

Report 287

Groundwater contamination incidents in Australia: an initial survey

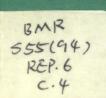
G Jacobson and J E Lau



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REPORT 287

GROUNDWATER CONTAMINATION INCIDENTS

IN AUSTRALIA : AN INITIAL SURVEY

by



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AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT PUBLISHING SERVICE

CANBERRA 1988

DEPARTMENT OF PRIMARY INDUSTRI	LIES AND) ENERGY
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Minister: Senator the Hon. Peter Cook Secretary: G.L. Miller

BUREAU OF MINERAL RESOURCES, GEOLOGY AND GEOPHYSICS

Director: R.W.R. Rutland

Published for the Bureau of Mineral Resources, Geology and Geophysics by the Australian Government Publishing Service.

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ISSN 0084-7100

ISBN 0 644 09308 0

Printed by Graphic Services Pty Ltd, Northfield SA 5085

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ABSTRACT

An inventory of 106 known groundwater contamination incidents in Australia has been compiled. A range of contaminant sources is involved, including industrial effluent, sewage and landfill leachate. Several important regional aquifers are affected: the superficial formations of the Perth Basin; the Gambier Limestone in South Australia; and the Newer Volcanics, and Tertiary sand aquifers near Melbourne. These are all shallow unconfined aquifers that underlie regions of intensive urban, industrial or agricultural development. A range of State legislation is applicable to the control and management of point source contamination, but is unevenly implemented. Surveillance and documentation of the reported incidents is incomplete and more than half of the known incidents are not currently monitored. There may be other, undocumented, cases.

INTRODUCTION

This report has been prepared at the request of the Groundwater Committee of the Australian Water Resources Council, in order to assess the extent and seriousness of groundwater pollution at the national level, and to assess needs for aquifer protection and monitoring networks. In 1986, a Working Group was appointed, to assist in carrying out the study. Its membership was G. Jacobson (Commonwealth), G. Cargeeg (WA), W.Day (Qld), P. Jolley (NT), M.J. Knight (NSW), A. Shugg (Vic), P.C. Stevenson (Tas) and K.O. Trevarton (SA). G Jacobson (EMR), Convener of that Group, and J.E. Lau (contract hydrogeologist) undertook the bulk of the work. Information was obtained from questionnaires distributed within State and other agencies, and this was augmented by a literature search using the Streamline and AESIS bibliographic data bases. Details of the incidents were entered into a microcomputer data base from which the tables in this Report have been generated. The Report is based on information available to the end of 1987.

Earlier, in 1979, the Australian Water Resources Council sponsored a national conference on groundwater pollution. This resulted in the delineation of specific problems and recommendations for the development of groundwater quality criteria and for research on particular aspects of groundwater pollution (Lawrence & Hughes, 1981). Since then the issue has received little attention, although public responses to the 'WATER 2000' study by the Department of Resources and Energy in 1982 indicated concern about groundwater pollution in several parts of Australia.

INVENTORY OF GROUNDWATER CONTAMINATION INCIDENTS

A total of 106 groundwater contamination incidents have been documented in the inventory; of these, 77 are based on open-file information and 29 are based on questionnaire responses regarded as confidential. The inventory is not exhaustive, and there are probably numerous other, unrecorded, incidents. Saline intrusion due to stresses on aquifers or changing land use is not considered in this study.

A series of Tables (1 - 6) presents lists of incidents according to contaminant source, hydrogeologic setting and location.

Of the documented incidents 19 are described as diffuse and 87 as point-source. Most of the diffuse sources are sewage and agricultural fertilisers and are defined by a plume of high nitrate concentration.

An analysis of contaminant sources for all incidents shows the following distribution:-

Number of incidents
32
23
14
13
11
8
5

A number of industrial effluent incidents are directly related to the chemical industry. Contamination from sewage is generally from areas with a large number of septic tanks.

