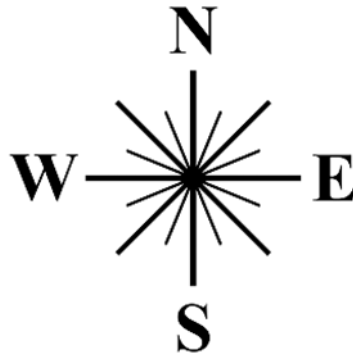


# **CENTRAL DARLING**



# **SHIRE COUNCIL**

## **ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING**

## **ATTACHMENTS**

**WEDNESDAY, 26 MARCH 2025**



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GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS

28 February 2025

Grant Name	Contracted Budgets			Income and Expenditure								
	Total Grant Assistance	Council Contribution	Project Total Budget	Grant income received to 30/06/2024 and unspent	Grant money received in current financial year	Grants acquitted and invoiced (outstanding grant debtors) at 28/02/2025	Grant money to be acquitted at 28/02/2025	Closing Balance of Grant income at 28/02/2025 unspent	Current year expenditure	CDSC Revenue contribution to project expenditure	Balance of unspent grants moneys held to be spent	Balance of contracted grant yet to be received
<b>Financial Assistance Grants</b>												
Financial Assistance Grant General Component	968,336.00	-	968,336.00	-	726,252.00	-	-	726,252.00	(726,252.00)	-	-	242,084.00
Financial Assistance Grant General Component - In Advance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial Assistance Grant Roads Component	324,084.00	-	324,084.00	-	243,063.00	-	-	243,063.00	(243,063.00)	-	-	81,021.00
Financial Assistance Grant Roads Component - In Advance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Other Grants</b>												
Return Elected Council	434,347.27	-	434,347.27	434,347.27	-	-	-	434,347.27	(46,577.34)	-	387,769.93	-
Heavy Vehicle Training Program	32,000.00	-	32,000.00	32,000.00	-	-	-	32,000.00	(15,559.44)	-	16,440.56	-
NRFA - Power Outage 16 October 2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	155,659.17	155,659.17	(155,659.17)	-	-	155,659.17
NFS Equipment Recovery	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,092.24	4,092.24	(4,092.24)	-	(0.00)	4,092.24
Fire Control Hazard Reduction	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,950.00	1,950.00	(1,950.00)	-	-	1,950.00
Mosquito Management Framework	-	-	-	8,211.59	-	-	18,932.99	27,144.58	(27,144.58)	-	-	-
Flood & Natural Disaster Grant - Sunset Strip Stormwater Mitigation	-	-	-	10,000.00	1,000.00	-	-	11,000.00	(863.28)	(10,136.72)	-	-
Yisa Dixon Aboriginal Employment	10,000.00	-	-	931.44	-	-	-	931.44	(931.44)	-	0.00	-
Yisa Dixon Aboriginal Employment (2nd grant)	10,000.00	-	10,000.00	10,000.00	-	-	-	10,000.00	(3,180.32)	-	6,819.68	-
Mat Dixon Aboriginal Scholarship	50,000.00	-	50,000.00	-	5,000.00	-	-	5,000.00	(3,180.32)	-	1,819.68	-
Youth Employment Subsidy	1,750.00	-	1,750.00	-	1,750.00	-	-	1,750.00	(4,619.70)	2,869.70	-	-
Supporting spontaneous volunteers	100,000.00	-	100,000.00	-	90,000.00	10,000.00	-	100,000.00	-	-	100,000.00	-
Holiday Break Program	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,859.00	7,859.00	(7,859.00)	-	-	-
Community Events Program	-	-	-	-	18,703.82	-	-	18,703.82	-	(18,703.82)	-	-
Prothas by the Baaka	7,000.00	-	7,000.00	7,000.00	-	-	-	7,000.00	(4,998.66)	-	2,001.34	-
Street Lighting Subsidy	8,000.00	-	8,000.00	-	8,000.00	-	-	8,000.00	(54,552.70)	46,552.70	-	-
Regional NSW Planning Portal Grant	8,938,000.00	-	8,938,000.00	60,988.00	-	-	-	60,988.00	(100.40)	-	60,887.60	-
NSW Land Classification Grant	-	-	-	-	20,757.00	-	-	20,757.00	(16,182.45)	-	4,574.55	-
Grants - Social Housing Improvement	-	-	-	46,400.00	-	-	-	46,400.00	(49,671.00)	3,271.00	-	-
Regional Drought Resilience Planning	-	-	-	57,089.00	-	-	-	57,089.00	(27,149.00)	-	29,940.00	-
Baaka Cultural Centre	-	-	-	-	2,346,482.45	-	-	2,346,482.45	(2,344,246.89)	(2,235.56)	0.00	-
Baaka Cultural Centre Estab. Legal	-	-	-	-	-	71,500.00	-	71,500.00	(57,596.78)	(13,903.22)	-	-
Baaka Corporation Establishment - Executive Office Services	278,796.00	-	278,796.00	-	13,699.60	-	-	13,699.60	-	(13,699.60)	-	-
NSP Council Support Infrastructure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(98,989.49)	98,989.49	-	-
Local Roads & Community Infrastructure Phase 2	-	-	-	0.00	-	-	1,236.00	1,236.00	(1,236.00)	-	0.00	385,348.07
Local Roads & Community Infrastructure Phase 3	-	-	-	-	-	1,001,818.00	-	-	(1,047.27)	1,047.27	-	1,001,818.00
Local Roads & Community Infrastructure Phase 4	-	-	-	210,944.63	-	-	-	210,944.63	(83,070.03)	-	127,874.60	-
GLSS contribution to pool operations 2024/25	10,000.00	-	10,000.00	-	10,000.00	-	-	10,000.00	(115,547.90)	105,547.90	-	-
Stories behind the Stones	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4,050.00)	4,050.00	-	-
GRN 1034 Severe Weather and Flood Damage Recovery	1,000,000.00	-	1,000,000.00	673,498.48	-	-	-	673,498.48	(207,438.56)	-	466,059.92	-
Grants - Stronger Cntry Communities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(104,098.94)	104,098.94	-	-
Grants - Stronger Cntry Communities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(10,000.00)	10,000.00	-	-
Grants - Stronger Cntry Communities	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,114.37	3,114.37	(3,114.37)	-	-	-
Grants - Stronger Cntry Communities	-	-	-	455,139.98	80,758.54	67,718.28	-	603,616.80	(148,476.82)	-	455,139.98	-
War South West Joint Organisation	-	-	-	43,518.01	-	-	-	43,518.01	-	(43,518.01)	-	-
Loads to Recovery Program	1,302,368.00	-	1,302,368.00	608,890.12	770,000.00	-	49,117.82	1,428,007.94	(1,428,007.94)	-	-	532,368.00
Regional Rds Block Grant	-	-	-	-	2,780,000.00	-	-	2,780,000.00	(2,780,000.00)	-	-	-
Regional Rds Block Grant Supplement	-	-	-	-	137,000.00	-	-	137,000.00	(137,000.00)	-	-	-
Regional Roads Block Grant Traffic	-	-	-	-	59,000.00	-	-	59,000.00	(59,000.00)	-	-	-
Regional Roads Repair Program	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(15.04)	15.04	-	-
Flood Damage Emergency Work February 2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,015,458.00	1,015,458.00	(126,880.25)	126,880.25	1,015,458.00	1,015,458.00
GRN 1034 - EPA Restoration	-	-	-	-	99,271.00	-	4,157,958.38	4,257,229.38	(1,285,542.96)	-	2,971,686.42	4,157,958.38
School Zone Upgrade Funding	36,000.00	-	36,000.00	24,700.28	-	-	-	24,700.28	(13,966.77)	-	10,733.51	-
Shared paths & Lighting upgrades	54,306.00	-	54,306.00	-	54,306.50	-	-	54,306.50	-	-	54,306.50	-
Regional Emergency Road Repair Fund (inc RLRRP)	10,474,973.80	-	10,474,973.80	6,279,188.71	-	-	-	6,279,188.71	(3,106,160.29)	-	3,173,028.42	-
TMS Pooncarrie Rd Upgrade	-	-	-	-	1,600,000.00	-	-	1,600,000.00	(1,149,928.14)	(450,071.86)	-	-

GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS

28 February 2025

Grant Name	Contracted Budgets			Income and Expenditure								
	Total Grant Assistance	Council Contribution	Project Total Budget	Grant income received to 30/06/2024 and unspent	Grant money received in current financial year	Grants acquitted and invoiced (outstanding grant debtors) at 28/02/2025	Grant money to be acquitted at 28/02/2025	Closing Balance of Grant income at 28/02/2025 unspent	Current year expenditure	CDSC Revenue contribution to project expenditure	Balance of unspent grants moneys held to be spent	Balance of contracted grant yet to be received
ixing Local Roads - Tranche 4	2,343,471.79	-	2,343,471.79	345,852.36	-	-	-	345,852.36	(72,130.63)	-	273,721.73	1,874,777.43
akage Reduction	150,000.00	-	150,000.00	75,000.00	-	-	75,000.00	150,000.00	(202,516.23)	52,516.23	-	-
refabrication/WTP Wilcannia	8,265,000.00	-	8,265,000.00	1,639,529.94	135,883.77	-	-	1,775,413.71	(135,883.77)	-	1,639,529.94	-
vanhoe WTP	5,850,000.00	-	5,850,000.00	1,063,677.75	705,703.81	-	-	1,769,381.56	(705,703.81)	-	1,063,677.75	-
afe & Secure White Cliffs WTP & Reticulation	7,385,000.00	-	7,385,000.00	(0.00)	819,461.72	-	791,577.29	1,611,039.01	(3,464,888.55)	2,280,733.77	426,884.23	791,577.29
Advanced Operational Support Program	100,000.00	-	100,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	-	-	100,000.00	(100,000.00)	-	-	-
	<b>48,133,432.86</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>48,123,432.86</b>	<b>12,136,907.56</b>	<b>10,776,093.21</b>	<b>1,151,036.28</b>	<b>6,281,955.26</b>	<b>29,344,174.31</b>	<b>(19,340,123.47)</b>	<b>2,284,303.50</b>	<b>12,288,354.34</b>	<b>10,244,111.58</b>

**Sale Results – Central Darling Shire Council Sale of land for unpaid rates auction 27 February 2025**

Property ID	Description of Land	Property Type	Zoning	Land Area	Statutory Land Value - Base Date 1 July 2022	Sale Price
2623695	8 Balranald Road IVANHOE NSW 2878 Lots 5 & 6 DP 27400	Dwelling	RU5 - Village	1,808m2	\$1,500	\$32,500
2624921	22 James Street WILCANNIA NSW 2836 Lot 1 DP 584297	Dwelling	RU5 - Village	1,012m2	\$2,250	\$22,500
2624042	49 Yartla Lane/49 Menindee Street MENINDEE NSW 2879 Lot 2 DP 39788	Vacant Land	RU5 - Village	2,016m2	\$7,230	\$7,230
2624119	33 Yartla Street MENINDEE NSW 2879 Lots 12 & 13 DP 258505	Vacant Land	RU5 - Village	2,608m2	\$8,440	\$9,000
2624121	29 Yartla Street MENINDEE NSW 2879 Lot 15 DP 258505	Vacant Land	RU5 - Village	903.8m2	\$3,300	\$5,000
2624135	1 Yartla Street MENINDEE NSW 2879 Lot 52 DP 634028	Vacant Land	RU5 - Village	916.3m2	\$3,010	\$3,500
3765265	44 Paringa Street MENINDEE NSW 2879 Lot 7 Section 27 DP 758669	Vacant Land	RU5 - Village	2,023m2	\$1,200	\$1,000
3765266	46 Paringa Street MENINDEE NSW 2879 Lot 8 Section 27 DP 758669	Vacant Land	RU5 - Village	2,023m2	\$1,200	\$1,100
2624619	80 Church Street HITE CLIFFS NSW 2836 Lots 1 & 2 DP 920539	Vacant Land	RU5 - Village	3,541m2	\$3,000	\$10,250
2624842	21 Cleaton Street WILCANNIA NSW 2836 Lot 2 DP 524832	Vacant Land	RU5 - Village	809.4m2	\$2,250	\$2,250
3229195	137 Hood Street WILCANNIA NSW 2836 Lot 5 DP 662567	Vacant Land	RU5 - Village	1,012m2	\$1,020	\$1,000

Central Darling Shire Council  
MONTHLY REPORT FEBRUARY 2025

**Morris & Piper**

Monthly Report

1 Longford Street  
Lyons, ACT, 2606  
Email: [office@morrispiper.com](mailto:office@morrispiper.com)  
ABN: 58646584616

## INTRODUCTION

This monthly report is prepared for the Central Darling Shire Council (CDSC) under the 2024-25 Service Agreement. The report captures work completed in February 2025 and sets out a proposed detailed work schedule for the month of March 2025. The report will also look forward to potential activities to be undertaken in the third and fourth quarters of 2024-25.

## FEBRUARY 2025 UPDATE

Funding Name	Project Name	Funding Amount
<b>Applications Finalised and Reviewed</b>		
Community War Memorials Fund	Ivanhoe War Memorial Restoration Project	\$10,000
Community Benefit Funding	White Cliffs Community Hall	\$15,000
Regional Economic Development and Community Investment Program	White Cliffs Caravan Park Redevelopment	\$1,242,583
Place EOI (joint EOI with BCC)	Baaka Cultural Centre Site Visit	N/A
<b>Successfully Notified Applications</b>		
N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Unsuccessfully Notified Applications</b>		
Place EOI (joint EOI with BCC)	Baaka Cultural Centre Site Visit	N/A
<b>Applications in Draft</b>		
NSW EPA Landfill Consolidation and Environmental Improvements Grants Program	Stream 3 - Menindee Landfill improvements	\$25,000 (50% Contribution required)
NSW EPA Landfill Consolidation and Environmental Improvements Grants Program	Stream 2 - Wilcannia, Ivanhoe and Menindee Landfill improvements	TBA Up to \$250,000 (30% Contribution required)
Disaster Ready Fund Round 3	Tilpa Village Levee Bank and Aerodrome Access Road Flood Resilience Project	TBA
Boating Infrastructure for Communities program	Wilcannia Boating Ramp, Pontoon and Car Park Project	\$412,500

CDSC grant program contract management support, reporting and acquittal of all CDSC grant funding, including the following updates:

- Drafting of the SCCF4-0915 completion report has commenced. Completion of the remaining project work has been delayed until end of March 2025. When advice from the council is received that all work is complete, the report can be finalised.
- Additional information to finalise the LSP-041 report assessment is being sourced by the council.



- MP working with Council and department to acquit the Heavy Rigid Vehicle Licence Training (Regional Aboriginal Partnerships) grant.
- MP worked with the department to finalise the Activity 3 milestone report for BCW-003.
- MP working with Council the department and the Baaka Corporation to acquit BCW-002.

Provided general grant and project management advice, including:

- CDSC Quarterly Grant meeting held on 13/02/25
- Central Darling Shire Floodplain Risk Management Study and Plan project management:
  - PCG meeting 27/02/2025
- Far West Regional Drought Resilience Plan project management:
  - PCG finalised projects to apply for under Stage 2.
  - Implementation Fund Application Commenced
- Supported KV Chargers submission for EV Chargers at Menindee, Ivanhoe and White Cliffs.
- Supporting CDSC with grants advice and planning.
- Commence the delivery of the *Supporting Spontaneous Volunteers Program* as a separate engagement with CDSC.

#### PROPOSED MARCH 2025 WORK SCHEDULE

- Preparing and finalising applications for the following project(s):
  - NSW EPA Landfill Consolidation and Environmental Improvements Grants Program.
  - Disaster Ready Fund - Tilpa Village & Aerodrome Project
  - Boating Infrastructure for Communities Program - Wilcannia Boat Ramp
  - Community Energy Fund - Central Darling Shire Council Solar Energy Upgrade Project
- Continue with project management of:
  - Central Darling Shire Floodplain Risk Management Study; and
  - Regional Drought Resilience Plan – implementation phase pending Ministerial approval, including submission of Stage 2 Application. PCG Meeting held 18 February 2025.
- Follow up on the delivery of the Ivanhoe Public Art Project under SCCF Rd 5.
- CDSC grant programs support including tracking, reporting and acquittal grant funding.
- Continue to explore and research grant funding opportunities to meet Council priorities.
- Continual to support CDSC with grant funding project reporting and acquittals.
- Support for Baaka Cultural Centre as agreed with CDSC.
- Continue the delivery of Stage One of the *Supporting Spontaneous Volunteers Program*. PCG meeting set for 3 March 2025.

