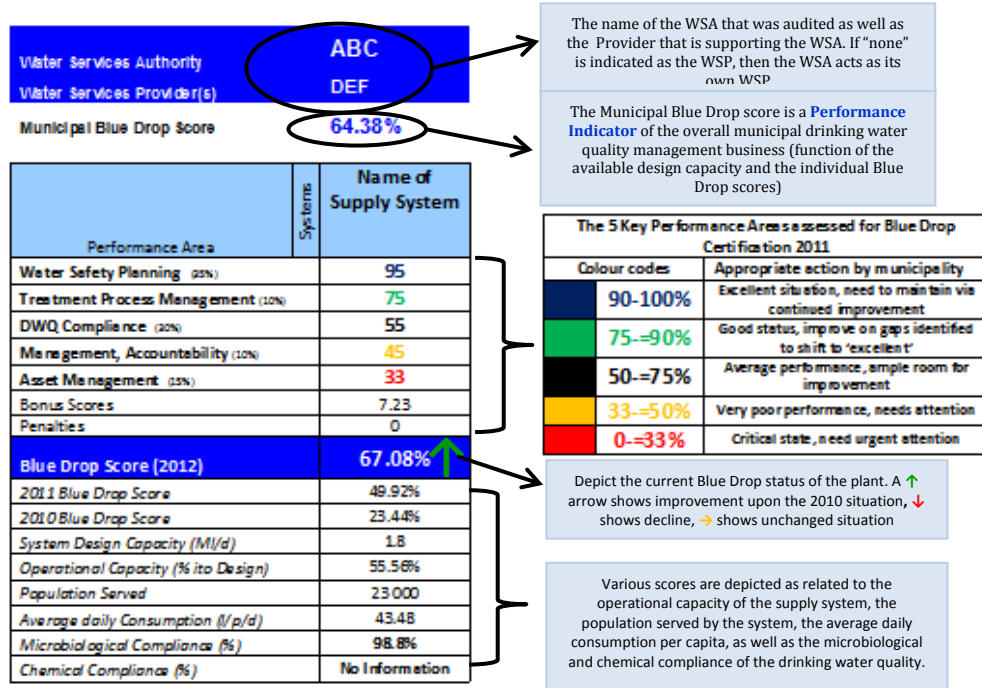








## Chapter 1 Introduction to the 2012 Blue Drop Report

### 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 the reporting period; Must have scored 95% on adherence to Blue Drop Requirements; Water must comply excellently with SABS 241; Water safe to drink.
	Water complied excellently with standard; safe to drink Micro > 97% Chemical > 95%
	Water safe to drink but some chemical parameter compliance requires improvement Micro > 97% Chemical < 95% (or no Information)
	Water generally safe to drink but with recorded some microbiological failures Micro < 97% Chemical > 95%
	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.

