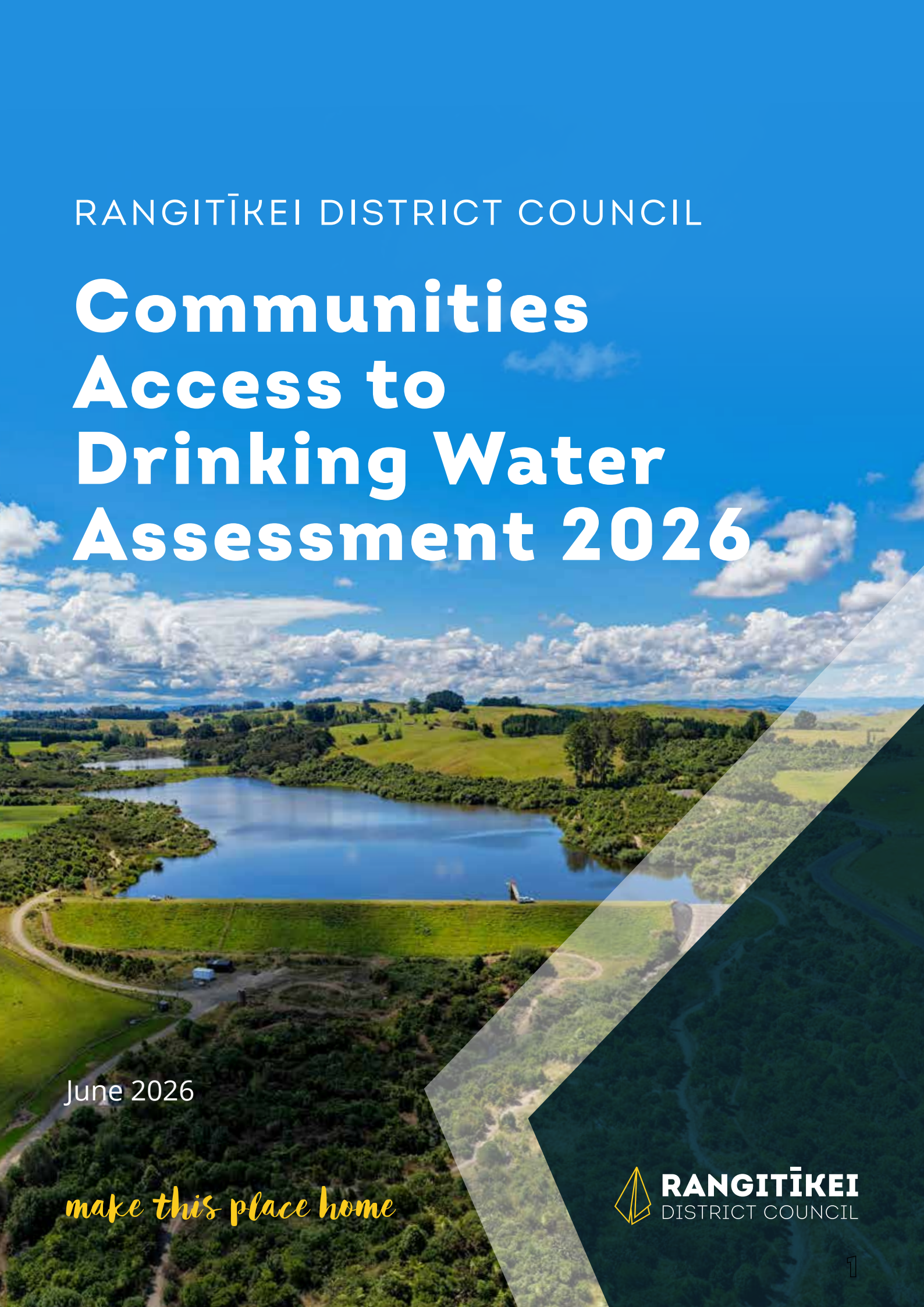
RANGITĪKEI DISTRICT COUNCIL

Communities Access to Drinking Water Assessment 2026



June 2026

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RANGITĪKEI DISTRICT COUNCIL

Executive Summary

Safe and readily available drinking water is fundamental to the health of our communities.

This Assessment of Communities Access to Drinking Water although a legislative requirement, is intended to enable communities in Rangitīkei District to better understand each community's access to drinking water services; risks to accessing services in the future, current and future demand for drinking water; and the safety and quality of drinking water supplied. Supplies provided separately by Government departments (e.g. as examples; Ministry of Defence and Ministry of Education i.e. schools) are not required to be included in this assessment.

Municipal drinking water supplies in the Rangitīkei District are currently owned and operated by Rangitīkei District Council (RDC) through an in-house operational team. However, from 1 July 2027 those water service operations will be provided by Central Districts Water (CDW), a Council Controlled Organisation jointly owned by Horowhenua District Council, Palmerston North City Council, and Rangitīkei District Council.

This assessment is required to be reviewed and updated every 3 years after the first assessment required by 1 July 2026. This assessment which has the public as its primary intended audience, will also assist in informing CDW about the nature and needs for supplies within Rangitīkei District. Future such assessments remain the responsibility of RDC.

Legislative requirement to complete the Assessment

Under the Local Government (Water Services) Act 2025, RDC must inform itself about the access each community in the District has to drinking water services. The requirements are outlined in sections 68-70 of the Local Government (Water Services) Act 2025.

This assessment must be completed every three years or earlier if the Rangitīkei District Council becomes aware of concerns about a community's access to drinking water services.

On completion, RDC must provide a copy of the assessment to Taumata Arowai - the Water Services Authority. In addition, the legislation outlines the steps to be taken if there are any concerns that a water services provider is not meeting their obligations or any other matters of concern are identified.

Overall district summary

RDC has 6 registered drinking water supplies, for Taihape, Mangaweka, Marton, Bulls, Rātana and Hunterville, noting that Hunterville draws from the Hunterville rural supply with additional treatment for the town. There are two other rural schemes (Omatane and Erewhon) which along with Hunterville rural are classified as Mixed Use Rural Water Supplies (MURWS).

Additionally, there are 7 schools, and 2 DOC Back country huts registered as drinking water supplies in the Rangitīkei District. There are no other registered supplies on the Taumata Arowai register. Suppliers meeting Taumata Arowai criteria are required to register.

Horizons Regional Council records show 153 permitted or consented bore, well or spring water takes within the Rangitīkei District, and (as at drafting) a further 32 live applications.

Requirement

Section 69 of the Local Government (Water Services) Act 2025 requires that

(1) A territorial authority must inform itself about the access that each community in its district has to drinking water services by conducting an assessment of drinking water services in accordance with this section.

(2) An assessment of drinking water services must:
- a) Identify each community that receives a drinking water service; and
- b) Describe the nature of existing drinking water services to the community; and
- c) Describe the characteristics of the community; and
- d) Assess the extent to which the community is currently receiving, and will continue to receive, a sufficient quantity of drinking water, including a consideration of –
  - i) The community's existing access to drinking water services; and
  - ii) Any reasonable foreseeable risks to the community's access to drinking water services in the future; and
  - iii) The current and estimated future demands for drinking water within the community; and
- e) Describe the safety and quality of drinking water currently being supplied to the community, using information collected and made available by the Water Services Authority and any other organisations that the territorial authority considers relevant; and
- f) Identify and assess any other public health risks relating to the drinking water services supplied to the community; and
- g) Based on the assessment under paragraphs (b) to (f)
  - iv) Assess the consequences if the community loses access to drinking water services in the future, or is provided with drinking water services that are deficient in any way, including the implications for that community's public health; and
  - v) Outline a plan to provide for the community's ongoing access to drinking water.

