

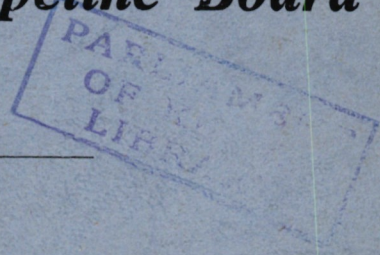
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REPUBLIC OF KENYA

# *Mombasa Pipeline Board*



*Report and Accounts*  
*for*  
*Financial Year Ending*  
*30th June 1968*

# *Mombasa Pipeline Board*

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## *Report and Accounts for Financial Year Ending 30th June 1968*

KENYA NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

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**MOMBASA PIPELINE BOARD**  
**REPORT AND ACCOUNTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR**  
**ENDED 30TH JUNE 1968**

**Constitution of the Board**

During the year under review, the Board was constituted as follows:—

*Chairman*

V. G. Matthews, Esq. C.M.G., O.B.E., B.Sc.

*Vice-Chairman*

Johnson Mweru, Esq.

*Members*

The Under Secretary Ministry of Natural Resources, Nairobi.

The Hon. Rockie Mchinga, M.P.

The Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Works and Communications, Uganda.

J. E. Musembi, Esq., Chief Ports Manager, E.A.R. & H., Mombasa.

Councillor Isaac Kamau Ndirangu.

The Deputy Director (Agriculture), Ministry of Agriculture, Nairobi.

E. T. Mwamunga, Esq.

*Secretary*

R. Barrett, Esq., C.ENG., M.I.C.E., M.I.W.E., Director of Water Development, Government of Kenya (until September 1967).

O. S. Cege, B.E. (Civil), Director of Water Development, Government of Kenya (from September 1967).

**Systems Operated**

The installations operated by the Board remained substantially as recorded in the Report for the year ended 30th June 1967. In brief, these are the Mzima/Mombasa pipeline with a capacity of 8,000,000 gallons *per diem*, piping water to Mombasa by gravity flow from the Mzima Springs 140 miles to the north-west, the Mrere pipeline with a capacity of some 2,000,000 gallons *per diem* piping water 27 miles from the Shimba Hills to Mombasa via Changamwe, and the North Mainland pipeline some 12 miles in length, with a capacity of 775,000 gallons a day, which connects with the Mzima/Mombasa pipeline between Mazeras and Changamwe and which supplies the Mainland north of the Tudor Creek as far as Shimo-la-Tewa.

In addition to the pipelines both existing and under construction there are three storage reservoirs at Mazeras on the Mzima system each with a capacity of 6,000,000 gallons and two for the North Mainland system at Nguu Tatu, these having a combined capacity of 1,000,000 gallons. The service reservoirs in respect

of the Mombasa supply are at Changamwe and here the waters of the Mrere and Mzima systems mix. At this point the Board sells the water in bulk to the Water Undertaker, i.e. the Director of Water Development. The water is measured by a Sparling Meter specially designed to be accurate at all flow rates, including in particular the low flows that occur from time to time. In respect of the Mombasa supply the Water Undertaker is billed against the readings of this meter. In the case of the North Mainland scheme the metering system is located below the Nguu Tatu Reservoirs.

There are a number of minor water supplies from connexions along the Mzima/Mombasa and the Mrere pipelines which are operated by the Director of Water Development. These supplies are listed in the "Statement of Water Supplied" in the Accounts at the end of the report. They operated satisfactorily and without incident throughout the year.

In the Annual Report for 1966/1967, reference was made to the Board's decision to extend its supplies both to the South Mainland coast area and to Sokoke on the North Mainland. As was also recorded in that Report construction was initiated on the 22nd March 1967. It is disappointing to have to report that progress has not come up to expectations. The slowness in the construction of the project has resulted partly from delay in delivery of materials from overseas and partly from the abnormal rains which have fallen over the whole operational area for prolonged periods. The difficult conditions of working have caused some trouble with the contractor and this has further aggravated the situation. It is hoped however that both schemes will be in operation before the end of 1968.