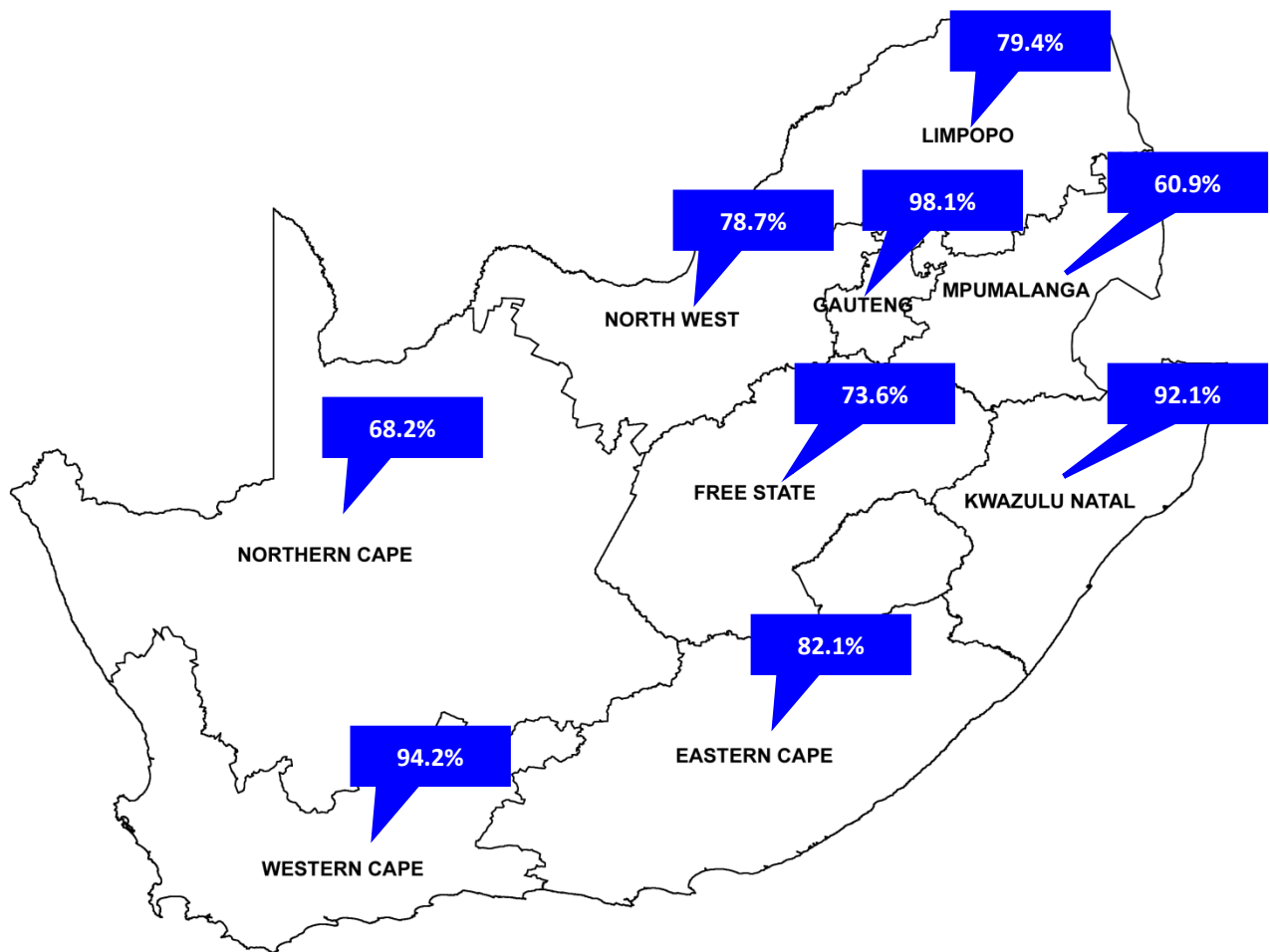
## Blue Drop Requirements 2012

<p><b>(1)</b></p> <p><b>WATER SAFETY PLANNING</b></p> <p><b>35%</b></p> <p><b>(weighting)</b></p>	<p><b>(1.1)</b></p> <p><b>WATER SAFETY PLANNING PROCESS</b></p> <p><i>(10%)</i></p>	<p><b>a.)</b> 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.</p> <p><b>b.)</b> There should be clear indication that the water services institution conducted a water safety planning process and not only drafted the document.</p> <p><b>c.)</b> There should be clear reference to the specific water supply system at hand and not only global risk management measurements put in place.</p>
	<p><b>(1.2)</b></p> <p><b>RISK ASSESSMENT</b></p> <p><i>(30%)</i></p>	<p><b>a.)</b> The Risk Assessment must cover catchment, treatment and reticulation .</p> <p><b>b.)</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.</p> <p><b>c.)</b>The Water Safety Planning process must include adequate Control Measures for each significant hazard or hazardous event identified.</p> <p><b>d.)</b> 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.</p>
	<p><b>1.3)</b></p> <p><b>RISK-BASED MONITORING PROGRAMME</b> (25%)</p>	<p><b>a.) Operational Monitoring</b> is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Informed by Risk Assessment</li> <li>ii) Required sites to monitor: Raw water, after filtration (per process unit) and final water.</li> <li>iii) Determinants (minimum): pH, turbidity and disinfectant residual</li> <li>iv) Frequency of analyses: at least once per shift</li> <li>v) Equipment used + calibration records</li> </ul> <p><b>b.) Compliance Monitoring</b> is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Informed by Risk Assessment.