For the detail on the projects please refer to the Infrastructure master plan on the following link to the UUW website: https://umngeni-uthukela.co.za/infrastructure-master-plans/

Top 30 Projects

1	uMkhomazi Water Project
2	Lower Mkomazi Bulk Water Scheme
3	Mpofana Hydropower Unit
4	Augmentation of DVH to Claridge Pipeline
5	Greater Mpofana Regional Scheme Phases 2
6	Impendle- Nzinga
7	uMshwathi Ph 4 - Southern Ndwedwe
8	uMshwati Ph 5
9	uMshwati Ph 6
10	Lower Thukela BWS - Phase 2
11	Maphumulo Phase 3 : 6Ml WW
12	Maphumulo Phase 4 : Weir on Hlimbitwe River
13	Mhlabatshane Sub-Regional Scheme Ph 2 - Mzimkhulu River abstraction
14	Umbumbulu PL Augmentation
15	Vulindlela PS and Reservoir
16	Mpophomeni WWW
17	Stephen Dlamini Bulk Water Supply Scheme BWSS
18	Ncwabeni Off-channel Storage Dam
19	South Coast Ph. 3
20	RBIDZ Effluent Pipe Project
21	Clermont Siphon 6 Rehabilitation
22	Aqueducts 3 & 4- Carbon Fibre Repairs
23	Durban Heights Filter Upgrade
24	Emergency rehab to Lower Thukela Gravity Pipeline
25	Emergency rehab EJ Smith Pump station
26	Emergency repairs of Durban Heights WTP Filters
27	Ulwandle Fire Hydrants
28	Cement Mortar Lining of Nagle Aqueducts 1&2
29	Standby Generators for critical infrastructure- Ulwandle
30	KwaXimba Package Plant

Excerpts from the Infrastructure masterplans relevant to the costing of projects is as follows:

1. UMKHOMAZI WATER PROJECT

Project Components	Water Resource Components (to be developed by DWS): Smithfield Dam – having a storage capacity 251 million m3 (31% of MAR), earth core rockfill dam. A Transfer Tunnel – 3.5 m bored diameter (3.0 m lined diameter), concrete-lined (where necessary), overall length of 32 km. 3km of 3 000 mm Raw Water Pipeline. Potable Water Supply Components (to be developed by uMngeni-uThukela Water): Water Treatment Plant (WTP) – to be located near Baynesfield Estate with an initial capacity of 500 Ml/day and allowance for further module to increase capacity to 625 Ml/day. 156.25 Ml potable water storage reservoir at WTP. Bulk Potable Water Pipelines –2 820mm diameter (15.1 km) and 2 540 mm diameter (4.6 km) gravity mains from the WTP to '57 pipeline.
Capacity	625 Mℓ/day

2. LOWER MKOMAZI BULK WATER SCHEME

Project Components:	• Ngwadini Weir (2.5 m high), abstraction and low lift pump station for the OCS dam located on the uMkomazi River. • Hydrocyclones desilting mechanism (0.75 m^3/s). • Pressurised pipeline to OCS dam (0.75 m^3/s). • Ngwadini OCS Dam (10.5 million m^3) located adjacent to the uMkomazi River. • Goodenough Weir (raised from 3 to 3.35 m high), abstraction and low lift pump station for the WTW located on the uMkomazi River. • Hydrocyclones desilting mechanism (1.3 m^3/s). • High lift pump station (1.3 m^3/s). • Pressurised pipeline to Goodenough Reservoir (6 hours). • Gravity pipeline to WTP (1.2 m^3/s). • WTP (100 Mℓ/day). • Gravity pipeline to Quarry Reservoir (1.2 m^3/s). • Electrical sub-station (132 kV/22 kV), transmission and conveyance infrastructure. • A solution to deliver water at the lowest possible overall cost, and with the least environmental impact to the South Coast area.
Capacity:	100 Mℓ/day.

3. MPOFANA HYDROPOWER

A Detailed Feasibility Study (DFS) to assess the viability of a Hydropower Unit on the Mooi-uMngeni Transfer Scheme (MMTS) was initiated in 2013. A cost benefit model was developed to investigate the benefit of installing larger pipe sizes under the second phase of the MMTS in the gravity section of the pipe from the Gowrie Break Pressure Tank to the Mpofana Outfall Site (Figure 7.76). It was identified that a 914 mm diameter steel pipe had the highest Internal Rate of Return (IRR), and therefore is the optimal size for installation. The residual head available for power generation at the outfall site under full flow conditions for a new pipe scenario is 148 m, and under aged pipe conditions is 128 m.

