# Sources of contaminants in the Waikato-Waipa catchment

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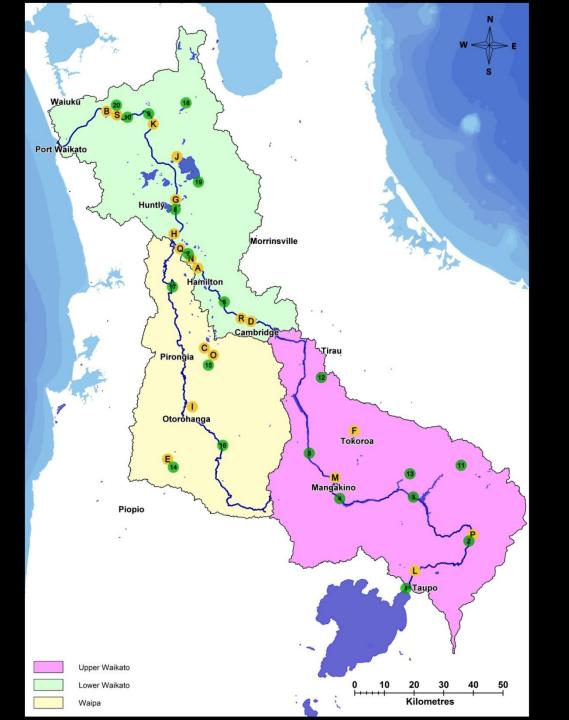


#### Water quality monitoring networks

- River monitoring, 20 locations (WRC, NIWA)
  - Flow continuous (m³/s)
  - Concentration monthly (g/m³)
- Point sources, 19 locations ("consent monitoring")
  - Flow reported daily-to-monthly
  - Concentration daily-to-monthly

Load = Σ(flow × concentration) (g/s, kg/d, t/yr)



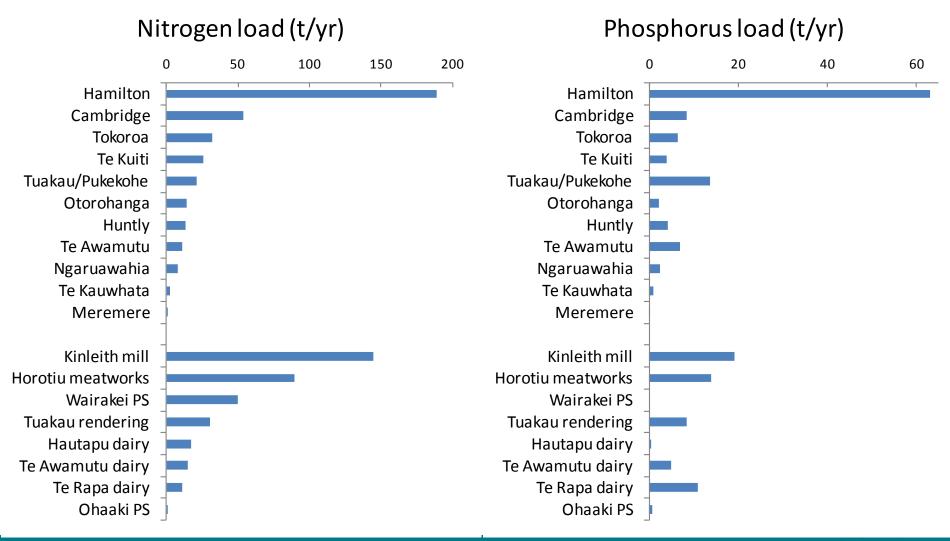


## For example, various sites, 2003-12

	Flow (m³/s)	[Total N] (g/m <sup>3</sup> )	Load (t/yr)
River sites			
Waikato-Taupo	158	0.1	339
Waikato-Narrows	235	0.5	3695
Waipa-Whatawhata	88	1.1	4069
Waikato-Tuakau	402	0.8	11,193
Point sources			
Hamilton sewage	0.48	12	189
Horotiu meatworks	0.02	114	90
Ngaruawahia sewage	0.02	14	8