</li> <li>ii) Monitoring programme is registered on BDS.</li> <li>iii) Actual monitoring occur according to registered BDS monitoring programme (80%).</li> <li>iv) Required sites monitored: Water works final &amp; distribution network + Frequency of analyses: Water works final according SANS 241; distribution monthly.</li> <li>v) Coverage of population served must at least be 80%</li> </ul>
	<p><b>1.4)</b></p> <p><b>CREDIBILITY OF DWQ DATA</b> (20%)</p>	<p><b>a)</b> Certificate of Accreditation for applicable methods OR Z-scores results ( z-scores must be <math>\geq -2</math> &amp; <math>\leq 2</math> are acceptable) in a recognised Proficiency Testing Scheme.</p> <p><b>b)</b> DWQ Data credibility on the BDS (Blue Drop Certified Data)</p>
	<p><b>(1.5)</b></p> <p><b>INCIDENT MANAGEMENT</b> (15%)</p>	<p><b>Protocol to specify:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) alert levels,</li> <li>(2) response times,</li> <li>(3) required actions,</li> <li>(4) roles &amp; responsibilities,</li> <li>(5) communication vehicles/methods and</li> <li>(6) must include response on possible risks identified in the Risk Assessment of the Water Safety Planning process</li> </ul> <p><b>Incident Register to include :</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(7) Date, location and description of incident</li> <li>(8) Action taken and date of resolution</li> <li>(9) Outcome of cause investigation</li> </ul>
	<p><b>SAMPLER'S BONUS:</b></p>	<p>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)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Evidence of relevant sampling training that will ensure credibility of the sampling process; or</li> <li>2) Evidence of control measures to ensure sampling credibility</li> </ul>

