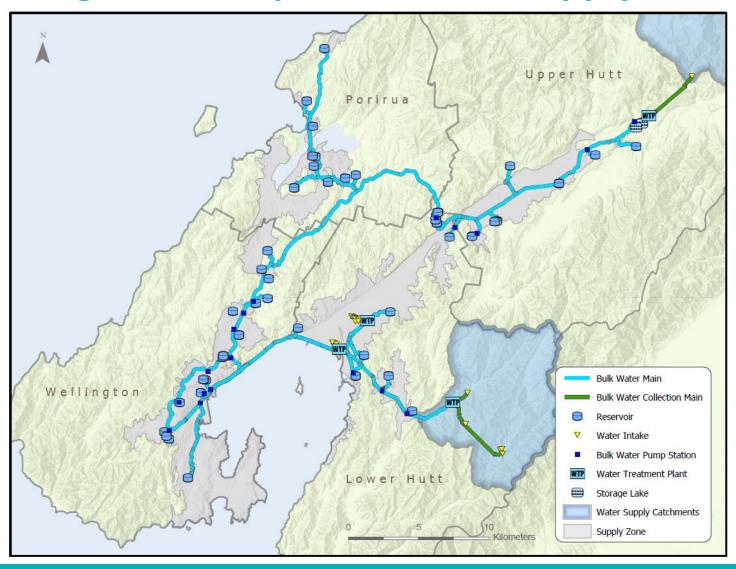
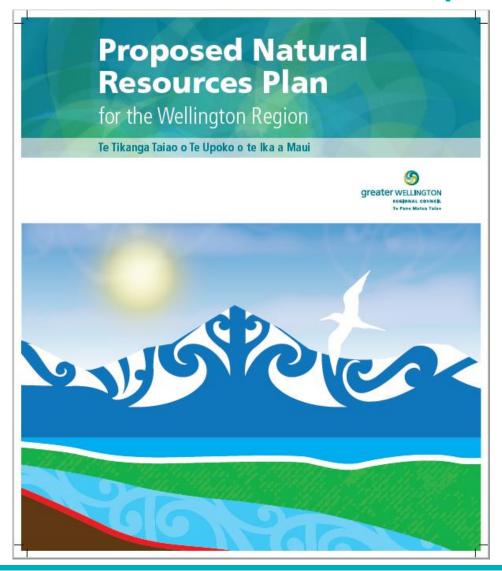
Defining Groundwater Protection Zones For Wellington Water in the Hutt Valley Aquifer



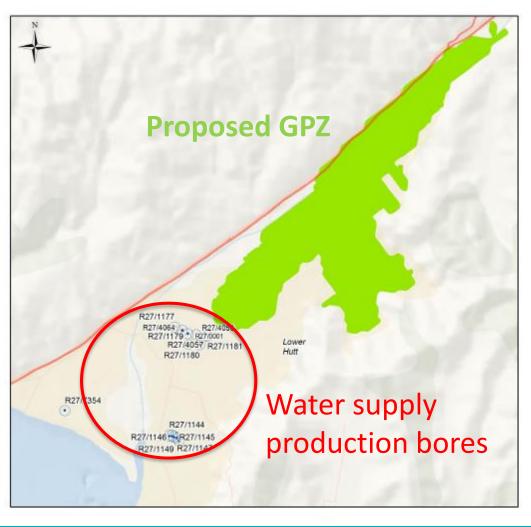
Wellington metropolitan water supply



Proposed Natural Resources Plan (PNRP)