The DFS has shown that a dual turbine powerhouse at the Mpofana Outfall Site, with twin turbo type turbines, each capable of discharging 2.25 m^3/s at 148 m head, can produce 2.698 MW each (5.396 MW total).

Electrical transmission of the power generated will be fed back into the National Grid at the Gowrie Substation in Nottingham Road. The recoupment of costs will be offset against the power generated and billed to uMngeni-uThukela Water, for the MMTS, by Eskom.

A hydropower unit on the MMTS will recover between 19.7 and 16.8 GW.hr/annum of power, based on MMTS operation for 6 months of the year at 83% efficiency, and depending on the age of the supply pipelines.

4. AUGMENTATION OF DVH TO CLARIDGE PIPELINE

The pipeline from DV Harris to the Claridge Reservoir is approximately 6.7km in length, belonging to the Msunduzi Municipality. This pipeline transmits water from DV Harris to the Claridge and Belfort Storage Reservoirs. A bulk meter at DV Harris WTP measures the quantity of water sold to Msunduzi Municipality. The current supply is constrained due to the existing pipe size.

The major constraint in this system is the maximum capacity of the pipeline from DV Harris WTP to Claridge/Belfort Reservoir. An hydraulic analysis has shown that the maximum flow, under gravity, with the available head difference of 39.74 m is 63 Mℓ/day along the existing 1000 mm diameter pipeline, which is inadequate to meet the current demand.
This constraint is currently having a negative effect on the supply of potable water to the Greater uMshwathi BWSS.

The hydraulic analysis has shown that the augmentation of the pipeline from DV Harris WTP to Claridge Reservoir is necessary to increase the flow, with the current available head, to a maximum of 130 Mℓ/day.

The analysis has indicated that a new 1400 mm diameter pipeline is required to meet this maximum flow. Owing to the urgency of this project it is suggested that the project be implemented as a Turnkey Project where a Contractor is appointed to do both the design and construction of the pipeline. It has been identified that the proposed development will require an application for environmental authorisation before construction can commence. In order to achieve the anticipated construction commencement, the application for environmental authorisation in the form of a Basic Assessment will have to be undertaken in parallel with the design phase.

5. GREATER MPOFANA – PHASE 2

Project Components:	**Phase 1**: 20 Mℓ/day Water Treatment Works, associated pump stations, 600 mm diameter pipeline to Nottingham Road and 5 Mℓ reservoir, and 650 mm diameter pipeline to Rosetta and Bruntville in Mooi River with 12 Mℓ reservoir at Bruntville. (Complete) **Phase 2:** Pipeline from Nottingham Road Reservoir to Balgowan and then Lidgetton and Lions River including three Reservoirs.
Capacity (WTP):	20 Mℓ/day; a further upgrade to be undertaken to 40 Mℓ/day when required and reaching an ultimate capacity of 60 Mℓ/day.

6. IMPENDLE

Project Components:	**Nzinga Waterworks** • The proposed plant has a capacity of 13 Mℓ/day with an abstraction capacity of 18 Mℓ/day. • 355 mm diameter x 7.6 km long rising main. • 1 Mℓ Nzinga Reservoir. **Stepmore Waterworks** • The proposed plant has a capacity of 1.6 Mℓ/day upgradable to 3.0 Mℓ/day with an abstraction capacity of 4.0 Mℓ/day • 1 Mℓ Lotheni 1 Reservoir. • 650 kℓ Lotheni 2 Reservoir. • Construction of approximately 11,5 km of 100 mm diameter to 200 mm diameter uPVC and steel pipelines.
Capacity:	15 Mℓ.

