



SEDIBENG WATER PRESENTATION TO THE NCOP FS DELEGATION

ON

WATER, SANITATION, WATER RETICULATION

Presented by:

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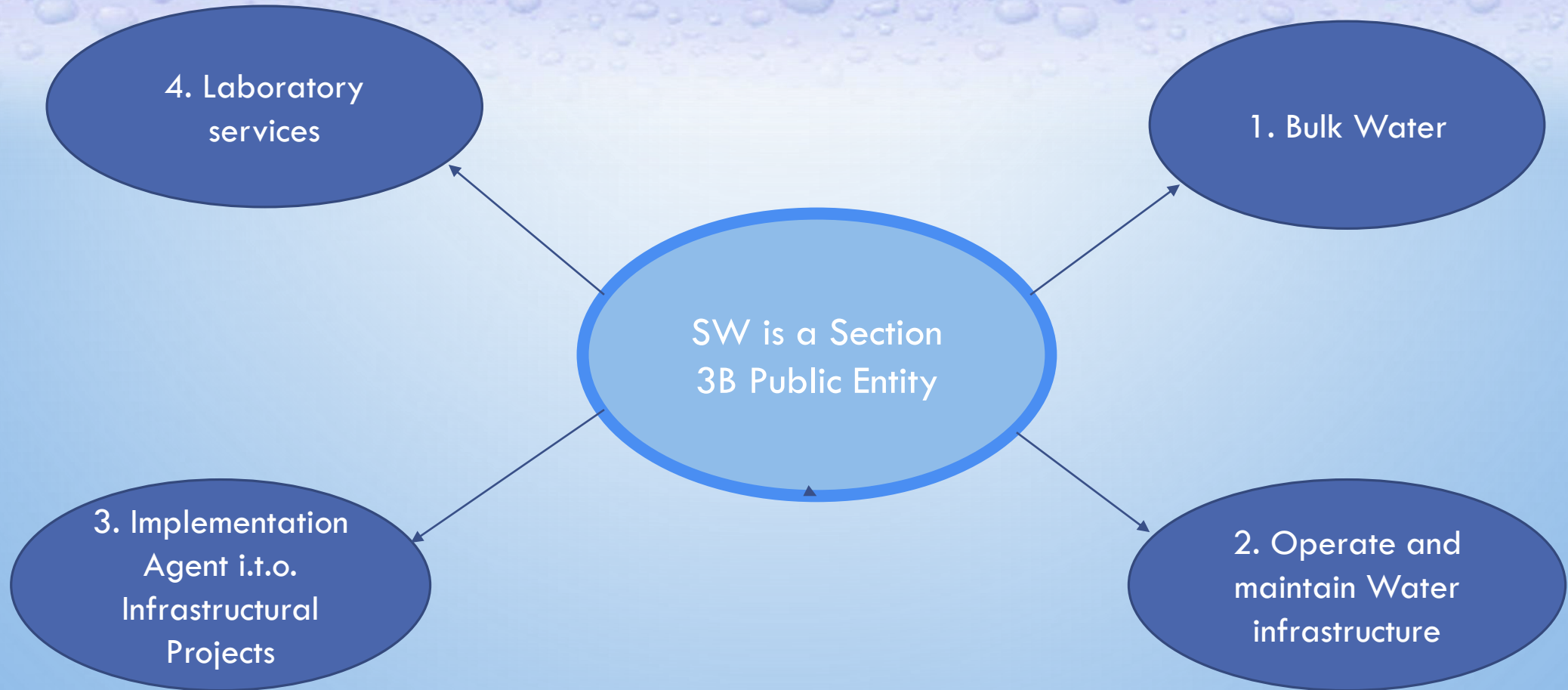
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1. ORGANISATIONAL BACKGROUND

Sedibeng Water is a **Schedule 3B public entity** and its core function is to provide water services to its clients, mainly in the form of bulk water provision; waste water treatment; retail water services; operation and maintenance of water infrastructure; and act as an implementing agent in respect of capital infrastructure projects.

