





This is the fourth Blue Drop Report. It is most remarkable to note the impact this programme had on the water sector over the past four years. The positive impression made on the municipal fraternity is evident of the passion and commitment rekindled within those responsible for drinking water quality management. These attributes were found to be the key to reshaping the sector and restoring public confidence in the quality of our tap water.

This report is prompted by the desire to be transparent and ensure that credible information is communicated. This is also the reason why the Department strives to get municipalities to implement incident management protocols and by so doing thereby become more risk averse in their commitment to safe-guard public health in a precautionary manner.

The risk management principle became increasingly prominent since the inception of the Blue Drop certification programme, with water safety planning as the key performance factor. The World Health Organisation (WHO) is advocating the implementation of water safety planning across the world, in both the developed and developing countries. The Blue Drop programme is reason why South Africa is widely regarded as one of the countries where this concept is taking root quite fast.

I would like to express my appreciation to all municipal and water board officials, the private sector and researchers who embraced this concept and made it the success what it is. We share in the success which forms the core of our endeavour to ensure safe tap water throughout the breadth and width of South Africa.

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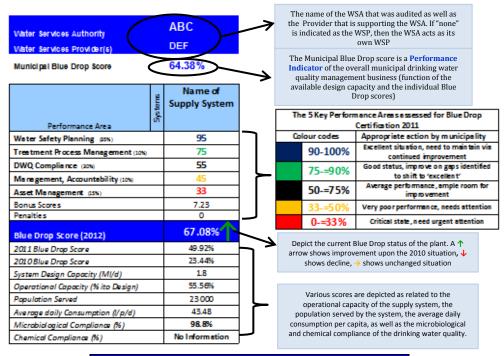
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How to read the Report Card

The following is an example of a typical municipal Blue Drop report card. Results are provided in colour-coded format – each colour has a specific meaning and performance reference.



Quality of Drinking Water					
Colour Drop	Indication of Drop				
	Blue Drop Certified, water safe to drink; complied				
	excellently with national standards throughout				
blue drop	the reporting period; Must have scored 95% on				
1000.00	adherence to Blue Drop Requirements;				
	Water must comply excellently with SABS 241;				
	Water safe to drink.				
	Water complied excellently with standard; safe to				
	drink				
1	Micro > 97%				
	Chemical > 95%				
	Water safe to drink but some chemical parameter				
	compliance requires improvement				
(C)	Micro > 97%				
	Chemical < 95% (or no Information)				
A	Water generally safe to drink but with recorded				
	some microbiological failures				
M	Micro < 97%				
	Chemical > 95%				
<u> </u>	Water did not comply according to expected				
	standard targets				
	Micro > 90% < 95%				
	Chemical > 90% < 95%				
	Compliance levels too low; there were extended				
	periods when the water did not comply with				
	standard / or no monitoring to confirm actual				
	quality of tap water				
	Micro < 90%				
	Chemical < 90%				

The Blue Drop Report Card and Scoring Criteria

Assessments are conducted by a panel consisting of a qualified drinking water quality professional as Lead Inspector, 2-4 Inspectors (Assessors) and a Learner Assessor who also coordinates the logistical arrangements of the assessments. The team selection is done based on the outcomes of a Blue Drop Examination which tests the assessor's knowledge and competence in the subject field. Virtual assessments were done in cases where municipalities uploaded their Portfolio of Evidence (or parts of) onto the Blue Drop System.

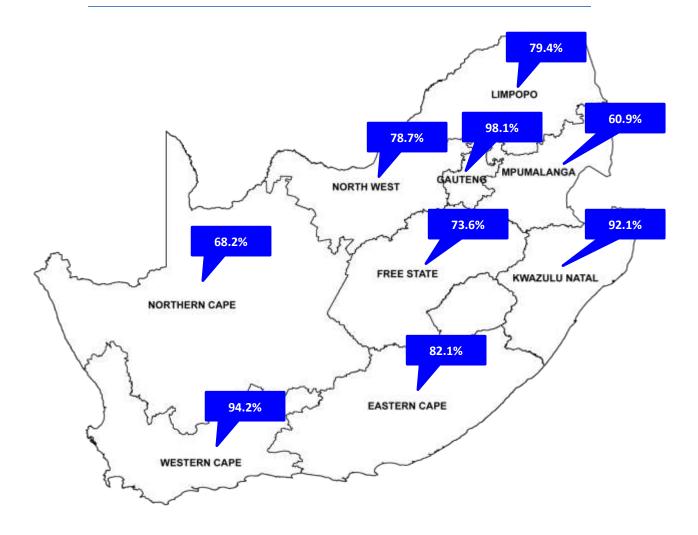
The following scorecard outlines the key requirements of the Blue Drop assessment and indicates the Portfolio of Evidence that was required by each municipality to calculate a Blue Drop score per water supply system.

