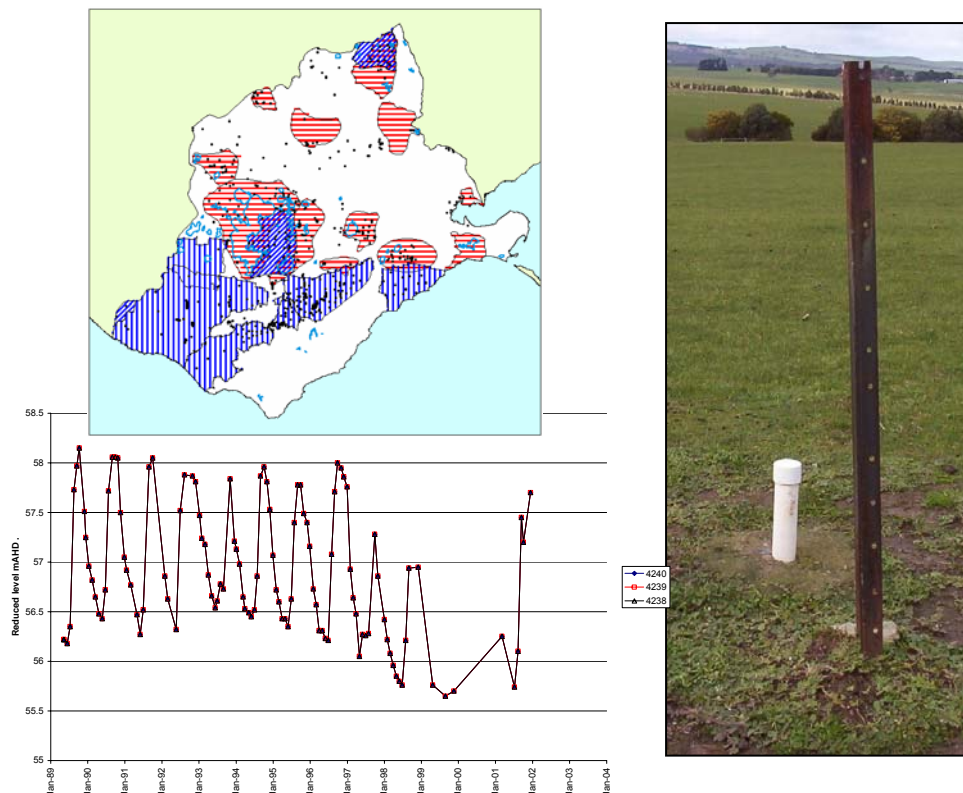




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# Groundwater monitoring

## Guidelines and review



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## Executive Summary

This groundwater monitoring guidelines and review research project was initiated by the Corangamite Catchment Management Authority (CCMA) and funded by the National Action Plan for salinity and water quality. The fundamental goal of the project is to provide the best possible basis for monitoring the targets required by the NAP, in particular, groundwater levels, salinity risk and salinity loads. The general output from this research contributes to the regional knowledge base and benchmark register, and provides input to the Corangamite Salinity Action Plan and the Corangamite Regional Catchment Strategy.

The project follows from the construction of a Corangamite Groundwater Monitoring and Research Database (CGMRD) in 2003. The 9260 bores in the CGMRD are combined from three State government databases and include 956 bores in the CCMA region with a monitoring record. The number of monitoring records for the individual bores varies from one record to 305 records, with the majority of monitored bores containing between 50 and 100 records. The spatial distribution of the monitoring bores shows higher numbers clumped in areas where groundwater monitoring is, and has been, required. These include the salinity 'Hot Spots' of the former CCMA salinity management plan and the areas of groundwater extraction.

A review of *Restoring the Balance* (Nicholson, 2002) indicated that 580 salinity monitoring bores had been constructed in the first decade of salinity management in the Corangamite CMA region, although only 519 were listed in the database. Of these, a field checking program located 409 bores, with the remaining 110 consisting of 42 bores that could not be located with the information available, 62 that apparently did not exist at all in the area of their stated location (based on landholder information), and 6 that were located but their identity could not be determined. All field checked bores were accurately located using Global Positioning System (GPS) technology, photographed, measured for depth, water level and salinity, and their condition reported. Of the 409 bores, 75 (19%) had broken standpipes, with 52 (13%) broken at or below ground level and 23 (6%) broken above ground level. The field checking measured 266 bores shallower than recorded (most possibly due to silting) and 81 bores deeper than recorded.

Several modifications have been made to the operation of the CGMRD to overcome some of the shortcomings recognised in this project. The database has been partly cleaned by the removal of 226 clearly identified duplicates in the monitoring bores listed. Improved functions such as links to photographs and maps to assist in the recognition of a bore and its location have been added.

For the salinity bores in the CCMA region, the limitations in the quality of the monitoring record results in ambiguity and uncertainty in the interpretation of the results. This uncertainty compromises the ability to properly audit the targets for catchment condition set by the RCS, and quantify the benefits of NAP investment.

The recommendations of this project fall into three main categories: the continuous improvement of the CGMRD; changes to the current groundwater monitoring; and requirements for new monitoring bores. Additional monitoring bores are required in target areas where bores do not currently exist. Preference should be given to bores required to set the resource condition targets in the salinity target areas. Initially the Geelong – Lake Connewarre area stands out, as there are no groundwater monitoring bores currently listed. Other areas which urgently require more monitoring bores are the Morrisons – Sheoaks, Lara and Illabarook target areas.

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## List of Acronyms

Acronym	Meaning
CCMA	Corangamite Catchment Management Authority
CGMRD	Corangamite Groundwater Monitoring and Research Database
CLPR	Centre for Land Protection Research
DPI	Department of Primary Industries
DSE	Department of Sustainability and Environment
EC	Electrical Conductivity (usually measured in $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$ )
GEDIS	Geological Exploration and Development Information System
GFS	Groundwater flow systems
GMA	Groundwater Management Area
GSV	Geological Survey of Victoria
NAP	National Action Plan for salinity and water quality
PAV	Permissible Annual Volume
RCS	Regional Catchment Strategy
RWC	Rural Water Commission, later the Rural Water Corporation
SAP	Salinity Action Plan
SCA	Soil Conservation Authority
SKM	Sinclair Knight Merz Pty Ltd
SOB	State Observation Bores
SRW	Southern Rural Water
SRWSC	State Rivers and Water Supply Commission
TDS	Total Dissolved Salts (usually measured in $\text{mg}/\text{l}$ or $\text{ppm}$ )
VGDB	Victorian Groundwater Data Base
VVP	Victorian Volcanic Plains
WatLUC	Water and Land Use Change project
WSPA	Water Supply Protection Area

## 1 Introduction

This groundwater monitoring guidelines and review research project was initiated by the Corangamite Catchment Management Authority (CCMA) and funded by the National Action Plan (NAP) for salinity and water quality. The fundamental goal of the project is to provide the best possible basis for monitoring the targets required by the NAP, in particular, groundwater levels, salinity risk and salinity loads. The general output from this research contributes to the regional knowledge base and benchmark register, and provides input to the Corangamite Salinity Action Plan (SAP) (Nicholson *et al.*, 2003) and the Regional Catchment Strategy (RCS) (CCMA, 2003).

### 1.1 Background and context of the research

The initial Corangamite dryland salinity management plan – *Restoring the Balance* - was launched in December 1992 (Nicholson *et al.*, 1992). The plan was implemented by the Corangamite Salinity Forum, which later evolved into the Corangamite Salinity Implementation Group and finally the Corangamite Catchment Management Authority in 1997. Among the many achievements in the implementation of *Restoring the Balance* was the establishment of an extensive monitoring network that included 580 bores and 14 surface water monitoring stations (Nicholson, 2002).

The monitoring of waterlevels in the salinity bores has been reported to the CCMA (and precursors) on an intermittent basis (eg. Heislars, 1995, Pillai & Heislars, 2000). The results have been subjected to basic trend analysis to determine if the groundwater levels are rising or falling and if the associated salinity treatments have been successful. Within the CCMA this analysis of groundwater trends is critical to monitoring the SAP resource condition targets, and auditing the goals of both the RCS and the NAP. Ideally the salinity plan implementation committee would use the results of the monitoring and evaluation to guide their decisions on investing in salinity management.

However, of the salinity bores currently reported to the CCMA, approximately one third have been constructed to monitor the effectiveness of particular salinity treatments. In some situations, the monitored groundwater levels do not have an unequivocal proven relationship to the treatment adopted. Local groundwater systems are often assumed and monitoring bores are placed in the area where trees have been planted, even though the simplistic relationship between cause and effect is based on little direct evidence. If the salinity at a specific site is related to a regional or intermediate groundwater flow system, the water levels and salinity values recorded at that site will have little or no relationship to the salinity management investment at that site. In these circumstances, groundwater levels may be rising and the area affected by salinity increasing, even though recharge control planting has been undertaken, whereas discharge control may be more effective.

A review of *Restoring the Balance* (Nicholson, 2002) and the development of the second generation Corangamite SAP (Nicholson, *et al.*, 2003) identified the need for a review of the CCMA groundwater monitoring program and the development of a comprehensive CCMA groundwater monitoring database. The construction of the Corangamite Groundwater Monitoring and Research Database (CGMRD) was completed in August 2002 (Nolan-ITU, 2003c). This project completes the review of the monitoring network and establishes guidelines for future monitoring.

### 1.1.1 Opportunities

In addition to the salinity monitoring bores, there are approximately 460 groundwater monitoring bores that have been constructed by various the government agencies responsible for the management of groundwater since the introduction of the *Groundwater Act* in 1969. Although many of these State Observation Bores (SOB) are regularly monitored for groundwater management, the results are not reported to the CCMA or evaluated for the implementation of the salinity management plan.

The monitoring of groundwater bores within the CCMA region has varied according to the protocols and needs of the responsible authority. The Department of Sustainability and Environment (DSE), the Department of Primary Industries (DPI), the CCMA and all precursors to these authorities have been responsible at various times for the installation, monitoring and maintenance of the groundwater bore monitoring network. At present the DSE has a program to combine the various groundwater databases and rationalise the State monitoring needs (Minchin, *pers. comm.*).

However the needs of the CCMA vary from those of the State. The CCMA requires a comprehensive groundwater monitoring network to evaluate the resource condition targets in the SAP, as well as monitor regional trends. This could be partly achieved by assessing the suitability of the currently monitored bores (regardless of their origins) to provide the required parameters and quality of groundwater data. Where insufficient data of suitable quality is available, an assessment can be made to upgrade existing bores or construct new bores. Similarly, where current monitoring is not required, bores may be decommissioned from the network.

## **1.2 Aims of project**

The project aims to:

1. Review the recommendations from Stage 1 and provide the CCMA with a platform for data rectification.
2. Review the monitoring needs and network to relate the data to the needs of the CCMA, specifically in relation to SAP targets, RCS and NAP auditing.
3. Establish common guidelines for data collection, database entry and reporting of the monitoring data.
4. Establish guidelines for the responsible use of the monitoring data within a framework of confidence limits. Higher confidence is given to proven groundwater systems, lower confidence to conceptual groundwater systems.
5. Educate the community to the need and importance of monitoring and encourage participation in the process.
6. Develop a tool to geo-spatially determine the most appropriate locations for bore placement.
7. Identify knowledge gaps in the monitoring network and make recommendations to address the shortcomings.

## **1.3 Project structure**

The project has been undertaken by a research team within the Geology department in the School of Science and Engineering at the University of Ballarat, Mount Helen. The research team was guided by a steering committee comprising key stakeholders in groundwater monitoring in the region. Details of both groups are appended (Appendix A).



## 2 Groundwater monitoring

The monitoring of groundwater by the CCMA is required to assess the management of the catchment resource condition, as stated in the RCS and sub-strategies and plans. In particular, the SAP lists resource condition targets which require no net gain in the area of secondary saline discharge, no net loss in the areas of primary saline discharge and the establishment of targets for groundwater dependent ecosystems and other environmental sites (including refugia). These targets require the monitoring of groundwater levels and salinity (among other parameters).

### 2.1 Observation bores and piezometers

As the majority of groundwater is not able to be observed, bores and piezometers are traditionally used for monitoring. Observation bores and piezometers differ in their construction details and are used to measure different things (Figure 2.1).

An observation bore can be constructed in a variety of different ways, but essentially measures the rise and fall of the watertable. The watertable, or phreatic surface, is the top of the saturated zone where the fluid pressure in the pore spaces of the soil or rock is equal to atmospheric pressure. An observation bore typically comprises a hole drilled to the desired depth and cased with a solid pipe (PVC or steel) to a distance below the watertable. In fractured rock, the bore may be left open (uncased) beyond this point. If the material surrounding the bore is sandy or subject to collapse, a slotted pipe or wound-wire screen is used to keep the borehole open and allow water to enter the bore standpipe. The water rises up the bore to the level of the watertable at that location.

A piezometer is constructed to measure the total hydraulic head of water at a particular point in the groundwater system. The total head, being the sum of the elevation head and pressure head, may be higher or lower than the watertable, depending on the fluid energy at that point in the system. Piezometers are available in many forms:

1. An open or standpipe piezometer is used when the permeability of the rock or soil is usually greater than one mm/day. These are typically constructed by using a short length of slotted screen, usually wrapped in a filter cloth and surrounded by porous sand or gravel, which is isolated at a particular depth in the system by sealing the hole above with an impermeable clay plug (Figure 2.1).
2. A Casagrande piezometer is very similar to the above, but has a perforated tip attached to a smaller diameter pipe. Where the permeability of the ground is less than one mm/day, the time lag in the response of an open piezometer can be too great and a Casagrande piezometer is used. The porous tip (usually 60  $\mu\text{m}$  pore diameter or less) and small diameter pipe improve the response time between changes in the water pressure and the level of water in the standpipe.
3. Where the permeability of the rock or soil is below about 10  $\mu\text{m}/\text{day}$ , the time lag of open or Casagrande piezometers becomes too great for some monitoring applications. For example, approximately 5 days would be required for a typical open piezometer to reach equilibrium after a change in groundwater pressure in a rock or soil having a permeability of 1  $\mu\text{m}/\text{day}$ . In monitoring applications where the change in pressure is critical (eg. dam walls, landslides, tunnels and mines) more responsive instruments are required. These include pneumatic piezometers, vibrating wire piezometers and vibrating strip piezometers.



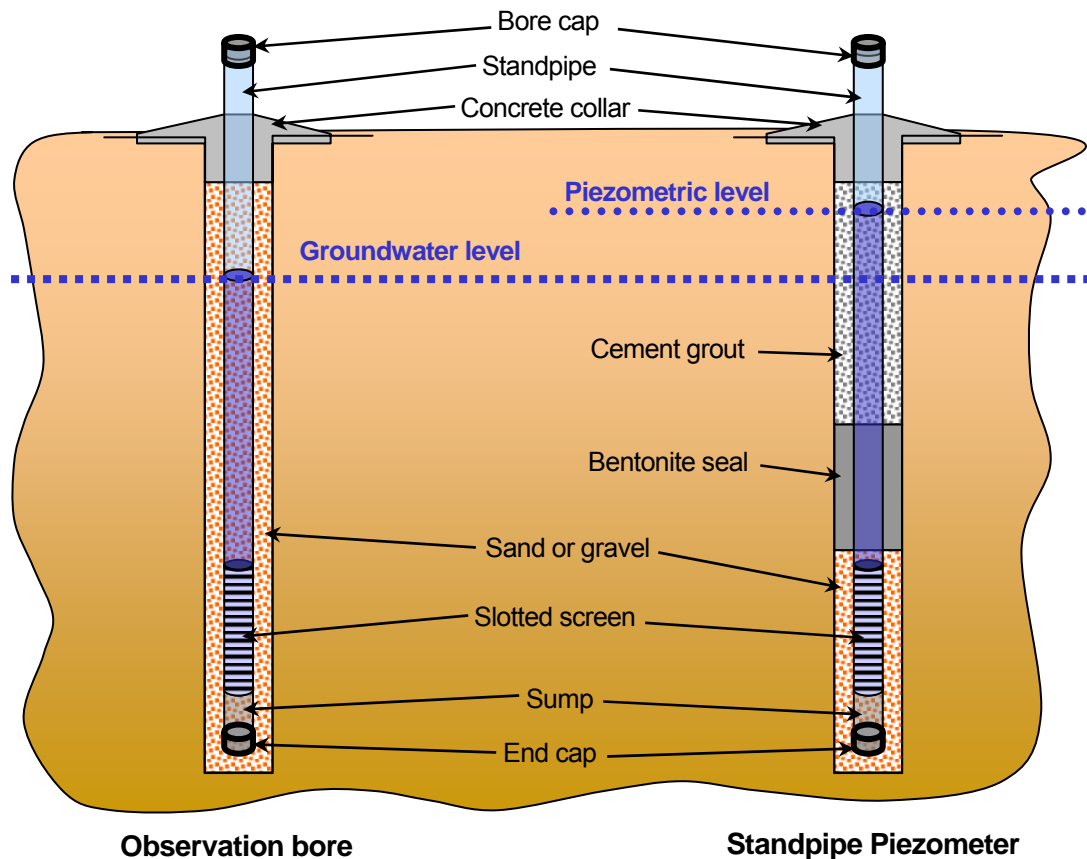


Figure 2.1 Observation bore and piezometer construction

The total head measured by piezometers constructed at various depths in the same spatial location (termed a piezometer nest) provides information on the direction of groundwater flow (Figure 2.2). Like any fluid, water flows from higher to lower pressure, and piezometer nests can be used to determine if water is flowing into (recharge) or out of (discharge) a system.

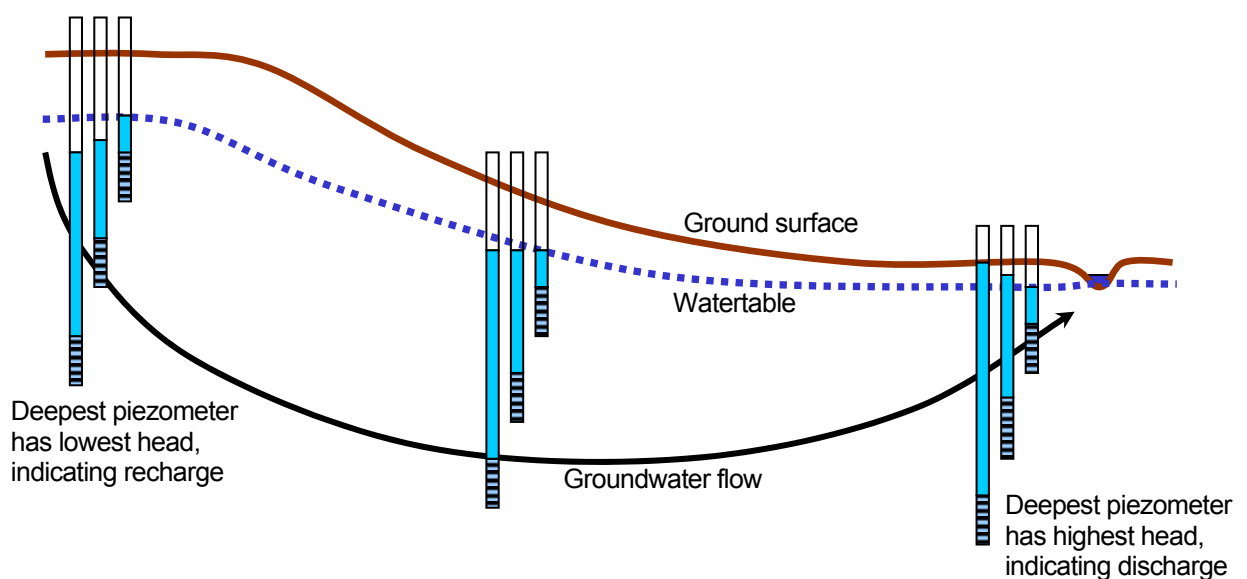


Figure 2.2 Piezometer nests used to determine recharge and discharge

## 2.2 Interpretation of water levels

Given that observation bores and piezometers can provide different information on the same flow system, knowledge of the bore construction details is obviously essential for the correct interpretation of the groundwater surface. More importantly, the construction details need to be associated with the record of materials encountered at depth during drilling the bore (lithological log). Bores of different depth in a regional location may not be monitoring the same groundwater flow system, depending on the subsurface conditions and the bore construction (Figure 2.3).

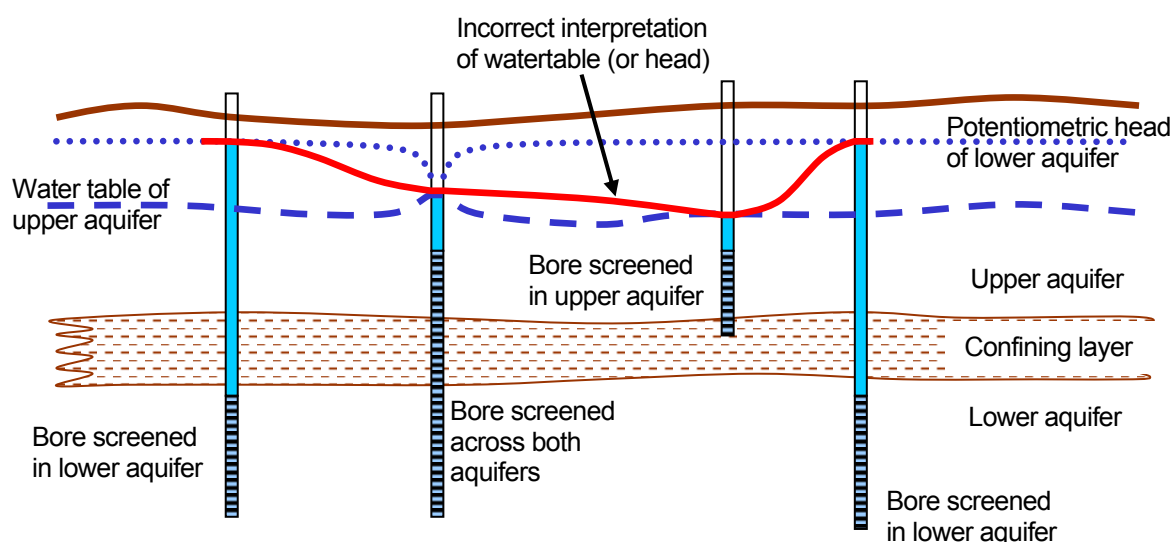


Figure 2.3 Incorrect interpretation of waterlevels.

(source: modified from Leonard, 2003)

Similarly, any groundwater flow system that leads to total head values in an aquifer that exceed the surface elevation will produce artesian bores. Therefore, artesian bores and sub-artesian bores can be either geologically controlled (as shown in Figure 2.3 above) or topographically controlled (as shown in Figure 2.2 on previous page). The correct interpretation requires knowledge of the geometry of the groundwater flow system in three dimensions.

## 2.3 Measuring groundwater salinity

Salinity is a measure of the Total Dissolved Salts (TDS) in water. Since salts in solution dissociate into ions, the ability of the solution to conduct an electrical current is proportional to the TDS of the solution. Therefore Electrical Conductivity (EC) is commonly measured as a surrogate for salinity measurement. In Système International (SI) units, EC is reported in siemens per metre (S/m), however decisiemens per metre, millisiemens per centimetre or microsiemens per centimetre are more commonly used in practice ( $1 \text{ dS/m} = 1 \text{ mS/cm} = 1000 \text{ } \mu\text{S/cm}$ ). The conversion of EC readings ( $\mu\text{S/cm}$ ) to TDS (mg/l) requires multiplying by a factor between 0.55 and 0.75 depending on the ionic composition of the solution.

Sampling groundwater from a bore usually requires purging a minimum of three times the volume of water held in the bore to ensure that the water sampled is direct from the aquifer. Water standing in the bore casing for a length period may have changed in salinity due to precipitation of salts, or changes in water chemistry associated with the oxygenation of the water.

## 2.4 Groundwater monitoring protocols

Measuring groundwater levels and sampling groundwater for analyses is usually conducted according to a standard, so that the quality of the data is assured and the results are comparable.

The most basic method of measuring a groundwater level in a bore uses a whistle (usually a 'fox whistle') fitted to the upper end of a tube which is attached to a tape measure. As the tube is lowered down the bore, the lower end enters the standing water and the air compressed in the tube makes the whistle work. The distance from the standing water level to the top of the bore is then measured by the tape. An alternative and more reliable method uses a weighted probe with electrical contacts that complete a circuit when they come into contact with the water surface. The closed circuit is connected to a battery which is used to create a sound speaker and/or light to operate, and the distance is measured on the graduated electrical cable. The most sophisticated methods use capacitance probes which are permanently installed in the bore below the watertable and supply a continuous readout of the varying depth of the column of water in the bore.

Sampling water quality is much more difficult as the chemistry of the water can change according to the sampling method and treatment of the sample. Standards for groundwater sampling are provided by Australian and International standards and EPA Victoria. The two most important are:

- AS/NZS 5667.11:1998 Water Quality Sampling – Guidance on sampling of groundwaters
- AS/NZS 5667.1:1998 Water Quality – Sampling – Guidance on the design of sampling programs, sampling techniques and the preservation and handling of samples.

Guidelines for measuring groundwater levels and salinity for the Victoria salinity management programs were developed by the DPI, and are included as Appendix B. Although not as rigorous as international standards, these monitoring protocols are suited to their purpose and designed for community use.

In the USA, approximately 40 groundwater standards have been developed by the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM), partly driven by the increasing need for accountability in a litigious society. These include every aspect of the installation, maintenance and rehabilitation of monitoring wells through to the choice of sampling equipment and treatment of samples and the modelling of groundwater flow systems. Relevant examples include:

- ASTM D6000-96 (2002) Standard guide for presentation of water-level Information from ground-water sites.
- ASTM D6089-97 (2003) Standard guide for documenting a ground-water sampling event.
- ASTM D4448-01 Standard guide for sampling ground-water monitoring wells.

The CCMA is also increasingly accountable for the reporting of catchment condition under the RCS. The investment of public funds is in part dependent on the progress towards meeting the targets for catchment condition set by the RCS. Auditing the progress towards reaching the targets relies on the appropriate and correct monitoring data, and the implementation of strict protocols is required to ensure that the data is of the highest quality.

### 3 Review of Corangamite groundwater database

A comprehensive groundwater bore database was assembled for the Corangamite region in 2002 (Nolan-ITU, 2003b). The CGMRD is intended as the dynamic repository of groundwater monitoring data for the region, available and accessible to the Corangamite community and stakeholders. Ideally, the database should provide relevant information, including up-to-date waterlevel readings, for any of the monitored bores.

#### 3.1 History of groundwater data collection in Victoria

The first comprehensive groundwater bore database was assembled by the Geological Survey of Victoria (GSV) in the late 1960s, with the introduction of the *Groundwater Act 1969*. A digital database, compiled from the existing records of Government bores (from the commencement of the GSV in 1852) and the few records of private bores, was progressively assembled on mainframe computers. Historically, the bores were identified by Parish and bore number. In each Parish, the Government bores were assigned sequential numbers from 1 to 8000, records of private bores before the introduction of the *Groundwater Act 1969* were assigned 8000 – 10000, and private bore records after the Act were sequentially numbered 10000 onwards. Following the introduction of the *Water Act 1988*, the private bores in each Parish were sequentially numbered from 15000.

From 1969, the legislation required a permit to drill groundwater bores, and the information captured by the registration process was added to the database. This included groundwater investigation or observation bores drilled by other government agencies such as the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission (SRWSC) and the Soil Conservation Authority (SCA) and subsequent equivalents, although these agencies also kept a bore database.

Following the split of the groundwater group from the GSV in mid 1988 the bore database was duplicated. One copy was merged with several Rural Water Corporation (RWC) databases to become the Victorian Groundwater Data Base (VGDB), and the other copy was developed into the Geological Exploration and Development Information System (GEDIS), which included the mineral exploration bores. Data exchange was attempted for a few years following the split, but ultimately the databases grew into quite separate entities. Both bore databases converted to using a unique bore identifier rather than the historical Parish system.

The SCA began to investigate salinity in the late 1970s and developed separate databases for salinity monitoring. Since the release of the first Victorian Salinity Strategy in 1988, the salinity bore database has emerged as the Centre for Land Protection Research (CLPR) database, first compiled in 1994 (M. Reid, *pers comm.*).

The current situation is complex. The VGDB is administered by DSE but the data management and monitoring are outsourced to private consultants. The GEDIS database is administered and managed by the GSV, within DPI. The CLPR database is administered by Primary Industries Research Victoria (PIRVic) within DPI and the monitoring is partly outsourced to the community and partly conducted by the DPI, both PIRVic and the locally-based extension officers.

Several other bore databases were developed by public utility agencies that have now been privatised. Although most groundwater data has probably been captured on the VGDB, a vast amount of geotechnical and lithological information has been archived. Similarly a great deal of information stored in independent databases maintained by research organisations and consulting companies is not accessible in the public domain.

### 3.2 Assembly of the CGMRD

The 9260 bores in the CGMRD are combined from 8058 VGDB bores, 677 GEDIS bores and 519 CLPR bores (Figure 1).

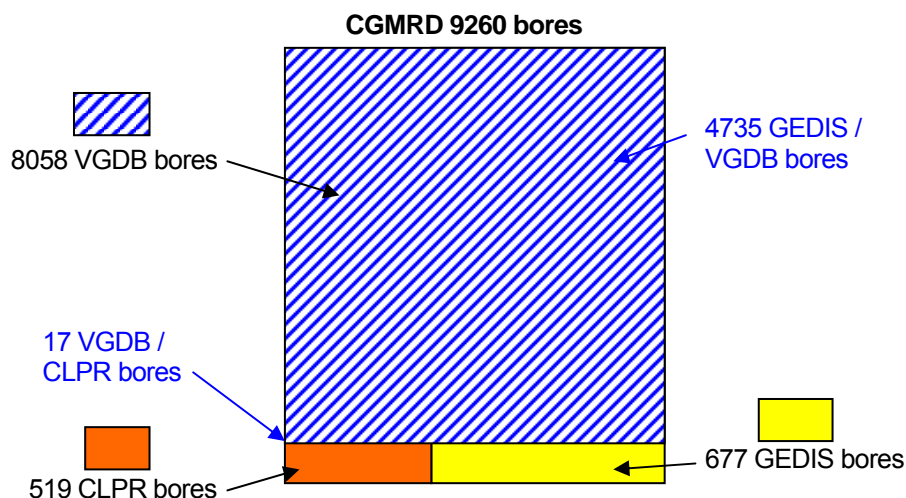


Figure 3.1 Sources for CGMRD (data from Nolan-ITU, 2003a)

The CGMRD is stored in digital format (computer based) and has been assembled into a relational database using Microsoft Access 97 database, Microsoft Visual Basic for Applications programming language, and MapInfo Professional v7.0 Geographic Information System (GIS). A number of screens have been developed as easy access tools for searching the groundwater bore data, and a user's guide is provided in the accompanying report (Nolan-ITU, 2003d).

### 3.3 Review of the CGMRD functionality and usefulness

The CGMRD provides the most complete and functional database yet developed for the CCMA's purposes. Until this database had been assembled, the majority of groundwater bore information had to be sourced through the managers of the various data repositories. The assembly of the CGMRD has now provided the CCMA with the capability to easily track monitoring data, query bore information and update the information as it is collected.

