

Groundwater quality at DPI Mangrove Mountain poultry burial sites project

Project information sheet No.19 – February 2019

Background

Poultry carcasses and shed materials were buried in three containment pits in response to the Newcastle Disease Virus of Poultry Emergency at Mangrove Mountain on the Central Coast Plateau in 1999.

A project comprising three to four monitoring bores surrounding each pit to monitor potential impact from the sites on groundwater quality commenced in 2001.

Routine project activities also include:

- Landfill gas monitoring.
- Design, installation and supervision of site maintenance works.
- Decision-support for impact mitigation options.

Key actions (2018)

1. Key results from Groundwater Monitoring Events (GME24 - Oct 2018) are reported in this information sheet.
2. Monitoring of pit surface soils for evidence of cracks, surface slumping or subsidence.

3. Extraction of waste-water (leachate) at the Waratah Road site (Total 01 Jan to 31 Dec 2018 = 13,550 litres).
4. Routine site maintenance, including minor landscaping and grass mowing.

Monitoring results

Results for October 2018 Groundwater Monitoring Event (GME24) were received in December 2018.

General comments

Zinc and copper concentrations reported in all project monitoring bores exceed the ANZECC (2000) trigger values for protection of freshwater aquatic ecosystems.¹ Concentrations are well below the Australian Drinking Water Guideline (ADWG, 2011) levels.¹

The nickel concentration exceeds the ANZECC (2000) trigger value in a number of bores at the George Downes Drive and Waratah Road sites. Levels did not exceed the ADWG (2011) level in this round.

The ANZECC (2000) trigger value for total nitrogen was exceeded in all project monitoring bores, aside from BH5, BH6

and BH8H at the George Downes Drive site.

¹See notes on page 3 for background information relating to water quality guideline levels.

Bloodtree Road site

Groundwater flow direction (calculated from the Standing Water Level of monitoring bores) is generally west-north-west.

The concentrations of aluminium and nickel have declined and were below the relevant ANZECC (2000) trigger value and the ADWG (2011) level.

The ANZECC (2000) trigger value was exceeded for nitrate in all bores. The level is comparatively low and fairly constant. The highest level is in up-gradient bore BH3 and seems to reflect a regional trend.

The phosphorus concentration exceeded the ANZECC (2000) trigger value in down-gradient bore, BH1B.

George Downes Drive site

Calculated groundwater flow direction in this round is generally to the west-north-west.

The iron level remains above the ADWG (2011) (aesthetic) level in BH4.

The manganese level exceeds the ADWG (2011) (aesthetic) level in BH4, BH5, BH6 and BH7. Levels reported were below the ADWG (2011) (health) level.

Nickel exceeds the ANZECC (2000) trigger value in BH4, BH5, BH6 and BH8H. Levels in all bores were below the ADWG (2011) (health) level.

The nitrate level exceeds the ANZECC (2000) trigger value in BH4 and BH7. Levels are well below the ADWG (2011) (health) level. Levels in BH4 and BH7 continue to show some trend of increase with time.

The phosphorus concentration exceeded the ANZECC (2000) trigger value in BH6, BH7 and BH8H.

Waratah Road site

Calculated groundwater flow direction remains generally east-south-east to south-east.

The ANZECC (2000) trigger value for nickel was exceeded in BH5W, BH10W, and BH12W. Reported levels were below the ADWG (2011) (health) level.

The lead level in down-gradient bore BH9W, BH12W and BH15W exceeds the ANZECC (2000) trigger value. The level reported in BH5W exceeds both the ANZECC (2000) trigger value, and the ADWG (2011) (health) level.

The ADWG (2011) (health) level for manganese was exceeded in the down-gradient bores BH5W, BH9W and BH12W in this event. The concentration in BH5W also exceeds the (higher) ANZECC (2000) trigger value for manganese.

Aluminium exceeds the ADWG (2011) (aesthetic) level in down-gradient bores BH5W and BH9W. Levels in BH5W and BH9W remain very high.

The ANZECC (2000) trigger value and ADWG (2011) (aesthetic) level for ammonia is exceeded in the down-gradient groundwater monitoring bores, BH5W and BH12W.

The ANZECC (2000) trigger value for nitrate is exceeded in all bores at this site. The ADWG (2011) (health) level for nitrate was exceeded in down-gradient bore BH5W and BH9W.

Liquid seepage from the poultry shed litter containment pit, along with the nutrient legacy from previous land use on this site (intensive piggery), are potential sources of the contaminants reported.

Next steps

- Groundwater Monitoring Event (GME25) (March 2018).
- Re-cap and re-vegetate the surface of the Bloodtree Road poultry burial pit is proposed in February/March 2019.

More information

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Or via DPI web-site [Mangrove Mountain groundwater monitoring](#)

¹The ANZECC (2000) trigger values for protection of freshwater aquatic ecosystems (95% level)(superseded); ANZECC (2018) ANZ freshwater guidelines were developed for surface waters, not groundwater. NSW EPA *Guidelines for the Assessment and Management of Groundwater Contamination* indicate that the trigger values should be used as Groundwater Investigation Levels (GILs). Exceedance of GILs indicates a need for detailed assessment. This is because natural background concentrations, diffuse regional contamination, the fate and transport of contaminants in groundwater and potential exposure pathways must all be considered. For example, there is diffuse regional contamination by nitrate in the Mangrove Mountain area.

Revisions to the Australian and New Zealand Guidelines for Fresh and Marine Water Quality Toxicant default guideline values for water

quality in aquatic ecosystems (revised 2018) can be viewed at:

<http://waterquality.gov.au/anz-guidelines/guideline-values/default/water-quality-toxicants/toxicants>

Note 1: *An increase in soluble metals is often associated with a decline in groundwater pH. Minor increase or exceedance of GILs for metals is not assumed to relate to contamination from the burial pits. Seepage from the pits would likely also result in a significant increase in ammonia, nitrate, Total Dissolved Solids and electrical conductivity, for example.*

Note 2: *The National Health and Medical Research Council's Australian Drinking Water Guidelines are not specifically for regulation of groundwater quality. They are an excellent source regarding the health issues related to drinking water. They can be viewed on-line or downloaded at [Australian Drinking Water Guidelines \(2011; updated 2018\)](#) . Fact sheets provide background regarding health considerations of key water quality parameters.*

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