Blue Drop Requirements 2012					
	(1.1) WATER SAFETY PLANNING PROCESS (10%)	 a.) The Water Safety Planning Process is steered by a group of people which includes the technical, financial and management staff of the municipality. Where a WSP arrangement exists the WSA and WSP should participate in this process. b.) There should be clear indication that the water services institution conducted a water safety planning process and not only drafted the document. c.) There should be clear reference to the specific water supply system at hand and not only global risk management measurements put in place. 			
	(1.2) RISK ASSESSMENT (30%)	a.) The Risk Assessment must cover catchment, treatment and reticulation . b.) The Water Services Institution (WSI) must provide information on findings of the Risk Assessment (and detail Risk Prioritisation method followed) for the specific water supply system, including water resource quality. Format not important but it should not to be a desktop study. c.) The Water Safety Planning process must include adequate Control Measures for each significant hazard or hazardous event identified. d.) A Water Quality Risk Assessment conducted for at least 80% of the SANS 241 list of determinands. This is to verify whether treatment technology is adequate to treat the raw water to comply with national standard limits.			
(1) WATER SAFETY PLANNING 35% (weighting)	1.3) RISK-BASED MONITORING PROGRAMME (25%)	a.) Operational Monitoring is: i) Informed by Risk Assessment ii) Required sites to monitor: Raw water, after filtration (per process unit) and final water. iii) Determinants (minimum): pH, turbidity and disinfectant residual iv) Frequency of analyses: at least once per shift v) Equipment used + calibration records b.) Compliance Monitoring is: i) Informed by Risk Assessment. ii) Monitoring programme is registered on BDS. iii) Actual monitoring occur according to registered BDS monitoring programme (80%). iv) Required sites monitored: Water works final & distribution network + Frequency of analyses: Water works final according SANS 241; distribution monthly.			
	1.4) CREDIBILITY OF DWQ DATA (20%)	v) Coverage of population served must at least be 80% a) Certificate of Accreditation for applicable methods OR Z-scores results (z-scores must be ≥-2 & ≤ 2 are acceptable) in a recognised Proficiency Testing Scheme. b) DWQ Data credibility on the BDS (Blue Drop Certified Data)			
	(1.5) INCIDENT MANAGEMENT (15%)	Protocol to specify: (1) alert levels, (2) response times, (3) required actions, (4) roles & responsibilities, (5) communication vehicles/methods and (6) must include response on possible risks identified in the Risk Assessment of the Water Safety Planning process Incident Register to include: (7) Date, location and description of incident (8) Action taken and date of resolution (9) Outcome of cause investigation			
	SAMPLER'S BONUS:	To be eligible for this bonus, WSI's must provide proof of training of samplers or Sampling Quality Control measures (Name the Sampling Training Course, Duration, Service Provider, and detail of Attendees) 1) Evidence of relevant sampling training that will ensure credibility of the sampling process; or 2) Evidence of control measures to ensure sampling credibility			

(2) DWQ PROCESS MANAGEMENT & CONTROL 10% (weighting)	(2.1) WORKS CLASSIFICATION COMPLIANCE (15%) (2.2) PROCESS CONTROL REGISTRATION COMPLIANCE (50%) (2.3) AVAILABILITY OF WATER TREATMENT	Works classified according to Regulation 2834 requirements. Evidence uploaded on BDS or Copy presented at the assessment. a) Process Controllers must be Registered according to Regulation 2834. b) The Process Controllers' Classification must is comply with legislative requirements i.t.o.: i) Number of Process Controllers ii) Complying with the required Classification levels. c) The Supervisor complying with legislative requirements. a) A logbook is in place to record all incidents at the water treatment works. b) Evidence is presented that the logbook process is being
	WORKS LOGBOOK (35%) PROCESS CONTROL BONUS	implemented. (It is NOT required to be implemented for the entire assessment period) BONUS: Proof of Process Controller staff being subjected to relevant training the past 12 months
	20.100	
	(3.1.1) DWQ COMPLIANCE (MICROBIOLOGICAL) (50%)	The Microbiological Quality of water supply must comply with the South African National Standard (SANS241) as per the Excellent Requirements set by the Blue Drop Programme.
	(3.1.2) DWQ COMPLIANCE (CHEMICAL) (40%)	The Chemical Quality of water supply must comply with the South African National Standard (SANS241) as per the Excellent Requirements set by the Blue Drop Programme. a) Chemical - Acute Health: - Excellent Comp. (97% for <100 000 population) & (99% for >100 000 population) - Good Compliance (95% for 100 000 population) & (97% for >100 000 population)
(3) DRINKING WATER		b) Chemical - Chronic Health: -Excellent Compliance (95% for <100 000 population) & (97% for 100 000 population) -Good Compliance (93% for <100 000 population) & (95% for 100 000 population)
QUALITY COMPLIANCE 30 % (weighting)	(3.2) RISK REFINED COMPLAINCE (5%)	The Compliance of all Determinants identified during the Risk Assessment Process to be included in the risk-defined monitoring programme, must comply with the requirements set in the SANS 241. a) Excellent Compliance (95% for <100 000 population & 97% for >100 000 population) b) Good Compliance (93% for <100 000 population & 95% for >100 000 population)
	(3.3)	The compliance of operational determinants as monitored at the Final
	OPERATIONAL EFFICIENCY INDEX (5%)	Water sampling point must comply with the SANS 241 Requirements. a) Excellent Compliance (93% for <100 000 & 95% for >100 000) b) Good Compliance (90% for <100 000 & 93% for >100 000)
	PENALTY (1): Data Difference	Should there be a difference between data available on BDS and that which is presented in hardcopy for verification the penalty will apply.
	PENALTY (2): <11 Months' Data	Less than 11 months data available to assess Microbiological and Chemical compliance
	PENALTY (3) Notification Failure	If there is any significant (sustained) failure with no evidence of a Water Quality Alert Notice (Boil Water Notice) being issued, this penalty will apply. NB! This may have an implication on qualification for certification.