#### 3.3.1 Functionality of the CGMRD

The CGMRD operates through a series of query screens in Microsoft Access. These screens allow the user to:

- Search for a bore, using either a radius or box centred on an x,y coordinate entered on screen or selected from a map; and/or a Parish name; and/or a bore use.
- Browse bore data, including basic location details, aquifer details, bore construction details, time-series waterlevel readings, bore lithological log, and hydrochemistry, where these details have been recorded in the database.
- Open a table in MapInfo GIS, to connect the database to a spatial analysis tool.
- Add or edit bores.
- Produce reports on bore information.

The functionality of the database has been thoroughly tested and reviewed as a component of this project and a detailed report is appended (Appendix C).

Several shortcomings were noted and some of these have been addressed in this project (refer to Section 6). The main deficiencies in functionality are:

1. An inability to intuitively select a bore (or group of bores) from the map function and find the data for those bores with ease.
2. The coding of bore data which makes the interpretation of the information difficult for users without previous knowledge of the parent bore databases.
3. The lack of qualifiers on the quality of the bore data, such as the date fields, the number of significant figures reported and the bore construction details.
4. The ability to inadvertently change or edit data and save those changes.
5. The operation of the database functions varies according to the computer platform on which it has been installed.

The additional functions that could significantly enhance the database are links to photographs, images or documents relating to the bore, or the area surrounding the bore. Information can also be added to provide a context to the bore's location, such as geology, land system, rainfall, raindays, evaporation, sub-catchment and groundwater flow system.

### 3.3.2 *Usefulness of the CGMRD*

The assembly of the CGMRD generally meets the outcomes of the project brief for stage one of the project. However, the CGMRD is only as good as the information it contains. The quality of the data is essential, given that it forms the basis on which the resource condition targets of the SAP and RCS are monitored and the benefit of an investment is evaluated. Questionable reliability of the monitoring data undermines the confidence of the evaluation, and ultimately the benefits of the investment of economic, intellectual, and social capital cannot be quantified.

Quality indicators have been included in the database for three bore parameters, *viz*: location, elevation, and reported Parish. However, many pitfalls in the data remain 'hardwired' from the original source. Three examples are:

1. In the original GSV database, the completion date for many of the bores was unknown. However, as the initial database required a date field, bores with unknown completion dates were assigned to New Year's Eve or New Year's Day in the year they were drilled. Thus a date of 31/12/1964 indicates that the bore was completed at an unknown time in 1964. These date fields carryover into both the VGDB and GEDIS, and ultimately the CGMRD.
2. In the original GSV database, the Parish in which a bore was drilled may have been known, but not the exact location. In some instances, these bores were assigned to coordinates in the centre of the Parish.
3. A result of the merging and splitting of the State bore database over the past 15 years is that any one bore may have been assigned a new bore identification in a different database. Where this has happened, a bore can be double or triple counted (refer to Section 6 for more detail).

The implications of drawing together three databases containing data of varying provenance and quality is that the CGMRD requires a significant effort at data cleaning. This was obviously beyond the scope of the stage one project.



## 4 Field checking of salinity bores

The entire salinity bore monitoring network was checked in the field to verify the existing records and review the accuracy of the information in the CGMRD. The secondary purpose of the exercise was to fill the gaps in the data records for each bore and collect additional data for assessment and evaluation of the monitored data.

The majority of the field work was undertaken in July and August 2003 by Mark Dixon, Bob Smith and Briony Muller, with some assistance from Narelle Beattie and Warren Feltham. For reasons of safety, efficiency and quality assurance, fieldwork was always carried out in pairs.

### 4.1 Methods

#### 4.1.1 Bore selection

The 9,260 groundwater bores listed on the CGMRD, include salinity monitoring bores, SOB, bores drilled by government agencies, water authorities, private companies and individuals for both groundwater and non-groundwater investigations, and private groundwater bores. Of these, only the 505 salinity monitoring bores and the 464 SOB have some waterlevel monitoring information. Of the remaining 8,291 bores, many are unavailable for monitoring because they have been decommissioned, are in private ownership, have not been suitably constructed, or simply never existed.

In general, the quality of the bore location, construction, and monitored data of the SOB is more accurate than the salinity monitoring bores. The SOB are managed by DSE, and monitored by Theiss Environmental Services Pty Ltd and/or Sinclair Knight Merz Pty Ltd (SKM). The DSE have recently commissioned SKM to field-check the data of all SOB for improvement of the accuracy of the Victorian Groundwater Database (which is also managed by SKM for DSE) (Minchin, *pers comm.*, 2003).

The logical action for this research project was to field-check the salinity monitoring bore network, as the information was critical to the CCMA's needs and was in most need of data improvement. Although other existing bores may be available for the monitoring network, it is beyond the scope of this project to field-check every bore in the database.

#### 4.1.2 Site investigations

As the majority of salinity monitoring bores have been constructed on private property, permission to enter a property and access the bores was sought from the individual landholders. The bores were located using pre-prepared map sheets displaying the existing bore location information, the mapped salinity and the 1:25 000 topographic map data (from the VicMap digital mapsheets). Accompanying maps showing the geology, groundwater flow system and land system were also prepared. In order to standardise the review, field sheets were produced for each bore, which consisted of the current database information and a checklist for the review (Appendix D).

The data collected at each site included location (using a Global Positioning System – GPS), standing water level (SWL), Electrical Conductivity (EC) measurement, bore depth, and an evaluation of the bore construction, conditions and quality. Detailed site location descriptions were documented and the bores photographed to provide a record of the bore condition, site conditions, and context within the landscape. The field equipment used is listed in Appendix D.

Where multiple bores had been constructed at one site (i.e. “nested” piezometers) the GPS coordinates were recorded for the most northern or eastern bore in the nest and the distance between adjacent bores was subtracted from the recorded coordinates. This allowed the location of the bores to be discriminated in the database, rather than be assigned the same co-ordinate as previously occurred. The SWL data was recorded from standpipe height and then reduced to ground level. The EC was measured in water samples bailed from the bore, as a surrogate for salinity. Due to time constraints, the bores were not purged prior to sampling, so the EC value reflects the salinity in the bore water rather than the aquifer. Bore depths were recorded to check on the bore construction details recorded in the database, and perhaps indicate if the bores had substantial accumulations of silt.

The subjective assessment of current condition and quality was obtained to assist in the review of monitoring bores. Detailed site descriptions and photos will be included in the CGMRD to provide a context for bore location, hydrologic setting, landscape position, site conditions and to clearly identify the bore. A sign identifying the bore number and compass direction have been included in each photograph.



Figure 3.2 Examples of bore photographs



## 4.2 Results

The review of *Restoring the Balance* (Nicholson, 2002) indicated that 580 salinity monitoring bores had been constructed in the first decade of salinity management in the Corangamite CMA region. The CGMRD records 519 salinity bores in the region. Of these, the field checking located 409 bores, with the remaining 110 consisting of 42 bores that could not be located with the information available, 62 that apparently did not exist at all in the area of their stated location (based on landholder information), and 6 that were located but their identity could not be determined.

The difficulties in locating groundwater bores in the field resulted from the inaccuracies in the majority of the existing location coordinates in the CGMRD. The bores located in the road reserves or adjacent to roadsides were easier to find, and the descriptive locations given by landholders were very useful to locate bores within paddocks. This experience emphasizes the need to collect and register the descriptive detail of bore locations in the updated version of the database.

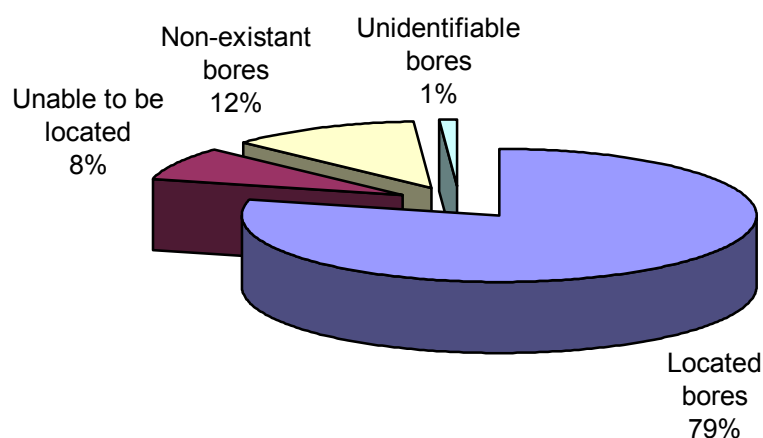


Figure 3.3 Bore location statistics



Figure 3.4 Exemplary bore location practice

### 4.2.1 Bore condition

The condition of the salinity bores checked in the field varied considerably. Information was documented on the condition of the standpipe, cap and bore collar, which will be used to assess the integrity of the groundwater monitoring data collected at that site. A broken standpipe, missing cap or degraded bore collar may allow the contamination or dilution of the groundwater by rainfall and runoff, and may result in an erroneous measurement of SWL or EC. In particular, if water can flow down the annulus of the bore because of poor construction and broken or missing bore collar, the monitored groundwater level will be incorrect.

Of the 409 bores, 75 (19%) had broken standpipes, with 52 (13%) broken at or below ground level and 23 (6%) broken above ground level. Some of the standpipes that were broken above ground level still retain their caps and therefore may provide reasonable quality data. If required for the monitoring network, these bores could be relatively easy to repair.

Of the 357 bores that had standpipes above ground level, 66 (19%) had no caps, with 14 (4%) of those being bores with broken standpipes.

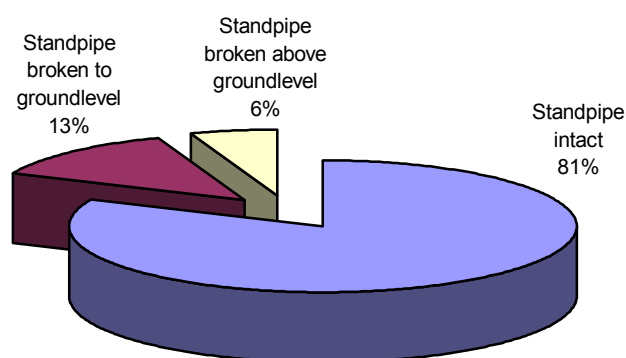


Figure 3.5 Condition of bore standpipes

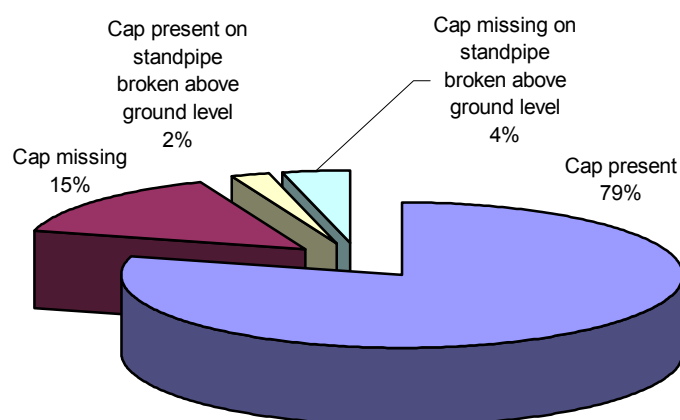


Figure 3.6 Condition of bore caps

Although approximately 20% of the salinity monitoring bores have fallen into disrepair, a number of 'intact' bores are poorly protected from future damage.

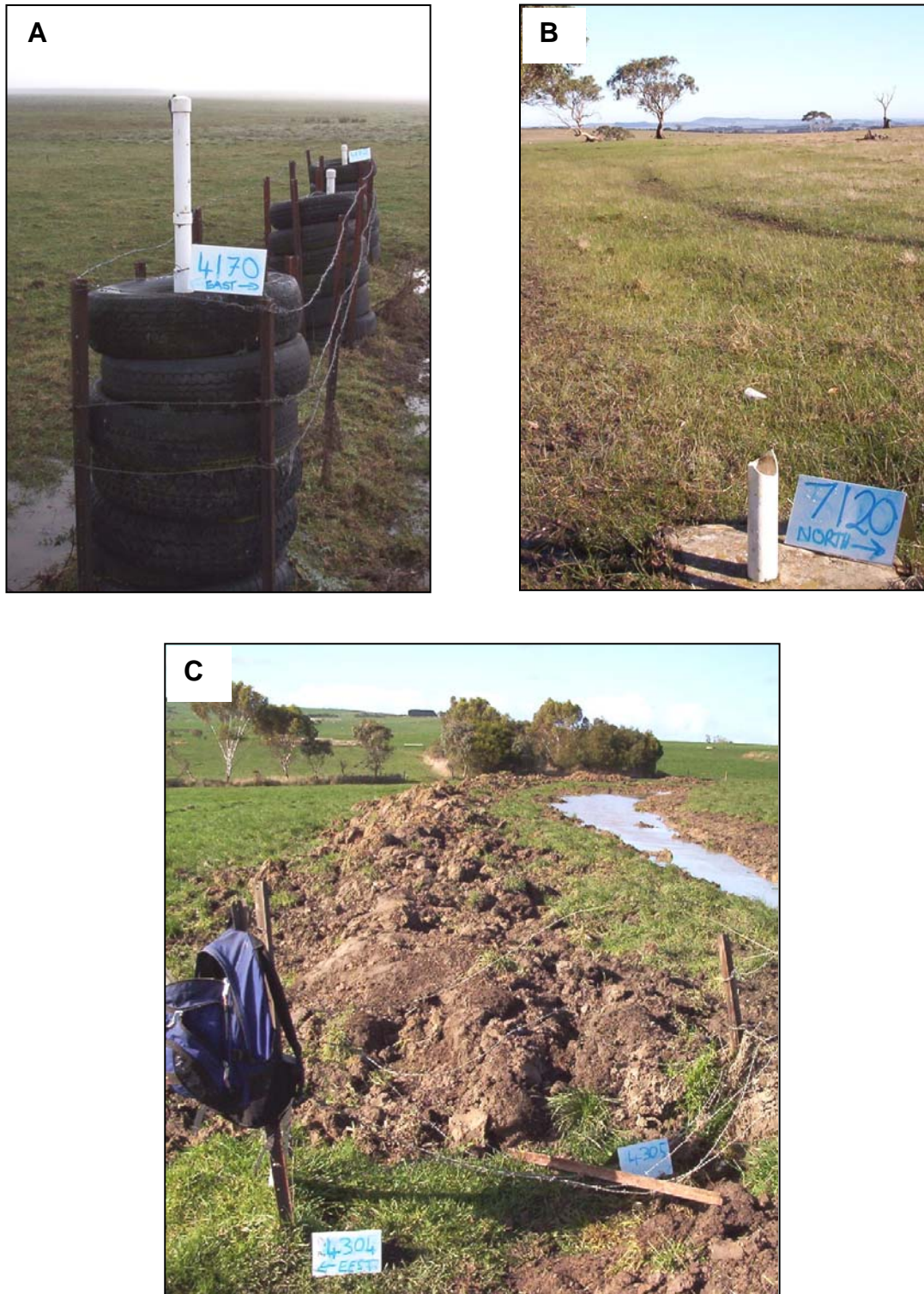


Figure 3.7 Varying states of bore condition due to guarding

- Photo A Well protected bores in good condition  
B An unprotected bore has a broken standpipe  
C Poor bore protection and broken standpipes

The measured bore depths (355 bores) showed discrepancies (some quite significant) to the total bore depths recorded in the CGMRD. For bores that are deeper than their total depth recorded on the database it is assumed that the original database record is incorrect. However, shallower bores may have an incorrect database record or be shorter due to an obstruction in the bore or the accumulation of mud in the base of the bore. The rate of accumulation of silt and clay in the base of a bore depends on bore construction, specifically the size of the slots in the bore screens, and the presence or absence of a filter cloth, gravel pack, sump and end cap. Over time, silting at the base of the bore can reduce the screened interval until the bore becomes dysfunctional, and reverts to a pipe containing water protruding from the ground.

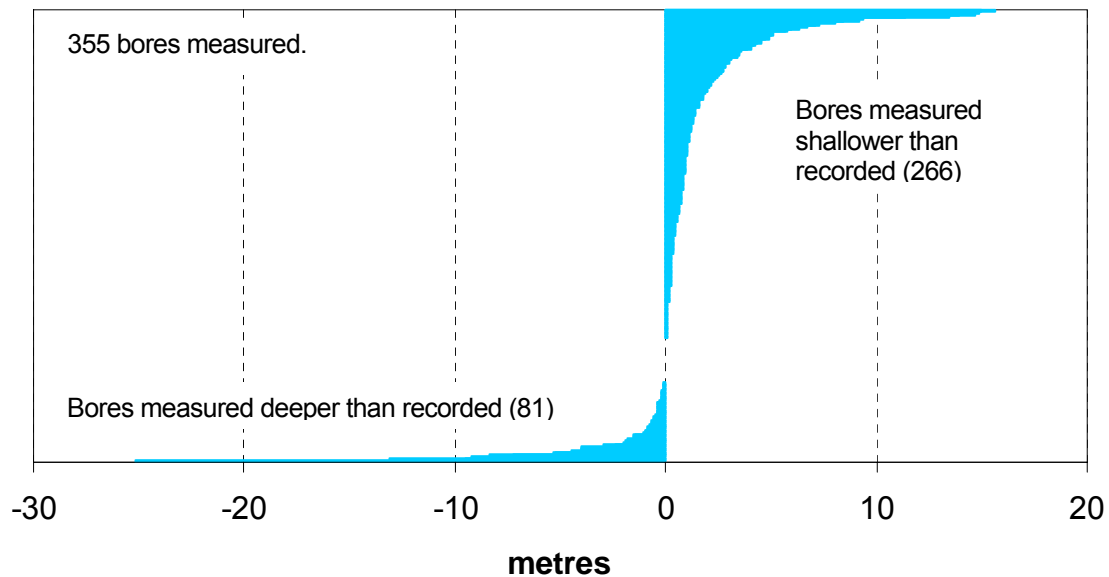


Figure 3.8 Discrepancy between measured depth of bores and recorded total depth.

#### 4.2.2 Measured salinity

Water in the monitoring bores was sampled using a polyethylene bailer and measured for salinity using a portable EC meter (Appendix D). The bores were not purged before sampling, so the readings reflect the salinity of the water stored in the bore, rather than the salinity of the groundwater. Therefore the salinity readings are an approximation of the actual groundwater salinity due to concentration of bore water salinity by evaporation, diluted by rainwater or runoff entering the bore, or changes to the chemistry of the water stored in the bore over time.

In a few cases (15 bores, 3.7%) the monitoring bore deviated from the vertical with a kink or bend that probably occurred after the construction of the bore due to earth movements (creep, landslides, etc.). This prevented the sampling of the groundwater for EC testing, since the bailer could not get below the kink.

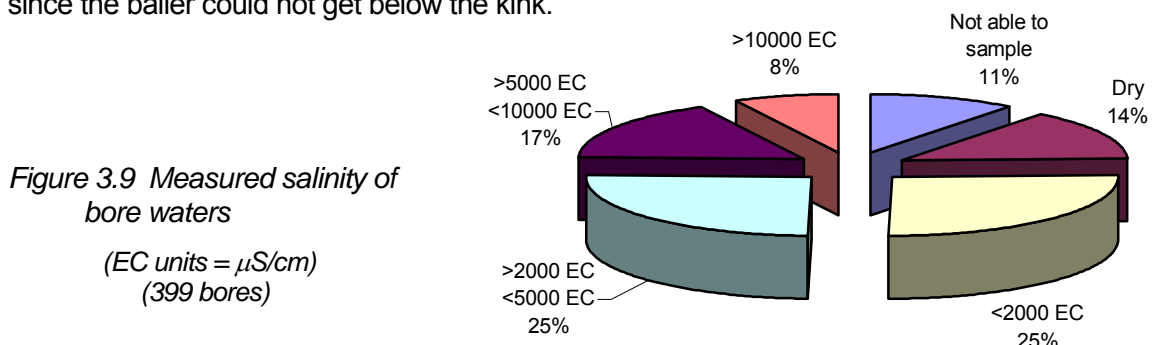


Figure 3.9 Measured salinity of bore waters

(EC units =  $\mu\text{S/cm}$ )  
(399 bores)



### 4.2.3 Site characteristics

The characteristics of the sites at which the monitoring bores are located was recorded in the field, and later checked and supplemented by reference to the Corangamite GIS data. The results show a skewed distribution of bores in particular geological units (Figure 3.10) and a spread of landscape positions.

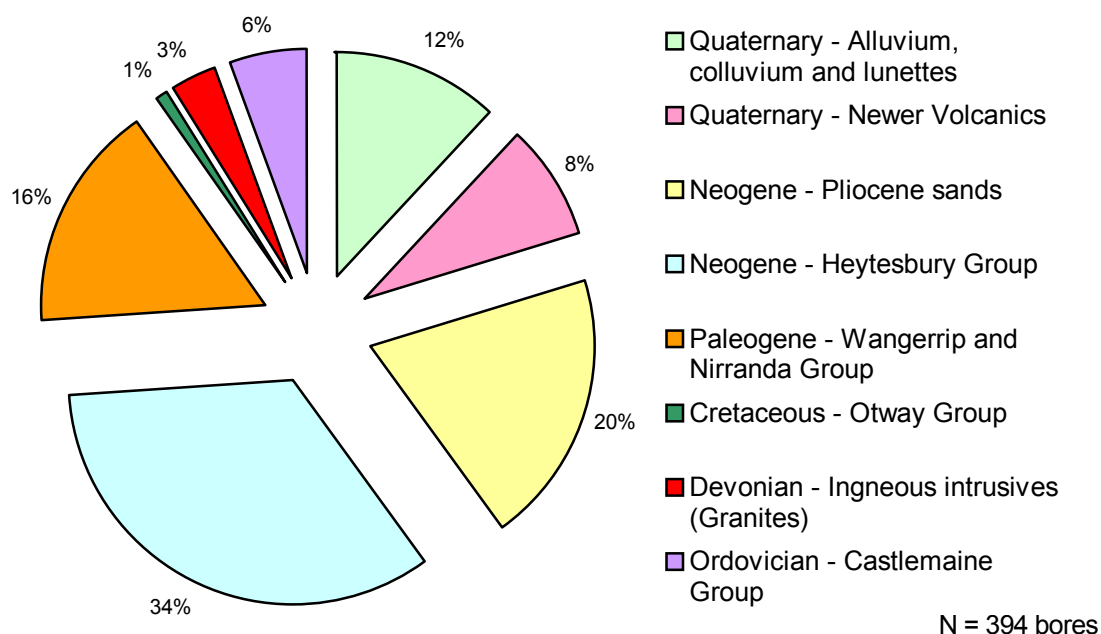


Figure 3.10 Geological units in which salinity monitoring bores have been constructed

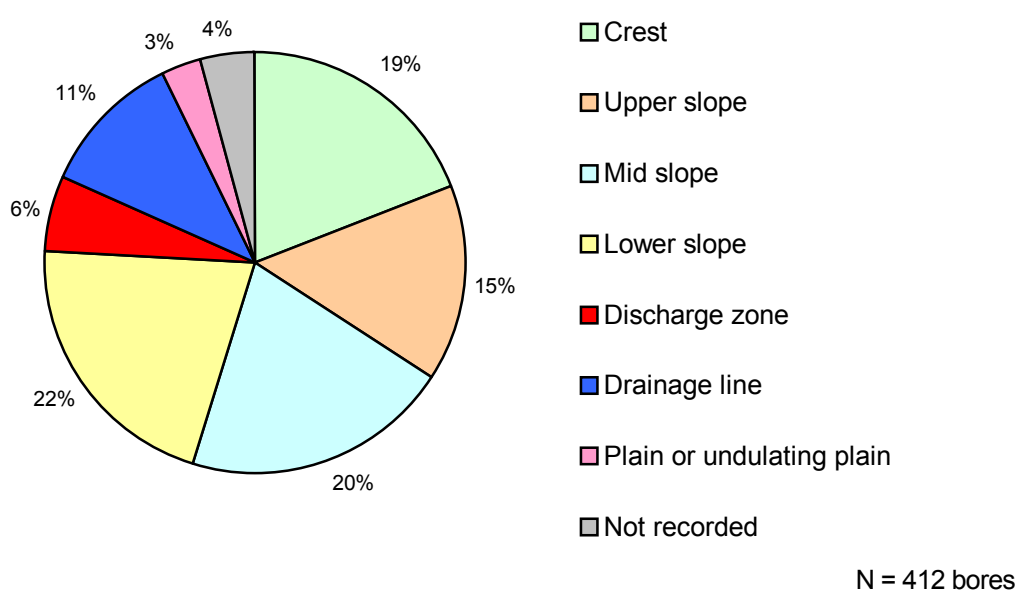


Figure 3.11 Landscape position in which salinity monitoring bores have been constructed

### **4.3 Landholder comments**

Discussions with landholders during the field-checking program revealed that the condition of the monitoring bore under their stewardship is closely related to their interest in the salinity program. In general, landholders indicated that their interest in salinity monitoring has reduced significantly in recent years, mostly due to a lack of feedback from the agencies involved in the salinity program. As stewards of the bores constructed on their properties, landholders felt an obligation to actively maintain the condition of bores, and some had been paid for monitoring their bores at various times. A few people expressed dissatisfaction with changes that had been made to the original agreements on bore maintaining and monitoring.

Field observations revealed a general decline in the condition of monitoring bores that were once well maintained and protected. In some cases, the location of bores has inconvenienced landholders and some commented that intended changes to the farm or property may result damage to their bores.

## 5 Review of monitoring record

Analysis of the measured groundwater levels was undertaken to assist in identifying the most useful monitor bores. Although the physical condition of the monitoring bores is important, the relevance of the data collected from the bores is equally important.

### 5.1 Number of monitored bores and records

There are 956 bores in the CGMRD with a monitoring record. The number of records varies from one record to 305 records, with the majority of monitored bores containing between 50 and 100 records (Figure 5.1).

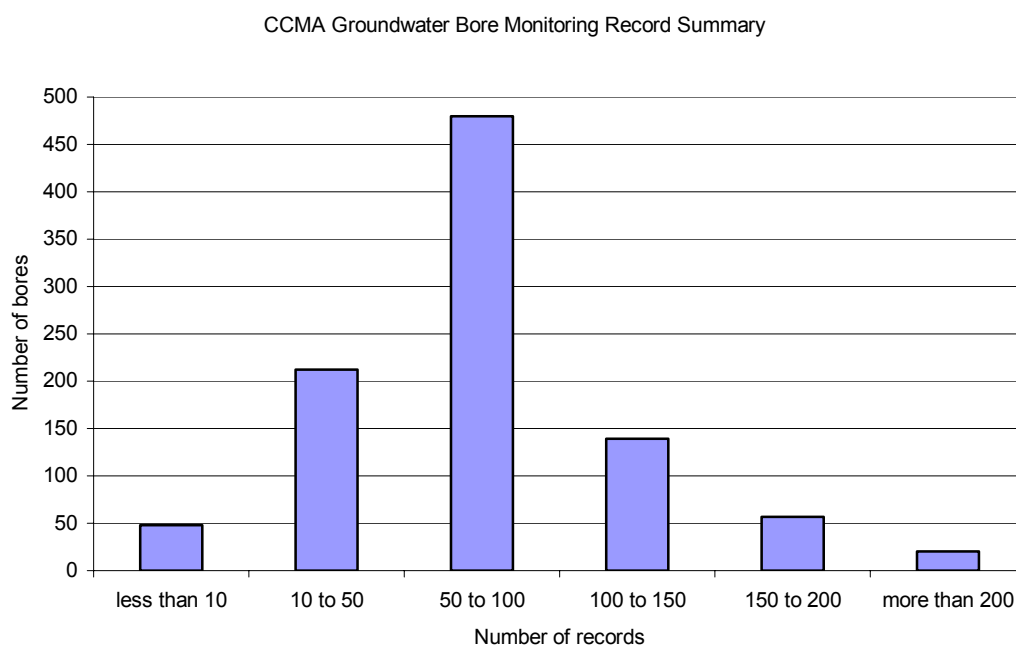


Figure 5.1 Number of monitored bores and monitoring records

Bore ID	Start date	Records	Bore ID	Start date	Records
64227	6/3/1974	305	64230	19/2/1979	251
102867	12/6/1973	299	64233	12/4/1981	247
82838	6/3/1974	296	48249	12/6/1982	219
64228	6/3/1974	294	4244	5/8/1989	218
82840	12/6/1973	294	4246	5/8/1989	214
4536	29/3/1993	291	64235	12/7/1983	212
64229	12/6/1973	289	109108	12/7/1983	208
82841	10/3/1974	288	64234	6/1/1983	207
109110	12/4/1981	258	64236	12/7/1983	207
109111	12/4/1981	256	109112	31/1/1984	201

Table 5.1 Bores with more than 200 monitoring records.

## 5.2 Spatial distribution

The spatial distribution of the monitoring bores is shows higher numbers clumped in areas where groundwater monitoring is, and has been, required (Figure 5.2). These include the salinity 'Hot Spots' of the first CCMA salinity management plan (*Restoring the Balance*, Nicholson *et al.*, 1992) and the areas of groundwater extraction.

