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We CAN beat Day Zero

Only by using 50 ℓ or less per person per day can Capetonians avoid the fast approaching reality of having to queue for water. In the urban sector, this target is still far from being reached.

It is critical that all residents join Team Cape Town by doing their bit to implement drastic water-saving measures in their homes and workplaces. Only if every single person reduces consumption to 50 ℓ or less per person per day can Day Zero – when most taps will be switched off and Capetonians will have to queue for water (see page 4) – be avoided. While many people are making a great effort, too many are not. As of 5 February, there had not been any significant decline in urban usage.

If all Capetonians immediately reduce their consumption to below 50 ℓ per person per day, this will bring collective consumption to 450 million litres a day. If daily consumption continues to exceed this target, Day Zero will be a reality.

How Day Zero is forecast

As at 14 February 2018, Day Zero was listed as 4 June on the online dashboard (www.capetown.gov.za). Day Zero moves depending on a host of changing factors, which are monitored daily and taken into account, including the following:

- The dam levels, which are monitored, with allowance made for evaporation in the intense heat. Should they drop to 13,5%, Day Zero is inevitable.
- The amount of urban usage, which has not reached the City's target. While the City has worked tirelessly on fixing bursts and leaks, installing water management devices and implementing advanced pressure management to drive down consumption and minimise leaks and bursts, urban demand relies on water users' behaviour.
- The amount of agricultural usage.



Many of the agricultural users in the Western Cape supply system have used up their water allocation as per agreement with the National Department of Water and Sanitation. Agricultural usage is therefore likely to drop significantly over the next weeks. Currently, the sector is drawing about 30% of the water in the supply scheme. This should fall to approximately 15% in March and

TOGETHER WE CAN AVOID DAY ZERO

10% in April. The City does not have any control over agricultural releases.

- The amount of available water from the additional water supply projects in place (see page 3). The more we save, the further Day Zero will move and the better our chance of reaching our winter season's rains without having to turn off the taps. The City urges you to please continue to increase savings.

Be thrifty for 50

It is very little water per day, but surviving on 50 ℓ or less per person is entirely doable, with some effort. Here are the most critical things you should do to save immediately:

- **Toilets and sanitation.** Only flush when necessary. Let the "yellow mellow" at home and wherever else you can. Use less toilet paper to minimise the risk of sewer blockages. Close the toilet stopcock and flush with only greywater (laundry, bath and shower water) or rain, borehole or well-point water. If you have no choice but to use municipal drinking water, place a full glass bottle in your cisterns to reduce each flush to a maximum of 6 ℓ. Use bleach or disinfectant to regularly sanitise toilets and surrounding areas.
- **Body washing and personal hygiene.** Take short, sharp showers. Wet your body, turn off the tap, soap, then rinse quickly. Use a bucket in the shower to catch greywater. You do not need to shower every day; take a sponge bath using minimal water in a basin, bowl or washtub ("waskom") and save that water too. Don't let water run while you wait for it to heat. Run it into a container for drinking use, use cold water, or heat your water for a sponge bath in the kettle. Don't let taps run for too long or at full flow. Use a cup for shaving, brushing teeth, etc. Use waterless hand sanitiser instead of washing your hands.
- Save all the greywater you can, to be used for flushing toilets as a first priority. Leftover water can be used for plants or car washing. See the level-6b restrictions on pg 4.

See: www.capetown.gov.za/thinkwater

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KORTLIKS

Dis noodsaaklik dat alle inwoners 50 ℓ of minder water per persoon per dag gebruik. So nie, is ons voorland Dag Zero, wanneer die toevoer na die meeste krane beëindig sal word en Kapenaars by openbare afhaalpunte vir water sal moet tustaan (sien bladsy 4).
Dag Zero word tans op 4 Junie geskat. Hoe minder water ons almal gebruik, hoe verder word Dag Zero uitgestel, en hoe sterker die moontlikheid dat ons die winterreënseisoen sal haal sonder dat die krane opdroeg. Die Stad moedig jou dus aan om asseblief al hoe meer water te bespaar.

Spoel die toilet net wanneer dit absoluut noodsaaklik is, en ook net met grys- of ander niedrinkwater. Oorweeg gerus om net elke tweede dag te stort of te bad. Spons jou tussenin af met so min moontlik water in 'n badjie, bak of kom, en herbruik dan daardie water ook.
Moenie die water laat loop terwyl jy wag dat dit warm word nie. Verhit die water vir jou sponsbad in die ketel. Gebruik 'n koppie vir skeer, tande borsel, ensovoorts. Gebruik ook waterlose handontsmetmiddel in plaas daarvan om jou hande met water te was.