	(4.1) MANAGEMENT COMMITMENT (40%)	Management's commitment to effective Drinking Water Quality Operations and Management should be portrayed by Proof of signature approval of the: a) Water Safety Plan; b) DWQ Monitoring Programme c) Water Treatment Plant Logbook d) Operations and Maintenance Budget e) Water Services Development Plan
(4) MANAGEMENT, ACCOUNTABILITY,	(4.2) PUBLICATION OF PERFORMANCE (30%)	Evidence should be provided on the various means of drinking water quality information made public to the constituencies supplied with drinking water from this specific water supply system. Forms of Publication: >Newspaper publication >Municipal Billing >Annual Report >Posters & Pamphlets >Population and Promotion of "My Water" >Electronic Webpage The Water Services Authority must ensure that evidence of adequate marketing of Existing Blue Drop Certified water supply systems are presented during the audit.
& LOCAL REGULATION 10% (weighting)	(4.3) SERVICE LEVEL AGREEMENT/ PERFORMANCE AGREEMENT (15%)	Should there be an institutional arrangement between Water Services Authority and Water Services Provider, it is essential that the legislatively (Section 19 of the Water Services Act) required Service Level Agreements between the two entities. A copy of this document is required. OR Should the Water Services Authority fulfil the function of Water Services Provider as per Section 78 arrangements, it is required that the responsible manager (official) have a Performance Agreement (Workplan) in place which stipulates Drinking Water Quality
	(4.4) SUBMISSION OF DWQ DATA (15%) Bonus: Publication of Performance Bonus:	Management Responsibilities. a) 12 months of data submitted on the Blue Drop System (BDS). WSI's must ensure that 12 months' sets of results are recorded on the BDS (DWA will only consider data available on the BDS) b) Note: All Compliance Monitoring test results are required to be submitted. Availing information on Drinking Water to relevant public in 3 or more forms listed. Workplans of Process Controllers aligned to Operations and Maintenance Manual.
/E)	Performance Agreement Penalty: Submission of DWQ Data	Penalty will apply should the Department find proof during or post assessment that the WSI are guilty of an offence as per Section 82 of the Water Services Act, by only submitting partial information in order to present a false impression of DWQ Performance and/or compliance. Process Audit Report on technical inspection/assessment of treatment
(5) ASSET MANAGEMENT 15%	(5.1) ANNUAL PROCESS AUDIT (20%)	facility and evidence of implementation of findings This process assessment should've been done within the 12-month assessment period

	T	
(weighting)	(5.2) ASSET REGISTER (15%)	The Institution must present a complete Asset Register. The asset register must: a) detail relevant equipment and infrastructure b) indicate asset description c) indicate location d) indicate condition (remaining life), and e) indicate replacement value
	(5.3) AVAILABILITY & COMPETENCE OF MAINTENANCE TEAM (15%)	a) The Institution must present evidence of a competent Maintenance Team (in the form of Organogram; Contract or Invoice). Logbook with maintenance entries will serve as adequate evidence. b) Additional proof required on team competency (e.g. Qualification & Experience & Trade-test)
	(5.4) OPERATIONS & MAINTENANCE MANUAL (15%)	O&M manual to contain: a) civil, mechanical, electrical detail of plant, b) design capacity of plant, c) reference to drawings, d) operational schedules, maintenance schedules, e) process detail and control, f) instrumentation specification/type, g) fault finding, h) monitoring, i) pump curves, and g) supportive appendices
	(5.5)	The Institution must present credible evidence of:
	OPERATIONS & MAINTENANCE BUDGET AND EXPENDITURE (20%)	 a) Maintenance Budget (as part of Operations Budget) b) Maintenance Expenditure (as part of the Operations Expenditure), and c) Maintenance Expenditure should be more than 5% of the Operations Expenditure in Total for the preceding Financial Year.
	(5.6)	Proof to be submitted of the documented design capacity and documented daily operating capacity over the past 12 months.
	DESIGN CAPACITY vs OPERATIONAL CAPACITY (15%)	Groundwater dependant systems must have an acceptable plan which stipulates abstraction patterns that will prevent aquifer damage. Flow meters must be calibrated at least annually.



Propelling South Africa's Drinking Water Quality Management Towards EXCELLENCE!



The Blue Drop Certification Programme is an innovative means to regulation which was designed and implemented with the core objective of safeguarding the tap water quality management. This objective stems from the fact that the livelihood of mankind depends on

the availability of clean drinking water. People participate as process controllers, laboratory staff, samplers, engineering staff, scientists, environmental health practitioners, maintenance staff, management and general workers motivated to ensure sustainable supply of safe drinking water.

During the latest assessment cycle the Blue Drop programme attempted to re-emphasise the following on the aspect of the importance of people:

- This incentive-based regulation programme acknowledges the importance of people participating in the management of all risks that would be a threat in health.
- Blue Drop Certification also strives to re-establish the importance of process controllers who are

- responsible for treatment process operations and management. Special attention is required to enhance their skills and ability to manage all risks.
- The programme provides the general public with transparent reporting on the ability of the responsible authority to manage drinking water quality according to the risk management principles ensorced by the World Health Organisation. This would imply that not only would the department reflect on actual quality of the tap water but also the ability of responsible institutions to sustain the quality, as well as preparedness to deal with any incident that may pose a health risk to the public.
- Municipal and water board officials are provided with a target of excellence (95% adherence to the set Blue Drop Requirements) towards which they should aspire. This is done to motivate and refocus the people working in the South African water sector to aspire towards targets well beyond the usual minimum requirements.