The total number of incidents per State and Territory is as follows:-

State/Territory	Number of incidents
Victoria	31
Western Australia	26
South Australia	22
New South Wales	8
Queensland	7
Australian Capital Territory	6
Northern Territory	4
Island Territories	2
Tasmania	0

TABLE 1 GROUNDWATER CONTAMINATION INCIDENTS IN THE SUPERFICIAL FORMATIONS, PERTH BASIN

Location	Date	Contaminant type	Plume area (ha)	Major use of aquifer	Effect on water use	Remedial works		Legislative controls	Current monitoring
D	1952	Industrial		Agricultural	Limited	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bayswater, Perth				-	Limited			Yes	
Bayswater, Perth	1957	Industrial		Agricultural		Yes	Yes		Yes
Jandakot	1927	Industrial	700	Agricultural	Limited	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Baldivis	1969	Industrial	300	Agricultural	Limited	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Kwinana ¹	1970	Industrial	108	Industrial	Serious	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Kwinana	1975	Petroleum	5	Industrial	Limited	Yes	Unknown		Yes
Palmyra, Perth	1920	Industrial		Agricultural	Limited	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Gingin	1983	Industrial		Agricultural	Limited	Yes	No	Yes	No
Capel	1978	Industrial		Agricultural	Limited	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Australind ²	1983	Industrial	32	Agricultural	Serious	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Kwi nana ³	1974	Industrial	200	Industrial	Limited	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Welshpool, Perth	1980	Industrial	6	Agricultural	Serious	No	No	Yes	Yes
Canning Vale 4	1981	Sewage		Agricultural	Nil	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Morley, Perth	1981	Leachate	10	Agricultural	Nil	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Perth Metropolitan ^{5,6}	1900	Sewage	30000	Agricultural	Nil	No	Yes	No	Yes
Stirling, Perth ⁷	1962	Leachate	10	Domestic	Nil	No	Yes	No	Yes
Australind ⁸	1964	Industrial	140	Other	Nil	No	Yes	No	Yes
Thornlie, Perth ⁹	1957	Industrial		Agricultural	Serious	Unknown	No	Unknown	Unknown
Wanneroo, 9	1975	Food processing		Agricultural	Limited	Unknown	Unknow	Unknown	Unknown
Coogee, Perth	1972	Mining	75	Agricultural	Limited	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Welshpool, Perth ¹	1979	Industrial	2	Agricultural	Limited	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Jandakot ¹	1950	Sewage	2	Agricultural	Limited	No	Yes	Unknown	Unknown
Canning Vale ¹	1980	Sewage		Agricultural	Nil	Unknown	Yes	Unknown	Yes
Jandakot ¹	1950	Sewage		Domestic	Serious	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unknown

¹Hirschberg, 1981; ²Whincup & others, 1986; ³Dept. of Conservation & Environment, 1979; ⁴Barber & Davis, 1986; ⁵Whelan & Parker, 1981; ⁶Appleyard & Bawden, 1987; ⁷Bestow, 1981a; ⁸Bestow, 1981b; ⁹La Brooy, 1981.

TABLE 2 GROUNDMATER CONTAMINATION INCIDENTS IN THE GAMBIER LIMESTONE AND EQUIVALENTS, OTWAY AND MURRAY BASINS

Location		Date	Aquifer	Contaminant type	Plume area (ha)	Major use of aquifer	Effect on water use	Remedial works	Active source	Legislative controls	Current monitoring
South East Region ^{1,2,3}	SA	1900	Gambier Limestone	Agricultural	50000	Domestic	Serious	No	Yes	No	Yes
Suttontown	SA	1919	Gambier Limestone	Food processing		Domestic	Limited	No	No	No	No
Mt Gambier	SA	1900	Gambier Limestone	Sewage		Domestic	Limited	No	No	No	No
Kongorong ⁴	SA	1924	Gambier Limestone	Food processing		Domestic	Limited	No	No	No	Yes
Moorak	SA	1913	Gambier Limestone	Food processing		Domestic	Limited	No	No	Yes	Unknown
Yahl	SA	1908	Gambier Limestone	Food processing		Domestic	Limited	No	No	No	No
Yahl	SA	1900	Gambier Limestone	Food processing		Domestic	Limited	No	No	No	Unknown
Mt Gambier ⁵	SA	1950	Gambier Limestone	Leachate		Domestic	Limited	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Millicent	SA	1900	Gambier Limestone	Agricultural		Domestic	Serious	No	No	No	No
Mt Schank	SA	1920	Gambier Limestone	Food processing		Domestic	Limited	No	No	Unknown	No
Glencoe West	SA	1900	Gambier Limestone	Food processing		Domestic	Limited	No	No	Yes	No
Glencoe East	SA	1850	Gambier Limestone	Food processing		Domestic	Limited	No	No	Yes	No
Millel ⁶	SA	1925	Gambier Limestone	Food processing	100	Domestic	Limited	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Mt Gambier	SA	1982	Gambier Limestone	Petroleum		Domestic	Nil	No	No	Yes	No
Mt Gambier	SA	1983	Gambier Limestone	Industrial		Domestic	Nil	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mt Gambier	SA	1983	Gambier Limestone	Petroleum		Domestic	Nil	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Bordertown ⁷	SA	1961	Murray Group	Agricultural		Domestic	Limited	No	Unknown	Unknown	No
Allansford ^{8,11}	VIC	1964	Port Campbell Lst	Food processing	150	Domestic	Serious	No	Yes	Yes	No
Warrnambool ⁹	VIC	1900	Port Campbell Lst	Sewage	,	Domestic	Limited	No	Yes	No	No
Mt Gambier ¹⁰	SA	1972	Gambier Limestone	Sewage		Domestic	Limited	No	Yes	No	Unknown

