



LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

BUDGET ESTIMATES 2019-2020
Supplementary Questions

Portfolio Committee No. 4 – Industry

WATER, PROPERTY AND HOUSING

Hearing: Thursday 31 October 2019

Answers due by: Tuesday 26 November 2019

Budget Estimates secretariat

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WATER

Questions from the Hon Mark Buttigieg MLC (on behalf of the NSW Labor Opposition)
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Dungowan Dam

1. On how many occasions has the NSW Government previously made submissions to the Federal Government for funding to assist with the Dungowan Dam project?
 - (a) In what month and what years were each of the previous submissions made?
 - (b) In what month and years were each of the Federal Government responses received?
 - (c) Is it correct to assume, given that the Dungowan Dam has not previously progressed, that on each occasion that previous applications were made, that those applications were rejected by the Federal Government and if so, on what grounds were they rejected?
 - (d) What are the nature of the changes made to the recent Dungowan funding submission such that, on this occasion, it was successful and will now be supported by the Federal Government?

ANSWER:

1. Three.
 - (a)
 - 1) January 2016;
 - 2) August 2019 and
 - 3) August 2019
 - (b)
 - 1) May 2016 and September 2016,
 - 2) September 2019
 - 3) September 2019
 - (c) This is a question for the Federal Minister responsible.
 - (d) This is a question for the Federal Minister responsible.

Environmental Water Holdings

2. On a dam by dam basis, what volume of water is allocated for the purpose of Environmental flows and what is the breakdown of this Environmental water holdings in terms of State based holdings and Commonwealth based holdings?
 - (a) As per the original question, what volume is still held and remaining in the various water storage facilities for the purpose of Environment and again, who is the owner of that water?
 - (b) In NSW who is the owner and responsible agency and Minister for water that is held for Environmental purposes?
 - (c) Is the water held for Environment allocated based on a percentage of the total dam capacity or is it based on a specific volume of litres?
 - (d) Does the Water Minister receive regular scheduled briefings on current dam levels that include information about Environmental Water being held and if so, how frequently and when was the last briefing and when is the next briefing?
 - (e) When the State or Federal Minister responsible for Environmental Water holdings is planning a release or flow of that water, is there any Legislative requirement for the said Minister to inform the Water Minister or perhaps even seek concurrence?
 - (f) Was the Minister briefed on Environmental Water holdings as a part of her initial introduction to the Water portfolio?

ANSWER:

2. Refer to the table attached SQ2 - Table - Accounts Summary.
 - (a) Refer to the table attached SQ2 - Table - Accounts Summary.
 - (b) The NSW environmental water holder is the Environment, Energy and Science Group within the NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment (DPIE). The NSW Minister for Energy and Environment, the Hon. Matthew Kean, is the Minister responsible for NSW environmental water holdings.
 - (c) It is calculated as a specific volume.
 - (d) Both I and my office receive regular briefing material on water availability and dam levels across the State. Publicly available Water Allocation Statements also show how much water is available in systems and how it is shared, including information about held environmental water. These are available on the Department's website.

- (e) There is no legislative requirement for the State or Federal Minister responsible for environmental water holdings to notify me as the NSW Minister for Water. They are not required to seek concurrence to release environmental water.
- (f) Environmental water holdings do not fall within my portfolio responsibility as Minister for Water.

Scone to Murrurundi Pipeline

3. What is the cost of the Scone to Murrurundi water pipeline project?
- (a) Is funding for this project 100% NSW Government funded and if not, who else is contributing to costs and how much?
 - (b) Who will own and operate the pipeline asset after it is completed?
 - (c) Is there any likelihood or expectation that household water bills will increase as a result of the construction of this pipeline and if so, what is the expected cost increase per annum per household?

ANSWER:

The total estimated cost of the Scone to Murrurundi Pipeline is \$14.199m.

- (a) Upper Hunter Shire Council is contributing \$1.156m of the total \$14.199m. The NSW Government is contributing the remaining \$13.043m from the Restart NSW Water Security for Regions program.
- (b) Upper Hunter Shire Council.
- (c) This is a question for Upper Hunter Shire Council.