Some Important Notes:

Since it was noted that there were some misunderstanding in the past regarding the Blue Drop Certification Programme, please note the following clarifications:

- The Department wishes to emphasise that Blue Drop Certification goes beyond the quality
 of drinking water alone but ventures into the sphere of Risk Management, Operations and
 Asset Management.
- This implies that a town without Blue Drop Certification does not automatically mean that its water is unsafe for human consumption.
- 3. Certification is obtained as an acknowledgement of Excellent Drinking Water Quality Management, this surpasses the requirements of the national norms and standards by some reasonable margin. There are therefore many towns/systems where the water complies very well with expected standards but that there might be some shortcomings identified with the overall risk management.
- 4. This programme is not a voluntary programme but indeed an incentive-based regulatory initiative which requires water services institutions to provide information in line with the legislative requirements of Section 62 of the Water Services Act (Act 108 of 1997).

In lieu of the above-mentioned, it must also be noted that the regulatory approach of the Department does not necessarily criminalise a drinking water quality incident, but such incidents require sufficient proof (justification) that the authority (and provider) acted according to their incident management protocol. This protocol must guide towards speedy rectification whilst safe-guarding the public health.



The American Academy for Environmental Engineering (affiliate of the International Water Association) recognised the importance of this programme together with the Green Drop Certification programme by awarding the Department the Environmental Engineering Excellence Award.

This recognition serves as further motivation for the Department and water sector to proceed with innovative means to stimulate all towards excellence. The Department commends the Water Institute of Southern Africa (WISA) for providing a forum for international recognition of local effort. Municipalities and Water Boards are equally commended for embracing the opportunity for international recognition.

This award was handed over to the Minister of Water and Environmental Affairs by the International Water Association (IWA) at the 3rd Municipal Water Quality Conference in June 2011.

Blue Drop Certification 2012

This report provides information on the Drinking Water Quality Management performance of all South African water services authorities for the period of January to December 2011.

The Department followed a process of conducting consultative audits at all water services authorities (municipalities) and water boards to assess drinking water quality operations and management performance in line with the set Blue Drop Requirement. This was followed by reporting shortcomings to these institutions after which all had an opportunity to appeal findings at the provincial confirmation sessions. This report contains the final regulatory impressions.

The report indicates significant improvements which serve as evidence of the positive impact this incentive-based regulation approach has on the South African water sector. The first ever Blue Drop report in 2009 indicated that the national microbiological compliance for South African tap water was measured at 93.3% against the National Standard (SANS 241). This increased to 97.3% in the 2012 reporting cycle in spite of a significant increase in data sets being available on analyses done on tap water by various laboratories.

The overall national drinking water compliance figure is recorded at 98.93% (based upon microbiological, chemical, physical and organoleptic data.

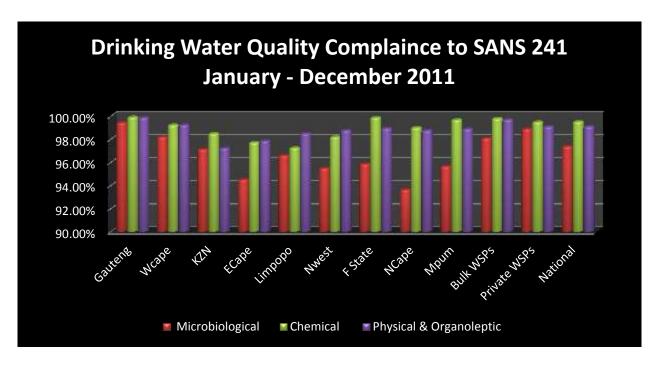


Figure 1: Compliance records as per water quality analyses on the BDS, for all water services authorities per province, as well as water boards (bulk providers) and other smaller private providers.

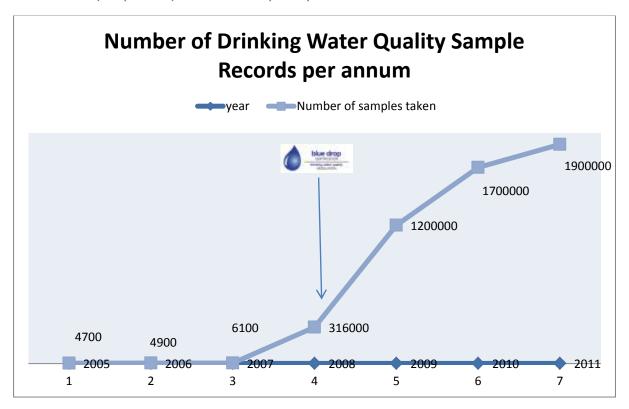


Figure 2 Graph Indicating increase in number of samples as from introduction of Blue Drop Certification

The Department of Cooperative Governance (DCoG) amended institutional authorisation for some District Municipalities in the Gauteng, Northern Cape, Eastern Cape and Western Cape provinces. This led to a reduction in the number of water services authorities and also affected the number of water supply systems assessed during this assessment year. This has an impact on the number of assessments done as can be seen in the table below:

BLUE DROP ASSESSMENT ANALYSIS (NATIONAL)							
Category	2009	2010	2011	2012	Trend		
Number of Municipalities audited	107	153	162	153	(4)		
Number of water systems audited	402	787	914	931	(1)		
Number of Blue Drop Awards	25	38	66	98	(1)		
National Blue Drop score	51.4%	67.2%	72.9%	87.6%	(↑)		