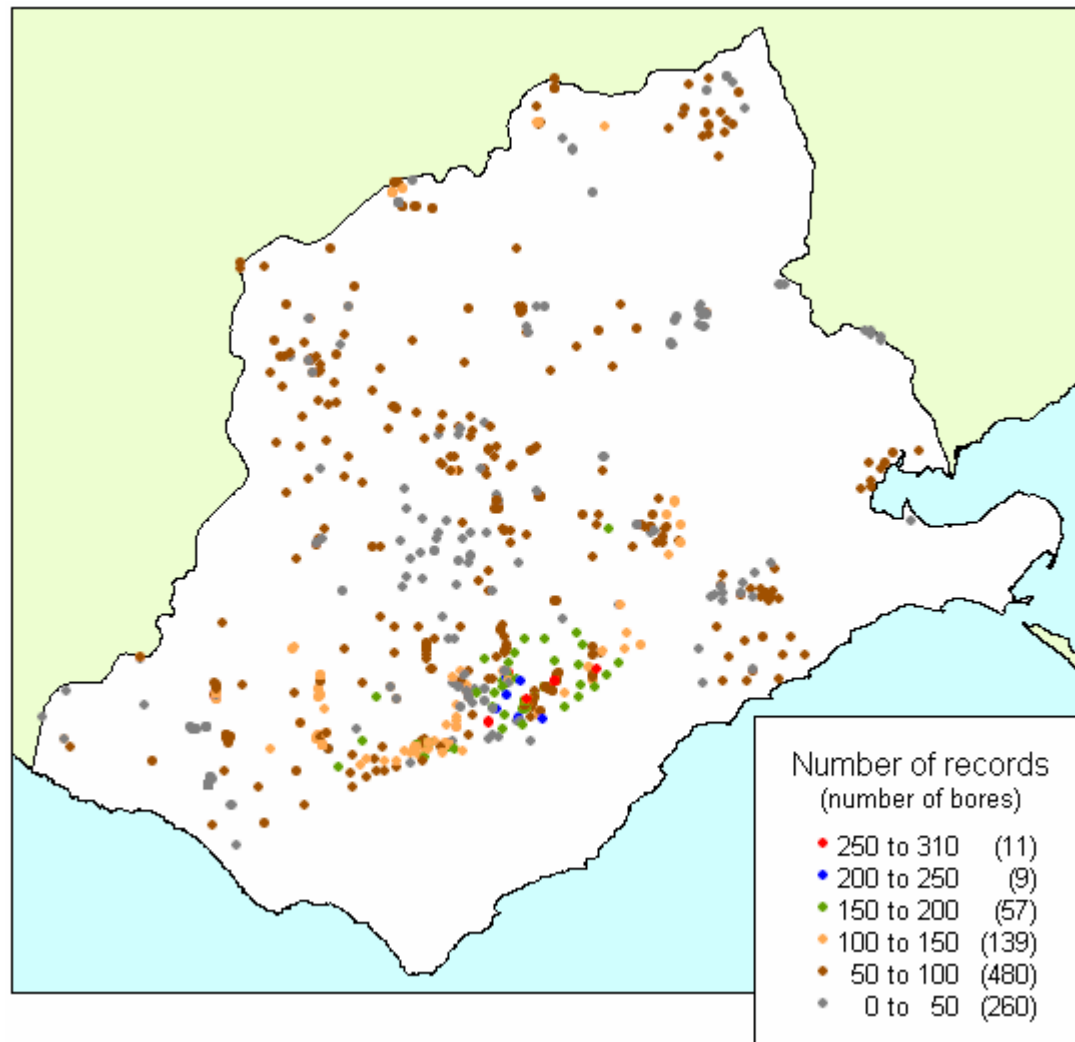


Figure 5.2 Distribution of monitoring bores in the CCMA region

### 5.2.1 Distribution by groundwater flow system

The second-generation CCMA SAP has adopted groundwater flow systems (GFS) as the primary means by which the CCMA landscapes have been disaggregated into salinity management units. GFS are explained in more detail in Section 7.3.1.5 of this report and are fully documented in Dahlhaus *et al.*, (2002). The distribution of bores by GFS is shown below (Figure 5.3 & Table 5.2).

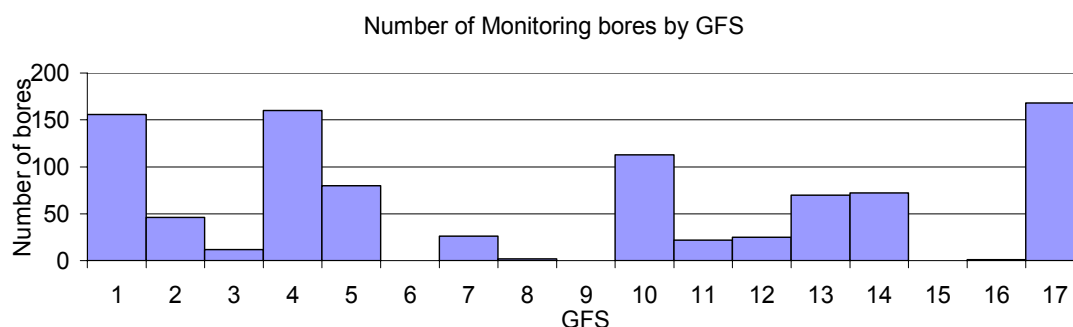


Figure 5.3 Number of monitoring bores by GFS

GFS	GFS name	Number of bores	Record count		
			min	max	average
1	Quaternary sediments	156	1	299	81.6
2	Scoria cones and stony rises	46	1	122	48.3
3	Highlands gravel caps	12	11	64	31.5
4	Heytesbury marl	160	1	218	53
5	Gerangamete marls	80	15	296	118.2
6	Otway Group rocks (Barrabool Hills)	0			
7	Granitic rocks	26	41	111	78.6
8	Older volcanics	2	40	100	
9	Otway Group rocks (Otway Range)	0			
10	Pliocene sands	113	1	247	73.7
11	Wiridjil Gravels	22	17	161	99.5
12	Palaeozoic sedimentary rocks	25	4	74	41.6
13	Central Highlands volcanics	70	1	132	60.7
14	Volcanic plains basalt	72	17	144	68.2
15	Subsurface Deep Leads	0			
16	Port Campbell Limestone	1		64	
17	Dilwyn Formation	168	1	305	102.7

Table 5.2 Monitoring bores listed in each GFS

It should be noted that the table shows the spatial correlation of bore collars in the surface extent of each GFS. The actual aquifer (and GFS) that the bore monitors will depend on its depth and bore construction details. For example a number of the bores spatially located in GFS 1 – Quaternary alluvium – may actually monitor the underlying GFS.

### 5.2.2 Distribution by groundwater protection area

Groundwater Management Areas (GMAs) and Water Supply Protection Areas (WSPAs) have been declared in parts of the CCMA region (more fully discussed in Section 7.3.1.2 of this report). The distribution of groundwater monitoring bores in these regions is illustrated in Figure 5.4 and tabulated in Table 5.3 below. It should be noted that only a small portion of the Nullawarre WSPA extends into the CCMA region, and parts of the Bungaree WSPA, Colongulac GMA and Paaratte GMA extend into neighbouring CMAs.

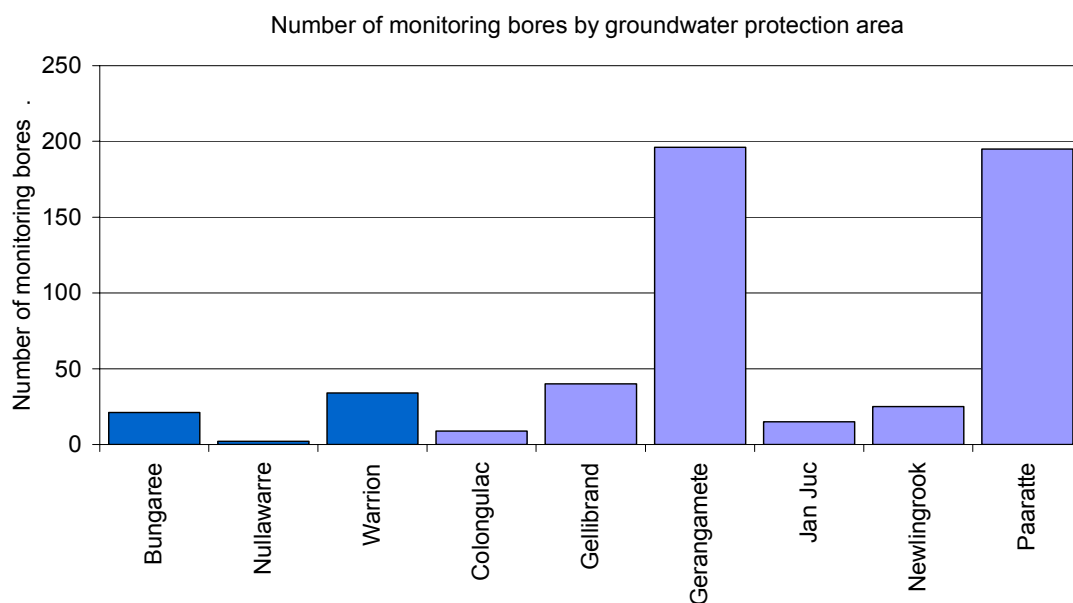


Figure 5.4 Distribution of monitoring bores by groundwater protection area

Groundwater protection area	Type	Number of bores	Record count		
			min	max	average
Bungaree	WSPA	21	1	92	51.6
Nullawarre	WSPA	2	1	19	
Warrion	WSPA	34	1	118	34.7
Colongulac	GMA	9	2	107	79.7
Gellibrand	GMA	40	4	305	102.9
Gerangamete	GMA	196	1	299	118
Jan Juc	GMA	15	2	77	62.6
Newlingrook	GMA	25	17	167	88.2
Paaratte	GMA	195	1	218	59

**Table 5.3 Monitoring bores listed in groundwater protection areas**

The number of monitoring bores in the Gerangamete and Paaratte GMAs is biased by the high count of relatively shallow salinity monitoring bores in those regions.



### 5.2.3 Distribution by salinity target area

The distribution of bores in the target areas of the CCMA second-generation salinity action plan (SAP) is shown below (Figure 5.5 & Table 5.4).

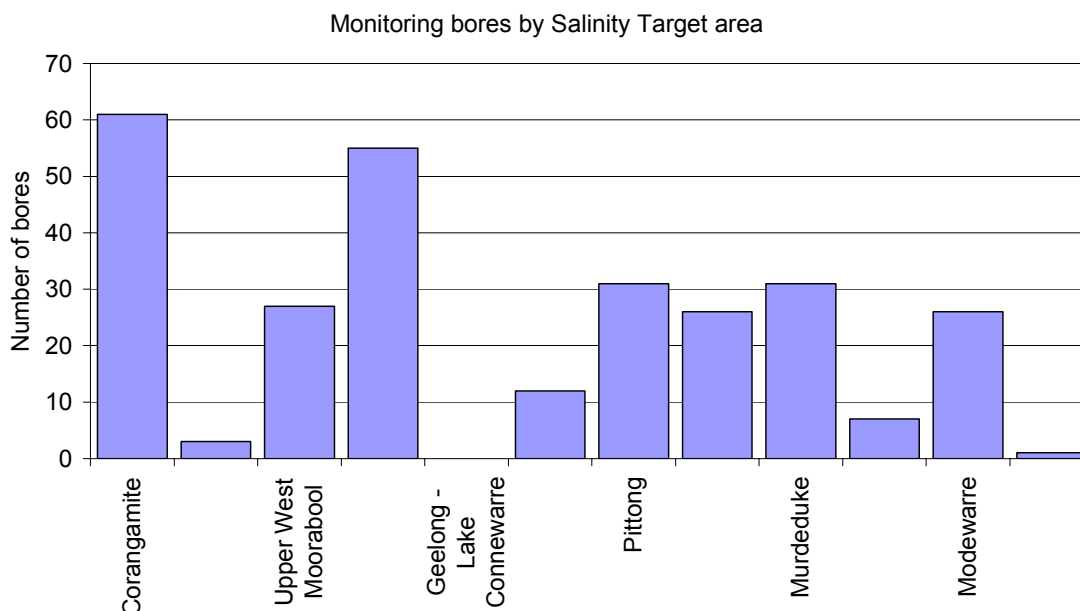


Figure 5.5 Distribution of monitoring bores by SAP target area

SAP Priority	Target area	Number of bores	Percentage of total monitoring bores
1	Corangamite	61	6.4
2	Morrisons - Sheoaks	3	0.3
3	Upper West Moorabool	27	2.8
4	Colac - Eurack	55	5.8
5	Geelong - Lake Connnewarre	0	0.0
6	Illabarook	12	1.3
7	Pittong	31	3.2
8	Lismore - Derrinallum	26	2.7
9	Murdeduke	31	3.2
10	Warncoort	7	0.7
11	Modewarre	26	2.7
12	Lara	1	0.1
	Total	280	29.3

Table 5.4 Number and percentage of monitoring bores by SAP target area

## 5.3 Quality of monitoring record

### 5.3.1 Waterlevels

The record of waterlevels for the 956 monitored bores varies in relation to the monitoring frequency, the monitoring agency and the purpose of the bore. In general, the bores used to monitor groundwater resources have the longest and most continuous records and are regularly monitored by contractors (Figure 5.6)

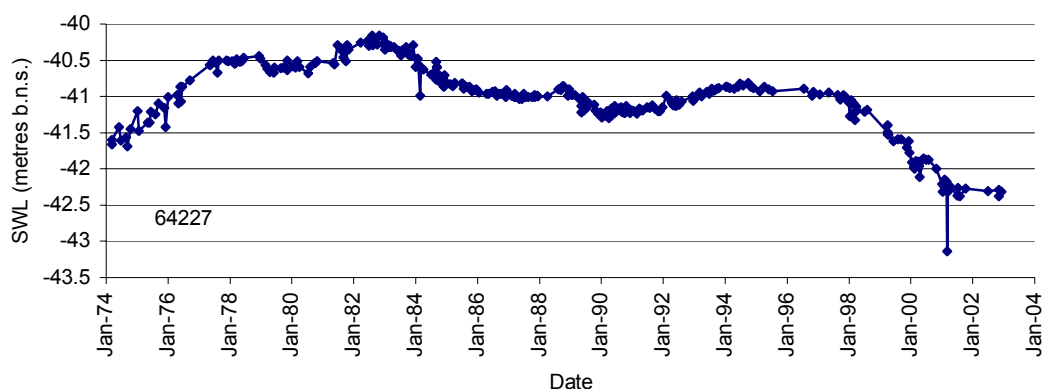


Figure 5.6 Monitoring record for Bore 64227.

Bore 64227 is 459 metres deep and is one of the bores used to monitor the Barwon Downs graben from which urban water for Geelong is extracted.

Nearly all of the monitoring records contain gaps, one or more erroneous readings (data spikes), or zero-value readings. While there data gaps and spikes are inevitable in the longer monitoring records, in shorter records they severely compromise the value of the data.

An attempt was made at evaluating the monitoring record using HARTT-xls, a program developed specifically for hydrograph analysis (Ferdowsian *et al.*, 2001). However after all the data was prepared it became apparent that a number of the time-series monitoring records in the CGMRD have monitoring dates that differ to the original data. It appears that in the construction of the original CGMRD, the day and month have been switched for the VGDB records where the day is  $\leq 12$ . This compromises the analysis of the records within each year (i.e. the seasonal variation) for part of the data set. In discussing this serious problem with the project manager (Mr Tim Corlett) it was decided that the repair of the records would unreasonably delay the completion of this project, and it has been postponed to a later stage (refer to Recommendation 1, Section 8.1).

### 5.3.2 Salinity

The groundwater salinity records are generally poorly recorded in both time-series and quality. Very few bores record the changes to groundwater salinity over time and most do not record how the sample was obtained, or whether the bore was purged before sampling.

### 5.3.3 Bore construction details

In all cases, the monitoring data needs to be interpreted in the context of the monitoring bore construction. Unless the drilling rig type (auger, percussion, rotary), borehole depth and lithology, bore screen length and depth, presence or absence of a gravel pack, presence or absence of a seal and length and depth of the seal (if present), and the bore development history (jetting, air lift, purging, etc.) are known, the monitoring data is severely limited in its full interpretation (refer to Figure 2.3 as an example).

### 5.3.4 Limitations of the monitoring record

In general, the CCMA monitoring record is relatively poor in both its quality and spatial distribution. The quality is severely compromised by the lack of bore construction details and borehole lithological logs. It is believed that many of these records do exist, but have not been adequately captured. However, it is probable that the details simply do not exist for some (an unknown percentage) of the bores. The lack of bore construction detail limits the interpretation of the monitoring records. Two examples are given below:

#### Example 1.

Bores 5144, 5145, 5146 and 5147 located at Pittong. These bores were not field checked, as they could not be located during the course of this project by the field personnel. They are presumed to constitute a 'piezometer nest', since all the bores have been given the same coordinates. It is apparent that the reported total depths (all reported as 17 metres deep) for bores 5144, 5145 & 5146 cannot be correct, since the time-series water levels are too varied. The recorded artesian pressures in bores 5146 and 5147 suggest that 5146 is a deep bore in a discharge zone where it is recording a topographic driven groundwater pressure. Alternatively, it may be a bore that intersects a confined aquifer. However, bore 5147 is a relatively shallow bore (assuming it's recorded correctly) with an artesian (presumably topographically driven) head. This monitoring record cannot be interpreted with any degree of confidence unless the bore depths, borehole lithology and bore construction details are known.

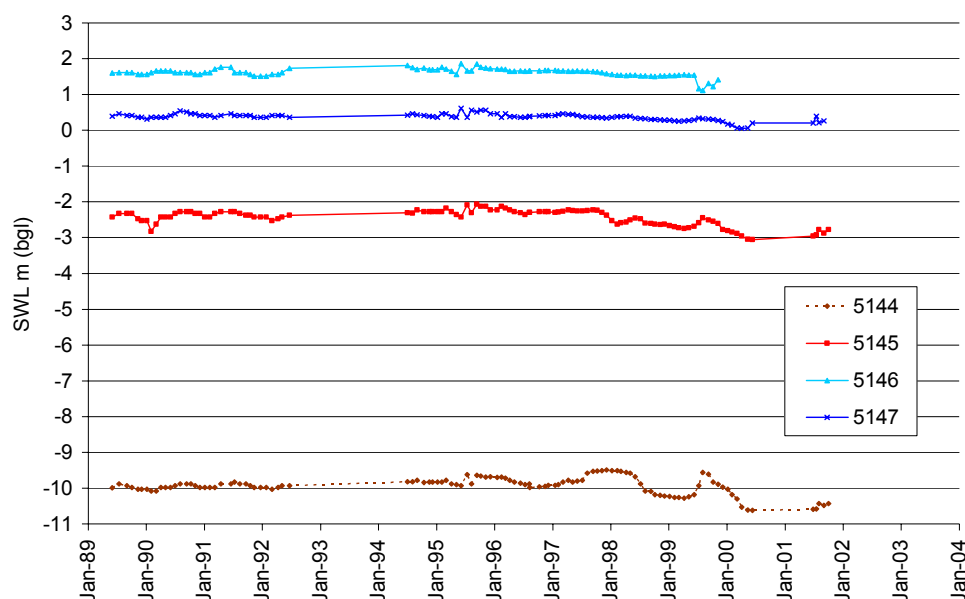


Figure 5.7 Hydrographs of four bores at Pittong

## Example 2

Bores 4238, 4239 and 4240 in the Heytesbury. The bores are nested piezometers in a discharge area. Bore 4238 is reported as 20 m deep, which accords with that measured in this project as 20.2 m from the natural surface. Bore 4239 reported at 10 m (measured 9.92 m) and Bore 4240 as 5 m (measured 4.85 m). As can be seen by the hydrograph, all bores respond absolutely identically to the seasonal recharge and discharge in the system (Figure 5.8). Since the bores are constructed in the Gellibrand Marl, the identical hydrograph response from two bores 15 metres vertically separated in low hydraulic conductivity materials is not credible. With a seasonal fluctuation of over two metres, a lag time of days (if not months) should separate the records.

It is likely that the bores have been constructed as observation bores, rather than piezometers (refer to Figure 2.1). If this is the case then the bores all measure the same thing, i.e. the watertable, rather than the pressure at a point in the system. If that were the case, then two of the three bores are redundant. However, without bore construction records, it is impossible to know with confidence.

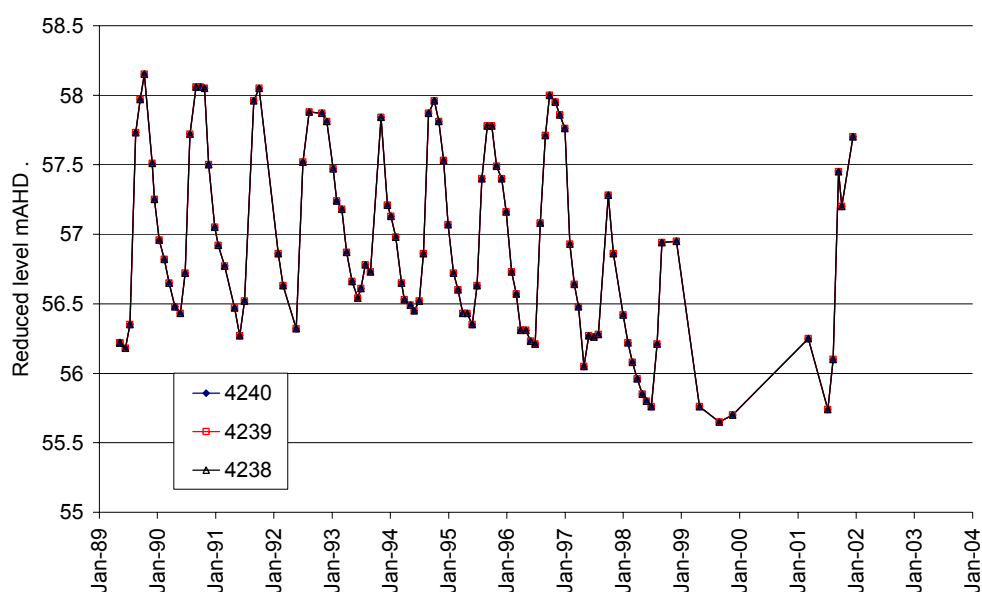


Figure 5.8 Hydrograph response of 3 bores in the Heytesbury

Additional limitations imposed by the quality of the monitoring record include the unknown bore collar elevations, unknown condition of the screens, and unknown bore development procedures.

For the salinity bores in the CCMA region, the limitations in the quality of the monitoring record results in ambiguity and uncertainty in the interpretation of the results. This uncertainty compromises the ability to properly audit the benefits of NAP investment. With the ratification of the CCMA RCS by both the Federal and State governments, there is an increased accountability to ensure that the monitoring data justifies the interpretation and evaluation of the catchment condition. On this basis, every effort needs to be made to improve the monitoring network in the region (refer to Recommendation 7, Section 8.2).

## 6 Database modification

Following the review of the CGMRD (Section 3), the field checking of salinity bores (Section 4) and the review of the monitoring record (Section 5), the database has been modified accordingly.

### 6.1 Data cleaning

The legacy of the groundwater database management in Victoria and the provenance of the data in the CGMRD resulted in a number of bores being duplicated, triplicated or even quadruplicated in the database. In all, 2,165 bores (i.e. unique bore identifiers) were identified as potential duplicates, as they shared 479 location co-ordinates.

A proportion of the reported duplicates and triplicates are “nested” piezometers which have been allocated the same co-ordinates (eg. Figure 3.7a). Of the remainder, a proportion are individual bores that were allocated unique bore identifiers in the various groundwater databases, and a number are non-groundwater bores (eg. closely-spaced exploration or geotechnical bores) which have been historically reported at the same co-ordinates.

The situation is somewhat more complicated as a proportion of the bores in each separate database were subsequently allocated revised co-ordinates which separated the bores from the original duplicates resulting in “phantom” bores in the CGMRD.

The majority of the “nested” piezometers were reallocated unique co-ordinates during the field inspections. These updated co-ordinates have been entered into the revised CGMRD following the removal of 226 clearly identified duplicates from the original database (Appendix F). These duplicates were twice checked - individually and independently – before removal to ensure that no data was lost from the bore records.

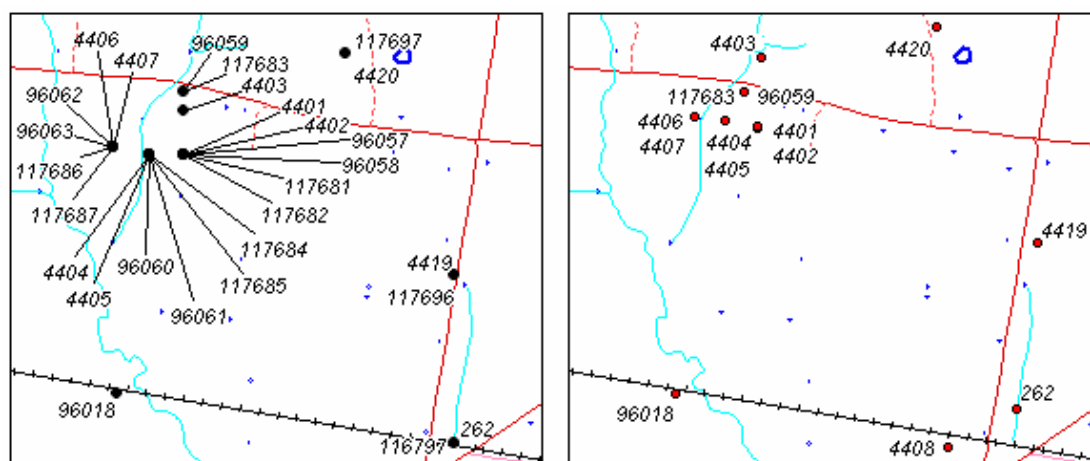


Figure 6.1 An example of changes made to the database (Lismore district).

**Left hand side (before):** The nested piezometers 4401 to 4407, 96057 to 96063 and 117681 to 117687 were triplicated in the CGMRD, except for 4403 which has unique coordinates. Bores 4419 / 117696, 4420 / 117697 and 262 / 117697 are duplicated.

**Right hand side (after):** After field checking, bores 262, 4401 to 4408, 4419 and 4420 were more accurately located. Note that nested bores 4401 / 4402, 4404 / 4405 and 4406 / 4407 have unique coordinates, but appear identical at the scale of this map. Duplicates of the original coordinates were removed from the base. The remaining duplicate - bores 96059 and 117683 - are almost certainly phantom (non-existing) bores that were originally duplicates of bore 4403.

It is estimated that approximately 25% of the remaining 1,939 bores that share the 479 coordinates may be duplicates, triplicates or quadruplicates of the same bore, or non-existing bores that were duplicates a bore which has since been allocated new coordinates. These bores should be removed from the CGMRD, but the task of identifying them (i.e. field checking and/or checking the original records) is outside of the scope of this project.

The remaining 75% (estimated) are unique bores that have been assigned the same coordinate. This practice is an historical artefact in the database records, dating from the 1960's and 1970's when the original GSV database was built. An example is given by four bores (305133 to 305136) which are assigned the same coordinate, which also coincides with the centroid of the parish (Corio). The bores are shallow bores – 1.5 m to 2.3 m deep – reported as constructed on 27/7/1967. Two explanations are possible: either

1. The bores are closely spaced bores (for example, geotechnical site investigation bores) assigned to a single coordinate of the site.
2. The bores were originally reported simply as being in the parish of Corio, and were assigned the coordinates in the centre of the parish.

To investigate the truth of the matter would require tracing the bores to their original source, which is both time consuming and not justified for this project.

## **6.2 Data updates and additions**

Several changes have been made to the CGMRD to update data and add relevant information. Among the most obvious is the updated information gained by field checking the bores and the addition of information mined from the GIS layers for the CCMA region. New screens have been added to separate the bore details from the location details, and to add information on landscape features, climate data and inspection details.

### **6.2.1 Bore details**

The Bore Details screen now includes the decoded information on bore use, authority, type, etc. and information on the bore construction materials. A warning has been posted under the completion date on the true meaning of the 31/12/YYYY date.

### **6.2.2 Location details**

The Location screen includes access to a map of the bore location, photograph of the bore, and information on the site details and site access, etc.

### **6.2.3 Landscape features**

The landscape features screen indicates the Geology, Groundwater Flow System, Landform, Public land status, River Basin and salinity relevance of the place where the bore is located. This information has been mined from the Corangamite GIS files.

### **6.2.4 Climate data**

The climate data screen reports on the Average Annual Rainfall, Raindays and Evaporation for the point where the bore is located. The data is mined from the CCMA Climate Surfaces prepared by Dahlhaus (2002).



### 6.2.5 *Inspected bore depth*

The inspected bore depth screen provides information on the latest measured bore collar height, and standing water level.

## **6.3 Missing and bad data**

Throughout the project it became apparent that many database records were incomplete or erroneous when checked against known records. In general, these missing or erroneous records fall into three categories.

3. Bore records that existed in previous databases but are absent in the CGMRD.

An example is given by Bore 48875 (old bore Bellarine 10025) which was reported in a previous database downloaded from the internet (c. 1999 - 2000), but absent in the CGMRD. The bore is known to exist as it was key source of information in the current landslide investigation and monitoring at The Dell, Clifton Springs.

4. Bore records that contained different data in previous databases to that in the CGMRD.

The most obvious examples are the bores which have discrepancies in the reported groundwater monitoring dates (refer to Section 5.3.1).

5. Bores records that are incomplete.

Many of the salinity monitoring bores have lithological logs or construction details that have not been entered into the records used to construct the CGMRD. These details exist in paper files within the DPI or PIRVic offices.

It is recommended that these errors and missing data are rectified (refer to Recommendations 1 & 2, Section 8.1).

## **6.4 Changes to database operation**

Several modifications have been made to the operation of the CGMRD to overcome some of the shortcomings outlined in Section 3 of this report. These range from 'cosmetic' changes to the opening screen by the addition of logos, etc. to more significant changes such as the re-build of the bore search functions and the addition of a location map and photograph (where one exists) for each bore.

### 6.4.1 *Database modification*

Perhaps the most significant change is the removal of the capability to easily enter or change information in the database. The revised database exists as a read-only base which can be distributed to users as an annual version. The updating of information should be centrally organised to avoid the development of many individual databases and compromising data quality. The CCMA in conjunction with its partner agencies need to maintain their responsibilities as the repository for groundwater monitoring information and quality assurance agencies. If individual users of the database were given the ability to alter the data, there is no guarantee on the quality assurance of the data, or that the alterations or additions to their databases would filter through to the central repository.

It is envisaged that the distribution of the database could be either web-based or via a single CD disk, very similar to the methods used by the Bureau of Meteorology to distribute climate data, and the Geological Survey of Victoria to distribute geological data (refer to Recommendation 5, Section 8.1).

## 7 Groundwater monitoring needs in the CCMA

### 7.1 Purpose

Within the CCMA region, groundwater is monitored for two main purposes: salinity management, and groundwater resource management.

#### 7.1.1 *Salinity management*

Although the causes of dryland salinity in the CCMA region are varied, it is generally linked to the response of the hydrologic budget to environmental changes. Groundwater is regarded as the main component of the hydrologic cycle directly related to salinity processes. Traditionally, rising groundwater levels were seen as the key threat which caused salinity and most of the salinity monitoring bores have been installed in treatment areas to monitor the effect of the treatment.

#### 7.1.2 *Resource management.*

Groundwater is one of the few Earth resources that can be sustainably managed in human time-frames. Provided the output from an aquifer (that is, extraction and discharge) matches the rate at which it is replenished, and the environmental needs are met and the groundwater quality does not deteriorate, the use of the resource should be sustainable.

Sustainable management of the groundwater resource is regularly monitored by DSE using the SOB network. However, it is appropriate that the SOB monitoring information be included in any regular evaluation of trends in groundwater levels and quality conducted by the CCMA, since they provide valuable information which is relevant to catchment management.

#### 7.1.3 *The requirements of the RCS*

The RCS represents the Corangamite community's aspiration for the future condition of the catchment. It is also the prime basis on which the allocation of National and State funding for catchment management is determined under a Bilateral Agreement between the Victorian and Australian Governments. A key component of the RCS is a framework for monitoring, evaluation and reporting of the environmental condition, to ensure that the investment is achieving the targets set out in the RCS.

The RCS sets out preliminary indicators for assessing achievement against priority targets within the Corangamite region (Table 38, pages 127-131 of the RCS, CCMA 2003). Those related to groundwater are:

- Groundwater extraction (annual withdrawals) versus availability (in m<sup>3</sup>)
- Groundwater contaminants: by type (eg. nitrates, salinity, toxicants) and extent
- Trend in groundwater levels (rising, constant, falling) and salinity concentrations over time

The RCS suggests that the first two – groundwater extraction and groundwater contaminants – are required for monitoring resource condition, whereas the last – groundwater levels – is required to monitor a threat.

