MINISTRY OF HEALTH
MANATŪ HAUORA

New Zealand Government

Annual Report on Drinking-water Quality 2020–2021

Released 2022

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Key findings

This report summarises drinking-water compliance for the 485 registered networked drinking-water supplies that served populations of more than 100 people in the compliance period from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021. The supplies provide water to 4,202,000 people in total.

This report describes the compliance of the supplies with the drinking-water requirements of the Health Act 1956 (the Act) and the *Drinking-water Standards for New Zealand 2005 (revised 2018)* (the Standards).

The Act groups drinking-water supplies into categories according to the size of the population served. The four supply size categories used in this report are large (more than 10,000 people), medium (5,001 to 10,000 people), minor (501 to 5,000 people) and small (101 to 500 people).

During the reporting period, data shows that:

- 96.2 percent of the report population (4,043,000 people in 388 supplies) received drinking-water that **complied with all the legislative requirements** under the Act
- 97.1 percent of the report population (4,080,000 people in 440 supplies) received drinking-water from a supply with a **water safety plan** for which implementation had begun
- 99.9 percent of the report population (4,199,000 people in 477 supplies) received an **adequate supply of water** with appropriate notification of any interruptions
- 99.8 percent of the report population (4,193,000 people in 465 supplies) received drinking-water from a supply for which appropriate **source protection** activities took place
- 99.7 percent of the report population (4,188,000 people in 443 supplies) received drinking-water that met all the **monitoring** requirements in the Standards
- 99.4 percent of the report population (4,177,000 people in 466 supplies) received drinking-water that met the requirement for **record-keeping**
- 99.9 percent of the report population (4,199,000 people in 473 supplies) received drinking-water from a supplier that met the requirement to **investigate complaints**
- 99.4 percent of the report population (4,175,000 people in 463 supplies) received drinking-water from a supplier that took adequate **remedial action** when required.

To fully comply with the Standards, a supply must comply with the bacteriological, protozoal and chemical requirements, which includes following the prescribed sampling and monitoring schedule. In the reporting period, 78 percent of the report population (3,155,000 people) received drinking-water that complied with all the Standards, which is a decrease of 0.6 percent compared with the previous reporting period.

Compliance with the Standards was generally highest for the large suppliers, and decreased progressively through suppliers in medium, minor and small population supply size categories.

During the reporting period:

- 95.6 percent of the report population (4,017,000 people) received drinking-water that **complied with the bacteriological Standards**, which is an increase of 0.4 percent compared with the previous period
- 78.7 percent of the report population (3,305,000 people) received drinking-water that **complied with the protozoal Standards**, which is a decrease of 1.3 percent compared with the previous period
- 98.9 percent of the report population (4,157,000 people) received drinking-water that **complied with the chemical Standards**, which is a decrease of 0.2 percent compared with the previous period.

1 Introduction

This report has been prepared by the Ministry of Health (the Ministry) to fulfil the requirement under the Health Act 1956 (the Act) for the Director-General of Health to prepare and publish a report on drinking-water each year. That report must give information about the quality of drinking-water, including whether that drinking-water is potable, and whether or not drinking-water suppliers met their duties under the Act and complied with the *Drinking-water Standards for New Zealand 2005 (revised 2018)* (the Standards).

This report discusses drinking-water compliance for the 485 registered networked drinking-water supplies that served populations of more than 100 people (the supplies) from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021 (the reporting period). The supplies represent 4,202,000 people (the report population). This report also provides a summary on events in the reporting period that affected suppliers' compliance.

The Act groups drinking-water supplies into supply size categories according to the size of the population served. The four supply size categories used in this report are large, medium, minor and small (Table 1).

Information is not gathered for supplies serving less than 101 people, self-supplies or water carriers. This means that the water supplies serving 18 percent of the total population of Aotearoa or 921,000 people are not included in this report.

Table 1: Supply type, number of supplies and total population served

Supply type	Total no. of supplies	Total population served	Percentage of total population
Large (more than 10,000 people)	41	3,568,000	69.7%
Medium (5,001 to 10,000 people)	30	206,000	4.0%
Minor (501 to 5,000 people)	190	371,000	7.2%
Small (101 to 500 people)	224	57,000	1.1%
Subtotal*	**485**	**4,202,000**	**82.0%**
Other**	Unknown	921,000	18.0%
Total	**–**	5,123,000	**100%**

* This is the total for registered networked drinking-water supplies that served populations of more than 100 people.

** These supplies consist mostly of self-supplies (rainwater tanks and bores) and very small community supplies.

This report covers:

- a Ministry of Health summary on the events in the reporting period
- compliance with the Act
- compliance with the Standards.

The Act aims to protect public health and safety by promoting adequate supplies of safe and wholesome drinking-water. The Act uses risk management concepts to promote proactive measures, including water safety plans (WSP) and appropriate monitoring of drinking-water quality. The Act requires all supplies serving 501 or more people to have a water safety plan. A water safety plan is a tool to help suppliers identify, manage and minimise risks.

The Standards set the maximum acceptable values of micro-organisms and chemicals that may be present in drinking-water.

The appendix provides details of each individual supply and its compliance with the Act and the Standards.

2 Ministry of Health summary on the reporting period

2.1 Taumata Arowai: the new drinking-water regulator

Taumata Arowai took over from the Ministry as the drinking-water regulator when the Water Services Act came into force on 15 November 2021.

Following the recommendations of the Havelock North Inquiry into the *Campylobacter* outbreak that occurred in 2016, the Government agreed to develop a new regulatory regime and regulator for drinking-water that is outside of the health sector. On 6 August 2020, the Water Services Regulator Bill was passed, creating Taumata Arowai – the water services regulator – as a new crown agent.

On 4 October 2021, the Water Services Bill was passed and became the Water Services Act 2021. The Water Services Act 2021 gives Taumata Arowai the powers it needs to function as the regulator for drinking-water in Aotearoa. Having a dedicated water services regulator is essential to provide safe and reliable drinking-water to New Zealanders. Taumata Arowai is committed to achieving better outcomes for wai and tangata, water and people, in Aotearoa.

This is the final annual report on drinking-water quality that the Ministry will publish. Part 2A of the Health Act 1956 has been repealed and the Ministry is no longer the regulator for drinking-water supplies. Taumata Arowai is required, under section 137 of the Water Services Act 2021, to publish an annual drinking-water regulation report before 1 July each year. Visit **taumataarowai.govt.nz** for more information about Taumata Arowai and the new rules for drinking-water suppliers.

2.2 The impact of COVID-19 on compliance and reporting

The COVID-19 pandemic continues to have an impact on the public health sector and its ability to respond to health protection work that is not directly related to COVID-19. For water suppliers, this has meant that public health units may not have had the capacity to carry out their usual work, such as assessments of the adequacy and implementation of water safety plans, within the reporting period. Therefore, the

default position of the regulator in these situations is that a supplier has complied with its Health Act duties because the supplier was not at fault.

The assumption of compliance does not apply to other concerns or issues with the water supply, or where the supplier has made no effort to support an implementation visit or to submit an overdue water safety plan.

The compliance data for each supply is usually reviewed by assessors and suppliers in the last two weeks of August. During this review period, suppliers have the opportunity to check the compliance information they entered into Drinking-Water Online and the information drinking-water assessors have added. If a supplier wants to make a change, they can request the drinking-water assessor to unlock the survey for the supplier to update the information.

This reporting period saw a disruption to the August review process because a COVID-19 case was identified in the community in Auckland on 17 August 2021. The Prime Minister announced that Aotearoa would move to Alert Level 4 and would go into nationwide lockdown at 11.59 pm. All public health units were involved in the outbreak response. As a consequence, delays in data quality checks occurred. In some cases, drinking-water assessors were not able to review the data before the data was finalised.

Three small supplies were particularly affected by the disruption. Their compliance with the Act duties was not entered because the drinking-water assessor was focusing on the COVID-19 outbreak and could not verify the information.

3 Methods

Drinking-water suppliers and laboratories entered information on drinking-water quality into the Ministry's drinking-water database, Drinking-Water Online (DWO). The data from DWO was reviewed and supplemented by additional information provided by drinking-water assessors, particularly around compliance with the duty to prepare and implement a water safety plan.

The following caveats apply for the purposes of data interpretation.

The report includes all registered networked drinking-water supplies that served more than 100 people during the reporting period, based on the information contained in DWO as at 30 June 2021.

A supply may have one or more distribution zones. A distribution zone is part of the drinking-water supply network within which all consumers receive drinking-water of identical quality, from the same or similar sources, with the same treatment, and usually at the same pressure. It is possible for distribution zones within a single supply to have different rates of compliance with the Standards.

The population statistics in this report are calculated from the supply populations as recorded in DWO. These figures are estimates, which each supplier reassesses from time to time.

Population figures in the body of this report are rounded to the nearest thousand. The exception is when the population is less than 10,000, in which case the figures are rounded to the nearest hundred.

Compliance against the requirements of the Act is assessed for a whole supply based on information that drinking-water suppliers provide in questionnaires. Drinking-water suppliers, laboratories and drinking-water assessors enter information about compliance with the Standards into the database. Water suppliers and drinking-water assessors were given an opportunity to check the data provided for this report.

Drinking-water assessors were provided with assessment guidance on compliance with specific duties of the Act. The purpose was to improve consistency and provide guidance on the impacts of COVID-19.

Data quality assurance was built into the data collection and analysis stages of report preparation. In addition, drinking-water assessors and water suppliers were given the opportunity to review the assessment of individual supplies' compliance with the Act and compliance with the Standards, with the exception of the requirements for monitoring and remedial action. Prior to data collection, drinking-water assessors and suppliers were trained in the use of the annual compliance component of DWO.

4 Compliance with the Health Act 1956

4.1 Introduction

This section discusses the extent to which suppliers met the requirements of the Health Act 1956 (the Act) during the reporting period. Briefly, the requirements of the Act are as follows.

- **Water safety plans:** Every networked drinking-water supplier serving more than 500 people must implement an approved water safety plan for its drinking-water supplies. The supplier must review its water safety plan within five years of approval.
- **Compliance with the drinking-water standards:** Every drinking-water supplier included in this report has a duty to comply with the Standards.
- **Provision of drinking-water:** Every drinking-water supplier included in this report must take all practicable steps to provide an adequate supply of drinking-water to each point of supply. Interruptions may occur for planned maintenance, improvements or emergency repairs. However, if the interruptions are likely to exceed eight hours, the supplier must have prior approval from the medical officer of health and must have taken all practicable steps to warn affected people. If the supply is interrupted in an emergency, the supplier has up to 24 hours to inform the medical officer of health.
- **Source protection:** Every drinking-water supplier included in this report must take reasonable steps to protect their water sources from contamination and pollution.
- **Monitoring:** Every drinking-water supplier included in this report must monitor the drinking-water it supplies, to check whether it complies with the Standards.
- **Record-keeping:** Every networked drinking-water supplier serving more than 500 people must keep records of its drinking-water supplies, and those records must contain sufficient information to enable a drinking-water assessor to ascertain whether the supplier is meeting the requirements of the Act.
- **Investigating complaints**: Every drinking-water supplier included in this report must record and investigate complaints about its supply.
- **Remedial actions:** Every drinking-water supplier included in this report must take appropriate remedial action to correct problems if its supply does not comply with the Standards.

4.2 Overall compliance with the Health Act 1956

The Act places specific duties on drinking-water suppliers that are key to protecting the safety of drinking-water supplies. During the reporting period, 96.2 percent of the population received drinking-water from water supplies that complied with all Act duties. This is a 0.5 percent decrease since the previous reporting period (2019/20) due to a decrease in compliance with the water safety plan, source protection and remedial action requirements. The decrease in compliance with the duty to implement a water safety plan was expected. Many suppliers delayed submitting updated plans until Taumata Arowai took over as the regulator so that they do not have to resubmit the plan if requirements change.

Table 2 shows the proportion of the population receiving drinking-water from suppliers that complied with each requirement during the current and previous reporting periods.

Table 2: Compliance with the Act in previous and current reporting periods

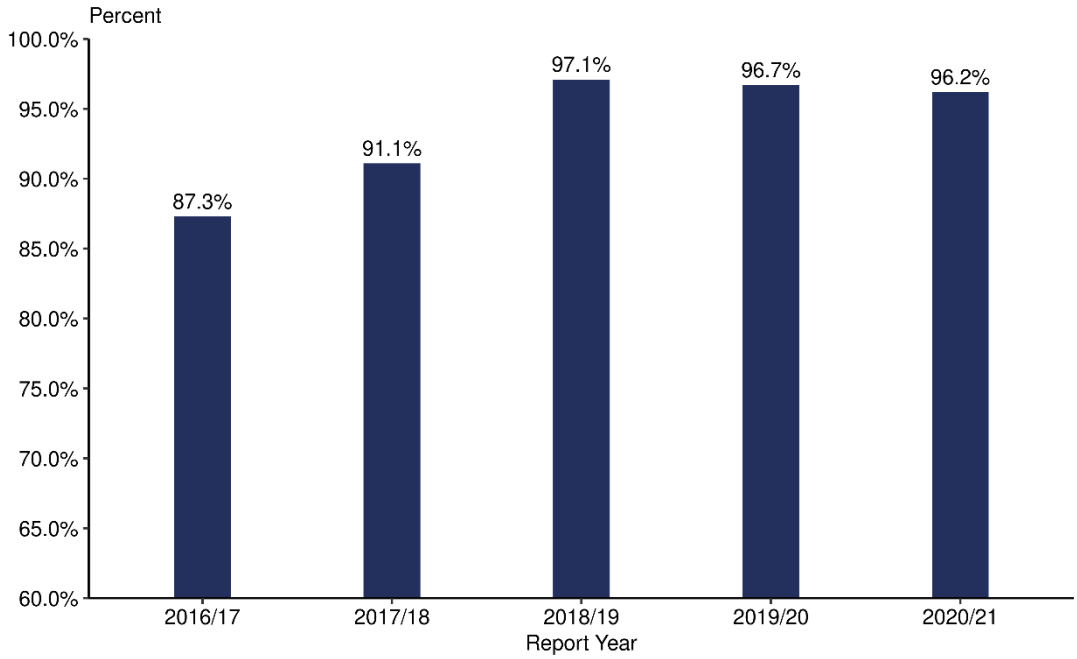
Requirement	2019/20	2020/21	Difference
Monitoring	99.4%	99.7%	0.3%
Water safety plans*	98.0%	97.1%	–0.9%
Provision of drinking-water	100%	100%	0.0%
Source protection	100%	99.8%	–0.1%
Record-keeping*	99.5%	99.5%	0.0%
Investigating complaints	99.9%	100%	0.0%
Remedial action	99.5%	99.4%	–0.2%
Compliant with all requirements	96.7%	96.2%	–0.4%

Note: 2019/20 and 2020/21 columns show percentage of reported population served. Difference column is 2020/21 minus 2019/20 values. Calculations were performed on actual values, then rounded to one decimal place.

* Supplies serving fewer than 501 people do not have a statutory duty to keep records nor are they required to prepare a water safety plan unless directed by a medical officer of health. Therefore, small supplies were excluded from the calculation for these requirements.

Figure 1 shows the proportion of the population that received drinking-water from suppliers compliant with all Act requirements during the current and previous three reporting periods. Compliance peaked in the 2018/19 reporting period and has slightly declined in the two reporting periods since.

Figure 1: Percentage of report population receiving drinking-water that is compliant with all Act requirements for the last five reporting periods



4.3 Comparison by size category

Overall, compliance with the Act was highest for large supplies: 98.9 percent of the large-supply population received drinking-water from suppliers that met all their legislative requirements. The equivalent figures were 77.8 percent of medium, 82.1 percent of minor and 85.8 percent of small supply populations (Table 3).

Table 3: Compliance rates with the Act, by supply size, in current reporting period

Requirement	Large	Medium	Minor	Small
Monitoring	100.0%	100.0%	98.2%	88.1%
Water safety plans*	99.3%	80.4%	84.7%	NA
Provision of drinking-water	100.0%	100.0%	99.7%	98.9%
Source protection	100.0%	100.0%	98.5%	96.1%
Record-keeping*	100.0%	94.1%	97.3%	NA
Investigating complaints	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	97.6%
Remedial action	99.6%	97.5%	98.9%	95.2%
Compliant with all requirements	98.9%	77.8%	82.1%	85.8%

Note: All percentages are for reported population served in each size band, rounded to one decimal place.

* Supplies serving fewer than 501 people do not have a statutory duty to keep records nor are they required to prepare a water safety plan unless directed by a medical officer of health. Therefore, these requirements are noted as being not applicable (NA).

4.4 Water safety plans

Water safety plans are a key part of the drinking-water safety system: they are fundamental to a supplier being able to produce safe drinking-water and having confidence that the drinking-water is safe. Preparing a water safety plan requires a drinking-water supplier to assess the whole of its water supply chain, from source water through the treatment processes to the pipe network that carries the drinking-water out into the community. During this assessment, a supplier must identify all hazards and hazardous events that may pose a risk to the supply of safe drinking-water and ensure adequate preventive measures are in place to manage those risks. The plan should also state what remedial action the supplier needs to take if a contamination event occurs despite the preventive measures.

All large, medium and minor supplies must have a water safety plan. In the current reporting period, a total of 44 supplies, together serving 121,000 people, were not implementing a current, approved water safety plan as required by the Act.

Networked supplies serving fewer than 501 people are not required to have a water safety plan unless a medical officer of health requires them to do so. They may elect to comply with section 10 of the Standards by having a water safety plan. In the reporting period, 32,000 people received drinking-water from 122 small supplies with an implemented or approved water safety plan.

Overall, supplies serving 96.5 percent of the report population (339 supplies, including small supplies) were implementing water safety plans in the reporting period.

The rate of development and implementation of water safety plans decreased with reducing supply size. Of the 41 large supplies, 40 were implementing a water safety plan. The large supply that failed to meet the water safety plan duty was Blenheim (serving 24,000 people) as its plan expired in the 2019/20 reporting period and it had not submitted a new plan for approval. Of the 30 medium supplies, 24 were implementing a water safety plan; six medium supplies (together serving 40,000 people) had an expired plan and had not yet submitted a revised plan for approval. The six medium supplies that failed to meet the duty were Alexandra, Cromwell, Kaitāia, Kerikeri, Morrinsville and Thames. Of the 190 minor supplies, 153 are implementing a plan. Of the 37 minor supplies that are not implementing a plan (collectively serving 57,000 people), four were drafting plans and 33 had expired plans.

4.5 Duties

This part of the report covers the remaining legislative requirements under the Act.

4.5.1 Monitoring

The Act requires all drinking-water supplies covered by this report to monitor their drinking-water quality in accordance with the requirements of the Standards. Monitoring is a key verification component in managing drinking-water supplies.

Monitoring allows a drinking-water supplier to determine whether drinking-water quality meets that specified by the Standards, and can indicate when remedial action is required.

Overall, supplies serving 99.7 percent of the report population (4,188,000 people) met the monitoring requirements during the reporting period. This is an increase of 0.3 percent compared with the previous reporting period.

Compliance increased with the size of the population served by a supply. Suppliers met monitoring requirements in the reporting period for 100 percent of the population served by large and medium supplies, 98.2 percent of those served by minor supplies (4 supplies did not comply) and 88.1 percent served by small supplies (35 supplies did not comply).

4.5.2 Provision of drinking-water

Unsanitary conditions can arise when a community is without drinking-water; in these circumstances, consumers may seek other, possibly unsafe sources of water. To avoid such outcomes, drinking-water suppliers are required to take all practicable steps to provide an adequate supply of drinking-water and, if a planned or unplanned interruption occurs, to take appropriate action.

Overall, supplies serving 99.95 percent of the report population, or 4,199,000 people, met this requirement during the reporting period. One minor supply serving 900 people and four small supplies that together served 600 people failed to meet the provision of drinking-water requirements.