KHAWUNDIBALISELE

Kubalulekile ukuba abahlali basebenzise i-50 ℓ yamanzi okanye ngaphantsi umntu ngamnye ngosuku, kungenjalo siza kufikelela ku-Day Zero, xa iitepu ezininzi ziza kuvalwa yaye abantu baseKapa kuza kufuneka bame kwiindawo zokulanda amanzi zikawonkewonke.
U-Day Zero okwangoku unge-4 Isilimela. Xa sisebenzisa amanzi amancinane, u-Day Zero uza kuya ebhekela nto leyo eza kusinika ithuba elingcono lokufika kwixesha lethu lobusika ngaphandle kokufuneka sivale iitepu.

Awunyanzelekanga ukuba uthathe ishawa okanye uhlambe yonke imihla; hlamba ngesphontshi usebenzise amanzi amancinane kwibhafu, isitya okanye ibhafu yokuhlambela uze uwonge loo manzi.
Musa ukuvulela amanzi ahambe nje ngoxa ulindele ukuba abe shushu. Bilisa amanzi akho eketileni ukuze uhlambe ngesphontshi. Sebenzisa ikomityi ukuze usheve, ubhrashe amazinyo njl. Sebenzisa isibulali-ntsholongwane esingasebenzisi manzi endaweni yokuhlamba izandla.

More areas to have pressure management

As part of its ongoing efforts to prevent Day Zero, when Capetonians may have to start queuing for water, the City is testing and preparing an increasing number of supply zones for the implementation of pressure management. The testing requires the supply to the affected area to be temporarily shut off, and residents are notified in advance.

Not only does pressure management generally lower consumption by reducing the rate at which water flows to properties, it also reduces the risk of leaks and pipe bursts by better ensuring that pressure remains within levels that reduce stress on the infrastructure.

The Delft, Epping Industrial 1 and 2 and Brooklyn areas were assessed in early February. Other areas will be informed of supply disruptions in due course.

"We have identified at least 25 areas across the city that could benefit from this technology. Further implementation will be rolled out over the next few months," says Peter Flower, Director: Water and Sanitation.

Affected areas are requested please not to stockpile large volumes of municipal water, as the service interruptions are expected to be brief.

Please keep all taps closed and store 5 to 10 l of water for essential purposes during times of pressure management testing.

Please, Team Cape Town, keep pulling together to bring water usage down

Thank you to every member of Team Cape Town who is using 50 l or less water a day.

If we all continue to save like this, we will be able to bring the collective consumption of Cape Town down to 450 million litres or less per day.

If we can maintain this level of consumption, we will be able to avoid moving to level-7 restrictions, which would require people to queue for water. The negative impact of this on our lives, our health, the city's economy and our futures is almost unthinkable.

Meanwhile, our teams are working hard at reducing water losses by fixing bursts and leaks, installing water man-



A message from the Executive Deputy Mayor, Ian Neilson

agement devices and applying advanced pressure management to drive down consumption and minimise leaks and bursts.

To cover the costs of water and sanitation, and to reduce demand, the water and sanitation tariffs have been increased significantly. The tariffs remain based on usage, so the more you use, the more you pay. High users and those stockpiling

municipal water will be hit hard.

We are developing new water sources, such as aquifers, desalination plants and wastewater recycling. These take time to develop, but as each project comes on stream, it will help extend our supplies.

All these measures are helpful, but nothing is more important than every resident simply using no more than 50 l a day, regardless of where you are.

This is an unprecedented crisis. No big city worldwide has run out of water yet (though some have come close, and several are in a similar situation to ours).

We all need to reconsider our attitude to water. As it becomes more difficult to predict how much or when it will rain, we

can no longer depend on regular rainfall. Water is becoming ever scarcer, and we all need to make do with less.

If we do not, we may have to turn off the taps in certain areas to reduce collective consumption to 350 million litres a day. The City has been planning for this scenario for more than a year. We have identified 200 collection points across the metro, built and trialed a test site, trained staff to manage and secure collection sites, and have made extensive public health preparations. We will be ready, if we have to.

