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18 January 2016

Our Ref: HW2015-1190/3/7

Senator Alex Gallacher
Chair, Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade Committee
Department of the Senate
PO Box 6100
Parliament Houses
CANBERRA ACT 2600

Email: fadt.sen@aph.gov.au

Dear Senator

Responses to Questions on Notice: Inquiry into the contamination caused by firefighting foams at RAAF Base Williamtown and other sites

In addition to a written submission I provided evidence on behalf of Hunter Water Corporation to the Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade References Committee Inquiry into the Contamination caused by firefighting foams at RAAF Base Williamtown and other sites held at the Newcastle City Hall on Tuesday 22 December 2015.

In providing detailed evidence to address a number of questions that were asked by Senators, I opted to take two questions on notice in order to provide appropriate detail. A number of additional written questions were received from Senator Black and Senator Rhiannon. The purpose of this letter is to address these questions.

Question 1: Question from the Deputy Chair, Senator Back, regarding the result of Hunter Water's 2009 sample of groundwater tested for perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS) and perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA).

Response: As per evidence provided at the hearing, Hunter Water sampled Pump Station 9 for PFOA and PFOS in October 2009 as a proactive exercise following the addition of PFOS to the Stockholm Convention's Annex. Hunter Water routinely samples for emergent chemicals in drinking water, including herbicides and pesticides, heavy metals, and hydrocarbons.

A single sample from Pump Station 9 was tested on Hunter Water's behalf by a National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA) certified laboratory on 9 October 2009. PFOA was found to be below the limit of detection (a nil result) and PFOS was found to be at a concentration of 0.03 micrograms per litre (μ g/L). This is marginally above the limit of detection of 0.02 μ g/L.

Hunter Water is licenced to meet the Australian Drinking Water Guidelines (ADWGs) as issued by the National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC). The current ADWGs do not include guidelines on appropriate exposure levels for PFOA or PFOS. In instances such as this, it is standard practice to refer to international guidelines. In January

2009 the United States Environmental Protection Agency's Office of Water established a provisional health advisory guideline of 0.2 micrograms per litre (μ g/L) for short-term exposure to PFOS through drinking water, an order of magnitude greater than that detected at Pump Station 9.

In 2009 Hunter Water was not aware of any evidence of groundwater or surface water contamination due to PFOS/PFOA at the Williamtown RAAF. PFOS is a chemical that has a wide range of applications. Given the detection was a such a low level and there was no risk to drinking water supplies no further action was taken.

In May 2012 Defence advised Hunter Water that fire fighting foams containing PFOS/PFOA were used on the base and there was the potential for contamination. In response to this advice Hunter Water tested all of its bores in the Tomago Borefield field for PFOS/PFOA on 22 May 2012. All samples, including the sample from Station 9, retuned nil detects for PFOS/PFOA. In May 2013 Defence advised Hunter Water that detectable levels of PFOS/PFOA were found in groundwater across the RAAF Base but groundwater samples from off-site returned nil detects for PFOS/PFOA. Based on the risk of drawing PFOS/PFOA towards Hunter Water borelines Hunter Water made the decision to embargo the use of Pump Stations 7 and 9 for water supply purposes in September 2014.

Question 2: Question from Senator Dastyari regarding when Hunter Water's Board of Directors were notified of the decision to embargo Pump Stations 7 and 9 of the Tomago Sandbeds.

Response: Under the *Hunter Water Act* 1991 and the *State Owned Corporations Act* (NSW) the Hunter Water's Board of Directors is responsible for guiding and overseeing the Corporation's performance, while the Managing Director (Chief Executive Officer) is responsible for the day-to-day operational management of the Corporation.

The decision to embargo bores due to possible contamination following notification from the Department of Defence is operational in nature and was made under delegation by executive management, in consultation with officers of the NSW Ministry of Health (NSW Health) to remove any risk of impacting the Lower Hunter's drinking water supply.

The Hunter Water Board were first advised of the decision to embargo pump stations 7 & 9 in September of 2015.

Question 3: Written question from Senator Back: Could you provide information regarding Hunter Water on water drawings from all bores in the Tomago sand beds but especially bores 5, 7, and 9 between 2009 and 2015?

Response: Table 1 in Attachment 1 appended to this letter contains information on total annual potable water production volumes from each boreline in the Tomago Sandbeds from 1999 to 2015, including Pump Stations 5, 7 and 9.

