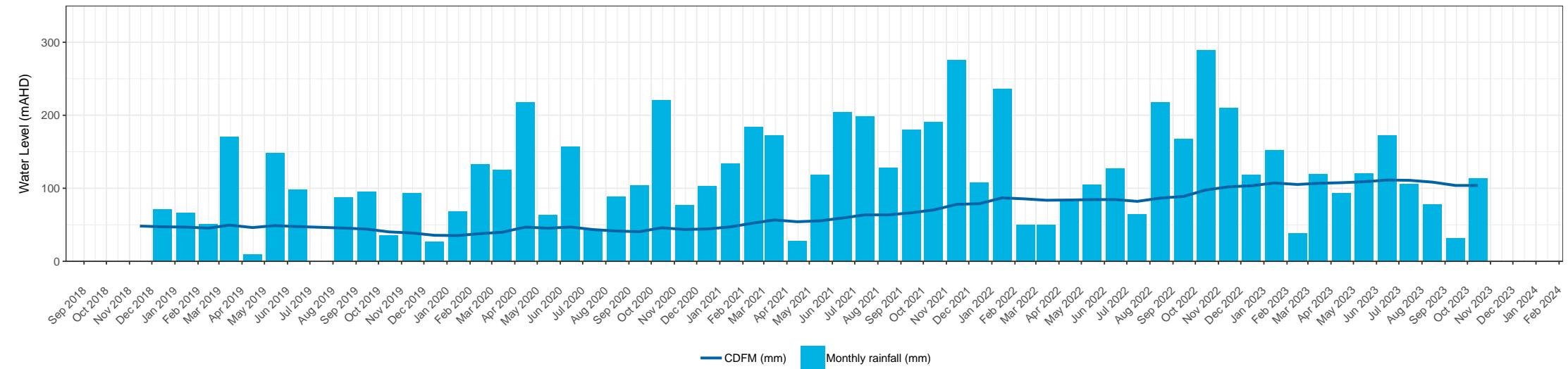


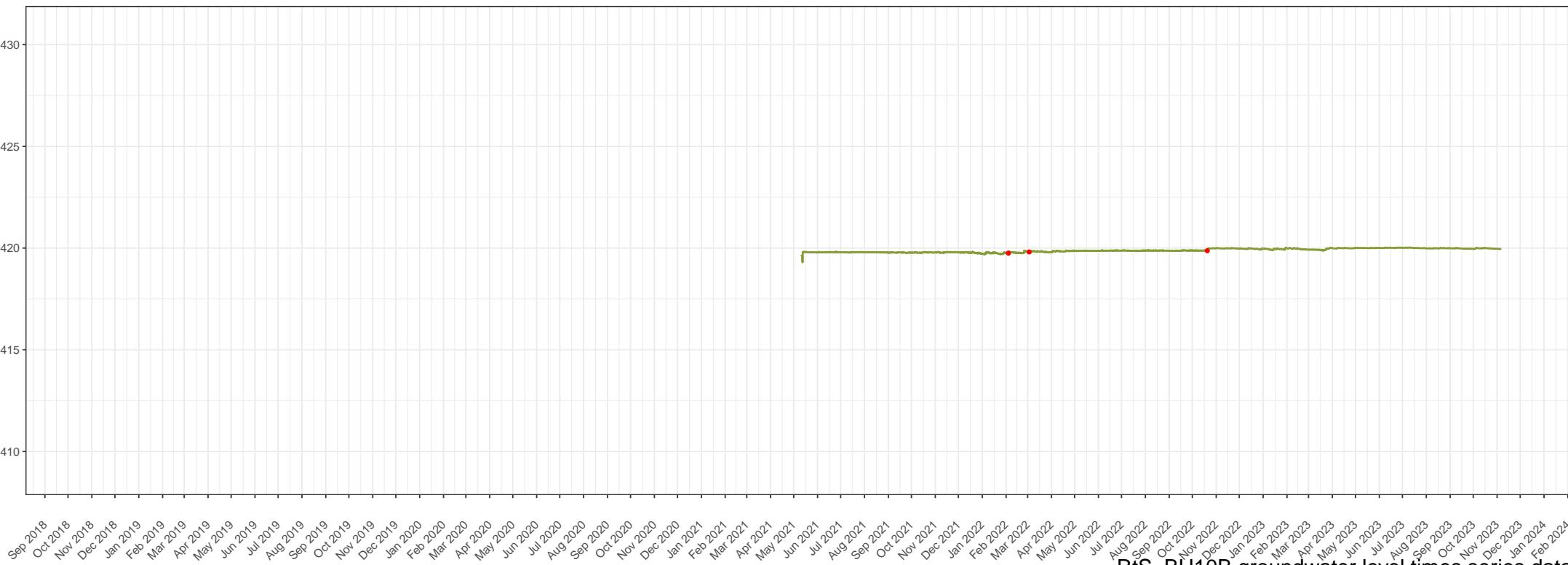
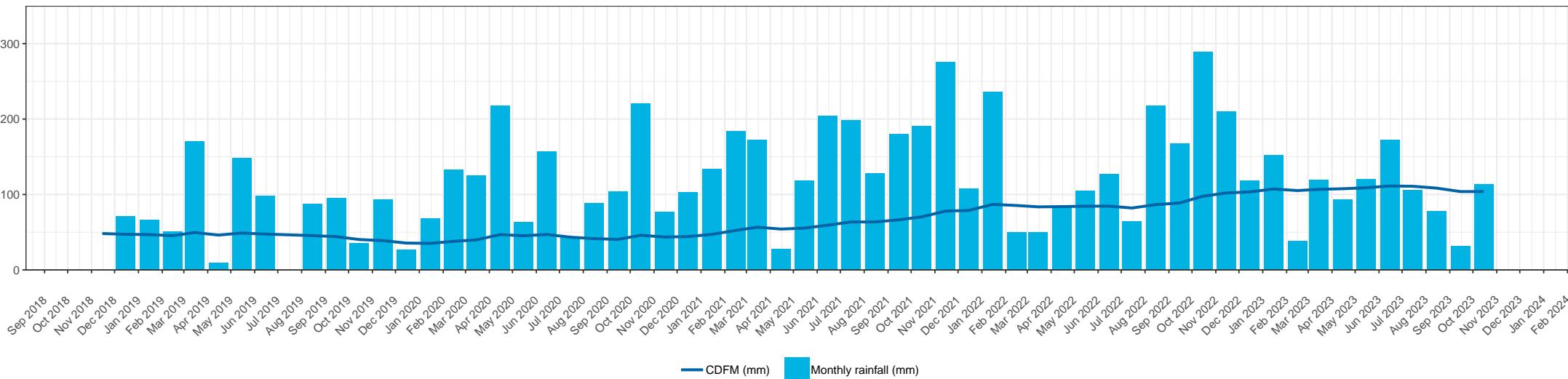


