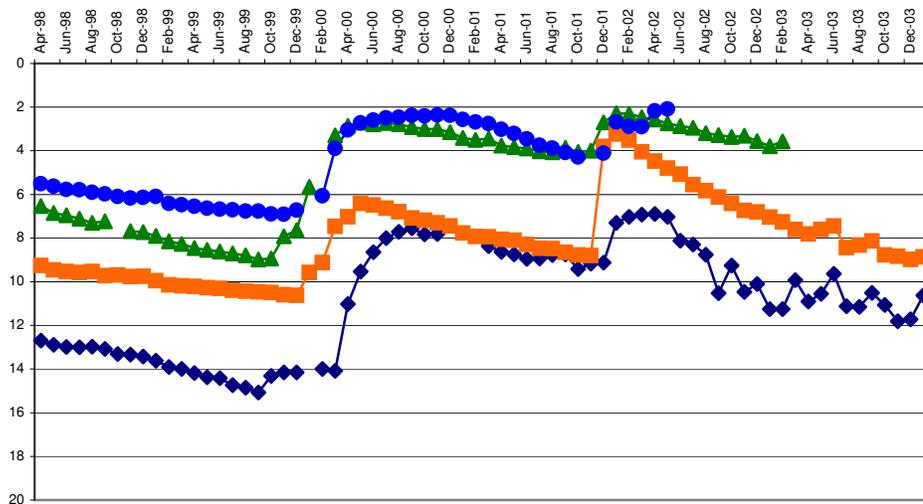




**DEPARTMENT OF WATER AFFAIRS AND FORESTRY  
LIMPOPO REGION  
WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT**

**STATUS REPORT ON MONITORING &  
GROUNDWATER LEVEL TRENDS  
NOVEMBER 2007 – NOVEMBER 2008**



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DECEMBER 2008**

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## 1) EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### Groundwater levels

Water level values for 1 November 2007, 1 May 2008 and 1 November 2008 were used for comparison in this report. Of the 183 stations listed for visiting this session only 8 could not be accessed, 5 of which were due to wet terrain after heavy rains, 3 of these are located in the Kruger National Park.

Comparison of water levels with the previous quarter: (August 2008 to November 2008)

- Stations visited = 175.
- Stations with data for both dates: = 171

	No of stations	% of stations	Average
Water level down more than 1 m	16	9.4%	-3.14 m
Water level down less than 1m	127	74.3%	-0.33 m
Higher water levels more than 1m	4	2.3%	2.08 m
Higher water levels less than 1m	22	12.8%	0.24 m
No difference in water level	2	1.2%	
<b>Total</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>100%</b>	

This period represent the situation midway to the end of the past dry season. It is normal for water levels to lower during the dry season, especially the latter part, and as is to be expected for this period, 143 (83.6%) of the 171 stations with data indicate lower water levels. The average decline for these stations is -0.64m over the past 3 months.

Of the 22 stations indicating higher water levels, the increase at only 4 of them is notable with an average of 2.08m. These stations are however all affected to some extent by nearby abstraction and does not reflect natural conditions. The previous water levels may probably reflect pumping levels. The rise at the remaining 22 stations is 0.2m average.

Comparison of water levels with the corresponding time last year: (November 2007 to November 2008)

Data for the whole year is available for 129 stations, of these, 81 (62.8%) indicates lower water levels while 48 (37.2%) indicate higher water levels. Overall an average decline of -0.41m was recorded. This is an indication of the lack in recharge the previous wet season in some areas as well as the limited recharge overall.

### LIMPOPO WATER MANAGEMENT AREA:

#### *Lephalale (A4), Mokolo (A5), Mogalakwena (A6), Sand (A7) and Nzhelele (A8) drainages*

Water levels in general indicate a slow declining trend for the past  $\pm$  6 years despite some varying seasonal recharge. This is interpreted as part of a normal long-term cycle of lesser and major recharge periods and mostly does not raise serious concern at this stage. Comparison with long-term data at some stations indicate that levels are mostly still above the worst recorded as well as long-term averages.

There are some local exceptions.

- A6 Drainage: The water level at A6N0082 Klippit has been declining steeply since March 2002 and reached the maximum depth to water level recorded in November 1995 again by January

2007. The current level is 1.2m below the worst recorded and still declining. The graph is attached as (ANNEXURE 1). The area is characterized by large scale irrigation.

- A7 Drainage: Quite a few boreholes in this drainage indicate rather steep declines. Most concern is raised by the water level trends in some boreholes around Polokwane that indicate above normal to very serious declines. An example is station A7N0586 located at the Municipal well field on Doornkraal. The water level dropped by 16.8m since January 2007 and is currently 7.7m below the worst recorded in 1994. The graph is attached as (ANNEXURE 2).
- A8 Drainage: Water levels in this drainage are relatively stable and no points of real concern could be identified.

Local conditions can vary over short distances and may escape detection due to the low density of the network.

### **LEVHUVHU-LETABA WATER MANAGEMENT AREA: *Levhuvhu (A9), Letaba (B8) and Shingwedzi (B9) drainages***

No long-term data is yet available for any of these drainages but most water levels indicate a slow decline over the past 2-4 years. The decline is more widely noticeable in the A9 Drainage. Boreholes in the Muswodi – Klein Tshipise area tend to indicate faster rates of decline. The decline in this area varies from 3.5 to 4.5 m over the past 3 years (ANNEXURE 3). Only the Sekgopo area that lowered by 3m the past 3 years indicates a relative fast decline in the B8 Drainage (ANNEXURE 4). Due to a lack of long-term data, the real threshold of concern can not be quantified but short-term correspondence with other areas with long-term data indicates the possibility that no serious concern exists at this point in time. Again, local conditions may differ over short distances and may not be noticed.

### **OLIFANTS WATER MANAGEMENT AREA:**

So far not many stations have been established in this WMA and are widely separated in some cases. The short-term trend of slowly declining water levels is predominant here as well. Some good correlation with stations in this area can be found with stations in adjoining areas and the same conclusions are thus made with the regard to the general state of affairs on the longer term. As with the other areas, exceptions do occur. Much has been said about the situation in the Settlers-Tuinplaas area in previous reports. Suffice to note that the current water levels are still a matter of concern (ANNEXURE 5). Water levels in the Mica and The Willows areas are also declining at a faster rate than the general trend overall and declined by almost 7m the past 2 years (ANNEXURE 6)

### **IN GENERAL:**

Despite a general slow decline in water levels, the situation, compared to historical records, is still favorable. Except for the Settlers-Tuinplaas area that raises concern for some years now, no specific area of concern could be identified at this stage. As is highlighted by the attached annexure, there are some localities that need to be investigated and closely monitored.

The monitoring network is not designed to monitor local aquifer conditions, but the general situation over a whole catchment or WMA. It is however virtually impossible to find completely un-impacted areas and the combined effects of water use in an area is usually reflected. The Areas characterized by more rapidly declining trends than elsewhere may represent areas of greater impact. The stations located inside the Kruger National Park established 18 months to 1 year ago, is considered to be the least impacted and can probably be regarded as natural conditions. The same slow decline is generally seen here as well. These stations were visited in May and again in November 2008. The average water

level decline for the 31 stations with data for this period is -0.26m. Stations outside the Park reveal that the 124 stations with data for both dates indicate an average decline of -0.93m from May to November. The average decline outside the Park is around 0.6m greater than in the Park where natural conditions prevail.

Despite the current network being focused on ambient conditions as far as possible, some of the old stations are located near well fields or points of abstraction. New abstraction boreholes are sometimes drilled and equipped in the vicinity of existing monitoring stations which then alter the type of behavior monitored. In such cases local aquifer response is monitored and can local anomalies be detected. An example is the Doornkraal well field mentioned above.

Aquifer monitoring and management is the responsibility of the user or service provider. Adherence to this is of utmost importance to ensure sustainable use.

### Monitoring network

Extension of the monitoring network is still ongoing but has been hampered some by instrument shortages the past 3 months.

#### Summary:

Current stations		Planned stations					
Active stations (including new)	New; No data yet	New boreholes drilled but not equipped yet	Still to be drilled	Project station to include	Possible old existing holes to be used	Total	Total sites to monitor (before gap filling)
193	10	4	4	4	7	19	212
(34 in KNP)	Included in column 1				(Sekhukhune area)		

The position of current and planned stations is depicted in **MAP 1**.

#### Other monitoring:

Tshitale project	Taaibosch project	Matlala project	National Groundwater Quality project
4 stations	16 stations	25 stations	55 stations

Of the new stations 7 still have to be registered on the National database. The Kruger Park stations also still have to be registered but old reports need to be studied for the information.

Field verification of possible boreholes for inclusion in the National Groundwater Quality network has been completed for the areas where government or communal equipped boreholes can be used and 27 sites were visited and verified. Planning of a sampling program to test the suitability of the selected sites is underway and would be completed by end of December.

Extension of the rainfall recorder network was halted until a suitable solution to vandalism can be found but service of the remaining stations continues.

## **2) STATUS OF MONITORING NETWORK**

The Limpopo Province's Groundwater Level Monitoring Network currently consists of 193 active monitoring stations, including 34 in the KNP (**Map 1**)

175 Stations were visited during November 2008. 8 Stations could not be access for various reasons and 10 are new with no time series data yet. 19 Additional new stations are currently planned of which 4 are already drilled but not yet equipped. Of the 7 sites planned by using old existing boreholes in the Sekhukhune area, 4 suitable boreholes have been verified. The 3 remaining will probably need to be drilled new. 4 Holes still need to be drilled in the A4 drainage. 4 Project boreholes are planned to be included in the network at a later stage. Some network gaps identified will be addressed next year. Problems with access to the site A5N0001 is still experienced due to new owner which is difficult to contact.

7 of the newly drilled boreholes still have to be registered on the National database

No progress on the phase 2 upgrading of existing stations.

The following project stations are monitored, 25 at Matlala, 4 at Tshitale and 16 at Taaibosch (Monitored by Head Office). (**Map 2**)

Regional and Head Office jointly service a total of 55 stations for the National Groundwater Quality Program in the Limpopo Province. (**Map 3**)

27 possible new sites for the Groundwater Quality Monitoring Network has been visited and verified. A sampling program in the areas of these sites is currently being planned. Sampling will commence as soon as new instrumentation is delivered next year.

## **3) DATA COLLECTION, EVALUATION AND REPORTING**

Data was collected during November 2008 with the value for 1 November representing the end of the current dry season. Comparisons were drawn between 1 November 2007, (Corresponding period the previous year) 1 May 2008 (Beginning of the dry season) and 1 November 2008 (End of the current dry season) (**Maps 4 & 5**)

## **4) LIMPOPO WATER MANAGEMENT AREA.**

The area consists of secondary drainage areas A4, A5, A6, A7 and A8.

### **4.1 A4 Drainage Area. (Matlabas, Mokolo Rivers)**

There are now 7 newly equipped stations in this drainage but no time series data is available yet. 1 Borehole has been drilled but not equipped yet and another 4 still need to be drilled.

### **4.2 A5 Drainage Area. (Lephalala River)**

There are 6 active stations. 1 New borehole drilled must still be equipped. Station A5N0001, as well as 3 additional project boreholes around it, could still not be equipped yet due to access problems and instrument shortages. Water levels in this drainage are very stable with very little fluctuation but the slow decline as noticed everywhere.

(**GRAPHS 1-4**)

#### **4.3 A6 Drainage Area. (Nile, Sterk, Mogalakwena & Dorps Rivers)**

There are 39 monitoring stations in this drainage.

Levels started to decline since the onset of the dry season and are evident at most stations. **(GRAPH 5)**

##### **Comparison with previous levels:**

##### **May 2008 to November 2008 (beginning to end of the dry season)**

Data for 36 stations is available. 34 Stations (94.5 %) have lower levels and 2 stations (5.5%) indicate higher water levels. Overall an average decline of -1.02m was recorded for the period. **(GRAPHS 6 & 8)**

##### **November 2007 to November 2008**

Data for the whole year is available for 35 stations. 15 Stations (42.9%) indicate lower water levels than November last year and 20 stations (57.1%) indicate a rise in water levels. An overall rise of 0.7m was recorded over the past year **(GRAPH 7 & 8)**

Current average water levels are slightly lower than the long-term average values but are 3.3m higher than the maximum average recorded, **(GRAPH 9)**

#### **4.4 A7 Drainage Area. (Sand, Blood, Diep, Hout, Dwars & Brak Rivers)**

There are 38 monitoring stations in this drainage.

Trends are similar to that of the A6 drainage with little recharge the past wet season and general declines since the dry season. **(GRAPH 10)**

##### **Comparison with previous levels:**

##### **May 2008 to November 2008 (beginning to end of the dry season)**

Data is available for 35 stations of which 3 stations (8.6%) indicate higher water levels, while 32 stations (91.4%) indicate lower water levels, average -0.87m. Overall a decline of -0.77m was recorded over this period **(GRAPHS 11&13).**

##### **November 2007 to November 2008**

Data is available for 33 stations, 24 (72.7%) Indicate lower water levels, average -0.97m. 9 Stations (27.3%) indicate higher water levels, average 0.84m. Overall a decline of -0.48m was recorded for the period **(GRAPHS 12&13).**

Current average water levels are lower than the long-term average but 1.7m above the lowest average recorded **(GRAPH 14).**

#### **4.5 A8 Drainage Area ((Nwanedzi, Nzhelele Rivers)**

11 Stations are monitored in this area but as for the previous reports, the data for the artesian station was not used as it is still overflowing.

As noted for above mentioned drainages, a slight initial rise the past wet season followed by a decline again at all stations. **(GRAPH 15)**

### **Comparison with previous levels:**

#### **May 2008 to November 2008 (beginning to end of the dry season)**

7 Stations indicate declining water levels with an average of -0.45m and 1 slightly higher (GRAPHS 16 & 18).

#### **November 2007 to November 2008**

8 Stations indicate lower water levels, average -0.32m, and 1 a higher water level (GRAPHS 17 & 18).

An overall an average decline of -0.15m was recorded over the past year (GRAPH 18)

### **5) LEVHUVHU-LETABA WATER MANAGEMENT AREA.**

The area consists of secondary drainage areas A9, B8 & B9.

#### **5.1 A9 Drainage Area. (Mutale, Levhuvhu Rivers)**

This drainage has 18 monitoring stations.

The general slow declining trend is also evident as in the other drainages (GRAPH 19).

### **Comparison with previous levels:**

#### **May 2008 to November 2008 (beginning to end of the dry season)**

Data is available for all 18 stations of which 17 indicate lower water levels; average -1.06m (GRAPHS 20&22).

#### **November 2007 to November 2008)**

12 Stations (66.7%) indicate lower water levels, average -0.86m and 6 stations indicate higher water levels, average 0.43m (GRAPHS 21&22).

Overall an average decline of 0.43m was recorded over the area the past year.

#### **5.2 B8 Drainage Area. (Groot, Middel & Klein Letaba Rivers)**

14 Stations are monitored in this drainage.

A general slow decline over the past year is indicated (GRAPH 23).

### **Comparison with previous levels:**

#### **May 2008 to November 2008 (beginning to end of the dry season)**

Data is available for all 14 stations and 13 stations indicate lower water levels, average -0.67m (GRAPHS 24&26)

### **November 2007 to November 2008**

10 Stations indicate lower water levels, average -0.35m, with 3 slightly higher (**GRAPHS 25&26**)

Overall a decline of -0.14m was recorded since the corresponding time last year.

### **5.3 B9 Drainage Area. (Shingwidzi, Mphongolo Rivers)**

All levels declining since the dry season (**GRAPH 27**)

#### **Comparison with previous levels:**

#### **May 2008 to November 2008 (beginning to end of the dry season)**

Water levels at all stations indicate a decline, average -0.94m (**GRAPHS 28 & 30**).

### **November 2007 to November 2008**

3 Stations have lower water levels than the corresponding time last year, average -0.24m (**GRAPHS 29&30**)

## **6) OLIFANTS WATER MANAGEMENT AREA.**

The part of this Water Management Area within the Limpopo Province mostly consists of the B3, B5 & B7 secondary drainage areas.

### **6.1 B3 Drainage Area. (Elands, Gotwane Rivers (Springbok flats area)**

3 Stations are monitored in this area.

In opposite to other areas, water levels started to rise after February but very little at B3N0022 (**GRAPH 31**)

#### **Comparison with previous levels:**

#### **May 2008 to November 2008 (beginning to end of the dry season)**

All stations indicate higher levels (**GRAPH 32**)

### **November 2007 to November 2008**

All Stations indicate higher water levels (**GRAPH 33**)

Despite the rising water levels at B3N0001 and B3N0012, the current water levels are still far below long-term average and is a reason for concern for some years now (**GRAPH 34**)

### **6.2 B5 Drainage Area. (Olifants, Nkumpi Rivers)**

7 Stations are monitored in this drainage.

As in most other drainages, an initial rise in water levels followed by a decline (**GRAPH 35**)

### **Comparison with previous levels:**

#### **May 2008 to November 2008 (beginning to end of the dry season)**

6 Stations indicate lower water levels and 1 slightly higher; the level at B5N0055 reflects direct pumping effects of a new production borehole and was not used in calculations. The average decline at the other 5 stations is -1.7m. This figure is higher than for other drainages but is due to 2 stations being located on the dolomites and characterized by relative large short-term fluctuations (**GRAPHS 36&38**)

#### **November 2007 to November 2008**

Varying behavior between stations; **GRAPHS 37&38**)

Current average water levels are above the long-term averages as well as the lowest average recorded (**GRAPH 39**)

### **6.3 B7 Drainage Area (Olifants, Selati, Klaserie, Makhutswi Rivers)**

8 Stations are monitored in this drainage.

Very little fluctuation except the slow decline the past year (**GRAPH 40**)

### **Comparison with previous levels:**

#### **May 2008 to November 2008 (beginning to end of the dry season)**

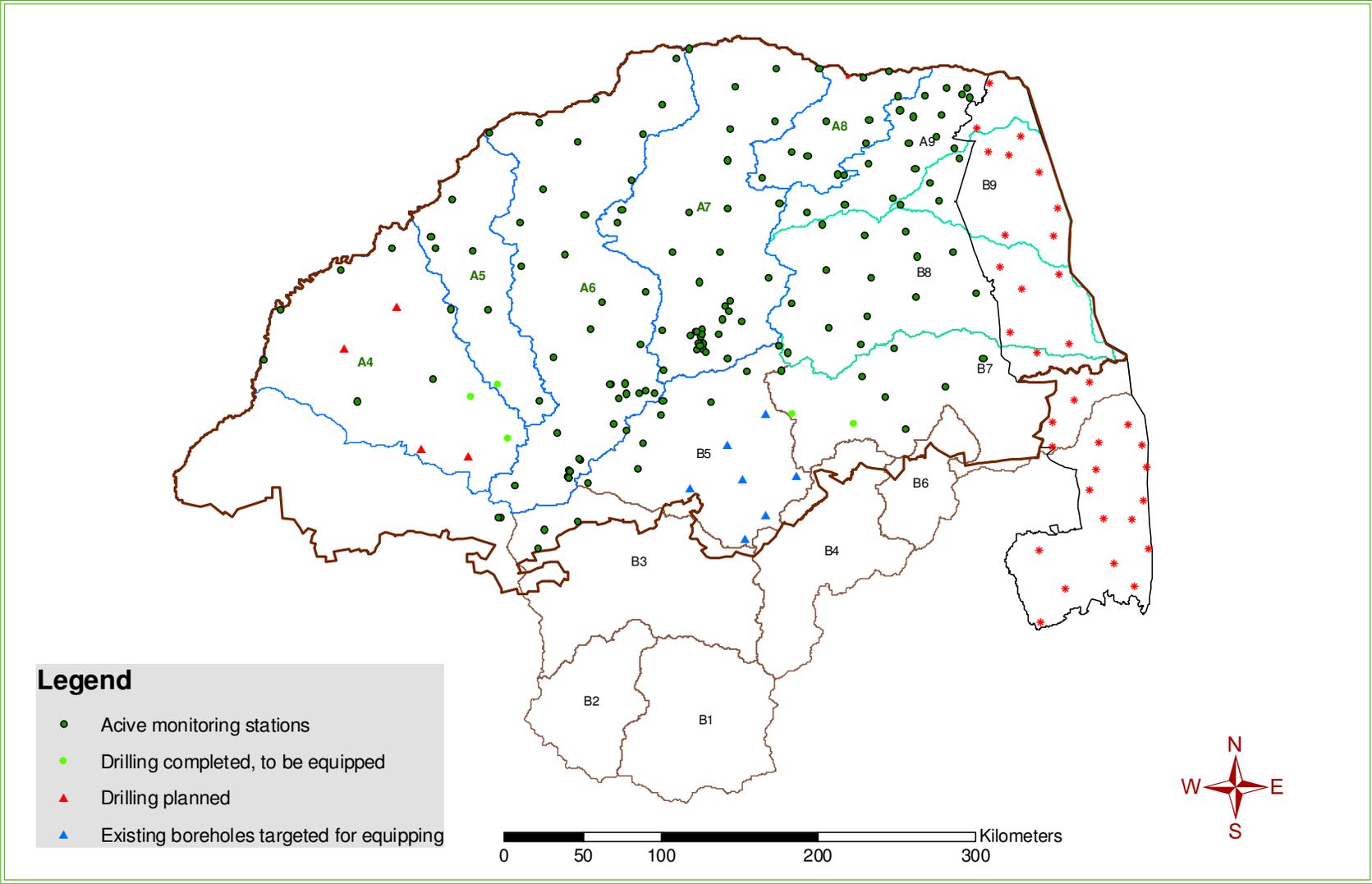
All 7 stations with data indicate lower water levels; average -0.9m (**GRAPHS 41&43**)

#### **November 2007 to November 2008**

6 Stations indicate lower water levels; average -1.24m and 1 higher (**GRAPHS 42&43**).

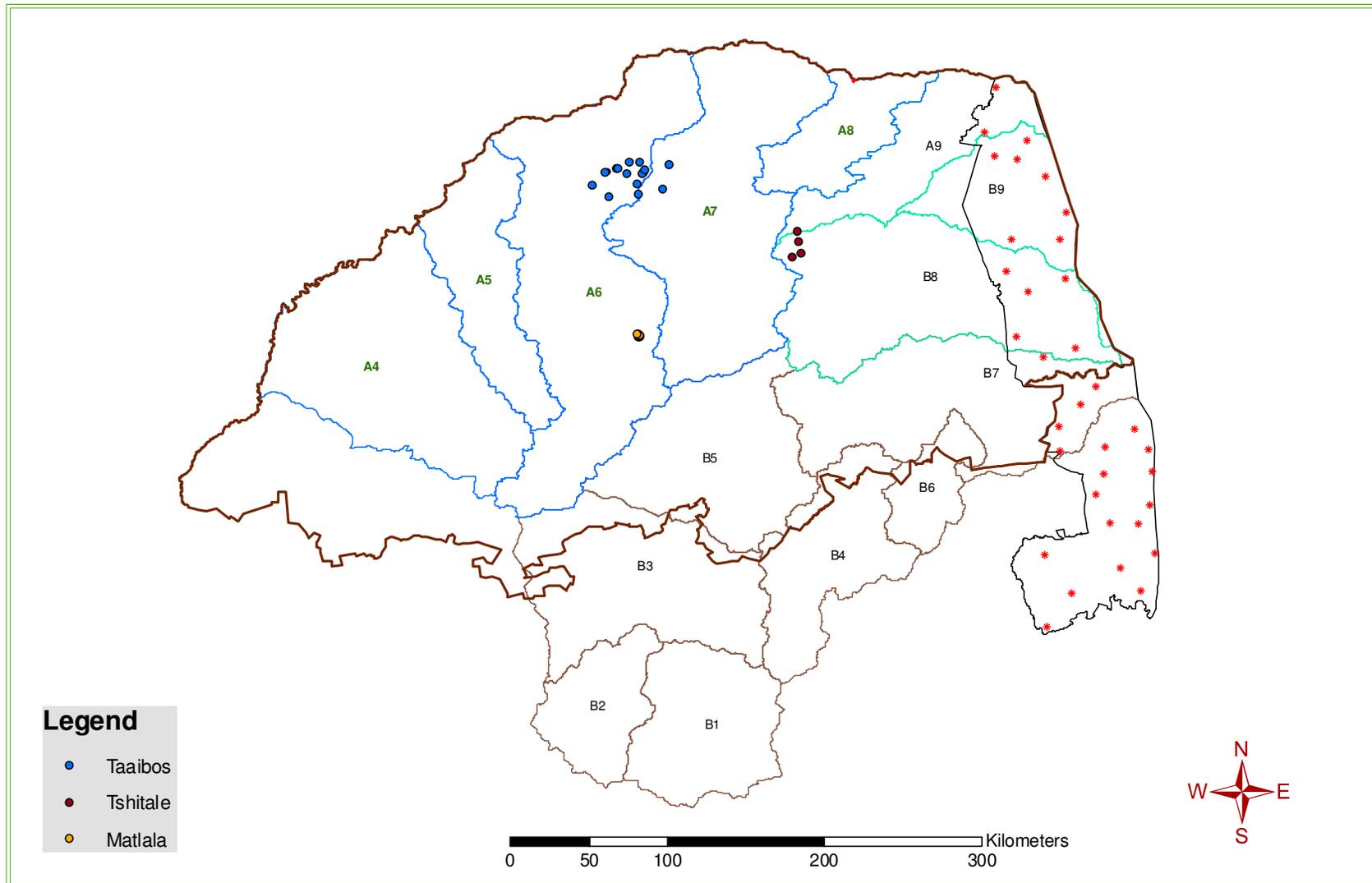
Overall a decline of -1m was recorded the past year.

