

# Fieldnotes



Government of **Western Australia**  
Department of **Mines and Petroleum**

Geological Survey of  
Western Australia



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## GSWA Harvey 1 achieves objectives

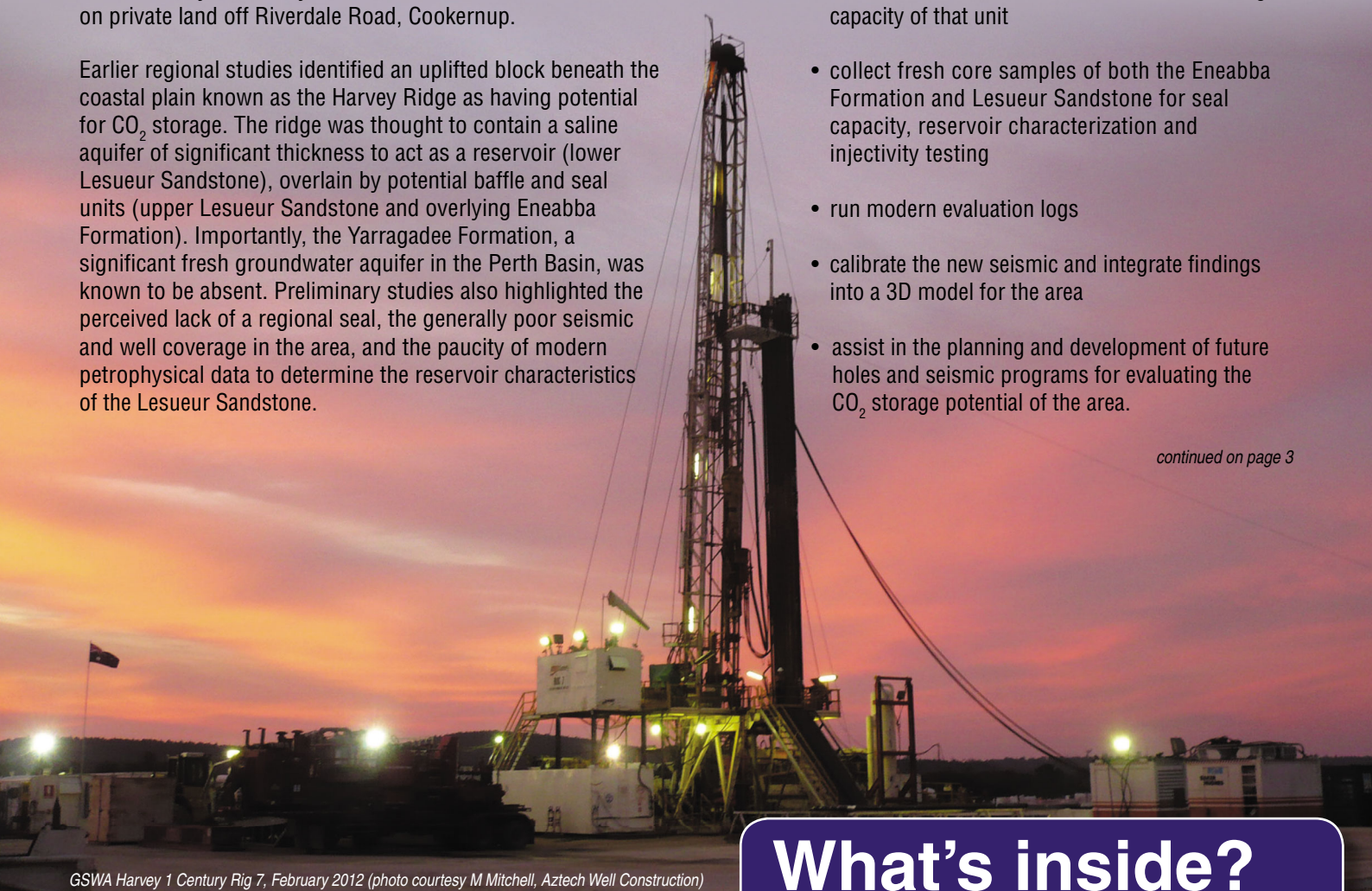
On 9 March 2012, GSWA Harvey 1 reached its final depth of 2945 m. The stratigraphic drillhole, drilled as part of the South West CO<sub>2</sub> Geosequestration Hub project, spudded on 9 February and was plugged and abandoned on 23 March. This successfully completed a further part of the data gathering process to test the potential for geosequestration in the southern Perth Basin, in this case within the Triassic Lesueur Sandstone. GSWA Harvey 1 (background photo) is the deepest well drilled by GSWA, by almost a kilometre, and was located on private land off Riverdale Road, Cookernup.

Earlier regional studies identified an uplifted block beneath the coastal plain known as the Harvey Ridge as having potential for CO<sub>2</sub> storage. The ridge was thought to contain a saline aquifer of significant thickness to act as a reservoir (lower Lesueur Sandstone), overlain by potential baffle and seal units (upper Lesueur Sandstone and overlying Eneabba Formation). Importantly, the Yarragadee Formation, a significant fresh groundwater aquifer in the Perth Basin, was known to be absent. Preliminary studies also highlighted the perceived lack of a regional seal, the generally poor seismic and well coverage in the area, and the paucity of modern petrophysical data to determine the reservoir characteristics of the Lesueur Sandstone.

GSWA, in conjunction with Geoscience Australia (GA) completed a 106 km 2D seismic survey along shire roads in March 2011. The results from the survey were used to plan GSWA Harvey 1 (figure on page 3), targeted to:

- confirm the predicted stratigraphy
- confirm the presence of a lower 'shale unit' in the Eneabba Formation, and evaluate the sealing capacity of that unit
- collect fresh core samples of both the Eneabba Formation and Lesueur Sandstone for seal capacity, reservoir characterization and injectivity testing
- run modern evaluation logs
- calibrate the new seismic and integrate findings into a 3D model for the area
- assist in the planning and development of future holes and seismic programs for evaluating the CO<sub>2</sub> storage potential of the area.

*continued on page 3*

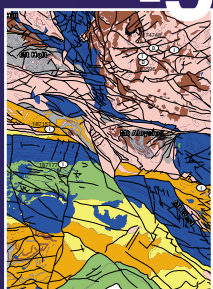


GSWA Harvey 1 Century Rig 7, February 2012 (photo courtesy M Mitchell, Aztech Well Construction)

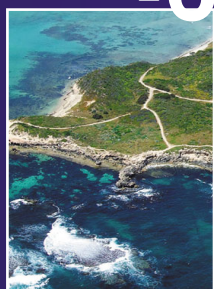
## What's inside?

