

# The Current Water Supply Situation Business Briefing

**Peter Flower** 

Director:Water & Sanitation Department 9 May 2017

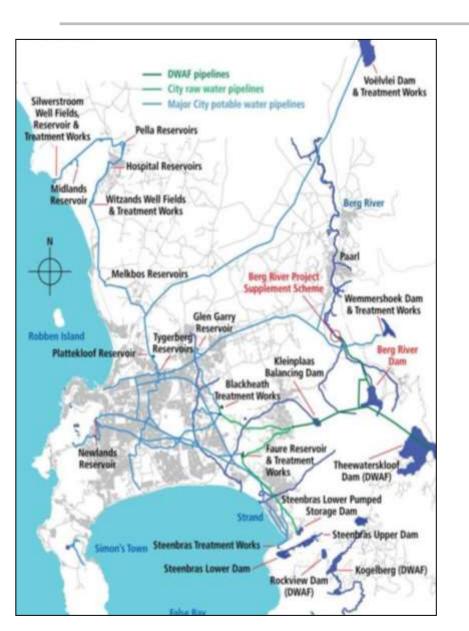
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#### **Presentation Outline**

- 1. Overview of Bulk Water supply system
- Status of water resources and water use
- 3. Water demand management
- 4. Assurance of Supply and Water Restrictions
- 5. Disaster declaration and contingency planning
- 6. Acceleration of water resource schemes
- 7. Business Sector engagement
- 8. Future outlook

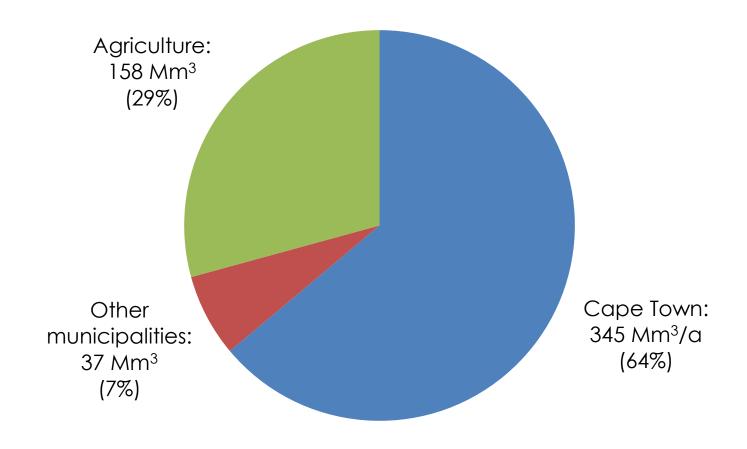


#### **Bulk Water Infrastructure**



•	Dams (DWA & City)	15			
•	Water Treatment Plants	12			
	<ul> <li>Production Capacity</li> </ul>	1650 MI/day			
	<ul> <li>Current Capacity utilisation</li> </ul>	45 %			
•	Reservoirs	24			
	<ul><li>Storage Capacity</li></ul>	2740 MI			
	<ul> <li>Average demand storage</li> </ul>	3 days			
	<ul> <li>Peak demand storage</li> </ul>	2.5 days			
•	Pipelines	655 km			
•	Water Allocation and Demand				
	<ul> <li>Allocation from System</li> </ul>	400 Mm3 p.a.			
	<ul> <li>2014/15 Demand</li> </ul>	345 Mm3 p.a.			
	<ul> <li>2015/16 Demand</li> </ul>	330 Mm3 p.a.			
	<ul> <li>Projected 2016/17 Demand</li> </ul>	280 Mm3 p.a.			

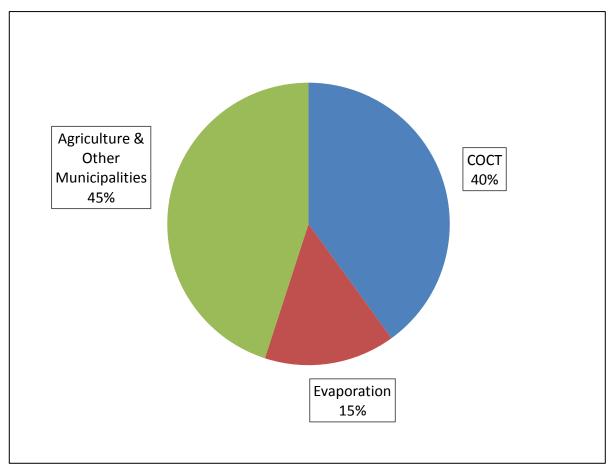
## Comparative Water Use from WCWSS (2014/2015)





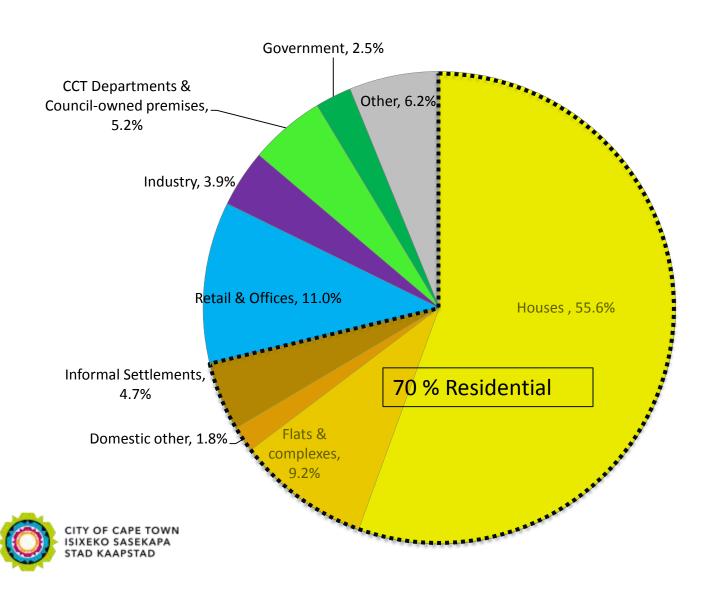
#### **Estimated WCWSS Summer Water Use**