But, Team Cape Town, if we all stick to 50 l a day, we won't have to.
- Alderman Ian Neilson

Water now costs much, much more for heavy users

In line with level-6b drought measures, new water tariffs took effect on 1 February. These tariffs are necessary to reduce demand and ensure that the City can afford to supply water and sanitation services.

In this truly unprecedented situation, the City has had to make very difficult choices. Reduced income from the sale of water and sanitation services means that tariffs have had to be increased sharply, particularly for high-volume users.

The City will still provide inexpensive basic water for indigent residents, but for other residential water users, these tariff increases are unavoidable.

A vast system to maintain

Regardless of how much water residents consume, the Water and Sanitation Department must maintain enormous infrastructure - three major dams and eight smaller dams, 12 water treatment works, 25 bulk reservoirs, 400 pump stations, 23 wastewater treatment facilities, three marine outfalls and 20 000 km of pipes.

Maintaining and extending this infrastructure requires 4 379 employees and an operating budget of R3,2 billion a year, traditionally funded through the sale of water and sanitation services.

The City makes no profit on water sales. All water and sanitation revenue

goes towards water and sanitation services (and the tariff increases will ensure that it can continue to do so), and to provide additional sources such as ground-water and desalination plants.

The tariffs are linked to usage. The more water people use, the more they will pay. People who use water sparingly will not pay that much more, but excessive users will be in deep water. See the table alongside for the costs per kilolitre.

Monthly bills at level-6b tariffs (including VAT) for non-indigent residential users who consume full 'steps' will be:

6 kℓ	R 179,58
10,5 kℓ	R 415,56
20 kℓ	R 1 555,56
35 kℓ	R 6 685,56
50 kℓ	R 20 365,56

This is indeed the 'new normal'. As we should all now understand, water is scarce and precious, and must be used sparingly, and the new tariffs will encourage that.

• To learn more about tariffs, see www.capetown.gov.za/thinkwater.

Residential water tariffs (domestic full and domestic cluster)*

Water Steps (1 kℓ = 1 000 litres)	Level 4 until 31/01/2018. Cost per kℓ in rands (incl VAT).	Level 6 from 01/02/2018. Cost per kℓ in rands (incl VAT).
Step 1 (>0 ≤ 6 kℓ)	R4,56 (free for indigent households)	R29,93 (free for indigent households)
Step 2 (>6 ≤ 10,5 kℓ)	R17,75	R52,44 (R17,75 for indigent households)
Step 3 (>10,5 ≤ 20 kℓ)	R25,97	R114,00
Step 4 (>20 ≤ 35 kℓ)	R43,69	R342,00
Step 5 (>35 ≤ 50 kℓ)	R113,99	R912,00
Step 6 (>50 kℓ)	R302,24	R912,00

Residential sanitation tariffs (domestic full and domestic cluster)*

Step 1 (>0 ≤ 4,2 kℓ)	R4,39 (free for indigent households)	R25,65 (free for indigent households)
Step 2 (>4,2 ≤ 7,3 kℓ)	R198,00	R44,46 (R14,98 for indigent households)
Step 3 (>7,35 ≤ 14 kℓ)	R30,31	R98,04
Step 4 (>14 ≤ 24,5 kℓ)	R49,04	R119,70
Step 5 (>24,5 ≤ 35 kℓ)	R59,30	R119,70

Commercial and industrial tariffs

Water (kℓ)	R27,97	R57,00
Sanitation (standard) (kℓ)	R21,50	R44,18

Tariffs for schools, sporting bodies, religious institutions and charities

Water (kℓ)	R24,72	R57,00
Sanitation (standard) (kℓ)	R21,50	R44,18

* Domestic full: Stand-alone houses. Domestic cluster: Flats, sectional title units, cluster developments and gated villages.

Do not stockpile municipal water

All Capetonians are urged please not to store an excessive amount of municipal water, as this only drives up consumption.

At this stage, every bit of stockpiling brings Cape Town closer to crisis. Residents who are stockpiling are inadvertently driving a Day Zero outcome. And residents who stockpile water after 1 February will face the stiff tariff increases.

If everyone is frugal, residents will be able to get water from their taps throughout this year.