The Mombasa Pipeline Board administers the projects herein described under the authority of the Mombasa Pipeline Board Act (No. 19 of 1957), which makes the Board responsible in the discharge of its functions to the Minister for the time being in charge of water. During the year under report this was the Minister of Natural Resources until January 1968. From that time onwards the relevant Minister is the Minister for Agriculture.

The actual operation and maintenance of the installations is undertaken by the Director of Water Development, Government of Kenya, acting as the Board's specifically appointed agents. The fees for these services are calculated in accordance with an agreed formula.

The plan at Appendix I shows the layout of the systems operated by the Board, the dotted lines showing pipelines projected or under construction.

## **Finance**

### *(a) Capital Account*

The Capital at charge on the 1st July 1967, was £5.245 million made up as follows:—

(a) Mzima system—£4.923 million.

(b) Mrere system—£49,966.

(c) North Mainland system—£185,736.

(d) New Construction—£86,596.

The capital is wholly borrowed or loan capital, the creditors being the Government of Kenya for all three projects, the Uganda Government for the Mzima project and the East African Railways and Harbours Administration, Messrs.

Barclays Bank D.C.O., the National and Grindlays Bank, and the Standard Bank also in respect of the Mzima project only. The three Banks loaned as a consortium a total of £1,350,000 the repayment of which is guaranteed by the Government of Kenya. This loan is covered by an issue of registered bonds. The loans and guarantee by the Government of Kenya are secured by a debenture issued to the Government by the Board. The loan from the Uganda Government was made to the Kenya Government and reloaned by that Government to the Board. The amount of each loan and the various rates of interest are as shown in the appended accounts.

The loans for the Mrere project and the North Mainland project are being repaid from revenue by equated instalments of interest and capital. Repayment commenced in 1958 for the Mrere project and for the North Mainland project in 1962.

In respect of the Mzima system, it is proposed that final redemption of the balance of the loans then outstanding shall be effected in 1995 when the assumed 40-year life of the major asset expires. To cover the period between that year and the dates when the original loans fall due for payment, it is intended to negotiate renewal of the original loans, or to seek fresh ones if necessary. The original banks' loan of £1,350,000 fell due for repayment on the 1st July 1965, but as a result of negotiations during the previous year the Banks agreed to renew the loan subject to repayment being made by ten annual equated instalments of capital and interest at 7 per cent commencing on the 1st July 1966. These instalments amount to £192,150 each and both the capital as well as the interest element being financed from current revenue result in an inevitable slowing down in building up the Reserve Fund. Conversely of course the Reserve Fund will be relieved of the necessity of finding the full capital repayment in 1995. The repayment to the Banks will be completed by the 1st July 1975.

(i) Capital repayments during the year were as follows:—

- (a) Mzima system—£104,485.
- (b) Mrere system—£2,732.
- (c) North Mainland system—£5,815.

(ii) The Capital remaining at charge at the end of the year on 30th June 1968 was £5.326 million made up as follows:—

- (a) Mzima—£4.819 million.
- (b) Mrere—£47,234.
- (c) North Mainland—£179,921.
- (d) New Construction (work in progress)—£280,412.

The first instalment, i.e. one-third of the Uganda Government loan which originally totalled £1 million became due for repayment on the 4th December 1965, and in accordance with the understanding existing since the Board's inception, the Government of Kenya made that repayment. The second and third instalments fell due on the 4th December 1966 and 4th December 1967 respectively and were similarly paid by the Government of Kenya. It was always recognized that the original loans raised to finance the Mzima project were very short-term in respect of such a project—but finance being then scarce the position had to be accepted. In consequence it was also accepted that short of imposing a prohibitive water tariff the Board would be unable to repay these short-maturity loans on due date, and that the Government of Kenya would have to carry the Board in respect of these early repayments until the Board could meet the obligation at the end of

a period related to the life of the asset. As a result of these repayments therefore the Kenya Government has become a capital creditor to the Board for an additional £1,000,000.

