Happy 0th Birthday team for Monday. Where can we find info on who to get in touch with in each region? 😊
can we have versions / dates on these draft standards and rules please Answered live during the webinar
Does the fact that unregistered supplies have effectively 7 years to have a WSP, does that mean that they do not have to comply with the duty of care under the act for 7 years? Answered live during the webinar
Question for Ray: 4 years and 7 years seems a long time for unregistered water suppliers to come on board. What are the risks of such and is there understanding of how many? Answered live during the webinar
If New DWS take effect 1 July 2022, is there a lead time to comply? Answered live during the webinar
We are currently adding treatment processes and controls based on the new UV 5 NTU turbidity criterion. That does not comply with the current NZDWS 1 NTU limit. Can we proceed proactively? Answered live during the webinar
morning all. is the onus on the supplier to create their own sampling plan, or can they contract out the responsibility to a lab? Answered live during the webinar
Hi - aren't these already part of the BWOF programme as specified systems? Answered live during the webinar
will there be an added level of compliance/complexity here? Answered live during the webinar
Do you need a water storage manage plan for each site, each scheme or a general plan for all schemes you operate? Answered live during the webinar
Any need to test for disinfection by products after cleaning of storage? Answered live during the webinar
The FAC and pH sampling frequency in table 31 does not match the micro sampling frequency outlined in table 34? We usually take FAC and pH for every E.coli sample, looks like now for example have to take 3 FAC and pH samples in a zone in one day, rather than the one round with the daily E.coli. If this is the case, can FAC and pH sampling be supplemented by online monitoring at BSPs or does it have to be Lab sampling. Answered live during the webinar
FACE is going to be difficult to control given pH is uncontrolled in the retic.
will there still be a broadcast requirement for public advertising about plumbosolvency? Answered live during the webinar
For the "adequately represent the distribution system" (D3.22) does this suggest more than one sampling site throughout the distribution to get the representation? Answered live during the webinar
could you provide some more guidance on what level of leakage (as an indicator of pipe condition) would be deemed a higher level of risk - particularly when considering applying for an exemption for residual disinfection please. Answered live during the webinar
What is the Contact process for shut downs of greater than 8 hours or informing of a potential greater than 8 hours Answered live during the webinar
Plumbosolvency rules cover risks in network, not individual plumbing - do we still need to issue the plumbosolvency notices? Answered live during the webinar
Both Table 13 and 31 for distribution require daily sampling for pH and FAC. Can you please explain why daily? As this is very onerous and costly for our remote supplies. Answered live during the webinar

what's the latest thinking on secondary supplies (e.g. ports that receive treated water from another water supplier) - will they be considered water suppliers themselves? Answered live during the webinar
Would Taumata Arowai provide detailed guidelines for disinfection of mains? Answered live during the webinar https://www.waternz.org.nz/Article?Action=View&Article_id=1836
Not a question but statement - Jim, I have been loving your hats in previous webinars so disappointed you are not rocking one today! 😊
If you receive water from another TA, who is considered the WSA? ? Answered live during the webinar
Do we need to continue notifying public around managing plumbosolvency within their own plumbing and health? ? Answered live during the webinar
Good morning - you mentioned verification/audits of backflow preventers - these already form part of BWOF as specified systems. Are you asking for further layer of compliance or complexity in this space? No. If devices are already being tested as part of the BWOF then the same result can be used as verification, but a copy of that result must be held by the water supplier.
Where we are required to take residual disinfection samples in the distribution, are we able to install online instrumentation at critical points and to take a value periodically, say once or twice each day, and consider this to be a manual sample? This is still to be determined and will be outlined when we release the distribution system continuous monitoring rules.
How is the variability of lab samples to address particularly around HAAs and THMs. All labs must be accredited by IANZ by November 2024 There is a transitional period where some labs are deemed accredited if they were previously recognised by the Director General of Health Accreditation ensures standard methods are used so that results are reliable and comparable.
Would Taumata Arowai encourage small supplies to connect to a local reticulated network when available? This would be up to the small supplier, but generally it is considered to be a good idea.
scour valves and fire hydrants. current designs remain a risk for contaminant entry. Views on these as risk pathways to the network? This is a risk that water suppliers need to manage with their risk management plan.
What is the Contact process for water supply shut downs of greater than 8 hours or informing of a potential greater than 8 hours. Taumata Arowai must be notified of planned and unplanned outages exceeding 8 hours. This can be done via our website https://www.taumataarowai.govt.nz/for-water-suppliers/incident-notifications/
Hi. If there is time, would you mind letting us know what might be included in the network performance and monitoring session you mentioned. We are not sure what session you are referring to as we are not planning on having a network performance and monitoring webinar. The very first Webinar which you can view on Water NZ's website included monitoring and reporting.
This question possibly applies to plants more than distribution zones, but I will try asking regardless. UV treatment has an upper turbidity threshold of 5 NTU, but chlorine 2 NTU. As all sites have to have chlorine (excluding exemptions), the 5 NTU upper limit is meaningless for UV if it is always trumped by the 2 NTU for chlorinated supplies. With this in mind, is there a strong basis for the 2 NTU upper limit for turbidity with respect to the effectiveness of chlorine that has been adopted in the draft rules? We had in the past had ESR suggest 5 NTU was a threshold at which chlorine became less effective. Not all supplies will have chlorine. Residual disinfection is only required for supplies with reticulation. For example, self-supplied buildings, community drinking water stations and water carrier supplies are not required to have chlorine.
Just need clarification, it seems that the sampling numbers in Table 31 relates to the size of the distribution zone. Is the 3 samples per day refers to 3 sampling sites for large zone and 1 sample for each site, or 3 samples per day for each site and does not matter how many sampling sites? The 3 samples refers to 3 samples from different sampling sites in a day. 3 samples in total.

when a seasonal population goes over 500 they are required to sample retic for FAC pH etc twice daily, yet for a supply with population 500-20,000 its only once a day. Why is this? - given these communities are often remote it seems rather onerous. Thanks This is to take account of the change in population and the increased risk that this produces. It takes account of one of the six principles outlined by the Havelock North Inquiry that *change precedes contamination*.
I can't find the list of regional contacts on the website, if anyone can point me to it, I would appreciate it Visit https://www.taumataarowai.govt.nz/about/contact-us/
does the don't use a standpipe rule also apply to private tanker water suppliers. Yes. The filling of water tankers is not considered to be part of the *operation of the drinking water supply.*