Supplementary Material

Table S1. Major soil types in the Namoi alluvium (areal coverage was derived with the ARCGISTM software). Source [1].

Order	Great Soil Group	Constituent of Namoi Alluvium (% of Total Area)
Vertosols	Grey, brown and red clays: heavy textured uniform clays (>35% clay)	63.3
Vertosols	Black earths (chernozems): clay texture (>35% clay), with a good granular structure in the surface soil	23.9
Sodosols	Solodic and solodised soils: sandy to loamy surface soil with abrupt textural B horizon	5.6
Chromosols	Red brown earths: loam to sandy-loam surface soil overlying a reddish-brown clay subsoil with clay loamy, silty to clayey texture	3.6
Non-calcic brown soils: clear textural B horizon Chromosols (sandy clay, clay loam, silty loam and silty clay loam texture)		1.2
Others (Ferralsols, Rudosols, Tenosols, etc.)	Euchrozems, Lithosols, Orthic tenosols (earthy sands)	2.4

Table S2. Soil depth expressed as depth to groundwater based on the site groundwater flow model (24 km^2) .

Range of Depths to Groundwater (m)	Area (km2)	Percent of the Model
0-4.99	19.99	83.3
5–9.99	4.01	16.7
10–19.99	0	0
20–30	0	0

Table S3. Soil depth expressed as depth to groundwater based on the sub-regional groundwater flow model (108 km^2) .

Range of Depths to Groundwater (m)	Area (km²)	Percent of Sub-Regional Model
0–4.99	71	65.7
5–9.99	5	4.6
10–19.99	8	7.4
20–29.99	4	3.7
30 and above	20	18.5

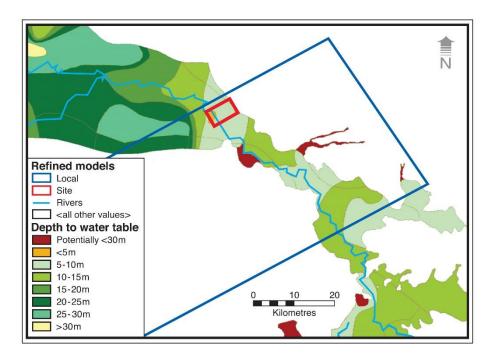


Figure S1. Depth to water table within the alluvial groundwater modelling domains. Source: [1].

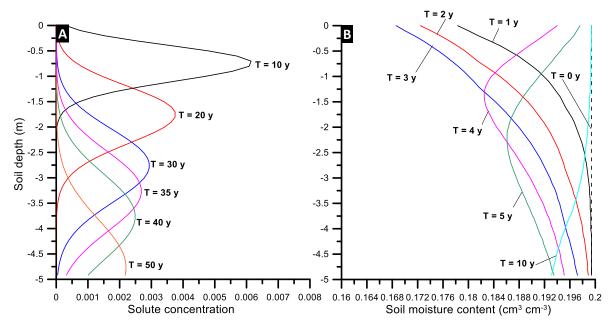


Figure S2. Solute concentration **(A)** and soil moisture content **(B)** versus soil depth. Loam soil for the 0.35 mm/year leak rate and 20 mm/year recharge rate. The soil moisture content at t = 0 years corresponds to the steady-state water content obtained from the warming-up period.

NSW Office of Water, 2008. New South Wales Government http://www.water.nsw.gov.au/Real-timedata/Groundwater/hydro_ground/default.aspx