

Water Resource (Boyne River Basin) Plan 2013

Explanatory notes for SL 2013 No. 301

made under the

Water Act 2000

General Outline

These explanatory notes are a 'plain English' version of the *Water Resource (Boyne River Basin) Plan 2013* ('the plan'). They are intended to provide the reader with some explanation and background information on the clauses in the plan.

The numbering of the explanatory notes corresponds with the numbering of the plan. These notes should be read in conjunction with the plan. These explanatory notes are not intended to be comprehensive but merely a guide to assist the reader in understanding the plan.

Short title

Water Resource (Boyne River Basin) Plan 2013

Authorising law

Chapter 2, Part 3, Division 2 of the *Water Act 2000*.

Policy objectives and the reasons for them

Section 38 of the *Water Act 2000* ('the Act') provides for the Minister to prepare a water resource plan for any part of Queensland to advance the sustainable management of water.

The *Water Resource (Boyne River Basin) Plan 2000* was released as a draft Water Allocation Management Plan prior to the Act in December 1999. It was transitioned with some amendments under section 57 and section 1044 of the Act in 2003 - SL No.306. The plan managed water in a watercourse, lake and spring.

Subordinate legislation, including water resource plans, must be replaced under the Statutory Instruments Act 1992 (section 54 (1)) before it expires. These explanatory notes are about the strategies contained in *Water Resource (Boyne River Basin) Plan 2013* which will replace the *Water Resource (Boyne River Basin) Plan 2000*.

The objective of the plan is to provide a framework for the allocation and sustainable management of water in the plan area to meet future water requirements, including the protection of natural ecosystems and security of supply to water users.

Achievement of policy objectives

The plan provides for the allocation and sustainable management of water by—

- defining the availability of water in the plan area
- providing a framework for sustainably managing water and the taking of water
- identifying priorities and mechanisms or dealing with future water requirements
- providing a framework for establishing water allocations
- providing a framework for reversing, where practicable, degradation in natural ecosystems.

Consistency with policy objectives of authorising law

The subordinate legislation is consistent with the main objectives of the Act which is to ensure the “sustainable allocation and management of water and other resources”.

Inconsistency with policy objectives of other legislation

The subordinate legislation is consistent with the policy objectives of other legislation.

Alternative ways of achieving policy objectives

The Act sets out the framework for the development of a water resource plan. There are no alternative means for achieving the policy objectives.

Benefits and costs of implementation

Implementation of the plan will provide the benefits of a modernised water resource plan. These include provisions for reserves of unallocated water for future water needs, transitioning existing water allocations and amending water licences to include daily volumetric limits.

Consistency with fundamental legislative principles

The plan, which is subordinate legislation, is consistent with fundamental legislative principles.

Consultation

Government departments and agencies affected by the changes have been consulted in respect of the plan. In addition to government consultation, cultural, economic, environmental interest groups and water users have been consulted in accordance with the water resource planning process as outlined in the Act.

Outcomes of community consultation are outlined in a separate document Boyne River Basin Water Resource Plan Consultation Report.

Notes on provisions

Chapter 1 Preliminary

Chapter 1 provides preliminary information about the water resource plan including the short title of the plan, the purpose of the plan and where definitions for particular words used in the plan can be found.

Short title

Clause 1 specifies the short title to the subordinate legislation as the *Water Resource (Boyne River Basin) Plan 2013* ("the plan").

Purposes of plan

Clause 2 states the purposes of the plan. The purposes reflect the requirements of section 38 of the Act.

Definitions

Clause 3 specifies that certain terms are defined in the dictionary in schedule 3.

Chapter 2 Plan area and water to which plan applies

Chapter 2 defines the plan area, the subcatchment areas and the nodes mentioned in the plan. This chapter also states where information about the boundaries of the plan area referred to in the plan are held. The water to which the plan applies is stated in this chapter of the plan.

Plan area

Clause 4 states that the map of the plan area is shown in schedule 1. The plan area includes the Boyne River and its tributaries.

Subcatchment areas

Clause 5 states that each part of the plan area is shown as a subcatchment area in schedule 1. Subcatchment area boundaries generally distinguish particular areas of a catchment area with regard to significant in-stream processes occurring at a particular point along the river (for example, the confluence of two rivers or a weir). The use of subcatchment areas provides for more effective management and planning of water resources by focusing on the ecological and consumptive needs of smaller areas within the catchment area with regard to hydrological processes.