(1 November 2016 – 28 February 2017)





# Water Use in Cape Town (2015 / 16)



## Dam Storage Change and WTP Production – 8 May 2017

DAM STORAGE (%)

**22.0** 

WEEKLY DAM LEVEL CHANGE (%)

**-0.7 +** 

decrease since last week

AVERAGE DAILY PRODUCTION (MI/d)

**720** 

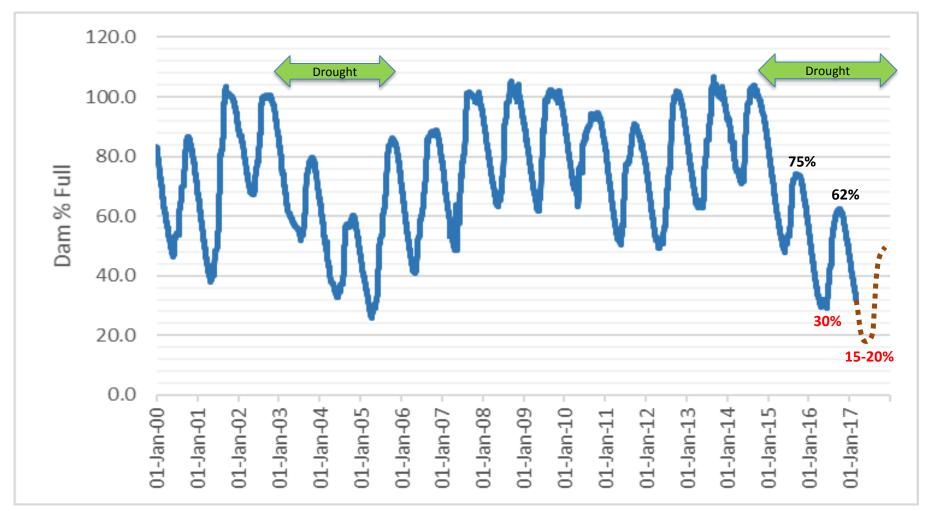
(Target 600MI/d)

#### Major dam levels in Cape Town

			STORA	\GE								
MAJOR DAMS	CAPACITY	%	%	%	%	%	%					
	MI	08 May 2017	Previous week	2016	2015	2014	2013					
BERG RIVER	130 010	33.0	33.3	27.3	54.4	88.7	72.1					
STEENBRAS LOWER	33 517	28.3	30.0	39.3	49.5	43.1	47.7					
STEENBRAS UPPER	31 767	56.8	54.9	55.3	58.8	77.8	68.0					
THEEWATERSKLOOF	480 188	15.7	17.1	32.1	52.5	73.3	66.3					
VOÉLVLEI	164 095	18.7	18.5	21.6	44.2	58.5	52.3					
WEMMERSHOEK	58 644	38.0	36.0	49.2	51.5	58.6	68.6					
TOTAL STORED	898 221	197 798	204 392	284 752	461 026	636 849	575 946					
% STORAGE		22.0	22.8	31.7	51.3	70.9	64.1					

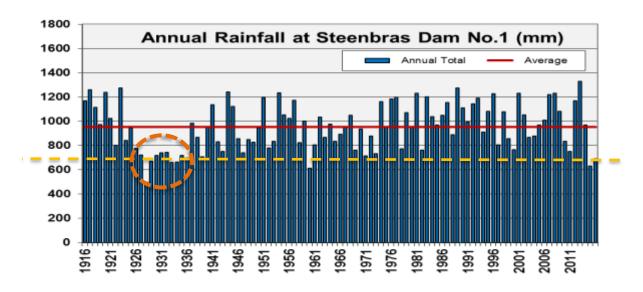
Capacity of the major dams of the Western Cape Water Supply System is 99.6% and that of the minor dams 0.4% of the combined capacity of the major and minor dams.

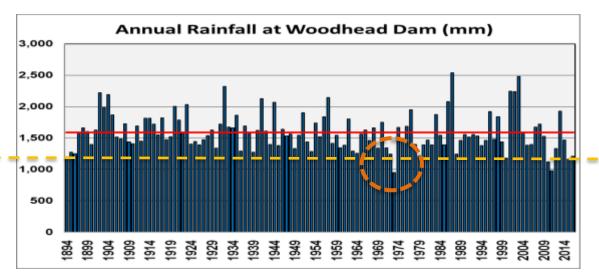
## **Recent Drought Events**





#### Rainfall Record



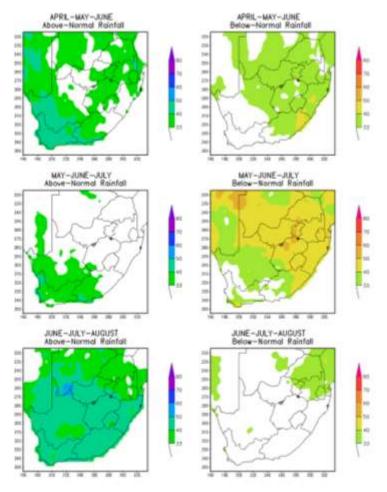




## Rainfall Forecasts (SAWS / GFCSA)

Weather Outlook (March – May 2017) - Normal to below normal rainfall is expected over the Western-Cape for autumn and early winter.