#### PROPOSED SCHEDULE TO JUNE 2025

Continue to work on and submit new grant applications due by June 2025, including matching CDSC project priorities with grant opportunities as they become available with a focus on funding for:

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| ☑ Capital funding for Ivanhoe childcare start-up | ☑ Water Security for White Cliffs                          |
| ☑ Streetscapes                                   | ☑ Ivanhoe RSL Tennis Court Resurface / Multipurpose Courts |

- ☒ Review of the EM Plan.
  - ☒ Roads and Airstrips
  - ☒ Council cemeteries (fencing/plaques)
  - ☒ Menindee Street Art
  - ☒ Replacement of Shire Swimming Pools x 4.
  - ☒ Solar Panels for Council buildings and Ivanhoe Swimming Pool heating
  - ☒ Fishing Cleaning Tables at Menindee Lake system
  - ☒ Landfill improvements (Litter fencing, CCTV, operational)
  - ☒ Menindee Playground soft surface.
  - ☒ Solar Panels & Batteries for the Ivanhoe RSL
  - ☒ Shade & seating and new toilet block for both women & men at the Sahara Oval, Ivanhoe.
  - ☒ Information Bay on CWA Corner & Kennedy Street, Ivanhoe.
  - ☒ Sealing of the Wool Track (CDSC section from Ivanhoe to Cobar).
- Please see the Grant Opportunity Tracking Sheet attached for a list of potential grant opportunities for action.
  - Continued grants administration advice and support (including reporting and acquittals).

SUMMARY OF DAYS WORKED

Total Days under Service Agreement (to end June 2025)	Rolling Total Days Used	February 2025 Days Used	Days Remaining at 28 February 2025
84	56 <sup>1</sup>	12.5	15.5

Please contact me if there is anything you would like to discuss regarding the above report.

Prepared by:

**Andrew Morris**  
 Director, Morris & Piper Advisory  
 5 March 2025  
 Email: [andrew@morrispiper.com](mailto:andrew@morrispiper.com)  
 Mobile: 0427 015 580

<sup>1</sup> One day carried over from 2023-24.  
 5 March 2025



			<b>Total Funding Not Approved</b>	<b>\$3,264,831</b>		
			<b>Total Funding Pending</b>	<b>\$9,441,026</b>		
			<b>Total</b>	<b>\$12,805,857</b>		
	<b>Grants - supported</b>					
	<b>Program</b>	<b>Project</b>	<b>Date Applied</b>	<b>Amount (GST Exc.)</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Note</b>
	APA Moomba to Wilton Pipeline Community Grants Program	Baaka Cultural Centre Wilcannia Aboriginal Corporation's Bush Tucker Garden	12/11/2024	\$4,400	Approved	
	Transgrid Broken Hill & Far West Community Partnerships Program	Baaka Cultural Centre Outdoor Kitchen	6/12/2024	\$6,401	Approved	
	NIAA Direct Funding Request	BCC Language Nest and Resource Library program	24/01/2025	\$30,325	Approved	
			<b>Total Funding Approved</b>	<b>\$41,126</b>		
			<b>Total Funding Not Approved</b>	<b>\$0</b>		
			<b>Total Funding Pending</b>	<b>\$0</b>		
			<b>Total</b>	<b>\$41,126</b>		



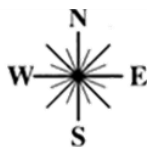
GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS

28 February 2025

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	Total Grant Assistance	Council Contribution	Project Total Budget	Grant income received to 30/06/2024 and unspent	Grant money received in current financial year	Grants acquitted and invoiced (outstanding grant debtors) at 28/02/2025	Grant money to be acquitted at 28/02/2025	Closing Balance of Grant income at 28/02/2025 unspent	Current year expenditure	CDSC Revenue contribution to project expenditure	Balance of unspent grants moneys held to be spent	Balance of contracted grant yet to be received
<b>Financial Assistance Grants</b>												
Financial Assistance Grant General Component	968,336.00	-	968,336.00	-	726,252.00	-	-	726,252.00	(726,252.00)	-	-	242,084.00
Financial Assistance Grant General Component - In Advance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial Assistance Grant Roads Component	324,084.00	-	324,084.00	-	243,063.00	-	-	243,063.00	(243,063.00)	-	-	81,021.00
Financial Assistance Grant Roads Component - In Advance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Other Grants</b>												
Return Elected Council	434,347.27	-	434,347.27	434,347.27	-	-	-	434,347.27	(46,577.34)	-	387,769.93	-
Heavy Vehicle Training Program	32,000.00	-	32,000.00	32,000.00	-	-	-	32,000.00	(15,559.44)	-	16,440.56	-
NRFA - Power Outage 16 October 2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	155,659.17	155,659.17	(155,659.17)	-	-	155,659.17
IFS Equipment Recovery	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,092.24	4,092.24	(4,092.24)	-	(0.00)	4,092.24
Fire Control Hazard Reduction	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,950.00	1,950.00	(1,950.00)	-	-	1,950.00
Mosquito Management Framework	-	-	-	8,211.59	-	-	18,932.99	27,144.58	(27,144.58)	-	-	-
Flood & Natural Disaster Grant - Sunset Strip Stormwater Mitigation	-	-	-	10,000.00	1,000.00	-	-	11,000.00	(863.28)	(10,136.72)	-	-
Yisa Dixon Aboriginal Employment	10,000.00	-	-	931.44	-	-	-	931.44	(931.44)	-	0.00	-
Yisa Dixon Aboriginal Employment (2nd grant)	10,000.00	-	10,000.00	10,000.00	-	-	-	10,000.00	(3,180.32)	-	6,819.68	-
Yat Dixon Aboriginal Scholarship	50,000.00	-	50,000.00	-	5,000.00	-	-	5,000.00	(3,180.32)	-	1,819.68	-
Youth Employment Subsidy	1,750.00	-	1,750.00	-	1,750.00	-	-	1,750.00	(4,619.70)	2,869.70	-	-
Supporting spontaneous volunteers	100,000.00	-	100,000.00	-	90,000.00	10,000.00	-	100,000.00	-	-	100,000.00	-
Holiday Break Program	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,859.00	7,859.00	(7,859.00)	-	-	-
Community Events Program	-	-	-	-	18,703.82	-	-	18,703.82	-	(18,703.82)	-	-
Prothas by the Baaka	7,000.00	-	7,000.00	7,000.00	-	-	-	7,000.00	(4,998.66)	-	2,001.34	-
Street Lighting Subsidy	8,000.00	-	8,000.00	-	8,000.00	-	-	8,000.00	(54,552.70)	46,552.70	-	-
Regional NSW Planning Portal Grant	8,938,000.00	-	8,938,000.00	60,988.00	-	-	-	60,988.00	(100.40)	-	60,887.60	-
NSW Land Classification Grant	-	-	-	-	20,757.00	-	-	20,757.00	(16,182.45)	-	4,574.55	-
Grants - Social Housing Improvement	-	-	-	46,400.00	-	-	-	46,400.00	(49,671.00)	3,271.00	-	-
Regional Drought Resilience Planning	-	-	-	57,089.00	-	-	-	57,089.00	(27,149.00)	-	29,940.00	-
Baaka Cultural Centre	-	-	-	-	2,346,482.45	-	-	2,346,482.45	(2,344,246.89)	(2,235.56)	0.00	-
Baaka Cultural Centre Estab. Legal	-	-	-	-	-	71,500.00	-	71,500.00	(57,596.78)	(13,903.22)	-	-
Baaka Corporation Establishment - Executive Office Services	278,796.00	-	278,796.00	-	13,699.60	-	-	13,699.60	-	(13,699.60)	-	-
NSP Council Support Infrastructure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(98,989.49)	98,989.49	-	-
Local Roads & Community Infrastructure Phase 2	-	-	-	0.00	-	-	1,236.00	1,236.00	(1,236.00)	-	0.00	385,348.07
Local Roads & Community Infrastructure Phase 3	-	-	-	-	-	1,001,818.00	-	-	(1,047.27)	1,047.27	-	1,001,818.00
Local Roads & Community Infrastructure Phase 4	-	-	-	210,944.63	-	-	-	210,944.63	(83,070.03)	-	127,874.60	-
GLSS contribution to pool operations 2024/25	10,000.00	-	10,000.00	-	10,000.00	-	-	10,000.00	(115,547.90)	105,547.90	-	-
Stories behind the Stones	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4,050.00)	4,050.00	-	-
GRN 1034 Severe Weather and Flood Damage Recovery	1,000,000.00	-	1,000,000.00	673,498.48	-	-	-	673,498.48	(207,438.56)	-	466,059.92	-
Grants - Stronger Cntry Communities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(104,098.94)	104,098.94	-	-
Grants - Stronger Cntry Communities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(10,000.00)	10,000.00	-	-
Grants - Stronger Cntry Communities	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,114.37	3,114.37	(3,114.37)	-	-	-
Grants - Stronger Cntry Communities	-	-	-	455,139.98	80,758.54	67,718.28	-	603,616.80	(148,476.82)	-	455,139.98	-
War South West Joint Organisation	-	-	-	43,518.01	-	-	-	43,518.01	-	(43,518.01)	-	-
Loads to Recovery Program	1,302,368.00	-	1,302,368.00	608,890.12	770,000.00	-	49,117.82	1,428,007.94	(1,428,007.94)	-	-	532,368.00
Regional Rds Block Grant	-	-	-	-	2,780,000.00	-	-	2,780,000.00	(2,780,000.00)	-	-	-
Regional Rds Block Grant Supplement	-	-	-	-	137,000.00	-	-	137,000.00	(137,000.00)	-	-	-
Regional Roads Block Grant Traffic	-	-	-	-	59,000.00	-	-	59,000.00	(59,000.00)	-	-	-
Regional Roads Repair Program	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(15.04)	15.04	-	-
Flood Damage Emergency Work February 2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,015,458.00	1,015,458.00	(126,880.25)	126,880.25	1,015,458.00	1,015,458.00
GRN 1034 - EPA Restoration	-	-	-	-	99,271.00	-	4,157,958.38	4,257,229.38	(1,285,542.96)	-	2,971,686.42	4,157,958.38
School Zone Upgrade Funding	36,000.00	-	36,000.00	24,700.28	-	-	-	24,700.28	(13,966.77)	-	10,733.51	-
Shared paths & Lighting upgrades	54,306.00	-	54,306.00	-	54,306.50	-	-	54,306.50	-	-	54,306.50	-
Regional Emergency Road Repair Fund (inc RLRRP)	10,474,973.80	-	10,474,973.80	6,279,188.71	-	-	-	6,279,188.71	(3,106,160.29)	-	3,173,028.42	-
TMS Pooncarrie Rd Upgrade	-	-	-	-	1,600,000.00	-	-	1,600,000.00	(1,149,928.14)	(450,071.86)	-	-

GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS

Grant Name	Contracted Budgets			28 February 2025 Income and Expenditure								
	Total Grant Assistance	Council Contribution	Project Total Budget	Grant income received to 30/06/2024 and unspent	Grant money received in current financial year	Grants acquitted and invoiced (outstanding grant debtors) at 28/02/2025	Grant money to be acquitted at 28/02/2025	Closing Balance of Grant income at 28/02/2025 unspent	Current year expenditure	CDSC Revenue contribution to project expenditure	Balance of unspent grants moneys held to be spent	Balance of contracted grant yet to be received
	ixing Local Roads - Tranche 4	2,343,471.79	-	2,343,471.79	345,852.36	-	-	-	345,852.36	(72,130.63)	-	273,721.73
akage Reduction	150,000.00	-	150,000.00	75,000.00	-	-	75,000.00	150,000.00	(202,516.23)	52,516.23	-	-
refabrication/WTP Wilcannia	8,265,000.00	-	8,265,000.00	1,639,529.94	135,883.77	-	-	1,775,413.71	(135,883.77)	-	1,639,529.94	-
vanhoe WTP	5,850,000.00	-	5,850,000.00	1,063,677.75	705,703.81	-	-	1,769,381.56	(705,703.81)	-	1,063,677.75	-
afe & Secure White Cliffs WTP & Reticulation	7,385,000.00	-	7,385,000.00	(0.00)	819,461.72	-	791,577.29	1,611,039.01	(3,464,888.55)	2,280,733.77	426,884.23	791,577.29
Advanced Operational Support Program	100,000.00	-	100,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	-	-	100,000.00	(100,000.00)	-	-	-
	<b>48,133,432.86</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>48,123,432.86</b>	<b>12,136,907.56</b>	<b>10,776,093.21</b>	<b>1,151,036.28</b>	<b>6,281,955.26</b>	<b>29,344,174.31</b>	<b>(19,340,123.47)</b>	<b>2,284,303.50</b>	<b>12,288,354.34</b>	<b>10,244,111.58</b>



# CENTRAL DARLING SHIRE COUNCIL

## VENUE HIRE AGREEMENT

Issued  
July 2022  
Next Review  
January 2023

Central Darling Shire Council owns and manages facilities available for hire and use by community groups, commercial organisations, and individuals (private functions). Use of these venues requires written and approved agreement, together with a Risk Assessment.

Prior to completing this form, contact Council to check availability and/or make a booking for your preferred venue. This Application must be lodged with Council for approval at least 30 days prior to the event/activity intended start date.

Council Contact details are:

- (T) 08 8083 8900 during office hours
- (E) [council@centraldarling.nsw.gov.au](mailto:council@centraldarling.nsw.gov.au)
- (W) [www.centraldarling.nsw.gov.au](http://www.centraldarling.nsw.gov.au)

**Send To:** Central Darling Shire Council | PO Box 165 WILCANNIA NSW 2836 | [centraldarling@centraldarling.nsw.gov.au](mailto:centraldarling@centraldarling.nsw.gov.au)

### APPLICANT DETAILS

<b>Organisation/ Hirer Name</b>			
<b>On behalf of</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Community Group	<input type="checkbox"/> Commercial Organisation	<input type="checkbox"/> Private Function
Hirer here-in make this application to hold Event/ Activity described below and declare I am over 18 years of age.			
<b>Address</b>			
<b>Contact Person</b>			
<b>Email</b>			
<b>Phone Number</b>		<b>Mobile</b>	

### EVENT/ACTIVITY DETAILS

<b>Event/Activity Name</b>					
<b>Event/Venue Location</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Ivanhoe	<input type="checkbox"/> Menindee	<input type="checkbox"/> Tilpa	<input type="checkbox"/> White Cliffs	<input type="checkbox"/> Wilcannia
<b>CDSC Venue Type</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Hall		<input type="checkbox"/> Sporting Complex/Oval		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Office/Room Hire		<input type="checkbox"/> Swimming Pool		
<b>Hire Date(s)</b>					
<b>Event/Activity Time</b>	<b>Start</b>		am/pm	<b>Finish</b>	
<b>Set up/Pack up</b>	<b>Start</b>		am/pm	<b>Finish</b>	
<b>Estimated Attendance</b>					
<b>Event/Activity Brief Description</b>					



**EVENT/ACTIVITY DETAILS (CONTINUED)**

	Yes	No	
Event/Activity Insurance attached?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	The hirer MUST provide a copy of Public Liability Insurance Certificate of Currency for the minimum sum of \$20 million.
Will food and/or drink be supplied?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	If yes, [a temporary food premise licence is required. Visit <a href="http://www.foodauthority.nsw.gov.au">www.foodauthority.nsw.gov.au</a> for more information.]
Will alcohol be provided/sold?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	If yes, a "Limited Liquor License" is required, refer to <a href="http://www.liquorandgaming.nsw.gov.au">www.liquorandgaming.nsw.gov.au</a> *The Applicant must notify the NSW Police of any event having alcohol, eg 18 and 21 birthdays and follow police instructions.
Will power be required?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	If yes, safety issues must be considered. All power leads must be tested, tagged, and covered with approved safety pads to prevent damage by both pedestrian and motorised traffic.
Will amplified music and/or a public address system be used?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	If yes, hirer and Council will pre-agree equipment list supplied by Council and/or hirer. Post event Council property will be returned in the same condition as originally provided. For Council provided equipment, a further deposit may be required in addition to the Hall Hire Bond.
AMPs required?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Erection of structures/signage?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	If yes, the type of structure, size and location MUST be provided. Rectification costs for any damage caused by the event hirer to Council property, including broken/damage irrigation and drainage will be fully charged to the event hirer.
Type			
Size			
Location			
Will additional bins be required?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	If yes, how many?
Any additional requirements?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Details:
Multiple Organisations/Businesses participating in the same event/activity?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	If yes, each participant must be listed below with copies of their respective Public Liability Insurance Certificate of Currency (minimum \$20 million); and any other applicable licenses attached to this application.

**DECLARATION**

I/We will be responsible for payment of the fees and charges for the hire of the facilities in accordance with Council’s Standard Conditions of Hire (see attached), and confirm I/We have received, read, and understand said conditions and agree to convey them to members of our group.

