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3 WATERS

Source Testing Results

The Council maintains and operates several Public Drinking Water Supply Schemes across the district. These schemes are operated in accordance with the Drinking Water Standards of New Zealand.

Last updated: **June 2024**

Scheme:	**Cust**			Source name:	**Springbank Well 2**
Determinant	**Description**	**Health limit (MAV)**	**Aesthetic limit (GV)**	**Units**	**Result**
Arsenic	The amount of dissolved arsenic within the water.	0.01		mg/L	**< 0.0011**
E. coli	Escherichia coli (E. coli) indicates faecal contamination.	<1		MPN/100 ml	**< 1**
Iron	The amount of dissolved iron within the water.		0.2	mg/L	**< 0.021**
Manganese	The amount of dissolved manganese within the water.	0.4	0.04	mg/L	**< 0.00053**
Nitrate -Nitrogen	Nitrate - Nitrogen may be introduced to water supplies through fertiliser run-off, the breakdown of organic matter and from septic tanks and effluent ponds.	11.3		mg/L	**0.297**
pH	Indicates the acidity or alkalinity of the water.		7 – 8.5	mg/L	**7.9**
Saturation Index	The Saturation Index is an indication of how corrosive the water is. Corrosive (<-1.5).		-1.5 – 0.5	mg/L	**-0.2**
Total Coliforms	Total coliforms are a group of bacteria that are not harmful to humans however they are a useful indicator of other potential pathogens in drinking water.			MPN/100 ml	**< 1**
Total hardness	High hardness causes scale deposition, scum formation. Low hardness (<60), Moderately Hard (60-120), Hard (120-180), Very Hard (>180).		200	mg CaCO3/L	**69.7**
Turbidity	Turbidity in water is caused by the presence of fine suspended matter such as clay, silt, and other particles.		2.5	NTU	**0.095**

Please note: These results are from the water sources and represent the water in its natural state before treatment.

This is a chlorinated scheme which treats Total Coliforms and E. coli and provides a further barrier of protection throughout the reticulation system.

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Scheme:	**Fernside-Mandeville**			Source name:	**Two Chain Rd 2**
Determinant	**Description**	**Health limit (MAV)**	**Aesthetic limit (GV)**	**Units**	**Result**
Arsenic	The amount of dissolved arsenic within the water.	0.01		mg/L	**<0.0011**
E. coli	Escherichia coli (E. coli) indicates faecal contamination.	<1		MPN/100 ml	**<1**
Iron	The amount of dissolved iron within the water.		0.2	mg/L	**< 0.021**
Manganese	The amount of dissolved manganese within the water.	0.4	0.04	mg/L	**< 0.00053**
Nitrate -Nitrogen	Nitrate - Nitrogen may be introduced to water supplies through fertiliser run-off, the breakdown of organic matter and from septic tanks and effluent ponds.	11.3		mg/L	**2.8**
pH	Indicates the acidity or alkalinity of the water.		7 – 8.5	mg/L	**6.7**
Saturation Index	The Saturation Index is an indication of how corrosive the water is. Corrosive (<-1.5).		-1.5 – 0.5	mg/L	**-1.8**
Total Coliforms	Total coliforms are a group of bacteria that are not harmful to humans however they are a useful indicator of other potential pathogens in drinking water.			MPN/100 ml	**< 1**
Total hardness	High hardness causes scale deposition, scum formation. Low hardness (<60), Moderately Hard (60-120), Hard (120-180), Very Hard (>180).		200	mg CaCO3/L	**56**
Turbidity	Turbidity in water is caused by the presence of fine suspended matter such as clay, silt, and other particles.		2.5	NTU	**0.40**

Please note: These results are from the water sources and represent the water in its natural state before treatment.

This is a chlorinated scheme which treats Total Coliforms and E.coli and provides a further barrier of protection throughout the reticulation system.