With reference to the loan from the East African Railways and Harbours Administration totalling £500,000, last year's report recorded that the Administration had agreed to extend the loan until the 1st April 1968 with the possibility of further extension thereafter. Since that Report was written further negotiations have taken place and in the upshot East African Railways and Harbours have intimated willingness to extend the loan until the 31st December 1968 on which date final repayment will be required. Here too intervention by the Government of Kenya will be necessary in due course.

*(b) Revenue*

The Board's recurrent income naturally accrues from the bulk sale of water, the selling price of which during the year (apart from a few unimportant exceptions) remained at Sh. 4/10 per 1,000 gallons for Mombasa Island and District and Sh. 4/50 in respect of the North Mainland.

Below are set out the comparative figures of consumption and revenue for the year ended 30th June 1967 and for that ended 30th June 1968:—

**Year Ended 30th June 1967**

<i>Mombasa and District</i>		<i>North Mainland</i>	
Consumption	Revenue	Consumption	Revenue
million gallons	£	million gallons	£
2,090	428,216	179	36,922

**Year Ended 30th June 1968**

<i>Mombasa and District</i>		<i>North Mainland</i>	
Consumption	Revenue	Consumption	Revenue
million gallons	£	million gallons	£
2,083	426,914	189	38,673

The drop in consumption for Mombasa and District may be attributed mainly to the abnormally prolonged and heavy rains during the year under report. Furthermore consumption for the year 1966/1967 was markedly above the level predicted in the long-term assessment of 1964. The figure for 1967/68 is actually back on the prediction curve. It seems therefore that the upswing noticeable in 1966/67 does not represent a permanent trend (*see* page 4 of the Annual Report of the Mombasa Pipeline Board for the year ending 30th June 1967).

*(c) Expenditure*

The Board's outgoings fall under three headings:—

- (i) The service charges on and repayments of the outstanding capital loans.
- (ii) Fees paid to the Directorate of Water Development in respect of the operation and maintenance of the board's installations.
- (iii) The cost of the Board and its staff.

These for the year under review totalled respectively:—

- (i) £405,998.
- (ii) £82,510.
- (iii) £2,593.

The sum total of these three items is £491,101 of which (iii) (cost of the Board and its staff) represented only just over one-half of one per cent. Notwithstanding that the policy is framed by and administration is effected through the Board, the fraction of cost attributed to the Board itself in the price to the consumer is thus extremely small and this in spite of the ever growing complexity of the administration.

## Operations of Systems

### (a) *The Mzima Pipeline*

The major pipeline serving Mombasa consists of a 130-mile-long prestressed concrete gravity pipeline from the source at Mzima to Mazeras Reservoirs. Along this length of pipeline there are 10 break-pressure tanks and the flow is controlled automatically by valves operating on the down-stream control principle. Twin pipelines convey the water from the Mazeras Reservoirs to the service Reservoirs at Changamwe from whence the water is reticulated to Mombasa. The maximum capacity of the pipeline in optimum conditions is 8,000,000 gallons *per diem*.

The year was characterized by a series of bursts in the pipeline, particularly in the section between Voi and Mazeras. In one period three bursts followed in quick succession, resulting in the near exhaustion of the reservoirs at Mazeras and Changamwe and a shortage of water in Mombasa. Throughout this period the Mrere pipeline continued to deliver some 2,000,000 gallons a day at Changamwe. This incident highlights the necessity of maintaining the Mrere pipeline and its installations in a high condition of efficiency, a matter which is referred to under the appropriate heading below. Investigation of the bursts on the Mzima pipeline give reason to suppose that some of the bursts at least were the result of corrosion. As will be seen from previous Reports the Board has spent considerable sums on rehabilitating the cathodic protection system and the succession of bursts notwithstanding this rehabilitation made it necessary to consider whether or not the cathodic protection system is functioning efficiently. A firm of International Consultants, Messrs. Spencer and Co. of London were therefore instructed to make a thorough investigation. At the time of compiling this Report the results of these investigations have not been communicated to the Board.