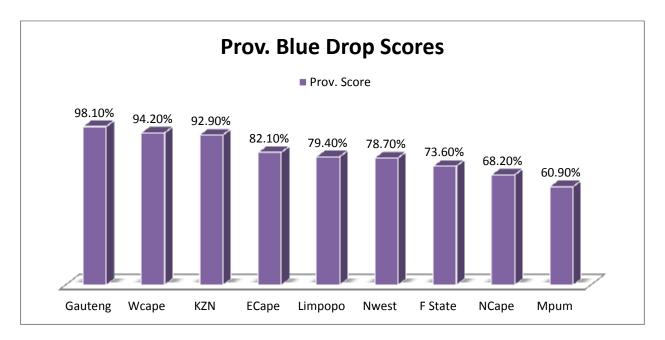
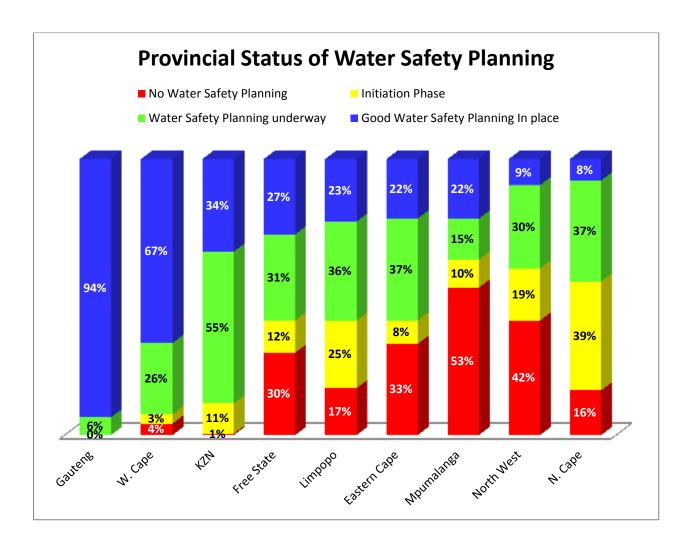


Figure 3. This chart depicts the provincial Blue Drop performances based upon the scores of the water services institutions within the respective provinces.

An interesting point to observe from these graphs would be that even though provinces like Mpumalanga and Northern Cape would record (microbiological) compliance figures much higher than Eastern Cape, their Blue Drop performances are lower than the latter. This can be ascribed to the finding that the Blue Drop programmes set requirements for risk management which stipulates that monitoring programmes much be risk informed. It can therefore be accepted that most of Eastern Cape municipal drinking water quality programmes are more aligned to the risk-based models as set by the national regulatory programme.

Water safety planning is a fundamental component of the Blue Drop Certification programme. This implies that water supply systems without risk management processes, as prescribed by water safety planning principles, will not qualify for recognition from this incentive-based regulation initiative. Significant progress can be reported on this World Health Organisation (WHO) programme. In preparation for the 2010 FIFA World Cup, South Africa prepared by commencing with water safety planning processes for the supply systems of the 9 host cities. In 2011 it was reported that 154 systems have water safety plans in place while it was found during the 2012 audits that there are 579 water supply systems where there are water safety planning in place of which 269 were found to be complying well with international standards. The next graph portrays the status of water safety planning in the various provinces.



2012 National Blue Drop Performance Log

The table below indicate the Performance Log of the Municipal Blue Drop Scores for 2012 and 2011.

Water Services Authority	Provinc	2012	Blue Drop	2011	Blue Drop
	е	National	Score 2012	National	Score 2011
		Log		Log	
		Position		Position	
Ekurhuleni Metro	GP	1	98.95	4	97.44
City of Johannesburg	GP	2	98.92	1	97.69
Mogale City LM	GP	3	98.79	8	96.19
eThekwini Metro	KZN	4	98.77	13	95.71
Tlokwe LM	NW	5	98.45	5	96.87
City of Cape Town Metro	WC	6	98.14	2	97.61
Bitou LM	WC	7	97.74	9	96.12
Witzenberg LM	WC	8	97.63	3	97.56
Randfontein LM	GP	9	97.54	17	95.24
George LM	WC	10	97.41	7	96.26
Steve Tshwete LM	MP	11	97.35	6	96.51

Water Services Authority	Provinc	2012	Blue Drop	2011	Blue Drop
	е	National	Score 2012	National	Score 2011
		Log		Log	
		Position		Position	
Overstrand LM	WC	12	96.82	24	90.56
Emfuleni LM	GP	13	96.80	10	95.75
Newcastle LM	KZN	14	96.50	53	75.61
Drakenstein LM	WC	15	96.29	12	95.72
City of Tshwane Metro	GP	16	95.76	25	90.41
Mossel Bay LM	WC	17	95.68	16	95.27
Stellenbosch LM	WC	18	95.56	11	95.74
Saldanha Bay LM	WC	19	95.40	31	87.69
Msundusi LM	KZN	20	95.38	14	95.60
Matlosana LM	NW	21	95.35	15	95.38
Swartland LM	WC	22	95.24	19	92.89
Westonaria LM	GP	23	95.18	41	84.34
Beaufort West LM	WC	24	94.91	22	92.01
Matjhabeng LM	FS	25	94.72	50	79.91
uMzinyathi DM	KZN	26	93.45	64	70.01
uMhlathuze LM	KZN	27	92.94	28	89.26
Lesedi LM	GP	28	92.92	32	87.41
Lephalale LM	LP	29	92.84	45	82.63
Buffalo City Metro	EC	30	92.55	23	91.28
Ugu DM	KZN	31	92.55	20	92.82
Dr JS Moroka LM	MP	32	92.46	40	84.42
Tswelopele LM	FS	33	92.42	87	54.71
uMgungundlovu DM	KZN	34	92.42	82	56.22
Merafong LM	GP	35	92.21	34	86.46
Bergrivier LM	WC	36	92.15	37	85.20
Knysna LM	WC	37	92.00	27	89.76
Rustenburg LM	NW	38	91.55	18	93.24
Nelson Mandela Metro	EC	39	90.04	26	90.11
Metsimaholo LM	FS	40	89.49	96	48.86
Breede Valley LM	WC	41	89.02	35	85.93
Setsoto LM	FS	42	89.00	30	88.64
iLembe DM	KZN	43	88.26	36	85.54
Mbombela LM	MP	44	87.68	56	74.99
Cape Agulhas LM	WC	45	86.64	59	73.01
Polokwane LM	LP	46	86.52	21	92.61
Maluti-A-Phufong LM	FS	47	86.00	29	88.94
Joe Gqabi DM	EC	48	85.18	44	83.49
Swellendam LM	WC	49	85.16	48	80.50
Mangaung LM	FS	50	84.45	38	84.69
Midvaal LM	GP	51	84.10	65	67.94
Amajuba DM	KZN	52	83.31	39	84.43
Zululand DM	KZN	53	83.05	60	72.13
Hantam LM	NC	54	81.64	55	75.07

