



GROUNDWATER OCCURRENCE			GROUNDWATER AVAILABILITY			CLASSIFICATION OF REGIONAL GROUNDWATER RESOURCES AVAILABILITY	
REGION	AMOUNT OF WATER LIKELY TO BE AIRLIFTED FROM A WATER BORE, UPON COMPLETION OF DRILLING	U TAINABLE PUMPING RATE LIKELY TO BE OBTAINED FROM BORE ONCE EQUIPPED	GENERAL COMMENT	REGION	E TIMATED RANGE IN EFFECTIVE ANNUAL RECHARGE RATE ACRO EACH REGION	E TIMATED AVERAGE ANNUAL RECHARGE RATE ACRO EACH REGION	COMMENT
	Airifted yields range from 0 to 50 Bires per second (L/s). The average good bore in this region should airift 5 to 10 L/s.	The sustainable pumping rate can not normally be determined without test pumping and a regional resource evaluation study. Major controls on the sustainable pumping rate are the amount of water held in storage in the groundwater resource and its annual recharge rate. The average good bore should produce about 5 to 10 L/s. Yields of 20 L/s, or more, can be obtained. Detailed investigation work is usually required to locate higher yielding bores.	Bores in this region usually intersect weathered dolomite, dolomite shales or sandstones. The characteristics of the groundwater resource vary between localities.		50 to 150 mm per year in below average rainfall years, 150 to 400 mm per year in above average rainfall years.	1 to 1.5 megallie per hectare. With the exception of the Gunn Point area, and a number of other small localised areas, aquifers are recharged from the ground immediately above them.	Water allocation should be based on aquifer boundaries rather than river catchment boundaries. The high yielding aquifer in the Gunn Point area is confined. It is recharged from groundwater throughflow from the area to the south of Koolpinyah homesteads.
	Airifted yields range from 0 to 50 L/s. The average good bore in this region should airift 1 to 10 L/s.	The sustainable pumping rate is usually 10 to 20 per cent of the airift. This equates to sustainable pumping rates of between 0 and 10 L/s. The average good bore should produce 0.5 to 5 L/s. Yields of 10 L/s, or more, may be achievable in areas where detailed investigation work has delineated more highly productive aquifers (usually occurring in weathered dolomite).	Bores in this area usually intersect weathered shale, quartzite, siltstones, sandstones or dolomite. The characteristics of the groundwater resources vary markedly between localities.		50 to 150 mm per year in below average rainfall years, 100 to 200 mm per year in above average rainfall years.	0.5 to 1.5 megallie per hectare. Aquifers normally receive recharge from the ground immediately above them.	Water allocation can usually be based on surface water catchment boundaries. Allocation based on aquifer boundaries should only be considered when detailed investigation work justifies this approach.
	Airifted yields range from 0 to 10 L/s. The average good bore in this region should airift 0.5 to 2 L/s.	The sustainable pumping rate is usually 10 to 20 per cent of the airift. This equates to sustainable pumping rates of between 0 and 1 L/s. The average good bore should produce about 0.1 to 0.4 L/s.	Bores in this region usually intersect weathered shales, siltstones, greywacke, granite or schist.		25 to 100 mm per year in below average rainfall years, 50 to 200 mm per year in above average rainfall years.	0.4 to 1 megallie per hectare. Aquifers normally receive recharge from the ground immediately above them.	Water allocation can usually be based on surface water catchment boundaries. Allocation based on aquifer boundaries should only be considered when detailed investigation work justifies this approach.
	Airifted yields range are likely to range from 0 to 50 L/s.	Little work has been done to identify the availability of the saline groundwater resources in this region. It is likely that the sustainable pumping rate will be dependent on the hydraulic interconnection with the sea, or an adjacent tidal river or aquifer system.	Small occurrences of good quality groundwater may be located in this region. Extraction should be carefully managed to limit the risk of the intrusion of more saline groundwater.		Recharge rates are not relevant to this region.	Resource availability is determined by the hydraulic interconnection of the aquifer with the sea, or an adjacent tidal river or aquifer system.	Very little work has been done to identify the availability of the saline groundwater resource in this region.



NATURAL RESOURCE DIVISION

RESOURCE ALLOCATION

**GROUNDWATER RESOURCE AVAILABILITY**

(GREATER DARWIN AREA)

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