

	D FRACTURED ROCKS - WIDESPREAD AQUIFERS	DESCRIPTION
	good to fair quality water. yield 2.5 to 5.0 L/s, much higher yields available at depth in many locations	High sandstone and siltstone ridges up to 270 metres, surface runoff high.
	fair to brackish quality water yield 0.5 to 2.5 L/s.	Generally unsuitable for surface storage development, some opportunities on adjacent valley floors where there is a good depth of soil and weathered rock.
	fair to saline quality water yield 0.5 to 2.5 L/s.	Sandstone ridges and hills up to 150 metres above the plains, surface runoff moderate. Surface water development unsuitable for surface storage developmen
DROUS AND FRACTURED ROCKS - LOCAL AQUIFERS		some opportunities on adjacent valley floors where there is a good depth of soil and weathered rock.
	brackish to saline quality water yield 0.5 to 2.5 L/s.	Sandstone, siltstone, limestone, dolomite and shale hills up to 80 metres above the plains, surface runoff high to moderate. Surface water development unsuitable.
ACTURED	AND WEATHERED ROCKS - LOCAL AQUIFERS	
	good to fair quality water, brackish with depth. yield 0.5 to 2.5 L/s, higher yields available in some locations	Valleys between ridges and hills or undulating plains, generally shallow bedrock
	brackish quality water yield 0.5 to 2.5 L/s	except in Phillipson Pound where there can be a good depth of soil. Surface wate developments unsuitable due to shallow soils or potential leakage problems.
	salty water yield 0.1 to 5.0 L/s	Alluvial plains. Flat gently undulating plains. Soils are not ideal for surface storag and in some areas quite poor. Excavated earth tanks can be constructed where
LUVIAL AG	QUIFERS - LOCAL AQUIFERS	sufficient runoff and a good depth of soil /weathered rock exists
	good to fair quality water. yield 0.5 to 2.5 L/s, possibly up to10 L/s	Sand dune country, inter-dunal runoff, some clay pan, gypsum and calcrete areas
	Geological Boundary	unsuitable for surface storage development.
	Watertable	

	PREFERRED OPTION	DESCRIPTION
1	Unsuitable (bores or dams)	High rocky ridge and hill country.
2	Pumping from remote bores or dams	Poor quality groundwater and cavernous formations below surface in many places, not suitable for bores or dams.
3	Pumping from remote bores supplemented by dams	Plains and broad valley floors. Excavated earth tanks preferable to embankment dams.
4	Surface water (dams) supplemented by groundwater (bores)	Plains and rocky hill country where groundwater supplies brackish. Dam construction in suitable soils where there is a good depth of soil and or decomposed bedrock preferably 6-7 metres below ground level.
5	Surface water (dams)	Plains and rocky hill country where groundwater supplies saline. Dam construction in suitable soils where there is a good depth of soil and or decomposed bedrock preferably 6-7 metres below ground level.
6	Groundwater (bores)	Goodto fair quality, large supplies.
6A	Groundwater (bores) - domestic use	Phillipson Pound good quality water zone. Moderate supplies available from sand, sandstone and siltstone aquifers.
6B	Groundwater (bores) - pastoral or agricultural use	Phillipson Pound fair quality water zone. Fair quality water available from sandstone, limestone and other aquifers.