



## Attachment A: Brief summary of identified issues and barriers to implementation.

### Surface water:

- Limited pattern approved meter choice in above 1000mm
- Lack of pattern approved meters with flow rates higher than 260ml/day (259,200m<sup>3</sup>)– required for larger installations and gravity diversions. Mainly applicable for most gravity situations with a 1200mm pipe
- Questionable performance in some circumstances of newly installed pattern approved meters whereby they need to be operated in their upper band of flow rates.
- Until recently, lack of water availability to allow for required flow testing with a reluctance to start a meter just to flow test with low thresholds for over-pumping.
- Supply restrictions with COVID and increased demand on products.

### Telemetry

- Lack of a multi-sensor LID option which is required for MACE meters being transitioned, estimated at 50% - 80% of existing meter fleet.
- Upload limitation of data type not suitable to farm management systems.
- Connectivity issue with no satellite connection option.

### Floodplain harvesting:

- Lack of certainty over licence and requirements.
- Full water storages. Whilst some devices can be installed, there is sometimes no prior knowledge by the DQP about the structures under the water, which is not efficient as the DQP will need to re-check. This would also mean the surveyor will have to come back out to relocate position and height of the sensor.
- No device currently available off-the-shelf.
- No testing of devices with LID technology and both DQPs and water users, reluctant to order un-tested technology.
- Limited manufacture guarantee for gauge board requirements.
- Limited resources for benchmarking requirements by a surveyor.

### Administration:

- Telemetry customers cannot manually enter in meter reads into iWas as required by their supplementary orders at the end of the event. This must be manually done via WaterNSW.
- DQPs must “document a reasonable effort trail” via email, the portal does not allow this. This is placing additional administration pressure on DQPs.
- DQP data entry is limited and clunky, often DQPs are abandoning data entry.
- No evidence of an approved Section 233, ministerial exemption being issued despite applications being provided.
- Inconsistency in application of solutions – encourage to engineer a manifold solution for multi-pipe sites but cannot implement an electronic manifold solution at no cost.
- Inconsistency with field staff to regulatory approach.
- Inefficiency of implementation, with barriers DQPs are making multiple site visits.