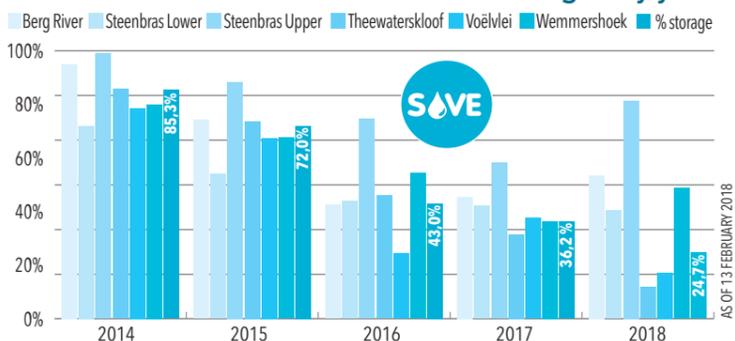


Yes, it is dam scary

The level of the six major dams that supply Cape Town and surrounding municipalities and agricultural enterprises is 25,3%, the lowest it has ever been.

The last 10% of water in a dam is very difficult to extract and process, so effectively, there is about 15% capacity left. When the collective level reaches 13,5%, Day Zero will kick in. The only way to avoid this is to use no more than 50 l per person per day.

Dam levels - individual dams and total storage - by year



Recycle those bottles

The huge increase in bottled water sales means a mass of excess plastic. These bottles are fully recyclable, and residents are asked not to throw them in their municipal bins.

All the City's drop-off facilities accept recyclables, and currently divert more than 50% of Cape Town's waste from landfills. Help keep that up, please!

CITYNEWS is the City of Cape Town's newsletter for its residents.

It is distributed as an insert to a number of community papers and is also available at City libraries.

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Please recycle

KORTLIKS

In pas met vlak 6b-droogtmaatreeëls het nuwe watertariewe op 1 Februarie in werking getree.

Hierdie tariewe is nodig om verbruikersvraag te verminder en om te sorg dat die Stad voortgesette voorsiening van water- en sanitasiedienste kan bekostig.

Die Stad sal steeds bekostigbare basiese water aan inwoners met deernisstatus voorsien, maar tariefverhogings vir ander residensiële watergebruikers is onvermydelik.

Die tariewe berus op verbruik. Hoe meer water inwoners gebruik, hoe

meer sal hulle betaal. Mense wat suinig met water te werk gaan, sal nie soveel meer hoef te betaal nie, maar oormatige gebruikers sal gestraf word.

Die Stad doen tans toetse en berei voor om waterdrukbestuur in 'n toemende getal toevoersones in werking te stel. Die toetsing vereis dat die toevoer na die betrokke gebied tydelik onderbreek word, maar die Stad sal inwoners vooraf in kennis stel.

Die versoek is dat inwoners asseblief nie groot hoeveelhede munisipale water opgaar nie, want dit verhoog verbruik net verder.

KHAWUNDIBALISELE

Ngokuhambisana nemilinganiselo yembalela yeqondo le-6b, ngeyoku-1 kaFebruwari iirhafu ezintsha zamanzi ziye zaqalisa.

Ezi rhafu zibalulekile ukuze kucuthwe iifundo zoluntu yaye kuqinisekise ukuba iSixeko sinako ukuqhubeka sibonelela amanzi neenkonzo zococeko.

ISixeko siza kunikeza amanzi asisiseko angaxabisi kakhulu kubahlali abahlu-phekayo, kodwa kwabanye abasebenzisi bamanzi beendawo zokuhlala oku kunyuswa kweehafu akunakuphepeka.

Amxabiso ahambisana nokusetyenziswa. Xa abantu besebenzisa kakhulu, baza kuhlalwa kakhulu. Abantu

abasebenzisa amanzi kancinci abazukuhlalwa kakhulu, kodwa abantu abasebenzisa amanzi kakhulu baza kuhlalulwa.

ISixeko sivavanya yaye silungiselela iindawo zokubonelela ngamanzi eziliqela ukuze kulawulwe uxinzelelo. Uvavanyo ludinga ukuba isibonelelo ngamanzi kwindawo echaphazekileyo ukuba sivalwe okwexeshana, yaye abahlali baziswe kwangaphambili.

Abahlali bayabongozwa ukuba bagagcini amanzi kamasipala njengoko kuza kunyusa ukusetyenziswa kwamanzi, yaye babuyisele iibhotile zeplastiki kwimo zazo zokuqala.

How to be sure your drinking water is safe

The safest source of drinking water remains the municipal water that comes out of your taps, or good bottled water. If you have water from another source, such as a borehole, spring or rain collection system, you can make it safe to drink.

