

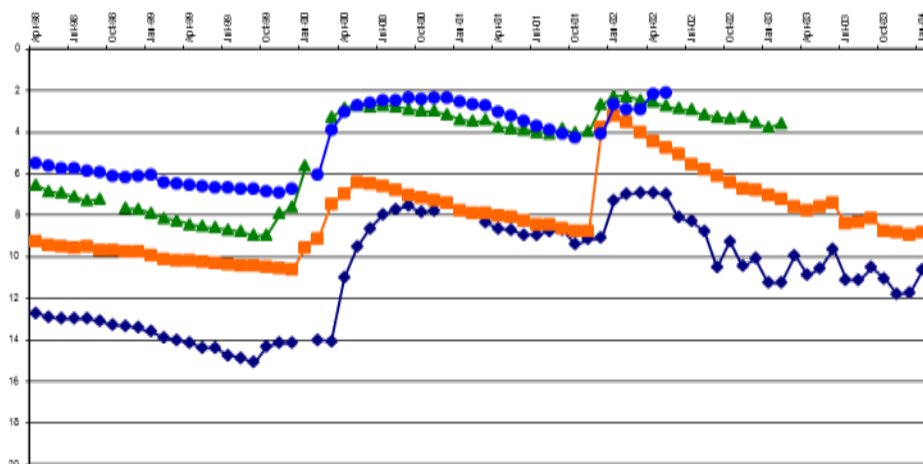


water & sanitation

Department:
Water and Sanitation
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

LIMPOPO REGION

QUARTERLY STATUS REPORT ON GROUNDWATER LEVEL TRENDS



H VERSTER

DIRECTORATE
PLANNING AND INFORMATION MANAGEMENT
JUNE 2017

Data collection~ and processing* assisted by:

P F TSHELANE~*

E RAMOBA~*

D A TLEANE~

T P SEAKAMELA~

Table of Contents

1	BACKGROUND.....	6
2	GROUNDWATER LEVELS.....	6
2.1	DIFFERENCE IN GROUNDWATER LEVELS; 1 OCTOBER TO 31 MARCH 2017	6
2.2	DIFFERENCE IN GROUNDWATER LEVELS; 31 MARCH 2016 TO 31 MARCH 2017.....	6
3	GROUNDWATER LEVEL TRENDS IN THE DIFFERENT SECONDARY DRAINAGE AREAS.....	7
3.1	DRAINAGE AREA A4	7
3.1.1	AREA 1	7
3.1.2	AREA 2	7
3.2	DRAINAGE AREA A5	7
3.2.1	AREA 1	8
3.2.2	AREA 2	8
3.3	DRAINAGE AREA A6	8
3.3.1	AREA 1	8
3.3.2	AREA 2	8
3.3.3	AREA 3	8
3.4	DRAINAGE AREA A7	8
3.4.1	AREA 1	8
3.4.2	AREA 2	9
3.4.3	AREA 3	9
3.4.4	AREA 4	9
3.5	DRAINAGE AREA A8 (FIGURE 20).....	9
3.6	DRAINAGE AREA A9	9
3.6.1	AREA 1	9
3.6.2	AREA 2	9
3.6.3	AREA 3	10
3.7	DRAINAGE AREA B3 (FIGURE 27).....	10
3.8	DRAINAGE AREA B4 (FIGURE 29).....	10
3.9	DRAINAGE AREA B5	10
3.9.1	AREA 1	10
3.10	DRAINAGE AREA B7 (FIGURE 34).....	10
3.11	DRAINAGE AREA B8	11
3.11.1	AREA 1	11
3.11.2	AREA 2	11
3.12	DRAINAGE AREA B9 (FIGURE 40).....	11
4	RAINFALL	11
4.1.1	PERCENTAGE OF NORMAL RAINFALL; JULY 2016 TO MARCH 2017	11
5	IMPORTANCE OF GROUNDWATER MONITORING AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT.....	11
6	ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	11

LIST OF FIGURES

- FIGURE 1: DISTRIBUTION OF GROUNDWATER LEVEL MONITORING STATIONS IN LIMPOPO**
- FIGURE 2: DIFFERENCE IN GROUNDWATER LEVELS; OCTOBER 2016 TO MARCH 2017**
- FIGURE 3: GROUNDWATER RECHARGE THE PAST WET SEASON, OCTOBER 2016 TO MARCH 2017**
- FIGURE 4: DIFFERENCE IN GROUNDWATER LEVELS; MARCH 2016 TO MARCH 2017**
- FIGURE 5: AREAS USED TO ILLUSTRATE DIFFERENT GROUNDWATER LEVEL TRENDS IN THE A4 DRAINAGE**
- FIGURE 6: GROUNDWATER LEVEL TRENDS IN AREA 1; A4 DRAINAGE**
- FIGURE 7: GROUNDWATER LEVEL TRENDS IN AREA 2; A4 DRAINAGE**
- FIGURE 8: AREAS USED TO ILLUSTRATE DIFFERENT GROUNDWATER LEVEL TRENDS IN THE A5 DRAINAGE**
- FIGURE 9: GROUNDWATER LEVEL TRENDS IN AREA 1; A5 DRAINAGE**
- FIGURE 10: GROUNDWATER LEVEL TRENDS IN AREA 2; A5 DRAINAGE**
- FIGURE 11: AREAS USED TO ILLUSTRATE DIFFERENT GROUNDWATER LEVEL TRENDS IN THE A6 DRAINAGE**
- FIGURE 12: GROUNDWATER LEVEL TRENDS IN AREA 1; A6 DRAINAGE**
- FIGURE 13: GROUNDWATER LEVEL TRENDS IN AREA 2; A6 DRAINAGE**
- FIGURE 14: GROUNDWATER LEVEL TRENDS IN AREA 3; A6 DRAINAGE**
- FIGURE 15: AREAS USED TO ILLUSTRATE DIFFERENT GROUNDWATER LEVEL TRENDS IN THE A7 DRAINAGE**
- FIGURE 16: GROUNDWATER LEVEL TRENDS IN AREA 1; A7 DRAINAGE**
- FIGURE 17: GROUNDWATER LEVEL TRENDS IN AREA 2; A7 DRAINAGE**
- FIGURE 18: GROUNDWATER LEVEL TRENDS IN AREA 3; A7 DRAINAGE**
- FIGURE 19: GROUNDWATER LEVEL TRENDS IN AREA 4; A7 DRAINAGE**
- FIGURE 20: GROUNDWATER LEVEL MONITORING IN THE A8 DRAINAGE**
- FIGURE 21: GROUNDWATER LEVEL TRENDS IN THE A8 DRAINAGE**
- FIGURE 22: GROUNDWATER LEVEL TREND OF A8 MABVETE**
- FIGURE 23: AREAS USED TO ILLUSTRATE DIFFERENT GROUNDWATER LEVEL TRENDS IN THE A9 DRAINAGE**
- FIGURE 24: GROUNDWATER LEVEL TRENDS IN AREA 1; A9 DRAINAGE**
- FIGURE 25: GROUNDWATER LEVEL TRENDS IN AREA 2; A9 DRAINAGE**
- FIGURE 26: GROUNDWATER LEVEL TRENDS IN AREA 3; A9 DRAINAGE**
- FIGURE 27: GROUNDWATER LEVEL MONITORING IN THE B3 DRAINAGE**
- FIGURE 28: GROUNDWATER LEVEL TRENDS IN THE B3 DRAINAGE**
- FIGURE 29: GROUNDWATER LEVEL MONITORING THE B4 DRAINAGE**
- FIGURE 30: GROUNDWATER LEVEL TREND AT B4 NEBO**
- FIGURE 31: AREAS USED TO ILLUSTRATE DIFFERENT GROUNDWATER LEVEL TRENDS IN THE B5 DRAINAGE**
- FIGURE 32: GROUNDWATER LEVEL TRENDS IN AREA 1; B5 DRAINAGE**
- FIGURE 33: GROUNDWATER LEVEL TRENDS IN AREA 2; B5 DRAINAGE**
- FIGURE 34: GROUNDWATER LEVEL MONITORING IN THE B7 DRAINAGE**
- FIGURE 35: GROUNDWATER LEVEL TRENDS IN THE B7 DRAINAGE**

FIGURE 36: GROUNDWATER LEVEL TREND AT B7 MICA

FIGURE 37: AREAS USED TO ILLUSTRATE DIFFERENT GROUNDWATER LEVEL TRENDS IN THE B8 DRAINAGE

FIGURE 38: GROUNDWATER LEVEL TRENDS IN AREA 1; B8 DRAINAGE

FIGURE 39: GROUNDWATER LEVEL TRENDS IN AREA 2; B8 DRAINAGE

FIGURE 40: GROUNDWATER LEVEL MONITORING THE B9 DRAINAGE

FIGURE 41: GROUNDWATER LEVEL TRENDS IN THE B9 DRAINAGE

FIGURE 42: PERCENTAGE OF NORMAL RAINFALL FOR SEASON, JULY 2016-MARCH 2017

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE 1: DIFFERENCE IN GROUNDWATER LEVELS; 1 OCTOBER 2016 TO 31 MARCH 2017

TABLE 2: DIFFERENCE IN GROUNDWATER LEVELS; 31 MARCH 2016 TO 31 MARCH 2017

SUMMARY

The end of March, of which the status is discussed in the report, marks the end of the rainy season in Limpopo. Good rainfall occurred over most of the province during January 2017. The months of February and March were however disappointingly dry which resulted in very limited groundwater recharge for the season. Rainfall for the season as a whole varies from slightly below to slightly above normal. Some recharge did take place but groundwater levels at 64% of stations monitored indicate lower water levels than that of the corresponding time last year and 36% are higher. Available long-term data indicates that the status of the resource is still good in most areas. Total absence of recharge in some areas for up to 10 years now is a concern but no long-term data is available for these areas to accurately evaluate the situation. Over abstraction and poor, or no management, is causing severe stress on aquifers in some localities.

Monitoring data clearly reveals the impacts due to lack of groundwater management as well as that due to lack of recharge. The widespread dependency on groundwater as only source in the province stresses the importance of resource management. Corrective steps after aquifer failure is of little use to those without water. There is no “quick fix” for failed aquifers.

1 BACKGROUND

The status of groundwater levels as on 31 March 2017, the end the wet season, is discussed. Groundwater level data was collected during April and May 2017. Comparison is drawn between the status after and before the wet season as well as the corresponding time last year. Groundwater level trends are discussed per secondary drainage area and monitoring stations with similar groundwater level trends are grouped and delineated as an area. The distribution of the monitoring network is illustrated by **(FIGURE 1)**

2 GROUNDWATER LEVELS

Differences in groundwater levels for monitoring stations with data available for both dates in question is summarised below.

2.1 DIFFERENCE IN GROUNDWATER LEVELS; 1 OCTOBER 2016 TO 31 MARCH 2017

Data for both dates are available for 148 (76.7%) of all monitoring stations. Recharge the past wet season is indicated at 96 (64.9%) of these stations, where levels are higher than before the wet season. The levels at 52 stations (35.14%) are lower indicating a lack of recharge **(TABLE 1)**

The distribution of stations with lower or higher groundwater levels are indicated on **(FIGURE 2)**

Stations where no recharge is notable are distributed over the whole province. One area where a concentrated number of such stations occur can be recognised. It consists mainly of the A7 drainage and the northern part of the A8 drainage **(FIGURE 3)**

1 October 2016 to 31 March 2017			
Total stations visited	193		
With data	148 Stations	76.7%	
Water level	Number of stations	Average(m)	%
Down	52 Stations	0.33	35.14%
Up	96 Stations	1.06	64.86%
No change	0 Stations		0.00%
No Data	45 Stations		
Total	193		100.00%

TABLE 1

2.2 DIFFERENCE IN GROUNDWATER LEVELS; 31 MARCH 2016 TO 31 MARCH 2017

Groundwater level data for the period is available for 181 (93.8%) of all stations. Lower groundwater levels than the corresponding time last year is indicated at 115 (63.5%) of stations with data available. The average decline is 1.m. **(TABLE 2)** Despite some recharge indicated at 64.8% of monitoring stations at the past season, is the majority of levels still lower than last year. Recharge was not sufficient to compensate for the drought impact. The distribution of monitoring stations with higher or lower groundwater levels is illustrated by **(FIGURE 4)**

31 March 2015 to 31 March 2016	
Total stations visited	193

With data	181 Stations	93.8%
-----------	--------------	-------

Water level	Number of stations	Average(m)	%
Down	115 Stations	-1	63.54%
Up	66 Stations	1.1	36.46%
No change	0 Stations		0.00%
No Data	12 Stations		
Total	193		100.00%

TABLE 2

3 GROUNDWATER LEVEL TRENDS IN THE DIFFERENT SECONDARY DRAINAGE AREAS

Groundwater level trends can differ over short distances but may also display similar trends over considerable distances or areas. Similar trends are not bound by surface drainage divides but is discussed per secondary drainage area. Monitoring stations displaying similar groundwater level trends, if present, are grouped to delineate areas in each secondary drainage. Trends at some stations does not conform with any other in the area due to various reasons such as local recharge events, abstraction impacts, stream flow interaction etc. Due to the large difference in depth to water level as well as the difference in magnitude of fluctuations it is difficult to present all figures on the same vertical scale for comparison purposes but an attempt was made to do so where possible.

3.1 DRAINAGE AREA A4

Two distinct trends concentrated in two areas can be recognised (**FIGURE 5**)

3.1.1 AREA 1

Area 1 is located in the downstream part of the drainage. Seasonal fluctuations are mostly absent or very limited. Groundwater levels indicate stable conditions with a very slow declining trend over time. The maximum decline recorded over 9 years of monitoring is 2meters and the status is still considered good (**FIGURE 6**)

3.1.2 AREA 2

This area is in the upstream part of the drainage. Very prominent seasonal fluctuations with no underlying rise or fall is displayed until January 2015. Where after, despite some recharge late in the 2015-16 season, levels kept declining. The water level at one station, A4 Mokolo Poerse Loop 2, recovered completely this season (**FIGURE 7**)

Groundwater level trend at A4 Southeast Lephale differs from the above and is similar to that in area 1 of the A5 drainage as discussed below.

3.2 DRAINAGE AREA A5

Two areas of similar trends can also be noted here (**FIGURE 8**)

3.2.1 AREA 1

The area is located in the downstream part as well and displays a similar trend as that in the downstream of the A4 drainage, except that the decline in water levels are more prominent with a maximum decline of 4 meter. The lack in efficient recharge over a period of 9 years is a concern. Unfortunately is no long-term data available to make an accurate evaluation of the current status (**FIGURE 9**)

3.2.2 AREA 2

A stable condition with normal seasonal fluctuation is indicated by the water levels in the upstream area of the A5 drainage. The effect of no recharge the past two seasons is also notable here but the status is still considered good (**FIGURE 10**)

3.3 DRAINAGE AREA A6

In this drainage three different areas with similar groundwater level trends occurs (**FIGURE 11**)

3.3.1 AREA 1

Area 1, in the north western part of the drainage, displays a constant decline similar to that displayed in the adjacent part of the A5 drainage. As in the A5, is no long-term data available to make an accurate evaluation of the current status (**FIGURE 12**)

3.3.2 AREA 2

Area 2, is located in the north eastern part of the A6 drainage. Groundwater levels indicated stable conditions up to January 2013 after which a high rainfall event caused a considerable recharge. Some water levels are still at this high with some slowly returning to the original level and the status is considered healthy (**FIGURE 13**)

3.3.3 AREA 3

Area 3 consists of the southern half of the drainage. Groundwater levels in the area display seasonal fluctuations with stable conditions indicating a healthy status. The 2-year decline already noted can also be observed here (**FIGURE 14**).

3.4 DRAINAGE AREA A7

Four different groundwater level trends confined to specific areas were identified for the drainage (**FIGURE 15**)

3.4.1 AREA 1

Both stations are located next to the Limpopo River and display sudden sharp fluctuations which may be related to river flow as well as effects of abstraction at A7 Antonvilla (**FIGURE 16**)

3.4.2 AREA 2

Area 2 is located in the northern part of the drainage. Groundwater level trends corresponds with that of the adjoining area 2 of the A6 drainage. Levels rose sharply during February 2013 and some are still high above the starting levels (**FIGURE 17**)

3.4.3 AREA 3

The area make up the central part of the A7 drainage. Some rise in water levels in 2013 and again in 2014 can be noted but levels are generally declining (**FIGURE 18**)

3.4.4 AREA 4

Area 4 is the southern part of the drainage and is characterised by stable conditions with seasonal fluctuations. The status is considered a healthy one (**FIGURE 19**)

3.5 DRAINAGE AREA A8 (FIGURE 20)

Similar groundwater level trends are displayed by all but one station, A8 Mabvete, in this drainage. The status of groundwater in this drainage is considered the most favourable in Limpopo. Stable groundwater levels with normal seasonal fluctuations characterise the situation in the A8 drainage (**FIGURE 21**)

At A8 Mabvete the situation differs and the trend displayed is a constant decline (**FIGURE 22**)

3.6 DRAINAGE AREA A9

Three areas were identified and two boreholes not conforming with any trend due to abstraction impacts (**FIGURE 23**)

3.6.1 AREA 1

Area 1 is located in the northern, down stream, part of the drainage. Groundwater levels in this area indicated a steady but slow decline for the first 8 years of monitoring. Similar to the corresponding areas in the northern A6 and A7 drainage, significant recharge occurred in February 2013 after which the groundwater levels started to decline again. Long-term monitoring data is unfortunately not available to assist in evaluating the current status with any measure of confidence (**FIGURE 24**).

3.6.2 AREA 2

Area 2 is the central part of the A9 drainage and groundwater levels are characterised by sudden large rises followed by slower declines due to normal outflow. The area consist of steep parallel mountains divided by narrow valleys and quick recharge responses is evident. The past two year decline can also be noted here. The current status is considered healthy in this part (**FIGURE 25**)

3.6.3 AREA 3

As noted in Part 3, it is not always possible to use the same vertical scale as some trends may not be recognisable. Fluctuations in area 3 are not as large as in area 2 but for comparison the same vertical scale was used (**FIGURE 26**). At a smaller scale the trends appear very similar. Groundwater level trends in area 3, in the upstream part of the drainage, display stable conditions with normal seasonal fluctuations with the past 2 year decline also notable.

3.7 DRAINAGE AREA B3 (FIGURE 27)

There are four monitoring stations in the B3 drainage, two of which is close together. Groundwater around Tuinplaas and Settlers is highly impacted while natural conditions is indicated at De Kuil (**FIGURE 28**) The status of groundwater around Tuinplaas and Settlers represents a highly stressed aquifer.

3.8 DRAINAGE AREA B4 (FIGURE 29)

Only one monitoring station is located in this drainage and the groundwater level fluctuate around the median value with a slight underlying declining trend. The water level is impacted upon by nearby abstraction for community water supply (**FIGURE 30**)

3.9 DRAINAGE AREA B5

Two areas were identified, area 1 consisting of the northern half of the drainage and area 2 in the south west corner. Monitoring in the southern part started recently and no time series data is available yet (**FIGURE 31**)

3.9.1 AREA 1

Prominent peaks in groundwater levels can be noted at the 2 stations located on a dolomitic aquifer, B5 Portugal and B5 Modderfontein. Water levels generally indicate some seasonal fluctuations with a slight underlying declining trend at some. The status is considered good (**FIGURE 32**)

Impact by abstraction on the groundwater in area 2 is high with that at the town of Roedtan very severe (**FIGURE 33**) . Abstraction towards Klipput is for irrigation purposes and, although very notable, not as severe.

3.10 DRAINAGE AREA B7 (FIGURE 34)

Similar trends are displayed at all but one station, B7 Mica. Groundwater levels indicate normal seasonal fluctuation and stable conditions generally. A decline over the past 2 years is also indicated here (**FIGURE 35**)

At B7 Mica groundwater level rose by more than 20 meter since 2010. The reason for this is attributed 2 factors. Firstly discontinuing of large scale abstraction for irrigation purposes. The subsequent recovery were secondly boosted and sustained by some good rainfall seasons and intense rainfall incidents (**FIGURE 36**)

3.11 DRAINAGE AREA B8

Contrary to the situation found in most drainages where different trends for the upstream and down stream areas are indicated, the B8 is divided by the 2 tertiary drainage areas, B82 in the north (Area 1) and the B81 in the south (Area 2) (**FIGURE 37**)

3.11.1 AREA 1

The area is drained by the Klein Letaba system before the confluence with the Great Letaba River. Groundwater level trends is characterised by a constant decline with no apparent seasonal recharge (**FIGURE 38**)

3.11.2 AREA 2

The area is drained by the Great Letaba River, groundwater levels display stable conditions with regular seasonal fluctuations. The groundwater level status is considered to be healthy in this area (**FIGURE 39**)

3.12 DRAINAGE AREA B9 (FIGURE 40)

There are 4 monitoring stations in this drainage with all indicating similar trends of a constant decline. Some seasonal fluctuations are present except at B9 Halahala (**FIGURE 41**) Long-term data necessary to evaluate the true status unfortunately does not exist.

4 RAINFALL

4.1.1 PERCENTAGE OF NORMAL RAINFALL; JULY 2016 TO MARCH 2017

Figure 1, compiled by the South African Weather Services indicate that rainfall varied from slightly below to slightly above normal over the province. No exceptional rainfall occurred in any area (**FIGURE 42**)

5 IMPORTANCE OF GROUNDWATER MONITORING AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Data from the monitoring network indicate some local areas of concern such as the Klippot, Roedtan, Settlers and Tuinplaas areas used as examples but more exists. The situation in such areas clearly indicate a lack of sound management of the resource which cannot continue indefinitely. It should be borne in mind that the water resource currently being mismanaged and damaged by over exploitation is the only resource in these areas. Complete failure would have dire consequences.

Sound groundwater management in areas identified where groundwater levels are characterised by constant declines and no apparent recharge over some years should also be a priority. Acting only after the damage is done would be of no use.

