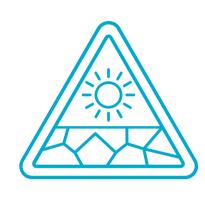


Water banking: insurance against drought

The next drought is coming.

The challenge for Australia is that climate is expected to become more extreme. But we have solutions to prepare us.



Australia generally has a hot and dry climate and is prone to droughts. These droughts are projected to be more severe and frequent in the future.

What is water banking?

Storing water underground in natural reservoirs.

Excess water is stored when available for future use during drought. Sourced from rain water or via recycled wastewater.

Also known as managed aquifer recharge

Why bank water?



Communities and industries, like agriculture, need greater water security.



Water can be stored long-term for drought supply.



Avoid expensive and timely water cartage when regular water sources dry up.



Manage water storage safely to reduce impacts to the environment.

How much does it cost?

Our recent study shows it can be cost-effective, with variation depending on the system applied.

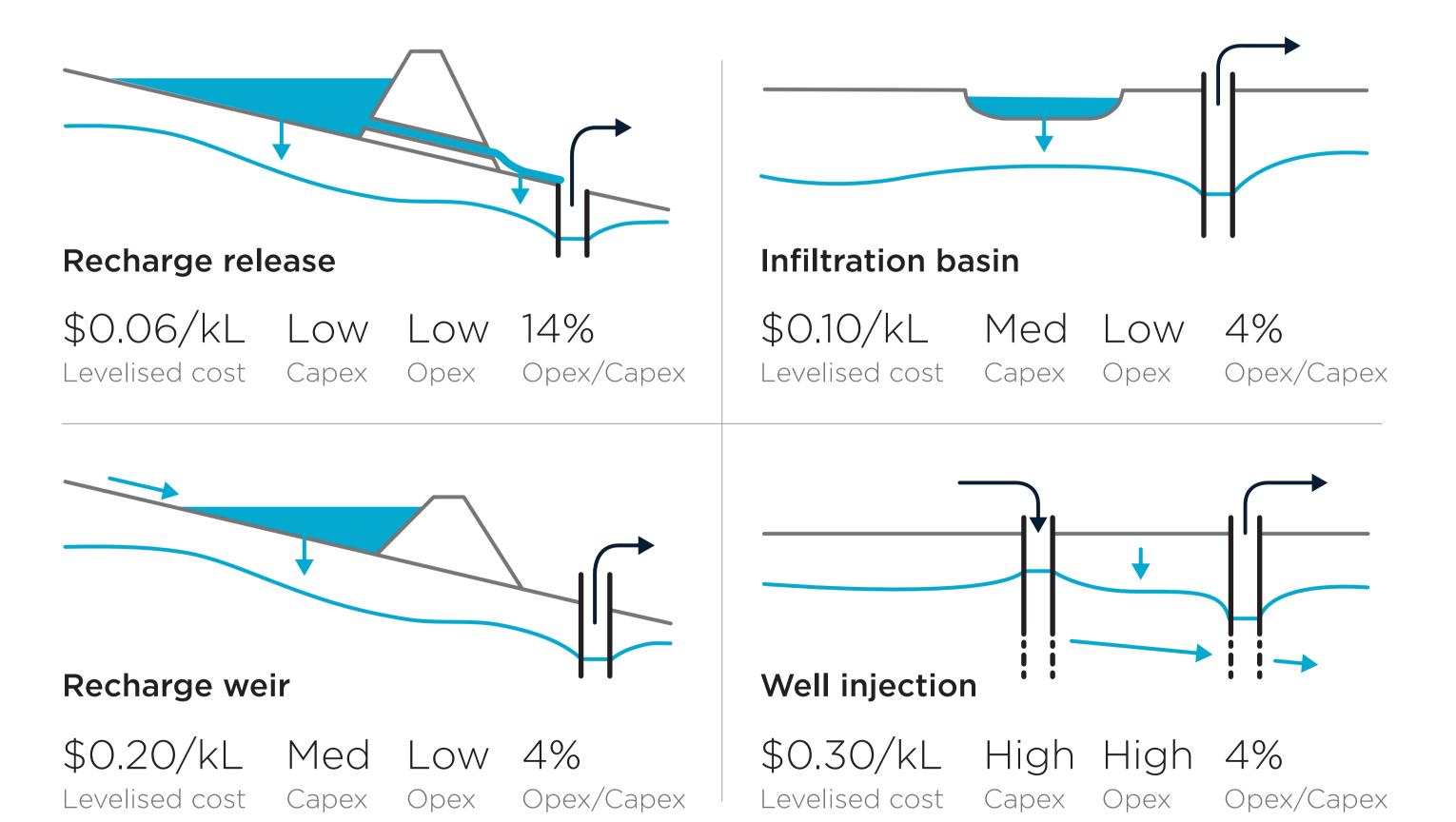
Cheapest

\$0.05/kl > \$0.48/kLMost expensive

We have modelled a range of scenarios to bank surface water and the costs involved. Average costs are based on 2-3 different scenarios.¹

Darwin **Opportunities in Australia** catchments Mitchell Water banking is catchment suitable in a range of Burdekin River **Fitzroy** geographical settings. catchment For example, we identified 4km³ Bundaberg Carnarvon of potential storage opportunities in the Murray-Darling Basin.² Murray-Darling Gingin Basin Myalup McLaren Vale Clanghorne Creek South East

Indicative costs for different systems



Coal River Valley

Cressy-Longford Winnaleah

Our R&D focus

- We look at how best to store water underground.
- Understanding and mitigating risks so water is safe for people and the environment.
- Tailored solution to the need and location.
- Securing demonstration sites.



- 1. Vanderzalm et al 2022
- 2. Gonzalez et al 2020