(PDMC Drought Monitoring Situation Report No.9)



With the possibility of a moderate El Nino event becoming more likely in the summer of 2017/18, conservative planning is advised wherever possible (SAWS 2 May 2017)

# Voelvlei Dam (12 April 2017)



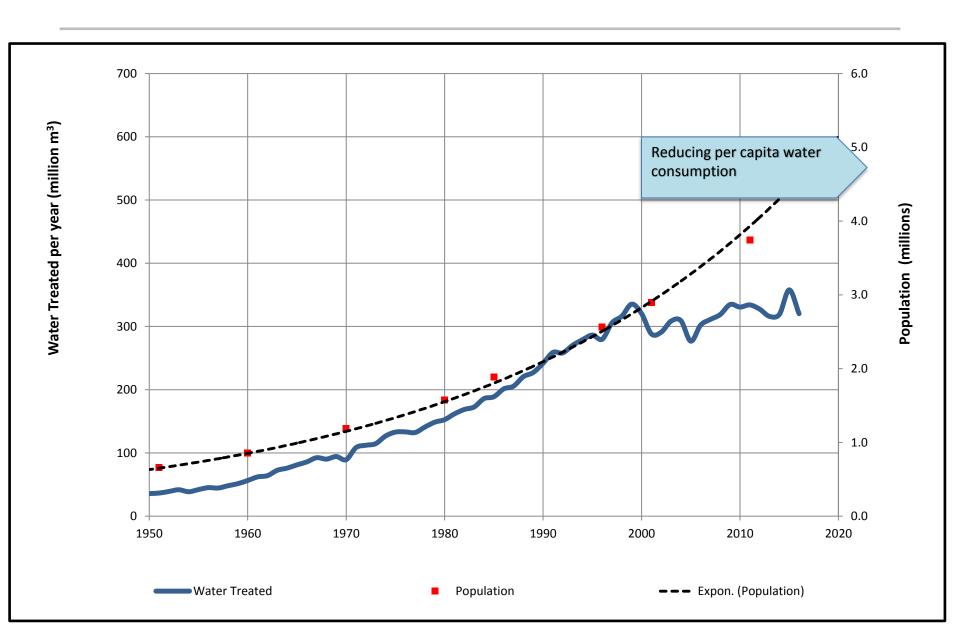
# Theewaterskloof Dam (28 April 2017)



# Steenbras Lower Dam (28 April 2017)



# Population Growth and Water Use Efficiency



## Factors that influenced demand growth after 2000

Water business unusual	Recognized need for WC and WDM		
Water restrictions in 2000/01 and 2004/05	Water restrictions were implemented in 2000/01 and 2004/05, after periods of low winter rainfall.		
The City commits to implementing WDM as part of approval of Berg River Scheme	The raw water supply agreement between the City and DWS was signed in 2003, for the construction of the Berg River Scheme. One of the conditions of approval of the Scheme was that the City would implement water demand management.		
The City approves and implements a 10 year WDM Strategy	The City approved its 10 year water demand management strategy in 2007. A dedicated water demand management section was established in the City's water and sanitation department, responsible for implementing the strategy.		
Berg River Scheme completed	The construction of the Berg River Scheme was completed in 2007.		

#### Water demand management interventions

#### Technical interventions:

- Stepped tariffs
- Pressure management
- Treated effluent use
- Water pipe replacement
- Leak detection
- Water management devices (WMDs)
- Meter replacement
- Zone metering
- Building plumbing retrofit
- Plumbing repairs in indigent houses
- Springs investigation
- Reducing response times to repair bursts and leaks

#### Education and awareness campaigns:

- Door to door community engagements
- Schools interventions
- Top water users engagements



#### Pressure management projects (coupled with pipe replacement)

# Khayelitsha pressure management project (2001)

Estimated savings: 9 Mm³/a



# Mitchells Plain pressure management project (2008)

Estimated savings: 2.4 Mm<sup>3</sup>/a



# Other notable pressure management projects, with estimated savings:

•	Mfuleni:	0.4 Mm³/a
•	Gugulethu:	2.6 Mm <sup>3</sup> /a
•	Langa:	0.5 Mm³/a
•	Eersteriver:	1.2 Mm³/a
•	Brentwood Park:	$0.04  \text{Mm}^3/\text{a}$
•	Browns Farm:	0.6 Mm³/a
•	Wesbank:	0.3 Mm³/a
•	Delft:	0.6 Mm³/a
•	Grassy Park:	0.6 Mm³/a
•	Crossroads:	0.2 Mm³/a
•	Plumstead & Retreat:	0.6 Mm³/a
•	Fisantekraal:	0.2 Mm³/a
•	Marina de Gama:	0.6 Mm³/a



#### Treated Effluent Re-use

- More than 250 users are connected
- Mostly used for irrigation and industrial purposes
  - Golf courses
  - City Parks
  - Schools
  - Farmers
  - Refinery
  - Currently approximately 7% of potable water treatment requirement is off-set by TE