¹Waterhouse, 1977; ²Forth, 1981; ³Harvey, 1983; ⁴McPharlin, 1983; ⁵Smith, 1980; ⁶Barnett & others, 1977; ⁷Roberts, 1970; ⁸Shugg, 1984b; ⁹Shugg, 1987a; ¹⁰Waterhouse, 1972; ¹¹Shugg, 1984a;

TABLE 3 GROUNDMATER CONTAMINATION INCIDENTS IN THE FYANSFORD FORMATION AND BRIGHTON GROUP, MELBOURNE^{1,2,3}

Location	Date	Aquifer	Contaminant Type	Plume area (ha)	Major use of aquifer	Effect on water use	Remedial works	Active source	Legislative controls	Current monitoring
South Oakleigh	1967	Brighton Group	Leachate	6	Agricultural	Limited	No	No	Yes	No
Springvale	1976	Fyansford-Brighton	Industrial		Agricultural	Limited	No	Yes	Yes	No
Springvale	1967	Brighton Group	Leachate		Agricultural	Limited	No	No	Yes	Yes
Moorabbin	1964	Brighton Group	Industrial		Agricultural	Limited	No	No	No	No
Dingley	1974	Fyansford Fm	Industrial		Agricultural	Limited	No	Yes	Yes	No
Dakleigh	1973	Fyansford-Brighton	Industrial		Agricultural	Limited	No	No	No	No
Brighton	1964	Fyansford-Brighton	Leachate		Agricultural	Limited	No	Unknown	Yes	Yes
Lyndhurst	1979	Brighton Group	Industrial		Agricultural	Limited	No	No	Yes	Yes
Frankston	1970	Brighton Group	Leachate		Agricultural	Limited	No	Yes	Yes	No
andenong	1973	Brighton Group	Industrial		Agricultural	Limited	No	Unknown	Yes	No

¹Shugg, 1984a; ²Leonard, 1982; ³ Leonard, 1979;

TABLE 4 GROUNDWATER CONTAMINATION INCIDENTS IN CAINOZOIC VOLCANICS, MELBOURNE

		Aquifer	Contaminant type	Plume area	Major use of	Effect on water use	Remedial works	Active source	Legislative controls	Current monitoring
				(ha)	aquifer	aquifer		- <u>-</u>		
Tullamarine ^{1,2}	1971	Older Volcanics	Industrial		Other	Nil:	No	Yes	Unknown	Yes
Footscray ^{3,4}	1950	Newer Volcanics	Industrial	4500	Industrial	Serious	Yes	Unknown	Unknown	Yes
Sydenham ^{2,5}	1945	Newer Volcanics	Industrial	1	Industrial	Serious	No	No	Yes	Yes
Collingwood ^{2,6}	1950	Newer Volcanics	Leachate	1	Other	Limited	No	No	No	No
Epping ^{2,7}	1970	Newer Volcanics	Industrial	1	Industrial	Limited	No	No	No	No
Laverton ^{4,8}	1967	Newer Volcanics	Industrial	40	Industrial	Serious	No	No	No	Yes
Deer Park ^{4,9}	1965	Newer Volcanics	Industrial	700	Industrial	Serious	No	No	No	Yes
Albion ⁴	1969	Newer Volcanics	Industrial		Industrial	Limited	No	No	Yes	Yes
Alphington ^{2,10,11}	1972	Newer Volcanics	Leachate		Other	Serious	No	No	No	No

