---------- Forwarded message ---------
De: **Thiago Nogueira** <thiago.nogueira@veritasbio.com.br>
Date: qua., 15 de jul. de 2020 às 10:57
Subject: Apresentação do SAVED'20
To: marcos@macamtech.com.br <marcos@macamtech.com.br>, <cristiane.silva28@unifesp.br>

Prezada Cristiane, boa tarde!

Conforme conversamos não estranhe o formato do email, como eu lhe disse é algo mais padrão.

A seguir vou te dar informações sobre o equipamento porém seria muito interessante eu saber um pouco mais sobre a sua expectativa de uso, quais os tamanhos médios dos ambientes para poder lhe dizer com mais propriedade sobre a nossa solução.

O modelo Saved'20 é um modelo feito para situações como hotéis e hospitais, ele possui rodas e é fácil de movimentar e operar, eu diria que após uma limpeza com produtos químicos uma aplicação de 10 minutos e um quarto de hotel estaria esterilizado com certeza.

O valor de investimento da máquina é de R$ 33.397.50 - Lembrando que temos uma menor e podemos fazer um combo, mas como eu disse, seria mais focado em pequenos ambientes e ele é menos versátil.

SAVED 20			
PREÇO UNITÁRIO - R$ 33.957,50			
QTD	% DESC	PREÇO 50% ENTRADA	PREÇO A VISTA (5%)
1	95,00%	R$32.259,63	R$30.646,64
10+	90,00%	R$30.561,75	R$29.033,66
50+	85,00%	R$28.863,88	R$27.420,69

Neste link uma apresentação completa: https://bityli.com/h34W6
Link de um breve vídeo do equipamento: https://youtu.be/Mb5lQ0Oetyl

Vale ressaltar que o equipamento possui um software de controle de uso ao qual você pode ter acesso ao histórico de todos os equipamentos que possui assegurando que os protocolos sanitários foram executados com sucesso da maneira que sua equipe desenhou.

Outro aspecto muito importante é que o equipamento não danifica os produtos e equipamentos do ambiente realizando sua esterilização com segurança e sem prejuízos.

- Entrega em até 15 dias úteis
- Frete grátis para todo o país
- Garantia de 18 meses.
- Atendimento telefônico 24h
- Treinamento e certificação do usuário
- Assistência remota e local

Em anexo alguns documentos referentes aos estudos científicos que comprovam a eficiência do nosso projeto.

Me avise se eu puder lhe telefonar e pudermos conversar com mais detalhes.

Fico a sua disposição,

Um abraço!

Em 14/07/2020 15:09, atendimento@macamtech.com.br escreveu:

> Boa tarde José, tudo bem?
>
> Estou copiando o Thiago para seguir com seu atendimento.
>
> Atenciosamente,

veritas

SAVED'20

ESTERILIZADOR UVC DE USO GERAL

Para mais informações e cotações
E-mail: thiago.nogueira@veritasbio.com.br
WhatsApp: (11) 970.617.539

#001

PRODUTO: ESTERILIZADOR UVC DE USO GERAL
MODELO: SAVED'20
VERSÃO: #001

CARACTERÍSTICAS

Equipamento de esterilização utilizando Radiação UVC (com comprimento de onda entre 200nm a 280nm), que atinge os microrganismos por meio de danos fotoquímicos causados ao DNA de suas células ativas quando irradiadas.

FUNCIONAMENTO DA RADIAÇÃO UVC

A ação da luz UVC é danosa em bactérias, vírus, agentes patogênicos e outros tipos de microrganismos nocivos no ambiente. Sob o efeito da radiação UVC, a esterilização ocorre na água, superfícies e no ar enquanto esses elementos fluem.

EQUIPAMENTO

O **SAVED´20** é indicado para prevenir e reduzir a propagação de doenças provenientes de Fungos, Bactérias, Vírus, Levedos e outros agentes patogênicos.

Pode ser utilizado para esterilização de superfícies e materiais diversos, tais como:

- Equipamentos de EPI;
- Roupas e tecidos;
- Paredes, piso e corredores;
- Salas e quartos;
- Camas e móveis;
- Cadeiras de rodas;
- Utensílios;
- Chaves e outros objetos.

TODO O SISTEMA É SEGURO, CONFIÁVEL E ELIMINA ERROS COMETIDOS POR HUMANOS E FOI DESENVOLVIDO E PROJETADO UTILIZANDO SENSORIAMENTO DE PRESENÇA E SISTEMAS DE SEGURANÇA REDUNDANTES.

UTILIZAÇÃO

O **SAVED'20** foi projetado tendo como características:

- Facilidade na operação;
- Fácil higienização;
- Protocolos de segurança;
- Sistema sseguro e a prova de acionamentos indevidos;
- Monitoramento remoto;
- Histórico de utilização;
- Alertas visuais e sonoros;
- Pintura de alta durabilidade;
- Mecanismos de proteção e segurança.

IMPORTÂNCIA DO SAVED'20 PARA A SAÚDE

Atualmente a contaminação de áreas comuns ou de objetos e superfícies são um problema crônico tanto nos centros de saúde como em lares e áreas corporativas em todo o mundo. Milhões de pessoas morrem devido às infecções hospitalares e à propagação de vírus e bactérias.
As bactérias, vírus e patógenos resistentes aos antimicrobianos, a tuberculose e outros agentes infecciosos sucumbem à ação da tecnologia com UVC.

A **MACAM TECH** cria produtos inovadores que auxiliam todo os setores da sociedade a erradicar patógenos e superbactérias prejudiciais, tornando os ambientes mais seguros e saudáveis.

INFORMAÇÕES TÉCNICAS: SAVED´20 #001

DADOS ELÉTRICOS:

Tensão do Equipamento:
110V ~ 220V - Mono ou Bifásico

Corrente nominal:
6,16 Amperes

Corrente do equipamento:
6,16 Amperes

Potência nominal:
300W

Proteção eletrônica:
Sistema de segurança contra sobrecargas elétricas ou curto-circuito

Dados fotométricos:
Intensidade luminosa 7800cd

Comprimento de onda UVC:
Entre 200 e 280nm

Características da onda dominante:
254nm

Durabilidade dos elementos de UVC:
Vida mediana 9000hs

Manutenção preventiva:
A cada 3 meses ou a cada 800hs

Cuidado

Fique fora do ambiente enquanto a **SAVED'20** está em processo de higienização.

MANTENHA DISTÂNCIA

A MACAM TECH DESENVOLVE UMA TECNOLOGIA INOVADORA PARA O BRASIL.

Com eficácia comprovada em países da Europa, Ásia e América do Norte, a tecnologia de desinfecção através de raios UVC está disponível no Brasil. Essa tecnologia tem sido uma grande aliada no combate a pandemia COVID-19, pois garante a desinfecção e eliminação de 99,9% dos vírus e bactérias em curto espaço de tempo.

A MACAM TECH TRAZ ESSA NOVIDADE EM PRIMEIRA MÃO.

Batizado como **SAVED'20**, o sistema automatizado de desinfecção de ambientes garante a eliminação de 99,9% dos Fungos, Bactérias, Vírus, Levedos e outros agentes patogênicos.
Um processo eficaz e com inúmeros benefícios, como: otimização do tempo, minimização dos riscos de contaminação humana e infecções hospitalares.

COMO FUNCIONA

O **SAVED'20** funciona a partir de um sistema de lâmpadas que, quando em funcionamento, emite raios UVC que mata os vírus e bactérias. Um sistema inteligente de sensoriamento detecta a presença de pessoas no ambiente, situação em que o aparelho é automaticamente desligado para evitar o contato dos raios com a pele humana.

Uma solução inteligente e com eficácia comprovada na desinfecção de ambientes.
Por se tratar de um processo físico, a luz UVC é germicida e apresenta vantagens em relação a outros métodos e não gera resíduos químicos. Trata-se de um processo frio, a seco, simples e efetivo, além de não gerar qualquer tipo de radioatividade ionizante.

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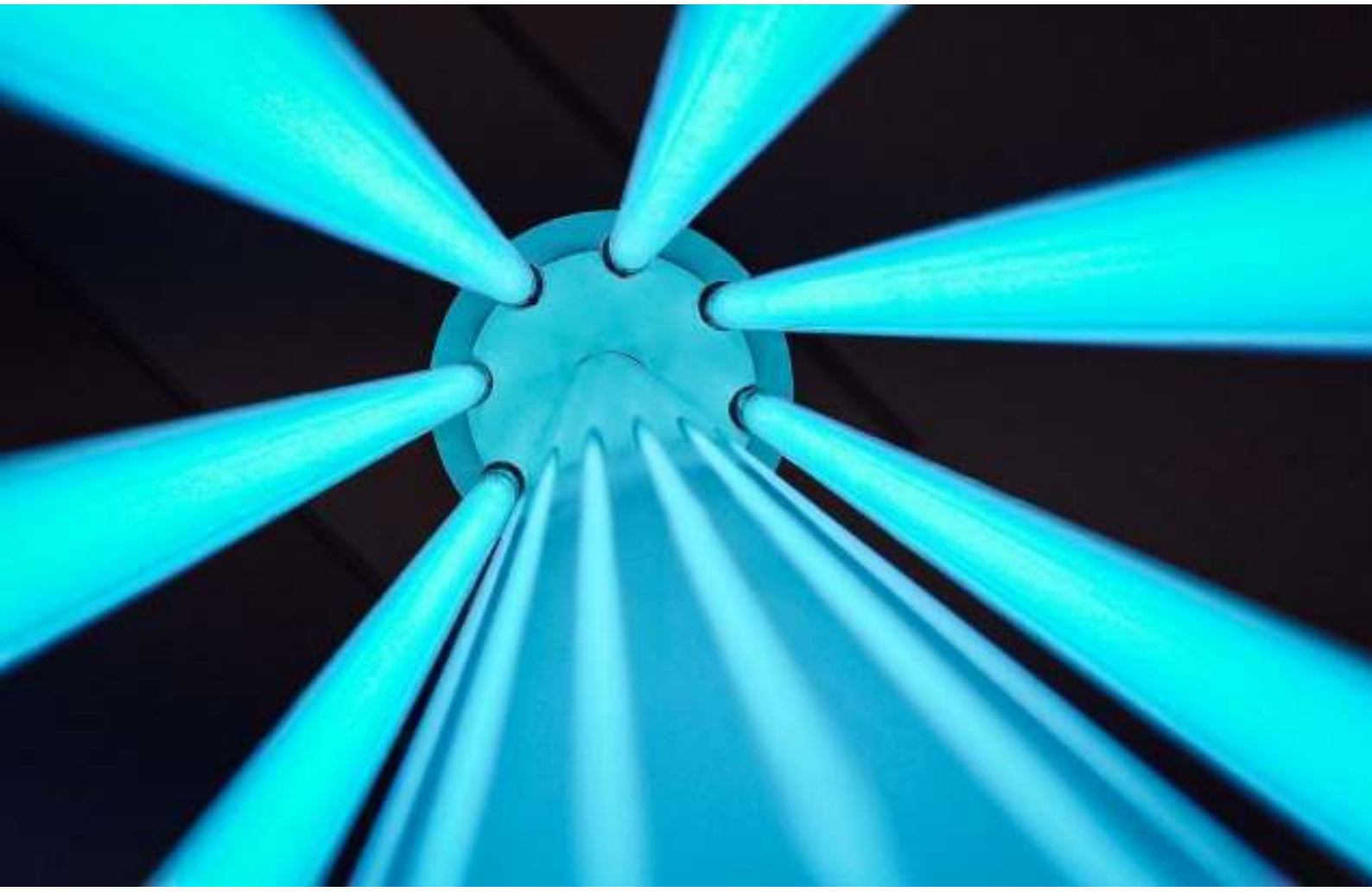
SAVED'20

https://www.veritasbio.com.br/produtos/esterilizador-saved-20-macam-tech/

EFICÁCIA DA TECNOLOGIA UVC

Utilização da Descontaminação de Superfícies e Ambientes



MACAM

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INTRODUÇÃO

O controle de microrganismos tem sido um dos campos mais ativos das pesquisas atuais devido, principalmente, à rápida capacidade de evolução dos microrganismos e à enorme variedade de patógenos encontrados nos ambientes hospitalares e de grande concentração de pessoas. O aparecimento de patógenos resistentes aos agentes químicos tem elevado a morbidade de infecções, que eram facilmente tratadas no passado.

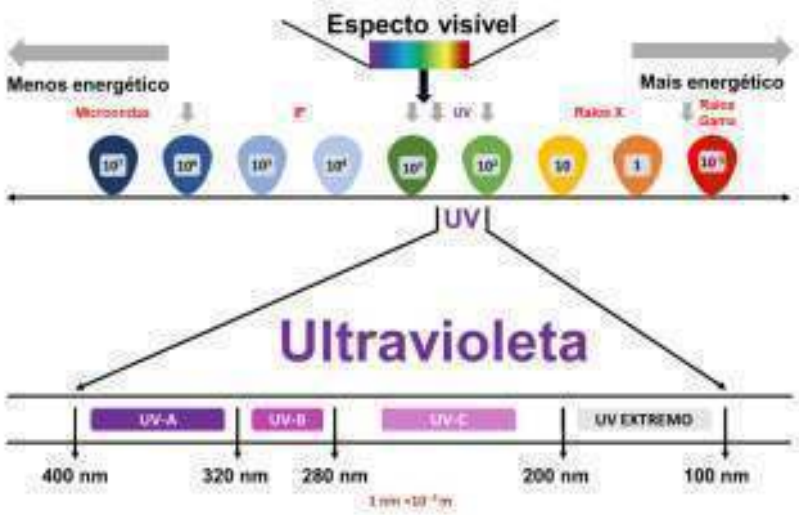
Em geral, na área da saúde, não basta ter apenas a remoção física da sujeira, embora essa seja a primeira parte de uma limpeza completa. É preciso remover a sujeira e descontaminar, desinfetar e esterilizar os ambientes e superfícies. Os métodos como, por exemplo, o uso de agentes químicos desinfetantes é também empregado, mas o sucesso dessa desinfecção depende de fatores como o tipo de microrganismo, a concentração das substâncias químicas ativas e a duração total do processo. Além disso, para que agentes químicos sejam considerados adequados e seguros, devem apresentar algumas propriedades, tais como ter ação rápida, apresentar efeito residual na superfície, ser de fácil manuseio, possuir solubilidade em água, ser compatível com outros produtos químicos, não ser tóxico e irritante para o ser humano, não ser poluente, entre outros. No entanto, nem sempre é possível encontrar agentes químicos que tenham essas propriedades e, na maioria das vezes, esses produtos trazem sérios problemas, como alta toxicidade para o ser humano, desgaste das superfícies nas quais são aplicados na poluição ao meio ambiente.

Assim, algumas tecnologias entraram na área da saúde visando diminuir os problemas gerados pelo uso de agentes químicos e visando melhorar a contenção das contaminações e microrganismos multirresistentes. Uma dessas tecnologias é a luz ultravioleta (UV), amplamente utilizada para inativar bactérias, fungos e vírus na descontaminação de superfícies, instrumentos, água, alimentos e ar. A luz UVC, cujo intervalo de comprimento de onda compreendido entre 180nm e 280nm (com predominância de 254nm) é a faixa germicida perfeita para inativação de microrganismos.

É uma tecnologia aprovada por órgãos de saúde mundiais e tem sido utilizada no controle dos microrganismos nas mais diversas aplicações, tais como desinfecção de água, esterilização de ambientes (descontaminação do ar), descontaminação de salas hospitalares, de centros cirúrgicos, clínicas, laboratórios, clínicas odontológicas, banheiros, instrumentos e materiais cirúrgicos, salas limpas de eletrônicos, produção de medicamentos, cosméticos e alimentos, meios de transportes e descontaminação de superfícies em geral. A luz UVC é uma alternativa para a inativação microbiana de ambientes relacionados aos cuidados da saúde e a aplicação da luz UVC será descrita em uma nova plataforma, capaz de proporcionar descontaminação efetiva, com fácil acesso e utilização.

MECANISMOS DE AÇÃO DA LUZ ULTRAVIOLETA

A luz UV é caracterizada por abranger os comprimentos de onda abaixo da luz visível, isto é, varia de 400 a 200 nm e ainda é subdividida em três tipos: UVA, UVB e UVC. A radiação UVA compreende a faixa de 400 a 320 nm, a UVB de 320 a 280 nm e a UVC de 280 a 200 nm.



Ondas Ultravioleta (UV). Fonte: Unesp/SP.

Essas radiações são responsáveis por causar danos biológicos, sendo que a UVA está diretamente relacionada com o envelhecimento da pele, a UVB além de atuar no envelhecimento da pele, atua também no DNA causando mutações genéticas que levam ao desenvolvimento de câncer, mas é a radiação UVC a mais deletéria, responsável por ocasionar dano fotoquímico imediato no DNA, sendo, portanto, a principal radiação que causa o efeito germicida.

O efeito germicida acontece devido à absorção da radiação UVC pelo material genético dos microrganismos, tornando-os incapazes de se replicar e de causar doenças, mesmo estando metabolicamente vivos. Quando os microrganismos são expostos à luz UVC inicia-se um processo de destruição no material genético das células, o principal alvo da desinfecção por UVC. Em síntese, o material genético é constituído pelos ácidos nucleicos DNA/RNA, que são formados por nucleotídeos. Estes, por sua vez, são constituídos por um radical fosfato, por um açúcar (pentose: ribose ou desoxirribose) e por uma base nitrogenada (purinas: adenina e guanina; pirimidinas: timina, citosina e uracila). O processo de destruição ocorre quando a luz UVC penetra através das células e é absorvida pelas purinas e pirimidinas no DNA/RNA, que entram em um estado mais reativo, formando dímeros de pirimidina. O principal efeito mutagênico da luz UVC é a dimerização da timina, que corresponde à ligação de duas timinas próximas de uma mesma fita de DNA/RNA, prejudicando a estrutura do material genético. Esse rearranjo na informação genética gera uma nova configuração, que não é reconhecida pelas células, bloqueando a replicação do DNA/RNA. A consequência desse processo é a morte celular, sendo este o dano fotoquímico mais frequente que interfere na capacidade de replicação dos microrganismos após o contato com a luz UVC. A intensidade de radiação (em mW/cm^2) por luz UVC é ótima para inativar diversos microrganismos patogênicos e varia de 3 a 58 mW/cm^2 , sendo o mínimo para inativar Legionella micdadei e o máximo para inativar esporos de Bacillus subtilis .

SAVED’20 – ESTERILIZADOR UVC DE USO GERAL

SAVED-20 é a primeira máquina nacional que utiliza a tecnologia UVC com sensoriamento de segurança para o combate e limpeza de doenças transmissíveis. Trata-se de um esterilizador UVC para uso geral que foi desenvolvido para ser utilizado como uma alternativa na descontaminação de ambientes e superfícies.

Sua principal finalidade é reduzir a disseminação de microrganismos presentes nas superfícies de qualquer objeto e, com isso, auxiliar no controle da incidência de infecções na prática hospitalar, ambientes com alto tráfego de pessoas, objetos e os cuidados necessários com a saúde em geral. O dispositivo é equipado com luz UVC no comprimento de onda de 254 nm. É um produto com alta tecnologia empregada e foi desenvolvido seguindo criteriosos estudos e um longo processo de desenvolvimento sempre em busca da qualidade e, principalmente, da segurança.

É considerado uma tecnologia alternativa aos processos que utilizam agentes químicos, sendo extremamente limpa e não havendo necessidade de eliminação física dos restos dos microrganismos, pois eles ficam totalmente inativados.

Seu uso é indicado para prevenir e reduzir a propagação de doenças provenientes de Fungos, Bactérias, Vírus, Levedos e outros agentes patogênicos e para situações em que os resíduos químicos não são aceitáveis após a desinfecção. Outras vantagens em utilizar o SAVED’20 na descontaminação de superfícies são o fato de não deixar resíduos, não utilizar produtos químicos, ser rápido, efetivo, de fácil uso. Devido à sua característica, tem baixo custo operacional, pode ser utilizado em grandes centros de saúde, como hospitais e clínicas e também nos ambientes onde existe um alto tráfego de pessoas, como os meios de transportes em ônibus, trens, metrôs, aeronaves, ou locais como banheiros públicos, pet shops, terminais rodoviários, shopping centers, academias e etc.

TECNOLOGIAS DO SAVED'20

O SAVED'20 possui tecnologias exclusivas que auxiliam não apenas o operador mas trazem segurança na operação do equipamento tornando mais eficiente e otimizada a utilização.

Sensoriamento de presença que para imediatamente a operação da máquina quando ocorre uma invasão no perímetro de alcance da luz UVC evitando assim o contato com a radiação que é prejudicial.

Tela Touch que permite um melhor controle e higienização do equipamento. Permite o controle de tempo de ciclo e outras funcionalidades diretamente na tela.

A tecnologia de rede sem fio (wireless) permitem a conexão de dispositivos eletrônicos sem o uso de cabos. Dessa forma, o acionamento e a coleta de informações provenientes do equipamento são mais rápidos e permitem uma maior agilidade em todo o processo de utilização do SAVED'20.

O SAVED'20 possui tecnologia Bluetooth que permite a integração com outras plataformas bem como o acionamento remoto sem a necessidade de utilização de conexão física.

A MACAM Tech desenvolveu uma tecnologia que permite a utilização de Dashboard que apresenta os dados de utilização do equipamento, ciclos, usuários e possibilita a personalização de informações diretamente na tela do administrador, permitindo uma melhor gestão. No Dashboard também será possível visualizar o mapa de calor do uso do SAVED'20.

Obrigatoriamente será necessário realizar o cadastro dos usuários que poderão ter acesso ao equipamento. Esse Painel de Usuários será utilizado para um maior controle e, principalmente, segurança de toda a operação do equipamento.

EFETIVIDADE DA LUZ UVC

A ação microbiana de desinfecção UVC é comprovada cientificamente por pesquisas realizadas em laboratório e em ambiente hospitalar. Os principais objetivos das pesquisas foram avaliar a efetividade da desinfecção UVC na redução de quantidades conhecidas de bactérias Gram-positiva (Staphylococcus aureus, Streptococcus mutans e Streptococcus pneumoniae), bactérias Gram-negativa (Pseudomonas aeruginosa e duas linhagens de Escherichia coli) e fungo leveduriforme (Candida albicans), além de avaliar a efetividade do dispositivo na redução de microrganismos presentes em diferentes superfícies de um ambiente hospitalar.

A luz UVC é considerada uma tecnologia verde e altamente sustentável, pois traz benefícios ambientais por diminuir o uso de produtos químicos altamente tóxicos para a população e meio ambiente.

Os resultados desta pesquisa foram publicados e mostraram reduções acima de 5 logs para todos os microrganismos avaliados nas condições controladas de contaminação:

Já nos experimentos realizados em condições reais de contaminação, em ambientes hospitalares e outros, foram observadas reduções acima de 75% em todas as superfícies avaliadas. Portanto, possui eficiência comprovada na inativação de microrganismos presentes em superfícies.

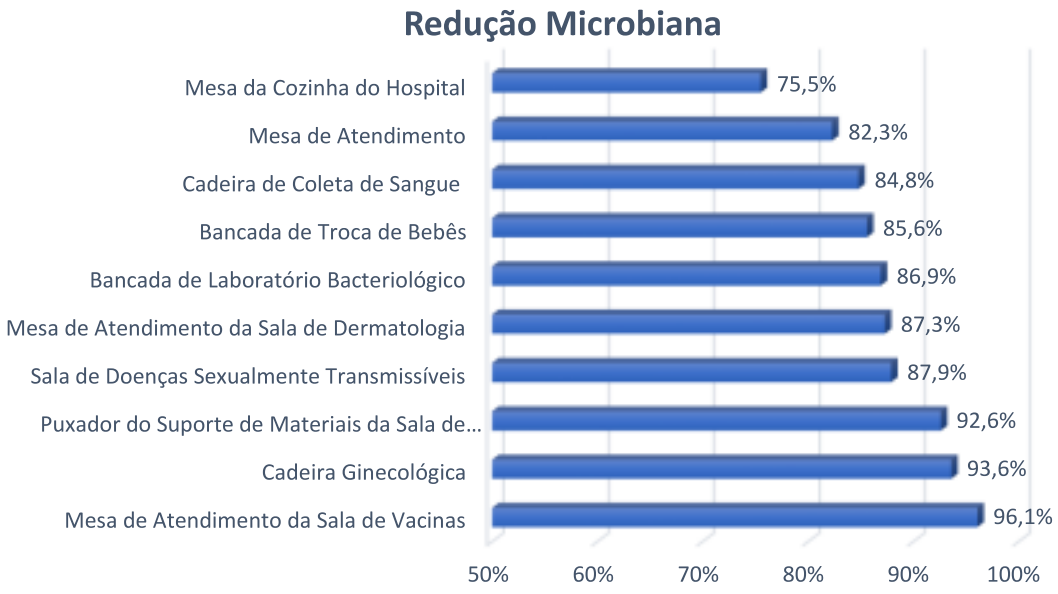


Gráfico de porcentagem de redução microbiana após a aplicação de UV-C em superfícies de um ambiente hospitalar. Fonte: Correa et al, 2017.

