

As you all know, access to safe water is essential for society and is included in the UN SDG number 6 with implications for all other SDGs. One of our main objectives as SG is to contribute to the public availability of safe, affordable, and sustainable water resources. The sector is facing major challenges related to the spread and emergence of infectious diseases in the context of growing populations, wars, numerous extreme events, water scarcity, and a much greater focus on sustainability and environmental protection.

The many projects developed by the members of the SG are related to all the major challenges and will be discussed at the international conferences that we have on the horizon, such as the IWA World Water Congress & Exhibition in August 2024 in Toronto, Canada. In addition to individual contributions from members, the SG is planning an open meeting and a workshop in Toronto: "Use of genetic methods for microbial water quality testing: a global, water industry-wide survey", chaired by Professors Andreas Farnleitner and Joan Rose. The preparation of the 22nd HRWM Conference in Amersfoort, the Netherlands, for June 2025, organized by Gertjan Medema and Ana Maria de Roda Husman, is also progressing, creating a nice and inspiring environment and many opportunities for the participants to interact, collaborate, contrast, and discuss results and future strategic goals.

Collaboration between the various IWA specialist groups continues, in particular through the IWA Wastewater-based Epidemiological Surveillance (WBES) Cluster led by our HRWM SG. The Cluster has launched a website <https://wastewaterbasedepidemiologicalsurveillance.net/> and I would like to thank Daisuke Sano, Vice-Chair of the SG, for the great work done and to thank also all the contributors. The cluster has been presented at international conferences and has programmed a first webinar with Gertjan Medema as chair "Wastewater surveillance in non-sewered settings" on May 16th to show good examples of the public health value of wastewater and environmental surveillance of

infectious diseases in non-sewered settings, from polio, enteric bacterial pathogens, and antimicrobial resistance to respiratory viruses. As a cluster, we'll organize a general meeting and a workshop at the IWA World Water Congress & Exhibition in Toronto in August 2024. Gertjan Medema, who leads the HRWM Cluster subgroup, is organizing the workshop "Public Health Information from Wastewater" with the participation of public health agencies from different countries.

I am very pleased and proud to congratulate Gertjan Medema as the winner of the Lee Kuan Yew Water Prize, which honors individuals or organizations for their contributions to solving the world's water challenges. Prof. Medema will receive the award for demonstrating that monitoring wastewater for traces of COVID-19 could serve as an early warning system for outbreaks, even before cases are reported in a community. Congratulations Gertjan!

I must end this message by once again thanking Maronel Steyn for her great work as Editor of our Newsletter. I would also like to thank the Management Team and the SG Management Committee for their generous dedication, and I acknowledge the valuable support of the IWA. I am very confident on the fact that Professor Willie Grabow would be proud of the extraordinary community that now shares knowledge and experience under the umbrella of the HRWM SG, just as he encouraged and guided us from the beginning of our history as the first IWA SG. Please stay safe, connected, and inspired, we need all of you to build a safe and sustainable future.

Rosina Gironès



In Memoriam of Professor W.O.K Grabow

-Article contribution by Maronel Steyn (IWA HRWM SG)

It is with profound sadness that we announce the passing of Professor W.O.K. Grabow, a distinguished member of our specialist group. Professor Grabow's contributions to our field have been immense, and his absence will be deeply felt by all who had the privilege of knowing and working with him.

Throughout his illustrious career, Professor Grabow was renowned for his groundbreaking research and dedication to advancing our understanding of medical virology. He developed and refined techniques for detecting enteric viruses, such as enteroviruses, rotaviruses, and hepatitis A virus, in water. His research highlighted the importance of viruses as waterborne pathogens and their role in causing diseases. This work helped to bring attention to the need for improved water quality management and the implementation of better water treatment processes to protect public health.



21 September 1938 - 27 May 2024

His findings have been influential in shaping water quality guidelines and standards, both in South Africa and internationally. By demonstrating the presence and risks of viral contaminants in water, Prof Grabow's work has informed policies aimed at reducing the incidence of waterborne viral infections. His work not only pushed the boundaries of knowledge but also inspired countless students, colleagues, and professionals worldwide. His commitment to excellence and his passion for science were evident in everything he did, leaving a lasting impact on our community.