6 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Percentage of normal rainfall: South African Weather Services: <http://www.weathersa.co.za>

DISTRIBUTION OF GROUNDWATER LEVEL MONITORING STATIONS IN LIMPOPO

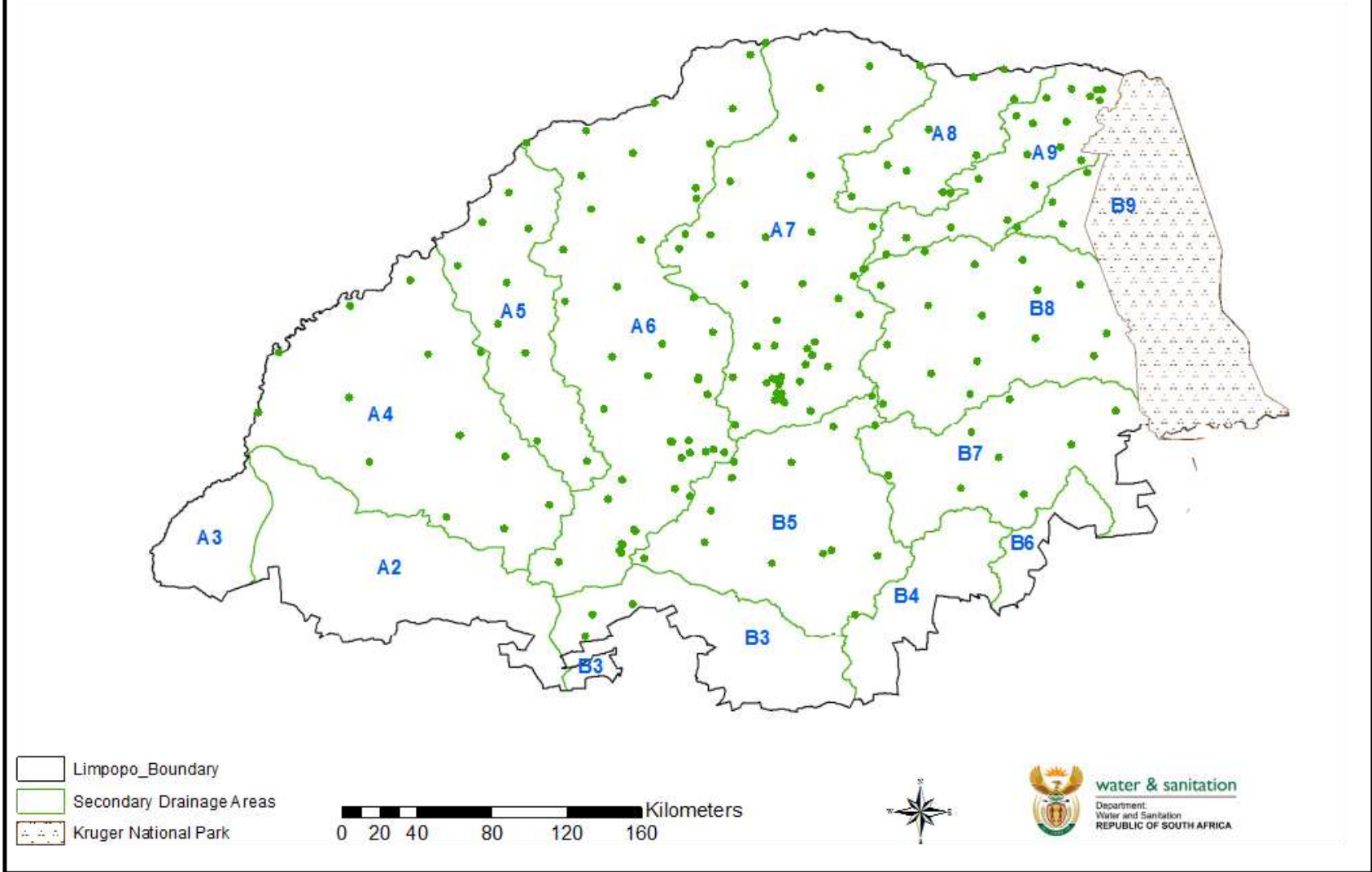


FIGURE 1

DIFFERENCE IN GROUNDWATER LEVELS; OCTOBER 2016 TO MARCH 2017

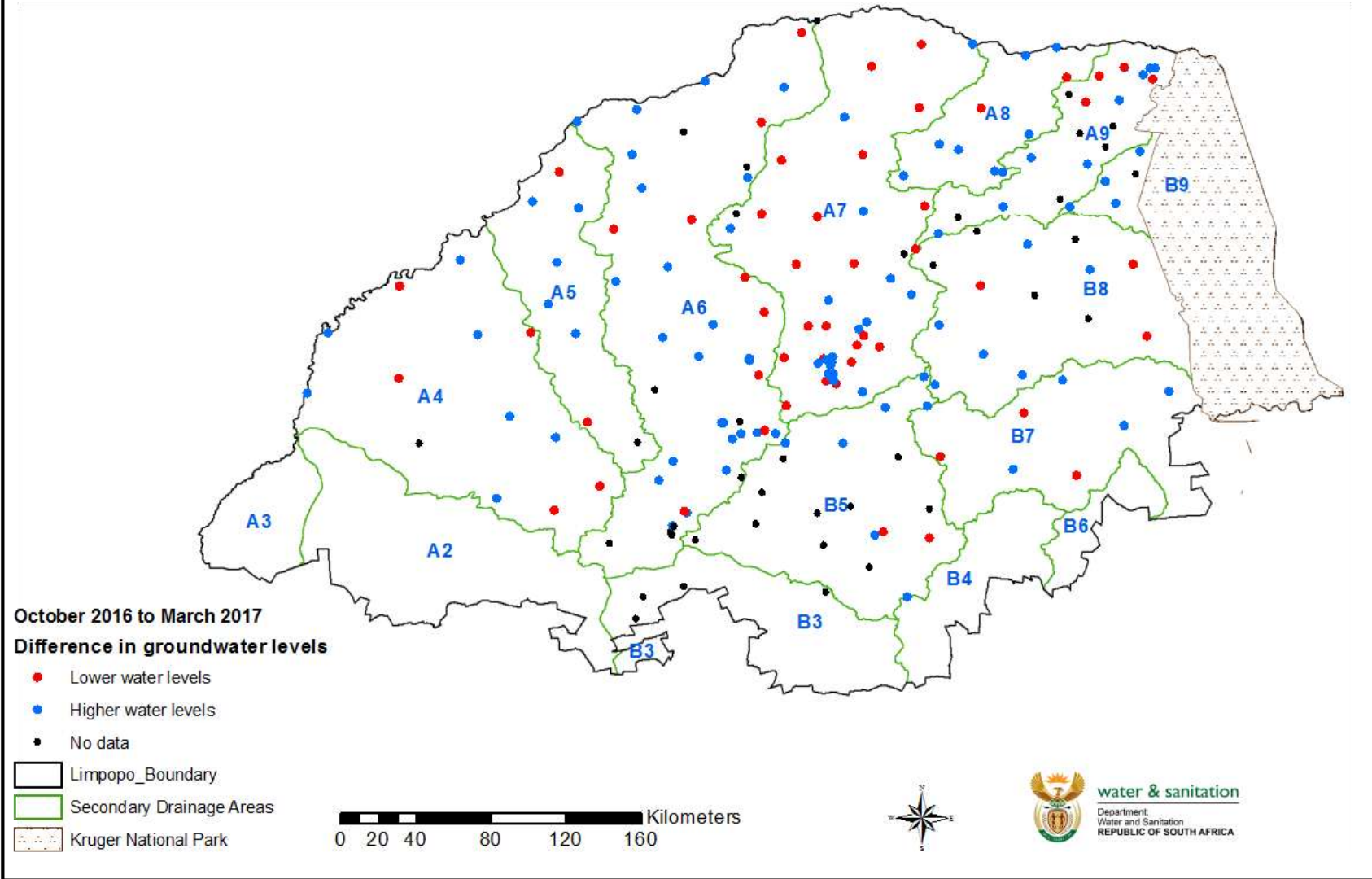


FIGURE 2

GROUNDWATER RECHARGE THE PAST WET SEASON, OCTOBER 2016 TO MARCH 2017

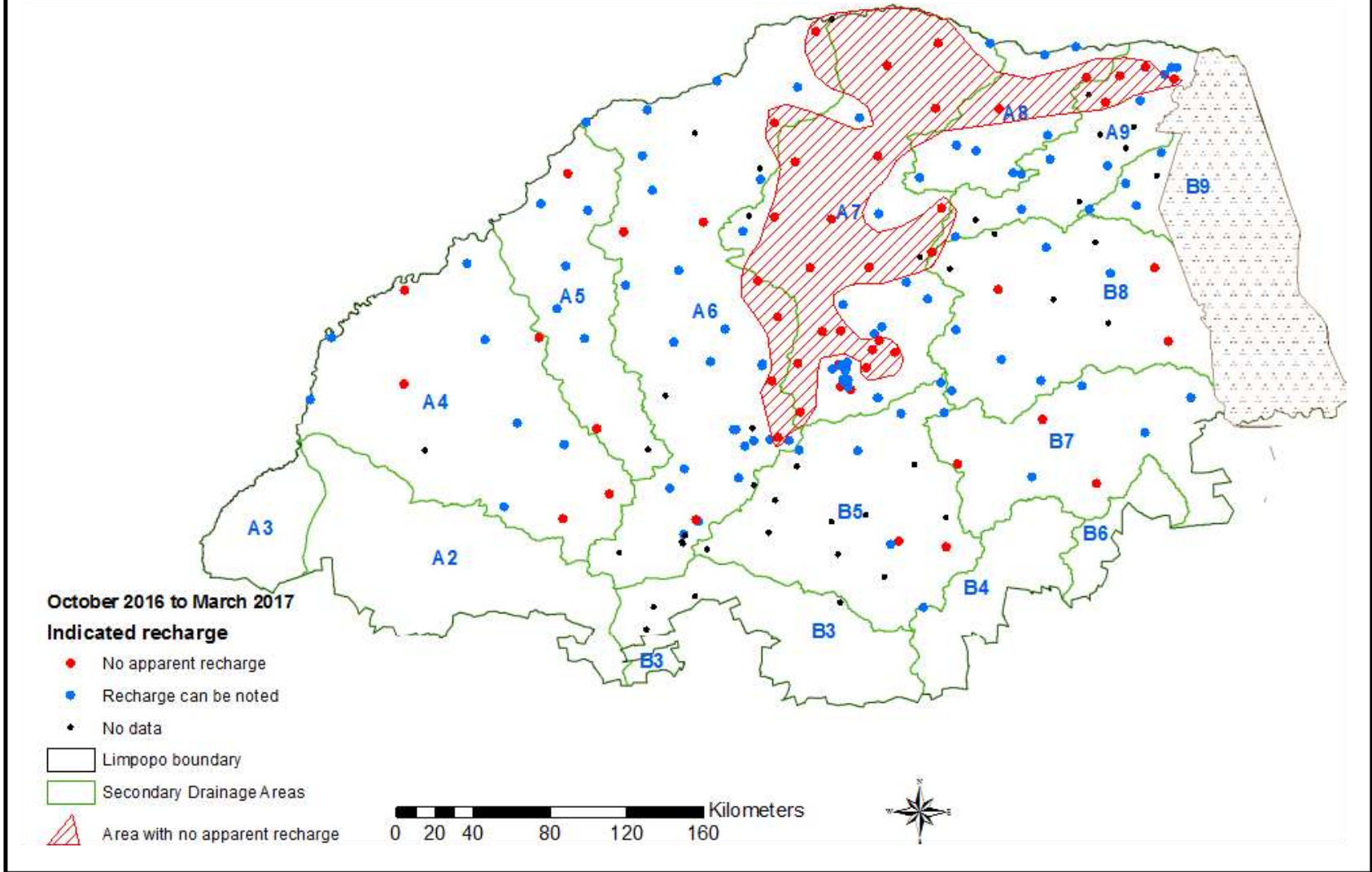


FIGURE 3

DIFFERENCE IN GROUNDWATER LEVELS; MARCH 2016 TO MARCH 2017

