

#	Question	Answer	Answer Name
1	Salty land? Sodium Chloride or other salts?	Hi Miguel, by the most part when we talk of salinisation its NaCl.	Rick Jones
2	How confident are you that your bedrock water will recharge or is this simply a water mining exercise?	Theres been a very long history of rising groundwater tables in the WA wheat belt. Its the rising groundwater that has contributed to the salinisation of the landscape. Good question for QandA!	Rick Jones
3	From a water resources management perspective, once you identify a potentially productive bedrock groundwater source, how do you assess its sustainable yield and its long-term impact on the groundwater system and agricultural water security?	We will be addressing sustainability in the next presentation. As noted, we have a resource that is increasing in volume due to historic clearing	Richard George
4	Is the fraking and desalination of the saline water from these sites intended to also assist with the rehabilitation of sites which have become excessively saline by lowering the water table?	We are not planning to frack, however lowering watertables can help with the salinity issue.	Richard George
5	Is the primary objective of this project to restore and rehabilitate land or is it to extract water. Is the intention to extract the water then transport it elsewhere to be desalinated or constructing processing on site? Furthermore, desalinated water is historically prohibitively expensive to produce, how is this being addressed?	The intent is to find water for farm use, livestock and cropping, generally <20-60kL/d. We are targetting lowest salnity areas, but have the desalination option, and have just completed a review of 30+ systems installed i the last 5 years. Thats a separate - linked - WaterSmart project. Desalination entry expense is about \$50-100k. Excluding drilling etc.	Richard George
6	What's the magnetics due to? are they related to minerals like magnetite?	Essentially yes. Magnetic minerals in the rock magnetite or the lack of magnetic minerals.	Rick Jones
7	Thanks, Rick - what is the implication of the magnetics for the bedrock aquifer?	Fracturing, faulting etc in earth crust can alter magnetism. Very good geophysical method for identifying magnetic disruption due to fractures etc. Therefore, very useful for identifying likely fractured rock aquifer locations.	Rick Jones
8	In traditional aquifer systems there is legislation of extraction limits, who can extract ect.. to prevent the overextraction such as happened in Great artisian basin. As this method covered by any of this legislation? If as stated eariler the intent is for these to be constructed at a large number of farms, what is the risk of upstream extraction impacting downstream in the aquifer system?	live answered	Rick Jones
9	In traditional aquifer systems there is legislation of extraction limits, who can extract ect.. to prevent the overextraction such as happened in Great artisian basin. As this method covered by any of this legislation? If as stated eariler the intent is for these to be constructed at a large number of farms, what is the risk of upstream extraction impacting downstream in the aquifer system?	We can delve into this in Qand A session. Essentially the West Australian wheat belt is in a different licensing setting than other localities in WA.	Rick Jones
		Adding to Rick, regulation level is simply defined as low. Stock and dometric use not regulated. Given we are targetting low yields, we dont envesage early adoption levels will be of concern. Farms are orders of 5-20,000ha	Richard George

10	Trying to articulate the quation - what is the rersolution of the "magnetic" technique to identify the facture?	The big image that Brett had up is a mosaic of smaller data sets and is gridded at 80m - good for medium to regional scale studies. For the onfarm scale exploration they use this scale to target in	Rick Jones
11	Has there been any consideration into if/how different rock types affect groundwater prospectivity? (for the rocks in which the dolerite has intruded) Or is this simply a process of finding faulting/jointing using dolerite as a marker feature (akin to a marker bed)?	Wheatbelt is very dominated by granites - often low mag signature. The Dykes are often very magnetic and stand out. So in a way yes we can think of the Dykes as markers or indicators as to where we can find heavily fractured zones.	Rick Jones
12	If it is found that the using dolerite to identify fractured rock aquifers. Are there any other rock formations which may have similar characteristics to investigate in the future for the same purpose?	in short yes, at the moment we looking at the main features geologically in the wheat belt. The concept is broad.	Rick Jones