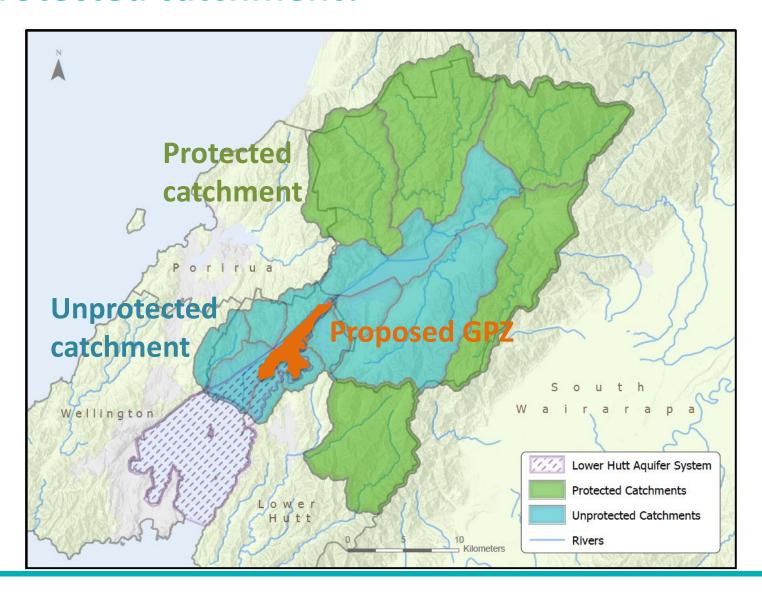


Proposed groundwater protection zone

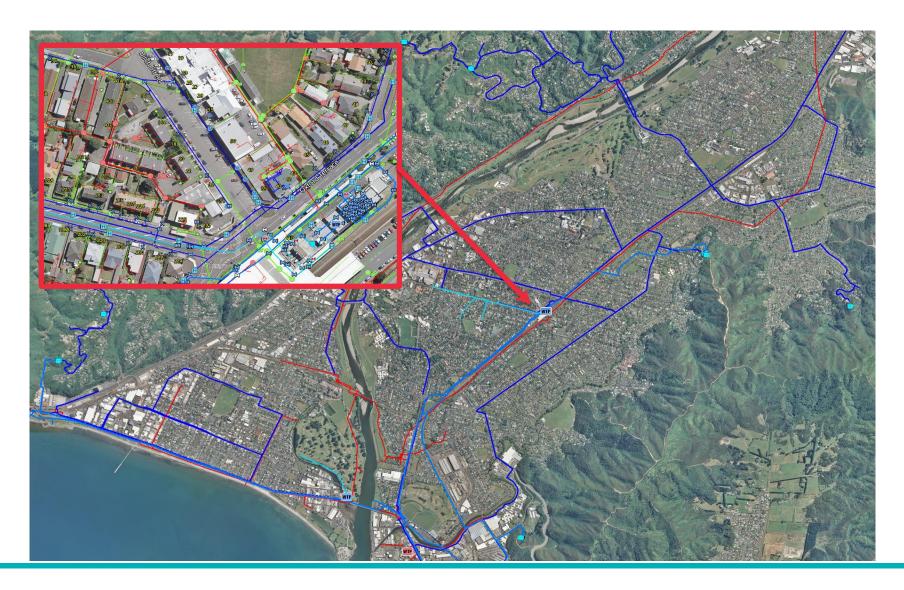


- Based on modeled results
- Assumed "effective" confining layer
- Detached GPZ
- Focused on microbial die-off

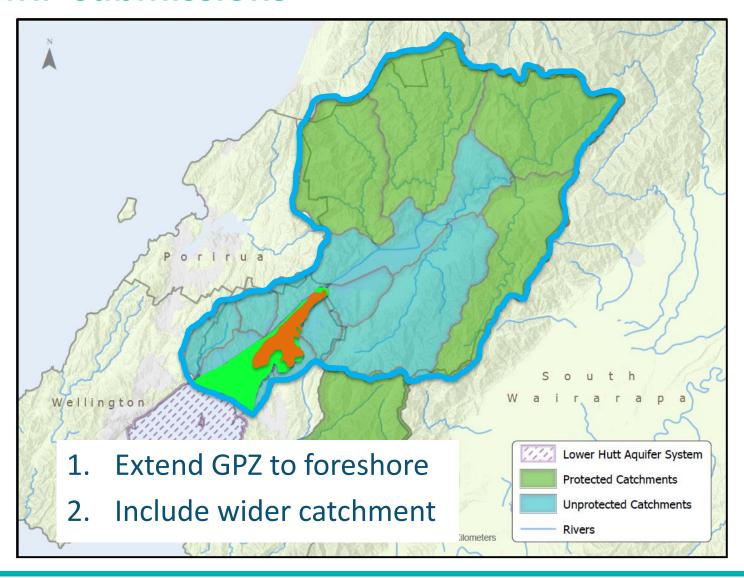
Protected catchment?



Aquifer under a city – just a theoretical risk?



PNRP submissions

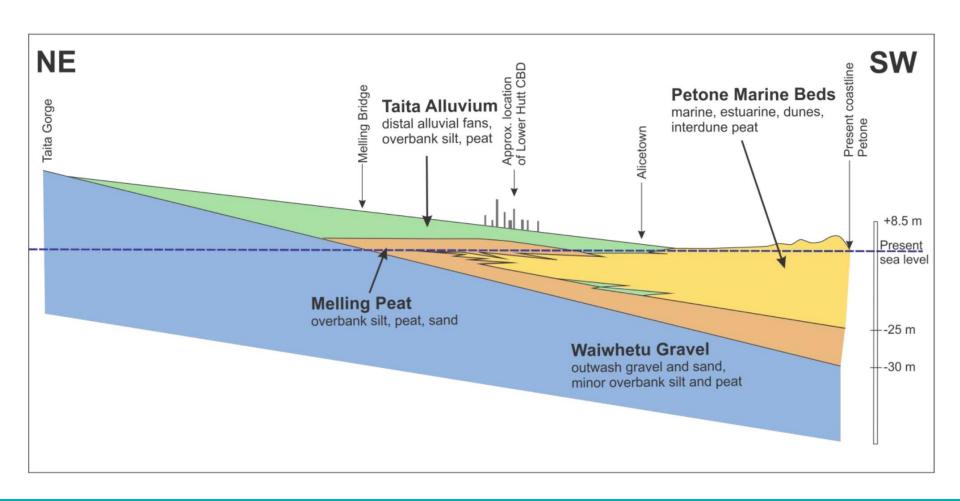


Aquifer contamination (2016 - 2018)