4.5.3 Source protection

Protecting the quality of source waters is one of the most important components of the multi-barrier approach to managing drinking-water supplies. Protection of source waters can prevent contaminants from entering the source water and reduce the contaminants that a water treatment system must deal with, which in turn reduces the severity of the consequences for public health if water treatment fails.

Overall, supplies serving 99.8 percent of the report population, or 4,193,000 people, met the requirement to take reasonable steps to contribute to the protection of their water sources during the reporting period. Seven minor supplies, collectively serving 5,600 people, and 10 small supplies, collectively serving 2,200 people, failed to meet the source protection requirements.

4.5.4 Record-keeping

Record-keeping helps drinking-water suppliers and drinking-water assessors to determine whether each supply is complying with the requirements of the Act and the Standards. It also helps people unfamiliar with a supply to understand the way the supply should be operated and what operational parameters are typical. If a waterborne disease outbreak or any other incident resulting from system failure occurs,

well-kept records may assist suppliers and authorities to understand what has gone wrong and how the problem could be prevented in the future.

Overall, supplies serving 99.4 percent of the report population (4,177,000 people) maintained records with sufficient information during the reporting period. Two medium supplies (collectively serving 12,000 people), five minor supplies (collectively serving 10,000 people) and 12 small supplies (collectively serving 2,300 people) did not meet the record-keeping requirement.

4.5.5 Investigating complaints

Most complaints about drinking-water quality relate to the aesthetic properties of the water (taste, odour and appearance). Drinking-water suppliers need to investigate complaints, because those complaints may inform the supplier of a potential problem. Consumer concerns about the aesthetic properties of water, if sufficiently severe, may lead them to seek another source of drinking-water. While the alternative source may not have the aesthetic problems associated with the original drinking-water supply, it may contain health-significant contaminants that human senses cannot detect.

Overall, in the reporting period, drinking-water suppliers met the duty to investigate complaints they received about the drinking-water supplied to 99.9 percent of the report population (4,200,000 people). All large, medium and minor supplies met this requirement. Eight small supplies (collectively serving 1,400 people) did not meet the requirement.

4.5.6 Remedial action

The Act requires drinking-water suppliers to take all practicable steps to carry out appropriate remedial action if drinking-water does not comply with the Standards. Prompt action is required when the contaminants are microbiological, because pathogens can cause acute illness. Prompt action is also required when chemical contaminants are present at levels that could cause acute illness. Drinking-water suppliers must seek to remedy any faults they have identified in their system that may adversely affect the safety or compliance of the supply.

Remedial action in response to transgressions was taken, when necessary, in supplies serving 99.4 percent of the report population (4,175,000 people) during the reporting period.

Water suppliers did not take prompt remedial action in 19 supplies, which consisted of one large supply (serving 14,000 people), one medium supply (serving 5,200 people), three minor supplies (collectively serving 4,200 people) and 14 small supplies (collectively serving 2,700 people). The large supplier that did not meet this requirement was Tasman District Council for the Richmond/Waimea Industrial Supply. The medium supplier that did not meet this requirement was Carterton District Council for the Carterton Supply.

4.6 Public health significance of not meeting the requirements of the Health Act

How significant non-compliance is to public health varies depending on which requirements of the Act it relates to, in addition to the manner and frequency of the failure(s).

The duty to prepare and implement a water safety plan is significant for public health. The water safety plan is the document where the water supplier identifies all of the risks to its supply, and how it is managing those risks, as well as other important aspects of its water supply.

The duty to protect source water ensures that the highest-quality source water is being used to provide drinking-water. Any subsequent failure in treatment is less likely to cause illness if the source water is of the highest quality.

The duty of the water supplier to take adequate remedial action once a problem has been identified is important for public health.

A failure to meet the monitoring requirements may have minor public health significance in some cases, such as when a water supplier fails to monitor on a sufficient number of days of the week or misses the collection of a single water sample. However, if a water supplier fails to monitor its water supply at all, that failure could have major public health consequences.

Failure to provide an adequate supply of drinking-water may have minor public health significance in cases such as where planned repairs take longer than expected but affected consumers are well informed about the delay. However, if interruptions to supply are protracted or poorly communicated and there are vulnerable consumers on the supply, this failure may have a significant impact.

Failing to keep good records, including of complaint management, may not have a direct public health impact. However, such a failure is a sign the water supplier does not have good-quality systems in place and may miss identifying important changes in the supply through customer complaints.

5 Complying with the *Drinking-water Standards for New Zealand 2005 (revised 2018)*

5.1 Introduction

Drinking-water suppliers must ensure that the drinking-water they supply complies with the *Drinking-water Standards for New Zealand 2005 (revised 2018)* (the Standards). The Standards have three main components:

- the water **quality standards**, which specify the maximum acceptable values (MAVs) of a range of microbiological, chemical and radiological properties of drinking-water (determinands). Most of the MAVs are set at a level below which there is no significant risk to a consumer over a lifetime of drinking-water consumption
- the **compliance criteria** and **reporting requirements**, which define the checks needed to demonstrate a drinking-water supply is not exceeding the drinking-water quality standards. The stringency of these checks reflects the level of risk that the drinking-water supply poses
- the **remedial actions**, which are the minimum actions that a supplier must take if a transgression occurs. A transgression occurs when the MAV is exceeded, or some operational requirement of the drinking-water supply is not met.

To fully comply with the Standards, over a 12-month period a supplier must:

- comply with the quality standards over 95 percent of the time
- monitor the drinking-water in line with the compliance criteria
- take remedial actions to protect public health, if a transgression occurs, and to prevent the transgression from reoccurring.

All supplies covered by this report must fully comply with the Standards. The compliance criteria depend on several factors; primarily the size of the population served by a supply and the nature of the determinand. The criteria were designed to balance risks to public health and costs. To manage public health risks, the monitoring requirements increase with the number of people served by a supply. This provides greater certainty that the drinking-water complies with the quality standards.

In this report, the quality of drinking-water is assessed in terms of suppliers' compliance with the microbiological and chemical Standards.

Microbiological compliance with a Standard is based on the monitoring for and detection of indicator organisms, combined with assessment of barriers to contamination, rather than on the measurement of the concentrations of micro-organisms in the drinking-water. Microbiological compliance is based on two main microbiological reference organisms, *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*) and *Cryptosporidium*. **Bacteriological compliance** is determined primarily using *E. coli* monitoring; no *E. coli* should be detected in the drinking-water distribution zones. **Protozoal compliance** is based on monitoring the effectiveness of the treatment processes used to remove or inactivate *Cryptosporidium*.

The chemical Standards are designed to ensure that, based on current knowledge, people can drink water that complies with the standards over a lifetime with no adverse health effects. For most chemical determinands, an occasional exceedance of the MAV in the Standards is not a significant risk to public health. **Chemical compliance** is assessed for supplies that have been identified as containing chemicals at levels that require regular monitoring to ensure the chemical does not exceed a level that would cause adverse health effects to the consumer (known as Priority 2 determinands). A drinking-water supply complies with the chemical requirements of the Standards if it has no Priority 2 determinands, or if it has been adequately monitored and any Priority 2 determinands present are shown to be within acceptable levels.

5.2 Overall compliance with the Standards

Every drinking-water supplier has a duty to take all practicable steps to ensure that the drinking-water it supplies complies with the Standards. Overall compliance with the Standards requires a drinking-water supply to comply with the bacteriological, protozoal and chemical Standards. It is possible to fail to comply with the Standards either for technical reasons, such as inadequate monitoring, or for reasons that are a public health concern, such as exceeding the MAV for bacteria in the drinking-water supply.

In the reporting period:

- 78 percent of the report population (3,276,000 people) received drinking-water that fully complied with **all Standards**
- 95.6 percent of the report population (4,017,000 people) received drinking-water that fully complied with the **bacteriological Standards**
- 78.7 percent of the report population (3,305,000 people) received drinking-water that fully complied with the **protozoal Standards**
- 98.9 percent of the report population (4,157,000 people) received drinking-water that fully complied with the **chemical Standards**.

Figure 2: Percentage of the report population receiving drinking-water that complied with all Standardsshows the proportion of the report population receiving drinking-water that fully complied with all Standards over the last five reporting periods. Overall compliance with the Standards dropped in the current reporting period for the first time since the introduction of the revised Standards in 2018.

Figure 2: Percentage of the report population receiving drinking-water that complied with all Standards

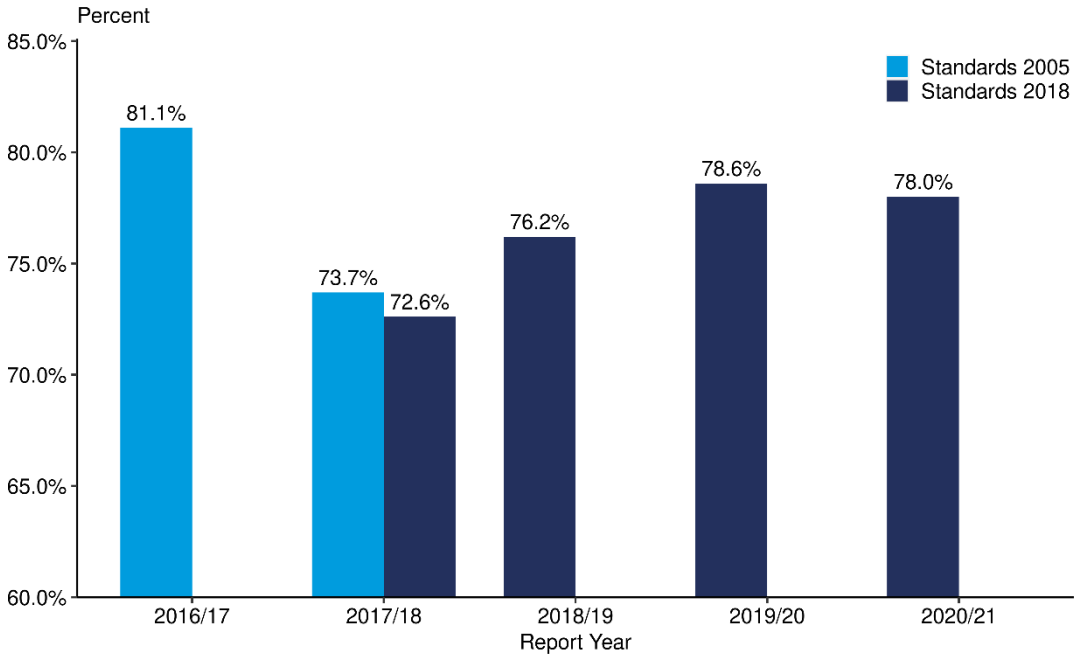


Table 4 shows the proportion of the population receiving drinking-water that complied with the Standards during the current and previous reporting periods.

Table 4: Compliance with the Standards in previous and current reporting periods

Standards	2019/20	2020/21	Difference
Bacteriological	95.2%	95.6%	0.4%
Protozoal	80.0%	78.7%	–1.3%
Chemical	99.1%	98.9%	–0.2%
Overall	78.6%	78.0%	–0.6%

Note: 2019/20and 2020/21 columns show percentage of reported population served. Difference column is 2020/21 minus 2019/20 values. Calculations were performed on actual values, then rounded to one decimal place.

Compared with the previous reporting period, bacteriological compliance increased by 0.4 percent, protozoal compliance decreased by 1.3 percent and chemical compliance decreased by 0.2 percent.

5.3 Comparison by size category

Tables 5, 6, 7 and 8 show compliance with the Standards for each supply size. Larger supplies demonstrated a higher level of compliance than smaller supplies.

Table 5: Compliance with the Standards: large supplies

41 large supplies together serve 3,568,000 people

Standard	Population	Percentage	Supplies
Bacteriological compliance	3,480,000	97.5%	37
Protozoal compliance	3,012,000	84.4%	33
Chemical compliance	3,568,000	100.0%	41
Overall	**3,010,000**	**84.4%**	**32**

Table 6: Compliance with the Standards: medium supplies

30 medium supplies together serve 206,000 people

Standard	Population	Percentage	Supplies
Bacteriological compliance	180,000	87.3%	25
Protozoal compliance	97,000	47.1%	13
Chemical compliance	193,000	93.9%	28
Overall	**83,000**	**40.2%**	**10**

Table 7: Compliance with the Standards: minor supplies

190 minor supplies together serve 371,000 people

Standard	Population	Percentage	Supplies
Bacteriological compliance	320,000	86.4%	159
Protozoal compliance	177,000	47.7%	84
Chemical compliance	340,000	91.7%	174
Overall	**166,000**	**44.8%**	**79**

Table 8: Compliance with the Standards: small supplies

224 small supplies together serve 57,000 people

Standard	Population	Percentage	Supplies
Bacteriological compliance	38,000	66.6%	142
Protozoal compliance	19,000	33.7%	74
Chemical compliance	56,000	98.3%	220
Overall	**18,000**	**30.9%**	**68**

Note for Tables 5–8: Population and Percentage columns are for the reported population served. Population is the sum of the populations served for all distribution zones (with their treatment plants) with supplies of the size band specified. Therefore, if a supply has multiple zones, the population contributed here may be all, some or none of the supply population as a whole. Percentages are rounded to one decimal place. Supplies column is a count of supplies that fully complied with the relevant Standard.

5.4 Complying with the bacteriological Standards

Exceedance of a microbiological MAV is of greater immediate concern than exceedance of a chemical MAV, because of the time scales over which their adverse effects are likely to be experienced. Pathogens can cause acute illness following a single contamination event. Those most at risk of infection are infants and young children, the immune suppressed, the sick and the elderly. For this reason, immediate remedial action is of paramount importance in response to microbiological exceedances.

During the reporting period, 95.6 percent of the report population (4,018,000 people) were supplied with drinking-water that complied with the bacteriological Standards.

Supplies complied with the bacteriological Standards for 97.5 percent of people in large supplies, 87.3 percent in medium supplies, 86.4 percent in minor supplies and 66.6 percent in small supplies.

Four large supplies (Christchurch, Dunedin City, Richmond/Waimea Industrial and Tokoroa) and five medium supplies failed to comply with the bacteriological Standards during the reporting period.

In the reporting period, a supply could have failed bacteriological compliance for the following reasons.

- Consumers received drinking-water that was inadequately monitored or not monitored for *E. coli* or total coliforms.
- Consumers received drinking-water with an excessive number of *E. coli* transgressions.
- Consumers received drinking-water from a supply in which transgressions occurred that were not followed up with appropriate corrective actions.
- Consumers received drinking-water that had not been treated in accordance with the compliance criteria.

Where monitoring is inadequate or absent, the supplier is unlikely to fully understand the quality of the drinking-water, identify issues or be able to assure consumers that the water is safe to drink.

5.5 Public health significance of bacteriological transgressions

Excessive transgressions of the bacteriological Standards, and/or a failure to follow up on transgressions with immediate corrective action, can put public health at risk.

The presence of *E. coli* in water indicates recent contamination with faeces. The presence of *E. coli* in drinking-water demonstrates that the treatment has been inadequate, or that the water has been contaminated post-treatment during its distribution to the community. In either case, the presence of *E. coli* means that other faecal pathogens could also be present in the water. Although the presence of these pathogenic organisms is not monitored, their presence must be assumed; consequently, any detection of *E. coli* in the water must be seen as a potential risk to public health.

In addition, detection of *E. coli* shows that the barriers between contaminants and the community have failed. Consequently, suppliers must immediately investigate all *E. coli* transgressions and take remedial action. Depending on the result of the investigation, they may also need to modify the supply's water safety plan.

5.6 Complying with the protozoal Standards

During the reporting period, 78.7 percent of the report population (3,305,000 people) were supplied with drinking-water that fully complied with the protozoal Standards (Table 9). This is a decrease of 1.3 percent compared with the previous reporting period, when 80 percent of the report population received water that fully complied with the protozoal Standards.

Table 9: Protozoal compliance against the Standards in previous and current reporting periods

Type of supplier	2019/20	2020/21	Difference
Large	85.9%	84.4%	–1.5%
Medium	50.0%	47.1%	–2.9%
Minor	47.4%	47.7%	0.3%
Small	33.9%	33.7%	–0.3%
Overall	**80.0%**	**78.7%**	**–1.3%**

Note: * 2019/20 and 2020/21 columns show percentage of reported population served. Difference column is 2020/21 minus 2019/20 values. Calculations were performed on actual values, then rounded to one decimal place.

Eight large supplies failed to comply with the protozoal Standards: Ashburton, Christchurch, Hastings Urban, Queenstown, Richmond/Waimea Industrial, Taupō – Lake Terrace, Tokoroa and Wānaka. Seventeen medium supplies failed to comply with the protozoal Standards.

Failing to comply with the protozoal Standards does not necessarily mean that pathogenic protozoa (*Giardia* spp. and *Cryptosporidium* spp.) were present in the drinking-water. Complying with the protozoal Standards is based on the likelihood that the treatment processes in operation will adequately protect the community if

pathogenic protozoa are present in the source water. To comply with the protozoal Standards, the drinking-water supplier must meet the following two requirements.

- They must either use groundwater complying with the secure bore water criteria of the Standards or have treatment processes in operation that can remove or inactivate an adequate percentage of any protozoa present in the source water.
- They must be able to show that they are operating the treatment processes sufficiently well to meet the target percentage of protozoal removal or inactivation.

Failure to comply with the protozoal Standards is therefore due to a lack of infrastructure or failure to meet the compliance criteria.

5.7 Public health significance of protozoal transgressions

The majority of protozoa are freshwater organisms that have no public health significance. However, two groups of protozoa can cause adverse health reactions:

- enteric protozoa that live in the gut of humans and other animals, such as some species of *Cryptosporidium* and *Giardia*
- free-living organisms that are opportunistic pathogens in humans and may cause serious illness, such as *Naegleria fowlerii* and some species of *Acanthamoeba*.

Cryptosporidium has been identified as one of the most important waterborne human pathogens in developed countries and is responsible for many outbreaks.

Even very low numbers of protozoa of either of the groups identified above can cause illness in people. Therefore the presence of any of these organisms in the drinking-water supply can put public health at risk.

5.8 Complying with the chemical Standards

Not all supplies need to monitor chemical determinands. Treatment plants or distribution zones can be assigned Priority 2a or 2b determinands when treatment methods, supply characteristics or testing indicate that levels of any chemical may approach the MAV. Chemicals used for disinfection or other treatment processes are not usually assigned as Priority 2 determinands, because the resulting water concentrations of those chemicals generally do not approach MAVs. Nevertheless, they may require monitoring as part of assessing whether a supply has complied with bacteriological or protozoal Standards. That type of monitoring is external to the assessment of Priority 2 determinands that this section covers.

Where a supply has been assigned Priority 2 determinands, it must comply with the Standard for all chemical determinands assigned to the supply's treatment plant and

distribution zones. (Distribution zones are parts of the drinking-water supply network within which all consumers receive drinking-water of identical quality, from the same or similar sources, with the same treatment and usually at the same pressure.) If a supply has not been assigned any Priority 2 determinands, then it complies with the chemical Standards by default.

In addition, suppliers are required to either demonstrate that the drinking-water supplied to consumers is not plumbosolvent or, if the supply services more than 500 people, publish newspaper notifications and provide public warnings to consumers at least twice a year.

During the reporting period, 98.9 percent of the report population (4,157,000 people) was supplied with drinking-water that complied with the chemical Standards. This means that 1.1 percent of the report population (44,000 people) received water that did not comply with the Standards. Table 10 compares chemical compliance between reporting periods.

Table 10: Chemical compliance with the Standards in previous and current reporting periods

Type of supplier	2019/20	2020/21	Difference
Large	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%
Medium	96.9%	93.9%	–3.0%
Minor	91.9%	91.7%	–0.2%
Small	97.8%	98.3%	0.5%
Overall	**99.1%**	**98.9%**	**–0.1%**

Note: 2019/20 and 2020/21 columns show percentage of reported population served. Difference column is 2020/21 minus 2019/20 values. Calculations were performed on actual values, then rounded to one decimal place.

Note that the high level of chemical compliance for small supplies arises by default, because Priority 2 determinands are usually assigned only to zones with populations of more than 500 people.