Beyond his professional achievements, Professor Grabow was a mentor, a colleague, and a friend to many. His generosity in sharing knowledge, his encouragement, and his unwavering support for his peers and students created a legacy of kindness and mentorship that will endure.

As we reflect on Professor Grabow's remarkable life and career, we are reminded of the values he embodied: curiosity, integrity, and a relentless pursuit of truth. We extend our heartfelt condolences to his family, friends, and all who were touched by his work and spirit.

In honor of Professor W.O.K. Grabow, let us continue to strive for excellence in our work and support one another in the same generous and inspiring manner he did. His memory lives on through the work of the IWA Health-Related Water Microbiology Specialist Group. A Special Edition of the Newsletter was produced to honour Prof Grabow and you can find it here: [weblink \(Daisuke/ Ricardo help? Barcode ?](#)



Become an IWA Member

Not yet a member and interested in joining IWA and specifically the HRWM Specialist Group? Click on the following link and follow the easy steps to become part of the family. <https://iwa-network.org/join/>

WaterMicro 2025: Conference to Address Global Water Quality Challenges

-Article contribution by WaterMicro25 Organising Team

The local organizing committee is gearing up for WaterMicro 2025, our Specialist Groups biannual international conference set to take place in Amersfoort, The Netherlands, from June 15-20, 2025. The event, hosted at the Flint Theatre in Amersfoort, promises to be a significant convergence of experts, researchers, and policymakers focused on microbial water quality and public health.

Organized by the International Water Association (IWA) and the Royal Netherlands Water Association, WaterMicro 2025 aims to tackle pressing issues related to waterborne pathogens, innovative detection methods, and sustainable solutions to ensure safe water systems. With the theme “Safe water in a changing world” the conference aims to highlight your cutting-edge research, be a platform for networking with your peers and foster collaborative efforts to address global water challenges exacerbated by climate change, urbanization, and industrial activities.

Chairs of the conference are Ana Maria de Roda Husman (RIVM and Utrecht University) and Gertjan Medema (KWR Water Research Institute and Delft University of Technology) and the local organizing committee is a team of both young researchers that are relatively new to the field and researchers that have a long(er) history in our Specialist Group. Together, we strive to set the stage for a robust dialogue on integrating scientific advancements with policy frameworks to improve water safety and accessibility worldwide. Attendees will have the opportunity to pick up (or present) the latest in research, participate in workshops, panel discussions, and poster

presentations, providing a platform for knowledge exchange and networking.

For more information, visit the official conference website at watermicro2025.nl, where you will find information about the conference topics. The website will be updated regularly as new information becomes available. We will open the call for abstracts in August 2024, so keep an eye on the website and our groups’ social media.

Sponsorship and exhibition opportunities are available for organizations looking to showcase their innovations and services. Please contact us via the conference website for opportunities watermicro2025.nl

The local organizing committee is working with our Specialist Group to make WaterMicro 2025 a new landmark event in the ongoing effort to ensure safe water for all in a changing world. We are looking forward to welcome you in Amersfoort!



Thai Researchers Receive National Award for COVID-19 Wastewater Monitoring Work

-Article contribution by Kwanrawee Joy Sirikanchana

The National Research Council of Thailand has acknowledged the efforts of Thai researchers by awarding them the 2024 National Research Award for their scientific contributions to Chemistry and Pharmacy. This recognition was for their work on the research project called "Early Warning and Predicting System for COVID-19 Outbreaks Using Wastewater-based Epidemiology."

A highly dedicated team of nine researchers spearheaded this initiative: Dr. Kwanrawee Joy Sirikanchana, Prof. Skorn Mongkolsuk, and Montakarn Sresung from the Chulabhorn Research Institute; Dr. Jatuwat Sangsanont, Prof. Yong Poovorawan, and Dr. Nasamon Wanlapakorn from Chulalongkorn University; Asst. Prof. Surapong Rattanakul from King Mongkut's University of Technology Thon Buri; and Asst. Prof. Prasert Makkaew and Asst. Prof. Nopadol Precha from Walailak University. Their collective work contributes to the ongoing improvement of public health practices in Thailand. The award was presented during a ceremony on February 2nd, 2024, which coincides with National Inventor's Day, with the honor being bestowed by Her Royal Highness Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn.