Water Services Authority	Provinc	2012	Blue Drop	2011	Blue Drop
	е	National	Score 2012	National	Score 2011
		Log		Log	
	14/6	Position		Position	
Cederberg LM	WC	55	80.39	92	51.05
Victor Khanye LM	MP	56	80.07	139	18.26
Emakhazeni LM	MP	57	79.83	43	83.72
Mopani DM	LP	58	79.21	71	63.87
Thembisile LM	MP	59	78.30	129	27.77
uMkhanyakude DM	KZN	60	77.77	123	32.45
Govan Mbeki LM	MP	61	77.50	52	77.59
Mohokare LM	FS	62	77.04	49	80.10
Umjindi LM	MP	63	75.54	74	60.05
Chris Hani DM	EC	64	75.23	58	73.47
Maquassi Hills LM	NW	65	75.11	81	56.75
Vhembe DM	LP	67	74.85	103	45.06
Amatole DM	EC	68	74.62	69	65.21
Thembelihle LM	NC	69	72.82	101	45.87
Magareng LM	NC	70	72.66	68	65.56
Ubuntu LM	NC	71	72.63	67	67.15
Uthungulu DM	KZN	72	72.51	61	71.31
Ga-Segonyana LM	NC	73	72.27	113	37.32
Sol Plaatje LM	NC	74	72.10	42	84.23
Capricorn DM	LP	75	71.99	33	86.85
Makana LM	EC	76	71.90	84	55.07
Khara Hais LM	NC	77	71.70	106	43.57
Theewaterskloof LM	WC	78	71.50	54	75.41
Bela Bela LM	LP	79	71.21	62	71.07
Laingsburg LM	WC	80	71.16	47	80.54
Matzikama LM	WC	81	70.29	119	32.98
Modimolle LM	LP	82	70.1	46	81.7
Prins Albert LM	WC	83	70.09	63	70.72
Sisonke DM	KZN	84	69.35	108	40.09
Kai !Garib LM	NC	85	68.99	97	47.08
Kopanong LM	FS	86	68.70	104	43.81
Dihlabeng LM	FS	87	68.59	126	30.76
Moses Kotane LM	NW	88	68.59	125	31.51
Nala LM	FS	89	67.23	79	58.90
Tsatsabane LM	NC	90	66.18	76	59.47
Kgatelopele LM	NC	91	66.03	85	54.21
Oudtshoorn LM	WC	92	64.58	110	36.88
Alfred Nzo DM	EC	93	64.37	91	52.54
Nama Khoi LM	NC	94	63.47	80	57.96
Emthanjeni LM	NC	95	63.18	72	60.42
Siyathemba LM	NC	96	62.40	107	40.94
Kouga LM	EC	97	60.69	57	74.93
Mogalakwena LM	LP	98	60.5	51	77.86