During the reporting period, 66.4 percent of the report population (2,792,000 people) received water that was assigned at least one chemical determinand. Water supplied to 98.4 percent (2,747,000) of that population complied with the chemical Standards. Water supplied to 1.6 percent (44,000 people) of that population did not comply with the chemical Standards.

Fluoride was the most commonly assigned chemical in terms of the percentage of the population served. Fluoride was assigned to supplies for 2,520,000 people; 99.7 percent of those supplies complied with the chemical Standards for this determinand. The concentration of naturally occurring fluoride in drinking-water sources is low in Aotearoa and does not need to be monitored; however, all fluoridated water supplies must monitor and control the level of fluoride added to the drinking-water.

The next most commonly assigned chemical determinand was for disinfection by-products assigned to supplies for 267,000 people (with 98.5 percent compliance).

Following that, nitrate was assigned to supplies for 65,000 people (with 100 percent compliance), arsenic to supplies for 35,000 people (with 78.6 percent compliance) and lead to supplies for 17,000 people (with 72.2 percent compliance).

Copper, Manganese, Radon-222 and Total Alpha Activity were each assigned a small supply. Manganese was assigned to a supply serving 600 people that did not comply with the chemical Standards. Total Alpha Activity was assigned to a supply serving 100 people that did not comply with the chemical Standards.

None of the suppliers demonstrated that the water from their supply was not plumbosolvent during the reporting period. A total of 441 supplies serving plumbosolvent water to 99.2 percent of the report population (4,168,000 people) provided warnings to the public in compliance with the chemical Standards. Warnings were not provided to the consumers of 44 supplies, consisting of two medium supplies (collectively serving 12,000 people), six minor supplies (collectively serving 14,000 people) and 36 small supplies (collectively serving 7,400 people). Small supplies (serving 500 people or fewer) are not required to provide warnings about plumbosolvency to comply with chemical Standards.

All large supplies complied with the chemical Standards. Two medium supplies failed to comply with the chemical Standards. Greymouth failed compliance because drinking-water for 6,000 people exceeded the MAV for disinfection by-products on one occasion. Morrinsville failed compliance because drinking-water for 6,600 people exceeded the MAV for disinfection by-products on two occasions.

5.9 Public health significance of chemical transgressions

The chemical Standards define water that, based on current knowledge, can be drunk over a lifetime with no adverse health effects. In Aotearoa, an adult body weight of 70 kilograms and a consumption of 2 litres of water per day over a lifetime are used to calculate most MAVs. Short-term exceedances of a MAV rarely pose a public health risk unless the chemical is present at a level that could cause acute illness.

Chemicals exceeding their MAVs were arsenic and disinfection by-products (bromodichloromethane, dichloroacetic acid, haloacetic acids and trihalomethanes). Specifically, seven supplies (collectively serving 9,100 people) had exceedances for arsenic and 10 supplies (collectively serving 60,000 people) had exceedances for disinfection by-products.

Action to reduce the concentration of disinfection by-products is encouraged, but disinfection itself must not be compromised. A disinfection by-product poses a considerably lower risk than a pathogenic micro-organism in water that has not been disinfected.

5.10 Monitoring

Nine supplies, together serving 22,000 people, failed to comply with the chemical Standards due to inadequate monitoring. Without monitoring information, water suppliers cannot make well-informed decisions about actions they can take to comply with the Standards, and the health significance of concentrations of chemicals assigned to a distribution zone cannot be readily assessed.

Appendix 1: Water supply compliance

This appendix provides information on each water supply and whether it complied with the relevant sections of the Health Act 1956 (the Act) and the relevant Standards within the *Drinking-water Standards for New Zealand 2005 (Revised 2018)* (the Standards). It groups supplies by health district within New Zealand, listed in north-to-south order. Within each health district, suppliers and supplies are listed alphabetically.

For all supplies, this appendix provides information about the supply's source water (that is, where the water comes from), its routine disinfection processes (that is, what steps the supplier takes to make the water safe to drink) and any boil-water notices put in place during the year (a supplier issues a boil-water notice to tell residents they must boil their water before drinking it due to the risk of contamination).

If the supply has complied with the Act and meets the Standards, the appendix gives no further detail.

The Health Act 1956

Supplies are assessed against the following sections of the Act for the previous year. Where a supply failed to meet the requirements of the Act, the appendix provides an explanation.

Section	Requirement	Description of the supplier's duties under this section
69S	Adequate provision of water	The supplier must take all practicable steps to ensure an adequate supply of drinking water is provided to each point of supply
69U	Source protection	The supplier must take reasonable steps to protect the water from contamination
69Y	Monitoring frequency in accordance with the Standards	The supplier must monitor the drinking water to check whether it meets the Standards or presents a public health risk
69Z	Water safety plan	The supplier is required to prepare and implement a water safety plan (WSP) and have it approved by a drinking-water assessor, with the exception of small suppliers. The supplier must review its WSP at least every five years
69ZD	Adequate records	The supplier must keep records containing sufficient information to allow a drinking-water assessor to assess whether it complies with the Act
69ZE	Investigation of complaints	The supplier must record and investigate all complaints about the water it provides

Section	Requirement	Description of the supplier's duties under this section
69ZF	Appropriate remedial actions following a monitoring transgression	If the supply does not meet Standards, the supplier must take appropriate steps to correct the problem

The Standards

If a supply failed to meet the bacterial, protozoal or chemical Standards, the appendix provides additional information about why it did so. More information may be available from suppliers themselves.

Northland

Supplier: Carrington Farms Jade LP

Carrington Estate — Population: 120

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Met Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water, is treated with filtration and UV and is chlorinated.

Supplier: Doubtless Bay Water Supply Co

Doubtless Bay — Population: 2,000

Health Act: Not complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Not met Chemical Met

The water supply uses mixed sources, is treated with filtration and UV and is chlorinated.

Doubtless Bay did not have an implemented WSP. It therefore failed to comply with the Health Act (section 69Z).

Doubtless Bay failed the protozoal Standards because of calibration issues.

Supplier: Far North District Council

Kaikohe — Population: 4,200

Health Act: Not complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Met Chemical Met

The water supply uses mixed sources, is treated with coagulation, filtration and UV and is chlorinated.

Kaikohe did not have an implemented WSP and failed to keep adequate records. It therefore failed to comply with the Health Act (sections 69Z and 69ZD).

Kaitāia — Population: 5,400

Health Act: Not complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Met Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water, is treated with coagulation, filtration and UV and is chlorinated.

Kaitāia did not have an implemented WSP and failed to keep adequate records. It therefore failed to comply with the Health Act (sections 69Z and 69ZD).

Kawakawa/Moerewa — Population: 3,500

Health Act: Not complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Met Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater, is treated with coagulation and filtration and is chlorinated.

Kawakawa/Moerewa did not have an implemented WSP and failed to keep adequate records. It therefore failed to comply with the Health Act (sections 69Z and 69ZD).

Kerikeri — Population: 6,700

Health Act: Not complied Standards: Bacterial Not met Protozoal Met Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water, is treated with coagulation, filtration and UV and is chlorinated. A temporary boil-water notice was in place during the reporting period.

Kerikeri did not have an implemented WSP and failed to keep adequate records. It therefore failed to comply with the Health Act (sections 69Z and 69ZD).

Kerikeri failed the bacteriological Standards for 500 people because *E. coli* was detected in 0.8 percent of monitoring samples.

Ōkaihau — Population: 800

Health Act: Not complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Met Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater, is treated with UV and is chlorinated.

Ōkaihau did not have an implemented WSP and failed to keep adequate records. It therefore failed to comply with the Health Act (sections 69Z and 69ZD).

Ōmāpere — Population: 900

Health Act: Not complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Met Chemical Met

The water supply uses mixed sources, is treated with coagulation and filtration and is chlorinated.

Ōmāpere failed to keep adequate records. It therefore failed to comply with the Health Act (section 69ZD).

Paihia — Population: 4,000

Health Act: Not complied Standards: Bacterial Not met Protozoal Met Chemical Not met

The water supply uses surface water, is treated with coagulation, filtration and UV and is chlorinated.

Paihia did not have an implemented WSP. It therefore failed to comply with the Health Act (section 69Z).

Paihia failed the bacteriological Standards for 1,000 people because *E. coli* was detected in 0.3 percent of monitoring samples. It failed the chemical Standards for 2,000 people because bromodichloromethane exceeded the MAV and it took inadequate actions to address that issue.

Rawene — Population: 600

Health Act: Not complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Met Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water, is treated with coagulation and is chlorinated.

Rawene did not have an implemented WSP and failed to keep adequate records. It therefore failed to comply with the Health Act (sections 69Z and 69ZD).

Supplier: Hūkerenui Community

Hūkerenui — Population: 250

Health Act: Not complied Standards: Bacterial Not met Protozoal Not met Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water and is treated with filtration and UV. A permanent boil-water notice was in place during the reporting period.

Hūkerenui failed to meet drinking-water monitoring requirements for the supply. It therefore failed to comply with the Health Act (section 69Y).

Hūkerenui failed the bacteriological Standards because *E. coli* was detected in 9.1 percent of monitoring samples and it did not attempt compliance. It failed the protozoal Standards because the infrastructure was inadequate and it did not attempt compliance.

Supplier: Kaipara District Council

Dargaville — Population: 4,683

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Met Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water, is treated with coagulation, filtration and UV and is chlorinated.

Kaihū-Dargaville — Population: 324

Health Act: Not complied Standards: Bacterial Not met Protozoal Not met Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water, without disinfection. A permanent boil-water notice was in place during the reporting period.

Kaihū-Dargaville failed to meet drinking-water monitoring requirements for the supply and did not take all appropriate actions to protect public health after an issue was discovered. It therefore failed to comply with the Health Act (sections 69Y and 69ZF).

Kaihū-Dargaville failed the bacteriological Standards because it did not attempt compliance. It failed the protozoal Standards because it did not attempt compliance.

Mangawhai Heads — Population: 200

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater, is treated with filtration and UV and is chlorinated.

Maungaturoto — Population: 980

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water, is treated with coagulation, filtration and UV and is chlorinated.

Ruawai — Population: 426

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater, is treated with filtration and is chlorinated.

Supplier: Ngāti Rēhia Wai Trust

Ngāti Rēhia Wai Trust — Population: 120

Health Act: Not complied | Standards: Bacterial Not met | Protozoal Not met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater, is treated with filtration and UV and is chlorinated.

Ngāti Rēhia Wai Trust failed to meet drinking-water monitoring requirements for the supply, failed to keep adequate records, failed to adequately investigate complaints and did not take all appropriate actions to protect public health after an issue was discovered. It therefore failed to comply with the Health Act (sections 69Y, 69ZD, 69ZE and 69ZF).

Ngāti Rēhia Wai Trust failed the bacteriological Standards because it did not attempt compliance. It failed the protozoal Standards because it did not attempt compliance.

Supplier: Pakanae Community Water Supply

Pakanae — Population: 160

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water, is treated with filtration and UV and is chlorinated.

Supplier: Waimā Hapū Community

Waimā Hapū Community — Population: 200

Health Act: Not complied | Standards: Bacterial Not met | Protozoal Not met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water and is treated with filtration and UV. A permanent boil-water notice was in place during the reporting period.

Waimā Hapū Community did not take reasonable steps to protect source water from contamination, failed to meet drinking-water monitoring requirements for the supply, failed to keep adequate records, failed to adequately investigate complaints and did not take all appropriate actions to protect public health after an issue was discovered. It therefore failed to comply with the Health Act (sections 69U, 69Y, 69ZD, 69ZE and 69ZF).

Waimā Hapū Community failed the bacteriological Standards because *E. coli* was detected in 9.1 percent of monitoring samples and it did not attempt compliance. It failed the protozoal Standards because the infrastructure was inadequate and it did not attempt compliance.

Supplier: Whangarei District Council

Bream Bay **Population: 14,800**

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Met Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water, is treated with coagulation, filtration and UV and is chlorinated.

Maungakaramea **Population: 200**

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Met Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater, is treated with UV and is chlorinated.

Whangārei **Population: 56,530**

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Met Chemical Met

The water supply uses mixed sources, is treated with coagulation, filtration and UV and is chlorinated.

Supplier: Whangaroa Health Services Trust

Kaeo Hospital **Population: 134**

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Met Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water, is treated with coagulation, filtration and UV and is chlorinated.

Supplier: Whirinaki Water Board

Whirinaki **Population: 400**

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Met Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water, is treated with filtration and UV and is chlorinated.

North, West, Central and South Auckland

Supplier: Auckland Council

Āwhitu Regional Park **Population: 250**

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Met Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater, is treated with filtration and UV and is chlorinated.

Matiatia Wharf **Population: 800**

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Met Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater, is treated with filtration and UV and is chlorinated.

Supplier: Beachlands Network Ltd

Beachlands Networks **Population: 350**

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Met Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater, is treated with filtration and UV and is chlorinated.

Supplier: BP Oil NZ Ltd, Bombay

Bombay Motorway Services **Population: 200**

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Met Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater and is chlorinated.

Supplier: Haranui Whānau

Haranui Whānau **Population: 200**

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Met Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater and is treated with filtration and UV.

Supplier: Kingseat Foundation

Kingseat Community **Population: 400**

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Met Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater and is chlorinated.

Supplier: Pine Harbour Living Limited

Pine Harbour **Population: 490**

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Met Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater, is treated with UV and is chlorinated.

Supplier: Southpark Utilities Ltd

Kensington Park — Population: 450

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Not met Protozoal Met Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater, is treated with UV and is chlorinated.

Kensington Park failed the bacteriological Standards because sampling was inadequate and it did not achieve some operational performance parameters.

Supplier: Veolia Water, Papakura

Burnside Road — Population: 352

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Met Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water, is treated with filtration and is chlorinated. The water is fluoridated.

Papakura — Population: 48,513

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Met Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water, is treated with coagulation, filtration and UV and is chlorinated. The water is fluoridated.

Supplier: Watercare Services Ltd

Auckland — Population: 1,373,739

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Met Chemical Met

The water supply uses mixed sources, is treated with coagulation and filtration and is chlorinated. The water is fluoridated.

Bombay — Population: 609

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Met Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater, is treated with filtration and UV and is chlorinated.

Helensville/Parakai — Population: 4,579

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Met Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water, is treated with coagulation and filtration and is chlorinated.

Huia Village — Population: 597

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Met Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water, is treated with coagulation and filtration and is chlorinated.

Muriwai — Population: 563

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Met Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater, is treated with filtration and UV and is chlorinated.

Snells/Algies — Population: 4,664

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Met Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater, is treated with filtration and UV and is chlorinated.

Waiuku — Population: 8,697

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater, is treated with filtration and UV and is chlorinated.

Warkworth — Population: 4,111

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater, is treated with coagulation, filtration and UV and is chlorinated.

Wellsford/Te Hana — Population: 2,114

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water, is treated with coagulation, filtration and UV and is chlorinated.

Waikato

Supplier: Department of Conservation (Whakapapa V)

Whakapapa Village **Population: 200**

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Not met Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water, is treated with filtration and UV and is chlorinated.

Whakapapa Village failed the protozoal Standards because it cannot demonstrate compliance.

Supplier: Fonterra Waitoa

Waitoa **Population: 500**

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Met Chemical Not met

The water supply uses surface water, is treated with filtration and is chlorinated.

Waitoa failed the chemical Standards because a disinfection by-product produced as part of the disinfection process exceeded the MAV and it took inadequate actions to address that issue.

Supplier: Hahei Water Supply Association

Hahei, Pa Road **Population: 200**

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Not met Protozoal Not met Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater, without disinfection.

Hahei, Pa Road failed the bacteriological Standards because sampling was inadequate and it cannot demonstrate compliance. It failed the protozoal Standards because the infrastructure was inadequate and it did not attempt compliance.

Supplier: Hamilton City Council

Hamilton **Population: 176,565**

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Met Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water, is treated with coagulation, filtration and UV and is chlorinated. The water is fluoridated.

Supplier: Hauraki District Council

Kerepehi **Population: 2,552**

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Not met Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water, is treated with filtration and UV and is chlorinated.

Kerepehi failed the protozoal Standards because it did not achieve some operational performance parameters and turbidity levels at times were too high.

Paeroa **Population: 5,091**

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Not met Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water, is treated with filtration and is chlorinated.

Paeroa failed the protozoal Standards because it did not achieve some operational performance parameters and turbidity levels at times were too high.

Waihi — Population: 4,927

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Not met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water, is treated with filtration and is chlorinated.

Waihi failed the protozoal Standards because it did not achieve some operational performance parameters and turbidity levels at times were too high.

Waitakaruru — Population: 2,076

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water, is treated with coagulation, filtration and UV and is chlorinated.

Supplier: Land Information New Zealand

Tokanui — Population: 250

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water, is treated with coagulation, filtration and UV and is chlorinated.

Supplier: Matamata Piako District Council

Matamata — Population: 6,943

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Not met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses mixed sources, is treated with coagulation, filtration and UV and is chlorinated. A temporary 'do not use' notice was in place during the reporting period.

Matamata failed the protozoal Standards because it cannot demonstrate compliance and turbidity levels at times were too high.

Morrinsville — Population: 6,603

Health Act: Not complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Not met | Chemical Not met

The water supply uses mixed sources, is treated with coagulation, filtration and UV and is chlorinated.

Morrinsville did not have an implemented WSP. It therefore failed to comply with the Health Act (section 69Z).

Morrinsville failed the protozoal Standards because it cannot demonstrate compliance. It failed the chemical Standards because a disinfection by-product produced as part of the disinfection process exceeded the MAV and it took inadequate actions to address that issue.

Tahuna — Population: 120

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Not met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater, is treated with UV and is chlorinated.

Tahuna failed the protozoal Standards because it cannot demonstrate compliance.

Te Aroha — Population: 3,838

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water, is treated with coagulation and filtration and is chlorinated.

Supplier: Ngahinapouri School Board of Trustees

Ngahinapouri School — Population: 200

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Not met | Protozoal Not met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater and is treated with filtration and UV.

Ngahinapouri School failed the bacteriological Standards because *E. coli* was detected in 20.0 percent of monitoring samples and it did not attempt compliance. It failed the protozoal Standards because the infrastructure was inadequate and it did not attempt compliance.

Supplier: Ōtorohanga District Council

Arohena — Population: 260

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Not met Protozoal Not met Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water, is treated with filtration and is chlorinated. A permanent boil-water notice was in place during the reporting period.

Arohena failed the bacteriological Standards because *E. coli* was detected in 1.3 percent of monitoring samples, it did not achieve some operational performance parameters, turbidity levels at times were too high, it cannot demonstrate compliance and the infrastructure was inadequate. It failed the protozoal Standards because the infrastructure was inadequate.

Kāwhia — Population: 390

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Not met Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water, is treated with coagulation, filtration and UV and is chlorinated.

Kāwhia failed the protozoal Standards because turbidity levels at times were too high.

Ōtorohanga — Population: 3,050

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Met Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water, is treated with coagulation and filtration and is chlorinated.

Tihiroa — Population: 400

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Not met Protozoal Not met Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water, is treated with coagulation and filtration and is chlorinated.

Tihiroa failed the bacteriological Standards because turbidity levels at times were too high. It failed the protozoal Standards because the infrastructure was inadequate and turbidity levels at times were too high.

Supplier: Paterangi School Board of Trustees

Paterangi School — Population: 150

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Not met Protozoal Not met Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater and is treated with filtration and UV.

Paterangi School failed the bacteriological Standards because it did not attempt compliance. It failed the protozoal Standards because it did not attempt compliance.

Supplier: Piriaka Community Group Inc

Piriaka — Population: 120

Health Act: Not complied Standards: Bacterial Not met Protozoal Not met Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water, without disinfection.

Piriaka failed to provide adequate safe drinking-water, did not take reasonable steps to protect source water from contamination, failed to meet drinking-water monitoring requirements for the supply, failed to keep adequate records, failed to adequately investigate complaints and did not take all appropriate actions to protect public health after an issue was discovered. It therefore failed to comply with the Health Act (sections 69S, 69U, 69Y, 69ZD, 69ZE and 69ZF).