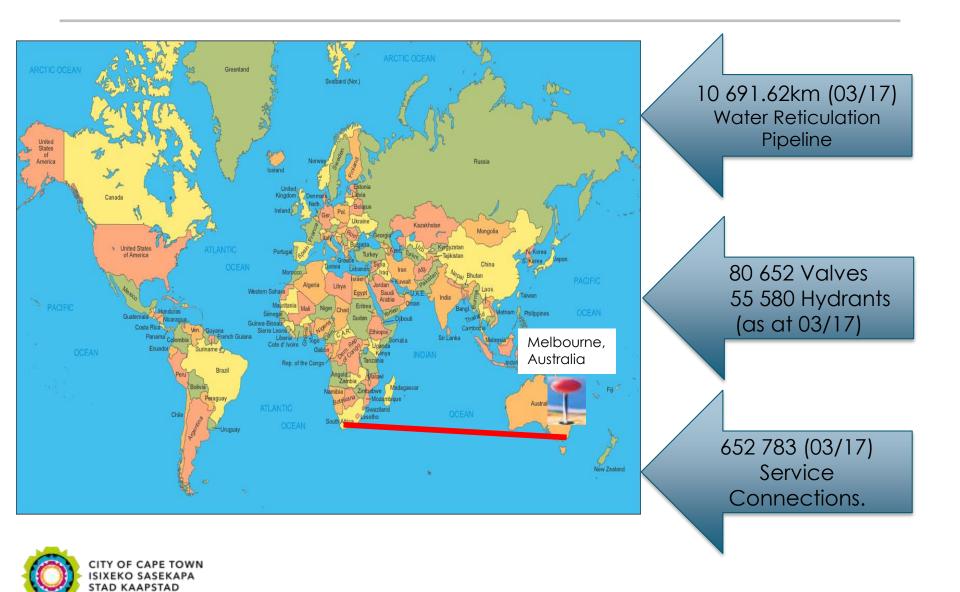








#### CITY OF CAPE TOWN WATER RETICULATION ASSETS

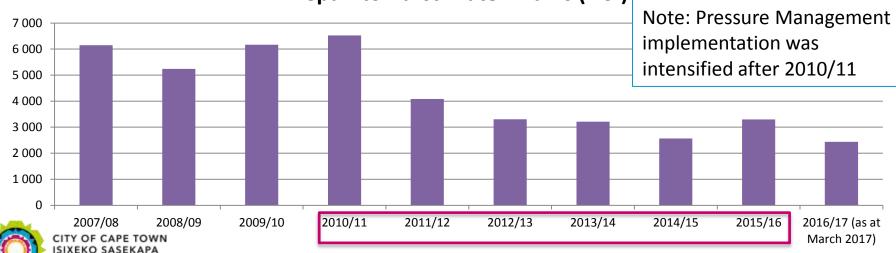


#### RETICULATION ASSET PERFORMANCE: WATER





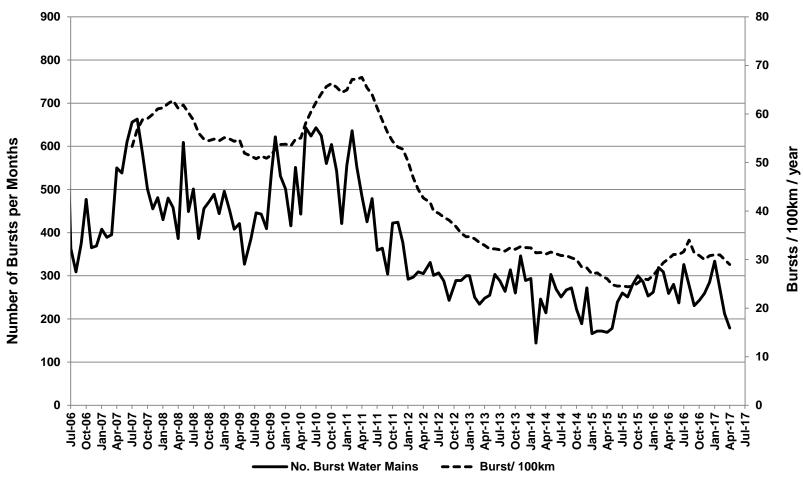




STAD KAAPSTAD

#### RETICULATION WATER MAINS: PERFORMANCE

#### **BURST WATER MAINS**

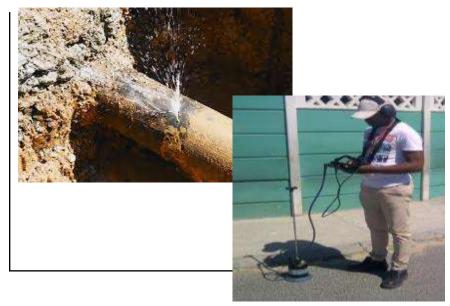




# **Active Leak Detection and Repair**

	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
No. Repairs: Connections, Meters, Sluices, Valves & Fire Hydrants	26 574	41 437	40 696	35 356
Associated Estimated Savings (kl/annum)	2 287	3 580	4 592	3 887

	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
No. Meters Replaced/re-fixed/relocated	8 272	5 450	5 656	6 453
No. Water Management Devices Installed	17 556	7 468	17 989	32 111
No. Repairs on connections	27 203	28 933	36 968	33 133



Subzone's statistics								
Description	Highbury	Highbury Park	Wesbank	Mfuleni	Du noon	Pella	Totals	
Zone's Statistics								
Length of watermains (km)	20.39	15.34	22.91	58.617	32.083		149.34	
Pipeline Material	Fibre cement	Fibre cement	Fibre cement	Fibre cement	Fibre cement		Fibre cement	
No. of properties	1259	943	3204	8441	3025		16872	
located leaks statistics								
Total No. leaks located 46 12 77 215 40 23								
Dates in Months when leaks detection was done	2013	2013	2014	2014/15	2015	2015	1.8 yrs	
Dates in Months when leaks were repaired	Fixed	Fixed	Leaks fixed except leaking meters with WMD	Not fixed	Not fixed	Not fixed	generally leaks are not fixed	

#### Water demand management interventions

#### Technical interventions:

- Stepped tariffs
- Pressure management
- Treated effluent use
- Water pipe replacement
- Leak detection
- Water management devices (WMDs)
- Meter replacement
- Zone metering
- Building plumbing retrofit
- Plumbing repairs in indigent houses
- Springs investigation and utilization for non-potable uses
- Reducing response times to repair bursts and leaks

#### Education and awareness campaigns:

- Door to door community engagements
- Schools interventions
- Top water users engagements



# Billboards and print advert

















#### **Social Media**

#### WATER SAVING CAMPAIGN REPORT



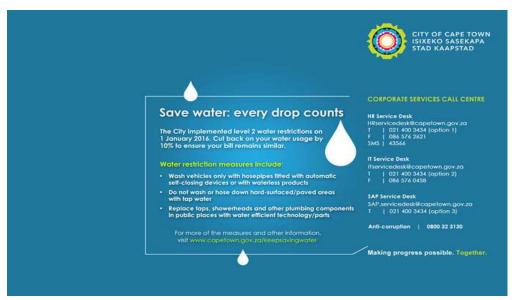


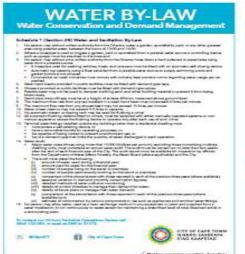


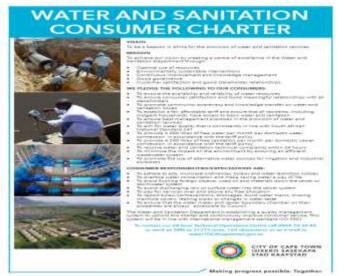
Making progress sossible. Together.

