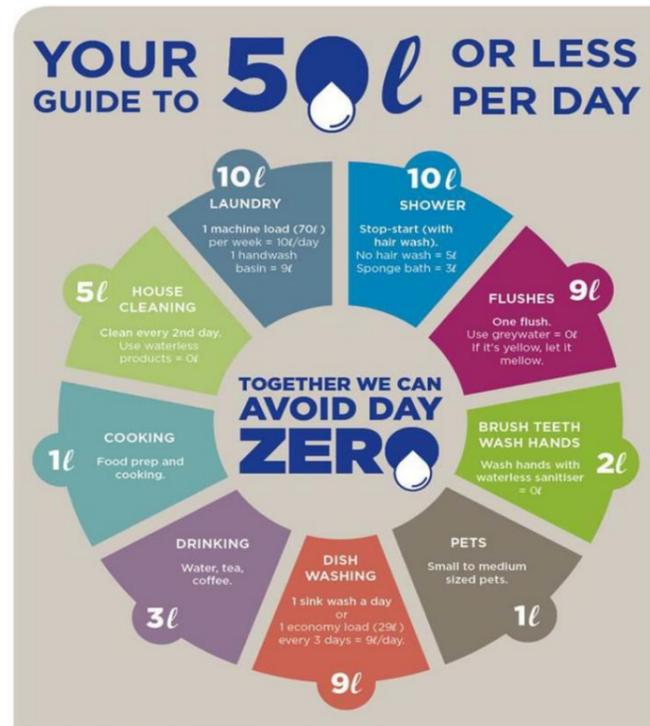


**What can you use 50Ls for?**



Residential Sanitation Tariffs (Domestic Full and Domestic Cluster)		
Water Steps (1kl = 1 000 litres)	Level 4 (2017/18) Until 31/1/2018 Rands (incl VAT)	Level 6 (2017/18) From 1/2/2018 Rands (incl VAT)
Step 1 (>0 ≤ 4.2 kl)	R4, 39 (free for indigent households)	R 25, 65 (free for indigent households)
Step 2 (>4.2 ≤ 7.3 kl)	R14, 98	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

The waste water volume is calculated as approximately 70% of the liters of fresh water used.

**Report water issues and offences**

Help us save water, report water issues (e.g. burst pipes or faulty meters) and restriction offences to your local municipality or contact:

**For City residents:**

Call 0860 103 089 (choose option 2: water related faults)  
 Email [water@capetown.gov.za](mailto:water@capetown.gov.za)  
 Online through our Service Requests tool  
 SMS 31373 (max of 160 characters)  
 Whatsapp 063 407 3699

**What alternative water sources can I use?**

*Grey water*

'Grey water' is the term we use for water that has already been used in a bath, shower, hand-basin, or washing machine and can be used for flushing your toilet.

*Rainwater*

Rainwater can be collected in a water tank and used to flush your toilet (the tank can be plumbed to feed your cistern), water your garden, and top up your pool. Due to possible suspended particles in the water and increased acid levels in rainwater as a result of air pollution, rainwater should not be used for human consumption.

*Borehole/well*

You can use borehole or wellpoint water to flush your toilets, water your garden or top up your pool (the latter two are warned against with the latest restrictions). For swimming pools, the water must be tested first to find out if it is suitable. Wellpoints are suitable for smaller gardens and can be installed when groundwater is close to the surface. Boreholes are suitable for big gardens, sports fields, parks, golf courses or industrial and agricultural enterprises and are more expensive to sink and run than wellpoints. Uncontrolled and overuse of groundwater can lead to a lowering of the water table, with knock-on impacts. Unless you have a license to do so, you may not sell your borehole water to others.

**Follow the Water Restrictions**

**Each municipality** has its own restriction level. Please refer to your local municipality website for more information.

**Level 6B water restrictions** in Cape Town include:

- Borehole water use for outdoor purposes is discouraged in order to preserve groundwater resources
- Commercial properties need to reduce usage by 45% compared with the corresponding period in 2015 (pre-drought)
- Excessive water users will be fined.
- No hosing down of paved surfaces with municipal drinking water.
- No irrigation or watering with municipal drinking water is allowed.
- No use of portable play pools.
- No washing of vehicles, trailers, caravans or boats with municipal drinking water is allowed.
- Private swimming pools may not be topped up or filled with municipal drinking water.
- Residential units using more than 6000 litres per month will be fined or have water management devices installed on their properties.
- Use no more than 50 litres of municipal drinking water per person per day whether you are at home, work or elsewhere.
- No water features may use municipal drinking water.

