

International Scheme to Evaluate Household Water Treatment Technologies

The Sydney 905 Filter

Product evaluation report

WHO performance classification	Targeted protection (bacteria and protozoa only) One-star (★)
Manufacturer	Sydney 905 Filters (Pty) Ltd 4 Strelitzia Road Southport KwaZulu-Natal 4230 Republic of South Africa www.safewater4u.com
Evaluation procedure	Abbreviated laboratory test: seal integrity verification
WHO report issue date	Round III, 2021
WHO reference	24/1/2020-R3-17

Summary of evaluation

This report summarizes the evaluation results of a membrane microfiltration device known by the tradename 'the Sydney 905 Filter', under Round III of the World Health Organization (WHO) International Scheme to Evaluate Household Water Treatment Technologies (the Scheme). Evaluation of the Sydney 905 Filter comprised a desk review of existing data and an abbreviated laboratory test aimed at evaluating the device's seal integrity. The laboratory test followed the requirements of the WHO protocol for filtration technologies, and investigated the ability of the device to reduce bacteria and viruses. Reduction of protozoa was assigned based on the mean bacterial reduction achieved. Based on the evaluation results, the Sydney 905 Filter meets WHO performance criteria and is classified as providing *Targeted protection* against bacteria and protozoa only (★).

1. Background

Evaluation under the Scheme is based on performance criteria set out in *Evaluating Household Water Treatment Options: Health-based targets and microbiological performance specifications* (WHO, 2011). The criteria were determined by applying quantitative microbial risk assessment methods outlined in the *WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality* (2017) and set out log₁₀ reduction targets against bacteria, viruses and protozoa, as shown in the table below.

Table 1. WHO performance criteria for household water treatment technologies

Performance classification	Bacteria (log ₁₀ reduction required)	Viruses (log ₁₀ reduction required)	Protozoa (log ₁₀ reduction required)	Interpretation (with correct and consistent use)
★ ★ ★	≥ 4	≥ 5	≥ 4	Comprehensive protection
★ ★	≥ 2	≥ 3	≥ 2	
★	Meets at least 2-star (★ ★) criteria for two classes of pathogens			Targeted protection
—	Fails to meet criteria for 1-star (★)			Little or no protection

Product description

The Sydney 905 Filter is a 0.1 micron hollow-fibre membrane microfiltration device. The filter can be plumbed to a pressurized water supply, or connected to a raw water reservoir outlet such as a bucket or water tank and operated by gravity flow. The full product description, illustrations and use instructions can be found on the manufacturer website: www.safewater4u.com, or product website: www.sydney905filters.com.

2. Evaluation approach

This report summarizes the evaluation of the Sydney 905 Filter only. The evaluation of the Sydney 905 Purifier is summarized in a separate report. The evaluation of the Sydney 905 Filter was in two components: a desk review of existing data, and an abbreviated laboratory test aimed at evaluating the seal integrity.

Review of existing data: Products that have been tested by a laboratory meeting the criteria outlined in the Scheme Procedure for Evaluation and using an evaluation approach that closely follows the Scheme *Harmonized Testing Protocol: Technology Non-Specific V 3.0* (WHO, 2020) may be eligible for an abbreviated evaluation based on a desk review of the existing data and a partial laboratory test. The Sydney 905 was deemed eligible for such an abbreviated evaluation for the reasons outlined below:

- **Testing facility:** The test reports submitted were from a laboratory accredited to International Organization for Standardization (ISO), that is experienced in performance evaluation of water treatment technologies.
- **Test procedure:** The test procedure was based on the requirements of the United States Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA) Guide Standard and Protocol for Testing Microbiological Water Purifiers (1987) and the NSF/ANSI P231 Guide Standard and Protocol for Testing Microbiological Water Purifiers. The requirements of these protocols are similar to those of the Scheme.
- **Test organisms:** The surrogates and organisms used in the test were: microspheres, as surrogates for *Cryptosporidium* protozoan cysts; and *Raoultella terrigena*, representing the bacterial group; and enteroviruses.

Seal integrity evaluation: Evaluation of the seal integrity followed the requirements of the WHO protocol for WHO Scheme *Testing Protocol for Filtration Technologies V 3.2*. This abbreviated testing procedure allows for verification of the product's sealing mechanisms that prevent untreated water from bypassing the filtration media.

A product-specific test plan was developed based on the manufacturer's instructions for use; the WHO Scheme *Harmonized Testing Protocol: Technology Non-Specific V 3.0* (WHO, 2020); and the *Testing Protocol for Filtration Technologies V 3.2*. Testing was conducted at a WHO-designated laboratory, KWR Watercycle Research Institute, in the Netherlands.

Test organisms: The seal integrity test evaluated the performance of the Sydney 905 Filter in removing bacteria and viruses. The test organisms were *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*), and coliphages MS-2 and phiX-174. Based on the available evidence on filtration primarily by size exclusion on the removal of protozoan cysts, testing against this microbial group was not conducted (WHO, 2019). The protozoan reduction is assigned based on the mean bacterial reduction observed.

Test waters: The product was tested in General Test Water (GTW), simulating high quality groundwater. Testing in Challenge Test Water (CTW) was not conducted. Refer to the filtration technology test protocol for details on physico-chemical characteristics of the test waters.