# Limpopo Groundwater Monitoring: Positions of active and planned stations



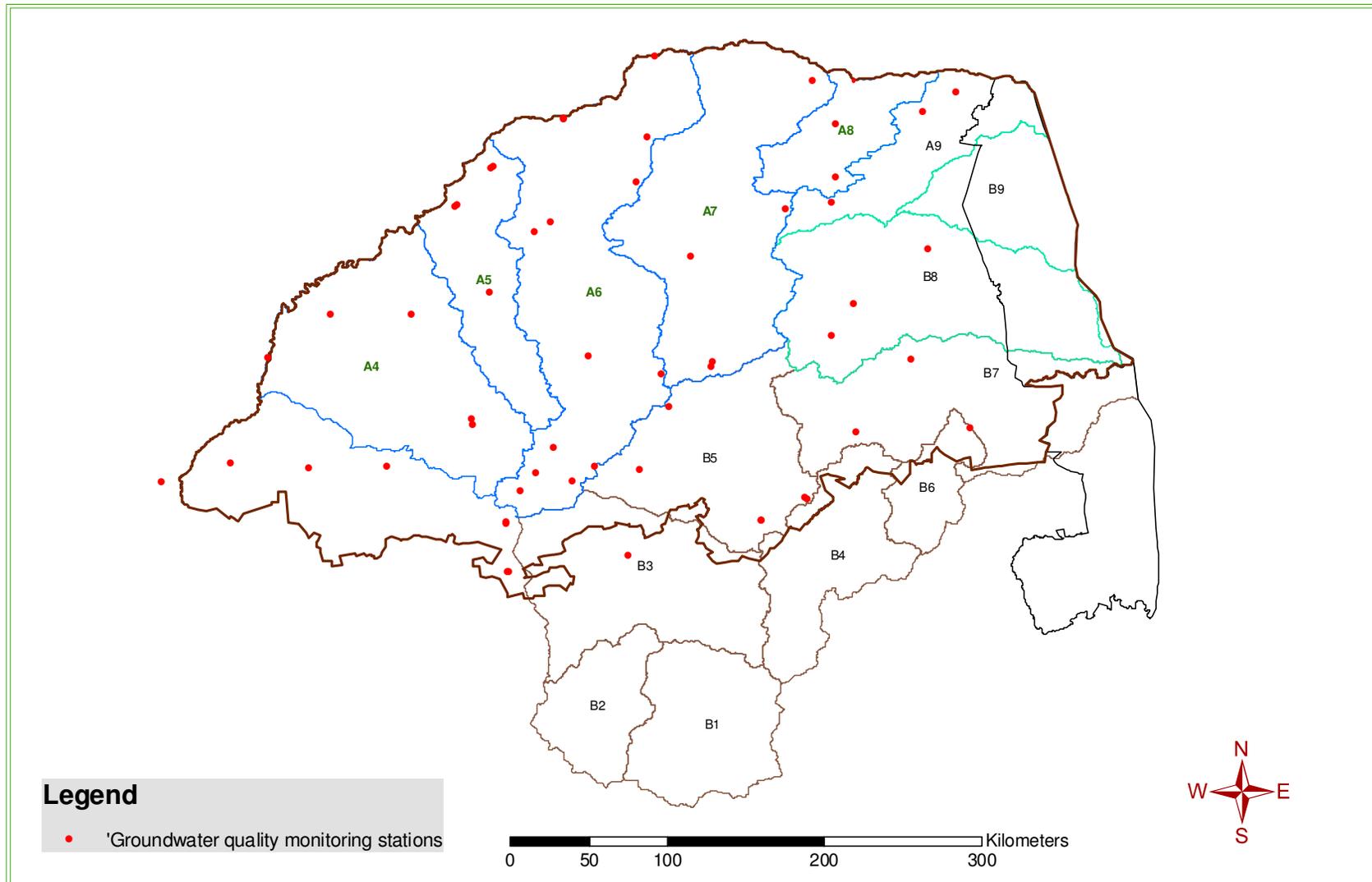
MAP 1

## Limpopo Groundwater Monitoring: Positions of project monitoring stations



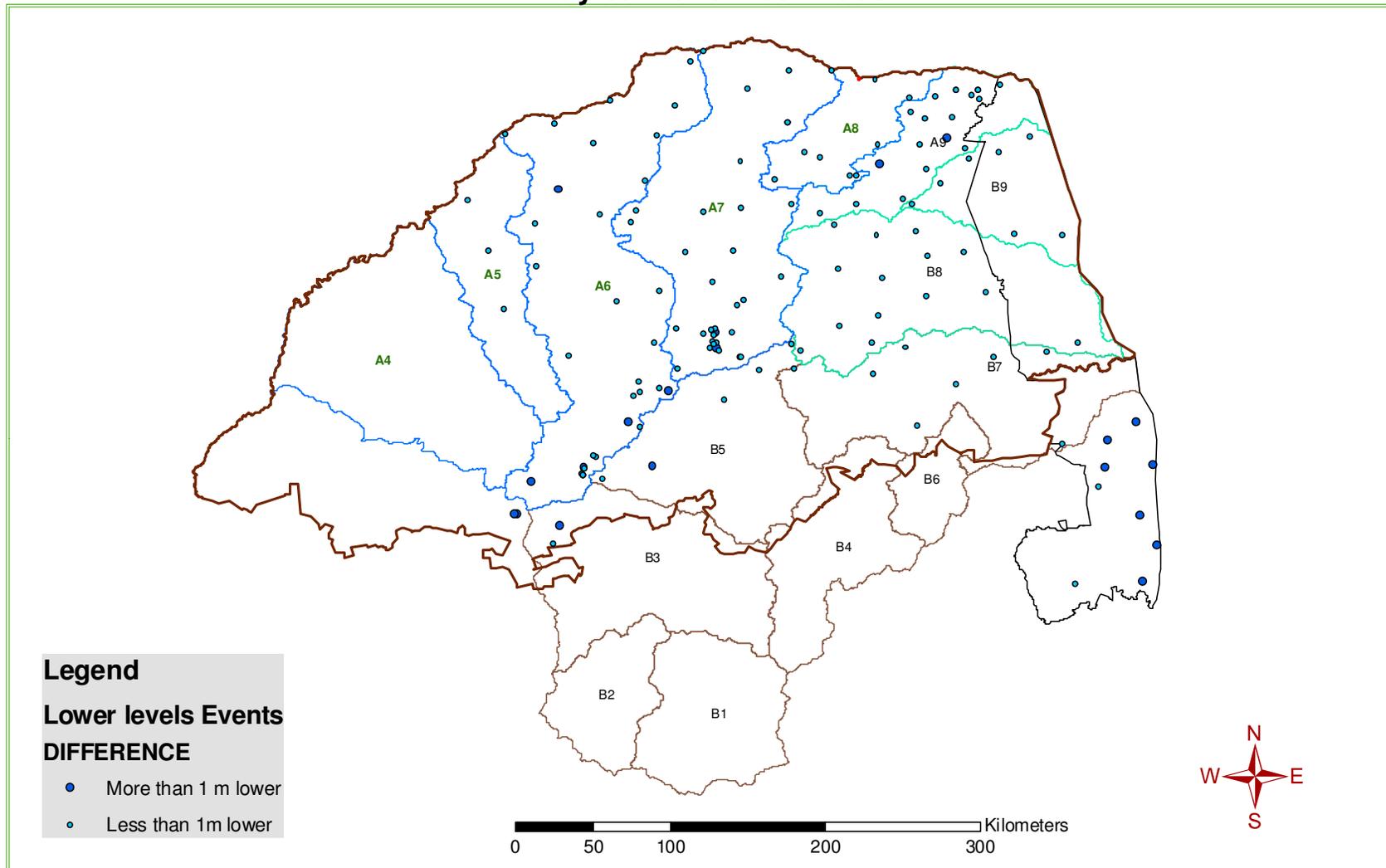
MAP 2

## Limpopo Groundwater Monitoring: Positions of groundwater quality monitoring stations



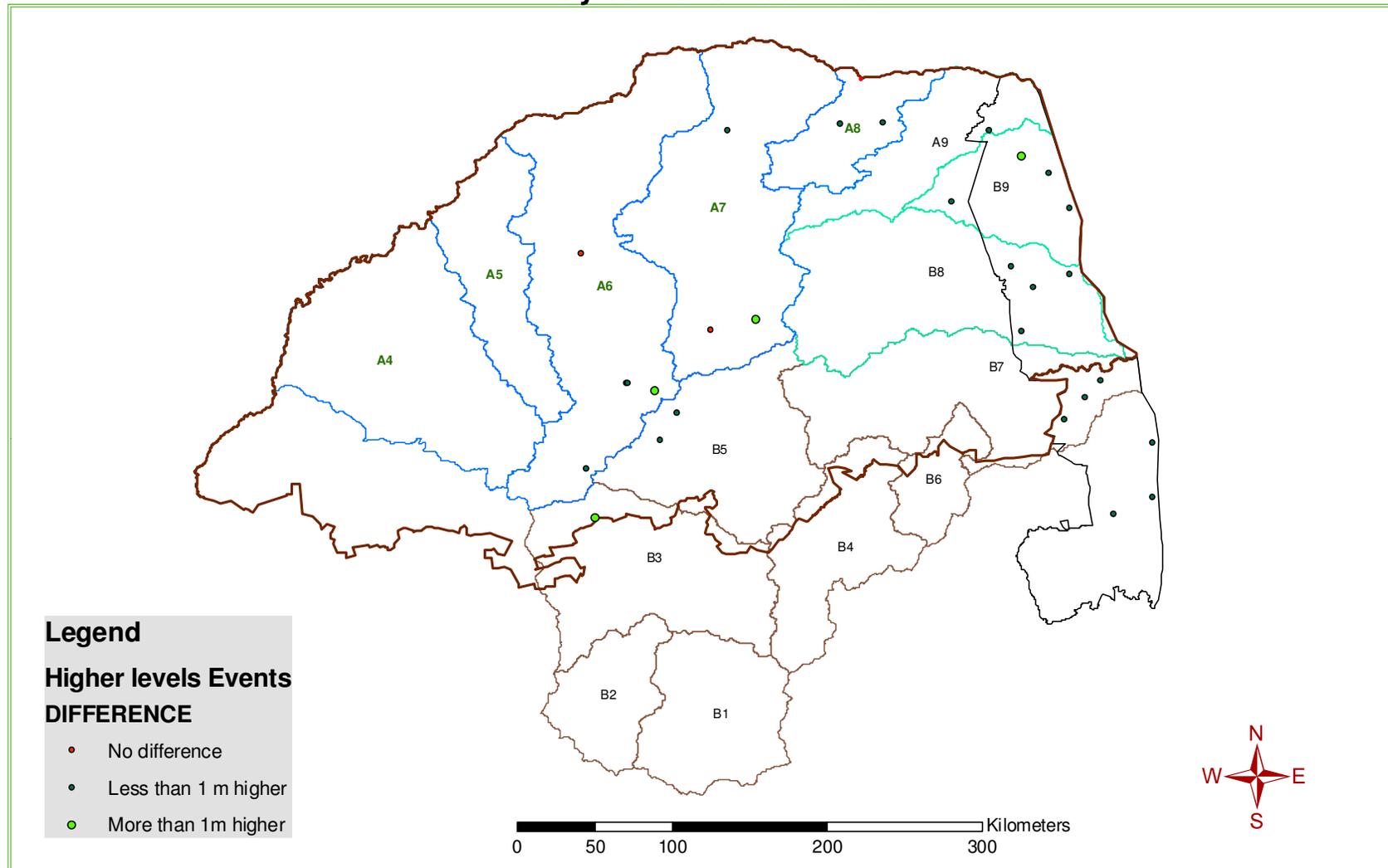
**MAP 3**

# Limpopo Groundwater Monitoring: Positions of groundwater monitoring stations with lower water levels, May to November 2008



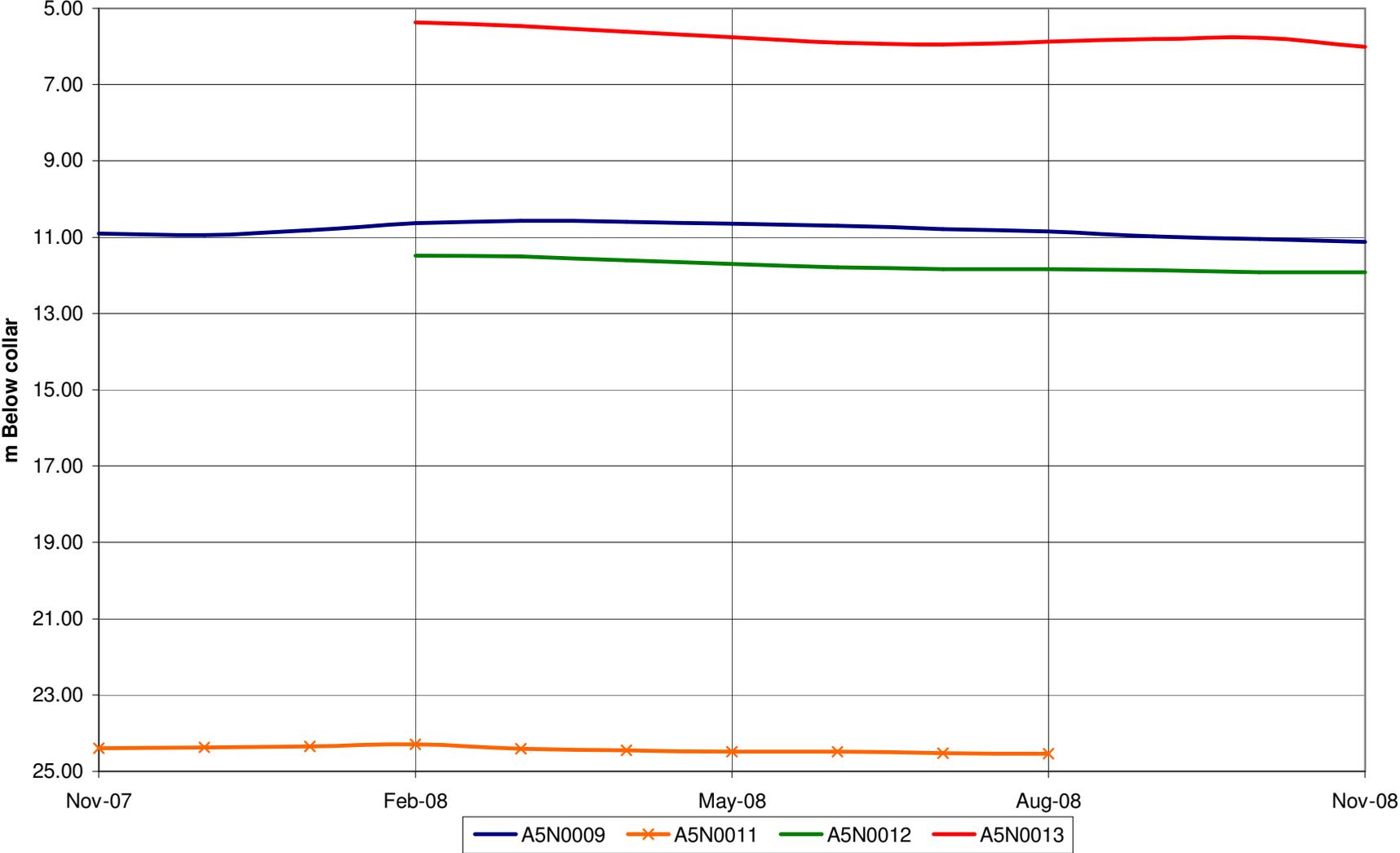
MAP 4

# Limpopo Groundwater Monitoring: Positions of groundwater monitoring stations with higher water levels, May to November 2008



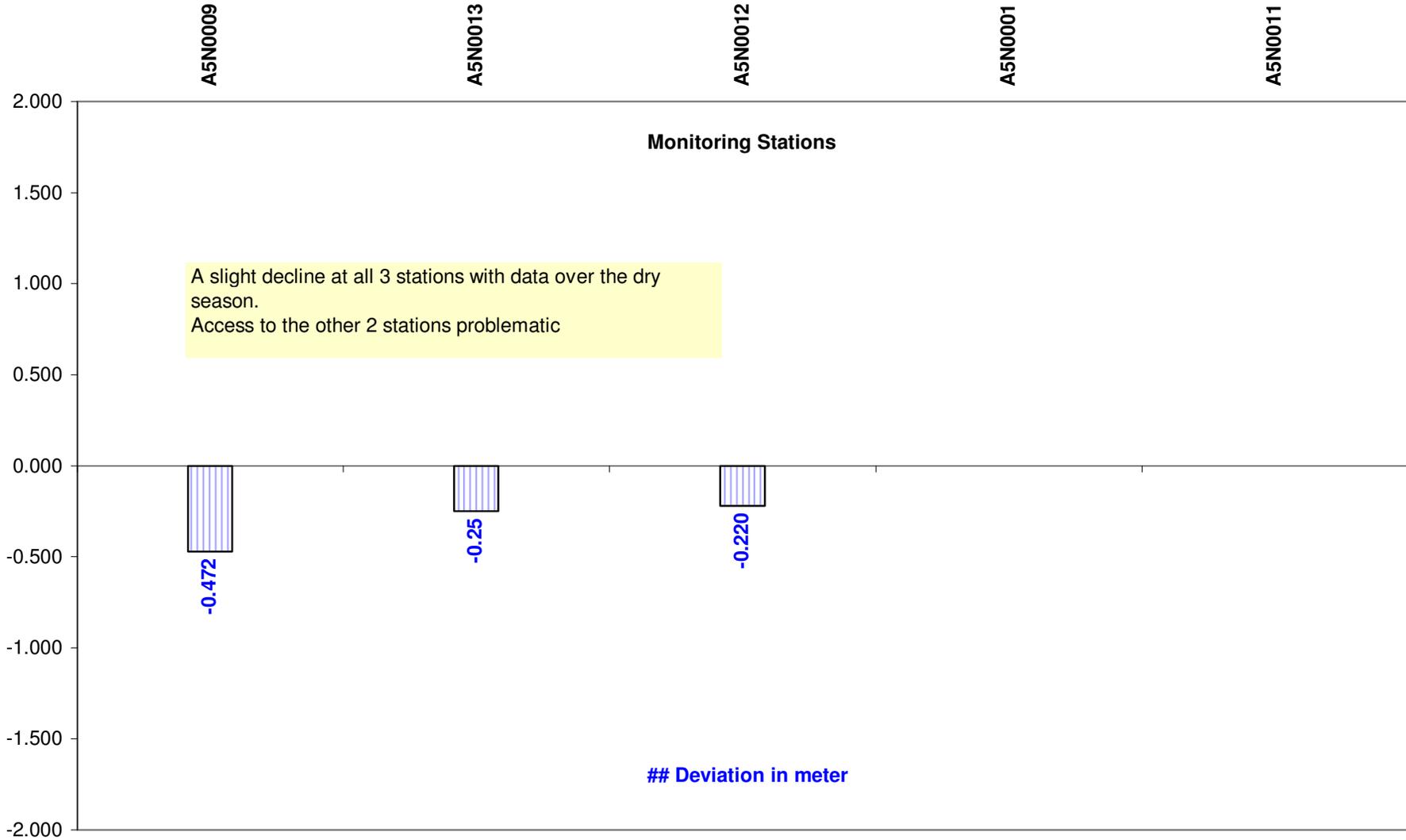
MAP 5

**Comparison of water level trends at stations in A5 drainage: 1 November 2007  
to 1 November 2008**



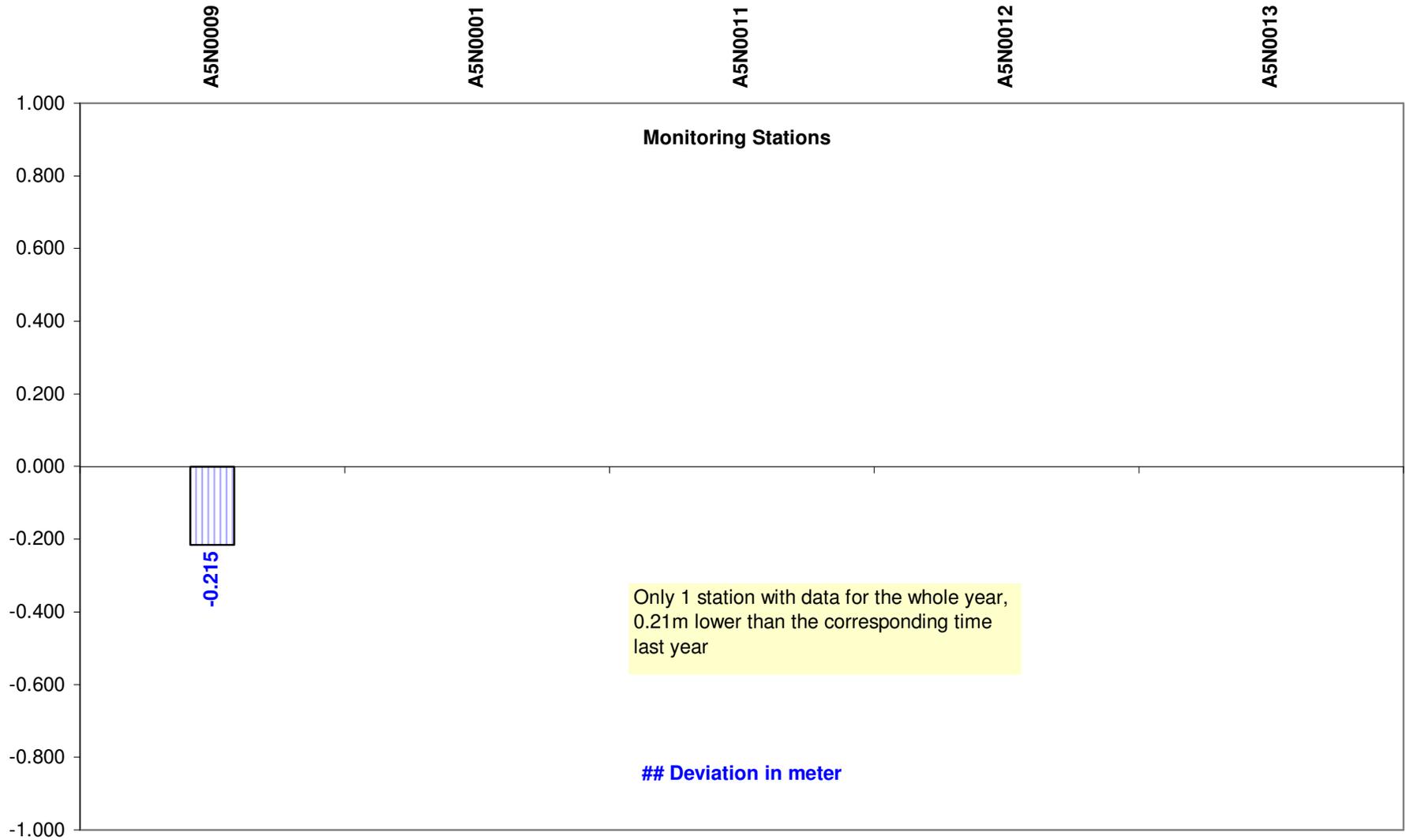
**GRAPH 1**

**A5 DRAINAGE AREA**  
**Deviation of water levels: 1 May 2008 to 1 November 2008**



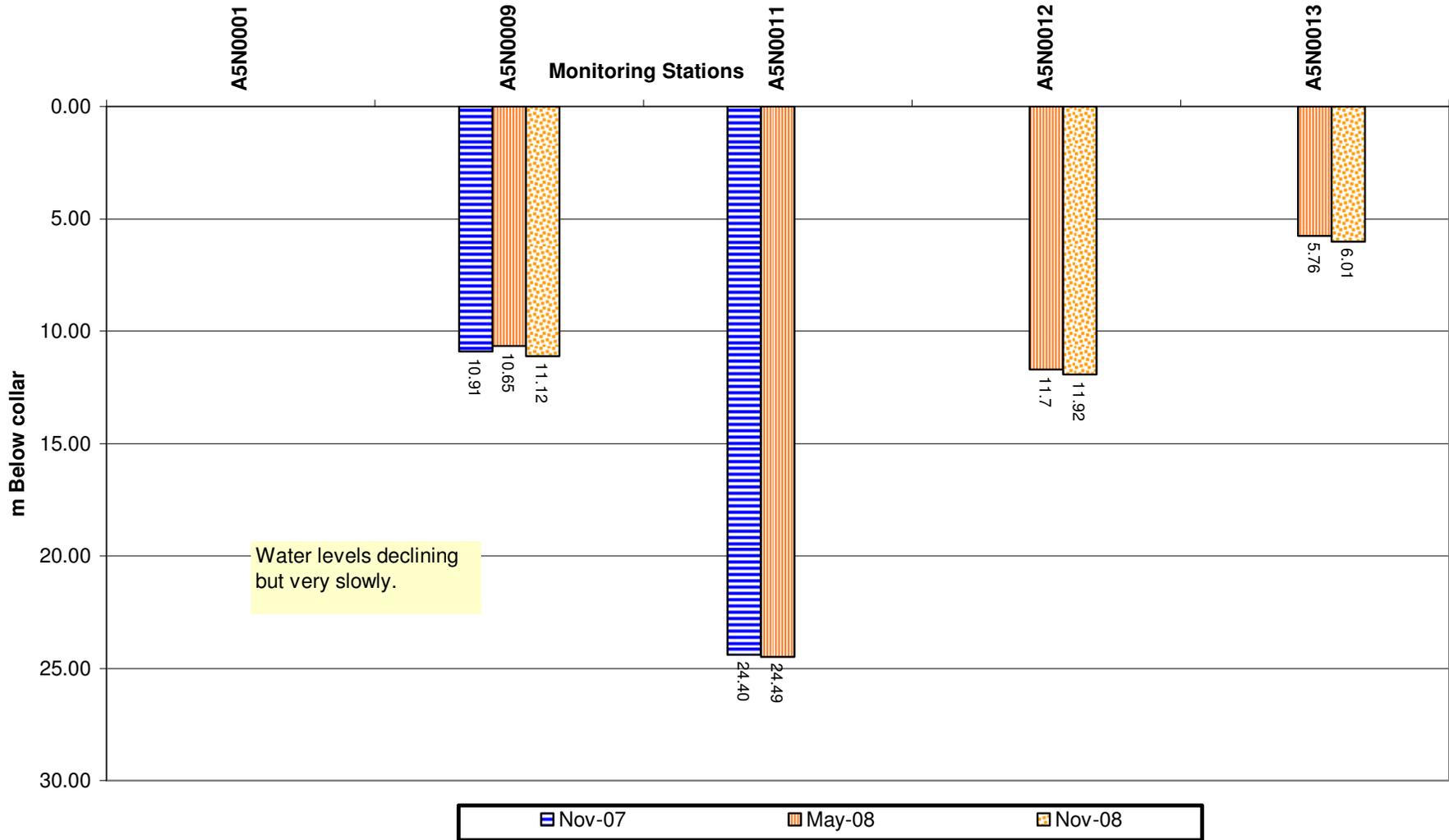
**GRAPH 2**

**A5 DRAINAGE AREA**  
**Deviation of water levels: 1 November 2007 to 1 November 2008**



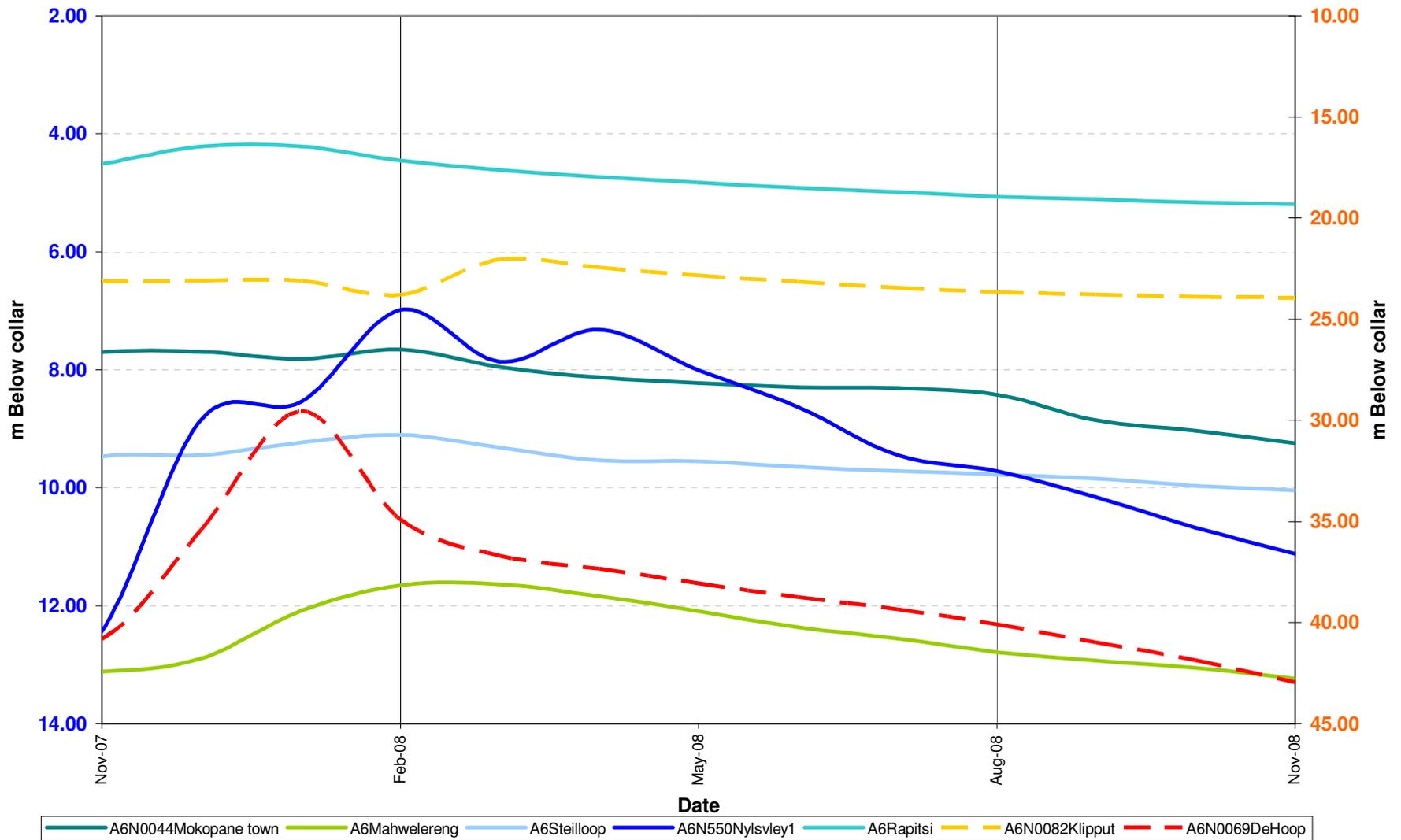
**GRAPH 3**

**A5 DRAINAGE AREA**  
**Comparison between water level depths : 1 November 2007,**  
**1 May 2008 and 1 November 2008**



**GRAPH 4**

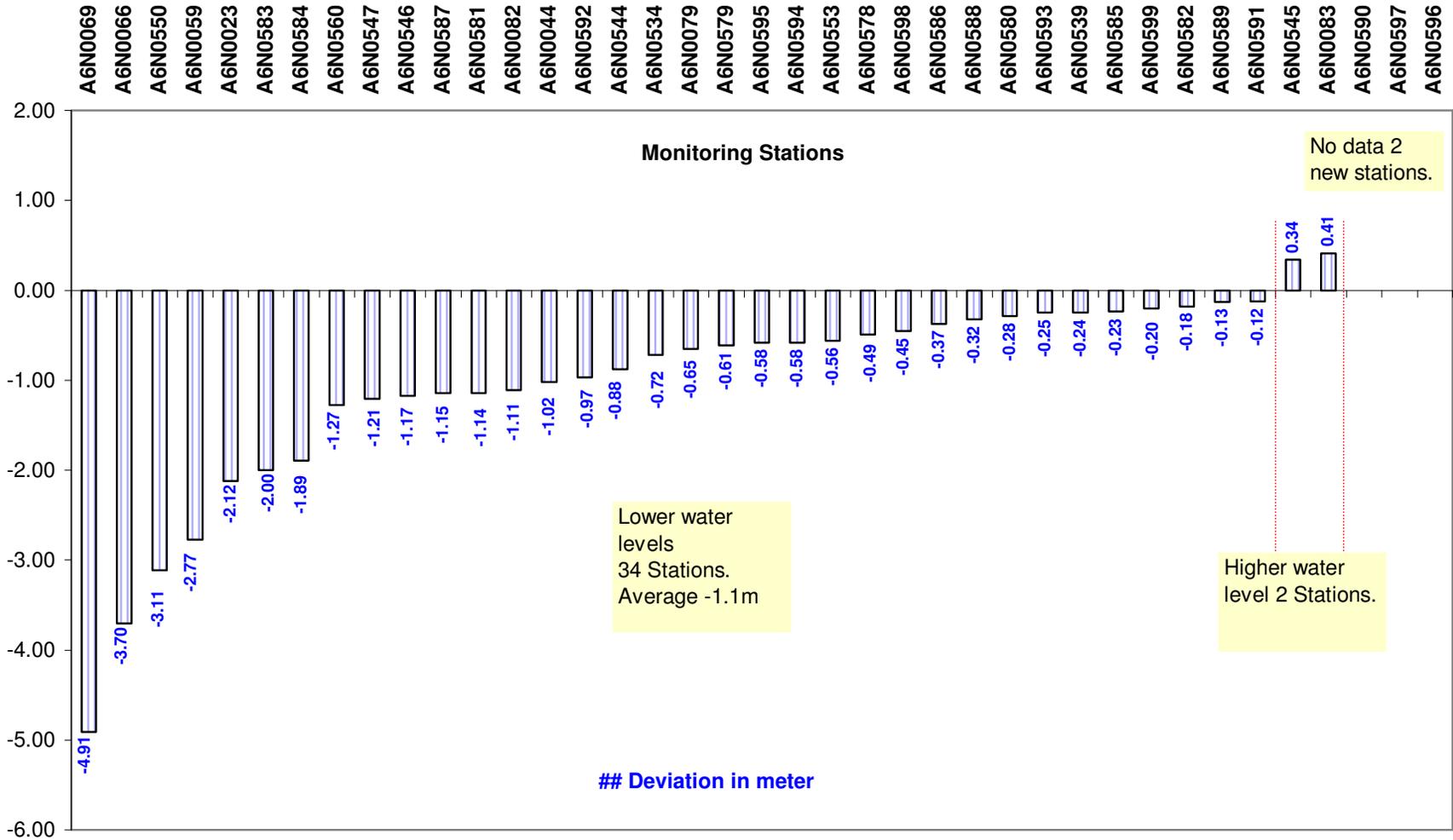
Comparison of water level trends at some stations in A6 drainage: 1 November 2007 to 1 November 2008