SAVED’20 NA DESCONTAMINAÇÃO DE SUPERFÍCIES

SAVED’20 deverá ser utilizado em ambientes e superfícies a serem desinfectados, e por um tempo que pode variar dependendo do tamanho do local e dos objetos presentes no ambiente (área de sobra). Esse tempo deverá ser ajustado também dependendo do tipo de superfície, ou seja, para superfícies com deformidades e rugosidades o tempo de luz UVC deverá ser um pouco maior. Portanto, o dispositivo pode ser utilizado em todas as superfícies dos serviços de saúde, como leitos, cadeiras, mobiliários, bancadas, pias, suportes, balanças, pisos, paredes, divisórias, portas, janelas, grades de ar condicionado, ventilador, bebedouro, computadores, instalações sanitárias, entre outros.

Além disso, o SAVED’20 pode ser utilizado nas superfícies de equipamentos não somente no ambiente hospitalar, mas também em qualquer lugar que tenha grande tráfego de pessoas. Todas essas superfícies podem ter participação na cadeia epidemiológica das infecções por serem reservatórios para muitos microrganismos, que podem ser transmitidos às pessoas por meio da contaminação das mãos, dos profissionais, dos equipamentos, objetos e qualquer material contaminado.

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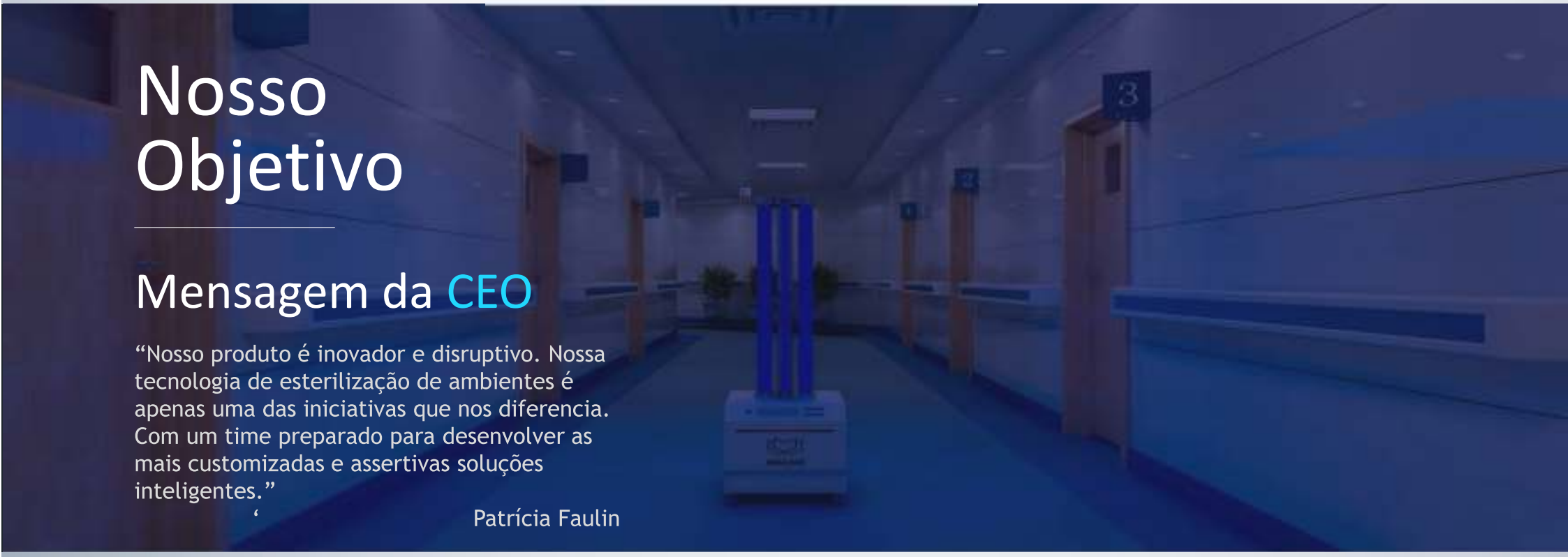


Nosso Objetivo

Mensagem da CEO

“Nosso produto é inovador e disruptivo. Nossa tecnologia de esterilização de ambientes é apenas uma das iniciativas que nos diferencia. Com um time preparado para desenvolver as mais customizadas e assertivas soluções inteligentes.”

‘ Patrícia Faulin

INDÚSTRIA BRASILEIRA.

MACAM Tech

Estudos Realizados

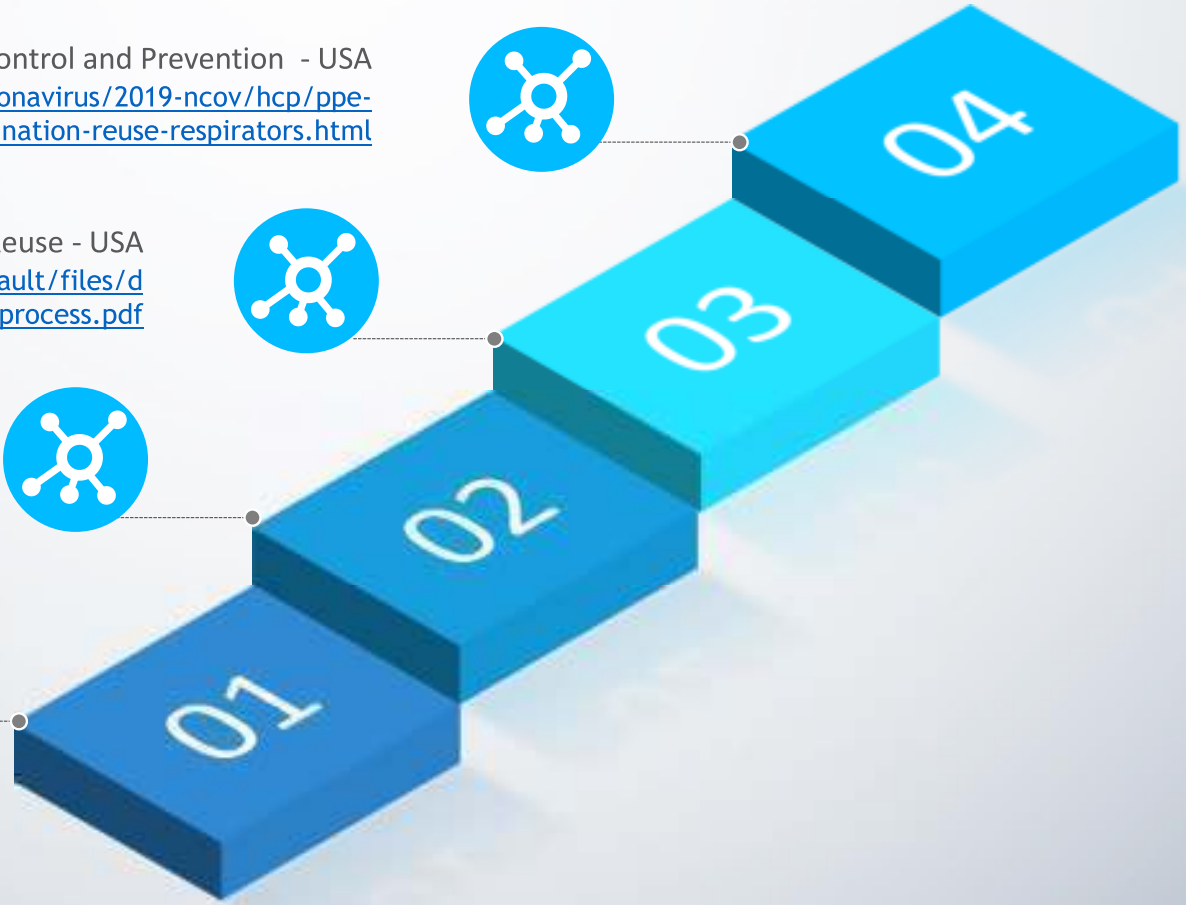
Eficácia da utilização da luz UVC na desinfecção

CDC – Center for Disease Control and Prevention - USA
https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/hcp/ppe-strategy/decontamination-reuse-respirators.html

Nebraska Medicine - Process for Decontamination and Reuse - USA
https://www.nebraskamed.com/sites/default/files/documents/covid-19/n-95-decon-process.pdf

Avaliação da eficiência da radiação ultravioleta - Brasil
http://www.scielo.br/scielo.php?script=sci_arttext&pid=S1413-70542008000500025

Basic Principles of UV Disinfection - UK
https://www.un-ihe.org/sites/default/files/3_-_templeton.pdf



Academias e Escritórios

Salas e áreas maiores

Outras Áreas de Atuação

Soluções Inteligentes e Eficientes.

Academias
Muita área de Sombra devido aos equipamentos.

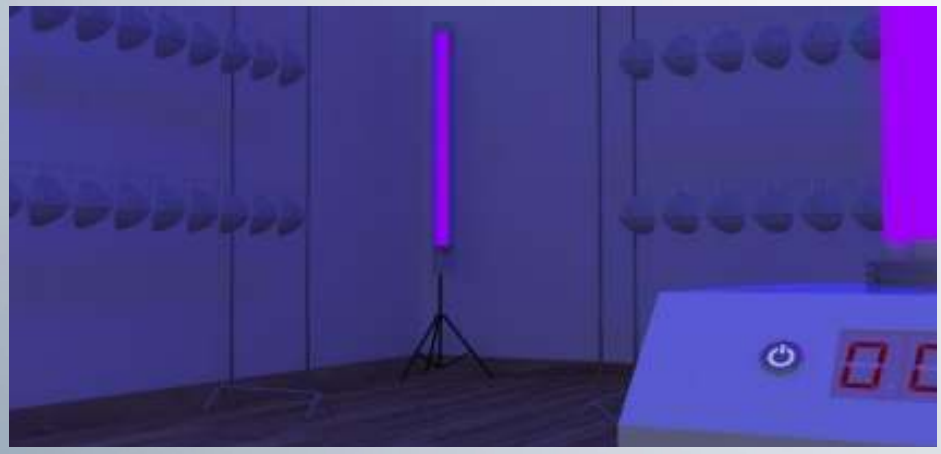
Hotéis
Diversos quartos, banheiros e áreas de circulação.

Transporte e Logística
Galpões maiores e vasta área de circulação de pessoas.

Escritórios Amplos
Área a ser esterilizada ultrapassa 30m².

Indústrias
Ampla variedade de espaços e maquinários.

Restaurantes
Salões costumam ser amplos e as mesas e cadeiras geram área de sombra.



Comparativo de Soluções de Esterilização

Soluções Inteligentes e Eficientes.

Área de 20m²

Descritivo	Limpeza Manual	SAVED'20	Ozônio
TECNOLOGIA	PROD. QUÍMICOS	LUZ UVC	OXISANITIZAÇÃO
TEMPO	30-40 MIN.	15 MIN.	30 MIN.
EQUIPE NECESSÁRIA	02 PESSOAS	01 PESSOA	01 PESSOA
GERA RESÍDUOS	SIM	NÃO	NÃO
ESPERA APÓS LIMPEZA	0 MIN.	0 MIN.	30 MIN.
EFICÁCIA	80%	99,9%	99,9%

Características do Equipamento

Esterilizador UVC de uso Geral

Características

Equipamento de esterilização utilizando Radiação UVC (com comprimento de onda entre 200nm e 280nm), que atinge os microrganismos por meio de danos fotoquímicos causados ao DNA de suas células ativas quando irradiadas.

99,9%
de Eficácia contra o Coronavírus

Indicações

É indicado para prevenir e reduzir a propagação de doenças provenientes de Fungos, Bactérias, Vírus, Levedos e outros agentes patogênicos.

Tempo e Exposição

Cada ciclo de 3 minutos esteriliza todo o veículo.

Utilização

Fácil Utilização e sensoriamento de segurança.

veritas®

Obrigado.

thiago.nogueira@veritasbio.com.br
veritasbio.com.br

MACAM

Laudo de teste

Validação de descontaminação com SAVED-20

Versão	alterações	Data
0	*Versão inicial*	

Histórico

	Escrito por	**Verificado por**	**Aprovado por**
Nome	Catherine David	Alessandra Popov	Thiago Nogueira
Data	26/05/2020	26/05/2020	26/05/2020
Assinatura			

I. OBJETIVO

Avaliação do equipamento Saved 20 em condições operacionais de acordo com POP-014- V0

II. Protocolo

De acordo com o POP-014-V0 Procedimento de validação de descontaminação com SAVED-20

III. Condições experimentais

a) **Local:** Sala de 60m^3 aproximadamente, representando um laboratório de análise de biologia molecular com estufas, Fluxo laminar, pia, bancadas e equipamentos de bancada

b) **Amostras para testes de inativação:** Para não expor os colaboradores as amostras altamente contaminantes, escolhemos um material biológico especialmente resistente, *Mycoplasma fermentans* em solução inicial de 10.000.000 de cópias aplicadas no ponto que utilizamos para o desafio (1.000.000 cópias/uL). Em seguida foram feitos testes com 5.000 cópias, absorvido em papel FTA em placas de petri.

c) **Localização das amostras:**

i) Lateral do fluxo laminar: amostra 1
ii) Dentro do fluxo laminar: amostra 2
iii) Na cadeira: amostra 3
iv) Na porta de entrada: amostra 4
v) Dentro da Pia: amostra 5
vi) Abaixo da Pia: amostra 6
vii) Na parede lateral (frente ao aparelho): amostra 7

d) **Condições de exposição**

15 minutos nas condições padrão do equipamento

e) Fotos

IV. RESULTADOS

A análise por PCR em tempo real comparando as amostras com um padrão não exposto demonstraram uma eliminação média eficiente de mais de 90% do material genético para todas as posições inclusive aquelas menos expostas diretamente a luz UV, como por exemplo atrás de objetos e dentro do fluxo lâminar.

Amostra	Fluorescência	% de eliminação
Controle positivo	463,99	0%
Controle negativo 1	0	100%
Controle negativo 2	0	100%
Controle negativo 3	0	100%
Amostra 1	23,59	95%
Amostra2	28,77	94%
Amostra3	37,49	92%
Amostra4	42,81	91%
Amostra 5	49,14	90%
Amostra 6	62,47	87%
Amostra 7	51,28	89%

V. CONCLUSÃO

Concluímos que a luz UVC foi capaz de atingir todas as regiões do ambiente com bastante intensidade e eficiência, atingiu todas as regiões incluindo aquelas mais ocultas em que foram colocadas as amostras demonstrando um poder eficiente de refração do UVC nas mais diversas superfícies existentes no laboratório.

Com base em diversas referências bibliográficas acreditamos que a exposição a luz UV pode ser utilizada na desinfeção e descontaminação de salas e ambientes contaminados. Por

exemplo Walker and Ko (2007) [(1)] verificaram que desinfecção do ar usando UV-C de 254 nm pode ser uma ferramenta eficaz para inativação de aerossóis virais, *Adenovirus* (Serotype 2) e *MHV Coronavirus*.

Na revisão descrita por Memarzadeh, *et. Al.* (2010)[2] é possível a aplicação pratica da luz UV e com diferentes, concomitante com outros métodos de desinfeção se tornou mais eficaz.

Green, et al. (2004)[3], determinou a eficácia da irradiação germicida ultravioleta em esporos de fungos *Aspergillus flavus* e *Aspergillus fumigatus.*

Boyce, et al. (2016)[4], avaliaram a eficiência do tratamento a partir de luz UV em ambientes, com três diferentes tipos de microorganismos, *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Enterococcus* (VRE) e *Clostridium difficile* e verificaram a dosagem e o efeito antimicrobiano de um dispositivo móvel UV-C podem variar base na localização.

Byrns, et. Al. (2017), avaliaram potencial germicida de luz UV com *S. epidermidis* e *B. subtilis,* com diferentes parâmetros desde distância, humidade e tempo de exposição.

VI. REFERENCIAS BIBLIOGRÁFICAS

1. Walker, C. M and Ko, G. Effect of Ultraviolet Germicidal Irradiation on Viral Aerosols. Environ. Sci. Technol. 2007, 41, 15, 5460–5465
2. Memarzadeh, F; Olmsted, R. N; Bartley, J. M.Applications of Ultraviolet Germicidal Irradiation Disinfection in Health Care Facilities: Effective Adjunct, but Not Stand-Alone Technology.Am J Infect Control. 2010 Jun;38(5 Suppl 1):S13-24.
3. Green, C. F.; Scarpino, P. V. , Jensen, P. Jensen, , N. J. and Gibbs, S. G. Disinfection of Selected Aspergillus Spp. Using Ultraviolet Germicidal Irradiation. Can J Microbiol. 2004 Mar;50(3):221-4. doi: 10.1139/w04-002.
4. Boyce, J.M. . Farrel, P.A. ; Towle, D. ; Fekieta, R. ; Aniskiewicz, M. Impact of Room Location on UV-C Irradiance and UV-C Dosage and Antimicrobial Effect Delivered by a Mobile UV-C Light Device.Observational Study Infect Control Hosp Epidemiol . 2016 Jun;37(6):667-72.
5. Byrns,G; Barham,B; Yang,L.; Webster,K.; Rutherford,G.; Steiner,G.; Petras, D.; Scannelld, M.The uses and limitations of a hand-held germicidal ultraviolet wand for surface disinfection. J Occup Environ Hyg. 2017; 14(10): 749–757.

Anotação de Responsabilidade Técnica - ART
Lei nº 6.496, de 7 de dezembro de 1977
Conselho Regional de Engenharia e Agronomia do Estado de São Paulo

CREA-SP

ART de Obra ou Serviço
28027230200480170

1. Responsável Técnico

DANILO FERRAZZOLI FUGA

Título Profissional: **Engenheiro Mecânico - Automação e Sistemas**

RNP: **2601857803**

Registro: **5062562635-SP**

Empresa Contratada:

Registro:

2. Dados do Contrato

Contratante: **MACAM TECH INDUSTRIA, COMERCIO E SERVICOS DE TECNOLOGIA LTDA.**

CPF/CNPJ: **36.948.823/0001-90**

Endereço: **Avenida GENERAL VALDOMIRO DE LIMA**

N°: **904**

Complemento:

Bairro: **JABAQUARA**

Cidade: **São Paulo**

UF: **SP**

CEP: **04344-070**

Contrato:

Celebrado em: **16/04/2020**

Vinculada à Art n°:

Valor: R$ **57.000,00**

Tipo de Contratante: **Pessoa Jurídica de Direito Privado**

Ação Institucional:

3. Dados da Obra Serviço

Endereço: **Avenida GENERAL VALDOMIRO DE LIMA**

N°: **904**

Complemento:

Bairro: **JABAQUARA**

Cidade: **São Paulo**

UF: **SP**

CEP: **04344-070**

Data de Início: **01/04/2020**

Previsão de Término: **28/04/2020**

Coordenadas Geográficas:

Finalidade:

Código:

CPF/CNPJ:

4. Atividade Técnica

			Quantidade	Unidade
Consultoria				
1	**Projeto executivo**	**Produtos Complexos**	**1,00000**	**unidade**

Após a conclusão das atividades técnicas o profissional deverá proceder a baixa desta ART

5. Observações

Projeto e acompanhamento da execução de um equipamento de esterilização de ambientes com utilização de luz Ultra Violeta tipo "C", dotado de sistema de segurança ao usuário através de sensoriamento de presença, montado em caixa metálica e suportado por rodízios de silicone. Vide Atestado Técnico nº 20200416.

6. Declarações

Acessibilidade: Declaro que as regras de acessibilidade previstas nas normas técnicas da ABNT, na legislação específica e no Decreto nº 5.296, de 2 de dezembro de 2004, não se aplicam às atividades profissionais acima relacionadas.

7. Entidade de Classe

0-NÃO DESTINADA

8. Assinaturas

Declaro serem verdadeiras as informações acima

_____ _____ de _____ de _____

Local **data**

DANILO FERRAZZOLI FUGA - CPF: 272.876.658-40

MACAM TECH INDUSTRIA, COMERCIO E SERVICOS DE TECNOLOGIA LTDA. - CPF/CNPJ: 36.948.823/0001-90

9. Informações

- A presente ART encontra-se devidamente quitada conforme dados constantes no rodapé-versão do sistema, certificada pelo *Nosso Número*.

- A autenticidade deste documento pode ser verificada no site www.creasp.org.br ou www.confea.org.br

- A guarda da via assinada da ART será de responsabilidade do profissional e do contratante com o objetivo de documentar o vínculo contratual.

www.creasp.org.br
Tel: 0800 17 18 11
E-mail: acessar link Fale Conosco do site acima

CREA-SP

Valor ART R$ **233,94** Registrada em: **27/04/2020** Valor Pago R$ **233,94** Nosso Numero: **28027230200480170** Versão do sistema

Impresso em: 29/04/2020 17:52:39

International Ultraviolet Association

Covid19 / SARS-CoV-2

A International Ultraviolet Association (IUVA) acredita que as tecnologias de desinfecção por UV podem desempenhar um papel em uma abordagem de múltiplas barreiras para reduzir a transmissão do vírus que causa o COVID-19, SARS-CoV-2, com base nos dados atuais de desinfecção e evidências empíricas. O UV é um desinfetante conhecido para ar, água e superfícies que pode ajudar a reduzir o risco de contrair uma infecção em contato com o vírus COVID-19 quando aplicado corretamente. "A IUVA reuniu especialistas de todo o mundo para desenvolver orientações sobre o uso efetivo da tecnologia UV, como medida de desinfecção, para ajudar a reduzir a transmissão do vírus COVID-19. Fundada em 1999, a IUVA é uma organização sem fins lucrativos dedicada à avanço das tecnologias ultravioletas para ajudar a tratar da saúde pública e das preocupações ambientais ", diz o Dr. Ron Hofmann,

Deve-se observar que “UVC”, “desinfecção por UV” e “UV”, conforme usado aqui e na literatura científica, médica e técnica, refere-se específica e importante à energia luminosa UVC (200-280nm luz) na faixa germicida que é não é o mesmo que o UVA e UVB usado em camas de bronzeamento ou exposição à luz solar.

Fatos sobre UV e COVID-19

O UVC pode ajudar a impedir a transmissão do COVID-19 reduzindo a contaminação?

Com base nas evidências existentes, acreditamos que sim. Aqui está o porquê:

A luz UVC tem sido usada extensivamente por mais de 40 anos na desinfecção de água potável, efluentes, ar, produtos farmacêuticos e superfícies contra todo um conjunto de patógenos humanos (revisão obrigatória da Fluence UV Dose IUVA). Todas as bactérias e vírus testados até o momento (muitas centenas ao longo dos anos, incluindo outros coronavírus) respondem à desinfecção por UV. Alguns organismos são mais suscetíveis à desinfecção por UVC do que outros, mas todos os testados até agora respondem nas doses apropriadas.

A desinfecção por UVC é freqüentemente usada com outras tecnologias em uma abordagem de múltiplas barreiras para garantir que qualquer patógeno não seja "morto" por um método (digamos, filtragem ou limpeza) seja inativado por outro (UVC). Dessa maneira, o UVC poderia ser instalado agora em ambientes clínicos ou outros para aumentar os processos existentes ou reforçar os protocolos existentes, onde estes são esgotados por demandas excessivas devido à pandemia.

As infecções por COVID-19 podem ser causadas pelo contato com superfícies contaminadas e pelo contato com áreas faciais (menos comuns que de pessoa para pessoa, mas ainda um problema) [vi]. Minimizar esse risco é fundamental porque o vírus COVID-19 pode viver em superfícies de plástico e aço por até 3 dias [vii]. A limpeza e desinfecção normais podem deixar para trás alguma contaminação residual, que o UVC pode tratar, sugerindo que uma

abordagem de desinfetante múltiplo é prudente. Foi demonstrado que a UVC alcança um alto nível de inativação de um parente próximo do vírus COVID-19 (isto é, SARS-CoV-1, testado com dose adequada de 254nm UV enquanto suspenso em líquido) [viii]. A IUVA acredita que resultados semelhantes podem ser esperados no tratamento do vírus da COVID-19, o SARS-CoV-2. No entanto, a chave é aplicar o UVC de forma que ele alcance efetivamente qualquer vírus restante nessas superfícies.