7,8 & 9 UMSHWATHI – PHASES 4 TO 6

Project Components **Phase 4**	**Contract 1** : Contract 1 consists of manufactucture, supply and deliver of 66km of steel pipeline varies from DN 500-100 for entire UBWSS scheme Phase **Contract 2 :** Location: Montebello. Contract 2 consists of 7km steel pipeline from Montebello off-take to Montebello reservoir. **Contract 3 :** Location: Ozwathini/KwaSonkombo/Matholamnyama Construction of DN500-250, 37.8km steel pipelines from Ozwathini Reservoir to 4ML Ndwedwe Reservoir no.5, Ndwedwe Reservoir no.4, Ndwedwe Reservoir no.3 and existing Kwasonkombo Reservoir no.2 including 1x0.25ML BPT1. • Reservoirs: 2No. x 5ML , 1No. x 4ML, 1No. x 3ML and 1No. x 1ML Location : Esigedleni Construction of DN250-100, 11.2km steel pipeline from Esigedleni Offtake to the existing Mgazini Reservoir • Reservoirs: 1No x 4Ml concrete reservoirs a • Break Pressure Tank (BPT): 3No x 50 kL Concrete BPT
Phase 5	The Umshwathi Phase 5 Project comprised the following elements: • Approximatly 26.8 km of bulk pipelines with diameters between 400mm and 80mm including air valvea, scour valves and take off chambers. • Seven reinforced concrete reservoirs with capacities between 2000kl and 50kl. • The system will be intergateted into the Ilembe District Municipality's existing reticulation network
Phase 6	The project consists of a pipleline into Southern Ndwedwe from Bruynshill Reservoir. The system will require balancing reservoirs.

10. LOWER THUKELA PHASE 2

Project Components	• Upgrade WTP capacity from 55 Mℓ/day to 110 Mℓ/day. • Additional raw and potable pumps and 7.2 km of 900 mm diameter bulk supply pipelines to deliver water from the WTP to Mandini. • 30 Mℓ Command Reservoir in Mandini.
Capacity	110 Mℓ/day

11. MAPHUMULO PHASE 3

Phase 3 - Upgrade the WTP by 6 M**l**/day to a new treatment capacity of 12 M**l**/day;

12. MAPHUMULO PHASE 4

Phase 4 – Construct a new weir, abstraction works and pump station on the Hlimbitwa River and a pipeline to convey raw water into the iMvutshane Dam to meet the future 12 M**l**/day demand at a 98% assurance of supply

13. MHLABATSHANE SUB-REGIONAL SCHEME PH 2 - MZIMKHULU RIVER ABSTRACTION

Project Components:	• Abstraction weir and abstraction works on the Mzimkulu River, with de-silting mechanism. • Raw water pump station and associated electrical and mechanical works. • Raw water rising main. • Raw water intermediate/booster pump stations and associated electrical and mechanical works. • Balancing tanks / reservoirs. • The existing 4 Mℓ/day water treatment works is to be upgraded to an 8Mℓ/day plant, which includes a clear-water pump station • Command Reservoir increase from 2 Mℓ to 4 Mℓ in storage capacity
Capacity:	12 Mℓ/day in total

14. UMBUMBULU PL AUGMENTATION

The capacity of the current pipeline is restricted to 15 Mℓ/day due to the ground level profile along the pipeline route. The flow is restricted to ensure that the hydraulic grade line is at least 20 m above a high point at Stoney Ridge. The current flow in this pipeline is 11 Mℓ/day. The hydraulic analysis has indicated that a new 900mm NB steel pipeline would adequately meet the future 50 Mℓ/day (2045) demand (**Figure 7.65**). This supply could be from the '57 Pipeline or could ultimately be supplied directly from the uMkhomazi Water Project Pipeline. The existing pipeline will be decommissioned once this pipeline is constructed.

Table 7.56 Project information: Umbumbulu.

Project Components:	Designed to deliver approximately 50 Mℓ/day at 2045 demand projections.
Capacity:	50 Mℓ/day ultimate.

15. VULINDLELA PS AND RESERVOIR

Project Components:	• Construct a new pump station at Howick West Reservoir Complex to supply Vulindlela Reservoir 2 by installing 3 x 22 Mℓ/day pump sets (2 x operating and 1 x standby). • Construct an 800mm diameter pipeline of 11 km in length from Howick West Pump Station to Reservoir 2. • Construct the Pump Station at Reservoir 2 consisting of 2 x 18 Mℓ/day pump sets (1 x operating and 1 x standby). • Construct one 15 Mℓ Reservoir (25 Mℓ required in total) at Reservoir 2 site as additional storage to the existing 10 Mℓ reservoir. • Construct a back-feed pipeline of 300mm diameter with a length of 6 km, from Reservoir 5 to supply Reservoir 3 and Reservoir 4.
Capacity:	45 Mℓ/day.