#### **Promotional Material**











# **Education and Awareness Campaigns**

#### - Schools Intervention















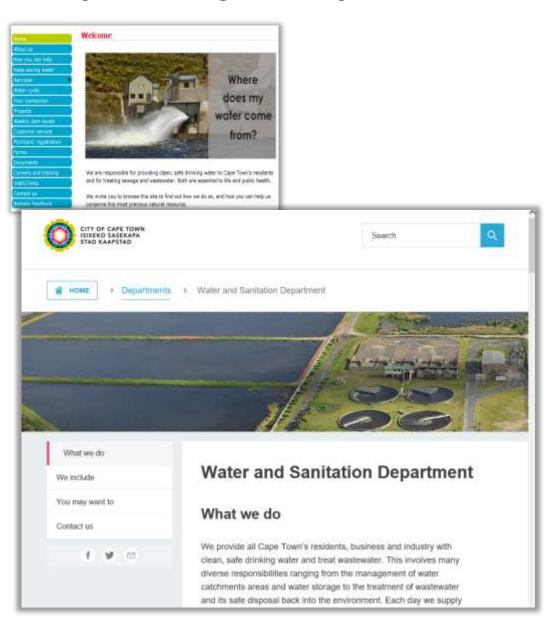


#### WATER AND SANITATION WEBSITE

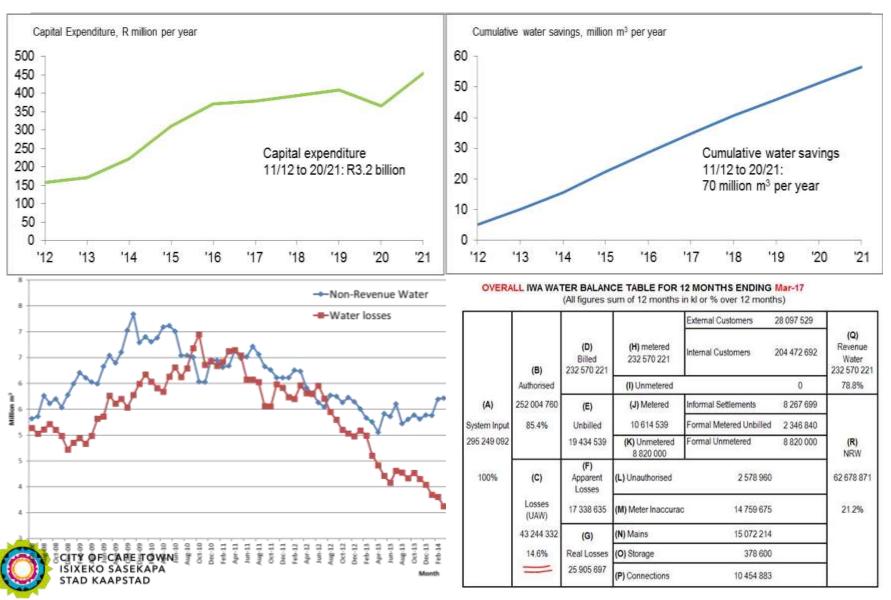
- Developed and improved W&S website (live April 2015)
- 58 Web pages created
- Updated regularly

Branches can contact us to update information





# Water demand management programme 2011/12 to 2020/21: capital expenditure of R3.2b and water savings of 70 million m<sup>3</sup> per annum



