

Questions

Apparently some residents have been told not to eat their own meat because of the groundwater contamination, but they're allowed to still sell it.

- Is this the case?
- If so, why can producers sell the meat but not eat it themselves?

Response to all

In September 2016, Defence released the Human Health Risk Assessment, which assessed the possible human health risks through exposure to PFAS in soil, groundwater, surface water, sediment, plants and animals in the Oakey Investigation Area. The report recommended residents within *Groundwater Zone 2* of the Investigation Area minimise the consumption of home grown red meat.

The Department of Health advises there is currently no consistent evidence PFAS are harmful to human health. However, it is recommended as a precaution that exposure to these chemicals be minimised.

In April 2017, The Department of Health announced the Tolerable Daily Intake (TDI) for PFOS plus PFHxS and PFOA, which resulted in the development of the *Human Health Risk Assessment - Sensitivity Assessment* by Defence's independent environmental consultant, including additional precautionary recommendations. The *Human Health Risk Assessment -Sensitivity Assessment* forms an addendum to the 2016 Human Health Risk Assessment. The TDI was developed by Food Standards Australia New Zealand (FSANZ) as a precautionary measure for use in environmental investigations in Australia, in particular for conducting human health risk assessments. The existing precautionary advice was updated for Oakey to reflect the FSANZ guidelines for the TDI for PFAS, and additional precautionary measures were recommended for Oakey residents to minimise exposure to PFAS chemicals. This included residents within *Groundwater Zones 1* also being advised to minimise the consumption of home grown red meat until additional data can be collected.

At the jointly held community engagements with Defence and the Department of Health, residents have been advised as a precautionary recommendation to not solely consume home grown red meat and to eat this in combination with red meat sourced outside of the Investigation Area.

A Dietary Exposure Assessment completed by FSANZ and released in In April 2017, concluded that for the *general population*, dietary exposure to PFAS in the general food supply is likely to be low. There are currently no standards set for PFAS in agricultural products or food in Australia. The Dietary Exposure Assessment completed by FSANZ did not recommend any food regulatory measures at this stage. As per the factsheet released by the Queensland Department of Agriculture and Fisheries containing information for primary producers in areas impacted by PFAS, there are currently no restrictions in place in Queensland on the sale or movement of plant or animal products produced in areas affected by PFAS contamination.

The Human Health Risk Assessment released in 2016 is currently in the process of being revised based on the HBGVs and is expected to be complete by the end of 2017.

Defence is working with the local, state and federal authorities to ensure the most reliable and comprehensive information regarding PFAS is provided to the community. Please find attached the Queensland Department of Agriculture factsheet for primary producers regarding PFAS.

Defence is not an expert on agriculture matters, for further questions regarding the selling of cattle please direct your questions to the Queensland Department of Agriculture and Fisheries at: www.daf.qld.gov.au or via telephone: 13 25 23.

Further information on the 2016 *Human Health Risk Assessment* and the *Human Health Risk Assessment -Sensitivity Assessment* can be found at: <http://www.defence.gov.au/environment/pfas/oakey/publications.asp>

Information for primary producers

PFAS contamination

Overview

This publication provides information relevant to the production and sale of primary produce from areas that have been affected by contamination with per and poly-fluoroalkyl substances (PFAS). The information is presented in the format of answers to the most commonly asked questions.

This publication does not deal with the effect of PFAS on human health. For questions related to human health effects, please contact your GP or Queensland Health on 13HEALTH (13 43 25 84).

What are PFAS?

PFAS are a group of manufactured chemicals that have been used since the 1950s 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 and food packaging.

PFAS are very stable chemicals that do not break down and can persist for a long time in the environment.

The substances are not manufactured in Australia and are no longer directly used in consumer products.

As well as consumer products, PFAS have also been previously used in some industrial processes, including in certain types of fire-fighting foams.

Where does PFAS contamination occur?

In recent years, PFAS have been detected in underground water and soils in areas near facilities where firefighting foams containing PFAS have been used. Most commonly, this is in areas near major military and civilian airfields where firefighting training takes place. A list of areas in Queensland where PFAS have been detected in soils or water, or where investigations are currently underway, can be found online at www.qld.gov.au (search 'perfluorinated chemical site contamination'). Plants and animals can accumulate PFAS where they are exposed to PFAS contaminated water, soils or feed.

Do PFAS affect the health of animals or plants?

There is no evidence that suggests that PFAS have a detrimental effect on animal or plant health at levels likely to be found in contaminated areas.