The table below indicates the residential tariffs in Cape Town:

Residential Water Tariffs (Domestic Full and Domestic Cluster)		
Water Steps (1kl = 1 000 litres)	Level 4 (2017/18) Until 31/1/2018 Rands (incl VAT)	Level 6 (2017/18) From 1/2/2018 Rands (incl VAT)
Step 1 (>0 ≤ 6kl)	R4, 56 (free for indigent households)	R29, 93 (free for indigent households)
Step 2 (>6 ≤ 10.5kl)	R17, 75	R52, 44 (R 17, 75 for indigent households)
Step 3 (>10.5 ≤ 20kl)	R25, 97	R114
Step 4 (>20 ≤ 35kl)	R43, 69	R342
Step 5 (>35 ≤ 50kl)	R113, 99	R912
Step 6 (>50kl)	R302, 24	R912

**Employee Water Information Pack**



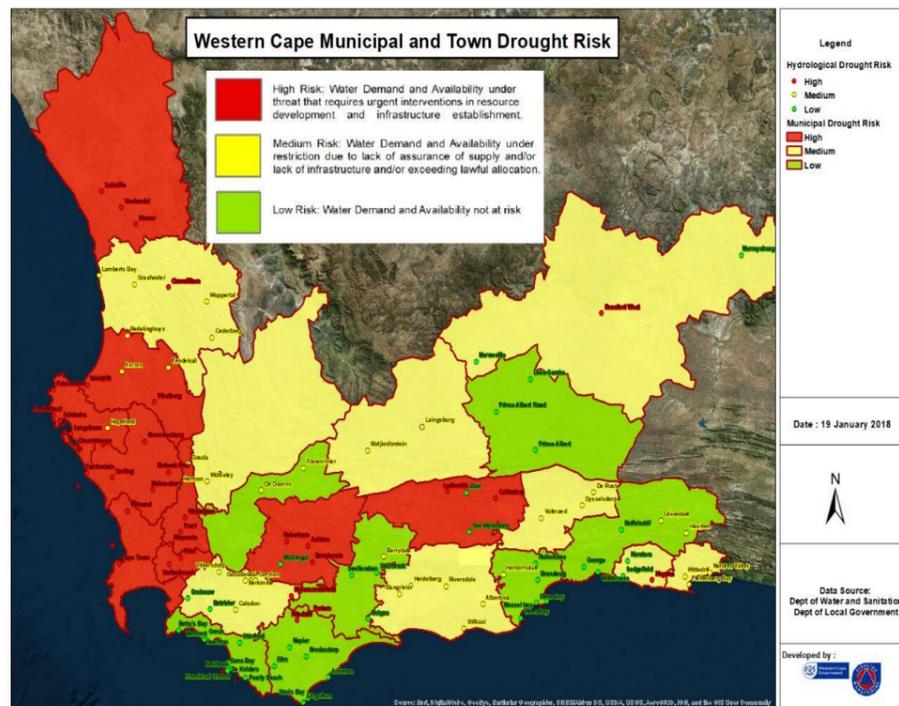
**Water is a shared resource.**  
**Don't waste!**  
**Don't use more than you need!**

**For more information visit:**

[www.westerncape.gov.za/110green/water](http://www.westerncape.gov.za/110green/water)  
[www.capetown.gov.za/thinkwater](http://www.capetown.gov.za/thinkwater)

The Western Cape is currently facing its worst drought in living memory and there are no long term forecasts for good rainfalls. With climate change projections, we are effectively facing a 30-40 year water security challenge and we need to respond to the impacts of the current drought as well as adapt to a 'new normal'.

The map below represents the different drought risk areas in the Western Cape (as of January 2018).



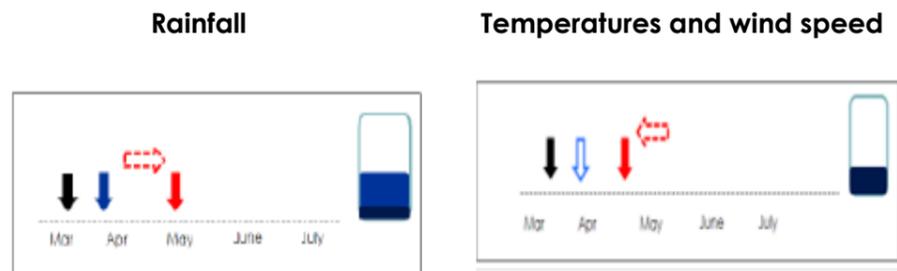
### Impacts of drought on the Western Cape