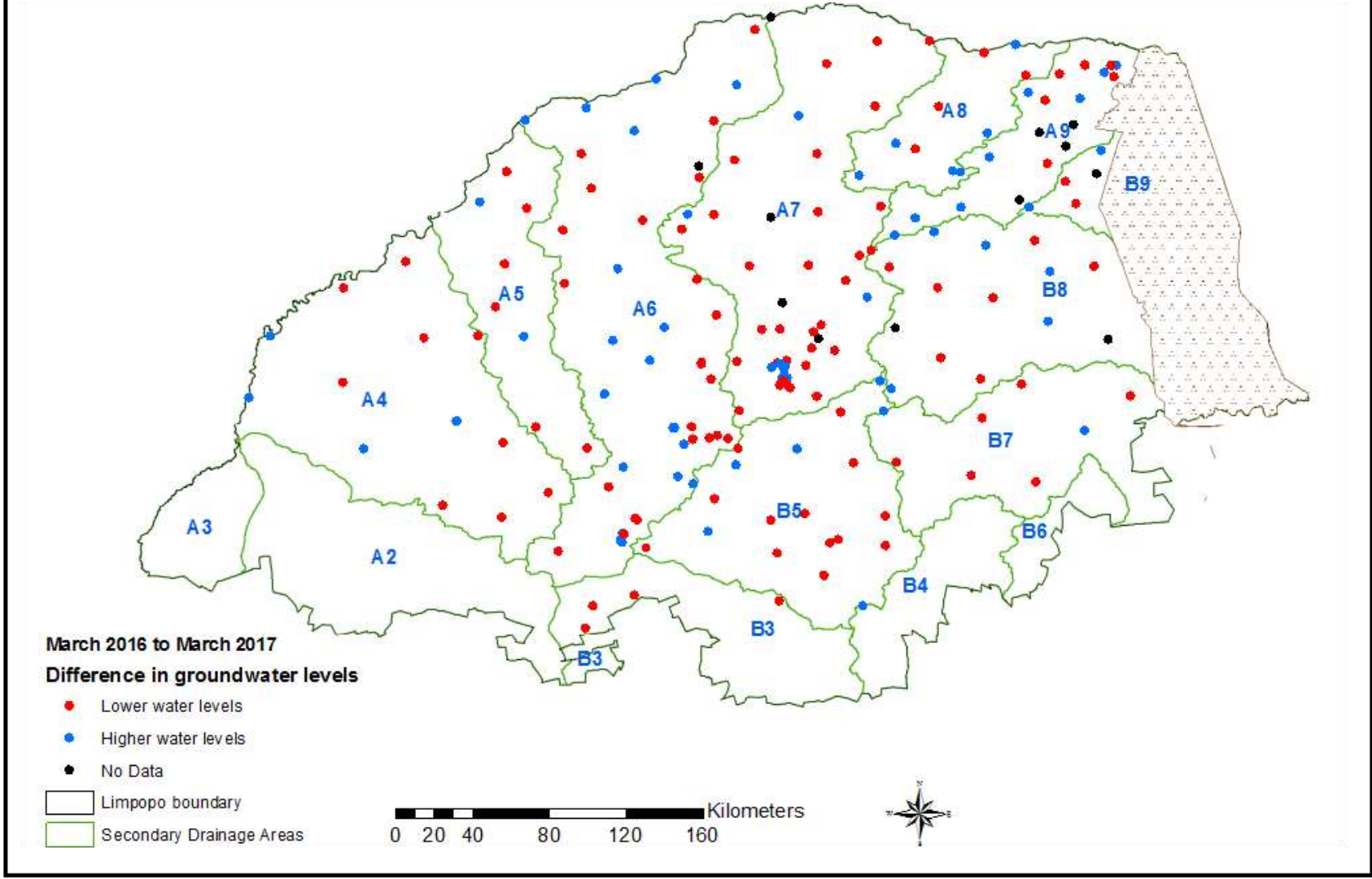


FIGURE 4

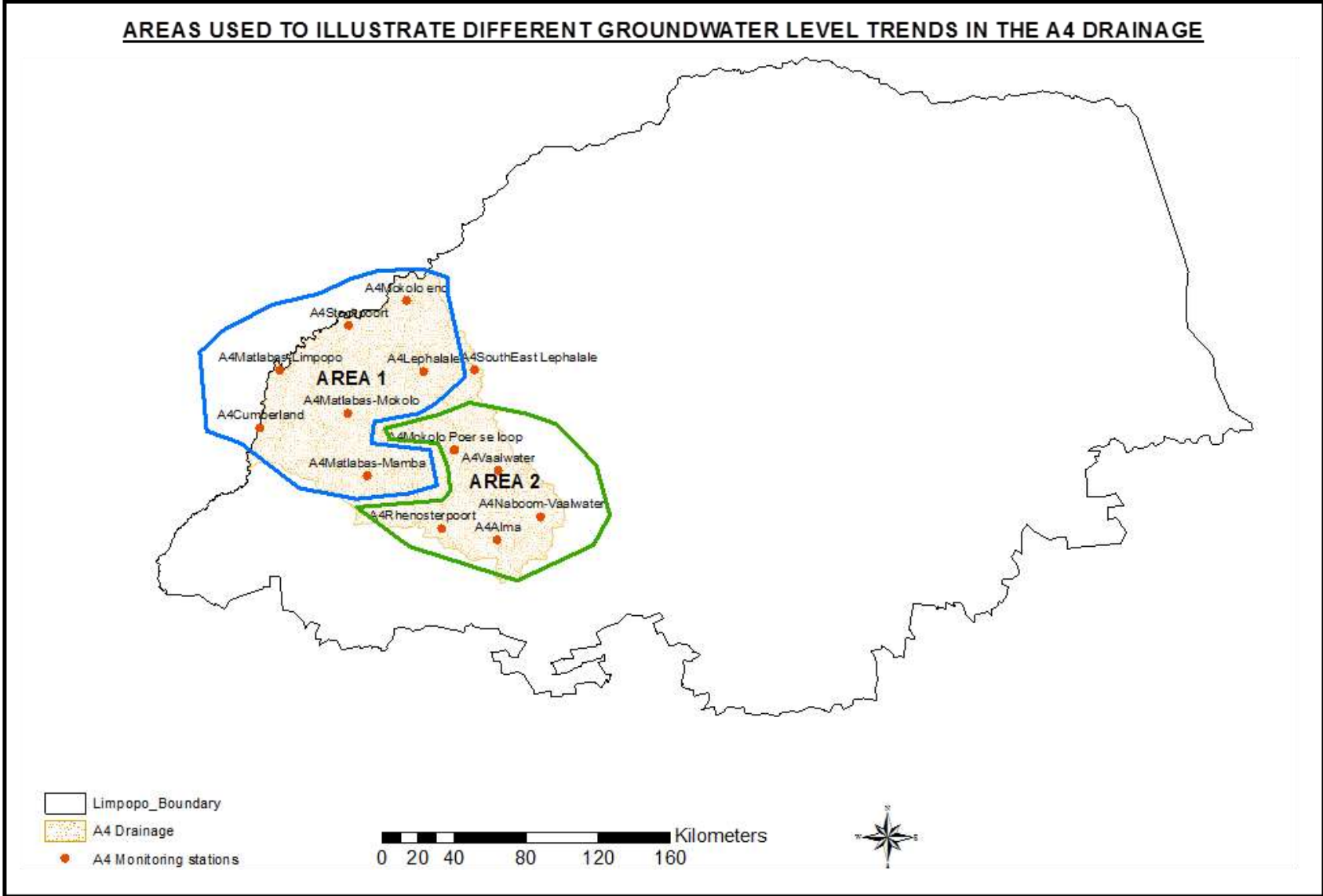


FIGURE 5

GROUNDWATER LEVEL TRENDS IN AREA 1 ; A4 DRAINAGE

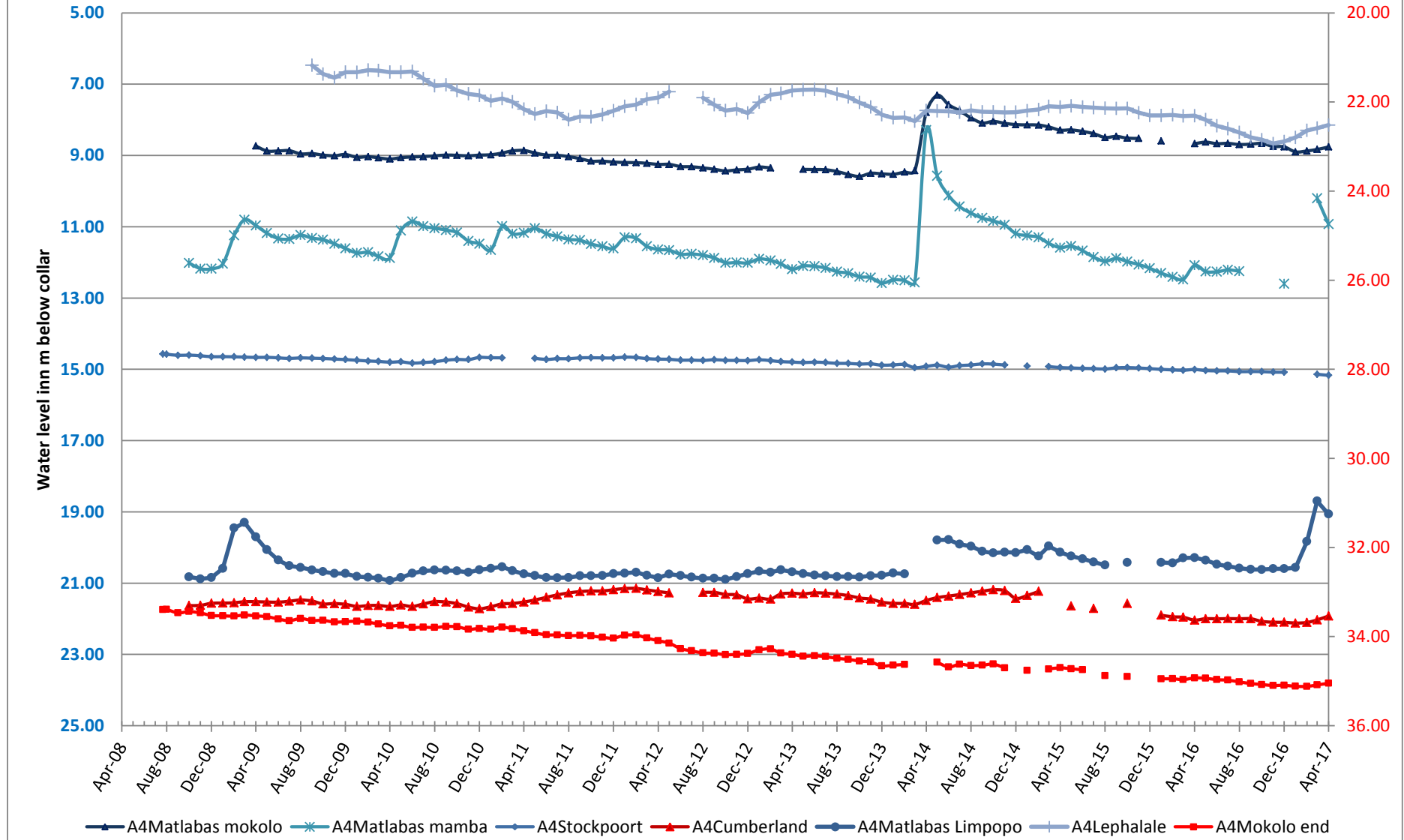


FIGURE 6

GROUNDWATER LEVEL TRENDS IN AREA 2; A 4 DRAINAGE

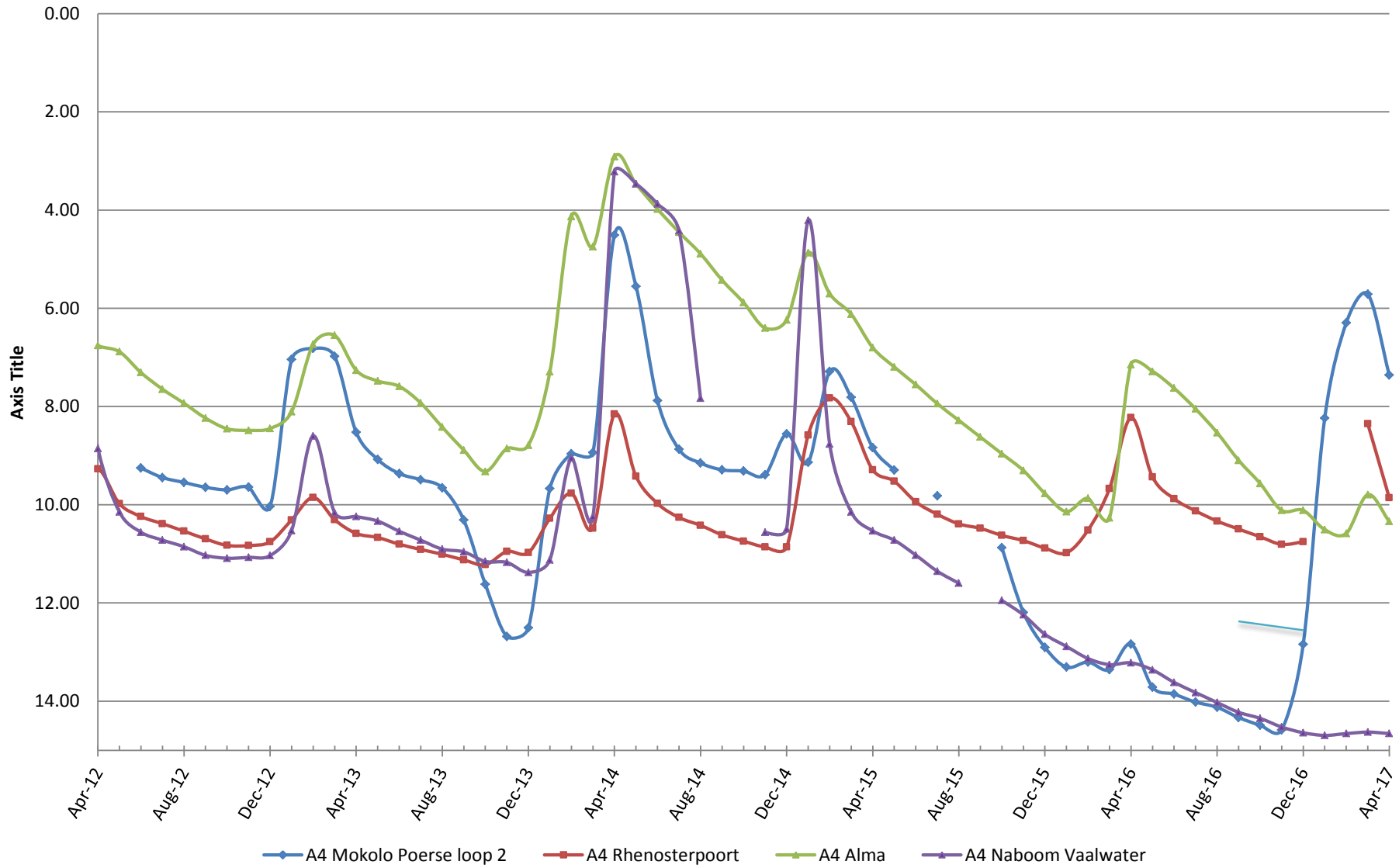


FIGURE 7

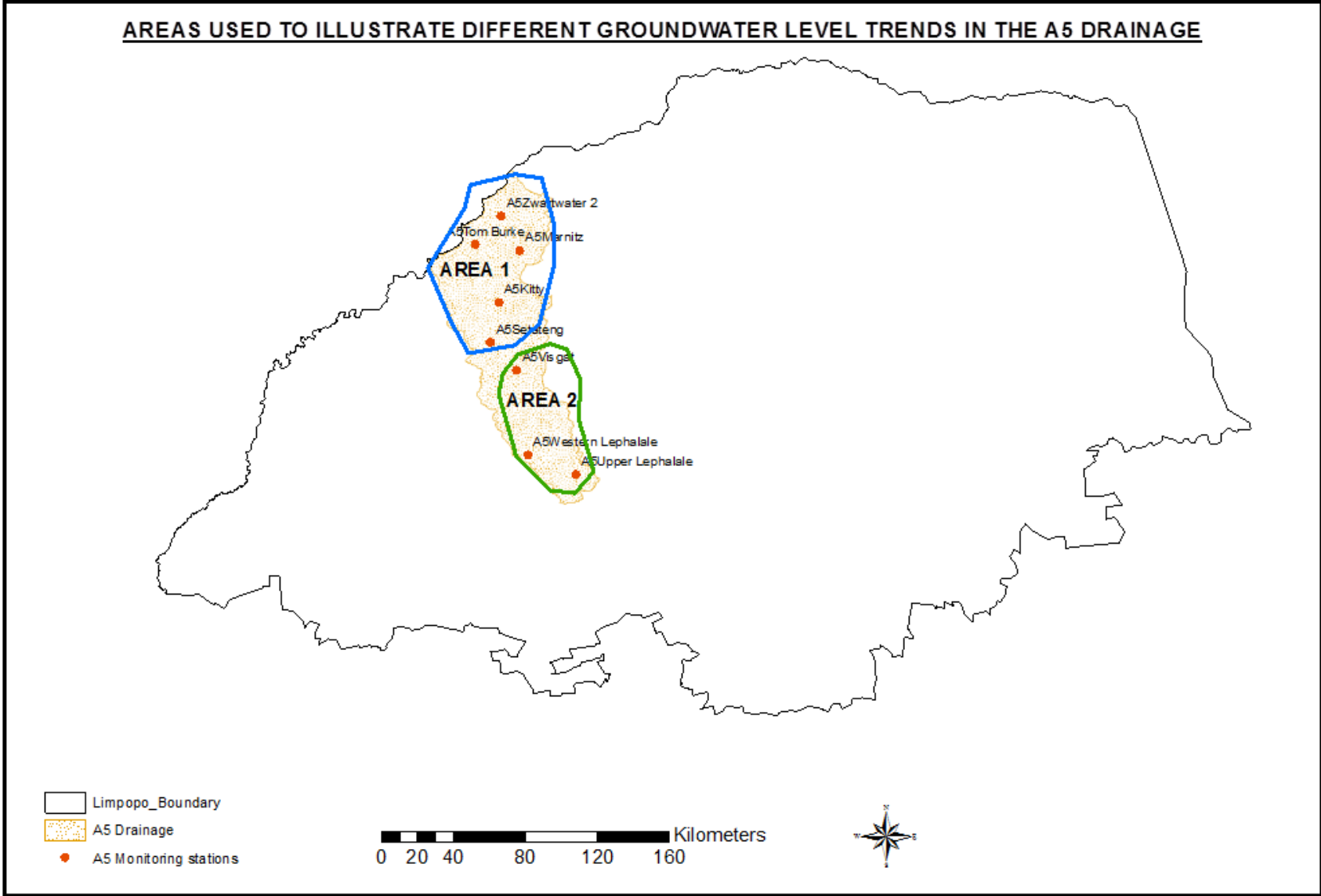


FIGURE 8

GROUNDWATER LEVEL TRENDS IN AREA 1; A5 DRAINAGE



FIGURE 9

GROUNDWATER LEVEL TRENDS IN AREA 2; A5 DRAINAGE

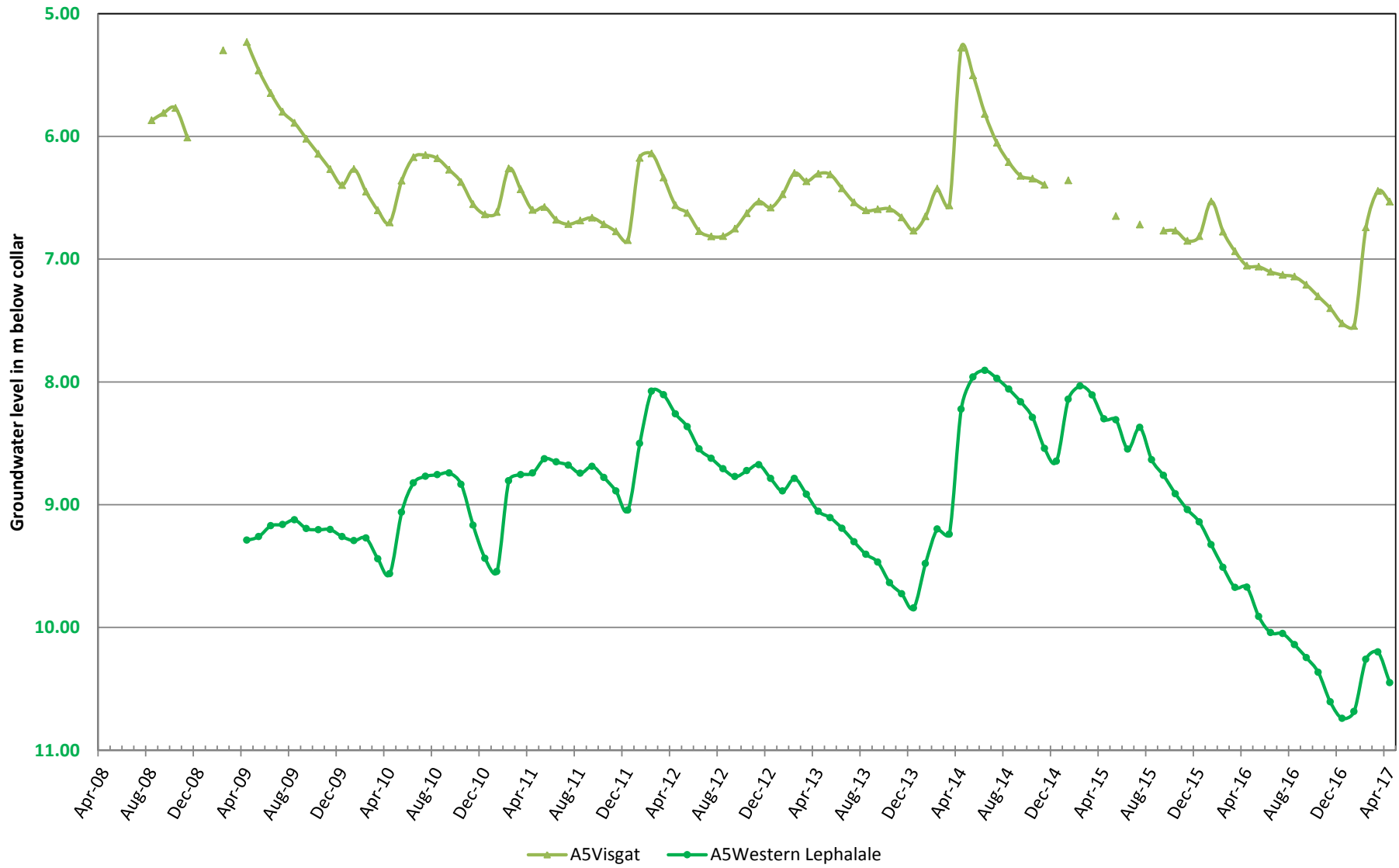


FIGURE 10

AREAS USED TO ILLUSTRATE DIFFERENT GROUNDWATER LEVEL TRENDS IN THE A6 DRAINAGE

