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WATER SERVICES

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: **January 2026**

Scheme:	**Cust**			Source name:	**Springbank Bore 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.		≤0.3	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	0.33
pH	Indicates the acidity or alkalinity of the water.		7 – 8.5	pH	8.0
Saturation Index	The Saturation Index is an indication of how corrosive the water is. Corrosive (<-1.5).		-1.5 – 0.5		-0.1
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
Turbidity	Turbidity in water is caused by the presence of fine suspended matter such as clay, silt, and other particles.		≤5	NTU	0.34

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.

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Scheme:	**Fernside-Mandeville**			Source name:	**Two Chain Road Bore 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	2
Iron	The amount of dissolved iron within the water.		≤0.3	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	2.0
pH	Indicates the acidity or alkalinity of the water.		7 – 8.5	pH	7.3
Saturation Index	The Saturation Index is an indication of how corrosive the water is. Corrosive (<-1.5).		-1.5 – 0.5		-1.3
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	2
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
Turbidity	Turbidity in water is caused by the presence of fine suspended matter such as clay, silt, and other particles.		≤5	NTU	0.48

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.

Scheme:	**Garrymere**			Source name:	**Garrymere Bore 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.		≤0.3	mg/L	< 0.021
Manganese	The amount of dissolved manganese within the water.	0.4	0.04	mg/L	0.00115
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	0.15
pH	Indicates the acidity or alkalinity of the water.		7 – 8.5	pH	6.7
Saturation Index	The Saturation Index is an indication of how corrosive the water is. Corrosive (<-1.5).		-1.5 – 0.5		-1.9
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	39
Turbidity	Turbidity in water is caused by the presence of fine suspended matter such as clay, silt, and other particles.		≤5	NTU	0.26

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.

Scheme:	**Kaiapoi - Pines Beach - Kairaki**			Source name:	**Sewell St Bore 1**	**Sewell St Bore 2**	**Davie St Bore**	**Rugby Park Bore**	**Peraki St Bore**	**Ashley Place Bore**	**Porter Place Bore**
Determinant	**Description**	**Health limit (MAV)**	**Aesthetic limit (GV)**	**Units**	**Result**	**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	0.0011
E. coli	Escherichia coli (E. coli) indicates faecal contamination.	<1		MPN/ 100 ml	<1	< 1	<1	<1	< 1	< 1	< 1
Iron	The amount of dissolved iron within the water.		≤0.3	mg/L	< 0.021	0.044	< 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	0.00138	< 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	1.34	0.99	1.15	0.83	1.64	1.66	1.90
pH	Indicates the acidity or alkalinity of the water.		7 – 8.5	pH	7.9	7.7	7.9	7.9	7.8	7.7	7.8
Saturation Index	The Saturation Index is an indication of how corrosive the water is. Corrosive (<-1.5).		-1.5 – 0.5		-0.4	-0.6	-0.5	-0.4	-0.6	-0.6	-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	< 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	57	58	63	62	63	63
Turbidity	Turbidity in water is caused by the presence of fine suspended matter such as clay, silt, and other particles.		≤5	NTU	0.33	0.16	0.10	0.13	0.08	0.15	0.12

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.

Scheme:	**Ohoka**			Source name:	**Ohoka Bore 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.		≤0.3	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	0.42
pH	Indicates the acidity or alkalinity of the water.		7 – 8.5	pH	7.6
Saturation Index	The Saturation Index is an indication of how corrosive the water is. Corrosive (<-1.5).		-1.5 – 0.5		-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	77
Turbidity	Turbidity in water is caused by the presence of fine suspended matter such as clay, silt, and other particles.		≤5	NTU	0.11

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.

Scheme:	**Oxford Urban - Rural 2**			Source name:	**Domain Road Bore No.1**	**Domain Road Bore 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.		≤0.3	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	2.4	2.1
pH	Indicates the acidity or alkalinity of the water.		7 – 8.5	pH	7.6	7.6
Saturation Index	The Saturation Index is an indication of how corrosive the water is. Corrosive (<-1.5).		-1.5 – 0.5		-0.7	-0.6
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	61	67
Turbidity	Turbidity in water is caused by the presence of fine suspended matter such as clay, silt, and other particles.		≤5	NTU	0.06	0.39

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.