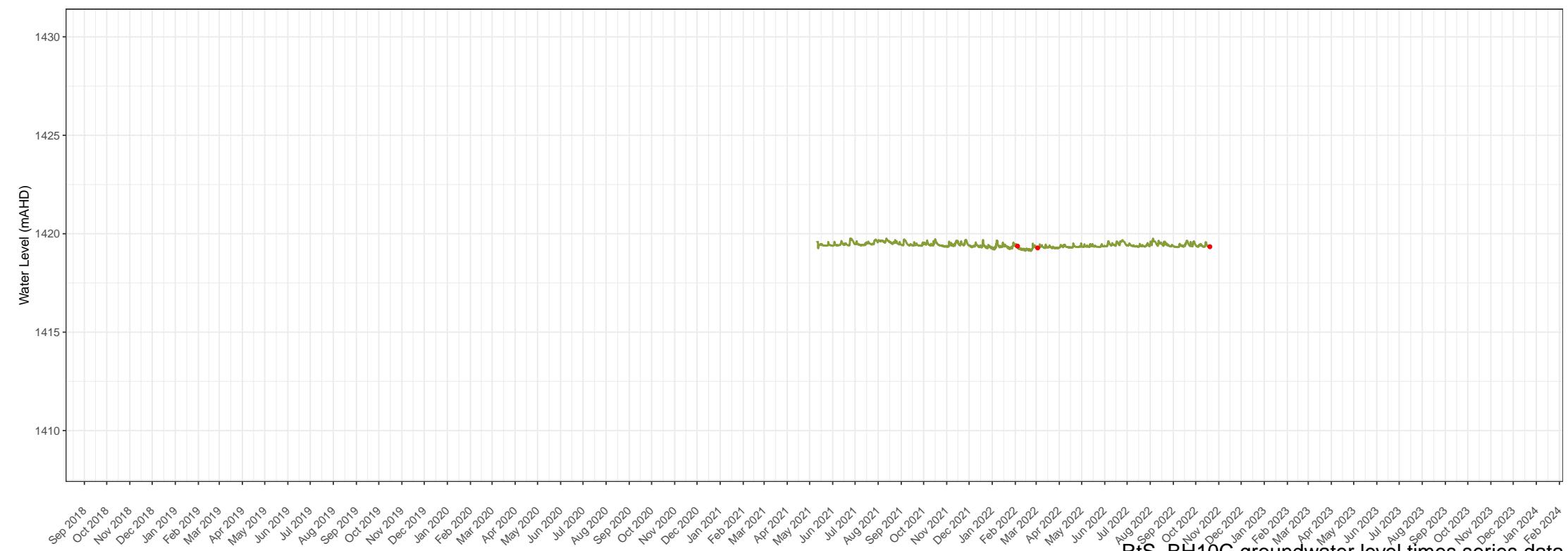
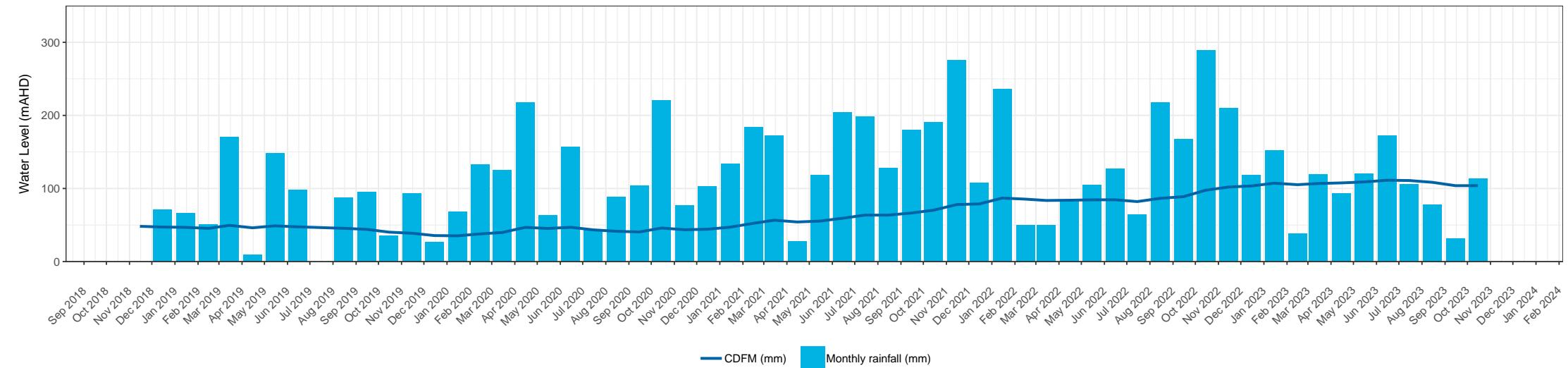












RtS_BH10C groundwater level times series data
Snowy 2.0 – Snowy Hydro Limited
Groundwater monitoring and management