The subcatchment areas in the plan area are:

- subcatchment area A which includes the area downstream of Awoonga Dam and
- subcatchment area B which includes the area upstream of Awoonga Dam.

Information about areas

Clause 6 provides information for accessing further detail about the plan area boundaries and subcatchment area boundaries which are held in digital electronic form at

departmental offices where they can be accessed free of charge. The location of each office of the department can be accessed on the department's website.

Nodes

Clause 7 defines nodes which are specific points on a watercourse within the plan area. Nodes can be used within the plan and the resource operations plan where a definitive reference point is necessary. For example nodes are used in the specification of environmental flow objectives described under chapter 4 of the plan.

The nodes used in the plan are numbered and their locations are shown on the map in schedule 1.

Water to which plan applies

Clause 8 states that the plan applies to water in a watercourse, lake or spring within the plan area. The clause clarifies that the plan does not apply to water in springs that is either connected to artesian water or that is connected to subartesian water which is connected to artesian water.

The plan does not apply to subartesian water or overland flow water.

Chapter 3 Outcomes for sustainable management of water

Chapter 3 states the outcomes which the plan seeks to achieve through implementing particular management strategies. The inclusion of these outcomes meets the requirement of section 46(1)(e) of the Act.

There are three different types of outcomes specified under the plan—

- Economic outcomes
- Social outcomes and
- Ecological outcomes.

Outcomes for water in plan area

Clause 9 establishes that outcomes in clauses 10 to 12 have been developed while recognising that in some parts of the plan area the natural state of the environment has been altered through water resource development.

The clause also establishes that water is to be allocated and managed in a way that achieves a balance between the economic, social and ecological outcomes of the plan.

The term balance, as referred above, does not necessarily imply that each outcome will be given equal weighting or that any specific weighting is attached to particular outcomes. Instead, the outcomes should be seen as a set of complimentary responses that work together to achieve sustainable management of water in the plan area.

Economic outcomes

Clause 10 states the economic outcomes for the allocation and responsible management of water in the plan area. These outcomes provide an overview of what the plan aims to achieve by implementing specified management strategies related to supporting the

economic benefits that landholders, industry and community derive from water resources in the plan area.

These outcomes include—

- providing for the use of water entitlements and other authorisations;
- protecting the probability of being able to take water under a water allocation;
- making water available for the following growth in industries dependent on water resources, for example, irrigated agriculture on the Boyne River and industrial use in the Gladstone region;
- making water available for stock purposes;
- supporting flexible and diverse water supply arrangements for water users;
- supporting water being available for low risk activities stated in schedule 1 of the *Water Regulation 2002*; for example, washing down agricultural equipment, or for produce processing and packaging;
- maintaining flows that support water-related economic activities, for example, tourism;
- encouraging continual improvement in the efficient use of water.

Social outcomes

Clause 11 states the social outcomes for the allocation and responsible management of water in the plan area. These outcomes provide an overview of what the plan aims to achieve by implementing specified management strategies related to supporting the social benefits that communities derive from water resources in the plan area.

These social outcomes include—

- increasing security for town water supplies;
- making water available to support population growth in towns and communities;
- making water available for domestic purposes;
- maintaining flows which support water related aesthetic, cultural (including cultural values of the traditional owners in the plan area) and recreational values;
- maintaining to the extent practicable, the quality of water for human use.

Ecological outcomes

Clause 12 states the ecological outcomes for the plan area. These outcomes provide an overview of what the plan aims to achieve by implementing specified management strategies related to ecological use of water resources in the plan area.

These outcomes include—

- providing for the continued capability of a part of the river system to be connected to another, including by maintaining flows that allows for the movement of native aquatic fauna between riverine, floodplain, wetland, estuarine and marine environments, supports water-related ecosystems and supports river-forming processes;
- providing a flow regime that maintains fresh water inputs to the Boyne River estuary, maintains waterholes and riffle habitats;
- providing a flow regime that maintains estuarine ecosystem functions, including, for example, flows for the movement and recruitment of barramundi (*Lates calcarifer*) and sea mullet (*Mugil cephalus*) and banana prawn (*Fenneropenaeus merguensis*) growth;
- minimising the impact of taking water on water-related ecosystems;
- protecting and maintaining refugia associated with waterholes, lakes and wetlands;

Chapter 4 Performance indicators and objectives

Chapter 4 states the performance objectives, environmental flow objectives and water allocation security objectives for the plan.