# Cape Town Scoops C40 Cities Award at COP21 Conference in Paris



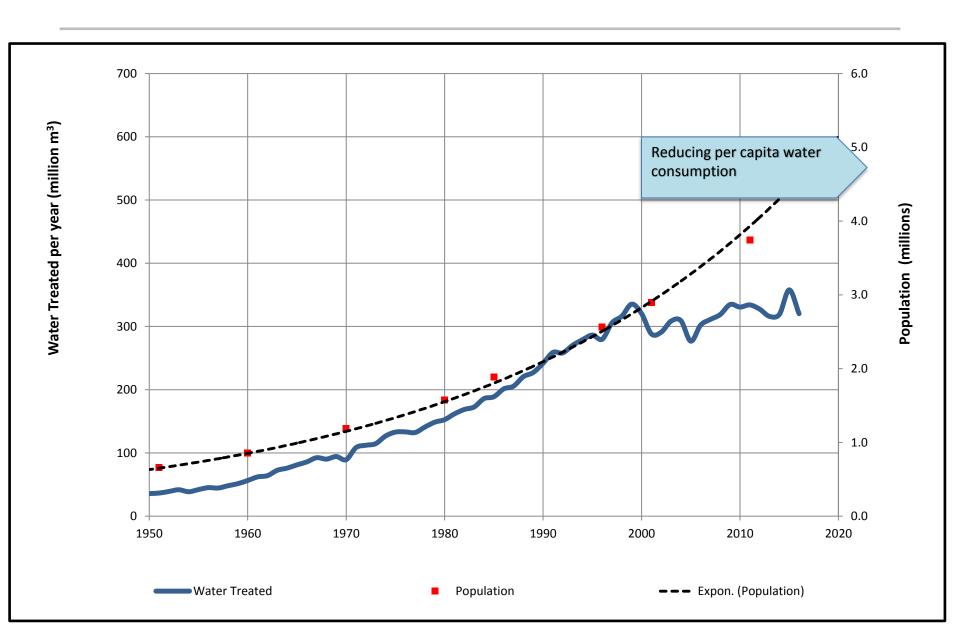




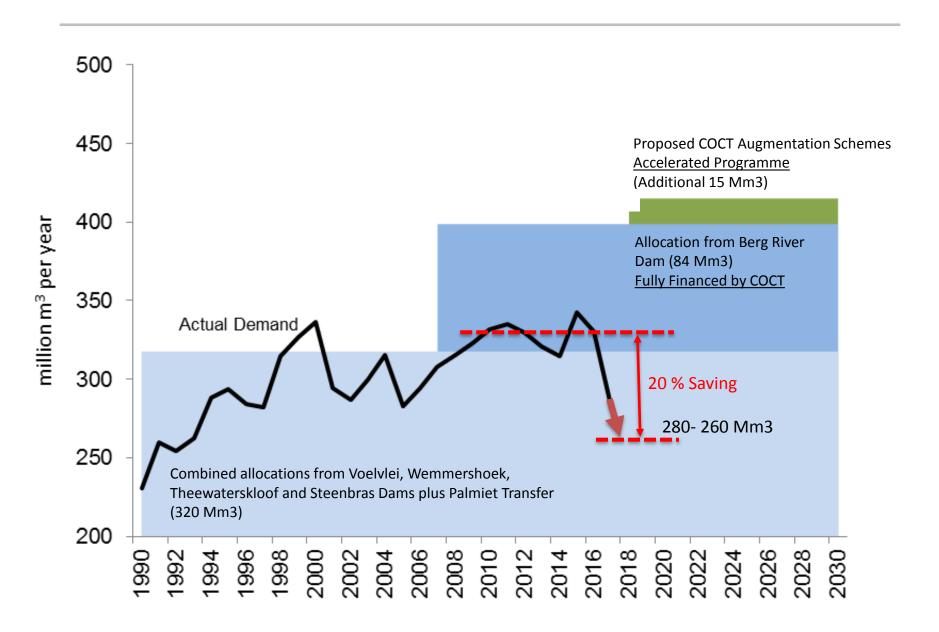




# Population Growth and Water Use Efficiency



#### Water Allocations and Actual Demand



## Supply Assurance and WCWSS Operating Rules (COCT /

DWS Raw Water Supply Agreement)

#### Supply Assurance

- Number of years out of a hundred that a water user will obtain it's allocated yield without the application of water restrictions (Urban 97%, Agriculture 91%)
- Curtailment of abstractions required in drought years to ensure demand can be sustainably met from the supply system. This is internationally accepted water resource planning practice.

#### Operating Rules for System of Dams

- Minimize spillage: COCT demand can be shifted to dams most likely to spill to maximize system yield
- Minimize Wastage: WC/WDM Strategies to be implemented by all users
- Water Restrictions: DWS are responsible for determining and managing water restrictions



## **Water Restriction Campaign**







- Level 1 2005 (10% saving)
- Level 2 January 2016 (additional 10% voluntary saving)
- Official DWS 20 % curtailment September 2016
- Level 3 November 2016 (additional 20% saving)
- Level 3B February 2017 (restriction measures amended)
- Official DWS curtailment (Urban -20%, Agriculture 30%) March 2017
- Proposed Level 4 May 2017

#### Water saving measures and usage tariffs

- Tariffs designed to encourage water saving
- Curtailment of non-essential water uses required (incl Municipal)



#### Promotion of alternate water sources

- Treated effluent
- Groundwater
- Greywater
- Rainwater harvesting

## Water Restriction Campaign (continued)







#### Communication

- Strong political support
- Constant media attention and awareness campaigns

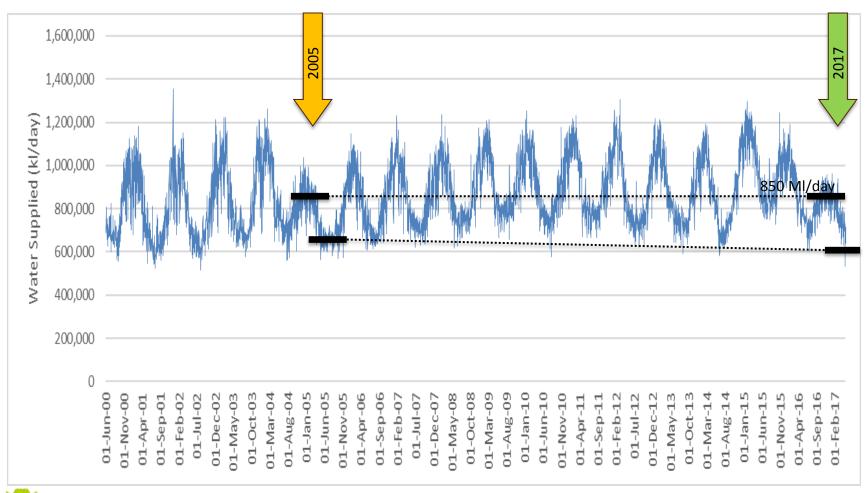
#### Enforcement

- Targeting high water users
- Improved enforcement
- Increased bylaw contravention fines