Capacity for Water Carting by Rail

4. As per the testimony of the Regional Town Water Supply Coordinator, that a substantial amount of work had been done to investigate water carting capacity, if all available trains for carting water were to be called on today, excluding chemical ISO containers, how many train carriages would be available?
- (a) What would the total capacity of these train carriages be as measured in litres of water?
 - (b) What towns, currently considered to be in need of critical water supply, are accessible by rail?
 - (c) Is any work being done to activate currently disused rail lines to provide wider access to the option of carting water by rail and if so specifically which rail lines to which towns?

ANSWER:

The Regional Town Water Supply Coordinator has met with a range of rail freight companies to determine capacity to support and deliver water carting operations. Substantial quantities of rolling stock and locomotives from a number of rail operators are available for conversion for water carting operations.

- (a) The planned capacity of one train load of water is 1 ML.
- (b) Planning is underway to support carting water by rail to Cobar and Nyngan.
- (c) No.

Capacity for Water Carting by Road

5. As per the testimony of the Regional Town Water Supply Coordinator, that a substantial amount of work had been done to investigate water carting capacity, if all available trucks for carting water were to be called on today, excluding chemical ISO containers, how many trucks would be available?
- (a) What would the total capacity of these trucks be as measured in litres of water?
 - (b) What is the average cost of water, per litre, that is used to supply such trucks and who pays that cost?
 - (c) What is the average hourly rate paid to operators of any such water cartage services and who pays that cost?
 - (d) What is the average per-kilometer rate paid to operators of any such water cartage services and who pays that cost?
 - (e) How many vehicles, with the capacity to cart water for the purpose of human consumption, are owned and operated by the NSW Government and what is the breakdown by Department?

ANSWER:

NSW Health advises that there are 156 registered potable water carters in NSW, with 77 in regional NSW, 26 in the Hunter Water area, and 53 in the Sydney Water area of operations. Additional capacity can be made available by converting other food grade containers, such as milk tankers, for water carting operations. This was undertaken during water carting operations between Malpas Dam and Guyra in early 2019.

- (a) NSW Government agencies do not hold data relating to the capacity of individual water carts, or the total capacity across NSW. There is variability in water cart sizes, with most tankers being 9 - 14 KL, and a small number of larger tankers up to 25KL.
 - (b) The NSW Government provides financial support for local water utilities for water carting operations for communities through the Emergency Relief for Regional Town Water Supplies program; information on this program is available at <https://www.industry.nsw.gov.au/water/water-utilities/technical-assistance/emergency> Assistance can include support for the purchase and transportation of water. The NSW Government requests that the Local Government water utility pay the first \$1.90/kL (for reticulated communities) - this is equivalent to the average water cost in regional NSW. The price of water supplied for other carting operations is dependent on the source of water, level of treatment (ie potable or raw water), intended use, and volume supplied. Prices are set by the relevant local water utility, or owner of the supply. The NSW Government covers the remainder of the total cost of water carting, including remaining costs of water, labour, truck hire and cost per kilometre. Funding offered to support water carting to communities is available at <https://www.industry.nsw.gov.au/water/water-utilities/technical-assistance/emergency>
 - (c) As above.
 - (d) As above.
 - (e) NSW Health advises that no NSW Government agencies have potable water carts or quality assurance plans registered with them.
6. With regard to chemical ISO containers that can be customized for the purpose of carting water, on flatbed trucks, how many of these containers currently exist and would be available if the NSW Government called on these today?
- (a) What is the average volume capacity of each of these containers?
 - (b) Does the NSW Government own or operate any such containers and if so, how many and what volume of water, or would they be accessed via the private market?
 - (c) How long would it take to fit-out a container such that it is capable of carting water?

ANSWER:

A substantial number of ISO containers are currently used in transport and logistics industries. The NSW Government does not hold information relating to the numbers of suitable ISO containers held privately or in transport and logistics companies.

- (a) ISO containers suitable for light liquids range in size from 15 000L to 25 000L. Smaller containers are also available.
- (b) The NSW Government does not hold ISO containers for the transportation of potable water. Carting operations require utilisation of commercial providers.
- (c) The time taken to fit out a container is dependent upon the time taken to ensure compliance with relevant legislation, regulation and policy. The Public Health Act 2010 and the Public Health Regulation 2012 require drinking water suppliers to:
 - have a quality assurance program (QAP) that complies with the Regulation
 - comply with (i.e. implement) its QAP
 - provide a copy of the QAP to the local Public Health Unit
 - keep records relating to managing the safety of its drinking water supply.