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>(2)</b> <b>DWQ PROCESS MANAGEMENT &amp; CONTROL</b>  <b>10% (weighting)</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>(2.1)</b> <b>WORKS CLASSIFICATION COMPLIANCE (15%)</b></p>	Works classified according to Regulation 2834 requirements. Evidence uploaded on BDS or Copy presented at the assessment.
	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>(2.2)</b> <b>PROCESS CONTROL REGISTRATION COMPLIANCE (50%)</b></p>	<p><b>a)</b> Process Controllers must be Registered according to Regulation 2834.  <b>b)</b> The Process Controllers' Classification must comply with legislative requirements i.t.o.:  i) Number of Process Controllers  ii) Complying with the required Classification levels.  <b>c)</b> The Supervisor complying with legislative requirements.</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>(2.3)</b> <b>AVAILABILITY OF WATER TREATMENT WORKS LOGBOOK (35%)</b></p>	<p><b>a)</b> A logbook is in place to record all incidents at the water treatment works.  <b>b)</b> Evidence is presented that the logbook process is being implemented. (It is NOT required to be implemented for the entire assessment period)</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>PROCESS CONTROL BONUS</b></p>	<p><b>BONUS:</b> Proof of Process Controller staff being subjected to relevant training the past 12 months</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>(3)</b> <b>DRINKING WATER QUALITY COMPLIANCE</b>  <b>30% (weighting)</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>(3.1.1)</b> <b>DWQ COMPLIANCE (MICROBIOLOGICAL) (50%)</b></p>	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.
	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>(3.1.2)</b> <b>DWQ COMPLIANCE (CHEMICAL) (40%)</b></p>	<p>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.</p> <p><b>a)</b> Chemical - Acute Health:  - Excellent Comp. (97% for &lt;100 000 population) &amp; (99% for &gt;100 000 population)  - Good Compliance (95% for 100 000 population) &amp; (97% for &gt;100 000 population)</p> <p><b>b)</b> Chemical - Chronic Health:  -Excellent Compliance (95% for &lt;100 000 population) &amp; (97% for 100 000 population)  -Good Compliance (93% for &lt;100 000 population) &amp; (95% for 100 000 population)</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>(3.2)</b> <b>RISK REFINED COMPLIANCE (5%)</b></p>	<p>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.  <b>a)</b> Excellent Compliance (95% for &lt;100 000 population &amp; 97% for &gt;100 000 population)  <b>b)</b> Good Compliance (93% for &lt;100 000 population &amp; 95% for &gt;100 000 population)</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>(3.3)</b> <b>OPERATIONAL EFFICIENCY INDEX (5%)</b></p>	<p>The compliance of operational determinants as monitored at the Final Water sampling point must comply with the SANS 241 Requirements.  <b>a)</b> Excellent Compliance (93% for &lt;100 000 &amp; 95% for &gt;100 000)  <b>b)</b> Good Compliance (90% for &lt;100 000 &amp; 93% for &gt;100 000)</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>PENALTY (1):</b> Data Difference</p>	Should there be a <b>difference between data</b> available on BDS and that which is presented in hardcopy for verification the penalty will apply.
	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>PENALTY (2):</b> &lt;11 Months' Data</p>	<b>Less than 11 months data</b> available to assess Microbiological and Chemical compliance
	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>PENALTY (3)</b> Notification Failure</p>	If there is any <b>significant (sustained) failure</b> 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.

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>(4)</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>MANAGEMENT, ACCOUNTABILITY, &amp; LOCAL REGULATION</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>10%</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>(weighting)</b></p>	<p><b>(4.1)</b></p> <p><b>MANAGEMENT COMMITMENT (40%)</b></p>	<p>Management's commitment to effective Drinking Water Quality Operations and Management should be portrayed by Proof of signature approval of the:</p> <p><b>a)</b> Water Safety Plan;  <b>b)</b> DWQ Monitoring Programme  <b>c)</b> Water Treatment Plant Logbook  <b>d)</b> Operations and Maintenance Budget  <b>e)</b> Water Services Development Plan</p>
	<p><b>(4.2)</b></p> <p><b>PUBLICATION OF PERFORMANCE (30%)</b></p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Forms of Publication:  &gt;Newspaper publication  &gt;Municipal Billing  &gt;Annual Report  &gt;Posters &amp; Pamphlets  &gt;Population and Promotion of "My Water"  &gt;Electronic Webpage</p> <p>The Water Services Authority must ensure that evidence of adequate marketing of Existing Blue Drop Certified water supply systems are presented during the audit.</p>
	<p><b>(4.3)</b></p> <p><b>SERVICE LEVEL AGREEMENT/ PERFORMANCE AGREEMENT (15%)</b></p>	<p>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.</p> <p><b>OR</b></p> <p>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 Management Responsibilities.</p>
	<p><b>(4.4)</b></p> <p><b>SUBMISSION OF DWQ DATA (15%)</b></p>	<p><b>a)</b> 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>b)</b> Note: <b>All</b> Compliance Monitoring test results are required to be submitted.</p>
	<p><b>Bonus:</b> Publication of Performance</p>	<p>Availing information on Drinking Water to relevant public in 3 or more forms listed.</p>
	<p><b>Bonus:</b> Performance Agreement</p>	<p>Workplans of Process Controllers aligned to Operations and Maintenance Manual.</p>
	<p><b>Penalty:</b> Submission of DWQ Data</p>	<p>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.</p>
	<p><b>(5)</b></p> <p><b>ASSET MANAGEMENT</b></p> <p><b>15%</b></p>	<p><b>(5.1)</b></p> <p><b>ANNUAL PROCESS AUDIT (20%)</b></p>