A IUVA também concorda com as orientações do CDC para os hospitais de que a eficácia germicida do UVC é influenciada pelas propriedades de absorção do UVC da suspensão, pela superfície ou pelo aerossol em que o organismo se encontra; pelo espectro de tipo ou ação do microrganismo; e por uma variedade de fatores operacionais e de design que afetam a dose de UV fornecida ao microrganismo
(https://www.cdc.gov/infectioncontrol/guidelines/disinfection).

A IUVA reconhece que nos casos em que a luz UVC não pode atingir um patógeno específico, esse patógeno não será desinfetado. No entanto, em geral, reduzir o número total de patógenos reduz o risco de transmissão. A carga patogênica total pode ser reduzida substancialmente aplicando UV a muitas superfícies prontamente expostas, como uma barreira secundária à limpeza, especialmente em condições apressadas. Seria uma questão relativamente direta de iluminar as superfícies relevantes com a luz UVC, por exemplo, o ar e as superfícies ao redor / nas salas e nos equipamentos de proteção individual.

A luz UV, especificamente entre 200-280nm [i] (UVC ou faixa germicida), inativa (também conhecida como 'mata') pelo menos dois outros coronavírus que são parentes próximos do vírus COVID-19: 1) SARS-CoV- 1 [ii] e 2) MERS-CoV [iii] [iv] [v]. Uma ressalva importante é que essa inativação foi demonstrada sob condições controladas em laboratório. A eficácia da luz UV na prática depende de fatores como o tempo de exposição e a capacidade da luz UV de atingir os vírus na água, no ar e nas dobras e fendas dos materiais e superfícies.

Os dispositivos de desinfecção UVC são seguros?

Como qualquer sistema de desinfecção, os dispositivos UVC devem ser usados adequadamente para serem seguros.) Todos eles produzem quantidades variáveis de luz UVC em comprimentos de onda de 200nm a 280nm. Essa luz UVC é muito "mais forte" do que a luz solar normal e pode causar uma reação severa à queimadura de sol na pele e, da mesma forma, pode danificar a retina do olho, se exposta. Alguns dispositivos também produzem ozônio como parte de seu ciclo, outros produzem luz e calor como um soldador de arco, outros se movem durante seus ciclos. Portanto, a segurança geral entre humanos e máquinas deve ser considerada com todos os dispositivos de desinfecção, e essas considerações devem ser abordadas no manual de operações, no treinamento do usuário e na conformidade de segurança adequada.

Existem padrões de desempenho e protocolos de validação UVC para dispositivos de desinfecção por UV?

Dada a grande variedade de dispositivos UVC comercializados para desinfecção de ar, água e superfícies sólidas, a falta de padrões de desempenho uniformes e o grau altamente variável de pesquisa, desenvolvimento e testes de validação realizados em diferentes dispositivos, a

IUVA recomenda que os consumidores tomem cuidado ao selecionar equipamentos e procurar evidências de testes de terceiros, bem como certificação de materiais e componentes elétricos de dispositivos por organizações conhecidas, como NSF, UL, CSA, DVGW-OVGW ou outros requisitos internacionais, conforme aplicável.

Para dispositivos UVC projetados para desativar o ar e superfícies sólidas no setor de saúde, os membros da IUVA estão trabalhando diligentemente com outras organizações de padrões nacionais do setor de iluminação e saúde para desenvolver padrões de teste de desinfecção [x]. O objetivo é desenvolver orientações que ajudem os profissionais de saúde em todo o mundo a escolher as melhores tecnologias possíveis para suas instituições usarem na luta contra vários organismos resistentes a medicamentos e outros patógenos [xi], como o vírus COVID-19.

Em breve, a IUVA publicará um site dedicado a UV e COVID-19; envie um email para info@iuva.org, caso deseje enviar alertas sobre as publicações no site e outras atividades da IUVA.

Recursos adicionais

Encontre apresentações, pôsteres e outras informações do Workshop NIST / IUVA 2020 sobre Tecnologias de Desinfecção Ultravioleta e Infecções Associadas à Saúde: Definindo Padrões e Necessidades de Metrologia

Apoiando a ação global para reduzir a transmissão do COVID-19, a CIE lança duas publicações sobre desinfecção por radiação ultravioleta - GRATUITAMENTE
http://cie.co.at/news/cie-releases-two-key-publications-uv-disinfection

Conselho (ou seja, dicas) para a seleção e operação de equipamentos para a desinfecção UV do ar e superfícies
http://iuva.org/Advice-selection/operation-of-equipment-for-the-UV-disinfection-of-air -e

Referências:

[i] “Diversos agentes inativadores - diretrizes para desinfecção e esterilização em unidades de saúde (2008);” Centros de Controle e Prevenção de Doenças, Centro Nacional de Doenças Infecciosas Emergentes e Zoonóticas (NCEZID), Divisão de Promoção da Qualidade em Saúde (DHQP) (https://www.cdc.gov/infectioncontrol/guidelines/disinfection/disinfection-methods/misciples). html)

[ii] "Preparação em larga escala de virions de coronavírus SARS inativados por UV para antígeno da vacina", Tsunetsugu-Yokota Y et al. Métodos Mol Biol. 2008; 454: 119-26. doi: 10.1007 / 978-1-59745-181-9_11.

[iii] “Eficácia de um sistema automatizado de desinfecção por ultravioleta-C de sala inteira com múltiplos emissores contra coronavírus MHV e MERS-CoV”, Bedell K et al. ICHE 2016 maio; 37 (5): 598-9. doi: 10.1017 / ice.2015.348. Epub 2016 28 de janeiro.

[iv] “Concentre-se na desinfecção de superfícies ao combater o COVID-19”; William A. Rutala,

PhD, MPH, CIC, David J. Weber, MD, MPH; Controle de infecção hoje, 20 de março de 2020 (https://www.infectioncontroltoday.com/covid-19/focus-surface-disinfection-when-fighting-covid-19)

[v] Ibid.

[vi] “Prevenção da propagação da doença de coronavírus 2019 em lares e comunidades residenciais”; Centro Nacional de Imunização e Doenças Respiratórias (NCIRD), Div. de Doenças Virais (https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/hcp/guidance-prevent-spread.html)

[vii] “Novo coronavírus estável por horas em superfícies”; CDC (extraído de N van Doremalen, et al. Aerossol e estabilidade da superfície de HCoV-19 (SARS-CoV-2) em comparação com SARS-CoV-1. The New England Journal of Medicine. DOI: 10.1056 / NEJMc2004973 (2020) (https://www.nih.gov/news-events/news-releases/new-coronavirus-stable-hours-surfaces).

[viii] "Inativação do coronavírus da SARS por meio de povidona-iodo, condições físicas e reagentes químicos;" Kariwa H et al. Dermatology 2006; 212 (Suppl 1): 119 (https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/16490989)

[ix] “Radiação ultravioleta e o ambiente de trabalho (revisado. Veja: 74-121)”, Instituto Nacional de Segurança e Saúde Ocupacional (NIOSH), Página revisada em 29 de março de 2017 (https: //www.cdc. gov / niosh / docs / 73-11005 / default.html)

[x] “Caminho para o desenvolvimento de um padrão UV-C - Um guia para o desenvolvimento de padrões internacionais”, C. Cameron Miller e Ajit Jillavenkatesa, IUVA News / vol. 20 No. 4, 2018

[[xi] “Workshop sobre infecções associadas à saúde promove o desenvolvimento de tecnologias de desinfecção por ultravioletas”, IUVA Press Release, datado de 24 de janeiro de 2020 às 16h14 (http://iuva.org/Projects-Articles-Repository/8672736)

Fluence (UV Dose) Required to Achieve Incremental Log Inactivation of Bacteria, Protozoa, Viruses and Algae

Revised, updated and expanded by
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Introduction

Revision history

This paper represents the second revision of a compilation that goes back to 1999. The original compilation (Wright and Sakamoto 1999) was an internal document of Trojan Technologies. The first revision was published in 2006 (Chevrefils et al. 2006). Data from the previous reviews have been included here. In addition, data from the past 10 years have been added and a new table for algae has been added. Two other reviews of the UV sensitivity of microorganisms have been published (Hijnen et al. 2006; Coohill and Sagripanti 2008).

Brief description and selection criteria for content of the tables

Tables 1-5 (only available in the downloaded magazine version) present a summary of published data on the ultraviolet (UV) fluence-response data for various microorganisms that are pathogens, indicators or organisms encountered in the application, testing of performance, and validation of UV disinfection technologies. The tables reflect the state of knowledge but include the variation in technique and biological response that currently exists in the absence of standardized protocols. Users of the data for their own purposes are advised to exercise critical judgment in how they use the data.

In most cases, the data are generated from low-pressure (LP) monochromatic mercury arc lamp sources for which the lamp fluence rate (irradiance) can be measured empirically and multiplied by exposure time (in seconds) to obtain an incident fluence onto the sample being irradiated; however, earlier data do not always contain the correction factors that are now considered standard practice (Bolton and Linden 2003; Bolton et al. 2015a) in order to determine the average fluence delivered to the microorganisms within the irradiated sample. Such uncorrected data are marked and should be considered as upper limits, since the necessary corrections have not been made. Some data are from polychromatic medium pressure (MP) mercury arc lamps, and in some cases both lamp types are used. In a few cases, filtered polychromatic UV light is used to achieve a narrow band of irradiation around 254 nm. These studies are also designated as LP.

None of the data incorporate any impact of photorepair processes. Only the response to the inactivating fluence is documented. The references from which the data are abstracted must be carefully read to understand how the reported fluences are calculated and what the assumptions and procedures are in the calculations.

It is the intention of the authors and sponsors to keep this table dynamic, with periodic updates. Recommendations for inclusion in the tables, along with the reference source, should be sent to:

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The selection criteria for inclusion are recommended as follows:

1. Data must already be published in a peer-reviewed journal or other peer-reviewed publication media; some exceptions have been allowed where data are only available in non-peer-reviewed papers;
2. For the publications where an LP or MP UV lamp was used as the UV source, the calculated fluence should usually be determined by using a collimated beam apparatus; however, for other UV sources, this criterion was not strictly followed and such cases are noted;
3. Ideally, the fluence rate (irradiance) should be measured with a recently calibrated radiometer, and when this has not been done, a well-characterized organism should be run as a reference to provide a comparison with the literature values to substantiate that the radiometer is within calibration;
4. The publication from which the data are abstracted should describe the experimental procedures including collimated beam procedures, fluence calculation procedures along with any assumptions made, organism culturing procedures, enumeration and preparation for experiments;
5. Ideally, as noted above, the protocol published by Bolton and Linden (2003) or the recently published IUVA Protocol (Bolton et al. 2015a) should be followed. In cases where this protocol has not been followed, notes to that effect have been provided. Such data should be considered as an upper limit for the fluence since the normal correction factors have not been applied. In some cases only the water factor has been applied; these are deemed to have met the protocol criterion, since the water factor is the most important correction.
6. Responses should be determined over a range of fluences; that is, a complete fluence-response curve is preferred to a single fluence-response measurement.

These criteria will be applied strictly for future editions of these tables.

For the users of these tables, the following points can be helpful in understanding the information provided:

- In some papers, the authors used different methods for enumeration of their selected microorganism and based on that, they reported different fluence-responses in their work compared with the work of others. Where this has happened for a specific paper, a brief description of the implemented method is provided within the box containing the name of the tested microorganism.
- For the studies with UV sources other than an LP lamp (e.g., filtered MP lamps, UV-LEDs, excimer lamps, etc.) the full width at half maximum (FWHM) of wavelength distribution around the peak wavelength is usually about 10-12 nm, except for the tunable laser where the bandwidth is < 1 nm.
- Where the authors have reported kinetic models based on their experimental data, these models were used in fluence calculations for these tables. Where model fits were not provided, the fluence reported for each specific log reduction number was extracted by graphic linearization (Web Plot Digitizer software) between two adjacent experimental data points in the fluence range.
- In some cases, fluence-response curves have been determined at several wavelengths, so that an action spectrum can be determined. These cases are noted as "action spectrum;" however, only data for wavelengths near 254 nm are included in the tables. Data for other wavelengths can be obtained from the cited reference.
- The reader should be aware that for a given microorganism there is a data spread even after the selection criteria have been applied. Some studies have applied a Bayesian statistical analysis (e.g., see Qian et al. 2004, 2005) to obtain an average fluence-response curve and 95 percentile limits. Some of the factors that could affect the reported data are: the medium (e.g., drinking water or wastewater), differences in the nutritional state of the cells being assayed, the presence of particles because of a failure to fully disperse cells following preconcentration for the collimated beam assay, etc.
- For a given microorganism, the fluence-response curve can depend markedly on the strain examined. This is why studies of a given strain have been grouped together.
- Note that the data in the tables below originate from highly controlled protocols usually using defined media and culture methods, irradiation methods, etc. These data are useful when validating UV technologies and envisioning regulations; however, as water quality, nutritional state, particle content and a number of other factors can impact on microbe responses to disinfection in real environmental samples or processed water, such real waters should be used for site specific assessments of UV, and design specification should benefit from the results of assays using these site-specific waters.
- In some cases, the quality of the data was questionable and did not meet some of the selection criteria listed above. In these cases, the data entries are in italics.

These tables can be used as a helpful document for understanding the fluence-responses for different organisms at different wavelengths, with different UV sources; however, if more details are important for the users of these data, they must read the reference provided for each study.

Units and nomenclature

Throughout this review, fluence rate and irradiance (units mW/cm^2) are used interchangeably since they are virtually identical in a collimated beam apparatus. The term fluence (units mJ/cm^2) is used, which is the proper term [see Bolton et al. (2015b) for a recommended set of terms and definitions] rather than UV dose, which was used in earlier revisions of this document; however, it should be noted that the term UV dose is still widely used. Finally, it is noted that in Europe and other parts of the world, the units W/m^2 for irradiance or fluence rate and J/m^2 for fluence (UV dose) are more commonly used. One mW/cm^2 = 10 W/m^2 and 1 mJ/cm^2 = 10 J/m^2.

The tables

Five tables have been prepared covering spores, bacteria, viruses, algae and other microorganisms. These tables – as well as a reference list – are too large for print, but the full review can be downloaded from the Member Zone on the IUVA website at www.iuva.org. ■

Table 1. Fluences for multiple log reductions for various spores

		Fluence (UV dose) (mJ/cm^2) for a given log reduction without photoreactivation							
Spore	**Lamp Type**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**Proto-col?**	**Notes**	**Reference**
Aspergillus brasiliensis (previously known as ***Aspergillus niger***) ATCC 16404 (dark culture)	LP	122	226	293			yes		Taylor-Edmonds et al. 2015
Aspergillus niger									
ATCC 32625	LP	116	245	370	560		yes		Clauß 2006
ATCC 32625	Excimer 222 nm	90	220	325	430		yes		Clauß 2006
Bacillus anthracis									
Sterne	LP	28	37	52			yes		Nicholson & Galeano 2003
Sterne	LP	23	30				yes		Blatchley III et al. 2005
Ames	LP	25	~40	>120 with tailing			yes		Rose & O'Connell 2009
34F2 (Sterne) method: soil extract-peptone-beef extract agar	LP	23	~40	>120 with tailing			yes		Rose & O'Connell 2009
34F2 (Sterne) method: Schaeffer's sporulation medium	LP	23	36	80			yes		Rose & O'Connell 2009
Bacillus atrophaeus									
ATCC 9372	LP	22	38	55	71		yes		Zhang et al. 2014
	LP	10	16	26	39		yes		Sholtes et al. 2016
	UV-LED 260 nm	6	10	14	19	31	yes		Sholtes et al. 2016
Bacillus cereus									
ATCC 11778	Excimer 222 nm	25	43	69			yes		Clauß 2006
ATCC 11778	LP	52	93	140			yes		Clauß 2006
T	LP	23	30	35	40		yes		Blatchley III et al. 2005
Bacillus megaterium (spores) QMB 1551	265 nm	*28*	*42*	*55*			no		Donnellan & Stafford 1968
Bacillus pumilus									
ASFUVRC	Filtered MP 258 nm	87	130	184			yes		Beck et al. 2015
ASFUVRC	LP	173	348				yes		Boczek et al. 2016
ATCC 27142	LP	68	138	204	272		yes		Boczek et al. 2016
Bacillus subtilis									
ATCC 6633	LP	12	18	24	30	36	yes		Quails & Johnson 1983
ATCC 6633	LP	36	48	59	77		yes		Chang et al. 1985
ATCC 6633	LP	28	40	50			yes		Sommer et al. 1998
ATCC 6633	LP	19	40	60	81		yes		Sommer et al. 1999

Spore	Lamp Type	Fluence (UV dose) (mJ/cm^2) for a given log reduction without photoreactivation 1	2	3	4	5	Proto-col?	Notes	Reference
***Bacillus subtilis* (cont.)**									
ATCC 6633	LP	31	47	64	80		yes	Action spectrum	Cabaj et al. 2002
ATCC 6633	LP	25	39	50	60		yes		Nicholson & Galeano 2003
ATCC 6633	LP	24	35	47	79		yes		Mamane-Gravetz & Linden 2004
ATCC 6633 (surface cultured)	LP	11	18	24	31		yes	Action spectrum	Mamane-Gravetz et al. 2005
ATCC 6633 (liquid cultured)	LP	13	23	33			yes		Bohrerova et al. 2006
ATCC 6633 (surface cultured)	LP	9	15				yes		Bohrerova et al. 2006
ATCC 6633 (surface cultured)	Excimer 222 nm	7	12	18	23		yes		Pennell et al. 2008
ATCC 6633 (surface cultured)	LP	19	24	30	35		yes		Pennell et al. 2008
ATCC 6633 (surface cultured)	282 nm	19	29	39	49		yes		Pennell et al. 2008
ATCC 6633	LP	9	17	26	34		yes		Bichae et al. 2009
ATCC 6633	LP	21	32	43	55		yes	Action spectrum	Chen et al. 2009
ATCC 6633 (surface cultured)	LP	18	39	61	82		yes		Sun & Liu 2009
ATCC 6633	LP	24	37	51	80 + tailing		yes		Mamane et al. 2009
ATCC 6633	LP	26	40	55	69		yes		Wang et al. 2010
ATCC 6633	Excimer 222 nm	13	21	30	38		yes		Wang et al. 2010
ATCC 6633	Excimer 172 nm	435	869				yes		Wang et al. 2010
ATCC 6633	UV-LED 269 nm	*2*	*10*	*17*	*25*		yes		Würtele et al. 2010
ATCC 6633	UV-LED 282 nm	*3*	*11*	*18*	*26*		yes		Würtele et al. 2010
ATCC 6051	LP	8	13	17	20 + tailing		yes		Jin et al. 2006
TKJ 6312	LP	0.7	1.5	2.3	3.7		yes		Sommer et al. 1999
WN624	LP	25	36	49	60		yes		Nicholson & Galeano 2003
Cylindrospermum spores	LP	*14*	*26*	*43*			no		Singh 1975
Clostridium pasteurianum									
ATCC 6013	LP	3.4	5.3	6.7	8.4		yes		Clauß 2006
ATCC 6013	Excimer 222 nm	4.3	6.1	7.9	9.6		yes		Clauß 2006
Encephalitozoon intestinalis									
	LP	2.8	5.6	8.4			yes		John et al. 2003
(microsporidia)	LP & MP	*<3*	*3*	*<6*			yes		Huffman et al. 2002

		Fluence (UV dose) (mJ/cm^2) for a given log reduction without photoreactivation							
Spore	**Lamp Type**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**Proto-col?**	**Notes**	**Reference**
Fischeralla muscicola spores	LP	*189*					no		Singh 1975
Penicillium expansum									
ATCC 36200	LP	11	38	49	65		yes		Clauß 2006
ATCC 36200	Excimer 222 nm	22	33	42			yes		Clauß 2006
Streptomyces griseus									
ATCC 10137	LP	8.5	13	15	18		yes		Clauß 2006
ATCC 10137	Excimer 222 nm	13	17	20	26		yes		Clauß 2006
Thermoactinomyces vulgaris									
ATCC 43649	LP	55	90	115	140		yes		Clauß 2006
ATCC 43649	Excimer 222 nm	25	38	46	55		yes		Clauß 2006

Table 2. Fluences for multiple log reductions for various bacteria

		Fluence (UV dose) (mJ/cm^2) for a given log reduction without photoreactivation								
Bacterium	**Lamp Type**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**Proto-col?**	**Notes**	**Reference**
Aeromonas hydrophila ATCC7966	LP	1.1	2.5	4.0	5.5	6.9	8.4	yes		Wilson et al. 1992
Aeromonas salmonicida AL 2017	LP	1.5	2.7	3.1	5.9			yes		Liltved & Landfald 1996
Arthrobacter nicotinovorans										
ATCC 49919	LP	8	10	12	14			yes		Clauß 2006
ATCC 49919	Excimer 222 nm	10	15	18	20			yes		Clauß 2006
Bacillus cereus **(veg. bacteria)**										
ATCC 11778	LP	6	7	9	12			yes		Clauß 2006
ATCC 11778	Excimer 222 nm	9	11	14	18			yes		Clauß 2006
Bacillus megaterium (veg. cells) QMB 1551	265 nm	*4.6*						no		Donnellan & Stafford 1968
Burkholderia mallei										
M9	LP	1.0	2.4	3.8	5.2			yes		Rose & O'Connell 2009
M13	LP	1.2	2.7	4.1	5.5			yes		Rose & O'Connell 2009
Brucella melitensis										
ATCC 23456	LP	2.8	5.3	7.8	10.3			yes		Rose & O'Connell 2009
IL195	LP	3.7	5.8	7.8	9.9			yes		Rose & O'Connell 2009
Burkholderia pseudomallei										
ATCC 11688	LP	1.7	3.5	5.5	7.4			yes		Rose & O'Connell 2009
CA650	LP	1.4	2.8	4.3	5.7			yes		Rose & O'Connell 2009
Brucella suis										
KS528	LP	2.7	5.3	7.9	10.5			yes		Rose & O'Connell 2009
MO 562	LP	1.7	3.6	5.6	7.5			yes		Rose & O'Connell 2009
Campylobacter jejuni										
ATCC 43429	LP	1.0	2.1	3.4	4.6	5.8		yes		Wilson et al. 1992
biotype 1 strain 709/84	LP	0.8	1.3	1.7	2.1			yes		Butler et al. 1987
Citrobacter diversus	LP	5	7	9	11.5	13		yes		Giese & Darby 2000
Citrobacter freundii	LP	5	9	13				yes		Giese & Darby 2000
Corynebacterium diphtheriae	LP	*3.4*						no		Sharp 1939
Deinococcus radiodurans										
ATCC 13939	LP	113	142	170	205			yes		Clauß 2006
ATCC 13939	Excimer 222 nm	44	57	91				yes		Clauß 2006
Eberthella typhosa	LP	*2.1*						no		Sharp 1939
Enterococcus faecium Vancomycin-resistant	LP	7	9	11	13	15		yes		McKinney & Pruden 2012

