

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 Quality Assurance Rules and the Water Services (Drinking Water Standards of New Zealand) Regulations 2022.

Last updated: _____

Supply	Source name(s)
Cust	Springbank Bore 2
Mandeville	Two Chain Road Bore 2, Two Chain Road Bore 3
Garrymere	Garrymere Bore 1, Garrymere Bore 2
Kaiapoi – Pines Beach – Kairaki	Sewell Street Bore 1, Sewell Street Bore 2, Davie Street Bore, Rugby Park Bore, Ashley Place Bore, Porter Place Bore, Peraki Bore
Ohoka	Ohoka Bore 2
Oxford Urban – Rural 2	Domain Road Bore 1, Domain Road Bore 2, Domain Road Bore 3
Oxford Rural 1	McPhedrons Road Bore 1, McPhedrons Road Bore 2
Rangiora	Smith Street Bore 1, Smith Street Bore 2, Smith Street Bore 3, Smith Street Bore 4, Smith Street Bore 5, Smith Street Bore 6
Summerhill – West Eyreton – Poyntz Road	West Eyreton Bore 1, West Eyreton Bore 2
Waikuku Beach	Kings Avenue Bore 1, Kings Avenue Bore 2, Campground Bore
Woodend – Tuahiwi – Pegasus	EQ1 Bore, EQ2 Bore, EQ3 Bore, PW1 Bore, Gladstone Bore 1, Gladstone Bore 2

Supply:	Cust	Source name:			Springbank Bore 2
Determinant	Description	Health limit (MAV)	Aesthetic limit (GV)	Units	Result
Turbidity	Turbidity in water is caused by the presence of fine suspended matter such as clay, silt, and other particles.		≤5	NTU	
pH	Indicates the acidity or alkalinity of the water.		7 – 8.5	pH	
Total hardness	High hardness causes scale deposition, scum formation. Low hardness (<60), Moderately Hard (60-120), Hard (120-180), Very Hard (>180).		200	mg CaCO ₃ /L	
Electrical conductivity	Indicates the amount of dissolved salts and other solids.			mS/m	
Arsenic	The amount of dissolved arsenic in the water.	0.01		mg/L	
Iron	The amount of dissolved iron in the water.		0.3	mg/L	
Lead	The amount of dissolved lead in the water.	0.01		mg/L	
Manganese	The amount of dissolved manganese in the water.	0.4	0.04	mg/L	
Potassium	The amount of dissolved potassium in the water.			mg/L	
Chloride	Usually occurs as salts such as sodium chloride and can cause taste issues.		250	mg/L	
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	
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	
E. coli	<i>Escherichia coli</i> (<i>E. coli</i>) indicates faecal contamination.	1		MPN/100 ml	
Fluoride	The amount of naturally occurring fluoride in the water.	1.5		mg/L	
Phosphorus	The amount of dissolved phosphorous in the water.			mg/L	

NOTE: These results are from the primary sources and represent the water in its natural state before treatment.
All drinking water is further treated with chlorine and UV disinfection, prior to distribution to the network.

Supply:	Mandeville	Source name:			Two Chain Road Bore 2	Two Chain Road Bore 3
Determinant	Description	Health limit (MAV)	Aesthetic limit (GV)	Units	Result	Result
Turbidity	Turbidity in water is caused by the presence of fine suspended matter such as clay, silt, and other particles.		≤5	NTU		
pH	Indicates the acidity or alkalinity of the water.		7 – 8.5	pH		
Total hardness	High hardness causes scale deposition, scum formation. Low hardness (<60), Moderately Hard (60-120), Hard (120-180), Very Hard (>180).		200	mg CaCO ₃ /L		
Electrical conductivity	Indicates the amount of dissolved salts and other solids.			mS/m		
Arsenic	The amount of dissolved arsenic in the water.	0.01		mg/L		
Iron	The amount of dissolved iron in the water.		0.3	mg/L		
Lead	The amount of dissolved lead in the water.	0.01		mg/L		
Manganese	The amount of dissolved manganese in the water.	0.4	0.04	mg/L		
Potassium	The amount of dissolved potassium in the water.			mg/L		
Chloride	Usually occurs as salts such as sodium chloride and can cause taste issues.		250	mg/L		
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		
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		
E. coli	<i>Escherichia coli</i> (<i>E. coli</i>) indicates faecal contamination.	1		MPN/100 ml		
Fluoride	The amount of naturally occurring fluoride in the water.	1.5		mg/L		
Phosphorus	The amount of dissolved phosphorous in the water.			mg/L		