The Water Carter QAP is a simple one page template where water carters fill in details of their business details, maintenance and record keeping activities

<https://www.health.nsw.gov.au/environment/water/Documents/water-carter-qap-template.pdf>

Tankers previously used to transport hazardous goods, petrol or recycled water are not recommended. Food transport vehicles could be repurposed for transporting drinking water (e.g. milk tankers) as they would comply with standards and food safe materials. They would need to be cleaned prior to use with potable water, notified to local council, have access to a local water utility filling point and have a QAP submitted to the local PHU.

NSW Guidelines for Water Carters

<https://www.health.nsw.gov.au/environment/water/Pages/nsw-guidelines-for-water-carters.aspx>

details the requirement for water carting tanks, hoses and fittings to be in good repair and be made of a material which will not contaminate the water. The Guidelines also detail requirements for cleaning and disinfecting tanks, hoses and fittings, and the recommended standards and certifications including:

- AS/NZS 4020:2005 The testing of products for use in contact with drinking water and/or
- AS 2070:1999 Plastics materials for food contact use.
- Australian Technical Standard ATS 5200.026:
- 2004 Technical Specification for Plumbing and Drainage Products, Cold Water Storage Products
- AS/NZS 4766:2006 – Polyethylene storage tanks for water and chemicals.

- WaterMark certification

NSW Health Information Bulletin 2013_003 Private Water Supplies and Water Carters

https://www1.health.nsw.gov.au/PDS/pages/doc.aspx?dn=IB2013_003 details relevant legislation for Local Government and Public Health Units.

Water carters are a food business and must also notify their local council with their business details. Guidance on notification to local council can be found at the Service NSW - Notify Food Business Details website (<https://www.service.nsw.gov.au/transaction/notify-food-business-details>)

NSW Food Authority has information available for food businesses using non-reticulated water at http://www.foodauthority.nsw.gov.au/Documents/retailfactsheets/non_reticulated_water.pdf.

Staff numbers at Water NSW

7. How many full time equivalent (FTE) staff are currently employed at Water NSW?
- (a) How many were employed at the end of the 2018/19 financial year?
 - (b) How many were employed at the end of the 2017/18 financial year?
 - (c) How many were employed at the end of the 2016/17 financial year?
 - (d) How many were employed at the end of the 2015/16 financial year?

ANSWER:

At the end of September 2019 there were 786 FTE staff at WaterNSW.

- (a) 771
- (b) 791
- (c) 765 (On 1 July Water NSW welcomed 207 staff and all customer facing functions for surface and groundwater from DPI Water as part of the NSW Government's Bulk Water Reform Program.)
- (d) 532

Aerators for critical fish survival

8. With regard to the use of aerators to improve the water quality in the hope that fish can survive these extended periods of low river flows, how many aerators will the NSW Government fund and make available for use over the 2019/20 summer?
- (a) How many of these have already been deployed?
 - (b) When will the remainder be deployed?
 - (c) Is it planned that all aerators will be exclusively used along the Darling River or are there other rivers requiring similar intervention and if so, which ones?
 - (d) Is the Government aware of any other community funded and used aerators that are intended to be used over the coming summer months?
 - (e) Is the Government aware of any privately funded and used aerators that are intended to be used over the coming summer months?
 - (f) How many aerators were funded and made available by Government during the 2018/19 summer months?
 - (g) How many aerators were funded and made available by communities and/or private citizens during the 2018/19 summer months?

ANSWER:

These are matters should be referred to the Minister for Agriculture and Western New South Wales.

Water NSW Finances

9. With regard to the finances of Water NSW what are the 5 main sources of income for Water NSW?
- (a) Has there been any significant increase or decline in the quantum of money collected from these 5 income sources in recent years and if so, what is the nature of that change and what caused it?
 - (b) Given that the size of Dividends paid by Water NSW to the State have fluctuated quite widely over recent years, what is the process for determining projected Dividends?
 - (c) Is a copy of the standard fees and charges applied by Water NSW publicly available and if so where can it be found?

ANSWER:

WaterNSW receives revenue from customer charges, which are determined by the Independent Pricing and Regulatory Tribunal (IPART).

When IPART sets prices for WaterNSW, it does so through making a formal document called a “determination”. WaterNSW has four pricing determinations - Greater Sydney, Rural Valleys, Broken Hill Pipeline, and Water Administration Ministerial Corporation (WAMC).