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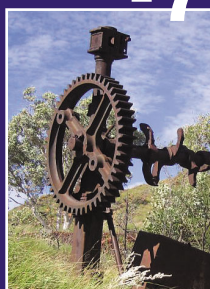
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# GeoVIEW.WA – a new beginning

For the past 10 years, customers of the Geological Survey of Western Australia have been able to use a web application called GeoVIEW.WA to view and query a number of integrated geoscientific and related datasets via most web browsers. GeoVIEW.WA has been rebuilt using Geocortex and Silverlight technology, new functionality has been added, some standard queries have been added, and some old functionality revived.

GeoVIEW.WA is a web application built using Latitude Geographic's emerging application development framework called Geocortex Essentials. This reduces the application development timeframe, allows GSWA to develop business specific modules for GeoVIEW.WA, and choose the viewing technology that best suits the organization's skillset. GeoVIEW.WA interface (Fig. 1) uses the Geocortex Silverlight viewer that runs in popular web browsers like Microsoft, Mozilla Firefox, and Google Chrome. GeoVIEW.WA will NOT run on technology that does NOT support Silverlight technology.

## More functionality

In addition to tools that zoom in, zoom out, pan, query, and provide 'information' and the ability to 'drill down' to display the textual data in the viewing window, GeoVIEW.WA now provides:

- Integration with Google Maps — open a Google Map view of the area you are viewing
- Standard queries — find MINEDEX or geochronology points for a given region
- Data extraction — extract multiple layers of information
- Map production — print tool allows users to print a 'quality' map (Fig. 2)
- Report — produce a report of Mineral Exploration Reports over an area
- Red lining — draw points, lines, and shapes on the screen, and add comments
- Area measurement — measure an area of the map by drawing a shape
- Line measurement — measure distances on the map by drawing a segmented line
- Unit of measurement — change the units of measurement to other options such as metres, kilometres
- Coordinate entry — enter known coordinates to find a feature
- Place a callout on the map for every point you click
- Add data — users can view CSV files and shapefiles using the new GeoVIEW.WA
- Global search — you can type in the name of a feature to search for it on the map
- Share your map — email your colleague a link to your map.

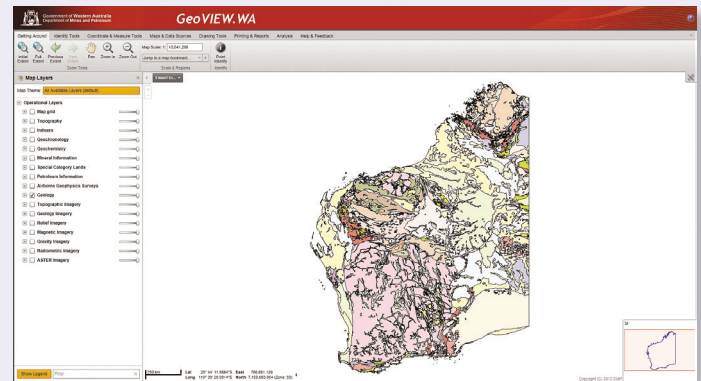


Figure 1. GeoVIEW.WA interface

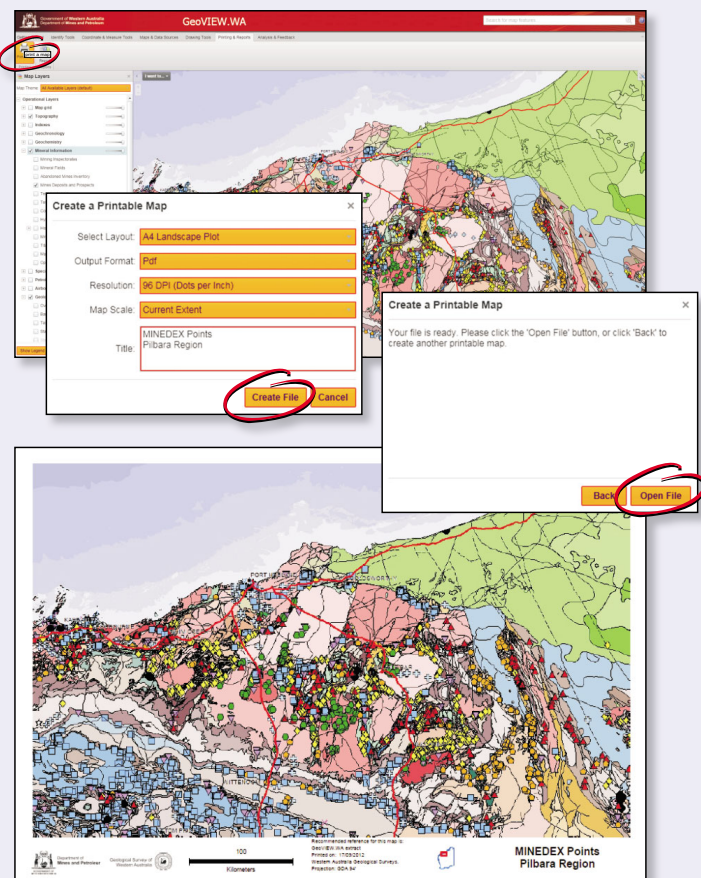


Figure 2. Map production

## More data

More data has been added to GeoVIEW.WA:

- ASTER and shaded relief imagery
- Major projects and operating mines are two new layers.

GeoVIEW.WA can be found at DMP's website <<http://www.dmp.wa.gov.au>>. Click on 'Access to GeoVIEW.WA' or go to <<http://www.dmp.wa.gov.au/geoview>>

For more information, contact Neville D'Antoine ([neville.d'antoine@dmp.wa.gov.au](mailto:neville.d'antoine@dmp.wa.gov.au)).



continued from page 1

Landholder and community liaison began prior to the seismic survey and continued in the lead up to and after the drilling. The Lesueur Community Consultative Committee was established in August 2011 to help keep the public informed and answer questions. Committee members, along with shire representatives and other interested community members, attended a site visit approximately one week into the drilling operation. During this visit the drilling program and process were explained along with the site Health, Safety and Environment program requirements. A guided tour of the operations included the 'mud loggers shack', observing well-site geologists monitoring the down-the-hole Logging-While-Drilling (LWD) results and the examination of drilling samples.