		Fluence (UV dose) (mJ/cm^2) for a given log reduction without photoreactivation								
Bacterium	**Lamp Type**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**Proto-col?**	**Notes**	**Reference**
Enterococcus faecalis										
ATCC27285	LP	3.7	8.0	14 + tailing				yes		Moreno-Andrés et al. 2016
DSM 20478	LP	7.1	8.7	13 + tailing				yes		Chen et al. 2015
DSM 20478	MP	5.5	7.6	12 + tailing				yes		Chen et al. 2015
Escherichia coli										
ATCC 11229	LP	3.0	4.8	6.7	8.4	10.5		yes		Chang et al. 1985
ATCC 11229	LP	2.5	3.0	3.5	5	10	15	yes		Harris et al. 1987
ATCC 11229	LP	*7*	*8*	*9*	*11*	*12*		no		Hoyer 1998
ATCC 11229	LP	3.4	5.0	6.7	8.3	10		yes		Sommer et al. 1998
ATCC 11229	LP	3.5	4.7	5.5	6.5	7.5	9.6	yes		Sommer et al. 2000
ATCC 11229	LP	2.5	3.0	3.5	4.5	5.0	6.0	yes		Sommer et al. 2001
ATCC 11229	LP	3.9	5.4	6.8	8.2	9.7		yes		Zimmer & Slawson 2002
ATCC 11229	LP	3.3	4.9	5.7	6.6			yes		Clauß et al. 2005
ATCC 11229	Excimer 222 nm	4.9	7.7	9.1	10.3			yes		Clauß et al. 2005
ATCC 11229	LP or MP	1.6	3.0	5.0	6.5			yes		Bohrerova et al. 2008
ATCC 11229	LP	4.7	6.2	7.2	8.3	9.3		yes		Quek & Hu 2008
ATCC 11229	MP	2.5	4.0	4.7	5.3	6.0	7.3	yes		Quek & Hu 2008
ATCC 11229	LP	4.1	5.1	6.2				yes		Bowker et al. 2011
ATCC 11229	UV-LED 255 nm	*5.9*	*7.9*					yes		Bowker et al. 2011
ATCC 11229	UV-LED 275 nm	4.3	6.2	7.7				yes		Bowker et al. 2011
ATCC 11303	LP	4	6	9	10	13	15	yes		Wu et al. 2005
ATCC 11775	LP	1.1	2.0	3.0	3.4	4.0		yes		Quek & Hu 2008
ATCC 11775	MP	0.9	1.6	2.4	3.0	3.4		yes		Quek & Hu 2008
ATCC 15597	LP	6.4	8.9	11	12	13		yes		Quek & Hu 2008
ATCC 15597	MP	5.0	6.8	8.3	9.4	11	12	yes		Quek & Hu 2008
ATCC 25922	LP	6.0	6.5	7.0	8.0	9	10	yes		Sommer et al. 1998
ATCC 29425	LP	5.4	8.5	20				yes		Chatterley & Linden 2010
ATCC 29425	UV-LED 265 nm	3.6	5.9	17	20			yes		Chatterley & Linden 2010
ATCC 700891	LP	7.3	10	12	13	15		yes		Quek & Hu 2008
ATCC 700891	MP	4.8	6.8	8.2	9.0	9.8		yes		Quek & Hu 2008
B	LP	1.0	2.4	4.4	6			yes		Shin et al. 2008
B	MP	0.9	2.1	4.2	6			yes		Shin et al. 2008
B ATCC 13033	LP	1.2	3.0	4.7	6.5	8.2	10	yes		Sholtes et al. 2016
B ATCC 13033	UV-LED 260 nm	1.2	3.0	4.7	6.5	8.2	10	yes		Sholtes et al. 2016
C	LP	2	3	4	5.6	6.5	8	yes		Otaki et al. 2003

		Fluence (UV dose) (mJ/cm^2) for a given log reduction without photoreactivation								
Bacterium	**Lamp Type**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**Proto-col?**	**Notes**	**Reference**
***Escherichia coli* (cont.)**										
C3000	LP or MP	3.0	4.3	5.5	7.0			yes		Eischeid & Linden 2007
CGMCC 1.3373	LP	3.1	5.9	8.0	13			yes		Guo et al. 2009
CGMCC 1.3373	MP	3.1	5.9	9.6	13			yes		Guo et al. 2009
CN13	XeBr Exci-lamp 282 nm	5.5	7.5	9.6	12					Matafonova et al. 2012
K12	LP	*1.1*	*1.9*	*2.6*	*3.4*			no		Qiu et al. 2004
K12 IFO 3301	LP & MP	2	4	6	7	9		yes		Oguma et al. 2002
K12 IFO 3301	LP	1.5	2.0	3.5	4.2	5.5	6.2	yes		Otaki et al. 2003
K12 IFO 3301	LP & MP	2.2	4.4	6.7	8.9	11		yes		Oguma et al. 2004
K12 IFO 3301	UV-LED 265 nm	2.6	4.7	6.6	9.0	12		yes		Oguma et al. 2013
K12 IFO 3301	UV-LED 280nm	3.4	6.9	10	14			yes		Oguma et al. 2013
K12 IFO 3301	LP	1.9	4	6	8			yes		Rattanakul et al. 2014
K12 IFO 3301	UV-LED 285 nm	7.8	13	16	23	34		yes		Oguma et al. 2015
K12 IFO 3301	LP	2	4	6				yes		Oguma et al. 2001
NBIMB 9481	LP	5.9	8.0	9.3	10.5	12		yes		Quek & Hu 2008
NBIMB 9481	MP	4.3	6.2	7.3	8.6			yes		Quek & Hu 2008
NBIMB 10083	LP	2.8	4.4	5.6	6.6	7.6		yes		Quek & Hu 2008
NBIMB 10083	MP	2.5	4.3	5.1	6.0	6.8	7.6	yes		Quek & Hu 2008
OP50	LP	2.0	4.4	6.7	9.1			yes		Bichai et al. 2009
O157: H7	LP	*1.5*	*3.0*	*4.5*	*6.0*			no		Tosa & Hirata 1999
O157: H7	LP	*<2*	*<2*	*2.5*	*4*	*8*	*17*	??		Yaun et al. 2003
O157: H7 ATCC 43894	LP	1.4	2.8	4.2	5.5	6.9		yes		Wilson et al. 1992
O157: H7 CCUG 29193	LP	3.5	4.7	5.5	7			yes		Sommer et al. 2000
O157: H7 CCUG 29197	LP	2.5	3.0	4.6	5.0	5.5		yes		Sommer et al. 2000
O157: H7 CCUG 29199	LP	0.4	0.7	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.4	yes		Sommer et al. 2000
O25: K98: NM	LP	5.0	7.5	9	10	12		yes		Sommer et al. 2000
O26	LP	*5.4*	*8.0*	*10.5*	*12.8*			no		Tosa & Hirata 1999
O50: H7	LP	2.5	3.0	3.5	4.5	5	6	yes		Sommer et al. 2000
O78: H11	LP	4	5	5.5	6	7		yes		Sommer et al. 2000
145 Ampicillin resistant	LP	0.8	1.9	3.0	4.7			yes		Templeton et al. 2009
018 Trimethoprim resistant	LP	1.5	3.0	4.0	4.9			yes		Templeton et al. 2009
SMS-3-5	LP	3	5.1	6.5	7.6			yes		McKinney & Pruden 2012
wild type	LP	2.7	4.0	5.3	6.6			yes		Butler et al. 1987
wild type	LP	4.4	6.2	7.3	8.1	9.2		yes		Sommer et al. 2000
	LP	2.0	3.6	5.2	6.8			yes		Hu et al. 2012

		Fluence (UV dose) (mJ/cm^2) for a given log reduction without photoreactivation								
Bacterium	**Lamp Type**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**Proto-col?**	**Notes**	**Reference**
Faecal coliforms	LP	6	9	13	22			yes		Maya et al. 2003
Francisella tularensis										
LVS	LP	1.3	3.1	4.8	6.6			yes		Rose & O'Connell 2009
NY98	LP	1.4	3.8	6.3	8.7			yes		Rose & O'Connell 2009
Faecal streptococci	LP	9	14	22	30			yes		Maya et al. 2003
Halobacterium elongata ATCC 33173	LP	*0.4*	*0.7*	*1.0*				no		Martin et al. 2000
Halobacterium salibarum ATCC 43214	LP	*12*	*15*	*18*	*20*			no		Martin et al. 2000
Helicobacter pylori										
Texas isolate	LP	2.2	3.0	3.8	4.6	5.7	6.6	yes		Hayes et al. 2006
ATCC 43504	LP	4.5	5.7	6.7	7.5	8.0		yes		Hayes et al. 2006
ATCC 49503	LP	1.7	3.1	4.0	5.3	7		yes		Hayes et al. 2006
Klebsiella pneumoniae	LP	5	7	10	12			yes		Giese & Darby 2000
Klebsiella terrigena ATCC 33257	LP	3.6	6.4	9.3	12	15		yes		Wilson et al. 1992
Legionella longbeachae ATCC 33462	LP	1.4	3.0	4.7	6.3			yes		Cervero-Arago et al. 2014
Legionella pneumophila										
Philadelphia 2	LP	*0.9*	*1.8*	*2.8*	*3.7*			no		Antopol & Ellner 1979
ATCC 33152	LP	1.6	3.2	4.8	6.4	8.0		yes		Oguma et al. 2004
ATCC 33152	MP	1.9	3.8	5.8	7.7	9.6		yes		Oguma et al. 2004
ATCC 33152	LP	1.7	3.0	4.3	5.7			yes		Cervero-Arago et al. 2014
ATCC 33823	LP	1.7	3.1	4.5	5.8			yes		Cervero-Aragó et al. 2014
ATCC 43660	LP	3.0	5.0	7.2	9.3			yes		Wilson et al. 1992
Sero group 1	LP	1.7	2.9	4.2	5.4			yes		Cervero-Aragó et al. 2014
Sero group 8	LP	1.8	3.3	4.7	6.1			yes		Cervero-Aragó et al. 2014
Leptospira										
biflexa serovar patoc Patoc I	LP	2.3	3.8	5.1	6.7			no		Stamm and Charon 1988
illini 3055	LP	2.8	3.8	4.8				no		Stamm and Charon 1988
interrogans serovar Pomona Pomona	LP	0.8	1.2	1.7				no		Stamm and Charon 1988
Listeria monocytogenes	LP	*2.2*	*3.0*	*3.2*	*4.1*	*4.6*		no		Collins 1971
Mycobacterium avium										
33B	LP	5.8	8.1	10	13			yes		Hayes et al. 2008
W41	LP	5.7	7.9	10	12	15		yes		Hayes et al. 2008

		Fluence (UV dose) (mJ/cm^2) for a given log reduction without photoreactivation								
Bacterium	**Lamp Type**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**Proto-col?**	**Notes**	**Reference**
***Mycobacterium avium* (cont.)**										
D55A01	LP	6.4	9.4	12	15			yes		Hayes et al. 2008
Mycobacterium avium hominissuis										
HMC02 (white transparent) (WT)	LP	7.7	12	17	22			yes		Shin et al. 2008
HMC02 (white transparent) (WT)	MP	8.1	12	16				yes		Shin et al. 2008
HMC02 (white opaque) (WO)	LP	7.1	11	17				yes		Shin et al. 2008
HMC02 (white opaque) (WO)	MP	6.6	11	15	19			yes		Shin et al. 2008
Mycobacterium bovis BCG	LP	*2.2*	*4.4*					no		Collins 1971
Mycobacterium intracellulare										
B12CC2	LP	7.8	11	13	16			yes		Hayes et al. 2008
ATCC 13950	LP	7.4	11	15	19			yes		Hayes et al. 2008
Mycobacterium phlei	LP	*3.6*						no		Collins 1971
Mycobacterium terrae										
ATCC 15755	LP	3.9	9.3	16 + tailing				yes	**(1)**	Bohrerova & Linden 2006a
ATCC 15755	LP	3.7	9.3	16				yes		Bohrerova & Linden 2006b
ATCC 15755	MP	3.2	11	39				yes		Bohrerova & Linden 2006b
Mycobacterium tuberculosis	LP	*2.2*	*4.3*					no		Collins 1971
Pseudomonas aeruginosa										
ATCC 9027	LP	*3.8*	*6.5*	*10*	*17*			no		Abshire & Dunton 1981
ATCC 10145	LP	*4.6*						no		Abshire & Dunton 1981
ATCC 14207	LP	*3.7*						no		Abshire & Dunton 1981
ATCC 15442	LP	*3.8*						no		Abshire & Dunton 1981
ATCC 27853	LP	*4.9*						no		Abshire & Dunton 1981
ATCC 27853	LP	0.8	1.6	2.3	3.1			yes		Clauß 2006
ATCC 27853	Excimer 222 nm	3.1	4.8	5.9	7.5	10		yes		Clauß 2006
01	LP	1.3	2.7	4.3	6.3	10		yes		McKinney & Pruden 2012
B2	LP	*5.6*						no		Abshire & Dunton 1981
G2	LP	*3.0*						no		Abshire & Dunton 1981
BS4	LP	*3.5*						no		Abshire & Dunton 1981
WB1	LP	*5.8*						no		Abshire & Dunton 1981
SH-2918	LP	*3.5*						no		Abshire & Dunton 1981
NCTC 10662	LP	1.5	2.6	3.8	5.0	6.2		yes		Blatchley et al. 2016
Salmonella spp.	LP	*<2*	*2*	*3.5*	*7*	*14*	*29*	??		Yaun et al. 2003

		Fluence (UV dose) (mJ/cm^2) for a given log reduction without photoreactivation								
Bacterium	**Lamp Type**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**Proto-col?**	**Notes**	**Reference**
Salmonella typhimurium										
ATCC 6539	LP	2.6	4.5	5.8	7	8		yes		Chang et al. 1985
ATCC 19430	LP	2.0	4.1	6.2	8.3			yes		Wilson et al. 1992
(in act. sluge)	LP	3	12	22	50			yes		Maya et al. 2003
LT2 SL3770	LP	4	5.7	7.8				yes	Action spect-rum	Chen et al. 2009
	LP	3.9	5.3	6.7	7.7	13		yes		Hu et al. 2012
Serratia marcescens	LP	*2.2*						no		Sharp 1939
Shewanella algae	LP	*0.9*	*1.7*	*2.4*	*3.2*			no		Qiu et al. 2004
Shewanella oneidensis										
DLM7	LP	*0.3*	*0.5*	*0.8*	*1.1*			no		Qiu et al. 2004
MR4	LP	*0.7*	*1.4*	*2.1*	*2.8*			no		Qiu et al. 2004
MR1	LP	*0.2*	*0.4*	*0.6*	*0.9*			no		Qiu et al. 2004
Shewanella putrefaciens 200	LP	*0.5*	*0.8*	*1.1*	*1.4*			no		Qiu et al. 2004
Shigella dysenteriae										
ATCC 29027	LP	0.1	1.0	1.9	2.8	3.8	4.7	yes		Wilson et al. 1992
	LP	0.5	1.1	1.9	2.5	3.1		yes		Hu et al. 2012
Shigella paradysenteriae	LP	*1.7*						no		Sharp 1939
Shigella sonnei										
ATCC 9290	LP	3.2	4.9	6.5	8.2			yes		Chang et al. 1985
Staphylococcus albus										
	LP	*1.8*						no		Sharp 1939
	LP	*1.1*	*3.2*	*4.0*	*4.8*			no		Collins 1971
Staphylococcus aureus										
	LP	2.1	3.2					no	Action spect-rum	Gates 1929
(hem)	LP	*2.6*						no		Sharp 1939
ATCC 25923	LP	3.9	5.4	6.5	10			yes		Chang et al. 1985
ATCC 25923	LP	4.4	5.8	6.4	7.3	9		yes		Clauß 2006
ATCC 25923	Excimer 222 nm	9.3	12	14	18			yes		Clauß 2006
ATCC BAA-1556 (Methicillin resistant)	LP	4.5	7.2	8.8	10			yes		McKinney & Pruden 2012
Streptococcus faecalis ATCC 29212	LP	6.6	8.6	9.8	11.1			yes		Chang et al. 1985
Streptococcus hemolyticus	LP	*2.2*						no		Sharp 1939
Vibrio anguillarum	LP	0.5	1.2	1.5	2.0			yes		Liltved & Landfald 1996
Vibrio cholerae										
Classical OGAWA 154	LP	*0.8*	1.4	2.3	3.9	6.8		no		Banerjee & Chatterjee 1977

		Fluence (UV dose) (mJ/cm^2) for a given log reduction without photoreactivation								
Bacterium	**Lamp Type**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**Proto-col?**	**Notes**	**Reference**
***Vibrio cholerae* (cont.)**										
el tor MAK 154	LP	*1.7*	4.1	7.1				no		Banerjee & Chatterjee 1977
NAG 1976	LP	*2.5*	8.9					no		Banerjee & Chatterjee 1977
ATCC 25872	LP	0.7	1.4	2.1	2.8	3.6		yes		Wilson et al. 1992
Vibrio parahaemolyticus 2977	LP	*4.4*						no		Banerjee & Chatterjee 1977
Yersinia enterocolitica										
Sero-group 0:3 strain 304/84	LP	1.2	2.2	3.0	3.6			yes		Butler et al. 1987
ATCC 4780	LP	2.1	4.1	5.0	5.8			yes		Clauß et al. 2005
ATCC 4780	Excimer 222 nm	3.1	6.1	7.6	8.8	10	12	yes		Clauß et al. 2005
ATCC 27729	LP	1.6	2.7	4.0	5.1			yes		Wilson et al. 1992
Yersinia pestis										
A1122	LP	1.4	2.6	3.7	4.9			yes		Rose & O'Connell 2009
Harbin	LP	1.3	2.2	3.2	4.1			yes		Rose & O'Connell 2009
Yersinia ruckeri	LP	1	2	3	4			yes		Liltved & Landfald 1996

Table 3. Fluences for multiple log reductions for various protozoa

		Fluence (UV dose) (mJ/cm^2) for a given log reduction without photoreactivation							
Protozoan	**Lamp Type**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**Proto-col?**	**Notes**	**Reference**
Acanthamoeba castellanii									
ATCC 30234 (life stage: trophozoites; plaque assay)	LP	40					yes		Chang et al. 1985
CCAP 15342 (life stage: trophozoites; method: MPN)	LP	32	52	72			yes		Cervero-Arago et al. 2014
CCAP 15342 (life stage: cysts; method: MPN)	LP	45	75	91	125		yes		Cervero-Arago et al. 2014
Acanthamoeba culbertsoni ATCC 30171 (mouse infectivity assay; *Mus musculus* species, strain CD-1)	LP	38	58	125	148		yes		Maya et al. 2003
Acanthamoeba spp.									
isolated strain (life stage: trophozoites; mouse infectivity assay; *Mus musculus* species, strain CD-1)	LP	39	75	132	160		yes		Maya et al. 2003
155 (life stage: trophozoites; method: MPN)	LP	28	31	66	71		yes		Cervero-Arago et al. 2014
155 (life stage: cysts; method: MPN)	LP	34	67	99			yes		Cervero-Arago et al. 2014
Cryptosporidium Hominis [cell culture infectivity assay using HCT-8 cells (CCL-244) & MDBK cells]	LP & MP	3.0	5.8				yes		Johnson et al. 2005
Cryptosporidium parvum									
[mouse infectivity assay (neonatal CD-1 mice)]	MP	<3	<3	<3	19		yes		Bolton et al. 1998; Bukhari et al. 1999
[mouse infectivity assay (neonatal CD-1 mice)]	LP	<3	<3	3-6	>16		yes		Clancy et al. 2000
[mouse infectivity assay (neonatal CD-1 mice)]	MP	<3	<3	3-9	>11		yes		Clancy et al. 2000
[mouse infectivity assay (neonatal CD-1 mice)]	LP & MP	2.4	<5	5.2	9.5		yes		Craik et al. 2001

Protozoan	Lamp Type	Fluence (UV dose) (mJ/cm^2) for a given log reduction without photoreactivation					Proto-col?	Notes	Reference
		1	2	3	4	5			
***Cryptosporidium parvum* (cont.)**									
[mouse infectivity assay & cell culture infectivity assay using MDCK cells (CCL-34)]	LP	1	2	>5			yes		Shin et al. 2001
[mouse infectivity assay (neonatal CD-1 mice)]	MP	<10	<10	>10			yes		Belosevic et al. 2001
[mouse infectivity assay (SCID mice)]	LP	0.5	1.0	1.4	2.2		no		Morita et al. 2002
[cell culture infectivity assay using HCT-8 cells (CCL-244)]	LP	2	<3	<3			yes		Zimmer et al. 2003
[cell culture infectivity assay using HCT-8 cells (CCL-244)]	MP	<1	<1	<1			yes		Zimmer et al. 2003
[culture-immunofluorescence (CC–IFA) based infectivity assay]	MP	1	2	2.9	4		yes		Bukhari et al. 2004
[mouse infectivity assay (neonatal CD-1 mice)]	LP	<2	<2	<2	<4	<10	yes		Clancy et al. 2004
[mouse infectivity assay (neonatal CD-1 mice)]	MP	<5	<5	<5	~6		yes		Amoah et al. 2005
[cell culture infectivity assay using HCT-8 cells (CCL-244)]	LP	1.8	5.6	25			yes		Ryu et al. 2008
HNJ-1 [mouse infectivity assay (SCID mice)]	LP	<0.7	<1.4	2.2			yes		Oguma et al. 2001
[cell culture infectivity assay using HCT-8 cells (CCL-244)]	Laser 254 nm	1.3	1.9	2.3	2.8		yes	Action spect-rum	Beck et al. 2015
Cryptosporidium spp.	LP & MP	0.8	1.5	3.0	6.0		yes	(2)	Qian et al. 2004
Giardia lamblia									
(excystation assay)	LP?	*40*	*180*				no?		Karanis et al. 1992
(gerbil infectivity assay)	LP	<10	~10	20			yes		Campbell & Wallace 2002
(gerbil infectivity assay)	LP	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<1		yes		Linden et al. 2002
(gerbil infectivity assay)	LP	<2	<2	<4			yes		Mofidi et al. 2002
Giardia muris									
(mouse infectivity assay)	MP	1	4.5	28 + tailing			yes		Craik et al. 2000
(mouse infectivity assay)	MP	<10	<10	<25	~60		yes		Belosevic et al. 2001
(mouse infectivity assay)	LP	<2	<2	<4			yes		Mofidi et al. 2002
(mouse infectivity assay)	LP	*<2*	*<2*	*~2*	*~2.3*		no		Hayes et al. 2003
(mouse infectivity assay)	LP	<5	<5	5			yes		Amoah et al. 2005

		Fluence (UV dose) (mJ/cm^2) for a given log reduction without photoreactivation							
Protozoan	**Lamp Type**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**Proto-col?**	**Notes**	**Reference**
Giardia spp.	LP & MP	0.6	1.1	1.9	3.4		yes	(2)	Qian et al. 2004
Naegleria fowleri									
Cysts (method: MPN)	LP	32	63	104	121		yes		Sarkar and Gerba 2012
Trophozoites (method: MPN)	LP	8	13	18	24		yes		Sarkar and Gerba 2012
Toxoplasma gondii									
oocysts [immunofluorescence assay (IFA)]	LP	7.2	13	17	19		yes		Dumètre et al. 2008
[mouse infectivity assay (SCID mice)]	LP	3.4	6.8	10			yes		Ware et al. 2010
Vermamoeba vermiformis									
CCAP 15434 /7A (life stage: trophozoites; method: MPN)	LP	11	19	26	34		yes		Cervero-Arago et al. 2014
CCAP 15434/7A (life stage: cysts; method: MPN)	LP	17	38	54	78		yes		Cervero-Arago et al. 2014
195 (life stage: trophozoites; method: MPN)	LP	10	17	24	32		yes		Cervero-Arago et al. 2014
195 (life stage: cysts; method: MPN)	LP	32	60	76	110		yes		Cervero-Arago et al. 2014

Table 4. Fluences for multiple log reductions for various viruses

			Fluence (UV dose) (mJ/cm^2) for a given log reduction without photoreactivation								
Virus	**Host**	**Lamp Type**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**Proto-col?**	**Notes**	**Reference**
Adenovirus											
Type 1 method: MPN	PLC/ PRF/5 and HeLa cell line	LP	35	69	103	138			yes		Nwachuku et al. 2005
Type 2	PLC/ PRF/5	LP	40	78	119	160	195	235	yes		Gerba et al. 2002
Type 2	Human lung cell line	LP	35	55	75	100			yes		Ballester & Malley 2004
Type 2	A549 cell line	LP	20	45	80	110			yes		Shin et al. 2005
Type 2	A549 cell line	LP	~30	~60					yes		Linden et al. 2007
Type 2	A549 cell line	MP	~10	~20	~30	~40	~50		yes		Linden et al. 2007
Type 2	A549 cell line	MP <240 nm blocked	~15	~30	~45	~60			yes		Linden et al. 2007
Type 2	A549 cell line	LP	8	31	50	80	117		yes		Eischeid et al. 2009
Type 2 method: TCID50	A549 cell line	LP	35	78	126	168			yes		Linden et al. 2009
Type 2 method: TCID50	A549 cell line	MP	14	29	44	80	120		yes	(3)	Linden et al. 2009
Type 2 method: cell culture	HEK293 cells human embryonic kidney	LP	37	88	120				yes		Baxter et al. 2007
Type 2 adenoid 6 (VR-846)	A-549 cell line (CCL-185)	LP	42	83	124	166			yes		Sirikanchana et al. 2008
Type 2	A549 cell line	MP	4	7	14	22	40 + tailing		yes		Eischeid et al. 2009
Type 2 method: TCID50	A549 cell line (CCL-185)	LP	36	82					yes		Shin et al. 2009
Type 2 method: TCID50	A549 cell line (CCL-185)	MP	15	29	45	59	80		yes		Shin et al. 2009
Type 2 ATCC VR-846; method: TCID50	A549 cell line (CCL-185)	LP	56	108	159	206			yes		Bounty et al. 2012
Type 2 method: plaque assay	A549 cell line (CCL-185)	LP	39	71	98	125			yes		Rodriguez et al. 2013