The fifth main income stream is the provision grant works (generally infrastructure works) for NSW Government Agencies. The revenue breakdown is provided on page 41 of the Water NSW Annual Report (2018), noting that the Broken Hill pipeline was not operating in that year.

- (a) There has been a reduction in Rural Valley revenues and, to a lesser extent, WAMC revenues due to less water being available for sale.
- (b) Dividends are paid in accordance with NSW Policy TPP 16-04 (Financial Distributions) and NSW Policy TPP16-03 (Capital Structure).
- (c) These can be found on both IPART and WaterNSW web sites.

Pooncarie

10. Has the Regional Town Water Supply Co-ordinator (RTWSC) met with the Wentworth Shire Council to discuss water security and supply for the township of Pooncarie and if so, on what dates?
- (a) Has the RTWSC prepared a plan to ensure supply of water to Pooncarie and if so, where is this plan available and does Wentworth Shire Council have a copy?
 - (b) Does the RTWSC have a plan, or requirement, for ongoing conversations with Wentworth Shire Council to monitor and assess the water supply issue for Pooncarie?
 - (c) When will the RTWSC next meet with Wentworth Shire Council?
 - (d) Has the NSW Government provided any funding support for Wentworth Shire Council to ensure water supply to Pooncarie and if so what was the nature of those payments, what outcomes were delivered and are there any current or future projects expected to be funded?
 - (e) Who does the RTWSC report to?
 - (f) To whom does the RTWSC submit the plans for water security and supply?

- (g) What is the process for the RTWSC to make a submission for funding to implement an identified water security/supply project and what is the process for approval/refusal of any such submission?

ANSWER:

The NSW Government's Regional Town Water Supply Co-ordinator (RTWSC) met with Wentworth Shire Council to discuss water security and supply for the townships across the Shire earlier in 2019.

- (a) Wentworth Shire Council has provided a plan for the community of Pooncarie to me.
- (b) The RTWSC is planning to visit south western NSW in coming weeks.
- (c) The RTWSC is planning to visit south western NSW in coming weeks.
- (d) Since the start of this drought in 2017, the NSW Government has provided nearly \$900,000 to Wentworth Shire Council to support the provision of water to Pooncarie and the surrounding community. Funding has been provided to water carting and emergency infrastructure in Pooncarie, including additional groundwater bores and maintenance on the communities' elevated reservoirs.
- (e) CEO (Deputy Secretary) Water - Dr Jim Bentley
- (f) The RTWSC works with NSW government agencies, local government, local water utilities, state owned corporations and regional stakeholders to coordinate town water related drought response activity across regional NSW. Plans for water security and supply projects are managed through processes within DPIE Water.
- (g) The RTWSC works with NSW government agencies, local governments, local water utilities, state owned corporations and regional stakeholders to coordinate town water related drought response activity across regional NSW. Water security and supply project proposals are managed through processes within DPIE.

Pooncarie Weir

11. Did the NSW Government have any role to play in the construction of the most recently built Pooncarie Weir?
- (a) Who owns and maintains the current Pooncarie Weir?
- (b) How much water is the Pooncarie Weir currently capable of holding?
- (c) How much water was the old Pooncarie Weir capable of holding?

ANSWER:

Wentworth Shire Council constructed a new weir at Pooncarie on the Darling River in 2013-14.

- (a) Wentworth Shire Council.
- (b) This is a matter for Wentworth Shire Council.
- (c) This is a matter for Wentworth Shire Council.

Menindee

12. During the 16/17 releases of water from the Menindee Lakes System:

- (a) On how many occasions was an order given to release water?
- (b) Who gave each of these orders?
- (c) How much water was ordered to be released on each occasion?
- (d) What was the stated purpose for each release?
- (e) How is the success of each release measured and what evidence or reporting is done to declare the success (or failure) of each release event?
- (f) Are these reports (e) available to the public and if so where can they be found?
- (g) At the end of these release events, how much water was estimated to be remaining in the Menindee Lakes System at
 - i. Lake Wetherall
 - ii. Pamamaroo Lake
 - iii. Copi Hollow
 - iv. Menindee Lake
 - v. Cawndilla Lake
 - vi. Behind Weir 32
- (h) Going forward, how much water is intended to be held in the Menindee Lakes System and in which particular water course?
- (i) Is there any current or planned review of the amount (h) in light of the current drought experience?