The first assessment as above is required by 1 July 2026. This report is intended to satisfy these requirements.

Overview of the Water Supply Activity in the Rangitīkei District

RDC aims to provide a safe and reliable supply of water to urban (residential, industrial and commercial) and some rural properties with approved connections to schemes. The Council's urban water supply service treats and distributes water that is sourced from surface water (rivers) or groundwater bores. Council plans, operates and maintains water treatment plants to meet drinking water quality standards as well as maintaining a total of 442km of water supply reticulation networks; 258km of this network is in the four rural water supplies. Across the district, the Council provides drinking water to over 12,000 customers, with circa 5,000 connections – detail from the Water Service Delivery Plan is included at **Appendix A**.

RDC has undertaken water loss assessments annually for its urban networks, as mandated by the Department of Internal Affairs (DIA) Non-Financial Performance (Reporting) Measure 2 [Maintenance of the Reticulation network(s)] using the Water NZ Detailed Technical guidelines. Municipal supply compliance reported in the 2025 Annual Report is included at **Appendix B.**

Relevant policy and bylaw instruments currently operative within Rangitīkei District are listed below: (available on the RDC website)

- Rural Water Supply Policy (December 2017)
- Water Related Services Bylaw (adopted 30 April 2020)

Bylaw-making authority in respect of water services remains with councils (including RDC) notwithstanding the intended transfer of RDC water services and assets to CDW in July 2027.

2021-25 Marae Assessment

Rangitīkei District Council received Three Waters Stimulus Funding and Better Off Funding to complete water assessment of the current infrastructure at marae and papakāinga across the District. The project was a collaborative effort involving local iwi and RDC since 2021.

RDC engaged WSP to complete site visits and on-site infrastructure assessments for each marae. The assessments included an oversight of the infrastructure found at 11 marae and comprised of the following for each marae:

- Desktop study prior to visiting the marae.
- Preparation of a marked-up site plan that indicates the infrastructure location.
- Visual inspection of above ground infrastructure.
- Ascertain the use of system from information gathered on site.
- Estimate the size of the above ground water tanks from visual inspection.
- Confirm capacity meets demand.

A high-level report is obtained for each marae, detailing the current state and potential upgrades. The report included recommendations for upgrades to the potable water system to assist in achieving compliance with new water regulations taking effect in November 2022.

The summary results are tabulated at **Appendix C** (noting that the assessment of type of supply is provisional as the classification criteria changed since the on-site assessments).

Future Arrangements

Local Water Done Well is the Government-legislated plan to address New Zealand's long-standing water infrastructure challenges. Rangitīkei District Council has partnered with Palmerston North City Council and Horowhenua District Council to create Central Districts Water Ltd, a water services organisation that will operate as a council-controlled organisation. Central Districts Water as an incorporated legal entity will become responsible for operational water delivery from 1 July 2027. Until that transfer, Rangitīkei District Council will continue to be responsible for ensuring that water services are provided in their District and for their communities, and thereafter as a shareholder in Central Districts Water, ensuring CDW provides the required services to the appropriate standard. RDC resolved in May 2025 to retain ownership and control of the three Mixed Use Rural Water Schemes (MURWS).

Identify each community that receives a drinking water service:

Towns	Taihape, Mangaweka, Hunterville, Marton, Bulls, Rātana
Rural schemes	Erewhon, Hunterville, Omatane, Putorino[1]
Marae	Kaungaroa, Moawhango, Opaea, Parewahawaha, Parewanui, Rakatapauma, Rata, Rātana, Tini Waitara, Whangaehu, Winiata
Other	Dudding Lake and camp (covered in **Appendix E**)
Rural Halls & Community buildings	Most don't receive a water service (due to their remote and isolated nature in serving rural communities). See **Appendix E**

Public Health Risks Associated with Drinking Water Provision

Ensuring access to safe and reliable drinking water is a core public health function. High-quality drinking water protects communities from waterborne illness and provides safeguards for people who may be more vulnerable to contaminants, including children, older adults, pregnant people, and those with compromised immune systems.

Public drinking water supplies are routinely monitored to ensure they remain safe and fit for consumption. Testing covers a wide range of potential contaminants, including:

- Microorganisms such as bacteria, protozoa, and in the future viruses, which can cause acute gastrointestinal illness.
- Chemical and physical parameters, including nutrients, conductivity, organics, colour, heavy metals, Disinfection Byproducts (DBP's), pH, and turbidity.
- Trace elements can additionally be monitored to inform source supply risks, which may occur naturally or as a result of environmental or land-use activities. These are generally organics, including cyanobacteria compounds.

This monitoring provides early detection of any emerging issues and supports a preventive approach to managing health risks. Standards set by Taumata Arowai specify acceptable levels for different contaminants to ensure water remains safe throughout the supply system.

Why Public Water Supplies are Generally Safer

Professionally managed public water supplies provide multiple layers of protection that significantly reduce health risks:

- Source protection: identifying and managing risks in the catchment.
- Treatment processes: such as filtration, disinfection, or other technologies tailored to the local water source.
- Consistent monitoring and maintenance: routine sampling and system checks ensure ongoing compliance.
- Operational expertise: trained operators oversee treatment plants, network performance, and respond promptly to incidents.

1 Putorino Rural Water Supply – 5 connections but this is not a MURWS

These processes help ensure safe, reliable water for the whole community and provide additional protection for those who may be more susceptible to illness.

A review of historical health data by the Health Protection Officer (HPO) for Mid-Central Region showed no known disease links with the Rangitīkei town supplies; the HPO did however express concern around rural self-supplies noting that an estimated 33 % of gastro diseases in rural areas have untreated roof or spring water supplies as a likely source of the illness. They noted the regulatory role of Taumata Arowai in respect of private supplies.

Risks Associated with Private Water Supplies

While many private supplies or domestic households provide water of acceptable quality, they often do not have the same level of treatment, monitoring, or oversight as public systems. As a result, their quality can be more variable. This Assessment does not need to assess drinking water services provided by specified public service departments including the Ministry of Education and Department of Conservation or domestic self-suppliers.

Given the above HPO commentary re risks of contaminated drinking water for rural self-supplies, this should be an area of focus for water quality improvements. A good proportion of these are in rented rural properties (It is illegal to rent or sell a property out without a potable water supply[2]). As Mid-Central Health PHU no longer test water samples, renters in these situations are directed [by the Health agency] to the tenancy tribunal. In some instances, the council will issue a building improvement notice.

Rainwater Supplies

Rainwater supplies can be influenced by several factors including:

- Environmental conditions: atmospheric contaminants, climatic variation, and local geography, air pollution.
- Roofing and guttering systems and roofing metals: organic material, bird or animal faeces, and the presence of dead animals can introduce microorganisms, lead / zinc galvanised materials.
- Infrastructure condition: the type and condition of roofing materials, pipework, and storage tanks can affect quality.
- System management: maintenance, cleaning, and tank turnover influence the accumulation of micro-organisms or chemicals.

Rainwater can contain microorganisms, nutrients, heavy metals, and other contaminants. For example, some districts have detected lead levels in rainwater when materials such as unpainted lead flashings, lead-headed nails, or older lead pipes were present. Rainwater can also become mildly acidic by absorbing carbon dioxide from the atmosphere, increasing the potential for leaching of metals (also referred to as plumbosolvency).

