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Catchment, Stormwater & River Management Branch

INLAND WATER QUALITY MONITORING NETWORK

WATER QUALITY SUMMARY REPORT: MARCH 2025

E.coli

Table of Contents

1 INTRODUCTION

The City's Inland Water Quality Monitoring Programme comprises of 247 sample locations on various inland systems (rivers, wetlands and estuaries). Monthly water samples collected from each location are analysed at Scientific Services in terms of a Service Level Agreement that the laboratory has with the Catchment, Stormwater and River Management Branch (CSRM). Both microbiological and physio-chemical analyses are undertaken on each sample, with a range of algal constituents also being analysed on samples collected from various wetland (vlei) or estuarine systems.

The microbial data used in this report serves as an indicator of the water quality in the inland systems, focusing on potential implications for human health within the City's inland water quality monitoring network. This constituent provides an indication of faecal contamination which is proving to be a significant challenge that compromises the state of the urban freshwater environment due to a variety of sources (e.g. spills/overflows from the sewage reticulation network, runoff from informal settlement areas and, occasionally, inadequately treated wastewater).

Results are assessed in terms of the Department of Water and Sanitation's (DWS), South African Water Quality Guidelines for "Intermediate Contact Recreation" which makes use of faecal coliforms as indicator organisms. "Intermediate" levels of contact include recreational activities such as sailing, canoeing, fishing, water skiing etc. Full body immersion for extended periods during swimming and diving are regarded as "Full Contact".

The DWS guideline summarised in the text box below provides an indication of increasing public health risk with progressively high levels of faecal contamination.

The guideline makes use of 'faecal coliform counts' that is, however, no longer routinely measured, in many laboratories. *E.coli* is increasingly regarded as the preferred indicator as it provides a better indication of faecal pollution originating from warm-blooded organisms. *E.coli* may comprise up to 97% of faecal coliform bacteria in human faeces.

< 1000 No/Very Low Risk	***1 001 - 4 000 Slight Risk*** ***It may be expected that limited contact with water of this quality is associated with a risk of gastrointestinal illness.***	***> 4 000 Increasing Risk*** ***Intermediate recreational contact with water can be expected to carry an increasing risk of gastrointestinal illness as faecal coliform levels increase.***

Since this guideline has not always proven useful as a management and decision support tool to evaluate long-term trends; it has been adapted by the CSRM branch as described in **Section 1**.

2 *E.COLI* INLAND WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT GUIDE

The *E.coli* Inland Water Quality Management Guide has been developed based on both the aforementioned DWS Intermediate Contact Recreation Guideline, a study undertaken for CSRM in 2011[1], the Berg Resource Quality Objectives study, and the Inland Water Quality Technical Report (2019) completed by an appointed team of specialists in the field of urban water quality and ecology.

Interpretation	**Faecal Coliform (*including E. Coli*) CFU/100ml**
'Target' Full Contact *	**≤ 400**
'Target' Intermediate Contact	**≤ 1000**
Acceptable Risk - intermediate Contact	**≤ 2500**
Tolerable Risk - intermediate Contact	**2501-4000**
Unacceptable Risk (Level 1)	**4001 – 10 000**
Unacceptable Risk (Level 2)	**10 001 - 100 000**
Unacceptable Risk (Level 3)	**> 100 000**

** Note however that full contact activities (swimming/diving) are not recommended in urban waterways due to water quality challenges, possible presence of underwater obstacles and that no life-saving facilities exist on such systems.*

Since the DWS guideline, upper threshold does not adequately reflect the range of results typically found in urban waterways the guideline is not useful in triggering appropriate strategic management responses to long-term water quality trends. The City's adaptation of the "Unacceptable" level which is aligned with the DWS 3rd category assigned to *E.coli* results > 4000 counts/100ml has thus been expanded into 3 sub-levels to guide the management response or course of action to address "Unacceptable" trends.

1 City of Cape Town, Catchment, Stormwater and River Management Branch, (2011) Determination of additional resources to manage pollution in stormwater and river systems. Final Report. PD Naidoo and Associates (Project no. 090152).

Unacceptable Categories	Comment / Strategic Management Response
Level 1	• Water quality trends in this range may be reflective of general urban diffuse runoff rather than a major point source of pollution • Address using stormwater / catchment management measures. • Ensure sewer spill responses are adequate and timely. • Continue to monitor to determine if additional pollution abatement intervention is necessary.
Level 2	• Water quality trends in this high range are likely indicative of chronic pollution possibly from multiple source/s. * • If results are in this range for a single month / only during the rainy season, it is possible, that catchment wash-off (first flush) or surcharging sewers were causal factors. • Transversal approach to pollution abatement is necessary. • Extra budget may be required.
Level 3	• Water quality trends in this extreme range likely indicate chronic ongoing pollution from multiple sources &/or extreme incidents. ***** • Urgent management intervention to address the source/s of contamination. • Transversal approach to pollution abatement is necessary. • Significant funding likely to be required

* e.g. Non-compliant WWTW, sewer spills, informal settlement run-off

Note: the above adaptation facilitates evaluation of long-term trends and focusing in on particular problem areas within catchments.

Since faecal coliforms are no longer routinely analysed in the laboratory, measured levels of *E.coli* are used as a surrogate and compared to the management guide.

3 OVERVIEW OF RESULTS

Figure 1 below provides a representation of City-wide compliance for the 17 catchment areas which are included in the CCT's monthly routine monitoring. The overall compliance status for the CCT for March 2025 is 56.4% falling below the CCTs target of 60%. The map also provides an underlying heat map showing reported sewer spills via the CCT's C3 notifications (NB: This does not indicate severity, duration or volumes of sewer spills, but merely represents where a spill has occurred). It can however be noted that areas with higher spills reported generally have poorer water quality.

The CCT has completed the revision of its routine monitoring points to ensure that data reflects the overall water quality of the catchments more accurately, rather than being biased towards areas of pollution concerns and poorer water quality. 65 new water quality monitoring points were added to the City's Inland Water Quality Monitoring Programme. Monitoring of these new points commenced from August 2024 in a phased approach and has been incorporated into the monthly report once all sites had a long-term data record (i.e. 6 months). For more detailed information on the new water quality points please refer to the City's Open Data Portal and Inland Water Quality Dashboard. To illustrate the impact of this revision, catchment graphs now display data from the both the previous and newly added monitoring points. Furthermore, **Appendix A** gives a breakdown of all the new routine water quality sites that were added to the inland water quality monitoring programme.

Table 1 below indicates the percentage of **monthly** results in each category described in **Section 1**. From January 2023, the indicator has been calculated using data from the preceding rolling 12-month period.