16. MPHOPOHOMENI WASTE WATER WORKS

Project Components:	• Inlet Works including a mechanical screen and vortex grit tanks (2No). • Two 14 m diameter primary settling tanks. • Primary sludge pump station. • Refurbished digesters with new heating and sludge circulating system. • Mechanical equipment to dewater digested primary and activated sludge. • 6 Mℓ/d (BNR Activated Sludge Treatment Plant. • Return Activated Sludge (RAS) pumping system. • Waste Activated Sludge (WAS) pumping system. • RAS and Storm Flow Recycle Refurbished Pump Station • Sludge and Storm Flow Recycle Mechanical/Electrical Plant. • Refurbished 2.25 Mℓ Storm bypass pond. • One 25 m diameter secondary clarifier. • One refurbished 18 m diameter secondary clarifier. • Aluminium sulphate, lime and chlorine chemical dosing systems. • Recycle pump station, pumping plant and pumping main from Maturation Ponds. • Disposal pipeline (6.8 km) of various diameters. • Pump station (2 duty, 1 stand-by)
Capacity:	6 Mℓ/day Plant

17. STEPHEN DLAMINI BULK WATER SUPPLY SCHEME

Scope of Bulk Water Infrastructure to be implemented by uMngeni-uThukela Water as per the directive:

- A 600 m long and 29.50m high Zoned Earth fill Embankment Dam : Capacity – 9.78 million m^3

The other components if the project will be funded and constructed by others.

18. NCWABENI OFF-CHANNEL STORAGE DAM

Project Components:	• Ncwabeni Weir (2.75 m high), abstraction and low lift pump station for the OCS dam located on the uMzimkhulu River. • Pressurised pipeline to OCS dam (0.75 m^3/s). • Ncwabeni OCS Dam (15.7 million m^3/annum) located adjacent to the uMzimkhulu River.
Capacity:	1:100 year yield (99% Assurance of Supply) 80 Mℓ/day (incl run-of-river at St Helen's Rock)

19. SOUTH COAST PH. 3

uMngeni-uThukela Water investigations to date have been at a pre-feasibility level. **Figure 11.74** illustrates the conceptual level investigation of the planned future bulk supply system from Quarry Reservoir to Catalina Reservoir. The supply catered for a 30 year demand horizon, assuming a 10 Mℓ/day supply to Hibberdene. The existing 600 mm diameter pipelines (Phase 2) are not sufficiently sized to cater for the 30 year design demand. Upgrades to these pipelines are within the scope of this project and are likely to be required within the next 10 to 15 years although this will be dependent on the actual growth in demand that takes place over this period. It is likely that additional pipelines, laid in parallel with the existing pipeline, will be the most cost-effective means of providing these upgrades. In addition, the proposed project involves the provision of booster pump stations and reservoirs to link the areas either side of the pipeline route.

20. RBIDZ EFFLUENT PIPE PROJECT

Nyanza Light Metals have approached Mhlathuze Water to dispose of the gypsum slurry effluent from Nyanza Light Metals proposed facility to be located at the the Richards Bay Industrial Development Zone (RBIDZ) Phase 1F. Commissioning of this facility has been planned to commence in mid-2026. The gypsum slurry disposal system will have to be constructed and commissioned in time for the facility commissioning.

It is assumed that the effluent will either be pumped to sea via the existing Alkanstrand Pumpstations or by a new pumpstation to be constructed at the same location.

Proposed Pipeline

	Value	Comment
Pipeline length	16 800m	
Pipeline material	400ND PN20 HDPe PE100	
Length in existing servitude	11 300m	
New servitudes required	5 500m	Recommended 12m wide

A pumpstation located at Nyanza Light Metals is required to pump 590 m3/h. Using the assumed pipeline size this will result in a pumpstation duty of 590m3/h at 145m head.

Proposed Pump

	Details	Comments
Proposed pump	Warman 8/6 AHP-WRT™ Rubber Imp High Pressure	
Pump liner and impeller material	R55 Natural Rubber	
Motor	110kW 525V 4-pole	Pulley drive
Number of pumps	5 duty + 5 standby	Pumps installed in series
Duty per stage	163.5l/s @ 34.9m	
Gland water required	27 l/min per pump	Clean water supply required for pump gland seals

Proposed Pump station

The proposed Nyanza Slurry Pumpstation can be summarised as follows:

	Value	Comment
Pumpstation duty	590m³/h @ 145m head	
Pumpstation building	33m x 10m	Allow additional space for construction, access and supporting infrastructure
Electrical requirements	1600kVA supply	
Gland water supply requirements	200m³/d	Clean water supply required (Either potable or clarified water)
Drainage requirements	200m³/d process water drainage	Gland water + any leakage or spillage will need to be

	Value	Comment
		pumped back to Nyanza Slurry holding tanks
	Domestic sewer connection	Needed for operator & guardhouse toilet
Potable water supply requirements	Domestic connection	Needed for operator & guardhouse facilities.

