

TOP WAYS TO SAVE WATER



WATER RE-USE

Use water from baths, washing machines and other safe sources to flush the toilets.



MONITOR YOUR METER

Leaks around the home can waste hundreds of litres per day. If your meter is running while all taps are closed, then there's a leak.



KEEP SHOWERS SHORT

Spend a maximum 2 minutes per shower. Turn off the water while you soap/lather your body.



BATH WITH LESS WATER

Take a shallow bath or switch to having a quick 90 seconds shower by opening and closing the tap between wetting, soaping and rinsing.



DON'T LEAVE TAPS RUNNING

Turn off tap when, brushing teeth, washing hair, shaving, or washing dishes.



FULL LOADS ONLY

Only do the washing when you have enough items for a full load, for the washing machine.



REPORT AND FIX LEAKS

Report leaks outside your yard or on the streets to your local municipality. Fix all leaks inside your yard.



ENCOURAGE WATER SAVING

Encourage friends and family to contribute their own water saving ideas.



REDUCE WATER CONSUMPTION

Fit low-flow showerheads and aerators to all taps in the home.



SAVING WATER SHOULDN'T MAKE YOU SICK

It's still important to wash you hands after using the toilet. Turn the tap off while you soap up.

NUMBERS YOU SHOULD KNOW

What you can do with 50 litres per day



2 LITRES OF DRINKING WATER



2 LITRES FOR COOKING



2 LITRES FOR DAILY HYGIENE



15 LITRES FOR A 90 SEC SHOWER



15 LITRES FOR DISHES & LAUNDRY



14 LITRES FOR TWO FLUSHES

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Did you know?

Fast Facts About Packaged Water



1 Bottled water is treated as a foodstuff and as such needs to be handled and treated according to certain standards in order to avoid contamination and other health hazards



2 All bottled water is legally referred to as 'packaged water'. This has been the case since May 2010, with the publication of the amendments to the Foodstuffs, Cosmetics and Disinfectants Act, 1972



3 Under the Foodstuffs, Cosmetics and Disinfectants Act, 1972, no person shall handle food and water or permit food and water to be handled on food and water premises where a certificate of acceptability has not been issued or is not in force



4 Anyone wishing to handle food and water must apply for a certificate of acceptability from their local municipality



5 Any place that handles food and water must be inspected before any certificate of acceptability is issued

6



The Certificate of Acceptability must be placed in a conspicuous position on the premises where water is packaged so that as many people as possible can see it

7



The Certificate of Acceptability, that is needed when packaging water is not transferrable and from time to time, may be reviewed and further restrictions imposed

8



A local authority may issue a directive for a place that packages water to be closed following recommendations of an inspector if the facility fails to meet health standards

9



Food and water premises should be designed in such a manner that they promote hygiene and prevent contamination

10



No person shall be allowed to handle food and water without wearing protective clothing, including head covering and footwear

11



There are also strict regulations regarding the transporting of food and water and no person is allowed to transport food and water or related products in a vehicle which has not been cleaned to such an extent that chemical, physical and microbiological contamination is prevented

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