<b>Name (Print)</b>		<b>Position</b>	
<b>Signature</b>		<b>Date</b>	

**FOR OFFICE USE ONLY**

APPLICATION RECEIVED BY OR ON BEHALF OF COUNCIL			
<b>Name (Print)</b>		<b>Position</b>	
<b>Signature</b>		<b>Date</b>	

COUNCIL AUTHORISATION					
	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>		<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
Inspections Officer/EHO Approval	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Risk and Work Health Safety Officer Approval	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hire Agreement Approved	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Risk Assessment Approved	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

PAYMENT DETAILS						
<b>Payment Type</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Eftpos/Card</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Cheque</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Cash</b>
	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>		<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	
<b>Hire Fee</b>	\$	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Tax Invoice Required</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Bond</b>	\$	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
<b>Date of Payment</b>				<b>Receipt #</b>		
<b>Key Collected (Hirer Signature)</b>				<b>Date</b>		
<b>Key Returned (CDSC Signature)</b>				<b>Date</b>		
Reserve/facility keys may be required from Council to access doors, gates, and electrical boxes.						

**STANDARD CONDITIONS OF HIRE**

- All hirers/users must abide by current NSW Health & LGA COVID regulations and:**
  - Provide evidence that all hirers/users are fully Covid vaccinated via electronic or hard copy or a Covid-19 Medical Certificate.
  - Wear face masks at all times (where applicable)
  - Sanitize all areas of contact eg hands, equipment, etc.
  - Practice 1.5m social distancing (where applicable)
- Hirers/users participating in sporting and recreational activities must be aware of any inherent risk associated with the activities and by participating are voluntarily accepting the risks involved in such activities.
- The Hirer must sign the agreement and comply with the conditions of hire and any additional special conditions that are determined by Council and listed on the approval letter
- Applicable Fees:**
  - The Venue Hire Bond/Deposit must be fully paid within 3 working days following Council’s formal approval advice of the event/activity application
  - Any outstanding balance of fees applicable must be fully paid at least 7 working days prior to the event start date.
  - Council reserves the absolute right to cancel any approved venue bookings if the hirer fails to fully settle the applicable Bond/Deposit/Hire Fees within the noted timeframes.
  - The Hirer must give a minimum 5 working days written notice of event cancellation.
  - In lieu of non-compliance with any of the aforementioned instances, the hirer agrees to fully forfeit any fees previously paid by them, per the venue hire agreement, in favour of Council.
  - Council will supply a tax invoice for all applicable fees charged.
- To protect both the Hirer(s) and Council, the Hirer must have in place, prior to the event start date, all necessary PERMITS/LICENCES/INSURANCES for their intended activities:
  - The Hirer must be fully familiar with, and aware of, the Harm Minimisation and Responsible Service of Alcohol clauses covered by the Liquor Act 2007 and the Liquor Regulation 2008.
    - Note: It is an offence for alcohol to be served to minors (people under 18 years of age)
    - Refer to Office of the Liquor and Gambling Commissioner.
  - In any instance before, during and/or after the event venue hire period, if alcohol is being sold on the venue premises to any event attendee/participant, the Hirer must have a current, approved limited liquor licence for their event in place.
  - Any additional services or contractors engaged by the Hirer must have appropriate public liability insurance cover (minimum \$20 million) and a function licence as required.
  - Council must be informed where any approved event requires additional services, entertainment etc at a Council facility and seek further approval from Council prior to engaging those services, entertainment etc.
  - In accordance with any rules governing the activity, it is the hirer’s responsibility to ensure that all event participants:
    - Conduct the event activities in an appropriate and responsible manner
    - Do not create a health or safety risk to themselves or other persons using or visiting the facility.

## STANDARD CONDITIONS OF HIRE

### 6. Other:

- Council, together with the Hirer, will conduct pre-use and post-use inspections of the facilities, equipment and environment to ensure, and mutually agree, they are safety compliant for the Hirer's intended use of the facility.
- The Hirer agrees to use only that part of the facility nominated and approved by Council in the agreement form.
- Sub-rental by the Hirer is strictly prohibited and must not assign this agreement, or part with possession of the facility, under any circumstances.
- The Hirer must immediately report to Council any, and all:
  - Major/critical/serious incidents involving a person on Council property or using Council assets.
  - Unsafe facilities/grounds.
- Any Hirer owned/supplied:
  - Portable structure, and/or sporting equipment, must be used in strict accordance with manufacturer's instructions/guidelines and be approved for use by Council prior to those items being used.
  - Amusement devices must be used in strict accordance with the manufacturer's guidelines and also be approved for use by Council and Safework NSW prior to operation.
  - Electrical equipment that they bring to the facility must be appropriately tagged by an industry certified person to comply with all WHS requirements.
- Casual hire is normally a family party or private function, and hirers cannot use the facility for more than a total of ten (10) days over any twelve (12) month period. (Casual hire excludes commercial / income producing Hirers, incorporated bodies, sporting clubs or associations of any kind).
- All Hirers/Users:
  - Must maintain a public liability insurance policy (minimum \$20 million) against all actions, costs, claims, damages, charges, and expenses whatsoever which may be brought or made or claimed against the Hirer in relation to the activity.
  - That have employees engaged in activities at the facility must provide a copy of their Workers Compensation Policy.
  - That engage the use of volunteers must have volunteer insurance.
  - Must provide written evidence of all applicable, current insurances to Council prior to any use of the facility.
- The Hirer shall absolutely indemnify Council against all claims (if not otherwise covered by insurance) arising from the actions of the hirer of the facility by any person, club or organisation and arising because of any breach of this agreement by the Hirer/User.
- No changes, renovations and/or additions of any type are permitted to be made by the Hirer to Council facilities.
- NO ADDITIONAL KEYS CAN BE CUT BY THE HIRER. The Hirer, or nominated person, must collect the key(s) and sign out/in the required key(s) during weekday office hours 9:00am – 5:00pm at the respective Council office, or as otherwise agreed. An additional bond/deposit may be levied for any venue keys issued to the Hirer at Council's sole discretion. Where applicable, that key bond/deposit will be fully forfeited in favour of the Council if the issued keys are lost, or damaged beyond their normal usage purpose, by the hirer, and/or any event participants/attendees.
- All music played must be strictly kept to a level that avoids disruption to any adjoining residential areas, in accordance with Police instructions and commonly accepted Community standards.
- The facility must be fully vacated by the finish time listed for the event.
- The Hirer will be held fully responsible for the condition and cleanliness of the facility and return it to Council post-event in the same, mutually agreed pre-event state. Council reserves the absolute right to use the Hirer's Bond/Deposit, in any instance whereby the Hirer fails post-event, to leave the facility in that same pre-event state, to pay for any cost incurred to make good the facility, plus on-charge to the Hirer any fees incurred in excess of the Bond/Deposit value.
- Council is not liable for any damage or loss of equipment brought to, and/or left on the premises, by the Hirer.
- The Hirer must obtain Council's pre-approval for the erection of any signage within or outside the facility.
- Smoking is NOT allowed in ANY Council building or in the vicinity of any open door or windows that allows exposure to passive smoking.
- When leaving the facility for any reason which renders it vacant, the Hirer must always ensure on exit that any entry/exit points to the facility are fully secured.
- Council may refuse any booking or to cancel a booking without providing any reason to the Hirer and shall in no way be liable for any loss or damage suffered by the Hirer as a consequence of that cancellation.
- Relevant safety checklists forms provided by Council must be completed and returned to the council by the Hirer prior to using the facility.
- The Venue Hiring Fees Schedule is listed on Council's website per the Fees and Charges list.
- Only written requests for any waiving or reduction of any listed fees will be duly considered by Council.

END OF DOCUMENT

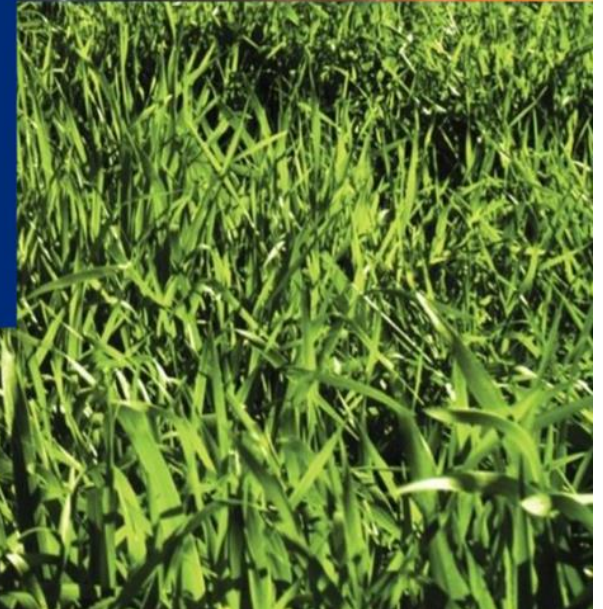


Central Darling Shire Council

# Climate Change Risk Assessment Report

Tony Schaefer – Senior Consultant, Risk and Resilience | Strategic Risk Consulting |  
Marsh | Pacific

December 2024



**Prepared for** Central Darling Shire Council  
**Developed by** Strategic Risk Consulting | Marsh Advisory  
**Editorial Team** Tony Schaefer Senior Consultant  
 Ellie Diaz – Head of Risk and Resilience; NSW Public Sector  
 Eddie Stewart – Quality Assurance

**Disclaimer**

The Climate Change Risk Assessments contained within this report have been developed solely on the site-specific information supplied by various participants and have been prima facie accepted by the authors of this report.

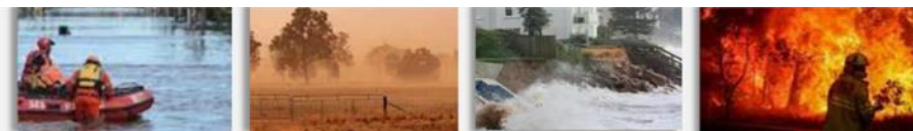
The information has not been independently verified for accuracy. Marsh accepts no responsibility for any loss that arises out of Council having failed to bring all relevant facts to our attention or having provided inaccurate information.

**Use of this Report**

This report has been prepared by Marsh on behalf of Statewide Mutual for Council for the purpose of providing an informed view of the Council's approach to Climate Change Risk Management.

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**Assumptions & Limitations**

It is understood that there is a level of uncertainty regarding climate change projections, including those for New South Wales. Marsh acknowledges that climate change data may change and has committed to the scenarios available at the time of the assessment.

The data used does not include scenarios for all weather events such as hail or storm surge, or commentary on other potential climate change factors such as the heat island effect.

The focus of this project is to undertake a Climate Change Risk Assessment taking into account the more recent, region-specific data that will enhance Council policy decisions.

Reference data was sourced from the Far West Climate Change Snapshot published by the NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment (DPIE).

The aim continues to be an increased awareness that climate conditions have, or are likely to, change and that action may be required to maintain, or achieve, a desired state.

The scope of this project is to identify and rate the potential risks associated with the climate projections and, to identify those risks that would require further consideration through the development of Adaptation Initiatives.

The development of appropriate adaptation initiatives is key to recognise the value of this piece of work and to demonstrate Council's commitment to ensuring a resilient pathway for the organisation and community.

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# 1. Executive Summary

## Overview

### Background

Central Darling Shire Council, as a member of the Statewide Mutual Liability Scheme (Statewide Mutual), selected to participate in the Climate Change Risk Assessment program proudly offered to member councils as part of its series of funded initiatives.

Statewide Mutual understands the impact that Climate Change can potentially have on Council and the risks associated. The short to medium term effects of climate change may directly impact on the functionality of Council. Studies indicate that there is a real risk that the impact of Climate Change on infrastructure, assets, operations and indeed the Strategic Objectives of an organisation could increase in a number of areas including:

- Inability to protect and preserve “community” and valued assets affected by more intense natural disasters;
- The number of claims for asset damage (physical damage to Council owned buildings infrastructure and assets);
- Higher insurance premiums as a result of increased natural disaster occurrences and resulting claims;
- Professional Indemnity issues relating to the management of development assessment and building approvals, issuing of certificates, or any verbal professional advice given;
- Corporate governance issues including failure to implement legislation, financial responsibility, strategic planning and corporate responsibility; and
- Public Liability issues caused by extreme weather events.

As a Local Government Authority, Council is commended for embarking on this very important journey of understanding such impacts and the need to consider this in all major decision making and planning going forward.



The Board of Statewide Mutual has been funding specialist risk management programs for its members for over a decade. These programs aim to add significant value to members in their journey to become more aware and efficient in the way risk is viewed and managed in their organisation.

For some members, these services may be the first step in their risk management journey or may form part of a larger program. We trust that these offerings will encourage continued risk management activity that, overtime will create increased efficiencies within the member organisation and Local Government in general.

## Executive Summary continued



### Scope and Approach

The scope of this service included the following:

- Conducting a pre-session research on climate projections impacting the relevant region;
- Facilitation of two workshops to identify and analyse the potential climate related risks; and
- Development of a report including the findings and recommendations for further adaptation action.

### Overall Outcome

The NSW and ACT Governments and the Climate Change Research Centre (NARClIM) at the University of NSW, together with other NSW Government authorities have partnered to develop Regional Climate Modelling for key catchment areas with climate change projections mapped at a regional scale.

The Climate Change Risk Assessment was conducted on 12 December 2024, with representation from most areas of Council.

This project was undertaken using available Climate data and scenarios underpinned by the risk management methodology as outlined in AS ISO 31000:2018 Risk management - Guidelines.

The assessment identified a total of 16 risks, seven (7) of which were selected as requiring the development of Adaptation Initiatives. This report outlines the findings and results of the risk assessment based on the applied methodology.

0	Risks Identified as EXTREME
5	Risks Identified as HIGH
10	Risks Identified as MEDIUM
1	Risks Identified as LOW
16	<b>Total risks</b>

The following illustrates the results of the risk assessment, including number of risks by severity and functional areas.

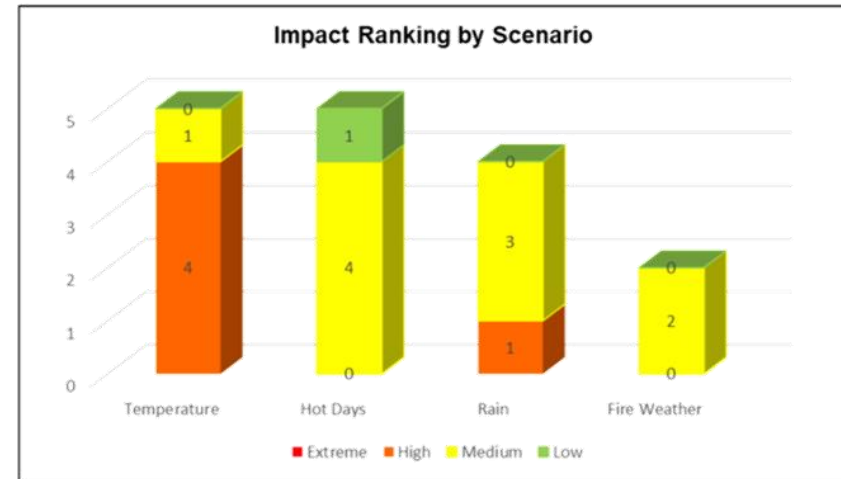
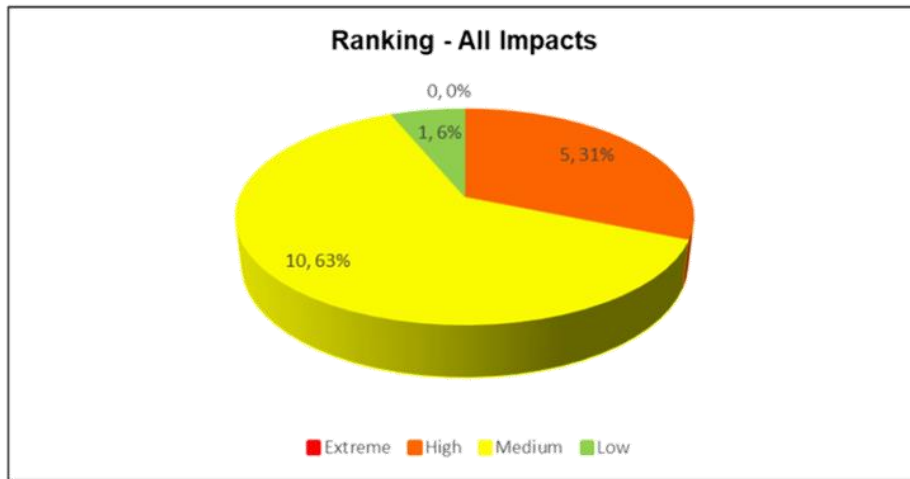


