



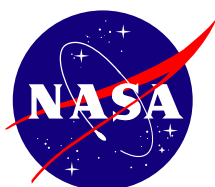
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Energy consumption could be determined from the amp readings on the compressor. It is assumed that the load on the chiller could be determined by the supply and return water temperature. Tests were run for seven days without the **Compress Shield™** additive and then for twelve days with the **Compress Shield™** additive. The average temperature difference was 3.087 degrees for the base line and 2.89 degrees for the treatment period. The higher temperature difference during the base line period indicates a higher load on the chiller at that time. However, even with the higher temperature difference taken into consideration, the kilowatt hours of energy consumption was lower on a percentage basis during the treatment period.

The September 17, 1997 to September 28, 1997 treatment data was compared to the September 3, 1997 to September 9, 1997 base line data. The conditions were similar although the treatment data had a slightly higher average temperature. This data revealed that the **average efficiency improvement was 13.8%**.

The overall average treatment data was compared to the average non-treatment data. This data revealed that the **efficiency, due the treatment, had improved 16%**.



A handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to read 'William J. Austin'.

The data presented in this report is accurate to the best of my knowledge. I am free of all financial interest which may conflict with the proper performance of my duties and I neither own, hold stock in, nor am I employed by a firm which has a financial interest in products or equipment which might be recommended.