ANSWER:

This information can be found at - <https://www.waternsw.com.au/supply/drought-information/regional-nsw/lower-darling>

Regional Town Water Supply Coordinator

13. Please list the boards that the Regional Town Water Supply Coordinator has been appointed to since they started in the role (for clarification this relates to the position of Regional Town Water Supply Coordinator not the actual person) and include;

- (a) The position on the board
- (b) Length of tenure/term for each position

ANSWER:

Nil

- a. Not applicable
- b. Not applicable

14. Please list the advisory committees that the Regional Town Water Supply Coordinator has been appointed to since they started in the role (for clarification this relates to the position of Regional Town Water Supply Coordinator not the actual person) and include;

- (a) The position on the board
- (b) Length of tenure/term for each position

ANSWER:

The NSW Regional Town Water Supply Coordinator currently sits on the following committees:

- NSW Drought Inter Agency Executive Committee - (a) member, (b)no formal tenure
- NSW Drought Interagency Working Group - (a) member, (b) no formal tenure
- Tamworth Regional Town Water Supply Drought Response Steering Committee - (a)Chair, (b) no formal tenure
- Bathurst Regional Town Water Supply Drought Response Steering Committee - (a) Chair, (b) no formal tenure
- Orange Regional Town Water Supply Drought Response Steering Committee - (a) Chair, (b)no formal tenure
- Dubbo Regional Town Water Supply Drought Response Steering Committee - (a) Chair, (b) no formal tenure

- Lower Macquarie Regional Town Water Supply Drought Response Steering Committee - (a) Chair, (b) no formal tenure
- Regional Water Strategies Senior Officers Group - (a) member, (b) no formal tenure
- Critical Water Advisory Panel - Southern - (a) member, (b) no formal tenure
- Critical Water Advisory Panel - Northern - (a) member, (b) no formal tenure
- Critical Water Technical Advisory Group - (a) member, (b) no formal tenure

PROPERTY

Questions from the Hon Mark Buttigieg MLC (on behalf of the NSW Labor Opposition)
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NSW Government property sales by Local Government Area

15. How many government properties have been sold in the following Local Government Areas since FY2011-12 to date and what is the total value of these sales?
- (a) Albury, City of
 - (b) Armidale Regional Council
 - (c) Ballina Shire
 - (d) Balranald Shire
 - (e) Bathurst
 - (f) Bayside Council
 - (g) Bega Valley Shire
 - (h) Bellingen Shire
 - (i) Berrigan Shire
 - (j) Blacktown, City of
 - (k) Bland Shire
 - (l) Blayney Shire
 - (m) Blue Mountains,
 - (n) Bogan Shire
 - (o) Bourke Shire
 - (p) Brewarrina Shire
 - (q) Broken Hill, City of
 - (r) Burwood Council
 - (s) Byron Shire
 - (t) Cabonne Shire

- (u) Camden Council
- (v) Campbelltown, City of
- (w) Canada Bay, City of
- (x) Canterbury-Bankstown,
- (y) Carrathool Shire
- (z) Central Coast Council
- (aa) Central Darling Shire
- (bb) Cessnock
- (cc) Clarence Valley Council
- (dd) Cobar Shire
- (ee) Coffs Harbour,
- (ff) Coolamon Shire
- (gg) Coonamble Shire
- (hh) Cootamundra-Gundagai
- (ii) Cowra Shire
- (jj) Cumberland Council
- (kk) Dubbo Regional Council
- (ll) Dungog Shire
- (mm) Edward River Council
- (nn) Fairfield,
- (oo) Federation Council
- (pp) Forbes Shire
- (qq) Georges River Council
- (rr) Gilgandra Shire
- (ss) Glen Innes Severn Council
- (tt) Goulburn Mulwaree Council
- (uu) Greater Hume Shire

- (vv) Griffith, City of
- (ww) Gunnedah Shire
- (xx) Gwydir Shire
- (yy) Hawkesbury, City of
- (zz) Hay Shire
- (aaa) Hills Shire,
- (bbb) Hilltops Council
- (ccc) Hornsby Shire
- (ddd) Hunter's Hill
- (eee) Inner West Council
- (fff) Inverell Shire
- (ggg) Junee Shire
- (hhh) Kempsey Shire
- (iii) Kiama,
- (jjj) Ku-ring-gai Council
- (kkk) Kyogle Council
- (lll) Lachlan Shire
- (mmm) Lake Macquarie
- (nnn) Lane Cove
- (ooo) Leeton Shire
- (ppp) Lismore
- (qqq) Lithgow
- (rrr) Liverpool
- (sss) Liverpool Plains Shire
- (ttt) Lockhart Shire
- (uuu) Maitland, City of
- (vvv) Mid-Coast Council