¹Shugg, 1981a; ²Shugg, 1984a; ³Riha, 1977; ⁴Leonard, 1979; ⁵Shugg, 1981b; ⁶Shugg, 1978a; ⁷Shugg, 1978b; ⁸Riha, 1975; ⁹Shugg, 1987a; ¹⁰Shugg, 1978c; ¹¹Shugg, 1987b; ¹²Riha & Kenley, 1978;

TABLE 5 GROUNDWATER CONTAMINATION INCIDENTS IN FRACTURED SILURIAN ROCKS, CANBERRA REGION

Location		Date	Aquifer	Contaminant type	Plume area (ha)	Major use of aquifer	Effect on water use	Remedial works	Active source	Legislative controls	Current monitoring
								_			
Mitchell, Canberra ¹	ACT	1979	Silurian mudstone	Petroleum	10	Other	Nil	No	No	No	No
Canberra City ^{2,3}	ACT	1977	Silurian mudstone	Petroleum	1	Other	Nil	Yes	No	No	Yes
Braddon, Canberra ²	ACT	1979	Silurian limestone	Petroleum	1	Other	Nil	No	No	No	Yes
Captains Flat ^{4,5}	NSW	1962	Silurian shale and	Mining		Other	Serious	No	Yes	No	Yes
Pialligo, Canberra ⁶	ACT	1978	Silurian mudstone	Leachate	30	Agricultural	Nil	No	Yes	No	Yes

¹Jacobson & Henderson, 1983; ²Jacobson, 1983; ³Smith & Jacobson, 1981; ⁴Jacobson & Sparksman, 1988; ⁵Norris, 1986; ⁶Jacobson & Evans, 1981;

TABLE 6 GROUNDWATER CONTAMINATION INCIDENTS IN OTHER AUSTRALIAN AQUIFERS

Location		Date	Aquifer	Contaminant	Plume	Major	Effect on	Remedial	Active	Legislative	Current
				type	area (ha)	use of aquifer	water use	works	source	controls	monitorin
Norfolk Island ¹	NOR	1965	Basalt	Sewage	2000	Domestic	Limited	No	Yes	Yes	No
Warburton	VIC	1980	Alluvium	Petroleum	1	Other	Limited	No	No	Unknown	No
Cairns	Q	1983	Alluvium	Petroleum	1	Other	Nil	Yes	No	No	No
Fregon	SA	1985	Proterozoic granite	Petroleum		Domestic	Limited	No	No	No	No
Duntroon, Canberra ²	ACT	1976	Alluvium	Sewage	25	Other	Nil	No	No	No	No
Kume, Canberra ³	ACT	1978	Alluvium	Industrial	30	Other	Nil	No	No	No	Yes
Botany, Sydney, ^{4,5}	NSW	1963	Coastal alluvium	Industrial	400	Industrial	Limited	No	Yes	Yes	No
Minlaton	SA	1986	Cambrian limestone	Petroleum		Agricultural	Limited	No	Unknown	Yes	Unknown
Lucas Heights,Sydney ^{6,7}	NSW	1955	Hawkesbury Sandstone	Leachate		Other	Limited	No	No	Yes	Yes
Jabi ru ⁸	NT	1980	Archean gneiss	Mining		Other	Unknown	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mary Kathleen ⁹	Q	1958	Proterozoic schist	Mining	2	Other	Nil	Yes	Yes	Unknown	Yes
Coffin Bay ¹⁰	SA	1900	Bridgewater Fm	Sewage		Domestic	Limited	No	Yes	Unknown	Unknown
Blunder Tip, Brisbane ¹¹	Q	1970	Alluvium	Industrial		Other	Unknown	No	Unknown	Unknown	Yes
Corangamite ¹²	VIC	1900	Newer Volcanics	Agricultural		Agricultural	Nil	No	Yes	No	No
Home Island ¹³	coc	1900	Sand	Sewage	4	Domestic	Limited	No	Unknown	No	No
Ravenswood	Q	1985	Granodiorite	Mining		Agricultural	Serious	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Perthville	NSW	1980	Palaeozoic granite	Sewage	2	Domestic	Serious	Yes	Unknown	Yes	Yes
Spring Hill	NSW	1975	Basalt	Sewage		Domestic	Limited	Yes	Unknown	Yes	Yes
Hopefield Siding	NSW	1978	Shepparton Fm	Agricultural		Domestic	Nil	No	No	No	Yes
Nepean Peninsula ¹⁴	VIC	1900	Wannaeue Fm	Sewage	3000	Agricultural	Limited	No	Yes	No	Yes
Porepunkah ¹⁵	VIC	1980	Alluvium	Leachate	1	Agricultural	Limited	No	Yes	Yes	No
Tinambra ¹⁶	VIC	1978	Alluvium	Sewage		Domestic	Serious	Unknown	Unknown	No	No
Chelsea, Melbourne	VIC	1957	Alluvium	Industrial		Agricultural	Nil	No	Yes	Yes	No
Rum Jungle ¹⁸	NT	1954	Proterozoic schist	Mining		Other	Serious	Yes	No	Unknown	Unknown
Howard Springs ¹⁹	NT	1970	Bathurst Island Fm	Sewage		Domestic	Limited	Unknown	Yes	Unknown	Unknown
Warburton ²⁰	WA	1983	Calcrete	Sewage		Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Jamestown ²¹	SA	1968	Proterozic mudstone	Petroleum		Other	Limited	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Esperance ²⁰	WA	1900	Coastal alluvium	Sewage		Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Yes	Unknown	Unknown
Anna Bay	NSW	1986	Coastal alluvium	Petroleum	1	Domestic	Serious	No	Yes	Yes	No
Geel ong ²²	VIC	1970	Coastal alluvium	Leachate		Other	Unknown	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Harrietville ^{22,23}	VIC	1900	Alluvium	Sewage		Domestic	Serious	Unknown	Unknown	No	No
woods Point ²⁴	VIC	1900	Palaeozoic mudstone	Mining		Unknown	Unknown	No	Yes	No	No
Collinsville ²⁵	q	1962	Permian coal measures	Mining		Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Noosa ^{11,28}	•	1975	Alluvium	Sewage		Other	Nil	Unknown	Unknown		Unknown
	NSW	1986	Alluvium	Leachate		Domestic	Serious	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Narromine Toowoomba ²⁷	Q	1957	Basalt	Sewage		Domestic	Serious	No		Unknown	No
Noowoomba	NT	1986	Alluvium	Sewage		Irrigation	Nil	No	Unknown	Unknown	No
title springs	М.	1700	Acturium	CHUGC							