## 7.2 Parameters

Monitoring the groundwater indicators mentioned in the RCS is in part the responsibility of the State government agencies. Groundwater extraction is regulated by Southern Rural Water (SRW) and the DSE, and monitoring is generally conducted quarterly.

Monitoring for salinity threat is more difficult, since the salinity risk to each class of asset varies according to the nature of the hazard. In some cases, such as Ramsar Wetlands, the threat may be from declining levels of saline watertables, whereas for agricultural land the threat may be from rising levels of saline watertables. Similarly, to measure the salinity (or EC) of groundwater at a specific site may not be an appropriate measure of risk, as some assets can tolerate a range of salinity values without long-term damage, provided that the salinity range remains relatively constant. In these cases, monitoring *per se* is not a reliable indicator of a threat due to salinity. In all cases, the salinity threat to regional assets requires the monitoring so *trends* can be established. It is also logical that the monitoring of groundwater must be matched to the RCS resource condition targets and the management action targets. However, it may be desirable to monitor some catchment-wide groundwater levels and salinity trends, particularly in areas where rapid use changes are occurring.

### 7.2.1 *Monitoring for resource condition targets*

The Federal and State Governments require that resource condition targets be set for certain National and State outcomes. For salinity management, the resource condition targets have been set for each salinity management target area in CCMA SAP Background Report No. 3 (Dahlhaus, 2003b). The groundwater monitoring required to determine the trends in the condition of the resource includes:

- The depth of shallow saline water tables over time
- The groundwater tables in relation to underlying potentiometric surfaces over time
- The direction of groundwater movement over time
- The groundwater salinity over time

## 7.3 Location

The decision on where to locate the monitoring bores should consider both the purpose and the landscape parameters at both the regional and site scale.

### 7.3.1 *Regional Scale.*

In the region-wide context, bores are required to monitor the trend in groundwater levels for:

#### 7.3.1.1 *Resource condition targets in salinity target areas*

At present, very few resource condition targets have been developed for the CCMA SAP. Most targets will be developed over the next two years and the monitoring of groundwater levels is critical to setting these targets. Targets are generally set using scenario models (eg. *Flowtube*) which are usually calibrated using time-series monitoring records of groundwater levels.

Although unlikely, the resource condition target may set the groundwater level as the target in some salinity management areas if appropriate (eg. *“the groundwater level measured in bore X will not be less than Y metres below the natural surface by year Z”*).

#### 7.3.1.2 Resource consumption in groundwater management areas

Groundwater Management Areas (GMAs) and Water Supply Protection Areas (WSPAs) have been declared under Section 27 of the Water Act (1989) to manage groundwater resources in parts of the CCMA region. For each GMA and WSPA, the maximum volume that can be extracted has been set as the Permissible Annual Volume (PAV), which is regulated through Southern Rural Water's licensing procedures. WSPAs are generally formed when the allocations in a GMA exceed 70% of the PAV.

The monitoring of the groundwater levels in the GMAs and WSPAs is undertaken by the DSE or their sub-contractors. They are also responsible for establishing the monitoring bore network to ensure adequate resource management.

#### 7.3.1.3 Groundwater threats to regional assets

Many of the region's groundwater dependent ecosystems are international assets. These assets are subject to threats from both natural and anthropogenic alterations to the groundwater system, such as falling water levels or changes in flow direction. Monitoring of the water levels around assets which are susceptible to changes in the groundwater flow systems is essential to ensure their sustainable management and on-going protection.

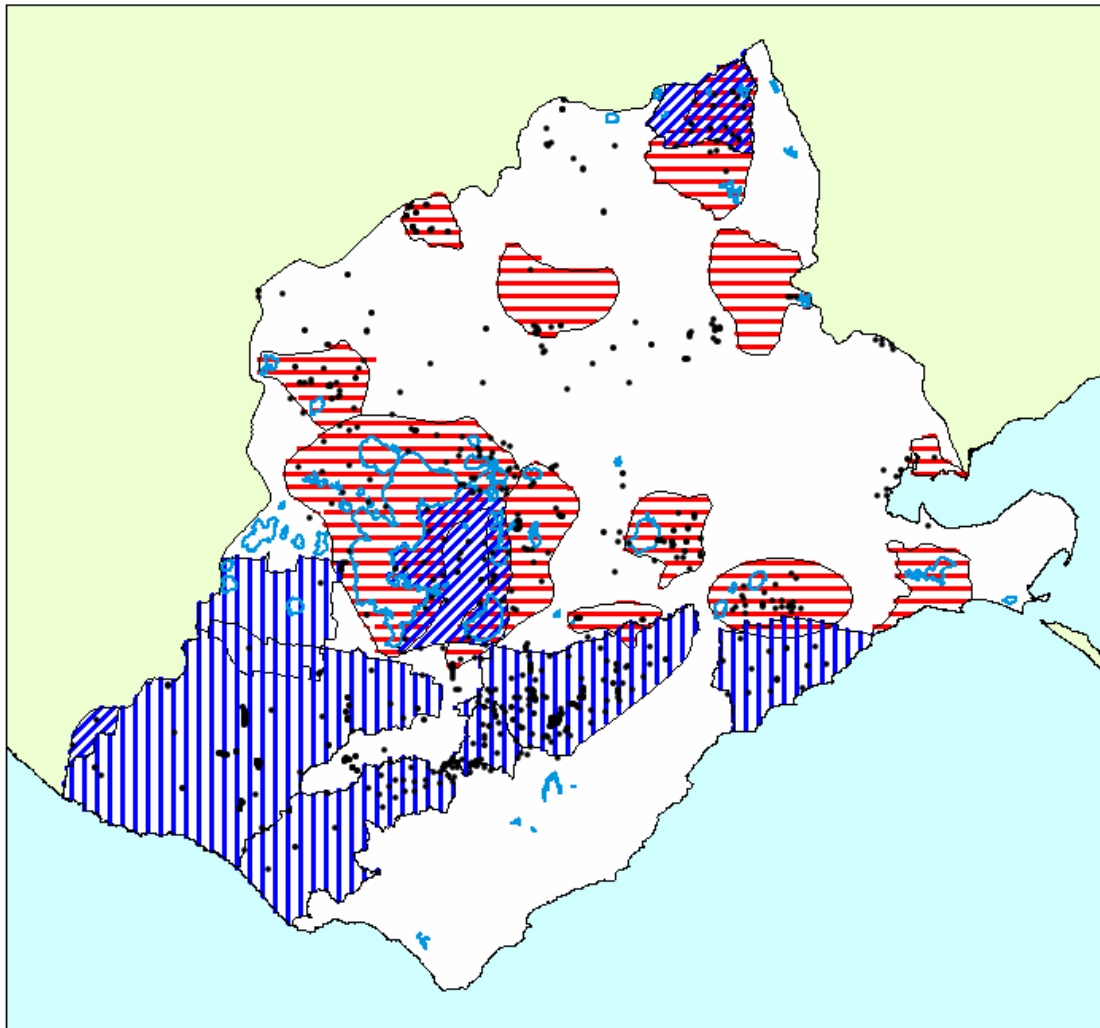
#### 7.3.1.4 Hydrologic changes in areas of rapid land-use change

The predictions of the water and land-use change (WatLUC) project (SKM, 2003) indicate that in some areas of the CCMA region, the impact of land-use on the groundwater will be quite severe. This is particularly true for the Victorian Volcanic Plains (VVP) region. Monitoring in these areas is required to confirm the predictions and assist in sustainable management of the groundwater resource and groundwater dependent ecosystems.

#### 7.3.1.5 Calibration of hydrologic response in groundwater flow systems

The second-generation CCMA SAP has adopted groundwater flow systems (GFS) as the primary means by which the CCMA landscapes have been disaggregated into salinity management units. The GFS framework recognises that the manifestation of salinity in each landscape is a function of the relationship between the geology, hydrogeology, landscape evolution, climate, environmental history and current land-use. Within the CCMA, 17 GFS have been delineated in which similar landscape-groundwater systems give effect to similar salinity issues, where similar management options may apply. GFS are characterised by their hydrological responses and flow paths into local, intermediate and regional systems.

The choice of salinity management is directly related to the ability to influence the hydrologic response of the GFS. Where possible, the predicted hydrologic response has been modelled using *Flowtube*, a simple program is based on a finite difference solution to the one-dimensional Darcy's Law for saturated flow in a semi-confined aquifer (Dahlhaus, 2003). *Flowtube* can assess long-term trends in groundwater levels, and estimate rates of rise or fall of groundwater, length of discharge at or near the catchment surface, and the periods of time over which groundwater movements will take place. Groundwater monitoring bores are essential to calibrate the model and provide confidence in the management scenarios and the predicted outcomes for the investment.



*Figure 7.1 Priority areas for monitoring bore location*

- SAP target areas are shown with red horizontal stripes
- Groundwater WSPAs are shown with blue diagonal stripes
- GMAs are shown with blue vertical stripes.
- The black dots are the current monitoring bores



### 7.3.2 Site Scale

At the site scale, the location of bores needs to take into account the purpose of the monitoring, the features of the landscape and consider the practical constraints of the site.

#### 7.3.2.1 Bore purpose.

The choice of where to locate a monitoring bore at the site scale depends primarily on the purpose of the bore (i.e. those listed in Section 7.3.1: salinity RCT monitoring, groundwater resource monitoring, wetland monitoring, monitoring base hydrologic change, GFS response monitoring.) The purpose determines the appropriate soil-landscape unit, hydrologic unit, and land-use unit in which to place the bore.

#### 7.3.2.2 Site hydrogeology.

For a given purpose, the location of the bore, its depth and construction details depend on the hydrogeology of the site in three-dimensions. Monitoring must target the required aquifer and/or GFS to record the correct information.

#### 7.3.2.3 Landscape position (if applicable).

The depth to watertable in a shallow unconfined homogeneous aquifer often varies with landscape position, as a subdued reflection of the topography. Discharge areas are usually associated with the lower elevations in the landscape (eg. valleys), and recharge areas with the higher elevations. In other situations, the discharge areas can be at the base of a geological unit, part way towards the top of a slope (eg. the gravel caps around Illabarook and Meredith). If monitoring an unconfined aquifer, the placement of a monitoring bore needs to relate to the landscape at the site (Figure 7.1).

#### 7.3.2.4 Treatment (if applicable).

Where the bore is intended to monitor a RCT, or response in a GFS, or response to salinity treatment, the bore needs to be located in the appropriate position to register the response. For example, a bore in a discharge zone is generally unsuited to monitoring the success of treatment that targets recharge control (Figure 7.1).

#### 7.3.2.5 Convenience (if applicable).

Where a bore is located on private property or in an urban area, consideration should be given to the access for the drilling rig, access for continued monitoring, the impact on present and future infrastructure, and protection from damage and vandalism.

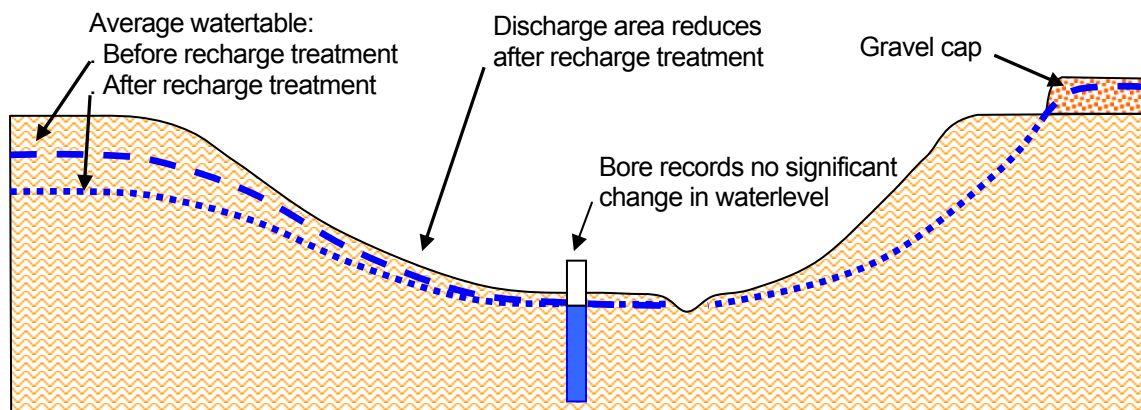


Figure 7.2 Examples of groundwater - landscape relationship.

## **7.4 Type of monitoring bore**

The selection of the type of monitoring bore depends on its purpose and depth of aquifer to be monitored. Whether to construct an observation bore or piezometer usually depends on the aquifer and depth to the groundwater. An observation bore may be sufficient to monitor the rise and fall in the watertable of a shallow, unconfined aquifer. In most other situations, a piezometer would be more useful to measure the pressure at a point in the system (refer to Section 2.1).

The diameter of the bore needs to be sufficient to allow water sampling if required. Many of the existing salinity monitoring bores are too narrow to allow a small submersible sampling pump (i.e. Grundfos MP-1), which restricts the ability to sample the bores in accordance with the standards. Smaller diameter pumps are available, but are usually restricted in their capability to lift the water from depths below about 10 metres.

### **7.4.1 Recording of construction details**

As discussed in Section 5.4, the monitoring record is severely compromised unless the bore construction details are known. The recording of the bore construction details is required in accordance with the groundwater bore construction permit, but those data are not always recorded on the CGMRD.

Regardless of the type of bore and its purpose and location, the drilling and construction details are essential for reliable interpretations and evaluations of the monitoring data. Every effort needs to be made to update the existing monitoring data as well as record any future bore data correctly.

## **7.5 Bore monitors**

The question of who monitors the bores is in part predetermined by the nature and purpose of the bores. The SOB and other monitoring bores for groundwater resource management are monitored by contractors appointed by DSE. The monitoring of bores for salinity management is the responsibility of the CCMA and has been contracted to DPI, PIRVic and the Corangamite community in the past.

With the introduction of the CCMA second-generation SAP, there is an increased accountability in the monitoring of groundwater for to assess RCTs and reporting on the ultimate success or failure of NAP investment. The bore monitoring record indicates that bores monitored by contractors have a higher quality of data, and it is recommended that all future contractual arrangements should include strict conditions to ensure quality assured data.

## 8 Summary of recommendations

The recommendations of this project fall into three main categories: the continuous improvement of the CGMRD; changes to the current groundwater monitoring; and requirements for new monitoring bores. The recommendations are listed in order of priority within each category, with the highest priority being the first listed.

### 8.1 Continuous improvement of the CGMRD

1. Update the time-series waterlevel data in the CGMRD to repair the errors in the recording of dates for the VGDB bores (refer to Section 5.3.1).
2. Update the borehole lithological records and bore construction details for the salinity monitoring bores where those data exist as paper records within DPI and PIRVic (refer to Section 6.3).
3. Once updated, make the CGMRD available on CD to any users who wish to use it in its current form. Note that for the database to operate the user is required to install it on a computer with Microsoft Access and MapInfo GIS. Users should be encouraged to report data errors and deficiencies, provide updated information where known, and suggest enhancements to its functional use.
4. Update the data in the CGMRD by including the most recent records from DSE's VGDB, DPI's GEDIS and other databases. Only new and recently updated records should be included to avoid duplicating or overwriting the existing (cleaned) CGMRD records.
5. Rebuild the CGMRD to operate as a stand-alone CD based on shareware or freeware programs compatible with Streets Ahead GIS and other freely distributed CCMA data. This will make the CGMRD more accessible to the CCMA community by removing the requirement for installation on a computer with Microsoft Access and MapInfo (refer to Section 6.4.1).
6. To improve the usefulness of the CGMRD, three enhancements could be added:
  - a) Link the existing groundwater investigation reports to the relevant bore data in the CGMRD in electronic format.
  - b) Report the groundwater chemistry in a graphical format using a choice of standard figures, i.e. Piper Plots, Stiff Plots or Durov Plots. The graphs should be created 'on-the-fly' as the data is accessed.
  - c) Include a basic interpretation of the waterlevel trend by an analysis of the bore hydrographs (eg. using Excel regression or HARTT-xls).

### 8.2 Current monitoring network

7. Continue monthly monitoring all bores in the current salinity monitoring network until they have been either upgraded or abandoned (points 8 and 9 below). The monitoring should adhere to the current protocols developed by PIRVic (Appendix B), and the data added to the CGMRD every six months.

The evaluation of individual bores should commence as soon as the CGMRD has been upgraded (recommendations 1 & 2 above). This should commence with an rigorous analysis of the time-series waterlevel information to supplement the field data collected in this project. Emphasis should be given to identifying the bore type and function (piezometer or observation bore).

8. Commence a program to refurbish bores in the salinity target areas which will contribute to the setting of, and the on-going monitoring of, RCTs. Each bore should be assessed according to:
- a) The information available on bore type and function, bore construction and borehole lithology (once completed under recommendations 1 & 2).
  - b) It's appropriateness in measuring the expected changes to the hydrology of the GFS through the investment in salinity management
  - c) The current condition of the bore and its likelihood of future damage

Bores that remain in the monitoring program should be cleaned out (airlifted) to remove any accumulated sediment blocking the screening interval, and waterlevels and salinity data collected. The recovery of the waterlevels in the bore following purging should be measured and analysed using the appropriate single bore recovery test method (i.e. slug tests) which will provide the guide to setting the appropriate monitoring interval. Improvements to the bore condition and protection against damage should also be made if necessary.

The initial selection of bores for refurbishment can be obtained by reference to the list provided in Appendix F. Preference should be given to bores with longer records.

9. Commence a program to decommission monitoring bores which are broken, faulty, redundant, and inconvenient to the landholders. The requirements for decommissioning a bore are stipulated by DSE (Appendix G). In order of progression, the decommissioning program should commence with:
- a) Bores in non-target areas which are no longer monitored
  - b) Bores in non-target areas which are broken, inconveniently located or redundant
  - c) Bores in non-target areas without lithological logs and construction details
  - d) Bores in target areas which have been assessed as redundant to requirements (through the refurbishment program outlined in point 8).

The initial selection of bores for decommissioning can be obtained by reference to the list provided in Appendix F.

### **8.3 Enhancements to the monitoring network**

10. Additional monitoring bores are required in target areas (Figure 7.1) where bores do not currently exist. Preference should be given to bores required to set RCTs in the SAP target areas. Initially the Geelong – Lake Connewarre area stands out, as there are no groundwater monitoring bores currently listed. Other areas which urgently require more monitoring bores are the Morrisons – Sheoaks, Lara and Illabarook target areas.

The location of bores should be based on their purpose, site hydrogeology, and landscape position (as outlined in Section 7.3). Based on the field observations in this project, it is apparent that the preferred locations of groundwater monitoring bores are roadside areas and public land where possible. This option improves the access and efficiency of continual monitoring. Issues that arise when bores are located on private land include: change in landholders, damage by stock, and changes in farming practice resulting in the location of a site inconveniencing the landholder. Suitable protection against damage and vandalism is recommended for all additional bores regardless of location. If bore location on private land is unavoidable, it should be installed in a convenient area of low traffic and low risk of damage site.

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Appendix A      Research team and Steering Committee
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**Research Team**

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Mr Mark Dixon, hydrogeologist

Ms Narelle Beattie, geologist

Mr Warren Feltham, Information technologist

Mr Bob Smith, Senior Technical Officer, Science and Engineering

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Mr Tim Corlett, Senior Catchment Officer, CCMA

Dr Stuart Minchin, State Water Monitoring Manager, DSE

Mr David Heislars, Senior Hydrogeologist, DPI

Ms Tarnya Kruger, Salinity Co-ordinator, SW region, DPI

Ms Belinda Gardiner, Salinity Extension Officer, DPI

## Appendix B Bore monitoring protocols

DPI brochure, 1994

### THE WAY TO BETTER GROUNDWATER MONITORING

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November 1994

Groundwater monitoring in dryland salinity affected areas generally involves the following activities:

- monthly measurement of water levels
- annual (or twice annually) measurement of groundwater salinity
- annual bailing or flushing of bores
- periodical check of bore condition and maintenance

#### Measuring water levels

Water levels are usually measured with a simple device called a *fox whistle*. This is a hollow metal or plastic tube on the end of a tape measure. When the bottom of the tube hits the top of the water surface, air is pushed upwards through a narrow hole in the top of the tube, making a whistling noise.

Follow this simple procedure:

1. Lower the fox whistle gently down the hole until the instrument whistles.
2. It is important that when the whistle is initially heard, the tape be pulled back slightly and carefully jiggled up and down to determine the first indication of the whistle (and hence the correct water level). This becomes easy to pick with a little practice.
3. Measure the level at the top of the PVC pipe (or the protective steel collar if it sits higher than the pipe). Of course it is critical to always measure from the same point on the lip, especially if the top of the bore isn't exactly horizontal. It is good practice to measure from the highest point on the lip. Consistency in measurement is the very important.

*If the casing height has been altered (for whatever reason,) make a note of this in the comments column of the monitoring sheet. It is also important, if possible, to record the change in height between the old and new measuring points.*

4. Monitor levels on a monthly basis, at approximately the same time every month.

Be careful to make sure that your fox whistle is correctly calibrated. That is, the bottom of the fox whistle is equal to 0 cm if the tape could be extended that far. This ensures that the measurement read from the tape is the actual measurement to the water level.

#### Measuring Salinity

If you have a conductivity or salinity meter then you will be able to measure salinity directly in the field. Otherwise you will have to send a water sample into your DCNR Salinity Extension Officer for analysis. In either case a sample is collected from the bore using a *bailer*. This consists of a narrow length of PVC tube (1.5-2 m length), with a hole and marble valve at the base, attached to a length of rope.

*In salinity measurements it is important to ensure that the bore is bailed (or pumped) once annually so that it remains "fresh". This is discussed in the next section..*

To collect a water sample follow the following procedure:

1. If possible lower the bailer to the bottom of the piezometer so that it will collect aquifer water at the level of the bore screen (where water flows into the bore). Withdraw the bailer.
2. By pushing the valve marble upwards, allow any muddied water at the bottom to drain from the bailer. Then rinse the measuring vessel once using water from the bailer.
3. Fill the rinsed vessel with water (though not much sample is necessary - sufficient to cover the electrodes of the conductivity probe). You can measure the salinity on the spot with an appropriate conductivity meter; or send the sample to your DCNR officer for measurement.
4. Salinity should be measured at least once a year.

### **Annual bailing of piezometers**

Once a year a piezometer should be bailed out. This should be carried out prior to collecting an annual water sample for salinity measurement. Bailing makes sure that any stagnant or stratified water in the bore is removed, and allows a fresh flow of aquifer water into the bore. Bailing is more important the longer it has been since the piezometer was previously bailed.

This bailing procedure should be carried out at least several days before the water sample is collected, so as to allow the piezometer time to recover. From a convenience point of view, bailing is usually most convenient on the previous month's monitoring run (but after measuring the water level first!).

A piezometer should be continually bailed for approximately 10 minutes or until it becomes emptied.

### **Piezometer condition check**

For piezometer measurements to remain meaningful and to ensure longevity of the bore, it is important to be aware of deteriorating bore condition or potential hazards.

Some of the common maintenance issues for piezometers are:

- Vented bore lid Often these are missing from bores. These are necessary to prevent debris and rainfall entering the bore.
- Casing repair Sometimes the PVC casing might have been fractured or has deteriorated due to age. A part of the casing may have to be replaced.
- Cement bore If the bore is not well sealed into place (the bore may wobble in the hole for instance) then it may be necessary to cement it into place at the surface.
- Extension to casing If the bore is flowing then an extension to the casing is necessary
- Marker stake The bore might be difficult to locate
- Identification The **database bore number** should be clearly and permanently marked on the casing, preferably in indented markings. "Permanent marks" by pen are rarely permanent.

In addition, if there is significant vulnerability for damage to an unprotected bore, then steps can be taken to reduce the damage risk (eg. lockable steel bore cap; fenced enclosure to protect from stock). Potential damage situations include:

- Roadside Bore might be prone to vandalism or run-over. A steel cap would be useful here.
- Cattle Often the bore might be prone to damage from stock
- Water The area immediately around the bore might be prone to prolonged flooding

If you notice damage or suspect a potential hazard to an unprotected bore, contact your local DCNR salinity extension officer who will be able to advise on repair.

### **What should I do with the information I collect ?**

The information should be recorded on the 6 monthly monitoring sheets provided to you by your DCNR Salinity Extension Officer. Dates (at least twice annual ) will be nominated for the monitoring sheets to be returned.

Your information is entered into the statewide dryland salinity groundwater database that is located at the Centre for Land Protection Research (CLPR) in Bendigo. Here hydrogeologists have the resources to be able to undertake detailed interpretation of the information you collect.

### **Where can I obtain monitoring equipment ?**

Contact your DCNR Salinity Extension Officer or the Centre for Land Protection Research directly.

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### **For Further Information on Groundwater Monitoring contact:**

Centre for Land Protection Research  
PO Box 401 Bendigo 3550  
ph: 054 44 6777

## THE IMPORTANCE OF GROUNDWATER MONITORING

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February 1995

### Why groundwater monitoring ?

Groundwater monitoring for dryland salinity is undertaken for 4 major reasons. These are to:

- measure the local watertable depth and its salinity
- help understand the nature of the groundwater system as a whole (eg. across a sub-catchment) and the causes of salinity in a particular area.
- monitor changes in the groundwater system with time and determine trends.
- monitor the effectiveness of salinity control options (eg. adoption of perennial pastures or trees).

An immediate indication of the height and salinity of the watertable is obtained as soon as an observation bore (also known as a piezometer) is drilled. However, an observation bore is usually drilled with the purpose of monitoring changes in these conditions with time.

There is usually considerable effort and expense necessary in siting and drilling an observation bore, so it makes sense to make the most of this investment by having a disciplined and consistent approach to monitoring. Simply, the bore is there for a reason - to be monitored.

Usually the biggest pitfall to a successful monitoring program is lack of communication. Like most repetitive activities, monitoring at times may be monotonous and routine. However, as long as the purpose of the monitoring is remembered, and you receive regular explanation and recognition from CNR of the information you collect, monitoring is likely to be more interesting and relevant to you.

### What should be monitored and for how long ?

Your groundwater monitoring activities will generally include the following:

- monthly (or quarterly) measurement of water levels
- annual measurement of groundwater salinity
- annual bailing or flushing of bores
- periodical check of bore condition

These activities are described in more detail on a companion information sheet titled "The way to better Groundwater Monitoring".

Data recording booklets/sheets and monitoring equipment are available from your local CNR Salinity Extension Officer.

### The importance of long term monitoring

Several years of monitoring are generally necessary before any meaningful evidence of long term groundwater trends can be identified. As a rule of thumb, a minimum of 5 years of data is necessary. In slowly responding groundwater systems, or where there is wide climatic variation, even 5 years of data may be insufficient.

If the piezometer is constructed to monitor the effect on water tables of a newly planted tree plantation, it would be expected that it would be monitored for perhaps 20 years, to track the life cycle of the plantation. If a piezometer is maintained properly, there is no reason why it may not last 20 years or more.

Bores are usually monitored on a monthly basis so that the pattern of seasonal variation in water levels can be determined. This is important because it gives a clue to the responsiveness of the groundwater system to rainfall events, as well as providing an indication of the amount of recharge entering the groundwater system. After a period of perhaps 5 years, monitoring may be relaxed to quarterly or 6 monthly.

**What should I do with the information I collect ?**

The information should be recorded on the 6 monthly monitoring booklets/sheets provided to you by your CNR Salinity Extension Officer. Dates (at least twice annual) will be nominated for the monitoring sheets to be returned.

Your information is entered into the statewide dryland salinity groundwater database that is located at the Centre for Land Protection Research (CLPR) in Bendigo. Here hydrogeologists have the resources to be able to undertake detailed interpretation of the information you collect.

**Do I see anything in return ?**

CNR has a commitment to provide annual groundwater interpretation reports for each priority dryland salinity area. This includes hydrographs for all bores monitored and discussion of groundwater trends. These reports will be available either from CLPR or your salinity extension officer if for some reason you do not receive one. In addition, interim hydrographs are able to be produced by your local CNR officer.

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**For Further Information on groundwater monitoring contact:**

Your local CNR Salinity Extension Officer located at:

Colac (052) 33 5533

Geelong (052) 26 4667

Macedon (054) 26 1866

Ballarat (053) 33 6782

or the Centre for Land Protection Research,  
CNR, Bendigo (054) 44 6777



## CLARIFICATION OF NRE REGION AND CLPR RESPONSIBILITIES IN COMMUNITY MONITORING

DPI internal memorandum, 1998

### NRE Region responsibilities (Ballarat, Colac, Geelong, Macedon)

- **Setting up community groups with monitoring**
  - invite community groups and/or individuals to monitor local bores
  - explain contract arrangements and groundwater monitoring procedures
  - train local monitors
- **Co-ordinate local groundwater monitoring activities**
  - management of community groundwater monitoring runs (i.e. waterlevels)
  - collation of 6 monthly groundwater data from community monitors each May and November
  - forward collated monitoring data to CLPR by May 31 and November 30 each year
- **Ensure adequate maintenance of monitoring networks**
  - provide basic bore maintenance kits to monitors (via CLPR) and communicate the importance of properly maintained bores
  - be vigilant regarding the condition of bores; encourage feedback from monitors on this
  - attend directly to or report bore maintenance requirements to CLPR
- **Administering monitoring contracts (or grants)**
  - ensure that data is being collected according to schedule and to the standards agreed
  - maintain ongoing communication with monitors
  - arrange contract payment
- **Distribute to communities interpreted groundwater information that is provided periodically by CLPR**

### CLPR responsibilities (Bendigo)

- **Provision of general monitoring advice and technical assistance where necessary**
- **Provision of community monitoring kits on request**
  - recording booklets, monitoring leaflets etc
  - calibrated monitoring equipment
  - bore maintenance kits
- **Assistance with bore maintenance**
  - provision of advice
  - technical assistance and field support when necessary
- **Undertake bi-annual bore salinity measurement program**
  - includes check and maintenance of *key bores*
- **To provide periodical updated and interpreted hydrograph information**
  - bi-annual Corangamite-wide monitoring report
  - personalized reporting to individual groups/areas upon request

Most of the above should be fairly self explanatory, but please contact me if you have any queries. To further assist you with community monitoring initiation and administration I've included the following items:

- a check list to use when training and setting up community monitors
- a simple accounting proforma when determining payment

Just a few things to remember in regards to groundwater monitoring:

- consider restricting paid community monitoring to ex-DNRE monitoring runs. Payment for monitoring can be in the form of products (e.g. monitoring reports) and services as well as be of monetary reward. Of course this will depend upon local circumstances.
- the current payment schedule is \$12/hr and 50 cents/km.
- in 1997 a grant system is likely to be implemented to replace the current fee for service contract arrangement
- check the list of minimum recommended monitoring frequencies (see CLPR mon. report no. 12)

For more detailed information on the Upper Maribyrnong monitoring refer to CLPR monitoring report no. 12.