(www) Mid-Western Regional
(xxx) Moree Plains Shire
(yyy) Mosman Council
(zzz) Murray River Council
(aaa) Muswellbrook Shire
(bbb) Nambucca Shire
(ccc) Narrandera Shire
(ddd) Narrabri Shire
(eee) Narromine Shire
(fff) Northern Beaches Council
(ggg) North Sydney Council
(hhh) Oberon Shire
(iii) Orange, City of
(jjj) Parkes Shire
(kkk) Parramatta Council
(lll) Penrith
(mmm) Port Macquarie-Hastings Council
(nnn) Port Stephens Council
(ooo) Queanbeyan-Palerang Regional Council
(ppp) Randwick
(qqq) Richmond Valley Council
(rrr) Ryde
(sss) Singleton Council
(ttt) Shellharbour
(uuu) Shoalhaven
(vvv) Snowy Monaro Regional Council
(www) Snowy Valleys Council

(xxxx) Strathfield
(yyyy) Sutherland Shire
(zzzz) Sydney
(aaaa) Tamworth Regional Council
(bbbb) Temora Shire
(cccc) Tenterfield Shire
(dddd) Tweed Shire
(eeee) Upper Hunter Shire
(ffff) Upper Lachlan Shire
(gggg) Uralla Shire
(hhhh) Wagga Wagga
(iiii) Walcha Shire
(jjjj) Walgett Shire
(kkkk) Warren Shire
(llll) Warrumbungle Shire
(mmmm) Waverley Council
(nnnn) Weddin Shire
(oooo) Wentworth Shire
(pppp) Willoughby
(qqqq) Wingecarribee Shire
(rrrr) Wollondilly Shire
(ssss) Wollongong
(tttt) Woollahra
(uuuu) Yass Valley Council

ANSWER:

LGAs	# of properties have been sold since FY2011-12 to date	Total \$
Albury City	561	\$ 35,155,015
Armidale Regional	449	\$ 12,710,758
Ballina	191	\$ 12,231,312
Balranald	43	\$ 1,441,103
Bathurst Regional	338	\$ 17,366,639
Bayside	167	\$ 75,629,029
Bega Valley	327	\$ 14,361,712
Bellingen	105	\$ 2,262,911
Berrigan	52	\$ 645,504
Blacktown	3,475	\$ 1,544,109,628
Bland	127	\$ 1,749,243

Blayney	167	\$ 1,746,393
Blue Mountains	176	\$ 25,753,291
Bogan	208	\$ 1,353,682
Bourke	59	\$ 407,512
Brewarrina	28	\$ 4,050,592
Broken Hill	36	\$ 3,582,351
Burwood	15	\$ 10,312,000
Byron	174	\$ 19,649,616
Cabonne	337	\$ 4,130,909
Camden	1,202	\$ 317,661,012
Campbelltown	2,489	\$ 1,176,826,279
Canada Bay	36	\$ 74,269,002

Canterbury-bankstown	738	\$ 460,176,430
Carrathool	68	\$ 849,415
Central Coast	532	\$ 131,871,982
Central Darling	37	\$ 548,504
Cessnock	119	\$ 9,911,996
City Of Parramatta	1,831	\$ 2,073,207,047
Clarence Valley	517	\$ 21,399,662
Cobar	28	\$ 1,844,651
Coffs Harbour	154	\$ 33,198,045
Coolamon	78	\$ 1,458,809
Coonamble	165	\$ 3,068,252
Cootamundra-gundagai Regional	205	\$ 5,678,805

Cowra	190	\$ 4,343,659
Cumberland	118	\$ 126,021,700
Dubbo Regional	582	\$ 29,319,033
Dungog	108	\$ 42,016,264
Edward River	40	\$ 2,416,094
Eurobodalla	95	\$ 4,822,034
Fairfield	366	\$ 172,460,732
Federation	151	\$ 2,959,255
Forbes	130	\$ 2,869,249
Georges River	66	\$ 66,188,936
Gilgandra	124	\$ 5,856,697
Glen Innes Severn	269	\$ 3,147,491

