

the reclaimed sewage water and inject into the ground to form the water barrier. But the reclaimed sewage will have a total salinity content of about 1,400 parts per million. By locating our plant adjacent to their sewage reclamation plant, they will take the high quality product water of our plant and blend it with the reclaimed sewage, giving them an overall higher quality water for their injection system.

We are delighted to be able to locate our experimental plant where the product can be used to a real water situation, where the water we produce will find a beneficial use.

In our distillation program, during the past year, we have completed construction of an experimental facility that we call the VTE-X. This has been constructed at San Diego, and we are now getting operating data on large tube bundles for the VTE/MSF project.

We are operating the Clair Engle plant at San Diego at temperatures up to 350 degrees Fahrenheit. This is singular in that it is 100 degrees higher than any commercial plant operating at this time. The significance is the higher temperature at which we can learn to operate these plants, the more product water we can obtain from a single pass of the sea water through the plant.

Our installation at Roswell, N. Mex., has been modified by the addition of a jet compressor. An initial test has been run which shows that this modification provides an excellent way of economizing fuel.

In the membrane program, we are proceeding with this at an accelerated level. We are authorized to build a 250,000 gallon per day reverse osmosis test bed plant and we will soon have that under construction. This plant will be designed to recover 80 percent of the feed water as product.

Considerable information has been gained over the past year that will be incorporated in the construction of this test bed. We have not yet selected a location for the plant.

The reverse osmosis field test program, that we reported to you last year has been continued. We have completed testing at Las Animas, Colo., and on the Potomac Estuary. Field tests employing the Mobile Test Facility are continuing in the Yuma, Ariz., area. Results of this field test program have provided us with valuable information on desalting of various brackish waters in the Pacific Southwest.

We have decided to discontinue the operation of the electrodialysis test bed at Webster, since our engineers and scientists insist this plant has served its usefulness to the program. This E-D test bed has been in operation since 1961 and has provided much valuable data. We will continue the operation of some of our small pilot plants at Webster, but the test bed plant itself will be discontinued.

In addition to the cooperative efforts being planned for Orange County, we have been studying, in cooperation with the State of California, the possibility of constructing a 30- to 50-million-gallon-per-day prototype plant within the next few years. Cooperative studies have been conducted with other States as well as California. Study areas include Texas, New York, New Jersey, Utah, New Mexico, Colorado, Montana, and we have recently signed a contract with Pennsylvania to try to provide assistance on their acid mine water problem.

Other States have expressed interest in this activity, including Nevada, North Dakota, Florida, Wyoming, Oklahoma, Kansas, Iowa and Nebraska. OSW's effort in this activity is limited to cooperative