			Fluence (UV dose) (mJ/cm^2) for a given log reduction without photoreactivation								
Virus	**Host**	**Lamp Type**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**Proto-col?**	**Notes**	**Reference**
Adenovirus (cont.)											
Type 2 method: plaque assay	A549 cell line (CCL-185)	MP	7	18	28	47			yes		Rodriguez et al. 2013
Type 2 method: LR-qPCR 6 kb fragment	A549 cell line (CCL-185)	LP	5	20-50	100				yes		Rodriguez et al. 2013
Type 2 method: LR-qPCR 6 kb fragment	A549 cell line (CCL-185)	MP	4	15-50	100				yes		Rodriguez et al. 2013
Type 2 method: LR-qPCR 1 kb fragment	A549 cell line (CCL-185)	LP	18	50	100				yes		Rodriguez et al. 2013
Type 2 method: LR-qPCR 1 kb fragment	A549 cell line (CCL-185)	MP	*5 + tailing*						yes		Rodriguez et al. 2013
Type 2 method: LR-qPCR 10 kb fragment	A549 cell line (CCL-185)	LP	*15*						yes		Rodriguez et al. 2013
Type 2 method: LR-qPCR 10 kb fragment	A549 cell line (CCL-185)	MP	39	94					yes		Rodriguez et al. 2013
Type 2 ATCC VR-846 method: MPN	A549 cell line (CCL-185)	LP	43	86	130	174			yes	Action spect-rum	Beck et al. 2014
Type 2 ATCC VR-846; method: LR-PCR 1.1 kbp fragment	A549 cell line (CCL-185)	LP	45	68					yes		Beck et al. 2014
Type 2 ATCC VR-846; method: LR-PCR 1.1 kbp fragment	A549 cell line (CCL-185)	Laser 254 nm	32	80-90 + tailing					yes		Beck et al. 2014
Type 2 ATCC VR-846 method: MPN	A549 cell line (CCL-185)	LP	40	76	120				yes		Beck et al. 2014

			Fluence (UV dose) (mJ/cm^2) for a given log reduction without photoreactivation								
Virus	**Host**	**Lamp Type**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**Proto-col?**	**Notes**	**Reference**
Adenovirus (cont.)											
Type 2 ATCC VR-846 method: MPN	A549 cell line (CCL-185)	MP	8	18	34				yes	(3)	Beck et al. 2014
Type 2 ATCC VR-846 method: MPN	A549 cell line (CCL-185)	MP	32	71	135				yes	(4)	Beck et al. 2014
Type 2; method: cell culture	A549 cell line (CCL-185)	Laser 254 nm	40	70	101				yes		Beck et al. 2014
Type 2; method: infectivity	A549 cell line	LP	33	118					no		Calgua et al. 2014
Type 2; method: qPCR	A549 cell line	LP	*140*						no		Calgua et al. 2014
Type 2; method: MPN	A549 cell line (CCL-185)	LP	47	86	129	172			yes		Ryu et al. 2015
Type 2; ATCC VR-846; method: ICC-qPCR	A549 cell line (CCL-185)	LP	40	81	121	161			yes		Ryu et al. 2015
Type 2; method: total culturable virus assay	A549 cell line (CCL-185)	LP	26	100	135	168	203	234	yes		Boczek et al. 2016
Type 4; ATCC VR-1572; method: ICC qPCR	PLC/ PRF/5 ATCC CRL-8024	LP	10	34	69	116			yes		Gerrity et al. 2008
Type 5; method: cell culture	HEK 293 cells human embryonic kidney	LP	45	76	120				yes		Baxter et al. 2007
Type 5	HEK293	LP	38	76	114	152			yes		Guo et al. 2010
Type 5	HEK293	MP	23	45	68	90			yes		Guo et al. 2010
Type 5	PLC/PRF/5	LP	31	62	93	123			yes		Guo et al. 2010
Type 5	PLC/PRF/5	MP	22	43	65	87			yes		Guo et al. 2010
Type 5	XP17BE	LP	13	26	39	52			yes		Guo et al. 2010
Type 5	XP17BE	MP	9	18	27	36			yes		Guo et al. 2010
Type 5	A549 cell line (CCL-185)	LP	51	101	151				yes		Rattanakul et al. 2014

			Fluence (UV dose) (mJ/cm^2) for a given log reduction without photoreactivation								
Virus	**Host**	**Lamp Type**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**Proto-col?**	**Notes**	**Reference**
Adenovirus (cont.)											
Type 5	A549 cell line (CCL-185)	LP	63	100	151				yes		Rattanakul et al. 2015
Type 5 ATCC VR5	A549 cell line (CCL-185)	UV-LED 285 nm	50	82	126				yes		Oguma et al. 2015
Type 6; method: MPN	PLC/ PRF/5 and HeLa cell line	LP	39	77	115	154			yes		Nwachuku et al. 2005
Type 40; strain: Dugan	PLC/PRF5 cell line	LP	50	109	167				yes		Thurston-Enriquez et al. 2003
Type 40; method: MPN	PLC/PRF5 cell line	MP	16	23	~30	~40			yes		Linden et al. 2007
Type 40; method: MPN	PLC/PRF5 cell line	LP	63	88	109	>120			yes		Blatchley et al. 2008
Type 40	HEK293	LP	35	70	105	139			yes		Guo et al. 2010
Type 40	HEK293	MP	17	33	50	66			yes		Guo et al. 2010
Type 40	PLC/PRF/5	LP	34	67	101	134			yes		Guo et al. 2010
Type 40	PLC/PRF/5	MP	16	33	49	65			yes		Guo et al. 2010
Type 41; ATCC VR-930; method: ICC-RT-PCR	HEK 293 cells ATCC CRL-1573	LP	56	111	167	222			yes		Ko et al. 2005
Type 41; method: cell culture	HEK 293 cells human embryonic kidney & PLC/PRF/5 (heaptoma) cells	LP	62	120					yes		Baxter et al. 2007
Type 41	HEK293	LP	45	91	136	182			yes		Guo et al. 2010
Type 41	HEK293	MP	20	39	59	78			yes		Guo et al. 2010
Type 41	PLC/PRF/5	LP	34	68	103	137			yes		Guo et al. 2010
Type 41	PLC/PRF/5	MP	18	36	53	71			yes		Guo et al. 2010
Type 41	XP17BE	LP	14	29	43	57			yes		Guo et al. 2010
Type 41	XP17BE	MP	11	21	32	42			yes		Guo et al. 2010
Atlantic halibut nodavirus (AHNV)	SSN-1 cell line	LP	35	70	104	140	176	211	yes		Liltved et al. 2006
B40-8 (phage)											
	B. fragilis HSP-40	LP	12	18	23	28			yes		Sommer et al. 1998
	B. fragilis	LP	11	17	23	29	35	41	yes		Sommer et al. 2001

			Fluence (UV dose) (mJ/cm^2) for a given log reduction without photoreactivation								
Virus	**Host**	**Lamp Type**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**Proto-col?**	**Notes**	**Reference**
Calicivirus feline											
	CRFK cell line	LP	5	15	23	30	39		yes		Thurston-Enriquez et al. 2003
	MDCK cell line	LP	7	15	22	30	36		yes		de Roda Husman et al. 2004
	CRFK cell line	LP	7	16	25				yes		de Roda Husman et al. 2004
FCV ATCC VR-782	Crandell Reese feline kidney cell CRfk, ATCC CCL-94	LP	5	12	18	26			yes		Park et al. 2011
Coxsackievirus											
B3	BGM cell line	LP	8	16	25	33			yes		Gerba et al. 2002
B4	BGM cell line	LP	7	13	18	24	29		yes		Shin et al. 2005
B5	BGM cell line	LP	9.5	18	27	36			yes		Gerba et al. 2002
B5	BGM cell line	LP	7	14	21				yes		Battigelli et al. 1993
Echovirus											
I	BGM cell line	LP	8	17	25	33			yes		Gerba et al. 2002
II	BGM cell line	LP	7	14	21	28			yes		Gerba et al. 2002
12	foetal rhesus monkey kidney cell FRhK-4, ATCC CRL-1688	LP	8	13	18	28	40		yes		Park et al. 2011
GA phage	*E. coli* Hfr K12 ATCC 23631	LP	18	38	58	87	121		yes		Simonet & Gantzer 2006
Hepatitis											
A HM175	FRhK-4 cell	LP	5.4	15	25	35			yes		Wilson et al. 1992
A HM175	FRhK-4 cell	LP	4	8	12	16			yes		Battigelli et al. 1993
A	HAV/HFS/ GBM	LP	*6*	*10*	*15*	*21*			no		Wiedenmann et al. 1993
Infectious pancreatic necrosis virus (IPNV)	BF-2 cell line	LP	82	165	246	325			yes		Liltved et al. 2006
Infectious salmon anaemia virus (ISAV)	SHK-1 cell line	LP	2.5	5.0	7.5				yes		Liltved et al. 2006

			Fluence (UV dose) (mJ/cm^2) for a given log reduction without photoreactivation								
Virus	**Host**	**Lamp Type**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**Proto-col?**	**Notes**	**Reference**
JC polyomavirus											
Mad-4 method: cell culture	SVG-A cells	LP	*60*	*124*	*171*				no		Calgua et al. 2014
Mad-4 method: qPCR	SVG-A cells	LP	*>180*						no		Calgua et al. 2014
MS2 coliphage											
	N/A	UV-LED 255 nm	14	26	38				yes		Aoyagi et al. 2011
	E. coli Famp	LP	13	25	44	64			yes		Rodriguez et al. 2014
	E. coli Famp	MP	9	17	31	46	56		yes		Rodriguez et al. 2014
	E. coli Cr63	LP	17	34					yes		Rauth 1965
	E. coli C3000	LP	35						yes		Battigelli et al. 1993
	E. coli ATCC15597	LP?	19	40	61				no		Oppenheimer et al. 1993
	Salmonella typhimurium WG49	LP	16	35	57	83	114	152	no		Nieuwstad & Havelaar 1994
	E. coli ATCC15597	LP	13	29	45	62	80		yes		Meng & Gerba 1996
	E. coli C3000	LP	13	28					yes		Shin et al. 2001
	E. coli K-12 Hfr	LP	21	36					yes		Sommer et al. 1998
	E. coli K-12	LP	19	36	55				yes		Sommer et al. 2001
	E. coli C3000	LP	20	42	68	90			yes		Linden et al. 2002
	E. coli ATCC 15977	LP	20	50	85	120			yes		Thurston-Enriquez et al. 2003
	E. coli ATCC 15977	LP	20	42	70	98	133		no		Lazarova & Savoye 2004
	E. coli C3000	LP	20	42	69	92			yes		Batch et al. 2004
	E. coli ATCC 15977	LP	29	58	87	116			yes		Nwachuku et al. 2005
	E. coli ATCC 15977	LP	14	33	50	66			yes		Hu et al. 2012
	E. coli K12 A/λ(F+)	LP	22	48					yes		Rattanakul et al. 2014

			Fluence (UV dose) (mJ/cm^2) for a given log reduction without photoreactivation								
Virus	**Host**	**Lamp Type**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**Proto-col?**	**Notes**	**Reference**
MS2 coliphage (cont.)											
	E. coli Famp ATCC 700891	LP	14	30	45	60			yes		Sholtes et al. 2016
	E. coli Famp ATCC 700891	UV-LED 260 nm	13	36	40	53			yes		Sholtes et al. 2016
method: cell culture	*Salmonella typhimurium* WG49	LP	20	40	61	91	119	146	no		Calgua et al. 2014
method: qPCR	*Salmonella typhimurium* WG49	LP	*<180*						no		Calgua et al. 2014
ATCC15977-B1	*E. coli* ATCC 15977	LP	17	38	59	81	103	123	yes		Wilson et al. 1992
ATCC15977-B1	*E. coli* HS(pFamp)R	LP	16	45	72	100	128	154	yes		Thompson et al. 2003
ATCC15977-B1	*E. coli* ATCC 15977	LP	15	32	51	72	98		yes		Lazarova & Savoye 2004
ATCC15977-B1	*E. coli* ATCC 15977	LP	25	42	66	97			yes		Butkus et al. 2004
ATCC15977-B1	*E. coli* ATCC 15977	LP	20	40	62	92	141	173	yes		Ko et al. 2005
ATCC15977-B1	*E. coli* ATCC 15977	LP	20	40	62	92	141	173	yes		Ko et al. 2005
ATCC15977-B1	*E. coli* ATCC 15977	LP	18	38	59	80			yes		Sun & Liu 2009
ATCC15977-B1	*E. coli* NCTC12486	LP	20	40	60				yes	Action spect-rum	Mamane-Gravetz et al. 2005
ATCC15977-B1	*E. coli* Hfr K12 ATCC 23631	LP	20	40	68	95	125		yes		Simonet & Gantzer 2006
ATCC15977-B1	*E. coli* ATCC 15597	LP	18	40					yes		Templeton et al. 2006
ATCC15977-B1	*E. coli* ATCC 15597 C3000	LP	14	29	45				yes		Bohrerova et al. 2006
ATCC15977-B1	*E. coli* Famp	LP	*16*	*>30*					yes		Lee et al. 2008
ATCC15977-B1	*E. coli* ATCC 15597	LP	20	39	61	83			yes		Blatchley III et al. 2008
ATCC15977-B1	*E. coli* ATCC 15597	LP	18	41					yes		Bowker et al. 2011
ATCC15977-B1	*E. coli* ATCC 15597	UV-LED 255 nm	25	50					yes		Bowker et al. 2011

			Fluence (UV dose) (mJ/cm^2) for a given log reduction without photoreactivation								
Virus	**Host**	**Lamp Type**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**Proto-col?**	**Notes**	**Reference**
MS2 coliphage (cont.)											
ATCC15977-B1	*E. coli* ATCC 15597	UV-LED 275 nm	25	55					yes		Bowker et al. 2011
ATCC15977-B1	*E. coli* Famp ATCC 700891	LP	14	32	51				yes		Park et al. 2011
ATCC15977-B1	N/A	LP	13	30	53	70			yes		Timchak & Gitis 2012
ATCC15977-B1	*E. coli* ATCC 15597 Migula	LP	18	52	75	92	106	116	yes		Guo & Hu 2012
ATCC15977-B1	*E. coli* ATCC 15597	LP	20	40	70	95	120	138	no		Sherchan et al. 2014
ATCC15977-B1	*E. coli* ATCC 15597 C3000	LP	20	45					yes		Jenny et al. 2014
ATCC15977-B1	*E. coli* ATCC 15597 C3000	UV-LED 260 nm	15	32	48				yes		Jenny et al. 2014
ATCC15977-B1	*E. coli* ER2738	UV-LED 255 nm	19	42	72				no		Simons et al. 2014
ATCC15977-B1	*E. coli* Hfr K12 ATCC23631	LP	6	13	21	29	37	46	yes		Song et al. 2015
ATCC15977-B1	*E. coli* HS(pFamp)R ATCC 700891	LP	18	33	63				yes	Action spect-rum	Beck et al. 2015
ATCC15977-B1 (Action spect-rum weighted fluence)	*E. coli* HS(pFamp)R ATCC 700891	MP	15	32	52				yes	Action spect-rum	Beck et al. 2015
ATCC15977-B1	*E. coli* HS(pFamp)R ATCC 700891	LP	20	40	60				yes	Action spect-rum	Beck et al. 2016
ATCC15977-B1	*E. coli* K12 A/λ(F+)	UV-LED 285 nm	32	70	106				yes		Oguma et al. 2015
ATCC15977-B1	*E. coli* Famp ATCC 700891	LP	17	35	60	88	116		yes		Boczek et al. 2016

			Fluence (UV dose) (mJ/cm^2) for a given log reduction without photoreactivation								
Virus	**Host**	**Lamp Type**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**Proto-col?**	**Notes**	**Reference**
MS2 coliphage (cont.)											
F-specific	*E. coli* WG21	LP	8	17	25	33			yes		Havelaar et al. 1990
F-specific	*E. coli* WG21	MP	9	19	28	38			yes		Havelaar et al. 1990
ATCC15977-B1 F-specific	*E. coli* C3000	LP	14	29	49				yes		Shin et al. 2005
ATCC15977-B1 F-specific	*E. coli* ATCC 15597 C3000	LP	19	42	69				yes		Shin et al. 2009
ATCC15977-B1 F-specific	*E. coli* ATCC 15597 C3000	MP	16	33	53	90			yes		Shin et al. 2009
DSM5694	*E. coli* NCIB 9481	LP?	4	16	38	68	110		no		Wiedenmann et al. 1993
Myoviridae	*E. coli* C	LP	1.8	3.6	5.1	6.7	8.5		yes		Shin et al. 2005
Murine norovirus											
NCIMB10108	RAW 264.7 cells	LP	10	15	22	27	30		yes		Lee et al. 2008
CW3	RAW 264.7 macropags ATCC TIB-71	LP	10	15	22	27	30		yes		Park et al. 2011
Phage B124-54	*B. fragilis* strain GB-124	LP	14	21	28				yes		Diston et al. 2012
PHI X 174											
(phage)	*E. coli* C3000	LP?	2.1	4.2	6.4	8.5	11	13	yes		Battigelli et al. 1993
(phage)	*E. coli* ATCC 15597	LP?	*4*	*8*	*12*				no		Oppenheimer et al. 1993
(phage)	*E. coli* WG5	LP	2.2	5.3	7.3	10.5			yes		Sommer et al. 1998
(phage)	*E. coli* ATCC 13706	LP	2.0	3.5	5	7			yes		Giese & Darby 2000
(phage)	*E. coli* WG5	LP	3	5	7.5	10	13	15	yes		Sommer et al. 2001
	N/A	UV-LED 255 nm	1.6	3.3	5.1				yes		Aoyagi et al. 2011
	N/A	UV-LED 280 nm	2.3	5.1	8.6				yes		Aoyagi et al. 2011
ATCC 13706	N/A	LP	7.1	14	21	28	37	47	yes		Timchak & Gitis 2012
	E. coli CN13	LP	N/A	N/A	N/A	8.9			yes		Rodriguez et al. 2014
	E. coli CN13	MP	N/A	N/A	N/A	6.7			yes		Rodriguez et al. 2014

			Fluence (UV dose) (mJ/cm^2) for a given log reduction without photoreactivation								
Virus	**Host**	**Lamp Type**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**Proto-col?**	**Notes**	**Reference**
Picornaviridae aphthovirus (foot and mouth disease virus)											
O189	baby hamster kidney (BHK-21) cell line	LP	25	50	75	100			no	(5)	Nuanualsuwan et al. 2008
A132	baby hamster kidney (BHK-21) cell line	LP	20	39	59	78			no	(5)	Nuanualsuwan et al. 2008
A Sakol	baby hamster kidney (BHK-21) cell line	LP	22	44	67	89			no	(5)	Nuanualsuwan et al. 2008
AS 1	baby hamster kidney (BHK-21) cell line	LP	31	63	94	125			no	(5)	Nuanualsuwan et al. 2008
Poliovirus											
Type 1 LSc2ab	MA104 cells	LP	N/A	5.6	11	17	22		yes		Chang et al. 1985
Type 1 ATCC Mahoney	N/A	LP	6	14	23	30			yes		Harris et al. 1987
Type 1 LSc2ab	BGM cell line	LP	2.8	11	20	28	37	46	yes		Wilson et al. 1992
Type 1	BGM cell line	LP	8.0	16	23	31			yes		Gerba et al. 2002
Type 1 LSc2ab	BGM cell line	LP	7	17	28	37			yes		Thompson et al. 2003
Vaccine strain method: plaque assay	N/A	LP	6.4	14	22	33			no		Lazarova & Savoye 2004
Vaccine strain method: TCID50	N/A	LP	6.4	14	21	31			no		Lazarova & Savoye 2004
Type 1	BGM cell line	LP	8.7	17	25				yes		Shin et al. 2005
Type 1	BGM cell line	LP	7	14	21	29	39	50 + tail-ing	yes		Simonet & Gantzer 2006
PRD-1 (Tectiviridae)											
phage	*Salmonella typhimurium* Lt2	LP	10	17	24	30			yes		Meng & Gerba 1996
ATCC BAA-769-B1	*Salmonella typhimurium* Lt2	LP	18	50	81	108	138		yes		Shin et al. 2005

			Fluence (UV dose) (mJ/cm^2) for a given log reduction without photoreactivation								
Virus	**Host**	**Lamp Type**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**Proto-col?**	**Notes**	**Reference**
PRD-1 (Tectiviridae) (cont.)											
	Salmonella typhimurium Lt2	LP	N/A	N/A	N/A	36			yes		Rodriguez et al. 2014
	Salmonella typhimurium Lt2	MP	N/A	N/A	N/A	32			yes		Rodriguez et al. 2014
Qβ											
	N/A	UV-LED 255 nm	11	23					yes		Aoyagi et al. 2011
	N/A	UV-LED 280 nm	*27*						yes		Aoyagi et al. 2011
	E. coli ATCC 15597 C3000	LP	12	25	40				yes		Jenny et al. 2014
	E. coli ATCC 15597 C3000	UV-LED 260 nm	9	19	29	41			yes		Jenny et al. 2014
ATCC 23631-B1	*E. coli* ATCC 23631	LP	8	18	28	40			yes		Blatchley III et al. 2008
ATCC 23631-B1	*E. coli* ATCC 23631	LP	*N/A*	*20*					yes	Action spect-rum	Beck et al. 2015
ATCC 23631-B1	*E. coli* ATCC 23631	laser 254 nm	11	22	34	46			yes	Action spect-rum	Beck et al. 2015
phage	*E. coli* Hfr K12 ATCC 23631	LP	12	23	36	50	66	83	yes		Simonet & Gantzer 2006
phage	*E. coli* K12 A/λ(F+)	LP	10	23	35				yes		Rattanakul et al. 2014
ATCC 23631 B1	*E. coli* K12 A/λ(F+)	UV-LED 285 nm	27	54	81				yes		Oguma et al. 2015
phage	*E. coli* K12 A/λ(F+)	LP	11	26	40	55			yes		Oguma et al. 2013
Reovirus											
3	Mouse L-60	LP?	11	22					yes		Rauth 1965
Type 1 Lang strain	N/A	LP	16	36					yes		Harris et al. 1987

			Fluence (UV dose) (mJ/cm^2) for a given log reduction without photoreactivation								
Virus	**Host**	**Lamp Type**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**Proto-col?**	**Notes**	**Reference**
Rotavirus											
SA-11	Monkey kidney Cell line MA 104	LP	8	15	27	38			yes		Sommer et al. 1989
	MA 104 cell line	LP	*20*	*80*	*140*	*200*			no		Caballero et al. 2004
SA-11	MA 104 cell line	LP	7	15	25				yes		Chang et al. 1985
SA-11	MA 104 cell line	LP	9	19	26	36	48		yes		Wilson et al. 1992
SA-11	MA 104 cell line	LP	7	15	23				yes		Battigelli et al. 1993
SA-11 ATCC VR-1565 method: cell culture; assay based on CPE	MA 104 cells ATCC CRL-2378.1	LP	7	15	31 + tailing				yes		Li et al. 2009
SA-11 ATCC VR-1565 method: RT-qPCR assay	MA 104 cells ATCC CRL-2378.1	LP	29	58	88	117 + tailing			yes		Li et al. 2009
Human (HRV-Wa)	N/A	LP	16	24	32	40			yes		Hu et al. 2012
SA-11	MA-104 cell line	LP	10	21	32	43	53		yes		Wilson et al. 1992
Siphoviridae	*E. coli* C	LP	1.8	3.6	5.7	7.5	9.3		yes		Shin et al. 2005
T1											
	E. coli CN13	LP	*N/A*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*13*			yes		Rodriguez et al. 2014
	E. coli CN13	MP	*N/A*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*19*			yes		Rodriguez et al. 2014
T1UV											
HER 468	*E. coli* CN13 ATCC 700609	LP	N/A	8.3					yes	Action spect-rum	Beck et al. 2015
HER 468	*E. coli* CN13 ATCC 700609	Laser 254 nm	4.3	8.5	13	17			yes	Action spect-rum	Beck et al. 2015
T4											
	E. coli	LP	1.1	2.0	3.0	4.0	6.7		yes		Bohrerova et al. 2008
	E. coli	MP	1.1	1.7	2.6	4.0	7		yes		Bohrerova et al. 2008
	E. coli	LP	3.6	8.0	13				yes		Hu et al. 2012
ATCC 11303	N/A	LP	3.7	7.4	11	17	23	29	yes		Timchak & Gitis 2012