GRAPH 5

### A6 DRAINAGE AREA

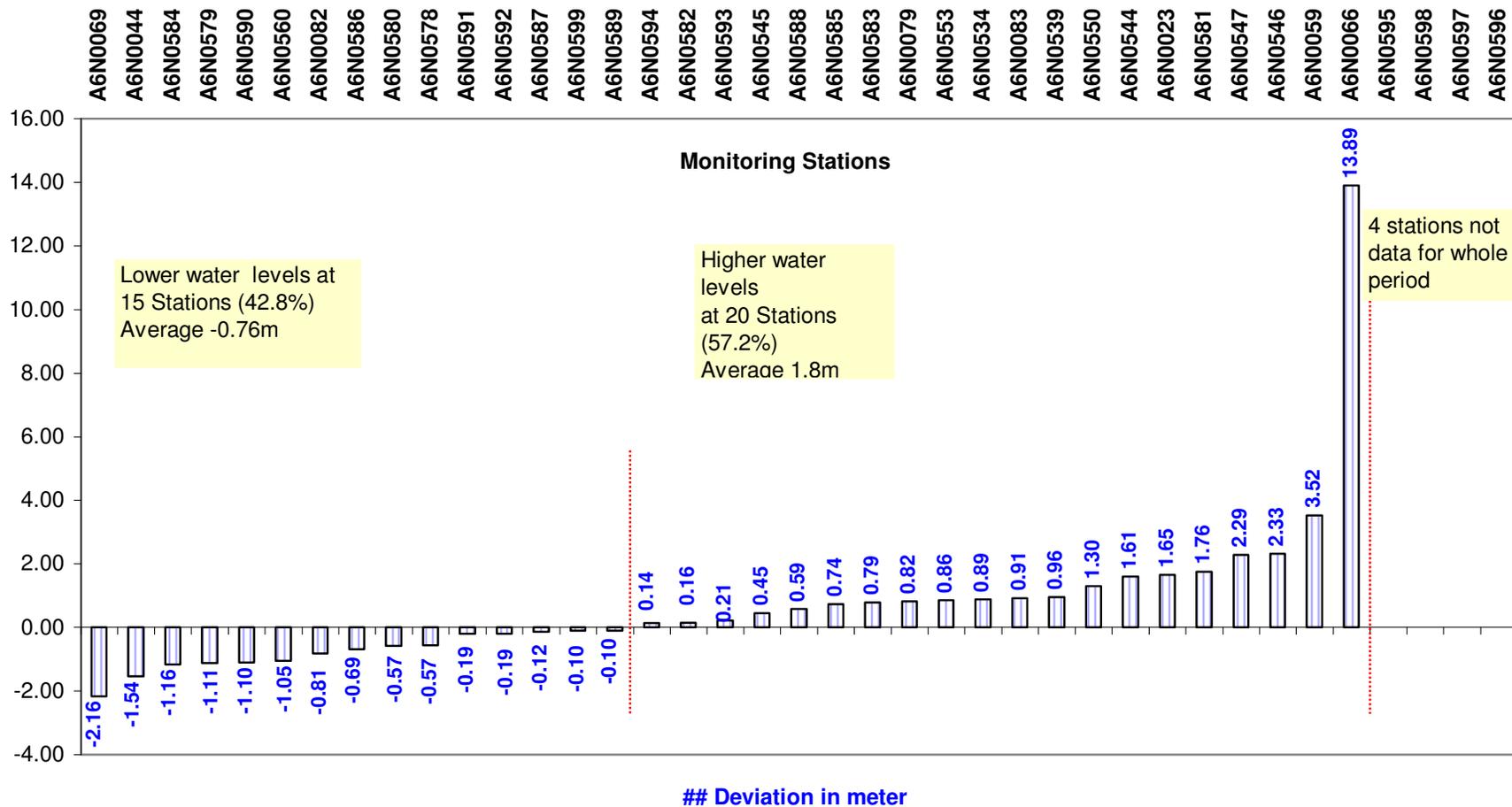
Deviation of water levels: 1 May 2008 to 1 November 2008



GRAPH 6

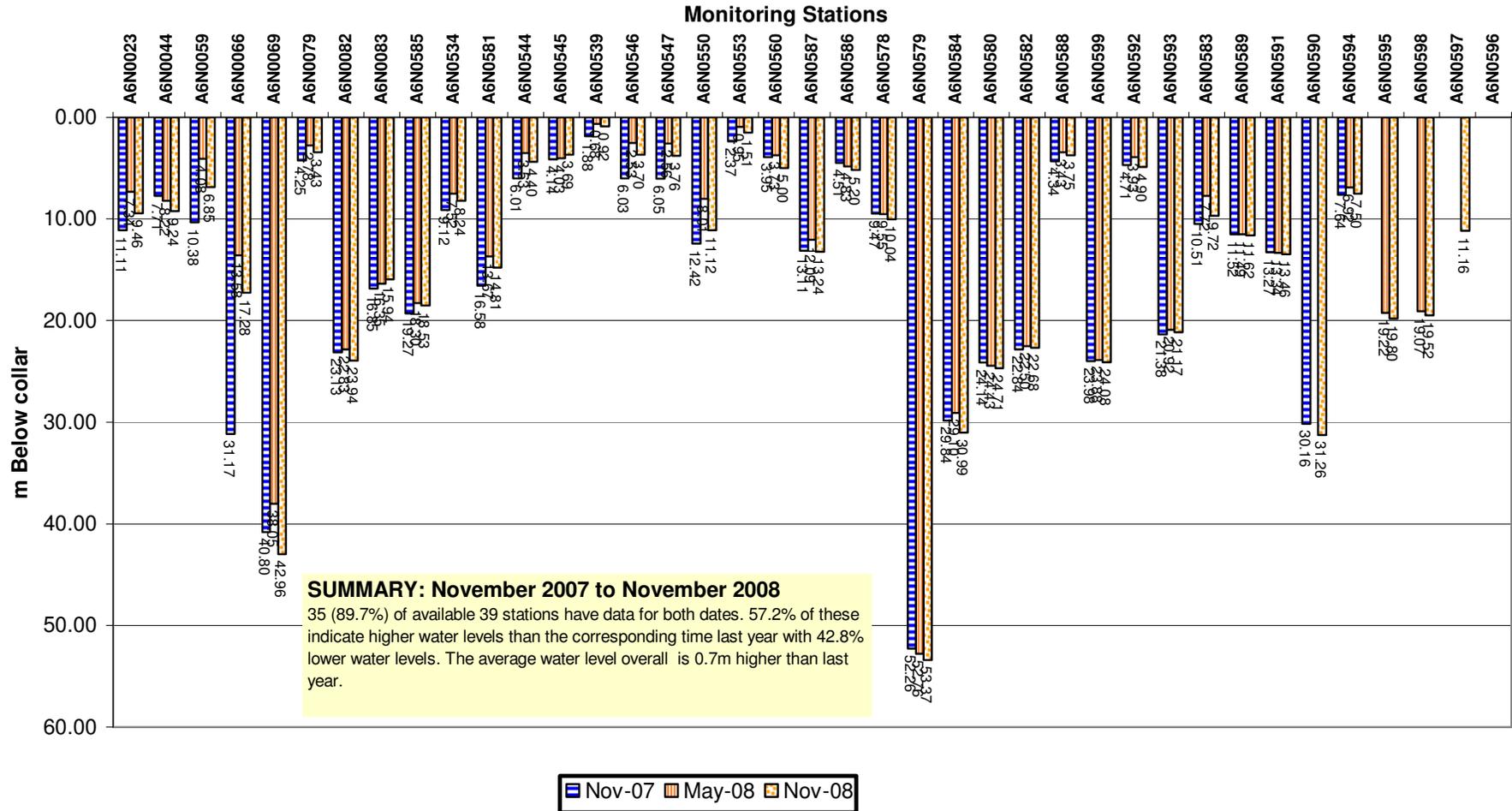
## A6 DRAINAGE AREA

Deviation of water levels: 1 November 2007 to 1 November 2008



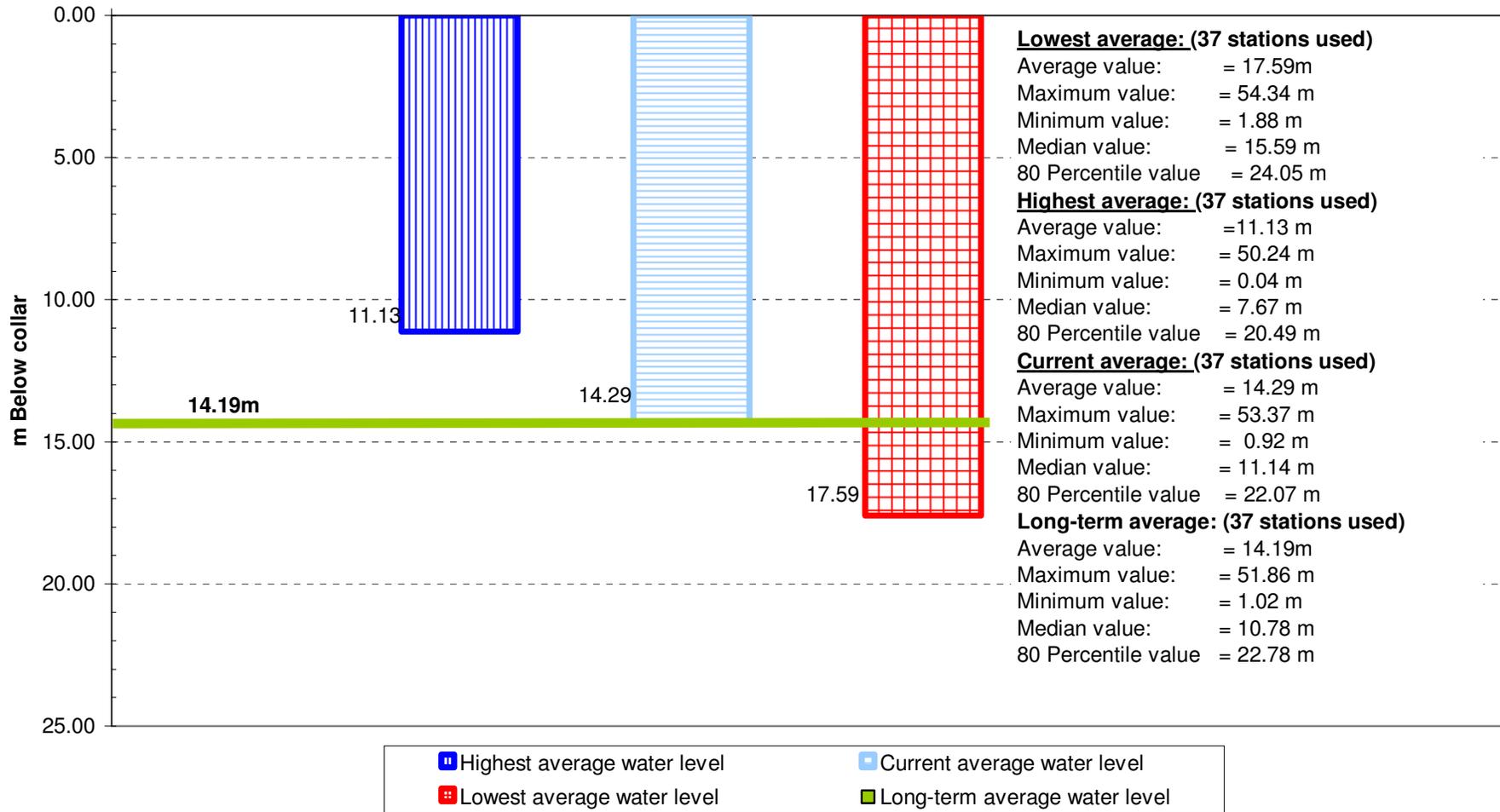
**GRAPH 7**

**A6 DRAINAGE AREA**  
**Comparison between water level depths: 1 November 2007,**  
**1 May 2008, and 1 November 2008**



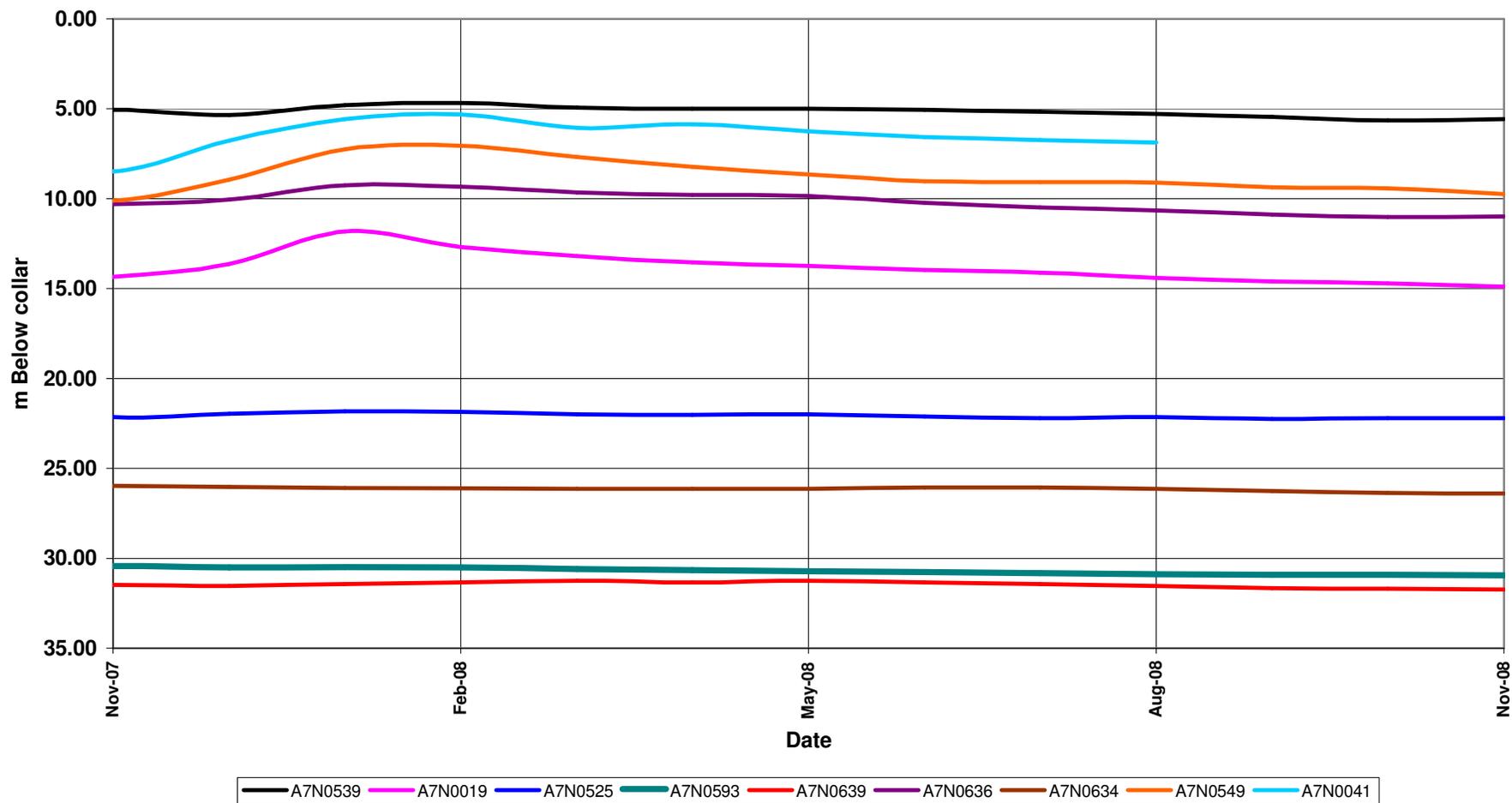
**GRAPH 8**

**A6 DRAINAGE AREA**  
**Comparison of average current water level depths with highest, lowest & long-term average water level depths recorded**



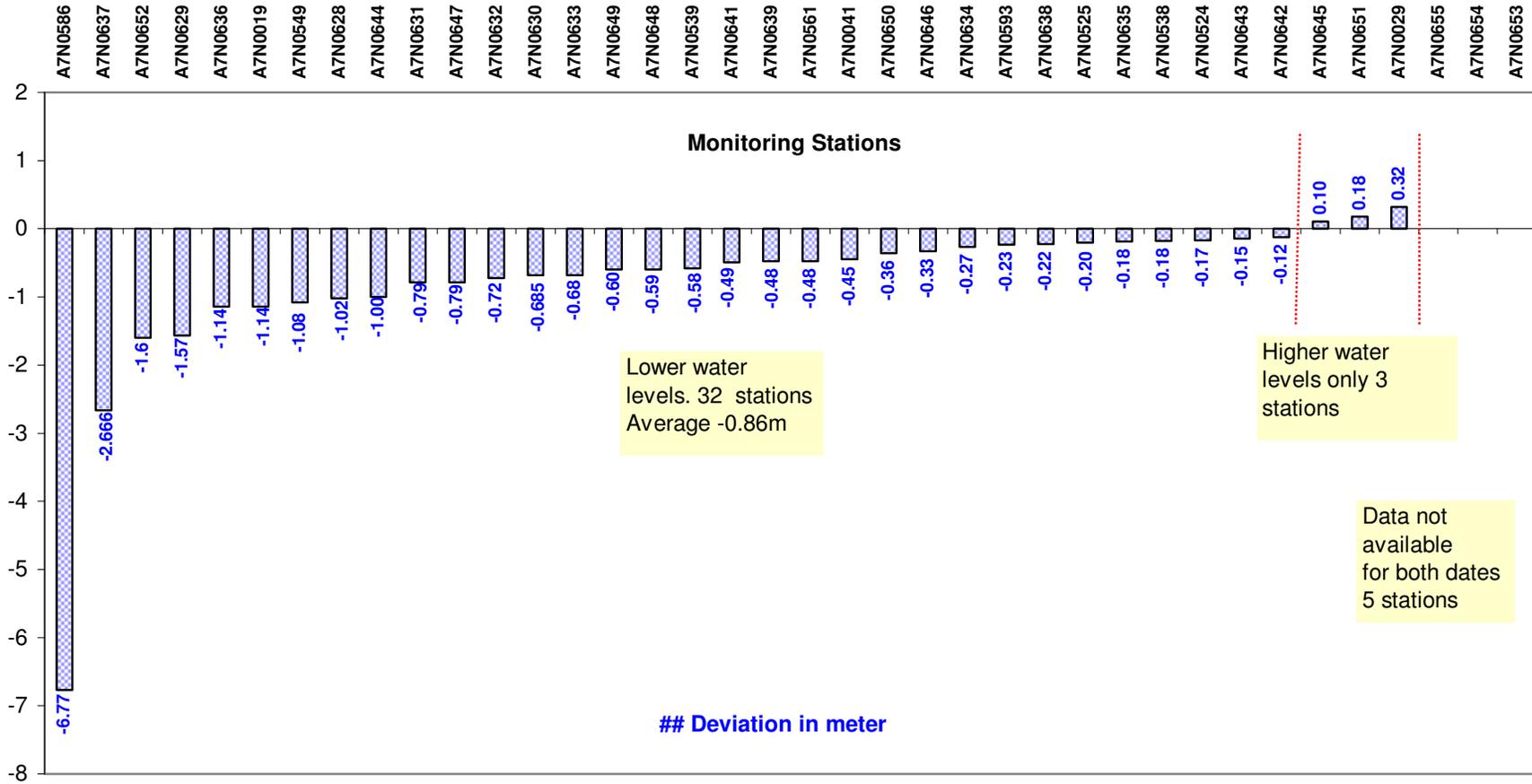
**GRAPH 9**

Comparison of water level trends at some stations in A7 drainage:  
1 November 2007 to 1 November 2008



GRAPH 10

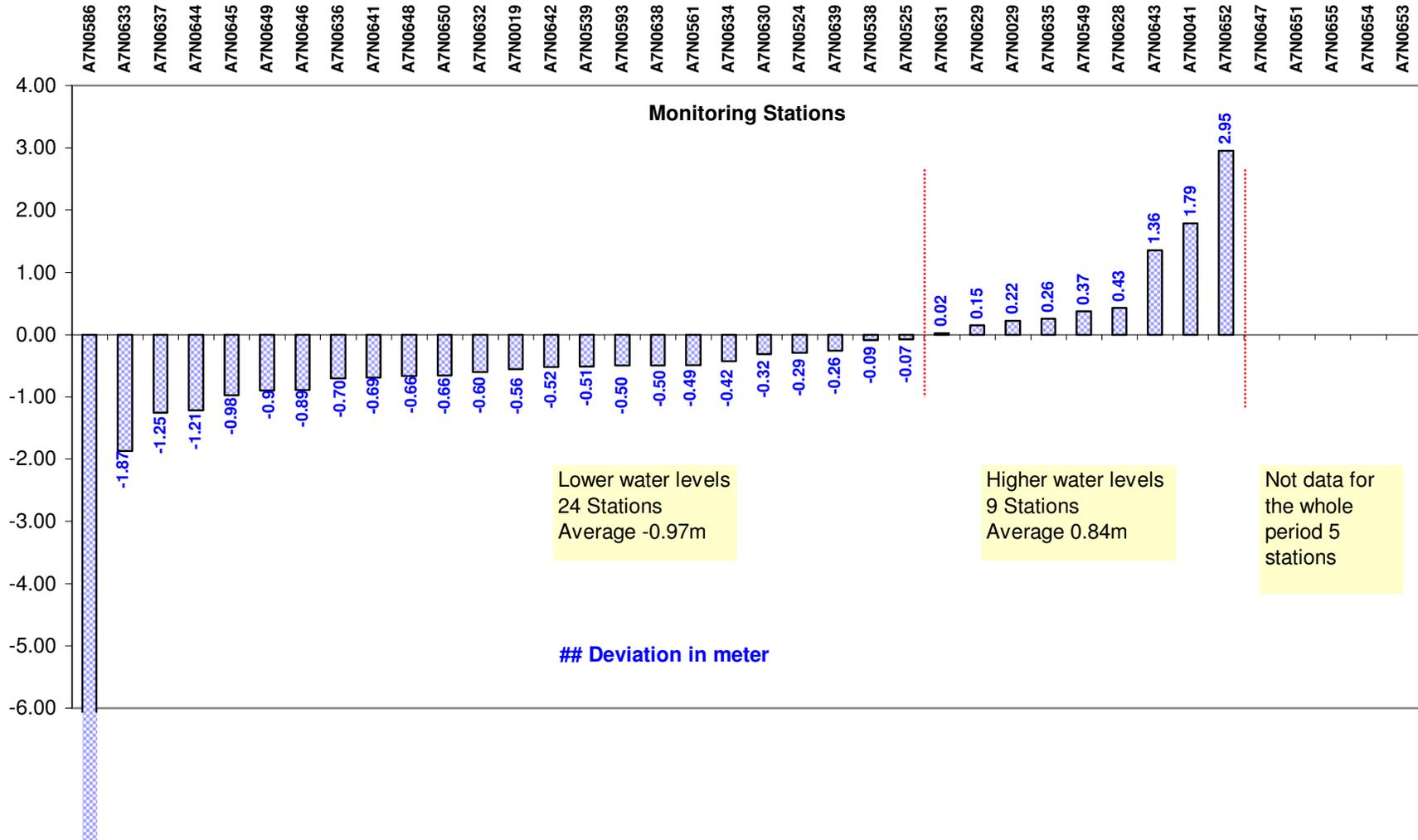
**A7 DRAINAGE AREA**  
**Deviation of water level depths: 1 May 2008**  
**to 1 November 2008**