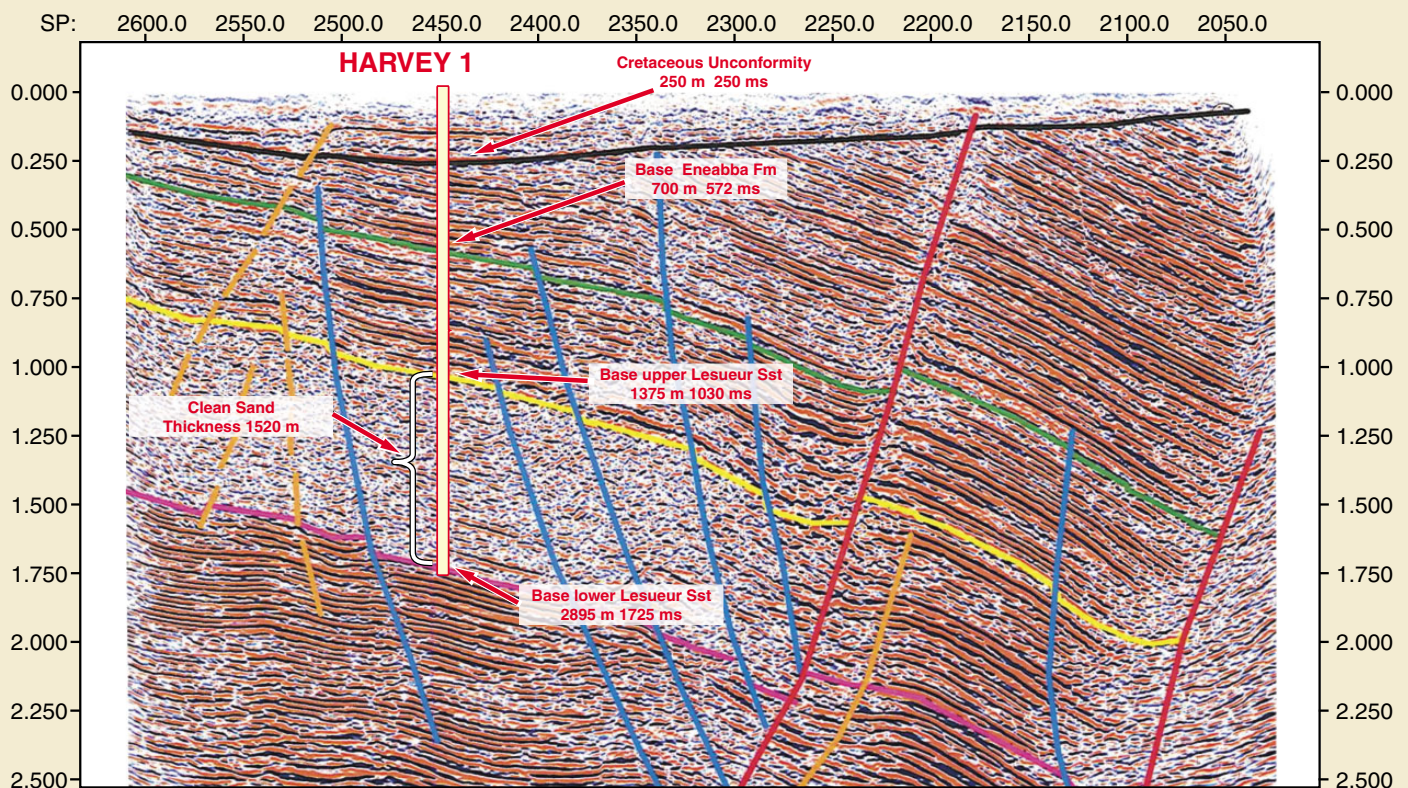
Broadly the predicted stratigraphy was intersected, with the main Cretaceous unconformity at approximately 250 m depth. However, the underlying Jurassic to Triassic formation boundaries were higher (shallower) than predicted by 120–145 m. The higher than predicted formation tops led to the basal Eneabba shale being drilled in the openhole section of the well between approximately 625–705 m rather than cored as planned. This basal shale was thinner than in the nearest offset well (Lake Preston 1) and contained a sandstone interbed. Mud logging (chip) samples indicate the unit is oxidized (weathered) at this location.

Approximately 217 m of 100 mm diameter core was collected over four separate intervals to test seal and reservoir potential, and provide detailed geological information not previously available. The core came to the surface in 9 m lengths of aluminium tube, in which it remained until opened at the laboratory in Perth. Once laid out at site, natural gamma-ray readings were measured along the core, through the inner tube, to give an indication of the lithology. The core was cut into (typically) 3 m lengths for transport. Where mudstone intervals were indicated by the gamma readings, selected 0.5 m length samples were taken. Non-mudstone core tubes were injected with foam to stabilize it within the inner tube, and mudstone samples had light mineral oil injected into the tubes to help prevent drying.

The core has undergone initial lithological description, and basic porosity and permeability testing. XRD analysis has been completed on selected core plugs. The core has been run through the GSWA HyLogger unit, to assist with mineralogical determination and provide a continuous high-resolution record of the core. End-core photographs were taken when core tubes were first opened revealing features such as sandstone dykes (see figures on page 4).

A comprehensive suite of modern downhole geophysical logs includes natural gamma, density, resistivity, sonic,

continued on page 4



Line 2 of the 2011 seismic survey located along Riverdale Road showing the interpreted stratigraphy and the position of GSWA Harvey 1



# Harvey 1 well



1335 m



1336 m



1337 m

End-core photographs of core from the basal section of the upper Lesueur Sandstone showing sedimentary features

continued from page 3

neutron-neutron, magnetic resonance and image logs. A single formation water sample was recovered from the upper Lesueur Sandstone. A vertical seismic profile (VSP) survey was completed above 1200 m. This will be used along with the downhole sonic survey data to update the current 3D model and assist with the planning of a 3D seismic survey.

Initial indications are that the upper Lesueur Sandstone contains several mudstone or shale units, which have the potential to act as seal and baffle units. The lower Lesueur Sandstone shows

excellent reservoir potential with porosities of the order of 15–25% and permeabilities ranging from 10–1000 millidarcy (mD).