¹Abell, 1976; ²Hohnen, 1977; ³Jacobson & Hohnen, 1980; ⁴Johnson, 1981; ⁵Smart, 1968; ⁶Knight, 1983; ⁷Knight & Beck, 1987; ⁸Salama, 1986; ⁹Flanagan & others, 1983; ¹⁰Barnett, 1983; ¹¹Zahawi, 1980; ¹²Lawrence, 1983; ¹³Jacobson, 1976; ¹⁴Shugg, 1985; ¹⁵Shugg, 1980; ¹⁶The Age, 1978; ¹⁷Leonard, 1979; ¹⁶Baniel & others, 1982; ¹⁹Water Divison, 1981; ²⁰Davidson & Jack, 1983; ²¹Bowden, 1969; ²²Shugg, 1984a; ²³Shugg, 1979; ²⁴Shugg, 1981c; ²⁵Charles, 1982; ²⁶Zahawi, 1978; ²⁷Simmonds, 1962; ²⁸Hancock & others, 1986.

This distribution to some extent reflects the variation in the degree of investigation of groundwater pollution and the approach taken by State agencies. These are, in turn, dependent on a number of factors of which one is the degree of industrial and urban development and its relationship to major aquifers.

The major regional aquifers affected, which are all unconfined or semi-confined, are:

Aquifer	Number of incidents
Superficial formations, Perth Basin (Table 1)	24
Gambier Limestone and equivalents, Otway and Murray Basins (Table 2)	19
Fyansford Formation and Brighton Group, Port Phillip Basin (Table 3)	10
Cainozoic volcanics, Melbourne (Table 4)	10
Fractured Silurian rocks, Canberra (Table 5)	5

The remaining 38 incidents are distributed among several other aquifers (Table 6). The main problem areas, and the increasingly vulnerable areas, are shallow unconfined aquifers which underlie regions of intensive urban, industrial or agricultural development.