**GRAPH 11**

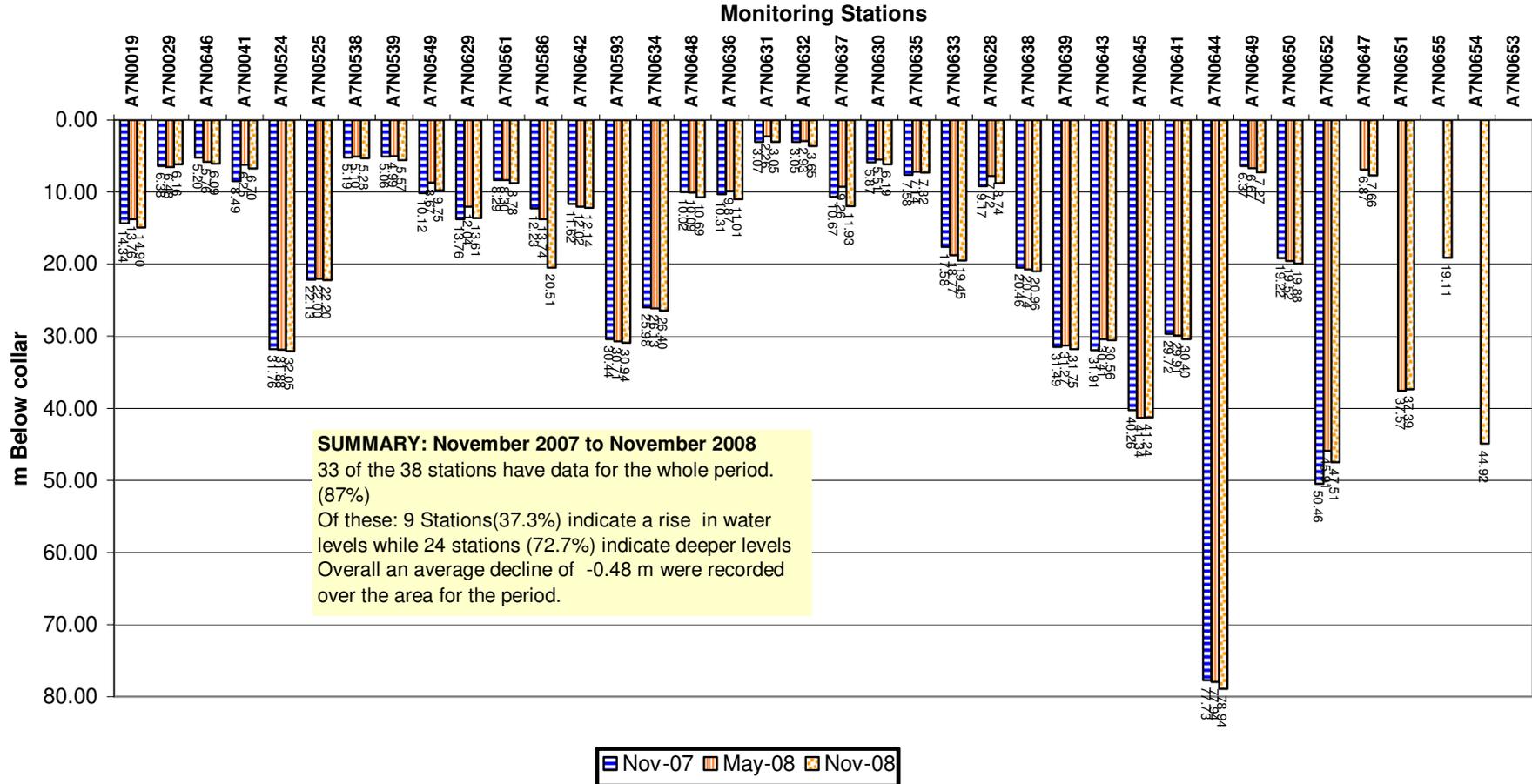
## A7 DRAINAGE AREA

**Deviation of water level depths: 1 November 2007 to 1 November 2008**



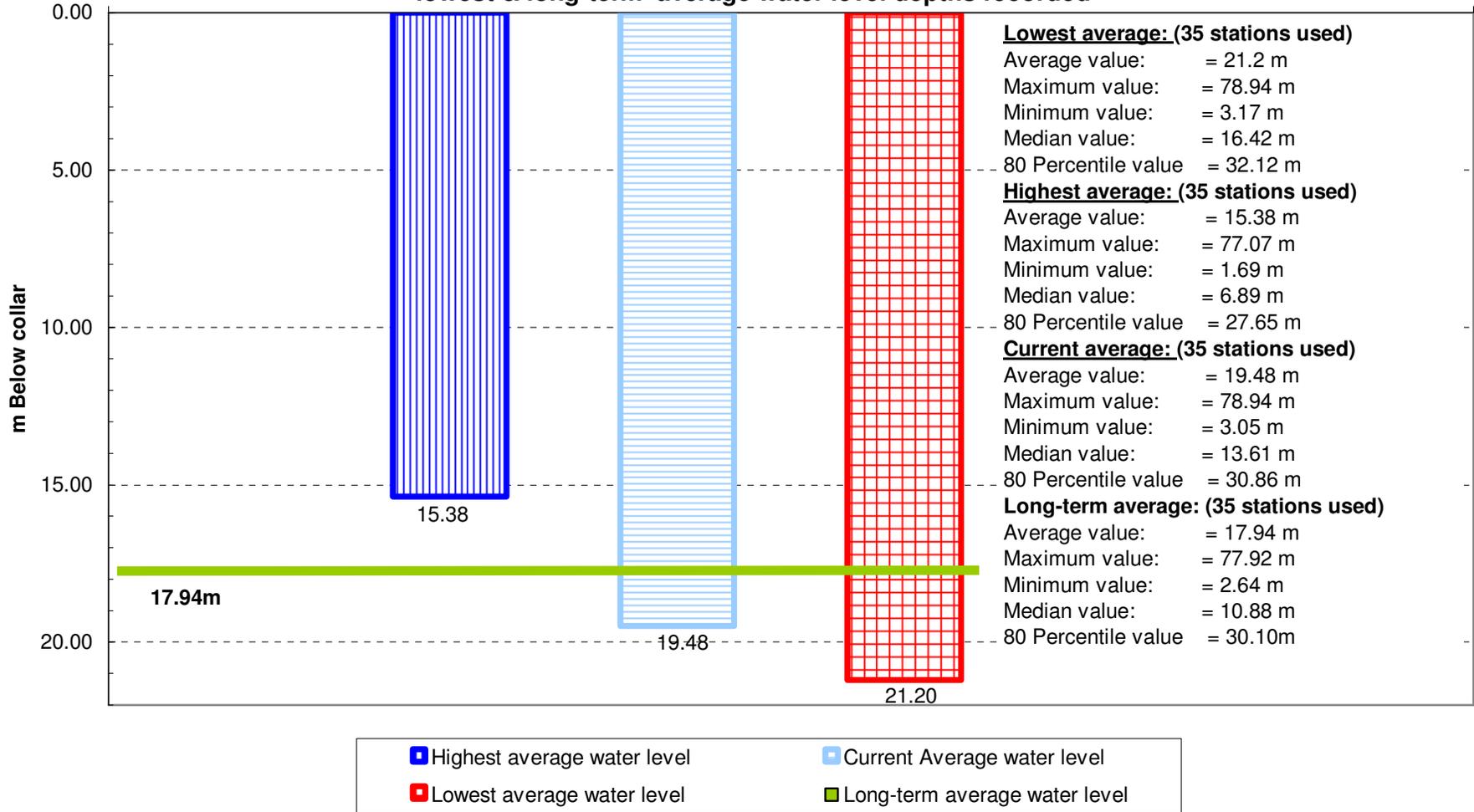
**GRAPH 12**

**A7 DRAINAGE AREA**  
**Comparison between water level depths: 1 November 2007,**  
**1 May 2008 and 1 November 2008**



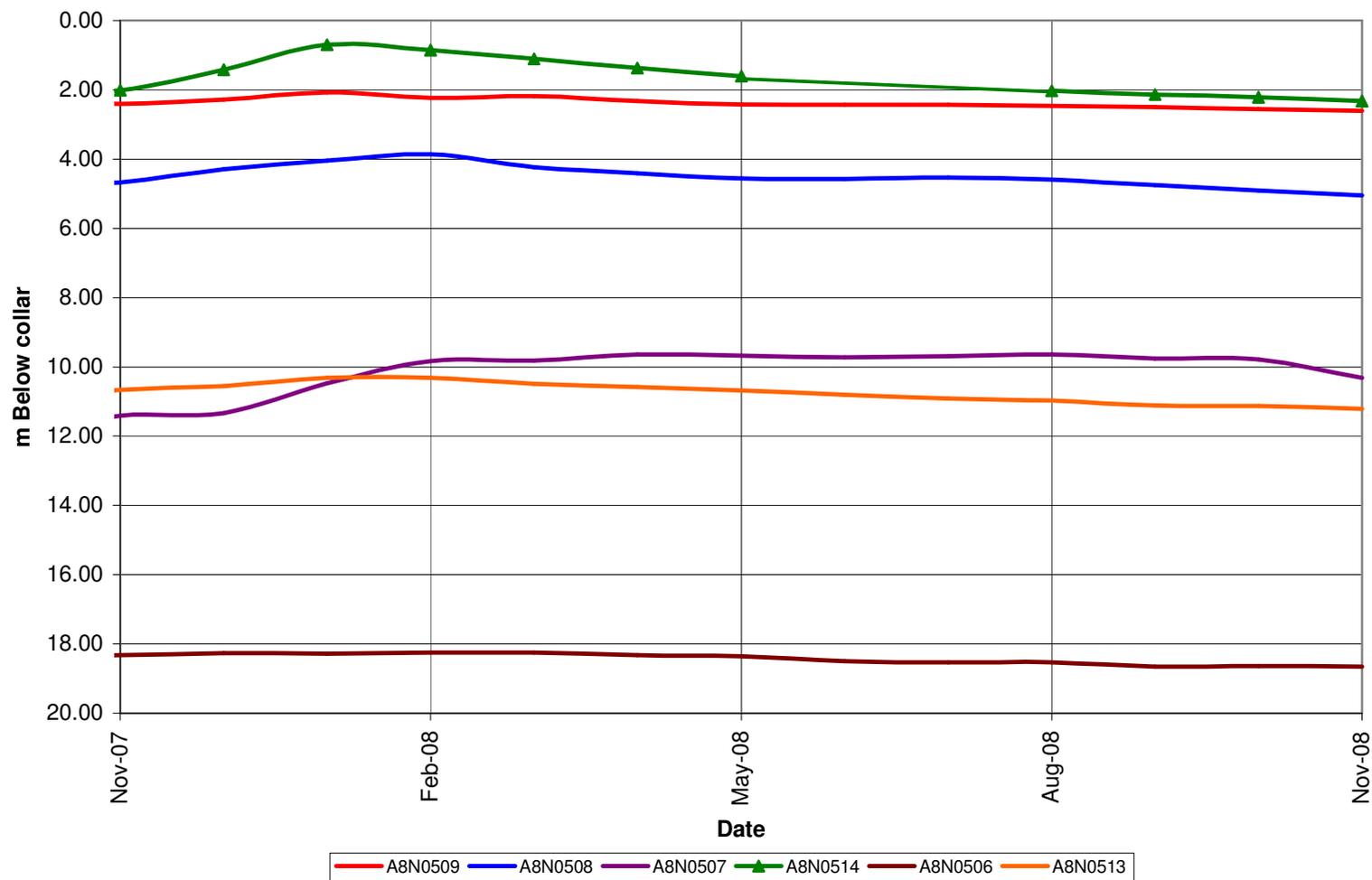
**GRAPH 13**

**A7 DRAINAGE AREA**  
**Comparison of average current water level depth with highest, lowest & long-term average water level depths recorded**



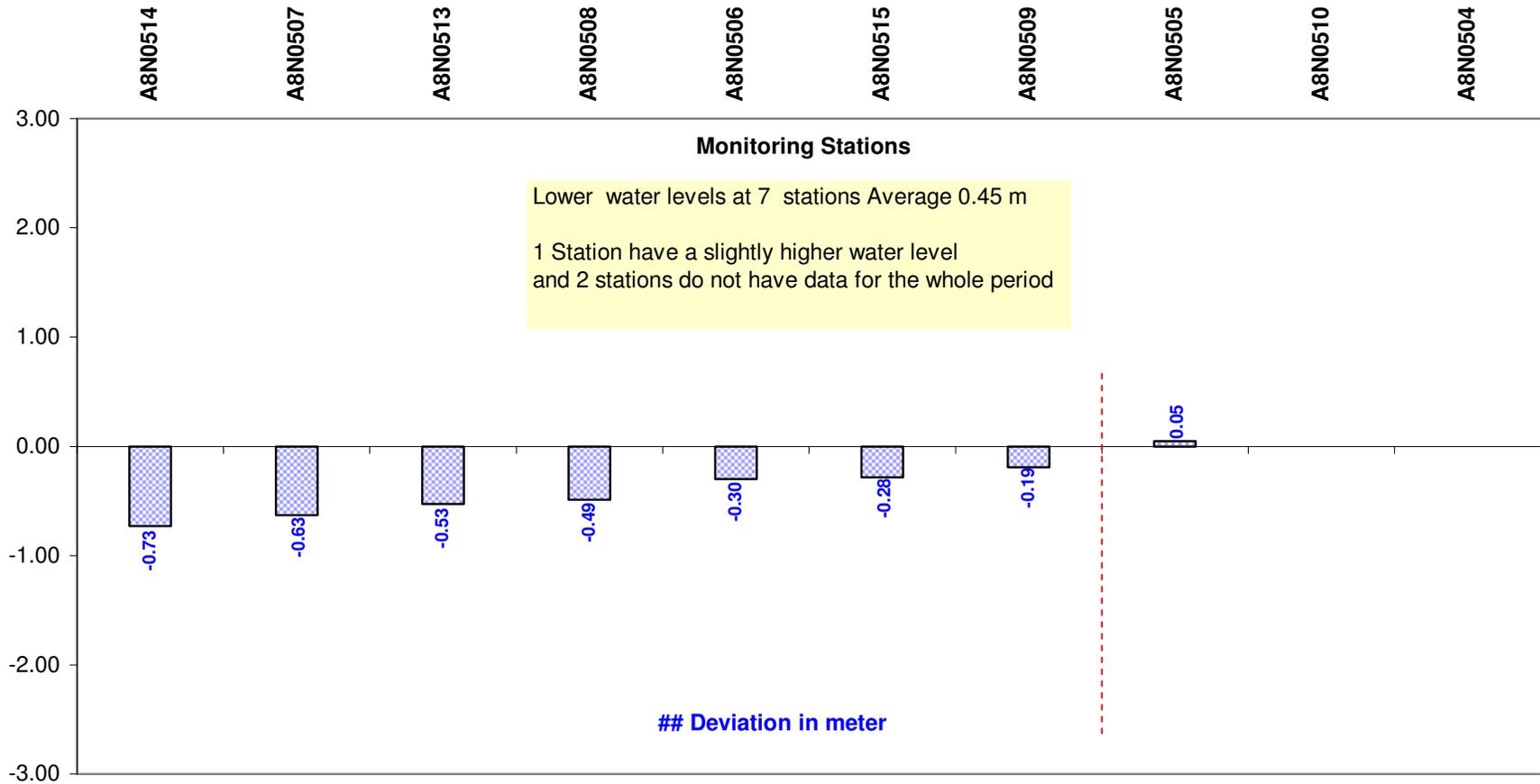
**GRAPH 14**

Comparison of water level trends at some stations in A8 drainage:  
1 November 2007 to 1 November 2008



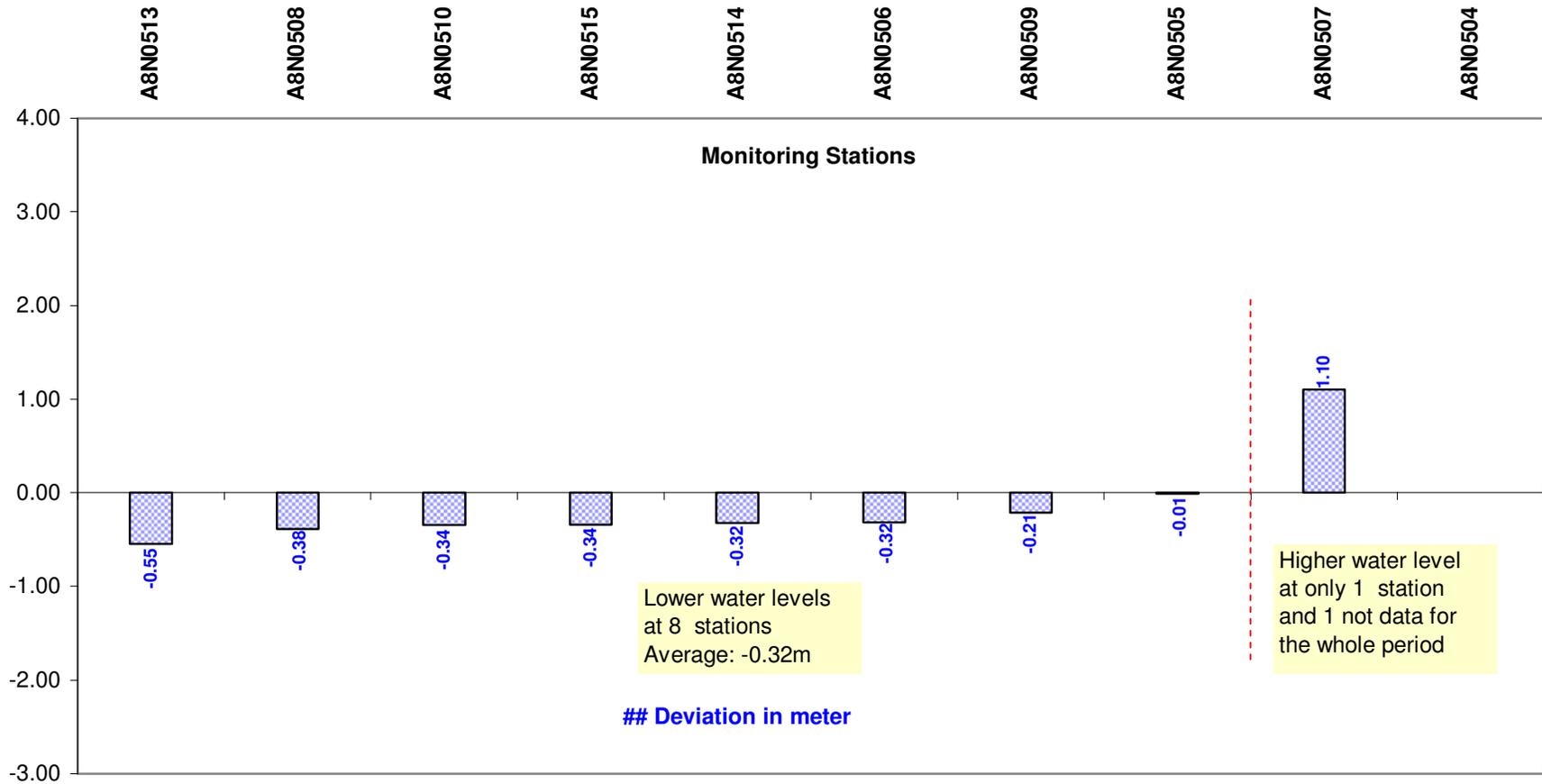
GRAPH 15

**A8 DRAINAGE AREA**  
**Deviation of water level depths: 1 May 2008 to 1 November 2008**



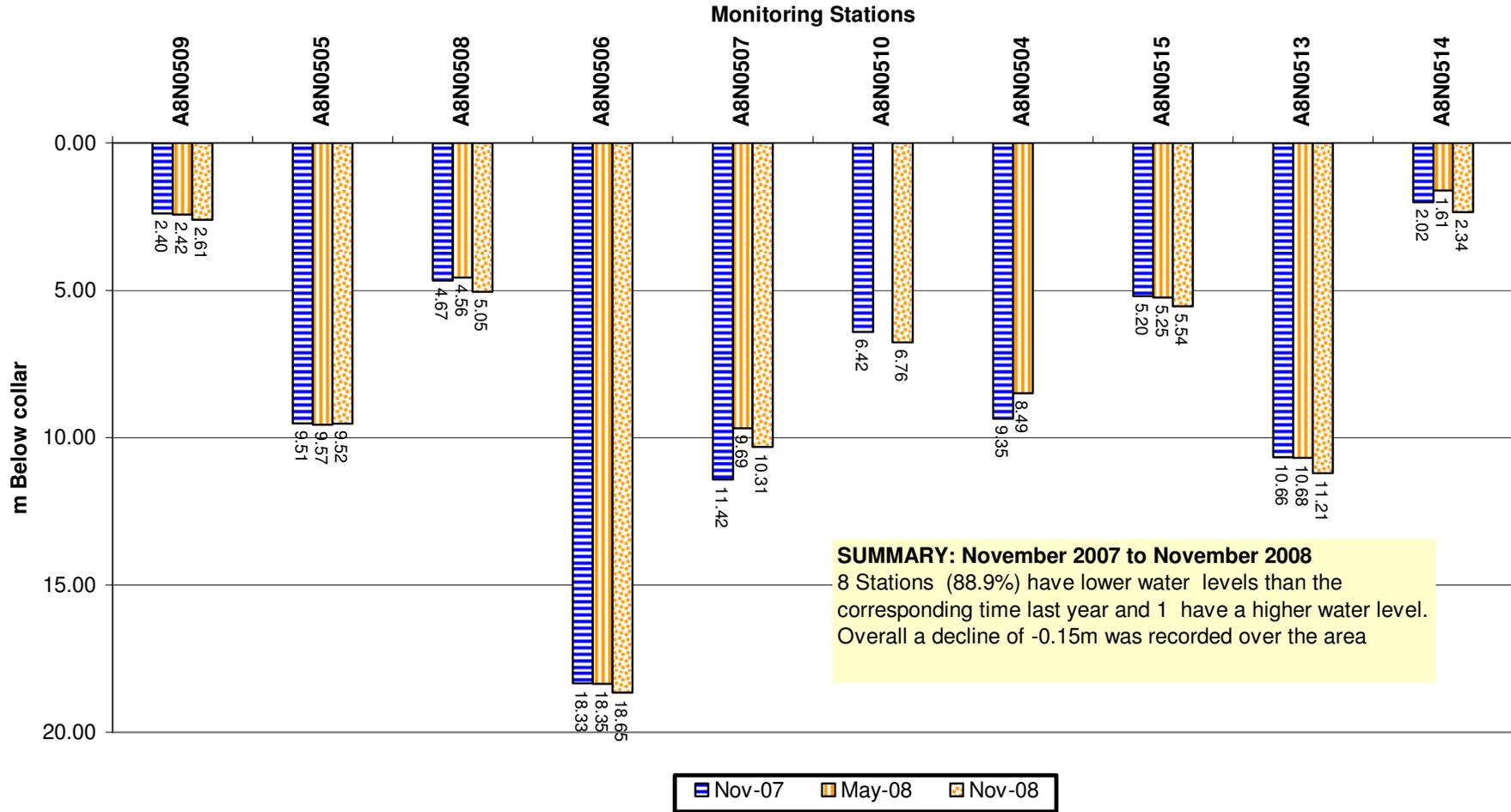
**GRAPH 16**

**A8 DRAINAGE AREA**  
**Deviation of water levels: 1 November 2007 to 1 November 2008**



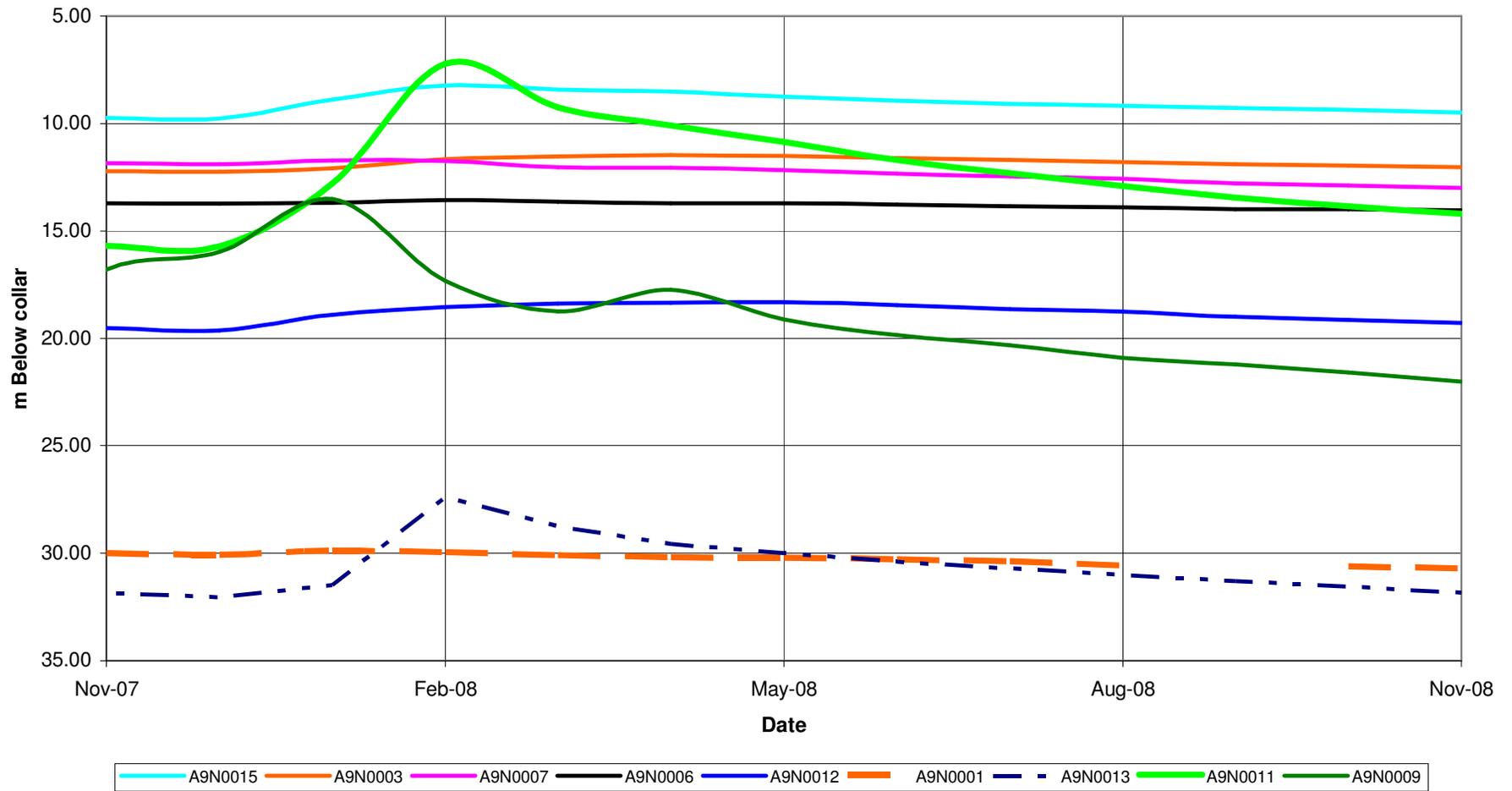
**GRAPH 17**

**A8 DRAINAGE AREA**  
**Comparison between water level depths: 1 November 2007,**  
**1 May 2008 and 1 November 2008**



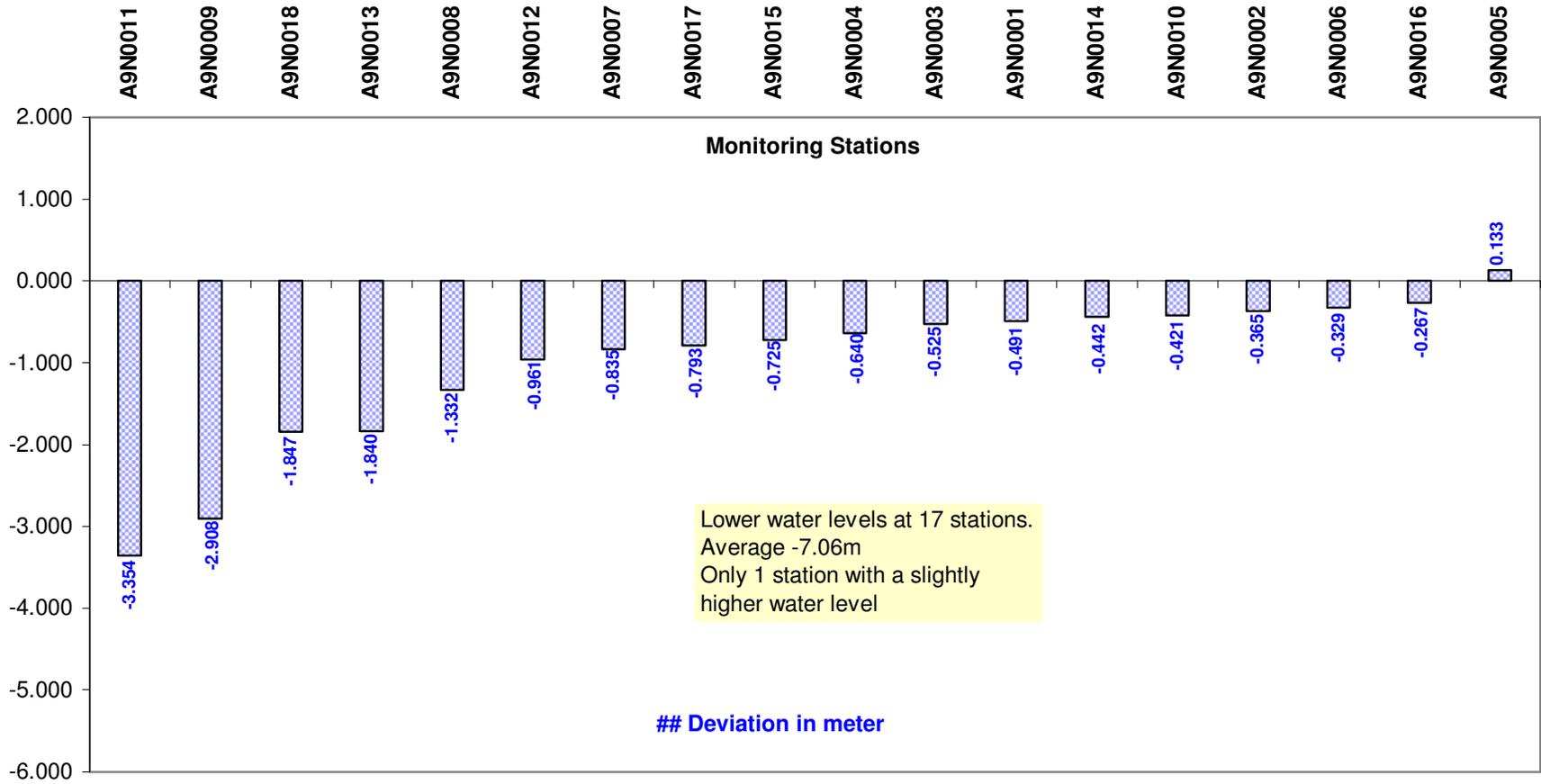
**GRAPH 18**

Comparison of water level trends at some stations in A9 drainage :  
1 November 2007 to 1 November 2008