Scheme	**Garrymere**			Source name:	**Garrymere Well 1**
Determinant	**Description**	**Health limit (MAV)**	**Aesthetic limit (GV)**	**Units**	**Result**
Arsenic	The amount of dissolved arsenic within the water.	0.01		mg/L	**< 0.0011**
E. coli	Escherichia coli (E. coli) indicates faecal contamination.	<1		MPN/100 ml	**< 1**
Iron	The amount of dissolved iron within the water.		0.2	mg/L	**0.026**
Manganese	The amount of dissolved manganese within the water.	0.4	0.04	mg/L	**0.00218**
Nitrate -Nitrogen	Nitrate-Nitrogen may be introduced to water supplies through fertiliser run-off, the breakdown of organic matter and from septic tanks and effluent ponds.	11.3		mg/L	**0.249**
pH	Indicates the acidity or alkalinity of the water.		7 – 8.5	mg/L	**7.7**
Saturation Index	The Saturation Index is an indication of how corrosive the water is. Corrosive (<-1.5).		-1.5 – 0.5	mg/L	**-1.0**
Total Coliforms	Total coliforms are a group of bacteria that are not harmful to humans however they are a useful indicator of other potential pathogens in drinking water.			MPN/100 ml	**< 1**
Total hardness	High hardness causes scale deposition, scum formation. Low hardness (<60), Moderately Hard (60-120), Hard (120-180), Very Hard (>180).		200	mg CaCO3/L	**37.4**
Turbidity	Turbidity in water is caused by the presence of fine suspended matter such as clay, silt, and other particles.		2.5	NTU	**0.337**

Please note: These results are from the water sources and represent the water in its natural state before treatment.

This is a chlorinated scheme which treats Total Coliforms and E.coli and provides a further barrier of protection throughout the reticulation system.

Scheme:	**Kaiapoi - Pines Beach - Kairaki**			Source name:	**Sewell St**	**Davie St**	**Rugby Park**	**Peraki St**	**Ashley Place**	**Porter Place**
Determinant	**Description**	**Health limit (MAV)**	**Aesthetic limit (GV)**	**Units**	**Result**	**Result**	**Result**	**Result**	**Result**	**Result**
Arsenic	The amount of dissolved arsenic within the water.	0.01		mg/L	**< 0.0011**	**< 0.0011**	**< 0.0011**	**< 0.0011**	**< 0.0011**	**< 0.0011**
E. coli	Escherichia coli (E. coli) indicates faecal contamination.	<1		MPN/100 ml	**< 1**	**< 1**	**< 1**	**<1**	**< 1**	**< 1**
Iron	The amount of dissolved iron within the water.		0.2	mg/L	**< 0.021**	**< 0.021**	**< 0.021**	**< 0.021**	**< 0.021**	**< 0.021**
Manganese	The amount of dissolved manganese within the water.	0.4	0.04	mg/L	**<0.00053**	**< 0.00053**	**< 0.00053**	**< 0.00053**	**< 0.00053**	**< 0.00053**
Nitrate -Nitrogen	Nitrate - Nitrogen may be introduced to water supplies through fertiliser run-off, the breakdown of organic matter and from septic tanks and effluent ponds.	11.3		mg/L	**1.122**	**1.050**	**0.738**	**1.60**	**1.64**	**1.74**
pH	Indicates the acidity or alkalinity of the water.		7 – 8.5	mg/L	**8.0**	**8.0**	**8.0**	**7.8**	**7.9**	**7.8**
Saturation Index	The Saturation Index is an indication of how corrosive the water is. Corrosive (<-1.5).		-1.5 – 0.5	mg/L	**-0.2**	**-0.3**	**-0.3**	**-0.5**	**-0.5**	**-0.5**
Total Coliforms	Total coliforms are a group of bacteria that are not harmful to humans however they are a useful indicator of other potential pathogens in drinking water.			MPN/100 ml	**< 1**	**< 1**	**< 1**	**<1**	**< 1**	**< 1**
Total hardness	High hardness causes scale deposition, scum formation. Low hardness (<60), Moderately Hard (60-120), Hard (120-180), Very Hard (>180).		200	mg CaCO3/L	**66.9**	**61.4**	**64.2**	**62.8**	**63.5**	**64.4**
Turbidity	Turbidity in water is caused by the presence of fine suspended matter such as clay, silt, and other particles.		2.5	NTU	**0.082**	**0.071**	**0.092**	**0.093**	**0.06**	**0.29**

Please note: These results are from the water sources and represent the water in its natural state before treatment.