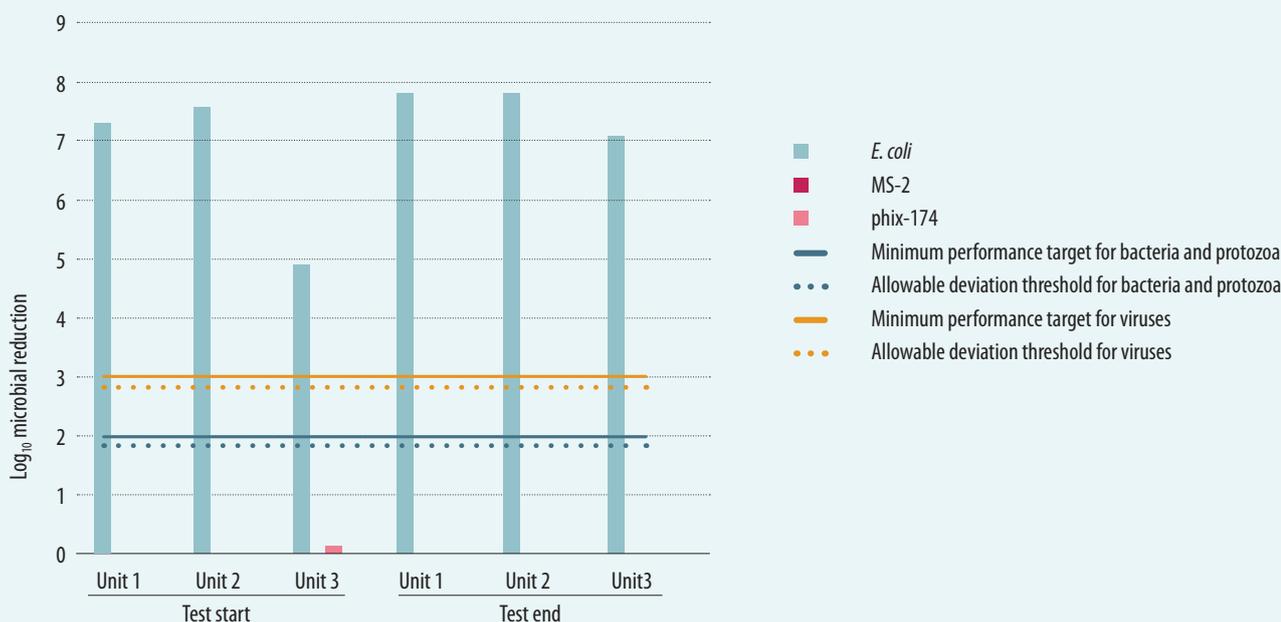
Test procedure: Three sample units of the filter were provided by the manufacturer for the test, and were operated according to the manufacturer’s use instructions. The test units were plumbed to a supply line in the testing laboratory, and were operated at a maximum inlet water pressure of 4.5 Bar. The test duration was one day, with two microbial challenge points. This resulted in a total of six sample points per test organism: 3 units × 2 challenge points × 1 test water. Pretreatment and posttreatment water grab samples were analyzed using methods identified in the product-specific test plan.

3. Results

The figure below presents the results of the bacterial and viral testing for the three units in GTW at the start and end of the test. Test water characteristics were within specifications.

The Sydney 905 Filte-r achieved mean log₁₀ reductions of 7.1 for *E. coli*; 0.0 for MS-2; and 0.0 for phiX-174.

Performance across test units¹



4. Interpretation and application of results

Performance is classified in three ascending tiers: ★ (one-star); ★★ (two-star); and ★★★ (three-star), as shown in the table outlining performance criteria. Both three- and two-star products provide *Comprehensive protection* against all three microbial groups. One-star products meet performance targets for only two of the three microbial groups, providing *Targeted protection*.

¹ The maximum microbial reduction that can be demonstrated is limited by the pretreatment challenge concentration delivered. For each organism tested, the pretreatment concentration must be sufficient to allow for the demonstration of the performance targets in the table showing the performance criteria. Due to the complexity of using viable organisms, there may be variation in these pretreatment concentrations above what is sufficient, which may lead to demonstrated reductions reported that far exceed the performance targets. However, the emphasis is on whether the performance target has been met and not the extent by which the target was exceeded.

Each production unit should consistently meet or exceed the performance target for each microbial group in both test waters (GTW and CTW). However, a maximum deviation of 0.2 log₁₀ is acceptable for 25% of sample points at the two-star performance tier and 0.4 log₁₀ at the three-star performance tier². This means that for classification as a two-star product, up to three of the 12 sample points can achieve a minimum reduction of 1.8 log₁₀ for bacteria or protozoan cysts (instead of 2 log₁₀) or 2.8 log₁₀ for viruses (instead of 3 log₁₀). Each phage is treated separately for evaluating acceptable allowance, and the overall claim for viruses is based on the lower performing phage.

Performance classification

The Sydney 905 Filter fully met the performance targets for bacteria. For the protozoan reduction, a value of 7.1 log₁₀ is assigned, based on the mean bacterial reduction. The minimum performance target for viruses was not met. As such, the Sydney 905 Filter is classified as providing *Targeted protection* (★) against bacteria and protozoa only.

Considerations for product selection

	Microbial conditions	Use where contaminant of concern is known to be bacterial / protozoan microbes
	Physico-chemical water characteristics	Can be used to treat turbid water
	Product information and labelling	Check that the product is appropriately labelled and has clear instructions for use

References

Evaluating household water treatment options: health-based targets and microbiological performance specifications. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2011 (http://www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/publications/household_water/en/).

Guidelines for drinking-water quality, fourth edition incorporating first addendum. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2017 (http://www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/publications/drinking-water-quality-guidelines-4-including-1st-addendum/en/).

Harmonized Testing Protocol: Technology non-specific version 2.0. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2020 (http://www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/water-quality/household/household-water-treatment-scheme-resources/en/).

Filtration Technology Testing Protocol: version 3.2. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2020 (http://www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/water-quality/household/household-water-treatment-scheme-resources/en/).

2 These cut-off values were determined using QMRA modelling and selecting ranges that still resulted in appreciable health gains within a specific performance tier

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ISBN 978-92-4-002367-3 (print)
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