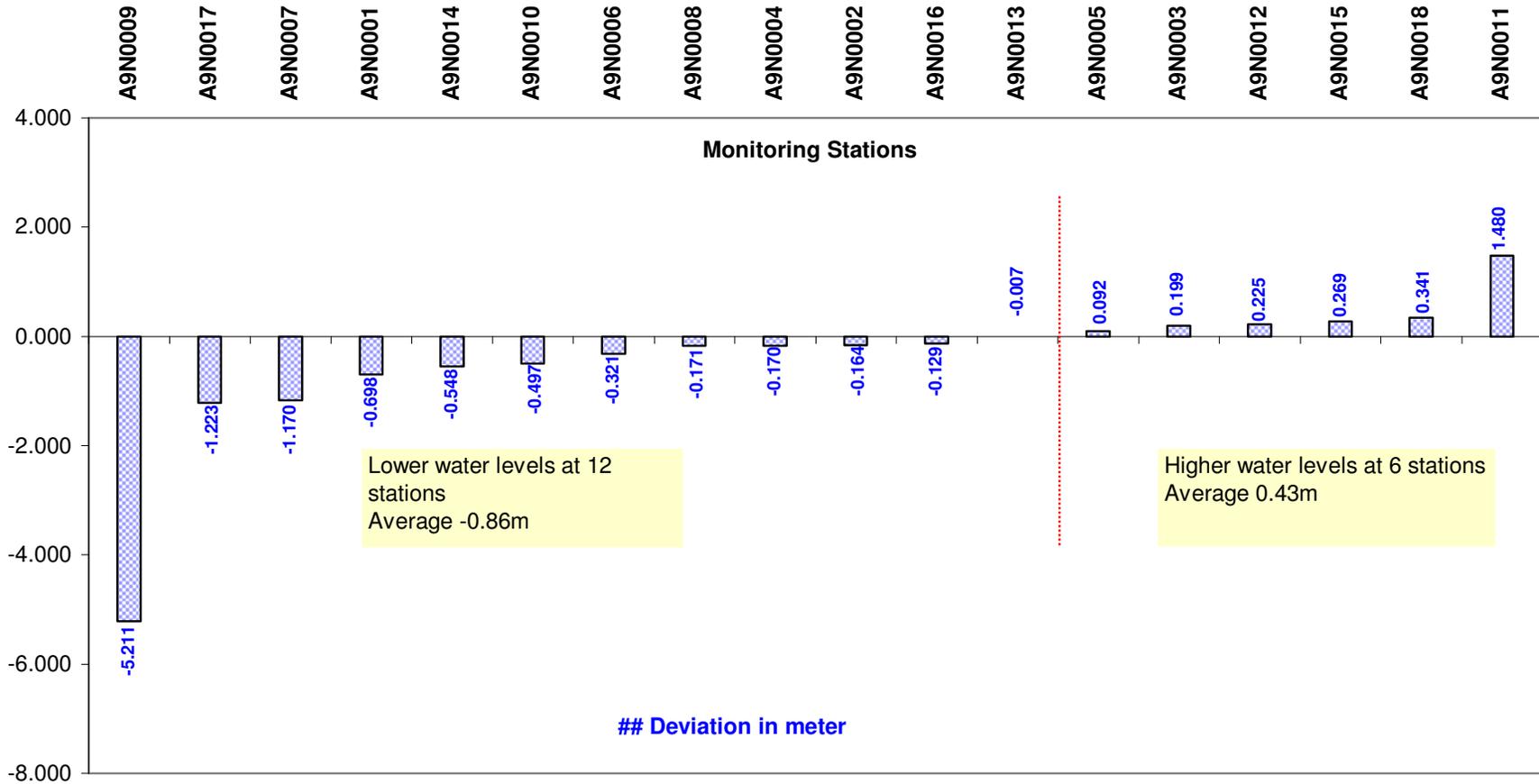
GRAPH 19

**A9 DRAINAGE AREA**  
**Deviation of water levels: 1 May 2008 to 1 November 2008**



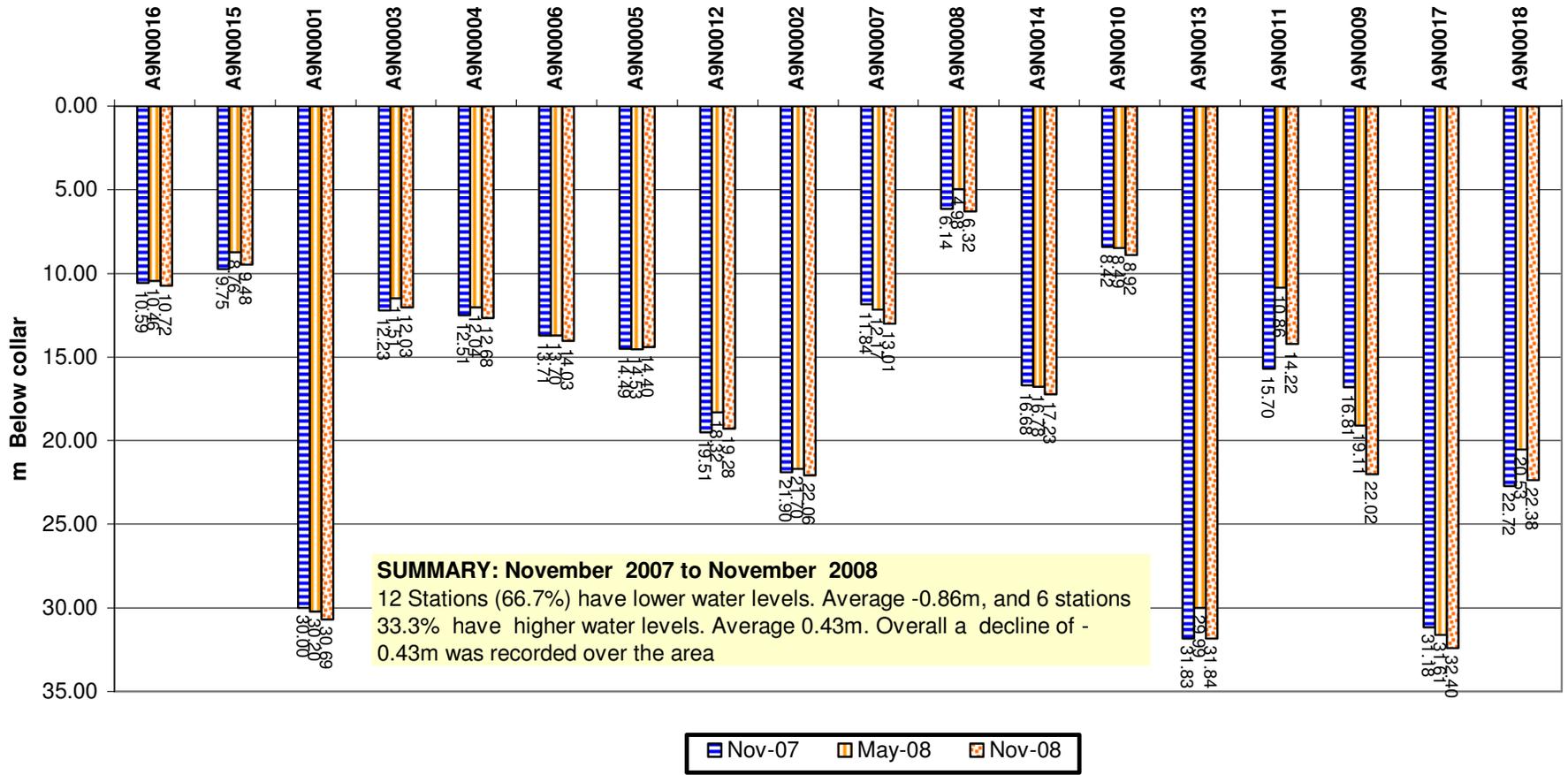
**GRAPH 20**

**A9 DRAINAGE AREA**  
**Deviation of water levels: 1 November 2007 to 1 November 2008**



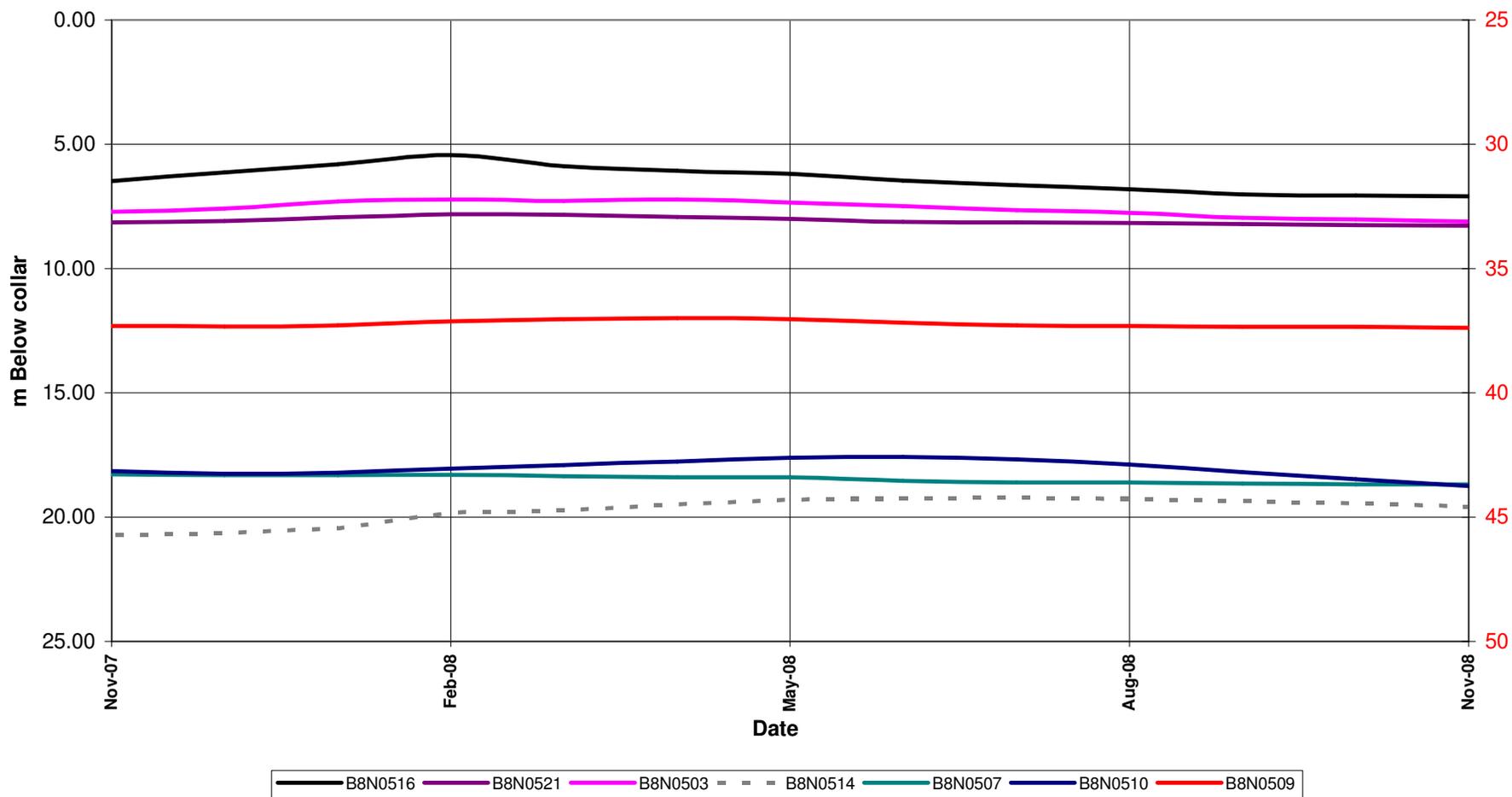
**GRAPH 21**

**A9 DRAINAGE AREA**  
**Comparison between water level depths: 1 November 2007,**  
**1 May 2008 and 1 November 2008**  
**Monitoring Stations**



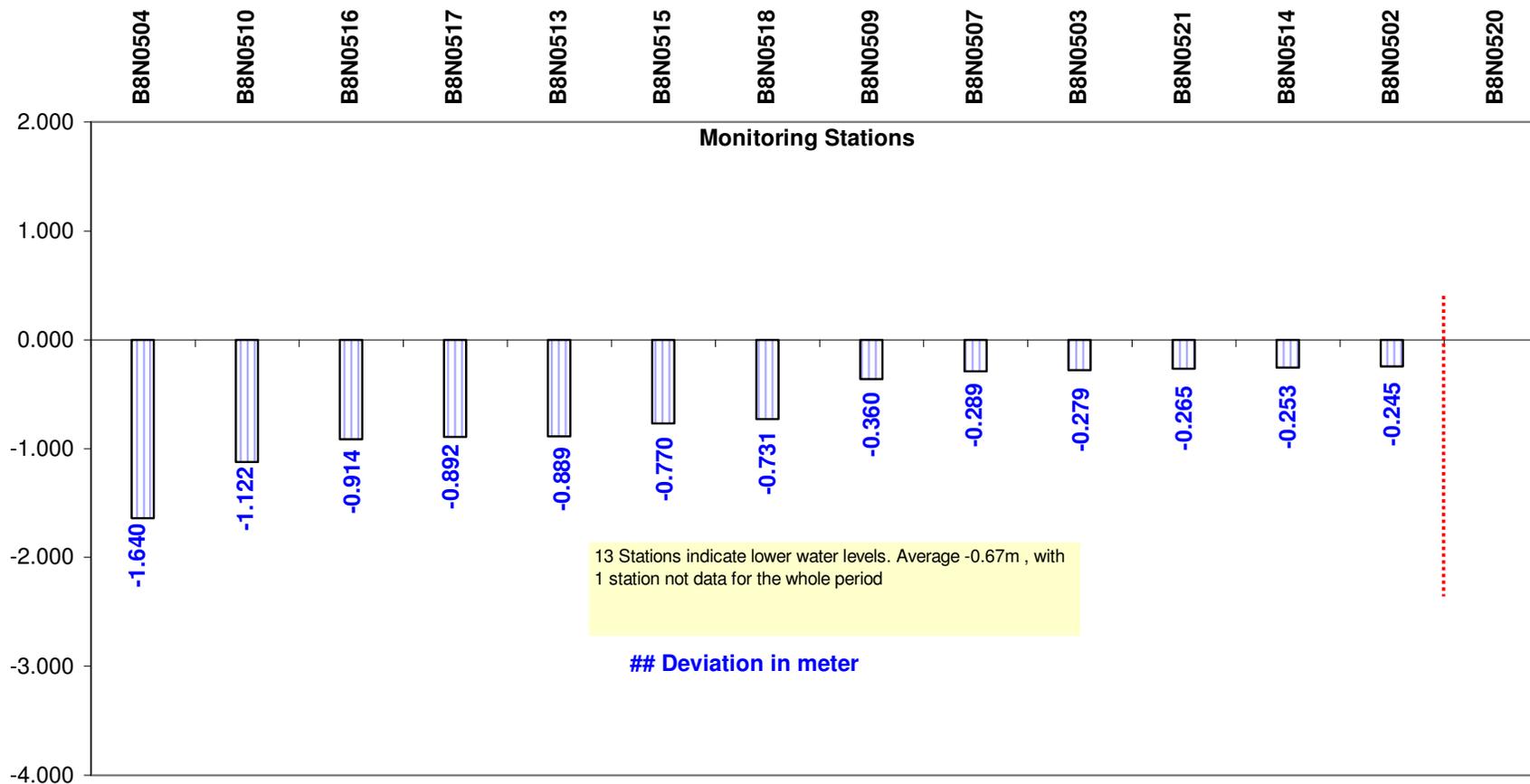
**GRAPH 22**

Comparison of water level trends at some stations in B8 drainage:  
1 November 2007 to 1 November 2008