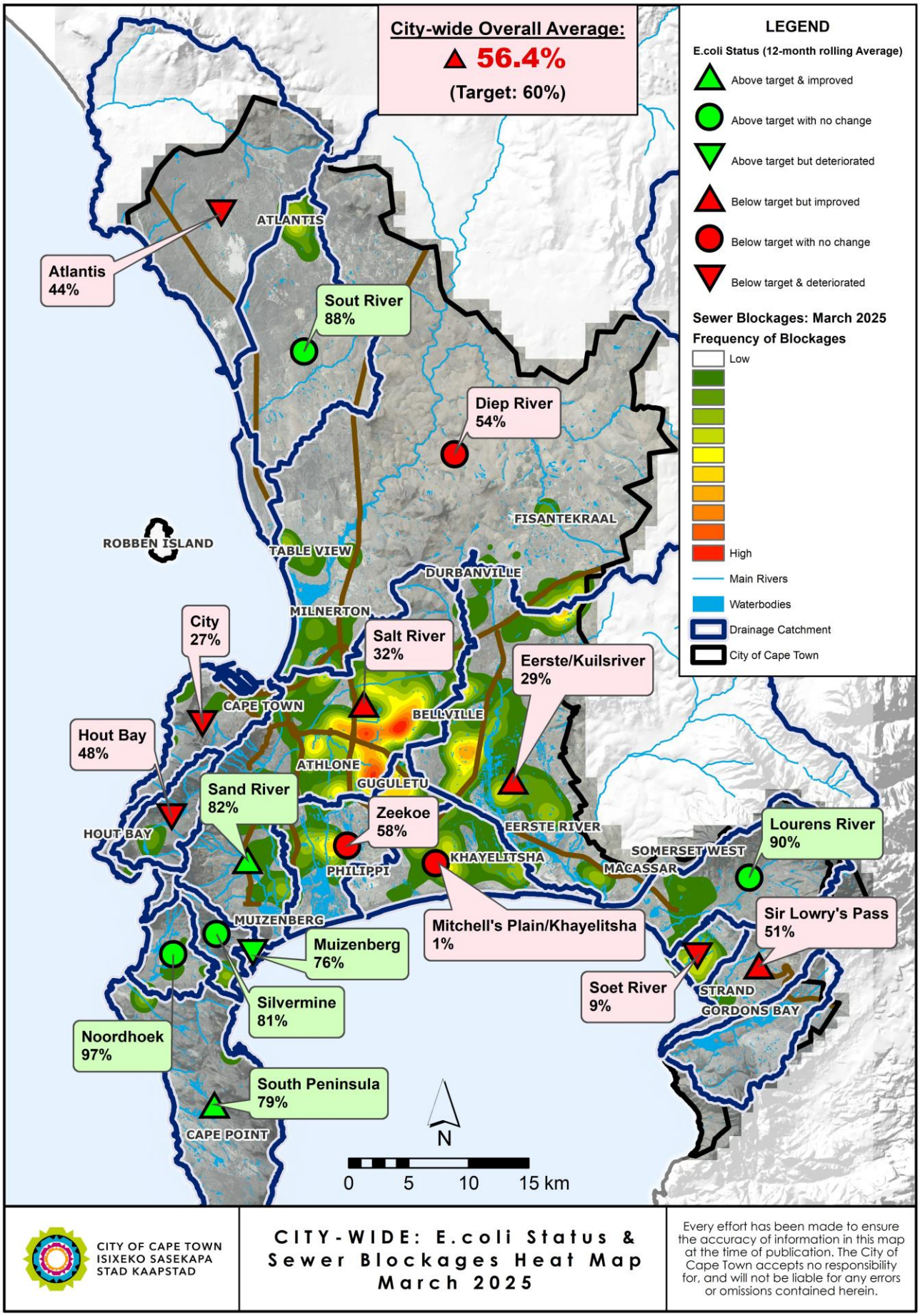

Figure 1: Map indicating the compliance for March 2025 for the 17 catchment areas and the overall average.

Table 1: Percentage of samples compliant with CCTs management guideline.

	# samples analysed	Target (intermediate) ≤1000	Acceptable Risk 1001-2500	Tolerable Risk 2501 – 4000	Unacceptable			% River and vlei samples ≤ 4000 E.coli	Rolling average % for all test results <4000 E.coli
					Level 1 4001 – 10 000	Level 2 10 001 – 100 000	Level 3 > 100 000	% per month	
24-Mar	228	97	24	6	15	18	68	127	57.2
		42.5%	10.5%	2.6%	6.6%	7.9%	29.8%	55.7%	
24-Apr	230	107	20	6	9	22	66	133	56.8
		46.5%	8.7%	2.6%	3.9%	9.6%	28.7%	57.8%	
24-May	238	106	21	5	11	35	60	132	56.7
		44.5%	8.8%	2.1%	4.6%	14.7%	25.2%	55.5%	
24-Jun	226	82	22	9	12	47	57	113	57
		36.3%	9.7%	4.0%	5.3%	20.8%	25.2%	50.0%	
24-Jul	244	68	30	8	32	55	51	106	55.6
		27.9%	12.3%	3.3%	13.1%	22.5%	20.9%	43.4%	
24-Aug	225	72	30	13	23	46	41	115	55.3
		32.0%	13.3%	5.8%	10.2%	20.4%	18.2%	51.1%	
24-Sep	287	126	27	10	15	45	64	163	55.5
		43.9%	9.4%	3.5%	5.2%	15.7%	22.3%	56.8%	
24-Oct	315	155	31	10	13	37	69	196	55.6
		49.2%	9.8%	3.2%	4.1%	11.7%	21.9%	62.2%	
24-Nov	296	139	26	8	13	20	90	173	55.5
		47.0%	8.8%	2.7%	4.4%	6.8%	30.4%	58.4%	
24-Dec	279	144	19	8	8	27	73	171	55.7
		51.6%	6.8%	2.9%	2.9%	9.7%	26.2%	61.3%	
25-Jan	284	144	16	6	12	23	83	166	55.5
		50.7%	5.6%	2.1%	4.2%	8.1%	29.2%	58.5%	
25-Feb	274	134	24	4	12	28	72	162	56.1
		48.9%	8.8%	1.5%	4.4%	10.2%	26.3%	59.1%	
25-Mar	292	147	22	4	15	25	79	173	56.4
		50.3%	7.5%	1.4%	5.1%	8.6%	27.1%	59.2%	

4 WATER AND SANITATION SERVICE DELIVERY BUDGET AND IMPLEMENTATION PLAN (SDBIP) PERFORMANCE

This section is a summary of inland water quality performance against the **SDBIP indicator:**

"Percentage of test results ≤ 4000 *E.coli*". The target percentage is 60%.

4.1 Overall performance at a city-wide level

At a city-wide scale (data from all monitored sites in 17 catchment areas grouped), inland water quality (IWQ) is measured using the *E.coli* data calculated over a 12-month rolling average period (ending March 2025). The additional monitoring points added resulted in minimal changes to the overall city-wide compliance due to the 12-month rolling averages, however, the compliance graph should show a more accurate trend once a 12 month database for the new points are established.