			Fluence (UV dose) (mJ/cm^2) for a given log reduction without photoreactivation								
Virus	**Host**	**Lamp Type**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**Proto-col?**	**Notes**	**Reference**
T7											
	E. coli	LP	1.7	5.8	11	16	20		yes		Bohrerova et al. 2008
	E. coli	MP	1.3	3.7	8	13	18		yes		Bohrerova et al. 2008
coliphage	*E. coli* ATCC 11303	LP	2.7	6.0	11				yes		Bowker et al. 2011
coliphage	*E. coli* ATCC 11303	LP	2.7	6.0	11				yes		Bowker et al. 2011
coliphage	*E. coli* ATCC 11303	UV-LED 255 nm	2.9	6.9	14				yes		Bowker et al. 2011
coliphage	*E. coli* ATCC 11303	UV-LED 275 nm	2.7	6.0	12	17			yes		Bowker et al. 2011
ATCC BAA-1025-B2	*E. coli* CN13 ATCC 700609	LP	N/A	3.8					yes	Action spect-rum	Beck et al. 2015
ATCC BAA-1025-B2	*E. coli* CN13 ATCC 700609	Laser 254 m	1.6	3.6	6.6				yes	Action spect-rum	Beck et al. 2015
T7m											
ATCC 11303-B38	*E. coli* B ATCC 11303	LP	N/A	3.4					yes	Action spect-rum	Beck et al. 2015
ATCC 11303-B38	*E. coli* B ATCC 11303	Laser 254 m	1.7	3.8	6.3	11			yes	Action spect-rum	Beck et al. 2015
V_1 (Podoviridae)	*E. coli* WG5	LP	3.1	5.9	8.8				yes		Shin et al. 2005

Table 5. Fluences for multiple log reductions for various algae and other microorganisms

		Fluence (UV dose) (mJ/cm^2) for a given log reduction without photoreactivation							
Microorganism	**Lamp Type**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**Proto-col?**	**Notes**	**Reference**
Ascaris suum									
(intact eggs) from worms	LP	100	328 + tailing				yes		Brownell & Nelson 2006
(decorticated eggs) from worms	LP	30					yes		Brownell & Nelson 2006
Cryptococcus carnescens yeast PYCC 5988	LP	18	32				yes		Pereira et al. 2013
Candida sp. New species similar to *C. pomicola* yeast PYCC 5991	LP	<10	25				yes		Pereira et al. 2013
Metschnikowia viticola/Candida kofuensis yeast									
PYCC 5993	LP	10	20				yes		Pereira et al. 2013
PYCC 5994	LP	8	17				yes		Pereira et al. 2013
Metschnikowia viticola/ Candida kofuensis yeast PYCC 5992	LP	10	23				yes		Pereira et al. 2013
Microcystis aeruginosa									
PCC7806	LP	*10*	*28*	*>60*			no		Sakai et al. 2011
PCC7806	MP	*15*	*130*	*>200*			no		Sakai et al. 2011
Rhodosporidium babjevae yeast PYCC 5996	LP	40	90				yes		Pereira et al. 2013
Rhodotorula minuta (Saito) yeast PYCC 5990	LP	43	90				yes		Pereira et al. 2013
Rhodotorula mucilaginosa yeast									
PYCC 5989	LP	44	81				yes		Pereira et al. 2013
PYCC 5995	LP	57	113				yes		Pereira et al. 2013
Saccharomyces cerevisiae XS800	LP	42	70	100			no		Kim et al. 2004
Tetraselmis suecica algae K0297	LP	370	540	720			no		Olsen et al. 2015

Table Notes

1. Spiked into wastewater.
2. These data are medians derived from a Bayesian analysis of many studies.
3. DNA weighted fluence.
4. Action spectrum weighted fluence.
5. The water depth was only 2 mm, so the water factor would have been very close to 1.0. Thus although the Protocol corrections were not made, the corrections would have been small.

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Fluence (UV Dose) Required to Achieve Incremental Log Inactivation of Bacteria, Protozoa, Viruses and Algae

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Introduction

Revision history

This paper represents the second revision of a compilation that goes back to 1999. The original compilation (Wright and Sakamoto 1999) was an internal document of Trojan Technologies. The first revision was published in 2006 (Chevrefils et al. 2006). Data from the previous reviews have been included here. In addition, data from the past 10 years have been added and a new table for algae has been added. Two other reviews of the UV sensitivity of microorganisms have been published (Hijnen et al. 2006; Coohill and Sagripanti 2008).

Brief description and selection criteria for content of the tables

Tables 1-5 (only available in the downloaded magazine version) present a summary of published data on the ultraviolet (UV) fluence-response data for various microorganisms that are pathogens, indicators or organisms encountered in the application, testing of performance, and validation of UV disinfection technologies. The tables reflect the state of knowledge but include the variation in technique and biological response that currently exists in the absence of standardized protocols. Users of the data for their own purposes are advised to exercise critical judgment in how they use the data.

In most cases, the data are generated from low-pressure (LP) monochromatic mercury arc lamp sources for which the lamp fluence rate (irradiance) can be measured empirically and multiplied by exposure time (in seconds) to obtain an incident fluence onto the sample being irradiated; however, earlier data do not always contain the correction factors that are now considered standard practice (Bolton and Linden 2003; Bolton et al. 2015a) in order to determine the average fluence delivered to the microorganisms within the irradiated sample. Such uncorrected data are marked and should be considered as upper limits, since the necessary corrections have not been made. Some data are from polychromatic medium pressure (MP) mercury arc lamps, and in some cases both lamp types are used. In a few cases, filtered polychromatic UV light is used to achieve a narrow band of irradiation around 254 nm. These studies are also designated as LP.

None of the data incorporate any impact of photorepair processes. Only the response to the inactivating fluence is documented. The references from which the data are abstracted must be carefully read to understand how the reported fluences are calculated and what the assumptions and procedures are in the calculations.

It is the intention of the authors and sponsors to keep this table dynamic, with periodic updates. Recommendations for inclusion in the tables, along with the reference source, should be sent to:

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The selection criteria for inclusion are recommended as follows:

1. Data must already be published in a peer-reviewed journal or other peer-reviewed publication media; some exceptions have been allowed where data are only available in non-peer-reviewed papers;
2. For the publications where an LP or MP UV lamp was used as the UV source, the calculated fluence should usually be determined by using a collimated beam apparatus; however, for other UV sources, this criterion was not strictly followed and such cases are noted;
3. Ideally, the fluence rate (irradiance) should be measured with a recently calibrated radiometer, and when this has not been done, a well-characterized organism should be run as a reference to provide a comparison with the literature values to substantiate that the radiometer is within calibration;
4. The publication from which the data are abstracted should describe the experimental procedures including collimated beam procedures, fluence calculation procedures along with any assumptions made, organism culturing procedures, enumeration and preparation for experiments;
5. Ideally, as noted above, the protocol published by Bolton and Linden (2003) or the recently published IUVA Protocol (Bolton et al. 2015a) should be followed. In cases where this protocol has not been followed, notes to that effect have been provided. Such data should be considered as an upper limit for the fluence since the normal correction factors have not been applied. In some cases only the water factor has been applied; these are deemed to have met the protocol criterion, since the water factor is the most important correction.
6. Responses should be determined over a range of fluences; that is, a complete fluence-response curve is preferred to a single fluence-response measurement.

These criteria will be applied strictly for future editions of these tables.

For the users of these tables, the following points can be helpful in understanding the information provided:

- In some papers, the authors used different methods for enumeration of their selected microorganism and based on that, they reported different fluence-responses in their work compared with the work of others. Where this has happened for a specific paper, a brief description of the implemented method is provided within the box containing the name of the tested microorganism.
- For the studies with UV sources other than an LP lamp (e.g., filtered MP lamps, UV-LEDs, excimer lamps, etc.) the full width at half maximum (FWHM) of wavelength distribution around the peak wavelength is usually about 10-12 nm, except for the tunable laser where the bandwidth is < 1 nm.
- Where the authors have reported kinetic models based on their experimental data, these models were used in fluence calculations for these tables. Where model fits were not provided, the fluence reported for each specific log reduction number was extracted by graphic linearization (Web Plot Digitizer software) between two adjacent experimental data points in the fluence range.
- In some cases, fluence-response curves have been determined at several wavelengths, so that an action spectrum can be determined. These cases are noted as "action spectrum;" however, only data for wavelengths near 254 nm are included in the tables. Data for other wavelengths can be obtained from the cited reference.
- The reader should be aware that for a given microorganism there is a data spread even after the selection criteria have been applied. Some studies have applied a Bayesian statistical analysis (e.g., see Qian et al. 2004, 2005) to obtain an average fluence-response curve and 95 percentile limits. Some of the factors that could affect the reported data are: the medium (e.g., drinking water or wastewater), differences in the nutritional state of the cells being assayed, the presence of particles because of a failure to fully disperse cells following preconcentration for the collimated beam assay, etc.
- For a given microorganism, the fluence-response curve can depend markedly on the strain examined. This is why studies of a given strain have been grouped together.
- Note that the data in the tables below originate from highly controlled protocols usually using defined media and culture methods, irradiation methods, etc. These data are useful when validating UV technologies and envisioning regulations; however, as water quality, nutritional state, particle content and a number of other factors can impact on microbe responses to disinfection in real environmental samples or processed water, such real waters should be used for site specific assessments of UV, and design specification should benefit from the results of assays using these site-specific waters.
- In some cases, the quality of the data was questionable and did not meet some of the selection criteria listed above. In these cases, the data entries are in italics.

These tables can be used as a helpful document for understanding the fluence-responses for different organisms at different wavelengths, with different UV sources; however, if more details are important for the users of these data, they must read the reference provided for each study.

Units and nomenclature

Throughout this review, fluence rate and irradiance (units mW/cm^2) are used interchangeably since they are virtually identical in a collimated beam apparatus. The term fluence (units mJ/cm^2) is used, which is the proper term [see Bolton et al. (2015b) for a recommended set of terms and definitions] rather than UV dose, which was used in earlier revisions of this document; however, it should be noted that the term UV dose is still widely used. Finally, it is noted that in Europe and other parts of the world, the units W/m^2 for irradiance or fluence rate and J/m^2 for fluence (UV dose) are more commonly used. One mW/cm^2 = 10 W/m^2 and 1 mJ/cm^2 = 10 J/m^2.

The tables

Five tables have been prepared covering spores, bacteria, viruses, algae and other microorganisms. These tables – as well as a reference list – are too large for print, but the full review can be downloaded from the Member Zone on the IUVA website at www.iuva.org. ■

Table 1. Fluences for multiple log reductions for various spores

		Fluence (UV dose) (mJ/cm^2) for a given log reduction without photoreactivation							
Spore	**Lamp Type**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**Proto-col?**	**Notes**	**Reference**
Aspergillus brasiliensis (previously known as ***Aspergillus niger***) ATCC 16404 (dark culture)	LP	122	226	293			yes		Taylor-Edmonds et al. 2015
Aspergillus niger									
ATCC 32625	LP	116	245	370	560		yes		Clauß 2006
ATCC 32625	Excimer 222 nm	90	220	325	430		yes		Clauß 2006
Bacillus anthracis									
Sterne	LP	28	37	52			yes		Nicholson & Galeano 2003
Sterne	LP	23	30				yes		Blatchley III et al. 2005
Ames	LP	25	~40	>120 with tailing			yes		Rose & O'Connell 2009
34F2 (Sterne) method: soil extract-peptone-beef extract agar	LP	23	~40	>120 with tailing			yes		Rose & O'Connell 2009
34F2 (Sterne) method: Schaeffer's sporulation medium	LP	23	36	80			yes		Rose & O'Connell 2009
Bacillus atrophaeus									
ATCC 9372	LP	22	38	55	71		yes		Zhang et al. 2014
	LP	10	16	26	39		yes		Sholtes et al. 2016
	UV-LED 260 nm	6	10	14	19	31	yes		Sholtes et al. 2016
Bacillus cereus									
ATCC 11778	Excimer 222 nm	25	43	69			yes		Clauß 2006
ATCC 11778	LP	52	93	140			yes		Clauß 2006
T	LP	23	30	35	40		yes		Blatchley III et al. 2005
Bacillus megaterium (spores) QMB 1551	265 nm	*28*	*42*	*55*			no		Donnellan & Stafford 1968
Bacillus pumilus									
ASFUVRC	Filtered MP 258 nm	87	130	184			yes		Beck et al. 2015
ASFUVRC	LP	173	348				yes		Boczek et al. 2016
ATCC 27142	LP	68	138	204	272		yes		Boczek et al. 2016
Bacillus subtilis									
ATCC 6633	LP	12	18	24	30	36	yes		Quails & Johnson 1983
ATCC 6633	LP	36	48	59	77		yes		Chang et al. 1985
ATCC 6633	LP	28	40	50			yes		Sommer et al. 1998
ATCC 6633	LP	19	40	60	81		yes		Sommer et al. 1999

Spore	Lamp Type	Fluence (UV dose) (mJ/cm^2) for a given log reduction without photoreactivation					Proto-col?	Notes	Reference
		1	2	3	4	5			
***Bacillus subtilis* (cont.)**									
ATCC 6633	LP	31	47	64	80		yes	Action spectrum	Cabaj et al. 2002
ATCC 6633	LP	25	39	50	60		yes		Nicholson & Galeano 2003
ATCC 6633	LP	24	35	47	79		yes		Mamane-Gravetz & Linden 2004
ATCC 6633 (surface cultured)	LP	11	18	24	31		yes	Action spectrum	Mamane-Gravetz et al. 2005
ATCC 6633 (liquid cultured)	LP	13	23	33			yes		Bohrerova et al. 2006
ATCC 6633 (surface cultured)	LP	9	15				yes		Bohrerova et al. 2006
ATCC 6633 (surface cultured)	Excimer 222 nm	7	12	18	23		yes		Pennell et al. 2008
ATCC 6633 (surface cultured)	LP	19	24	30	35		yes		Pennell et al. 2008
ATCC 6633 (surface cultured)	282 nm	19	29	39	49		yes		Pennell et al. 2008
ATCC 6633	LP	9	17	26	34		yes		Bichae et al. 2009
ATCC 6633	LP	21	32	43	55		yes	Action spectrum	Chen et al. 2009
ATCC 6633 (surface cultured)	LP	18	39	61	82		yes		Sun & Liu 2009
ATCC 6633	LP	24	37	51	80 + tailing		yes		Mamane et al. 2009
ATCC 6633	LP	26	40	55	69		yes		Wang et al. 2010
ATCC 6633	Excimer 222 nm	13	21	30	38		yes		Wang et al. 2010
ATCC 6633	Excimer 172 nm	435	869				yes		Wang et al. 2010
ATCC 6633	UV-LED 269 nm	*2*	*10*	*17*	*25*		yes		Würtele et al. 2010
ATCC 6633	UV-LED 282 nm	*3*	*11*	*18*	*26*		yes		Würtele et al. 2010
ATCC 6051	LP	8	13	17	20 + tailing		yes		Jin et al. 2006
TKJ 6312	LP	0.7	1.5	2.3	3.7		yes		Sommer et al. 1999
WN624	LP	25	36	49	60		yes		Nicholson & Galeano 2003
Cylindrospermum spores	LP	*14*	*26*	*43*			no		Singh 1975
Clostridium pasteurianum									
ATCC 6013	LP	3.4	5.3	6.7	8.4		yes		Clauß 2006
ATCC 6013	Excimer 222 nm	4.3	6.1	7.9	9.6		yes		Clauß 2006
Encephalitozoon intestinalis									
	LP	2.8	5.6	8.4			yes		John et al. 2003
(microsporidia)	LP & MP	*<3*	*3*	*<6*			yes		Huffman et al. 2002

		Fluence (UV dose) (mJ/cm^2) for a given log reduction without photoreactivation							
Spore	**Lamp Type**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**Proto-col?**	**Notes**	**Reference**
Fischeralla muscicola spores	LP	*189*					no		Singh 1975
Penicillium expansum									
ATCC 36200	LP	11	38	49	65		yes		Clauß 2006
ATCC 36200	Excimer 222 nm	22	33	42			yes		Clauß 2006
Streptomyces griseus									
ATCC 10137	LP	8.5	13	15	18		yes		Clauß 2006
ATCC 10137	Excimer 222 nm	13	17	20	26		yes		Clauß 2006
Thermoactinomyces vulgaris									
ATCC 43649	LP	55	90	115	140		yes		Clauß 2006
ATCC 43649	Excimer 222 nm	25	38	46	55		yes		Clauß 2006

Table 2. Fluences for multiple log reductions for various bacteria

		Fluence (UV dose) (mJ/cm^2) for a given log reduction without photoreactivation								
Bacterium	**Lamp Type**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**Proto-col?**	**Notes**	**Reference**
Aeromonas hydrophila ATCC7966	LP	1.1	2.5	4.0	5.5	6.9	8.4	yes		Wilson et al. 1992
Aeromonas salmonicida AL 2017	LP	1.5	2.7	3.1	5.9			yes		Liltved & Landfald 1996
Arthrobacter nicotinovorans										
ATCC 49919	LP	8	10	12	14			yes		Clauß 2006
ATCC 49919	Excimer 222 nm	10	15	18	20			yes		Clauß 2006
Bacillus cereus **(veg. bacteria)**										
ATCC 11778	LP	6	7	9	12			yes		Clauß 2006
ATCC 11778	Excimer 222 nm	9	11	14	18			yes		Clauß 2006
Bacillus megaterium (veg. cells) QMB 1551	265 nm	*4.6*						no		Donnellan & Stafford 1968
Burkholderia mallei										
M9	LP	1.0	2.4	3.8	5.2			yes		Rose & O'Connell 2009
M13	LP	1.2	2.7	4.1	5.5			yes		Rose & O'Connell 2009
Brucella melitensis										
ATCC 23456	LP	2.8	5.3	7.8	10.3			yes		Rose & O'Connell 2009
IL195	LP	3.7	5.8	7.8	9.9			yes		Rose & O'Connell 2009
Burkholderia pseudomallei										
ATCC 11688	LP	1.7	3.5	5.5	7.4			yes		Rose & O'Connell 2009
CA650	LP	1.4	2.8	4.3	5.7			yes		Rose & O'Connell 2009
Brucella suis										
KS528	LP	2.7	5.3	7.9	10.5			yes		Rose & O'Connell 2009
MO 562	LP	1.7	3.6	5.6	7.5			yes		Rose & O'Connell 2009
Campylobacter jejuni										
ATCC 43429	LP	1.0	2.1	3.4	4.6	5.8		yes		Wilson et al. 1992
biotype 1 strain 709/84	LP	0.8	1.3	1.7	2.1			yes		Butler et al. 1987
Citrobacter diversus	LP	5	7	9	11.5	13		yes		Giese & Darby 2000
Citrobacter freundii	LP	5	9	13				yes		Giese & Darby 2000
Corynebacterium diphtheriae	LP	*3.4*						no		Sharp 1939
Deinococcus radiodurans										
ATCC 13939	LP	113	142	170	205			yes		Clauß 2006
ATCC 13939	Excimer 222 nm	44	57	91				yes		Clauß 2006
Eberthella typhosa	LP	*2.1*						no		Sharp 1939
Enterococcus faecium Vancomycin-resistant	LP	7	9	11	13	15		yes		McKinney & Pruden 2012

		Fluence (UV dose) (mJ/cm^2) for a given log reduction without photoreactivation								
Bacterium	**Lamp Type**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**Proto-col?**	**Notes**	**Reference**
Enterococcus faecalis										
ATCC27285	LP	3.7	8.0	14 + tailing				yes		Moreno-Andrés et al. 2016
DSM 20478	LP	7.1	8.7	13 + tailing				yes		Chen et al. 2015
DSM 20478	MP	5.5	7.6	12 + tailing				yes		Chen et al. 2015
Escherichia coli										
ATCC 11229	LP	3.0	4.8	6.7	8.4	10.5		yes		Chang et al. 1985
ATCC 11229	LP	2.5	3.0	3.5	5	10	15	yes		Harris et al. 1987
ATCC 11229	LP	*7*	*8*	*9*	*11*	*12*		no		Hoyer 1998
ATCC 11229	LP	3.4	5.0	6.7	8.3	10		yes		Sommer et al. 1998
ATCC 11229	LP	3.5	4.7	5.5	6.5	7.5	9.6	yes		Sommer et al. 2000
ATCC 11229	LP	2.5	3.0	3.5	4.5	5.0	6.0	yes		Sommer et al. 2001
ATCC 11229	LP	3.9	5.4	6.8	8.2	9.7		yes		Zimmer & Slawson 2002
ATCC 11229	LP	3.3	4.9	5.7	6.6			yes		Clauß et al. 2005
ATCC 11229	Excimer 222 nm	4.9	7.7	9.1	10.3			yes		Clauß et al. 2005
ATCC 11229	LP or MP	1.6	3.0	5.0	6.5			yes		Bohrerova et al. 2008
ATCC 11229	LP	4.7	6.2	7.2	8.3	9.3		yes		Quek & Hu 2008
ATCC 11229	MP	2.5	4.0	4.7	5.3	6.0	7.3	yes		Quek & Hu 2008
ATCC 11229	LP	4.1	5.1	6.2				yes		Bowker et al. 2011
ATCC 11229	UV-LED 255 nm	*5.9*	*7.9*					yes		Bowker et al. 2011
ATCC 11229	UV-LED 275 nm	4.3	6.2	7.7				yes		Bowker et al. 2011
ATCC 11303	LP	4	6	9	10	13	15	yes		Wu et al. 2005
ATCC 11775	LP	1.1	2.0	3.0	3.4	4.0		yes		Quek & Hu 2008
ATCC 11775	MP	0.9	1.6	2.4	3.0	3.4		yes		Quek & Hu 2008
ATCC 15597	LP	6.4	8.9	11	12	13		yes		Quek & Hu 2008
ATCC 15597	MP	5.0	6.8	8.3	9.4	11	12	yes		Quek & Hu 2008
ATCC 25922	LP	6.0	6.5	7.0	8.0	9	10	yes		Sommer et al. 1998
ATCC 29425	LP	5.4	8.5	20				yes		Chatterley & Linden 2010
ATCC 29425	UV-LED 265 nm	3.6	5.9	17	20			yes		Chatterley & Linden 2010
ATCC 700891	LP	7.3	10	12	13	15		yes		Quek & Hu 2008
ATCC 700891	MP	4.8	6.8	8.2	9.0	9.8		yes		Quek & Hu 2008
B	LP	1.0	2.4	4.4	6			yes		Shin et al. 2008
B	MP	0.9	2.1	4.2	6			yes		Shin et al. 2008
B ATCC 13033	LP	1.2	3.0	4.7	6.5	8.2	10	yes		Sholtes et al. 2016
B ATCC 13033	UV-LED 260 nm	1.2	3.0	4.7	6.5	8.2	10	yes		Sholtes et al. 2016
C	LP	2	3	4	5.6	6.5	8	yes		Otaki et al. 2003

