

GSWA detailed work program – Geoscience questions and activities

Critical materials for renewable and strategic technologies

Lithospheric Architecture and Fertility		
Questions	Products	Value
What are the key structural and compositional differences within and between Archean and Proterozoic lithosphere? How has the mantle composition changed through time? How do magmatic and geodynamic cycles drive or spatially relate to metallogenic cycles?	Statewide and regional geological, isotopic and geochemical maps. Statewide and regional lithospheric architecture and compositional maps. Mineralisation age maps.	Improves targeting of major mineral systems by identifying the deep structures, lithospheric domains and magmatic pathways most likely to control mineralisation. Reduces exploration risk and search space by providing a stronger predictive framework for where fertile crust and mantle domains occur, particularly beneath cover and in underexplored regions.
Activities	Enablers	
Define the location, geometry, character and movement history of the major crustal and trans-lithospheric structures. Define the compositional domains and lithospheric blocks for the Archean and Proterozoic and how they were assembled. Delineate and characterise fluid and magmatic pathways. Delineate zones of refertilised lithospheric mantle. Understand lithospheric mantle evolution through time and space. Constrain and map fertile magmatic additions to the crust. Define the characteristic lithology, mineral assemblages, structures, age and tectonic setting of metallogenic belts.	Joint geophysical inversion models. Higher level syntheses and Reports. Whole of lithosphere thermal models. 4D geochemical evolution models of the lithosphere. Geochemical barcoding. Compilation of Explanatory Notes.	Supports more effective exploration models through integrated understanding of how lithospheric architecture, mantle evolution, magmatism and metallogenic cycles relate across time and space. Strengthens prospectivity analysis at regional to State scale by delivering consistent geological, isotopic, geochemical and lithospheric architecture datasets that can be incorporated into targeting workflows. Improves confidence in undercover exploration by providing whole-of-lithosphere models that help interpret concealed terranes, major structures and fertile corridors not evident from surface geology alone. Supports commodity-specific exploration strategies by defining the age, setting and characteristic features of metallogenic belts, allowing industry to better match deposit models to geological context.

Geodynamic throttle and tectonic triggers		
Questions	Products	Value
How has the style and character of WA's geodynamic events through time? What is the response of craton margins through time? Activities Refine time–space evolution of key Archean, Proterozoic and Phanerozoic domains with a focus on key metallogenic periods. Map, locate and characterise arcs, oceans, rifts and LIPs. Refine timing and style of orogenesis. Assess whether tectonic events triggered melting or fluid flow. Characterise the formation, evolution and inversion of key (meta)sedimentary basins. Identify zones of reactivation vs refertilisation. Assess whether lithosphere response is a first-order driver for basin formation.	Statewide and regional 4D geodynamic maps and time slices. Statewide and regional metamorphic and thermal evolution maps. Statewide and regional geological, isotopic and geochemical maps. Statewide and regional mineralogical and alterations maps. Enablers 3D and 4D basin evolution, inversion and fluid flow models. Regional stratigraphic and biostratigraphic correlations. Compilation of Explanatory Notes.	Improves understanding of fertile geodynamic settings by identifying how arcs, rifts, large igneous provinces, basin systems and craton margins evolved through time, and how these relate to mineral system development. Reduces exploration uncertainty by clarifying the timing, style and consequences of major tectonic events, including whether deformation, melting and fluid flow were linked to mineralisation. Improves targeting along craton margins and reactivated terranes by distinguishing zones of reactivation, inversion and refertilisation that may localise mineral systems. Provides stronger predictive frameworks for undercover exploration by integrating time-space geological evolution with basin architecture, fluid pathways and tectonic inheritance. Improves the interpretation of company-acquired datasets by providing regional 4D geodynamic maps, thermal evolution models, stratigraphic correlations and explanatory frameworks that put local results into a broader geological context. Supports more effective basin and frontier exploration by improving understanding of basin formation, inversion, fluid flow and lithospheric controls on sedimentary and basement-hosted mineral systems.