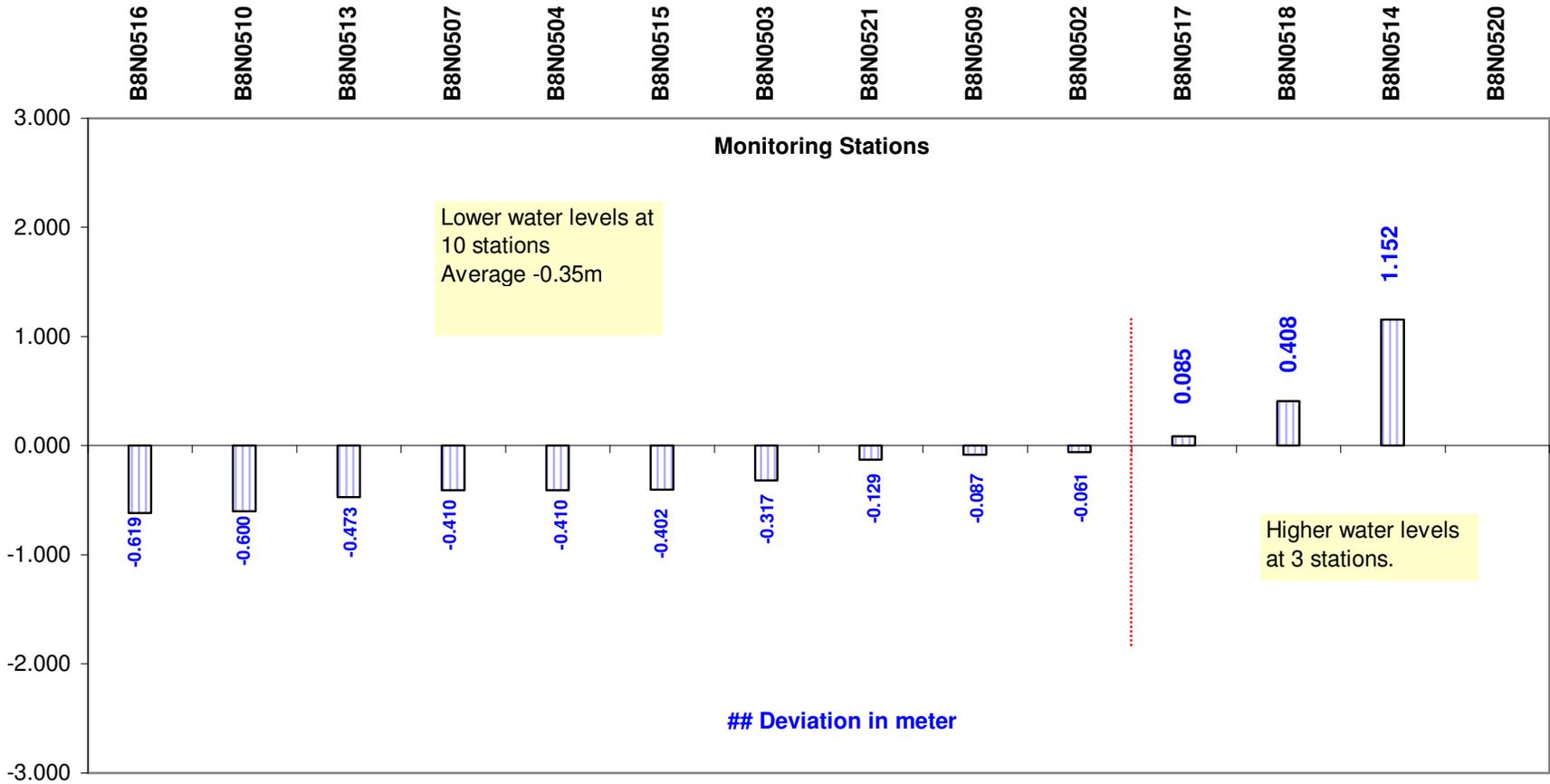
GRAPH 23

**B8 DRAINAGE AREA**  
**Deviation of water levels: 1 May 2008 to 1 November 2008**



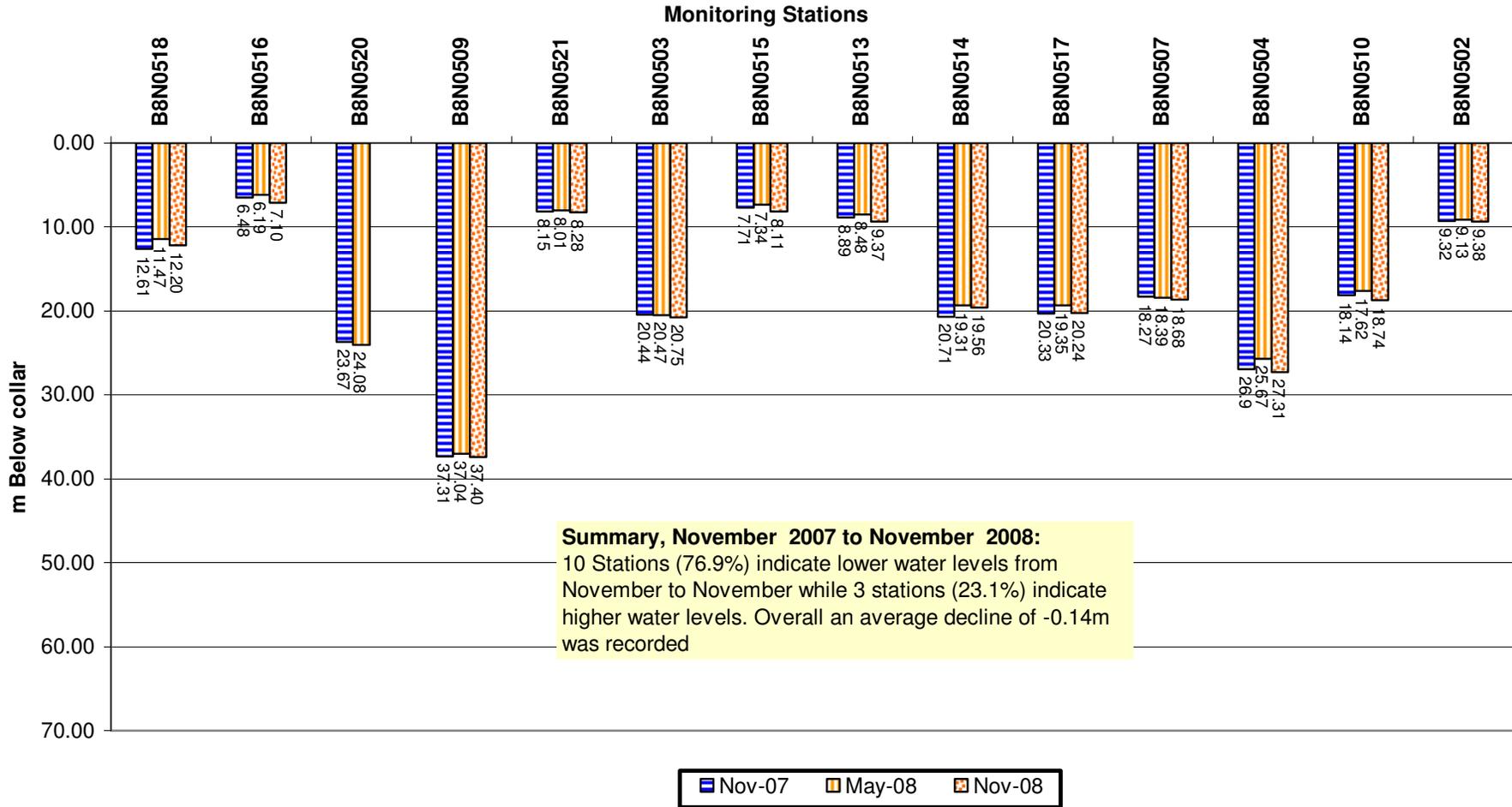
**GRAPH 24**

**B8 DRAINAGE AREA**  
**Deviation of water levels: 1 November 2007 to 1 November 2008**



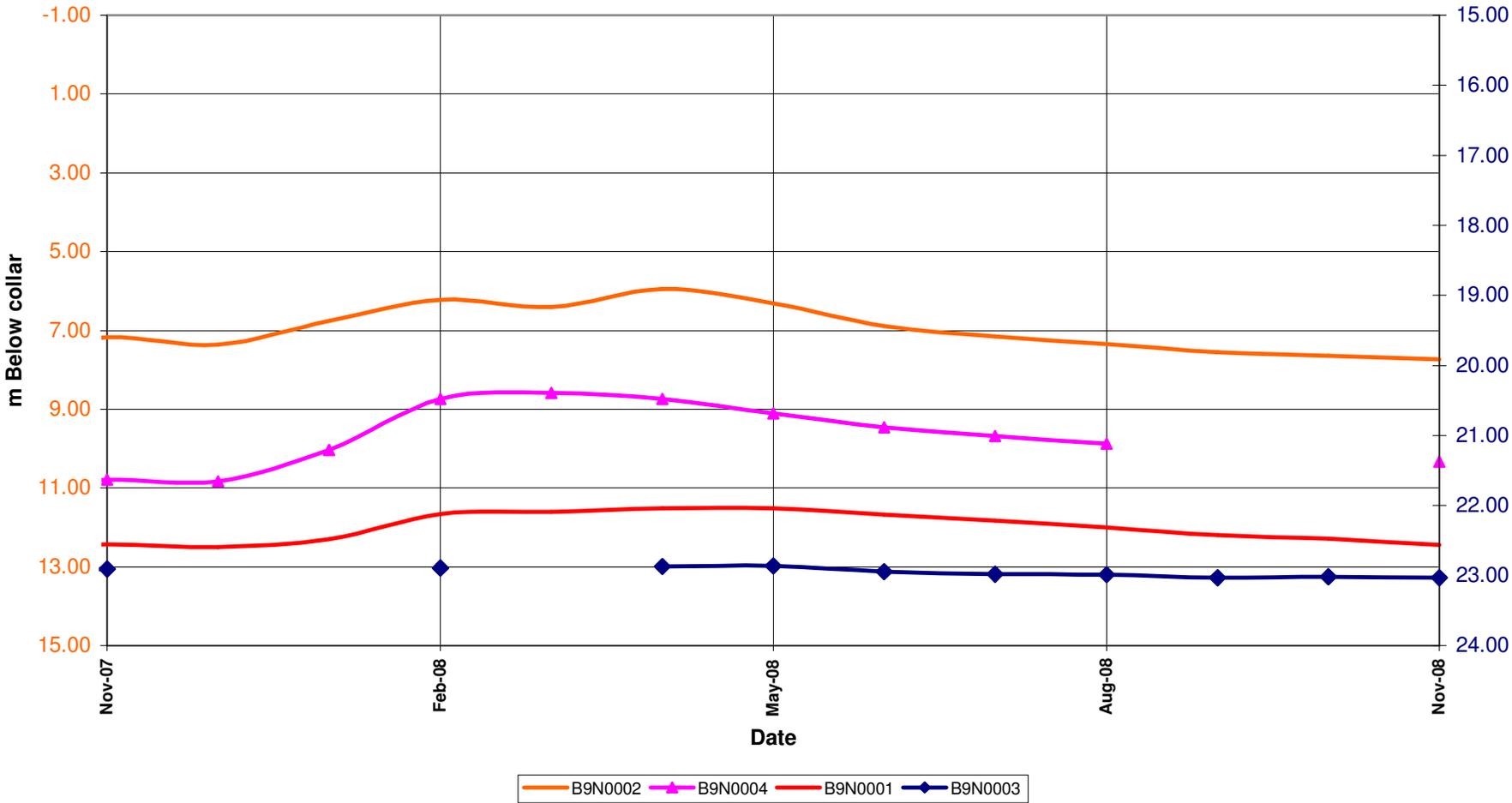
**GRAPH 25**

**B8 DRAINAGE AREA**  
**Comparison between water level depths: 1 November 2007,**  
**1 May 2008 and 1 November 2008**



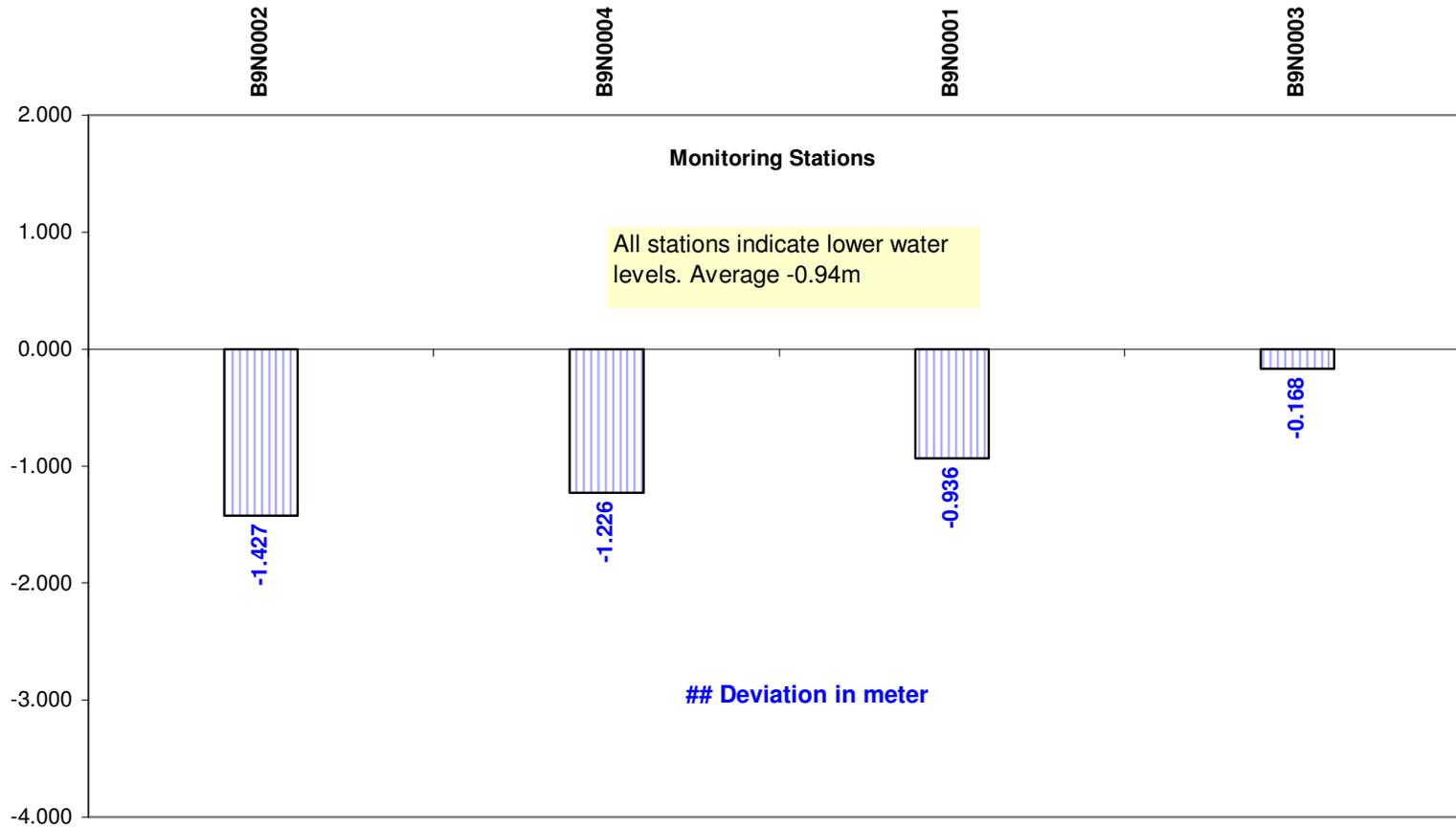
**GRAPH 26**

**Comparison of water level trends of stations in B9 drainage:  
1 November 2007 to 1 November 2008**



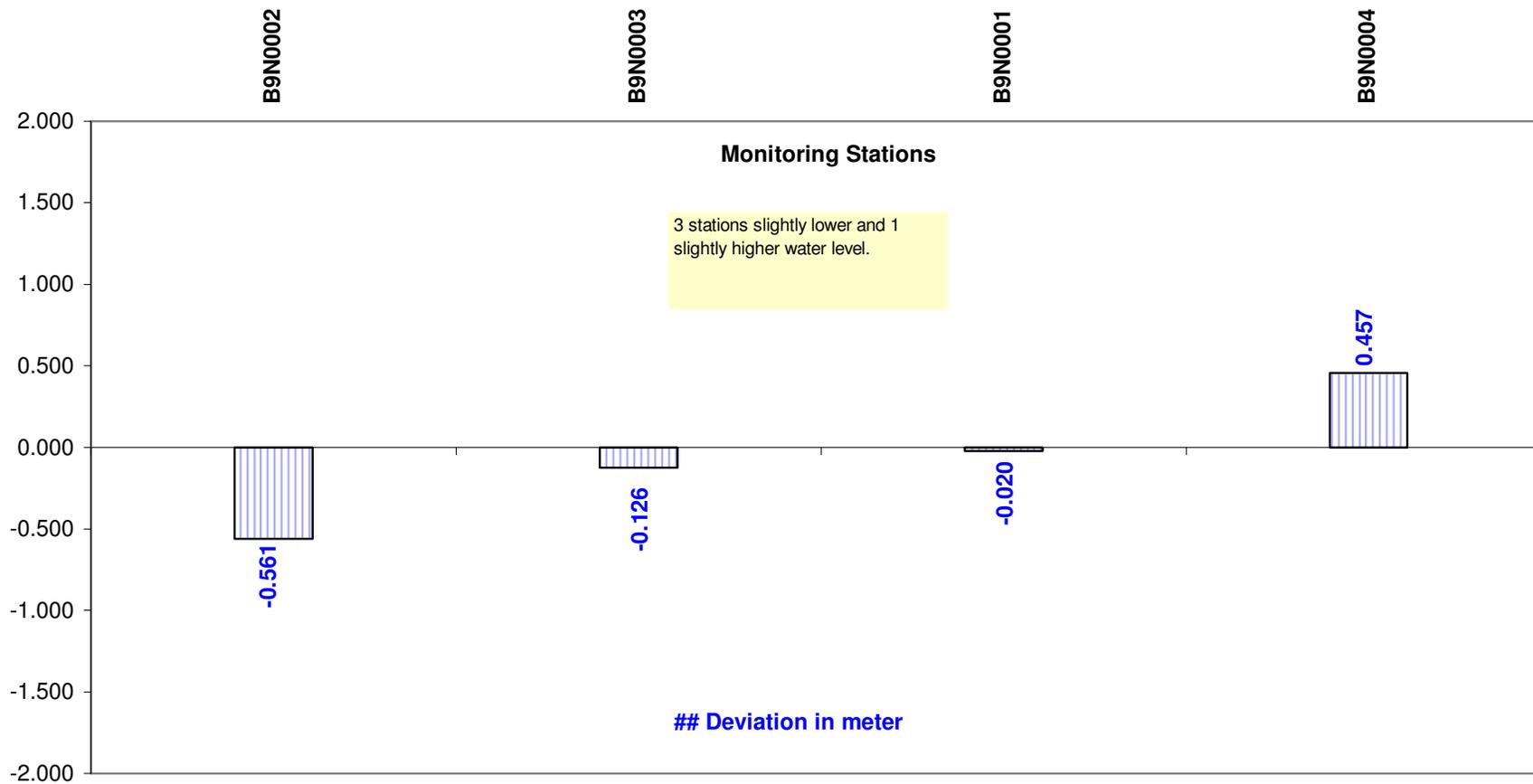
**GRAPH 27**

**B9 DRAINAGE AREA**  
**Deviation of water levels: 1 May 2008 to 1 November 2008**



**GRAPH 28**

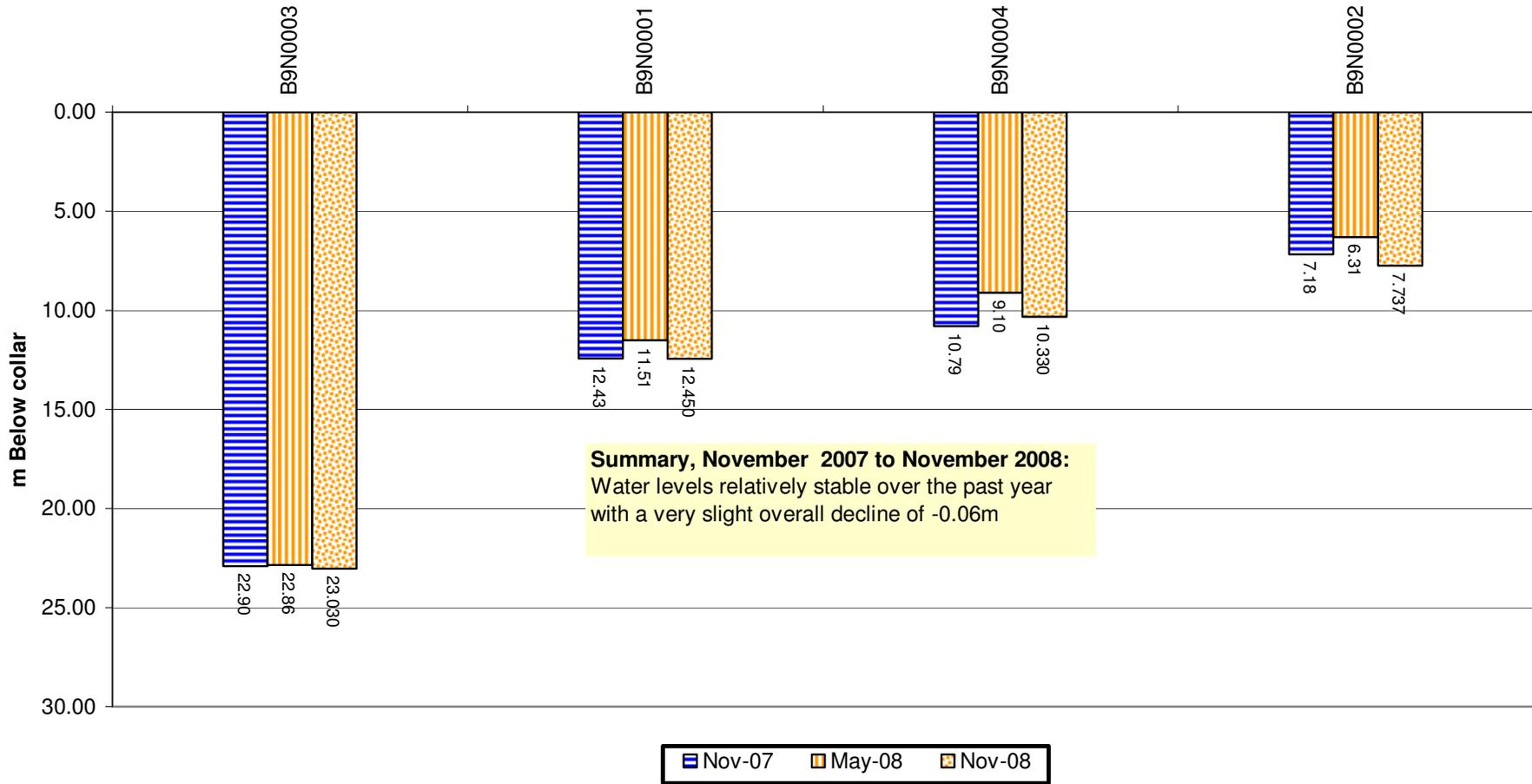
**B9 DRAINAGE AREA**  
**Deviation of water levels: 1 November 2007 to 1 November 2008**



**GRAPH 29**

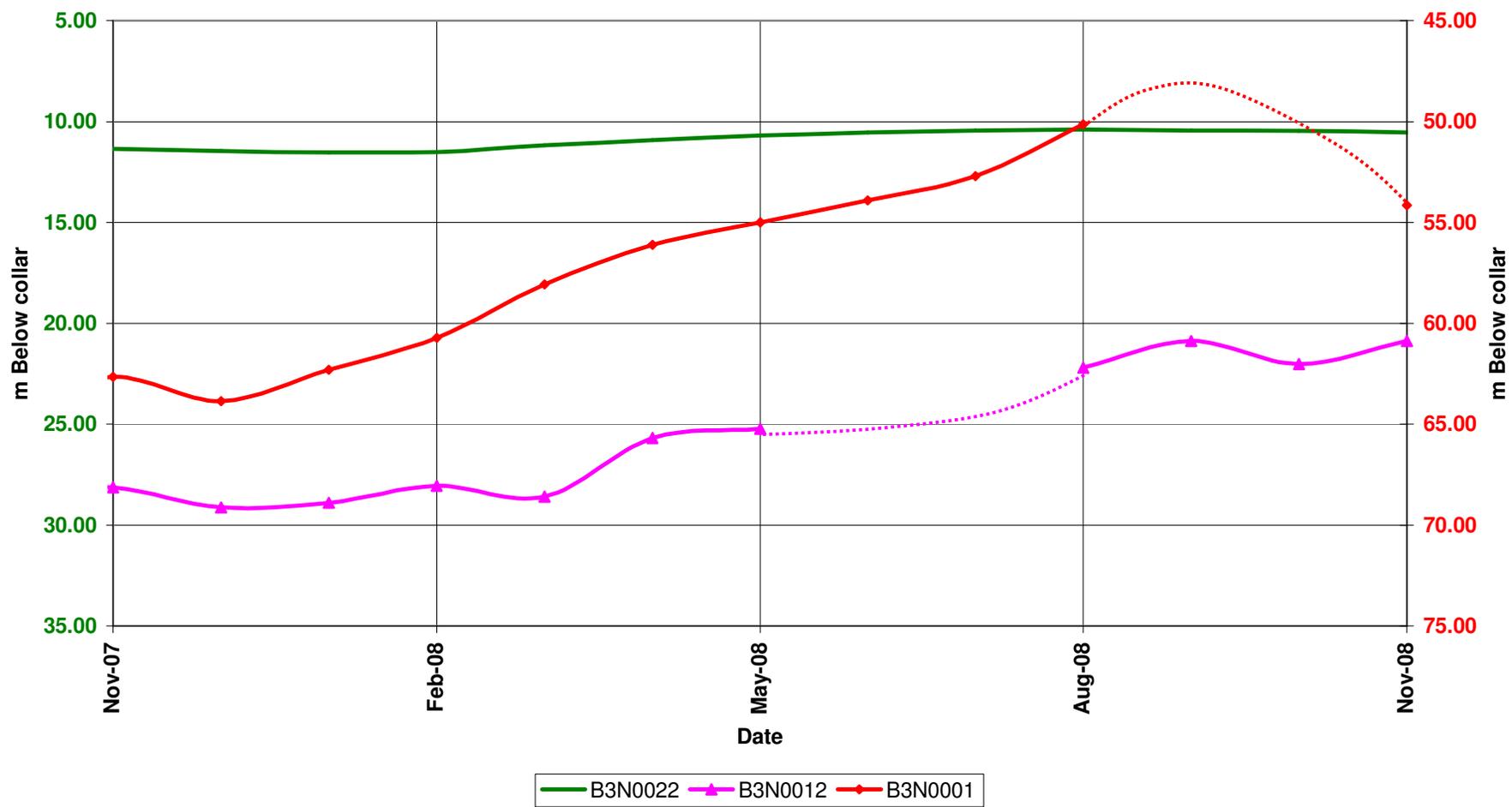
**B9 DRAINAGE AREA**  
**Comparison between water level depths: 1 November 2007,**  
**1 May 2008 and 1 November 2008**

**Monitoring Stations**



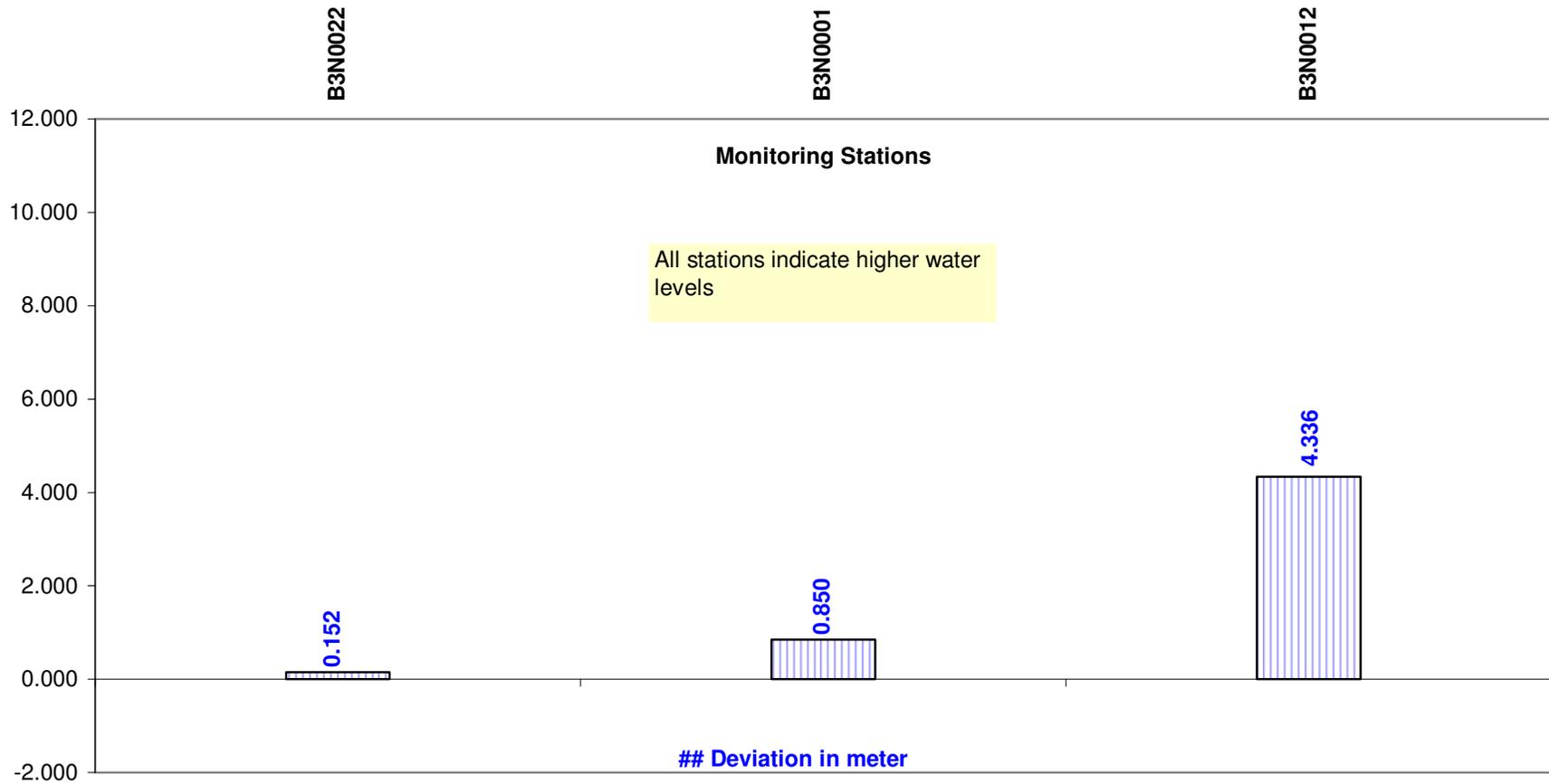
**GRAPH 30**

Comparison of water level trends at stations in B3 drainage:  
1 November 2007 to 1 November 2008



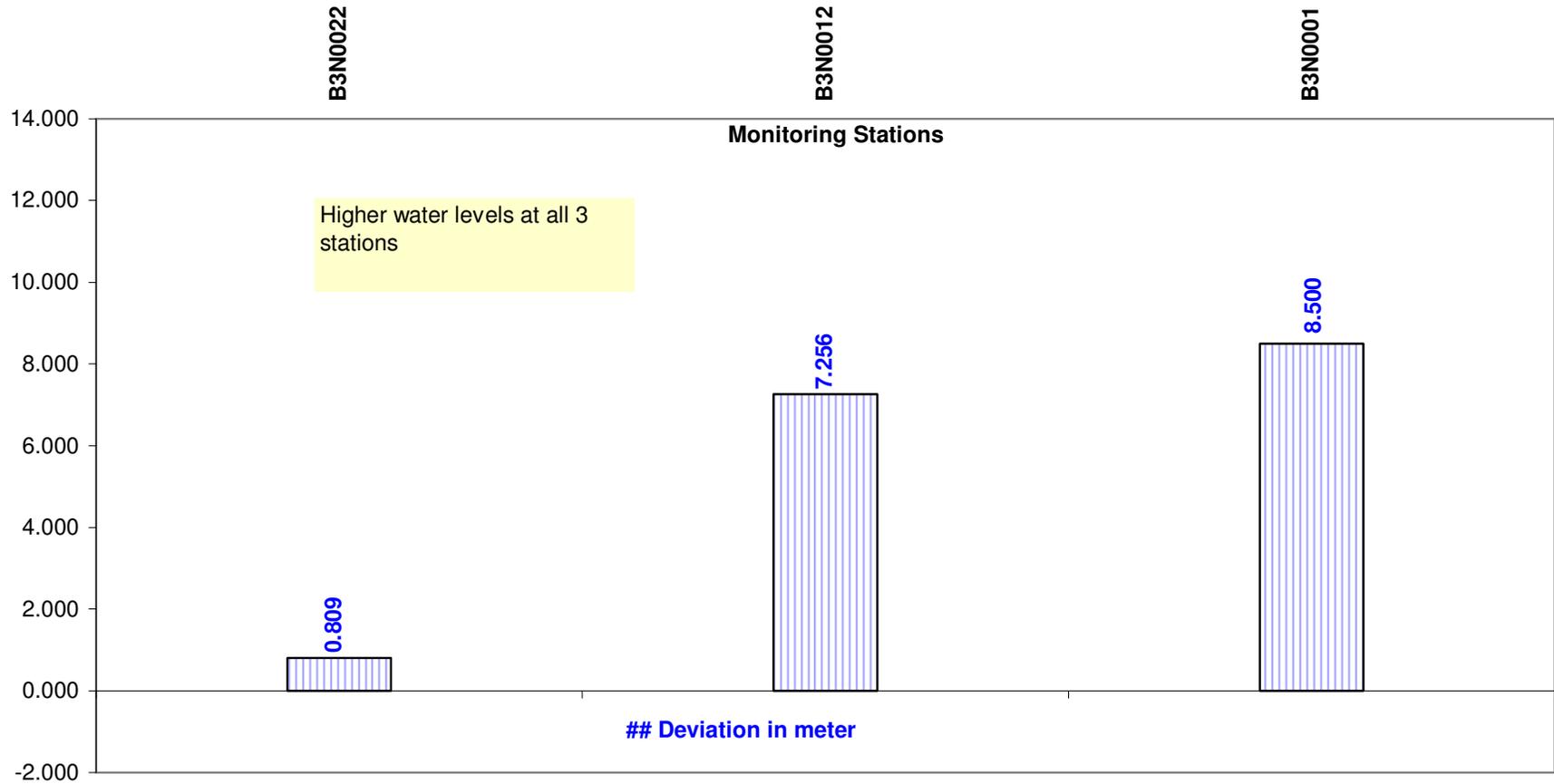
GRAPH 31

**B3 DRAINAGE AREA**  
**Deviation of water levels: 1 May 2008 to 1 November 2008**



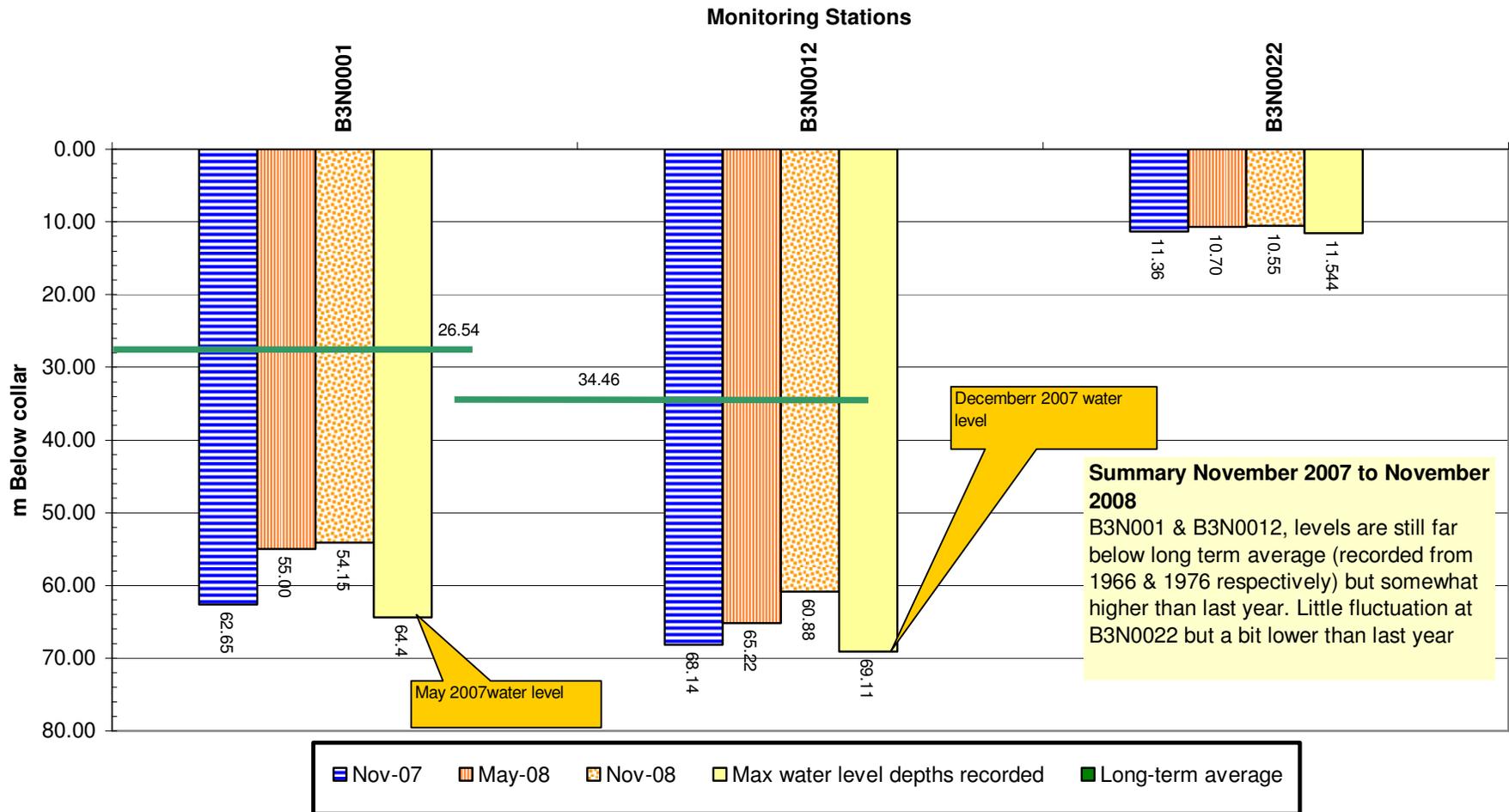
**GRAPH 32**

**B3 DRAINAGE AREA**  
**Deviation of water levels: 1 November 2007 to 1 November 2008**



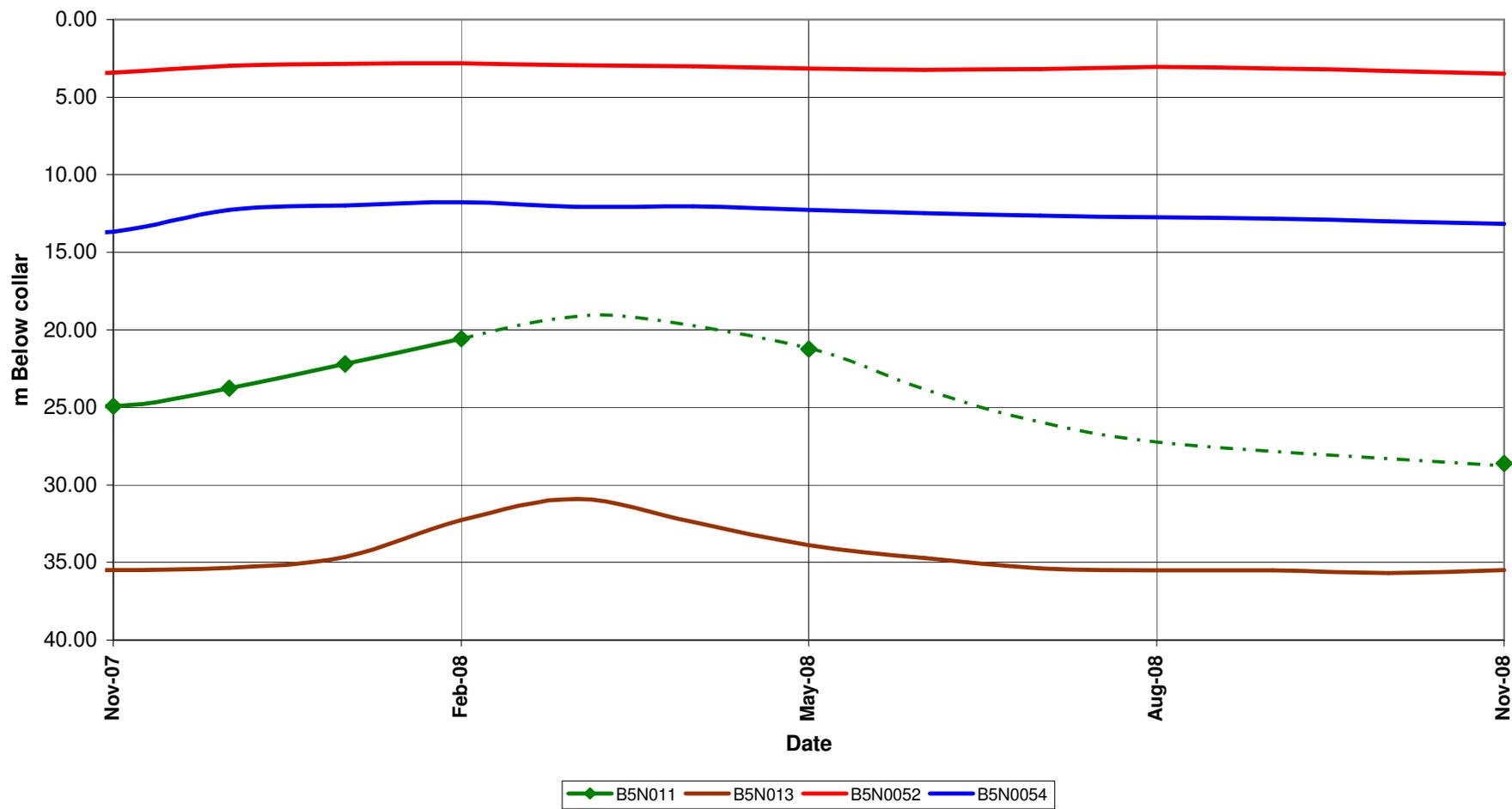
**GRAPH 33**

**B3 DRAINAGE AREA**  
**Comparison between water level depths: 1 November 2007**  
**1 May 2008, 1 November 2008 and maximum depths recorded**



