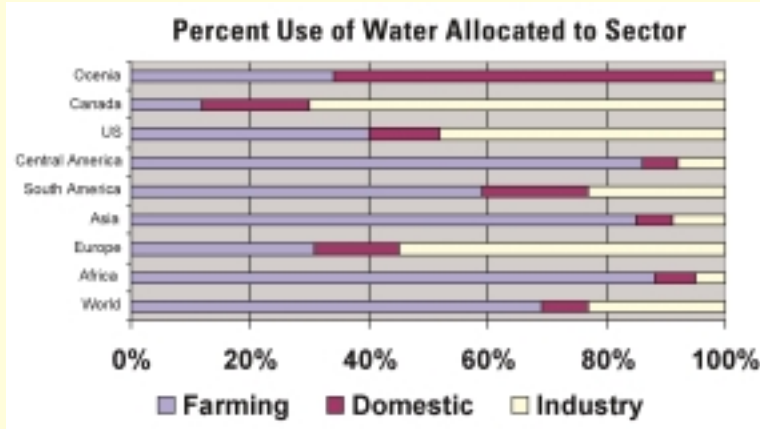


New Technology Desalinates Sea Water at 80 Percent Less Cost than Current Methods



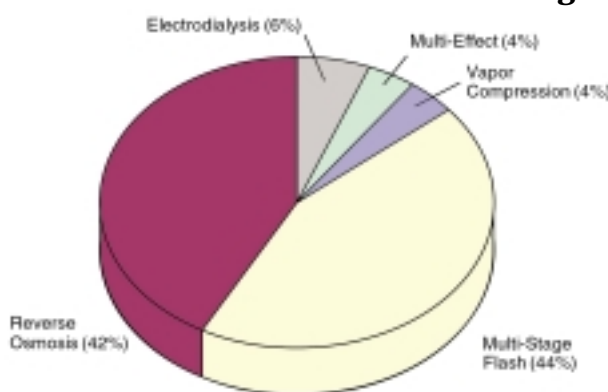
Though water covers 70 percent of the earth's surface, supplies of potable water are in crisis. According to World Watch Institute's "State of the World 2000" report, we are draining our renewable resources (lakes, rivers, aquifers) in excess of 109 billion gallons per day. With the world running out of fresh water, demand for a cheaper way to transform saltwater into fresh has spurred the development of a new technology by AquaSonics International, Inc., the Rapid Spray Distillation (RSD) process, that desalinates water at a fraction of the cost of current methods.

A world crisis foreseen forty years ago by President Kennedy has come to pass. "If we could ever competitively, at a cheap rate, get fresh water from salt water, that

would be in the long-range interests of humanity and would dwarf any other scientific accomplishments," he said.

The first new technology in the field in twenty years, RSD is based on the principle that saltwater (or contaminated water) can be ejected at high velocities so that, as rapid evaporation occurs, solids separate out and are trapped. The resulting vapor is condensed into pure water. According to AquaSonics International President and CEO Henry Lloyd, "An added benefit of the RSD process is that the salt precipitates out as a solid and remains crystalline, reducing disposal costs and providing commercially viable raw materials."

Percent Use of Various Desalination Technologies



Comparison to Current Technologies

RSD technology achieves in one step what current methods of reverse osmosis and multi-stage flash require multiple steps to accomplish. RSD is three times more efficient in processing seawater, generating 95 percent recovery of fresh water for every gallon of sea water compared with 36 percent

Present Global Water Crisis

The World Watch Institute "State of the World 2000" report estimates that the world is depleting its available fresh water of aquifers and lakes in excess of 160 billion tons (roughly 40,000 billion gallons) per year. Between 1900 and 1995 the rate of population growth rose two fold. Global water consumption grew six fold. Water use vs. population growth triples in growth due to the shift from agriculture to industrial economy. Increasing farming mechanization of undeveloped countries fuels this escalating demand. One third of the world's population lives in countries experiencing moderate to high water shortages. By 2025 more than two thirds (5.8 out of 8 billion people) of the world's population are expected to suffer from water shortage. This will affect practically every country in the world including the United States.

A 1997 United Nations assessment of fresh water resources found that the global water situation will get considerably worse over the next thirty years without major improvements in the way water is allocated and used. Lack of water for irrigation prevents many developing countries from being able to feed their population. Lack of clean water brings disease, crippling parasites, blindness and starvation to large populations in Africa, Asia, the Middle East and Latin America.

The World Bank has estimated that the financial and environmental cost of tapping new supplies will be on average two to three times those existing investments because most of the low cost water reserves have already been exploited.

achieved by reverse osmosis and multi-stage flash. Three times the volume of fresh water is generated with one half the capital equipment outlays and a fraction of the energy input. The projected impact on total costs would be to reduce the overall expenditure for RSD desalinated water one-quarter the cost of current methods, making fresh water available where it is now scarce.

AquaSonics International Consultant James George, Canadian Ambassador to India, Sri Lanka, (ret.) said, "Wars have been and are being fought over water. A plentiful supply would be crucial not only for public health, but also for each country's national security."

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