

- Who won your game of Waterworks? What made that person’s water supply the most successful in the group?

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- How much water do you think you need to collect each time you go around the board, to maintain a safe water supply? Explain.

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- Some water supply options have ‘hidden’ costs. Initial outlay isn’t always expensive but these options require a lot of infrastructure and energy to operate. Some supply options also provide a larger volume of water than others. Use the following table to calculate capital cost per GL, for each supply option. Groundwater has been completed for you.

SUPPLY OPTION	TOTAL COST (initial outlay + energy + infrastructure costs)	CAPITAL COST PER GL (total cost ÷ volume it provides)
groundwater	\$8M + \$1M + \$1M = \$10M	\$10M ÷ 3 GL = \$2.7M per GL
dam		
desalination		
sewer mining		
wastewater recycling		
rainwater tanks		
water saving measures		
public awareness water saving		
grey water systems		

4. Do any of the results in Question 3 surprise you? Explain.

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5. Which supply facilities in Question 3 are the most expensive? Why is this?

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6. Dams are a relatively cheap source of water, yet the Water Corporation has stopped building them in Western Australia. Why is this?

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7. Desalination is an expensive way to supply water, so why is it being used in Perth?

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8. The Water Corporation considers the ‘triple bottom line’ (economic, environmental and social factors) when providing water. Give examples of factors, in each category, that must be considered when supplying water:

economic:

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environmental:

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social:

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9. If you played the game again, what decisions would you change and why?

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