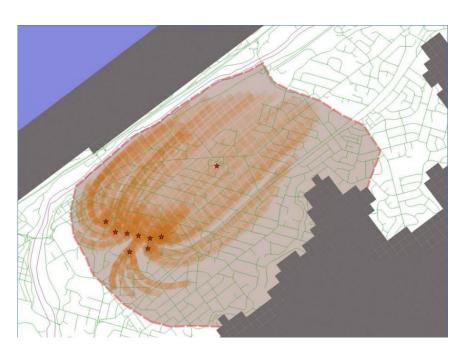


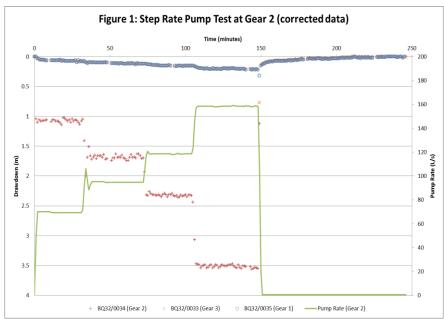


New information on spatial variability of the aquitard

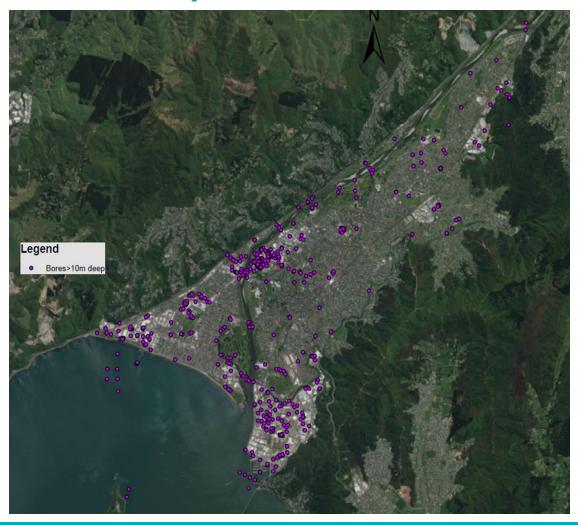


New information on drawdown & hydraulic gradient reversals





Unknown integrity of boreholes which puncture the aquitard



Boreholes as conduits – the problem is not new

stuff ≡ national

Abandoned oil wells still cropping up in New Plymouth back yards after 100 years •

Jeremy Wilkinson • 17:23, Oct 11 2016













Daveena Dawrant talks about discovering an old oil well in her New Plymouth back yard.

Daveena Dawrant could never figure out why grass wouldn't grow in her backyard - it turns out she was living on top of an oil well.

"There was this soggy spot in the ground and no plants would grow on it," she said.

It wasn't until 6000 litres of crude oil a day began leaking from the abandoned Blenheim-1 well underneath her neighbour's house in



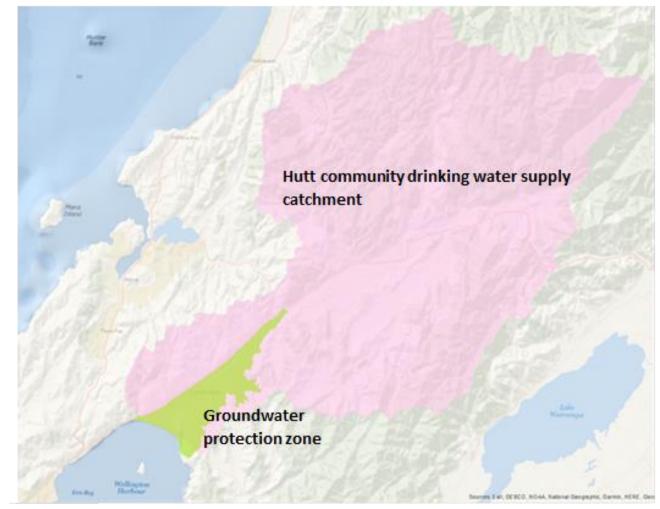
Key points submitted at PNRP hearing

- 1. Extend the GPZ to include the entire Lower Hutt valley floor to the Petone foreshore. Reasoning:
- Degree of natural hydraulic confinement
- Fans from the surrounding hills
- Preferential flow paths from 'piercing' of the aquitard
- Integrity of borehole seals
- Influence of third-party pumping
- Relocation of abstraction points in the future

Key points submitted at PRNP hearing

- 2. Include the wider catchment in the Hutt Valley groundwater protection area. Reasoning:
- Connected nature of the river and aquifer system
- Some chemical contaminants do not readily break down in the environment
- Existing WTP's do not treat for chemical contaminants

Groundwater protection - before and after





Before hearing

After hearing

What did we learn?

- Conceptual assumptions can be incorrect
- Aquifer properties/behaviour can change, even after being stable for long periods
- Chemical contaminants persistent in the environment may come from the wider catchment

Model predictions to inform policy should be treated with care. An 'in-concert' approach is recommended where model results, monitoring information and real-world risks are considered together, to protect the resource long-term

Questions?