#### Loads from point sources, 2003-12





### Contaminant accounting (NPS-FW 2014)

- Determine load carried by river (A)
- Identify background or natural contribution (B)
- Add up contributions from all point sources (C)
- Calculate contribution from landuse, D (= A B C)



#### For example, nitrogen, Waipa catchment

71, vvaipa vviiatavviiata		+000 t/y1
<ul> <li>B, Background</li> <li>(= 3093 km² @ 0.3 t/km²/yr</li> </ul>	928 t/yr	
<ul> <li>C, Point sources</li> </ul>		66 t/yr
<ul> <li>Otorohanga sewage</li> </ul>	14	
<ul> <li>Te Awamutu sewage</li> </ul>	11	
<ul> <li>Te Kuiti sewage</li> </ul>	26	

<u>15</u>

66

D, Landuse (= A − B − C)

Te Awamutu dairy factory

Le Kuiti sewage

Sum, point sources

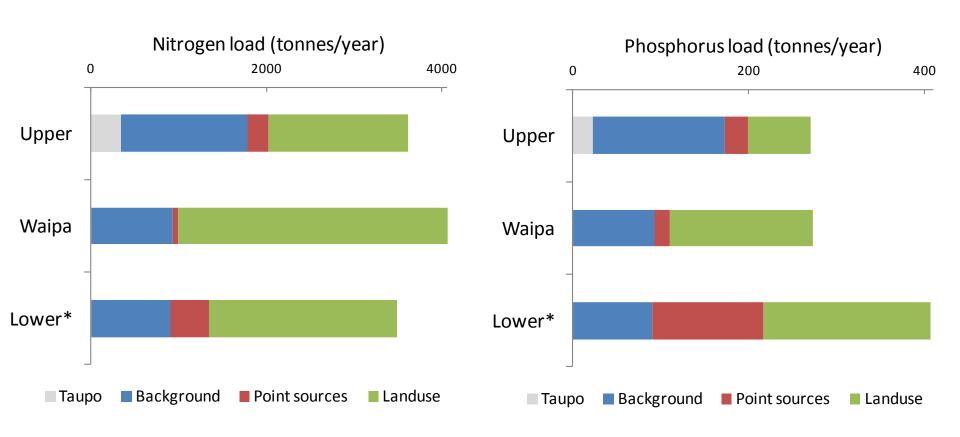
A Waina-Whatawhata