A performance indicator is defined in the Act to mean a measure that can be calculated and is stated in a water resource plan to assess the impact of an allocation or management decision or proposal on water allocations and natural ecosystems.

The environmental flow objectives and water allocation security objectives represent statistically derived values for performance indicators which are produced by the Integrated Quantity and Quality Model (IQQM) (see clause 18).

Environmental flow objectives aim to protect the health of natural ecosystems from decisions made under the plan. The objectives attempt to minimise changes to natural flow conditions at specified nodes.

Water allocation security objectives aim to ensure that future decisions about the allocation and management of water made under the plan will protect the probability of water users being able to obtain water under a water allocation.

Future activities that could potentially affect the allocation and management of water in the plan area (for example new water resource development, changes to operational rules, or strategies implemented in a resource operations plan) will only be approved if they are consistent with the objectives stated in this chapter. This requirement is separate to any other approvals or assessments that may be required, for example an environmental impact assessment required by other legislation.

These performance indicators form the basis for measuring the achievements of the outcomes in chapter 3.

Performance indicators for environmental flow objectives

Clause 13 states the performance indicators for environmental flow objectives. Natural flow characteristics are maintained through this combination of performance indicators and objectives. These indicators specify the parts of the flow regime that will be subject to the limitations set out for the environmental flow objectives stated in clause 14. The specified performance indicators represent important key flow characteristics and are based on technical assessment undertaken during plan development. Variability and seasonality are important aspects of the flow regime which are often critical for many ecological processes. The performance indicators cover aspects of the low, medium and high flow regime.

Environmental flow objectives

Clause 14 states the environmental flow objectives for water in the plan area. These objectives relate to performance indicators for low flow (the 90% daily flow), and medium and high flows (mean annual flow and mean wet season flow).

The objectives are statistically derived values which must be met and support the achievements of outcomes particularly ecological outcomes set out in chapter 3. The plans objectives are consistent with the additional unallocated water that is provided for in

the plan area and provide a balance between environmental and consumptive water requirements.

Any future decisions about the allocation and management of water in the plan area must comply with the environmental flow objectives.

The environmental flow objectives for the plan area apply at node 1, which is located at Mann's Weir on the Boyne River.

Performance indicator for water allocation security objective

Clause 15 states the performance indicator for the water allocation security objective associated with supplemented water allocations in the plan area is the annual supplemented water sharing index. This indicator allows for a water allocation security objective to be established, protecting the long term probability of obtaining water under a water allocation.

Water allocation security objective

Clause 16 states the water allocation security objective for taking water under water allocations in the plan area. This relates to the annual supplemented water sharing index performance indicator.

The water allocation security objective is a statistically derived value that provides a measure of how allocations would have been expected to perform using simulated historical data, generally assuming full use of existing water entitlements and development of the plans additional unallocated water.

The objective does not represent a prediction or guarantee of the future performance of water allocations in any particular year. Instead, the actual performance under the implemented plan will depend on prevailing climatic factors, water demand distribution patterns and water users' decisions about using their water allocations.

Clause 16 states the water allocation security objective (annual supplemented water sharing index) for water allocations taking supplemented water in the plan area is 100%.

Chapter 5 Strategies for achieving outcomes

Chapter 5 provides the strategies for achieving the plan outcomes discussed in chapter 3. Inclusion of these strategies meets the requirement in section 46(1)(f) of the Act.

Part 1 Preliminary

Part 1 provides preliminary information under which strategies for water are conceptualised. These include decisions being consistent with objectives and assessing the impact of decisions.

Decisions to be consistent with objectives

Clause 17 states that decisions made by the chief executive about the allocation and management of water in the plan area must be consistent with the environmental flow objectives and water allocation security objective. This ensures that key aspects of environmental flows and water allocation security are maintained and establishes consistent and transparent considerations for decision making.

Decisions about water permits, unless particular permits are mentioned in the resource operations plan for the plan area, are excluded from this provision because these are temporary entitlements issued to support short term projects, such as road construction and generally involve comparatively small volumes of water. However, consideration of the impacts on natural ecosystems and water authorisations is required in deciding whether to grant or refuse an application for a water permit under section 239 of the Act.

Assessing impact of decisions

Clause 18 states that the departments IQQM computer program is to be used to assess the consistency of decisions about the allocation and management of water in the plan area with the environmental flow objectives and water allocation security objective.