David Heislars

## SETTING UP COMMUNITY GROUPS WITH GROUNDWATER MONITORING

DPI internal memorandum, 1998

### A STEP BY STEP GUIDE

#### *Providing information when seeking community monitors*

1. Indicate the type and scope of monitoring necessary
2. Explain the rationale behind community groundwater monitoring
  - opportunity for community “ownership” and responsibility for data collection
  - allows the community direct access to basic environmental information
3. Outline payment for service (if necessary)
  - likely to be \$12/hr and 50 cents/km for mileage)
  - arrangement by contract
  - possible for group to undertake bore maintenance

#### *Setting up monitors (i.e. the formal briefing)*

4. Illustrate bores to be picked up in monitoring run
  - provide A4 folder, with list of bores to be monitored, maps
5. Distribute monitoring leaflets and briefly explain
  - The importance of groundwater monitoring
  - The way to better groundwater monitoring
6. Discuss in detail procedure for waterlevel measurement (follow leaflets)
  - explain fox whistle
  - explain measurement frequency and time of measurement (first week of month)
  - mention that agency is still collecting salinity info., but this could change in the future
7. Outline data recording booklet
  - duplicate, 6 monthly format
8. Discuss importance of bore maintenance (follow leaflets)
  - discuss the sorts of problems that arise and modes of repair
  - provide explanation of bore maintenance kit
9. Discuss how to fill out bore run time sheet (if necessary)
10. Ensure that the “contract” (i.e. expression of interest form) is signed
11. Visit site and demonstrate fox whistle usage as well as highlight key bore maintenance criteria

*ensure that you have the following items on hand during the briefing.....*

- A4 folder containing:
  - list of bores to be monitored; monitoring frequency details
  - maps of bore locations
  - groundwater monitoring leaflets (2)
  - monitoring run report sheets (ie. time sheet)
- groundwater data recording booklet
- fox whistle
- bore maintenance kit (optional)

## GROUNDWATER MONITORING FOR SALINITY

DPI brochure, 1998

### **Data recording booklet**

The data recording sheets in this groundwater monitoring booklet are to be completed over the designated 6 monthly periods (ie. May-October and November-April). On the completion of each form the original copy should be returned to Department of Primary Industries (DPI) Research and Development (R&D) Division, Bendigo.

When the data is received by DPI, it is entered into the statewide groundwater database. DPI R&D is then able to plot hydrographs for you on request. However, as a matter of course, you should receive a full set of groundwater charts annually.

### **Some critical things to remember each time you monitor**

For details on how to take groundwater readings, refer to the notes titled "Groundwater Monitoring How and Why?". This can be obtained from DPI R&D Division. However, here are some essential things to remember each time you monitor:

- make sure your fox whistle is correctly calibrated. It should read zero at the base of the pvc whistle.  
New equipment can be requested from DPI.
- the correct way to use a fox whistle is to take the reading when the bottom of the whistle hits the top of the water
- always measure from the same point on the top of casing (usually the highest point above the ground)
- if the top of the bore is damaged, record the new height of the top of the bore above ground and note it in the comments column on the recording sheet. Then notify your DPI Officer.

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Return data to: Department of Primary Industries  
R & D Division  
PO. Box 3100  
Bendigo Delivery Centre 3554

Or your local Salinity Officer in DPI

Officer: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone: 03 5430 4444

This booklet was compiled at the Research and Development Division,  
DPI, Bendigo, July 2003.

## **Explanation of the monitoring sheet**

### **Bore number**

Database no.- number of the bore on the groundwater database (required)

Local no. - number of the bore in the local area numbering system (not required)

Your DPI officer will supply you with the correct numbers for your monitoring run.

### **Depth to Water Table**

Complete the date for each month's entry.

### **EC**

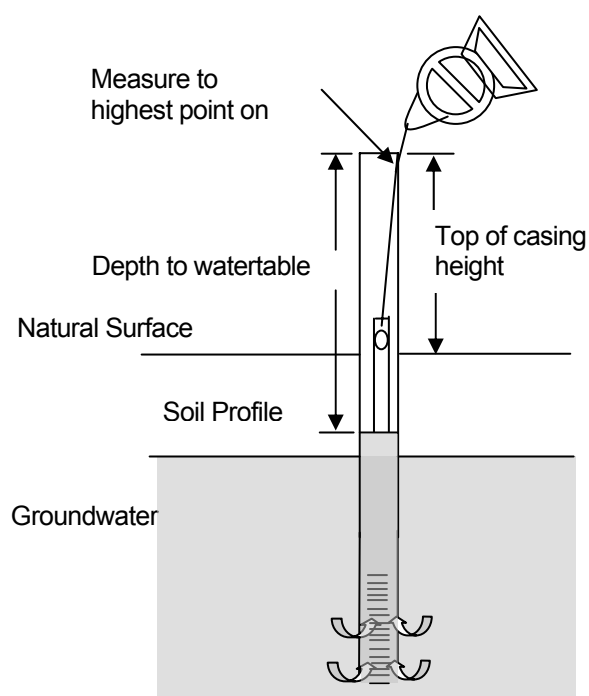
You may or may not be asked to collect this information. EC (or electrical conductivity) is a measure of salinity. Most salinity metres measure in EC units (uS/cm). There is a conversion factor of about 0.64 to convert between EC and ppm's. Normally EC need only be measured once or twice a year. However, your salinity officer will discuss this with you if the measurement is necessary.

### **Comments**

It is important to mention if there has been any change or modification to the bore. For instance, sometimes the bore is damaged and there is a change to the top of casing (the measuring point).

### **Rainfall**

If you are collecting rainfall information this can be entered in the appropriate monthly column. The monthly totals should be in millimetres (mm).



Six pages to be inserted here



## Appendix C Detailed comments on functionality of the CGMRD

The functionality of the CGMRD was rigorously and extensively tested by both Peter Dahlhaus and Mark Dixon. In fairness to the database designer, it should be noted that the review is a subjective assessment from hydrogeologists who are experienced in using the bore data and aware of the shortcomings of the primary datasets.

### Overall impressions:

- An excellent attempt at getting the regional bore data into one functional database. It's generally logical, and operates reasonably well.
- Because the bore data fields are coded the data is confusing for users who are generally unfamiliar with the way the bore data have been collected and stored. There are serious pitfalls for users who do not understand the provenance of the bore data and the 'hardwired' errors in the data. For this reason, the database needs an on-line users guide, or should be restricted to experienced users. There needs to be a decision on who is allowed to get the data.
- Not clear on installation and setup instructions.
- The initial screen with the OK button is not necessary.
- The Main Menu side graphic is distorted and should be replaced with a suitable CCMA graphic.
- Title needs to be stronger and stand out more.
- Needs to be an explanation (one-line) of what the function buttons do.

### Bore search:

- Search Functions are very effective, particularly if some information is already known, such as parish, Bore use or AMG coordinates.
- The Show Map function is regarded as the cornerstone of the database and is generally handled poorly in the CGMRD. In other words, to be able to choose a bore graphically or spatially and then have the option to "show database" would make the database function very, very, intuitive.
- In the Show Map function, there could be a lot more information on the map and the functionality would be vastly improved if the map showed the bore locations and was zoomable and panable. The zoomable function should bring in different levels of data as the map is zoomed in and drop levels of data off as the map is zoomed out. In addition there needs to be an ability to make a selection by dragging a circle or box over an area. Additionally, the map window size needs to be changed to fit the size of the screen.
- If the show map function is pressed repeatedly, multiple windows of the same map are opened. Simply changing to the open map would be preferable.
- The accept selection function works very well although there is no prompt to view map, select a point and then use this button. The co-ordinates should be able to be filled out in the bore search window automatically or semi-automatically as happens at the moment with the "Accept Selection" button, but it would be better placed in the map window.
- The zone 55 to zone 54 conversion function is excellent.

- The search radius should also default to 10000 metres and the Easting and Northing should default to the centre of the CMA or somewhere convenient (eg. 740000, 5770000). It should also be clear that the Parish and Bore use items are filters on the geographic selection.
- It would be really nice if the bores that were selected appeared in the bore search window also appeared in the browse bore box.
- In the bore search window, there is no “Export of Excel” function as reported in the user guide and the Print Results button does not work.
- It would be good to change the drop down menu of Bore Use to the full phrase, rather than the anagram or abbreviation.
- If a search is conducted solely on bore uses the results are not ranked in relevance to the search item but appear ranked by BoreID. Results then include any entry that contains the search item which can appear as a primary, secondary or tertiary use.
- The drop down prompts, for example “Enter northing (7 digits)” when manually entering Northings, are excellent although they need to be more visible. Perhaps they should be instructions on the screen under the boxes.
- The layout does not follow a logical progression through the steps a user is likely to make. For example, a user using a map to select a point will have to press show map, then highlight a point on the map, close the map window, press accept selection, move to radius selection and then up to the search key. A more logical, intuitive and well prompted process could be made with few alterations to the screen layout.

### **Browse bore data**

- The Select Groundwater Bore does not always work correctly depending on the computer. On some machines, changing the bore number does not change the data. The window has to be closed first then reopened in between bore data searches. This is a very annoying and limiting feature of the browse bore data window which restricts the ability to view more than one bore in a session. On many computers, there is no option to look at the details of a bore and then type another entry in and view its details. The database does not alert the user that this function is not possible and appears to accept new selection without refreshing details. It is a bit cumbersome to have to exit the window and re-enter simply to view another bore (especially with XP bugs!).
- This window needs to have the fields spelled out longhand, “Compl. Date” should be Completion date, the z54 and z55 should be better understood as the AMG Zone indicated in the box above.
- The completion date of DD/MM/YYYY where DD/MM = 31/12 needs to be translated to YYYY only (where the year of completion is known, but not the exact date, the groundwater database reports this as 31/12 by default).
- The Monitoring Frequency should have a “no record” field, rather than a blank.
- All the fields in the “Details” portion of the screen should be longhand.
- It is of great concern that the drop-down menus allow the data to be changed too easily. There needs to be a separate process for changing data, which requires special authority or a special password to be able to change the database. Perhaps the drop-down menus need to be fixed menus at this screen, with the words reported longhand and then a button to the edit/change record screen.

- Main detail and additional detail windows are not intuitive or descriptive. They appear as grabs of the parent data sets arranged to fit into a window. It would be more logical to have:
  - A location/use window with a text field for description and a link to maps and photos
  - A drilling details / bore construction window which would absorb most of the additional details page
  - A groundwater details window with aquifer details including drilling interception and pumping details (the stuff in tables in additional details)
  - A water level window, where water level data exists for the bore.
  - A bore lithology window, where a lithological log exists for the bore.
  - A hydrochemistry window, where hydrochemical data exists for that bore.
- Construction details need to include fields such as casing height above ground.....(to be taken from existing data and field sheets)
- Also aquifer test data and composite data tables as displayed in additional details are very clumsy and hide important groundwater and construction details. This can probably be fixed by changing their layout and maybe prioritising columns to be seen in opening window. Prime example of the layout problem is the column width of first column in aquifer test data table hides half of its header which is essential information.
- It would be desirable to have a print-friendly version of the bore hydrographs, with units and titles for the axes on graphs.
- People measuring SWL must have exceptional tapes and eyesight to measure to  $10^{-9}$ !. The number of significant figures needs to be reduced to two.

### **View Map Info**

- Function works well. Worth retaining for regional analysis.

### **Add/edit**

- A thorough review of this screen was not included. It will be revised during the course of this project.

### **Reports**

- The report function does not work on all computers. Where it was seen, the reports are lists of data which have limited relevance or use to the CCMA needs.
- Print preview does not work on any of the computers used.
- It might be more useful to have an export \*.txt or \*.csv file function for each of the parameters (lithology, swl, etc) rather than a restrictive and pre formatted (easily dated) report.

## Appendix D Example field sheet and details of field equipment

**CCMA Groundwater Database. Field Worksheet**

Date:

Inspection Performed by:

<b>Bore ID</b>	4101	<b>Location (GPS):</b>	
<b>Authority</b>	NRE	<b>AMG Zone</b>	54
<b>Monitored Frequency</b>	Monthly	<b>Easting</b>	740061
<b>Z54 Easting</b>	739900	<b>Northing</b>	5774284
<b>Z54 Northing</b>	5774200	<b>Elevation of Ground</b>	123 m
<b>Location Quality</b>	C	<b>Total Depth from Collar (m)</b>	8.90
<b>Completion Date</b>		<b>Total Depth from Ground (m)</b>	7.90
<b>Bore Depth</b>	0.00	<b>Standpipe height (m)</b>	1.00
<b>Bore Elevation</b>		<b>SWL (m below collar)</b>	7.70
<b>Elevation Quality</b>	C	<b>Salinity TDS(mg/L)</b>	1780 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$
<b>Digitised Elevation</b>	118	<b>Purged (y/n)</b>	n
<b>Reported Parish</b>	Not Known	<b>Landscape Position</b>	Crest
<b>Digitised Parish</b>	WARRACBARUNA	<b>Bore Use</b>	Salinity Investigation
<b>Parish Quality</b>	C	<b>Land Use</b>	Roadside
<b>Source</b>	CLPR	<b>Geology</b>	Basalt
<b>Landscape Position</b>	Upper Slope	<b>Approx Dist to Discharge</b>	250 m
<b>Salinity TDS (mg/L)</b>		<b>Description of Site:</b>	Occurs on south side of Fyffes Road, 250 m west of Mt Hesse Road. Nested with Bore 4102. Bore 4101 occurs 3 m east of Bore 4102.
<b>Aquifer Name</b>	Not Known	<b>Location</b>	
<b>Aquifer Depth</b>		<b>Vegetation</b>	
<b>From (m)</b>			
<b>To (m)</b>		<b>Photo Taken (y/n)</b>	
<b>Water Intercepted</b>		<b>Facing which direction?</b>	Facing west towards Bore 4203
<b>From (m)</b>		<b>Which bores?</b>	
<b>Bore Type</b>	GW	<b>Access</b>	Good - roadside
<b>Bore Use 1</b>	OB	<b>Bore Condition:</b>	
<b>Bore Use 2</b>	IV	<b>Casing/Standpipe</b>	40 mm PVC, Good condition, fenced with star pickets and barbwire
<b>Bore Use 3</b>		<b>Collar</b>	Cement
<b>Geo Log Available</b>		<b>Cap</b>	Yes - PVC
<b>Drill Log Available</b>			

## ***Equipment***

Field measurements were obtained and recorded by the following equipment:

- Bore location coordinates: Magellan SportTrak Handheld GPS.
- Water level readings: measured with a 25 mm diameter stainless steel fox whistle attached to a 30 m fibreglass measuring tape.
- Total bore depths: either with the 30 m fibre glass measuring tape above or a weighted Komelon 50 m fibreglass measuring tape with weights attached (depending on bore depth).
- Bore water samples: Enviro Equip Polyethylene Weighted Bore Bailer (38 mm x 900 mm, 1 litre capacity) attached to nylon woven cord wound onto a fishing hand reel. Samples were then transferred to a modified 1 litre capacity low density polyethylene container for salinity measurements.
- Salinity readings: measured and recorded on a TPS Microprocessor Dissolved Oxygen Meter (Model 90DC).

Appendix E	Duplicated Bores removed from CGMRD
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Bore Identifier	Duplicated Bore Identifier	Easting (AMG Z54 AGD66)	Northing (AMG Z54 AGD66)	Constructed depth (metres)
4291	56821	686250	5742850	18
4292	56822	686250	5742850	5
4293	56823	686050	5742650	18
4294	56824	686050	5742650	5
4287	56825	685950	5743700	18
4288	56826	685950	5743700	5
4289	56827	686150	5743150	18
4290	56828	686150	5743150	5
4162	82855	748450	5745000	18
4163	82856	748450	5745000	5
4164	82857	748400	5744500	18
4165	82858	748400	5744500	5
4277	83664	720850	5749250	18
4278	83665	720850	5749250	5
4279	83666	720800	5749500	18
4280	83667	720800	5749500	5
4281	83668	720950	5749700	18
4282	83669	720950	5749700	5
4283	83670	720950	5749850	18
4284	83671	720950	5749850	5
4285	83672	720850	5750050	18
4286	83673	720850	5750050	5
4149	86841	732800	5773550	18
4150	86842	732800	5773550	5
4151	86843	732600	5773550	18
4152	86844	732600	5773550	5
4153	86845	732400	5773550	18
4154	86846	732400	5773550	5
4411	92662	715650	5789100	18
4412	92663	715650	5789100	5
4414	92664	715900	5789050	5
4413	92665	715900	5789050	18
4409	96055	701950	5794800	18
4410	96056	701950	5794800	5
4401	96057	701800	5796800	18
4402	96058	701800	5796800	5
4404	96060	701600	5796800	12
4405	96061	701600	5796800	5
4406	96062	701400	5796850	18
4407	96063	701400	5796850	5
259	116794	701600	5803800	57
260	116795	707300	5801050	8
261	116796	708100	5805800	55
262	116797	703300	5795200	8
263	116798	698500	5797450	30
4110	117492	715680	5752840	17.4
4111	117493	719440	5752710	19.2
4112	117494	721030	5748740	19.2
4113	117495	720950	5748220	8.4



4114	117496	721460	5745820	17.4
4115	117497	721850	5745730	24.6
4116	117498	733400	5753080	22.8
4117	117499	733340	5752580	17.4
4118	117500	733340	5752580	4.4
4119	117501	733250	5752040	13.4
4120	117502	733820	5751120	17.4
4121	117503	734060	5749750	17.4
4122	117504	734060	5749750	6.2
4123	117505	734040	5749200	19.2
4124	117506	733950	5748950	19.2
4125	117507	733950	5748950	8.4
4126	117508	733780	5748380	21
4127	117509	732560	5747800	19.4
4130	117511	737480	5768060	4.8
4131	117512	733950	5768780	17.4
4133	117514	733370	5769080	21.4
4149	117526	732800	5773550	18
4150	117527	732800	5773550	5
4151	117528	732600	5773550	18
4152	117529	732600	5773550	5
4153	117530	732400	5773550	18
4154	117531	732400	5773550	5
4162	117539	748450	5745000	18
4163	117540	748450	5745000	5
4164	117541	748400	5744500	18
4165	117542	748400	5744500	5
4167	117544	742630	5745370	20
4168	117545	742630	5745370	10
4169	117546	742630	5745370	5
4170	117547	742550	5744890	20
4171	117548	742550	5744890	10
4172	117549	742550	5744890	5
4188	117565	741000	5742730	20
4189	117566	741000	5742730	10
4190	117567	741000	5742730	5
4191	117568	741480	5742520	20
4192	117569	741480	5742520	10
4193	117570	741480	5742520	5
4197	117574	737670	5740520	20
4198	117575	737670	5740520	10
4199	117576	737670	5740520	5
4200	117577	737610	5740230	20
4201	117578	737610	5740230	10
4202	117579	737610	5740230	5
4203	117580	737570	5739950	20
4204	117581	737570	5739950	10
4205	117582	737570	5739950	5
4209	117586	704630	5732720	20
4210	117587	704630	5732720	10
4211	117588	704630	5732720	5
4212	117589	703860	5733170	20
4213	117590	703860	5733170	10
4214	117591	703860	5733170	5

4215	117592	703800	5733320	20
4216	117593	703800	5733320	10
4217	117594	703800	5733320	5
4218	117595	702650	5734280	20
4219	117596	702650	5734280	10
4220	117597	702650	5734280	5
4221	117598	702660	5734770	10
4222	117599	702660	5734770	5
4223	117600	702890	5734870	20
4224	117601	702890	5734870	10
4225	117602	702890	5734870	5
4226	117603	703340	5734710	20
4227	117604	703340	5734710	10
4228	117605	703340	5734710	5
4229	117606	704400	5735240	20
4230	117607	704400	5735240	10
4231	117608	704400	5735240	5
4232	117609	699910	5737000	20
4233	117610	699910	5737000	10
4234	117611	699910	5737000	5
4235	117612	686140	5742180	20
4236	117613	686140	5742180	10
4237	117614	686140	5742180	5
4238	117615	686090	5741960	20
4239	117616	686090	5741960	10
4240	117617	686090	5741960	5
4244	117621	685920	5741450	20
4245	117622	685920	5741450	10
4246	117623	685920	5741450	5
4247	117624	686100	5741000	20
4248	117625	686100	5741000	10
4249	117626	686100	5741000	5
4250	117627	686260	5741455	20
4251	117628	686260	5741455	10
4252	117629	686260	5741455	5
4253	117630	686230	5741700	20
4254	117631	686230	5741700	10
4255	117632	686230	5741700	5
4256	117633	686210	5741930	20
4257	117634	686210	5741930	10
4258	117635	686210	5741930	5
4259	117636	703180	5741320	20
4260	117637	703180	5741320	10
4261	117638	703180	5741320	5
4262	117639	703380	5741590	20
4263	117640	703380	5741590	10
4264	117641	703380	5741590	5
4265	117642	702990	5742490	20
4266	117643	702990	5742490	10
4267	117644	702990	5742490	5
4268	117645	703550	5743750	20
4269	117646	703550	5743750	10
4270	117647	703550	5743750	5
4271	117648	703270	5744930	20

4272	117649	703270	5744930	10
4273	117650	703270	5744930	5
4274	117651	701270	5747500	20
4275	117652	701270	5747500	10
4276	117653	701270	5747500	5
4277	117654	720850	5749250	18
4278	117655	720850	5749250	5
4279	117656	720800	5749500	18
4280	117657	720800	5749500	5
4281	117658	720950	5749700	18
4282	117659	720950	5749700	5
4283	117660	720950	5749850	18
4284	117661	720950	5749850	5
4285	117662	720850	5750050	18
4286	117663	720850	5750050	5
4287	117664	685950	5743700	18
4288	117665	685950	5743700	5
4289	117666	686150	5743150	18
4290	117667	686150	5743150	5
4291	117668	686250	5742850	18
4292	117669	686250	5742850	5
4293	117670	686050	5742650	18
4294	117671	686050	5742650	5
4401	117681	701800	5796800	18
4402	117682	701800	5796800	5
4404	117684	701600	5796800	12
4405	117685	701600	5796800	5
4406	117686	701400	5796850	18
4407	117687	701400	5796850	5
4408	117688	702900	5794980	5
4409	117689	701950	5794800	18
4410	117690	701950	5794800	5
4411	117691	715650	5789100	18
4412	117692	715650	5789100	5
4413	117693	715900	5789050	18
4414	117694	715900	5789050	5
4419	117696	703300	5796130	4.4
4420	117697	702700	5797360	19.2
4421	117698	700660	5799800	21
4422	117699	698520	5798020	14.7
4423	117700	696600	5797550	8.4
4424	117701	696600	5797550	4.8
4425	117702	706650	5799550	17
4426	117703	705980	5798000	13
4427	117704	705980	5798000	5
5140	117846	716800	5822200	17
5141	117847	716800	5822200	17.3
5142	117848	716800	5822200	15.2
5143	117849	716800	5822200	4.8
5144	117850	715200	5824800	17.3
5145	117851	715200	5824800	17.3
5146	117852	715200	5824800	17.3
5147	117853	715200	5824800	7.3
5148	117854	716800	5825300	17.3

5149	117855	716800	5825300	17.3
5150	117856	716800	5825300	7.3
5151	117857	722000	5822000	17.3
5152	117858	722000	5822000	15.2
5153	117859	722000	5822000	5.4
5154	117860	750300	5814600	17.3
5155	117861	750300	5814600	17.3
5156	117862	750300	5814600	17.3
290	124961	715600	5826300	34
289	124962	715700	5826300	32
5268	124963	719400	5822500	21
4320	125461	728900	5786350	5
4321	125462	725650	5785350	20
4322	125463	725650	5785350	5
5269	125464	739900	5836350	19

## Appendix F Full listing of monitored bores

The following eight pages list the bores in the CGMRD with a monitoring record. The lists include:

Column	Description
A	Bore Identifier
B	Start date of monitoring record
C	End date of monitoring record
D	Number of monitoring records
E	Easting co-ordinate of the bore <sup>1</sup>
F	Northing co-ordinate of the bore
G	Bore Identifier. This should match column A
H	Groundwater flow system in which the bore is located
I	Name of the groundwater flow system in which the bore is located
J	Primary groundwater flow system
K	Secondary groundwater flow system
L	Bore Identifier. This should match column A
M	Salinity target area in which the bore is located
N	Bore Identifier. This should match column A
O	Name of the groundwater management area in which the bore is located
P	Type of groundwater management area in which the bore is located

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<sup>1</sup> Coordinates are Australian Map Grid, Zone 54, Australian Geodetic Datum of 1966

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P
1	Bore_Id	Start_Date	End_Date	No_of_Readings	Easting	Northing	Bore_Id	GFS	Description	Flow_System	Secondary_Flow_System	Bore_Id	Target_area	Bore_Id	Wspa_name	Type
2	259	9/21/1989	9/23/2000	82	701600	5803800	259	GFS_13	Central Highlands volcanics	Intermediate	Regional					
3	260	9/21/1989	9/23/2000	84	707300	5801050	260	GFS_13	Central Highlands volcanics	Intermediate	Regional	260	Lismore - Derrinallum			
4	261	9/21/1989	9/23/2000	84	708100	5805800	261	GFS_13	Central Highlands volcanics	Intermediate	Regional					
5	262	9/21/1989	9/23/2000	82	703300	5795200	262	GFS_14	Volcanic plains basalt	Regional	Intermediate	262	Lismore - Derrinallum			
6	263	5/15/1994	3/11/1999	23	698500	5797450	263	GFS_14	Volcanic plains basalt	Regional	Intermediate	263	Lismore - Derrinallum			
7	284	7/1/1994	7/24/2001	74	736060	5805900	284	GFS_12	Palaeozoic sedimentary rocks	Intermediate	Local	284	Illabarook			
8	285	7/1/1994	7/24/2001	74	736820	5805240	285	GFS_12	Palaeozoic sedimentary rocks	Intermediate	Local	285	Illabarook			
9	286	7/1/1994	7/24/2001	74	736800	5805130	286	GFS_12	Palaeozoic sedimentary rocks	Intermediate	Local	286	Illabarook			
10	289	7/1/1994	10/1/2001	77	715700	5826300	289	GFS_7	Granitic rocks	Local		289	Pittong			
11	290	7/1/1994	10/1/2001	77	715600	5826300	290	GFS_7	Granitic rocks	Local		290	Pittong			
12	320	6/4/1997	4/5/1998	8	682604	5735799	320	GFS_4	Heytesbury marl	Local				320	Paaratte	GMA
13	4001	9/4/2000	1/8/2001	5	703431	5779048	4001	GFS_10	Pliocene sands	Intermediate	Local	4001	Corangamite			
14	4101	5/29/1992	10/8/2001	85	739900	5774200	4101	GFS_1	Quaternary sediments	Local		4101	Colac - Eurack			
15	4102	5/29/1992	10/8/2001	65	739900	5774200	4102	GFS_1	Quaternary sediments	Local		4102	Colac - Eurack			
16	4103	5/29/1992	10/8/2001	84	739700	5774250	4103	GFS_1	Quaternary sediments	Local		4103	Colac - Eurack			
17	4104	5/29/1992	10/8/2001	84	739700	5774250	4104	GFS_1	Quaternary sediments	Local		4104	Colac - Eurack			
18	4105	5/29/1992	10/8/2001	85	739500	5774300	4105	GFS_1	Quaternary sediments	Local		4105	Colac - Eurack			
19	4106	5/29/1992	10/8/2001	85	739500	5774300	4106	GFS_1	Quaternary sediments	Local		4106	Colac - Eurack			
20	4109	9/17/1998	2/5/2001	7	725678	5750730	4109	GFS_17	Dilwyn Formation	Regional				4109	Gerangamete	GMA
21	4110	5/31/1991	10/1/2001	85	715680	5752840	4110	GFS_17	Dilwyn Formation	Regional						
22	4111	5/31/1991	10/1/2001	85	719440	5752710	4111	GFS_10	Pliocene sands	Intermediate	Local					
23	4112	5/31/1991	10/1/2001	86	721030	5748740	4112	GFS_17	Dilwyn Formation	Regional						
24	4113	5/31/1991	10/1/2001	86	720950	5748220	4113	GFS_17	Dilwyn Formation	Regional						
25	4114	5/31/1991	10/1/2001	74	721460	5745820	4114	GFS_17	Dilwyn Formation	Regional						
26	4115	5/31/1991	10/1/2001	86	721850	5745730	4115	GFS_17	Dilwyn Formation	Regional						
27	4116	8/20/1991	10/2/2001	90	733400	5753080	4116	GFS_5	Gerangamete marls	Local						
28	4117	5/31/1991	10/2/2001	90	733340	5752580	4117	GFS_5	Gerangamete marls	Local						
29	4118	5/31/1991	10/2/2001	92	733340	5752580	4118	GFS_5	Gerangamete marls	Local						
30	4119	5/31/1991	10/2/2001	90	733250	5752040	4119	GFS_5	Gerangamete marls	Local						
31	4120	5/31/1991	10/2/2001	92	733820	5751120	4120	GFS_5	Gerangamete marls	Local				4120	Gerangamete	GMA
32	4121	6/26/1991	10/2/2001	83	734060	5749750	4121	GFS_5	Gerangamete marls	Local				4121	Gerangamete	GMA
33	4122	6/26/1991	10/2/2001	90	734060	5749750	4122	GFS_5	Gerangamete marls	Local				4122	Gerangamete	GMA
34	4123	5/31/1991	10/2/2001	90	734040	5749200	4123	GFS_5	Gerangamete marls	Local				4123	Gerangamete	GMA
35	4124	5/31/1993	10/2/2001	71	733950	5748950	4124	GFS_5	Gerangamete marls	Local				4124	Gerangamete	GMA
36	4125	5/31/1991	10/2/2001	93	733950	5748950	4125	GFS_5	Gerangamete marls	Local				4125	Gerangamete	GMA
37	4126	5/31/1991	10/2/2001	92	733780	5748380	4126	GFS_5	Gerangamete marls	Local				4126	Gerangamete	GMA
38	4127	5/31/1991	10/2/2001	92	732560	5747800	4127	GFS_5	Gerangamete marls	Local				4127	Gerangamete	GMA
39	4130	4/30/1991	10/8/2001	69	737480	5768060	4130	GFS_1	Quaternary sediments	Local		4130	Colac - Eurack			
40	4131	4/30/1991	10/8/2001	96	733950	5768780						4131	Colac - Eurack			
41	4132	4/30/1991	10/8/2001	97	733950	5768780						4132	Colac - Eurack			
42	4133	4/30/1991	10/8/2001	96	733370	5769080	4133	GFS_1	Quaternary sediments	Local		4133	Colac - Eurack			
43	4134	9/9/1991	4/10/1997	45	732400	5774600	4134	GFS_1	Quaternary sediments	Local		4134	Colac - Eurack			
44	4135	5/29/1992	10/8/2001	86	732750	5772400	4135	GFS_1	Quaternary sediments	Local		4135	Colac - Eurack			
45	4136	6/26/1992	10/8/2001	65	732750	5772400	4136	GFS_1	Quaternary sediments	Local		4136	Colac - Eurack			
46	4137	5/29/1992	10/8/2001	75	732550	5772300	4137	GFS_1	Quaternary sediments	Local		4137	Colac - Eurack			
47	4138	7/28/1992	10/8/2001	60	732550	5772300	4138	GFS_1	Quaternary sediments	Local		4138	Colac - Eurack			
48	4139	6/26/1992	10/8/2001	85	732400	5772300	4139	GFS_1	Quaternary sediments	Local		4139	Colac - Eurack			
49	4140	6/26/1992	10/8/2001	85	732400	5772300	4140	GFS_1	Quaternary sediments	Local		4140	Colac - Eurack			
50	4141	5/29/1992	10/8/2001	83	732250	5772300	4141	GFS_1	Quaternary sediments	Local		4141	Colac - Eurack			
51	4142	5/29/1992	10/8/2001	83	732250	5772300	4142	GFS_1	Quaternary sediments	Local		4142	Colac - Eurack			
52	4143	5/29/1992	10/8/2001	86	732700	5772750	4143	GFS_1	Quaternary sediments	Local		4143	Colac - Eurack			
53	4144	5/29/1992	10/8/2001	77	732700	5772750	4144	GFS_1	Quaternary sediments	Local		4144	Colac - Eurack			
54	4149	5/8/1990	10/8/2001	91	732800	5773550	4149	GFS_1	Quaternary sediments	Local		4149	Colac - Eurack			
55	4150	4/30/1992	10/8/2001	49	732800	5773550	4150	GFS_1	Quaternary sediments	Local		4150	Colac - Eurack			
56	4151	5/8/1990	10/8/2001	90	732600	5773550	4151	GFS_1	Quaternary sediments	Local		4151	Colac - Eurack			
57	4152	5/8/1990	10/8/2001	77	732600	5773550	4152	GFS_1	Quaternary sediments	Local		4152	Colac - Eurack			
58	4153	5/8/1990	10/8/2001	90	732400	5773550	4153	GFS_1	Quaternary sediments	Local		4153	Colac - Eurack			
59	4154	5/8/1990	10/8/2001	89	732400	5773550	4154	GFS_1	Quaternary sediments	Local		4154	Colac - Eurack			
60	4155	5/8/1990	6/6/2000	81	742475	5757100	4155	GFS_10	Pliocene sands	Intermediate	Local	4155	Warncoort			
61	4156	4/30/1992	6/6/2000	54	742475	5757100	4156	GFS_10	Pliocene sands	Intermediate	Local	4156	Warncoort			
62	4157	5/8/1990	6/6/2000	79	742100	5757050	4157	GFS_10	Pliocene sands	Intermediate	Local	4157	Warncoort			
63	4158	5/8/1990	6/6/2000	82	741950	5757100	4158	GFS_10	Pliocene sands	Intermediate	Local	4158	Warncoort			
64	4159	4/30/1992	6/6/2000	54	741950	5757100	4159	GFS_10	Pliocene sands	Intermediate	Local	4159	Warncoort			
65	4160	5/8/1990	10/15/2001	100	747600	5746200	4160	GFS_5	Gerangamete marls	Local				4160	Gerangamete	GMA
66	4161	5/8/1990	10/15/2001	100	747600	5746200	4161	GFS_5	Gerangamete marls	Local				4161	Gerangamete	GMA
67	4162	5/8/1990	10/15/2001	97	748450	5745000	4162	GFS_5	Gerangamete marls	Local				4162	Gerangamete	GMA
68	4163	5/8/1990	10/15/2001	94	748450	5745000	4163	GFS_5	Gerangamete marls	Local				4163	Gerangamete	GMA
69	4164	5/8/1990	10/15/2001	96	748400	5744500	4164	GFS_5	Gerangamete marls	Local				4164	Gerangamete	GMA
70	4165	9/23/1992	10/15/2001	71	748400	5744500	4165	GFS_5	Gerangamete marls	Local				4165	Gerangamete	GMA
71	4166	5/8/1990	10/15/2001	100	748300	5743750	4166	GFS_5	Gerangamete marls	Local				4166	Gerangamete	GMA
72	4167	5/3/1989	2/27/2002	97	742630	5745370	4167	GFS_5	Gerangamete marls	Local				4167	Gerangamete	GMA
73	4168	5/3/1989	2/27/2002	97	742630	5745370	4168	GFS_5	Gerangamete marls	Local				4168	Gerangamete	GMA
74	4169	5/3/1989	2/27/2002	96	742630	5745370	4169	GFS_5	Gerangamete marls	Local				4169	Gerangamete	GMA
75	4170	6/8/1989	2/27/2002	96	742550	5744890	4170	GFS_1	Quaternary sediments	Local				4170	Gerangamete	GMA
76	4171	5/3/1989	2/27/2002	97	742550	5744890	4171	GFS_1	Quaternary sediments	Local				4171	Gerangamete	GMA
77	4172	5/3/1989	2/27/2002	97	742550	5744890	4172	GFS_1	Quaternary sediments	Local				4172	Gerangamete	GMA
78	4173	6/8/1989	2/27/2002	95	742451	5744217	4173	GFS_5	Gerangamete marls	Local				4173	Gerangamete	GMA
79	4174	5/3/1989	2/27/2002	95	742451	5744217	4174	GFS_5	Gerangamete marls	Local				4174	Gerangamete	GMA
80	4175	5/3/1989	2/27/2002	96	742451	5744217	4175	GFS_5	Gerangamete marls	Local				4175	Gerangamete	GMA
81	4176	5/3/1989	2/27/2002	97	742379	5743884	4176	GFS_5	Gerangamete marls	Local				4176	Gerangamete	GMA
82	4177	5/3/1989	2/27/2002	96	742379	5743884	4177	GFS_5	Gerangamete marls	Local				4177	Gerangamete	GMA
83	4178	8/8/1989	2/27/2002	80	742379	5743884	4178	GFS_5	Gerangamete marls	Local				4178	Gerangamete	GMA
84	4179	5/3/1989	2/27/2002	196	740429	5742788	4179	GFS_5	Gerangamete marls	Local				4179	Gerangamete	GMA
85	4180	6/7/1990	2/27/2002	158	740429	5742788	4180	GFS_5	Gerangamete marls	Local				4180	Gerangamete	GMA
86	4															