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

All drinking water is further treated with chlorine, UV disinfection, and pH correction (with typical values between 7.0 and 7.3 for pH after treatment) prior to distribution to the network.

Supply:	Garrymere	Source name:			Garrymere Bore 1	Garrymere Bore 2
Determinant	Description	Health limit (MAV)	Aesthetic limit (GV)	Units	Result	Result
Turbidity	Turbidity in water is caused by the presence of fine suspended matter such as clay, silt, and other particles.		≤5	NTU		
pH	Indicates the acidity or alkalinity of the water.		7 – 8.5	pH		
Total hardness	High hardness causes scale deposition, scum formation. Low hardness (<60), Moderately Hard (60-120), Hard (120-180), Very Hard (>180).		200	mg CaCO ₃ /L		
Electrical conductivity	Indicates the amount of dissolved salts and other solids.			mS/m		
Arsenic	The amount of dissolved arsenic in the water.	0.01		mg/L		
Iron	The amount of dissolved iron in the water.		0.3	mg/L		
Lead	The amount of dissolved lead in the water.	0.01		mg/L		
Manganese	The amount of dissolved manganese in the water.	0.4	0.04	mg/L		
Potassium	The amount of dissolved potassium in the water.			mg/L		
Chloride	Usually occurs as salts such as sodium chloride and can cause taste issues.		250	mg/L		
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		
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		
E. coli	<i>Escherichia coli</i> (<i>E. coli</i>) indicates faecal contamination.	1		MPN/100 ml		
Fluoride	The amount of naturally occurring fluoride in the water.	1.5		mg/L		
Phosphorus	The amount of dissolved phosphorous in the water.			mg/L		

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

All drinking water is further treated with chlorine, UV disinfection, and pH correction (with typical values between 7.0 and 7.3 for pH after treatment) prior to distribution to the network.

Supply:	Kaiapoi – Pines Beach – Kairaki	Source name:			Sewell Street Bore 1	Sewell Street Bore 2	Davie Street Bore	Rugby Park Bore	Peraki Street Bore	Ashley Place Bore	Porter Place Bore
Determinant	Description	Health limit (MAV)	Aesthetic limit (GV)	Units	Result	Result	Result	Result	Result	Result	Result
Turbidity	Turbidity in water is caused by the presence of fine suspended matter such as clay, silt, and other particles.		≤5	NTU							
pH	Indicates the acidity or alkalinity of the water.		7 – 8.5	pH							
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							
Electrical conductivity	Indicates the amount of dissolved salts and other solids.			mS/m							
Arsenic	The amount of dissolved arsenic in the water.	0.01		mg/L							
Iron	The amount of dissolved iron in the water.		0.3	mg/L							
Lead	The amount of dissolved lead in the water.	0.01		mg/L							
Manganese	The amount of dissolved manganese in the water.	0.4	0.04	mg/L							
Potassium	The amount of dissolved potassium in the water.			mg/L							
Chloride	Usually occurs as salts such as sodium chloride and can cause taste issues.		250	mg/L							
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							
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							
E. coli	<i>Escherichia coli</i> (<i>E. coli</i>) indicates faecal contamination.	1		MPN/100 ml							
Fluoride	The amount of naturally occurring fluoride in the water.	1.5		mg/L							
Phosphorus	The amount of dissolved phosphorous in the water.			mg/L							

NOTE: These results are from the primary water sources and represent the water in its natural state before treatment. All drinking water is further treated with chlorine and UV disinfection, prior to distribution to the network.