The simplest and safest way is to boil it for at least three minutes to ensure that any microbes that can cause diarrhoea and stomach ailments are killed.

It is essential to store your drinking water safely. Clearly label any drinkable water collected and stored in clean (sterile) plastic, glass or stainless steel containers.

Use a baby-bottle disinfectant or unscented bleach to sterilise containers once a week. Keep the containers in a cool dark place to avoid any microbial or algal growth.

With plastic containers, it is best to use ones made of food-grade plastic. The plastic grade is shown by the number within the three-arrow triangle that should be on the container. Food-grade plastics are those with numbers 1, 2, 4 and 5.



Be on high health alert

As more people dip into alternative water sources, City Health has cautioned against drinking or cooking with water from boreholes, wellpoints, rainwater tanks or springs.

The City Health Department reminds residents that the only source of safe drinking water (apart from good bottled water) remains the municipal supply.

The municipal water continues to comply with the stringent SANS 241 drinking-water standard and is continually monitored by the City's Scientific Services laboratory.

Low dam levels do not affect the quality of treated water, though in some cases, it may have a slight odour caused by algae. These algae are completely harmless.

Spring fever

As the popularity of spring water grows, City Health is increasing the list of springs designated for sampling. Currently, ten springs located in residential areas have been sampled once a month, but more sites are being added to the list. However,

the testing only includes microbiological tests for disease-forming agents such as *E.coli* and coliforms. Warning signs are being erected at all of the sites to stress that the water quality cannot be guaranteed as safe to drink.

Borehole or wellpoint water is not suitable for drinking or cooking either. It is also not advisable to connect a borehole water tank to a home plumbing system, as it could result in a backflow that contaminates the City's drinking-water system.

The use of alternative water sources should be limited to bucket flushing of toilets, and its use for cleaning hard surfaces and garden irrigation must be within the prescribed guidelines of level-6b water restrictions.

They should not be used for drinking or cooking, and in most cases, not for personal hygiene either.

Beware bad bottled water

If you buy bottled water, it is important to make sure that it carries the South African National Bottled Water Association (SANBWA) logo. This guarantees that it has been properly sourced, tested and treated.



A hands-on campaign: Mayco member for Social Services Alderman JP Smith and City Health staff during an awareness campaign to teach communities the importance of hand washing in preventing the spread of disease.

Driving hygiene awareness

The drought crisis also brings the risk of water-borne disease. The City works very closely with the provincial and national health departments to actively monitor and evaluate cases of communicable diseases. Reports are analysed regularly and interpreted to make or tweak plans.

Recent examples of the system in action include the measles and listeria outbreaks last year. But prevention is better than cure, and officials carry out regu-

lar education and awareness drives across the city.

November to May is also dubbed 'diarrhoea surge season' because the warmer weather assists the spread of germs. Active prevention includes taking awareness and hand-washing campaigns door to door in diarrhoea hotspot areas, and training community workers, early childhood development staff and informal food vendors about health and hygiene matters.

Securing water for the future

Various augmentation projects will be making more water available, but for the longer term.

A number of emergency projects to supplement Cape Town's supply are under way. However, these additional sources will not stop the crisis, but help ease usage and allow the dams to refill over the next two years. The level-6b restrictions remain firmly in place.

The City's programme to supply additional water include desalination, water recycling and groundwater abstraction.

Desalination plants

The V&A desalination plant (two million litres per day) is planned to start producing water by March/April 2018. The City is still on track for this.

The Strandfontein project (seven million litres per day) is due to start producing water from March 2018.

The Monwabisi project (seven million litres per day) has been delayed to facilitate further community engagement in the area. The plant was due to start producing water by February, but four weeks of construction time have

been lost to date. With the support of the community, the City is all hands on deck to get this project going again and make up for delays.



Sourcing for security: The Strandfontein desalination plant (left) will provide 7 million litres per day, and the Cape Flats aquifer (right) 80 million litres per day.

Any desalination plants awarded to contractors as part of the City's emergency water augmentation scheme will be required to deliver water that meets



South African National Standards (SANS 241:2015) requirements. These are the national standards for drinking-water quality. The desalination plants will have online monitoring equipment installed to check the efficacy of the desalination process and adherence to the standard.

The City, after advice from the World Bank, shifted focus somewhat from desalination to optimising the use of aquifers in the short term, as this is more cost-effective and quicker to implement than temporary desalination plants.