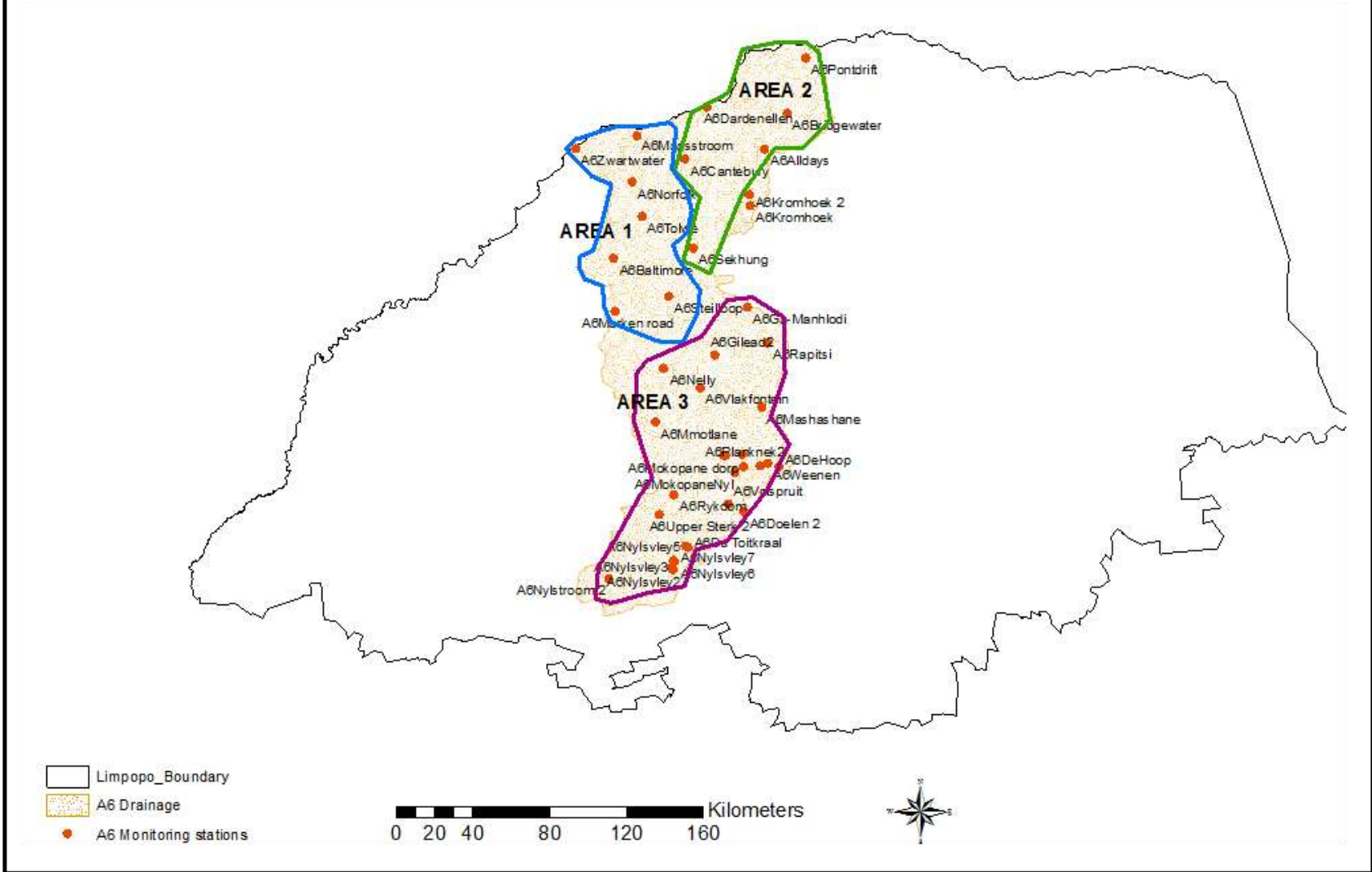


FIGURE 11

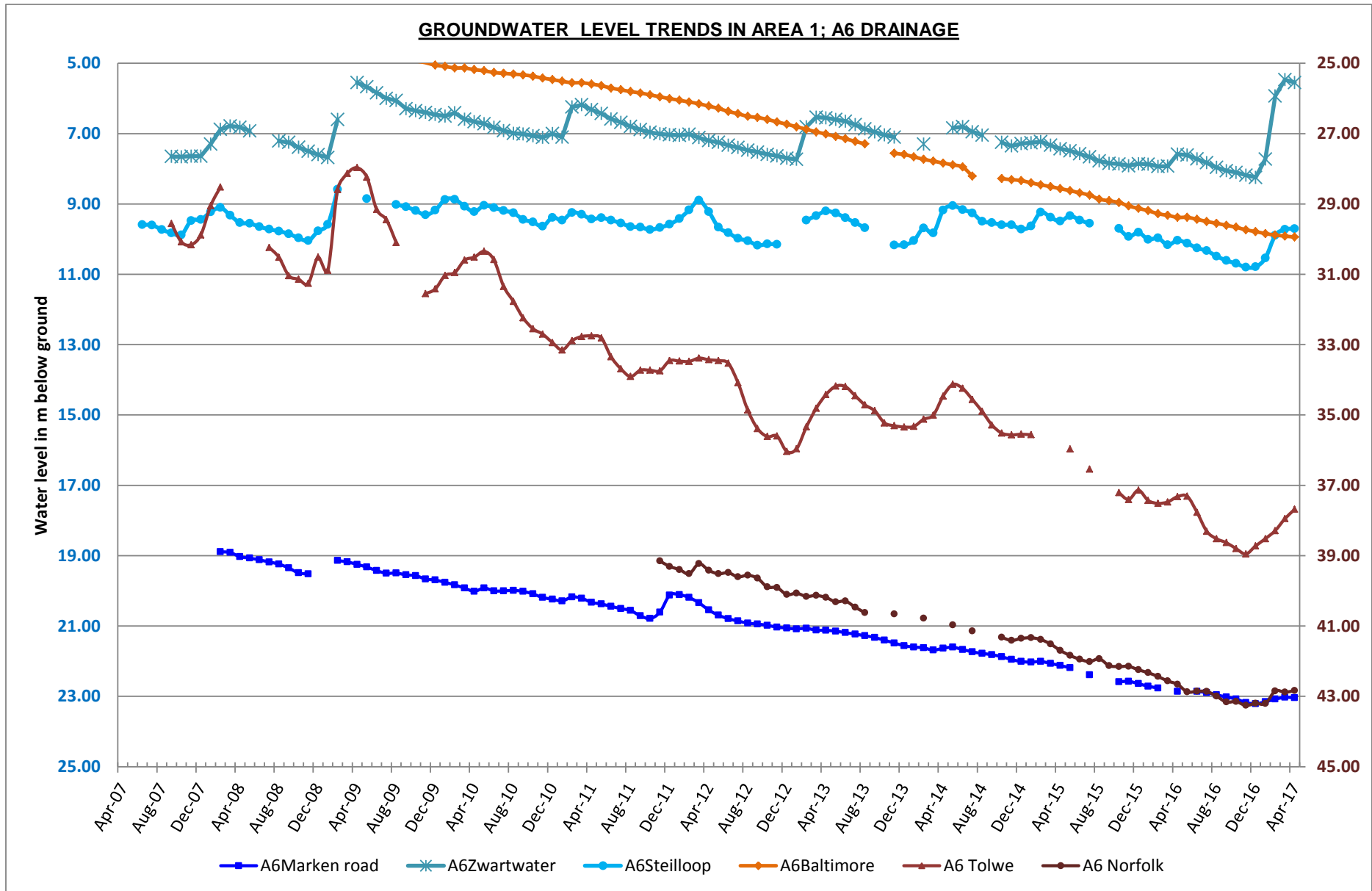


FIGURE 12

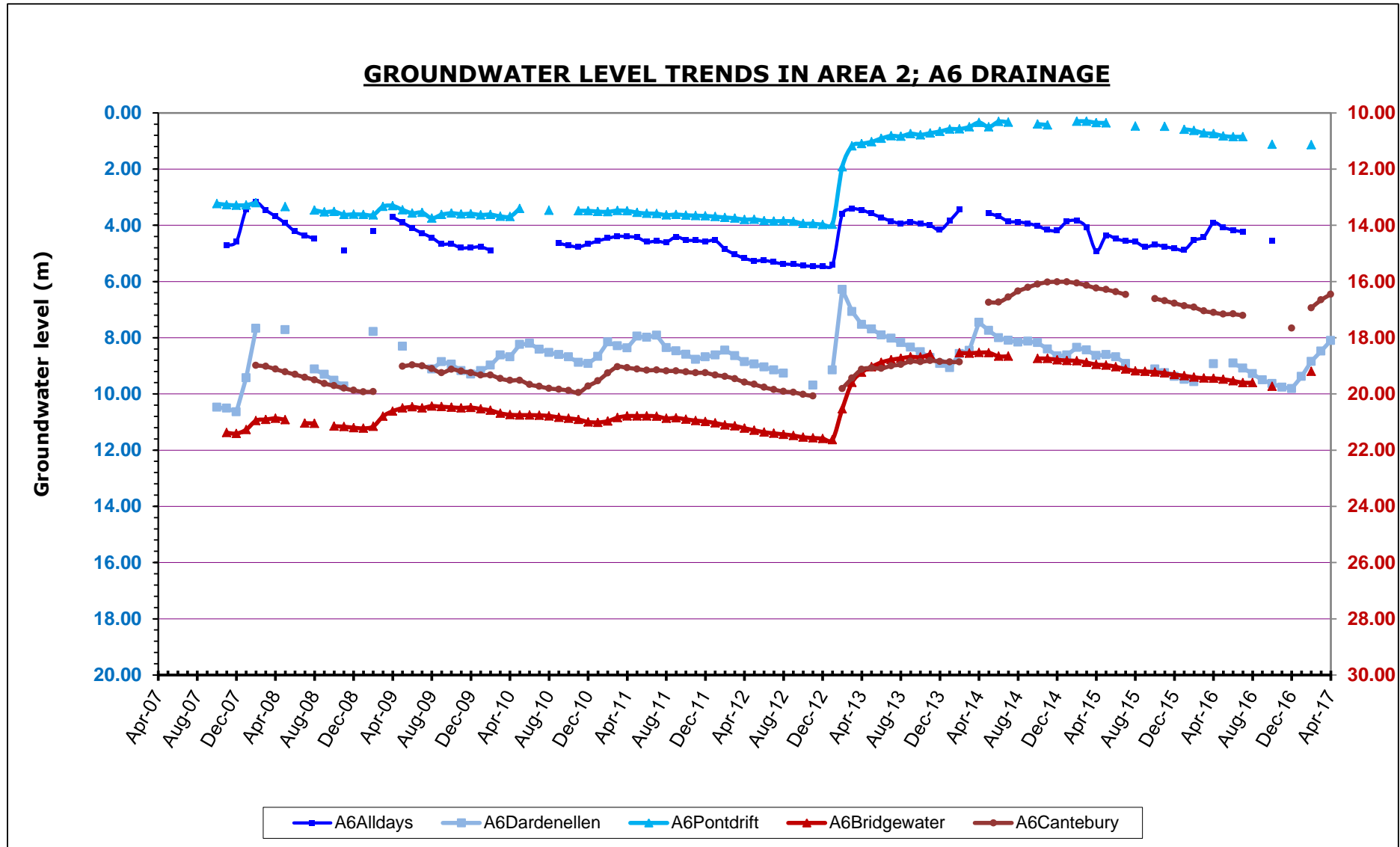


FIGURE 13

GROUNDWATER LEVEL TRENDS AREA 3; A6 DRAINAGE

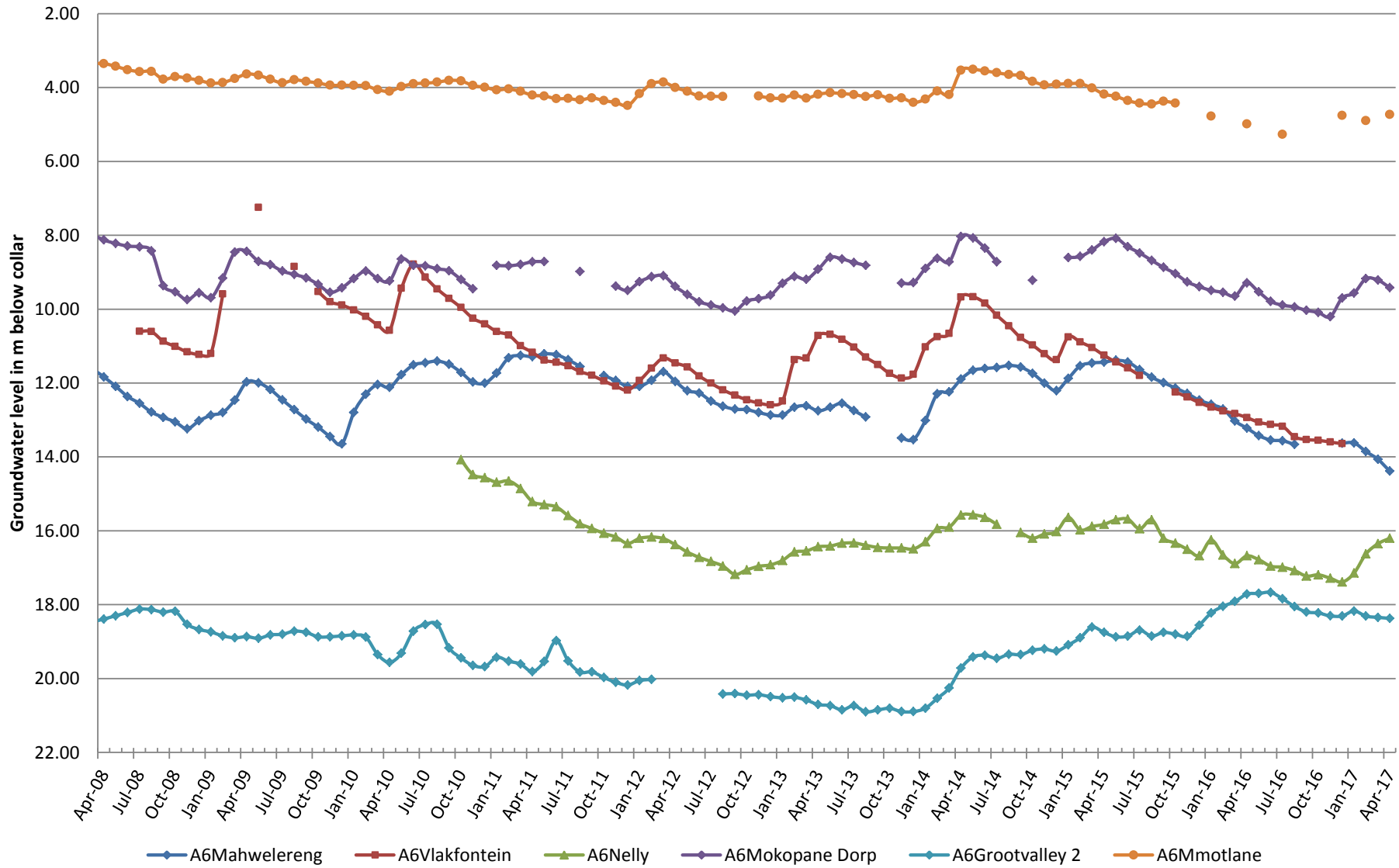


FIGURE 14

AREAS USED TO ILLUSTRATE DIFFERENT GROUNDWATER LEVEL TRENDS IN THE A7 DRAINAGE

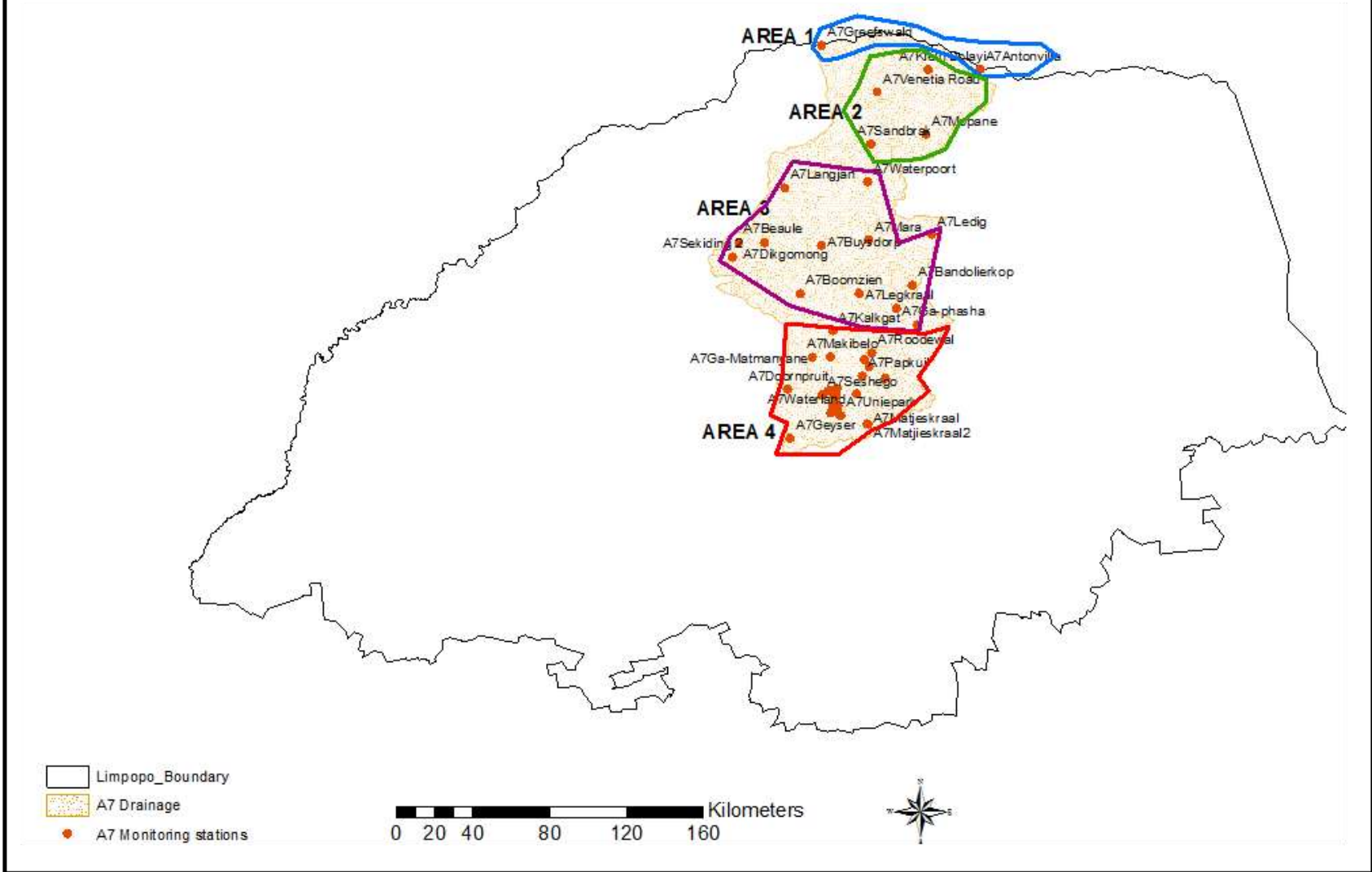


FIGURE 15

GROUNDWATER LEVEL TRENDS IN AREA 1; A7 DRAINAGE

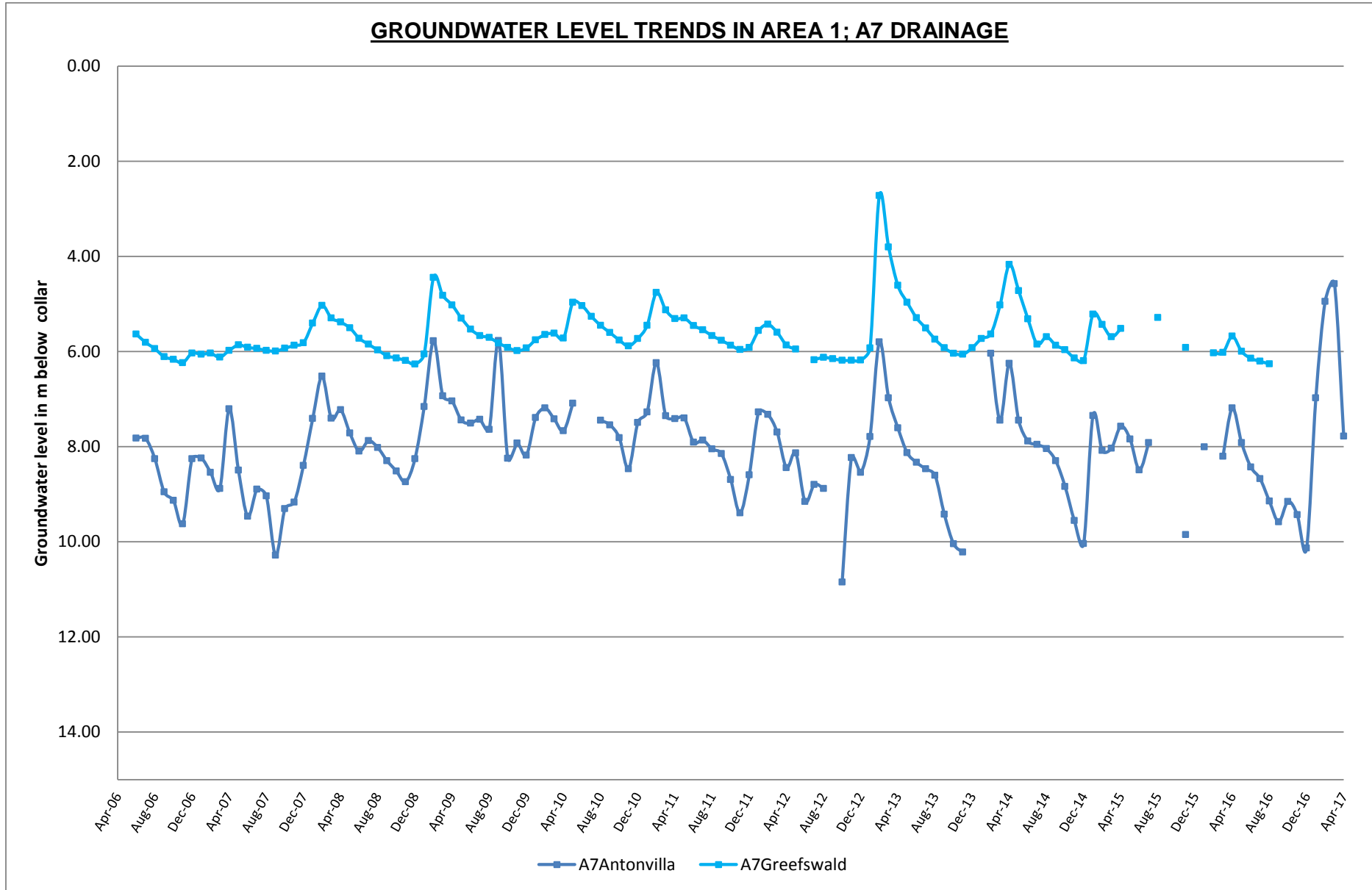


FIGURE 16

GROUNDWATER LEVEL TRENDS IN AREA 2; A7 DRAINAGE

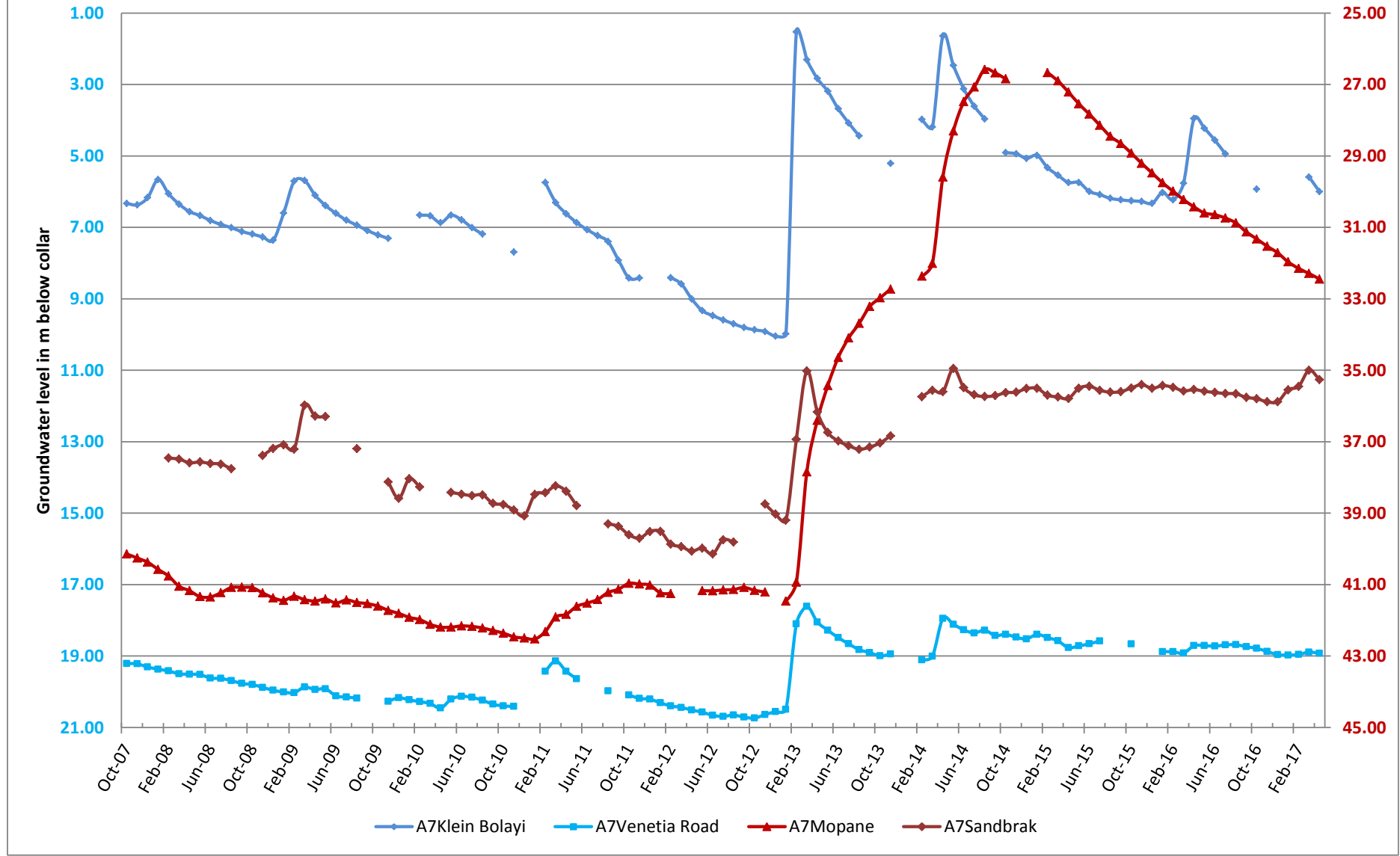