Detailed research by scientists from CSIRO, The University of Western Australia, Curtin University and GSWA is ongoing on the downhole log data and samples from the well. Basic data are available from the WAPIMS database via the DMP website.

For more information, contact  
Alan Millar (alan.millar@dmp.wa.gov.au).



Government of Western Australia  
Department of Mines and Petroleum



Geological Survey of Western Australia  
**eNewsletter**

## Sign up for GSWA eNewsletter

Want to stay informed about new products, services and other news from the Geological Survey of Western Australia (GSWA)?

Then subscribe to the GSWA eNewsletter. The newsletter is now in webmail interactive form. You can subscribe, unsubscribe and update your own details without contacting GSWA. Just go to this link (<http://www.dmp.wa.gov.au/gswaenewsletter>), and click on 'subscribe to our newsletter'. You can then

sign up. You'll also find archives of previous newsletters in the same location.

The newsletter is sent out regularly (normally once a month) and contains information on topics such as geophysics releases, workshops and field trips, geological events, and GSWA's latest releases of maps, books and digital data.

For more information, contact  
Robin Bower (robin.bower@dmp.wa.gov.au).



## Provenance of the 1340–1270 Ma Ramarama Basin in the west Musgrave Province, Central Australia

GSWA Report 116 by PM Evins, CL Kirkland, MTD Wingate, RH Smithies, HM Howard, and S Bodorkos

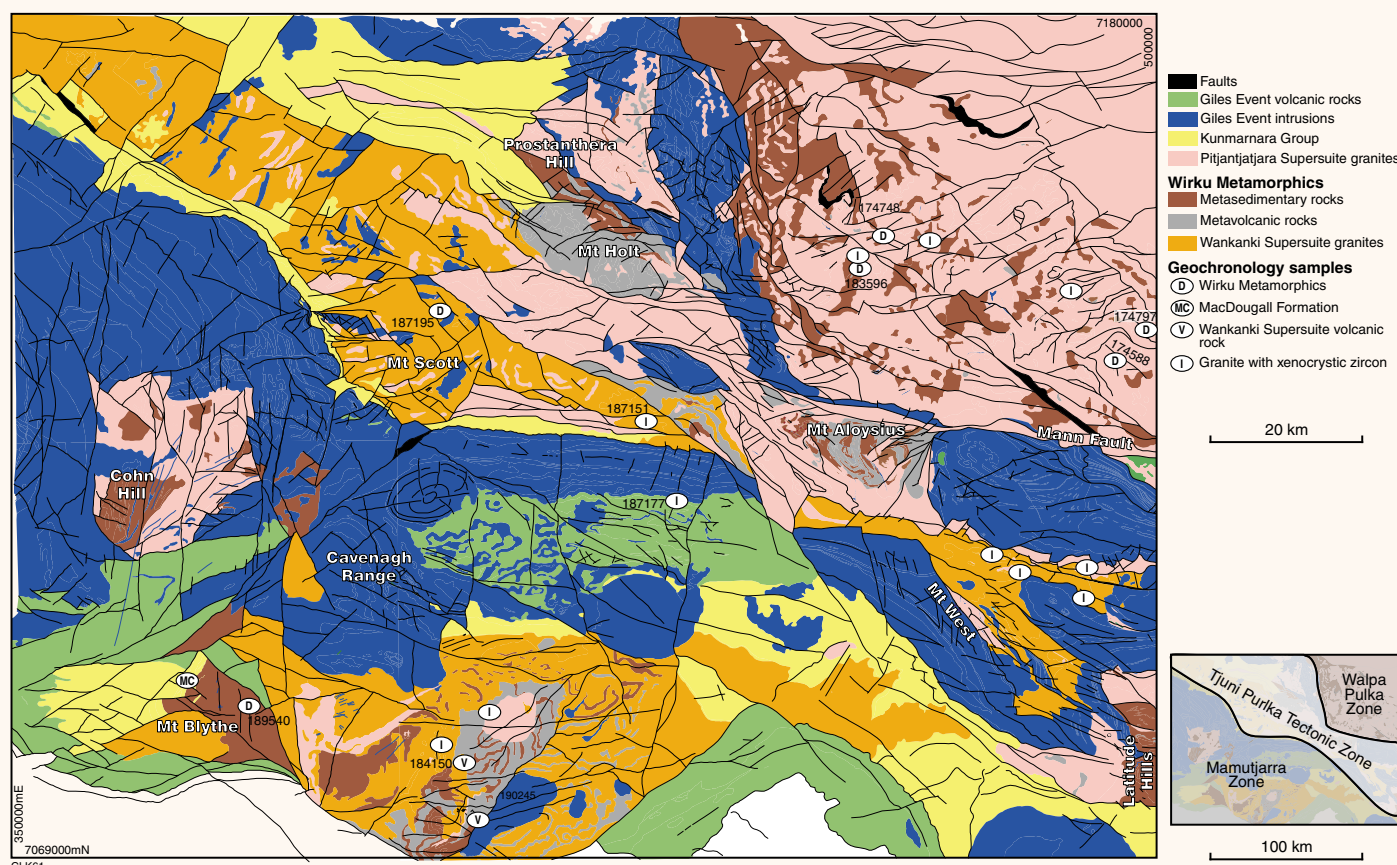
The Ramarama Basin is the oldest exposed basement of the west Musgrave Province. The basin comprises calc-alkaline volcanic and intrusive rocks of the 1345–1293 Ma Wankanki Supersuite interleaved with paragneisses of the Wirku Metamorphics. Most of the paragneisses had sedimentary precursors that were deposited between c. 1340 and 1300 Ma, in environments proximal to a possible volcanic arc (represented by the Wankanki Supersuite) or in the proximal portions of submarine fans adjacent to this arc. Wankanki Supersuite magmatism is restricted to the central and southwestern portions of the west Musgrave Province.

Detrital zircon age spectra from samples of Wirku Metamorphics and the ages of inherited zircons from younger intrusive rocks reveal younging trends within newly defined, northwest-trending geographic–tectonic zones. Dominant detrital and inherited-zircon age components range from c. 1570 Ma in the northeast to c. 1520 Ma in the centre to c. 1330 Ma in the southwest. Detrital zircons with Archean ages similar to those in the Yilgarn Craton are present to the southeast. A younger stratigraphic level of the Wirku Metamorphics, with maximum depositional ages as young as c. 1250 Ma, is restricted to western regions of the central domain, although it is dominated by 1500–1400 Ma detrital zircons.