Supply:	Ohoka	Source name:			Ohoka Bore 2
Determinant	Description	Health limit (MAV)	Aesthetic limit (GV)	Units	Result
Turbidity	Turbidity in water is caused by the presence of fine suspended matter such as clay, silt, and other particles.		≤5	NTU	
pH	Indicates the acidity or alkalinity of the water.		7 – 8.5	pH	
Total hardness	High hardness causes scale deposition, scum formation. Low hardness (<60), Moderately Hard (60-120), Hard (120-180), Very Hard (>180).		200	mg CaCO ₃ /L	
Electrical conductivity	Indicates the amount of dissolved salts and other solids.			mS/m	
Arsenic	The amount of dissolved arsenic in the water.	0.01		mg/L	
Iron	The amount of dissolved iron in the water.		0.3	mg/L	
Lead	The amount of dissolved lead in the water.	0.01		mg/L	
Manganese	The amount of dissolved manganese in the water.	0.4	0.04	mg/L	
Potassium	The amount of dissolved potassium in the water.			mg/L	
Chloride	Usually occurs as salts such as sodium chloride and can cause taste issues.		250	mg/L	
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	
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	
E. coli	<i>Escherichia coli</i> (<i>E. coli</i>) indicates faecal contamination.	1		MPN/100 ml	
Fluoride	The amount of naturally occurring fluoride in the water.	1.5		mg/L	
Phosphorus	The amount of dissolved phosphorous in the water.			mg/L	

NOTE: These results are from the primary sources and represent the water in its natural state before treatment.
All drinking water is further treated with chlorine and UV disinfection, prior to distribution to the network.

Supply:	Oxford Urban – Rural 2	Source name:			Domain Road Bore 1	Domain Road Bore 2	Domain Road Bore 3
Determinant	Description	Health limit (MAV)	Aesthetic limit (GV)	Units	Result	Result	Result
Turbidity	Turbidity in water is caused by the presence of fine suspended matter such as clay, silt, and other particles.		≤5	NTU			
pH	Indicates the acidity or alkalinity of the water.		7 – 8.5	pH			
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			
Electrical conductivity	Indicates the amount of dissolved salts and other solids.			mS/m			
Arsenic	The amount of dissolved arsenic in the water.	0.01		mg/L			
Iron	The amount of dissolved iron in the water.		0.3	mg/L			
Lead	The amount of dissolved lead in the water.	0.01		mg/L			
Manganese	The amount of dissolved manganese in the water.	0.4	0.04	mg/L			
Potassium	The amount of dissolved potassium in the water.			mg/L			
Chloride	Usually occurs as salts such as sodium chloride and can cause taste issues.		250	mg/L			
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			
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			
E. coli	<i>Escherichia coli</i> (<i>E. coli</i>) indicates faecal contamination.	1		MPN/100 ml			
Fluoride	The amount of naturally occurring fluoride in the water.	1.5		mg/L			
Phosphorus	The amount of dissolved phosphorous in the water.			mg/L			

NOTE: These results are from the primary sources and represent the water in its natural state before treatment.
All drinking water is further treated with chlorine and UV disinfection, prior to distribution to the network.