The team's research was not only comprehensive in developing wastewater testing techniques and conducting detailed assessments to effectively monitor COVID-19 trends, but they also contributed significantly to public health by creating the first national guideline for COVID-19 wastewater surveillance in collaboration with the Ministry of Public Health. This pioneering work included evaluating health risks linked to the SARS-CoV-2 virus, with a scope that reached beyond COVID-19 to include other infectious diseases. The team's efforts have been central to progressing public health initiatives on a national scale, with their collaborations extending internationally. Their applied research has had a

tangible, positive impact on the health and safety of communities across Thailand.



IWA Cluster Wastewater-Based Epidemiological Surveillance

-Article contribution by Gertjan Medema

Wastewater-based epidemiological surveillance has gone viral in the COVID-19 pandemic, as relatively unbiased, efficient early warning tool for COVID-19 circulation in the community, as well as the introduction of new variants. Important added value over conventional infectious disease surveillance was that wastewater surveillance is unbiased and includes shedders with no or little

symptoms. However, many questions remain, about how to integrate wastewater surveillance in public health, how to harmonise international wastewater surveillance systems, ethical and privacy considerations; standard methodological approaches for data sampling, analysis, and interpretation; coordination and data sharing within and among countries; and fundamental considerations of the technical feasibility of wastewater surveillance to monitor emerging diseases beyond COVID-19 in high, middle and low-income countries and a diversity of sanitation systems. In addition, even though there are many use case examples of wastewater surveillance for COVID-19 to inform public health response, wastewater surveillance will need to move from ‘nice to have’ to ‘need to have’, to ensure this form of disease monitoring will continue to contribute to and complement traditional public health surveillance through clinical data and syndromic surveillance. While research in this area rapidly evolves the technology and expands the range of targets, it is clear that implementation requires a cross-cutting perspective on the governance of public health information from wastewater. This is typically a field where the interface between science, policy, and practice is critically important to achieve maximum benefits. Recognizing this, our Specialist Group took the initiative at the IWA World Water Congress in Copenhagen to propose an interdisciplinary IWA Cluster. This was embraced by IWAHQ and the IWA Cluster Wastewater-Based Epidemiological Surveillance (WBES) was launched at our Watermicro23 conference in Darwin ([New IWA Cluster on Wastewater-based Epidemiological Surveillance - International Water Association \(iwa-network.org\)](#)). The objective of the newly created IWA Cluster on Wastewater-based epidemiological surveillance, organized by 8 IWA specialist groups (SGs) and 7 associated member SGs, is to promote the interdisciplinary approach and intersectoral collaboration between water and health sector, to help guide the further development and implementation of wastewater surveillance for public health. Since the launch, the IWA WBES Cluster can be found on IWA

ConnectPlus ([IWA - Community Portal - Group \(iwaconnectplus.org\)](#) login required), was presented at the First International Conference: Towards a Global Wastewater Surveillance System for Public Health in Frankfurt in November 2023 ([EU4S \(europa.eu\)](#) and has installed a public website [wastewater-based epidemiological surveillance \(wastewaterbasedepidemiologicalsurveillance.net\)](#) (thanks to Daisuke Sano) with links to WBES information, dashboards, events. Please support the website by sending material to Daisuke Sano. The Cluster also has a LinkedIn group to announce events and share WBES information ([\(42\) IWA Cluster Wastewater-Based Epidemiological Surveillance | Groups | LinkedIn](#)). Feel free to join the group and share your information!

On 16 May 2024, the first IWA WBES Cluster webinar on Wastewater surveillance in non-sewered settings was organized jointly between the IWA HRWM Specialist Group and the IWA Non-Sewered Sanitation Specialist Group. This was a very insightful and successful exchange of experiences from researchers who were actively surveying infectious diseases via environmental surveillance in non-sewered settings in South Africa, Thailand, Malawi, and India. You can view the webinar at [Wastewater surveillance in non-sewered settings - International Water Association \(iwa-network.org\)](#). We look forward to seeing you at one of the following IWA Cluster activities:

- a presentation of the IWA Cluster at the Singapore International Water Week
- a survey among the IWA SG members to collect ideas of activities we could do as Cluster (expect this survey in your mailbox soon)
- a workshop at the IWA-WWCE in Canada in August 2024 on the Public Health Value of Wastewater Surveillance, together with WHO, US-CDC, Thailand Ministry of Health, and Ottawa Department of Health
- an open meeting of the IWA WBES Cluster at the IWA WWCE.

