7. A test was conducted by Societe Generale de Surveillance (SGS Philippines) in October 1997 on deep well water. The well water did not have detectable coliforms, but there were other bacteria present, as indicated by a heterotrophic plate count of 12,200 CFU/ml in the water. In the UV-treated water this concentration was reduced by at least 4-5 logs to <1 CFU/ml.

8. An experiment in December 1997-January 1998 at SGS Philippines investigated unit performance limits and the potential for bacterial reactivation after UV treatment. Bacterial concentration in water seeded with approximately 500,000 CFU/ 100 ml *E. coli* was reduced by at least 5 logs to below detectable limits. The treated water had no detectable coliforms for the two weeks it was kept in storage and samples at the lab.

9. The National Water Commission (Comicion Nacional del Agua, "CNA") of Mexico, which is under the Department of Health (Secretariat de Salud) of the Mexican federal government, carried out their first laboratory tests of UVWw over December 1997- January 1998. For these tests, the CNA purchased a UVW2.3NC unit from WaterHealth International. They tested the performance of UVWw for treating 'wild' water seeded with various microbes in two independent tests. The results of these tests were good. The CNA reported telephonically to WHI that in their tests UVWw removes all the biological organisms from water that are claimed in WHI literature to be treatable with the unit. They also faxed a one page summary of the results of the first of the two tests to WHI on March 12, 1998. WHI is awaiting a copy of the written report of these tests. These tests will be repeated once more during April, 1998, on a UVWw unit randomly selected by Mexican government inspectors from the WHI factory.

10. BioVir Laboratory in Benicia, CA began comprehensive tests of the UVW2.3NC unit in February, 1998 which are ongoing. Initial results show that, for water with a UV extinction coefficient of approximately 0.1 cm^{-1} (typical of tap water), the unit delivers a UV dose of approximately 160 mW-s/cm^2 (four times the current NSF regulatory standard of 38 mW-s/cm^2), a 5-6 log reduction of *E. coli*, and a 7-log reduction of *Klebsiella terrigena*. The dose measurement was performed using a dose-response calibrated strain of *Bacillus subtilis* spores as recommended by NSF Standard 55. A final report will be generated this summer after further tests, including those required for full compliance with Standard 55, have been completed.

GOALS AND WORK PLAN OF FIELD TESTS IN SOUTH AFRICA

The primary objectives of the field-test in South Africa are to: (1) identify and correct any design problems and unanticipated technical flaws in the device, and ensure its compatibility with the user preferences and requirements in South African communities; (2) evaluate and document the field performance of the device and its effectiveness in limiting the occurrence of waterborne biological contaminants in drinking water; (3) determine appropriate media and delivery systems for (a) community placement and acceptance of the device, (b) the necessary user education to assure sanitary and exclusive use of disinfected water for drinking and food preparation, and (c) relevant community education in public hygiene and sanitary practices; and