21. CLERMONT SIPHON 6

Project Components:	From the Tunnel Outlet Portal of Aqueducts 3 and 4 at Siphon 6, the aqueducts are laid at a steep grade. There has been some informal housing over both aqueducts along this steep section and, after the river crossing where the gradient is more undulating, the informal housing development is very dense along the Aqueduct route. In order to significantly reduce the impact of pipe failure through informal settlement, Umgeni Water has elected to slip-line these PCP aqueduct sections. As a result, some 900m of PCP Aqueduct 3 and some 300m of PCP Aqueduct 4 are to be slip-lined through the informal settlement using the "clock-spring" technique which has minimal negative impact upon the affected community and causes no material loss in hydraulic capacity. This is a complex project, much of which needs to be carried out within pre-planned shutdown periods. Failure to timeously execute shutdown work could well compromise Umgeni Water's ability to supply the greater Durban area with potable water. The rehabilitation work includes the following: • Clock spring slip lining of Aqueducts 3 & 4 Siphon 6; • Adherence and compliance to the approved design; 1. Slip lining of portion of Aqueducts 3 & 4 Siphon 6 1.1. Clock-sprung 1200 meters of 6mm thick grade x 52 steel cans including grouting 1.2. Supply and apply pipe coating and linings 2. Repair of steel pipe bridges and fittings 3. Repair scour and air valves 3.1. Air valve DN150 replacement 3.2. Repair air valve chambers 3.3. Scour valve DN250 replacement 3.4. Repair scour valve chambers 4. Isolating valve chambers 4.1. Penstock and buildings 4.2. Durban Heights inlet works

Capacity:	

22. AQUEDUCTS 3&4 – CARBON FIBRE REPAIRS

Project Components:	The barrels of the aqueducts have experienced failures of varying degrees. The project was to electro-magnetically scan the PCP siphons and thereby determine the location of distressed pipes. Structural analysis of the distressed pipes based upon the degree of distress (number of prestressed wire breaks) and operating pressure and then propose appropriate remedial measures viz: • Pipe replacement. • Vacuum applied internal carbon fibre repair. • Installation of mechanical seals.
Capacity:	Aq 1 and 2- 160Ml/day; Aq 3 and 4- 440 Ml/day

23. EMERGENCY REPAIR TO LOWER TUKELA GRAVITY PIPELINE

Project Components:	This is the sole pipeline for conveying potable water from Lower Thukela Water Treatment Works (WTW) to iLembe District Municipality (IDM) owned Mvoti Reservoir. The numerous failures had resulted in UUW's customer, IDM, voicing their concerns regarding the assurance of supply of potable water from Lower Thukela WTW. The project to undertake the emergency rehabilitation to the pipeline via a turnkey contractor was initiated in June 2023. The Scope of Works for this Contract can be summarised as follows. To appoint a Turnkey contractor who will assess the current Lower Thukela gravity and propose mitigation strategies for the current Pipeline and offtakes. Careful consideration will be paid to the shutdown requirements and an optimum methodology will have to be adopted as this is the sole conveyance of potable water from Lower Thukela Water Works The Principal's Contractors PSP shall commission the gravity pipeline as part of the implementation contract. Furthermore, the following will be undertaken as part of the contract: • Inclusion of satellite monitoring and intrusion detection systems on both the pipeline chambers and • cathodic bunkers • Maintenance of the Matthew Substation • Maintenance cf 11kva switchgear at Lower Thukela WTV • Supply, installation and maintenance of actuators • Supply, installation, and maintenance of 5 No meters inclusive of GSM • Supply and installation of new air, scour and isolation valves. • Rehabilitation of chambers in accordance with the Employers specifications
Capacity:	

24. EMERGENCY REHABILITATION OF EJ SMITH

Project Components:	Rehabilitation of EJ Smith PS and rehabilitation to the raw water pipeline. The rehabilitation will include the access road, embankment, pump station building and rising main pipeline. The project will also address the damaged and old infrastructure at EJ Pump Station which

	will enhance the life span of the pump station, allowing it to meet its daily pumping requirements to its customers (Ugu District Municipality). This will allow pumping raw water from EJ Smith Dam through an integral infrastructure of the EJ Smith Pump Station rising main and ultimately into the Umzinto Water Treatment Plant.
Capacity:	

25. EMERGENCY REPAIRS OF DURBAN HEIGHTS FILTERS

Project Components:	Rehabilitation of 6 filters that are offline due to structural failures and 8 filters that are online but malfunctioning. • Reservoir No.2 roof repairs • Repairs to reservoirs, Pumpstations, and aqueducts embankments. • Replacement of Filter actuators and installation of pneumatic system
Capacity:	