The IQQM simulates all of the major water processes that occur within a catchment including catchment runoff, storage behaviour, water extractions, in stream losses and the climatic and seasonal variability in stream flows.

The model for the Boyne River Basin was developed using historical data, where available, for the period 1890 to 2011. As such, the testing of compliance with the plans objectives is done by using this simulation data.

The clause also states that if it is not practicable to use the IQQM, the chief executive may approve another method if satisfied that it will be at least as accurate as the IQQM in assessing consistency with plan objectives.

Part 2 Unallocated water

Part 2 deals with unallocated water reserves held as strategic water infrastructure, strategic and general reserves. It also provides information about the process for dealing with unallocated water.

Division 1 Strategic water infrastructure reserve, strategic reserve and general reserve

Unallocated water held as strategic water infrastructure reserve, strategic reserve and general reserve

Clause 19 states that unallocated water is held as a strategic water infrastructure reserve, strategic reserve or a general reserve.

Purpose for which unallocated water may be granted

Clause 20 states the purposes for which unallocated water held as reserves stated in clause 19 may be made available. More specifically, clause 20 states that—

- unallocated water held as a strategic water infrastructure reserve may only be granted for a raising of Awoonga Dam
- unallocated water held as strategic reserve may only be granted for a State purpose.
- unallocated water held as a general reserve may be granted for any purpose.

Reserve volumes

Clause 21 states the volumes of water held in each reserve stated in clause 19. More specifically, clause 21 states that—

- the total nominal volume for all supplemented water allocations to take unallocated water granted from the strategic water infrastructure reserve for a raising of Awoonga Dam is 19 000ML.
- the total nominal entitlements for water licences to take water from the strategic reserve is 500ML. Water from the strategic reserve is only available in subcatchment B (upstream of Awoonga Dam).
- the total nominal entitlements for water licences to take water from the general reserve in subcatchment A is 338ML.
- the total nominal entitlements for water licences to take water from the general reserve in subcatchment B is 1000ML.

Period for which water is granted for particular State purpose

Clause 22 states that the volume of water granted from the strategic reserve for a particular state purpose—a coordinated project (a project declared under the *State Development and Public Works Organisation Act 1971* to be a coordinated project) or a project of regional significance—is only granted for the life of the project.

Once the project is completed the volume of water is returned to the strategic reserve for State purposes. This allows water to be continually available for new and future projects which may only require water for a limited time.

Projects which may be considered to be of regional significance

Clause 23 states the factors the chief executive must consider in determining whether a project is of regional significance. The chief executive must have regard to the plan outcomes set out in chapter 3, the social and economic impacts the project would have on the region, and the public interest and welfare of the people in the region and any other relevant considerations.

Division 2 Process for granting unallocated water

Process for granting unallocated water

Clause 24 states that the process for granting unallocated water from the strategic water infrastructure reserve is provided for in the Boyne River Basin Resource Operations Plan.

Clause 24 also states that the process for granting unallocated water from the strategic or general reserve is provided for in the *Water Regulation 2002*, part 2, division 1C (Processes for granting unallocated water).

Division 3 Limitation on granting unallocated water

Pass flow conditions for taking unallocated water

Clause 25 states that pass flow conditions must be included on new water licences to take granted from the strategic or general reserve in subcatchment B. This condition entitles the water licence holder to take water only when the rate of flow downstream of the point

of take stated on the water licence is equal or greater than the rate (pass flow) stated on the water licence.

This clause does not apply to a water licence to take water from an impoundment.

Part 3 Authorised taking or interfering with water without water entitlement

Part 3 deals with take or interference with water where an entitlement is not required for the take or interference with water. These limitations ensure that this additional take or interference with water remains consistent with the plans objectives.

Particular limitations on taking water for stock or domestic purposes

Clause 26 states an owner of land is authorised to take water from a watercourse, lake or spring for stock purposes or domestic purposes in any way without an entitlement under section 20A(5) of the Act. This clause allows land owners who are non-riparian to a watercourse, lake or spring access to water.

Particular limitations on taking or interfering with water

Clause 27 states for section 20(2) of the Act, the total volume of water that may be taken or interfered with for an activity prescribed under a regulation is limited to 5ML. Examples of activities prescribed under a regulation includes washing down agricultural equipment, washing down a dairy, and washing for processing and packaging produce produced from a single farming enterprise.

Part 4 Interference with water in a watercourse, lake or spring

Application of pt 4

Clause 28 states that part 4 applies to applications made under section 206 of the Act for a water licence to interfere with water in a watercourse, lake or spring by impounding the flow of water.