<b>(weighting)</b>	<b>(5.2)</b> <b>ASSET REGISTER</b> <i>(15%)</i>	The Institution must present a complete Asset Register. The asset register must : <b>a)</b> detail relevant equipment and infrastructure <b>b)</b> indicate asset description <b>c)</b> indicate location <b>d)</b> indicate condition (remaining life), and <b>e)</b> indicate replacement value
	<b>(5.3)</b> <b>AVAILABILITY &amp; COMPETENCE OF MAINTENANCE TEAM</b> <i>(15%)</i>	<b>a)</b> 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>b)</b> Additional proof required on team competency (e.g. Qualification & Experience & Trade-test)
	<b>(5.4)</b> <b>OPERATIONS &amp; MAINTENANCE MANUAL</b> <i>(15%)</i>	O&M manual to contain: <b>a)</b> civil, mechanical, electrical detail of plant, <b>b)</b> design capacity of plant, <b>c)</b> reference to drawings, <b>d)</b> operational schedules, maintenance schedules, <b>e)</b> process detail and control, <b>f)</b> instrumentation specification/type, <b>g)</b> fault finding, <b>h)</b> monitoring, <b>i)</b> pump curves, and <b>g)</b> supportive appendices
	<b>(5.5)</b> <b>OPERATIONS &amp; MAINTENANCE BUDGET AND EXPENDITURE</b> <i>(20%)</i>	The Institution must present credible evidence of: <b>a)</b> Maintenance Budget (as part of Operations Budget) <b>b)</b> Maintenance Expenditure (as part of the Operations Expenditure), and <b>c)</b> Maintenance Expenditure should be more than 5% of the Operations Expenditure in Total for the preceding Financial Year.
	<b>(5.6)</b> <b>DESIGN CAPACITY vs.. OPERATIONAL CAPACITY</b> <i>(15%)</i>	Proof to be submitted of the documented design capacity and documented daily operating capacity over the past 12 months. 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!*



**blue drop**  
CERTIFICATION  
drinking water quality  
REGULATION

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 enforced 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:

1. 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.
2. **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.



## *Blue Drop and Green Drop Certification Programmes Gain Global Recognition*

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*Minister Edna Molewa receiving the AAEEE award from the IWA president for Africa, Prof Kasan*

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 3<sup>rd</sup> Municipal Water Quality Conference in June 2011.

## *Blue Drop Certification 2012*

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**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).