Launch of the Laboratory of International Wastewater-based Epidemiology at the University of Tokyo

Masaaki Kitajima*, Hiroyuki Katayama

The University of Tokyo

* kitajima@env.t.u-tokyo.ac.jp

We are delighted to announce the launch of the Laboratory of International Wastewater-based Epidemiology on March 1, 2024, as part of the Research Center for Water Environment Technology at the University of Tokyo. This laboratory was established through the Corporate Sponsored Research Program of the University of Tokyo, developed in collaboration with our industry partners, Shionogi & Co., Ltd. and Shimadzu Corporation, prominent pharmaceutical and analytical instrument companies in Japan, respectively. Masaaki Kitajima has joined as a full-time Project Professor, transitioning from Hokkaido University, while Hiro Katayama serves as an adjunct Project Professor alongside his role as a Professor at the Department of Urban Engineering. The laboratory's missions include advancing research in pathogen detection technology, genomic analysis, epidemiological analysis, and risk assessment, and fostering development of internationally experienced professionals with a broad range of expertise in these areas. It also aims to develop technologies for the social implementation of wastewater-based epidemiology (WBE), which involves extracting comprehensive public health information from wastewater infrastructure, and for managing pathogen risks in environmental waters. This will be achieved through research on demonstration studies conducted both in Japan and overseas. We enthusiastically welcome collaborations with international colleagues in this field.

Laboratory of International Wastewater-based Epidemiology

Leadership (Project Professors)



Masaaki Kitajima



Hiroyuki Katayama



Industry Partners



Establishment and 1st excursion of China HRWM Chapter

-Article contribution by **Gang Liu and Lujing Zhang**

With the support of IWA and the HRWM specialist group, the China chapter of HRWM was established and officially launched on 20th May 2024 in Beijing, at the Research Center for Eco-Environmental Sciences (RCEES), Chinese Academy of Sciences. The launching ceremony was jointly organized by RCEES, China Water Environment Group (CWEG), and the editorial office of the Journal of Water & Ecology (W&E).

Prof. Gang Liu was elected as Chair of China chapter, with Prof. Joan Rose and Prof. Jiuhui Qu as honorable co-chairs, and Prof. Gertjan Medema as an advisor. Gang shared the whole story behind the China chapter, which can be dated back to 2019 when he was with Gertjan and Joan at Michigan State University. By listing the key milestones, he particularly highlighted that HRWM is an organization with long history, close relation, and great achievements.



Ms. Lujing Zhang, the vice president of CWEG, was elected as the vice-chair of the China chapter. She shared the wastewater surveillance work at CWEG, and the collaborative research with Gertjan Medema. Ms. Zhang also presented the logo of the China chapter. Combining the microbial safety of water (M.S. Water) and the god of water and beauty from ancient China (so-called “Luo Shen”), she came up with an impressive logo that perfected both art and science.



Prof. Joan Rose spoke about the imperative science for health-related water microbiology, and Prof. Gertjan Medema gave a talk entitled “Wastewater gone viral”. They shared their experiences and visions on the HRWM specialist group, as well as this exciting field of research.

The group (Joan, Gertjan, Blanca, Gang, Lujing) went for excursions in various cities after Beijing, such as Dali in Yunnan province, Xi'an in Shaanxi province, Wuhan in Hubei province, and Yixing in Jiangsu province.



Group picture taken at the launch of the China HRWM Chapter

The series of activities promoting the establishment of the China Chapter concluded at its final stop in Shanghai on Thursday (30th May), underscoring a transformative moment in aligning global efforts to ensure microbial water safety. Prof. Joan Rose expressed optimism about the impact of the new China Chapter on global efforts in health-related water microbiology. "I think the new chapter here in China is going to enrich the global efforts in health-related water microbiology, and it's going to be a model for other countries in the future."