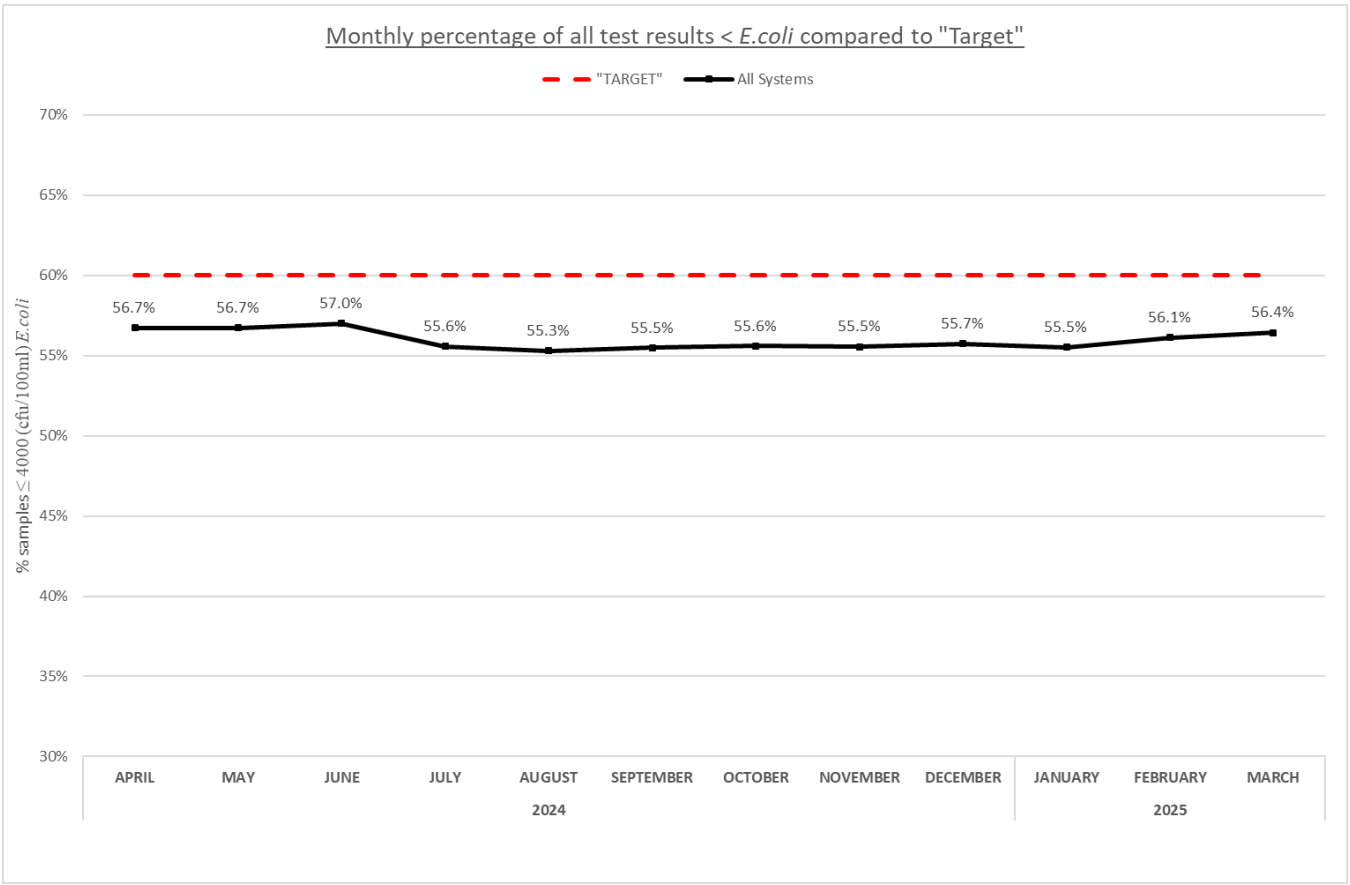

Figure 2a: Percentage of *E.coli* samples compliant with CCTs management guideline (including new points).

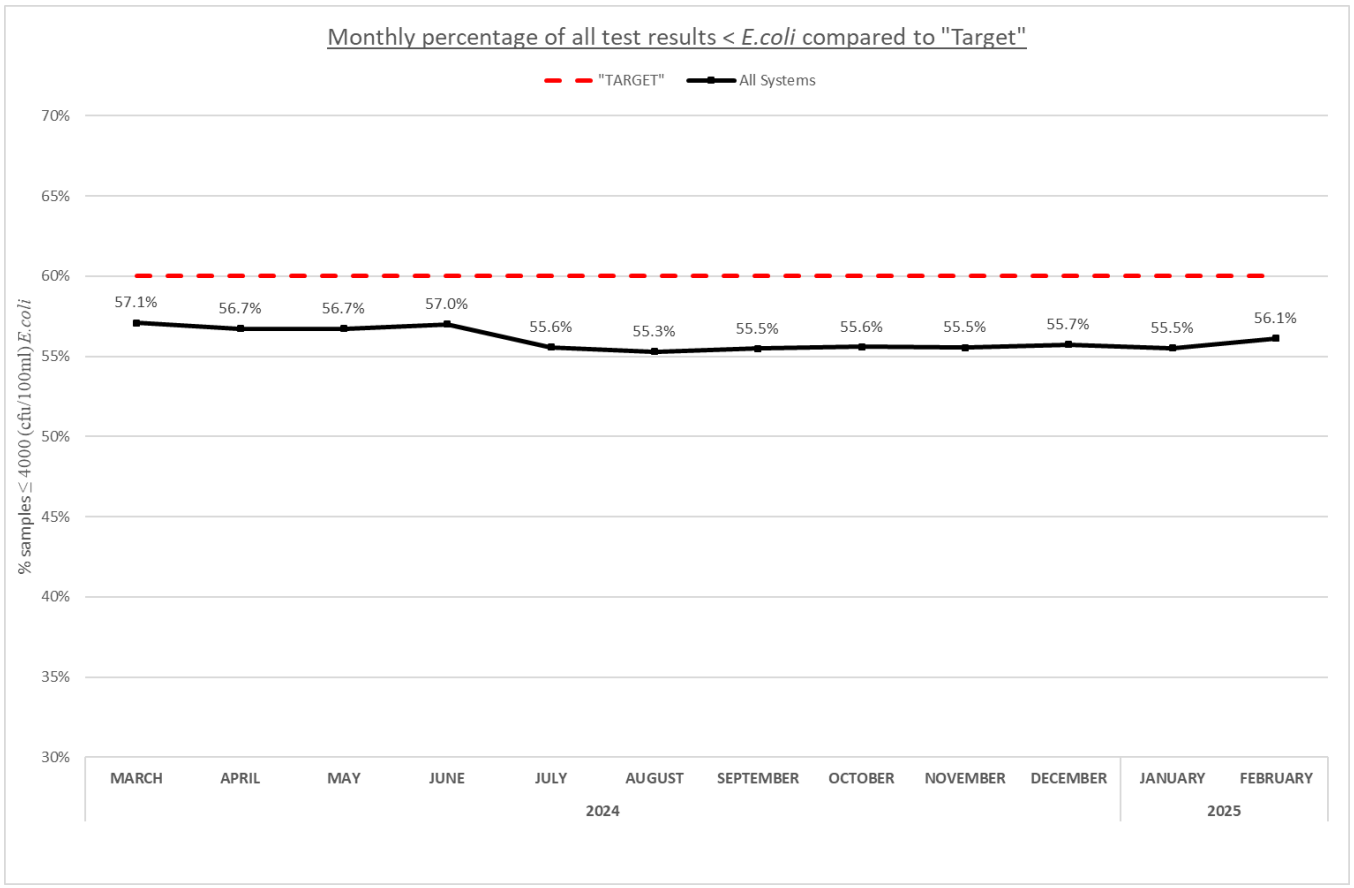

Figure 3b: Percentage of *E.coli* samples compliant with CCTs management guideline (excluding new points).

The data underlying the above chart has been separated, in order to illustrate the IWQ of each of the various catchments of the inland water quality-monitoring programme separately.

4.2 Catchment performance

Note: The graphs in **Figures 3 & 4** were generated using the 12-month rolling period for the respective catchments, and includes figures up until the end of March 2025. The percent for the current period is annotated on the graph.

The inclusion of 65 new water quality monitoring points has resulted in minor changes to the graphs in **Figures 3 & 4**. The changes has resulted in a new catchment being added (Atlantis), bringing the total number of catchments assessed in this report to 17.

Due to the changes made, this month's report includes Figures 3 (a and b) & 4 (a and b), showing both the updated (including the new points) and previous (excluding the new points) versions. A more detailed explanation on some of the changes in *E.coli* compliance for the respective catchments can be found in **Table 3 & 4**.