Scheme:	**Ohoka**			Source name:	**Ohoka Well 2**
Determinant	**Description**	**Health limit (MAV)**	**Aesthetic limit (GV)**	**Units**	**Result**
Arsenic	The amount of dissolved arsenic within the water.	0.01		mg/L	**< 0.0011**
E. coli	Escherichia coli (E. coli) indicates faecal contamination.	<1		MPN/100 ml	**< 1**
Iron	The amount of dissolved iron within the water.		0.2	mg/L	**< 0.021**
Manganese	The amount of dissolved manganese within the water.	0.4	0.04	mg/L	**< 0.00053**
Nitrate -Nitrogen	Nitrate - Nitrogen may be introduced to water supplies through fertiliser run-off, the breakdown of organic matter and from septic tanks and effluent ponds.	11.3		mg/L	**0.346**
pH	Indicates the acidity or alkalinity of the water.		7 – 8.5	mg/L	**8.4**
Saturation Index	The Saturation Index is an indication of how corrosive the water is. Corrosive (<-1.5).		-1.5 – 0.5	mg/L	**0.4**
Total Coliforms	Total coliforms are a group of bacteria that are not harmful to humans however they are a useful indicator of other potential pathogens in drinking water.			MPN/100 ml	**< 1**
Total hardness	High hardness causes scale deposition, scum formation. Low hardness (<60), Moderately Hard (60-120), Hard (120-180), Very Hard (>180).		200	mg CaCO3/L	**82.3**
Turbidity	Turbidity in water is caused by the presence of fine suspended matter such as clay, silt, and other particles.		2.5	NTU	**0.152**

Please note: These results are from the water sources and represent the water in its natural state before treatment.

This is a chlorinated scheme which treats Total Coliforms and E.coli and provides a further barrier of protection throughout the reticulation system.

Scheme	**Oxford Urban - Rural 2**			Source name:	**Domain Road Well No.1**	**Domain Road Well No.2**
Determinant	**Description**	**Health limit (MAV)**	**Aesthetic limit (GV)**	**Units**	**Result**	**Result**
Arsenic	The amount of dissolved arsenic within the water.	0.01		mg/L	**< 0.0011**	**< 0.0011**
E. coli	Escherichia coli (E. coli) indicates faecal contamination.	<1		MPN/100 ml	**< 1**	**< 1**
Iron	The amount of dissolved iron within the water.		0.2	mg/L	**0.03**	**< 0.021**
Manganese	The amount of dissolved manganese within the water.	0.4	0.04	mg/L	**< 0.00079**	**< 0.00053**
Nitrate -Nitrogen	Nitrate - Nitrogen may be introduced to water supplies through fertiliser run-off, the breakdown of organic matter and from septic tanks and effluent ponds.	11.3		mg/L	**3.39**	**1.92**
pH	Indicates the acidity or alkalinity of the water.		7 – 8.5	mg/L	**7.9**	**8.0**
Saturation Index	The Saturation Index is an indication of how corrosive the water is. Corrosive (<-1.5).		-1.5 – 0.5	mg/L	**-0.4**	**-0.3**
Total Coliforms	Total coliforms are a group of bacteria that are not harmful to humans however they are a useful indicator of other potential pathogens in drinking water.			MPN/100 ml	**< 1**	**< 1**
Total hardness	High hardness causes scale deposition, scum formation. Low hardness (<60), Moderately Hard (60-120), Hard (120-180), Very Hard (>180).		200	mg CaCO3/L	**62.1**	**69.5**
Turbidity	Turbidity in water is caused by the presence of fine suspended matter such as clay, silt, and other particles.		2.5	NTU	**0.80**	**< 0.05**

Please note: The Domain Road wells supply both the Oxford Urban and Oxford Rural No.2 reticulation systems. The Oxford Rural No.2 part of the scheme is normally chlorinated, while the Oxford Urban part of the system is not. These results are from the water sources in their natural state before treatment.