#### Minimisation of water losses

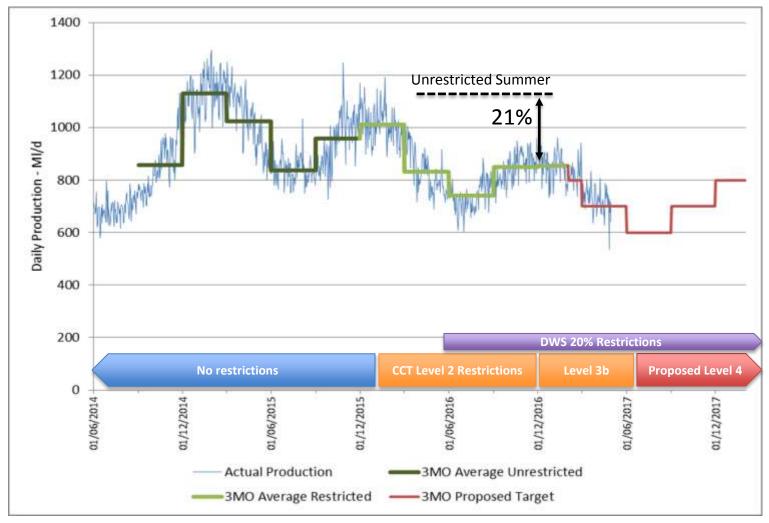
- Losses reduced from 25% (2009) to 15% (2017)
- Increasing capacity to respond to leaks and bursts
- Expanding automated and manual pressure management

## Impact of Restriction Campaigns on Water Supplied





# **Actual Daily Production versus Restriction Target**





# **Local Drought Disaster Declaration**

### Promulgated

3 March 2017 and valid for 3 months (can be extended)

#### Rationale

- Approximately 3 months water remaining (present dam draws with no early rainfall)
- Possible failure of dam system in 2018 (below average winter rainfall)
- 4 million people are solely dependent on COCT bulk water supply system
- Failure of the water supply system will precipitate collapse of sanitation and other municipal services with dire human health and socio-economic implications

#### Outcomes

- Assistance from Provincial and National governments (technical, financial and regulatory)
- Re-allocation of municipal resources to manage water situation
- Shortened EIA and SCM processes

## Drought Disaster in the Western Cape

- Classified as Provincial Disaster on 25 April 2017
- Ito \$23 of Disaster Management Act (57 of 2002)
- By Head of National Disaster Management Centre





# **Contingency Measures**

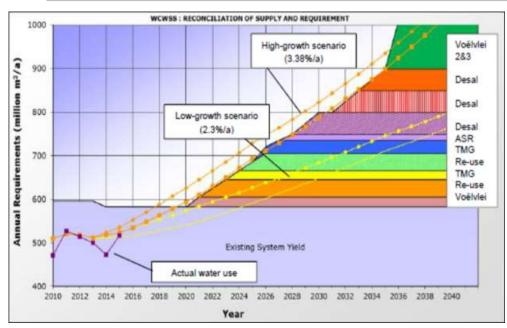
- 15 20% dam storage Increase the water restrictions measures and decrease water pressures in the network
- 10 15% dam storage Implement intermittent supply in residential areas, with stringent restriction measures.
- **Below 10% dam storage** Provide a 'lifeline' water supply, which would involve minimal supply pressures, intermittent supply, and very stringent restriction measures.

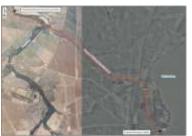




Steenbras Lower and Wemmershoek Dams at 10% - 1973

# WCWSS Reconciliation Strategy (2016 Update)









Driven by long-term population and water demand growth

## Voelvlei Augmentation

- 20 23 million m³ p.a.
- R300m CAPEX and R0.5m OPEX
- National DWS to implement

## TMG Aquifer

- 20 40 million m<sup>3</sup> p.a. (in phases)
- Cost to be determined

#### Wastewater Reuse

- 80 million  $m^3$  p.a.
- R4.5b CAPEX and R0.5b OPEX

#### Desalination

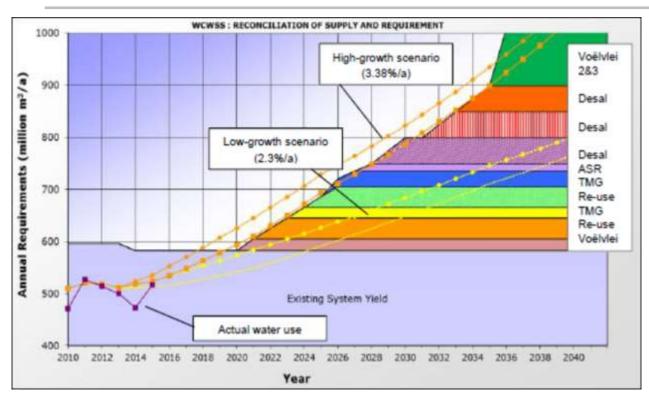
- 164 million m³ pa (450 MI/day)
- R15 b CAPEX and R1.2b OPEX

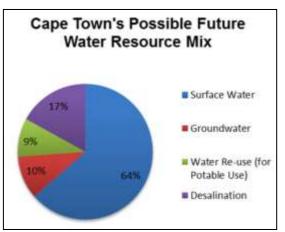
# **Accelerated Water Supply Schemes**

- Increase supply in short to medium term
- Diversify water sources
- Mitigate against climate change and improve drought resilience
- Acquisition of baseline costing, yield and environmental information



# **WCWSS Augmentation Plan & Acceleration of COCT Schemes**





## Why accelerate water resource augmentation schemes:

- Increase supply in short to medium term
- Diversify water sources
- Mitigate against climate change and improved drought resilience
- Deal with uncertainty regarding water allocations (DWS verification & validation)