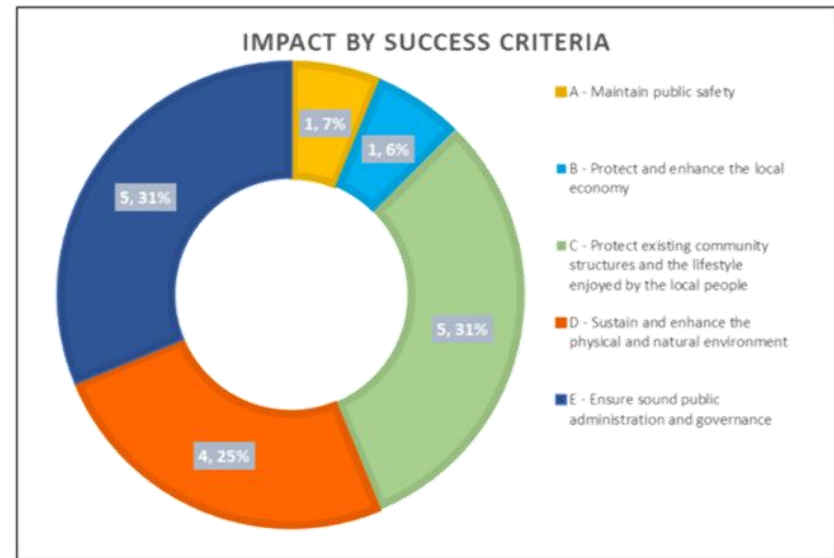
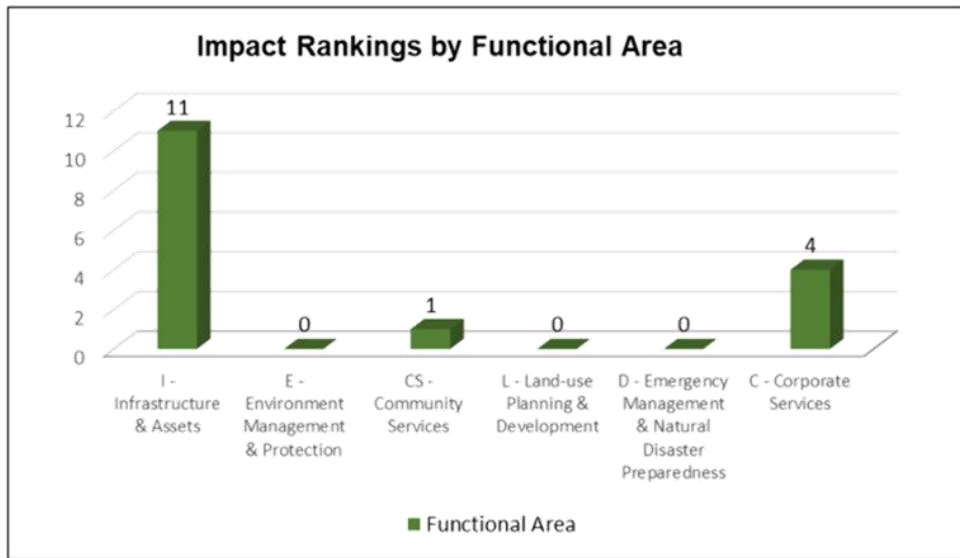


# 2. Analysis of All Impacts



Impact Rankings by Scenario					
Scenario	Temperature	Hot Days	Rain	Fire Weather	Total
Extreme	0	0	0	0	0
High	4	0	1	0	5
Medium	1	4	3	2	10
Low	0	1	0	0	1
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>16</b>





### 3. Methodology



The Climate Change Risk Assessment process is broken down into four stages:

- Research of the relevant climate data applicable to the region.
- Organisational context.
- Workshop facilitation.
- Development of a report outlining the risk assessment results.

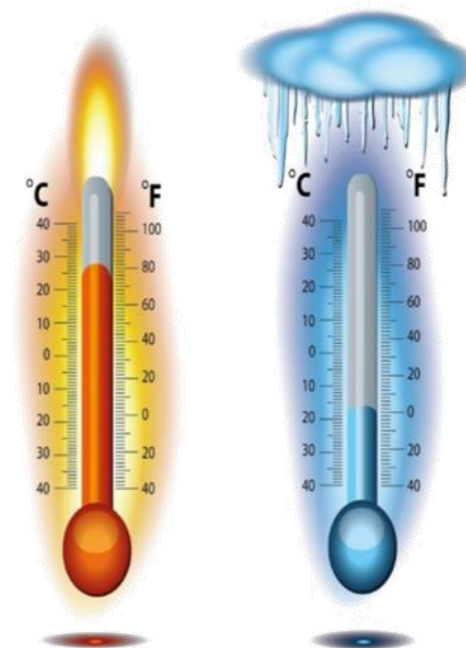
The process is facilitated by a Marsh Consultant on behalf of Statewide Mutual. The Consultant’s role is to guide attendees through the risk assessment process utilising Climate specific tools and information.

Central to the process is the Australian Standard for Risk Management – AS ISO 31000:2018 Risk management – Guidelines and provides the framework for assessing climate change impacts.

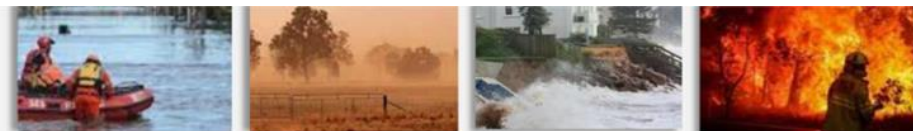
The risk assessment process is largely based on the likelihood and consequence approach and a recognised risk matrix for evaluating risks. This process was enhanced with the use of:

- Climate change scenarios and specific projections that best reflect Council’s geographical location.
- The impact on Functional Areas posed by the scenarios.
- The alignment with Council’s objectives and impact on its ability to achieve them.

Details of these three parameters are found at **Appendix 4**.



# 4. Climate Change Risk Assessment



## Scenario for Temperature

**T** **Climate projection**

Across the Far West region, average temperatures will increase throughout this century.

Under a low-emissions scenario, the average temperature increase across the region is projected to be 1.2°C between 2050 and 2090.

However, a major temperature increase of 2.1°C is expected during the same period under a high-emissions scenario.

Notably, the temperature projections for 2050 under a high-emissions scenario are expected to exceed the projections for 2090 under a low-emissions scenario.

Temperature increases are expected in all parts of the region and across all seasons. Northern areas of the region, including Bourke and Walgett, will see the greatest increases in temperature.

By 2090, Bourke is likely to experience an increase in temperature of 1.6°C under a low-emissions scenario and 4.6°C under a high-emissions scenario. Comparatively, Wentworth in the south of the region is likely to experience an increase in temperature of 1.2°C under a low-emissions scenario and 3.6°C under a high-emissions scenario.

Risk ID	Risk Statement	Impact on Council's ability to:	Functional Area	Current Controls	Adequacy of Control	Likelihood	Consequence	Rating	Adaptation Initiative/s Required?
T1	An increase in average temperature may shift the seasonal demand for the use of recreational areas (e.g. longer open season for swimming pools and or evening use of sporting facilities) resulting in increased operational costs to Council.	C - Protect existing community structures and the lifestyle enjoyed by the local people	I - Infrastructure & Assets	Ad-hoc decision based on weather and financial situation at the time. Pool Operations Management Plan	Mostly (reduces impact)	Likely	Minor	MEDIUM	Yes
T2	An increase in average temperature may lead to adverse impact on management of vegetation in public areas/ reserves/ parks, resulting in greater use of water.	D - Sustain and enhance the physical and natural environment	I - Infrastructure & Assets	Asset Management Plan for Open Spaces.	Mostly (reduces impact)	Likely	Major	HIGH	Yes
T3	An increase in average temperature could lead to greater/ faster degradation of Council assets and infrastructure resulting in greater maintenance along with renewal and reduced lifespan of assets.	C - Protect existing community structures and the lifestyle enjoyed by the local people	I - Infrastructure & Assets	Asset Management Plan for Open Spaces.	Mostly (reduces impact)	Likely	Major	HIGH	Yes



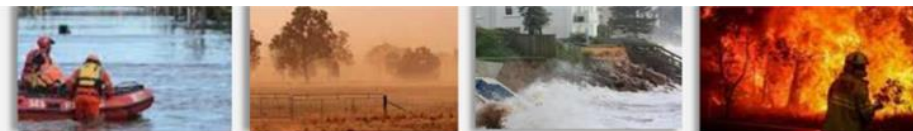
# 4. Climate Change Risk Assessment



## Scenario for Temperature

Risk ID	Risk Statement	Impact on Council's ability to:	Functional Area	Current Controls	Adequacy of Control	Likelihood	Consequence	Rating	Adaptation Initiative/s Required?
T4	An increase in average temperature may cause changes in biodiversity and ecosystems resulting in medium to long term/ permanent impact on the local environment leading to decline in broader economy and mental health of community.	B - Protect and enhance the local economy	C - Corporate Services	Integrated decision based on coordination of the three tiers of government. Drought Resilience Plan	Mostly (reduces impact)	Likely	Major	<b>HIGH</b>	Yes
T5	An increase in average temperature may cause changes in the quality and quantity of Council's water storage and distribution systems leading to lack of water quantity and quality.	C - Protect existing community structures and the lifestyle enjoyed by the local people	I - Infrastructure & Assets	Water Integrated Management Plan. Asset Management Plan for Water Infrastructure	Mostly (reduces impact)	Likely	Major	<b>HIGH</b>	Yes





## Scenario for Hot Days

### HD Climate Projection

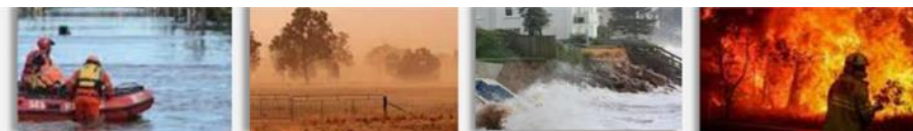
During the baseline period, the number of hot days in the Far West region generally increased from south to north of the region. Southern areas such as Wentworth had on average 40 hot days per year and northern areas such as Bourke had on average more than 75 hot days per year.

The number of hot days will increase for the Far West region by 2050 for both a low-emissions and a high-emissions scenario, with an even greater increase by 2090 under a high-emissions scenario. The number of hot days is projected to increase during spring, summer and autumn, with the largest increase in summer.

Under a low-emissions scenario, there is a small increase of only 1.5 additional hot days per year projected across the region between 2050 and 2090. However, an increase of 27.1 additional hot days per year is projected under a high-emissions scenario during the same period.

Risk ID	Risk Statement	Impact on Council's ability to:	Functional Area	Current Controls	Adequacy of Control	Likelihood	Consequence	Rating	Adaptation Initiative/s Required?
HD1	An increase in the number of hot days may cause stress to operational staff leading to health and safety issues and loss of productivity	E - Ensure sound public administration and governance	C - Corporate Services	Decisions made relevant to the day and any submitted site risk assessments.	Highly Adequate	Possible	Minor	<b>MEDIUM</b>	No
HD2	An increase in the number of hot days above 35 degrees could result in some facilities' cooling capability becoming inadequate leading to loss of productivity	E - Ensure sound public administration and governance	C - Corporate Services	Decisions made relevant to the day and any submitted site risk assessments.	Highly Adequate	Possible	Minor	<b>MEDIUM</b>	No
HD3	An increase in the number of hot days could increase energy usage across the region leading to power outage incidents impacting on Council facilities and operations.	E - Ensure sound public administration and governance	C - Corporate Services	BCP, LEMP	Highly Adequate	Likely	Minor	<b>MEDIUM</b>	No

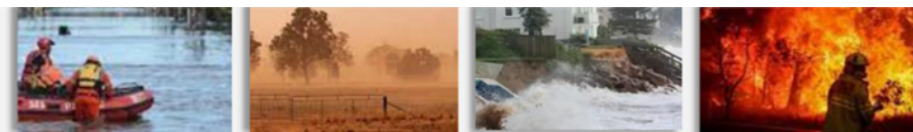




### Scenario for Hot Days

Risk ID	Risk Statement	Impact on Council's ability to:	Functional Area	Current Controls	Adequacy of Control	Likelihood	Consequence	Rating	Adaptation Initiative/s Required?
HD4	An increase in the number of hot days may lead to increased demand for water use in community recreational facilities (sporting fields, parks, and reserves) resulting in loss of available water supply.	C - Protect existing community structures and the lifestyle enjoyed by the local people	I - Infrastructure & Assets	Integrated Water Management Plan.	Mostly (reduces impact)	Likely	Minor	MEDIUM	No
HD5	An increased number of hot days may cause increased incidents of transport infrastructure failure posing a safety risk to road users, pedestrians leading to accidents, injuries, and potential liability issues for the Council.	A - Maintain public safety	I - Infrastructure & Assets	Reaction to complaint TNSW Contract.	Mostly (reduces impact)	Likely	Insignificant	LOW	No





## Scenario for Rainfall

### R Climate Projection

Snapshot does not provide data on rainfall extremes and the impacts of climate change on flooding. Annual average rainfall in the region is projected to remain variable throughout this century. By 2090, on average, annual rainfall is projected to decrease by 14% under a low-emissions scenario and by 18% under a high-emissions scenario.

By 2090, on average, spring rainfall is projected to decrease by approximately 30% under both emissions scenarios. Areas in the north and west of the region, such as Tibooburra and Broken Hill, are projected to experience greater decreases.

On average, spring rainfall in Broken Hill is projected to decrease by 25% under a low-emissions scenario and by 33% under a high-emissions scenario.

On average, summer, autumn and winter rainfall is projected to change by 20% or less across the region by 2090 under both a low-emissions scenario and a high-emissions scenario.

Risk ID	Risk Statement	Impact on Council's ability to:	Functional Area	Current Controls	Adequacy of Control	Likelihood	Consequence	Rating	Adaptation Initiative/s Required?
R1	An increase in rainfall intensity during summer may lead to more frequent/ severe flood events that result in increased incidents of damage to Council owned infrastructure.	E - Ensure sound public administration and governance	I - Infrastructure & Assets	LEMP, Natural Disaster Declaration Flood Management Plan (In development) Insurance Cover	Mostly (reduces impact)	Possible	Minor	MEDIUM	No
R2	An increase in rainfall intensity may cause significant environmental impacts from excessive runoff resulting in community isolation and damage to infrastructure	C - Protect existing community structures and the lifestyle enjoyed by the local people	I - Infrastructure & Assets	LEMP, Natural Disaster Declaration Flood Management Plan (In development) Insurance Cover	Mostly (reduces impact)	Possible	Major	HIGH	Yes







### Scenario for Rainfall

Risk ID	Risk Statement	Impact on Council's ability to:	Functional Area	Current Controls	Adequacy of Control	Likelihood	Consequence	Rating	Adaptation Initiative/s Required?
R3	A decrease in rainfall could lead to reduced yield into water storages during certain periods of the year, resulting in decrease of quality and quantity of water supply.	D - Sustain and enhance the physical and natural environment	I - Infrastructure & Assets	Water Supply Management Plan, Draught management Plan (IWCM)	Mostly (reduces impact)	Possible	Moderate	<b>MEDIUM</b>	Yes
R4	A decrease in rainfall may increase incidents of environmental events such as draught ,dust storms	D - Sustain and enhance the physical and natural environment	CS - Community Services	Draught Management Plan (IWCM)	Some (reduces likelihood)	Possible	Moderate	<b>MEDIUM</b>	No





## Scenario for Fire Weather

FW	Climate Projection
	<p>The number of severe fire weather days will increase for the Far West region by 2050 for both a low-emissions and a high-emissions scenario, with an even greater increase projected by 2090 under a high-emissions scenario. The number of severe fire weather days is projected to increase during spring and summer, with the largest increase in summer.</p> <p>Increases to severe fire weather days are projected to occur across the region.</p> <p>The greatest increases are projected to occur in northern areas of the region including Bourke and Tibooburra. By 2090, Bourke is projected to experience 7.6 additional severe fire weather days under a low-emissions scenario and 19 additional severe fire weather days under a high-emissions scenario.</p> <p>A high-emissions scenario is projected to more than double Bourke's baseline period average of 18.8 severe fire weather days per year. In the south of the region, Wentworth's baseline period average is 12.1 severe fire weather days. By 2090, Wentworth is projected to experience 3.7 additional severe fire weather days per year under a low-emissions scenario and 9.9 additional severe fire weather days per year under a high-emissions scenario.</p>

Risk ID	Risk Statement	Impact on Council's ability to:	Functional Area	Current Controls	Adequacy of Control	Likelihood	Consequence	Rating	Adaptation Initiative/s Required?
FW1	An increase in fire weather days may increase the potential of bushfires impacting upon the natural environment and assets of heritage value.	D - Sustain and enhance the physical and natural environment	I - Infrastructure & Assets	LEMP, Bushfire Management Plan Asset Management Plan	Highly Adequate	Unlikely	Moderate	MEDIUM	No
FW2	An increase in fire weather days could lead to an increase in bushfire activity resulting in an increased demand for Council personnel to assist Emergency Services, impacting normal Council operations	E - Ensure sound public administration and governance	I - Infrastructure & Assets	LEMP, Bushfire Management Plan, Asset management Plan, Workforce Plan	Highly Adequate	Possible	Moderate	MEDIUM	No