## Drinking Water Quality Compliance to SANS 241 January - December 2011

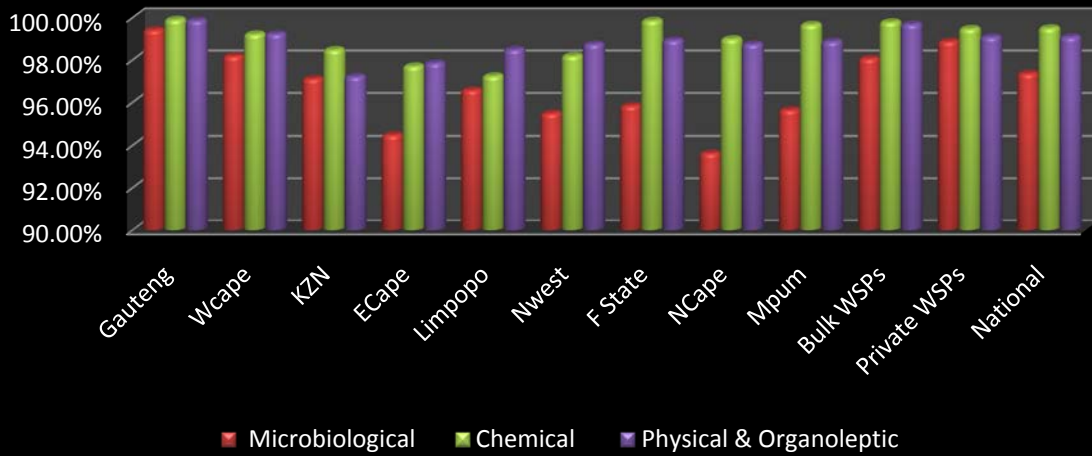


Figure 1: Compliance records as per water quality analyses on the BDS, for all water services authorities per province, as well as water boards (bulk providers) and other smaller private providers.

## Number of Drinking Water Quality Sample Records per annum

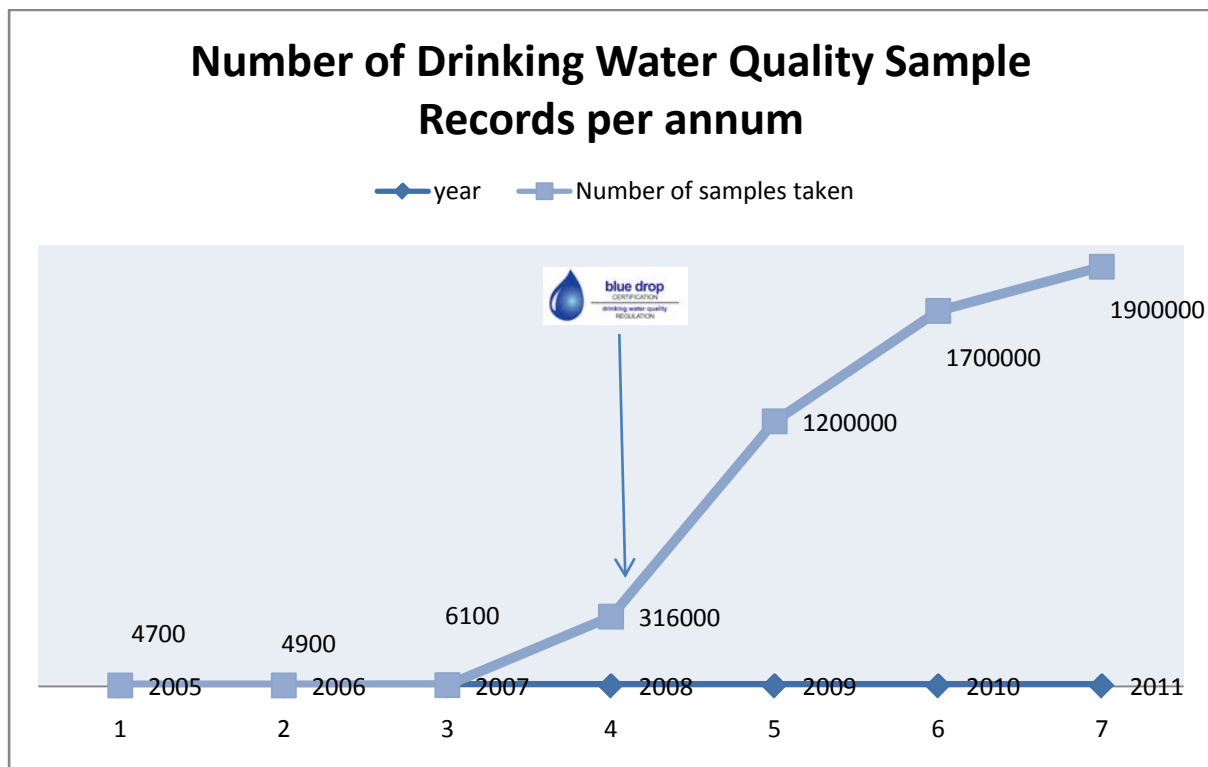


Figure 2 Graph Indicating increase in number of samples as from introduction of Blue Drop Certification