Members of the China HRWM Chapter joined by Prof Joan Rose and Prof Gertjan Medema during their 1st excursion to Dali

We are more than confident that the China chapter, and the health-related water microbiology, will keep making great impacts on human health and the society.

Applications of Wastewater-based epidemiology to the surveillance of animal and zoonotic viral infections

-Article contribution by **Silvia Bofill-Mas, Marta Rusiñol and Rosina Girones**

The majority of emerging viral diseases are zoonotic, meaning they can infect humans and other animals. They are transmitted through different routes and are frequently excreted in feces, which poses a significant risk to livestock and poultry production and public health. To prevent and control zoonotic emerging viral infectious diseases, it is essential to monitor potential risks and develop effective strategies for surveillance and control of both human and animal viruses.

There is now a general consensus that Wastewater-Based Epidemiology (WBE) is an effective tool for studying the circulation of viral infections in the population. This methodology, which has been in use for many years, has been widely employed in the recent pandemic caused by SARS-CoV-2, leading to a rapid expansion of the applied technologies. WBE is a valuable tool not only for studying viruses circulating among human populations but also for identifying those present in the animals that may contribute to wastewater. Urban wastewater comprises a mixture of viruses from various sources, and in addition to human viruses it may also contain viruses from domestic animals, farm animals, or wildlife such as rats and bats. Slaughterhouses and the animal production industry may discharge wastewater into urban treatment plants. WBE can be extended to the study of viruses from livestock and poultry by analyzing wastewater effluents from farms, industries, and slaughterhouses.

The VIRALERT project (Emerging viruses of concern in the livestock industry, food safety and public health: Preparedness, early warning and risk assessment tools in the one-health era), funded by the Spanish Ministry of Science and Technology and conducted at the Laboratory of Viruses Contaminants of Water and Food at the University of Barcelona, began in 2022 and aims to study viruses of zoonotic and/or veterinary concern in collective samples of pig and cattle origin including wastewater.

Some of the main zoonotic viruses of concern transmitted from pigs or cattle to humans include hepatitis E virus (HEV), and in some areas avian influenza virus (AIV) and Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever virus (CCHFV). However, other viruses that infect swine or cattle such as rotaviruses and coronaviruses are known to possess zoonotic potential. The study of these viral families in animal collective samples could provide valuable insights into the emergence of new viruses with the potential to cause human disease. Furthermore, it is crucial to consider the potential impact of other viruses excreted by these animals on the food production industry. These viruses directly impact animals and lead to substantial economic losses. However, they have yet to demonstrate zoonotic potential.

Among the samples studied in the VIRALERT project, slaughterhouse wastewater is of particular interest. This is because a slaughterhouse processes a very large number of animals daily from different geographical locations in the monitored area, and the origin of these animals is precisely known. Furthermore, slaughterhouse wastewater contains a mixture of fecal matter, urine and blood, making this sample a very informative matrix.



VIRALERT is currently undertaking a sampling program in its first months of operation. In addition to zoonotic pathogens, viruses of veterinary relevance are studied, including Epizootic Hemorrhagic Disease Virus (EHDV) and Bluetongue Virus (BTV). Both of these viruses have caused concern in our geographical area in recent times. The methodology is based on viral elution from suspended material and automated ultrafiltration (as shown in the figure). To date, the first samples have shown the presence of HEV in all porcine slaughterhouse wastewater samples tested. Genotype 3f was the most commonly detected. Porcine rotavirus was also frequently detected in these samples. Regarding cattle, bovine coronavirus (BCoV) was sporadically detected in the bovine slaughterhouses tested, while bovine rotavirus (BRV) was highly prevalent in the samples analyzed.

The VIRALERT project also aims to further explore slaughterhouse wastewater to apply amplicon deep sequencing to better characterize the viral types detected, as well as to identify and characterize viruses from families of concern present in these samples using targeted metaviromics. This approach has the potential to uncover a broad spectrum of viruses relevant to both human and animal public health. Therefore, wastewater-based epidemiology is a valuable tool also when applied to the study of animal viruses in samples like farm or slaughterhouse wastewater.