# 5. Planning for Adaptation

## Risks Requiring Future Adaptation Planning



Ref ID	Risk Statement	Impact on Council's ability to:	Functional Area	Current Controls	Adequacy of Control	Rating
T1	An increase in average temperature may shift the seasonal demand for the use of recreational areas (e.g. longer open season for swimming pools and or evening use of sporting facilities) resulting in increased operational costs to Council.	C - Protect existing community structures and the lifestyle enjoyed by the local people	I - Infrastructure & Assets	Ad-hoc decision based on weather and financial situation at the time. Pool Operations Management Plan	Mostly (reduces impact)	MEDIUM
T2	An increase in average temperature may lead to adverse impact on management of vegetation in public areas/ reserves/ parks, resulting in greater use of water.	D - Sustain and enhance the physical and natural environment	I - Infrastructure & Assets	Asset Mangement Plan for Open Spaces.	Mostly (reduces impact)	HIGH
T3	An increase in average temperature could lead to greater/ faster degradation of Council assets and infrastructure resulting in greater maintenance along with renewal and reduced lifespan of assets.	C - Protect existing community structures and the lifestyle enjoyed by the local people	I - Infrastructure & Assets	Asset Mangement Plan for Open Spaces.	Mostly (reduces impact)	HIGH
T4	An increase in average temperature may cause changes in biodiversity and ecosystems resulting in medium to long term/ permanent impact on the local environment leading to decline in broader economy and mental health of community.	B - Protect and enhance the local economy	C - Corporate Services	Integrated decision based on coordination of the three tiers of government. Drought Resilience Plan	Mostly (reduces impact)	HIGH
T5	An increase in average temperature may cause changes in the quality and quantity of Council's water storage and distribution systems leading to lack of water quantity and quality.	C - Protect existing community structures and the lifestyle enjoyed by the local people	I - Infrastructure & Assets	Water Integrated Management Plan. Asset Management Plan for Water Infrastructure	Mostly (reduces impact)	HIGH
R2	An increase in rainfall intensity may cause significant environmental impacts from excessive runoff resulting in community isolation and damage to infrastructure	C - Protect existing community structures and the lifestyle enjoyed by the local people	I - Infrastructure & Assets	LEMP, Natural Disaster Declaration Flood Management Plan (In development) Insurance Cover	Mostly (reduces impact)	HIGH
R3	A decrease in rainfall could lead to reduced yield into water storages during certain periods of the year, resulting in decrease of quality and quantity of water supply.	D - Sustain and enhance the physical and natural environment	I - Infrastructure & Assets	Water Supply Management Plan, Draught management Plan (IWCM)	Mostly (reduces impact)	MEDIUM



## 6. Recommendations



The nature of Local Government, in the functions it performs and services it delivers, means that it will not only feel the impacts of Climate Change considerably and directly; but the impacts will reverberate through the community it is meant to serve and protect.

Many impacts of Climate Change risks require treatment at a 'local' level. However, due to their scope, may require or be better served through collaboration with relevant public and private stakeholders.

Identifying and understanding the potential risks that Climate Change may pose is important. Just as important however, are the actions that Council chooses, or not, to take in response to outcomes of the assessment.

Council is encouraged to review the results of the risk assessment as outlined in this report and consider:

- Developing adaptation initiatives for risks rated High and Extreme and any Medium rated risks deemed appropriate (refer to Section 5 of this report for full list).
- Periodically reviewing all risks, including those rated Medium and Low in light of new Climate Change information.
- Reviewing existing policies, plans and directives to ensure they consider the potential Climate Change impacts as outlined in this report.
- Taking action on the impact of Climate Change on the operating environment, legislation, economy and other factors relevant to Council.
- Categorising potential actions into short-, medium- and long-term plans.
- Incorporating the outcomes of the Climate Change risk assessment results in Council's strategic and other management planning processes.
- Incorporating Climate Change impacts into all long-term strategic decision making and planning.
- Any new Climate Change risks when reviewing risk assessments, or as and when they arise.
- Periodic and ongoing education on Climate Change to ensure it becomes part of all decision making.



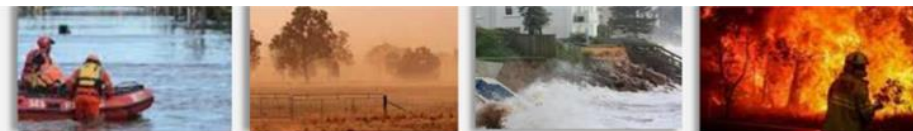
# 7. Appendices



## Appendix 1 – Participation

Name	Position
Greg Hill	General Manager
Reece Wilson	Director of Shire Services
Gabriele Johnston	Community Engagement Officer
Nerida Carr	Governance Officer
Kara Mohr	Risk and WHS Officer
<b>Also Present:</b>	
Damien Connell	Regional Risk Manager – Statewide Mutual
Tony Schaefer	Facilitator - Marsh





## Appendix 2 – Likelihood and Consequence Descriptors

Success Criteria	Consequence Rating				
	Insignificant	Minor	Moderate	Major	Catastrophic
<b>A</b> Maintain public safety	Appearance of a threat but no actual harm	Serious near misses or minor injuries	Small numbers of injuries	Isolated instances of serious injuries or loss of life	Large numbers of serious injuries or loss of lives
<b>B</b> Protect and enhance the local economy	Minor shortfall relative to current forecasts	Individually significant but isolated areas of reduction in economic performance relative to current forecasts	Significant general reduction in economic performance relative to current forecasts	Regional stagnation such that businesses are unable to thrive, and employment does not keep pace with population growth	Regional decline leading to widespread business failure, loss of employment and hardship
<b>C</b> Protect existing community structures and the lifestyle enjoyed by the local people	There would be minor areas in which the region was unable to maintain its current services	Isolated but noticeable examples of decline in services	General appreciable decline in services	Severe and widespread decline in services and quality of life within the community	The region would be seen as very unattractive, moribund and unable to support its community
<b>D</b> Sustain and enhance the physical and natural environment	No environmental damage	Minor instances of environmental damage that could be reversed	Isolated but significant instances of environmental damage that might be reversed with intensive efforts	Severe loss of environmental amenity and a danger of continuing environmental damage	Major widespread loss of environmental amenity and progressive irrecoverable environmental damage
<b>E</b> Ensure sound public administration and governance	There would be minor instances of public administration being under more than usual stress, but it could be managed	Isolated instances of public administration being under severe pressure	Public administration would be under severe pressure on several fronts	Public administration would struggle to remain effective and would be seen to be in danger of failing completely	Public administration would fall into decay and cease to be effective

Likelihood Rating	Recurrent Risks	Single Events
<b>Almost Certain</b>	Could occur several times per year	More likely than not - Probability greater than 50%
<b>Likely</b>	May arise about once a year	As likely as not - 50/50 chance
<b>Possible</b>	May arise once in ten years	Less likely than not but still appreciable - Probability less than 50% but still quite high
<b>Unlikely</b>	May arise once in ten to 25 years	Unlikely but not negligible - Probability low but noticeably greater than zero
<b>Rare</b>	Unlikely during the next 25 years	Negligible - Probability very small, close to zero.





### Appendix 3: Risk Evaluation Matrix

Consequence	Insignificant	Minor	Moderate	Major	Catastrophic
Almost Certain	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	HIGH	EXTREME	EXTREME
Likely	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH	HIGH	EXTREME
Possible	LOW	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	HIGH	HIGH
Unlikely	LOW	LOW	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	MEDIUM
Rare	LOW	LOW	LOW	LOW	MEDIUM

<b>EXTREME</b>	<b>Extreme</b> risks demand/require urgent attention at the most senior level and action plans and management responses are required. It cannot be simply accepted as a part of routine operations.
<b>HIGH</b>	<b>High</b> risks are the most severe that can be accepted as part of routine operations but must be managed by a senior manager who reports on the progress to the executive.
<b>MEDIUM</b>	<b>Medium</b> risks can be expected to form of routine operations where specific monitoring and response procedures exist. Management will be assigned to a particular manager and reported on at senior management level.
<b>LOW</b>	<b>Low</b> risks will be part of routine operations and expected to be managed by existing controls.





## Appendix 4 – Functional Areas, Success Criteria & Risk IDs

### Functional Areas

Potential Climate Change impacts were considered in relation to the following Council Functional Areas:

- I** Infrastructure and Assets
- E** Environment Management & Protection
- CS** Community Services
- L** Land-use Planning and Development
- D** Emergency Management & Natural Disaster Preparedness
- C** Corporate Services

*Note: All business operations have been distributed in the appropriate area for consistency.*

### Success Criteria

Success criteria can be best described as long-term objectives and provide a perspective from which to conduct a risk assessment. In many cases a single climate change risk is assessed from a number of perspectives. The following success criteria have been applied and adopted as part of the risk assessment:

- A** Maintain public safety
- B** Protect and enhance the local economy  
Protect existing community structures and the lifestyle enjoyed by the local people
- C** local people
- D** Sustain and enhance the physical and natural environment
- E** Ensure sound public administration and governance

*Note: 'Success Criteria' are a summary representation of Council's long-term objectives*



### Risk ID


Each risk identified is given a Risk Identification code, (e.g. TDE1) that is displayed in the first column of the Risk Assessment and Adaptation Plan Summary Worksheets in this report. This Risk ID code is made up of the following:

- Climate Scenario – T; HD; R; FW
- The Success Criterion – A; B; C; D or E;
- The Functional Area impacted – I; E; CS; L; D; or C
- The respective number of the risk under the Scenario - 1; 2; 3 etc.





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E: [ellie.diaz@marsh.com](mailto:ellie.diaz@marsh.com)  
M: 0407 495 410





## Maari Ma Health Aboriginal Corporation

ABN 39 056 645 930

ICN 2570

Greg Hill  
General Manager  
Central Darling Shire  
21 Reid Street  
WILCANNIA NSW 2836

Dear Greg

I refer to your letter dated February 27 2025, regarding the availability of Lot 1 DP1064220 in Menindee in Darling Street.

I would like to formally advise that Maari Ma would like to purchase the land (Lot 1) from Central Darling Shire (CDS).

Our intent for the property is that to build a health facility that focuses on child health and general primary health care services.

I acknowledge advice in your correspondence of February 27<sup>th</sup> that 4 x dwellings currently on the site are tenanted and that it is likely asbestos is present in these dwellings.

Maari Ma requests that CDS have the site valued so that we might begin the process to acquire the land.

If you require any further information, please feel free to contact me on 0407 705 594.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Richard Weston'.

Richard Weston

CEO

14 March 2025

*Address all correspondence to:*

**The Chief Executive Officer**

PO Box 339 BROKEN HILL NSW 2880

**Telephone** (08) 80829888 **Facsimile** (08) 80829889 **Web** [www.maarima.com.au](http://www.maarima.com.au)

We acknowledge the contribution made by our primary funding bodies, the Department of Health and Aged Care and NSW Ministry of Health



# ACQUISITION AND DISPOSAL OF LAND POLICY

<b>Document Reference No:</b>	GD23/15930	<b>Version:</b>	One
<b>Service Unit:</b>	Governance		
<b>Author:</b>	Governance Officer		
<b>Responsible Director:</b>	General Manager		
<b>Authorisation Date:</b>	30 August 2023	<b>Review Date:</b>	08/25
<b>Minute No:</b>	OCM 08-08-2023		

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## Acquisition and Disposal of Land Policy

### Purpose

Central Darling Shire Council (CDSC) from time to time acquires and disposes of land and easement assets. CDSC has obligations under a range of legislation and this policy has been developed to provide the framework for a transparent process that adheres to the relevant legislation and provides the best value outcome for CDSC.

The objectives of this policy are to:

- Ensure that CDSC has open and accountable processes and guiding principles for the acquisition and disposal of land.
- Ensure best value is achieved in CDSC's land dealings.
- Establish the analysis process which will be undertaken and criteria under which CDSC will consider acquisition and sale of land including easements.

### Application

This Policy applies to all strategic and compulsory land acquisitions and disposals and to the establishment and disposal of easements.

### Definitions

**Land** - Land as a physical entity including buildings, structures and improvements to land held in fee simple.

**Easement** - An interest in land owned by another that entitles its holder to a specific limited use or enjoyment.

**Council easement** - An interest in land owned by a third party that exists for specific public use, benefit or enjoyment.

**Privately owned property** - Land owned by an individual, partnership, company or any government agency, department or utility authority.

### Provisions

Central Darling Shire Council (as custodian of public assets) acquires land including interests in land through transparent processes in normal property market settings and the disposal of land with full transparency through identified methods. Acquisition and disposal processes will ensure due probity of process, optimal financial return (and minimal risk) and compliance with the Local Government Act and Regulations. All dealings in CDSC land can only be achieved through a resolution of Council.

Proposed acquisition and disposal of land and easements will consider:

- The guiding principles expressed in Section 8A of the *Local Government Act 1993* and securing the best value for residents and ratepayers.
- The current property market and independent valuation advice.
- The state of the local economy and capability to generate economic benefit.
- The objectives and general directions of the Community Strategic Plan, Delivery Program and Operational Plan.
- The current costs and liabilities to CDSC of managing and maintaining land considered surplus to operational needs.

#### Acquisition and Disposal of Land Policy

- Local Environmental Plans, Masterplans and Strategies.
- Assessment of the extent to which the land contributes to (or the future needs of) community well-being and amenity, including: whether the land improves the quality and opportunities for public space including sport and recreation opportunities; whether it provides enhanced arts and cultural activities and cultural development; whether it maintains and protects bio- diversity; whether it protects and conserves natural, cultural and built heritage; and whether it provides for operational needs of CDSC.

#### Land Acquisition

Acquisition of land will meet the purposes defined in Section 186 of the *Local Government Act 1993*.

The following principles will be applied when CDSC is considering acquisition of land:

- The process for acquisition of land will be as open and transparent as possible to ensure that CDSC obtains the best outcome and price and CDSC's commercial position is protected.
- For all transactions CDSC will obtain relevant information, including but not limited to valuation reports in order to assist decision making.
- Where privately owned property is available for purchase on the open market, CDSC will negotiate the purchase price and terms to achieve the best possible commercial value.
- Where privately owned property is not listed on the open market, Council officers will commission a valuation report as a basis for commencement of negotiations.
- When acquiring land CDSC will take into consideration the current property market to ensure that any acquisitions are acquired for a reasonable price and if required independent valuation advice.
- Wherever possible CDSC's preferred method of acquisition is to acquire land through negotiated agreement with the owner/vendor.
- Where land is not able to be acquired through negotiated agreement and otherwise where land is not on the open market for sale, CDSC may acquire the land by compulsory acquisition under the *Land Acquisition (Just Terms) Compensation Act 1991*.
- Decision making and assessment criteria for land acquisitions must consider:
  1. Assessment of the extent to which the land contributes to improving community well-being and amenity, including; whether the land improves the quality and opportunities for public space, whether it delivers equitable provision of a diverse range of sport and recreation opportunities, whether it provides enhanced arts and cultural activities.
  2. Assessment of the extent to which the acquisition maintains and protects the natural environment by conserving biodiversity or protecting, conserving and managing natural, cultural and built heritage.
  3. Assessment of the state of the local economy and capability to promote long-term economic growth by supporting opportunities for local businesses and local employment.
- Council may acquire land for entrepreneurial purposes. Assessment of land

### Acquisition and Disposal of Land Policy

opportunities suitable for acquisition for entrepreneurial outcomes are to consider: the competing needs of the community and development of the Shire and the Community Strategic Plan; permissible use of the land/approvals for use of the land taking into consideration the Local Environmental Plan; costs of ongoing maintenance and operations and CDSC's Operational Plan.

- Commercial confidentiality will apply to negotiations for the acquisition of land subject to the requirements of relevant legislation. The purchase price and other costs associated with the acquisition will be disclosed once settlement has occurred.
- Council shall resolve the appropriate funding source for each acquisition.
- Council must resolve to acquire land including the classification of the land as either Operational or Community land.

### Land Disposal

In deciding to sell land, Council will consider the following matters that are relevant to the proposed sale:

- Whether CDSC can lawfully sell the land.
- Existing usage.
- Potential future usage.
- The likely sale price.
- The cost of retaining the land.
- The public interest.

Under Section 713 of the Local Government Act 1993, CDSC has the power to sell land to recover unpaid rates and charges. The sale of any land to recover unpaid rates and charges that have been outstanding for the legislated period is regarded as a last resort enforcement measure to be undertaken only after other CDSC debt management processes have failed. The benefit to CDSC is that monies owed may be recovered, and the land may become an income-producing property again with a new owner who pays rates when due. A confidential report will be presented to Council for approval, detailing each property's circumstances, prior to the commencement of any sale of land for unpaid rates and charges.

Where land (including surplus areas of public road) is capable of being sold on the open market and able to be developed/used independently of any other property, the sale shall be by competitive process via CDSC's preferred method – be it public auction, tender or expression of interest - unless circumstances warrant sale by Direct Negotiation as set out below. For public auction, the General Manager will set the reserve price based on a recommendation of an independent valuer.