Piriaka failed the bacteriological Standards because it did not attempt compliance. It failed the protozoal Standards because the infrastructure was inadequate and it did not attempt compliance.

Supplier: Puahue School Board of Trustees

Puahue School — Population: 170

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater and is treated with filtration and UV.

Supplier: Pukeatua School

Pukeatua School — Population: 125

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Not met | Protozoal Not met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater and is treated with filtration and UV.

Pukeatua School failed the bacteriological Standards because it did not attempt compliance. It failed the protozoal Standards because it did not attempt compliance.

Supplier: Ruapehu District Council

National Park — Population: 240

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Not met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water, is treated with filtration and UV and is chlorinated.

National Park failed the protozoal Standards because it cannot demonstrate compliance and turbidity levels at times were too high.

Ohakune — Population: 1,500

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Not met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water, is treated with coagulation, filtration and UV and is chlorinated. A temporary boil-water notice was in place during the reporting period.

Ohakune failed the protozoal Standards because disinfectant levels were inadequate and turbidity levels at times were too high.

Ōhura — Population: 160

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Not met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water, is treated with coagulation and filtration and is chlorinated.

Ōhura failed the protozoal Standards because the infrastructure was inadequate and turbidity levels at times were too high.

Owhango — Population: 200

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Not met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water and is chlorinated. A temporary boil-water notice was in place during the reporting period.

Owhango failed the protozoal Standards because the infrastructure was inadequate and turbidity levels at times were too high.

Raetihi — Population: 749

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water, is treated with coagulation, filtration and UV and is chlorinated.

Taumarunui — Population: 4,870

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Met | Chemical Not met

The water supply uses surface water, is treated with coagulation, filtration and UV and is chlorinated.

Taumarunui failed the chemical Standards because lead sampling was inadequate.

Supplier: South Waikato District Council

Arapuni — Population: 300

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Not met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater, is treated with filtration and UV and is chlorinated.

Arapuni failed the protozoal Standards because it cannot demonstrate compliance.

Putāruru — Population: 4,116

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Not met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses mixed sources, is treated with filtration and UV and is chlorinated.

Putāruru failed the protozoal Standards because it cannot demonstrate compliance and turbidity levels at times were too high.

Tīrau — Population: 700

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Not met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water, is treated with filtration and UV and is chlorinated.

Tīrau failed the protozoal Standards because of calibration issues, it did not achieve some operational performance parameters and turbidity levels at times were too high.

Tokoroa — Population: 13,300

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Not met | Protozoal Not met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater, is treated with UV and is chlorinated. The water is fluoridated.

Tokoroa failed the bacteriological Standards because it did not achieve some operational performance parameters, turbidity levels at times were too high and there were calibration issues. It failed the protozoal Standards because it cannot demonstrate compliance and turbidity levels at times were too high.

Supplier: Taharoa Ironsands Ltd

Taharoa Village — Population: 350

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Not met | Protozoal Not met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater, is treated with filtration and is chlorinated.

Taharoa Village failed the bacteriological Standards because *E. coli* was detected in 0.6 percent of monitoring samples. It failed the protozoal Standards because the infrastructure was inadequate.

Supplier: Tatua Co-operative Dairy Co Ltd

Tatua Co-operative Dairy Co Ltd — Population: 331

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater and is chlorinated.

Supplier: Te Aputa Water Supply Society

Te Puru – Aputa Avenue — Population: 250

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Met Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water and is treated with filtration and UV.

Supplier: Te Mata School Board of Trustees

Te Mata School — Population: 150

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Not met Protozoal Not met Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater and is treated with filtration and UV.

Te Mata School failed the bacteriological Standards because it did not attempt compliance. It failed the protozoal Standards because it did not attempt compliance.

Supplier: Thames Coromandel District Council

Coromandel — Population: 1,718

Health Act: Not complied Standards: Bacterial Not met Protozoal Not met Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water, is treated with coagulation, filtration and UV and is chlorinated. A temporary boil-water notice was in place during the reporting period.

Coromandel did not have an implemented WSP. It therefore failed to comply with the Health Act (section 69Z).

Coromandel failed the bacteriological Standards because sampling was inadequate, turbidity levels at times were too high, disinfectant levels were inadequate and it cannot demonstrate compliance. It failed the protozoal Standards because it did not achieve some operational performance parameters and turbidity levels at times were too high.

Matarangi — Population: 317

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Not met Protozoal Not met Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water, is treated with coagulation and filtration and is chlorinated.

Matarangi failed the bacteriological Standards because disinfectant levels were inadequate and it cannot demonstrate compliance. It failed the protozoal Standards because turbidity levels at times were too high.

Matatoki — Population: 150

Health Act: Not complied Standards: Bacterial Not met Protozoal Not met Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water and is chlorinated. A permanent boil-water notice was in place during the reporting period.

Matatoki failed to meet drinking-water monitoring requirements for the supply. It therefore failed to comply with the Health Act (section 69Y).

Matatoki failed the bacteriological Standards because it did not attempt compliance. It failed the protozoal Standards because the infrastructure was inadequate and it did not attempt compliance.

Onemana — Population: 116

Health Act: Not complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Not met Chemical Not met

The water supply uses groundwater and is chlorinated.

Onemana failed to meet drinking-water monitoring requirements for the supply. It therefore failed to comply with the Health Act (section 69Y).

Onemana failed the protozoal Standards because the infrastructure was inadequate. It failed the chemical Standards because total alpha activity exceeded the MAV, total alpha activity sampling was inadequate and total alpha activity sampling was not undertaken.

Pāuanui — Population: 750

Health Act: Not complied Standards: Bacterial Not met Protozoal Not met Chemical Met

The water supply uses mixed sources, is treated with coagulation, filtration and UV and is chlorinated.

Pāuanui did not have an implemented WSP. It therefore failed to comply with the Health Act (section 69Z).

Pāuanui failed the bacteriological Standards because sampling was inadequate, it did not achieve some operational performance parameters and it cannot demonstrate compliance. It failed the protozoal Standards because it did not attempt compliance.

Pūriri — Population: 150

Health Act: Not complied Standards: Bacterial Not met Protozoal Not met Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water, without disinfection. A permanent boil-water notice was in place during the reporting period.

Pūriri failed to meet drinking-water monitoring requirements for the supply. It therefore failed to comply with the Health Act (section 69Y).

Pūriri failed the bacteriological Standards because it did not attempt compliance. It failed the protozoal Standards because the infrastructure was inadequate and it did not attempt compliance.

Tairua — Population: 1,314

Health Act: Not complied Standards: Bacterial Not met Protozoal Not met Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water, is treated with coagulation, filtration and UV and is chlorinated.

Tairua did not have an implemented WSP. It therefore failed to comply with the Health Act (section 69Z).

Tairua failed the bacteriological Standards because disinfectant levels were inadequate and it cannot demonstrate compliance. It failed the protozoal Standards because turbidity levels at times were too high.

Thames — Population: 7,657

Health Act: Not complied Standards: Bacterial Not met Protozoal Met Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water, is treated with coagulation, filtration and UV and is chlorinated. The water is fluoridated.

Thames did not have an implemented WSP. It therefore failed to comply with the Health Act (section 69Z).

Thames failed the bacteriological Standards because it cannot demonstrate compliance.

Thames Valley — Population: 200

Health Act: Not complied Standards: Bacterial Not met Protozoal Not met Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water and is chlorinated. A permanent boil-water notice was in place during the reporting period.

Thames Valley failed to meet drinking-water monitoring requirements for the supply. It therefore failed to comply with the Health Act (section 69Y).

Thames Valley failed the bacteriological Standards because it did not attempt compliance. It failed the protozoal Standards because the infrastructure was inadequate and it did not attempt compliance.

Whangamatā — Population: 3,674

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Not met Protozoal Not met Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater and is chlorinated.

Whangamatā failed the bacteriological Standards because sampling was inadequate, it did not achieve some operational performance parameters, turbidity levels at times were too high, it cannot demonstrate compliance and the infrastructure was inadequate. It failed the protozoal Standards because the infrastructure was inadequate and it did not attempt compliance.

Whitianga — Population: 4,550

Health Act: Not complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Not met Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water, is treated with coagulation, filtration and UV and is chlorinated.

Whitianga did not have an implemented WSP. It therefore failed to comply with the Health Act (section 69Z).

Whitianga failed the protozoal Standards because turbidity levels at times were too high.

Supplier: Waikato District Council

Huntly — Population: 7,340

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Met Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water, is treated with coagulation, filtration and UV and is chlorinated. The water is fluoridated.

Ngāruawāhia — Population: 6,879

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Met Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water, is treated with coagulation and filtration and is chlorinated. The water is fluoridated.

North Western District, Waikato District Council — Population: 115

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Met Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water, is treated with coagulation, filtration and UV and is chlorinated. The water is fluoridated.

Pōkeno — Population: 4,567

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Met Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water, is treated with filtration and is chlorinated. The water is fluoridated.

Raglan — Population: 4,000

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Met Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water, is treated with UV and is chlorinated.

Southern Districts, Waikato District Council — Population: 5,466

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Met Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water, is treated with coagulation, filtration and UV and is chlorinated. The water is fluoridated.

Te Kauwhata — Population: 2,149

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Met Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water, is treated with coagulation, filtration and UV and is chlorinated. The water is fluoridated.

Tūākau — Population: 4,719

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Met Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water, is treated with filtration and is chlorinated. The water is fluoridated.

Supplier: Waikato Regional Airport

Hamilton Airport East Side Terminal — Population: 400

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water, is treated with coagulation and filtration and is chlorinated.

Hamilton Airport, West Side Aviation Area — Population: 350

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Not met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater and is chlorinated.

Hamilton Airport, West Side Aviation Area failed the protozoal Standards because the infrastructure was inadequate and it did not attempt compliance.

Supplier: Waipā District Council

Cambridge — Population: 20,833

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water, is treated with coagulation, filtration and UV and is chlorinated.

Kihikihi — Population: 2,000

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater and is chlorinated.

Pukerimu Rural — Population: 3,387

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Not met | Protozoal Met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water, is treated with coagulation and filtration and is chlorinated.

Pukerimu Rural failed the bacteriological Standards for 2,846 people because sampling was inadequate.

Te Awamutu and Pirongia — Population: 10,665

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses mixed sources, is treated with coagulation, filtration and UV and is chlorinated.

Supplier: Waitomo District Council

Benneydale — Population: 280

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Not met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses mixed sources, is treated with filtration and UV and is chlorinated.

Benneydale failed the protozoal Standards because it did not achieve some operational performance parameters and turbidity levels at times were too high.

Mōkau, Waitomo — Population: 200

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Not met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water, is treated with coagulation, filtration and UV and is chlorinated.

Mōkau, Waitomo failed the protozoal Standards because it did not achieve some operational performance parameters and turbidity levels at times were too high.

Piopio — Population: 500

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Not met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water, is treated with coagulation and filtration and is chlorinated.

Piopio failed the protozoal Standards because it did not achieve some operational performance parameters and turbidity levels at times were too high.

Te Kuiti — Population: 4,612

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Not met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water, is treated with coagulation, filtration and UV and is chlorinated.

Te Kuiti failed the protozoal Standards because it cannot demonstrate compliance.

Supplier: Waitomo Holdings Ltd

Waitomo Caves — Population: 500

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Not met | Protozoal Not met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water, is treated with coagulation, filtration and UV and is chlorinated.

Waitomo Caves failed the bacteriological Standards because *E. coli* was detected in 1.0 percent of monitoring samples, it took inadequate actions to address that issue and it did not achieve some operational performance parameters. It failed the protozoal Standards because it cannot demonstrate compliance.

Tauranga

Supplier: Otamarakau School

Otamarakau — Population: 111

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Not met Protozoal Not met Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater and is treated with UV.

Otamarakau failed the bacteriological Standards because it did not attempt compliance. It failed the protozoal Standards because it did not attempt compliance.

Supplier: Tauranga City Council

Tauranga — Population: 146,097

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Met Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water, is treated with coagulation and filtration and is chlorinated.

Supplier: Western Bay of Plenty District Council

Athenree — Population: 5,125

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Not met Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater and is chlorinated.

Athenree failed the protozoal Standards because the infrastructure was inadequate.

Katikati — Population: 5,700

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Not met Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater and is chlorinated.

Katikati failed the protozoal Standards because the infrastructure was inadequate.

Omokoroa Minden — Population: 6,450

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Not met Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater and is chlorinated.

Omokoroa Minden failed the protozoal Standards because the infrastructure was inadequate.

Pongakawa — Population: 4,600

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Not met Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater, is treated with UV and is chlorinated.

Pongakawa failed the protozoal Standards because it did not attempt compliance.

Te Puke — Population: 8,460

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Not met Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater and is chlorinated.

Te Puke failed the protozoal Standards because the infrastructure was inadequate.

Eastern Bay of Plenty

Supplier: Bryans Beach Water Society

Bryans Beach **Population: 200**

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Not met Protozoal Not met Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater and is chlorinated.

Bryans Beach failed the bacteriological Standards because sampling was inadequate and it cannot demonstrate compliance. It failed the protozoal Standards because the infrastructure was inadequate and it did not attempt compliance.

Supplier: Hinekopurangi Trust

Ruatahuna Village **Population: 300**

Health Act: Not complied Standards: Bacterial Not met Protozoal Not met Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water, without disinfection. A permanent boil-water notice was in place during the reporting period.

Ruatahuna Village failed to meet drinking-water monitoring requirements for the supply. It therefore failed to comply with the Health Act (section 69Y).

Ruatahuna Village failed the bacteriological Standards because it did not attempt compliance. It failed the protozoal Standards because the infrastructure was inadequate and it did not attempt compliance.

Supplier: Kawerau District Council

Kawerau **Population: 7,721**

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Not met Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water and is treated with UV.

Kawerau failed the protozoal Standards because it did not achieve some operational performance parameters.

Supplier: Kutarere Community Water Supply

Kutarere **Population: 300**

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Not met Protozoal Not met Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater, without disinfection. A temporary boil-water notice was in place during the reporting period.

Kutarere failed the bacteriological Standards because *E. coli* was detected in 5.7 percent of monitoring samples, sampling was inadequate and it cannot demonstrate compliance. It failed the protozoal Standards because the infrastructure was inadequate and it did not attempt compliance.

Supplier: Omaio Waterline Committee

Omaio **Population: 180**

Health Act: Not complied Standards: Bacterial Not met Protozoal Not met Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water, without disinfection. A permanent boil-water notice was in place during the reporting period.

Omaio did not take reasonable steps to protect source water from contamination, failed to meet drinking-water monitoring requirements for the supply, failed to keep adequate records, failed to adequately investigate complaints and did not take all appropriate actions to protect public health after an issue was discovered. It therefore failed to comply with the Health Act (sections 69U, 69Y, 69ZD, 69ZE and 69ZF).

Omaio failed the bacteriological Standards because it did not attempt compliance. It failed the protozoal Standards because the infrastructure was inadequate and it did not attempt compliance.

Supplier: Ōpōtiki District Council

Ōpōtiki — Population: 4,530

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater, is treated with filtration and is chlorinated.

Te Kaha — Population: 150

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Not met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water, is treated with filtration and UV and is chlorinated.

Te Kaha failed the protozoal Standards because it did not attempt compliance.

Supplier: Waiohau Waiora Incorporated

Waiohau — Population: 250

Health Act: Not complied | Standards: Bacterial Not met | Protozoal Not met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater and is treated with filtration and UV. A permanent boil-water notice was in place during the reporting period.

Waiohau failed to meet drinking-water monitoring requirements for the supply, failed to keep adequate records, failed to adequately investigate complaints and did not take all appropriate actions to protect public health after an issue was discovered. It therefore failed to comply with the Health Act (sections 69Y, 69ZD, 69ZE and 69ZF).

Waiohau failed the bacteriological Standards because it did not attempt compliance. It failed the protozoal Standards because it did not attempt compliance.

Supplier: Whakatāne District Council

Matatā — Population: 690

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Not met | Protozoal Not met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water, is treated with UV and is chlorinated.

Matatā failed the bacteriological Standards because disinfectant levels were inadequate. It failed the protozoal Standards because disinfectant levels were inadequate.

Murupara — Population: 1,674

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Not met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater, without disinfection.

Murupara failed the protozoal Standards because the infrastructure was inadequate and it did not attempt compliance.

Otumahi — Population: 2,841

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Not met | Protozoal Not met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater, is treated with filtration and UV and is chlorinated.

Otumahi failed the bacteriological Standards because it did not achieve some operational performance parameters. It failed the protozoal Standards because it did not achieve some operational performance parameters and turbidity levels at times were too high.

Rangitaiki Plains — Population: 2,897

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Not met | Protozoal Not met | Chemical Not met

The water supply uses mixed sources, is treated with filtration and UV and is chlorinated.

Rangitaiki Plains failed the bacteriological Standards because sampling was inadequate and disinfectant levels were inadequate. It failed the protozoal Standards because the infrastructure was inadequate and it did not attempt compliance. It failed the chemical Standards because arsenic exceeded the MAV and it took inadequate actions to address that issue.

Rūātoki — Population: 560

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Not met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater, is treated with UV and is chlorinated.

Rūātoki failed the protozoal Standards because disinfectant levels were inadequate and turbidity levels at times were too high.

Tāneatua — Population: 790

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Not met | Protozoal Not met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater, is treated with UV and is chlorinated.

Tāneatua failed the bacteriological Standards because *E. coli* was detected in 2.2 percent of monitoring samples and disinfectant levels were inadequate. It failed the protozoal Standards because disinfectant levels were inadequate.

Te Mahoe — Population: 120

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater, is treated with filtration and is chlorinated.

Waimana — Population: 160

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater, is treated with UV and is chlorinated.

Whakatāne — Population: 21,020

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water, is treated with coagulation, filtration and UV and is chlorinated. The water is fluoridated.

Supplier: Whanarua Bay Water Supply

Whanarua Bay — Population: 200

Health Act: Not complied | Standards: Bacterial Not met | Protozoal Not met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water, without disinfection. A permanent boil-water notice was in place during the reporting period.

Whanarua Bay did not take reasonable steps to protect source water from contamination, failed to meet drinking-water monitoring requirements for the supply, failed to keep adequate records, failed to adequately investigate complaints and did not take all appropriate actions to protect public health after an issue was discovered. It therefore failed to comply with the Health Act (sections 69U, 69Y, 69ZD, 69ZE and 69ZF).

Whanarua Bay failed the bacteriological Standards because it did not attempt compliance. It failed the protozoal Standards because the infrastructure was inadequate and it did not attempt compliance.

Rotorua and Taupō

Supplier: Brunswick Stage Three/Four Limited

Brunswick 4 — Population: 110

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Not met Protozoal Met Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater, without disinfection. A temporary boil-water notice was in place during the reporting period.

Brunswick 4 failed the bacteriological Standards because *E. coli* was detected in 8.3 percent of monitoring samples.

Supplier: Kaingaroa Forest Village Papakāinga Trust

Kaingaroa — Population: 400

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Not met Protozoal Not met Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater and is chlorinated. A temporary boil-water notice was in place during the reporting period.

Kaingaroa failed the bacteriological Standards because sampling was inadequate and it cannot demonstrate compliance. It failed the protozoal Standards because the infrastructure was inadequate and it cannot demonstrate compliance.

Supplier: Kinloch Park Residents Association

Kinloch Park — Population: 140

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Not met Protozoal Not met Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater, without disinfection.

Kinloch Park failed the bacteriological Standards because sampling was inadequate and it cannot demonstrate compliance. It failed the protozoal Standards because the infrastructure was inadequate and it cannot demonstrate compliance.

Supplier: Rotorua Lakes Council

Hamurana/Kaharoa — Population: 1,700

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Met Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water, is treated with UV and is chlorinated.

Mamaku — Population: 868

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Met Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater, is treated with filtration and UV and is chlorinated.