The chlorinated scheme treats Total Coliforms and E.coli and provides a further barrier of protection throughout the reticulation system.

Scheme	**Oxford Rural 1**			Source name:	**Rockford Road Deep Well**	**McPhedrons Road Well**
Determinant	**Description**	**Health limit (MAV)**	**Aesthetic limit (GV)**	**Units**	**Result**	**Result**
Arsenic	The amount of dissolved arsenic within the water.	0.01		mg/L	**< 0.0011**	**< 0.0011**
E. coli	Escherichia coli (E. coli) indicates faecal contamination.	<1		MPN/100 ml	**< 1**	**< 1**
Iron	The amount of dissolved iron within the water.		0.2	mg/L	**0.171**	**< 0.021**
Manganese	The amount of dissolved manganese within the water.	0.4	0.04	mg/L	**0.00651**	**< 0.00053**
Nitrate -Nitrogen	Nitrate - Nitrogen may be introduced to water supplies through fertiliser run-off, the breakdown of organic matter and from septic tanks and effluent ponds.	11.3		mg/L	**4.3**	**4.6**
pH	Indicates the acidity or alkalinity of the water.		7 – 8.5	mg/L	**8.0**	**7.5**
Saturation Index	The Saturation Index is an indication of how corrosive the water is. Corrosive (<-1.5).		-1.5 – 0.5	mg/L	**-0.2**	**-0.8**
Total Coliforms	Total coliforms are a group of bacteria that are not harmful to humans however they are a useful indicator of other potential pathogens in drinking water.			MPN/100 ml	**< 1**	**< 1**
Total hardness	High hardness causes scale deposition, scum formation. Low hardness (<60), Moderately Hard (60-120), Hard (120-180), Very Hard (>180).		200	mg CaCO3/L	**75.0**	**66.0**
Turbidity	Turbidity in water is caused by the presence of fine suspended matter such as clay, silt, and other particles.		2.5	NTU	**2.48**	**0.067**

Please note: These results are from the water sources and represent the water in its natural state before treatment.

This is a chlorinated scheme which treats Total Coliforms and E.coli and provides a further barrier of protection throughout the reticulation system.

Scheme:	**Rangiora**			Source name:	**Smith Street 1**	**Smith Street 2**	**Smith Street 3**	**Smith Street 4**	**Smith Street 5**
Determinant	**Description**	**Health limit (MAV)**	**Aesthetic limit (GV)**	**Units**	**Result**	**Result**	**Result**	**Result**	**Result**
Arsenic	The amount of dissolved arsenic within the water.	0.01		mg/L	**< 0.0011**	**< 0.0011**	**< 0.0011**	**< 0.0011**	**< 0.0011**
E. coli	Escherichia coli (E. coli) indicates faecal contamination.	<1		MPN/100 ml	**< 1**	**< 1**	**< 1**	**< 1**	**<1**
Iron	The amount of dissolved iron within the water.		0.2	mg/L	**< 0.021**	**< 0.021**	**< 0.021**	**< 0.021**	**0.072**
Manganese	The amount of dissolved manganese within the water.	0.4	0.04	mg/L	**< 0.00053**	**0.00067**	**< 0.00053**	**< 0.00053**	**0.036**
Nitrate -Nitrogen	Nitrate - Nitrogen may be introduced to water supplies through fertiliser run-off, the breakdown of organic matter and from septic tanks and effluent ponds.	11.3		mg/L	**0.825**	**1.114**	**0.706**	**0.418**	**<0.05**
pH	Indicates the acidity or alkalinity of the water.		7 – 8.5	mg/L	**7.9**	**7.9**	**7.9**	**7.9**	**8.2**
Saturation Index	The Saturation Index is an indication of how corrosive the water is. Corrosive (<-1.5).		-1.5 – 0.5	mg/L	**-0.4**	**-0.4**	**-0.3**	**-0.2**	**0.2**
Total Coliforms	Total coliforms are a group of bacteria that are not harmful to humans however they are a useful indicator of other potential pathogens in drinking water.			MPN/100 ml	**< 1**	**< 1**	**< 1**	**< 1**	**<1**
Total hardness	High hardness causes scale deposition, scum formation. Low hardness (<60), Moderately Hard (60-120), Hard (120-180), Very Hard (>180).		200	mg CaCO3/L	**62.8**	**64.6**	**64.9**	**71.2**	**62.3**
Turbidity	Turbidity in water is caused by the presence of fine suspended matter such as clay, silt, and other particles.		2.5	NTU	**0.059**	**0.162**	**< 0.05**	**0.058**	**0.108**