Question 4: Written question from Senator Back: How many days in each year was each bore harvested for potable water and what % of total Hunter Water Corporation water supply did each contribute in each of those years?

Response: Table 2 in Attachment 1 appended to this letter contains information on the number of days of potable water production for each boreline in the Tomago Sandbeds from 1999 to 2015.

Table 3 in Attachment 1 appended to this letter contains information on the total annual potable water production from each boreline in the Tomago Sandbeds from 1999 to 2015, expressed as a percentage of total annual system water supply. Borefield production represented between 1% and 29% of total annual water supply during this period, with individual borelines contributing up to 2.8% of total annual water supply.

Question 5: Written question from Senator Back: Are they significant contributors to water demand?

Response: The Tomago Sandbeds is primarily a valuable drought reserve, and is relied on to supplement supplies from other sources during a drought. The Tomago Sandbeds have the capacity to supply approximately 20% of the Lower Hunter's drinking water on an ongoing basis, although peak production capacity can be much higher on a short term basis when needed to meet demand.

Pump Stations 5, 7 and 9 contribute approximately 1.5 gigalitres (billion litres), equivalent to 10% of the Tomago Sandbed's total yield, or 2% of Hunter Water's total reserves. Pump Stations 5, 7 and 9 contribute around 15% of the peak production capacity of the Tomago Sandbeds. Under certain operating circumstances, loss of peak production capacity from the Tomago Sandbeds can impact Hunter Water's ability to supply enough drinking water when demand is high.

As stated in my previous written submission, loss of long term production capacity of the Tomago Sandbeds will have an impact on when a new water source will be required as the region grows into the future. It is estimated that this loss will bring forward the required timing of a new water source by 2 to 3 years. The cost of bringing forward the next source augmentation is in the order of tens of millions of dollars to our customer base.

Question 6: Written question from Senator Rhiannon: What communication did Hunter Water have with the NSW Environmental Protection Authority or Defence about their 2009 tests?

In 2009 Hunter Water was not aware of any evidence of groundwater or surface water contamination due to PFOS/PFOA at the Williamtown RAAF. PFOS is a chemical that has a wide range of applications. Given the detection was at such a low level there could have been multiple sources to explain its detection. There was no risk to drinking water supplies at the concentration detected. Given these factors there was no communication with the EPA or the Department of Defence at the time regarding the test of bore station 9 taken in 2009.

I trust that this letter addresses the outstanding questions of the Committee.

Yours Sincerely

DARREN CLEARY
Chief Operating Officer

Attached: Attachment 1 - Annual Potable Water Production from Borelines in the Tomago Sandbeds



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Attachment 1 - Annual Potable Water Production from Borelines in the Tomago Sandbeds

Table 1: Total Annual Potable Water Production for Each Boreline (Megalitres)

		27	0	0	583	717	995	929	464	715	0	0	159	0	0	0	143	0	249
		26	0	0	583	717	995	929	464	715	0	0	159	0	0	0	143	0	0
		25	0	0	2046	1343	837	886	513	496	0	156	336	0	0	0	107	0	702
		24	0	83	908	478	456	230	506	274	0	43	134	0	0	0	115	0	318
		23	0	156	234	186	110	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		22	988	671	570	891	543	227	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		21	0	405	1350	1068	405	1058	1318	821	345	462	1400	414	216	651	620	0	1385
600		20	543	151	1155	1084	883	407	828	636	0	156	531	0	0	0	0	0	3
5		19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		18	1001	805	1163	461	380	840	ស	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
; ; ;		16/17	760	790	815	1355	932	1158	820	810	774	837	069	724	764	743	780	814	804
	Pump station (boreline) name	15	808	655	770	837	459	88	39	191	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	566
)		4	1004	812	1063	647	521	755	318	539	0	177	438	0	0	0	· 170	0	433
		13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		12	688	1240	1200	157	323	394	0	450	0	0	223	0	0	0	0	0	271
		-	775	006	1381	782	421	391	698	419	0	89	310	0	0	0	0	0	205
		10	949	306	1575	452	358	334	339	24	0	0	189	0	0	0	0	0	120
		9 4	492	469	108	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		6	297	971	311	444	688	383	92	241	0	0	298	0	0	0	0	0	0
		80	675	110	1173	768	280	669	425	574	0	165	388	0	0	0	45	0	510
		7 A	117	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		7	713	550	817	999	482	872	891	565	0	151	0	0	0	0	40	0	0
		9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			413	741	1192	527	746	141	161	282	0	24	0	0	0	0	233	0	858
		4	1598	525	995	395	220	840	998	547	0	170	394	0	O	0	0	0	0
		က	21	586	716	399	302	361	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	126	0	579
		8	642	268	421	459	612	515	720	408	0	135	288	0	0		0	0	30
		-	140	0	0	0	0	98	406	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Year	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015