The majority of the contamination incidents (93) are described as being continuous over a period of years. Six incidents are described as having occurred once only and five incidents comprise several discrete occurrences. The time frame for groundwater contamination ranges back to the early years of the century, although most incidents are post-1945. Some 28 incidents appear to have started or been discovered in the 1970's and 16 started in the 1980's. The 1970's saw the introduction of environmental legislation in Australia, including licensing of waste disposal, and the growth of public and governmental awareness of water pollution. Clearly also the increasing number of reported cases relates to increasing urban and industrial development. A total of 46 incidents are described as still occurring, that is the pollution source is still active or leachate is still being generated. Some 42 incidents no longer have active sources, and the situation is unknown in 18 cases owing to the lack of surveillance or documentation.

Information on the areal extent of the pollution plume is available for 39 incidents. The largest plume areas are the nitrate plumes in southeast South Australia (Table 2), the Perth metropolitan area (Table 1) and the Nepean Peninsula, Victoria (Table 6). Information on the volume of contaminated ground is only available for 12 incidents.

A total of 21 cases are described as having serious effects on water use. In general these cases affect drinking water supplies, or have intractable pollutants, or affect surface waters. Another 53 cases are described as having limited effects on water use; 25 cases apparently have no effects on water use; and the effect on water use is unknown in 7 cases.

Remedial measures have been undertaken in 23 of the listed incidents. These measures can be categorized as follows:-

Remedial measures	Number of incidents
Groundwater recovery and treatment, disposal or re-use	12
Closure of site or changed effluent disposal practise	7
Removal of contaminated ground	2
Elimination of source	2

The success of remedial measures is described as great in 6 cases, moderate in 9 cases and limited in 2 cases. In 6 other cases the effectiveness of remedial measures is unknown. In the majority of documented incidents (69), no remedial measures have been undertaken and this includes several cases described as having serious effects on water use.

Legislative controls apparently pertain in 48 incidents but have not always been activated. In 35 cases no legislative controls are applicable; this includes some historic contamination incidents that occurred prior to the introduction of legislation. In some 20 cases the situation with regard to legislative controls is unknown or obscure. The range of State and Territory legislation that applies to groundwater quality is shown in

Appendix 1. The legislative and administrative framework for control of groundwater contamination is different for each State and Territory; in some States there is no clear delineation of institutional responsibility for the problem. Administrative controls, including waste disposal licensing and septic tank regulations, are apparently relevant in 39 of groundwater contamination cases in the inventory.

Current monitoring systems are reported for 50 out of the 106 incidents. The number of monitoring bores ranges from 1 to 30 per incident and the monitoring agencies include State and Local Government agencies and industry. The frequency of monitoring, and the number of parameters monitored, varies considerably. Significantly, 56 cases are apparently not monitored and these include 11 cases that are described as having serious effects on water use.

DISCUSSION - THE NATIONAL SITUATION

Extent of the known problem

Four important regional aquifers are affected: the superficial formations of the Perth Basin; the Gambier Limestone; the Newer Volcanics; and the Fyansford Formation and Brighton Group in Melbourne. All of these aquifers are shallow, unconfined to semi-confined and underlie the sites of urban, industrial or agricultural development. These regional aquifers require "vulnerability" mapping, pollution transport modelling, and monitoring in a groundwater management framework; and the development of groundwater protection strategies to reduce contaminant sources and ameliorate existing pollution. Elsewhere in Australia groundwater pollution is a local scale problem. The effect is to reduce the actual or potential use of groundwater resources and to put at risk surface water bodies located downgradient from polluted groundwater.

With respect to point source pollution, the number of sources, particularly of liquid wastes, has been substantially reduced by controls. Nevertheless, there is a need for improvement in the selection, design and operation of industrial and domestic waste disposal depots, and the prevention of spills. The existing pollution problem, a legacy of past mistakes, is being addressed to varying degrees by State agencies.

The unknown problem

The extent of groundwater contamination documented in this inventory must be regarded as only a partial statement of the problem. Many of the known incidents were discovered by accident and there has been little systematic investigation and monitoring of likely pollution sites. An unknown number of landfills, and districts serviced by septic tanks, are discharging effluent to shallow aquifers. Groundwater contamination is difficult to detect as contaminants are often colourless and the parameters of pollution are not always well defined nor revealed by the one-time only standard inorganic analysis. In most groundwater systems, velocities are low and there may be a long time lag before contamination is detected.