Ngongotahā — Population: 4,826

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Met Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water, is treated with UV and is chlorinated.

Reporoa — Population: 1,060

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Met Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water, is treated with UV and is chlorinated.

Rotoiti — Population: 880

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water, is treated with UV and is chlorinated.

Rotoma — Population: 340

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water, is treated with UV and is chlorinated.

Rotorua Central — Population: 42,500

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water, is treated with UV and is chlorinated.

Rotorua East — Population: 10,330

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water, is treated with UV and is chlorinated.

Supplier: Taupō District Council

Acacia Bay — Population: 2,381

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Not met | Chemical Not met

The water supply uses surface water and is chlorinated.

Acacia Bay failed the protozoal Standards because the infrastructure was inadequate and it did not attempt compliance. It failed the chemical Standards for 1,512 people because arsenic exceeded the MAV and it took inadequate actions to address that issue.

Atiamuri Village — Population: 134

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater and is chlorinated.

Bonshaw Park — Population: 152

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater and is chlorinated.

Centennial Drive — Population: 200

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Not met | Protozoal Not met | Chemical Not met

The water supply uses surface water and is chlorinated.

Centennial Drive failed the bacteriological Standards because turbidity levels at times were too high. It failed the protozoal Standards because the infrastructure was inadequate and it did not attempt compliance. It failed the chemical Standards because arsenic exceeded the MAV and it took inadequate actions to address that issue.

Hatepe Village — Population: 174

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Not met | Chemical Not met

The water supply uses surface water and is chlorinated.

Hatepe Village failed the protozoal Standards because the infrastructure was inadequate and it did not attempt compliance. It failed the chemical Standards because arsenic exceeded the MAV and it took inadequate actions to address that issue.

Kinloch — Population: 1,696

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Not met | Protozoal Not met | Chemical Not met

The water supply uses surface water and is chlorinated.

Kinloch failed the bacteriological Standards because turbidity levels at times were too high. It failed the protozoal Standards because the infrastructure was inadequate and it did not attempt compliance. It failed the chemical Standards because arsenic exceeded the MAV and it took inadequate actions to address that issue.

Mangakino — Population: 1,312

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Not met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water, is treated with UV and is chlorinated.

Mangakino failed the protozoal Standards because disinfectant levels were inadequate.

Motuoapa — Population: 739

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Not met | Chemical Not met

The water supply uses surface water and is chlorinated.

Motuoapa failed the protozoal Standards because the infrastructure was inadequate and it did not attempt compliance. It failed the chemical Standards because arsenic exceeded the MAV and it took inadequate actions to address that issue.

Omori/Kuratau/Pūkawa — Population: 1,883

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Not met | Chemical Not met

The water supply uses surface water and is chlorinated.

Omori/Kuratau/Pūkawa failed the protozoal Standards because the infrastructure was inadequate and it did not attempt compliance. It failed the chemical Standards because arsenic exceeded the MAV and it took inadequate actions to address that issue.

River Road Reporoa — Population: 197

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Not met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water and is chlorinated.

River Road Reporoa failed the protozoal Standards because the infrastructure was inadequate and it did not attempt compliance.

Taupo – Lake Terrace — Population: 23,810

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Not met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water, is treated with filtration and is chlorinated. The water is fluoridated.

Taupo – Lake Terrace failed the protozoal Standards because it did not achieve some operational performance parameters.

Tirohanga Valley Community — Population: 327

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Not met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water and is chlorinated.

Tirohanga Valley Community failed the protozoal Standards because the infrastructure was inadequate and it did not attempt compliance.

Tūrangi — Population: 3,938

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water, is treated with UV and is chlorinated. The water is fluoridated.

Whakamaru — Population: 116

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Not met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater and is chlorinated.

Whakamaru failed the protozoal Standards because the infrastructure was inadequate and it did not attempt compliance.

Whareroa — Population: 313

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Not met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater and is chlorinated.

Whareroa failed the protozoal Standards because the infrastructure was inadequate and it did not attempt compliance.

Supplier: Wairakei Resort

Wairakei Terraces — Population: 500

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Not met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water, is treated with filtration and is chlorinated.

Wairakei Terraces failed the protozoal Standards because the infrastructure was inadequate and it did not attempt compliance.

Gisborne

Supplier: Gisborne District Council

Gisborne City — Population: 30,600

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water, is treated with coagulation, filtration and UV and is chlorinated. The water is fluoridated.

Te Karaka — Population: 491

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Not met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water, is treated with filtration and UV and is chlorinated.

Te Karaka failed the protozoal Standards because of calibration issues.

Whatatutu — Population: 200

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Not met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water, is treated with coagulation, filtration and UV and is chlorinated.

Whatatutu failed the protozoal Standards because of calibration issues.

Supplier: Mangahauini Inc

Enihau — Population: 130

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Not met | Protozoal Not met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water, without disinfection. A permanent boil-water notice was in place during the reporting period.

Enihau failed the bacteriological Standards because *E. coli* was detected in 16.7 percent of monitoring samples and it did not attempt compliance. It failed the protozoal Standards because the infrastructure was inadequate.

Supplier: Ngāti Porou Hauora

Te Puia Springs — Population: 300

Health Act: Not complied | Standards: Bacterial Not met | Protozoal Not met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water, is treated with coagulation, filtration and UV and is chlorinated. A temporary boil-water notice was in place during the reporting period.

Te Puia Springs did not take reasonable steps to protect source water from contamination, failed to keep adequate records and did not take all appropriate actions to protect public health after an issue was discovered. It therefore failed to comply with the Health Act (sections 69U, 69ZD and 69ZF).

Te Puia Springs failed the bacteriological Standards because *E. coli* was detected in 13.3 percent of monitoring samples, it took inadequate actions to address that issue, sampling was inadequate, it did not achieve some operational performance parameters and it cannot demonstrate compliance. It failed the protozoal Standards because the infrastructure was inadequate and it cannot demonstrate compliance.

Taranaki

Supplier: Cold Creek Community Water Supply Ltd

Cold Creek (Pīhama) **Population: 350**

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Met Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater, is treated with filtration and is chlorinated.

Supplier: New Plymouth District Council

Inglewood **Population: 3,983**

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Met Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water, is treated with coagulation and filtration and is chlorinated.

New Plymouth **Population: 59,072**

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Met Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water, is treated with coagulation and filtration and is chlorinated.

Ōakura **Population: 1,625**

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Met Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater and is chlorinated.

Ōkato **Population: 530**

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Met Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water, is treated with filtration and UV and is chlorinated.

Supplier: South Taranaki District Council

Eltham **Population: 1,980**

Health Act: Not complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Met Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water, is treated with coagulation and filtration and is chlorinated.
Eltham did not have an implemented WSP. It therefore failed to comply with the Health Act (section 69Z).

Hāwera **Population: 9,710**

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Met Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water, is treated with filtration and is chlorinated. The water is fluoridated.

Inaha **Population: 495**

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Met Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water, is treated with coagulation and filtration and is chlorinated.

Ōpunake **Population: 1,370**

Health Act: Not complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Met Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water, is treated with filtration and is chlorinated.
Ōpunake did not have an implemented WSP. It therefore failed to comply with the Health Act (section 69Z).

Pātea — Population: 1,150

Health Act: Not complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Met Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater, without disinfection.

Pātea did not have an implemented WSP. It therefore failed to comply with the Health Act (section 69Z).

Rāhotu — Population: 115

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Met Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water, is treated with filtration and is chlorinated.

Waimate West — Population: 2,880

Health Act: Not complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Met Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water, is treated with coagulation and filtration and is chlorinated.

Waimate West did not have an implemented WSP. It therefore failed to comply with the Health Act (section 69Z).

Waverley — Population: 950

Health Act: Not complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Met Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater, is treated with UV and is chlorinated.

Waverley did not have an implemented WSP. It therefore failed to comply with the Health Act (section 69Z).

Supplier: Stratford District Council

Midhirst — Population: 200

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Met Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water, is treated with filtration and UV and is chlorinated.

Stratford — Population: 6,773

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Met Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water, is treated with filtration and is chlorinated. The water is fluoridated.

Hawke's Bay

Supplier: Central Hawke's Bay District Council

Pōrangahau — Population: 160

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Not met | Protozoal Met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater, is treated with filtration and UV and is chlorinated.

Pōrangahau failed the bacteriological Standards for 30 people because *E. coli* was detected in 0.9 percent of monitoring samples.

Takapau — Population: 570

Health Act: Not complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Met | Chemical Not met

The water supply uses groundwater, is treated with filtration and is chlorinated.

Takapau did not have an implemented WSP. It therefore failed to comply with the Health Act (section 69Z).

Takapau failed the chemical Standards because manganese sampling was inadequate.

Waipawa — Population: 2,355

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater, is treated with filtration and UV and is chlorinated.

Waipukurau — Population: 3,666

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater, is treated with filtration and UV and is chlorinated.

Supplier: Hastings District Council

Clive — Population: 560

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater and is chlorinated.

Hastings Urban — Population: 64,764

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Not met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater, is treated with filtration and UV and is chlorinated. The water is fluoridated.

Hastings Urban failed the protozoal Standards because the infrastructure was inadequate.

Haumoana / Te Awanga — Population: 1,900

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater, is treated with UV and is chlorinated.

Ōmāhu — Population: 126

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater, is treated with filtration and UV and is chlorinated.

Waimārama — Population: 260

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Not met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater, is treated with filtration and UV and is chlorinated.
Waimārama failed the protozoal Standards because the infrastructure was inadequate.

Whakatū — Population: 337

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater and is chlorinated.

Whirinaki, Hawke's Bay — Population: 800

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Not met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater, is treated with filtration and UV and is chlorinated.
Whirinaki, Hawke's Bay failed the protozoal Standards because the infrastructure was inadequate.

Supplier: Napier City Council

Napier — Population: 59,055

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater and is chlorinated.

Supplier: Ngāti Pāhauwera Incorporated Society

Raupunga — Population: 250

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Not met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water, is treated with filtration and UV and is chlorinated.
Raupunga failed the protozoal Standards because it did not achieve some operational performance parameters.

Supplier: Wairoa District Council

Tuai Village — Population: 300

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water and is treated with filtration and UV.

Wairoa — Population: 4,650

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water, is treated with coagulation and UV and is chlorinated.

Whanganui, Rangitīkei and Southern Ruapehu

Supplier: Ministry of Defence, Waiōuru

Waiōuru — Population: 2,800

Health Act: Not complied Standards: Bacterial Not met Protozoal Not met Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water, is treated with coagulation and filtration and is chlorinated.

Waiōuru failed to meet drinking-water monitoring requirements for the supply. It therefore failed to comply with the Health Act (section 69Y).

Waiōuru failed the bacteriological Standards because sampling was inadequate. It failed the protozoal Standards because the infrastructure was inadequate.

Supplier: Rangitīkei District Council

Bulls — Population: 1,419

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Not met Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater, is treated with coagulation, filtration and UV and is chlorinated.

Bulls failed the protozoal Standards because disinfectant levels were inadequate and turbidity levels at times were too high.

Hunterville — Population: 480

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Not met Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water, is treated with filtration and UV and is chlorinated.

Hunterville failed the protozoal Standards because disinfectant levels were inadequate and turbidity levels at times were too high.

Mangaweka — Population: 150

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Not met Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water, is treated with filtration and UV and is chlorinated.

Mangaweka failed the protozoal Standards because disinfectant levels were inadequate and turbidity levels at times were too high.

Marton — Population: 4,764

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Not met Chemical Not met

The water supply uses mixed sources, is treated with coagulation, filtration and UV and is chlorinated.

Marton failed the protozoal Standards because the infrastructure was inadequate. It failed the chemical Standards because a disinfection by-product produced as part of the disinfection process exceeded the MAV, a disinfection by-product produced as part of the disinfection process sampling was inadequate and it took inadequate actions to address that issue.

Rātana — Population: 337

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Met Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater and is chlorinated.

Taihape — Population: 1,584

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Not met Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water, is treated with coagulation, filtration and UV and is chlorinated.

Taihape failed the protozoal Standards because disinfectant levels were inadequate and turbidity levels at times were too high.

Supplier: Whanganui District Council

Fordell — Population: 350

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater and is chlorinated.

Maxwell — Population: 200

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater and is chlorinated.

Mōwhānau Beach — Population: 300

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater and is chlorinated.

Whanganui — Population: 39,475

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater, is treated with ozone and is chlorinated.

Manawatū

Supplier: Brandlines Ltd

Longburn, Brandlines — Population: 150

Health Act: Not complied Standards: Bacterial Not met Protozoal Not met Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater, without disinfection.

Information on compliance with the Health Act was not entered for Longburn, Brandlines. It is unknown if it complied with the Health Act.

Longburn, Brandlines failed the bacteriological Standards because it did not attempt compliance. It failed the protozoal Standards because it did not attempt compliance.

Supplier: Horowhenua District Council

Foxton — Population: 2,700

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Met Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater, is treated with coagulation and filtration and is chlorinated.

Foxton Beach — Population: 1,900

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Met Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater, is treated with coagulation and filtration and is chlorinated.

Levin — Population: 20,000

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Met Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water, is treated with coagulation, filtration and UV and is chlorinated.

Shannon — Population: 1,436

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Met Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water, is treated with coagulation and filtration and is chlorinated.

Tokomaru — Population: 550

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Met Chemical Not met

The water supply uses surface water, is treated with filtration and UV and is chlorinated.

Tokomaru failed the chemical Standards because a disinfection by-product produced as part of the disinfection process exceeded the MAV and it took inadequate actions to address that issue.

Supplier: Kiwitea Rural Scheme

Kiwitea Rural — Population: 230

Health Act: Unknown Standards: Bacterial Not met Protozoal Not met Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water and is chlorinated.

Information on compliance with the Health Act was not entered for Kiwitea Rural. It is unknown if it complied with the Health Act.

Kiwitea Rural failed the bacteriological Standards because it did not attempt compliance. It failed the protozoal Standards because the infrastructure was inadequate and it did not attempt compliance.

Supplier: Longburn Adventist College

Longburn Adventist College — Population: 300

Health Act: Unknown Standards: Bacterial Not met Protozoal Not met Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater and is treated with filtration and UV. A temporary boil-water notice was in place during the reporting period.

Information on compliance with the Health Act was not entered for Longburn Adventist College. It is unknown if it complied with the Health Act.

Longburn Adventist College failed the bacteriological Standards because *E. coli* was detected in 18.5 percent of monitoring samples and it did not attempt compliance. It failed the protozoal Standards because it did not attempt compliance.

Supplier: Manawatū District Council

Feilding — Population: 15,419

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Met Chemical Met

The water supply uses mixed sources, is treated with coagulation, filtration and UV and is chlorinated. The water is fluoridated.

Halcombe-Stanway — Population: 554

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Not met Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water, is treated with filtration and is chlorinated.

Halcombe-Stanway failed the protozoal Standards because the infrastructure was inadequate.

Himatangi Beach — Population: 513

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Met Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater and is chlorinated.

Rongotea — Population: 639

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Met Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater and is chlorinated.

Sanson — Population: 582

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Met Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater and is chlorinated.

Waituna West — Population: 226

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Met Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater and is chlorinated.

Supplier: Massey University

Massey University — Population: 9,000

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Met Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater and is chlorinated.

Supplier: Ministry of Defence, Ohakea

Ohakea — Population: 800

Health Act: Not complied Standards: Bacterial Not met Protozoal Not met Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater, is treated with coagulation, filtration and UV and is chlorinated.

Ohakea failed to meet drinking-water monitoring requirements for the supply. It therefore failed to comply with the Health Act (section 69Y).

Ohakea failed the bacteriological Standards because sampling was inadequate and it cannot demonstrate compliance. It failed the protozoal Standards because it cannot demonstrate compliance and turbidity levels at times were too high.

Supplier: New Zealand Defence Force

Linton Military Camp — Population: 3,500

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Not met Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater, is treated with filtration and is chlorinated. The water is fluoridated.

Linton Military Camp failed the protozoal Standards because the infrastructure was inadequate.

Supplier: Palmerston North City Council

Ashhurst — Population: 2,800

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Met Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater and is chlorinated. The water is fluoridated.

Bunnythorpe — Population: 493

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Met Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater and is chlorinated. The water is fluoridated.

Longburn — Population: 350

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Met Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater and is chlorinated. The water is fluoridated.

Palmerston North City — Population: 72,284

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Met Chemical Met

The water supply uses mixed sources, is treated with coagulation and filtration and is chlorinated. The water is fluoridated.

Supplier: Tararua District Council

Dannevirke — Population: 6,000

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Not met Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water, is treated with UV and is chlorinated.

Dannevirke failed the protozoal Standards because the infrastructure was inadequate and it cannot demonstrate compliance.

Eketahuna — Population: 456

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Not met Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water, is treated with filtration and UV and is chlorinated. A temporary boil-water notice was in place during the reporting period.

Eketahuna failed the protozoal Standards because it cannot demonstrate compliance.

Norsewood — Population: 200

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Not met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater and is chlorinated.

Norsewood failed the protozoal Standards because the infrastructure was inadequate.

Pahiatua — Population: 2,700

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Not met | Protozoal Not met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses mixed sources, is treated with UV and is chlorinated.

Pahiatua failed the bacteriological Standards because *E. coli* was detected in 0.5 percent of monitoring samples. It failed the protozoal Standards because it cannot demonstrate compliance.

Pongaroa — Population: 200

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Not met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water, is treated with filtration and UV and is chlorinated.

Pongaroa failed the protozoal Standards because it cannot demonstrate compliance.

Woodville — Population: 1,500

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Not met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water, is treated with coagulation, filtration and UV and is chlorinated.

Woodville failed the protozoal Standards because it cannot demonstrate compliance.

Wellington and Hutt

Supplier: Hutt City Council

Lower Hutt — Population: 103,872

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Met Chemical Met

The water supply uses mixed sources, is treated with coagulation, filtration and UV and is chlorinated. The water is fluoridated.

Supplier: Kāpiti Coast District Council

Hautere — Population: 700

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Not met Protozoal Not met Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater, is treated with UV and is chlorinated. A temporary boil-water notice was in place during the reporting period.

Hautere failed the bacteriological Standards because turbidity levels at times were too high. It failed the protozoal Standards because turbidity levels at times were too high.

Ōtaki — Population: 5,700

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Not met Protozoal Not met Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater, is treated with UV and is chlorinated.

Ōtaki failed the bacteriological Standards because turbidity levels at times were too high. It failed the protozoal Standards because turbidity levels at times were too high.

Paekākāriki — Population: 1,665

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Met Chemical Met

The water supply uses mixed sources, is treated with filtration and UV and is chlorinated.

Waikanae/Paraparaumu/Raumati — Population: 35,800

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Met Chemical Met

The water supply uses mixed sources, is treated with coagulation, filtration and UV and is chlorinated. The water is fluoridated.

Supplier: Porirua City Council

Judgeford — Population: 175

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Met Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water, is treated with coagulation and filtration and is chlorinated. The water is fluoridated.

Porirua — Population: 54,830

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Met Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water, is treated with coagulation and filtration and is chlorinated. The water is fluoridated.

Supplier: Upper Hutt City Council

Upper Hutt **Population: 39,927**

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Met Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water, is treated with coagulation and filtration and is chlorinated. The water is fluoridated.

Supplier: Wellington City Council

Wellington City **Population: 210,637**

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Met Chemical Met

The water supply uses mixed sources, is treated with coagulation, filtration and UV and is chlorinated. The water is fluoridated.

Wairarapa

Supplier: Carterton District Council

Carterton — Population: 5,230

Health Act: Not complied Standards: Bacterial Not met Protozoal Not met Chemical Met

The water supply uses mixed sources, is treated with filtration and UV and is chlorinated. A temporary boil-water notice was in place during the reporting period.

Carterton did not take all appropriate actions to protect public health after an issue was discovered. It therefore failed to comply with the Health Act (section 69ZF).