		Fluence (UV dose) (mJ/cm^2) for a given log reduction without photoreactivation								
Bacterium	**Lamp Type**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**Proto-col?**	**Notes**	**Reference**
***Escherichia coli* (cont.)**										
C3000	LP or MP	3.0	4.3	5.5	7.0			yes		Eischeid & Linden 2007
CGMCC 1.3373	LP	3.1	5.9	8.0	13			yes		Guo et al. 2009
CGMCC 1.3373	MP	3.1	5.9	9.6	13			yes		Guo et al. 2009
CN13	XeBr Exci-lamp 282 nm	5.5	7.5	9.6	12					Matafonova et al. 2012
K12	LP	*1.1*	*1.9*	*2.6*	*3.4*			no		Qiu et al. 2004
K12 IFO 3301	LP & MP	2	4	6	7	9		yes		Oguma et al. 2002
K12 IFO 3301	LP	1.5	2.0	3.5	4.2	5.5	6.2	yes		Otaki et al. 2003
K12 IFO 3301	LP & MP	2.2	4.4	6.7	8.9	11		yes		Oguma et al. 2004
K12 IFO 3301	UV-LED 265 nm	2.6	4.7	6.6	9.0	12		yes		Oguma et al. 2013
K12 IFO 3301	UV-LED 280nm	3.4	6.9	10	14			yes		Oguma et al. 2013
K12 IFO 3301	LP	1.9	4	6	8			yes		Rattanakul et al. 2014
K12 IFO 3301	UV-LED 285 nm	7.8	13	16	23	34		yes		Oguma et al. 2015
K12 IFO 3301	LP	2	4	6				yes		Oguma et al. 2001
NBIMB 9481	LP	5.9	8.0	9.3	10.5	12		yes		Quek & Hu 2008
NBIMB 9481	MP	4.3	6.2	7.3	8.6			yes		Quek & Hu 2008
NBIMB 10083	LP	2.8	4.4	5.6	6.6	7.6		yes		Quek & Hu 2008
NBIMB 10083	MP	2.5	4.3	5.1	6.0	6.8	7.6	yes		Quek & Hu 2008
OP50	LP	2.0	4.4	6.7	9.1			yes		Bichai et al. 2009
O157: H7	LP	*1.5*	*3.0*	*4.5*	*6.0*			no		Tosa & Hirata 1999
O157: H7	LP	*<2*	*<2*	*2.5*	*4*	*8*	*17*	??		Yaun et al. 2003
O157: H7 ATCC 43894	LP	1.4	2.8	4.2	5.5	6.9		yes		Wilson et al. 1992
O157: H7 CCUG 29193	LP	3.5	4.7	5.5	7			yes		Sommer et al. 2000
O157: H7 CCUG 29197	LP	2.5	3.0	4.6	5.0	5.5		yes		Sommer et al. 2000
O157: H7 CCUG 29199	LP	0.4	0.7	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.4	yes		Sommer et al. 2000
O25: K98: NM	LP	5.0	7.5	9	10	12		yes		Sommer et al. 2000
O26	LP	*5.4*	*8.0*	*10.5*	*12.8*			no		Tosa & Hirata 1999
O50: H7	LP	2.5	3.0	3.5	4.5	5	6	yes		Sommer et al. 2000
O78: H11	LP	4	5	5.5	6	7		yes		Sommer et al. 2000
145 Ampicillin resistant	LP	0.8	1.9	3.0	4.7			yes		Templeton et al. 2009
018 Trimethoprim resistant	LP	1.5	3.0	4.0	4.9			yes		Templeton et al. 2009
SMS-3-5	LP	3	5.1	6.5	7.6			yes		McKinney & Pruden 2012
wild type	LP	2.7	4.0	5.3	6.6			yes		Butler et al. 1987
wild type	LP	4.4	6.2	7.3	8.1	9.2		yes		Sommer et al. 2000
	LP	2.0	3.6	5.2	6.8			yes		Hu et al. 2012

		Fluence (UV dose) (mJ/cm^2) for a given log reduction without photoreactivation								
Bacterium	**Lamp Type**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**Proto-col?**	**Notes**	**Reference**
Faecal coliforms	LP	6	9	13	22			yes		Maya et al. 2003
Francisella tularensis										
LVS	LP	1.3	3.1	4.8	6.6			yes		Rose & O'Connell 2009
NY98	LP	1.4	3.8	6.3	8.7			yes		Rose & O'Connell 2009
Faecal streptococci	LP	9	14	22	30			yes		Maya et al. 2003
Halobacterium elongata ATCC 33173	LP	*0.4*	*0.7*	*1.0*				no		Martin et al. 2000
Halobacterium salibarum ATCC 43214	LP	*12*	*15*	*18*	*20*			no		Martin et al. 2000
Helicobacter pylori										
Texas isolate	LP	2.2	3.0	3.8	4.6	5.7	6.6	yes		Hayes et al. 2006
ATCC 43504	LP	4.5	5.7	6.7	7.5	8.0		yes		Hayes et al. 2006
ATCC 49503	LP	1.7	3.1	4.0	5.3	7		yes		Hayes et al. 2006
Klebsiella pneumoniae	LP	5	7	10	12			yes		Giese & Darby 2000
Klebsiella terrigena ATCC 33257	LP	3.6	6.4	9.3	12	15		yes		Wilson et al. 1992
Legionella longbeachae ATCC 33462	LP	1.4	3.0	4.7	6.3			yes		Cervero-Arago et al. 2014
Legionella pneumophila										
Philadelphia 2	LP	*0.9*	*1.8*	*2.8*	*3.7*			no		Antopol & Ellner 1979
ATCC 33152	LP	1.6	3.2	4.8	6.4	8.0		yes		Oguma et al. 2004
ATCC 33152	MP	1.9	3.8	5.8	7.7	9.6		yes		Oguma et al. 2004
ATCC 33152	LP	1.7	3.0	4.3	5.7			yes		Cervero-Arago et al. 2014
ATCC 33823	LP	1.7	3.1	4.5	5.8			yes		Cervero-Aragó et al. 2014
ATCC 43660	LP	3.0	5.0	7.2	9.3			yes		Wilson et al. 1992
Sero group 1	LP	1.7	2.9	4.2	5.4			yes		Cervero-Aragó et al. 2014
Sero group 8	LP	1.8	3.3	4.7	6.1			yes		Cervero-Aragó et al. 2014
Leptospira										
biflexa serovar patoc Patoc I	LP	2.3	3.8	5.1	6.7			no		Stamm and Charon 1988
illini 3055	LP	2.8	3.8	4.8				no		Stamm and Charon 1988
interrogans serovar Pomona Pomona	LP	0.8	1.2	1.7				no		Stamm and Charon 1988
Listeria monocytogenes	LP	*2.2*	*3.0*	*3.2*	*4.1*	*4.6*		no		Collins 1971
Mycobacterium avium										
33B	LP	5.8	8.1	10	13			yes		Hayes et al. 2008
W41	LP	5.7	7.9	10	12	15		yes		Hayes et al. 2008

		Fluence (UV dose) (mJ/cm^2) for a given log reduction without photoreactivation								
Bacterium	**Lamp Type**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**Proto-col?**	**Notes**	**Reference**
***Mycobacterium avium* (cont.)**										
D55A01	LP	6.4	9.4	12	15			yes		Hayes et al. 2008
Mycobacterium avium hominissuis										
HMC02 (white transparent) (WT)	LP	7.7	12	17	22			yes		Shin et al. 2008
HMC02 (white transparent) (WT)	MP	8.1	12	16				yes		Shin et al. 2008
HMC02 (white opaque) (WO)	LP	7.1	11	17				yes		Shin et al. 2008
HMC02 (white opaque) (WO)	MP	6.6	11	15	19			yes		Shin et al. 2008
Mycobacterium bovis BCG	LP	*2.2*	*4.4*					no		Collins 1971
Mycobacterium intracellulare										
B12CC2	LP	7.8	11	13	16			yes		Hayes et al. 2008
ATCC 13950	LP	7.4	11	15	19			yes		Hayes et al. 2008
Mycobacterium phlei	LP	*3.6*						no		Collins 1971
Mycobacterium terrae										
ATCC 15755	LP	3.9	9.3	16 + tailing				yes	**(1)**	Bohrerova & Linden 2006a
ATCC 15755	LP	3.7	9.3	16				yes		Bohrerova & Linden 2006b
ATCC 15755	MP	3.2	11	39				yes		Bohrerova & Linden 2006b
Mycobacterium tuberculosis	LP	*2.2*	*4.3*					no		Collins 1971
Pseudomonas aeruginosa										
ATCC 9027	LP	*3.8*	*6.5*	*10*	*17*			no		Abshire & Dunton 1981
ATCC 10145	LP	*4.6*						no		Abshire & Dunton 1981
ATCC 14207	LP	*3.7*						no		Abshire & Dunton 1981
ATCC 15442	LP	*3.8*						no		Abshire & Dunton 1981
ATCC 27853	LP	*4.9*						no		Abshire & Dunton 1981
ATCC 27853	LP	0.8	1.6	2.3	3.1			yes		Clauß 2006
ATCC 27853	Excimer 222 nm	3.1	4.8	5.9	7.5	10		yes		Clauß 2006
01	LP	1.3	2.7	4.3	6.3	10		yes		McKinney & Pruden 2012
B2	LP	*5.6*						no		Abshire & Dunton 1981
G2	LP	*3.0*						no		Abshire & Dunton 1981
BS4	LP	*3.5*						no		Abshire & Dunton 1981
WB1	LP	*5.8*						no		Abshire & Dunton 1981
SH-2918	LP	*3.5*						no		Abshire & Dunton 1981
NCTC 10662	LP	1.5	2.6	3.8	5.0	6.2		yes		Blatchley et al. 2016
Salmonella spp.	LP	*<2*	*2*	*3.5*	*7*	*14*	*29*	??		Yaun et al. 2003

		Fluence (UV dose) (mJ/cm^2) for a given log reduction without photoreactivation								
Bacterium	**Lamp Type**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**Proto-col?**	**Notes**	**Reference**
Salmonella typhimurium										
ATCC 6539	LP	2.6	4.5	5.8	7	8		yes		Chang et al. 1985
ATCC 19430	LP	2.0	4.1	6.2	8.3			yes		Wilson et al. 1992
(in act. sluge)	LP	3	12	22	50			yes		Maya et al. 2003
LT2 SL3770	LP	4	5.7	7.8				yes	Action spect-rum	Chen et al. 2009
	LP	3.9	5.3	6.7	7.7	13		yes		Hu et al. 2012
Serratia marcescens	LP	*2.2*						no		Sharp 1939
Shewanella algae	LP	*0.9*	*1.7*	*2.4*	*3.2*			no		Qiu et al. 2004
Shewanella oneidensis										
DLM7	LP	*0.3*	*0.5*	*0.8*	*1.1*			no		Qiu et al. 2004
MR4	LP	*0.7*	*1.4*	*2.1*	*2.8*			no		Qiu et al. 2004
MR1	LP	*0.2*	*0.4*	*0.6*	*0.9*			no		Qiu et al. 2004
Shewanella putrefaciens 200	LP	*0.5*	*0.8*	*1.1*	*1.4*			no		Qiu et al. 2004
Shigella dysenteriae										
ATCC 29027	LP	0.1	1.0	1.9	2.8	3.8	4.7	yes		Wilson et al. 1992
	LP	0.5	1.1	1.9	2.5	3.1		yes		Hu et al. 2012
Shigella paradysenteriae	LP	*1.7*						no		Sharp 1939
Shigella sonnei										
ATCC 9290	LP	3.2	4.9	6.5	8.2			yes		Chang et al. 1985
Staphylococcus albus										
	LP	*1.8*						no		Sharp 1939
	LP	*1.1*	*3.2*	*4.0*	*4.8*			no		Collins 1971
Staphylococcus aureus										
	LP	2.1	3.2					no	Action spect-rum	Gates 1929
(hem)	LP	*2.6*						no		Sharp 1939
ATCC 25923	LP	3.9	5.4	6.5	10			yes		Chang et al. 1985
ATCC 25923	LP	4.4	5.8	6.4	7.3	9		yes		Clauß 2006
ATCC 25923	Excimer 222 nm	9.3	12	14	18			yes		Clauß 2006
ATCC BAA-1556 (Methicillin resistant)	LP	4.5	7.2	8.8	10			yes		McKinney & Pruden 2012
Streptococcus faecalis ATCC 29212	LP	6.6	8.6	9.8	11.1			yes		Chang et al. 1985
Streptococcus hemolyticus	LP	*2.2*						no		Sharp 1939
Vibrio anguillarum	LP	0.5	1.2	1.5	2.0			yes		Liltved & Landfald 1996
Vibrio cholerae										
Classical OGAWA 154	LP	*0.8*	1.4	2.3	3.9	6.8		no		Banerjee & Chatterjee 1977

		Fluence (UV dose) (mJ/cm^2) for a given log reduction without photoreactivation								
Bacterium	**Lamp Type**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**Proto-col?**	**Notes**	**Reference**
***Vibrio cholerae* (cont.)**										
el tor MAK 154	LP	*1.7*	4.1	7.1				no		Banerjee & Chatterjee 1977
NAG 1976	LP	*2.5*	8.9					no		Banerjee & Chatterjee 1977
ATCC 25872	LP	0.7	1.4	2.1	2.8	3.6		yes		Wilson et al. 1992
Vibrio parahaemolyticus 2977	LP	*4.4*						no		Banerjee & Chatterjee 1977
Yersinia enterocolitica										
Sero-group 0:3 strain 304/84	LP	1.2	2.2	3.0	3.6			yes		Butler et al. 1987
ATCC 4780	LP	2.1	4.1	5.0	5.8			yes		Clauß et al. 2005
ATCC 4780	Excimer 222 nm	3.1	6.1	7.6	8.8	10	12	yes		Clauß et al. 2005
ATCC 27729	LP	1.6	2.7	4.0	5.1			yes		Wilson et al. 1992
Yersinia pestis										
A1122	LP	1.4	2.6	3.7	4.9			yes		Rose & O'Connell 2009
Harbin	LP	1.3	2.2	3.2	4.1			yes		Rose & O'Connell 2009
Yersinia ruckeri	LP	1	2	3	4			yes		Liltved & Landfald 1996

Table 3. Fluences for multiple log reductions for various protozoa

		Fluence (UV dose) (mJ/cm^2) for a given log reduction without photoreactivation							
Protozoan	**Lamp Type**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**Proto-col?**	**Notes**	**Reference**
Acanthamoeba castellanii									
ATCC 30234 (life stage: trophozoites; plaque assay)	LP	40					yes		Chang et al. 1985
CCAP 15342 (life stage: trophozoites; method: MPN)	LP	32	52	72			yes		Cervero-Arago et al. 2014
CCAP 15342 (life stage: cysts; method: MPN)	LP	45	75	91	125		yes		Cervero-Arago et al. 2014
Acanthamoeba culbertsoni ATCC 30171 (mouse infectivity assay; *Mus musculus* species, strain CD-1)	LP	38	58	125	148		yes		Maya et al. 2003
Acanthamoeba spp.									
isolated strain (life stage: trophozoites; mouse infectivity assay; *Mus musculus* species, strain CD-1)	LP	39	75	132	160		yes		Maya et al. 2003
155 (life stage: trophozoites; method: MPN)	LP	28	31	66	71		yes		Cervero-Arago et al. 2014
155 (life stage: cysts; method: MPN)	LP	34	67	99			yes		Cervero-Arago et al. 2014
Cryptosporidium Hominis [cell culture infectivity assay using HCT-8 cells (CCL-244) & MDBK cells]	LP & MP	3.0	5.8				yes		Johnson et al. 2005
Cryptosporidium parvum									
[mouse infectivity assay (neonatal CD-1 mice)]	MP	<3	<3	<3	19		yes		Bolton et al. 1998; Bukhari et al. 1999
[mouse infectivity assay (neonatal CD-1 mice)]	LP	<3	<3	3-6	>16		yes		Clancy et al. 2000
[mouse infectivity assay (neonatal CD-1 mice)]	MP	<3	<3	3-9	>11		yes		Clancy et al. 2000
[mouse infectivity assay (neonatal CD-1 mice)]	LP & MP	2.4	<5	5.2	9.5		yes		Craik et al. 2001

Protozoan	Lamp Type	Fluence (UV dose) (mJ/cm^2) for a given log reduction without photoreactivation					Proto-col?	Notes	Reference
		1	2	3	4	5			
***Cryptosporidium parvum* (cont.)**									
[mouse infectivity assay & cell culture infectivity assay using MDCK cells (CCL-34)]	LP	1	2	>5			yes		Shin et al. 2001
[mouse infectivity assay (neonatal CD-1 mice)]	MP	<10	<10	>10			yes		Belosevic et al. 2001
[mouse infectivity assay (SCID mice)]	LP	0.5	1.0	1.4	2.2		no		Morita et al. 2002
[cell culture infectivity assay using HCT-8 cells (CCL-244)]	LP	2	<3	<3			yes		Zimmer et al. 2003
[cell culture infectivity assay using HCT-8 cells (CCL-244)]	MP	<1	<1	<1			yes		Zimmer et al. 2003
[culture-immunofluorescence (CC–IFA) based infectivity assay]	MP	1	2	2.9	4		yes		Bukhari et al. 2004
[mouse infectivity assay (neonatal CD-1 mice)]	LP	<2	<2	<2	<4	<10	yes		Clancy et al. 2004
[mouse infectivity assay (neonatal CD-1 mice)]	MP	<5	<5	<5	~6		yes		Amoah et al. 2005
[cell culture infectivity assay using HCT-8 cells (CCL-244)]	LP	1.8	5.6	25			yes		Ryu et al. 2008
HNJ-1 [mouse infectivity assay (SCID mice)]	LP	<0.7	<1.4	2.2			yes		Oguma et al. 2001
[cell culture infectivity assay using HCT-8 cells (CCL-244)]	Laser 254 nm	1.3	1.9	2.3	2.8		yes	Action spect-rum	Beck et al. 2015
Cryptosporidium spp.	LP & MP	0.8	1.5	3.0	6.0		yes	(2)	Qian et al. 2004
Giardia lamblia									
(excystation assay)	LP?	*40*	*180*				no?		Karanis et al. 1992
(gerbil infectivity assay)	LP	<10	~10	20			yes		Campbell & Wallace 2002
(gerbil infectivity assay)	LP	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<1		yes		Linden et al. 2002
(gerbil infectivity assay)	LP	<2	<2	<4			yes		Mofidi et al. 2002
Giardia muris									
(mouse infectivity assay)	MP	1	4.5	28 + tailing			yes		Craik et al. 2000
(mouse infectivity assay)	MP	<10	<10	<25	~60		yes		Belosevic et al. 2001
(mouse infectivity assay)	LP	<2	<2	<4			yes		Mofidi et al. 2002
(mouse infectivity assay)	LP	*<2*	*<2*	*~2*	*~2.3*		no		Hayes et al. 2003
(mouse infectivity assay)	LP	<5	<5	5			yes		Amoah et al. 2005

		Fluence (UV dose) (mJ/cm^2) for a given log reduction without photoreactivation							
Protozoan	**Lamp Type**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**Proto-col?**	**Notes**	**Reference**
Giardia spp.	LP & MP	0.6	1.1	1.9	3.4		yes	(2)	Qian et al. 2004
Naegleria fowleri									
Cysts (method: MPN)	LP	32	63	104	121		yes		Sarkar and Gerba 2012
Trophozoites (method: MPN)	LP	8	13	18	24		yes		Sarkar and Gerba 2012
Toxoplasma gondii									
oocysts [immunofluorescence assay (IFA)]	LP	7.2	13	17	19		yes		Dumètre et al. 2008
[mouse infectivity assay (SCID mice)]	LP	3.4	6.8	10			yes		Ware et al. 2010
Vermamoeba vermiformis									
CCAP 15434 /7A (life stage: trophozoites; method: MPN)	LP	11	19	26	34		yes		Cervero-Arago et al. 2014
CCAP 15434/7A (life stage: cysts; method: MPN)	LP	17	38	54	78		yes		Cervero-Arago et al. 2014
195 (life stage: trophozoites; method: MPN)	LP	10	17	24	32		yes		Cervero-Arago et al. 2014
195 (life stage: cysts; method: MPN)	LP	32	60	76	110		yes		Cervero-Arago et al. 2014

Table 4. Fluences for multiple log reductions for various viruses

			Fluence (UV dose) (mJ/cm^2) for a given log reduction without photoreactivation								
Virus	**Host**	**Lamp Type**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**Proto-col?**	**Notes**	**Reference**
Adenovirus											
Type 1 method: MPN	PLC/ PRF/5 and HeLa cell line	LP	35	69	103	138			yes		Nwachuku et al. 2005
Type 2	PLC/ PRF/5	LP	40	78	119	160	195	235	yes		Gerba et al. 2002
Type 2	Human lung cell line	LP	35	55	75	100			yes		Ballester & Malley 2004
Type 2	A549 cell line	LP	20	45	80	110			yes		Shin et al. 2005
Type 2	A549 cell line	LP	~30	~60					yes		Linden et al. 2007
Type 2	A549 cell line	MP	~10	~20	~30	~40	~50		yes		Linden et al. 2007
Type 2	A549 cell line	MP <240 nm blocked	~15	~30	~45	~60			yes		Linden et al. 2007
Type 2	A549 cell line	LP	8	31	50	80	117		yes		Eischeid et al. 2009
Type 2 method: TCID50	A549 cell line	LP	35	78	126	168			yes		Linden et al. 2009
Type 2 method: TCID50	A549 cell line	MP	14	29	44	80	120		yes	(3)	Linden et al. 2009
Type 2 method: cell culture	HEK293 cells human embryonic kidney	LP	37	88	120				yes		Baxter et al. 2007
Type 2 adenoid 6 (VR-846)	A-549 cell line (CCL-185)	LP	42	83	124	166			yes		Sirikanchana et al. 2008
Type 2	A549 cell line	MP	4	7	14	22	40 + tailing		yes		Eischeid et al. 2009
Type 2 method: TCID50	A549 cell line (CCL-185)	LP	36	82					yes		Shin et al. 2009
Type 2 method: TCID50	A549 cell line (CCL-185)	MP	15	29	45	59	80		yes		Shin et al. 2009
Type 2 ATCC VR-846; method: TCID50	A549 cell line (CCL-185)	LP	56	108	159	206			yes		Bounty et al. 2012
Type 2 method: plaque assay	A549 cell line (CCL-185)	LP	39	71	98	125			yes		Rodriguez et al. 2013

			Fluence (UV dose) (mJ/cm^2) for a given log reduction without photoreactivation								
Virus	**Host**	**Lamp Type**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**Proto-col?**	**Notes**	**Reference**
Adenovirus (cont.)											
Type 2 method: plaque assay	A549 cell line (CCL-185)	MP	7	18	28	47			yes		Rodriguez et al. 2013
Type 2 method: LR-qPCR 6 kb fragment	A549 cell line (CCL-185)	LP	5	20-50	100				yes		Rodriguez et al. 2013
Type 2 method: LR-qPCR 6 kb fragment	A549 cell line (CCL-185)	MP	4	15-50	100				yes		Rodriguez et al. 2013
Type 2 method: LR-qPCR 1 kb fragment	A549 cell line (CCL-185)	LP	18	50	100				yes		Rodriguez et al. 2013
Type 2 method: LR-qPCR 1 kb fragment	A549 cell line (CCL-185)	MP	*5 + tailing*						yes		Rodriguez et al. 2013
Type 2 method: LR-qPCR 10 kb fragment	A549 cell line (CCL-185)	LP	*15*						yes		Rodriguez et al. 2013
Type 2 method: LR-qPCR 10 kb fragment	A549 cell line (CCL-185)	MP	39	94					yes		Rodriguez et al. 2013
Type 2 ATCC VR-846 method: MPN	A549 cell line (CCL-185)	LP	43	86	130	174			yes	Action spect-rum	Beck et al. 2014
Type 2 ATCC VR-846; method: LR-PCR 1.1 kbp fragment	A549 cell line (CCL-185)	LP	45	68					yes		Beck et al. 2014
Type 2 ATCC VR-846; method: LR-PCR 1.1 kbp fragment	A549 cell line (CCL-185)	Laser 254 nm	32	80-90 + tailing					yes		Beck et al. 2014
Type 2 ATCC VR-846 method: MPN	A549 cell line (CCL-185)	LP	40	76	120				yes		Beck et al. 2014

			Fluence (UV dose) (mJ/cm^2) for a given log reduction without photoreactivation								
Virus	**Host**	**Lamp Type**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**Proto-col?**	**Notes**	**Reference**
Adenovirus (cont.)											
Type 2 ATCC VR-846 method: MPN	A549 cell line (CCL-185)	MP	8	18	34				yes	(3)	Beck et al. 2014
Type 2 ATCC VR-846 method: MPN	A549 cell line (CCL-185)	MP	32	71	135				yes	(4)	Beck et al. 2014
Type 2; method: cell culture	A549 cell line (CCL-185)	Laser 254 nm	40	70	101				yes		Beck et al. 2014
Type 2; method: infectivity	A549 cell line	LP	33	118					no		Calgua et al. 2014
Type 2; method: qPCR	A549 cell line	LP	*140*						no		Calgua et al. 2014
Type 2; method: MPN	A549 cell line (CCL-185)	LP	47	86	129	172			yes		Ryu et al. 2015
Type 2; ATCC VR-846; method: ICC-qPCR	A549 cell line (CCL-185)	LP	40	81	121	161			yes		Ryu et al. 2015
Type 2; method: total culturable virus assay	A549 cell line (CCL-185)	LP	26	100	135	168	203	234	yes		Boczek et al. 2016
Type 4; ATCC VR-1572; method: ICC qPCR	PLC/ PRF/5 ATCC CRL-8024	LP	10	34	69	116			yes		Gerrity et al. 2008
Type 5; method: cell culture	HEK 293 cells human embryonic kidney	LP	45	76	120				yes		Baxter et al. 2007
Type 5	HEK293	LP	38	76	114	152			yes		Guo et al. 2010
Type 5	HEK293	MP	23	45	68	90			yes		Guo et al. 2010
Type 5	PLC/PRF/5	LP	31	62	93	123			yes		Guo et al. 2010
Type 5	PLC/PRF/5	MP	22	43	65	87			yes		Guo et al. 2010
Type 5	XP17BE	LP	13	26	39	52			yes		Guo et al. 2010
Type 5	XP17BE	MP	9	18	27	36			yes		Guo et al. 2010
Type 5	A549 cell line (CCL-185)	LP	51	101	151				yes		Rattanakul et al. 2014