Limitations on interference with water

Clause 29 details that a licence to interfere may only be granted if the purpose of the proposed interference is for a purpose provided for in this part.

Clause 29 also states that a water licence to interfere may also be granted if the interference was in existence immediately before 14 December 2000 (the release date for the *Water Resource (Boyne River Basin) Plan 2000*).

Interference with water to enable taking of water for stock or domestic purposes

Clause 30 states if the purpose of the proposed interference is to store water to be taken under an authorisation for stock or domestic purposes, the storage capacity for water to be taken must not be greater than is necessary for the storage of water to be taken.

However in deciding the application, the chief executive must consider existing water supplies on the property to which the application relates, including existing weirs,

groundwater and storages taking overland flow water and the availability of water at the proposed site.

Interference with water for provision of pumping pool

Clause 31(2)(a) states that if the purpose of the proposed interference is to provide a pumping pool to enable water to be taken under an authorisation for locations upstream of Awoonga Dam, the storage capacity of a pumping pool must not be greater than the capacity required to enable the pump to function properly.

Clause 31(2)(b) states that if the purpose of the proposed interference is to provide a pumping pool to enable water to be taken under an authorisation for locations downstream of Awoonga Dam, the storage capacity of the pumping pool must not be greater than the capacity required to ensure access to freshwater for irrigation or other purposes. For example, if Mann's Weir was no longer maintained, this clause permits additional interference to occur.

Interference with water to improve security for town water supply

Clause 32 states that if the purpose of the proposed interference is to provide improved security for town water supplies taken under an authorisation, the application must be refused if the chief executive is not satisfied that the town has appropriate water supply security strategies, such as demand and drought management strategies, in place.

Clause 32 also states that the application must be refused if the chief executive is not satisfied that there is a demonstrated need for an increased reliability of the water supply.

Interference with water related to the granting of unallocated water

Clause 33 states that if the purpose of the proposed interference is related to the granting of unallocated water in accordance with clause 24 of the plan, the proposed interference (the size of the in-stream storage) must not be greater than is necessary for the purpose of taking water under a water entitlement granted from unallocated water.

Clause 33 also states that a water licence to interfere with water, granted in association with a water entitlement to take water granted from unallocated water in subcatchment area B, must include flow conditions.

Part 5 Existing water allocations to take supplemented water

Existing water allocations to take supplemented water

Clause 34 states that water allocations to take supplemented water established under the repealed *Water Resource (Boyne River Basin) Plan 2000* will be transitioned on commencement of the plan without amendment. The water allocations will continue to be managed under the resource operations licence and be subject to the rules specified in the resource operations plan.

Part 6 Water licences to take water from watercourse, lake or spring

Part 6 deals with water licences to take water from a watercourse, lake or spring. This part outlines the elements that must be stated on a water licence and how existing licences are to be amended to include these elements.

Division 1 Form of a water licence to take water from a watercourse, lake or spring

Division 1 outlines the elements that must be stated on a water licence to take water from a watercourse, lake or spring in the plan area.

Elements of water licenses to take water from a watercourse, lake or spring

Clause 35 outlines the elements that must be stated on a water licence, including the purpose for which water may be taken, the location at which water may be taken, the daily volumetric limit and the nominal entitlement. The purpose for which water may be taken must be stated on the licence as either 'agriculture' or 'any'. Water licences may also state conditions such as flow conditions.

Division 2 Criteria for amending water licences to achieve plan outcomes

Division 2 specifies how the elements of a water licence are to be determined when amending an existing water licence.

Definition for div 2

Clause 36 defines the term amended water licence, a term used throughout this division.

Daily volumetric limit for a water licence

Clause 37 specifies how the daily volumetric limit for an amended water licence is to be determined.

Clause 37(1)(a) states that for an amended water licence that before the amendment had a related development permit that stated a particular pump size mentioned in schedule 2 column 1, the daily volumetric limit will be determined using the corresponding volume stated in schedule 2, column 2 for the pump size.

Clause 37(1)(b) states that for an amended water licence that before the amendment had a related development permit that stated a particular pump size not mentioned in schedule 2 column 1, the daily volumetric limit will be determined by the chief executive having regard to the volumes stated in schedule 2, column 2 for similar pump sizes.

Clause 37(1)(c) states that for another amended licence, the chief executive will decide the volume by considering the type of licence and an estimate or measurement of the daily rate at which water is being taken or capable of being taken.