In the meantime the Board came under considerable pressure from the various peoples living along the length of the pipeline for individual connexions for cattle watering and human consumption. As the Mzima pipeline was designed as a conducting pipeline and not as a distributing pipeline a multiplicity of connexions could seriously jeopardize the stability of the pipeline and therefore Mombasa's water supply. It was necessary therefore firmly to resist this pressure and in this matter the Board was wholly supported by the Government of Kenya.

The apprehension that notwithstanding the existence of the cathodic protection system, corrosion exists in the pipeline to a greater or lesser extent caused the Board to give serious consideration to the early laying of a second pipeline even though such a supplementary pipeline would not be justified on consumption figures alone. At the time of compiling this Report the matter is still being considered. The question at issue for the Board's Technical Advisers, is whether or not the Mzima Springs should form the source of the supplementary supply or whether other sources should be investigated (e.g. the Sabaki River). Although the Mzima water is an excellent water from every point of view the question is whether or not it is wise to rely wholly upon the Mzima Springs for the major portion of Mombasa's water supply. At the time of writing, this dilemma has not been resolved. In the meantime work on installing the pressure relief valves is near completion and this will provide protection against water hammer and surge in the pipeline.

*(b) North Mainland Pipeline*

This pipeline conveys Mzima water from the Reservoirs at Mazeras to the Mainland north of Mombasa, including the Nyali, Bamburi and Shimo-la-Tewa areas. From its source at Mazeras to the storage Reservoirs at Nguu Tatu is a distance of 12 miles.

As referred to in previous Reports the terrain through which the pipeline passes is hilly and contains several sections of the very unstable black-cotton soil. Almost from the time the pipeline was brought into operation in 1962, times of heavy rain have caused the pipeline to give great trouble in the way of breakages and bursts. In spite of the re-laying of certain sections, the duplicating of river crossings and the expensive maintenance of the difficult road of access, breakages and bursts have from time to time during the year resulted in an interruption of supply to the consumers. As the North Mainland is a developing area, particularly from the tourist angle, it became desirable for the Board to consider what steps were necessary to safeguard this water supply to the consumers. The Nguu Tatu Reservoirs have a combined capacity of 1,000,000 gallons and when the pipeline first came into operation this represented some four days supply. At the present rate of consumption this is now less than two days supply and one of the questions raised is whether or not this storage capacity should be increased. It has been concluded however that no amount of storage capacity (which is in any case very expensive to construct) could guarantee the continuity of supply if the pipeline were out of commission for a prolonged period. The Board therefore decided to install an alternative route of supply by means of a six-inch pipe crossing the Nyali bridge and drawing water from the Mombasa mains. The necessary negotiations to effect this were completed with Messrs. Nyali Ltd. during the year. It should be recorded here that the Board greatly appreciated the co-operative attitude shown by Messrs. Nyali Ltd. This system which will require a booster pump on the Nyali side of the bridge will provide an alternative supply and should be able to satisfy all reasonable demands during interruption of the normal supply line.

At the time of compiling this report installation of the emergency supply line is in hand.

*(c) The Mrere Pipeline*

This is a concrete lined steel pipeline some 27 miles long piping water from the Mrere Springs in the Shimba Hills to the Changamwe Reservoirs. It was constructed in 1923 and some deterioration has inevitably taken place. In view however of the concern felt about the condition of the Mzima pipeline, the Mrere system has assumed an even greater importance than hitherto. It is the policy of the Board therefore not only to maintain this system to a high degree of efficiency but also to improve the supply and if possible increase it. For this purpose funds have been provided for improving the headworks and redesigning intakes. In particular the fouling of the springs by surface run-off during storm conditions will be reduced to the minimum. This has become imperative because this pipeline will now become the source of the water supply along the South Coast from Likoni to Diani and the device of wasting soiled water following storm conditions will no longer be available. The connexion for the South Mainland supply will be from the pipeline at a point close to Kaya Bomba Hill, the connecting pipe running straight to Reservoirs on the hill itself. From there the water will be piped north to Likoni and south as far as Diani.