Please note: These results are from the water sources and represent the water in its natural state before treatment.

Scheme	**Summerhill - West Eyreton - Poyntzs**			Source name:	**West Eyreton Well No.1**	**West Eyreton Well No.3**
Determinant	**Description**	**Health limit (MAV)**	**Aesthetic limit (GV)**	**Units**	**Result**	**Result**
Arsenic	The amount of dissolved arsenic within the water.	0.01		mg/L	**< 0.0011**	**< 0.0011**
E. coli	Escherichia coli (E. coli) indicates faecal contamination.	<1		MPN/100 ml	**< 1**	**< 1**
Iron	The amount of dissolved iron within the water.		0.2	mg/L	**< 0.021**	**< 0.021**
Manganese	The amount of dissolved manganese within the water.	0.4	0.04	mg/L	**< 0.00053**	**< 0.00053**
Nitrate -Nitrogen	Nitrate - Nitrogen may be introduced to water supplies through fertiliser run-off, the breakdown of organic matter and from septic tanks and effluent ponds.	11.3		mg/L	**1.88**	**1.57**
pH	Indicates the acidity or alkalinity of the water.		7 – 8.5	mg/L	**8.0**	**7.7**
Saturation Index	The Saturation Index is an indication of how corrosive the water is. Corrosive (<-1.5).		-1.5 – 0.5	mg/L	**-0.5**	**-0.7**
Total Coliforms	Total coliforms are a group of bacteria that are not harmful to humans however they are a useful indicator of other potential pathogens in drinking water.			MPN/100 ml	**< 1**	**< 1**
Total hardness	High hardness causes scale deposition, scum formation. Low hardness (<60), Moderately Hard (60-120), Hard (120-180), Very Hard (>180).		200	mg CaCO3/L	**47.8**	**50.5**
Turbidity	Turbidity in water is caused by the presence of fine suspended matter such as clay, silt, and other particles.		2.5	NTU	**0.2**	**0.108**

Please note: These results are from the water sources and represent the water in its natural state before treatment.

This is a chlorinated scheme which treats Total Coliforms and E.coli and provides a further barrier of protection throughout the reticulation system.

Scheme:	**Waikuku Beach**			Source name:	**Kings Ave Wells**	**Campground Wells**
Determinant	**Description**	**Health limit (MAV)**	**Aesthetic limit (GV)**	**Units**	**Result**	**Result**
Arsenic	The amount of dissolved arsenic within the water.	0.01		mg/L	**< 0.0011**	**< 0.0011**
E. coli	Escherichia coli (E. coli) indicates faecal contamination.	<1		MPN/100 ml	**< 1**	**< 1**
Iron	The amount of dissolved iron within the water.		0.2	mg/L	**< 0.021**	**< 0.021**
Manganese	The amount of dissolved manganese within the water.	0.4	0.04	mg/L	**< 0.00053**	**< 0.00053**
Nitrate -Nitrogen	Nitrate - Nitrogen may be introduced to water supplies through fertiliser run-off, the breakdown of organic matter and from septic tanks and effluent ponds.	11.3		mg/L	**0.425**	**0.263**
pH	Indicates the acidity or alkalinity of the water.		7 – 8.5	mg/L	**7.5**	**7.4**
Saturation Index	The Saturation Index is an indication of how corrosive the water is. Corrosive (<-1.5).		-1.5 – 0.5	mg/L	**-1.1**	**-1.2**
Total Coliforms	Total coliforms are a group of bacteria that are not harmful to humans however they are a useful indicator of other potential pathogens in drinking water.			MPN/100 ml	**< 1**	**< 1**
Total hardness	High hardness causes scale deposition, scum formation. Low hardness (<60), Moderately Hard (60-120), Hard (120-180), Very Hard (>180).		200	mg CaCO3/L	**44.9**	**44.6**
Turbidity	Turbidity in water is caused by the presence of fine suspended matter such as clay, silt, and other particles.		2.5	NTU	**< 0.05**	**0.069**