Water Services Authority	Provinc	2012	Blue Drop	2011	Blue Drop
	е	National	Score 2012	National	Score 2011
		Log		Log	
	116	Position	40.15	Position	
Phokwane LM	NC	99	60.16	95	49.44
Greater Sekhukhune DM	LP	100	59.93	78	59.05
Moretele LM	NW	101	59.72	121	33.08
Blue Crane Route LM	EC	102	59.05	109	39.51
Madibeng LM	NW	103	57.93	114	36.72
uThukela DM	KZN	104	57.39	83	55.29
Ventersdorp LM	NW	105	55.60	120	34.99
Dikgatlong	NC	106	55.32	66	67.48
Moqhaka LM	FS	107	54.93	136	21.76
Thabazimbi LM	LP	108	54.33	142	14.32
Khai Ma LM	NC	109	53.11	99	46.62
Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati DM	NW	110	52.94	70	64.16
Camdeboo LM	EC	111	51.65	122	32.95
Langeberg LM	WC	112	51.62	124	32.39
Naledi LM	FS	113	51.03	111	38.69
!Kheis LM	NC	114	50.33	89	53.43
Letsemeng LM	FS	115	49.98	88	54.69
Kgetlengrivier LM	NW	116	48.25	134	24.67
Mantsopa LM	FS	117	47.09	112	38.48
Ndlambe LM	EC	118	42.37	137	20.93
Ngaka Modiri Molema DM	NW	119	40.72	152	0.66
Pixley ka Seme LM	MP	120	40.70	100	46.09
Gamagara LM	NC	121	40.00	94	49.87
Karoo Hoogland LM	NC	122	39.96	93	50.53
Kareeberg LM	NC	123	39.35	118	35.06
Emalahleni LM	MP	124	37.50	98	46.90
Richtersveld LM	NC	125	36.77	115	36.44
Kamiesberg LM	NC	126	35.63	90	53.18
Hessequa LM	WC	127	35.59	143	14.10
Baviaans LM	EC	128	35.09	135	24.18
Lekwa LM	MP	129	34.74	146	10.48
Joe Morolong LM	NC	130	33.42	73	60.08
Mookgopong LM	LP	131	31.73	133	24.79
Bushbuckridge LM	MP	132	30.80	127	29.89
Kannaland LM	WC	133	28.47	86	55.05
Tokologo LM	FS	134	25.46	138	20.35
Sundays River Valley LM	EC	135	25.37	116	35.55
Mier LM	NC	136	25.03	131	25.56
OR Tambo DM	EC	137	22.70	105	43.69
Dipaleseng LM	MP	138	21.70	147	6.95
Msukaligwa LM	MP	139	21.20	144	10.59
Ngwathe LM	FS	140	20.59	102	45.37
Siyancuma LM	NC	141	19.66	128	29.49

Water Services Authority	Provinc e	2012 National Log	Blue Drop Score 2012	2011 National Log	Blue Drop Score 2011
The health control to the control to	NAD	Position 142	10.02	Position 77	50.40
Thaba Chweu LM	MP		19.03	//	59.40
Nketoane LM	FS	143	18.57	149	6.33
Albert Luthuli LM	MP	144	18.40	145	9.78
Mafube LM	FS	145	18.16	140	15.25
Phumelela LM	FS	146	17.90	151	3.82
Renosterberg LM	NC	147	17.60	132	25.36
Nkomazi LM	MP	148	17.20	75	59.48
Umsobomvu LM	NC	149	15.76	117	35.18
Masilonyana LM	FS	150	11.40	148	6.49
Mkhondo LM	MP	151	11.30	150	5.05
Ikwezi LM	EC	152	7.91	130	26.55
Koukamma LM	EC	153	5.60	141	14.36

The following systems obtained Blue Drop Certification for the 2012 reporting cycle:

Log Status	Blue Drop Certified System	Blue Drop Score	Water Services Authority	Water Services Provider
1	Tshwane Central and South	99.20%	City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality	Rand Water
2	Nelspruit	99.15%	Mbombela Local Municipality	Sembcorp Silulumanzi
3	Ekurhuleni	98.95%	Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality	Rand Water
4	City of Johannesburg	98.92%	City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality	Rand Water & Johannesburg Water
5	eThekwini Main	98.79%	eThekwini Metropolitan Municipality	Umgeni Water
6	Mogale City	98.79%	Mogale City Local Municipality	Rand Water & City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality
7	Howick, Camperdown & Mshwathi	98.78%	Umgungundlovu District Municipality	Umgeni Water
8		98.56%	George Local Municipality	
9	George Hermon	98.55%	Drakenstein Local Municipality	City of Cape Town Metropolitan Municipality
10	Tlokwe	98.45%	Tlokwe Local Municipality	
11	Ceres	98.44%	Witzenberg Local Municipality	
12	Nsezi	98.39%	City of uMhlathuze Local Municipality	uMhlathuze Water
13	Dolphin Coast	98.30%	iLembe District Municipality	Umgeni Water
14	Stellenbosch	98.25%	Stellenbosch Local Municipality	
15	Middelburg Mhluzi	98.25%	Steve Tshwete Local Municipality	Eskom
16	Hendrina	98.25%	Steve Tshwete Local Municipality	Eskom
17	City of Cape Town Metro	98.14%	City of Cape Town Metropolitan Municipality	
18	Primkop/Tekwane	97.97%	Mbombela Local Municipality	Sembcorp Silulumanzi
19	Karatara	97.95%	Knysna Local Municipality	
20	Greater Hermanus	97.93%	Overstrand Local Municipality	
21	Plettenberg Bay	97.76%	Bitou Local Municipality	
22	Natures Valley	97.76%	Bitou Local Municipality	
23	Doornkop 1&2	97.66%	Steve Tshwete Local Municipality	Eskom
24	Velddrif	97.57%	Bergrivier Local Municipality	
25	Randfontein	97.54%	Randfontein Local Municipality	Rand Water
26	Kurland	97.38%	Bitou Local Municipality	
27	Qwa-Qwa: Phahameng, Cornet, Makwane & Lusaka	97.20%	Maluti-a-Phofung Local Municipality	Map Water
28	Greater Gansbaai	97.12%	Overstrand Local Municipality	
29	Ugie	97.10%	Joe Gqabi District Municipality	Sintec
30	Biggarsberg	97.04%	Umzinyathi District Municipality	uThukela Water
31	Tshwane CBD	97.02%	City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality	
32	Newcastle, Madadeni, Sizweni & Blauwbosch	97.00%	Newcastle Local Municipality	uThukela Water
33	Komati Power Station	97.00%	Steve Tshwete Local Municipality	Eskom
34	Wolseley	96.99%	Witzenberg Local Municipality	
35	Tshwane North	96.88%	City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality	Magalies Water