FIGURE 17

GROUNDWATER LEVEL TRENDS IN AREA 3; A7 DRAINAGE

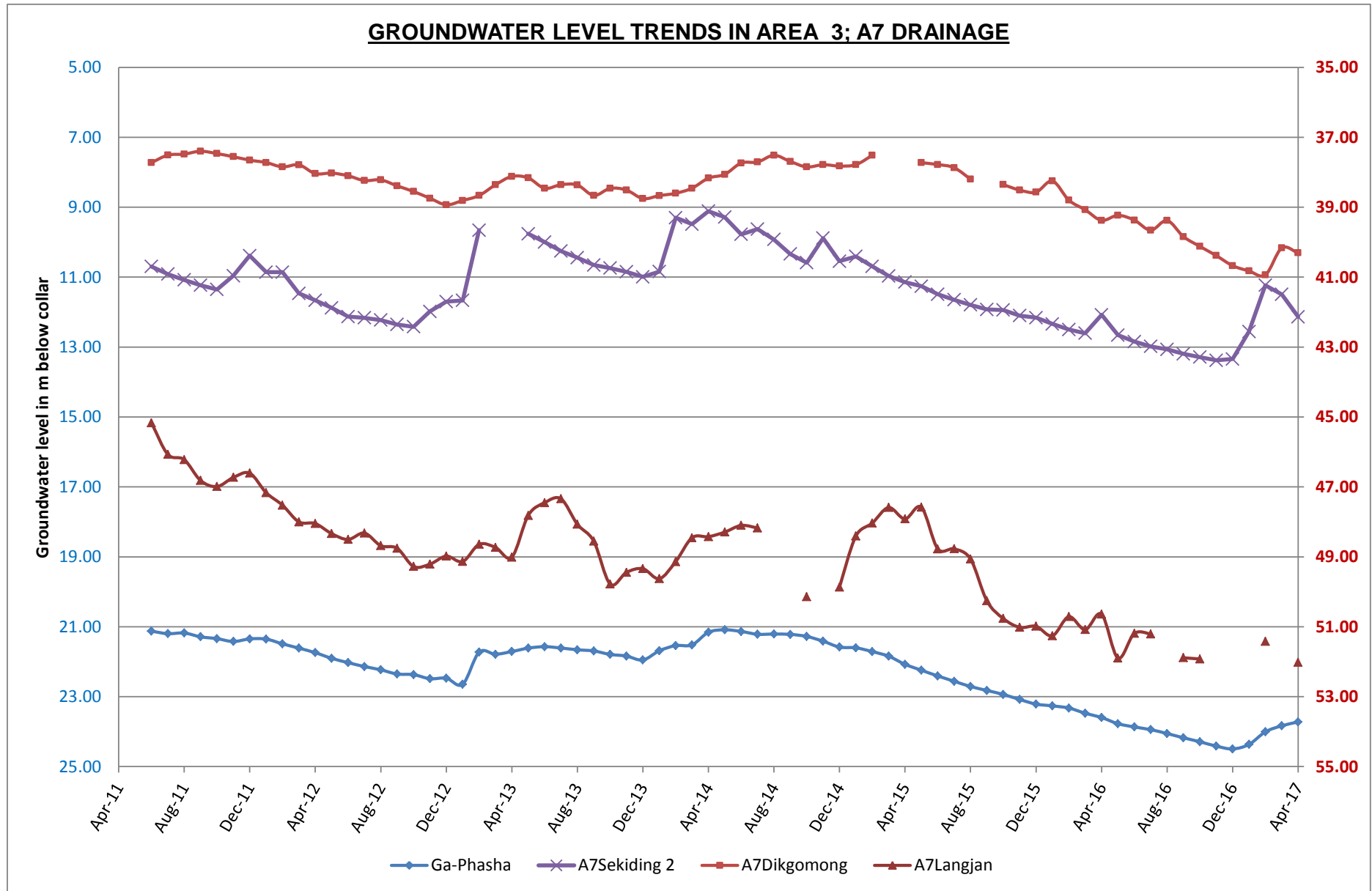


FIGURE 18

GROUNDWATER LEVEL TRENDS IN AREA 4; DRAINAGE A7

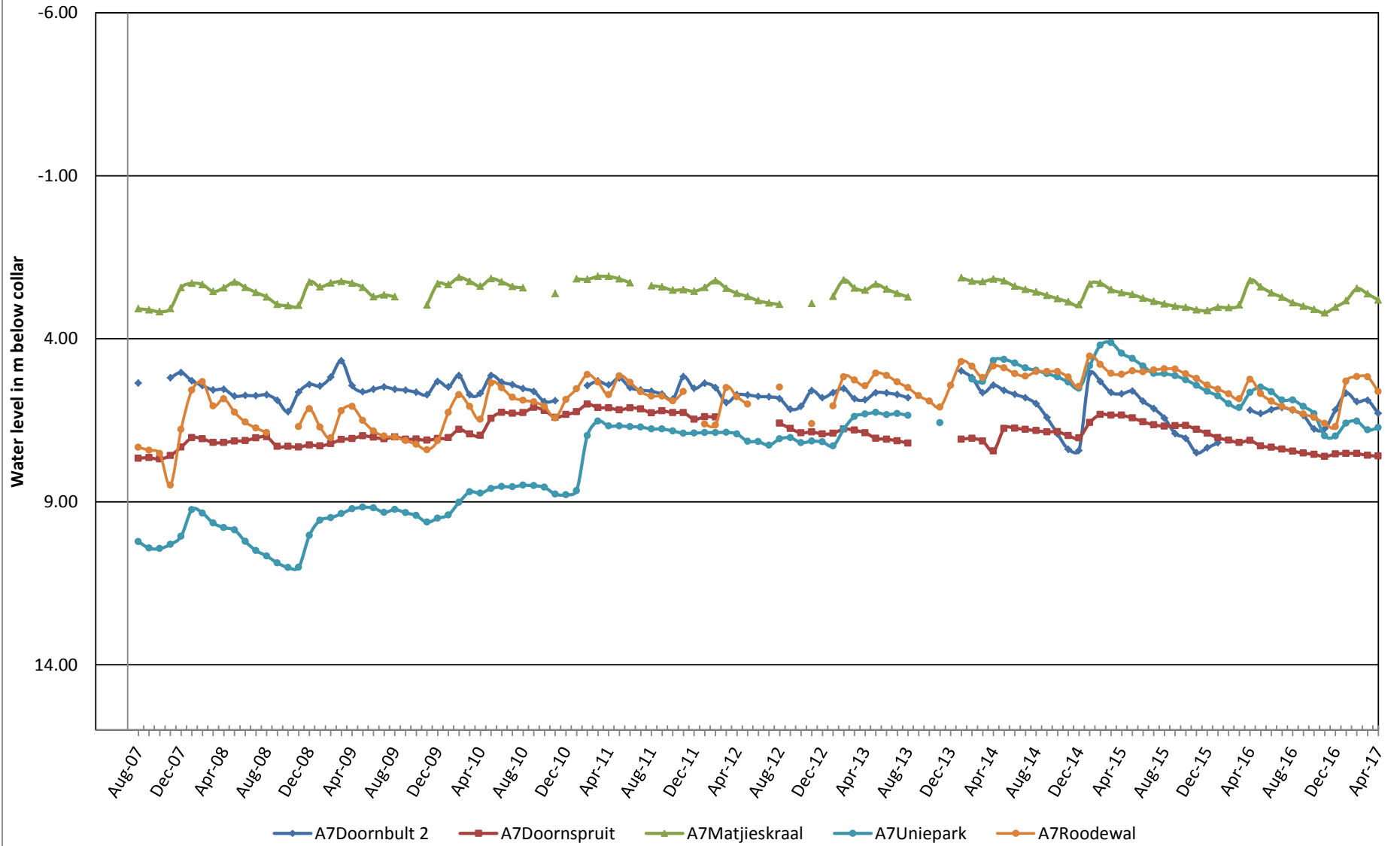


FIGURE 19

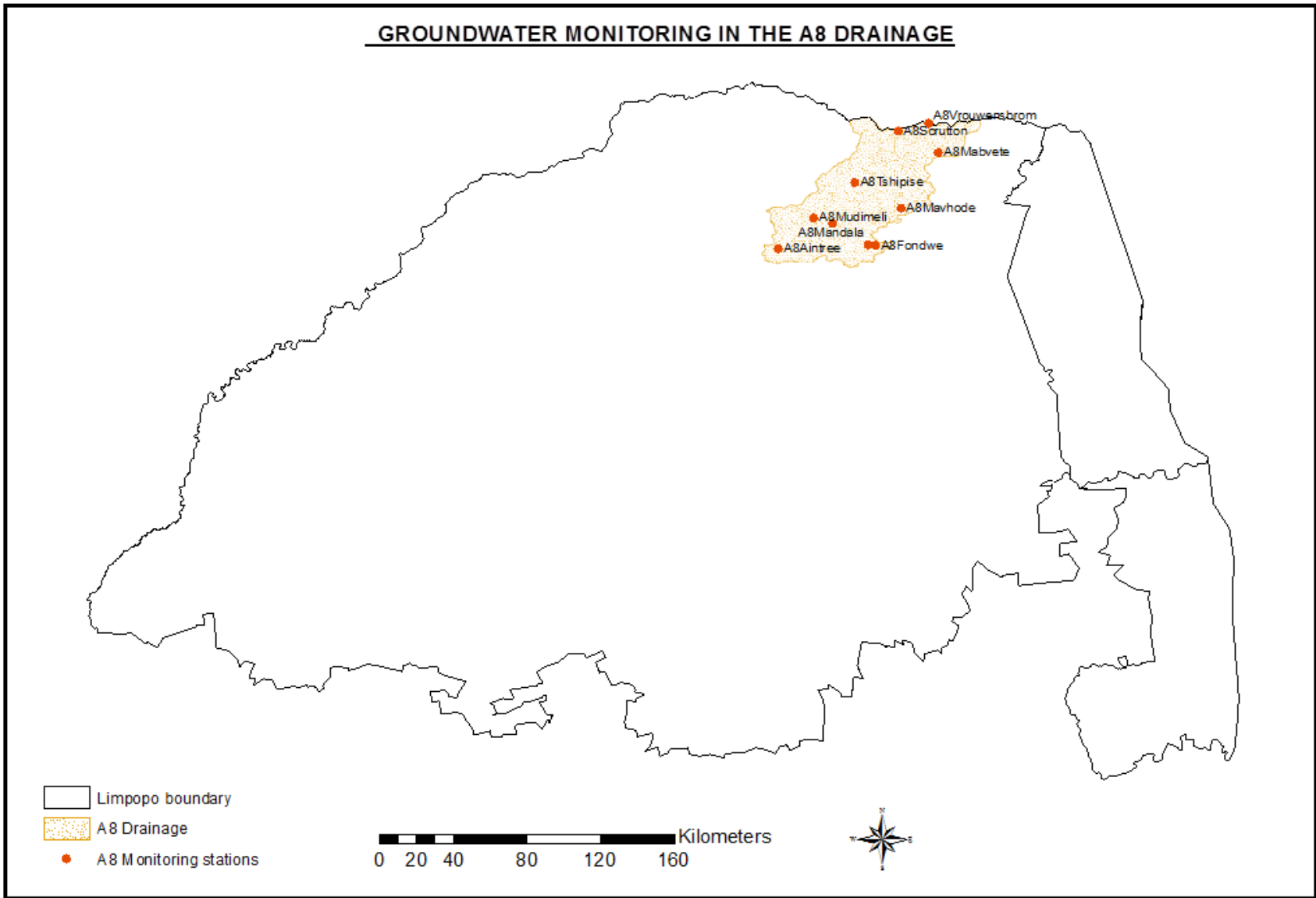


FIGURE 20

GROUNDWATER LEVEL TRENDS IN THE A8 DRAINAGE

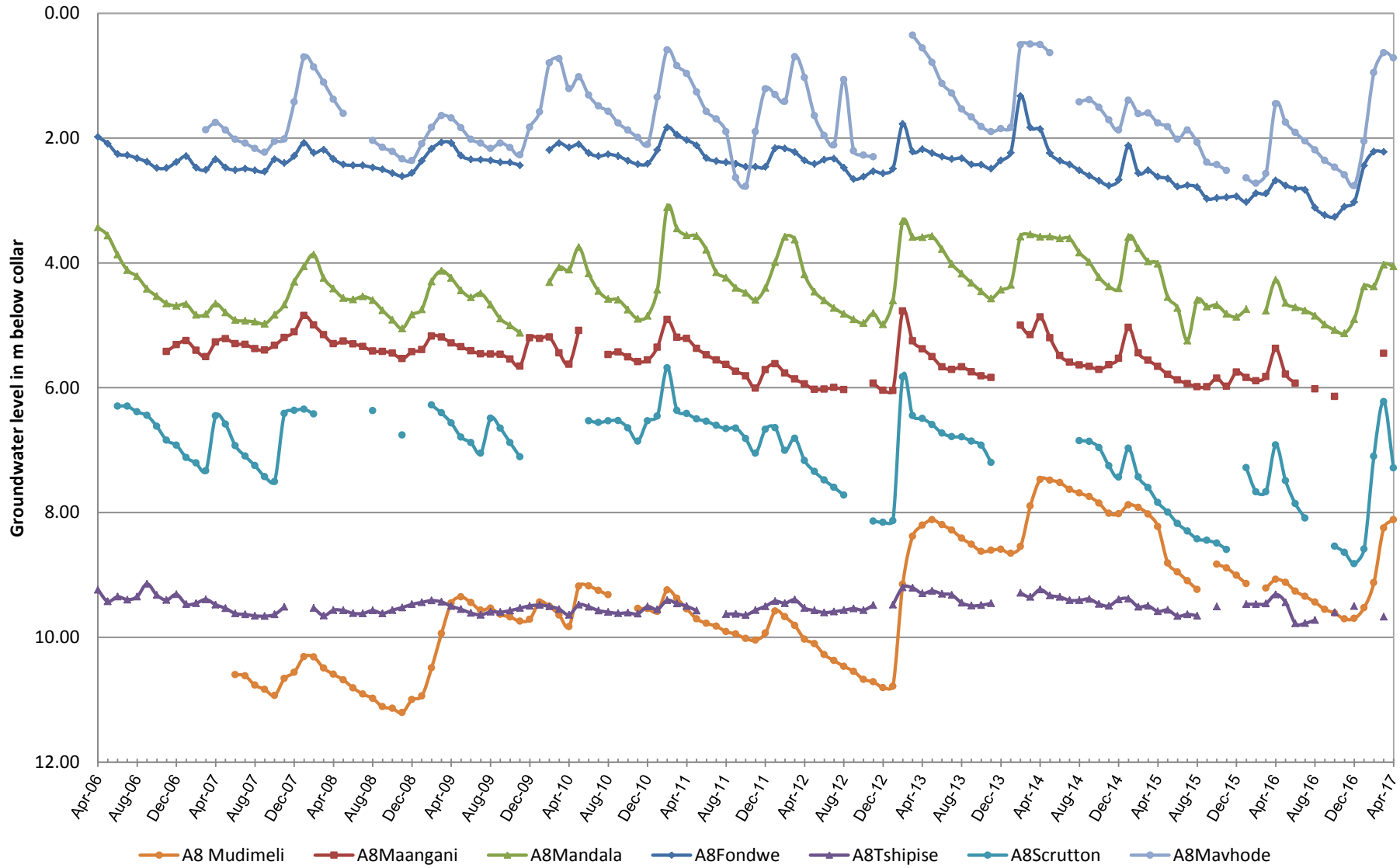


FIGURE 21

GROUNDWATER LEVEL TREND OF A8MABVETE

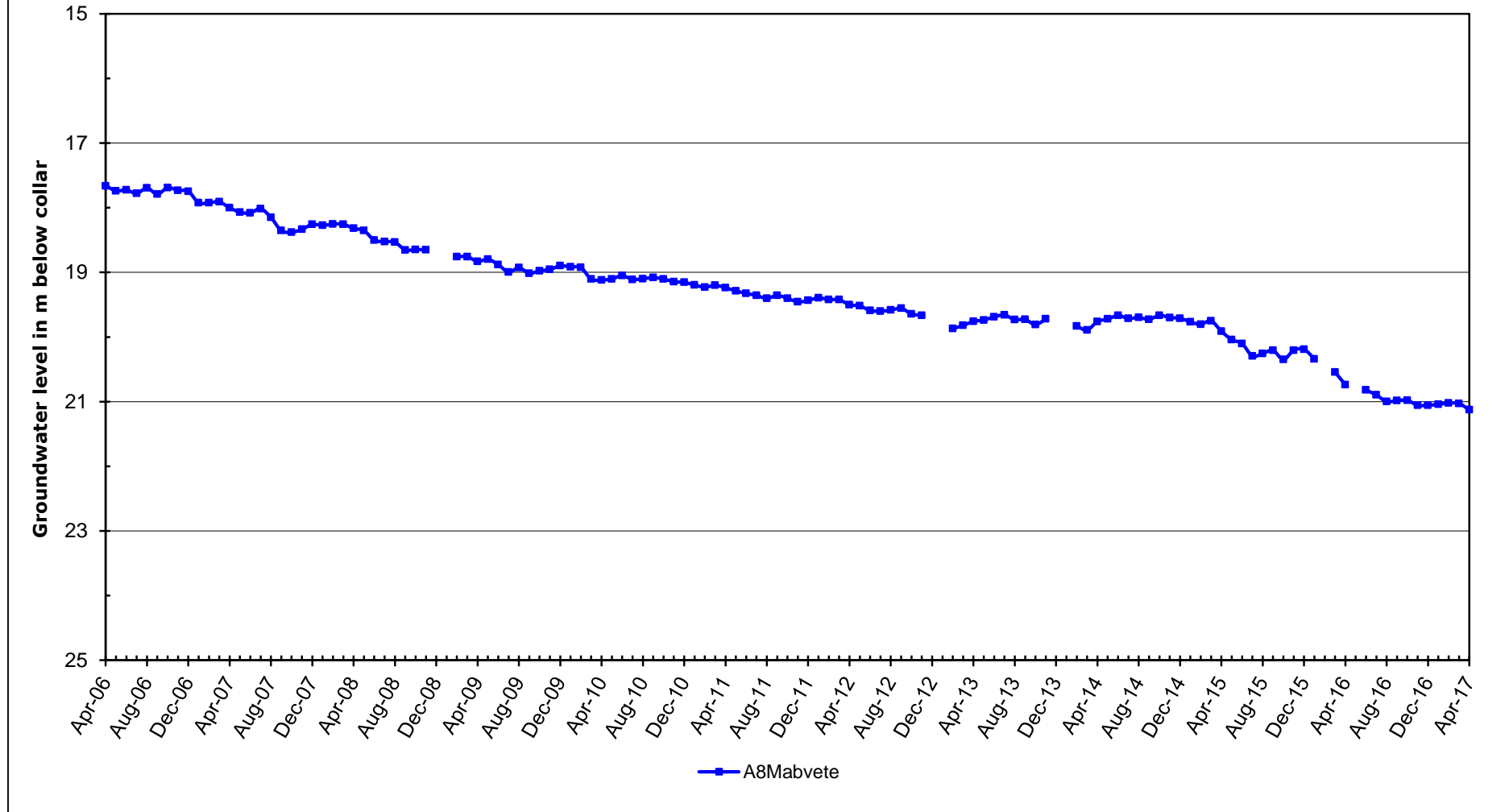


FIGURE 22

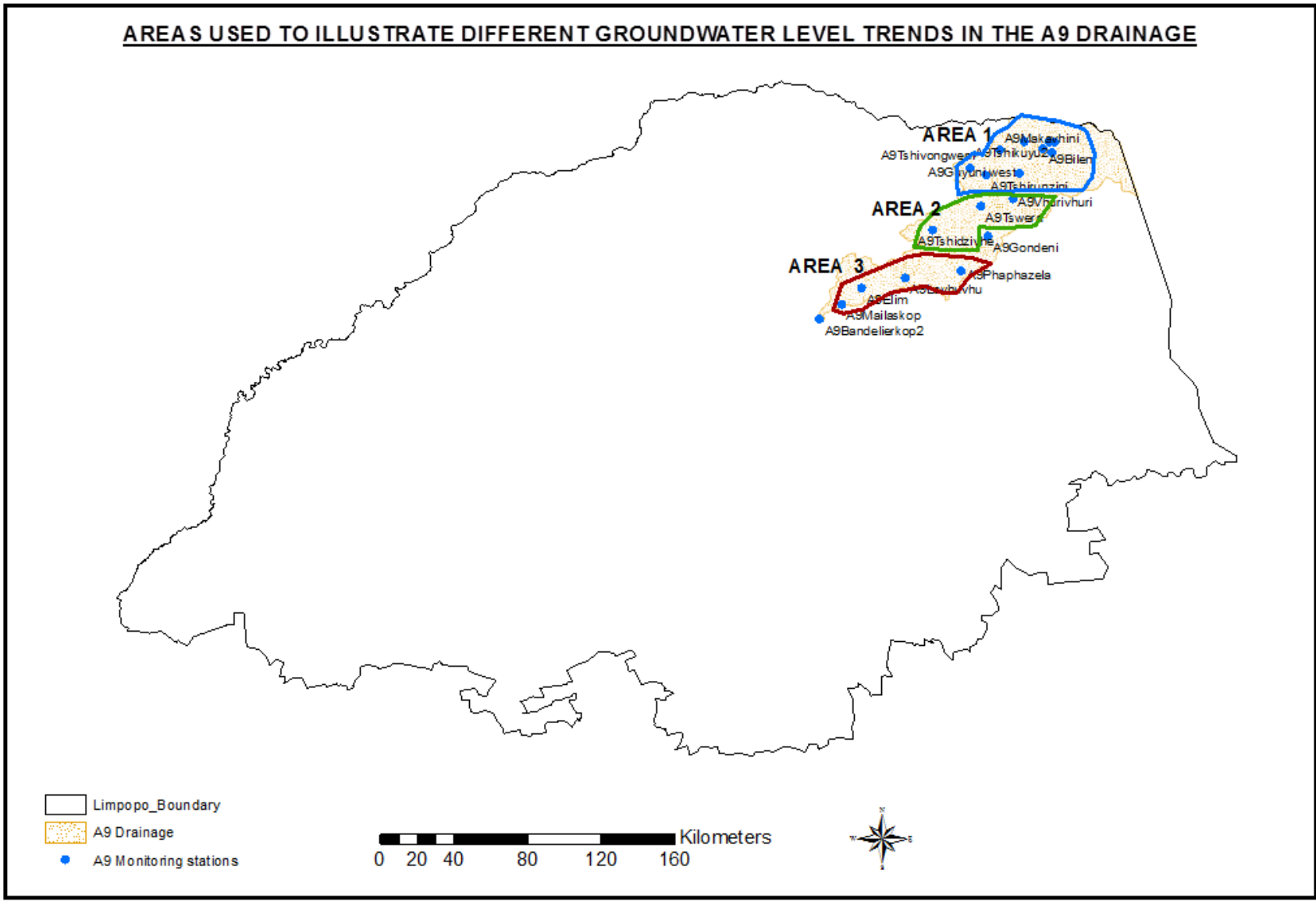


FIGURE 23

GROUNDWATER LEVEL TRENDS IN AREA 1; A9 DRAINAGE