Groundwater and Bore Supplies

Groundwater supplies can able be vulnerable if risks such as those below are not managed:

- Proximity to septic systems: poorly located or maintained systems may allow contamination.
- Nitrate levels: agricultural land uses can contribute to elevated nitrates in groundwater, which is a known health concern within the district.
- Disinfection and system maintenance: inadequate or inconsistent treatment increases the risk of microbial contamination.
- Weather events: heavy rainfall or flooding can change groundwater quality, particularly in shallow or highly permeable aquifers.

2 Per Rule B1.3 in the District Plan

Enteric Disease and Waterborne Illness Surveillance

Surveillance data for enteric illness is known to significantly under-represent true incidence; only an estimated 3-10% of cases are reported due to factors such as whether medical attention is sought, and testing undertaken, and whether the causative organism is identified.

E. coli remains a key bacterial indicator under the Drinking Water Standards for New Zealand. While most strains are harmless, some pathogenic strains cause illness. Presence of *E. coli* in drinking water indicates faecal contamination, which gives rise to the potential (and probable) likelihood of their being other pathogens also present. RDC regularly tests its water supplies for presence of *E. coli* as stipulated in its Monitoring and Sampling Plan

Growth Strategies and the Rangitīkei District Plan

The Rangitīkei District Plan was made operative in 2013, with subsequent plan changes being a miscellaneous plan change in 2016 and a 65 Hectare (Ha) Industrial land zoning along Makirikiri Road near State Highway 1, Marton (known as Marton Rail Hub). National Planning Standards were incorporated into the District Plan in 2025.

Council initiated Proposed Plan Change #3 (PPC3) in 2025-26 to meet the government's intentions to provide adequate land for urban growth for the next 30 years. PPC3 allows for intensification (infill) development in Taihape, and Marton and Bulls, with additional (currently zoned rural) land on the urban fringes of Bulls and Marton intended to be rezoned residential.

Marton is the largest urban area, and is the fastest growing town, in the District. Of the 268 dwellings consented in the Residential Zone for the District between 1 January 2019 to 31 December 2023, 195 were located in Marton and 61 were located in Bulls. These two towns are the focus of the land rezoning portion of PPC3 as they are the fastest growing and have an identified shortfall of available land to provide for 30 years of urban growth

PPC 3 has recently been consulted on with the Rangitīkei District community.

The Water Services Delivery Plan (WSDP), completed in 2025, outlines the following for RDC:

Projected Serviced Population	**2026/27**	**2027/28**	**2028/29**	**2029/30**	**2030/31**
Serviced Population	12,733	12,798	12,863	12,924	12,9903
WS residential connections	4,982	5,007	5,032	5,057	5,082
WS non-residential connections	333 + 201 = 534	204 537	205 540	206 543	207 545
Total connections	**5,516**	**5,544**	**5,572**	**5,600**	**5,627**
Un-serviced population (est.)	3,629	3,646	3,663	3,685	3,702
Un-serviced population (%)	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%

78% of Rangitīkei District's rateable properties are provided with water services, with these properties being in the towns or on rural water schemes. The balance 22% of properties are assumed to be self-supply given their rural nature. There are however pockets of historical development within the District where there is no public or community water supply, such as Turakina, Koitiata, and Scott's Ferry, the latter two of which are coastal settlements.

3 Rangitīkei's 2024-2034 Long-Term Plan (LTP) assumed an annual population growth of 0.5%.

Current challenges include increasing demand for water supply, water quality (taste and odour issues in Marton; PFAS[4] risk in Bulls water) and support to and future compliance of our rural water schemes. RDC has a current plan and project to improve Marton water quality, and continues to monitor water quality in Bulls, including testing for PFAS compounds. Further detail for each scheme, including rural water, are in the Tables below.

Below is a table summarising the current reticulated water supplies within Rangitīkei District and including communities with no reticulated supply, as taken from the Council's contribution to the joint Water Service Delivery Plan (WSDP) submitted and approved 2025. It includes MURWS (where these schemes are part of the council's water services network).

Public wastewater schemes are shown for comparison/alignment to urban water schemes.

Serviced areas (by reticulated network)	**Water Supply**	**No of connections**	**Wastewater scheme**	
Residential Areas:	Taihape	911	Yes	899
	Mangaweka	90	Yes	64
	Hunterville	246	Yes	208
	Marton	2701	Yes	2400
	Bulls	912	Yes	840
	Rātana	122	Yes	118
Total all urban schemes	**Sub-total**	**4982[5]**		**4529**
Non-residential areas: (Connected commercial, industrial premises and schools within urban areas + connected farms on town outskirts are included in the residential area count)	Dudding Lake	1	Yes	
	Putorino	5	No	
	Ohingaiti	(included in Hunterville)	No	
	Rata		No	
	Sub-total	**6**		
Mixed-Use rural water schemes	Erewhon	28	No	
	Hunterville RWS	160	No	
	Omatane	13	No	
	Sub-total	**201**		
Total all schemes	**TOTAL**	**5189**		

4 Testing undertaken 2024 and 2025 by RDC where PFAS was either below specified reporting limits (i.e. not detected) or otherwise detected at levels well below Maximum Acceptable Values (MAV) for drinking water.

5 Note: There are 333 additional connections (i.e. some properties have more than one connection).

Marae *(see Appendix C)	11 marae of which 3 are connected to Networked supplies of RDC			
Settlements that do not receive water services **(see also Appendix D)** **Proposed growth areas (see below)**	Scotts Ferry		No	
	Turakina		No	
	Koitiata[1]		No	19
	Taihape			
	Marton			
	Bulls			

Proposed Growth Areas:

The Table below shows the projected lot yields and population for the growth areas assessed for Council's Three Waters Growth Strategy, February 2026 for PPC3 (noting that PPC3 does not propose to rezone the whole area identified for BUL02).

Town	Growth Area	Total Area (ha)	Developable Area (ha)	Projected Dwelling Yield	Projected Population
Bulls	BUL02 (whole area)	45.7	39.8	429	1157
Bulls	BUL03	7.1	2	22	58
Marton	MAR01	64.2	54.9	591	1596
Marton	MAR02	41.8	33.6	362	977
Marton	MAR04 (partial)	2	1.8	19	52
Marton	MAR07	43.7	41.6	291	786
TOTAL		**204.5**	**173.7**	**1,714**	**4,626**

The above total projected population increase over 30 years equates to 57 new dwellings per year (and an equivalent number of new connections) which is double that projected in the WSDP. The explanation for this is that the Urban growth assumptions use a higher rate of population increase than that previously assumed in the Council's Long-Term Plan, and which is across the whole of the District, and on which the WSDP was based.

A further table summarising the relative growth projections is presented below:

Proposed Growth Area	Dwellings
Proposed Plan Change (PPC) 3: Marton, Bulls and Taihape	~57 new connections per annum at high growth rates (~1.0% per annum) over next 30 years
Marton Rail Hub development:	65-ha site, recently rezoned from rural to industrial. Council does not yet know the developer's intentions for water/wastewater/stormwater.
Other towns within District	Low-no growth (per LTP) for other Rangitīkei towns
Rural	Low-no connection growth projected (mostly self-supply)

Supply assessment

Under the Water Services Act 2021 all registered drinking water suppliers have a legal responsibility to ensure the water they supply is safe to drink. The Act also requires Taumata Arowai – the Water Services Authority to maintain a register of drinking water supplies, and there is a reciprocal duty on drinking water suppliers to register (depending on supply type) and renew such registration every 5 years or if here are changes to the supply in the interim.