A summary assessment of inland water quality performance in terms of *E.coli* for the 17 catchment areas, presented in **Tables 3 & 4** is categorised based on whether the catchment exceeds or falls below the 60% Target, as depicted in **Figures 3 & 4**. The last 12 months from April 2024 to March 2025 that has reliable data for 12 months rolling averages has been assessed. It must be noted that even though every effort is made to sample each designated point, certain locations are not sampled due to a variety of factors. These factors encompass challenges such as restricted access due to overgrown vegetation, construction activities, dredging operations, flooding incidents that impede site access, and reduced flow rates stemming from insufficient rainfall.

4.2.1 Catchments above or at the target level

The **7** catchments above the target level for March 2025, whose *E.coli* results are above the 60% target **(Figure 3a),** are the Lourens, Silvermine, Noordhoek, Muizenberg, Sout, Sand and the South Peninsula cluster (the latter includes Bokramspruit, Schusters and Else/Glencairn systems).

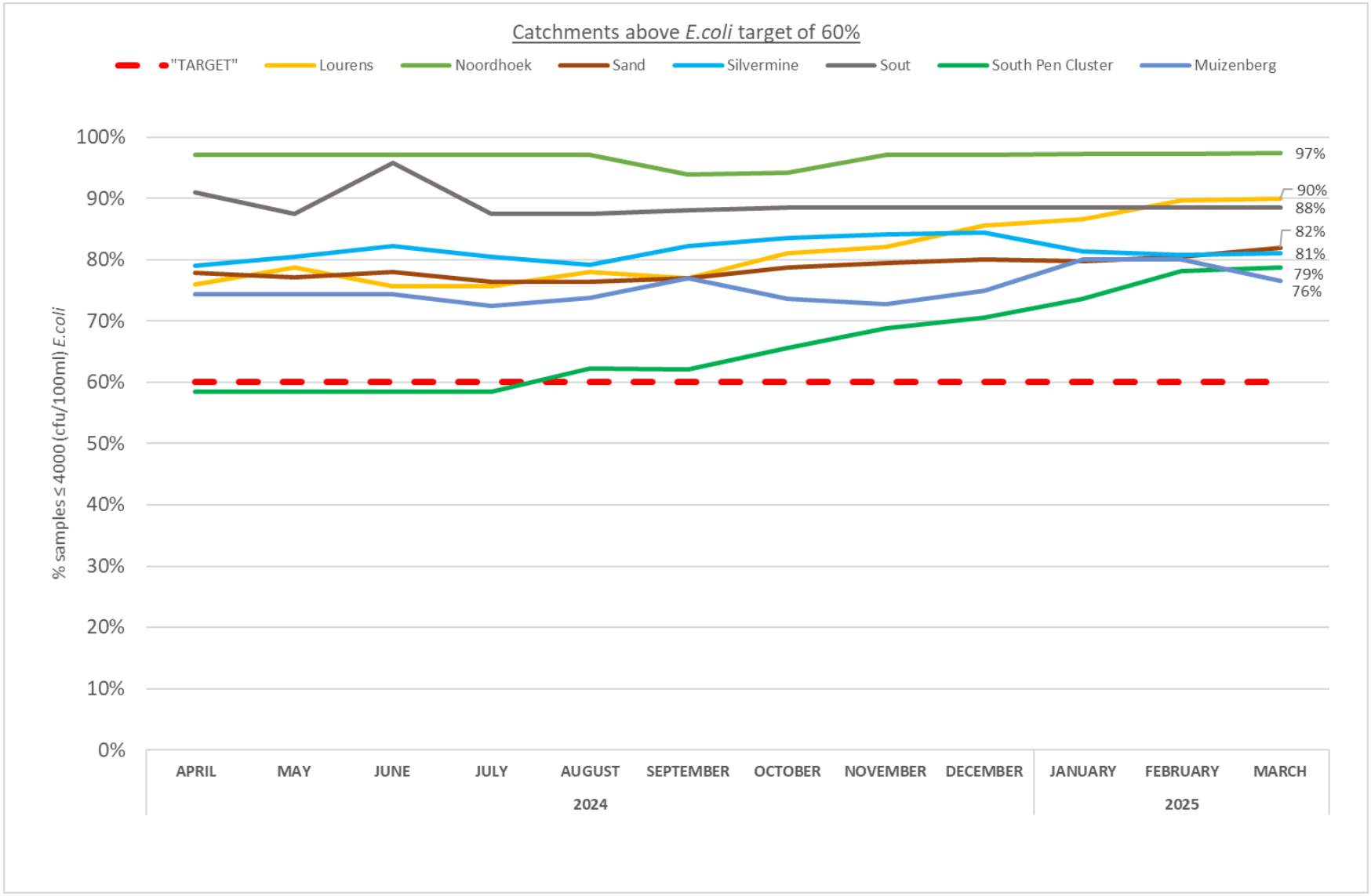

Figure 3a: Percentage of samples above the CCTs 60% target per catchment (including new points).

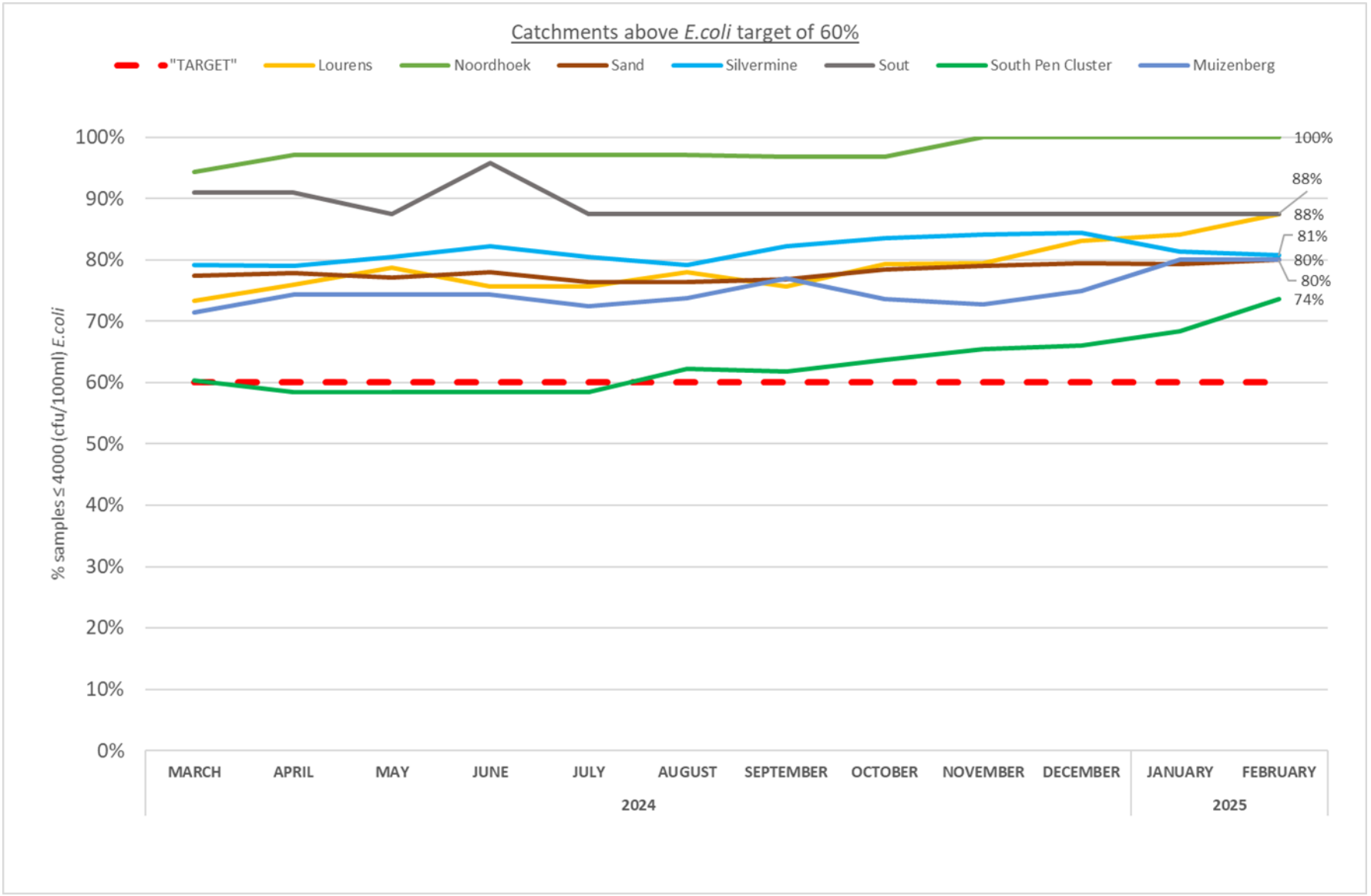

Figure 3b: Percentage of samples above the CCTs 60% target per catchment (excluding new points).