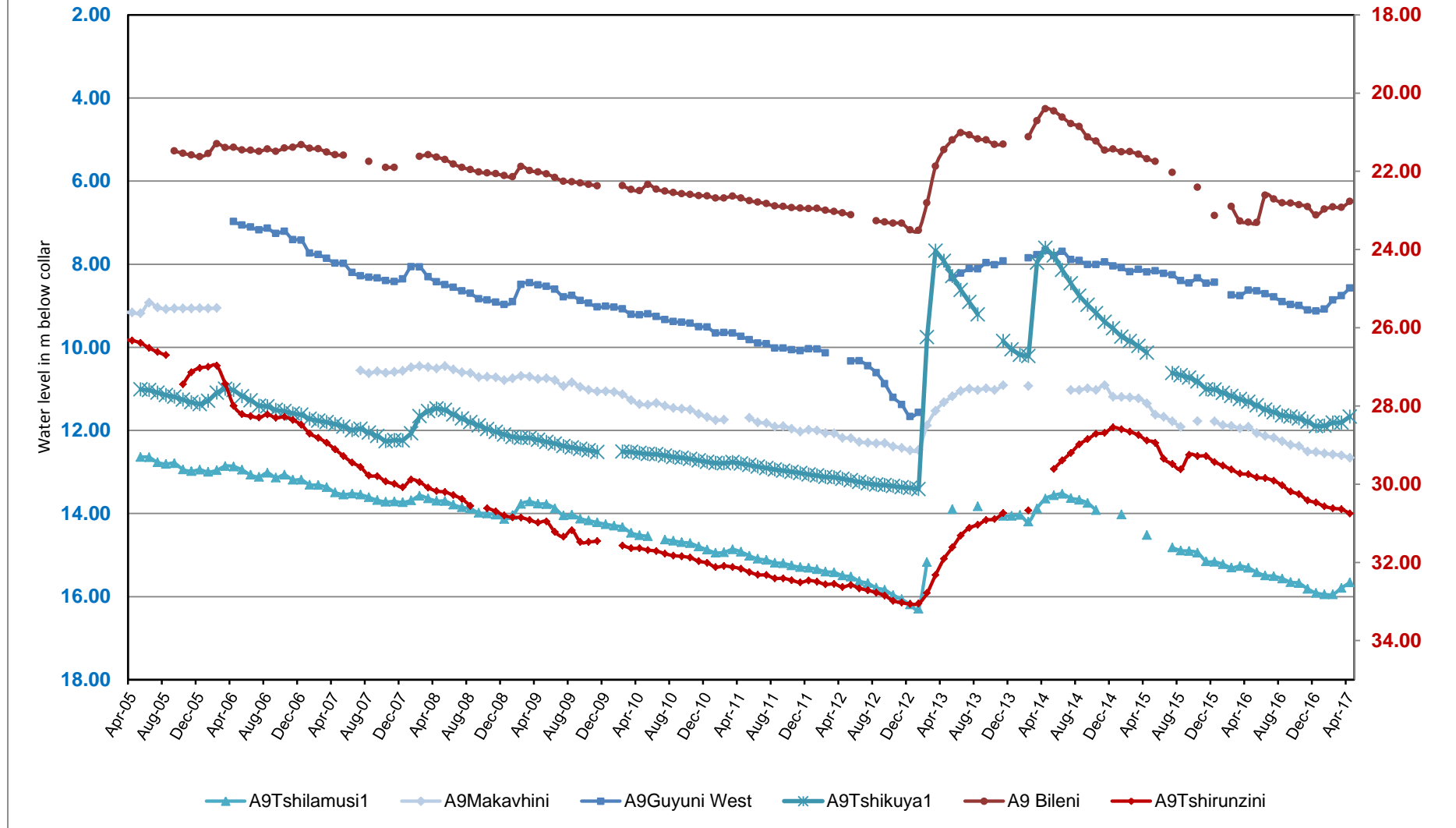


FIGURE 24

GROUNDWATER LEVEL TRENDS IN AREA 2; A9 DRAINAGE

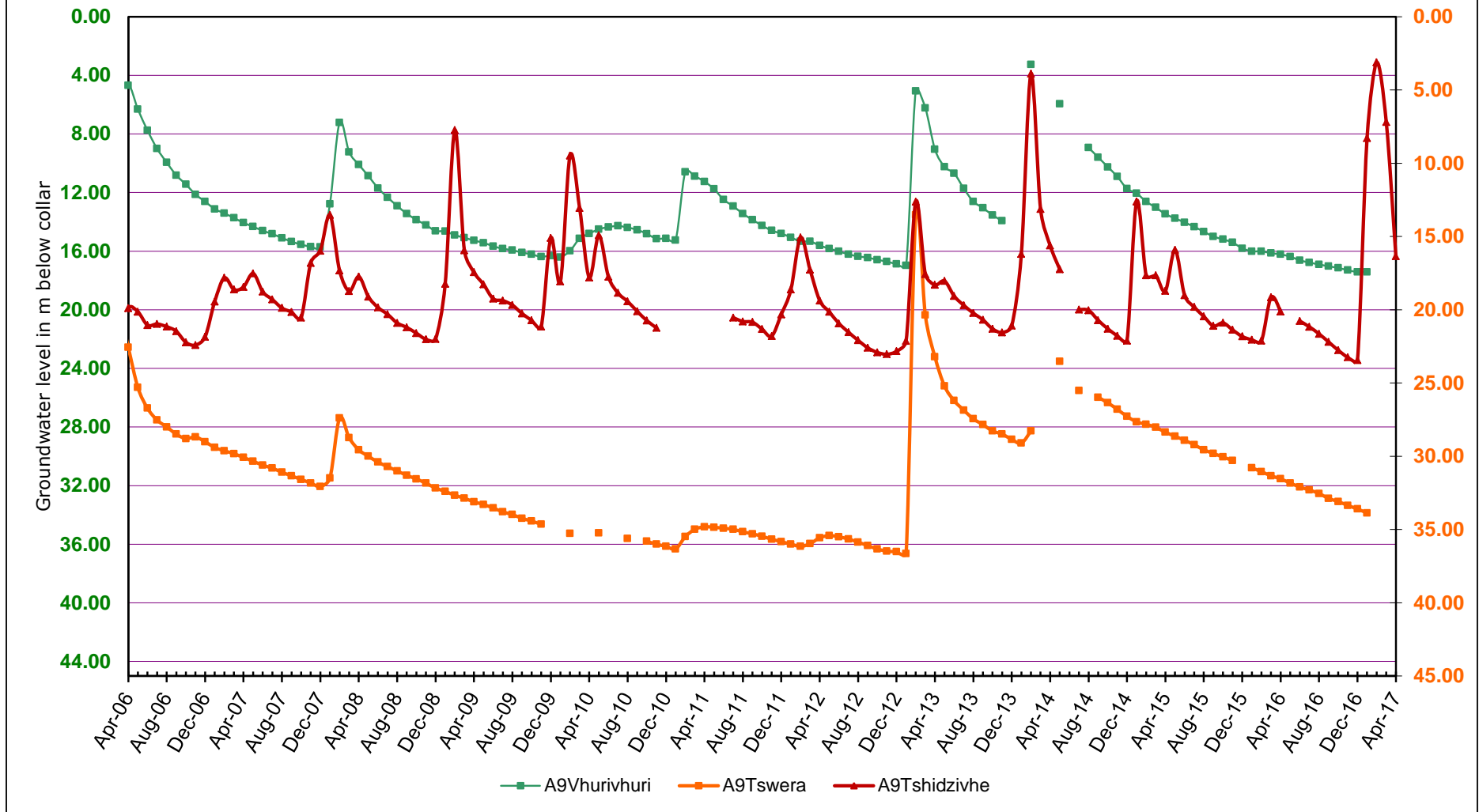


FIGURE 25

GROUNDWATER LEVEL TRENDS IN AREA 3; A9 DRAINAGE

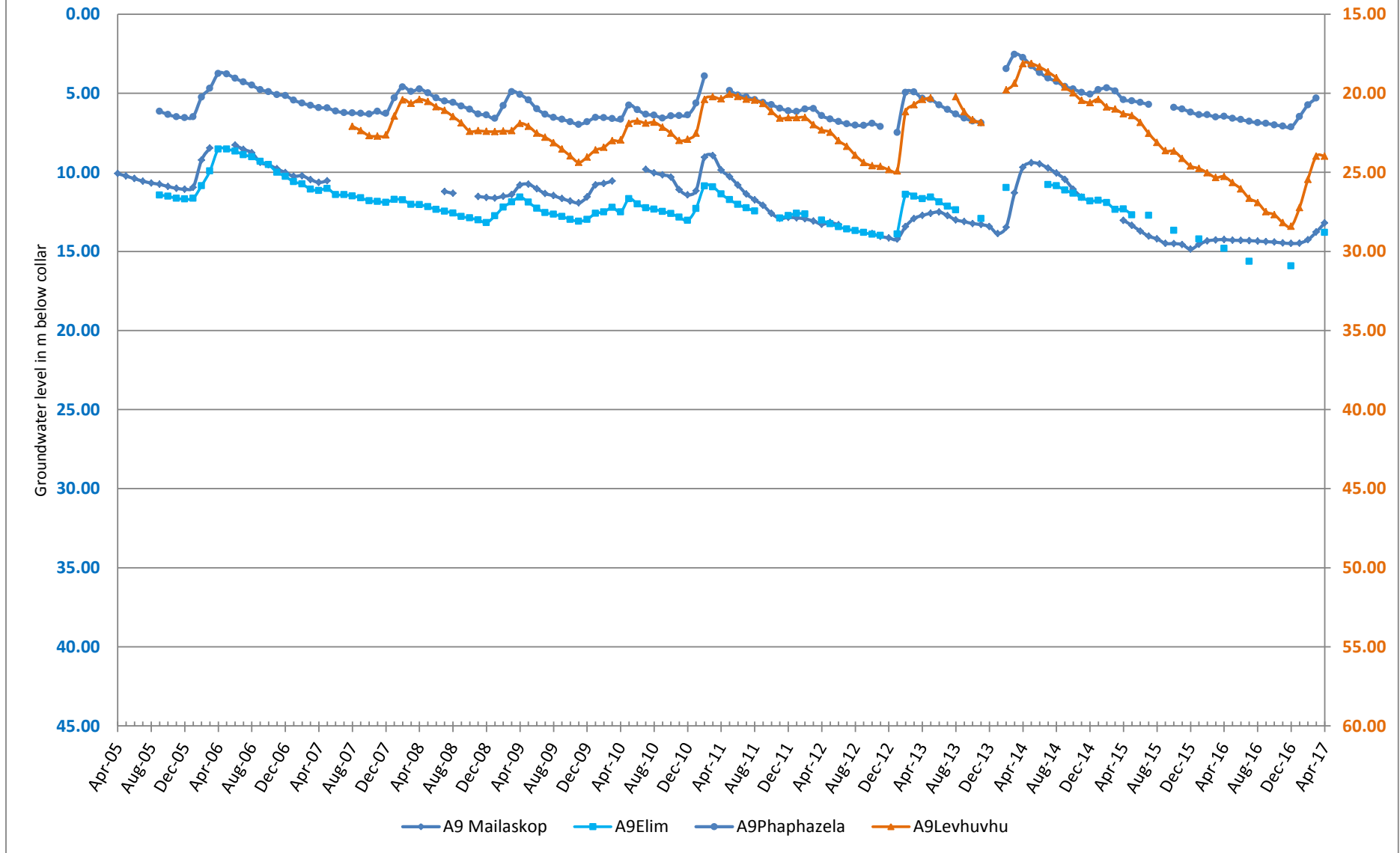


FIGURE 26

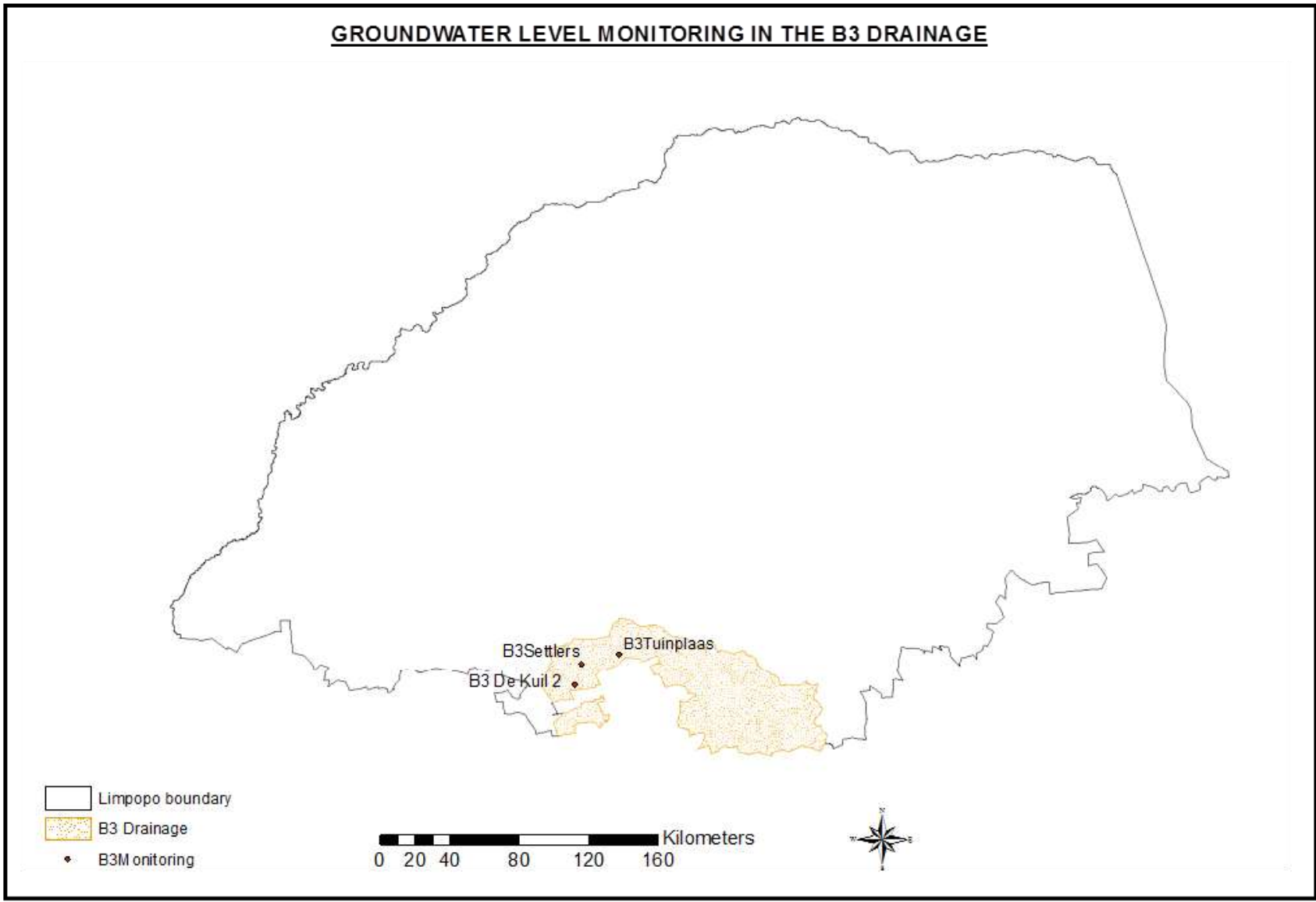


FIGURE 27

GROUNDWATER LEVEL TRENDS IN THE B3 DRAINAGE

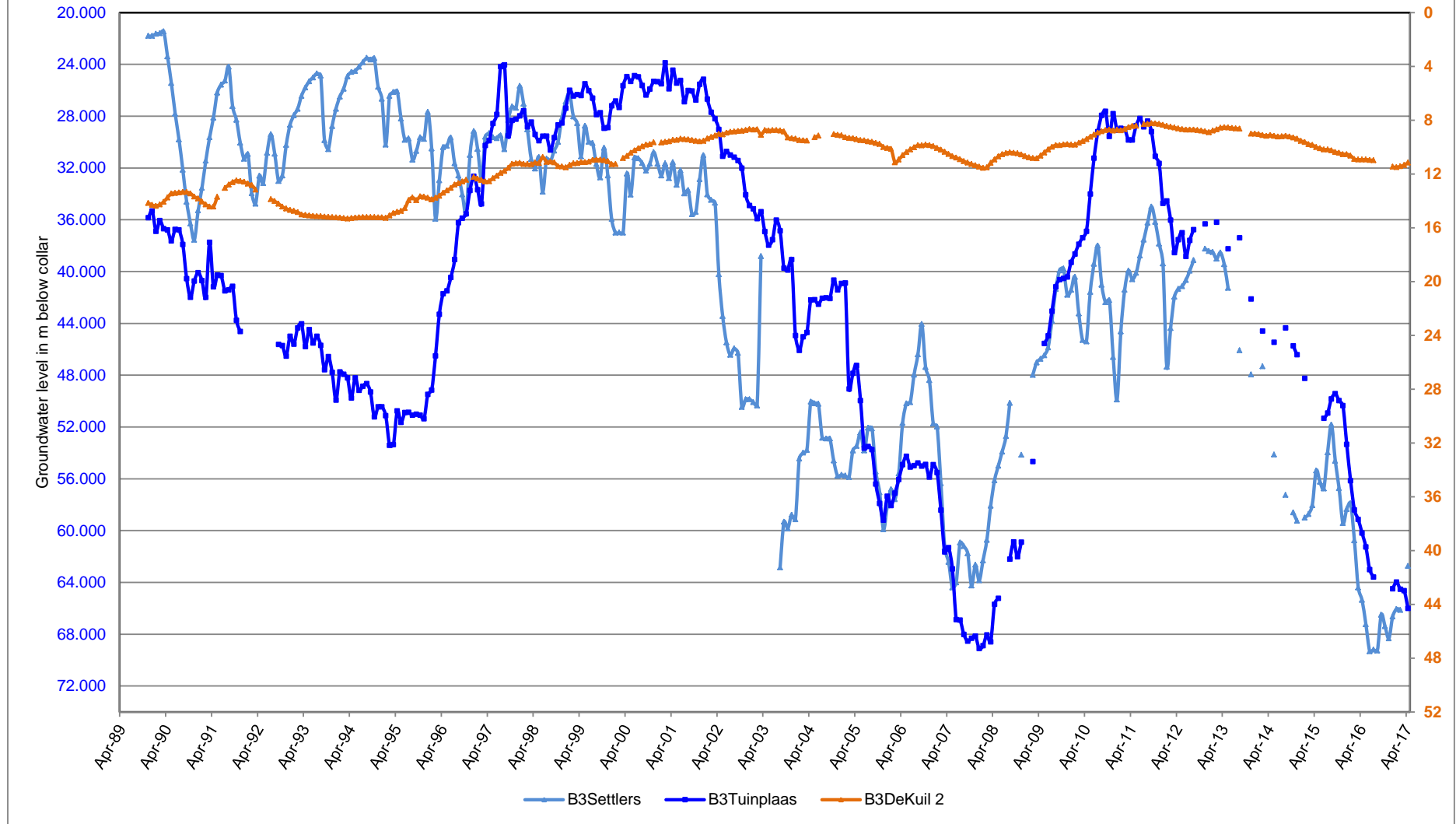


FIGURE 28

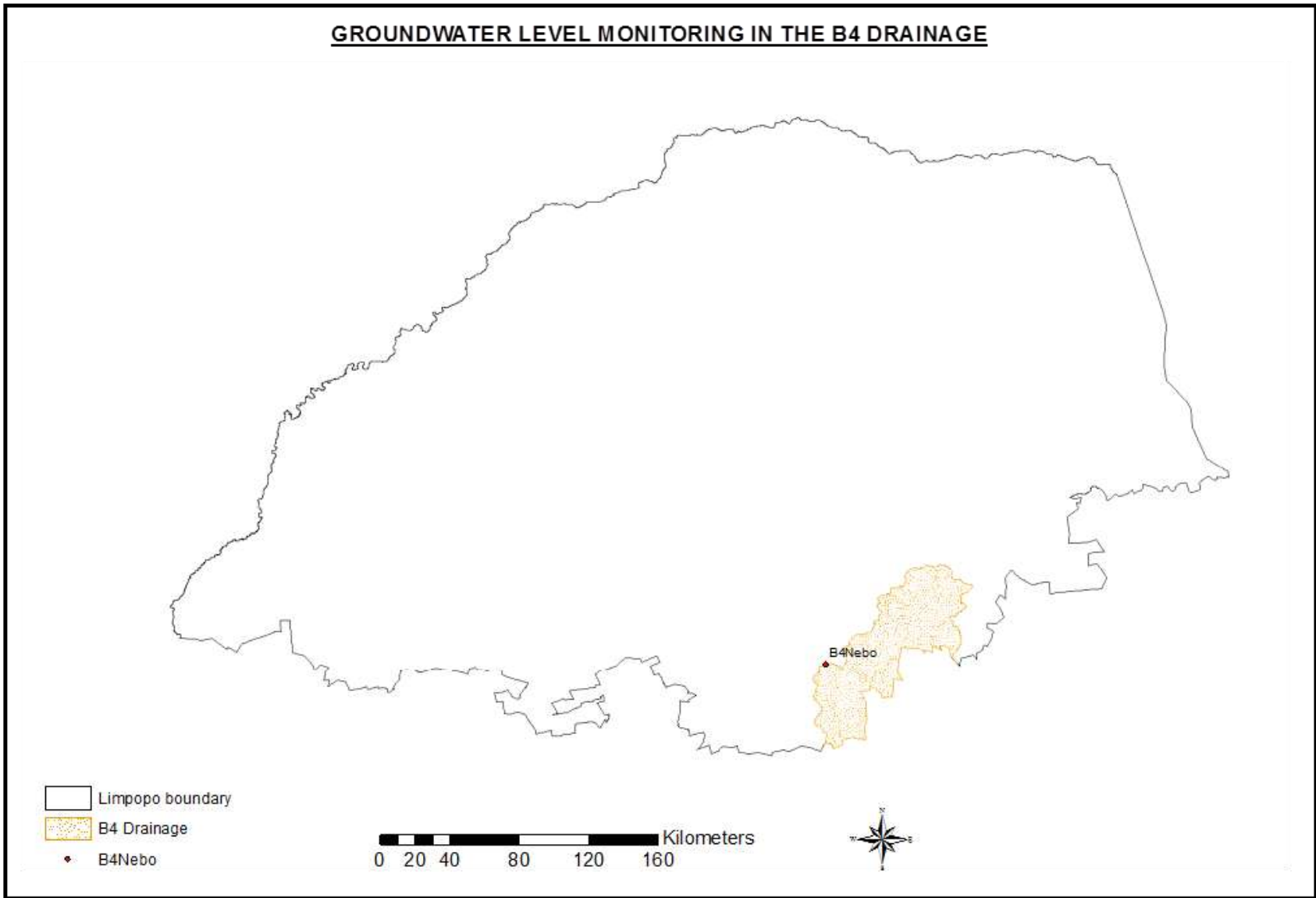


FIGURE 29

GROUNDWATER LEVEL TREND AT B4 NEBO

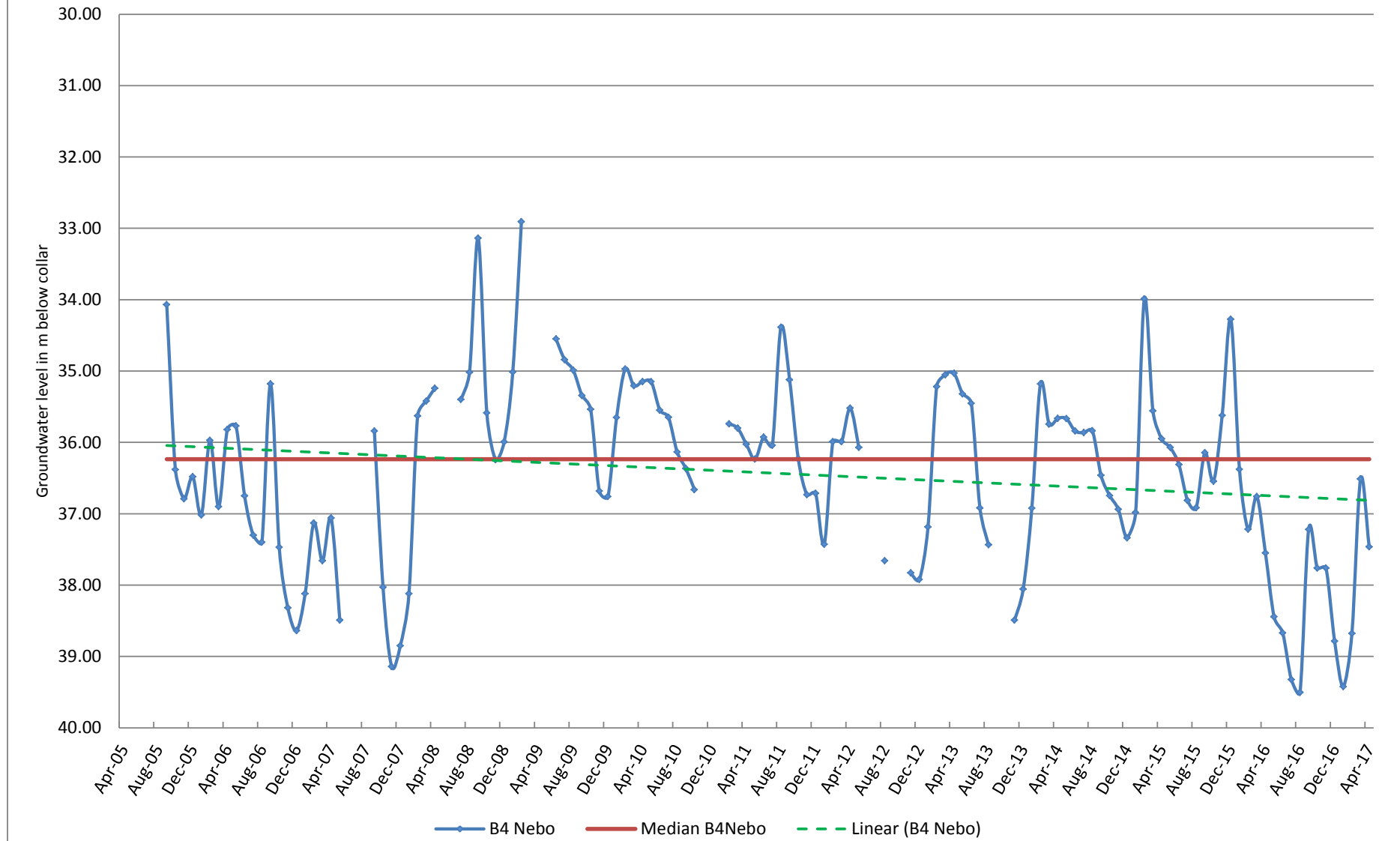


FIGURE 30

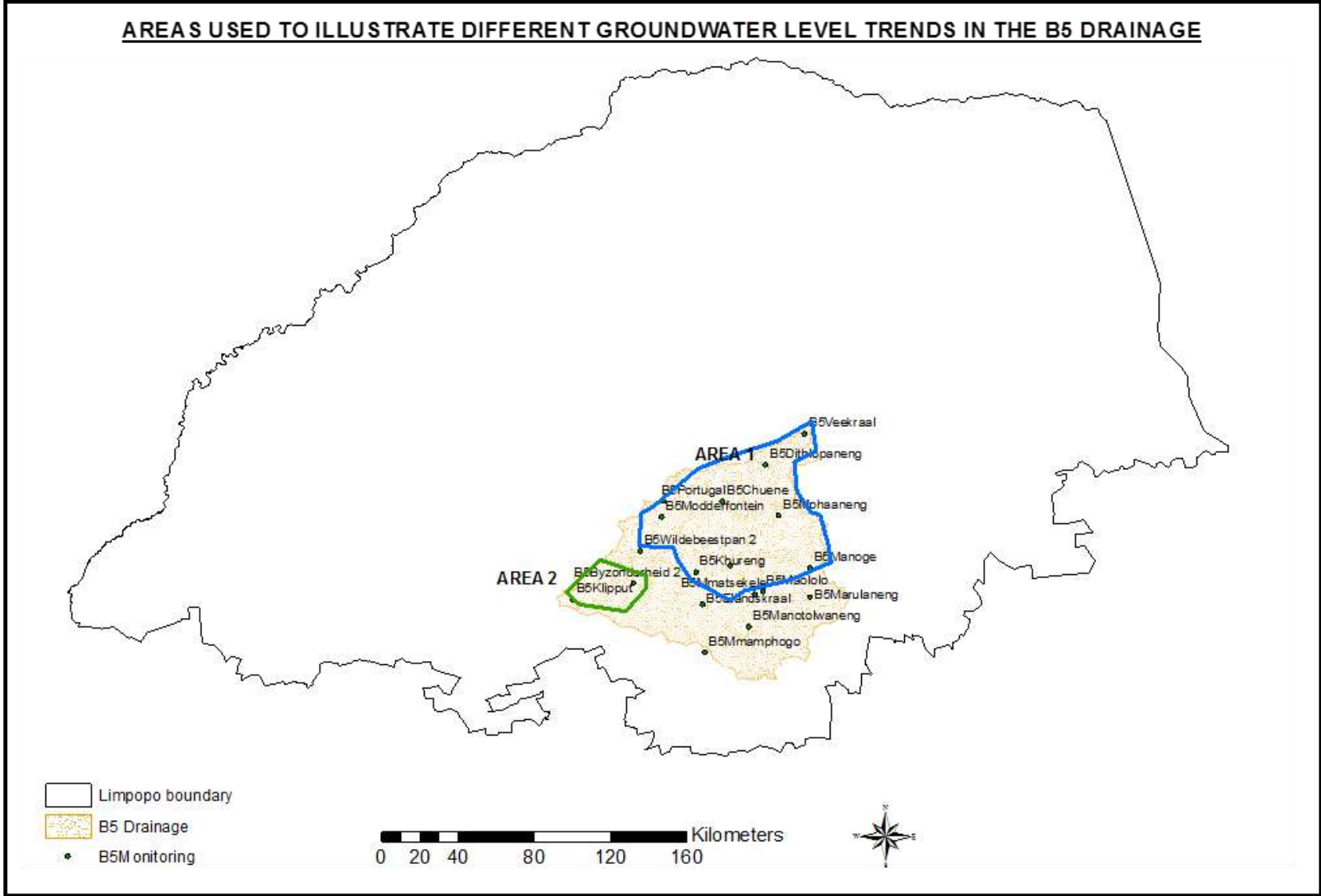


