



Background

RAAF Base Richmond (the base) is the second oldest Air Force Base in the country and has a long association with aviation in the Hawkesbury region. The Base is located 60 kilometres from the Sydney CBD and covers an area of 550 hectares. The base is home to Air Mobility Group and supports Defence operations including humanitarian assistance and disaster relief. Air traffic control, refuelling and fire fighting services are provided for the Hercules and Spartan squadrons based at Richmond, as well as visiting aircraft.

The base has a history of using legacy Aqueous Film Forming Foam (AFFF) for emergency fire fighting situations and for fire fighter training. In 2004 Defence commenced phasing out its use of legacy AFFF containing perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS), perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorohexane sulfonate (PFHxS) as active ingredients. The AFFF now used by Defence is a more environmentally safe product.

About per- and poly-fluoroalkyl substances (PFAS)

PFOS, PFOA and PFHxS belong to a group of chemicals known as per- and poly-fluoroalkyl substances (PFAS).

AFFF containing PFOS, PFOA and PFHxS as active ingredients were once used extensively worldwide and within Australia because of their effectiveness in fighting liquid fuel fires.

PFAS were also used across Australia and internationally in a range of common household products and specialty applications, including in the manufacture of non-stick cookware; fabric, furniture and carpet stain protection applications; food packaging and in some industrial processes. As a result, most people living in the developed world will have levels of PFAS in their body.

PFAS are emerging as a concern around the world because they are persistent in the environment.

The Environmental Health Standing Committee (enHealth) of the Australian Health Protection Principal Committee (AHPPC) has released guidance statements relating to human health.

According to enHealth, there is currently no consistent evidence that exposure to PFOS, PFOA and PFHxS causes adverse human health effects. However, because these substances persist in humans and the environment, enHealth recommends that human exposure is minimised as a precaution.

What has Defence done?

Defence has commenced a national program to review its estate and implement a comprehensive approach to manage the impacts of PFAS resulting from the historical use of legacy fire fighting foams.

As well as a number of detailed environmental investigations already underway, Defence has undertaken a preliminary sampling program at a number of sites including RAAF Base Richmond. Based on the outcome of this preliminary sampling program it has been determined that RAAF Base Richmond will be subject to a detailed environmental investigation. The Preliminary Sampling Program Report is available on the national Defence PFAS Environmental Program website at:

<http://www.defence.gov.au/id/DefenceSitesPending.asp>

About detailed environmental investigations

The detailed environmental investigation will determine the nature and extent of PFAS on, and in the vicinity of, the base. The investigation will commence in the first half of 2017 and will take approximately 12 months to complete. Specific dates will be advised once Defence has consulted with relevant federal, state/territory and local government authorities. The national Defence PFAS website will be updated as new information becomes available.

Detailed environmental investigations are undertaken by independent and experienced environmental services providers and are undertaken in accordance with the National Environmental Protection (Assessment of Site Contamination) Measure (NEPM) framework. Detailed environmental investigations include:

- reviewing the historical use, storage and management of AFFF to identify potential sources of PFAS;
- sampling soil, sediment, surface water and groundwater on and off the base to identify PFAS exposure in the vicinity;
- identifying pathways and receptors for the potential migration of PFAS. A 'receptor' is a person or thing (e.g. plant or animal) that can be exposed to these compounds. A 'pathway' is the way in which they can be exposed (e.g. drinking water or eating food containing these compounds);
- community and stakeholder engagement, including a water-use survey; and
- a Human Health and Ecological Risk Assessment (if required), which will evaluate potential risks to the human population and ecology, and inform future action to mitigate risks.





Investigation outcomes

When detailed environmental investigation reports are finalised and publicly released, Defence will consult with residents, businesses and local stakeholders on the findings.

Defence provides the environmental investigation reports to relevant government stakeholders. This ensures they have current information on which to inform their management decisions.

Defence takes contamination events very seriously and is committed to implementing appropriate management responses based on the advice of independent scientific experts in this field.

Community consultation

Defence will conduct a community briefing and information activity following the commencement of the detailed environmental investigation at RAAF Base Richmond.

Defence will continue to engage with the community throughout the investigation via a number of print and online avenues, including a dedicated project website, direct mail and factsheets.

Support

Defence cannot provide health advice. This is the role of respective Australian Government, State/Territory and local health authorities and practitioners.

Defence relies on the enHealth Guidance Statements available on the Department of Health website: www.health.gov.au/internet/main/publishing.nsf/content/health-pubhlth-publicat-environ.htm

Accordingly, Defence has adopted a precautionary approach and is providing alternative sources of drinking water to eligible residents located in close proximity to the base who do not have a town water connection, and rely on the use of a bore for drinking water. Defence will also provide water to residents if drinking water is sourced from a rainwater tank that contains, or has in the past contained, bore water. Defence may also provide drinking water to residents in other exceptional circumstances.

Residents are welcome to contact the national hotline by phone or email to discuss eligibility for water assistance and possible management strategies. Each household's drinking water requirements will be assessed on a case-by-case basis.

Useful links

- Defence is not an authority on human health. The Australian Government Department of Health has established a PFAS webpage: <http://www.health.gov.au/internet/main/publishing.nsf/Content/ohp-pfas.htm>
- The *Guidance Statements on Per- and Poly-fluoroalkyl Substances* and the *Per-and Poly-Fluoroalkyl Substances Factsheet*, prepared by enHealth and the AHPPC can be accessed at the following link: www.health.gov.au/internet/main/publishing.nsf/content/health-pubhlth-publicat-environ.htm
- NSW Environment Protection Authority: <http://epa.nsw.gov.au/MediaInformation/pfasinvestigation.htm>
- NSW Health: <http://www.health.nsw.gov.au/Pages/default.aspx>
- Hawkesbury City Council: www.hawkesbury.nsw.gov.au

Where can I get more information?

Web: Information about the National PFAS Investigation and Management Program is available at <http://www.defence.gov.au/id/PFOSPFOA/Default.asp>

National Hotline: 1800 365 414 freecall (business hours)

Email: PFASDefenceCoordination@golder.com.au

Media enquiries: should be directed to Defence Media on (02) 6127 1999 or media@defence.gov.au