Although igneous rocks older than 1345 Ma are rare in the west Musgrave Province, the presence of early Mesoproterozoic basement is implied by the abundance of detrital and inherited zircons of this age. The Nd- and Hf-isotopic evolution of nearly all rocks in the Musgrave Province indicates the presence of juvenile early Mesoproterozoic basement along with a minor Archean component beneath the current exposure level. Rare exposures of c. 1550 Ma orthogneiss elsewhere confirm the presence of basement of this age. However, the tectonic setting of this basement is poorly constrained.

The Ramarama Basin is interpreted as part of a relatively juvenile calc-alkaline magmatic arc (Wankanki Supersuite) with compositional similarities to Andean-style continental arcs. Constraints from this study are consistent with formation of the Ramarama Basin above a north-dipping subduction zone between the North and South Australian Cratons from c. 1340 to 1300 Ma.

For more information, contact  
Hugh Smithies ([hugh.smithies@dmp.wa.gov.au](mailto:hugh.smithies@dmp.wa.gov.au)).



Geological map of parts of the west Musgrave Province, including the BATES, BELL ROCK, HOLT, BLACKSTONE, FINLAYSON, and Cooper 1:100 000 map sheet areas. Numbers are GSWA sample numbers.



## WACoast – a new information resource about the Western Australian coastline

The government recognizes the strategic value of understanding coastal geology and geomorphology to provide a sound scientific framework for strategic coastal planning and management decisions. To this end, GSWA has completed a survey of the 2900 km-long stretch of open coastline between Cape Naturaliste in the southwest and Tryon Point, 110 km southwest of Broome.

The key product of the coastline survey is WACoast, a seamless, internally consistent, fundamental baseline geological and geomorphological dataset for the entire open coastline. All beaches and intervening coastline are identified, mapped and attributed. The dataset includes a description of each tidally defined zone, coastal exposure, geological substrate, a detailed geomorphological map, four context photographs at each field location and a full set of oblique aerial photographs of the whole coastline.

The map data are presented as GIS-compatible shapefiles on five USB flash drives running GSWA's GeoMap.WA mapping software — Rottnest Island, Cape Naturaliste to Lancelin, Lancelin to Kalbarri, Gascoyne coast, and Pilbara coast. This format has many advantages in the way the data can be accessed and displayed.

One of the most important issues for home owners, developers and planners is determining the response of the coastline to predicted rises in sea level as a consequence of climate change. Coastal environments are highly dynamic and complex, changing in response to weather, wave and sea-level conditions. Interaction between the geomorphological and geological makeup of the coast governs how the shoreline will respond to climate change.

We need to understand the nature of the coastline in order to assess its vulnerability to erosion, and to achieve this we must integrate information on coastal geomorphology with data about coastal dynamics and nearshore sediment budgets.

WACoast is integral to understanding coastal behaviour at all scales. The physical structure and natural features of the coast provide a framework of coastal and nearshore management units. At a regional level segments of coastline that are bounded by major geological structures or that have similar geomorphological



*Rocky limestone coast of Cape Peron*



*Sandy coast south of Binningup*

attributes are likely to behave and evolve in a similar way. At more local scales it is the interaction of the component geomorphological units that produces a particular response. Understanding this enables government agencies, and coastal managers and planners to systematically determine the distribution of coastal hazards and risk based on the identification of landform types.

USB drives are available from first floor counter or via ebookshop <[www.dmp.wa.gov.au/ebookshop](http://www.dmp.wa.gov.au/ebookshop)>.

For more information, contact  
Bob Gozzard ([bob.gozzard@dmp.wa.gov.au](mailto:bob.gozzard@dmp.wa.gov.au)).



## Inventory of abandoned mine sites: progress 1999–2011

### All high-priority category sites in WA completed

Mining has taken place in Western Australia for more than 150 years, resulting in a legacy of many thousands of workings that were abandoned after exploration or mining. In 1999 GSWA commenced a program to accurately locate and document abandoned mine sites throughout the State. There are about 11 400 mine sites that were in production prior to 1990 when new environmental legislation took effect. This inventory of individual mining-related features such as shafts, open cuts, dumps and infrastructure focused upon the 4995 'high-priority' category mine sites that were within 10 km of major towns, 1 km of main roads and selected tourist routes, and within 5 km of smaller towns and communities.

The inventory of all 'high-priority' abandoned mine sites was completed in Halls Creek on 16 May 2011, after 13 years of detailed data collection throughout Western Australia by a total of 19 geoscientists. Data entry in the field was via handheld computers linked to GPS equipment capable of locating mine site features such as shafts to an accuracy of around 10 metres. Hardware and software enhancements since the



Latest edition of digital package showing ten-head stamp mill at the Ruby Queen battery, 27 km southeast of Halls Creek

project commenced in 1999 enabled the recording of increased amounts of information for each mine site feature, without decreasing field productivity. Fieldwork has shown that each mine site targeted may actually represent anything from a single shaft through to tens of individual mine workings, commonly scattered along a semicontinuous zone of mineralization.

The first public release of the abandoned mine sites database was on CD in 2002 and accompanied the publication of GSWA Record 2003/9. Later releases of the database and extensive supporting datasets were produced annually on DVD between 2004 and 2007. The latest edition of the 'Inventory of abandoned mine sites: progress 1999–2011' was released on a USB flash drive in June 2012. This comprehensive database contains a total of 192 523 mine site features and 56 676 digital photographs. The data package also contains PDFs of selected GSWA Bulletins, and georeferenced historic maps.

The inventory of abandoned mine sites database provides baseline data on historical mining-related features in Western Australia and can be used for future independent assessments of hazards, heritage value, and environmental impact. The data have also been demonstrated to assist exploration targeting, and to contribute towards the understanding of controls on gold mineralization (GSWA Record 2010/9). The selective extraction and processing of bedrock gold mineralization features from the WABMINES database has enabled the generation of three-dimensional pseudocolour drapes that highlight the gold mineralization patterns within historic mine sites. See back page (Product Releases) for ordering details.

For more information, contact  
Colin Strickland ([colin.strickland@dmp.wa.gov.au](mailto:colin.strickland@dmp.wa.gov.au)).