	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P
124	4219	5/10/1989	12/11/2001	106	702650	5734280	4219	GFS_10	Pliocene sands	Intermediate	Local					
125	4220	8/15/1989	12/11/2001	105	702650	5734280	4220	GFS_10	Pliocene sands	Intermediate	Local					
126	4221	5/10/1989	12/11/2001	104	702660	5734770	4221	GFS_4	Heytesbury marl	Local						
127	4222	5/10/1989	12/11/2001	108	702660	5734770	4222	GFS_4	Heytesbury marl	Local						
128	4223	5/10/1989	12/11/2001	111	702890	5734870	4223	GFS_4	Heytesbury marl	Local						
129	4224	5/10/1989	12/11/2001	110	702890	5734870	4224	GFS_4	Heytesbury marl	Local						
130	4225	8/15/1989	12/11/2001	86	702890	5734870	4225	GFS_4	Heytesbury marl	Local						
131	4226	5/10/1989	12/11/2001	109	703340	5734710	4226	GFS_4	Heytesbury marl	Local						
132	4227	5/10/1989	12/11/2001	108	703340	5734710	4227	GFS_4	Heytesbury marl	Local						
133	4228	6/10/1993	12/11/2001	68	703340	5734710	4228	GFS_4	Heytesbury marl	Local						
134	4229	5/10/1989	12/12/2001	109	704400	5735240	4229	GFS_10	Pliocene sands	Intermediate	Local					
135	4230	6/13/1989	12/12/2001	102	704400	5735240	4230	GFS_10	Pliocene sands	Intermediate	Local					
136	4231	6/22/1990	12/12/2001	82	704400	5735240	4231	GFS_10	Pliocene sands	Intermediate	Local					
137	4232	5/10/1989	12/11/2001	105	699910	5737000	4232	GFS_10	Pliocene sands	Intermediate	Local					
138	4233	5/10/1989	12/11/2001	106	699910	5737000	4233	GFS_10	Pliocene sands	Intermediate	Local			4232	Paaratte	GMA
139	4234	7/11/1989	12/12/2001	90	699910	5737000	4234	GFS_10	Pliocene sands	Intermediate	Local			4233	Paaratte	GMA
140	4235	5/8/1989	5/29/1996	76	686140	5742180	4235	GFS_1	Quaternary sediments	Local				4234	Paaratte	GMA
141	4236	5/8/1989	5/29/1996	76	686140	5742180	4236	GFS_1	Quaternary sediments	Local				4235	Paaratte	GMA
142	4237	5/8/1989	5/29/1996	75	686140	5742180	4237	GFS_1	Quaternary sediments	Local				4236	Paaratte	GMA
143	4238	5/8/1989	12/11/2001	112	686090	5741960	4238	GFS_4	Heytesbury marl	Local				4237	Paaratte	GMA
144	4239	5/8/1989	12/11/2001	112	686090	5741960	4239	GFS_4	Heytesbury marl	Local				4238	Paaratte	GMA
145	4240	5/8/1989	12/11/2001	111	686090	5741960	4240	GFS_4	Heytesbury marl	Local				4239	Paaratte	GMA
146	4241	5/8/1989	12/11/2001	112	685970	5741710	4241	GFS_4	Heytesbury marl	Local				4240	Paaratte	GMA
147	4242	5/8/1989	12/11/2001	112	685970	5741710	4242	GFS_4	Heytesbury marl	Local				4241	Paaratte	GMA
148	4243	2/12/1990	12/11/2001	92	685970	5741710	4243	GFS_4	Heytesbury marl	Local				4242	Paaratte	GMA
149	4244	5/8/1989	12/11/2001	218	685920	5741450	4244	GFS_4	Heytesbury marl	Local				4243	Paaratte	GMA
150	4245	5/8/1989	9/13/2001	104	685920	5741450	4245	GFS_4	Heytesbury marl	Local				4244	Paaratte	GMA
151	4246	5/8/1989	12/11/2001	214	685920	5741450	4246	GFS_4	Heytesbury marl	Local				4245	Paaratte	GMA
152	4247	5/8/1989	12/11/2001	112	686100	5741000	4247	GFS_4	Heytesbury marl	Local				4246	Paaratte	GMA
153	4248	9/14/1989	12/11/2001	99	686100	5741000	4248	GFS_4	Heytesbury marl	Local				4247	Paaratte	GMA
154	4249	5/8/1989	12/11/2001	112	686100	5741000	4249	GFS_4	Heytesbury marl	Local				4248	Paaratte	GMA
155	4250	5/8/1989	12/11/2001	112	686260	5741455	4250	GFS_4	Heytesbury marl	Local				4249	Paaratte	GMA
156	4251	5/8/1989	12/11/2001	112	686260	5741455	4251	GFS_4	Heytesbury marl	Local				4250	Paaratte	GMA
157	4252	9/14/1989	12/11/2001	89	686260	5741455	4252	GFS_4	Heytesbury marl	Local				4251	Paaratte	GMA
158	4253	5/10/1989	12/11/2001	105	686230	5741700	4253	GFS_4	Heytesbury marl	Local				4252	Paaratte	GMA
159	4254	5/10/1989	12/11/2001	106	686230	5741700	4254	GFS_4	Heytesbury marl	Local				4253	Paaratte	GMA
160	4255	8/17/1989	12/11/2001	32	686230	5741700	4255	GFS_4	Heytesbury marl	Local				4254	Paaratte	GMA
161	4256	5/10/1989	12/11/2001	109	686210	5741930	4256	GFS_4	Heytesbury marl	Local				4255	Paaratte	GMA
162	4257	5/8/1989	12/11/2001	112	686210	5741930	4257	GFS_4	Heytesbury marl	Local				4256	Paaratte	GMA
163	4258	5/8/1989	12/11/2001	112	686210	5741930	4258	GFS_4	Heytesbury marl	Local				4257	Paaratte	GMA
164	4259	5/12/1989	10/3/2001	112	703180	5741320	4259	GFS_4	Heytesbury marl	Local				4258	Paaratte	GMA
165	4260	5/12/1989	10/3/2001	112	703180	5741320	4260	GFS_4	Heytesbury marl	Local				4259	Paaratte	GMA
166	4261	5/12/1989	10/3/2001	112	703180	5741320	4261	GFS_4	Heytesbury marl	Local				4260	Paaratte	GMA
167	4262	5/12/1989	10/3/2001	112	703380	5741590	4262	GFS_10	Pliocene sands	Intermediate	Local			4261	Paaratte	GMA
168	4263	5/12/1989	10/3/2001	112	703380	5741590	4263	GFS_10	Pliocene sands	Intermediate	Local			4262	Paaratte	GMA
169	4264	5/12/1989	10/3/2001	112	703380	5741590	4264	GFS_10	Pliocene sands	Intermediate	Local			4263	Paaratte	GMA
170	4265	5/12/1989	10/3/2001	112	702990	5742490	4265	GFS_10	Pliocene sands	Intermediate	Local			4264	Paaratte	GMA
171	4266	5/12/1989	10/3/2001	112	702990	5742490	4266	GFS_10	Pliocene sands	Intermediate	Local			4265	Paaratte	GMA
172	4267	5/12/1989	10/3/2001	112	702990	5742490	4267	GFS_10	Pliocene sands	Intermediate	Local			4266	Paaratte	GMA
173	4268	5/12/1989	11/3/1998	98	703550	5743750	4268	GFS_10	Pliocene sands	Intermediate	Local			4267	Paaratte	GMA
174	4269	5/12/1989	11/3/1998	99	703550	5743750	4269	GFS_10	Pliocene sands	Intermediate	Local			4268	Paaratte	GMA
175	4270	7/11/1989	11/3/1998	88	703550	5743750	4270	GFS_10	Pliocene sands	Intermediate	Local			4269	Paaratte	GMA
176	4271	5/12/1989	10/3/2001	105	703270	5744930	4271	GFS_10	Pliocene sands	Intermediate	Local			4270	Paaratte	GMA
177	4272	5/12/1989	10/3/2001	105	703270	5744930	4272	GFS_10	Pliocene sands	Intermediate	Local			4271	Paaratte	GMA
178	4273	5/12/1989	10/3/2001	108	703270	5744930	4273	GFS_10	Pliocene sands	Intermediate	Local			4272	Paaratte	GMA
179	4277	5/22/1990	10/1/2001	97	720850	5749250	4277	GFS_10	Pliocene sands	Intermediate	Local			4273	Paaratte	GMA
180	4278	5/22/1990	10/1/2001	97	720850	5749250	4278	GFS_10	Pliocene sands	Intermediate	Local					
181	4279	5/22/1990	10/1/2001	97	720800	5749500	4279	GFS_10	Pliocene sands	Intermediate	Local					
182	4280	5/22/1990	10/1/2001	97	720800	5749500	4280	GFS_10	Pliocene sands	Intermediate	Local					
183	4281	5/22/1990	10/1/2001	97	720950	5749700	4281	GFS_10	Pliocene sands	Intermediate	Local		4281	Colac - Eurack		
184	4282	8/28/1990	10/1/2001	89	720950	5749700	4282	GFS_10	Pliocene sands	Intermediate	Local		4282	Colac - Eurack		
185	4283	5/22/1990	10/1/2001	97	720950	5749850	4283	GFS_10	Pliocene sands	Intermediate	Local		4283	Colac - Eurack		
186	4284	6/22/1990	10/1/2001	84	720950	5749850	4284	GFS_10	Pliocene sands	Intermediate	Local		4284	Colac - Eurack		
187	4285	5/22/1990	10/1/2001	96	720850	5750050	4285	GFS_17	Dilwyn Formation	Regional			4285	Colac - Eurack		
188	4286	5/22/1990	10/1/2001	97	720850	5750050	4286	GFS_17	Dilwyn Formation	Regional			4286	Colac - Eurack		
189	4287	5/23/1990	12/11/2001	98	685950	5743700	4287	GFS_10	Pliocene sands	Intermediate	Local					
190	4288	5/23/1990	12/11/2001	99	685950	5743700	4288	GFS_10	Pliocene sands	Intermediate	Local			4287	Paaratte	GMA
191	4289	5/23/1990	7/28/1995	52	686150	5743150	4289	GFS_4	Heytesbury marl	Local				4288	Paaratte	GMA
192	4290	5/23/1990	7/28/1995	52	686150	5743150	4290	GFS_4	Heytesbury marl	Local				4289	Paaratte	GMA
193	4291	5/23/1990	7/28/1995	53	686250	5742850	4291	GFS_4	Heytesbury marl	Local				4290	Paaratte	GMA
194	4292	5/23/1990	7/28/1995	53	686250	5742850	4292	GFS_4	Heytesbury marl	Local				4291	Paaratte	GMA
195	4293	5/23/1990	7/28/1995	53	686050	5742650	4293	GFS_4	Heytesbury marl	Local				4292	Paaratte	GMA
196	4294	5/23/1990	7/28/1995	53	686050	5742650	4294	GFS_4	Heytesbury marl	Local				4293	Paaratte	GMA
197	4295	5/29/1992	10/15/2001	74	748300	5749380	4295	GFS_17	Dilwyn Formation	Regional				4294	Paaratte	GMA
198	4296	10/28/1992	10/15/2001	68	748300	5749380	4296	GFS_17	Dilwyn Formation	Regional				4295	Gerangamete	GMA
199	4297	5/29/1992	10/15/2001	75	749750	5748680	4297	GFS_17	Dilwyn Formation	Regional				4296	Gerangamete	GMA
200	4298	5/29/1992	8/15/2001	74	748300	5748080	4298	GFS_1	Quaternary sediments	Local				4297	Gerangamete	GMA
201	4299	5/29/1992	8/15/2001	74	748300	5748080	4299	GFS_1	Quaternary sediments	Local				4298	Gerangamete	GMA
202	4301	6/1/1992	6/6/1997	21	685150	5727750	4301	GFS_4	Heytesbury marl	Local				4299	Gerangamete	GMA
203	4302	6/1/1992	6/6/1997	21	685160	5728150	4302	GFS_4	Heytesbury marl	Local				4301	Paaratte	GMA
204	4303	6/1/1992	6/6/1997	21	685160	5728150	4303	GFS_4	Heytesbury marl	Local				4302	Paaratte	GMA
205	4304	6/1/1992	6/6/1997	21	685275	5727950	4304	GFS_4	Heytesbury marl	Local				4303	Paaratte	GMA
206	4305	6/1/1992	6/6/1997	21	685275	5727950	4305	GFS_4	Heytesbury marl	Local				4304	Paaratte	GMA
207	4306	6/1/1992	6/6/1997	22	685375	5727800	4306	GFS_4	Heytesbury marl	Local				4305	Paaratte	G

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P
247	4367	10/29/1997	8/31/1998		10	685000	5726800	4367	GFS_4	Heytesbury marl	Local			4367	Paaratte	GMA
248	4368	10/29/1997	8/31/1998		10	685000	5726800	4368	GFS_4	Heytesbury marl	Local			4368	Paaratte	GMA
249	4369	10/29/1997	8/31/1998		10	685000	5726800	4369	GFS_4	Heytesbury marl	Local			4369	Paaratte	GMA
250	4370	10/29/1997	10/29/1997		1	685000	5726800	4370	GFS_4	Heytesbury marl	Local			4370	Paaratte	GMA
251	4371	6/26/1998	6/26/1998		1	685000	5726800	4371	GFS_4	Heytesbury marl	Local			4371	Paaratte	GMA
252	4372	10/29/1997	8/31/1998		10	685000	5726800	4372	GFS_4	Heytesbury marl	Local			4372	Paaratte	GMA
253	4373	10/29/1997	10/29/1997		1	685000	5726800	4373	GFS_4	Heytesbury marl	Local			4373	Paaratte	GMA
254	4374	10/29/1997	8/31/1998		10	685000	5726800	4374	GFS_4	Heytesbury marl	Local			4374	Paaratte	GMA
255	4375	10/29/1997	10/29/1997		1	685000	5726800	4375	GFS_4	Heytesbury marl	Local			4375	Paaratte	GMA
256	4376	10/29/1997	8/31/1998		10	685000	5726800	4376	GFS_4	Heytesbury marl	Local			4376	Paaratte	GMA
257	4377	6/26/1998	8/31/1998		3	685000	5726800	4377	GFS_4	Heytesbury marl	Local			4377	Paaratte	GMA
258	4378	10/29/1997	8/31/1998		10	685000	5726800	4378	GFS_4	Heytesbury marl	Local			4378	Paaratte	GMA
259	4379	10/29/1997	8/31/1998		10	685000	5726800	4379	GFS_4	Heytesbury marl	Local			4379	Paaratte	GMA
260	4380	10/29/1997	8/31/1998		10	685000	5726800	4380	GFS_4	Heytesbury marl	Local			4380	Paaratte	GMA
261	4381	10/29/1997	8/31/1998		10	685000	5726800	4381	GFS_4	Heytesbury marl	Local			4381	Paaratte	GMA
262	4382	10/29/1997	8/31/1998		10	685000	5726800	4382	GFS_4	Heytesbury marl	Local			4382	Paaratte	GMA
263	4383	7/31/1998	7/31/1998		1	685000	5726800	4383	GFS_4	Heytesbury marl	Local			4383	Paaratte	GMA
264	4384	10/29/1997	8/31/1998		10	685000	5726800	4384	GFS_4	Heytesbury marl	Local			4384	Paaratte	GMA
265	4385	10/29/1997	8/31/1998		10	685000	5726800	4385	GFS_4	Heytesbury marl	Local			4385	Paaratte	GMA
266	4386	10/29/1997	8/31/1998		10	685000	5726800	4386	GFS_4	Heytesbury marl	Local			4386	Paaratte	GMA
267	4387	10/29/1997	8/31/1998		10	685000	5726800	4387	GFS_4	Heytesbury marl	Local			4387	Paaratte	GMA
268	4388	10/29/1997	8/31/1998		10	685000	5726800	4388	GFS_4	Heytesbury marl	Local			4388	Paaratte	GMA
269	4389	10/29/1997	8/31/1998		10	685000	5726800	4389	GFS_4	Heytesbury marl	Local			4389	Paaratte	GMA
270	4390	10/29/1997	8/31/1998		10	685000	5726800	4390	GFS_4	Heytesbury marl	Local			4390	Paaratte	GMA
271	4391	10/29/1997	10/29/1997		1	685000	5726800	4391	GFS_4	Heytesbury marl	Local			4391	Paaratte	GMA
272	4392	10/29/1997	2/27/1998		4	685000	5726800	4392	GFS_4	Heytesbury marl	Local			4392	Paaratte	GMA
273	4393	10/29/1997	8/31/1998		4	685000	5726800	4393	GFS_4	Heytesbury marl	Local			4393	Paaratte	GMA
274	4394	10/29/1997	8/31/1998		10	685000	5726800	4394	GFS_4	Heytesbury marl	Local			4394	Paaratte	GMA
275	4395	10/29/1997	8/31/1998		10	685000	5726800	4395	GFS_4	Heytesbury marl	Local			4395	Paaratte	GMA
276	4396	10/29/1997	8/31/1998		10	685000	5726800	4396	GFS_4	Heytesbury marl	Local			4396	Paaratte	GMA
277	4401	5/28/1990	9/23/2000		76	701800	5796800	4401	GFS_14	Volcanic plains basalt	Regional	Intermediate	4401	Lismore - Derrinallum		
278	4402	9/17/1990	9/23/2000		49	701800	5796800	4402	GFS_14	Volcanic plains basalt	Regional	Intermediate	4402	Lismore - Derrinallum		
279	4403	5/28/1990	9/23/2000		77	701800	5797050	4403	GFS_14	Volcanic plains basalt	Regional	Intermediate	4403	Lismore - Derrinallum		
280	4404	5/28/1990	9/23/2000		76	701600	5796800	4404	GFS_14	Volcanic plains basalt	Regional	Intermediate	4404	Lismore - Derrinallum		
281	4405	5/28/1990	9/23/2000		76	701600	5796800	4405	GFS_14	Volcanic plains basalt	Regional	Intermediate	4405	Lismore - Derrinallum		
282	4406	5/28/1990	9/23/2000		76	701400	5796850	4406	GFS_1	Quaternary sediments	Local		4406	Lismore - Derrinallum		
283	4407	9/15/1993	3/11/1999		37	701400	5796850	4407	GFS_1	Quaternary sediments	Local		4407	Lismore - Derrinallum		
284	4408	5/28/1990	9/23/2000		51	702900	5794980	4408	GFS_14	Volcanic plains basalt	Regional	Intermediate	4408	Lismore - Derrinallum		
285	4409	5/28/1990	9/23/2000		77	701950	5794800	4409	GFS_14	Volcanic plains basalt	Regional	Intermediate	4409	Lismore - Derrinallum		
286	4410	7/18/1990	3/11/1999		40	701950	5794800	4410	GFS_14	Volcanic plains basalt	Regional	Intermediate	4410	Lismore - Derrinallum		
287	4411	5/28/1990	9/23/2000		77	715650	5789100	4411	GFS_14	Volcanic plains basalt	Regional	Intermediate	4411	Corangamite		
288	4412	6/27/1990	3/11/1999		38	715650	5789100	4412	GFS_14	Volcanic plains basalt	Regional	Intermediate	4412	Corangamite		
289	4413	5/28/1990	9/23/2000		76	715900	5789050	4413	GFS_1	Quaternary sediments	Local		4413	Corangamite		
290	4414	5/28/1990	9/23/2000		77	715900	5789050	4414	GFS_1	Quaternary sediments	Local		4414	Corangamite		
291																
292																
293																
294	4418	5/30/1991	9/23/2000		65	704700	5789500	4418	GFS_1	Quaternary sediments	Local		4418	Corangamite		
295	4419	5/30/1991	9/23/2000		61	703300	5796130	4419	GFS_14	Volcanic plains basalt	Regional	Intermediate	4419	Lismore - Derrinallum		
296	4420	5/30/1991	9/23/2000		65	702700	5797360	4420	GFS_13	Central Highlands volcanics	Intermediate	Regional	4420	Lismore - Derrinallum		
297	4421	5/30/1991	9/23/2000		63	700660	5799800	4421	GFS_13	Central Highlands volcanics	Intermediate	Regional	4421	Lismore - Derrinallum		
298	4422	5/30/1991	9/23/2000		64	698520	5798020	4422	GFS_14	Volcanic plains basalt	Regional	Intermediate	4422	Lismore - Derrinallum		
299	4423	5/30/1991	9/23/2000		65	696600	5797550	4423	GFS_1	Quaternary sediments	Local		4423	Lismore - Derrinallum		
300	4424	5/30/1991	9/23/2000		65	696600	5797550	4424	GFS_1	Quaternary sediments	Local		4424	Lismore - Derrinallum		
301	4425	5/30/1991	9/23/2000		49	706650	5799550	4425	GFS_13	Central Highlands volcanics	Intermediate	Regional	4425	Lismore - Derrinallum		
302	4426	5/30/1991	9/23/2000		65	705980	5798000	4426	GFS_13	Central Highlands volcanics	Intermediate	Regional	4426	Lismore - Derrinallum		
303	4427	5/30/1991	9/23/2000		65	705980	5798000	4427	GFS_13	Central Highlands volcanics	Intermediate	Regional	4427	Lismore - Derrinallum		
304	4428	6/16/1992	9/23/2000		54	713450	5795400	4428	GFS_14	Volcanic plains basalt	Regional	Intermediate				
305	4501	3/29/1993	2/27/2002		81	738160	5739715	4501	GFS_17	Dilwyn Formation	Regional			4501	Gerangamite	GMA
306	4502	3/29/1993	2/27/2002		81	738160	5739715	4502	GFS_17	Dilwyn Formation	Regional			4502	Gerangamite	GMA
307	4503	3/29/1993	2/27/2002		80	738184	5739710	4503	GFS_17	Dilwyn Formation	Regional			4503	Gerangamite	GMA
308	4504	3/29/1993	2/27/2002		81	738184	5739710	4504	GFS_17	Dilwyn Formation	Regional			4504	Gerangamite	GMA
309	4505	3/29/1993	4/8/2000		79	738469	5740340	4505	GFS_17	Dilwyn Formation	Regional			4505	Gerangamite	GMA
310	4506	3/29/1993	2/27/2002		83	738469	5740340	4506	GFS_17	Dilwyn Formation	Regional			4506	Gerangamite	GMA
311	4507	3/29/1993	2/27/2002		82	738450	5740373	4507	GFS_17	Dilwyn Formation	Regional			4507	Gerangamite	GMA
312	4508	3/29/1993	2/27/2002		82	738450	5740373	4508	GFS_17	Dilwyn Formation	Regional			4508	Gerangamite	GMA
313	4509	3/29/1993	2/27/2002		73	737938	5739865	4509	GFS_17	Dilwyn Formation	Regional			4509	Gerangamite	GMA
314	4510	3/29/1993	10/3/1999		70	737938	5739865	4510	GFS_17	Dilwyn Formation	Regional			4510	Gerangamite	GMA
315	4511	3/29/1993	2/27/2002		73	737939	5739893	4511	GFS_17	Dilwyn Formation	Regional			4511	Gerangamite	GMA
316	4512	3/29/1993	2/27/2002		72	737939	5739893	4512	GFS_17	Dilwyn Formation	Regional			4512	Gerangamite	GMA
317	4513	3/29/1993	2/27/2002		80	737404	5739647	4513	GFS_17	Dilwyn Formation	Regional			4513	Gerangamite	GMA
318	4514	3/29/1993	2/27/2002		80	737404	5739647	4514	GFS_17	Dilwyn Formation	Regional			4514	Gerangamite	GMA
319	4515	3/29/1993	2/27/2002		78	737400	5739628	4515	GFS_17	Dilwyn Formation	Regional			4515	Gerangamite	GMA
320	4516	3/29/1993	2/27/2002		78	737400	5739628	4516	GFS_17	Dilwyn Formation	Regional			4516	Gerangamite	GMA
321	4517	3/29/1993	2/27/2002		156	737419	5739469	4517	GFS_17	Dilwyn Formation	Regional			4517	Gerangamite	GMA
322	4518	3/29/1993	2/27/2002		156	737419	5739469	4518	GFS_17	Dilwyn Formation	Regional			4518	Gerangamite	GMA
323	4519	3/29/1993	2/27/2002		154	737097	5739279	4519	GFS_17	Dilwyn Formation	Regional			4519	Gerangamite	GMA
324	4520	3/29/1993	2/27/2002		154	737097	5739279	4520	GFS_17	Dilwyn Formation	Regional			4520	Gerangamite	GMA
325	4521	3/29/1993	2/27/2002		80	737033	5739980	4521	GFS_17	Dilwyn Formation	Regional			4521	Gerangamite	GMA
326	4522	3/29/1993	2/27/2002		80	737033	5739980	4522	GFS_17	Dilwyn Formation	Regional			4522	Gerangamite	GMA
327	4523	3/29/1993	2/27/2002		80	737034	5740010	4523	GFS_17	Dilwyn Formation	Regional			4523	Gerangamite	GMA
328	4524	3/29/1993	2/27/2002		80	737034	5740010	4524	GFS_17	Dilwyn Formation	Regional			4524	Gerangamite	GMA
329	4525	3/29/1993	2/27/2002		79	736984	5740216	4525	GFS_17	Dilwyn Formation	Regional			4525	Gerangamite	GMA
330	4526	3/29/1993	2/27/2002		79	736984	5740216	4526	GFS_17	Dilwyn Formation	Regional					