Depositional and common fertility elements		
Questions	Products	Value
What are the key characteristics of magmatic-hosted mineral systems? What are the key characteristics of sedimentary-hosted mineral systems? What are the key sources of crustal fluids and how have they changed over time? Activities Assess and characterise mafic and ultramafic magmatic systems and their associated plumbing systems (Ni–V–PGE, Au, Cu and Ti). Assess and characterise felsic and alkaline magmatic systems and their associated plumbing systems (Li, Au, REE, Sn). Identify major depositional growth fault structures and identify associated fluid/magmatic pathways. Characterise the reactivation/inversion history of all major fault and shear zone structures, including the deposition growth faults. Constrain fluid compositions. Identify redox/oxidation traps.	Statewide and regional, geological, geochemical, alteration and crustal structure maps. Basin-scale structural and thermal maps and models. Sediment dispersion pathway maps . Enablers Statewide and regional geochemical barcodes of mafic and felsic rocks. Geophysical and petrophysical models of altered, mineralised and barren rocks. 3D and 4D basin evolution, inversion and fluid flow models. Regional stratigraphic and biostratigraphic correlations. Basin provenance models.	Improves targeting of magmatic-hosted mineral systems by distinguishing the key characteristics, plumbing architectures and fertility indicators. Strengthens exploration for sedimentary-hosted mineral systems by identifying the major structures, depositional controls, fluid pathways and trap sites that localise mineralisation within basin settings. Improves vectoring toward mineralisation through better recognition of fluid compositions, oxidation or redox traps, alteration patterns and structural reactivation histories associated with ore-forming processes. Increases exploration efficiency and investment confidence by linking magmatic and sedimentary mineral systems to their broader crustal structure, magmatic centres, basin evolution, sediment pathways, depositional settings. Enhances targeting in covered and basin-hosted settings by integrating basin-scale structural and thermal models with sediment pathways, provenance studies and fluid-flow interpretations.

Preservation		
Questions	Products	Value
How has the breakup of Gondwana defined the landscape evolution of WA?	Statewide and regional regolith regimes, thickness and geochemical maps.	Improves exploration in weathered and covered terrains by clarifying how landscape evolution, regolith development and weathering processes influence the preservation, expression and detectability of mineral systems.
What is the effect of weathering on the bedrock and mineral dispersion?	4D geodynamic, landscape and geomorphological maps.	
How does the chemical and mineralogical expression of a mineral deposit become dispersed through surface and weathering processes?	Regional and Statewide Heavy mineral maps. Sediment dispersion pathway maps.	Reduces uncertainty in geochemical targeting by distinguishing bedrock signatures from transported or weathering-related signals, and by improving understanding of chemical dispersion pathways.
Activities	Enablers	
Constrain denudation and weathering history for key areas of the State.	Geophysical and petrophysical models of regolith.	Strengthens targeting through regolith and paleodrainage understanding by identifying paleochannels, sediment pathways and distal footprints that may vector toward concealed mineralisation.
Constrain the morphology and evolution of paleochannels.	Geochronological evolution of regolith.	
Define chemical and physical processes on bedrock material.	Geochemical dispersion models.	Improves efficiency of sampling programs by providing regional frameworks for where transported cover, residual regolith and sediment pathways are likely to preserve, dilute or displace mineral signatures.
Constrain the distal footprints and chemical dispersion pathways for key mineral deposits.	Compilation of Explanatory Notes.	Strengthens regional prospectivity analysis through Statewide and regional regolith, geomorphological, heavy mineral and sediment dispersion maps that can be incorporated directly into exploration workflows.
Constrain geochemical conditions for ionic clay-hosted REE deposits.		Enhances exploration for commodity-specific weathering-related systems by constraining the geochemical conditions associated with ionic clay-hosted REE deposits and other regolith-hosted resources.

Natural energy systems and carbon mitigation

Basin architecture and tectonic framework		
Questions	Products	Value
Where are the key structural and tectonic controls on WA basin formation and evolution?	2D and 3D fault and structural domain maps and models.	Improves understanding of the structural and lithospheric controls on basin prospectivity for natural gas, petroleum and carbon storage systems.
Activities	Regional age, isotopic and geochemical maps.	Reduces subsurface uncertainty and enhances targeting of energy systems and CCS opportunities by clarifying the geometry, history and reactivation of major faults, tectonic domains and basin blocks that influence reservoir development, seal integrity, charge, migration and storage containment.
Define major crustal structures, tectonic domains and lithospheric blocks controlling basin development.	Stratigraphic thickness maps.	Improves prediction of fluid migration, leakage risk and storage security by characterising fault architecture, juxtaposition, reactivation history and seal behaviour.
Characterise basin formation, evolution and inversion history across WA sedimentary basins.	Bedrock and basin thermal structure maps.	Strengthens basin-scale screening and investment confidence by identifying the settings most likely to support commercially viable hydrocarbon systems and long-term secure carbon storage.
Delineate and characterise fault architecture, reactivation history and fluid pathways.	Enablers	
Assess the role of lithospheric structure as a first-order control on basin subsidence and inversion.	3D and 4D basin evolution and inversion models.	
	Regional stratigraphic and biostratigraphic correlations.	
	Burial and exhumation history models.	
	Fault seal and juxtaposition analysis.	
	Compilation of Explanatory Notes.	