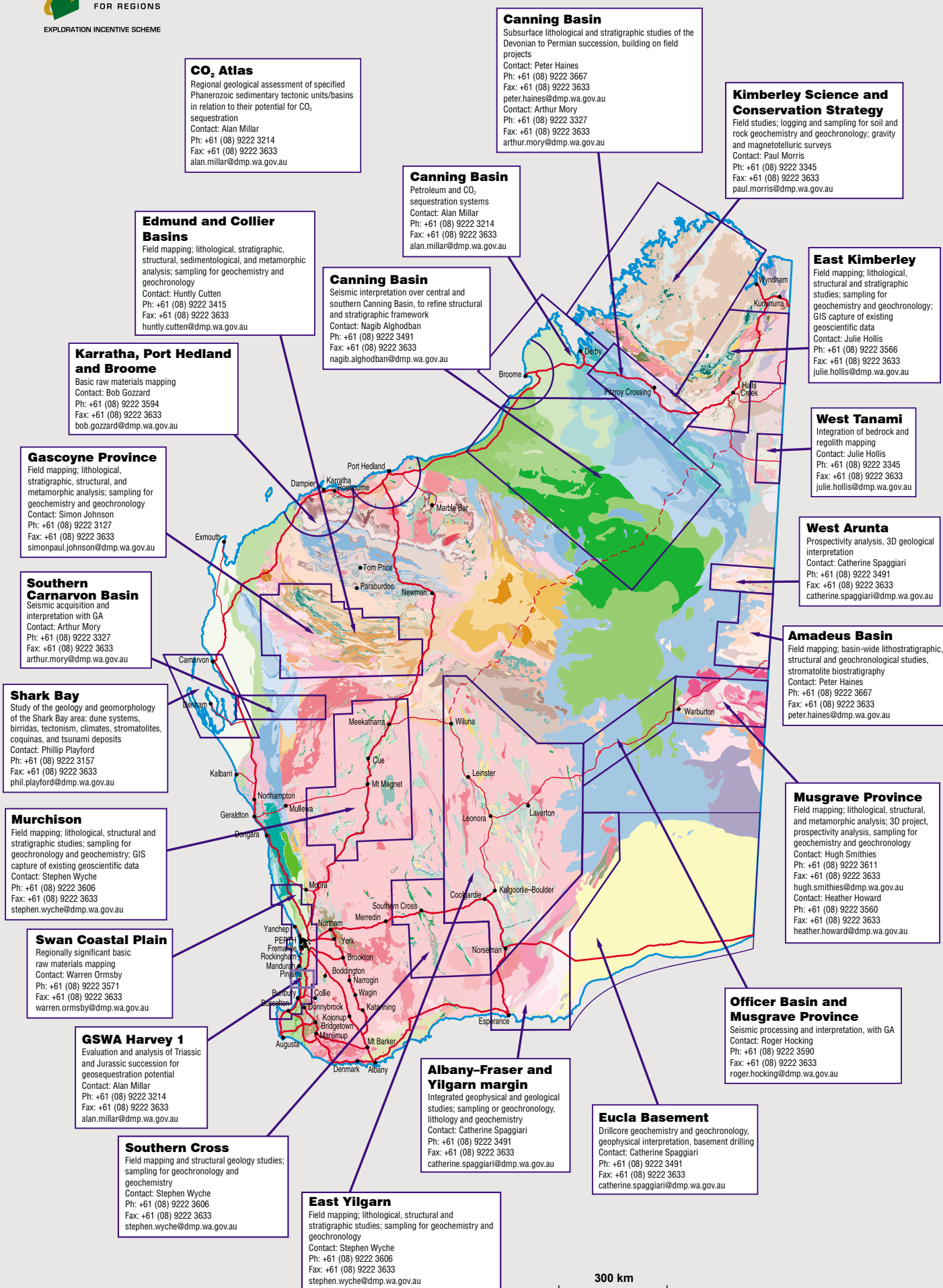


Collapsing partially banded, vertical 10 x 6 m open stope at the Duke mine site, 3.1 km northwest of Broad Arrow. This deep (5–10 m) multi-level development contains remnants of stope timbers and ladder-ways.









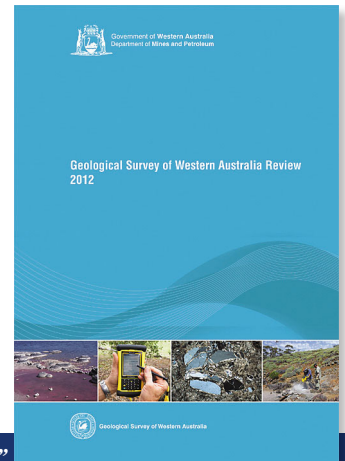


## Geological Survey of Western Australia Review — 2012

This review of the operations of GSWA was conducted by Economics Consulting Services for the Department of Mines and Petroleum. The focus of the review was on GSWA's capacity to manage both its recurrent programs and the Government's Exploration Incentive Scheme (EIS). GSWA is a Division of the Department and has a brief to collect, synthesize, and publish information on the State's geology, and mineral and petroleum resources. This information stimulates effective exploration in the State and attracts new explorers. It also provides geological and land use expertise to Government decision making, particularly on economic and land use issues.

The main comment that is highlighted in the report is, 'We have found GSWA to be a highly effective organization that is well managed and, given the EIS funds, well resourced. GSWA serves its State well. It is held in high regard by its key stakeholders with strong support for its programs and is regarded as a world-class Geological Survey.'

**"We find the Geological Survey of Western Australia to be a 'World-Class Knowledge Resource'."**



## Training in GSWA databases and online systems 2012 PERTH and KALGOORLIE



**Free**

- Website
- WAMEX
- MINEDEX
- GeoVIEW.WA
- GeoMap.WA

The format is an interactive presentation which includes navigating the DMP website, searching for publications, finding mineral deposits using MINEDEX, finding digital datasets using the Data and Software Centre, open file mineral exploration reports using WAMEX, and bringing it all together with the interactive map viewer (GeoVIEW.WA). GeoMap.WA, a new GIS viewer for Windows, will also be demonstrated.

**PERTH**  
Wednesday 7 November  
(Mineral House Training Room)

**KALGOORLIE**  
Wednesday 14 November  
(WA School of Mines)

**Morning session:**  
Getting started – the basics 9 am – 12 noon

**Afternoon session:**  
Getting more technical – 2–5 pm

*Book now!*



Government of Western Australia  
Department of Mines and Petroleum

How to register

To register, email your details to <publications@dmp.wa.gov.au>.