Prevention and cure

Remedial works for groundwater pollution are costly, time-consuming and not always successful. Clearly, prevention is better than cure. Groundwater protection programmes are needed and an important aspect is to provide economic incentives to reduce contaminant sources. Hydrogeological criteria for waste treatment and disposal sites need to be developed.

With respect to non-point source pollution, there is little information available and an evaluation is needed which includes pollution from sewage, land use, herbicides and pesticides.

Legislation and administration

All Australian States have groundwater protection laws but they vary and are unevenly implemented. The organizational and administrative structure is different in every State and the control of groundwater contamination is not always optimal. A comparison of the effectiveness of State legislation (cf. Clark, 1980) is beyond the scope of this report but could usefully be addressed in a further study.

National perspective

Groundwater comprises 14% of Australia's water use. By comparison, groundwater comprises 25% of water use in the USA which has fifteen times our population and where it is estimated that 1 - 2% of usable groundwater is polluted (Pye & Patrick, 1983). Australia's present groundwater pollution problem is minor compared with that of the USA.

Nevertheless, Australia's aridity and growing dependence on groundwater makes conservation and protection of stored groundwater resources imperative. Groundwater resources will ultimately be developed to their maximum extent, including the brackish aquifers.

CONCLUSIONS

- 1. A total of 106 groundwater contamination incidents are documented for Australia, with the reservation that there may be many other undiscovered incidents. A range of contaminant sources is involved, especially industrial effluent, sewage and landfill leachate.
- 2. The main regional aquifers affected are the superficial formations of the Perth Basin; the Gambier Limestone and equivalents; the Fyansford Formation and Brighton Group in the Port Phillip Basin; and the Newer Volcanics in Melbourne. These shallow, unconfined to semi-confined aquifers underlie regions of intensive urban, industrial or agricultural development.
- 3. Remedial measures have been undertaken in 23 cases; the most common measures involve groundwater recovery and treatment, disposal or re-use. The remedial action has been effective in 15 of these cases.
- 4. A range of State legislation is applicable to the control and management of point-source groundwater contamination but is unevenly implemented. Legislation applicable to non-point source pollution of groundwater is obscure or non-existent.
- 5. Surveillance of the reported incidents is uneven and the majority of known cases are not currently monitored, including 11 cases that have serious effects on water use.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1. Effort should be made to identify the unknown groundwater contamination incidents, towards updating the inventory.
- 2. An assessment should be made of the risk of each groundwater contamination incident to groundwater and surface water. This should be based on background water quality, rate of groundwater flow, type and amount of pollution, attenuation and dilution.

- 3. Evaluation of non-point source pollution from sewage, land use, herbicides and pesticides is required, towards possible controls.
- 4. Development of criteria is needed for the location, investigation, monitoring and prevention of groundwater pollution.
- 5. An examination should be made of the relevant State legislation applicable to non-point and point source pollution of groundwater.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We thank the following contributors who responded to questionnaires: R.S. Abell (Bureau of Mineral Resources, Geology & Geophysics); C. Barber (CSIRO, Division of Water Research); G.H. Browning (Federal Department of Housing and Construction); B.L. Finlayson (University of Melbourne, Department of Geography); K.J. Hirschberg (Geological Survey of Western Australia); R.E. Read (Geological Survey of South Australia); P.N. Ryan, I. Thornton and M.Waite (Water Authority of Western Australia); A. Shugg (Geological Survey of Victoria); K.O. Trevarton (Engineering & Water Supply Council); R.M. Williams, D.J. Wooldridge and D.R. Woolley (Department of Water Resources, New South Wales).

We thank Geoff Oystragh (Computer People) for developing the data base for this study. The draft report was reviewed by Charles Lawrence and Brian Harris (Groundwater Committee, A.W.R.C) and by Jim Ferguson (EMR). Libbie Lau's participation in the project was funded by the former Department of Resources and Energy under the Federal Water Resources Assessment Program.