*(d) The Mazeras Reservoirs*

These comprise a battery of three pre-stressed concrete tanks each with a capacity of 6,000,000 gallons. The total demand below the Reservoirs is just under



6,000,000 gallons *per diem*. Of this some 2,000,000 gallons *per diem* is supplied by the Mrere pipeline discharging at Changamwe. Consequently the Reservoirs represent some four days' supply if account be taken of the off-take necessary to supply the North Mainland. The Reservoirs functioned normally and without incident during the year.

*(e) The Changamwe Reservoirs*

There are six Reservoirs at Changamwe having a total capacity of 6.5 million gallons. Here the waters of the Mzima line arriving from Mazeras and of the Mrere line arriving from the Shimba Hills mix. From here the water is fed to the distribution main and ultimately reticulated throughout Mombasa after chlorination.

During the course of the year it was necessary to initiate the re-construction of the roofs of two Reservoirs. Otherwise the Reservoirs functioned without incident during the year.

*(f) Secondary Water Supplies*

These secondary water supplies are set out in the "Statement of Water Supplied" in the accounts forming part of this Report. They operated successfully during the year.

*(g) New Development*

The two projects, i.e. a pipeline from Mazeras to Kilifi and thereafter possibly to Sokoke and the supply from the Mrere pipeline to Likoni along the south coast to Diani referred to in the Annual Report for the year ending 30th June 1967 continued under construction during the year. As referred to on a previous page however, progress has been disappointing.

V. G. MATTHEWS,  
*Chairman,*  
*Mombasa Pipeline Board.*

**CERTIFICATE OF THE CONTROLLER AND AUDITOR-GENERAL,  
KENYA, ON THE ACCOUNTS OF THE MOMBASA PIPELINE  
BOARD FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 1968**

Revenue Account	..	..	..	..	..	Statement No. 1
Net Revenue Account	..	..	..	..	..	Statement No. 2
Net Revenue Appropriation Account	..	..				Statement No. 3
Capital Account	..	..	..	..	..	Statement No. 4
Balance Sheet	..	..	..	..	..	Statement No. 5
Statement of Water Supplied	..	..	..	..	..	Statement No. 6

The above accounts have been examined in accordance with section 13 of the Mombasa Pipeline Board Act (Cap. 373). I have obtained all the information and explanations I have required and as a result of my audit, I certify that in my opinion the accounts are correct.

**D. G. NJOROGE,**  
*Controller and Auditor-General.*

Nairobi,  
9th November 1968.





NET REVENUE APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE 1968

EXPENDITURE		1966/67		INCOME	
1966/67		K£	s. cts.	K£	s. cts.
774,994	1 27	916,967	19 85	By Transfer from Net Revenue Account	..
135,675	13 51	13,942	11 86	By Balance at 30th June 1968	..
20,240	16 93	916,967	19 85		1,074,809 8 56
		5,007	10 05		
		17,158	5 15		
		K£ 1,074,809	8 56		
		930,910	11 71		
		K£ 1,074,809	8 56		

LOAN REDEMPTION FUND  
STATEMENT OF FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE 1968

EXPENDITURE		1966/67		INCOME	
1966/67		K£	s. cts.	K£	s. cts.
1,221,081	1 59	1,356,756	15 10	Balance at 1st July 1967	..
		1,085,405	8 08	Transfer from Net Revenue Account	..
		135,675	13 51		
		K£ 1,356,756	15 10		
		1,221,081	1 59		
		K£ 1,356,756	15 10		

STATEMENT OF INVESTMENT AT 30th JUNE 1968

Nature of Stock	Amount of Stock	Cost Price	Quotation (Middle Market Value)	Market Value at 30th June 1968
	£	£	%	£
Savings Bonds 1960/70 3%	24,647	20,738	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	22,305
Nyasaland 1971/78 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	3,263	3,229	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,366
Conversion Stock 1969 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	1,258	1,201	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,227
Funding Stock 1966/68 3%	40,311	34,088	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	40,210
	£ 69,481	59,258		66,109



BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30th JUNE, 1968

1966/67		LIABILITIES		ASSETS	
K£	s. cts.	K£	s. cts.	1966/67	K£ s. cts.
5,244,649	7 83	..	5,334,030	5,415,364	5,634,935
20,310	9 69	..	23,042	6 80	8 90
24,263	8 78	..	30,078		
97,650	0 00	..	202,135		
5,386,873	6 30	..	..		
8,250	3 57	..	..		
20,240	16 93	..	..		
5,415,364	6 80	..	..	5,415,364	6 80
1,085,405	8 08	..	..	916,967	19 85
135,675	13 51	..	..	59,258,	8 34
1,221,081	1 59	..	..	43,030	10 25
123,088	3 95	..	..	224,912	7 10
		..	..	100,000	0 00
		..	..	5,634,935	8 90
		..	..	8,250	3 57
		..	..	37,399	2 08
		..	..	5,634,935	8 90
		..	..	1,221,081	1 59
		..	..	135,675	13 51
		..	..	126,877	17 80
		..	..	208,838	18 55
		..	..	90,000	0 00
		..	..	298,838	18 55
		..	..	7,118,570	1 80
		..	..	6,759,533	12 34
		..	..	7,118,570	1 80
		..	..	7,118,570	1 80

\*The Middle Market Value of these Investments on 30th June 1968 was £66,109-17-1d.

\*The Middle Market Value of these Investments on 30th June 1968 was K£56,665-11-80 cts.

F. M. D'SOUZA,  
Senior Accountant.

Mombasa Pipeline Board.  
18th October 1968.

V. G. MATTHEWS,  
Chairman.

Mombasa Pipeline Board.  
18th October 1968.

**STATEMENT OF WATER SUPPLIED**

1966/67		1967/68				Total Value of Water Supplied	
Number of Gallons Supplied	Amount	CONSUMER	Rate per 1,000 Gallons	Amount	Number of Gallons Supplied	Rate per 1,000 Gallons	Total Value of Water Supplied
K.£	s. cts.		K. Sh. cts.	K.£	s. cts.	K.£	s. cts.
1,820,929,300	373,290 10 10	MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES:	4 10	375,409 11 05	1,831,266,100	4 10	400,472 7 30
31,793,800	6,517 14 60	Mombasa .. .. .	4 10	5,007 1 70	24,424,800	4 10	
17,218,700	3,529 16 65	Voi .. .. .	4 10	3,525 12 15	17,198,100	4 10	
5,963,900	1,222 12 00	Mariakani .. .. .	4 10	1,309 13 70	6,388,700	4 10	
3,812,000	781 9 15	Kwale .. .. .	4 10	775 12 00	3,783,400	4 10	
58,435,300	13,147 18 85	Mazeras .. .. .	4 10	13,916 11 75	61,851,500	4 50	
2,068,600	424 1 25	North Mainland Water Supply .. .. .	4 10	528 4 95	2,576,800	4 10	
		Kinango .. .. .	4 10				
175,200	35 18 35	MINISTRY OF WORKS:	4 10	27 9 00	133,900	4 10	27 9 00
		Road Construction Unit—Provincial Engineer (Coast) .. .. .					
		Road Construction Unit—Mackinnon Road .. .. .					
21,729,100	4,454 9 35	EAST AFRICAN RAILWAYS AND HARBOURS:	4 10	4,577 15 50	22,330,600	4 10	
17,930,700	3,679 17 90	Maungu .. .. .	4 10	4,290 5 20	20,927,900	4 10	
23,148,600	4,745 9 35	Mackinnon Road .. .. .	4 10	4,548 0 60	22,185,500	4 10	
645,300	132 5 55	Samburu .. .. .	4 10	82 13 50	403,300	4 10	
142,100	29 2 60	Manyani .. .. .	4 10	188 12 00	920,000	4 10	13,687 6 80
		Landhies .. .. .	4 10				
62,526,500	12,817 18 60	PRISONS DEPARTMENT:	4 10	11,734 10 20	57,241,500	4 10	
29,971,800	6,743 13 10	Manyani Camp .. .. .	4 50	5,960 9 15	26,491,100	4 50	17,695 0 15
		Shimo-la-Fewa .. .. .					
1,537,900	153 15 80	COUNTY COUNCIL OF KWALE:	2 00	6 1 80	60,900	2 00	
353,700	35 7 40	Samburu .. .. .	2 00	0 13 60	6,800	2 00	
53,800	11 0 60	Mwanda .. .. .	4 10	6 17 35	33,500	4 10	
40,600	8 6 50	Kasameni .. .. .	4 10	8 11 70	41,900	4 10	
—	—	Mwachi .. .. .	4 10	0 6 05	1,500	4 10	
—	—	Mwachinga .. .. .	4 10	0 6 50	1,600	4 10	
—	—	Mwalungani .. .. .	4 10	1 16 45	8,900	4 10	
—	—	Lutsangani .. .. .	4 10				
578,700	118 12 70	Mrs. B. Daneu .. .. .	4 10	135 0 30	658,600	4 10	24 13 45
4,962,900	1,017 7 95	Kenya National Parks .. .. .	4 10	982 4 75	4,791,400	4 10	135 0 30
							982 4 75