Global Survey on the potential and uptake of genetic methods for water quality assessment

-Article credit: Mats Leifels, Katalin Demeter, Claudia Kolm and Andreas Farnleitner

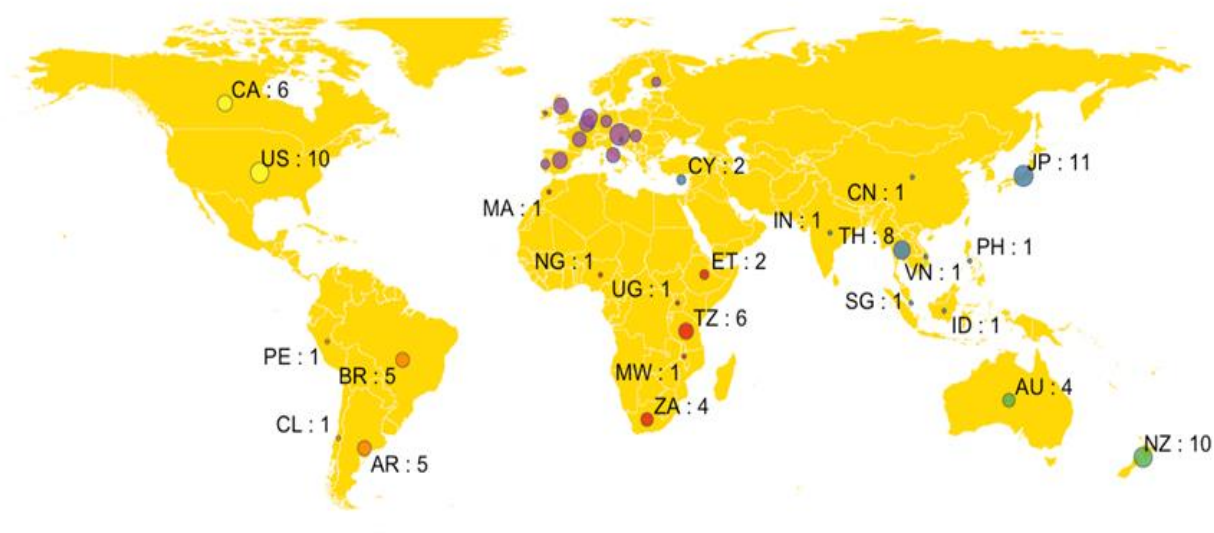
Following the results of a comprehensive meta-analysis titled “Have genetic targets for faecal pollution diagnostics and source tracking revolutionized water quality analysis yet?” (Demeter et al., 2023; <https://doi.org/10.1093/femsre/fuad028>) on how genomic methods such as qPCR and genome sequencing have introduced a paradigm change in water quality research (see Newsletter Vol 26, Dec 23), an international consortium consisting of the Austrian Interuniversity Cooperation Centre for Water and Health (coordinator), the IWA Specialist Group Health-related Water Microbiology, as well

as the University of Michigan and the Global Water Pathogen Project have conducted an online survey on the spread of such methods among professionals in industry, academia and policymaking positions.

The survey, which was first unveiled during the 2023 Water Microbe conference in Darwin, Australia, and further refined with the help of experts on all continents, was open until March 31, 2024, and shared widely via the IWA, the EU Wastewater Observatory for Public Health of the European Unions Joint Research Commission, and a plethora of individual scientists and water quality enthusiasts.

Thanks to all these efforts, the survey was an overwhelming success and provided the team with almost 150 valuable and uniquely insightful responses from high and low-resource settings worldwide. Most respondents identified their organisation as public and associated themselves with the keywords: “research” and “laboratory”, even though terms like “consultancy”, “resource management and “water utility” also found their fair share of hits. “Drinking water”, “sewage” and “recreation” were chosen as the main types of water resources under investigation by the survey’s participants (thus indicating that experts on all aspects of the water cycle were participating), and more than four in five stated that “microbiological data generated by genetic measurements” plays an important part in their organisation.