			Fluence (UV dose) (mJ/cm^2) for a given log reduction without photoreactivation								
Virus	**Host**	**Lamp Type**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**Proto-col?**	**Notes**	**Reference**
Adenovirus (cont.)											
Type 5	A549 cell line (CCL-185)	LP	63	100	151				yes		Rattanakul et al. 2015
Type 5 ATCC VR5	A549 cell line (CCL-185)	UV-LED 285 nm	50	82	126				yes		Oguma et al. 2015
Type 6; method: MPN	PLC/ PRF/5 and HeLa cell line	LP	39	77	115	154			yes		Nwachuku et al. 2005
Type 40; strain: Dugan	PLC/PRF5 cell line	LP	50	109	167				yes		Thurston-Enriquez et al. 2003
Type 40; method: MPN	PLC/PRF5 cell line	MP	16	23	~30	~40			yes		Linden et al. 2007
Type 40; method: MPN	PLC/PRF5 cell line	LP	63	88	109	>120			yes		Blatchley et al. 2008
Type 40	HEK293	LP	35	70	105	139			yes		Guo et al. 2010
Type 40	HEK293	MP	17	33	50	66			yes		Guo et al. 2010
Type 40	PLC/PRF/5	LP	34	67	101	134			yes		Guo et al. 2010
Type 40	PLC/PRF/5	MP	16	33	49	65			yes		Guo et al. 2010
Type 41; ATCC VR-930; method: ICC-RT-PCR	HEK 293 cells ATCC CRL-1573	LP	56	111	167	222			yes		Ko et al. 2005
Type 41; method: cell culture	HEK 293 cells human embryonic kidney & PLC/PRF/5 (heaptoma) cells	LP	62	120					yes		Baxter et al. 2007
Type 41	HEK293	LP	45	91	136	182			yes		Guo et al. 2010
Type 41	HEK293	MP	20	39	59	78			yes		Guo et al. 2010
Type 41	PLC/PRF/5	LP	34	68	103	137			yes		Guo et al. 2010
Type 41	PLC/PRF/5	MP	18	36	53	71			yes		Guo et al. 2010
Type 41	XP17BE	LP	14	29	43	57			yes		Guo et al. 2010
Type 41	XP17BE	MP	11	21	32	42			yes		Guo et al. 2010
Atlantic halibut nodavirus (AHNV)	SSN-1 cell line	LP	35	70	104	140	176	211	yes		Liltved et al. 2006
B40-8 (phage)											
	B. fragilis HSP-40	LP	12	18	23	28			yes		Sommer et al. 1998
	B. fragilis	LP	11	17	23	29	35	41	yes		Sommer et al. 2001

			Fluence (UV dose) (mJ/cm^2) for a given log reduction without photoreactivation								
Virus	**Host**	**Lamp Type**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**Proto-col?**	**Notes**	**Reference**
Calicivirus feline											
	CRFK cell line	LP	5	15	23	30	39		yes		Thurston-Enriquez et al. 2003
	MDCK cell line	LP	7	15	22	30	36		yes		de Roda Husman et al. 2004
	CRFK cell line	LP	7	16	25				yes		de Roda Husman et al. 2004
FCV ATCC VR-782	Crandell Reese feline kidney cell CRfk, ATCC CCL-94	LP	5	12	18	26			yes		Park et al. 2011
Coxsackievirus											
B3	BGM cell line	LP	8	16	25	33			yes		Gerba et al. 2002
B4	BGM cell line	LP	7	13	18	24	29		yes		Shin et al. 2005
B5	BGM cell line	LP	9.5	18	27	36			yes		Gerba et al. 2002
B5	BGM cell line	LP	7	14	21				yes		Battigelli et al. 1993
Echovirus											
I	BGM cell line	LP	8	17	25	33			yes		Gerba et al. 2002
II	BGM cell line	LP	7	14	21	28			yes		Gerba et al. 2002
12	foetal rhesus monkey kidney cell FRhK-4, ATCC CRL-1688	LP	8	13	18	28	40		yes		Park et al. 2011
GA phage	*E. coli* Hfr K12 ATCC 23631	LP	18	38	58	87	121		yes		Simonet & Gantzer 2006
Hepatitis											
A HM175	FRhK-4 cell	LP	5.4	15	25	35			yes		Wilson et al. 1992
A HM175	FRhK-4 cell	LP	4	8	12	16			yes		Battigelli et al. 1993
A	HAV/HFS/ GBM	LP	*6*	*10*	*15*	*21*			no		Wiedenmann et al. 1993
Infectious pancreatic necrosis virus (IPNV)	BF-2 cell line	LP	82	165	246	325			yes		Liltved et al. 2006
Infectious salmon anaemia virus (ISAV)	SHK-1 cell line	LP	2.5	5.0	7.5				yes		Liltved et al. 2006

			Fluence (UV dose) (mJ/cm^2) for a given log reduction without photoreactivation								
Virus	**Host**	**Lamp Type**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**Proto-col?**	**Notes**	**Reference**
JC polyomavirus											
Mad-4 method: cell culture	SVG-A cells	LP	*60*	*124*	*171*				no		Calgua et al. 2014
Mad-4 method: qPCR	SVG-A cells	LP	*>180*						no		Calgua et al. 2014
MS2 coliphage											
	N/A	UV-LED 255 nm	14	26	38				yes		Aoyagi et al. 2011
	E. coli Famp	LP	13	25	44	64			yes		Rodriguez et al. 2014
	E. coli Famp	MP	9	17	31	46	56		yes		Rodriguez et al. 2014
	E. coli Cr63	LP	17	34					yes		Rauth 1965
	E. coli C3000	LP	35						yes		Battigelli et al. 1993
	E. coli ATCC15597	LP?	19	40	61				no		Oppenheimer et al. 1993
	Salmonella typhimurium WG49	LP	16	35	57	83	114	152	no		Nieuwstad & Havelaar 1994
	E. coli ATCC15597	LP	13	29	45	62	80		yes		Meng & Gerba 1996
	E. coli C3000	LP	13	28					yes		Shin et al. 2001
	E. coli K-12 Hfr	LP	21	36					yes		Sommer et al. 1998
	E. coli K-12	LP	19	36	55				yes		Sommer et al. 2001
	E. coli C3000	LP	20	42	68	90			yes		Linden et al. 2002
	E. coli ATCC 15977	LP	20	50	85	120			yes		Thurston-Enriquez et al. 2003
	E. coli ATCC 15977	LP	20	42	70	98	133		no		Lazarova & Savoye 2004
	E. coli C3000	LP	20	42	69	92			yes		Batch et al. 2004
	E. coli ATCC 15977	LP	29	58	87	116			yes		Nwachuku et al. 2005
	E. coli ATCC 15977	LP	14	33	50	66			yes		Hu et al. 2012
	E. coli K12 A/λ(F+)	LP	22	48					yes		Rattanakul et al. 2014

			Fluence (UV dose) (mJ/cm^2) for a given log reduction without photoreactivation								
Virus	**Host**	**Lamp Type**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**Proto-col?**	**Notes**	**Reference**
MS2 coliphage (cont.)											
	E. coli Famp ATCC 700891	LP	14	30	45	60			yes		Sholtes et al. 2016
	E. coli Famp ATCC 700891	UV-LED 260 nm	13	36	40	53			yes		Sholtes et al. 2016
method: cell culture	*Salmonella typhimurium* WG49	LP	20	40	61	91	119	146	no		Calgua et al. 2014
method: qPCR	*Salmonella typhimurium* WG49	LP	*<180*						no		Calgua et al. 2014
ATCC15977-B1	*E. coli* ATCC 15977	LP	17	38	59	81	103	123	yes		Wilson et al. 1992
ATCC15977-B1	*E. coli* HS(pFamp)R	LP	16	45	72	100	128	154	yes		Thompson et al. 2003
ATCC15977-B1	*E. coli* ATCC 15977	LP	15	32	51	72	98		yes		Lazarova & Savoye 2004
ATCC15977-B1	*E. coli* ATCC 15977	LP	25	42	66	97			yes		Butkus et al. 2004
ATCC15977-B1	*E. coli* ATCC 15977	LP	20	40	62	92	141	173	yes		Ko et al. 2005
ATCC15977-B1	*E. coli* ATCC 15977	LP	20	40	62	92	141	173	yes		Ko et al. 2005
ATCC15977-B1	*E. coli* ATCC 15977	LP	18	38	59	80			yes		Sun & Liu 2009
ATCC15977-B1	*E. coli* NCTC12486	LP	20	40	60				yes	Action spect-rum	Mamane-Gravetz et al. 2005
ATCC15977-B1	*E. coli* Hfr K12 ATCC 23631	LP	20	40	68	95	125		yes		Simonet & Gantzer 2006
ATCC15977-B1	*E. coli* ATCC 15597	LP	18	40					yes		Templeton et al. 2006
ATCC15977-B1	*E. coli* ATCC 15597 C3000	LP	14	29	45				yes		Bohrerova et al. 2006
ATCC15977-B1	*E. coli* Famp	LP	*16*	*>30*					yes		Lee et al. 2008
ATCC15977-B1	*E. coli* ATCC 15597	LP	20	39	61	83			yes		Blatchley III et al. 2008
ATCC15977-B1	*E. coli* ATCC 15597	LP	18	41					yes		Bowker et al. 2011
ATCC15977-B1	*E. coli* ATCC 15597	UV-LED 255 nm	25	50					yes		Bowker et al. 2011

			Fluence (UV dose) (mJ/cm^2) for a given log reduction without photoreactivation								
Virus	**Host**	**Lamp Type**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**Proto-col?**	**Notes**	**Reference**
MS2 coliphage (cont.)											
ATCC15977-B1	*E. coli* ATCC 15597	UV-LED 275 nm	25	55					yes		Bowker et al. 2011
ATCC15977-B1	*E. coli* Famp ATCC 700891	LP	14	32	51				yes		Park et al. 2011
ATCC15977-B1	N/A	LP	13	30	53	70			yes		Timchak & Gitis 2012
ATCC15977-B1	*E. coli* ATCC 15597 Migula	LP	18	52	75	92	106	116	yes		Guo & Hu 2012
ATCC15977-B1	*E. coli* ATCC 15597	LP	20	40	70	95	120	138	no		Sherchan et al. 2014
ATCC15977-B1	*E. coli* ATCC 15597 C3000	LP	20	45					yes		Jenny et al. 2014
ATCC15977-B1	*E. coli* ATCC 15597 C3000	UV-LED 260 nm	15	32	48				yes		Jenny et al. 2014
ATCC15977-B1	*E. coli* ER2738	UV-LED 255 nm	19	42	72				no		Simons et al. 2014
ATCC15977-B1	*E. coli* Hfr K12 ATCC23631	LP	6	13	21	29	37	46	yes		Song et al. 2015
ATCC15977-B1	*E. coli* HS(pFamp)R ATCC 700891	LP	18	33	63				yes	Action spect-rum	Beck et al. 2015
ATCC15977-B1 (Action spect-rum weighted fluence)	*E. coli* HS(pFamp)R ATCC 700891	MP	15	32	52				yes	Action spect-rum	Beck et al. 2015
ATCC15977-B1	*E. coli* HS(pFamp)R ATCC 700891	LP	20	40	60				yes	Action spect-rum	Beck et al. 2016
ATCC15977-B1	*E. coli* K12 A/λ(F+)	UV-LED 285 nm	32	70	106				yes		Oguma et al. 2015
ATCC15977-B1	*E. coli* Famp ATCC 700891	LP	17	35	60	88	116		yes		Boczek et al. 2016

			Fluence (UV dose) (mJ/cm^2) for a given log reduction without photoreactivation								
Virus	**Host**	**Lamp Type**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**Proto-col?**	**Notes**	**Reference**
MS2 coliphage (cont.)											
F-specific	*E. coli* WG21	LP	8	17	25	33			yes		Havelaar et al. 1990
F-specific	*E. coli* WG21	MP	9	19	28	38			yes		Havelaar et al. 1990
ATCC15977-B1 F-specific	*E. coli* C3000	LP	14	29	49				yes		Shin et al. 2005
ATCC15977-B1 F-specific	*E. coli* ATCC 15597 C3000	LP	19	42	69				yes		Shin et al. 2009
ATCC15977-B1 F-specific	*E. coli* ATCC 15597 C3000	MP	16	33	53	90			yes		Shin et al. 2009
DSM5694	*E. coli* NCIB 9481	LP?	4	16	38	68	110		no		Wiedenmann et al. 1993
Myoviridae	*E. coli* C	LP	1.8	3.6	5.1	6.7	8.5		yes		Shin et al. 2005
Murine norovirus											
NCIMB10108	RAW 264.7 cells	LP	10	15	22	27	30		yes		Lee et al. 2008
CW3	RAW 264.7 macropags ATCC TIB-71	LP	10	15	22	27	30		yes		Park et al. 2011
Phage B124-54	*B. fragilis* strain GB-124	LP	14	21	28				yes		Diston et al. 2012
PHI X 174											
(phage)	*E. coli* C3000	LP?	2.1	4.2	6.4	8.5	11	13	yes		Battigelli et al. 1993
(phage)	*E. coli* ATCC 15597	LP?	*4*	*8*	*12*				no		Oppenheimer et al. 1993
(phage)	*E. coli* WG5	LP	2.2	5.3	7.3	10.5			yes		Sommer et al. 1998
(phage)	*E. coli* ATCC 13706	LP	2.0	3.5	5	7			yes		Giese & Darby 2000
(phage)	*E. coli* WG5	LP	3	5	7.5	10	13	15	yes		Sommer et al. 2001
	N/A	UV-LED 255 nm	1.6	3.3	5.1				yes		Aoyagi et al. 2011
	N/A	UV-LED 280 nm	2.3	5.1	8.6				yes		Aoyagi et al. 2011
ATCC 13706	N/A	LP	7.1	14	21	28	37	47	yes		Timchak & Gitis 2012
	E. coli CN13	LP	N/A	N/A	N/A	8.9			yes		Rodriguez et al. 2014
	E. coli CN13	MP	N/A	N/A	N/A	6.7			yes		Rodriguez et al. 2014

			Fluence (UV dose) (mJ/cm^2) for a given log reduction without photoreactivation								
Virus	**Host**	**Lamp Type**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**Proto-col?**	**Notes**	**Reference**
Picornaviridae aphthovirus (foot and mouth disease virus)											
O189	baby hamster kidney (BHK-21) cell line	LP	25	50	75	100			no	(5)	Nuanualsuwan et al. 2008
A132	baby hamster kidney (BHK-21) cell line	LP	20	39	59	78			no	(5)	Nuanualsuwan et al. 2008
A Sakol	baby hamster kidney (BHK-21) cell line	LP	22	44	67	89			no	(5)	Nuanualsuwan et al. 2008
AS 1	baby hamster kidney (BHK-21) cell line	LP	31	63	94	125			no	(5)	Nuanualsuwan et al. 2008
Poliovirus											
Type 1 LSc2ab	MA104 cells	LP	N/A	5.6	11	17	22		yes		Chang et al. 1985
Type 1 ATCC Mahoney	N/A	LP	6	14	23	30			yes		Harris et al. 1987
Type 1 LSc2ab	BGM cell line	LP	2.8	11	20	28	37	46	yes		Wilson et al. 1992
Type 1	BGM cell line	LP	8.0	16	23	31			yes		Gerba et al. 2002
Type 1 LSc2ab	BGM cell line	LP	7	17	28	37			yes		Thompson et al. 2003
Vaccine strain method: plaque assay	N/A	LP	6.4	14	22	33			no		Lazarova & Savoye 2004
Vaccine strain method: TCID50	N/A	LP	6.4	14	21	31			no		Lazarova & Savoye 2004
Type 1	BGM cell line	LP	8.7	17	25				yes		Shin et al. 2005
Type 1	BGM cell line	LP	7	14	21	29	39	50 + tail-ing	yes		Simonet & Gantzer 2006
PRD-1 (Tectiviridae)											
phage	*Salmonella typhimurium* Lt2	LP	10	17	24	30			yes		Meng & Gerba 1996
ATCC BAA-769-B1	*Salmonella typhimurium* Lt2	LP	18	50	81	108	138		yes		Shin et al. 2005

			Fluence (UV dose) (mJ/cm^2) for a given log reduction without photoreactivation								
Virus	**Host**	**Lamp Type**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**Proto-col?**	**Notes**	**Reference**
PRD-1 (Tectiviridae) (cont.)											
	Salmonella typhimurium Lt2	LP	N/A	N/A	N/A	36			yes		Rodriguez et al. 2014
	Salmonella typhimurium Lt2	MP	N/A	N/A	N/A	32			yes		Rodriguez et al. 2014
Qβ											
	N/A	UV-LED 255 nm	11	23					yes		Aoyagi et al. 2011
	N/A	UV-LED 280 nm	*27*						yes		Aoyagi et al. 2011
	E. coli ATCC 15597 C3000	LP	12	25	40				yes		Jenny et al. 2014
	E. coli ATCC 15597 C3000	UV-LED 260 nm	9	19	29	41			yes		Jenny et al. 2014
ATCC 23631-B1	*E. coli* ATCC 23631	LP	8	18	28	40			yes		Blatchley III et al. 2008
ATCC 23631-B1	*E. coli* ATCC 23631	LP	*N/A*	*20*					yes	Action spect-rum	Beck et al. 2015
ATCC 23631-B1	*E. coli* ATCC 23631	laser 254 nm	11	22	34	46			yes	Action spect-rum	Beck et al. 2015
phage	*E. coli* Hfr K12 ATCC 23631	LP	12	23	36	50	66	83	yes		Simonet & Gantzer 2006
phage	*E. coli* K12 A/λ(F+)	LP	10	23	35				yes		Rattanakul et al. 2014
ATCC 23631 B1	*E. coli* K12 A/λ(F+)	UV-LED 285 nm	27	54	81				yes		Oguma et al. 2015
phage	*E. coli* K12 A/λ(F+)	LP	11	26	40	55			yes		Oguma et al. 2013
Reovirus											
3	Mouse L-60	LP?	11	22					yes		Rauth 1965
Type 1 Lang strain	N/A	LP	16	36					yes		Harris et al. 1987

			Fluence (UV dose) (mJ/cm^2) for a given log reduction without photoreactivation								
Virus	**Host**	**Lamp Type**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**Proto-col?**	**Notes**	**Reference**
Rotavirus											
SA-11	Monkey kidney Cell line MA 104	LP	8	15	27	38			yes		Sommer et al. 1989
	MA 104 cell line	LP	*20*	*80*	*140*	*200*			no		Caballero et al. 2004
SA-11	MA 104 cell line	LP	7	15	25				yes		Chang et al. 1985
SA-11	MA 104 cell line	LP	9	19	26	36	48		yes		Wilson et al. 1992
SA-11	MA 104 cell line	LP	7	15	23				yes		Battigelli et al. 1993
SA-11 ATCC VR-1565 method: cell culture; assay based on CPE	MA 104 cells ATCC CRL-2378.1	LP	7	15	31 + tailing				yes		Li et al. 2009
SA-11 ATCC VR-1565 method: RT-qPCR assay	MA 104 cells ATCC CRL-2378.1	LP	29	58	88	117 + tailing			yes		Li et al. 2009
Human (HRV-Wa)	N/A	LP	16	24	32	40			yes		Hu et al. 2012
SA-11	MA-104 cell line	LP	10	21	32	43	53		yes		Wilson et al. 1992
Siphoviridae	*E. coli* C	LP	1.8	3.6	5.7	7.5	9.3		yes		Shin et al. 2005
T1											
	E. coli CN13	LP	*N/A*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*13*			yes		Rodriguez et al. 2014
	E. coli CN13	MP	*N/A*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*19*			yes		Rodriguez et al. 2014
T1UV											
HER 468	*E. coli* CN13 ATCC 700609	LP	N/A	8.3					yes	Action spect-rum	Beck et al. 2015
HER 468	*E. coli* CN13 ATCC 700609	Laser 254 nm	4.3	8.5	13	17			yes	Action spect-rum	Beck et al. 2015
T4											
	E. coli	LP	1.1	2.0	3.0	4.0	6.7		yes		Bohrerova et al. 2008
	E. coli	MP	1.1	1.7	2.6	4.0	7		yes		Bohrerova et al. 2008
	E. coli	LP	3.6	8.0	13				yes		Hu et al. 2012
ATCC 11303	N/A	LP	3.7	7.4	11	17	23	29	yes		Timchak & Gitis 2012

			Fluence (UV dose) (mJ/cm^2) for a given log reduction without photoreactivation								
Virus	**Host**	**Lamp Type**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**Proto-col?**	**Notes**	**Reference**
T7											
	E. coli	LP	1.7	5.8	11	16	20		yes		Bohrerova et al. 2008
	E. coli	MP	1.3	3.7	8	13	18		yes		Bohrerova et al. 2008
coliphage	*E. coli* ATCC 11303	LP	2.7	6.0	11				yes		Bowker et al. 2011
coliphage	*E. coli* ATCC 11303	LP	2.7	6.0	11				yes		Bowker et al. 2011
coliphage	*E. coli* ATCC 11303	UV-LED 255 nm	2.9	6.9	14				yes		Bowker et al. 2011
coliphage	*E. coli* ATCC 11303	UV-LED 275 nm	2.7	6.0	12	17			yes		Bowker et al. 2011
ATCC BAA-1025-B2	*E. coli* CN13 ATCC 700609	LP	N/A	3.8					yes	Action spect-rum	Beck et al. 2015
ATCC BAA-1025-B2	*E. coli* CN13 ATCC 700609	Laser 254 m	1.6	3.6	6.6				yes	Action spect-rum	Beck et al. 2015
T7m											
ATCC 11303-B38	*E. coli* B ATCC 11303	LP	N/A	3.4					yes	Action spect-rum	Beck et al. 2015
ATCC 11303-B38	*E. coli* B ATCC 11303	Laser 254 m	1.7	3.8	6.3	11			yes	Action spect-rum	Beck et al. 2015
V_1 (Podoviridae)	*E. coli* WG5	LP	3.1	5.9	8.8				yes		Shin et al. 2005

Table 5. Fluences for multiple log reductions for various algae and other microorganisms

		Fluence (UV dose) (mJ/cm^2) for a given log reduction without photoreactivation							
Microorganism	**Lamp Type**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**Proto-col?**	**Notes**	**Reference**
Ascaris suum									
(intact eggs) from worms	LP	100	328 + tailing				yes		Brownell & Nelson 2006
(decorticated eggs) from worms	LP	30					yes		Brownell & Nelson 2006
Cryptococcus carnescens yeast PYCC 5988	LP	18	32				yes		Pereira et al. 2013
Candida sp. New species similar to *C. pomicola* yeast PYCC 5991	LP	<10	25				yes		Pereira et al. 2013
Metschnikowia viticola/Candida kofuensis yeast									
PYCC 5993	LP	10	20				yes		Pereira et al. 2013
PYCC 5994	LP	8	17				yes		Pereira et al. 2013
Metschnikowia viticola/ Candida kofuensis yeast PYCC 5992	LP	10	23				yes		Pereira et al. 2013
Microcystis aeruginosa									
PCC7806	LP	*10*	*28*	*>60*			no		Sakai et al. 2011
PCC7806	MP	*15*	*130*	*>200*			no		Sakai et al. 2011
Rhodosporidium babjevae yeast PYCC 5996	LP	40	90				yes		Pereira et al. 2013
Rhodotorula minuta (Saito) yeast PYCC 5990	LP	43	90				yes		Pereira et al. 2013
Rhodotorula mucilaginosa yeast									
PYCC 5989	LP	44	81				yes		Pereira et al. 2013
PYCC 5995	LP	57	113				yes		Pereira et al. 2013
Saccharomyces cerevisiae XS800	LP	42	70	100			no		Kim et al. 2004
Tetraselmis suecica algae K0297	LP	370	540	720			no		Olsen et al. 2015

Table Notes

1. Spiked into wastewater.
2. These data are medians derived from a Bayesian analysis of many studies.
3. DNA weighted fluence.
4. Action spectrum weighted fluence.
5. The water depth was only 2 mm, so the water factor would have been very close to 1.0. Thus although the Protocol corrections were not made, the corrections would have been small.

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