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	(↓)
Number of water systems audited	402	787	914	931	(↑)
Number of Blue Drop Awards	25	38	66	98	(↑)
National Blue Drop score	51.4%	67.2%	72.9%	87.6%	(↑)

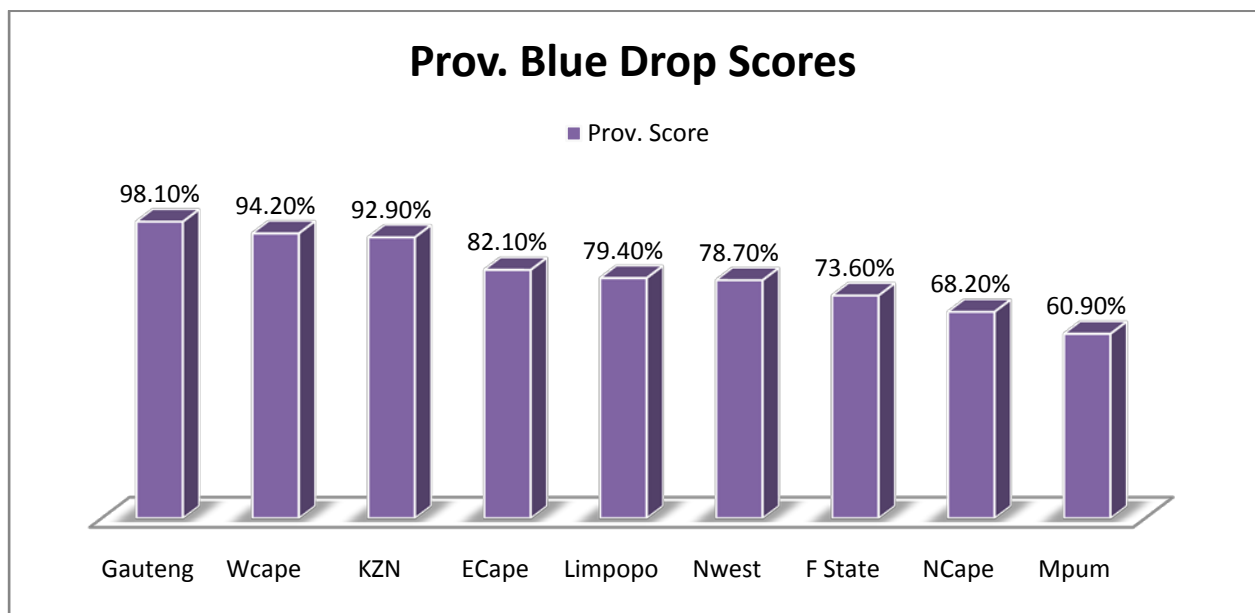


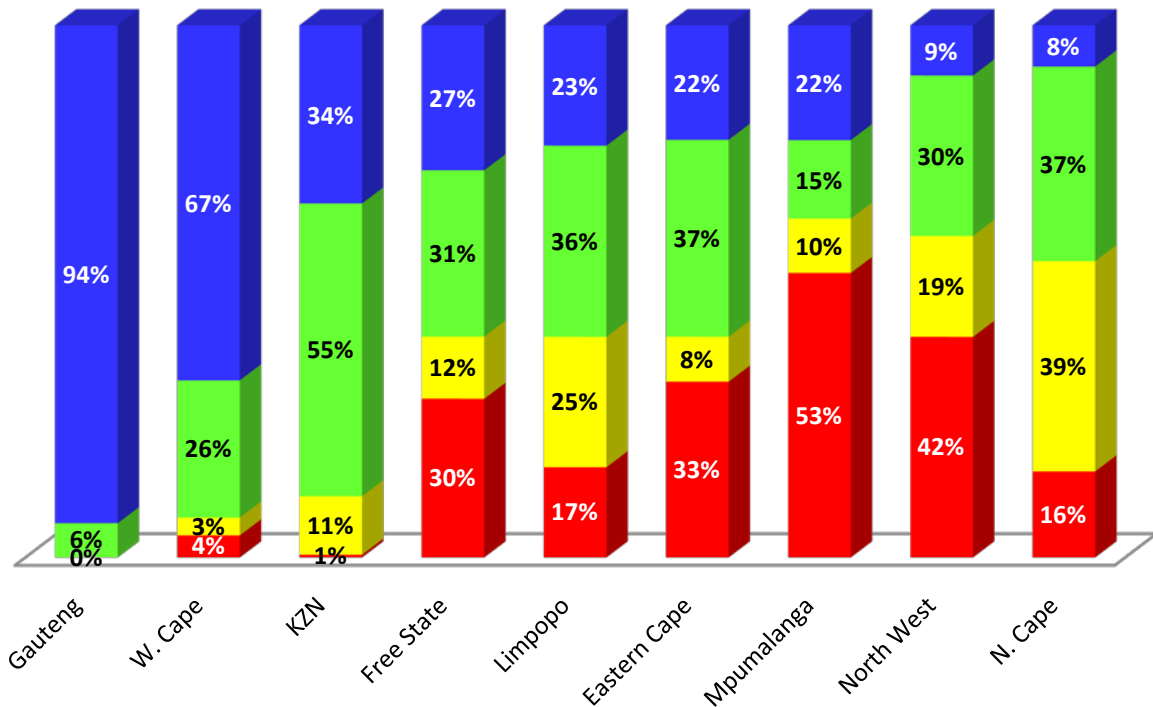
Figure 3. This chart depicts the provincial Blue Drop performances based upon the scores of the water services institutions within the respective provinces.

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 must 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.

## Provincial Status of Water Safety Planning

■ No Water Safety Planning      ■ Initiation Phase  
■ Water Safety Planning underway      ■ Good Water Safety Planning In place



## 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	Province	2012 National Log Position	Blue Drop Score 2012	2011 National Log Position	Blue Drop Score 2011
Ekurhuleni	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	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	Province	2012 National Log Position	Blue Drop Score 2012	2011 National Log Position	Blue Drop Score 2011
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	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
Matjabeng 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
Lepalale LM	LP	29	92.84	45	82.63