What should I do if I suspect that PFAS are causing health problems in my livestock?

If you suspect that your livestock have been affected by PFAS contamination, you should contact your private veterinarian. Your private veterinarian can investigate the possible causes of the changes seen in your stock. Your private veterinarian may then make contact with the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries (DAF) veterinarians to assist in further disease investigation if required.

Can I sell produce produced in areas contaminated by PFAS?

There are currently no restrictions in place in Queensland on the sale or movement of plant or animal products produced in areas affected by PFAS contamination.

DAF acts in accordance with relevant policy and legislation and will advise producers in affected areas if this situation changes.

Will PFAS affect the breeding value (genetics) of stud animals?

No. Toxicology data suggests that PFAS are not genotoxic and therefore genetic traits will not be affected.

Are there standards for PFAS levels in agricultural products in Australia?

There are currently no standards set for PFAS in agricultural products or food in Australia. Food Standards Australia and New Zealand (FSANZ), the agency responsible for food standards in Australia, has recently completed a review of risks associated with PFAS in human diets and has not recommended any food regulatory measures at this stage.

Does PFAS contamination represent a risk to international trade in agricultural products?

There are currently no restrictions in place on the international trade of agricultural products from an area identified with PFAS contamination.



What can I do to minimise the presence of PFAS in my livestock or plant products?

The main source of PFAS contamination of livestock and crops is through the use of contaminated groundwater for drinking or irrigation. Exposure to PFAS can be minimised by using only non-contaminated water in the production of plant and animal products.

As PFAS are known to accumulate in animal tissue it is likely that PFAS concentrations will increase in older animals. PFAS contamination can be minimised by restricting the time that animals are exposed to contaminated water and feed.

How can I find out if my water, soil or feed is contaminated by PFAS?

If your business or property is in an area identified as being affected by PFAS contamination, you may wish to request the entity responsible for the contamination to undertake testing at your site. Alternatively, there are commercial laboratories that can undertake analysis for a fee.

Laboratories accredited to test for PFAS can be found online at www.nata.com.au (select 'facilities and labs', then 'advanced facilities search').

Can my customers refuse to buy my produce, or offer a lower price, because it was produced in a PFAS contaminated area?

The decision to purchase a product, and the price offered, are commercial decisions negotiated between the producer and the customer.

PFAS contamination has cost my business money. Can I seek compensation for my losses?

If your business has suffered an economic loss as a result of PFAS contamination you may be able to seek compensation from the entity responsible for the contamination.

What is the Queensland Government doing to protect agricultural producers and industries?

The Queensland Government is working actively to ensure that the impact of PFAS contamination on agricultural industries and producers is minimised, and that all Queensland laws and regulations are complied with.

Queensland Government agencies are working with industry and Australian Government food and trade agencies to ensure that food safety and export implications are managed in a timely and responsible manner.

To avoid future contamination, the Queensland Government banned the future use of firefighting foams containing PFAS in July 2016. Existing stocks of the foams are being phased out—they are being withdrawn from service at commercial and industrial premises and replaced with alternatives.

The Queensland Government has a coordinated and active approach to ensuring that those entities responsible for PFAS contamination comply with their obligations.

Where can I find more information?

Further information about PFAS contamination can be found at:

Queensland Government

Department of Environment and Heritage Protection

Information about contaminated sites is available online at www.qld.gov.au (search 'perfluorinated chemical site contamination').

Queensland Health

Anyone concerned about their own health or that of family members should talk to their GP or call 13HEALTH (13 43 25 84). More information is available online at www.health.qld.gov.au (search 'per- and poly-fluoroalkyl substances (PFASs) factsheet').

Department of Agriculture and Fisheries

www.daf.qld.gov.au
13 25 23

Australian Government

Department of Defence

Information about the PFAS investigation and management program is online at www.defence.gov.au (search 'PFAS Investigation and Management Program').

Information about compensation is online at www.defence.gov.au (search 'Guidance—compensation').

- Defence Community Hotline: 1800 136 129

Department of Human Services

- Community Liaison Officer (Oakey): 07 4577 7102

Air Services Australia

Information about investigations at Air Services Australia sites is available online at www.airservicesaustralia.com (select 'Environment', then 'Fire Fighting Foam').

The information in this fact sheet is current as at 2 June 2017 and will be updated if the situation changes. Visit www.daf.qld.gov.au to check for the latest version.