Table 3: Summary of sampling data for catchments above the 60% Target

Catchment	**Samples** Pass - Total	**Ave Monthly Samples** (past 12 months)	**No of routine sampling points on database**	**Comment**
Lourens	8-9	9	12	IWQ generally good as majority of the catchment is not impacted upon by urban development, averaging 90% for March 2025. LOU12, LOU13, LOU14 and GLT01 was not sampled due to no flow.
Muizenberg	1-2	3	2	IWQ is generally good in this catchment area, averaging 76% in March 2025.
Noordhoek	3-3	3	4	IWQ generally good in this catchment area, averaging 97% in march 2025. BWS01 was not sampled due to no flow.
Sand	67-71	58	38	IWQ has been consistently good with an average water quality of 82% for March 2025. Recreational waterbodies (i.e. vleis) are sampled 2-4 times per month. CR05, CR06, CR31, CR32 and CR33 was not sampled due to no flow.
Silvermine	3-4	5	7	IWQ consistently good for this catchment and has increased from 70% in September 2023 to 81% in March 2025. SRE and SRW was not sampled due to no flow.
Sout	2-2	2	3	IWQ consistently good for this catchment, averaging 88% in March 2025. DG03 was not sampled due to no flow.
South Peninsula	5-6	6	8	IWQ has improved from 58% in July 2024 to 79% in March 2025. The increased compliance in this catchment can be attributed to three additional sites that are situated in upstream sections of the catchment that experience minimal pollution (GC08, SMT01 and BOK01. SCH04 and BOK01 was not sampled due to no flow.

4.2.2 Catchments below the target level

The **10** catchments below the target level for March 2025, whose *E.coli* results are below the 60% target **(Figure 4a),** are the Diep, Kuils/Eerste, Hout Bay, Zeekoevlei, Soet, Salt, City bowl, Mitchells Plain, Atlantis and Sir Lowry's Pass.

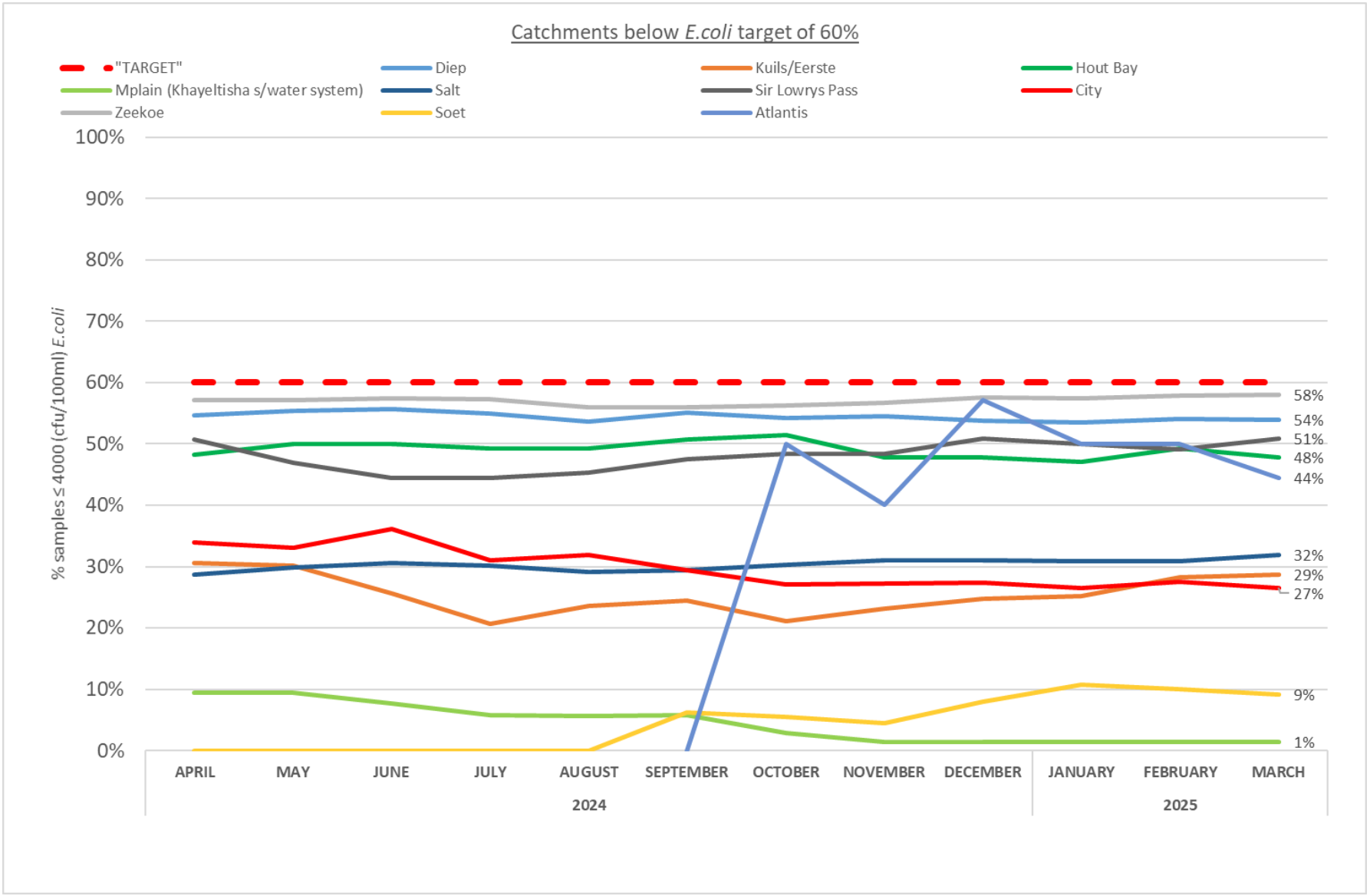

Figure 4a: Percentage of samples below the CCTs 60% target per catchment (including new points).