Table 2: Number of Days of Potable Water Production Each Year for Each Boreline

Pump station (boreline) name

27	0	0	ιģ	7	₹_	7	4	2	0	0	œ	0	0	0	ίΩ	0	26
			α	15	16	∞								0			ഹ
26	0	0	85	157	161	87	74	112	0	0	58	0	0	0	25	0	0
25	0	0	288	189	145	158	131	11	0	27	62	0	o	0	27	0	102
24	0	27	260	159	149	06	159	106	0	27	46	0	0	0	35	0	102
23	0	180	255	186	124	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	211	180	214	197	117	82	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	0	168	285	182	62	160	156	112	118	70	251	109	68	178	187	0	258
20	186	29	252	174	121	20	132	106	0	27	29	0	0	0	0	0	4
19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	129	97	132	54	84	161	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16/17	362	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	363	363	363	365	365	365	365
5	156	122	135	134	84	19	7	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	95
4	210	137	208	113	98	155	47	66	0	27	69	0	0	0	25	0	72
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	135	173	215	24	62	88	0	109	0	0	61	0	0	0	0	0	29
-	143	159	233	125	73	80	118	92	0	21	71	0	0	0	0	0	71
10	179	61	282	73	82	86	93	7	0	0	48	0	0	0	0	0	69
9 8	149	129	53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	104	142	20	72	112	73	16	51	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0
æ	125	19	211	130	47	123	6/	102	0	27	20	0	0	0	7	0	06
7.	120	<u>र</u>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
_	166	121	178	108	82	144	142	101	0	27	0	0	0	0	7	0	0
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
rc.	104	184	197	126	142	73	65	109	0	9	0	0	0	0	59	0	110
4	184	127	271	149	153	148	160	112	0	27	69	0	Ŋ	0	0	0	0
က	21	136	257	155	113	149	0	0	o	0	0	0	0	0	34	0	102
7	123	128	198	93	116	110	110	86	0	27	99	0	0	~	0	0	4
₩-	28	0	0	0	0	24	136	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Year	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015

Table 3: Total Annual Potable Water Production for Each Boreline as a Percentage of Total System Water Supply

		27	0.0	0.0	8.0	1.0	£.	6.0	9.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.4
		26	0.0	0.0	9.0	1.0	1.3	6.0	9.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
•		25	0.0	0.0	2.8	1.8	7.	1.2	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.0
		24	0.0	0.1	1.2	9.0	9.0	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.5
		23	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		22	1,4	6.0	0.8	1.2	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
•		21	0.0	9.0	1.8	1.5	0.5	1.5	1.8	7:	0.5	0.7	2.1	9.0	0.3	1.0	6.0	0.0	2.1
		20	0.7	0.2	1.6	1.5	77	9.0	1.2	6.0	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		19	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ł		8	1,4	~	1.6	9.0	0.5	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		16/17	1.0	7:	1.1	1.8	1.2	1.6	1.1	7:	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.0	1:1	1.2	1.	7:	1.2
	me	1	7.	0.9	1.1	7.	9.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8
	ne) na	4	1.4	1.1	1.5	6.0	0.7	1.0	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	9.0
	(boreli	5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Pump station (boreline) name	12	6.0	1.7	1.6	0.2	9.0	0.5	0.0	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
		-	Ξ.	1.2	1.9	7.	0.5	0.5	1.0	9.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
		10	1,3	0.4	2.2	9.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
		9A	0.7	9.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		6	0.8	£.	0.4	9.0	0.9	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		80	0.9	0.1	1.6	1.0	0.4	1.0	9.0	0.8	0.0	0.2	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.8
		7A	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		7	1.0	0.7	".	0.9	9.0	1.2	1.2	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
		9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		ιΩ	9.0	1.0	1.6	0.7	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.3
		4	2.2	0.7	4.	0.5	0.7	1.2	1.2	0.8	0.0	0.3	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		က	0.0	0.8	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.9
		7	0.9	0.4	9.0	9.0	0.8	0.7	1.0	9.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		-	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Year	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015