Please note: These results are from the water sources and represent the water in its natural state before treatment.

Scheme:	**Woodend - Tuahiwi - Pegasus**			Source name:	EQ1	EQ2	EQ3	PW1	Gladstone Well No.1	Gladstone Well No.2
Determinant	**Description**	**Health limit (MAV)**	**Aesthetic limit (GV)**	**Units**	**Result**	**Result**	**Result**	**Result**	**Result**	**Result**
Arsenic	The amount of dissolved arsenic within the water.	0.01		mg/L	**0.00487**	**0.00372**	**< 0.0011**	**< 0.0011**	**0.00115**	**0.00188**
E. coli	Escherichia coli (E. coli) indicates faecal contamination.	<1		MPN/100 ml	**< 1**	**< 1**	**< 1**	**< 1**	**< 1**	**< 1**
Iron	The amount of dissolved iron within the water.		0.2	mg/L	**0.141**	**0.159**	**< 0.027**	**0.196**	**0.047**	**0.100**
Manganese	The amount of dissolved manganese within the water.	0.4	0.04	mg/L	**0.092**	**0.0989**	**0.0337**	**0.037**	**0.0515**	**0.0612**
Nitrate -Nitrogen	Nitrate - Nitrogen may be introduced to water supplies through fertiliser run-off, the breakdown of organic matter and from septic tanks and effluent ponds.	11.3		mg/L	**< 0.05**	**< 0.05**	**< 0.05**	**< 0.05**	**< 0.05**	**< 0.05**
pH	Indicates the acidity or alkalinity of the water.		7 – 8.5	mg/L	**8.0**	**8.1**	**8.0**	**8.0**	**8.1**	**8.1**
Saturation Index	The Saturation Index is an indication of how corrosive the water is. Corrosive (<-1.5).		-1.5 – 0.5	mg/L	**0.0**	**-0.2**	**0.0**	**-0.2**	**0.1**	**0.2**
Total Coliforms	Total coliforms are a group of bacteria that are not harmful to humans however they are a useful indicator of other potential pathogens in drinking water.			MPN/100 ml	**< 1**	**< 1**	**< 1**	**< 1**	**< 1**	**< 1**
Total hardness	High hardness causes scale deposition, scum formation. Low hardness (<60), Moderately Hard (60-120), Hard (120-180), Very Hard (>180).		200	mg CaCO3/L	**61.2**	**38.2**	**69.1**	**54**	**63**	**63**
Turbidity	Turbidity in water is caused by the presence of fine suspended matter such as clay, silt, and other particles.		2.5	NTU	**0.332**	**0.624**	**0.064**	**0.56**	**66.2**	**64.8**

Please note: These results are from the water sources and represent the water in its natural state before treatment.

The Woodend - Tuahiwi - Pegasus scheme is treated for both iron and manganese with typical values being <0.01 - 0.02 for iron and <0.0005 for manganese after treatment.

Pegasus is a chlorinated scheme which treats Total Coliforms and E. coli and provides a further barrier of protection throughout the reticulation system. Woodend and Tuahiwi are not chlorinated.