Economic	Social	Nature
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduced productivity</li> <li>Delayed and unplanned investments</li> <li>Increase in unemployment</li> <li>Closing down of businesses</li> <li>Reputational loss as supplier &amp; tourism destination</li> <li>Importing of products</li> <li>Decrease in rates, taxes &amp; GVA collected</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase in crime</li> <li>Increase in government social grants and government funded services</li> <li>Increased in poverty &amp; food insecurity – increased food and water prices</li> <li>Reduced access to flowing water</li> <li>Outbreak of disease</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase in veld fires</li> <li>Lowering of groundwater levels &amp; knock-on impacts to springs, vegetation, land subsidence</li> </ul>

### Day Zero

Day Zero is the stark reality we face when most taps will be turned off and residents will have to queue for water.

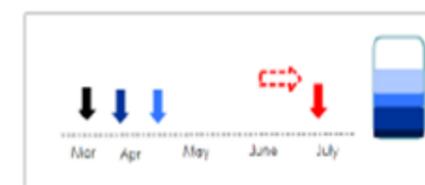
Day Zero is not a static date and is dependent on a number of factors:



More rainfall, Day Zero moves out – to a later estimated timeframe

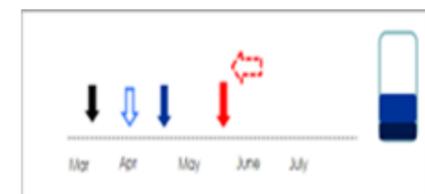
Increased temperature and wind speed, greater evaporation – Day Zero moves in to a closer estimated timeframe

### New supply volumes and timing



Increased new supplies of water available (e.g. groundwater, desalination, treated wastewater) and accessible, Day Zero moves out to a later estimated timeframe

### Consumption – City need <450MLD



Increased water consumption – Day Zero moves in to a closer estimated timeframe

### What to expect on Day Zero and beyond

- A large number of water collections points will be available across Cape Town
- Each person will be able to collect 25 litres per person per day
- Certain economic areas will be protected as far as possible
- Water tankers will be used to deliver water to vulnerable groups, such as old age homes and care facilities

### Critical services

Several critical services will need to remain in operation during Day Zero e.g.:

- Hospitals and clinics
- Schools and crèches
- Social development facilitates

### What does each person / household need to do to help avoid Day Zero and future water crises?

Water use in households contributes to the water crisis. If every person and household were to practice changes in the way that they use water, the crisis can be averted. Everyone needs to use as little water as possible both at work and at home.

### Understand your bill

Saving water starts through knowing how much you use daily. Work out your daily use per person:

**Units used (as reflected on your municipal bill: new reading – previous reading) divided by number of days in the month & divided by the number of people in house (e.g. 5000L / 30 days / 4 people = 41.7 litres per person per day)**

### Understand your bill - Monitor Household water usage

	Sep-17	Oct-17	Nov-17	Dec-17	Jan-18	Feb-18
Previous Reading (KL)						
New Reading (KL)						
Units used (KL)						
L per person per day	0	0	0	0	0	0

When you have calculated your per person per day water use, assess this against the 50L limit that has been set by City form 1 February 2018. Talk with your colleagues and friends about what tips they can share to reduce your and their water use.

### TOP WAYS TO SAVE WATER

- Only flush the toilet when necessary. Don't use the toilet as a dustbin.
- Reduce water consumption by fitting low-flow shower heads and aerators to all taps.
- Take very short, stop-start showers. Wet your body and turn off while soaping, then rinse. If you need to wait for shower water to get warm, catch the water in a container to use for drinking, cooking or hand washing. Collect your shower, bath and basin water and re-use it to flush your toilet, water the garden and wash your car.
- Laundry – only wash what is necessary. Use less soap, as less water is then needed for rinsing. Wait for a full load before running washing machines and dishwashers. The rinse water from some washing machines can be re-used for the next wash cycle. Collect your washing machine water to flush toilets.
- Use waterless hand sanitizers at home and work.
- Use a cup instead of running taps in the bathroom or kitchen when brushing teeth, shaving, drinking, etc.
- Defrost foods in the fridge or naturally, rather than placing them under running water.
- Report any water leaks in your neighborhood with your local municipality and fix leaks on your own property
- Absolutely no watering of gardens, washing of cars or surfaces and filling of swimming pools using drinking water is allowed.