Scheme:	**Oxford Rural 1**		Source name:		**Rockford Road Deep Bore**	**McPhedrons Road Bore 1**	**McPhedrons Road Bore 2**
Determinant	**Description**	**Health limit (MAV)**	**Aesthetic limit (GV)**	**Units**	**Result**	**Result**	**Result**
Arsenic	The amount of dissolved arsenic within the water.	0.01		mg/L	<0.0011	< 0.0011	< 0.0011
E. coli	Escherichia coli (E. coli) indicates faecal contamination.	<1		MPN/100 ml	<1	< 1	< 1
Iron	The amount of dissolved iron within the water.		≤0.3	mg/L	0.034	< 0.021	< 0.021
Manganese	The amount of dissolved manganese within the water.	0.4	0.04	mg/L	0.0031	< 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	4.5	4.9	3.4
pH	Indicates the acidity or alkalinity of the water.		7 – 8.5	pH	7.9	7.1	7.5
Saturation Index	The Saturation Index is an indication of how corrosive the water is. Corrosive (<-1.5).		-1.5 – 0.5		-0.2	-1.2	-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	< 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	77	66	65
Turbidity	Turbidity in water is caused by the presence of fine suspended matter such as clay, silt, and other particles.		≤5	NTU	0.42	0.05	0.07

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.

Scheme:	**Rangiora**			Source name:	**Smith Street Bore 1**	**Smith Street Bore 2**	**Smith Street Bore 3**	**Smith Street Bore 4**	**Smith Street Bore 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.		≤0.3	mg/L	< 0.021	< 0.021	< 0.021	< 0.021	0.42
Manganese	The amount of dissolved manganese within the water.	0.4	0.04	mg/L	< 0.00053	< 0.00053	< 0.00053	< 0.00053	0.042
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	0.82	1.24	1.5	1.5	< 0.05
pH	Indicates the acidity or alkalinity of the water.		7 – 8.5	pH	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	8.3
Saturation Index	The Saturation Index is an indication of how corrosive the water is. Corrosive (<-1.5).		-1.5 – 0.5		-0.4	-0.4	-0.3	-0.2	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	< 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	62	65	73	62
Turbidity	Turbidity in water is caused by the presence of fine suspended matter such as clay, silt, and other particles.		≤5	NTU	0.12	0.06	0.12	0.08	1.16

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.

Scheme:	**Summerhill - West Eyreton - Poyntzs**			Source name:	**West Eyreton Bore No.1**	**West Eyreton Bore 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.		≤0.3	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	2.0	1.81
pH	Indicates the acidity or alkalinity of the water.		7 – 8.5	pH	7.6	7.7
Saturation Index	The Saturation Index is an indication of how corrosive the water is. Corrosive (<-1.5).		-1.5 – 0.5		-1.0	-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	48	50
Turbidity	Turbidity in water is caused by the presence of fine suspended matter such as clay, silt, and other particles.		≤5	NTU	<0.05	0.05

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.

Scheme:	**Waikuku Beach**			Source name:	**Kings Ave Bore 1**	**Kings Ave Bore 2**	**Campground Bore**
Determinant	**Description**	**Health limit (MAV)**	**Aesthetic limit (GV)**	**Units**	**Result**	**Result**	**Result**
Arsenic	The amount of dissolved arsenic within the water.	0.01		mg/L	< 0.0011	< 0.0011	< 0.0011
E. coli	Escherichia coli (E. coli) indicates faecal contamination.	<1		MPN/100 ml	< 1	< 1	< 1
Iron	The amount of dissolved iron within the water.		≤0.3	mg/L	< 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
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	0.34	0.31	0.33
pH	Indicates the acidity or alkalinity of the water.		7 – 8.5	pH	6.9	6.9	6.9
Saturation Index	The Saturation Index is an indication of how corrosive the water is. Corrosive (<-1.5).		-1.5 – 0.5		-1.7	-1.7	-1.6
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
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	42	44	44
Turbidity	Turbidity in water is caused by the presence of fine suspended matter such as clay, silt, and other particles.		≤5	NTU	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05

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.

Scheme:	**Woodend - Tuahiwi - Pegasus**			Source name:	**EQ1 Bore**	**EQ2 Bore**	**EQ3 Bore**	**PW1 Bore**	**Gladstone Bore No.1**	**Gladstone Bore 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	0.0050	0.0037	< 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.		≤0.3	mg/L	0.22	0.142	< 0.021	0.23	0.048	0.116
Manganese	The amount of dissolved manganese within the water.	0.4	0.04	mg/L	0.090	0.095	0.031	0.037	0.054	0.060
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	pH	8.1	8.1	8.1	7.9	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		0.0	-0.2	0.1	-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	58	35	65	54	64	65
Turbidity	Turbidity in water is caused by the presence of fine suspended matter such as clay, silt, and other particles.		≤5	NTU	0.86	0.14	0.14	0.54	0.26	0.88

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.