Supply:	Oxford Rural 1	Source name:			McPhedrons Road Bore 1	McPhedrons Road Bore 2
Determinant	Description	Health limit (MAV)	Aesthetic limit (GV)	Units	Result	Result
Turbidity	Turbidity in water is caused by the presence of fine suspended matter such as clay, silt, and other particles.		≤5	NTU		
pH	Indicates the acidity or alkalinity of the water.		7 – 8.5	pH		
Total hardness	High hardness causes scale deposition, scum formation. Low hardness (<60), Moderately Hard (60-120), Hard (120-180), Very Hard (>180).		200	mg CaCO ₃ /L		
Electrical conductivity	Indicates the amount of dissolved salts and other solids.			mS/m		
Arsenic	The amount of dissolved arsenic in the water.	0.01		mg/L		
Iron	The amount of dissolved iron in the water.		0.3	mg/L		
Lead	The amount of dissolved lead in the water.	0.01		mg/L		
Manganese	The amount of dissolved manganese in the water.	0.4	0.04	mg/L		
Potassium	The amount of dissolved potassium in the water.			mg/L		
Chloride	Usually occurs as salts such as sodium chloride and can cause taste issues.		250	mg/L		
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		
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		
E. coli	<i>Escherichia coli</i> (<i>E. coli</i>) indicates faecal contamination.	1		MPN/100 ml		
Fluoride	The amount of naturally occurring fluoride in the water.	1.5		mg/L		
Phosphorus	The amount of dissolved phosphorous in the water.			mg/L		

NOTE: McPhedrons Road Bore 2 is the primary source supplying the Oxford Rural 1 drinking water supply. McPhedrons Road Bore 1 serves as a back-up and is normally not in operation. These results are from the primary sources and represent the water in its natural state before treatment. All drinking water is further treated with chlorine and UV disinfection, prior to distribution to the network.

Supply:	Rangiora	Source name:			Smith Street Bore 1	Smith Street Bore 2	Smith Street Bore 3	Smith Street Bore 4	Smith Street Bore 5	Smith Street Bore 6
Determinant	Description	Health limit (MAV)	Aesthetic limit (GV)	Units	Result	Result	Result	Result	Result	Result
Turbidity	Turbidity in water is caused by the presence of fine suspended matter such as clay, silt, and other particles.		≤5	NTU						
pH	Indicates the acidity or alkalinity of the water.		7 – 8.5	pH						
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						
Electrical conductivity	Indicates the amount of dissolved salts and other solids.			mS/m						
Arsenic	The amount of dissolved arsenic in the water.	0.01		mg/L						
Iron	The amount of dissolved iron in the water.		0.3	mg/L						
Lead	The amount of dissolved lead in the water.	0.01		mg/L						
Manganese	The amount of dissolved manganese in the water.	0.4	0.04	mg/L						
Potassium	The amount of dissolved potassium in the water.			mg/L						
Chloride	Usually occurs as salts such as sodium chloride and can cause taste issues.		250	mg/L						
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						
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						
E. coli	<i>Escherichia coli</i> (<i>E. coli</i>) indicates faecal contamination.	1		MPN/100 ml						
Fluoride	The amount of naturally occurring fluoride in the water.	1.5		mg/L						
Phosphorus	The amount of dissolved phosphorous in the water.			mg/L						

NOTE: These results are from the primary water sources and represent the water in its natural state before treatment. All drinking water is further treated with chlorine and UV disinfection, prior to distribution to the network.

Supply:	Summerhill – West Eyreton – Poyntz Road	Source name:			West Eyreton Bore 1	West Eyreton Bore 3
Determinant	Description	Health limit (MAV)	Aesthetic limit (GV)	Units	Result	Result
Turbidity	Turbidity in water is caused by the presence of fine suspended matter such as clay, silt, and other particles.		≤5	NTU		
pH	Indicates the acidity or alkalinity of the water.		7 – 8.5	pH		
Total hardness	High hardness causes scale deposition, scum formation. Low hardness (<60), Moderately Hard (60-120), Hard (120-180), Very Hard (>180).		200	mg CaCO ₃ /L		
Electrical conductivity	Indicates the amount of dissolved salts and other solids.			mS/m		
Arsenic	The amount of dissolved arsenic in the water.	0.01		mg/L		
Iron	The amount of dissolved iron in the water.		0.3	mg/L		
Lead	The amount of dissolved lead in the water.	0.01		mg/L		
Manganese	The amount of dissolved manganese in the water.	0.4	0.04	mg/L		
Potassium	The amount of dissolved potassium in the water.			mg/L		
Chloride	Usually occurs as salts such as sodium chloride and can cause taste issues.		250	mg/L		
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		
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		
E. coli	<i>Escherichia coli</i> (<i>E. coli</i>) indicates faecal contamination.	1		MPN/100 ml		
Fluoride	The amount of naturally occurring fluoride in the water.	1.5		mg/L		
Phosphorus	The amount of dissolved phosphorous in the water.			mg/L		

NOTE: These results are from the primary sources and represent the water in its natural state before treatment.
All drinking water is further treated with chlorine and UV disinfection, prior to distribution to the network.