3075 t/yr

 $4069 \, t/vr$ 



#### Three sub-catchments, 2003-12

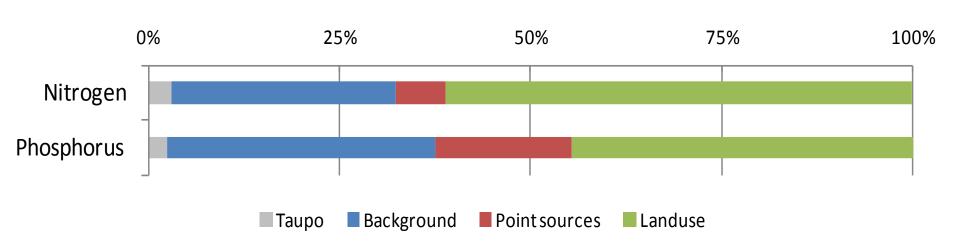


\*Ignoring inputs from upstream catchments



#### Sources of nutrients, Waikato/Waipa, 2003-12

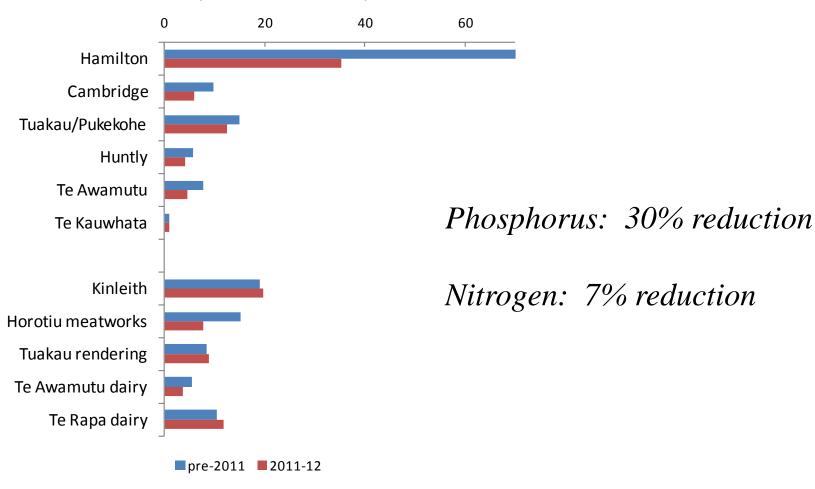
- Loads in river and from point sources are measured
- Point sources: about 7% of the overall nitrogen load and 18% of the overall phosphorus load
- Background 29% and 35%; landuse 61% and 45%





#### PS loads, changes during the decade

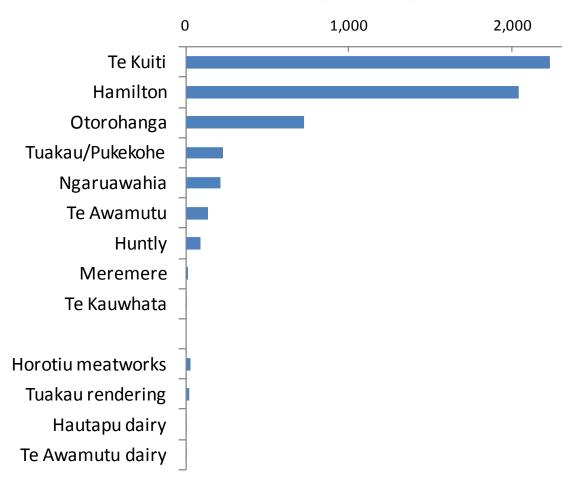
#### Phosphorus load (t/yr)





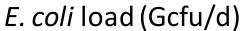
#### E. coli loads from some point sources

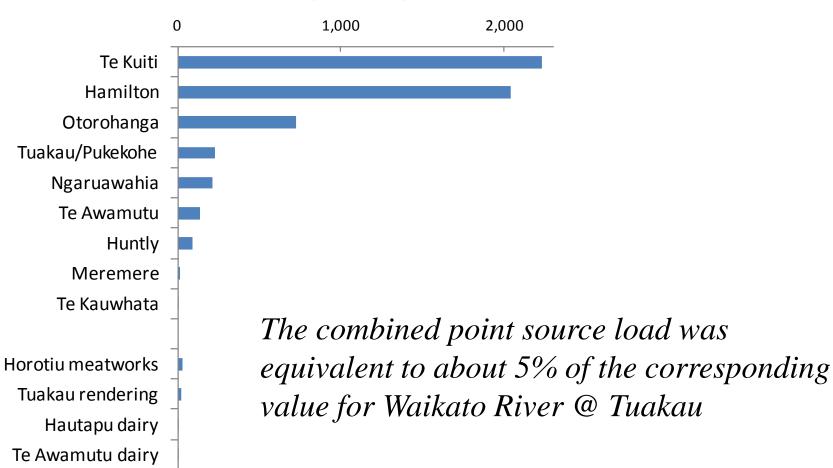






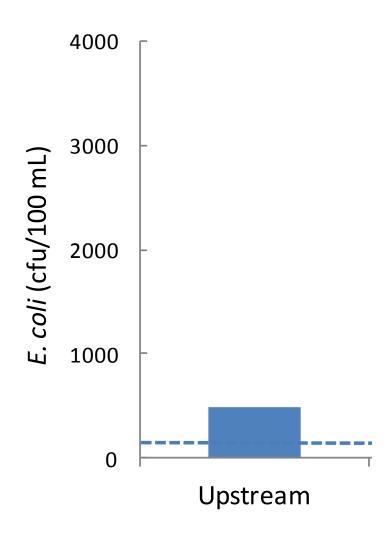
#### E. coli loads from some point sources