Depositional systems and reservoir development		
Questions	Products	Value
How have depositional systems controlled reservoir distribution and quality? Activities Characterise basin-scale depositional systems. Define reservoir and seal presence, quality, geometry and heterogeneity. Assess reservoir quality evolution. Assess seal quality evolution. Assess reservoir and seal porosity and permeability.	Regional facies, sediment depositional and dispersion pathway maps. Play-based exploration fairway maps and petroleum systems maps. Net reservoir distribution, permeability and porosity maps. Enablers Biostratigraphic, chemostratigraphic and sequence stratigraphic frameworks. Burial diagenesis and compaction models. Fracture and secondary porosity mapping. 3D stratigraphic correlation frameworks. Compilation of Explanatory Notes.	Improves prediction of reservoir and seal distribution by defining how depositional systems control the presence, geometry, continuity and heterogeneity of key subsurface intervals. Reduces exploration uncertainty by clarifying where high-quality reservoirs and competent seals are most likely to occur, and how their properties vary across basin settings. Enhances targeting of natural gas and petroleum systems through better understanding of facies architecture, depositional pathways, net reservoir development and play fairways. Supports more effective CCS assessment by identifying the reservoir and seal combinations most likely to provide adequate injectivity, containment and long-term storage security. Provides stronger regional context for company datasets through facies maps, petroleum systems maps, stratigraphic frameworks and 3D correlation models that improve subsurface interpretation. Builds a shared subsurface framework that supports petroleum and gas exploration, while also enabling future CCS and broader subsurface energy system development.

Source systems and fluid generation		
Questions	Products	Value
What are the origins, timing and distribution of hydrocarbons, hydrogen and basin fluids? Activities Constrain petroleum source rock distribution and maturity. Assess the petroleum systems integrity and charge history for key basin plays. Identify frontier basin opportunities and data gaps requiring new acquisition. New data acquisition in gap areas.	Statewide digital energy systems atlas. Source rock richness and quality, and thermal maturity maps. Hydrocarbon migration pathway and petroleum system maps. Play fairway analysis maps. Enablers Basin modelling and petroleum systems models. Regional stratigraphic and biostratigraphic correlations. Geochemical fingerprinting of hydrocarbons. Burial and thermal modelling history. Hydrocarbon generation and expulsion timing modelling.	Improves understanding of basin charge systems by defining where hydrocarbons, hydrogen and associated basin fluids were generated, migrated and accumulated through time. Enhances targeting of natural gas and petroleum systems through better prediction of migration pathways, charge timing, trap fill history and petroleum systems integrity. Supports assessment of natural hydrogen prospectivity by improving understanding of fluid origins, migration pathways, trapping conditions and basin-scale controls on hydrogen occurrence and preservation. Improves identification of frontier opportunities by highlighting underexplored basin sectors, unresolved charge risks and key data gaps that require new acquisition. Supports more efficient exploration investment by helping industry focus on basin plays with the most favourable combinations of source, maturity, migration and trap timing.

Geological storage systems		
Questions	Products	Value
What are the key geological controls for long-term CO₂ and intermediate-term gas underground storage? What are the seismic hazards associated with CO₂ injection and underground storage? What is the opportunity for in-situ and ex-situ mineral carbonation across the State?	WA CO₂ Storage Atlas. Supercritical CO₂ depth maps. CO₂ storage fairway maps. Seal lithofacies maps. Present-day pressure and temperature maps. Basin-wide reservoir quality maps. Baseline background seismicity catalogue. Secondary prospectivity and mineral carbonation assessments. CO₂ emissions map.	Reduces storage and investment uncertainty by defining storage fairways, reservoir quality, injectivity potential and containment risks at regional scale. Supports more effective site selection and screening through basin-wide maps of storage formations, seal lithofacies, reservoir quality, pressure, temperature and supercritical CO₂ depth. Improves confidence in operational performance by constraining hydraulic capacity, injectivity behaviour and the geomechanical conditions that influence storage efficiency and pressure management. Supports long-term stewardship and compliance by defining monitoring, reporting and post-injection seismicity requirements that strengthen oversight and community confidence. Provides stronger regional context for government and industry decisions through products such as the WA CO₂ Storage Atlas, storage fairway maps, seismicity catalogues, digital mine waste residue atlas and emissions mapping. Builds a shared technical and regulatory framework that supports CCS deployment, underground gas storage and the emergence of a mineral carbonation industry in WA.
Activities	Enablers	
Identify and characterise regional and intraformational seals. Define reservoir and seal quality and trends. Define injectivity/hydraulic capacity potential. Identify and characterise geological storage fairways. Identify prospective storage formations/sites. Identify and evaluate containment risks. Design and implement fit-for-purpose seismic monitoring networks and operational requirements for prospective CO₂ storage sites, including station siting, instrumentation selection, and telemetry infrastructure to establish pre-injection baseline seismicity. Develop real-time telemetry, automated event detection and quality-control platform and workflow for operational monitoring.	Basin temperature and pressure modelling. Cross-basin stratigraphic correlations. Compilation of Explanatory Notes. Fault leakage and risk assessment. Geomechanical properties database. Petrophysical interpretations and well log correlations. Standardised stratigraphic frameworks. Dynamic injectivity modelling. Operational real-time seismic monitoring platform.	