2. SW SERVICE OFFERING



3. Free State Region

- The primary function of the Free State Region is to supply **bulk water services** to some of the local authorities and mines in the **Free State and North West provinces**.
- To ensure that a sustainable and reliable water supply service of excellent quality is obtained, the region had to focus on purification practises, maintenance and refurbishment of infrastructure and new infrastructure development to meet future increasing demand.

Level of Service

- Sedibeng Water only provides bulk water supply to the Water Services Authority (WSA); the WSA or local municipalities distribute the potable water supplied through their own distribution network to the municipal customers.
- Sedibeng Water also operate and maintain the water treatment plants, both potable and waste water, on behalf of the Dr Ruth S. Mompoti DM in Lekwa Teemane – Bloemhof and Christiana.

4. Potable Water Supply

- The **Balkfontein and Virginia Water Treatment Plants** treat raw water that is abstracted from two sources namely the **Vaal River and the Sand Canal (Allemanskraal Dam)** and the **boreholes** in the North West Province north of the Wolmaranstad.
- Raw water is drawn from the **Vaal River** and is purified at the **Balkfontein Water Treatment Plant** and raw water from the **Sand Canal (Allemanskraal Dam)** is purified at the **Virginia Water Treatment Plant**.
- The raw water from Allemanskraal dam (Sand Canal) is subject to a quota and the amount of water to be used is dependent on the amount of water available in the dam.



5. Potable Water Distribution

For the year the Free State produced a total of **71 016 387 kl** of potable water.

The **Non-Revenue Water** for the Free State Region is **18.8%** due to pipe leaks and lack of funding to perform effective maintenance and refurbishment.

Bulk Supply

Municipal Demand	60 268 009 kl	83,87%
Mines	10 356 245 kl	15,58%

Retail

Farmers	98 247 kl	0.14%
Industrial and Other	293 887 kl	0.41%

6. Water Infrastructure

PIPELINES:

- A total length of 630 km of pipes distributes the potable water through the 8000 km² area of supply.

RESERVOIRS:

- **34 reservoirs** and **10 pressure towers** with a combined capacity of **673 ml** provides the storage facility for the potable water in the distribution area.

7. Maintenance System

PLANNED MAINTENANCE:

- A manual maintenance system is kept where maintenance schedules were drawn up using the Original Equipment Manufacturer (OEM) maintenance manuals.
- A computerized maintenance system was introduced that would enable Sedibeng Water to keep track of costs relating to maintenance.

UNPLANNED MAINTENANCE

- These are handled by a maintenance crew consisting of mechanical, electrical and instrumentation personnel



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8. Masilonyana Local Municipality

1. Sedibeng Water does not supply/provide Masilonyana LM with bulk water services.
2. Masilonyana takes water from our supply line to the Leeuwbult Reservoirs situated near Theunissen.
3. This water is taken by municipal tankers for use in Winburg.
4. A recent development from the municipality was an application for a water connection at the Leeuwbult reservoirs. There is a project proposed by the LM to lay a pipeline from the reservoirs to Winburg.

Sedibeng Water assisted the municipality in the past with maintenance of water treatment plants in Winburg, Theunissen and Brandfort

9. Challenges

- i. **Cost recovery** from Water Service Authorities (WSAs) as **the debt** is in the order of **R 5 Billion** in the Free State. This has a direct impact on the state of the water infrastructure in the region as well as on the procurement and retention of adequate staff. NB: the tariff model includes the capital charges set aside for the refurbishment of the infrastructure. If debt recovery is inadequate like it is the case, then there would be **no funds for both OPEX and CAPEX**.
- ii. **Non-Revenue Water** in the area of operation of the WSAs amount to more than 50%. A definite drive to curb these losses is needed. The water bill to the WSA could be reduced by more than 10% upon addressing the non-revenue water in the area of the operation of the WSA on a monthly basis. ¹¹

9. Challenges cont'd

iii. Vandalism and theft of infrastructure is a major daily challenge for the Water Board as well as the WSA's. The infrastructure is vandalised/stolen to the extent that it is not functional and totally inoperable. This impacts on the water supply in the long run and also poses a health and safety threat to communities as manhole covers are stolen leaving the manhole open in populated areas.



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10. The End

Thank you