Carterton failed the bacteriological Standards because *E. coli* was detected in 4.2 percent of monitoring samples, it did not achieve some operational performance parameters, turbidity levels at times were too high, disinfectant levels were inadequate, it cannot demonstrate compliance and the infrastructure was inadequate. It failed the protozoal Standards because it cannot demonstrate compliance and turbidity levels at times were too high.

Supplier: Fernridge Water Supply Association Inc

Fernridge — Population: 320

Health Act: Not complied Standards: Bacterial Not met Protozoal Not met Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater and is treated with filtration and UV. A temporary boil-water notice was in place during the reporting period.

Fernridge did not take reasonable steps to protect source water from contamination and did not take all appropriate actions to protect public health after an issue was discovered. It therefore failed to comply with the Health Act (sections 69U and 69ZF).

Fernridge failed the bacteriological Standards because *E. coli* was detected in 2.6 percent of monitoring samples. It failed the protozoal Standards because disinfectant levels were inadequate.

Supplier: Masterton District Council

Masterton — Population: 19,000

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Met Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water, is treated with coagulation and filtration and is chlorinated. The water is fluoridated.

Tīnui — Population: 120

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Met Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater, is treated with filtration and UV and is chlorinated.

Supplier: Ōpaki Water Supply Association

Ōpaki — Population: 1,500

Health Act: Not complied Standards: Bacterial Not met Protozoal Not met Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater and is treated with filtration and UV. A temporary boil-water notice was in place during the reporting period.

Ōpaki failed to meet drinking-water monitoring requirements for the supply. It therefore failed to comply with the Health Act (section 69Y).

Ōpaki failed the bacteriological Standards because sampling was inadequate and it cannot demonstrate compliance. It failed the protozoal Standards because of calibration issues.

Supplier: South Wairarapa District Council

Featherston — Population: 2,599

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Not met Protozoal Not met Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater, is treated with UV and is chlorinated.

Featherston failed the bacteriological Standards because it cannot demonstrate compliance. It failed the protozoal Standards because it cannot demonstrate compliance.

Greytown — Population: 2,623

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Not met Protozoal Not met Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater, is treated with UV and is chlorinated.

Greytown failed the bacteriological Standards because sampling was inadequate and it cannot demonstrate compliance. It failed the protozoal Standards because the infrastructure was inadequate and it cannot demonstrate compliance.

Martinborough — Population: 1,776

Health Act: Not complied Standards: Bacterial Not met Protozoal Not met Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater, is treated with UV and is chlorinated.

Martinborough did not have an implemented WSP. It therefore failed to comply with the Health Act (section 69Z).

Martinborough failed the bacteriological Standards because it cannot demonstrate compliance. It failed the protozoal Standards because it cannot demonstrate compliance.

Nelson

Supplier: Appleby Hills Residents Association Inc

Appleby Hills — Population: 250

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Met Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater, without disinfection.

Supplier: Central Tākaka Water Board

Central Tākaka — Population: 125

Health Act: Not complied Standards: Bacterial Not met Protozoal Not met Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater, without disinfection.

Central Tākaka failed to meet drinking-water monitoring requirements for the supply and did not take all appropriate actions to protect public health after an issue was discovered. It therefore failed to comply with the Health Act (sections 69Y and 69ZF).

Central Tākaka failed the bacteriological Standards because it did not attempt compliance. It failed the protozoal Standards because it did not attempt compliance.

Supplier: Department of Conservation (St Arnaud)

Lake Rotoiti — Population: 200

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Met Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water and is treated with filtration and UV.

Supplier: Lions Den Holdings Ltd

Glenwood — Population: 150

Health Act: Not complied Standards: Bacterial Not met Protozoal Met Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water and is treated with filtration and UV.

Glenwood failed to meet drinking-water monitoring requirements for the supply. It therefore failed to comply with the Health Act (section 69Y).

Glenwood failed the bacteriological Standards because sampling was inadequate.

Supplier: Lower Moutere Water Scheme Ltd

Lower Moutere Water Scheme 1 — Population: 450

Health Act: Not complied Standards: Bacterial Not met Protozoal Not met Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater and is treated with filtration and UV.

Lower Moutere Water Scheme 1 failed to meet drinking-water monitoring requirements for the supply. It therefore failed to comply with the Health Act (section 69Y).

Lower Moutere Water Scheme 1 failed the bacteriological Standards because sampling was inadequate and it cannot demonstrate compliance. It failed the protozoal Standards because it cannot demonstrate compliance.

Supplier: Nelson City Council

Nelson — Population: 52,400

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water, is treated with filtration and is chlorinated.

Supplier: Tasman District Council

Collingwood — Population: 240

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Not met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater, is treated with UV and is chlorinated.

Collingwood failed the protozoal Standards because the infrastructure was inadequate and it did not attempt compliance.

Dovedale Rural — Population: 450

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Not met | Protozoal Not met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water and is chlorinated. A permanent boil-water notice was in place during the reporting period.

Dovedale Rural failed the bacteriological Standards because turbidity levels at times were too high. It failed the protozoal Standards because the infrastructure was inadequate and it did not attempt compliance.

Eighty Eight Valley Rural — Population: 450

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Not met | Protozoal Not met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water and is chlorinated.

Eighty Eight Valley Rural failed the bacteriological Standards because turbidity levels at times were too high. It failed the protozoal Standards because the infrastructure was inadequate and it did not attempt compliance.

Hope/Brightwater — Population: 2,100

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Not met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater and is chlorinated. A temporary boil-water notice was in place during the reporting period.

Hope/Brightwater failed the protozoal Standards because the infrastructure was inadequate and it did not attempt compliance.

Kaiteriteri — Population: 420

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater, is treated with UV and is chlorinated.

Motueka — Population: 3,257

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Not met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater, without disinfection.

Motueka failed the protozoal Standards because the infrastructure was inadequate and it did not attempt compliance.

Murchison — Population: 490

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Not met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater, is treated with UV and is chlorinated.

Murchison failed the protozoal Standards because disinfectant levels were inadequate.

Pōhara — Population: 160

Health Act: Not complied Standards: Bacterial Not met Protozoal Not met Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water and is chlorinated.

Pōhara failed to meet drinking-water monitoring requirements for the supply. It therefore failed to comply with the Health Act (section 69Y).

Pōhara failed the bacteriological Standards for unknown reasons. It failed the protozoal Standards because the infrastructure was inadequate and it did not attempt compliance.

Redwood Valley 1 — Population: 180

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Not met Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater and is chlorinated.

Redwood Valley 1 failed the protozoal Standards because the infrastructure was inadequate and it did not attempt compliance.

Redwood Valley 2 — Population: 370

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Not met Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater and is chlorinated.

Redwood Valley 2 failed the protozoal Standards because the infrastructure was inadequate and it did not attempt compliance.

Richmond/Waimea Industrial — Population: 14,000

Health Act: Not complied Standards: Bacterial Not met Protozoal Not met Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater, is treated with UV and is chlorinated.

Richmond/Waimea Industrial did not take all appropriate actions to protect public health after an issue was discovered. It therefore failed to comply with the Health Act (section 69ZF).

Richmond/Waimea Industrial failed the bacteriological Standards because turbidity levels at times were too high. It failed the protozoal Standards because turbidity levels at times were too high.

Tapawera — Population: 400

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Met Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater, is treated with UV and is chlorinated.

Waimea Māpua Ruby Bay — Population: 2,500

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Not met Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater and is chlorinated.

Waimea Māpua Ruby Bay failed the protozoal Standards because the infrastructure was inadequate and it did not attempt compliance.

Wakefield — Population: 2,100

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Not met Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater and is chlorinated.

Wakefield failed the protozoal Standards because the infrastructure was inadequate and it did not attempt compliance.

Marlborough

Supplier: Edgewater Estate Ltd

Edgewater Subdivision — Population: 200

Health Act: Not complied Standards: Bacterial Not met Protozoal Not met Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater, without disinfection.

Edgewater Subdivision failed to provide adequate safe drinking-water, did not take reasonable steps to protect source water from contamination, failed to meet drinking-water monitoring requirements for the supply, failed to keep adequate records, failed to adequately investigate complaints and did not take all appropriate actions to protect public health after an issue was discovered. It therefore failed to comply with the Health Act (sections 69S, 69U, 69Y, 69ZD, 69ZE and 69ZF).

Edgewater Subdivision failed the bacteriological Standards because it did not attempt compliance. It failed the protozoal Standards because the infrastructure was inadequate and it did not attempt compliance.

Supplier: Flaxbourne Water Scheme Inc

Ward — Population: 250

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Not met Protozoal Not met Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater, without disinfection. A permanent boil-water notice was in place during the reporting period.

Ward failed the bacteriological Standards because *E. coli* was detected in 1.6 percent of monitoring samples, sampling was inadequate, it cannot demonstrate compliance and the infrastructure was inadequate. It failed the protozoal Standards because the infrastructure was inadequate.

Supplier: Marlborough District Council

Awatere — Population: 1,333

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Not met Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water and is chlorinated. A permanent boil-water notice was in place during the reporting period.

Awatere failed the protozoal Standards because the infrastructure was inadequate.

Blenheim — Population: 24,028

Health Act: Not complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Met Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater and is treated with UV.

Blenheim did not have an implemented WSP. It therefore failed to comply with the Health Act (section 69Z).

Havelock — Population: 618

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Not met Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater and is chlorinated.

Havelock failed the protozoal Standards because the infrastructure was inadequate.

Picton/Waikawa — Population: 4,185

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Met Chemical Met

The water supply uses mixed sources, is treated with coagulation and UV and is chlorinated.

Renwick — Population: 1,884

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Not met Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater and is chlorinated.

Renwick failed the protozoal Standards because the infrastructure was inadequate.

Riverlands Industrial — Population: 740

Health Act: Not complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Not met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater, without disinfection.

Riverlands Industrial did not have an implemented WSP. It therefore failed to comply with the Health Act (section 69Z).

Riverlands Industrial failed the protozoal Standards because the infrastructure was inadequate.

Seddon — Population: 535

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water, is treated with filtration and is chlorinated.

Wairau Valley Township — Population: 160

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Not met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater and is chlorinated.

Wairau Valley Township failed the protozoal Standards because the infrastructure was inadequate.

Supplier: Ministry of Defence, Woodbourne

Woodbourne RNZAF Base — Population: 1,500

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Not met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater, is treated with filtration and UV and is chlorinated. The water is fluoridated.

Woodbourne RNZAF Base failed the protozoal Standards because disinfectant levels were inadequate and turbidity levels at times were too high.

Supplier: Okiwi Bay Ratepayers Association Inc

Ōkiwi Bay — Population: 160

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water and is treated with filtration and UV.

Supplier: Rarangi North Water Supply Inc

Rārangi — Population: 160

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater and is treated with filtration and UV.

West Coast

Supplier: Buller District Council

Little Wanganui — Population: 150

Health Act: Not complied Standards: Bacterial Not met Protozoal Not met Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water, without disinfection. A permanent boil-water notice was in place during the reporting period.

Little Wanganui failed to meet drinking-water monitoring requirements for the supply, failed to keep adequate records and did not take all appropriate actions to protect public health after an issue was discovered. It therefore failed to comply with the Health Act (sections 69Y, 69ZD and 69ZF).

Little Wanganui failed the bacteriological Standards because *E. coli* was detected in 100 percent of monitoring samples and it did not attempt compliance. It failed the protozoal Standards because the infrastructure was inadequate and it did not attempt compliance.

Punakaiki — Population: 230

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Not met Protozoal Not met Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water and is treated with filtration and UV.

Punakaiki failed the bacteriological Standards because disinfectant levels were inadequate. It failed the protozoal Standards because disinfectant levels were inadequate.

Reefton — Population: 951

Health Act: Not complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Not met Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater and is treated with filtration and UV. A temporary boil-water notice was in place during the reporting period.

Reefton did not have an implemented WSP. It therefore failed to comply with the Health Act (section 69Z).

Reefton failed the protozoal Standards because the infrastructure was inadequate and it cannot demonstrate compliance.

Waimangaroa — Population: 300

Health Act: Not complied Standards: Bacterial Not met Protozoal Not met Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water, without disinfection. A permanent boil-water notice was in place during the reporting period.

Waimangaroa failed to meet drinking-water monitoring requirements for the supply and failed to keep adequate records. It therefore failed to comply with the Health Act (sections 69Y and 69ZD).

Waimangaroa failed the bacteriological Standards because *E. coli* was detected in 25.0 percent of monitoring samples and it did not attempt compliance. It failed the protozoal Standards because the infrastructure was inadequate and it did not attempt compliance.

Westport — Population: 4,974

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Not met Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water, is treated with coagulation, filtration and UV and is chlorinated.

Westport failed the protozoal Standards because it cannot demonstrate compliance.

Supplier: Grey District Council

Blackball — Population: 280

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Met Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water, is treated with UV and is chlorinated.

Greymouth — Population: 8,320

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Met | Chemical Not met

The water supply uses groundwater, is treated with filtration and UV and is chlorinated.

Greymouth failed the chemical Standards for 5,950 people because a disinfection by-product produced as part of the disinfection process exceeded the MAV and it took inadequate actions to address that issue.

Rūnanga — Population: 1,090

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater, is treated with filtration and UV and is chlorinated.

Supplier: Ngakawau – Hector Water Society Inc

Hector/Ngākawau — Population: 219

Health Act: Not complied | Standards: Bacterial Not met | Protozoal Not met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water, without disinfection. A permanent boil-water notice was in place during the reporting period.

Hector/Ngākawau failed to meet drinking-water monitoring requirements for the supply and failed to keep adequate records. It therefore failed to comply with the Health Act (sections 69Y and 69ZD).

Hector/Ngākawau failed the bacteriological Standards because it did not take any *E. coli* samples and it did not attempt compliance. It failed the protozoal Standards because the infrastructure was inadequate and it did not attempt compliance.

Supplier: Westland District Council

Arahura Pā — Population: 105

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Not met | Protozoal Not met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater and is chlorinated.

Arahura Pā failed the bacteriological Standards because it did not attempt compliance. It failed the protozoal Standards because the infrastructure was inadequate and it did not attempt compliance.

Fox Glacier — Population: 252

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Not met | Protozoal Not met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water, is treated with filtration and is chlorinated. A temporary boil-water notice was in place during the reporting period.

Fox Glacier failed the bacteriological Standards because *E. coli* was detected in 7.6 percent of monitoring samples, turbidity levels at times were too high and the infrastructure was inadequate. It failed the protozoal Standards because the infrastructure was inadequate, there were calibration issues and turbidity levels at times were too high.

Franz Josef — Population: 2,611

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Not met | Protozoal Not met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water, is treated with filtration and UV and is chlorinated.

Franz Josef failed the bacteriological Standards because *E. coli* was detected in 1.0 percent of monitoring samples, sampling was inadequate and it did not achieve some operational performance parameters. It failed the protozoal Standards because it cannot demonstrate compliance.

Haast — Population: 110

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Not met | Protozoal Not met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater and is treated with filtration and UV.

Haast failed the bacteriological Standards because sampling was inadequate. It failed the protozoal Standards because it cannot demonstrate compliance.

Harihari — Population: 348

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Not met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater and is treated with filtration and UV.

Harihari failed the protozoal Standards because it cannot demonstrate compliance.

Hokitika — Population: 3,447

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Not met | Protozoal Not met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water, is treated with coagulation and filtration and is chlorinated.

Hokitika failed the bacteriological Standards because sampling was inadequate and it did not achieve some operational performance parameters. It failed the protozoal Standards because it cannot demonstrate compliance.

Kumara — Population: 318

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Not met | Protozoal Not met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water, is treated with filtration and UV and is chlorinated. A temporary boil-water notice was in place during the reporting period.

Kumara failed the bacteriological Standards because *E. coli* was detected in 1.7 percent of monitoring samples and it cannot demonstrate compliance. It failed the protozoal Standards because it cannot demonstrate compliance.

Ross — Population: 291

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Not met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water, is treated with filtration and is chlorinated.

Ross failed the protozoal Standards because it cannot demonstrate compliance.

Whataroa — Population: 405

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Not met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater and is treated with filtration and UV.

Whataroa failed the protozoal Standards because it cannot demonstrate compliance.

Canterbury

Supplier: Ashburton District Council

Ashburton — Population: 19,000

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Not met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater and is chlorinated.

Ashburton failed the protozoal Standards because the infrastructure was inadequate.

Chertsey — Population: 230

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Not met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater and is chlorinated.

Chertsey failed the protozoal Standards because the infrastructure was inadequate.

Fairton — Population: 210

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Not met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater and is chlorinated.

Fairton failed the protozoal Standards because the infrastructure was inadequate.

Hakatere — Population: 170

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Not met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater, is treated with UV and is chlorinated.

Hakatere failed the protozoal Standards because the infrastructure was inadequate.

Hinds — Population: 340

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Not met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater and is chlorinated.

Hinds failed the protozoal Standards because the infrastructure was inadequate.

Mayfield — Population: 160

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Not met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater and is chlorinated.

Mayfield failed the protozoal Standards because the infrastructure was inadequate.

Methven — Population: 1,700

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Not met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water, is treated with filtration and UV and is chlorinated. The water is fluoridated. A temporary boil-water notice was in place during the reporting period.

Methven failed the protozoal Standards because the infrastructure was inadequate, it did not achieve some operational performance parameters and turbidity levels at times were too high.

Mt Somers — Population: 260

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Not met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water, is treated with filtration and UV and is chlorinated. A temporary boil-water notice was in place during the reporting period.

Mt Somers failed the protozoal Standards because the infrastructure was inadequate, disinfectant levels were inadequate and turbidity levels at times were too high.

Rakaia — Population: 1,100

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Not met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater and is chlorinated. A temporary boil-water notice was in place during the reporting period.

Rakaia failed the protozoal Standards because the infrastructure was inadequate.

Supplier: Chatham Islands Council

Waitangi, Chatham Islands — Population: 125

Health Act: Not complied | Standards: Bacterial Not met | Protozoal Not met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater, is treated with UV and is chlorinated.

Waitangi, Chatham Islands failed to meet drinking-water monitoring requirements for the supply. It therefore failed to comply with the Health Act (section 69Y).

Waitangi, Chatham Islands failed the bacteriological Standards because sampling was inadequate and it cannot demonstrate compliance. It failed the protozoal Standards because the infrastructure was inadequate and it cannot demonstrate compliance.

Supplier: Christchurch City Council

Akaroa — Population: 820

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses mixed sources, is treated with coagulation and filtration and is chlorinated. A temporary boil-water notice was in place during the reporting period.

Birdlings Flat — Population: 217

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater and is treated with UV.

Brooklands/Kainga — Population: 1,629

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Not met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater and is chlorinated.

Brooklands/Kainga failed the protozoal Standards because the infrastructure was inadequate.

Christchurch — Population: 381,816

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Not met | Protozoal Not met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater, is treated with UV and is chlorinated.

Christchurch failed the bacteriological Standards for 57,811 people because *E. coli* was detected in a zone, sampling was inadequate and it did not achieve some operational performance parameters. It failed the protozoal Standards because the infrastructure was inadequate.

Duvauchelle — Population: 430

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Not met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water, is treated with filtration and UV and is chlorinated.

Duvauchelle failed the protozoal Standards because the infrastructure was inadequate, it did not achieve some operational performance parameters and turbidity levels at times were too high.

Little River — Population: 397

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses mixed sources and is treated with filtration and UV.

Lyttelton — Population: 5,854

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Not met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater and is chlorinated.

Lyttelton failed the protozoal Standards because the infrastructure was inadequate.

Takamatua — Population: 188

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses mixed sources, is treated with coagulation and filtration and is chlorinated.

Wainui — Population: 124

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater and is chlorinated.

Supplier: Christchurch International Airport

Christchurch International Airport — Population: 7,000

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Not met | Protozoal Not met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater, is treated with UV and is chlorinated.

Christchurch International Airport failed the bacteriological Standards because it cannot demonstrate compliance. It failed the protozoal Standards because it cannot demonstrate compliance.