Notwithstanding Section 55(3) of the *Local Government Act 1993*, CDSC will consider using a tender process for land disposal where the sale may be considered controversial, contentious, or political. Council resolution is required for sale of land.

Commercial confidentiality will apply to negotiations for the land disposal. Sale price and other costs associated with the disposal will be disclosed once settlement has occurred.

CDSC can dispose of land by Direct Negotiation under the following circumstances:

- Where the total cost of the public sale process exceeds the expected community

#### Acquisition and Disposal of Land Policy

benefit. For example, where the land is worth \$1,000 and the cost involved in marketing the land proposed for disposal is \$5,000.

- Where there is only one identifiable purchaser. For example, where a site is not large enough for development in its own right (including a portion of road reserve closed under the *Roads Act 1993*). Where a site adjoins two owners such as laneways, the respective owners will be offered 50%.
- Where CDSC is bound by a contractual obligation. For example, a tenant with a first right of refusal, where that tenancy has been entered into because of public competition.
- Disposal of land to a government or utility authority for the purpose of infrastructure provision.
- Where a public marketing process in conjunction with an intended land disposal undertaken within the previous 12 months in accordance with this policy has failed to achieve the intended outcome.
- In response to a proposal which achieves specific policy goals of CDSC. This exclusion aims to allow Council an opportunity for delivery of a unique project. Any such proposal must include a concept plan, description of the project and clear demonstration of the achievement of specific policy and strategic goals and objectives of CDSC, e.g., a land-swap transaction.
- Following valuation advice.

Where land is being sold by direct negotiation, a probity plan will be developed to cover the following matters:

- obtaining best value for money.
- demonstrating accountability and transparency.
- dealing with conflict of interest.
- providing a fair chance for all to participate.

The report to Council recommending sale of a property will identify the reasons for a Direct Negotiation sale process method.

#### Easements

Easements are a right over a property for CDSC to use land for a specific purpose (drainage easement, easement in gross for access, etc.) and can be in the form of a covenant restricting the use of land (restriction as to user for unstable land, etc.) or can be a positive covenant that requires a landowner to use and/or maintain the site for a specific use (maintain detention basins, etc.).

Where CDSC requires an easement over a property and the easement is not created in a subdivision or as a condition of development consent, compensation may be payable to the landowner and shall be paid to the respective landowner where appropriate. The amount of compensation shall be assessed by a registered valuer in accordance with the *Land Acquisition (Just Terms Compensation) Act 1991*.

Where a Council easement over land is no longer required, CDSC can seek to extinguish or agree to the extinguishment of that easement if requested by the affected landowner. Where appropriate, Council will seek compensation from the landowner for the benefit of that

## Acquisition and Disposal of Land Policy

extinguishment to the landowner as determined by a consultant valuer. Council must resolve to acquire or dispose an interest in land by an easement.

### Closed Roads

An application for the full or partial closure and disposal of a road may be initiated by CDSC or by an individual. In the latter case, CDSC is still responsible for following the *Roads Act 1993* requirements for road closure.

### **Legislation**

*Local Government Act 1993*  
*Local Government (General) Regulation 2021*  
*Land Acquisition (Just Terms Compensation) Act 1991*  
*Real Property Act 1900*  
*Strata Titles Act 1988*  
*Community Titles Act 1996*  
*Roads Act 1993*  
*Crown Land Management Act 2016*  
*Conveyancing Act 1919*

### **Related Documents**

#### External

Tendering Guidelines for NSW Local Government

#### Internal

Disposal of Assets Policy

Debt Recovery Policy

Asset Management Policy

Asset Management Plans

Procurement Policy

### **Monitoring and Review**

This policy will be monitored and reviewed by the General Manager to ensure compliance. Once adopted, it remains in force until it is reviewed by Council. It is to be reviewed approximately every two (2) years to ensure that it meets requirements, or sooner if the General Manager determines appropriate.



**Properties purchased at sale of land for unpaid rates auction 27 February 2025**

Property ID	Description of Land	Property Type	Zoning	Land Area	Statutory Land Value - Base Date 1 July 2022	Purchase Price
2624042	49 Yartla Lane/ 49 Menindee Street MENINDEE NSW 2879 Lot 2 DP 39788	Vacant Land	RU5 - Village	2,016m2	\$7,230	\$7,230
3765265	44 Paringa Street MENINDEE NSW 2879 Lot 7 Section 27 DP 758669	Vacant Land	RU5 - Village	2,023m2	\$1,200	\$1,000
2624842	21 Cleaton Street WILCANNIA NSW 2836 Lot 2 DP 524832	Vacant Land	RU5 - Village	809.4m2	\$2,250	\$2,250

CENTRAL DARLING SHIRE COUNCIL

# DROUGHT MANAGEMENT PLAN

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VERSION <1.0>

<01/03/2024>

**CENTRAL DARLING SHIRE COUNCIL DROUGHT MANAGEMENT PLAN**

**DOCUMENT CONTROL**

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**DOCUMENT APPROVALS**

Role	Name	Signature	Date
Director of Shire Services	Reece Wilson		
Utilities Engineer	Thai Hoang Dang		

**CENTRAL DARLING SHIRE COUNCIL DROUGHT MANAGEMENT PLAN**

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**CENTRAL DARLING SHIRE COUNCIL DROUGHT MANAGEMENT PLAN**

**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

Central Darling Shire Council is a local water utility in Far West NSW. The Shire Council was constituted on the 1<sup>st</sup> of May 1959, and it encompasses an area of almost 52,000 square kilometres, making it the largest Local Government Area (LGA) in New South Wales. Conversely, population figures for the Shire are one of the lowest with 1,725<sup>1</sup> residents dispersed throughout the towns of Ivanhoe, Menindee, White Cliffs and Wilcannia, and villages of Tilpa and Mossgiel with 36.5% of population identified as Aboriginal people<sup>2</sup>.

*Table 1: Water Supplies in the Council*

Locality	Service Areas	Water Sources	Customers (properties)
Wilcannia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Wilcannia Township</li> <li>Mallee &amp; Warrali Aboriginal communities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Surface water: Darling River</li> <li>Groundwater: Union Bend bores</li> </ul>	255
Ivanhoe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ivanhoe Township</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Surface water: Willandra Creek &amp; Morrison Dam</li> <li>Groundwater: Morrison borefield</li> </ul>	139
White Cliffs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>White Cliffs Township</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Surface water: Wannara Creek &amp; Wakefield Tank</li> </ul>	172
Menindee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Menindee Township (managed by Essential Water)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Surface water: Darling River</li> </ul>	0
Tilpa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tilpa Village</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Surface water: Darling River (self-supply)</li> <li>Groundwater: Tilpa bore (emergency supply)</li> </ul>	1
Mossgiel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mossgiel Village</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No supply</li> </ul>	0
Total			<b>537</b>

<sup>1</sup> 2021 Census, Australian Bureau of Statistics

**CENTRAL DARLING SHIRE COUNCIL DROUGHT MANAGEMENT PLAN**

This Drought Management Plan documents a restriction regime that applies to all customers served by the Central Darling Shire Council water supply. This plan aims to ensure consistency and community acceptance and therefore improve the success of drought management in the shire. The water restrictions triggers contained within this Plan are based on the Council supply system (including natural water sources and water storage level). Each locality water supply may adopt triggers for the introduction of water restrictions developed for their specific water sources/storages.

The drought restriction regime consists of four restriction levels with an “Emergency” situation implemented beyond Level 4 (Table 2). Each restriction level has a target demand and associated water saving measures for potable and non-potable water use. The customers should strictly comply with restrictions and the regime shall be closely monitored and enforced by Council. If water levels drop further or target demands are not met, higher restriction levels will be applied.

**Table 2: Water Restriction Levels and Target Reduction in Demand**

Restriction level	Normal water saving measures	Level 1: Low	Level 2: Moderate	Level 3: High	Level 4: Very High	Level 5: Extreme	Level 6: Critical
Target water consumption (litre/person/day)		260	240	220	200	160	120

Frequent monitoring and assessing are essential activities for the implementation and ongoing improvement of this plan. The Drought Management Plan will be re-evaluated after every drought event with applied restrictions. The plan may need to be reviewed and amended to address any emerged issues and to prepare better for future droughts.

**OVERVIEW**

**OBJECTIVES**

The primary objective of this Drought Management Plan is to ensure continued water supply during drought conditions in order to meet water users, public health and fire-fighting’s needs.

This Plan aims to:

- Ensure a robust, timely, efficient, and affordable response to drought;
- Facilitate the application of restrictions at a local level for council-operated water supplies;
- Provide a clear water restriction regime for all water users; and
- Reduce the impact of water extraction on the available resource and other water users while minimising disruption to customers.

## CENTRAL DARLING SHIRE COUNCIL DROUGHT MANAGEMENT PLAN

The operational objectives relate to preparing for drought as well as the actual implementation of restriction during a drought. The operational objectives are:

- Provide an action plan that will ensure operational standby;
- Ensure regular monitoring of water resource information, climatic conditions and seasonal forecasts;
- Ensure the introduction of water restrictions is well-considered and planned;
- Implement drought management actions at defined trigger points;
- Ensure clear communication to the public and visitors regarding water restrictions requirement and access to information;
- Ensure that operating and managerial staff have a clear understanding of this plan; and
- Continually review the effectiveness of the existing procedures, and developing alternative measures if improvement is needed.

### LEGISLATION & REGULATORY

Legislative requirements relating to management of water supplies during drought include:

- NSW Local Government Act, 1993
- NSW Local Government (General) Regulation 2005 – Reg. 137 regulates water supply restrictions
- NSW Water Management Act 2000
- NSW Public Health Act 2010 and Public Health Regulation 2022
- NSW Work Health and Safety Act, 2011 and Regulation.

Other related guidelines and standards include:

- Water Supply and Sewerage Strategic Business Planning and Financial Planning Checklist (NSW Office of Water, 2014)
- Drought Management Guidelines (Water Directorate, 2003)
- Australian Drinking Water Guidelines (NHMRC/NRMMC, 2004)
- NSW Health Guidelines for Water Carters (NSW Health, 2005)
- Penalty Notices – Fixed Penalty Handbook for Local Councils (Infringements Processing Bureau, NSW Police Service).

### WATER SAVING MEASURES

The water saving measures will be presented in detail for each water user group and the expected range of water use activities. The restrictions will apply to use of raw water and filtered water includes rainwater tanks that are topped-up with potable town water. The use of standalone rainwater/ bore



## CENTRAL DARLING SHIRE COUNCIL DROUGHT MANAGEMENT PLAN

water and/or recycled water is not restricted but must be identified by signage at the location of water use.

The rationale for application of water saving measures is that:

- There is a range of restrictions for all water supply users which aims to minimise the impacts on the community while reducing unnecessary water use as the restriction level increases;
- The focus is on reducing outdoor residential water use first as:
  - o Public health risks are not increased by reducing outdoor water use;
  - o It is not feasible to enforce restrictions on indoor water use and leakage; and
  - o Internal water use is likely to also reduce when outdoor drought water restrictions are in place due to greater public awareness.
- Early reductions to residential water use are more severe than for business and commercial premises due to:
  - o The residential sector accounts for the majority of usage in the region; and
  - o There is minimal direct financial impact to the residential sector whereas many business and commercial premises rely on the water supply to continue operation.
- As water restriction levels increase, businesses and commercial premises will be required to reduce water usage; and

### PENALTY

Section 637 of The Local Government Act (1993) and Sections 159-160 of Local Government Regulations (2005) confer on councils the authority to prevent waste or misuse of water generally and specifically to prevent water use *"contrary to a council notice restricting the use of water"*. A water authority (Council) has a number of legal avenues available, including formal warnings, fines and the installation of flow restriction devices to premises for the misuse of water.

### FORECAST & PREPARATION

Extreme drought conditions are becoming increasingly more common across Australia especially in Far West NSW as the climate change conditions are worsen over the years. Recent events showed that circumstances can change quickly, and rainfall can vary substantially.

### SEASONAL CLIMATE FORECASTING

Any forecasting of future climate will assist water operation by determining the short-medium term likelihood of a water restriction event via a risk assessment process. This key information can influence decision making and preparations for restrictions demand reduction practices. Results of climate forecasts and implications for drought management actions will need to be assessed on a case by case, year by year basis.

The Bureau of Meteorology provides a range of climate forecasting elements and reports on their website with outputs available in many visual and quantitative forms. Climate forecasts are regularly updated so its website is the most reliable and the most accessible channel of obtaining vital information for climate predictions.

**CENTRAL DARLING SHIRE COUNCIL DROUGHT MANAGEMENT PLAN**

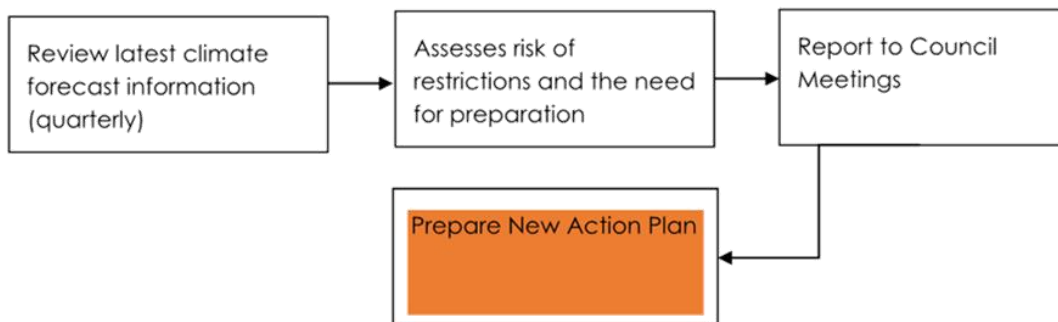
The rainfall and temperature climate outlook maps show the likelihood of experiencing wetter/drier (and warmer/cooler) than median weather for the upcoming three months. A table showing details for separate months are also provided. The maps can be used to analyse the likelihood of certain rainfall scenarios in a specific area.

The condition of **El Niño** refers to the extensive warming of the central and eastern tropical Pacific Ocean which leads to a major shift in weather patterns across the Pacific. This occurs every three to eight years and is associated with drier conditions in eastern Australia.

Central Darling Shire Council should maintain a simple Microsoft Excel Spreadsheet that contains the historical record required for drought analysis, managed by the Utilities Engineer, including these data:

- Historic climate data;
- Historic Darling river flows and dams' storage levels;
- Historic raw water daily production.

Ongoing assessment of climate forecasts and interaction with drought management actions will follow a process as below:



**EMERGENCY WATER SUPPLIES**

During drought conditions, main water sources will be exhausted due to the net demand at a particular restriction level. As a drought progresses, Council will need to provide alternative supplies to supplement existing sources. When drought conditions occur, Central Darling Shire Council has a number of water source options that can be implemented with relatively short lead times to allow more time to implement water carting if required.

Potential emergency supply options include:

- Groundwater (bores) extraction;
- Water cartage from neighbouring supply systems;

Each option requires individual lead-in times and activation tasks. Due to the vast distance and large variation of natural water sources in the Shire, each township's options and actions will be analysed separately in following sections.

**CENTRAL DARLING SHIRE COUNCIL DROUGHT MANAGEMENT PLAN**

**ACTION PLAN**

*Table 3: Central Darling Shire Council Drought Management Plan Action Plan*

Water Level	Drought Management Plan (DMP) Actions	Time
Normal	Ongoing water storage, streamflow, production monitoring	Daily
	Prepare and update seasonal climate forecast	Quarterly
	Design and prepare communication materials	By Oct 2024
	Prepare/update water restriction webpages and social media pages	By Oct 2024
	Design, approve and install road signs	By Oct 2024
	Develop restriction enforcement regime and training for Council staff	By Oct 2024
	Review options for emergency source	By Oct 2024
	Survey to confirm water level	When required
75% Level 1	Prepare activation of existing groundwater bores: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Check bores' pumps and electrical, access condition;</li> <li>• Test pumping for quantity and quality; and</li> <li>• Determine expected supply and treatment requirements.</li> </ul>	Level at 75%
	Commence river extraction monitoring	Daily
	Leakage detection and immediate repair	Daily
60% Level 2	Drought WMP guidance provided to non-residential customers.	Level 1 restrictions are introduced
	Activate existing bores	Level 1 restrictions are introduced
	Commence monitoring of groundwater extraction, bore drawdown and water quality	Daily
	Compare production with target demand	Weekly

**CENTRAL DARLING SHIRE COUNCIL DROUGHT MANAGEMENT PLAN**

45% Level 3	Additional supply from existing bores	Level 2 restrictions are introduced
	Compare production with target demand	Weekly
30% Level 4	Additional supply from existing bores	Level 3 restrictions are introduced
	Compare production with target demand	Weekly
	Frequent and random meter reading for DMP compliance monitoring	Daily
20% Level 5	Prepare and arrange for water carting	to be confirmed by planning
	Compare production with target demand	Daily
10% Level 6	Activate water carting	Emergency Level restrictions are introduced
	Compare production with target demand	Daily

**RESTRICTIONS**

When a stage of restriction is imposed the following restrictions on water use shall apply:

Usage purpose	Restriction level	Allowable use
Private Gardens & Lawn Public Gardens & Lawn Sports ground or recreational area	1	Watering systems, micro sprays, drip systems, soaker hoses, non-fixed sprinklers handheld hoses only. <b>Summertime</b> between 6 pm – 9 am only. <b>Wintertime</b> 6 am -10 am and 4 pm – 10 pm.
	2-3	Watering systems, non-fixed sprinklers, handheld hoses, micro sprays, drip systems, soaker hoses on designated days using an Odds and Evens system as determined by Council Odds: Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Evens: Wednesday, Friday and Sunday  <b>Summertime</b> between 6 am-9 am and between 6 pm-9 pm every second day as per odds and evens system. <b>Wintertime</b> between 7 am-10 am and between 4 pm-7 pm every second day as per odds and evens system.