# **Accelerated Water Supply Schemes**

Scheme	Yield (MI/day)	Description	Status	Estimated Cost
TMG Aquifer	10	Development of well fields into deep aquifer at Steenbras, Wemmershoek and Theewaterskloof Dams	<ul> <li>Drilling tenders being evaluated</li> <li>Contract commencement scheduled for end June 2017</li> </ul>	R 85 million
Seawater Desalination Package Plant	5	Primarily for sea water quality data acquisition as well as to improve supply security in Atlantis	<ul><li>Design underway</li><li>Construction tenders to advertised in July 2017</li></ul>	R 100 million
Wastewater Reuse (drinking water)	10	Treatment of effluent from Zandvliet WWTW for direct or indirect injection into bulk water supply system.	<ul><li>Design underway</li><li>Construction tenders to be advertised in January 2018</li></ul>	R 120 million
Cape Flats Aquifer & Atlantis Aquifer	5	Incremental drilling of boreholes to abstract water from the Cape Flats Aquifer in Mitchells Plain as well as expansion of well fields in Atlantis	Consultants to be appointed in June 2017	R 50 million
WC/WDM Strategy	100	Intensification of demand management measures:  • Water restrictions  • Pressure management  • Water saving incentive schemes  • Regulation of plumbing fittings and water using appliances  • Informative water billing  • Communication	<ul> <li>Level 4 restrictions to be considered by Council at end May 2016</li> <li>Network pressures are being reduced in the Faure, Blackheath and Northern Reservoir supply zones</li> </ul>	R 10 million
Voelvlei Augmentation (Phase 1)	60	DWS Scheme – Pumped transfer of water from Berg River to Voelvlei Dam	Comment period for EIA closed.	R 300 million

# **Recommendations for Business Sector**

- Conduct regular water audits to understand and reduce your "operational" and "supply chain" water footprints.
- Set water efficiency targets and gain the support of your suppliers, customers and staff.
- Build long term resilience and plan for climate change by implementing green building and water sensitive urban design guidelines as well as considering alternate water sources (rainwater harvesting, groundwater, treated effluent, etc)
- Prepare for the possibility of intermittent supply in 2017 and 2018 by ensuring sufficient onsite storage and effective operation of pumping systems.

User Category	Required Storage (Water Bylaw – excludes fire and air conditioning systems)
Industrial	8 hours process water requirement
Commercial	70 liters per 100 square meter gross area
Hospitals, Clinics, Old Age Homes	250 liters per bed



# CITY OF CAPE TOWN WATER STAR RATING

**29 NOVEMBER 2016** 

**MEDIA RELEASE** 



# City launches water ratings system to promote savings

The City has developed a ratings tool to assess commercial and industrial customers' use of water. : The first phase of this initiative culminated in an awards ceremony today, recognising those industries and companies that participated in the assessment process.





# Water Star Rating System

## About the Star Rating System

- Developed a Rating Tool to encourage better on-site water management in Industries
- The tool was designed to:
  - Monitor legal compliance
  - Encourage improvement in terms of water usage, water conservation and water discharge
- The Tool considered green, blue and grey water management
- Participation is voluntary.
- Assessed 19 companies with the Rating Tool

## Purpose

- The Management of Water must become everyone's responsibility
- Encourage self regulation
- Interaction with industries in the past was mostly on non-compliance issues
- Interactive approach to highlight water conservation and water pollution issues



# Water Star Ratings

No.	Company	Star Rating	
1	In2Foods	****	4
2	Total Garage	*	1
3	Silko Plant Hire	*	1
4	Advanced Galvanising	*	1
5	Alibaba Food	*	1
6	Coastal Casings	*	1
7	GSK	****	5
8	Sonnendal Dairy (juice)	*	1
9	Peninsula Beverages	****	4
10	Cape Gate	**	2
11	NGK Ceramics	****	5
12	Plascon	****	4
13	Improchem	***	4
14	Biovac	*	1
15	Johnson and Johnson	****	5
16	Marley Roofing	*	1
17	Avis Rent A Car	**	2
18	Groot Constantia	***	3
19	Southern Canned Products	*	1

### • Benefits for Companies

- Reduce operating costs
- Reduce consumption of raw material
- Improve efficiency
- Reduce pollution and impact to the environment
- Compliance with Legislation and Bylaws
- Improve companies image

## Advantages for the City

- Promotes best practices in terms of water management
- Promotes integrated water management across a wide range of industries
- Consolidates information into one document system
- Encourages companies to implement water related interventions
- Creates awareness



# **Future Water Outlook**

## Key considerations:

- Growing regional demand and competition for water
- Climate change requires diversification of water sources and improved water use efficiency
- Unit cost of water is likely to increase as more costly alternatives to surface water schemes are implemented
- The opportunity provided by the current water crisis must be maximized to effect a "quantum leap" change to the way water is resourced and utilized in CT.

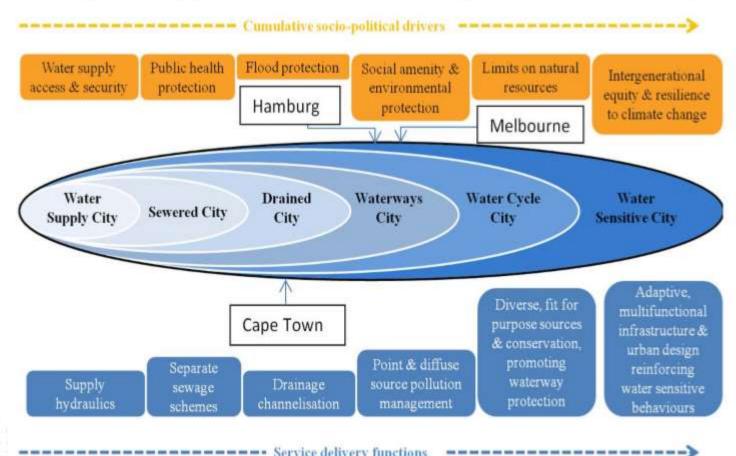
## Reposition Cape Town as a <u>Water Sensitive City</u> that:

- Optimises and integrates the management of all available water resources (surface water, ground water, wastewater and stormwater) to improve resilience
- Places high value on water and strives to increase water use efficiency through water sensitive urban design
- Is a liveable city with healthy waterways and coastal waters



# The Future: Cape Town – a Water Sensitive City

- Alignment of Catchment and Stormwater Management Branch with Water and Sanitation – Completes the Urban Water Cycle.
- An integrated approach towards becoming a Water Sensitive City.









# **Thank You**

Making progress possible. Together.