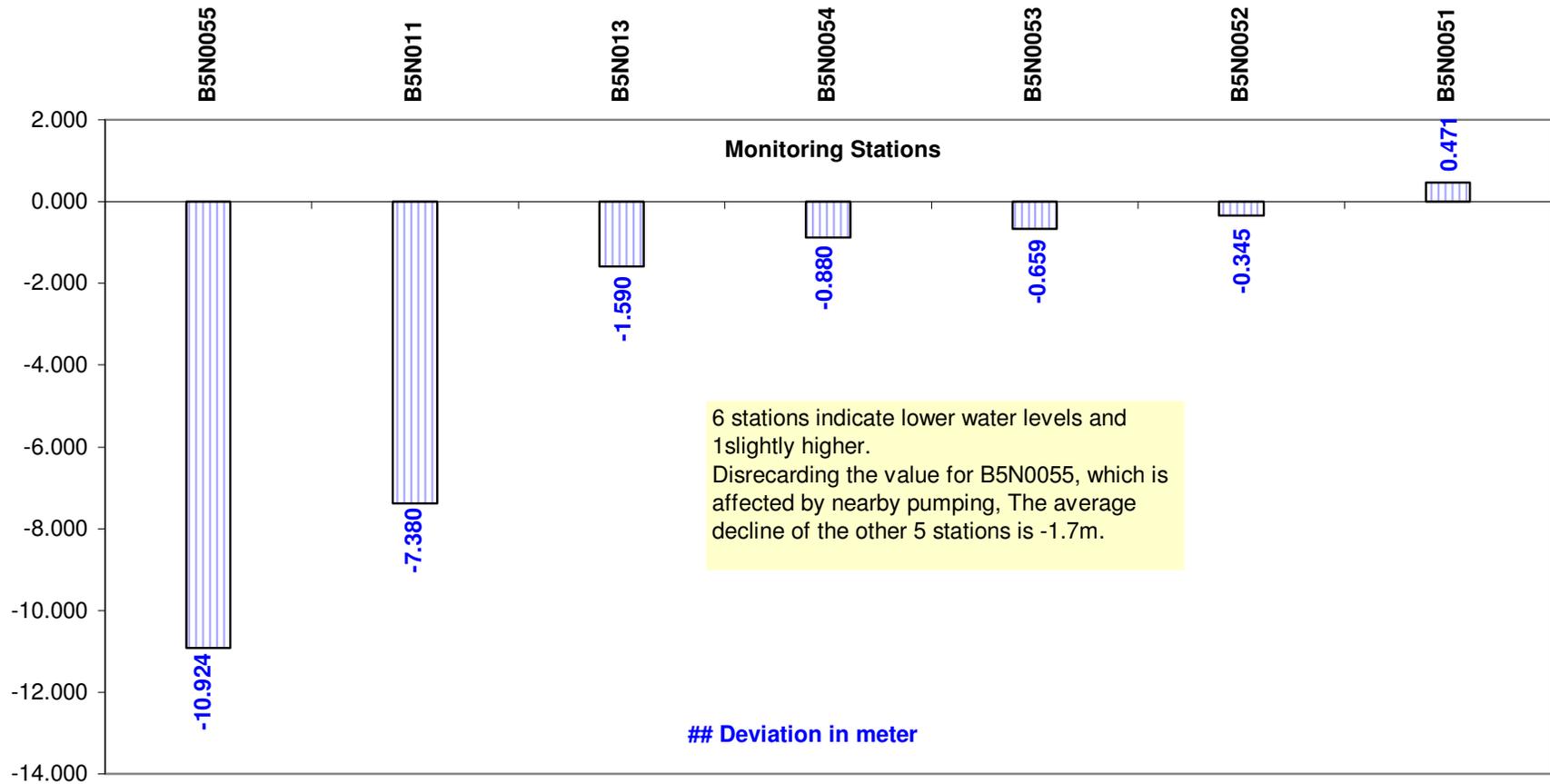
**GRAPH 34**

Comparison of water level trends at stations in B5 drainage:  
1 November 2007 to 1 November 2008



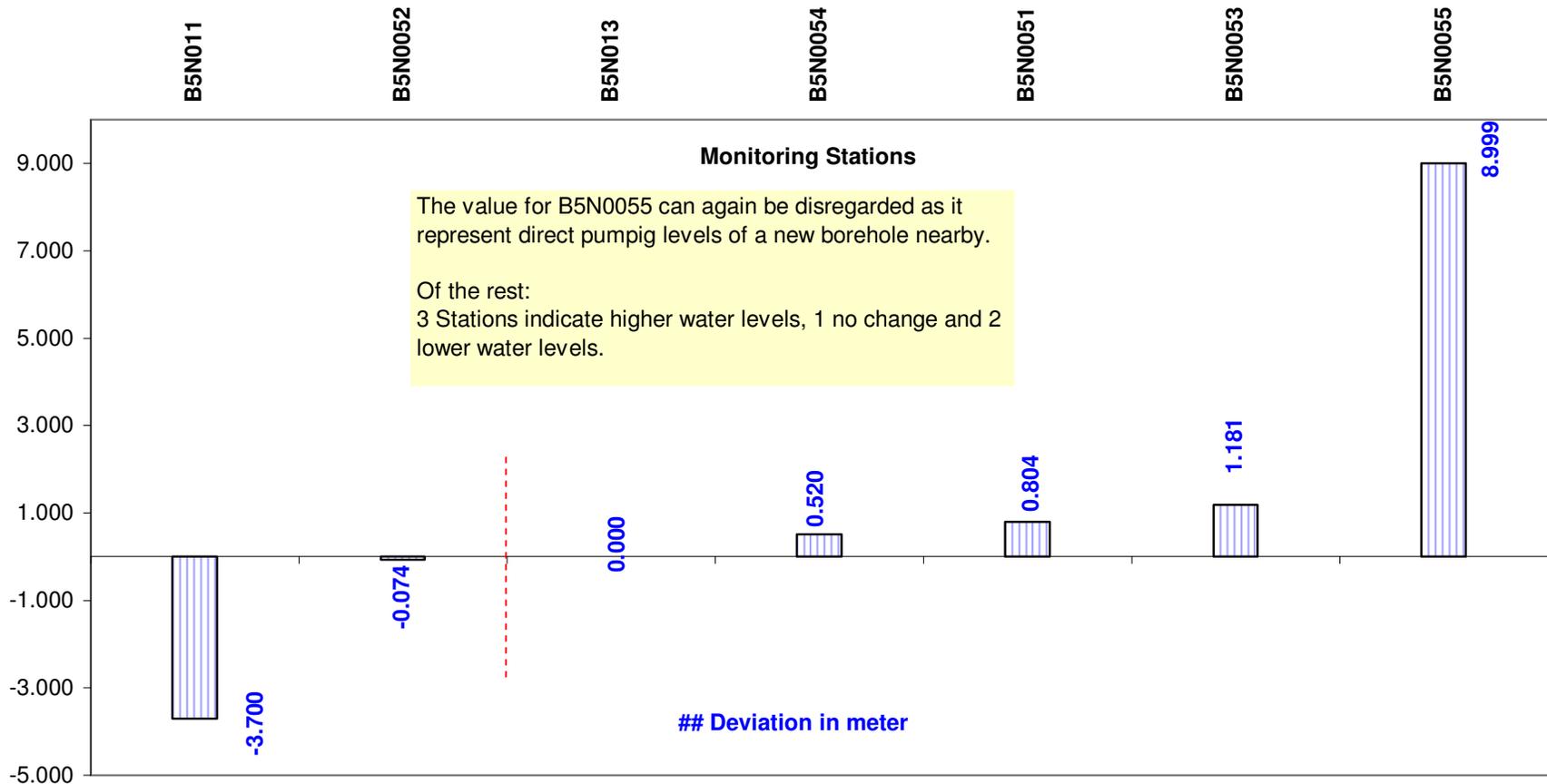
GRAPH 35

**B5 DRAINAGE AREA**  
**Deviation of water levels: 1 May 2008 to 1 November 2008**



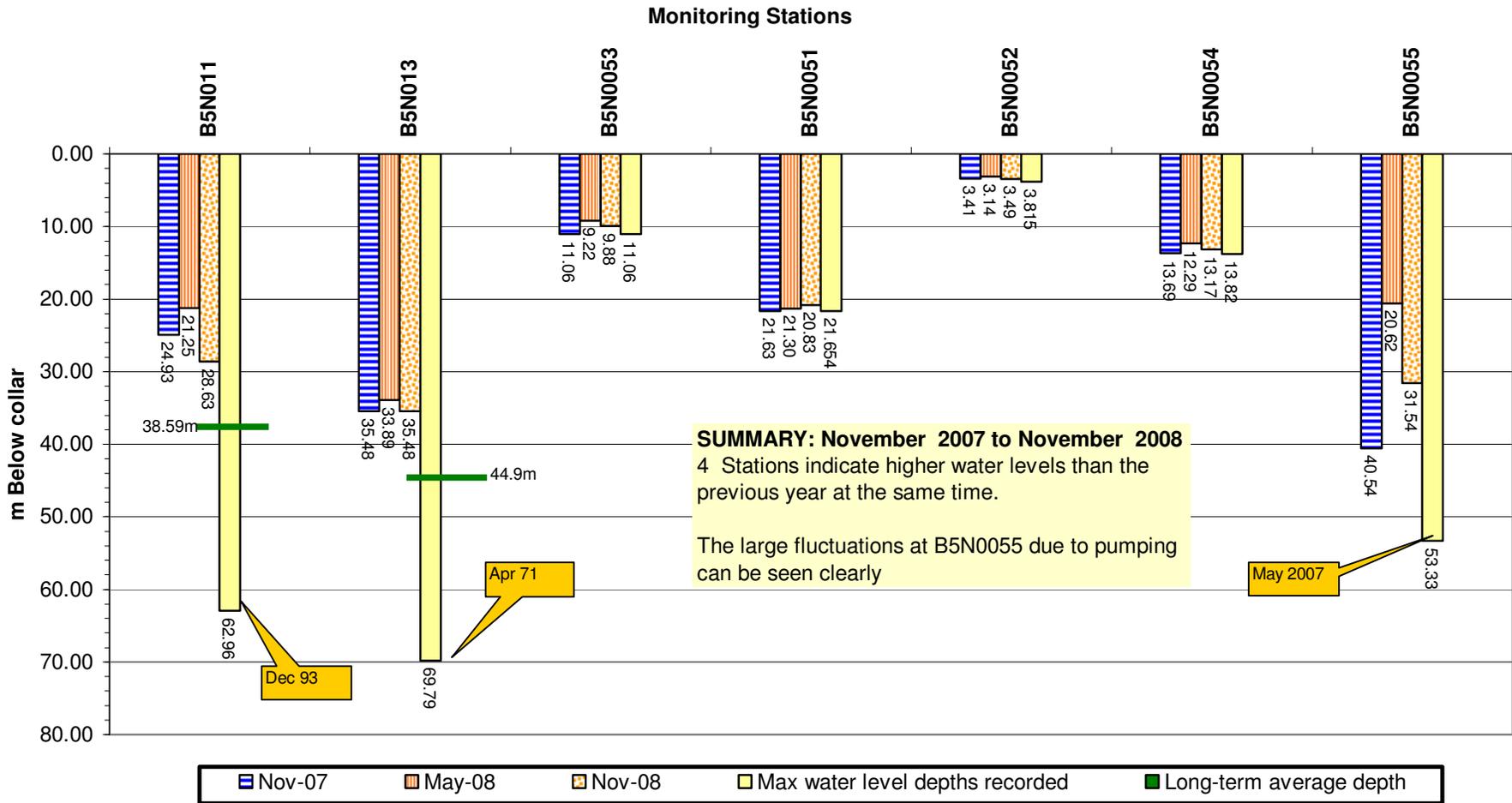
**GRAPH 36**

**B5 DRAINAGE AREA**  
**Deviation of water levels: 1 November 2007 to 1 November 2008**



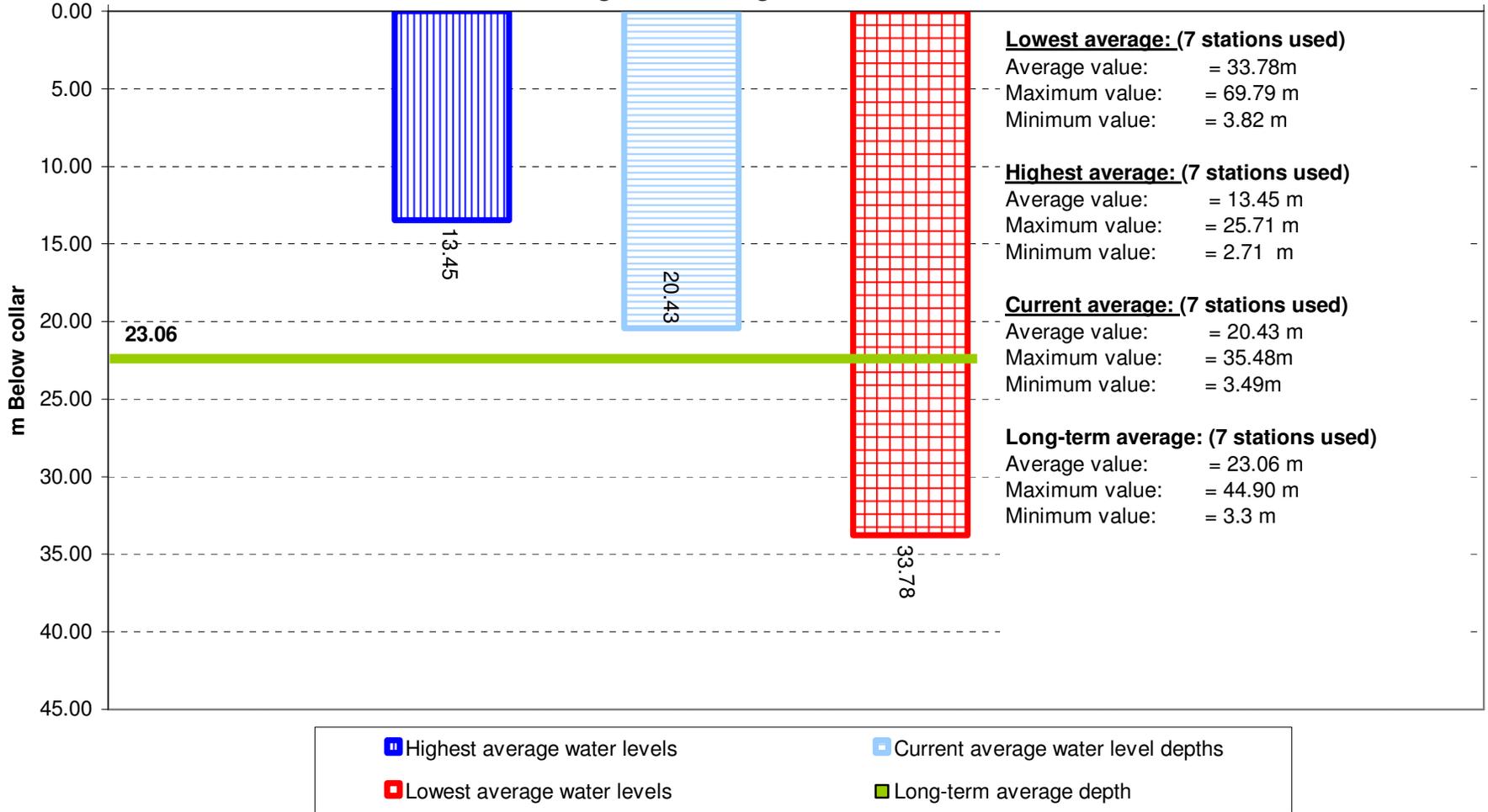
**GRAPH 37**

**B5 DRAINAGE AREA**  
**Comparison between water level depths: 1 November 2007,**  
**1 May 2008 , 1 November 2008 and maximum depths recorded**



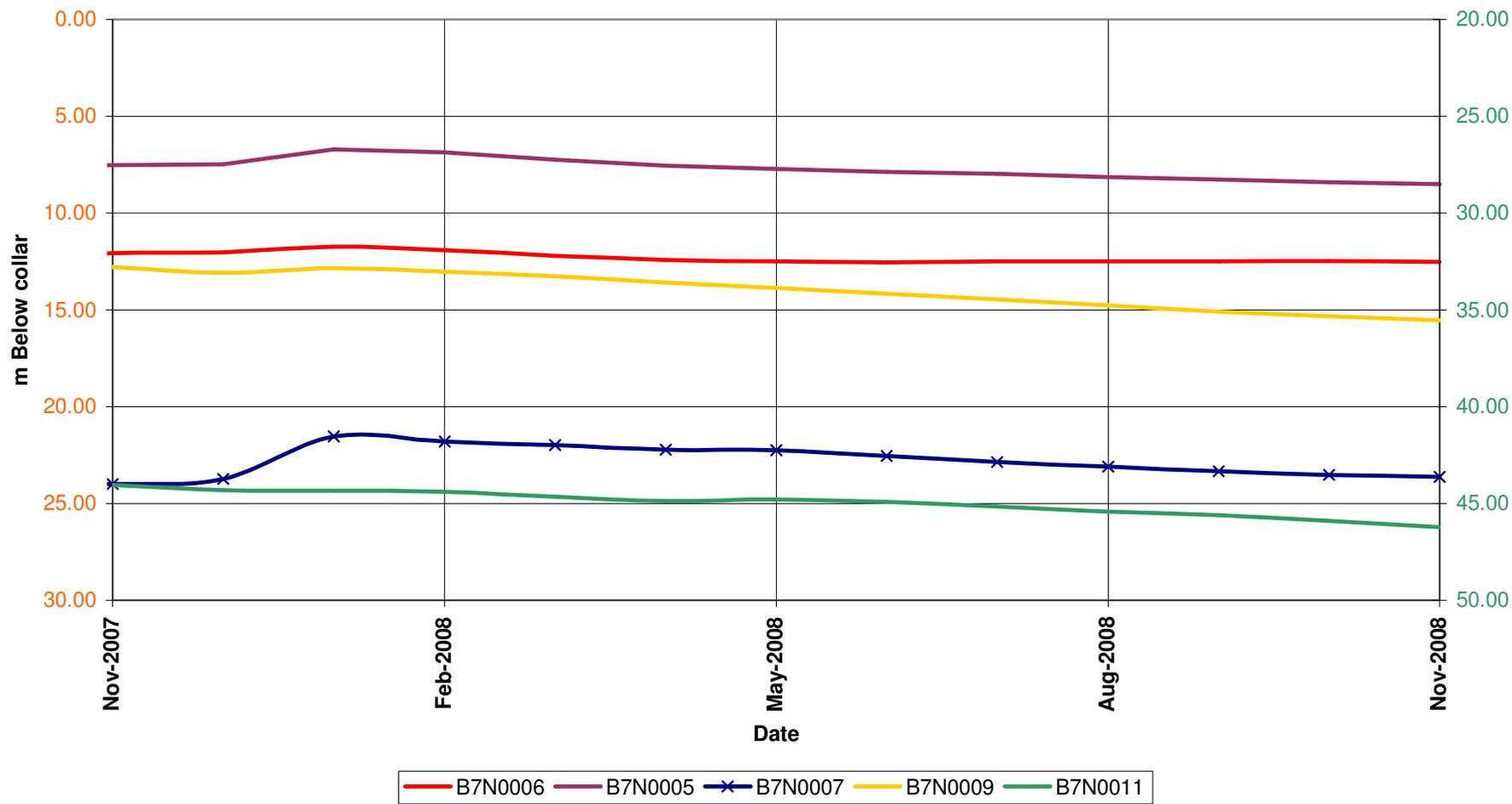
**GRAPH 38**

**B5 DRAINAGE AREA**  
**Comparison of average current water level with highest, lowest & long-term average water levels recorded**



