

GROUNDWATER REPLENISHMENT TRIALS, BEENYUP

2656. Hon Alison Xamon to the Minister for Transport representing the Minister for Health

I refer to the groundwater replenishment trials at Beenyup, and ask —

- (1) Are levels of glyphosate in wastewater monitored for the Beenyup Managed Aquifer Recharge treated wastewater trial?
- (2) If yes to (1), what levels of glyphosate have been determined to trigger management responses for treated wastewater reinjection into the Leederville aquifer?
- (3) If no to (1), why not?
- (4) What method for monitoring glyphosate has been developed?
- (5) What are the current reporting levels for glyphosate required under the Australian Drinking Water Guidelines?
- (6) Are levels of N,N-diethyl-m-toluamide (DEET) in wastewater monitored for the Beenyup Managed Aquifer Recharge treated wastewater trial?
- (7) If yes to (6), what levels of DEET have been determined to trigger management responses for treated wastewater reinjection into the Leederville aquifer?
- (8) If no to (6), why not?
- (9) What method for monitoring DEET has been developed?
- (10) What are the current reporting levels for DEET required under the Australian Drinking Water Guidelines?
- (11) Are levels of Triclocarban in wastewater monitored for the Beenyup Managed Aquifer Recharge treated wastewater trial?
- (12) If yes to (11), what levels of Triclocarban have been determined to trigger management responses for treated wastewater reinjection into the Leederville aquifer?
- (13) If no to (11), why not?
- (14) What method for monitoring Triclocarban has been developed?
- (15) What are the current reporting levels for Triclocarban required under the Australian Drinking Water Guidelines?
- (16) Are levels of salicylic acid in wastewater monitored for the Beenyup Managed Aquifer Recharge treated wastewater trial?
- (17) If yes to (16), what levels of salicylic acid have been determined to trigger management responses for treated wastewater reinjection into the Leederville aquifer?
- (18) If no to (16), why not?
- (19) What method for monitoring salicylic acid has been developed?
- (20) What are the current reporting levels for salicylic acid required under the Australian Drinking Water Guidelines?
- (21) How often will regular emerging chemical and environmental risk reviews be undertaken during the groundwater replenishment trial?
- (22) Will regular emerging chemical and environmental risk reviews be triggered by institutional approval for use of new chemicals, such as pesticides and pharmaceuticals; improved knowledge of hazards of known chemicals; and precautionary community concern for interaction between chemicals of concern?

Hon SIMON O'BRIEN replied:

- (1) Yes.
- (2) 1 mg/L.
- (3) Not applicable.
- (4) Direct injection on Liquid Chromatography Tandem Mass Spectrometry (LCMSMS).
- (5) 1 mg/L.
- (6) Yes.

- (7) 2.5 mg/L.
- (8) Not applicable.
- (9) Liquid/liquid sample concentration followed by Gas Chromatography Mass Spectrometry (GCMS).
- (10) N,N-diethyl-m-toluamide (DEET) is not included in the Australian Drinking Water Guidelines. Method reporting level is 0.1 µg/L.
- (11) No.
- (12) Not applicable.
- (13) Triclosan will be used as it is more commonly found in waste water.
- (14) Not applicable.
- (15) No levels of triclocarban are reported in the Australian Drinking Water Guidelines.
- (16) Yes.
- (17) 105 g/L.
- (18) Not applicable.
- (19) Sample concentration by Solid Phase Extraction (SPE) followed by Liquid Chromatography Tandem Mass Spectrometry (LCMSMS).
- (20) No levels of salicylic acid are reported in the Australian Drinking Water Guidelines.
- (21) Monthly.
- (22) Yes.