STATEMENT OF WATER SUPPLIED—(Contd.)

1966/67		1967/68		CONSUMER	Number of Gallons Supplied	Rate per 1,000 Gallons	Amount		Total Value of Water Supplied
Number of Gallons Supplied	Amount	K£	s. cts.				K£	s. cts.	
964,400	130 5 00	574,100	2 00	MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY:	574,100	2 00	54 14 20	54 14 20	
133,000	39 18 00	116,900	6 00	Bachuma .. .. .	116,900	6 00	35 1 40	35 1 40	
72,020,500	14,764 4 10	61,590,900	4 10	KANWAR STORE .. .. .	61,590,900	4 10	12,626 2 60	12,626 2 60	
1,613,900	161 7 80	161,800	2 00	EAST AFRICAN OIL REFINERIES LTD.	161,800	2 00	16 3 60	16 3 60	
31,856,200	5,973 0 80	30,033,700	3 75	TAITA RANCHING CO. LTD.	30,033,700	3 75	5,631 6 40	5,631 6 40	
58,514,400	10,971 9 10	69,737,300	3 75	BAMBURI PORTLAND CEMENT CO. LTD.	69,737,300	3 75	13,075 14 85	13,075 14 85	
458,900	86 0 90	471,900	3 75	NYALI LTD. .. .. .	471,900	3 75	88 9 65	88 9 65	
115,100	23 12 00	—	—	KASAUNI LTD. .. .. .	—	—	—	—	
17,600	3 12 15	—	—	MR. J. N. MWABAKI .. .. .	—	—	—	—	
12,500	2 11 25	1,700	4 10	MR. BURUSI TSUMA .. .. .	1,700	4 10	0 6 95	0 6 95	
137,400	28 3 35	1,819,200	4 10	CHIEF MAGALANI .. .. .	1,819,200	4 10	372 18 75	372 18 75	
278,900	57 3 50	2,770,900	4 10	KENYA MEAT COMMISSION .. .. .	2,770,900	4 10	568 0 75	568 0 75	
—	—	456,900	4 10	KENYA SAFARI LODGE (M/s. G. Campagnola Ltd.) .. .. .	456,900	4 10	93 13 25	93 13 25	
—	—	—	—	MR. RAYMOND SYDNEY MAYERS .. .. .	—	—	—	—	
2,270,161,300	K£465,138 16 30	2,271,436,600	—		2,271,436,600	—	K£ 465,586 14 15	K£ 465,586 14 15	

GPK 5016—400—1/69