26. ULWANDLE FIRE HYDRANTS

Project Components:	Assessment and replacement of fire hydrants and fire suppression systems for critical infrastructure. To undertake the full assessment of all existing fire hydrants and fire suppression systems in the Ulwandle Region. All sites are to be considered inclusive of Water Treatment Works (WTW), Outstations and Offices.
Capacity:	

27. CEMENT MORTAR LINING OF NAGLE AQUEDUCTS 1 AND 2

Project Components:	It is proposed that Aqueduct No.01 and the elevated steel sections of Aqueduct No.02 be relined with cement mortar (CML) as a corrosion protection measure. It is noted that all elevated pipes shall be re-lined, but the more recently laid epoxy lined buried combined sections should not be relined. CML is considered to be the most effective lining to prevent corrosion as. • The internal bore of the prestressed concrete pipes (PCP) of Aqueduct No.02 that has been in service for over 50 years, show little to no signs of soft water attack or other degradation and hence a cementitious lining is considered most effective; • The surface preparation requirements are less stringent than for organic coatings • The pipeline is VJ-coupled and corrosion at the vulnerable couplings is best prevented using cement mortar The Contractor will be responsible for: • Safe locking out, draining and cleaning of the siphon in preparation for the CML operation • CML shall comply with the AWWA C602 specification with the following additional requirements o Corrosion protection at VJ-couplings.: the initial gap and annulus between the external pipe barrel and

	coupling should be cleaned of deleterious matter and filled with mortar to provide a backing to the CML so that when the pipe is pressurized, the CML at the initial gap does not crack. It is noted that VJ-coupled pipes are typically 6m in length ○ Air and Scour valve installations have recently been rehabilitated. All associated appendage pipework up to the isolating valves shall be cement mortar lined ○ Removal of loose bitumen and other deleterious matter and disposal in accordance with the UUW EMPr. ○ Access ports shall be provided to suit the contractor's construction methodology
Capacity:	

28. STANDBY GENERATORS OF CRICITAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Project Components:	Manufacture, Supply, Construction and Commissioning of Standby Gensets and Ancillary Works for the Ulwandle, Izintaba and KCDM region. The state of reliable electricity supply in the country continues to deteriorate and negatively affects all aspects of life and the economy. The impact of both electricity outages and water supply outages, makes life extremely unbearable for citizens, industry and ultimately the economy. Therefore, these interventions going forward should initially deal with the high risk failing systems during load shedding and the implications of installing standby diesel generators and its associated infrastructure.
Capacity:	Very High Voltage Gen Sets ranging from 1500 -3000

29. KWAXIMBA PACKAGE PLANT

Project Components:	eThekwini Municipality had requested assistance from UUW for the implementation of a package plant project and associated infrastructure to provide residents of KwaXimba with potable water. This request was submitted post a meeting with UUW officials on 19 February 2024. UUW then accepted to undertake the design and construction work associated with the package plant and associated infrastructure. The proposed assistance from UUW in relation to the KwaXimba Package Plant and Associated infrastructure is as follows: • Supply, deliver, assemble and commission UUW's existing 2Ml package plant. This includes all required civil works for the package plant site (earthworks, concrete slab, perimeter fencing, offices, ablution facilities2, guard house, etc.). • Construction of raw water tie-in on Aqueducts 1 and 2, including a raw water pipeline, low lift pump station and associated infrastructure (chambers, raw water meter, etc.) to supply raw water to the 2Ml package plant. • Construction of Potable Water Booster Pump Station, 1km long and 7.5km long risingmains (pipeline) from the Package

	Plant to the Command Reservoir DV1822 and DV1818, respectively. This includes all associated infrastructure, i.e. Chambers (air, scour and meter), pipe markers, road crossings, etc. • Supply, deliver, install and commission SBS tanks at various reservoir sites to augment existing potable water storage capacity. • Supply, deliver, install and commission of standby generator at the Package Plant site. • Provision for drilling of six (6) no. boreholes at various sites, including associated infrastructure. • Design, supply, deliver, install, and commission 5Ml Package Plant • Provision for Health and Safety Agent, Social Facilitator, Environmental Rehabilitation Specialists, etc. • Professional Fees for the Contractor's PSP (this is a turnkey appointment, i.e. Design and Build).
Capacity:	2ML plant and 5ML plant