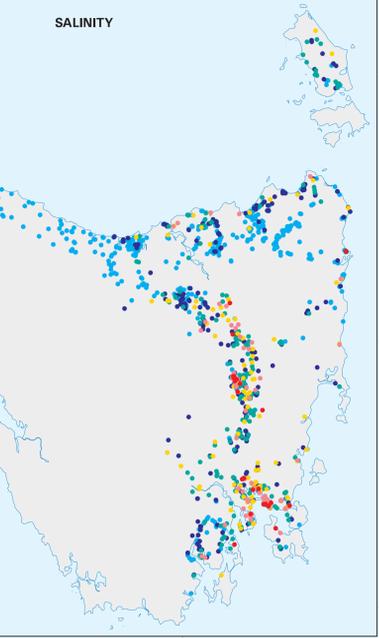



 TASMANIAN GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
GROUNDWATER PROSPECTIVITY OF TASMANIA
 SCALE 1:500000
 GKS Australian Map Grid, Zone 55

The data for this map were derived from the Tasmanian 1:250,000 digital Geological Survey Geological Atlas and is based upon the potential for groundwater within broad rock groups.
 This map is not the result of a concise survey and groundwater potential is indicative only. It does not remove the need for site specific investigations.
 Groundwater potential data compiled by W.L. Matthews B.Sc. and R.C. Davidson M.App.Sc. Map updated March 2002 by M. Latrović B.Sc.(Hons).
 Digital base information from Information and Land Services Division, Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment.
 Map produced by Data Management Group using G.I.S. software.
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LEGEND

AQUIFER TYPE	PROSPECTIVITY	ROCK GROUPS	GENERAL AQUIFER CHARACTERISTICS
POROUS (INTERGRANULAR)	HIGH	Quaternary sand and gravel Tertiary sandstone	Often high yielding when sand gravel deposits are massive thick. Yields may be limited where they are deposited on top of clay deposits. Quality usually suitable for most purposes. Vulnerability to pollution - very high unless layer of low permeability material, eg clay, overlies the aquifer.
POROUS (INTRAGRANULAR)	LOW - MODERATE	Quaternary silts and alluvium deposits	Yields and groundwater storage are generally low, but in areas with fine clay particles some useful yields are possible. The most yielding aquifer in all areas are deep underlying aquifers. Quality usually suitable for most purposes. Quality varies in high rainfall areas and in the lower rainfall areas. Vulnerability to pollution - low (where clay layer overlies the aquifer) to high (where clay layer does not overlie the aquifer).
FRACTURED	HIGH	Tertiary basalt Quaternary, Devonian sediments (Maitland Beds in South East Tasmania) Carboniferous volcanic and sedimentary	Yields adequate for crop irrigation in some areas. Domestic and livestock yields suitable for most purposes. Quality usually suitable for most purposes. Vulnerability to pollution - very high unless layer of low permeability material, eg clay, overlies the aquifer.
FRACTURED	MODERATE - HIGH	Permian - Triassic sediments Carboniferous sandstone (Maitland, Hobart)	Yields suitable for most domestic and livestock purposes. Potential for better crop irrigation in some areas. Quality usually suitable for most purposes. Vulnerability to pollution - high unless low permeability material occurs at the surface.
FRACTURED	LOW - MODERATE	Dalriada, some Tertiary Basalts Neoproterozoic granites and schists Ordovician sediments (conglomerates, sandstone)	Yields generally suitable for domestic and/or livestock purposes. Occasional crop irrigation yields. Quality usually suitable for most purposes. Vulnerability to pollution - moderate unless highly fractured zones occur without a low permeability cover.
FRACTURED	LOW	Dolerite Cambrian mafic - ultramafic complexes	Limited groundwater response. Highly fractured areas may yield domestic and livestock supplies. Very occasional crop irrigation yields. Quality usually suitable for most purposes. Vulnerability to pollution - low unless highly fractured zones occur without a low permeability cover.

BOREHOLE YIELD - litres per second

- Unknown
- 0 (Dry hole)
- 0.1 - 0.5
- 0.5 - 1
- 1 - 5
- 5 - 10
- > 10

Borehole data as at July 2002

RELIABILITY
 In areas of Tasmania where there is a paucity of, or no water bore data eg. South West Tasmania, the groundwater prospectivity has not been proven.
 Groundwater prospectivity data has been generalised for the purpose of this map. See more detailed maps and reports for specific information.