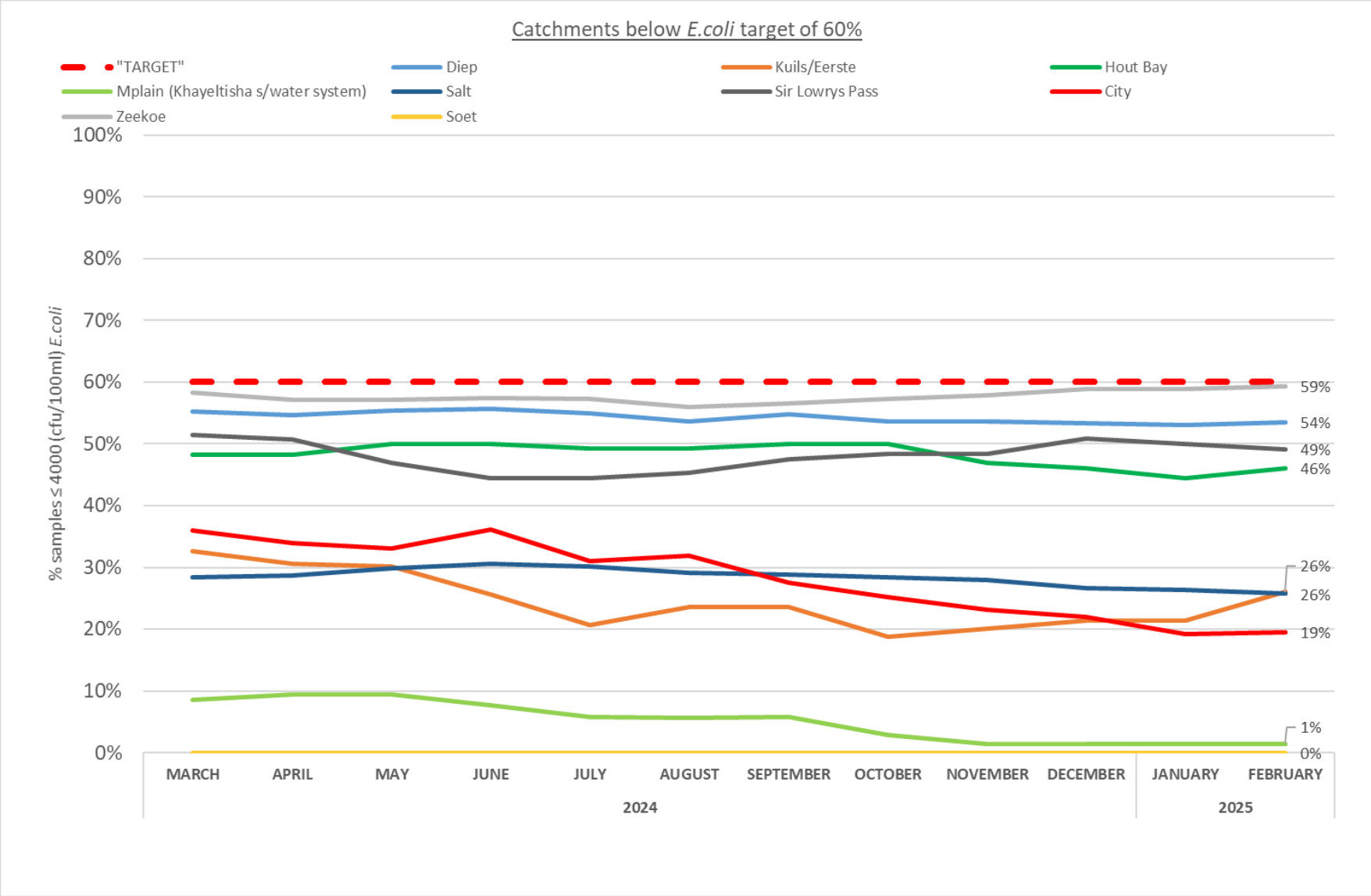

Figure 4b: Percentage of samples below the CCTs 60% target per catchment (excluding new points).

Table 4: Summary of sampling data for catchments below the 60% Target

Catchment	**Samples** Pass - Total	**Ave Monthly Samples** (past 12 months)	**No of routine sampling points on database**	**Comment**
Atlantis	0-1	1	2	IWQ compliance is generally poor at 44%. The Atlantis Catchment currently uses a monthly rolling average as it does not yet have a 12-month data record. MOD01 has not been sampled since Jan 2025 due to there being no flow.
Diep River	34-64	64	46	IWQ data has been steady in the mid-50s% averaging at 54% for March 2025. All Diep and Rietvlei sites (23) are generally sampled twice monthly. The Mosselbank points are sampled once (9). MOS12, MOSAH03, MOS04, MOS05 and MOS06 was not sampled due to no flow. PEV02, SAP_1 and SAP_2 was not sampled due to overgrown vegetation.
Kuils / Eerste	4-20	18	23	IWQ is generally poor averaging 29% in March 2025. EK18 was not sampled due to overgrown vegetation. STREAM01 and STREAM02 was not sampled due to no flow.
Hout Bay	2-5	6	7	IWQ has been consistently poor around the 48% mark. This persistent issue is largely due to the effects of an informal settlement in the lower reaches of the catchment. HB11 and BKR01 was not sampled due to no flow.
Mitchells Plain	0-6	6	5	IWQ is generally very poor and has averaged 1% in March 2025 – due to sewage flow conveyed by the stormwater drainage system. The catchment has a defined stormwater drainage system which consists of ponds and stormwater outlets.
Salt River	11-32	28	34	IWQ is generally poor for this catchment, averaging 32% in March 2025. Many rivers in this catchment experience impacts either by poorly serviced informal settlements or WWTWs. Additionally, the Salt Catchment has one of the highest

Catchment	**Samples** Pass - Total	**Ave Monthly Samples** (past 12 months)	**No of routine sampling points on database**	**Comment**
				number of reported sewage spills (**Figure 1**). The increased compliance caused by the additional monitoring points can be attributed to some of the new points being located in upstream sections of the catchment that experience minimal pollution (ELS32, ELS33, ELS34, ELS37 and NR32). ELS32 was not sampled due to no flow.
Sir Lowry's Pass	4-6	5	7	IWQ declined to 44% in July 2024, however, the IWQ improved to 51% by March 2025. Persistent sewage spills since September 2023 is a likely cause for the decline in water quality along with greywater emanating from the informal settlement in the upstream section of the catchment. Further investigations regarding this decline are currently taking place. SIR03 was not sampled due to construction on site.
Soet	0-4	3	5	IWQ compliance is quite poor at 9% – due to a poorly serviced informal settlement affecting the middle and lower sections of the catchment. The increased compliance since Sep 2024 in this catchment is due to the additional monitoring points added in the middle and upper reaches of the catchment. SOEAH06 was not sampled due to overgrown vegetation.
Zeekoe	25-36	33	26	IWQ data has been steady in the mid to high-50s% averaging at 58% for March 2025. Recreational waterbodies (i.e. vleis) are sampled 2-4 times per month. RVS, RVWEIR and ESDP02 was not sampled due to no flow. POC02 was not sampled due to overgrown vegetation.
City Bowl	4-21	16	18	IWQ compliance is generally poor, and has decreased from 40% in January 2024 to 27% in March 2025. Additional points (CEN01, CEN02, CEN03, CEN04

Catchment	**Samples** Pass - Total	**Ave Monthly Samples** (past 12 months)	**No of routine sampling points on database**	**Comment**
				and CEN05) were added in the upper reaches of the catchment, resulting in the higher compliance % for this catchment. CEN01 and Cen05 was not sampled due to no flow.

5 RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SEWER SPILLS AND RAINFALL ON INLAND WATER QUALITY

The graph below illustrates the number of sewer spills and average rainfall (mm) per month across the CCT, along with the monthly inland water quality. Inland water quality is represented as the percentage of samples below 4000 *E.coli* counts (cfu/100ml) each month.