Groundwater abstraction

The Cape Flats aquifer is hoped to deliver some 80 million litres per day, the Table Mountain Group aquifer approximately 40 million litres per day, and the Atlantis aquifer roughly 30 million litres per day over the period 2018 to 2020.

Abstracting groundwater in bigger volumes means the City can deliver more water to our residents at a lower cost for the benefit of all in Cape Town.

The City's progress in securing other water sources, percentage completed

Cape Town Harbour (desalination)	50%
Strandfontein (desalination)	71%
Monwabisi (desalination)	70%
V&A Waterfront (desalination)	57%
Cape Flats (groundwater)	67%
Atlantis (groundwater)	64%
Zandvliet (recycled)	55%

Additional projects in an advanced stage of planning, ready to proceed if required

Hout Bay (desalination)	45%
Universal sites (desalination)	24%
Harbour (desalination ship)	29%
Cape Peninsula (TMG aquifer)	21%
Granger Bay (desalination)	50%
Harbour (desalination barge)	67%
Cape Flats (reclamation)	8%
Helderberg (TGM aquifer)	21%
Red Hill/Dido Valley (desalination)	44%
Gordon's Bay (desalination ship)	9%
Macassar (reclamation)	15%
Harmony Park (desalination)	58%

KORTLIKS

Die Stad se gesondheidsdepartement herinner inwoners graag daaraan dat die enigste bronne van veilige drinkwater die munisipale watertoevoer is, sowel as bottelwater wat deur lede van die Suid-Afrikaanse Nasionale Bottelwatervereniging (SANBWA) vervaardig word.

Water uit boorgate, putte, reënwaterenke en fontein behoor eers vir ten minste drie minute gekook te word om dit heeltemal veilig te maak om te drink.

Gebruik 'n bababottelontsmetmiddel of reuklose bleikmiddel om waterhouers een maal per week te steriliseer. Bêre die houers op 'n koel, donker plek om te keer dat enige mikrobes of alge daarin begin groei.

Die droogtekrisis hou ook die gevaar van watersiektes soos diarree in, en kinders is veral kwesbaar. Was jou hande deeglik voordat jy kos hanteer of eet, of gebruik 'n waterlose handontsmetmiddel.

'n Aantal noodprojekte is aan die gang om Kaapstad se watervoorraad aan te vul. Tog sal hierdie bykomende bronne nie 'n einde bring aan die krisis nie, maar bloot verbruik help verminder en die damme in staat stel om oor die volgende twee jaar weer op te vul. Die vlak 6b-bepelings bly net so van krag.

Die Stad se program om bykomende water te voorsien, sluit in ontsouting, waterherwinning en grondwaterontginning.

KHAWUNDIBALISELE

Isebe Lezempilo leSixeko likhumbuzabahlali ukubayona mithombo ikhuselekileyo yamanzi akhuselekileyo okusela isezizibonelelo zikamasipala namanzi asebhhotilene aveliswe ngamalungu akwa-South African National Bottled Water Association (SANBWA).

Amanzi athathwa kwimixuma yesitsala-manzi, imithombo, amanzi emvula afanele abiliswe ubuncinane imizuzu emithathu ukuze akhuseleke ngokupheleleyo ukuba aselwe.

Sebenzisa isibulala-ntsholongwane sebhottle yosana okanye ibhilitshi engenavumba ukubulala iintsholongwane kwizikhongozeli zamanzi kanye ngeveki. Zigcine izikhongozeli kwindawo emnyama epholileyo ukuphepha ukukhula kweentsholongwane.

Ixesha lobunzima lembalela lizisa izifo eziza namanzi

ezifana norhudo, yaye abantwana ngabona basesichengeni. Hlamba izandla zakho ngokucokisekileyo ngaphambi kokuphatha ukutya okanye phambi kokuba utye, okanye usebenzise isibulala-ntsholongwane sesandla.

Amaphulo aliqela ongxamiseko ukuncedisa isibonelelo saseKapa aya lungiselelwa. Kanti le mithombolo yongezelekileyo ayizukuphelisa eli xesha lobunzima, kodwa iza kunceda ukwehlisa ukusetyenziswa kwamanzi ize ivumele amadama agcwele kwakhona kule minyaka mibini ilandelayo. Izithintelo zenqanaba le-6b ziza kuhlala zimile.

Inkqubo yeSixeko yokubonelela ngamanzi ongezelekileyo iquka ukususwa kwetyuwa, ukubuyiselwa kwamanzi kwimo yokuqala nokutsalwa kwamanzi emhlabeni.