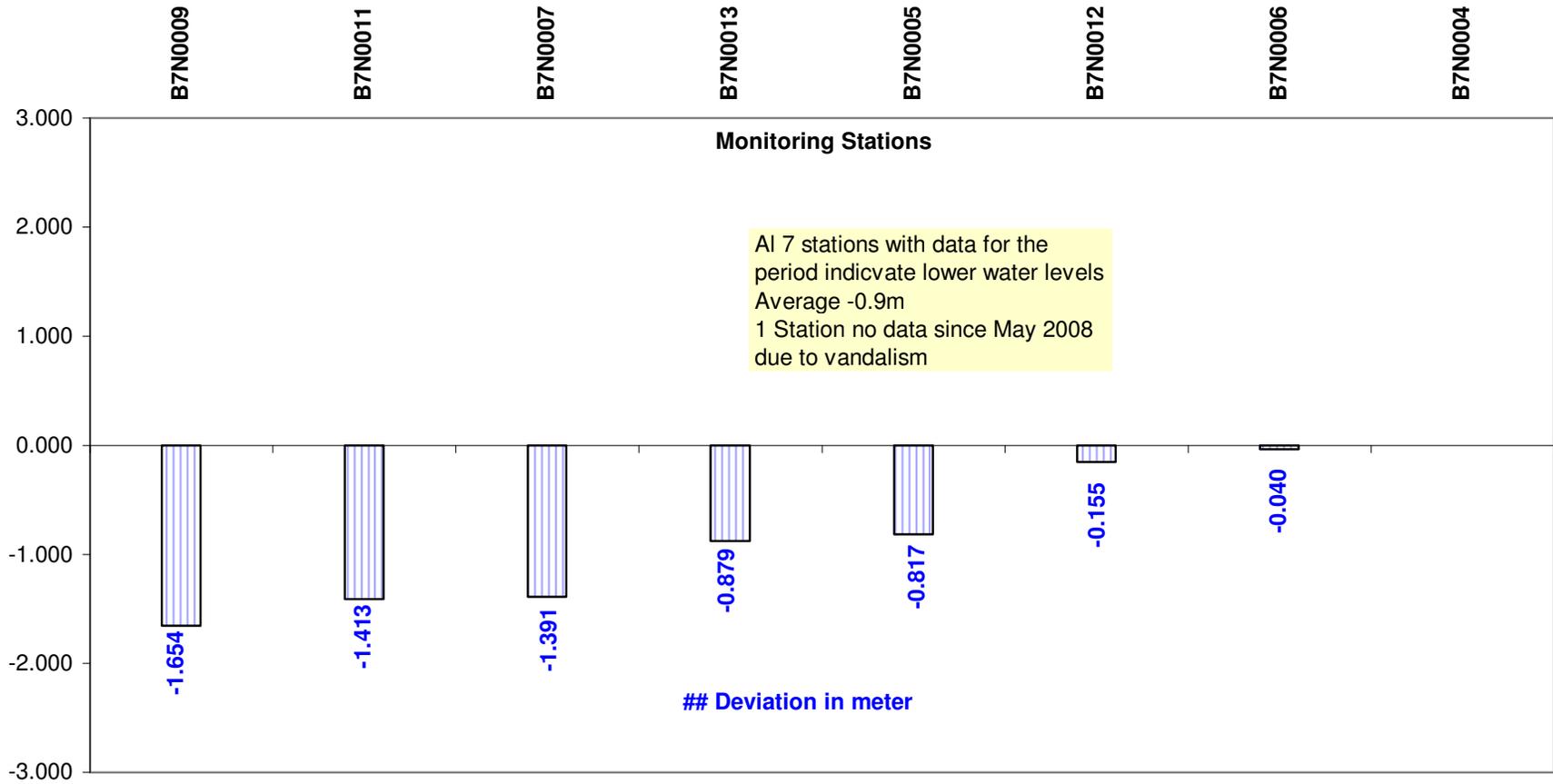
**GRAPH 39**

**Water level trend of some stations in B7 drainage:  
1 November 2007 to 1 November 2008**



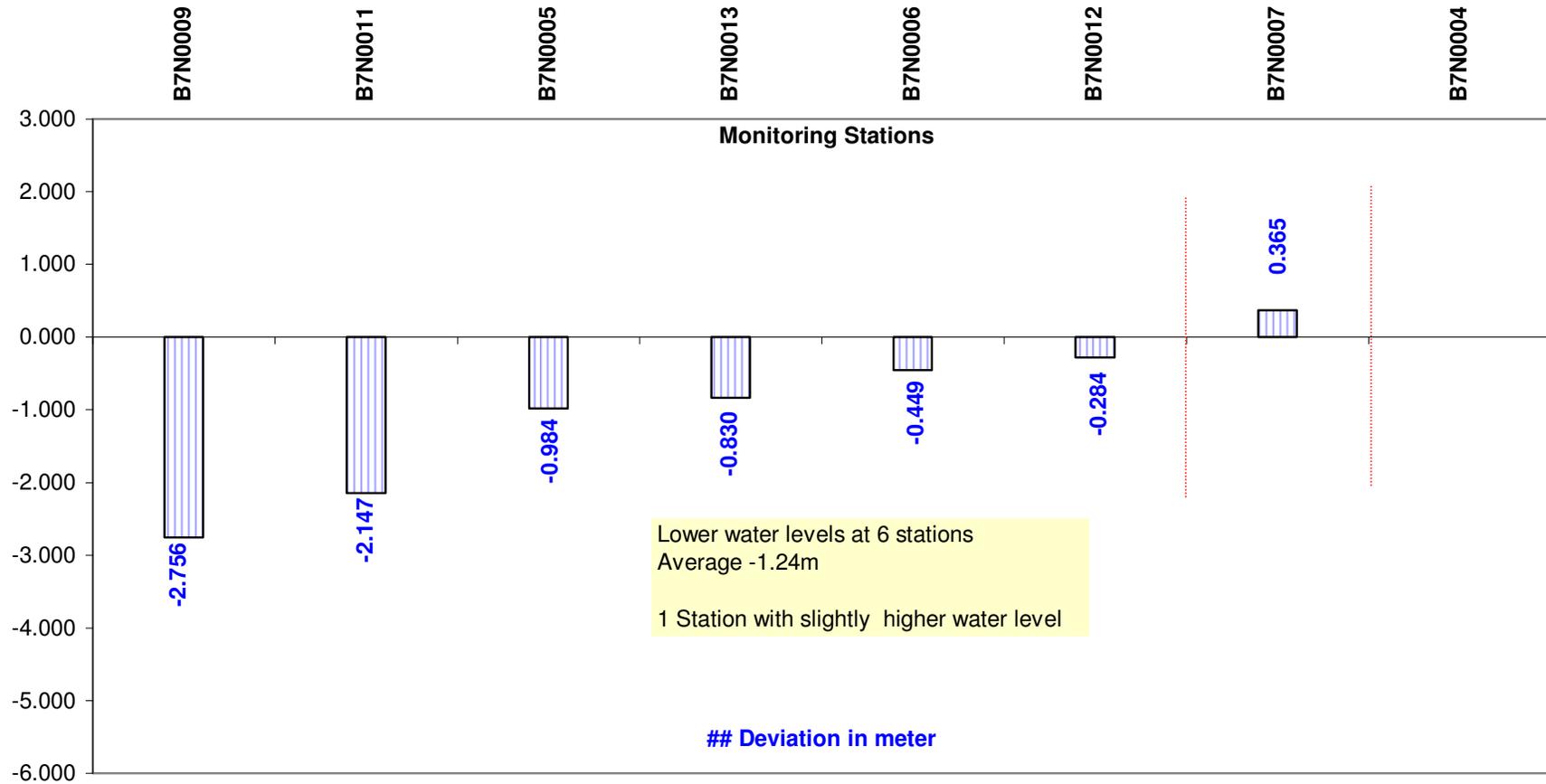
**GRAPH 40**

**B7 DRAINAGE AREA**  
**Deviation of water levels: 1 May 2008 to 1 November 2008**



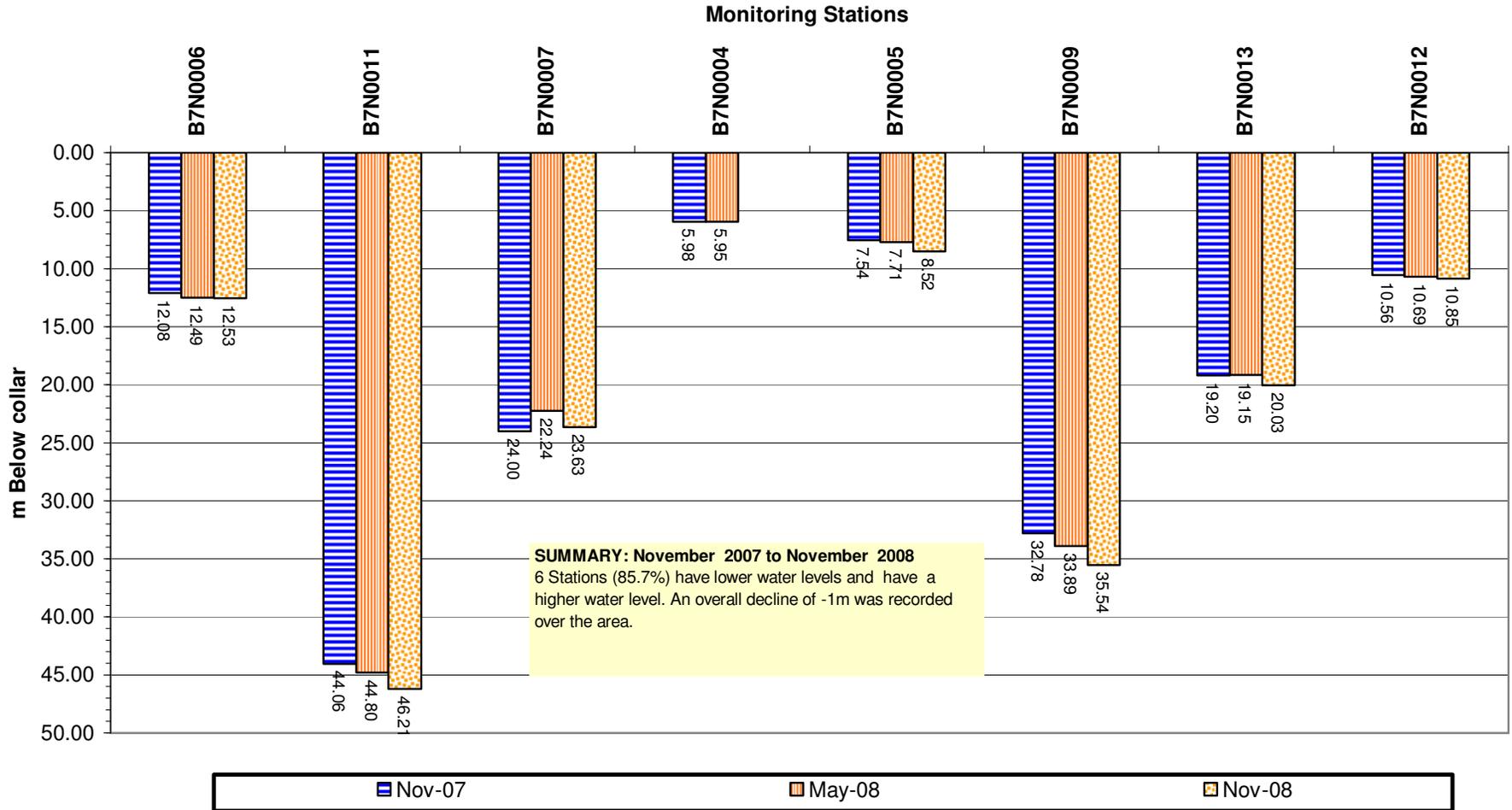
**GRAPH 41**

**B7 DRAINAGE AREA**  
**Deviation of water levels: 1 November 2007 to 1 November 2008**



**GRAPH 42**

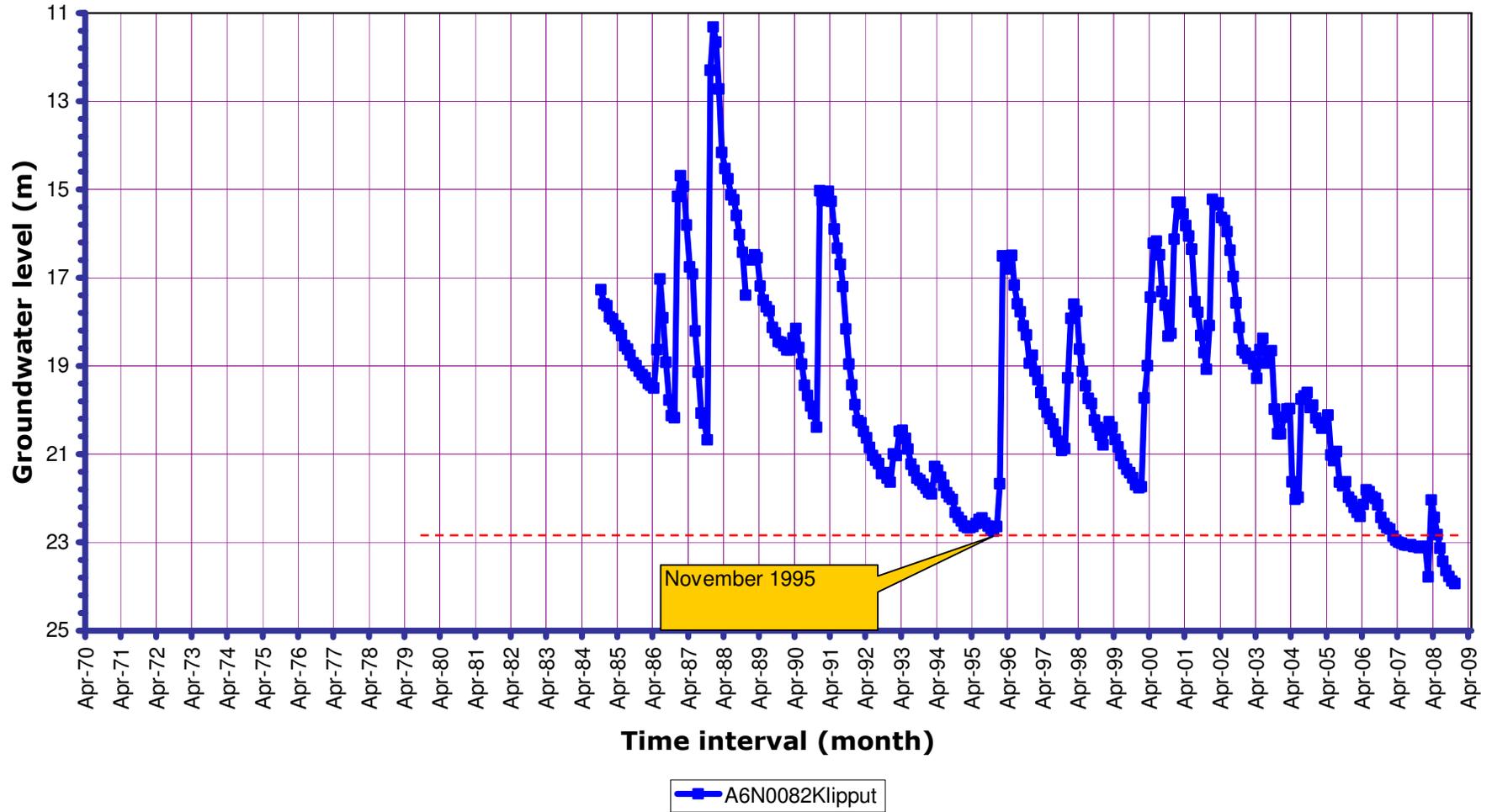
**B7 DRAINAGE AREA**  
**Comparison between water levels: 1 November 2007,**  
**1 May 2008 and 1 November 2008**



**GRAPH 43**

# A6 Drainage

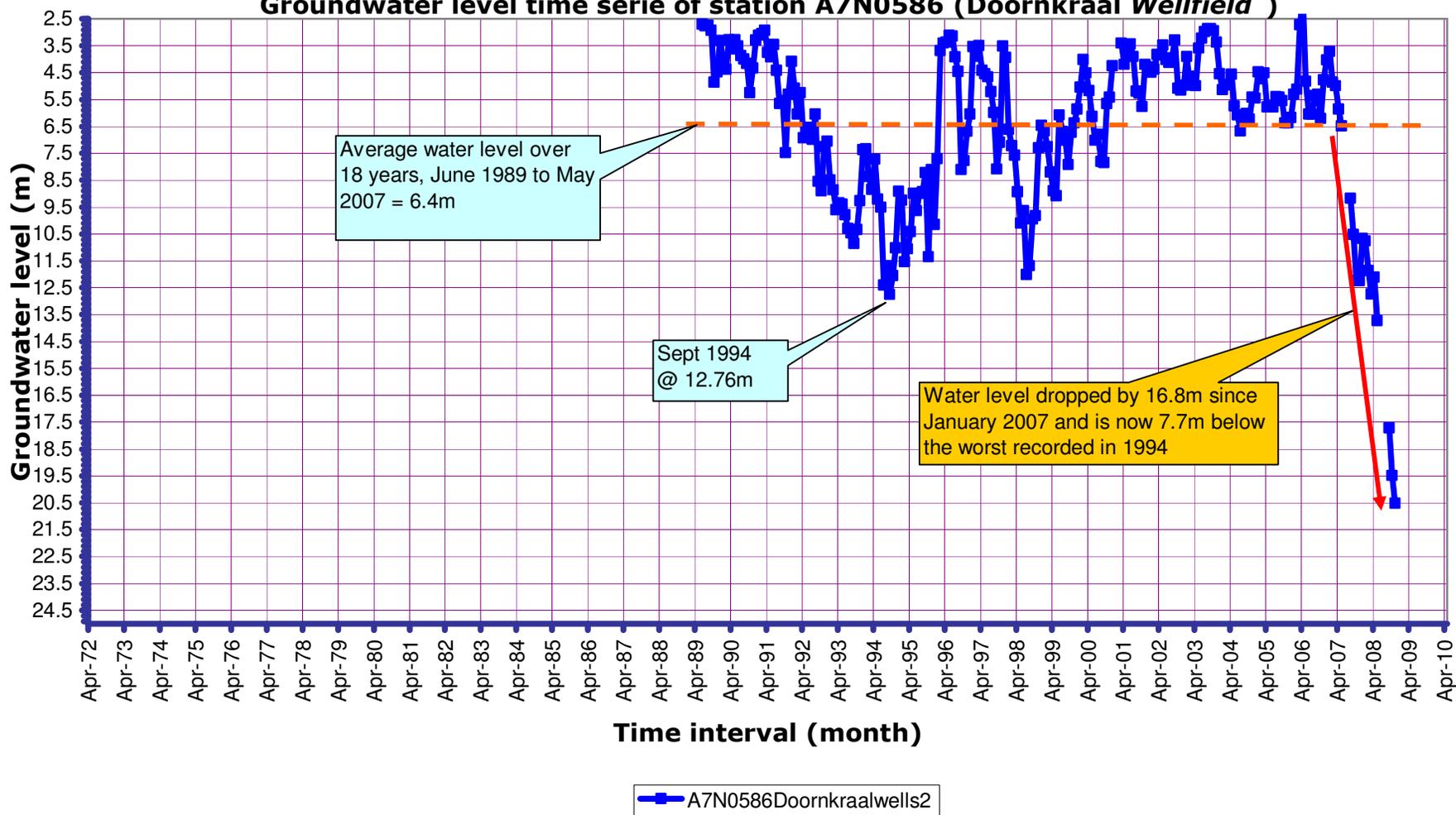
## Groundwater level time serie of station A6N082 (Klipput)



ANNEXURE 1

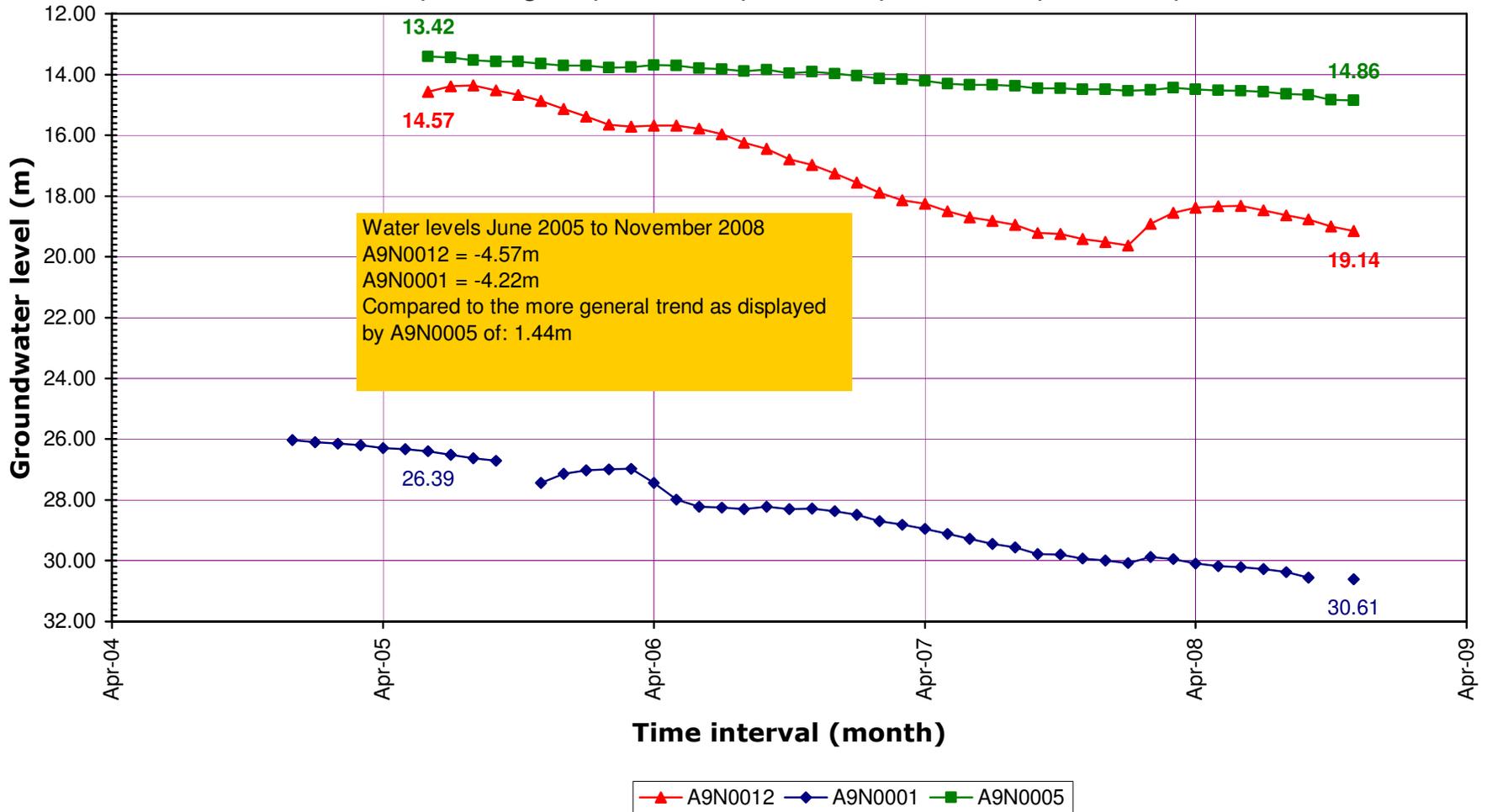
## A7 DRAINAGE

Groundwater level time series of station A7N0586 (Doornkraal Wellfield )



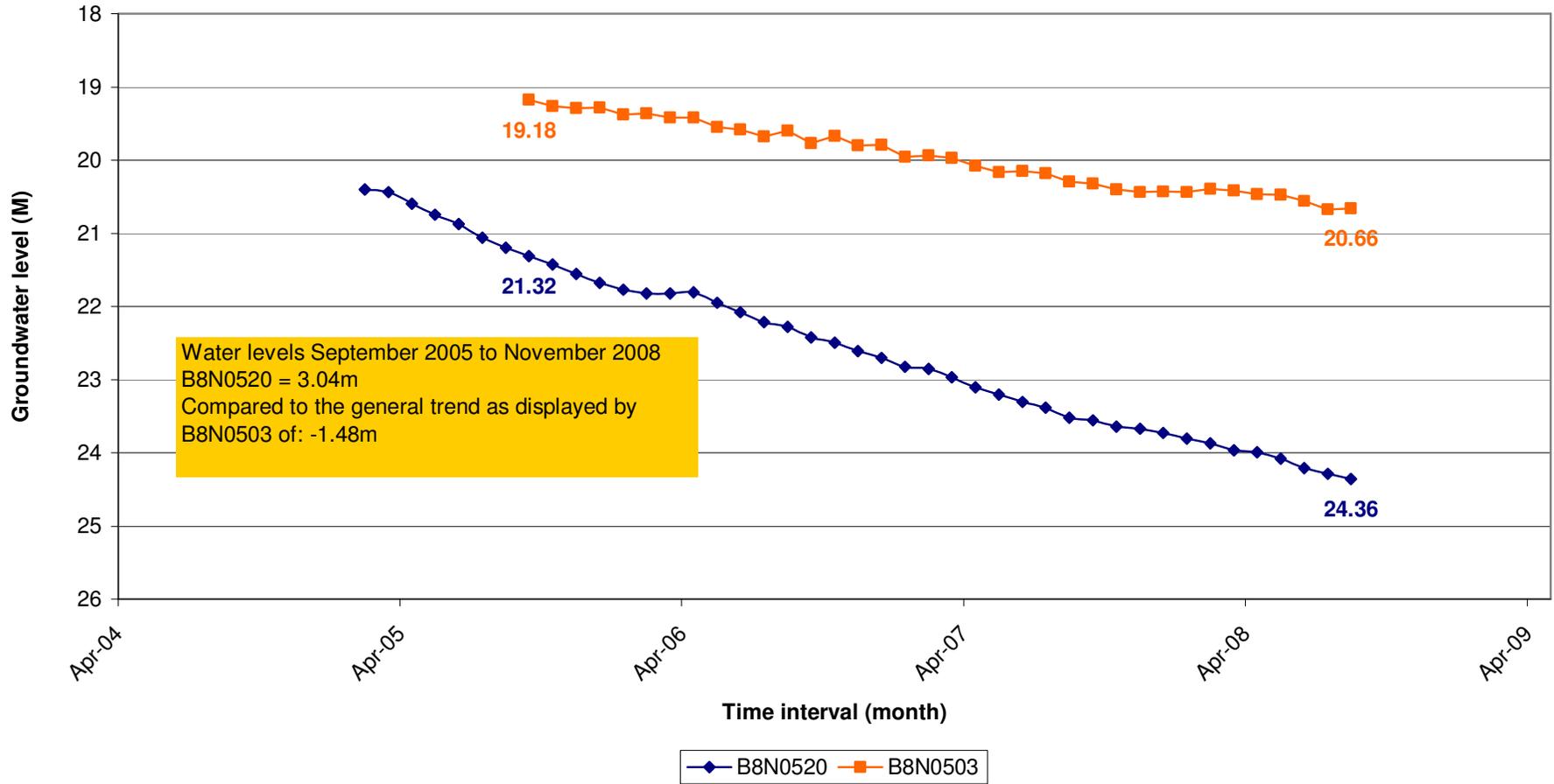
## ANNEXURE 2

**A9 Drainage**  
**Groundwater level time series of stations**  
**A9N0012 (Tshivongweni) , A9N0001 (Tshirunzini) & A9N0005 (Tshilamusu)**



**ANNEXURE 3**

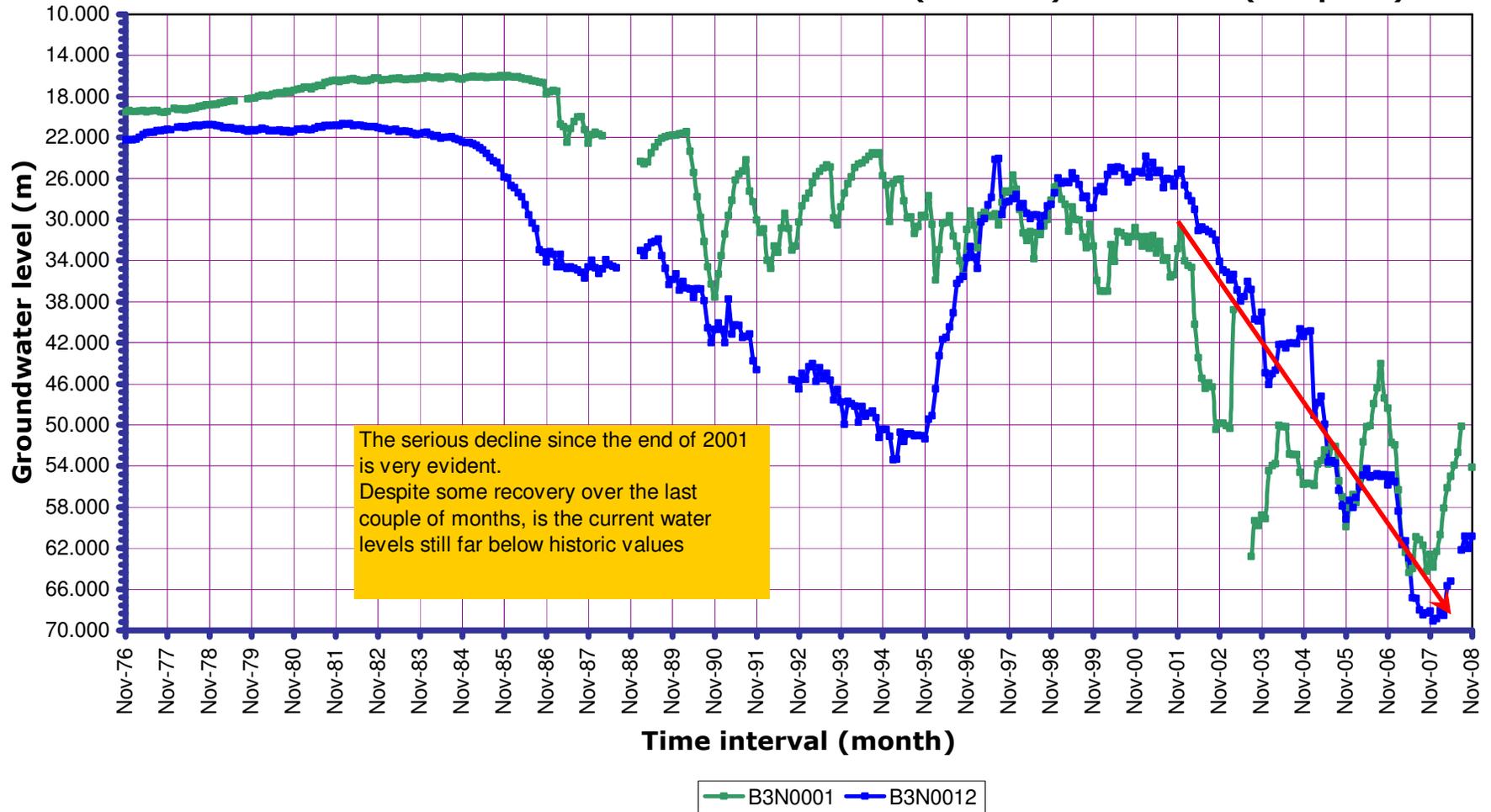
**B8 DRAINAGE**  
**Groundwater level time series of stations**  
**B5N0503 (Vuheli) & B8N0520 (Sekgopo)**



**ANNEXURE 4**

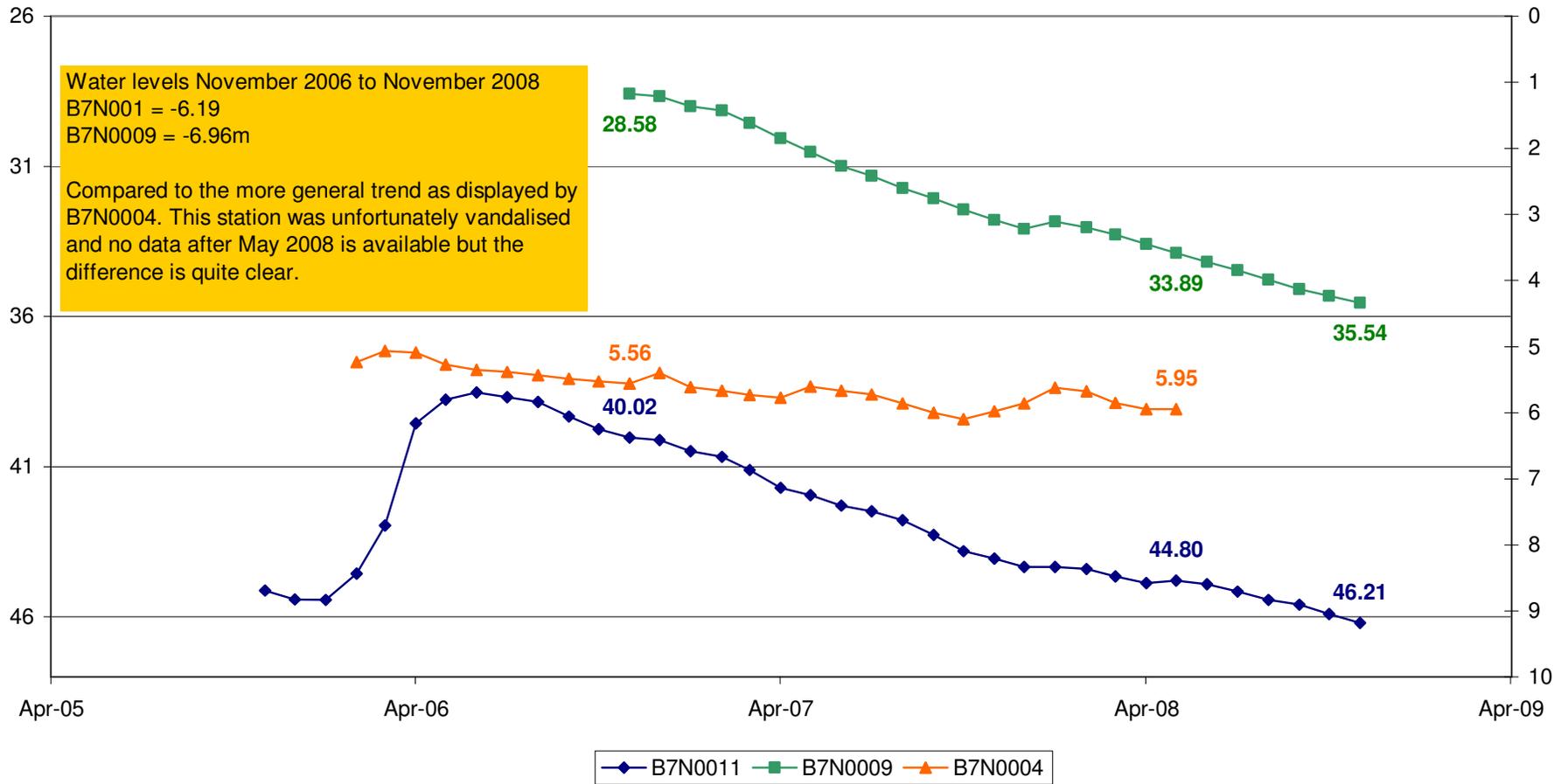
## B3 DRAINAGE

Groundwater level time serie of stations B3N001 ( Settlers ) & B3N0012 (Tuinplaas)



## ANNEXURE 5

**B7 DRAINAGE**  
**Groundwater level time series of stations**  
**B7N0009 (The Willows), B7N0011 (Mica) & B7N0004 (Bismarck)**



**ANNEXURE 6**