Geological storage systems

Assess how existing seismic infrastructure (WA Array and permanent stations) can contribute to baseline monitoring at prospective storage locations.

Define long-term monitoring and reporting requirements for post-injection seismicity.

Identify and prioritise bedrock and mine waste residue sites that are amenable for mineral carbonation.

Precisely constrain the geochemistry and mineralogy of priority in-situ and ex-situ mineral carbonation sites.

Regulatory roadmap and changes to support the development of a mineral carbonation industry in WA.

Post-injection monitoring strategies.

New legislation that supports the development of a mineral carbonation industry.

Geothermal systems		
Questions What are the geological factors that make up a geothermal system? Activities Define geothermal fairways in the State.	Products Statewide digital energy systems atlas. Surface heat flow maps. Enablers Basin temperature and pressure modelling. Assessment of conductive vs advective heat transport domains in basins.	Value Reduces exploration uncertainty by defining geothermal fairways and distinguishing areas where favourable heat, fluid flow and reservoir conditions are most likely to coincide. Improves assessment of geothermal resource style and quality by distinguishing conductive and advective heat transport domains and their implications for system performance. Provides a stronger regional framework for project targeting by linking local geothermal potential to broader basin architecture, thermal structure and subsurface fluid systems. Builds a shared knowledge base for emerging geothermal industries that can support direct heat use, industrial decarbonisation and future low-emissions energy opportunities in WA.

Hydrogen as a future energy source

Natural hydrogen generation		
Questions	Products	Value
What are the key geological factors that control natural hydrogen and helium generation, migration and accumulation? Activities Identify and characterise geological environments favourable for natural hydrogen/helium generation. Identify potential hydrogen/helium source environments. Identify potential hydrogen/helium migration zones from deep sources into basins and the near surface. Identify structural and stratigraphic traps suitable for natural hydrogen accumulation and containment. Characterise basin fluid systems controlling the migration and preservation of hydrogen. Characterise subsurface microbial communities and their role in hydrogen consumption and preservation.	Statewide digital hydrogen/helium prospectivity map. Statewide maps of recorded natural hydrogen and helium occurrences. Statewide geological, isotopic and geochemical maps. Basinal pressure and formation waters salinity maps and datasets. Enablers Basin evolution and inversion history. Basin-scale fluid flow modelling. Soil gas monitoring. Fluid inclusion studies.	Reduces exploration risk by improving the understanding of natural hydrogen and helium prospectivity by identifying the geological factors that control generation, migration, trapping and preservation. Supports more effective screening of hydrogen and helium opportunities through statewide prospectivity mapping, occurrence datasets, and integrated geological, isotopic and geochemical frameworks. Enhances targeting of new exploration plays and strengthens regional basinal frameworks for project targeting by linking deep hydrogen and helium source environments to basin architecture, migration corridors and near-surface expressions. Helps guide investment and data acquisition by identifying the areas where further sampling, monitoring or drilling is most likely to improve confidence in natural hydrogen and helium potential.

Future resource knowledge and system foresight

Characterising Earth resources

Questions

What is the State's prospectivity for mineral and energy systems and potential for geological carbon storage?

Is there significant secondary prospectivity in WA mine waste?

Activities

Estimate the potential of bedrock-hosted critical, strategic and precious mineral resources.

Determine the identity, department and potential resources of selected by-product/co-product critical and strategic minerals.