Taumata Arowai include on their website a link to the Drinking Water Quality Assurance **Rules** that set out minimum compliance requirements for different types and sizes of drinking water supply. Some drinking water suppliers might be able to use an **Acceptable Solution** instead of the Rules to demonstrate compliance with the Act.

The requirements differ based on the type of drinking water supply, which are:

- Small networked supply
- Medium networked supply
- Large networked supply
- Mixed-use rural supply
- Small self-supplied buildings supply
- Large self-supplied buildings supply
- Water carrier (or supply to water carrier)
- Community drinking water station supply
- Very small community supply
- Domestic self-supply or shared domestic supply
- Temporary supply for planned event

A link to enable water suppliers to self-assess against the above categories is here: https://www.taumataarowai.govt.nz/drinking-water-suppliers-and-operators/for-drinking-water-suppliers/what-type-of-drinking-water-supply-do-i-provide

Drinking Water Assessment by Community

The following section is a tabulated summary by community in respect to each of the requirements as stipulated for this Assessment (per page 1)

Taihape

What drinking water services are provided?	Potable water is supplied to the community of Taihape from the Taihape Water Treatment Plant (WTP) sourced from the Hautapu River ~12 kms from the WTP.
Description of the nature of the existing drinking water service provided.	The Taihape WTP is located off Ruru Rd on the western outskirts of Taihape township, approximately 1 km west of State Highway Source: Hautapu River Treatment: Flocculation, coagulation, clarification, and filtration Disinfection: UV and Chlorination (retaining FAC > 0.2 mg/m^3) Distribution system: 2 distribution zones (either side of State Highway 1) Treated Water storage: 1 x 4,500m^3 above-ground concrete closed tank
Community Characteristics	Some rural properties between the intake and WTP are connected to the supply for the purpose of (untreated) stock water supply to those properties. Taihape township that is connected to the Council supplied potable water network consists of a two urban distribution zones. Taihape township includes a Rural Health Centre, 2 schools (Taihape Area School and St Josephs)
Community's access to drinking water services	Properties connected to the water network have continuous supply of drinking water. Rural properties, not connected to the water network rely on self-supply
Risks to the Community's access to drinking water services	High turbidity events can trigger WTP shutdowns due to high NTU, on occasion this means water tankers are used. Slip risk at river intakes or erosion / washout of inlet pipe area.
Current and estimated future demands for drinking water services	Current average demand is 1,084 m^3/day. With a summer peak of 1,374 m^3/d. These figures are not expected to change markedly with no-low growth forecast for Taihape. Storage available on site is >3 days of average demand.
Safety and quality of drinking water being supplied. **(see also Appendix B)**	Compliance record for 2025 as reported (in Hinekorako) against Drinking Water Quality Rules and sampling regime met with 2 non-compliant samples exceeding Maximum Allowable Values (MAV) for Free Available Chlorine (FAC) in distribution zone on 2 separate sampling days (one in March, the other in December). There were also 10 days in 2025 in which 3 rules for bacterial compliance were breached (Rules T3.2, 3.3, 3.4).

Identify and assess any other public health risks to the drinking water being supplied.	Backflow risk associated with pressurised networks mitigated by pressure control valves to moderate the high pressures that can occur in parts of the reticulation. Potential of contamination from road spills on State Highway 1 in the Hihitahi Bluffs area. Potential mitigation could be to install instrumentation at the WTP on the incoming raw water (to shut down inflows to treatment if contamination is detected). Water could be purged until contamination cleared.
What are the consequences if the community loses access to drinking water in the future or is provided with drinking water services that are deficient, including any public health implications.	**Plan for community ongoing access to drinking water services:** Restoration of supply will be a priority. The intake pipeline is a high-risk component of the supply and regular inspections and proactive renewals are required. RDC has a local and staff available to respond in events as well as contracts in place with response and service restoration expectations **The operation of this supply and associated assets is to transfer to CD Water from 1 July 2027**

Mangaweka

What drinking water services are provided?	Potable water is supplied to the community of Mangaweka. Water for the town is abstracted from a shallow well alongside the Rangitīkei River and then pumped vertically 100 m to the water treatment plant (WTP).
Description of the nature of the existing drinking water service provided.	Mangaweka WTP is located off Reservoir Rd on the northern outskirts of Mangaweka village, straddling State Highway 1 Source: Abstracted from the Rangitīkei River Treatment: Enhanced filtration and cartridge filtration Disinfection: UV and Chlorination (retaining FAC above 0.4 mg/m^3) Distribution system: Gravity pipe network to a single drinking water distribution zone Treated Water storage: 2 x concrete closed reservoirs total capacity 630m^3
Community Characteristics	Gravity feeds from the reservoir service two distinct sections of the community: (1) The primary feed services the town itself to the south, while (2) a smaller feed services an area of pastoral farms and the camping ground to the east
Community's access to drinking water services	Properties connected to the potable water network have continuous supply to drinking water. Rural properties, not connected to the water network, rely on self-supply.
Risks to the Community's access to drinking water services	High turbidity events can trigger WTP shutdowns due to high NTU, on occasion this means water tankers are used. Slip risk at river intakes or erosion / washout of inlet pipe area

Current and estimated future demands for drinking water services	Current average demand is 119m^3/day. With a summer peak of 231 m^3/d. These figures are not expected to change markedly with no-low growth forecast for Mangaweka.
Safety and quality of drinking water being supplied. **(see also Appendix B)**	Compliance record for 2025 as reported (in Hinekorako) against Drinking Water Quality Rules and sampling regime met with no non-compliant samples exceeding Maximum Allowable Values (MAV). *There were treatment rule exceedances with filter differential pressure readings not measured continuously (as required by Rule T2.8d) and an instance of filter flow measurement and separately UV flow measurement exceeding limits on 1 day of the year, while UV dose measurement exceeded limits on 3 days of the year.
Identify and assess any other public health risks to the drinking water being supplied.	Backflow risk associated with pressurised networks mitigated by installation of backflow prevention devices on connections to high-risk sites.
What are the consequences if the community loses access to drinking water in the future or is provided with drinking water services that are deficient, including any public health implications.	**Plan for community ongoing access to drinking water services:** Restoration of supply will be a priority. Emergency tankering of water for temporary supply of potable water in event of loss of river supply. **The operation of this supply and associated assets is to transfer to CD Water from 1 July 2027**

Hunterville (township)

What drinking water services are provided?	Potable water is supplied to the town of Hunterville pumped from the Rangitīkei River and treated at the Hunterville WTP.
Description of the nature of the existing drinking water service provided.	Hunterville township receives treated water from Hunterville Rural Water Scheme (RWS), abstracted from the Rangitīkei River. Hunterville WTP is off Marshall Rd west of Hunterville township, which straddles State Highway 1 Source: Rangitīkei River (via Hunterville RWS) Treatment: Enhanced (pressure media) filtration and cartridge filtration Disinfection: UV and Chlorination (retaining FAC above 0.2 mg/m^3 in zone) Distribution system: 11km of pipe network from WTP to town zone Treated Water storage: 2 x 150m^3 timber reservoirs total capacity 300m^3