Buffalo City	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
Umgungunlovu 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
Rustenberg 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
Illembe 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	Province	2012 National Log Position	Blue Drop Score 2012	2011 National Log Position	Blue Drop Score 2011
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	Province	2012 National Log Position	Blue Drop Score 2012	2011 National Log Position	Blue Drop Score 2011
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 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	Province	2012 National Log Position	Blue Drop Score 2012	2011 National Log Position	Blue Drop Score 2011
Thaba Chweu LM	MP	<b>142</b>	<b>19.03</b>	77	59.40
Nketoane LM	FS	<b>143</b>	<b>18.57</b>	149	6.33
Albert Luthuli LM	MP	<b>144</b>	<b>18.40</b>	145	9.78
Mafube LM	FS	<b>145</b>	<b>18.16</b>	140	15.25
Phumelela LM	FS	<b>146</b>	<b>17.90</b>	151	3.82
Renosterberg LM	NC	<b>147</b>	<b>17.60</b>	132	25.36
Nkomazi LM	MP	<b>148</b>	<b>17.20</b>	75	59.48
Umsobomvu LM	NC	<b>149</b>	<b>15.76</b>	117	35.18
Masilonyana LM	FS	<b>150</b>	<b>11.40</b>	148	6.49
Mkhondo LM	MP	<b>151</b>	<b>11.30</b>	150	5.05
Ikwezi LM	EC	<b>152</b>	<b>7.91</b>	130	26.55
Koukamma LM	EC	<b>153</b>	<b>5.60</b>	141	14.36