Compile water chemistry data for formation waters analysed during petroleum exploration.

Systematic mapping, sampling and analysis of WA quartz veins.

Investigate data recovery of mineral ore/mine waste data embedded in DMPE regulatory and environmental databases.

Continue to monitor and record CO₂ emission points and identify hard-to-abate industries

Identify and define the potential of crystalline bedrock resources and mine residues for CO₂ sequestration.

Define a spatial catalogue of all mine waste residues.

Identify and prioritise the potential secondary prospectivity for critical and strategic minerals across all WA mine residue sites.

Products

Statewide CO₂ emissions map.

Secondary prospectivity resource assessments.

Geochemical and mineralogical datasets derived from physical sampling activities.

Enablers

Geochemical barcoding of altered rocks.

Regolith geochemistry around mineralised sites.

Predictive modelling of secondary prospectivity.

Automated workflows for assessing temporal area and volume change in mining landscapes.

New legislation and policy on the management and reporting of mine waste information.

Value

Reduces uncertainty in critical and strategic mineral supply by identifying bedrock-hosted resource potential and the occurrence of by-product and co-product minerals that may improve project value and supply chain resilience.

Strengthens secondary resource opportunity assessment, including carbon mitigation opportunities by identifying and prioritising mine waste, residues and legacy materials that may host recoverable critical, strategic and precious minerals.

Improves understanding of resource circularity and material efficiency and enhances targeting and reprocessing decisions helping to stimulate the circular economy.

Strengthens circular resource opportunities in basic raw materials by identifying where mine waste and recycled materials can supplement supply of construction and industrial inputs, reducing pressure on new extraction while creating additional value from legacy mining landscapes.

Improves confidence in future-facing resource strategies by linking emissions sources, hard-to-abate industries and subsurface or mineral-based carbon mitigation options into a more complete Earth-resource framework.

Characterising Earth resources		
Identify and prioritise the potential secondary prospectivity for basic raw materials and industrial minerals across all WA mine residue sites. Digital deep-dive review of priority mine residue sites. Precisely constrain the geochemistry and mineralogy of priority mine residue sites and the deportment of critical, strategic and precious elements. Document material flows from mine-to-waste facilities. Regulatory roadmap and changes to statutory reporting for mine waste residues. Regulatory roadmap and usage guidelines for utilisation of Delithiated Beta Spodumene (DBS).		Provides a stronger basis for investment and policy decisions through secondary prospectivity assessments, CO₂ emissions mapping, and predictive models that identify where new value may be unlocked from both primary and secondary resources.

New energy potential and resource disruptors		
Questions What are the future disruptors in the energy and resources sectors? Activities Monitor future energy generation and storage trends, new technologies and market disruptors. Evaluate the prospectivity of open pits as energy storage sites for 'pumped hydro' power generation.	Products Statewide New Energy Opportunity Map. Open Pit Pumped Hydro Screening assessments. Enablers Pit topographic, hydrological and grid connectivity modelling. Integrated mine infrastructure and pit geometry dataset.	Value Supports earlier identification of new energy opportunities by translating global technology and market trends into place-based opportunity screening relevant to WA. Creates new value pathways for mining assets by assessing whether open pits and associated infrastructure could be repurposed for pumped hydro energy storage and other future energy applications. Supports mine closure and asset transition planning by identifying opportunities to extend the value of legacy or operating mine sites beyond extraction.

Geoscience for society, safety and stewardship

Seismic hazards and geophysical applications		
Questions	Products	Value
What is the seismic hazard across WA, and how can improved continuous monitoring and site characterisation inform community safety, building design and land use planning? What are some of the geological controls on groundwater?	Statewide and regional maps of site condition. Automated focal mechanism catalogue for WA earthquakes. Statewide and regional Palaeovalley distribution and architecture maps. Statewide and regional 2D and 3D depth-to-basement and regolith interface maps.	Reduces uncertainty in seismic risk and improves infrastructure and investment planning by helping industry and government better understand where ground conditions, seismic response and subsurface structure may influence design, location and resilience.
Activities	Enablers	
Characterise seismic site conditions for all WA Array and permanent stations. Develop 1D shear-wave velocity (VS) models from surface to seismic bedrock across key domains at all seismic stations. Provide site-characterisation data as open-access inputs to National Seismic Hazard Assessment (NSHA) updates. Develop and maintain a Statewide broadband seismic monitoring network capable of detecting and locating earthquakes across populated regions. Monitor induced and triggered seismicity associated with resource extraction, CCS injection, and geothermal operations using dense passive seismic sub-arrays where required. Develop automated workflows for earthquake source analysis, including focal mechanism solutions where data quality permits. Investigate groundwater level variations using ambient seismic noise recorded by the WA Array passive seismic stations. Map the distribution of fractures and faults for groundwater mapping in high-use areas. Provide datasets for other agencies to inform on groundwater potential.	Continuously update earthquake catalogue with update precision for WA. Baseline and operational seismicity monitoring. AEM interpretations. Regional indicators of groundwater fluctuation from seismic observation. Increased interagency collaborations with DWER and DPIRD.	Enhances groundwater exploration and management and provides stronger regional context for other agencies and industry users through open-access datasets that support groundwater assessments, hazard planning and broader geoscientific interpretation. Supports safer and more efficient resource and subsurface CCS operations and strengthens regulatory confidence and operational oversight by providing baseline and operational seismicity data, focal mechanism analysis and fit-for-purpose monitoring networks in areas of subsurface activity. Builds a long-term public geoscience capability that strengthens community safety, supports responsible development and improves confidence in the State's subsurface management.