Community Characteristics	Two supplies – rural water to connected farms as a Mixed-Use Rural Water Scheme (MURWS) and a treated supply to Hunterville town (urban scheme). Hunterville township is supplied by the WTP and potable water network. Rural properties between the intake and the WTP are connected to the Hunterville MURWS.
Community's access to drinking water services	Properties connected to the potable water network have continuous supply to drinking water. Rural properties, not connected to the water network rely on self-supply. Properties connected to Hunterville MURWS receive non-potable water.
Risks to the Community's access to drinking water services	The Hunterville Urban water supply purchases water from the Hunterville Rural Water Supply. The water is already chlorinated by the Hunterville Rural Water Supply and receives further treatment at the water treatment plant. Properties connected to the potable water network have continuous supply of potable drinking water.
Current and estimated future demands for drinking water services	Water available to Hunterville from the Rural Water Supply is restricted to a maximum of 370 m^3 /day. Current average demand is 139m^3/day. With a summer peak of 325m^3/d. These figures are not expected to change markedly with no-low growth forecast for Hunterville township.
Safety and quality of drinking water being supplied. **(see also Appendix B)**	Compliance record for 2025 as reported (in Hinekorako) against Drinking Water Quality Rules and sampling regime shows no non-compliant samples exceeding Maximum Allowable Values (MAV). There were however breaches of Rules S3.3 (for source water), T3.2, 3.5 and 3.6 reported, as well as 18 separate occasions where one of Rules T3.43, T3.44, T3.65, T3.66 and T3.70 for protozoa barriers were not met.
Identify and assess any other public health risks to the drinking water being supplied.	Backflow risk associated with pressurised networks mitigated by installation of backflow prevention devices on connections to high-risk sites.
What are the consequences if the community loses access to drinking water in the future or is provided with drinking water services that are deficient, including any public health implications.	**Plan for community ongoing access to drinking water services:** Restoration of supply will be a priority. There is an offline groundwater bore able to be brought into production within Hunterville township **The operation of this supply (for the town only) and associated assets is to transfer to CD Water from 1 July 2027**

Marton

What drinking water services are provided?	Potable water is supplied to the community of Marton from the Tūtaenui Dam and reservoir and treated at the Marton WTP.
Description of the nature of the existing drinking water service provided.	The WTP is located on Tūtaenui Road north of Marton. Source: Dams on the Tūtaenui Stream, Tūtaenui Bore, & Calico Line Bore. Treatment: Flocculation, coagulation, clarification, and filtration Disinfection: UV and Chlorination (retaining FAC above 0.2 mg/m^3) Distribution system: 73.4km of watermain in Marton distribution zone Treated Water storage: 1 x 6,000m^3 closed concrete reservoir
Community Characteristics	Marton urban properties are connected to the Council supplied potable water network consisting of a single distribution zone including multiple schools, industry, a commercial town centre, iwi wananga and marae.
Community's access to drinking water services	Properties connected to the potable water network have continuous supply to drinking water. Rural properties between the intake and the WTP are connected to the Marton treated supply. Rural properties, not connected to the water network rely on self-supply.
Risks to the Community's access to drinking water services	Raw water contamination risk is considered to be at its highest during flood events. With high turbidity or Raw water pH too high causes poor floc formation at the Marton WTP. Contaminant entering dam catchment from vandalism to pre- treatment storage (Marton dam). Algal bloom in the dam surface water source (typically summer months)
Current and estimated future demands for drinking water services	Current average daily demand (ADD) is 2,452m^3/day, with a summer peak of 4,054m^3/d. Storage available now is ~2.8 days of ADD. Urban peripheral growth to residential zoned land (PPC 3) plus infill housing & development within the town is forecast at a population growth rate of 0.5% per annum. Additional land zoned under PPC#3 is expected to accommodate the next 30 years of residential growth and the ADD to increase over that time.
Safety and quality of drinking water being supplied. **(see also Appendix B)**	Compliance record for 2025 as reported (in Hinekorako) against Drinking Water Quality Rules and sampling regime shows the Maximum Allowable Value (MAV) was exceeded for Dichloroacetic acid on two occasions (one in November, the other in December). Protozoa Rules T3.2 and 3.3 were not met on 2 sampling days, while Rules T3.39, 3.40 were not met on 17 days in total. Rules T3.89 and 3.90 relating to UV treatment for protozoa protection were not met. Sampling compliance Rule D3.29 for e-coli monitoring within the distribution zone was not met on two occasions.
Identify and assess any other public health risks to the drinking water being supplied.	There have been regular issues with the formation of taste and odour compounds impacting the water aesthetics (negatively) as a result of sporadic algal blooms.

What are the consequences if the community loses access to drinking water in the future or is provided with drinking water services that are deficient, including any public health implications.	Dialysis is expected at any time within each supply; a register is kept and updated as these customers must have a potable supply for treatment. There are four schools in the community reliant on supply to operate, additionally the everyday consumption demands of the township. Schools need potable water supply to operate. **Plan for community ongoing access to drinking water services:** Restoration of supply will be a priority. The supply has a bore to draw groundwater as a backup. **The operation of this supply and associated assets is to transfer to CD Water from 1 July 2027**

Bulls

What drinking water services are provided?	Potable water is supplied to the community of Bulls from 5 shallow Riparian Bores and treated at the Bulls WTP.
Description of the nature of the existing drinking water service provided.	Bulls township receives treated water from Bulls WTP, abstracted from 5 bores. Bulls WTP is located off Bridge St next to the borefield, immediately west of State Highway 1/3 on the north bank of the Rangitīkei River Source: Abstract from 5 bores consented to draw up to 2,825 m^3/day Treatment: Aeration (for Iron and Manganese removal), filtration Disinfection: UV and Chlorination (retaining FAC above 0.2 mg/m^3 in zone) Distribution system: 28.4km total of watermain within town and surrounds Treated Water storage: 1 x concrete reservoir total capacity 1,350 m^3
Community Characteristics	Single distribution zone including residential, commercial town centre, industry, multiple schools and a meat processing plant (on Ferry Rd)
Community's access to drinking water services	Properties connected to the potable water network have continuous supply of drinking water. Rural properties, not connected to the water network rely on self-supply
Risks to the Community's access to drinking water services	There are quality issues with Bore 5 as it is high in iron and manganese. By preference, Bores 1, 2, 3 and 4 are used instead. The slight acidity of the water causes potential for corrosion of metal fittings (plumbosolvency). Consumers are advised annually to flush taps before consuming water. Doing so alleviates taste or health concerns arising from plumbosolvency.
Current and estimated future demands for drinking water services	Current average demand is 930m^3/day. With a summer peak of 1,572m^3/d. Urban peripheral growth to residential zoned land (PPC 3) and infill housing and intensified development within the town is forecast at a population growth rate of 0.5% per annum. Additional land zoned under PPC#3 is expected to accommodate the next 30 years of residential growth to Bulls township. From time to time, however, demand is higher than the consented limit for these sources, and Bore 5 must be run.

