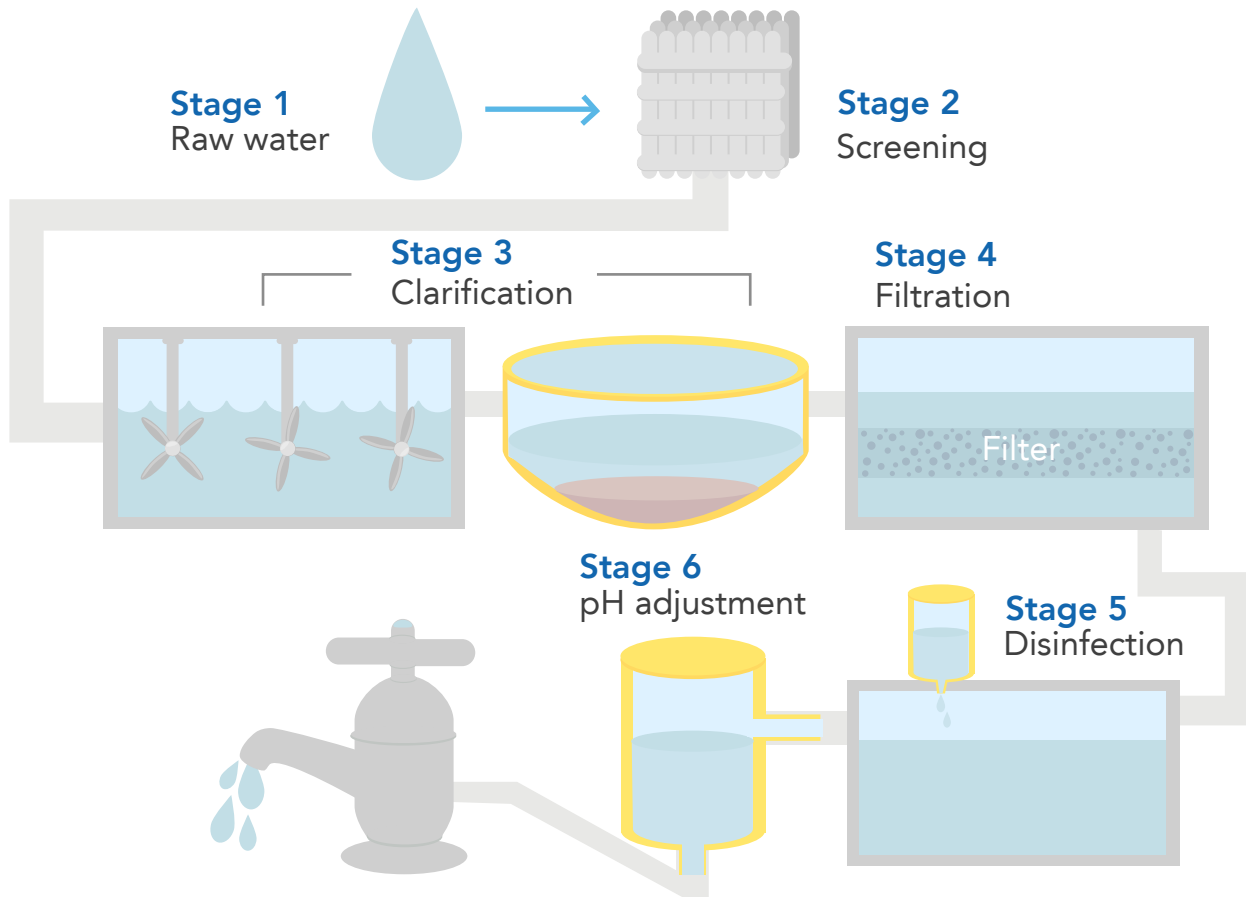


Water treatment

Typical example of the water treatment process



Stage 1: Surface water is stored in reservoirs to provide a continuous supply to meet demand throughout the year.

Stage 2: Water is passed through mesh screens to remove debris, such as leaves, weeds and sticks.

Stage 3: Impurities in the water are removed.

Clarification includes:

- coagulation and flocculation
- sedimentation

Stage 4: Any impurities still left from the clarification stage are removed through filtration.

Stage 5: Disinfection is vital to ensure that water-borne diseases are eliminated, and that the drinking water that we supply to you meets the water supply regulations.

Stage 6: pH is a scientific term used to describe the acidity or alkalinity of a substance. We need to control the pH level of drinking water. If water is too acidic it may corrode metal pipes, and if it is too alkaline it may cause deposits to form inside the pipes.

The water is now safe to drink and use in our homes, schools and businesses.