GEOLOGICAL SURVEY  
WESTERN AUSTRALIA



## Western Australia regional geophysical surveys 2012: October update

Download final data releases from the Geoscience Australia Data Delivery System at <[www.ga.gov.au/gadds](http://www.ga.gov.au/gadds)>.

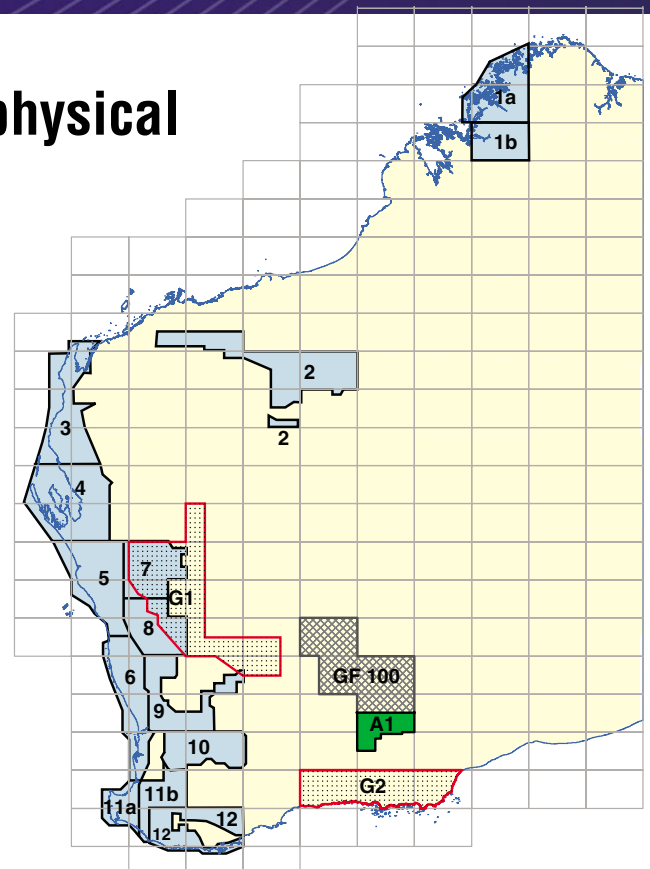
Download preliminary and final grids and images from the GSWA website at <[www.dmp.wa.gov.au/geophysics](http://www.dmp.wa.gov.au/geophysics)>.

Survey outline shapefiles available online at <[www.dmp.wa.gov.au/geophysics](http://www.dmp.wa.gov.au/geophysics)>.

Subscribe to the GSWA eNewsletter to keep informed of preliminary and final data release dates.

- Airborne surveys completed and available
- Airborne surveys 2011–12
- Airborne surveys 2012–13
- Airborne surveys 2013–14
- Gravity surveys 2012–13

For more information, contact David Howard  
([david.howard@dmp.wa.gov.au](mailto:david.howard@dmp.wa.gov.au)).



### Airborne magnetic and radiometric surveys

ID	Area/Name	Line spacing and direction	Line-km	Acquisition Start	Acquisition End	Current Status	Preliminary Release <sup>1</sup>	Final Release
<b>2011–12 Program</b>								
1a	Prince Regent – Montague Sound 20112	800m; N/S	42 000	Jun-11	Dec-11	Pre-release	—	25-Oct-12*
1b	Charnley 2011	200m; N/S	102 000	Jun-11	Dec-11	Pre-release	9 Feb 12	25-Oct-12*
2	South Pilbara 2012	400 m; N/S	134 000	Jun-12	Dec-12*	Survey 53%	—	Mar-13*
3	Carnarvon Basin North 2011	400 m; E/W	106 000	Jul-11	Oct-11	Release	—	16-Feb-12
4	Carnarvon Basin South 2012	400 m; E/W	123 000	Apr-12	Jun-12	Pre-release	—	11-Oct-12*
5	Perth Basin North 2011	400 m; E/W	96 000	Jun-11	Jan-12	Release	—	2-Aug-12
6	Perth Basin South 2011	400 m; E/W	84 000	Mar-11	Mar-12	Processing	22 Feb 12	Nov-12*
7	Murgoo 2011	200 m; E/W	134 000	Mar-11	Nov-11	Release	9 Feb 12	9-Aug-12
8	Perenjori 2011	200 m; E/W	121 000	Oct-11	Jan-12	Release	—	28-Jun-12
9	Moora 2011	200 m; E/W	136 000	Jun-11	Jan-12	Release	—	26-Apr-12
10	Corrigin 2012	200 m; E/W	114 000	Jan-12	Mar-12	Release	—	26-Jul-12
11a	Cape Leeuwin 2011	400 m; E/W	52 000	Mar-11	Jan-12	Processing	22 Feb 12	Nov-12*
11b	Collie 2011	200 m; E/W	53 000	Mar-11	Jan-12	Release	22 Feb 12	6-Sep-12
12	Mt Barker 2011	200 m; N/S	123 000	Apr-11	Oct-12*	Survey 80%	24 May 12	Feb-13*
<b>2012–13 Program</b>								
A1	Widgiemooltha South	100 m E-W	130,000	Nov-12*	May-13*	Contract	—	Aug-13*
<b>2013–14 Program</b>								
GF100	Goldfields	100 m E-W	720 000	TBD	TBD	Proposal	—	—

### Ground gravity surveys

ID	Area/Name	Station spacing	Stations	Acquisition Start	Acquisition End	Current Status	Preliminary Release	Final Release
G1	West Murchison 2012	2.5 km grid	11 900	Sep-12	Nov-12*	Survey 40%	—	Feb-13*
G2	Esperance	2.5 km grid	7 000	TBD	TBD	Proposal	—	—

Notes

\* Asterisk indicates an estimated date based on delivery information currently available. Subscribe to the newsletter for release alerts.

1. Preliminary releases are made on a case-by-case basis and consist of ecw images and ERMMapper grids of partially processed and unchecked data.

2. Prince Regent – Montague Sound 2011 flown at 800 m offset by 400 m from existing 800 m survey (P614). Data from both surveys will be integrated to produce a single 400 m dataset.