Safety and quality of drinking water being supplied. **(see also Appendix B)**	Compliance record for 2025 as reported (in Hinekorako) against Drinking Water Quality Rules and sampling regime shows no non-compliant samples exceeding Maximum Allowable Values (MAV). Rules G14 for groundwater and S3.3 for source water were not met, while Rules T3.31, 3.32 for protozoa barrier compliance were not met on 53 days in total, and Rules T3.86, 3.89, 3.90 and 3.91 were not met relating to UV treatment for protozoa protection. Sampling compliance Rule D3.29 for e-coli monitoring within the distribution zone was not met for February 2025.
Identify and assess any other public health risks to the drinking water being supplied.	Backflow risk associated with pressurised networks mitigated by installation of backflow prevention devices on connections to high-risk sites. A bacterial or protozoa outbreak from a backflow event or mains burst, this could introduce risk to the system with low FAC at end points.
What are the consequences if the community loses access to drinking water in the future or is provided with drinking water services that are deficient, including any public health implications.	**Plan for community ongoing access to drinking water services:** Restoration of supply will be a priority. RDC can preferentially select which bores to draw from. Dialysis is expected at any time within each supply; a register is kept and updated as these customers must have a potable supply for treatment. There are two schools in the community reliant on supply to operate, additionally the everyday consumption demands of the township. Schools need potable water supply to operate. **The operation of this supply and associated assets is to transfer to CD Water from 1 July 2027**

Rātana

What drinking water services are provided?	Potable water is supplied to the community of Rātana with water abstracted from bores and treated and distributed through a pipe network to Rātana.
Description of the nature of the existing drinking water service provided.	Source water is abstracted from 2 bores (1) the 'old' bore at 80m depth and (2) a newer bore at 180m deep, then treated before being lifted a further 20 m to a tank farm, to which the local pipe network is connected. The WTP is located on Papa Koura Rd. Source: Groundwater abstracted from 2 bores Treatment: Aeration (for Iron and Manganese removal), filtration Disinfection: Chlorination Distribution system: 6.4km of pipework (retaining FAC > 0.2 mg/m^3) Treated Water storage: 9 x concrete tanks (18-25m^3 each) with total capacity 225m^3
Community Characteristics	Single drinking water distribution zone including Rātana Pa and village
Community's access to drinking water services	Properties connected to the potable water network have continuous supply of potable drinking water. Rural properties, not connected to the water network rely on self-supply

Risks to the Community's access to drinking water services	Power interruption or some unforeseen event impacting the groundwater availability and/or a contamination incident could cause temporary to sustained loss of supply for the community.
Current and estimated future demands for drinking water services	Current average demand is 157m³/day. With a summer peak of 256m³/d and additional consent limits up to 613m³/d during the annual Rātana festival (January). There is growth potential through planned subdivision
Safety and quality of drinking water being supplied. **(see also Appendix B)**	The water is very difficult to treat owing to high quantities of manganese, iron and hardness. The iron and manganese is not fully removed during the treatment process and this is still settling out during the storage period. The reservoirs act as a sedimentation stage, which is acceptable, provided regular cleaning is carried out. Compliance record for 2025 as reported (in Hinekorako) against Drinking Water Quality Rules and sampling regime shows no non-compliant samples exceeding Maximum Allowable Values (MAV). There were however breaches of Rules S3.3 (for source water), and breaches on 2 separate days of Rules T3.3 for bacteria barriers, and T3.22 for protozoa barrier was not met for the full year.
Identify and assess any other public health risks to the drinking water being supplied.	The water supply should cater for both normal demand periods, and increased demand during the annual Rātana festival (in January)
What are the consequences if the community loses access to drinking water in the future or is provided with drinking water services that are deficient, including any public health implications.	Water for firefighting within Rātana is limited and at low pressure or unavailable in the event of complete loss of supply. Attending fire appliances would have to draw water from other local sources. **Plan for community ongoing access to drinking water services:** Restoration of supply will be a priority. There is the possibility in emergency to switch to the older bore. Tankered water is possible as a backup in the case of complete loss of, or contamination of, existing supply. **The operation of this supply and associated assets is to transfer to CD Water from 1 July 2027**

Rural Water Schemes (Erewhon, Hunterville rural, Omatane)

What drinking water services are provided?	Reticulated pressure water supply to connected farms and rural properties,requiring a restrictor and on-property tank(s) per connection
Description of the nature of the existing drinking water service provided.	Non-potable continuous supply of water via restricted flow connection
Community Characteristics	Rural farms and properties, including (in some cases) rural marae and schools. Ohingaiti has a hotel and 5-10 houses (Hunterville Rural Water Scheme (and self-supply)
Community's access to drinking water services	Properties connected to the water network have continuous supply of non-potable drinking water intended for on-farm use and stock water. Rural properties, not connected to the water network rely on self-supply
Risks to the Community's access to drinking water services	Loss of supply through unplanned interruptions (e.g. mains breaks, loss of power for pumping) is a big risk for supplied properties. RDC Rural Water Supply Policy stipulates expectations of/for connected customers
Current and estimated future demands for drinking water services	All Mixed-Use Rural Water Supplies are required to register with Taumata Arowai – the Water Services Authority by November 2028, and with a further requirement for such schemes to become fully compliant with national Drinking Water Quality requirements by November 2030. This will require additional treatment means for those supplies.
Safety and quality of drinking water being supplied.	The water as supplied currently is deemed non-potable i.e. it is not intended for human consumption without further appropriate treatment devices being installed at the point of use.
Identify and assess any other public health risks to the drinking water being supplied.	Prolonged interruptions to supply will also cause shortages of water for stock causing distress and negative impacts on-farm operations.
What are the consequences if the community loses access to drinking water in the future or is provided with drinking water services that are deficient, including any public health implications.	Prolonged interruptions to supply will also cause shortages of water for stock causing distress and negative impacts on-farm operations, potentially leading to economic losses and stressors for the people within and serving those communities. **Plan for community ongoing access to drinking water services:** Primacy is therefore given to rapid response and reactive maintenance to physical issues that cause interruption to supply. Additionally, there is routine maintenance and funded mains replacement planned. **Mixed-use rural water supplies (not previously registered with the Ministry of Health) are required to register with Taumata Arowai by 15 November 2028 and be compliant with all other relevant parts of the Act by November 2030**

Non-serviced communities (Turakina, Koitiata, Scott's Ferry)

What drinking water services are provided?	None, households, businesses and properties within those communities are reliant on self-supply as there is no public reticulated water system. RDC supplies water to Dudding Lake campground.
Description of the nature of the existing drinking water service provided.	Typically, households will use roof water or their own bore supply e.g. there is a bore supply to the campground at Koitiata. Koitiata township self-supply (~100 houses and a Council-owner camp). They have their own water tanks, but campground has a shallow bore which is not secure. Turakina self-supply (~40 houses, a school, church and service station) plus public toilets Scotts Ferry self-supply (~45 houses) each have their own water tanks
Community Characteristics	Households and businesses in small conurbations i.e. isolated groupings of houses and buildings in rural areas
Community's access to drinking water services	There is no public reticulated water system or centralised storage tank(s). Typically households will use roof water or their own bore supply
Risks to the Community's access to drinking water services	Individual household water supplies may be temporarily interrupted by power cuts (most will rely on electricity to pump to provide pressure within the domestic plumbing). Households however do have tanks on site for storage. Water contamination incidents will be isolated to individual sites.
Current and estimated future demands for drinking water services	No significant change is anticipated nor planned by Rangitīkei District Council.
Safety and quality of drinking water being supplied.	Individual household supplies may become contaminated or receive sub-standard quality water, given it is expected many will not treat their water. No significant change is anticipated nor planned.
Identify and assess any other public health risks to the drinking water being supplied.	Plumbosolvency may be a risk for domestic plumbing.
What are the consequences if the community loses access to drinking water in the future or is provided with drinking water services that are deficient, including any public health implications.	**Plan for community ongoing access to drinking water services:** In the event of drought or loss of supply individual households may purchase tankered water, and if necessary, generators to pump water for an interim period. In a contamination incident affecting an individual household supply, purchase of bottled water is recommended until the contamination is cleared or the incident resolved, which may be on the advice of health officials. **There are no current plans for a change of drinking water services to these settlements.**

Conclusion

This report identifies public and community water suppliers which are registered or required to register (see Supply Assessment section, page 9). Marae within the District were separately surveyed and assessed from 2021-25 and these results are also presented. Additionally, the report documents communities which have no public or community supply, based on desktop information available at the time of writing.