Custodianship of WA's geology		
Questions	Products	Value
How can GSWA continue to provide trusted advice? Activities Compile and maintain Statewide geology layers and databases to ensure rigour, consistency, and integrity of the State's stratigraphic nomenclature (Explanatory Notes System), geological frameworks, and tectonic models. Manage GSWA Collections. Manage statutory reporting requirements through the WAMEX and WAPIMS databases. Provide specialist advice to the Department, and external stakeholder groups and organisations.	Continually maintained and improved online digital databases connected through the Discovery Portal. Digital thin section catalogue. Digital mineral composition (TIMA) maps and catalogue. Major, minor and accessory phase mineral compositional data. Digital 3D type-fossil scans and catalogue. Enablers Improved data governance. Population of high-quality data into and maintenance of all geoscience databases. Continued update and delivery of Statewide geology, isotopic and geochemical maps. Continued update and delivery of Statewide geophysical grids and maps. Continued improvement to data delivery, interoperability and reusability. Continued management and update of GSWA vocabularies and ontologies. Continued maintenance and improvement of data lodgement portals and quality of data submitted. High-resolution thin section and mineral imaging and automated mineralogy (TIMA). Machine-assisted mineral and texture recognition. 3D scanning instruments and software.	Provides a trusted and authoritative geological framework that reduces uncertainty and inefficiency supporting exploration, development and investment decisions across WA. Provides a permanent, accessible digital record of valuable and irreplaceable physical collections and assets, supporting comparison of globally significant stratigraphic successions, representative rock, alteration and mineralisation types, and provides training resources for students, industry and early-career geoscientists. Supports more efficient exploration and project assessment, strengthens compliance, transparency and future data reuse through effective statutory reporting and data lodgement systems. Supports better cross-sector decision-making by providing specialist geological advice and authoritative data to government, industry and other stakeholders involved in land use, resource development, environmental management and strategic planning.

Community engagement		
Questions	Products	Value
How can GSWA help to protect and promote WA's geology? How can GSWA improve our engagement with the public and help inspire the next generation of geoscientists? Can the Industry Ready Graduate program and GSWA-hosted internships help the next generation of geoscientists?	GSWA-generated field guides. GSWA-generated digital story maps. Input into geological signage at key geotourism sites. Continued delivery of high-quality posters and information at external stakeholder events.	Preserves long-term public geoscience value by managing and promoting WA's globally unique rock record as enduring assets that support future exploration, research, policy, education and planetary science. Strengthens the long-term capability of the geoscience sector and directly supports workforce development by increasing awareness of geoscience careers, improving student engagement, and creating clearer pathways from education into employment through internships and industry-informed graduate programs.
Activities	Enablers	
Improve documentation and management of Geoheritage sites. Support and promote Geotourism. Increase geoscience awareness and teaching in schools by providing resources for teachers. Promote geoscience and the GSWA to the public. Revise and improve GSWA webpages. Revise and improve social media strategy and products. Help to increase the number of tertiary students enrolled and employed in geoscience. Increase IRGP cohort size and capture industry input into the program. Provide other opportunities for students within GSWA.	Inventory of Geoheritage sites and Reserves. Continued improvement in the Geoheritage nomination process. Design and implementation of more informative GSWA web pages.	Builds a stronger foundation for long-term sector resilience by improving public geoscience awareness, supporting tertiary participation, and helping sustain the people, skills and public trust needed for future exploration, stewardship and resource development.