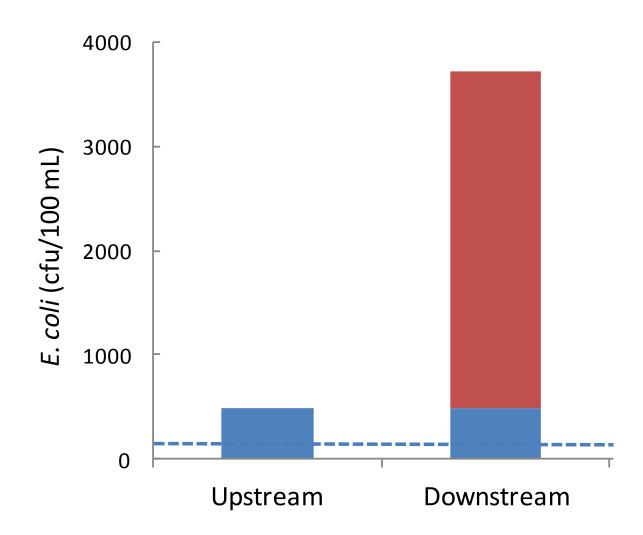


#### Mangaokewa @ Te Kuiti



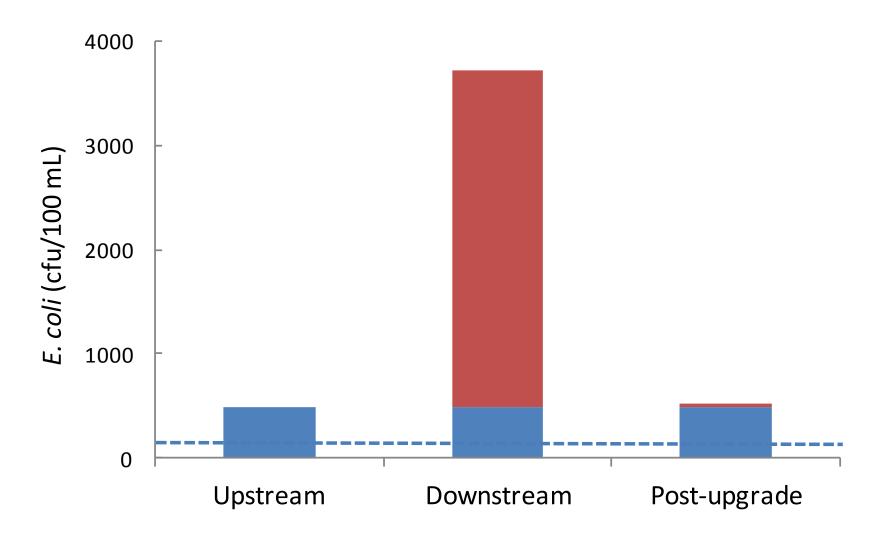


### Mangaokewa @ Te Kuiti, low flow





### Mangaokewa @ Te Kuiti, low flow





#### Conclusions

- Monitoring data can be used to identify the contributions of different sources of contaminants
- Overall, point source discharges contribute 7% of the N and 18% of the P to the Waikato/Waipa (at Tuakau). Landuse – mostly pastoral farming – contributes about 60% and 45%, respectively.
- "Non point sources" include background or natural sources.
   These can be appreciable (c. 30%).
- Overall, point source discharges are a minor source of E. coli. But they can be locally important.