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APPENDIX 1 PRINCIPAL LEGISLATION IN AUSTRALIA RELATING TO GROUNDWATER QUALITY CONTROL (after Hughes, 1981)

	APPENDIX	1 PRINCIPAL LEGISLATION IN AUSTRALIA RELATING TO GROUNDWATER MURLITY CONTROL (ATTER RUGHES, 1701)		
STATE	GROUNDWATER LEGISLATION	BASIS OF LEGISLATION	PROVISIONS FOR ENFORCEMENT	REMARKS
NSW	Water Act 1912	Declaration of restricted groundwater	Licensing	No powers over unlicenced bores which may
		areas within which licencees of bores	Penalties	exist in declared areas or in areas outside
		are required to undertake specific		declared areas.
		action to prevent pollution.		
	Clean Waters Act	Classification of all groundwaters	Licensing	Overlaps with Water Act, 1912 with respect
		and specification of prohibited and	Direct controls	to administrative approvals. Effectiveness
		approved types of waste discharge.	Penalties	of the legislation is very much dependent
		i.e. MInimum water quality standards.		on co-operation between administering authorities.
	State Pollution	Consultation and arrangement with any	Direct powers	Designed to assist the implementation of
	Control	public authority to undertake measures		the substantive provisions of the Water Act
	Commission Act	within its powers to promote pollution		1912 and the Clean Waters Act 1970
	1970	control.		
	Waste Disposal	Within the Metropolitan Waste Disposal	Licensing	Valid only in the Metropolitan area
	Act 1970	Region the Authority has the		
		responsibility to supervise the		
		disposal of waste.		
QLD	Clean Waters Act	No program of water classification	Licensing	
	1971-76	but conditions attached to a licence	Direct controls	
		to discharge waste may prescribe	Penalties	
		water quality standards.		
SA	Water Resources	Water quality provisions prohibit	Licensing	All provisions concerning groundwater
	Act 1976	unauthorised discharge of wastes	Direct controls	bores appear in the same Act and are
		likely to contact (ground) waters,	Penalties	administered jointly
	*	provide for an authorising mechanism,		
		and empower Minister to take action		
		to prevent or minimise pollution and		
		recover costs.		
TAS	Underground Water	Conditions may be attached to bore	Licensing	Areas have not been proclaimed under the
	Act 1966	licences limiting the use or	Direct Powers	Act and the provisions remain untested.
		disposal of groundwater in a	Penalties	
		protected area.		
	Environment	Standards for groundwater quality	Licensing	Powers apply only to industrial and trade
	Protection Act	are laid down in the Environmental	Direct controls	premises
	1973	Protection (Water Pollution)	Penalties	
		Regulations 1974 and legislation		
		is based on the declaration of		

protected areas.

	GROUNDWATER		PROVISIONS FOR	
STATE	LEGISLATION	BASIS OF LEGISLATION	ENFORCEMENT	REMARKS
VIC	Health Act	Approval required for the disposal	Direct powers	
	1958	of any trade or business waste into		
		any source of water supply based on		
		quality standards and objectives.		
	Groundwater Act			
	1969	Section 44 requires any disposal of	Licensing	Designed to supplement the provisions of
	1707	matter by a bore to be approved		the Health Act 1958. Different functions
		under the Health Act 1958 or by		of administering agencies create complexities
		the Minister for Minerals and		
		Energy. Approval may be subject to conditions.		
		to sold. Color		
	Environment	Authority responsible for the	Direct controls	Potential for conflict inherent in division
	Protection Act	co-ordination of all activities	Penalties	of responsibility between agencies
	1970	relating to waste discharge and		
		pollution control.		
WA	Rights in Water	Licences set effluent standards	Licensing	The list of prohibited acts does not allow
	and Irrigation	depending on the quality of the	Penalties	for preventive or remedial action: problems
	Act 1914-78	receiving waters and use made of		associated with proof and causation
		them.		•
	Metropolitan	Declaration of underground water	Licensing	Licensing provisions are not as comprehensive
	Water Supply	pollution control areas. Within	Penalties	as some in other states
	Sewerage and	these areas the Board has the power		
	Drainage Act	to make by-laws to protect the		
	1909-1978	quality of the groundwater and to		
		control and regulate potentially		÷
		polluting acts.		
	Environmental	Act primarily directed to the	Direct controls	Acts ratifying agreements to which the
	Protection Act	establishment of environmental	Penalties	State is a party are exempt
	1971 - 1975	policy, co-ordination of all		
		activities to protect the		
		environment and the establishment		
		of standards and criteria.		
NT	Control of Water	Controls only apply within	Direct controls	Provisions are insufficient to provide an
	Ordinance	declared water control districts		adequate framework for protecting groundwater
	1938-74			quality
ACT	Water Quality	Licenses required to discharge	Licensing	Valid for the ACT and Jervis Bay
	Ordinance 1984	waste into waters including	Penalties	
		groundwaters.		



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