Supplies required to register with the Water Services Authority (Taumata Arowai) are required to do so by November 2028. New supplies and water carriers must be registered before they begin operating. The registration timeline and requirements depend on the status and type of the water supply. Domestic self-supplies and shared domestic supplies serving 25 or fewer people do not need to register.

It is recommended that prior to the next assessment (required within 3 years) further community and resident surveys are undertaken on the nature and safety of drinking water (for those communities) and the results addressed in the next mandatory assessment. Existing risks as known are documented in this report.

It should also be noted that the RDC 'urban' schemes for Taihape, Mangaweka, Hunterville, Marton, Bulls and Rātana are to transfer to Central Districts Water control and operation from 1 July 2027.

Residents or visitors to Rangitīkei District who have concerns about their drinking water, or who want to know more about their drinking water source and quality, can contact Rangitīkei District Council via website enquiry (www.rangitikei.govt.nz); email: info@rangitikei.govt.nz; or freephone 0800 422 522 - 24hrs, or call into a Council office.

Appendix A:
(from 2025 approved Water Service Delivery Plan for Rangitīkei District Council)

Serviced areas (by reticulated network)	**Water supply # schemes**	**Wastewater # schemes**	**Stormwater # catchments**
Residential areas	Taihape - 911 connected properties	Taihape - 899 connections	Taihape - 828 properties
	Mangaweka - 90 connected properties	Mangaweka - 64 connections	Mangaweka - 67 properties
	Hunterville - 246 connected properties	Hunterville-208 connections	Hunterville - 216 properties
	Marton - 2,701 connected properties	Marton - 2,400 connections	Marton - 2,435 properties
	Bulls- 912 connected properties	Bulls - 840 connections	Bulls - 822 properties
	Rātana 122 connected properties	Rātana -118 connections	Rātana-99 properties
		Koitiata - 19 connections	
Total	**4,982 connections** *Note: There are 333 additional connections (i.e. some - properties have more than one connection).*	**4,548 connections** *Note: There are 997 additional wastewater units rated for - water closets and urinals - in accordance with Council's rating policy.*	**4,467 connections**
Non-residential areas These are included in the residential area count because Council's rating system does not distinguish between residential and on-residential areas	Commercial, industrial and educational enterprises within urban areas may be connected, as are farms on the outskirts of towns and close to mains from water source (i.e. raw water) or mains from treatment plant into the town. These are included in the residential area count.	Commercial, industrial and educational enterprises within urban areas may be connected. These are included in the residential count.	Commercial, industrial and educational enterprises within urban areas may be connected. These are included in the residential count.
Mixed-Use rural drinking water schemes (where these schemes are not part of the Council's water services network) *These are counted as non-residential connections, being separately identified in Council's rating system.*	Erewhon - 28 connections	N/A	N/A
	Omatane - 13 connections	N/A	N/A
	Hunterville - 160 connections	N/A	N/A
	(Putorino Rural Water Supply- 5 connections but this is not a mixed-use scheme.)	N/A	N/A
Total	**201 connections**		

Appendix B:
(from 2024-25 Annual Report for Rangitīkei District Council)

Level of Service

Provide a safe and compliant supply of drinking water

PERFORMANCE MEASURE	OUTCOME	2024/25 TARGET	2024/25 RESULT	2023/24 RESULT	NARRATIVE
Council's intended level of service is to: Provide a safe and compliant supply of drinking water					
***Safety of drinking water** The extent to which the Council's drinking water supply complies with:	Water supplied is compliant with the DWQA Rules in the Distribution System (Bacteria compliance)	No Incidents of non-compliance with bacteria compliance criteria for each water supply	Compliant (0/6)	Compliant (5/6)	Rātana** Services population of 345, reporting against: T3 Bacterial Rules = All Not met D3.29 Microbiological Monitoring Rule = Not Met. Mangaweka Services population of 150, reporting against: T2 Treatment Monitoring Rules = Not Met T2 Chlorine Rules = Not Met D2.1 Distribution System Rule = Met Hunterville** Services population of 480, reporting against: T3 Bacterial Rules = All Not Met D3.29 Microbiologiccal Monitoring Rule = Not Met Taihape Services population of 1584, reporting against: T3 Bacterial Rules = All Not Met D3.29 Microbiological Monitoring Rule = Not Met Marton Services population of 4764, reporting against: T3 Bacterial Rules = All Not Met D3.29 Microbiological Monitoring Rule = Not Met Bulls Services population of 1419, reporting against: T3 Bacterial Rules = All Not Met D3.29 Microbiological Monitoring Rule = Not Met Refer to table on page 32 for further detail on the instances of non-compliance.

**Despite Rātana and Hunterville having populations between 101-500, Rangitīkei District Council has elected to have these water supply networks reported on using the level 3 rules, rather than the level 2 rules as allowed by the Drinking Water Quality Assurance Rules 2022 (DWQAR).

Achieved Not achieved Not measured

PERFORMANCE MEASURE		OUTCOME	2024/25 TARGET	2024/25 RESULT	2023/24 RESULT	NARRATIVE
***Safety of drinking water** The extent to which the Council's drinking water supply complies with:	Water supplied is compliant with the DWQA Rules in the Treatment System (Protozoal compliance)	●	No Incidents of non-compliance with protozoa compliance criteria for each water supply	Compliant (0/6)	Compliant (2/6)	Rātana** Services population of 345, reporting against: T3 Protozoal Rules = Not Met Mangaweka Services population of 150, reporting against: T2 Treatment Monitoring Rules = Not Met T2 Filtration Rules = Not Met T2 UV Rules = Not Met Hunterville** Services population of 480, reporting against: T3 Protozoal Rules = Not Met Taihape Services population of 1584, reporting against: T3 Protozoal Rules = Not Met Marton Services population of 4764, reporting against: T3 Protozoal Rules = Not Met Bulls Services population of 1419, reporting against: T3 Protozoal Rules = Not Met Refer to table on page 33 for further detail on the instances of non-compliance.
Council's intended level of service is to: Provide reliable and efficient urban water supplies						
***Maintenance of the reticulation network** The percentage of real water loss from Council's networked urban reticulation system		●	Less than 40%	49%	56%	Work on the Bulls Water Treatment Plant likely impacted the result.
***Demand Management** The average consumption of drinking water per day per resident within the District		●	600 litres per resident per day	469	543	Consumption of drinking water target achieved.

**Despite Rātana and Hunterville having populations between 101-500, Rangitīkei District Council has elected to have these water supply networks reported on using the level 3 rules, rather than the level 2 rules as allowed by the Drinking Water Quality Assurance Rules 2022 (DWQAR).