The harsh realities of running out

If we don't pull together to save water, and Day Zero arrives, taps will be closed and residents will have to fetch water from distribution points. This is how it will work.

As of 14 February, Day Zero will be on 4 June, and the water supply to most of Cape Town will be cut off if we fail to save enough now.

Strategic commercial areas, high-density areas with significant risk of disease, such as informal settlements, and critical services such as hospitals, fire stations, police stations and clinics, where possible, will continue to receive drinking water through normal channels.

However, most residents will have to fetch water from water collection points. There will be 200 of these points across the city, each serving 20 000 people.



Preparing for the worst: A test water distribution site has been set up at the Royal sports ground in Maitland to determine how a real water collection point would work.

Where will these collection points be?

Sites for almost all of the collection points have been identified at facilities such as parks, schools and other public spaces. Sites need to have suitable water reticulation and pedestrian and vehicle access, and some have to be leased from their owners. Residents will be advised of the locations of collection sites via the City's website, the press and radio, social media and extensive signage.

How distribution will work

Distribution points will have rows of standpipes, and barriers for orderly queuing. Each collection point will have more than 50 taps. Where space permits, some collection points will be geared primarily for vehicles to allow for drive-through water collection. Residents must bring their own containers – the City cannot provide containers.

Tankers will supply vulnerable groups such as old-age homes and care facilities.

How much water per person?

Residents will be limited to 25 ℓ per per-

son, in line with World Health Organisation minimum guidelines. People collecting water on behalf of children, the elderly and the infirm may of course do so. Any one person will be permitted to collect up to 100 litres per collection. Allowing persons to collect water for others will reduce the number of persons queuing at the collection sites.

The City will take reasonable measures to ensure that water rationing happens fairly and appropriately. The onus is on residents to act responsibly, honestly, fairly and conscientiously during this crisis.

How will distribution be managed?

City officials and volunteers will manage access and collection, while City Law Enforcement, South African Police Service (SAPS) and National Defence Force (SANDF) personnel will maintain order and public safety.

What about vulnerable people?

The City is engaging with national and

provincial government, businesses, communities and civil society organisations to help provide water to those who are physically unable to collect it. Able-bodied residents will be urged to volunteer to collect water for the vulnerable.

When will distribution points be open?

Operating hours will be tailored to the times that are most convenient for people to collect water, and will be adjusted and extended according to need. Residents will be asked to avoid peak times if possible, to minimise queues.

How long will it take to collect water?

Exact times cannot be determined at this stage. The City will make every effort to ensure operations are optimised to keep queuing time to a minimum. However, residents should not underestimate the severity of the situation and should prepare to wait in queues to collect water, especially during peak times.

Will residents have to pay for this water?

No payment will be required at the collection points. There will still be a tariff levied as part of the rates bill for the maintenance of the water reticulation system and treatment of the water.

What will the water quality be like?

The water quality will be the same as that normally supplied by the City. All City potable (drinking) water is treated to the SANS 241 national drinking-water standard, and quality is continually monitored by the City's Department of Scientific Services. Should there be any drop in quality, this will be picked up very quickly and the appropriate actions taken.

What about sanitation at the sites?

Hand sanitisers and chemical toilets will be available at each collection site. There will also be a medical post at each site.

How many personnel will be on site?

The number of personnel working at a site will depend on the layout, security risk assessment and population throughput. A high-risk water collection site would require approximately 90 people.

How can I avoid having to fetch water?

By using less than 50 ℓ of water per person per day. That's the only way to avoid Day Zero.



About level-6b restrictions

Due to Capetonians' water-saving efforts and declining water use from the agricultural sector, Day Zero has been moved out to 4 June 2018.

However, the only way it can be pushed out further is if everyone keeps up the momentum to "live the 50-litre life" and drop commercial water use by 45%.

Level-6b water restrictions took effect on 1 February, with the following impact:

- Residents are to use only 50 ℓ per day in total, at home, work, school or elsewhere.
- Commercial properties need to reduce usage by 45% compared to the corresponding period in 2015 (pre-drought).
- Agricultural users need to reduce usage by 60% compared to the corresponding period in 2015 (pre-drought).

Boreholes and wellpoints

In addition, there are new restrictions regarding the use of borehole and wellpoint water. Its use for outdoor purposes is strongly discouraged to prevent the depletion of aquifers. It should rather be used for toilet flushing. Should this water be used for garden irrigation, it must be limited to a maximum of one hour on Tuesdays and Saturdays before 09:00 or after 18:00.

