

## BESTE MANIER OM WATER TE BESPAAR



### HERGEBRUIK GRYSWATER

Gebruik gryswater uit die bad, wasmasjiene en ander veilige bronne om die toilette te spoel en die tuin nat te maak.



### MONITOR JOU METER

Lekkasies in en om die huis mors honderde liters water per dag.



### HOU STORTE KORT

Plaas 'n emmer saam met jou in die stort om afloopwater op te vang. Maak die kraane toe terwyl jy jou hare was of wanneer jy jou seep aan smeer en was.



### BAD MET MIN WATER

Neem 'n vlak bad of skakel oor na 'n vinnige 90 sekonde stort deur die kraan oop en toe te maak tydens nat maak, seep en spoel.



### MOENIE KRANE LAAT LOOP NIE

Maak kraane toe wanneer jy skottelgoed was, jou tande borsel of skeer.



### SLEGS VOLLE VRAGTE

Was wasgoed net as jy genoeg items het vir 'n volle vraag vir die wasmasjien.



### RAPPORTEER LEKKASIES

Rapporteer lekkasies in u omgewing aan jou plaaslike munisipaliteit.



### BEMOEDIG WATERBESPARING AAN

Bemoedig vriende en familie aan om hul eie waterbesparende idees te gebruik.



### VERMINDER WATERVERBRUIK

Sit lae-vloei-stortkoppe en -belugters by al die krane in die huis.



### WATERBESPARING MOET JOU NIE SIEK MAAK NIE

Dit is steeds belangrik om jou hande te was nadat jy die toilet gebruik het. Draai die kraan toe terwyl jy seep aan jou hande smeer.

## GETALLE WAT JY MOET WEET

Wat jy met 50 liter water per dag kan doen



2 LITER VIR DRINKWATER



2 LITER VIR KOOK



2 LITER VIR DAAGLIKSE HIGIENE



15 LITER VIR 'N 90 SEK STORT



11 LITER VIR SKOTTELGOED EN WASGOED



18 LITER VIR 2 TOILET SPOELINGS

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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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