**CENTRAL DARLING SHIRE COUNCIL DROUGHT MANAGEMENT PLAN**

	4-6	Not permitted
First fill of private swimming pools	1-2	Only between hours of 7 am-9 am and between 6 pm-8 pm
	3-4	Only with Council permission and provided pool covers are used.
	5-6	Not permitted
Swimming pools or spas: filling or topping up	1-4	<p>A swimming pool or spa which:</p> <p>(a) The level of water in a swimming pool or spa that has been previously filled with water may only be topped up or maintained with water from a hand-held hose, bucket or watering can.</p> <p>(b) Has previously been filled must not be either emptied or re-filled; and</p> <p>(c) Has not previously been filled must not be filled, without Council's prior written authority.</p> <p>Between hours of 7 am-9 am and between 6 pm- 8 pm, every day provided pool covers are used.</p>
	5-6	Not permitted
Cleaning Private and Commercial vehicles	1-4	<p>(a) By a commercial car wash; or</p> <p>(b) By means of a bucket or watering can filled directly from a tap (and not by means of a hose); or</p> <p>(c) By means of a trigger hose, used only for the purpose of wetting, and rinsing a vehicle after it has been washed; or</p> <p>(d) To clean inside a tank of a tanker vehicle by means of a trigger hose, where such cleaning is necessary either to avoid contamination of the tanker's contents or to ensure public safety.</p>
	5-6	Water must not be used to clean a vehicle, except the inside of the tank of a tanker vehicle by means of a trigger hose where such cleaning is necessary either to avoid contamination of the tanker's contents or to ensure public safety.
Construction activities	1-6	<p>Water may only be used;</p> <p>(a) for the purpose of compaction by means of trigger hose</p> <p>(b) for the purpose of dust suppression</p>
Windows and building facades: cleaning	1-6	By a bucket or watering can filled directly from a tap (and not by means of a hose) unless it is necessary to do so as a result of an accident, fire, or other emergency.

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Evaporative Air Coolers	1-3	No restrictions
	4-5	Permitted between the hours of 7 am to 12 am
	6	Permitted between the hours of 6 pm to 10 pm.
Fire Fighting	1 to Emergency	No restrictions

**EXEMPTIONS**

In cases of extreme hardship, Council will consider requests for exemptions. If an exemption is issued, it will end if a restriction level changes. Written exemptions may be issued in full or in part based on any of the following principles:

- a) To avoid an unreasonable impact upon the livelihood of the applicant which would be caused by the current level of restrictions;
- b) To result in less water being used by the applicant than if the applicant was not issued with an exemption;
- c) To consider the special needs of the applicant, without increasing the total number of hours when water may be used by the applicant under the current stage of restrictions;
- d) To avoid or minimise physical damage to a building or other structure owned or occupied by an applicant;
- e) To avoid any adverse effect on public health or safety;
- f) To consider the special needs of gardens open for public inspection (for example, a garden which is either usually or periodically open for public inspection, whether or not a fee is payable, if the application is accompanied by a drought management plan for the garden and the drought management plan has previously been approved by Council);
- g) To consider other reasons (for example, the exemption would not, in combination with other exemptions, have a significant impact upon the total daily water demand).

Exemptions will not be considered:

- (a) To empty and refill a swimming pool, unless the person is reasonably satisfied that emptying and refilling the swimming pool are both necessary to ensure:
  - the structural integrity of the swimming pool; or
  - to avert a risk to the health or safety of any person; or
- (b) To fill a mobile water tanker if the water is to be used to water grass.

## CENTRAL DARLING SHIRE COUNCIL DROUGHT MANAGEMENT PLAN

### COMMUNICATION PLAN

Clear communication of information in a timely manner between Council, relevant state authorities, businesses, and the community, is crucial in successfully delivering objectives of this Drought Management Plan.

A community awareness media campaign is essential for making the public aware of actions that directly impact them, such as water restrictions and any enforcement measures. The community also needs to be given details on how to minimise the restriction impact and methods on saving water at their properties. The community will be regularly informed with the status of water restrictions, next steps if target reductions is not achieved, and water supply status.

Key state government agencies will be involved in decision-making process are:

- NSW Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW) – Water Department
- NSW Health
- Far West LHD & Wilcannia, Ivanhoe, White Cliffs Hospitals
- Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

The relevant agencies will be consulted and informed when significant impacts on the community, the environment or other stakeholders are expected as a result of actions arising from implementation of the plan.

There are several components of a successful communication plan including:

- Pre-drought messaging – demand management requirements, everyday water saving measures and the forecast level of risk that water restrictions may need to be introduced in the near future. This prepares the community for the possible introduction of restrictions and encourages reduction in water use where possible to reduce the need for restrictions;
- Regular communication of the level in rivers and dams and associated restriction levels to be imposed;
- Once restrictions are introduced, provide regular feedback on the effectiveness of restrictions in reducing demand; and
- A range of media and communication tools to convey drought messages to the whole community.

### MEDIA AND COMMUNICATION TOOLS

#### Media Releases

A media release is a standard, formal official written summary, or update, alerting the local media about a matter for editorial comment and free publication. Media releases will be submitted electronically in an editable format. Timing for publishing of media releases will aim to give the community at least 2 weeks' notice of the introduction of water restrictions and at least 1 week notice for a change in restriction level. Potential media outlets are, but not inclusive as below:

**Table 4:** Media outlets for water restriction communication at CDSC

**CENTRAL DARLING SHIRE COUNCIL DROUGHT MANAGEMENT PLAN**

Name of media outlets	Council Liaison Officer	Contact
<b>Local Print Media</b>		
Wilcannia News	Community Engagement Officer	<a href="mailto:editor@wilcannianews.com.au">editor@wilcannianews.com.au</a> (08) 8091 5294
Barrier Truth	Community Engagement Officer	<a href="mailto:enquiries-admin@barriertruth.com.au">enquiries-admin@barriertruth.com.au</a> (08) 8087 2354
<b>Local Radio Stations</b>		
Wilcannia River Radio 103.1FM	Community Engagement Officer	<a href="mailto:info@redie.org.au">info@redie.org.au</a> 1800 035 721
2WEB - Outback Radio 585 AM	General Manager	(02) 6872 2333
ABC Broken Hill Radio	General Manager	1300 462 222
<b>Social Media</b>		
CDSC Facebook Page	Community Engagement Officer	
CDSC LinkedIn Page	Community Engagement Officer	

A standard template for drought media releases will be produced to ensure consistency and expedite approval. The template will contain an outline of the required content including:

- Current water level;
- Water restriction level in place;
- Dates when water restrictions come into effect;
- A summary list of water saving measures required for that level and detail of how to access the full list of water saving measures (e.g. link to webpage, contact number/email);
- Target demand reduction for that level;
- Update on current trends in demand including acknowledgement of any reductions achieved so far;
- Enforcement details; and
- Details of the seasonal climate forecast.



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### **Social Media**

Social media such as Facebook present opportunities to expand the reach of drought management messaging quickly and easily in the community. Social media is used by a large cross-section of the community but is particularly useful in targeting those members of the community that may not necessarily be reached by traditional newspaper and radio media. Cross-promotion across the different media types will increase the use of social media (e.g. newspaper/radio advertisements would refer members of the public to the social media sites).

Council will utilise social media to provide a means for information to be communicated in real-time and disseminate updates about water storage levels and water restriction levels, as well as providing relevant links to further information, contact details and tips on water saving measures.

### **Websites**

Council website should provide a real-time communication tool and links to further information, contact details and tips on water saving measures. Council will maintain separate page with a link dedicated to Water Restrictions in which information will be regularly updated.

The Water Restrictions webpage will contain information about everyday water saving measures, a summary of forecasted weather conditions, potential water restrictions and contact details for further information. As the water restriction level 1 starts, the webpage will be updated with key drought information as listed for media releases.

The webpage will also contain links to:

- Water restrictions guidance for residential use;
- Water restrictions guidance for business and commercial use;
- Summary of seasonal outlook;
- Water level information; and
- This Drought Management Plan.

### **Town Signs**

The town signs referred to here in this communication plan are Transport for NSW and Council approved road signs, informing the community and visitors to the region that water restrictions are in place. They are to be installed at pre-approved locations on main roads at major town/village entry roads and other key locations in the region. Council will design and produce roads signs, installing, maintaining, and adjusting signs in Central Darling Shire LGA.

### **Printed Leaflets**

Printed leaflets provide another layer in the community awareness campaign to further emphasise the drought message and have been a standard tool in past droughts. Leaflets can provide a brief message alerting water users about the need for water restrictions including:

- Water restriction level in place;
- Summary of water restrictions;
- Water saving tips and how to access detailed water restrictions information;

**CENTRAL DARLING SHIRE COUNCIL DROUGHT MANAGEMENT PLAN**

- Target demand reduction for the restriction level; and
- Details of enforcement and applicable fines.

Due to the economic and environmental cost of printed materials and the prevalence and popularity of online messaging, the distribution of printed leaflets will only be considered at higher restriction levels. Printed leaflets would be distributed to households and businesses via Australia Post or a private contractor. Leaflets can also be included with water bills if billing cycles coincide with water restriction periods. In addition, leaflets can be left at council offices, post offices, tourist accommodations and supermarkets.

**WILCANNIA**

**WATER SOURCES**

Wilcannia draws its water from a weir pool on the Darling River which adjoins the town. The raw water is pumped to a non-potable storage reservoir. Wilcannia has a dual water supply. Non potable water represents about 65% of the total water consumed. It is generally unmetered at individual properties. The non potable supply is reticulated untreated. About 35% of the water pumped is treated and reticulated as potable water.

During times of low to no flow in the Darling river, the raw water for treatment is sourced from bore supply at Union Bend Crown Reserves with 3 bores (Bore 1, Bore 2, Bore 3) in operation.

Bore 1 (commissioned 2003) was re-lined with stainless steel casing in February 2024. All 3 bores were thoroughly cleaned with chemical and high-pressure wash to maintain integrity in Feb 2024.

A new weir pool will be constructed 5km downstream of the existing weir. Construction is expected to be completed by 2026.

**HISTORICAL CONTEXT**

The Darling River flow is getting lower and lower in recent the years. Poor water management practices and excessive extraction are the primary causes of declining flow and the poor state the river. In addition, more and more extreme weather events with less rainfall contributed to many severe droughts in the Murray-Darling basin over the last two decades, including Wilcannia.

*Table 5: Recent droughts with water restrictions in Wilcannia*

No	Date	Events & Water Restriction	Remedial action
1	27/08/2002	Darling River flow was 30 ML/day.  Water restriction was introduced.  The river ceased to flow during September 2002, completely dry out by Oct 2002.  River flows again in Apr 2003. The longest recorded period of no flow from 1902 to 2003.	Usage restrictions.  Pumps placed on the riverbed to transfer water from one weir pool to the next.  Maintain a water supply (with reduced volume) for a period of twelve (12) months of no flow
2	01/10/2006	Darling River ceased flow at the Wilcannia weir.	Pumps to transfer water from one weir pool to the next.

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		Water restriction was introduced. River flows again in August 2007.	Used bore pumps  Maintain a water supply (with reduced volume) for a period of six (6) months of no flow
3	19/10/2009	Darling River ceased flow at the Wilcannia weir. Water restriction was introduced. River flows again in Jan 2010.	Pumps placed on the riverbed to transfer water from one weir pool to the next. Used bores pumps.  Maintain a water supply (with reduced volume) for a period of six (6) months of no flow
4	10/2018	Darling River ceased flow at the Wilcannia weir. Level 4 Water Restrictions was activated. River flows again on 6/3/2020	Used bores pumps.

**2002**

The Darling River in Wilcannia ceased flow on 30 September 2002. Pumping from pool 2 commenced 2 January 2003 and lasted 3 months until flow spilled at the weir on 1 April 2003. This was a nil flow situation of six (6) months.

The millennial drought continued with a cease to flow situation commencing 1 September 2006 and continued throughout the remaining period of the decade which was not alleviated until the "Deluge Years" of 2010, 2011 and 2012.

**2007**

The first stage of restrictions was introduced in Wilcannia on 1<sup>st</sup> October 2007. The restrictions applicable from that day were "that watering of Council's parks and oval and the Golf Club fairways cease immediately and the use of fixed hoses and sprinklers not be used. Watering by hand held hose is permitted between 6.00 and 9.00pm only." Cessation of recreational watering reduces consumption by 50% and the restrictions on consumers result in a further 25% reduction.

Notices of restrictions were published on community notice boards and in the local paper for two weeks.

Concessions were made to both motels, the Shell Roadhouse, Wilcannia Hospital, Wilcannia Preschool, and the Wilcannia Golf Club for the permitted use of a sprinkler for 1 hour per day to maintain their immediate surrounds.

The Wilcannia emergency bore at Union Bend was put back into operation 1 September 2007, when flow ceased at the weir. This provides adequate water to meet the demands of the treated supply for Wilcannia.

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**2014**

Low flow conditions re-emerged during early 2014 within the catchment sufficient to re-establish the Barwon Darling Drought Teleconference process. Notwithstanding this catchment wide response circumstances within the Central Darling Shire Council did not warrant water restriction be implemented at this time.

These catchment wide conditions were alleviated with good rainfall during the 2nd half of 2014 and the *Barwon Darling Drought Teleconference* process was discontinued.

The Minister approved funds for the equipping of Production Bore 2 with necessary mechanical, electrical and telemetry infrastructure to complete the bore and bring on-line in conjunction with existing Union Bend Bore 1 in 2015.

**2017-2020**

Rainfall and runoff within the catchment were greatly assisted by the 2017 Environmental Flow which reinvigorated the catchment in a material way and provided significant relief and deferment of low flow/no flow conditions within the Darling River at Wilcannia.

In early 2018 the Barwon Darling River was again at low flows/cease to flow stage conditions and the Barwon Darling Town Drought Teleconferences process was re-commenced.

On 12 November 2018, The Federal and New South Wales Governments have committed \$30 million to replace the Wilcannia Weir. A third bore at Union Bend was drilled and commissioned.

**WATER CONSUMPTION**

Wilcannia has low-cost non-potable water due to its proximity to the Darling River where pumping costs are similar to a typical irrigation block. Council’s parks, recreation areas and the Wilcannia Golf Club are the major users of the untreated supply. Recreation consumption per capita in Wilcannia is significant.

The normal monthly consumption of water in Wilcannia (population: 735<sup>3</sup>) and the minimal (drought) water requirements are set out in the table below. The restrictions to be imposed when water ceases to flow over the weir should reduce consumption to the levels listed below. The bore supply must be used to produce the potable supply only.

**Table 6: Wilcannia Water Consumption**

Month	Normal Water Consumption			Minimal (Drought) Water requirements		
	Potable	Non-Potable	Total	Potable	Non-Potable	Total
January	5.1	34.6	39.7	nil	8.6	8.6
February	4.6	29.0	33.6	nil	7.2	7.2
March	4.2	29.4	33.7	nil	7.3	7.3
April	4.1	22.7	26.8	nil	5.7	5.7

<sup>3</sup> 2021 Census, Australian Bureau of Statistics

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May	4.2	13.3	17.5	nil	3.3	3.3
June	3.3	12.5	15.8	nil	3.1	3.1
July	3.4	14.9	18.3	nil	3.7	3.7
August	3.3	19.2	22.5	nil	4.8	4.8
September	4.1	22.1	26.2	nil	5.5	5.5
October	4.2	23.8	28.0	nil	6	6
November	4.1	28.8	32.9	nil	7.2	7.2
December	5.1	31.6	36.6	nil	7.9	7.9
Total	49.8	281.9	331.7	nil	70.3	70.3

**Table 7: Wilcannia historical water consumption in drought (9/2002 – 12/2003)**

Month	Potable Consumption	Non-Potable Consumption	Total Consumption
September 2002	4.1	5.5	9.6
October 2002	4.5	6	10.5
November 2002	5.1	7.2	12.3
December 2002	5.5	7.9	13.4
January 2003	5.4	8.6	14
February 2003	5.5	7.2	12.7
March 2003	5.3	7.3	12.6
April 2003	River Flow 1 April		

**WATER RESTRICTION MEASURES**

The Wilcannia weir is deemed to be 3 metres high however the crest is about 2.8 metres higher than the downstream siltation and water level.