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	
370	4566	3/30/1993	4/12/2001	87	687888	5734837	4566	GFS_4	Heytesbury marl	Local				4566	Paaratte	GMA	
371	4567	3/30/1993	4/12/2001	91	687895	5734818	4567	GFS_4	Heytesbury marl	Local				4567	Paaratte	GMA	
372	4568	3/30/1993	4/12/2001	85	687895	5734818	4568	GFS_4	Heytesbury marl	Local				4568	Paaratte	GMA	
373	4569	3/30/1993	4/12/2001	91	687921	5734684	4569	GFS_4	Heytesbury marl	Local				4569	Paaratte	GMA	
374	4570	3/30/1993	4/12/2001	91	687921	5734684	4570	GFS_4	Heytesbury marl	Local				4570	Paaratte	GMA	
375	4571	3/30/1993	4/12/2001	91	687927	5734652	4571	GFS_4	Heytesbury marl	Local				4571	Paaratte	GMA	
376	4572	3/30/1993	4/12/2001	91	687927	5734652	4572	GFS_4	Heytesbury marl	Local				4572	Paaratte	GMA	
377	4573	3/30/1993	4/12/2001	91	687924	5734536	4573	GFS_4	Heytesbury marl	Local				4573	Paaratte	GMA	
378	4574	3/30/1993	4/12/2001	91	687924	5734536	4574	GFS_4	Heytesbury marl	Local				4574	Paaratte	GMA	
379	4575	3/30/1993	4/12/2001	91	687931	5734509	4575	GFS_4	Heytesbury marl	Local				4575	Paaratte	GMA	
380	4576	3/30/1993	4/12/2001	91	687931	5734509	4576	GFS_4	Heytesbury marl	Local				4576	Paaratte	GMA	
381	4577	3/30/1993	11/12/2000	83	688289	5733742	4577	GFS_10	Pliocene sands	Intermediate	Local			4577	Paaratte	GMA	
382	4578	3/30/1993	4/12/2001	91	688289	5733742	4578	GFS_10	Pliocene sands	Intermediate	Local			4578	Paaratte	GMA	
383	4595	8/18/1992	5/22/1996	46	684600	5736400	4595	GFS_4	Heytesbury marl	Local				4595	Paaratte	GMA	
384	4596	8/18/1992	5/22/1996	46	684600	5736400	4596	GFS_4	Heytesbury marl	Local				4596	Paaratte	GMA	
385	4597	8/18/1992	5/22/1996	46	684600	5736400	4597	GFS_4	Heytesbury marl	Local				4597	Paaratte	GMA	
386	4598	8/18/1992	5/22/1996	46	684600	5736400	4598	GFS_4	Heytesbury marl	Local				4598	Paaratte	GMA	
387	4599	8/18/1992	5/22/1996	46	684600	5736400	4599	GFS_4	Heytesbury marl	Local				4599	Paaratte	GMA	
388	4600	8/18/1992	5/22/1996	46	684600	5736400	4600	GFS_4	Heytesbury marl	Local				4600	Paaratte	GMA	
389	4601	1/21/1997	10/8/2001	36	730800	5768400						4601	Colac - Eurack	4601	Warrion	WSPA	
390	4602	1/21/1997	10/8/2001	36	728100	5768500	4602	GFS_1	Quaternary sediments	Local			4602	Colac - Eurack	4602	Warrion	WSPA
391	4603	1/21/1997	10/8/2001	34	723600	5754500	4603	GFS_17	Dilwyn Formation	Regional			4603	Colac - Eurack	4603	Warrion	WSPA
392	4604	1/6/1998	10/8/2001	24	755700	5769700	4604	GFS_1	Quaternary sediments	Local			4604	Murdeduke			
393	4605	1/6/1998	10/8/2001	24	755700	5769700	4605	GFS_1	Quaternary sediments	Local			4605	Murdeduke			
394	5140	6/1/1989	9/1/2001	95	716800	5822200	5140	GFS_7	Granitic rocks	Local			5140	Pittong			
395	5141	6/1/1989	10/1/2001	89	716800	5822200	5141	GFS_7	Granitic rocks	Local			5141	Pittong			
396	5142	12/1/1989	10/6/1999	79	716800	5822200	5142	GFS_7	Granitic rocks	Local			5142	Pittong			
397	5143	6/1/1989	10/1/2001	86	716800	5822200	5143	GFS_7	Granitic rocks	Local			5143	Pittong			
398	5144	6/1/1989	10/1/2001	111	715200	5824800	5144	GFS_7	Granitic rocks	Local			5144	Pittong			
399	5145	6/1/1989	10/1/2001	111	715200	5824800	5145	GFS_7	Granitic rocks	Local			5145	Pittong			
400	5146	6/1/1989	10/1/2001	99	715200	5824800	5146	GFS_7	Granitic rocks	Local			5146	Pittong			
401	5147	6/1/1989	10/1/2001	110	715200	5824800	5147	GFS_7	Granitic rocks	Local			5147	Pittong			
402	5148	6/1/1989	10/1/2001	108	716800	5825300	5148	GFS_7	Granitic rocks	Local			5148	Pittong			
403	5149	6/1/1989	10/1/2001	109	716800	5825300	5149	GFS_7	Granitic rocks	Local			5149	Pittong			
404	5150	6/1/1989	10/1/2001	109	716800	5825300	5150	GFS_7	Granitic rocks	Local			5150	Pittong			
405	5151	6/1/1989	10/1/2001	77	722000	5822000	5151	GFS_7	Granitic rocks	Local			5151	Pittong			
406	5152	6/1/1989	10/1/2001	87	722000	5822000	5152	GFS_7	Granitic rocks	Local			5152	Pittong			
407	5153	6/1/1989	10/1/2001	75	722000	5822000	5153	GFS_7	Granitic rocks	Local			5153	Pittong			
408	5262	7/1/1994	10/1/2001	77	715700	5826300	5262	GFS_7	Granitic rocks	Local			5262	Pittong			
409	5263	7/1/1994	10/1/2001	77	715900	5826300	5263	GFS_7	Granitic rocks	Local			5263	Pittong			
410	5264	7/1/1994	7/17/2001	74	716200	5826300	5264	GFS_7	Granitic rocks	Local			5264	Pittong			
411	5265	7/1/1994	10/1/2001	77	719100	5822500	5265	GFS_1	Quaternary sediments	Local			5265	Pittong			
412	5266	7/1/1994	10/1/2001	77	719100	5822500	5266	GFS_1	Quaternary sediments	Local			5266	Pittong			
413	5267	7/1/1994	10/1/2001	68	719200	5822500	5267	GFS_1	Quaternary sediments	Local			5267	Pittong			
414	5268	7/1/1994	10/1/2001	77	719400	5822500	5268	GFS_1	Quaternary sediments	Local			5268	Pittong			
415	5269	7/1/1994	7/17/2001	74	739900	5836350	5269	GFS_13	Central Highlands volcanics	Intermediate	Regional						
416	5271	4/5/1996	9/1/2001	55	735700	5815300	5271	GFS_3	Highlands gravel caps	Local			5271	Illabarook			
417	5290	3/1/1995	7/17/2001	66	739350	5835900	5290	GFS_13	Central Highlands volcanics	Intermediate	Regional						
418	5402	4/9/1997	10/1/2001	44	716200	5823000	5402	GFS_7	Granitic rocks	Local			5402	Pittong			
419	5403	4/9/1997	10/1/2001	44	716200	5823000	5403	GFS_7	Granitic rocks	Local			5403	Pittong			
420	5404	4/9/1997	10/1/2001	44	716200	5823000	5404	GFS_7	Granitic rocks	Local			5404	Pittong			
421	5405	4/9/1997	7/17/2001	41	716200	5823000	5405	GFS_7	Granitic rocks	Local			5405	Pittong			
422	5406	4/9/1997	10/1/2001	41	716200	5823000	5406	GFS_7	Granitic rocks	Local			5406	Pittong			
423	5409	4/9/1997	10/1/2001	43	716200	5823000	5409	GFS_7	Granitic rocks	Local			5409	Pittong			
424	5410	6/8/1997	10/8/2000	40	740550	5805950	5410	GFS_12	Palaeozoic sedimentary rocks	Intermediate	Local		5410	Illabarook			
425	5411	6/8/1997	10/8/2000	40	740550	5805950	5411	GFS_12	Palaeozoic sedimentary rocks	Intermediate	Local		5411	Illabarook			
426	5413	9/7/1997	10/28/2001	40	737350	5802450	5413	GFS_1	Quaternary sediments	Local							
427	5414	9/7/1997	10/28/2001	40	739150	5805700	5414	GFS_12	Palaeozoic sedimentary rocks	Intermediate	Local		5414	Illabarook			
428	5435	5/31/1999	4/30/2002	30	745250	5831950	5435	GFS_13	Central Highlands volcanics	Intermediate	Regional						
429	5436	5/31/1999	4/30/2002	30	745200	5831575	5436	GFS_13	Central Highlands volcanics	Intermediate	Regional						
430	5437	4/15/1998	6/22/2000	7	748275	5824575	5437	GFS_1	Quaternary sediments	Local							
431	5438	4/15/1998	6/22/2000	7	748375	5824700	5438	GFS_13	Central Highlands volcanics	Intermediate	Regional						
432	5439	5/15/2000	10/15/2000	4	743450	5833625	5439	GFS_12	Palaeozoic sedimentary rocks	Intermediate	Local						
433	5503	7/1/1994	12/5/1999	64	736670	5805750	5503	GFS_3	Highlands gravel caps	Local			5503	Illabarook			
434	5504	7/1/1994	6/8/2000	71	736360	5804800	5504	GFS_12	Palaeozoic sedimentary rocks	Intermediate	Local		5504	Illabarook			
435	5505	7/1/1994	6/8/2000	71	736370	5804960	5505	GFS_12	Palaeozoic sedimentary rocks	Intermediate	Local		5505	Illabarook			
436	5506	7/1/1994	7/24/2001	73	736610	5804970	5506	GFS_12	Palaeozoic sedimentary rocks	Intermediate	Local		5506	Illabarook			
437	5507	7/1/1994	7/24/2001	73	736630	5805010	5507	GFS_12	Palaeozoic sedimentary rocks	Intermediate	Local		5507	Illabarook			
438	7001	2/15/1990	4/24/2000	70	778110	5758731	7001	GFS_10	Pliocene sands	Intermediate	Local		7001	Modewarre			
439	7002	2/15/1990	3/22/2002	70	779333	5757499	7002	GFS_10	Pliocene sands	Intermediate	Local		7002	Modewarre			
440	7003	2/15/1990	3/22/2002	72	777995	5757737	7003	GFS_1	Quaternary sediments	Local			7003	Modewarre			
441	7004	2/15/1990	3/22/2002	72	777995	5757737	7004	GFS_1	Quaternary sediments	Local			7004	Modewarre			
442	7005	2/15/1990	3/22/2002	71	777603	5757111	7005	GFS_10	Pliocene sands	Intermediate	Local		7005	Modewarre			
443	7006	2/15/1990	4/24/2000	65	777103	5757895	7006	GFS_10	Pliocene sands	Intermediate	Local		7006	Modewarre			
444	7007	2/15/1990	4/24/2000	71	776092	5757760	7007	GFS_10	Pliocene sands	Intermediate	Local		7007	Modewarre			
445	7008	2/15/1990	4/24/2000	71	776173	5759008	7008	GFS_10	Pliocene sands	Intermediate	Local		7008	Modewarre			
446	7009	2/15/1990	3/22/2002	72	777342	5758481	7009	GFS_10	Pliocene sands	Intermediate	Local		7009	Modewarre			
447	7010	12/19/1991	3/22/2002	61	772863	5758190	7010	GFS_10	Pliocene sands	Intermediate	Local		7010	Modewarre			
448	7011	12/19/1991	3/22/2002	61	774607	5758969	7011	GFS_10	Pliocene sands	Intermediate	Local		7011	Modewarre			
449	7012	12/19/1991	4/24/2000	60	772852	5758031	7012	GFS_10	Pliocene sands	Intermediate	Local		7012	Modewarre			
450	7013	12/19/1991	3/22/2002	60	769536	5759900	7013	GFS_14	Volcanic plains basalt	Regional	Intermediate		7013	Modewarre			
451	7014	12/19/1991	3/22/2002	61	769782	5761533	7014	GFS_10	Pliocene sands	Intermediate	Local		7014	Modewarre			
452	7015	12/19/1991	3/22/2002	64	778646	5762544	7015	GFS_10	Pliocene sands	Intermediate	Local		7015	Modewarre			

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P
493	7202	12/30/1997	1/30/2001	33	750218	5781090	7202	GFS_14	Volcanic plains basalt	Regional	Intermediate					
494	7203	12/30/1997	1/31/2000	21	750300	5781100	7203	GFS_14	Volcanic plains basalt	Regional	Intermediate					
495	26654	4/4/1987	5/19/2002	42	731700	5758800	26654	GFS_1	Quaternary sediments	Local		26654	Colac - Eurack			
496	26655	2/11/1987	5/19/2002	57	731200	5758900	26655	GFS_1	Quaternary sediments	Local		26655	Colac - Eurack			
497	26656	4/4/1987	5/19/2002	43	739000	5775500	26656	GFS_1	Quaternary sediments	Local		26656	Colac - Eurack			
498	26657	2/11/1987	5/20/2002	64	735210	5779720	26657	GFS_14	Volcanic plains basalt	Regional	Intermediate	26657	Colac - Eurack			
499	26658	2/11/1987	5/20/2002	66	734780	5779410	26658	GFS_14	Volcanic plains basalt	Regional	Intermediate	26658	Colac - Eurack			
500	26659	2/11/1987	5/20/2002	57	738730	5782430	26659	GFS_14	Volcanic plains basalt	Regional	Intermediate					
501	26660	2/11/1987	5/20/2002	59	739040	5782650	26660	GFS_14	Volcanic plains basalt	Regional	Intermediate					
502	26661	2/11/1987	5/20/2002	75	732480	5782660	26661	GFS_1	Quaternary sediments	Local		26661	Corangamite			
503	26662	4/4/1987	5/20/2002	53	737450	5801600	26662	GFS_1	Quaternary sediments	Local						
504	26663	2/11/1987	5/20/2002	47	737850	5801650	26663	GFS_1	Quaternary sediments	Local						
505	26664	4/4/1987	12/8/1987	6	718700	5826700	26664	GFS_1	Quaternary sediments	Local		26664	Pittong			
506	26665	4/4/1987	12/8/1987	6	718600	5826500	26665	GFS_1	Quaternary sediments	Local		26665	Pittong			
507	26680	2/11/1987	5/18/2002	90	758930	5766710	26680	GFS_14	Volcanic plains basalt	Regional	Intermediate	26680	Murdeduke			
508	26681	2/11/1987	5/18/2002	89	760150	5767740	26681	GFS_14	Volcanic plains basalt	Regional	Intermediate	26681	Murdeduke			
509	26682	2/11/1987	5/18/2002	89	760150	5767740	26682	GFS_14	Volcanic plains basalt	Regional	Intermediate	26682	Murdeduke			
510	26683	2/11/1987	5/18/2002	89	760420	5769210	26683	GFS_1	Quaternary sediments	Local		26683	Murdeduke			
511	26684	4/4/1987	5/4/1995	54	762800	5767200	26684	GFS_14	Volcanic plains basalt	Regional	Intermediate	26684	Murdeduke			
512	26685	2/11/1987	7/5/2002	70	722400	5750700	26685	GFS_17	Dilwyn Formation	Regional		26685	Colac - Eurack			
513	26686	2/11/1987	12/2/2002	97	713340	5766050	26686	GFS_1	Quaternary sediments	Local		26686	Corangamite	26686	Warrion	WSPA
514	26687	2/11/1987	6/15/2002	81	729450	5760460	26687	GFS_1	Quaternary sediments	Local		26687	Colac - Eurack	26687	Warrion	WSPA
515	26691	2/11/1987	5/19/2002	57	734700	5768600	26691	GFS_1	Quaternary sediments	Local		26691	Colac - Eurack			
516	26692	2/11/1987	5/20/2002	72	730690	5778950	26692	GFS_1	Quaternary sediments	Local		26692	Corangamite			
517	26693	2/11/1987	6/15/2002	118	725100	5778570	26693	GFS_1	Quaternary sediments	Local		26693	Corangamite	26693	Warrion	WSPA
518	26694	2/11/1987	5/19/2002	73	726080	5785860	26694	GFS_1	Quaternary sediments	Local		26694	Corangamite			
519	26840	2/11/1987	5/21/2002	78	714500	5785700	26840	GFS_1	Quaternary sediments	Local		26840	Corangamite			
520	26841	2/11/1987	12/2/2002	75	704200	5769200	26841	GFS_1	Quaternary sediments	Local		26841	Corangamite			
521	26842	2/11/1987	12/2/2002	87	713200	5754500	26842	GFS_17	Dilwyn Formation	Regional		26842	Corangamite	26842	Warrion	WSPA
522	26843	2/11/1987	5/19/2002	56	731170	5762070	26843	GFS_1	Quaternary sediments	Local		26843	Colac - Eurack			
523	26844	4/6/1987	1/1/1992	9	736100	5763500	26844	GFS_1	Quaternary sediments	Local		26844	Colac - Eurack			
524	26845	2/11/1987	5/19/2002	56	734900	5766700	26845	GFS_1	Quaternary sediments	Local		26845	Colac - Eurack			
525	36050	3/11/1989	5/19/2002	51	728310	5784210	36050	GFS_1	Quaternary sediments	Local		36050	Corangamite			
526	36051	3/11/1989	5/19/2002	50	728460	5785160	36051	GFS_10	Pliocene sands	Intermediate	Local	36051	Corangamite			
527	36052	3/11/1989	5/18/2002	71	728250	5787470	36052	GFS_10	Pliocene sands	Intermediate	Local	36052	Corangamite			
528	36053	3/11/1989	5/19/2002	50	723240	5785600	36053	GFS_14	Volcanic plains basalt	Regional	Intermediate	36053	Corangamite			
529	36054	3/11/1989	5/19/2002	50	725500	5780850	36054	GFS_1	Quaternary sediments	Local		36054	Corangamite			
530	36055	3/11/1989	5/19/2002	50	725030	5780900	36055	GFS_1	Quaternary sediments	Local		36055	Corangamite			
531	36056	3/11/1989	5/19/2002	50	723150	5780000	36056	GFS_1	Quaternary sediments	Local		36056	Corangamite			
532	36057	3/11/1989	5/19/2002	50	723600	5779780	36057	GFS_1	Quaternary sediments	Local		36057	Corangamite			
533	36058	3/25/1991	6/15/2002	50	726180	5778640	36058	GFS_1	Quaternary sediments	Local		36058	Corangamite	36058	Warrion	WSPA
534	36059	3/11/1989	5/20/2002	51	731340	5782250	36059	GFS_1	Quaternary sediments	Local		36059	Corangamite			
535	36060	3/11/1989	5/4/1995	34	730000	5779040						36060	Corangamite			
536	36061	3/11/1989	5/20/2002	51	732100	5780950	36061	GFS_1	Quaternary sediments	Local		36061	Corangamite			
537	36062	3/11/1989	5/20/2002	51	731550	5786000	36062	GFS_1	Quaternary sediments	Local						
538	47192	7/12/1987	5/24/2002	132	750500	5835550	47192	GFS_13	Central Highlands volcanics	Intermediate	Regional					
539	47771	11/25/1985	12/3/2002	172	750880	5744900	47771	GFS_1	Quaternary sediments	Local				47771	Gerangamete	GMA
540	47773	8/12/1986	12/3/2002	161	752700	5747000	47773	GFS_5	Gerangamete marls	Local				47773	Gerangamete	GMA
541	47774	12/21/1987	12/3/2002	147	753850	5749150	47774	GFS_17	Dilwyn Formation	Regional				47774	Gerangamete	GMA
542	47775	12/15/1988	12/3/2002	142	750000	5749000	47775	GFS_17	Dilwyn Formation	Regional				47775	Gerangamete	GMA
543	47986	7/12/1982	8/5/2002	134	726000	5738000	47986	GFS_17	Dilwyn Formation	Regional				47986	Gellibrand	GMA
544	47987	7/12/1983	7/5/2002	136	727580	5743122	47987	GFS_5	Gerangamete marls	Local				47987	Gellibrand	GMA
545	47988	1/7/1993	4/15/1994	11	727800	5741250	47988	GFS_17	Dilwyn Formation	Regional				47988	Gellibrand	GMA
546	47989	8/23/1983	2/21/1994	11	727800	5741250	47989	GFS_17	Dilwyn Formation	Regional				47989	Gellibrand	GMA
547	47990	11/17/1983	8/5/2002	124	725775	5739850	47990	GFS_5	Gerangamete marls	Local				47990	Gellibrand	GMA
548	47992	11/17/1983	7/5/2002	131	726600	5745600	47992	GFS_17	Dilwyn Formation	Regional				47992	Gerangamete	GMA
549	47993	1/6/1984	1/6/1984	1	725100	5743600	47993	GFS_17	Dilwyn Formation	Regional				47993	Gerangamete	GMA
550	47994	10/16/1984	8/5/2002	101	725300	5744550	47994	GFS_17	Dilwyn Formation	Regional				47994	Gerangamete	GMA
551	47996	7/18/1985	7/5/2002	91	727500	5742140	47996	GFS_17	Dilwyn Formation	Regional				47996	Gellibrand	GMA
552	47997	9/24/1985	8/1/1991	41	727500	5742140	47997	GFS_17	Dilwyn Formation	Regional				47997	Gellibrand	GMA
553	47998	10/4/1988	10/9/2001	34	730580	5742640	47998	GFS_17	Dilwyn Formation	Regional				47998	Gerangamete	GMA
554	47999	4/15/1986	7/5/2002	96	726550	5743800	47999	GFS_5	Gerangamete marls	Local				47999	Gerangamete	GMA
555	48000	7/23/1986	7/5/2002	81	728000	5745650	48000	GFS_17	Dilwyn Formation	Regional				48000	Gerangamete	GMA
556	48001	10/12/1986	12/3/2002	158	729350	5741750	48001	GFS_17	Dilwyn Formation	Regional				48001	Gerangamete	GMA
557	48002	4/11/1987	10/9/2001	98	731075	5744275	48002	GFS_17	Dilwyn Formation	Regional				48002	Gerangamete	GMA
558	48003	5/11/1987	7/5/2002	64	728450	5738250	48003	GFS_17	Dilwyn Formation	Regional				48003	Gellibrand	GMA
559	48010	3/14/1986	5/23/1990	29	728932	5742578	48010	GFS_17	Dilwyn Formation	Regional				48010	Gerangamete	GMA
560	48249	6/12/1982	12/3/2002	219	740280	5737655	48249	GFS_5	Gerangamete marls	Local				48249	Gerangamete	GMA
561	48250	5/11/1987	6/26/1997	94	739550	5738400	48250	GFS_5	Gerangamete marls	Local				48250	Gerangamete	GMA
562	50056	2/19/1986	1/15/1992	15	743516	5754017	50056	GFS_5	Gerangamete marls	Local						
563	53206	4/2/2002	4/2/2002	1	771593	5842781	53206	GFS_13	Central Highlands volcanics	Intermediate	Regional	53206	Upper West Moorabool	53206	Bungaree	WSPA
564	54574	7/12/1987	5/24/2002	98	739250	5838750	54574	GFS_13	Central Highlands volcanics	Intermediate	Regional					
565	54575	7/12/1987	1/3/2002	89	742000	5841900	54575	GFS_13	Central Highlands volcanics	Intermediate	Regional					
566	54596	3/25/1991	1/3/2002	51	742000	5841900	54596	GFS_13	Central Highlands volcanics	Intermediate	Regional					
567	54597	3/25/1991	1/3/2002	51	742000	5841900	54597	GFS_13	Central Highlands volcanics	Intermediate	Regional					
568	54598	3/25/1991	5/24/2002	61	742000	5841900	54598	GFS_13	Central Highlands volcanics	Intermediate	Regional					
569	54924	3/12/1975	12/2/2002	106	698723	5749076	54924	GFS_2	Scoria cones and stony rises	Local				54924	Colongulac	GMA
570														54924	Paaratte	GMA
571	54925	3/12/1975	12/2/2002	107	698722	5749064	54925	GFS_2	Scoria cones and stony rises	Local				54925	Colongulac	GMA
572														54925	Paaratte	GMA
573	54927	3/12/1975	12/2/2002	107	698923	5749399	54927	GFS_2	Scoria cones and stony rises	Local				54927	Colongulac	GMA
574														54927	Paaratte	GMA
575	56055	4/19/1989	7/5/2002	50	726675	5752975	56055	GFS_10	Pliocene sands	Intermediate	Local	56055	Colac - Eurack			
576	56252	11/25/1987	12/2/2002													