Supplier: Defence Department, Burnham

Burnham Military Camp — Population: 1,700

Health Act: Not complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Not met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater, is treated with filtration and UV and is chlorinated.

Burnham Military Camp did not have an implemented WSP. It therefore failed to comply with the Health Act (section 69Z).

Burnham Military Camp failed the protozoal Standards because it did not attempt compliance and turbidity levels at times were too high.

Supplier: Dorie School

Dorie School — Population: 110

Health Act: Not complied | Standards: Bacterial Not met | Protozoal Not met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater and is treated with filtration and UV.

Dorie School failed to meet drinking-water monitoring requirements for the supply. It therefore failed to comply with the Health Act (section 69Y).

Dorie School failed the bacteriological Standards because it did not attempt compliance. It failed the protozoal Standards because the infrastructure was inadequate and it cannot demonstrate compliance.

Supplier: Highbank Water Society

Highbank Society Water Supply — Population: 220

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater and is treated with UV.

Supplier: Hurunui District Council

Amberley — Population: 1,921

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater and is chlorinated.

Amuri Plains Rural Water Supply — Population: 699

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Not met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater, is treated with UV and is chlorinated.

Amuri Plains Rural Water Supply failed the protozoal Standards because of calibration issues.

Ashley Rural — Population: 5,832

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Not met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater, is treated with UV and is chlorinated.

Ashley Rural failed the protozoal Standards for 5,430 people because of calibration issues.

Balmoral Rural — Population: 273

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Not met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water and is chlorinated. A temporary boil-water notice was in place during the reporting period.

Balmoral Rural failed the protozoal Standards because the infrastructure was inadequate.

Broomfield — Population: 565

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater and is chlorinated.

Cheviot — Population: 888

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Not met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater and is chlorinated.

Cheviot failed the protozoal Standards because the infrastructure was inadequate.

Culverden — Population: 366

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater and is chlorinated.

Hanmer — Population: 948

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Not met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water, is treated with coagulation, filtration and UV and is chlorinated.

Hanmer failed the protozoal Standards because it cannot demonstrate compliance.

Hawarden — Population: 753

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Not met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater, is treated with UV and is chlorinated.

Hawarden failed the protozoal Standards because of calibration issues.

Kaiwara — Population: 129

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Not met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water and is chlorinated. A permanent boil-water notice was in place during the reporting period.

Kaiwara failed the protozoal Standards because the infrastructure was inadequate.

Lower Waitohi — Population: 315

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Not met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water and is chlorinated.

Lower Waitohi failed the protozoal Standards because the infrastructure was inadequate.

Motunau, Greta, Scargill — Population: 681

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Not met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater and is chlorinated. A permanent boil-water notice was in place during the reporting period.

Motunau, Greta, Scargill failed the protozoal Standards because the infrastructure was inadequate.

Parnassus Rural — Population: 210

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Not met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater and is chlorinated.

Parnassus Rural failed the protozoal Standards because the infrastructure was inadequate.

Waiau Rural — Population: 435

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Not met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water and is chlorinated.

Waiau Rural failed the protozoal Standards because the infrastructure was inadequate.

Waiau Township — Population: 255

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water, is treated with filtration and is chlorinated.

Waipara Township — Population: 285

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Not met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater and is chlorinated.

Waipara Township failed the protozoal Standards because the infrastructure was inadequate.

Waitohi Upper — Population: 513

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Not met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water and is chlorinated. A temporary boil-water notice was in place during the reporting period.

Waitohi Upper failed the protozoal Standards because the infrastructure was inadequate.

Supplier: Kaikōura District Council

Fernleigh Rural Water Supply — Population: 150

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Not met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater and is chlorinated. A permanent boil-water notice was in place during the reporting period.

Fernleigh Rural Water Supply failed the protozoal Standards because the infrastructure was inadequate.

Kaikōura — Population: 2,500

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Not met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater and is chlorinated.

Kaikōura failed the protozoal Standards because the infrastructure was inadequate.

Kaikōura East Coast Rural — Population: 150

Health Act: Not complied | Standards: Bacterial Not met | Protozoal Not met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater and is chlorinated. A permanent boil-water notice was in place during the reporting period.

Kaikōura East Coast Rural failed to meet drinking-water monitoring requirements for the supply. It therefore failed to comply with the Health Act (section 69Y).

Kaikōura East Coast Rural failed the bacteriological Standards because it did not attempt compliance. It failed the protozoal Standards because the infrastructure was inadequate and it did not attempt compliance.

Kincaid Rural Water Supply — Population: 120

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Not met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water, is treated with filtration and UV and is chlorinated.

Kincaid Rural Water Supply failed the protozoal Standards because it cannot demonstrate compliance.

Oaro — Population: 400

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Not met | Protozoal Not met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater and is treated with filtration and UV.

Oaro failed the bacteriological Standards because sampling was inadequate and it cannot demonstrate compliance. It failed the protozoal Standards because of calibration issues.

Ocean Ridge — Population: 500

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Not met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater, is treated with filtration and UV and is chlorinated.

Ocean Ridge failed the protozoal Standards because of calibration issues.

Supplier: Living Springs Trust

Living Springs — Population: 180

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water and is treated with filtration and UV.

Supplier: Lyndhurst Water Scheme Co-operative Ltd

Lyndhurst — Population: 250

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater, without disinfection. A temporary boil-water notice was in place during the reporting period.

Supplier: Okains Bay Water Committee

Okains Bay — Population: 105

Health Act: Not complied | Standards: Bacterial Not met | Protozoal Not met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water, without disinfection.

Okains Bay failed to provide adequate safe drinking-water, did not take reasonable steps to protect source water from contamination, failed to meet drinking-water monitoring requirements for the supply, failed to keep adequate records, failed to adequately investigate complaints and did not take all appropriate actions to protect public health after an issue was discovered. It therefore failed to comply with the Health Act (sections 69S, 69U, 69Y, 69ZD, 69ZE and 69ZF).

Okains Bay failed the bacteriological Standards because it did not attempt compliance. It failed the protozoal Standards because it did not attempt compliance.

Supplier: Selwyn District Council

Arthurs Pass — Population: 350

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Not met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water and is treated with UV. A temporary boil-water notice was in place during the reporting period.

Arthurs Pass failed the protozoal Standards because it cannot demonstrate compliance and turbidity levels at times were too high.

Castle Hill — Population: 370

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Not met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water and is chlorinated.

Castle Hill failed the protozoal Standards because it did not attempt compliance.

Claremont — Population: 170

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater and is treated with UV.

Darfield — Population: 3,720

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater, without disinfection.

Dunsandel & Sherwood Estate — Population: 495

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater and is treated with UV.

Edendale, Sandy Knolls — Population: 200

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater and is treated with UV.

Kirwee — Population: 1,300

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater and is treated with UV.

Lake Coleridge — Population: 165

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Not met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water and is treated with UV.

Lake Coleridge failed the protozoal Standards because turbidity levels at times were too high.

Leeston — Population: 3,000

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater, without disinfection.

Lincoln — Population: 7,200

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater and is treated with UV.

Malvern Hills Rural Water Scheme — Population: 1,684

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Not met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water, is treated with filtration and UV and is chlorinated. A temporary boil-water notice was in place during the reporting period.

Malvern Hills Rural Water Scheme failed the protozoal Standards because turbidity levels at times were too high.

Prebbleton — Population: 4,500

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater, without disinfection.

Rakaia Huts — Population: 320

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater, without disinfection.

Rolleston — Population: 18,550

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater and is treated with UV.

Selwyn Rural Water Scheme — Population: 1,160

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Not met | Protozoal Not met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water, is treated with filtration and UV and is chlorinated. A temporary boil-water notice was in place during the reporting period.

Selwyn Rural Water Scheme failed the bacteriological Standards for 240 people because *E. coli* was detected in 0.4 percent of monitoring samples, sampling was inadequate and it cannot demonstrate compliance. It failed the protozoal Standards because the infrastructure was inadequate and it did not attempt compliance.

Sheffield/Waddington — Population: 585

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Not met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water, is treated with filtration and UV and is chlorinated. A temporary boil-water notice was in place during the reporting period.

Sheffield/Waddington failed the protozoal Standards because it cannot demonstrate compliance.

Southbridge — Population: 990

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater and is treated with UV.

Springfield — Population: 580

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Not met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water, is treated with filtration and UV and is chlorinated. A temporary boil-water notice and temporary 'do not drink' notice were in place during the reporting period.

Springfield failed the protozoal Standards because turbidity levels at times were too high.

Springston — Population: 530

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater and is treated with UV.

Tai Tapu — Population: 760

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Not met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater and is treated with UV.

Tai Tapu failed the protozoal Standards because it cannot demonstrate compliance.

West Melton — Population: 2,270

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Not met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater and is treated with UV.

West Melton failed the protozoal Standards because turbidity levels at times were too high.

Supplier: Southpark Utilities Ltd

Waterloo Business Park, Christchurch — Population: 1,600

Health Act: Not complied | Standards: Bacterial Not met | Protozoal Not met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater and is treated with UV.

Waterloo Business Park, Christchurch failed to meet drinking-water monitoring requirements for the supply and did not have an implemented WSP. It therefore failed to comply with the Health Act (sections 69Y and 69Z).

Waterloo Business Park, Christchurch failed the bacteriological Standards because *E. coli* was detected in 0.5 percent of monitoring samples and it did not attempt compliance. It failed the protozoal Standards because the infrastructure was inadequate and it cannot demonstrate compliance.

Supplier: Waimakariri District Council

Cust — Population: 330

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Not met | Protozoal Met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater, without disinfection. A temporary boil-water notice was in place during the reporting period.

Cust failed the bacteriological Standards because *E. coli* was detected in 6.8 percent of monitoring samples and the infrastructure was inadequate.

Garrymere — Population: 105

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Not met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater, is treated with filtration and UV and is chlorinated. A temporary boil-water notice was in place during the reporting period.

Garrymere failed the protozoal Standards because turbidity levels at times were too high.

Kaiapoi — Population: 12,630

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater, without disinfection.

Mandeville — Population: 2,353

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Not met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater, is treated with UV and is chlorinated.

Mandeville failed the protozoal Standards because of calibration issues.

Ohoka — Population: 280

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater and is chlorinated.

Oxford Rural No. 1 — Population: 828

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater and is chlorinated.

Oxford Urban – Rural No. 2 — Population: 2,993

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses mixed sources, without disinfection.

Pegasus – Woodend — Population: 7,325

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater and is chlorinated.

Poyntz Road, Eyrewell — Population: 215

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Not met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater and is chlorinated.

Poyntz Road, Eyrewell failed the protozoal Standards because the infrastructure was inadequate.

Rangiora — Population: 17,880

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater and is chlorinated.

Waikuku — Population: 1,150

Health Act: Not complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater and is treated with UV.

Waikuku did not have an implemented WSP. It therefore failed to comply with the Health Act (section 69Z).

West Eyreton — Population: 613

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater and is chlorinated.

South Canterbury

Supplier: Arowhenua Rūnanga

Arowhenua — Population: 215

Health Act: Not complied Standards: Bacterial Not met Protozoal Not met Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater, without disinfection.

Arowhenua failed to meet drinking-water monitoring requirements for the supply. It therefore failed to comply with the Health Act (section 69Y).

Arowhenua failed the bacteriological Standards because sampling was inadequate and it cannot demonstrate compliance. It failed the protozoal Standards because it did not attempt compliance.

Supplier: Department of Conservation, Aoraki Mt Cook

Mt Cook — Population: 350

Health Act: Not complied Standards: Bacterial Not met Protozoal Not met Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water and is treated with UV.

Mt Cook failed to meet drinking-water monitoring requirements for the supply and did not have an implemented WSP. It therefore failed to comply with the Health Act (sections 69Y and 69Z).

Mt Cook failed the bacteriological Standards because sampling was inadequate. It failed the protozoal Standards for unknown reasons.

Supplier: Hakataramea Water Scheme Inc

Hakataramea Valley Rural — Population: 165

Health Act: Not complied Standards: Bacterial Not met Protozoal Not met Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water and is chlorinated. A permanent boil-water notice was in place during the reporting period.

Hakataramea Valley Rural failed to meet drinking-water monitoring requirements for the supply. It therefore failed to comply with the Health Act (section 69Y).

Hakataramea Valley Rural failed the bacteriological Standards because sampling was inadequate. It failed the protozoal Standards because the infrastructure was inadequate and it did not attempt compliance.

Supplier: Mackenzie District Council

Albury Rural — Population: 125

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Not met Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water and is chlorinated.

Albury Rural failed the protozoal Standards because it did not attempt compliance.

Allandale — Population: 150

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Not met Protozoal Not met Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water and is chlorinated. A temporary boil-water notice was in place during the reporting period.

Allandale failed the bacteriological Standards because *E. coli* was detected in 1.9 percent of monitoring samples and sampling was inadequate. It failed the protozoal Standards because it did not attempt compliance.

Fairlie — Population: 1,000

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Not met Protozoal Not met Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water and is chlorinated. A temporary boil-water notice was in place during the reporting period.

Fairlie failed the bacteriological Standards for 850 people because *E. coli* was detected in 0.2 percent of monitoring samples and sampling was inadequate. It failed the protozoal Standards because it did not attempt compliance.

Tekapō — Population: 500

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Not met Protozoal Not met Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water, is treated with UV and is chlorinated. A temporary boil-water notice was in place during the reporting period.

Tekapō failed the bacteriological Standards because *E. coli* was detected in 0.9 percent of monitoring samples and sampling was inadequate. It failed the protozoal Standards because it did not attempt compliance.

Twizel — Population: 1,300

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Not met Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water, is treated with filtration and UV and is chlorinated.

Twizel failed the protozoal Standards because it did not attempt compliance.

Supplier: Timaru District Council

Downlands — Population: 4,550

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Not met Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water and is chlorinated. A temporary boil-water notice was in place during the reporting period.

Downlands failed the protozoal Standards because the infrastructure was inadequate and it did not attempt compliance.

Geraldine — Population: 2,121

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Met Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater and is treated with UV. A temporary boil-water notice was in place during the reporting period.

Hadlow — Population: 312

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Met Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water, is treated with ozone and is chlorinated.

Pareora — Population: 450

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Not met Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater, is treated with UV and is chlorinated.

Pareora failed the protozoal Standards because the infrastructure was inadequate.

Peel Forest — Population: 130

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Met Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water, is treated with filtration and UV and is chlorinated.

Pleasant Point — Population: 1,200

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater and is treated with UV.

Seadown — Population: 895

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Not met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater, is treated with UV and is chlorinated.

Seadown failed the protozoal Standards because disinfectant levels were inadequate.

St Andrews — Population: 280

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Not met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater and is chlorinated.

St Andrews failed the protozoal Standards because it did not attempt compliance.

Te Moana Scheme — Population: 1,650

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Not met | Protozoal Not met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses mixed sources, is treated with UV and is chlorinated. A temporary boil-water notice was in place during the reporting period.

Te Moana Scheme failed the bacteriological Standards for 450 people because *E. coli* was detected in 0.5 percent of monitoring samples. It failed the protozoal Standards because the infrastructure was inadequate.

Temuka — Population: 4,620

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Not met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater, is treated with UV and is chlorinated.

Temuka failed the protozoal Standards because turbidity levels at times were too high.

Timaru City — Population: 26,832

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water, is treated with ozone and is chlorinated.

Supplier: Waimate District Council

Cannington/Motukaika Rural — Population: 120

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Not met | Protozoal Not met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water and is chlorinated. A permanent boil-water notice was in place during the reporting period.

Cannington/Motukaika Rural failed the bacteriological Standards because *E. coli* was detected in 3.2 percent of monitoring samples. It failed the protozoal Standards because the infrastructure was inadequate and it did not attempt compliance.

Hook/Waituna Rural — Population: 1,350

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Not met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water, is treated with filtration and UV and is chlorinated. A temporary boil-water notice was in place during the reporting period.

Hook/Waituna Rural failed the protozoal Standards because it did not attempt compliance.

Lower Waihao Rural — Population: 600

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Not met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater and is chlorinated.

Lower Waihao Rural failed the protozoal Standards because it did not attempt compliance.

Otaio/Makikihi Rural — Population: 430

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Not met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater, is treated with UV and is chlorinated.

Otaio/Makikihi Rural failed the protozoal Standards because it did not attempt compliance.

Waihaorunga Rural — Population: 141

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Not met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water and is chlorinated. A permanent boil-water notice was in place during the reporting period.

Waihaorunga Rural failed the protozoal Standards because it did not attempt compliance.

Waikakāhi Rural — Population: 360

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Not met | Protozoal Not met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water and is chlorinated. A permanent boil-water notice was in place during the reporting period.

Waikakāhi Rural failed the bacteriological Standards because *E. coli* was detected in 0.4 percent of monitoring samples. It failed the protozoal Standards because it did not attempt compliance.

Waimate — Population: 3,000

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Not met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater, is treated with UV and is chlorinated.

Waimate failed the protozoal Standards because it did not attempt compliance.

Otago

Supplier: Camphill Estate Utilities Society

Camphill Estate — Population: 132

Health Act: Not complied Standards: Bacterial Not met Protozoal Not met Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater, without disinfection.

Camphill Estate failed to meet drinking-water monitoring requirements for the supply. It therefore failed to comply with the Health Act (section 69Y).

Camphill Estate failed the bacteriological Standards because it did not attempt compliance. It failed the protozoal Standards because it did not attempt compliance.

Supplier: Cardrona Water Co Ltd

Cardrona Township — Population: 300

Health Act: Not complied Standards: Bacterial Not met Protozoal Not met Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater, is treated with UV and is chlorinated.

Cardrona Township failed to meet drinking-water monitoring requirements for the supply. It therefore failed to comply with the Health Act (section 69Y).

Cardrona Township failed the bacteriological Standards because it did not attempt compliance. It failed the protozoal Standards because it did not attempt compliance.

Supplier: Central Otago District Council

Alexandra — Population: 6,000

Health Act: Not complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Not met Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater and is chlorinated.

Alexandra did not have an implemented WSP. It therefore failed to comply with the Health Act (section 69Z).

Alexandra failed the protozoal Standards because the infrastructure was inadequate and it did not attempt compliance.

Clyde — Population: 2,200

Health Act: Not complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Not met Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater and is chlorinated.

Clyde did not have an implemented WSP. It therefore failed to comply with the Health Act (section 69Z).

Clyde failed the protozoal Standards because the infrastructure was inadequate and it did not attempt compliance.

Cromwell — Population: 8,000

Health Act: Not complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Not met Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater and is chlorinated.

Cromwell did not have an implemented WSP. It therefore failed to comply with the Health Act (section 69Z).

Cromwell failed the protozoal Standards because the infrastructure was inadequate.

Naseby — Population: 420

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Not met Protozoal Not met Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water, is treated with UV and is chlorinated. A temporary boil-water notice was in place during the reporting period.

Naseby failed the bacteriological Standards because turbidity levels at times were too high. It failed the protozoal Standards because turbidity levels at times were too high.

Ōmakau/Ophir — Population: 400

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Not met Protozoal Not met Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water and is chlorinated.

Ōmakau/Ophir failed the bacteriological Standards because turbidity levels at times were too high. It failed the protozoal Standards because the infrastructure was inadequate and turbidity levels at times were too high.

Pātearoa — Population: 260

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Not met Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water and is chlorinated. A temporary boil-water notice was in place during the reporting period.

Pātearoa failed the protozoal Standards because the infrastructure was inadequate and it did not attempt compliance.

Pisa Village — Population: 250

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Not met Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater, is treated with UV and is chlorinated.

Pisa Village failed the protozoal Standards because it cannot demonstrate compliance.

Ranfurly — Population: 950

Health Act: Not complied Standards: Bacterial Not met Protozoal Not met Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water and is chlorinated. A temporary boil-water notice was in place during the reporting period.

Ranfurly did not have an implemented WSP. It therefore failed to comply with the Health Act (section 69Z).