FIGURE 31

GENERAL GROUNDWATER LEVEL TRENDS IN AREA 1; B5 DRAINAGE

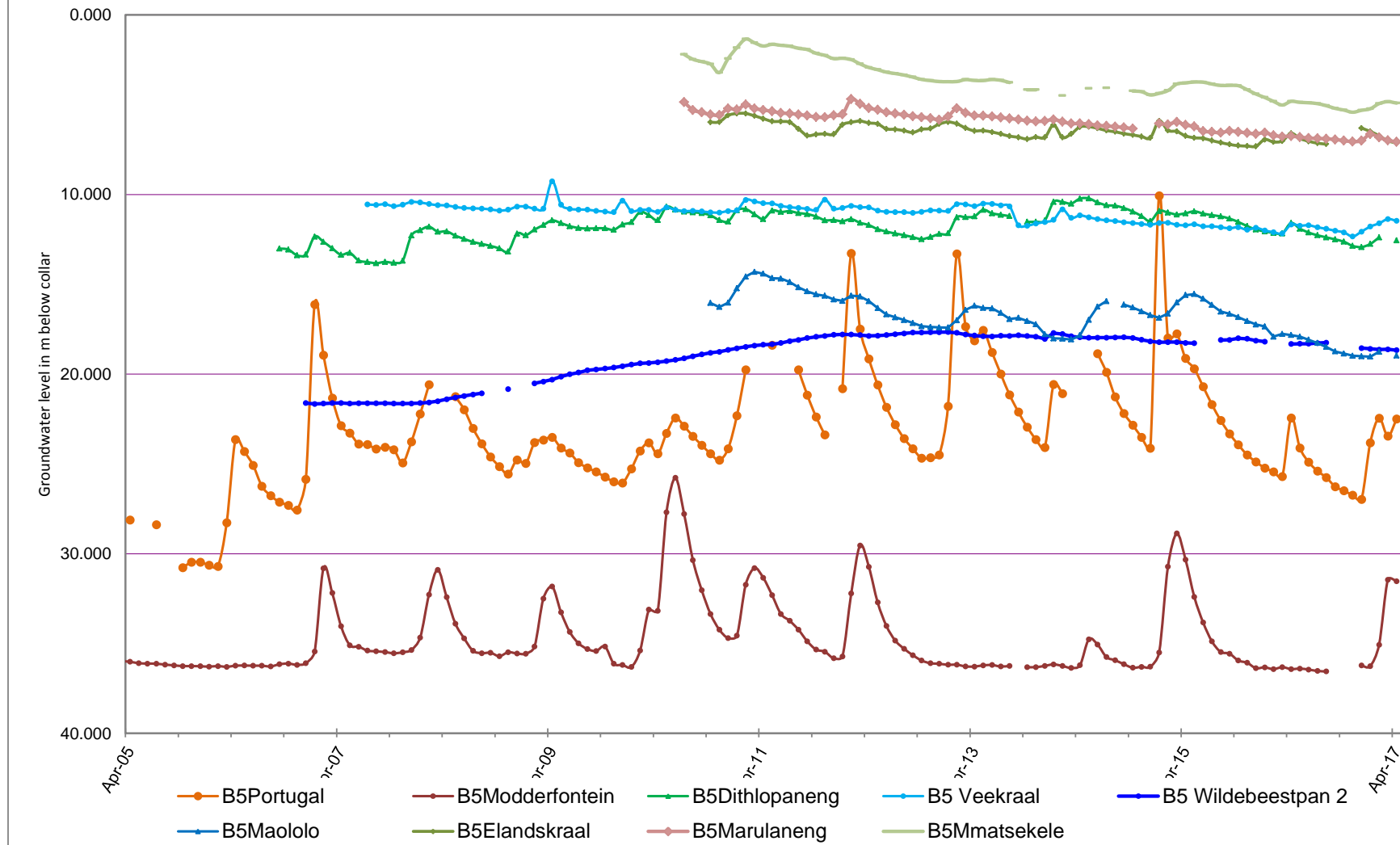


FIGURE 32

GROUNDWATER LEVEL TRENDS IN AREA 2; B5 DRAINAGE

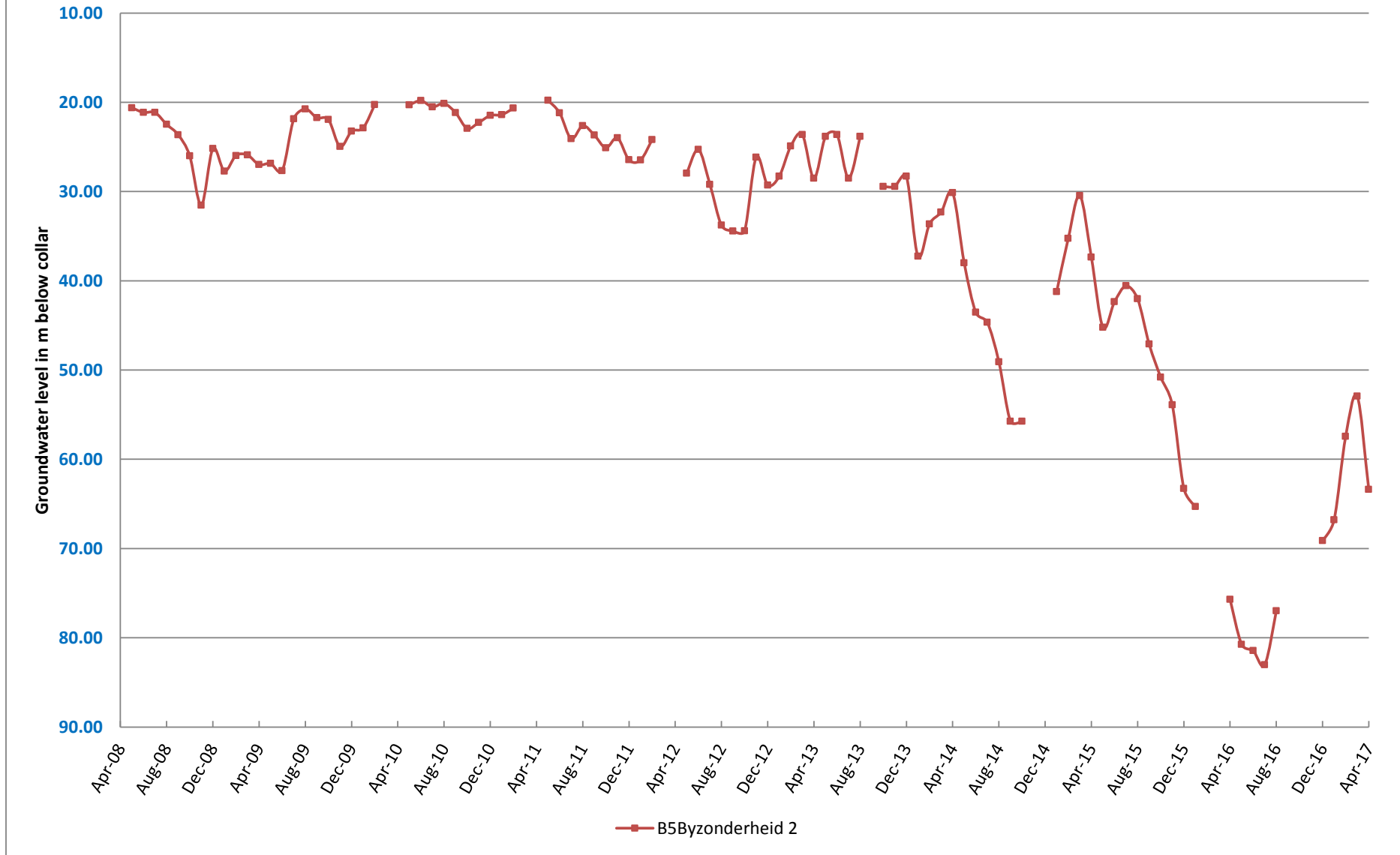


FIGURE 33

GROUNDWATER MONITORING IN THE B7 DRAINAGE

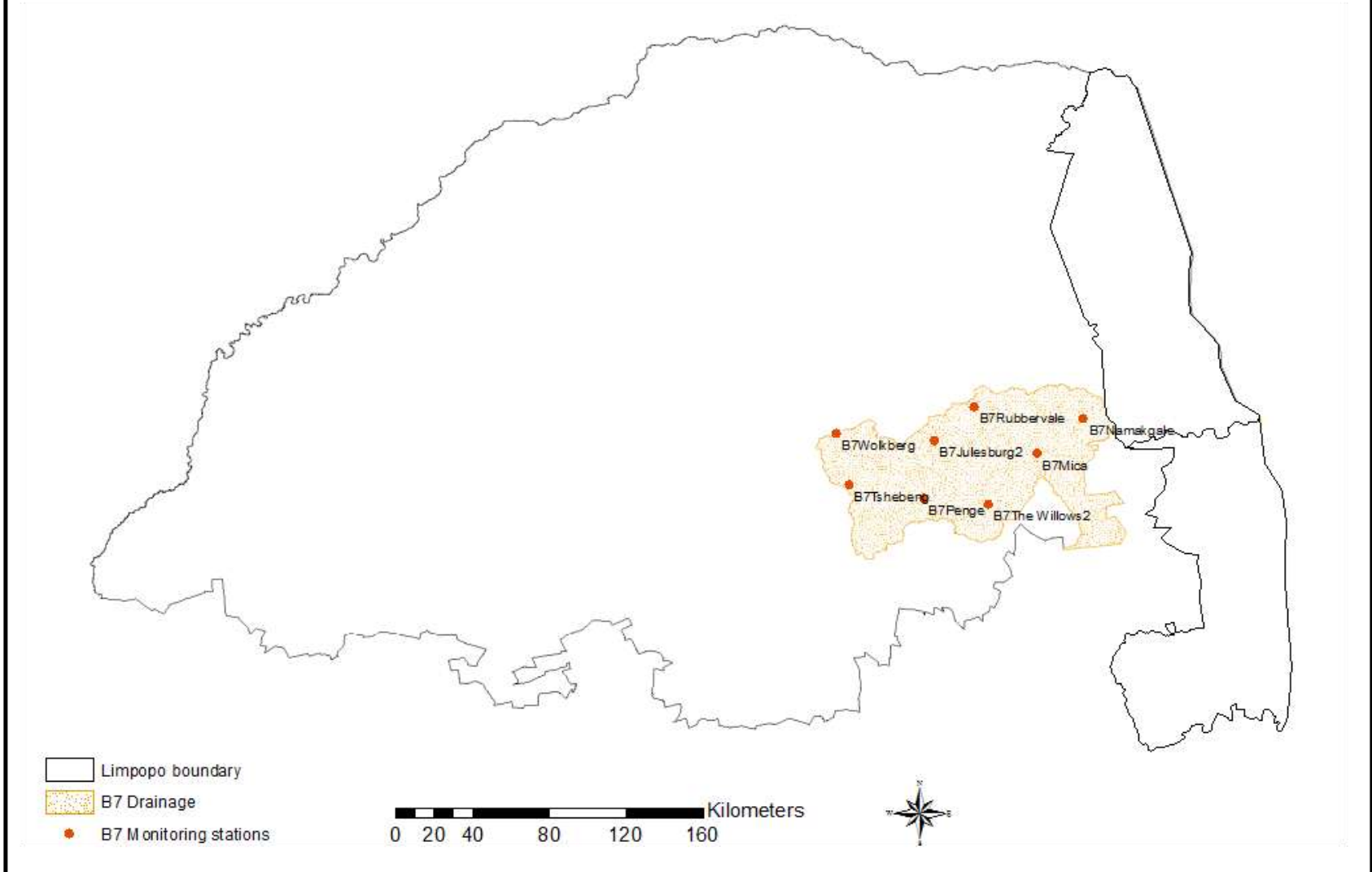


FIGURE 34

GROUNDWATER LEVEL TRENDS IN THE B7 DRAINAGE

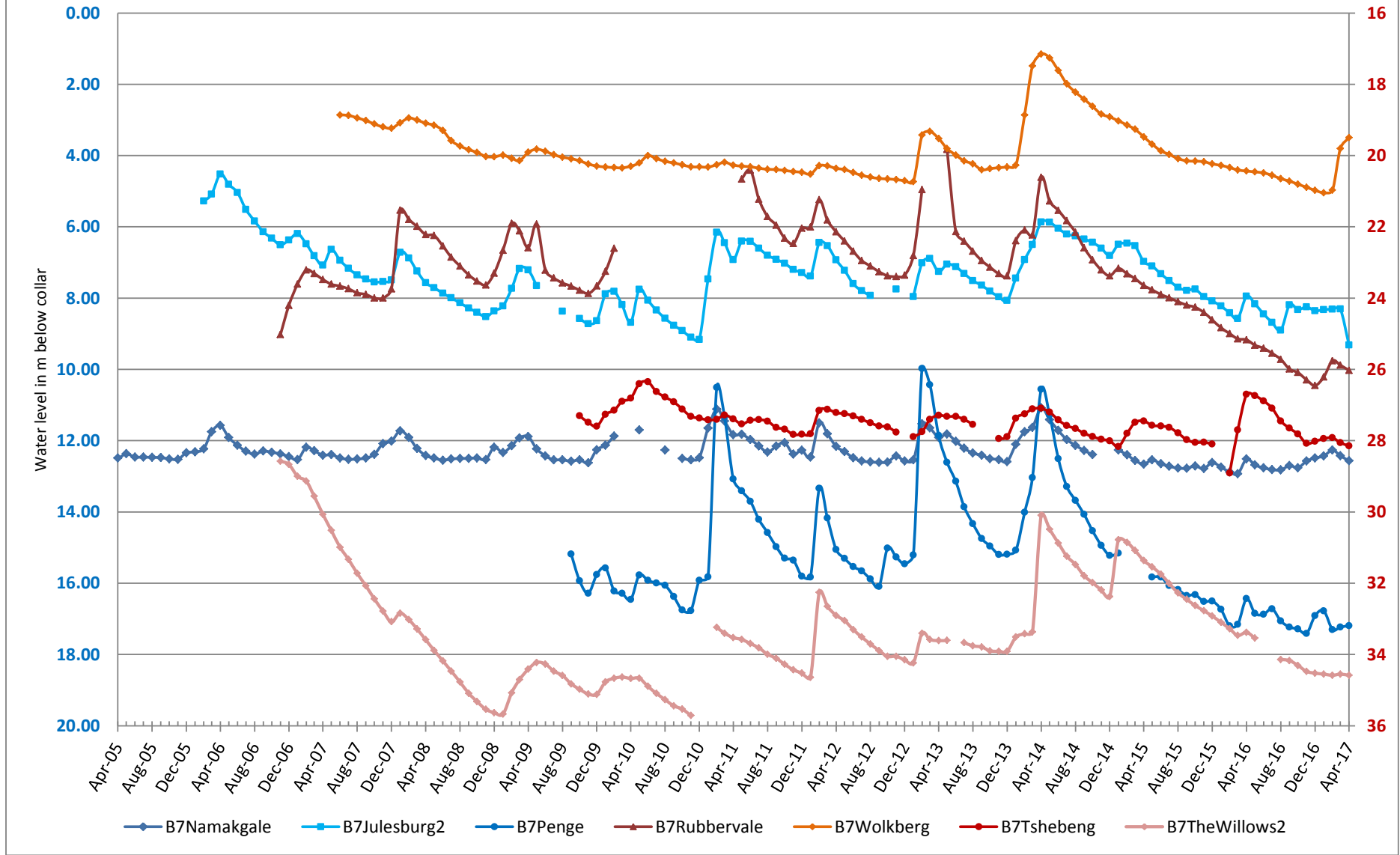


FIGURE 35

GROUNDWATER LEVEL TREND AT B7MICA

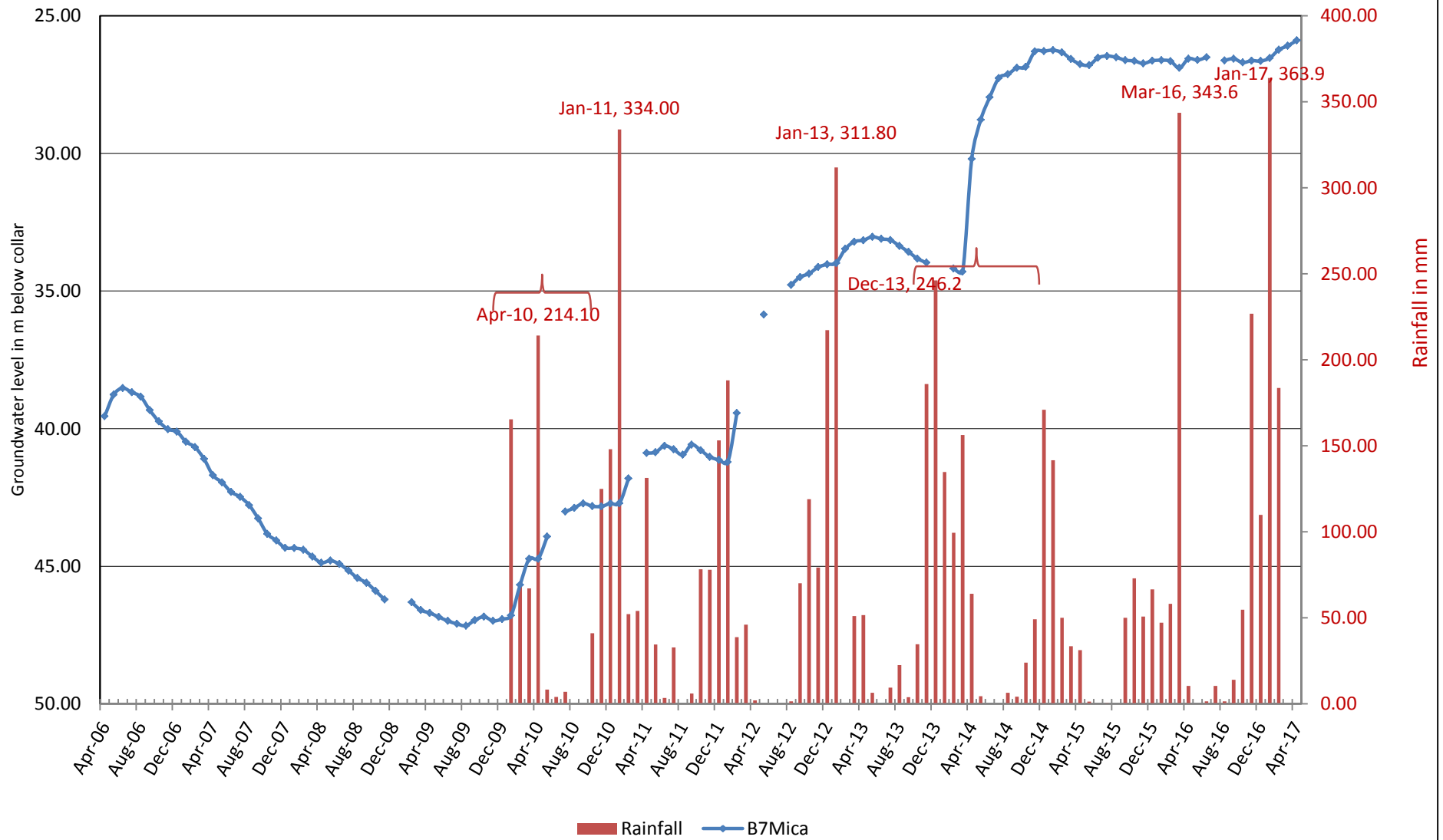


FIGURE 36

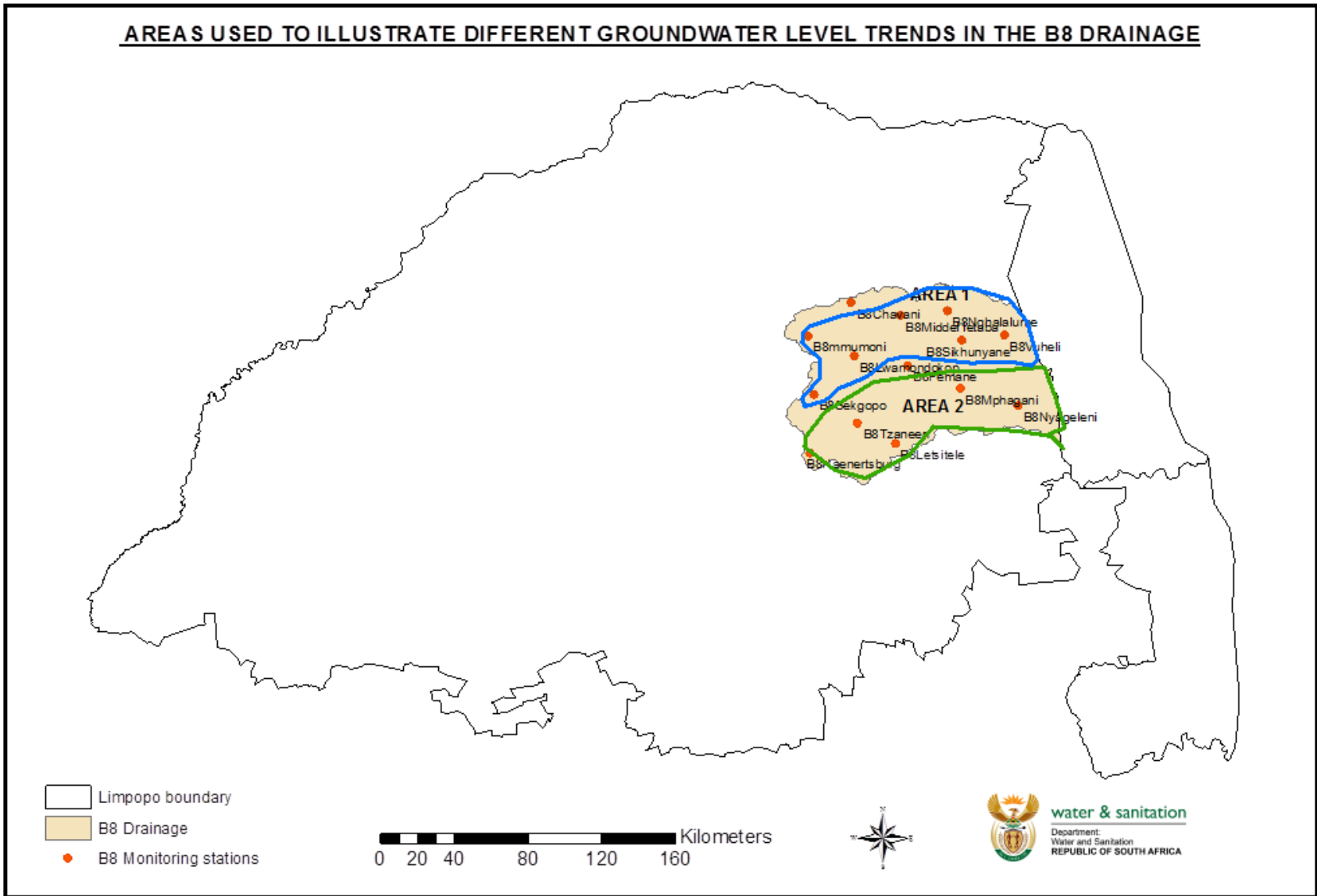


FIGURE 37

