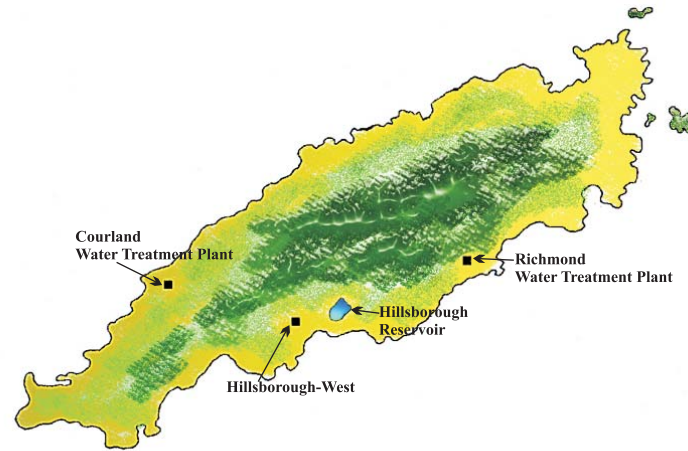


Courland

The Courland Water Treatment Plant is one of the major sources of water for Tobago. The plant, which is located in the Courland, Plymouth area along the Courland River, was commissioned in 1975 and can produce up to 9,090m³ of water per day.

Some of the major areas served by the Courland Plant, include Plymouth, Black Rock to Crown Point and Bad Hill.

The water treatment process at Courland is quite similar to that of Hillsborough, however, two types of polymer are used as a coagulant instead of aluminium sulphate (alum).



Make sure you have a safe and enjoyable visit to our reservoirs by following these simple guidelines:

You must not swim, fish or enter the water. The reservoir's banks are dangerous and in many places the water may be very deep.

For the safety of all visitors and wildlife, barbecues are only allowed at specified sites.

Parents/Guardians please:

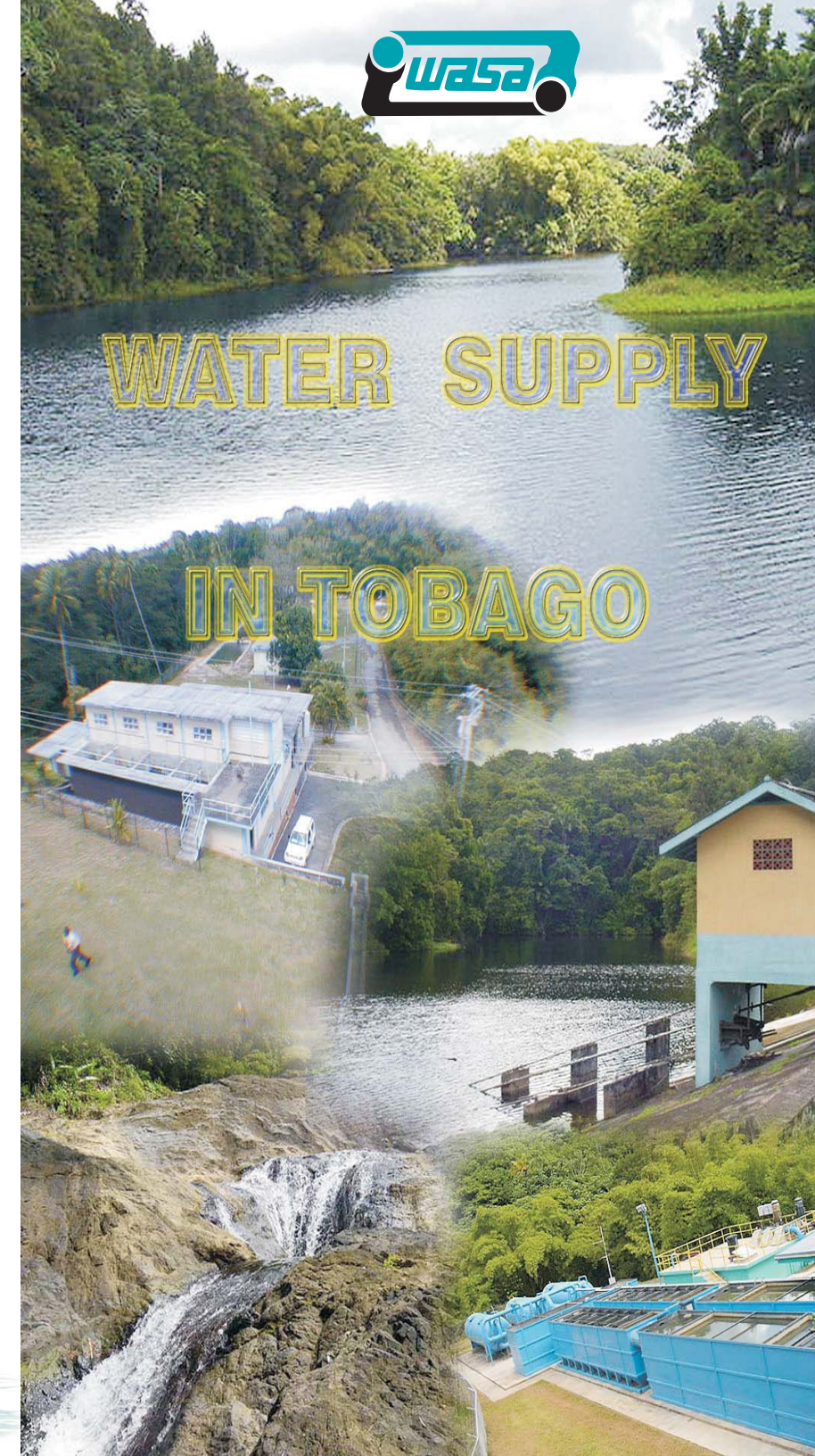
Keep children under supervision, especially near the water's edge.