If requested, all participants of the survey will receive a first and preliminary summary of the results within the next weeks, and – chaired by Profs Andreas Farnleitner and Joan Rose, coordinated by Mats Leifels and Claudia Kolm with input from Profs Regina Sommer, Rosina Girones, and Gertjan Medema, Drs. Kwanrawee Joy Sirikanchana and Ricardo Santos – the consortium will hold a workshop titled “Use of genetic methods for microbial water quality testing: a global, water industry-wide survey” during the 2024 World Water Congress in Toronto, Canada, in August 2024, to present the results and get more insights into how genomic methods are already helping to investigate, achieve and finally maintain good water quality worldwide



Lee Kuan Yew Water Prize winner 2024

Professor Gertjan Medema from KWR Water in the Netherlands, was awarded the Lee Kuan Yew Water Prize 2024 at a formal banquet held during the Singapore International Water Week on 18 June 2024. Gertjan received the award for his significant contributions to wastewater-based epidemiology (WBE), particularly his innovative work in detecting viruses in wastewater during the COVID-19 pandemic. His research has been pivotal in developing WBE as a tool for public health surveillance, enabling early detection of SARS-CoV-2 and influencing public health policies globally. His work has been critical in providing valuable data on virus prevalence, helping to allocate resources more efficiently, and informing public health interventions

The Lee Kuan Yew Water Prize, established in 2008, honours individuals or organisations who make outstanding contributions to solving global water challenges through innovative technologies or policies. Named after Singapore's first Prime Minister, Lee Kuan Yew, the prize highlights achievements that benefit humanity. Professor Medema is the 10th laureate of this prestigious award, which includes a gold medallion, a cash prize of SGD 300,000, and an award certificate.

Gertjan's contributions extend beyond academic research; he has been actively involved in international collaborations, helping to establish guidelines and best practices for wastewater surveillance with organizations such as the World Health Organization (WHO) and the European Union (EU). His work has laid the foundation for widespread adoption of WBE, making it a vital tool in monitoring not only COVID-19 but also other potential public health threats.

Congratulations Gertjan! The HRWM team is very proud of you.



News from Journal of Water and Health

-Article credit: Hebba Beech and Nicholas Ashbolt



Journal of Water & Health
Impact Factor: 2.5



The new Impact Factors are here!

We are delighted to announce that [Journal of Water & Health](#)'s Impact Factor has improved for the fourth year in a row, with an increase of 8.7%.

NEW IMPACT FACTOR - 2.5

Why publish in [Journal of Water & Health](#)?

- Official journal of the World Health Organization
- Submit to first decision - 41 days
- Q3 journal

In June, IWA Publishing received its latest metrics, and we are pleased to announce that [Journal of Water and Health](#) has seen its Impact Factor increase to 2.5 and a CiteScore of 3.6. With the large growth in both the Environmental Sciences and Microbiology Web of Science categories, it is really positive to see the journal's position in the quartiles be maintained or improved, and we would like to thank our authors for their valuable and interesting contributions. Our top-cited articles, contributing to this year's metrics, include: 'Molecular prevalence and subtype distribution of Blastocystis sp. in Asia and in Australia' <https://doi.org/10.2166/wh.2021.011>, and 'Potential risk of BPA and phthalates in commercial water bottles: a minireview' <https://doi.org/10.2166/wh.2021.202>.

This year we also published our latest Special Issue, [Drinking Water Safety Plans](#), guest edited by Steve E. Hrudey (University of Alberta, Canada), María J. Gunnarsdóttir (University of Iceland), Annalisa Contos (Atom Consulting, Australia), Will Carroll (Scottish Water) and Susan Petterson (Water & Health Pty Ltd; Griffith University, Australia). You can read the articles on our website in our Special Issues hub, and if you have any suggestions for Special Issues then please get in touch with Lucy Ibbotson at libbotson@iwap.co.uk.

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IWA Head Office:

Republic – Export Building, First Floor
2 Clove Crescent
London E14 2BE
United Kingdom

Tel: +44 207 654 5500
Fax: +44 207 654 5555

IWA Global Operational Office:

Technology Innovation Center
No. 1 Xiankun Road
Jianye District
Nanjing 210019
China

Tel: +86 25 8222 6413

General e-mail: water@iwahq.org
Membership e-mail: members@iwahq.org
Website: www.iwa-network.org

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