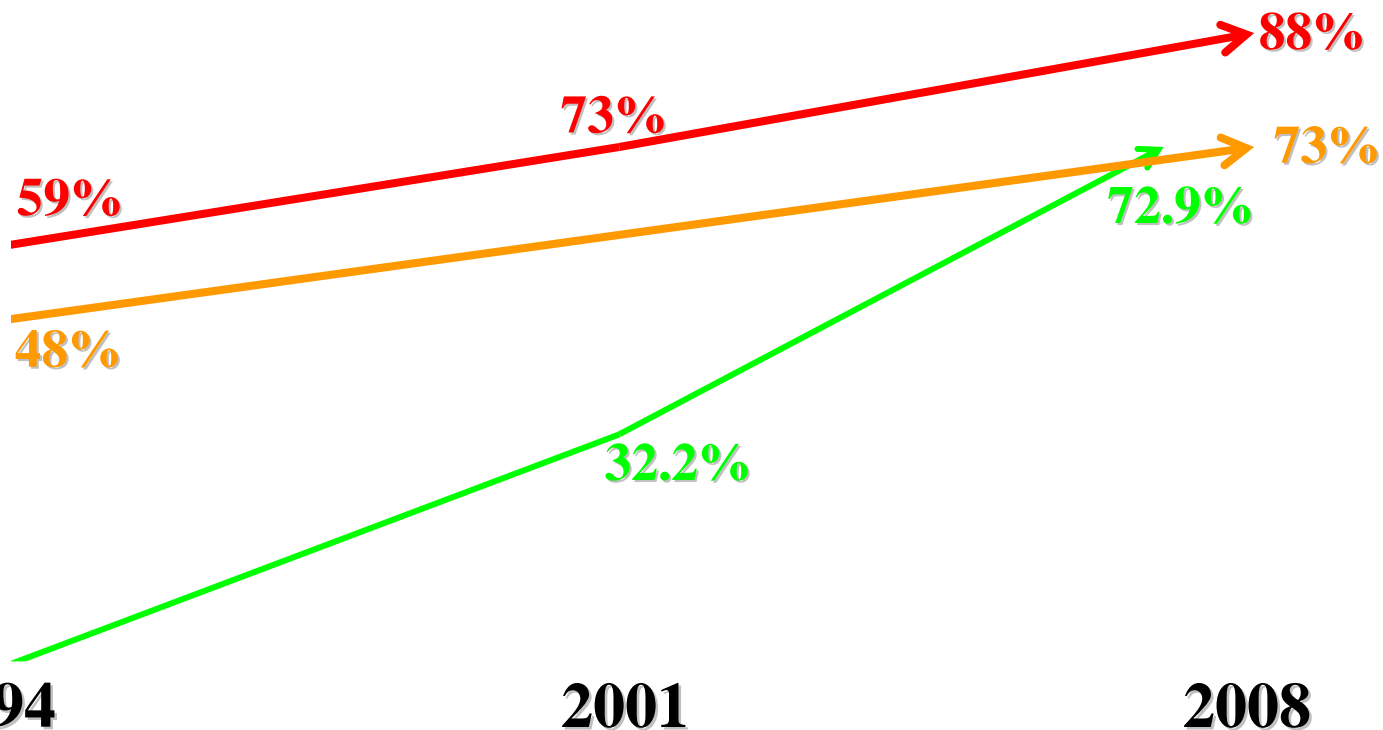


% Households with Access to: Water, Sanitation & Cell Phones

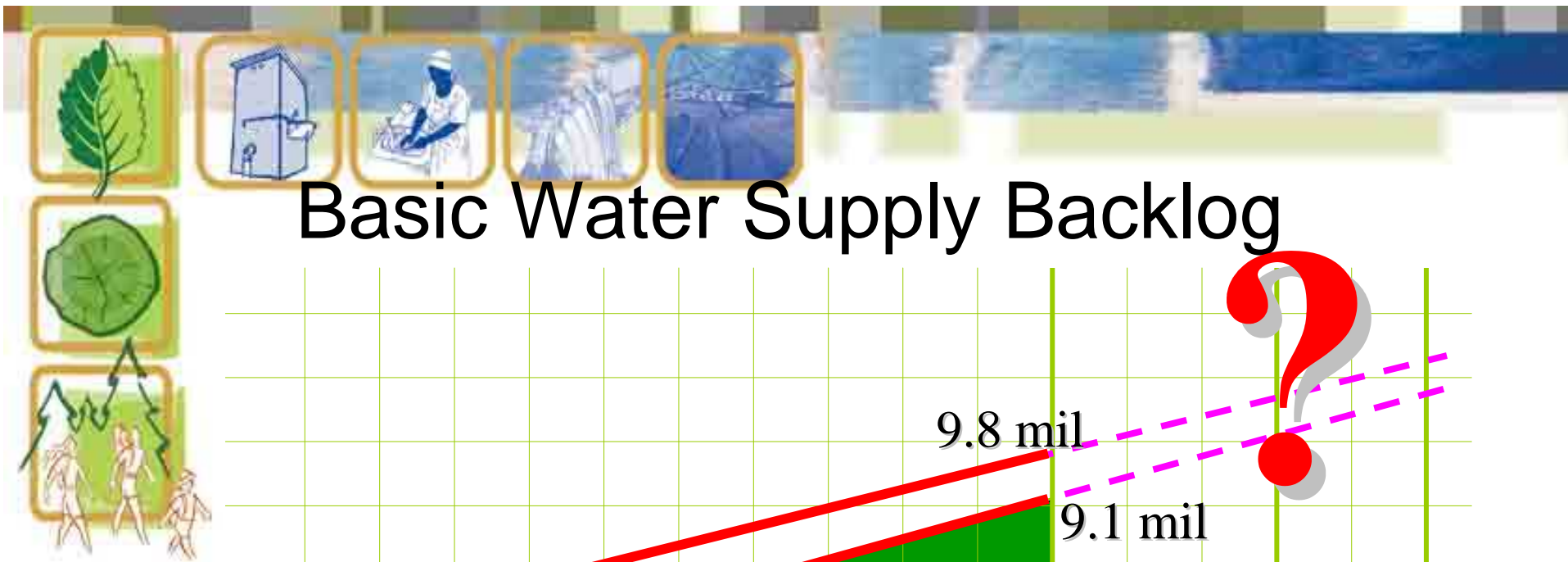
Coverage as % of HH



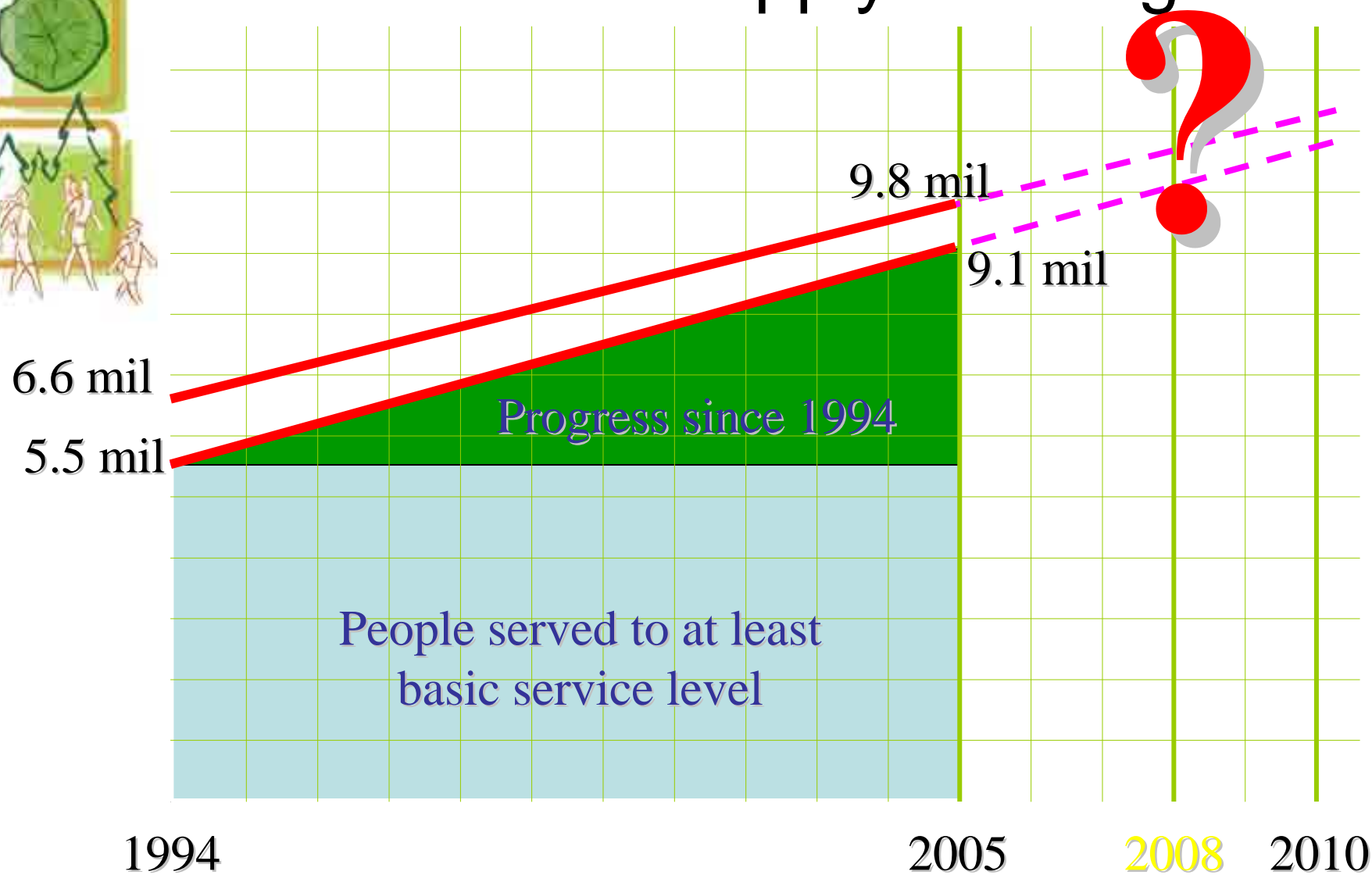
● % Households with Access to Water

● % Households Access to Sanitation

● % Households with Access to Cell Phones