Goulburn Mulwaree	191	\$ 9,249,781
Greater Hume Shire	355	\$ 12,355,356
Griffith	68	\$ 7,827,595
Gunnedah	148	\$ 4,596,148
Gwydir	173	\$ 5,638,557
Hawkesbury	31	\$ 10,926,422
Hay	50	\$ 1,521,084
Hilltops	284	\$ 5,656,794
Hornsby	92	\$ 82,326,439
Hunters Hill	2	\$ 4,065,000
Inner West	115	\$ 75,263,955
Inverell	210	\$ 3,248,911

Junee	122	\$ 2,433,929
Kempsey	175	\$ 9,439,970
Kiama	41	\$ 15,290,579
Ku-Ring-Gai	79	\$ 60,395,422
Kyogle	93	\$ 1,883,615
Lachlan	251	\$ 1,754,702
Lake Macquarie	452	\$ 98,884,002
Lane Cove	34	\$ 71,323,586
Lecton	25	\$ 1,506,501
Lismore	178	\$ 10,741,727
Lithgow City	169	\$ 5,916,306
Liverpool	1,105	\$ 503,450,649

Liverpool Plains	83	\$ 2,132,546
Lockhart	73	\$ 986,866
Maitland	197	\$ 28,912,856
Mid-Coast	331	\$ 29,119,048
Mid-Western Regional	315	\$ 6,178,384
Moree Plains	442	\$ 12,346,048
Mosman	1	\$ 2,400,000
Murray River	75	\$ 4,089,230
Murrumbidgee	32	\$ 806,254
Muswellbrook	108	\$ 3,963,691
Nambucca	83	\$ 1,569,197
Narrabri	251	\$ 5,875,171

Narrandera	94	\$ 3,077,590
Narromine	103	\$ 1,536,555
Newcastle	822	\$ 443,282,488
North Sydney	19	\$ 9,977,972
Northern Beaches	154	\$ 99,913,084
Oberon	158	\$ 2,606,559
Orange	186	\$ 28,473,116
Parkes	146	\$ 3,822,337
Penrith	984	\$ 410,832,457
Port Macquarie-Hastings	196	\$ 17,547,681
Port Stephens	384	\$ 88,735,227
Queanbeyan-palerang Regional	235	\$ 35,566,259

Randwick	45	\$ 50,262,074
Richmond Valley	169	\$ 4,658,761
Ryde	72	\$ 666,019,827
Shellharbour	161	\$ 38,768,016
Shoalhaven	157	\$ 22,203,056
Singleton	103	\$ 4,851,079
Snowy Monaro Regional	308	\$ 3,798,555
Snowy Valleys	296	\$ 5,439,500
Strathfield	24	\$ 39,598,001
Sutherland Shire	87	\$ 85,143,267
Sydney	1,111	\$ 2,216,947,993
Tamworth Regional	335	\$ 14,821,479

Temora	123	\$ 1,972,344
Tenterfield	196	\$ 2,380,989
The Hills Shire	492	\$ 314,671,221
Tweed	210	\$ 16,328,190
Unincorporated	20	\$ 11,289,719
Upper Hunter	131	\$ 3,378,597
Upper Lachlan Shire	207	\$ 5,484,521
Uralla	133	\$ 2,707,611
Wagga Wagga	306	\$ 20,786,233
Walcha	173	\$ 3,184,442
Walgett	183	\$ 5,304,854
Warren	145	\$ 2,418,254

Warrumbungle	246	\$ 3,802,785
Waverley	12	\$ 91,244,000
Weddin	123	\$ 1,175,383
Wentworth	75	\$ 4,620,529
Willoughby	38	\$ 108,180,622
Wingecarribee	657	\$ 192,287,784
Wollondilly	42	\$ 14,840,165
Wollongong	306	\$ 151,358,292
Woollahra	6	\$ 5,733,908
Yass Valley	136	\$ 5,037,301
Total	34,216	\$ 12,933,187,233

Please note the following disclaimer:

The Government Property Register uses a combination of data sourced from Agencies (as required to report via *Public Finance and Audit Act 1983*) and feeds from NSW Land Registry Services. As such reported numbers may differ to those reported by individual Agencies. Data accuracy (especially historical) cannot be guaranteed.

16. Can the Minister provide the addresses of all properties sold in each Local Government Area listed above from FY2011-12 to date?

ANSWER:

The addresses of all properties sold in each LGA are publicly available via the NSW Land Registry Online Portal. <https://www.nswlrs.com.au/Find-Records>