Ranfurly failed the bacteriological Standards because sampling was inadequate and turbidity levels at times were too high. It failed the protozoal Standards because the infrastructure was inadequate and it did not attempt compliance.

Roxburgh — Population: 790

Health Act: Not complied Standards: Bacterial Not met Protozoal Not met Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater, is treated with filtration and UV and is chlorinated. A temporary ‘do not drink’ notice and temporary ‘do not use’ notice were in place during the reporting period.

Roxburgh did not have an implemented WSP. It therefore failed to comply with the Health Act (section 69Z).

Roxburgh failed the bacteriological Standards because it did not achieve some operational performance parameters, turbidity levels at times were too high and it cannot demonstrate compliance. It failed the protozoal Standards because it cannot demonstrate compliance and turbidity levels at times were too high.

Supplier: Closeburn Water Company

Closeburn — Population: 150

Health Act: Not complied Standards: Bacterial Not met Protozoal Not met Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater, without disinfection.

Closeburn failed to meet drinking-water monitoring requirements for the supply. It therefore failed to comply with the Health Act (section 69Y).

Closeburn failed the bacteriological Standards because it did not attempt compliance. It failed the protozoal Standards because it did not attempt compliance.

Supplier: Clutha District Council

Balclutha — Population: 3,918

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Not met | Chemical Not met

The water supply uses surface water, is treated with coagulation, filtration and UV and is chlorinated. The water is fluoridated.

Balclutha failed the protozoal Standards because turbidity levels at times were too high. It failed the chemical Standards because fluoride sampling was inadequate.

Clydevale-Pomahaka Rural — Population: 778

Health Act: Not complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Not met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater and is chlorinated. A temporary boil-water notice was in place during the reporting period.

Clydevale-Pomahaka Rural did not take reasonable steps to protect source water from contamination and did not have an implemented WSP. It therefore failed to comply with the Health Act (sections 69U and 69Z).

Clydevale-Pomahaka Rural failed the protozoal Standards because it did not attempt compliance.

Glenkenich Rural — Population: 705

Health Act: Not complied | Standards: Bacterial Not met | Protozoal Not met | Chemical Not met

The water supply uses surface water, is treated with filtration and is chlorinated. A temporary boil-water notice was in place during the reporting period.

Glenkenich Rural did not take reasonable steps to protect source water from contamination and did not take all appropriate actions to protect public health after an issue was discovered. It therefore failed to comply with the Health Act (sections 69U and 69ZF).

Glenkenich Rural failed the bacteriological Standards because *E. coli* was detected in 1.4 percent of monitoring samples and sampling was inadequate. It failed the protozoal Standards because the infrastructure was inadequate and it did not attempt compliance. It failed the chemical Standards because a disinfection by-product produced as part of the disinfection process exceeded the MAV and it took inadequate actions to address that issue.

Kaitangata — Population: 812

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Not met | Chemical Not met

The water supply uses surface water, is treated with coagulation, filtration and UV and is chlorinated. The water is fluoridated.

Kaitangata failed the protozoal Standards because it did not attempt compliance. It failed the chemical Standards because fluoride sampling was inadequate.

Lawrence — Population: 417

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Not met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water, is treated with coagulation, filtration and UV and is chlorinated.

Lawrence failed the protozoal Standards because it did not attempt compliance.

Milton — Population: 2,529

Health Act: Not complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Not met | Chemical Not met

The water supply uses surface water, is treated with coagulation and filtration and is chlorinated. The water is fluoridated.

Milton did not take all appropriate actions to protect public health after an issue was discovered. It therefore failed to comply with the Health Act (section 69ZF).

Milton failed the protozoal Standards because of calibration issues and turbidity levels at times were too high. It failed the chemical Standards because a disinfection by-product produced as part of the disinfection process exceeded the MAV, a disinfection by-product produced as part of the disinfection process sampling was inadequate, it took inadequate actions to address that issue and fluoride sampling was inadequate.

Moa Flat — Population: 534

Health Act: Not complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Not met Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water, is treated with coagulation and filtration and is chlorinated.

Moa Flat did not take reasonable steps to protect source water from contamination. It therefore failed to comply with the Health Act (section 69U).

Moa Flat failed the protozoal Standards because it did not attempt compliance.

North Bruce Rural — Population: 928

Health Act: Not complied Standards: Bacterial Not met Protozoal Not met Chemical Not met

The water supply uses surface water, is treated with filtration and is chlorinated. A temporary boil-water notice was in place during the reporting period.

North Bruce Rural failed to provide adequate safe drinking-water, did not take reasonable steps to protect source water from contamination, did not have an implemented WSP and did not take all appropriate actions to protect public health after an issue was discovered. It therefore failed to comply with the Health Act (sections 69S, 69U, 69Z and 69ZF).

North Bruce Rural failed the bacteriological Standards for 658 people because *E. coli* was detected in 0.9 percent of monitoring samples, it took inadequate actions to address that issue and sampling was inadequate. It failed the protozoal Standards because the infrastructure was inadequate and it did not attempt compliance. It failed the chemical Standards for 658 people because a disinfection by-product produced as part of the disinfection process exceeded the MAV, a disinfection by-product produced as part of the disinfection process sampling was inadequate, it took inadequate actions to address that issue and trichloroacetic acid sampling was inadequate.

Ōwaka — Population: 303

Health Act: Not complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Not met Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater, is treated with UV and is chlorinated.

Ōwaka did not take reasonable steps to protect source water from contamination. It therefore failed to comply with the Health Act (section 69U).

Ōwaka failed the protozoal Standards for unknown reasons.

Richardson Rural — Population: 1,003

Health Act: Not complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Not met Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water, is treated with coagulation and filtration and is chlorinated.

Richardson Rural did not take reasonable steps to protect source water from contamination and did not have an implemented WSP. It therefore failed to comply with the Health Act (sections 69U and 69Z).

Richardson Rural failed the protozoal Standards because it did not attempt compliance.

Stirling — Population: 737

Health Act: Not complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Not met Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water, is treated with coagulation and filtration and is chlorinated. A temporary boil-water notice was in place during the reporting period.

Stirling did not take reasonable steps to protect source water from contamination and did not have an implemented WSP. It therefore failed to comply with the Health Act (sections 69U and 69Z).

Stirling failed the protozoal Standards because it did not attempt compliance.

Tapanui — Population: 726

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Not met Chemical Not met

The water supply uses surface water, is treated with coagulation and filtration and is chlorinated. The water is fluoridated.

Tapanui failed the protozoal Standards because it did not attempt compliance. It failed the chemical Standards because fluoride sampling was inadequate.

Tuapeka West — Population: 283

Health Act: Not complied Standards: Bacterial Not met Protozoal Not met Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water and is chlorinated. A temporary boil-water notice was in place during the reporting period.

Tuapeka West did not take reasonable steps to protect source water from contamination. It therefore failed to comply with the Health Act (section 69U).

Tuapeka West failed the bacteriological Standards because *E. coli* was detected in 8.2 percent of monitoring samples, it took inadequate actions to address that issue and the infrastructure was inadequate. It failed the protozoal Standards because the infrastructure was inadequate and it did not attempt compliance.

Waitahuna Rural — Population: 922

Health Act: Not complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Not met Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water, is treated with coagulation and filtration and is chlorinated. A temporary boil-water notice was in place during the reporting period.

Waitahuna Rural did not take reasonable steps to protect source water from contamination and did not have an implemented WSP. It therefore failed to comply with the Health Act (sections 69U and 69Z).

Waitahuna Rural failed the protozoal Standards because it did not attempt compliance.

Supplier: Dunedin City Council

Dunedin City — Population: 112,515

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Not met Protozoal Met Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water, is treated with coagulation, filtration and UV and is chlorinated. The water is fluoridated.

Dunedin City failed the bacteriological Standards for 2,469 people because sampling was inadequate and it cannot demonstrate compliance.

Outram — Population: 750

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Not met Protozoal Not met Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water, is treated with UV and is chlorinated.

Outram failed the bacteriological Standards because it cannot demonstrate compliance. It failed the protozoal Standards because it cannot demonstrate compliance.

Waikouaiti — Population: 1,642

Health Act: Not complied Standards: Bacterial Not met Protozoal Not met Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water, is treated with coagulation and filtration and is chlorinated. A temporary 'do not drink' notice was in place during the reporting period.

Waikouaiti did not have an implemented WSP. It therefore failed to comply with the Health Act (section 69Z).

Waikouaiti failed the bacteriological Standards because it cannot demonstrate compliance. It failed the protozoal Standards because it cannot demonstrate compliance.

West Taieri — Population: 450

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Not met Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water, is treated with coagulation and filtration and is chlorinated.

West Taieri failed the protozoal Standards because the infrastructure was inadequate and it cannot demonstrate compliance.

Supplier: Earnscleugh Domestic Water Co Ltd

Earnscleugh Water Scheme — Population: 120

Health Act: Not complied Standards: Bacterial Not met Protozoal Not met Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater, without disinfection.

Earnscleugh Water Scheme did not take all appropriate actions to protect public health after an issue was discovered. It therefore failed to comply with the Health Act (section 69ZF).

Earnscleugh Water Scheme failed the bacteriological Standards because sampling was inadequate and the infrastructure was inadequate. It failed the protozoal Standards because the infrastructure was inadequate.

Supplier: Highland Springs Water Company Ltd

Highland Springs — Population: 105

Health Act: Not complied Standards: Bacterial Not met Protozoal Not met Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater, without disinfection.

Highland Springs failed to meet drinking-water monitoring requirements for the supply. It therefore failed to comply with the Health Act (section 69Y).

Highland Springs failed the bacteriological Standards because it did not attempt compliance. It failed the protozoal Standards because the infrastructure was inadequate and it did not attempt compliance.

Supplier: Last Chance Community Scheme

Last Chance — Population: 120

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Met Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater, without disinfection.

Supplier: Maheno Water Committee

Maheno — Population: 152

Health Act: Not complied Standards: Bacterial Not met Protozoal Not met Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater, is treated with filtration and UV and is chlorinated. A temporary boil-water notice was in place during the reporting period.

Maheno failed to meet drinking-water monitoring requirements for the supply. It therefore failed to comply with the Health Act (section 69Y).

Maheno failed the bacteriological Standards because *E. coli* was detected in 17.6 percent of monitoring samples and it did not attempt compliance. It failed the protozoal Standards because it cannot demonstrate compliance.

Supplier: Millers Flat Water Company Ltd

Millers Flat — Population: 180

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Not met Protozoal Not met Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater and is treated with filtration and UV.

Millers Flat failed the bacteriological Standards because it did not attempt compliance. It failed the protozoal Standards because the infrastructure was inadequate and it cannot demonstrate compliance.

Supplier: Northern Ridge Services Ltd

North Ridge/Northern Terraces — Population: 180

Health Act: Not complied Standards: Bacterial Not met Protozoal Not met Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater, without disinfection.

North Ridge/Northern Terraces failed to meet drinking-water monitoring requirements for the supply. It therefore failed to comply with the Health Act (section 69Y).

North Ridge/Northern Terraces failed the bacteriological Standards because it did not attempt compliance. It failed the protozoal Standards because it did not attempt compliance.

Supplier: Pisa Moorings Utilities Society

Pisa Moorings — Population: 260

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Not met Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater, without disinfection.

Pisa Moorings failed the protozoal Standards because the infrastructure was inadequate and it did not attempt compliance.

Supplier: Waitaki District Council

Awamoko — Population: 399

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Not met Protozoal Not met Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water, is treated with filtration and is chlorinated. A temporary boil-water notice was in place during the reporting period.

Awamoko failed the bacteriological Standards because *E. coli* was detected in 1.0 percent of monitoring samples and disinfectant levels were inadequate. It failed the protozoal Standards because it did not attempt compliance.

Kauru Hill — Population: 197

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Not met Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water and is chlorinated. A temporary boil-water notice was in place during the reporting period.

Kauru Hill failed the protozoal Standards because it did not attempt compliance.

Kurow — Population: 330

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Met Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater, is treated with UV and is chlorinated.

Lower Waitaki, Rural — Population: 778

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Not met Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater, is treated with UV and is chlorinated.

Lower Waitaki, Rural failed the protozoal Standards because it cannot demonstrate compliance.

Ōamaru — Population: 15,561

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Met Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water, is treated with filtration and ozone and is chlorinated.

Ōmarama — Population: 270

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Not met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater and is chlorinated.

Ōmarama failed the protozoal Standards because it did not attempt compliance.

Otematata — Population: 195

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Not met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater, is treated with UV and is chlorinated. A temporary boil-water notice was in place during the reporting period.

Otematata failed the protozoal Standards because turbidity levels at times were too high.

Tokarahi/Livingstone — Population: 573

Health Act: Not complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Not met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water and is chlorinated. A temporary boil-water notice was in place during the reporting period.

Tokarahi/Livingstone did not have an implemented WSP. It therefore failed to comply with the Health Act (section 69Z).

Tokarahi/Livingstone failed the protozoal Standards because it did not attempt compliance.

Waihemo — Population: 1,357

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Met | Protozoal Met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses groundwater, is treated with filtration and UV and is chlorinated.

Windsor — Population: 137

Health Act: Complied | Standards: Bacterial Not met | Protozoal Not met | Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water and is chlorinated. A temporary boil-water notice was in place during the reporting period.

Windsor failed the bacteriological Standards because *E. coli* was detected in 7.6 percent of monitoring samples, it took inadequate actions to address that issue, sampling was inadequate, turbidity levels at times were too high and disinfectant levels were inadequate. It failed the protozoal Standards because it did not attempt compliance.

Southland

Supplier: Gore District Council

Gore — Population: 7,480

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Not met Chemical Met
The water supply uses groundwater and is chlorinated.
Gore failed the protozoal Standards because the infrastructure was inadequate and it did not attempt compliance.

Mataura — Population: 1,790

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Not met Chemical Met
The water supply uses surface water, is treated with coagulation and filtration and is chlorinated.
Mataura failed the protozoal Standards because the infrastructure was inadequate and it did not attempt compliance.

Otama — Population: 400

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Not met Chemical Met
The water supply uses groundwater and is chlorinated. A temporary boil-water notice was in place during the reporting period.
Otama failed the protozoal Standards because the infrastructure was inadequate and it did not attempt compliance.

Supplier: Invercargill City Council

Invercargill — Population: 50,456

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Met Chemical Met
The water supply uses surface water, is treated with coagulation, filtration and UV and is chlorinated. The water is fluoridated.

Supplier: Jacks Point Limited

Jacks Point — Population: 669

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Met Chemical Met
The water supply uses surface water, is treated with UV and is chlorinated.

Supplier: M Bashford

The Old Plough — Population: 200

Health Act: Not complied Standards: Bacterial Not met Protozoal Not met Chemical Met
The water supply uses groundwater, without disinfection.
The Old Plough failed to provide adequate safe drinking-water and failed to meet drinking-water monitoring requirements for the supply. It therefore failed to comply with the Health Act (sections 69S and 69Y).
The Old Plough failed the bacteriological Standards because it did not attempt compliance. It failed the protozoal Standards because the infrastructure was inadequate and it did not attempt compliance.

Supplier: Milford Sound Infrastructure Ltd

Milford Sound — Population: 373

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Not met Protozoal Not met Chemical Met
The water supply uses surface water and is treated with filtration and UV. A temporary boil-water notice was in place during the reporting period.
Milford Sound failed the bacteriological Standards because *E. coli* was detected in 5.4 percent of monitoring samples, sampling was inadequate, turbidity levels at times were too high, it cannot demonstrate compliance and the infrastructure was inadequate. It failed the protozoal Standards because the infrastructure was inadequate, it cannot demonstrate compliance and turbidity levels at times were too high.

Supplier: Queenstown Lakes District Council

Arrowtown — Population: 4,366

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Not met Chemical Met
The water supply uses groundwater, is treated with UV and is chlorinated.
Arrowtown failed the protozoal Standards because it did not attempt compliance.

Arthurs Point — Population: 1,631

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Not met Chemical Met
The water supply uses groundwater, is treated with UV and is chlorinated.
Arthurs Point failed the protozoal Standards because it did not attempt compliance and turbidity levels at times were too high.

Glenorchy — Population: 1,232

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Not met Chemical Met
The water supply uses groundwater and is chlorinated.
Glenorchy failed the protozoal Standards because it did not attempt compliance.

Hāwea — Population: 3,767

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Not met Chemical Met
The water supply uses groundwater, is treated with UV and is chlorinated.
Hāwea failed the protozoal Standards because it did not attempt compliance and turbidity levels at times were too high.

Lake Hayes — Population: 3,743

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Met Chemical Met
The water supply uses groundwater, is treated with filtration and UV and is chlorinated.

Luggate — Population: 855

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Not met Chemical Met
The water supply uses groundwater and is chlorinated.
Luggate failed the protozoal Standards because it did not attempt compliance.

Queenstown — Population: 25,271

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Not met Chemical Met
The water supply uses surface water, is treated with UV and is chlorinated.
Queenstown failed the protozoal Standards because it did not attempt compliance and turbidity levels at times were too high.

Wānaka — Population: 13,633

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Not met Chemical Met
The water supply uses surface water and is chlorinated.
Wānaka failed the protozoal Standards because it did not attempt compliance.

Wanaka Airport — Population: 150

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Not met Chemical Met
The water supply uses groundwater and is chlorinated.
Wanaka Airport failed the protozoal Standards because it did not attempt compliance.

Supplier: Southland District Council

Eastern Bush / Ōtahu Flat Rural Water Scheme — Population: 180

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Not met Protozoal Not met Chemical Met

The water supply uses surface water and is chlorinated. A permanent boil-water notice was in place during the reporting period.
Eastern Bush / Ōtahu Flat Rural Water Scheme failed the bacteriological Standards because sampling was inadequate and it did not achieve some operational performance parameters. It failed the protozoal Standards because the infrastructure was inadequate.

Edendale/Wyndham — Population: 1,152

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Not met Chemical Met
The water supply uses groundwater, is treated with UV and is chlorinated.
Edendale/Wyndham failed the protozoal Standards because the infrastructure was inadequate.

Lumsden/Balfour — Population: 1,061

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Met Chemical Met
The water supply uses groundwater, is treated with UV and is chlorinated.

Manapōuri — Population: 228

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Met Chemical Met
The water supply uses surface water, is treated with UV and is chlorinated.

Mossburn — Population: 201

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Met Chemical Met
The water supply uses groundwater, is treated with filtration and UV and is chlorinated.

Ōhai/Nightcaps — Population: 667

Health Act: Not complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Met Chemical Met
The water supply uses surface water, is treated with filtration and UV and is chlorinated.
Ōhai/Nightcaps did not have an implemented WSP. It therefore failed to comply with the Health Act (section 69Z).

Ōtautau — Population: 798

Health Act: Not complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Met Chemical Met
The water supply uses groundwater. is treated with filtration and UV and is chlorinated.
Ōtautau did not have an implemented WSP. It therefore failed to comply with the Health Act (section 69Z).

Riverton — Population: 1,506

Health Act: Not complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Met Chemical Met
The water supply uses surface water, is treated with coagulation, filtration and UV and is chlorinated.
Riverton did not have an implemented WSP. It therefore failed to comply with the Health Act (section 69Z).

Te Anau — Population: 2,628

Health Act: Complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Not met Chemical Met
The water supply uses groundwater, is treated with UV and is chlorinated.
Te Anau failed the protozoal Standards because disinfectant levels were inadequate.

Tuatāpere — Population: 561

Health Act: Not complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Met Chemical Met
The water supply uses groundwater, is treated with filtration and UV and is chlorinated.
Tuatāpere did not have an implemented WSP. It therefore failed to comply with the Health Act (section 69Z).

Winton — Population: 2,436

Health Act: Not complied Standards: Bacterial Met Protozoal Met Chemical Met
The water supply uses groundwater, is treated with filtration and UV and is chlorinated.
Winton did not have an implemented WSP. It therefore failed to comply with the Health Act (section 69Z).