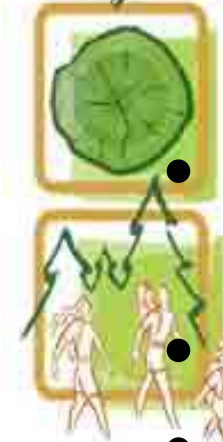


Basic Water Supply Backlog





Bar chart to show relative costs

- 
- Small local surface or underground water supplies (rural village)
 - Local surface resource (one town)
 - Regional surface resource (few towns)
 - Large inter basin transfers (LHDP)
 - Treatment of effluent for industrial use (Mondi)
 - Treatment of effluent for domestic use
 - Treatment of mine water for domestic use
 - Desalination (Atlantic > Indian Ocean)

DID YOU HEAR THAT
SOUTH AFRICA HAS WON
A PRIZE FOR HAVING THE
BEST TAP WATER?

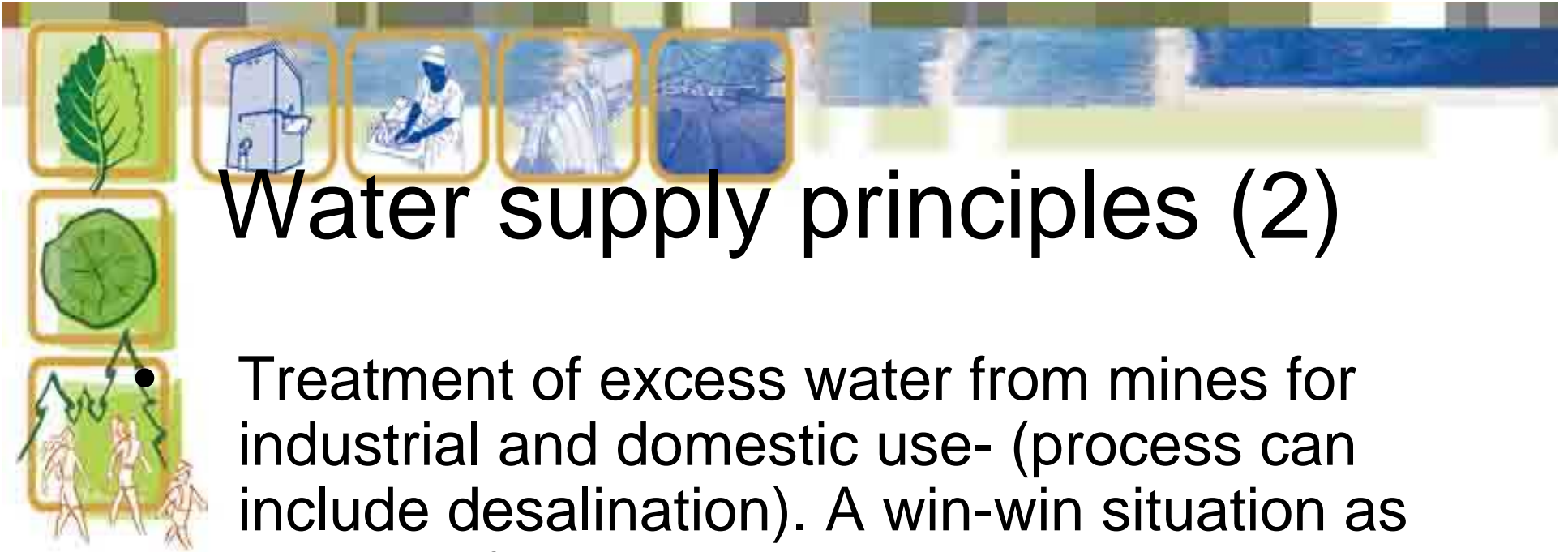
WHAT'S
A
TAP?