36	Emfuleni	96.87%	Emfuleni Local Municipality	Rand Water
37	Ndwedwe	96.72%	iLembe District Municipality	Umgeni Water
38	Waterpan	96.57%	Westonaria Local Municipality	Rand Water
39	Prince Alfred Hamlet	96.51%	Witzenberg Local Municipality	and the second
40	Ngwelezane	96.37%	City of uMhlathuze Local	uMhlathuze Water
			Municipality	
41	Op die berg	96.36%	Witzenberg Local Municipality	
42	Drakenstein/Paarl	96.33%	Drakenstein Local Municipality	City of Cape Town Metropolitan Municipality
43	Harrismith	96.32%	Maluti-a-Phofung Local Municipality	Map Water
44	Gouda	96.30%	Drakenstein Local Municipality	West Coast District Municipality
45	Beaufort West	96.27%	Beaufort West Local Municipality	
46	Umzinto & Pennington - Scottsborough	96.27%	Ugu District Municipality	Umgeni Water
47	Hendrina Power Station	96.26%	Steve Tshwete Local Municipality	Eskom
48	Matsulu	96.22%	Mbombela Local Municipality	Sembcorp Silulumanzi
49	Karino	96.05%	Mbombela Local Municipality	Sembcorp Silulumanzi
50	Groutville	95.94%	iLembe District Municipality	Umgeni Water
51	Arnot Power Station	95.92%	Steve Tshwete Local Municipality	Eskom
52	Sterkspruit	95.90%	Joe Gqabi District Municipality	Amatola Water
53	Mossel Bay	95.77%	Mossel Bay Local Municipality	
54	Groendal	95.76%	Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan Municipality	
55	Suurbekom	95.76%	Westonaria Local Municipality	Rand Water
56	Springs	95.66%	Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan Municipality	
57	Tulbagh	95.64%	Witzenberg Local Municipality	
58	Wagterskop	95.60%	Westonaria Local Municipality	Rand Water
59	Westonaria	95.60%	Westonaria Local Municipality	Rand Water
60	Alcockspruit	95.43%	Amajuba Local Municipality	uThukela Water
61	Saldanha Bay	95.40%	Saldanha Bay Local Municipality	West Coast District Municipality
62	Mdantsane (Nahoon)	95.38%	Buffalo City Metropolitan Municipality	Amatola Water
63	Msunduzi	95.38%	Msunduzi Local Municipality	Umgeni Water
64	Matlosana	95.35%	Matlosana Local Municipality	Midvaal Water Company
65	Bronkhorstspruit	95.33%	City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality	
66	Friemersheim	95.31%	Mossel Bay Local Municipality	
67	Bekkersdal	95.29%	Westonaria Local Municipality	Rand Water
68	Glenharvie	95.29%	Westonaria Local Municipality	Rand Water
69	Blackheath	95.28%	Stellenbosch Local Municipality	City of Cape Town Metropolitan Municipality
70	Faure	95.28%	Stellenbosch Local Municipality	City of Cape Town Metropolitan Municipality
71	Wemmershoek	95.28%	Stellenbosch Local Municipality	City of Cape Town Metropolitan Municipality
72	Kleinmond	95.27%	Overstrand Local Municipality	, ,
73	Carltonville	95.26%	Merafong City Local Municipality	Rand Water
74	Allanridge	95.24%	Matjhabeng Local Municipality	Sedibeng Water
75	Henneman	95.24%	Matjhabeng Local Municipality	Sedibeng Water
76	Ventersburg	95.24%	Matjhabeng Local Municipality	Sedibeng Water

77	Virginia	95.24%	Matjhabeng Local Municipality	Sedibeng Water
78	Welkom	95.24%	Matjhabeng Local Municipality	Sedibeng Water
79	Malmesbury	95.24%	Swartland Local Municipality	West Coast District
				Municipality
80	Moorreesburg	95.24%	Swartland Local Municipality	West Coast District
				Municipality
81	Molteno	95.22%	Chris Hani District Municipality	Inkwanca Local
				Municipality
82	Pearly Beach	95.22%	Overstrand Local Municipality	
83	Mathulini, Mthwalume	95.22%	Ugu District Municipality	Umgeni Water
	& Qoloqolo			
84	Bainskloof	95.14%	Drakenstein Local Municipality	
85	Greater Tzaneen	95.14%	Mopani District Municipality	Greater Tzaneen Local
				Municipality
86	Marikana	95.14%	Rustenburg Local Municipality	Rand Water; Magalies
				Water
87	Laing	95.13%	Buffalo City Metropolitan	Amatola Water
			Municipality	
88	Іхоро	95.13%	Sisonke District Municipality	Umgeni Water
89	Umzonyana (East	95.06%	Buffalo City Metropolitan	
	London)		Municipality	
90	Hattingspruit	95.04%	Amajuba Local Municipality	uThukela Water
91	Zeeland	95.02%	Lephalale Local Municipality	Exxaro
92	Letsitele	95.02%	Mopani District Municipality	Lepelle Northern Water
93	Porterville	95.00%	Bergrivier Local Municipality	
94	King Williams Town	95.00%	Buffalo City Metropolitan	Amatola Water
			Municipality	
95	Saron	95.00%	Drakenstein Local Municipality	
96	Danielskuil	95.00%	Kgatelopele Local Municipality	
97	Buffels River	95.00%	Overstrand Local Municipality	
98	Southbroom - Port	95.00%	Ugu District Municipality	Umgeni Water
	Edward & Inland			