Information current at: 2 October 2012

Data released

Release date set

Under consideration



# Product releases

Any prices include GST

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ISSN 1834-2272 ISBN (PDF) 978-1-74168-469-8

## RECORDS

2012/11 Yilgarn Craton: geological setting of gold and nickel deposits in the Eastern Goldfields — excursion guide  
by S Wyche

## NON-SERIES BOOKS

Calendar 2013  
Geological Survey of Western Australia Review 2012

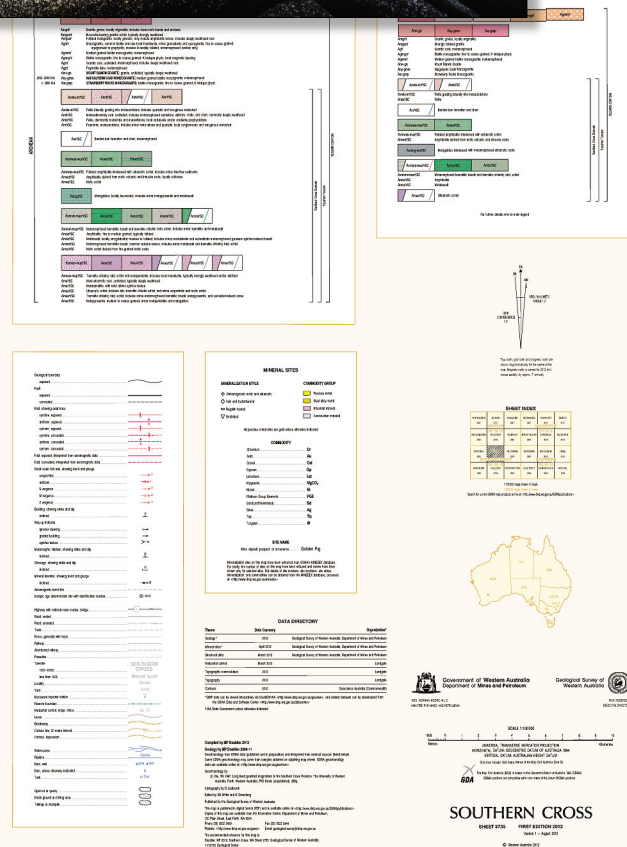
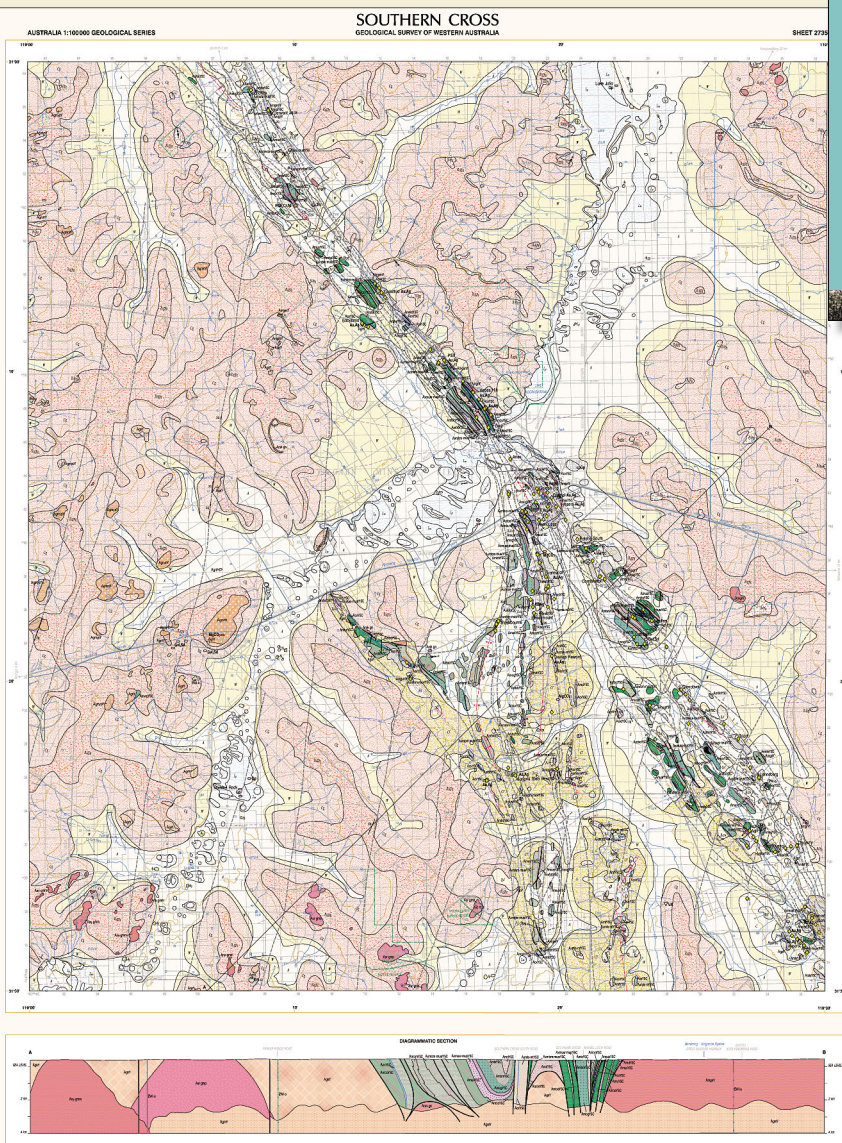
## NON-SERIES DIGITAL PRODUCTS

Petroleum State acreage release September 2012

## GEOLOGICAL MAPS 1:100 000

SOUTHERN CROSS 1:100 000 Geological Series map, WA Sheet 2735  
by MP Doublier

ROUNDTOP 1:100 000 Geological Series map, WA Sheet 2933  
by SS Romano



Almost all printed publications are available free as PDF files on our website at [www.dmp.wa.gov.au/GSWApublications](http://www.dmp.wa.gov.au/GSWApublications). Further details of geological publications and maps produced by the Geological Survey of Western Australia can be obtained at [www.dmp.wa.gov.au/GSWA](http://www.dmp.wa.gov.au/GSWA).

Hardcopy publications including products on CD, DVD, and USB are available from the Information Centre, First Floor, Mineral House, 100 Plain St, East Perth, WA 6004, AUSTRALIA Phone: +61 8 9222 3459; Fax: +61 8 9222 3444 or can be purchased online from the bookshop at [www.dmp.wa.gov.au/ebookshop](http://www.dmp.wa.gov.au/ebookshop).