The data suggest a positive correlation between sewer spills and rainfall—higher rainfall coincides with an increase in sewer spills. Conversely, inland water quality shows a negative relationship with both rainfall and sewer spills, as compliance decreases when rainfall and sewer spills rise. The increased rainfall and sewer spills in the winter of 2024 has led to a decline in inland water quality compliance. In light of what the data depicts and the correlations found, we assume that the higher rainfall likely exacerbates the existing stormwater to sewer cross-connections, contributing to sewer overflows and negatively impacting receiving water bodies.

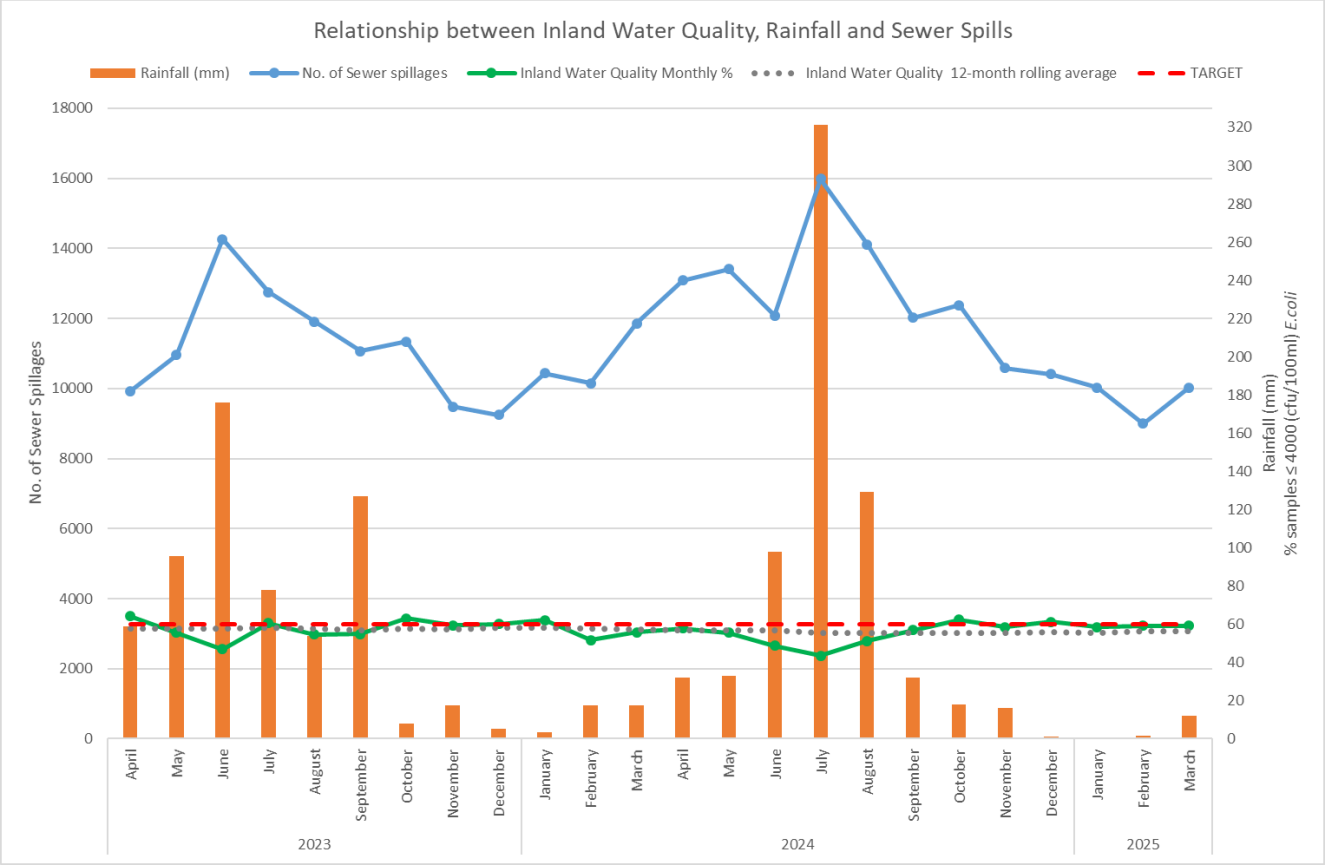

Figure 5: Relationship between inland water quality, rainfall and sewer spills.

ANNEXURE A

NEW ROUTINE INLAND WATER QUALITY MONITORING POINTS ADDED IN 2024

The Water Quality Improvement Plan was undertaken by the City of Cape Town (City) as a strategic intervention to improve water quality in the urban catchment. This plan was subsequently absorbed into the Mayors Priority Programme (MPP) under work stream 4.5 as part of a larger intervention by the Water and Sanitation Department to holistically improve the water quality of our catchments, stormwater and river systems.

One of the targets under this work stream (WS4.5_6) states that the water quality monitoring points were to be reviewed. This needed to be done as the routine water quality points had historically been skewed to focus on hotspot areas in the City in order to track and mitigate pollution. This however, did not provide a holistic view of ambient water quality in the City. The review of the water quality monitoring points was undertaken in order to evaluate the current points, and assess whether they are aptly placed to provide an even spread of water quality in a catchment and across the City as a whole. Additionally, some water quality sites were strategically chosen at locations suitable for river flow measurements allowing for the calculation of pollution loads.

Following an extensive and rigorous process involving multiple internal stakeholders, 65 new water quality monitoring points were added to the City's Inland Water Quality Monitoring Programme, bringing the total number of routinely monitored sites to 247. **Table A** below provide details of these new sites, including their names, location descriptions, and associated catchments. These additional monitoring sites were introduced in a phased approach starting in August 2024. However, they have only been incorporated into the monthly inland water quality reports from April 2025 onwards, ensuring that at least six months' worth of data had been collected before reporting. The data for the new sites have also been integrated into the City's open data portal and can be viewed on the inland water quality dashboard.

The addition of the new sites may have resulted in some changes to the graphing in the monthly inland water quality reports to reflect the expanded dataset. However, these adjustments provide a more accurate and representative picture of overall water quality across Cape Town, ensuring a more comprehensive assessment of the health of the City's watercourses. **Table A** also provides a summary of the number of new sites per catchment, giving an indication of which catchments are likely to show the most noticeable changes with the addition of these new points.

Table A: List of new sites with their associated location description and catchment.

Catchment	Site Name	Location Description
Atlantis (2)	MOD02	Louwskloof River, tributary of Modder River downstream of Mamre town
	MOD01	Louwskloof River, tributary of Modder River upstream of Mamre town, on Dassenberg Road
City (6)	CEN01	Platteklip Stream at corner of Homeleigh and Capel Road, Vredehoek
	CEN02	Kasteelpoort River at 21 Fulham Road, Bakoven
	CEN03	Little Glen Playground at end of 1st Crescent Street, Camps Bay
	CEN04	Camps Bay Stream, opposite 26 Shanklin Crescent at Shanklin Crescent Park
	CEN05	Diepsloot Stream at footbridge of the Glen near Camps Bay Retreat, Camps Bay
	NR30	Near truck stop, Nereide Street, Woodstock
Diep (12)	RTVD5	Dolphins edge pan, Rietvlei - North
	RTVD1	Dolphins edge pan, Rietvlei - South
	RTV38	Upstream of Malibongwe Drive
	PEV3	Zoarvlei at Bancroft Street
	DIEP12	Diep River adjacent to Old Malmesbury Road
	MOS12	Mosselbank River near County Fair farm on R304
	MOSAH03	Radio Street just off R304 at Klipheuwel
	MOSAH11	Concrete water structure on farm Bakoor Jakkalsdraai
	SAP_1	Sandringham pond South Western inflow
	SAP_4	Sandringham pond central outflow
	SAP_3	Sandringham pond minor inflow
	SAP_2	Sandringham pond North inflow
Eerste (11)	STREAM01	Stream opposite 3 Berghowe Road, Helderberg Village
	STREAM02	Stream between the Huntsman and Acorn Creek on R102
	BOP_1	Botfontein pond inlet

