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30 June 2022

KEY FINDINGS—TASMANIA

National Wastewater Drug Monitoring Program—Report 16

The Program found that of the substances tested in December 2021 and February 2022 in Tasmania:

- There were 5 sites monitored in Tasmania in December 2021—3 capital city sites and 2 regional sites.
- Average alcohol consumption decreased in both capital city and regional sites. Average capital city consumption in February 2022 was the highest on record and average regional consumption in December 2021 was the lowest on record.
- Average nicotine consumption increased in both capital city and regional sites.
- Average methylamphetamine consumption increased in both capital city and regional sites.
- Average cocaine consumption increased in capital city sites and decreased in regional sites. Average capital city consumption in December 2021 was the highest on record.
- Average MDMA consumption decreased in both capital city and regional sites.
- Average MDA excretion decreased in both capital city and regional sites. Average capital city excretion in February 2022 and regional excretion in December 2021 was the lowest on record.
- Average heroin consumption increased in capital city sites and decreased in regional sites.
- Average oxycodone consumption decreased in capital city sites and increased in regional sites.
- Average fentanyl consumption increased in both capital city and regional sites.
- Average cannabis consumption increased in both capital city and regional sites.
- Average ketamine excretion increased in capital city sites and decreased in regional sites.

National comparison—December 2021:

- Tasmania had the second highest average capital city consumption of alcohol and nicotine.
- Tasmania had the highest capital city consumption of oxycodone and fentanyl.
- Tasmania had the highest capital city consumption of cannabis.

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Note to editors

In accordance with current wastewater analysis conventions, the terms of the contract, and to protect the integrity of the program, the exact locations are not able to be publicly released by the Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission. To maintain the confidentiality of the participating site, each site was allocated a unique code to de-identify their results, however trends in particular states and territories are still able to be identified.