GROUNDWATER LEVEL TRENDS IN AREA 1; B8 DRAINAGE

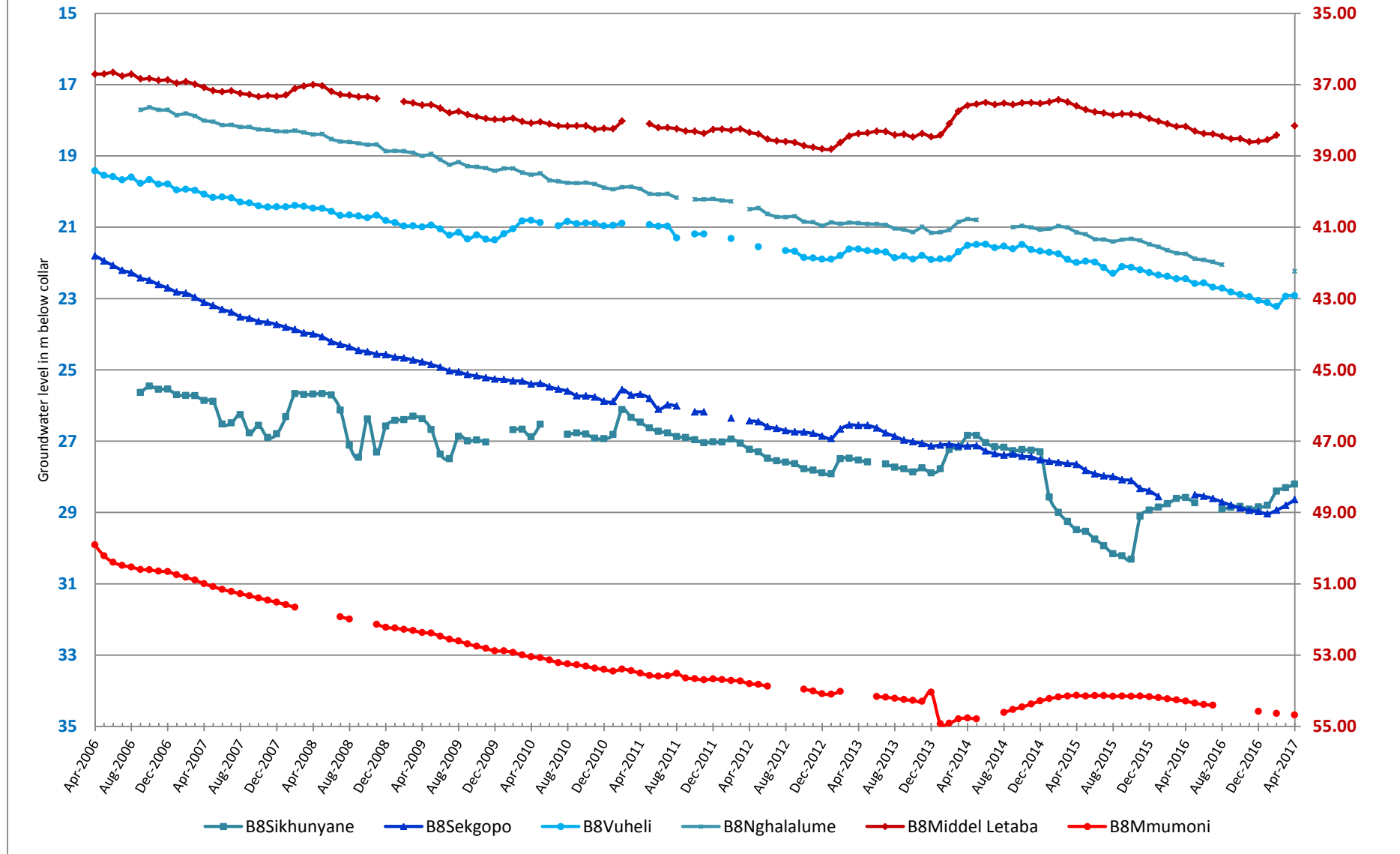


FIGURE 38

GROUNDWATER LEVEL TRENDS IN AREA 2; B8 DRAINAGE

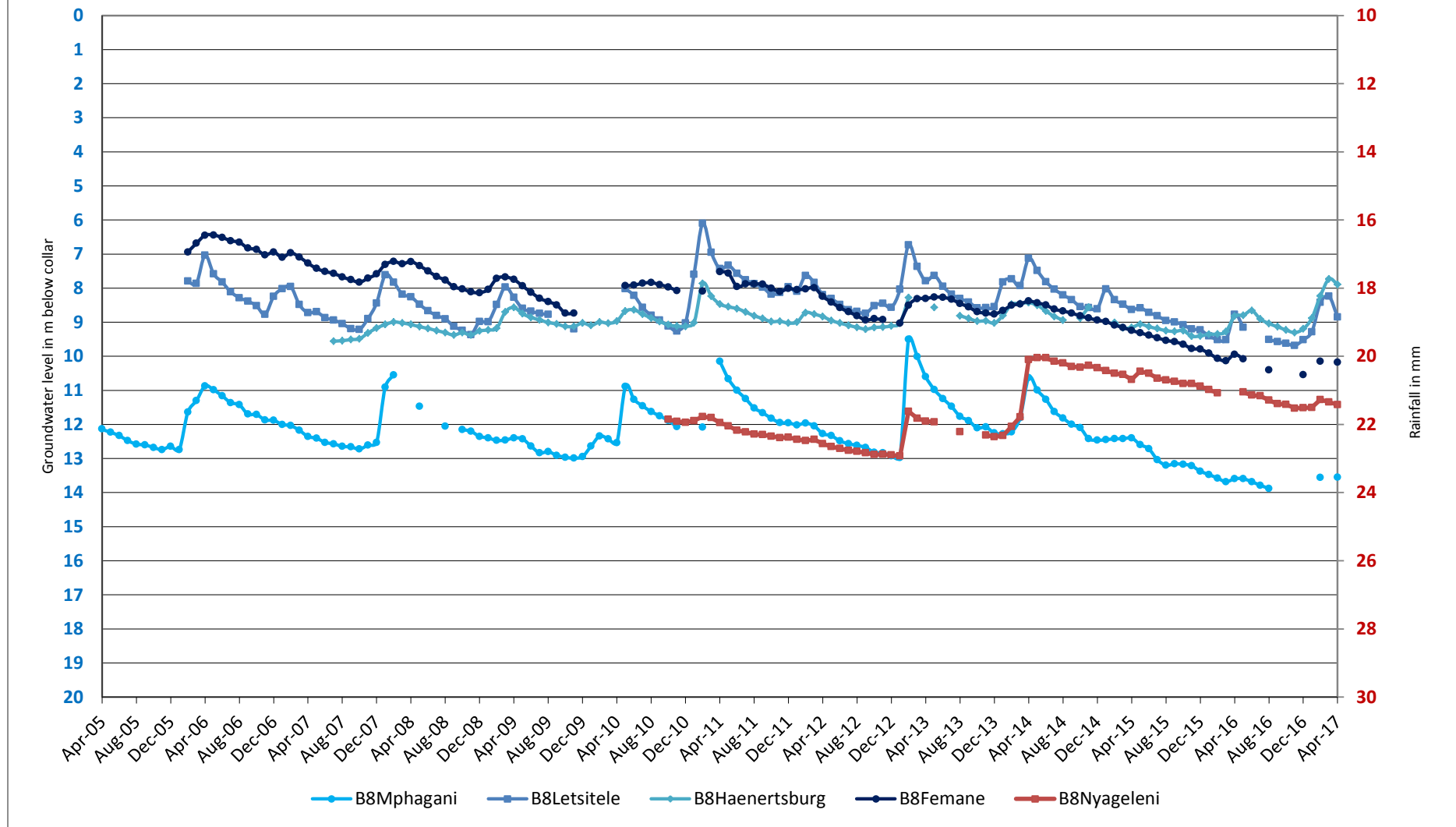


FIGURE 39

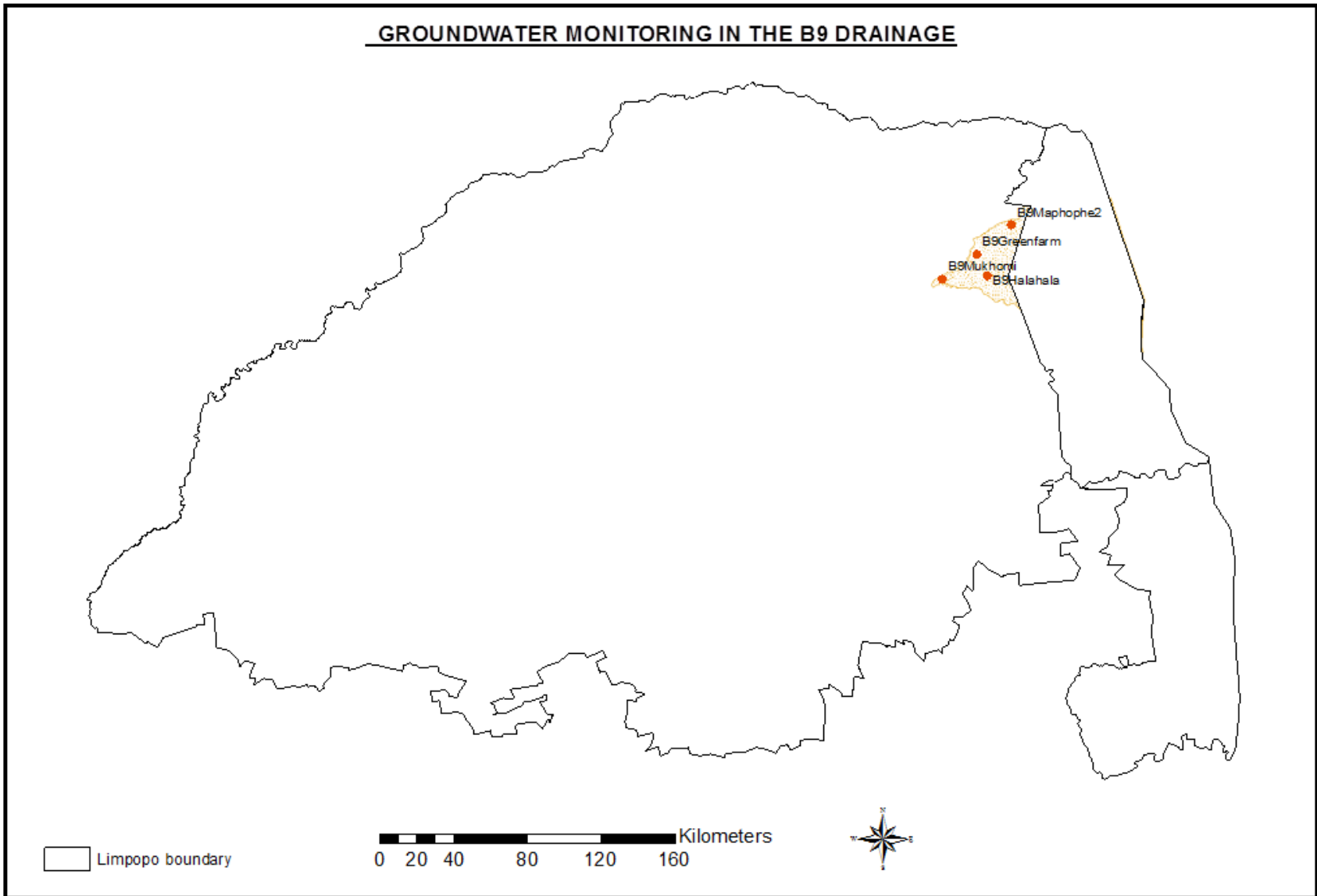


FIGURE 40

GROUNDWATER LEVEL TRENDS IN THE B9 DRAINAGE

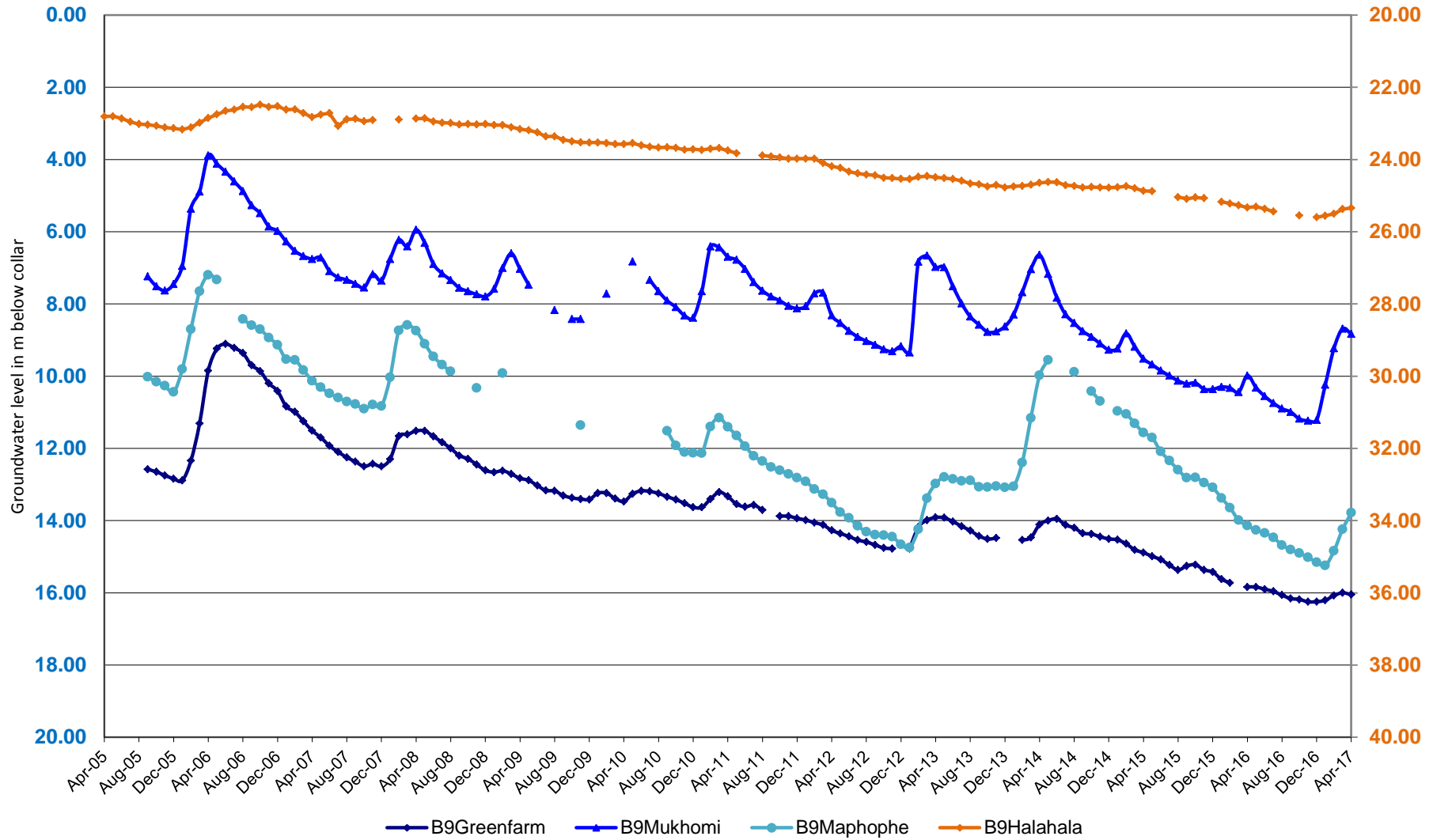


FIGURE 41

**Percentage of normal rainfall for season
July 2016 - March 2017**
(Based on preliminary data, Normal period 1981-2010)



South African
Weather Service

ISO 9001 Certified Organisation

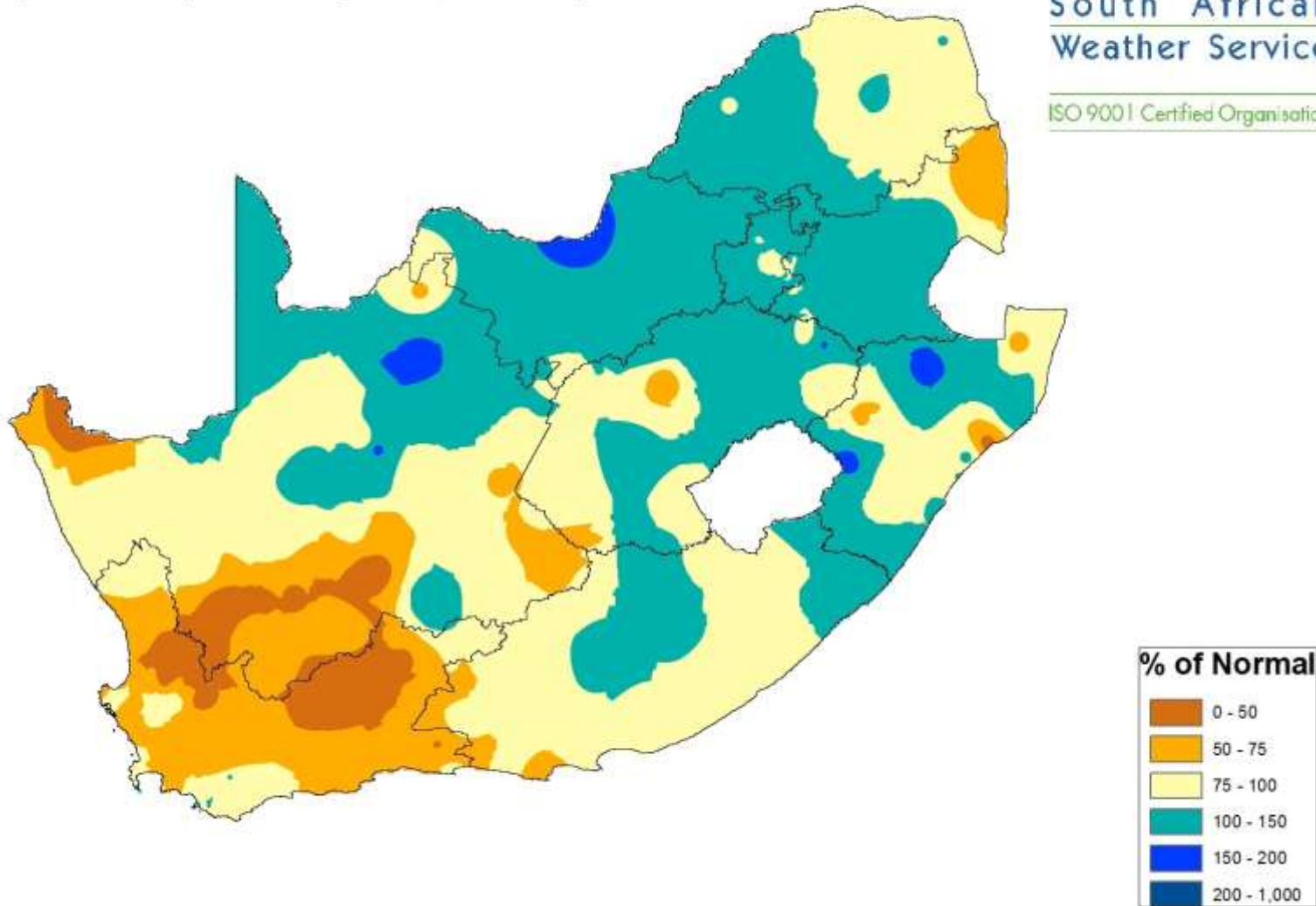


FIGURE 42