	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P
616	64235	7/12/1983	12/3/2002	212	732400	5739150	64235	GFS_17	Dilwyn Formation	Regional				64235	Gerangamete	GMA
617	64236	7/12/1983	12/3/2002	207	736300	5737800	64236	GFS_17	Dilwyn Formation	Regional				64236	Gerangamete	GMA
618	64237	9/24/1985	12/3/2002	177	733800	5738100	64237	GFS_17	Dilwyn Formation	Regional				64237	Gerangamete	GMA
619	64238	7/18/1985	12/3/2002	173	733600	5742900	64238	GFS_17	Dilwyn Formation	Regional				64238	Gerangamete	GMA
620	64239	7/23/1986	12/3/2002	159	732150	5742000	64239	GFS_17	Dilwyn Formation	Regional				64239	Gerangamete	GMA
621	64240	9/12/1986	12/3/2002	173	734200	5741500	64240	GFS_5	Gerangamete marls	Local				64240	Gerangamete	GMA
622	64241	9/12/1986	12/3/2002	169	736900	5736550	64241	GFS_17	Dilwyn Formation	Regional				64241	Gerangamete	GMA
623	64242	5/11/1987	12/3/2002	156	738850	5741375	64242	GFS_17	Dilwyn Formation	Regional				64242	Gerangamete	GMA
624	64243	2/4/1987	10/9/2001	55	731825	5744125	64243	GFS_17	Dilwyn Formation	Regional				64243	Gerangamete	GMA
625	64244	5/11/1987	12/3/2002	153	731725	5739500	64244	GFS_17	Dilwyn Formation	Regional				64244	Gerangamete	GMA
626	64245	10/14/1990	11/4/2002	93	738288	5737858	64245	GFS_17	Dilwyn Formation	Regional				64245	Gerangamete	GMA
627	64246	10/14/1990	11/4/2002	93	738870	5741370	64246	GFS_17	Dilwyn Formation	Regional				64246	Gerangamete	GMA
628	64247	10/14/1990	11/4/2002	89	737557	5740323	64247	GFS_17	Dilwyn Formation	Regional				64247	Gerangamete	GMA
629	64248	10/14/1990	11/4/2002	93	738779	5742075	64248	GFS_1	Quaternary sediments	Local				64248	Gerangamete	GMA
630	66622	7/12/1987	5/24/2002	100	739200	5836175	66622	GFS_13	Central Highlands volcanics	Intermediate	Regional					
631	66623	7/12/1987	5/24/2002	100	739350	5836100	66623	GFS_13	Central Highlands volcanics	Intermediate	Regional					
632	67810	5/8/1976	12/2/2002	161	712490	5741242	67810	GFS_10	Pliocene sands	Intermediate	Local			67810	Paaratte	GMA
633	67825	4/9/1990	12/2/2002	67	710500	5743700	67825	GFS_10	Pliocene sands	Intermediate	Local			67825	Paaratte	GMA
634	67826	4/9/1990	12/2/2002	67	714900	5742900	67826	GFS_10	Pliocene sands	Intermediate	Local			67826	Paaratte	GMA
635	67827	4/9/1990	12/2/2002	42	714900	5742900	67827	GFS_10	Pliocene sands	Intermediate	Local			67827	Paaratte	GMA
636	69478	3/9/1990	5/21/2002	63	697600	5775000	69478	GFS_2	Scoria cones and stony rises	Local						
637	69497	3/6/1974	5/20/2002	25	752777	5756627	69497	GFS_14	Volcanic plains basalt	Regional	Intermediate	69497	Warncoort			
638	69499	3/10/1974	5/20/2002	144	752898	5756518	69499	GFS_14	Volcanic plains basalt	Regional	Intermediate	69499	Warncoort			
639	70137	1/10/1975	3/26/1980	27	771463	5836059	70137	GFS_13	Central Highlands volcanics	Intermediate	Regional	70137	Upper West Moorabool	70137	Bungaree	WSPA
640	70139	1/10/1975	5/27/2002	51	771608	5835923	70139	GFS_13	Central Highlands volcanics	Intermediate	Regional	70139	Upper West Moorabool	70139	Bungaree	WSPA
641	70193	2/27/2001	2/27/2001	1	773530	5838590	70193	GFS_13	Central Highlands volcanics	Intermediate	Regional	70193	Upper West Moorabool			
642	75066	2/11/1989	6/30/1995	39	689560	5716800	75066	GFS_4	Heytesbury marl	Local				75066	Newlingbrook	GMA
643	75069	2/11/1989	5/20/2002	70	694000	5720300	75069	GFS_4	Heytesbury marl	Local				75069	Newlingbrook	GMA
644	75070	11/19/1990	5/20/2002	61	694000	5720300	75070	GFS_4	Heytesbury marl	Local				75070	Newlingbrook	GMA
645	75804	2/5/1990	5/21/2002	65	705700	5793150	75804	GFS_10	Pliocene sands	Intermediate	Local	75804	Lismore - Derrinallum			
646	80229	7/16/1985	8/5/2002	82	708660	5726480	80229	GFS_11	Wiridjil Gravels	Intermediate	Local			80229	Newlingbrook	GMA
647	80230	3/5/1990	5/20/2002	65	700600	5723400	80230	GFS_17	Dilwyn Formation	Regional				80230	Newlingbrook	GMA
648	80730	1/16/1980	8/5/2002	149	714076	5730609	80730	GFS_11	Wiridjil Gravels	Intermediate	Local			80730	Newlingbrook	GMA
649	80731	4/29/1982	7/29/1983	17	718350	5730350	80731	GFS_11	Wiridjil Gravels	Intermediate	Local			80731	Newlingbrook	GMA
650	80732	3/12/1981	8/5/2002	157	720650	5731250	80732	GFS_17	Dilwyn Formation	Regional						
651	80733	1/7/1982	8/5/2002	129	717250	5732200	80733	GFS_11	Wiridjil Gravels	Intermediate	Local					
652	80734	1/7/1982	8/5/2002	126	715800	5730750	80734	GFS_11	Wiridjil Gravels	Intermediate	Local			80734	Newlingbrook	GMA
653	80735	1/7/1982	8/5/2002	143	719750	5731550	80735	GFS_11	Wiridjil Gravels	Intermediate	Local			80735	Newlingbrook	GMA
654	80737	3/10/1985	8/5/2002	83	715800	5729700	80737	GFS_11	Wiridjil Gravels	Intermediate	Local			80737	Newlingbrook	GMA
655	80739	4/17/1986	8/5/2002	71	714050	5728950	80739	GFS_11	Wiridjil Gravels	Intermediate	Local			80739	Newlingbrook	GMA
656	80745	3/12/1981	10/11/1984	50	720325	5730550	80745	GFS_11	Wiridjil Gravels	Intermediate	Local					
657	82838	3/6/1974	12/3/2002	296	742052	5743756	82838	GFS_5	Gerangamete marls	Local				82838	Gerangamete	GMA
658	82840	6/12/1973	12/3/2002	294	742052	5743756	82840	GFS_5	Gerangamete marls	Local				82840	Gerangamete	GMA
659	82841	3/10/1974	12/3/2002	288	742052	5743756	82841	GFS_5	Gerangamete marls	Local				82841	Gerangamete	GMA
660	82842	11/25/1985	12/3/2002	158	746450	5743200	82842	GFS_5	Gerangamete marls	Local				82842	Gerangamete	GMA
661	82843	4/15/1986	10/9/2001	146	743660	5741770	82843	GFS_1	Quaternary sediments	Local				82843	Gerangamete	GMA
662	82844	3/14/1985	12/3/2002	181	742250	5747100	82844	GFS_5	Gerangamete marls	Local				82844	Gerangamete	GMA
663	82845	1/14/1986	11/4/2002	161	746060	5741270	82845	GFS_1	Quaternary sediments	Local				82845	Gerangamete	GMA
664	82846	4/15/1986	12/3/2002	160	748700	5743050	82846	GFS_17	Dilwyn Formation	Regional				82846	Gerangamete	GMA
665	82847	5/13/1986	12/3/2002	167	743750	5739600	82847	GFS_1	Quaternary sediments	Local				82847	Gerangamete	GMA
666	82848	7/18/1985	6/27/1997	124	739600	5738650	82848	GFS_5	Gerangamete marls	Local				82848	Gerangamete	GMA
667	82850	7/5/1985	6/30/1997	123	739600	5738925	82850	GFS_5	Gerangamete marls	Local				82850	Gerangamete	GMA
668	82851	9/12/1986	6/24/1997	96	739770	5738780	82851	GFS_5	Gerangamete marls	Local				82851	Gerangamete	GMA
669	82852	9/24/1985	5/5/1997	96	739817	5738776	82852	GFS_5	Gerangamete marls	Local				82852	Gerangamete	GMA
670	84014	5/9/1991	5/21/2002	63	718600	5800030	84014	GFS_14	Volcanic plains basalt	Regional	Intermediate					
671	84288	4/6/1985	5/24/2002	108	661100	5734300	84288	GFS_10	Pliocene sands	Intermediate	Local			84288	Paaratte	GMA
672	84290	2/10/1986	11/16/1988	8	661100	5734300	84290	GFS_10	Pliocene sands	Intermediate	Local			84290	Paaratte	GMA
673	84291	1/11/1989	5/24/2002	72	662000	5733000	84291	GFS_10	Pliocene sands	Intermediate	Local			84291	Paaratte	GMA
674	84749	2/3/1977	8/5/2002	161	710243	5733941	84749	GFS_11	Wiridjil Gravels	Intermediate	Local			84749	Newlingbrook	GMA
675	84751	11/21/1985	8/5/2002	67	713500	5733050	84751	GFS_11	Wiridjil Gravels	Intermediate	Local			84751	Newlingbrook	GMA
676	85785	2/3/1977	8/5/2002	167	706406	5729670	85785	GFS_1	Quaternary sediments	Local				85785	Newlingbrook	GMA
677	85786	1/7/1982	8/5/2002	119	709900	5729950	85786	GFS_11	Wiridjil Gravels	Intermediate	Local			85786	Newlingbrook	GMA
678	85788	7/12/1982	8/5/2002	121	710900	5730950	85788	GFS_1	Quaternary sediments	Local				85788	Newlingbrook	GMA
679	85789	7/16/1985	8/5/2002	82	710920	5728140	85789	GFS_11	Wiridjil Gravels	Intermediate	Local			85789	Newlingbrook	GMA
680	85790	9/25/1985	8/5/2002	80	708600	5731770	85790	GFS_11	Wiridjil Gravels	Intermediate	Local			85790	Newlingbrook	GMA
681	85791	6/26/1986	8/5/2002	65	712500	5729000	85791	GFS_11	Wiridjil Gravels	Intermediate	Local			85791	Newlingbrook	GMA
682	85793	2/10/1986	8/5/2002	71	708200	5728800	85793	GFS_11	Wiridjil Gravels	Intermediate	Local			85793	Newlingbrook	GMA
683	85794	5/15/1986	8/5/2002	73	712300	5731000	85794	GFS_11	Wiridjil Gravels	Intermediate	Local			85794	Newlingbrook	GMA
684	86446	9/14/1993	9/14/1993	1	661460	5742180	86446	GFS_10	Pliocene sands	Intermediate	Local			86446	Nullawarre	WSPA
685	86785	3/14/1991	5/18/2002	60	730800	5778000	86785	GFS_1	Quaternary sediments	Local		86785	Colac - Eurack			
686	86816	10/14/1999	10/14/1999	1	728311	5764671	86816	GFS_2	Scoria cones and stony rises	Local		86816	Colac - Eurack	86816	Warrion	WSPA
687	86818	10/13/1999	10/13/1999	1	727865	5763530	86818	GFS_2	Scoria cones and stony rises	Local		86818	Colac - Eurack	86818	Warrion	WSPA
688	86825	10/14/1999	10/14/1999	1	728222	5764306	86825	GFS_2	Scoria cones and stony rises	Local		86825	Colac - Eurack	86825	Warrion	WSPA
689	87250	2/10/1986	5/20/2002	91	675500	5730620	87250	GFS_1	Quaternary sediments	Local				87250	Paaratte	GMA
690	87251	2/9/1987	5/20/2002	70	675500	5730600	87251	GFS_1	Quaternary sediments	Local				87251	Paaratte	GMA
691	88120	4/9/1990	12/2/2002	60	707500	5749300	88120	GFS_10	Pliocene sands	Intermediate	Local			88120	Paaratte	GMA
692	88125	10/16/1990	7/5/2002	59	720850	5747600	88125	GFS_17	Dilwyn Formation	Regional						
693	88126	10/16/1990	12/2/2002	67	715750	5748400	88126	GFS_10	Pliocene sands	Intermediate	Local			88126	Paaratte	GMA
694	88137	2/5/1990	5/18/2002	64	720700	5783800	88137	GFS_14	Volcanic plains basalt	Regional	Intermediate	88137	Corangamite			
695	88138	2/5/1990	5/18/2002	64	719400	5788100	88138	GFS_14	Volcanic plains basalt	Regional	Intermediate	88138	Corangamite			
696	89039	8/9/1986	12/2/2002	92	702850	5766250	89039	GFS_2	Scoria cones and stony rises	Local		89039	Corangamite	8903		

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P
739	108902	3/12/1981	8/5/2002	154	721230	5733720	108902	GFS_1	Quaternary sediments	Local				108902	Gellibrand	GMA
740	108903	3/12/1981	8/5/2002	152	721250	5733650	108903	GFS_1	Quaternary sediments	Local				108903	Gellibrand	GMA
741	108904	10/12/1981	8/5/2002	141	719000	5732900	108904	GFS_11	Wiridjil Gravels	Intermediate	Local					
742	108905	1/7/1982	8/5/2002	121	718379	5732028	108905	GFS_11	Wiridjil Gravels	Intermediate	Local			108905	Newlingbrook	GMA
743	108906	1/7/1982	8/5/2002	143	719030	5732900	108906	GFS_11	Wiridjil Gravels	Intermediate	Local					
744	108907	9/11/1982	8/5/2002	111	722100	5734100	108907	GFS_5	Gerangamete marls	Local				108907	Gellibrand	GMA
745							108907	GFS_17	Dilwyn Formation	Regional						
746	108909	8/9/1982	8/5/2002	138	725950	5736305	108909	GFS_17	Dilwyn Formation	Regional				108909	Gellibrand	GMA
747	108910	1/7/1983	8/5/2002	115	724100	5736600	108910	GFS_17	Dilwyn Formation	Regional				108910	Gellibrand	GMA
748	108911	2/21/1984	8/5/2002	100	726000	5737400	108911	GFS_8	Older volcanics	Local	Intermediate			108911	Gellibrand	GMA
749							108911	GFS_17	Dilwyn Formation	Regional						
750	108913	8/11/1984	8/5/2002	96	725950	5736300	108913	GFS_17	Dilwyn Formation	Regional				108913	Gellibrand	GMA
751	108914	7/18/1985	8/5/2002	89	727840	5734940	108914	GFS_17	Dilwyn Formation	Regional				108914	Gellibrand	GMA
752	108915	5/11/1987	12/3/2002	151	733610	5736050	108915	GFS_17	Dilwyn Formation	Regional				108915	Gerangamete	GMA
753	108916	1/6/1981	8/5/2002	126	724580	5733530	108916	GFS_1	Quaternary sediments	Local						
754	108917	1/6/1981	8/5/2002	124	724580	5733550	108917	GFS_1	Quaternary sediments	Local				108917	Gellibrand	GMA
755	108918	1/6/1981	4/4/1995	80	724601	5733550	108918	GFS_1	Quaternary sediments	Local				108918	Gellibrand	GMA
756	108919	3/12/1981	8/5/2002	121	724350	5733600	108919	GFS_1	Quaternary sediments	Local				108919	Gellibrand	GMA
757	108920	3/12/1981	7/5/2001	116	724250	5733550	108920	GFS_1	Quaternary sediments	Local				108920	Gellibrand	GMA
758	108921	3/12/1981	7/5/2001	118	724200	5733300	108921	GFS_1	Quaternary sediments	Local						
759	108922	3/12/1981	8/5/2002	120	724050	5733300	108922	GFS_1	Quaternary sediments	Local						
760	108924	3/12/1981	8/5/2002	123	726800	5732150	108924	GFS_17	Dilwyn Formation	Regional						
761	108925	1/6/1981	8/5/2002	110	723500	5732100	108925	GFS_17	Dilwyn Formation	Regional						
762	108927	3/12/1981	8/5/2002	123	721250	5733670	108927	GFS_1	Quaternary sediments	Local				108927	Gellibrand	GMA
763	108928	3/12/1981	8/5/2002	121	721250	5733690	108928	GFS_1	Quaternary sediments	Local				108928	Gellibrand	GMA
764	108929	3/12/1981	8/5/2002	118	721250	5732700	108929	GFS_1	Quaternary sediments	Local						
765	108930	2/14/1981	6/9/1989	79	721200	5733585	108930	GFS_1	Quaternary sediments	Local						
766	108931	3/12/1981	8/5/2002	117	720500	5732800	108931	GFS_1	Quaternary sediments	Local						
767	108932	3/12/1981	8/5/2002	118	719150	5732900	108932	GFS_11	Wiridjil Gravels	Intermediate	Local					
768	108933	1/7/1982	8/5/2002	107	723800	5733500	108933	GFS_1	Quaternary sediments	Local						
769	108934	1/7/1982	8/5/2002	107	723500	5733350	108934	GFS_1	Quaternary sediments	Local						
770	108935	1/7/1982	8/5/2002	97	723300	5733000	108935	GFS_1	Quaternary sediments	Local						
771	108936	1/7/1982	8/5/2002	98	720500	5734400	108936	GFS_1	Quaternary sediments	Local						
772	108937	1/7/1982	8/5/2002	91	720400	5734000	108937	GFS_1	Quaternary sediments	Local						
773	108938	1/7/1982	8/5/2002	97	720400	5733850	108938	GFS_1	Quaternary sediments	Local						
774	108939	1/7/1982	7/5/2001	96	720200	5733850	108939	GFS_1	Quaternary sediments	Local						
775	108940	1/7/1982	8/5/2002	99	720050	5733650	108940	GFS_1	Quaternary sediments	Local						
776	108941	2/9/1982	8/5/2002	94	719850	5733500	108941	GFS_1	Quaternary sediments	Local						
777	108942	1/7/1982	8/5/2002	100	719700	5733400	108942	GFS_1	Quaternary sediments	Local						
778	108943	1/7/1982	8/5/2002	97	719500	5733350	108943	GFS_1	Quaternary sediments	Local						
779	108944	2/9/1982	8/5/2002	98	719250	5733400	108944	GFS_11	Wiridjil Gravels	Intermediate	Local					
780	108945	6/11/1979	8/5/2002	149	724550	5733250	108945	GFS_1	Quaternary sediments	Local						
781	108946	9/11/1979	8/5/2002	150	724550	5733300	108946	GFS_1	Quaternary sediments	Local						
782	108947	6/11/1979	8/5/2002	148	724550	5733150	108947	GFS_17	Dilwyn Formation	Regional						
783	108948	9/11/1979	9/26/1985	46	724510	5733330	108948	GFS_1	Quaternary sediments	Local						
784	108949	6/11/1979	8/5/2002	143	724650	5733250	108949	GFS_1	Quaternary sediments	Local						
785	108950	1/8/1980	7/28/1981	31	724475	5733075	108950	GFS_17	Dilwyn Formation	Regional						
786	108952	10/5/1979	3/13/1985	69	724550	5733475	108952	GFS_1	Quaternary sediments	Local						
787	108953	1/5/1979	10/1/1984	84	724555	5733475	108953	GFS_1	Quaternary sediments	Local						
788	108954	1/5/1979	8/1/1985	91	724551	5733475	108954	GFS_1	Quaternary sediments	Local						
789	108955	9/5/1979	8/1/1985	91	724552	5733475	108955	GFS_1	Quaternary sediments	Local						
790	108956	9/5/1979	11/18/1983	82	724553	5733475	108956	GFS_1	Quaternary sediments	Local						
791	108958	9/5/1979	8/1/1985	67	724525	5733700	108958	GFS_17	Dilwyn Formation	Regional				108958	Gellibrand	GMA
792	108959	9/5/1979	9/28/1983	83	724525	5733702	108959	GFS_17	Dilwyn Formation	Regional				108959	Gellibrand	GMA
793	108960	9/5/1979	8/1/1985	95	724525	5733703	108960	GFS_17	Dilwyn Formation	Regional				108960	Gellibrand	GMA
794	108961	9/5/1979	12/13/1985	95	724525	5733701	108961	GFS_17	Dilwyn Formation	Regional				108961	Gellibrand	GMA
795	108970	8/19/1986	12/1/1988	14	738038	5734000	108970	GFS_1	Quaternary sediments	Local						
796	109108	7/12/1983	11/4/2002	208	734326	5744493	109108	GFS_17	Dilwyn Formation	Regional				109108	Gerangamete	GMA
797	109110	4/12/1981	12/3/2002	258	734460	5745190	109110	GFS_17	Dilwyn Formation	Regional				109110	Gerangamete	GMA
798	109111	4/12/1981	12/3/2002	256	734460	5745190	109111	GFS_17	Dilwyn Formation	Regional				109111	Gerangamete	GMA
799	109112	1/31/1984	12/3/2002	201	736500	5743950	109112	GFS_5	Gerangamete marls	Local				109112	Gerangamete	GMA
800	109113	9/7/1984	12/3/2002	190	735950	5744350	109113	GFS_5	Gerangamete marls	Local				109113	Gerangamete	GMA
801	109114	12/20/1984	12/3/2002	181	737100	5751000	109114	GFS_5	Gerangamete marls	Local				109114	Gerangamete	GMA
802	109115	12/16/1985	10/9/2001	106	734400	5743820	109115	GFS_17	Dilwyn Formation	Regional				109115	Gerangamete	GMA
803	109120	2/9/1986	6/9/1989	43	734450	5743800	109120	GFS_17	Dilwyn Formation	Regional				109120	Gerangamete	GMA
804	109121	2/9/1986	6/9/1989	43	734450	5743800	109121	GFS_17	Dilwyn Formation	Regional				109121	Gerangamete	GMA
805	109123	2/9/1986	6/9/1989	32	734450	5743800	109123	GFS_17	Dilwyn Formation	Regional				109123	Gerangamete	GMA
806	109124	2/9/1986	6/9/1989	30	734500	5743700	109124	GFS_17	Dilwyn Formation	Regional				109124	Gerangamete	GMA
807	109125	2/9/1986	11/6/1987	32	734450	5743800	109125	GFS_17	Dilwyn Formation	Regional				109125	Gerangamete	GMA
808	109126	2/9/1986	10/9/2001	145	734140	5744200	109126	GFS_17	Dilwyn Formation	Regional				109126	Gerangamete	GMA
809	109127	5/22/1987	10/9/2001	115	734180	5744200	109127	GFS_17	Dilwyn Formation	Regional				109127	Gerangamete	GMA
810	109128	2/9/1986	12/3/2002	170	734240	5744300	109128	GFS_17	Dilwyn Formation	Regional				109128	Gerangamete	GMA
811	109129	2/9/1986	11/4/2002	173	734310	5744310	109129	GFS_17	Dilwyn Formation	Regional				109129	Gerangamete	GMA
812	109130	2/9/1986	12/3/2002	179	734090	5745190	109130	GFS_1	Quaternary sediments	Local				109130	Gerangamete	GMA
813	109131	2/9/1986	11/4/2002	167	734370	5744490	109131	GFS_17	Dilwyn Formation	Regional				109131	Gerangamete	GMA
814	109132	6/24/1986	12/3/2002	166	733550	5744000	109132	GFS_17	Dilwyn Formation	Regional				109132	Gerangamete	GMA
815	109133	7/23/1986	12/3/2002	167	734650	5746950	109133	GFS_5	Gerangamete marls	Local				109133	Gerangamete	GMA
816	109134	7/23/1986	10/9/2001	158	735650	5748600	109134	GFS_5	Gerangamete marls	Local				109134	Gerangamete	GMA
817	109135	8/19/1986	12/3/2002	160	740300	5750900	109135	GFS_5	Gerangamete marls	Local				109135	Gerangamete	GMA
818	109136	2/4/1987	10/9/2001	146	733350	5745400	109136	GFS_17	Dilwyn Formation	Regional				109136	Gerangamete	GMA
819	109139	2/4/1987	12/1/1988	12	733975	5745560	109139	GFS_1	Quaternary sediments	Local				109139	Gerangamete	GMA
820	109140	4/14/1987	12/20/1988	13	733990	5745575	109140	GFS_1	Quaternary sediments	Local				109140	Gerangamete	GMA
821	109141	2/4/1987	12/20/1989	15	733940	5745260	109141	GFS_1	Quaternary sediments	Local				109141	Gerangamete	GMA
822	109142	4/28/1987	12/20/1989	17	734050	5745210	109142	GFS_1	Quaternary sediments	Local						

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	
862	111229	6/18/1992	12/2/2002		49	703650	5767400	111229	GFS_2	Scoria cones and stony rises	Local		111229	Corangamite			
863	111230	6/18/1992	12/2/2002		47	706952	5758700	111230	GFS_2	Scoria cones and stony rises	Local		111230	Corangamite			
864	111231	6/18/1992	12/2/2002		47	706950	5758700	111231	GFS_2	Scoria cones and stony rises	Local		111231	Corangamite			
865	111232	1/7/1992	5/18/2002		122	762100	5773200	111232	GFS_14	Volcanic plains basalt	Regional	Intermediate		111232	Murdeduke		
866	111233	1/7/1992	5/18/2002		124	762930	5769589	111233	GFS_14	Volcanic plains basalt	Regional	Intermediate					
867	111234	1/7/1992	5/18/2002		124	762930	5769591	111234	GFS_14	Volcanic plains basalt	Regional	Intermediate					
868	111235	1/7/1992	5/18/2002		120	762855	5766888	111235	GFS_14	Volcanic plains basalt	Regional	Intermediate	111235	Murdeduke			
869	111236	1/7/1992	5/18/2002		120	762857	5766888	111236	GFS_14	Volcanic plains basalt	Regional	Intermediate	111236	Murdeduke			
870	111786	8/13/1991	5/18/2002		60	746700	5771350	111786	GFS_2	Scoria cones and stony rises	Local						
871	111787	4/10/1991	5/18/2002		61	746700	5771300	111787	GFS_2	Scoria cones and stony rises	Local						
872	112239	3/11/1992	5/18/2002		55	745875	5799320	112239	GFS_14	Volcanic plains basalt	Regional	Intermediate					
873	112240	2/9/1992	5/19/2002		55	755600	5802250	112240	GFS_13	Central Highlands volcanics	Intermediate	Regional					
874	112241	2/9/1992	5/19/2002		55	755600	5802250	112241	GFS_13	Central Highlands volcanics	Intermediate	Regional					
875	113002	6/10/1993	8/30/1993		2	766023	5749345	113002	GFS_17	Dilwyn Formation	Regional				113002	Jan Juc	GMA
876	113003	6/10/1993	8/30/1993		2	766707	5743688	113003	GFS_17	Dilwyn Formation	Regional						
877	113004	6/10/1993	5/22/2002		77	768937	5752854	113004	GFS_10	Pliocene sands	Intermediate	Local			113004	Jan Juc	GMA
878	113171	1/7/1992	3/2/1996		33	758500	5768850	113171	GFS_1	Quaternary sediments	Local		113171	Murdeduke			
879	113172	1/7/1992	3/2/1996		32	758100	5768450						113172	Murdeduke			
880	113466	1/21/1993	5/20/2002		49	688550	5723500	113466	GFS_17	Dilwyn Formation	Regional				113466	Paaratte	GMA
881	113467	2/23/1993	5/20/2002		48	688750	5723450	113467	GFS_10	Pliocene sands	Intermediate	Local			113467	Paaratte	GMA
882	113468	1/22/1993	12/2/2002		49	709200	5736050	113468	GFS_10	Pliocene sands	Intermediate	Local					
883	113470	6/10/1993	5/22/2002		75	770790	5747754	113470	GFS_10	Pliocene sands	Intermediate	Local			113470	Jan Juc	GMA
884	113471	1/2/1980	3/2/1996		171	750950	5769200						113471	Murdeduke			
885	113705	1/7/1993	7/5/2002		48	726150	5742780	113705	GFS_17	Dilwyn Formation	Regional				113705	Gellibrand	GMA
886	113706	1/7/1993	7/5/2002		48	726150	5742780	113706	GFS_17	Dilwyn Formation	Regional				113706	Gellibrand	GMA
887	113707	1/7/1993	7/5/2002		50	727900	5741325	113707	GFS_17	Dilwyn Formation	Regional				113707	Gellibrand	GMA
888	114147	1/7/1993	8/6/1993		4	731300	5734200	114147	GFS_17	Dilwyn Formation	Regional				114147	Gellibrand	GMA
889	114150	1/7/1993	8/6/1993		4	732975	5734675	114150	GFS_17	Dilwyn Formation	Regional						
890	114151	1/7/1993	7/5/2002		41	732000	5734800	114151	GFS_17	Dilwyn Formation	Regional						
891	114163	1/7/1993	2/21/1994		9	728380	5740100	114163	GFS_17	Dilwyn Formation	Regional				114163	Gellibrand	GMA
892	114164	1/7/1993	7/5/2002		49	730630	5740460	114164	GFS_5	Gerangamete marls	Local				114164	Gerangamete	GMA
893	114165	1/7/1993	7/5/2002		49	730630	5740460	114165	GFS_5	Gerangamete marls	Local				114165	Gerangamete	GMA
894	114166	1/7/1993	7/5/2002		48	730550	5742675	114166	GFS_17	Dilwyn Formation	Regional				114166	Gerangamete	GMA
895	114167	1/7/1993	7/5/2002		48	727060	5745000	114167	GFS_17	Dilwyn Formation	Regional				114167	Gerangamete	GMA
896	114168	1/7/1993	8/5/2002		48	726650	5739570	114168	GFS_5	Gerangamete marls	Local				114168	Gellibrand	GMA
897	114169	1/7/1993	8/5/2002		48	726650	5739570	114169	GFS_5	Gerangamete marls	Local				114169	Gellibrand	GMA
898	115361	12/23/1996	12/23/1996		1	719880	5764960	115361	GFS_2	Scoria cones and stony rises	Local		115361	Corangamite	115361	Warrion	WSPA
899	115867	4/10/1993	5/22/2002		72	774896	5745702	115867	GFS_17	Dilwyn Formation	Regional				115867	Jan Juc	GMA
900	115868	4/10/1993	5/22/2002		76	773742	5743960	115868	GFS_17	Dilwyn Formation	Regional				115868	Jan Juc	GMA
901	115869	1/7/1993	5/22/2002		68	783328	5748116	115869	GFS_10	Pliocene sands	Intermediate	Local			115869	Jan Juc	GMA
902	115870	4/10/1993	12/16/1997		3	775009	5745893	115870	GFS_17	Dilwyn Formation	Regional				115870	Jan Juc	GMA
903	115872	9/21/1993	5/20/2002		44	674300	5739820	115872	GFS_4	Heytesbury marl	Local				115872	Paaratte	GMA
904	115873	4/10/1993	5/22/2002		76	776678	5751013	115873	GFS_10	Pliocene sands	Intermediate	Local			115873	Jan Juc	GMA
905	116043	6/2/1998	6/2/1998		1	800933	5770422	116043	GFS_1	Quaternary sediments	Local						
906	116458	4/10/1993	5/22/2002		75	776676	5751016	116458	GFS_10	Pliocene sands	Intermediate	Local			116458	Jan Juc	GMA
907	116459	11/26/1993	5/22/2002		70	774865	5745616	116459	GFS_17	Dilwyn Formation	Regional				116459	Jan Juc	GMA
908	116460	1/3/1994	5/22/2002		67	769936	5743831	116460	GFS_10	Pliocene sands	Intermediate	Local			116460	Jan Juc	GMA
909								116489	GFS_8	Older volcanics	Local	Intermediate					
910	116489	12/17/1993	8/5/2002		40	725250	5734000	116489	GFS_17	Dilwyn Formation	Regional				116489	Gellibrand	GMA
911	119329	10/26/1994	5/27/2002		58	763620	5838700	119329	GFS_13	Central Highlands volcanics	Intermediate	Regional	119329	Upper West Moorabool	119329	Bungaree	WSPA
912	119330	10/26/1994	5/27/2002		91	761070	5835120	119330	GFS_13	Central Highlands volcanics	Intermediate	Regional	119330	Upper West Moorabool	119330	Bungaree	WSPA
913	119331	10/26/1994	5/28/2002		92	767740	5843534	119331	GFS_13	Central Highlands volcanics	Intermediate	Regional	119331	Upper West Moorabool	119331	Bungaree	WSPA
914	119333	10/26/1994	5/27/2002		59	767613	5834183	119333	GFS_13	Central Highlands volcanics	Intermediate	Regional	119333	Upper West Moorabool			
915	119334	10/26/1994	5/27/2002		59	767676	5835782	119334	GFS_13	Central Highlands volcanics	Intermediate	Regional	119334	Upper West Moorabool			
916	119335	10/26/1994	5/27/2002		59	767698	5835740	119335	GFS_13	Central Highlands volcanics	Intermediate	Regional	119335	Upper West Moorabool			
917	119336	10/26/1994	5/27/2002		59	769234	5830692	119336	GFS_13	Central Highlands volcanics	Intermediate	Regional	119336	Upper West Moorabool			
918	119337	10/26/1994	5/27/2002		92	766836	5838010	119337	GFS_13	Central Highlands volcanics	Intermediate	Regional	119337	Upper West Moorabool	119337	Bungaree	WSPA
919	119338	10/26/1994	5/27/2002		81	766836	5838010	119338	GFS_13	Central Highlands volcanics	Intermediate	Regional	119338	Upper West Moorabool	119338	Bungaree	WSPA
920	119339	11/16/1994	5/28/2002		91	772542	5841052	119339	GFS_13	Central Highlands volcanics	Intermediate	Regional	119339	Upper West Moorabool	119339	Bungaree	WSPA
921	119340	11/16/1994	5/28/2002		79	772552	5841042	119340	GFS_13	Central Highlands volcanics	Intermediate	Regional	119340	Upper West Moorabool	119340	Bungaree	WSPA
922	119341	10/26/1994	5/28/2002		92	764250	5842460	119341	GFS_13	Central Highlands volcanics	Intermediate	Regional	119341	Upper West Moorabool	119341	Bungaree	WSPA
923	119347	2/28/1994	5/22/2002		73	773699	5750566	119347	GFS_17	Dilwyn Formation	Regional				119347	Jan Juc	GMA
924	119348	2/28/1994	5/22/2002		71	781321	5751025	119348	GFS_5	Gerangamete marls	Local				119348	Jan Juc	GMA
925	119349	1/3/1994	5/22/2002		70	779134	5744218	119349	GFS_5	Gerangamete marls	Local				119349	Jan Juc	GMA
926	119365	10/26/1994	5/27/2002		58	769555	5838057	119365	GFS_13	Central Highlands volcanics	Intermediate	Regional	119365	Upper West Moorabool	119365	Bungaree	WSPA
927	119366	10/26/1994	5/27/2002		59	770598	5836667	119366	GFS_13	Central Highlands volcanics	Intermediate	Regional	119366	Upper West Moorabool	119366	Bungaree	WSPA
928	119367	10/26/1994	5/27/2002		59	763400	5837600	119367	GFS_13	Central Highlands volcanics	Intermediate	Regional	119367	Upper West Moorabool	119367	Bungaree	WSPA
929	119368	10/26/1994	5/27/2002		60	766529	5833991	119368	GFS_7	Granitic rocks	Local		119368	Upper West Moorabool			
930	119429	10/26/1994	5/27/2002		91	770245	5834585	119429	GFS_13	Central Highlands volcanics	Intermediate	Regional	119429	Upper West Moorabool	119429	Bungaree	WSPA
931	119499	8/22/1995	8/22/1995		1	763580	5838710	119499	GFS_13	Central Highlands volcanics	Intermediate	Regional	119499	Upper West Moorabool	119499	Bungaree	WSPA
932	121449	1/14/1979	5/24/2002		68	798079	5781785	121449	GFS_14	Volcanic plains basalt	Regional	Intermediate					
933	121450	1/14/1979	5/24/2002		68	798079	5781785	121450	GFS_14	Volcanic plains basalt	Regional	Intermediate					
934	121451	1/14/1979	5/24/2002		67	802418	5781896	121451	GFS_14	Volcanic plains basalt	Regional	Intermediate	121451	Lara			
935	121452	1/14/1979	5/24/2002		68	796004	5778842	121452	GFS_1	Quaternary sediments	Local						
936	121453	1/14/1979	5/22/2002		68	792782	5775833	121453	GFS_10	Pliocene sands	Intermediate	Local					
937	121454	1/14/1979	5/22/2002		68	793946	5780028	121454	GFS_14	Volcanic plains basalt	Regional	Intermediate					
938	121456	1/14/1979	5/24/2002		68	796869	5779819	121456	GFS_1	Quaternary sediments	Local						
939	121457	1/14/1979	5/24/2002		68	796869	5779819	121457	GFS_1	Quaternary sediments	Local						
940	121458	1/14/1979	5/24/2002		68	794328	5775873	121458	GFS_10	Pliocene sands	Intermediate	Local					



Appendix G      Bore decommissioning notes
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The following groundwater notes are taken from the DSE web site: [www.dse.vic.gov.au](http://www.dse.vic.gov.au)