Supply:	Waikuku Beach	Source name:			Kings Avenue Bore 1	Kings Avenue Bore 2	Campground Bore
Determinant	Description	Health limit (MAV)	Aesthetic limit (GV)	Units	Result	Result	Result
Turbidity	Turbidity in water is caused by the presence of fine suspended matter such as clay, silt, and other particles.		≤5	NTU			
pH	Indicates the acidity or alkalinity of the water.		7 – 8.5	pH			
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			
Electrical conductivity	Indicates the amount of dissolved salts and other solids.			mS/m			
Arsenic	The amount of dissolved arsenic in the water.	0.01		mg/L			
Iron	The amount of dissolved iron in the water.		0.3	mg/L			
Lead	The amount of dissolved lead in the water.	0.01		mg/L			
Manganese	The amount of dissolved manganese in the water.	0.4	0.04	mg/L			
Potassium	The amount of dissolved potassium in the water.			mg/L			
Chloride	Usually occurs as salts such as sodium chloride and can cause taste issues.		250	mg/L			
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			
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			
E. coli	<i>Escherichia coli</i> (<i>E. coli</i>) indicates faecal contamination.	1		MPN/100 ml			
Fluoride	The amount of naturally occurring fluoride in the water.	1.5		mg/L			
Phosphorus	The amount of dissolved phosphorous in the water.			mg/L			

NOTE: These results are from the primary water sources and represent the water in its natural state before treatment.
All drinking water is further treated with chlorine and UV disinfection, prior to distribution to the network.

Supply:	Woodend – Tuahiwi – Pegasus	Source name:			EQ1 Bore	EQ2 Bore	EQ3 Bore	PW1 Bore	Gladstone Bore 1	Gladstone Bore 2
Determinant	Description	Health limit (MAV)	Aesthetic limit (GV)	Units	Result	Result	Result	Result	Result	Result
Turbidity	Turbidity in water is caused by the presence of fine suspended matter such as clay, silt, and other particles.		≤5	NTU						
pH	Indicates the acidity or alkalinity of the water.		7 – 8.5	pH						
Total hardness	High hardness causes scale deposition, scum formation. Low hardness (<60), Moderately Hard (60-120), Hard (120-180), Very Hard (>180).		200	mg CaCO ₃ /L						
Electrical conductivity	Indicates the amount of dissolved salts and other solids.			mS/m						
Arsenic	The amount of dissolved arsenic in the water.	0.01		mg/L						
Iron	The amount of dissolved iron in the water.		0.3	mg/L						
Lead	The amount of dissolved lead in the water.	0.01		mg/L						
Manganese	The amount of dissolved manganese in the water.	0.4	0.04	mg/L						
Potassium	The amount of dissolved potassium in the water.			mg/L						
Chloride	Usually occurs as salts such as sodium chloride and can cause taste issues.		250	mg/L						
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						
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						
E. coli	<i>Escherichia coli</i> (<i>E. coli</i>) indicates faecal contamination.	1		MPN/100 ml						
Fluoride	The amount of naturally occurring fluoride in the water.	1.5		mg/L						
Phosphorus	The amount of dissolved phosphorous in the water.			mg/L						

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

All drinking water is further treated with UV, chlorine disinfection, and manganese and iron removal (with typical values being <0.01 - 0.02 for iron and <0.0005 for manganese after treatment) prior to distribution to the network.