Borehole and wellpoint water use must be metered and all users are required to keep records and have these available for inspection. All boreholes and wellpoints must be registered with the City and must clearly display the official signage.

• All drought-related information can be found on the City's website at: www.capetown.gov.za/thinkwater.

KORTLIKS

Met ingang van 14 Februarie is die geskatte Dag Zero 4 Junie, wanneer die watertoever na die grootste deel van Kaapstad beëindig sal word as ons nie nou daarin slaag om genoeg te bespaar deur slegs 50 ℓ of minder water per dag te gebruik nie.

Die meeste inwoners sal water by water-afhaalpunte moet gaan haal. Daar sal 200 van hierdie punte wees en elk sal ongeveer 20 000 mense bedien. Elke afhaalpunt sal uit meer as 50 krane bestaan.

Inwoners sal tot 25 ℓ per persoon beperk word, wat met die minimum riglyne van die Wêreldgesondheidsorganisasie strook. Enige enkele persoon sal tot 100 liter per keer kan

afhaal indien hulle namens ander water kom haal.

Niemand sal by die afhaalpunte enigiets hoef te betaal nie. 'n Tarief sal steeds as deel van die munisipale rekening gehef word.

Bedryfsure sal vasgestel word na gelang van watter tye die gerieflikste is vir mense om water af te haal, en sal ook volgens behoefte aangepas en verleng word.

Stadsamptenare en vrywilligers sal toegang beheer en die afhaalproses bestuur, terwyl personeel van die Stad se wetstoepassingsdepartement, die Suid-Afrikaanse Polisiediens en die Suid-Afrikaanse Nasionale Weermag orde en openbare veiligheid sal handhaaf.

KHAWUNDIBALISELE

Ukususela nge-14 kaFebruwari, u-Day Zero uza kuba nge-4 Isilimela, yaye ukubonelelwa kwamanzi kwinkoliso yeKapa kuza kuvalwa ukuba siyasilela ukonga amanzi awoneleyo ngoku ngokusebenzisa i-50 ℓ yamanzi ngosuku - okanye ngaphantsi.

Abahlali abaninzi kuza kufuneka balande amanzi kwiindawo zokulanda amanzi. Kuza kubakho iindawo ezingama-200, nganye kuzo ziza kunceda abantu nganye iza kuba neetepu ezingama-50.

Abahlali baza kufumana i-25 ℓ umntu nganye, ngokuhambisana nemigaqo yoMbutho Wempilo Yelizwe. Nawuphi na umntu omnye uza kuvunyelwa ukulanda ukuya kutsho kwilitha ezili-

100, ukuba ulandela nabanye.

Akukho ntlawulo iza kufunwa kwiindawo zokulanda amanzi. Kuseza kuqhubeka kukho iirhafu njengenxalenye yomthetho weerhafu.

Amaxesha okusebenza aza kulungiselelwa ukuze ahambisane namaxesha alungele abantu ukuze balande amanzi, yaye amaxesha okusebenza aza kulungiswa yaye andiswe ngokweemfuneko.

Amagosa eSixeko namavolontiya baza kulawula ufikelelo nokulandwa kwamanzi, ngoxa abanyanzelisi bomthetho beSixeko, abasebenzi beeNkonzo zamaPolisa Zomzantsi Afrika (SAPS) Nezemikhosi Zelizwe (SANDF) baza kugcina ucwangco nokhuseleko loluntu.

CITY OF CAPE TOWN CONTACT NUMBERS

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Alcohol and drug helpline (24/7) Tel 0800 HELP 4 U (0800 435 748)	Land invasion Tel 0800 225 669	Motor vehicle registrations Tel 0860 103 089 Fax 086 576 1629 E-mail: . vehicle.licence@capetown.gov.za	Traffic fines Tel 0860 103 089 (option 4) Fax 021 406 8734
Anti-corruption & fraud hotline Tel (anonymous, toll-free) . 0800 323 130			Traffic signal faults Tel 0800 656 463
Cable theft All-hours tel 0800 222 771		Roads and stormwater All-hours, all-areas tel 0800 103 089 SMS (max. 160 characters) 31373 E-mail: .. Transport.Info@capetown.gov.za	Traffic signal faults Tel 0800 656 463
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