Clause 37(2) states that if the holder of the licence satisfies the chief executive that the daily volume should be different from the volume determined under clauses 37(1)(a) and 37(1)(b), the chief executive will determine a new volume having regard to the conditions

under which water may be taken, the water taking capacity of the pump to which the development permit relates under normal operating conditions, the irrigation or water distribution system associated with the licence during the period of not more than 10 years prior to the commencement of the plan and the efficiency of the water use associated with the existing pump or system mentioned.

Conditions for amended water licences

Clause 38 states that the chief executive must consider existing conditions already stated on a water licence when deciding the new conditions to be stated on an amended water licence.

Chapter 6 Monitoring and reporting requirements

Chapter 6 states the provisions for monitoring and reporting for the plan area under—

- Monitoring and reporting requirements, and
- Minister's report on plan—Act, s53.

These provisions are essential elements of a water resource plans implementation because they provide a basis for the Minister to assess the effectiveness of the plan's strategies in achieving its outcomes.

Monitoring and reporting requirements

Clause 39(1) states that to help the Minister to assess the effectiveness of the plan's strategies in achieving its outcomes, the monitoring and reporting requirements for the plan must be stated in the resource operations plan.

Typical monitoring requirements which will be detailed in the resource operations plan, include—

- water monitoring for stream flows, taking and diverting water, releases from water storages and water quantity for storages including inflow, storage volume or level and outflow; and
- natural ecosystem monitoring for volume, frequency, duration and timing of stream flows and information on hydraulic habitat requirements of ecological assets in the plan area.

The reporting requirements which will be detailed in the resource operations plan are for operators of infrastructure which interfere with water in the plan area.

However despite clause 39(1)(a), the chief executive may require additional monitoring for the plan to ensure the outcomes in chapter 3 are being achieved.

Minister's report on plan—Act, s53

Clause 40 specifies the requirements for the preparation of the Minister's report on the plan. The intent of this report is to assess the effectiveness of the implementation of the plan in achieving the plan's outcomes.

The first report must be prepared within 12 months for the reporting period starting on the commencement of the plan and ending within 5 years from its commencement. Subsequent reports must also be prepared within 12 months for the reporting period preceding the previous reporting period.

In accordance with section 1009 of the Act, the chief executive must make a copy of the report available for inspection or purchase.

Chapter 7 Implementing, amending and replacing this plan

Chapter 7 outlines the schedule for implementation of the plan and the minor or stated amendments for the plan.

Implementation schedule

Clause 41 states the proposed arrangements for implementing the plan. The water resource plan will be implemented by the resource operations plan which will be gazetted concurrently with the plan.

Minor or stated amendment of plan—Act, s 57

Clause 42 states the types of amendments that may be made to the plan under section 57(b) of the Act. An amendment made under this section of the Act is of a type allowed under the water resource plan for this paragraph, and the Minister reasonably believes the amendment will not adversely affect the rights of water entitlement holders or natural ecosystems

This clause provides for a number of stated amendments to be made to the plan—

- an amendment or addition of an environmental flow objective if the amendment or addition achieves an equivalent or improved ecological outcome without adversely affecting the outcomes mentioned in chapter 3 or the water allocation security objective mentioned in chapter 4;
- an amendment or addition of a water allocation security objective if the amendment or addition does not adversely affect the outcomes mentioned in chapter 3 or the environmental flow objectives mentioned in chapter 4;
- an amendment or addition of a node;
- an amendment to subdivide a subcatchment area;
- an amendment or addition of a priority group;
- an amendment or addition of a monitoring or reporting requirement under chapter 6;
- an amendment of, or to remove, a redundant provision of this plan;
- an amendment to omit a provision relating to an amendment of an authorisation if the amendment under the provision has been completed.

Chapter 8 Repeal

Repeal

Clause 43 states that the *Water Resource (Boyne River Basin) 2000* is repealed.

Schedule 1 Plan area

Schedule 1 contains a map showing the area to which the plan applies, the subcatchment areas within the Boyne River Basin and the nodes referred to in the plan and a description of their location.

Schedule 2 Pump sizes and rates

Schedule 2 states the rates of take of water for various pump sizes. For each pump size stated, the daily volumetric limit is expressed in megalitres per day. See clause 37(1) for more information.

Schedule 3 Dictionary

Schedule 3 contains the dictionary of defined terms used in the plan.