● Achieved ● Not achieved ● Not measured

PERFORMANCE MEASURE		OUTCOME	2024/25 TARGET	2024/25 RESULT	2023/24 RESULT	NARRATIVE
*Council's intended level of service is to: Be responsive to reported faults and complaints**						
*** Fault response time** Where the Council attends a call out in response to a fault or unplanned interruption to its networked reticulation system, the following median times are measured.	Attendance for urgent call outs from the time that the Council receives notification to the time that service personnel reach the site	●	0.5 hours	0.14 hours	0.15 hours	Attendance target met.
	Resolution of urgent call outs from the time that the Council receives notification to the time that service personnel confirm resolution of the fault of interruption	●	24 hours	1.69 hours	0.7 hours	Resolution target met.
	Attendance for non-urgent call outs: from the time that the Council receives notification to the time that service personnel reach the site	●	24 hours	0.75 hours	0.98 hours	Attendance target met.
	Resolution of non-urgent call outs from the time that the Council receives notification to the time that service personnel confirm resolution of the fault of interruption	●	96 hours	2.68 hours	4.41 hours	Resolution target met.

● Achieved ● Not achieved ● Not measured

Appendix C:
Summary results of Marae assessment 2021-22

#	Marae	Population (max)	Source(s)	Supplying	Status	Type of supply (provisional)
1	Kauangaroa	Marae = 40 Housing 27 Total = 67	Shallow bore + rainwater (Roof run-off to tank on site) - i.e. blended	Marae + 9 houses + local paddocks	Insecure bore Non-potable	Small self-supplied buildings
2	Moawhango	10-500 (average 30)	Spring water	Marae complex	No treatment	Medium self-supplied buildings
3	Opaea	<50 people	Rainwater (roof runoff to above ground tanks)	Marae buildings	Cartridge filters + UV	Small self-supplied buildings
4	Parewahawaha	6-1000	Bulls RDC water supply	Marae complex	No protozoa barrier	Networked supply (RDC)
5	Parewanui	<50 people	Rainwater (roof runoff to above ground tanks)	Pa and out-buildings	Cartridge filters + UV	Small self-supplied buildings
6	Rakatapauma	3-500	Rainwater (roof runoff to above ground tanks)	Marae complex	No treatment	Medium self-supplied buildings
7	Rata	10-500	Hunterville RWS	Marae building	No treatment	Networked supply (RDC)
8	Rātana	100-20000*	Rātana public water supply	Pa and buildings	Compliant (2020)	Networked supply (RDC)
9	Tini Waitara	80-120	Rainwater (roof runoff to above ground tanks)	Marae complex	Cartridge filters + UV	Small self-supplied buildings
10	Whangaehu	10-500	Artesian bore + rainwater (Roof run-off) to tanks on site) - roof is backup supply	Marae complex	Cartridge filters + UV	Medium self-supplied buildings
11	Winiata	Marae 150-500 Flats = 8	Spring + rainwater back-up (to above ground tanks)	Marae building + Kaumatua flats	Cartridge filters + UV	Medium self-supplied buildings

Appendix D: Un-serviced settlements and villages of Rangitīkei District Council

#	Settlement	Community features	Type of water supply (provisional)
1	Kauangaroa	Small settlement on the eastern side of the Whangaehu River. Kauangaroa Marae is at the heart of the settlement, associated with Ngā Wairiki Ngāti Apa	Marae and buildings covered in Table above (also supplies some local land).
2	Koitiata	Small coastal village with a mix of permanent and temporary residents, with a hall, playground, public toilets, campground, green spaces, domain, and fire station, with 114 houses.	Local bore supply for campground. All houses supply their own water, Future intent to enable local development of papakāinga (by Iwi)
3	Mataroa	The community has a primary school, local hall, cemetery, ~20 houses, and Paengaroa Scenic Reserve	Assumed private self-supply for individual buildings
4	Moawhango	Two Ngati Whitikaupeka gazetted Marae – Moawhango Marae and Te Riu O Puanga Marae, as well as the Whitikaupeka Whare Karakia and Batley's Memorial Chapel, and Moawhango School and Settlers Hall	See above Table for Marae supplies Private self-supply for remainder
5	Ōhingaiti	Ōhingaiti has a community hall, the McIntyre Reserve and a local pub, and around 20 houses	Hunterville RWS part supply (pub and ~5 houses). Assume private self-supply for rest
6	Ōhotu	A small lifestyle settlement, just off State Highway 1, north of Utiku, with a community hall	No reticulated services. Assume self-supply for all dwellings and buildings
7	Opaea/Kaiewe	Opaea and Kaiewe marae	Opaea marae covered in Table above. Kaiewe Marae not occupied
8	Rātā	Rātā is the main centre of Ngāti Hauiti settlement and development in modern times. The area is home to Rātā Marae and Ō Tāhūhū Marae.	Marae covered in Table above
9	Scott's Ferry	There are ~ 45 homes in the village	Assume self-supply for all
10	Turakina	The village has a primary school, the Turakina Domain, cemetery and two churches and ~40 houses	Assumed private self-supply for individual buildings. Village has potential for +58 houses (by 2050)
11	Utiku	Utiku is a small village now home to The Wool Company, Ravensdown fertiliser depot and the base for a heavy haulage trucking company.	Assumed private self-supply for individual buildings. Future intent is to enable local development of papakāinga
12	Whangaehu	Whangaehu Marae is located just a short drive from the village and is associated with Rangiwhakaturia-Taitapu. The settlement has a church, hall and local primary school	Marae covered in Table above. Assume self-supply for dwellings and buildings in the village

Appendix E: Rural Halls and Community Buildings

Most don't receive a water service (due to their remote and isolated nature in serving rural communities) however summarised below is what is known for the locations listed:

Dudding Lake: small rural campground on Dudding Lake shore, Council-owned, with self-supply for water. Buildings served are proprietor house, main ablution block including toilets, showers and kitchen facilities. There is also a Community hall available to public for hire.

Tūtaenui Hall; north of Marton (corner Griffins Road/Jefferson Line) is Council-owned. It relies on rainwater. It has capacity for 200 people and is listed on the Council's website.

Mataroa Hall: Like the Tūtaenui Hall, the Mataroa Hall is owned by Council: the unsigned service contract with the Mataroa Residents Committee notes that the hall has two water tanks and water pumps. It is not currently listed on the Council's website for hire.

Utiku: No Hall although there are some commercial and retail buildings. Aerial photographs show water tanks in this settlement so self-supply is assumed.

Ohingaiti: The Hunterville Rural Water Scheme (HRWS) services the Hall and area. The Ohingaiti Hotel (corner of George Street West/SH1) is connected to HRWS.

Kauangaroa: Assessments done after the 2015 floods show properties having tanks not bores.

Whangaehu: An application made in 2018 to shift St Andrews Church (capacity 55 people) to higher ground includes the comments that 'there is no Rangitīkei District Council reticulation schemes in the area' and that a 'water tank would be required at building consent stage for potable water'.

Crofton: The reticulated supply does not go through the settlement. An aerial photograph shows water tanks and mention of 'Part Crofton Hall Deeds 138'. That hall, sometimes known as 'the Rechabite Hall' no longer exists.

Flock House: Flock House was the site for teaching farming from 1924. It was closed in 1988. The portion with the buildings is now privately owned; the balance of the farm is now owned by Ngāti Apa.

The safety and quality of drinking water for the above is unknown; refer to the section on Public Health Risks (Page 4) for generic considerations. The consequences of loss of supply for the above are expected to be consistent with those for the respective settlement and/or Marae. Bottled or tankered water can be supplied for drinking and domestic purposes in a short-term drinking water emergency.

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