The weir has two relatively independent ponds behind it. The first is 5km long and the second 22km long. It is understood that the rock bar between the two pools is about 600mm below the crest level of the weir. For the following tables and graphs, it is assumed that the two pools are independent, which is the case some six (6) weeks after the river ceases to flow.

Advice from Works Staff at Central Darling Shire is that the first weir pool could be accessible to a depth of 2.0 metres below the weir crest spillway level. When this level is reached, arrangements will have been made to transfer water into a shortened weir pool.

By consultation, riparian users above the weir have requested that Council not transfer water across the bar from the second pool as lowering the level in this second pool creates problems of livestock crossing the river and reduces their supply at more than double the evaporation rate.

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**Table 8: Wilcannia first weir pool storage<sup>4</sup>**

Height below weir crest	Average Width	Length	Area	Volume in each layer	Cumulative Volume
M	m	m	Square m	ML	ML
Full	50.0	5200	260000		
-0.1	49.3	5200	256533	26	26
-0.2	48.7	5200	253067	25	51
-0.3	48.0	5200	249600	25	76
-0.4	46.3	5200	240933	25	101
-0.5	44.7	5200	232267	24	125
-0.6	43.0	5200	223600	23	147
-0.7	42.5	5200	221000	22	170
-0.8	42.0	5200	218400	22	192
-0.9	41.2	5200	214240	22	213
-1.0	40.4	5200	210080	21	234
-1.1	39.6	5200	205920	21	255
-1.2	38.8	5200	201760	20	276
-1.3	38.0	5200	197600	20	296

**Note** At -1.3m this pool is reduced in length to approximately 4500m and can only be pumped to -2m below the weir crest.

**Table 9: Wilcannia second weir pool storage<sup>4</sup>**

Height below weir crest	Average Width	Length	Area	Volume in each layer	Cumulative Volume
m	m	m	Square m	MI	MI
Full	45.0	21800	981000		
-0.1	44.3	21800	966467	97	97
-0.2	43.7	21800	951933	96	193
-0.3	43.0	21800	937400	94	288
-0.4	41.7	21800	908333	92	380
-0.5	40.3	21800	879267	89	469
-0.6	39.0	21800	850200	86	556
-0.7	38.3	21800	833850	84	640
-0.8	37.5	21800	817500	83	723
-0.9	36.7	21800	800060	81	804
-1.0	35.9	21800	782620	79	883
-1.1	35.1	21800	765180	77	960
-1.2	34.3	21800	747740	76	1036
-1.3	33.5	21800	730300	74	1110
-1.4	32.0	21800	697600	71	1181
-1.5	30.5	21800	664900	68	1249
-1.6	29.0	21800	632200	65	1314
-1.7	27.5	21800	599500	62	1376
-1.8	26.0	21800	566800	58	1434
-1.9	25.2	21800	549360	56	1490
-2.0	24.4	21800	531920	54	1544

**Note** At 2.00m below weir crest level, water for transfer becomes inaccessible.

<sup>4</sup> Wilcannia Water Supply Darling River Weir Study (February 1987), Appendix B, Public Works Department NSW, Dubbo District Office.

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*Table 10: Wilcannia weir pools' evaporation Rates, volumes, and levels*

Month	Consumption litres per person / day	Evaporation mm / month	Volume Consumed MI / month	Volume evaporated MI / month	Water Level at Start of Month First Weir Pool mm below weir crest	Water Level at Start of Month Second Weir Pool mm below weir crest
Oct 2002	250	190	5.4	232	full	full
Nov 2002	250	240	5.3	285	-211	-190
Dec 2002	300	315	6.5	338	-472	-430
Jan 2003	300	345	6.5	342	-816	-745
Feb 2003	300	245	5.9	230	-1000	-1134
Mar 2003	250	210	5.4	184	-1000	-1458
April 2003	250	150	5.3	117	-1000	-1742
May 2003	250	85	5.4	63	-1000	-1957
June 2003	200	65	4.2	47	-1000	-2086
July 2003	200	55	4.3	39	-1000	-2186
Aug 2003	200	80	4.2	55	-1000	-2273
Sept 2003	250	125	5.3	78	-1000	-2396
Oct 2003	250	190	5.4	106	-1000	-2597
Nov 2003	250	240	5.3	114	-1000	-2917
Dec 2003	300	315	6.5	130	-1000	-3367

The water restrictions level 1 will reduce raw water consumption at parks, ovals, and the Golf Club to nil.

With the restrictive measures adopted by Council and subject to sustainable bore supply, Wilcannia may have adequate water supply to service Wilcannia residents for an ongoing basis in a period of 12 months. Additional bore supply capacity can be provided at Union Bend from three established production bores.

In the event of complete diminish of the river pools at Wilcannia, bore supplies and water restriction at emergency level, a water carting plan for Wilcannia will be activated.

**WATER CARTING PLAN & COST ESTIMATE**

Water carting to Wilcannia would only occur in the emergency event of both the emergency bore and the Darling River weir pool supply fails through depletion or is rendered unfit due to quality or should the water treatment plant (WTP) fail and be irreparable within 48 hours. Provided the WTP is operational, the preferred option is to cart raw water from pools within the Darling River from either up or downstream to the Wilcannia WTP for processing.

**CENTRAL DARLING SHIRE COUNCIL DROUGHT MANAGEMENT PLAN**

**Table 11:** Estimated quantity of carted water for Wilcannia

Category	Amount	Approved Rate	Estimate	Quantity
Residents	650	160 L/head/day		104,000
Hospital Patients	4	330 L/person/day		1,320
Nursing Home Patients	0	154 L/person/day		0
School Students (non-residents)	0	37 L/person/day		0
Hotels	1		2000	2,000
Clubs	1		3000	3,000
Restaurants/take aways	2		1000	2,000
Tourists	10		95 L/p/day	950
Motels	2		3000	6,000
Public Toilets	3		300	900
Offices	6		200	1200
<b>Total</b>				<b>122,970 L</b>
				<b>123 kL</b>

**Carting raw water**

Carting raw water for treatment at the Wilcannia WTP is preferred to carting treated water.

Raw water should be sourced from:

- pools within the Darling River either upstream or downstream from Wilcannia
- Morrison Dam in Ivanhoe
- Broken Hill water line (pumped from Murray River)

Earthworks will be required to improve access to the riverbanks for the tank trucks.

**Carting filtered water**

In case of exhaustion in the Darling river or raw water quality is too bad for treatment in Wilcannia, filtered water will be carted from:

- Menindee (155km) via unsealed roads
- Broken Hill (200km) via Barrier Highway
- Cobar (260km) via Barrier Highway



**CENTRAL DARLING SHIRE COUNCIL DROUGHT MANAGEMENT PLAN**

**Table 12:** Cost estimation of carting water for Wilcannia

Items	Unit Price	Quantity	Cost per day
Semi tanker truck 31kL per hour From Menindee	\$200	5 x 4 = 20 hrs/day	\$4,000
Semi tanker truck 31kL per hour From Broken Hill	\$200	5 x 4 = 20 hrs/day	\$4,000
Semi tanker truck 31kL per hour From Cobar	\$200	7 x 3 = 21 hrs/day (short of 30 kL/day)	\$4200

Central Darling Shire water revenue (2023-2024) per day: \$4/KL x 123 = \$492  
 NSW Government & CDSC co-contribute the shortfall of \$3,508/day

**Table 13:** Potential contractors for water carting

Contractor	Number of tank trucks		Contact
Danson Bros Ivanhoe	1 semi tanker 32 kL	2 tank trucks 18 kL	02 6995 1126 0429 951 122
Greg Wilkins Industries Broken Hill	3 tank trucks 25 kL	2 tank trucks 16.5 kL	0418 600 308
Blore's Rural Menindee	1 tank trucks 22 kL	1 tank trucks 19 kL	0419 515 768

**IVANHOE**

**WATER SUPPLIES**

Ivanhoe obtains its water from the Lachlan River via a weir at Wallanthery, diverting water into Willandra Creek, a regulated stream. Water from Willandra Creek is then pumped to a 365 ML off creek storage (Morrison Dam) and then pumped through a 30 km pipeline to a 55 ML withholding Balance tank (dam) at the Ivanhoe treatment plant. In addition to the Dam, 5 bores on a field nearby about 2kms towards Ivanhoe, can also supply water with reasonable quality for treatment. As both these sources share the same rising main, it is not possible to pump from both sources simultaneously.

Generally, a release into Willandra Creek occurs during the autumn when there is sufficient water in the Lachlan system. The topping up of the off-creek storage is dependent upon these releases. When full, there is sufficient water in the off-creek storage to maintain the Ivanhoe supply for two years. Utilising the bores to supplement the supply, the creek water would probably be extended by six months.

The bore pumps are controlled to deliver 1.5 L/sec and 3.0 L/sec relatively from Bore 1 & Bore 2 established in 2005 and 3 L/s from the new bores' pump equipped in 2015. Whilst these low pumping rates are adhered to, it is not envisaged that bore failure will occur.

Water in Ivanhoe township is reticulated in a dual system (potable/raw and non-potable/filtered).

**CENTRAL DARLING SHIRE COUNCIL DROUGHT MANAGEMENT PLAN**

**HISTORICAL CONTEXT**

Ivanhoe has never been on water restrictions.

However, the integrity of the Morrison Dam and bore field must be maintained at all times.

**WATER CONSUMPTION**

Ivanhoe has a small population of 261<sup>5</sup> with no significant business except a pub, a caravan park and 2 bed & breakfasts. A village of Tronox mine consists of 26 residential properties (used to be the Ivanhoe Correctional Centre) will possibly add around 40 more to the total population.

**WATER CARTING PLAN & COST ESTIMATE**

**Table 14:** Estimated quantity of carted water for Ivanhoe

Category	Amount	Approved Rate	Estimate	Quantity
Residents	300	160 L/head/day		31,800
Hospital Patients	5	330 L/person/day		1,650
Nursing Home Patients	0	154 L/person/day		0
School Students (non-residents)	5	37 L/person/day		185
Hotels	1		2000	2,000
Clubs	1		1000	1,000
Restaurants/take aways	1		1000	1,000
Tourists	10		95 L/p/day	950
Motels/B&B	2		3000	6,000
Public Toilets	1		300	300
Offices	2		200	400
<b>Total</b>				<b>45785 L</b>
				<b>46 kL</b>

In case of exhaustion in the Morrison Dam and bores or raw water quality is too bad for treatment in Ivanhoe, filtered water will be carted from:

- Wilcannia (180km) via Cobb Highway
- Balranald (220km) via Balranald Road (MR67)

<sup>5</sup> 2021 Census, Australian Bureau of Statistics

**CENTRAL DARLING SHIRE COUNCIL DROUGHT MANAGEMENT PLAN**

**Table 15:** Cost estimation of carting water for Ivanhoe

Items	Unit Price	Quantity	Cost per day
Semi tanker truck 31kL per hour From Wilcannia	\$200	5 x 2 = 10 hrs/day	\$2,000
Semi tanker truck 31kL per hour From Balranald	\$200	6 x 2 = 10 hrs/day	\$3,000

**WHITE CLIFFS**

**WATER SUPPLIES**

White Cliffs water supply has an off-creek storage (Wakefield Dam) adjoining Wannara Creek. Water is pumped directly from Wakefield Dam to the water treatment plant or to a second ground tank (Tank 2) in the town area. There is also a surface catch ground tank to the west of the town (Tank 1).

Water treatment process is rudimentary with coagulation to reduce turbidity and chlorination to disinfect. The water is classified as non-potable. Residences, both living above ground and in dug outs, generally have rainwater tanks for their potable supply.

All three storages are replenished from surface water catch. When all are full, there is sufficient water to maintain this non-potable supply for at least one year. Storm rain of 50mm in the catchment of Wakefield Dam will replenish this 150 ML storage in 12 hours. More rain is needed to replenish both Tank 1 and Tank 2 storages, total capacity of approximately 8 ML.

It has been found that imposition of water restrictions has resulted in increased consumption.

Many bore holes have been sunk in the White Cliffs area since the early 1900's and again in 2015 using drought management grant funding. These have yielded either no water or water too brackish for human consumption. Investigations to date indicate there is no alternate local supply to that yielded from rainfall and runoff within the Wannara Creek catchment.

**HISTORICAL CONTEXT**

Council nearly prepared to cart water to White Cliffs in 2016, however it rained just a week before the carting schedule. However, the risk of running out of water in White Cliffs is always around the corner.

**WATER CONSUMPTION**

White Cliffs has a small population of 156<sup>6</sup> with a few businesses include a pub, a caravan park and 2 motels. Population dwindles in summer due to many residents moves to other parts of the country to avoid extreme hot weather.

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<sup>6</sup> 2021 Census, Australian Bureau of Statistics

**CENTRAL DARLING SHIRE COUNCIL DROUGHT MANAGEMENT PLAN**

**WATER CARTING PLAN & COST ESTIMATE**

**Table 16:** Estimated quantity of carted water for White Cliffs

Category	Amount	Approved Rate	Estimate	Quantity
Residents	180	160 L/head/day		28,800
Hospital Patients	52	330 L/person/day		660
Nursing Home Patients	0	154 L/person/day		0
School Students (non-residents)	0	37 L/person/day		0
Hotels	1		2000	2,000
Clubs	1		300	300
Restaurants/take aways	1		1000	1,000
Tourists	10		95 L/p/day	950
Motels/B&B	2		1000	2,000
Public Toilets	1		200	200
Offices	1		200	200
<b>Total</b>				<b>36110 L</b>
				<b>36 kL</b>

Water carting to White Cliffs would only occur when supply and ground tank storages falls through depletion or is rendered unfit for treatment and when residents run out of rainwater. The reticulated system throughout White Cliffs is a non-potable supply. Filtered water will be carted from:

- Wilcannia (90km) via Opal Miners Way (sealed road)
- Broken Hill (260km) via Barrier Highway, Dry Lake Road (unsealed) and Opal Miners Way

**Table 17:** Cost estimation of carting water for Ivanhoe

Items	Unit Price	Quantity	Cost per day
Semi tanker truck 31kL per hour From Wilcannia	\$200	5 x 2 = 10 hrs/day	\$2,000
Semi tanker truck 31kL per hour From Broken Hill	\$200	7 x 2 = 14 hrs/day	\$2,800

**MENINDEE**

## CENTRAL DARLING SHIRE COUNCIL DROUGHT MANAGEMENT PLAN

### WATER SUPPLIES

The Menindee water supply is operated by Essential Water, a division of Essential Energy based in Broken Hill. Raw water is drawn from the Darling River at Menindee. The township has a single reticulation system with only filtered water.

A new modern water treatment plant for Menindee was commissioned in 2021 which can provide high quality filtered water even in the events of poor-quality raw water from Menindee Lakes & Darling River.

### HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Central Darling Shire Council is not responsible for supplying water to Menindee township and surrounding rural properties. However, in drought and poor-quality water events (2021 & 2023), Council received funding from NSW Department of Primary Industries – Water to arrange and supply water to residents who do not have access to town's water.

Residents who are located south of the Darling River and in surrounding rural properties, have no access to clean water when the river flow stops, and blue-green algae contaminated the river water. In December 2018, January 2019 and March 2023, mass fish deaths occurred and covered a 40 km stretch of the Darling River, downstream of Menindee Lakes near Menindee township. This significantly affected the environment and the local community.

### WATER CARTING PLAN & COST ESTIMATE

Water carting for Menindee shall be decided by Essential Water and NSW relevant authorities. Central Darling Shire Council plays a role of cooperating in a joint effort to cart water for designated customers, subjected to funding grants.

## TILPA

### WATER SUPPLIES

The village of Tilpa with a population of around 50<sup>7</sup> rely on rain, river, and ground water for domestic and stock needs. Number of permanent residents in the centre of the village is around 10.

Council provided a solar pump system to pump water from Tilpa weir, around 12 km away, to a tank located at the Tilpa Hotel, then reticulated to individual's properties via private connections. An emergency bore was also commissioned in 2023 with a water access licence (WAL) for usage is still in the process of applying by Council.

### HISTORICAL CONTEXT & WATER CARTING PLAN

The supply pump in Tilpa is likely to be affected by flood which occurred in 2022. Residents evacuated due to transport access cut off from all unsealed road to nearby towns like Cobar & Wilcannia.

The emergency bore should provide sufficient water in drought. Regular maintenance of the electrical system & the pump is essential before any emergency event.

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<sup>7</sup> 2021 Census, Australian Bureau of Statistics