Car owners please:

Lock your vehicles and keep valuables out of sight.

Please note:

Visitors to our reservoir sites do so at their own risk. The Water and Sewerage Authority cannot accept responsibility for the safety of visitors to any of these sites or for injury, loss and damage to people or property whilst on the Authority's property.



Hillsborough Reservoir

Hillsborough Reservoir, which was commissioned in May 1952, by His Excellency Sir Hubert Elvin Rance, then Governor of Trinidad and Tobago, is the only impounding reservoir in Tobago.

Standing 870 feet above sea level, Hillsborough has a rustic beauty and an elegantly designed spillway which provides a safety outlet when the reservoir is too full.



The reservoir has a maximum storage capacity of 1.02 million m³ and the water treatment plant located just below can produce up to 9,091m³ per day.

Water from the reservoir serves areas such as Mt. St. George, Concordia, Whim, Mary's Hill, Union and Les Coteaux.

WATER TREATMENT

The raw water from the reservoir passes through two strainers that clear the incoming water of large debris such as branches, twigs and leaves before entering the chemical house.

Aluminium sulphate (alum) is added to make the suspended particles of silt and mud in the water coagulate and form large and heavier particles that sink to the bottom of the sedimentation (or settling) basins.

The water is then filtered through layers of sand and gravel, a process that removes fine particles still in the water.



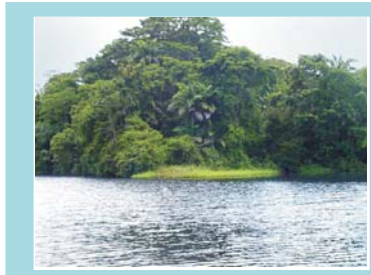
The final stage of the water treatment process is the addition of lime, to counteract the acidity of the water and the injection of chlorine to destroy any disease-causing bacteria.



FLORA AND FAUNA

Although construction of the Hillsborough Dam significantly changed the landscape, the catchment area and the reservoir still teem

with an abundance of wildlife and a variety of flora. The twenty-eight (28) species of birds documented at Hillsborough will stir the interest of any bird watcher, while the lush vegetation especially the surrounding Canadian Pine trees, will make one's visit to Hillsborough quite memorable.



Hillsborough-West

The Hillsborough-West Water Treatment Plant was commissioned in April 1991 and produces up to 5,455m³ of water per day.



The plant is located near the Hillsborough-West river, from which it draws the water it produces for supply to areas such as Mt. St. George, Hope, John Dial, Bacolet, Scarborough and environs.

Richmond

The Richmond Water Treatment Plant is another key water supply source for the residents of Tobago. The plant, which is semi-automated and employs a treatment process quite similar to the one used at Hillsborough, has a maximum production capacity of 4,500m³ of water per day.

Some of the areas that benefit are Belle Garden, Argyle, Kendal, Roxborough, Betsy's Hope, Glamorgan, Pembroke, Goodwood and Goldsborough.