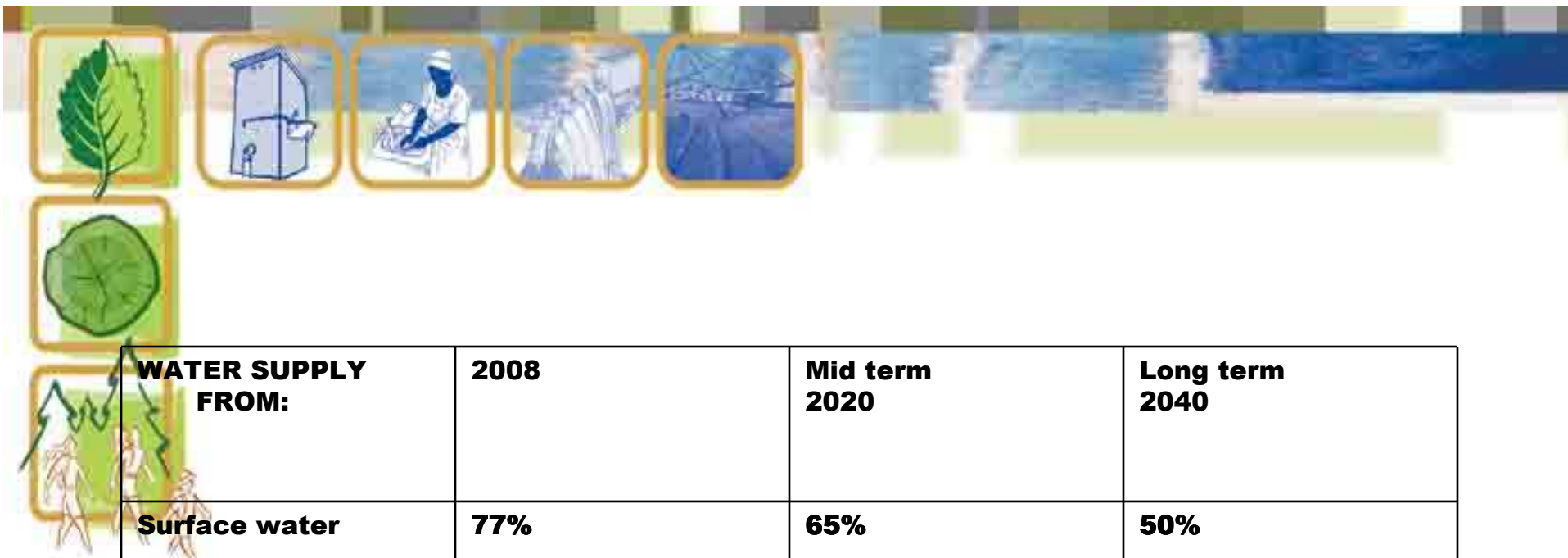
Water supply principles

- South Africa requires specific unique solutions for specific areas
- Use inland water resources for inland demands
- More use of treated effluent for industry (such as Ethekewini/Mondi contract)
- More treated effluent for domestic use (drinking water standard) - generally cheaper to treat domestic effluent than desalination of sea water



Water supply principles (2)

- Treatment of excess water from mines for industrial and domestic use- (process can include desalination). A win-win situation as pollution from acid mine drainage is minimized whilst creating additional domestic supplies such as Anglo Coal/Witbank project.
- Local feasibility studies will determine actual choice.
- Feasibility must include full life-cycle costs.



WATER SUPPLY FROM:	2008	Mid term 2020	Long term 2040
Surface water	77%	65%	50%
Groundwater	9%	10%	10%
Return flows (treated effluent)	14%	20%	30%
Desalination	< 1%	4 %	7 %
Treatment of excess mine water	< 1 %	1 %	3%