	BOP_2	Botfontein pond outlet
	BOP_3	Botfontein pond 3
	BOP_4	Botfontein pond 4
	EK27	Bottelary river upstream confluence
	EK28	Botterlary river at Botterlary Road (upstream point)
	EK31	Kuils River at end of Eikenhout Avenue, Bellville
	EK29	Kuils River at Fairtrees public open space, at bridge on Ibis Street
	EK30	Off Bottelary Road at Hazendal Farm, Kuilsriver
Hout Bay (1)	BKR01	Baviaanskloof River on Baviaanskloof Road at bridge
Lourens (4)	DTP01	Detention Pond at Poinsettia Park, Pyracantha Street, Somerset West
	LOU14	Lourens River off the N2 and Old Paardevlei Road
	GLT01	Geelsloot Stream on Jakaranda Street, Parel Vallei, Somerset West
	LOU15	Just before confluence with Lourens River, near pump station on Beach Road, Strand
Noordhoek (1)	BWS01	Brookwood Stream on Noordhoek Main Road
Salt (10)	ELS11	Elsieskraal River at N2 Bridge
	ELS32	Plattekloof Dam at Meyboom Avenue in Plattekloof
	ELS33	Dam downstream of Kanonberg Dam on Riesling Street
	ELS34	Welgemoed Dam in Tygerberg Nature Reserve
	ELS35	De Kock Street at bend of M16
	ELS04	Elsieskraal River on Chelsea Street
	ELS37	Elsieskraal River, off Van Riebeeckshof Road, just before Doordekraal Dam at bridge
	NR19	Vygekraal River downstream of Elsieskraal but upstream of Black River
	NR31	Access from M5, 400m before exit 15 to Racecourse Road off ramp

	NR32	Liesbeek River at Kirstenbosch Drive
Sand (5)	CR31	Downstream of Grootboschkloof and Pagasvlei Stream at end of Willow Road
	CR32	Prinskasteel River, Sweet Valley Vineyard Estate at end of Lismore Avenue
	CR11	Downstream confluence between Grootboschkloof and Belsiebos Stream
	CR33	Spaanschemat River at Spaanschemat Road
	LVC	Langevlei canal before confluence with Sand River
Soet (4)	SOEAH06	Soet River in concrete channel - in front of BP garage corner of N2 and Hlathi Road
	SOEAH12	Soet River in open channel near Erf 32524 (Combined channel 20 metres downstream of confluence)
	SOEAH10	Soet River in open channel Erf 7810 next to Onverwacht Road
	SOEAH11	Soet River in open concrete channel, corner of Broadlands Road - next to Pryde Group
Sout (1)	DG03	Donkergat River, downstream of Wesfleur WWTW discharge point, off Brakkefontein Road
South Peninsula (4)	GC08	Brooklands Road, Noordhoek. Upstream of Brooklands Water Treatment Plant
	BOK01	Bokramspruit River upstream of Aries Street
	SMT01	Palace Hill Road, Simon's Town
Zeekoe (5)	ESDP01	Edith Stephens Nature Reserve pond inlet on Jakes Gerwel Drive (first pond)
	ESDP02	Edith Stephens Nature Reserve pond outlet on Govan Mbeki Road (middle pond)
	LR04	Lotus River at Govan Mbeki Road
	LR09	Little Lotus River at Klip Road (near Montagues Gift Road)
	RVS	Main waterbody at Jack Winterbottom bird hide, Rondevlei Nature Reserve

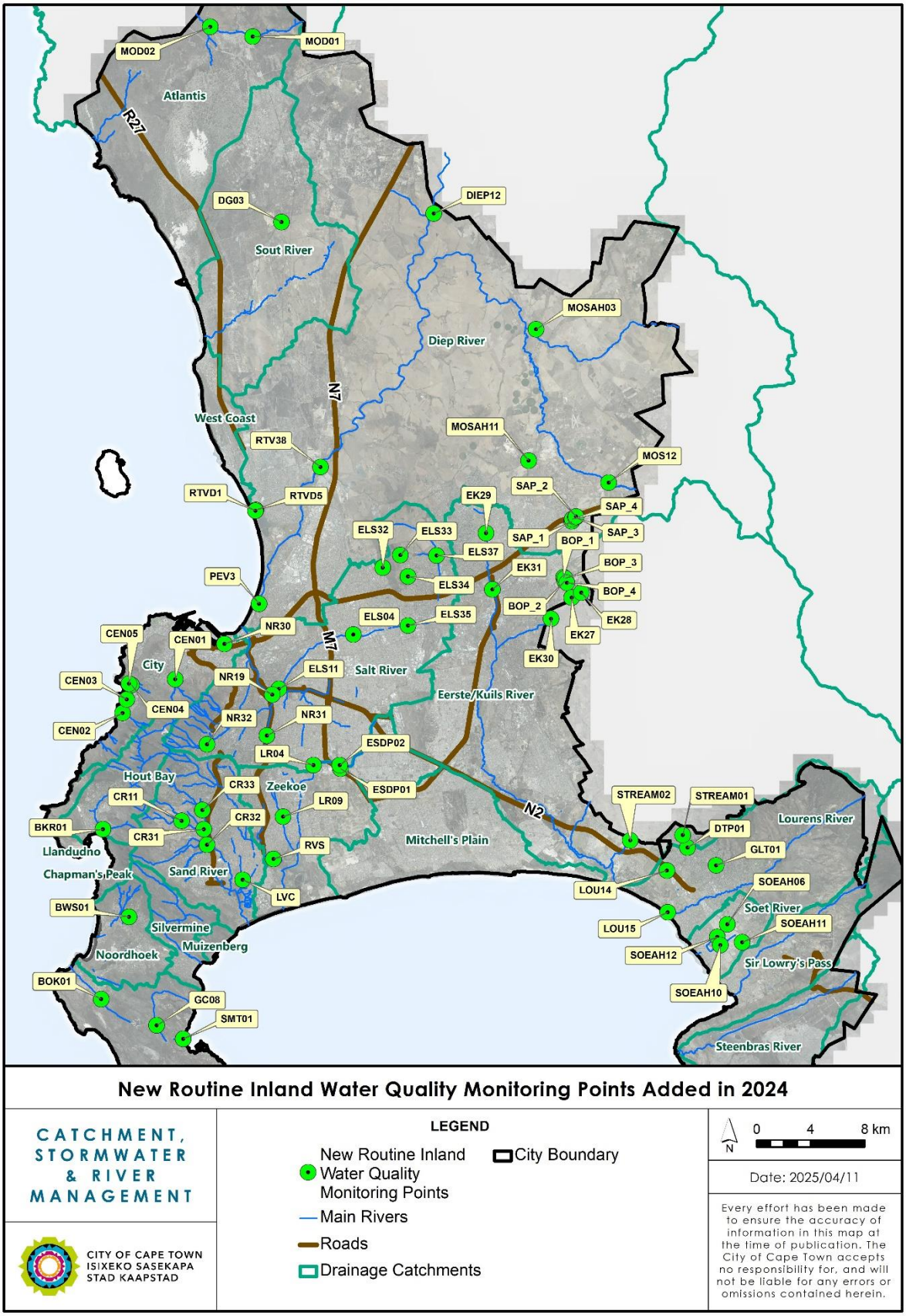

Figure A: Map of new routine inland water quality monitoring points added in 2024.